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Roll No.: A-25

Section: A

Batch: A1

Practical – 1

Questions:

- 1. Press the Explorer button on the main panel and load the **weather dataset** and answer the following questions
 - 1. How many instances are there in the dataset?

Ans: 14

2. State the names of the attributes along with their types and values.

Ans:

S.No.	Name of the	
	Attribute	Attribute
1.	Outlook	Nominal
2.	Temperature	Nominal
3.	Humidity	Nominal
4.	Windy	Nominal
5.	Play	Nominal

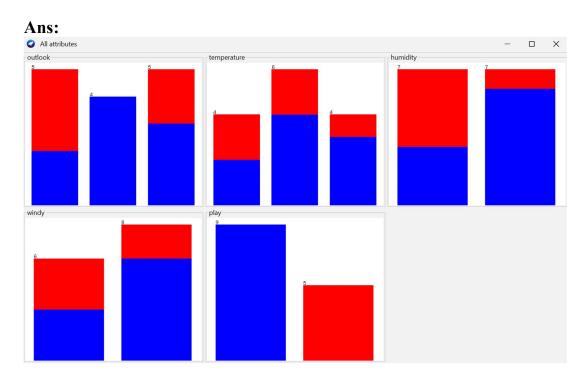
3. What is the class attribute?

Ans: Play

4. How will you determine how many instances of each class are present in the data

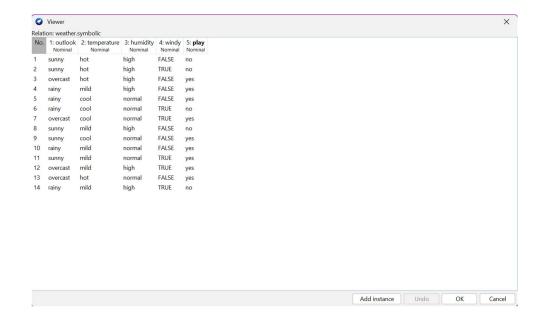
Ans: By selecting the attribute in the left side panel. In the right side panel we can see all the information.

5. What happens with the Visualize All button is pressed?

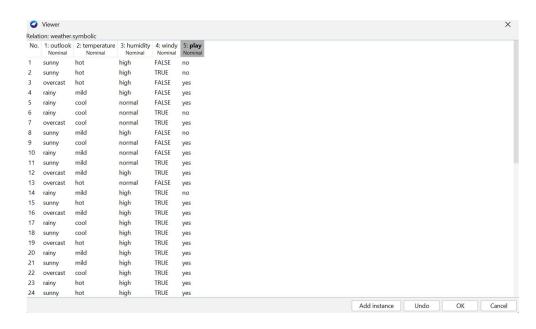


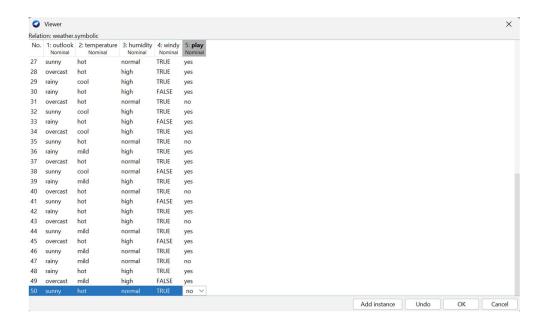
6. How will you view the instances in the dataset? How will you save the changes?

Ans: Using the Edit button in the top



7. Now, extend the dataset to include 50 instances in total.

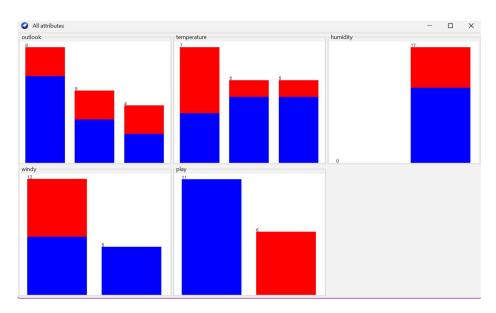




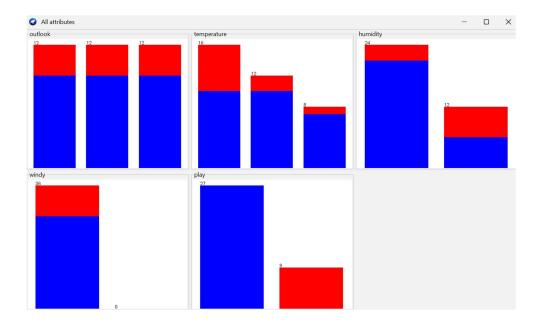
2. Do as directed to apply Filter

1. Use the unsupervised filter RemoveWithValues to remove all instances where the attribute 'humidity' has the value 'high'? Undo the effect of the filter.

Ans:

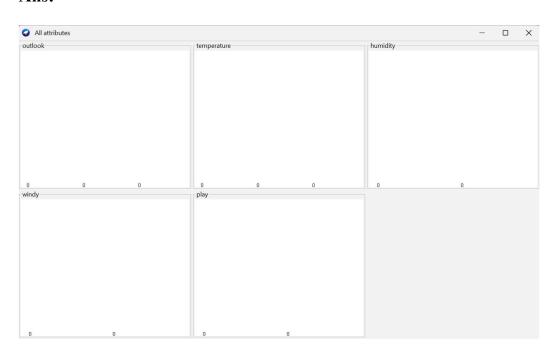


2. Remove the 'FALSE' instances of windy attribute and undo the effect.



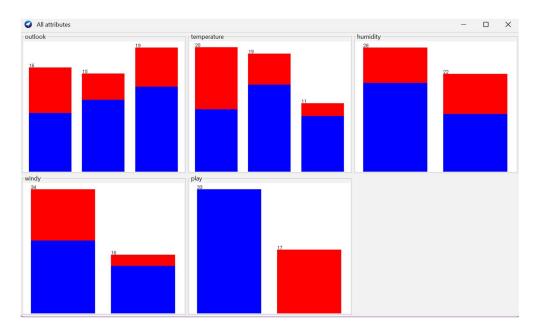
3. Remove the attribute outlook and undo the effect.

Ans:

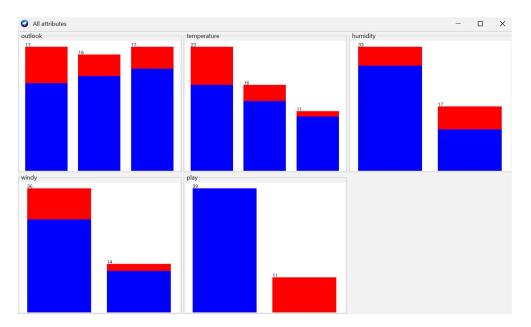


4. Experiment with different filters and report their effects.

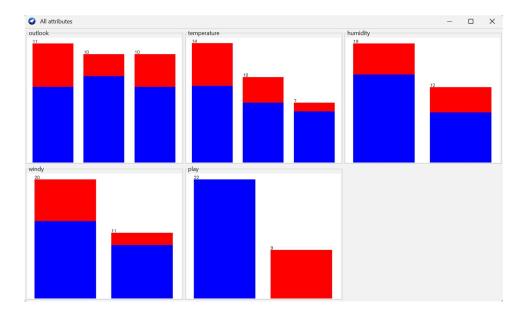
Resample Filter



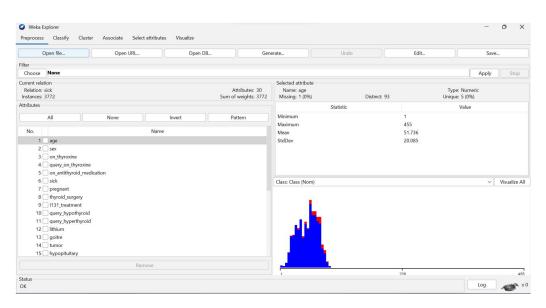
ReservoirSample Filter



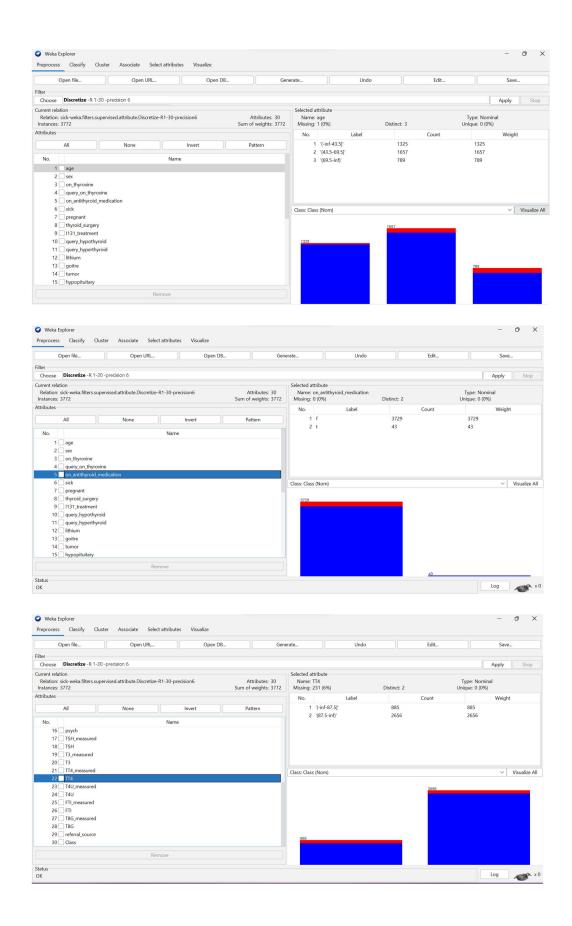
RemoveDuplicates Filter



- 3. Application of Discretization Filters [use sick.arff dataset]
 - 1. Load the 'sick.arff' dataset.



2. Apply the supervised discretization filter on different attributes.







3. What is the effect of this filter on the attributes?

Ans: The discrete class intervals are formed and the frequency is calculated.

Selected at Name: Missing: 2	TT4	Distinct: 2	Type: Nominal Unique: 0 (0%)	
No.	Label	Coun	nt '	Weight
1	'(-inf-87.5]'	885	885	
2	'(87.5-inf)'	2656	2656	

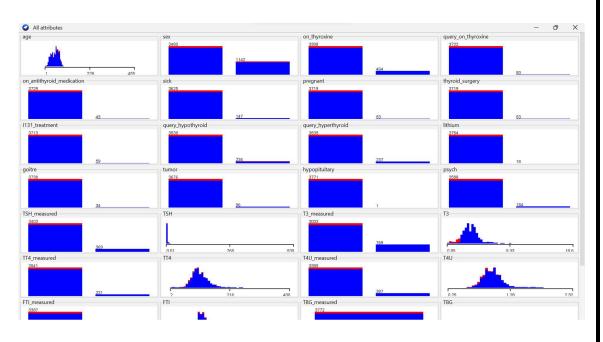
Selected attrib Name: age Missing: 1 (09		Distinct: 3		/pe: Nominal que: 0 (0%)
No.	Label		Count	Weight
1 '(-i	nf-43.5]'	1325		1325
2 '(43	3.5-69.5]'	1657		1657
3 '(69	9.5-inf)'	789		789

4. How many distinct ranges have been created for each attribute?

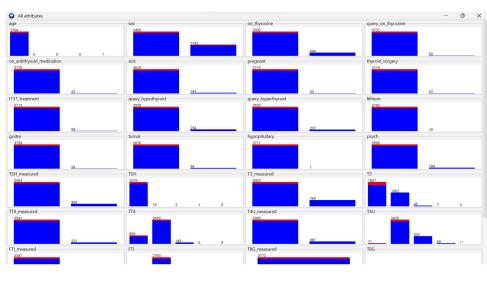
age	3
sex	2
on thyroxine	2
query on thyroxine	2
on_antithyroid_medication	2
sick	2
pregnant	2
thyroid_surgery	2
I131 treatment	2
query_hypothyroid	2

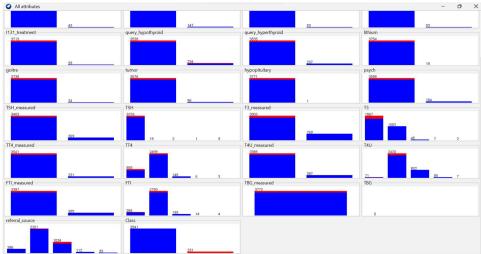
query_hyperthyroid	2
Lithium	2
Goitre	2
tumor	2
hypopituitary	2
psych	2
TSH_measured	2
TSH	1
T3_measured	2
T3	1
TT4_measured	2
TT4	1
T4U_measured	2
T4U	4
FTI_measured	2
FTI	1
TBG_measured	1
TBG	1
referral_source	5
Class	2

5. Undo the filter applied in the previous step.

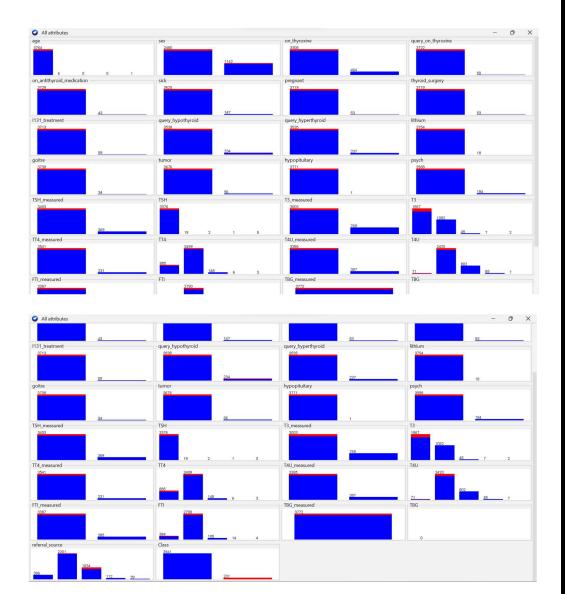


- 6. Apply the unsupervised discretization filter. Do this twice:
 - 1. In this step, set 'bins'=5





2. In this step, set 'bins'=10



3. What is the effect of the unsupervised filter on the dataset?

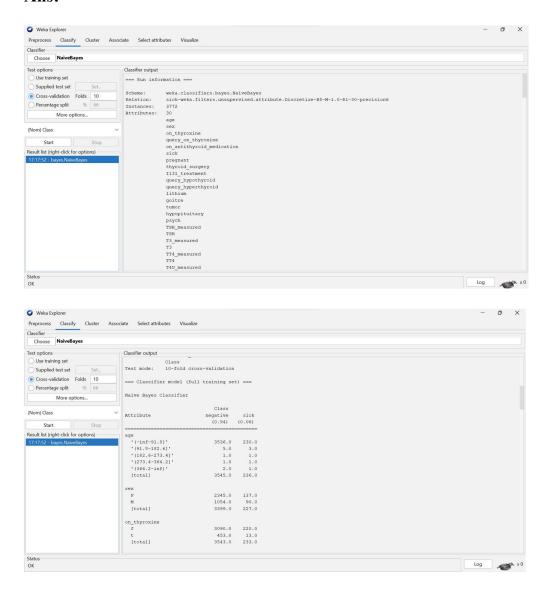
Ans: Unsupervised filter work without taking any class distributions into

account. The unsupervised *discretize* filter only considers the attribute being

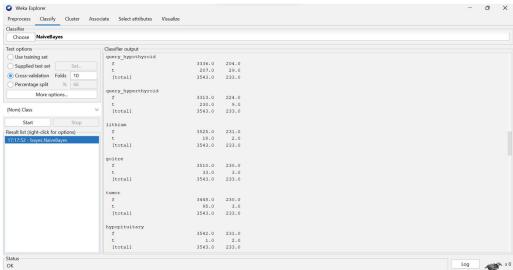
discretized. While it can 'optimize' the number of bins, it does so only with

respect to self-encoding.

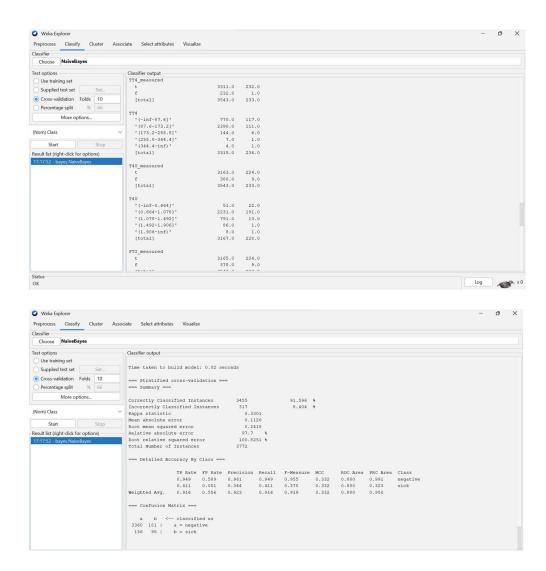
- 7. Run the Naive Bayes classifier after apply the following filters
 - 1. Unsupervised discretized with 'bins'=5



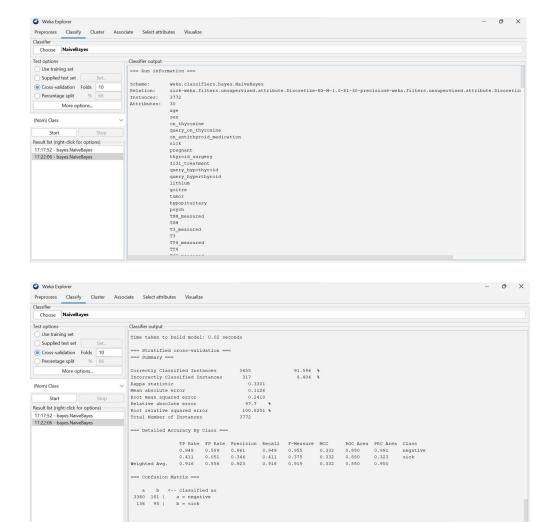








2. Unsupervised discretized with 'bins'=10

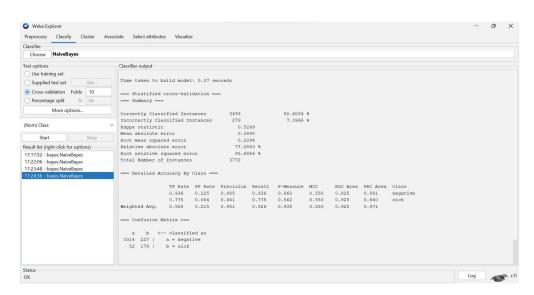


Log ×0

3. Unsupervised discretized with 'bins''=20.



- 8. Compare the accuracy of the following cases
 - 1. Naive Bayes without discretization filters



2. Naive Bayes with a supervised discretization filter



3. Naive Bayes with an unsupervised discretization filter with different values for the 'bins attributes.

Ans:

Bins = 5

Bins = 10

Bins = 20