**What is the topic I chose?**

The topic that I chose for this project is breast cancer. Breast cancer is often an aggressive form of cancer in which cells begin to grow out of control starting in either one or both breasts. It is also important to understand that not all cases of breast lumps are on occasion not cancerous otherwise known as benign. Tumors that are shown to grow at a rate faster than normal or show abnormalities after a biopsy are considered malignant, or cancerous in nature. Breast cancer is the most common form of cancer found amongst women in the world and has affected over 2.1 million people in 2015 alone. Some of the key challenges found in diagnosing breast cancer are whether a tumor is considered malignant (meaning that it is cancerous in nature caused by inherited genetic mutations to certain genes such as the BRCA1 and BRCA2), density of fatty tissue within the chest and breast areas, a family history of breast or ovarian cancer, or previous treatment using radiation therapy. There are also cases in which men have also been diagnosed with breast cancer, but not nearly as common as other forms of cancer that affect men more prevalently.

**What types of model or models do you plan to use and why?**

The datasets that I plan on using for this project are the following:

* <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/yasserh/breast-cancer-dataset>
* <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/reihanenamdari/breast-cancer>
* <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/nancyalaswad90/breast-cancer-dataset>

I chose these three datasets as they are all related to each other, and I did find an issue with finding data using the Centers for Disease Control statistics board. The issue that I found with them was that many of the referenced data has either been moved, purged, or not backlinked to which I could find the data sets for reference under CDC guidelines. The data found instead is relevant, as breast cancer datasets are prevalent compared to other cancer sets, and breast cancer accounts for nearly 25 percent of all cancer cases. I find these datasets to be relevant to the topic at hand, and though I think the datasets might be similar, they should be different enough to give a broad understanding of what the data means.

**How do you plan to evaluate your results?**

Evaluation of results will have to be a process of taking the data into account, and removing all the duplicate data, or data that is too similar to each other in which could produce a significant duplication of data. Evaluation of the data results should provide unique results each time. The datasets should provide a meaningful response to the number of women and men who are diagnosed with malignant or benign forms of cancer, give insight on the radius, texture, and other statistical measures.

**What do you hope to learn?**

Based on the datasets, I am hoping to learn the effect of race, age, and range of women and men who are diagnosed with breast cancer and their survival rate, the chances for metastasizing cells, and for a potential early warning detection of breast cancer, though I also do not believe that this scope is within the project requirements.

**Assess any risks with your proposal.**

The largest risk of any proposal is to find out that the data is not either current, or relevant to the topic at hand. I believe that the topic that I have chosen is a worthwhile endeavor to explore, even if the data is not as current as it could be. I will continue to look for other data sets that might fit in the scope of the project, while keeping on track with producing clear and meaningful results from the current data sets. Data is the biggest driver for success when it comes to this project, and I hope that once all the data is cleaned and prepared that it will produce meaningful results.

**Identify a contingency plan if your original project plan does not work out.**

My other options which still be within the realm of cancer, but the other main forms of cancer that are out there that have quite a large data set for them would be considered prostate cancer. I plan on collecting the data sets for these particular forms of cancer as well, just as a backup plan under the contingency that if my breast cancer research does not wind up producing fruitful nor positive results for this project, I would be able to pivot quickly towards the other data sets without losing too much time. The data for prostate cancer seems to be less as prevalent in terms of data sets than breast cancer, although prostate cancer is the most common form of cancer for men except for skin cancers, which seem to be based on cursory research, indiscriminate of either males or females, and effect both sexes equally.