Instituto Tecnológico de Culiacán



Carrera: Ingeniería en Sistemas Computacionales

Materia: Temas Selectos de Bases de Datos

Alumnos:

José Alfredo García Aguilar César Alfredo Astorga Ochoa

Trabajo: U3 T2 Minería de Datos

Fecha: 14-Mayo-2022

Horario de clase: 05:00 - 06:00 pm

Profesor: Daniel Esparza Soto

Vista utilizada en SQL Server:

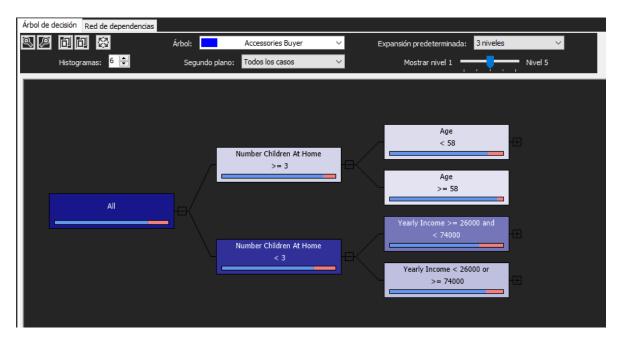
```
create view vw accessoriescomponents as
select c.customerkey, c.geographykey, c.customeralternatekey, c.title, c.firstname,
c.middlename, c.lastname, c.namestyle, c.birthdate, c.maritalstatus, c.suffix,
c.gender, c.emailaddress, c.yearlyincome, c.totalchildren,
c.numberchildrenathome, c.englisheducation, c.spanisheducation, c.frencheducation,
c.englishoccupation, c.spanishoccupation, c.frenchoccupation, c.houseownerflag,
c.numbercarsowned, c.addressline1,
c.addressline2, c.phone, c.datefirstpurchase, c.commutedistance, g.city,
g.stateprovincename, g.spanishcountryregionname, x.region, x.age, case
x.[accessories] when 0 then 0 else 1 end as accessoriesbuyer, case x.[components]
when 0 then 0 else 1 end as componentsbuyer
from dbo.dimcustomer as c
inner join dimgeography g on c.geographykey = g.geographykey
inner join(select customerkey, region, age, sum(case [englishproductcategoryname]
when 'accessories' then 1 else 0 end) as accessories, sum(case
[englishproductcategoryname] when 'components' then 1 else 0 end) as components
from dbo.vdmprep
group by customerkey, region, age) as x on c.customerkey = x.customerkey
```

Gráficas resultantes de los 3 algoritmos:

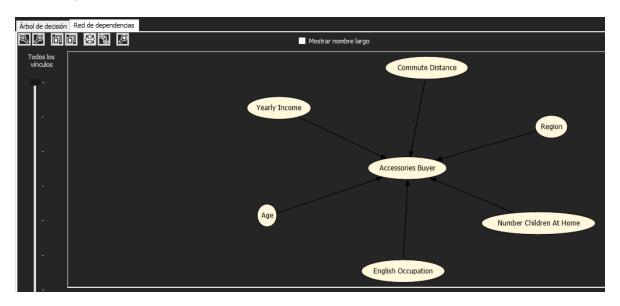
Accesories Buyer:

TM_Decision_Tree:

Árbol de decisión:

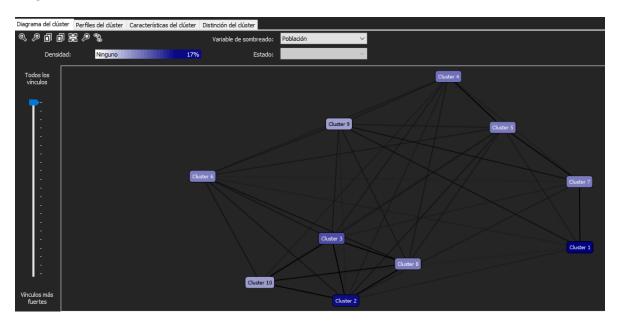


Red de dependencias:



TM_Clustering:

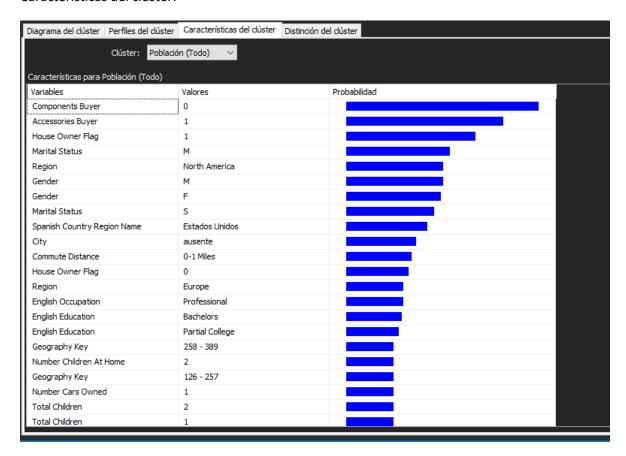
Diagrama de clúster:



Perfiles de clúster:



Características del clúster:

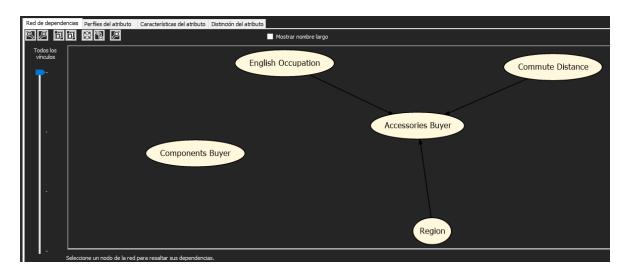


Distinción del clúster:

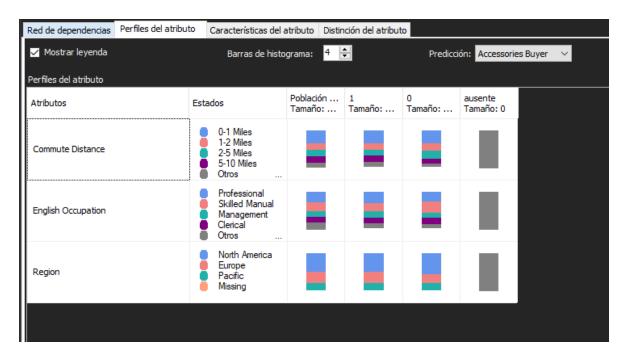


TM_NaiveBayes:

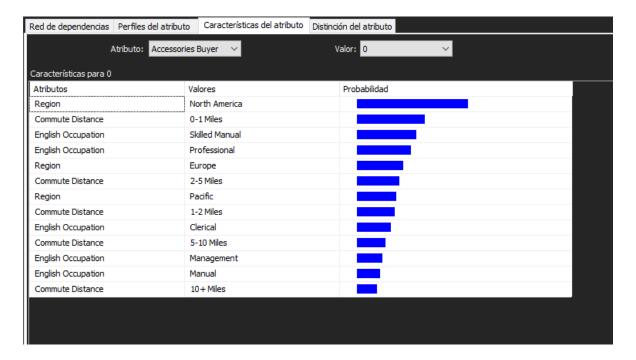
Red de dependencias:



Perfiles del atributo:



Características del atributo:



Distinción del atributo:



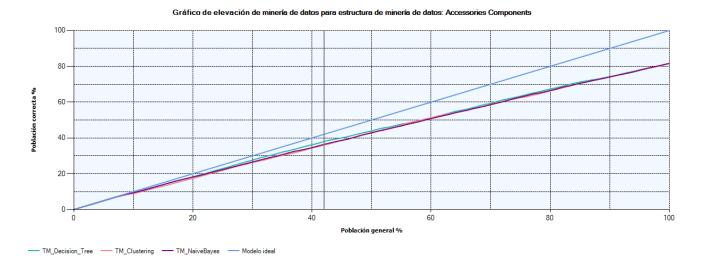
Components Buyer:

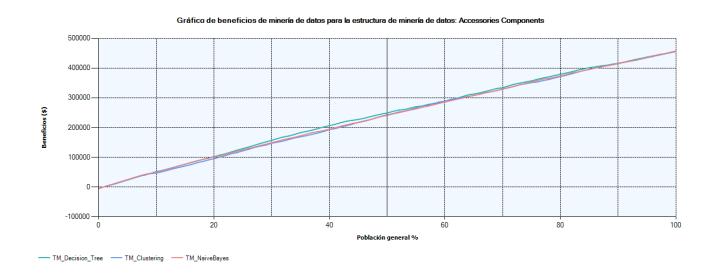
Árbol de decisión:



Nota: El components buyer sale vacio

 Grafica de precisión evaluando los 3 algoritmos. Definir cuál es el algoritmo con mayor precisión.

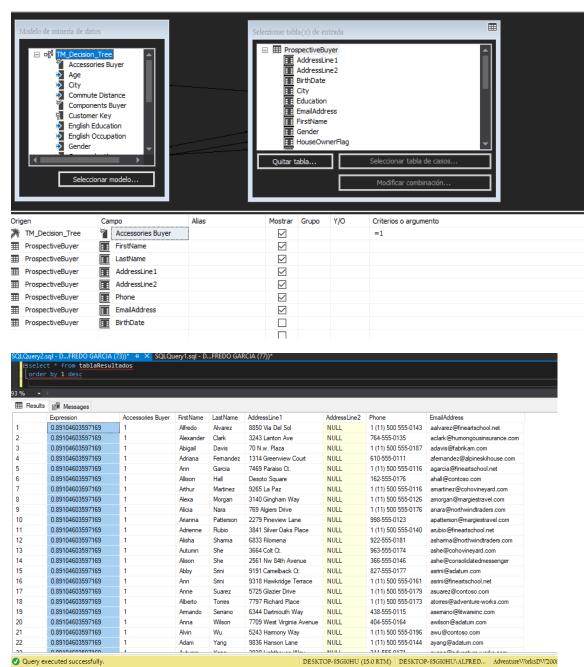




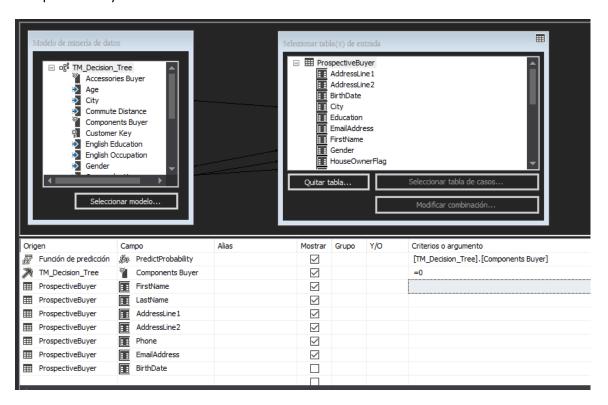
El árbol de decisión (TM_Decision_Tree) es el algoritmo con mayor precisión porque es el que más se acerca a la línea ideal en ambas gráficas.

 Predecir nuevos clientes con la tabla ProspectiveBuyer, definir que algoritmo se utilizará para la predicción y mostrar los resultados

Accessories Buyer:



Components Buyer:





El árbol de decisión (TM_Decision_Tree) es el algoritmo a usar en este caso por tener mayor precisión.