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1 The assessment was answered by me as per instruction applicable to each assessment and that I haven't resorted to any unfair means to deliberately to improve my performance.

2 I have neither impersonated anyone nor I have been impersonated by any person for the purpose of assessment

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⑧ Spearman correlation coefficient =

X value	Y value	X_{RA}	$X_{RA} - M_x$	Y_{RA}	$Y_{RA} - M_y$
90	35	3	-0.5	4	0.25
151	49	6	2.5	5	1.50
145	60	5	1.5	6	2.5
55	14	2	-1.5	2	-1.5
35	31	1	-2.5	3	-0.5
140	9	4	0.5	1	-2.5

Sum diff

- 2.5

8.75

3.75

2.25

1.25

-1.25

calculation

$$R = \frac{\text{Covariance}}{(\sqrt{X_{RA} \text{ st. Dev}} + \sqrt{Y_{RA} \text{ st. Dev}})}$$

where

X_{RA} = Rank of X value.

Y_{RA} = Rank of Y value.

$X_{RA} - M_x$ = X rank - mean of X rank

$Y_{RA} - M_y$ = Y rank - mean of Y rank

$$\text{sum diff} = (X_{RA} - M_x) * (Y_{RA} - M_y)$$

Result

~~$M_x = 3.5$~~ Standard deviation = 1.87

$M_y = 3.5$ Standard deviation = 1.87

$$\text{Covariance} = 9.5 / 5 = 1.9$$

$$R = 1.9 / (1.87 * 1.87) = 0.543$$

$$r_s = 0.54286 \quad \cdot p(2\text{-tailed}) = 0.2697$$

So the value of ^{Spearman} ~~pearson~~ correlation coefficient

$$0.54286$$

As the value of this coefficient is

$$0.54286 \text{ which is}$$

The value is very close to 0.5 hence the two are not so correlated and we can say they are correlated if we take threshold value at ~~0.5~~ 0.54286

But they are not correlated as in general.

The formula for the false positive rate in term of TP TN FP and FN is.

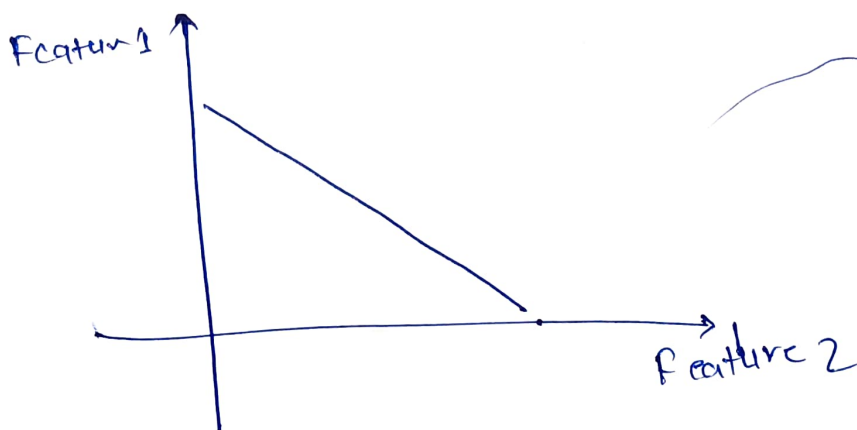
$$\text{false positive rate} = \frac{FP}{FP + TN}$$

Where FP is false position numbers

TN is the number of ~~FP~~ True negative

and $FP + TN$ being total no of Negative.

4. If the value of the covariance between two feature is > 0.95 then it signify only the direction between the two feature that one is increasing then other is decreasing in nature.



Q5. 1) feature scaling :- ② Bring the values of a feature between certain range.

2) feature selection :- ④ Reduce the number of features.

3) PCA. :- ① Represent the data in a lesser dimension space.

④ Smote — ③ Handle class imbalance problems.

Q2. 10) false positive

Q3. elbow plot

① The number of principal component axis possible from the data set comparison of

~~are~~ 50 features are 50

If we want to dimensionality reduction using identified axes then, max no of feature can be dropped will be 48 feature as we require two feature to make 2D principal component.

6.

$$x \quad y \quad y^1 \quad (y - y^1)^2 \quad y^1 - y$$

new question

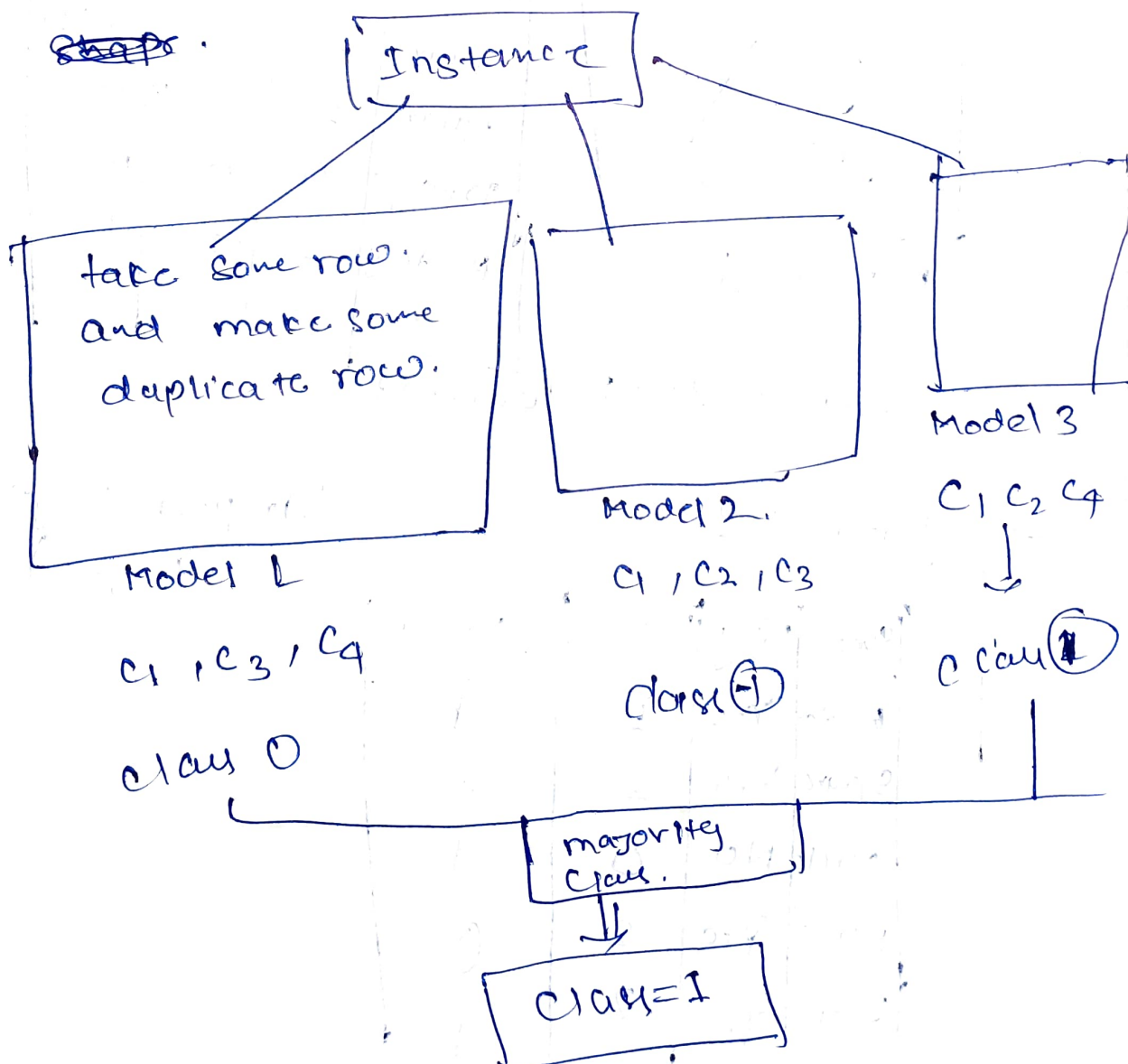
We want to train our model efficiently. Our training data set should have instances of both the target class as well as our test dataset should have at least one instance of both the target class so that we could test performance of our model. On the 'class labels,

the data set we have has equal instance of both the target classes (0, and 1) so there is no class imbalance.

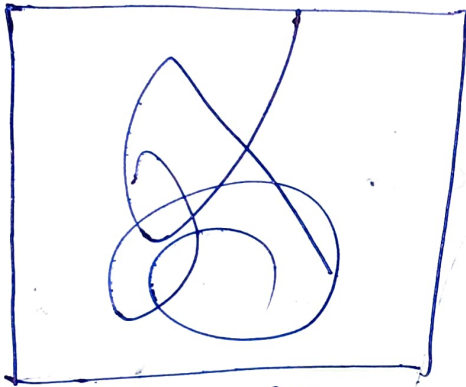
If we randomly split our data set to training and testing dataset we might miss out having both the class labeled in the respective set.

we can use leave one out cross validation that is using only one sample as testing and the rest for training but this would increase the computation time and model will be low bias.

- b) The same problem happen with k fold cross validation
- * we ~~can't~~ can't ensure the sample of both classes labeled would make into the training and testing data set
 - * we must go for satisfied cross validation this makes sure that the problem instance of each class is present in both train and test dataset



we will take few row and column and create some duplicate rows and column and also we take few column so that we can considered both row and feature sampling with ~~previous~~ replacement technique as we ~~do~~ replace them with previous prediction



Dataset ①

Shape	# of diag	length	Height	Target
Rect	2	100	10	1
square	2	100	100	0
square	2	100000	100000	0
Triangle	0	100	1000	0
Rectang	2	100	10	1

dropped diag column

(dropped length and height)

Dataset 2

Shape	Diag	# of diag	Target
Rectan	Yes	2	1
square	Yes	2	0
circle	NO	0	1
Drum	Yes	2	0
Rectan	Yes	2	1

Dataset (3)

Shape.	target
Rect	1
Rect	1
Square	0
Diamond	0
Circle	1