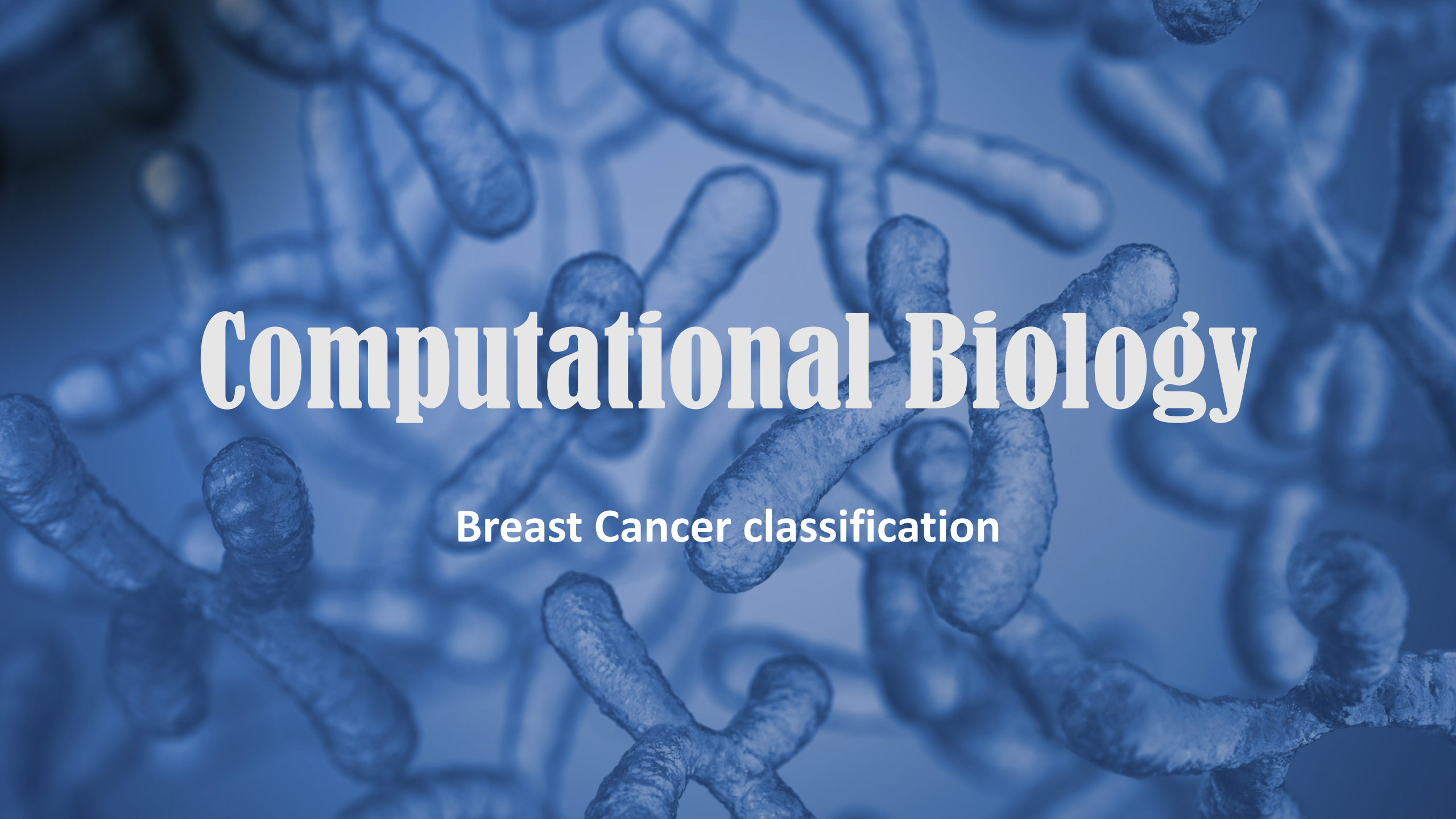


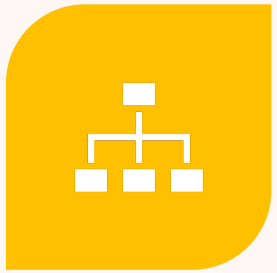
Computational Biology

Breast Cancer classification

Outline

INTRODUCTION

DATASET DESCRIPTION



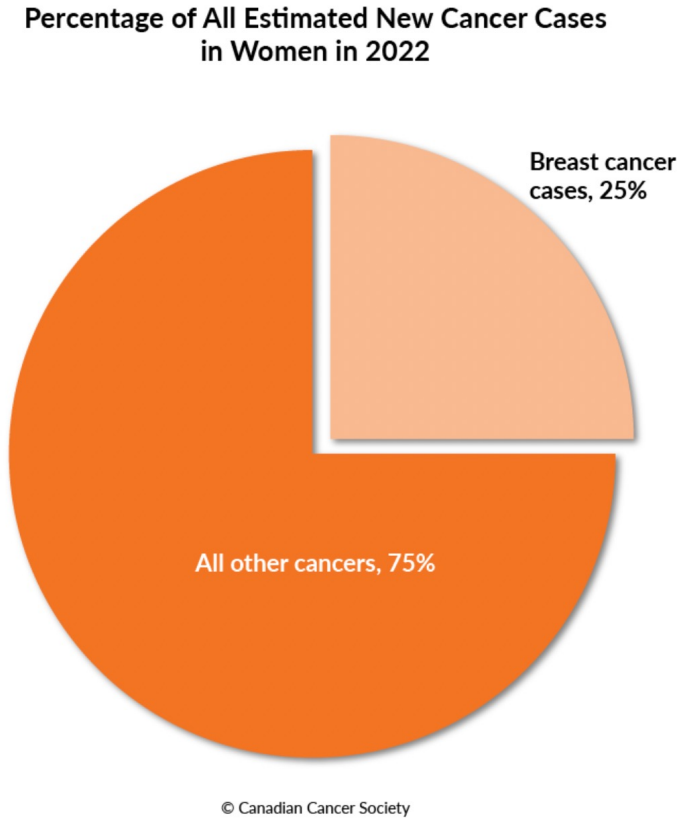
PROJECT STRUCTURE

IMPORTANT DATES

Breast Cancer

It is estimated that in 2022:

- 28,600 Canadian women will be diagnosed with breast cancer. This represents 25% of all new cancer cases in women in 2022.
- 5,500 Canadian women will die from breast cancer. This represents 14% of all cancer deaths in women in 2022.
- On average, 78 Canadian women will be diagnosed with breast cancer every day.
- On average, 15 Canadian women will die from breast cancer every day.
- 270 Canadian men will be diagnosed with breast cancer and 55 will die from breast cancer.



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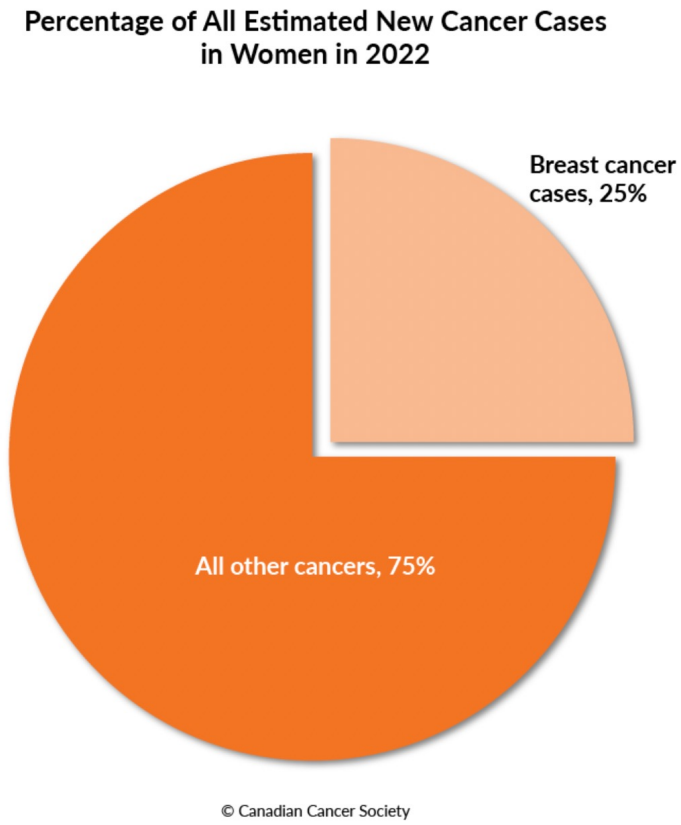
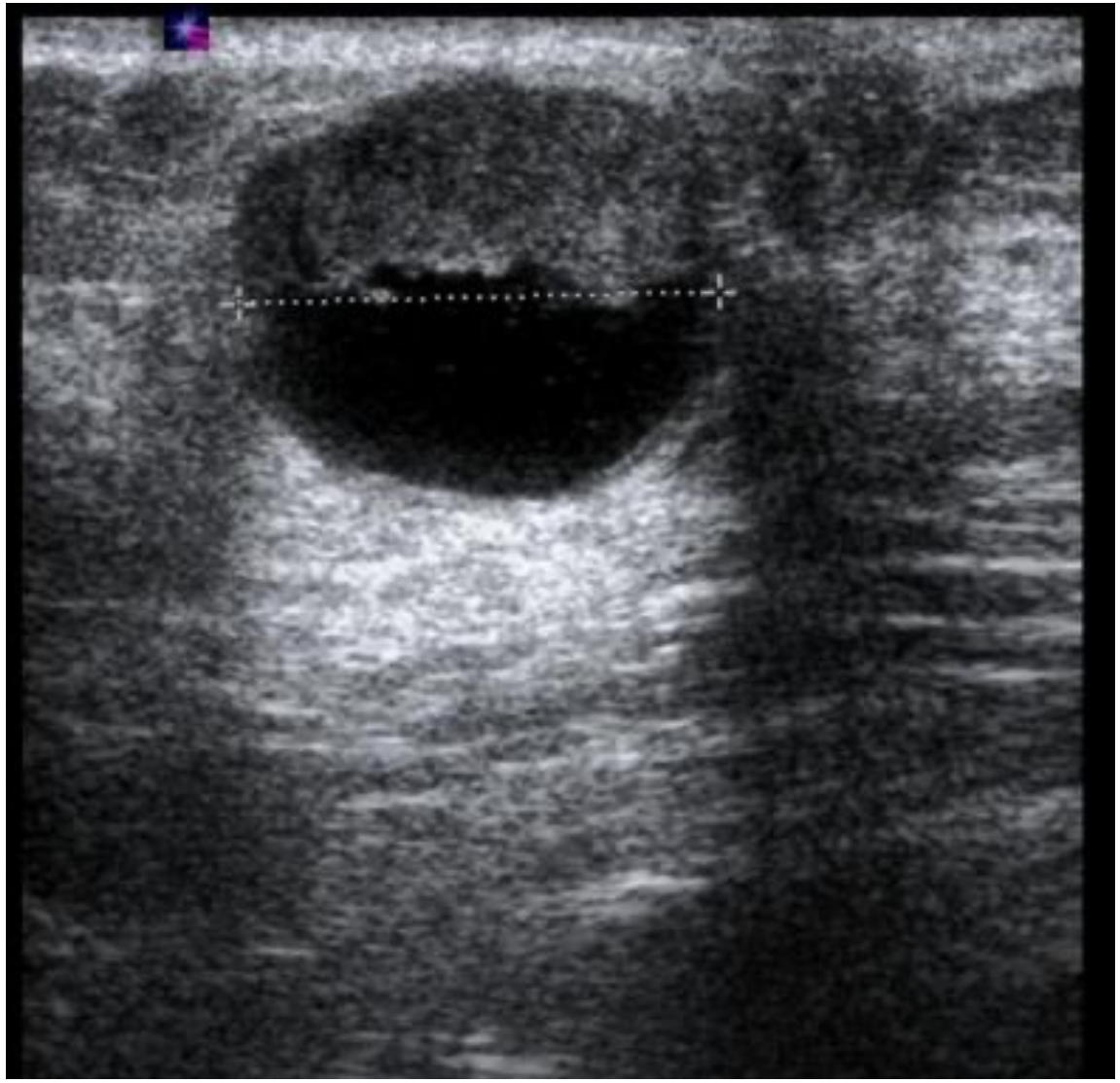
Motivation: the early diagnosis of breast cancer can improve the prognosis and chance of survival significantly, as it can promote timely clinical treatment to patients.



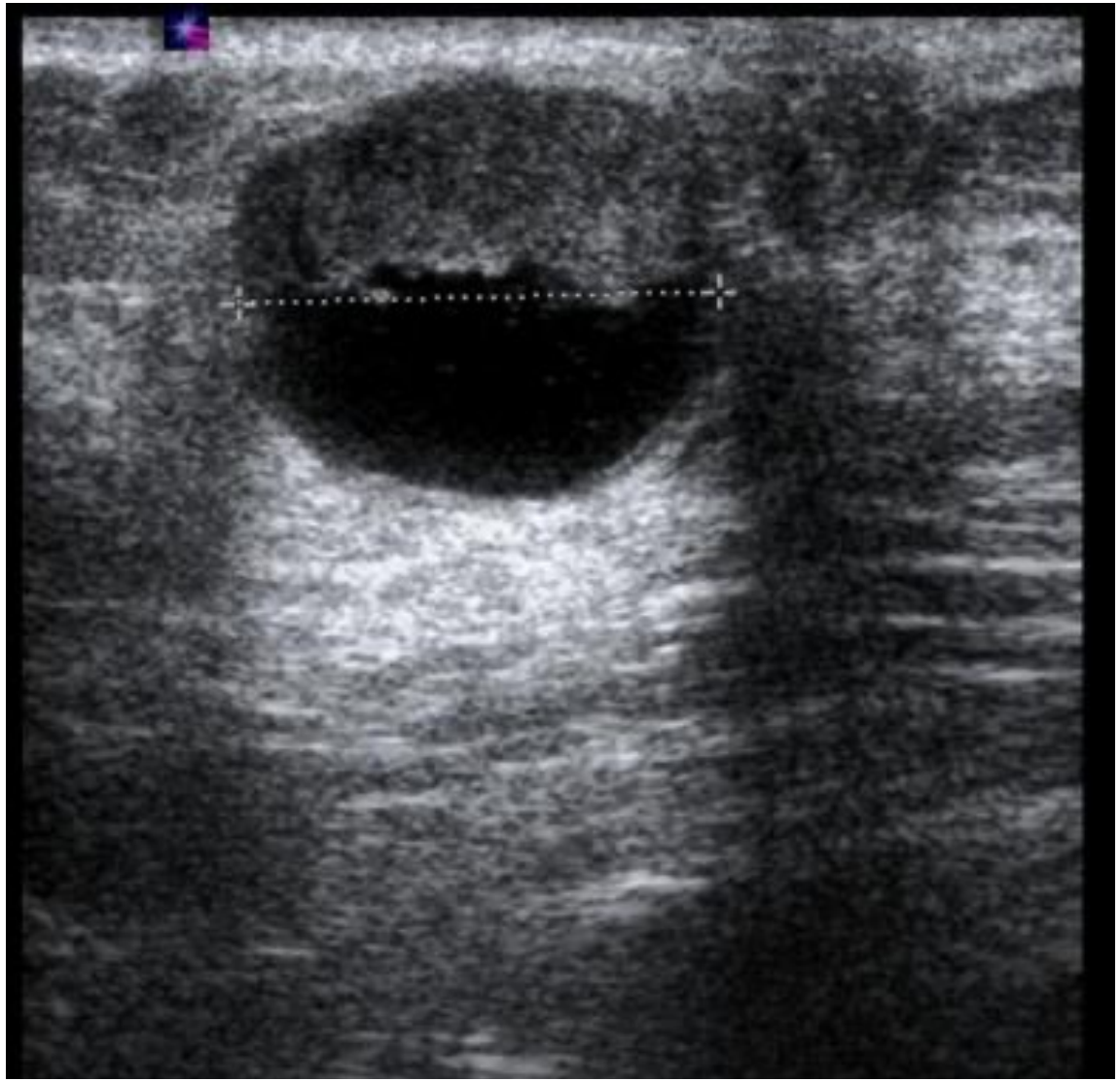
Breast Cancer Wisconsin (Diagnostic) Data Set

- The dataset is publicly available and was created by Dr. William H. Wolberg, physician at the University Of Wisconsin Hospital at Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
- To create the dataset Dr. Wolberg used fluid samples, taken from patients with solid breast masses and an easy-to-use graphical computer program called Xcyt



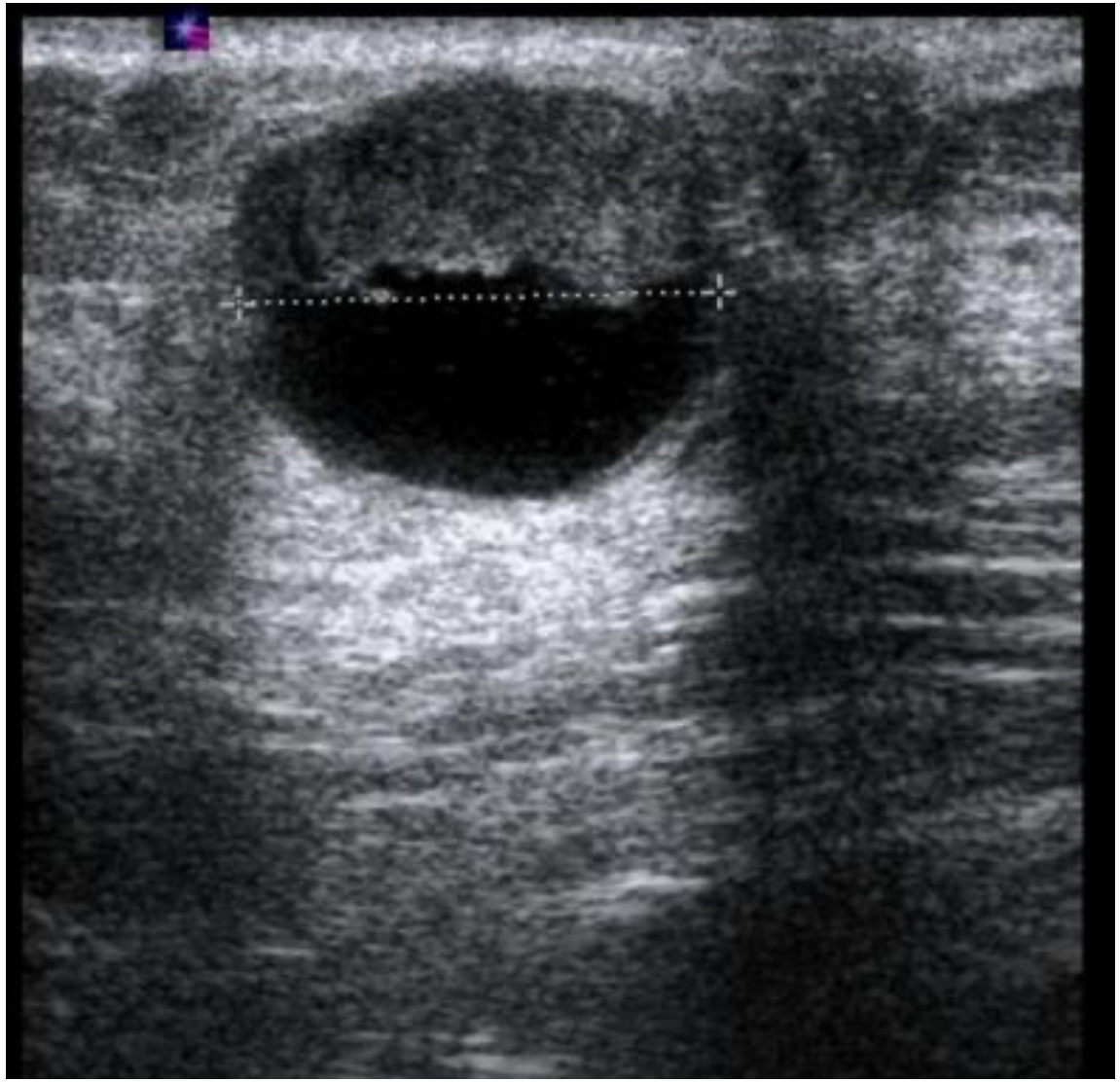
Breast Cancer Wisconsin (Diagnostic) Data Set

- ID number
- Diagnosis (M = malignant, B = benign)
- radius
- texture
- perimeter
- area
- smoothness (local variation in radius lengths)
- compactness (perimeter^2 / area — 1.0)
- concavity (severity of concave portions of the contour)
- concave points (number of concave portions of the contour)
- symmetry
- fractal dimension



Breast Cancer Wisconsin (Diagnostic) Data Set

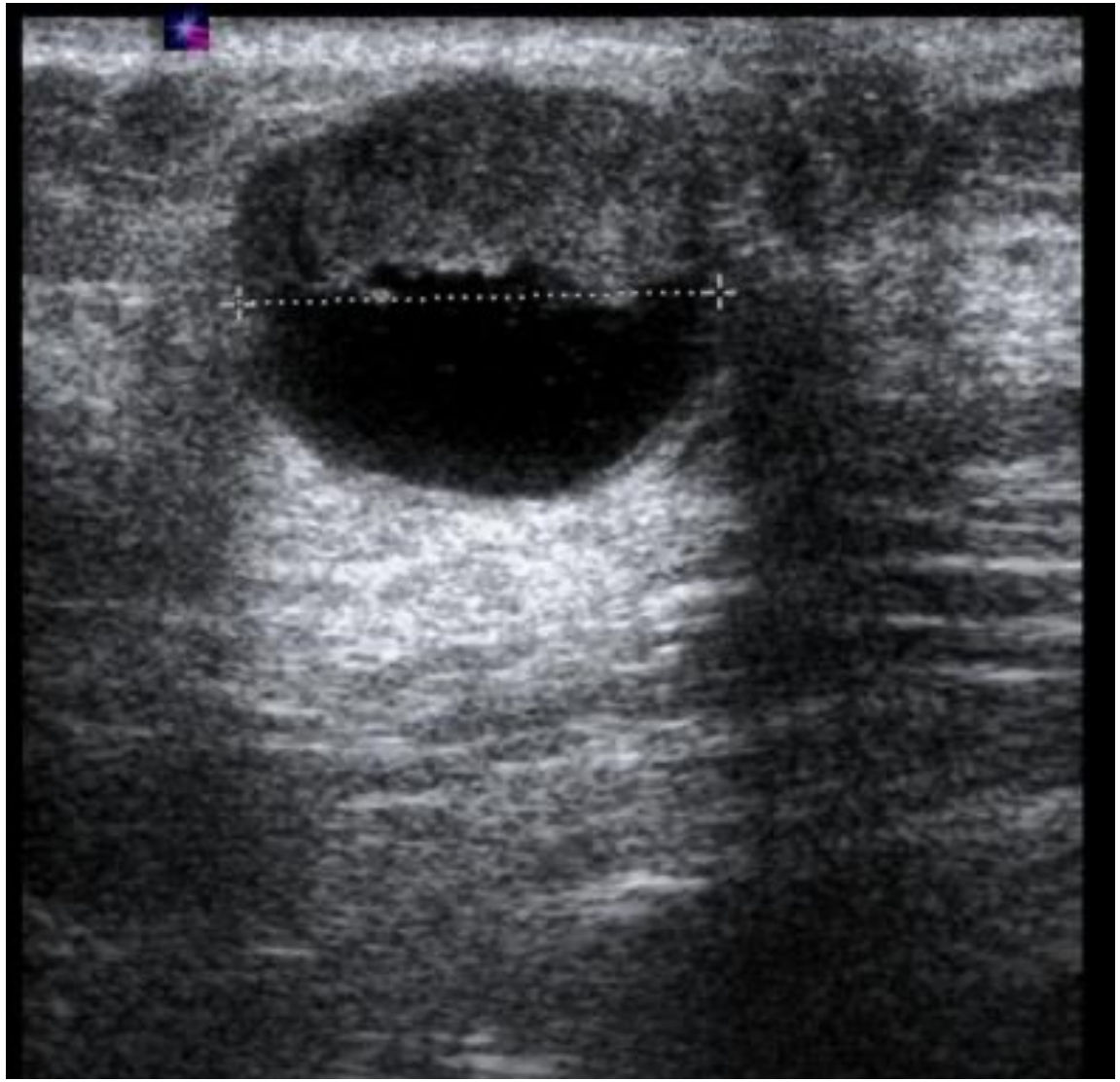
- 33 columns
- 569 rows (357 benign, 212 malignant)
- Numerical (int, float), categorical (b, m)



Breast Cancer Wisconsin (Diagnostic) Data Set

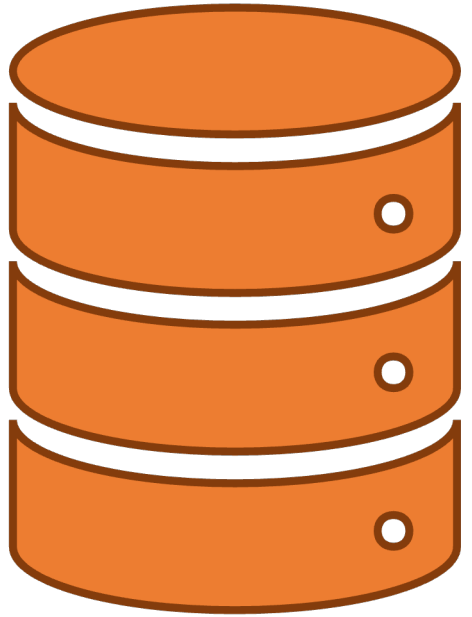
- 33 columns
- 569 rows (357 benign, 212 malignant)
- Numerical (int, float), categorical (b, m)

Aim: we want to be able to classify the diagnosis as benign or malignant



Project Structure

- Import libraries & dataset
- Preprocess data
- Analyze data
- Choose features
- Create and evaluate models
- Choose best model



Import necessary libraries

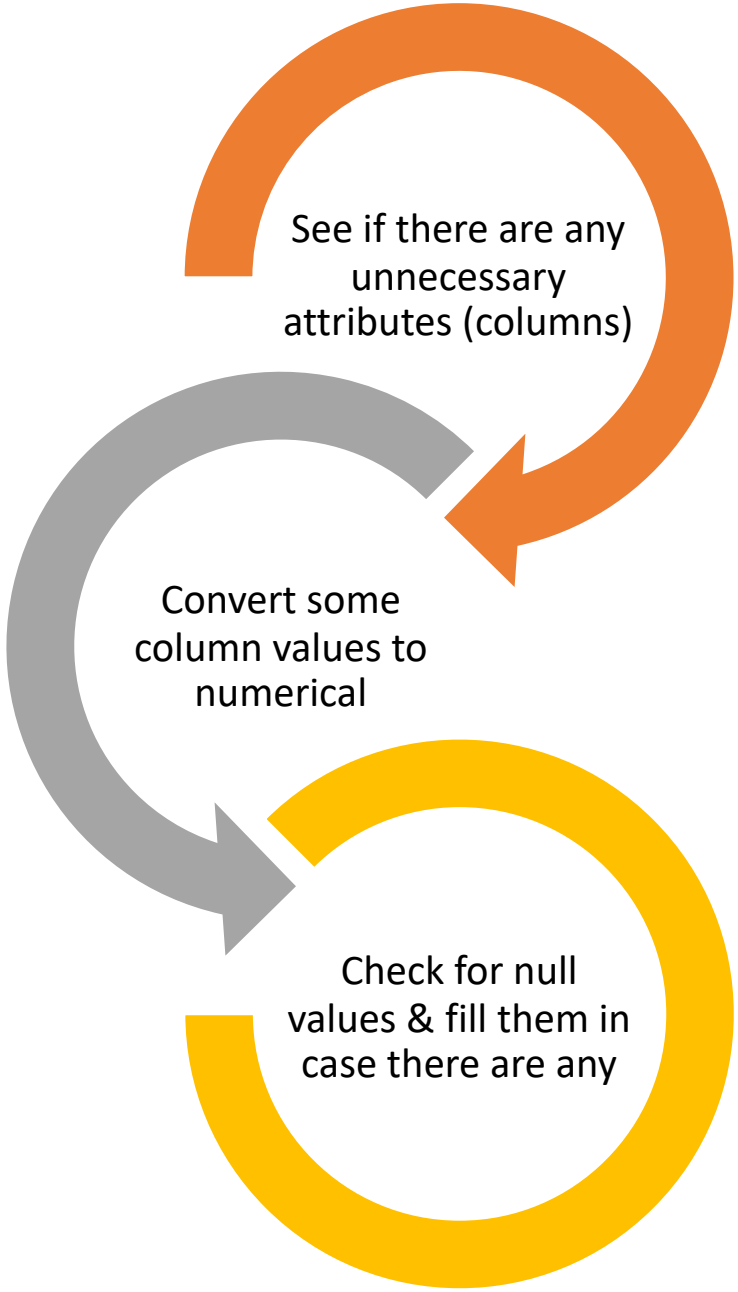
You will need to import several libs to be able to read, transform and analyse the data

You might discover new libraries while coding or before

Here are some libraries you might want to consider:

- pandas
- numpy
- seaborn
- matplotlib.pyplot
- missingno
- sklearn

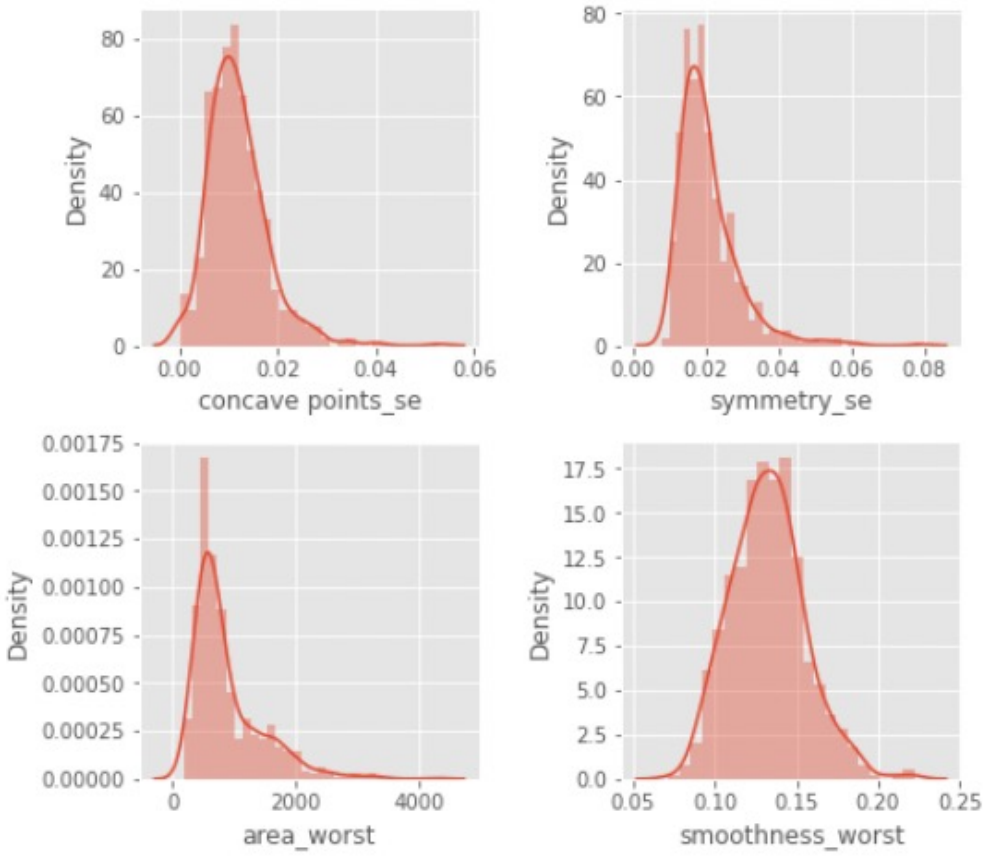
Preprocess data

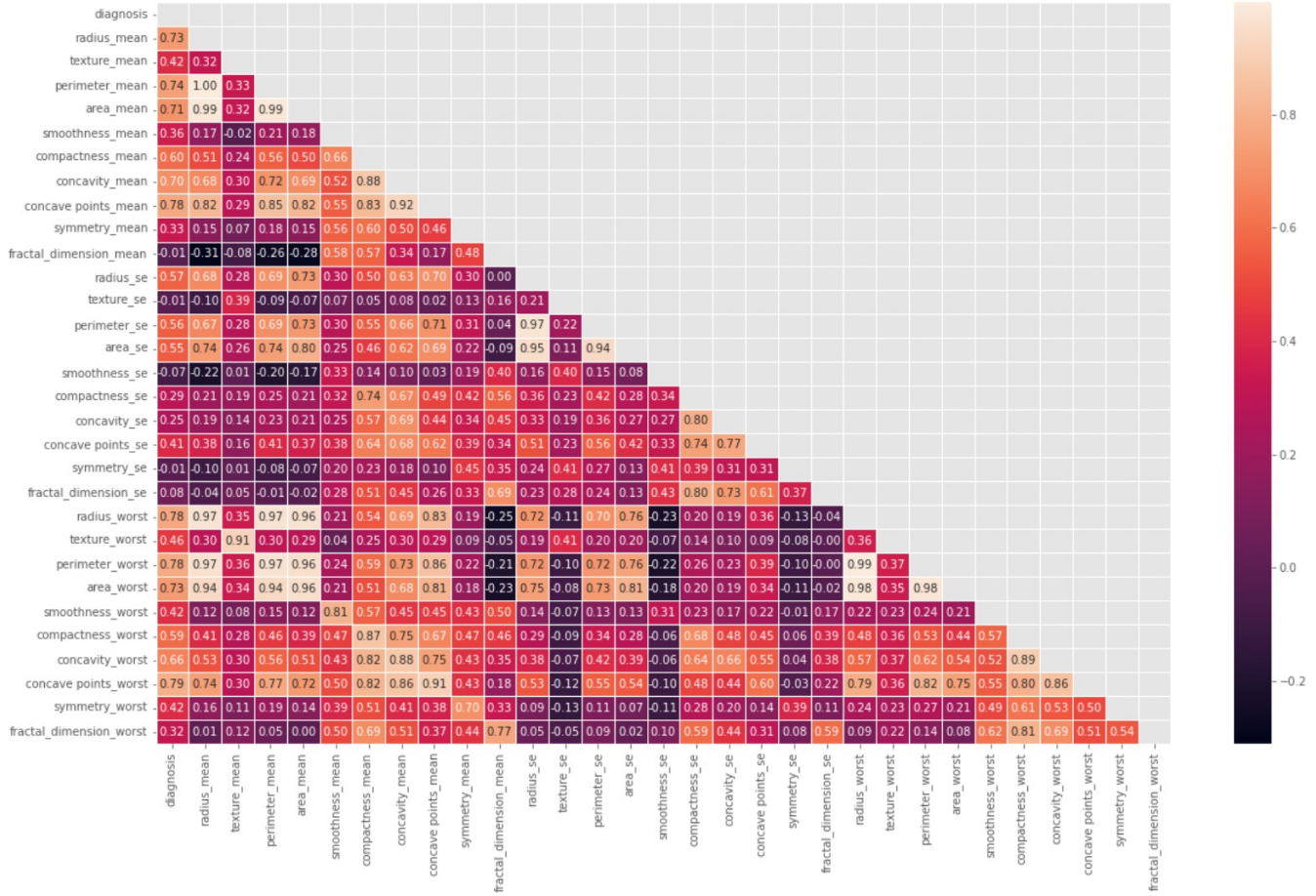


Here are some pandas and missingno tools you might find useful:

- df.drop([‘Columns’])
- df[‘column'].apply(lambda val: 1 *condition* else 0)
- df.describe()
- df.info()
- df.isna().sum()
- msno.bar(df)

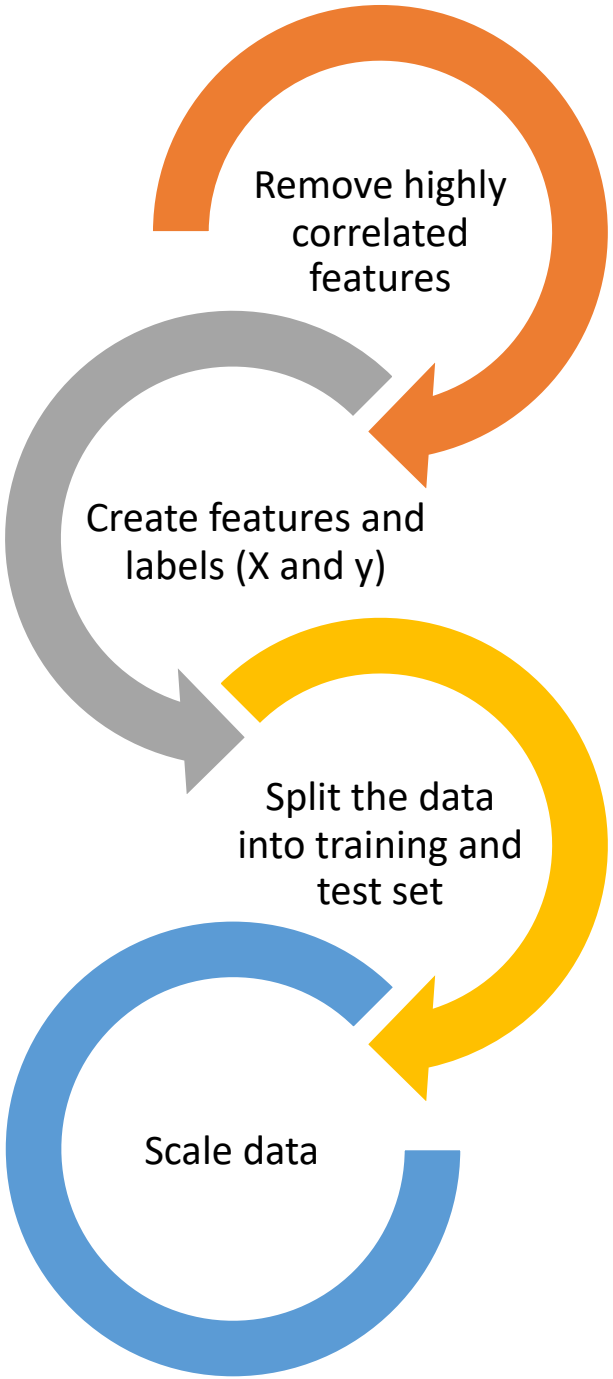
Analyze data





Plot the distribution of each column

Plot the correlation matrix to see highly correlated features



Choose features & transform data

You might find these useful:

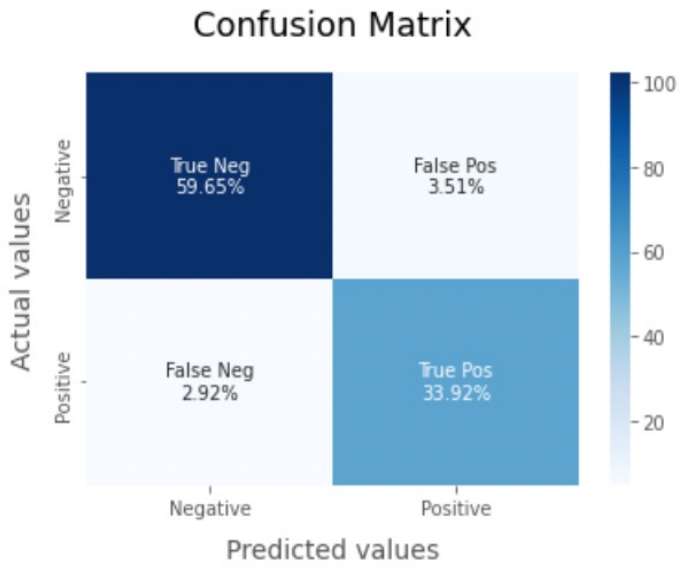
- from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
- X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.30)

- from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
- scaler = StandardScaler()
- X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
- X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)

Create and evaluate models

```
def model_Evaluate(model):

    # Predict values for Test dataset
    # Print the evaluation metrics for the dataset.
    # Compute and plot the Confusion matrix
```



	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.95	0.94	0.95	108
1	0.91	0.92	0.91	63
accuracy			0.94	171
macro avg	0.93	0.93	0.93	171
weighted avg	0.94	0.94	0.94	171

Create def model_Evaluate(model) function

Create, predict, and evaluate the Decision Tree Classifier

Create, predict, and evaluate the k-Nearest-Neighbors

Create, predict, and evaluate the Support Vector Machine

Choose best model

Sort out the accuracies of each model

Compare them

Choose the best model

	Model	Score
2	SVC	0.976608
0	DT	0.935673
1	KNN	0.935673

Important dates

Task	Week number	Deadline
Data preprocesssing	Week 1	7/13/2022
Analyzing data	Week 1	7/15/2022
Choosing features and transforming data	Week 2	7/21/2022
Model creation and evaluation	Week 2	7/22/2022
Choosing the best model	Week 3	7/28/2022
Project presentation	Week 3	7/29/2022

Reference

- https://radiopaedia.org/articles/complex-cystic-and-solid-breast-mass
- https://cancer.ca/en/cancer-information/cancer-types/breast/statistics