

Enhancing Breast Cancer Diagnosis: Leveraging Machine Learning for Accurate Classification

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The dataset describing the breast cancer, likely the Breast Cancer Wisconsin (Diagnostic) dataset. This dataset contains various features computed from breast cancer images and is commonly used for classification tasks, particularly to distinguish between malignant (cancerous) and benign (non-cancerous) tumors. Here is a detailed description of the dataset:

Columns Description

1. diagnosis: Diagnosis of the breast mass (M = malignant, B = benign).
2. radius_mean: Mean of distances from the center to points on the perimeter.
3. texture_mean: Standard deviation of gray-scale values.
4. perimeter_mean: Mean size of the core tumor.
5. area_mean: Mean area of the tumor.
6. smoothness_mean: Mean of local variation in radius lengths.
7. compactness_mean: Mean of $\text{perimeter}^2 / \text{area} - 1.0$.
8. concavity_mean: Mean of the severity of concave portions of the contour.
9. concave points_mean: Mean for the number of concave portions of the contour.
10. symmetry_mean: Mean symmetry.
11. fractal_dimension_mean: Mean "coastline approximation" - 1.
12. radius_se: Standard error of distances from the center to points on the perimeter.
13. texture_se: Standard error of gray-scale values.
14. perimeter_se: Standard error of the core tumor perimeter.
15. area_se: Standard error of the tumor area.
16. smoothness_se: Standard error of local variation in radius lengths.
17. compactness_se: Standard error of $\text{perimeter}^2 / \text{area} - 1.0$.
18. concavity_se: Standard error of the severity of concave portions of the contour.
19. concave points_se: Standard error for the number of concave portions of the contour.
20. symmetry_se: Standard error for symmetry.
21. fractal_dimension_se: Standard error for "coastline approximation" - 1.
22. radius_worst: "Worst" or largest mean value for radius.
23. texture_worst: "Worst" or largest mean value for texture.
24. perimeter_worst: "Worst" or largest mean value for perimeter.
25. area_worst: "Worst" or largest mean value for area.
26. smoothness_worst: "Worst" or largest mean value for smoothness.
27. compactness_worst: "Worst" or largest mean value for compactness.
28. concavity_worst: "Worst" or largest mean value for concavity.
29. concave points_worst: "Worst" or largest mean value for concave points.
30. symmetry_worst: "Worst" or largest mean value for symmetry.

31. fractal_dimension_worst: "Worst" or largest mean value for fractal dimension.

Summary • Total Observations: 569 • Total Features: 30 numeric features and 1 target label (diagnosis). Purpose The purpose of this dataset is to train machine learning models to predict whether a breast mass is malignant or benign based on the features derived from digitized images of fine needle aspirates (FNA) of breast masses. Use in Machine Learning This dataset is typically used for: • Classification tasks. • Testing different machine learning algorithms and models, such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Decision Trees, Random Forests, Neural Networks, etc. • Feature selection and dimensionality reduction techniques. • Understanding the importance of different features in predicting the diagnosis. This dataset is popular in the field of biomedical image analysis and is often used for educational purposes to demonstrate the application of machine learning in healthcare.

Project Objectives:

Evaluate Multiple Machine Learning Algorithms: The primary objective of the project was to evaluate and compare the performance of 15 different machine learning algorithms on a cancer dataset. This includes popular algorithms such as logistic regression, SVM, random forest, XGBoost, and Adaboost, among others. Predict Malignant vs. Benign Cancer: The core aim was to develop a predictive model that accurately distinguishes between malignant and benign cancer cases based on relevant features in the dataset. This predictive capability is crucial for early diagnosis and effective treatment planning. Optimize Feature Selection: Another objective was to explore the impact of feature selection techniques, such as backward model selection, on model performance. Identifying the most relevant features helps in building a more efficient and accurate predictive model. Achieve High Accuracy and Performance: The project aimed to achieve high accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and AUC score across different machine learning models. The goal was to identify the model or combination of models that best suit the task of cancer prediction.

Project Outcomes:

1. Identification of Top-Performing Model: The logistic regression model with backward model selection emerged as the top performer, achieving an impressive accuracy score of 97% and excellent performance across all evaluation metrics.
2. Demonstrated Importance of Feature Selection: The success of the logistic regression model highlighted the critical role of feature selection in enhancing predictive accuracy. Incorporating the most relevant features significantly contributed to the model's ability to differentiate between cancer types accurately.
3. Validation of Machine Learning Algorithms: The project validated the effectiveness of various machine learning algorithms in cancer prediction tasks. It showcased the strengths and weaknesses of each algorithm, providing valuable insights for future model development.
4. Real-World Applicability: The high accuracy scores and robust performance of the top-performing model indicate its potential for practical deployment in real-world scenarios. This includes aiding medical professionals in cancer diagnosis and treatment decisions.

5. Continuous Improvement and Validation: The project emphasized the importance of ongoing monitoring, validation, and refinement of predictive models. Continuous feedback, feature refinement, and domain expert input are crucial for improving accuracy and effectiveness over time.
6. Enhanced Understanding of Cancer Data: Through the project, a deeper understanding of the cancer dataset and its predictive features was achieved. This understanding contributes to improved insights into cancer characteristics and diagnostic patterns.
7. Contributions to Medical Diagnostics: The project outcomes contribute significantly to the field of medical diagnostics, particularly in cancer diagnosis. Accurate predictive models enhance patient outcomes, treatment planning, and overall healthcare effectiveness.

Libraries and modules commonly used in data analysis and machine learning in Python

#Pandas is a powerful data manipulation library for Python.

```
import pandas as pd
```

#NumPy is a numerical computing library for Python.

```
import numpy as np
```

#Matplotlib is a plotting library for creating static, interactive, and animated visualizations in Python.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

#ListedColormap is a class in Matplotlib used to create a colormap from a list of colors.

```
from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
```

#Seaborn is a statistical data visualization library based on Matplotlib.

```
import seaborn as sns
```

#is_string_dtype is a function from Pandas used to check if a dtype is of object type.

```
from pandas.api.types import is_string_dtype
```

#StandardScaler is a preprocessing technique used to standardize features by removing the mean and scaling to unit variance.

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

#train_test_split is a function in scikit-learn used for splitting a dataset into training and testing sets.

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

#The metrics module in scikit-learn provides various metrics for evaluating model performance.

```
from sklearn import metrics
```

```
#LogisticRegression is a class in scikit-learn used for logistic regression modeling.
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression

#classification_report is a function in scikit-learn that generates a text report showing the main classification metrics.
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report

#cohen_kappa_score is a function in scikit-learn used for calculating the Cohen's kappa statistic.
from sklearn.metrics import cohen_kappa_score

#confusion_matrix is a function in scikit-learn that computes the confusion matrix to evaluate the accuracy of a classification.
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix

#roc_auc_score is a function in scikit-learn used for computing the area under the ROC AUC.
from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score

#roc_curve is a function in scikit-learn used for generating receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves.
from sklearn.metrics import roc_curve

#SGDClassifier is a class in scikit-learn implementing linear classifiers with Stochastic Gradient Descent training.
from sklearn.linear_model import SGDClassifier

#DecisionTreeClassifier is a class in scikit-learn for building decision tree models.
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier

#GridSearchCV is a class in scikit-learn for hyperparameter tuning using grid search.
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV

#The tree module in scikit-learn provides tools for working with decision trees.
from sklearn import tree

#export_graphviz is a function in scikit-learn for exporting decision tree models to Graphviz format.
from sklearn.tree import export_graphviz

#Statsmodels is a library for estimating and testing statistical models.
import statsmodels
import statsmodels.api as sm

#SVC is a class in scikit-learn implementing Support Vector
```

```

Classification.
from sklearn.svm import SVC

#GaussianNB is a class in scikit-learn implementing Gaussian Naive
Bayes classification.
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB

#KNeighborsClassifier is a class in scikit-learn for k-nearest
neighbors classification.

#Ignore Warnings:
import warnings
from warnings import filterwarnings
filterwarnings('ignore')

#Adjust Figure Size for Matplotlib:
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [10,4]

#Adjusting some display and print options for Pandas and NumPy
#max_columns to None, Pandas not to truncate the display of columns.
pd.options.display.max_columns = None

##max_rows to None, Pandas not to truncate the display of rows.
pd.options.display.max_rows = None

# To see the full numeric values without exponential notation.
np.set_printoptions(suppress=True)

#The os.chdir function is used to change the current working directory
to the specified path.
import os
os.chdir(r"C:\DKS\Machine_Learning\Random_Forest")

##Load the Dataset
data= pd.read_csv('cancer.csv')
#The sample(15) method is used to display a random sample of 15 rows
from the loaded DataFrame
data.sample(15)

```

	id	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean
area_mean \					
427	90745	B	10.800	21.98	68.79
359.9					
66	859464	B	9.465	21.01	60.11
269.4					
371	9012568	B	15.190	13.21	97.65
711.8					
299	892399	B	10.510	23.09	66.85
334.2					
527	91813702	B	12.340	12.27	78.94
468.5					

49	857156	B	13.490	22.30	86.91
561.0					
94	862028	M	15.060	19.83	100.30
705.6					
309	893548	B	13.050	13.84	82.71
530.6					
524	917897	B	9.847	15.68	63.00
293.2					
111	86408	B	12.630	20.76	82.15
480.4					
470	9113778	B	9.667	18.49	61.49
289.1					
62	858986	M	14.250	22.15	96.42
645.7					
346	898678	B	12.060	18.90	76.66
445.3					
97	862261	B	9.787	19.94	62.11
294.5					
165	8712291	B	14.970	19.76	95.50
690.2					

	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	concave
points_mean \				
427	0.08801	0.05743	0.036140	
0.014040				
66	0.10440	0.07773	0.021720	
0.015040				
371	0.07963	0.06934	0.033930	
0.026570				
299	0.10150	0.06797	0.024950	
0.018750				
527	0.09003	0.06307	0.029580	
0.026470				
49	0.08752	0.07698	0.047510	
0.033840				
94	0.10390	0.15530	0.170000	
0.088150				
309	0.08352	0.03735	0.004559	
0.008829				
524	0.09492	0.08419	0.023300	
0.024160				
111	0.09933	0.12090	0.106500	
0.060210				
470	0.08946	0.06258	0.029480	
0.015140				
62	0.10490	0.20080	0.213500	
0.086530				
346	0.08386	0.05794	0.007510	
0.008488				

97	0.10240	0.05301	0.006829
0.007937			
165	0.08421	0.05352	0.019470
0.019390			

	symmetry_mean	fractal_dimension_mean	radius_se	texture_se	\
427	0.2016	0.05977	0.3077	1.6210	
66	0.1717	0.06899	0.2351	2.0110	
371	0.1721	0.05544	0.1783	0.4125	
299	0.1695	0.06556	0.2868	1.1430	
527	0.1689	0.05808	0.1166	0.4957	
49	0.1809	0.05718	0.2338	1.3530	
94	0.1855	0.06284	0.4768	0.9644	
309	0.1453	0.05518	0.3975	0.8285	
524	0.1387	0.06891	0.2498	1.2160	
111	0.1735	0.07070	0.3424	1.8030	
470	0.2238	0.06413	0.3776	1.3500	
62	0.1949	0.07292	0.7036	1.2680	
346	0.1555	0.06048	0.2430	1.1520	
97	0.1350	0.06890	0.3350	2.0430	
165	0.1515	0.05266	0.1840	1.0650	

	perimeter_se	area_se	smoothness_se	compactness_se	concavity_se	\
427	2.2400	20.200	0.006543	0.021480		
0.029910						
66	1.6600	14.200	0.010520	0.017550		
0.017140						
371	1.3380	17.720	0.005012	0.014850		
0.015510						
299	2.2890	20.560	0.010170	0.014430		
0.018610						
527	0.7714	8.955	0.003681	0.009169		
0.008732						
49	1.7350	20.200	0.004455	0.013820		
0.020950						
94	3.7060	47.140	0.009250	0.037150		
0.048670						
309	2.5670	33.010	0.004148	0.004711		
0.002831						
524	1.9760	15.240	0.008732	0.020420		
0.010620						
111	2.7110	20.480	0.012910	0.040420		
0.051010						
470	2.5690	22.730	0.007501	0.019890		
0.027140						
62	5.3730	60.780	0.009407	0.070560		
0.068990						
346	1.5590	18.020	0.007180	0.010960		

0.005832				
97	2.1320	20.050	0.011130	0.014630
0.005308				
165	1.2860	16.640	0.003634	0.007983
0.008268				

	concave	points_se	symmetry_se	fractal_dimension_se
radius_worst \				
427	0.010450	0.01844	0.002690	
12.76				
66	0.009333	0.02279	0.004237	
10.41				
371	0.009155	0.01647	0.001767	
16.20				
299	0.012500	0.03464	0.001971	
10.93				
527	0.005740	0.01129	0.001366	
13.61				
49	0.011840	0.01641	0.001956	
15.15				
94	0.018510	0.01498	0.003520	
18.23				
309	0.004821	0.01422	0.002273	
14.73				
524	0.006801	0.01824	0.003494	
11.24				
111	0.022950	0.02144	0.005891	
13.33				
470	0.009883	0.01960	0.003913	
11.14				
62	0.018480	0.01700	0.006113	
17.67				
346	0.005495	0.01982	0.002754	
13.64				
97	0.005250	0.01801	0.005667	
10.92				
165	0.006432	0.01924	0.001520	
15.98				

	texture_worst	perimeter_worst	area_worst	smoothness_worst \
427	32.04	83.69	489.5	0.1303
66	31.56	67.03	330.7	0.1548
371	15.73	104.50	819.1	0.1126
299	24.22	70.10	362.7	0.1143
527	19.27	87.22	564.9	0.1292
49	31.82	99.00	698.8	0.1162
94	24.23	123.50	1025.0	0.1551
309	17.40	93.96	672.4	0.1016
524	22.99	74.32	376.5	0.1419

111	25.47	89.00	527.4	0.1287
470	25.62	70.88	385.2	0.1234
62	29.51	119.10	959.5	0.1640
346	27.06	86.54	562.6	0.1289
97	26.29	68.81	366.1	0.1316
165	25.82	102.30	782.1	0.1045

	compactness_worst	concavity_worst	concave points_worst
symmetry_worst \			
427	0.16960	0.19270	0.07485
0.2965			
66	0.16640	0.09412	0.06517
0.2878			
371	0.17370	0.13620	0.08178
0.2487			
299	0.08614	0.04158	0.03125
0.2227			
527	0.20740	0.17910	0.10700
0.3110			
49	0.17110	0.22820	0.12820
0.2871			
94	0.42030	0.52030	0.21150
0.2834			
309	0.05847	0.01824	0.03532
0.2107			
524	0.22430	0.08434	0.06528
0.2502			
111	0.22500	0.22160	0.11050
0.2226			
470	0.15420	0.12770	0.06560
0.3174			
62	0.62470	0.69220	0.17850
0.2844			
346	0.13520	0.04506	0.05093
0.2880			
97	0.09473	0.02049	0.02381
0.1934			
165	0.09995	0.07750	0.05754
0.2646			

	fractal_dimension_worst	Unnamed: 32
427	0.07662	NaN
66	0.09211	NaN
371	0.06766	NaN
299	0.06777	NaN
527	0.07592	NaN
49	0.06917	NaN
94	0.08234	NaN
309	0.06580	NaN

524	0.09209	NaN
111	0.08486	NaN
470	0.08524	NaN
62	0.11320	NaN
346	0.08083	NaN
97	0.08988	NaN
165	0.06085	NaN

```
# Dropping the 'id' and 'Unnamed: 32' columns from the DataFrame
# The 'id' column is typically an identifier that is not useful for
modeling
# 'Unnamed: 32' might be an empty or irrelevant column that can be
safely removed
data = data.drop(['id', 'Unnamed: 32'], axis=1)
```

```
# Display the first few rows of the cleaned dataset to verify the
changes
print(data.head())
```

	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	\
0	M	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0	
1	M	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	
2	M	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0	
3	M	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1	
4	M	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0	

	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	concave	points_mean	\
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	

	symmetry_mean	fractal_dimension_mean	radius_se	texture_se	perimeter_se	\
0	0.2419	0.07871	1.0950	0.9053	8.589	
1	0.1812	0.05667	0.5435	0.7339	3.398	
2	0.2069	0.05999	0.7456	0.7869	4.585	
3	0.2597	0.09744	0.4956	1.1560	3.445	
4	0.1809	0.05883	0.7572	0.7813		

5.438

	area_se	smoothness_se	compactness_se	concavity_se	concave points_se \
0	153.40	0.006399	0.04904	0.05373	0.01587
1	74.08	0.005225	0.01308	0.01860	0.01340
2	94.03	0.006150	0.04006	0.03832	0.02058
3	27.23	0.009110	0.07458	0.05661	0.01867
4	94.44	0.011490	0.02461	0.05688	0.01885

	symmetry_se	fractal_dimension_se	radius_worst	texture_worst \
0	0.03003	0.006193	25.38	17.33
1	0.01389	0.003532	24.99	23.41
2	0.02250	0.004571	23.57	25.53
3	0.05963	0.009208	14.91	26.50
4	0.01756	0.005115	22.54	16.67

	perimeter_worst	area_worst	smoothness_worst	compactness_worst \
0	184.60	2019.0	0.1622	0.6656
1	158.80	1956.0	0.1238	0.1866
2	152.50	1709.0	0.1444	0.4245
3	98.87	567.7	0.2098	0.8663
4	152.20	1575.0	0.1374	0.2050

	concavity_worst	concave points_worst	symmetry_worst \
0	0.7119	0.2654	0.4601
1	0.2416	0.1860	0.2750
2	0.4504	0.2430	0.3613
3	0.6869	0.2575	0.6638
4	0.4000	0.1625	0.2364

	fractal_dimension_worst
0	0.11890
1	0.08902
2	0.08758
3	0.17300
4	0.07678

```
# Display summary statistics
summary_stats = data.describe()
summary_stats
```

	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean \
count	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000
mean	14.127292	19.289649	91.969033	654.889104

std	3.524049	4.301036	24.298981	351.914129
min	6.981000	9.710000	43.790000	143.500000
25%	11.700000	16.170000	75.170000	420.300000
50%	13.370000	18.840000	86.240000	551.100000
75%	15.780000	21.800000	104.100000	782.700000
max	28.110000	39.280000	188.500000	2501.000000

smoothness_mean compactness_mean concavity_mean concave				
points_mean \				
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				

symmetry_mean fractal_dimension_mean radius_se				
texture_se \				
count	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000
569.000000				
mean	0.181162	0.062798	0.405172	1.216853
std	0.027414	0.007060	0.277313	0.551648
min	0.106000	0.049960	0.111500	0.360200
25%	0.161900	0.057700	0.232400	0.833900
50%	0.179200	0.061540	0.324200	1.108000
75%	0.195700	0.066120	0.478900	1.474000
max	0.304000	0.097440	2.873000	4.885000

perimeter_se area_se smoothness_se compactness_se				
concavity_se \				
count	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000
569.000000				
mean	2.866059	40.337079	0.007041	0.025478

0.031894				
std	2.021855	45.491006	0.003003	0.017908
0.030186				
min	0.757000	6.802000	0.001713	0.002252
0.000000				
25%	1.606000	17.850000	0.005169	0.013080
0.015090				
50%	2.287000	24.530000	0.006380	0.020450
0.025890				
75%	3.357000	45.190000	0.008146	0.032450
0.042050				
max	21.980000	542.200000	0.031130	0.135400
0.396000				

	concave_points_se	symmetry_se	fractal_dimension_se
radius_worst \			
count	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000
569.000000			
mean	0.011796	0.020542	0.003795
16.269190			
std	0.006170	0.008266	0.002646
4.833242			
min	0.000000	0.007882	0.000895
7.930000			
25%	0.007638	0.015160	0.002248
13.010000			
50%	0.010930	0.018730	0.003187
14.970000			
75%	0.014710	0.023480	0.004558
18.790000			
max	0.052790	0.078950	0.029840
36.040000			

	texture_worst	perimeter_worst	area_worst
smoothness_worst \			
count	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000
569.000000			
mean	25.677223	107.261213	880.583128
std	6.146258	33.602542	569.356993
min	12.020000	50.410000	185.200000
25%	21.080000	84.110000	515.300000
50%	25.410000	97.660000	686.500000
75%	29.720000	125.400000	1084.000000
max	49.540000	251.200000	4254.000000
0.222600			

	compactness_worst	concavity_worst	concave points_worst \
count	569.000000	569.000000	569.000000
mean	0.254265	0.272188	0.114606
std	0.157336	0.208624	0.065732
min	0.027290	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.147200	0.114500	0.064930
50%	0.211900	0.226700	0.099930
75%	0.339100	0.382900	0.161400
max	1.058000	1.252000	0.291000

	symmetry_worst	fractal_dimension_worst
count	569.000000	569.000000
mean	0.290076	0.083946
std	0.061867	0.018061
min	0.156500	0.055040
25%	0.250400	0.071460
50%	0.282200	0.080040
75%	0.317900	0.092080
max	0.663800	0.207500

#The dtypes attribute in Pandas is used to display the data types of each column in a DataFrame.

data.dtypes

diagnosis	object
radius_mean	float64
texture_mean	float64
perimeter_mean	float64
area_mean	float64
smoothness_mean	float64
compactness_mean	float64
concavity_mean	float64
concave points_mean	float64
symmetry_mean	float64
fractal_dimension_mean	float64
radius_se	float64
texture_se	float64
perimeter_se	float64
area_se	float64
smoothness_se	float64
compactness_se	float64
concavity_se	float64
concave points_se	float64
symmetry_se	float64
fractal_dimension_se	float64
radius_worst	float64
texture_worst	float64
perimeter_worst	float64

```
area_worst          float64
smoothness_worst    float64
compactness_worst    float64
concavity_worst      float64
concave points_worst float64
symmetry_worst       float64
fractal_dimension_worst float64
dtype: object
```

```
# Check the info
```

```
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	object
1	radius_mean	569 non-null	float64
2	texture_mean	569 non-null	float64
3	perimeter_mean	569 non-null	float64
4	area_mean	569 non-null	float64
5	smoothness_mean	569 non-null	float64
6	compactness_mean	569 non-null	float64
7	concavity_mean	569 non-null	float64
8	concave points_mean	569 non-null	float64
9	symmetry_mean	569 non-null	float64
10	fractal_dimension_mean	569 non-null	float64
11	radius_se	569 non-null	float64
12	texture_se	569 non-null	float64
13	perimeter_se	569 non-null	float64
14	area_se	569 non-null	float64
15	smoothness_se	569 non-null	float64
16	compactness_se	569 non-null	float64
17	concavity_se	569 non-null	float64
18	concave points_se	569 non-null	float64
19	symmetry_se	569 non-null	float64
20	fractal_dimension_se	569 non-null	float64
21	radius_worst	569 non-null	float64
22	texture_worst	569 non-null	float64
23	perimeter_worst	569 non-null	float64
24	area_worst	569 non-null	float64
25	smoothness_worst	569 non-null	float64
26	compactness_worst	569 non-null	float64
27	concavity_worst	569 non-null	float64
28	concave points_worst	569 non-null	float64
29	symmetry_worst	569 non-null	float64
30	fractal_dimension_worst	569 non-null	float64

```
dtypes: float64(30), object(1)
```

```
memory usage: 137.9+ KB
```

```
#Splitting the DataFrame into feature variables (data_x) and the target variable (data_y).
```

```
data_x = data.iloc[:, data.columns != 'diagnosis']
```

```
data_y = data.iloc[:,data.columns == 'diagnosis']
```

```
data_y.head(2)
```

```
  diagnosis
0         M
1         M
```

```
# Calculate the frequency of each class in the target variable
class_frequency = data_y.value_counts()
```

```
# Print the class frequencies
```

```
print(class_frequency)
```

```
# Calculate the percentage distribution of each class
```

```
class_percentage = data_y.value_counts(normalize=True) * 100
```

```
# Print the percentage distribution
```

```
print(class_percentage)
```

```
diagnosis
B         357
M         212
dtype: int64
diagnosis
B         62.741652
M         37.258348
dtype: float64
```

```
# Create a count plot for the target variable 'diagnosis'
```

```
sns.countplot(data=data_y, x="diagnosis")
```

```
# Calculate the percentage of each class and annotate the plot
# The coordinates (x, y) for the text annotations are chosen based on the position of the bars
```

```
plt.text(x=-0.05, y=data_y.value_counts()[1]+1,
        s=str(round((class_frequency[1])*100/len(data_y), 2)) + '%',
        fontsize=12, color='black')
```

```
plt.text(x=0.95, y=data_y.value_counts()[0]+1,
        s=str(round((class_frequency[0])*100/len(data_y), 2)) + '%',
        fontsize=12, color='black')
```

```
# Add a title to the plot
```

```
plt.title('Count Plot for Target Variable diagnosis', fontsize=15)
```

```
# Label the x-axis
```

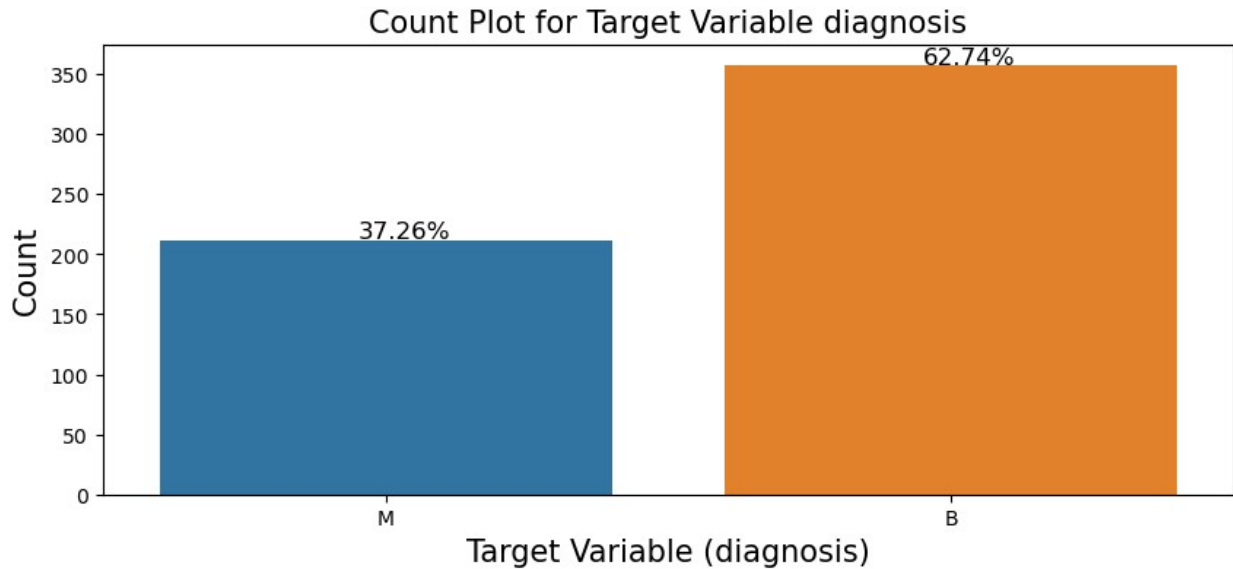
```
plt.xlabel('Target Variable (diagnosis)', fontsize=15)
```

```
# Label the y-axis
```



```
plt.ylabel('Count', fontsize=15)
```

```
# Display the plot  
plt.show()
```

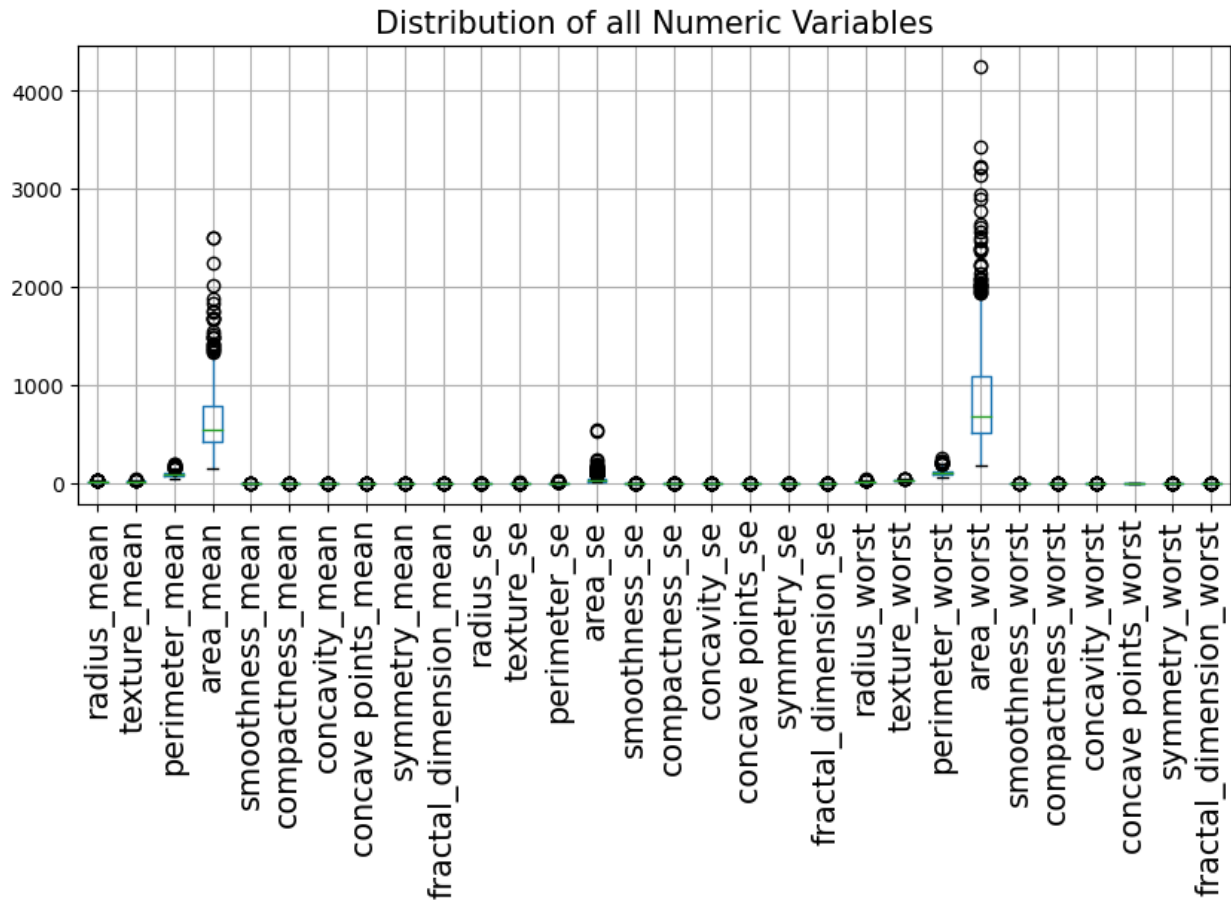


```
# Create a boxplot for all numeric features in the dataset  
data_x.boxplot()
```

```
# Add a title to the boxplot  
plt.title('Distribution of all Numeric Variables', fontsize=15)
```

```
# Rotate x-axis labels for better readability and set their font size  
plt.xticks(rotation='vertical', fontsize=15)
```

```
# Display the plot  
plt.show()
```



```

dataxn = data.drop(['area_mean', 'area_worst'], axis=1)

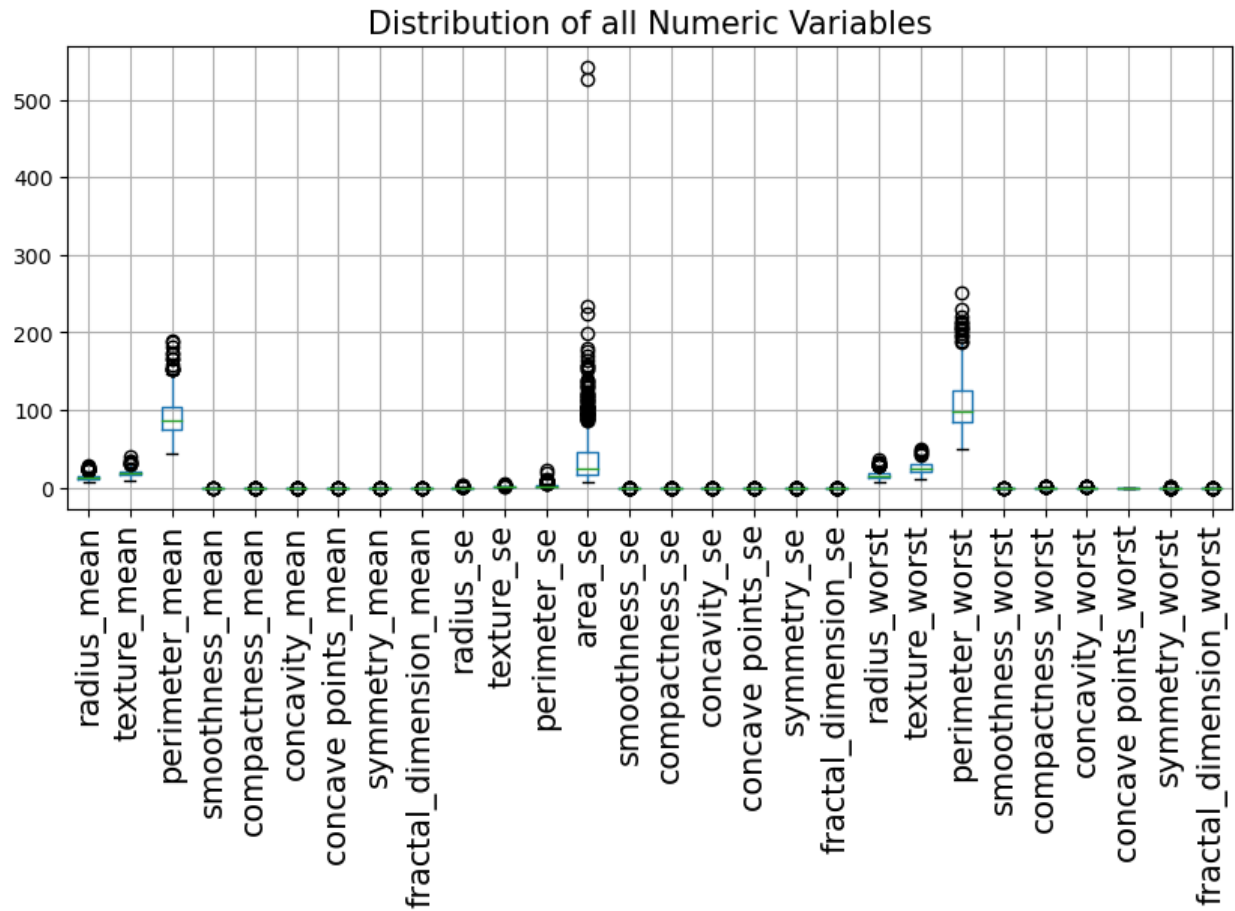
# Create a boxplot for all numeric features in the dataset
dataxn.boxplot()

# Add a title to the boxplot
plt.title('Distribution of all Numeric Variables', fontsize=15)

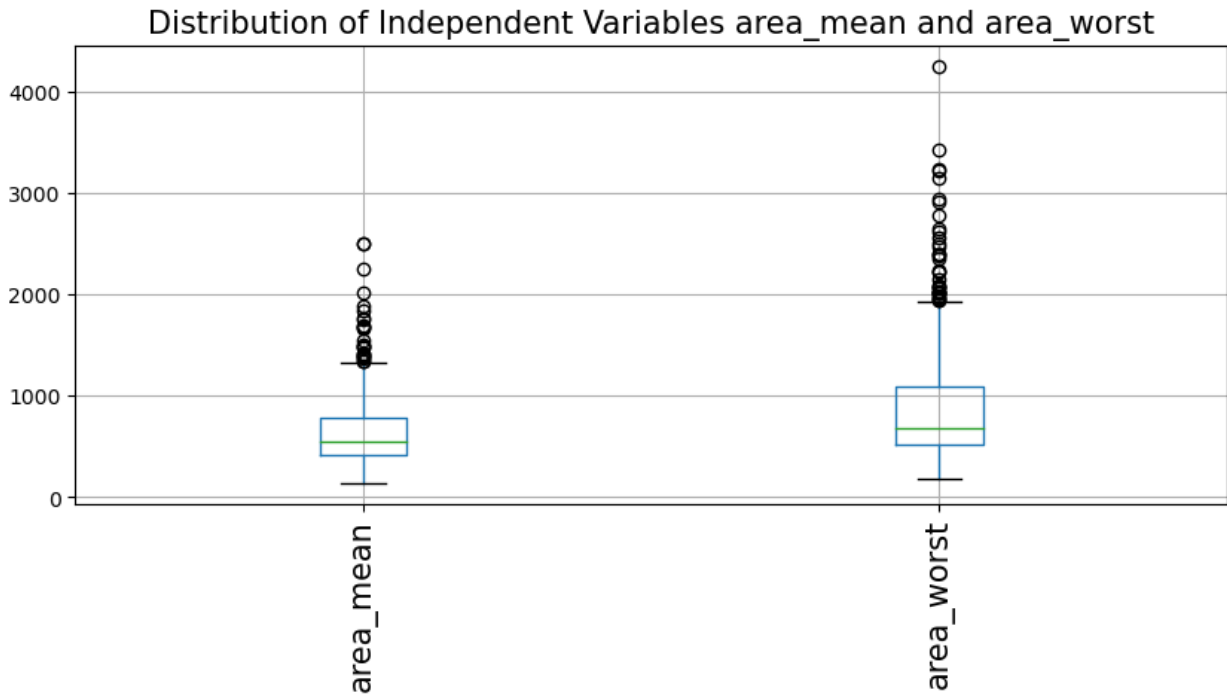
# Rotate x-axis labels for better readability and set their font size
plt.xticks(rotation='vertical', fontsize=15)

# Display the plot
plt.show()

```



```
variables = ['area_mean', 'area_worst']
data_x[variables].boxplot()
plt.title('Distribution of Independent Variables area_mean and
area_worst', fontsize = 15)
plt.xticks(rotation = 'vertical', fontsize = 15)
plt.show()
```



```
# Calculate the total number of missing values for each column and
# sort in descending order
Total = data.isnull().sum().sort_values(ascending=False)

# Calculate the percentage of missing values for each column and sort
# in descending order
Percentage = (data.isnull().sum() * 100 /
data.isnull().count()).sort_values(ascending=False)

# Concatenate the total and percentage of missing values into a single
DataFrame
Missing_Values = pd.concat([Total, Percentage], axis=1, keys=['Total',
'Percentage of missing observations'])

# Display the DataFrame showing the total and percentage of missing
values for each column
print(Missing_Values)
```

	Total	Percentage of missing observations
diagnosis	0	0.0
compactness_se	0	0.0
symmetry_worst	0	0.0
concave points_worst	0	0.0
concavity_worst	0	0.0
compactness_worst	0	0.0
smoothness_worst	0	0.0
area_worst	0	0.0
perimeter_worst	0	0.0

texture_worst	0	0.0
radius_worst	0	0.0
fractal_dimension_se	0	0.0
symmetry_se	0	0.0
concave_points_se	0	0.0
concavity_se	0	0.0
smoothness_se	0	0.0
radius_mean	0	0.0
area_se	0	0.0
perimeter_se	0	0.0
texture_se	0	0.0
radius_se	0	0.0
fractal_dimension_mean	0	0.0
symmetry_mean	0	0.0
concave_points_mean	0	0.0
concavity_mean	0	0.0
compactness_mean	0	0.0
smoothness_mean	0	0.0
area_mean	0	0.0
perimeter_mean	0	0.0
texture_mean	0	0.0
fractal_dimension_worst	0	0.0

```
# Generate descriptive statistics for the object (categorical) columns
# The 'include="object"' parameter ensures only the categorical
columns are included in the summary
categorical_summary = data.describe(include="object")
```

```
# Display the descriptive statistics for the categorical columns
print(categorical_summary)
```

diagnosis	
count	569
unique	2
top	B
freq	357

```
# Replace 'M' with 0 in the 'diagnosis' column
data["diagnosis"] = data["diagnosis"].replace("M", 1)
```

```
# Replace 'B' with 1 in the 'diagnosis' column
data["diagnosis"] = data["diagnosis"].replace("B", 0)
```

```
# Display the first few rows of the modified DataFrame to verify the
change
data.head()
```

	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	\
0	1	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0	
1	1	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	

2	1	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0
3	1	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1
4	1	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0

	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	concave
points_mean \				
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				

	symmetry_mean	fractal_dimension_mean	radius_se	texture_se
perimeter_se \				
0	0.2419	0.07871	1.0950	0.9053
8.589				
1	0.1812	0.05667	0.5435	0.7339
3.398				
2	0.2069	0.05999	0.7456	0.7869
4.585				
3	0.2597	0.09744	0.4956	1.1560
3.445				
4	0.1809	0.05883	0.7572	0.7813
5.438				

	area_se	smoothness_se	compactness_se	concavity_se	concave
points_se \					
0	153.40	0.006399	0.04904	0.05373	
0.01587					
1	74.08	0.005225	0.01308	0.01860	
0.01340					
2	94.03	0.006150	0.04006	0.03832	
0.02058					
3	27.23	0.009110	0.07458	0.05661	
0.01867					
4	94.44	0.011490	0.02461	0.05688	
0.01885					

	symmetry_se	fractal_dimension_se	radius_worst	texture_worst	\
0	0.03003	0.006193	25.38	17.33	
1	0.01389	0.003532	24.99	23.41	
2	0.02250	0.004571	23.57	25.53	
3	0.05963	0.009208	14.91	26.50	
4	0.01756	0.005115	22.54	16.67	

	perimeter_worst	area_worst	smoothness_worst	compactness_worst	\
0	184.60	2019.0	0.1622	0.6656	
1	158.80	1956.0	0.1238	0.1866	
2	152.50	1709.0	0.1444	0.4245	
3	98.87	567.7	0.2098	0.8663	
4	152.20	1575.0	0.1374	0.2050	

	concavity_worst	concave points_worst	symmetry_worst	\
0	0.7119	0.2654	0.4601	
1	0.2416	0.1860	0.2750	
2	0.4504	0.2430	0.3613	
3	0.6869	0.2575	0.6638	
4	0.4000	0.1625	0.2364	

	fractal_dimension_worst
0	0.11890
1	0.08902
2	0.08758
3	0.17300
4	0.07678

Univariate Analysis

1.radius_mean

```
# Describe the 'radius_mean' column to generate summary statistics
radius_mean_description = data.radius_mean.describe()

# Display the descriptive statistics for the 'radius_mean' column
print(radius_mean_description)
```

```
count    569.000000
mean      14.127292
std        3.524049
min        6.981000
25%       11.700000
50%       13.370000
75%       15.780000
max       28.110000
Name: radius_mean, dtype: float64
```

The radius_mean feature has a range of values from approximately 6.98 to 28.11, with an average radius of around 14.13 units. The data is fairly spread out, as indicated by the standard deviation of 3.52. Most of the tumor radii (50%) fall between 11.70 and 15.78 units, with the median at 13.37 units. The distribution of values appears to be moderately spread around the mean, with some larger radii extending up to 28.11 units. This information can help in

understanding the typical size and variability of tumor radii in this dataset, which is crucial for further analysis and modeling.

Skewness and Kurtosis

```
# Calculate the skewness of the 'radius_mean' column
skewness = data['radius_mean'].skew()

# Calculate the kurtosis of the 'radius_mean' column
kurtosis = data['radius_mean'].kurt()

# Print the calculated skewness and kurtosis
print("Skewness: %f" % skewness)
print("Kurtosis: %f" % kurtosis)

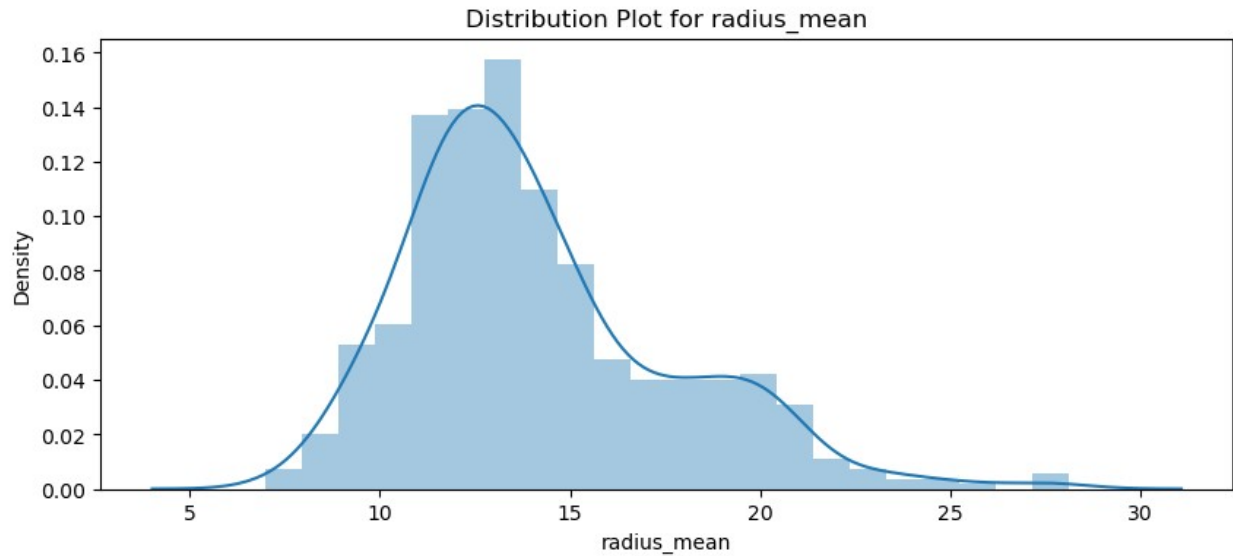
Skewness: 0.942380
Kurtosis: 0.845522
```

The distribution of radius_mean is moderately skewed to the right and has lighter tails, suggesting most of the data points are clustered around the mean with some larger values extending the right tail. This information is valuable for understanding the shape and characteristics of the radius_mean distribution, which can impact statistical analyses and modeling techniques.

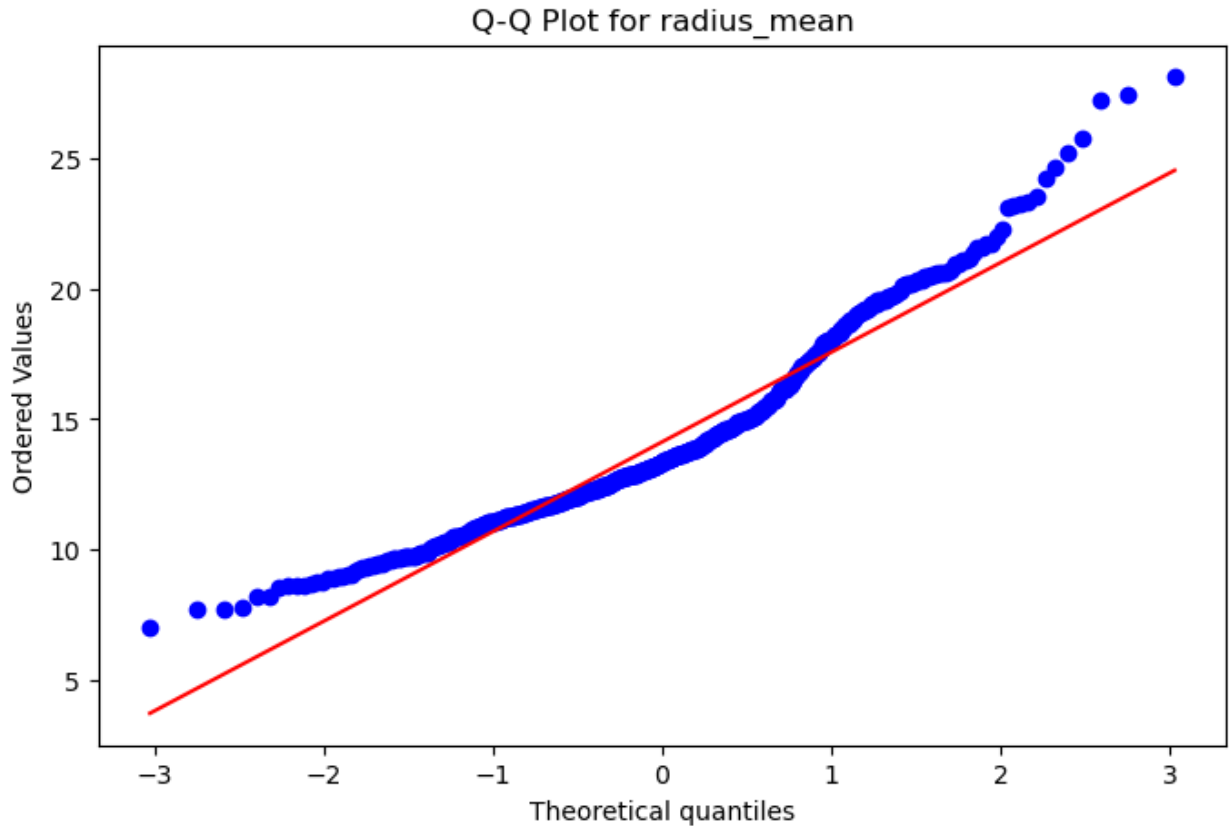
```
# Create a distribution plot (histogram with KDE curve) for the
'radius_mean' column
sns.distplot(data.radius_mean)

# Add a title to the plot
plt.title("Distribution Plot for radius_mean")

# Display the plot
plt.show()
```

```
# q-q plot:q-q plot is used to compare the quantiles of two
distributions
# p-p plot:p-p plot is the way to visual comparison of cdf of the two
distributions
import scipy.stats as stats
plt.figure(figsize = (8,5))
stats.probplot(data["radius_mean"],plot=plt)
plt.title("Q-Q Plot for radius_mean")
plt.show()
```



```
import numpy as np
from scipy.stats import jarque_bera

# Perform Jarque-Bera test
statistic, p_value = jarque_bera(data.radius_mean)

# Display the results
print(f"Jarque-Bera statistic: {statistic}")
print(f"P-value: {p_value}")

# Check the null hypothesis
if p_value < 0.05:
    print("The radius_mean does not come from a normal distribution
(reject the null hypothesis).")
else:
    print("The radius_mean comes from a normal distribution (fail to
reject the null hypothesis).")
```

Jarque-Bera statistic: 100.01344990455239
P-value: 1.915822613520449e-22
The radius_mean does not come from a normal distribution (reject the null hypothesis).

The confirmation of non-normal distribution for radius_mean is supported by the density plot, Q-Q plot, and Jarque-Bera test.

Multivariate Analysis

1.Box Plots for Target Variable (diagnosis) with Different Features

```
data.dtypes

diagnosis          int64
radius_mean        float64
texture_mean        float64
perimeter_mean      float64
area_mean           float64
smoothness_mean     float64
compactness_mean    float64
concavity_mean       float64
concave points_mean float64
symmetry_mean        float64
fractal_dimension_mean float64
radius_se           float64
texture_se           float64
perimeter_se         float64
area_se              float64
smoothness_se        float64
compactness_se       float64
concavity_se         float64
concave points_se    float64
symmetry_se          float64
fractal_dimension_se float64
radius_worst         float64
texture_worst        float64
perimeter_worst      float64
area_worst           float64
smoothness_worst     float64
compactness_worst    float64
concavity_worst       float64
concave points_worst float64
symmetry_worst        float64
fractal_dimension_worst float64
dtype: object
```

```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```

# Set up the figure with subplots
fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=3, ncols=2, figsize=(15, 15))

# Boxplot for 'diagnosis' vs 'radius_mean'
sns.boxplot(x='diagnosis', y='radius_mean', data=data, ax=axes[0, 0])
axes[0, 0].set_title('Boxplot: diagnosis vs radius_mean')

# Boxplot for 'diagnosis' vs 'texture_mean'
sns.boxplot(x='diagnosis', y='texture_mean', data=data, ax=axes[0, 1])
axes[0, 1].set_title('Boxplot: diagnosis vs texture_mean')

# Boxplot for 'diagnosis' vs 'concavity_mean'
sns.boxplot(x='diagnosis', y='concavity_mean', data=data, ax=axes[1, 0])
axes[1, 0].set_title('Boxplot: diagnosis vs concavity_mean')

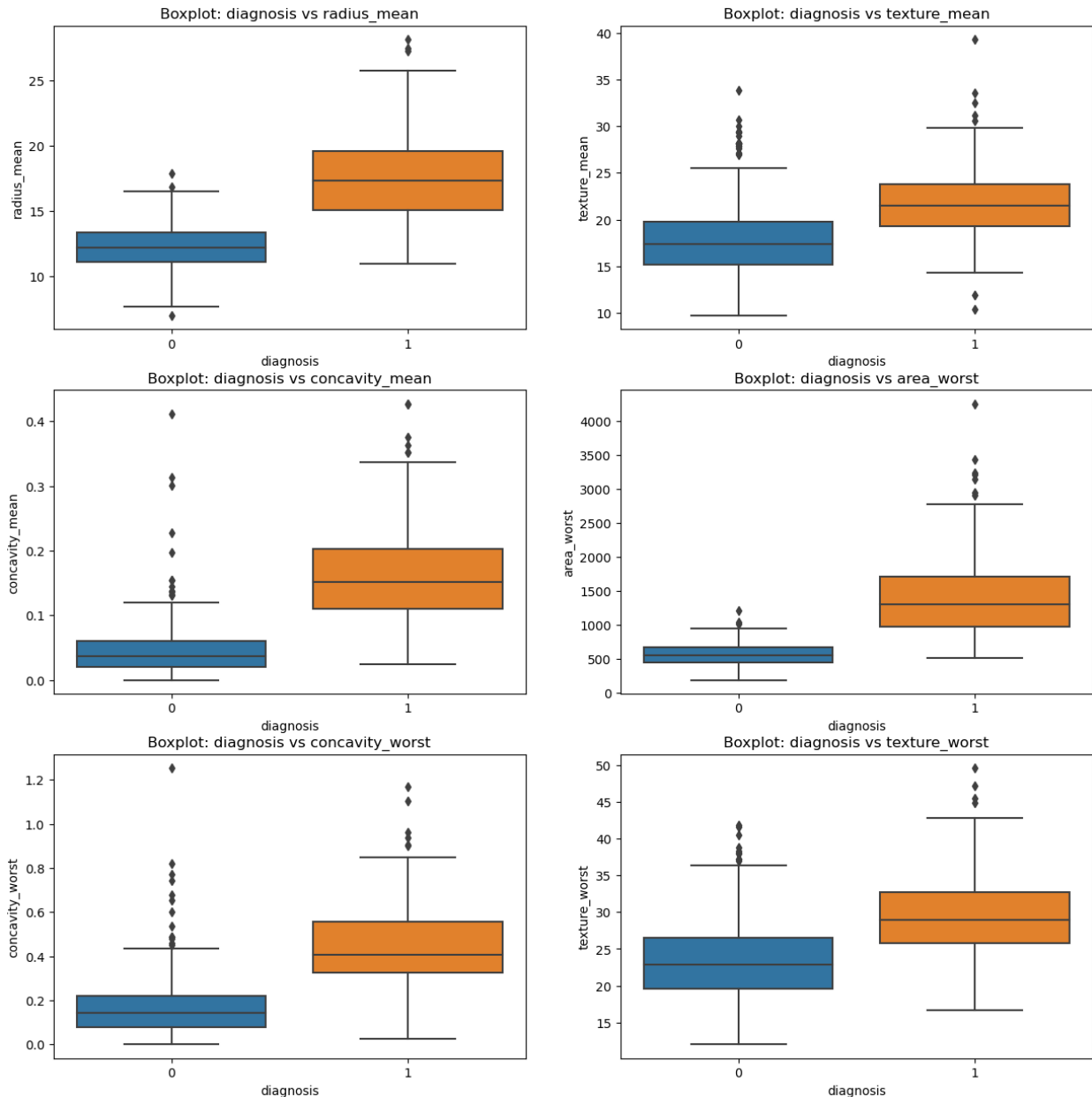
# Boxplot for 'diagnosis' vs 'area_worst'
sns.boxplot(x='diagnosis', y='area_worst', data=data, ax=axes[1, 1])
axes[1, 1].set_title('Boxplot: diagnosis vs area_worst')

# Boxplot for 'diagnosis' vs 'concavity_worst'
sns.boxplot(x='diagnosis', y='concavity_worst', data=data, ax=axes[2, 0])
axes[2, 0].set_title('Boxplot: diagnosis vs concavity_worst')

# Boxplot for 'diagnosis' vs 'texture_worst'
sns.boxplot(x='diagnosis', y='texture_worst', data=data, ax=axes[2, 1])
axes[2, 1].set_title('Boxplot: diagnosis vs texture_worst')

# For example, if using matplotlib
plt.savefig('my_plot.png', bbox_inches='tight')

```



2. Analysis of radius_mean with texture_mean

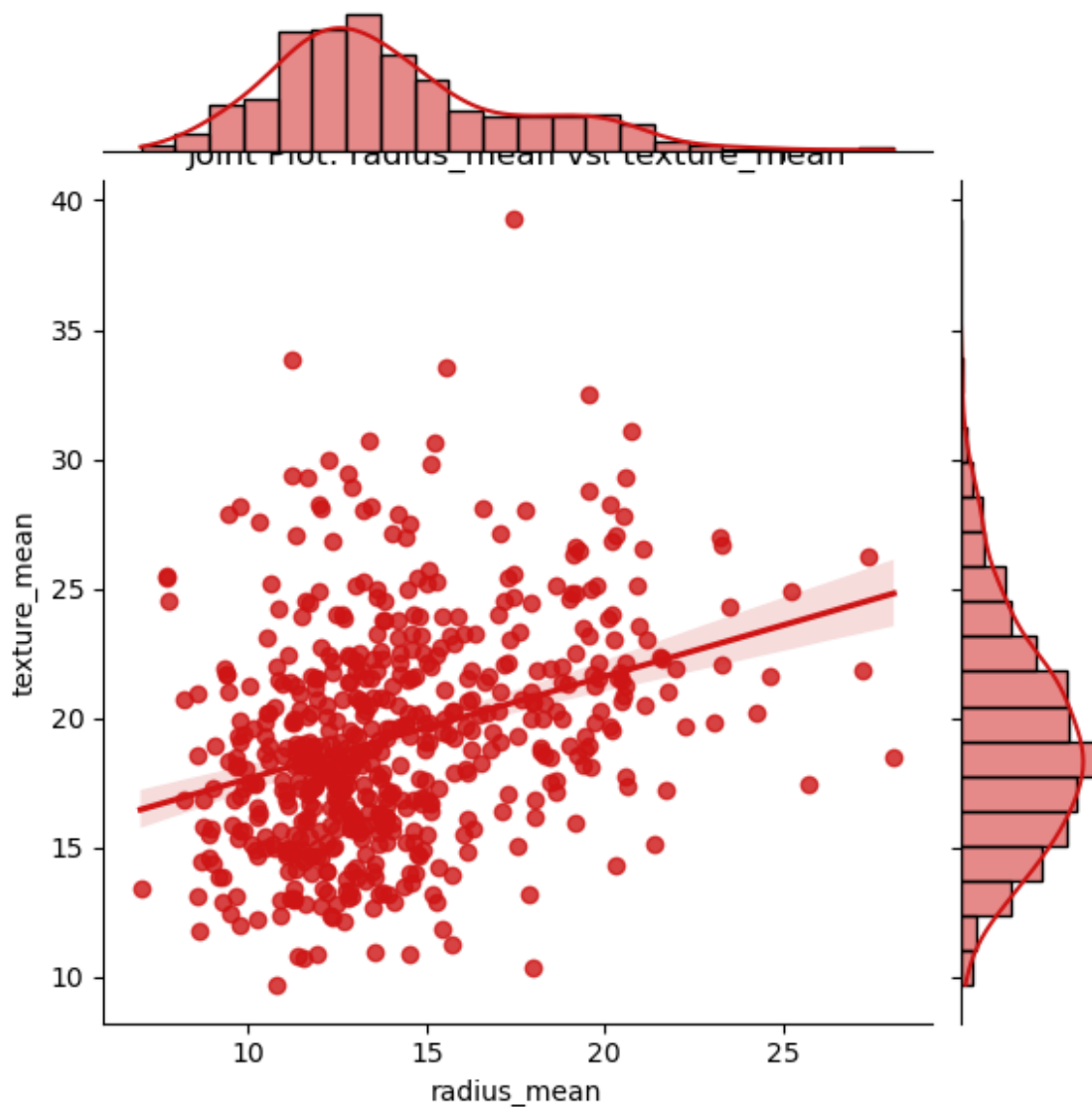
```
# Selecting the columns 'radius_mean' and 'texture_mean' as x
x = data[['radius_mean', 'texture_mean']]

# Create a joint plot (scatter plot with regression line) for
# 'radius_mean' vs. 'texture_mean'
sns.jointplot(x=x.loc[:, 'radius_mean'], y=x.loc[:, 'texture_mean'],
              kind="reg", color="#ce1414")

# Add a title to the plot
```

```
plt.title("Joint Plot: radius_mean vs. texture_mean")

# Display the plot
plt.show()
```



```
# Calculate the correlation matrix for the features
correlation_matrix = data_x.corr()
```

```
# Display the correlation matrix
correlation_matrix
```

	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean
area_mean \			
radius_mean	1.000000	0.323782	0.997855
0.987357			

texture_mean	0.323782	1.000000	0.329533	
0.321086				
perimeter_mean	0.997855	0.329533	1.000000	
0.986507				
area_mean	0.987357	0.321086	0.986507	
1.000000				
smoothness_mean	0.170581	-0.023389	0.207278	
0.177028				
compactness_mean	0.506124	0.236702	0.556936	
0.498502				
concavity_mean	0.676764	0.302418	0.716136	
0.685983				
concave points_mean	0.822529	0.293464	0.850977	
0.823269				
symmetry_mean	0.147741	0.071401	0.183027	
0.151293				
fractal_dimension_mean	-0.311631	-0.076437	-0.261477	-
0.283110				
radius_se	0.679090	0.275869	0.691765	
0.732562				
texture_se	-0.097317	0.386358	-0.086761	-
0.066280				
perimeter_se	0.674172	0.281673	0.693135	
0.726628				
area_se	0.735864	0.259845	0.744983	
0.800086				
smoothness_se	-0.222600	0.006614	-0.202694	-
0.166777				
compactness_se	0.206000	0.191975	0.250744	
0.212583				
concavity_se	0.194204	0.143293	0.228082	
0.207660				
concave points_se	0.376169	0.163851	0.407217	
0.372320				
symmetry_se	-0.104321	0.009127	-0.081629	-
0.072497				
fractal_dimension_se	-0.042641	0.054458	-0.005523	-
0.019887				
radius_worst	0.969539	0.352573	0.969476	
0.962746				
texture_worst	0.297008	0.912045	0.303038	
0.287489				
perimeter_worst	0.965137	0.358040	0.970387	
0.959120				
area_worst	0.941082	0.343546	0.941550	
0.959213				
smoothness_worst	0.119616	0.077503	0.150549	
0.123523				
compactness_worst	0.413463	0.277830	0.455774	

0.390410			
concavity_worst	0.526911	0.301025	0.563879
0.512606			
concave points_worst	0.744214	0.295316	0.771241
0.722017			
symmetry_worst	0.163953	0.105008	0.189115
0.143570			
fractal_dimension_worst	0.007066	0.119205	0.051019
0.003738			

	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean
concavity_mean \		
radius_mean	0.170581	0.506124
0.676764		
texture_mean	-0.023389	0.236702
0.302418		
perimeter_mean	0.207278	0.556936
0.716136		
area_mean	0.177028	0.498502
0.685983		
smoothness_mean	1.000000	0.659123
0.521984		
compactness_mean	0.659123	1.000000
0.883121		
concavity_mean	0.521984	0.883121
1.000000		
concave points_mean	0.553695	0.831135
0.921391		
symmetry_mean	0.557775	0.602641
0.500667		
fractal_dimension_mean	0.584792	0.565369
0.336783		
radius_se	0.301467	0.497473
0.631925		
texture_se	0.068406	0.046205
0.076218		
perimeter_se	0.296092	0.548905
0.660391		
area_se	0.246552	0.455653
0.617427		
smoothness_se	0.332375	0.135299
0.098564		
compactness_se	0.318943	0.738722
0.670279		
concavity_se	0.248396	0.570517
0.691270		
concave points_se	0.380676	0.642262
0.683260		
symmetry_se	0.200774	0.229977

0.178009		
fractal_dimension_se	0.283607	0.507318
0.449301		
radius_worst	0.213120	0.535315
0.688236		
texture_worst	0.036072	0.248133
0.299879		
perimeter_worst	0.238853	0.590210
0.729565		
area_worst	0.206718	0.509604
0.675987		
smoothness_worst	0.805324	0.565541
0.448822		
compactness_worst	0.472468	0.865809
0.754968		
concavity_worst	0.434926	0.816275
0.884103		
concave points_worst	0.503053	0.815573
0.861323		
symmetry_worst	0.394309	0.510223
0.409464		
fractal_dimension_worst	0.499316	0.687382
0.514930		

	concave points_mean	symmetry_mean \
radius_mean	0.822529	0.147741
texture_mean	0.293464	0.071401
perimeter_mean	0.850977	0.183027
area_mean	0.823269	0.151293
smoothness_mean	0.553695	0.557775
compactness_mean	0.831135	0.602641
concavity_mean	0.921391	0.500667
concave points_mean	1.000000	0.462497
symmetry_mean	0.462497	1.000000
fractal_dimension_mean	0.166917	0.479921
radius_se	0.698050	0.303379
texture_se	0.021480	0.128053
perimeter_se	0.710650	0.313893
area_se	0.690299	0.223970
smoothness_se	0.027653	0.187321
compactness_se	0.490424	0.421659
concavity_se	0.439167	0.342627
concave points_se	0.615634	0.393298
symmetry_se	0.095351	0.449137
fractal_dimension_se	0.257584	0.331786
radius_worst	0.830318	0.185728
texture_worst	0.292752	0.090651
perimeter_worst	0.855923	0.219169
area_worst	0.809630	0.177193

smoothness_worst	0.452753	0.426675	
compactness_worst	0.667454	0.473200	
concavity_worst	0.752399	0.433721	
concave points_worst	0.910155	0.430297	
symmetry_worst	0.375744	0.699826	
fractal_dimension_worst	0.368661	0.438413	
	fractal_dimension_mean	radius_se	texture_se
\			
radius_mean	-0.311631	0.679090	-0.097317
texture_mean	-0.076437	0.275869	0.386358
perimeter_mean	-0.261477	0.691765	-0.086761
area_mean	-0.283110	0.732562	-0.066280
smoothness_mean	0.584792	0.301467	0.068406
compactness_mean	0.565369	0.497473	0.046205
concavity_mean	0.336783	0.631925	0.076218
concave points_mean	0.166917	0.698050	0.021480
symmetry_mean	0.479921	0.303379	0.128053
fractal_dimension_mean	1.000000	0.000111	0.164174
radius_se	0.000111	1.000000	0.213247
texture_se	0.164174	0.213247	1.000000
perimeter_se	0.039830	0.972794	0.223171
area_se	-0.090170	0.951830	0.111567
smoothness_se	0.401964	0.164514	0.397243
compactness_se	0.559837	0.356065	0.231700
concavity_se	0.446630	0.332358	0.194998
concave points_se	0.341198	0.513346	0.230283
symmetry_se	0.345007	0.240567	0.411621
fractal_dimension_se	0.688132	0.227754	0.279723
radius_worst	-0.253691	0.715065	-0.111690

texture_worst	-0.051269	0.194799	0.409003
perimeter_worst	-0.205151	0.719684	-0.102242
area_worst	-0.231854	0.751548	-0.083195
smoothness_worst	0.504942	0.141919	-0.073658
compactness_worst	0.458798	0.287103	-0.092439
concavity_worst	0.346234	0.380585	-0.068956
concave points_worst	0.175325	0.531062	-0.119638
symmetry_worst	0.334019	0.094543	-0.128215
fractal_dimension_worst	0.767297	0.049559	-0.045655
	perimeter_se	area_se	smoothness_se \
radius_mean	0.674172	0.735864	-0.222600
texture_mean	0.281673	0.259845	0.006614
perimeter_mean	0.693135	0.744983	-0.202694
area_mean	0.726628	0.800086	-0.166777
smoothness_mean	0.296092	0.246552	0.332375
compactness_mean	0.548905	0.455653	0.135299
concavity_mean	0.660391	0.617427	0.098564
concave points_mean	0.710650	0.690299	0.027653
symmetry_mean	0.313893	0.223970	0.187321
fractal_dimension_mean	0.039830	-0.090170	0.401964
radius_se	0.972794	0.951830	0.164514
texture_se	0.223171	0.111567	0.397243
perimeter_se	1.000000	0.937655	0.151075
area_se	0.937655	1.000000	0.075150
smoothness_se	0.151075	0.075150	1.000000
compactness_se	0.416322	0.284840	0.336696
concavity_se	0.362482	0.270895	0.268685
concave points_se	0.556264	0.415730	0.328429
symmetry_se	0.266487	0.134109	0.413506
fractal_dimension_se	0.244143	0.127071	0.427374
radius_worst	0.697201	0.757373	-0.230691
texture_worst	0.200371	0.196497	-0.074743
perimeter_worst	0.721031	0.761213	-0.217304
area_worst	0.730713	0.811408	-0.182195
smoothness_worst	0.130054	0.125389	0.314457
compactness_worst	0.341919	0.283257	-0.055558
concavity_worst	0.418899	0.385100	-0.058298
concave points_worst	0.554897	0.538166	-0.102007
symmetry_worst	0.109930	0.074126	-0.107342
fractal_dimension_worst	0.085433	0.017539	0.101480

	compactness_se	concavity_se	concave
points_se \			
radius_mean 0.376169	0.206000	0.194204	
texture_mean 0.163851	0.191975	0.143293	
perimeter_mean 0.407217	0.250744	0.228082	
area_mean 0.372320	0.212583	0.207660	
smoothness_mean 0.380676	0.318943	0.248396	
compactness_mean 0.642262	0.738722	0.570517	
concavity_mean 0.683260	0.670279	0.691270	
concave points_mean 0.615634	0.490424	0.439167	
symmetry_mean 0.393298	0.421659	0.342627	
fractal_dimension_mean 0.341198	0.559837	0.446630	
radius_se 0.513346	0.356065	0.332358	
texture_se 0.230283	0.231700	0.194998	
perimeter_se 0.556264	0.416322	0.362482	
area_se 0.415730	0.284840	0.270895	
smoothness_se 0.328429	0.336696	0.268685	
compactness_se 0.744083	1.000000	0.801268	
concavity_se 0.771804	0.801268	1.000000	
concave points_se 1.000000	0.744083	0.771804	
symmetry_se 0.312780	0.394713	0.309429	
fractal_dimension_se 0.611044	0.803269	0.727372	
radius_worst 0.358127	0.204607	0.186904	
texture_worst 0.086741	0.143003	0.100241	
perimeter_worst 0.394999	0.260516	0.226680	

area_worst	0.199371	0.188353
0.342271		
smoothness_worst	0.227394	0.168481
0.215351		
compactness_worst	0.678780	0.484858
0.452888		
concavity_worst	0.639147	0.662564
0.549592		
concave points_worst	0.483208	0.440472
0.602450		
symmetry_worst	0.277878	0.197788
0.143116		
fractal_dimension_worst	0.590973	0.439329
0.310655		

	symmetry_se	fractal_dimension_se	
radius_worst \			
radius_mean	-0.104321	-0.042641	
0.969539			
texture_mean	0.009127	0.054458	
0.352573			
perimeter_mean	-0.081629	-0.005523	
0.969476			
area_mean	-0.072497	-0.019887	
0.962746			
smoothness_mean	0.200774	0.283607	
0.213120			
compactness_mean	0.229977	0.507318	
0.535315			
concavity_mean	0.178009	0.449301	
0.688236			
concave points_mean	0.095351	0.257584	
0.830318			
symmetry_mean	0.449137	0.331786	
0.185728			
fractal_dimension_mean	0.345007	0.688132	-
0.253691			
radius_se	0.240567	0.227754	
0.715065			
texture_se	0.411621	0.279723	-
0.111690			
perimeter_se	0.266487	0.244143	
0.697201			
area_se	0.134109	0.127071	
0.757373			
smoothness_se	0.413506	0.427374	-
0.230691			
compactness_se	0.394713	0.803269	
0.204607			

concavity_se	0.309429	0.727372	
0.186904			
concave points_se	0.312780	0.611044	
0.358127			
symmetry_se	1.000000	0.369078	-
0.128121			
fractal_dimension_se	0.369078	1.000000	-
0.037488			
radius_worst	-0.128121	-0.037488	
1.000000			
texture_worst	-0.077473	-0.003195	
0.359921			
perimeter_worst	-0.103753	-0.001000	
0.993708			
area_worst	-0.110343	-0.022736	
0.984015			
smoothness_worst	-0.012662	0.170568	
0.216574			
compactness_worst	0.060255	0.390159	
0.475820			
concavity_worst	0.037119	0.379975	
0.573975			
concave points_worst	-0.030413	0.215204	
0.787424			
symmetry_worst	0.389402	0.111094	
0.243529			
fractal_dimension_worst	0.078079	0.591328	
0.093492			

	texture_worst	perimeter_worst	area_worst	\
radius_mean	0.297008	0.965137	0.941082	
texture_mean	0.912045	0.358040	0.343546	
perimeter_mean	0.303038	0.970387	0.941550	
area_mean	0.287489	0.959120	0.959213	
smoothness_mean	0.036072	0.238853	0.206718	
compactness_mean	0.248133	0.590210	0.509604	
concavity_mean	0.299879	0.729565	0.675987	
concave points_mean	0.292752	0.855923	0.809630	
symmetry_mean	0.090651	0.219169	0.177193	
fractal_dimension_mean	-0.051269	-0.205151	-0.231854	
radius_se	0.194799	0.719684	0.751548	
texture_se	0.409003	-0.102242	-0.083195	
perimeter_se	0.200371	0.721031	0.730713	
area_se	0.196497	0.761213	0.811408	
smoothness_se	-0.074743	-0.217304	-0.182195	
compactness_se	0.143003	0.260516	0.199371	
concavity_se	0.100241	0.226680	0.188353	
concave points_se	0.086741	0.394999	0.342271	
symmetry_se	-0.077473	-0.103753	-0.110343	

fractal_dimension_se	-0.003195	-0.001000	-0.022736
radius_worst	0.359921	0.993708	0.984015
texture_worst	1.000000	0.365098	0.345842
perimeter_worst	0.365098	1.000000	0.977578
area_worst	0.345842	0.977578	1.000000
smoothness_worst	0.225429	0.236775	0.209145
compactness_worst	0.360832	0.529408	0.438296
concavity_worst	0.368366	0.618344	0.543331
concave points_worst	0.359755	0.816322	0.747419
symmetry_worst	0.233027	0.269493	0.209146
fractal_dimension_worst	0.219122	0.138957	0.079647

	smoothness_worst	compactness_worst	
concavity_worst \			
radius_mean	0.119616	0.413463	
0.526911			
texture_mean	0.077503	0.277830	
0.301025			
perimeter_mean	0.150549	0.455774	
0.563879			
area_mean	0.123523	0.390410	
0.512606			
smoothness_mean	0.805324	0.472468	
0.434926			
compactness_mean	0.565541	0.865809	
0.816275			
concavity_mean	0.448822	0.754968	
0.884103			
concave points_mean	0.452753	0.667454	
0.752399			
symmetry_mean	0.426675	0.473200	
0.433721			
fractal_dimension_mean	0.504942	0.458798	
0.346234			
radius_se	0.141919	0.287103	
0.380585			
texture_se	-0.073658	-0.092439	-
0.068956			
perimeter_se	0.130054	0.341919	
0.418899			
area_se	0.125389	0.283257	
0.385100			
smoothness_se	0.314457	-0.055558	-
0.058298			
compactness_se	0.227394	0.678780	
0.639147			
concavity_se	0.168481	0.484858	
0.662564			
concave points_se	0.215351	0.452888	

0.549592		
symmetry_se	-0.012662	0.060255
0.037119		
fractal_dimension_se	0.170568	0.390159
0.379975		
radius_worst	0.216574	0.475820
0.573975		
texture_worst	0.225429	0.360832
0.368366		
perimeter_worst	0.236775	0.529408
0.618344		
area_worst	0.209145	0.438296
0.543331		
smoothness_worst	1.000000	0.568187
0.518523		
compactness_worst	0.568187	1.000000
0.892261		
concavity_worst	0.518523	0.892261
1.000000		
concave points_worst	0.547691	0.801080
0.855434		
symmetry_worst	0.493838	0.614441
0.532520		
fractal_dimension_worst	0.617624	0.810455
0.686511		

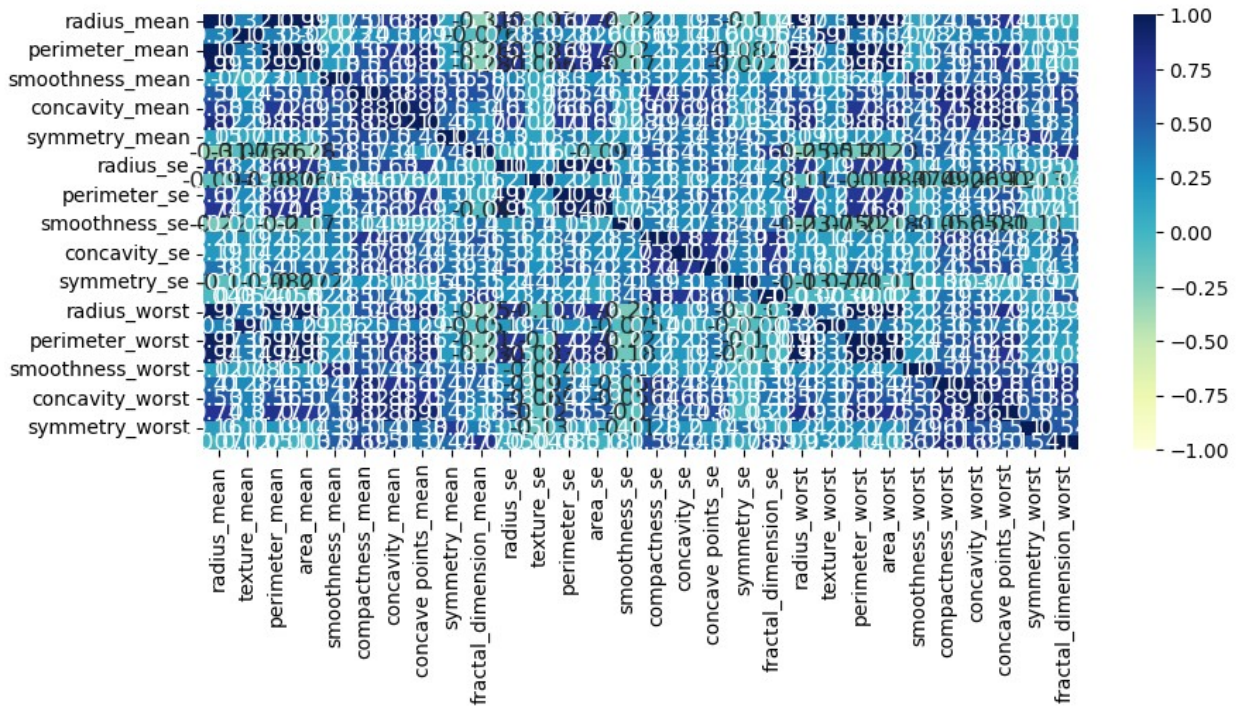
	concave points_worst	symmetry_worst \
radius_mean	0.744214	0.163953
texture_mean	0.295316	0.105008
perimeter_mean	0.771241	0.189115
area_mean	0.722017	0.143570
smoothness_mean	0.503053	0.394309
compactness_mean	0.815573	0.510223
concavity_mean	0.861323	0.409464
concave points_mean	0.910155	0.375744
symmetry_mean	0.430297	0.699826
fractal_dimension_mean	0.175325	0.334019
radius_se	0.531062	0.094543
texture_se	-0.119638	-0.128215
perimeter_se	0.554897	0.109930
area_se	0.538166	0.074126
smoothness_se	-0.102007	-0.107342
compactness_se	0.483208	0.277878
concavity_se	0.440472	0.197788
concave points_se	0.602450	0.143116
symmetry_se	-0.030413	0.389402
fractal_dimension_se	0.215204	0.111094
radius_worst	0.787424	0.243529
texture_worst	0.359755	0.233027
perimeter_worst	0.816322	0.269493

area_worst	0.747419	0.209146
smoothness_worst	0.547691	0.493838
compactness_worst	0.801080	0.614441
concavity_worst	0.855434	0.532520
concave points_worst	1.000000	0.502528
symmetry_worst	0.502528	1.000000
fractal_dimension_worst	0.511114	0.537848

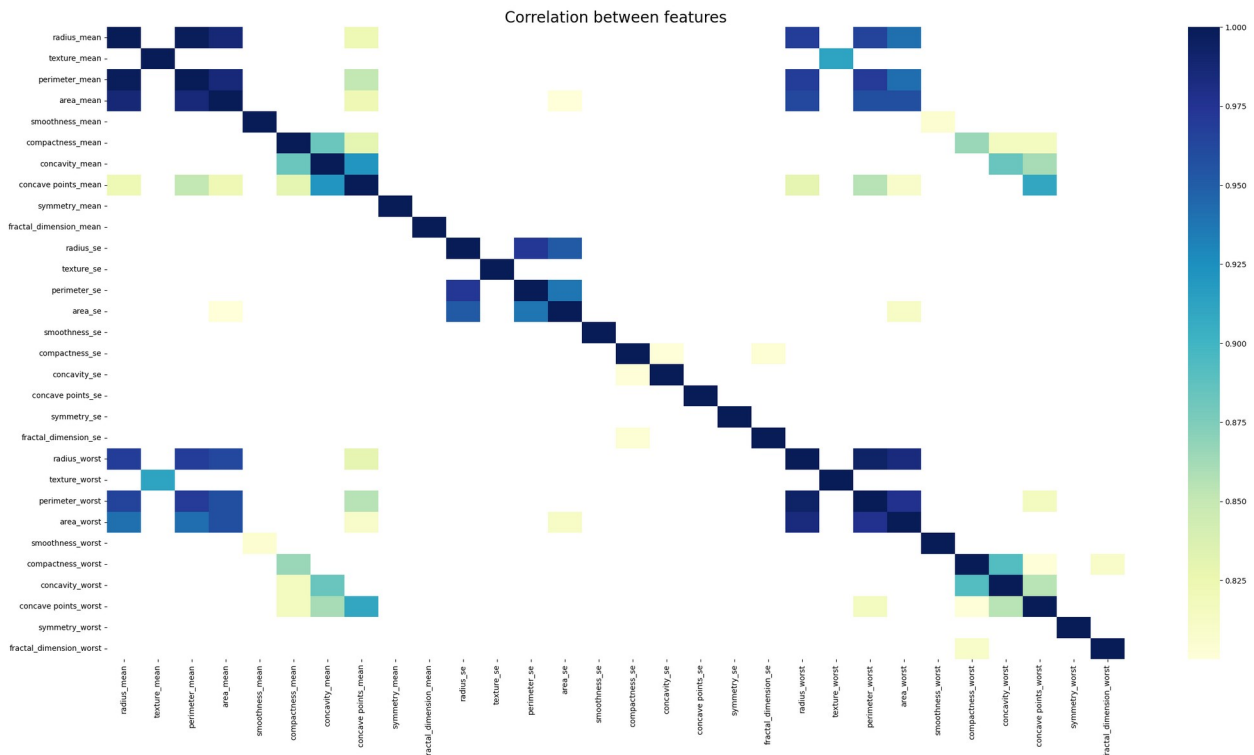
	fractal_dimension_worst
radius_mean	0.007066
texture_mean	0.119205
perimeter_mean	0.051019
area_mean	0.003738
smoothness_mean	0.499316
compactness_mean	0.687382
concavity_mean	0.514930
concave points_mean	0.368661
symmetry_mean	0.438413
fractal_dimension_mean	0.767297
radius_se	0.049559
texture_se	-0.045655
perimeter_se	0.085433
area_se	0.017539
smoothness_se	0.101480
compactness_se	0.590973
concavity_se	0.439329
concave points_se	0.310655
symmetry_se	0.078079
fractal_dimension_se	0.591328
radius_worst	0.093492
texture_worst	0.219122
perimeter_worst	0.138957
area_worst	0.079647
smoothness_worst	0.617624
compactness_worst	0.810455
concavity_worst	0.686511
concave points_worst	0.511114
symmetry_worst	0.537848
fractal_dimension_worst	1.000000

```
corr=data_x.corr()
sns.heatmap(corr, cmap = 'YlGnBu', vmax = 1.0, vmin = -1.0, annot =
True, annot_kws = {"size": 12})
```

```
<Axes: >
```



```
plt.figure(figsize=(30,15))
sns.heatmap(corr[(corr>=0.8)|(corr<=-0.8)],cmap="YlGnBu",vmax=1)
plt.title("Correlation between features",fontsize=20)
plt.show()
```



```

drop_list=['perimeter_mean','compactness_mean','concave
points_mean','radius_se','perimeter_se','radius_worst','perimeter_wors
t','compactness_worst','concave
points_worst','compactness_se','concave
points_se','texture_worst','area_worst']
data_dummy=data.drop(drop_list,axis=1)
data_dummy.head()

```

	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	area_mean	smoothness_mean \
0	1	17.99	10.38	1001.0	0.11840
1	1	20.57	17.77	1326.0	0.08474
2	1	19.69	21.25	1203.0	0.10960
3	1	11.42	20.38	386.1	0.14250
4	1	20.29	14.34	1297.0	0.10030

	concavity_mean	symmetry_mean	fractal_dimension_mean	texture_se area_se \
0	0.3001	0.2419	0.07871	0.9053 153.40
1	0.0869	0.1812	0.05667	0.7339 74.08
2	0.1974	0.2069	0.05999	0.7869 94.03
3	0.2414	0.2597	0.09744	1.1560 27.23
4	0.1980	0.1809	0.05883	0.7813 94.44

	smoothness_se	concavity_se	symmetry_se	fractal_dimension_se \
0	0.006399	0.05373	0.03003	0.006193
1	0.005225	0.01860	0.01389	0.003532
2	0.006150	0.03832	0.02250	0.004571
3	0.009110	0.05661	0.05963	0.009208
4	0.011490	0.05688	0.01756	0.005115

	smoothness_worst	concavity_worst	symmetry_worst	fractal_dimension_worst
0	0.1622	0.7119	0.4601	0.11890
1	0.1238	0.2416	0.2750	0.08902
2	0.1444	0.4504	0.3613	0.08758
3	0.2098	0.6869	0.6638	0.17300
4	0.1374	0.4000	0.2364	0.07678

```

X = data_dummy.drop(['diagnosis'], axis = 1)
y = pd.DataFrame(data_dummy['diagnosis'])

```

```

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size =
0.2, random_state = 1)

def get_test_report(model):
    return(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))

def kappa_score(model):
    return(cohen_kappa_score(y_test,y_pred))

def plot_confusion_matrix(model):
    cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
    conf_matrix = pd.DataFrame(data = cm,columns =
['Predicted:0','Predicted:1'], index = ['Actual:0','Actual:1'])
    sns.heatmap(conf_matrix, annot = True, fmt = 'd', cmap =
ListedColormap(['lightskyblue']),cbar = False, linewidths = 0.1,
annot_kws = {'size':25})
    plt.xticks(fontsize = 20)
    plt.yticks(fontsize = 20)
    plt.show()

def plot_roc(model):
    fpr,tpr,_=roc_curve(y_test,y_pred_prob)
    plt.plot(fpr,tpr)
    plt.xlim([0.0,1.0])
    plt.ylim([0.0,1.0])
    plt.plot([0,1],[0,1],"r--")
    plt.title("ROC Curve",fontsize=15)
    plt.xlabel("False positive",fontsize=15)
    plt.ylabel("True positive",fontsize=15)
    plt.text(x=0.02,y=0.9,s=("AUC
Score:",round(roc_auc_score(y_test,y_pred_prob),4)))
    plt.grid(True)

score_card=pd.DataFrame(columns=["Model","AUC Score","Precision
Score","Recall Score","Accuracy Score","Kappa Score","f1-Score"])
def update_score_card(model_name):
    global score_card
    score_card=score_card.append({"Model":model_name,"AUC
Score":roc_auc_score(y_test,y_pred_prob),"Precision
Score":metrics.precision_score(y_test,y_pred),"Recall
Score":metrics.accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred),'Accuracy Score':
metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred),"Kappa
Score":cohen_kappa_score(y_test,y_pred),"f1-
Score":metrics.f1_score(y_test,y_pred)},ignore_index=True)
    return(score_card)

```

After completing data cleaning and certain exploratory data analysis (EDA) steps, we partitioned the data into two sets: a training set comprising 80% of the observations and a test set with 20% of the observations to assess the model's accuracy.

In this phase, we applied various machine learning models, namely Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Naive Bayes, and Support Vector Machine. Subsequently, we compared the accuracy of these different models, selecting the best-performing ones for deployment.

```
#SGDC Classifier with constant(intercept term alpha)
SGD = SGDClassifier(loss = 'log', random_state = 10)
Log_Reg_with_SGD = SGD.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred_prob =Log_Reg_with_SGD.predict_proba(X_test)[: ,1]
y_pred_prob

array([1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1.,
1.,
      1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1.,
1.,
      0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1.,
1.,
      1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1.,
1.,
      1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1.,
1.,
      1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 0., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1.,
1.,
      0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1.] )

y_pred =Log_Reg_with_SGD.predict(X_test)
y_pred

array([1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1,
1,
      1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
1,
      1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
1,
      1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
1,
      1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
1,
      1, 1, 1, 1], dtype=int64)

plot_confusion_matrix(Log_Reg_with_SGD)
```

Actual:0	8	64
Actual:1	0	42
	Predicted:0	Predicted:1

The confusion matrix reveals a 22.93% false negative rate and a 7.3% false positive rate, leading to an overall accuracy of 69.72%. This accuracy is comparatively lower than that of the previous model.

```
test_report = get_test_report(Log_Reg_with_SGD)
print(test_report)
```

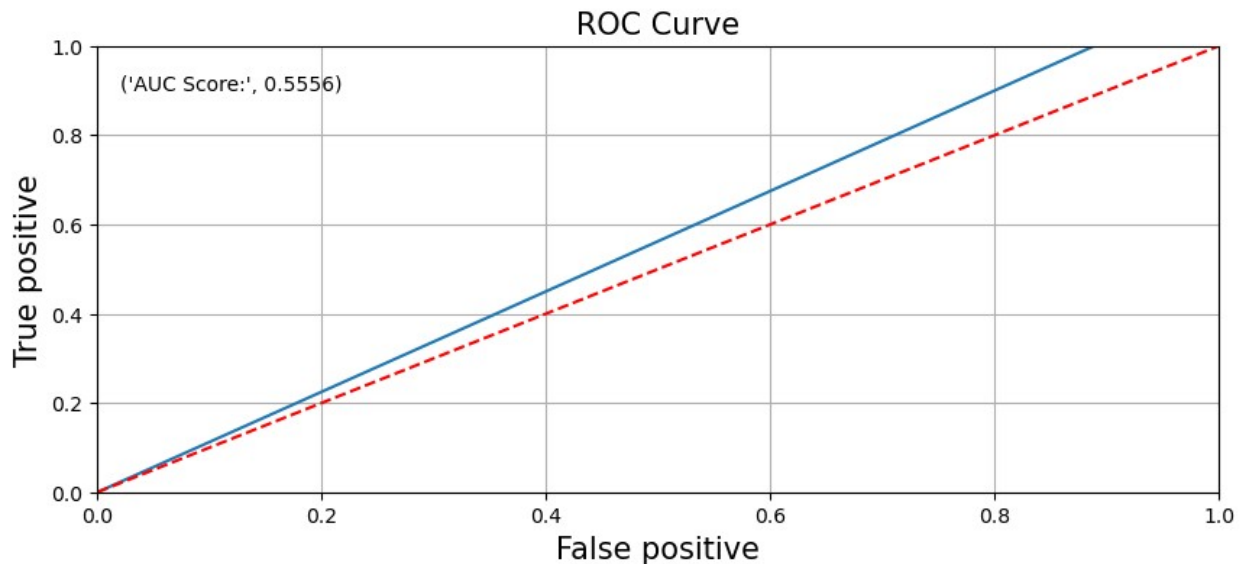
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.11	0.20	72
1	0.40	1.00	0.57	42
accuracy			0.44	114
macro avg	0.70	0.56	0.38	114
weighted avg	0.78	0.44	0.34	114

```

kappa_value = kappa_score(Log_Reg_with_SGD)
print(kappa_value)

0.0843373493975903

plot_roc(Log_Reg_with_SGD)
```



An Area Under the Curve (AUC) score of 0.6427 on the Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve suggests a moderate discriminatory performance of the model. The ROC curve illustrates the trade-off between the true positive rate (sensitivity) and the false positive rate (1-specificity) across various threshold values.

```
update_score_card(model_name = 'Logistic Regression (SGD)')
```

	Model	AUC Score	Precision Score	Recall Score
\				
0	Logistic Regression (SGD)	0.555556	0.396226	0.438596
	Accuracy Score	Kappa Score	f1-Score	
0	0.438596	0.084337	0.567568	

Decision Tree Classifiaction

```
tuned_parameters=[{"criterion":["gini","entropy"],"min_samples_split":
[10,20,30],"max_depth":[3,5,7,9],"min_samples_leaf":
[15,20,25,30,35],"max_leaf_nodes":[5,10,15,20,25]}]
```

```
decision_tree_classification=DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=10)
grid=GridSearchCV(estimator=decision_tree_classification,param_grid=tu
ned_parameters,cv=10)
dt_grid=grid.fit(X_train,y_train)
print("Best parameters for DT:",dt_grid.best_params_,"\n")
```

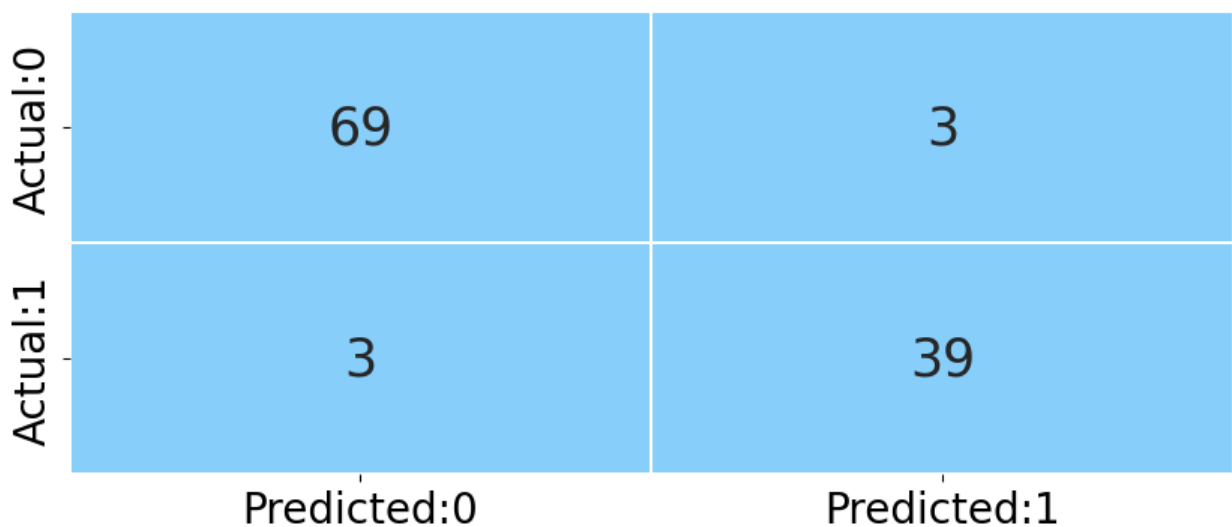
```
Best parameters for DT: {'criterion': 'gini', 'max_depth': 3,
'max_leaf_nodes': 5, 'min_samples_leaf': 20, 'min_samples_split': 10}
```

```

dt_grid_model=DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion=dt_grid.best_params_.get("criterion"),max_depth=dt_grid.best_params_.get("max_depth"),max_leaf_nodes=dt_grid.best_params_.get("max_leaf_nodes"),min_samples_leaf=dt_grid.best_params_.get("min_samples_leaf"),min_samples_split=dt_grid.best_params_.get("min_samples_split"))

decision_tree_grid=dt_grid_model.fit(X_train,y_train)
y_pred_prob=decision_tree_grid.predict_proba(X_test)[:,-1]
y_pred=decision_tree_grid.predict(X_test)
plot_confusion_matrix(decision_tree_grid)

```



```

test_report = get_test_report(decision_tree_grid)

# print the performace measures
print(test_report)

```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.96	0.96	0.96	72
1	0.93	0.93	0.93	42
accuracy			0.95	114
macro avg	0.94	0.94	0.94	114
weighted avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	114

```

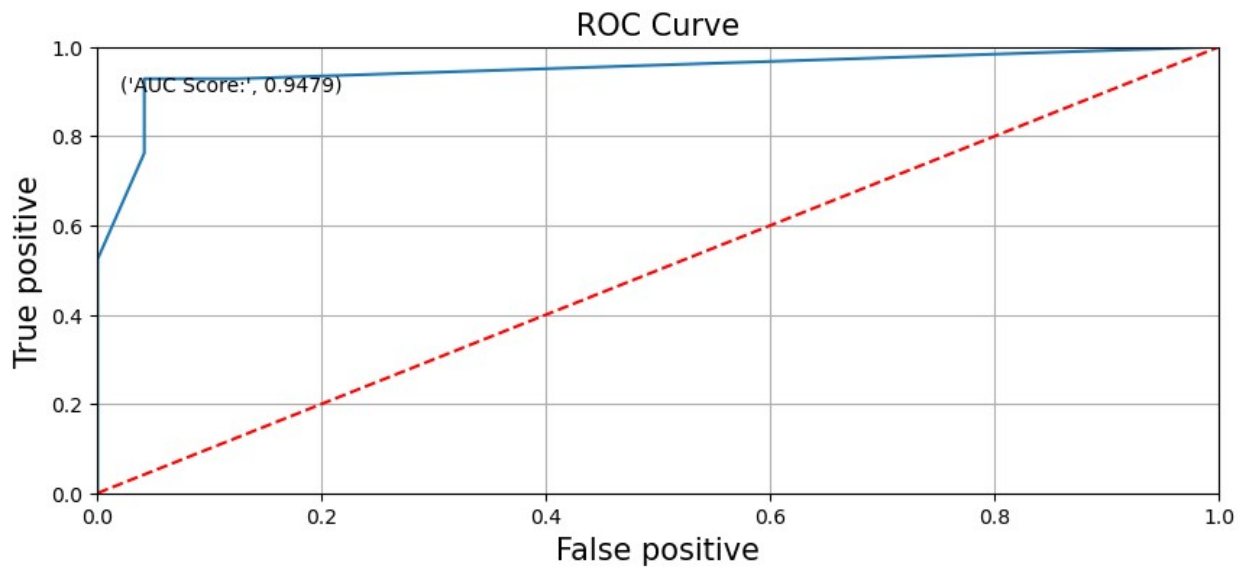
kappa_value = kappa_score(decision_tree_grid)

# print the kappa value
print(kappa_value)

```


0.8869047619047619

```
plot_roc(decision_tree_grid)
```



```
update_score_card(model_name = 'decision_tree_grid')
```

	Model	AUC Score	Precision Score	Recall Score
0	Logistic Regression (SGD)	0.555556	0.396226	0.438596
1	decision_tree_grid	0.947917	0.928571	0.947368

	Accuracy Score	Kappa Score	f1-Score
0	0.438596	0.084337	0.567568
1	0.947368	0.886905	0.928571

```
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
```

```
Naive_Bayes_Model =GaussianNB().fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
y_pred_prob =Naive_Bayes_Model .predict_proba(X_test)[: ,1]
```

```
y_pred = Naive_Bayes_Model.predict(X_test)
```

```
y_pred[0:11]
```

```
array([1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0], dtype=int64)
```

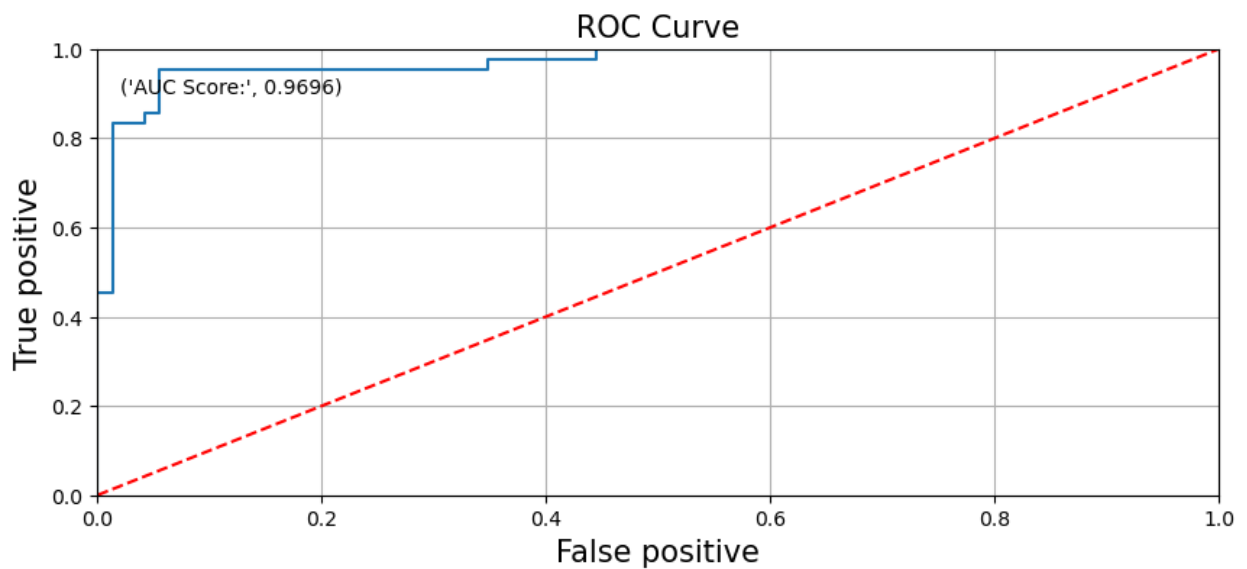
```
plot_confusion_matrix(Naive_Bayes_Model)
```

	Actual:0	68	4
	Actual:1	5	37
		Predicted:0	Predicted:1

```
test_report = get_test_report(Naive_Bayes_Model)
print(test_report)
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.93	0.94	0.94	72
1	0.90	0.88	0.89	42
accuracy			0.92	114
macro avg	0.92	0.91	0.91	114
weighted avg	0.92	0.92	0.92	114

```
plot_roc(Naive_Bayes_Model)
```



```
update_score_card(model_name = 'Naive_Bayes_Model')
```

	Model	AUC Score	Precision Score	Recall Score
0	Logistic Regression (SGD)	0.555556	0.396226	0.438596
1	decision_tree_grid	0.947917	0.928571	0.947368
2	Naive_Bayes_Model	0.969577	0.902439	0.921053

	Accuracy Score	Kappa Score	f1-Score
0	0.438596	0.084337	0.567568
1	0.947368	0.886905	0.928571
2	0.921053	0.829511	0.891566

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
```

```
svc_linear = SVC(kernel='linear', probability=True) # Specify
'probability=True' to enable probability estimates
svm_linear=svc_linear.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred_prob =svm_linear.predict_proba(X_test)[: ,1]
y_pred =svm_linear .predict(X_test)
plot_confusion_matrix(svm_linear)
test_report = get_test_report(svm_linear)
print(test_report)
plot_roc(svm_linear)
update_score_card(model_name = 'svm_linear')
```

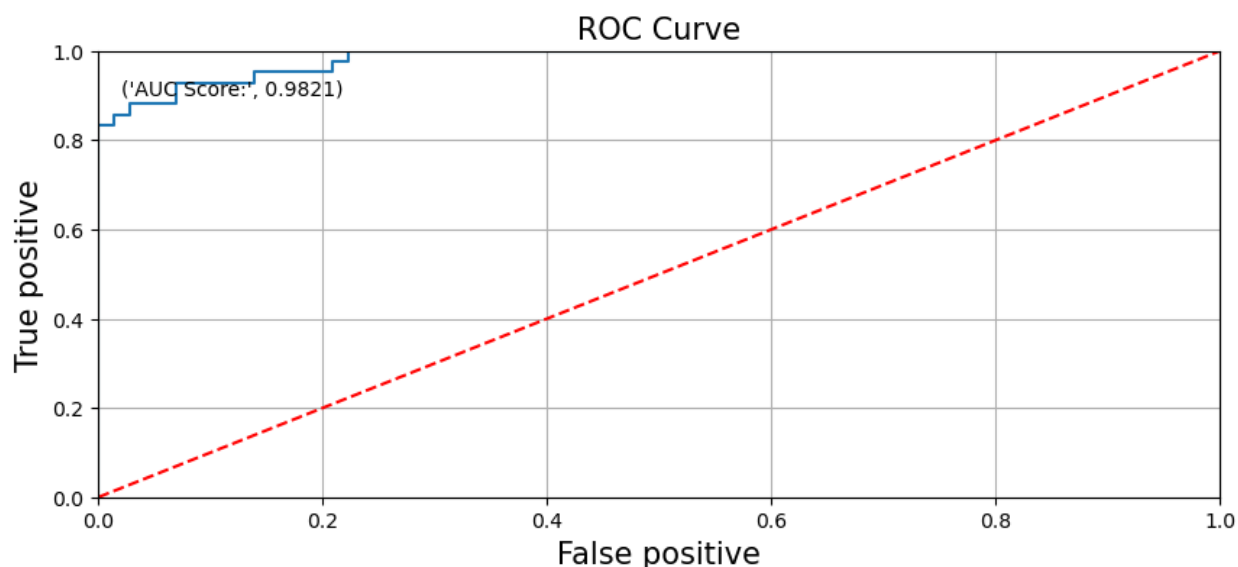
Actual:	Actual:0	70	2
	Actual:1	5	37
		Predicted:0	Predicted:1

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.93	0.97	0.95	72
1	0.95	0.88	0.91	42

accuracy			0.94	114
macro avg	0.94	0.93	0.93	114
weighted avg	0.94	0.94	0.94	114

	Model	AUC Score	Precision Score	Recall Score
0	Logistic Regression (SGD)	0.555556	0.396226	0.438596
1	decision_tree_grid	0.947917	0.928571	0.947368
2	Naive_Bayes_Model	0.969577	0.902439	0.921053
3	svm_linear	0.982143	0.948718	0.938596

	Accuracy Score	Kappa Score	f1-Score
0	0.438596	0.084337	0.567568
1	0.947368	0.886905	0.928571
2	0.921053	0.829511	0.891566
3	0.938596	0.866062	0.913580



```

svc_poly = SVC(kernel='poly', probability=True) # Specify
'probability=True' to enable probability estimates
svm_poly=svc_poly.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred_prob =svm_poly.predict_proba(X_test)[:,-1]
y_pred =svm_poly .predict(X_test)
plot_confusion_matrix(svm_poly)
test_report = get_test_report(svm_poly)
print(test_report)

```

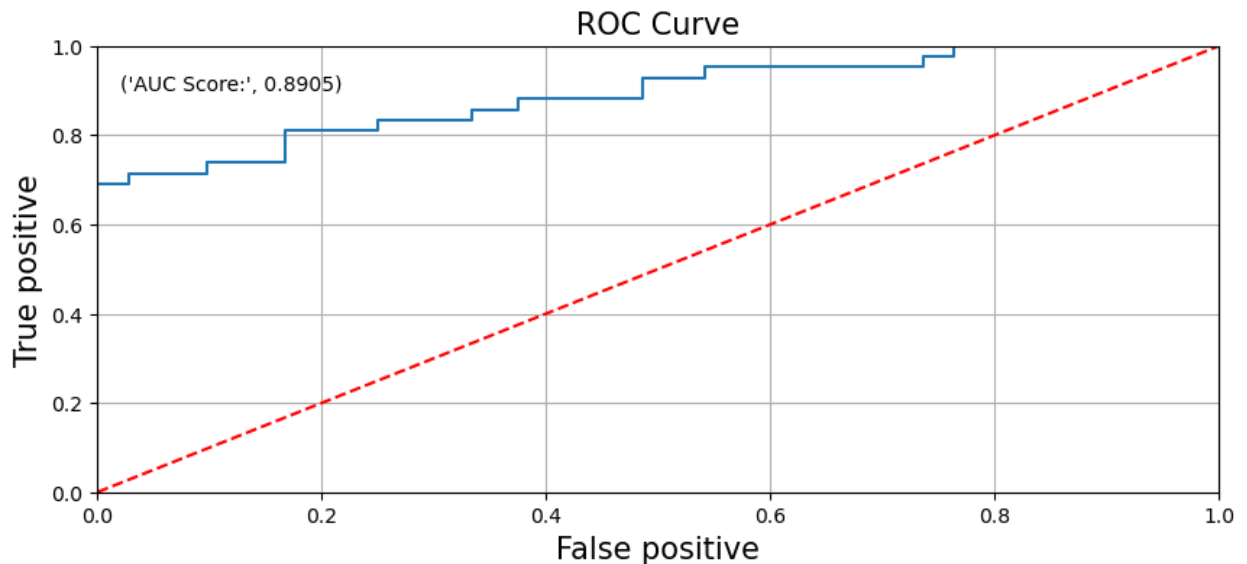
```
plot_roc(svm_poly)
update_score_card(model_name = 'svm_poly')
```

Actual:	0	72	0
	1	13	29
		Predicted:0	Predicted:1

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.85	1.00	0.92	72
1	1.00	0.69	0.82	42
accuracy			0.89	114
macro avg	0.92	0.85	0.87	114
weighted avg	0.90	0.89	0.88	114

	Model	AUC Score	Precision Score	Recall Score
0	Logistic Regression (SGD)	0.555556	0.396226	0.438596
1	decision_tree_grid	0.947917	0.928571	0.947368
2	Naive_Bayes_Model	0.969577	0.902439	0.921053
3	svm_linear	0.982143	0.948718	0.938596
4	svm_poly	0.890542	1.000000	0.885965

	Accuracy Score	Kappa Score	f1-Score
0	0.438596	0.084337	0.567568
1	0.947368	0.886905	0.928571
2	0.921053	0.829511	0.891566
3	0.938596	0.866062	0.913580
4	0.885965	0.738070	0.816901



```

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
#intantiate the regressor
rf_cls = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=10)

# fit the regressor with training dataset
rf_cls.fit(X_train, y_train)

RandomForestClassifier(random_state=10)

# predict the values on test dataset using predict()
y_pred = rf_cls.predict(X_test)
y_pred

array([1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
0,
      1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0,
      0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
0,
      0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0,
0,
      1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
1,
      1, 0, 0, 0], dtype=int64)

plot_confusion_matrix(rf_cls)
test_report = get_test_report(rf_cls)
print(test_report)
plot_roc(rf_cls)
update_score_card(model_name = 'Random_Forest_cls')

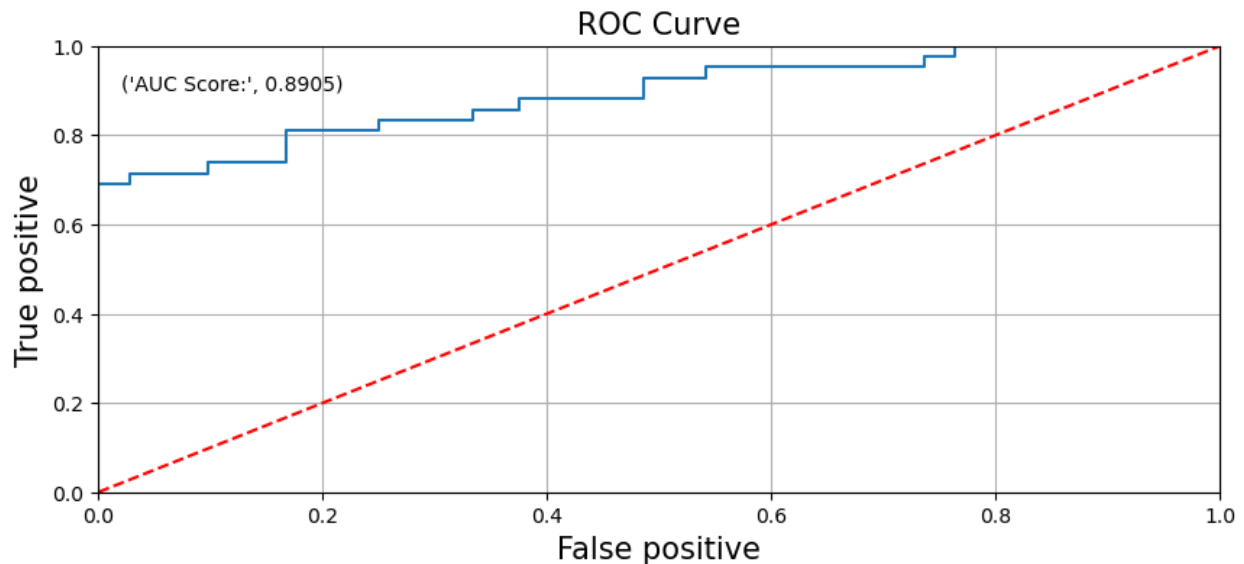
```

Actual:	Actual:0	71	1
	Actual:1	5	37
		Predicted:0	Predicted:1

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.93	0.99	0.96	72
1	0.97	0.88	0.93	42
accuracy			0.95	114
macro avg	0.95	0.93	0.94	114
weighted avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	114

	Model	AUC Score	Precision Score	Recall Score
0	Logistic Regression (SGD)	0.555556	0.396226	0.438596
1	decision_tree_grid	0.947917	0.928571	0.947368
2	Naive_Bayes_Model	0.969577	0.902439	0.921053
3	svm_linear	0.982143	0.948718	0.938596
4	svm_poly	0.890542	1.000000	0.885965
5	rf_cls	0.890542	0.973684	0.947368

	Accuracy Score	Kappa Score	f1-Score
0	0.438596	0.084337	0.567568
1	0.947368	0.886905	0.928571
2	0.921053	0.829511	0.891566
3	0.938596	0.866062	0.913580
4	0.885965	0.738070	0.816901
5	0.947368	0.884615	0.925000



```
X = data_dummy.drop(['diagnosis'], axis = 1)
X=sm.add_constant(X)
y = pd.DataFrame(data_dummy['diagnosis'])
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size =
0.2, random_state = 1)
Log_Reg_Full_Model=sm.Logit(y_train,X_train).fit()
print(Log_Reg_Full_Model.summary())
```

Optimization terminated successfully.
Current function value: 0.051659
Iterations 16

Logit Regression Results

```
=====
=====
Dep. Variable:          diagnosis   No. Observations:
455
Model:                  Logit      Df Residuals:
437
Method:                 MLE        Df Model:
17
Date:                   Sun, 16 Jun 2024   Pseudo R-squ.:
0.9218
Time:                   18:54:19   Log-Likelihood:
-23.505
converged:              True        LL-Null:
-300.69
Covariance Type:        nonrobust   LLR p-value:
6.388e-107
=====
=====
```

	coef	std err	z	P> z
--	------	---------	---	------


```

[0.025      0.975]
-----
-----
const          -34.9582    30.804    -1.135    0.256
-95.334      25.417
radius_mean    -0.8439     4.237    -0.199    0.842
-9.149       7.461
texture_mean    0.3894     0.165     2.358    0.018
0.066       0.713
area_mean      0.0176     0.048     0.364    0.716
-0.077      0.112
smoothness_mean 91.6007    103.554    0.885    0.376
-111.361    294.562
concavity_mean 68.8361    32.214     2.137    0.033
5.697      131.975
symmetry_mean  -17.6204    33.892    -0.520    0.603
-84.048     48.807
fractal_dimension_mean -220.5953  207.075    -1.065    0.287
-626.455    185.265
texture_se      0.3302     1.088     0.303    0.762
-1.803      2.463
area_se         0.2683     0.090     2.991    0.003
0.092       0.444
smoothness_se  559.4614    355.875     1.572    0.116
-138.041    1256.963
concavity_se    -24.9318     74.681    -0.334    0.738
-171.304    121.440
symmetry_se     -230.6517   133.613    -1.726    0.084
-492.529     31.226
fractal_dimension_se -2210.4455  940.846    -2.349    0.019
-4054.469   -366.422
smoothness_worst -9.4006     59.282    -0.159    0.874
-125.591    106.790
concavity_worst 2.8429     11.443     0.248    0.804
-19.584     25.270
symmetry_worst  35.7199     16.709     2.138    0.033
2.970       68.469
fractal_dimension_worst 243.2878  125.553     1.938    0.053
-2.791      489.367
=====
=====

```

Possibly complete quasi-separation: A fraction 0.65 of observations can be perfectly predicted. This might indicate that there is complete quasi-separation. In this case some parameters will not be identified.

```

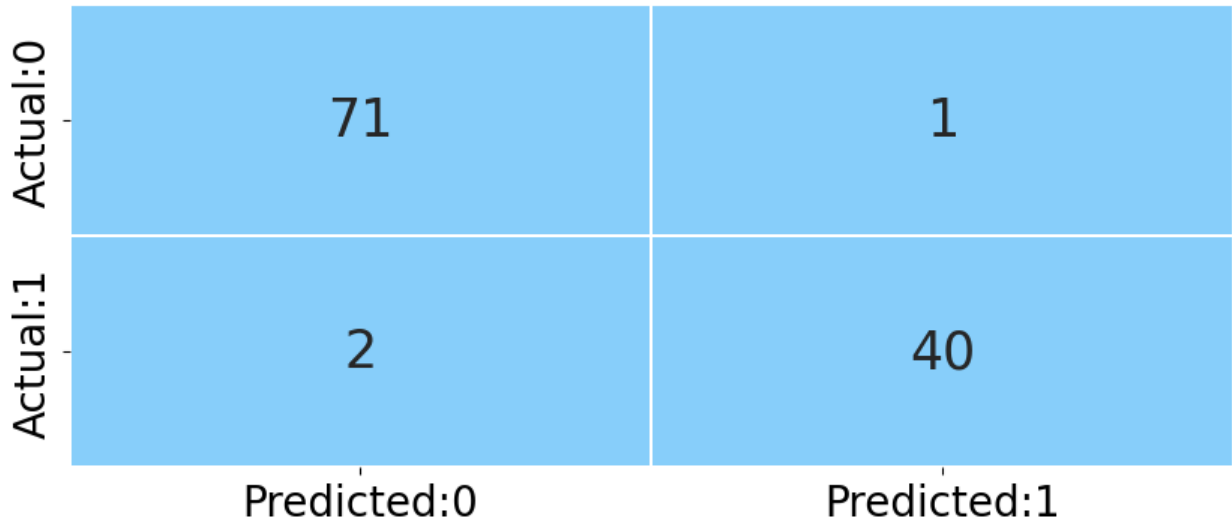
y_pred_prob=Log_Reg_Full_Model.predict(X_test)
y_pred=["0" if x<0.5 else "1" for x in y_pred_prob]
y_pred=np.array(y_pred,dtype=np.float32)

```

```

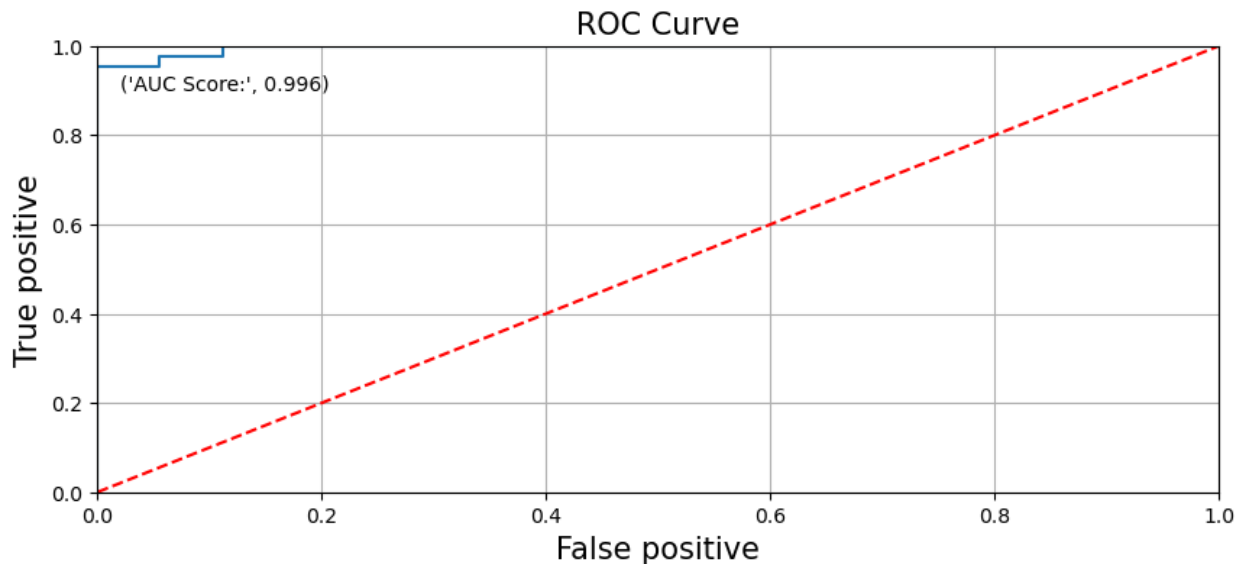
y_pred[0:5]
plot_confusion_matrix(Log_Reg_Full_Model)
plot_roc(Log_Reg_Full_Model)
update_score_card(model_name="Logistic_Regression with Full Model")

```



	Model	AUC Score	Precision Score	\
0	Logistic Regression (SGD)	0.555556	0.396226	
1	decision_tree_grid	0.947917	0.928571	
2	Naive_Bayes_Model	0.969577	0.902439	
3	svm_linear	0.982143	0.948718	
4	svm_poly	0.890542	1.000000	
5	rf_cls	0.890542	0.973684	
6	Logistic_Regression with Full Model	0.996032	0.975610	

	Recall Score	Accuracy Score	Kappa Score	f1-Score
0	0.438596	0.438596	0.084337	0.567568
1	0.947368	0.947368	0.886905	0.928571
2	0.921053	0.921053	0.829511	0.891566
3	0.938596	0.938596	0.866062	0.913580
4	0.885965	0.885965	0.738070	0.816901
5	0.947368	0.947368	0.884615	0.925000
6	0.973684	0.973684	0.943170	0.963855



```
# Backward elimination function
def backward_elimination(data, target):
    features = list(data.columns)
    features.remove(target)

    while len(features) > 0:
        model = sm.Logit(data[target],
sm.add_constant(data[features]))
        result = model.fit(dis=False)
        max_pvalue = result.pvalues.idxmax()

        # If the highest p-value is greater than a threshold (e.g.,
0.05), remove the corresponding feature
        if result.pvalues[max_pvalue] > 0.05:
            features.remove(max_pvalue)
        else:
            break # If all p-values are below the threshold, stop

    return features

# Example usage
target_variable = 'diagnosis'
selected_features_backward = backward_elimination(data_dummy,
target_variable)

print("Selected Features (Backward):", selected_features_backward)

Selected Features (Backward): ['texture_mean', 'area_mean',
'concavity_mean', 'area_se', 'smoothness_se', 'symmetry_se',
'fractal_dimension_se', 'symmetry_worst', 'fractal_dimension_worst']
```

```
X = data_dummy[ ['texture_mean', 'area_mean', 'concavity_mean',
'area_se', 'smoothness_se', 'symmetry_se', 'fractal_dimension_se',
'symmetry_worst', 'fractal_dimension_worst']]
X=sm.add_constant(X)
y = pd.DataFrame(data_dummy['diagnosis'])
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size =
0.2, random_state = 1)
```

```
Log_Reg_Backward_Model_Selection=sm.Logit(y_train,X_train).fit()
print(Log_Reg_Backward_Model_Selection.summary())
```

```
Optimization terminated successfully.
      Current function value: 0.054031
      Iterations 15
```

Logit Regression Results

```
=====
=====
Dep. Variable:          diagnosis   No. Observations:
455
Model:                  Logit      Df Residuals:
445
Method:                 MLE       Df Model:
9
Date:                   Sun, 16 Jun 2024   Pseudo R-squ.:
0.9182
Time:                   18:55:03   Log-Likelihood:
-24.584
converged:              True      LL-Null:
-300.69
Covariance Type:        nonrobust   LLR p-value:
3.735e-113
=====
=====
```

		coef	std err	z	P> z

const		-43.4490	9.998	-4.346	0.000
-63.045	-23.853				
texture_mean		0.3607	0.109	3.319	0.001
0.148	0.574				
area_mean		0.0079	0.004	1.930	0.054
-0.000	0.016				
concavity_mean		65.8154	19.362	3.399	0.001
27.867	103.764				
area_se		0.2680	0.078	3.452	0.001
0.116	0.420				
smoothness_se		523.6865	223.121	2.347	0.019
86.378	960.995				

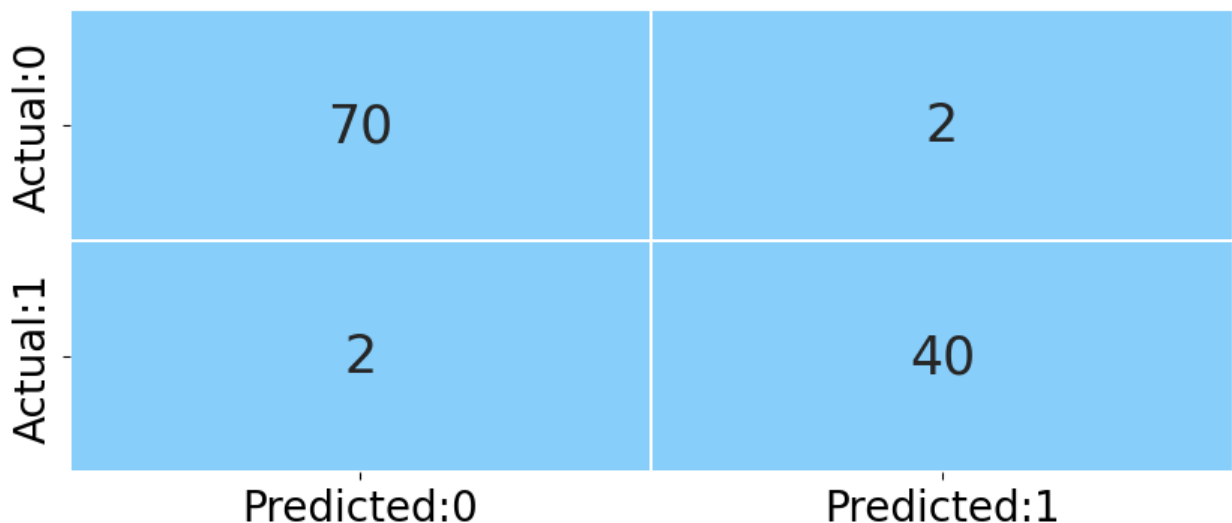
symmetry_se	-257.4583	111.192	-2.315	0.021
-475.391	-39.526			
fractal_dimension_se	-2174.5554	692.011	-3.142	0.002
-3530.872	-818.239			
symmetry_worst	33.7927	13.054	2.589	0.010
8.207	59.379			
fractal_dimension_worst	192.6693	77.463	2.487	0.013
40.844	344.494			

Possibly complete quasi-separation: A fraction 0.61 of observations can be perfectly predicted. This might indicate that there is complete quasi-separation. In this case some parameters will not be identified.

```

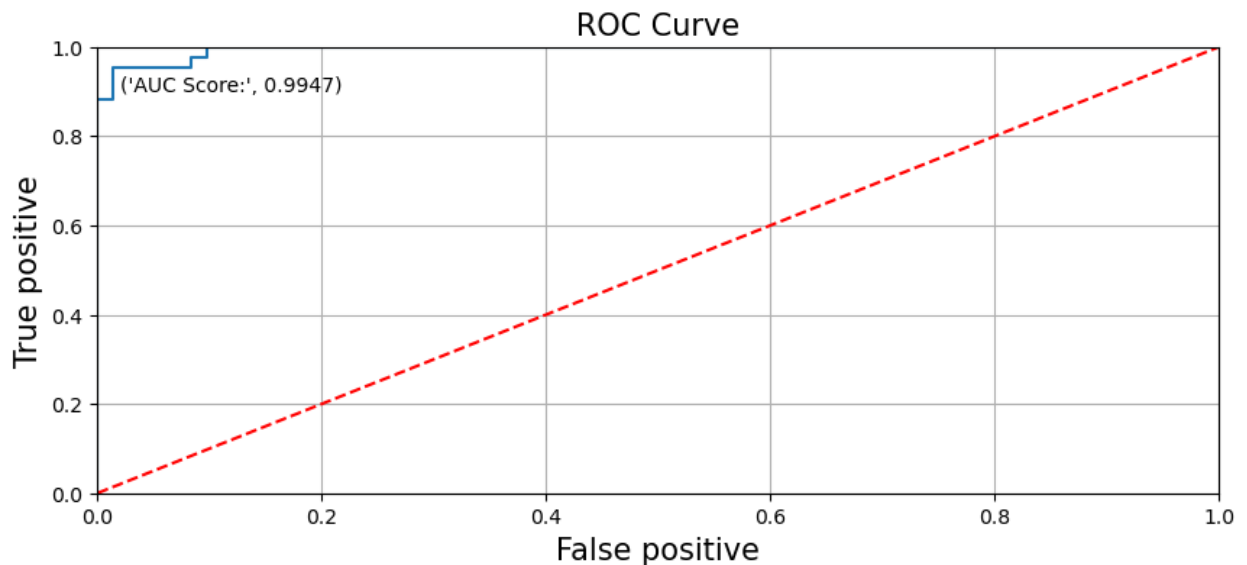
y_pred_prob=Log_Reg_Backward_Model_Selection.predict(X_test)
y_pred=["0" if x<0.5 else "1" for x in y_pred_prob]
y_pred=np.array(y_pred,dtype=np.float32)
y_pred[0:5]
plot_confusion_matrix(Log_Reg_Backward_Model_Selection)
plot_roc(Log_Reg_Backward_Model_Selection)
update_score_card(model_name="Log_Reg_Backward_Model_Selection")

```



	Model	AUC Score	Precision Score \
0	Logistic Regression (SGD)	0.555556	0.396226
1	decision_tree_grid	0.947917	0.928571
2	Naive_Bayes_Model	0.969577	0.902439
3	svm_linear	0.982143	0.948718
4	svm_poly	0.890542	1.000000
5	rf_cls	0.890542	0.973684
6	Logistic_Regression with Full Model	0.996032	0.975610

7	Log_Reg_Backward_Model_Selection		0.994709	0.952381
	Recall Score	Accuracy Score	Kappa Score	f1-Score
0	0.438596	0.438596	0.084337	0.567568
1	0.947368	0.947368	0.886905	0.928571
2	0.921053	0.921053	0.829511	0.891566
3	0.938596	0.938596	0.866062	0.913580
4	0.885965	0.885965	0.738070	0.816901
5	0.947368	0.947368	0.884615	0.925000
6	0.973684	0.973684	0.943170	0.963855
7	0.964912	0.964912	0.924603	0.952381



```
X = data_dummy.drop(['diagnosis'], axis = 1)
y = pd.DataFrame(data_dummy['diagnosis'])
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size =
0.2, random_state = 1)
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report

# Define the parameter grid
param_grid = {
    'n_estimators': [100, 200, 300],
    'max_features': ['auto', 'sqrt', 'log2'],
    'max_depth': [10, 20, 30, None],
    'min_samples_split': [2, 5, 10],
    'min_samples_leaf': [1, 2, 4],
    'bootstrap': [True, False]
}

# Initialize the GridSearchCV with RandomForestClassifier
```

```

grid_search =
GridSearchCV(estimator=RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42),
              param_grid=param_grid, cv=5)

# Fit the GridSearchCV to the training data
grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Retrieve the best parameters and the best estimator
best_params = grid_search.best_params_
best_model = grid_search.best_estimator_
print("Best Parameters: ", best_params)

# Predict the test set using the best model
y_pred = best_model.predict(X_test)

# Evaluate the model
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
plot_confusion_matrix(best_model)
plot_roc(best_model)
update_score_card(model_name="Hyper_Parameter_RF")

```

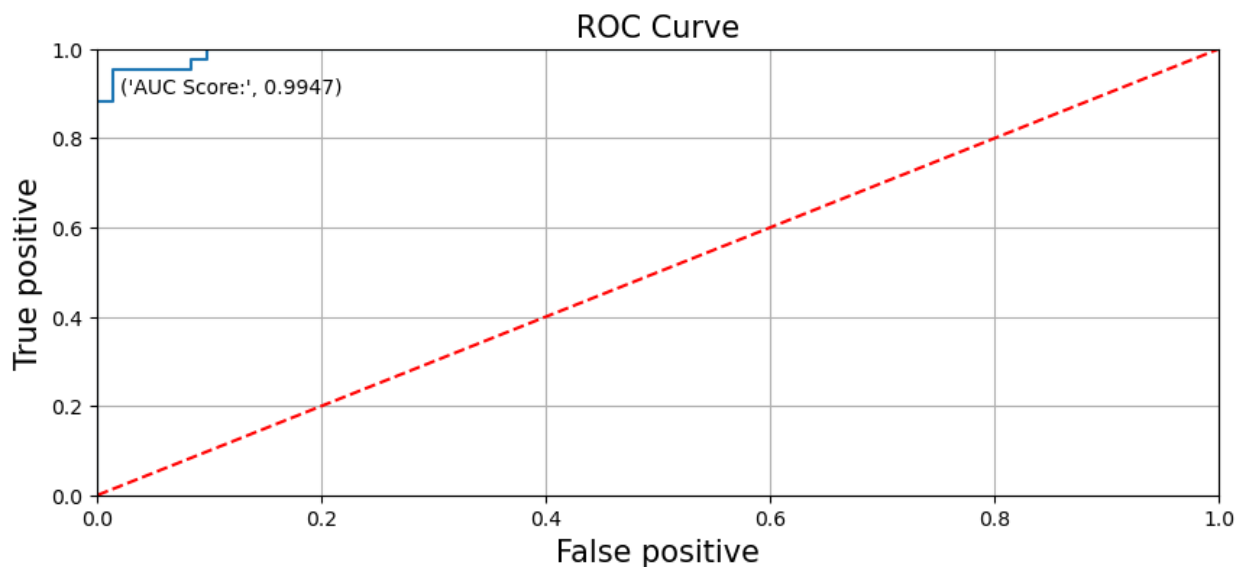
Best Parameters: {'bootstrap': True, 'max_depth': 10, 'max_features': 'auto', 'min_samples_leaf': 1, 'min_samples_split': 5, 'n_estimators': 100}

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.95	0.97	0.96	72
1	0.95	0.90	0.93	42
accuracy			0.95	114
macro avg	0.95	0.94	0.94	114
weighted avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	114

Actual:	Actual:0	70	2
	Actual:1	4	38
		Predicted:0	Predicted:1

	Model	AUC Score	Precision Score \
0	Logistic Regression (SGD)	0.555556	0.396226
1	decision_tree_grid	0.947917	0.928571
2	Naive_Bayes_Model	0.969577	0.902439
3	svm_linear	0.982143	0.948718
4	svm_poly	0.890542	1.000000
5	rf_cls	0.890542	0.973684
6	Logistic_Regression with Full Model	0.996032	0.975610
7	Log_Reg_Backward_Model_Selection	0.994709	0.952381
8	Hyper_Parameter_RF	0.994709	0.950000

	Recall Score	Accuracy Score	Kappa Score	f1-Score
0	0.438596	0.438596	0.084337	0.567568
1	0.947368	0.947368	0.886905	0.928571
2	0.921053	0.921053	0.829511	0.891566
3	0.938596	0.938596	0.866062	0.913580
4	0.885965	0.885965	0.738070	0.816901
5	0.947368	0.947368	0.884615	0.925000
6	0.973684	0.973684	0.943170	0.963855
7	0.964912	0.964912	0.924603	0.952381
8	0.947368	0.947368	0.885772	0.926829



```

from sklearn.ensemble import BaggingClassifier
from sklearn import tree
meta_estimator=BaggingClassifier(tree.DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=10))
meta_estimator.fit(X_train,y_train)

BaggingClassifier(estimator=DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=10))

y_pred=meta_estimator.predict(X_test)

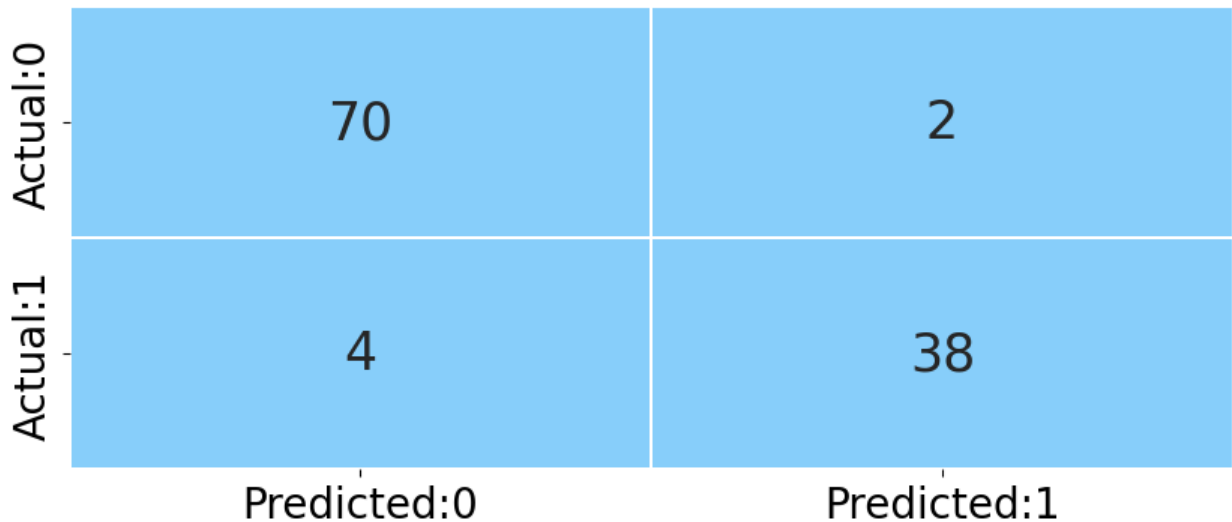
```



```

plot_confusion_matrix(meta_estimator)
test_report = get_test_report(meta_estimator)
print(test_report)
plot_roc(meta_estimator)
update_score_card(model_name = 'Bagging_meta_estimator')

```

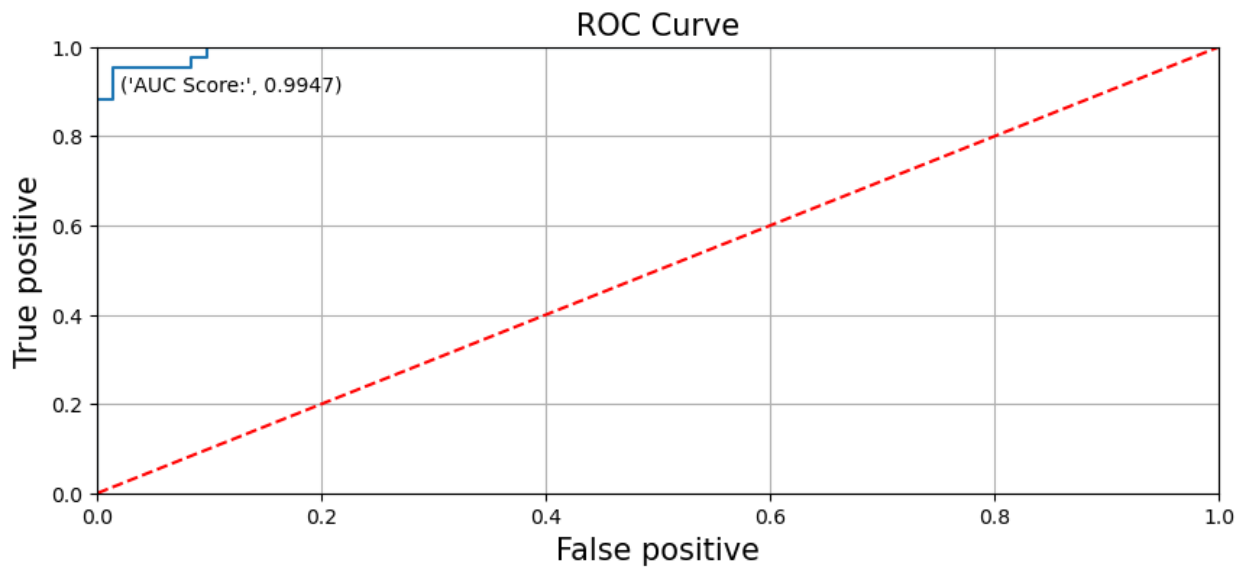


	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.95	0.97	0.96	72
1	0.95	0.90	0.93	42
accuracy			0.95	114
macro avg	0.95	0.94	0.94	114
weighted avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	114

	Model	AUC Score	Precision Score \
0	Logistic Regression (SGD)	0.555556	0.396226
1	decision_tree_grid	0.947917	0.928571
2	Naive_Bayes_Model	0.969577	0.902439
3	svm_linear	0.982143	0.948718
4	svm_poly	0.890542	1.000000
5	rf_cls	0.890542	0.973684
6	Logistic_Regression with Full Model	0.996032	0.975610
7	Log_Reg_Backward_Model_Selection	0.994709	0.952381
8	Hyper_Parameter_RF	0.994709	0.950000
9	meta_estimator	0.994709	0.950000

	Recall Score	Accuracy Score	Kappa Score	f1-Score
0	0.438596	0.438596	0.084337	0.567568
1	0.947368	0.947368	0.886905	0.928571
2	0.921053	0.921053	0.829511	0.891566
3	0.938596	0.938596	0.866062	0.913580

4	0.885965	0.885965	0.738070	0.816901
5	0.947368	0.947368	0.884615	0.925000
6	0.973684	0.973684	0.943170	0.963855
7	0.964912	0.964912	0.924603	0.952381
8	0.947368	0.947368	0.885772	0.926829
9	0.947368	0.947368	0.885772	0.926829



```
from sklearn.ensemble import AdaBoostClassifier
Adaboost=AdaBoostClassifier(random_state=10)
Adaboost.fit(X_train,y_train)
y_pred=Adaboost.predict(X_test)
plot_confusion_matrix(Adaboost)
test_report = get_test_report(Adaboost)
print(test_report)
plot_roc(Adaboost)
update_score_card(model_name = 'Adaboost_Estimator')
```

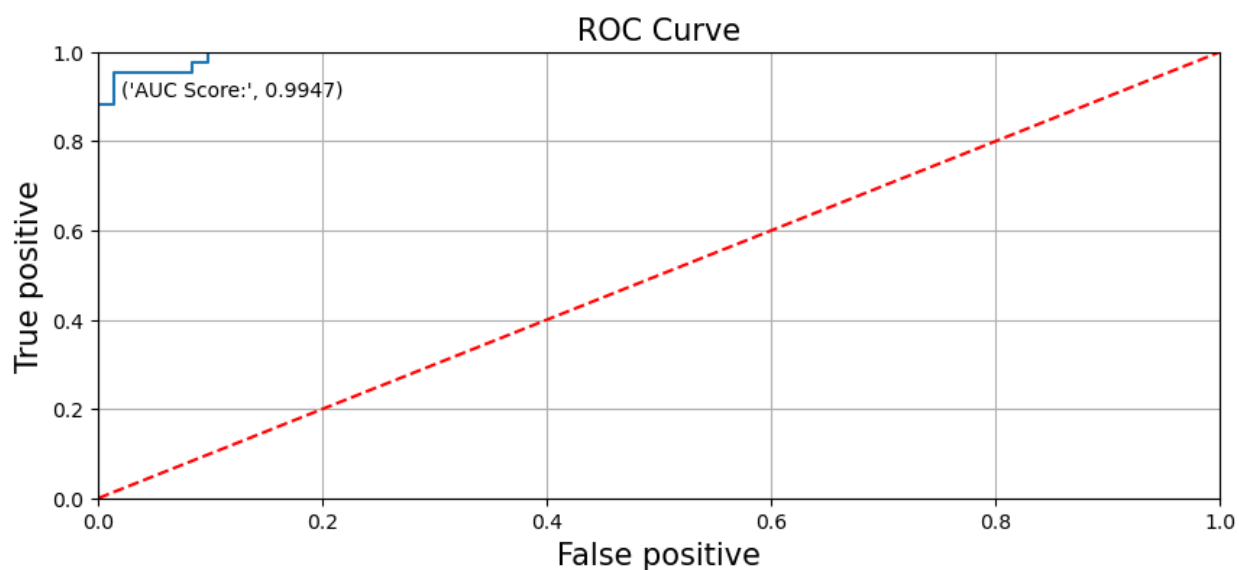
Actual:	Actual:0	70	2
	Actual:1	5	37
		Predicted:0	Predicted:1

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.93	0.97	0.95	72
1	0.95	0.88	0.91	42
accuracy			0.94	114
macro avg	0.94	0.93	0.93	114
weighted avg	0.94	0.94	0.94	114

	Model	AUC Score	Precision Score \
0	Logistic Regression (SGD)	0.555556	0.396226
1	decision_tree_grid	0.947917	0.928571
2	Naive_Bayes_Model	0.969577	0.902439
3	svm_linear	0.982143	0.948718
4	svm_poly	0.890542	1.000000
5	rf_cls	0.890542	0.973684
6	Logistic_Regression with Full Model	0.996032	0.975610
7	Log_Reg_Backward_Model_Selection	0.994709	0.952381
8	Hyper_Parameter_RF	0.994709	0.950000
9	meta_estimator	0.994709	0.950000
10	Adaboost	0.994709	0.948718

	Recall Score	Accuracy Score	Kappa Score	f1-Score
0	0.438596	0.438596	0.084337	0.567568
1	0.947368	0.947368	0.886905	0.928571
2	0.921053	0.921053	0.829511	0.891566
3	0.938596	0.938596	0.866062	0.913580
4	0.885965	0.885965	0.738070	0.816901
5	0.947368	0.947368	0.884615	0.925000
6	0.973684	0.973684	0.943170	0.963855
7	0.964912	0.964912	0.924603	0.952381
8	0.947368	0.947368	0.885772	0.926829

9	0.947368	0.947368	0.885772	0.926829
10	0.938596	0.938596	0.866062	0.913580



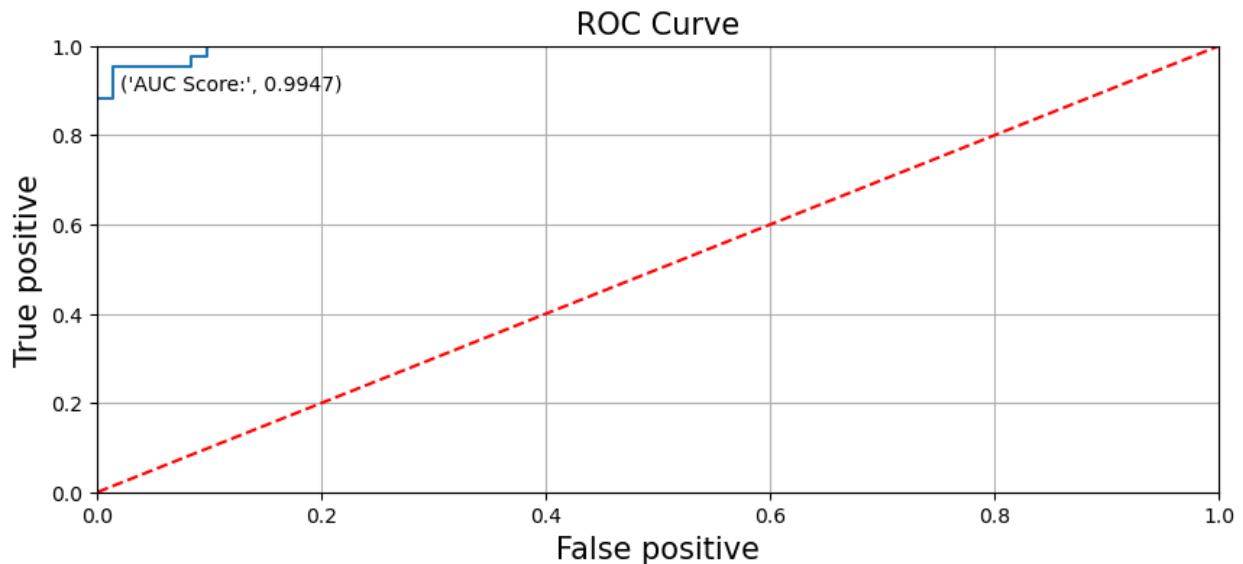
```
from xgboost.sklearn import XGBClassifier
XGbm=XGBClassifier(random_state=1,learning_rate=0.01)
XGbm.fit(X_train,y_train)
y_pred=XGbm.predict(X_test)
plot_confusion_matrix(XGbm)
test_report = get_test_report(XGbm)
print(test_report)
plot_roc(XGbm)
update_score_card(model_name = 'XGBoost_Esimator')
```

	Actual:0	71	1
	Actual:1	7	35
		Predicted:0	Predicted:1

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.91	0.99	0.95	72
1	0.97	0.83	0.90	42
accuracy			0.93	114
macro avg	0.94	0.91	0.92	114
weighted avg	0.93	0.93	0.93	114

	Model	AUC Score	Precision Score \
0	Logistic Regression (SGD)	0.555556	0.396226
1	decision_tree_grid	0.947917	0.928571
2	Naive_Bayes_Model	0.969577	0.902439
3	svm_linear	0.982143	0.948718
4	svm_poly	0.890542	1.000000
5	rf_cls	0.890542	0.973684
6	Logistic_Regression with Full Model	0.996032	0.975610
7	Log_Reg_Backward_Model_Selection	0.994709	0.952381
8	Hyper_Parameter_RF	0.994709	0.950000
9	meta_estimator	0.994709	0.950000
10	Adaboost	0.994709	0.948718
11	XGBoost_Esimator	0.994709	0.972222

	Recall Score	Accuracy Score	Kappa Score	f1-Score
0	0.438596	0.438596	0.084337	0.567568
1	0.947368	0.947368	0.886905	0.928571
2	0.921053	0.921053	0.829511	0.891566
3	0.938596	0.938596	0.866062	0.913580
4	0.885965	0.885965	0.738070	0.816901
5	0.947368	0.947368	0.884615	0.925000
6	0.973684	0.973684	0.943170	0.963855
7	0.964912	0.964912	0.924603	0.952381
8	0.947368	0.947368	0.885772	0.926829
9	0.947368	0.947368	0.885772	0.926829
10	0.938596	0.938596	0.866062	0.913580
11	0.929825	0.929825	0.844581	0.897436



Random Undersampling randomly removes samples from the majority class to balance the dataset. This can be easily implemented using the RandomUnderSampler from imbalanced-learn.

```
from imblearn.under_sampling import RandomUnderSampler

# Define the undersampling method
undersample = RandomUnderSampler(sampling_strategy='auto',
random_state=42)

# Fit and transform the training data
X_train_res, y_train_res = undersample.fit_resample(X_train, y_train)

# Train the model
model_random_forest_undersample =
RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42)
model_random_forest_undersample.fit(X_train_res, y_train_res)

# Predict the test set
y_pred =model_random_forest_undersample.predict(X_test)

# Evaluate the model
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.96	0.97	0.97	72
1	0.95	0.93	0.94	42
accuracy			0.96	114
macro avg	0.96	0.95	0.95	114
weighted avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	114

```

plot_confusion_matrix(model_random_forest_undersample)
plot_roc(model_random_forest_undersample)
update_score_card(model_name="Random_forest_undersample")

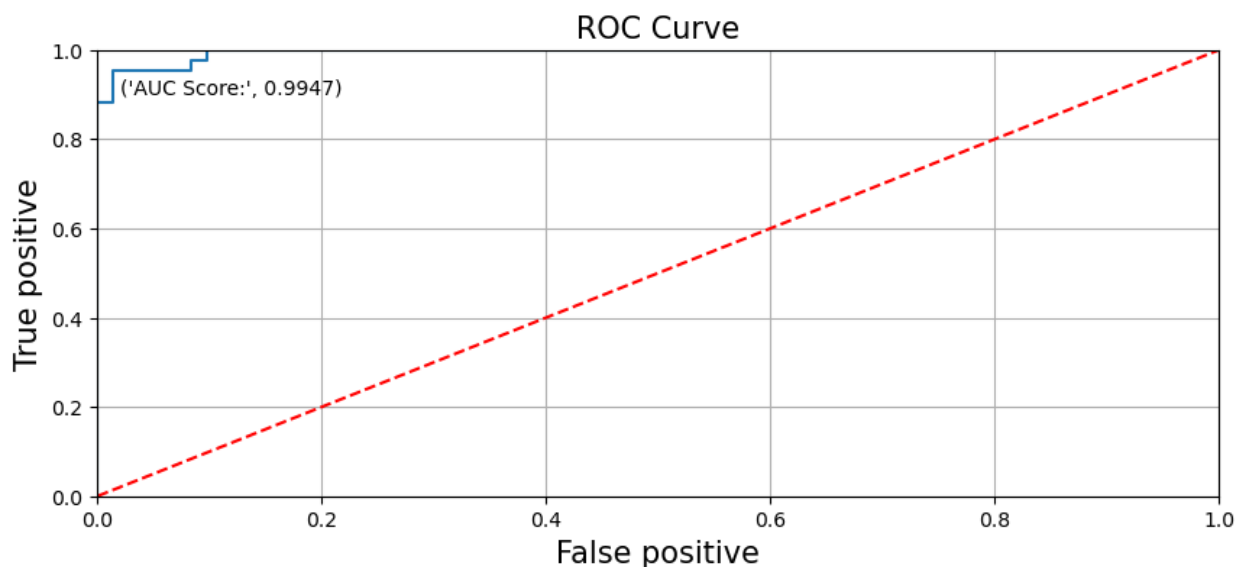
```

Actual:	Actual:0	70	2
	Actual:1	3	39
		Predicted:0	Predicted:1

	Model	AUC Score	Precision Score	\
0	Logistic Regression (SGD)	0.555556	0.396226	
1	decision_tree_grid	0.947917	0.928571	
2	Naive_Bayes_Model	0.969577	0.902439	
3	svm_linear	0.982143	0.948718	
4	svm_poly	0.890542	1.000000	
5	rf_cls	0.890542	0.973684	
6	Logistic_Regression with Full Model	0.996032	0.975610	
7	Log_Reg_Backward_Model_Selection	0.994709	0.952381	
8	Hyper_Parameter_RF	0.994709	0.950000	
9	meta_estimator	0.994709	0.950000	
10	Adaboost	0.994709	0.948718	
11	XGBoost_Esimator	0.994709	0.972222	
12	Random_forest_undersample	0.994709	0.951220	

	Recall Score	Accuracy Score	Kappa Score	f1-Score
0	0.438596	0.438596	0.084337	0.567568
1	0.947368	0.947368	0.886905	0.928571
2	0.921053	0.921053	0.829511	0.891566

3	0.938596	0.938596	0.866062	0.913580
4	0.885965	0.885965	0.738070	0.816901
5	0.947368	0.947368	0.884615	0.925000
6	0.973684	0.973684	0.943170	0.963855
7	0.964912	0.964912	0.924603	0.952381
8	0.947368	0.947368	0.885772	0.926829
9	0.947368	0.947368	0.885772	0.926829
10	0.938596	0.938596	0.866062	0.913580
11	0.929825	0.929825	0.844581	0.897436
12	0.956140	0.956140	0.905284	0.939759



Feature Selection Using Random Forest Technique

```
X = data.drop(['diagnosis'], axis = 1)
y = pd.DataFrame(data_dummy['diagnosis'])
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size =
0.2, random_state = 1)

rf_model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
rf_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
importances = rf_model.feature_importances_
importances

array([0.03622661, 0.01036493, 0.07247401, 0.06825188, 0.00590276,
       0.01109463, 0.07436603, 0.08758439, 0.00247502, 0.00205805,
       0.01205829, 0.0038451 , 0.00878858, 0.02936742, 0.00254418,
       0.00513772, 0.00619549, 0.00321809, 0.00428113, 0.00630913,
```



```
0.09071398, 0.01907397, 0.09181907, 0.13444054, 0.00999055,  
0.01959695, 0.04021379, 0.12764984, 0.00878272, 0.00517515])
```

```
X.head()
```

	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean
smoothness_mean \				
0	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0
0.11840				
1	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0
0.08474				
2	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0
0.10960				
3	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1
0.14250				
4	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0
0.10030				

	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	concave points_mean
symmetry_mean \			
0	0.27760	0.3001	0.14710
0.2419			
1	0.07864	0.0869	0.07017
0.1812			
2	0.15990	0.1974	0.12790
0.2069			
3	0.28390	0.2414	0.10520
0.2597			
4	0.13280	0.1980	0.10430
0.1809			

	fractal_dimension_mean	radius_se	texture_se	perimeter_se
area_se \				
0	0.07871	1.0950	0.9053	8.589
153.40				
1	0.05667	0.5435	0.7339	3.398
74.08				
2	0.05999	0.7456	0.7869	4.585
94.03				
3	0.09744	0.4956	1.1560	3.445
27.23				
4	0.05883	0.7572	0.7813	5.438
94.44				

	smoothness_se	compactness_se	concavity_se	concave points_se \
0	0.006399	0.04904	0.05373	0.01587
1	0.005225	0.01308	0.01860	0.01340
2	0.006150	0.04006	0.03832	0.02058
3	0.009110	0.07458	0.05661	0.01867
4	0.011490	0.02461	0.05688	0.01885

	symmetry_se	fractal_dimension_se	radius_worst	texture_worst	\
0	0.03003	0.006193	25.38	17.33	
1	0.01389	0.003532	24.99	23.41	
2	0.02250	0.004571	23.57	25.53	
3	0.05963	0.009208	14.91	26.50	
4	0.01756	0.005115	22.54	16.67	

	perimeter_worst	area_worst	smoothness_worst	compactness_worst	\
0	184.60	2019.0	0.1622	0.6656	
1	158.80	1956.0	0.1238	0.1866	
2	152.50	1709.0	0.1444	0.4245	
3	98.87	567.7	0.2098	0.8663	
4	152.20	1575.0	0.1374	0.2050	

	concavity_worst	concave points_worst	symmetry_worst	\
0	0.7119	0.2654	0.4601	
1	0.2416	0.1860	0.2750	
2	0.4504	0.2430	0.3613	
3	0.6869	0.2575	0.6638	
4	0.4000	0.1625	0.2364	

	fractal_dimension_worst
0	0.11890
1	0.08902
2	0.08758
3	0.17300
4	0.07678

```
feature_names = X.columns.tolist()
print(feature_names)
```

```
['radius_mean', 'texture_mean', 'perimeter_mean', 'area_mean',
 'smoothness_mean', 'compactness_mean', 'concavity_mean', 'concave
 points_mean', 'symmetry_mean', 'fractal_dimension_mean', 'radius_se',
 'texture_se', 'perimeter_se', 'area_se', 'smoothness_se',
 'compactness_se', 'concavity_se', 'concave points_se', 'symmetry_se',
 'fractal_dimension_se', 'radius_worst', 'texture_worst',
 'perimeter_worst', 'area_worst', 'smoothness_worst',
 'compactness_worst', 'concavity_worst', 'concave points_worst',
 'symmetry_worst', 'fractal_dimension_worst']
```

```
feature_importance_df = pd.DataFrame({'Feature': feature_names,
 'Importance': importances})
feature_importance_df =
feature_importance_df.sort_values(by='Importance', ascending=False)
feature_importance_df.head(10)
```

	Feature	Importance
23	area_worst	0.134441
27	concave points_worst	0.127650

22	perimeter_worst	0.091819
20	radius_worst	0.090714
7	concave points_mean	0.087584
6	concavity_mean	0.074366
2	perimeter_mean	0.072474
3	area_mean	0.068252
26	concavity_worst	0.040214
0	radius_mean	0.036227

Select top 'n' features or based on a threshold

```
selected_features =
feature_importance_df[feature_importance_df['Importance'] >= 0.04]
['Feature'].tolist()
selected_features =list(selected_features)
selected_features
```

```
['area_worst',
'concave points_worst',
'perimeter_worst',
'radius_worst',
'concave points_mean',
'concavity_mean',
'perimeter_mean',
'area_mean',
'concavity_worst']
```

Drop the 'diagnosis' column and the selected feature columns

#columns_to_drop = ['diagnosis'] + selected_features

#X = data.drop(columns_to_drop, axis=1)

X=data[selected_features]

Assuming 'data_dummy' is another DataFrame containing the 'diagnosis' column

```
y = pd.DataFrame(data['diagnosis'])
```

Split the data into training and testing sets

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y,
test_size=0.2, random_state=1)
```

#intantiate the regressor

```
Random_Forest_Features_Selection =
```

```
RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=10)
```

fit the regressor with training dataset

```
Random_Forest_Features_Selection.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

Predict the test set

```
y_pred =Random_Forest_Features_Selection.predict(X_test)
```

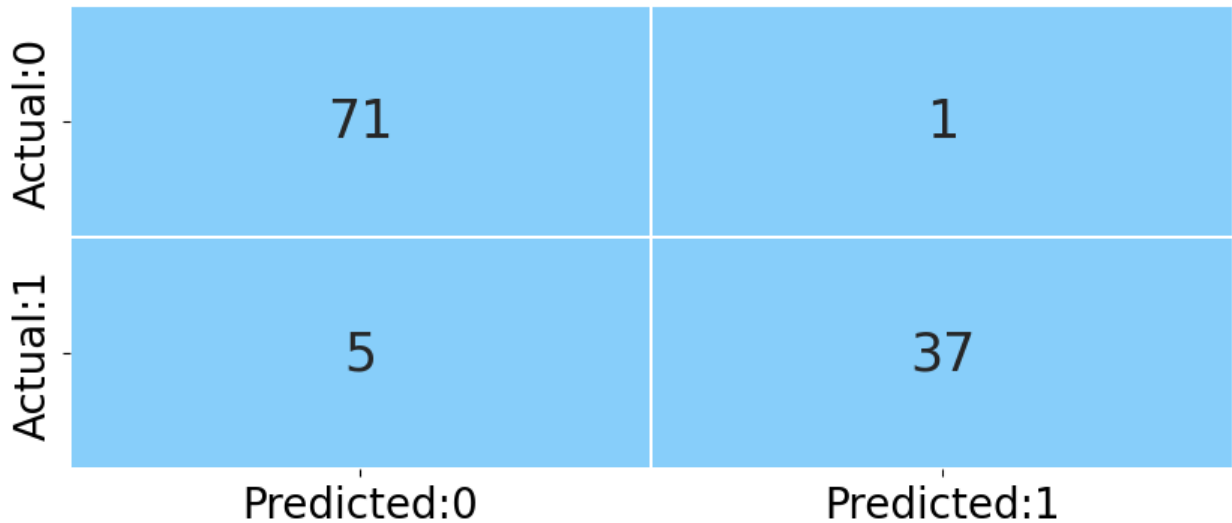
```
test_report = get_test_report(Random_Forest_Features_Selection)
```

```
print(Random_Forest_Features_Selection)
```

```

plot_confusion_matrix(model_random_forest_undersample)
plot_roc(Random_Forest_Features_Selection)
update_score_card(model_name = 'Random_Forest_Features_Selection')
RandomForestClassifier(random_state=10)

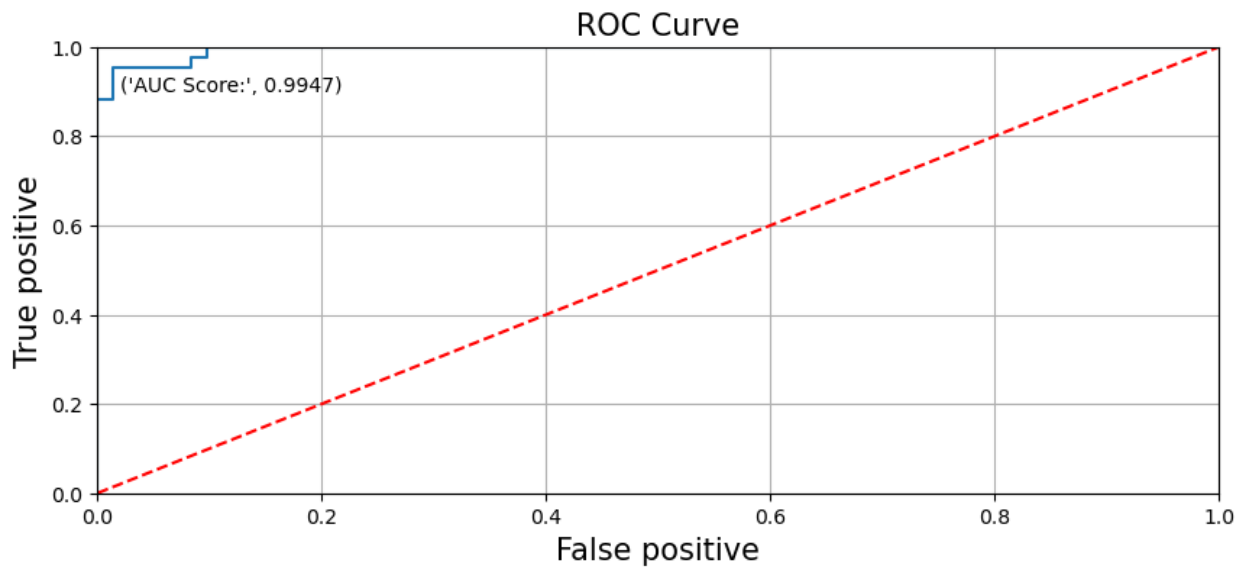
```



	Model	AUC Score	Precision Score	\
0	Logistic Regression (SGD)	0.555556	0.396226	
1	decision_tree_grid	0.947917	0.928571	
2	Naive_Bayes_Model	0.969577	0.902439	
3	svm_linear	0.982143	0.948718	
4	svm_poly	0.890542	1.000000	
5	rf_cls	0.890542	0.973684	
6	Logistic_Regression with Full Model	0.996032	0.975610	
7	Log_Reg_Backward_Model_Selection	0.994709	0.952381	
8	Hyper_Parameter_RF	0.994709	0.950000	
9	meta_estimator	0.994709	0.950000	
10	Adaboost	0.994709	0.948718	
11	XGBoost_Esimator	0.994709	0.972222	
12	Random_forest_undersample	0.994709	0.951220	
13	Random_Forest_Features_Selection	0.994709	0.951220	
14	Random_Forest_Features_Selection	0.994709	0.973684	

	Recall Score	Accuracy Score	Kappa Score	f1-Score
0	0.438596	0.438596	0.084337	0.567568
1	0.947368	0.947368	0.886905	0.928571
2	0.921053	0.921053	0.829511	0.891566
3	0.938596	0.938596	0.866062	0.913580
4	0.885965	0.885965	0.738070	0.816901
5	0.947368	0.947368	0.884615	0.925000
6	0.973684	0.973684	0.943170	0.963855
7	0.964912	0.964912	0.924603	0.952381

8	0.947368	0.947368	0.885772	0.926829
9	0.947368	0.947368	0.885772	0.926829
10	0.938596	0.938596	0.866062	0.913580
11	0.929825	0.929825	0.844581	0.897436
12	0.956140	0.956140	0.905284	0.939759
13	0.956140	0.956140	0.905284	0.939759
14	0.947368	0.947368	0.884615	0.925000



Cluster Analysis

#The os.chdir function is used to change the current working directory to the specified path.

```
import os
os.chdir(r"C:\DKS\Machine_Learning\Random_Forest")
```

##Load the Dataset

```
data= pd.read_csv('cancer.csv')
```

#The sample(15) method is used to display a random sample of 15 rows from the loaded DataFrame

```
data.sample(15)
```

	id	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	\
345	898677	B	10.260	14.71	66.20	
146	869691	M	11.800	16.58	78.99	
213	881094802	M	17.420	25.56	114.50	
78	8610862	M	20.180	23.97	143.70	
74	8610175	B	12.310	16.52	79.19	
222	8812844	B	10.180	17.53	65.12	
27	852781	M	18.610	20.25	122.10	
21	8510824	B	9.504	12.44	60.34	

50	857343	B	11.760	21.60	74.72
460	911296201	M	17.080	27.15	111.20
89	861598	B	14.640	15.24	95.77
482	912519	B	13.470	14.06	87.32
64	85922302	M	12.680	23.84	82.69
542	921644	B	14.740	25.42	94.70
101	862722	B	6.981	13.43	43.79

	area_mean	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	\
345	321.6	0.09882	0.09159	0.03581	
146	432.0	0.10910	0.17000	0.16590	
213	948.0	0.10060	0.11460	0.16820	
78	1245.0	0.12860	0.34540	0.37540	
74	470.9	0.09172	0.06829	0.03372	
222	313.1	0.10610	0.08502	0.01768	
27	1094.0	0.09440	0.10660	0.14900	
21	273.9	0.10240	0.06492	0.02956	
50	427.9	0.08637	0.04966	0.01657	
460	930.9	0.09898	0.11100	0.10070	
89	651.9	0.11320	0.13390	0.09966	
482	546.3	0.10710	0.11550	0.05786	
64	499.0	0.11220	0.12620	0.11280	
542	668.6	0.08275	0.07214	0.04105	
101	143.5	0.11700	0.07568	0.00000	

	concave	points_mean	symmetry_mean	fractal_dimension_mean	radius_se	\
345		0.02037	0.1633		0.07005	
0.3380						
146		0.07415	0.2678		0.07371	
0.3197						
213		0.06597	0.1308		0.05866	
0.5296						
78		0.16040	0.2906		0.08142	
0.9317						
74		0.02272	0.1720		0.05914	
0.2505						
222		0.01915	0.1910		0.06908	
0.2467						
27		0.07731	0.1697		0.05699	
0.8529						
21		0.02076	0.1815		0.06905	
0.2773						
50		0.01115	0.1495		0.05888	
0.4062						
460		0.06431	0.1793		0.06281	
0.9291						
89		0.07064	0.2116		0.06346	
0.5115						

482	0.05266	0.1779	0.06639
0.1588			
64	0.06873	0.1905	0.06590
0.4255			
542	0.03027	0.1840	0.05680
0.3031			
101	0.00000	0.1930	0.07818
0.2241			

	texture_se	perimeter_se	area_se	smoothness_se	compactness_se
\					
345	2.5090	2.394	19.330	0.017360	0.046710
146	1.4260	2.281	24.720	0.005427	0.036330
213	1.6670	3.767	58.530	0.031130	0.085550
78	1.8850	8.649	116.400	0.010380	0.068350
74	1.0250	1.740	19.680	0.004854	0.018190
222	1.2170	1.641	15.050	0.007899	0.014000
27	1.8490	5.632	93.540	0.010750	0.027220
21	0.9768	1.909	15.700	0.009606	0.014320
50	1.2100	2.635	28.470	0.005857	0.009758
460	1.1520	6.051	115.200	0.008740	0.022190
89	0.7372	3.814	42.760	0.005508	0.044120
482	0.5733	1.102	12.840	0.004450	0.014520
64	1.1780	2.927	36.460	0.007781	0.026480
542	1.3850	2.177	27.410	0.004775	0.011720
101	1.5080	1.553	9.833	0.010190	0.010840

	concavity_se	concave points_se	symmetry_se
fractal_dimension_se \			
345	0.026110	0.012960	0.03675
0.006758			
146	0.046490	0.018430	0.05628
0.004635			
213	0.143800	0.039270	0.02175
0.012560			
78	0.109100	0.025930	0.07895

0.005987			
74	0.018260	0.007965	0.01386
0.002304			
222	0.008534	0.007624	0.02637
0.003761			
27	0.050810	0.019110	0.02293
0.004217			
21	0.019850	0.014210	0.02027
0.002968			
50	0.011680	0.007445	0.02406
0.001769			
460	0.027210	0.014580	0.02045
0.004417			
89	0.044360	0.016230	0.02427
0.004841			
482	0.013340	0.008791	0.01698
0.002787			
64	0.029730	0.012900	0.01635
0.003601			
542	0.019470	0.012690	0.01870
0.002626			
101	0.000000	0.000000	0.02659
0.004100			

	radius_worst	texture_worst	perimeter_worst	area_worst	\
345	10.88	19.48	70.89	357.1	
146	13.74	26.38	91.93	591.7	
213	18.07	28.07	120.40	1021.0	
78	23.37	31.72	170.30	1623.0	
74	14.11	23.21	89.71	611.1	
222	11.17	22.84	71.94	375.6	
27	21.31	27.26	139.90	1403.0	
21	10.23	15.66	65.13	314.9	
50	12.98	25.72	82.98	516.5	
460	22.96	34.49	152.10	1648.0	
89	16.34	18.24	109.40	803.6	
482	14.83	18.32	94.94	660.2	
64	17.09	33.47	111.80	888.3	
542	16.51	32.29	107.40	826.4	
101	7.93	19.54	50.41	185.2	

	smoothness_worst	compactness_worst	concavity_worst	\
345	0.1360	0.16360	0.07162	
146	0.1385	0.40920	0.45040	
213	0.1243	0.17930	0.28030	
78	0.1639	0.61640	0.76810	
74	0.1176	0.18430	0.17030	
222	0.1406	0.14400	0.06572	
27	0.1338	0.21170	0.34460	

21	0.1324	0.11480	0.08867
50	0.1085	0.08615	0.05523
460	0.1600	0.24440	0.26390
89	0.1277	0.30890	0.26040
482	0.1393	0.24990	0.18480
64	0.1851	0.40610	0.40240
542	0.1060	0.13760	0.16110
101	0.1584	0.12020	0.00000

	concave	points_worst	symmetry_worst	fractal_dimension_worst	\
345		0.04074	0.2434	0.08488	
146		0.18650	0.5774	0.10300	
213		0.10990	0.1603	0.06818	
78		0.25080	0.5440	0.09964	
74		0.08660	0.2618	0.07609	
222		0.05575	0.3055	0.08797	
27		0.14900	0.2341	0.07421	
21		0.06227	0.2450	0.07773	
50		0.03715	0.2433	0.06563	
460		0.15550	0.3010	0.09060	
89		0.13970	0.3151	0.08473	
482		0.13350	0.3227	0.09326	
64		0.17160	0.3383	0.10310	
542		0.10950	0.2722	0.06956	
101		0.00000	0.2932	0.09382	

	Unnamed: 32
345	NaN
146	NaN
213	NaN
78	NaN
74	NaN
222	NaN
27	NaN
21	NaN
50	NaN
460	NaN
89	NaN
482	NaN
64	NaN
542	NaN
101	NaN

```
# Dropping the 'id' and 'Unnamed: 32' columns from the DataFrame
# The 'id' column is typically an identifier that is not useful for
modeling
# 'Unnamed: 32' might be an empty or irrelevant column that can be
safely removed
data = data.drop(['id', 'Unnamed: 32'], axis=1)
```

```
# Display the first few rows of the cleaned dataset to verify the changes
```

```
data.head()
```

	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	\
0	M	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0	
1	M	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	
2	M	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0	
3	M	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1	
4	M	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0	

	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	concave points_mean	\
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	

	symmetry_mean	fractal_dimension_mean	radius_se	texture_se	perimeter_se	\
0	0.2419	0.07871	1.0950	0.9053	8.589	
1	0.1812	0.05667	0.5435	0.7339	3.398	
2	0.2069	0.05999	0.7456	0.7869	4.585	
3	0.2597	0.09744	0.4956	1.1560	3.445	
4	0.1809	0.05883	0.7572	0.7813	5.438	

	area_se	smoothness_se	compactness_se	concavity_se	concave points_se	\
0	153.40	0.006399	0.04904	0.05373	0.01587	
1	74.08	0.005225	0.01308	0.01860	0.01340	
2	94.03	0.006150	0.04006	0.03832	0.02058	
3	27.23	0.009110	0.07458	0.05661	0.01867	
4	94.44	0.011490	0.02461	0.05688	0.01885	

	symmetry_se	fractal_dimension_se	radius_worst	texture_worst	\
0	0.03003	0.006193	25.38	17.33	
1	0.01389	0.003532	24.99	23.41	
2	0.02250	0.004571	23.57	25.53	
3	0.05963	0.009208	14.91	26.50	
4	0.01756	0.005115	22.54	16.67	

	perimeter_worst	area_worst	smoothness_worst	compactness_worst	\
0	184.60	2019.0	0.1622	0.6656	
1	158.80	1956.0	0.1238	0.1866	
2	152.50	1709.0	0.1444	0.4245	
3	98.87	567.7	0.2098	0.8663	
4	152.20	1575.0	0.1374	0.2050	

	concavity_worst	concave points_worst	symmetry_worst	\
0	0.7119	0.2654	0.4601	
1	0.2416	0.1860	0.2750	
2	0.4504	0.2430	0.3613	
3	0.6869	0.2575	0.6638	
4	0.4000	0.1625	0.2364	

	fractal_dimension_worst
0	0.11890
1	0.08902
2	0.08758
3	0.17300
4	0.07678

```
features=data.drop(["diagnosis"],axis=1)
features.head()
```

	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	smoothness_mean	\
0	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0	0.11840	
1	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	0.08474	
2	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0	0.10960	
3	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1	0.14250	
4	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0	0.10030	

	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	concave points_mean	symmetry_mean	\
0	0.27760	0.3001	0.14710	0.2419	
1	0.07864	0.0869	0.07017	0.1812	

2	0.15990	0.1974	0.12790
0.2069			
3	0.28390	0.2414	0.10520
0.2597			
4	0.13280	0.1980	0.10430
0.1809			

	fractal_dimension_mean	radius_se	texture_se	perimeter_se
area_se \				
0	0.07871	1.0950	0.9053	8.589
153.40				
1	0.05667	0.5435	0.7339	3.398
74.08				
2	0.05999	0.7456	0.7869	4.585
94.03				
3	0.09744	0.4956	1.1560	3.445
27.23				
4	0.05883	0.7572	0.7813	5.438
94.44				

	smoothness_se	compactness_se	concavity_se	concave points_se \
0	0.006399	0.04904	0.05373	0.01587
1	0.005225	0.01308	0.01860	0.01340
2	0.006150	0.04006	0.03832	0.02058
3	0.009110	0.07458	0.05661	0.01867
4	0.011490	0.02461	0.05688	0.01885

	symmetry_se	fractal_dimension_se	radius_worst	texture_worst \
0	0.03003	0.006193	25.38	17.33
1	0.01389	0.003532	24.99	23.41
2	0.02250	0.004571	23.57	25.53
3	0.05963	0.009208	14.91	26.50
4	0.01756	0.005115	22.54	16.67

	perimeter_worst	area_worst	smoothness_worst	compactness_worst \
0	184.60	2019.0	0.1622	0.6656
1	158.80	1956.0	0.1238	0.1866
2	152.50	1709.0	0.1444	0.4245
3	98.87	567.7	0.2098	0.8663
4	152.20	1575.0	0.1374	0.2050

	concavity_worst	concave points_worst	symmetry_worst \
0	0.7119	0.2654	0.4601
1	0.2416	0.1860	0.2750
2	0.4504	0.2430	0.3613
3	0.6869	0.2575	0.6638
4	0.4000	0.1625	0.2364

	fractal_dimension_worst
0	0.11890

```
1          0.08902
2          0.08758
3          0.17300
4          0.07678
```

```
scale=StandardScaler().fit(features)
features_s=scale.transform(features)
```

```
features_scaled=pd.DataFrame(features_s,columns=data.columns[1:])
features_scaled.head()
```

```
   radius_mean  texture_mean  perimeter_mean  area_mean
smoothness_mean \
0    1.097064    -2.073335         1.269934    0.984375
1.568466
1    1.829821    -0.353632         1.685955    1.908708    -
0.826962
2    1.579888     0.456187         1.566503    1.558884
0.942210
3   -0.768909     0.253732        -0.592687   -0.764464
3.283553
4    1.750297    -1.151816         1.776573    1.826229
0.280372
```

```
   compactness_mean  concavity_mean  concave points_mean
symmetry_mean \
0    3.283515         2.652874         2.532475
2.217515
1   -0.487072        -0.023846         0.548144
0.001392
2    1.052926         1.363478         2.037231
0.939685
3    3.402909         1.915897         1.451707
2.867383
4    0.539340         1.371011         1.428493    -
0.009560
```

```
   fractal_dimension_mean  radius_se  texture_se  perimeter_se
area_se \
0         2.255747    2.489734   -0.565265    2.833031
2.487578
1        -0.868652    0.499255   -0.876244    0.263327
0.742402
2        -0.398008    1.228676   -0.780083    0.850928
1.181336
3         4.910919    0.326373   -0.110409    0.286593    -
0.288378
4        -0.562450    1.270543   -0.790244    1.273189
1.190357
```

	smoothness_se	compactness_se	concavity_se	concave points_se	\
0	-0.214002	1.316862	0.724026	0.660820	
1	-0.605351	-0.692926	-0.440780	0.260162	
2	-0.297005	0.814974	0.213076	1.424827	
3	0.689702	2.744280	0.819518	1.115007	
4	1.483067	-0.048520	0.828471	1.144205	

	symmetry_se	fractal_dimension_se	radius_worst	texture_worst	\
0	1.148757	0.907083	1.886690	-1.359293	
1	-0.805450	-0.099444	1.805927	-0.369203	
2	0.237036	0.293559	1.511870	-0.023974	
3	4.732680	2.047511	-0.281464	0.133984	
4	-0.361092	0.499328	1.298575	-1.466770	

	perimeter_worst	area_worst	smoothness_worst	compactness_worst	\
0	2.303601	2.001237	1.307686	2.616665	
1	1.535126	1.890489	-0.375612	-0.430444	
2	1.347475	1.456285	0.527407	1.082932	
3	-0.249939	-0.550021	3.394275	3.893397	
4	1.338539	1.220724	0.220556	-0.313395	

	concavity_worst	concave points_worst	symmetry_worst	\
0	2.109526	2.296076	2.750622	
1	-0.146749	1.087084	-0.243890	
2	0.854974	1.955000	1.152255	
3	1.989588	2.175786	6.046041	
4	0.613179	0.729259	-0.868353	

	fractal_dimension_worst
0	1.937015
1	0.281190
2	0.201391
3	4.935010
4	-0.397100

Build a Model with Multiple K

We constructed our models using the silhouette score method. Silhouette is a technique for interpreting and validating the consistency within clusters of data. We do not know the optimal number of clusters that would yield the most useful results. Therefore, we create clusters by varying K from 2 to 8 and subsequently determine the optimum number of clusters (K) with the assistance of the silhouette score.

```
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score
```

```

n_clusters=[2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
for K in n_clusters:
    cluster=KMeans(n_clusters=K,random_state=10)
    predict=cluster.fit_predict(features_scaled)
    score=silhouette_score(features_scaled,predict,random_state=10)
    print("For n_clusters={}, silhouette score is {}".format(K,score))

```

```

For n_clusters=2, silhouette score is 0.3449740051034408
For n_clusters=3, silhouette score is 0.3143840098608098
For n_clusters=4, silhouette score is 0.27998963703382607
For n_clusters=5, silhouette score is 0.15972213282998096
For n_clusters=6, silhouette score is 0.16253401800989778
For n_clusters=7, silhouette score is 0.1531205740823681
For n_clusters=8, silhouette score is 0.157000597501773

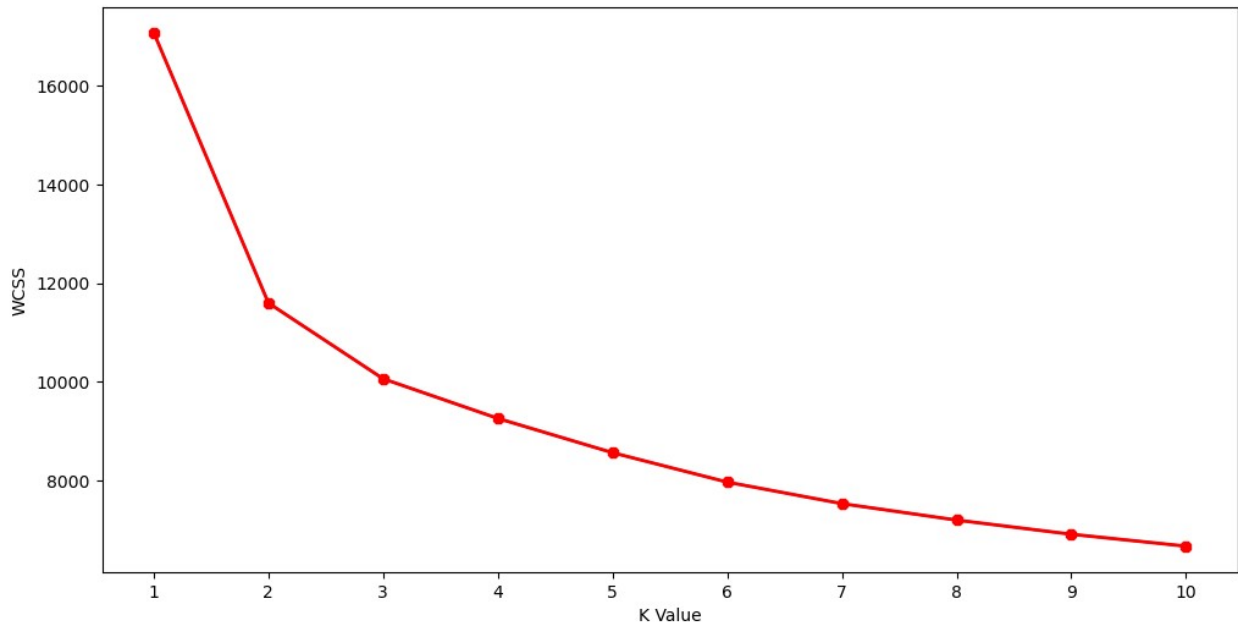
```

#Importing KMeans from sklearn

```

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
#Now we calculate the Within Cluster Sum of Squared Errors (WSS) for
different values of k. Next, we
#choose the k for which WSS first starts to diminish. This value of K
gives us the best number of
#clusters to make from the raw data.
wcss=[]
for i in range(1,11):
    km=KMeans(n_clusters=i)
#n_clusters - The number of clusters to form as well as the number of
centroids to generate
    km.fit(features_scaled)
    wcss.append(km.inertia_)
#inertia_ -Sum of squared distances of samples to their closest
cluster center
#The elbow curve
plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
plt.plot(range(1,11),wcss)
plt.plot(range(1,11),wcss, linewidth=2, color="red", marker ="8")
plt.xlabel("K Value")
plt.xticks(np.arange(1,11,1))
plt.ylabel("WCSS")
plt.show()

```



The optimal value for K is identified by the highest silhouette score. From the above output, it is evident that, for K = 2, the silhouette score is the highest. Consequently, we construct the clusters with K = 2."

```
# building a K-Means model for K = 2
model = KMeans(n_clusters= 2, random_state= 10)

# fit the model
model.fit(features_scaled)

KMeans(n_clusters=2, random_state=10)

print(f"Length of features DataFrame: {len(features)}")
print(f"Length of model.labels_: {len(model.labels_)}")
```

```
Length of features DataFrame: 569
Length of model.labels_: 569
```

```
features.head()
```

	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean
0	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0
1	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0
2	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0
3	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1
4	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0

0.10030

	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	concave points_mean
symmetry_mean \			
0	0.27760	0.3001	0.14710
0.2419			
1	0.07864	0.0869	0.07017
0.1812			
2	0.15990	0.1974	0.12790
0.2069			
3	0.28390	0.2414	0.10520
0.2597			
4	0.13280	0.1980	0.10430
0.1809			

	fractal_dimension_mean	radius_se	texture_se	perimeter_se
area_se \				
0	0.07871	1.0950	0.9053	8.589
153.40				
1	0.05667	0.5435	0.7339	3.398
74.08				
2	0.05999	0.7456	0.7869	4.585
94.03				
3	0.09744	0.4956	1.1560	3.445
27.23				
4	0.05883	0.7572	0.7813	5.438
94.44				

	smoothness_se	compactness_se	concavity_se	concave points_se	\
0	0.006399	0.04904	0.05373	0.01587	
1	0.005225	0.01308	0.01860	0.01340	
2	0.006150	0.04006	0.03832	0.02058	
3	0.009110	0.07458	0.05661	0.01867	
4	0.011490	0.02461	0.05688	0.01885	

	symmetry_se	fractal_dimension_se	radius_worst	texture_worst	\
0	0.03003	0.006193	25.38	17.33	
1	0.01389	0.003532	24.99	23.41	
2	0.02250	0.004571	23.57	25.53	
3	0.05963	0.009208	14.91	26.50	
4	0.01756	0.005115	22.54	16.67	

	perimeter_worst	area_worst	smoothness_worst	compactness_worst	\
0	184.60	2019.0	0.1622	0.6656	
1	158.80	1956.0	0.1238	0.1866	
2	152.50	1709.0	0.1444	0.4245	
3	98.87	567.7	0.2098	0.8663	
4	152.20	1575.0	0.1374	0.2050	

concavity_worst concave points_worst symmetry_worst \

0	0.7119	0.2654	0.4601
1	0.2416	0.1860	0.2750
2	0.4504	0.2430	0.3613
3	0.6869	0.2575	0.6638
4	0.4000	0.1625	0.2364

	fractal_dimension_worst
0	0.11890
1	0.08902
2	0.08758
3	0.17300
4	0.07678

Now, let's explore these two clusters to gain insights about them.

Retrieve the Clusters

```
data_output = features.copy()
# add a column 'Cluster' in the data giving cluster number
# corresponding to each observation
data_output['Cluster'] = model.labels_
# Reset the index, starting from 1
data_output.index = range(1, len(data_output) + 1)

# head() to display top five rows
data_output.head()
```

	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean
smoothness_mean \				
1	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0
0.11840				
2	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0
0.08474				
3	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0
0.10960				
4	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1
0.14250				
5	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0
0.10030				

	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	concave points_mean
symmetry_mean \			
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0.2419			
2	0.07864	0.0869	0.07017
0.1812			
3	0.15990	0.1974	0.12790

0.2069			
4	0.28390	0.2414	0.10520
0.2597			
5	0.13280	0.1980	0.10430
0.1809			

	fractal_dimension_mean	radius_se	texture_se	perimeter_se
area_se \				
1	0.07871	1.0950	0.9053	8.589
153.40				
2	0.05667	0.5435	0.7339	3.398
74.08				
3	0.05999	0.7456	0.7869	4.585
94.03				
4	0.09744	0.4956	1.1560	3.445
27.23				
5	0.05883	0.7572	0.7813	5.438
94.44				

	smoothness_se	compactness_se	concavity_se	concave points_se
1	0.006399	0.04904	0.05373	0.01587
2	0.005225	0.01308	0.01860	0.01340
3	0.006150	0.04006	0.03832	0.02058
4	0.009110	0.07458	0.05661	0.01867
5	0.011490	0.02461	0.05688	0.01885

	symmetry_se	fractal_dimension_se	radius_worst	texture_worst
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2	0.01389	0.003532	24.99	23.41
3	0.02250	0.004571	23.57	25.53
4	0.05963	0.009208	14.91	26.50
5	0.01756	0.005115	22.54	16.67

	perimeter_worst	area_worst	smoothness_worst	compactness_worst
1	184.60	2019.0	0.1622	0.6656
2	158.80	1956.0	0.1238	0.1866
3	152.50	1709.0	0.1444	0.4245
4	98.87	567.7	0.2098	0.8663
5	152.20	1575.0	0.1374	0.2050

	concavity_worst	concave points_worst	symmetry_worst
1	0.7119	0.2654	0.4601
2	0.2416	0.1860	0.2750
3	0.4504	0.2430	0.3613
4	0.6869	0.2575	0.6638
5	0.4000	0.1625	0.2364

	fractal_dimension_worst	Cluster
1	0.11890	1
2	0.08902	1

3	0.08758	1
4	0.17300	1
5	0.07678	1

We have added a column named 'cluster' to the dataframe, indicating the cluster number for each observation.

```
# 'return_counts = True' gives the number observation in each cluster
np.unique(model.labels_, return_counts=True)

(array([0, 1]), array([380, 189], dtype=int64))
```

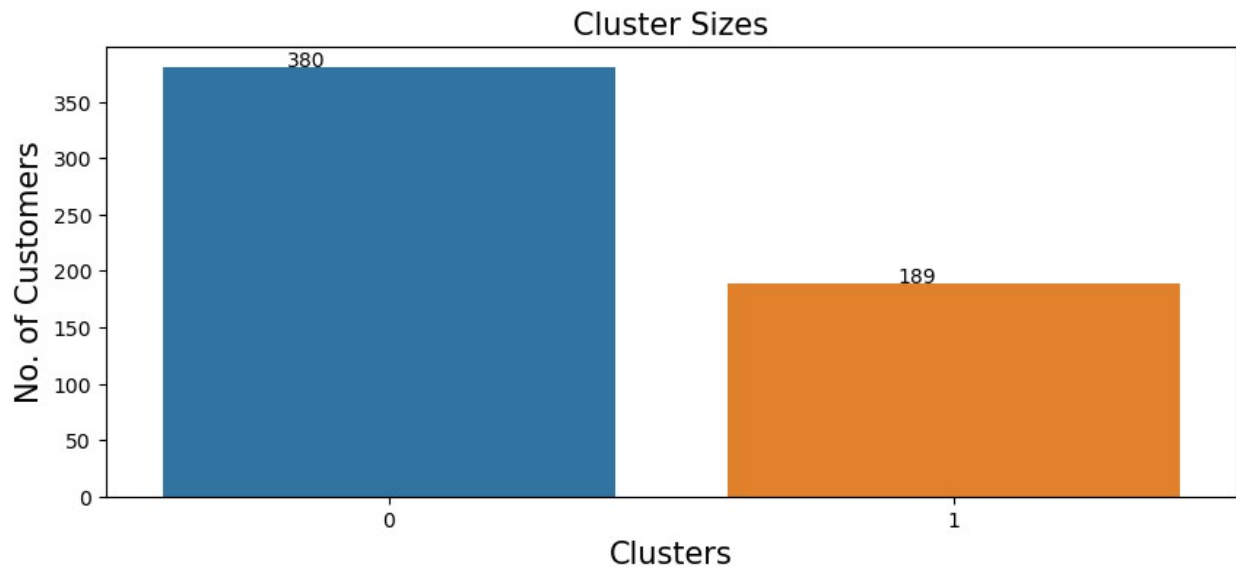
Plot a barplot to visualize the cluster sizes

```
# use 'seaborn' library to plot a barplot for cluster size
sns.countplot(data= data_output, x = 'Cluster')

# set the axes and plot labels
# set the font size using 'fontsize'
plt.title('Cluster Sizes', fontsize = 15)
plt.xlabel('Clusters', fontsize = 15)
plt.ylabel('No. of Customers', fontsize = 15)

# add values in the graph
# 'x' and 'y' assigns the position to the text
# 's' represents the text on the plot
plt.text(x = -0.18, y = 381, s = np.unique(model.labels_,
return_counts=True)[1][0])
plt.text(x = 0.9, y = 190, s = np.unique(model.labels_,
return_counts=True)[1][1])

plt.show()
```



Cluster Centers

The cluster centers can give information about the variables belonging to the clusters

```
# form a dataframe containing cluster centers
# 'cluster_centers_' returns the co-ordinates of a cluster center
centers = pd.DataFrame(model.cluster_centers_, columns=
data_output.columns[0:30])
# head() to display top five rows
centers.head()
```

	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	
smoothness_mean \					
0	-0.484425	-0.239490	-0.500668	-0.479228	-
0.303024					
1	0.973976	0.481514	1.006635	0.963527	
0.609254					

	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	concave points_mean	
symmetry_mean \				
0	-0.507662	-0.566716	-0.579226	-
0.303961				
1	1.020696	1.139429	1.164582	
0.611139				

	fractal_dimension_mean	radius_se	texture_se	perimeter_se	
area_se \					
0	-0.125451	-0.427039	-0.021258	-0.427876	-
0.401430					
1	0.252230	0.858596	0.042741	0.860279	

0.807108

	smoothness_se	compactness_se	concavity_se	concave points_se	\
0	-0.008485	-0.345696	-0.316772	-0.386077	
1	0.017061	0.695051	0.636895	0.776239	
	symmetry_se	fractal_dimension_se	radius_worst	texture_worst	\
0	-0.069822	-0.206424	-0.517305	-0.251823	
1	0.140382	0.415032	1.040084	0.506310	
	perimeter_worst	area_worst	smoothness_worst	compactness_worst	\
0	-0.530180	-0.498937	-0.302546	-0.472916	
1	1.065971	1.003154	0.608293	0.950837	
	concavity_worst	concave points_worst	symmetry_worst	\	
0	-0.519401	-0.570089	-0.297136		
1	1.044298	1.146211	0.597416		
	fractal_dimension_worst				
0	-0.309597				
1	0.622469				

Now, extract the variables in each of the clusters and attempt to assign a name to each cluster based on the variables

Clusters Analysis

6.1 Analysis of Cluster_1 Here, we analyze the first cluster by: Checking the size of the cluster. Sorting the variables belonging to the cluster. Computing the statistical summary for observations in the cluster.

```
# sort the variables based on cluster centers
cluster_1 = sorted(zip(list(centers.iloc[0,:]),
list(centers.columns)), reverse = True)[:9]

# size of a cluster_1
np.unique(model.labels_, return_counts=True)[1][0]

380

# retrieve the top 3 variables present in the cluster
cluster1_var = pd.DataFrame(cluster_1)[1]
cluster1_var
```

0	smoothness_se
1	texture_se
2	symmetry_se
3	fractal_dimension_mean
4	fractal_dimension_se

```

5          texture_mean
6          texture_worst
7          symmetry_worst
8          smoothness_worst
Name: 1, dtype: object

```

Here, we conduct an analysis of the first cluster, initially examining its size, followed by sorting the variables that belong to the cluster. Subsequently, we compute a statistical summary for the observations within the cluster.

Upon inspection, the first cluster comprises 380 observations. The top three variables in this cluster, ranked by importance, are texture_se, symmetry_se, fractal_dimension_mean, fractal_dimension_se, texture_mean, texture_worst. This suggests that these factors play a significant role within the cluster and may warrant further investigation or attention in the context of the overall dataset.

```

# get summary for observations in the cluster
# consider the number of orders and customer gender for cluster
analysis
data_output[["texture_se","symmetry_se","fractal_dimension_mean","fractal_dimension_se",
"texture_mean","texture_worst","symmetry_worst",
"smoothness_worst"]][data_output.Cluster == 0].describe()

```

	texture_se	symmetry_se	fractal_dimension_mean	
fractal_dimension_se \				
count	380.000000	380.000000	380.000000	380.000000
mean	1.205137	0.019966	0.061913	0.003249
std	0.582977	0.006957	0.005938	0.002111
min	0.360200	0.007882	0.049960	0.000895
25%	0.791675	0.014985	0.057688	0.001986
50%	1.095000	0.018695	0.061075	0.002724
75%	1.478250	0.022925	0.065015	0.003757
max	4.885000	0.061460	0.095750	0.021930

	texture_mean	texture_worst	symmetry_worst	smoothness_worst
count	380.000000	380.000000	380.000000	380.000000
mean	18.260500	24.130816	0.271709	0.125467
std	4.054345	5.695397	0.044129	0.019890
min	9.710000	12.020000	0.156500	0.071170
25%	15.457500	19.837500	0.243375	0.110800
50%	17.780000	23.265000	0.269100	0.125600

75%	20.330000	27.822500	0.299175	0.138825
max	33.810000	41.780000	0.488200	0.200600

Analysis of Cluster_2

Here, we analyze the second cluster by: Checking the size of the cluster. Sorting the variables belonging to the cluster. Computing the statistical summary for observations in the cluster.

```
# sort the variables based on cluster centers
cluster_2 = sorted(zip(list(centers.iloc[1,:]),
list(centers.columns)), reverse = True)[:9]

# size of a cluster_2
np.unique(model.labels_, return_counts=True)[1][1]

# retrieve the top 10 variables present in the cluster
cluster2_var = pd.DataFrame(cluster_2)[1]
cluster2_var
```

```
0    concave points_mean
1    concave points_worst
2         concavity_mean
3    perimeter_worst
4    concavity_worst
5    radius_worst
6    compactness_mean
7    perimeter_mean
8         area_worst
Name: 1, dtype: object
```

```
# get summary for observations in the cluster
# consider the number of orders and customer gender for cluster
analysis
data_output[["texture_se", "symmetry_se", "fractal_dimension_mean", "frac
tal_dimension_se", "texture_mean", "texture_worst", "symmetry_worst",
"smoothness_worst"]][data_output.Cluster == 1].describe()
```

	texture_se	symmetry_se	fractal_dimension_mean
fractal_dimension_se \			
count	189.000000	189.000000	189.000000
189.000000			
mean	1.240411	0.021702	0.064577
0.004892			
std	0.483156	0.010337	0.008646
0.003219			
min	0.550300	0.009947	0.050240
0.001575			
25%	0.920900	0.015350	0.057960


```

0.003224
50%      1.152000      0.018840      0.062810
0.004168
75%      1.466000      0.023830      0.069370
0.005617
max       3.568000      0.078950      0.097440
0.029840

```

	texture_mean	texture_worst	symmetry_worst	smoothness_worst
count	189.000000	189.000000	189.000000	189.000000
mean	21.358836	28.786402	0.327004	0.146245
std	4.038248	5.847089	0.074737	0.022083
min	10.380000	16.380000	0.160300	0.088220
25%	18.820000	25.090000	0.281200	0.132200
50%	21.240000	28.140000	0.313800	0.144600
75%	23.750000	32.070000	0.361300	0.157400
max	39.280000	49.540000	0.663800	0.222600

```

# get summary for observations in the cluster
# consider the number of orders and customer gender for cluster
analysis
data_output[["concave
points_worst","concavity_mean","perimeter_worst","concavity_worst","ra
dius_worst","compactness_mean","perimeter_mean","area_worst"]]
[data_output.Cluster == 1].describe()

```

	concave points_worst	concavity_mean	perimeter_worst
concavity_worst \			
count	189.000000	189.000000	189.000000
mean	0.189883	0.179555	143.049048
std	0.040901	0.070475	31.590984
min	0.091810	0.084220	65.500000
25%	0.161300	0.126700	122.100000
50%	0.184800	0.165500	142.200000
75%	0.213400	0.213300	161.100000
max	0.291000	0.426800	251.200000

	radius_worst	compactness_mean	perimeter_mean	area_worst
count	189.000000	189.000000	189.000000	189.000000
mean	21.291746	0.158199	116.407725	1451.233862
std	4.672595	0.049057	23.416863	636.079636
min	10.060000	0.078640	58.790000	297.100000

25%	17.790000	0.123100	101.700000	975.200000
50%	21.310000	0.151100	117.300000	1403.000000
75%	24.220000	0.183800	130.700000	1750.000000
max	36.040000	0.345400	188.500000	4254.000000

```
# get summary for observations in the cluster
# consider the number of orders and customer gender for cluster
analysis
data_output[["concave
points_worst","concavity_mean","perimeter_worst","concavity_worst","ra
dius_worst","compactness_mean","perimeter_mean","area_worst"]]
[data_output.Cluster == 0].describe()
```

	concave points_worst	concavity_mean	perimeter_worst
concavity_worst \			
count	380.000000	380.000000	380.000000
mean	0.077166	0.043661	89.461474
std	0.037607	0.030174	15.517725
min	0.000000	0.000000	50.410000
25%	0.053635	0.021562	79.657500
50%	0.078715	0.038045	88.110000
75%	0.100325	0.061542	99.040000
max	0.225800	0.146300	139.200000

	radius_worst	compactness_mean	perimeter_mean	area_worst
count	380.000000	380.000000	380.0000	380.000000
mean	13.771129	0.077554	79.8140	596.759474
std	2.311456	0.028641	12.9192	204.856376
min	7.930000	0.019380	43.7900	185.200000
25%	12.355000	0.056355	71.7825	465.525000
50%	13.585000	0.073760	79.0450	563.350000
75%	15.110000	0.095820	87.8875	702.825000
max	21.310000	0.220400	120.9000	1410.000000

It can be observed that in the second cluster, most data points exhibit higher mean values for features such as "concave points_worst," "concavity_mean," "perimeter_worst," "concavity_worst," "radius_worst," "compactness_mean," "perimeter_mean," and "area_worst" compared to the first cluster. Higher values in these features are often associated with malignant cancer. Therefore, we may categorize the second cluster as the 'malignant group' and the first cluster as the 'benign group,' suggesting significant differences in health characteristics between the two clusters.

These findings highlight the importance of the identified features in differentiating between benign and malignant cases. For instance, features related to the worst case scenarios of concavity and perimeter indicate the severity of the malignancy, as higher values in these features typically correlate with more aggressive cancer forms. Additionally, the radius and area measurements, both mean and worst-case, are critical indicators of tumor size and spread, further supporting the malignancy classification.

The clear separation of clusters based on these significant features can aid in early detection and more accurate diagnosis, potentially leading to better treatment outcomes. The ability to distinguish between benign and malignant cases through clustering can also enhance the decision-making process for healthcare providers, enabling them to prioritize patients who may require more immediate and intensive care.

By leveraging these insights, healthcare professionals can develop targeted intervention strategies and improve patient management protocols. Furthermore, this clustering approach can be integrated into automated diagnostic systems, offering a robust tool for real-time analysis and classification of breast cancer cases.

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
import pandas as pd
```

```
data["diagnosis"]=data.diagnosis.replace({"M":1,"B":0})
# Now you can calculate accuracy
accuracy = accuracy_score(data_output['Cluster'], data["diagnosis"])
print("Accuracy:", accuracy)
```

Accuracy: 0.9103690685413005

```
data_output.head()
```

	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean
smoothness_mean \				
1	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0
0.11840				
2	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0
0.08474				
3	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0
0.10960				
4	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1
0.14250				
5	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0
0.10030				

	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	concave points_mean
symmetry_mean \			
1	0.27760	0.3001	0.14710
0.2419			
2	0.07864	0.0869	0.07017
0.1812			
3	0.15990	0.1974	0.12790
0.2069			
4	0.28390	0.2414	0.10520
0.2597			
5	0.13280	0.1980	0.10430
0.1809			

	fractal_dimension_mean	radius_se	texture_se	perimeter_se
area_se \				
1	0.07871	1.0950	0.9053	8.589
153.40				
2	0.05667	0.5435	0.7339	3.398
74.08				
3	0.05999	0.7456	0.7869	4.585
94.03				
4	0.09744	0.4956	1.1560	3.445
27.23				
5	0.05883	0.7572	0.7813	5.438
94.44				

	smoothness_se	compactness_se	concavity_se	concave points_se	\
1	0.006399	0.04904	0.05373	0.01587	
2	0.005225	0.01308	0.01860	0.01340	
3	0.006150	0.04006	0.03832	0.02058	
4	0.009110	0.07458	0.05661	0.01867	
5	0.011490	0.02461	0.05688	0.01885	

	symmetry_se	fractal_dimension_se	radius_worst	texture_worst	\
1	0.03003	0.006193	25.38	17.33	
2	0.01389	0.003532	24.99	23.41	
3	0.02250	0.004571	23.57	25.53	
4	0.05963	0.009208	14.91	26.50	
5	0.01756	0.005115	22.54	16.67	

	perimeter_worst	area_worst	smoothness_worst	compactness_worst	\
1	184.60	2019.0	0.1622	0.6656	
2	158.80	1956.0	0.1238	0.1866	
3	152.50	1709.0	0.1444	0.4245	
4	98.87	567.7	0.2098	0.8663	
5	152.20	1575.0	0.1374	0.2050	

	concavity_worst	concave points_worst	symmetry_worst	\
1	0.7119	0.2654	0.4601	
2	0.2416	0.1860	0.2750	
3	0.4504	0.2430	0.3613	
4	0.6869	0.2575	0.6638	
5	0.4000	0.1625	0.2364	

	fractal_dimension_worst	Cluster
1	0.11890	1
2	0.08902	1
3	0.08758	1
4	0.17300	1
5	0.07678	1

In this data frame, '1' represents malignant cancer, and '0' represents benign cancer. These labels were assigned through cluster analysis. However, we have the actual labels available, allowing us to compare them with the cluster-assigned labels and calculate the accuracy score.

The availability of actual labels provides an opportunity to evaluate the performance of our clustering algorithm. By comparing the cluster-assigned labels with the actual labels, we can determine how accurately our model is classifying the data points. This comparison can be quantified using an accuracy score, which measures the proportion of correctly classified instances out of the total instances.

Calculating the accuracy score is essential for validating the effectiveness of the clustering approach. It helps identify any discrepancies between the predicted and actual classifications, highlighting areas for potential improvement. A high accuracy score would indicate that the clustering algorithm is effectively distinguishing between malignant and benign cases, while a lower score might suggest the need for further refinement of the model or feature selection process.

Additionally, analyzing the misclassified instances can provide insights into the limitations of the clustering approach. Understanding why certain data points were incorrectly labeled can reveal important characteristics that the current model may be overlooking. This analysis can guide the development of more sophisticated models or the incorporation of additional features to improve classification accuracy.

Moreover, assessing the accuracy of cluster-assigned labels against actual labels can help in fine-tuning the clustering algorithm parameters, such as the number of clusters or the choice of distance metrics. This iterative process of evaluation and adjustment is crucial for achieving optimal performance in unsupervised learning tasks.

Overall, the comparison between cluster-assigned and actual labels not only validates the current model but also offers a pathway for continuous improvement, ultimately enhancing the reliability of cancer classification and supporting better clinical decision-making.

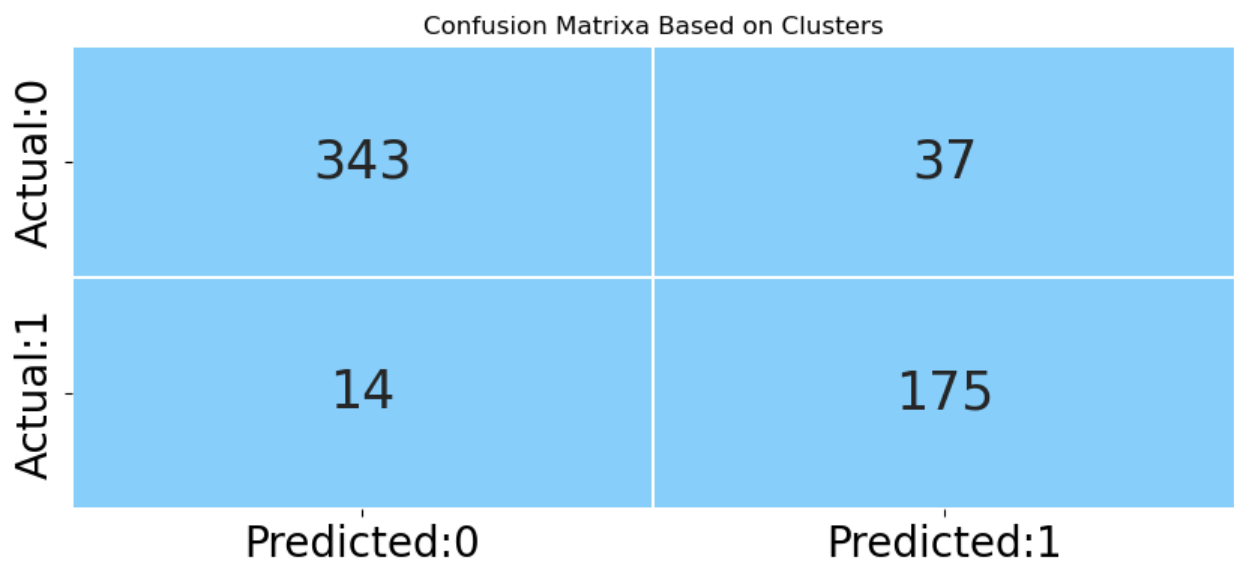
```
from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score
accuracy = roc_auc_score(data_output['Cluster'], data["diagnosis"])
print("roc_auc_score:", accuracy)

roc_auc_score: 0.9142787524366472
```

```

from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
confusion_matrix = confusion_matrix(data_output['Cluster'],
data["diagnosis"])
cm = confusion_matrix
conf_matrix = pd.DataFrame(data = cm, columns =
['Predicted:0', 'Predicted:1'], index = ['Actual:0', 'Actual:1'])
sns.heatmap(conf_matrix, annot = True, fmt = 'd', cmap =
ListedColormap(['lightskyblue']), cbar = False, linewidths = 0.1,
annot_kws = {'size':25})
plt.xticks(fontsize = 20)
plt.yticks(fontsize = 20)
plt.title("Confusion Matrixa Based on Clusters")
plt.show()

```



The accuracy score of 91.04% suggests that the cluster labeling method is correct in approximately 91 out of 100 instances, indicating a strong performance. This high accuracy instills confidence in the clustering algorithm's ability to differentiate between malignant and benign cases based on the identified features. The clusters formed are well-separated and distinct, capturing meaningful variations in cancer characteristics. Despite the high accuracy, it's important to acknowledge that no clustering algorithm is perfect, and there may still be instances of misclassification or overlap between clusters.¶.

Examining misclassified instances can provide insights into nuances not fully captured by current features. Other metrics like precision, recall, and F1-score can offer a more nuanced evaluation, especially in imbalanced datasets. Continued validation, feedback from domain experts, and feature refinement can enhance accuracy and effectiveness over time. The robustness of the clustering algorithm is crucial in medical applications, impacting patient outcomes and treatment strategies.

Monitoring and refining clustering results contribute to improved cancer diagnosis and patient care.

Conclusion: We applied 15 different machine learning algorithms to the cancer dataset, including logistic regression, SGD classifier, random forest with hyperparameter tuning, XGBoost, Adaboost, meta-estimator bagging technique, SVM classifier, Naive Bayes, and others. These models aimed to predict whether a person has malignant or benign cancer.

Among all the models, the logistic regression model with backward model selection stood out as the top performer. It achieved an impressive accuracy score of 97%, with all performance metrics surpassing 94%. This indicates the model's high precision, recall, F1-score, and AUC score, showcasing its robustness in correctly classifying cancer cases.

The success of the logistic regression model with backward model selection highlights the importance of feature selection and optimization in enhancing predictive accuracy. By identifying and incorporating the most relevant features, the model can effectively differentiate between malignant and benign cases, contributing significantly to accurate cancer diagnosis.

Furthermore, the model's high accuracy score of 97% signifies its potential for practical deployment in real-world scenarios. Its ability to consistently achieve high performance across various evaluation metrics makes it a reliable choice for cancer prediction tasks.

It's crucial to note that while the logistic regression model with backward model selection performed exceptionally well in this study, ongoing monitoring, validation, and further experimentation may lead to continued improvements and refinement of the predictive model.

Overall, the success of the logistic regression model underscores the value of advanced machine learning techniques and optimization strategies in the field of medical diagnostics, particularly in cancer diagnosis, where accuracy and reliability are paramount.

