1 Data import and preparation

This part of the document deals with the data preparation of the provided cooper wire data before the data analysis.

1.1 Data import

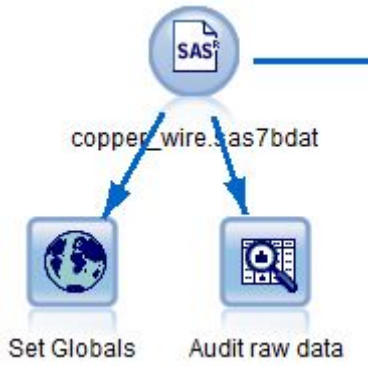


Abbildung 1: Data import in Stream

The data is imported via the node *SAS file*. The node *Set Globals* is used for setting the audited data results of the raw imported data as global values, which get used later on for the data preparation. The node *Data Audit* is used for analyzing the raw data.

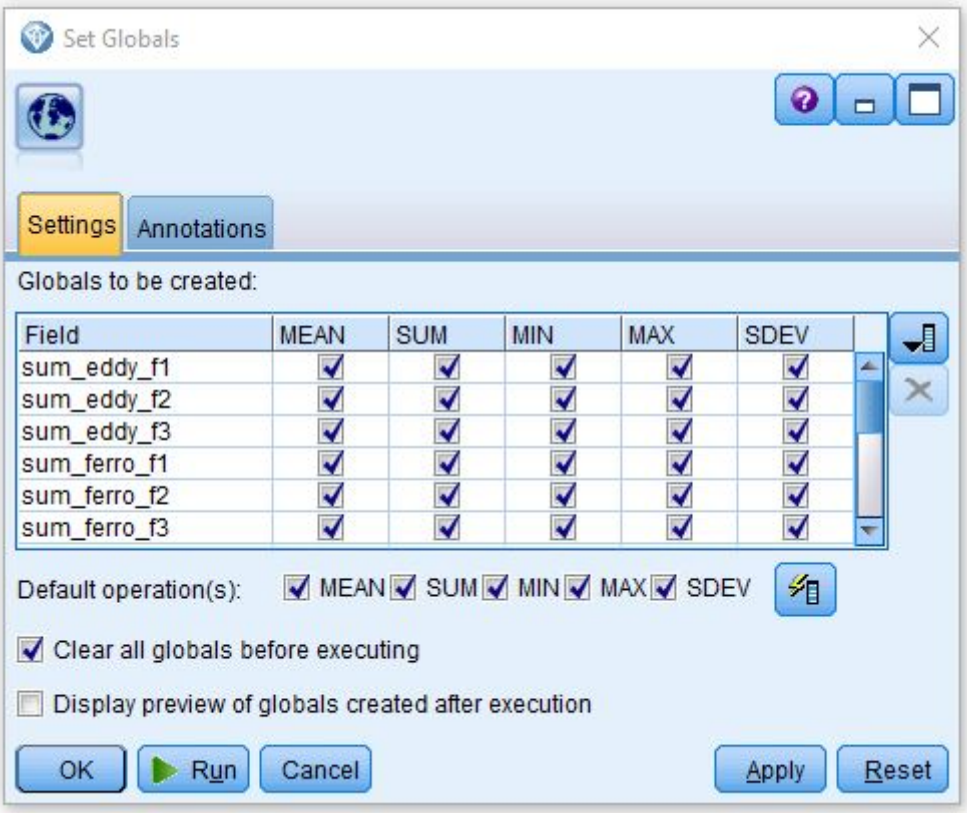
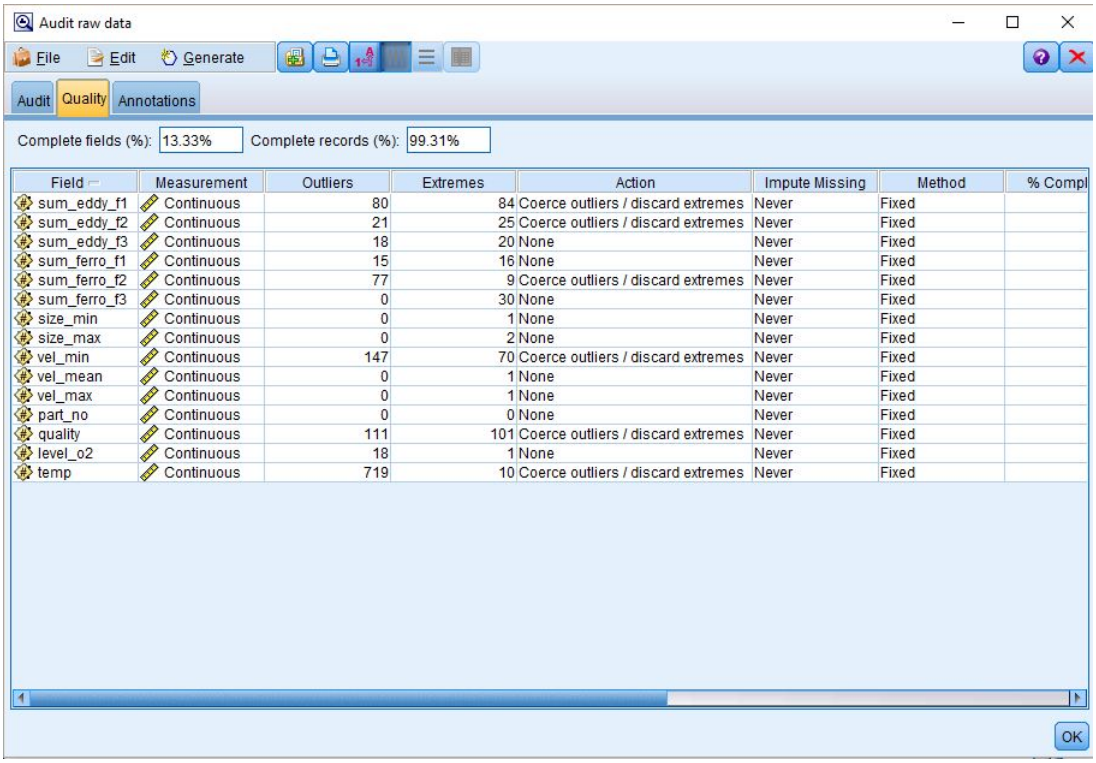


Abbildung 2: Set audit results as global values in the stream

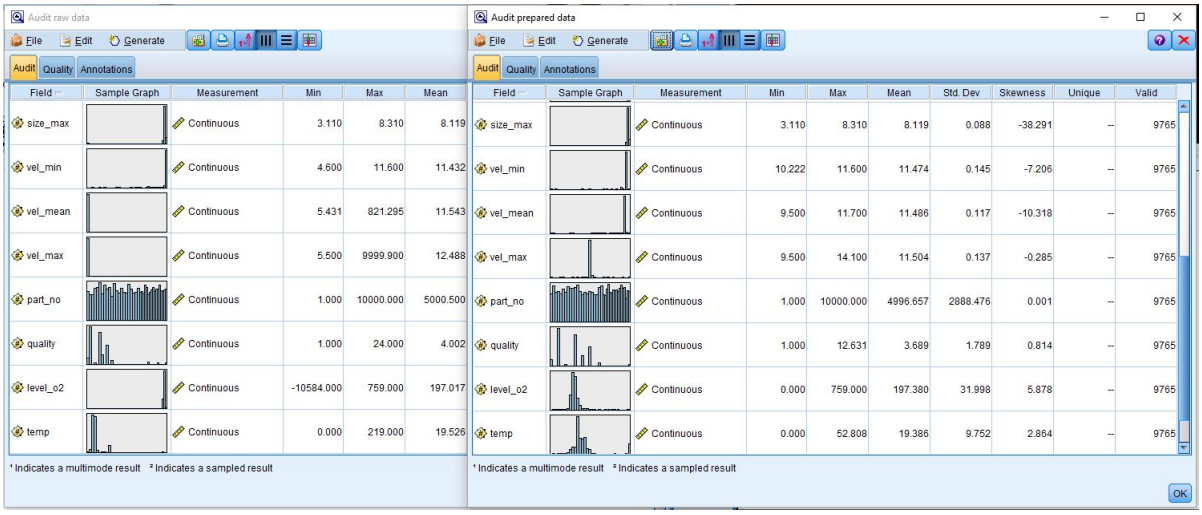
1.2 Data preparation

The outliers and extremes where determined during the audit of the raw data.



Field	Measurement	Outliers	Extremes	Action	Impute Missing	Method	% Compl
sum_eddy_f1	Continuous	80	84	Coerce outliers / discard extremes	Never	Fixed	
sum_eddy_f2	Continuous	21	25	Coerce outliers / discard extremes	Never	Fixed	
sum_eddy_f3	Continuous	18	20	None	Never	Fixed	
sum_ferro_f1	Continuous	15	16	None	Never	Fixed	
sum_ferro_f2	Continuous	77	9	Coerce outliers / discard extremes	Never	Fixed	
sum_ferro_f3	Continuous	0	30	None	Never	Fixed	
size_min	Continuous	0	1	None	Never	Fixed	
size_max	Continuous	0	2	None	Never	Fixed	
vel_min	Continuous	147	70	Coerce outliers / discard extremes	Never	Fixed	
vel_mean	Continuous	0	1	None	Never	Fixed	
vel_max	Continuous	0	1	None	Never	Fixed	
part_no	Continuous	0	0	None	Never	Fixed	
quality	Continuous	111	101	Coerce outliers / discard extremes	Never	Fixed	
level_o2	Continuous	18	1	None	Never	Fixed	
temp	Continuous	719	10	Coerce outliers / discard extremes	Never	Fixed	

Abbildung 3: Audit of the raw data



Field	Sample Graph	Measurement	Min	Max	Mean
size_max		Continuous	3.110	8.310	8.119
vel_min		Continuous	4.600	11.600	11.432
vel_mean		Continuous	5.431	821.295	11.543
vel_max		Continuous	5.500	9999.900	12.488
part_no		Continuous	1.000	10000.000	5000.500
quality		Continuous	1.000	24.000	4.002
level_o2		Continuous	-10584.000	759.000	197.017
temp		Continuous	0.000	219.000	19.526

[1] Indicates a multimode result [2] Indicates a sampled result

Field	Sample Graph	Measurement	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev	Skewness	Unique	Valid
size_max		Continuous	3.110	8.310	8.119	0.088	-38.291	--	9765
vel_min		Continuous	10.222	11.600	11.474	0.145	-7.206	--	9765
vel_mean		Continuous	9.500	11.700	11.486	0.117	-10.318	--	9765
vel_max		Continuous	9.500	14.100	11.504	0.137	-0.285	--	9765
part_no		Continuous	1.000	10000.000	4996.657	2888.476	0.001	--	9765
quality		Continuous	1.000	12.631	3.689	1.789	0.814	--	9765
level_o2		Continuous	0.000	759.000	197.380	31.998	5.878	--	9765
temp		Continuous	0.000	52.808	19.386	9.752	2.864	--	9765

[1] Indicates a multimode result [2] Indicates a sampled result

Abbildung 4: Audit of the raw data

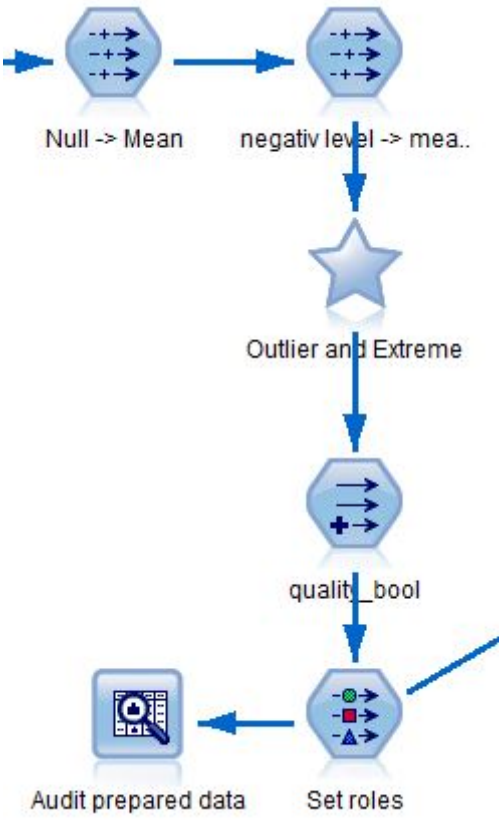


Abbildung 5: Flow of data preparation tasks

This flow prepares the data for the later analysis. The following tasks are performed:

- Null values will be replaced with the mean value set by the *Set Global* node
- The negative value of the field *temp* will be replaced with the global mean of this field
- The outliers and extremes will be handled as you can see in image 3
- A new filed will be created *quality_bool* which represents the quality state good or false
- The fields which are not considered to be relevant will be set as ignored and the field *quality_bool* will be set as the target field for the further analysis

1.3 Predictive Model

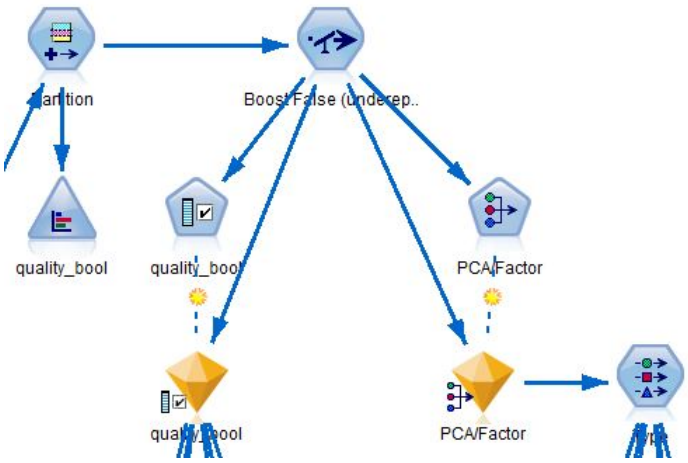


Abbildung 6: Flow of further data preparation

This part of the stream prepares the data by splitting it into test and training data, additionally the *False qualtity_bool* will be boost to increase their representation in the data. At last the data gets prepared on the one hand with a *Feature Selection* and on the other hand with a *PAC Factor*.

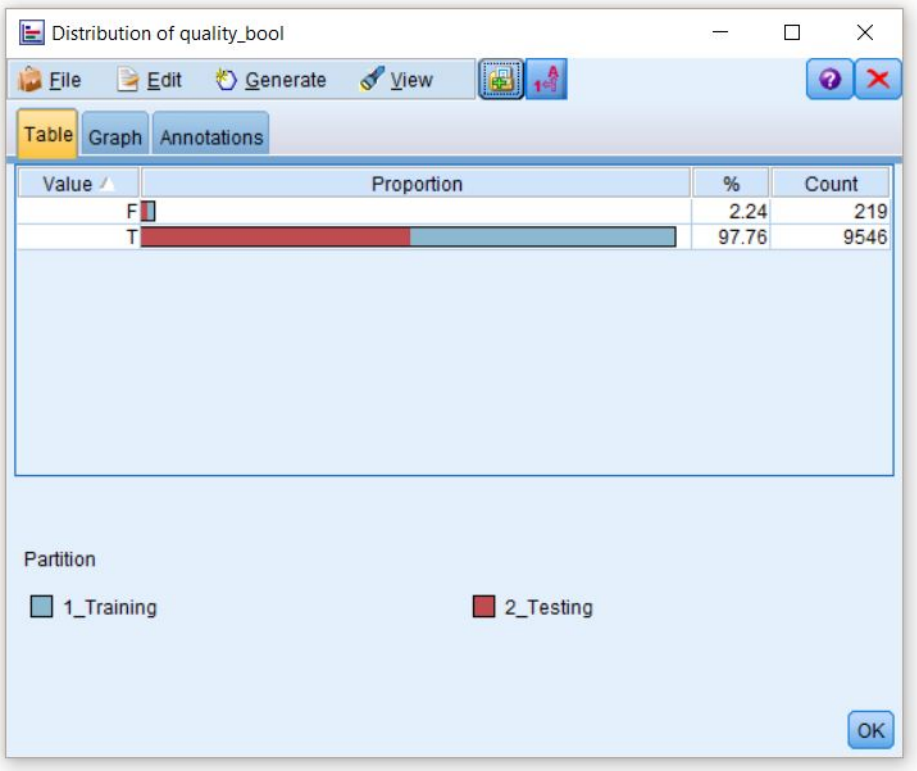


Abbildung 7: Badly distributed *quality_bool*

As we can see that the *False* quality is underrepresented compared to the *True* quality.

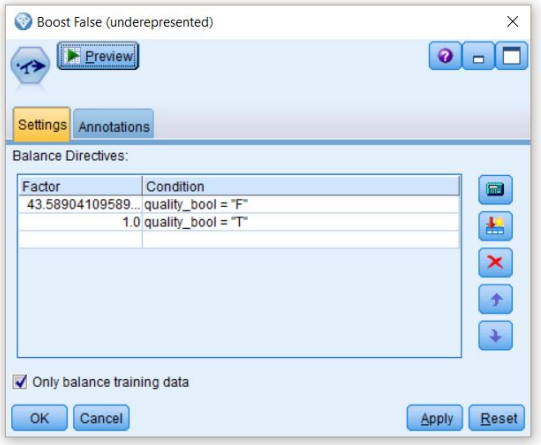


Abbildung 8: Boost of quality *False*

The node *Balance* has been generated by the node *Distribution* and boost the representation of the *False* quality. After this nodes follows the node *Field selection* which removes fields which are not related to the *target*.

The node *Field selection* has reduced the count of fields from *15* down to *10*, therefore has removed *5* fields.

1.3.1 What are results of the use of *Feature Selection* and *PCA Factor* with defaults ?

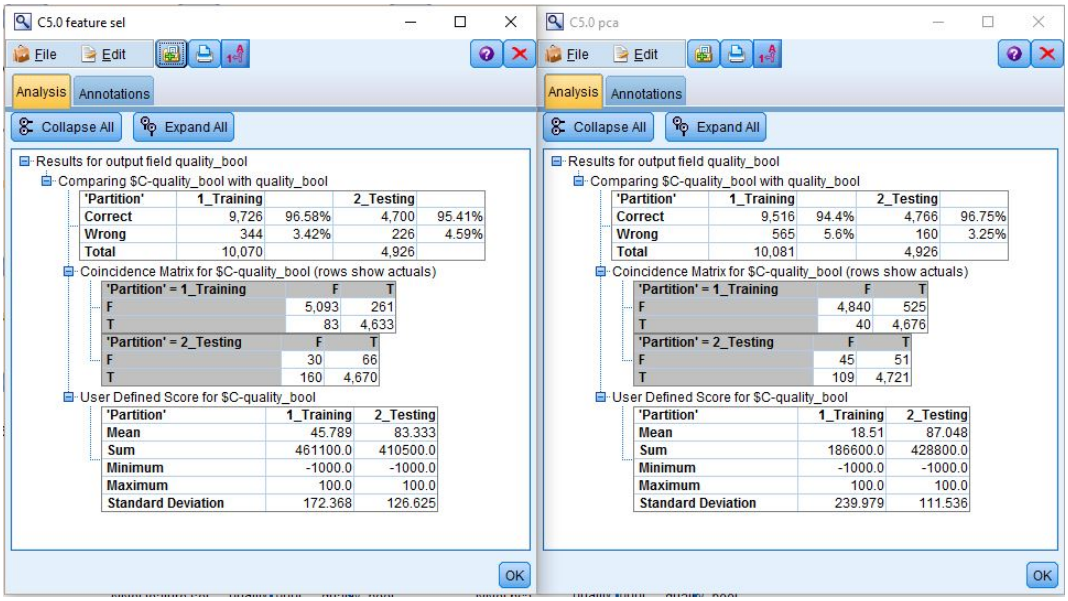


Abbildung 9: C5.0 with *Feature Selection* compared to *PAC*

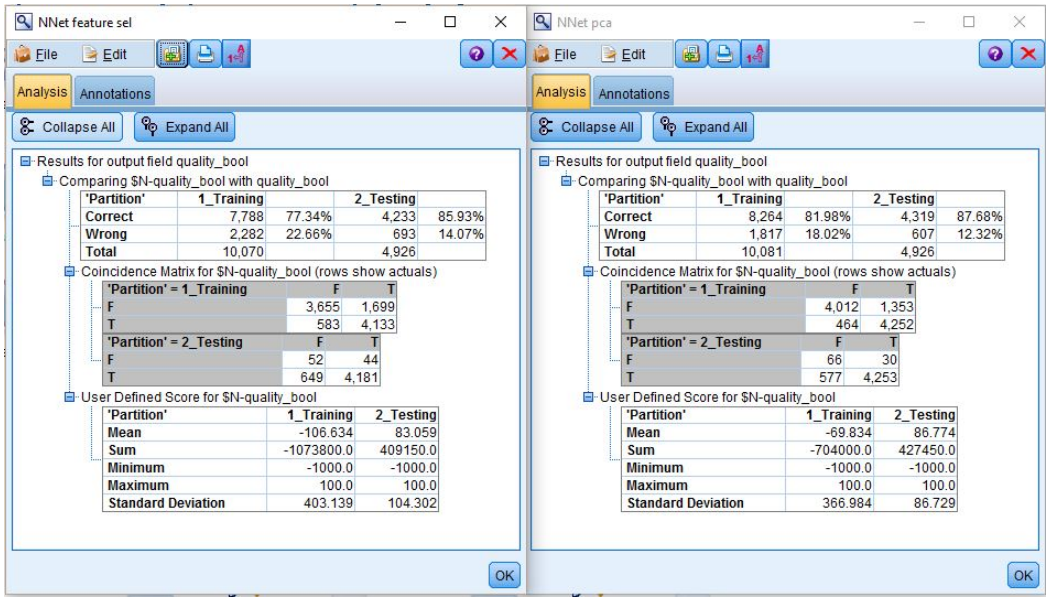


Abbildung 10: Neuronal Net with *Feature Selection* compared to *PAC*

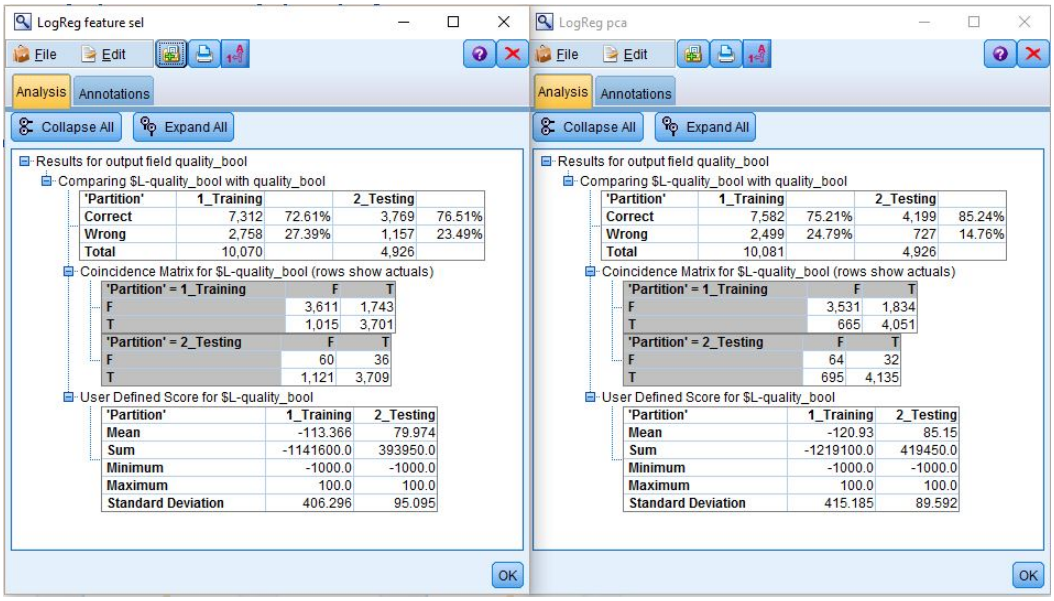


Abbildung 11: Logistic Regression with *Feature Selection* compared to *PAC*

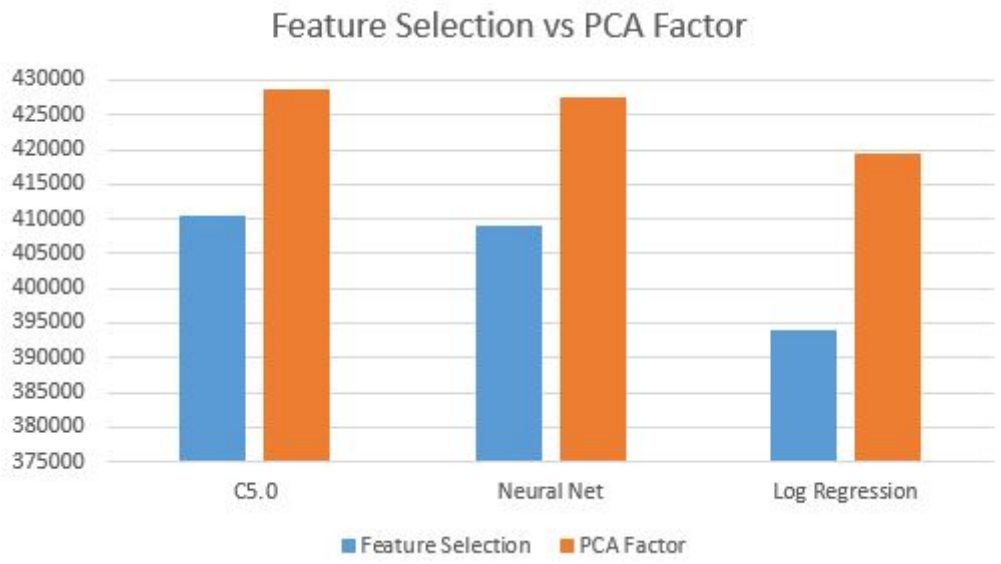


Abbildung 12: The chart shows the results of the comparison between *Feature Selection* and *PAC*

1.3.2 What are results when C5.0 is modified ?

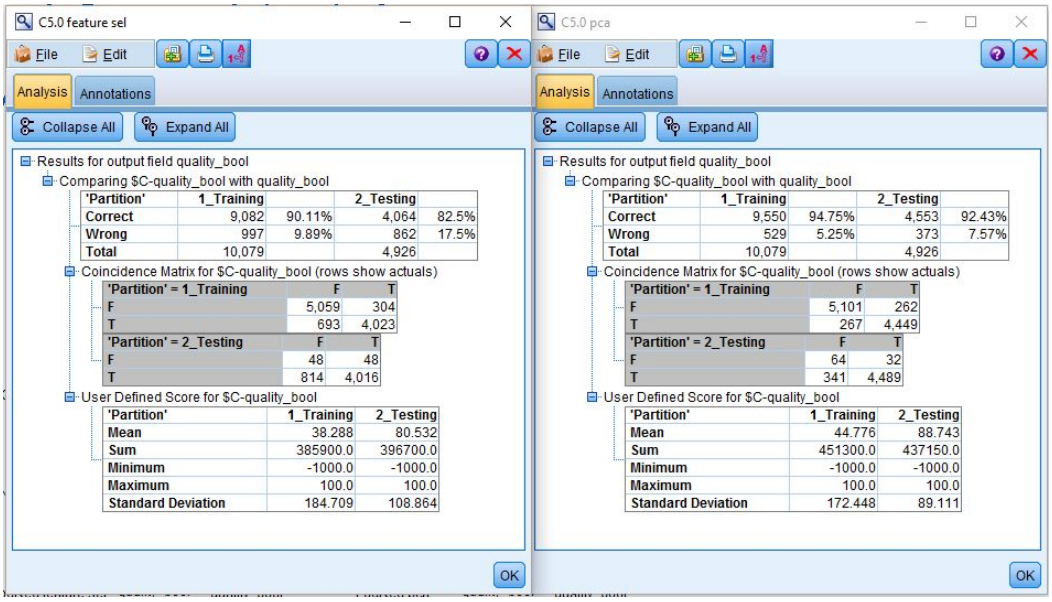


Abbildung 13: C5.0 (costs for TF=10) with *Feature Selection* compared to *PAC*

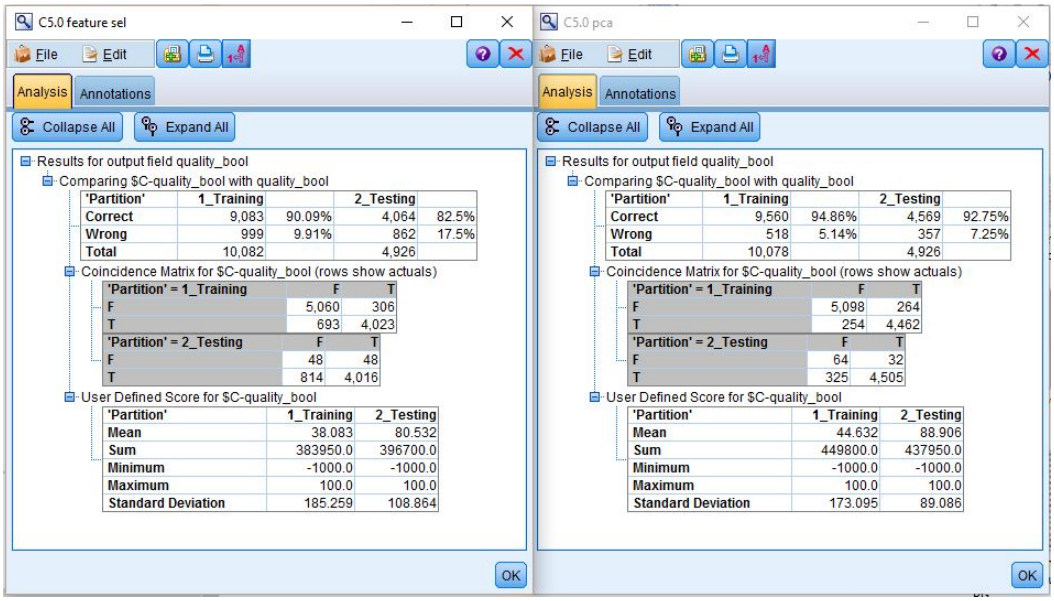


Abbildung 14: C5.0 (costs for TF=10, prun serv=10) with *Feature Selection* compared to *PAC*

1.3.3 What are results when the Neural Net is modified ?

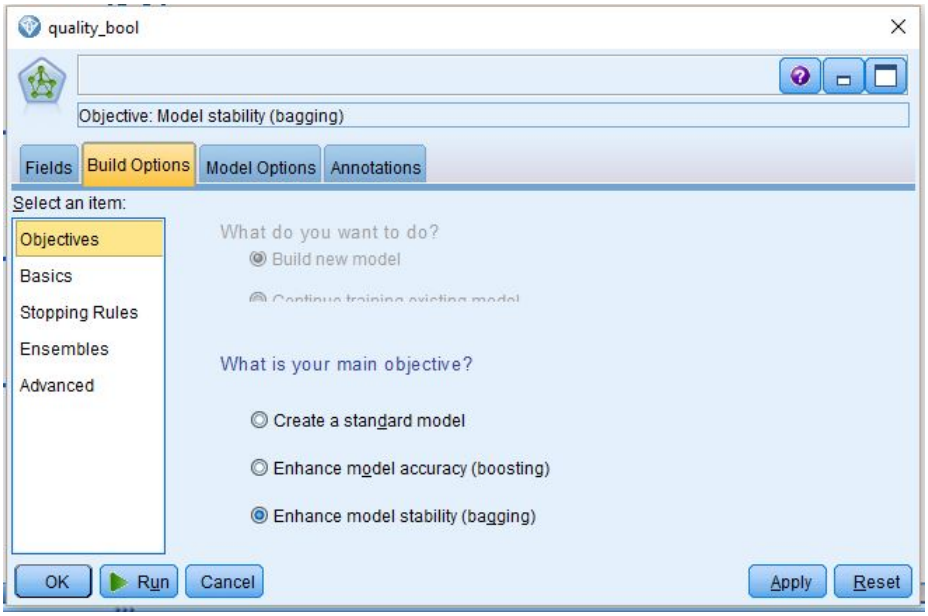


Abbildung 15: Part one of Neural Net settings

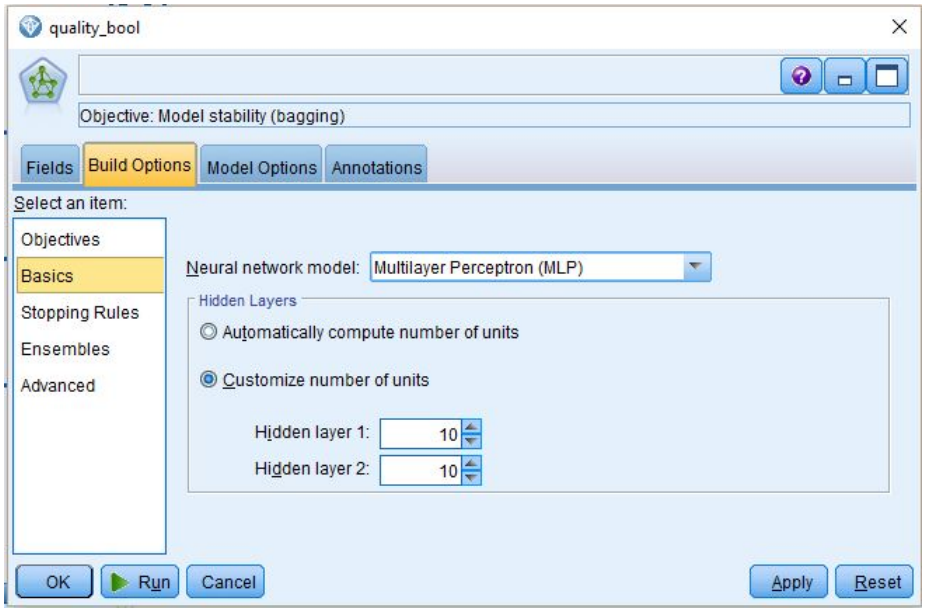


Abbildung 16: Part two of Neural Net settings

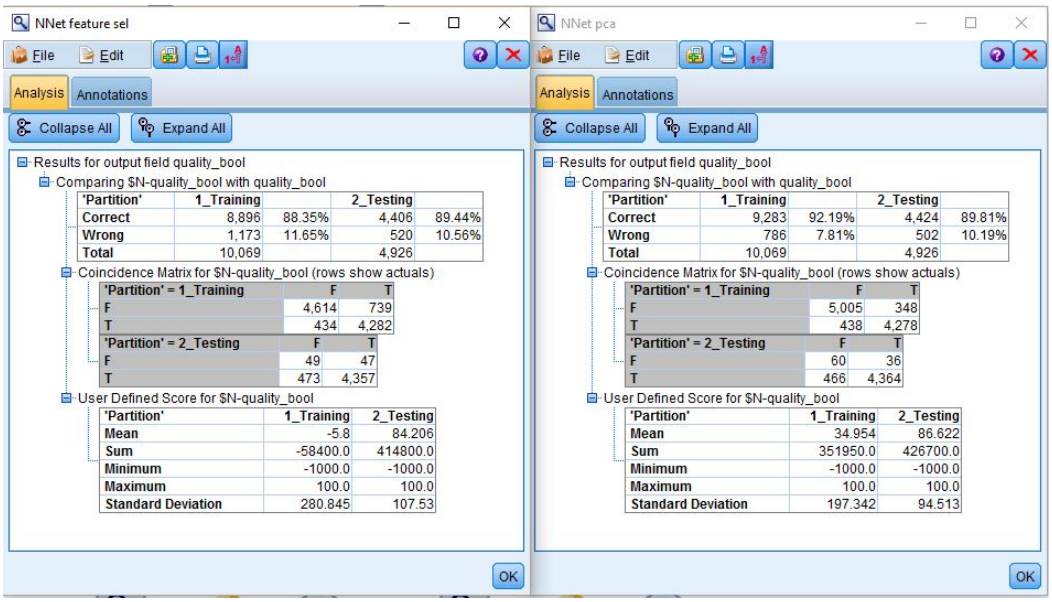


Abbildung 17: Neural Net with *Feature Selection* compared to *PAC*

Abbildung 18: Logistic Regression Settings

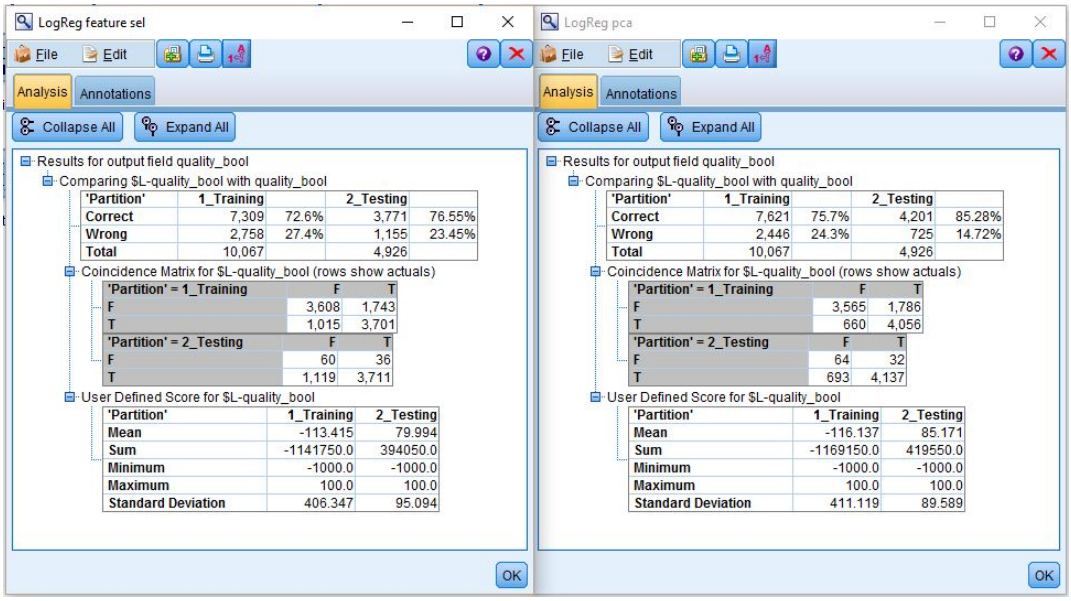


Abbildung 19: Logistic regression with *Feature Selection* compared to *PAC*

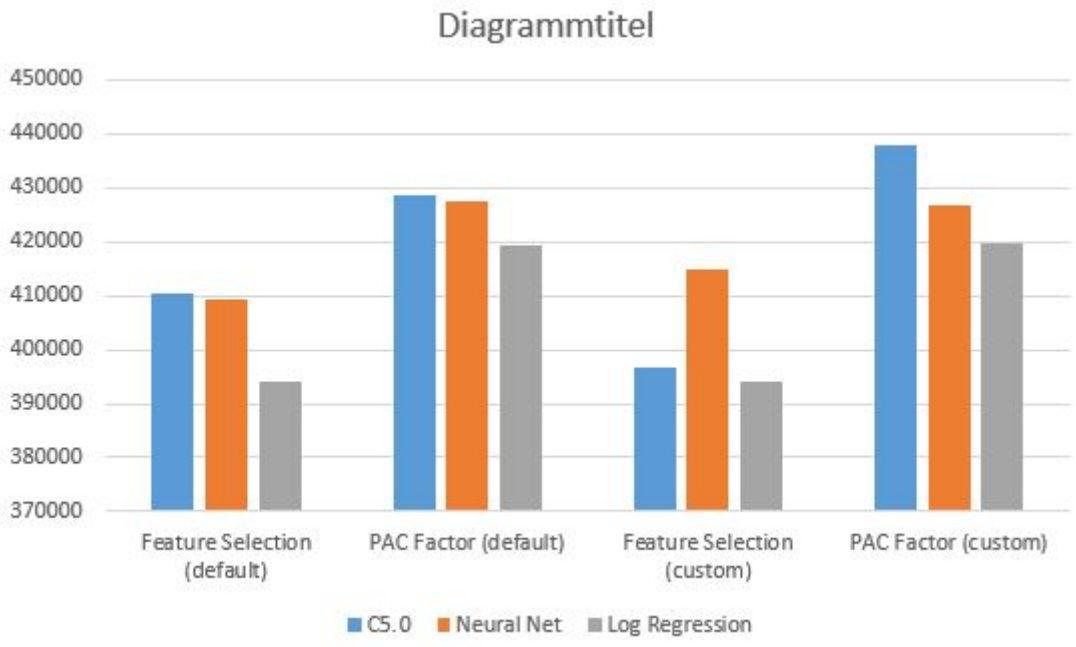


Abbildung 20: All results of the experiments in a table