

Breast__cancer__classificatin

June 4, 2022

1 Breast cancer classification using Logistic Regression algorithm

```
[101]: !jupyter nbconvert --to pdf /content/Breast__cancer__classificatin.ipynb
```

```
[NbConvertApp] Converting notebook /content/Breast__cancer__classificatin.ipynb
to pdf
[NbConvertApp] Support files will be in Breast__cancer__classificatin_files/
[NbConvertApp] Making directory ./Breast__cancer__classificatin_files
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[NbConvertApp] Making directory ./Breast__cancer__classificatin_files
[NbConvertApp] Writing 48633 bytes to ./notebook.tex
[NbConvertApp] Building PDF
[NbConvertApp] Running xelatex 3 times: ['xelatex', './notebook.tex', '-quiet']
[NbConvertApp] Running bibtex 1 time: ['bibtex', './notebook']
[NbConvertApp] WARNING | bibtex had problems, most likely because there were no
citations
[NbConvertApp] PDF successfully created
[NbConvertApp] Writing 236363 bytes to
/content/Breast__cancer__classificatin.pdf
```

```
[80]: # importing libraries

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, ConfusionMatrixDisplay
```

```
[81]: # csv file ----> pandas dataframe
```

```
df = pd.read_csv('/content/Breast_Cancer_Database.csv')
df.tail()
```

```
[81]:
```

	id	Clump Thickness	Uniformity of Cell Size \
678	776715	3	1
679	841769	2	1
680	888820	5	10
681	897471	4	8
682	897471	4	8

	Uniformity of Cell Shape	Marginal Adhesion	Single Epithelial Cell Size \
678	1	1	3
679	1	1	2
680	10	3	7
681	6	4	3
682	8	5	4

	Bare Nuclei	Bland Chromatin	Normal Nucleoli	Mitoses	Class
678	2	1	1	1	2
679	1	1	1	1	2
680	3	8	10	2	4
681	4	10	6	1	4
682	5	10	4	1	4

```
[82]: df.shape
```

```
[82]: (683, 11)
```

```
[83]: #re-assining dataframe column class values into 0 and 1
```

```
df['Class'] = df['Class'].apply(lambda x: 0 if x == 2 else 1)
df['Class'].value_counts()
```

```
[83]: 0    444
      1    239
      Name: Class, dtype: int64
```

```
[84]: df.tail()
```

```
[84]:
```

	id	Clump Thickness	Uniformity of Cell Size \
678	776715	3	1

679	841769	2	1
680	888820	5	10
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678	1	1	3
679	1	1	2
680	10	3	7
681	6	4	3
682	8	5	4

	Bare Nuclei	Bland Chromatin	Normal Nucleoli	Mitoses	Class
678	2	1	1	1	0
679	1	1	1	1	0
680	3	8	10	2	1
681	4	10	6	1	1
682	5	10	4	1	1

```
[85]: # statistical discription of data
```

```
df.describe()
```

```
[85]:
```

	id	Clump Thickness	Uniformity of Cell Size \
count	6.830000e+02	683.000000	683.000000
mean	1.076720e+06	4.442167	3.150805
std	6.206440e+05	2.820761	3.065145
min	6.337500e+04	1.000000	1.000000
25%	8.776170e+05	2.000000	1.000000
50%	1.171795e+06	4.000000	1.000000
75%	1.238705e+06	6.000000	5.000000
max	1.345435e+07	10.000000	10.000000

	Uniformity of Cell Shape	Marginal Adhesion \
count	683.000000	683.000000
mean	3.215227	2.830161
std	2.988581	2.864562
min	1.000000	1.000000
25%	1.000000	1.000000
50%	1.000000	1.000000
75%	5.000000	4.000000
max	10.000000	10.000000

	Single Epithelial Cell Size	Bare Nuclei	Bland Chromatin \
count	683.000000	683.000000	683.000000
mean	3.234261	3.544656	3.445095
std	2.223085	3.643857	2.449697

min	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
25%	2.000000	1.000000	2.000000
50%	2.000000	1.000000	3.000000
75%	4.000000	6.000000	5.000000
max	10.000000	10.000000	10.000000

	Normal Nucleoli	Mitoses	Class
count	683.000000	683.000000	683.000000
mean	2.869693	1.603221	0.349927
std	3.052666	1.732674	0.477296
min	1.000000	1.000000	0.000000
25%	1.000000	1.000000	0.000000
50%	1.000000	1.000000	0.000000
75%	4.000000	1.000000	1.000000
max	10.000000	10.000000	1.000000

```
[86]: # checking null values is present or not
```

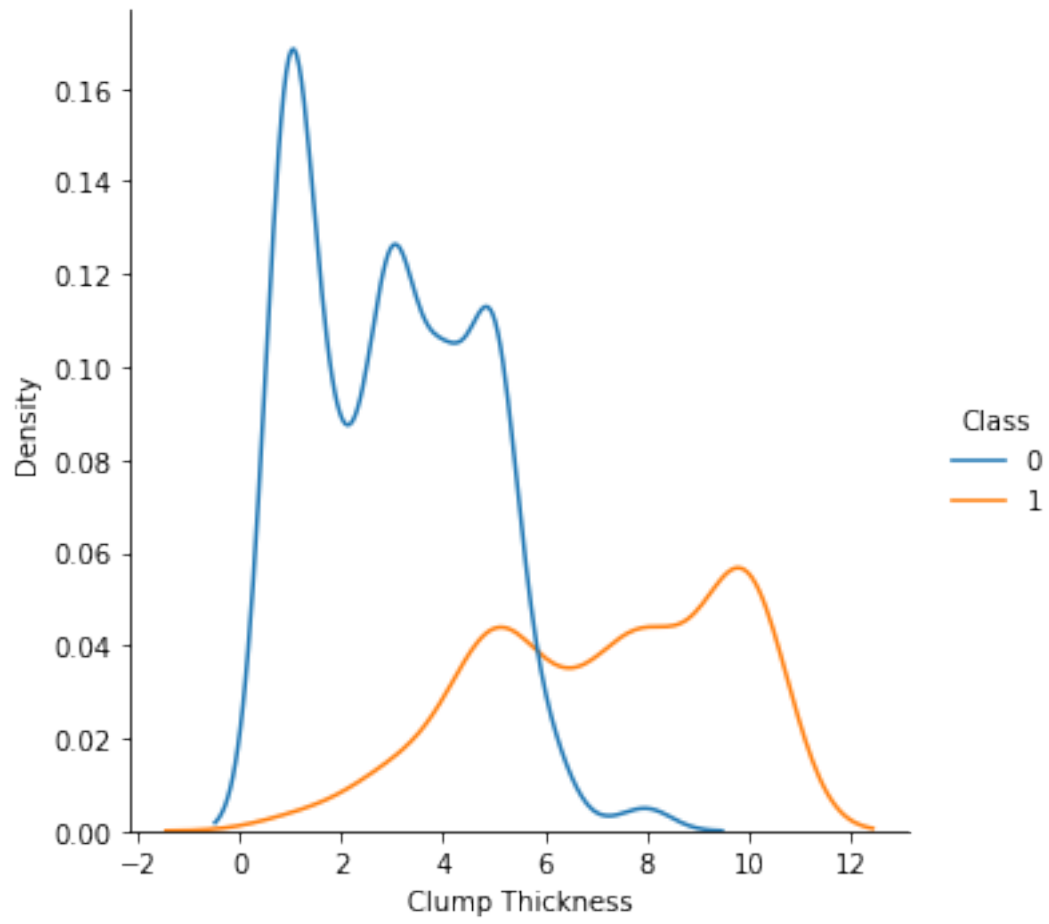
```
df.isnull().sum()
```

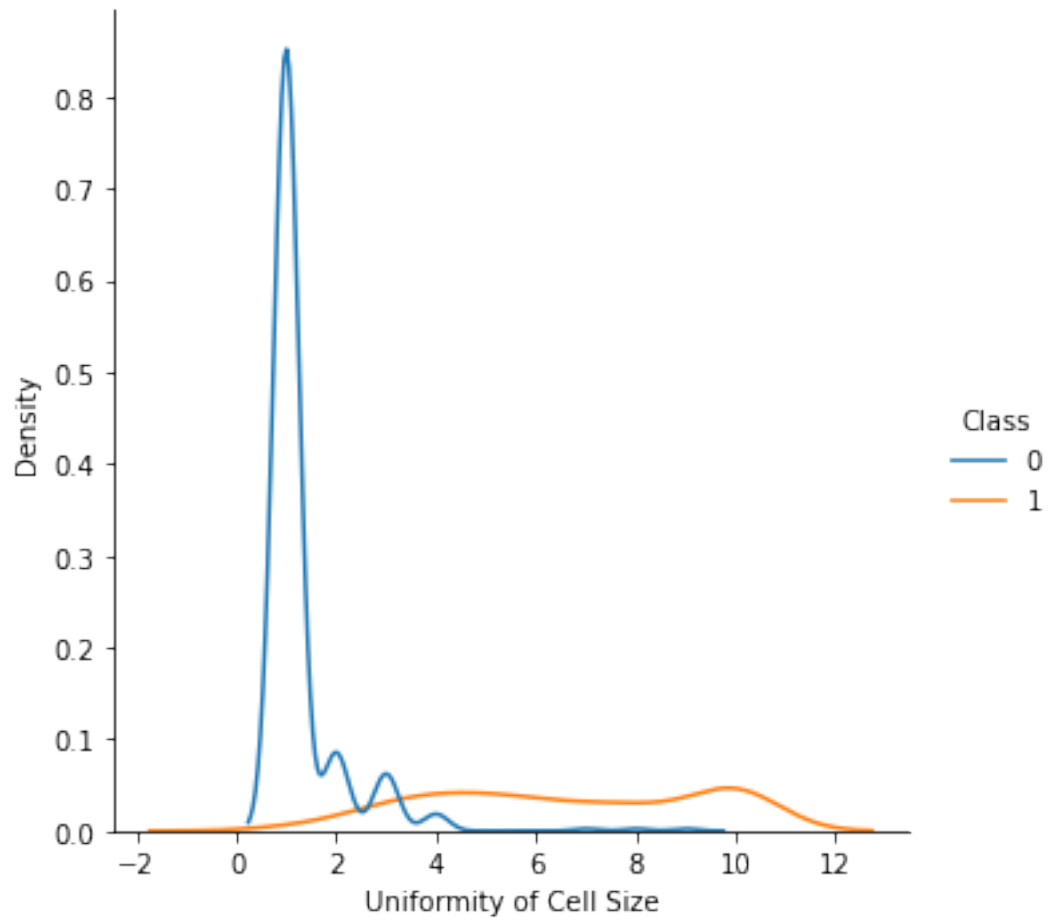
```
[86]: id          0
      Clump Thickness  0
      Uniformity of Cell Size  0
      Uniformity of Cell Shape  0
      Marginal Adhesion  0
      Single Epithelial Cell Size  0
      Bare Nuclei  0
      Bland Chromatin  0
      Normal Nucleoli  0
      Mitoses  0
      Class  0
      dtype: int64
```

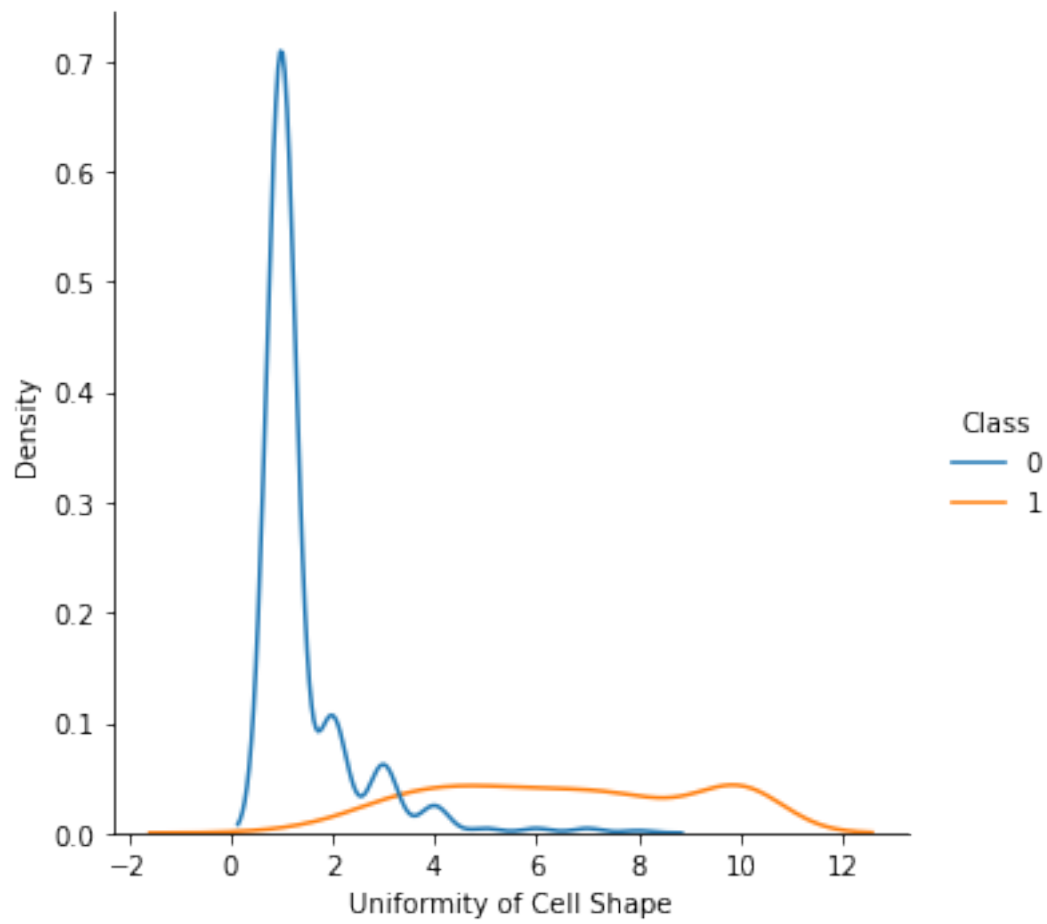
```
[107]: # Data visualization using pairplot of seaborn
```

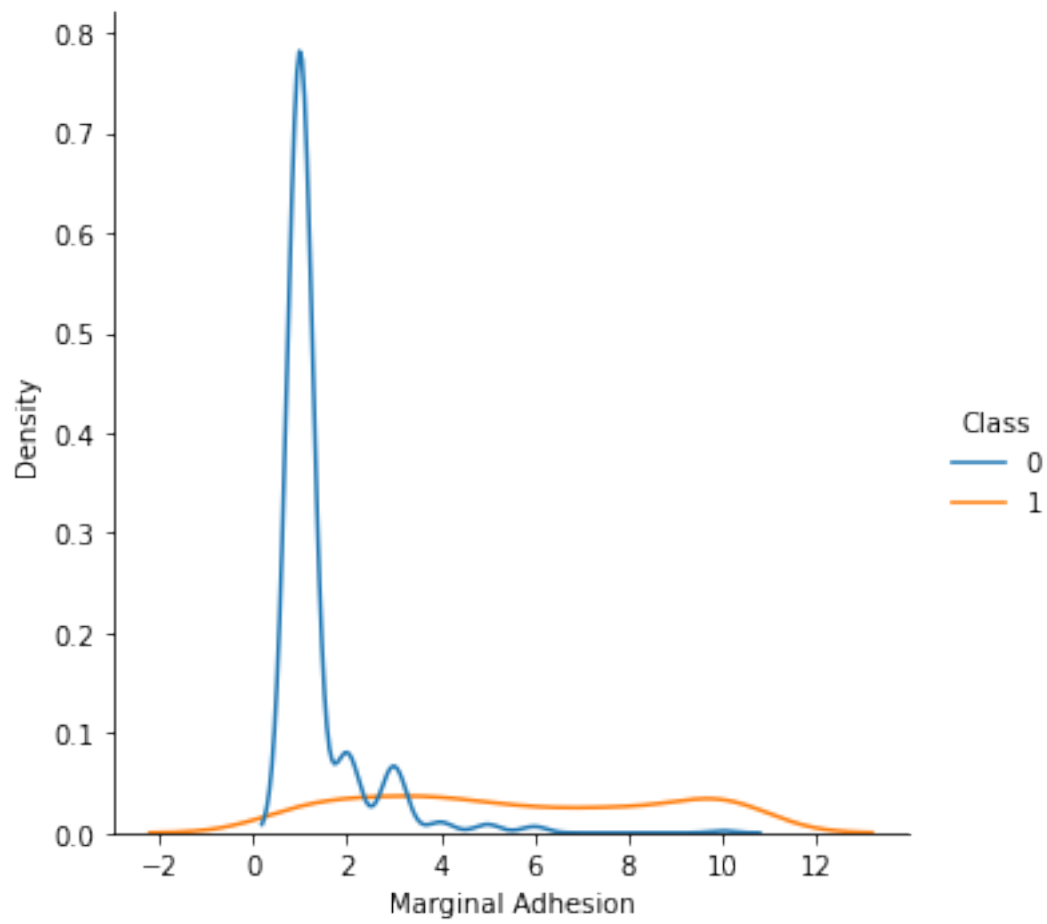
```
col = list(df.columns)
col = col[1:-1]
for c in col:
    sns.displot(df, x = c, hue = 'Class', kind='kde', color = 'darkblue', label = c,
    ↪c, legend = True,)
    plt.show()

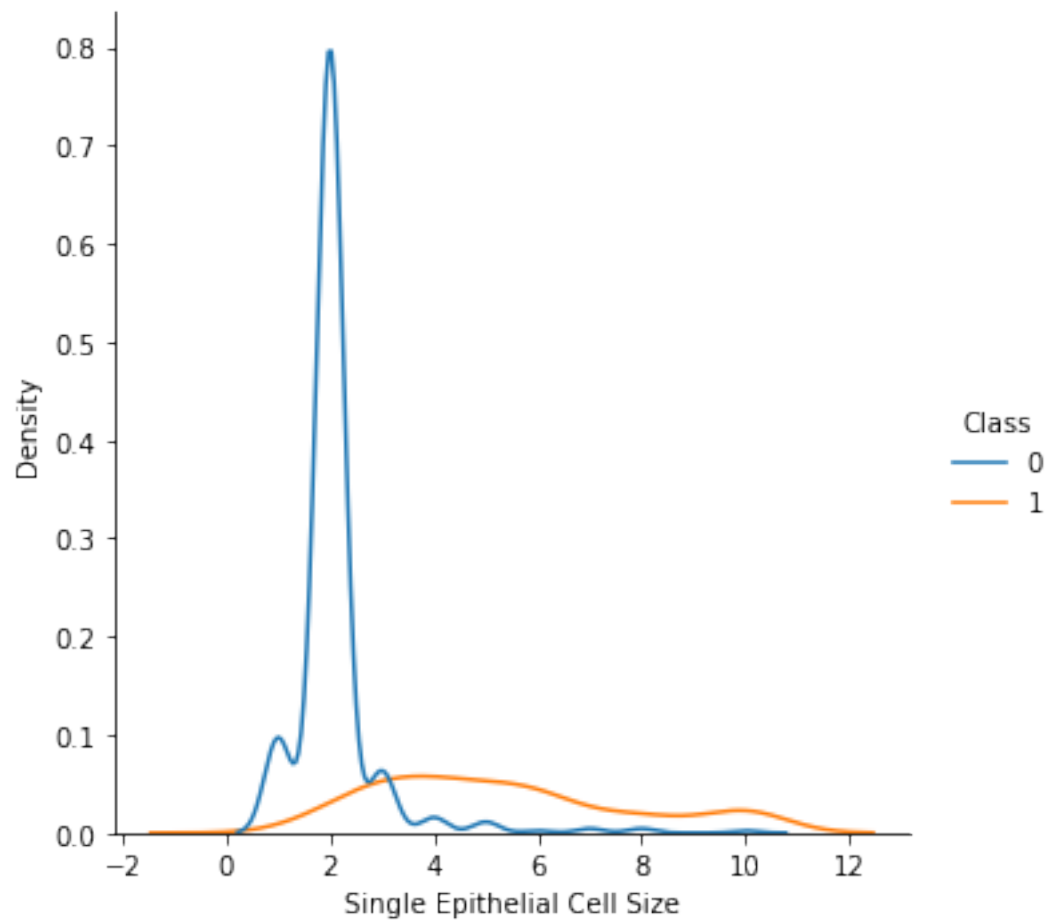
#sns.pairplot(df, hue = 'Class', vars = list(df.columns))
```

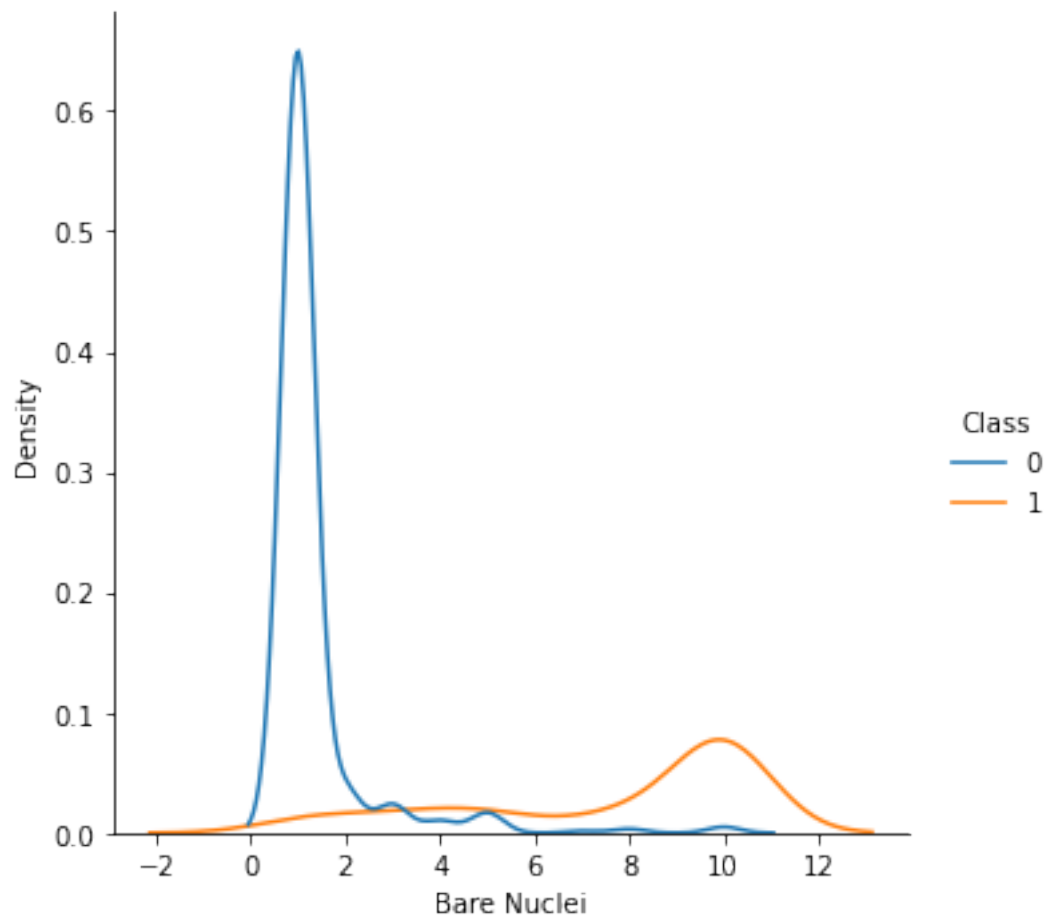


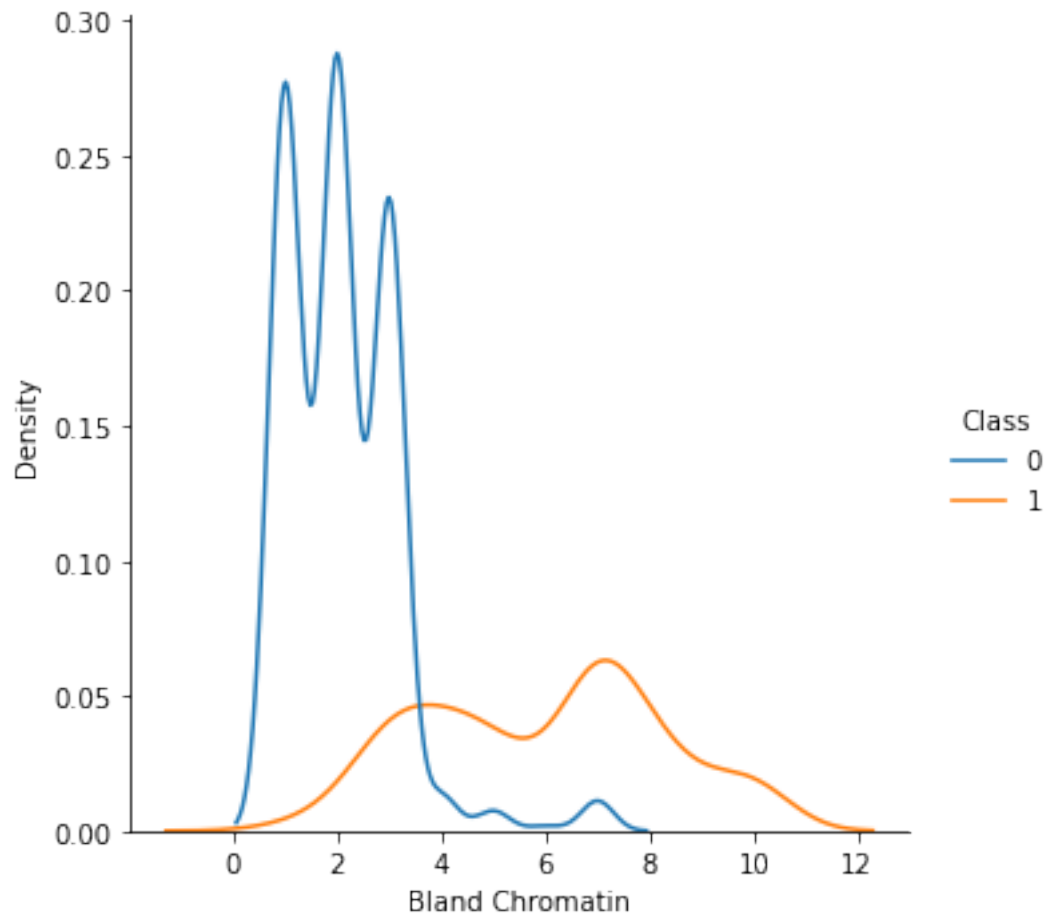


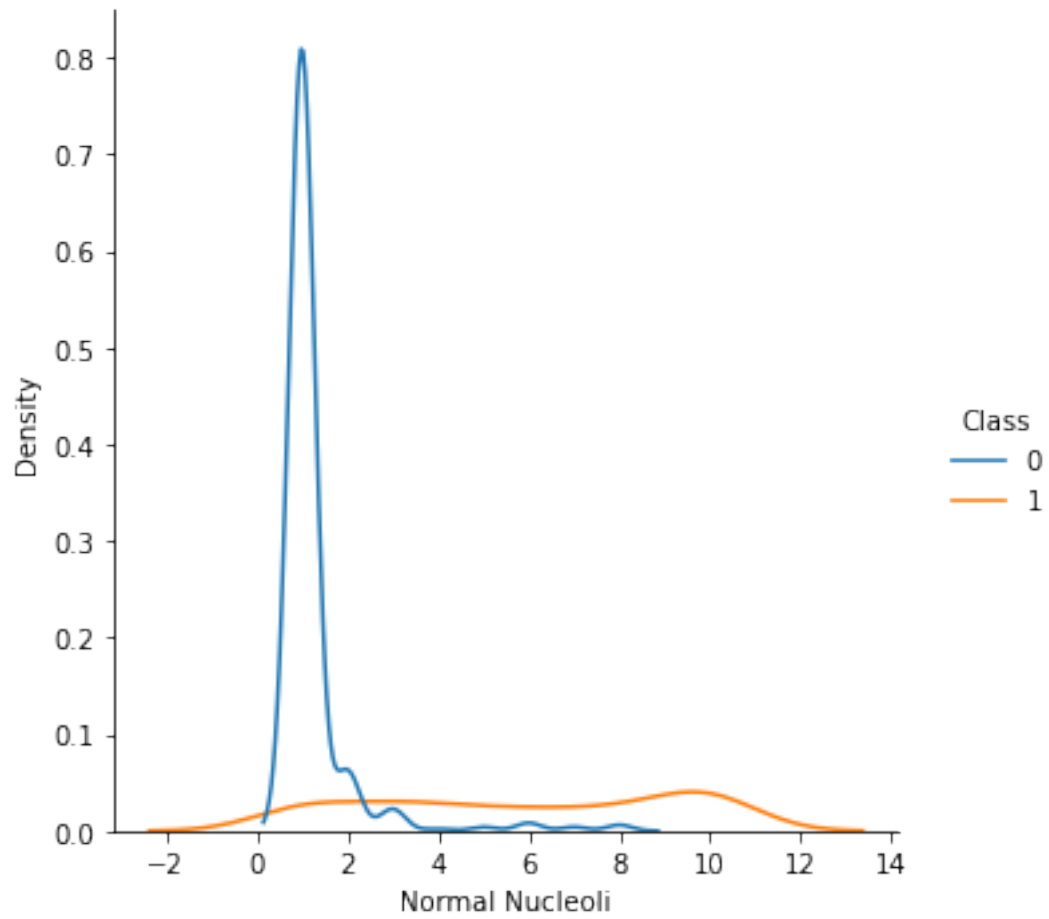


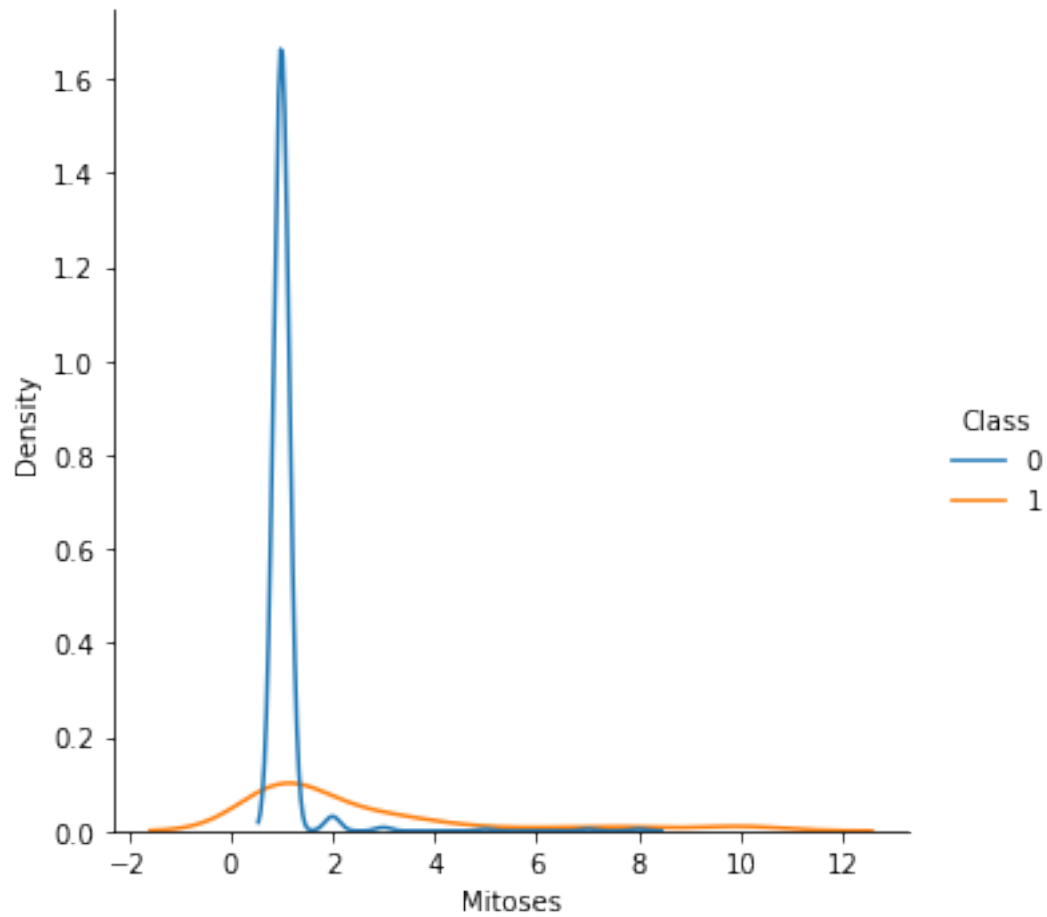








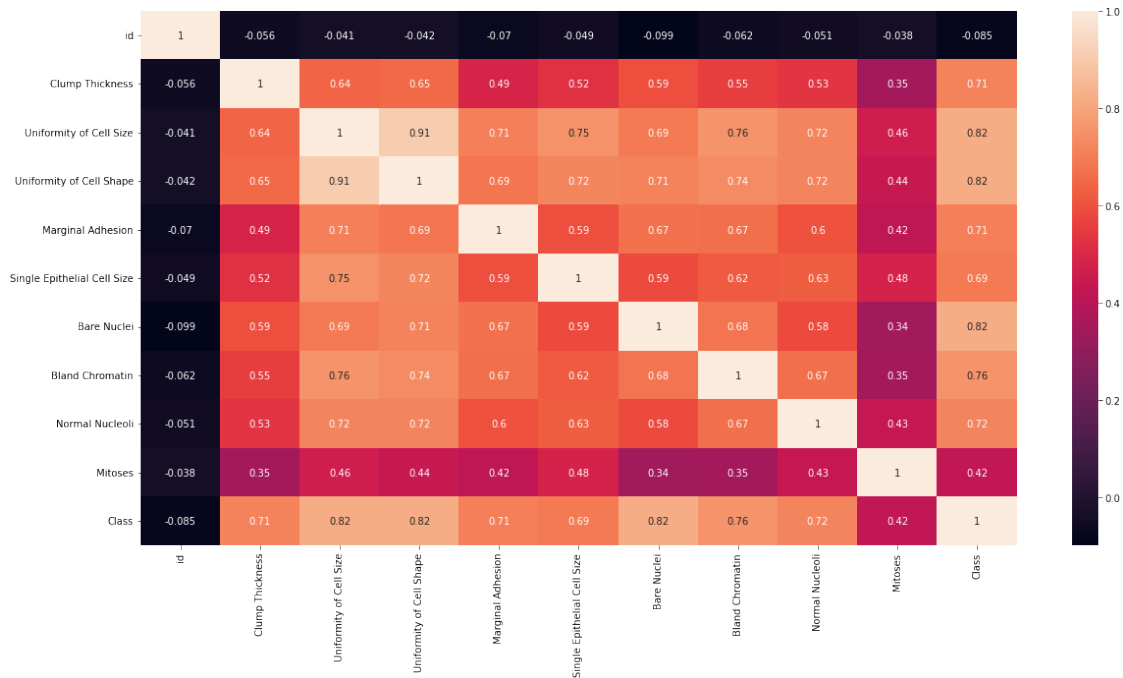




```
[88]: # graphical depiction of data

plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))
sns.heatmap(df.corr(),annot = True)
```

```
[88]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f2a9ade9c50>
```



```
[89]: # dividing data into X and y

X = df.drop(['id', 'Class'], axis = 1).values
y = df['Class']
```

```
[90]: X = pd.DataFrame(X)
```

```
[91]: # splitting X ---> (X_train, X_test) and y ---> (y_train, y_test)

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.20,
↳ random_state=42)
```

2 Logistic Regression Algorithm

```
[92]: model = LogisticRegression()
```

```
[93]: # fitting data into model

model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
[93]: LogisticRegression()
```

```
[94]: # prediction of values or feature elements
```

```
predict_value = model.predict(X_train)
```

```
[95]: # training data accuracy
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score  
training_score = accuracy_score(y_train, predict_value)  
print(training_score)
```

```
0.9706959706959707
```

3 *Accuracy score*

```
[96]: # testing data accuracy
```

```
predict_value = model.predict(X_test)  
testing_score = accuracy_score(y_test, predict_value)  
testing_score
```

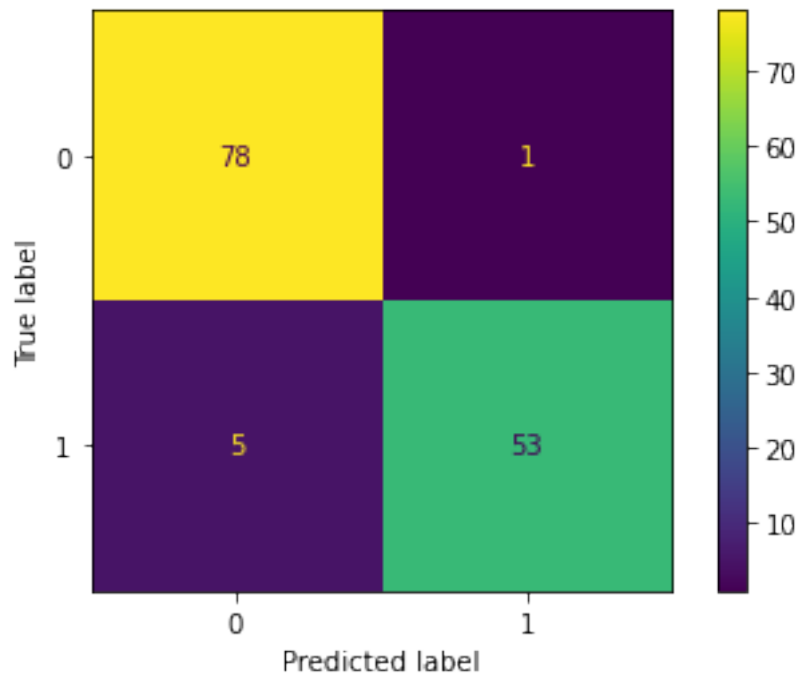
```
[96]: 0.9562043795620438
```

4 *Confusion matrix*

```
[97]: # confusion matrix visualization
```

```
ConfusionMatrixDisplay.from_predictions(y_test, predict_value)
```

```
[97]: <sklearn.metrics._plot.confusion_matrix.ConfusionMatrixDisplay at  
0x7f2a9aef4f10>
```

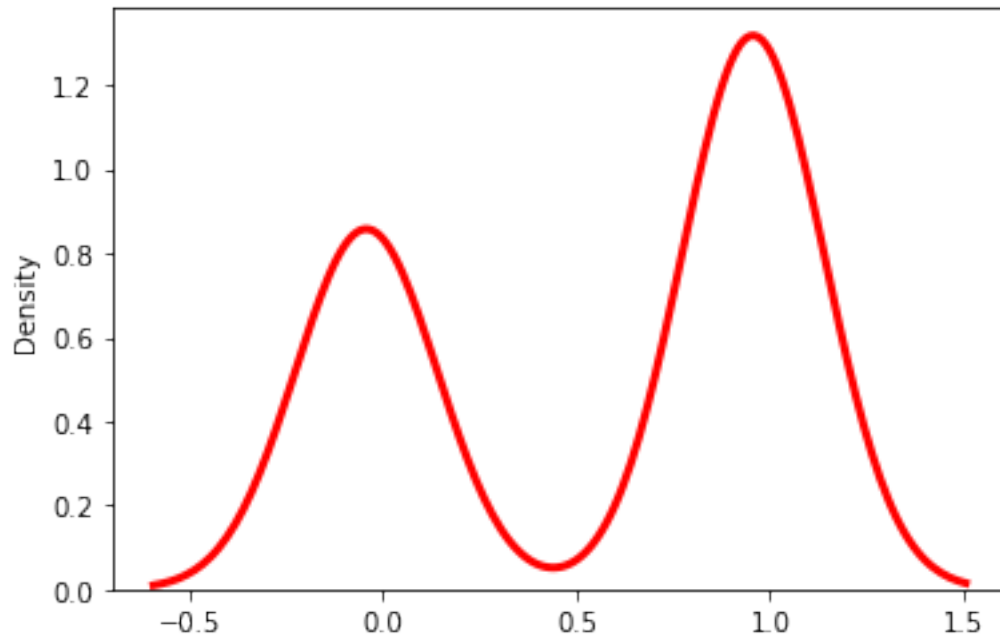


[98]: *# distplot or density plot*

```
sns.distplot(testing_score-predict_value, kde = True, hist=False, color='red',  
→kde_kws = {'linewidth':3})  
plt.show()
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/distributions.py:2619:
FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a
future version. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level
function with similar flexibility) or `kdeplot` (an axes-level function for
kernel density plots).

```
warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)
```

```
[99]: # giving new data into model and make prediction
```

```
data = [float(i) for i in input().strip().split()]
data = np.array(data)
data = data.reshape(1,-1)
prediction = model.predict(data)
```

```
4 8 8 5 4 5 10 4 1
```

```
[100]: # model prediction
```

```
if prediction == 1:
    print("malignant")
elif prediction == 0:
    print("benign")
```

```
malignant
```

```
[100]:
```