

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd

# Load the dataset
df=pd.read_csv("heart_disease_health_indicators_BRFSS2015 2 (1).csv")
print(df)

# Clean column names
df.columns = df.columns.str.strip()

# Convert categorical columns to category dtype
categorical_columns = [
    'HeartDiseaseorAttack', 'HighBP', 'HighChol', 'CholCheck', 'Smoker',
    'Stroke', 'Diabetes', 'PhysActivity', 'Fruits', 'Veggies', 'HvyAlcoholC
    'AnyHealthcare', 'NoDocbcCost', 'DiffWalk', 'Sex', 'GenHlth', 'Age',
    'Education', 'Income'
]
df[categorical_columns] = df[categorical_columns].astype('category')

# Verify data types
print(df.info())
```

	HeartDiseaseorAttack	HighBP	HighChol	CholCheck	BMI	Smoker	\
0	0	1	1	1	40	1	
1	0	0	0	0	25	1	
2	0	1	1	1	28	0	
3	0	1	0	1	27	0	
4	0	1	1	1	24	0	
...	
253675	0	1	1	1	45	0	
253676	0	1	1	1	18	0	
253677	0	0	0	1	28	0	
253678	0	1	0	1	23	0	
253679	1	1	1	1	25	0	

	Stroke	Diabetes	PhysActivity	Fruits	...	AnyHealthcare	\
0	0	0	0	0	...	1	
1	0	0	1	0	...	0	
2	0	0	0	1	...	1	
3	0	0	1	1	...	1	
4	0	0	1	1	...	1	
...	
253675	0	0	0	1	...	1	
253676	0	2	0	0	...	1	
253677	0	0	1	1	...	1	
253678	0	0	0	1	...	1	
253679	0	2	1	1	...	1	

	NoDocbcCost	GenHlth	MentHlth	PhysHlth	DiffWalk	Sex	Age	\
0	0	5	18	15	1	0	9	
1	1	3	0	0	0	0	7	
2	1	5	30	30	1	0	9	
3	0	2	0	0	0	0	11	
4	0	2	3	0	0	0	11	
...	
253675	0	3	0	5	0	1	5	
253676	0	4	0	0	1	0	11	
253677	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
253678	0	3	0	0	0	1	7	
253679	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	

	Education	Income
0	4	3
1	6	1
2	4	8
3	3	6
4	5	4
...
253675	6	7
253676	2	4
253677	5	2
253678	5	1
253679	6	2

[253680 rows x 22 columns]

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 253680 entries, 0 to 253679

Data columns (total 22 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	HeartDiseaseorAttack	253680 non-null	category
1	HighBP	253680 non-null	category
2	HighChol	253680 non-null	category

3	CholCheck	253680	non-null	category
4	BMI	253680	non-null	int64
5	Smoker	253680	non-null	category
6	Stroke	253680	non-null	category
7	Diabetes	253680	non-null	category
8	PhysActivity	253680	non-null	category
9	Fruits	253680	non-null	category
10	Veggies	253680	non-null	category
11	HvyAlcoholConsump	253680	non-null	category
12	AnyHealthcare	253680	non-null	category
13	NoDocbcCost	253680	non-null	category
14	GenHlth	253680	non-null	category
15	MentHlth	253680	non-null	int64
16	PhysHlth	253680	non-null	int64
17	DiffWalk	253680	non-null	category
18	Sex	253680	non-null	category
19	Age	253680	non-null	category
20	Education	253680	non-null	category
21	Income	253680	non-null	category

dtypes: category(19), int64(3)

memory usage: 10.4 MB

None

```
In [10]: #a. Examine Distributions of Individual Variables:
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# plotting area
fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, 2, figsize=(16, 12))

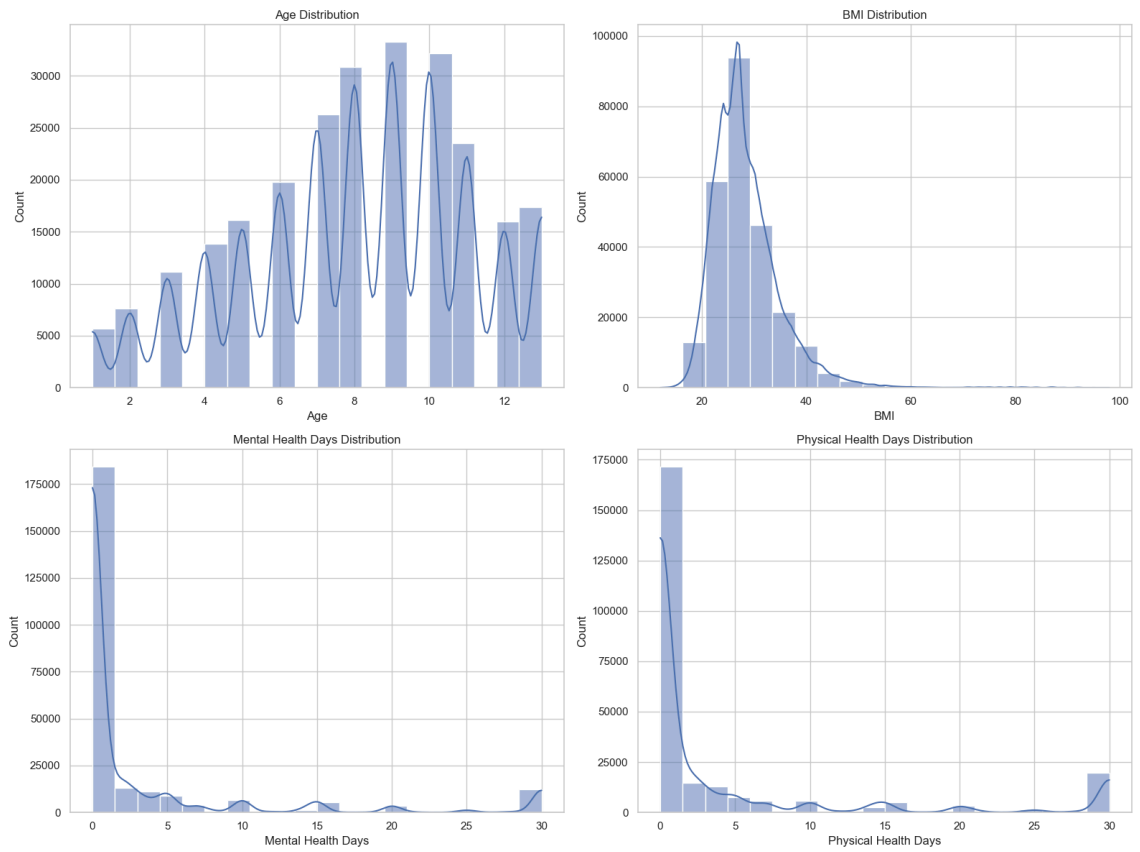
# Plot histogram for Age
sns.histplot(df['Age'], bins=20, kde=True, ax=axes[0, 0])
axes[0, 0].set_title('Age Distribution')
axes[0, 0].set_xlabel('Age')
axes[0, 0].set_ylabel('Count')

# Plot histogram for BMI
sns.histplot(df['BMI'], bins=20, kde=True, ax=axes[0, 1])
axes[0, 1].set_title('BMI Distribution')
axes[0, 1].set_xlabel('BMI')
axes[0, 1].set_ylabel('Count')

# Plot histogram for MentHlth
sns.histplot(df['MentHlth'], bins=20, kde=True, ax=axes[1, 0])
axes[1, 0].set_title('Mental Health Days Distribution')
axes[1, 0].set_xlabel('Mental Health Days')
axes[1, 0].set_ylabel('Count')

# Plot histogram for PhysHlth
sns.histplot(df['PhysHlth'], bins=20, kde=True, ax=axes[1, 1])
axes[1, 1].set_title('Physical Health Days Distribution')
axes[1, 1].set_xlabel('Physical Health Days')
axes[1, 1].set_ylabel('Count')

# Adjust layout
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



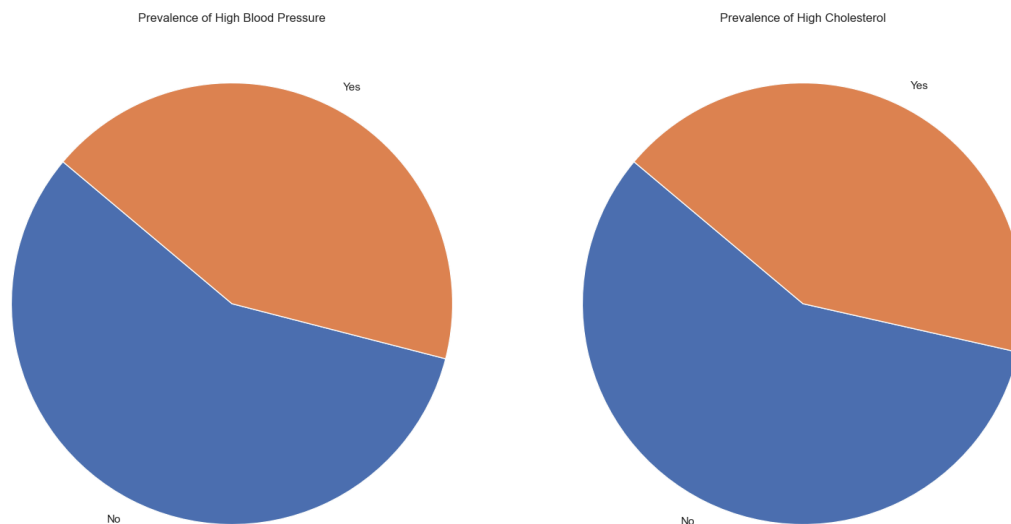
```
In [8]: #b. Investigate Prevalence of Health Conditions:
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Plotting the prevalence of health conditions using pie charts
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(16, 8))

# pie chart for High Blood Pressure
high_bp_counts = df['HighBP'].value_counts()
axes[0].pie(high_bp_counts, labels=['No', 'Yes'], startangle=140)
axes[0].set_title('Prevalence of High Blood Pressure')

# pie chart for High Cholesterol
high_chol_counts = df['HighChol'].value_counts()
axes[1].pie(high_chol_counts, labels=['No', 'Yes'], startangle=140)
axes[1].set_title('Prevalence of High Cholesterol')

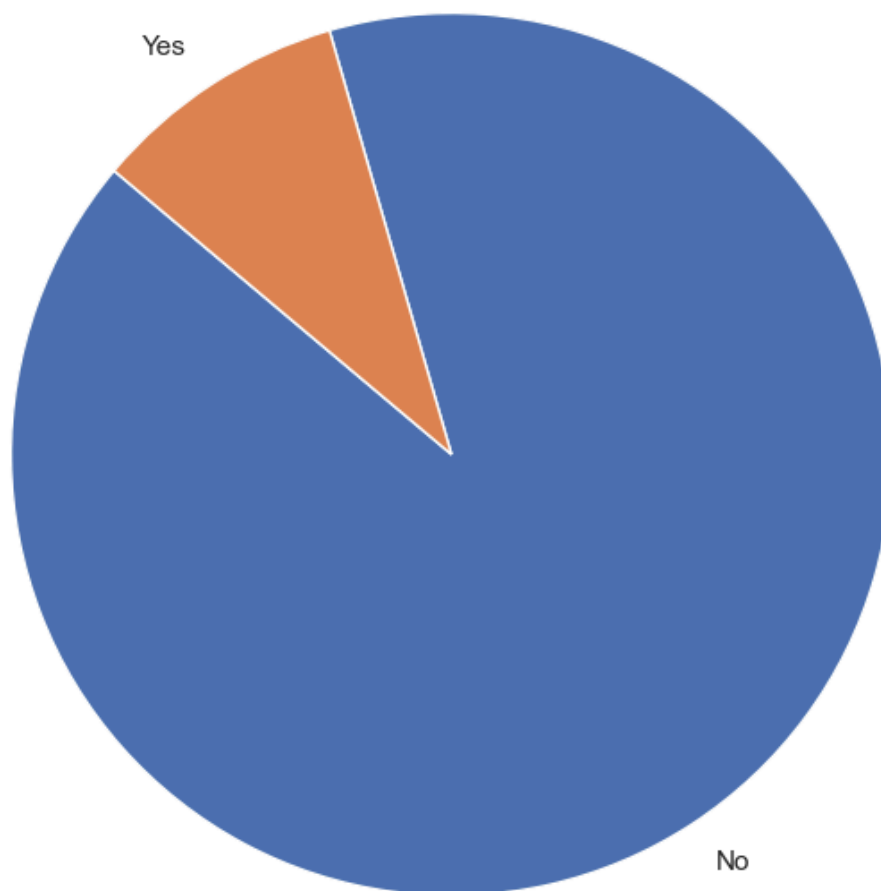
# Adjust layout
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
In [9]: #c. Analyze Distribution of Heart Disease (Target Variable):
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# pie chart for Heart Disease
heart_disease_counts = df['HeartDiseaseorAttack'].value_counts()
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
plt.pie(heart_disease_counts, labels=['No', 'Yes'], startangle=140)
plt.title('Distribution of Heart Disease Cases')
plt.show()
```

Distribution of Heart Disease Cases



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In [ ]: #Bivariate analysis
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In [6]: #Explore Relationships Heart Disease:
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Load the dataset
df = pd.read_csv("heart_disease_health_indicators_BRFSS2015 2 (1).csv")

# Convert categorical columns to 'category' type
categorical_columns = [
    'HeartDiseaseorAttack', 'HighBP', 'HighChol', 'CholCheck', 'Smoker',
    'Stroke', 'Diabetes', 'PhysActivity', 'Fruits', 'Veggies', 'HvyAlcoholC',
    'AnyHealthcare', 'NoDocbcCost', 'DiffWalk', 'Sex', 'GenHlth', 'Age',
    'Education', 'Income'
]
df[categorical_columns] = df[categorical_columns].astype('category')

# Visualize relationships with Heart Disease
fig, axs = plt.subplots(3, 2, figsize=(14, 18))

# HighBP vs Heart Disease
sns.boxplot(x='HeartDiseaseorAttack', y='HighBP', data=df, ax=axs[0, 0])
axs[0, 0].set_title('HighBP vs Heart Disease')

# HighChol vs Heart Disease
sns.boxplot(x='HeartDiseaseorAttack', y='HighChol', data=df, ax=axs[0, 1])
axs[0, 1].set_title('HighChol vs Heart Disease')

# BMI vs Heart Disease
sns.violinplot(x='HeartDiseaseorAttack', y='BMI', data=df, ax=axs[1, 0])
axs[1, 0].set_title('BMI vs Heart Disease')

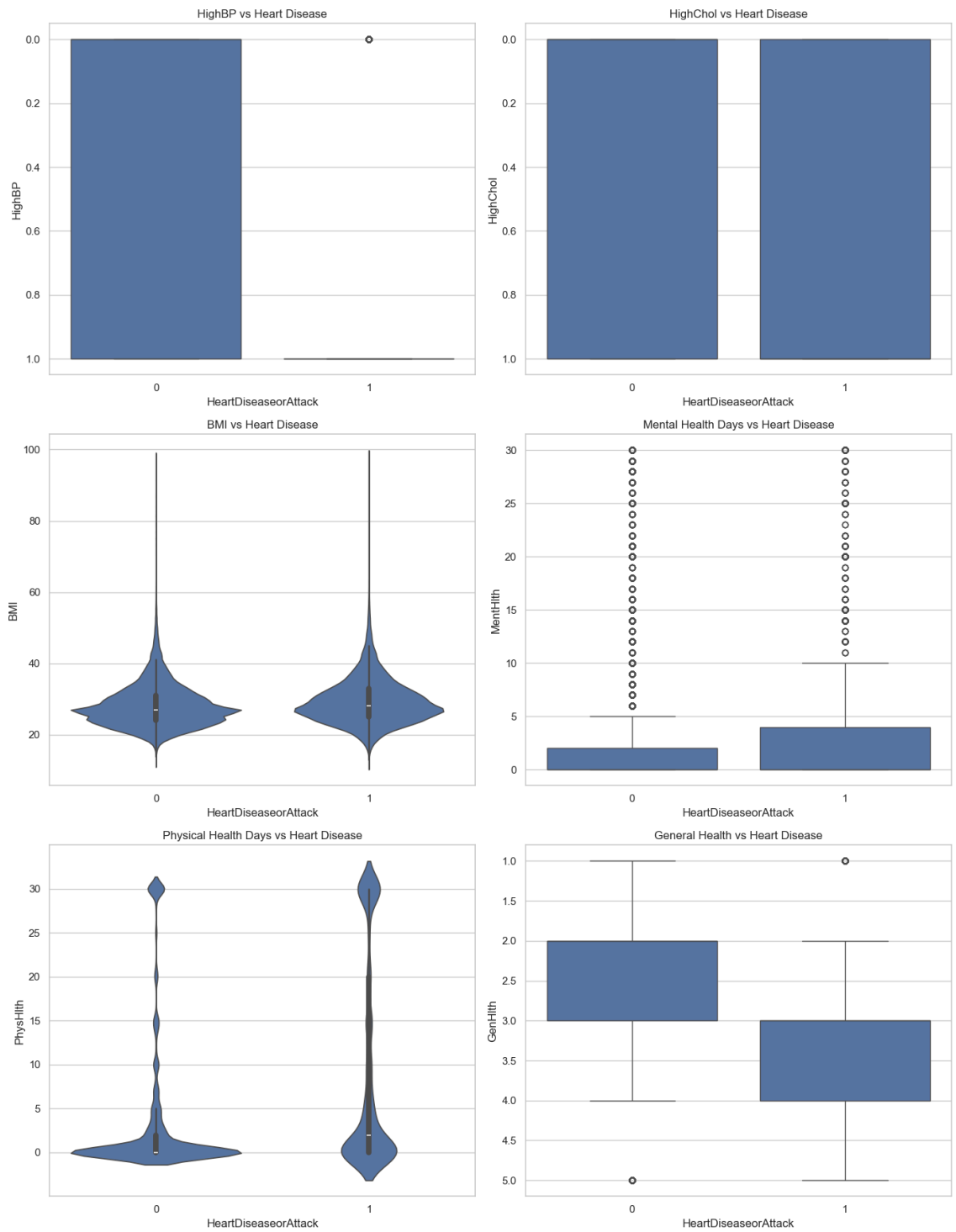
# MentHlth vs Heart Disease
sns.boxplot(x='HeartDiseaseorAttack', y='MentHlth', data=df, ax=axs[1, 1])
axs[1, 1].set_title('Mental Health Days vs Heart Disease')

# PhysHlth vs Heart Disease
sns.violinplot(x='HeartDiseaseorAttack', y='PhysHlth', data=df, ax=axs[2, 0])
axs[2, 0].set_title('Physical Health Days vs Heart Disease')

# GenHlth vs Heart Disease
sns.boxplot(x='HeartDiseaseorAttack', y='GenHlth', data=df, ax=axs[2, 1])
axs[2, 1].set_title('General Health vs Heart Disease')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

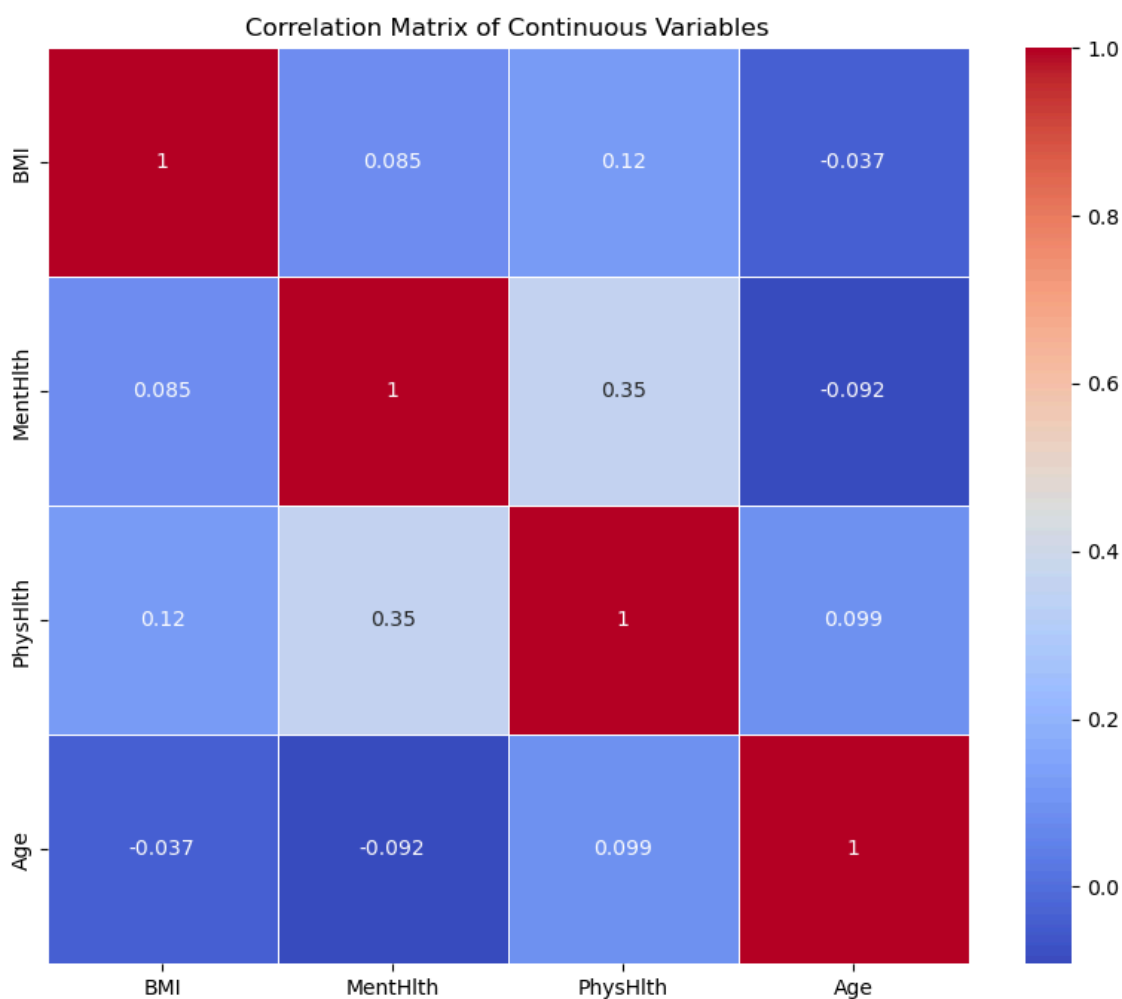



```
In [6]: #b. Visualize Correlations Between Variables:
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# Select continuous variables
continuous_vars = ['BMI', 'MentHlth', 'PhysHlth', 'Age']

# Calculate the correlation matrix
corr_matrix = df[continuous_vars].corr()

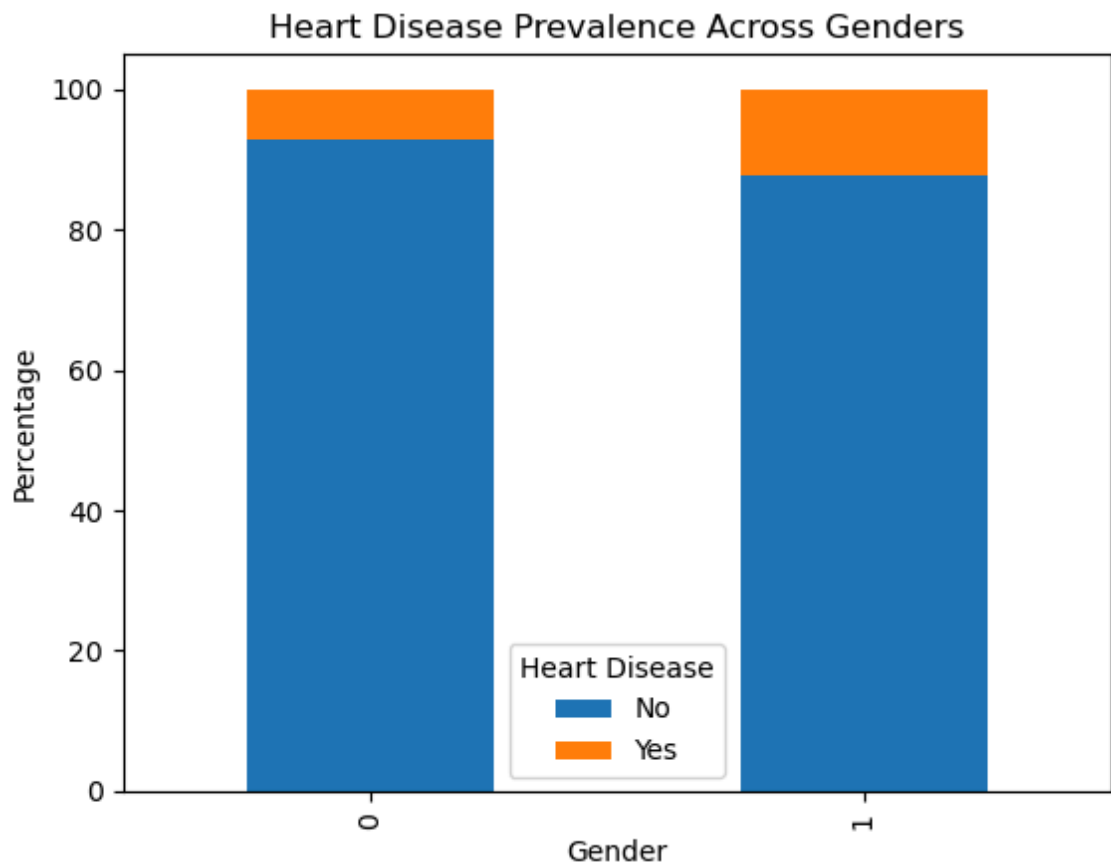
# Plot the heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.heatmap(corr_matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', linewidths=0.5)
plt.title('Correlation Matrix of Continuous Variables')
plt.show()
```



```
In [12]: #c. Compare Heart Disease Across Demographic Groups:
# Calculate the percentage of individuals with and without heart disease wi
gender_heart_disease = df.groupby('Sex')['HeartDiseaseorAttack'].value_cour

# Bar plot for Gender vs Heart Disease
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
gender_heart_disease.plot(kind='bar', stacked=True)
plt.title('Heart Disease Prevalence Across Genders')
plt.xlabel('Gender')
plt.ylabel('Percentage')
plt.legend(title='Heart Disease', labels=['No', 'Yes'])
plt.show()
```

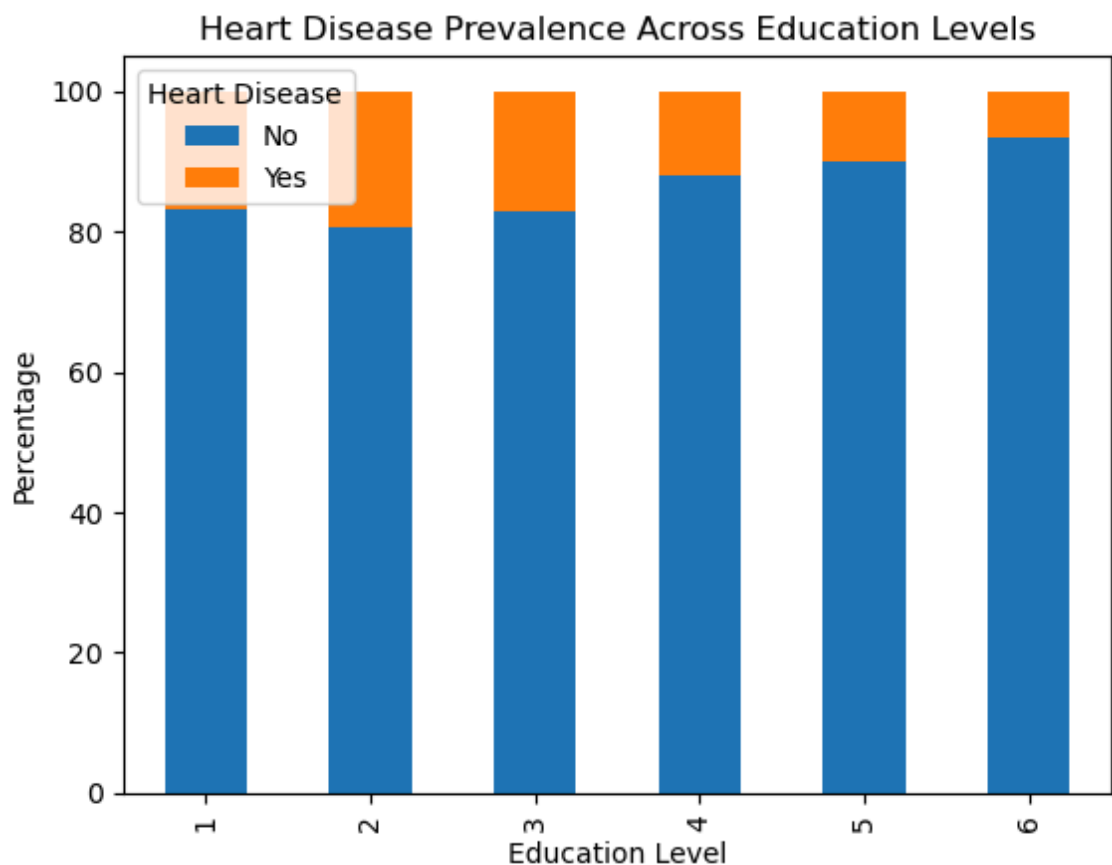
<Figure size 1200x600 with 0 Axes>



```
In [13]: # Calculate the percentage of individuals with and without heart disease wi
education_heart_disease = df.groupby('Education')['HeartDiseaseorAttack'].v

# Bar plot for Education vs Heart Disease
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
education_heart_disease.plot(kind='bar', stacked=True)
plt.title('Heart Disease Prevalence Across Education Levels')
plt.xlabel('Education Level')
plt.ylabel('Percentage')
plt.legend(title='Heart Disease', labels=['No', 'Yes'])
plt.show()
```

<Figure size 1200x600 with 0 Axes>



In []: