```
In [48]: import warnings
         warnings.filterwarnings('always')
         import pandas as pd
         import urllib.request
         import numpy as np
         from IPython.display import display
         from sklearn.model_selection import StratifiedKFold
         from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
         from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
         from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
         from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
         from sklearn import metrics
         from sklearn import preprocessing
         from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         from sklearn.metrics import precision_recall_fscore_support
         from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
         from textwrap import wrap
 In [4]: #TCGA dictionary information
         tcga dict = open("tcga dictionaries.txt","r")
         dict name index = 0 #Set dictionary index counter to 0
         for line in tcga dict:
             if line.startswith("#"): #If line starts with #, the next line will be a known diction
         ary
                 dict_name_index += 1
             elif dict name index == 5:
                 code to disease = eval(line)
 In [5]: def getDataAndLabels(cases):
             labels string = cases.cancer type
             le = preprocessing.LabelEncoder()
             labels = le.fit transform(labels string)
             # Get rid of the cancer type and patient id columns
             data = cases[cases.columns[3:]]
             return {'data': data, 'labels': labels , 'label encoder': le }
 In [6]: print('Loading case data ...')
         cases 100 = pd.read csv("pancancer case features 100.csv")
         cases_250 = pd.read_csv("pancancer_case_features_250.csv")
         cases_500 = pd.read_csv("pancancer_case_features_500.csv")
         cases_800 = pd.read_csv("pancancer_case_features_800.csv")
         all_data = {
             '100': getDataAndLabels(cases_100),
             '250': getDataAndLabels(cases_250),
             '500': getDataAndLabels(cases_500),
             '800': getDataAndLabels(cases 800)
         print("done.")
         Loading case data ...
```

done.

```
In [7]: def foldData(data, labels):
            skf = StratifiedKFold(n splits=10)
            folds = []
            for train_index, dev_index in skf.split(data, labels):
               train_data, dev_data = data.values[train_index], data.values[dev_index]
               train_labels, dev_labels = labels[train_index], labels[dev_index]
               return folds
In [21]: def splitData(data, labels):
            train data all, test data, train labels all, test labels = train test split(data, labe
        ls.
                                                                 stratify=labels,
                                                                 test size=0.25)
            train data, dev data, train labels, dev labels = train test split(train data all, trai
        n labels all,
                                                                      stratify=train labels
        _all,
                                                                      test size=0.20)
            print("training data:", train_data.shape)
           print("test data
           'dev_data': dev_data,
                   'test data': test data, 'test labels': test labels}
In [22]: def getBestParams(train data, train labels):
            mini train data, mini test data, mini train labels, mini test labels = train test spli
        t(train_data, train_labels,
                                            stratify=train labels,
                                            test_size=0.55)
            # Logistic Regression
            lr = LogisticRegression(penalty='12', multi class = 'ovr', solver='liblinear', max ite
        r = 150)
            params = {'C': [0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 0.5, 1, 10]}
            logit = GridSearchCV(lr, params, cv=5,
                              scoring='accuracy', return_train_score=True)
            # Fit training data
            logit.fit(mini train data, mini train labels)
            # Show the best C parameter to use and the expected accuracy
            print('\nLogistic Regression Classifier, L2 regularization')
            print(' Best param:', logit.best_params_)
            print(' Accuracy: ', np.round(logit.best_score_, 4) )
```

return logit.best params

```
In [23]: #
         # Find best C param for Logistic Regression L2
         data = all_data['100']['data']
         labels = all_data['100']['labels']
         splits = splitData(data, labels)
         print("\nFinding best C for Logistic Regression, L2...\n")
         logit_best_params = getBestParams(splits['train_data'], splits['train_labels'])
         training data: (6004, 1063)
         dev data
                    : (1502, 1063)
         test data
                   : (2502, 1063)
         Finding best C for Logistic Regression, L2...
         /Users/tonyd/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/model_selection/_search.py:81
         3: DeprecationWarning: The default of the `iid` parameter will change from True to False
         in version 0.22 and will be removed in 0.24. This will change numeric results when test-s
         et sizes are unequal.
           DeprecationWarning)
         Logistic Regression Classifier, L2 regularization
          Best param: {'C': 0.5}
          Accuracy: 0.4532
In [24]: def coords_of_max(theArray, n):
             # Flatten the 2D array
             flat = theArray.flatten()
             # Partition so that the we know the sort order for
             # the cells with the highest values. We just
             # care about the top n highest values. So for example,
             # if n = 3, get return 3 indices.
             indices = np.argpartition(flat, -n)[-n:]
             # Reverse so that we show index of highest value first
             # (descending)
             indices = indices[np.argsort(-flat[indices])]
             # Now return the coordinates for these indices
             # for a 2D array. This will return 2 arrays,
             # the first for the row index, the second for the
             # column index. The row index represents the
             # actual digit, the column index represents
             # the confused digit
```

return np.unravel index(indices, theArray.shape)

```
In [25]: def plotMetrics(precision 11, recall 11, precision, recall,
                         precision_by_label, recall_by_label,
                         confusion, feature size, label encoder):
             labels = [ '\n'.join(wrap(1, 8)) for 1 in feature_size ]
             plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = (20,10)
             plt.plot(labels, precision, color='darkorange',
                      linewidth=3, label='L2 precision with reduced number of features', marker='o'
             plt.plot(labels, recall, color='mediumblue', linestyle='dashed',
                      linewidth=3, label='L2 recall with reduced number of features', marker='o' )
             plt.plot(labels, precision_l1, color='gray',alpha=.6,
                      linewidth=3, label='L1 precision at different C values', marker='o' )
             plt.plot(labels, recall_11, color='gray', linestyle='dashed',alpha=.6,
                      linewidth=3, label='L1 at different C values', marker='o' )
             plt.yticks(np.arange(.34, .7, .01))
             plt.ylabel('Precision, Recall', fontsize=20)
             plt.xlabel('Feature size with L1 regularization at different C parameters', fontsize=2
         0, labelpad=20)
             plt.legend()
             plt.grid()
             plt.show()
             # find optimal f1
             best idx = np.argmax(precision)
             # Show precision and recall across different labels
             showPrecisionRecallPairByLabel(precision by label[best idx], recall by label[best idx
         ], label_encoder)
             \# Get the confusion matrix for the optimal precision
             # Show the labels that have the highest error rate
             conf mx = confusion[best idx]
             showTopConfused(conf_mx, label_encoder)
```

```
In [26]: def showTopConfused(conf mx, label encoder):
             # Determine the error rates for each misclassification pair
             row sums = conf mx.sum(axis=1, keepdims=True)
             norm_conf_mx = conf_mx / row_sums
             # Set the error rates for correctly classified pairs (the diagonal) to zero
             np.fill_diagonal(norm_conf_mx, 0)
             max_coords = coords_of_max(norm_conf_mx, 10)
             confusion rows = []
             for i in range(len(max coords[0])):
                 # This is the actual label
                 actual_label_idx = max_coords[0][i]
                 actual label
                                 = label_encoder.inverse_transform([actual_label_idx])[0]
                 # This is the predicted label
                 predicted_label_idx = max_coords[1][i]
                 predicted label = label encoder.inverse transform([predicted label idx])[0]
                 # This is the error rate
                 error rate = norm conf mx[max coords[0][i], max coords[1][i]]
                 error_count = conf_mx[max_coords[0][i], max_coords[1][i]]
                 row = list([ code_to_disease[actual_label][0],
                              code to disease[predicted label][0],
                              error_rate,
                              error count ])
                 confusion rows.append(row)
             df = pd.DataFrame(confusion rows, columns=['actual', 'predicted', 'error rate', 'error
         _count'])
             display(df)
```

```
In [44]: def showPrecisionRecallByLabel(precision by label, recall by label, label encoder):
             labels = []
             for i in range(len(precision by label)):
                 label = label_encoder.inverse_transform([i])[0]
                 labels.append(label)
             y pos = np.arange(len(labels))
             fig, ax = plt.subplots()
             width = .4
             ax.barh(y_pos,
                                  precision_by_label, width, color="darkorange" , alpha=.7, label
         ="precision")
             ax.barh(y_pos + width, recall_by_label, width, color='mediumblue', alpha=.7, label
         ='recall')
             ax.set yticks(y pos)
             ax.set yticklabels(labels)
             ax.invert yaxis() # labels read top-to-bottom
             ax.legend()
             ax.set_xlabel('Precision')
             ax.set title('Cancer Type')
             plt.grid()
             plt.show()
         def showPrecisionRecallPairByLabel(precision by label, recall by label, label encoder):
             labels = []
             for i in range(len(precision by label)):
                 label = label_encoder.inverse_transform([i])[0]
                 labels.append(label)
             y_pos = np.arange(len(labels))
             fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(ncols=2, sharey=False)
             ax1.invert xaxis()
             ax1.yaxis.tick_right()
             ax1.set_yticks(y_pos)
             ax1.set_yticklabels(labels)
             ax2.set_yticks(y_pos)
             ax2.set yticklabels(labels)
             ax1.barh(y_pos, precision_by_label, color="darkorange" , alpha=.7, label="precision")
             ax2.barh(y_pos, recall_by_label, color='mediumblue', alpha=.7, label='recall')
             ax1.set_title('Precision')
             ax2.set title('Recall')
             plt.grid()
             plt.show()
```

```
In [45]: def runLogitL1(train data, train labels, dev data, dev labels, c param):
             11 = LogisticRegression(penalty='11', tol=.01,
                                     solver="liblinear", multi class="ovr",
                                     max_iter=500, C=c_param)
             # Fit model
             11.fit(train_data, train_labels)
             # Predict
             predict = l1.predict(dev_data)
             # Get precision, recall, f1 scores
             scores = precision_recall_fscore_support(dev_labels, predict, average='weighted', labe
         ls=np.unique(predict))
             # Get the features with non-zero coefficients. We will use
             # this list to reduce the features for the
             # following logistic regression with L2 regularization
             non_zero_sums = np.where(np.sum(11.coef_, axis=0) != 0)
             names = np.array(list(train_data.columns))
             non zero names = names[non zero sums]
             return {'scores': scores, 'non zero genes': non zero names}
```

```
In [46]: def eliminateFeatures(train data, train labels, dev data, dev labels, logit best params, l
         abel encoder):
             params = \{'C': [1000, 100, 10, 1, .5, .3, .1, .05]\}
             # Now perform logistic regression on this training set with reduced features
             \# as well as the orginal non-reduced training set. Run over different
             # C values to plot differences in accuracy
             precision 11
                                = []
             recall l1
             precision
                                 = []
             recall
                                 = []
             precision_by_label = []
             recall_by_label = []
             feature_size
                               = []
             confusion
                                = []
             for c param in reversed(params['C']):
                 # Keep this random seed here to make comparison easier.
                 np.random.seed(0)
                 # Perform Logistic Regression on different C values
                 # using L1 regularization
                 11 info = runLogitL1(train data, train labels, dev data, dev labels, c param)
                 non zero genes = 11 info['non zero genes']
                 feature size.append(str(len(non zero genes)) + ' (C=' + str(c param) + ")")
                 precision l1.append(l1 info['scores'][0])
                 recall_l1.append(l1_info['scores'][1])
                 # Reduce feature size, only keeping features with non-zero weights
                 # found using 11 regularization
                 min train data = train data[non zero genes]
                 min_dev_data = dev_data[non_zero_genes]
                 # Run logistic regression with L2 regularization on reduced
                 # feature set
                 lr = LogisticRegression(penalty='12', tol=.01, max iter=150,
                                         C=logit_best_params['C'], solver="liblinear", multi_class=
         "ovr")
                 lr.fit(min train data, train labels)
                 predict = lr.predict(min dev data)
                 # Get precision, recall, f1 scores
                 scores = precision recall fscore support(dev labels, predict, average='weighted',
         labels=np.unique(predict))
                 scores by label = precision recall fscore support(dev labels, predict, average=Non
         e)
                 # Get confusion matrix
                 confusion mx = confusion matrix(dev labels, predict)
                 precision.append(scores[0])
                 recall.append(scores[1])
                 precision by label.append(scores by label[0])
```

recall_by_label.append(scores_by_label[1])
confusion.append(confusion_mx)

```
In [49]: #
         # Run classifier on each binary matrix, that has different
         # number of columns (genes). Iterate through different
         # C values, using Logistic Regression L1 regularization
         # to eliminate features. Now run Logistic Regression, L2
         # regularization and keep track of precision, recall,
         # and confusion matrix. Plot these metrics per feature
         # size and show the confusion matrix for the best performing
         # feature size.
         for top_n_genes, data_object in all_data.items():
             data = data_object['data']
labels = data_object['labels']
             label_encoder = data_object['label_encoder']
             splits = splitData(data, labels)
             eliminateFeatures(splits['train_data'], splits['train_labels'],
                               splits['dev_data'], splits['dev_labels'], logit_best_params, label_e
         ncoder)
```

training data: (6004, 1063) dev data : (1502, 1063) test data : (2502, 1063)

/Users/tonyd/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/classification.py:143 7: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples.

'precision', 'predicted', average, warn for)

/Users/tonyd/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/classification.py:143 7: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples.

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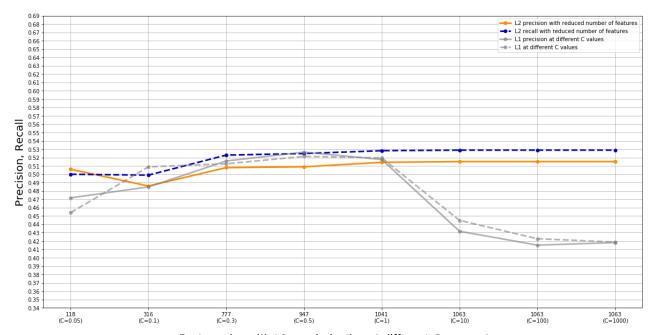
'precision', 'predicted', average, warn_for)

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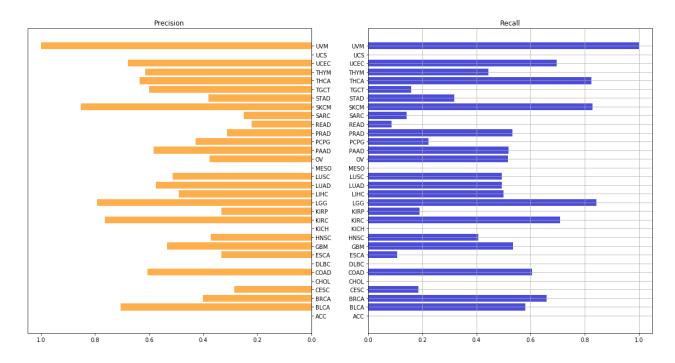
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/Users/tonyd/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/classification.py:143 7: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples.

'precision', 'predicted', average, warn_for)



Feature size with L1 regularization at different C parameters



	actual	predicted	error_rate	error_count
0	Cholangiocarcinoma	Kidney_renal_clear_cell_carcinoma	0.400000	2
1	Kidney_Chromophobe	Prostate_adenocarcinoma	0.400000	4
2	Adrenocortical_carcinoma	Breast_invasive_carcinoma	0.357143	5
3	Rectum_adenocarcinoma	Colon_adenocarcinoma	0.347826	8
4	Lymphoid_Neoplasm_Diffuse_Large_B-cell_Lymphoma	Cervical_squamous_cell_carcinoma_and_endocervi	0.333333	2
5	Uterine_Carcinosarcoma	Uterine_Corpus_Endometrial_Carcinoma	0.333333	3
6	Mesothelioma	Breast_invasive_carcinoma	0.333333	4
7	Pheochromocytoma_and_Paraganglioma	Prostate_adenocarcinoma	0.296296	8
8	Testicular_Germ_Cell_Tumors	Prostate_adenocarcinoma	0.263158	5
9	Pheochromocytoma_and_Paraganglioma	Thyroid_carcinoma	0.259259	7

training data: (6004, 2530) dev data : (1502, 2530) test data : (2502, 2530) /Users/tonyd/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/classification.py:143 7: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples.

'precision', 'predicted', average, warn for)

/Users/tonyd/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/classification.py:143 7: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples.

'precision', 'predicted', average, warn_for)

/Users/tonyd/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/classification.py:143 7: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples.

'precision', 'predicted', average, warn_for)

/Users/tonyd/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/classification.py:143 7: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples.

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/Users/tonyd/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/classification.py:143 7: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples.

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/Users/tonyd/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/classification.py:143 7: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples.

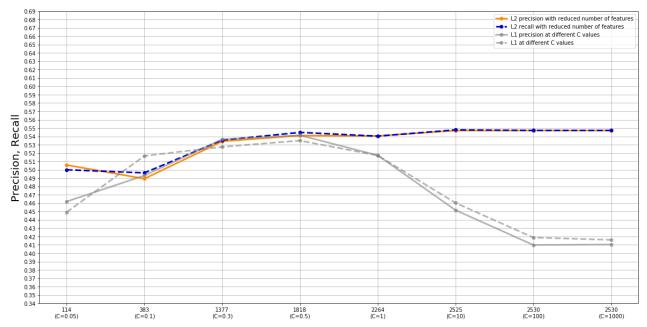
'precision', 'predicted', average, warn_for)

/Users/tonyd/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/classification.py:143 7: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples.

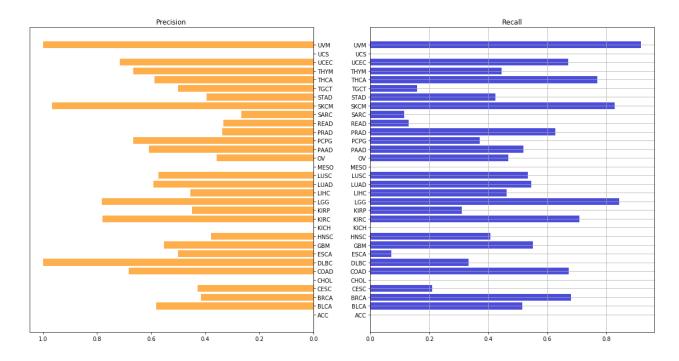
'precision', 'predicted', average, warn_for)

/Users/tonyd/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/classification.py:143 7: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples.

'precision', 'predicted', average, warn_for)



Feature size with L1 regularization at different C parameters



	actual	predicted	error_rate	error_count
0	Adrenocortical_carcinoma	Breast_invasive_carcinoma	0.428571	6
1	Mesothelioma	Prostate_adenocarcinoma	0.416667	5
2	Cholangiocarcinoma	Kidney_renal_clear_cell_carcinoma	0.400000	2
3	Rectum_adenocarcinoma	Colon_adenocarcinoma	0.347826	8
4	Uterine_Carcinosarcoma	Uterine_Corpus_Endometrial_Carcinoma	0.333333	3
5	Pheochromocytoma_and_Paraganglioma	Thyroid_carcinoma	0.333333	9
6	Mesothelioma	Breast_invasive_carcinoma	0.333333	4
7	Kidney_Chromophobe	Thyroid_carcinoma	0.300000	3
8	Kidney_Chromophobe	Prostate_adenocarcinoma	0.300000	3
9	Sarcoma	Breast_invasive_carcinoma	0.285714	10

training data: (6004, 4778) dev data : (1502, 4778) test data : (2502, 4778) /Users/tonyd/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/classification.py:143 7: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples.

'precision', 'predicted', average, warn for)

/Users/tonyd/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/classification.py:143 7: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples.

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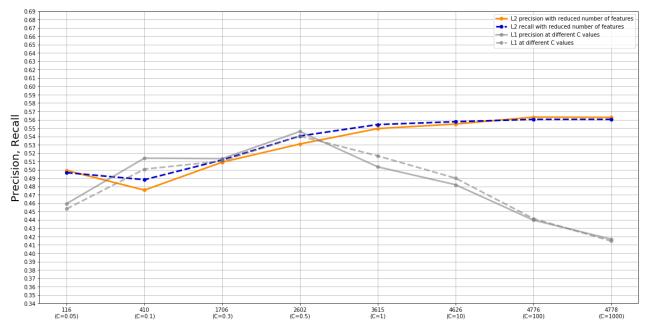
'precision', 'predicted', average, warn_for)

/Users/tonyd/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/classification.py:143 7: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples.

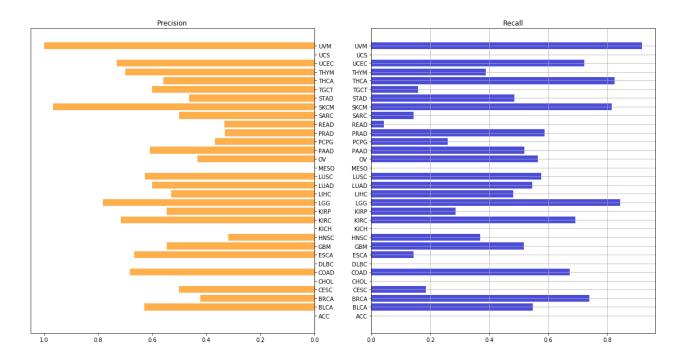
'precision', 'predicted', average, warn_for)

/Users/tonyd/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/classification.py:143 7: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples.

'precision', 'predicted', average, warn for)



Feature size with L1 regularization at different C parameters



	actual	predicted	error_rate	error_count
0	Kidney_Chromophobe	Thyroid_carcinoma	0.400000	4
1	Cholangiocarcinoma	Kidney_renal_clear_cell_carcinoma	0.400000	2
2	Rectum_adenocarcinoma	Colon_adenocarcinoma	0.391304	9
3	Thymoma	Prostate_adenocarcinoma	0.388889	7
4	Uterine_Carcinosarcoma	Uterine_Corpus_Endometrial_Carcinoma	0.333333	3
5	Mesothelioma	Prostate_adenocarcinoma	0.333333	4
6	Pheochromocytoma_and_Paraganglioma	Prostate_adenocarcinoma	0.333333	9
7	Lymphoid_Neoplasm_Diffuse_Large_B-cell_Lymphoma	Breast_invasive_carcinoma	0.333333	2
8	Mesothelioma	Breast_invasive_carcinoma	0.333333	4
9	Testicular_Germ_Cell_Tumors	Breast_invasive_carcinoma	0.315789	6

training data: (6004, 7184) dev data : (1502, 7184) test data : (2502, 7184) /Users/tonyd/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/classification.py:143 7: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples.

'precision', 'predicted', average, warn for)

/Users/tonyd/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/classification.py:143 7: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples.

'precision', 'predicted', average, warn_for)

/Users/tonyd/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/classification.py:143 7: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples.

'precision', 'predicted', average, warn_for)

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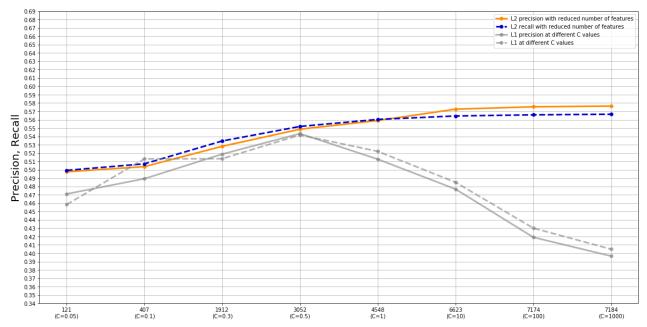
'precision', 'predicted', average, warn_for)

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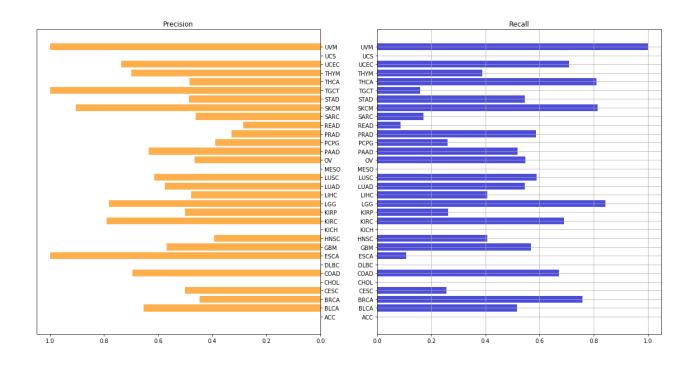
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'precision', 'predicted', average, warn_for)



Feature size with L1 regularization at different C parameters



	actual	predicted	error_rate	error_count
0	Pheochromocytoma_and_Paraganglioma	Thyroid_carcinoma	0.481481	13
1	Mesothelioma	Prostate_adenocarcinoma	0.416667	5
2	Cholangiocarcinoma	Kidney_renal_clear_cell_carcinoma	0.400000	2
3	Kidney_Chromophobe	Thyroid_carcinoma	0.400000	4
4	Rectum_adenocarcinoma	Colon_adenocarcinoma	0.391304	9
5	Adrenocortical_carcinoma	Thyroid_carcinoma	0.357143	5
6	$Lymphoid_Neoplasm_Diffuse_Large_B-cell_Lymphoma$	Liver_hepatocellular_carcinoma	0.333333	2
7	Uterine_Carcinosarcoma	Uterine_Corpus_Endometrial_Carcinoma	0.333333	3
8	Uterine_Carcinosarcoma	Breast_invasive_carcinoma	0.333333	3
9	Thymoma	Prostate_adenocarcinoma	0.333333	6

In []:

In []: