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import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.neural network import MLPClassifier
from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
from sklearn import metrics
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from keras.utils import to_categorical
#download the dataset file from google drive
!pip install -U -q PyDrive
from pydrive.auth import GoogleAuth
from pydrive.drive import GoogleDrive
from google.colab import auth
from oauth2client.client import GoogleCredentials
# Authenticate and create the PyDrive client.
auth.authenticate user()
gauth = GoogleAuth()
gauth.credentials = GoogleCredentials.get_application_default()
drive = GoogleDrive(gauth)
#File id from google drive file shareable link
id = "####"
#download the file and get the content
downloaded = drive.CreateFile({'id':id})
downloaded.GetContentFile('breastCancerDataset.csv')
dataset = pd.read csv('breastCancerDataset.csv')
dataset.info()
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<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 569 entries, 0 to 568
Data columns (total 33 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	id	569 non-null	int64
1	diagnosis	569 non-null	object
2	radius_mean	569 non-null	float64
3	texture_mean	569 non-null	
	_		
4	perimeter_mean	569 non-null	float64
5	area_mean	569 non-null	float64
6	smoothness_mean	569 non-null	float64
7	compactness_mean	569 non-null	float64
8	concavity_mean	569 non-null	float64
9	concave points_mean	569 non-null	float64
10	symmetry_mean	569 non-null	float64
11	<pre>fractal_dimension_mean</pre>	569 non-null	float64
12	radius_se	569 non-null	float64
13	texture_se	569 non-null	float64
14	perimeter_se	569 non-null	float64
15	area_se	569 non-null	float64
16	smoothness_se	569 non-null	float64
17	compactness_se	569 non-null	float64
18	concavity_se	569 non-null	float64
19	concave points_se	569 non-null	float64
20	symmetry_se	569 non-null	float64
21	fractal_dimension_se	569 non-null	float64
22	radius_worst	569 non-null	float64
23	texture worst	569 non-null	float64

dataset = dataset.drop(columns=['Unnamed: 32'])

26 smoothness worst 569 non-null float64

dataset.head(5)

₽		id	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	smooth
	0	842302	М	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0	
	1	842517	М	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	
	2	84300903	M	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0	
	3	84348301	M	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1	
	4	84358402	М	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0	

#Check the percentage of null values
dataset.isnull().sum()/len(dataset)*100

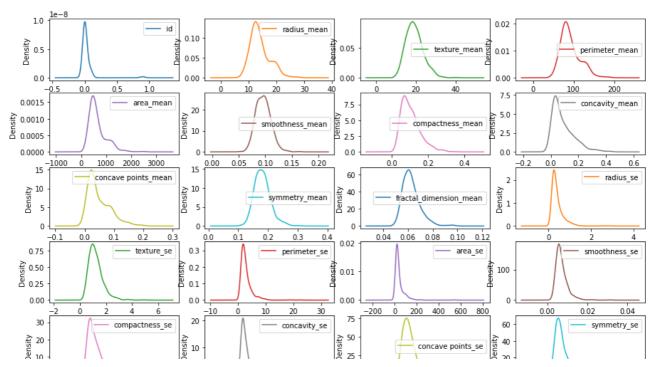
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id
                           0.0
diagnosis
                           0.0
radius_mean
                           0.0
texture_mean
                           0.0
perimeter_mean
                           0.0
area_mean
                           0.0
smoothness mean
                           0.0
                           0.0
compactness_mean
concavity_mean
                           0.0
concave points_mean
                           0.0
symmetry_mean
                           0.0
fractal_dimension_mean
                           0.0
radius se
                           0.0
texture_se
                           0.0
perimeter_se
                           0.0
                           0.0
area_se
smoothness_se
                           0.0
compactness_se
                           0.0
concavity_se
                           0.0
concave points_se
                           0.0
                           0.0
symmetry_se
fractal_dimension_se
                           0.0
radius_worst
                           0.0
texture_worst
                           0.0
perimeter_worst
                           0.0
                           a a
anna wonst
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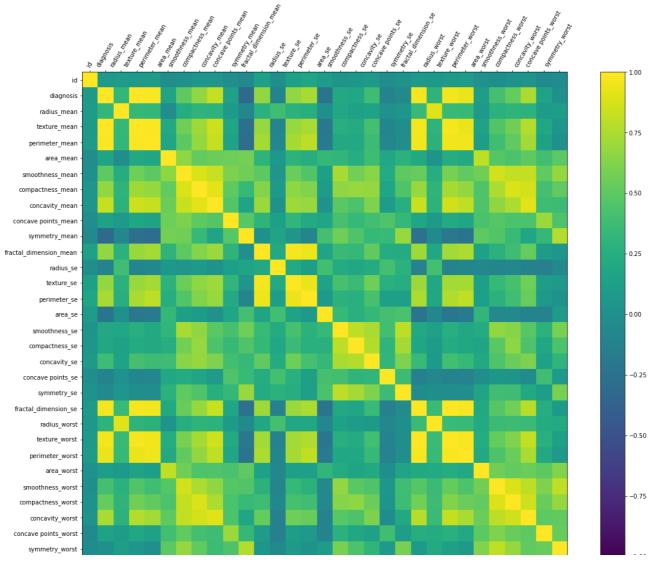
#Density plots to understand the distribution of each attribute
dataset.plot(figsize=(15,15),kind='density', subplots=True, layout=(8,4), sharex=False,)
plt.show()

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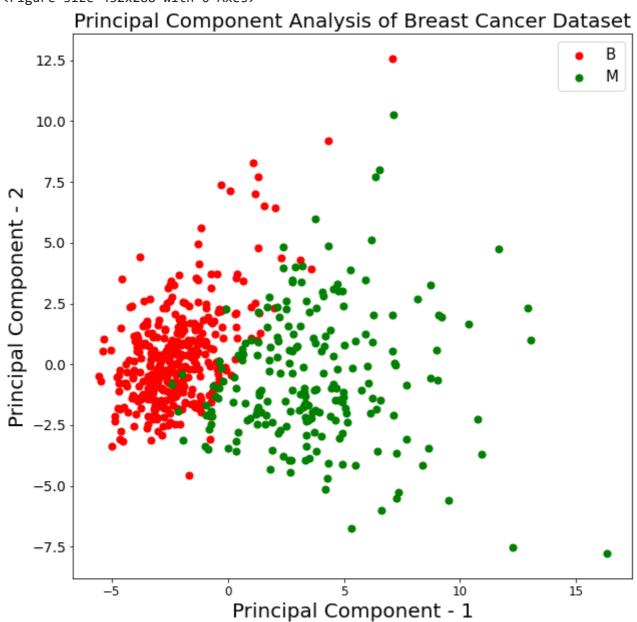
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#Correlation matrix between the attributes
correlations = dataset.corr()
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(20,15))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
cax = ax.matshow(correlations, vmin=-1, vmax=1)
fig.colorbar(cax)
ticks = np.arange(0,31,1)
ax.set_xticks(ticks)
ax.set_yticks(ticks)
ax.set_yticks(ticks)
ax.set_yticklabels(dataset.columns)
ax.set_yticklabels(dataset.columns)
plt.xticks(rotation=60)
plt.show()
```



```
#Scale the data and separate feature & labels
x = StandardScaler().fit_transform(dataset.drop(columns=['id','diagnosis']).values)
y = dataset['diagnosis'].values
#Study variance by 2 principal components
pca = PCA(n_components=2)
pca_result = pca.fit_transform(x)
pca df = pd.DataFrame(data = pca result
             , columns = ['principal component 1', 'principal component 2'])
print(pca.explained_variance_ratio_)
     [0.44272026 0.18971182]
#plot of PCA
plt.figure()
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
plt.xticks(fontsize=12)
plt.yticks(fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel('Principal Component - 1',fontsize=20)
plt.ylabel('Principal Component - 2',fontsize=20)
plt.title("Principal Component Analysis of Breast Cancer Dataset", fontsize=20)
targets = ['B', 'M']
colors = ['r', 'g']
for target, color in zin(targets.colors):
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indicesToKeep = dataset['diagnosis'] == target
    plt.scatter(pca_df.loc[indicesToKeep, 'principal component 1']
               , pca_df.loc[indicesToKeep, 'principal component 2'], c = color, s = 50)
plt.legend(targets,prop={'size': 15})
```

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7fe24fcfdb00> <Figure size 432x288 with 0 Axes>



```
#split the data into training and test set
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2)
print(X_train.shape,X_test.shape,y_train.shape,y_test.shape)
     (455, 30) (114, 30) (455,) (114,)
#Fit the data using K nearest neighbour
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors = 5)
knn.fit(X_train,y_train)
y_train_pred = knn.predict(X_train)
y_pred = knn.predict(X_test)
print("KNN training accuracy : {:.2f}%".format(metrics.accuracy_score(y_train_pred,y_train_
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print("KNN test accuracy : {:.2f}%".format(metrics.accuracy_score(y_pred,y_test)*100))
     KNN training accuracy: 97.80%
     KNN test accuracy : 97.37%
#Fit the data using logistic regression
reg = LogisticRegression()
reg.fit(X_train,y_train)
print("Logistic Regression accuracy : {:.2f}%".format(reg.score(X_train,y_train)*100))
print("Logistic Regression accuracy : {:.2f}%".format(reg.score(X test,y test)*100))
     Logistic Regression accuracy : 98.68%
     Logistic Regression accuracy : 99.12%
#Fit the data using SVM
svm = SVC(gamma='auto',kernel='linear',C=0.05)
svm.fit(X_train,y_train)
print("SVC training accuracy : {:.2f}%".format(svm.score(X_train,y_train)*100))
print("SVC test accuracy : {:.2f}%".format(svm.score(X_test,y_test)*100))
     SVC training accuracy : 98.02%
     SVC test accuracy : 98.25%
#Fit the data using MLP
#Earlystopping to avoid overfitting - training size is small
mlp = MLPClassifier(alpha=1e-5, hidden_layer_sizes=(16,8,2), random_state=1, activation='rel
mlp.fit(X_train, y_train)
print("MLP train accuracy : {:.2f}%".format(mlp.score(X_train,y_train)*100))
print("MLP test ccuracy : {:.2f}%".format(mlp.score(X_test,y_test)*100))
 MLP train accuracy : 81.98%
     MLP test ccuracy: 81.58%
#SVM with K fold
def predict(X,y):
  prediction = clf.predict(X)
  test_length = len(y)
  count=0
  for i in range(0,test_length):
    if prediction[i] == y[i]:
      count=count+1
  return ((count/len(y))*100)
clf = SVC(gamma='auto',kernel='linear',C=0.05)
kf = KFold(n splits=4)
train predict = 0
test_predict = 0
i=0
for train_index,test_index in kf.split(X_train):
  x_train, x_test, Y_train, Y_test = X_train[train_index], X_train[test_index], y_train[tr
  clf.fit(x train, Y train)
  train_predict = train_predict + predict(x_train, Y_train)
  test_predict = test_predict + predict(x_test,Y_test)
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1=1+1
print("Training accuracy : {:.2f}%".format(train_predict/i))
print("Test accuracy : {:.2f}%".format(predict(X_test,y_test)))
     Training accuracy: 98.10%
     Test accuracy: 98.25%
#One hot encoding
label encoder = LabelEncoder()
vec1 = label_encoder.fit_transform(y_train)
y_train = to_categorical(vec1)
vec2 = label encoder.fit transform(y test)
y_test = to_categorical(vec2)
print(y_train.shape,y_test.shape)
#Intialization
batch_size = 128
num_classes = 2
epochs = 20
#Model definition
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(1024, activation='relu', input_shape=(30,)))
model.add(Dropout(0.25))
model.add(Dense(1024, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.25))
model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.25))
model.add(Dense(256, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.25))
model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
 □→ (455, 2) (114, 2)
es_callback = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', patience=3)
model.compile(loss='binary crossentropy',
              optimizer='adam',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
history = model.fit(X_train, y_train,batch_size=batch_size,epochs=epochs,verbose=1,validat
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Train on 364 samples, validate on 91 samples
   Epoch 1/20
   364/364 [============ ] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.4139 - accuracy: 0.8
   Epoch 2/20
   y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
y_pred = (y_pred > 0.5)
print("Training accuracy : {:.2f}%".format(np.mean(history.history['accuracy'])*100))
print("Validation accuracy : {:.2f}%".format(np.mean(history.history['val_accuracy'])*100)
print("Test accuracy : {:.2f}%".format(metrics.accuracy_score(y_pred,y_test)*100))
□→ Training accuracy : 96.37%
   Validation accuracy : 97.80%
   Test accuracy: 98.25%
   LPUCII 0/20
   Epoch 9/20
```