

ASSIGNMENT-1

NAME-MADHAV JHA

REGISTRATION NO.-12107418

SECTION-D2112

ROLL. NO.-RD2112A41

COURSE CODE-CAP447

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Q1.Explain briefly the main components of RAPID MINER Studio.

Answer:-

RapidMiner Studio is a where you build and edit analytic processes. RapidMiner Studio and RapidMiner Server connect and interact with each other. RapidMiner Studio is a visual workflow designer for predictive analytics that brings data science and machine learning to everyone on the analytics team. When you're working on a new project of any kind, often the first step will be to go to a whiteboard, where you will plan the workflow and identify the key steps on the way to your goal. If you're a data scientist, the workflow will usually include one or more of the following steps:

- Import data
- Prepare data
- Build a model
- Validate the model
- Apply the model

RapidMiner Studio implements your whiteboard workflow in software, in the *Design View*. The Design View includes numerous *panels*.

- Repository

Repository: The place where your data, processes, and results are stored, either locally or remotely.

Also known as: folder, workspace, project

When working with RapidMiner Studio, you need a place to save your work. The Repository can be used to store:

- Data
- Processes
- Results
- Operators

Operators: The elements of a Process, each Operator takes input and creates output, depending on the choice of parameters. Also known as: function, formula, node. To use RapidMiner Studio effectively, you have to learn about its Operators. RapidMiner Studio includes hundreds of Operators

but all we not need to know,we have to know only a few operators.

- Parameters

Parameters: Options for configuring the behavior of an Operator. The content of the Parameters Panel is context-dependent. Select any Operator that is displayed in the Process Panel, and the Parameters Panel displays the options for configuring that Operator. Because RapidMiner Studio includes many Operators, each with its own unique functionality, the range of parameters is also quite diverse. By default, RapidMiner Studio will show you only the more commonly used parameters. To see all of the available parameters, click Show advanced parameters.

- Help:-

Help: Displays a help text for the current Operator.

The content of the *Help Panel* is also context-dependent. Select any Operator that is displayed in the Process Panel, and the Help Panel displays

a help text for that Operator. The Help Panel provides useful background informations.

- Process

Process: A connected set of Operators that help you to transform and analyze your data. Also known as: flow, program, pipeline, diagram. Your goal is to create a finished process, a connected set of Operators that produce a result. For example, your process might read a data set and build a predictive model. When you have connected all your Operators and set their parameters, press the Run Run arrow button at the top of the user interface, and the results will be displayed in the Results View.

Q2(A). Explain any 5 operators along with its usage and snapshots in rapidminer.

Answer:-The five operators along with uses and snapshot are below:-

- Sort:-

This operator sorts the input data set in ascending or descending Order according to several

attributes. The attributes to sort by are specified using the sort by Parameter. For each attribute, sorting is done in ascending or descending order, depending on the setting of the sorting order parameter. The resulting data set is sorted by the first attribute, Then subsets of the same value in the first attribute are sorted by the second attribute.

Figure :-1 ,shows the short operator preview.

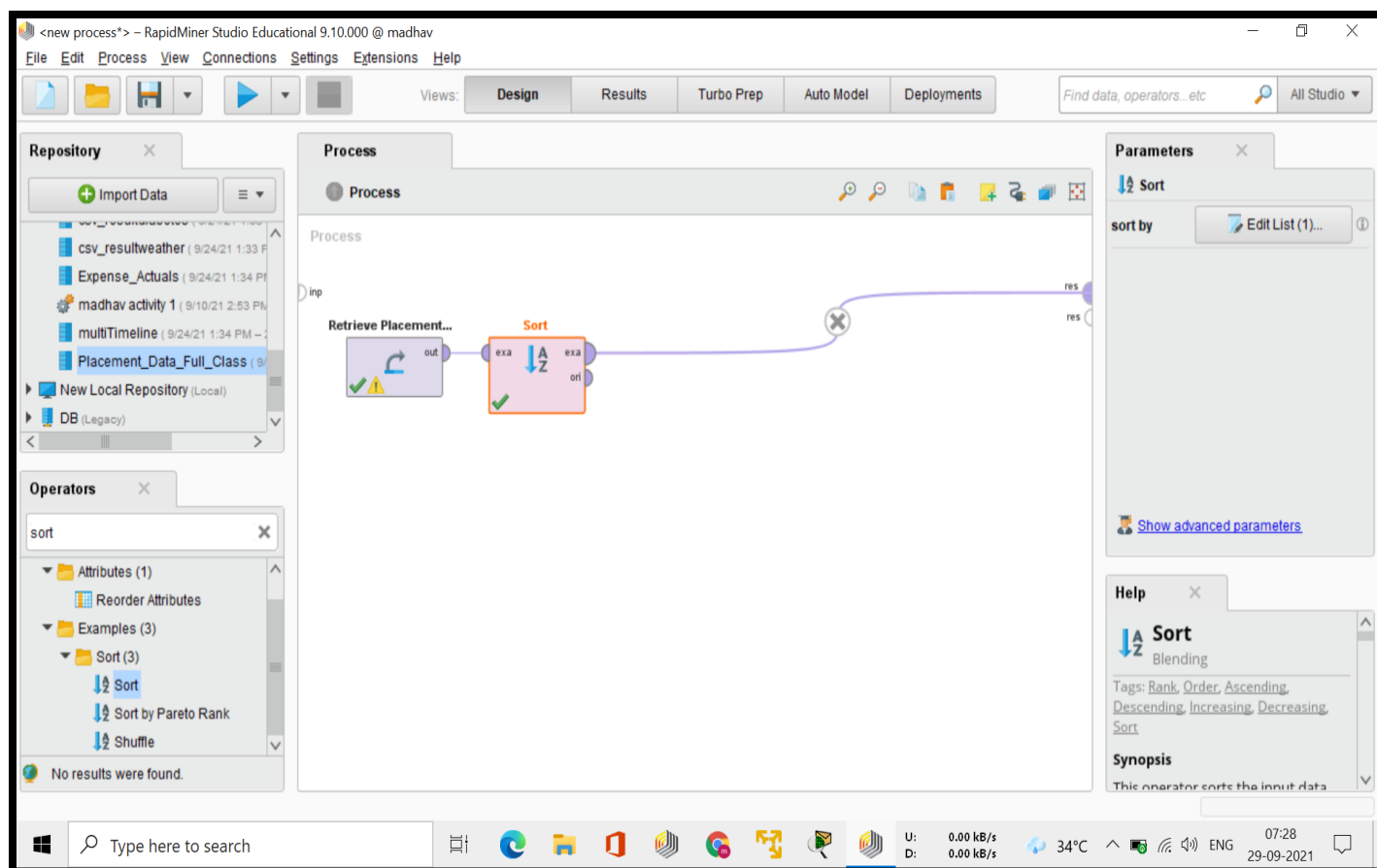


Figure :-2 ,shows the short operatoration on sl_no attribute in assending order.

Result History: ExampleSet (Sort)

Open in: Turbo Prep | Auto Model

Filter (215 / 215 examples): all

Row No.	sl_no	gender	ssc_p	ssc_b	hsc_p	hsc_b	hsc_s
1	1	M	67	Others	91	Others	Commerce
2	2	M	79.330	Central	78.330	Others	Science
3	3	M	65	Central	68	Central	Arts
4	4	M	56	Central	52	Central	Science
5	5	M	85.800	Central	73.600	Central	Commerce
6	6	M	55	Others	49.800	Others	Science
7	7	F	46	Others	49.200	Others	Commerce
8	8	M	82	Central	64	Central	Science
9	9	M	73	Central	79	Central	Commerce

ExampleSet (215 examples, 0 special attributes, 15 regular attributes)

Background Monitor: + Add | Stop | Remove | Filter | Clear

Repository: Import Data | Training Resources (connected) | Community Samples (connected) | Samples | Local Repository (Local) | madhav.jha (Local) | Connections | act-3 (9/17/21 1:58 PM - 2 kB) | act-4 (9/17/21 2:15 PM - 2 kB) | act-7 (9/17/21 2:54 PM - 3 kB) | activity no 2 (9/10/21 3:03 PM - 3 kB) | covid_impact_on_airport_traffic (9/24/21 2:21 PM - 2 kB) | csv_resultcredit (9/24/21 1:27 PM - 88 kB) | csv_resultdiabetes (9/24/21 1:33 PM - 59 kB) | csv_resultweather (9/24/21 1:33 PM - 3 kB) | Expense_Actuals (9/24/21 1:34 PM - 58 kB) | madhav activity 1 (9/10/21 2:53 PM - 3 kB) | multiTimeline (9/24/21 1:34 PM - 2 kB) | Placement_Data_Full_Class (9/24/21 2:28 PM - 20 kB) | New Local Repository (Local)

- Join:-

This Operator joins two ExampleSets using one or more Attributes of the input ExampleSets as key attributes. Identical values of the key attributes indicate matching Examples. An Attribute with id role is selected as key by default but an arbitrary set of one or more Attributes can be chosen as key. Four types of

joins are possible: inner, left, right and outer join. All these types of joins are explained In the parameters section.

Figure :-3 ,shows the join operator preview. which combining two example sets i.e transaction and product.

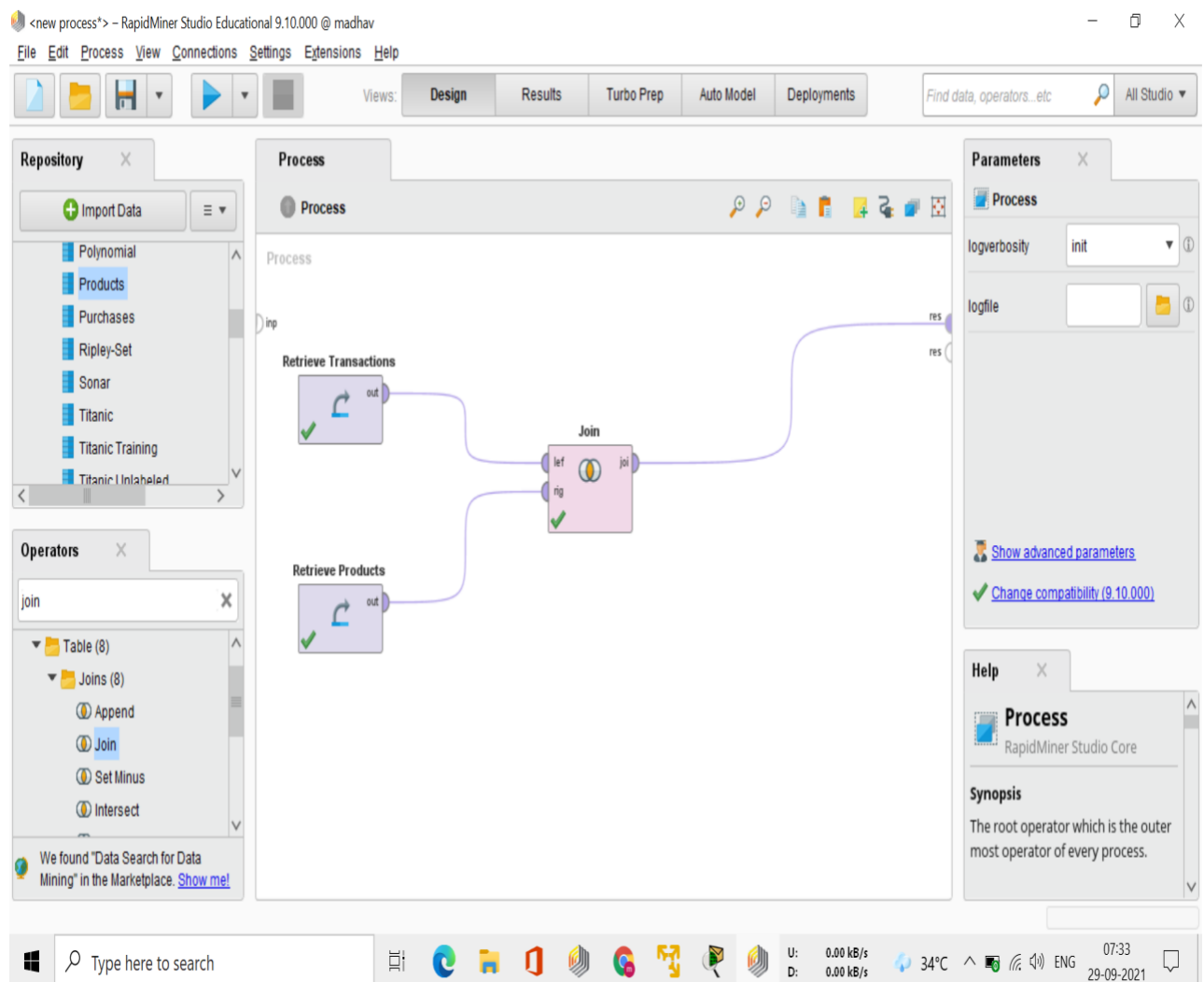


Figure :-4 ,shows the short operatoration on product id,which combining two example sets i.e transaction and product.

The screenshot displays the RapidMiner Studio Educational 9.10.000 interface. The main window shows the 'ExampleSet (Join)' operator results, which is a table with 9 rows and 7 columns: Row No., Customer ID, Product ID, Amount, Product Na..., Product Cat..., and Price. The table contains data for various products like 'locane powder', 'Stim pack', 'Anti-Ague', 'Damascus R...', 'Viopril', 'Quietus', 'Med-X', 'Mephisto', and 'Flu Buddy'. The 'Filter (2,328 / 2,328 examples)' dropdown is set to 'all'. The 'Background Monitor' tab is also visible, showing 'Add', 'Stop', and 'Remove' buttons. The 'Repository' panel on the right lists various data sources, including 'Training Resources', 'Community Samples', and 'Samples', with 'Products' highlighted under 'Samples'.

Row No.	Customer ID	Product ID	Amount	Product Na...	Product Cat...	Price
1	370	154	3	locane powder	2	432.040
2	41	40	3	Stim pack	6	384.420
3	109	173	3	Anti-Ague	1	245.940
4	556	11	4	Damascus R...	5	459.140
5	143	72	1	Viopril	3	246.210
6	18	26	1	Quietus	10	251.110
7	158	50	4	Med-X	10	250.590
8	237	98	3	Mephisto	10	289.430
9	456	161	3	Flu Buddy	7	369.270

- Replace:-
- Retrieve:-This Operator can access stored information in the Repository and Load them into the Process.The Retrieve Operator loads a RapidMiner Object into the Process. This Object is often an ExampleSet but it can also be a

Collection or a Model. Retrieving data this way also provides the Meta data of the RapidMiner Object.

- **Select Attributes:-**This Operator selects a subset of Attributes of an ExampleSet and Removes the other Attributes.The Operator provides different filter types to make Attribute selection easy. Possibilities are For example: Direct selection of attributes. Selection by a regular expression or selecting only attributes without missing values. See parameter attribute filter type for a detailed description of the different filter types.

Figure :-5 ,shows the select attribute operator preview.

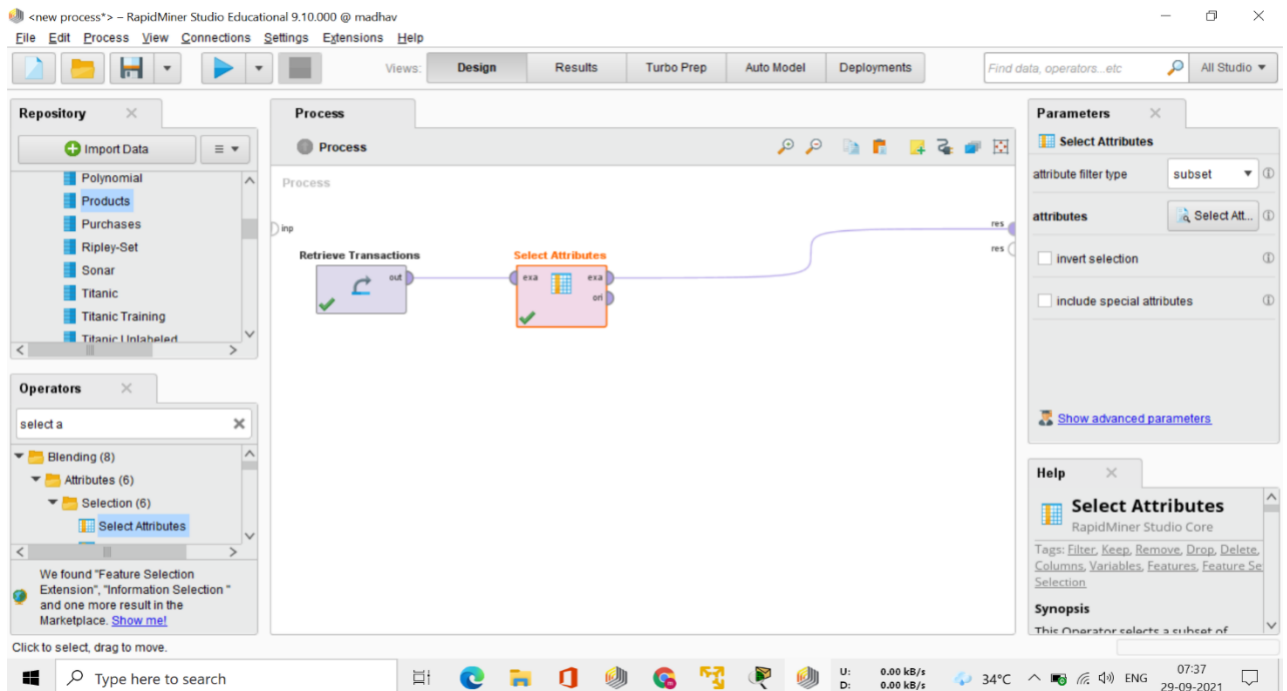
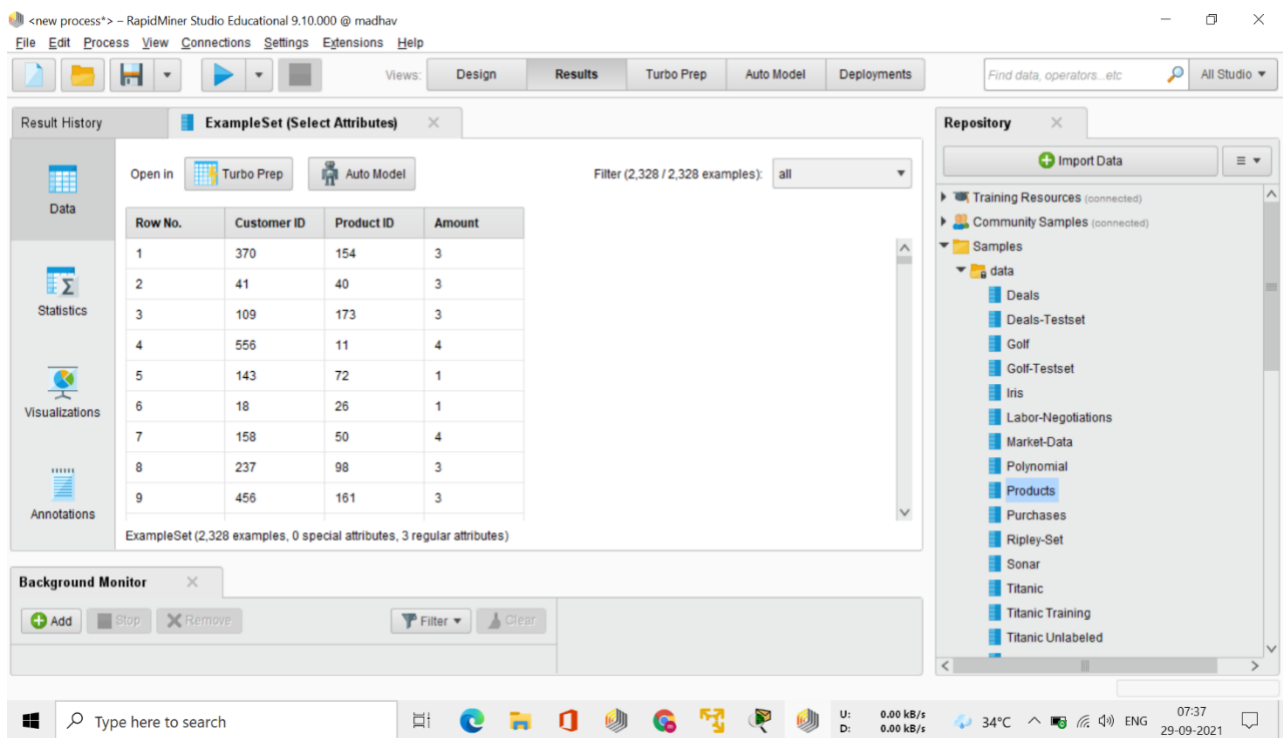


Figure :-6 ,shows the selection of attributes operatoration on transaction data set.



- Replace Missing Values:-

This Operator replaces missing values in Examples of selected Attributes by a specified replacement. Missing values can be replaced by the minimum, maximum or average value of that Attribute. zero can also be used to replace missing values. Any replenishment value can also be specified as a replacement of missing values.

Figure :-7 ,shows the replace missing values operator preview.

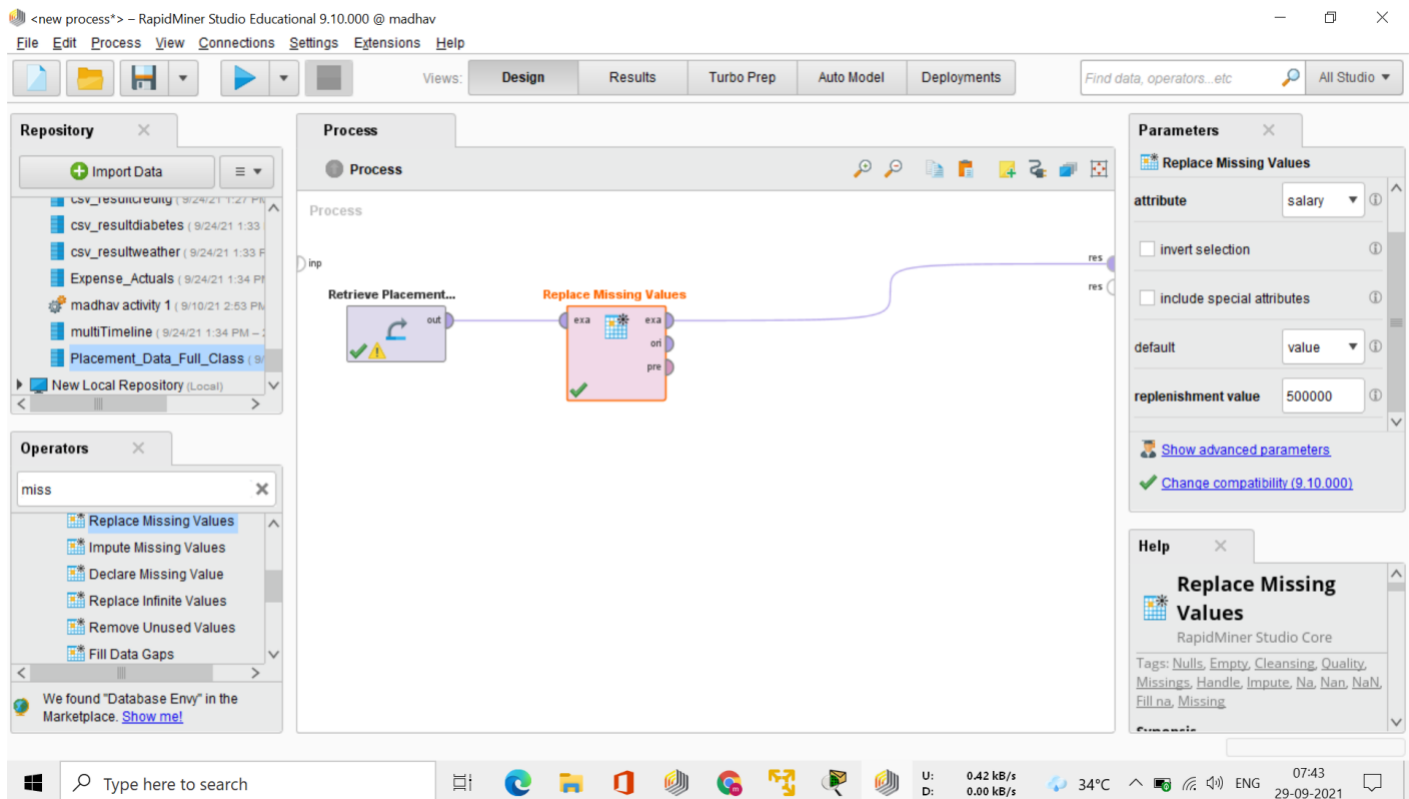


Figure :-8 ,shows the select missing values operatoration on placement data set,in which i had some missing values in salary column and replacing missing values with 50000.

<new process*> - RapidMiner Studio Educational 9.10.000 @ madhav

File Edit Process View Connections Settings Extensions Help

Views: Design Results Turbo Prep Auto Model Deployments

Find data, operators...etc All Studio

Result History ExampleSet (Replace Missing Values)

Open in Turbo Prep Auto Model

Filter (215 / 215 examples): all

Row No.	salary	sl_no	gender	ssc_p	ssc_b	hsc_p	hsc_b	hsc_s	degree_p	de
1	270000	1	M	67	Others	91	Others	Commer...	58	Sc
2	200000	2	M	79.330	Central	78.330	Others	Science	77.480	Sc
3	250000	3	M	65	Central	68	Central	Arts	64	Co
4	500000	4	M	56	Central	52	Central	Science	52	Sc
5	425000	5	M	85.800	Central	73.600	Central	Commer...	73.300	Co
6	500000	6	M	55	Others	49.800	Others	Science	67.250	Sc
7	500000	7	F	46	Others	49.200	Others	Commer...	79	Co
8	252000	8	M	82	Central	64	Central	Science	66	Sc
9	231000	9	M	73	Central	79	Central	Commer...	72	Co

ExampleSet (215 examples, 0 special attributes, 15 regular attributes)

Background Monitor

Add Stop Remove Filter Clear

Repository

Import Data

Training Resources (connected)

Community Samples (connected)

Samples

data

- Deals
- Deals-Testset
- Golf
- Golf-Testset
- Iris
- Labor-Negotiations
- Market-Data
- Polynomial
- Products
- Purchases
- Ripley-Set
- Sonar
- Titanic
- Titanic Training
- Titanic Unlabeled

Type here to search

U: 0.09 kB/s
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07:43
29-09-2021

- Filter examples:-

Figure :-9 ,shows the filter examples operator preview.

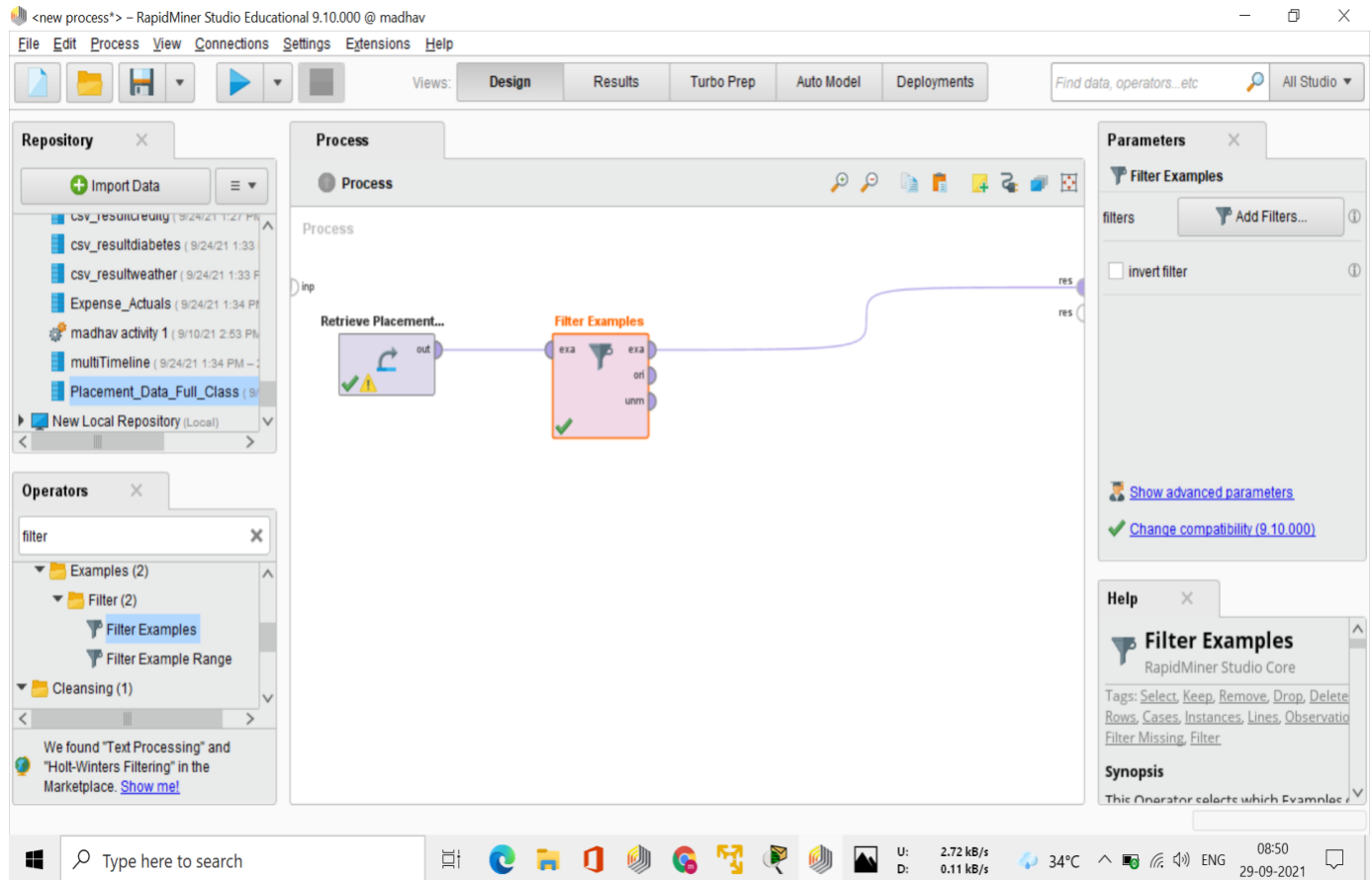


Figure :-10 ,shows the filter examples operation on salary attribute whose values are missing and gender is equal to female.

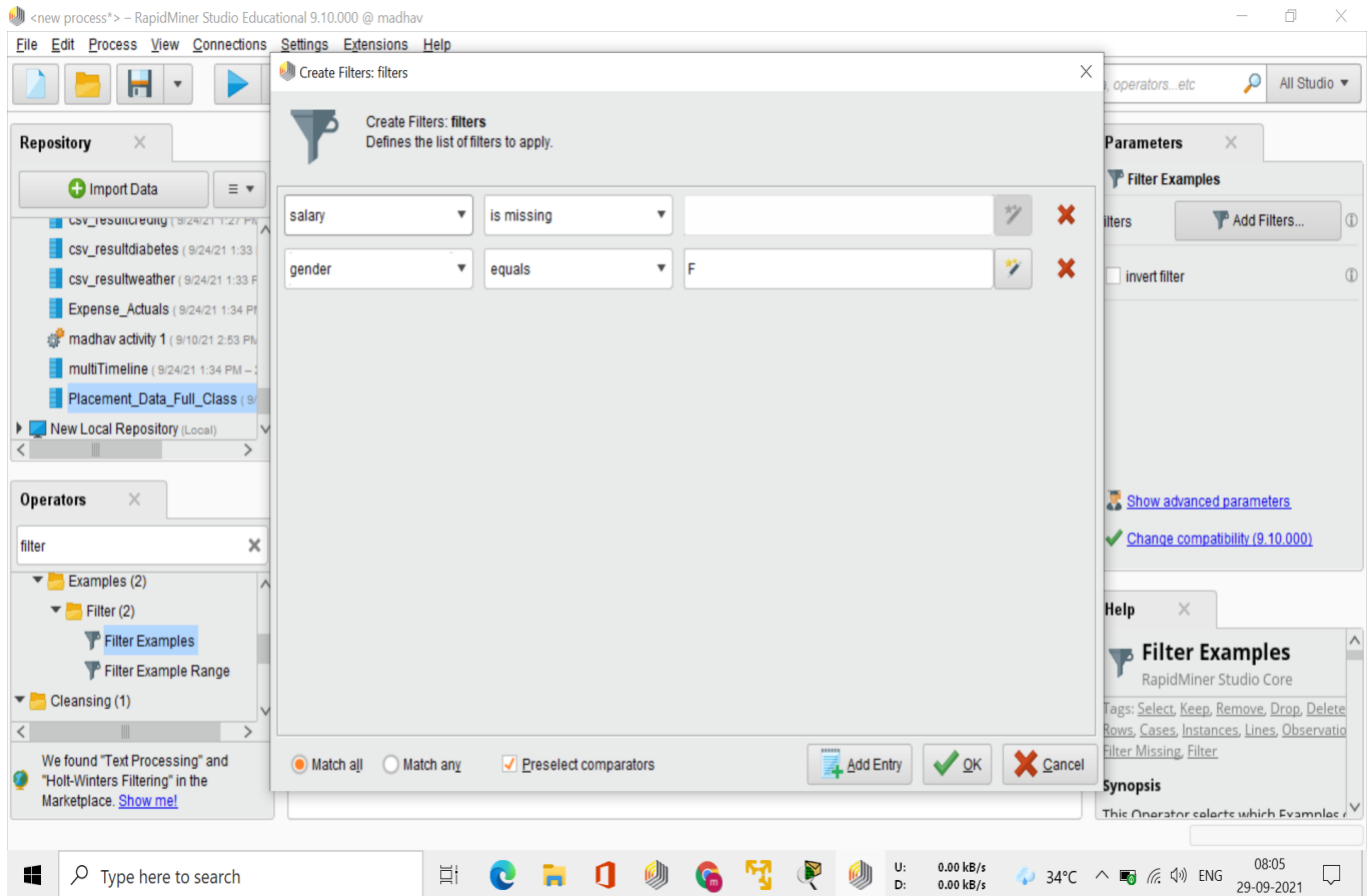


Figure :-11 ,shows the filter examples operation on gender values which is equal to female.

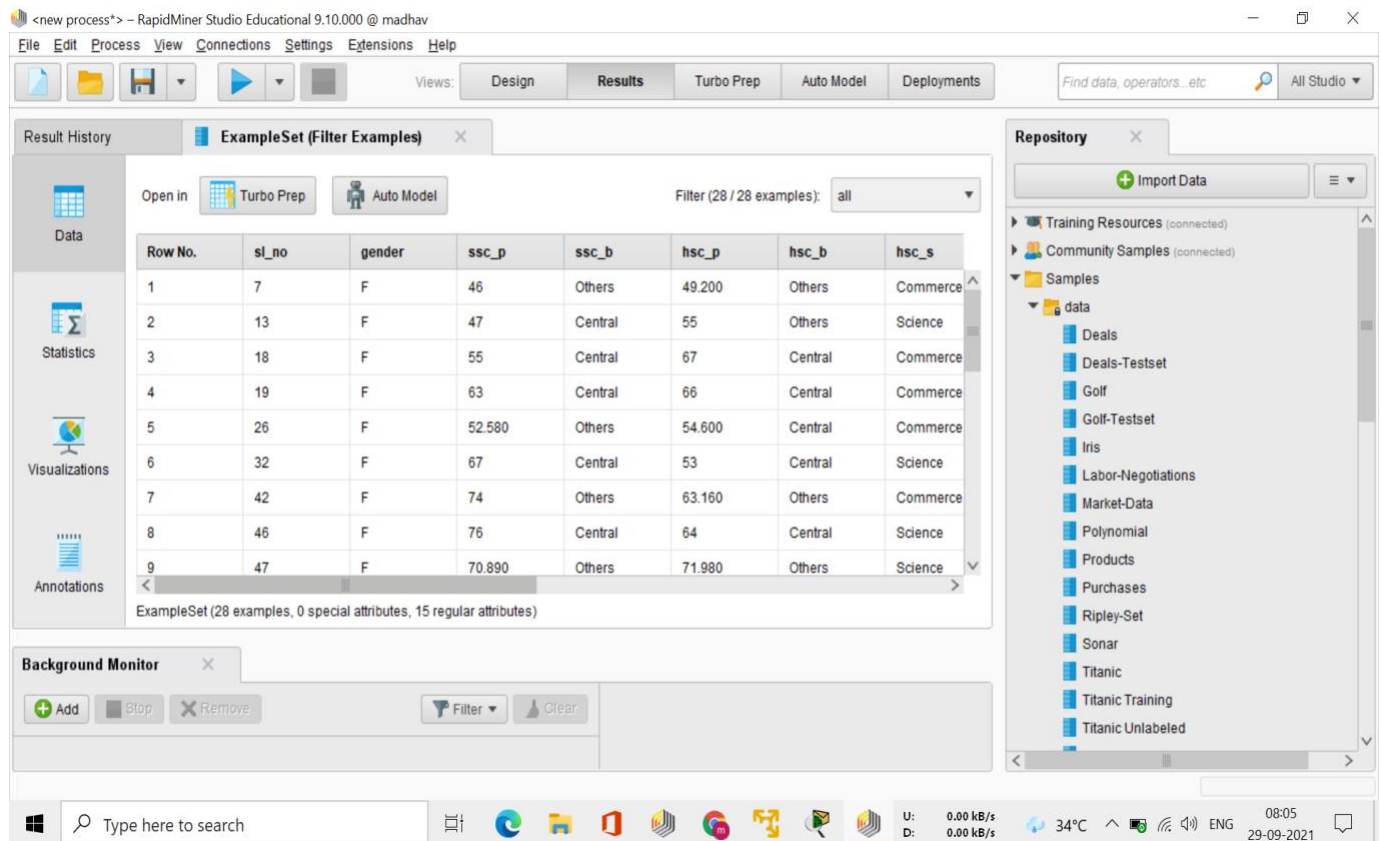
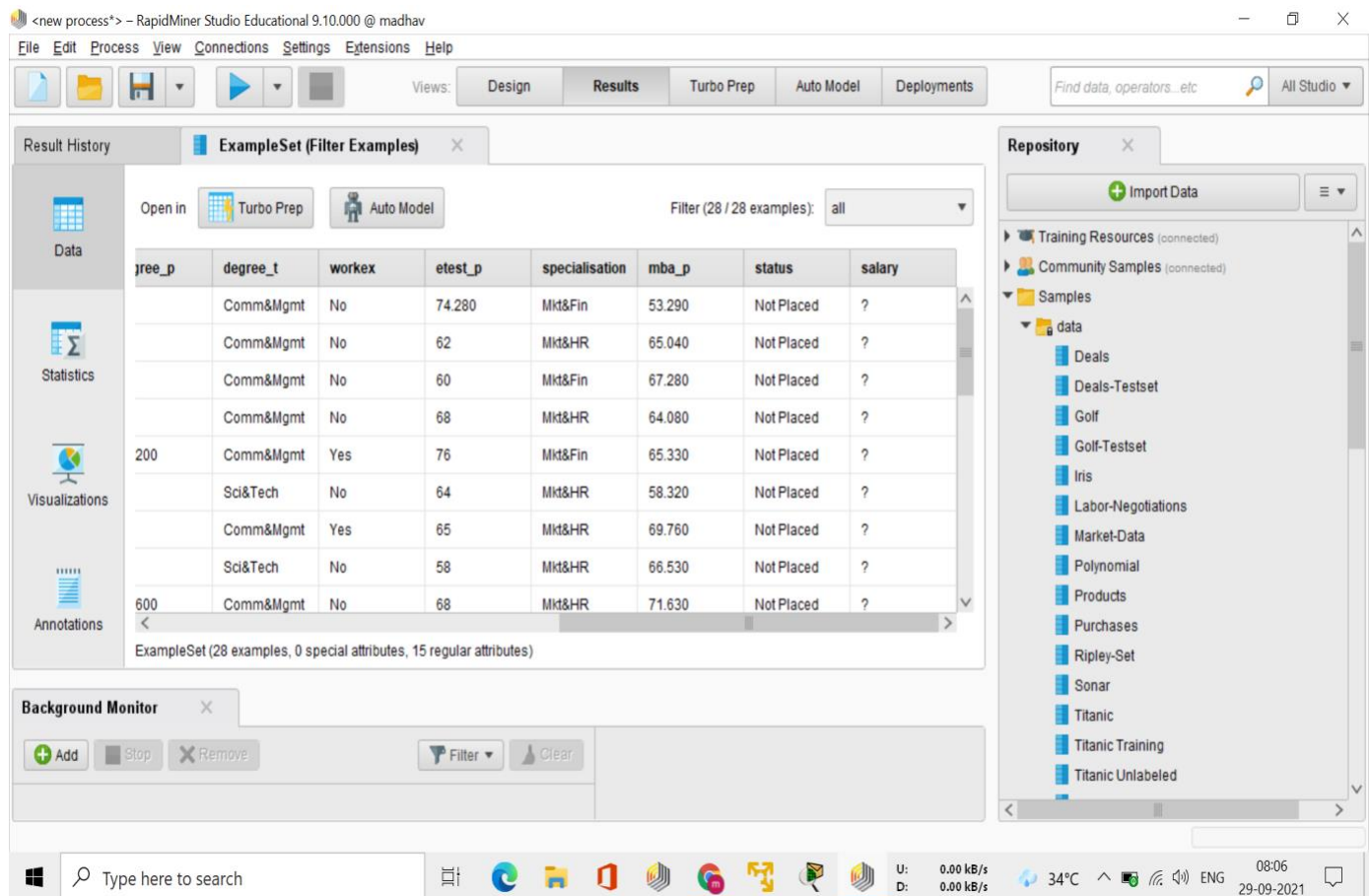


Figure :-12 ,shows the filter examples operatoration on missing values of salary.



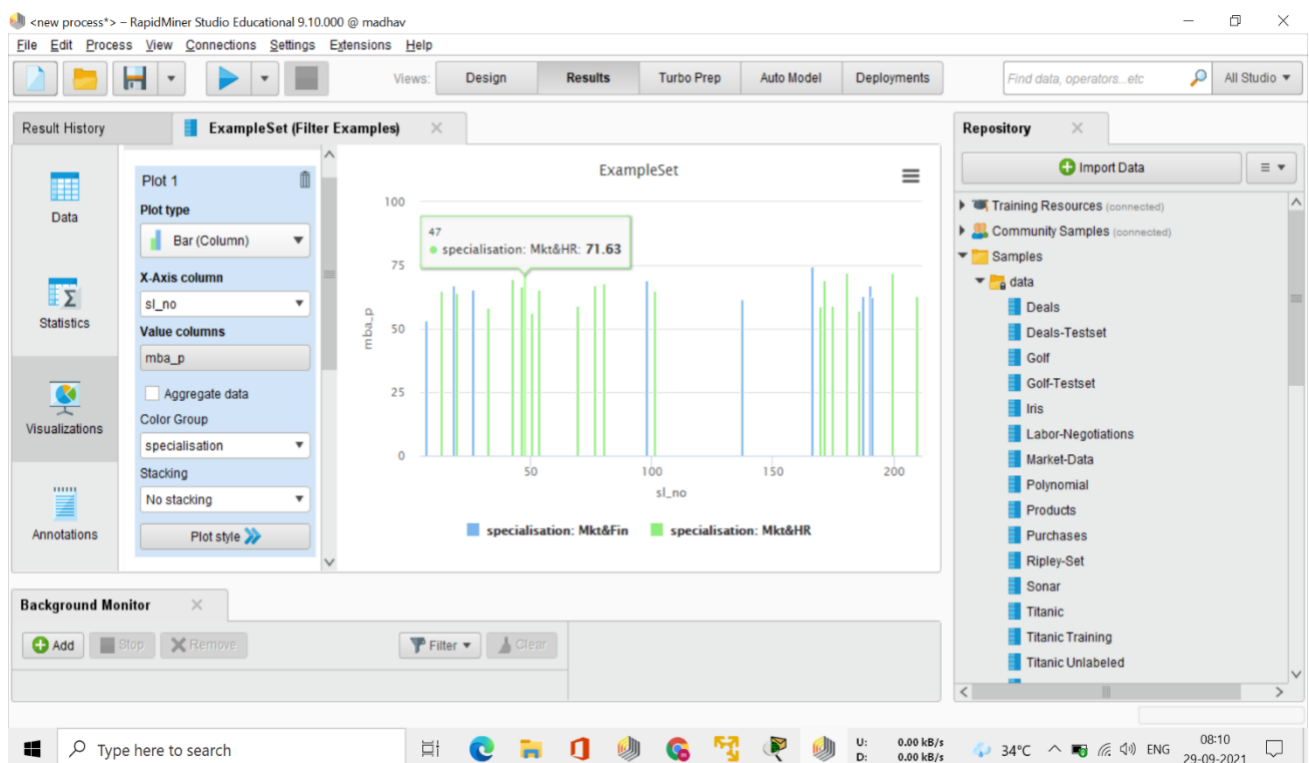
Q2(B).What do you understand by graphical representation and statistics in rapidminer. Attach any 5 different types of graph and their interpretation.

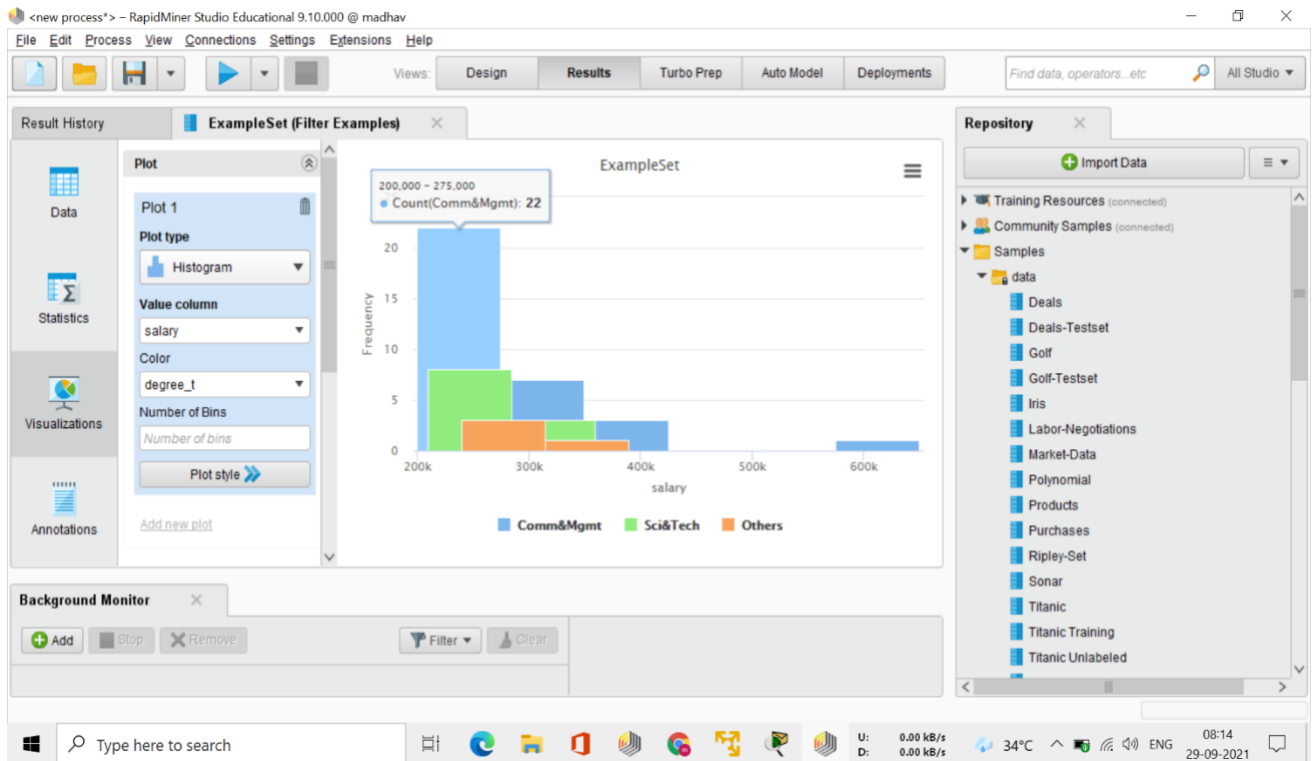
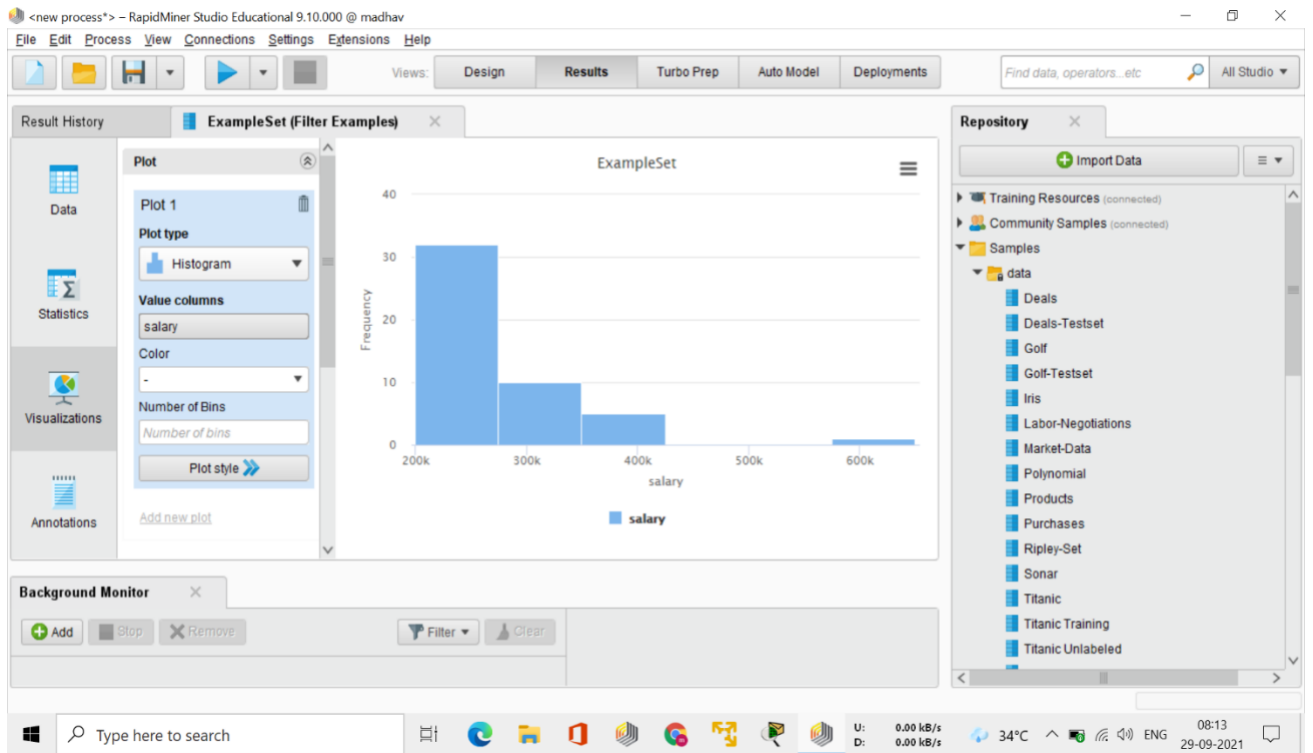
Answer:-

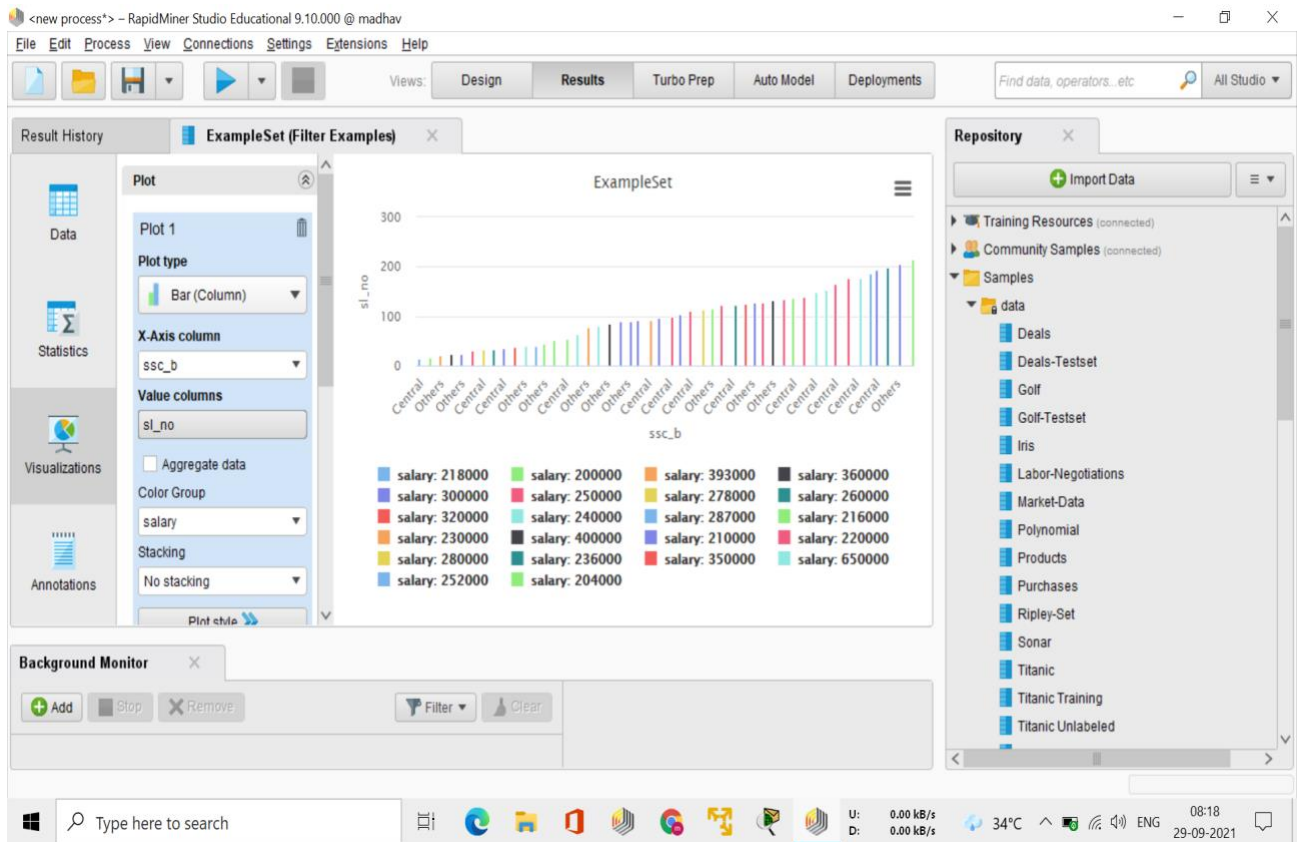
A statistical graph or chart is defined as the pictorial representation of statistical data in

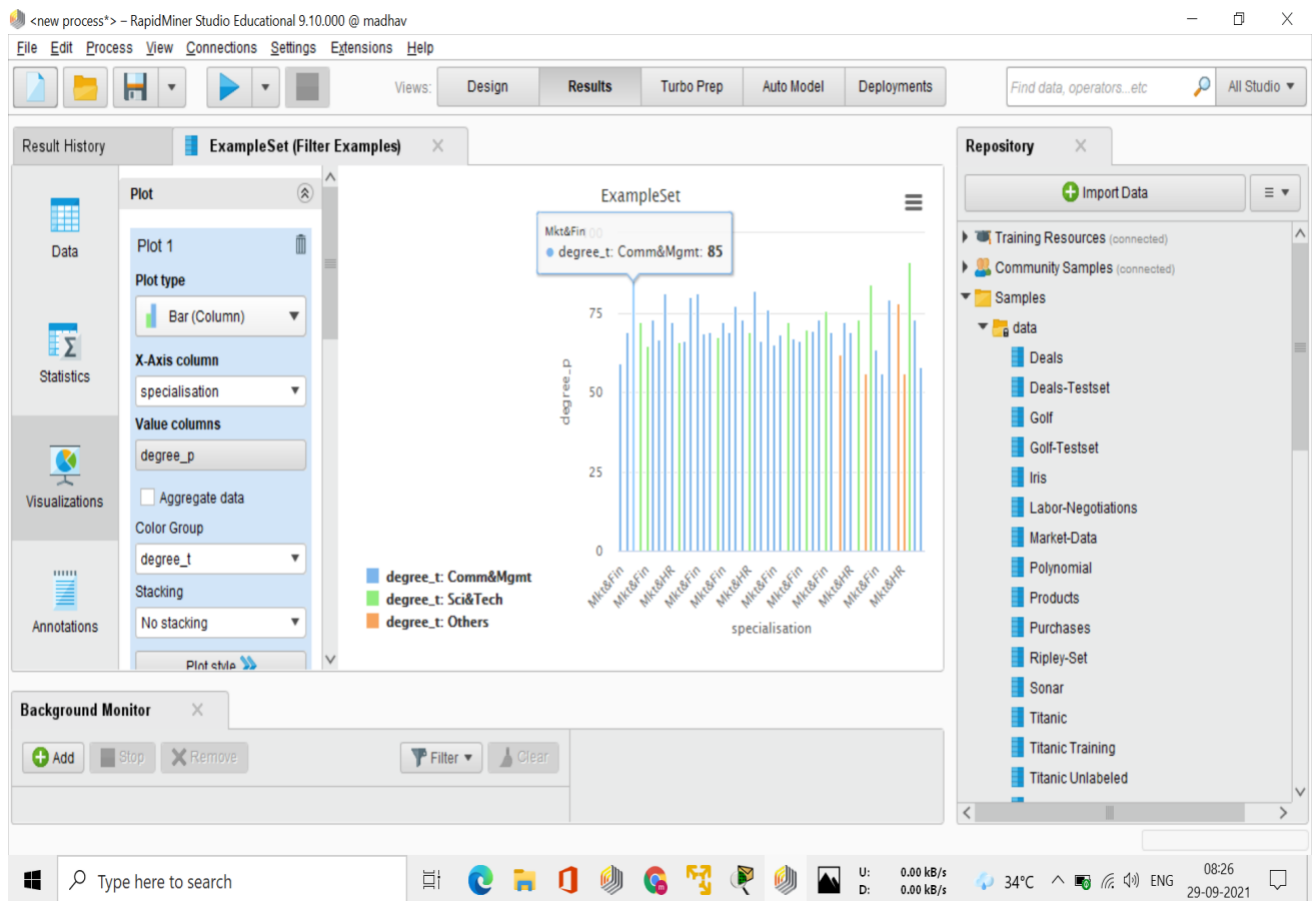
graphical form. The statistical graphs are used to represent a set of data to make it easier to understand and interpret statistical information.

Graphical representation and statistical based analysis helps us to view data in different view.









Q3.What do you mean by preprocessing in Data Mining.
Explain any 5 operations to handle missing values and attach screenshots of same.

Answer:-

Data preprocessing involves transforming raw data to well-formed data sets so that data mining analytics can be applied. Raw data is often incomplete and has inconsistent formatting .

Preprocessing involves both data validation and data imputation. The goal of data validation is to assess whether the data in question is both complete and accurate. The goal of data imputation is to correct errors and input missing values , either manually or automatically.

- There are few steps to preprocess:-
- Data cleaning
- Data integration
- Data transformation
- Data reduction
- Data DDiscretization

>Data cleaning:-

In data cleaning process we fill the missing,identify outliers and remove them,smooth out noisy data,and correct inconsistent data sets.

>Data integration: combines data from multiple sources into a coherent store.Careful integration can help reduce and avoid redundancies and inconsistencies in resulting data set.This can help improve the accuracy and speed of the subsequent data mining process.This is referred to as the entity identification problem.

>Data Transformation:-

Data is normalized and generalized. Normalization is a process that ensures that no data is redundant, it is all stored in a single place, and all the dependencies are logical.

>Data Reduction:-

When the volume of data is huge, databases can become slower, costly to access, and challenging to properly store. Data reduction aims to present a reduced representation of the data in a data warehouse.

Data reduction strategies:-

- 1)Dimensionality reduction
- 2)Numerosity reduction
- 3)Data compression

>Discretization :-

Reduce the number of values for a given continuous attribute by dividing the range of the attribute into intervals. Interval labels can then be used to replace actual data values.

>Five operations to handle missing values:-