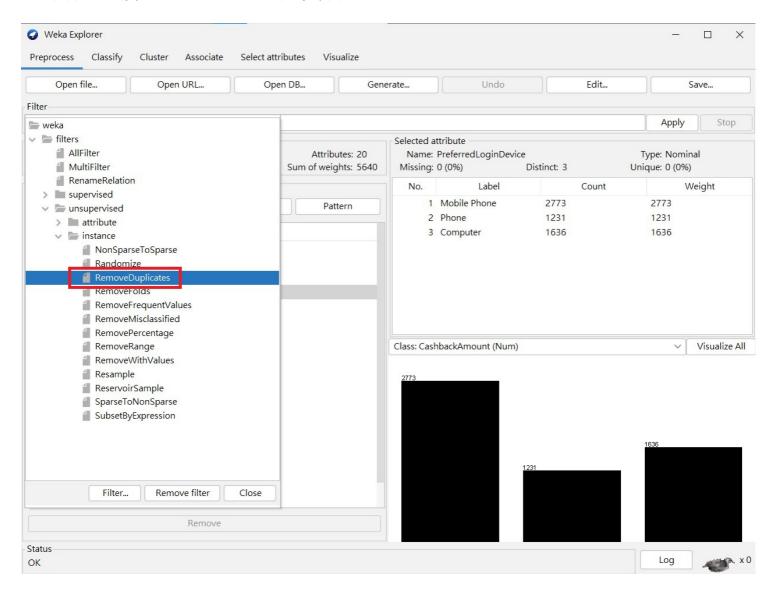
# ECT\_HW5\_108403523

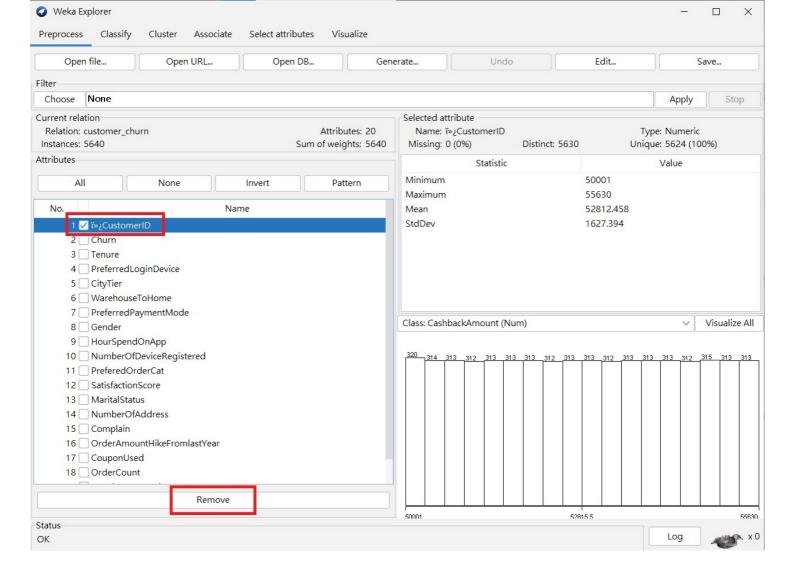
# 1. 使用 Stratified sampling 從原本的資料集中取60%的資料

(因為 Weka 的 stratified resample 要先做前處理才能執行,所以我把前處理的步驟截圖放在第1題,第 3題就不再做前處理,直接以處理後的檔案完成後續題目要求。)

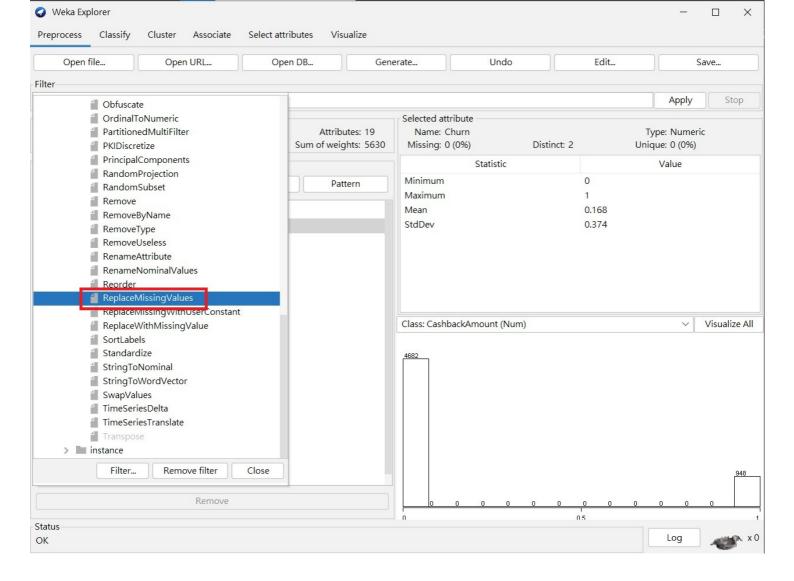
#### 1.1 刪除重複 CustomerID 的資料



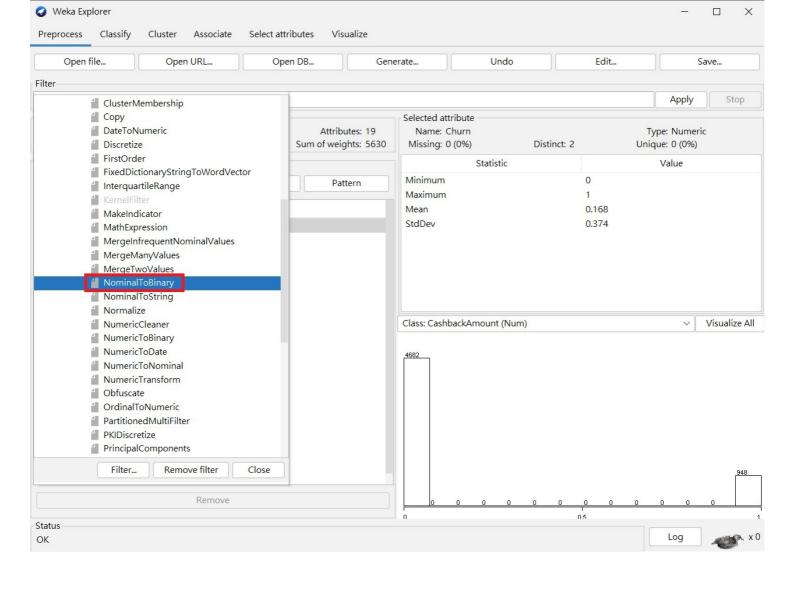
#### 1.2 删除 CustomerID

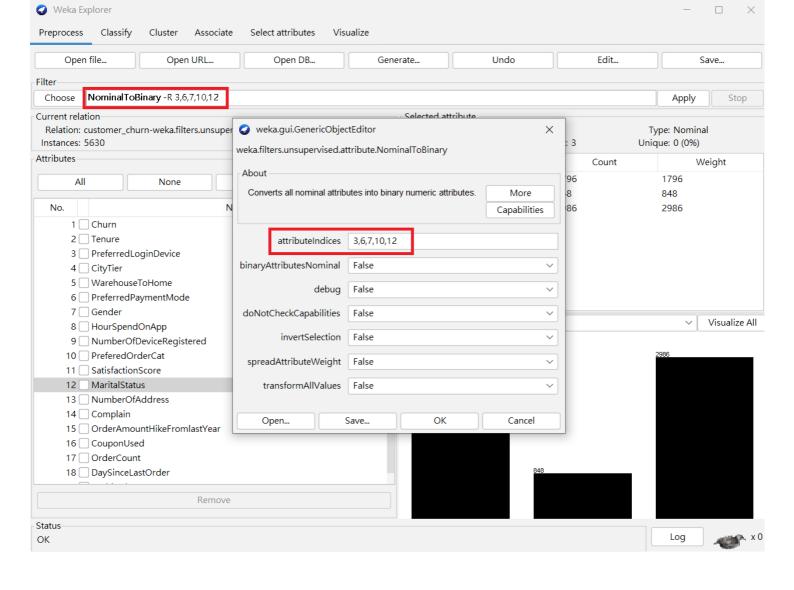


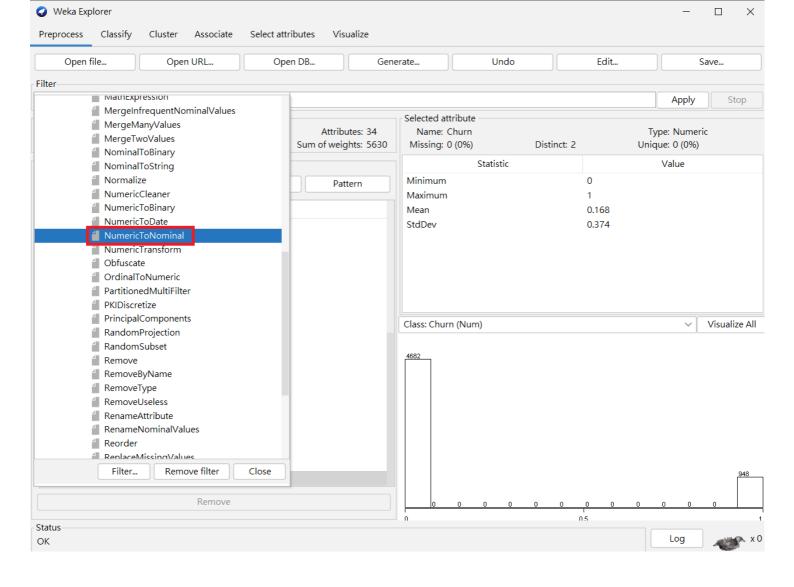
## 1.3 填補缺失值

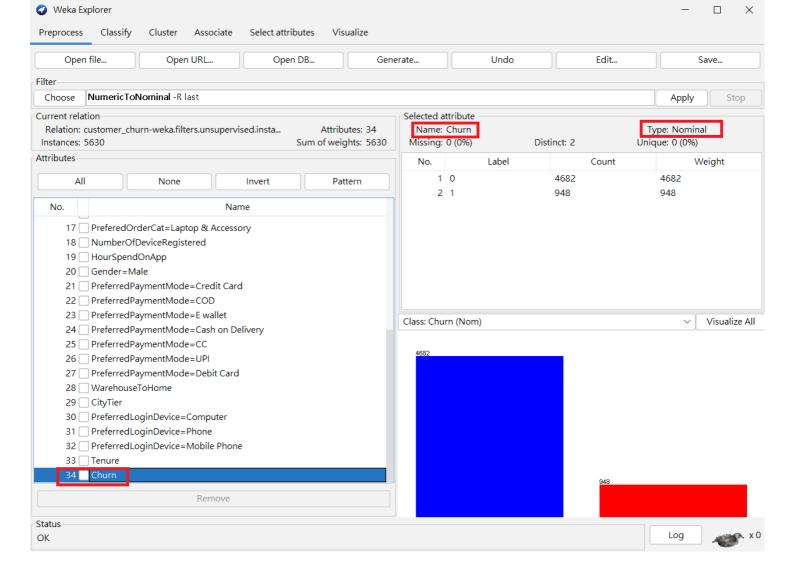


1.4 將資料進行轉換,僅保留 Churn 為唯一的 "Nominal" 欄

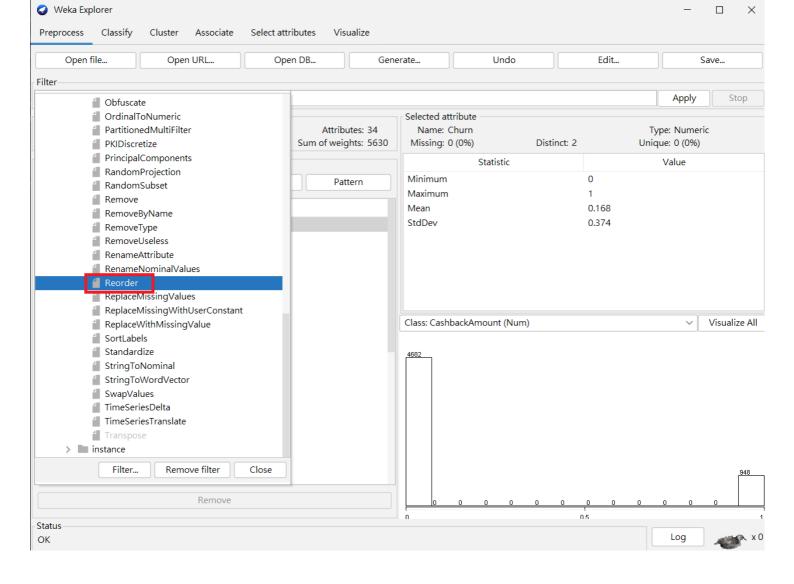


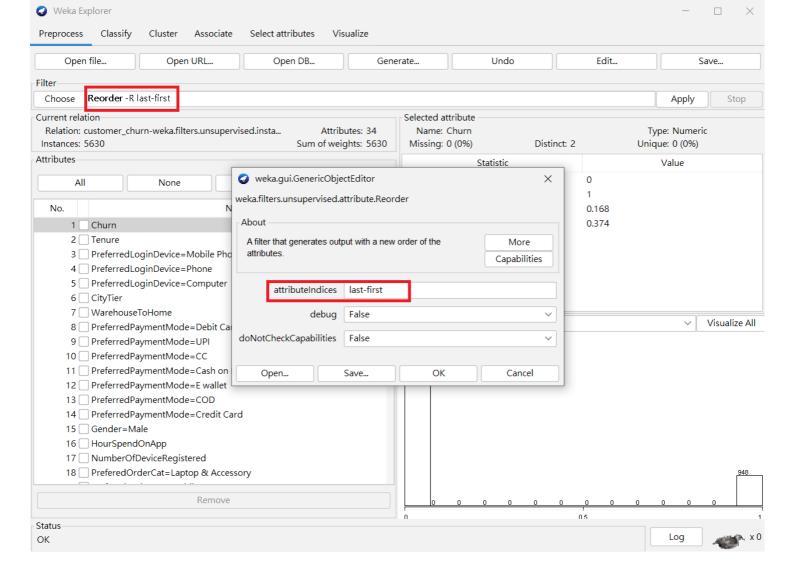


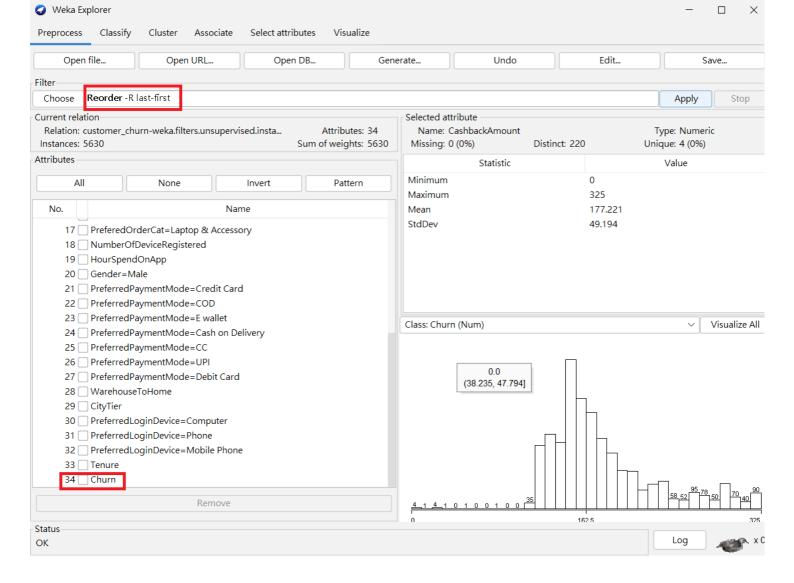




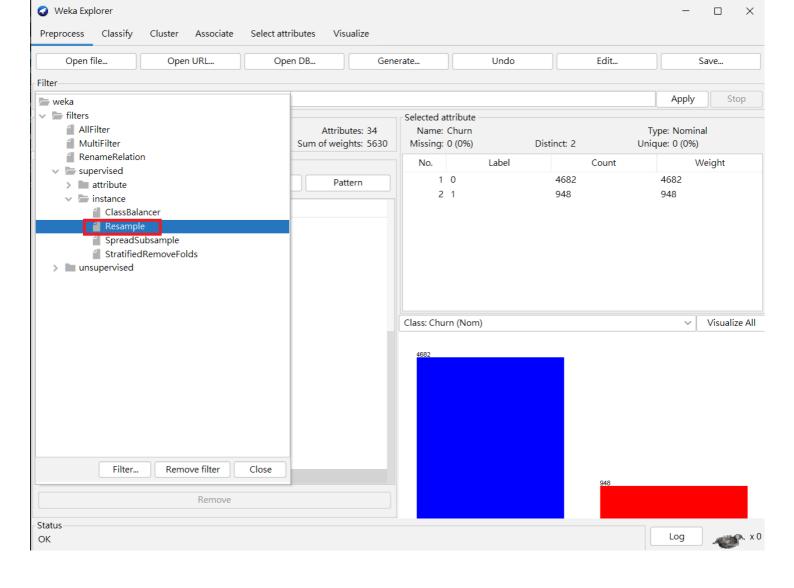
1.5 重新排列屬性(顛倒排列, Churn 排最後)

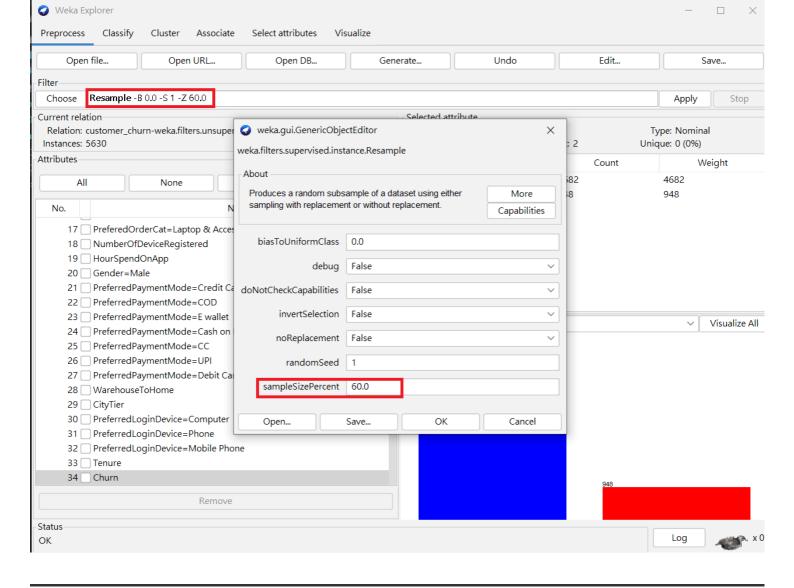






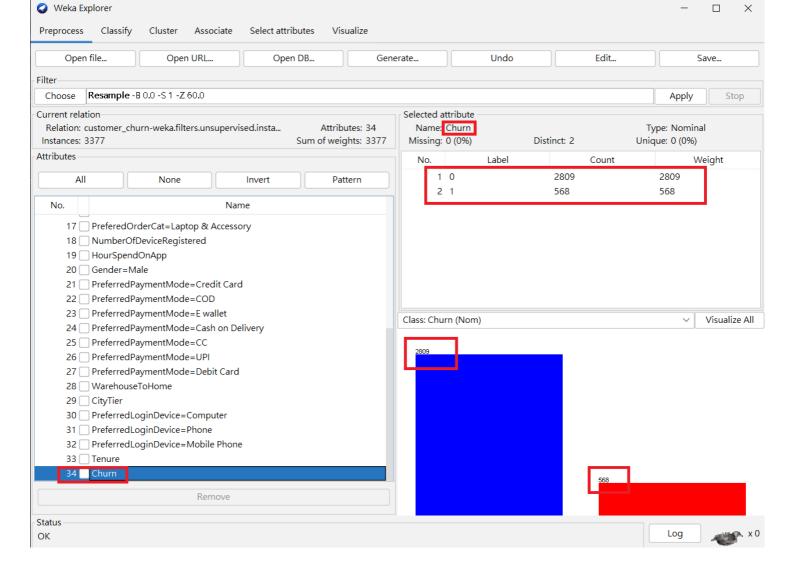
# 1.6 做 60% stratified resample



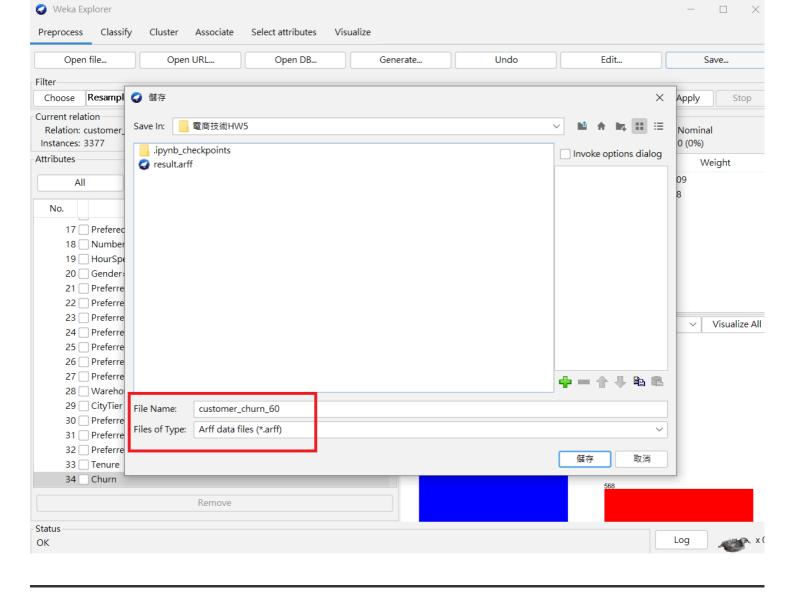


## 2. 顯示取樣後各類別的資料數量

2.1 紅框內為分層抽樣後各類別資料數量



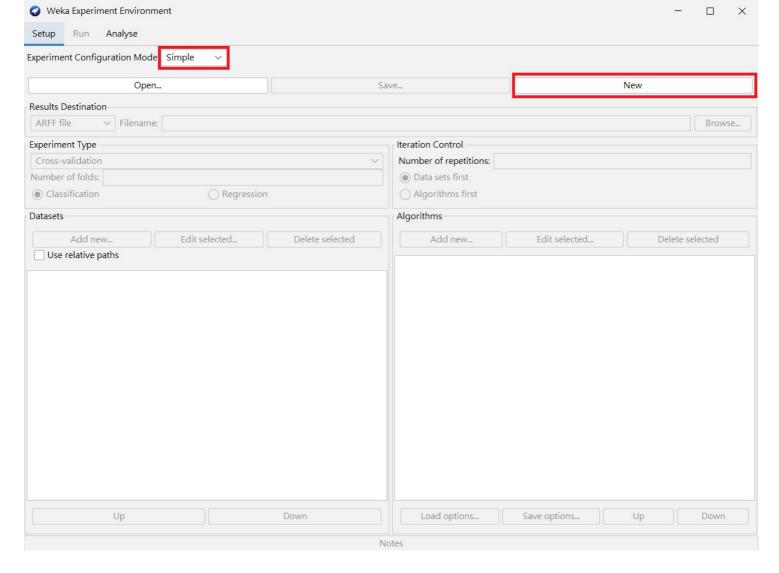
## 2.2 存成新的檔案做後續第3、4題



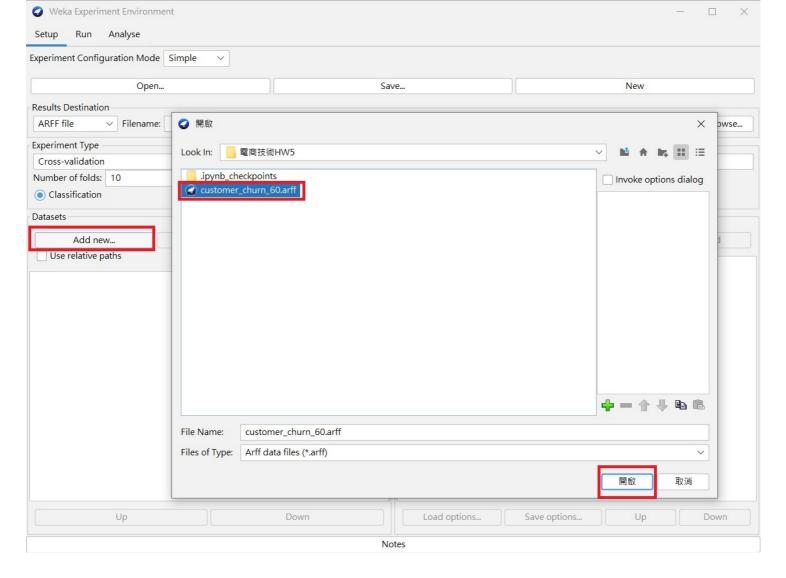
# 3. 資料前處理,並以 repeated 10 folds cross-validation (重複 10 次) Paired t-test 比 較 Logistic Regression 及 SVM模型

(在第1、2題已完成資料前處理,並將分層抽樣結果另存新檔)

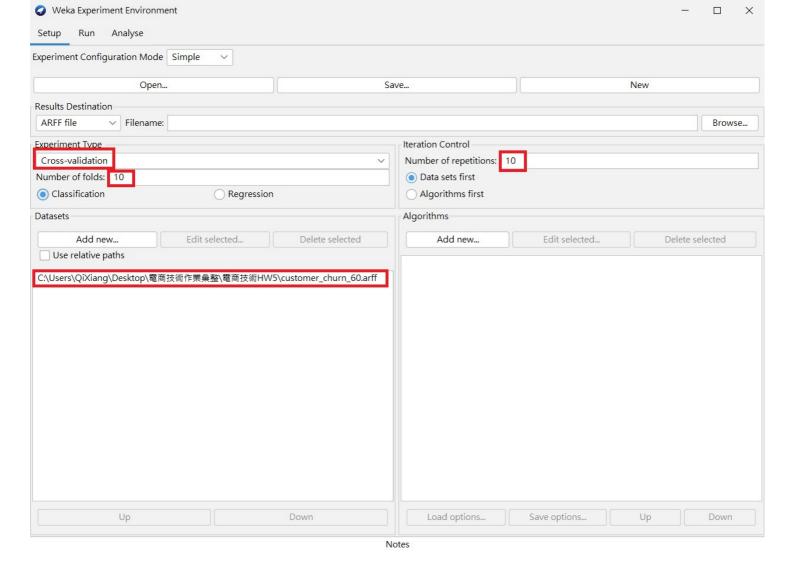
#### 3.1 New Experiment



## 3.2 導入資料

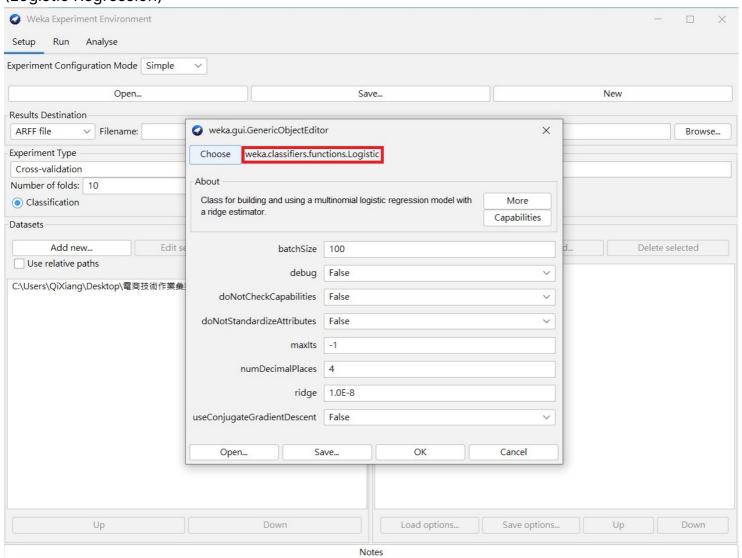


### 3.3 設定 10 run 10 folds cross validation

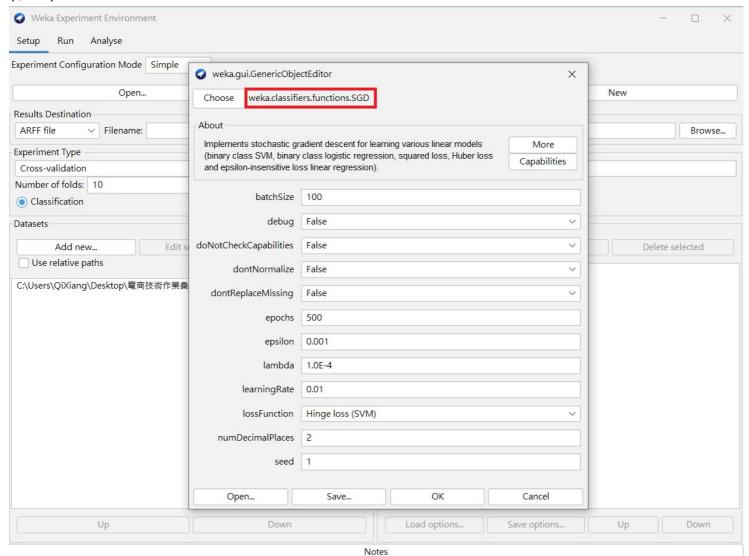


## 3.4 設定要跑的兩個模型

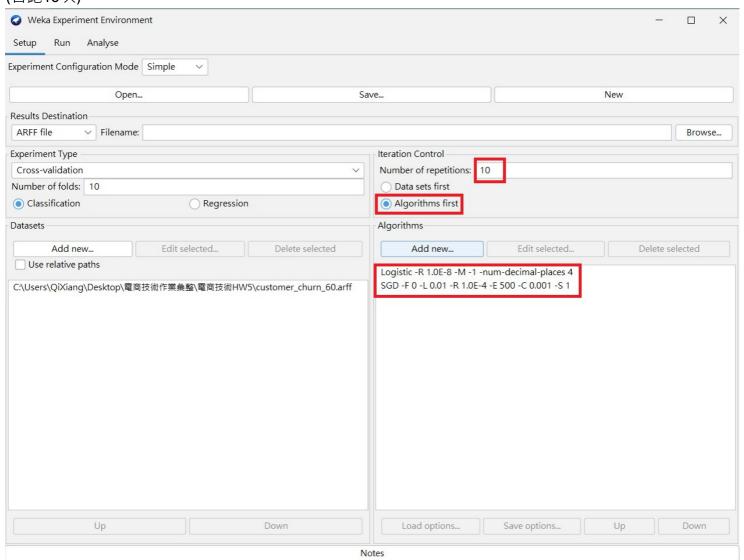
(Logistic Regression)



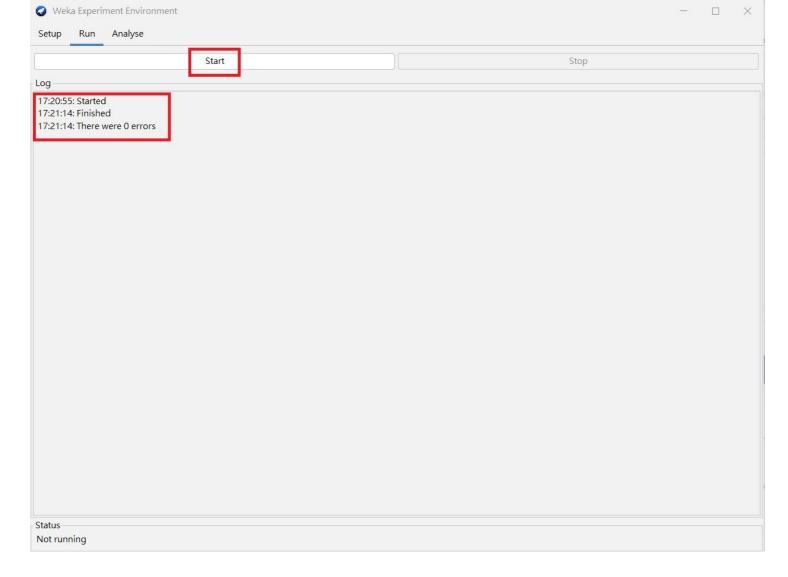




(各跑10次)

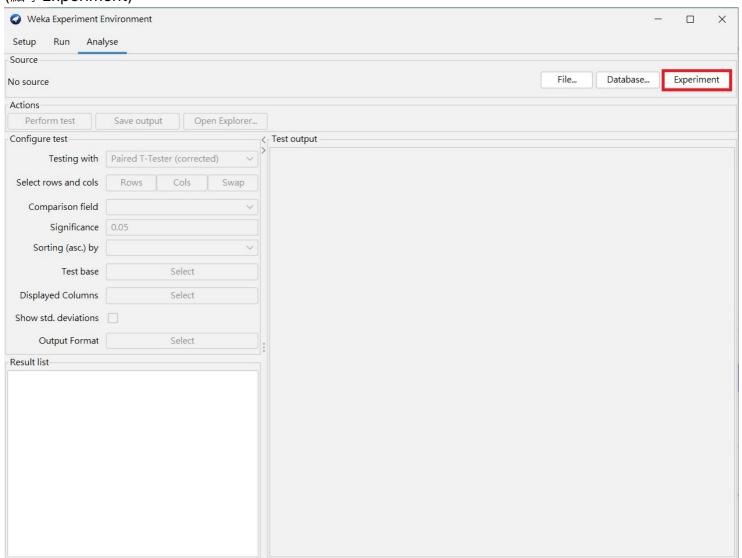


## 3.5 開始跑 Experiment

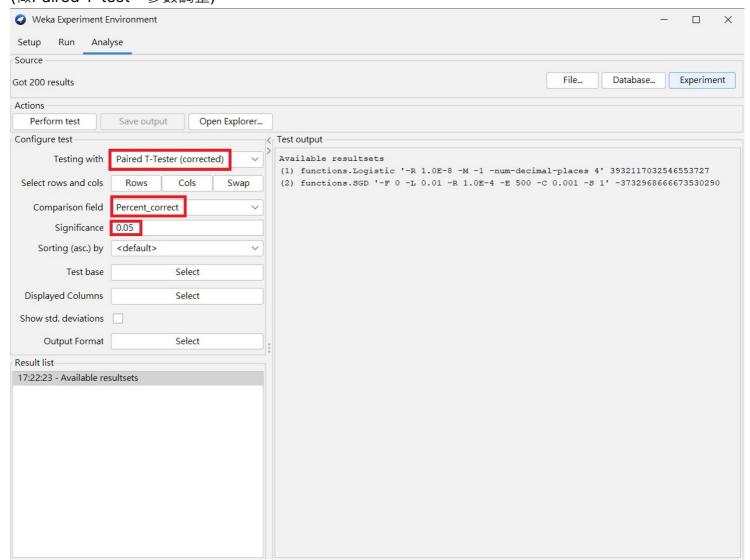


# 3.6 分析

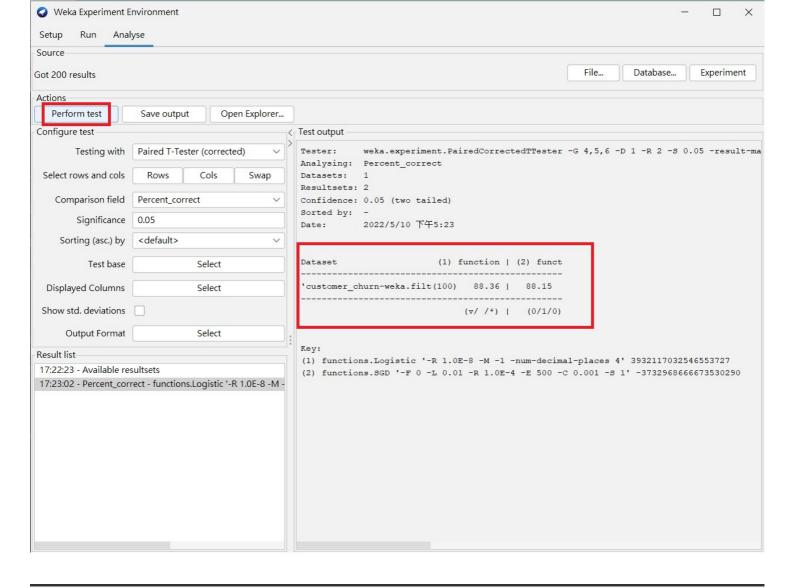
#### (點擊Experiment)



#### (做Paired T-test、參數調整)



## 3.7 輸出結果



# 4. 根據weka 的輸出說明結論

#### 4.1 最終結果

做完兩個模型的 Paired T-test 後,可以發現 SVM 和 Logistic Regression 在預測成功比例上的表現並沒有什麼差異,所以只要任選其一即可。