Assignment Cover Sheet

Assignment Title:	Data minin	g final assignment				
Assignment No:	01		Date of Submission:	29 April 2021		
Course Title:	Data wareh	Data warehousing and data mining				
Course Code:	00837		Section:	В		
Semester:	Spring	2020-2021	Course Teacher:	Tohedul Islam		

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FACULTYCOMMENTS	Marks Obtained		
	Total Marks		

TASK-1

Introduction:

The data pertains to the recruitment industry in India for the years 2014-2016 and deals with candidate interview attendance for various clients. There are a set of questions that are asked by a recruiter while scheduling the candidate. The answers to these determine whether expected attendance is yes, no or uncertain. The Dataset consists of details of 1047 candidates and the interviews they have attended during the course of the period 2014-2016.

Number of Instance: 1047

Number of attributes: 23

Attributes are:

- 1. Date of interview
- 2. Client name
- 3. Industry
- 4. Location
- 5. Position to be closed
- 6. Nature of skillset
- 7. Interview type
- 8. Name
- 9. Gender
- 10. Candidate currenct location
- 11. Candidate job location
- 12. Interview venue
- 13. Candidate native location
- 14. Have you obtained the necessary permission to start at the required time?
- 15. Hope there will be no unscheduled meetings
- 16. Can I call you three hours before the interview and follow up on your attendance for the interview?
- 17. Have you taken a printout of your updated resume have you read the JD and understood the same ?
- 18. Are you clear with the venue details and the landmark?
- 19. Has the call letter been shared?
- 20. Expected attendance
- 21. Observed attendance
- 22. Marital status
- 23. Can I have an alternative number desk number I assure you that I will not trouble you too much?

Available classifier:

- 1. Naïve Bayes (bayesNet)
- 2. KNN (Lazy.IBK)
- Decision tree (REPTree)

Dataset:

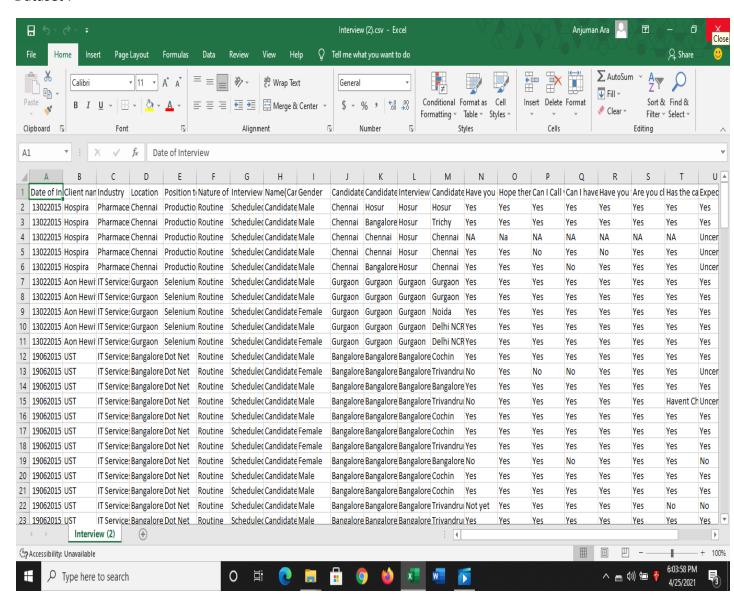
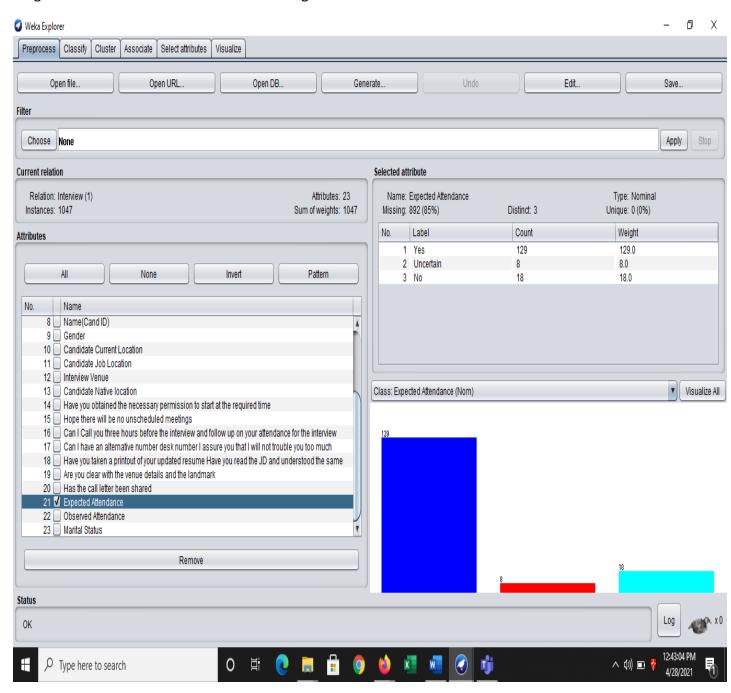


Figure: Supervised learning Dataset

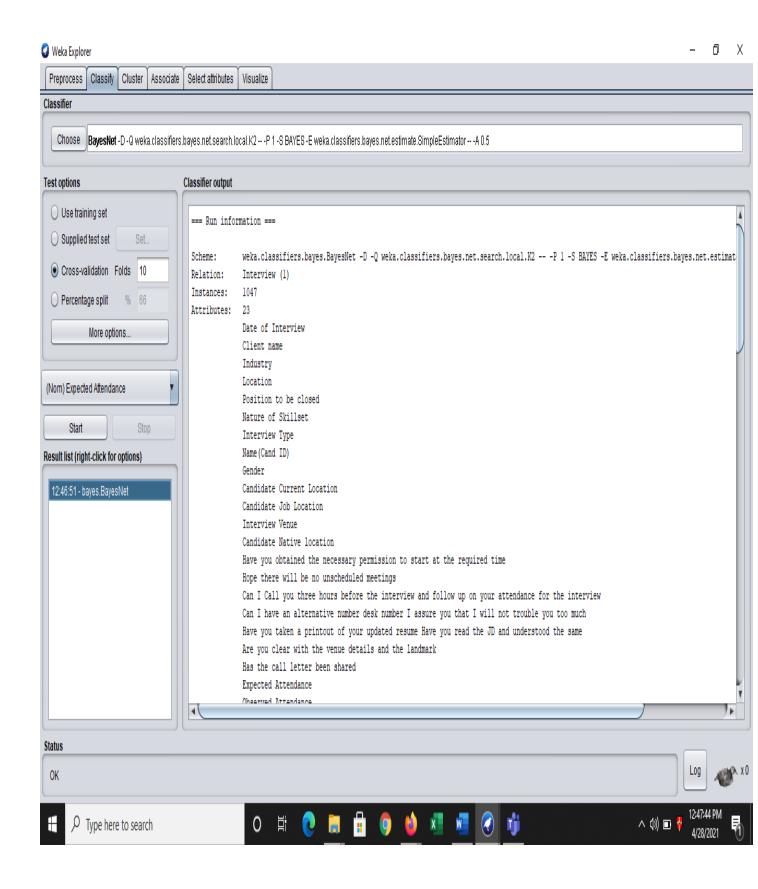
The dataset was collected from Kaggle to test different kind classifires. All fields are already filtered with actual data without null values .so clean data was already prepared.

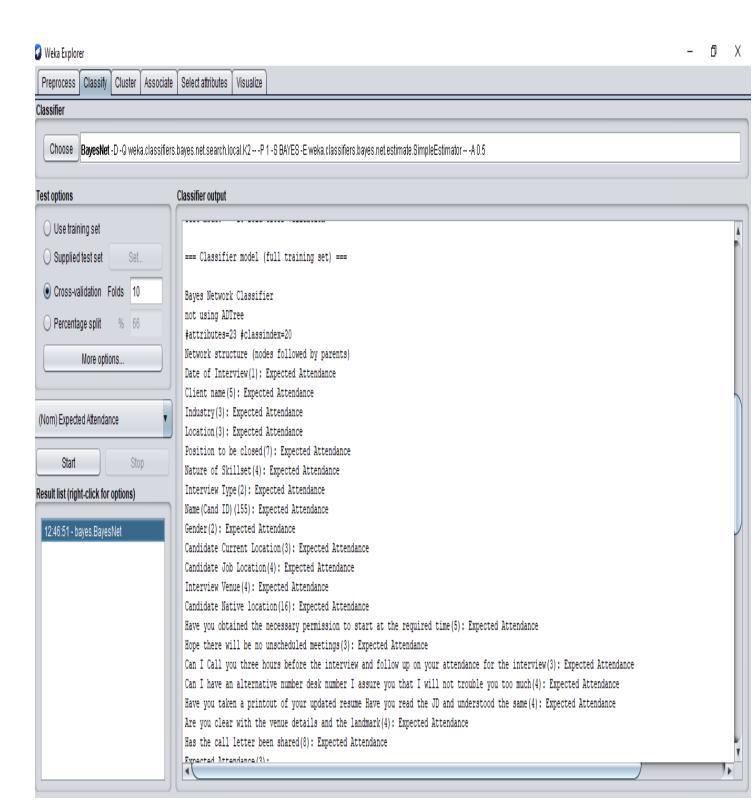
In this below picture we see that for expected attendance class is 3 attribute.the 3 attribute are yes,uncertain,no. For yes label is count 129 and weight 129 and label uncertain count is 8 and weight 8 and for no label count is 18 and weight 18.

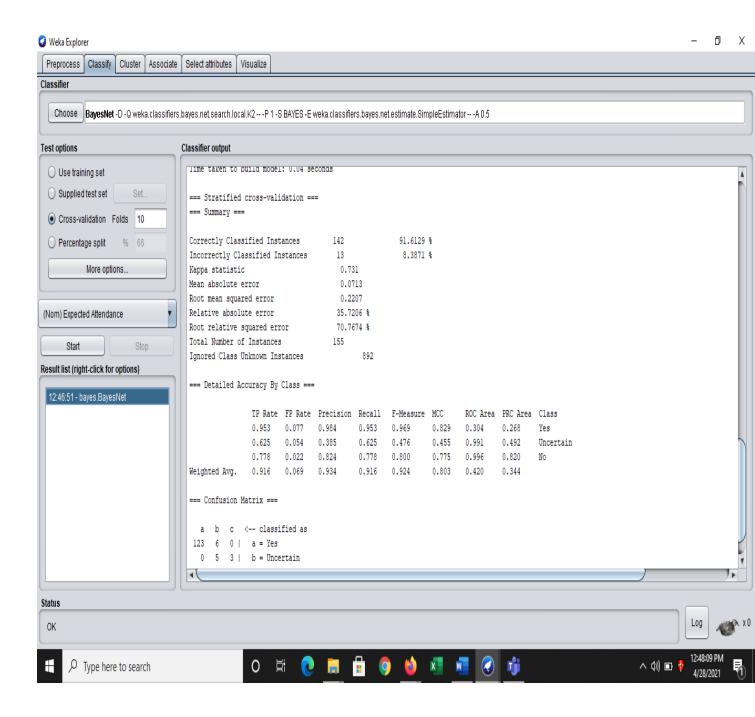


Now we apply 3 different classifier Naïve Bayes (bayesNet), KNN (Lazy.IBK) and Decision tree (REPTree).

Naïve bayes(Bayes.net):







Cross validation summary:

Correctly classified instances : 142 91.6129

Incorrectly classified instances : 13 8.3871

Kappa statistic : 0.731

Mean absolute error : 0.0713

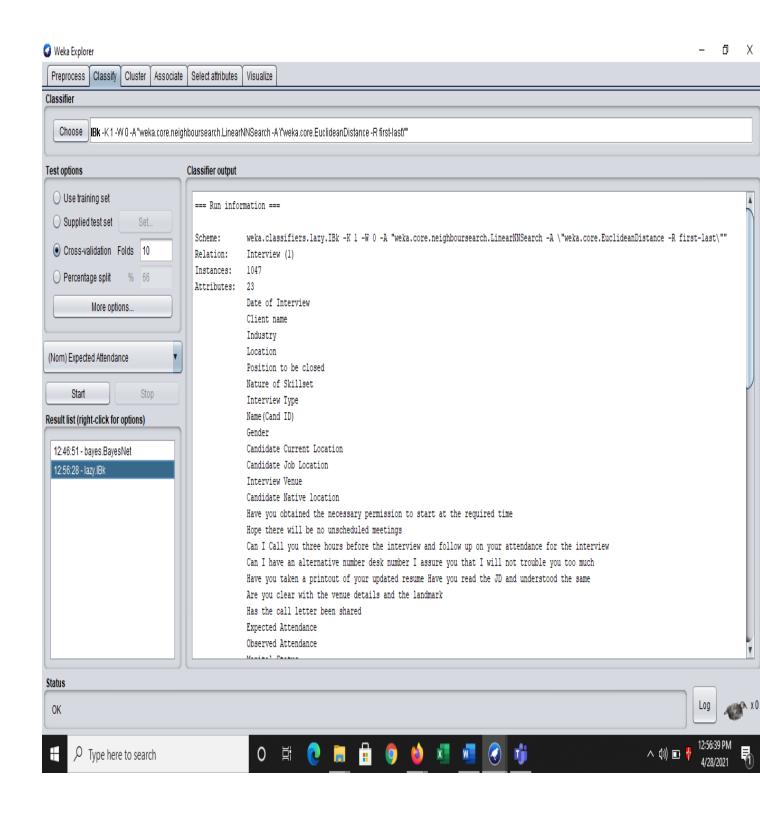
Root mean squared error : 0.2207

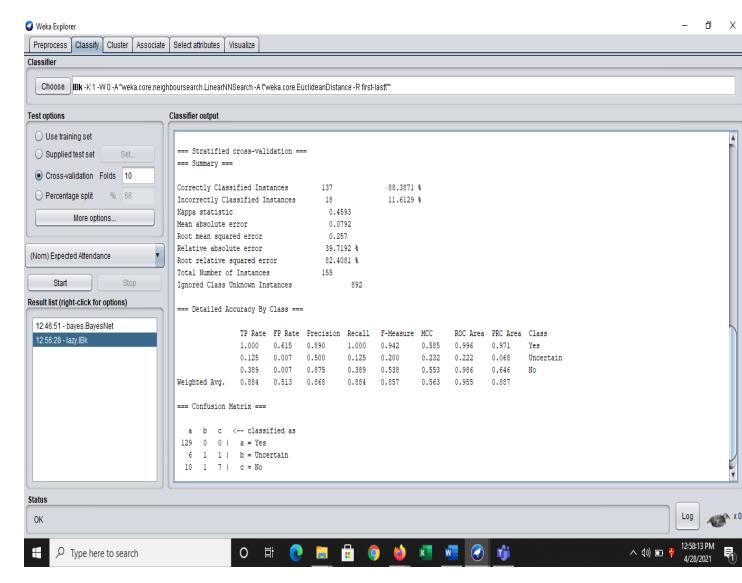
Relative absolute error : 35. 7206

Root relative squared error : 70.7674

Total number of instances : 155

KNN(K nearest neighbors algorithm) / Lazy.IBK:





Cross validation summary:

Correctly classified instances : 137 88.3871

Incorrectly classified instances : 18 11.6129

Kappa statistic : 0.4593

Mean absolute error : 0.0792

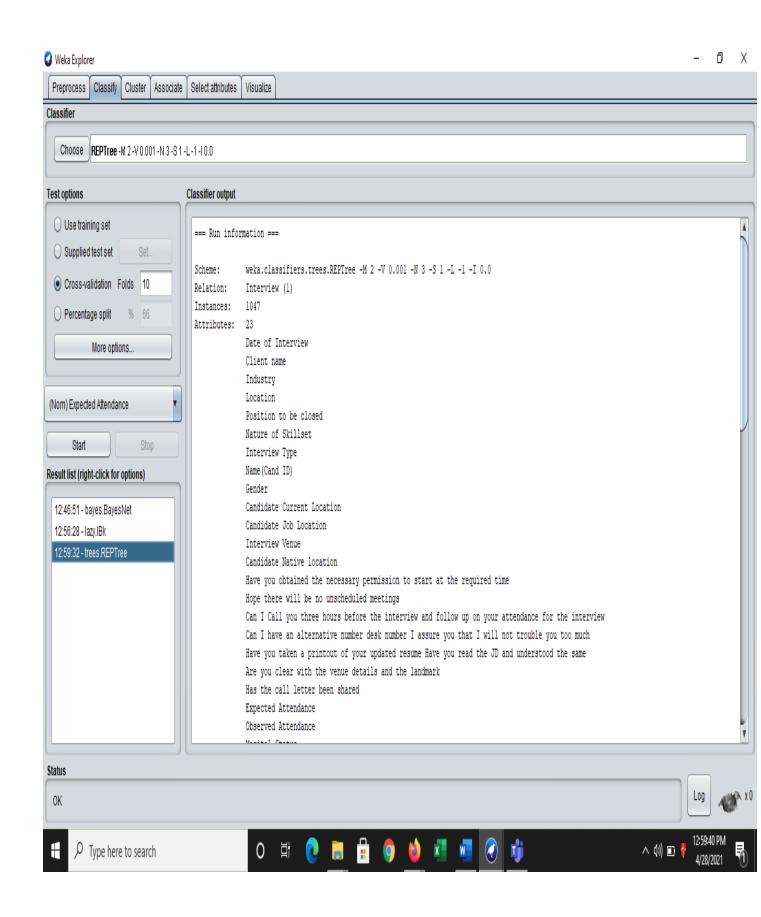
Root mean squared error : 0.257

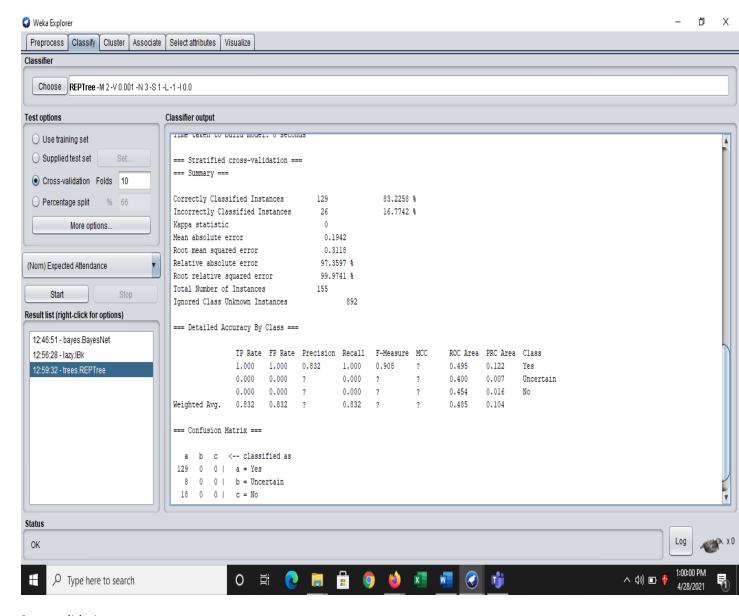
Relative absolute error : 39.7192

Root relative squared error : 82.4081

Total number of instances : 155

Decision tree(REPTree):





Cross validation summary:

Correctly classified instances : 129 83.2258

Incorrectly classified instances : 26 16.7742

Kappa statistic : 0

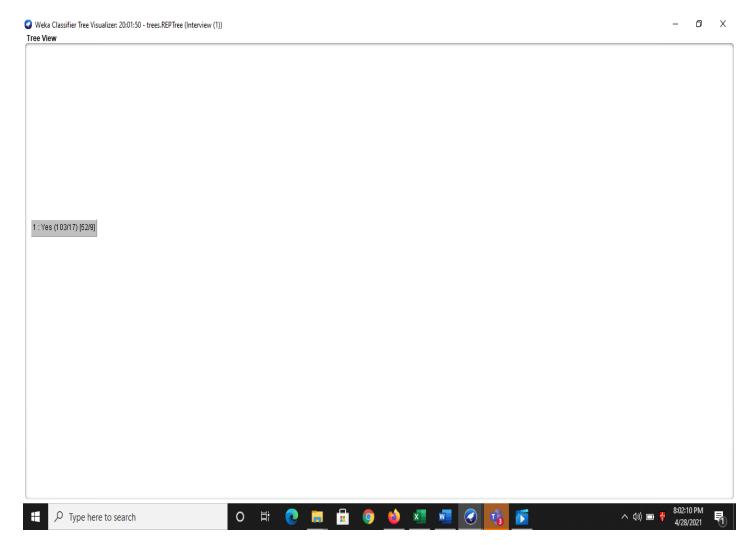
Mean absolute error : 0.1942

Root mean squared error : 0.3118

Relative absolute error : 97.3597

Root relative squared error : 99.9741

Total number of instances : 155



Model: REPTree tree view model visualization

Result: The main objective was to find the best relational algorithm to find which algorithm was best for this dataset. So we can see that bayes, lazy. IBK, trees. REPTress has different correctly classified instances about expected attendance.

Discussion: For this data set correctly classified instances are

- 1. Naive bayes = 91.6129%
- 2. lazy.IBK = 88.3871%

3. REPTree = 83.2258%

So we can say that for this data set fastest dataset is Naïve Bayes .The perchentange rate for correctly classified instances are high for Naïve bayes.

So,

Naïve Bayes > lazy.IBK > REPTree.

Reference:

https://www.kaggle.com/vishnusraghavan/the-interview-attendance-problem.

Task -2

Introduction:

The dataset covers 13 drugs cover 17 age group .This directory contains data behind the story how baby boomers get high.Drug addiction typically begins at a young age with higher rates of addiction seen in adolescents and young adults.The data set was collected from from Kaggle in csv format.In this data set there are total 28 attributes.

Number of instances: 17

Attributes : 28

Attributes are:

- 1. Age
- 2. Alcohol .frequency
- 3. Alcohol.use
- 4. Marijuana.use
- 5. Marijuana.frequency
- 6. Cocaine.use
- 7. Cocaine.frquency
- 8. Crack.use
- 9. Crack.frequency
- 10. Heroin.use
- 11. Heroin.frequency
- 12. Hallucinogen.use
- 13. Hallucinogen.frequency
- 14. Inhalant.use
- 15. Inhalant.frequency
- 16. Pain.releiver.use
- 17. Pain.releiver.frequency
- 18. Oxycontin.use
- 19. Oxycontin.frequency
- 20. Tranquilizer.use
- 21. Tranquilizer.frequency
- 22. Stimulant.use
- 23. Stimulant.frequency
- 24. Meth.use
- 25. Meth.frequency
- 26. Sedative.use

27. Sedative.frequency

28. N

Available classifier: Hierarchicalclusterer

Dataset:

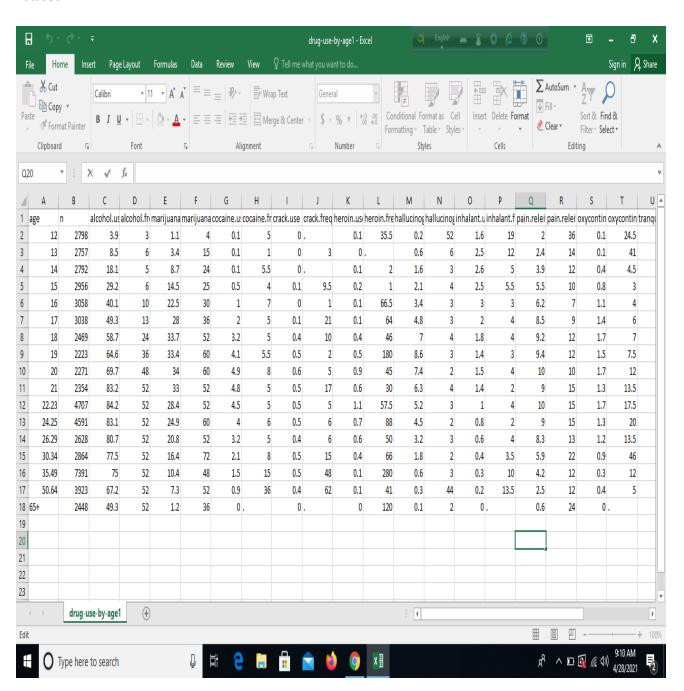
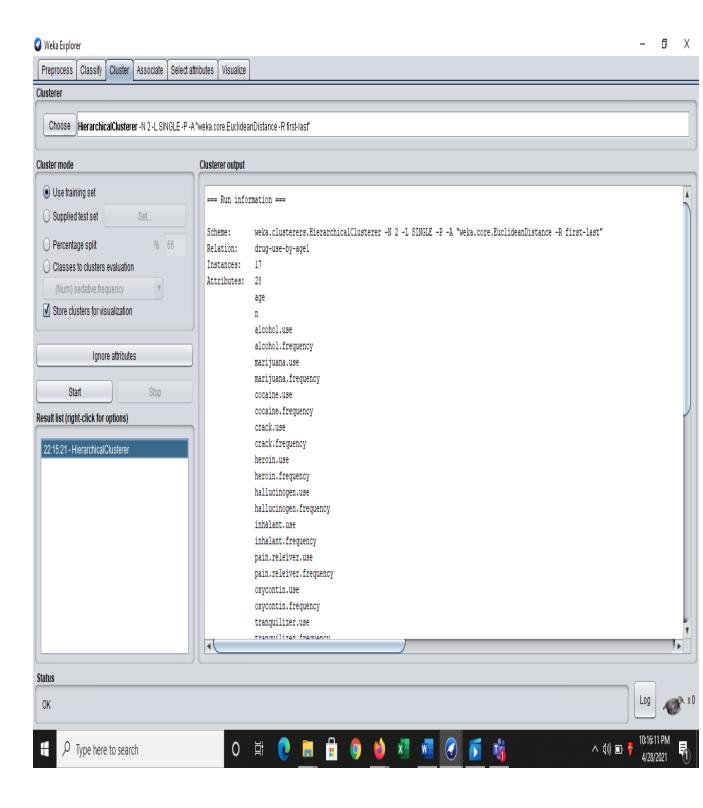
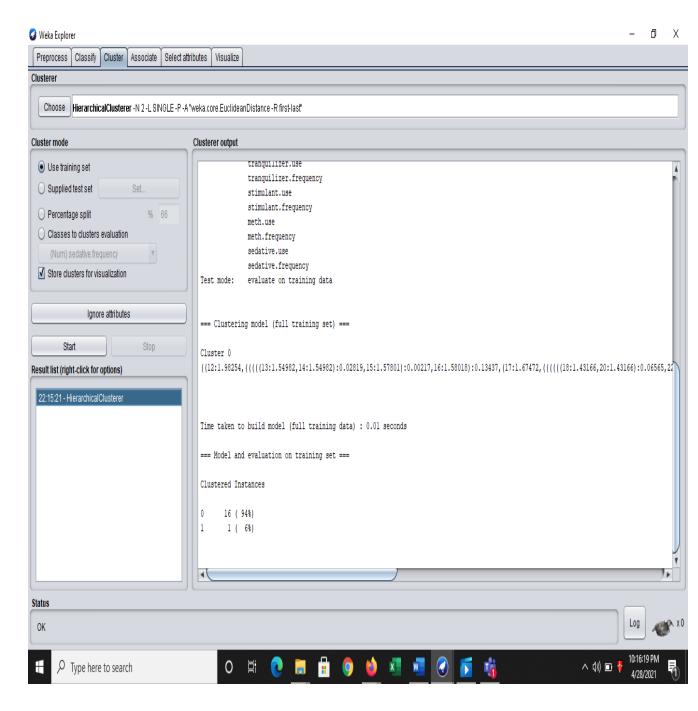


Figure: unsupervised learnning dataset

The dataset was collected from Kaggle to test hierarchical cluster .so clean data was already prepared.
Hierarchical cluster :



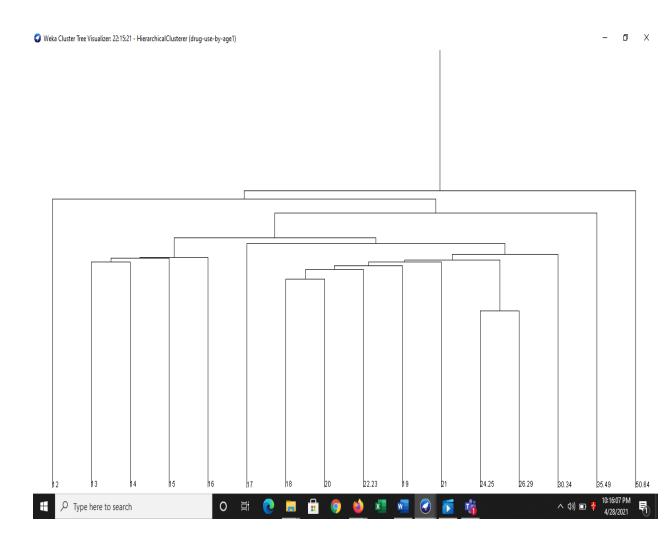


Result:

Clustered instances

- 1 16(94%)
- 2 1(6%)

Hierarchical cluster dendrogram:



In the dendogram above, the height of the dendogram indicates the order in which the clusters are joined. It is important to appreciate that the dendogram is a summary of the distance matrix. In this dendogram ages 24.25 and 26.29 is much closer than 12 and 50.64. also 13 and 14 are much closer. To use some jargon, a dendogram is only accurate when data satisfies the ultrametric tree inequality, and this is unlikely for any real world data. the consequence of the information loss is that the dendograms are most accurate at the bottom, showing which items are very similar.

Discussion: By applying hierarchical cluster we find clustered instances 0 16(94%) And 1 1(6%). And dendogram shows which clusterd are joined.

Reference: https://www.kaggle.com/tunguz/drug-use-by-age