

In [1]:

```

1 import pandas as pd
2 import numpy as np
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 from matplotlib.cm import rainbow
5 import seaborn as sns
6 import cufflinks as cf
7 %matplotlib inline
8 import warnings
9 warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

```

In [2]:

```

1 heart_data=pd.read_csv('heart.csv')
2 heart_data.head()

```

Out[2]:

	age	sex	cp	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	thal	target
0	52	1	0	125	212	0	1	168	0	1.0	2	2	3	0
1	53	1	0	140	203	1	0	155	1	3.1	0	0	3	0
2	70	1	0	145	174	0	1	125	1	2.6	0	0	3	0
3	61	1	0	148	203	0	1	161	0	0.0	2	1	3	0
4	62	0	0	138	294	1	1	106	0	1.9	1	3	2	0

In [3]:

```
1 heart_data.shape
```

Out[3]: (1025, 14)

In [4]:

```
1 heart_data.describe()
```

Out[4]:

	age	sex	cp	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg
count	1025.000000	1025.000000	1025.000000	1025.000000	1025.000000	1025.000000	1025.000000
mean	54.434146	0.695610	0.942439	131.611707	246.000000	0.149268	0.52975
std	9.072290	0.460373	1.029641	17.516718	51.59251	0.356527	0.52787
min	29.000000	0.000000	0.000000	94.000000	126.000000	0.000000	0.00000
25%	48.000000	0.000000	0.000000	120.000000	211.000000	0.000000	0.00000
50%	56.000000	1.000000	1.000000	130.000000	240.000000	0.000000	1.00000
75%	61.000000	1.000000	2.000000	140.000000	275.000000	0.000000	1.00000
max	77.000000	1.000000	3.000000	200.000000	564.000000	1.000000	2.00000



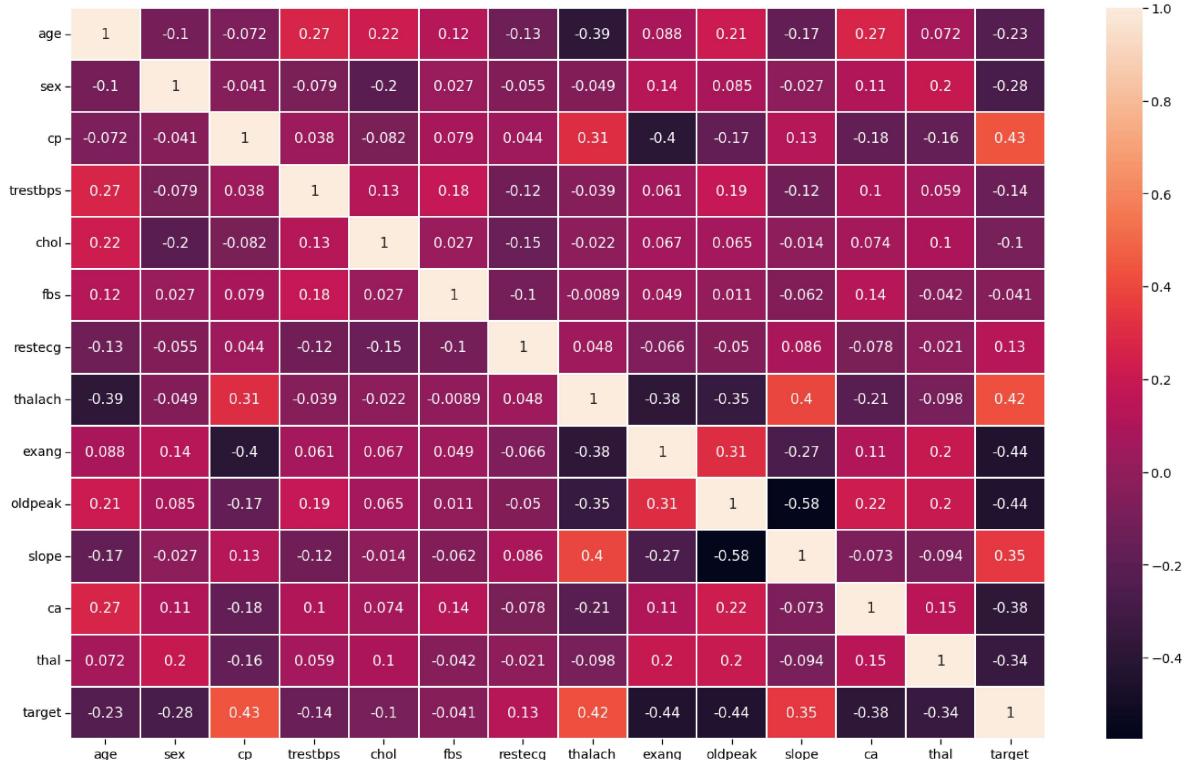
Correlation

In [5]:

```

1 plt.figure(figsize=(20,12))
2 sns.set_context('notebook', font_scale = 1.3)
3 sns.heatmap(heart_data.corr(), annot=True, linewidth =2)
4 plt.tight_layout()

```

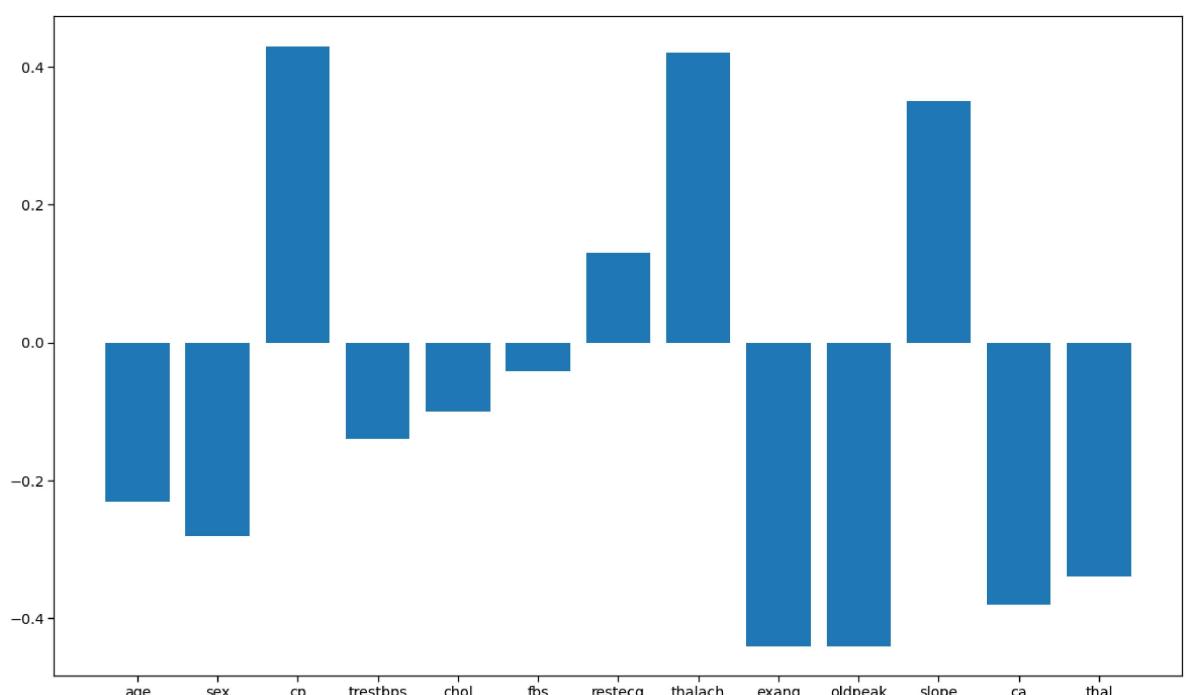


In [6]:

```

1 corr_target=[-0.23,-0.28,0.43,-0.14,-0.1,-0.041,0.13,0.42,-0.44,-0.44,0.3]
2 features=['age','sex','cp','trestbps','chol','fbs','restecg','thalach','e
3 plt.figure(figsize=(20,12))
4 plt.bar(features,corr_target)
5 plt.show()

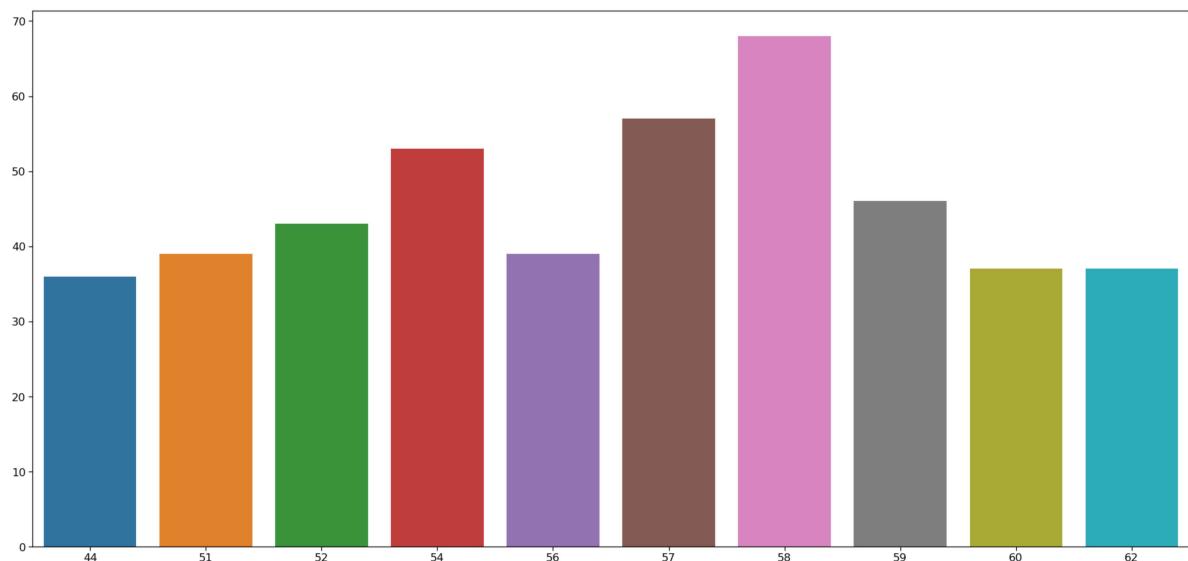
```



Age Analysis

In [8]:

```
1 plt.figure(figsize=(25,12))
2 sns.set_context('notebook',font_scale = 1.5)
3 sns.barplot(x=heart_data.age.value_counts()[:10].index,y=heart_data.age.value_counts()[:10].values)
4 plt.tight_layout()
```



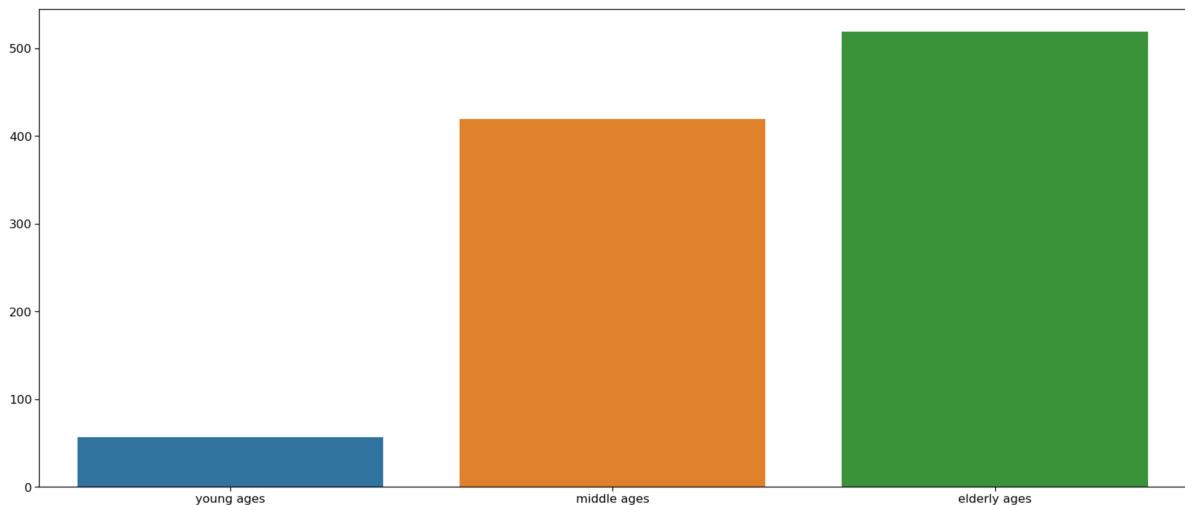
In [9]:

```
1 minAge=min(heart_data.age)
2 maxAge=max(heart_data.age)
3 meanAge=heart_data.age.mean()
4 print('Min Age :',minAge)
5 print('Max Age :',maxAge)
6 print('Mean Age :',meanAge)
```

Min Age : 29
Max Age : 77
Mean Age : 54.43414634146342

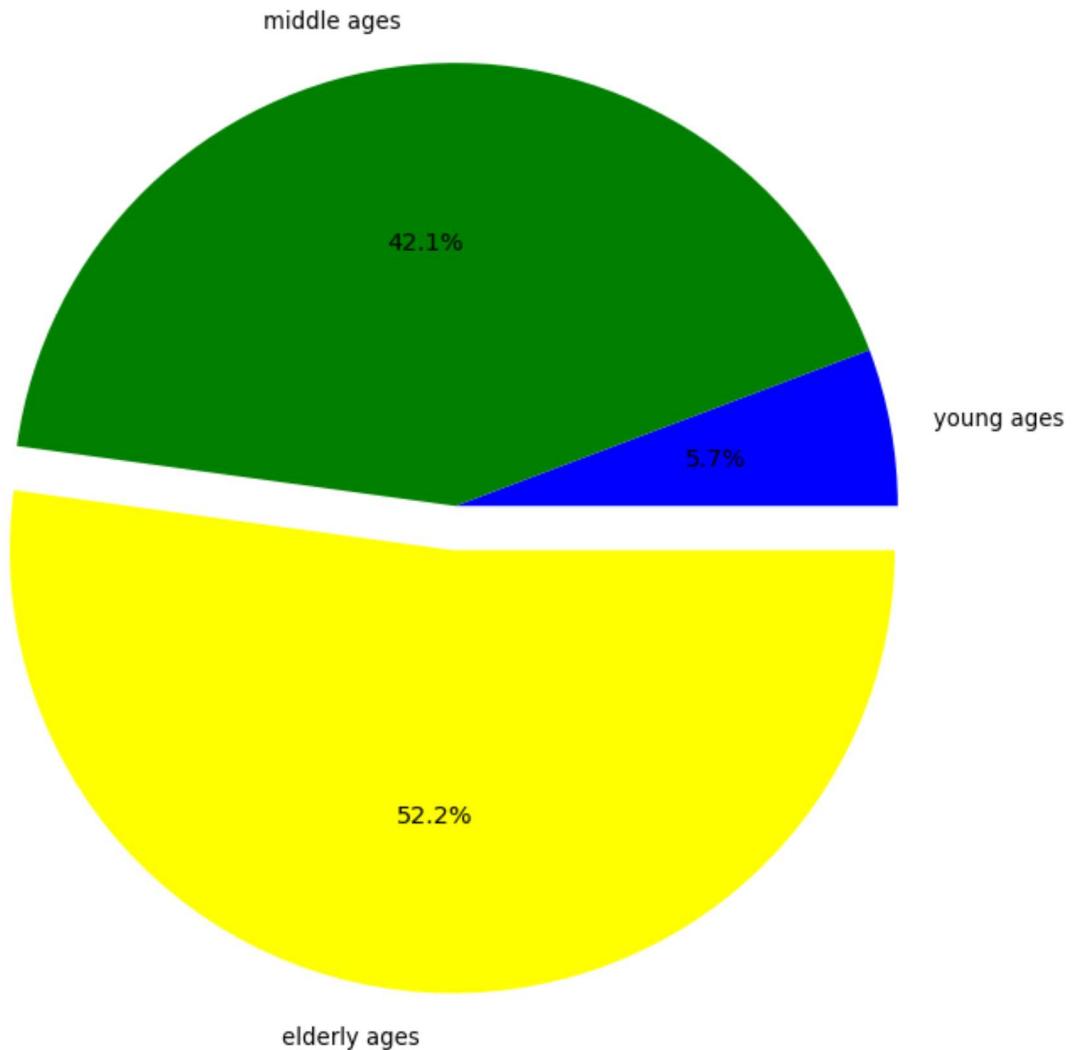
In [10]:

```
1 Young = heart_data[(heart_data.age>=29)&(heart_data.age<40)]
2 Middle = heart_data[(heart_data.age>=40)&(heart_data.age<55)]
3 Elder = heart_data[(heart_data.age>55)]
4
5 plt.figure(figsize=(23,10))
6 sns.set_context('notebook',font_scale = 1.5)
7 sns.barplot(x=['young ages','middle ages','elderly ages'],y=[len(Young),len(Middle),len(Elder)])
8 plt.tight_layout()
```



In [11]:

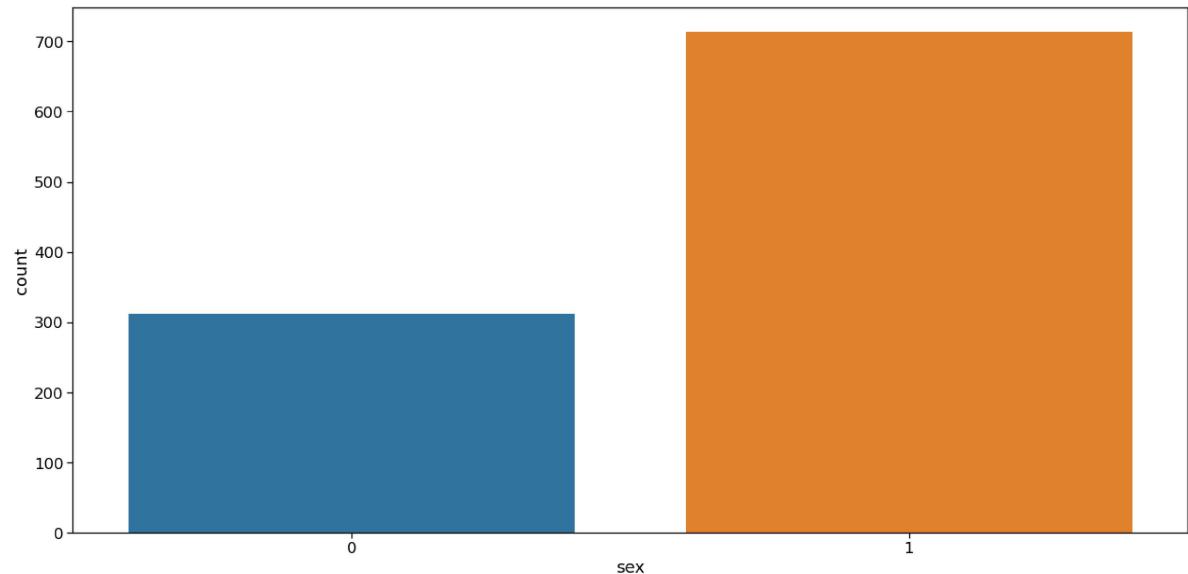
```
1 colors = ['blue','green','yellow']
2 explode = [0,0,0.1]
3 plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
4 sns.set_context('notebook',font_scale = 1.2)
5 plt.pie([len(Young),len(Middle),len(Elder)],labels=['young ages','middle ages','elderly ages'],  
6 colors=colors,explode=explode,autopct='%.1f%%',textprops={'color': 'white'})
```



Sex Feature Analysis

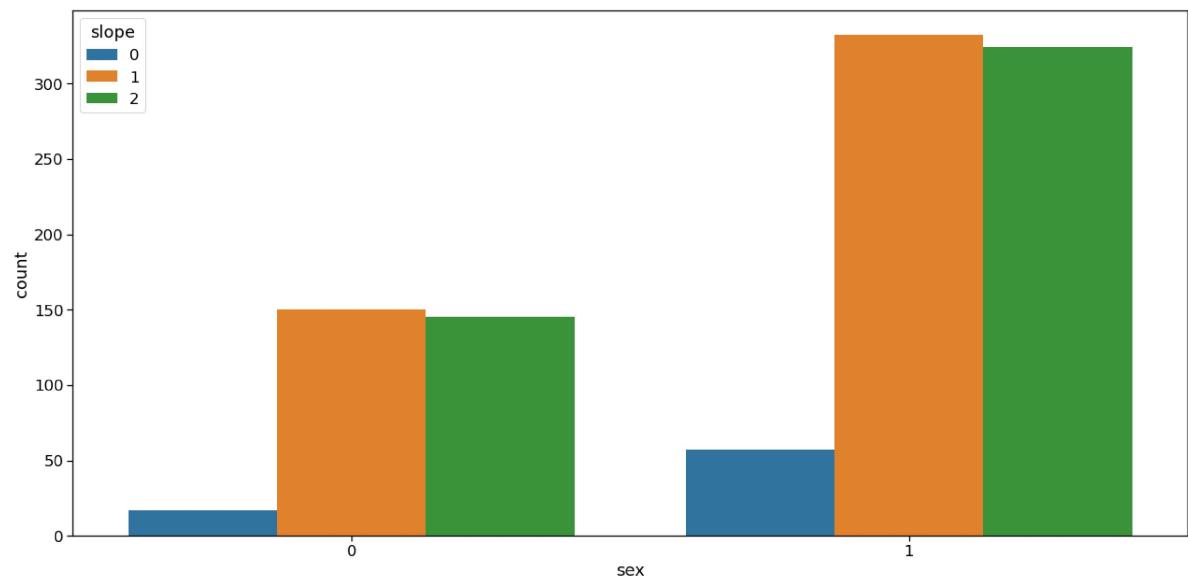
In [12]:

```
1 plt.figure(figsize=(18,9))
2 sns.set_context('notebook',font_scale = 1.5)
3 sns.countplot(heart_data['sex'])
4 plt.tight_layout()
```



In [13]:

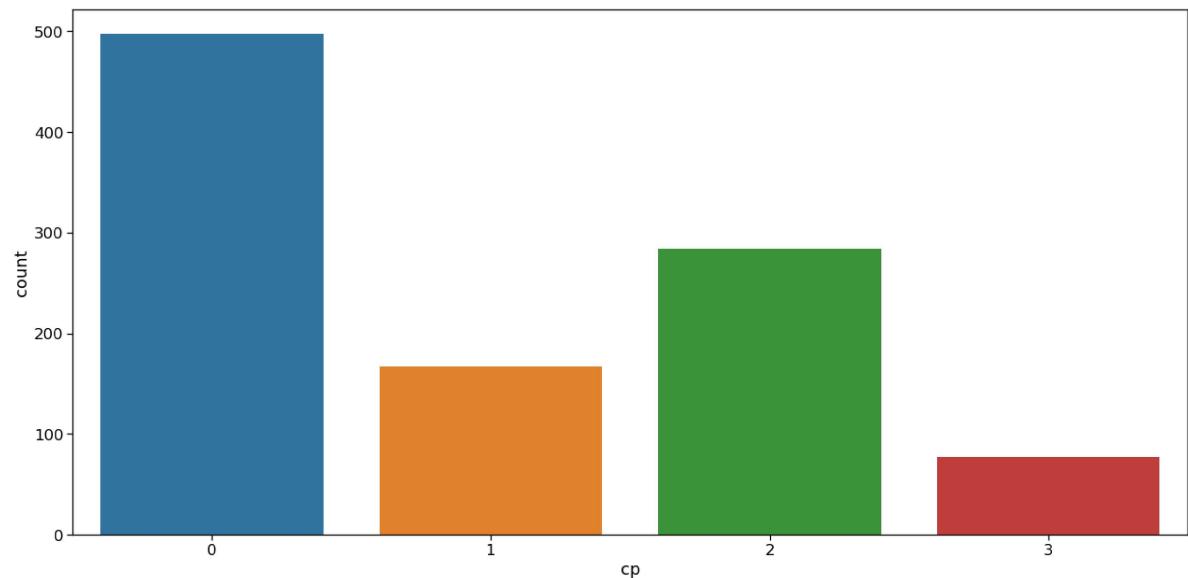
```
1 plt.figure(figsize=(18,9))
2 sns.set_context('notebook',font_scale = 1.5)
3 sns.countplot(heart_data['sex'],hue=heart_data["slope"])
4 plt.tight_layout()
```



Chest Pain Type Analysis

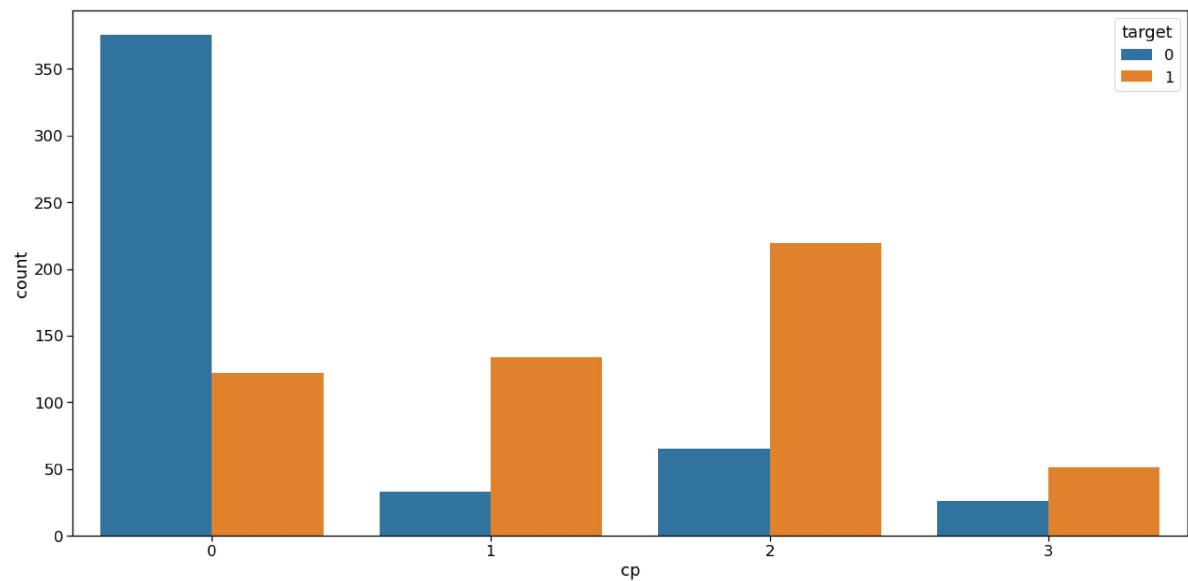
In [14]:

```
1 plt.figure(figsize=(18,9))
2 sns.set_context('notebook',font_scale = 1.5)
3 sns.countplot(heart_data['cp'])
4 plt.tight_layout()
```



In [15]:

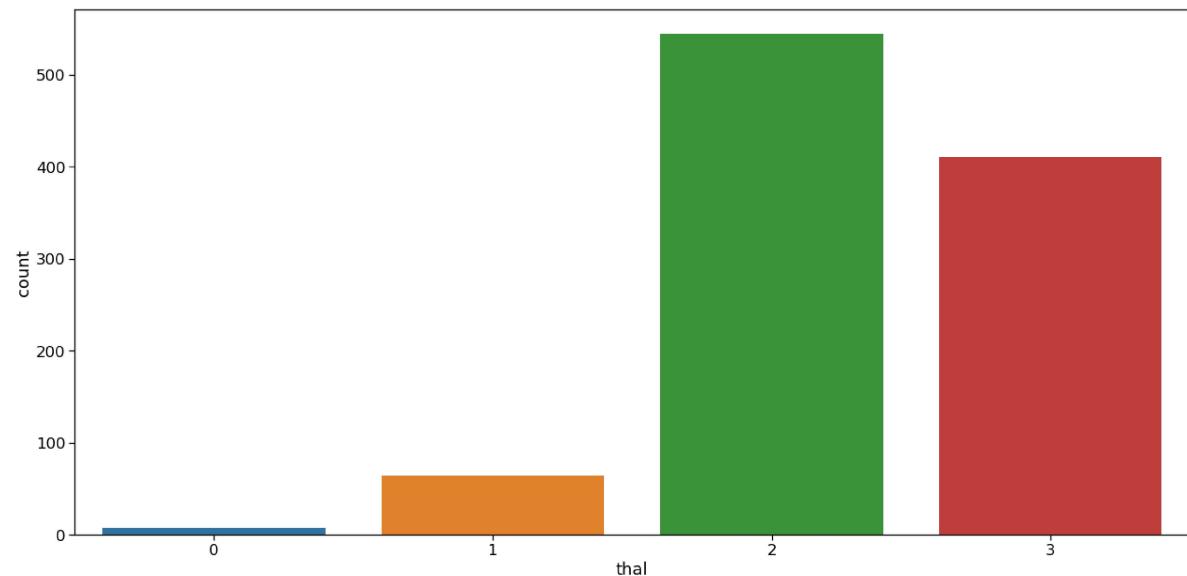
```
1 plt.figure(figsize=(18,9))
2 sns.set_context('notebook',font_scale = 1.5)
3 sns.countplot(heart_data['cp'],hue=heart_data["target"])
4 plt.tight_layout()
```



Thal Analysis

In [16]:

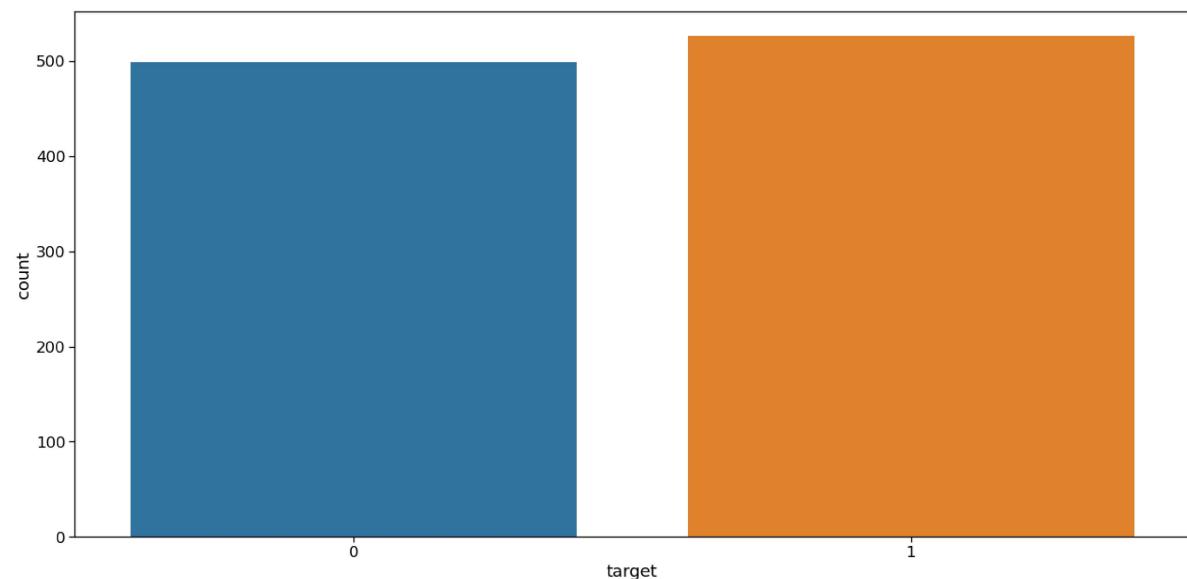
```
1 plt.figure(figsize=(18,9))
2 sns.set_context('notebook',font_scale = 1.5)
3 sns.countplot(heart_data['thal'])
4 plt.tight_layout()
```



Target

In [17]:

```
1 plt.figure(figsize=(18,9))
2 sns.set_context('notebook',font_scale = 1.5)
3 sns.countplot(heart_data['target'])
4 plt.tight_layout()
```



Preprocessing

```
In [18]: 1 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler  
2 heart_data = pd.get_dummies(heart_data, columns = ['sex', 'cp', 'fbs', 'restecg'])  
3 standardScaler = StandardScaler()  
4 columns_to_scale = ['age', 'trestbps', 'chol', 'thalach', 'oldpeak']  
5 heart_data[columns_to_scale] = standardScaler.fit_transform(heart_data[columns_to_scale])
```

Splitting Dataset

```
In [20]: 1 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
2 y = heart_data['target']  
3 X = heart_data.drop(['target'], axis = 1)  
4 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.3)
```

KNN Classifier

```
In [21]: 1 from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier  
2 knn_scores = []  
3 for k in range(1,21):  
4     knn_classifier = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors = k)  
5     knn_classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)  
6     knn_scores.append(knn_classifier.score(X_test, y_test))
```

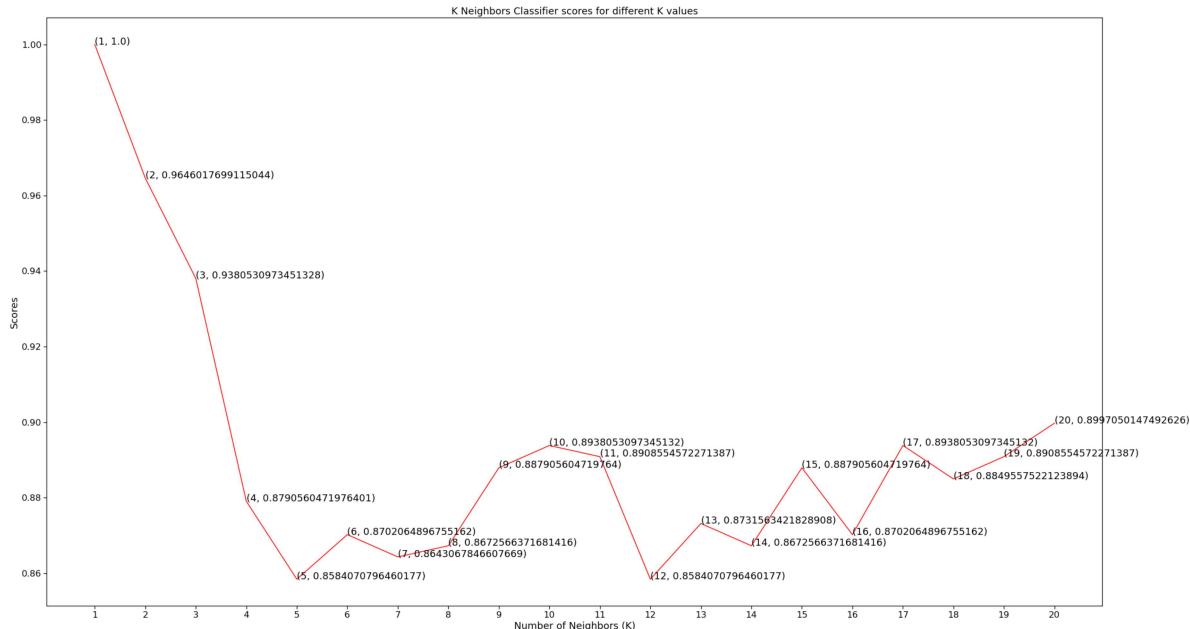
In [22]:

```

1 plt.figure(figsize=(35,20))
2 sns.set_context('notebook', font_scale = 1.5)
3 plt.plot([k for k in range(1, 21)], knn_scores, color = 'red')
4 for i in range(1,21):
5     plt.text(i, knn_scores[i-1], (i, knn_scores[i-1]))
6 plt.xticks([i for i in range(1, 21)])
7 plt.xlabel('Number of Neighbors (K)')
8 plt.ylabel('Scores')
9 plt.title('K Neighbors Classifier scores for different K values')

```

Out[22]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'K Neighbors Classifier scores for different K values')



Support Vector Machine

In [23]:

```

1 from sklearn.svm import SVC
2 svc_scores = []
3 kernels = ['linear', 'poly', 'rbf', 'sigmoid']
4 for i in range(len(kernels)):
5     svc_classifier = SVC(kernel = kernels[i])
6     svc_classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
7     svc_scores.append(svc_classifier.score(X_test, y_test))

```

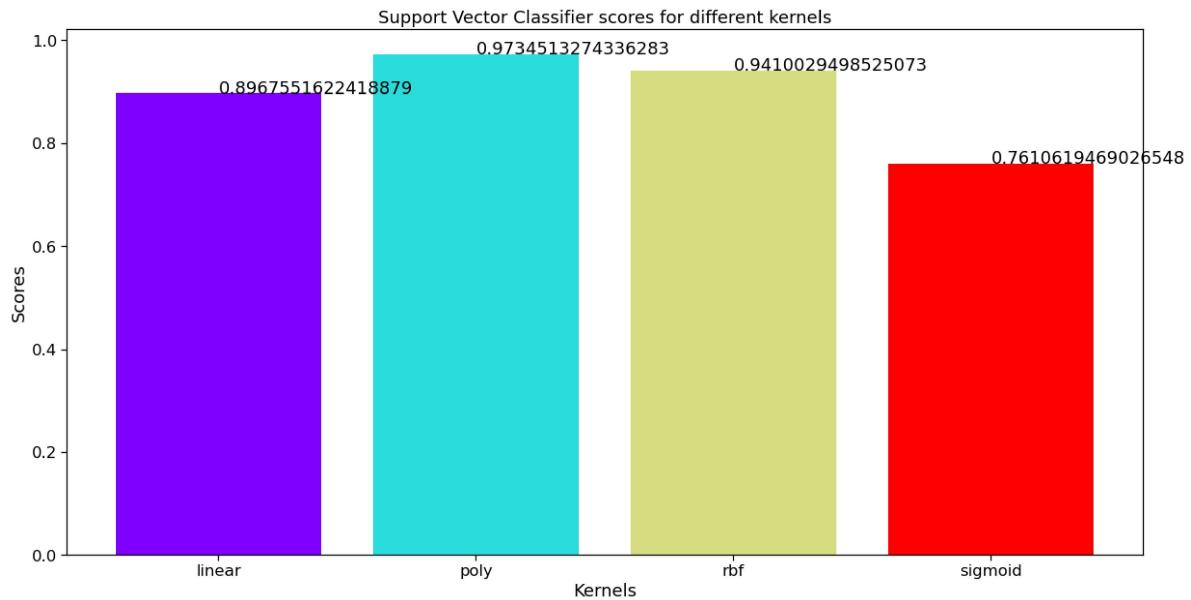
In [24]:

```

1 plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))
2 sns.set_context('notebook', font_scale = 1.5)
3 colors = rainbow(np.linspace(0, 1, len(kernels)))
4 plt.bar(kernels, svc_scores, color = colors)
5 for i in range(len(kernels)):
6     plt.text(i, svc_scores[i], svc_scores[i])
7 plt.xlabel('Kernels')
8 plt.ylabel('Scores')
9 plt.title('Support Vector Classifier scores for different kernels')

```

Out[24]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Support Vector Classifier scores for different kernels')



Decision Tree Classifier

In [25]:

```

1 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
2 dt_scores = []
3 for i in range(1, len(X.columns) + 1):
4     dt_classifier = DecisionTreeClassifier(max_features = i, random_state
5     dt_classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
6     dt_scores.append(dt_classifier.score(X_test, y_test))

```

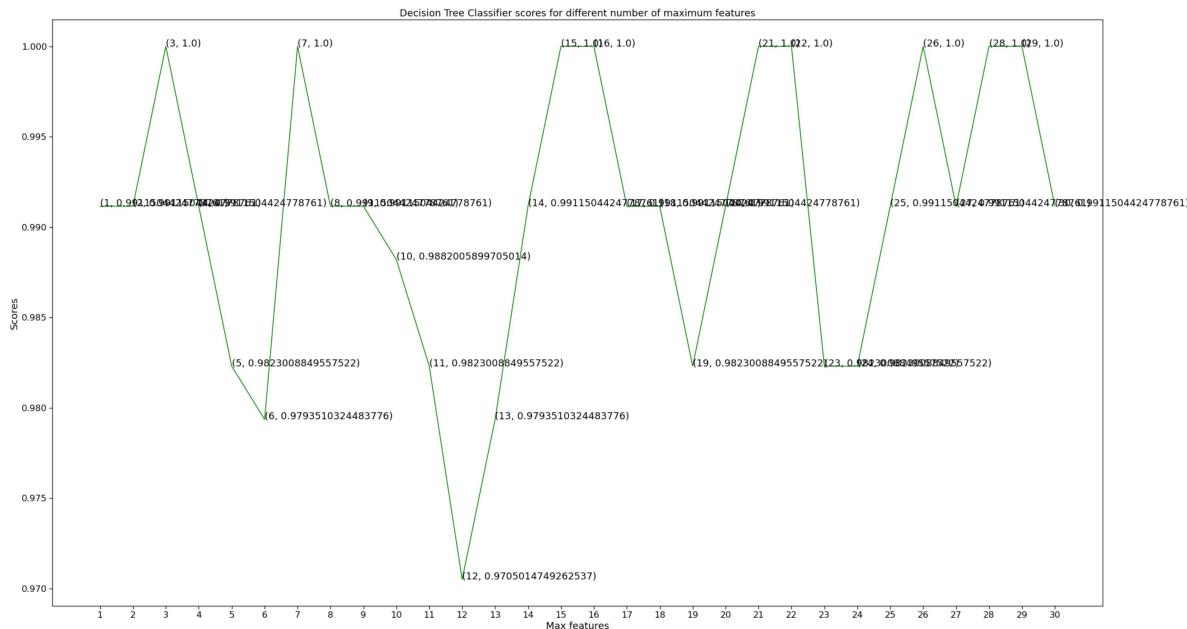
In [26]:

```

1 plt.figure(figsize=(35,20))
2 sns.set_context('notebook', font_scale = 1.5)
3 plt.plot([i for i in range(1, len(X.columns) + 1)], dt_scores, color = 'green')
4 for i in range(1, len(X.columns) + 1):
5     plt.text(i, dt_scores[i-1], (i, dt_scores[i-1]))
6 plt.xticks([i for i in range(1, len(X.columns) + 1)])
7 plt.xlabel('Max features')
8 plt.ylabel('Scores')
9 plt.title('Decision Tree Classifier scores for different number of maximum features')

```

Out[26]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Decision Tree Classifier scores for different number of maximum features')



RandomForest Classifier

In [27]:

```

1 from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
2 rf_scores = []
3 estimators = [10, 100, 200, 500, 1000]
4 for i in estimators:
5     rf_classifier = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators = i, random_state=42)
6     rf_classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
7     rf_scores.append(rf_classifier.score(X_test, y_test))

```

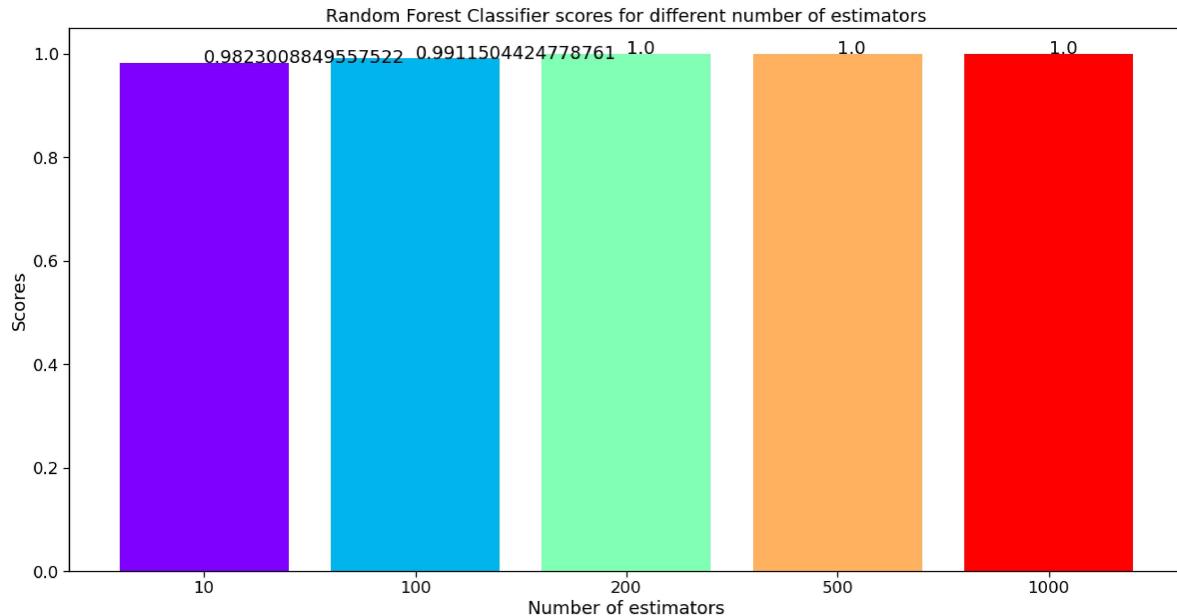
In [28]:

```

1 plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))
2 sns.set_context('notebook', font_scale = 1.5)
3 colors = rainbow(np.linspace(0, 1, len(estimators)))
4 plt.bar([i for i in range(len(estimators))], rf_scores, color = colors, width=1)
5 for i in range(len(estimators)):
6     plt.text(i, rf_scores[i], rf_scores[i])
7 plt.xticks(ticks = [i for i in range(len(estimators))], labels = [str(estimator) for estimator in estimators])
8 plt.xlabel('Number of estimators')
9 plt.ylabel('Scores')
10 plt.title('Random Forest Classifier scores for different number of estimators')

```

Out[28]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Random Forest Classifier scores for different number of estimators')



Naive Bayes Classifier

In [30]:

```

1 from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
2 nb_classifier=GaussianNB()
3 nb_classifier.fit(X_train,y_train)

```

Out[30]: GaussianNB()

In [32]:

```
1 y_pred=nb_classifier.predict(X_test)
```

In [34]:

```

1 from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
2 ac=accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
3 print("Accuracy Score by Naive Bayes classifier is:",ac)

```

Accuracy Score by Naive Bayes classifier is: 0.8761061946902655