LAB NO 05

1. **Load a dataset for classification (e.g., Titanic, Breast Cancer dataset).**

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from sklearn.datasets import load_breast_cancer
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, classification_report
```

```
data = load_breast_cancer()
df = pd.DataFrame(data.data, columns=data.feature_names)
df['target'] = data.target
```

```
df.head()
```

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

5 rows × 31 columns

2. **Apply data preprocessing (handle missing values, encode categorical data)**

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 569 entries, 0 to 568
Data columns (total 31 columns):
```

```
 #   Column                  Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------                  --------------  -----
 0   mean radius             569 non-null    float64
 1   mean texture            569 non-null    float64
 2   mean perimeter          569 non-null    float64
 3   mean area               569 non-null    float64
 4   mean smoothness         569 non-null    float64
 5   mean compactness        569 non-null    float64
 6   mean concavity          569 non-null    float64
 7   mean concave points     569 non-null    float64
 8   mean symmetry           569 non-null    float64
 9   mean fractal dimension  569 non-null    float64
 10  radius error            569 non-null    float64
 11  texture error           569 non-null    float64
 12  perimeter error         569 non-null    float64
 13  area error              569 non-null    float64
 14  smoothness error        569 non-null    float64
 15  compactness error       569 non-null    float64
 16  concavity error         569 non-null    float64
 17  concave points error    569 non-null    float64
 18  symmetry error          569 non-null    float64
 19  fractal dimension error 569 non-null    float64
 20  worst radius            569 non-null    float64
 21  worst texture           569 non-null    float64
 22  worst perimeter         569 non-null    float64
 23  worst area              569 non-null    float64
 24  worst smoothness        569 non-null    float64
 25  worst compactness       569 non-null    float64
```

```
 25  worst compactness        569 non-null    float64
 26  worst concavity          569 non-null    float64
 27  worst concave points     569 non-null    float64
 28  worst symmetry           569 non-null    float64
 29  worst fractal dimension  569 non-null    float64
 30  target                   569 non-null    int64
dtypes: float64(30), int64(1)
memory usage: 137.9 KB
```

```
[ ]  df.shape

     (569, 31)

[ ]  df.isnull().sum()
```

3. **Split the dataset into training and testing sets.**

```
X = df.drop('target', axis=1)
y = df['target']

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42, stratify=y)

scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(X_test)
```

```
print(f"\nTraining data shape: {X_train.shape}")
print(f"Testing data shape: {X_test.shape}")
```

```
Training data shape: (398, 30)
Testing data shape: (171, 30)
```

4. **Train a Random Forest Classifier on the training data.**

```
rf = RandomForestClassifier(
    n_estimators=100,
    criterion='gini',
    random_state=42,
    max_depth=None,
    n_jobs=-1)
```

```
rf.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)
```

```
RandomForestClassifier
RandomForestClassifier(n_jobs=-1, random_state=42)
```

5. **Make predictions on the test set.**

```
y_pred_rf = rf.predict(X_test_scaled)
```

6. **Evaluate performance using accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.**

```
print("\n Random forest classifier evaluation:")
print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_rf)*100:.2f}%")
```

```
 Random forest classifier evaluation:
Accuracy: 93.57%
```

```
print("\nClassification Report:")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred_rf, target_names=data.target_names))
```

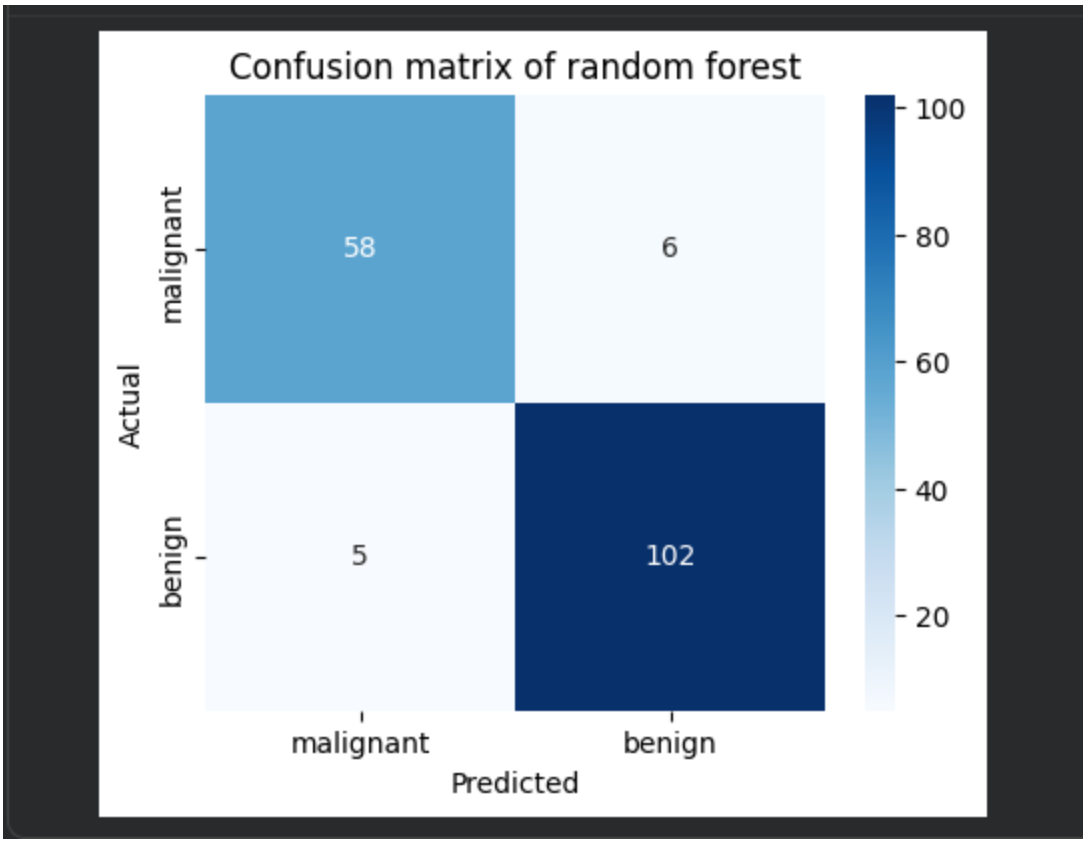
```
...
Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

   malignant       0.92      0.91      0.91        64
      benign       0.94      0.95      0.95       107

    accuracy                           0.94       171
   macro avg       0.93      0.93      0.93       171
weighted avg       0.94      0.94      0.94       171
```

7. **Visualize the Confusion Matrix.**

```
cm_rf = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_rf)
plt.figure(figsize=(5,4))
sns.heatmap(cm_rf, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', xticklabels=data.target_names, yticklabels=data.target_names)
plt.xlabel("Predicted")
plt.ylabel("Actual")
plt.title("Confusion matrix of random forest")
plt.show()
```



8. **Compare with a Single Decision Tree**

```
]
    dt = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=42)
    dt.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)
    y_pred_dt = dt.predict(X_test_scaled)
```

```
[ ]
print("\n Decision tree classifier evaluation:")
print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_dt)*100:.2f}%")
print("\nClassification Report:")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred_dt, target_names=data.target_names))
```

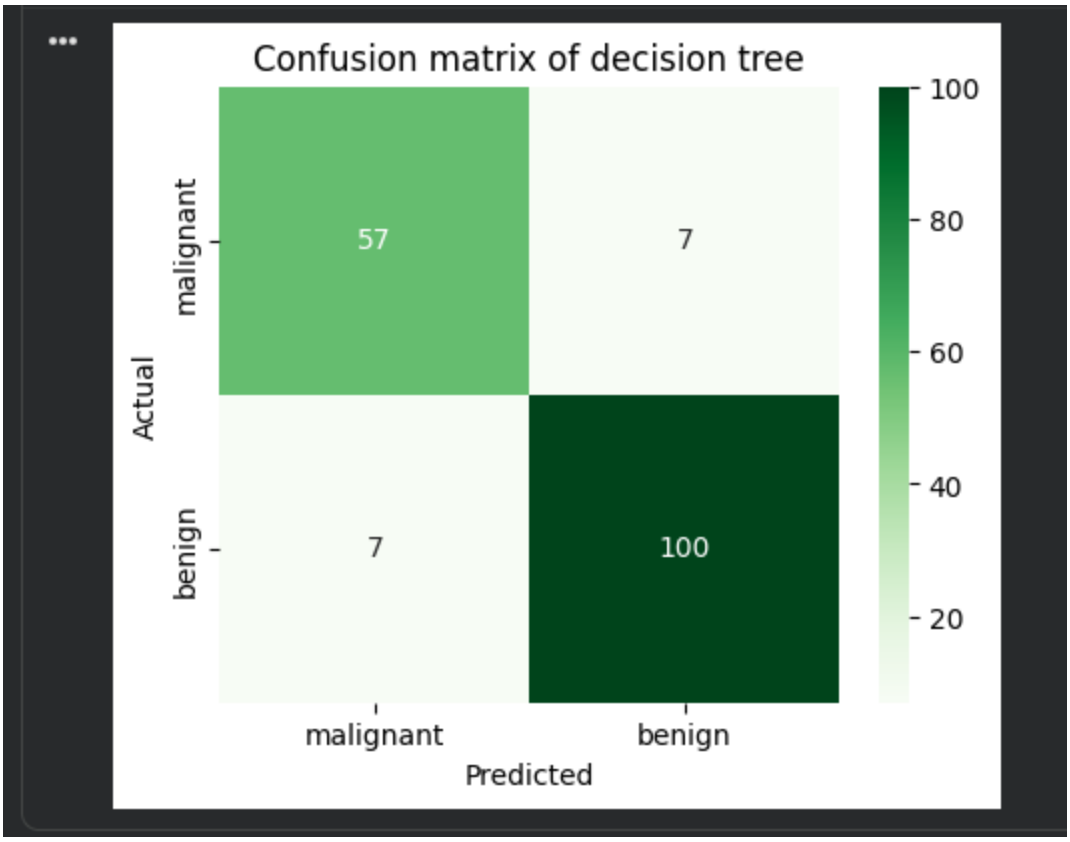
```
...
 Decision tree classifier evaluation:
Accuracy: 91.81%

Classification Report:
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

   malignant       0.89      0.89      0.89        64
      benign       0.93      0.93      0.93       107

    accuracy                           0.92       171
   macro avg       0.91      0.91      0.91       171
weighted avg       0.92      0.92      0.92       171
```

```
cm_dt = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_dt)
plt.figure(figsize=(5,4))
sns.heatmap(cm_dt, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Greens', xticklabels=data.target_names, yticklabels=data.target_names)
plt.xlabel("Predicted")
plt.ylabel("Actual")
plt.title("Confusion matrix of decision tree")
plt.show()
```



Comparison Table

```
print("\n Accuracy comparison:")
comparison = pd.DataFrame({
    'Model': ['Decision Tree', 'Random Forest'],
    'Accuracy (%)': [
        accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_dt)*100,
        accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_rf)*100
    ]
})
print(comparison)
```

```
 Accuracy comparison:
           Model  Accuracy (%)
0  Decision Tree     91.812865
1  Random Forest     93.567251
```

```
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    'Model': ['Decision Tree', 'Random Forest'],
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