# STEP #1: PROBLEM STATEMENT

* Predicting if the cancer diagnosis is benign or malignant based on several observations/features
* 30 features are used, examples:
* - radius (mean of distances from center to points on the perimeter)
* - texture (standard deviation of gray-scale values)
* - perimeter
* - area
* - smoothness (local variation in radius lengths)
* - compactness (perimeter^2 / area - 1.0)
* - concavity (severity of concave portions of the contour)
* - concave points (number of concave portions of the contour)
* - symmetry

- fractal dimension ("coastline approximation" - 1)

* Datasets are linearly separable using all 30 input features
* Number of Instances: 569
* Class Distribution: 212 Malignant, 357 Benign
* Target class:

- Malignant

- Benign

# DATA SOURCE: <https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Breast+Cancer+Wisconsin+(Diagnostic)>

# STEP #2: IMPORTING DATA

# STEP #3: VISUALIZING THE DATA

# STEP #4: MODEL TRAINING

# STEP #5: EVALUATING THE MODEL

# STEP #6: IMPROVING THE MODEL

# STEP #7:IMPROVING THE MODEL - PART 2