

Machine Learning Task

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سكشن:- 3

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Abstract

This is a report about a machine learning model for classifying breast cancer cases and predicting whether the cancer is benign or malignant.

Introduction & Dataset Overview

The Task is to predict whether the breast cancer case is benign or malignant, the dataset used is **Breast Cancer Wisconsin (Diagnostic)** dataset.

The dataset contains 569 cases where 357 of them are benign and the remaining 212 are malignant.

The dataset has the following columns:

- 1) ID number
- 2) Diagnosis (M = malignant, B = benign)

Ten real-valued features are computed for each cell nucleus:

- a) radius (mean of distances from center to points on the perimeter)
- b) texture (standard deviation of gray-scale values)
- c) perimeter
- d) area
- e) smoothness (local variation in radius lengths)
- f) compactness ($\text{perimeter}^2 / \text{area} - 1.0$)
- g) concavity (severity of concave portions of the contour)
- h) concave points (number of concave portions of the contour)
- i) symmetry
- j) fractal dimension ("coastline approximation" - 1)

The mean, standard error and "worst" or largest (mean of the three largest values) of these features were computed for each image, resulting in 30 features. For instance, field 3 is Mean Radius, field 13 is Radius SE, field 23 is Worst Radius.

All feature values are recorded with four significant digits.

• Total code of 3 algorithm:-

Naive Base Classifier SVC KNN

```
import pandas as pd  # to load data
```

```
import seaborn as sns
```

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

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

```

from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.metrics import (
    accuracy_score,
    confusion_matrix,
    ConfusionMatrixDisplay,
    f1_score,
    classification_report
)
from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
from sklearn.pipeline import make_pipeline
df = pd.read_csv('./data.csv')
df.head()
df.info()
sns.countplot(data=df,x='diagnosis',hue='radius_mean')
plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')
# Dropping the 'Unnamed: 32' column
# pre_df = df.drop('Unnamed: 32', axis=1)
# Separating features and target variable
# X = df.drop('diagnosis', axis=1) # Assuming you want to drop the 'diagnosis'
column
X = df[['radius_mean', 'texture_mean', 'perimeter_mean', 'smoothness_mean',
'compactness_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_wors
t', 'perimeter_worst', 'area_worst', 'smoothness_worst', 'compactness_worst', 'co
ncavity_worst', 'concave
points_worst', 'symmetry_worst', 'fractal_dimension_worst']]
y = df['diagnosis']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    X, y, test_size=0.33, random_state=42
)
# Fit the model on the transformed datam

```

```
model = GaussianNB()
model = SVC()
model = KNeighborsClassifier()
imputer = SimpleImputer(strategy='mean')
# Create a pipeline with the imputer and Gaussian Naive Bayes classifier
pipeline = make_pipeline(imputer, GaussianNB())
pipeline.fit(X_train, y_train)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
# Predicting the target variable using the test data
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_pred, y_test)
f1 = f1_score(y_pred, y_test, average='weighted')
print('Accuracy', accuracy)
print("F1 Score", f1)
# Confusion Matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
cmd = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(cm, display_labels=model.classes_)
cmd.plot()
Classification Report
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
plt.show()
# Assuming you have a new_data variable containing the new data point
new_data = [[14.2, 20.5, 94.7, 0.102, 0.145, 0.186, 0.104, 0.172, 0.175, 0.055,
0.543, 0.476, 3.07, 35.2, 0.008, 0.036, 0.031, 0.011, 0.024, 0.004, 15.3, 24.2,
102.5, 0.163, 0.369, 0.508, 0.242, 0.382, 0.091, 0.03]]
# Use the predict method on your model
# print(X.columns)
output = model.predict(new_data)
# Print the output
print("Predicted Output:", output)
```

- Total output of 3 algorithm:-

```
Accuracy: 0.7340425531914894
F1 Score: 0.7531550286393094
      precision    recall  f1-score   support

         B         0.74         0.90         0.81         121
         M         0.71         0.43         0.54          67

 accuracy
macro avg         0.72         0.67         0.68         188
weighted avg         0.73         0.73         0.71         188

This is Algorithm KNeighborsClassifier
```

```
Accuracy: 0.6436170212765957
F1 Score: 0.7831715210355986
D:\faculty\labs\ai\venv\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\metrics\_classification.py:136: UserWarning:
Parameter to control this behavior.
  _warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
D:\faculty\labs\ai\venv\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\metrics\_classification.py:136: UserWarning:
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D:\faculty\labs\ai\venv\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\metrics\_classification.py:136: UserWarning:
Parameter to control this behavior.
  _warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
      precision    recall  f1-score   support

         B         0.64         1.00         0.78         121
         M         0.00         0.00         0.00          67

 accuracy
macro avg         0.32         0.50         0.39         188
weighted avg         0.41         0.64         0.50         188

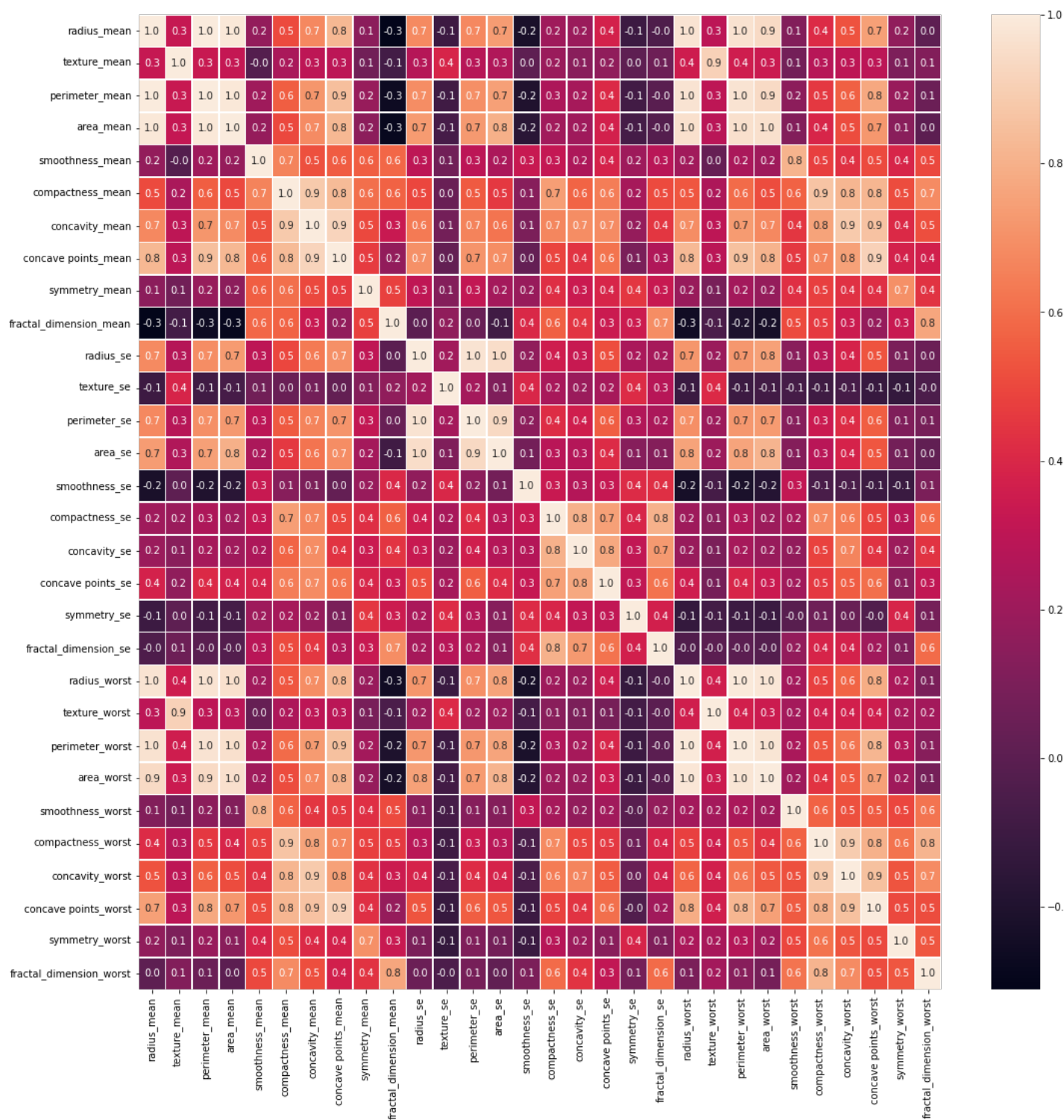
This is Algorithm SVM
```

```
Accuracy: 0.648936170212766
F1 Score: 0.7727099350378449
      precision    recall  f1-score   support

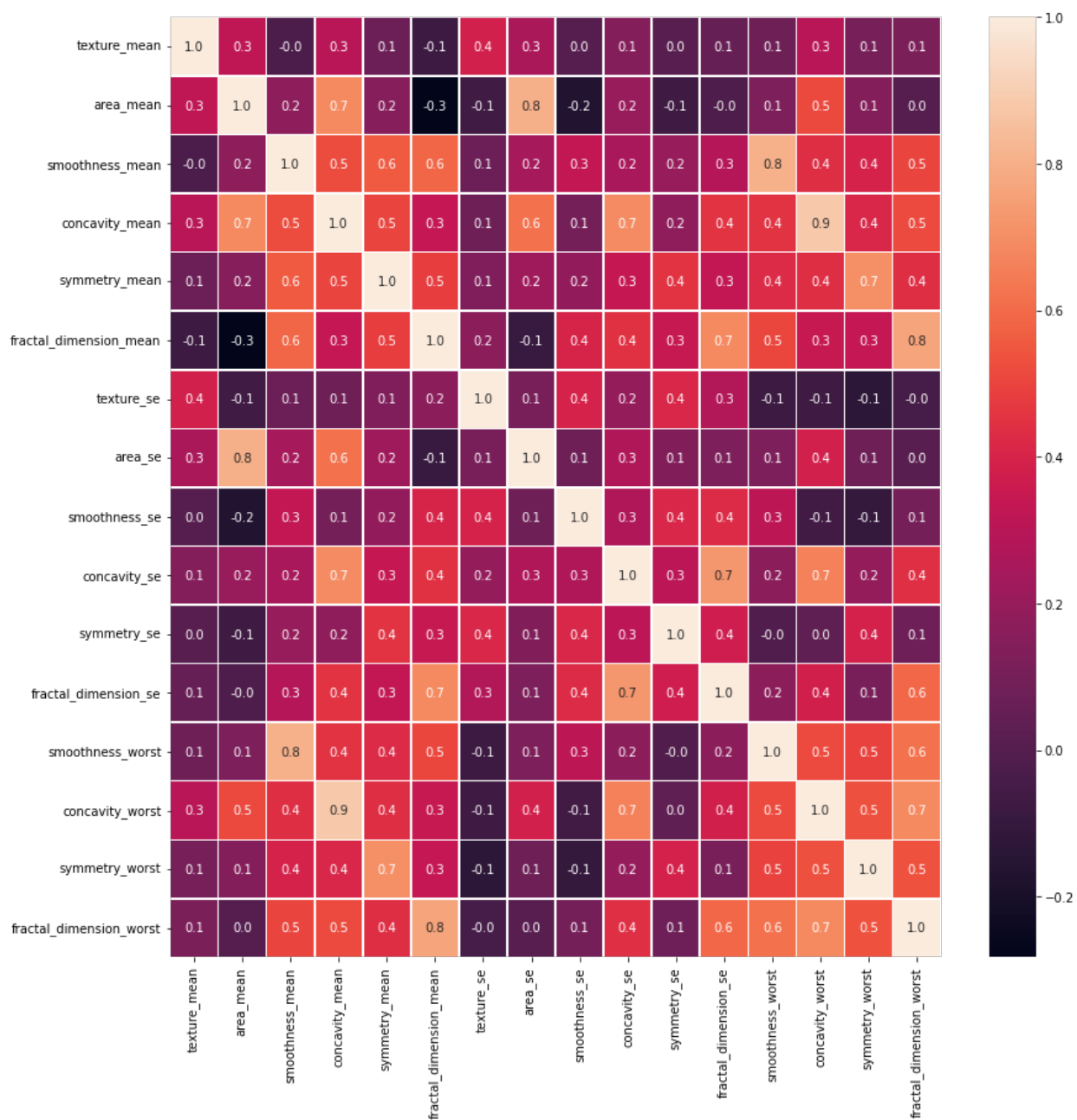
         B         0.65         0.99         0.78         121
         M         0.67         0.03         0.06          67

 accuracy
macro avg         0.66         0.51         0.42         188
weighted avg         0.66         0.65         0.53         188

This is Algorithm Naïve Bayes
```



figure(1)



Figure(2)

- Results

We monitored 4 metrics to evaluate our model : **Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F1 score.**

The results obtained are as follows:

Metric	value
Accuracy	96.83 %
Precision	96.81 %
Recall	95.75 %
F1 score	96.25 %

Attachments

Kaggle notebook that contains the code :

<https://www.kaggle.com/code/muhammadabdalsattar/notebook26af019eb6>