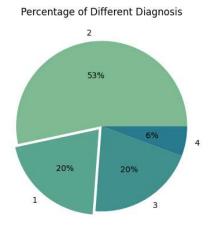
HEART DISEASE DATA

Objective:
Understand the relationship between heart disease and biological traits (such as age, cholesterol, and maximum heart rate)

	age	sex	restingbp	chol	blood_sugar	max_hr	diagnosis
count	745.000000	745.000000	745.000000	745.000000	745.000000	745.000000	745.000000
mean	53.130201	0.766443	132.771812	219.923490	0.153020	138.817450	0.924832
std	9.392743	0.423378	18.599746	93.713004	0.360249	25.825905	1.128677
min	28.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	60.000000	0.000000
25%	46.000000	1.000000	120.000000	197.000000	0.000000	120.000000	0.000000
50%	54.000000	1.000000	130.000000	231.000000	0.000000	140.000000	1.000000
75%	60.000000	1.000000	140.000000	271.000000	0.000000	160.000000	1.000000
max	77.000000	1.000000	200.000000	603.000000	1.000000	202.000000	4.000000

No Heart Disease	Heart Disease		
 Age: 50.32 Resting Blood Pressure: 129.89 Cholesterol: 233.112 [Percentiles are lower: 268] Blood Sugar: 0.109 Max HR: 149.41 	 Age: 55.74 Resting Blood Pressure: 135.46 Cholesterol: 207.65 [Percentiles are higher: 274] Blood Sugar: 0.194 Max HR: 128.97 		





Order of Steps for Heart Disease Data Analysis:

- 1) sed: to replace question marks for missing values with (some data had some had ? for missing values)
- 2) **awk**: filtering out relevant columns for data analysis (Too many variables present)
- 3) cat: used to display individual datasets and merge them into one big dataset (3 datasets originally)
- 4) Python: Filtered out missing values in Dataframes using Pandas and plotted using Seaborn

Key Takeaways

- On average, the older one is, the more likely you are to have heart disease
- Cholesterol levels were unexpectedly inversely related to diagnosis [mean error]
- Heart Disease correlates to a lower average Max HR
- Heart Disease and Blood Pressure are positively correlated

