

cancer-prediction

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1 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.

2 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.

3 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.

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

```
[1]: #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

[2]: #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

```

```

[3]: #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.

```

```
[4]: #Ignore Warnings:
import warnings
from warnings import filterwarnings
filterwarnings('ignore')

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

```
[5]: #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)
```

```
[6]: #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)
```

```
[6]:
```

	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

```
[7]: # 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

```
[8]: # Display summary statistics
summary_stats = data.describe()
summary_stats
```

```

[8]:      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
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	0.132369	
std	6.146258	33.602542	569.356993	0.022832	
min	12.020000	50.410000	185.200000	0.071170	
25%	21.080000	84.110000	515.300000	0.116600	
50%	25.410000	97.660000	686.500000	0.131300	
75%	29.720000	125.400000	1084.000000	0.146000	
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

```
[9]: #The dtypes attribute in Pandas is used to display the data types of each
      ↪column in a DataFrame.
      data.dtypes
```

```
[9]: 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

```

```

[10]: # 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

```

```

[11]: #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)

```

```

[11]:  diagnosis
0      M
1      M

```

```

[12]: # 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

```

```
[13]: # Create a count plot for the target variable 'diagnosis'
sns.countplot(data=data_y, x="diagnosis")

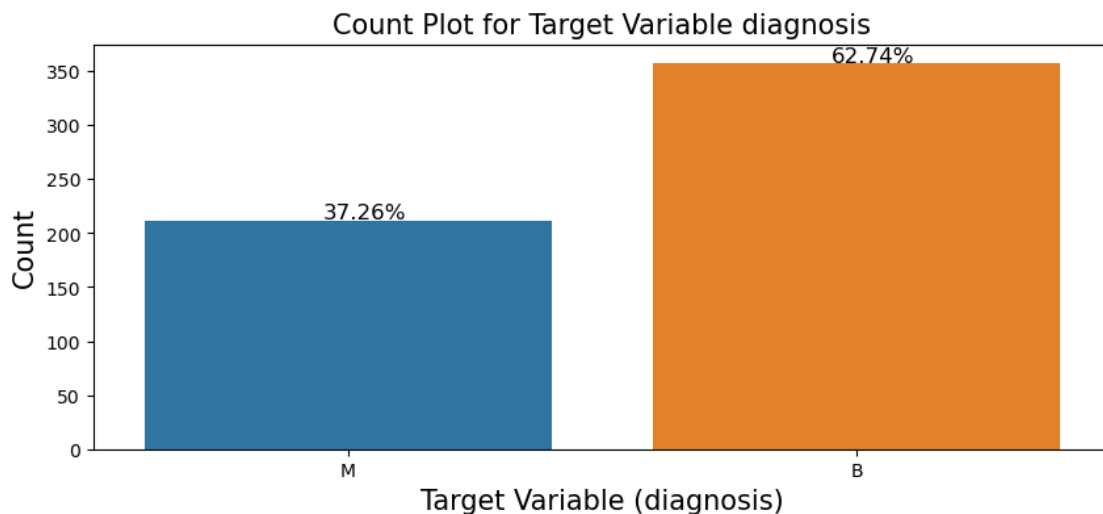
# Calculate the percentage of each class and annotate the plot
# The coordinates (x, y) for the text annotations are chosen based on the
# position of the bars
plt.text(x=-0.05, y=data_y.value_counts()[1]+1,
        s=str(round((class_frequency[1])*100/len(data_y), 2)) + '%',
        fontsize=12, color='black')
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()
```



Interpretation In our study, the target variable is "diagnosis," which indicates whether a person has a malignant or benign tumor. Here, the value 'M' denotes malignant, indicating a cancerous tumor, while the value 'B' represents benign, indicating a non-cancerous tumor.

Our analysis reveals that 37.26

Additional Points Class Imbalance: The dataset exhibits a class imbalance, with a significantly

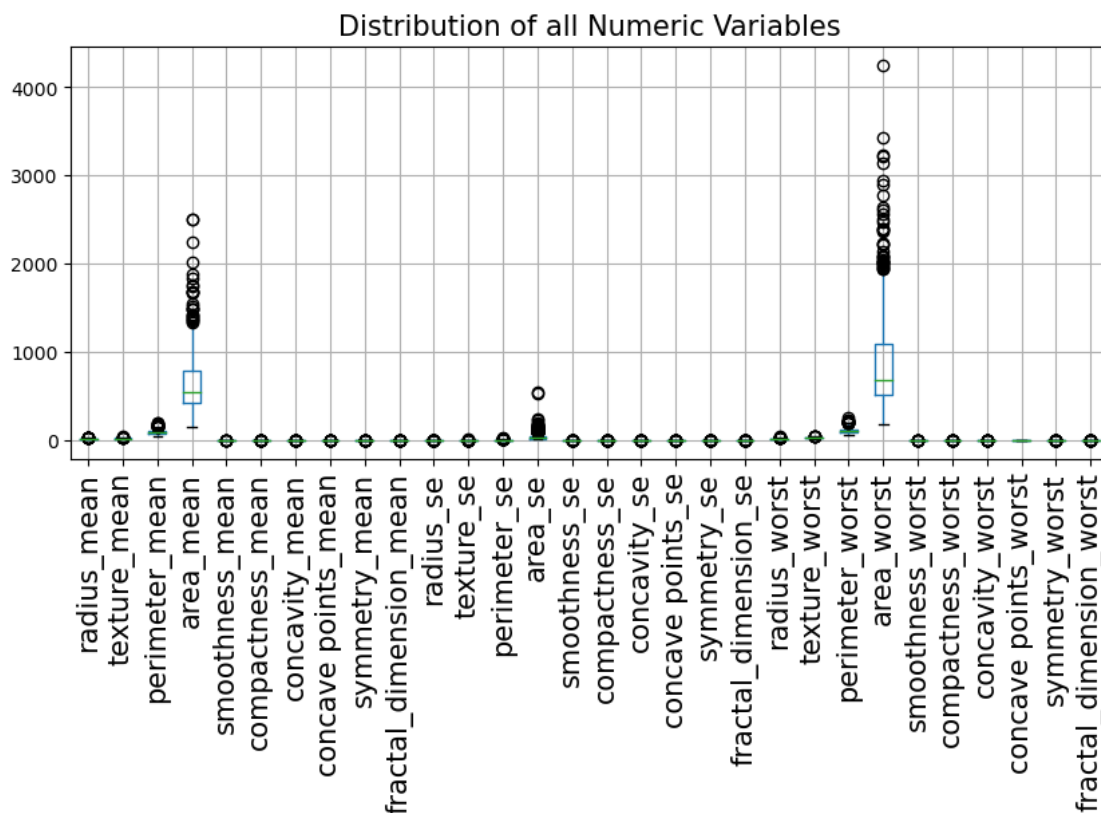
higher number of benign cases compared to malignant ones. This imbalance should be considered when developing predictive models, as it might affect the model's performance and bias it towards the majority class. Feature Importance: The dataset contains various features derived from digitized images of breast masses, such as mean radius, texture, perimeter, area, and others. Understanding the importance of these features can help in identifying key indicators of malignancy. Potential Applications: The insights gained from this dataset can be used to develop machine learning models that aid in early detection and diagnosis of breast cancer, potentially improving patient outcomes. Model Evaluation: It is essential to use appropriate evaluation metrics, such as precision, recall, F1-score, and ROC-AUC, especially given the class imbalance, to ensure that the model performs well for both malignant and benign classifications.

```
[14]: # 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()
```



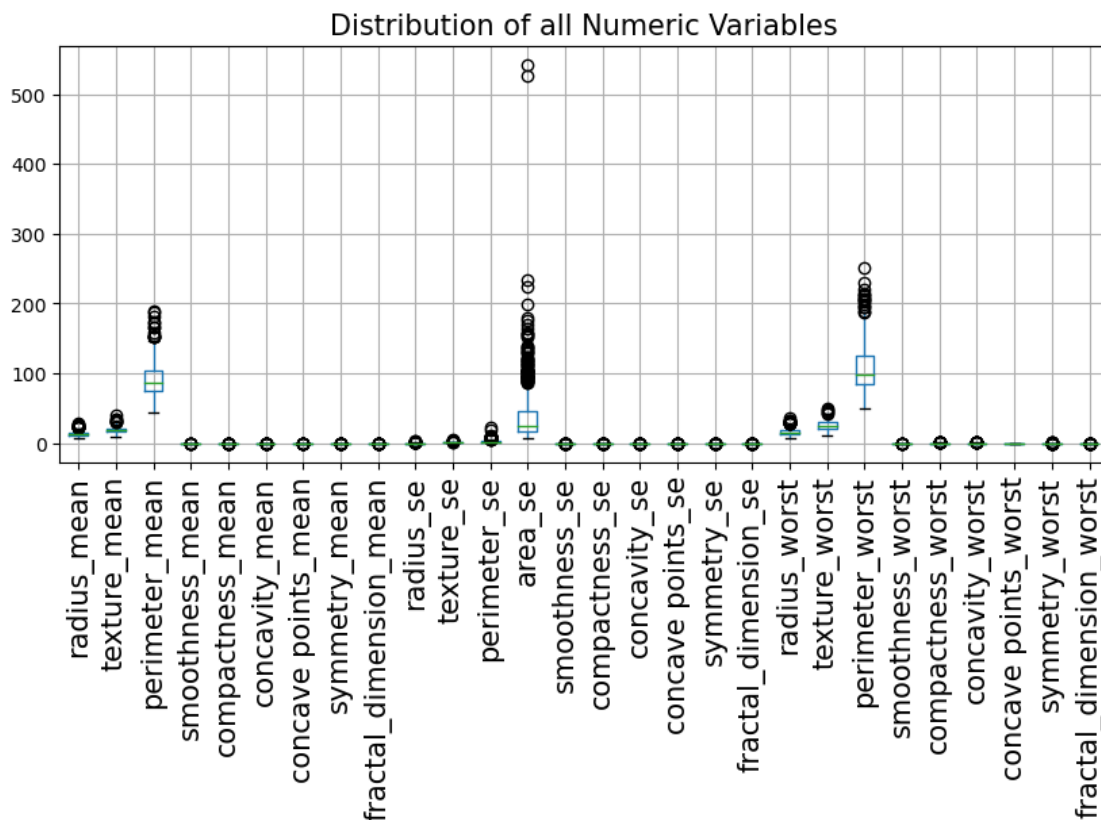
```
[15]: dataxn = data.drop(['area_mean', 'area_worst'], axis=1)
```

```
[16]: # 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)

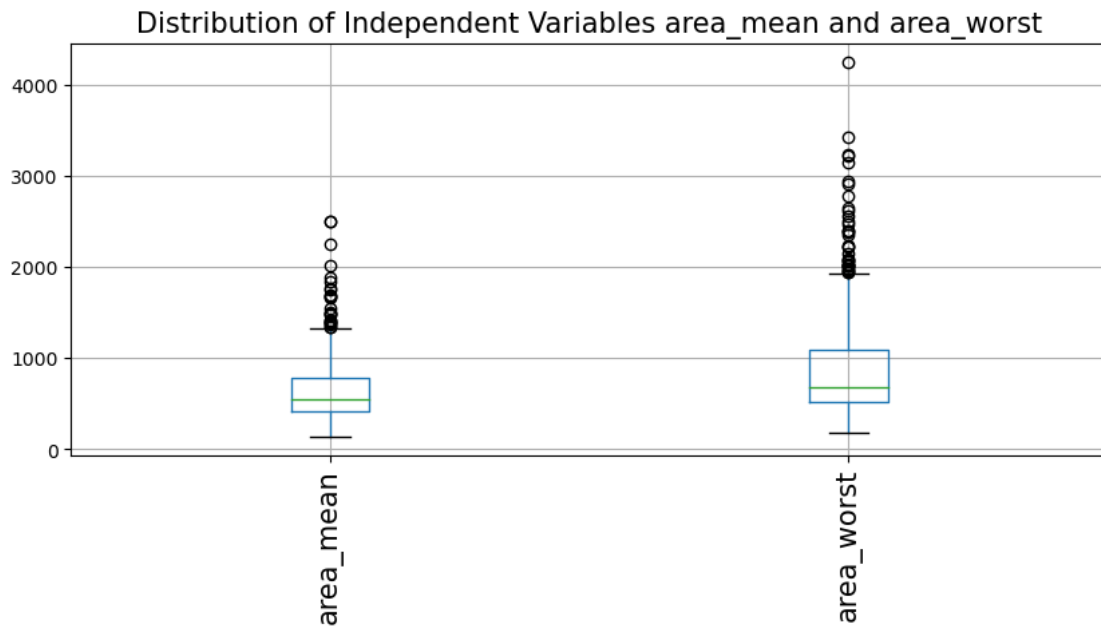
# Display the plot
plt.show()
```



```
[17]: 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()
```



```
[18]: # 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

```
[19]: # 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

```
[20]: # 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()
```

```
[20]:
```

	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

5 Univariate Analysis

6 1.radius_mean

```
[21]: # 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.

7 Skewness and Kurtosis

```
[22]: # 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)
```

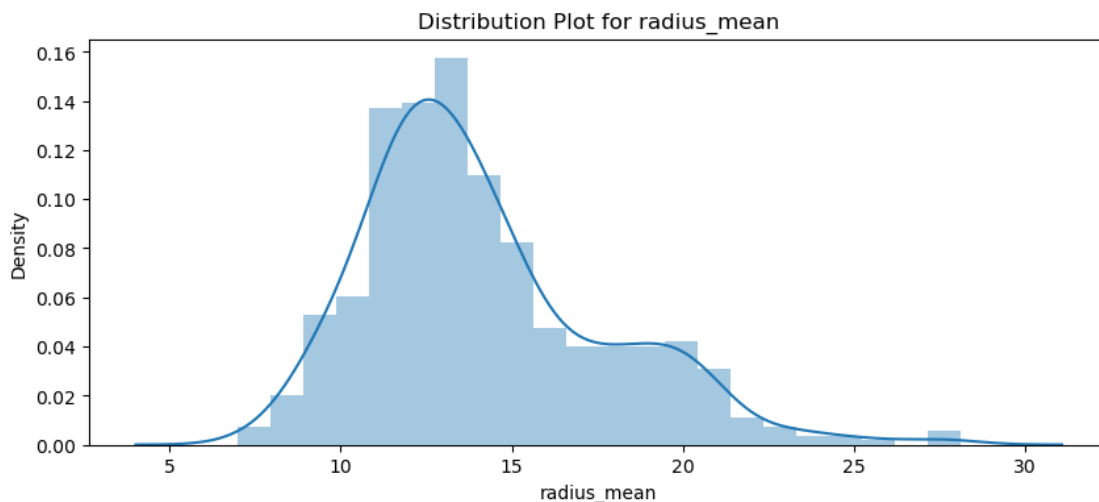
Skewness: 0.942380
Kurtosis: 0.845522

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.

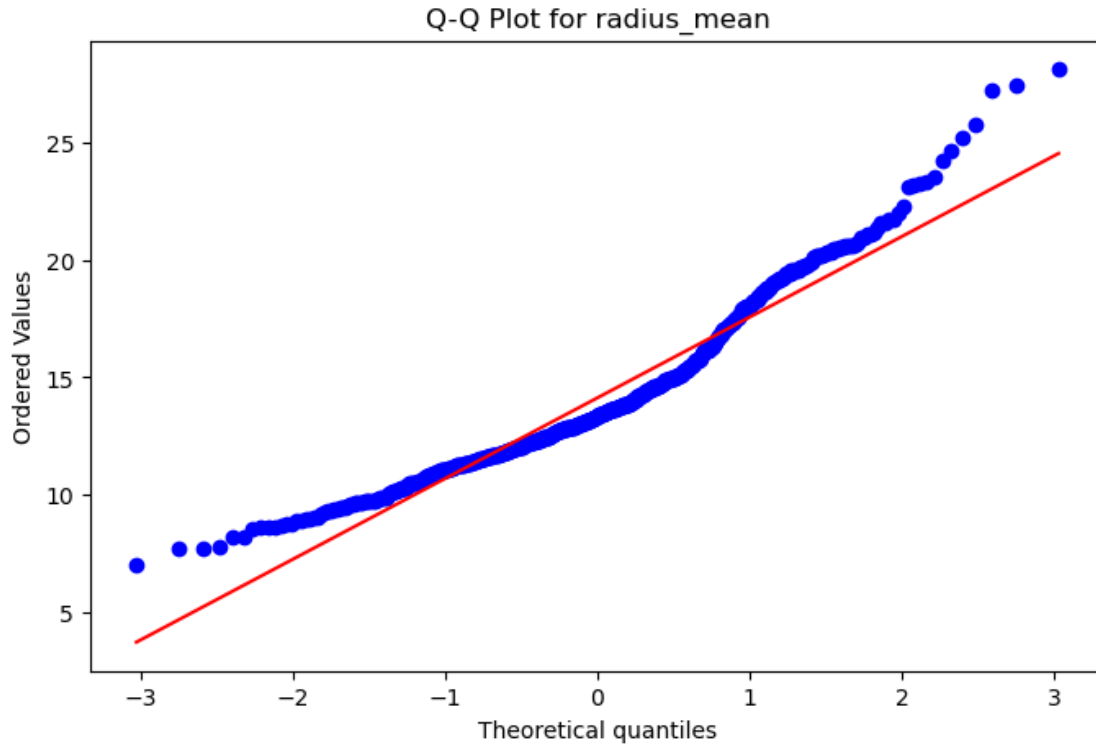
```
[23]: # Create a distribution plot (histogram with KDE curve) for the 'radius_mean'
      ↪column
sns.distplot(data.radius_mean)

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

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



```
[24]: # 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()
```



```
[25]: 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.

8 Multivariate Analysis

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

```
[26]: data.dtypes
```

```
[26]: 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
```

```
[27]: 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')

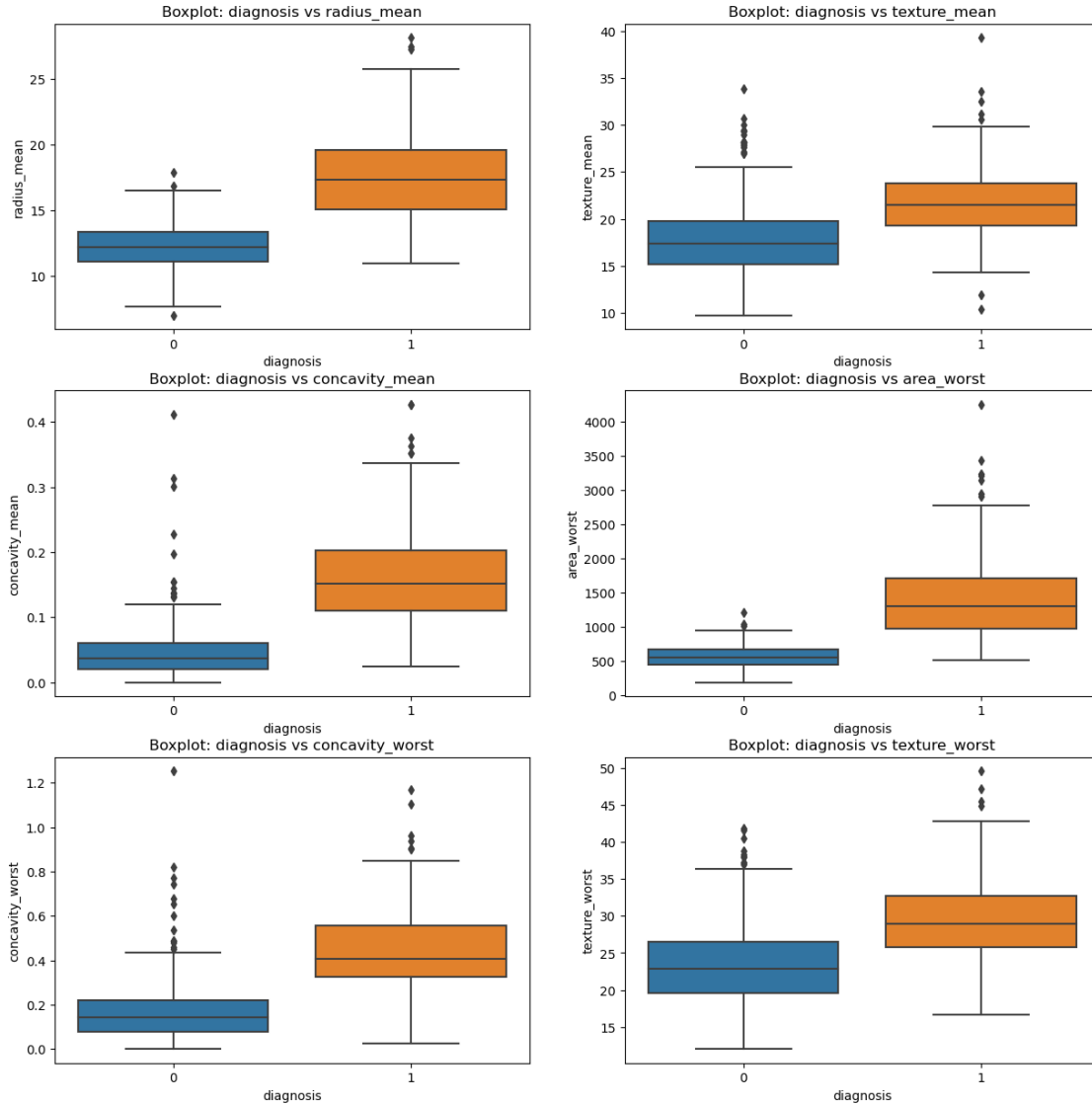
# Boxplot for 'diagnosis' vs 'area_worst'
sns.boxplot(x='diagnosis', y='area_worst', data=data, ax=axes[1, 1])
axes[1, 1].set_title('Boxplot: diagnosis vs area_worst')

# 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')

```

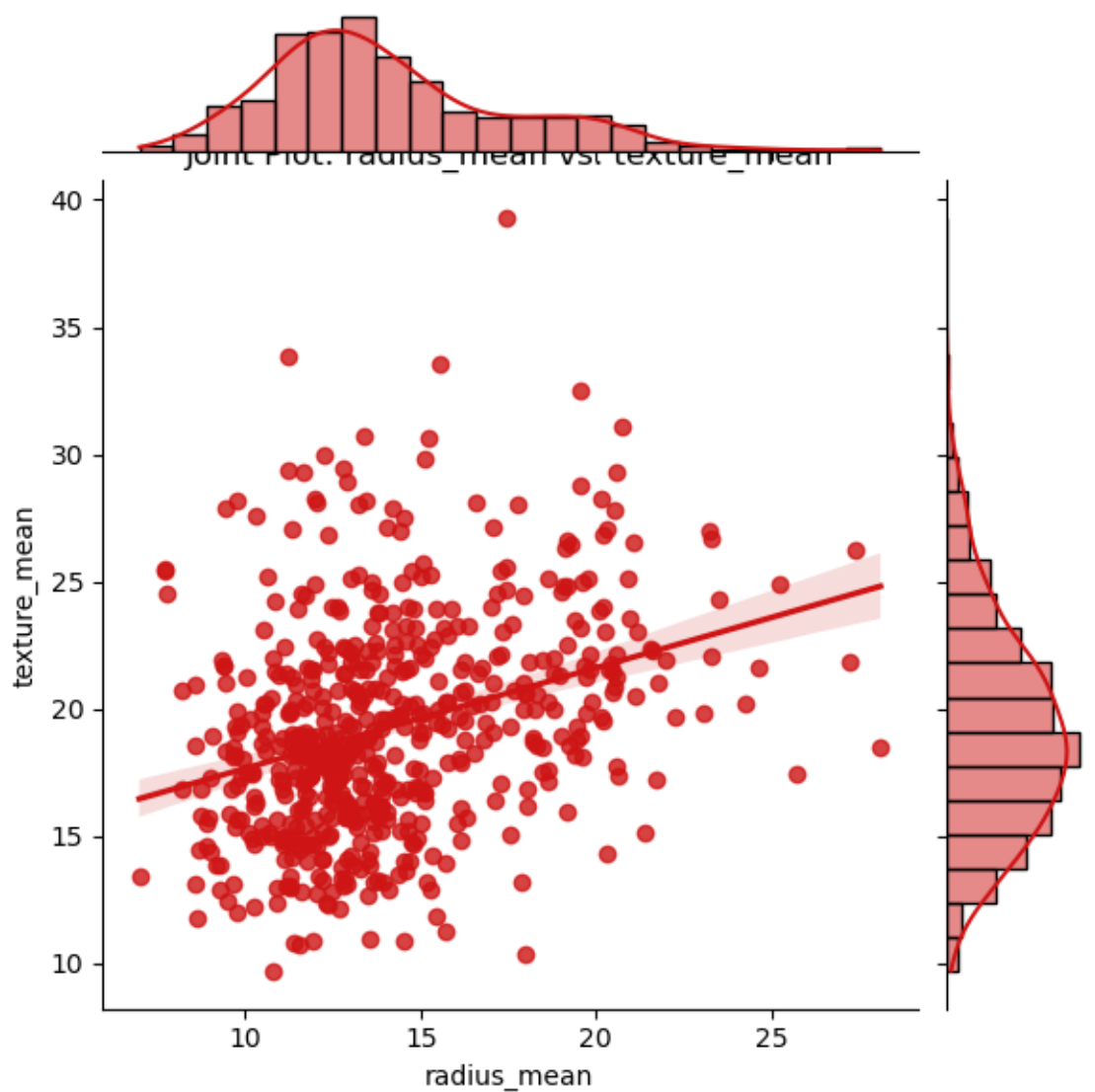
10 2. Analysis of radius_mean with texture_mean

```
[28]: # 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()
```



```
[29]: # Calculate the correlation matrix for the features
correlation_matrix = data_x.corr()

# Display the correlation matrix
correlation_matrix
```

```
[29]:
```

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

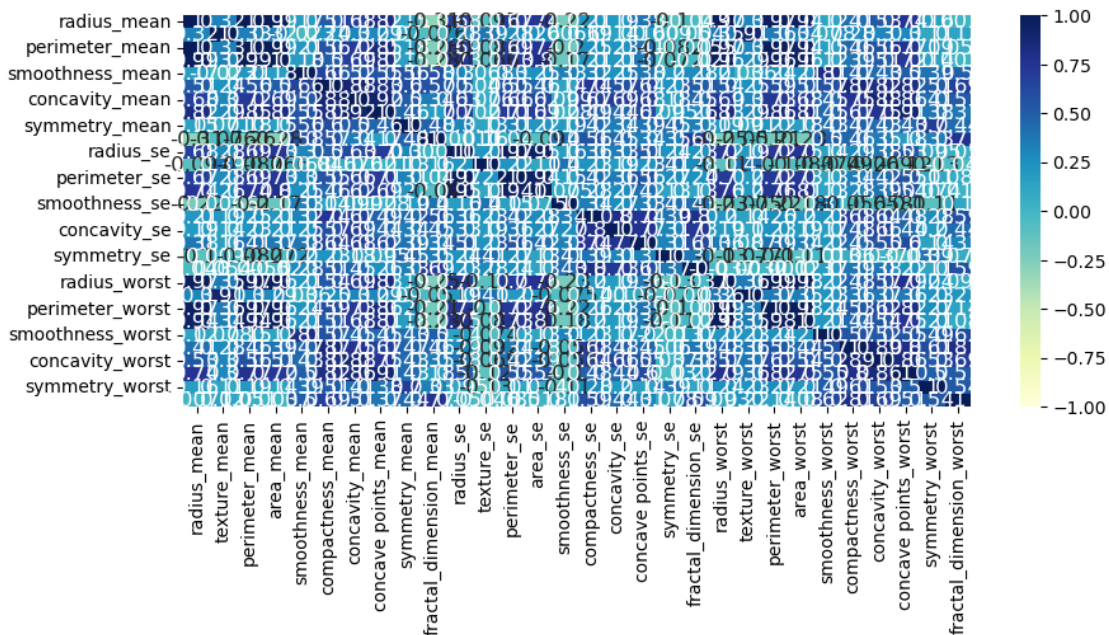
```

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

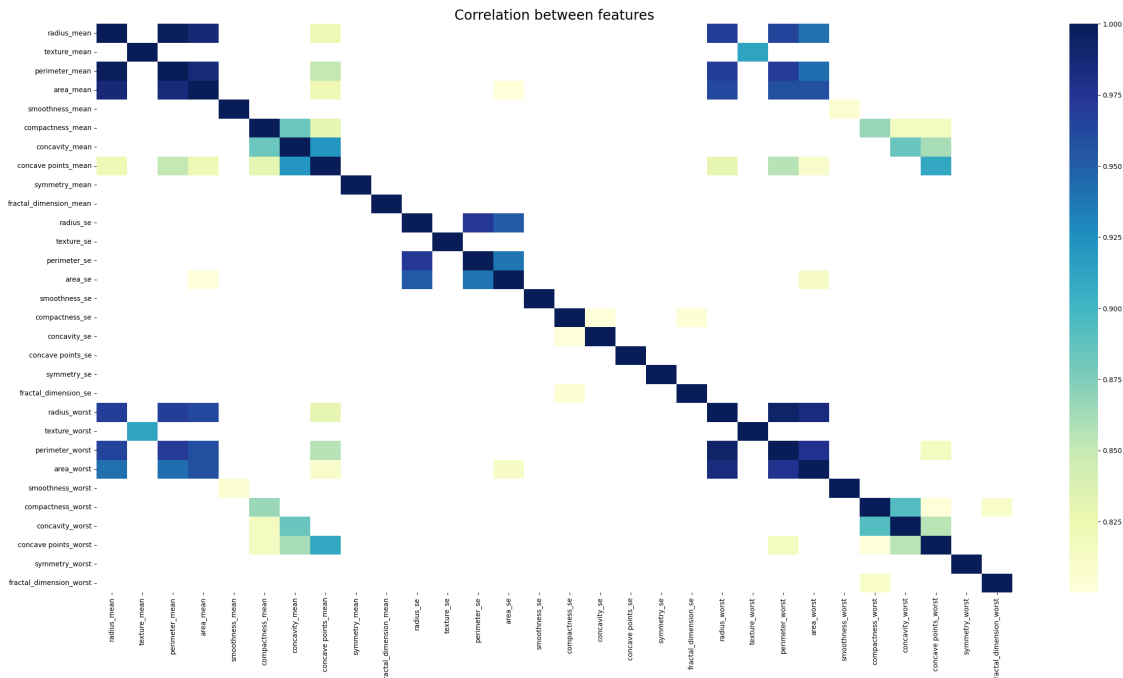
```

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

[30]: <Axes: >



```
[31]: 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()
```



```
[33]: drop_list=['perimeter_mean','compactness_mean','concave_
↳points_mean','radius_se','perimeter_se','radius_worst','perimeter_worst','compactness_worst
↳points_worst','compactness_se','concave_
↳points_se','texture_worst','area_worst']
data_dummy=data.drop(drop_list,axis=1)
data_dummy.head()
```

```
[33]:
```

	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

```
[34]: 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)
```

```
[36]: def get_test_report(model):
return(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
```

```
[37]: def kappa_score(model):
return(cohen_kappa_score(y_test,y_pred))
```

```
[38]: 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()
```

```
[39]: 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)
```

```
[40]: 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.

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

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

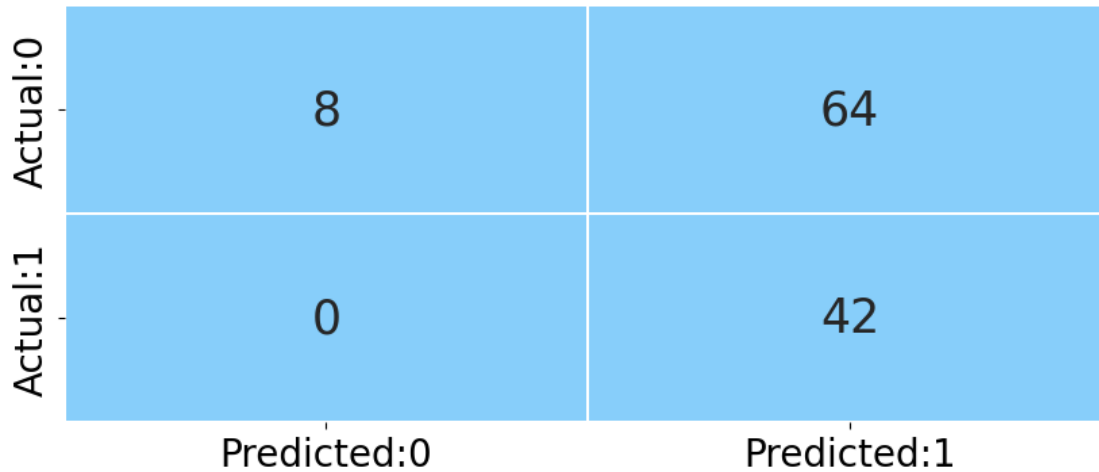
```
[42]: array([1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1.,
            1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1.,
            0., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 1., 1.,
            1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 0., 1., 1., 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., 1.] )
```

```
[43]: y_pred =Log_Reg_with_SGD.predict(X_test)
      y_pred
```

```
[43]: array([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, 0, 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, 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], dtype=int64)
```

```
[44]: plot_confusion_matrix(Log_Reg_with_SGD)
```



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.

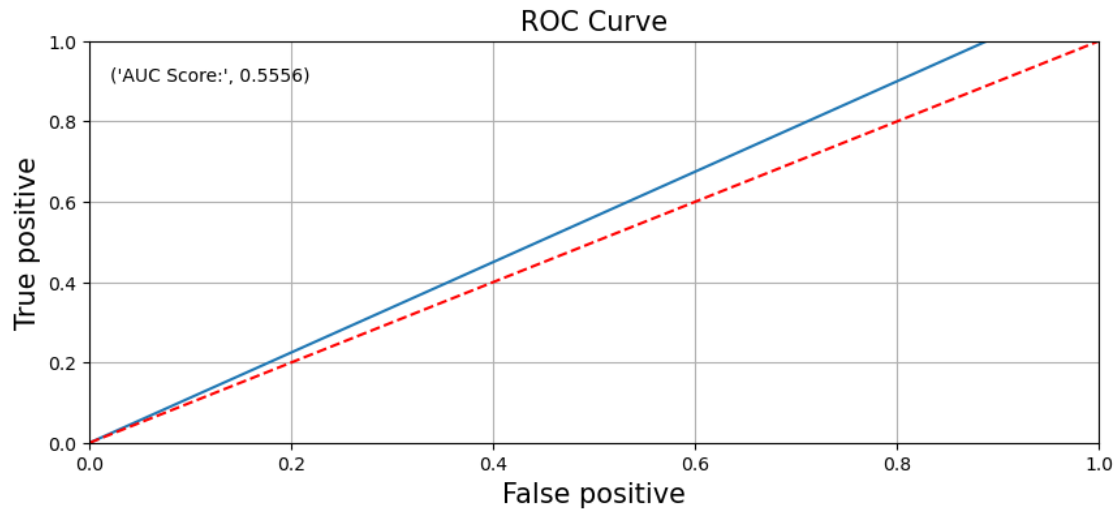
```
[45]: test_report = get_test_report(Log_Reg_with_SGD)
      print(test_report)
```

	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

```
[46]: kappa_value = kappa_score(Log_Reg_with_SGD)
      print(kappa_value)
```

```
0.0843373493975903
```

```
[47]: 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.

```
[48]: update_score_card(model_name = 'Logistic Regression (SGD)')
```

```
[48]:
```

	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

11 Decision Tree Classification

```
[49]: 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]}]
```

```
[50]: decision_tree_classification=DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=10)
grid=GridSearchCV(estimator=decision_tree_classification,param_grid=tuned_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}
```

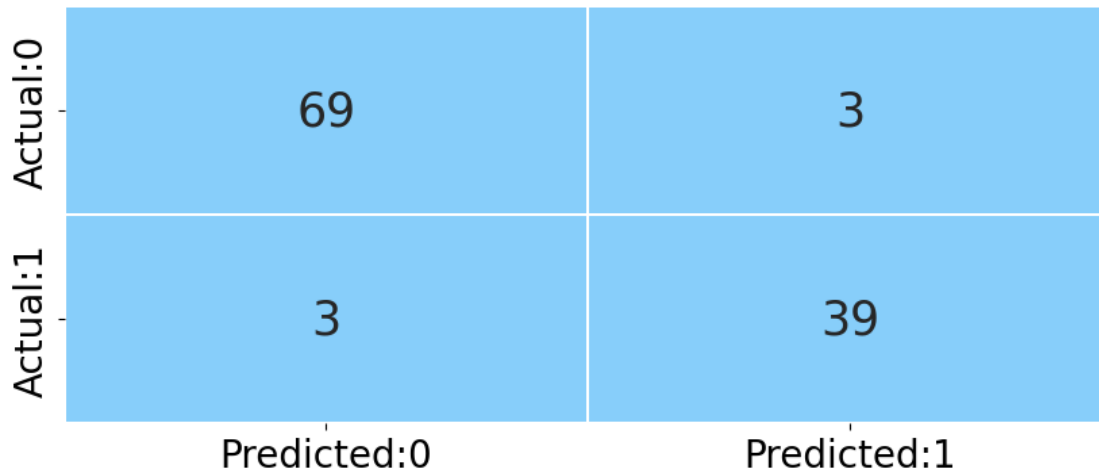
```
[51]: dt_grid_model=DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion=dt_grid.best_params_.
      ↪get("criterion"),max_depth=dt_grid.best_params_.
      ↪get("max_depth"),max_leaf_nodes=dt_grid.best_params_.
      ↪get("max_leaf_nodes"),min_samples_leaf=dt_grid.best_params_.
      ↪get("min_samples_leaf"),min_samples_split=dt_grid.best_params_.
      ↪get("min_samples_split"))
```

```
[52]: decision_tree_grid=dt_grid_model.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

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

```
[54]: y_pred=decision_tree_grid.predict(X_test)
```

```
[55]: plot_confusion_matrix(decision_tree_grid)
```



```
[56]: test_report = get_test_report(decision_tree_grid)
```

```
# print the performance measures
print(test_report)
```

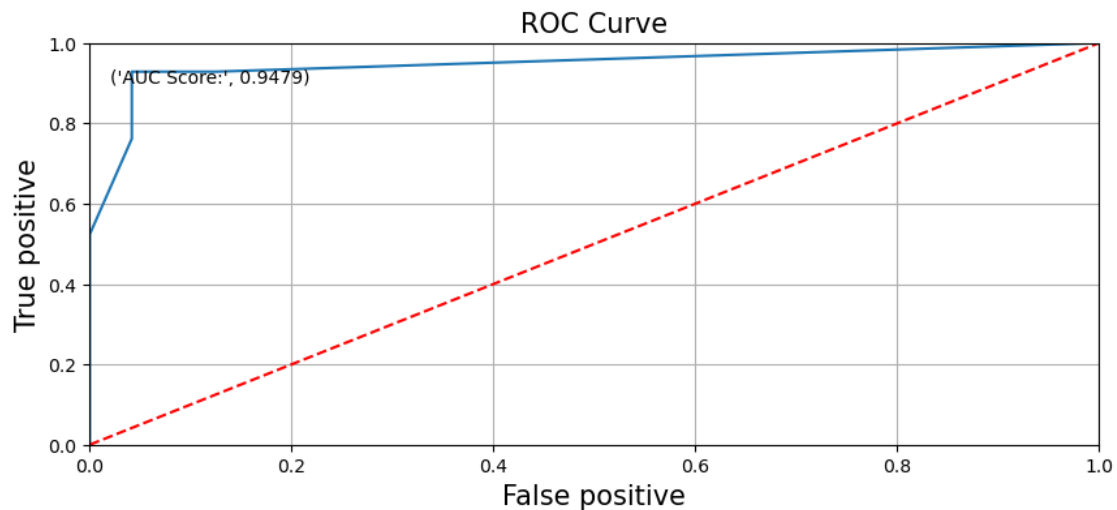
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.96	0.96	0.96	72
1	0.93	0.93	0.93	42
accuracy			0.95	114
macro avg	0.94	0.94	0.94	114
weighted avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	114


```
[57]: kappa_value = kappa_score(decision_tree_grid)
```

```
# print the kappa value  
print(kappa_value)
```

0.8869047619047619

```
[58]: plot_roc(decision_tree_grid)
```



```
[59]: update_score_card(model_name = 'decision_tree_grid')
```

```
[59]:
```

	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

```
[60]: from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
```

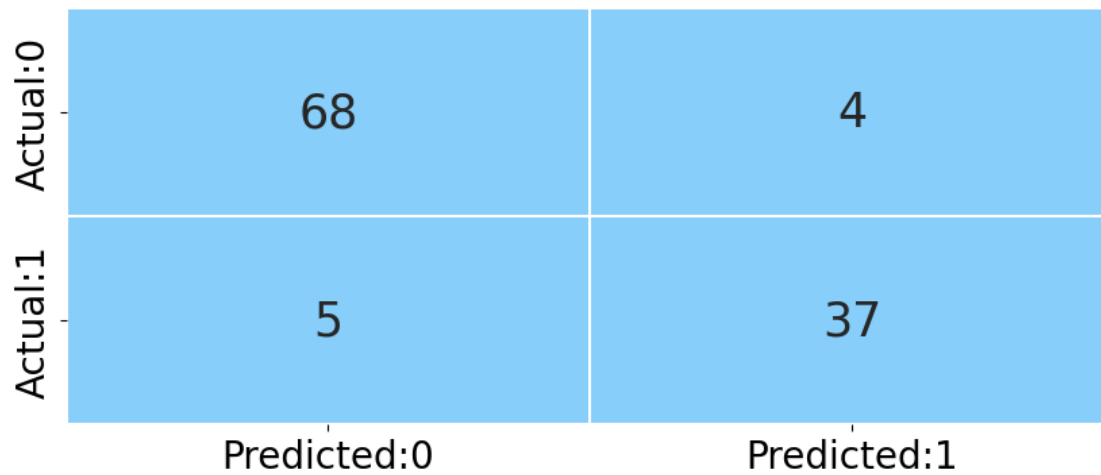
```
[61]: Naive_Bayes_Model =GaussianNB().fit(X_train, y_train)
```

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

```
[63]: y_pred = Naive_Bayes_Model.predict(X_test)  
y_pred[0:11]
```

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

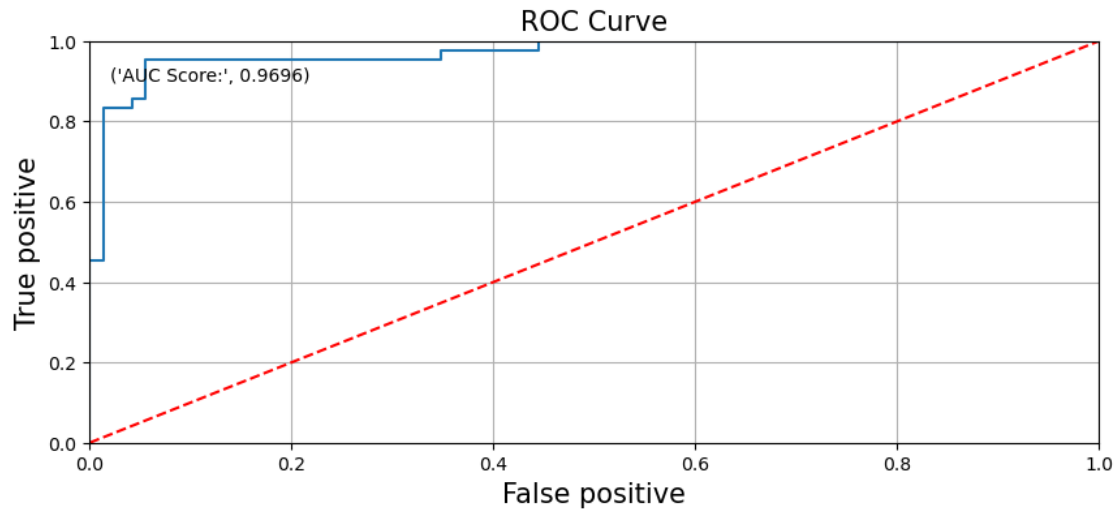
```
[64]: plot_confusion_matrix(Naive_Bayes_Model)
```



```
[65]: 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

```
[66]: plot_roc(Naive_Bayes_Model)
```



```
[67]: update_score_card(model_name = 'Naive_Bayes_Model')
```

```
[67]:
```

	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

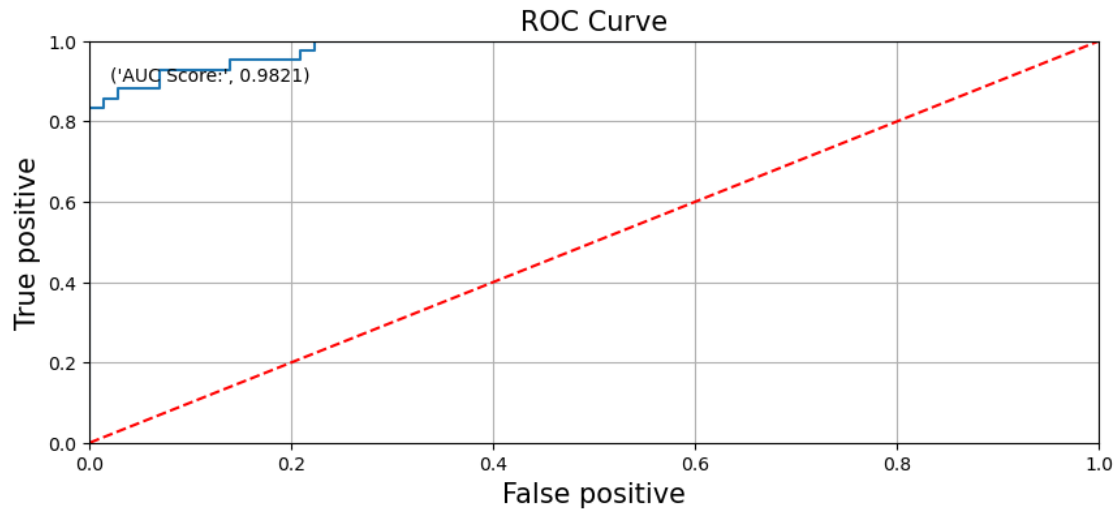
```
[68]: from sklearn.svm import SVC
```

```
[69]: 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

[69]:	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		



```
[70]: 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_proba =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:	Actual:0	72	0
	Actual:1	13	29
		Predicted:0	Predicted:1

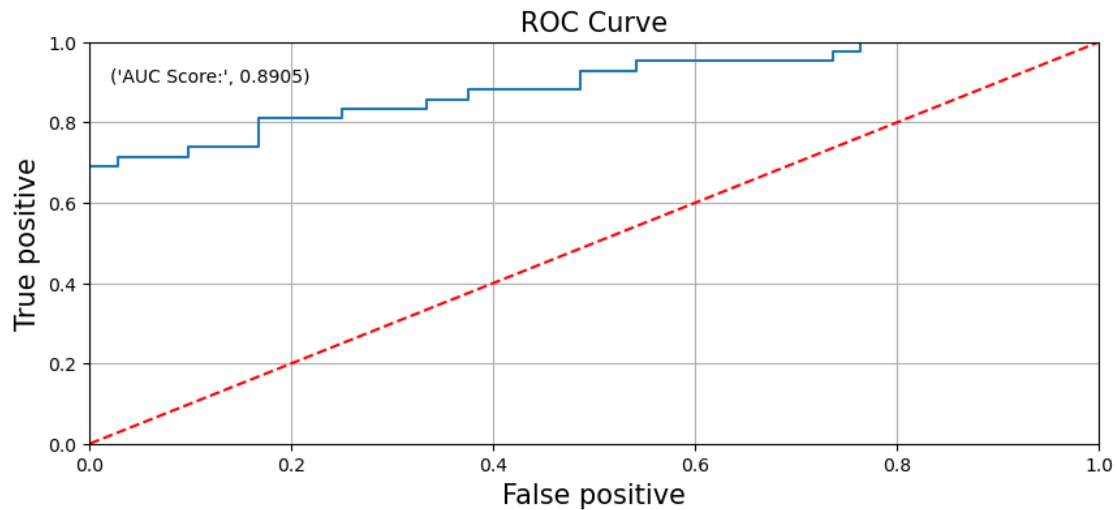
precision recall f1-score support

	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

[70]:

	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



```
[71]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
#intantiate the regressor
rf_cls = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=10)

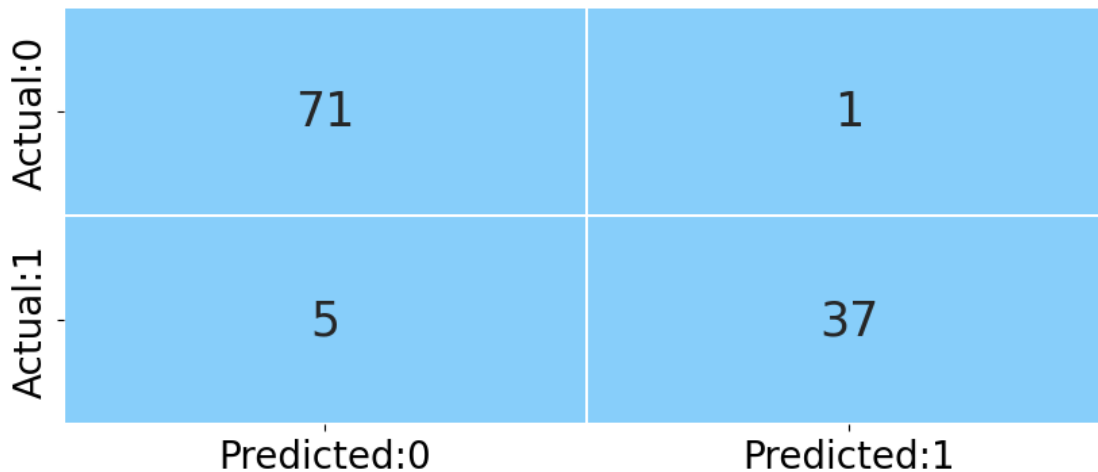
# fit the regressor with training dataset
rf_cls.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

[71]: RandomForestClassifier(random_state=10)

```
[72]: # predict the values on test dataset using predict()
y_pred = rf_cls.predict(X_test)
y_pred
```

```
[72]: 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,
        0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0,
        0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 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)
```

```
[73]: 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')
```



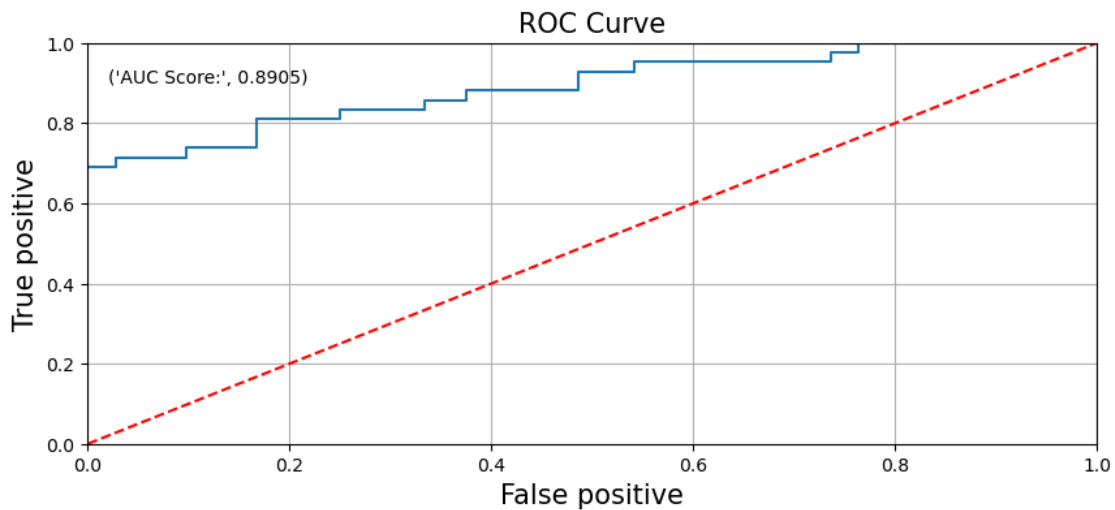
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.93	0.99	0.96	72
1	0.97	0.88	0.93	42
accuracy			0.95	114
macro avg	0.95	0.93	0.94	114
weighted avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	114

```
[73]:
```

	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



```
[74]: 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
```



```

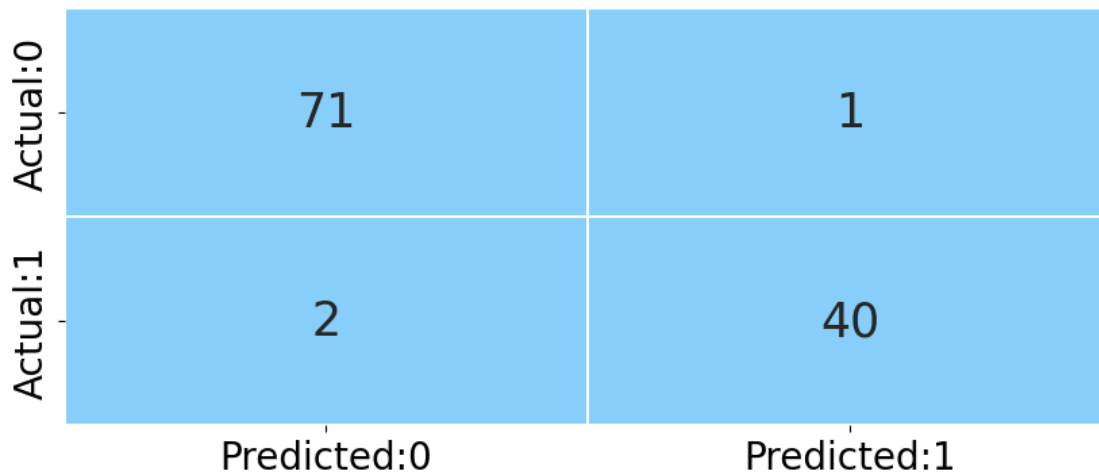
converged:                True    LL-Null:                -300.69
Covariance Type:          nonrobust    LLR p-value:          6.388e-107
=====
=====
                                coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025
0.975]
-----
-----
const                -34.9582    30.804    -1.135    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.

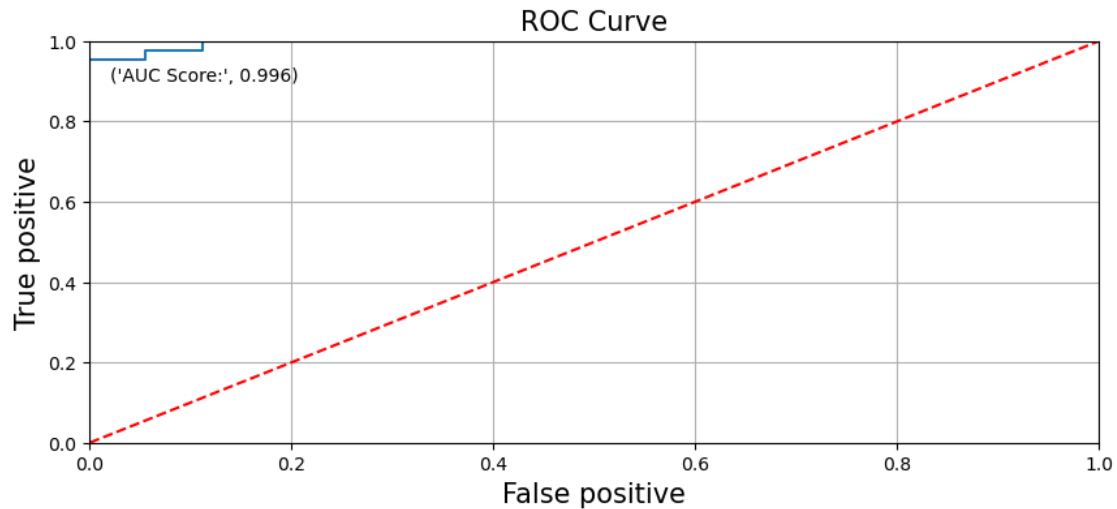
```
[75]: y_pred_prob=Log_Reg_Full_Model.predict(X_test)
y_pred=["0" if x<0.5 else "1" for x in y_pred_prob]
y_pred=np.array(y_pred,dtype=np.float32)
y_pred[0:5]
plot_confusion_matrix(Log_Reg_Full_Model)
plot_roc(Log_Reg_Full_Model)
update_score_card(model_name="Logistic_Regression with Full Model")
```



```
[75]:
```

	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



```
[76]: # 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']
```

```
[77]: 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)
```

```
[78]: 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	[0.025
0.975]					

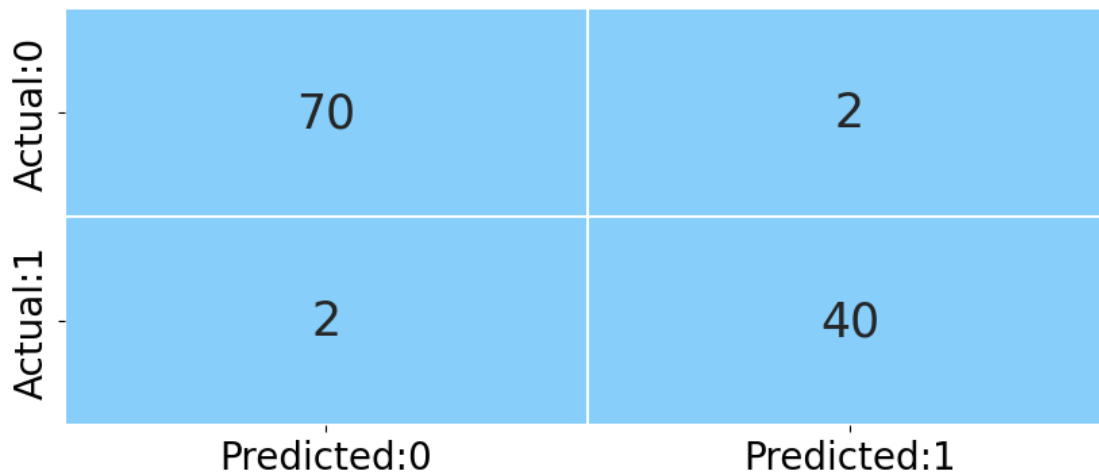
const	-43.4490	9.998	-4.346	0.000	-63.045
-23.853					
texture_mean	0.3607	0.109	3.319	0.001	0.148
0.574					
area_mean	0.0079	0.004	1.930	0.054	-0.000
0.016					
concavity_mean	65.8154	19.362	3.399	0.001	27.867
103.764					
area_se	0.2680	0.078	3.452	0.001	0.116
0.420					
smoothness_se	523.6865	223.121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

```
[79]: 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")
```

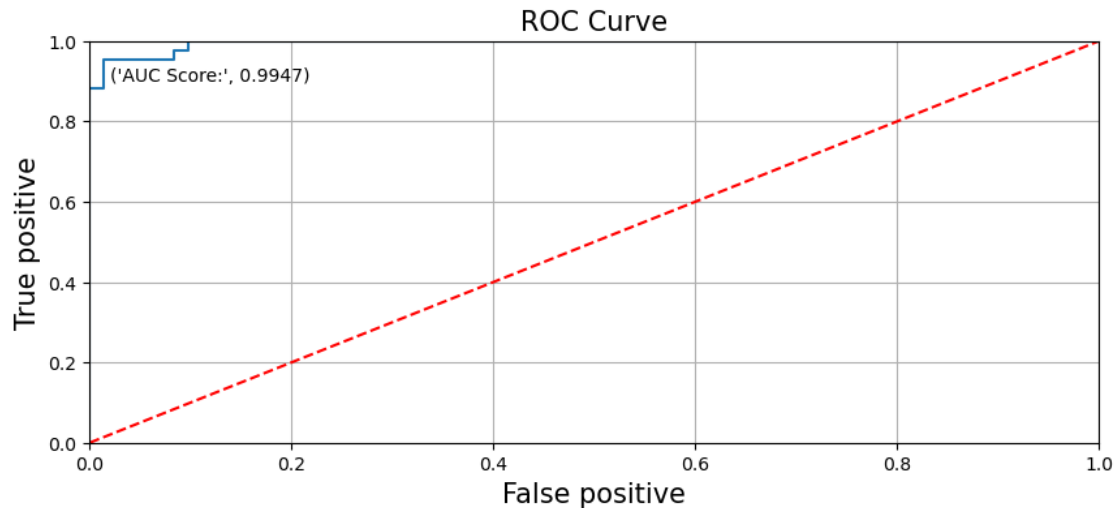


```
[79]:
```

	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



```
[80]: 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)

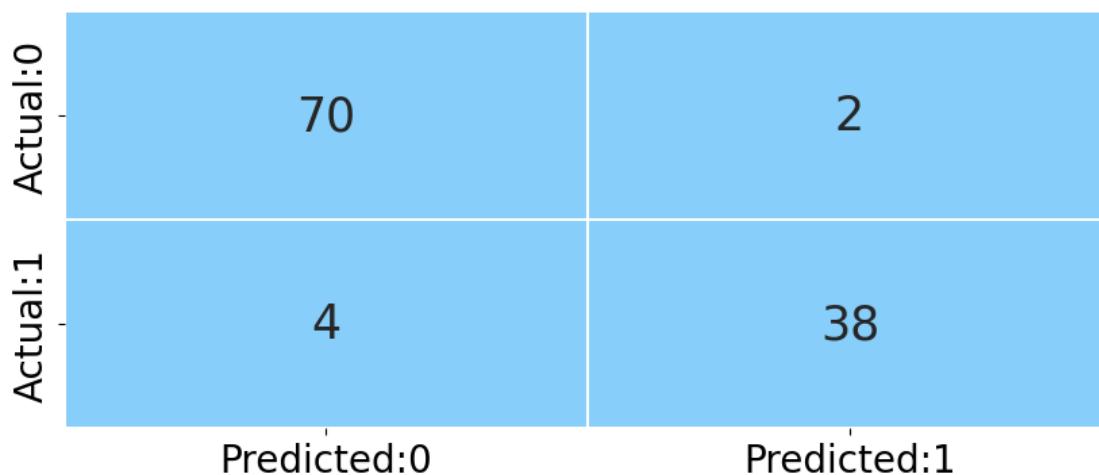
# Predict the test set using the best model
y_pred = best_model.predict(X_test)

# 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

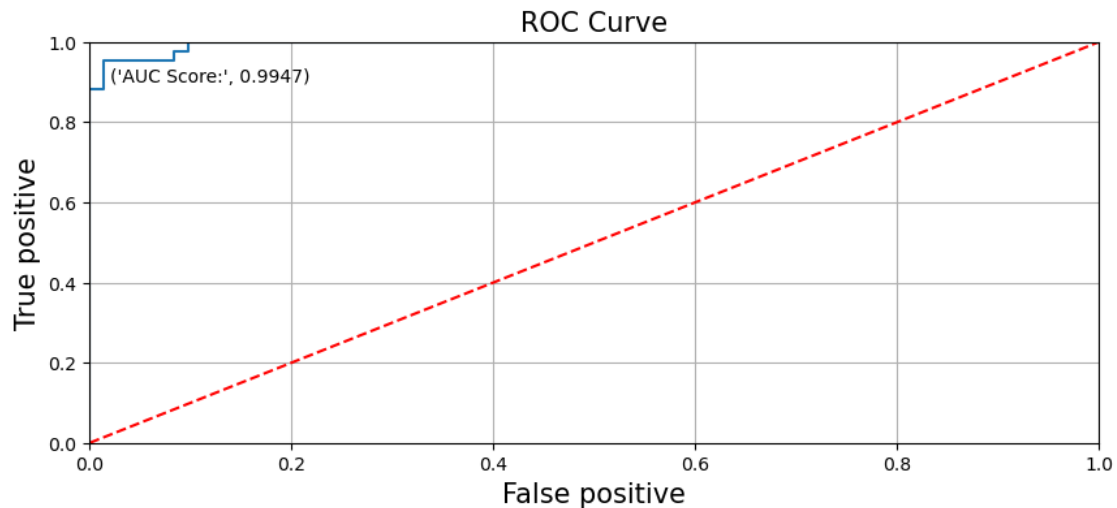


[80]:

	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



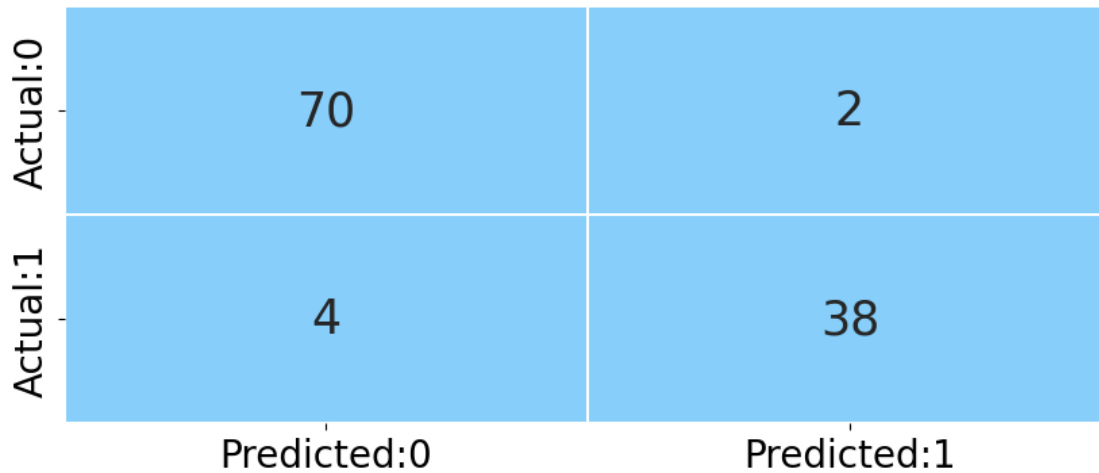
```
[81]: from sklearn.ensemble import BaggingClassifier
from sklearn import tree
meta_estimator=BaggingClassifier(tree.DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=10))
meta_estimator.fit(X_train,y_train)
```

```
[81]: BaggingClassifier(estimator=DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=10))
```

```
[82]: y_pred=meta_estimator.predict(X_test)
```



```
[83]: 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')
```



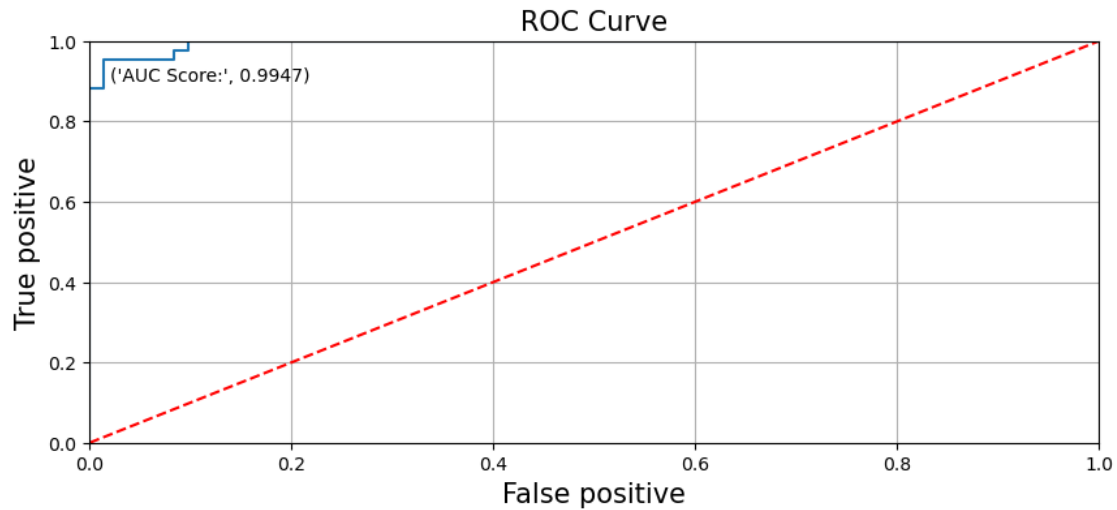
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.95	0.97	0.96	72
1	0.95	0.90	0.93	42
accuracy			0.95	114
macro avg	0.95	0.94	0.94	114
weighted avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	114

```
[83]:
```

	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



```
[84]: 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:0	70	2
	5	37
	Predicted:0	Predicted:1

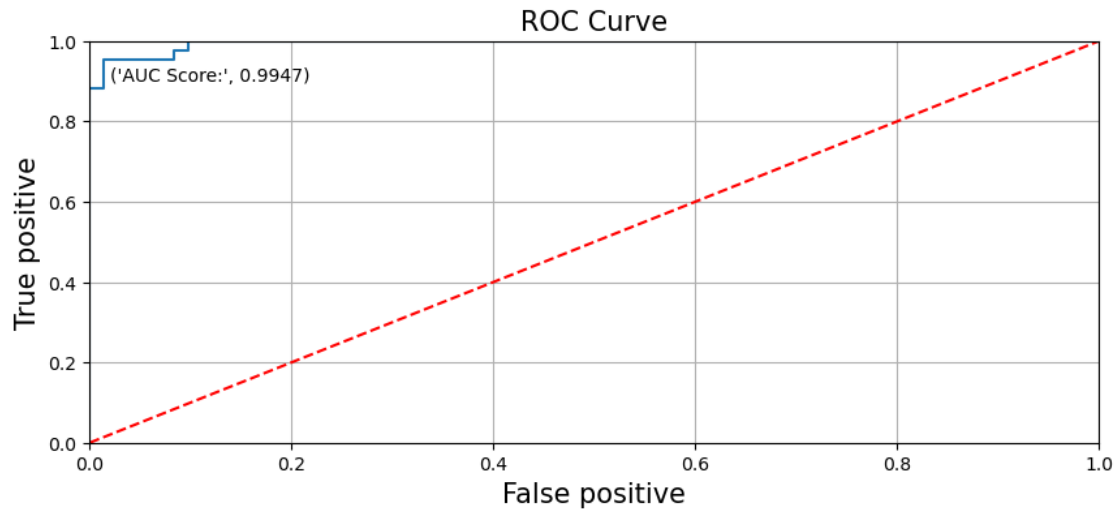
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.93	0.97	0.95	72
1	0.95	0.88	0.91	42
accuracy			0.94	114
macro avg	0.94	0.93	0.93	114
weighted avg	0.94	0.94	0.94	114

[84] :

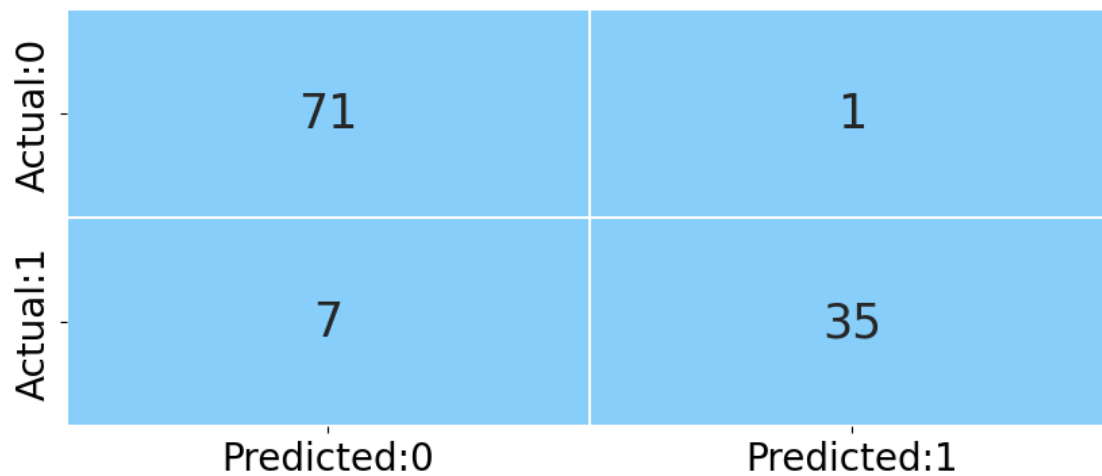
	Model	AUC Score	Precision Score \
0	Logistic Regression (SGD)	0.555556	0.396226
1	decision_tree_grid	0.947917	0.928571
2	Naive_Bayes_Model	0.969577	0.902439
3	svm_linear	0.982143	0.948718
4	svm_poly	0.890542	1.000000
5	rf_cls	0.890542	0.973684
6	Logistic_Regression with Full Model	0.996032	0.975610
7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



```
[86]: 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')
```

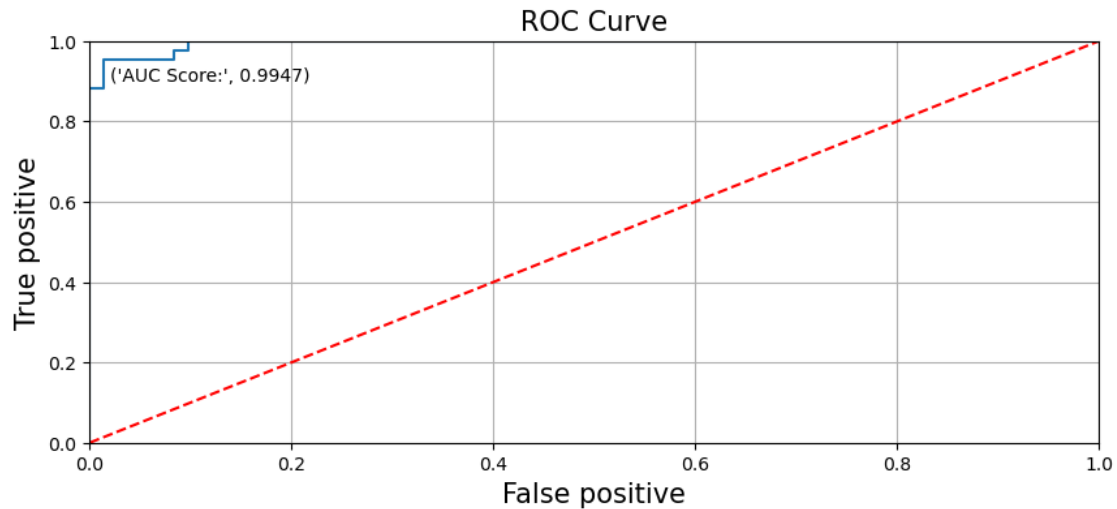


	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.91	0.99	0.95	72
1	0.97	0.83	0.90	42
accuracy			0.93	114
macro avg	0.94	0.91	0.92	114
weighted avg	0.93	0.93	0.93	114

[86]:

	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



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

```
[87]: 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)

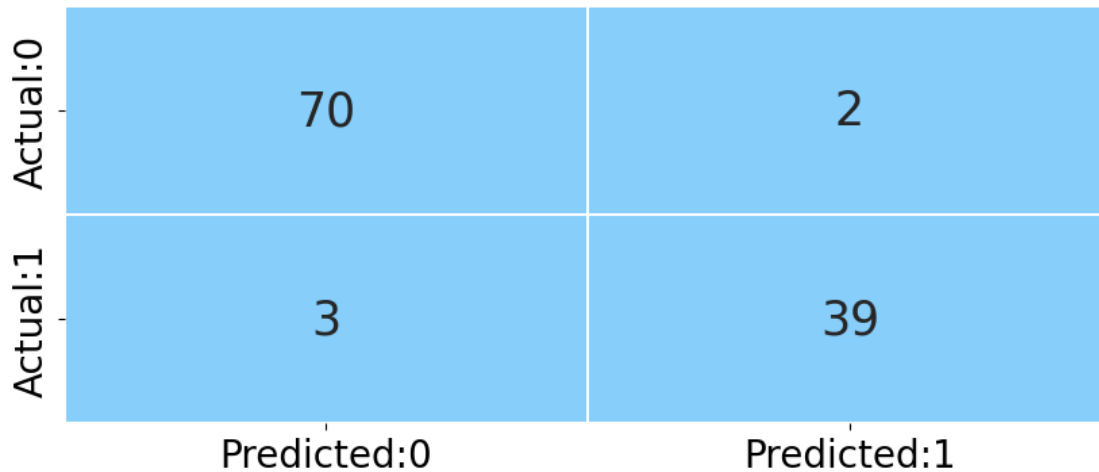
# Predict the test set
y_pred = model_random_forest_undersample.predict(X_test)

# 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

```
[88]: plot_confusion_matrix(model_random_forest_undersample)
      plot_roc(model_random_forest_undersample)
      update_score_card(model_name="Random_forest_undersample")
```

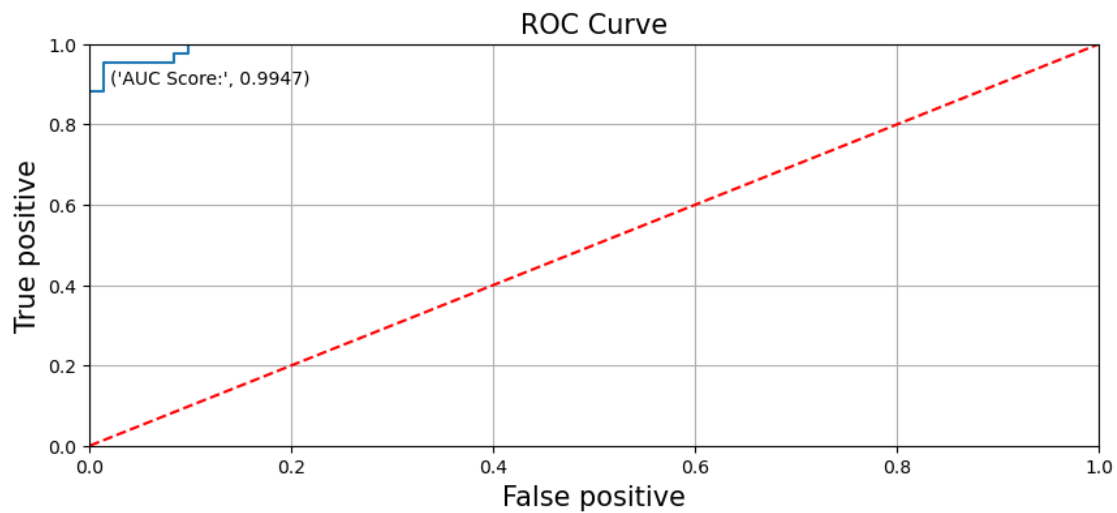


```
[88]:
```

	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



13 Feature Selection Using Random Forest Technique

```
[94]: 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
```

```
[94]: 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])
```

```
[91]: X.head()
```



```

[91]: 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

```
[100]: 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']
```

```
[102]: 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)
```

```
[102]:
```

	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

```
[110]: # 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
```

```
[110]: ['area_worst',
'concave points_worst',
```

```

'perimeter_worst',
'radius_worst',
'concave points_mean',
'concavity_mean',
'perimeter_mean',
'area_mean',
'concavity_worst']

```

```

[115]: # 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)

```

```

[119]: #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)

```

```

[120]: 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)

```

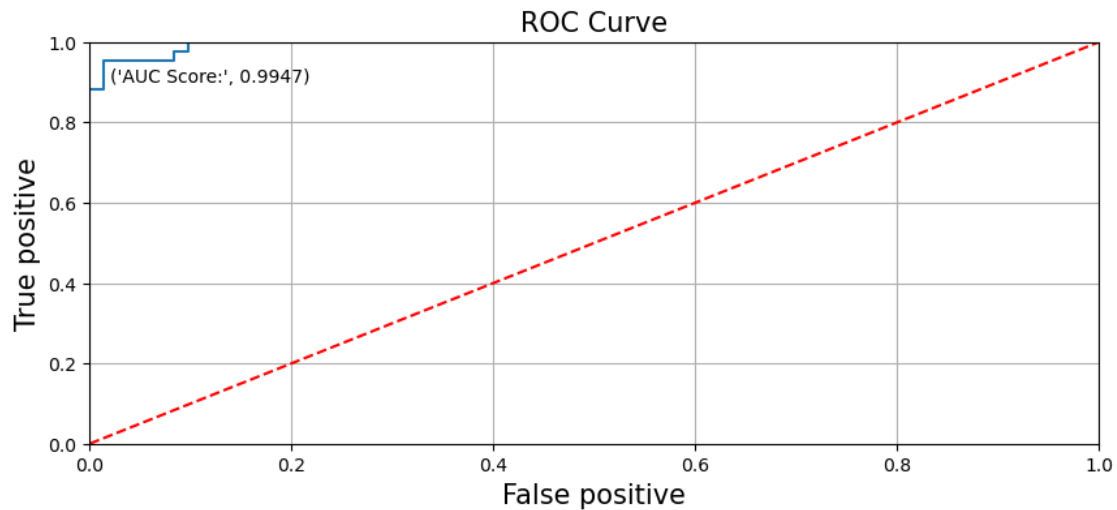
Actual:	Actual:0	71	1
	Actual:1	5	37
		Predicted:0	Predicted:1

[120]:

	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



14 Cluster Analysis

```
[54]: #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)
```

```
[54]:      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


```
[55]: # 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()
```

```
[55]:
```

	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

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

```
[56]:
```

	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
```

```
[57]: scale=StandardScaler().fit(features)
features_s=scale.transform(features)
```

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

```

[58]: 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

15 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.

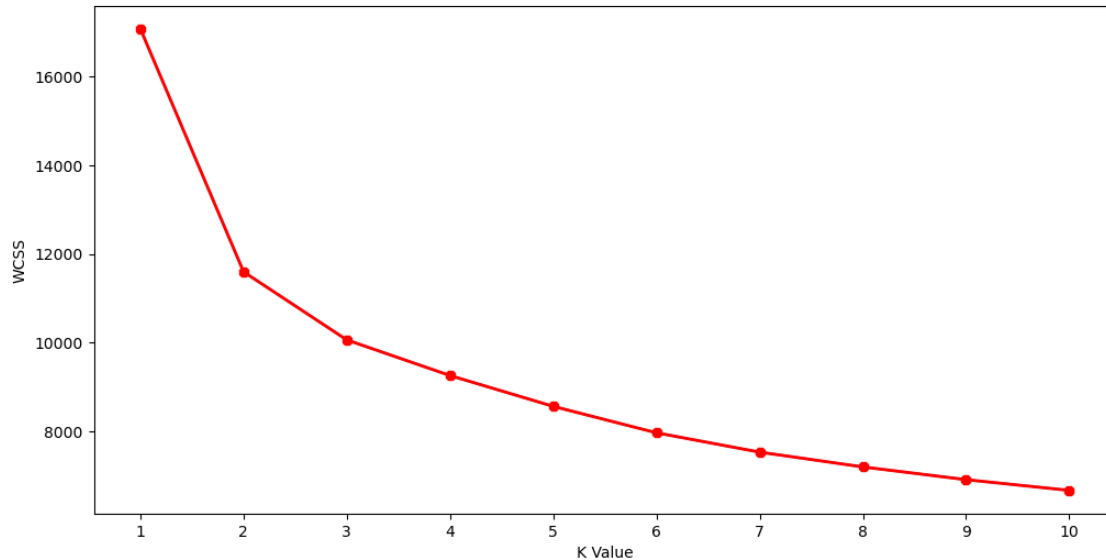
```
[59]: import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score
n_clusters=[2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
for K in n_clusters:
    cluster=KMeans(n_clusters=K,random_state=10)
    predict=cluster.fit_predict(features_scaled)
    score=silhouette_score(features_scaled,predict,random_state=10)
    print("For n_clusters={}, silhoutte score is {}".format(K,score))
```

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

```
[60]: #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.”

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

# fit the model
model.fit(features_scaled)
```

```
[61]: KMeans(n_clusters=2, random_state=10)
```

```
[62]: 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
```

```
[63]: features.head()
```

```
[63]:   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

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

16 Retrieve the Clusters

```
[64]: 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()
```

```
[64]:
```

	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

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

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

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

17 Plot a barplot to visualize the cluster sizes

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

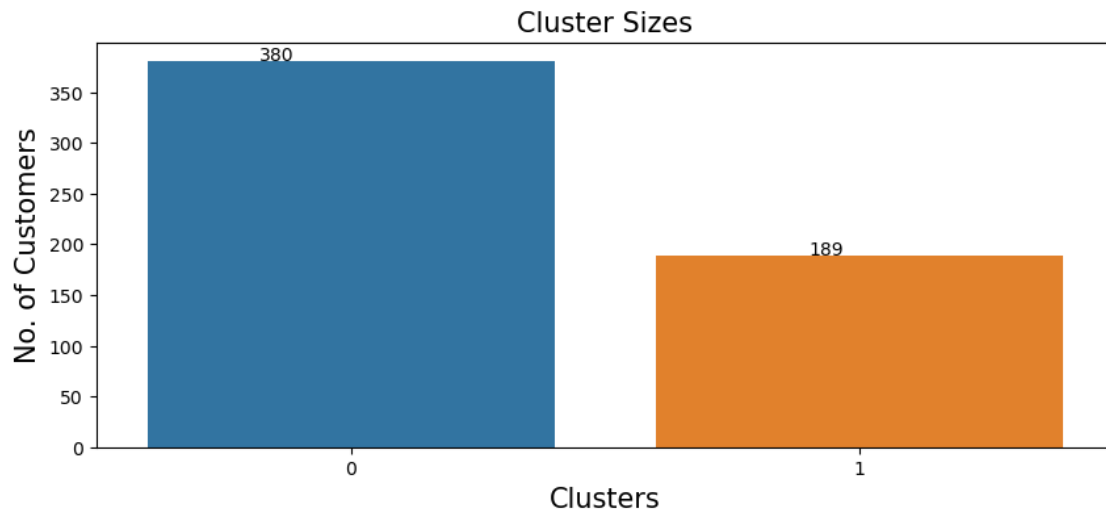
# set the axes and plot labels
# set the font size using 'fontsize'
plt.title('Cluster Sizes', fontsize = 15)
plt.xlabel('Clusters', fontsize = 15)
plt.ylabel('No. of Customers', fontsize = 15)
```

```

# 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()

```



18 Cluster Centers

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

```

[73]: # 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()

```

```

[73]:
   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

19 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.

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

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

```
[78]: 380
```

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

```
[79]: 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.

```
[81]: # 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",
      ↪ "smoothness_worst"]][data_output.Cluster == 0].describe()
```

```
[81]:          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
```

20 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.

```
[82]: # 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
```

```
[82]: 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
```

```
[83]: # 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_se",
    ↪ "smoothness_worst"]][data_output.Cluster == 1].describe()
```

```
[83]:
```

	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

```
[84]: # 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","radius_worst","compactn
↳Cluster == 1]].describe()
```

```
[84]:      concave points_worst  concavity_mean  perimeter_worst  concavity_worst \
count      189.000000      189.000000      189.000000      189.000000
mean         0.189883         0.179555      143.049048         0.489863
std          0.040901         0.070475       31.590984         0.184672
min          0.091810         0.084220       65.500000         0.196000
25%          0.161300         0.126700      122.100000         0.359700
50%          0.184800         0.165500      142.200000         0.460900
75%          0.213400         0.213300      161.100000         0.591100
max          0.291000         0.426800      251.200000         1.252000

      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
```

```
[85]: # 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","radius_worst","compactn
↳Cluster == 0]].describe()
```

```
[85]:      concave points_worst  concavity_mean  perimeter_worst  concavity_worst \
count      380.000000      380.000000      380.000000      380.000000
mean         0.077166         0.043661       89.461474         0.163924
std          0.037607         0.030174       15.517725         0.113715
min          0.000000         0.000000       50.410000         0.000000
25%          0.053635         0.021562       79.657500         0.079737
50%          0.078715         0.038045       88.110000         0.145750
75%          0.100325         0.061542       99.040000         0.230400
max          0.225800         0.146300      139.200000         0.772700

      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

21 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.

```
[87]: 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

```
[88]: data_output.head()
```

```
[88]:
```

	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

22 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.

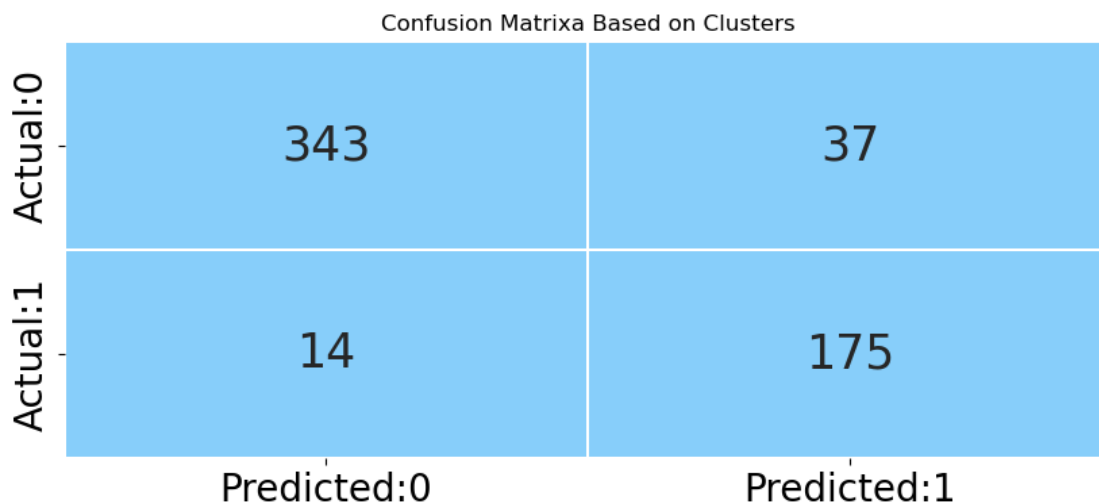
Moreover, assessing the accuracy of cluster-assigned labels against actual labels can help in fine-tuning the clustering algorithm parameters, such as the number of clusters or the choice of distance metrics. This iterative process of evaluation and adjustment is crucial for achieving optimal performance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

```
[89]: 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

```
[90]: 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()
```



23 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.

24 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.

[]: