```
In [1]:
```

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# In [2]:

df = pd.read\_csv('heart.csv')

# In [3]:

df.head()

# Out[3]:

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



# In [4]:

df.shape

# Out[4]:

(303, 14)

```
In [5]:
```

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 303 entries, 0 to 302
Data columns (total 14 columns):
     Column
               Non-Null Count Dtype
0
     age
               303 non-null
                               int64
 1
     sex
               303 non-null
                               int64
               303 non-null
 2
     ср
                               int64
 3
     trestbps 303 non-null
                               int64
 4
               303 non-null
     chol
                               int64
 5
     fbs
               303 non-null
                               int64
 6
               303 non-null
     restecg
                               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
               303 non-null
                               int64
 13 target
dtypes: float64(1), int64(13)
memory usage: 33.3 KB
```

#### In [6]:

```
from sklearn import preprocessing
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.rc("font", size=14)
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import seaborn as sns
sns.set(style="white")
sns.set(style="white")
sns.set(style="whitegrid", color_codes=True)
```

# **DATA EXPLORATION**

```
In [7]:
```

```
df['target'].value_counts()
```

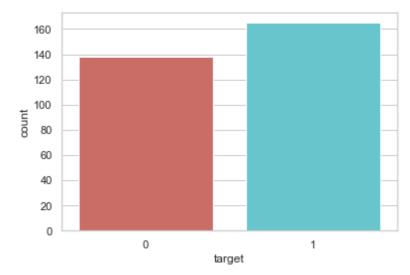
#### Out[7]:

1 165 0 138

Name: target, dtype: int64

#### In [8]:

```
sns.countplot(x = 'target',data = df, palette = 'hls')
plt.show()
plt.savefig('count_plot')
```



<Figure size 432x288 with 0 Axes>

#### In [9]:

```
count_no_sub = len(df[df['target']==0])
count_sub = len(df[df['target']==1])
pct_of_no_sub = count_no_sub/(count_no_sub+count_sub)
print("percentage of no is", pct_of_no_sub*100)
pct_of_sub = count_sub/(count_no_sub+count_sub)
print("percentage of yes is", pct_of_sub*100)
```

percentage of no is 45.54455445544555 percentage of yes is 54.4554455445

#### In [10]:

```
df.groupby('target').mean()
```

#### Out[10]:

	age	sex	ср	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach
target	t							
0	56.601449	0.826087	0.478261	134.398551	251.086957	0.159420	0.449275	139.101449
1	52.496970	0.563636	1.375758	129.303030	242.230303	0.139394	0.593939	158.466667

```
In [14]:
```

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

#### In [15]:

```
X.head()
```

#### Out[15]:

	age	sex	ср	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	са	thal
0	63	1	3	145	233	1	0	150	0	2.3	0	0	1
1	37	1	2	130	250	0	1	187	0	3.5	0	0	2
2	41	0	1	130	204	0	0	172	0	1.4	2	0	2
3	56	1	1	120	236	0	1	178	0	0.8	2	0	2
4	57	0	0	120	354	0	1	163	1	0.6	2	0	2

#### In [16]:

```
Y.head()
```

# Out[16]:

0 1

1 1

2 1

3 1

4 1

Name: target, dtype: int64

# In [25]:

```
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X,Y, test_size = 0.4, stratify = Y, ran
```

# In [26]:

```
print(X.shape,X_train.shape,X_test.shape)
```

```
(303, 13) (181, 13) (122, 13)
```

# In [27]:

```
model = LogisticRegression()
```

```
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In [28]:
model.fit(X_train,Y_train)
C:\Users\satya\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_model\_logistic.p
y:763: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
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 (https://scik
it-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html)
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regre
ssion (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-re
gression)
  n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
Out[28]:
LogisticRegression()
In [29]:
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
In [30]:
X_train_prediction = model.predict(X_train)
train_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_train_prediction, Y_train)
In [31]:
train_data_accuracy
Out[31]:
0.8784530386740331
In [32]:
X test prediction = model.predict(X test)
test_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_test_prediction, Y_test)
In [33]:
```

```
test_data_accuracy
```

# Out[33]:

0.8360655737704918

```
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                                            DS - 670 PROJECT - 1 - Jupyter Notebook
  In [44]:
  input_data = (56,0,0,134,409,0,0,150,1,1.9,1,2,3)
  input_data_as_numpy_array = np.asarray(input_data)
  In [45]:
  input_data_reshaped = input_data_as_numpy_array.reshape(1,-1)
 prediction = model.predict(input_data_reshaped)
  In [46]:
  prediction
 Out[46]:
  array([0], dtype=int64)
  In [47]:
  if (prediction[0] ==0 ):
      print('The person does not have a heart problem')
      print('The person does have a heart problem')
```

The person does not have a heart problem

```
In [ ]:
```