

Final Project

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1 Final Project Overview

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In your final project – time to shine! – you’ll use machine learning to predict whether a tumor is benign or malignant.

NOTE: These data are not the same as the data we used before - those were a toy version and these are the real deal.

The data have a bunch of potential predictor variables and one target variable. The file `FP_breast_cancer_data.csv` is the raw data, with one target variable column coded as **0** or **1**. This is best for machine learning.

The file `FP_breast_cancer_data_catcol.csv` has an additional column I added that codes the target variable as “**benign**” or “**malignant**”. This is easier to use when playing around with, for example, seaborn’s `pairplot()` function.

Your goal is to *compare 2 machine learning algorithms for classifying tumor type*. You can use two of the 3 we covered in class, or try one we haven’t covered (such as k-means).

	Algorithm 1	Algorithm 2
2 good variables by eye	?	?
Best two components via PCA	?	?

For each algorithm, try both *using 2 variables you identify yourself as potentially useful as well as the “best” two variables (principal components) identified by PCA*. In other words, you’ll end up with 4 sets of results as per the table below.

```
[1]: # Import libraries
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.datasets import make_blobs
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, accuracy_score
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
```

```

from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB

```

2 Checking Data

2.1 Raw Data ('FP_breast_cancer_data.csv')

```

[2]: # Import Raw Data
raw_data = pd.read_csv('data/FP_breast_cancer_data.csv')
raw_data.head()

```

```

[2]:    mean radius  mean texture  mean perimeter  mean area  mean smoothness  \
0         17.99         10.38         122.80      1001.0         0.11840
1         20.57         17.77         132.90      1326.0         0.08474
2         19.69         21.25         130.00      1203.0         0.10960
3         11.42         20.38          77.58       386.1         0.14250
4         20.29         14.34         135.10      1297.0         0.10030

    mean compactness  mean concavity  mean concave points  mean symmetry  \
0          0.27760         0.3001         0.14710         0.2419
1          0.07864         0.0869         0.07017         0.1812
2          0.15990         0.1974         0.12790         0.2069
3          0.28390         0.2414         0.10520         0.2597
4          0.13280         0.1980         0.10430         0.1809

    mean fractal dimension  ...  worst perimeter  worst area  worst smoothness  \
0          0.07871  ...         184.60      2019.0         0.1622
1          0.05667  ...         158.80      1956.0         0.1238
2          0.05999  ...         152.50      1709.0         0.1444
3          0.09744  ...          98.87       567.7         0.2098
4          0.05883  ...         152.20      1575.0         0.1374

    worst compactness  worst concavity  worst concave points  worst symmetry  \
0          0.6656         0.7119         0.2654         0.4601
1          0.1866         0.2416         0.1860         0.2750
2          0.4245         0.4504         0.2430         0.3613
3          0.8663         0.6869         0.2575         0.6638
4          0.2050         0.4000         0.1625         0.2364

    worst fractal dimension  target  target_category
0          0.11890         0         0
1          0.08902         0         0
2          0.08758         0         0

```

3	0.17300	0	0
4	0.07678	0	0

[5 rows x 32 columns]

```
[3]: raw_data.dtypes
```

```
[3]: mean radius          float64
mean texture             float64
mean perimeter           float64
mean area                float64
mean smoothness          float64
mean compactness         float64
mean concavity           float64
mean concave points      float64
mean symmetry            float64
mean fractal dimension   float64
radius error             float64
texture error            float64
perimeter error          float64
area error               float64
smoothness error         float64
compactness error        float64
concavity error          float64
concave points error     float64
symmetry error           float64
fractal dimension error  float64
worst radius             float64
worst texture            float64
worst perimeter          float64
worst area               float64
worst smoothness         float64
worst compactness        float64
worst concavity          float64
worst concave points     float64
worst symmetry           float64
worst fractal dimension  float64
target                   int64
target_category          int64
dtype: object
```

2.2 Data with label ('FP_breast_cancer_data_catcol.csv')

```
[4]: # Import catcol
catcol = pd.read_csv('data/FP_breast_cancer_data_catcol.csv')
catcol.head()
```

```
[4]:
```

	mean radius	mean texture	mean perimeter	mean area	mean smoothness	\
0	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0	0.11840	
1	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	0.08474	
2	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0	0.10960	
3	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1	0.14250	
4	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0	0.10030	

	mean compactness	mean concavity	mean concave points	mean symmetry	\
0	0.27760	0.3001	0.14710	0.2419	
1	0.07864	0.0869	0.07017	0.1812	
2	0.15990	0.1974	0.12790	0.2069	
3	0.28390	0.2414	0.10520	0.2597	
4	0.13280	0.1980	0.10430	0.1809	

	mean fractal dimension	...	worst perimeter	worst area	worst smoothness	\
0	0.07871	...	184.60	2019.0	0.1622	
1	0.05667	...	158.80	1956.0	0.1238	
2	0.05999	...	152.50	1709.0	0.1444	
3	0.09744	...	98.87	567.7	0.2098	
4	0.05883	...	152.20	1575.0	0.1374	

	worst compactness	worst concavity	worst concave points	worst symmetry	\
0	0.6656	0.7119	0.2654	0.4601	
1	0.1866	0.2416	0.1860	0.2750	
2	0.4245	0.4504	0.2430	0.3613	
3	0.8663	0.6869	0.2575	0.6638	
4	0.2050	0.4000	0.1625	0.2364	

	worst fractal dimension	target	target_category
0	0.11890	0	malignant
1	0.08902	0	malignant
2	0.08758	0	malignant
3	0.17300	0	malignant
4	0.07678	0	malignant

[5 rows x 32 columns]

```
[5]: catcol.dtypes
```

```
[5]: mean radius          float64
mean texture             float64
mean perimeter           float64
mean area                float64
mean smoothness          float64
mean compactness         float64
mean concavity           float64
mean concave points      float64
```

```

mean symmetry          float64
mean fractal dimension float64
radius error           float64
texture error          float64
perimeter error        float64
area error             float64
smoothness error       float64
compactness error      float64
concavity error        float64
concave points error   float64
symmetry error         float64
fractal dimension error float64
worst radius           float64
worst texture          float64
worst perimeter        float64
worst area             float64
worst smoothness       float64
worst compactness      float64
worst concavity        float64
worst concave points   float64
worst symmetry         float64
worst fractal dimension float64
target                 int64
target_category        object
dtype: object

```

```
[6]: sns.blend_palette(['#FF6961', '#647F9C'])
```

```
[6]: [(1.0, 0.4117647058823529, 0.3803921568627451),
      (0.8784313725490196, 0.42901960784313725, 0.42666666666666664),
      (0.7568627450980392, 0.4462745098039216, 0.47294117647058825),
      (0.6352941176470588, 0.46352941176470586, 0.5192156862745099),
      (0.5137254901960784, 0.4807843137254902, 0.5654901960784314),
      (0.39215686274509803, 0.4980392156862745, 0.611764705882353)]
```

```
[7]: check_data = catcol[['mean radius', 'mean texture', 'mean area', 'mean_
    ↪smoothness', 'mean compactness',
                        'radius error', 'texture error', 'area error', 'smoothness_
    ↪error', 'compactness error',
                        'target_category']]

sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize': (8,6)})
sns.heatmap(data = check_data.corr(), annot = True,
            cmap = sns.blend_palette(['#FF6961', '#647F9C'])).
    ↪set_title('Correlation Between the Selected Values')
```

```
[7]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Correlation Between the Selected Values')
```



Based on the correlation, I decided to pick the data between **mean area** and **area error** because they have the correlation of 0.80 for my first clustering. And, I decided to pick the data between **mean area** and **mean radius** since they have the correlation of 0.99 for my second clustering.

```
[8]: sns.pairplot(data = check_data,
                x_vars = ['mean area', 'area error', 'mean radius'],
                y_vars = ['mean area'],
                hue = 'target_category',
                palette = sns.blend_palette(['#FF6961', '#647F9C'], 2)).fig.
    ↳suptitle('Comparision Between Mean Area and Area Error', y = 1.05);
```



```
[9]: df = catcol[['mean radius', 'mean area', 'area error', 'target_category', 'target']]
df.head()
```

```
[9]:   mean radius  mean area  area error  target_category  target
0         17.99    1001.0    153.40         malignant         0
1         20.57    1326.0     74.08         malignant         0
2         19.69    1203.0     94.03         malignant         0
3         11.42     386.1     27.23         malignant         0
4         20.29    1297.0     94.44         malignant         0
```

3 PCA for All Data

```
[10]: # Create X and y label for PCA
X_pca = np.array(catcol.iloc[:,0:30])
y_pca = np.array(catcol.iloc[:,30])
```

```
[11]: pca = PCA(n_components=2)
```

```
[12]: X_PCA = pca.fit_transform(X_pca)
```

```
[13]: ax = plt.axes()
ax.set_facecolor('#F1F1F1')

# Scatter plot of the first two principal components
# with color coding for species
colors = ['#FF6961', '#647F9C']
category = ['Malignant', 'Benign']

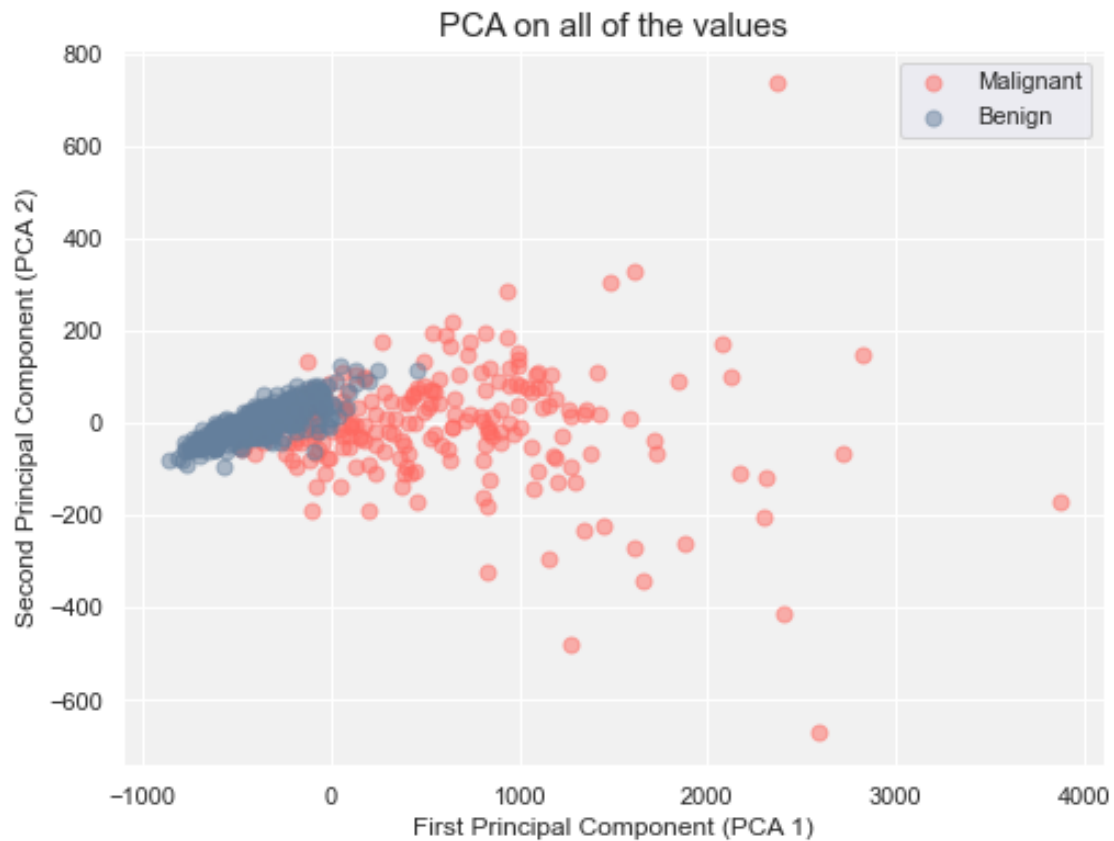
for i, color, target_name in zip(range(2), colors, category):
    plt.scatter(X_PCA[y_pca == i, 0], X_PCA[y_pca == i, 1],
                color = color, label = target_name,
```

```

        alpha = 0.5, s = 50,
        edgecolors = color)

plt.xlabel('First Principal Component (PCA 1)')
plt.ylabel('Second Principal Component (PCA 2)')
plt.legend(loc = 'best')
plt.title('PCA on all of the values',
        fontsize = 15)
plt.show()

```



```

[14]: # Create label for PCA
results_pca = pd.DataFrame(X_PCA, columns = ['PCA1', 'PCA2'])
results_pca.head()

```

```

[14]:
   PCA1    PCA2
0  1160.142574 -293.917544
1  1269.122443   15.630182
2   995.793889   39.156743
3  -407.180803  -67.380320
4   930.341180  189.340742

```

4 KNearest Neighbor (KNN): Mean Area and Area Error

4.1 KNN: Area Error and Mean Area

```
[15]: svm = df[['area error', 'mean area', 'target_category', 'target']]
      svm.head()
```

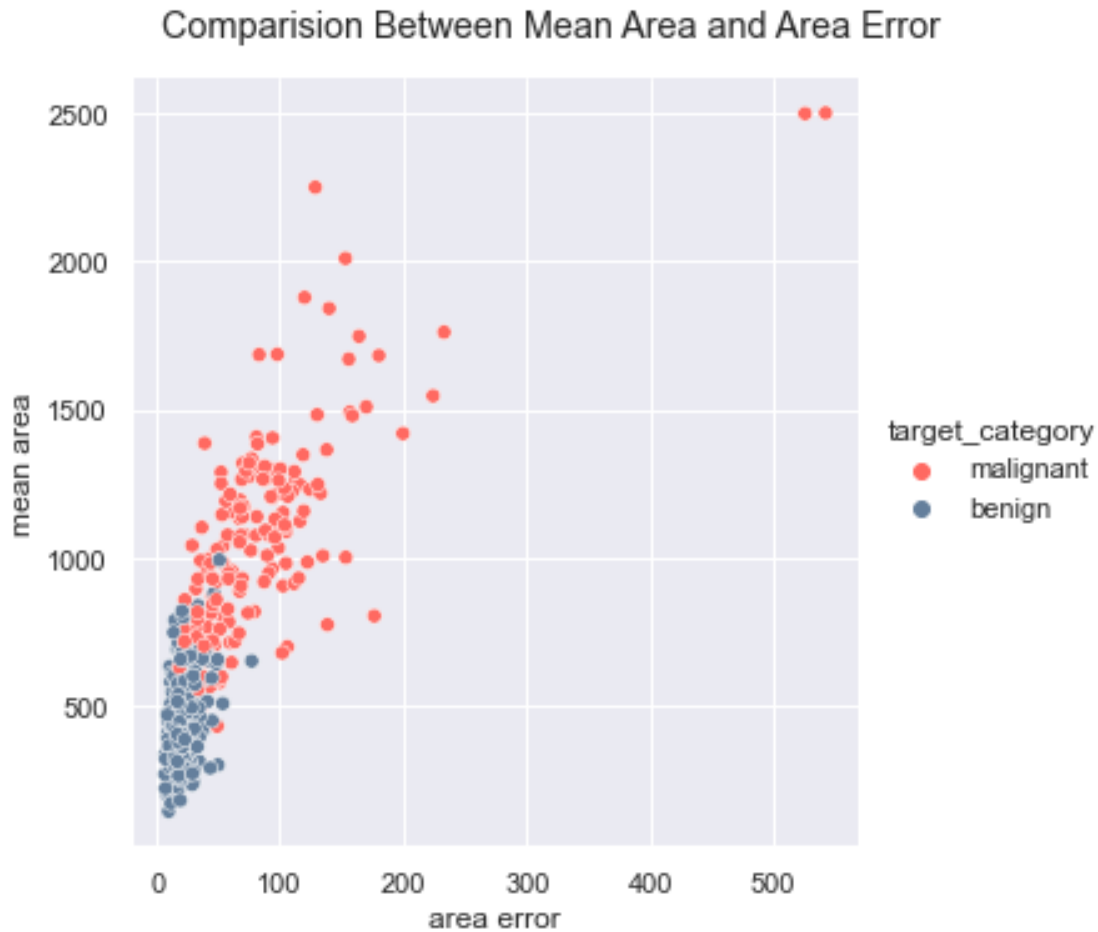
```
[15]:
```

	area error	mean area	target_category	target
0	153.40	1001.0	malignant	0
1	74.08	1326.0	malignant	0
2	94.03	1203.0	malignant	0
3	27.23	386.1	malignant	0
4	94.44	1297.0	malignant	0

```
[16]: svm.shape
```

```
[16]: (569, 4)
```

```
[17]: sns.pairplot(data = svm,
                  x_vars = ['area error'],
                  y_vars = ['mean area'],
                  hue = 'target_category',
                  palette = sns.blend_palette(['#FF6961', '#647F9C'], 2),
                  height = 5).fig.suptitle('Comparision Between Mean Area and Area_
↵Error', y = 1.05);
```



```
[18]: # Create X and y label
X_svm = np.array(svm.iloc[:, [0,1]])
y_svm = np.array(svm.iloc[:, 3])
```

```
[19]: # Split the data into training and test sets (80% training, 20% testing)
X_train_svm, X_test_svm, y_train_svm, y_test_svm = train_test_split(X_svm,
↪ y_svm,
                                                                    test_size = 0.2,
                                                                    random_state = 42)
```

```
[20]: print('x_train_svm:', X_train_svm.shape)
print('x_test_svm:', X_test_svm.shape)
print('y_train_svm:', y_train_svm.shape)
print('y_test_svm:', y_test_svm.shape)
```

```
x_train_svm: (455, 2)
x_test_svm: (114, 2)
y_train_svm: (455,)
```

```
y_test_svm: (114,)
```

```
[21]: # Create the K-Nearest Neighbors classifier with k=3
k = 3
knn_svm = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=k)

# KNN fit
knn_svm.fit(X_train_svm,y_train_svm)
```

```
[21]: KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=3)
```

```
[22]: # Create KNN Predictor
y_pred_svm = knn_svm.predict(X_test_svm)
```

```
[23]: ax = plt.axes()
ax.set_facecolor('#F1F1F1')

# Scatter plot of the classified test data with mistakes as open symbols
colors = ['#FF6961', '#647F9C']
category = ['Malignant', 'Benign']

#labels = ['Correct', 'Misclassified']

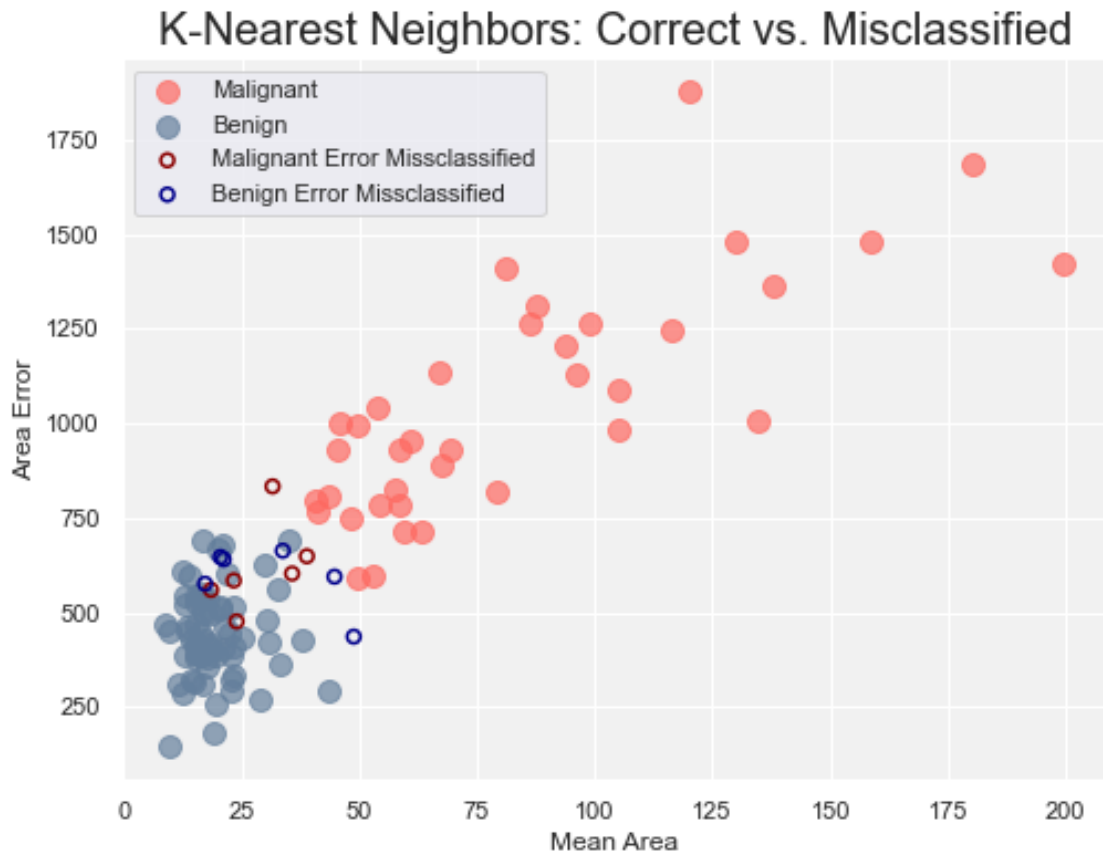
for i, color, target_name in zip(range(2), colors, category):
    plt.scatter(X_test_svm[(y_test_svm == y_pred_svm) & (y_test_svm == i)], 0],
                X_test_svm[(y_test_svm == y_pred_svm) & (y_test_svm == i)], 1],
                color=color,
                label=target_name,
                s = 100,
                alpha = 0.7)

colors_error = ['#8b0000', '#00008B']
category_error = ['Malignant Error Missclassified', 'Benign Error_
↳Missclassified']
markers = ['o', 'o']

# Plot the misclassified points as open symbols
for i, color, target_name, marker in zip(range(2), colors_error,
↳category_error, markers):
    plt.scatter(X_test_svm[(y_test_svm != y_pred_svm) & (y_test_svm == i)], 0],
                X_test_svm[(y_test_svm != y_pred_svm) & (y_test_svm == i)], 1],
                color = color, marker = marker, facecolors = 'none',
                linewidths = 1.5, edgecolors = color,
                label = category_error[i])

plt.xlabel('Mean Area')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Area Error')
plt.legend(loc="best")
plt.title('K-Nearest Neighbors: Correct vs. Misclassified',
          fontsize = 20)
plt.show()
```



```
[24]: # Check Accuracy
cls_report_svm = classification_report(y_test_svm, y_pred_svm)
print(cls_report_svm)
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.86	0.86	0.86	43
1	0.92	0.92	0.92	71
accuracy			0.89	114
macro avg	0.89	0.89	0.89	114
weighted avg	0.89	0.89	0.89	114

```
[25]: # Calculate and print the accuracy
acc_score_svm = accuracy_score(y_test_svm, y_pred_svm)
print(f"Accuracy Score for KNN: {acc_score_svm * 100:.2f}%")
```

Accuracy Score for KNN: 89.47%

4.2 KNN: PCA 1 and PCA 2

```
[26]: results_pca['target_category'] = df[['target_category']]
results_pca['target'] = df[['target']]
results_pca.head()
```

```
[26]:
```

	PCA1	PCA2	target_category	target
0	1160.142574	-293.917544	malignant	0
1	1269.122443	15.630182	malignant	0
2	995.793889	39.156743	malignant	0
3	-407.180803	-67.380320	malignant	0
4	930.341180	189.340742	malignant	0

```
[27]: # Create X and Y using PCA value
knn_x = np.array(results_pca.iloc[:, [0, 1]])
knn_y = np.array(results_pca.iloc[:, 3])
```

```
[28]: # Split the data into training and test sets (80% training, 20% testing)
X_train_knn_pca, X_test_knn_pca, y_train_knn_pca, y_test_knn_pca = \
    train_test_split(knn_x, knn_y,
                    test_size = 0.2,
                    random_state = 42)
```

```
[29]: print('X_train_knn_pca:', X_train_knn_pca.shape)
print('X_test_knn_pca:', X_test_knn_pca.shape)
print('y_train_knn_pca:', y_train_knn_pca.shape)
print('y_test_knn_pca:', y_test_knn_pca.shape)
```

```
X_train_knn_pca: (455, 2)
X_test_knn_pca: (114, 2)
y_train_knn_pca: (455,)
y_test_knn_pca: (114,)
```

```
[30]: # Create the K-Nearest Neighbors classifier with k=3
k = 3
knn_pca = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=k)

# KNN fit
knn_pca.fit(X_train_knn_pca, y_train_knn_pca)
```

```
[30]: KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=3)
```

```

[31]: # Create KNN Predictor
y_pred_knn_pca = knn_svm.predict(X_test_knn_pca)

[32]: ax = plt.axes()
ax.set_facecolor('#F1F1F1')

# Scatter plot of the classified test data with mistakes as open symbols
colors = ['#FF6961', '#647F9C']
category = ['Malignant', 'Benign']

#labels = ['Correct', 'Misclassified']

for i, color, target_name in zip(range(2), colors, category):
    plt.scatter(X_test_knn_pca[(y_test_knn_pca == y_pred_knn_pca) &
    ↪(y_test_knn_pca == i), 0],
                X_test_knn_pca[(y_test_knn_pca == y_pred_knn_pca) &
    ↪(y_test_knn_pca == i), 1],
                color=color,
                label=target_name,
                s = 100,
                alpha = 0.7)

colors_error = ['#8b0000', '#00008B']
category_error = ['Malignant Error Missclassified', 'Benign Error_
    ↪Missclassified']
markers = ['o', 'o']

# Plot the misclassified points as open symbols
for i, color, target_name, marker in zip(range(2), colors_error,
    ↪category_error, markers):
    plt.scatter(X_test_knn_pca[(y_test_knn_pca != y_pred_knn_pca) &
    ↪(y_test_knn_pca == i), 0],
                X_test_knn_pca[(y_test_knn_pca != y_pred_knn_pca) &
    ↪(y_test_knn_pca == i), 1],
                color = color, marker = marker, facecolors = 'none',
                linewidths = 1.5, edgecolors = color,
                label = category_error[i])

plt.xlabel('PCA 1')
plt.ylabel('PCA 2')
plt.legend(loc="best")
plt.title('K-Nearest Neighbors for PCA: Correct vs. Misclassified',
          fontsize = 20)
plt.show()

```

K-Nearest Neighbors for PCA: Correct vs. Misclassified



```
[33]: # Check Accuracy
cls_report_knn_pca = classification_report(y_test_knn_pca, y_pred_knn_pca)
print(cls_report_knn_pca)
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.02	0.05	43
1	0.63	1.00	0.77	71
accuracy			0.63	114
macro avg	0.81	0.51	0.41	114
weighted avg	0.77	0.63	0.50	114

```
[34]: # Calculate and print the accuracy
acc_score_knn_pca = accuracy_score(y_test_knn_pca, y_pred_knn_pca)
print(f"Accuracy Score for KNN from PCA: {acc_score_knn_pca * 100:.2f}%")
```

Accuracy Score for KNN from PCA: 63.16%

5 Gaussian Naive Bayes: Mean Area and Area Error

5.1 Gaussian Naive Bayes

```
[35]: gnb = df[['area error', 'mean area', 'target_category', 'target']]
      gnb.head()
```

```
[35]:
```

	area error	mean area	target_category	target
0	153.40	1001.0	malignant	0
1	74.08	1326.0	malignant	0
2	94.03	1203.0	malignant	0
3	27.23	386.1	malignant	0
4	94.44	1297.0	malignant	0

```
[36]: gnb.shape
```

```
[36]: (569, 4)
```

```
[37]: # Create X and y label
      X_gnb = np.array(gnb.iloc[:, [0,1]])
      y_gnb = np.array(gnb.iloc[:, 3])
```

```
[38]: # Split the data into training and test sets (80% training, 20% testing)
      X_train_gnb, X_test_gnb, y_train_gnb, y_test_gnb = train_test_split(X_gnb,
      ↪ y_gnb,
      test_size = 0.2,
      random_state = 42)
```

```
[39]: print('x_train_gnb:', X_train_gnb.shape)
      print('x_test_gnb:', X_test_gnb.shape)
      print('y_train_gnb:', y_train_gnb.shape)
      print('y_test_gnb:', y_test_gnb.shape)
```

```
x_train_gnb: (455, 2)
x_test_gnb: (114, 2)
y_train_gnb: (455,)
y_test_gnb: (114,)
```

```
[40]: # Create a Naive Bayes classifier
      gnb = GaussianNB()
```

```
[41]: # and train it on the PCA-transformed training data
      gnb.fit(X_train_gnb, y_train_gnb)
```

```
[41]: GaussianNB()
```

```
[42]: # Make predictions on the PCA-transformed testing data
      y_pred_gnb = gnb.predict(X_test_gnb)
```



```

[43]: ax = plt.axes()
ax.set_facecolor('#F1F1F1')

# Scatter plot of the classified test data with mistakes as open symbols
colors = ['#FF6961', '#647F9C']
category = ['Malignant', 'Benign']

#labels = ['Correct', 'Misclassified']

for i, color, target_name in zip(range(2), colors, category):
    plt.scatter(X_test_gnb[(y_test_gnb == y_pred_gnb) & (y_test_gnb == i), 0],
                X_test_gnb[(y_test_gnb == y_pred_gnb) & (y_test_gnb == i), 1],
                color=color,
                label=target_name,
                s = 100,
                alpha = 0.7)

colors_error = ['#8b0000', '#00008B']
category_error = ['Malignant Error Missclassified', 'Benign Error_
↳Missclassified']
markers = ['o', 'o']

# Plot the misclassified points as open symbols
for i, color, target_name, marker in zip(range(2), colors_error,
↳category_error, markers):
    plt.scatter(X_test_gnb[(y_test_gnb != y_pred_gnb) & (y_test_gnb == i), 0],
                X_test_gnb[(y_test_gnb != y_pred_gnb) & (y_test_gnb == i), 1],
                color = color, marker = marker, facecolors = 'none',
                linewidths = 1.5, edgecolors = color,
                label = category_error[i])

plt.xlabel('Mean Area')
plt.ylabel('Area Error')
plt.legend(loc="best")
plt.title('Gaussian Naive Bayes: Correct vs. Misclassified',
          fontsize = 20)
plt.show()

```

Gaussian Naive Bayes: Correct vs. Misclassified



```
[44]: # Check Accuracy
cls_report_gnb = classification_report(y_test_gnb, y_pred_gnb)
print(cls_report_gnb)
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.97	0.88	0.93	43
1	0.93	0.99	0.96	71
accuracy			0.95	114
macro avg	0.95	0.93	0.94	114
weighted avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	114

```
[45]: # Calculate and print the accuracy
acc_score_gnb = accuracy_score(y_test_gnb, y_pred_gnb)
print(f"Accuracy Score for Gaussian Naive Bayes: {acc_score_gnb * 100:.2f}%")
```

Accuracy Score for Gaussian Naive Bayes: 94.74%

5.2 Gaussian Naive Bayes: PCA 1 and PCA 2

```
[46]: # Create X and Y using PCA value
gnv_x = np.array(results_pca.iloc[:,[0,1]])
gnv_y = np.array(results_pca.iloc[:,3])

[47]: # Split the data into training and test sets (80% training, 20% testing)
X_train_gnv_pca, X_test_gnv_pca, y_train_gnv_pca, y_test_gnv_pca = \
    train_test_split(gnv_x, gnv_y,
                    test_size = 0.2,
                    random_state = 42)

[48]: print('X_train_gnv_pca:', X_train_gnv_pca.shape)
      print('X_test_gnv_pca:', X_test_gnv_pca.shape)
      print('y_train_gnv_pca:', y_train_gnv_pca.shape)
      print('y_test_gnv_pca:', y_test_gnv_pca.shape)

X_train_gnv_pca: (455, 2)
X_test_gnv_pca: (114, 2)
y_train_gnv_pca: (455,)
y_test_gnv_pca: (114,)

[49]: # Create a Naive Bayes classifier
gnb = GaussianNB()

[50]: # and train it on the PCA-transformed training data
gnb.fit(X_train_gnv_pca, y_train_gnv_pca)

[50]: GaussianNB()

[51]: # Make predictions on the PCA-transformed testing data
y_pred_gnv_pca = gnb.predict(X_test_gnv_pca)

[52]: ax = plt.axes()
      ax.set_facecolor('#F1F1F1')

      # Scatter plot of the classified test data with mistakes as open symbols
      colors = ['#FF6961', '#647F9C']
      category = ['Malignant', 'Benign']

      #labels = ['Correct', 'Misclassified']

      for i, color, target_name in zip(range(2), colors, category):
          plt.scatter(X_test_gnv_pca[(y_test_gnv_pca == y_pred_gnv_pca) &
          (y_test_gnv_pca == i)], 0,
                      X_test_gnv_pca[(y_test_gnv_pca == y_pred_gnv_pca) &
          (y_test_gnv_pca == i)], 1),
```

```

        color=color,
        label=target_name,
        s = 100,
        alpha = 0.7)

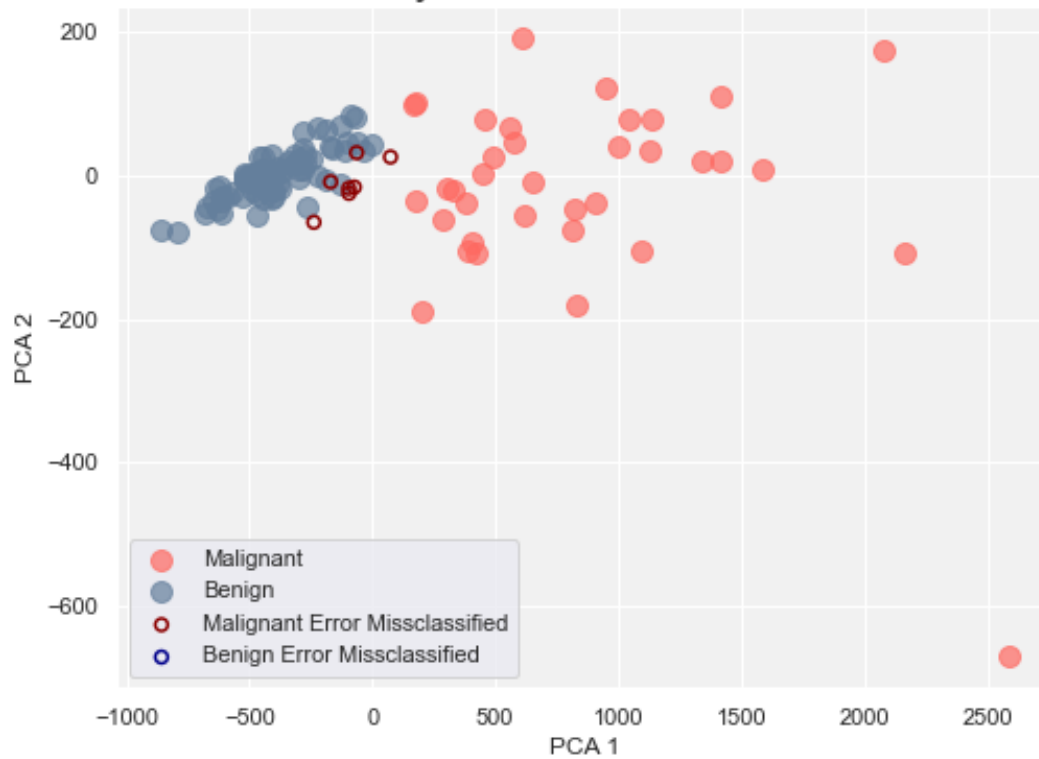
colors_error = ['#8b0000', '#00008B']
category_error = ['Malignant Error Missclassified', 'Benign Error_
↳Missclassified']
markers = ['o', 'o']

# Plot the misclassified points as open symbols
for i, color, target_name, marker in zip(range(2), colors_error,
↳category_error, markers):
    plt.scatter(X_test_gnv_pca[(y_test_gnv_pca != y_pred_gnv_pca) &
↳(y_test_gnv_pca == i), 0],
                X_test_gnv_pca[(y_test_gnv_pca != y_pred_gnv_pca) &
↳(y_test_gnv_pca == i), 1],
                color = color, marker = marker, facecolors = 'none',
                linewidths = 1.5, edgecolors = color,
                label = category_error[i])

plt.xlabel('PCA 1')
plt.ylabel('PCA 2')
plt.legend(loc="best")
plt.title('Gaussian Naive Bayes for PCA: Correct vs. Misclassified',
        fontsize = 20)
plt.show()

```

Gaussian Naive Bayes for PCA: Correct vs. Misclassified



```
[53]: # Check Accuracy
cls_report_gnv_pca = classification_report(y_test_gnv_pca, y_pred_gnv_pca)
print(cls_report_gnv_pca)
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.84	0.91	43
1	0.91	1.00	0.95	71
accuracy			0.94	114
macro avg	0.96	0.92	0.93	114
weighted avg	0.94	0.94	0.94	114

```
[54]: # Calculate and print the accuracy
acc_score_gnv_pca = accuracy_score(y_test_gnv_pca, y_pred_gnv_pca)
print(f"Accuracy Score for Gaussian Naive Bayes: {acc_score_gnv_pca * 100:.2f}%")
```

Accuracy Score for Gaussian Naive Bayes: 93.86%

6 Overall Result

	Algorithm 1	Algorithm 2
2 good variables by eye (<i>Mean Area x Area Error</i>)	<i>K-Nearest Neighbors</i> 89.47% Accuracy	<i>Gaussian Naive Bayes</i> 94.74% Accuracy
Best two components via PCA	63.16% Accuracy	93.86% Accuracy