

Experiment 2.4

Decision Trees and Random Forests

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- 1. Aim:** Decision Trees and Random Forests — Explained with Python Implementation.
- 2. Objective:** To prepare a model with Decision Trees and Random Forests algorithm.
- 3. Data Set Chosen:** Breast Cancer Wisconsin (Diagnostic) Data Set
- 4. Result and output:**

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
```

```
In [2]: df = pd.read_csv('Breast_Cancer.csv')
```

```
In [3]: df.head()
```

Out[3]:

	id	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	smoothness_mean	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	concave points_mean	symmetry_mean
0	842302	17.99	10.38	122.80	1001.0	0.11840	0.27760	0.3001	0.14710	0.2419
1	842517	20.57	17.77	132.90	1326.0	0.08474	0.07864	0.0869	0.07017	0.1812
2	84300903	19.69	21.25	130.00	1203.0	0.10960	0.15990	0.1974	0.12790	0.2069
3	84348301	11.42	20.38	77.58	386.1	0.14250	0.28390	0.2414	0.10520	0.2597
4	84358402	20.29	14.34	135.10	1297.0	0.10030	0.13280	0.1980	0.10430	0.1809

5 rows × 11 columns

```
In [4]: df.set_index(['id'], inplace = True)
```

```
In [6]: df['diagnosis'] = df['diagnosis'].map({'M':1, 'B':0})
```

```
In [7]: df.apply(lambda x: x.isnull().sum())
```

```
Out[7]: radius_mean      0
texture_mean      0
perimeter_mean    0
area_mean         0
smoothness_mean   0
compactness_mean  0
concavity_mean    0
concave points_mean 0
symmetry_mean     0
fractal_dimension_mean 0
radius_se         0
texture_se        0
perimeter_se      0
area_se           0
smoothness_se     0
compactness_se    0
concavity_se      0
concave points_se 0
symmetry_se       0
fractal_dimension_se 0
radius_worst      0
texture_worst     0
perimeter_worst   0
area_worst        0
smoothness_worst  0
compactness_worst 0
concavity_worst   0
concave points_worst 0
symmetry_worst    0
fractal_dimension_worst 0
diagnosis         0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [8]: df.diagnosis.unique()
```

```
Out[8]: array([1, 0], dtype=int64)
```

```
In [13]: feature_space = df.iloc[:, df.columns != 'diagnosis']
feature_class = df.iloc[:, df.columns == 'diagnosis']
```

```
In [14]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
In [17]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier  
Classifier = RandomForestClassifier(random_state = 50)  
Classifier.fit(training_set,class_set)
```

```
Out[17]: RandomForestClassifier(random_state=50)
```

```
Out[17]: RandomForestClassifier(random_state=50)
```

```
In [18]: predict=Classifier.predict(test_set)
```

```
In [19]: predict
```

```
Out[19]: array([0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0,  
                0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0,  
                0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0,  
                0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0,  
                0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1,  
                0, 1, 1, 0], dtype=int64)
```

```
In [20]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score  
accuracy_score(test_class_set,predict)
```

```
Out[20]: 0.956140350877193
```

Result: Accuracy of the model is approximately 95%.