

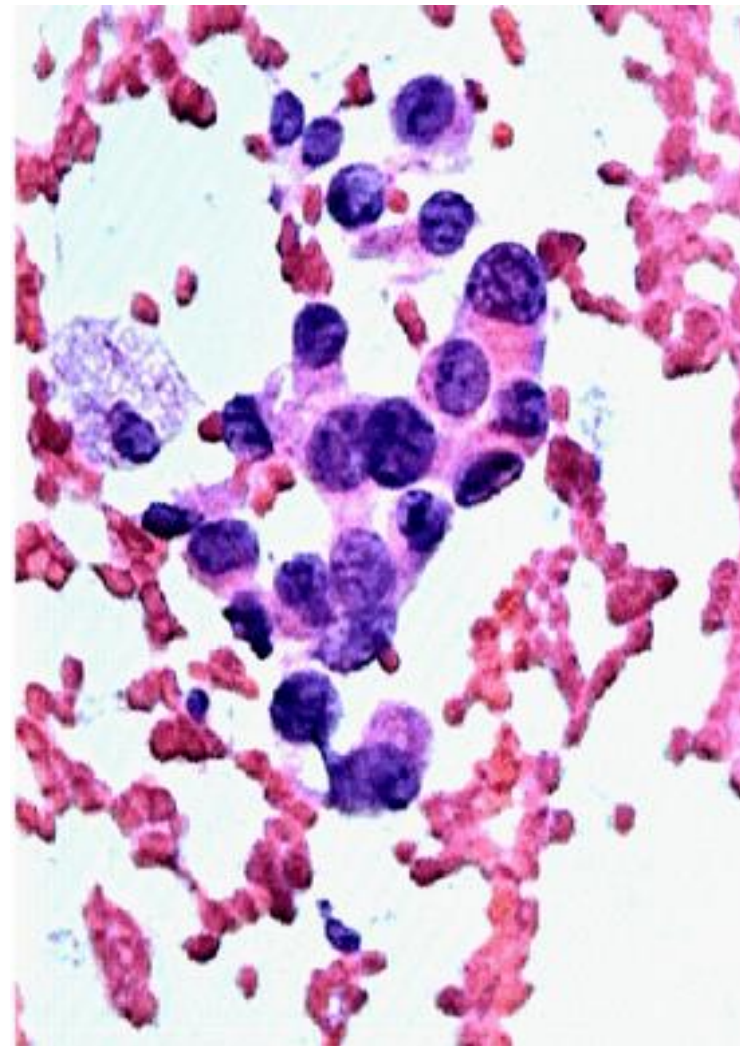
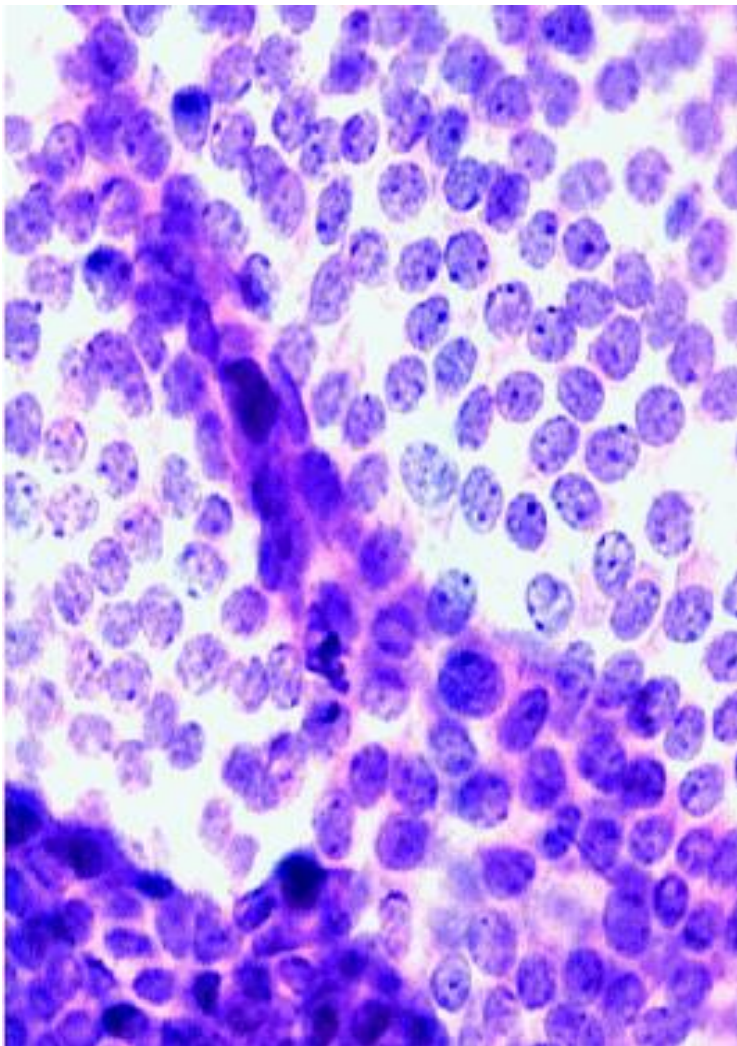
XGBClassifier Most Favorable for Breast Cancer Diagnosis

Rachel Khoo

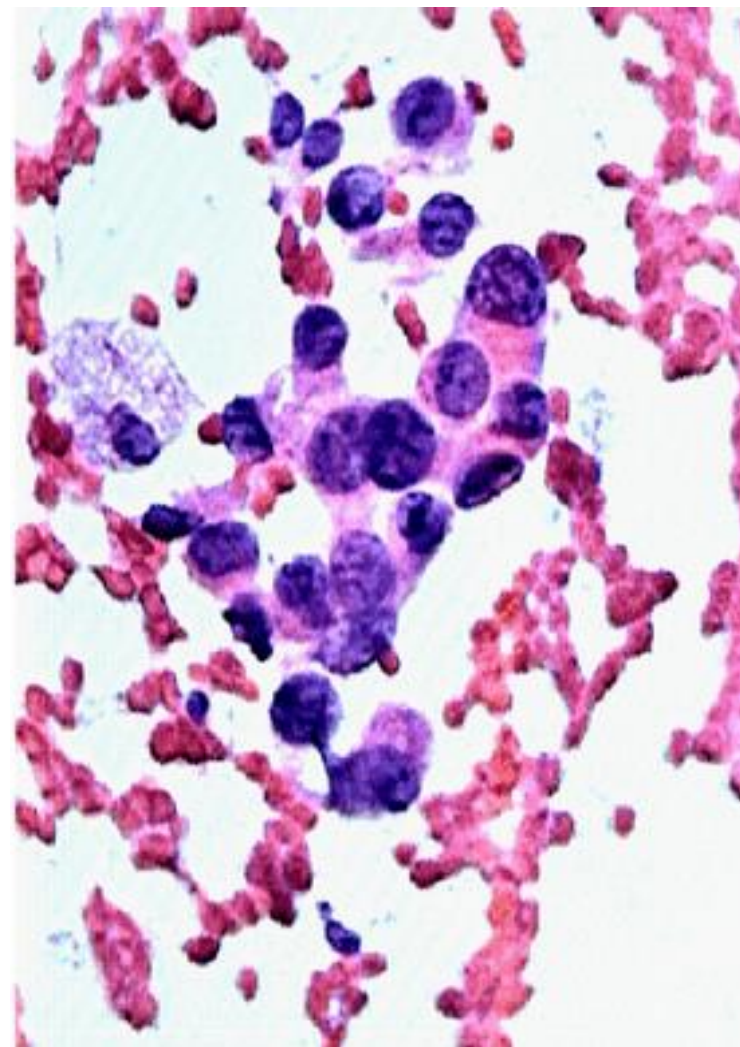
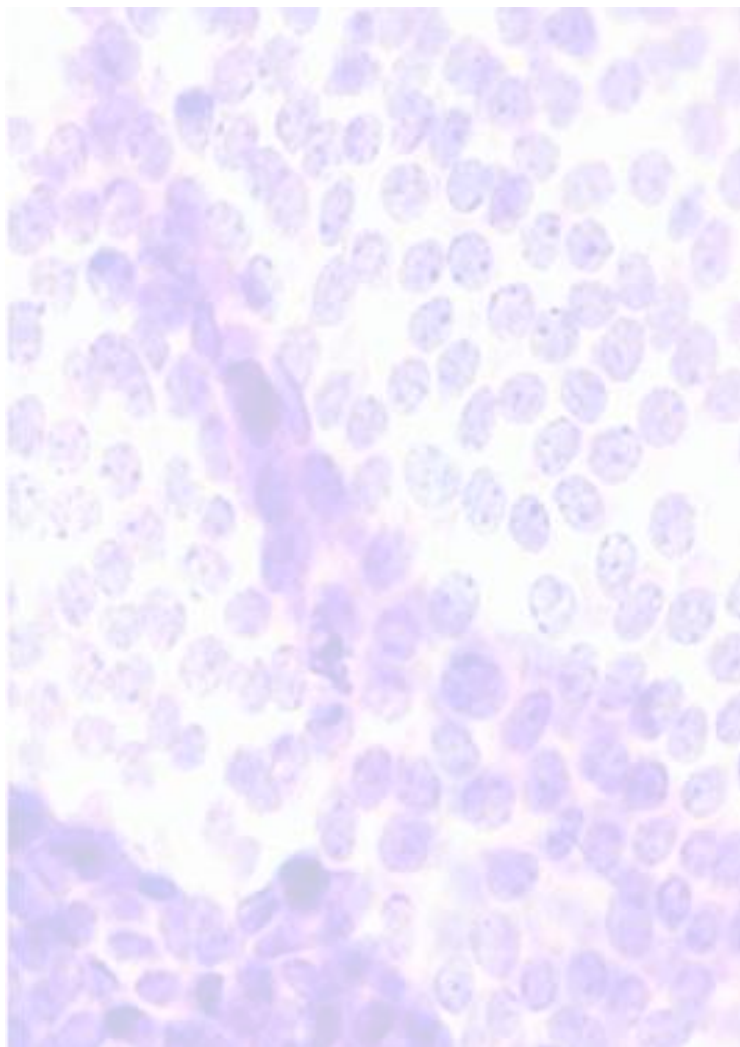
Thinkful Capstone 2

September 2020

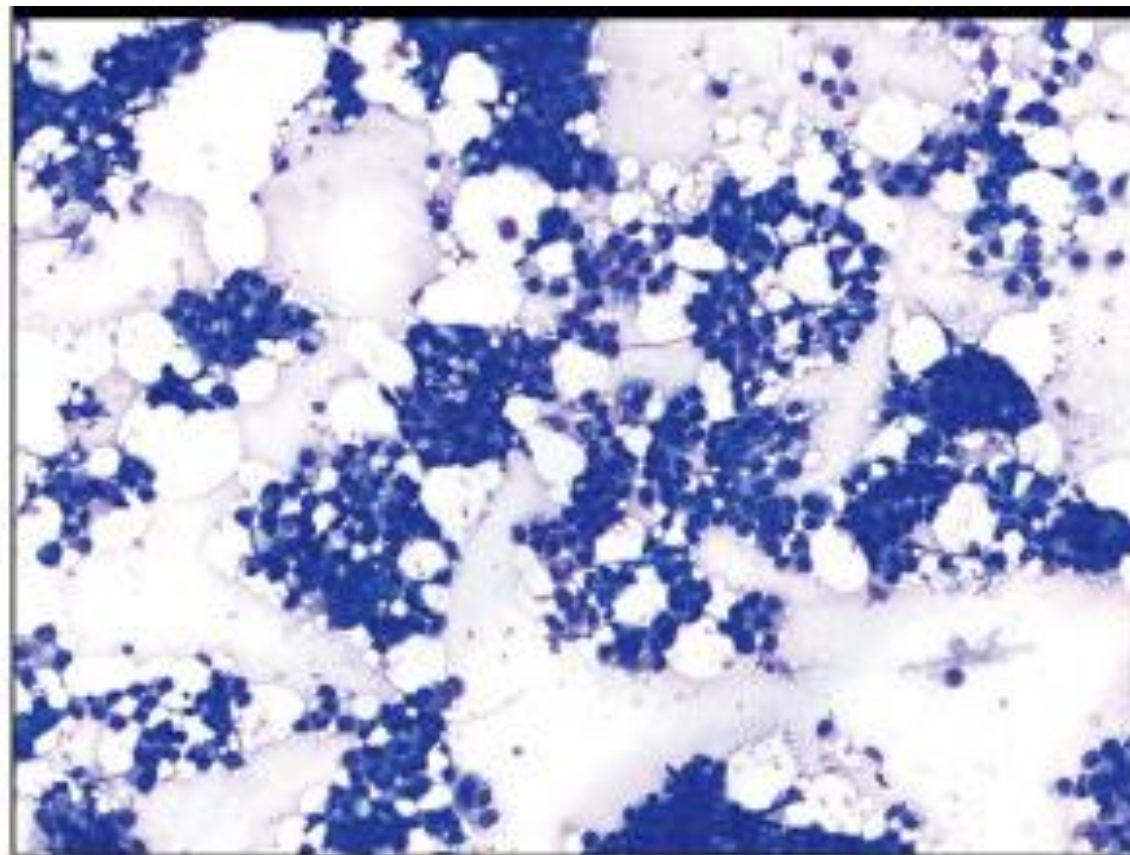
Who has cancer?



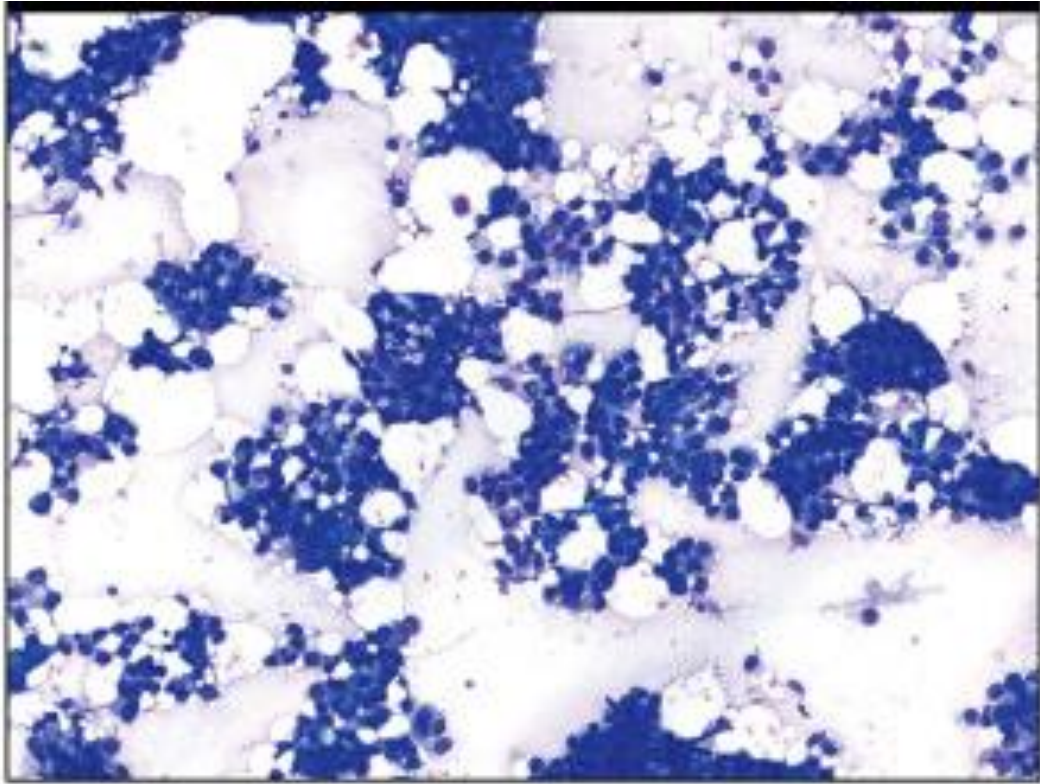
Who has cancer?



Who has cancer?



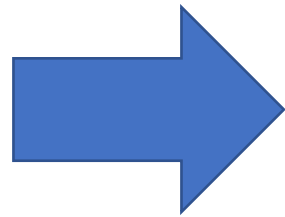
Machine Learning can make diagnosis easier



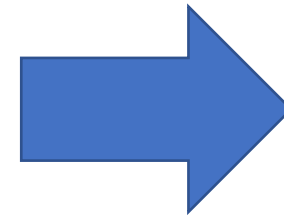
- Area: 1001.0
- Texture: 10.38
- Compactness: 0.27760
- Concavity: 0.3001

Machine Learning can make diagnosis easier

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Machine
Learning
Model



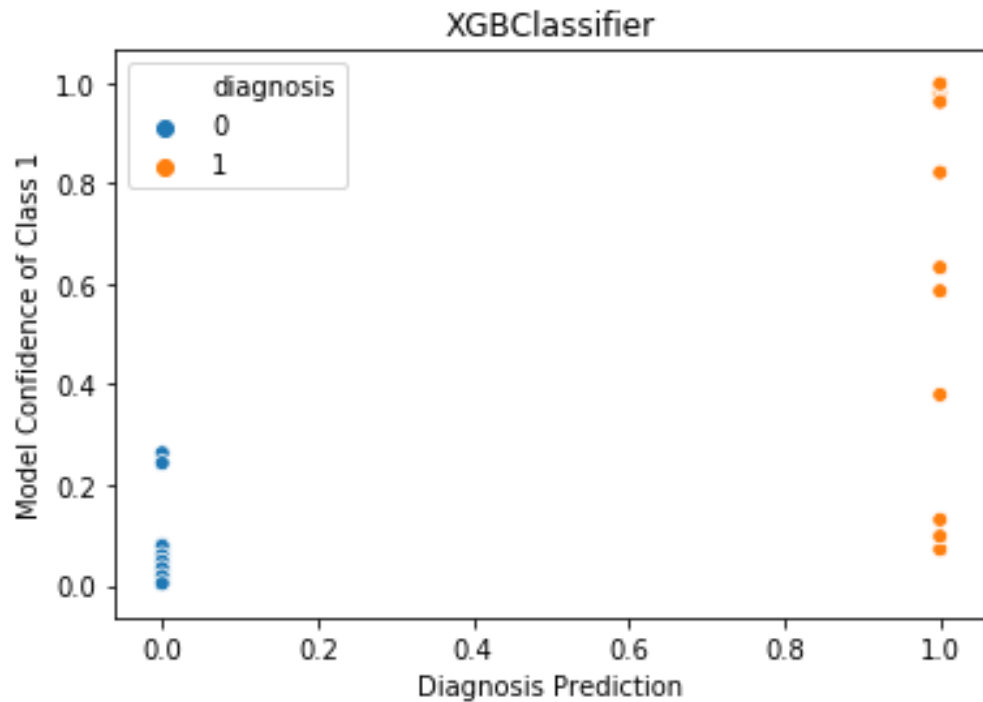
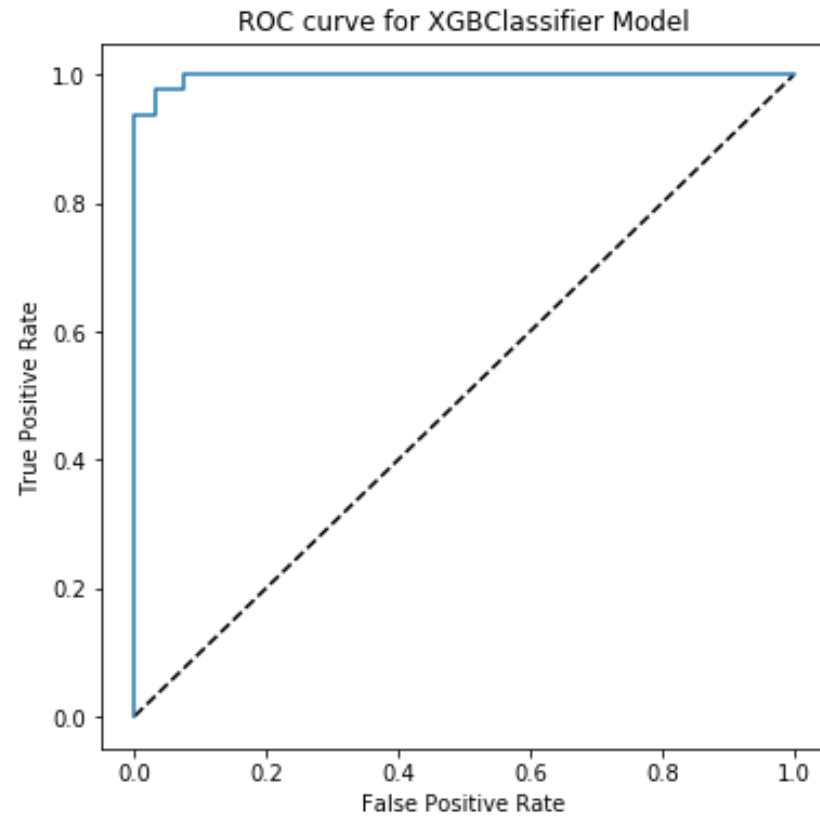
“Malignant”

XGBClassifier is the best model

- AUPRC: 0.9699
- Recall: 90%

	Predicted Benign	Predicted Malignant
True Benign	68	4
True Malignant	4	38

XGBClassifier is confident and accurate

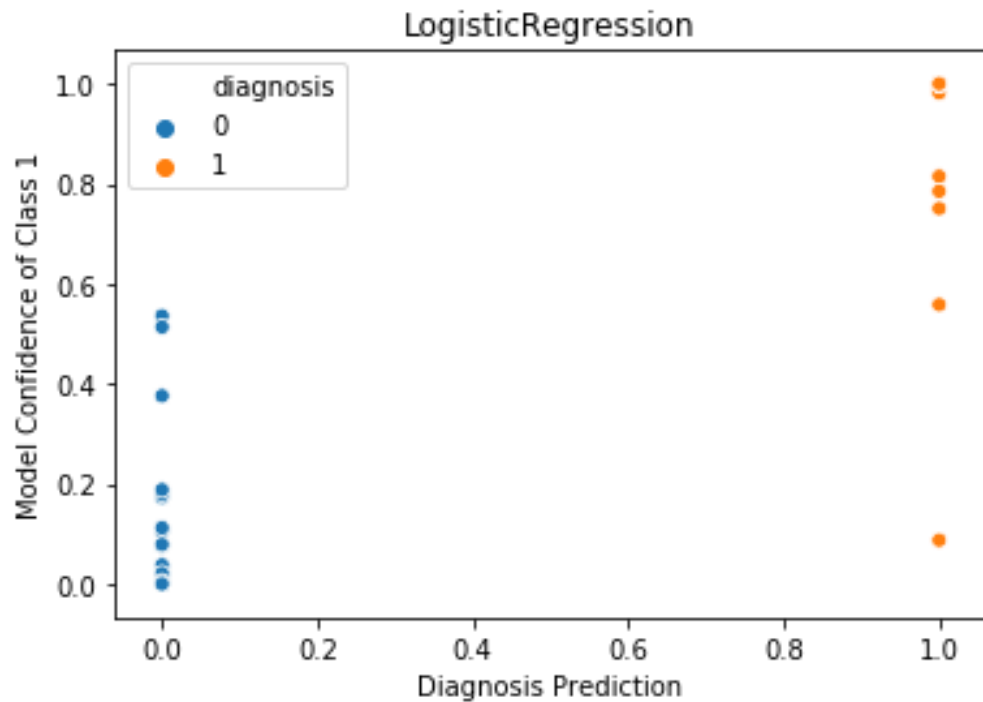
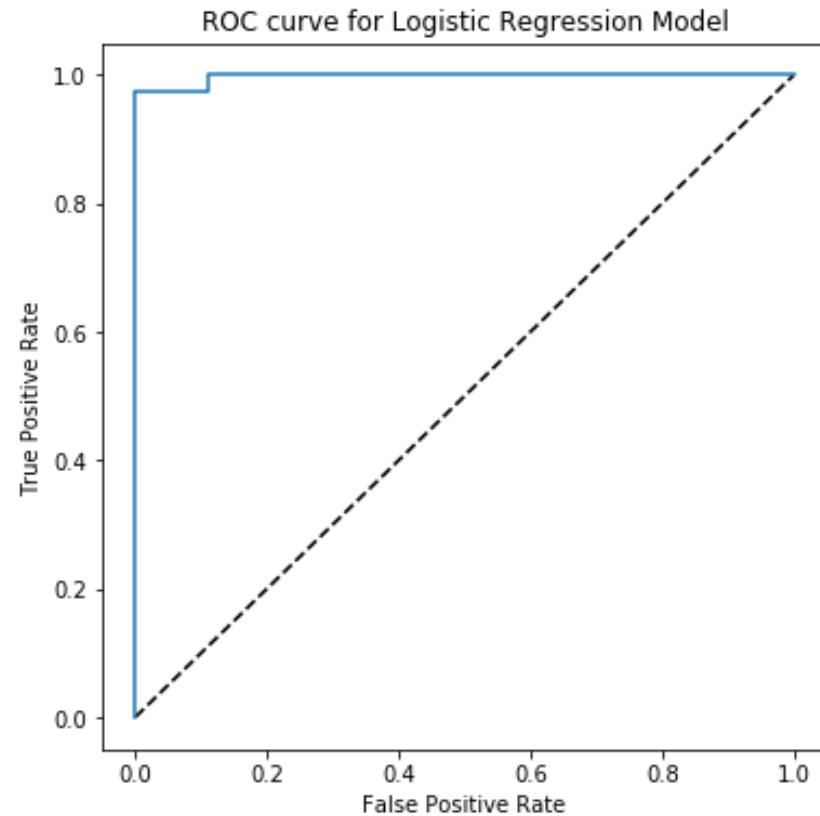


Logistic Regression: Accuracy isn't everything

- AUPRC: 0.9466
- Recall: 93%

	Predicted Benign	Predicted Malignant
True Benign	71	1
True Malignant	3	39

Logistic Regression is more confidently wrong

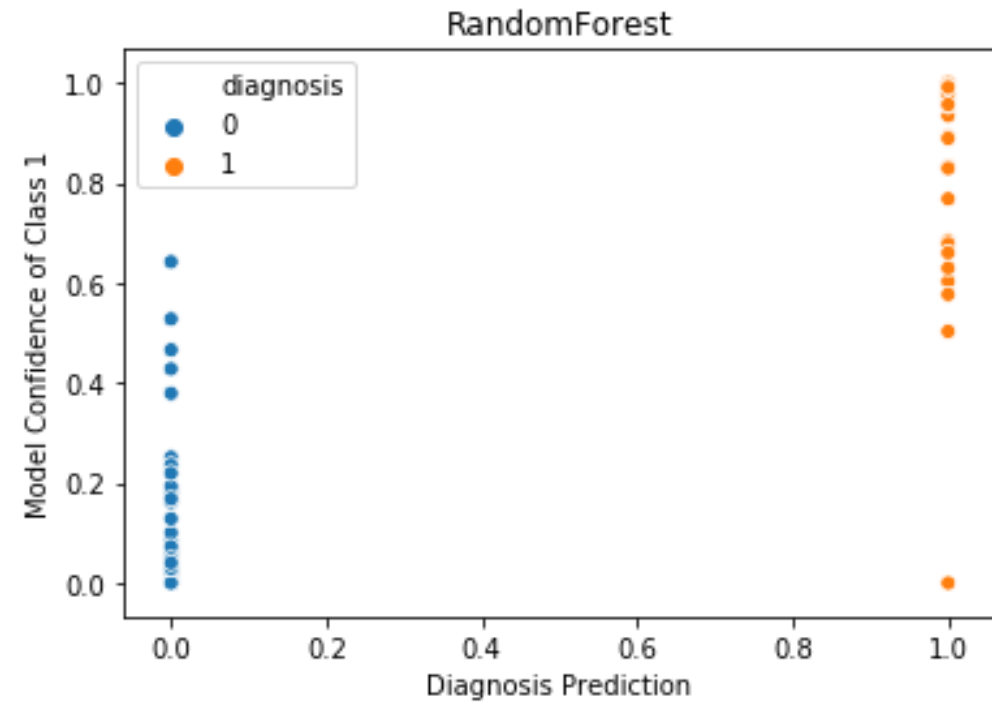
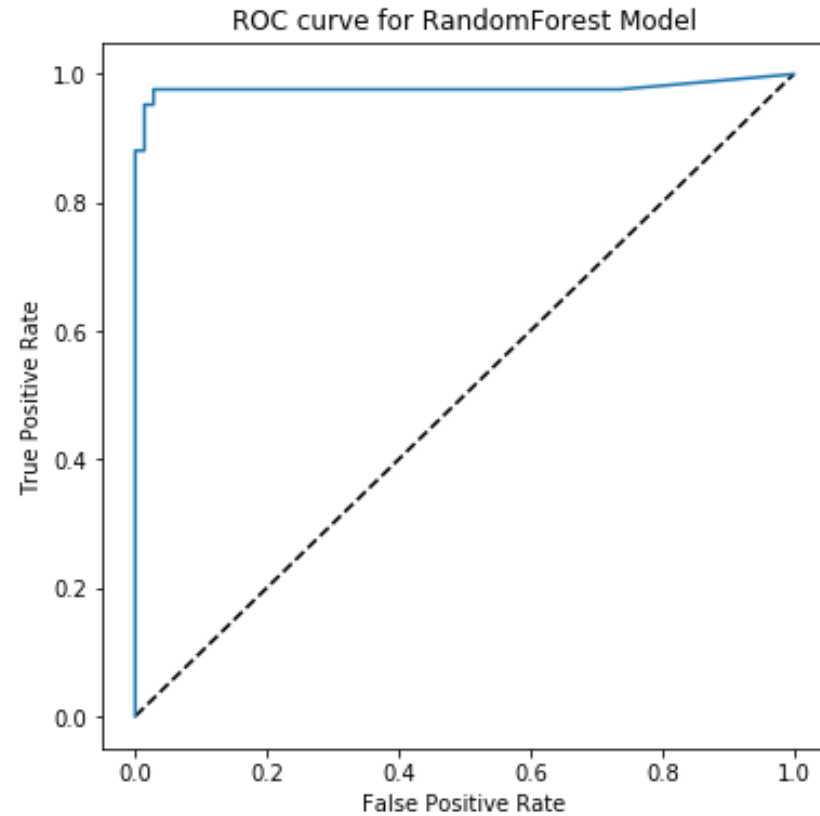


Random Forest: good accuracy, bad recall

- AUPRC: 0.9395
- Recall: 88%

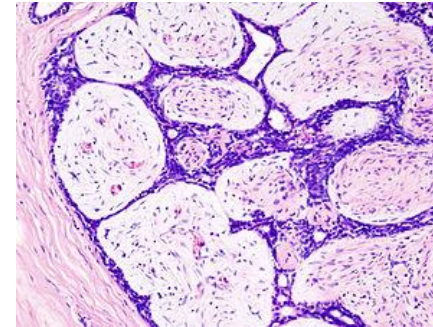
	Predicted Benign	Predicted Malignant
True Benign	71	1
True Malignant	5	37

RandomForest can still be useful



Every model has limitations

- XGB
 - Can't predict outside of sample
- Logistic Regression
 - Can be slow
- KNN
 - Slower
 - Not easily interpretable
 - Can't predict outside of sample



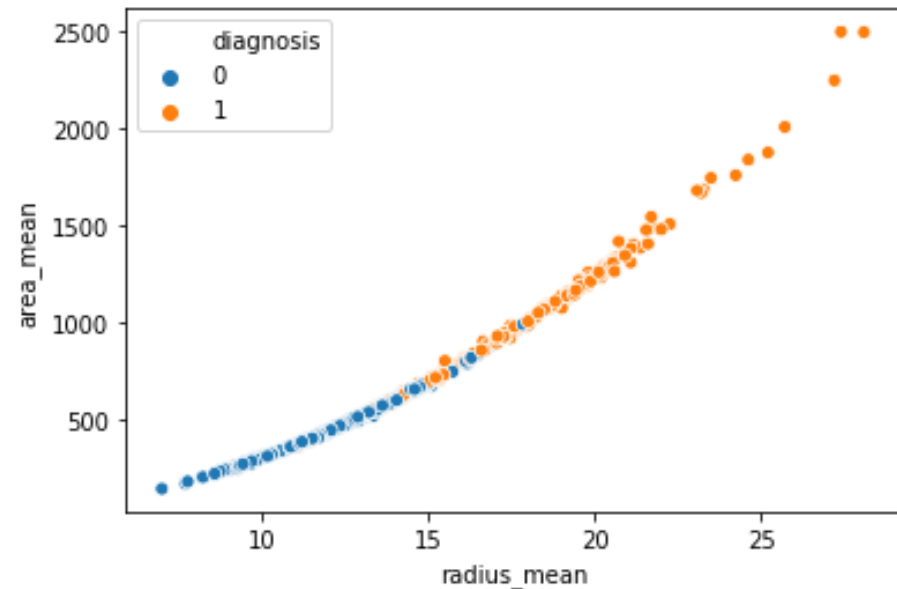
XGBClassifier



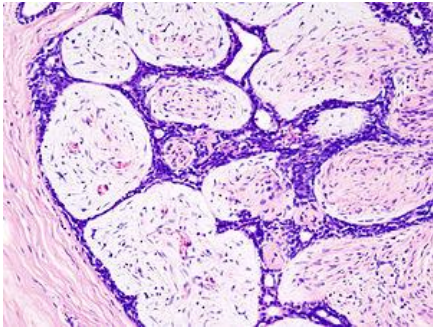
?

How can we improve accuracy?

- More data
- Spend more time tuning hyperparameters
- PCA to reduce complexity
redundancy



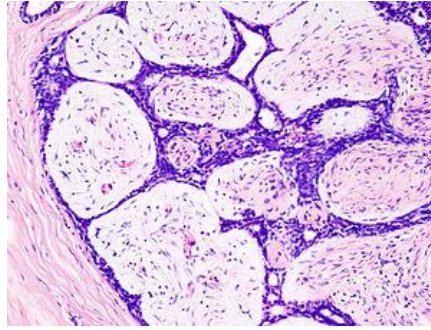
An ensemble method could be even better



XGBClassifier



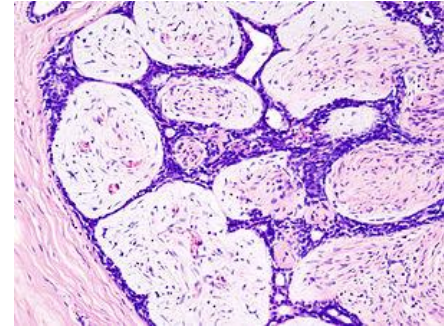
“Benign”



LogisticReg.



“Benign”



RandomForest



“Malignant”