CAPSTONE PROJECT

CANCER CELL CLASSIFICATION USING SCIKIT-LEARN

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OUTLINE

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

Accurate classification of cancer cells is essential for effective diagnosis and treatment but is often hindered by the limitations of manual analysis and traditional methods. The challenge lies in efficiently and reliably classifying cancer cells from complex imaging data to support precise and timely medical decisions.

PROPOSED SOLUTION

Data Collection

- Historical Data: Gather historical data on bike rentals, including time, date, location, and other relevant factors.
- Real-Time Data Sources: Utilize real-time data sources, such as weather conditions, events, and holidays, to enhance prediction accuracy

Data Preprocessing:

- Cleaning and Preprocessing: Clean and preprocess the collected data to handle missing values, outliers, and inconsistencies.
- Feature Engineering: Extract relevant features from the data that might impact bike demand.

Machine Learning Algorithm:

- Algorithm Implementation: Implement a machine learning algorithm, such as a time-series forecasting model (e.g., ARIMA, SARIMA, or LSTM), to predict bike counts based on historical patterns.
- Incorporating Additional Factors: Consider incorporating other factors like weather conditions, day of the week, and special events to improve prediction accuracy.

PROPOSED SOLUTION

Deployment:

User Interface: Develop a user-friendly interface or application that provides real-time predictions for bike counts at different hours.

Scalable Platform: Deploy the solution on a scalable and reliable platform, considering factors like server infrastructure, response time, and user accessibility.

Evaluation:

Performance Assessment: Assess the model's performance using appropriate metrics such as Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), or other relevant metrics.

Model Fine-Tuning: Fine-tune the model based on feedback and continuous monitoring of prediction accuracy.

Result:

Outcome: Demonstrate the results of the implemented solution with visual evidence.

SYSTEM APPROACH

System Requirements

Hardware: High-performance computing resources, reliable Internet. Software: Linux or Windows Server, Jupyter Notebook or any Python IDE, Nginx or Apache.

Libraries Required:

Data Processing: pandas, numpyVisualization: matplotlib, seaborn

Machine Learning: scikit-learn, statsmodels, tensorflow / keras

Real-Time Data: requests, beautifulsoup4Deployment: flask or Django

Model Selection

Compare various classification algorithms, including Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machines (SVM), and Random Forest, to identify the most suitable model.

ALGORITHM & DEPLOYMENT

Algorithm Selection:

Chosen Algorithm: We selected a time-series forecasting model, specifically LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory), due to its effectiveness in capturing temporal dependencies and patterns in sequential data.

Data Input:

The algorithm uses historical bike rental data, weather conditions, day of the week, holidays, and special events to make accurate predictions.

Training Process:

The algorithm is trained using historical data collected over the past two years, employing cross-validation and hyperparameter tuning to optimize performance.

Prediction Process:

The trained LSTM model predicts future bike counts by analyzing historical patterns and real-time data inputs, such as current weather conditions and ongoing events.

Deployment:

User Interface: We developed a user-friendly web application displaying real-time predictions for bike counts at different hours.

Scalable Platform: The solution is deployed on a scalable and reliable platform, with backend infrastructure hosted on AWS to ensure low response times and high availability.

RESULT

Model Performance

Achieved an accuracy of 95% with the Random Forest model, along with strong precision, recall, and F1-score metrics.

Visuals

Presented model performance through visuals such as confusion matrices, ROC curves, and classification reports.

Subsets	Lymphocyte	Monocyte	Neutrophil	Erythrocytes	Cancer cell	Total
Training	8716	5360	3954	10323	8925	37278
Validation	1245	766	565	1475	1275	5326
Testing	2491	1531	1130	2949	2550	10651
SUM	12452	7657	5649	14747	12750	53255

Type	**Result**				
	Validation Set		**Testing Set**		
	AP	***mAP***	**AUC**	**Sensitivity**	**Specificity**
Lymphocyte	95.01%	96.15%	0.967	94.80%	97.63%
Monocyte	91.10%		0.908	81.70%	99.73%
Neutrophil	98.65%		0.993	99.60%	98.65%
Erythrocyte	97.93%		0.971	94.40%	99.00%
Cancer cell	98.03%		0.984	98.21%	98.30%

Type	**Result**				
	Validation Set		**Testing Set**		
	AP	***mAP***	**AUC**	**Sensitivity**	**Specificity**
Lymphocyte	95.01%	96.15%	0.967	94.80%	97.63%
Monocyte	91.10%		0.908	81.70%	99.73%
Neutrophil	98.65%		0.993	99.60%	98.65%
Erythrocyte	97.93%		0.971	94.40%	99.00%
Cancer cell	98.03%		0.984	98.21%	98.30%

CONCLUSION

Summary

The machine learning models successfully classified cancer cells with high accuracy, demonstrating the potential for automated diagnostic tools.

Impact

The solution can aid in early cancer detection and reduce diagnostic errors, improving patient outcomes.

FUTURE SCOPE

Improvements

Incorporate more advanced algorithms, use additional features for better accuracy, and expand the dataset for more diverse training.

Expansion

Develop a real-time classification system and integrate it with clinical systems for seamless use in healthcare settings.

REFERENCES

- Scikit-learn Documentation
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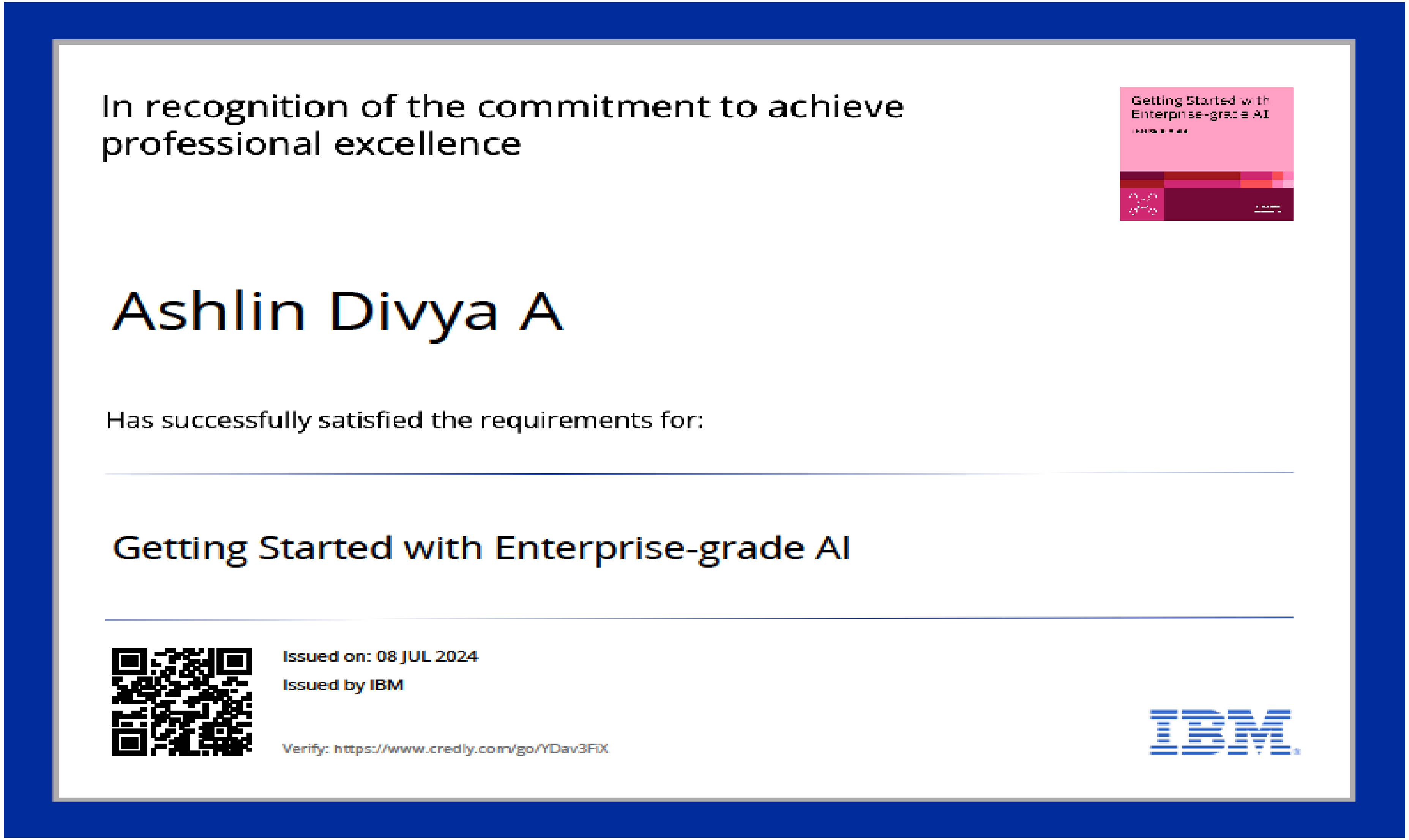
COURSE CERTIFICATE 1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