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1)

We separated the data in 30 and 70 because we think that a 30 percent of the data representative enough to compare later.

An a 70 percent is enough data to use it in the tests in order to get good results

2)

Using the NaiveBayes and DT, we compared with the training set. We got these results:

NaiveBayes:

predictNaive benign malignant

1 143 0

2 4 63

Decision Tree:

benign malignant

benign 139 8

malignant 3 60

In conclusion, The naiveBayes seems to be more accurate because the algorithm commits less errors.

3)