

# SQE LAB PROJECT

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***Project Title: Breast Cancer Class***

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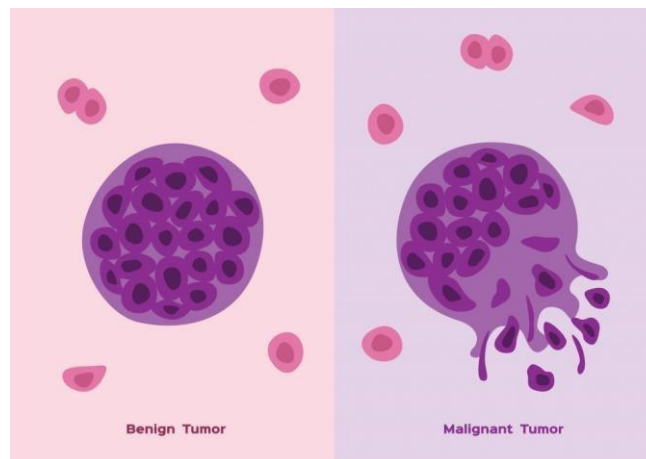
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## **1. TUMOR:**

Human body is made up of cells, tissues and organs etc. All the cells in our body divides and grows and sometimes what happens is some of cells in our body may divides repeatedly without some control. In that case it forms an abnormal mass and abnormal tissues those abnormal tissues are referred as tumor.

## **2. TYPES OF TUMOR:**

1. Benign
2. Malignant



### **BENIGN TUMORS:**

- † Benign tumors are those which do not move to the other parts of body
- † They are not as much harmful called as non-cancerous tumors † Slow growing

### **MALIGNANT TUMORS:**

- † Malignant tumors are those which have capability to move to the other parts of the body
- † They are dangerous and called as cancerous tumors
- † Fast growing

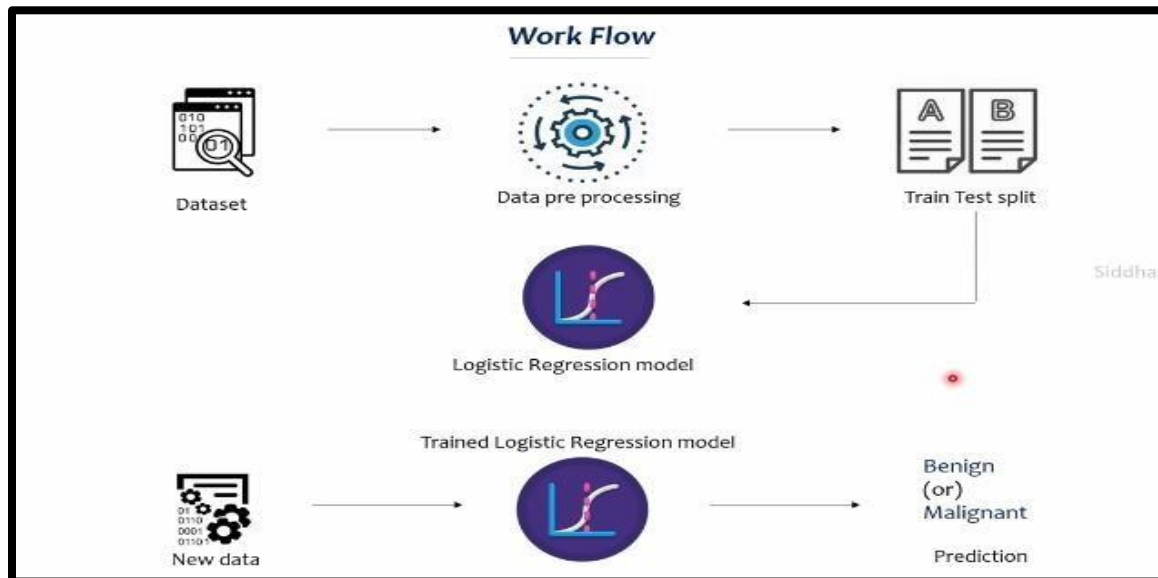
### 3. BREAST CANCER CLASSIFICATION:

This algorithm will classify the tumors as malignant or benign. That's why it is known as Breast Cancer Classification. Logistic Regression model will be trained on the dataset and then it will be tested on the new data.

### 4. DATASET:

Fine needle aspiration: It is a type of biopsy procedure. In fine needle aspiration, a thin needle is inserted into an area of abnormal appearing tissue or body fluid. As with other types of biopsies, the sample collected during fine needle aspiration can help make a diagnosis or rule out conditions such as cancer. The data we use has been derived from this particular test called Fine needle aspiration. This is a standard procedure.

## 5. WORKFLOW:



## 6. PYTHON CODE:

```

import numpy as np import pandas as pd import
sklearn.datasets from sklearn.model_selection
import train_test_split from sklearn.linear_model
import LogisticRegression from sklearn.metrics
import accuracy_score
#loading data from sklearn breast_cancer_dataset =
sklearn.datasets.load_breast_cancer()
print(breast_cancer_dataset) #loading data to a data frame
data_frame = pd.DataFrame(breast_cancer_dataset.data, columns
= breast_cancer_dataset.feature_names) #print the first 5 rows
of the dataframe data_frame.head()
#adding the target column to the data frame data_frame['label']
= breast_cancer_dataset.target
#print last 5 rows of the dataframe data_frame.tail()
#number of rows and columns in the dataset
data_frame.shape
#getting some information about the data
data_frame.info()
#checking for missing values data_frame.isnull().sum()
#statistical measures about the data
data_frame.describe()
#checking the distribution of target
variable data_frame['label'].value_counts
#1-->benign, 0-->malignant
data_frame.groupby('label').mean()
#Separating the features and target
X = data_frame.drop(columns = 'label', axis =
1) Y = data_frame['label'] print(Y)
#Spilitting the data into training data and testing data
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X,Y,
test_size=0.2, random_state=2) print(X.shape, X_train.shape,
X_test.shape)
#Model training
#Logistic Regression
model = LogisticRegression()
#training the logistic regression model using training data
model.fit(X_train, Y_train)
#MODEL EVALUATION
#ACCURACY SCORE
#accuracy on training data

```

```

X_train_prediction = model.predict(X_train) training_data_accuracy =
accuracy_score(Y_train, X_train_prediction) print('Accuracy on
training data = ', training_data_accuracy)
#accuracy on test data
X_test_prediction = model.predict(X_test) test_data_accuracy =
accuracy_score(Y_test, X_test_prediction) print('Accuracy on
test data = ', test_data_accuracy)
#BUILDING A PREDICTIVE SYSTEM
input_data =

)

#change the input data to a numpy array
input_data_as_numpy_array = np.asarray(input_data)
#reshape the numpy array as we are predicting for one
datapoint input_data_reshape =
input_data_as_numpy_array.reshape(1,-1) prediction =
model.predict(input_data_reshape) print(prediction)
if(prediction[0] == 0):
    print('The Breast cancer is Malignant')
else:
    print('The Breast cancer is Benign')

(18.25,19.98,119.6,1040,0.09463,0.109,0.1127,0.074,0.1794,0.05742,0.4467,0.773
2,3.18,53.91,0.004314,0.01382,0.02254,0.01039,0.01369,0.002179,22.88,27.66,153
.2,1606,0.1442,0.2576,0.3784,0.1932,0.3063,0.08368

```

```

if(prediction[0] == 0):
    print('The Breast cancer is Malignant')
else:
    print('The Breast cancer is Benign')
✓ 0.3s
The Breast cancer is Malignant

```



## 7. CALCULATION BY ALGORITHM

### • Accuracy

```
print('Accuracy on training data = ', training_data_accuracy)
[21] ✓ 0.3s
... Accuracy on training data = 0.9494505494505494
```

```
print('Accuracy on test data = ', test_data_accuracy)
[23] ✓ 0.4s
... Accuracy on test data = 0.9210526315789473
```

## 8. ABOUT LIBRARIES:

- ✦ **import numpy as np** (Used to make numpy arrays)
  - ✦ **import pandas as pd** (Used to create pandas dataframe, which are helpful to analyze the process data in more structured way)
  - ✦ **import sklearn.datasets** (Used to import the breast cancer data)
  - ✦ **from sklearn.model\_selection import train\_test\_split** (Splits the data into training and testing part)
  - ✦ **from sklearn.linear\_model import LogisticRegression** (Logistic regression is used because we have binary decision)
  - ✦ **from sklearn.metrics import accuracy\_score** (Used to evaluate our model i.e. how many correct predictions our model is making)
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