

Initial Set-Up

```
In [5]: import numpy as np # linear algebra
import pandas as pd # data processing, CSV file I/O (e.g. pd.read_csv)
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # data visualization
import seaborn as sns # statistical data visualization

# Input data files are available in the "../input/" directory.
# For example, running this (by clicking run or pressing Shift+Enter) will list

import os
for dirname, _, filenames in os.walk('/kaggle/input'):
    for filename in filenames:
        print(os.path.join(dirname, filename))

# Any results you write to the current directory are saved as output.
```

```
In [6]: # ignore warnings
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

Read dataset

```
In [7]: # Load and preview data
df = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\lenovo\Desktop\NIT FILES\Breast Cancer Prediction Da
df.head()
```

```
Out[7]:
```

	mean_radius	mean_texture	mean_perimeter	mean_area	mean_smoothness	diagnos
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	

View summary of dataset

```
In [8]: # view summary of dataset
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 569 entries, 0 to 568
Data columns (total 6 columns):
 #   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
 0   mean_radius           569 non-null    float64
 1   mean_texture          569 non-null    float64
 2   mean_perimeter        569 non-null    float64
 3   mean_area             569 non-null    float64
 4   mean_smoothness       569 non-null    float64
 5   diagnosis             569 non-null    int64
dtypes: float64(5), int64(1)
memory usage: 26.8 KB
```

Check the distribution of target variable

```
In [9]: # check the distribution of the target variable
df['diagnosis'].value_counts()
```

```
Out[9]: diagnosis
1      357
0      212
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

Declare feature vector and target variable

```
In [10]: X = df[['mean_radius', 'mean_texture', 'mean_perimeter', 'mean_area', 'mean_smoothness']]
y = df['diagnosis']
```

Split dataset into training and test set

```
In [11]: # split the dataset into the training set and test set
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.3, random_state = 42)
```

LightGBM Model Development and Training

- We need to convert our training data into LightGBM dataset format(this is mandatory for LightGBM training).
- After creating the necessary dataset, we created a python dictionary with parameters and their values.
- Accuracy of the model depends on the values we provide to the parameters.
- In the end block of code, we simply trained model with 100 iterations.

```
In [12]: # build the lightgbm model  
import lightgbm as lgb  
clf = lgb.LGBMClassifier()  
clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

[illegible]

```
Out[12]: ▾ LGBMClassifier ⓘ  
LGBMClassifier()
```

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```
In [13]: # predict the results
y_pred=clf.predict(X_test)
```

View Accuracy

```
In [14]: # view accuracy
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
accuracy=accuracy_score(y_pred, y_test)
print('LightGBM Model accuracy score: {0:0.4f}'.format(accuracy_score(y_test, y_

LightGBM Model accuracy score: 0.9298
```

```
In [19]: # Here, y_test are the true class labels and y_pred are the predicted class labels
```

Compare train and test set accuracy

Now, I will compare the train-set and test-set accuracy to check for overfitting.

```
In [15]: y_pred_train = clf.predict(X_train)
```

```
In [16]: print('Training-set accuracy score: {0:0.4f}'.format(accuracy_score(y_train, y_

Training-set accuracy score: 1.0000
```

Check for Overfitting

```
In [17]: # print the scores on training and test set

print('Training set score: {:.4f}'.format(clf.score(X_train, y_train)))

print('Test set score: {:.4f}'.format(clf.score(X_test, y_test)))
```

Training set score: 1.0000

Test set score: 0.9298

```
In [18]: # The training and test set accuracy are quite comparable. So, we cannot say the
```

Confusion-matrix

```
In [20]: # view confusion-matrix
# Print the Confusion Matrix and slice it into four pieces

from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print('Confusion matrix\n\n', cm)
print('\nTrue Positives(TP) = ', cm[0,0])
print('\nTrue Negatives(TN) = ', cm[1,1])
print('\nFalse Positives(FP) = ', cm[0,1])
print('\nFalse Negatives(FN) = ', cm[1,0])
```

Confusion matrix

```
[[ 55   8]
 [   4 104]]
```

True Positives(TP) = 55

True Negatives(TN) = 104

False Positives(FP) = 8

False Negatives(FN) = 4

```
In [21]: # visualize confusion matrix with seaborn heatmap

cm_matrix = pd.DataFrame(data=cm, columns=['Actual Positive:1', 'Actual Negative:0'],
                          index=['Predict Positive:1', 'Predict Negative:0'])

sns.heatmap(cm_matrix, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='YlGnBu')
```

Out[21]: <Axes: >



Classification Metrics

```
In [22]: from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.93	0.87	0.90	63
1	0.93	0.96	0.95	108
accuracy			0.93	171
macro avg	0.93	0.92	0.92	171
weighted avg	0.93	0.93	0.93	171