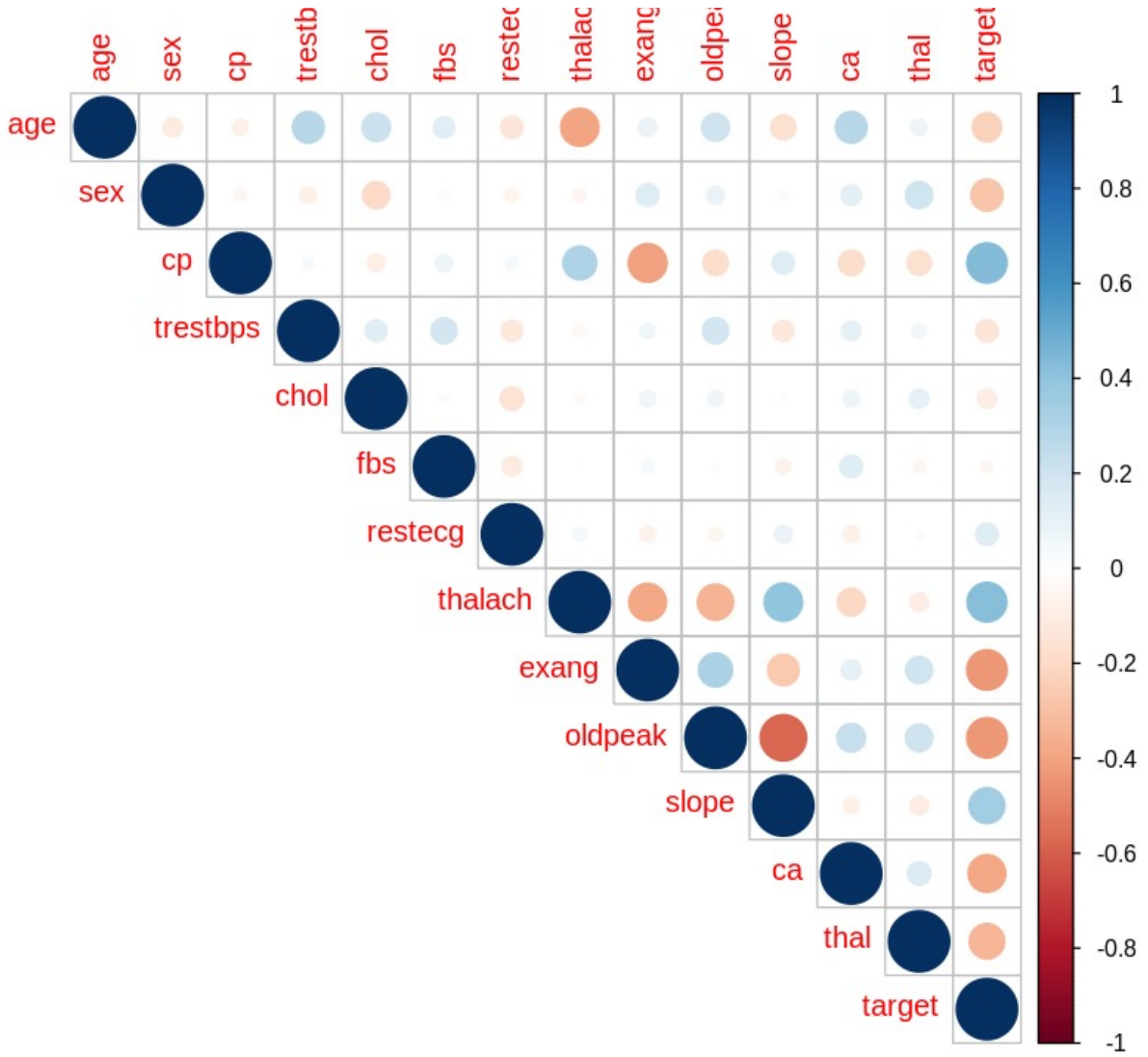
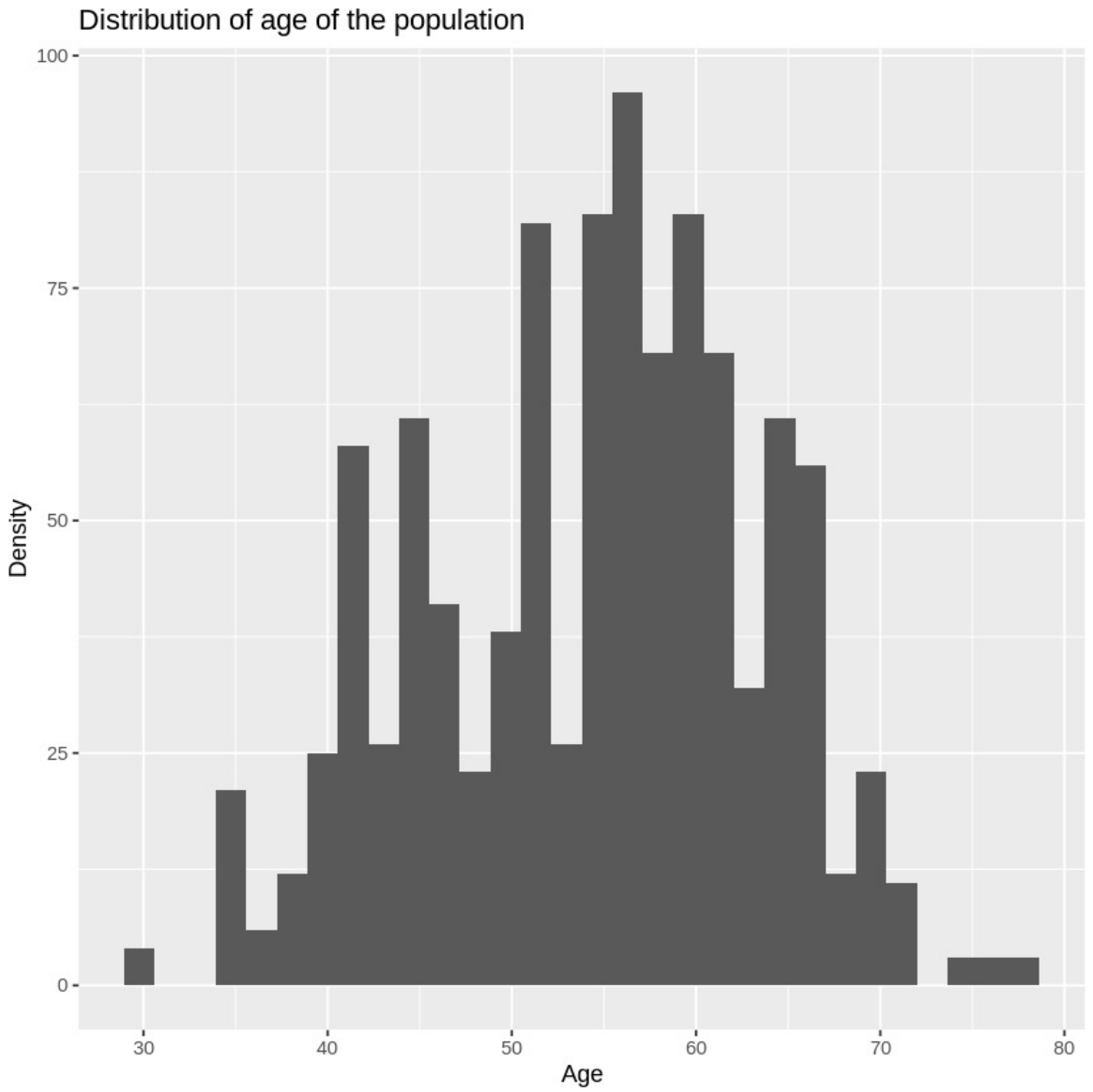
HEART DISEASE ANALYSIS

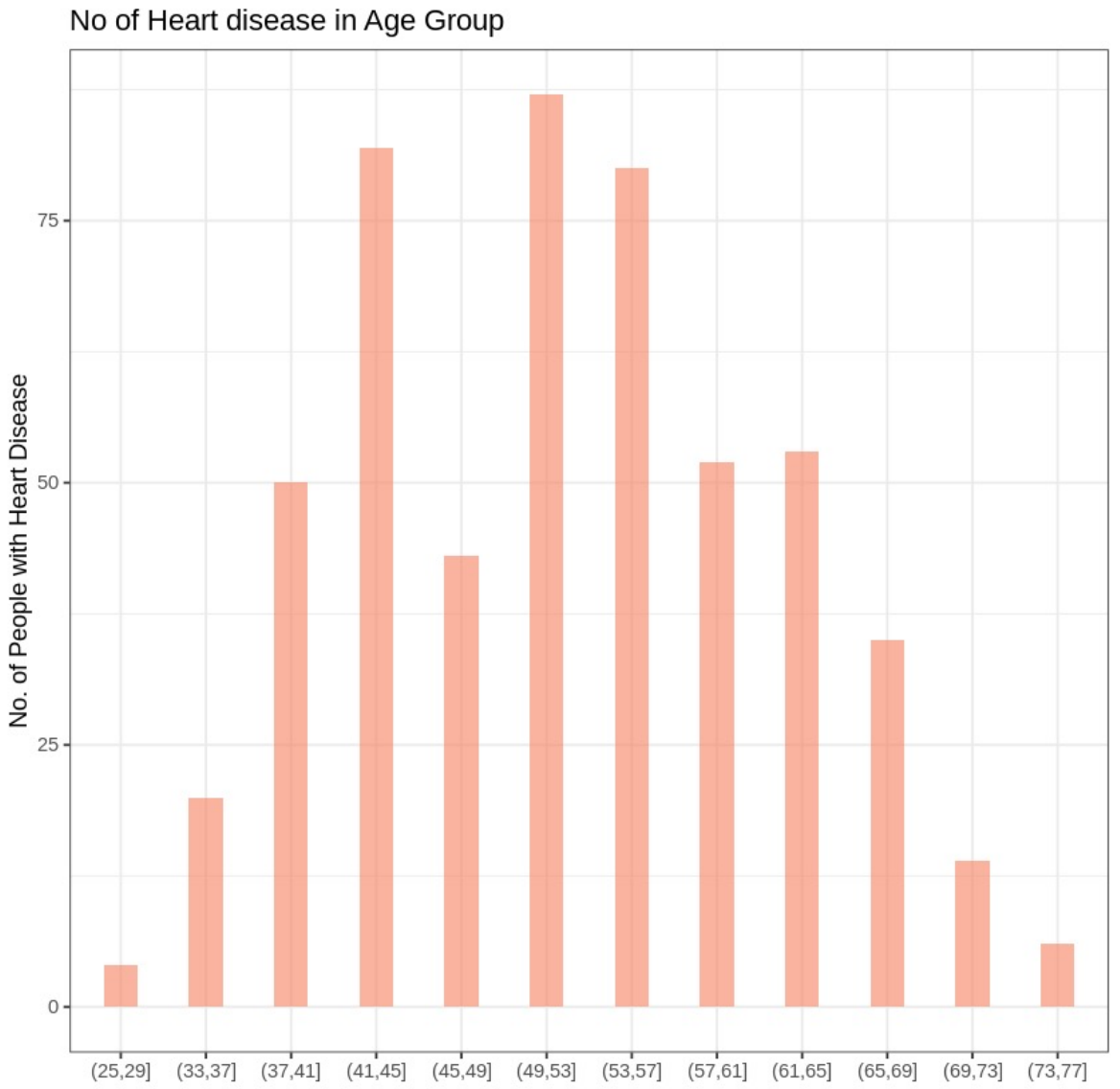
Relation between Heart disease and other parameters



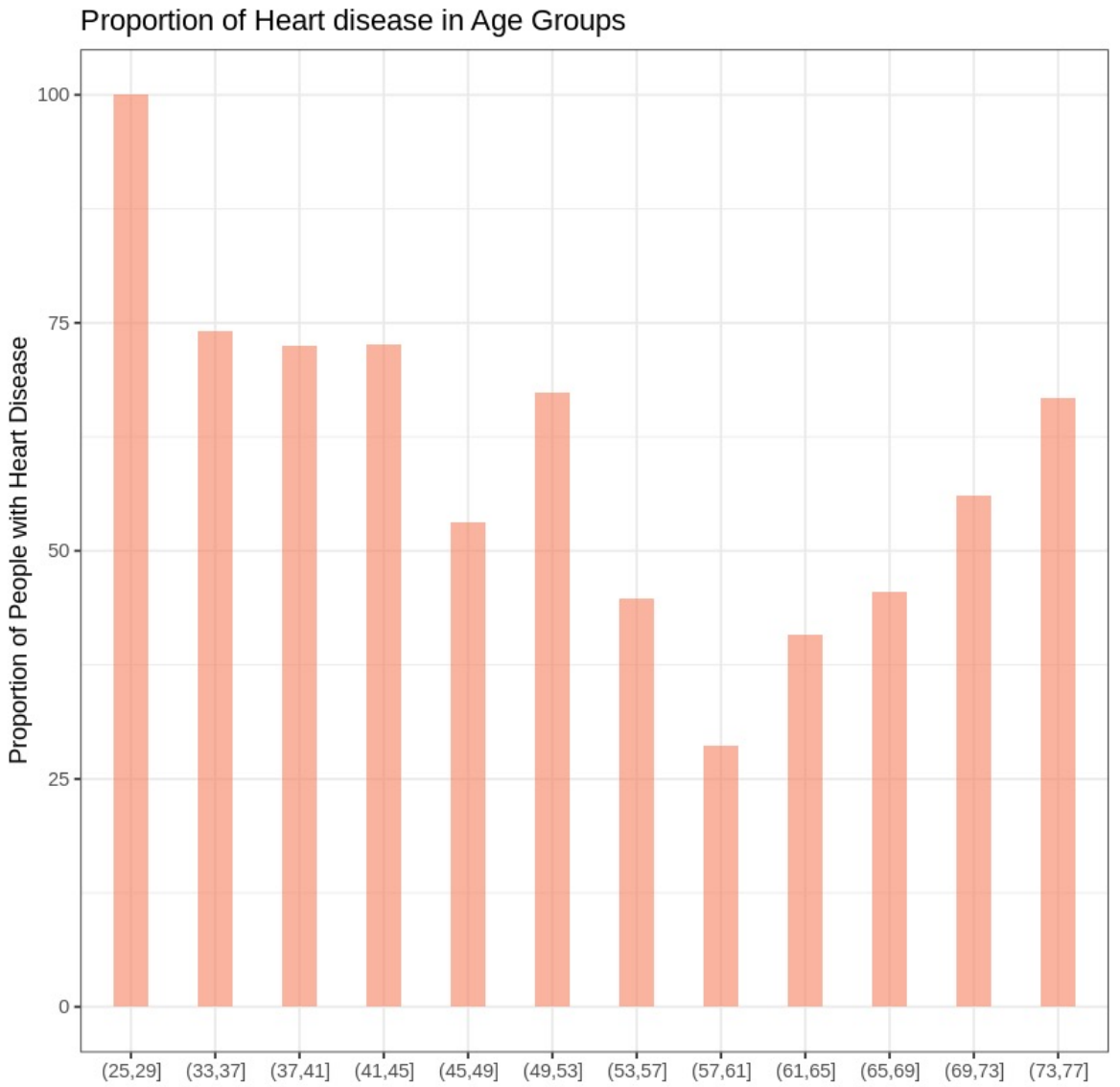
The majority Population lies in the 50 to 65 years age group



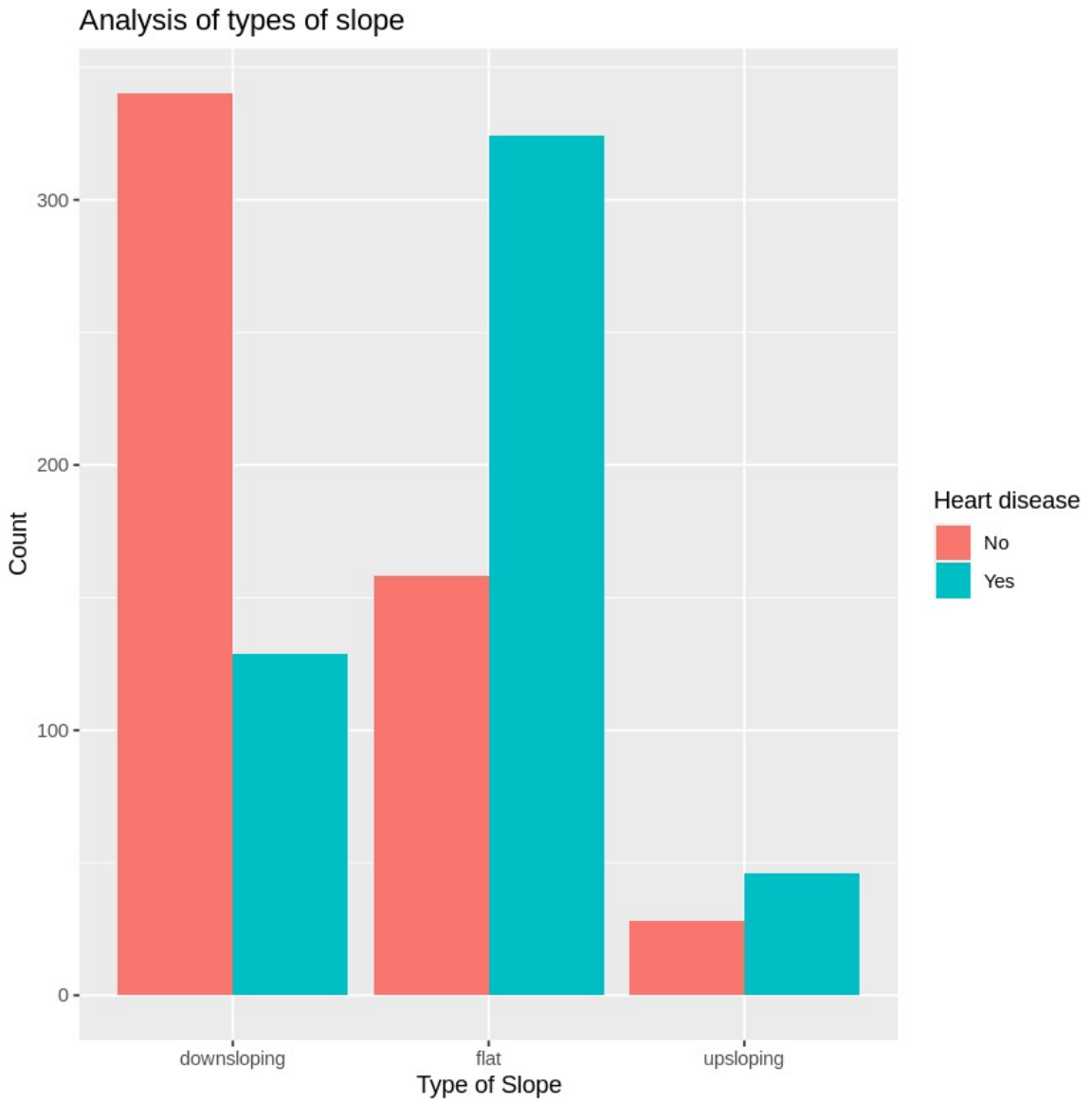
This plot shows that the 49 to 57 years range has maximum heart disease.

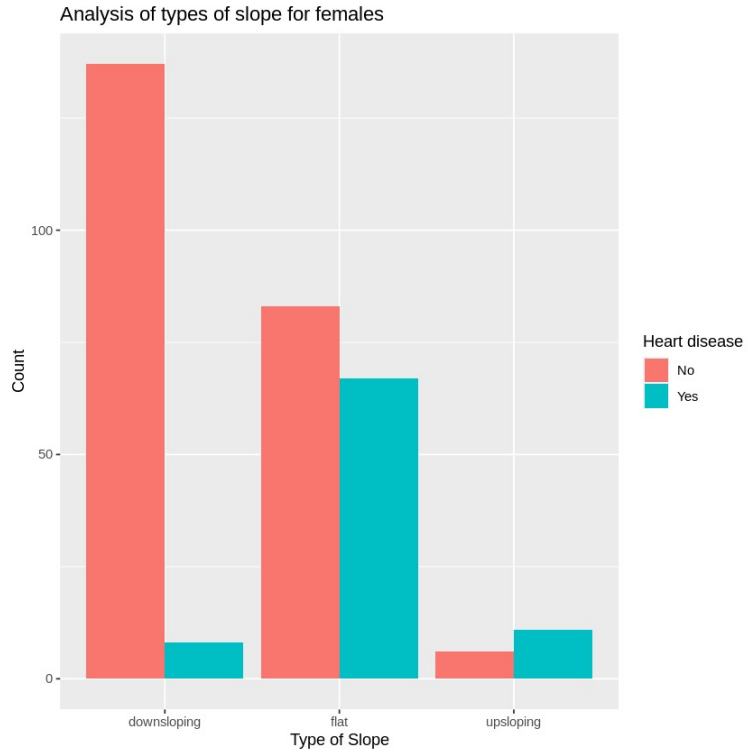


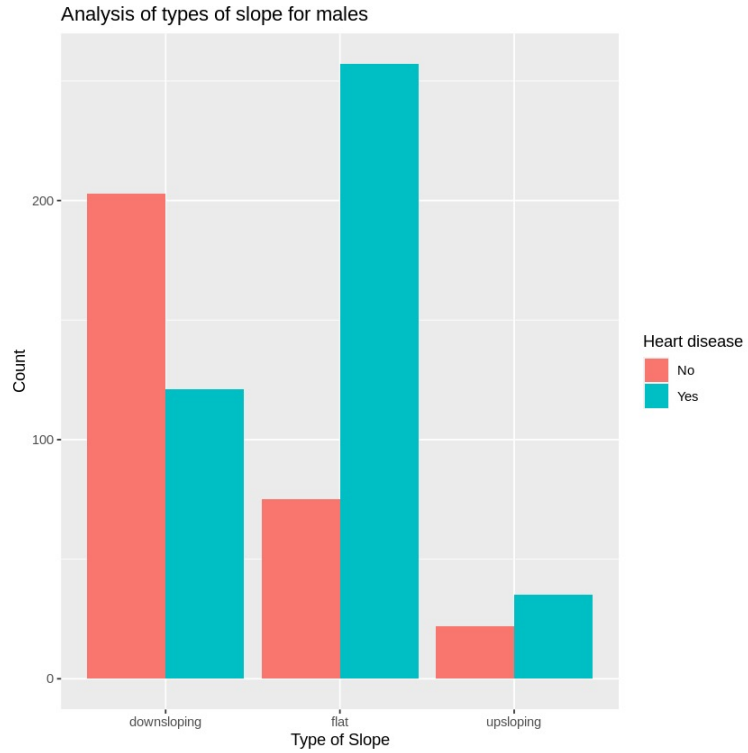
In the age group of below 30, 100% of people have heart disease. That is definitely not the case in real life. It is clear that this is not a representative sample. This is not possible to infer any conclusion about how age contributed to heart disease from this dataset



With different types of the slope, the rate of heart disease looks different

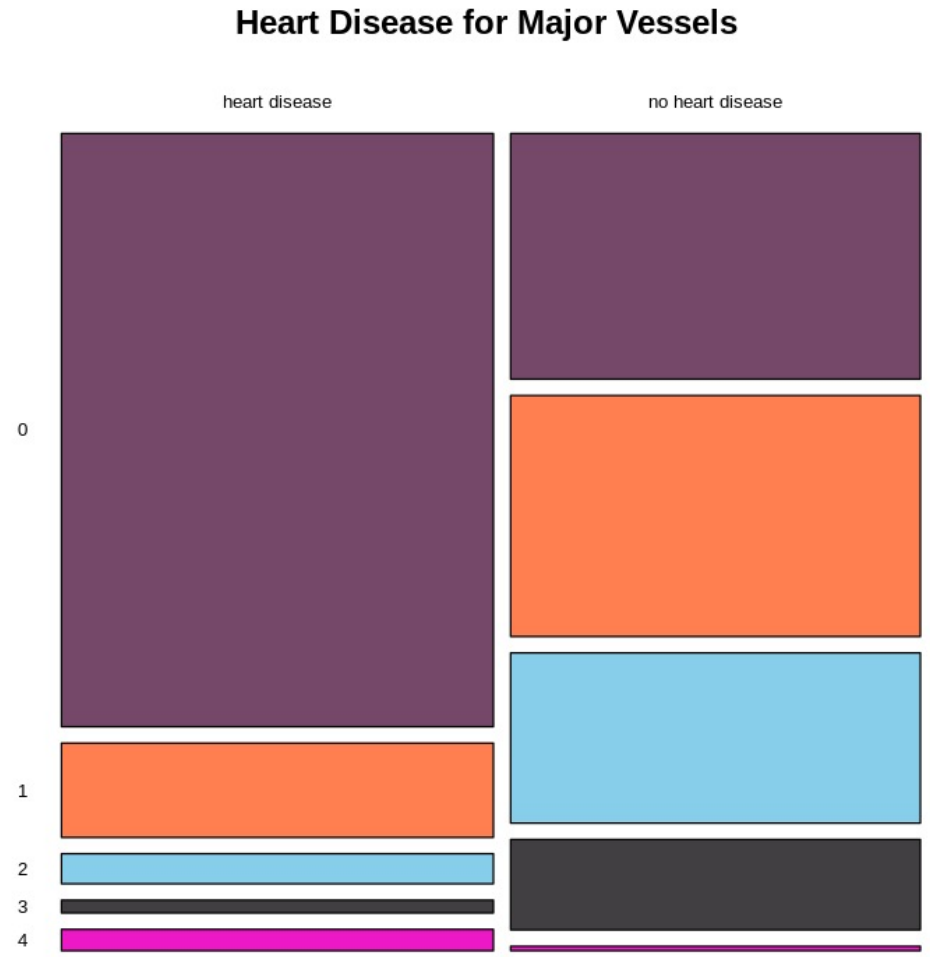


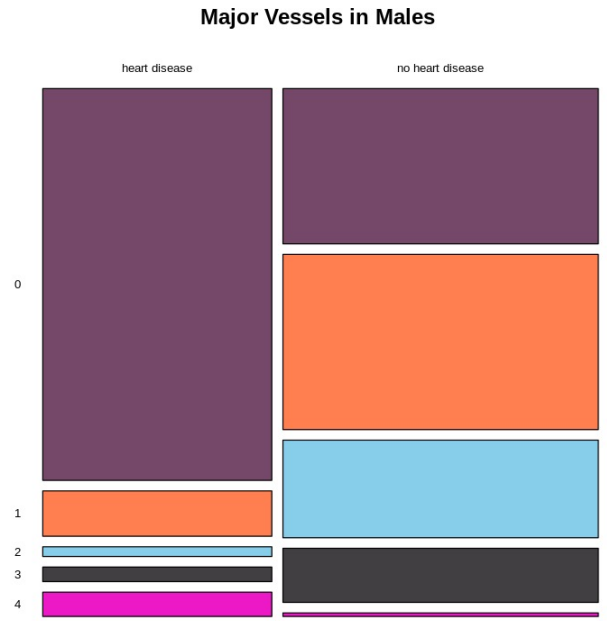


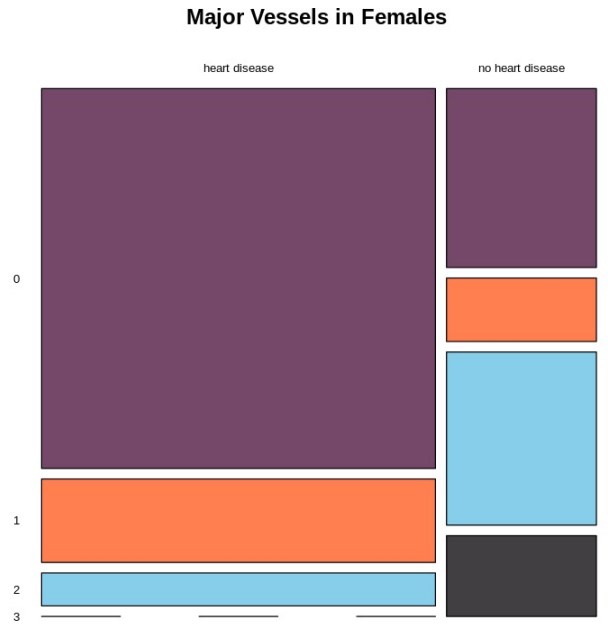


The plot of the male population follows the same trend as the overall bar plot for analysis of slope. But in the female population, the trend is very different

About 2/3 of the people having heart disease have no major vessel

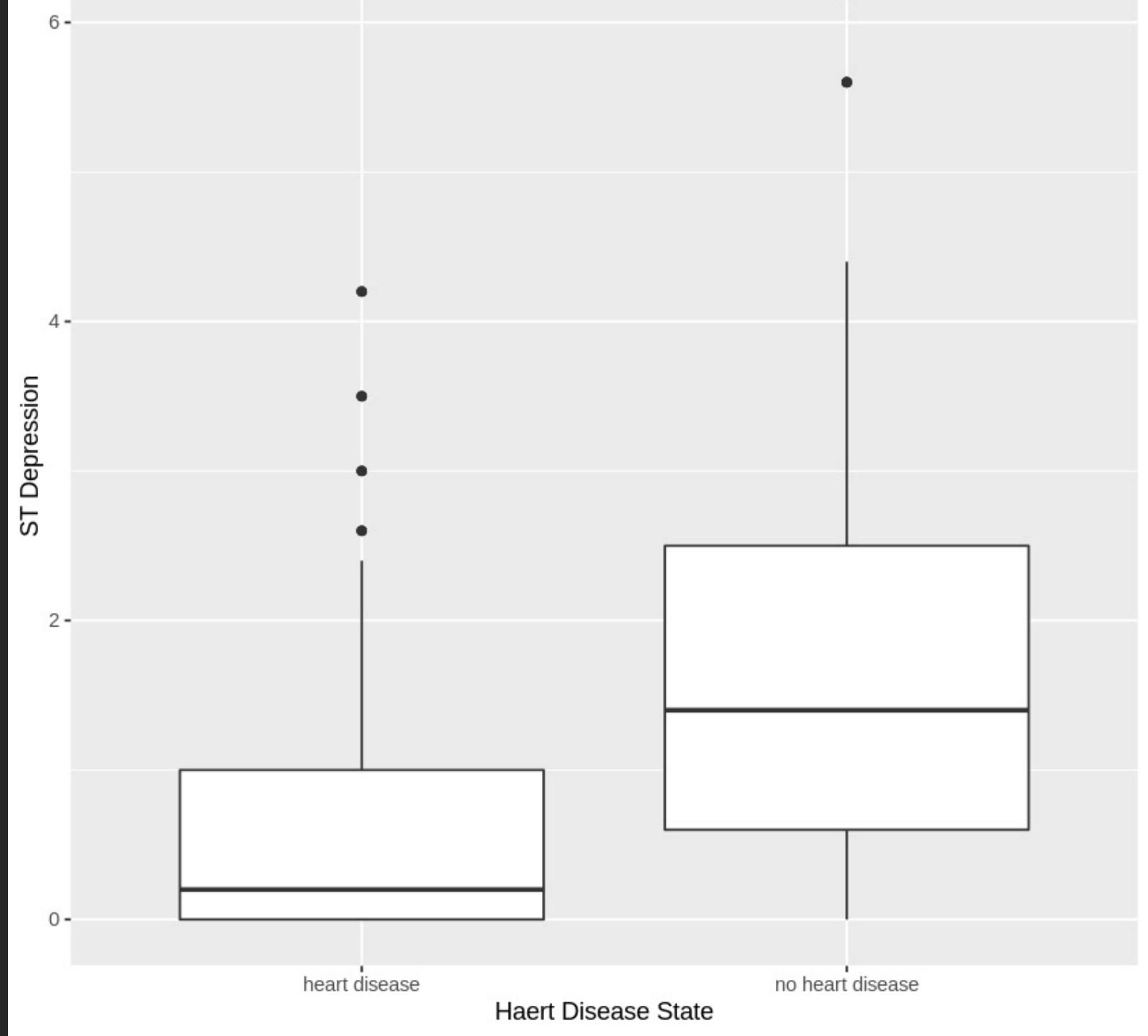






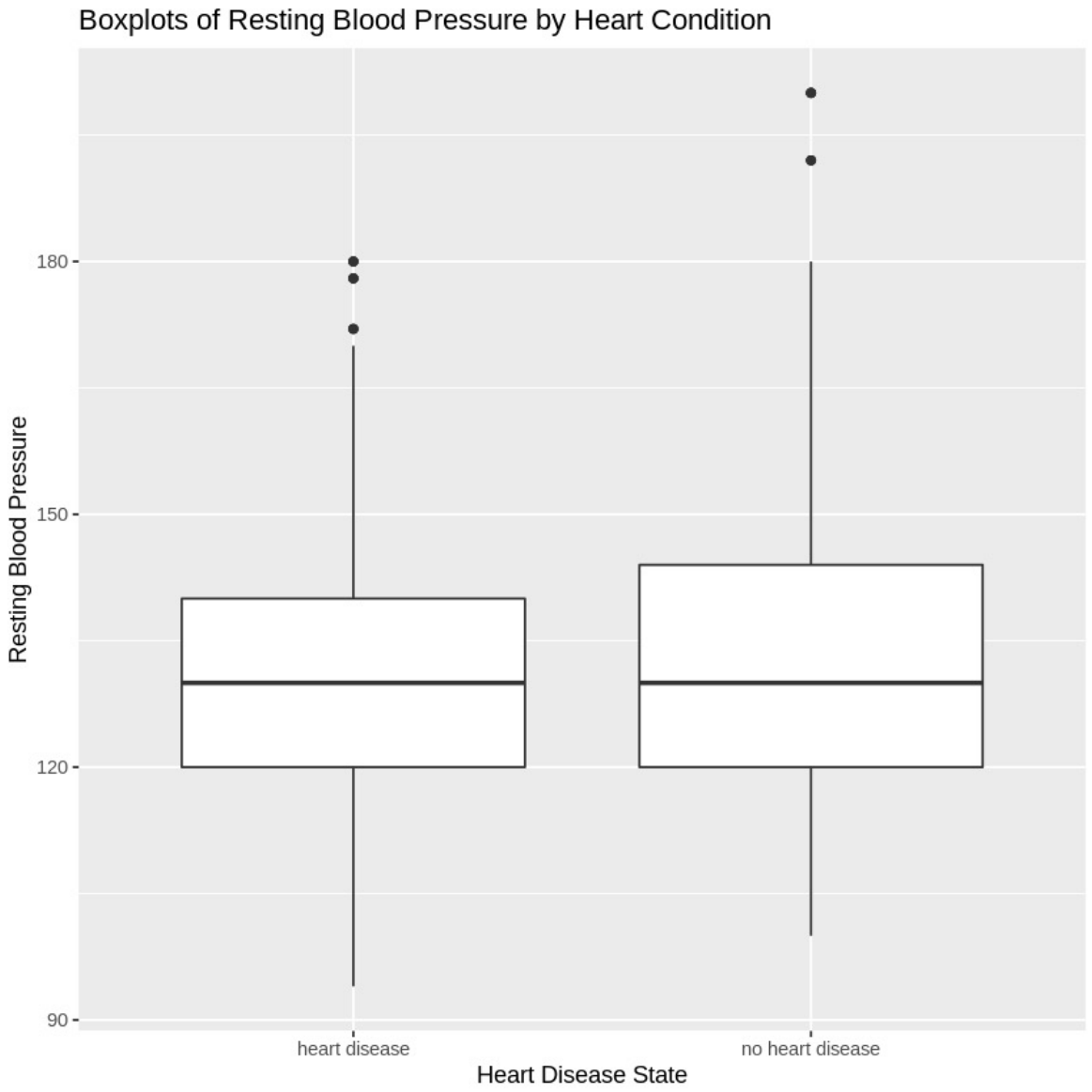
In the female population, there are 0, 1, 2, or 3 major vessels. No female has 4 major vessels. As in the male population, maximum females having heart disease have no major vessels

On the no heart disease side, the interquartile range is higher (about 2) than on the heart disease side (1)



It shows, with higher age heart disease decreases. Looks like when ST depression goes up heart disease cases go down. **The size of the dots changes with resting blood sugar**

The plot above shows an interquartile range of resting blood sugar is slightly higher for the no heart disease plot. But the medians of both the box plot looks the same



When the resting blood sugar is really low like 100 or less heart disease cases are higher than no heart disease case. When the resting blood pressure is above 165, no heart disease cases are higher than heart disease cases.