Importing the Dependencies

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

Data Collection and Processing

loading the csv data to a Pandas DataFrame
heart_data = pd.read_csv('/content/heart_disease_data.csv')

print first 5 rows of the dataset
heart_data.head()

	age	sex	ср	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	tha
0	63	1	3	145	233	1	0	150	0	2.3	0	0	
1	37	1	2	130	250	0	1	187	0	3.5	0	0	
2	41	0	1	130	204	0	0	172	0	1.4	2	0	
3	56	1	1	120	236	0	1	178	0	8.0	2	0	
4	57	0	0	120	354	0	1	163	1	0.6	2	0	•

print last 5 rows of the dataset
heart_data.tail()

	age	sex	ср	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	thal	target
298	57	0	0	140	241	0	1	123	1	0.2	1	0	3	0
299	45	1	3	110	264	0	1	132	0	1.2	1	0	3	0
300	68	1	0	144	193	1	1	141	0	3.4	1	2	3	0
301	57	1	0	130	131	0	1	115	1	1.2	1	1	3	0
302	57	0	1	130	236	0	0	174	0	0.0	1	1	2	0

number of rows and columns in the dataset heart data.shape

(303, 14)

getting some info about the data
heart_data.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 303 entries, 0 to 302
Data columns (total 14 columns):

Data	COTAIII13 (cocar 14 corumns	, .
#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	age	303 non-null	int64
1	sex	303 non-null	int64
2	ср	303 non-null	int64
3	trestbps	303 non-null	int64
4	chol	303 non-null	int64
5	fbs	303 non-null	int64
6	restecg	303 non-null	int64
7	thalach	303 non-null	int64
8	exang	303 non-null	int64
9	oldpeak	303 non-null	float64
10	slope	303 non-null	int64
11	ca	303 non-null	int64
12	thal	303 non-null	int64
13	target	303 non-null	int64
dtype	es: float64	4(1), int64(13)	

checking for missing values
heart_data.isnull().sum()

memory usage: 33.3 KB

age 0 sex 0 cp 0

trestbps chol fbs restecg thalach 0 exang oldpeak 0 slope 0 ca 0 thal 0 target dtype: int64

statistical measures about the data
heart_data.describe()

	age	sex	ср	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	
count	303.000000	303.000000	303.000000	303.000000	303.000000	303.000000	303.000000	303.000000	303
mean	54.366337	0.683168	0.966997	131.623762	246.264026	0.148515	0.528053	149.646865	0
std	9.082101	0.466011	1.032052	17.538143	51.830751	0.356198	0.525860	22.905161	0
min	29.000000	0.000000	0.000000	94.000000	126.000000	0.000000	0.000000	71.000000	0
25%	47.500000	0.000000	0.000000	120.000000	211.000000	0.000000	0.000000	133.500000	0
50%	55.000000	1.000000	1.000000	130.000000	240.000000	0.000000	1.000000	153.000000	0
75%	61.000000	1.000000	2.000000	140.000000	274.500000	0.000000	1.000000	166.000000	1
max	77.000000	1.000000	3.000000	200.000000	564.000000	1.000000	2.000000	202.000000	1

```
# checking the distribution of Target Variable
heart_data['target'].value_counts()
```

1 165 0 138

Name: target, dtype: int64

1 --> Defective Heart

0 --> Healthy Heart

Splitting the Features and Target

```
X = heart_data.drop(columns='target', axis=1)
Y = heart_data['target']
```

print(X)

	age	sex	ср	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	\
0	63	1	3	145	233	1	0	150	0	2.3	
1	37	1	2	130	250	0	1	187	0	3.5	
2	41	0	1	130	204	0	0	172	0	1.4	
3	56	1	1	120	236	0	1	178	0	0.8	
4	57	0	0	120	354	0	1	163	1	0.6	
298	57	0	0	140	241	0	1	123	1	0.2	
299	45	1	3	110	264	0	1	132	0	1.2	
300	68	1	0	144	193	1	1	141	0	3.4	
301	57	1	0	130	131	0	1	115	1	1.2	
302	57	0	1	130	236	0	0	174	0	0.0	

	slope	ca	thal
0	0	0	1
1	0	0	2
2	2	0	2
3	2	0	2
4	2	0	2
298	1	0	3
299	1	0	3
300	1	2	3
301	1	1	3
302	1	1	2

[303 rows x 13 columns]

```
print(Y)
     0
            1
     1
            1
     2
     3
     4
     298
     299
            0
     300
            0
     301
            0
     302
     Name: target, Length: 303, dtype: int64
Splitting the Data into Training data & Test Data
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.2, stratify=Y, random_state=2)
print(X.shape, X_train.shape, X_test.shape)
     (303, 13) (242, 13) (61, 13)
Model Training
Logistic Regression
model = LogisticRegression()
# training the LogisticRegression model with Training data
model.fit(X_train, Y_train)
     /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:814: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status-
     STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
     Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
         https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
     Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
         \underline{\texttt{https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear\_model.html\#logistic-regression}}
       n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
     LogisticRegression()
Model Evaluation
Accuracy Score
# accuracy on training data
X_train_prediction = model.predict(X_train)
training_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_train_prediction, Y_train)
print('Accuracy on Training data : ', training_data_accuracy)
     Accuracy on Training data : 0.8512396694214877
# accuracy on test data
X_test_prediction = model.predict(X_test)
test_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_test_prediction, Y_test)
print('Accuracy on Test data : ', test_data_accuracy)
     Accuracy on Test data : 0.819672131147541
Building a Predictive System
input_data = (37,1,2,130,250,0,1,187,0,3.5,0,0,2)
# change the input data to a numpy array
input_data_as_numpy_array= np.asarray(input_data)
```

reshape the numpy array as we are predicting for only on instance
input_data_reshaped = input_data_as_numpy_array.reshape(1,-1)

```
prediction = model.predict(input_data_reshaped)
print(prediction)

if (prediction[0]== 0):
    print('The Person does not have a Heart Disease')
else:
    print('The Person has Heart Disease')

[1]
    The Person has Heart Disease
    /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/base.py:450: UserWarning: X does not have valid feature names, but LogisticRegressic warnings.warn(
```

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