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Data Mining (3)

Analyze the example data, in which train.dat is used for training and test.dat is used for evaluation.
 Try a variation of kernels and parameters and discuss the results.

Default prediction (default regularization parameter c = 1.0):

Prediction using RBF kernel:

Prediction using polynomial kernel:

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C:\Users\Phearin\Documents\Assignment\Practice of Information System\Information System Analysis\Data Mining 3>svm_learn -t 1 train.dat poly_model
Scanning examples into memory ..100 ..200 ..300 ..400 ..500 ..600 ..700 ..800 ..900 ..1000 ..1100 ..1200 ..1300 ..1400 ..1500 ..1600 ..1700 ..1800 ..1900 ..2000 ..0K. (2000 examples read)
Setting default regularization parameter C=0.1429
Optimizing ...

Checking optimality of inactive variables ...done.
Number of inactive variables = 784
done. (493 iterations)
Optimization inished (1 misclassified, maxdiff=0.00099).
Runtime in cpu-seconds: 0.76
Number of Sv 1.251 (including 88 at upper bound)
Il loss: loss=19.30667
Norm of longest example vector: |w|=8.66701
Norm of longest example vector: |w|=8.66701
Norm of longest example vector: |x|=2.82843
Estimated VCdim of classifier: VCdim<=526.91660
Computing Xilpha-estimates in cpu-seconds: 0.00
XiAlpha-estimate of the recall: recall=997.10% (rho=1.00,depth=0)
XiAlpha-estimate of the recall: recall=997.10% (rho=1.00,depth=0)
Number of kernel evaluations: 1787185
Writing model file...done

C:\Users\Phearin\Documents\Assignment\Practice of Information System\Information System Analysis\Data Mining 3>svm_classify test.dat poly_model poly_predict
Reading model... 00k. (1251 support vectors read)
Classifying test examples...100.200 a.300 ..500 ..600 ..done
Runtime (without 10) in cpu-seconds: 0.26
Accuracy on test set: 97.33% (384 correct, 16 incorrect, 600 total)
Precision/recall on test set: 95.81%90.00%
```

Prediction using soft-margin parameter = 10000:

Prediction using soft-margin parameter = 100:

Result comparison

	Runtime in	Number	L1 loss	Training	Training	Training	Testing	Testing
	cpu-seconds	of SV		error	recall	precision	accuracy	precision/recall
Default	0.05	878	35.67674	5.85%	95.40%	93.07%	97.67%	96.43%/99.00%
RBF	0.85	1434	58.57970	12.85%	92.00%	83.87%	97.33%	95.81%/99.00%
Polynomial	0.76	1251	19.30567	4.40%	97.10%	94.27%	97.33%	95.81%/99.00%
c = 10000	0.08	848	0.00000	6.85%	93.60%	92.77%	97.33%	95.81%/99.00%
c = 100	0.07	848	0.00000	6.85%	93.60%	92.77%	97.33%	95.81%/99.00%

According to the results above, we can conclude that by using default prediction, we can generalize the best on the testing data since we receive highest testing accuracy, precision and recall. Moreover, it also has fastest learning time among other models with only 0.05 cpu-seconds. We can also see that c=10000 and c=100 models overfit training data (L1 loss = 0) but yield no better result when the models are used in training set.

2. Explain your original data in detail.

For this assignment, I used partial FIFA 18 soccer players' dataset as features for each player. Then I labelled each player with +1 or -1 as whether I like the player or not respectively. I used 14 attributes as player features including:

- Age
- Overall performance
- Potential
- Acceleration
- Aggression
- Agility
- Balance
- Ball control
- Composure
- Crossing
- Curve
- Dribbling
- Finishing
- Free kick accuracy

Each attribute has range from 0 – 100. 300 instances (players) were extracted from the dataset. After labelling preference class to each player (+1 or -1), I split the data into training sets (80% \rightarrow 240 instances) and testing sets (20% \rightarrow 60 instances). Finally, the data were formatted appropriately and trained using SVM-light.

3. Analyze the data and discuss the result.

Default prediction (default regularization parameter c = 0.0):

Prediction using RBF kernel:

Prediction using polynomial kernel:

Prediction using soft-margin parameter = 10000:

Prediction using soft-margin parameter = 100:

```
Optimization finished (1 misclassified, maxdiff=0.00093).

Runtime in cpu-seconds: 1.02
Number of Sy: 17 (including 2 at upper bound)
L1 loss: loss=5,19300
Norm of weight vector: |w|=11.70353
Norm of longest example vector: |x|=323.59852
Estimated VCdim of classifier: VCdim<=13262928.47495
Computing XiAlpha-estimates ...done
Runtime for XiAlpha-estimates in cpu-seconds: 0.00
XiAlpha-estimate of the error: error<=7.08% (rho=1.00,depth=0)
XiAlpha-estimate of the recall: recall=>69.70% (rho=1.00,depth=0)
XiAlpha-estimate of the precision: precision=>76.67% (rho=1.00,depth=0)
Number of kernel evaluations: 1272676
Writing model file...done
C:\Users\Phearin\Documents\Assignment\Practice of Information System\Information System Analysis\Data Mining 3>svm_classify test.dat 100c_model 100c_predict Reading model...OK. (17 support vectors read)
Classifying test examples..done
Runtime (without IO) in cpu-seconds: 0.00
Roccuracy on test set: 93.33% (56 correct, 4 incorrect, 60 total)
Precision/recall on test set: 87.50%/70.00%
```

Result comparison

	Runtime in	Number	L1 loss	Training	Training	Training	Testing	Testing
	cpu-seconds	of SV		error	recall	precision	accuracy	precision/recall
Default	0.00	71	65.41548	26.67%	0.00%	0.00%	83.33%	-1.#J%/0.00%
RBF	0.01	240	46.86134	13.75%	0.00%	-1.#J%	83.33%	-1.#J%/0.00%
Polynomial	0.01	70	62.17509	27.92%	0.00%	0.00%	83.33%	-1.#J%/0.00%
c = 10000	30.67	15	0.00000	6.25%	75.76%	78.13%	95.00%	88.89%/80.00%
c = 100	1.02	17	5.19300	7.08%	69.70%	76.67%	93.33%	87.50%/70.00%

According to the result above, we can conclude that using c = 100 is a reasonable choice for SVM model. Although the performance is slightly lower than that of c = 10000 model, but it is 30 times faster than the c = 10000 model. Other models have quite low performances despite having quick learning speed.