



**Assessment Report**  
on  
**“Predict Disease Outcome Based on Genetic and Clinical Data”**

submitted as partial fulfillment for the award of  
**BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY  
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# Introduction:

In medical diagnosis, classification problems help predict disease outcomes by analysing genetic and clinical data. This project focuses on building a machine learning model using logistic regression for classification and evaluating its performance using various metrics. Additionally, clustering techniques (such as K-Means) are applied for segmentation to uncover meaningful patterns.

The dataset comprises tumour-related measurements that describe mean values, standard errors, and worst-case scenarios of features such as radius, texture, perimeter, area, compactness, concavity, symmetry, and fractal dimensions.

This study aims to:

- Train a classification model to differentiate between benign and malignant tumours.
- Compute evaluation metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score.
- Visualize the model's performance with a **heatmap of the confusion matrix**.
- Perform clustering with K-Means and assess the cluster quality using the **silhouette score**.
- Use **PCA (Principal Component Analysis)** to visualize clusters in a 2D space.

# Methodology:

The approach taken to solve the problem consists of the following steps:

## 1. Data Preprocessing

- Handling missing values using the median imputation strategy.
- Scaling features using Standard Scaler.
- Mapping target variable (diagnosis): **Malignant (M) = 1, Benign (B) = 0.**

## 2. Classification Model

- Splitting data into training and testing sets (80/20 ratio).
- Training **Logistic Regression** as the classification model.
- Making predictions on the test dataset.
- Evaluating model performance using **confusion matrix, accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score.**

## 3. Visualization

- Plotting the **heatmap** for the confusion matrix to observe classification results.

## 4. Clustering & Segmentation

- Using **K-Means clustering** to categorize tumours into different clusters.
- Computing **silhouette score** to assess clustering quality.
- Applying **PCA** to visualize clusters in two dimensions.

# Code Implementation:

```
# Import required libraries

import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import seaborn as sns

%matplotlib inline

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression

from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score, precision_score,
recall_score, f1_score, classification_report

from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans

from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score

# Upload CSV file

from google.colab import files

uploaded = files.upload()

# Load dataset

df = pd.read_csv("3. Predict Disease Outcome Based on Genetic and Clinical
Data.csv")
```

```
df = df.loc[:, ~df.columns.str.contains("Unnamed")]

# Preprocessing

df['diagnosis'] = df['diagnosis'].map({'M': 1, 'B': 0})

X = df.drop("diagnosis", axis=1)

y = df["diagnosis"]

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.20,
random_state=42, stratify=y)

imputer = SimpleImputer(strategy='median')

X_train_imputed = imputer.fit_transform(X_train)

X_test_imputed = imputer.transform(X_test)

scaler = StandardScaler()

X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train_imputed)

X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(X_test_imputed)

# Classification using Logistic Regression

clf = LogisticRegression(max_iter=1000, random_state=42)

clf.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)

y_pred = clf.predict(X_test_scaled)

# Evaluation Metrics

cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)

acc = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)

prec = precision_score(y_test, y_pred)

rec = recall_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
f1 = f1_score(y_test, y_pred)

print(f"Accuracy: {acc:.4f}")

print(f"Precision: {prec:.4f}")

print(f"Recall: {rec:.4f}")

print(f"F1 Score: {f1:.4f}")

print("\nClassification Report:\n", classification_report(y_test, y_pred))

# Confusion Matrix Heatmap

plt.figure(figsize=(6,5))

sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt="d", cmap="Blues",

            xticklabels=["Benign (0)", "Malignant (1)"],

            yticklabels=["Benign (0)", "Malignant (1)"]))

plt.title("Confusion Matrix")

plt.xlabel("Predicted Label")

plt.ylabel("True Label")

plt.show()

# Clustering

imputer_all = SimpleImputer(strategy='median')

X_features_imputed = imputer_all.fit_transform(X)

scaler_all = StandardScaler()

X_scaled_all = scaler_all.fit_transform(X_features_imputed)

k = 2

kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=k, random_state=42)
```

```
clusters = kmeans.fit_predict(X_scaled_all)

sil_score = silhouette_score(X_scaled_all, clusters)

print(f"Silhouette Score: {sil_score:.4f}")

# PCA Visualization

pca = PCA(n_components=2, random_state=42)

X_pca = pca.fit_transform(X_scaled_all)

plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))

sns.scatterplot(x=X_pca[:, 0], y=X_pca[:, 1], hue=clusters, palette="viridis", s=50)

plt.title("PCA Projection - KMeans Clusters")

plt.xlabel("Principal Component 1")

plt.ylabel("Principal Component 2")

plt.legend(title="Cluster")

plt.show()
```

# Output & Results:

	id	diagnosis	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	\
0	842302	M	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0	
1	842517	M	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	
2	84300903	M	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0	
3	84348301	M	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1	
4	84358402	M	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0	
	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	concave points_mean	\		
0	0.11840	0.27760	0.3001	0.14710			
1	0.08474	0.07864	0.0869	0.07017			
2	0.10960	0.15990	0.1974	0.12790			
3	0.14250	0.28390	0.2414	0.10520			
4	0.10030	0.13280	0.1980	0.10430			
...	radius_worst	texture_worst	perimeter_worst	area_worst	\		
0	25.38	17.33	184.60	2019.0			
1	24.99	23.41	158.80	1956.0			
2	23.57	25.53	152.50	1709.0			
3	14.91	26.50	98.87	567.7			
4	22.54	16.67	152.20	1575.0			
	smoothness_worst	compactness_worst	concavity_worst	concave points_worst	\		
0	0.1622	0.6656	0.7119	0.2654			
1	0.1238	0.1866	0.2416	0.1860			
2	0.1444	0.4245	0.4504	0.2430			
3	0.2098	0.8663	0.6869	0.2575			
4	0.1374	0.2050	0.4000	0.1625			
	symmetry_worst	fractal_dimension_worst					
0	0.4601	0.11890					
1	0.2750	0.08902					
2	0.3613	0.08758					
3	0.6638	0.17300					
4	0.2364	0.07678					

Accuracy: 0.9649

Precision: 0.9750

Recall: 0.9286

F1 Score: 0.9512

Missing values in dataset:	
id	0
diagnosis	0
radius_mean	0
texture_mean	0
perimeter_mean	0
area_mean	0
smoothness_mean	0
compactness_mean	0
concavity_mean	0
concave points_mean	0
symmetry_mean	0
fractal_dimension_mean	0
radius_se	0
texture_se	0
perimeter_se	0
area_se	0
smoothness_se	0
compactness_se	0
concavity_se	0
concave points_se	0
symmetry_se	0
fractal_dimension_se	0
radius_worst	0
texture_worst	0
perimeter_worst	0
area_worst	0
smoothness_worst	0
compactness_worst	0
concavity_worst	0
concave points_worst	0
symmetry_worst	0
fractal_dimension_worst	0
dtype: int64	

## Classification Metrics:

Accuracy: 0.9649

Precision: 0.9750

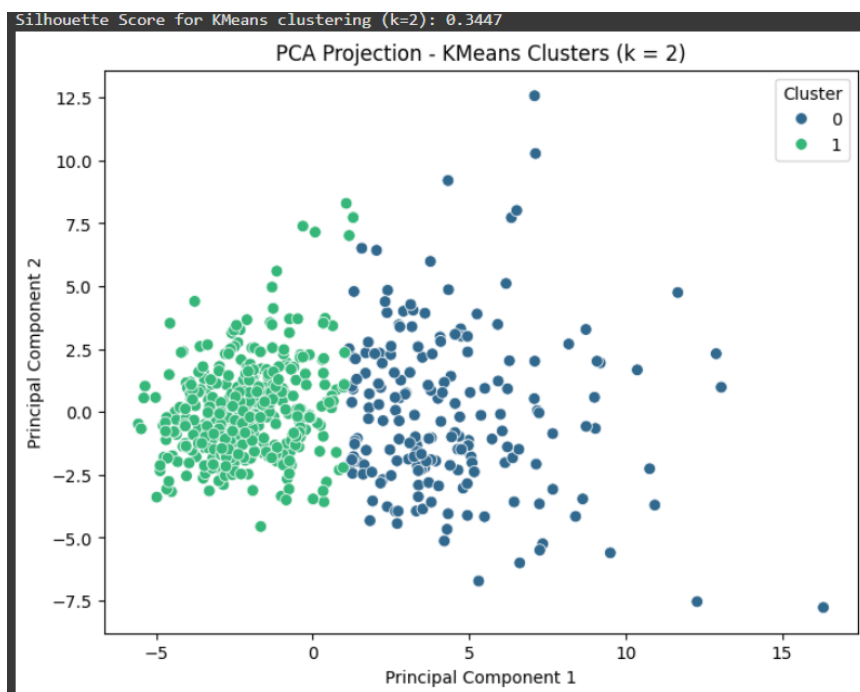
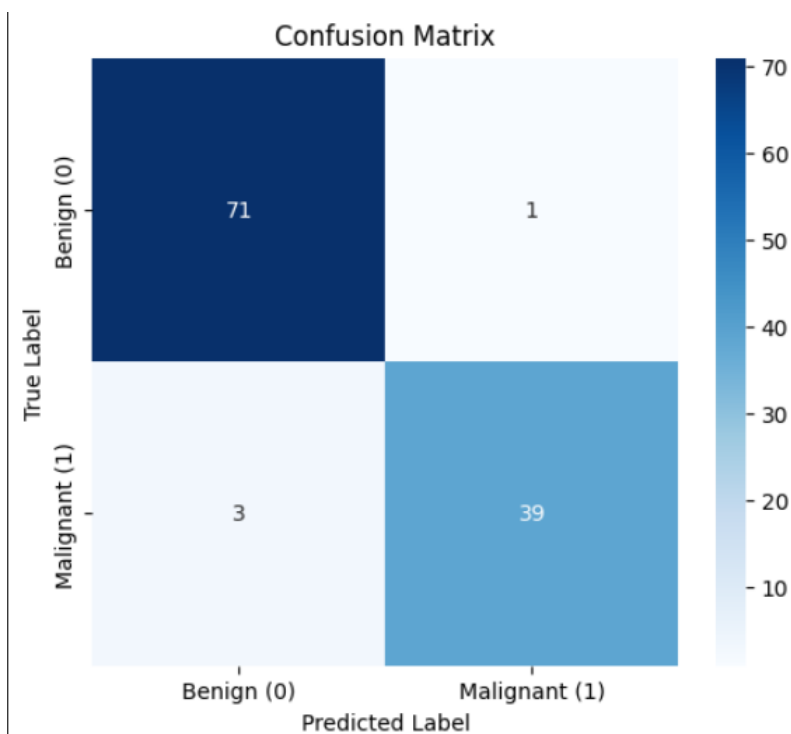
Recall: 0.9286

F1 Score: 0.9512

## Detailed Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Benign	0.96	0.99	0.97	72
Malignant	0.97	0.93	0.95	42
accuracy			0.96	114
macro avg	0.97	0.96	0.96	114
weighted avg	0.97	0.96	0.96	114





# References & Credits:

- Dataset: The CSV file uploaded for disease outcome prediction from Kaggle
- Libraries Used: Scikit-learn, Pandas, NumPy, Matplotlib, Seaborn
- Documentation & Guides:
  - Scikit-learn documentation (<https://scikit-learn.org>)
  - Seaborn visualization (<https://seaborn.pydata.org>)
  - Google Colab for running the notebook