

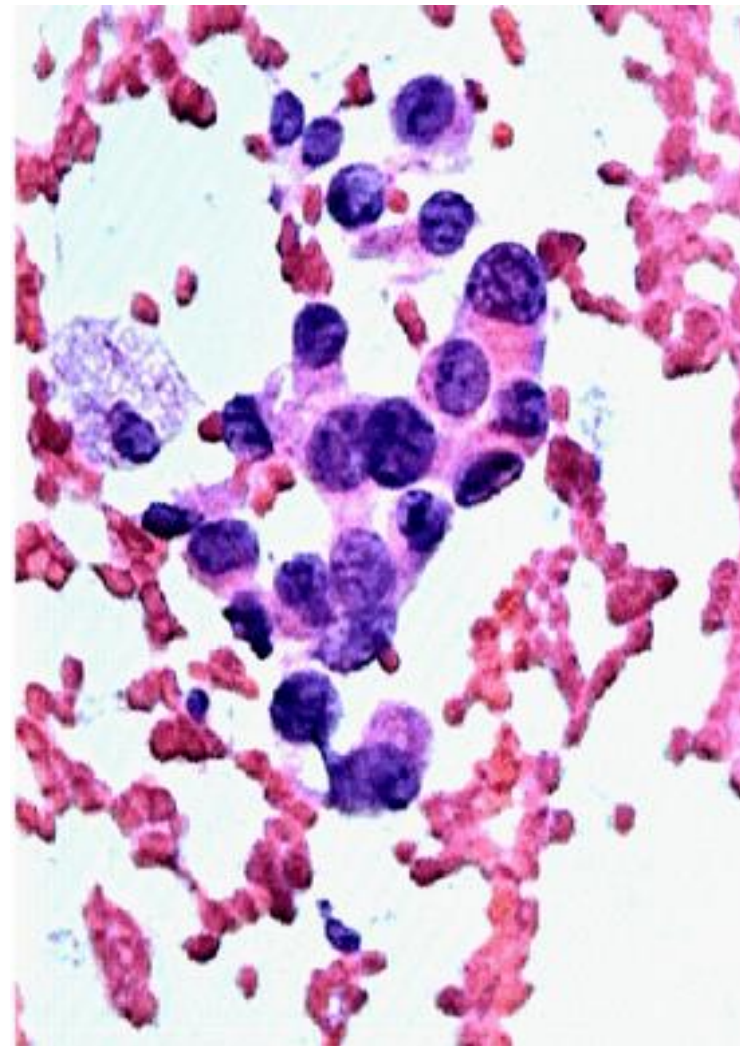
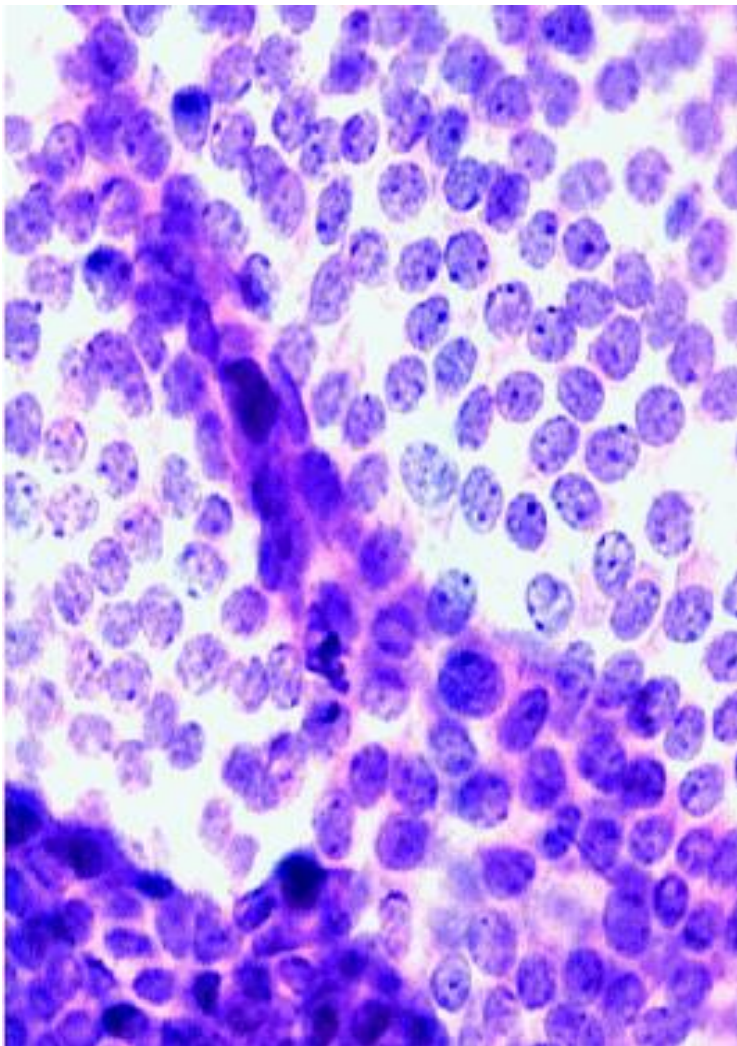
# Predicting Breast Cancer Diagnosis

Rachel Khoo

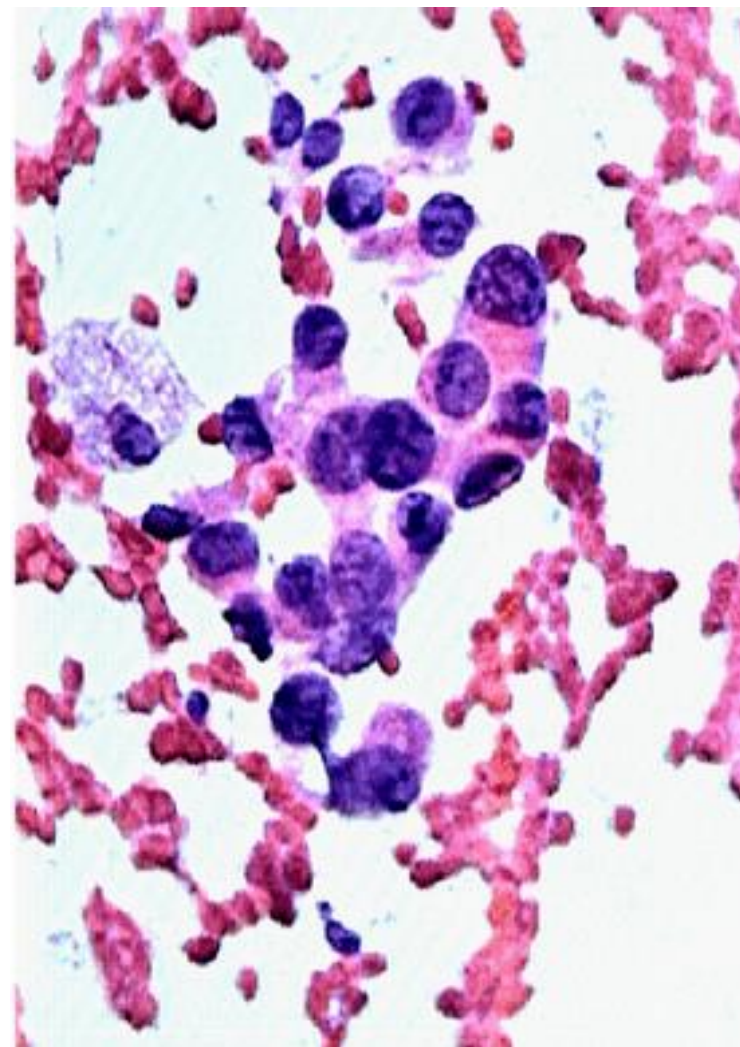
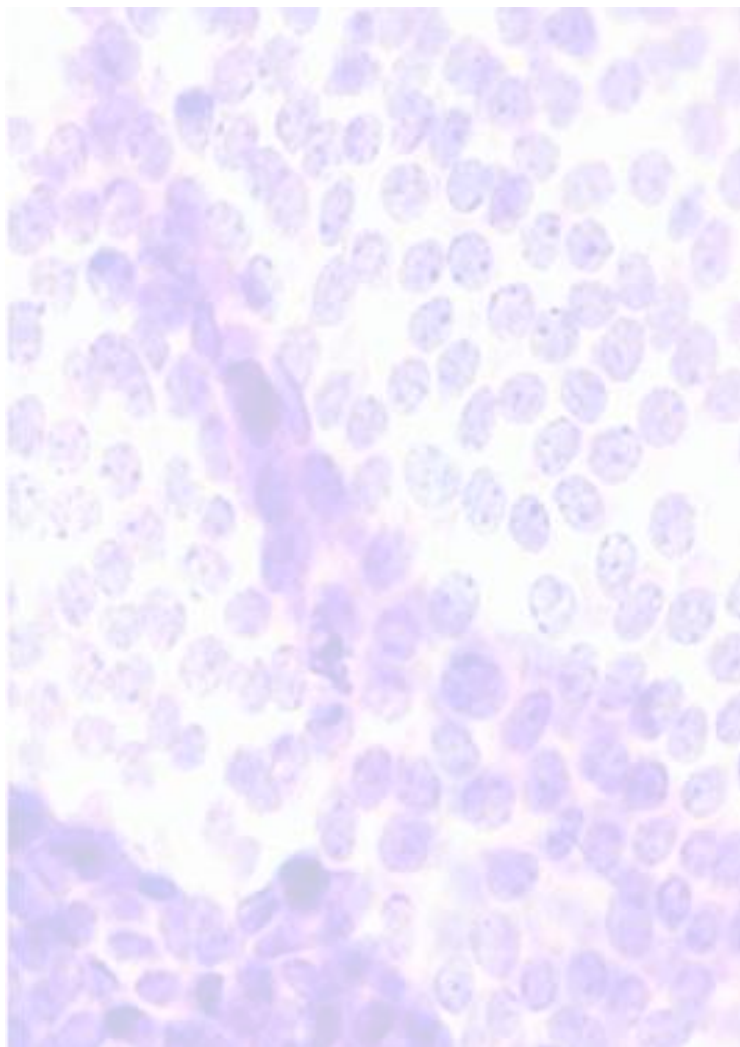
Thinkful Capstone 2

September 2020

# Who has cancer?

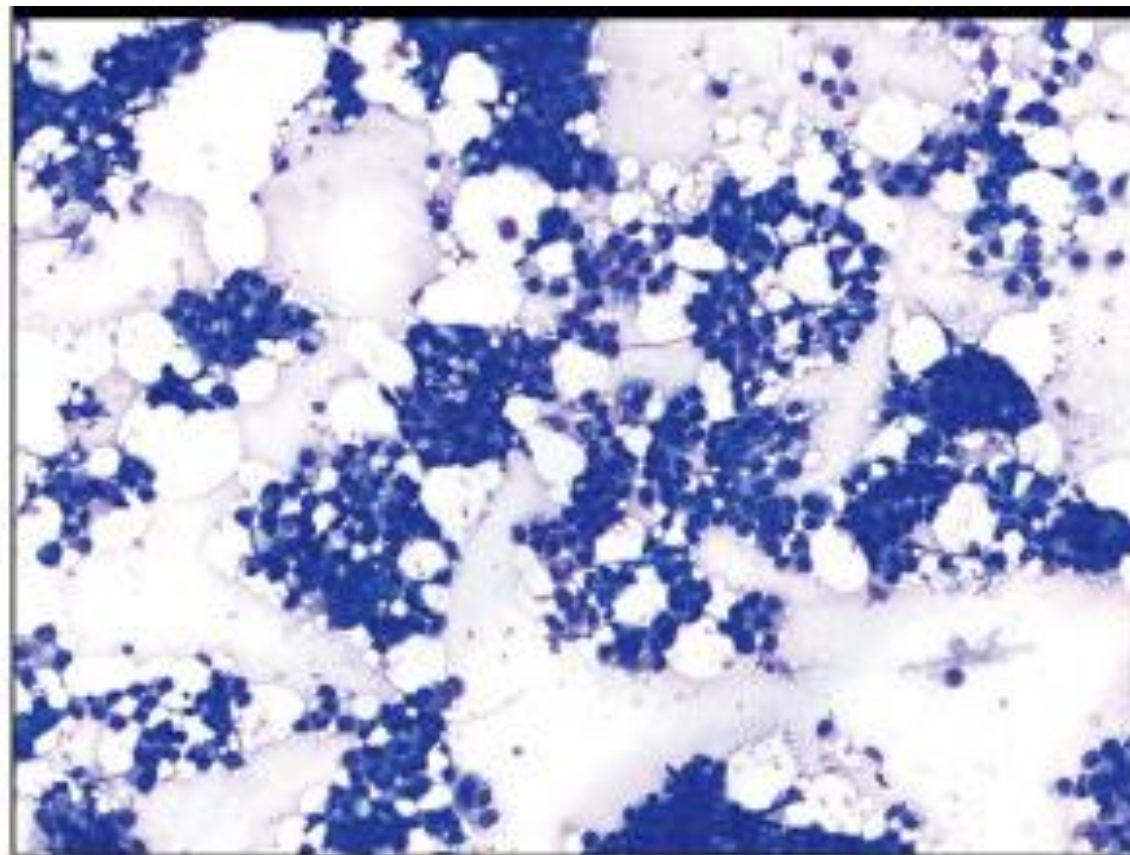


# Who has cancer?

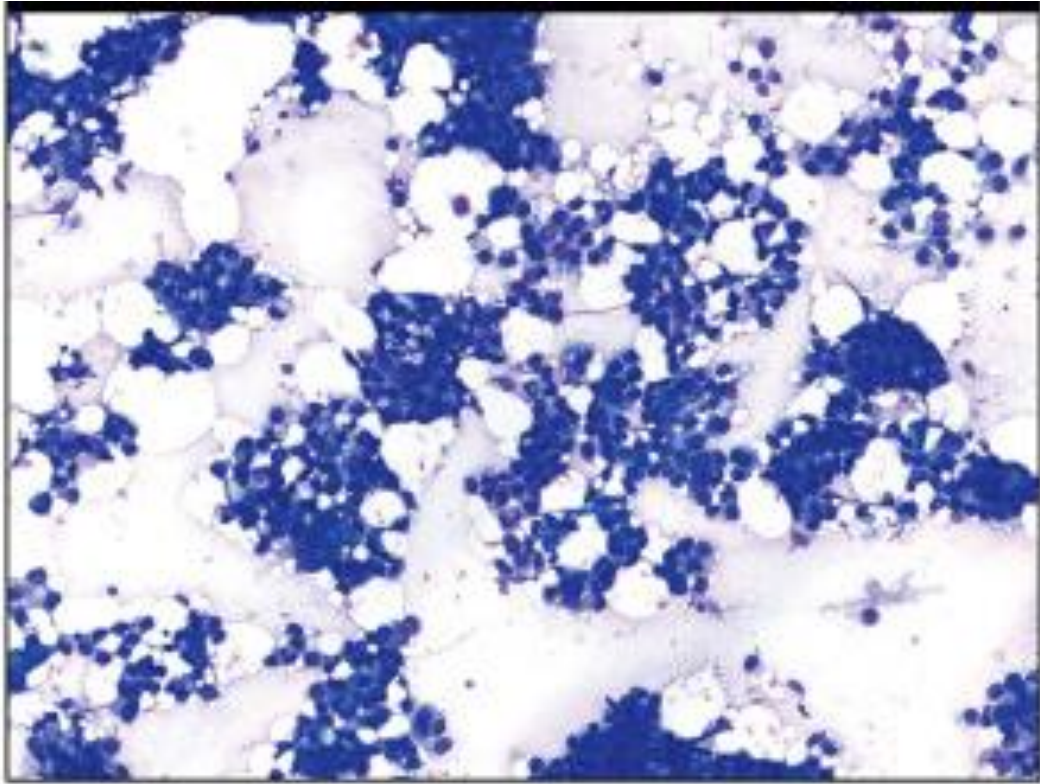




# Who has cancer?



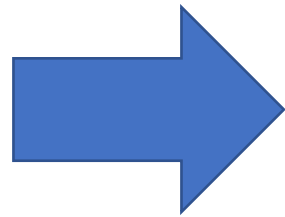
# Machine Learning can make diagnosis easier



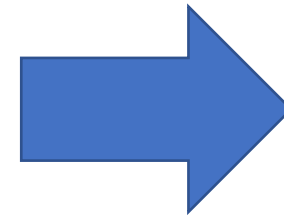
- Area: 1001.0
- Texture: 10.38
- Compactness: 0.27760
- Concavity: 0.3001

# Machine Learning can make diagnosis easier

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



Machine  
Learning  
Model



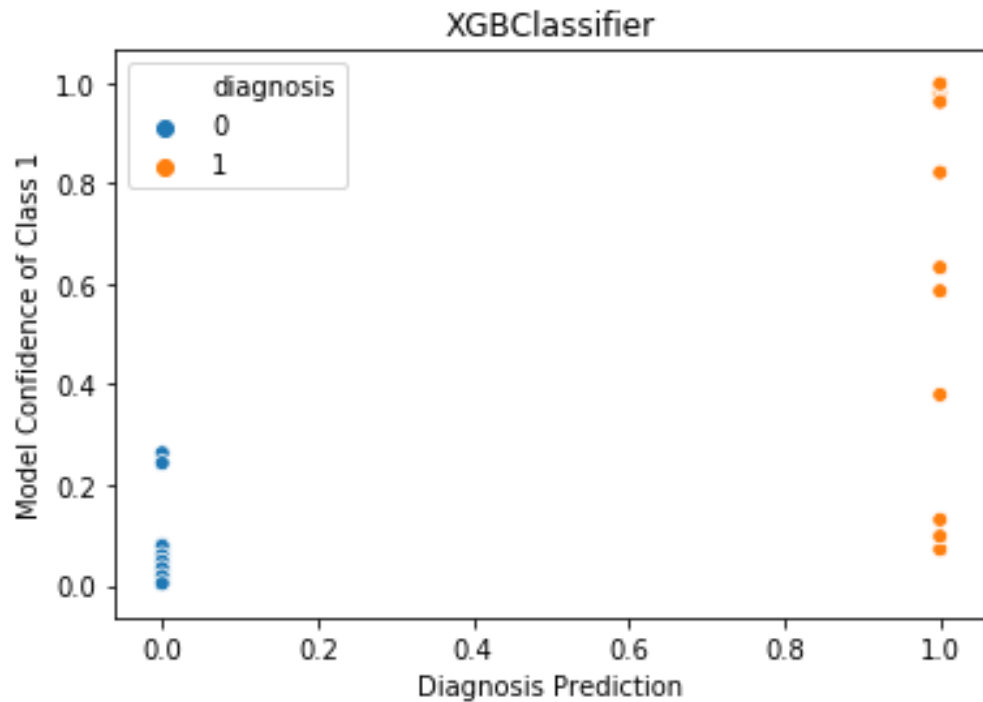
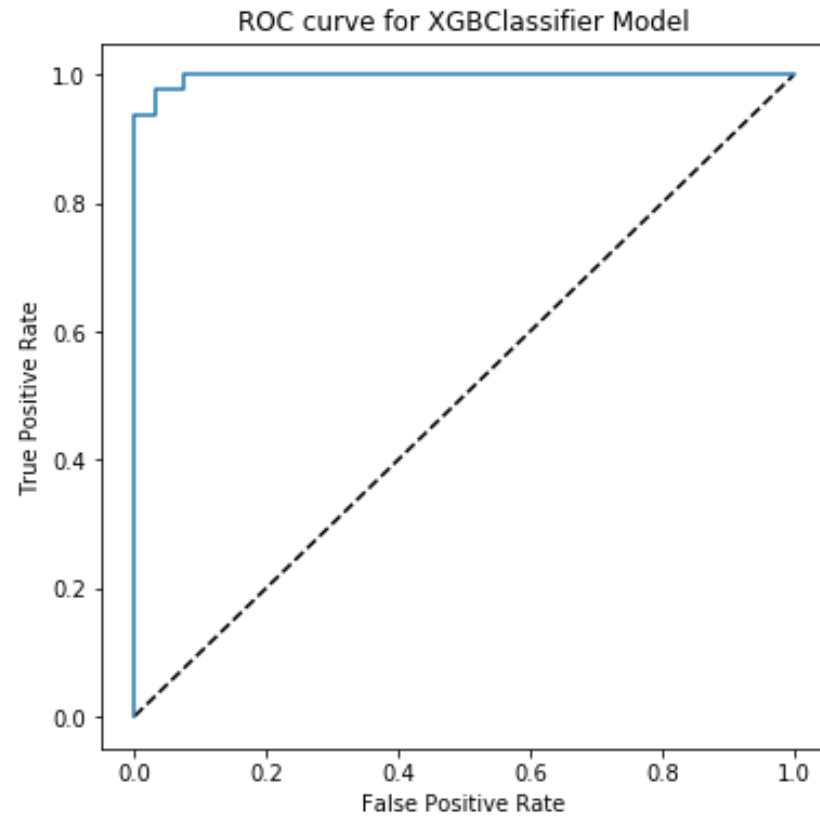
“Malignant”

# XGBClassifier is the best model

- Accuracy: 95%
- Recall: 96%

	Predicted Benign	Predicted Malignant
True Benign	68	4
True Malignant	2	40

# XGBClassifier is confident and accurate



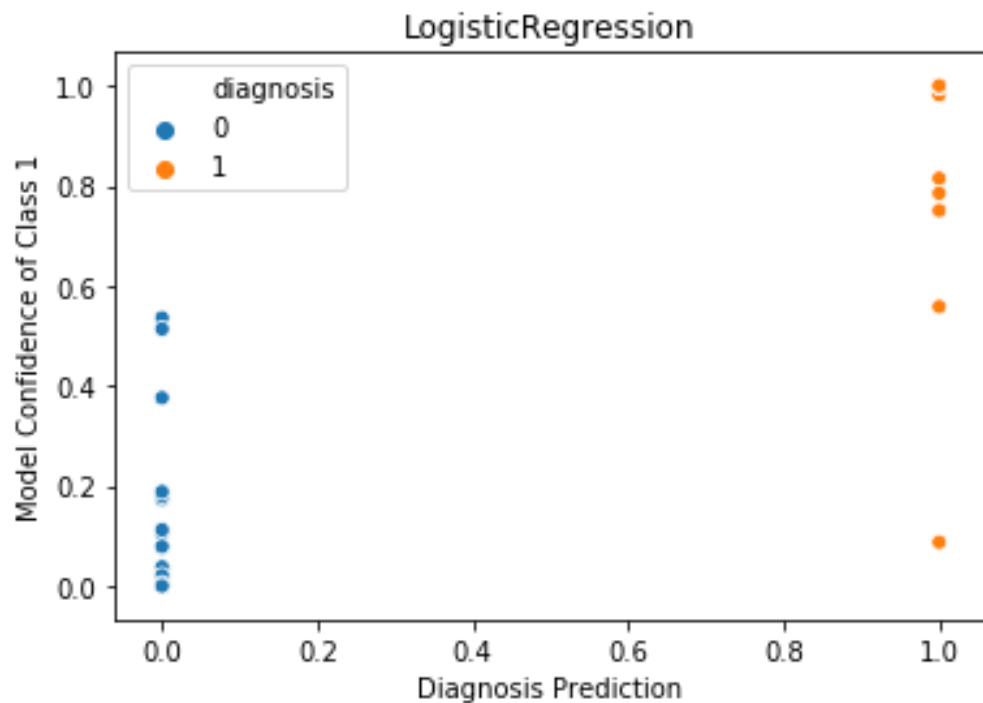
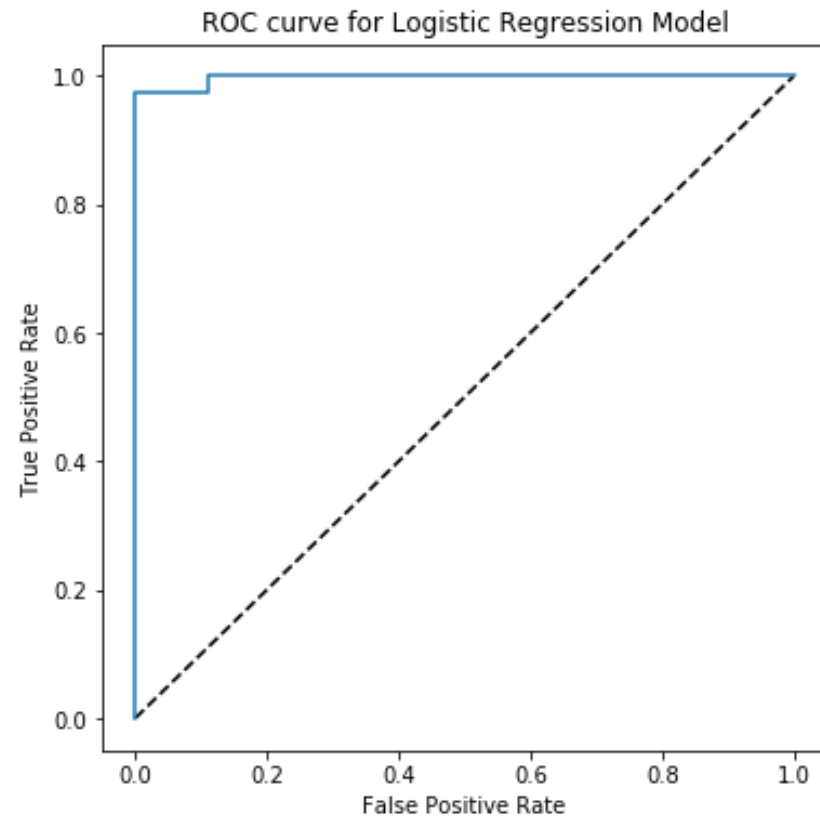


# Logistic Regression: Accuracy isn't everything

- Accuracy: 96%
- Recall: 93%

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

# Logistic Regression is more confidently wrong

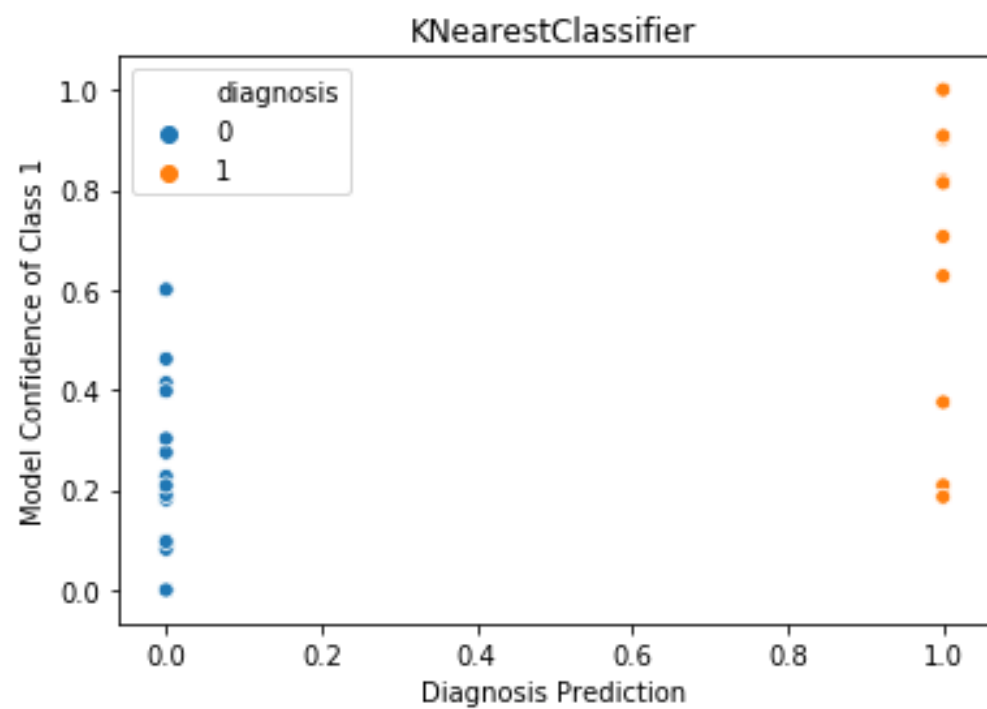
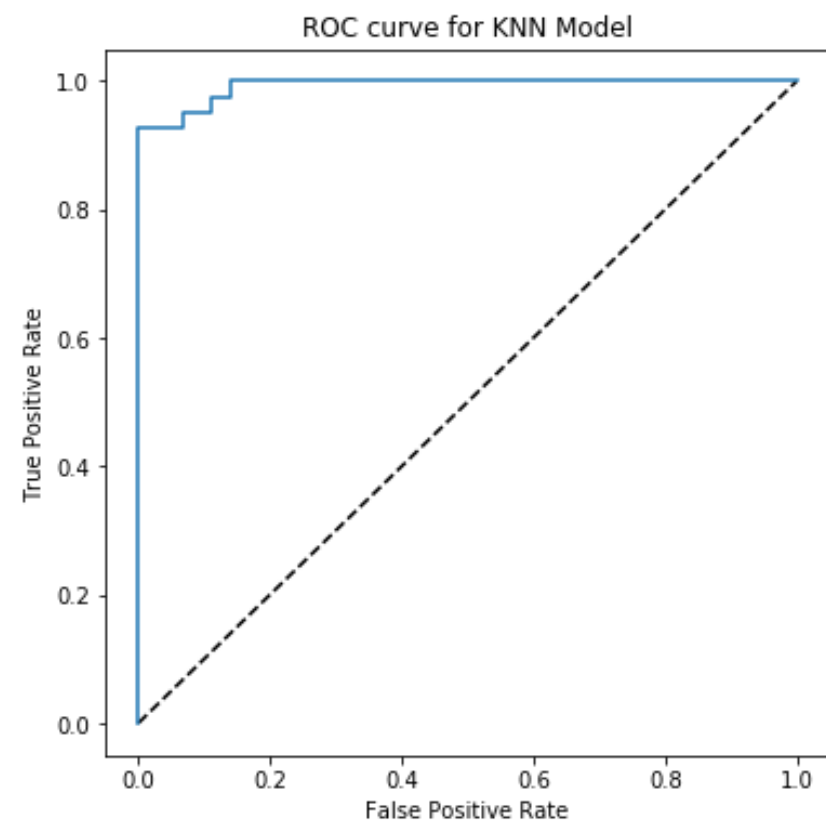


# K Nearest Neighbors (KNN)

- Accuracy: 96%
- Recall: 91%

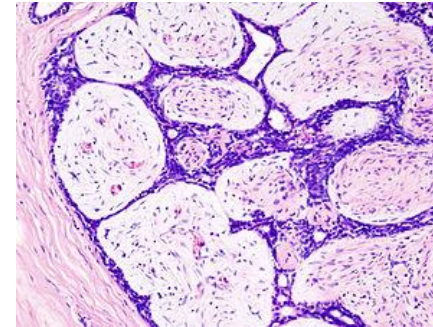
	Predicted Benign	Predicted Malignant
True Benign	71	1
True Malignant	4	38

# KNN



# 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



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# How can we improve accuracy?

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

