Diagnosing Breast Cancer using Julia

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Problem Description

Breast cancer is one of the major causes of the high number of women's death. Therefore, early diagnosing breast cancer can promote timely clinical treatment to patients. Moreover correct classification of the benign tumor can prevent patients from undergoing unnecessary treatments. Thus, diagnosing breast cancer and accurate prediction of malignant and benign tumors is an important research issue. In this work, we have diagnosed breast cancer on the Breast Cancer Wisconsin(Diagnostic) Dataset which is also available in the UCI Machine Learning Repository.

Dataset Description

Dataset Name	Breast Cancer Wisconsin(Diagnostic) Dataset
Source	<u>Kaggle</u>
Number of Instances	569
Features	31
Feature Type	Numeric and Categorical
Missing Values	No
Class Value	2
Learning Type	Classification
Class Instances	Benign => 357 Malignant => 212

Proposed Solution

The proposed solution uses a **random forest classifier** to diagnose the breast cancer.

Parameters: $n_trees = 100$, $n_subfeatures = 20$, $max_depth = 7$

Results

Result Table

Accuracy	0.964912
Sensitivity or Recall or True Positive Rate	0.936508
Specificity or True Negative Rate	0.981481
AUC	0.958995
Gmean	0.968731
Precision	0.967213
F1_score	0.951613
False Positive Rate	0.0185185

ROC Curve



