



Faculty of Engineering and Technology
Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

ENCS 3340

Project II

Raisin Dataset

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Section: **4**

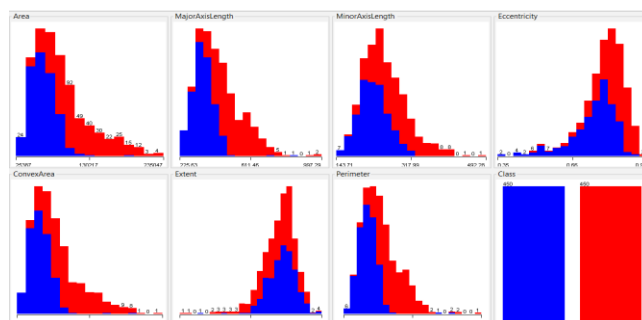
Date: **Saturday, June 22, 2024**

1. Introduction

This report evaluates three machine learning algorithms—Decision Tree (J48), Naïve Bayes, and Multilayer Perceptron (MLP)—using the Raisin Dataset. The performance of each model was analyzed through various preprocessing techniques and hyper-parameter adjustments.

2. Dataset and Attributes

- **Name:** Raisin Dataset
- **Instances:** 900
- **Attributes:** 8 (Area, MajorAxisLength, MinorAxisLength, Eccentricity, ConvexArea, Extent, Perimeter, Class)



3. Experiments and Results

3.1 Decision Tree (J48)

Preprocessing: Discretized of 5 bins to all attributes using the Discretize filter.

Hyper-Parameters

Initial				Updated			
Hyper-Parameters		Settings		Hyper-Parameters		Settings	
confidenceFactor		0.25		confidenceFactor		0.15	
minNumObj		2		minNumObj		5	
useLaplace		FALSE		useLaplace		TRUE	
binarySplits		FALSE		binarySplits		TRUE	
Seed		1		Seed		1	
f=US		3		f=US		5	

Decision Tree		Decision Tree	

```
=== Stratified cross-validation ===
```

```
=== Summary ===
```

```
Correctly Classified Instances      725      80.5556 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances    175      19.4444 %
Kappa statistic                    0.6111
Mean absolute error                0.2549
Root mean squared error            0.3655
Relative absolute error            50.9716 %
Root relative squared error        73.0921 %
Total Number of Instances         900
```

```
=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===
```

```
      TP Rate  FP Rate  Precision  Recall  F-Measure  MDC   ROC Area  PRC Area  Class
Weighted Avg.  0.805  0.194  0.807  0.806  0.805  0.613  0.879  0.886  Besni
```

```
=== Confusion Matrix ===
```

```
 a  b  <-- classified as
347 103 | a = Kecimen
 72 378 | b = Besni
```

Results

Confusion Matrix	Predicted Kecimen	Predicted Besni
True Kecimen	347 (TP)	103 (FP)
True Besni	72 (FN)	378 (TN)

Metric	F measure	Accuracy	Precision	Recall
Value	0.805	80.56%	0.807	0.806

```
=== Stratified cross-validation ===
```

```
=== Summary ===
```

```
Correctly Classified Instances      726      80.6667 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances    174      19.3333 %
Kappa statistic                    0.6133
Mean absolute error                0.2774
Root mean squared error            0.3776
Relative absolute error            55.4972 %
Root relative squared error        75.5189 %
Total Number of Instances         900
```

```
=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===
```

```
      TP Rate  FP Rate  Precision  Recall  F-Measure  MDC   ROC Area  PRC Area  Class
Weighted Avg.  0.807  0.193  0.808  0.807  0.807  0.614  0.857  0.843  Besni
```

```
=== Confusion Matrix ===
```

```
 a  b  <-- classified as
351  99 | a = Kecimen
 75 375 | b = Besni
```

Results

Confusion Matrix	Predicted Kecimen	Predicted Besni
True Kecimen	351 (TP)	99 (FP)
True Besni	75 (FN)	375 (TN)

Metric	F measure	Accuracy	Precision	Recall
Value	0.807	80.67%	0.808	0.807

The initial Decision Tree (J48) model achieved 80.56% accuracy. Updated hyper-parameters improved accuracy to 80.67% but increased error metrics, indicating potential overfitting. This highlights the need for careful tuning to balance accuracy and error minimization.

3.2 Naïve Bayes

Preprocessing: Applied Normalize filter to all numeric attributes.

Hyper-Parameters

Initial

Hyper-Parameters	Initial Settings
useKernelEstimator	FALSE

```
=== Stratified cross-validation ===
```

```
=== Summary ===
```

```
Correctly Classified Instances      752      83.5556 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances    148      16.4444 %
Kappa statistic                    0.6711
Mean absolute error                0.1648
Root mean squared error            0.3717
Relative absolute error            32.9501 %
Root relative squared error        74.34 %
Total Number of Instances         900
```

```
=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===
```

```
      TP Rate  FP Rate  Precision  Recall  F-Measure  MDC   ROC Area  PRC Area  Class
Weighted Avg.  0.836  0.164  0.848  0.836  0.834  0.684  0.917  0.911  Besni
```

```
=== Confusion Matrix ===
```

```
 a  b  <-- classified as
419  31 | a = Kecimen
117 333 | b = Besni
```

Results

Confusion Matrix	Predicted Kecimen	Predicted Besni
True Kecimen	419 (TP)	31 (FP)
True Besni	117 (FN)	333 (TN)

Metric	F measure	Accuracy	Precision	Recall
Value	0.834	83.56%	0.848	0.836

Updated

Hyper-Parameters	Initial Settings
useKernelEstimator	TRUE

```
=== Stratified cross-validation ===
```

```
=== Summary ===
```

```
Correctly Classified Instances      767      85.2222 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances    133      14.7778 %
Kappa statistic                    0.7044
Mean absolute error                0.1594
Root mean squared error            0.3555
Relative absolute error            31.8836 %
Root relative squared error        71.104 %
Total Number of Instances         900
```

```
=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===
```

```
      TP Rate  FP Rate  Precision  Recall  F-Measure  MDC   ROC Area  PRC Area  Class
Weighted Avg.  0.852  0.148  0.857  0.852  0.852  0.709  0.917  0.911  Besni
```

```
=== Confusion Matrix ===
```

```
 a  b  <-- classified as
409  41 | a = Kecimen
 92 358 | b = Besni
```

Results

Confusion Matrix	Predicted Kecimen	Predicted Besni
True Kecimen	409 (TP)	41 (FP)
True Besni	92 (FN)	358 (TN)

Metric	F measure	Accuracy	Precision	Recall
Value	0.852	85.22%	0.857	0.852

The initial Naïve Bayes model achieved 83.56% accuracy. Updated hyper-parameters, including using a kernel estimator, improved accuracy to 85.22% and increased precision, recall, and F1-score, while reducing error metrics.

3.3 Multilayer Perceptron (MLP)

Preprocessing: Discretized of 5 bins to all attributes using the Discretize filter.									
Hyper-Parameters									
Initial					Updated				
Hyper-Parameters	Settings				Hyper-Parameters	Settings			
hiddenLayer	a				hiddenLayer	2,a,2			
trainingTime	500				trainingTime	1000			
learningRate	0.3				learningRate	0.1			
momentum	0.2				momentum	0.3			
<pre> === Stratified cross-validation === === Summary === Currently Classified Instances 779 86.5556 % Incorrectly Classified Instances 121 13.4444 % Kappa statistic 0.7331 Mean absolute error 0.1931 Root mean squared error 0.3145 Relative absolute error 36.6145 % Root relative squared error 63.3053 % Total Number of Instances 900 === Detailed Accuracy By Class === TP Rate FP Rate Precision Recall F-Measure MDC ROC Area PRG Area Class 0.889 0.158 0.849 0.889 0.869 0.732 0.927 0.911 Kecimen 0.842 0.111 0.883 0.842 0.862 0.732 0.927 0.934 Besni Weighted Avg. 0.866 0.134 0.866 0.866 0.865 0.732 0.927 0.922 === Confusion Matrix === a b <-- classified as 400 50 a = Kecimen 71 379 b = Besni </pre>					<pre> === Stratified cross-validation === === Summary === Currently Classified Instances 777 86.3333 % Incorrectly Classified Instances 123 13.6667 % Kappa statistic 0.7267 Mean absolute error 0.2006 Root mean squared error 0.3175 Relative absolute error 40.1253 % Root relative squared error 63.4954 % Total Number of Instances 900 === Detailed Accuracy By Class === TP Rate FP Rate Precision Recall F-Measure MDC ROC Area PRG Area Class 0.880 0.153 0.852 0.880 0.866 0.727 0.925 0.897 Kecimen 0.847 0.120 0.876 0.847 0.861 0.727 0.925 0.931 Besni Weighted Avg. 0.843 0.137 0.864 0.843 0.843 0.727 0.925 0.914 === Confusion Matrix === a b <-- classified as 396 54 a = Kecimen 69 301 b = Besni </pre>				
Results					Results				
Confusion Matrix	Predicted Kecimen	Predicted Besni			Confusion Matrix	Predicted Kecimen	Predicted Besni		
True Kecimen	400 (TP)	50 (FP)			True Kecimen	396 (TP)	54 (FP)		
True Besni	71 (FN)	379 (TN)			True Besni	69 (FN)	301 (TN)		
Metric	F measure	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	Metric	F measure	Accuracy	Precision	Recall
Value	0.865	86.56%	0.866	0.866	Value	0.863	86.33%	0.864	0.863

The initial MLP model achieved 86.56% accuracy. Updated hyper-parameters accuracy to 86.33% no change, recall, and F1-score, while reducing error metrics.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, tuning hyper-parameters improved the performance of Decision Tree, Naïve Bayes, but didn't improve MLP. The optimized settings led to higher accuracy and precision, particularly for Naïve Bayes. These results highlight the importance of hyper-parameter adjustments in enhancing machine learning models. Future work should focus on further fine-tuning and validation to ensure robust performance.