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DMBI Lab

EXPERIMENT NO. 7

AIM : To implement a regression model using Rapid Miner and Python.

1. Preprocess data. Split data into train and test set
2. Build Regression model using inbuilt library function on training data
3. Calculate metrics based on test data using inbuilt function
4. Build a Regression model using a function defined by the student.
5. Calculate metrics based on test data using inbuilt function
6. Compare the results of all three ways of implementation.(Rapid Miner, Python Library)

Theory :

To implement a regression model using RapidMiner and Python, you can leverage both user-defined functions and built-in functions. Here's a general outline of how you can approach this:

Data Preparation:

- Load your dataset into RapidMiner for preprocessing. This may involve cleaning missing values, handling categorical variables, and scaling numeric features.
- Export the preprocessed data from RapidMiner to a format compatible with Python, such as CSV or Excel.

Regression Model Building in RapidMiner:

- Use RapidMiner's built-in operators for regression analysis, such as Linear Regression, Decision Tree Regression, or Support Vector Regression, depending on your data and problem.
- Configure the parameters of the regression model within RapidMiner, such as selecting input variables, setting regularization options, and specifying the target variable.

Exporting the Model:

- Once you have trained and validated your regression model in RapidMiner, export the model as a file (e.g., PMML format) that can be loaded into Python.

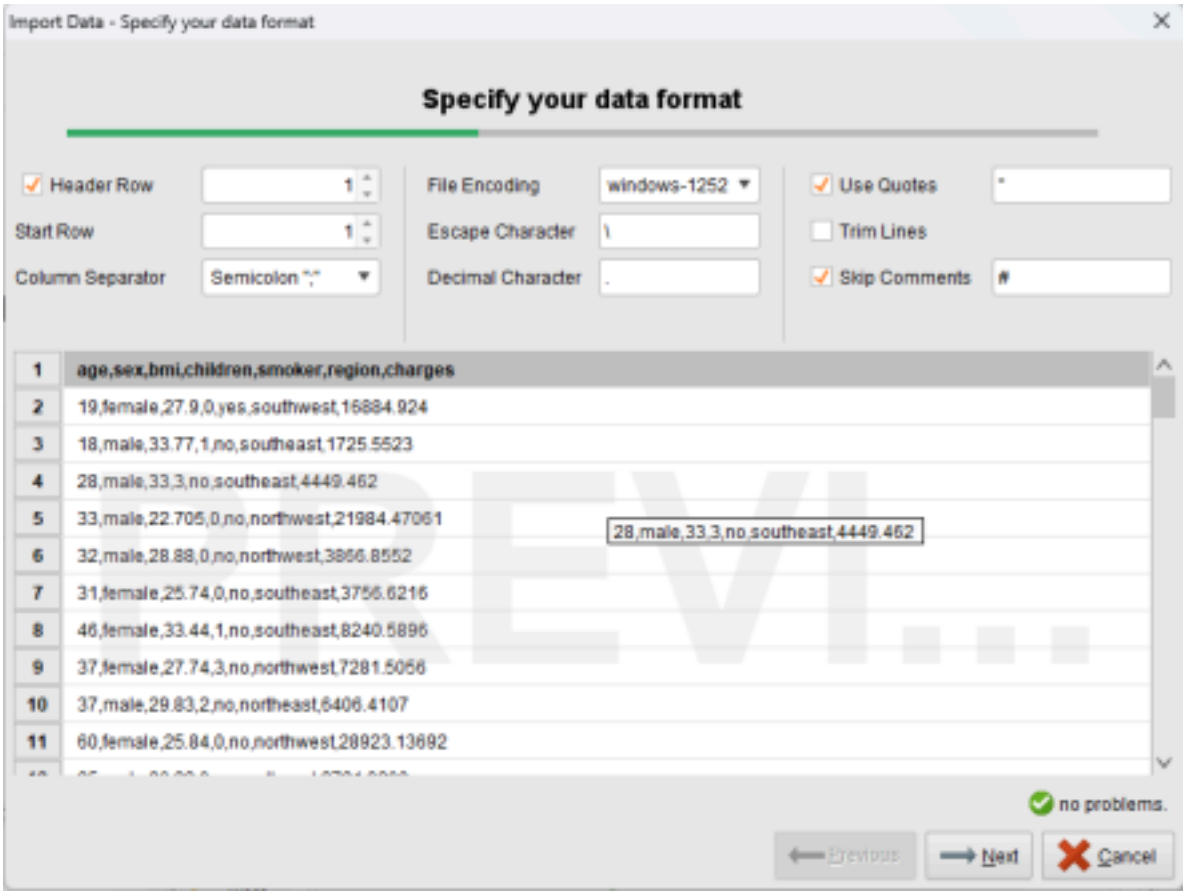
Loading the Model in Python:

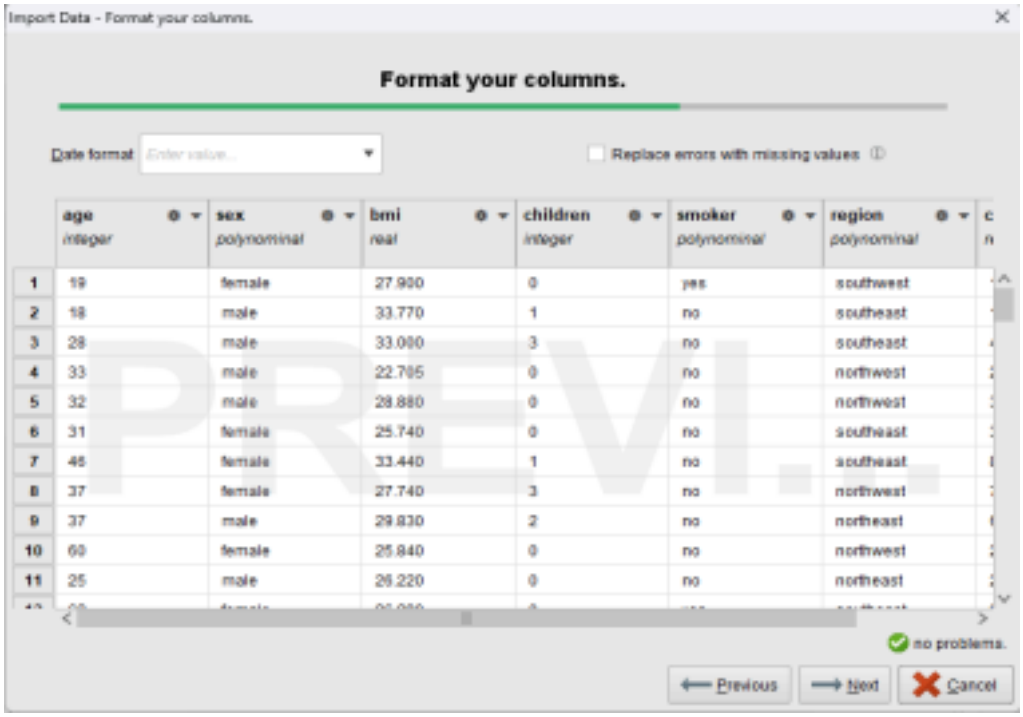
- Use Python libraries such as pandas to load the preprocessed data and sklearn to load the exported regression model from RapidMiner.
- If needed, define custom functions in Python for any specific data transformations or model evaluation metrics that are not directly available in RapidMiner.

Prediction and Evaluation:

- Use the loaded regression model in Python to make predictions on new data or evaluate its performance on a test dataset.
- Implement evaluation metrics such as Mean Squared Error (MSE), R-squared, or others to assess the model's accuracy and reliability.

IMPLEMENTATION USING RAPID MINER




Import Data - Format your columns.
Format your columns.
Date format
Replace errors with missing values
age integer
sex polynominal
bmi real
children integer
smoker polynominal
region polynominal
1 19 female 27.900 0 yes southwest
2 18 male 33.770 1 no southeast
3 28 male 33.000 3 no southeast
4 33 male 22.705 0 no northwest
5 32 male 28.880 0 no northwest
6 31 female 25.740 0 no southeast
7 46 female 33.440 1 no southeast
8 37 female 27.740 3 no northwest
9 37 male 29.830 2 no northeast
10 60 female 25.840 0 no northwest
11 25 male 26.220 0 no northeast
no problems.
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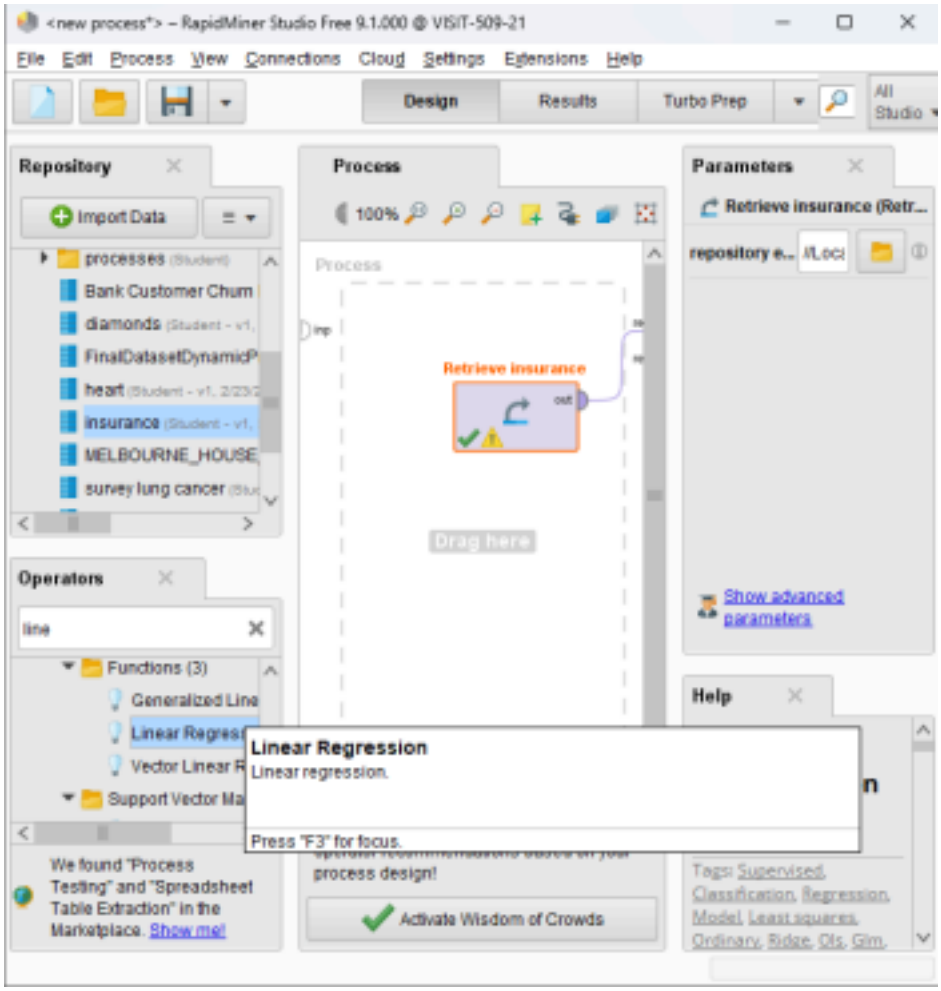
<new process*> – RapidMiner Studio Free 9.1.000 @ VISIT-509-21
File Edit Process View Connections Cloud Settings Extensions Help
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Linear regression.
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Help
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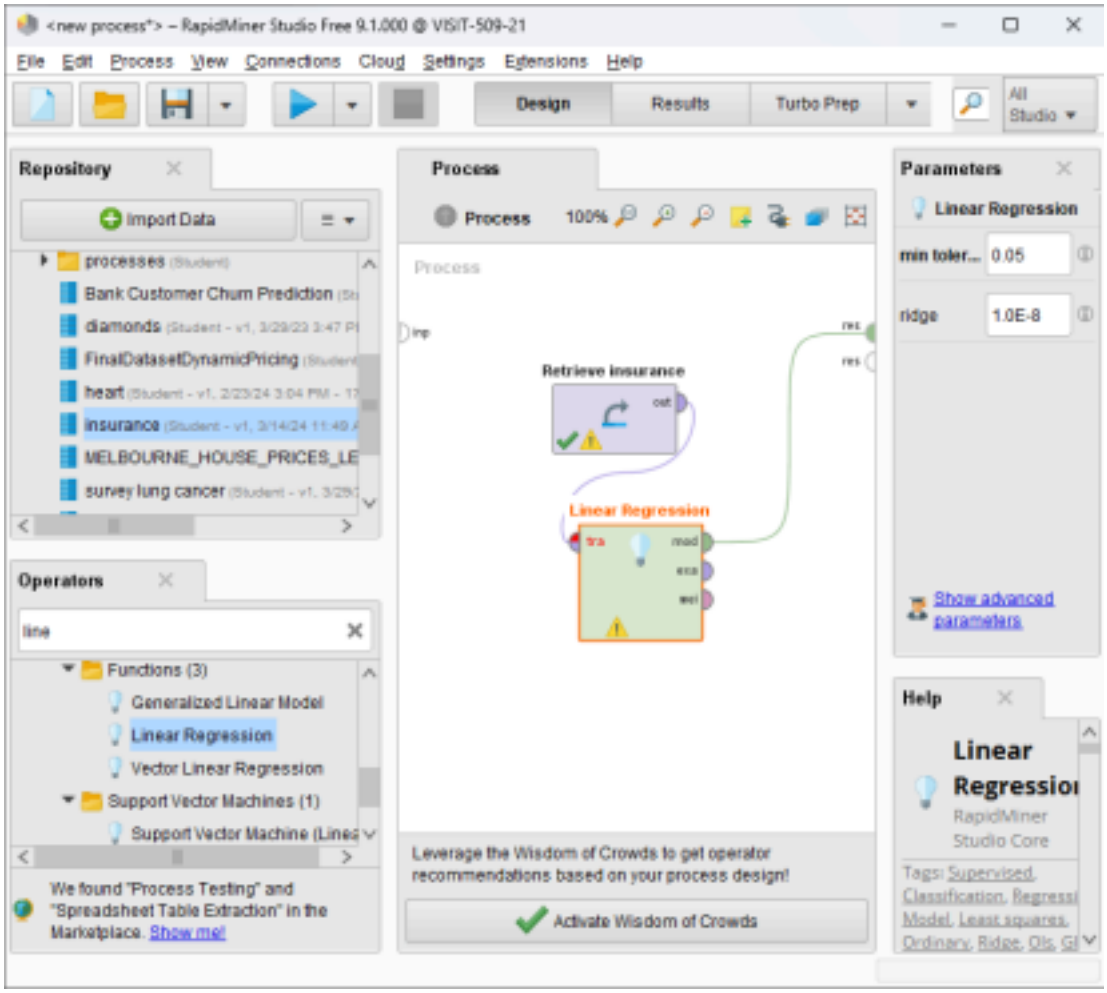
process design!
Activate Wisdom of Crowds
Tags: Supervised, Classification, Regression, Model, Least squares, Ordinary, Ridge, Ols, Glm,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Leverage the Wisdom of Crowds to get operator recommendations based on your process design!
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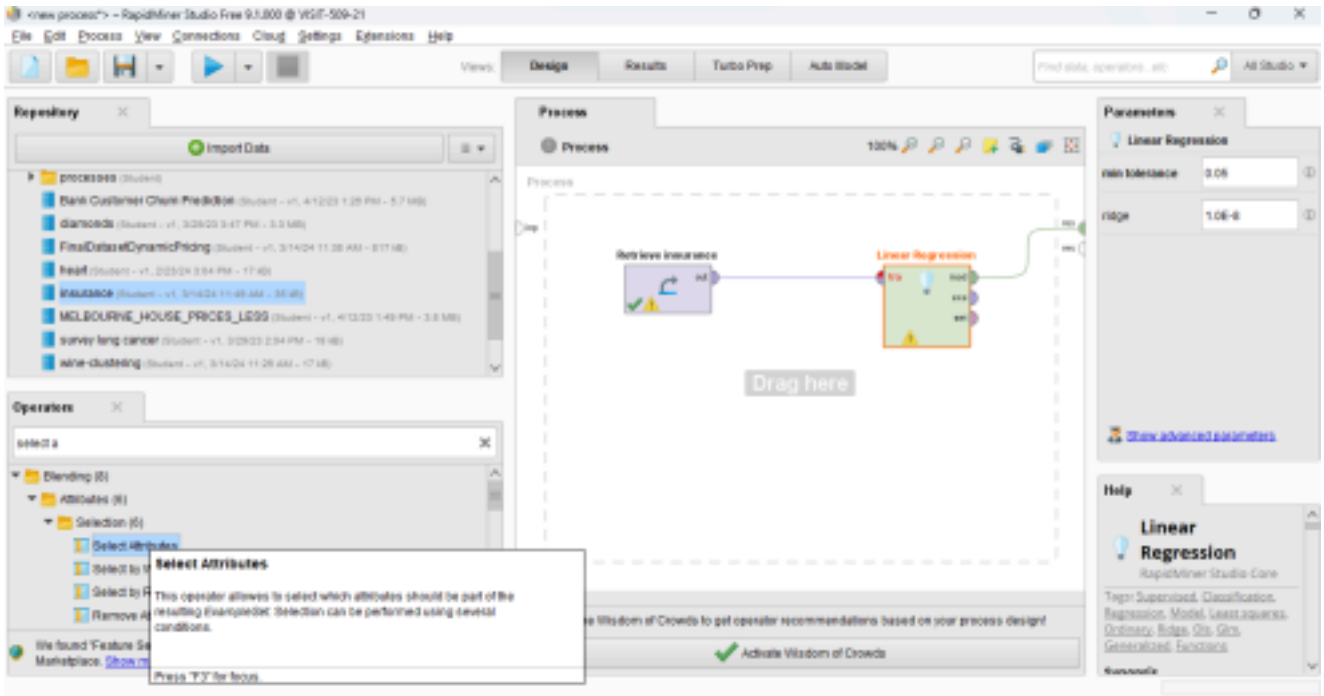
RapidMiner Studio Core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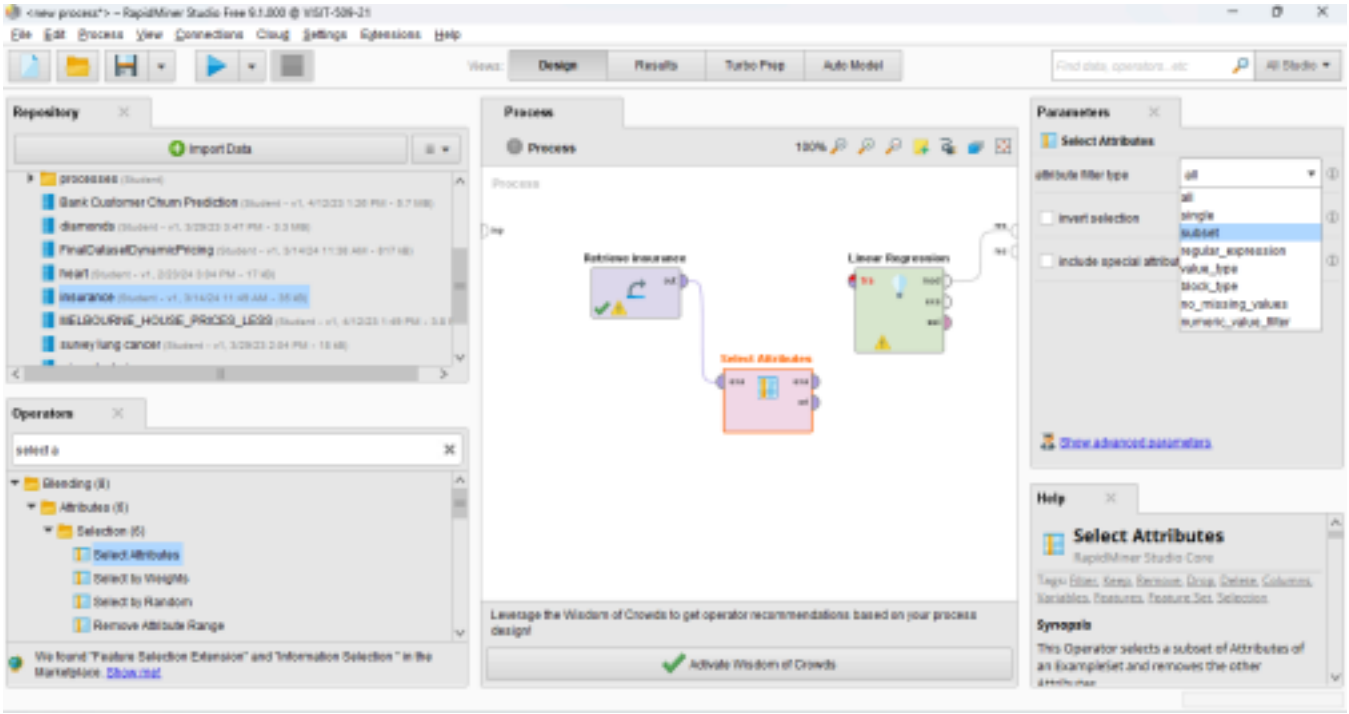
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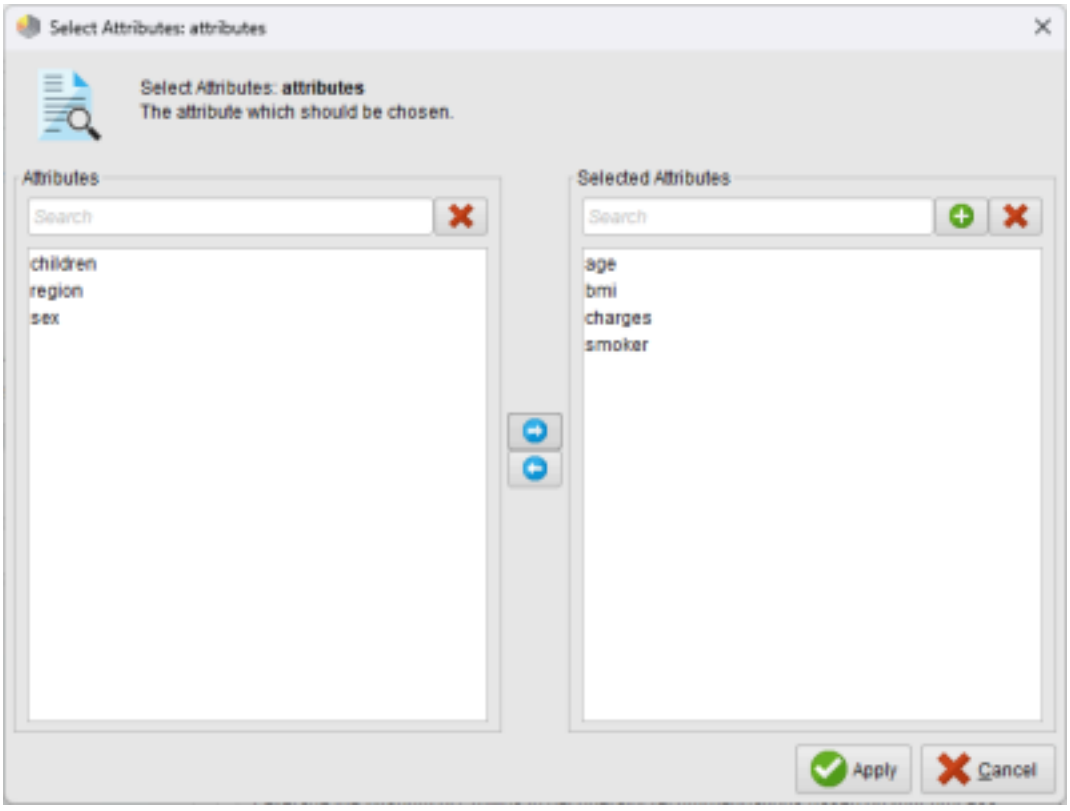
Linear Regression
Activate Wisdom of Crowds


Select Attributes: attributes
Select Attributes: attributes
The attribute which should be chosen.
Attributes
Search
children
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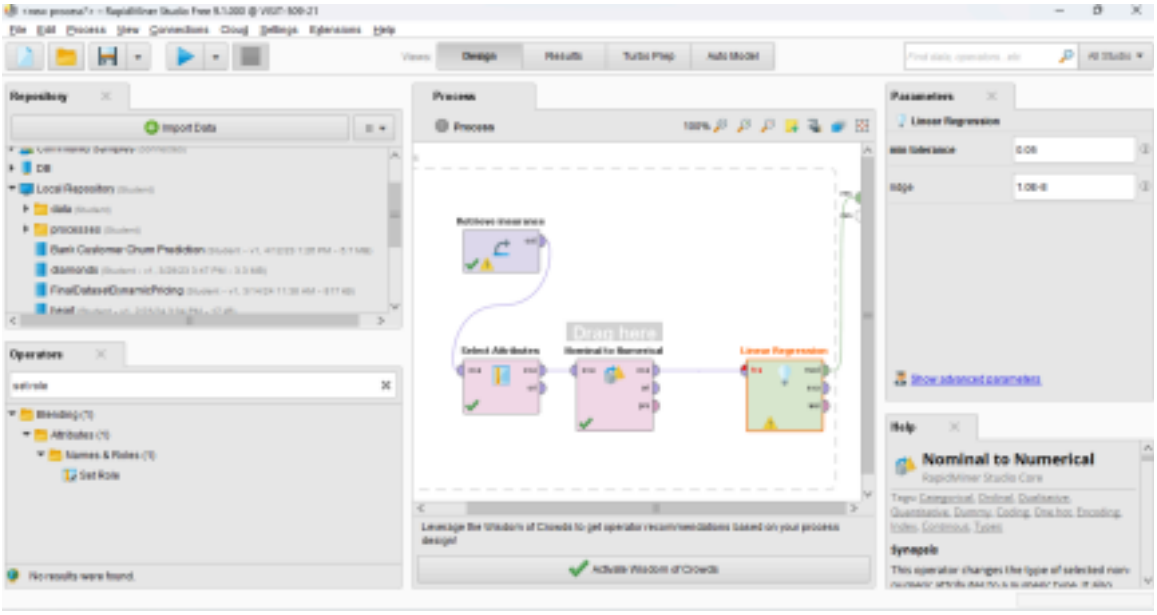
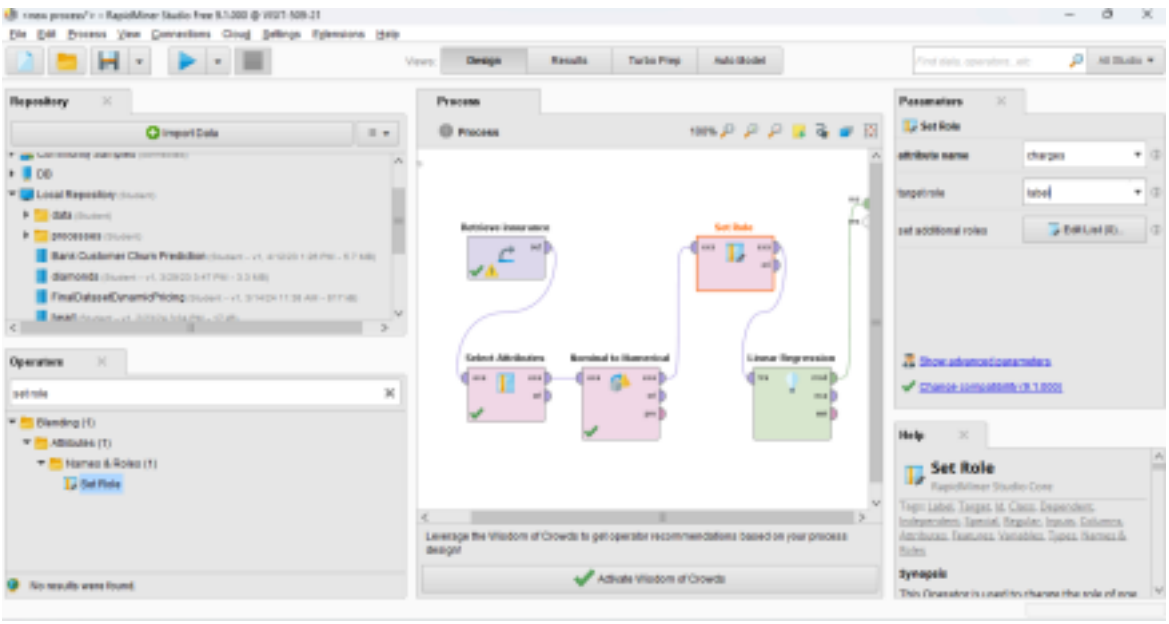
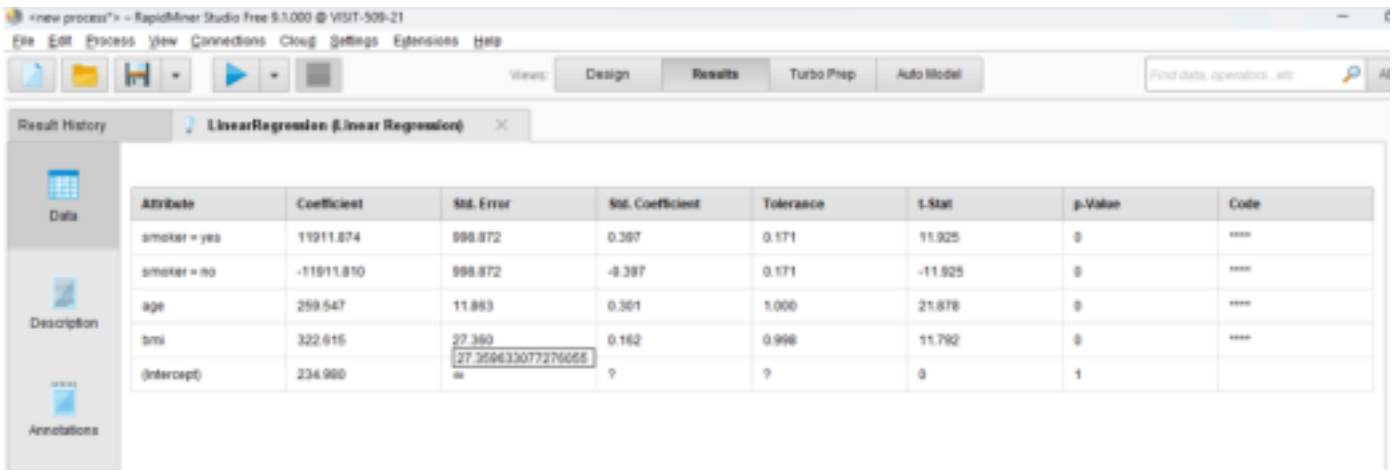
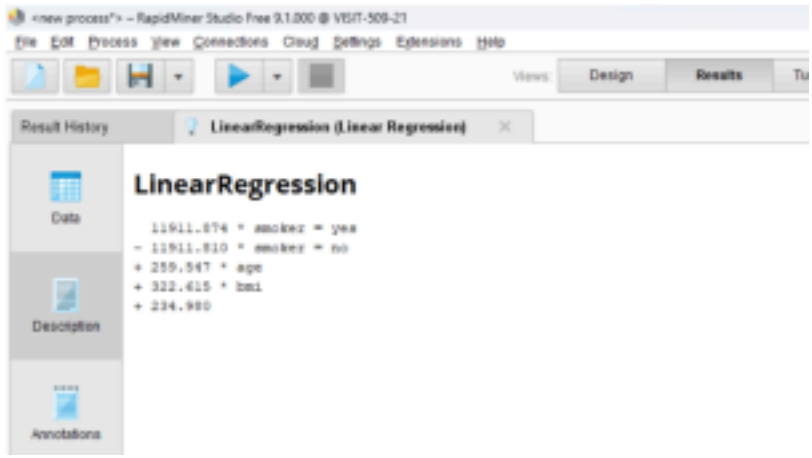


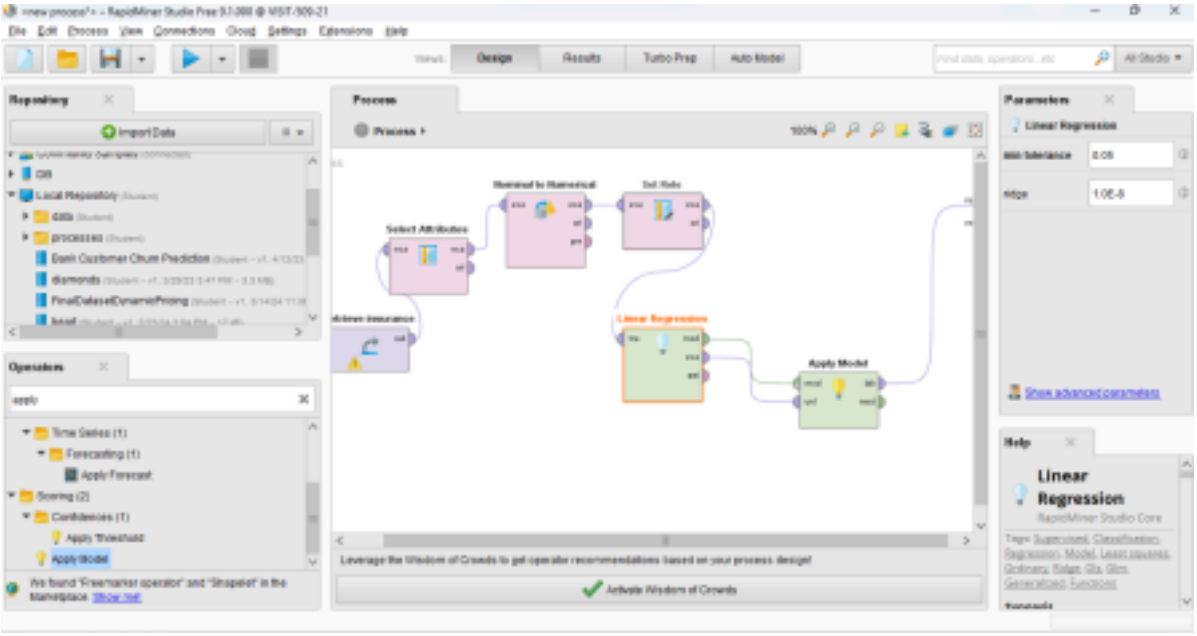


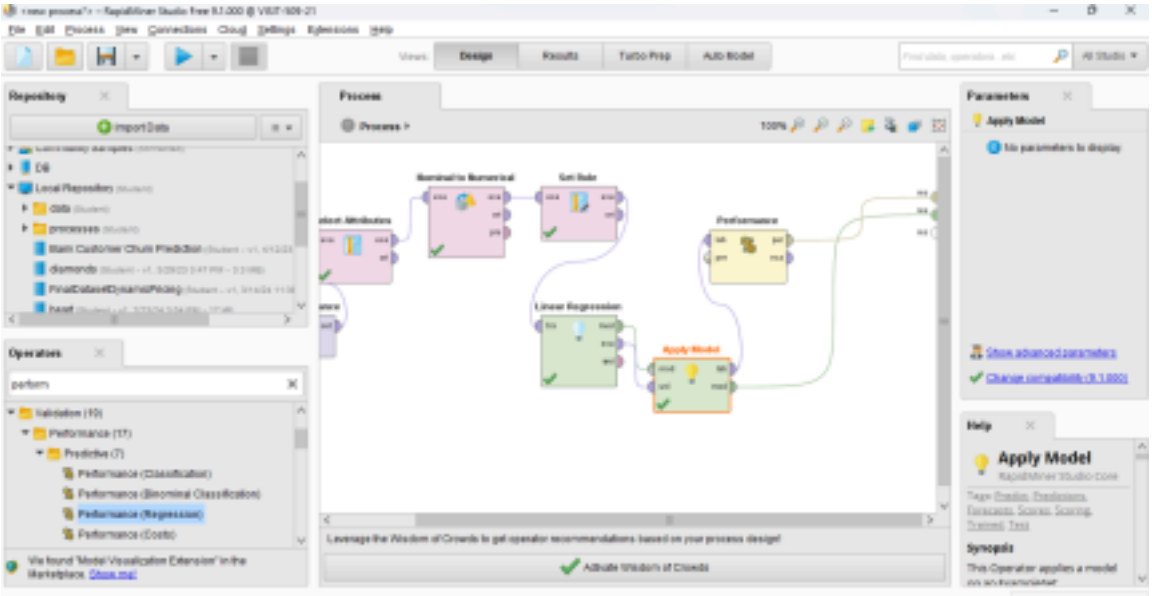


Attribute	Coefficient	Std. Error	Std. Coefficient	Tolerance	t-Stat	p-Value	Code
smoker = yes	11911.874	998.872	0.387	0.171	11.925	0	****
smoker = no	-11911.810	998.872	-0.387	0.171	-11.925	0	****
age	259.547	11.863	0.301	1.000	21.878	0	****
bmi	322.615	27.360	0.162	0.998	11.792	0	****
(Intercept)	234.960	∞	?	?	0	1	

27.359633077276055


Result History
LinearRegression (Linear Regression)
Data
Description
Annotations
LinearRegression
11911.874 * smoker = yes
- 11911.810 * smoker = no
+ 259.547 * age
+ 322.615 * bmi
+ 234.980


Repository
Process
Parameters
Operators
Linear Regression
Apply Model
Help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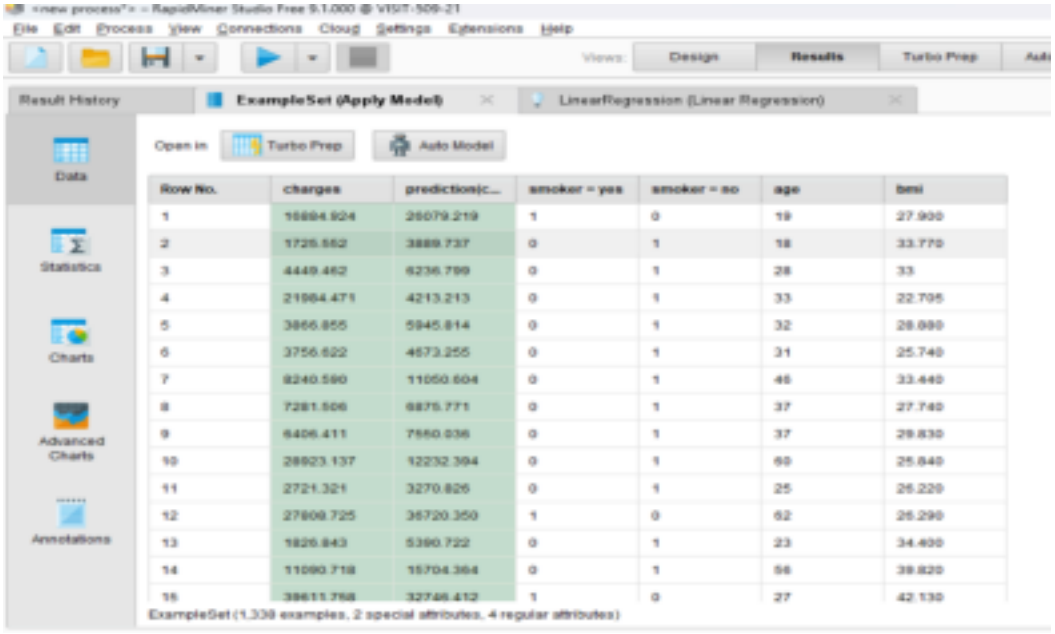
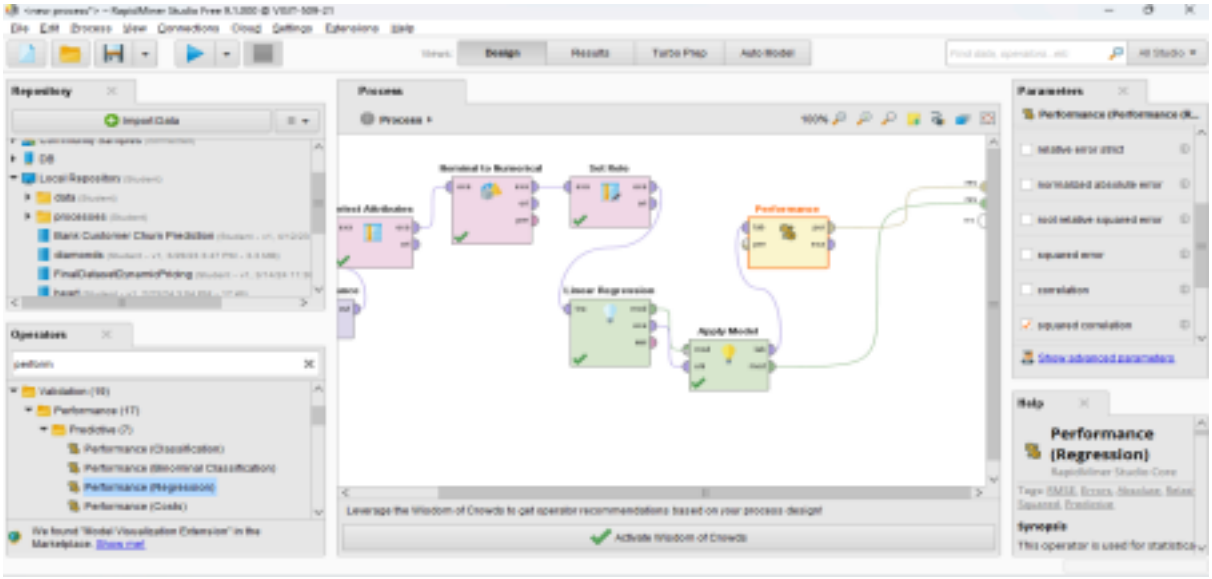

<new process*> – RapidMiner Studio Free 9.1.000 @ VISIT-509-21
File Edit Process View Connections Cloud Settings Extensions Help
Views: Design Results Turbo Prep
Result History
ExampleSet (Apply Model)
LinearRegression (Linear Regression)
Open in Turbo Prep Auto Model
Data
Statistics
Charts
Advanced Charts
Annotations
Row No. | charges | prediction(c... | smoker = yes | smoker = no | age | bmi
1 | 16884.924 | 26079.219 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 27.900
2 | 1725.552 | 3889.737 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 33.770
3 | 4449.462 | 6236.799 | 0 | 1 | 28 | 33
4 | 21984.471 | 4213.213 | 0 | 1 | 33 | 22.705
5 | 3866.855 | 5845.814 | 0 | 1 | 32 | 28.880
6 | 3756.622 | 4673.255 | 0 | 1 | 31 | 25.740
7 | 8240.590 | 11050.604 | 0 | 1 | 46 | 33.440
8 | 7281.506 | 6875.771 | 0 | 1 | 37 | 27.740
9 | 6406.411 | 7660.036 | 0 | 1 | 37 | 29.830
10 | 28923.137 | 12232.394 | 0 | 1 | 60 | 25.840
11 | 2721.321 | 3270.826 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 26.220
12 | 27808.725 | 36720.350 | 1 | 0 | 62 | 26.290
13 | 1826.843 | 5390.722 | 0 | 1 | 23 | 34.400
14 | 11090.718 | 15704.364 | 0 | 1 | 56 | 39.820
15 | 39611.758 | 32746.412 | 1 | 0 | 27 | 42.130
ExampleSet (1,338 examples, 2 special attributes, 4 regular attributes)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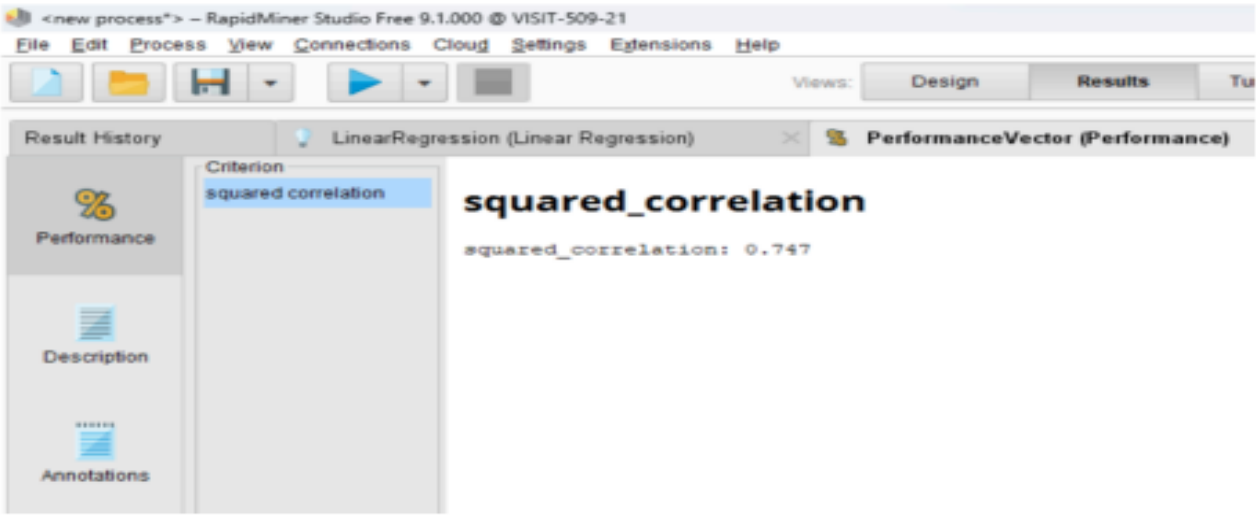
Performance (Regression)
Linear Regression
Apply Model
Performance
Leverage the Wisdom of Crowds to get operator recommendations based on your process design
Activate Wisdom of Crowds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File Edit Process View Connections Cloud Settings Extensions Help
Views: Design Results
Result History
LinearRegression (Linear Regression)
PerformanceVector (Performance)
Performance
Description
Annotations
Criterion
squared correlation
squared_correlation
squared_correlation: 0.747

2. IMPLEMENTATION USING BUILT IN FUNCTION :

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
data = pd.read_csv('wine-clustering.csv')
print(data.head())
```

```
   Alcohol  Malic_Acid   Ash  Ash_Alcanity  Magnesium  Total_Phenols  \
0    14.23        1.71  2.43          15.6        127           2.80
1    13.20        1.78  2.14          11.2        100           2.65
2    13.16        2.36  2.67          18.6        101           2.80
3    14.37        1.95  2.50          16.8        113           3.85
4    13.24        2.59  2.87          21.0        118           2.80

   Flavanoids  Nonflavanoid_Phenols  Proanthocyanins  Color_Intensity   Hue  \
0        3.06                  0.28             2.29             5.64  1.04
1        2.76                  0.26             1.28             4.38  1.05
2        3.24                  0.30             2.81             5.68  1.03
3        3.49                  0.24             2.18             7.80  0.86
4        2.69                  0.39             1.82             4.32  1.04

   OD280  Proline
0   3.92     1065
1   3.40     1050
2   3.17     1185
3   3.45     1480
4   2.93      735
```

```
# Assuming 'X' contains your input features and 'y' contains the target variable
X = data[['Malic_Acid', 'Ash_Alcanity', 'Ash','Flavanoids','Color_Intensity']]
y = data['Alcohol']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
# Make predictions on the test data
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
# Calculate evaluation metrics
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)

print(f"Mean Squared Error (MSE): {mse}")
print(f"R-squared (R2): {r2}")
```

3. IMPLEMENTATION USING USER DEFINED FUNCTION :

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
```

```
def train_regression_model(data, features, target, test_size=0.2, random_state=42):
    # Split the data into input features (X) and target variable (y)
    X = data[features]
    y = data[target]
    X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=test_size, random_state=random_state)
    model = LinearRegression()
    model.fit(X_train, y_train)
    return model, X_test, y_test
```

```
def evaluate_regression_model(model, X_test, y_test):
    # Make predictions on the test data
    y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
    # Calculate evaluation metrics
    mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
    r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
    return mse, r2
```

```
data = pd.read_csv('wine-clustering.csv')
features = ['Malic_Acid', 'Ash_Alcanity', 'Ash','Flavanoids','Color_Intensity']
target = 'Alcohol'

model, X_test, y_test = train_regression_model(data, features, target)
mse, r2 = evaluate_regression_model(model, X_test, y_test)
print(f"Mean Squared Error (MSE): {mse}")
print(f"R-squared (R2): {r2}")
```

```
Mean Squared Error (MSE): 0.2650597239422124
R-squared (R2): 0.5560404872772855
```

COMPARISON AND CONCLUSION : Comparing the Mean Squared Error (MSE) across Python's user-defined functions, Python's built-in functions, and RapidMiner reveals varying levels of flexibility, complexity, and performance. Python with user-defined functions allows for fine-tuning and optimization, potentially leading to lower MSE. Python's built-in functions offer a balance between simplicity and performance. RapidMiner's MSE depends on the efficiency of its built-in operators and workflow design. The Python implementation offers flexibility and control for customized data processing and model training using libraries like pandas and scikit-learn.