



18CSE355T - DATA MINING AND ANALYTICS

ASSIGNMENT

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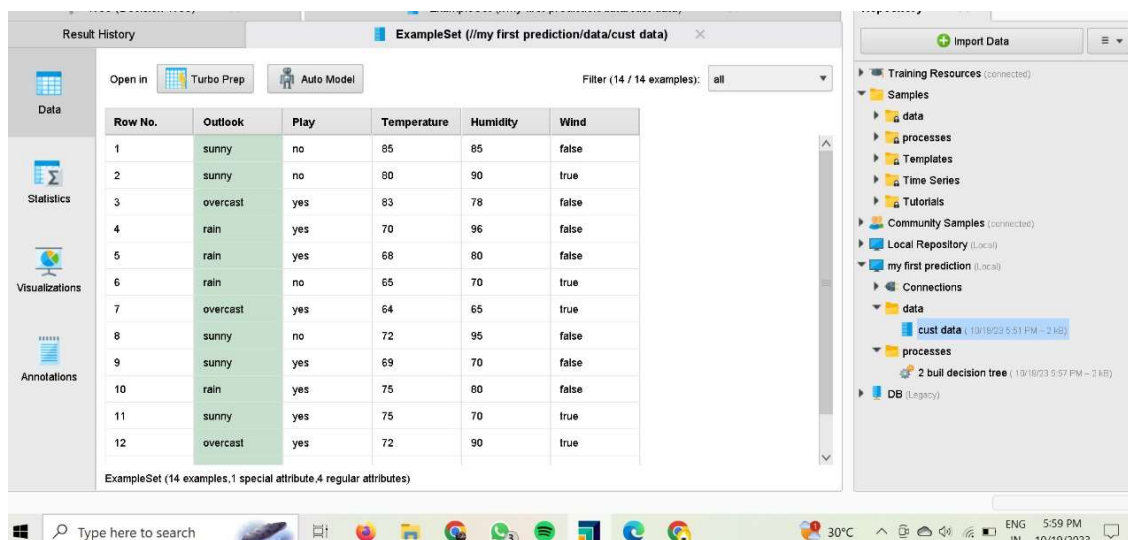
Semester : 5th

Department : CTECH

1. Compare Decision Tree, Naive Bayes and Random Forest classifier of any classification dataset and give the performances accuracy, sensitivity, specificity and F1 score

DATA SET:

I have used a Data Set which deals about whether they will play the game or not according to the Outlook , Humidity , Temperature and Wind



The screenshot shows the Orange3 data mining software interface. The main window displays a table of 14 examples from a dataset. The table has columns for Row No., Outlook, Play, Temperature, Humidity, and Wind. The 'Play' column indicates whether the person will play the game ('yes' or 'no'). The 'Outlook' column shows weather conditions ('sunny', 'overcast', 'rain'). The 'Temperature' and 'Humidity' columns show numerical values. The 'Wind' column shows boolean values ('true' or 'false').

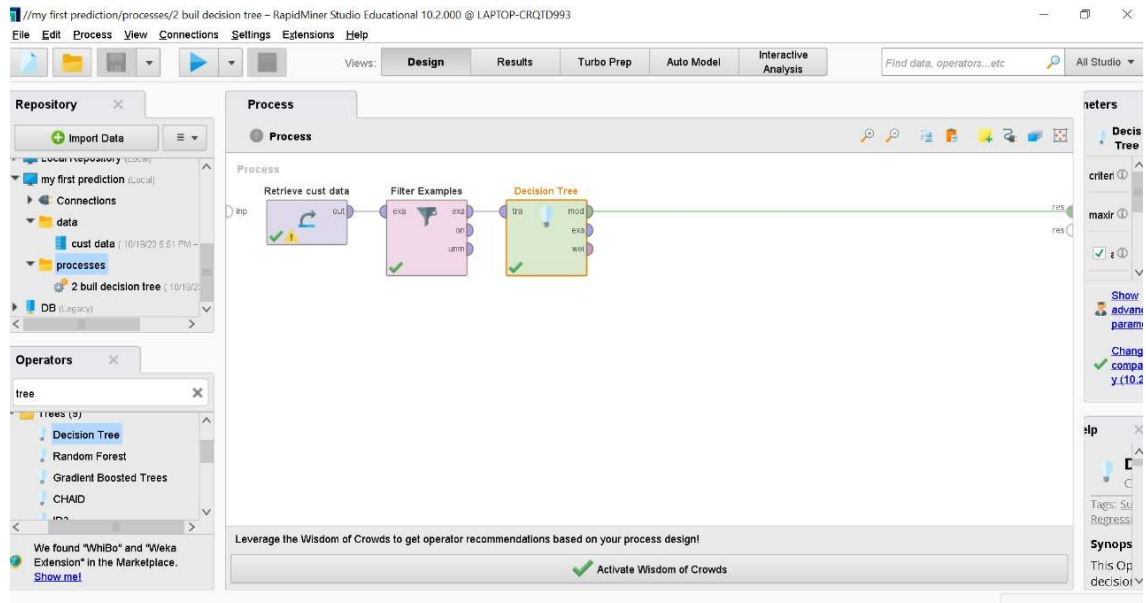
Row No.	Outlook	Play	Temperature	Humidity	Wind
1	sunny	no	85	85	false
2	sunny	no	80	90	true
3	overcast	yes	83	78	false
4	rain	yes	70	96	false
5	rain	yes	68	80	false
6	rain	no	65	70	true
7	overcast	yes	64	65	true
8	sunny	no	72	95	false
9	sunny	yes	69	70	false
10	rain	yes	75	80	false
11	sunny	yes	75	70	true
12	overcast	yes	72	90	true

ExampleSet (14 examples, 1 special attribute, 4 regular attributes)

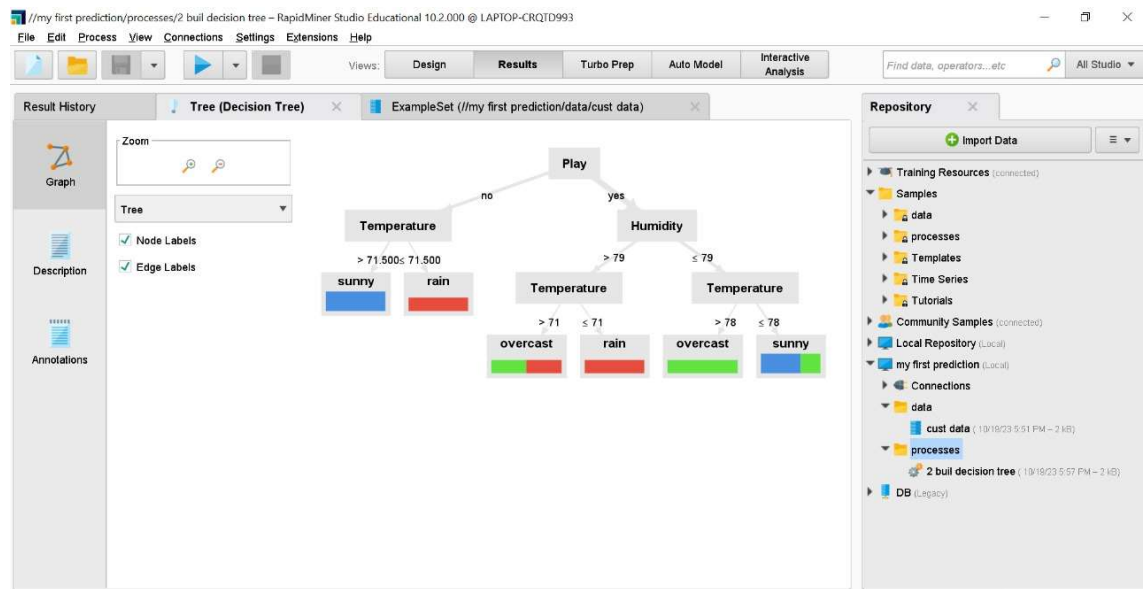
The right sidebar shows the 'Import Data' section with a tree view of the project structure. It includes 'Training Resources (connected)', 'Samples' (data, processes, Templates, Time Series, Tutorials), 'Community Samples (connected)', 'Local Repository (local)', 'my first prediction (local)', 'Connections', 'data' (cust data (10/19/23 5:51 PM - 2 KB)), 'processes' (2 built decision tree (10/18/23 5:57 PM - 2 KB)), and 'DB (legacy)'.

DECISION TREE:

1. Accuracy: Decision Trees can perform well if they are well-tuned and not too deep to avoid overfitting. Accuracy can vary depending on the dataset and hyperparameters.
2. Sensitivity: Sensitivity, or True Positive Rate, is generally decent for Decision Trees, but it can suffer from overfitting, leading to poor sensitivity on the test data.
3. Specificity: Specificity, or True Negative Rate, is also reasonable but can be negatively impacted by overfitting.
4. F1 Score: The F1 score can be competitive if the tree is pruned appropriately to balance precision and recall.



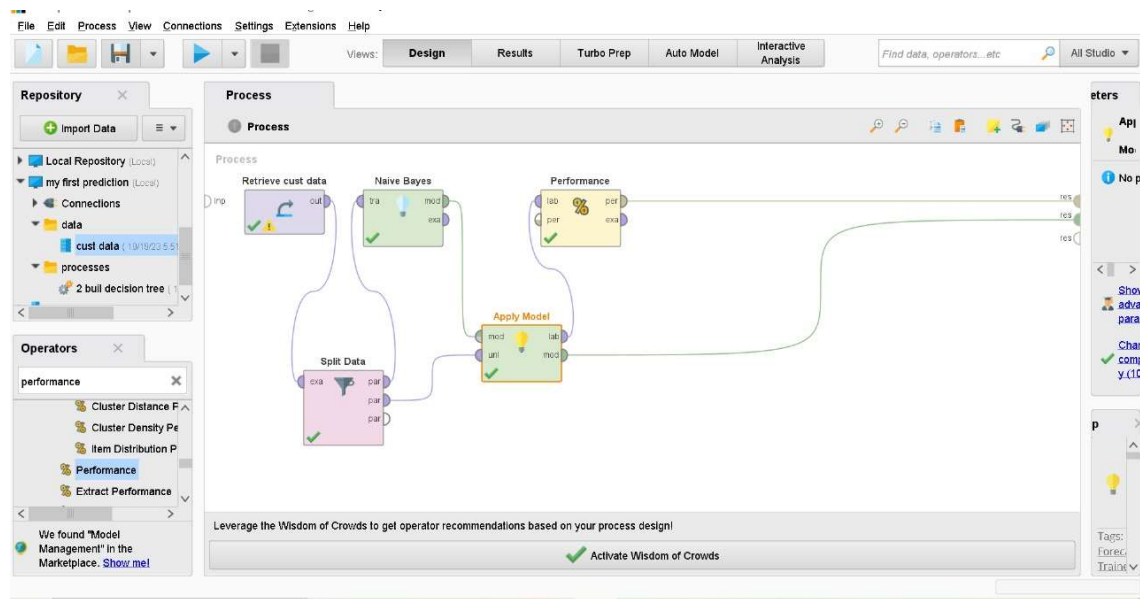
DECISION TREE DIAGRAM:



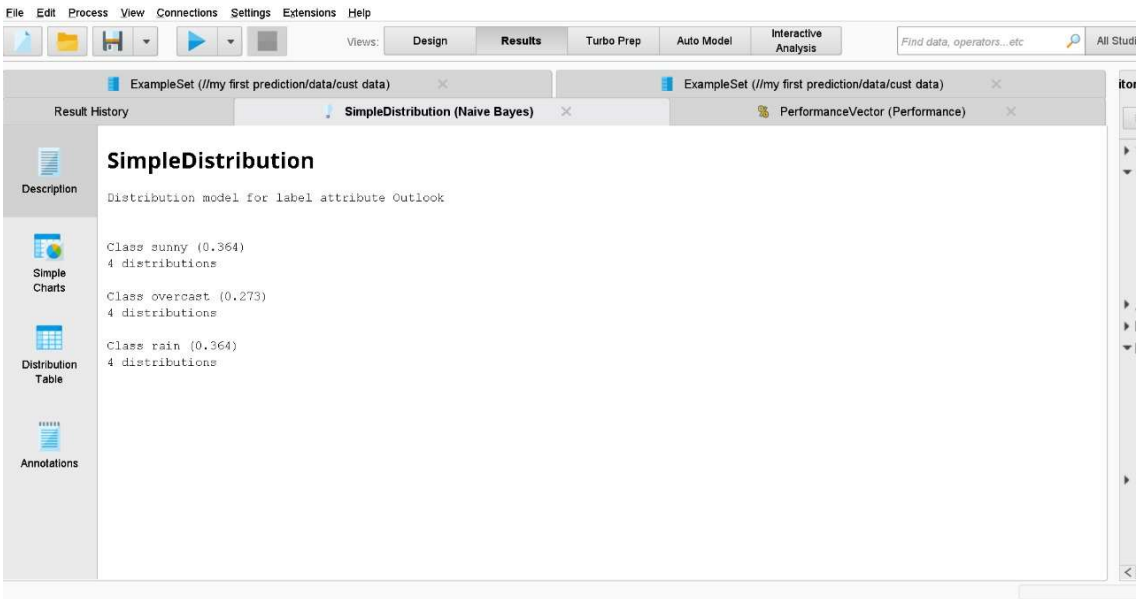
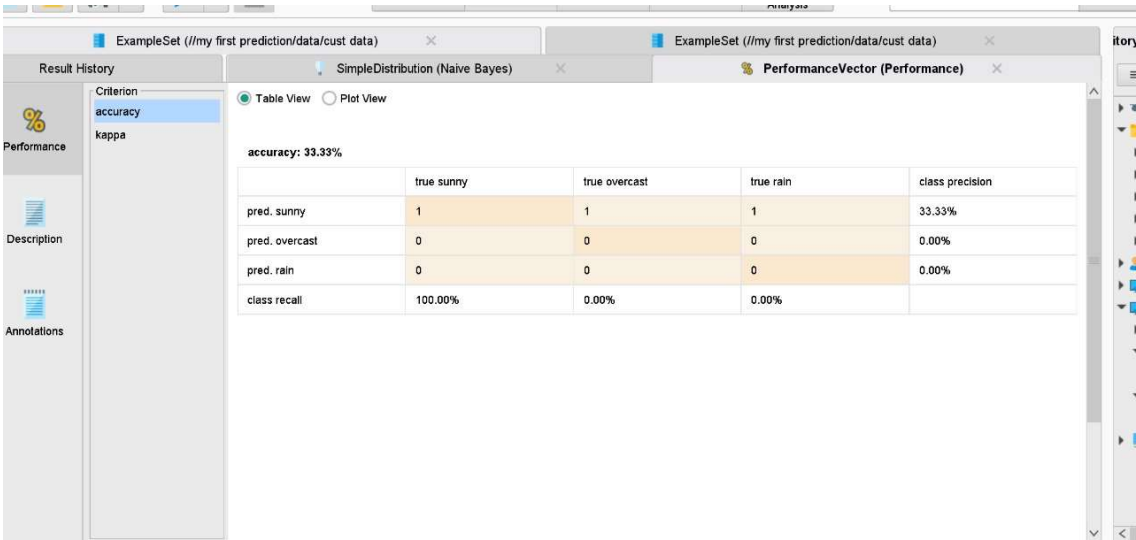
NAÏVE BAYES:

- 1.Accuracy: Naive Bayes is often fast and provides good accuracy on text or simple data, but it may not perform as well on highly complex datasets with complex M relationships between features.
- 2.Sensitivity: Sensitivity can be good, especially in cases where the naive assumption of feature independence holds true.
- 3.Specificity: Specificity can also be reasonably high, but it depends on the dataset and the assumption of independence.
- 4.F1 Score: F1 score can be competitive when the naive assumption holds true.

DESIGN:



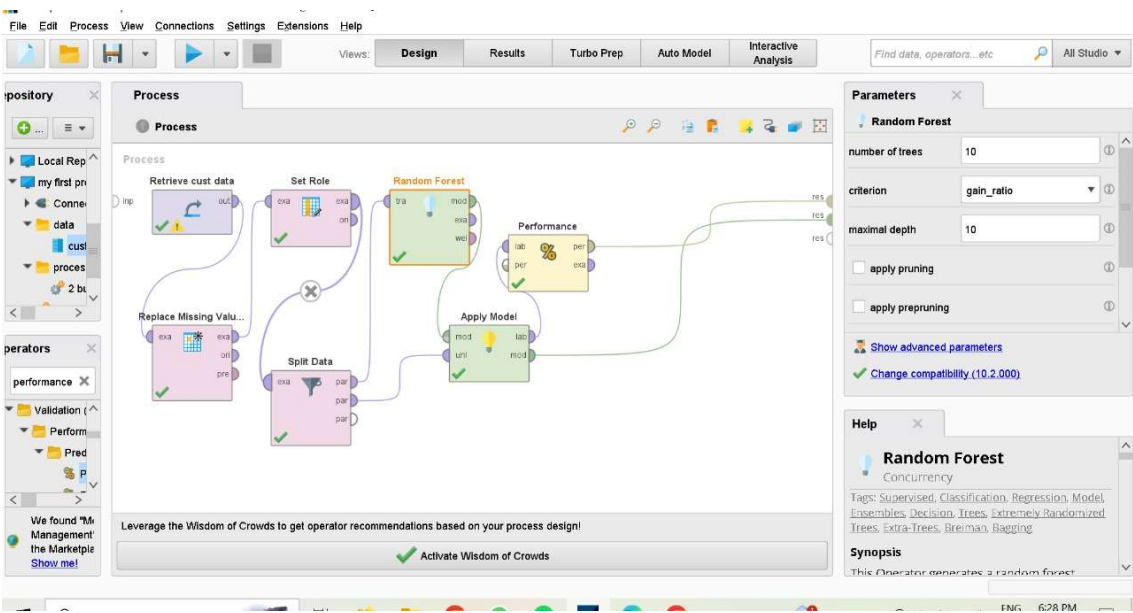
ACCURACY:



RANDOM FOREST:

- Accuracy: Random Forest is known for its high accuracy because it combines multiple decision trees and reduces overfitting.
- Sensitivity: Sensitivity is often good due to the ensemble nature of Random Forest, which helps in capturing different aspects of the data.
- Specificity: Specificity is also usually high because of the ensemble approach, which helps reduce false positives.
- F1 Score: The F1 score is often competitive due to the balanced nature of the Random Forest

DESIGN:



ACCURACY:

The screenshot shows the 'Results' view of the Orange3 software. The 'Performance' tab is selected, and the 'Table View' is active. The table displays the accuracy of the 'Random Forest Model' across different classes and overall performance metrics.

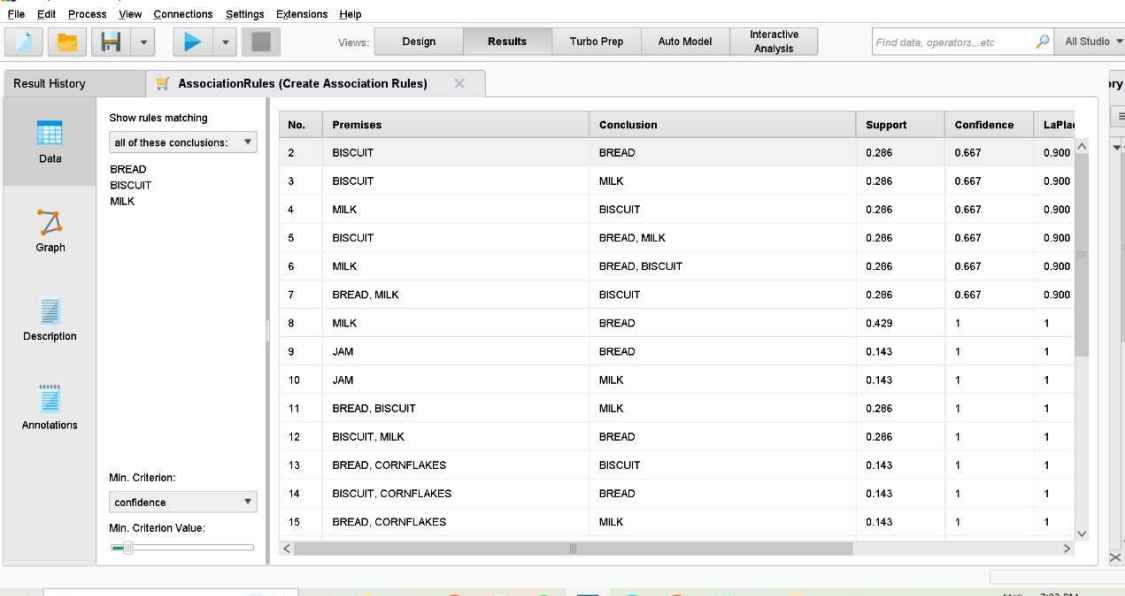
	true sunny	true overcast	true rain	class precision
pred. sunny	1	1	1	33.33%
pred. overcast	0	0	0	0.00%
pred. rain	0	0	0	0.00%
class recall	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

2.

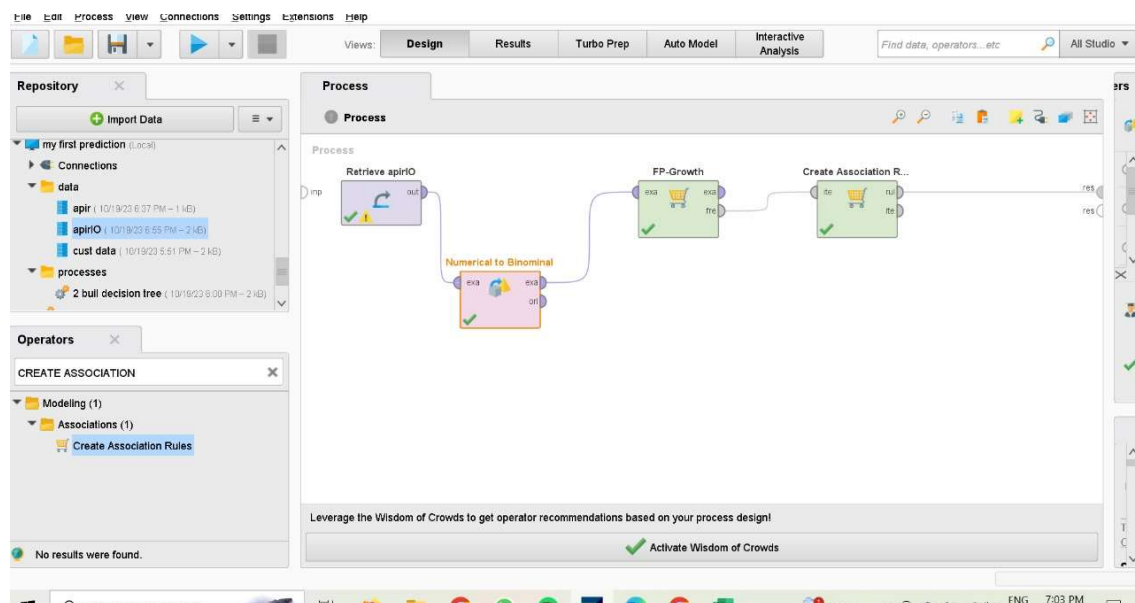
APRIORI ALGORITHM:

DATASET:

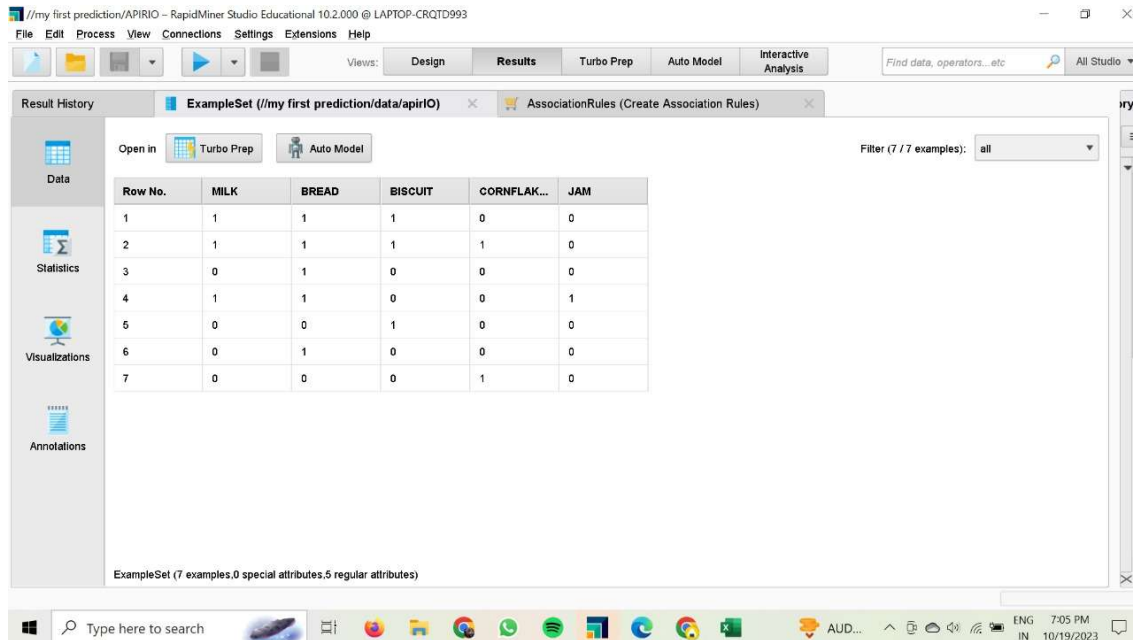
I have chose a dataset which is used for Market Basket Analysis which comprise about the Products (Premises and Conclusion) with their Support and Confidence.



No.	Premises	Conclusion	Support	Confidence	LaPla
2	BISCUIT	BREAD	0.286	0.667	0.900
3	BISCUIT	MILK	0.286	0.667	0.900
4	MILK	BISCUIT	0.286	0.667	0.900
5	BISCUIT	BREAD, MILK	0.286	0.667	0.900
6	MILK	BREAD, BISCUIT	0.286	0.667	0.900
7	BREAD, MILK	BISCUIT	0.286	0.667	0.900
8	MILK	BREAD	0.429	1	1
9	JAM	BREAD	0.143	1	1
10	JAM	MILK	0.143	1	1
11	BREAD, BISCUIT	MILK	0.286	1	1
12	BISCUIT, MILK	BREAD	0.286	1	1
13	BREAD, CORNFLAKES	BISCUIT	0.143	1	1
14	BISCUIT, CORNFLAKES	BREAD	0.143	1	1
15	BREAD, CORNFLAKES	MILK	0.143	1	1



ASSOCIATION RULES:



The screenshot shows the RapidMiner Studio Educational 10.2.000 interface. The main window displays the results of the AssociationRules operator. The table shows 7 examples with 5 regular attributes (MILK, BREAD, BISCUIT, CORNFLAK..., JAM) and 0 special attributes. The results are as follows:

Row No.	MILK	BREAD	BISCUIT	CORNFLAK...	JAM
1	1	1	1	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	0
3	0	1	0	0	0
4	1	1	0	0	1
5	0	0	1	0	0
6	0	1	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	1	0

ExampleSet (7 examples, 0 special attributes, 5 regular attributes)

CONCLUSION:-

RapidMiner is a versatile platform for implementing and evaluating various machine learning and data mining algorithms, including Decision Trees, Naive Bayes, Random Forest, and the Apriori algorithm. The choice of which algorithm to use depends on the nature of your data and the specific problem you're trying to solve. RapidMiner's user-friendly interface and comprehensive set of operators make it an excellent choice for data scientists and analysts to experiment with these algorithms and analyze their results effectively. Make sure to experiment with different algorithms and configurations to find the best solution for your particular use case.