UCS2612 Machine Learning Laboratory

ASSIGNMENT 8: Applications of Random Forest and AdaBoost Ensemble Techniques

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report,
confusion_matrix
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, LabelEncoder
```

LOADING DATASET

```
url =
"https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/breast-
cancer-wisconsin/wdbc.data"
names = ['ID', 'Diagnosis', 'mean radius', 'mean texture', 'mean perimeter',
'mean area',c
         'mean smoothness', 'mean compactness', 'mean concavity',
'mean concave points',
         'mean symmetry', 'mean fractal dimension', 'se radius', 'se texture',
         'se perimeter', 'se area', 'se smoothness', 'se compactness',
'se concavity',
         'se concave points', 'se symmetry', 'se fractal dimension',
'worst radius',
         'worst texture', 'worst perimeter', 'worst area', 'worst smoothness',
         'worst compactness', 'worst concavity',
'worst concave points',
         'worst symmetry', 'worst fractal dimension']data
= pd.read csv(url, names=names)
data
           ID Diagnosis mean radius mean texture mean perimeter
mean area \
0 842302
                               17.99
                                              10.38
                                                             122.80
1001.0
1 842517
                               20.57
                                              17.77
                                                             132.90
                      Μ
1326.0
2 84300903
                               19.69
                                              21.25
                                                             130.00
                      Μ
1203.0
3 84348301
                               11.42
                                              20.38
                                                              77.58
386.1
   84358402
                               20.29
                                              14.34
                                                             135.10
                      Μ
1297.0
```

564	926424	M	21.56	22.39	142.00
1479.0					
565	926682	M	20.13	28.25	131.20
1261.0					
566	926954	M	16.60	28.08	108.30
858.1					
567	927241	M	20.60	29.33	140.10
1265.0					
568	92751	В	7.76	24.54	47.92
181.0					

mea	n smoothness mean	compactness mean	concavity
	cave_points \		_
0	0.11840	0.27760	0.30010
0.14710			
1	0.08474	0.07864	0.08690
0.07017	0 10060	0 1 5 0 0 0	0 10540
2	0.10960	0.15990	0.19740
0.12790 3	0.14250	0.28390	0.24140
0.10520	0.14230	0.20370	0.24140
4	0.10030	0.13280	0.19800
0.10430			
564	0.11100	0.11590	0.24390
0.13890			
565	0.09780	0.10340	0.14400
0.09791 566	0.08455	0.10230	0.09251
0.05302	0.00433	0.10230	0.09231
567	0.11780	0.27700	0.35140
0.15200	0.11.00	0,27,00	0,00110
568	0.05263	0.04362	0.00000
0.00000			

/

0	0.16220	0.66560	0.7119
1	0.12380	0.18660	0.2416
2	0.14440	0.42450	0.4504
3	0.20980	0.86630	0.6869
4	0.13740	0.20500	0.4000
	• • •		
564	0.14100	0.21130	0.4107
565	0.11660	0.19220	0.3215
566	0.11390	0.30940	0.3403
567	0.16500	0.86810	0.9387
568	0.08996	0.06444	0.0000

	worst concave points	worst symmetry	worst fractal dimension
0	0.2654	0.4601	0.11890
1	0.1860	0.2750	0.08902
2	0.2430	0.3613	0.08758
3	0.2575	0.6638	0.17300
4	0.1625	0.2364	0.07678
564	0.2216	0.2060	0.07115
565	0.1628	0.2572	0.06637
566	0.1418	0.2218	0.07820
567	0.2650	0.4087	0.12400
568	0.0000	0.2871	0.07039

[569 rows x 32 columns]

data.head()

ID Diagnosis mean_radius mean_texture mean_p	0 20 1 20 0 10 20
	erimerer
mean area \ 0 842302 M 17.99 10.38	122.80
1001.0 1 842517 M 20.57 17.77	132.90
1326.0	132.90
2 84300903 M 19.69 21.25	130.00
1203.0 3 84348301 M 11.42 20.38	77.58
386.1	125 10
4 84358402 M 20.29 14.34 1297.0	135.10

mean_s	moothness mean_	_compactness mean_co	ncavity
mean conc	ave points \		
0	0.11840	0.27760	0.3001
0.14710			
1	0.08474	0.07864	0.0869
0.07017			
2	0.10960	0.15990	0.1974
0.12790			

3	0.14250	0.28390	0.2414
0.10520			
4	0.10030	0.13280	0.1980
0.10430			

		worst_radius	worst_texture	worst_perimeter	worst_area	\
C		25.38	17.33	184.60	2019.0	
1		24.99	23.41	158.80	1956.0	
2	• • •	23.57	25.53	152.50	1709.0	
3	3	14.91	26.50	98.87	567.7	
4		22.54	16.67	152.20	1575.0	

worst	_smoothness	worst	_compactness	worst_concavity
worst_co	ncave_points	\		
0	0.1622		0.6656	0.7119
0.2654				
1	0.1238		0.1866	0.2416
0.1860				
2	0.1444		0.4245	0.4504
0.2430				
3	0.2098		0.8663	0.6869
0.2575				
4	0.1374		0.2050	0.4000
0.1625				

	worst symmetry	worst fractal dimension
0	0.4601	0.11890
1	0.2750	0.08902
2	0.3613	0.08758
3	0.6638	0.17300
4	0.2364	0.07678

[5 rows x 32 columns]

data.describe()

	ID	mean_radius mea	n_texture mean	_perimeter
mean_a	rea \			
count	5.690000e+02	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000
569.00	0000			
mean	3.037183e+07	14.127292	19.289649	91.969033
654.88				
std	1.250206e+08	3.524049	4.301036	24.298981
351.91	4129			
min	8.670000e+03	6.981000	9.710000	43.790000
143.50	0000			
25%	8.692180e+05	11.700000	16.170000	75.170000
420.30	0000			
50%	9.060240e+05	13.370000	18.840000	86.240000
551.10	0000			

75%	8.813129e+06	15.780000	21.800000	104.100000
782.	700000			
max	9.113205e+08	28.110000	39.280000	188.500000
2501	.000000			

2501.000000			
mean	smoothness	mean compactness m	nean concavity
mean concav	e points \	_	_
count	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000
569.000000			
mean	0.096360	0.104341	0.088799
0.048919			
std	0.014064	0.052813	0.079720
0.038803			
min	0.052630	0.019380	0.000000
0.000000			
25%	0.086370	0.064920	0.029560
0.020310			
50%	0.095870	0.092630	0.061540
0.033500			
75%	0.105300	0.130400	0.130700
0.074000			
max	0.163400	0.345400	0.426800
0.201200			
		worst_radius wor	st_texture
worst_perim	eter \		
count 5	69.000000 .	569.000000	569.000000
569.000000			
mean	0.181162 .	16.269190	25.677223
107.261213			
std	0.027414 .	4.833242	6.146258

mea	n_symmetry	WO	rst_radius wors	t_texture
worst_peri	meter \			
count	569.000000		569.000000	569.000000
569.000000				
mean	0.181162		16.269190	25.677223
107.261213				
std	0.027414		4.833242	6.146258
33.602542				
min	0.106000		7.930000	12.020000
50.410000				
25%	0.161900	• • •	13.010000	21.080000
84.110000				
50%	0.179200	• • •	14.970000	25.410000
97.660000				
75%	0.195700	• • •	18.790000	29.720000
125.400000				
max	0.304000	• • •	36.040000	49.540000
251.200000				

	worst_area	worst_smoothness worst	_compactness
worst_co	oncavity \		
count	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000
569.0000	00		
mean	880.583128	0.132369	0.254265
0.272188	3		
std	569.356993	0.022832	0.157336

0.20862	4		
min	185.200000	0.071170	0.027290
0.0000	0		
25%	515.300000	0.116600	0.147200
0.11450	0		
50%	686.500000	0.131300	0.211900
0.22670	0		
75%	1084.000000	0.146000	0.339100
0.38290	0		
max	4254.000000	0.222600	1.058000
1.25200	0		

1.252000

	worst concave points	worst_symmetry	worst fractal dimension
count	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000
mean	0.114606	0.290076	0.083946
std	0.065732	0.061867	0.018061
min	0.00000	0.156500	0.055040
25%	0.064930	0.250400	0.071460
50%	0.099930	0.282200	0.080040
75%	0.161400	0.317900	0.092080
max	0.291000	0.663800	0.207500

[8 rows x 31 columns]

num_rows, num_columns = data.shape

print("Number of rows:", num_rows)
print("Number of columns:", num_columns)

Number of rows: 569 Number of columns: 32

data.nunique()

ID	569
	
Diagnosis	2
mean_radius	456
mean_texture	479
mean_perimeter	522
mean area	539
mean smoothness	474
mean compactness	537
mean_concavity	537
mean_concave_points	542
mean_symmetry	432
mean_fractal_dimension	499
se_radius	540
se_texture	519
se_perimeter	533
se_area	528

ID	0
Diagnosis	0
mean_radius	0
mean_texture	0
mean_perimeter	0
mean_area	0
mean_smoothness	0
mean_compactness	0
mean_concavity	0
mean_concave_points	0
mean_symmetry	0
mean_fractal_dimension	0
se_radius	0
se_texture	0
se_perimeter	0
se_area	0
se_smoothness	0
se_compactness	0
se_concavity	0
se_concave_points	0
se_symmetry	0
se_fractal_dimension	0

The print("The Number of Missing Values in the dataset\n") data.isnull().sum()
Number of Missing Values in the dataset

dtype: int64

2. ENCODING CATEGORICAL TARGET VARIABLE

<pre>label_encoder = LabelEncoder() data['Diagnosis'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(data['Diagnosis'])</pre>						
data						
0 1 2 3 4 564 565 566 567 568	ID 842302 842517 84300903 84348301 84358402 926424 926682 926954 927241 92751	Diagnosis me 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	20.57 19.69 11.42 20.29 21.56 20.13 16.60 20.60 7.76	mean_texture 10.3 17.7 21.2 20.3 14.3 22.3 28.2 28.0 29.3 24.5	8 122.80 7 132.90 5 130.00 8 77.58 4 135.10 	
0 1 2 3 4 564 565 566 567 568	mean_area 1001.0 1326.0 1203.0 386.1 1297.0 1479.0 1261.0 858.1 1265.0 181.0	mean_smoothr		0.27760 0.07864 0.15990 0.28390 0.13280 0.11590 0.10340 0.10230 0.27700 0.04362	mean_concavity \	
worst 0 184.6	t_perimeter		2	lius worst_tex 25.380 24.990	17.33 23.41	
158.8 2	30	0.12790		23.570	25.53	

152.50						
3		0.10520		14.910	26.50	
98.87		0 10400		00 540	16 67	
4 152.20		0.10430	• • •	22.540	16.67	
564		0.13890	• • •	25.450	26.40	
166.10 565		0.09791		23.690	38.25	
155.00		0.09791	• • •	23.090	30.23	
566		0.05302		18.980	34.12	
126.70		0 15000		0= = 40		
567 184.60		0.15200	• • •	25.740	39.42	
568		0.00000		9.456	30.37	
59.16						
WO1	rst_area	worst_sm	oothness	worst_compactnes	ss worst	_concavity
0	2019.0		0.16220	0.6656	50	0.7119
1	1956.0		0.12380	0.186	50	0.2416
2	1709.0		0.14440	0.4245	50	0.4504
2	F.67. 7		0 00000	0.066	2.0	0.6060
3	567.7		0.20980	0.8663	30	0.6869
4	1575.0		0.13740	0.2050	00	0.4000
564	2027.0		0.14100	0.2113	30	0.4107
565	1731.0		0.11660	0.1922	20	0.3215
566	1124.0		0.11390	0.3094	10	0.3403
567	1821.0		0.16500	0.8683	LO	0.9387
568	268.6		0.08996	0.064	1 4	0.0000
	200.0			0.001		0.000

	worst concave points	worst symmetry	worst fractal dimension
0	0.2654	0.4601	0.11890
1	0.1860	0.2750	0.08902
2	0.2430	0.3613	0.08758
3	0.2575	0.6638	0.17300
4	0.1625	0.2364	0.07678

• •	• • •	• • •	• • •
564	0.2216	0.2060	0.07115
565	0.1628	0.2572	0.06637
566	0.1418	0.2218	0.07820
567	0.2650	0.4087	0.12400
568	0.0000	0.2871	0.07039

[569 rows x 32 columns]

data.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 569 entries, 0 to 568
Data columns (total 32 columns):

Data	columns (total 32 columns	s):	
#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	ID	569 non-null	int64
1	Diagnosis	569 non-null	int32
2	mean_radius	569 non-null	float64
3	mean_texture	569 non-null	
4	mean_perimeter	569 non-null	
5	mean_area	569 non-null	float64
6	mean_smoothness	569 non-null	float64
7	mean_compactness	569 non-null	float64
8	mean_concavity	569 non-null	float64
9	mean_concave_points	569 non-null	float64
10	mean_symmetry	569 non-null	float64
11	mean_fractal_dimension	569 non-null	float64
12	se_radius	569 non-null	float64
13	se_texture	569 non-null	float64
14	se_perimeter	569 non-null	float64
15	se_area	569 non-null	float64
16	se_smoothness	569 non-null	float64
17	se_compactness	569 non-null	
18	se_concavity	569 non-null	float64
19	se_concave_points	569 non-null	float64
20	se_symmetry	569 non-null	float64
21	se_fractal_dimension	569 non-null	
22	worst_radius	569 non-null	
23	worst_texture	569 non-null	
24	worst_perimeter	569 non-null	
25	worst_area	569 non-null	float64
26	worst_smoothness	569 non-null	float64
27	worst_compactness	569 non-null	float64
28	worst_concavity	569 non-null	float64
29	worst_concave_points	569 non-null	float64
30	worst_symmetry	569 non-null	float64
31	worst_fractal_dimension	569 non-null	float64

dtypes: float64(30), int32(1), int64(1)
memory usage: 140.2 KB

1. NORMALIZATION AND STANDARDIZATION

data_		rdScaler() caler.fit_transfo d.DataFrame(data_				
data						
0 1 2 3 4 564 565 566 567 568	1D 842302 842517 84300903 84348301 84358402 926424 926682 926954 927241 92751	Diagnosis mean_1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	radius mea 17.99 20.57 19.69 11.42 20.29 21.56 20.13 16.60 20.60 7.76	10.38 17.77 21.25 20.38 14.34 22.39 28.25 28.08 29.33 24.54	122 132 130 77 135 142 131 108 140	.80 .90 .00 .58 .10 .00 .20
0 1 2 3 4 564 565 566 567 568	mean_area 1001.0 1326.0 1203.0 386.1 1297.0 1479.0 1261.0 858.1 1265.0 181.0	mean_smoothness 0.11840 0.08474 0.10960 0.14250 0.10030 0.11100 0.09780 0.08455 0.11780 0.05263		0.27760 0.07864 0.15990 0.28390 0.13280 0.11590 0.10340 0.10230 0.27700 0.04362	mean_concavit	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	 -	ve_points wor	rst_radius	worst_text	ture	
worst 0 184.6	perimeter	0.14710	25.38	30	17.33	
1 158.8		0.07017	24.99	90	23.41	
2		0.12790	23.5	70	25.53	
3 98.87		0.10520	14.93	10	26.50	
4 152.2		0.10430	22.5	40	16.67	

564		0.13890		25.450	26.40
166. 565	10	0.09791		23.690	38.25
155. 566	00	0.05302		18.980	34.12
126.° 567	70	0.15200		25.740	39.42
184.	60		•••		
568 59.1	6	0.00000	•••	9.456	30.37
	worst_area	worst_sm	oothness	worst_compactness	worst_concavity
0	2019.0		0.16220	0.66560	0.7119
1	1956.0		0.12380	0.18660	0.2416
2	1709.0		0.14440	0.42450	0.4504
3	567.7		0.20980	0.86630	0.6869
4	1575.0		0.13740	0.20500	0.4000
				• • •	
564	2027.0		0.14100	0.21130	0.4107
565	1731.0		0.11660	0.19220	0.3215
566	1124.0		0.11390	0.30940	0.3403
567	1821.0		0.16500	0.86810	0.9387
568	268.6		0.08996	0.06444	0.0000

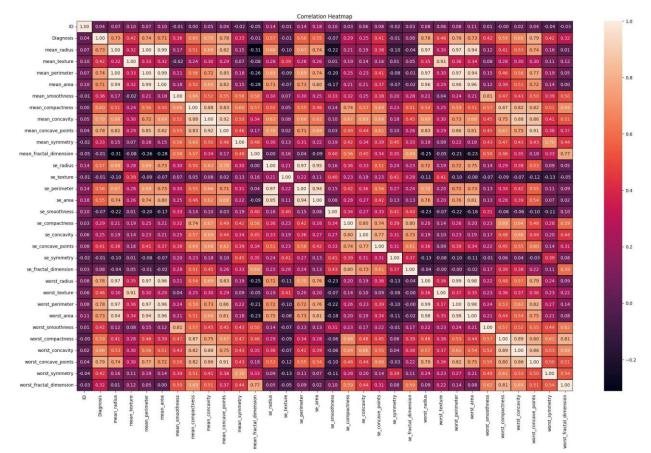
	worst concave points	worst symmetry	worst fractal dimension
0	0.2654	0.4601	0.11890
1	0.1860	0.2750	0.08902
2	0.2430	0.3613	0.08758
3	0.2575	0.6638	0.17300
4	0.1625	0.2364	0.07678
564	0.2216	0.2060	0.07115
565	0.1628	0.2572	0.06637
566	0.1418	0.2218	0.07820
567	0.2650	0.4087	0.12400
568	0.0000	0.2871	0.07039

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

1.CORRELATION HEATMAP

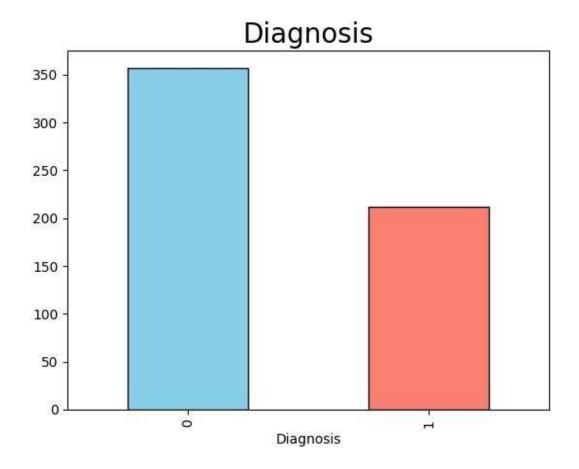
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
correlation_matrix = data.corr()

plt.figure(figsize=(25, 15))
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, linecolor='black',
fmt='.2f', linewidths=.1)
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')
plt.show()
```



1. BAR-CHART

```
data['Diagnosis'].value_counts().plot(kind='bar',edgecolor='black',col
  or=['skyblue','salmon'])
  plt.title("Diagnosis",fontsize=20)
```



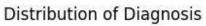
PIE-CHART OF TARGET COLUMN

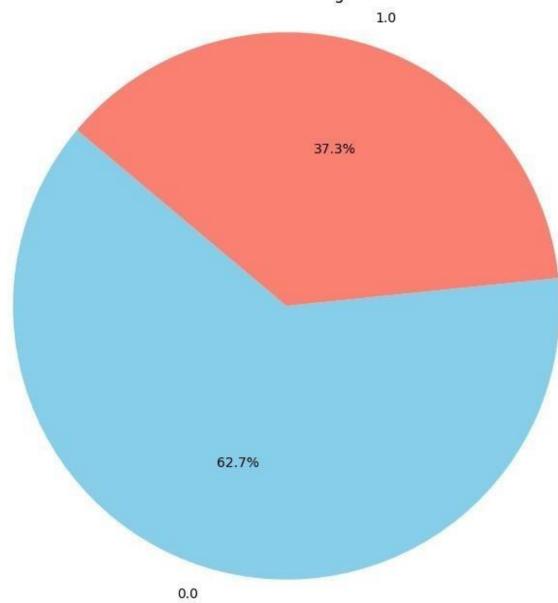
```
# Count occurrences of each unique value in the 'Diagnosis' column
diagnosis_counts = data['Diagnosis'].value_counts()

# Define colors for each slice
colors = ['skyblue', 'salmon']

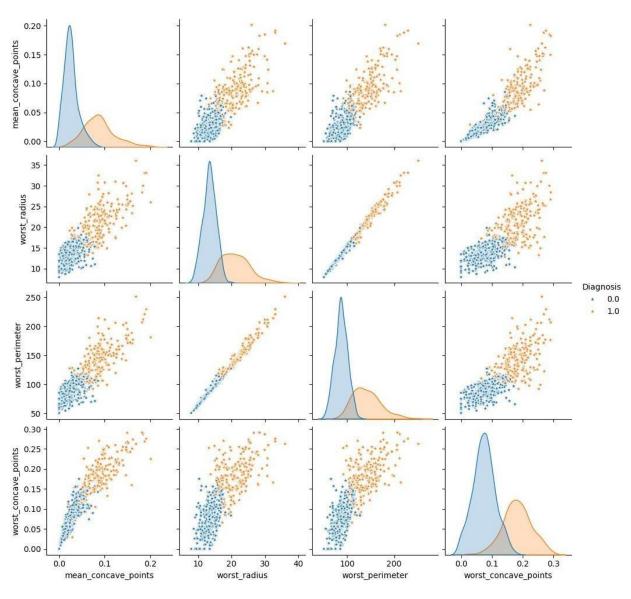
# Plotting the pie chart with custom colors
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
plt.pie(diagnosis_counts, labels=diagnosis_counts.index,
autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=140, colors=colors)
plt.title('Distribution of Diagnosis')
plt.axis('equal') # Equal aspect ratio ensures that pie is drawn as a
```

circle.
plt.show()





1. PAIRPLOT FOR HIGHLY CORRELATED FEATURES



```
# Remove 'ID' column
data.drop('ID', axis=1, inplace=True)
# Convert 'Diagnosis' column to float64
data['Diagnosis'] = data['Diagnosis'].astype(float)
data.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 569 entries, 0 to 568
Data columns (total 31 columns):
     Column
                               Non-Null Count
                                                Dtype
 0
     Diagnosis
                               569 non-null
                                                float64
 1
     mean radius
                               569 non-null
                                                float64
     mean texture
                               569 non-null
                                                float64
```

```
3
        mean perimeter
                                                                                  569 non-null
                                                                                                                                float64
                                                                                 569 non-null
 4 mean area
                                                                                                                                float64
                                                                              569 non-null float64
569 non-null float64
569 non-null float64
 5 mean smoothness
6 mean_compactness 569 non-null float64
7 mean_concavity 569 non-null float64
8 mean_concave_points 569 non-null float64
9 mean_symmetry 569 non-null float64
10 mean_fractal_dimension 569 non-null float64
11 se_radius 569 non-null float64
11 se_radius 569 non-null float64
                                                                                 569 non-null
12 se texture
                                                                                                                               float64
12 se_texture 569 non-null float64
13 se_perimeter 569 non-null float64
14 se_area 569 non-null float64
15 se_smoothness 569 non-null float64
16 se_compactness 569 non-null float64
17 se_concavity 569 non-null float64
18 se_concave_points 569 non-null float64
19 se_symmetry 569 non-null float64
20 se_fractal_dimension 569 non-null float64
21 worst_radius 569 non-null float64
22 worst_texture 569 non-null float64
22 worst_texture 569 non-null float64
23 worst_perimeter 569 non-null float64
24 worst_area 569 non-null float64
25 worst_smoothness 569 non-null float64
26 worst_compactness 569 non-null float64
27 worst_concavity 569 non-null float64
28 worst_concave_points 569 non-null float64
29 worst_symmetry 569 non-null float64
30 worst fractal dimension 569 non-null float64
```

dtypes: float64(31)
memory usage: 137.9 KB

SPLITTING DATA INTO TRAIN, TEST AND VALIDATION SETS

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve, auc
from sklearn.ensemble import BaggingClassifier,
RandomForestClassifier, AdaBoostClassifier
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Step 5: Split the data into training, testing, and validation sets
X = data.drop('Diagnosis', axis=1)
y = data['Diagnosis']

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y,
test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(X_train, y_train,
test_size=0.25, random_state=42) # 60% train, 20% validation, 20%
test
```

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
classifier = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators = 10, criterion =
'entropy', random_state = 0)
classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
RandomForestClassifier(criterion='entropy', n_estimators=10,
random_state=0)
```

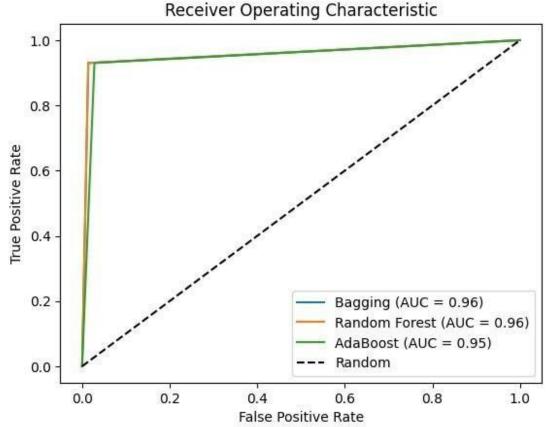
TRAINING AND TESTING MODEL

```
#Train the model
models = {
    "Bagging": BaggingClassifier(),
    "Random Forest": RandomForestClassifier(),
    "AdaBoost": AdaBoostClassifier()
}
for name, model in models.items():
   model.fit(X train, y train)
#Test the model
results = {}
for name, model in models.items():
    y pred = model.predict(X test)
    results[name] = y pred
c:\Users\HP\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-packages\
sklearn\ensemble\ weight boosting.py:519: FutureWarning: The SAMME.R
algorithm (the default) is deprecated and will be removed in 1.6. Use
the SAMME algorithm to circumvent this warning.
 warnings.warn(
# Step 8: Measure the performance of the trained model
# (Assuming binary classification)
# (Assuming binary classification)
def calculate roc(y true, y pred):
    fpr, tpr, thresholds = roc curve(y true, y pred)
    roc auc = auc(fpr, tpr)
    return fpr, tpr, roc auc
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
<Figure size 800x600 with 0 Axes>
# Step 9: Compare the results of each ensemble model using graphs
for name, y pred in results.items():
    fpr, tpr, roc auc = calculate roc(y test, y pred)
    plt.plot(fpr, tpr, label=f'{name} (AUC = {roc auc:.2f})')
    accuracy = accuracy score(y test, y pred)
```

```
print(f"{name}: Accuracy = {accuracy:.4f}")

plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], 'k--', label='Random')
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
plt.title('Receiver Operating Characteristic')
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
plt.show()

Bagging: Accuracy = 0.9649
Random Forest: Accuracy = 0.9649
AdaBoost: Accuracy = 0.9561
```



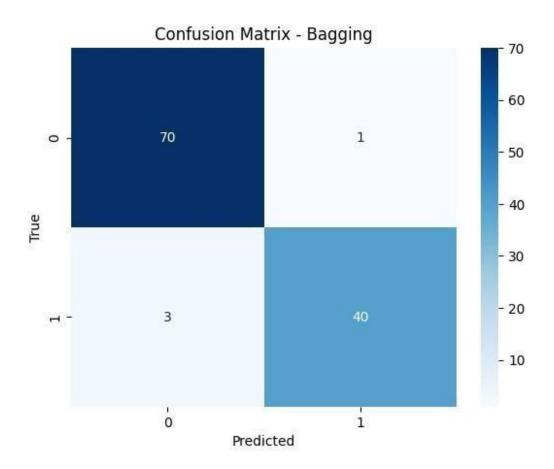
```
# Print classification report
print(f"\n{name} Classification Report:\
n{classification_report(y_test, y_pred)}")

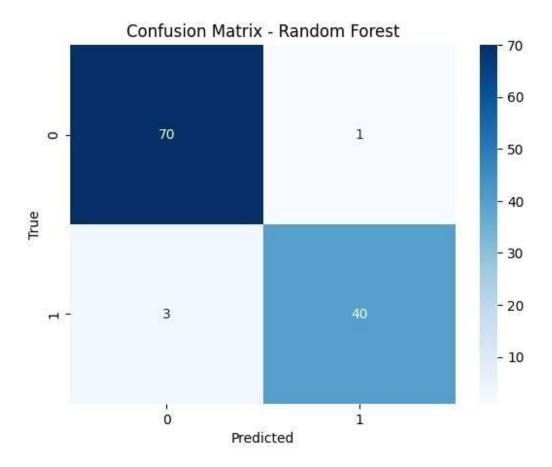
# Plot confusion matrix
plt.figure()
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, cmap='Blues', fmt='g')
plt.title(f'Confusion Matrix - {name}')
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('True')
plt.show()
```

Bagging: Accuracy = 0.9649

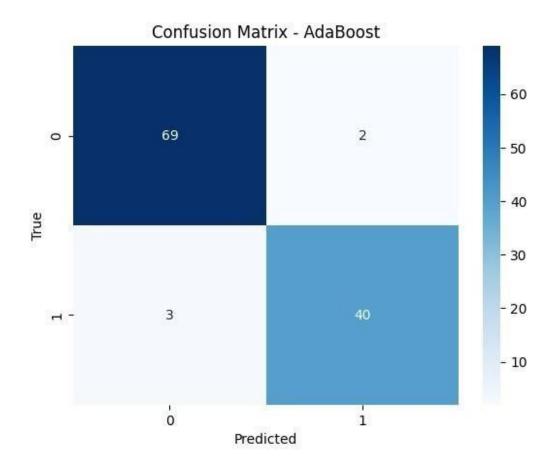
Bagging Classification Report:

support	f1-score	recall	precision	
71	0.97	0.99	0.96	0.0
43	0.95	0.93	0.98	1.0
114	0.96			accuracy
114	0.96	0.96	0.97	macro avg
114	0.96	0.96	0.97	weighted avg

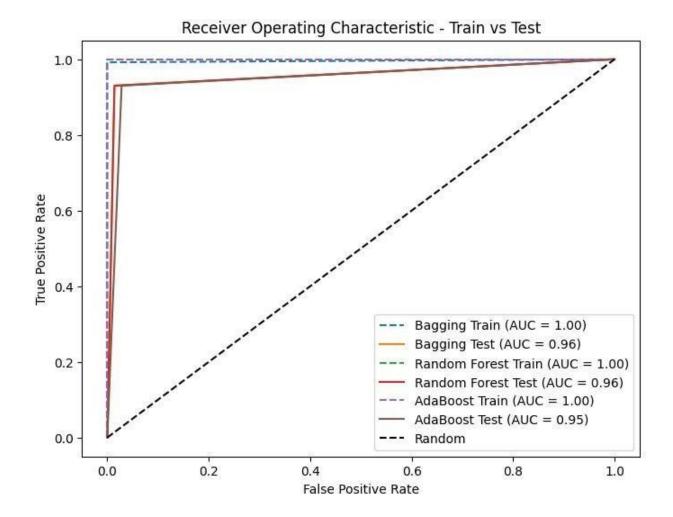




AdaBoost	: Accu	racy = 0.9561				
AdaBoost		ification Rep				
		precision	recall	f1-score	support	
	0.0	0.96	0.97	0.97	71	
	1.0	0.95	0.93	0.94	43	
accı	uracy			0.96	114	
macr	o avg	0.96	0.95	0.95	114	
weighte	d avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	114	



```
# Step 10: Represent the ROC of training and test results in the graphs
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
for name, model in models.items(): y train pred =
    model.predict(X train)
    fpr train, tpr train, roc auc train = calculate roc(y train, y train pred)
    plt.plot(fpr train, tpr train, label=f'{name} Train (AUC =
{roc auc train:.2f})', linestyle='--')
    fpr_test, tpr_test, roc_auc_test = calculate_roc(y_test, results[name])
    plt.plot(fpr test, tpr test, label=f'{name} Test (AUC =
{roc auc test:.2f})')
plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], 'k--', label='Random')
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate') plt.ylabel('True
Positive Rate')
plt.title('Receiver Operating Characteristic - Train vs Test')
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
plt.show()
```



INFERENCE:

- ➤ Bagging and Random Forest models achieved identical accuracy scores of 0.9649, while AdaBoost had a slightly lower accuracy of 0.9561.
- ➤ Precision, recall, and F1-score metrics indicate high performance across all models, suggesting strong predictive capability.
- ➤ Detailed classification reports provide insights into the performance of each model for both classes (0 and 1), demonstrating their ability to correctly classify instances.
- Overall, Bagging and Random Forest models slightly outperform AdaBoost in diagnosing breast cancer.
- The models exhibit high accuracy and robustness, as evidenced by the AUC values.
- ➤ Visualizations of ROC curves can offer further insights into the comparative performance of the models.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Ensemble Learning: Understanding and applying ensemble techniques for classification tasks.
- ➤ Data Preprocessing: Handling missing data, encoding categorical variables, and scaling features for model training.
- Model Evaluation: Using classification metrics to assess model performance.
- ➤ Feature Engineering: Implementing techniques to enhance model predictive capability.
- ➤ Model Evaluation: Familiarity with classification metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score for assessing model performance.

GITHUB LINK:

https://github.com/Anandh-007/Machine-learning-lab/tree/main/ML_A8