Data_Modeling_hw1

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R. Markdown

This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. For more details on using R Markdown see http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com.

When you click the **Knit** button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as the output of any embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:

```
#install.packages("kernlab")
library(kernlab)
```

Including Plots

[1] "data.frame"

Setting default kernel parameters

```
## [1] 0.08158492
## [1] 0.8639144
## Setting default kernel parameters
## [1] 0.5474006
## Setting default kernel parameters
## [1] 0.8639144
## Setting default kernel parameters
## [1] 0.8639144
## Setting default kernel parameters
## [1] 0.8639144
## Setting default kernel parameters
## [1] 0.8623853
## Setting default kernel parameters
## [1] 0.8639144
Use Different Kernel Rbfdot, polydot, anovadot
cost<-c()
accuracy<-c()
diff_model<-c()
kernel_choice<-c("rbfdot", "polydot", "vanilladot", "anovadot")</pre>
for (i in c){
  for (w in kernel choice){
  model <- ksvm(header[,1:10],header[,11],type="C-svc",kernel=w,C=i,scaled=TRUE)
  pred=predict(model,header[,1:10])
  cost<-append(cost,i)</pre>
  acc<-sum(pred==header[,11])/nrow(header)
  accuracy <- append (accuracy, acc)
  diff_model<-append(diff_model,w)}</pre>
  }
```

```
## Setting default kernel parameters
comparison<-data.frame(cost=cost,accuracy=accuracy,model=diff_model)</pre>
comparison<-comparison[order(-accuracy),]</pre>
head(comparison,5)
                         model
       cost accuracy
## 21 1e+05 0.9969419
                        rbfdot
## 17 1e+04 0.9908257
                        rbfdot
## 13 1e+02 0.9510703
                        rbfdot
## 20 1e+04 0.9082569 anovadot
## 16 1e+02 0.9067278 anovadot
best_model <- ksvm(header[,1:10],header[,11],type="C-svc",kernel="rbfdot",C=10000,scaled=TRUE)
pred=predict(best_model,header[,1:10])
table(pred, header[,11])
##
## pred
          0
##
      0 358
              3
Note that the echo = FALSE parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that
generated the plot.
#install.packages("kknn")
library(kknn)
header.df<-as.data.frame(header)
knn_accuracy = function(k){
  prediction<-c()
  for (i in 1:nrow(header.df)){
   k model<-kknn(R1~.,header.df[-i,],header.df[i,],k=k,scale=TRUE)
   prediction_ans<-ifelse(predict(k_model)>=0.5,1,0)
   prediction<-append(prediction, prediction_ans)}</pre>
   accuracy=sum(prediction==header.df[,11])/nrow(header.df)
   return(accuracy)
```

```
}
which_k=c()
for (i in 1:50){
  which_k[i] <-knn_accuracy(i)</pre>
k_model<-data.frame(accuracy<-which_k,k=1:50)</pre>
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(aes(x=k,y=accuracy),data=k_model)+geom_point()
  0.85 -
  0.84 -
accuracy
  0.83 -
  0.82 -
                                          20
                         10
                                                                                             50
                                                    k
ratio=round(nrow(header.df)*0.2)
sample.index<-sample(1:nrow(header.df),size=ratio,replace=FALSE)</pre>
train<-header.df[-sample.index,]</pre>
test<-header.df[sample.index,]</pre>
model2<-train.kknn(R1~.,train, kmax = 100,kernel=c("optimal","rectangular","inv","gaussian","triangular</pre>
print(model2)
##
```

"rectangular", "inv

train.kknn(formula = R1 ~ ., data = train, kmax = 100, kernel = c("optimal",

Call:

```
##
## Type of response variable: continuous
## minimal mean absolute error: 0.2066768
## Minimal mean squared error: 0.1111811
## Best kernel: inv
## Best k: 35
compare_5_kernel<-as.data.frame(model2$MEAN.SQU)</pre>
library(tidyverse)
compare_5_kernel$k<-seq(1,100,1)</pre>
compare_5_kernel_viz<-compare_5_kernel %>% gather(key=kernel,value = mean_error,1:5)
ggplot(aes(x=k,y=mean_error,color=kernel),data=compare_5_kernel_viz) +geom_point()
  0.200 -
                                                                              kernel
  0.175 -
mean_error
                                                                                   gaussian
                                                                                   inv
                                                                                   optimal
                                                                                   rectangular
                                                                                   triangular
  0.125 -
```

50

k

75

100

25