In [1]:

```python
import numpy as np
import pandas as  pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

In [4]:

```python
from sklearn.datasets import load_breast_cancer
cancer = load_breast_cancer()
cancer.keys()
```

Out[4]:

```
dict_keys(['data', 'target', 'frame', 'target_names', 'DESCR', 'feature_names', 'filename'])
```

In [6]:

```python
print(cancer['DESCR'])
```

```
.. _breast_cancer_dataset:

Breast cancer wisconsin (diagnostic) dataset
--------------------------------------------

**Data Set Characteristics:**

    :Number of Instances: 569

    :Number of Attributes: 30 numeric, predictive attributes and the class

    :Attribute Information:
        - 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)

        The mean, standard error, and "worst" or largest (mean of the three
        worst/largest values) of these features were computed for each image,
        resulting in 30 features.  For instance, field 0 is Mean Radius, field
        10 is Radius SE, field 20 is Worst Radius.

        - class:
                - WDBC-Malignant
                - WDBC-Benign

    :Summary Statistics:

    ===================================== ====== ======
                                           Min    Max
    ===================================== ====== ======
    radius (mean):                        6.981  28.11
    texture (mean):                       9.71   39.28
    perimeter (mean):                     43.79  188.5
    area (mean):                          143.5  2501.0
    smoothness (mean):                    0.053  0.163
    compactness (mean):                   0.019  0.345
    concavity (mean):                     0.0    0.427
    concave points (mean):                0.0    0.201
    symmetry (mean):                      0.106  0.304
    fractal dimension (mean):             0.05   0.097
    radius (standard error):              0.112  2.873
    texture (standard error):             0.36   4.885
    perimeter (standard error):           0.757  21.98
    area (standard error):                6.802  542.2
    smoothness (standard error):          0.002  0.031
    compactness (standard error):         0.002  0.135
    concavity (standard error):           0.0    0.396
    concave points (standard error):      0.0    0.053
    symmetry (standard error):            0.008  0.079
    fractal dimension (standard error):   0.001  0.03
    radius (worst):                       7.93   36.04
    texture (worst):                      12.02  49.54
    perimeter (worst):                    50.41  251.2
    area (worst):                         185.2  4254.0
    smoothness (worst):                   0.071  0.223
    compactness (worst):                  0.027  1.058
    concavity (worst):                    0.0    1.252
    concave points (worst):               0.0    0.291
    symmetry (worst):                     0.156  0.664
    fractal dimension (worst):            0.055  0.208
    ===================================== ====== ======

    :Missing Attribute Values: None

    :Class Distribution: 212 - Malignant, 357 - Benign

    :Creator:  Dr. William H. Wolberg, W. Nick Street, Olvi L. Mangasarian

    :Donor: Nick Street

    :Date: November, 1995

This is a copy of UCI ML Breast Cancer Wisconsin (Diagnostic) datasets.
https://goo.gl/U2Uwz2

Features are computed from a digitized image of a fine needle
aspirate (FNA) of a breast mass.  They describe
characteristics of the cell nuclei present in the image.

Separating plane described above was obtained using
Multisurface Method-Tree (MSM-T) [K. P. Bennett, "Decision Tree
Construction Via Linear Programming." Proceedings of the 4th
Midwest Artificial Intelligence and Cognitive Science Society,
pp. 97-101, 1992], a classification method which uses linear
programming to construct a decision tree.  Relevant features
were selected using an exhaustive search in the space of 1-4
features and 1-3 separating planes.

The actual linear program used to obtain the separating plane
in the 3-dimensional space is that described in:
[K. P. Bennett and O. L. Mangasarian: "Robust Linear
Programming Discrimination of Two Linearly Inseparable Sets",
Optimization Methods and Software 1, 1992, 23-34].

This database is also available through the UW CS ftp server:

ftp ftp.cs.wisc.edu
cd math-prog/cpo-dataset/machine-learn/WDBC/

.. topic:: References

   - W.N. Street, W.H. Wolberg and O.L. Mangasarian. Nuclear feature extraction
     for breast tumor diagnosis. IS&T/SPIE 1993 International Symposium on
     Electronic Imaging: Science and Technology, volume 1905, pages 861-870,
     San Jose, CA, 1993.
   - O.L. Mangasarian, W.N. Street and W.H. Wolberg. Breast cancer diagnosis and
     prognosis via linear programming. Operations Research, 43(4), pages 570-577,
     July-August 1995.
   - W.H. Wolberg, W.N. Street, and O.L. Mangasarian. Machine learning techniques
     to diagnose breast cancer from fine-needle aspirates. Cancer Letters 77 (1994)
     163-171.
```

In [7]:

```python
df = pd.DataFrame(cancer['data'],columns = cancer['feature_names'])
```

In [8]:

```python
df.head()
```

Out[8]:

	mean radius	mean texture	mean perimeter	mean area	mean smoothness	mean compactness	mean concavity	mean concave points	mean symmetry	mean fractal dimension	...	worst radius	worst texture	worst perimeter	worst area	worst smoothness	worst compactness	worst concavity	worst concave points	sy
0	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0	0.11840	0.27760	0.3001	0.14710	0.2419	0.07871	...	25.38	17.33	184.60	2019.0	0.1622	0.6656	0.7119	0.2654	
1	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	0.08474	0.07864	0.0869	0.07017	0.1812	0.05667	...	24.99	23.41	158.80	1956.0	0.1238	0.1866	0.2416	0.1860	
2	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0	0.10960	0.15990	0.1974	0.12790	0.2069	0.05999	...	23.57	25.53	152.50	1709.0	0.1444	0.4245	0.4504	0.2430	
3	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1	0.14250	0.28390	0.2414	0.10520	0.2597	0.09744	...	14.91	26.50	98.87	567.7	0.2098	0.8663	0.6869	0.2575	
4	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0	0.10030	0.13280	0.1980	0.10430	0.1809	0.05883	...	22.54	16.67	152.20	1575.0	0.1374	0.2050	0.4000	0.1625	

5 rows × 30 columns

In [9]:

```python
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
scaler = StandardScaler()
scaler.fit(df)
scaled_data = scaler.transform(df)
scaled_data
```

Out[9]:

```
array([[ 1.09706398, -2.07333501,  1.26993369, ...,  2.29607613,
         2.75062224,  1.93701461],
       [ 1.82982061, -0.35363241,  1.68595471, ...,  1.0870843 ,
        -0.24388967,  0.28118999],
       [ 1.57988811,  0.45618695,  1.56650313, ...,  1.95500035,
         1.152255  ,  0.20139121],
       ...,
       [ 0.70228425,  2.0455738 ,  0.67267578, ...,  0.41406869,
        -1.10454895, -0.31840916],
       [ 1.83834103,  2.33645719,  1.98252415, ...,  2.28998549,
         1.91908301,  2.21963528],
       [-1.80840125,  1.22179204, -1.81438851, ..., -1.74506282,
        -0.04813821, -0.75120669]])
```

In [10]:

```python
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
scaler = MinMaxScaler()
scaler.fit(df)
scaled_data=scaler.transform(df)
scaled_data
```

Out[10]:

```
array([[0.52103744, 0.0226581 , 0.54598853, ..., 0.91202749, 0.59846245,
        0.41886396],
       [0.64314449, 0.27257355, 0.61578329, ..., 0.63917526, 0.23358959,
        0.22287813],
       [0.60149557, 0.3902604 , 0.59574321, ..., 0.83505155, 0.40370589,
        0.21343303],
       ...,
       [0.45525108, 0.62123774, 0.44578813, ..., 0.48728522, 0.12872068,
        0.1519087 ],
       [0.64456434, 0.66351031, 0.66553797, ..., 0.91065292, 0.49714173,
        0.45231536],
       [0.03686876, 0.50152181, 0.02853984, ..., 0.        , 0.25744136,
        0.10068215]])
```

In [16]:

```python
from sklearn.decomposition import  PCA
pca = PCA(n_components=2)
pca.fit(scaled_data)
x_pca = pca.transform(scaled_data)
x_pca
```

Out[16]:

```
array([[-1099.22295966,  -105.84297095],
       [-1099.17633373,  -105.71588716],
       [-1099.25507779,  -105.73124823],
       ...,
       [-1099.47051221,  -105.79604922],
       [-1099.20570096,  -105.72432024],
       [-1099.83778942,  -105.95991193]])
```

In [17]:

```python
scaled_data.shape
```

Out[17]:

```
(569, 30)
```

In [18]:

```python
x_pca.shape
```

Out[18]:

```
(569, 2)
```

In [ ]: