

Sardar Patel Institute of Technology
(Information Technology Department)



ADBMS Lab

Experiment 7

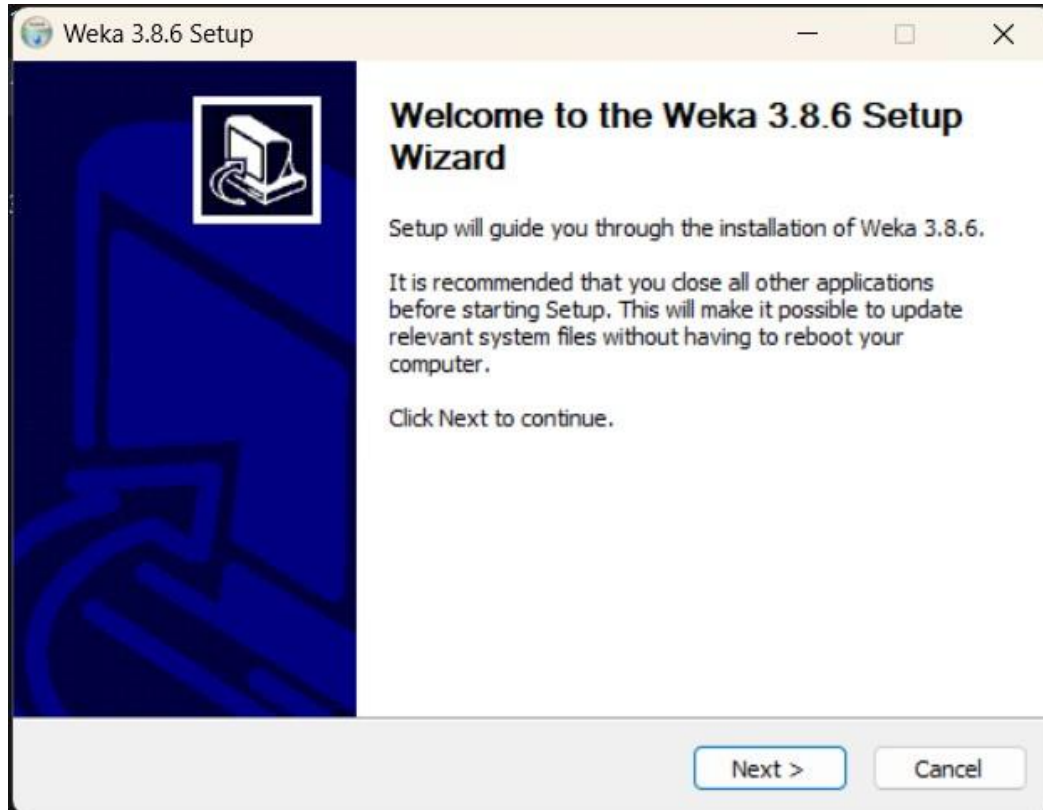
Name: Ashish Nagargoje

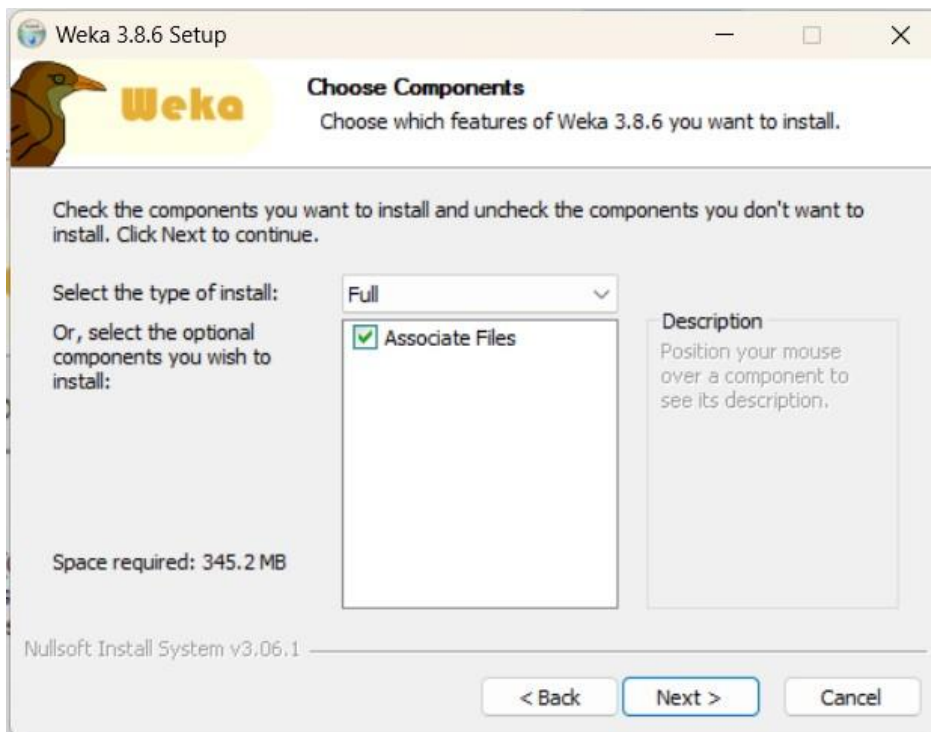
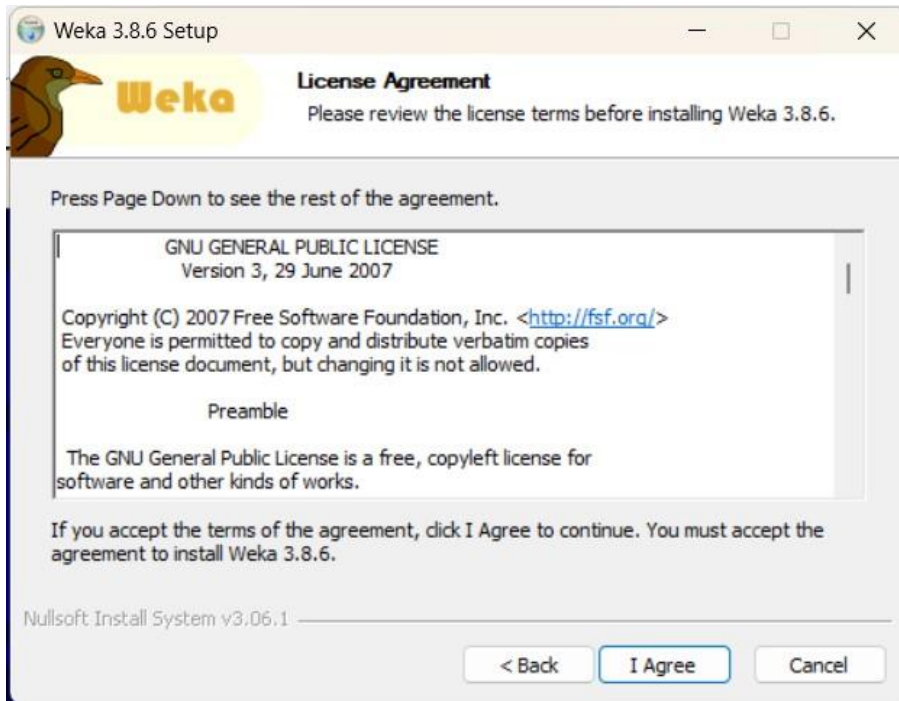
Class: TE (IT)

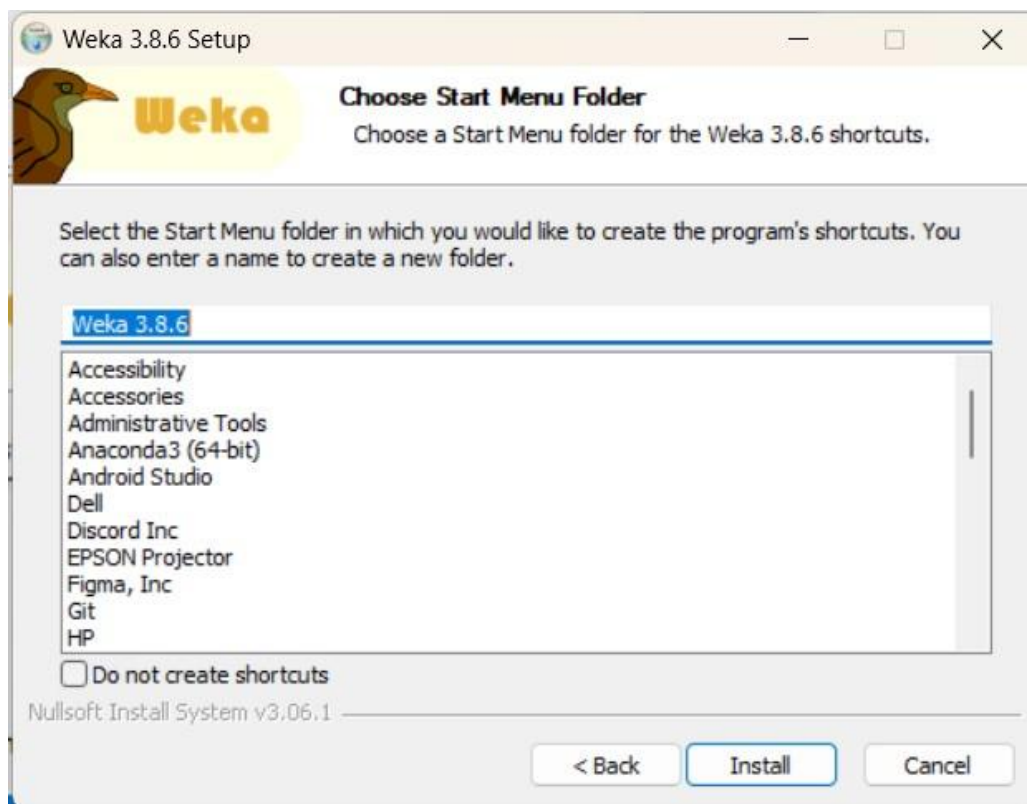
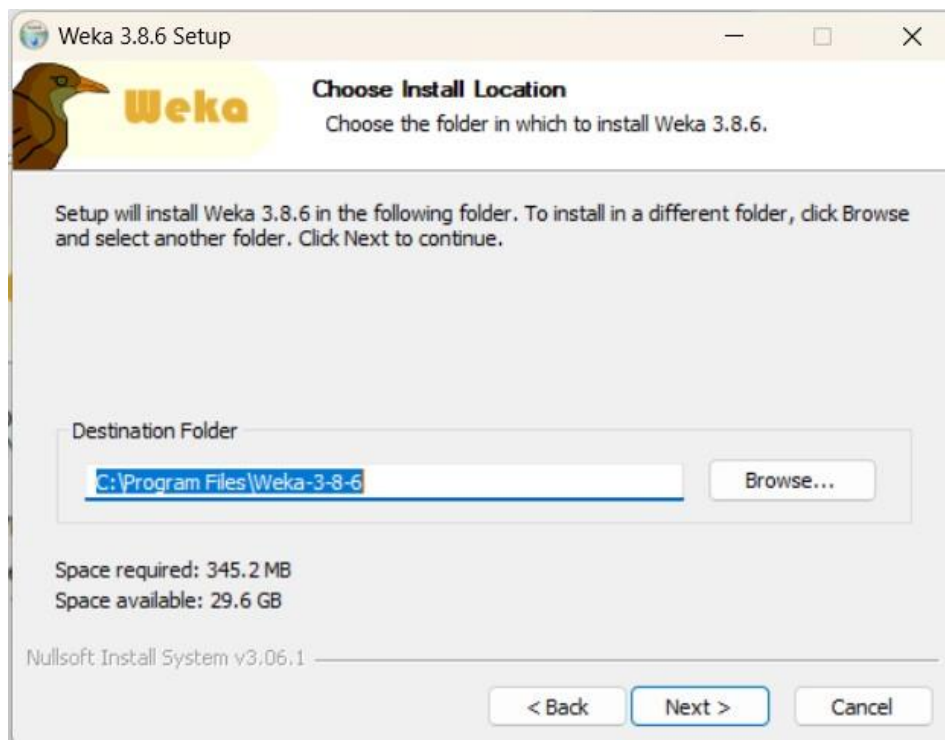
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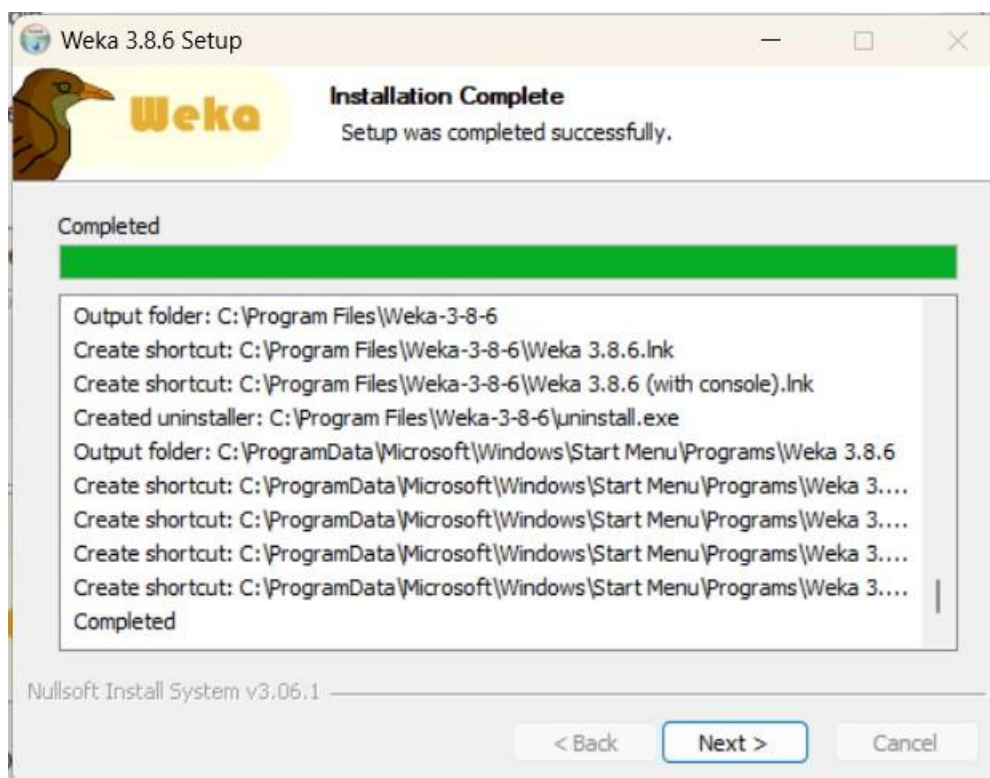
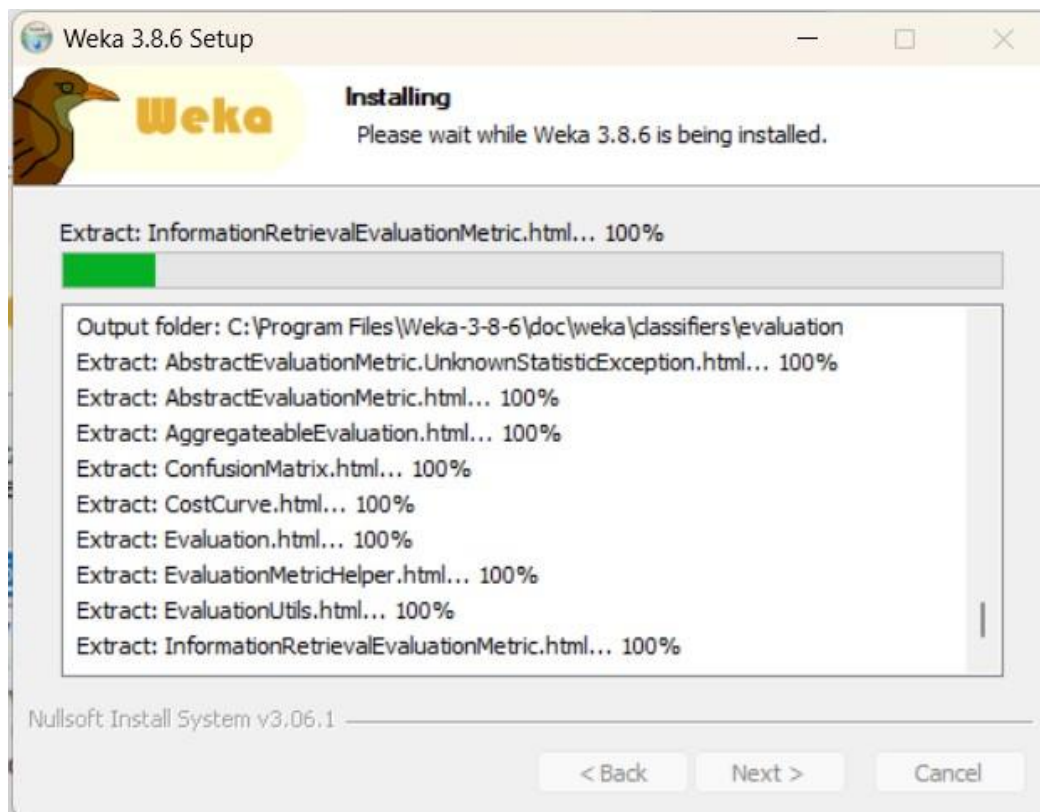
Batch : B

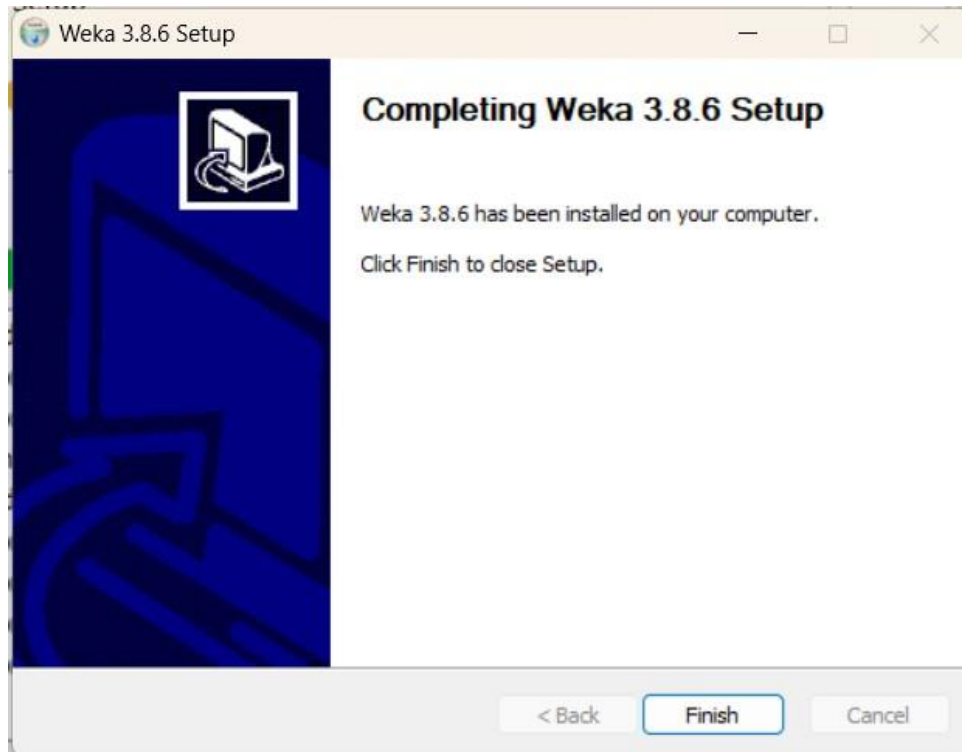
Aim: Build a Data Warehouse and Explore WEKA Implementation



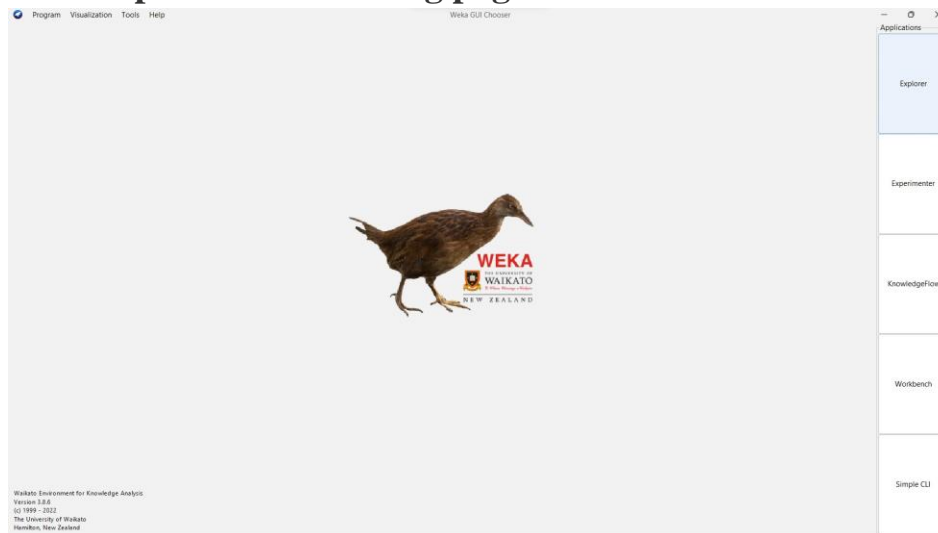




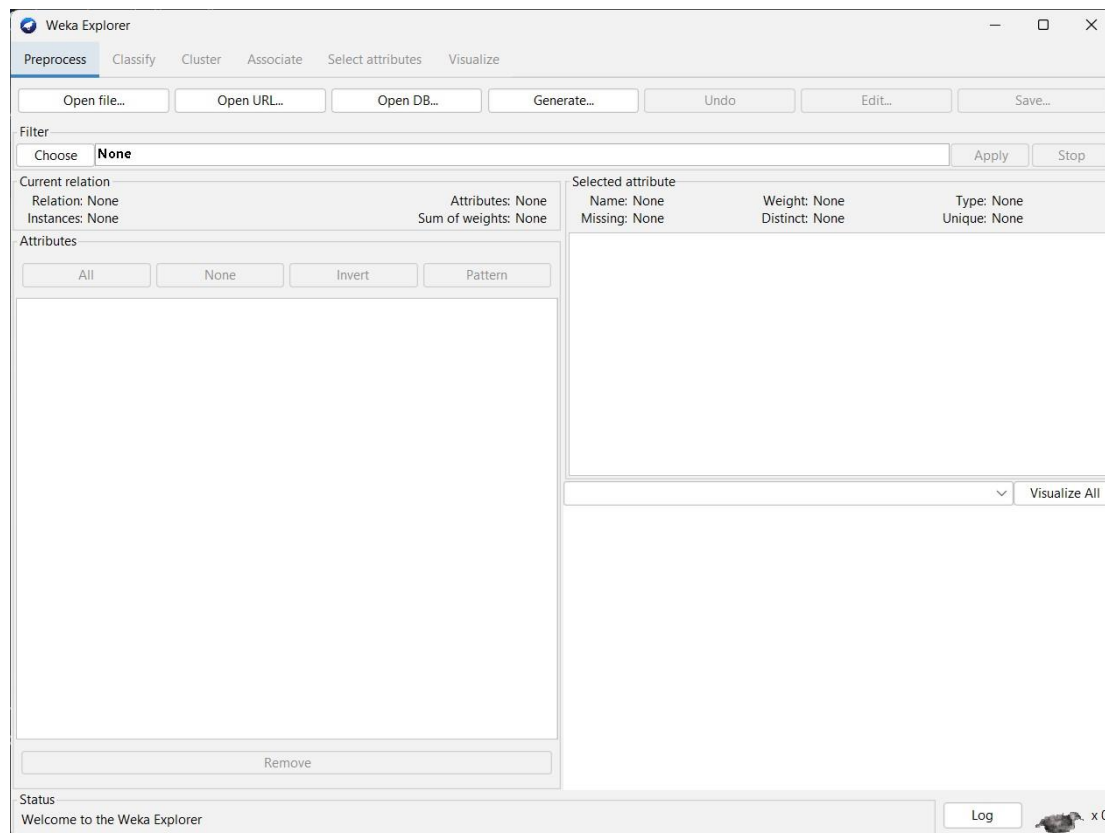




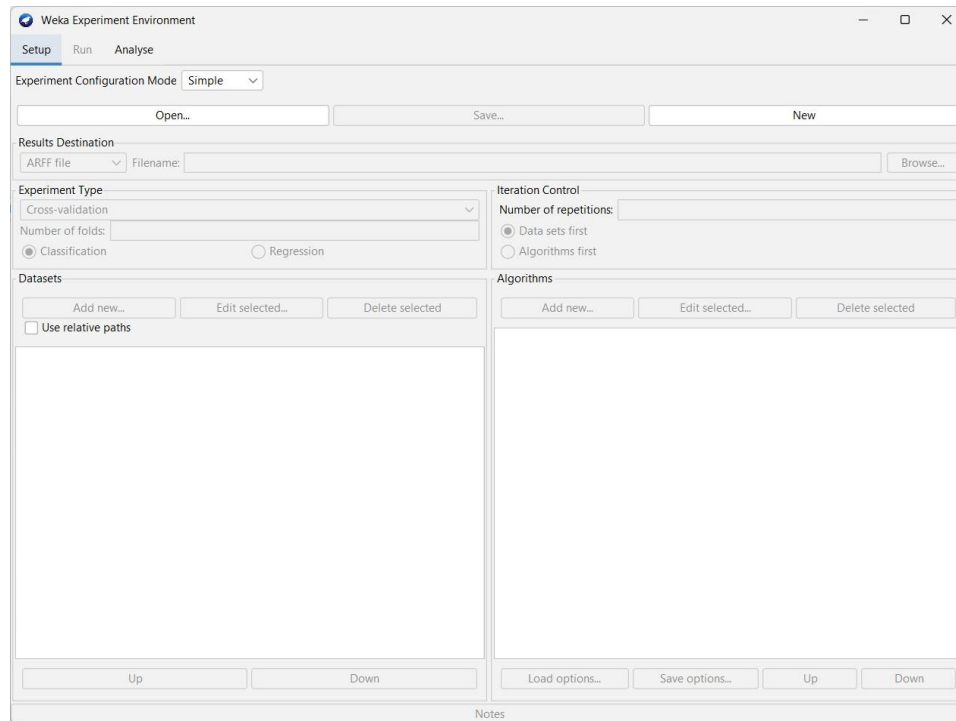
Weka Opened: The landing page of Weka software



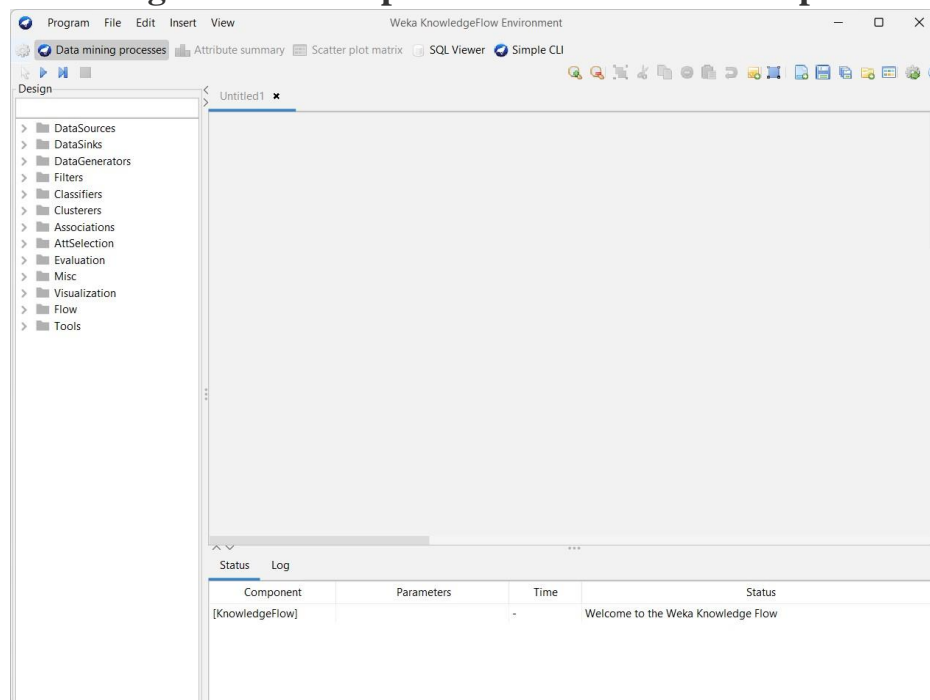
Explorer tab: It allows datasets and the predictions of Classifiers and Clusterers to be visualized in two dimensions.



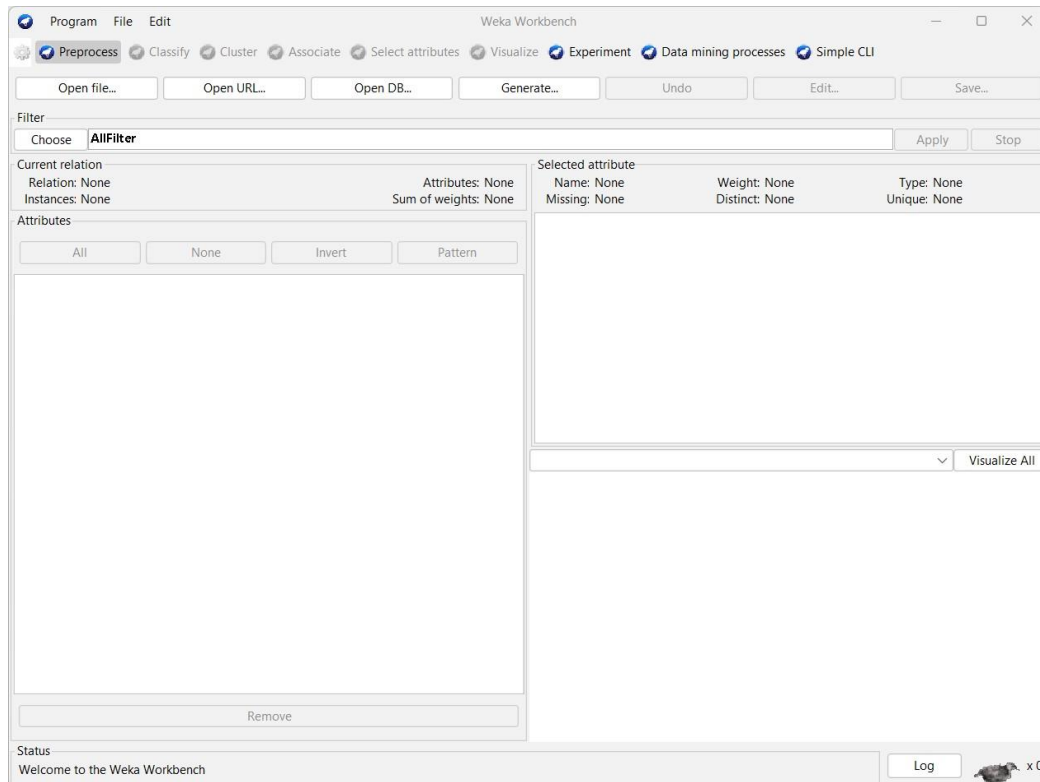
Experimenter tab: The experimenter configures the test options for you with sensible defaults.



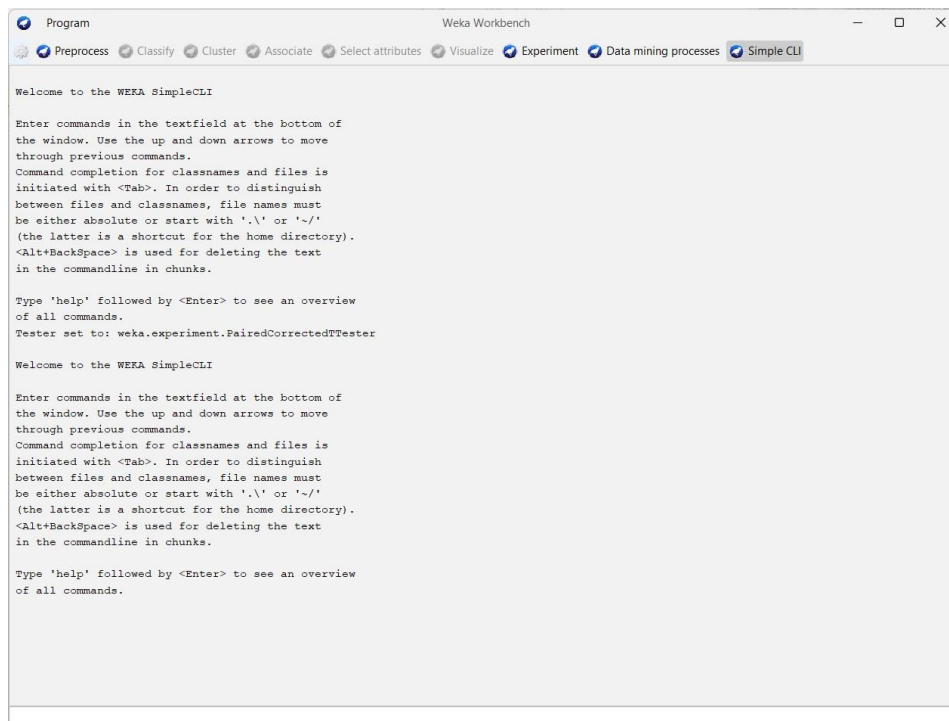
KnowledgeFlow tab: It presents a "data-flow" inspired interface to Weka



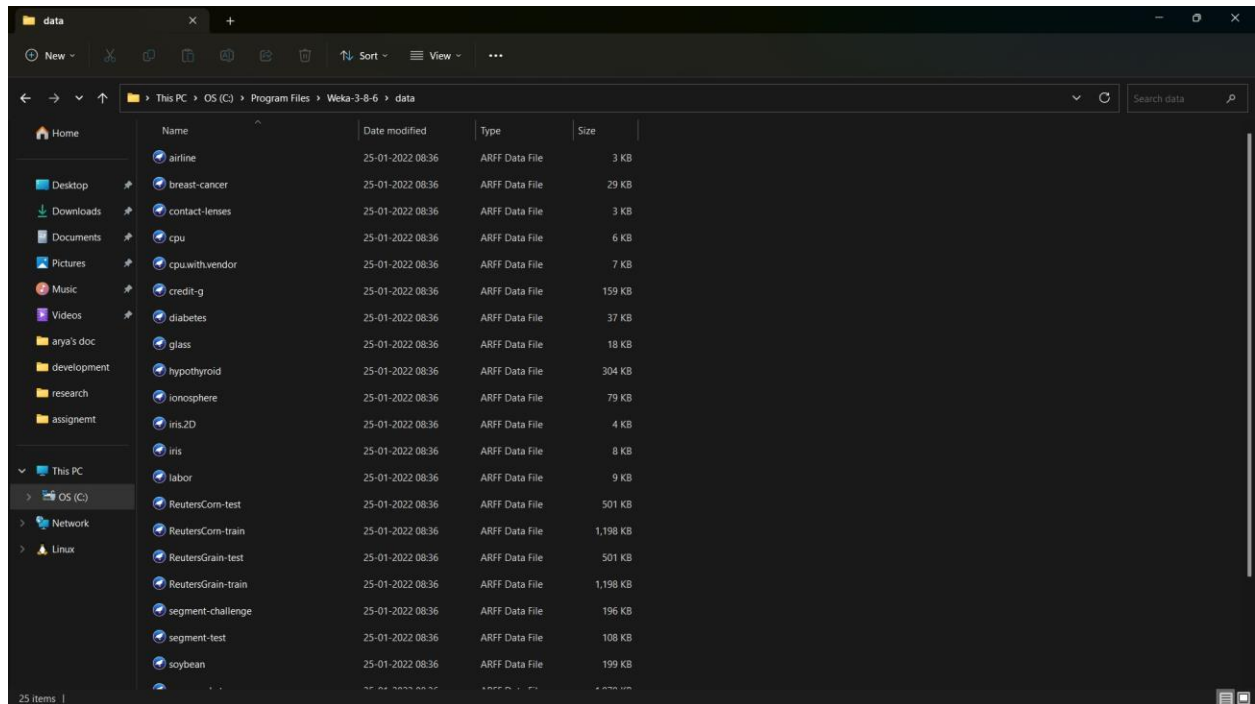
Workbench tab It contains a collection of data pre-processing tools and machine learning algorithms wrapped in an easy-to-use graphical interface.



Simple CLI



WEKA DATASETS:



Choosing dataset - We have chosen a breast cancer.arff dataset which contains 3 attributes with yes or no questions and 7 continuous regression matrix.

The breast cancer dataset contains ten attributes that describe various characteristics of breast cancer patients and their tumors. Here's a brief description of each attribute:

1. age: The age of the patient at the time of diagnosis.
2. menopause: The menopausal status of the patient at the time of diagnosis.
3. tumor-size: The size of the tumor, measured in centimeters.
4. inv-nodes: The number of axillary lymph nodes involved in the cancer.
5. node-caps: Whether or not the cancer has spread to the lymph node capsule.
6. deg-malig: The degree of malignancy of the tumor, ranging from 1 (low) to 3 (high).
7. breast: The affected breast (left or right).
8. breast-quad: The quadrant of the breast where the tumor is located.
9. irradiat: Whether or not the patient received radiation therapy.
10. Class: The classification of the tumor as benign or malignant.

These attributes provide important information for assessing the severity and treatment options for breast cancer. Age, menopause, and tumor size can provide insights into the progression of the disease, while inv-nodes, node-caps, and deg-malig can help determine the stage and aggressiveness of the cancer. The breast and breast-quad attributes can help locate the tumor, while irradiat can indicate the type of treatment received. Finally, the Class attribute is the target variable that is used to classify the tumor as either benign or malignant.

Weka Explorer

PreprocessClassifyClusterAssociateSelect attributesVisualize

Open file...Open URL...Open DB...Generate...UndoEdit...Save...

Filter

ChooseNoneApplyStop

Current relation

Relation: breast-cancerInstances: 286

Attributes: 10Sum of weights: 286

Attributes

AllNoneInvertPattern

No.	Name
1	<input type="checkbox"/> age
2	<input type="checkbox"/> menopause
3	<input type="checkbox"/> tumor-size
4	<input type="checkbox"/> inv-nodes
5	<input type="checkbox"/> node-caps
6	<input type="checkbox"/> deg-malig
7	<input type="checkbox"/> breast
8	<input type="checkbox"/> breast-quad
9	<input type="checkbox"/> irradiat
10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Class

Remove

Selected attribute

Name: ClassMissing: 0 (0%)Distinct: 2Type: NominalUnique: 0 (0%)

No.	Label	Count	Weight
1	no-recurrence-events	201	201
2	recurrence-events	85	85

Class: Class (Nom)Visualize All

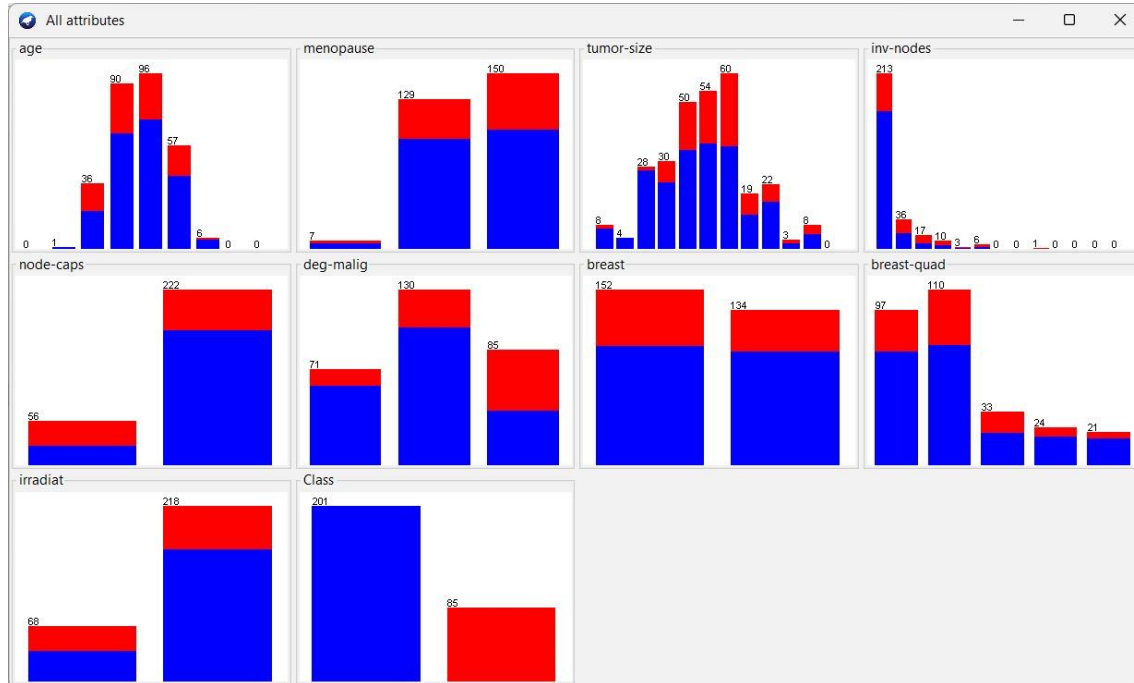
201

85

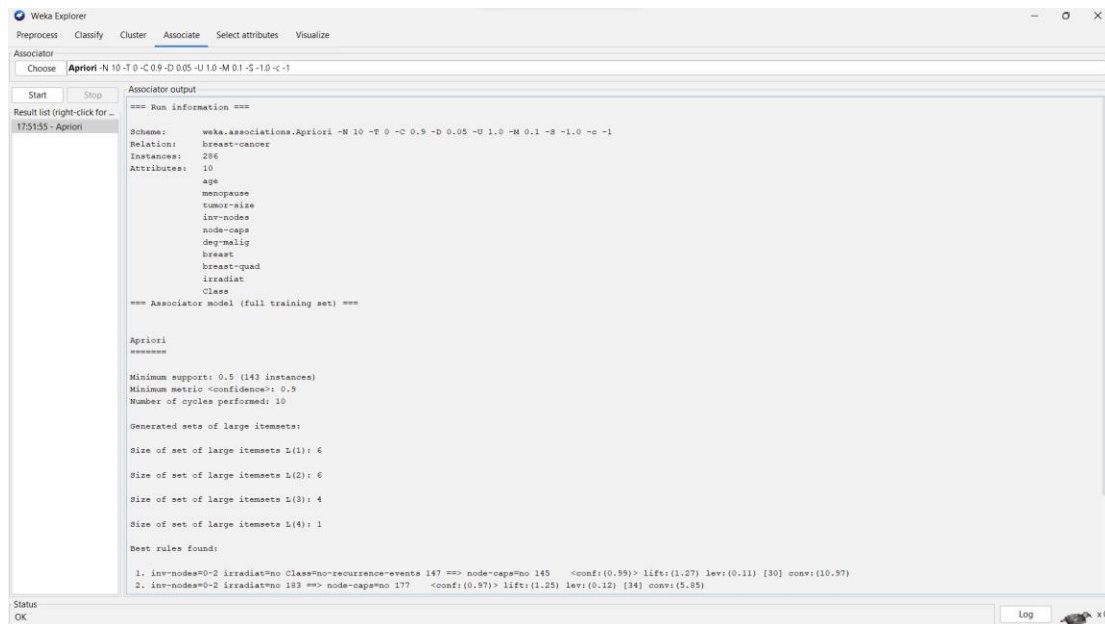
StatusOK

Log x 0

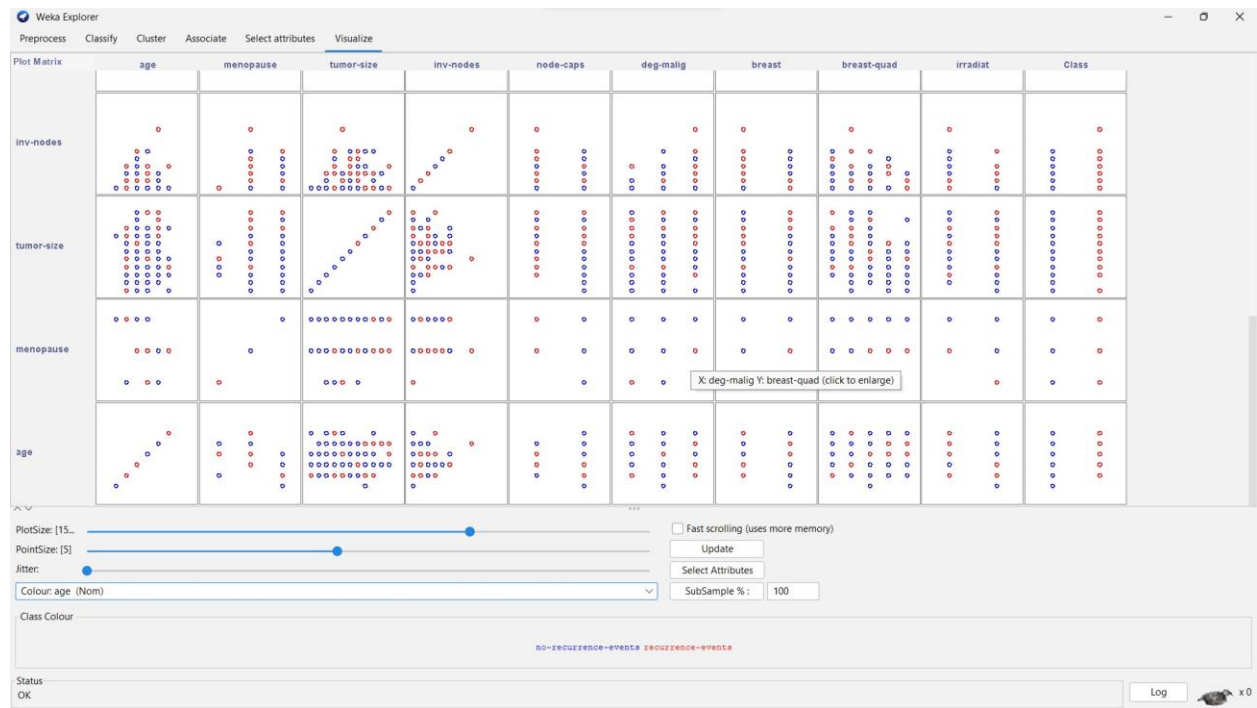
PREPROCESSING DATA:



Applying apriori algorithm:



VISUALISING THE DATSET:



Conclusion: Learned how to use Weka to Visualize and associate the dataset using FilteredAssociator Algo also explored the Cli of Weka.