# **PAD** project

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# **Topic**

AI can assist in various situations. We can implement simple statistical analysis and achieve great results.

#### **Heart Disease**

- Cleveland
- Hungarian
- Switzerland
- Long Beach VA
- Statlog (Heart) Data Set.

This heart disease dataset is curated by combining five popular heart disease datasets that were previously available independently but not combined before.

# Collecting and finding data

Heart Disease Dataset

The dataset is sourced from Kaggle.

### **Dowloading dataset**

```
import kaggle
kaggle.api.authenticate()
kaggle.api.dataset_download_files(
    'mexwell/heart-disease-dataset',
    path='data',
    unzip=True
)
```

Dataset URL: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/mexwell/heart-disease-dataset

The dataset is automatically downloaded to the local data folder. Ensure you set your Kaggle username and authentication key.

# Cleaning data and handling missing values

Let's explore the dataset for the most obvious errors.

#### Visualize incorrect rows

```
coloms_to_remove = data.loc[
    (data['resting bp s']<10) | (data['ST slope']==0)
]
coloms_to_remove[['resting bp s', 'ST slope']]</pre>
```

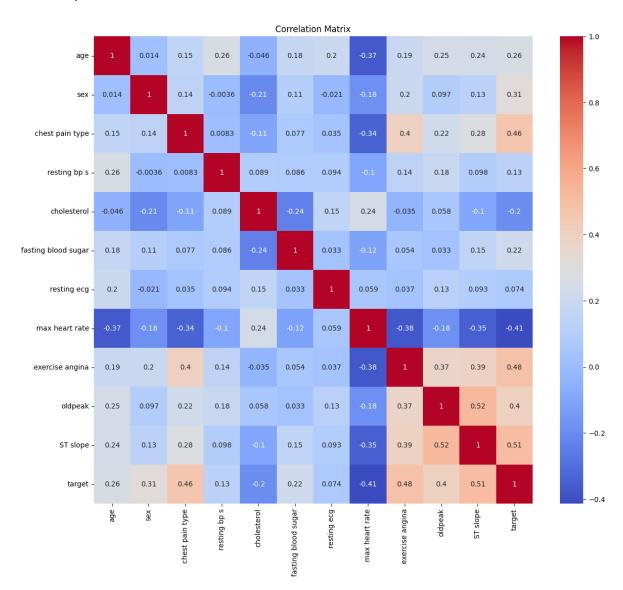
	resting bp s	ST slope
450	0	2
517	150	0

Two rows are clearly impossible for human beings. The first has a heart rate of zero beats per second, and the second has a slope of the peak exercise ST segment of zero, which is not possible according to the documentation.

# Data analysis – attribute dependencies

This section focuses on attribute dependencies.

### Heatmap



The main attributes describing variance in the data are chest pain type, exercise-induced angina, and the slope of the peak exercise ST segment.

# Creating a dashboard

python3 dashboard.py

A dashboard is created using Plotly, showing the distribution of variables.

### \*Evaluation

Problem type: classification

Let's move to the evaluation part.

### Split data

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X = data.drop('target', axis=1)
y = data['target']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

The data was split into training and testing datasets.

#### **Data preparation**

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer

imputer = SimpleImputer(strategy='mean')
X_train = imputer.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = imputer.transform(X_test)
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
```

The cleaned data was prepared for evaluation.

#### Training data

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingClassifier
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
models = {
    'Logistic Regression': LogisticRegression(max_iter=10000),
    'Decision Tree': DecisionTreeClassifier(),
    'Random Forest': RandomForestClassifier(),
    'SVM': SVC(),
    'KNN': KNeighborsClassifier(),
    'Gradient Boosting': GradientBoostingClassifier(),
    'Naive Bayes': GaussianNB(),
for name, model in models.items():
   print(f"Training {name}...")
    model.fit(X_train, y_train)
    y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
    accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
    print(f"{name} Accuracy: {accuracy:.2f}")
    print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
```

Training Logistic Regression...
Logistic Regression Accuracy: 0.85

support	f1-score	recall	precision	
112	0.84	0.84	0.84	0
				O
126	0.86	0.86	0.86	1
238	0.85			accuracy
238	0.85	0.85	0.85	macro avg
238	0.85	0.85	0.85	weighted avg

Training Decision Tree...
Decision Tree Accuracy: 0.87

precision recall f1-score support

	0	0.83	0.90	0.87	112
	1	0.91	0.84	0.87	126
	_				
accura	acv			0.87	238
macro a	•	0.87	0.87	0.87	238
weighted a	_	0.87	0.87	0.87	238
weighted a	rvg	0.07	0.07	0.07	200
Training F	Rando	m Forest			
•		Accuracy:			
		precision	recall	f1-score	support
		procession	100011	11 50010	buppor
	0	0.91	0.94	0.93	112
	1	0.94	0.92	0.93	126
	-	0.01	0.02	0.00	120
accura	acv			0.93	238
macro a	•	0.93	0.93	0.93	238
weighted a	_	0.93	0.93	0.93	238
#018H004 C	~ 6	0.00	0.00	0.00	200
Training S	SVM				
SVM Accura					
2,111 11000110	•	precision	recall	f1-score	support
		P			z app - z
	0	0.88	0.83	0.85	112
	1	0.86	0.90	0.88	126
accura	acv			0.87	238
macro a	•	0.87	0.86	0.86	238
weighted a	_	0.87	0.87	0.87	238
6	0				
Training K	KNN				
KNN Accura					
	•	precision	recall	f1-score	support
		•			11
	0	0.84	0.87	0.85	112
	1	0.88	0.85	0.86	126
	-				
accura	асу			0.86	238
macro a	•	0.86	0.86	0.86	238
weighted a	_	0.86	0.86	0.86	238
0	- 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	_50

Training Gradient Boosting...
Gradient Boosting Accuracy: 0.91

		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	0	0.91	0.90	0.91	112
	1	0.91	0.92	0.92	126
accui	racy			0.91	238
macro	avg	0.91	0.91	0.91	238
weighted	avg	0.91	0.91	0.91	238
Training Naive Bayes Naive Bayes Accuracy: 0.88					
·		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	0	0.85	0.89	0.87	112
	1	0.90	0.87	0.88	126
accui	racy			0.88	238
macro	avg	0.88	0.88	0.88	238
weighted	avg	0.88	0.88	0.88	238

The data was trained on various models.

# Stat analysis

Training Logistic Regression...
Logistic Regression Accuracy: 0.85

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.84	0.84	0.84	112
1	0.86	0.86	0.86	126
accuracy			0.85	238
macro avg	0.85	0.85	0.85	238
weighted avg	0.85	0.85	0.85	238

Training Decision Tree...

Decision Tree Accuracy: 0.87

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.83	0.90	0.87	112
1	0.91	0.84	0.87	126

accur	acy			0.87	238
macro	avg	0.87	0.87	0.87	238
weighted	avg	0.87	0.87	0.87	238
Training	Rand	om Forest			
_		Accuracy:			
		precision	recall	f1-score	support
		•			••
	0	0.91	0.94	0.93	112
	1	0.94	0.92	0.93	126
accur	acv			0.93	238
macro	•	0.93	0.93	0.93	238
weighted	_	0.93	0.93	0.93	238
0	0				
Training	SVM.				
SVM Accur					
	J	precision	recall	f1-score	support
		1			
	0	0.88	0.83	0.85	112
	1	0.86	0.90	0.88	126
	_			0.00	
accur	acv			0.87	238
macro	•	0.87	0.86	0.86	238
weighted	_	0.87	0.87	0.87	238
weighted	avg	0.07	0.07	0.07	200
Training	KNN				
KNN Accur					
mm Accui	acy.	precision	recall	f1-score	support
		precibion	ICCAII	II beene	Bupport
	0	0.84	0.87	0.85	112
	1	0.88	0.85	0.86	126
	_	0.00	0.00	0.00	120
accur	acv			0.86	238
macro	•	0.86	0.86	0.86	238
weighted	_	0.86	0.86	0.86	238
weighted	avg	0.00	0.00	0.00	200
Training	Grad	ient Roosti	nor		
Training Gradient Boosting Gradient Boosting Accuracy: 0.91					
diddiene	DOOD	precision	•	f1-score	support
		brecipion	recarr	11 20016	2 abbot c
	0	0.91	0.90	0.91	112
	1	0.91	0.90	0.91	126
	_	0.91	0.52	0.32	120

accuracy			0.91	238
macro avg	0.91	0.91	0.91	238
weighted avg	0.91	0.91	0.91	238
Training Naiv	o Rayos			
iraining warv	e bayes			
Naive Bayes A	ccuracy: 0.8	8		
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.85	0.89	0.87	112
1	0.90	0.87	0.88	126
accuracy			0.88	238
macro avg	0.88	0.88	0.88	238

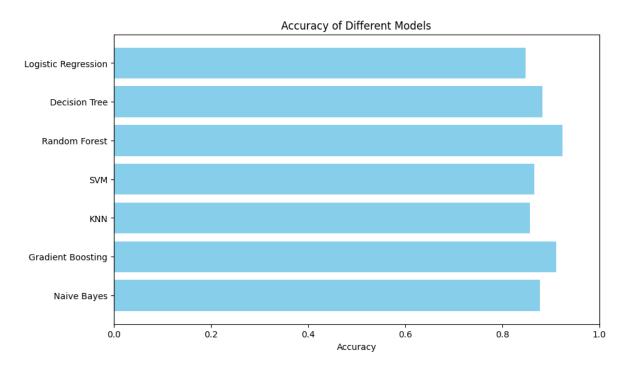
0.88

Stat analysis is dane with use of precision, recall, f1-score

0.88

## **Accuracy Comparison**

weighted avg

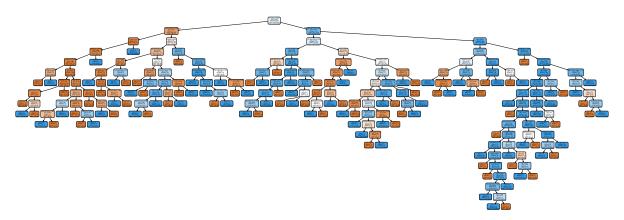


0.88

238

The Random Forest algorithm shows the best results.

# Building a tree



Here is the decision tree itself.