

Lab Assignment 1

Datamining

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1 Data Set

The data set that has been used for this assignment is called Coverttype Data Set and has been taken from the UCI machine learning repository¹. There are 55 attributes, which is relatively many. Some first tests showed that the data set was very predictable. Therefore, to make the results less trivial, we shall disregard some attributes. Besides the fact that there are many attributes, there are also a lot of data instances (> 500000). Because this amount of data leads to inconvenient running times, and because of the predictability of the data set, we shrank the data set (in a randomized manner) down to a size that is more suitable for this assignment. The resulting data set contains 10000 instances.

The training set and test set are sampled randomly from the data set, such that they are complementary and have ratio 7:3 as required.

As classlabel column 13 is used, and as attributes columns 1 till 10 are used. This is because column 13 is the binary label where the number 0's and 1's are most equally distributed, whereas most of the other binary labels are very unequally distributed, giving trivial results.

2 Finding good parameter values

In order to find good values for `nmin` and `minleaf`, i.e. those that result in a low error rate, a plot has been made of the behaviour of the error rate as a

¹[http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/data sets/Coverttype](http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/data%20sets/Coverttype)

function of n_{\min} and minleaf . To keep the computation time within reasonable bounds, the values for n_{\min} and minleaf were tested on random samples from the data set of size 100. The resulting plots are shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

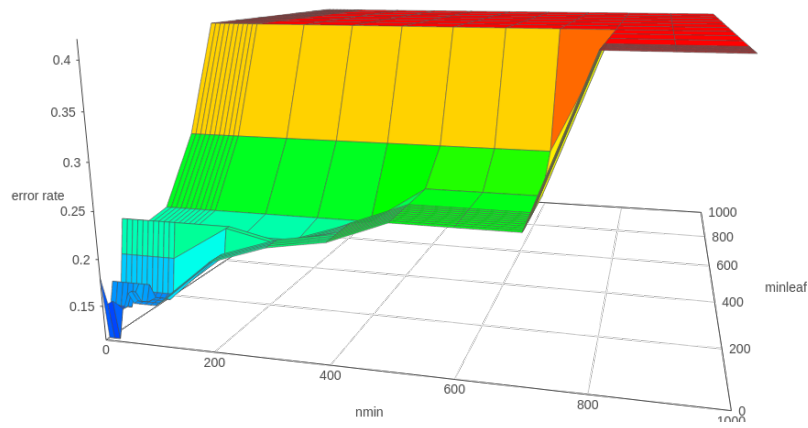


Figure 1: Error rate as a function of n_{\min} and minleaf .

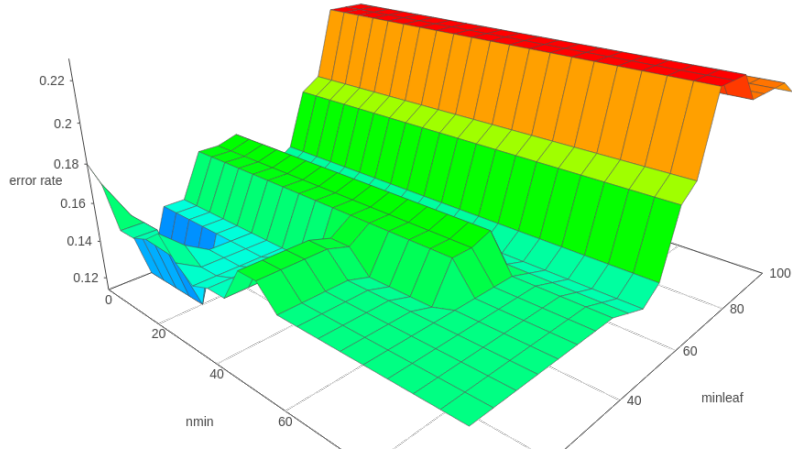


Figure 2: Error rate as a function of $nmin$ and $minleaf$.

It is likely that the error rate will not behave exactly the same when evaluated on the entire data set instead of a very small sample. Nonetheless, as one can see, the graphs do give a clue that choosing low values for $nmin$ and $minleaf$ works best for this dataset.

3 Results

Taking into account that low values for $nmin$ and $minleaf$ probably work best, various configurations on the entire data set have been tested as shown in Table 1

Note that $nmin = 3$ and $minleaf = 1$ resulted in the lowest error rate. This is a remarkably low configuration. On one hand this suggests again that this data set is very consistent and predictable, without much random scatter such that overfitting can hardly occur. On the other hand we see that the error rate is still about 10%, so since there is presumably not much random scatter, there is probably contradictory data present in the data set. In Table 2 one can see the corresponding confusion matrix.

nmin	minleaf	error rate
1	1	0.0966667
2	1	0.0966667
3	1	0.0963333
4	1	0.099
5	1	0.09833333
1	2	0.1006667
2	2	0.1006667
3	2	0.1006667
4	2	0.1006667
5	2	0.1013333
10	5	0.109
20	5	0.1136667
30	5	0.11433
20	10	0.119
50	10	0.112333
100	50	0.1196667

Table 1: Error rate as function of nmin and minleaf tested on the entire dataset.

	0	1
0	1723	154
1	135	980

Table 2: Confusion matrix for nmin = 3 and minleaf = 1.