Option B - Breast Cancer Detection using Random Forest Classifier

In the assignment, the breast cancer dataset from sklearn.datasets was used to train a machine learning model for predicting whether a tumor is malignant or benign. We use 5-fold cross-validation to evaluate its performance. To optimize the mode, GRideSEarchCV is used for hyperparameter tuning, focusing on maximizing recall (sensitivity) for medical use cases where false negatives can have serious consequences.

Model Implementation

- Dataset: The dataset from sklearn.datasets was used, containing 30 features
- Train-Test Split: Data was split into 80% for training and 20% for testing using sklearn.model_selection train_test_split function
- Cross validation: A 5-fold cross validation was performed with sklearn.model_selection with KFold
- **Hyperparameter Tuning:** The grid search method was used to optimize the Random Forest Classifier with varying values for *n_estimators, max_depth, criterion*
- Scoring Metric: The model was evaluated using recall (sensitivity) as the primary metric, since it is crucial to detect as true-positives as possible in a medical setting.

Performance Metrics / Screenshot:

1.	Accuracy	- 0.96
2.	Precision	- 0.96
3.	Recall (Sensitivity)	- 0.97
4.	Specificity	- 0.93
5.	F1 Score	- 0.97

Conclusion

- Accuracy of 0.96 and Recall of 0.97 demonstrate reliable classification and effective identification of malignant tumors.
- F1-score of 0.97 shows a strong balance between precision and recall, making it
 effective for breast cancer detection.

Github Link - https://github.com/Prateeek73/SAT5114--Assign2