ML Assignment 1 Report

1. Fisher’s Linear Discriminant Analysis

We performed Fisher Discriminant Analysis on the 2 datasets provided. The results are as shown below.

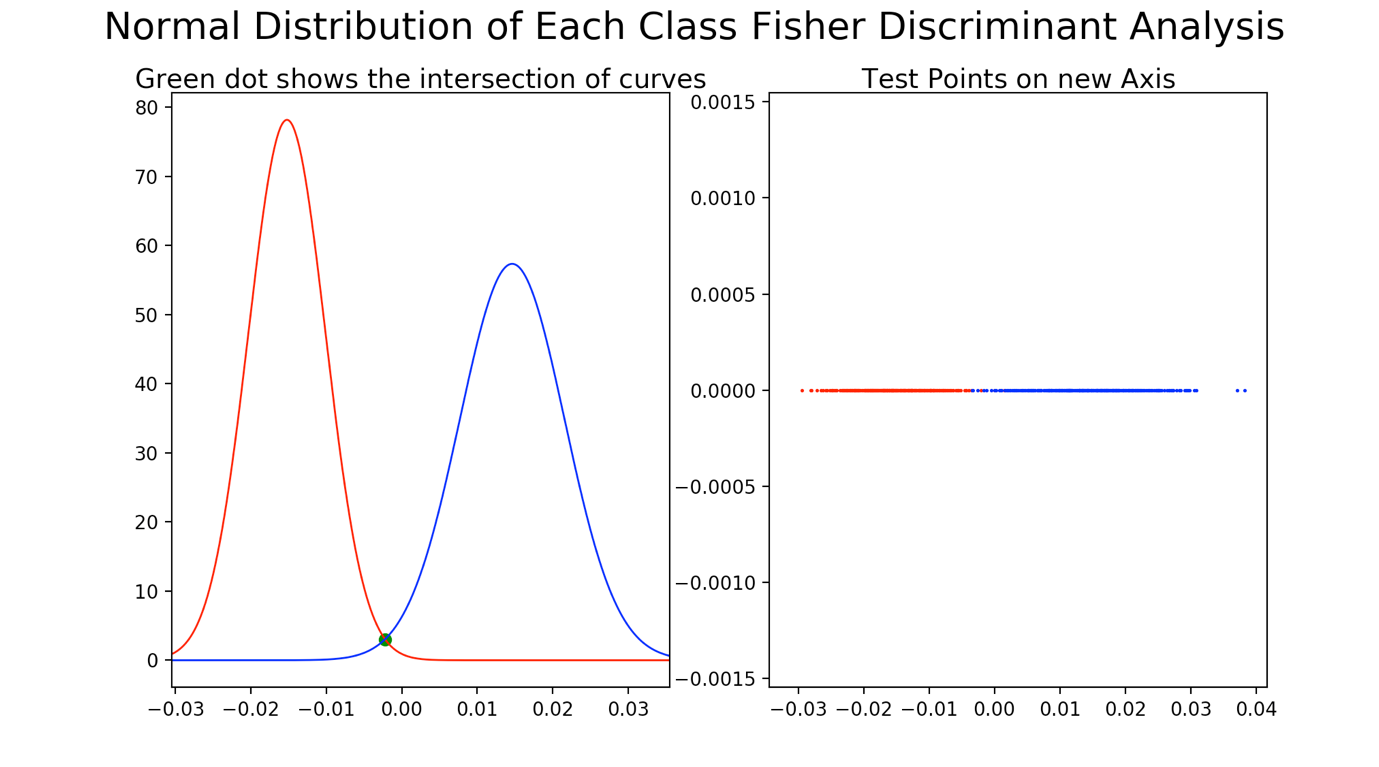
Data Set 1

Precision: 1.0

Recall: 0.9896

Accuracy: 0.995

F - Score: 0.9948



2 graphs are shown here.

The left graph shows the intersection of the normal distributions of the positive and the negative points on the training data set. The threshold point for separation is taken as the intersection of the normal distributions.

The right graph shows the visualisation of the testing points projected on a line got by the fisher discriminant analysis. As you can see, the positive and negative points are nearly separated out into 2 regions with just a little overlap.

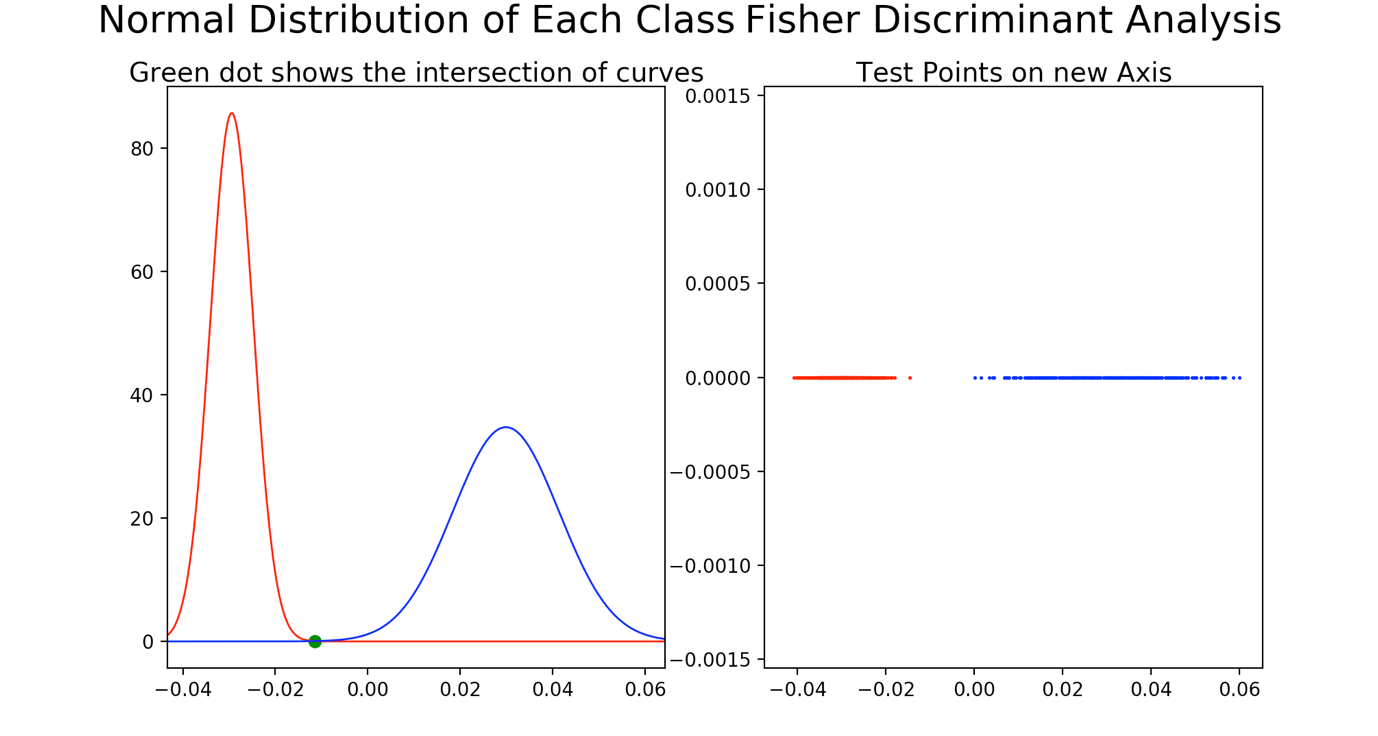
Data Set 2

Precision: 1.0

Recall: 1.0

Accuracy: 1.0

F - Score: 1.0



2 graphs are shown here.

The left graph shows the intersection of the normal distributions of the positive and the negative points on the training data set. The threshold point for separation is taken as the intersection of the normal distributions.

The right graph shows the visualisation of the testing points projected on a line got by the fisher discriminant analysis. As you can see, the positive and negative points are clearly separated out in this dataset thereby giving us 100% accuracy.

Conclusion:

For both the data sets, our model performed quite well almost entirely separating out the points accurately.

1. Naïve Bayes

Average Accuracy: 0.808 +- 0.0289137

Average F Score: 0.81267 +- 0.03214

Accuracy is individual folds of the 5-fold cross validation:

0.815, 0.855, 0.765, 0.800, 0.805

F Score is individual folds of the 5-fold cross validation:

0.828, 0.869, 0.781, 0.794, 0.791

Process:

1. We first did some basic pre-processing such as removing punctuations and making everything into lower case.
2. Then we did laplace scaling to even things out in the probabilities and reduce the effect false negatives in our results. False negatives were a menace as if even if 1 word in the test sentence belonged to a negative class, then automatically the entire sentence would be termed negative.(since we are multiplying probabilities in the numerator, even if one is 0, the entire fraction becomes 0)
3. After this we applied the naïve bayes algorithm to get the result.

Conclusion:

We got an accuracy of about 81%. A random method of selecting 0 or 1 would yield 50% probability. Our model performs significantly better. However, perhaps the results can be bettered further by caring out additional

pre-processing like stemming and lemmatisation.