

ML Lab #1: Breast Cancer Classification

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Overview

Prerequisite

Anacodna (Individual Edition)

Practice: Breast Cancer Classification

- The given data
- Expected results
- Practice with the skeleton code
 - Step #1) Visualize all features and its classification results
 - Step #2) Use another classifier

Assignment

- Complete the following three missions
 - 1. Load the data from the raw file
 - 2. Try at least two different classifiers
 - 3. Calculate balanced accuracy



- The given data: <u>Breast Cancer Wisconsin (Diagnostic) Data Set</u>

 - Attributes: **30** real numbers (except ID and target class)
 - Radius
 - Texture
 - Perimeter
 - Area
 - The number of data: **569** (M: 212, B: 357)
 - cf. Load the dataset using scikit-learn [API]

```
from sklearn import datasets
wdbc = datasets.load_breast_cancer()
```



Download Data Folder, Data Set Description

Abstract: Diagnostic Wisconsin Breast Cancer Database



Data Set Characteristics:	Multivariate	Number of Instances:	569	Area:	Life
Attribute Characteristics:	Real	Number of Attributes:	32	Date Donated	1995-11-01
Associated Tasks:	Classification	Missing Values?	No	Number of Web Hits:	1604079

Source:

Creators:

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2. W. Nick Street, Computer Sciences Dept. University of Wisconsin, 1210 West Dayton St., Madison, WI 53706 street '@' cs.wisc.edu 608-262-6619

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Donor:

Nick Street

Data Set Information:

Features are computed from a digitized image of a fine needle aspirate (FNA) of a breast mass. They describe characteristics of the cell nuclei present in the image. A few of the images can be found at [Web Link]

Separating plane described above was obtained using Multisurface Method-Tree (MSM-T) [K. P. Bennett, "Decision Tree Construction Via Linear Programming." Proceedings of the 4th Midwest Artificial Intelligence and Cognitive Science Society, pp. 97-101, 1992], a classification method which uses linear programming to construct a decision tree. Relevant features were selected using an exhaustive search in the space of 1-4 features and 1-3 separating planes.

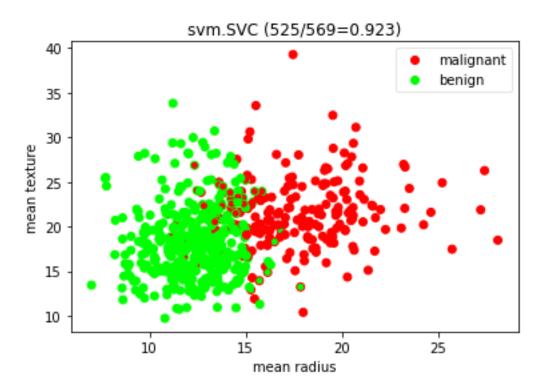
The actual linear program used to obtain the separating plane in the 3-dimensional space is that described in: [K. P. Bennett and O. L. Mangasarian: "Robust Linear Programming Discrimination of Two Linearly Inseparable Sets", Optimization Methods and Software 1, 1992,

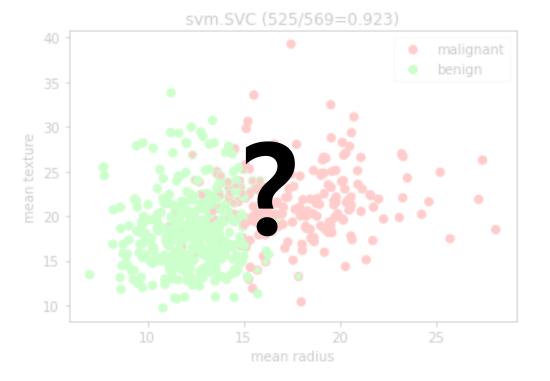
This database is also available through the UW CS ftp server cd math-prog/cpo-dataset/machine-learn/WDBC/

- The given data (file: data/wdbc.data)
 - File format: <u>CSV</u> (comma-separated values)
 - ID, target class (M or F), radius, texture, perimeter, area, ...
 - Example

```
842302, M, 17.99, 10.38, 122.8, 1001, 0.1184, 0.2776, 0.3001, 0.1471, 0.2419, 0.07871, 1.095, 0.9053, 8.589, 15 3.4, 0.006399, 0.04904, 0.05373, 0.01587, 0.03003, 0.006193, 25.38, 17.33, 184.6, 2019, 0.1622, 0.6656, 0.711 9, 0.2654, 0.4601, 0.1189 ...
```

- Expected results
 - Our default classifier: SVM (svm.SVC)



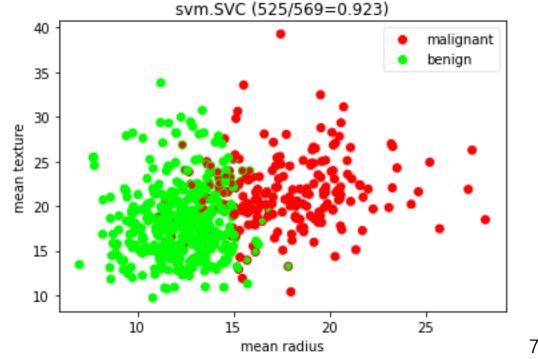


The given skeleton code (wdbc classification skeleton.py) import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt from sklearn import (datasets, svm) # Mission #2 and #3) You need to import some modules if necessary from matplotlib.lines import Line2D # For the custom legend def load wdbc data(filename): # TODO # Load a dataset wdbc = datasets.load_breast_cancer() #wdbc = load_wdbc_data('data/wdbc.data') # Mission #1) Implement 'load_wdbc_data()' # Train a model # Mission #2) Try at least two different classifiers model = svm.SVC() model.fit(wdbc.data, wdbc.target) # Test the model predict = model.predict(wdbc.data) n_correct = sum(predict == wdbc.target) accuracy = n_correct / len(wdbc.data) # Mission #3) Calculate balanced accuracy

The given skeleton code (wdbc classification skeleton.py)

```
# Visualize testing results
cmap = np.array([(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0)])
clabel = [Line2D([0], [0], marker='o', lw=0, label=wdbc.target_names[i], color=cmap[i]) for i in range(len(cmap))]
for (x, y) in [(0, 1)]: # Not mandatory, but try [(i, i+1) for i in range(0, 30, 2)]
    plt.title(f'svm.SVC ({n_correct}/{len(wdbc.data)}={accuracy:.3f})')
    plt.scatter(wdbc.data[:,x], wdbc.data[:,y], c=cmap[wdbc.target], edgecolors=cmap[predict])
    plt.xlabel(wdbc.feature names[x])
    plt.ylabel(wdbc.feature names[y])
    plt.legend(handles=clabel, framealpha=0.5)
    plt.show()
```

- Practice
 - Step #1) Visualize all features and its classification results
 - Step #2) Use another classifier



Assignment

Mission

- Complete the following three missions using the given skeleton code (wdbc_classification_skeleton.py)
 - 1. Load the data from the raw file (10 points)
 - 2. Try at least two different classifiers (5 points)
 - 3. Calculate balanced accuracy (5 points)
- Submit your code (wdbc_classification.py) and its two result images (wdbc_classification_????.png)

Condition

- Please follow the above filename convention.
- You can start from scratch (without using the given skeleton code).
 - However, you should use the given data.
- You can freely change the given skeleton code if necessary.

Submission

- Deadline: November 24, 2021 23:59 (firm deadline; no extension)
- Where: e-Class > Assignments
- Score: Max 20 points