

Lab Number: 3

Title

Prepare a numeric type primary dataset and perform discretization on the dataset

Objective

To prepare a purely numeric dataset and perform discretization on numeric attributes using Weka's built-in unsupervised filters

IDE/Tools Used

Weka 3.8.6

Theory

Primary Dataset: The original, raw, operational/transactional data that comes directly from the source system (OLTP) is known as primary dataset. It contains all details in one big flat table with lots of redundancy, mixed data types, and no optimization for analysis.

Discretization: Discretization is the process of converting continuous (numeric) attributes into discrete (nominal/categorical) intervals or bins. It transforms values like 45, 28, 67 into categories like "(20–40]", "(40–60]", "(60–inf]".

Discretization is important because:

- Many algorithms in Weka work only or better with nominal attributes, like Naive Bayes (nominal version), Apriori, Decision Tables, etc
- Handles skewed distributions better than raw numeric values
- Improves interpretability of rules and decision trees
- Reduces sensitivity to outliers
- Required for association rule mining (Apriori, FP-Growth)

Implementation

The following steps were done inorder to perform discretization on dataset:

1. Generating the dataset

A purely numeric primary dataset was generated containing the sales data.

	A	B	C	D
1	age	income	qty_sold	amt_sold
2	22	45000	5	12000
3	35	78000	8	25000
4	45	120000	12	42000
5	28	55000	6	18000
6	65	90000	3	8000
7	32	65000	10	32000
8	55	100000	7	28000
9	41	85000	9	30000
10	29	52000	4	15000
11	58	110000	11	38000
12				

Figure 1: Visualization of the dataset

2. Conversion to .arff format

Using WEKA, and ARFF viewer, the dataset (in .csv format), was opened and saved as in .arff format after confirming all values are numeric.

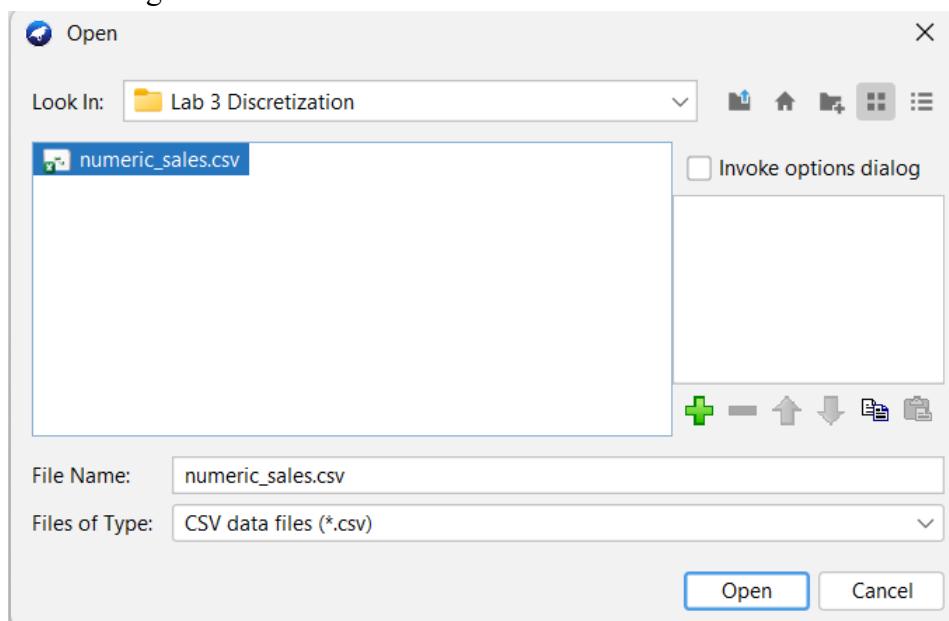


Figure 2: Opening the csv dataset in ARFF Viewer

ARFF-Viewer - C:\Users\sayuj\OneD

numeric_sales.csv

Relation: numeric_sales

No.	1: age	2: income	3: qty_sold	4: amt_sold
	Numeric	Numeric	Numeric	Numeric
1	22.0	45000.0	5.0	12000.0
2	35.0	78000.0	8.0	25000.0
3	45.0	120000.0	12.0	42000.0
4	28.0	55000.0	6.0	18000.0
5	65.0	90000.0	3.0	8000.0
6	32.0	65000.0	10.0	32000.0
7	55.0	100000.0	7.0	28000.0
8	41.0	85000.0	9.0	30000.0
9	29.0	52000.0	4.0	15000.0
10	58.0	110000.0	11.0	38000.0

Figure 3: Checking for data types

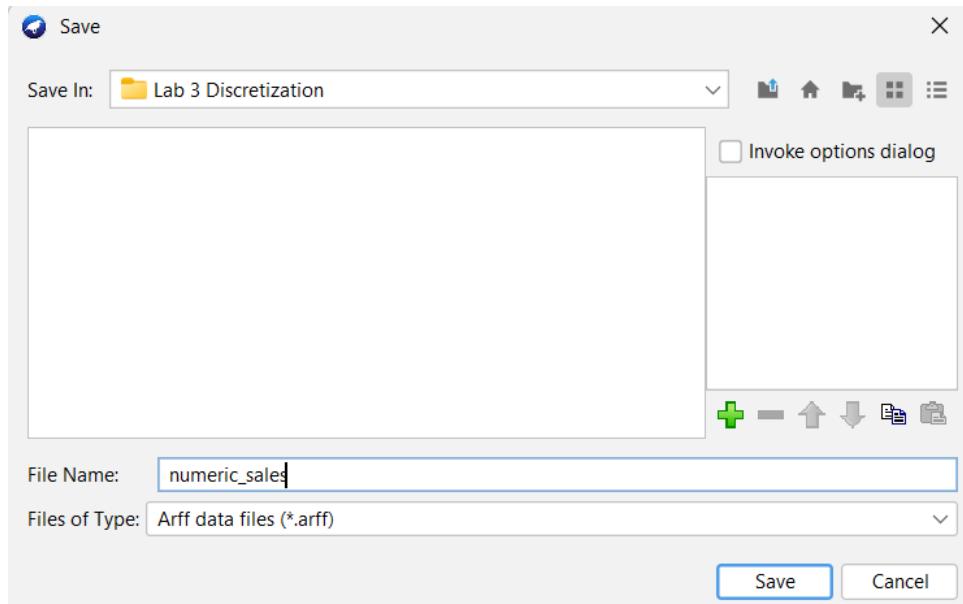


Figure 4: Saving the dataset in .arff format

3. Open the dataset in Weka

Now open the recently created dataset in Weka explorer

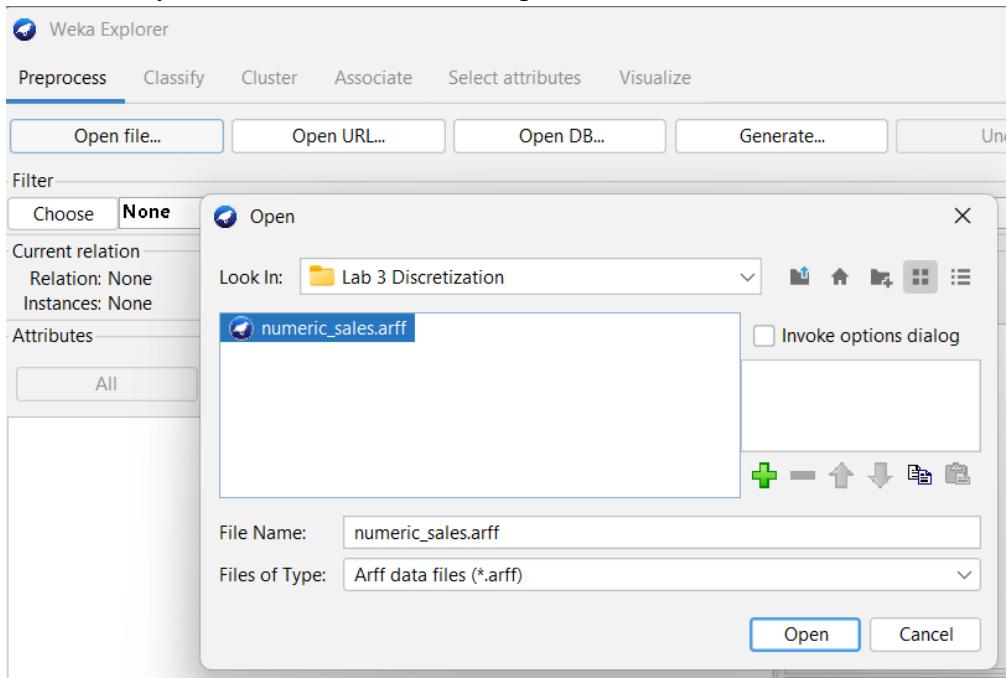


Figure 5: Open the dataset in Weka Explorer

4. Choose the “discretize” filter

Now open filter an choose unsupervised.attribute.discretize filter

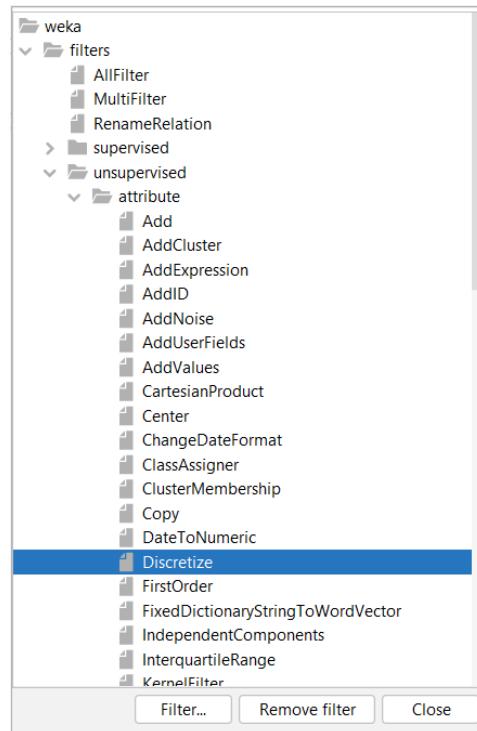


Figure 6: Discretize Filter

5. Choose the appropriate settings

Settings

- bins = 5
- useEqualFreq = False
- attributeIndices = first-last
- ignoreClass = True

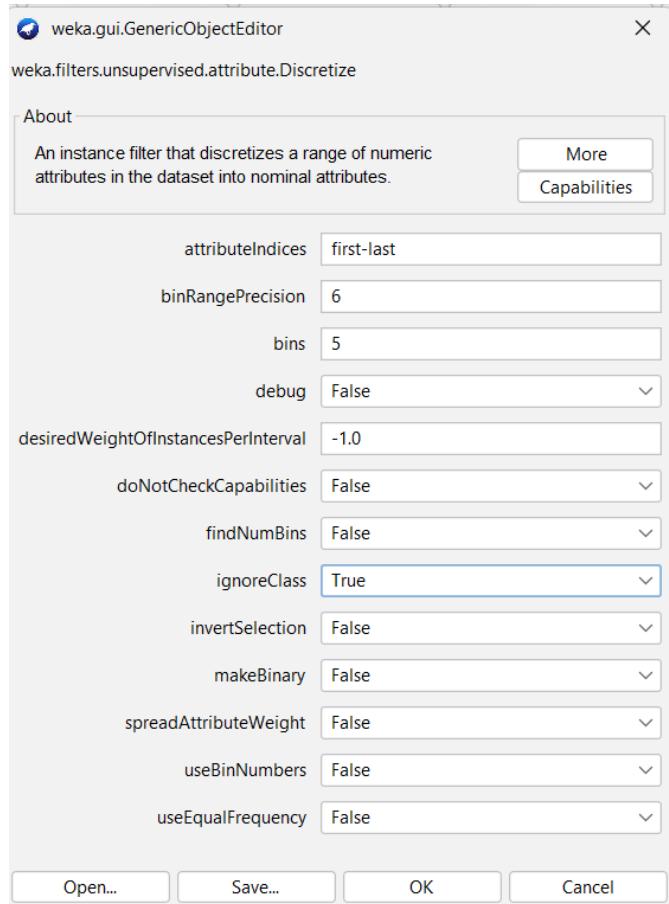


Figure 7: Settings for discretize

6. Visualize the result

Each attribute is now divided into 5 equal-width intervals.

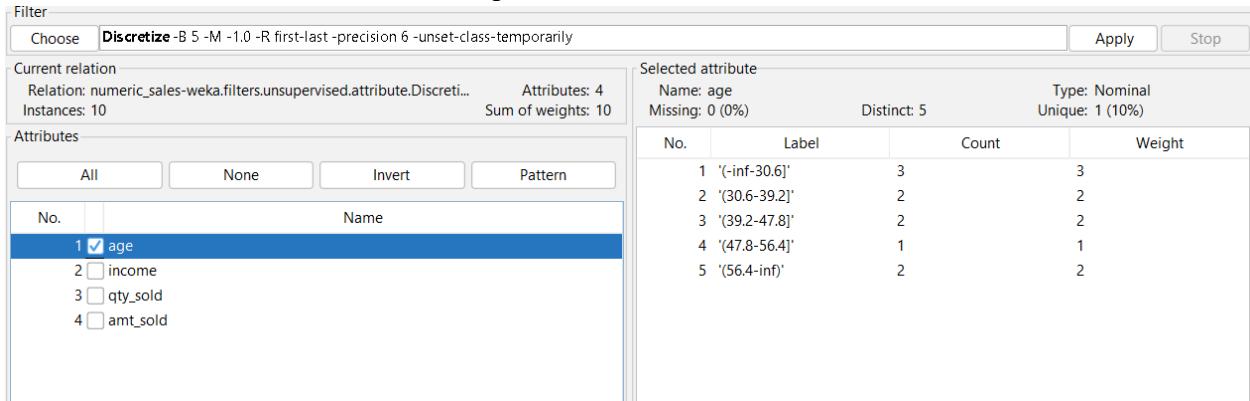


Figure 8: Final label of age class

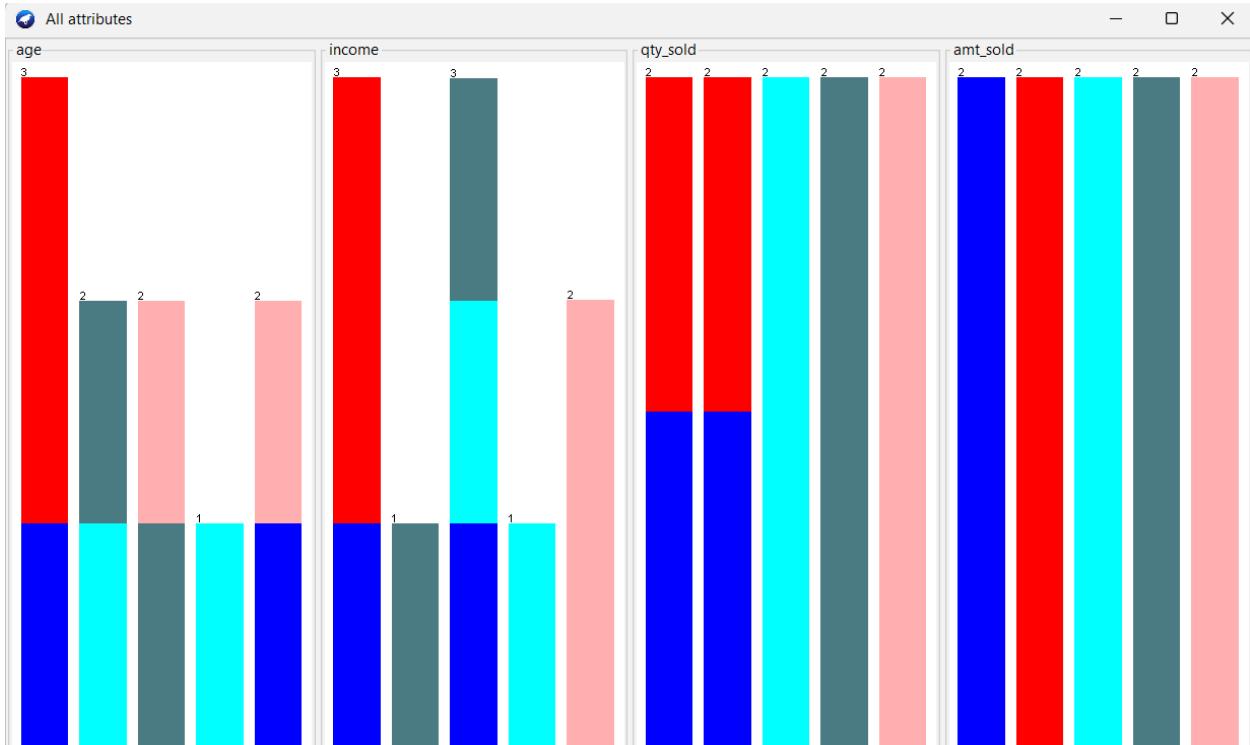


Figure 9: Visualization of dataset after discretization

7. Save the data in .arff format

Finally save the data in .arff format.

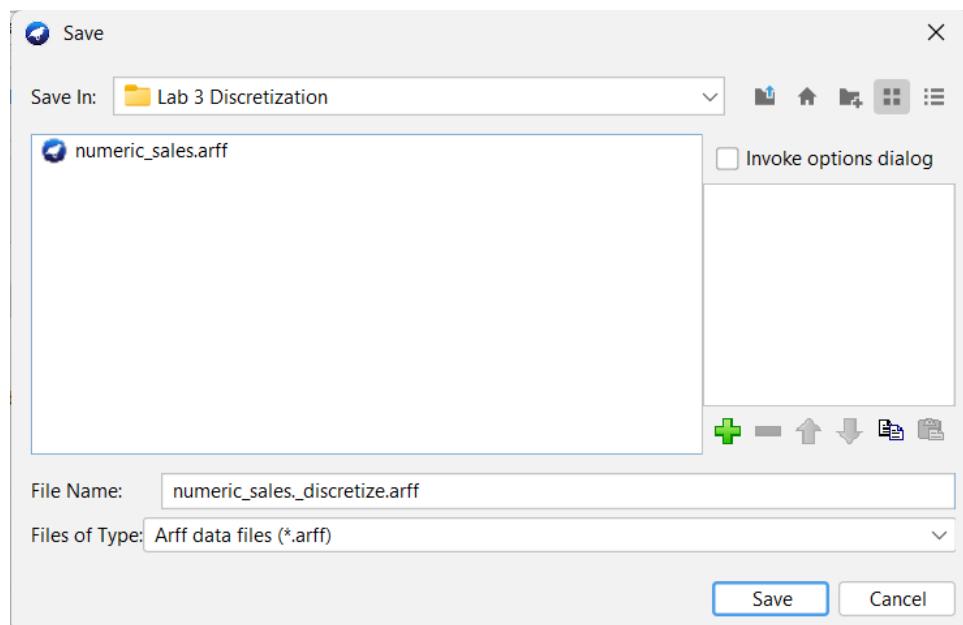


Figure 10: Saving data in .arff format