The heart disease dataset contains several key variables that provide insights into a person's heart health. Here's what the columns represent:

1. **age**: The age of the patient.
2. **sex**: Gender of the patient (1 = male, 0 = female).
3. **cp** (Chest Pain type):
   * 0 = Typical angina
   * 1 = Atypical angina
   * 2 = Non-anginal pain
   * 3 = Asymptomatic
4. **trestbps**: Resting blood pressure (in mm Hg).
5. **chol**: Serum cholesterol in mg/dL.
6. **fbs** (Fasting Blood Sugar):
   * 1 = True if fasting blood sugar > 120 mg/dL
   * 0 = False.
7. **restecg** (Resting Electrocardiographic results):
   * 0 = Normal
   * 1 = Having ST-T wave abnormality
   * 2 = Showing probable or definite left ventricular hypertrophy.
8. **thalach**: Maximum heart rate achieved.
9. **exang** (Exercise-induced angina):
   * 1 = Yes
   * 0 = No.
10. **oldpeak**: ST depression induced by exercise relative to rest.
11. **slope**: The slope of the peak exercise ST segment (0 = Upsloping, 1 = Flat, 2 = Downsloping).
12. ST depression refers to a finding on an electrocardiogram (ECG) where the ST segment is abnormally low, or "depressed," relative to the baseline of the heart's electrical activity.
13. **ca**: Number of major vessels (0–3) colored by fluoroscopy.
14. **thal**: Thalassemia (1 = Normal, 2 = Fixed defect, 3 = Reversible defect).
15. **target**: Heart disease indicator (1 = Presence of heart disease, 0 = No heart disease).