

ML Lab #1: Breast Cancer Classification

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Overview

Prerequisite

Anacodna (Individual Edition)

Practice) Breast Cancer Classification

- The given data
- Expected results
- Practice with the skeleton code
 - Step #1) Load the dataset
 - Step #2) Find any better classifier
 - Step #3) Visualize the confusion matrix

Assignment

Mission: Complete the given skeleton code



- The given data: <u>Breast Cancer Wisconsin (Diagnostic) Data Set</u>

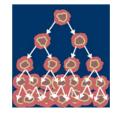
 - Attributes: **30** real numbers (except ID and target class)
 - Radius
 - Texture
 - Perimeter
 - Area
 - The number of data: **569** (M: 212, B: 357)
 - Note) Load the dataset using scikit-learn [API]

```
from sklearn import datasets
wdbc = datasets.load_breast_cancer()
```



Download Data Folder, Data Set Description

Abstract: Diagnostic Wisconsin Breast Cancer Database



Data Set Characteristics:	Multivariate	Number of Instances:	569	Area:	Life
Attribute Characteristics:	Real	Number of Attributes:	32	Date Donated	1995-11-01
Associated Tasks:	Classification	Missing Values?	No	Number of Web Hits:	1604079

Source:

Creators:

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Donor:

Nick Street

Data Set Information:

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. A few of the images can be found at [Web Link]

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.

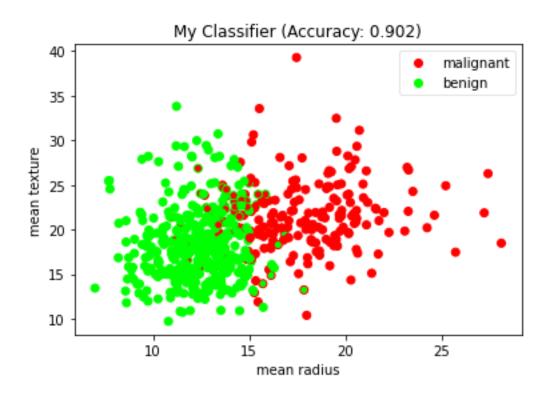
The actual linear program used to obtain the separating plane in the 3-dimensional space is that described in: [K. P. Bennett and O. L. Mangasarian: "Robust Linear Programming Discrimination of Two Linearly Inseparable Sets", Optimization Methods and Software 1, 1992,

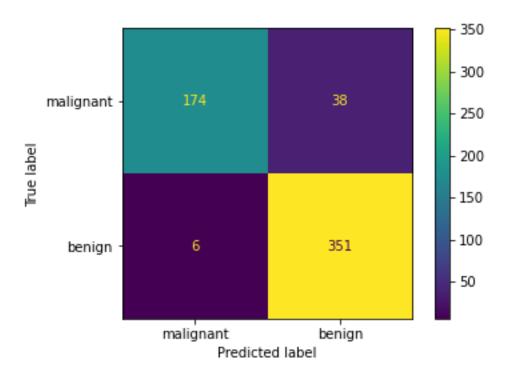
This database is also available through the UW CS ftp server cd math-prog/cpo-dataset/machine-learn/WDBC/

- The given data (file: data/wdbc.data)
 - File format: <u>CSV</u> (comma-separated values)
 - ID, target class (M or F), radius, texture, perimeter, area, ...
 - Example

```
842302, M, 17.99, 10.38, 122.8, 1001, 0.1184, 0.2776, 0.3001, 0.1471, 0.2419, 0.07871, 1.095, 0.9053, 8.589, 15 3.4, 0.006399, 0.04904, 0.05373, 0.01587, 0.03003, 0.006193, 25.38, 17.33, 184.6, 2019, 0.1622, 0.6656, 0.711 9, 0.2654, 0.4601, 0.1189 ...
```

- Expected results
 - The default classifier: SVM (svm.SVC)





- The given skeleton code (wdbc_classification_skeleton.py)
 - Step #1) Load the dataset

```
def load wdbc data(filename):
    class WDBCData:
             = [] # Shape: (569, 30)
        data
       target = [] # Shape: (569, )
       target names = ['malignant', 'benign']
        . . .
    wdbc = WDBCData()
    with open(filename) as f:
        for line in f.readlines():
           items = line.split(',')
           wdbc.target.append(items[1])
                                               # TODO #1) Add the true label (0 for M / 1 for others)
           wdbc.data.append(items[2:])
                                               # TODO #1) Add 30 attributes (as floating-point numbers)
        wdbc.data = np.array(wdbc.data)
    return wdbc
if name == ' main ':
   # Load a dataset
    wdbc = load_wdbc_data('data/wdbc_data')
                                               # TODO #1) Implement 'load wdbc data()'
```

- The given skeleton code (wdbc_classification_skeleton.py)
 - Step #2) Find any better classifier
 - Step #3) Visualize the confusion matrix

```
if name == ' main ':
   # Load a dataset
   # wdbc = datasets.load breast cancer()
    wdbc = load wdbc data('data/wdbc.data') # TODO #1) Implement 'load wdbc data()'
   # Train a model
    model = svm.SVC()
                                               # TODO #2) Find a better classifier (SVC accuracy: 0.902)
    model.fit(wdbc.data, wdbc.target)
   # Test the model
    predict = model.predict(wdbc.data)
    accuracy = metrics.balanced accuracy score(wdbc.target, predict)
    # Mission #3) Visualize the confusion matrix
   # Visualize testing results
```

Assignment

Mission

- Complete the following three missions using the given skeleton code (wdbc_classification_skeleton.py)
- Submit your code (wdbc_classification.py) and its two result images (wdbc_classification_scatter.png, wdbc_classification_matrix.png)

Condition

- Please follow the above filename convention.
- You can start from scratch (without using the given skeleton code).
 - However, you should use the given data.
- You can freely change the given skeleton code if necessary.

Submission

- Deadline: November 8, 2023 23:59 (firm deadline; no extension)
- Where: e-Class > Assignments
- Score: Max 10 points