

SRI VASAVI ENGINEERING COLLEGE
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Certificate

This is to certify that this is a bonafide record of Practical Workdone in
Data Mining Lab by Mr.**Chandu Neelam** bearing Roll No.**21A81A05B4**
of CSE branch during the academic year 2023-2024.

No. of Experiments Done: 10

Faculty In-charge

Head of the Department

External Examiner

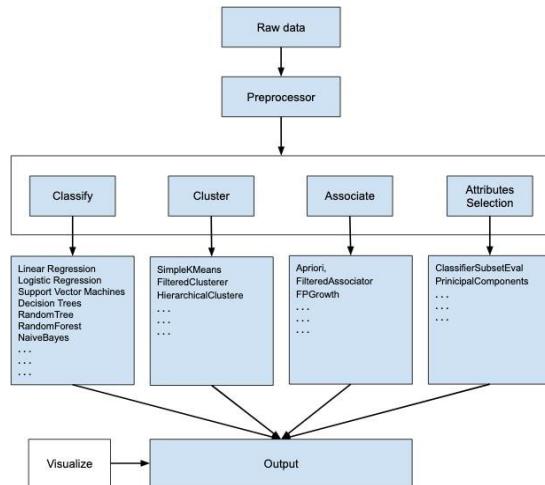
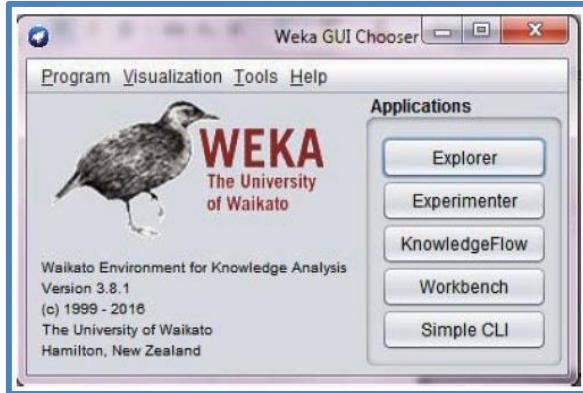
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Experiment 0

Weka Introduction

Weka is an Open source software provides the tools for data preprocessing, implementation of several Data Mining and Machine Learning tasks and visualization.

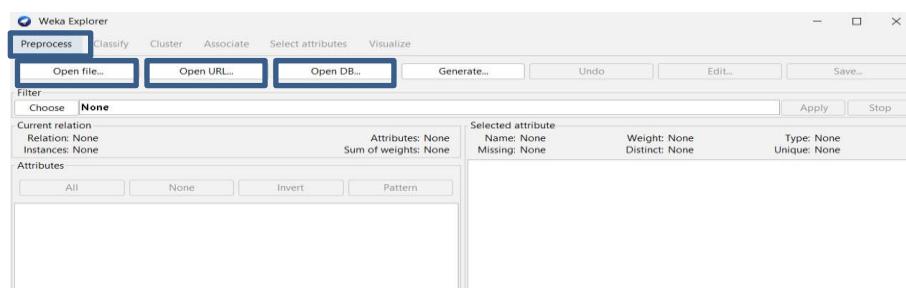


- Weka is developed by University of Waikato in New Zealand.
- “Weka” stands for the Waikato Environment for Knowledge Analysis.
- It is written using Java.
- Can download and install from https://waikato.github.io/weka-wiki/downloading_weka/
- Explorer: Gives access to all Weka’s facilities using menu selection and form filling.
- Experimenter: Compares a variety of learning techniques interactively.
- KnowledgeFlow: Allows us to design configurations for streamed data processing. (Explorer holds everything in main memory).
- Workbench: Combines Explorer, Experimenter and Knowledgeflow into one application.
- Simple CLI: Simple Command Line Interface.

Weka Data Formats:

In Weka datasets can be loaded from any one of the following sources:

- Files (.arff, .csv, ...)
- Web
- Database



Loading data from local file system:

Default file format for Weka is ARFF (Attribute Relation File Format).

```
@relation "employee"

@attribute id numeric

@attribute name string

@attribute contact_num numeric

@attribute dept
{HR,IT,MANAGEMENT,MAINTAINANC
E}

@attribute DOB date dd-mm-yyyy

@attribute city string

@data

1,naman,1234556678,IT,02-08-2000,rjt
2,yash,1234556679,HR,04-05-2001,amd
3,kishan,1214556678,MANAGEMENT,02-
11-2001,pbr
4,?,5234556678,IT,03-05-2000,amd
```

Tags:

- The @relation tag defines the name of the database.
- The @attribute tag defines the attributes.
- The @data tag starts the list of data rows each containing the comma separated fields.

Data types:

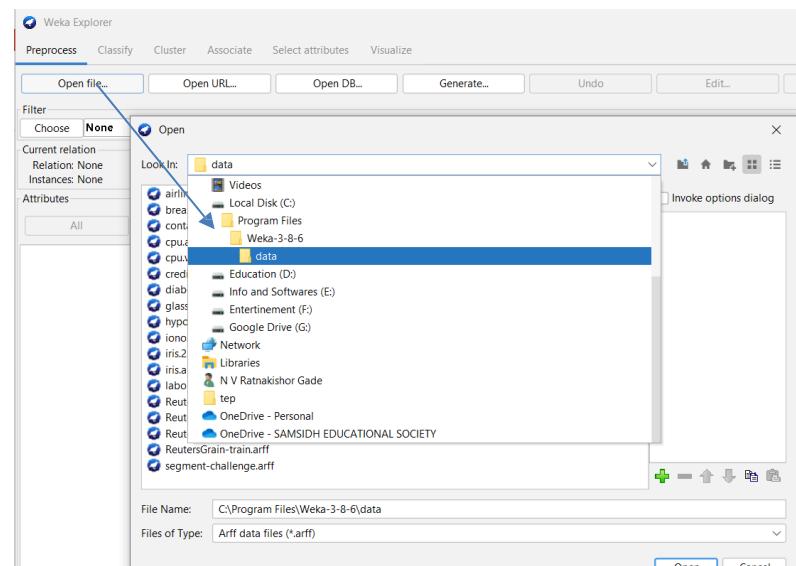
- nominal: categorical values - represented inside curly brackets.
- string : data type which accepts only string value
- numeric: used to store numbers
- date: used to store date

Weka is preloaded with some sample dataset files in its data folder.

Weka also supports other file formats, one can be selected while opening the file.

WEKA would give you the statistical output of the model processing. It provides you a visualization tool to inspect the data.

The various models can be applied on the same dataset. You can then compare the outputs of different models and select the best that meets your purpose.



```
@relation weather.symbolic ← Dataset name  
 @attribute outlook {sunny, overcast, rainy} ← Attributes  
 @attribute temperature {hot, mild, cool}  
 @attribute humidity {high, normal}  
 @attribute windy {TRUE, FALSE}  
 @attribute play {yes, no} ← Target / Class variable  
  
 @data ← Data Values  
 sunny,hot,high,FALSE,no  
 sunny,hot,high,TRUE,no  
 overcast,hot,high,FALSE,yes  
 rainy,mild,high,FALSE,yes  
 rainy,cool,normal,FALSE,yes  
 rainy,cool,normal,TRUE,no  
 overcast,cool,normal,TRUE,yes  
 sunny,mild,high,FALSE,no  
 sunny,cool,normal,FALSE,yes  
 rainy,mild,normal,FALSE,yes  
 sunny,mild,normal,TRUE,yes  
 overcast,mild,high,TRUE,yes  
 overcast,hot,normal,FALSE,yes  
 rainy,mild,high,TRUE,no
```

- The @relation tag defines the name of the database.
- The @attribute tag defines the attributes.
- The @data tag starts the list of data rows each containing the comma separated fields.
- The attributes can take nominal values as in the case of outlook shown here –
 @attribute outlook (sunny, overcast, rainy)
- The attributes can take real values as in this case –
 @attribute temperature real
- You can also set a Target or a Class variable called play as shown here –
 @attribute play (yes, no)
- The Target assumes two nominal values yes or no.

Conclusion:

Experiment 1

Data Loading and Preprocessing

Aim: To demonstrate data preprocessing on predefined Weka dataset labor.arff

Tasks:

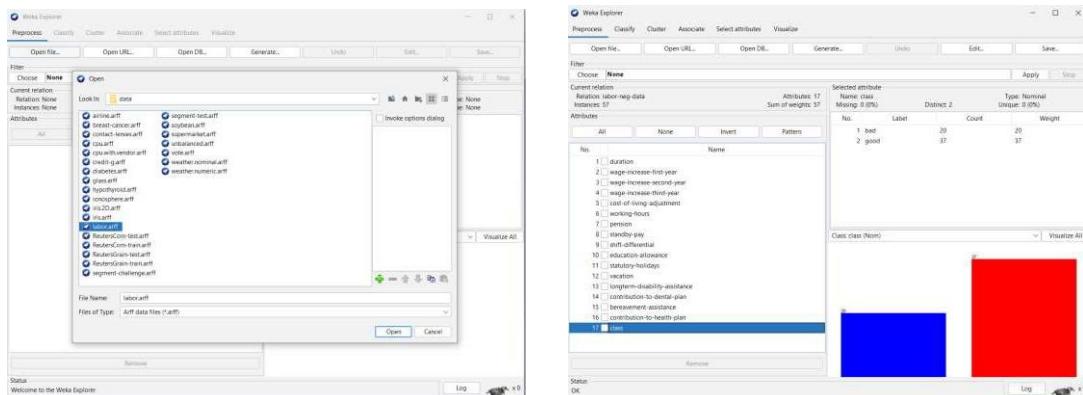
1. Load the labor.arff dataset and explore it.
2. Handle missing values if any
3. Perform Normalization/Standardization operations on numeric attributes.

Task 1: Loading labor.arff dataset

labor.arff is built-in Weka's dataset available in its data folder.

Default path for data foalder is C:\Program Files\Weka-x-x-x\data.

Loading dataset: Explorer → Preprocess → Open file → Weka's data folder → labor.arff.



Observations:

Number of instances	
Number of attributes	
Target attribute	
Number of Target Classes	
Is it balanced dataset?	
Identify the type of attributes	
Any missing values?	

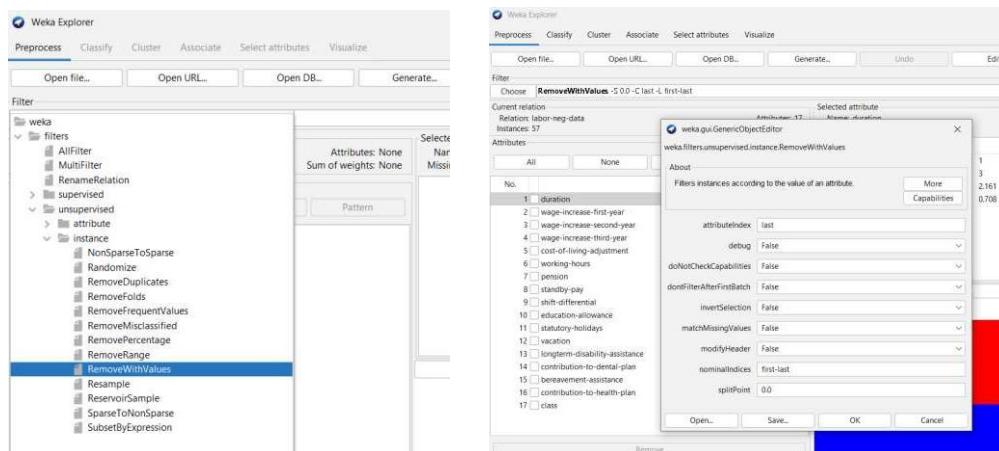
Task 2: Handling Missing Values

2.a) Removing instances with missing values

RemoveWithValues filter remove the instances that contain the given value in an attribute.

Steps:

- I. Choose → Filter → Unsupervised → instance → RemoveWithValues
- II. Click on selected filter to open its properties window.
- III. Enter the attribute index
- IV. Select True for matchMissingValues
- V. Click on ok
- VI. Click on Apply



Observations:

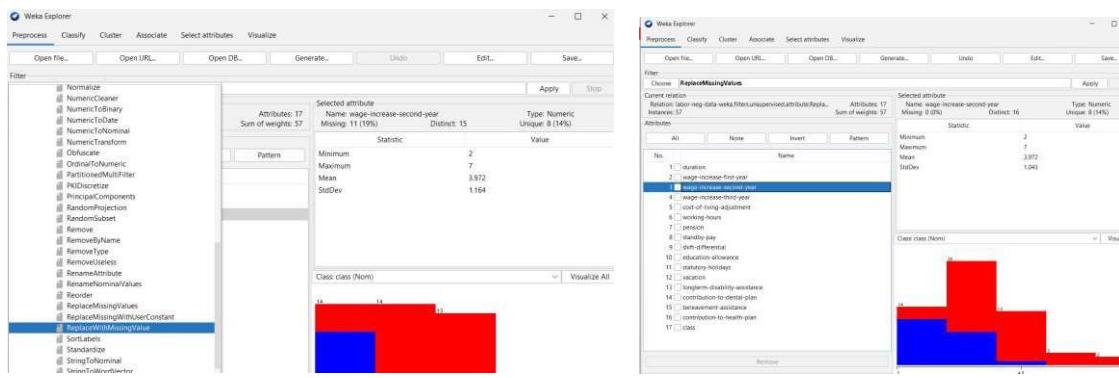
Number of instances in the data set	
Attribute name and index selected	
Number of missing values in the selected attribute	
Number of missing values in the selected attribute	

2.b) Imputation with mean/mode values

ReplaceMissingValues filter replace all missing values for nominal and numeric attributes in a dataset with the mode and mean respectively from the training data.

Steps:

- I. Choose → Filter → Unsupervised → Attribute → ReplaceMissingValues
- II. Change the properties, if required.
- III. Click on Apply



Observations: Observe the missing values for all the attributes after applying the filter

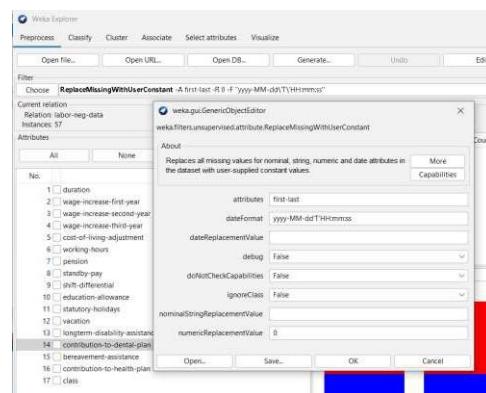
Attribute	Type	Missing values are replaced with?

2.c) Imputation with User Constant

ReplaceMissingWithUserConstant filter fills the missing values with user defined constant for numeric/nominal/date attributes.

Steps:

- I. Choose → Filter → Unsupervised → Attribute → ReplaceMissingWithUserConstant.
- II. Open the filter properties by a click.
- III. Select the attribute index
- IV. Enter date/nominal/numericReplacementValue
- V. Click Ok
- VI. Click Apply



Observations: Note down your observations after applying filter to any attribute.

Task 3: Performing Normalization/Standardization to Numeric Attributes:

Normalization:

- Rescaling all the numeric attributes to the range 0 to 1.
- Filter → Unsupervised → Attribute → Normalize
- Default range [0, 1]
- Range can be changed to [-1, 1] by parameter values scale= 2 and translation= -1.

Standardization:

- Rescaling all the numeric attributes, such that they all have mean= 0 and SD= 1.
- Filter → Unsupervised → Attribute → Standardize

Observations:

Name of the Numeric Attribute	Actual Characteristics	Characteristics After Normalization	Characteristics After Standardization
	Min: Max: Mean: SD:	Min: Max: Mean: SD:	Min: Max: Mean: SD:
	Min: Max: Mean: SD:	Min: Max: Mean: SD:	Min: Max: Mean: SD:
	Min: Max: Mean: SD:	Min: Max: Mean: SD:	Min: Max: Mean: SD:

Conclusion:

Experiment 2

ARFF File Creation and Preprocessing

Aim: To create a student.arff dataset and Demonstrate Data Preprocessing on it

Tasks:

1. Create student.arff dataset.
2. Handle missing values if any.
3. Discretization of an attributes
4. Perform Normalization/Standardization operations on numeric attributes.

Task 1: Create student.arff dataset.

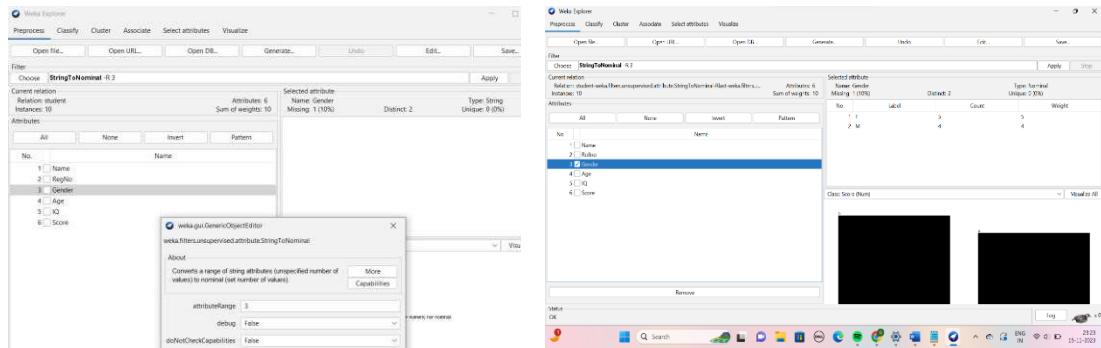
Steps:

- i. Open any text editor (e.g. notepad)
- ii. Using @relation, @attribute and @data tags enter the data in to the file with some missing values(?)
Attributes: Name, RollNo, Gender, Age, IQ (1 -10), score.
- iii. Save the file as student.arff.
- iv. Load student.arff in to Weka.

student.arff

```
@relation student
@attribute Name string
@attribute RegNo string
@attribute Gender string
@attribute Age numeric
@attribute IQ numeric
@attribute Score numeric
@data
chandu,21A81A05B4,M,20,7,80
charan,21A81A05B3,M,20,8,68
surya,21A81A05A7,F,20,?,8
Siddiq,21A81A05B0,M,40,7,80
sasi,21A81A05A8,?,39,5,53
likith,21A81A05A1,F,33,4,76
?,21A81A05A0,M,9,9,84
Bala,21A81A05C7,F,?,5,53
venkatesh,21A81A0577,F,33,6,78
rahul,21A81A0578,M,39,5,62
```

We can use *Filter* → *Unsupervised* → *Attribute* → *StringToNominal* to convert the attribute type from string to nominal.



Note: We can make Gender attribute nominal while file creation

```
@attribute Gender {M, F}
```

Task 2: Handling Missing Values

Use *Filter* → *Unsupervised* → *Attribute* → *ReplaceMissingValues* filter to fill missing numeric attribute values with mean and nominal values with mode. To fill the missing values in the class(target - default is last) attribute, make ignoreClass parameter True.

Observation: Observe the missing values for all the attributes after applying the filter.

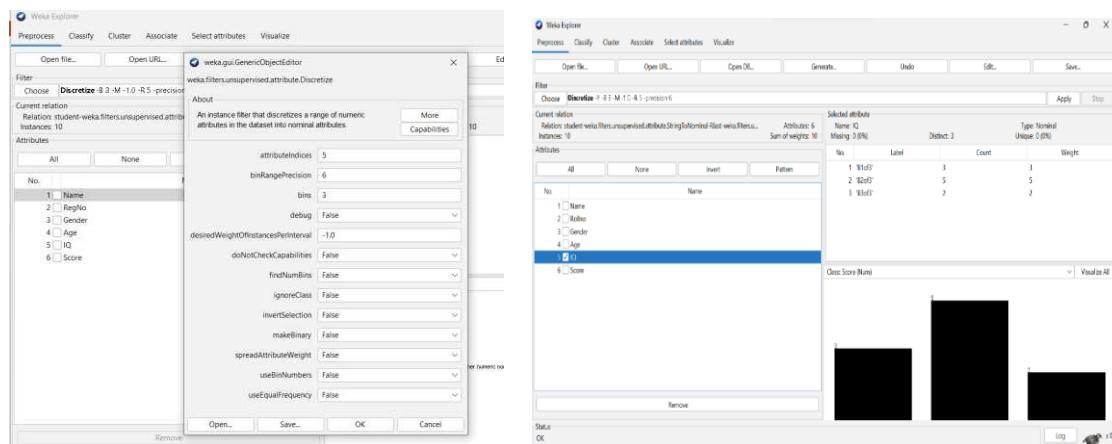
Attribute	Type	Missing values are replaced with?

Task 3: Discretizing an attribute:

Converting a numeric attribute to a nominal attribute.

Steps:

1. Select *Filter* → *Unsupervised* → *Attribute* → *Discretize* filter.
11. Open the filter's object editor.
111. Enter the attributeIndices to be discretized.
- 1v. Enter the bins you want for the attribute.
- v. Click ok
- v1. Click Apply



We can use `useBinNumbers` parameter to change the labels to Bxofy format.

Observations:

Numeric Attribute	Number of Bins	Bin-wise Instances Count

Task 4: Performing Normalization/Standardization to Numeric Attributes:

Normalization:

Rescaling all the numeric attributes to the range 0 to 1.

Filter → Unsupervised → Attribute → Normalize

Default range [0, 1]

Range can be changed to [-1, 1] by parameter values scale = 2 and translation = -1.

Standardization:

Rescaling all the numeric attributes, such that they all have mean = 0 and SD = 1.

Filter → Unsupervised → Attribute → Standardize

Observations:

Name of the Numeric Attribute	Actual Characteristics	Characteristics After Normalization	Characteristics After Standardization
	Min: Max: Mean: SD:	Min: Max: Mean: SD:	Min: Max: Mean: SD:
	Min: Max: Mean: SD:	Min: Max: Mean: SD:	Min: Max: Mean: SD:

Conclusion:

Experiment 3

Association Rule Mining on contact-lenses Dataset

Aim: To demonstrate Association rule mining process on predefined Weka dataset contact-lenses.arff using Apriori algorithm.

Tasks:

1. Load contact-lenses.arff dataset and explore it.
2. Apply Apriori algorithm with default parameters.
3. Change the parameters and observe the results

Task 1: Load contact-lenses.arff dataset and explore it.

Go to Explorer → OpenFile → Browse C:/Program Files/Weka-x-x-x/data → open contact-lenses.arff file.

Observations:

Attribute	States and their meaning
age	1. 11. 111.
spectacle-prescript	1. 11.
astigmatism	1. 11.
tear-prod-rate	1. 11.
contact-lenses	1. 11. 111.

Task 2: Apply Apriori algorithm with default parameters

Association Rule Mining is a process that finds features which occur together or features that are correlated. Popular applications are Market Basket Analysis and Cross Marketing.

Association rules are mined out after frequent itemsets in a big dataset which can be found using algorithms such as Apriori and FP Growth.

Frequent Itemset mining mines data using support and confidence measures.

$$\text{support } (A \Rightarrow B) = \frac{\text{number of instances containing both } A \text{ and } B}{\text{total number of instances}}$$
$$\text{confidence } (A \Rightarrow B) = p(B/A) = \frac{\text{number of instances containing both } A \text{ and } B}{\text{number of instances containing } A}$$

Apriori Rule Learner in Weka implements Apriori algorithm. It iteratively reduces the minimum support from its upperBound until (i) it finds the required number of rules or the minimum support reaches lowerBound.

Default values of the some important parameters:

lowerBoundMinSupport = 0.1 (10%)

upperBoundMinSupport = 1.0 (100%)

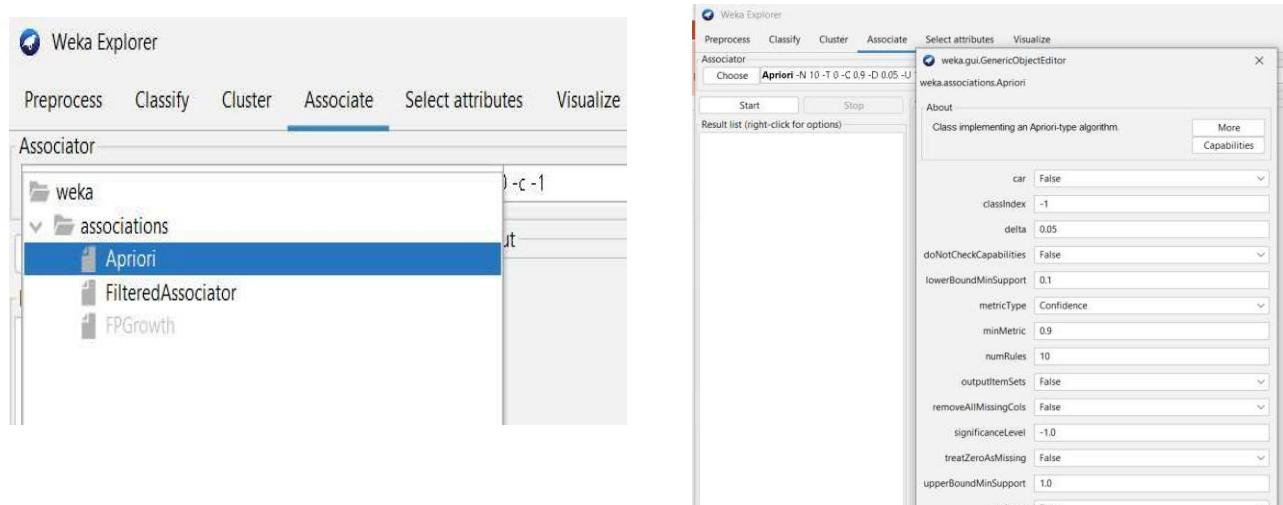
metricType = Confidence

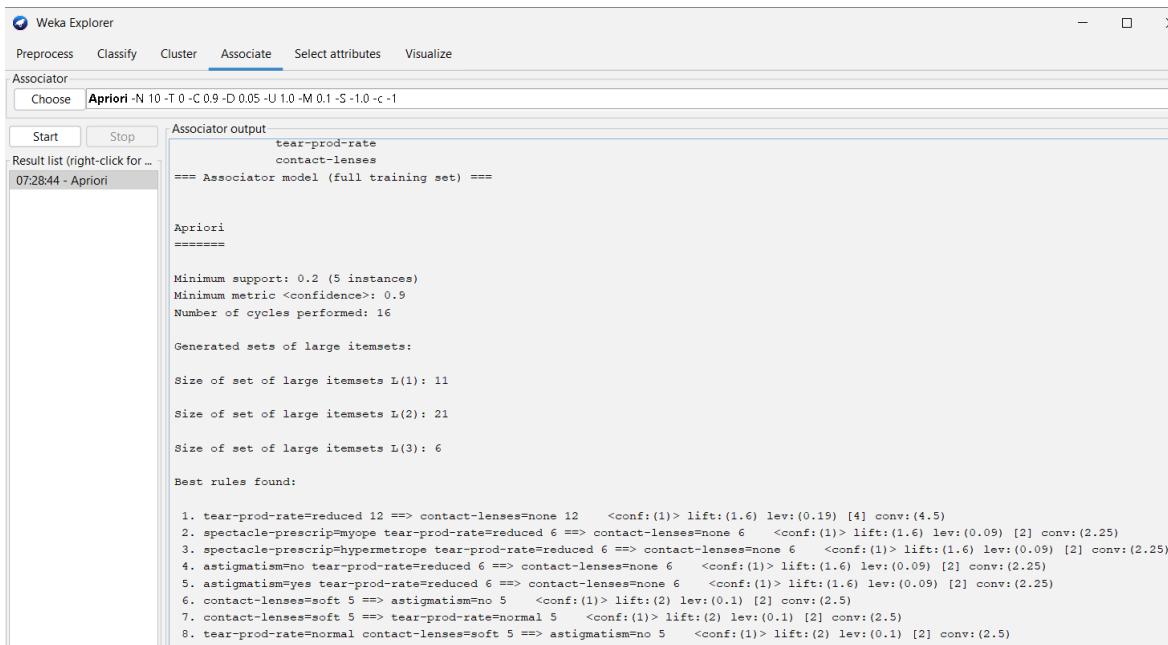
minMetric = 0.9 (90%)

numRules = 10

Steps:

- I. Select Associate → Choose → associations → Apriori.
- II. Observe the default parameter values.
- III. Click on Start.





```

Weka Explorer
Preprocess Classify Cluster Associate Select attributes Visualize
Associate Choose Apriori -N 10 -T 0 -C 0.9 -D 0.05 -U 1.0 -M 0.1 -S 1.0 -c -1
Start Stop
Result list (right-click for ... 07:28:44 - Apriori
=====  

Apriori  

=====  

Minimum support: 0.2 (5 instances)  

Minimum metric <confidence>: 0.9  

Number of cycles performed: 16  

Generated sets of large itemsets:  

Size of set of large itemsets L(1): 11  

Size of set of large itemsets L(2): 21  

Size of set of large itemsets L(3): 6  

Best rules found:  

1. tear-prod-rate=reduced 12 => contact-lenses=none 12 <conf:(1)> lift:(1.6) lev:(0.19) [4] conv:(4.5)  

2. spectacle-prescrip=myope tear-prod-rate=reduced 6 => contact-lenses=none 6 <conf:(1)> lift:(1.6) lev:(0.09) [2] conv:(2.25)  

3. spectacle-prescrip=hypermetrope tear-prod-rate=reduced 6 => contact-lenses=none 6 <conf:(1)> lift:(1.6) lev:(0.09) [2] conv:(2.25)  

4. astigmatism=no tear-prod-rate=reduced 6 => contact-lenses=none 6 <conf:(1)> lift:(1.6) lev:(0.09) [2] conv:(2.25)  

5. astigmatism=yes tear-prod-rate=reduced 6 => contact-lenses=none 6 <conf:(1)> lift:(1.6) lev:(0.09) [2] conv:(2.25)  

6. contact-lenses=soft 5 => astigmatism=no 5 <conf:(1)> lift:(2) lev:(0.1) [2] conv:(2.5)  

7. contact-lenses=soft 5 => tear-prod-rate=normal 5 <conf:(1)> lift:(2) lev:(0.1) [2] conv:(2.5)  

8. tear-prod-rate=normal contact-lenses=soft 5 => astigmatism=no 5 <conf:(1)> lift:(2) lev:(0.1) [2] conv:(2.5)

```

Default Parameters	Observations
lowerBoundMinSupport =	Minimum support =
upperBoundMinSupport =	Minimum Metric <Confidence> =
metricType =	Number of cycles performed =
minMetric =	Best rules found with confidence:
numRules =	1. tear-prod-rate=reduced 12 => contact-lenses=none 12 <conf:(1)> lift:(1.6) lev:(0.19) [4] conv:(4.5) 2. spectacle-prescrip=myope tear-prod-rate=reduced 6 => contact-lenses=none 6 <conf:(1)> lift:(1.6) lev:(0.09) [2] conv:(2.25) 3. spectacle-prescrip=hypermetrope tear-prod-rate=reduced 6 => contact-lenses=none 6 <conf:(1)> lift:(1.6) lev:(0.09) [2] conv:(2.25) 4. astigmatism=no tear-prod-rate=reduced 6 => contact-lenses=none 6 <conf:(1)> lift:(1.6) lev:(0.09) [2] conv:(2.25) 5. astigmatism=yes tear-prod-rate=reduced 6 => contact-lenses=none 6 <conf:(1)> lift:(1.6) lev:(0.09) [2] conv:(2.25) 6. contact-lenses=soft 5 => astigmatism=no 5 <conf:(1)> lift:(2) lev:(0.1) [2] conv:(2.5) 7. contact-lenses=soft 5 => tear-prod-rate=normal 5 <conf:(1)> lift:(2) lev:(0.1) [2] conv:(2.5) 8. tear-prod-rate=normal contact-lenses=soft 5 => astigmatism=no 5 <conf:(1)> lift:(2) lev:(0.1) [2] conv:(2.5)

	lev:(0.1) [2] conv:(2.5) 7. contact-lenses=soft 5 ==> tear-prod-rate=normal 5 <conf:(1)> lift:(2) lev:(0.1) [2] conv:(2.5) 8. tear-prod-rate=normal contact-lenses=soft 5 ==> astigmatism=no 5 <conf:(1)> lift:(2) lev:(0.1) [2] conv:(2.5) 9. astigmatism=no contact-lenses=soft 5 ==> tear-prod-rate=normal 5 <conf:(1)> lift:(2) lev:(0.1) [2] conv:(2.5) 10. contact-lenses=soft 5 ==> astigmatism=no tear-prod-rate=normal 5 <conf:(1)> lift:(4) lev:(0.16) [3] conv:(3.75).
--	---

Task 3: Apply Apriori algorithm with required parameters

Observations: Change the default parameter values and perform the experiment

Parameters	Observations
lowerBoundMinSupport =	Minimum support =
upperBoundMinSupport =	Minimum Metric <Confidence> =
metricType =	Number of cycles performed = Best
minMetric =	rules found with confidence:
numRules =	1. tear-prod-rate=reduced 12 ==> contact-lenses=none 12 <conf:(1)> lift:(1.6) lev:(0.19) [4] conv:(4.5) 2. spectacle-prescrip=myope tear- prod-rate=reduced 6 ==> contact- lenses=none 6 <conf:(1)> lift:(1.6) lev:(0.09) [2] conv:(2.25) 3. spectacle-prescrip=hypermetrope tear-prod-rate=reduced 6 ==> contact-lenses=none 6 <conf:(1)> lift:(1.6) lev:(0.09) [2] conv:(2.25)

Conclusion:

Experiment 4

Association Rule Mining on Employee Dataset

Aim: To create an employee.arff dataset and demonstrate Association rule process on it using apriori algorithm

Tasks:

1. Create employee.arff dataset and load it into Weka.
2. Apply Apriori algorithm with default parameters.
3. Change the parameters and observe the results

Task 1: Create employee.arff dataset and load it.

Create employee.arff with following categorical attributes and load it in to Weka.

Attribute	States
Designation	1. Manager 11. Developer III. Tester
Beneficiary	1. Yes 11. No
GPF	1. Yes 11. No
Salary	1. Low 11. Medium III. High
CreditRating	1. Poor 11. Fair III. Excellent
BankLoan	1. Yes 11. No

```

@relation Employee
@attribute Designation {Manager, Developer, Tester}
@attribute Beneficiary {yes,no}
@attribute GPF {yes, no}
@attribute Salary {low, medium, high}
@attribute CreditRating {poor, fair, good}
@attribute BankLoan {yes, no}
@data
Developer, yes, yes, medium, fair, no
Tester,no, no, high, good, no
Manager, yes, no, medium, fair, no
Developer, yes, no, high, fair, yes
Developer, yes, no, high, fair,no
Developer, yes, yes, high, fair, yes
Manager, yes, no, low, poor,no
Manager, yes, yes, medium, fair, yes
Manager, yes, no, high, good, no
Developer, no, no, medium, good, no
Tester, yes, no, medium, fair, no
Developer, yes, no, medium, fair, yes

```

Task 2: Apply Apriori algorithm with default parameters

Association Rule Mining is a process that finds features which occur together or features that are correlated. Popular applications are Market Basket Analysis and Cross Marketing.

Association rules are mined out after frequent itemsets in a big dataset which can be found using algorithms such as Apriori and FP Growth.

Frequent Itemset mining mines data using support and confidence measures.

$$\text{support } (A \Rightarrow B) = \frac{\text{number of instances containing both } A \text{ and } B}{\text{total number of instances}}$$

$$\text{confidence } (A \Rightarrow B) = p(B/A) = \frac{\text{number of instances containing both } A \text{ and } B}{\text{number of instances containing } A}$$

Apriori Rule Leamer in Weka implements Apriori algorithm. It iteratively reduces the minimum support from its upperBound until (i) it finds the required number of rules or the minimum support reaches lowerBound.

Default values of the some important parameters:

lowerBoundMinSupport = 0.1 (10%)

upperBoundMinSupport = 1.0 (100%)

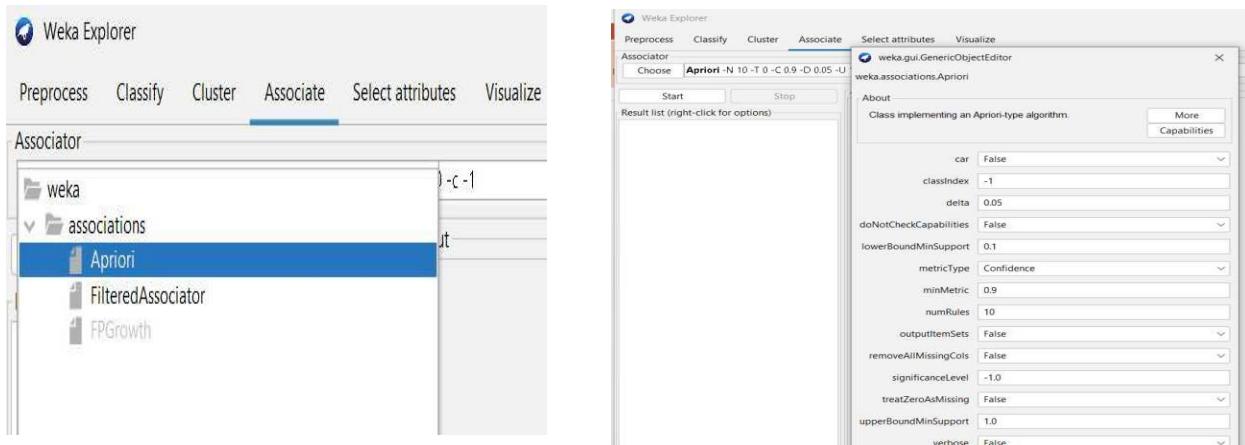
metricType = Confidence

minMetric = 0.9 (90%)

numRules = 10

Steps:

- I. Select Associate → Choose → associations → Apriori.
- II. Observe the default parameter values.
- III. Click on Start.



Observations:

Default Parameters	Observations
<pre>lowerBoundMinSupport = upperBoundMinSupport = metricType = minMetric = numRules =</pre>	<p>Minimum support =</p> <p>Minimum Metric <Confidence> =</p> <p>Number of cycles performed =</p> <p>Best rules found with confidence:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CreditRating=good 5 ==> GPF=no 5 <conf:(1)> lift:(1.25) lev:(0.07) [0] conv:(1) 2. CreditRating=good 5 ==> BankLoan=no 5 <conf:(1)> lift:(1.36) lev:(0.09) [1] conv:(1.33) 3. Designation=developer CreditRating=fair 5 ==> Beneficiary=yes 5 <conf:(1)> lift:(1.36) lev:(0.09) [1] conv:(1.33) 4. Salay=medium CreditRating=fair 5 ==> Beneficiary=yes 5 <conf:(1)> lift:(1.36) lev:(0.09) [1] conv:(1.33) 5. CreditRating=good BankLoan=no 5 ==> GPF=no 5 <conf:(1)> lift:(1.25) lev:(0.07) [0] conv:(1) 6. GPF=no CreditRating=good 5 ==> BankLoan=no 5 <conf:(1)> lift:(1.36) lev:(0.09) [1] conv:(1.33) 7. CreditRating=good 5 ==> GPF=no BankLoan=no 5 <conf:(1)> lift:(1.5) lev:(0.11) [1] conv:(1.67) 8. Designation=manager 4 ==> Beneficiary=yes 4 <conf:(1)> lift:(1.36) lev:(0.07) [1] conv:(1.07)

Task 3: Apply Apriori algorithm with required parameters

Observations: Change the default parameter values and perform the experiment

Parameters	Observations
lowerBoundMinSupport =	Minimum support =
upperBoundMinSupport =	Minimum Metric <Confidence> =
metricType =	Number of cycles performed =
minMetric =	Best rules found with confidence:
numRules =	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. BankLoan=no 11 ==> GPF=no 10 <conf:(0.91)> lift:(1.14) lev:(0.08) [1] conv:(1.1)2. CreditRating=fair 9 ==> Beneficiary=yes 8 <conf:(0.89)> lift:(1.21) lev:(0.09) [1] conv:(1.2)3. GPF=no 12 ==> BankLoan=no 10 <conf:(0.83)> lift:(1.14) lev:(0.08) [1] conv:(1.07)

Conclusion:

Experiment 5

Classification Using J48

Aim: To demonstrate Classification process on iris.arff dataset using j48 algorithm with percentage split.

Tasks:

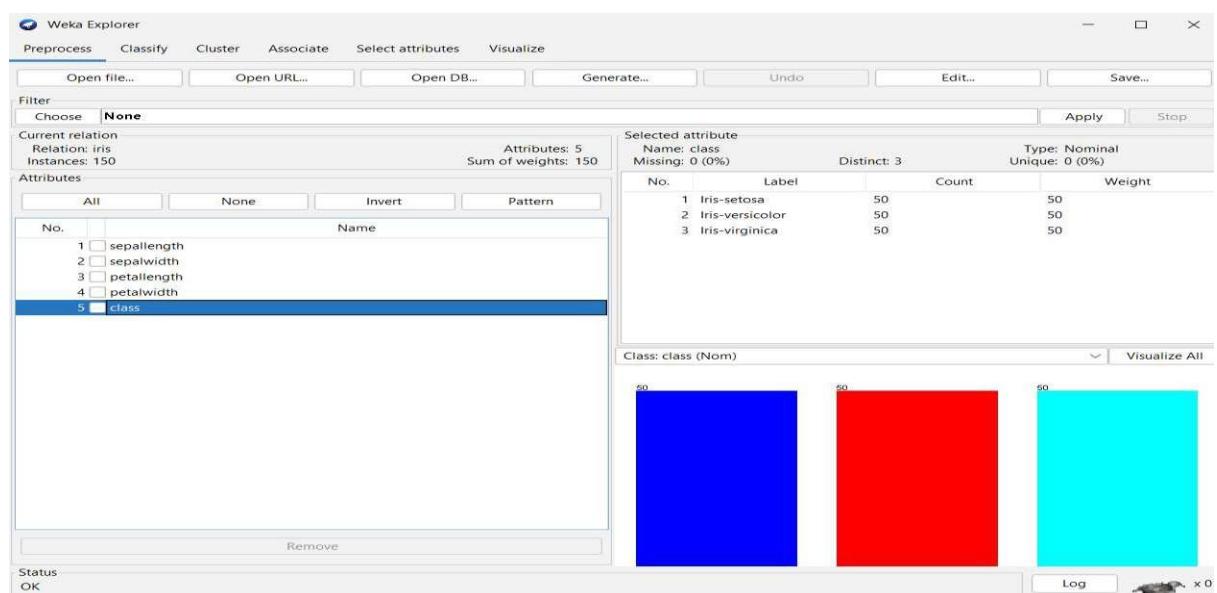
1. Load iris.arff dataset and explore it.
2. Build a classification model using J48 algorithm with percentage split.
3. Make predictions on new data.

Task 1: Load iris.arff dataset and explore it.

Load iris.arff from the Weka's data folder.

Observations:

Attribute	Type	Range / States
Number of Instances:		



Task 2: Build a classification model using 148 algorithm with percentage split.

Classification is a process of determining the class (state) of the given instance.
Examples:

Determining Play or Not play based on weather conditions.

Determining the digit (0 - 9) given the image pixel data.

Determining the Spam or Not-spam based on mail text.

148 is Weka's Java implementation of the C4.5 algorithm. It can generate pruned or unpruned trees with both nominal and numerical attributes for classification.

Percentage Split:

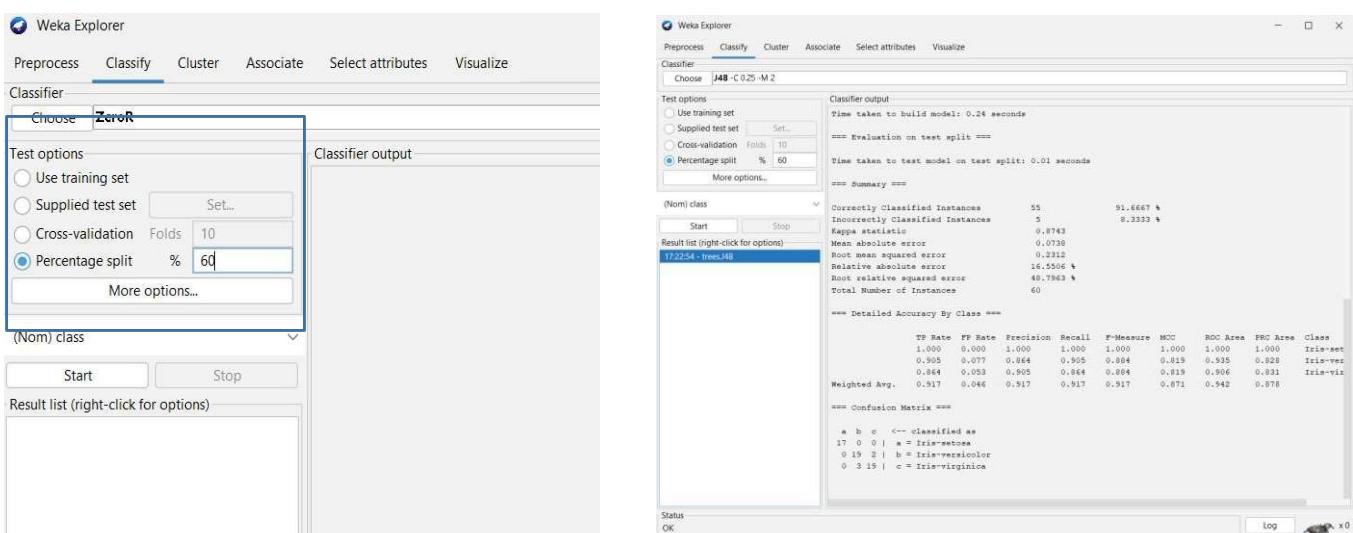
Splits the data into training and test subsets.

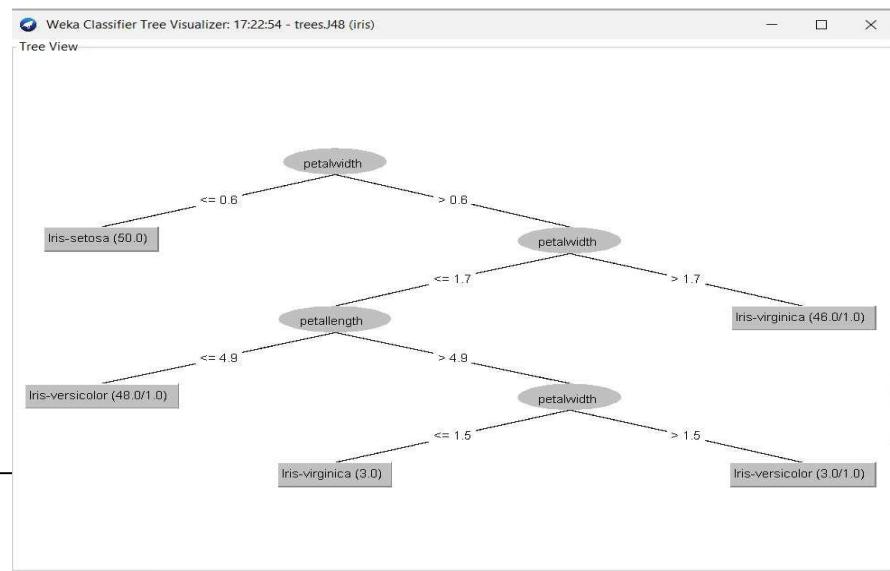
Training set is used to build the model.

Test set is used to evaluate the model performance.

Steps to build the model:

1. Click on Classify and select Percentage split with required training percentage under Test options group.
2. Select Choose → classifiers → trees → 148.
3. Click on Start.
4. Right click on the model and click on Visualize tree





Observations:

- Total number of instances:
- Correctly classified instances:
- Incorrectly classified instances:
- Accuracy:
- Calculation of Accuracy from Confusion Matrix:

Task 3: Make predictions on new data

Steps:

1. Create an ARFF file with unlabeled (use ? in the place of class label) instances.
11. On the "Classify" tab, select the "Supplied test set" option in the "Test options" pane.
111. Click the "Set" button, click the "Open file" button on the options window and select the new dataset.
- 1v. Click the "More options..." button and for the "Output predictions" option click the "Choose" button and select "PlainText".
- v. Right click on the model in the "Results list" pane and Select "Re-evaluate model on current test set".

Classifier Schema:

```

@relation iris1
@attribute sepallength numeric
@attribute sepalwidth numeric
@attribute petallength numeric
@attribute petalwidth numeric
@attribute class {Iris-setosa,Iris-versicolor,Iris-virginica}
@data
4.5,3.0,4.1,1.0,?
5.6,4.2,6.4,2.5,?
7.8,4.4,1.5,2.2,?

```

Classifier Configuration:

Choose **J48 - C 0.25 - M 2**

Test options:

- Use training set
- Supplied test set
- Cross-validation Folds 10
- Percentage split % 66

Classifier Output:

Classifier output

```

v 2 2 1 v = virginica

```

==== Re-evaluation on test set ===

User supplied test set

Relation: iris1
Instances: unknown (yet). Reading incrementally
Attributes: 5

==== Predictions on user test set ===

inst#	actual	predicted	error	prediction
1	1:?	3:Iris-virginica		0.978
2	1:?	3:Iris-virginica		0.978
3	1:?	2:Iris-versicolor		0.979

==== Summary ===

Observations:

Instance No.	Predicted class

Conclusion:

Experiment 6

Classification Using J48

Aim: To demonstrate Classification process on StudentResult.arff dataset using j48 algorithm with cross-validation

Tasks:

1. Create StudentResult.arff dataset and load it into Weka.
2. Build a classification model using J48 algorithm with k-fold cross validation.
3. Make predictions on new data.

Task 1: Create StudentResult.arff dataset and load it into Weka.

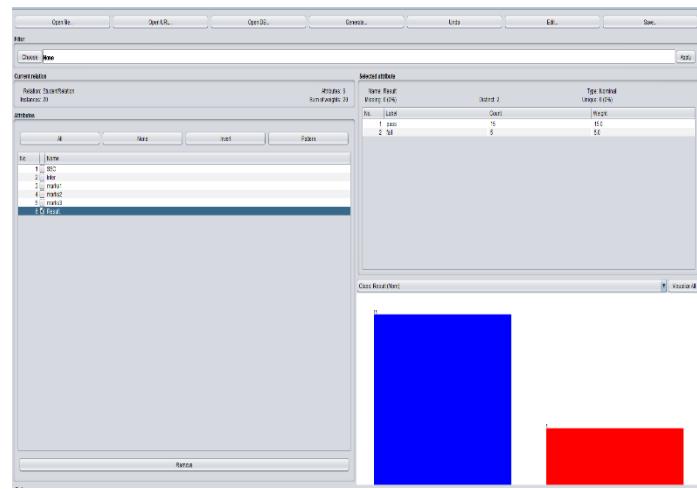
Create StudentResults.arff with following attributes and load it into Weka

Attribute	Type
SSC	Nominal with states First, Second, Third.
Inter	Nominal with states First, Second, Third.
Marks1	Numeric
Marks2	Numeric
Marks3	Numeric
Result	Nominal with states Pass & Fail.

StudentRelation.arff

```
@relation StudentRelation
@attribute SSC {first,second,third}
@attribute Inter {first,second,third}
@attribute marks1 numeric
@attribute marks2 numeric
@attribute marks3 numeric
@attribute Result {pass, fail}

@data
first, second, 55, 57, 62 pass
first, first, 63, 63, 55, pass
first, first, 65, 69, 66, pass
first, first, 76, 77, 82, pass
second, third, 32, 43, 23, fail
first, first, 67, 76, 57, pass
second,second,56,54,45,pass
Second, second, 56, 65,57, pass
third, third, 34,23,12, fail
Second, third, 23,34, 23, fail
Second, first, 65, 64, 56, pass
first, first, 65, 66, 67, pass
third, third, 45,82,23, fail
first, first, 56, 63, 73, pass
second,first,65,56, 57, pass
second,first,77,79, 80, pass
second,third,45,68, 35, fail
third,second,65,54, 67, pass
first,first,78,79,73,pass
second,first,78,77,76,pass|
```



Task 2: Build a classification model using J48 algorithm with k-fold cross validation Classification is a process of determining the class(state) of the given instance.

Examples:

Determining Play or Not play based on weather conditions.

Determining the digit (0 - 9) given the image pixel data.

Determining the Spam or Not-spam based on mail text.

J48 is Weka's Java implementation of the C4.5 algorithm. It can generate pruned or unpruned trees with both nominal and numerical attributes for classification.

K-fold Cross Validation is a resampling procedure used to evaluate data mining models on a limited data set. Its process is

- I. Split the input dataset into K groups
- IL For i from 1 to k
 - Take i^{th} group as test dataset.

- Use remaining K-1 groups as training dataset.
- Fit the model using training set and evaluate its performance on test set.

Steps to build the model:

1. Click on Classify and select Cross-validation with default 10 folds under Test options group.
2. Select Choose → classifiers → trees → J48.
3. Click on Start.
4. Right click on the model and click on Visualize tree

The figure consists of three vertically stacked screenshots of the Weka interface, illustrating the process of building a J48 classifier.

Screenshot 1: Classifier Selection

The 'Classify' tab is selected. In the 'Classifier' panel, 'Choose' is selected. A blue box highlights the 'Test options' section where 'Cross-validation' is chosen with 'Folds' set to 10. The 'Classifier output' panel is empty.

Screenshot 2: Classifier Tree Structure

The 'Classify' tab is selected. The 'Classifier' panel shows a tree structure under 'weka.classifiers.trees'. 'J48' is highlighted with a blue box. The 'Classifier output' panel is empty.

Screenshot 3: Model Details and Output

The 'Classify' tab is selected. The 'Classifier' panel shows 'Choose J48 - C 0.25 - M 2'. The 'Test options' section shows 'Cross-validation Folds 10'. The 'Classifier output' panel displays the following text:

```

mark3
Result
Test mode: 10-fold cross-validation
==== Classifier model (full training set) ====
J48 pruned tree
-----
mark1 <= 45: fail (5.0)
mark1 > 45: pass (15.0)

Number of Leaves : 2
Size of the tree : 3

Time taken to build model: 0 seconds

==== Stratified cross-validation ====
==== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances      20      100      %
Incorrectly Classified Instances   0       0       %
Kappa statistic                   1
Mean absolute error               0
Root mean squared error          0
Relative absolute error           0
Root relative squared error     0
Total Number of Instances        20

==== Detailed Accuracy By Class ====

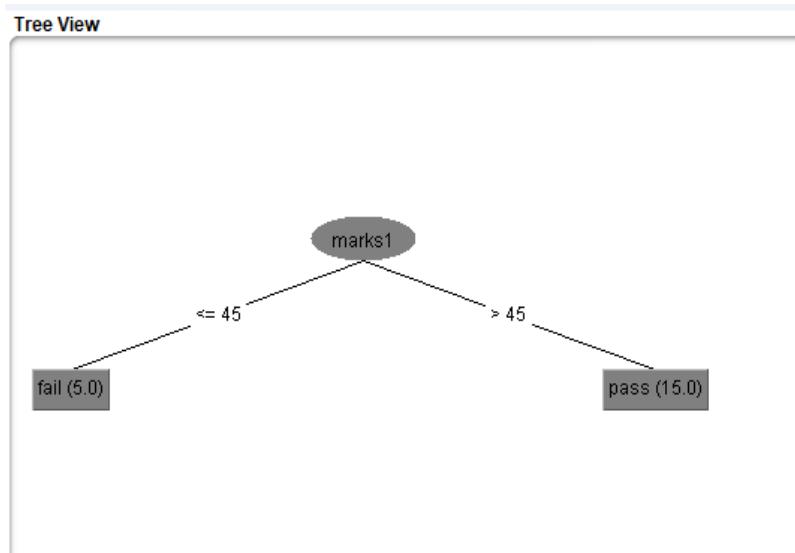
      TP Rate  FP Rate  Precision  Recall  F-Measure  MCC  ROC Area  PRC Area  Class
      1.000    0.000    1.000     1.000    1.000    1.000    1.000    1.000    pass
      1.000    0.000    1.000     1.000    1.000    1.000    1.000    1.000    fail
Weighted Avg.    1.000    0.000    1.000     1.000    1.000    1.000    1.000    1.000

==== Confusion Matrix ====
  a  b  <- classified as
is 0 |  a = pass
  0  5 |  b = fail

```

Observations:

- Total number of instances:
 - Correctly classified instances:
 - Incorrectly classified instances:
 - Accuracy:
 - Calculation of Accuracy from Confusion Matrix:
-
- Tree generated by J48 algorithm for the given dataset is:



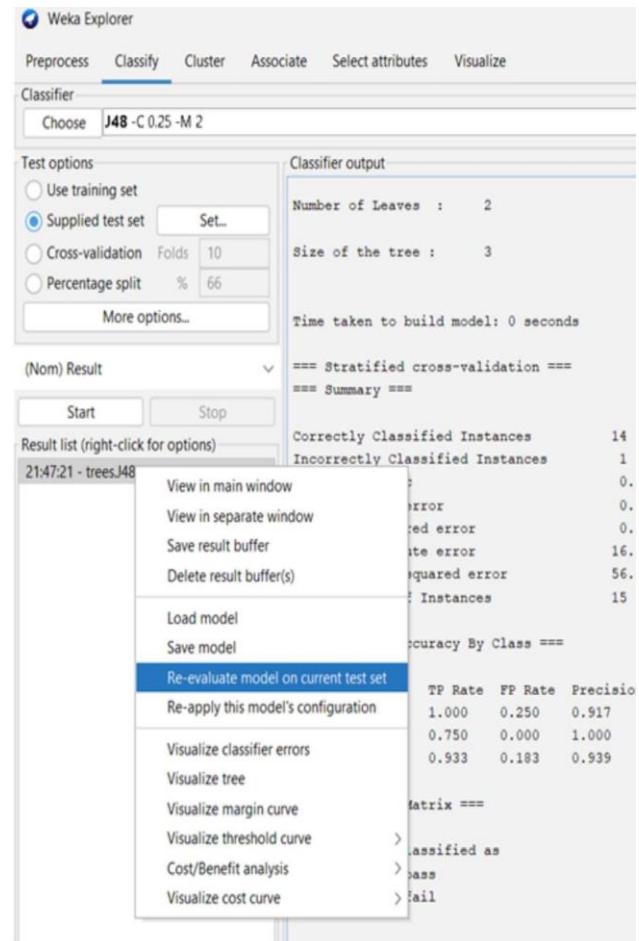
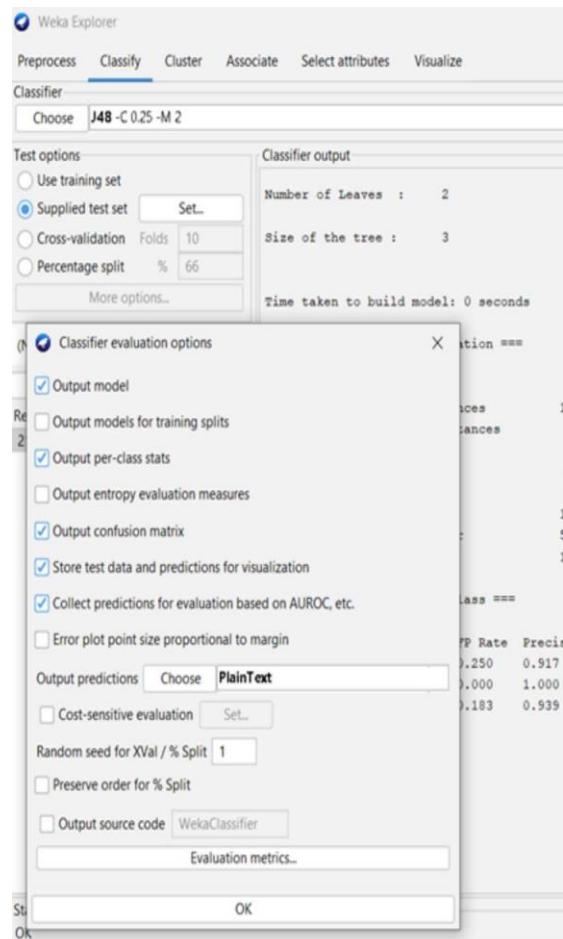
Task 3: Make predictions on new data

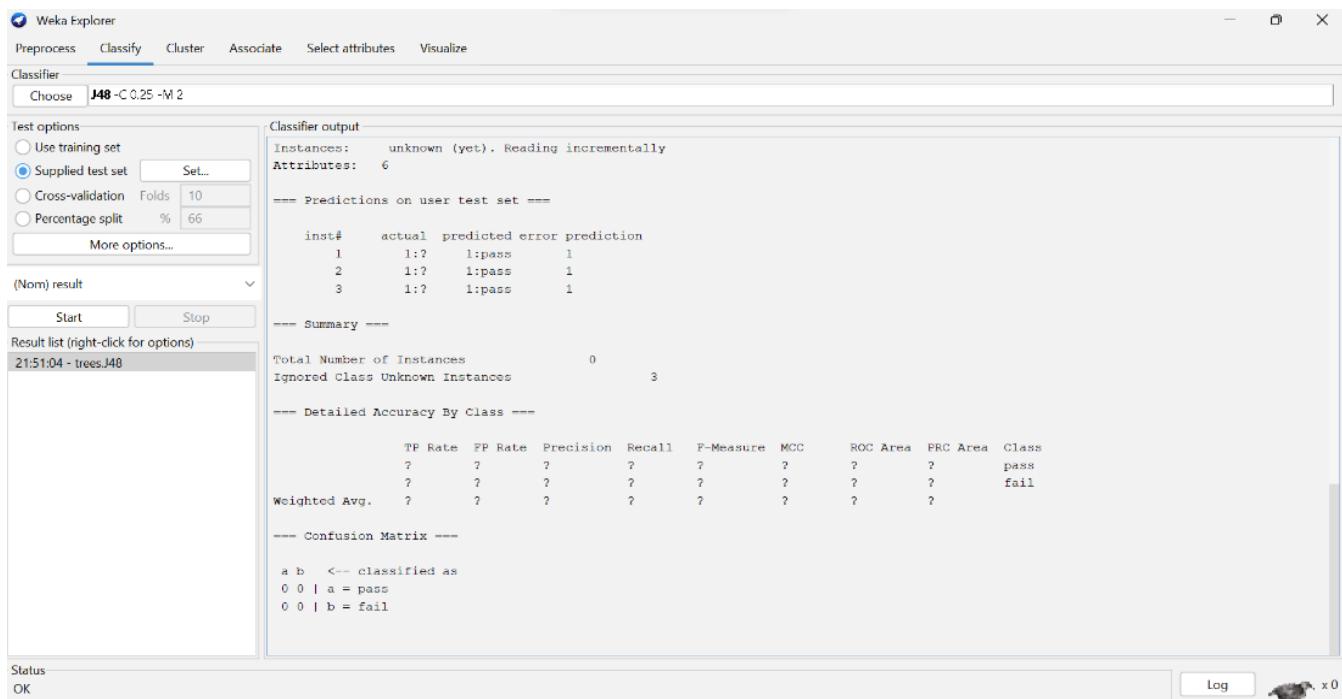
Steps:

1. Create an ARFF file with unlabeled (use? in the place of class label) instances.
11. On the "Classify" tab, select the "Supplied test set" option in the "Test options" pane.
111. Click the "Set" button, click the "Open file" button on the options window and select the new dataset.
- 1v. Click the "More options..." button and for the "Output predictions" option click the "Choose" button and select "PlainText".
- v. Right click on the model in the "Results list" pane and Select "Re-evaluate model on current test set".

StudentRelationl.arff

```
@relation StudentRelation
@attribute SSC {first,second,third}
@attribute Inter {first,second,third}
@attribute marks1 numeric
@attribute marks2 numeric
@attribute marks3 numeric
@attribute Result {pass, fail}
@data
first,first,76,67,75,?
second,third,32,43,32,?
first,first,65,36,37,?
```





Observations:

Instance No.	Predicted class

Conclusion:

Experiment 7

Classification Using ID3

Aim: To demonstrate Classification process on contact-lenses.arff dataset using ID3 algorithm with cross-validation.

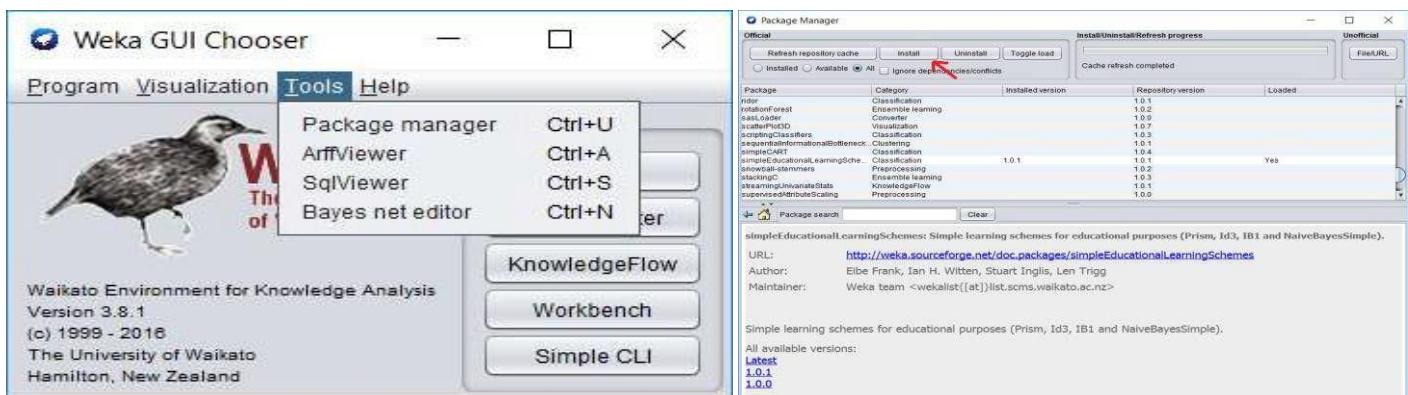
Tasks:

1. Install required package for ID3
2. Load contact-lenses.arff dataset
3. **Build** a classification model using ID3 algorithm with k-fold cross-validation.
4. Make predictions on new data.

Task 1: Install required package for ID3

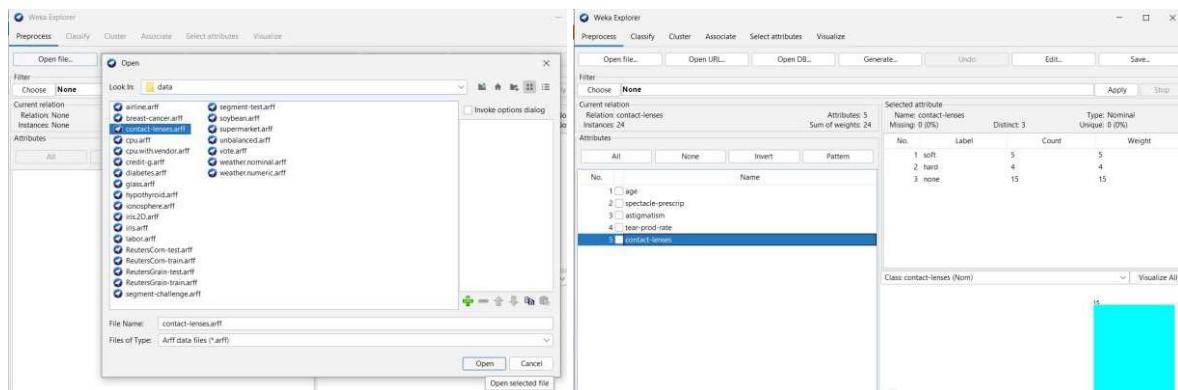
Select GUI Chooser → Tools → Package Manager

Search, select & install *simpleEducationalLearningSchemes* package to get ID3 classifier under trees group.



Task 2: Load contact-lenses.arff dataset

Load contact-lenses.arff from the Weka's data folder.



Task 3: Build a classification model using ID3 algorithm with k-fold cross validation.

Classification is a process of determining the class (state) of the given instance.

ID3 stands for Iterative Dichotomiser 3 and is named such because the algorithm iteratively (repeatedly) dichotomizes(divides) features into two or more groups at each step. ID3 uses a top-down greedy approach to build a decision tree. ID3 is only used for classification problems with nominal features only.

K-fold Cross Validation is a resampling procedure used to evaluate data mining models on a limited data set. Its process is

- I. Split the input dataset into K groups
- IL For i from 1 to k
 - Take i^{th} group as test dataset.
 - Use remaining $K-1$ groups as training dataset.
 - Fit the model using training set and evaluate its performance on test set.

Steps to build the model:

1. Click on Classify and select Cross-validation with some number folds under Test options group.
2. Select Choose → classifiers → trees → ID3.
3. Clock on Start.

Note that we can't visualize ID3 tree.

```

Classifier
Choose Id3

Test options
 Use training set
 Supplied test set Set...
 Cross-validation Folds 10
 Percentage split % 66
More options...

Classifier output
| | | age = young: hard
| | | age = pre-presbyopic: none
| | | age = presbyopic: none

Time taken to build model: 0 seconds

==== Stratified cross-validation ====
==== Summary ====

(Nom) contact-lenses
Start Stop
Result list (right-click for options)
18:35:13 - trees.Id3

Correctly Classified Instances      17          70.8333 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances   7           29.1667 %
Kappa statistic                   0.4381
Mean absolute error               0.1944
Root mean squared error           0.441
Relative absolute error           51.4706 %
Root relative squared error      100.965 %
Total Number of Instances         24

==== Detailed Accuracy By Class ====

      TP Rate  FP Rate  Precision  Recall  F-Measure  N
        0.800   0.053    0.800     0.800   0.800   (a)
        0.250   0.100    0.333     0.250   0.286   (b)
        0.800   0.444    0.750     0.800   0.774   (c)
Weighted Avg.       0.708   0.305    0.691     0.708   0.698   (all)

==== Confusion Matrix ====

a  b  c  <-- classified as
4  0  1 |  a = soft
0  1  3 |  b = hard
1  2 12 |  c = none

```

Observations:

- Total number of instances:
- Correctly classified instances:
- Incorrectly classified instances:
- Accuracy:
- Calculation of Accuracy from Confusion Matrix:

Task 4: Make predictions on new data

Steps:

1. Create an ARFF file with unlabeled (use? in the place of class label) instances.
11. On the "Classify" tab, select the "Supplied test set" option in the "Test options"

pane.

- m. Click the "Set" button, click the "Open file" button on the options window and select the new dataset.
- 1v. Click the "More options..." button and for the "Output predictions" option click the "Choose" button and select "PlainText".
- v. Right click on the model in the "Results list" pane and Select "Re-evaluate model on current test set".

contact-lenses1.arff

```
@relation contact-lenses!
@attribute age {young, pre-presbyopic, presbyopic}
@attribute spectacle-prescrip {myope, hypermetrope}
@attribute astigmatism {no, yes}
@attribute tear-prod-rate {reduced, normal}
@attribute contact-lenses {soft, hard, none}

@data
Pre-presbyopic,myope,no,normal,?
presbyopic,hypermetrope,no,reduced,?
young,myope,yes,normal,?
```

The screenshot shows the Weka interface with the 'Classifier' tab selected. In the 'Test options' section, 'Supplied test set' is selected with 10 folds. The 'Classifier output' pane displays the following text:

```
v v v | c = none
=====
==== Re-evaluation on test set ====
User supplied test set
Relation: contact-lenses1
Instances: unknown (yet). Reading incrementally
Attributes: 5

==== Predictions on user test set ====
inst# actual predicted error prediction
      1:?: 2:hard   1
      2:?: 3:none   1
      3:?: 1:soft   1

==== Summary ===
```

Observations:

Instance No.	Predicted class

Conclusion:

Experiment 8

Classification Using Naïve Bayes

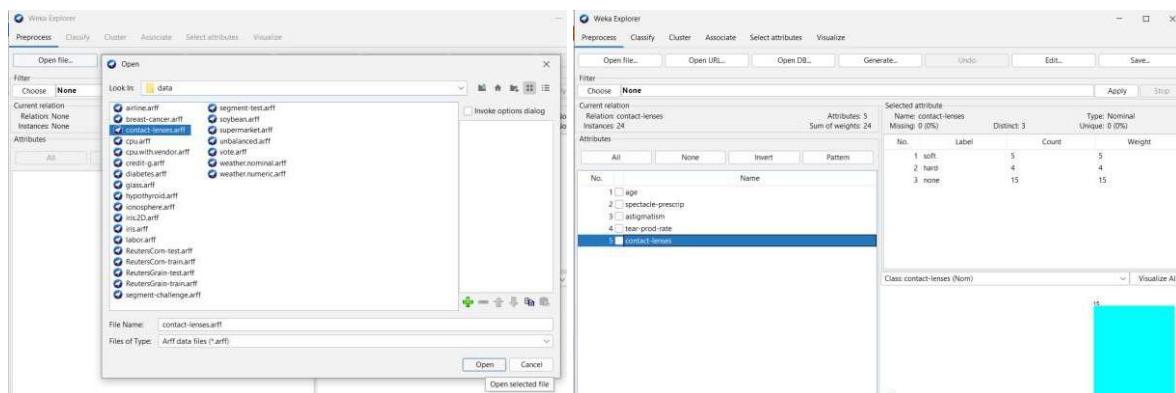
Aim: To demonstrate Classification process on contact-lenses.arff dataset using Naïve Bayes algorithm with cross-validation.

Tasks:

1. Load contact-lenses.arff dataset
2. Build a classification model using Naïve Bayes algorithm with k-fold cross-validation.
3. Make predictions on new data.

Task 1: Load contact-lenses.arff dataset

Load contact-lenses.arff from the Weka's data folder.



Task 2: Build a classification model using Naïve Bayes algorithm with k-fold cross validation.

Classification is a process of determining the class (state) of the given instance.

Naive Bayes classifier is a popular machine learning algorithm based on Bayes' theorem. It is a probabilistic algorithm used for classification tasks. The "naive" in its name comes from the assumption that the features used to describe an instance are mutually independent, given the class label.

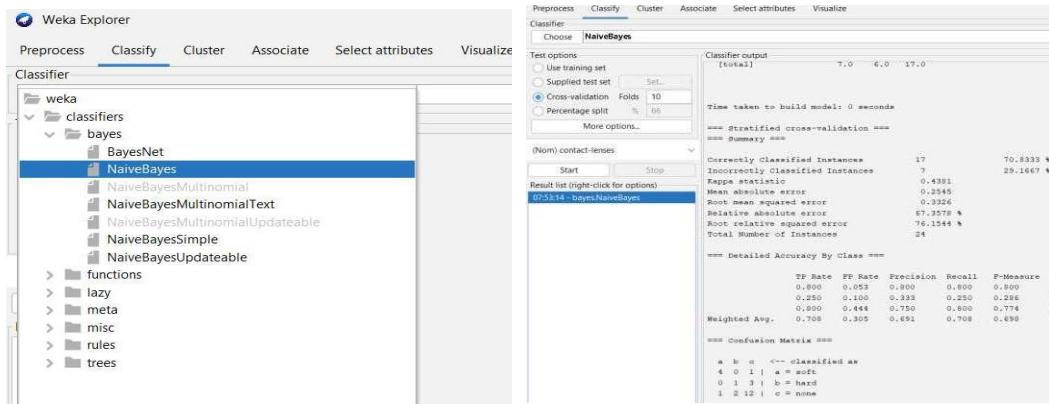
Assume the instances with n attributes and class label $y \in \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_d\}$. Then the prediction $\hat{y} = \arg \max_{ci} \{P(cdX)\}$. Where $P(cdX) = \prod_{j=1}^n P(x_j|c_i)$.

K-fold Cross Validation is a resampling procedure used to evaluate data mining models on a limited data set. Its process is

- I. Split the input dataset into K groups
- II. For i from 1 to k
 - Take i^{th} group as test dataset.
 - Use remaining $K-1$ groups as training dataset.
 - Fit the model using training set and evaluate its performance on test set.

Steps to build the model:

1. Click on Classify and select Cross-validation with some number folds under Test options group.
2. Select Choose → classifiers → bayes → Naïve Bayes.
3. Click on Start.



Observations:

- Total number of instances:
- Correctly classified instances:
- Incorrectly classified instances:
- Accuracy:
- Calculation of Accuracy from Confusion Matrix:

Task 3: Make predictions on new data

Steps:

1. Create an ARFF file with unlabeled (use ? in the place of class label) instances.
2. On the "Classify" tab, select the "Supplied test set" option in the "Test options" pane.
3. Click the "Set" button, click the "Open file" button on the options window and select the new dataset.

- 1v. Click the "More options..." button and for the "Output predictions" option click the "Choose" button and select "PlainText".
- v. Right click on the model in the "Results list" pane and Select "Re-evaluate model on current test set".

Contact-lenses1.arff

```
@relation contact-lenses1
@attribute age {young, pre-presbyopic, presbyopic}
@attribute spectacle-prescrip {myope, hypermetrope}
@attribute astigmatism {no, yes}
@attribute tear-prod-rate {reduced, normal}
@attribute contact-lenses {soft, hard, none}

@data
Pre-presbyopic,myope,no,normal,?
presbyopic,hypermetrope,no,reduced,?
young,myope,no,normal,?
```

Preprocess Classify Cluster Associate Select attributes Visualize

Classifier Choose **NaiveBayes**

Test options

- Use training set
- Supplied test set Set...
- Cross-validation Folds: 10
- Percentage split %: 66
- More options...

(Nom) contact-lenses

Start Stop

Result list (right-click for options) 08:01:46 - bayes.NaiveBayes

- View in main window
- View in separate window
- Save result buffer
- Delete result buffers

Load model

Save model

Re-evaluate model on current test set

Re-apply this model's configuration

Visualize classifier errors.

Visualize tree

Visualize margin curve

Visualize threshold curve

Classifier output

Time taken to build model: 0 seconds

== stratified cross-validation ==

== Summary ==

	Correctly classified Instances	Incorrectly classified Instances	%
Instances	17	7	70.6333 %
Kappa statistic	0.4901		
Mean absolute error	0.2545		
Squared error	0.3326		
Root mean squared error	0.3570 %		
Relative absolute error	76.1544 %		
Total error	24		

Accuracy By Class ==

	1:soft	1:?	1:hard
1:soft	0.747	0.594	0.509
1:?	0.724	0.690	0.612
1:hard	0.747	0.594	0.509

Matrix ==

	1:soft	1:?	1:hard
1:soft	1.000	0.000	0.000
1:?	0.000	1.000	0.000
1:hard	0.000	0.000	1.000

classified as ==

soft

Preprocess Classify Cluster Associate Select attributes Visualize

Classifier Choose **NaiveBayes**

Test options

- Use training set
- Supplied test set Set...
- Cross-validation Folds: 10
- Percentage split %: 66
- More options...

(Nom) contact-lenses

Start Stop

Result list (right-click for options) 07:53:14 - bayes.NaiveBayes

User supplied test set

Relation: contact-lenses1

Instances: unknown (yet). Reading incrementally

Attributes: 5

==== Predictions on user test set ===

inst#	actual	predicted	error	prediction
1	1:?	1:soft	0.724	
2	1:?	1:soft	0.594	
3	1:?	1:soft	0.509	

==== Summary ===

Total Number of Instances 0

Ignored Class Unknown Instances 3

Observations:

Instance No.	Predicted class

Conclusion:

Experiment 9

K-Means Clustering

Aim: To demonstrate Clustering process on iris.arff dataset using K-means algorithm.

Tasks:

1. Load iris.arff dataset and remove target attribute.
2. Cluster the dataset using k-means algorithm.
3. Visualize the results.

Task 1: Load iris.arff dataset and remove target attribute.

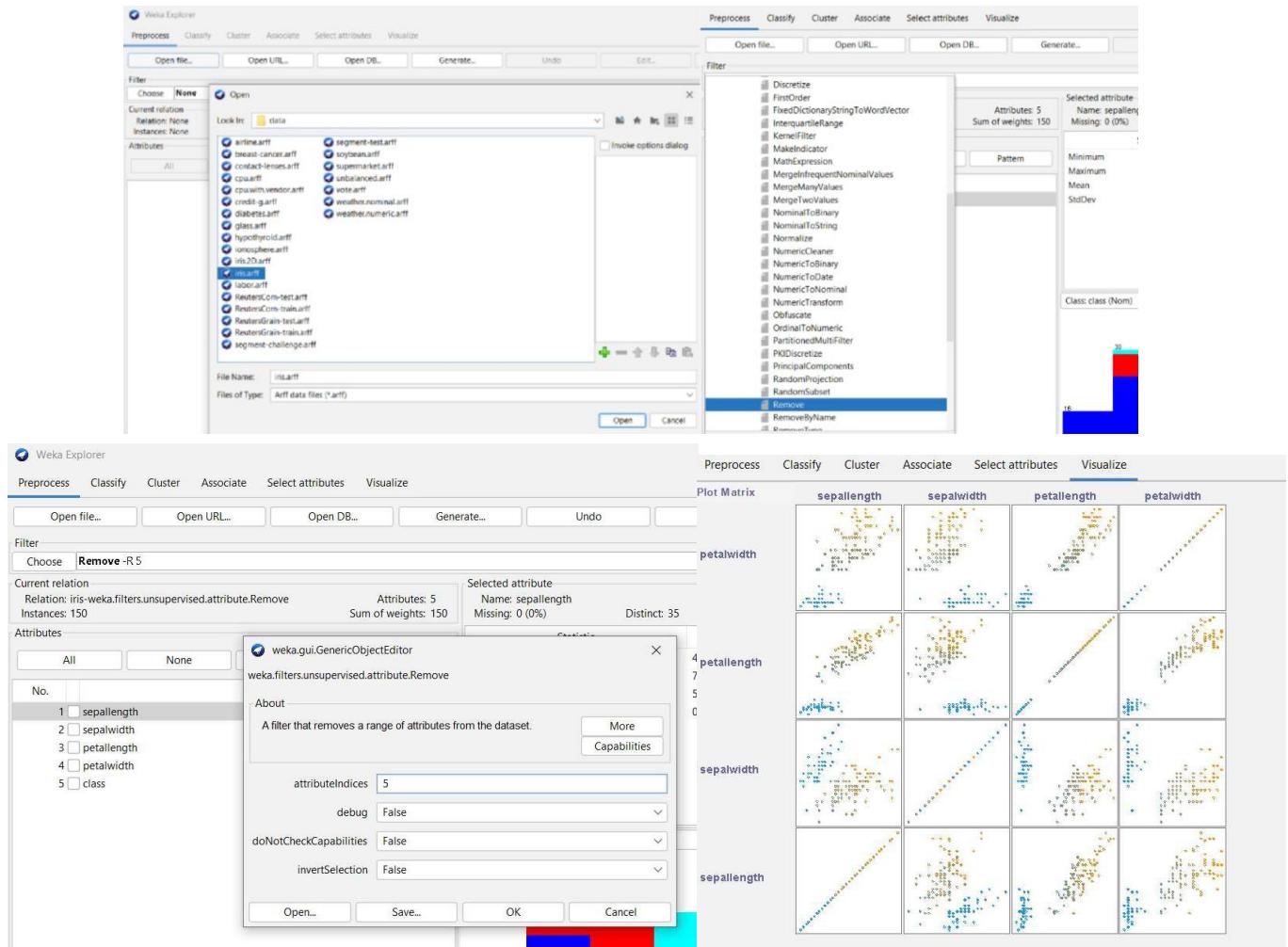
Load iris.arff from the Weka's data folder.

Select Choose → filter → unsupervised → attribute → Remove.

Click on filter and enter target attribute index.

Click on Apply.

Click on Visualize to observe the number of clusters that dataset may have.



Task 2: Cluster the dataset using k-means algorithm.

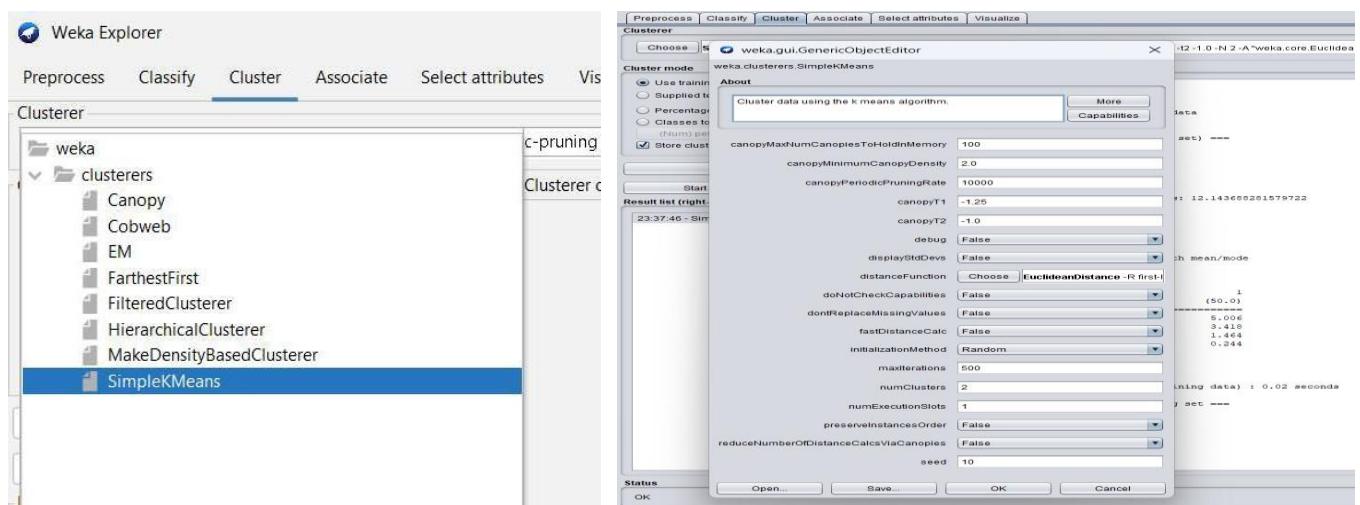
A clustering is an unsupervised learning technique to find groups of similar instances in the entire dataset.

K-means clustering:

- I. Randomly K initial cluster centers are chosen.
- II. All instances are assigned to closest cluster centers according to the Euclidean distance measure.
- III. Cluster centers are updated based on the mean values of all instances in their respective clusters.
- IV. Steps ii and iii are repeated until cluster centers are stabilized.

Steps:

- Open Explorer → Cluster window.
- Select the *Use training set* option in *Cluster mode* pane.
- Check the *Store clusters for visualization* option.
- Select Choose → Clusters → SimpleKMeans.
- Click on SimpleKMeans and set the number of clusters.
- Click on Start.



The screenshot shows the Weka Clusterer interface with the following configuration:

- Cluster mode:**
 - Use training set (selected)
 - Supplied test set
 - Percentage split
 - Classes to clusters evaluation (Iris: petalwidth)
 - Store clusters for visualization (checked)
- Result list (right-click for options):** 23:37:46 - SimpleKMeans
- Clusterer output:**

```

sepallength
petallength
petalwidth
Test mode: evaluate on training data
--- Clustering model (full training set) ---
kMeans
Number of iterations: 7
Within cluster sum of squared errors: 12.143688281579722
Initial starting points (random):
Cluster 0: 6.1,2.9,4.7,1.4
Cluster 1: 6.2,2.9,4.3,1.3
Missing values globally replaced with mean/mode
Final cluster centroids:
Attribute      Full Data      Cluster# 0      Cluster# 1
                (150.0)      (100.0)      (50.0)
sepallength     5.8433       6.262       5.006
sepalwidth      3.054        2.822       3.418
petallength     3.757        4.904       1.444
Petalwidth      1.1987       1.676       0.244
Time taken to build model (full training data) : 0.02 seconds
--- Model and evaluation on training set ---
Clustered Instances
0          100 ( 67%)
1           50 ( 33%)

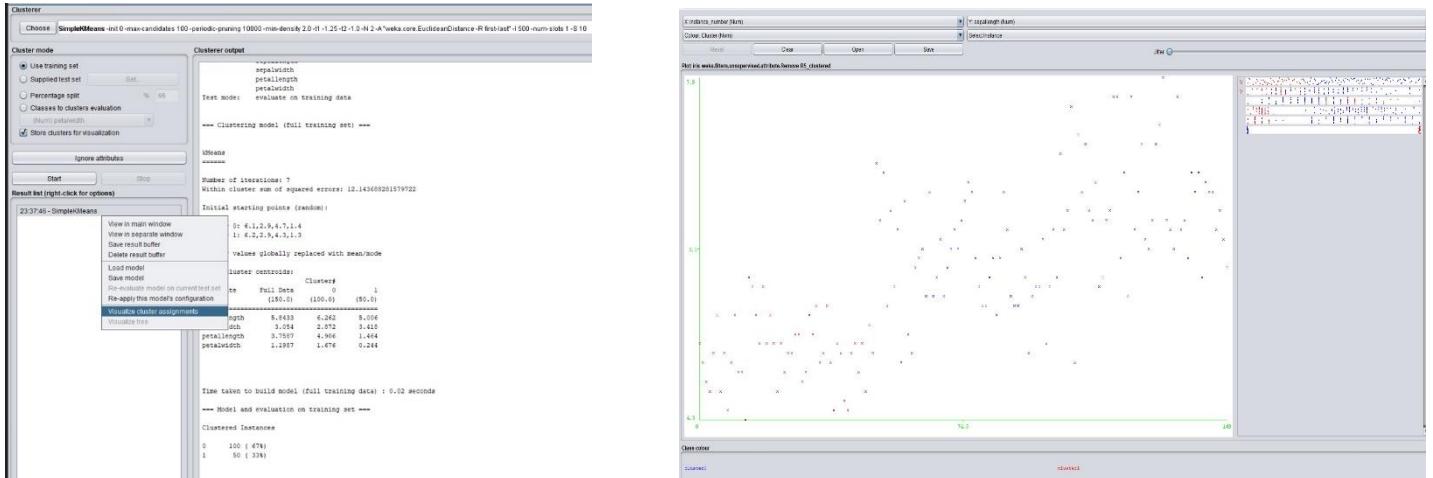
```

Observations:

1. Number of iterations:
2. Starting random cluster centroids:
3. Final cluster centroids:
4. Number of instances in each cluster:

Task 3: Visualizing the clusters

- Right click on the clustering model in Result list.
- Click on Visualize cluster assignment.
- Save the result in arff format.



Iris clustered.arff

```

@relation iris-weka.filters.unsupervised.
attribute.Remove-R5_clustered

@attribute Instance_number numeric
@attribute sepallength numeric
@attribute sepalwidth numeric
@attribute petallength numeric
@attribute petalwidth numeric
@attribute Cluster {cluster0,cluster1}

@data
0,5.1,3.5,1.4,0.2,cluster1
1,4.9,3,1.4,0.2,cluster1
2,4.7,3.2,1.3,0.2,cluster1
3,4.6,3.1,1.5,0.2,cluster1
4,5,3.6,1.4,0.2,cluster1
5,5.4,3.9,1.7,0.4,cluster1
6,4.6,3.4,1.4,0.3,cluster1
7,5,3.4,1.5,0.2,cluster1
8,4.4,2.9,1.4,0.2,cluster1
9,4.9,3.1,1.5,0.1,cluster1
10,5.4,3.7,1.5,0.2,cluster1
11,4.8,3.4,1.6,0.2,cluster1
12,4.8,3,1.4,0.1,cluster1
13,4.3,3,1.1,0.1,cluster1
14,5.8,4,1.2,0.2,cluster1
15,5.7,4.4,1.5,0.4,cluster1
16,5.4,3.9,1.3,0.4,cluster1
17,5.1,3.5,1.4,0.3,cluster1
18,5.7,3.8,1.7,0.3,cluster1
19,5.1,3.8,1.5,0.3,cluster1
20,5.4,3.4,1.7,0.2,cluster1

```

Conclusion:

Experiment 10

Clustering an User's Dataset using K-Means algorithm

Aim: To demonstrate Clustering process on user dataset using K-means algorithm.

Tasks:

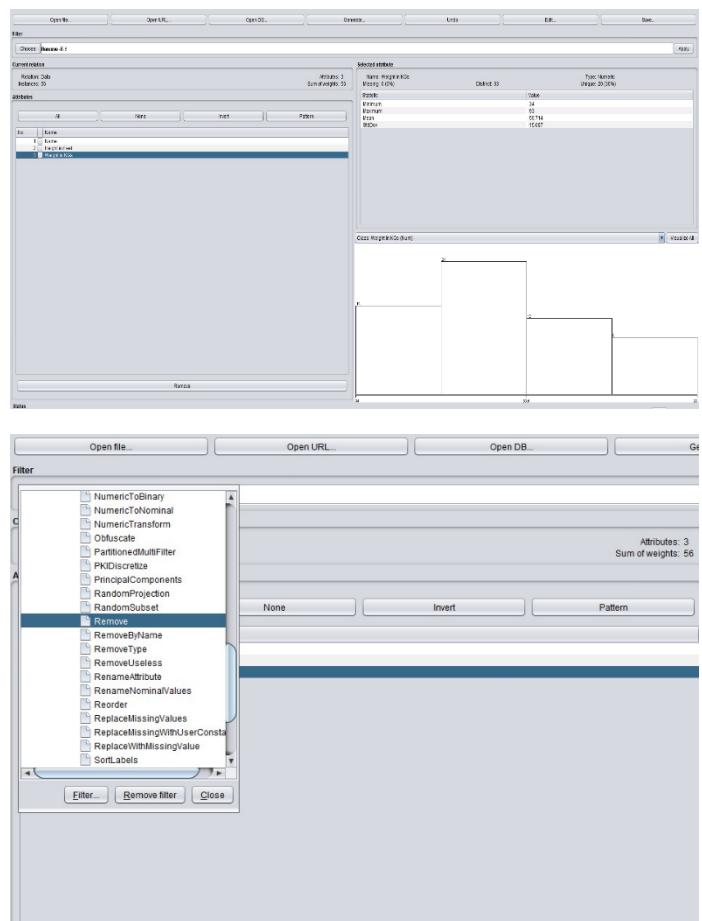
1. Load B-data Responses.csv dataset and remove target attribute.
2. Cluster the dataset using k-means algorithm.
3. Visualize the results.

Task 1: Load data.csv dataset and remove target attribute.

- Load data.csv from the device.
- Select Choose → filter → unsupervised → attribute → Remove.
- Click on filter and enter target attribute index.
- Click on Apply.
- Click on Visualize to observe the number of clusters that dataset may have.

Data.csv

Name	Height in Feet	Weight in KGs
Sunny	5.11	76
Abc	5.4	53
Gvs	5.4	54
J Narasimha	6.1	93
Ram babu	5.7	92
madhu	5.2	54
Tejaswi	5.1	55
Satya Pavan	5.5	90
Siddiq	5.7	83
Naidu	5.5	80
Anuu	5.5	58
Likhith	5.9	65
Sherlock Holmes	5.6	62
Virat	5.9	69
Kakashi	6	80
Ammu	5	38
Sita	5	65
Abhi	5.7	55
Nazriya	5	45
Paddu	5.3	55
Tarak	5.7	56
Nandhu	5.9	68
Rohith	5.8	85
bhavya	5.1	41
Dhanush	5.7	71
Hasini	5.3	52
Varshini	5.2	50
Erisa	5	34



Task 2: Cluster the dataset using k-means algorithm.

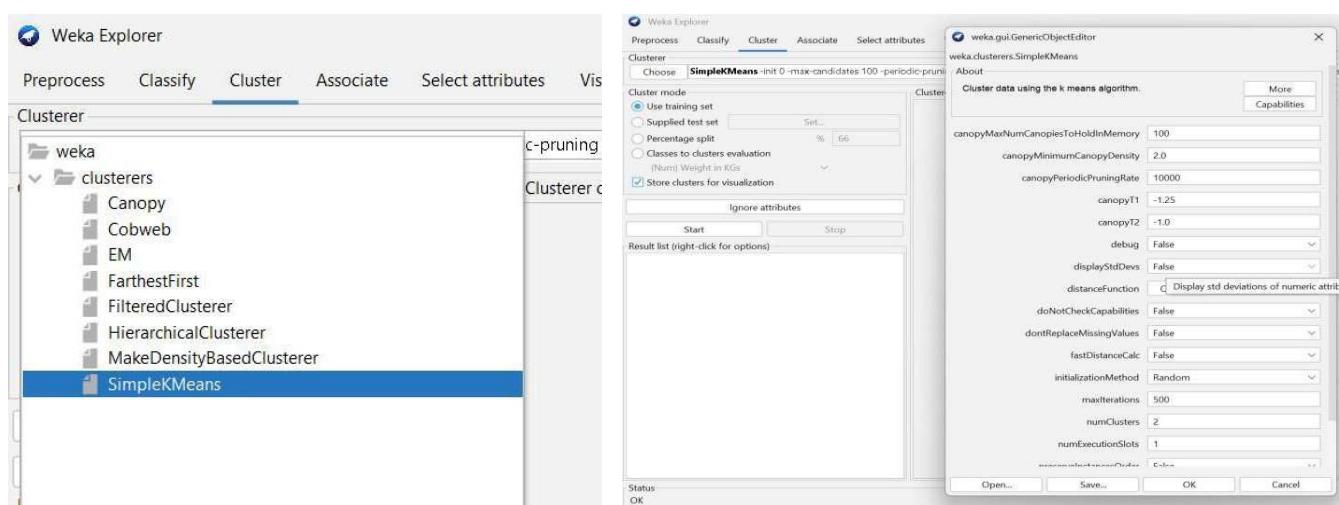
A clustering is an unsupervised learning technique to find groups of similar instances in the entire dataset.

K-means clustering:

- I. Randomly K initial cluster centers are chosen.
- II. All instances are assigned to closest cluster centers according to the Euclidean distance measure.
- III. Cluster centers are updated based on the mean values of all instances in their respective clusters.
- IV. Steps ii and iii are repeated until cluster centers are stabilized.

Steps:

- Open Explorer → Cluster window.
- Select the *Use training set* option in *Cluster mode* pane.
- Check the *Store clusters for visualization* option.
- Select Choose → Clusters → SimpleKMeans.
- Click on SimpleKMeans and set the number of clusters.
- Click on Start.



The screenshot shows the Weka Clusterer interface with the following configuration:

- Cluster mode:**
 - Use training set
 - Supplied test set Set...
 - Percentage split % 66
 - Classes to clusters evaluation (Num) Weight in KGs
 - Store clusters for visualization
- Ignore attributes:** (button)
- Start** and **Stop** buttons.
- Result list (right-click for options):**
 - 23:37:46 - SimpleKMeans
 - 00:47:56 - SimpleKMeans

Clusterer output:

```

==== Run information ====
Scheme: weka.clusterers.SimpleKMeans -init 0 -max-candidates 100 -periodic-pruning 10000 -min-density 2.0 -t1 -1.25 -t2 -1.0 -N 2 -A "weka.core.EuclideanDistance" -R first-last" -I 500 -num-slots 1 -S 10
Relation: Data-weka.filters.unsupervised.attribute.Remove-R1
Instances: 56
Attributes: 2
Test mode: evaluate on training data

==== Clustering model (full training set) ====

kMeans
=====
Number of iterations: 3
Within cluster sum of squared errors: 2.650644144894443

Initial starting points (random):
Cluster 0: 5.5,80
Cluster 1: 5.3,52

Missing values globally replaced with mean/mode

Final cluster centroids:
Attribute      Full Data      Cluster#
                (56.0)          0           1
Height in Feet    5.387    5.7189    5.2165
Weight in KGs     59.7143   77.0526   50.8108

Time taken to build model (full training data) : 0 seconds
==== Model and evaluation on training set ====
Clustered Instances
0      19  ( 34)

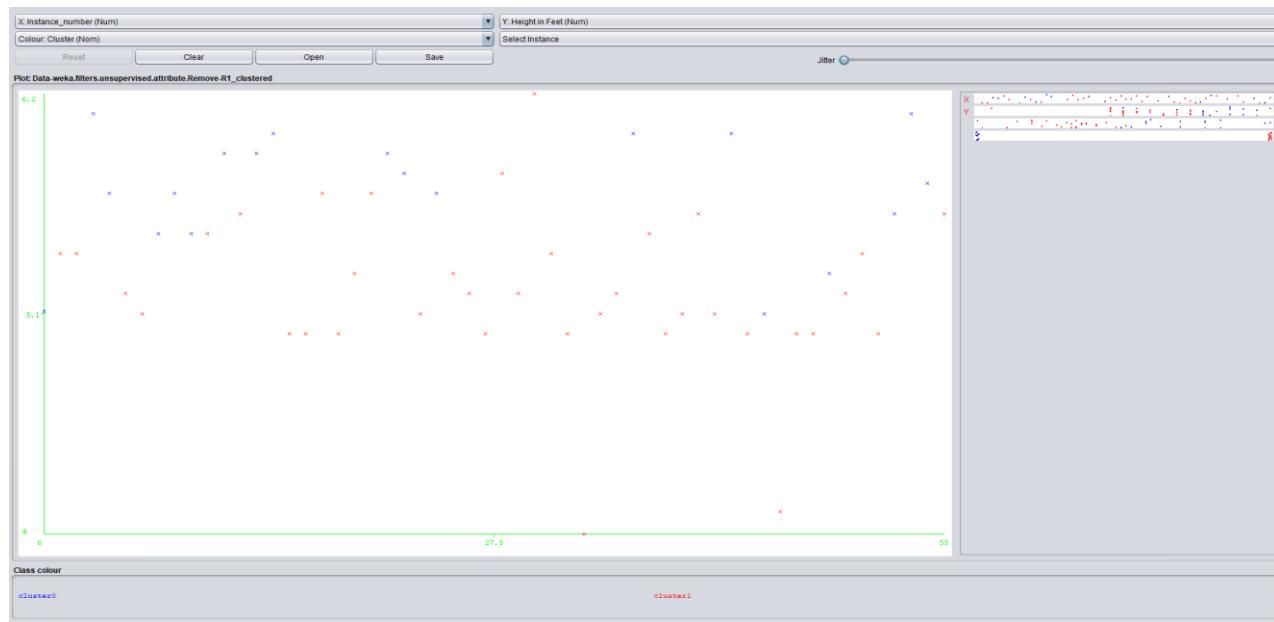
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Observations:

1. Number of iterations:
2. Starting random cluster centroids:
3. Final cluster centroids:
4. Number of instances in each cluster:

Task 3: Visualizing the clusters

- Right click on the clustering model in Result list.
- Click on Visualize cluster assignment.
- Save the result in arff format.



Expt 10.arff

```

@relation Data-weka.filters.unsupervised.attribute
.Remove-R1_clustered

@attribute Instance_number numeric
@attribute 'Height in Feet' numeric
@attribute 'Weight in KGs' numeric
@attribute Cluster {cluster0,cluster1}

@data
0,5.11,76,cluster0
1,5.4,53,cluster1
2,5.4,54,cluster1
3,6.1,93,cluster0
4,5.7,92,cluster0
5,5.2,54,cluster1
6,5.1,55,cluster1
7,5.5,90,cluster0
8,5.7,83,cluster0
9,5.5,80,cluster0
10,5.5,58,cluster1
11,5.9,65,cluster0
12,5.6,62,cluster1
13,5.9,69,cluster0
14,6,80,cluster0
15,5,38,cluster1
16,5,65,cluster1
17,5.7,55,cluster1
18,5,45,cluster1
19,5.3,55,cluster1
20,5.7,56,cluster1

```

Conclusion: