



## AN EFFICIENT CLASSIFICATIONS MODEL FOR BREAST CANCER PREDICTION BASED ON DIMENSIONALITY REDUCTION TECHNIQUES

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**Abstract:** Classification algorithms are efficiently utilized in the area of general medical diagnosis applications in order to identify the disorders in advance. One such disease, breast cancer is the most prevalent and earnest quandary with women in most of the developing countries. Many attempts are made in order to identify this problem with the objective of high precision and better accuracy. In this paper, an attempt is made with the most popular and efficient classification algorithms namely Naive Bayes, Multilayer Perceptron, Radial basis function network, nearest neighbour, Conjunctive rule to amend the efficiency of the detection, accuracy for the breast cancer dataset. As an objective of improving accuracy, an efficient dimensionality reduction technique is incorporated in this work. The performances of these approaches are evaluated using the metrics such as the precision, recall, f-measure, roc, Balanced Classification Rate (BCR), Matthews Correlation Coefficient (MCC) and accuracy. From these measures it is clearly observed that Naive Bayes algorithm is able to achieve high accuracy rate along with minimum error rate when compared to other algorithms. The review can be stretched out to draw the execution of other characterization systems on an extended information set with more particular ascribes to get more exact outcomes.

**Keywords:** Classification, Naive Bayes, Multilayer Perceptron, Radial Basis Function network, Nearest Neighbour, Conjunctive Rule.

### INTRODUCTION

Data mining strategies and software are utilized in a large vary of fields, together with banking, gregarious science, inculcation, enterprise industries, bioinformatics, weather, forecasting healthcare and sizably voluminous data [1] [2]. Nowadays fitness care industry generates a massive amount of information about patients, ailment diagnosis, etc. Some exceptional types of processes to constructing correct classifications have been proposed (e.g., NB, MLP, RBFnet, NN, CJ). In classification, we supply a Breast Cancer data set of example document or the input data, called the check data set, with every document consisting of various attributes.

An attribute can be both a numerical attribute or categorical attribute. If values of an attributes belong to an authoritatively mandated domain, the attribute is referred to as numerical attribute ( e.g. Tumor-size, Deg-Malig, Menopause, Age, Inv-nodes). A categorical attribute (e.g. Irradiant, Breast, Node-cape, Breast-Quad, Class). Classification is the process of splitting a dataset into mutually exclusive groups, called a class, based on suitable attributes.

In this world, distinctive sorts of Breast Cancer maladies are a typical type of disease influencing all ladies of various ages. Bosom disease influences the bosom tissue and lobules. The classification of breast cancer is resulted from its origination, if breast cancer is originated from milk ducts then it is known as ductal carcinoma while cancer cells found in lobules makes cancer termed as "lobular carcinoma." The screening of bosom malignancy is an essential stride which sift through the manifestations that can be utilized to analyze the patient's real obsessive

condition. Breast cancer is the most continuous reason for death in more established ladies however in the meantime, it is critical to note that more youthful ladies who don't go under tumor screening process stay in risk hover of breast cancer.

In this paper is planned accordingly: the relates works and demonstration of the focused parts of the utilized data mining methods in part 1. The details of the dataset for Breast Cancer in part 2. The experimentation outcome and conversation in part 3. And lastly, conclude the paper and future enhancements.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

A multinomial logistic-regression model with a hill-like estimator generalizes logistic regression by using more than two distinct outcomes between the categorical and multinomial distributions [3]. This model is mainly designed to predict the probabilities of different outcomes when using categorically dependent and independent variables.

An RBF network is an ANN that uses the K-means clustering algorithm to implement the activation functions and can study both discrete class and numeric class problem. The RBF network generally includes three layers: input, hidden, and output [4].

Nearest Neighbor classification is predominantly used when all attribute values are unbroken, although it can be suitably modified to deal with categorical attributes. The thought is to assess the arrangement of a shrouded case utilizing the characterization of the occurrence or cases that are nearest to it, in some sense that we need to define [5].

The conjunctive rule is based on rule mining algorithm to anticipate numeric and categorical class value. This

conjunctive rule approach reads a set of rules directly from a decision tree algorithm. One rule is generated for each leaf on the tree. The voyaging way hub from the root hub to that terminal hub incorporates the forerunners of the run, and this is resulting of the last terminal hub allocated class esteem. The antecedents of the rule are conjunctive with logic operator AND, and the consequents are the available class values in the attribute class[6]. In this section of Conjunctive rules, the antecedent is of the following form:  $a = a_1 \wedge a_2 \wedge a_3 \wedge \dots \wedge a_n$ :

**PROPOSED METHOD NAIVE BAYES**

Naive Bayesian classifiers assume that the effect of an attribute value on a given class is independent of the values of the other attributes. This assumption is called class conditional independence. It is made to simplify the computation involved and, in this sense, is considered "naive."

Bayes theorem provides a way of manipulative the following probability,  $P(c|x)$ , from  $P(c)$ ,  $P(x)$ , and  $P(x|c)$ . Naive Bayes classifier assumes that the outcome of the value of a predictor (x) on a given class (c) is self-determining of the values of other predictors. This statement is called class conditional independence [7].

$$P(c|x) = \frac{p(x|c)p(c)}{p(x)}$$

$$p(c|x) = p(x_1|c) * p(x_2|c) * \dots * p(c)$$

- $P(c|x)$  is the subsequent probability of class (target) given predictor (attribute).
- $P(c)$  is the previous probability of class.
- $P(x|c)$  is the likelihood which is the probability of predictor given class.
- $P(x)$  is the prior probability of predictor.

**BREAST CANCER DATASET**

The performance of these two algorithms namely Naive Bayes, Multilayer Perceptron, RBFnetwork, Nearest neighbour, the Conjunctive rule was tested in a medical database for Breast Cancer Disease dataset from UCI machine learning repository (available at <http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Breast+Cancer> [8]). The data set has ten features of the attributes. Table- 1 describes the data for Breast Cancer. The medical dataset contains data from reviews conducted among patients, each of which has ten features. All features can be considered as on indicators of Breast Cancer disease for a patient. The dataset holds records of the following attributes.

Table 1: UCI Dataset of Breast Cancer

Attributes Name	Attribute Type	Description
Age	Numeric	Age (years)
Inv-Nodes	Numeric	0-2, 3-5, 6-8, 9-11, 12-14, 15-17, 18-20, 21-23, 24-26, 27-29, 30-32, 33-35, 36-39
Node-Caps	Discrete	yes, no.
Menopause	Numeric	lt40, ge40, premeno
Deg-Malig	Numeric	1, 2, 3.
Tumor-Size	Numeric	0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59
Breast	Discrete	left, right
Breast-Quad	Discrete	left-up, left-low, right-up, right-low, central.
Irradiat	Discrete	yes, no.
Class	Discrete	no-recurrence-events, recurrence-events

Using Best First Search method with 5 potential attributes which are listed in table 4 and table 5 respectively.

Attributes Name	Attribute Type	Description
Tumor-Size	Numeric	0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59
Inv-Nodes	Numeric	0-2, 3-5, 6-8, 9-11, 12-14, 15-17, 18-20, 21-23, 24-26, 27-29, 30-32, 33-35, 36-39
Node-Caps	Discrete	yes, no.
Breast-Quad	Discrete	left-up, left-low, right-up, right-low, central.
Irradiat	Discrete	yes, no.

**CONFUSION MATRIX**

**Precision**

It is utilized to speak to the portion of recovered information from associating datasets, which pertain to the search. Precision will be used to represent how many instance have been correctly classified in the confusion matrix table (correct classified data is true positive and incorrect classified data is error positive).

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{tpA}{tpA + eBA}$$

Where tpA is represented as true positive for the class A and eBA are represented as false positive.

**Recall**

It is utilized to speak to the portion of recovered information from associating datasets; that are important to the inquiry that is successful. It is used to find out the ratio between the true positive and both true positive and false positive values.

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{tpA}{tpA + eAB}$$

Where tpA is represented as true positive for the class A and eAB are represented as error positive.

**F-measure** This is evaluated by the harmonic mean between precision and recall.

$$\text{F-Measure} = 2 * \frac{\text{Precision} * \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}}$$

**Accuracy** This is calculated as the proportion of true positive, true negatives and true results from all the given data.

**Experimental Step Up**

A brief description of the classification process by all five algorithms, NB, MLP, RBFnet, NN, CJ are given below:

Table 2: Performance Measures: Before Feature Selection with five-fold cross validation

Method	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	ROC	BCR	MCC
NB	71%	72%	72%	70%	67%	31%
MLP	65%	66%	66%	64%	60%	17%
RBF	69%	72%	72%	71%	65%	31%
NN	67%	68%	67%	60%	61%	21%
CJ	64%	69%	64%	56%	59%	12%

Table 3: Performance Measures: Before Feature Selection with ten-fold cross validation

Method	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	ROC	BCR	MCC
NB	70%	71%	71%	70%	62%	29%
MLP	64%	64%	65%	62%	58%	16%
RBF	68%	71%	69%	69%	59%	23%

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{tpA + tpB}{tpA + eAB + eBA + tpB}$$

Error Rate= 1 - Accuracy.

**Balanced Classification Rate** This is calculated as the proportion of true positive, true negatives and true results from all the given data

$$\text{BCR} = \frac{1}{2} * (\text{TP} / (\text{TP} + \text{FN}) + \text{TN} / (\text{TN} + \text{FP}))$$

**Matthews Correlation Coefficient** This is calculated as the proportion of true positive, true negatives and true results from all the given data

$$\frac{TP * TN - FP - FN}{\sqrt{(TP + FP)(TP + FN)(TN + FP)(TN + FN)}}$$

**EXPERIMENT RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In this section, we describe the test database and experimental analysis and the current evaluation results for three algorithms namely NB, MLP, RBFnet, NN, CJ classifier.

In this experimental analysis, NB, MLP, RBFnet, NN, CJ Algorithms performance were compared based on their application in medical datasets. Weka tool is utilized for research area, banking sector, education institute and climate datasets. It helps in composed exercises in machine learning, information mining, and web mining. It supports all the mining process to get a valid and clear visualization of accurate results. five-fold cross-validation and ten-fold cross-validation with five and ten attributes were to the input datasets in the experiments.

NN	64%	65%	65%	57%	58%	15%
CJ	62%	65%	63%	55%	55%	9%

Table 4: Performance Measures: After Feature Selection with five-fold cross validation

Method	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	ROC	BCR	MCC
BFS based CFS-NB	75%	76%	75%	76%	66%	30%
BFS based CFS-MLP	69%	71%	70%	64%	57%	14%
BFS based CFS-RBF	71%	76%	75%	72%	62%	28%
BFS based CFS-NN	70%	71%	70%	57%	59%	16%
BFS based CFS-CJ	70%	73%	71%	59%	60%	16%

Table 5: Performance Measures: After Feature Selection with ten-fold cross validation

Method	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	ROC	BCR	MCC
BFS based CFS-NB	75%	76%	75%	76%	66%	30%
BFS based CFS-MLP	70%	75%	73%	67%	64%	24%
BFS based CFS-RBF	72%	75%	73%	74%	64%	22%
BFS based CFS-NN	71%	72%	71%	60%	61%	21%
BFS based CFS-CJ	70%	76%	75%	68%	66%	31%

Table 6: Five-fold cross validation Accuracy

Method	Before Feature Selection	After Feature Selection
NB	73%	76%
MLP	67%	71%
RBF	70%	72%
NN	68%	71%
CJ	70%	73%

Table 7: Ten-fold cross validation Accuracy

Method	Before Feature Selection	After Feature Selection
NB	72%	82%
MLP	65%	75%
RBF	69%	75%
NN	66%	72%
CJ	66%	76%

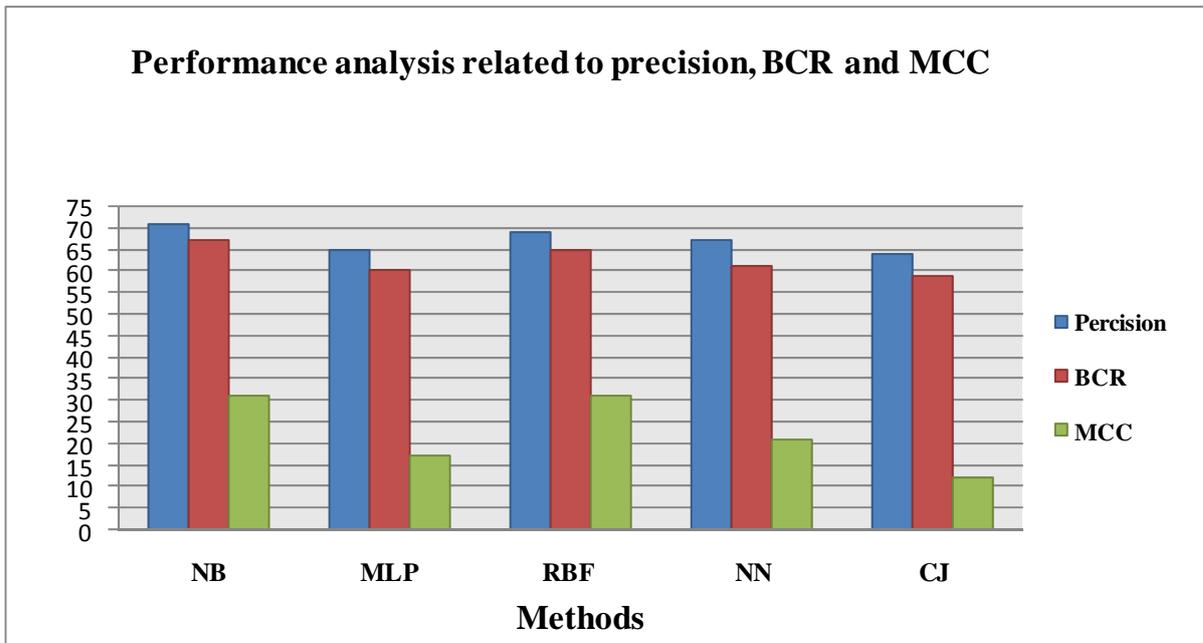


Figure 1. Before Feature Selection using 5 - fold cross validation

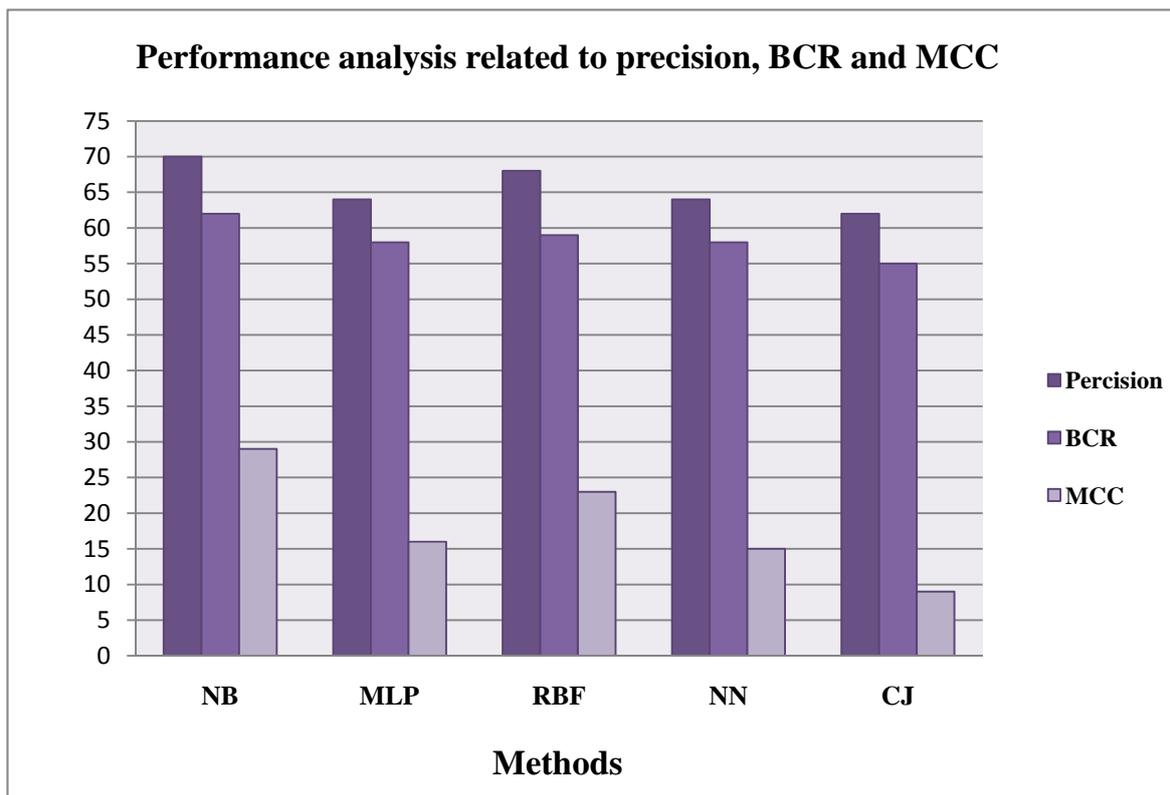


Figure 2. Before Feature Selection using 10 - fold cross validation

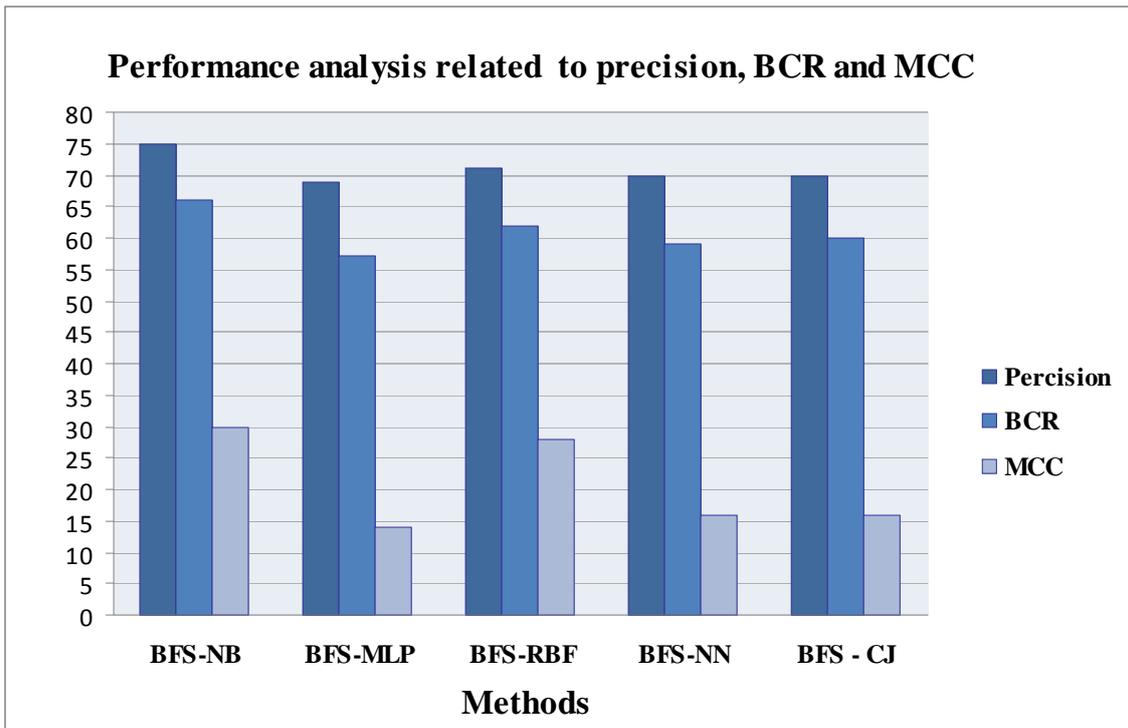


Figure 3. After Feature Selection using 5 - fold cross validation

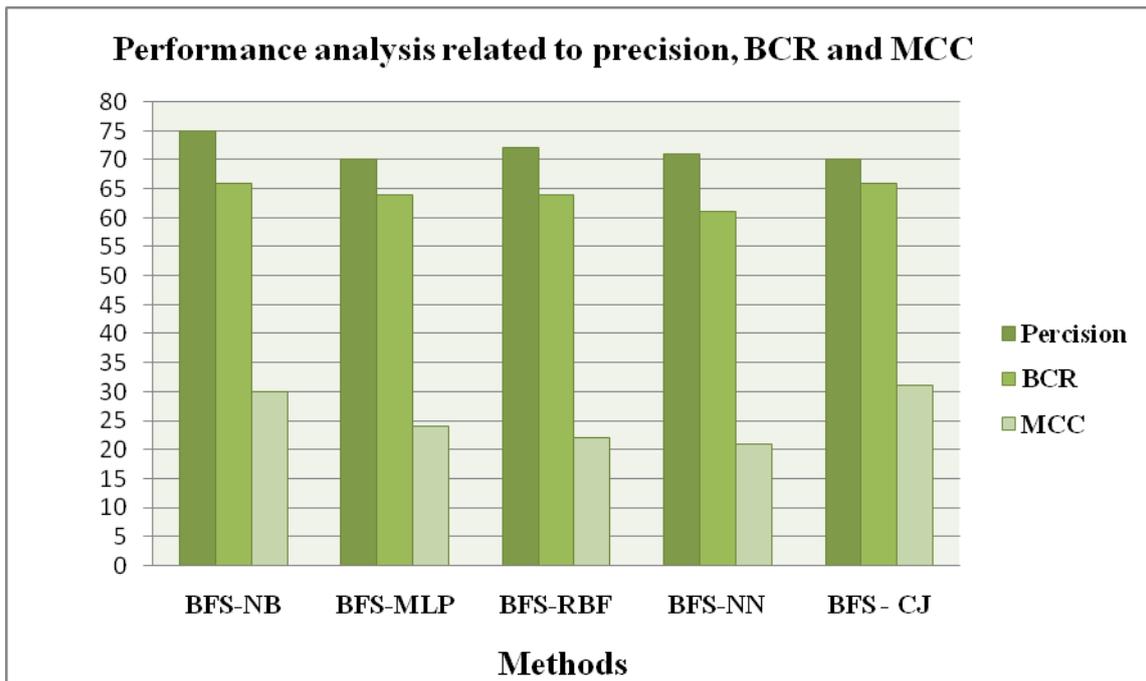


Figure 4. After Feature Selection using 10 - fold cross validation

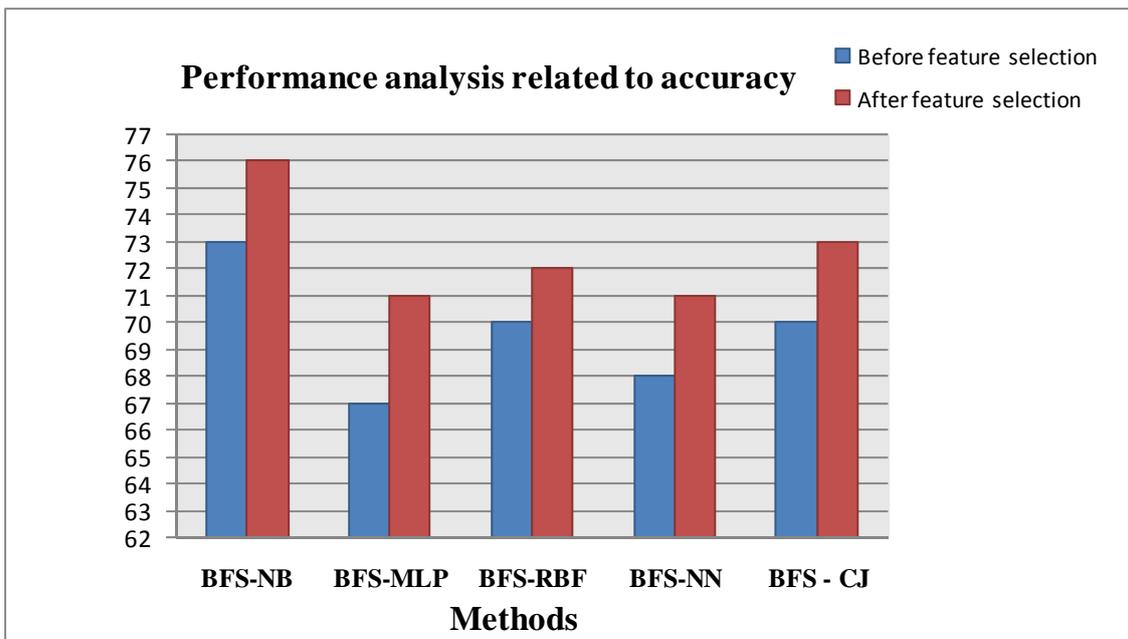


Figure 5. Accuracy for 5 - fold cross validation

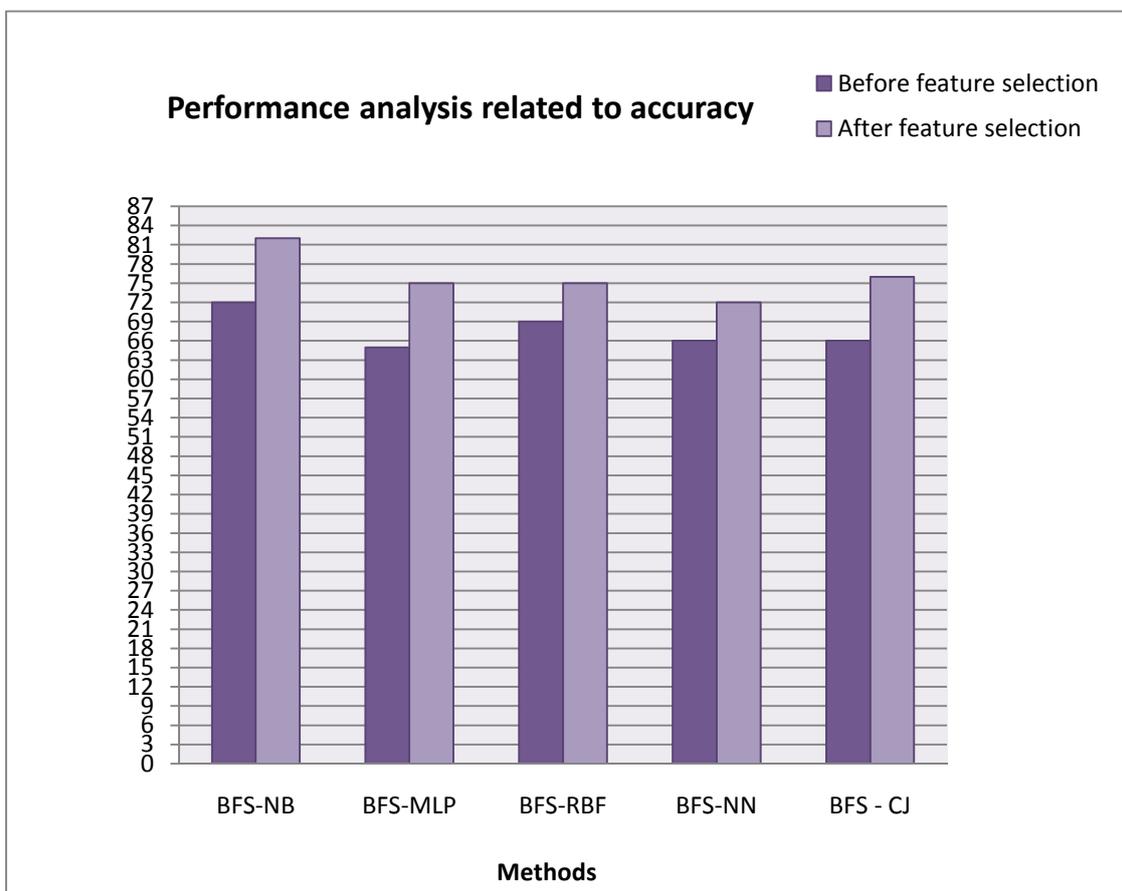


Figure 6. Accuracy for 10 - fold cross validation

## CONCLUSION

In this work popular classification algorithms along with dimension reduction technique are used to predict the breast cancer detection process more efficiently. The efficient five classification algorithms namely NB, MLP, RBFnet, NN, CJ

are used to develop the model and all are evaluated with 5 and 10 fold cross-validation. The dimensionality reduction technique is able to select more efficient and relevant five features from the ten original features and also observed that results obtained using five features are better than or equal to the results obtained using ten features with less effort.

These five algorithms are compared, and accuracy is evaluated for true positive and false positive rate. From the experiments, it is observed that Naive Bayes classification algorithm performs compare than other classification algorithms with 82% and 72% accuracy for both after feature selection and before feature selection using ten-fold cross validations.

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