

Haberman

February 13, 2019

```
In [54]:  #(1.1) DESCRIBE THE BASIC TERMINOLOGY
```

```
In [40]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

haber =pd.read_csv("haberman.csv")

print("shape of the data")
print(haberman.shape) #shape number of row and column
```

```
shape of the data
(305, 4)
```

```
In [41]: haber.head() #print first top value
```

```
Out[41]:    30  64   1  1.1
0  30  62   3   1
1  30  65   0   1
2  31  59   2   1
3  31  65   4   1
4  33  58  10   1
```

```
In [9]: print(haberman.columns) #what are the number of columns in data set
```

```
Index(['30', '64', '1', '1.1'], dtype='object')
```

```
In [42]: #haberman data is not label. so how to label the data?
columns=['patients_age','year_of_operation','no_of_axillary_nodes','classes']

haberman=pd.read_csv("haberman.csv", names=columns)

haberman.head()
```

```
Out[42]:    patients_age  year_of_operation  no_of_axillary_nodes  classes
0              30              64              1              1
```

1	30	62	3	1
2	30	65	0	1
3	31	59	2	1
4	31	65	4	1

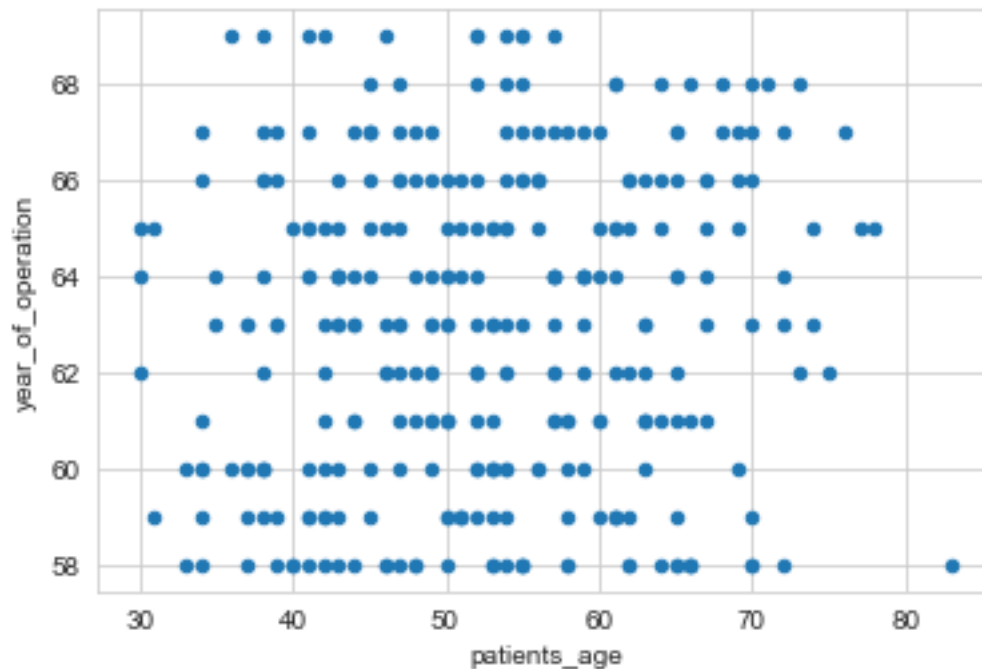
```
In [20]: haberman.describe()
```

```
Out[20]:
```

	patients_age	year_of_operation	no_of_axillary_nodes	classes
count	306.000000	306.000000	306.000000	306.000000
mean	52.457516	62.852941	4.026144	1.264706
std	10.803452	3.249405	7.189654	0.441899
min	30.000000	58.000000	0.000000	1.000000
25%	44.000000	60.000000	0.000000	1.000000
50%	52.000000	63.000000	1.000000	1.000000
75%	60.750000	65.750000	4.000000	2.000000
max	83.000000	69.000000	52.000000	2.000000

```
In [25]: # 2-D SCATTER PLOT (BIVARIATE)
```

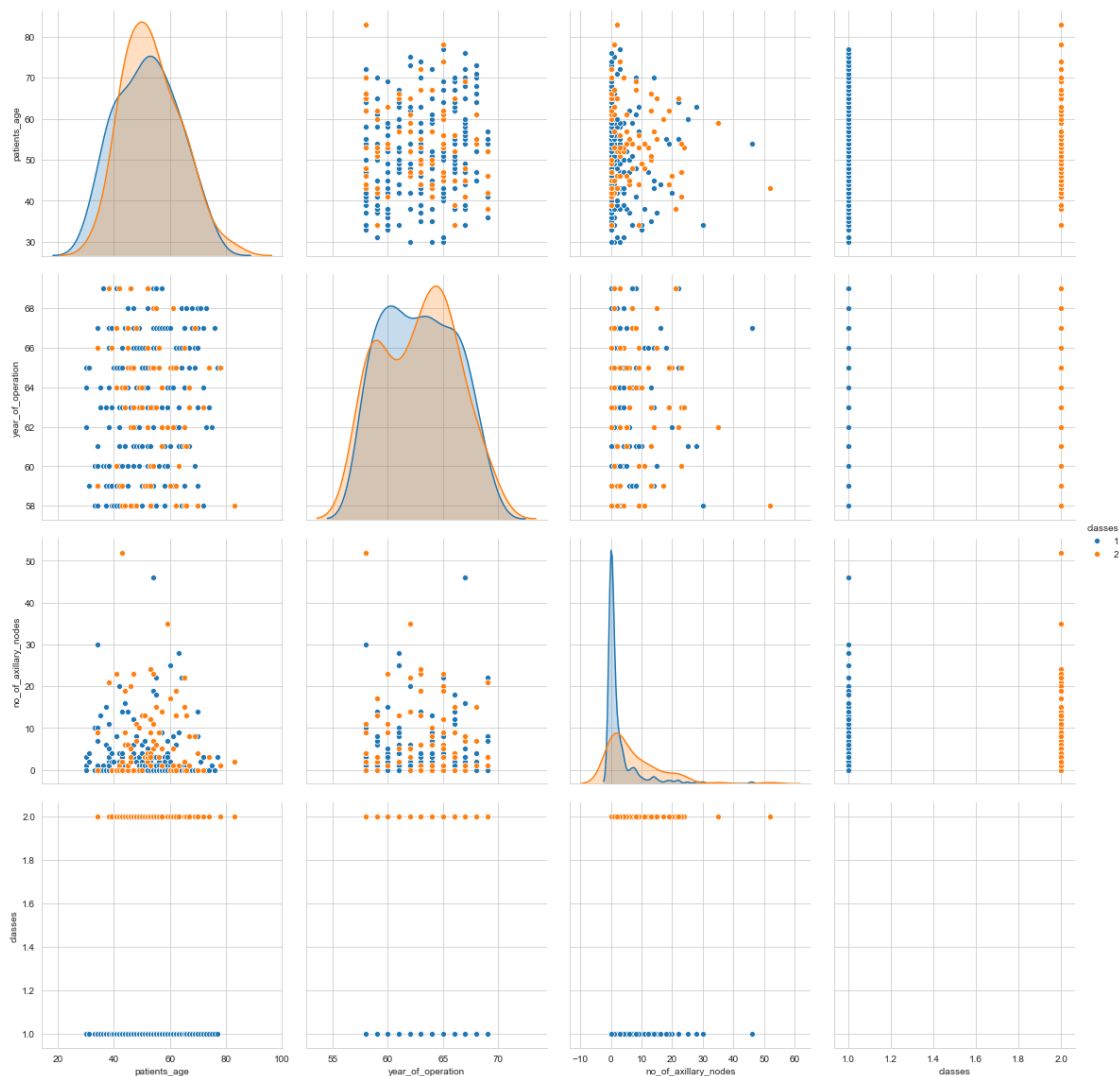
```
In [48]: haberman.plot(kind='scatter',x='patients_age',y='year_of_operation');
plt.show()
```



```
In [36]: #(1.3) Pair plot
# In which we can virulize the data in 2-D
```

```
In [51]: plt.close()
sns.set_style("whitegrid");
sns.pairplot(haberman,hue="classes",size=4);
plt.show()
```

```
/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/seaborn/axisgrid.py:2065: UserWarning: The `size` param
warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)
/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/scipy/stats/stats.py:1713: FutureWarning: Using a non-t
return np.add.reduce(sorted[indexer] * weights, axis=axis) / sumval
/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/statsmodels/nonparametric/kde.py:488: RuntimeWarning: in
binned = fast_linbin(X, a, b, gridsize) / (delta * nobs)
/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/statsmodels/nonparametric/kdetools.py:34: RuntimeWarning
FAC1 = 2*(np.pi*bw/RANGE)**2
/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/numpy/core/fromnumeric.py:83: RuntimeWarning: invalid v
return ufunc.reduce(obj, axis, dtype, out, **passkwargs)
```

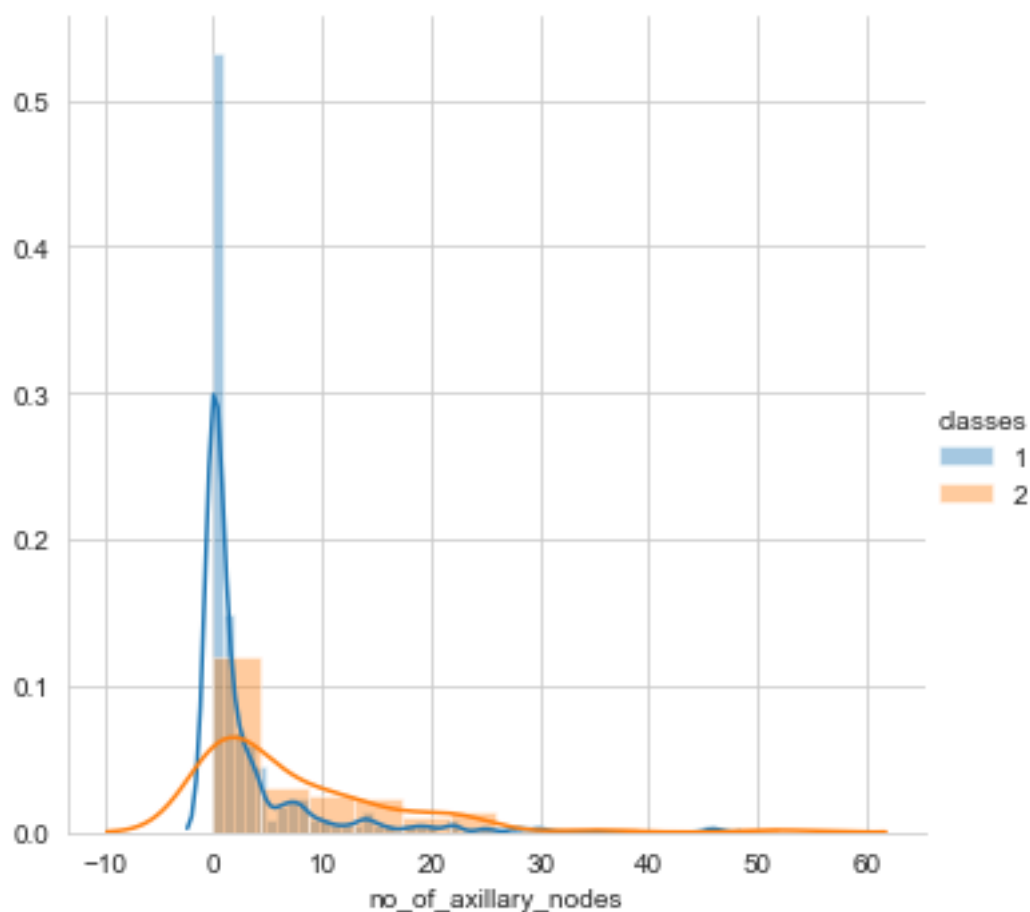


```
In [55]: #(1.4) PDF and CDF
```

```
In [60]: sns.FacetGrid(haberman,hue="classes",size=5)\
        .map(sns.distplot,"no_of_axillary_nodes")\
        .add_legend()\
        plt.show();
```

```
/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/seaborn/axisgrid.py:230: UserWarning: The `size` paramter
warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)
```

```
/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/scipy/stats/stats.py:1713: FutureWarning: Using a non-tuple
return np.add.reduce(sorted[indexer] * weights, axis=axis) / sumval
```

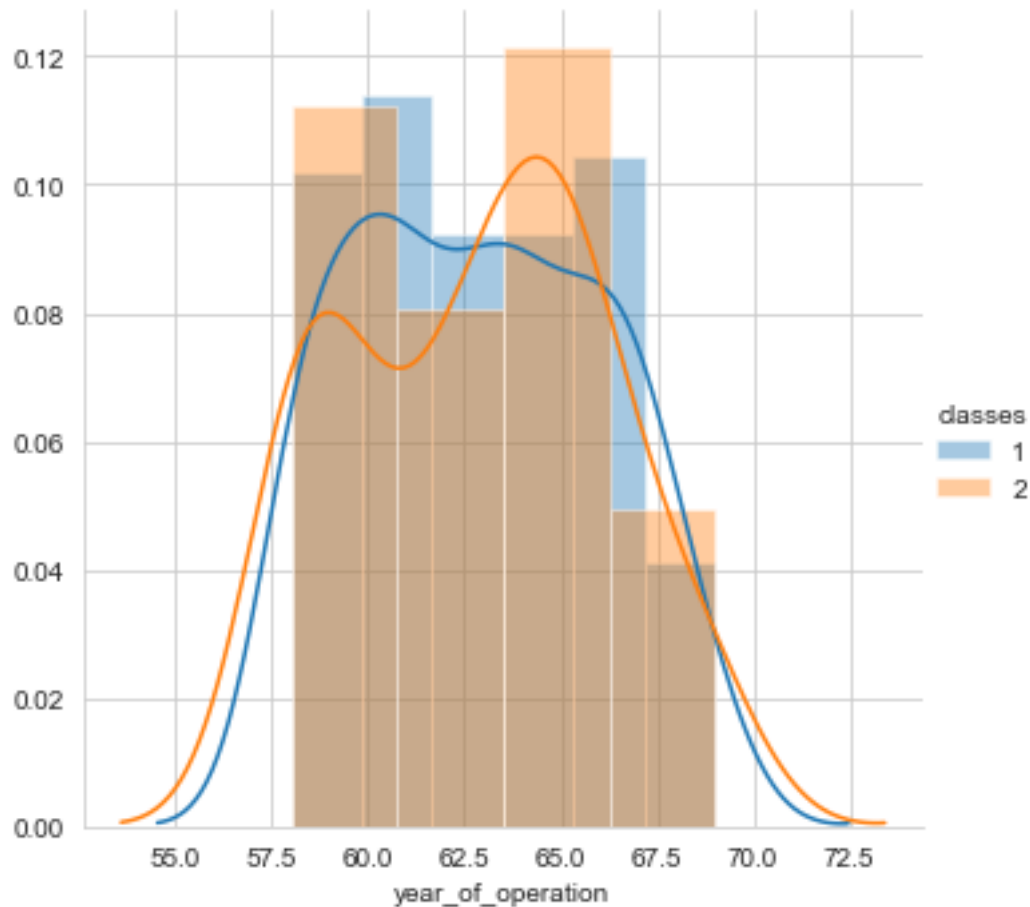


```
In [63]: sns.FacetGrid(haberman,hue="classes",size=5)\
        .map(sns.distplot,"year_of_operation")\
        .add_legend()\
        plt.show()
```

```

/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/seaborn/axisgrid.py:230: UserWarning: The `size` paramter
warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)
/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/scipy/stats/stats.py:1713: FutureWarning: Using a non-tuple
return np.add.reduce(sorted[indexer] * weights, axis=axis) / sumval

```



```

In [66]: sns.FacetGrid(haberman,hue="classes",size=5)\
        .map(sns.distplot,"patients_age")\
        .add_legend()

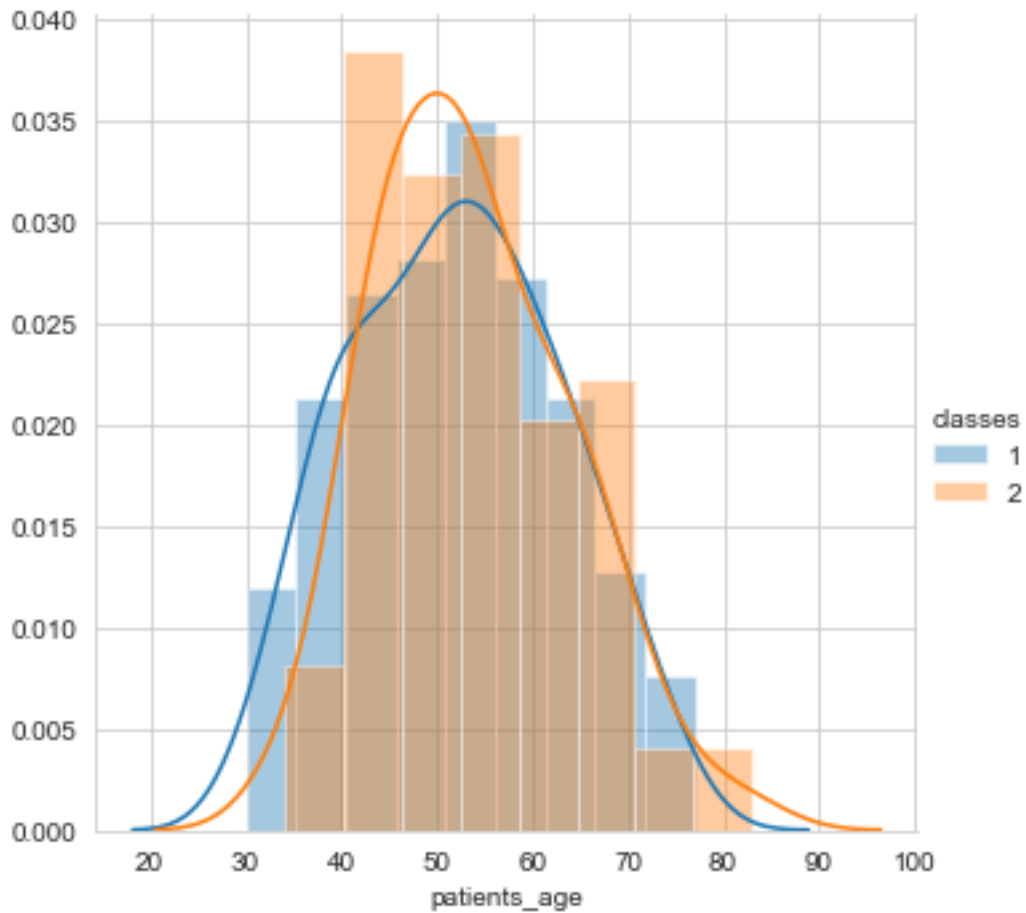
plt.show()

```

```

/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/seaborn/axisgrid.py:230: UserWarning: The `size` paramter
warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)
/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/scipy/stats/stats.py:1713: FutureWarning: Using a non-tuple
return np.add.reduce(sorted[indexer] * weights, axis=axis) / sumval

```



```
In [72]: five_more=haberman.loc[haberman["classes"]==1]
         five_less=haberman.loc[haberman["classes"]==2]

         counts,bin_edges=np.histogram(five_more['no_of_axillary_nodes'],bins=10,density=True)

         pdf=counts/(sum(counts))

         print(pdf);
         print(bin_edges);

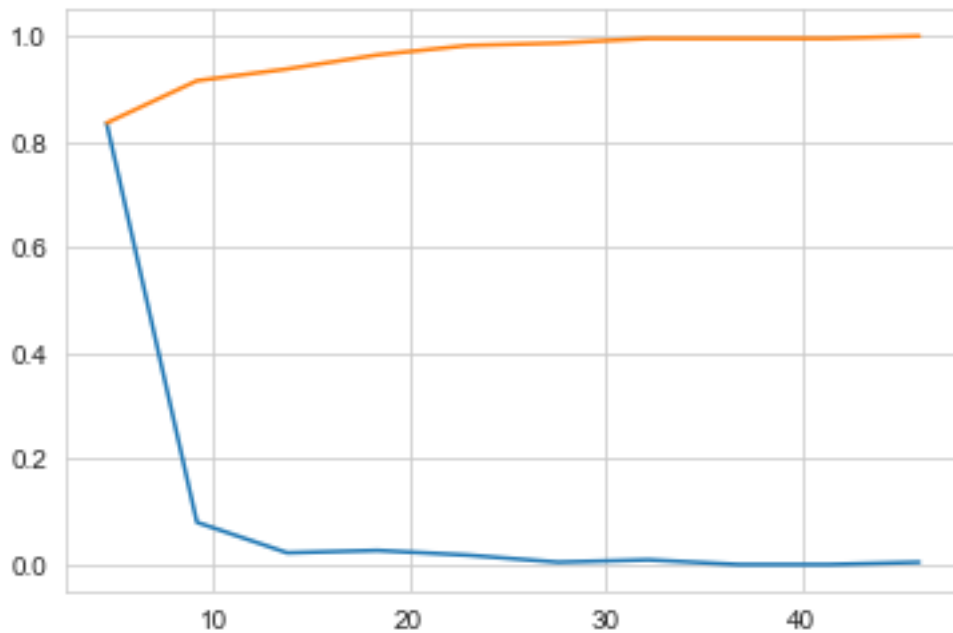
         cdf=np.cumsum(pdf);

         plt.plot(bin_edges[1:],pdf);
         plt.plot(bin_edges[1:],cdf);

         plt.show();

[0.83555556 0.08      0.02222222 0.02666667 0.01777778 0.00444444
 0.00888889 0.      0.      0.00444444]
```

```
[ 0.   4.6  9.2 13.8 18.4 23.  27.6 32.2 36.8 41.4 46. ]
```



```
In [74]: counts,bin_edges=np.histogram(five_less[],bins=10,density=True)
```

```
pdf=counts/(sum(counts))
```

```
print(pdf);
```

```
print(bin_edges);
```

```
cdf=np.cumsum(pdf);
```

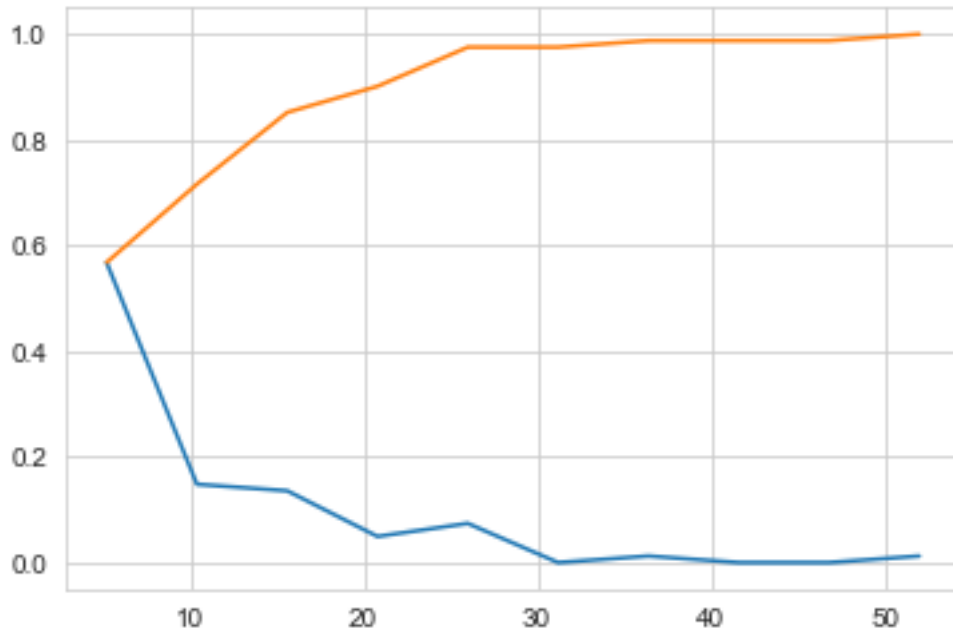
```
plt.plot(bin_edges[1:],pdf);
```

```
plt.plot(bin_edges[1:],cdf);
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
[0.56790123 0.14814815 0.13580247 0.04938272 0.07407407 0.  
0.01234568 0.          0.          0.01234568]
```

```
[ 0.   5.2 10.4 15.6 20.8 26.  31.2 36.4 41.6 46.8 52. ]
```



In [75]: *#(1.5) BOX PLOT*

```
In [80]: #classes 2
counts,bin_edges=np.histogram(five_less['year_of_operation'],bins=10,density=True)

pdf=counts/(sum(counts))

print(pdf);
print(bin_edges);

cdf=np.cumsum(pdf);

plt.plot(bin_edges[1:],pdf);
plt.plot(bin_edges[1:],cdf);

#classes 1
counts,bin_edges=np.histogram(five_more['year_of_operation'],bins=10,density=True)

pdf=counts/(sum(counts))

print(pdf);
print(bin_edges);

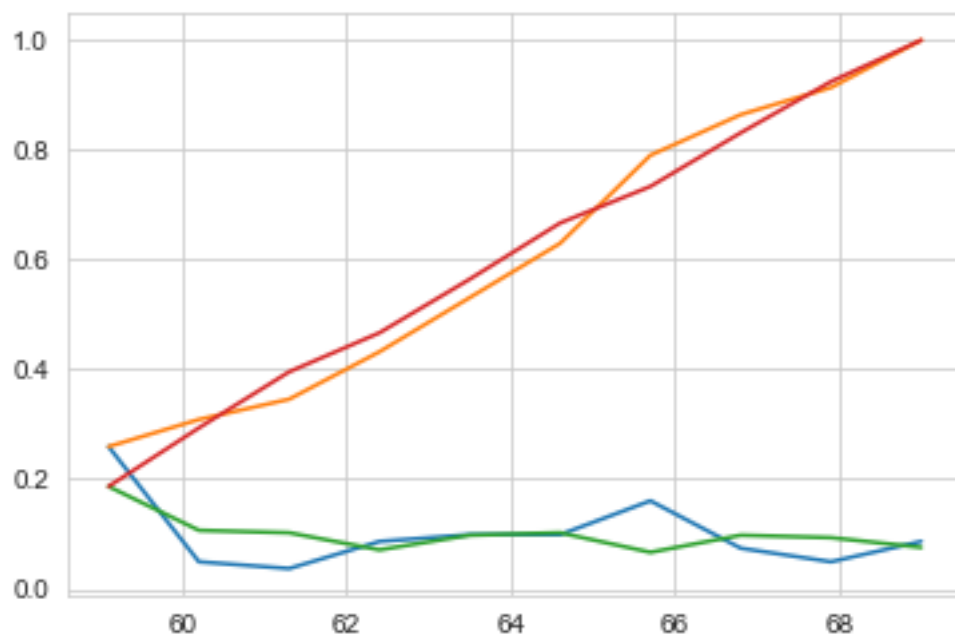
cdf=np.cumsum(pdf);
```



```
plt.plot(bin_edges[1:],pdf);
plt.plot(bin_edges[1:],cdf);

plt.show()
```

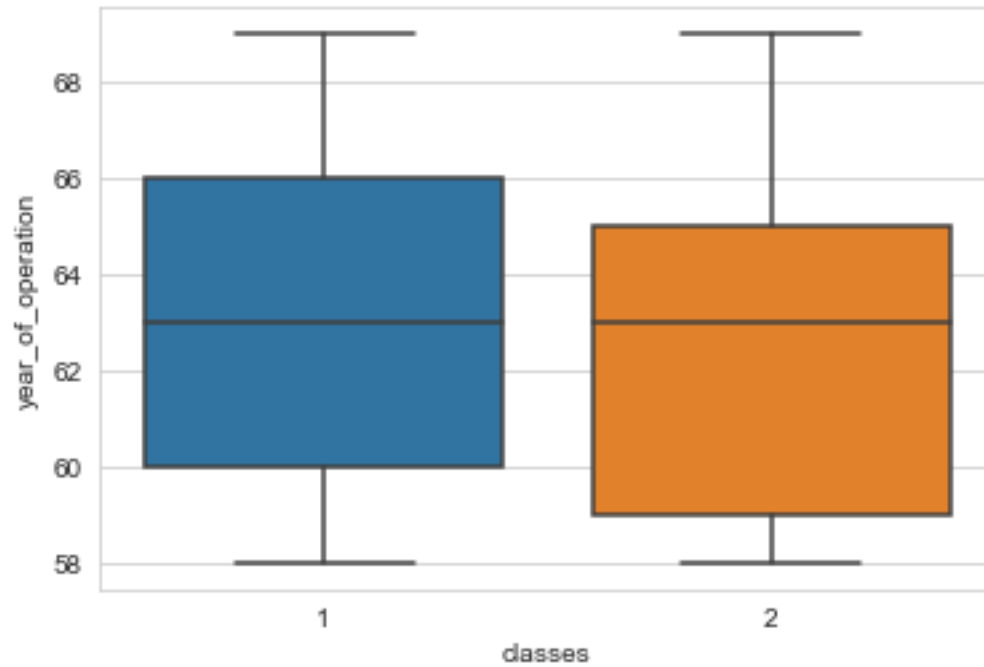
```
[0.25925926 0.04938272 0.03703704 0.08641975 0.09876543 0.09876543
 0.16049383 0.07407407 0.04938272 0.08641975]
[58.  59.1 60.2 61.3 62.4 63.5 64.6 65.7 66.8 67.9 69. ]
[0.18666667 0.10666667 0.10222222 0.07111111 0.09777778 0.10222222
 0.06666667 0.09777778 0.09333333 0.07555556]
[58.  59.1 60.2 61.3 62.4 63.5 64.6 65.7 66.8 67.9 69. ]
```



```
In [81]: #(1.6) BOX PLOT AND WHISKERS
```

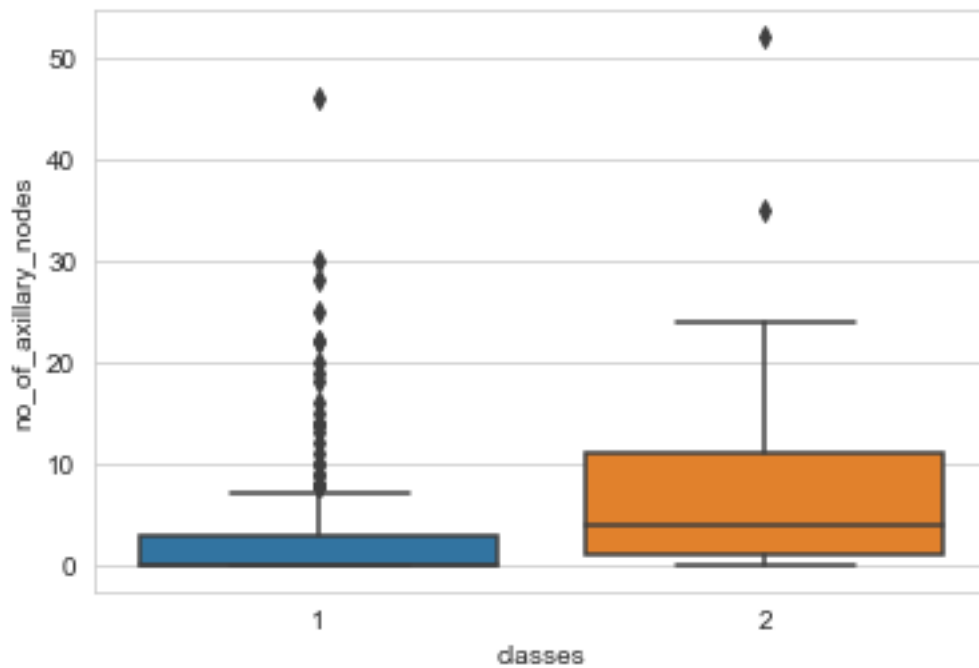
```
In [83]: sns.boxplot(x='classes',y='year_of_operation',data=haberman)
plt.show
```

```
Out[83]: <function matplotlib.pyplot.show(*args, **kw)>
```



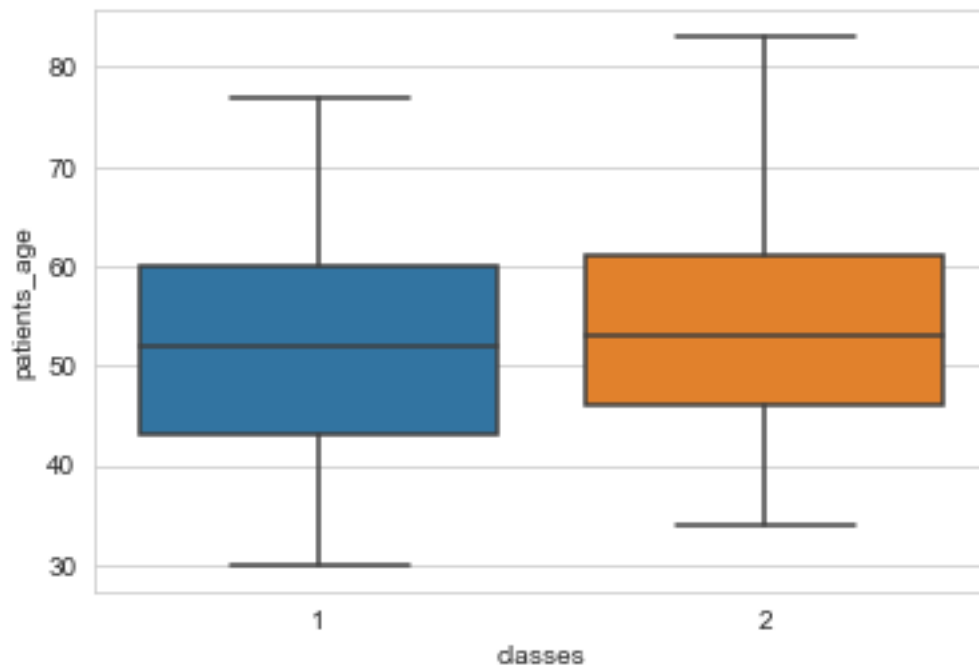
```
In [85]: sns.boxplot(x='classes',y='no_of_axillary_nodes',data=haberman)
plt.show
```

```
Out[85]: <function matplotlib.pyplot.show(*args, **kw)>
```



```
In [86]: sns.boxplot(x='classes',y='patients_age',data=haberman)
plt.show
```

```
Out[86]: <function matplotlib.pyplot.show(*args, **kw)>
```

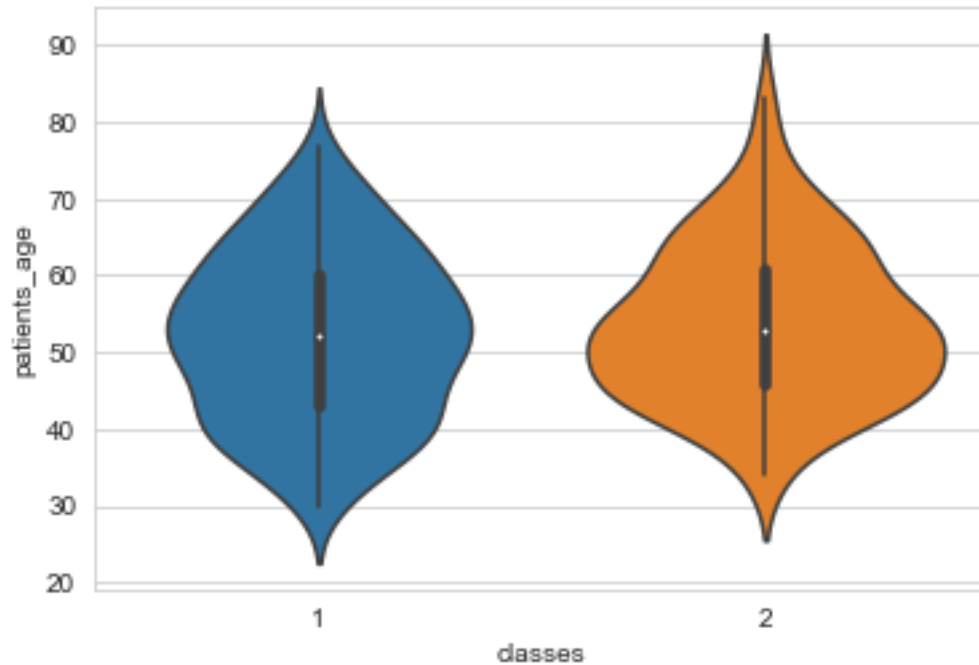


```
In [87]: #(1.7) Violin plot
```

```
In [90]: sns.violinplot(x="classes", y="patients_age", data=haberman)
plt.show
```

```
/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/scipy/stats/stats.py:1713: FutureWarning: Using a non-tuple
return np.add.reduce(sorted[indexer] * weights, axis=axis) / sumval
```

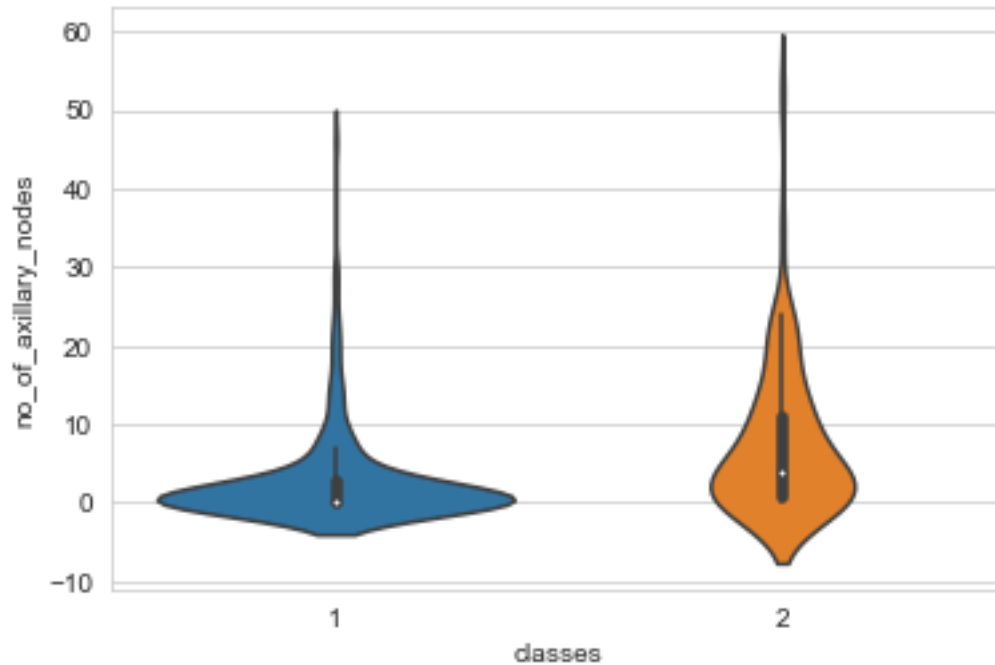
```
Out[90]: <function matplotlib.pyplot.show(*args, **kw)>
```



```
In [93]: sns.violinplot(x='classes', y='no_of_axillary_nodes', data=haberman)
plt.show
```

```
/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/scipy/stats/stats.py:1713: FutureWarning: Using a non-tuple
return np.add.reduce(sorted[indexer] * weights, axis=axis) / sumval
```

```
Out[93]: <function matplotlib.pyplot.show(*args, **kw)>
```



```
In [92]: sns.violinplot(x="classes", y="year_of_operation", data=haberman)
plt.show
```

```
/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/scipy/stats/stats.py:1713: FutureWarning: Using a non-tuple
return np.add.reduce(sorted[indexer] * weights, axis=axis) / sumval
```

```
Out[92]: <function matplotlib.pyplot.show(*args, **kw)>
```

