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Projeto de IA - 1 Semestre de 2020

Bibliotecas

- Pandas
 - É uma lib Python focada em manipulação de dados
 - Site Oficial da Pandas (https://pandas.pydata.org/)
 - Para instalar a lib utilize o comando abaixo:

```
pip install pandas
```

- NumPy
 - É uma lib Python de codigo aberto focado em processamento computacional numerico
 - Site Oficial da NumPy (https://numpy.org/)
 - Para instalar a lib utilize o comando abaixo:

```
pip install numpy
```

- Matplotlib
 - Lib Python focada em criação de gráficos
 - Site Oficial da Matplotlib (https://matplotlib.org/)
 - Para instalar a lib utilize o comando abaixo:

```
pip install matplotlib
```

- Seaborn
 - Lib Python baseada em Matplotlib focada em visualização de gráficos estatisticos
 - Site Oficial da Seaborn (https://matplotlib.org/)
 - Para instalar a lib utilize o comando abaixo:

```
pip install seaborn
```

- · Scikit-learn (Sklearn)
 - Lib Python que oferece uma gama de ferramentas para fazer analise de dados
 - Site Oficial do Scikit-learn (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/)
 - Para instalar a lib utilize o comando abaixo:

```
pip install sklearn
```

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

Importando os Dados Base

```
.. breast cancer dataset:
Breast cancer wisconsin (diagnostic) dataset
_____
**Data Set Characteristics:**
    :Number of Instances: 569
    :Number of Attributes: 30 numeric, predictive attributes and the class
    :Attribute Information:
       - radius (mean of distances from center to points on the perimeter)
       - texture (standard deviation of gray-scale values)
       - perimeter
       - area
       - smoothness (local variation in radius lengths)
       - compactness (perimeter^2 / area - 1.0)
       - concavity (severity of concave portions of the contour)
       - concave points (number of concave portions of the contour)
       - symmetry
       - fractal dimension ("coastline approximation" - 1)
       The mean, standard error, and "worst" or largest (mean of the three
       worst/largest values) of these features were computed for each image,
       resulting in 30 features. For instance, field 0 is Mean Radius, fiel
d
       10 is Radius SE, field 20 is Worst Radius.
       - class:
               - WDBC-Malignant
               - WDBC-Benign
```

:Summary Statistics:

=======================================	=====	=====
	Min	Max
		======
radius (mean):	6.981	28.11
texture (mean):	9.71	39.28
perimeter (mean):	43.79	
area (mean):	143.5	
smoothness (mean):	0.053	0.163
compactness (mean):	0.019	0.345
concavity (mean):	0.0	0.427
concave points (mean):	0.0	0.201
symmetry (mean):	0.106	0.304
fractal dimension (mean):	0.05	0.097
radius (standard error):	0.112	2.873
texture (standard error):	0.36	4.885
perimeter (standard error):	0.757	21.98
area (standard error):	6.802	542.2
smoothness (standard error):	0.002	0.031
compactness (standard error):	0.002	0.135
concavity (standard error):	0.0	0.396
concave points (standard error):	0.0	0.053
symmetry (standard error):	0.008	0.079
fractal dimension (standard error):	0.001	0.03
radius (worst):	7.93	36.04
texture (worst):	12.02	49.54
<pre>perimeter (worst):</pre>	50.41	251.2
area (worst):	185.2	4254.0
<pre>smoothness (worst):</pre>	0.071	0.223
compactness (worst):	0.027	1.058
concavity (worst):	0.0	1.252
concave points (worst):	0.0	0.291
symmetry (worst):	0.156	0.664
fractal dimension (worst):	0.055	0.208

:Missing Attribute Values: None

:Class Distribution: 212 - Malignant, 357 - Benign

:Creator: Dr. William H. Wolberg, W. Nick Street, Olvi L. Mangasarian

:Donor: Nick Street :Date: November, 1995

This is a copy of UCI ML Breast Cancer Wisconsin (Diagnostic) datasets. https://goo.gl/U2Uwz2

Features are computed from a digitized image of a fine needle aspirate (FNA) of a breast mass. They describe characteristics of the cell nuclei present in the image.

Separating plane described above was obtained using Multisurface Method-Tree (MSM-T) [K. P. Bennett, "Decision Tree Construction Via Linear Programming." Proceedings of the 4th Midwest Artificial Intelligence and Cognitive Science Society, pp. 97-101, 1992], a classification method which uses linear programming to construct a decision tree. Relevant features were selected using an exhaustive search in the space of 1-4 features and 1-3 separating planes.

The actual linear program used to obtain the separating plane in the 3-dimensional space is that described in: [K. P. Bennett and O. L. Mangasarian: "Robust Linear Programming Discrimination of Two Linearly Inseparable Sets", Optimization Methods and Software 1, 1992, 23-34].

This database is also available through the UW CS ftp server:

ftp ftp.cs.wisc.edu
cd math-prog/cpo-dataset/machine-learn/WDBC/

.. topic:: References

- W.N. Street, W.H. Wolberg and O.L. Mangasarian. Nuclear feature extraction

for breast tumor diagnosis. IS&T/SPIE 1993 International Symposium on Electronic Imaging: Science and Technology, volume 1905, pages 861-870, San Jose, CA, 1993.

- O.L. Mangasarian, W.N. Street and W.H. Wolberg. Breast cancer diagnosis and $\,$

prognosis via linear programming. Operations Research, 43(4), pages 570-577,

July-August 1995.

- W.H. Wolberg, W.N. Street, and O.L. Mangasarian. Machine learning techniques

to diagnose breast cancer from fine-needle aspirates. Cancer Letters 77 (1994)

163-171.

['malignant' 'benign']

```
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
['mean radius' 'mean texture' 'mean perimeter' 'mean area'
'mean smoothness' 'mean compactness' 'mean concavity'
'mean concave points' 'mean symmetry' 'mean fractal dimension'
'radius error' 'texture error' 'perimeter error' 'area error'
'smoothness error' 'compactness error' 'concavity error
'concave points error' 'symmetry error' 'fractal dimension error' 'worst radius' 'worst texture' 'worst perimeter' 'worst area'
'worst smoothness' 'worst compactness' 'worst concavity
'worst concave points' 'worst symmetry' 'worst fractal dimension'l
[[1.799e+01 1.038e+01 1.228e+02 ... 2.654e-01 4.601e-01 1.189e-01]
[2.057e+01 1.777e+01 1.329e+02 ... 1.860e-01 2.750e-01 8.902e-02]
[1.969e+01 2.125e+01 1.300e+02 ... 2.430e-01 3.613e-01 8.758e-02]
[1.660e+01 2.808e+01 1.083e+02 ... 1.418e-01 2.218e-01 7.820e-02]
[2.060e+01 2.933e+01 1.401e+02 ... 2.650e-01 4.087e-01 1.240e-01]
[7.760e+00 2.454e+01 4.792e+01 ... 0.000e+00 2.871e-01 7.039e-021]
```

Organizando a Tabela de forma visivel

```
In [8]: cancer['data'].shape

df_cancer = pd.DataFrame(np.c_[cancer['data'], cancer['target']], columns =
    np.append(cancer['feature_names'], ['target']))
    df_cancer.head()
    df_cancer.tail()
```

Out[8]:

	mean radius	mean texture	mean perimeter	mean area	mean smoothness	mean compactness	mean concavity	mean concave points	mean symmetry	rr fra dimen
564	21.56	22.39	142.00	1479.0	0.11100	0.11590	0.24390	0.13890	0.1726	0.0
565	20.13	28.25	131.20	1261.0	0.09780	0.10340	0.14400	0.09791	0.1752	0.0
566	16.60	28.08	108.30	858.1	0.08455	0.10230	0.09251	0.05302	0.1590	0.0
567	20.60	29.33	140.10	1265.0	0.11780	0.27700	0.35140	0.15200	0.2397	0.07
568	7.76	24.54	47.92	181.0	0.05263	0.04362	0.00000	0.00000	0.1587	0.0

5 rows × 31 columns

Visualizar os dados com a Lib MatPlot

0.14 0.12 0.10

```
sns.pairplot(df_cancer, hue = 'target', vars = ['mean radius', 'mean texture
', 'mean area', 'mean perimeter', 'mean smoothness'])
sns.countplot(df_cancer['target'], label = "Count")
In [17]:
Out[17]: <matplotlib.axes. subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f4d5ee6feb8>
                    20
                  ne 15
                    10
                  a 30
                  me 20
                    15
                    10
                   2000
                 E 1500
                 E 1000
                    500
                    300
                    250
                    200
                    150
                    100
```

```
In [13]:
            sns.scatterplot(x = 'mean area', y = 'mean smoothness', hue = 'target', data
            = df_cancer)
sns.lmplot('mean area', 'mean smoothness', hue ='target', data = df_cancer,
            fit reg=False)
Out[13]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7f4d647f4470>
                                                                 target
               0.16
                                                                0.0
                                                                1.0
               0.14
            mean smoothness
               0.12
               0.10
               0.08
               0.06
                           500
                                     1000
                                              1500
                                                         2000
                                                                  2500
                                         mean area
               0.16
               0.14
            mean smoothness
               0.12
                                                                  target
                                                                     0.0
               0.10
                                                                     1.0
```

Checando a correlação entre as variaveis

500

1000

1500

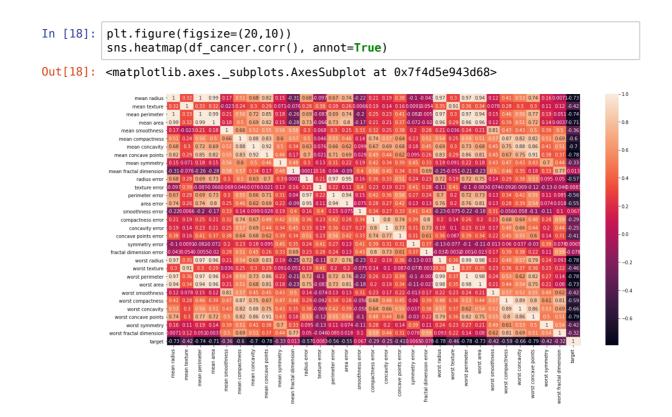
mean area

2000

2500

0.08

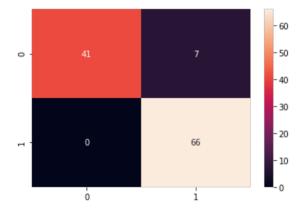
0.06



Treinando e avaliando o modelo

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
In [23]:
         from sklearn.svm import SVC
         from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
         X = df cancer.drop(['target'],axis=1)
         y = df_cancer['target']
         X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.20,
         random state=5)
         X train.shape
         X_test.shape
         y_train.shape
         y_test.shape
         svc model = SVC()
         svc model.fit(X_train, y_train)
         # Avaliando o modelo
         y_predict = svc_model.predict(X_test)
         cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_predict)
         sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True)
         print(classification_report(y_test, y_predict))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0.0	1.00	0.85	0.92	48
1.0	0.90	1.00	0.95	66
accuracy			0.94	114
macro avg	0.95	0.93	0.94	114
weighted avg	0.94	0.94	0.94	114



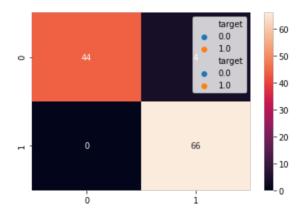
1º Melhoramento do Modelo

Realizando a Normalização de dados através do dimensionamento de recursos (Tipo de normalização baseada em Uni) que classifica os valores dentro do intervalo [0,1]. Tem por base a seguinte equação:

```
X '= (X - Xmin) / (Xmáx - Xmin)
```

```
In [26]:
          min_train = X_train.min()
          range_train = (X_train - min_train).max()
X_train_scaled = (X_train - min_train)/range_train
          sns.scatterplot(x = X train['mean area'], y = X train['mean smoothness'], hu
          e = y_train)
          sns.scatterplot(x = X_train_scaled['mean area'], y = X_train_scaled['mean sm
          oothness'], hue = y train)
          min test = X test.min()
          range test = (X test - min test).max()
          X_test_scaled = (X_test - min_test)/range_test
          svc model = SVC()
          svc model.fit(X train scaled, y train)
          y predict = svc model.predict(X test scaled)
          cm = confusion matrix(y test, y predict)
          sns.heatmap(cm,annot=True,fmt="d")
          print(classification_report(y_test,y_predict))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0.0 1.0	1.00 0.94	0.92 1.00	0.96 0.97	48 66
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.97 0.97	0.96 0.96	0.96 0.96 0.96	114 114 114



2º Melhoramento do Modelo

- Parâmetro C: controla o trade-off entre a classificação de pontos de treinamento corretamente e com um limite de decisão suave:
 - O pequeno C (solto) reduz o custo (penalidade) da classificação incorreta (margem suave)
 - Grande C (estrito) eleva o custo da classificação incorreta (margem bruta), forçando o modelo para explicar os dados de entrada mais restritos e potencialmente sobrepostos
- Parâmetro gama: controla até que ponto a influência de um único conjunto de treinamento atinge
 - Grande gama: alcance próximo (pontos de dados mais próximos têm alto peso)
 - Gama pequena: longo alcance (mais solução de generalização)

```
In [30]: from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
    param_grid = {'C': [0.1, 1, 10, 100], 'gamma': [1, 0.1, 0.01, 0.001], 'kerne
    l': ['rbf']}

    grid = GridSearchCV(SVC(),param_grid,refit=True,verbose=4)
    grid.fit(X_train_scaled,y_train)

    grid.best_params_
    grid.best_estimator_

    grid_predictions = grid.predict(X_test_scaled)
    cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, grid_predictions)
```

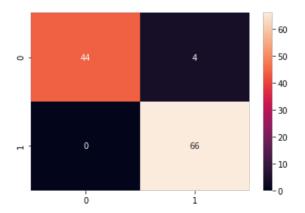
```
Fitting 5 folds for each of 16 candidates, totalling 80 fits
[CV] ...... C=0.1, gamma=1, kernel=rbf, score=0.945, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=0.1, gamma=1, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=0.1, gamma=1, kernel=rbf, score=0.912, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=0.1, gamma=1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ...... C=0.1, gamma=1, kernel=rbf, score=0.934, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=0.1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ...... C=0.1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf, score=0.945, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=0.1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=0.1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf, score=0.901, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=0.1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=0.1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf, score=0.890, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=0.1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=0.1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf, score=0.923, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=0.1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf .................................
[CV] ...... C=0.1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf, score=0.868, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=0.1, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ..... C=0.1, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf, score=0.648, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=0.1, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf .......
[CV] ...... C=0.1, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf, score=0.637, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=0.1, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf .......
[Parallel(n jobs=1)]: Using backend SequentialBackend with 1 concurrent worke
[Parallel(n jobs=1)]: Done  1 out of
                             1 | elapsed:
                                          0.0s remaining:
0s
[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Done 2 out of 2 | elapsed:
                                          0.0s remaining:
                                                         0.
0s
[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Done  3 out of
                             3 | elapsed:
                                          0.1s remaining:
05
```

```
[CV] ...... C=0.1, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf, score=0.637, total=
[CV] C=0.1, qamma=0.01, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ......C=0.1, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf, score=0.637, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=0.1, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=0.1, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf, score=0.637, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=0.1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ..... C=0.1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf, score=0.648, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=0.1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ..... C=0.1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf, score=0.637, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=0.1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ..... C=0.1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf, score=0.637, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=0.1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ..... C=0.1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf, score=0.637, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=0.1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=0.1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf, score=0.637, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=1, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] C=1, gamma=1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] .......... C=1, gamma=1, kernel=rbf, score=0.967, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=1, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=1, gamma=1, kernel=rbf, score=1.000, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=1, kernel=rbf, score=0.967, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ........ C=1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf, score=0.989, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf, score=0.945, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf, score=0.923, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=1, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf, score=0.934, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf .................................
[CV] ...... C=1, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf, score=0.945, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ..... C=1, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf, score=0.879, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=1, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf, score=0.923, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ...... C=1, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf, score=0.868, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf, score=0.648, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=1, qamma=0.001, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=1, qamma=0.001, kernel=rbf, score=0.637, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf, score=0.637, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf, score=0.637, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ...... C=1, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf, score=0.637, total= 0.0s
[CV] ...... C=10, gamma=1, kernel=rbf, score=0.956, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=1, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=10, gamma=1, kernel=rbf, score=1.000, total= 0.0s
[CV] ...... C=10, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf, score=1.000, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf ......
```

```
[CV] ...... C=10, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf, score=0.967, total=
[CV] ...... C=10, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf, score=0.967, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=10, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf, score=0.989, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=10, gamma=0.1, kernel=rbf, score=0.945, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=10, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf, score=0.989, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=10, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf, score=0.945, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=10, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf, score=0.923, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=10, qamma=0.01, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=10, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf, score=0.967, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=10, gamma=0.01, kernel=rbf, score=0.934, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=10, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf, score=0.945, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=10, qamma=0.001, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=10, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf, score=0.901, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=10, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf, score=0.879, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ...... C=10, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf, score=0.923, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=10, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=10, gamma=0.001, kernel=rbf, score=0.879, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=100, gamma=1, kernel=rbf .....
[CV] ...... C=100, gamma=1, kernel=rbf, score=0.956, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=100, gamma=1, kernel=rbf ......
[CV] ...... C=100, gamma=1, kernel=rbf, score=0.945, total= 0.0s
[CV] C=100, gamma=1, kernel=rbf ......
[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Done 80 out of 80 | elapsed: 1.3s finished
```

In [31]: sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True)
 print(classification_report(y_test,grid_predictions))

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0.0 1.0	1.00 0.94	0.92 1.00	0.96 0.97	48 66
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.97 0.97	0.96 0.96	0.96 0.96 0.96	114 114 114



In []:	