

Questions:

What is the relation between systolic blood pressure and getting a cardiovascular disease?

What is the relation between diastolic blood pressure and getting a cardiovascular disease?

Does getting a cardiovascular disease depend on age?

If the person smokes, is this will increase the chance of getting a cardiovascular?

If the person drinks alcohol, is this will increase the chance of getting a cardiovascular?

The benefit from exploring these questions:

To discover reasons behind the increased rate in cardiovascular disease in people based on some variables.

Data Description:

The dataset is about the cardiovascular disease, and I got this dataset from Kaggle website (<https://www.kaggle.com/sulianova/cardiovascular-disease-dataset>).

Features:

There are 13 columns in this dataset which are:

1. Id (unique number).
2. Age (calculated by days).
3. Gender.
4. Height.
5. Weight.
6. Systolic blood pressure.
7. Smoke (to know if the person is smoking or not).
8. Diastolic blood pressure.
9. Cholesterol.
10. Glucose.
11. Alcohol (is the person drinking alcohol).
12. Active (is the person doing any sport).
13. Cardio (is the person having cardiovascular disease or not).

Tools:

Data analysis in pandas.

Python visualization libraries (matplotlib).

The MVP goal:

Explore and analyze the data.

find the average cardiovascular disease rate by gender, smoking, active, weight, age, diastolic blood pressure and systolic blood pressure.