

## ASSIGNMENT-4

### Packages Used:

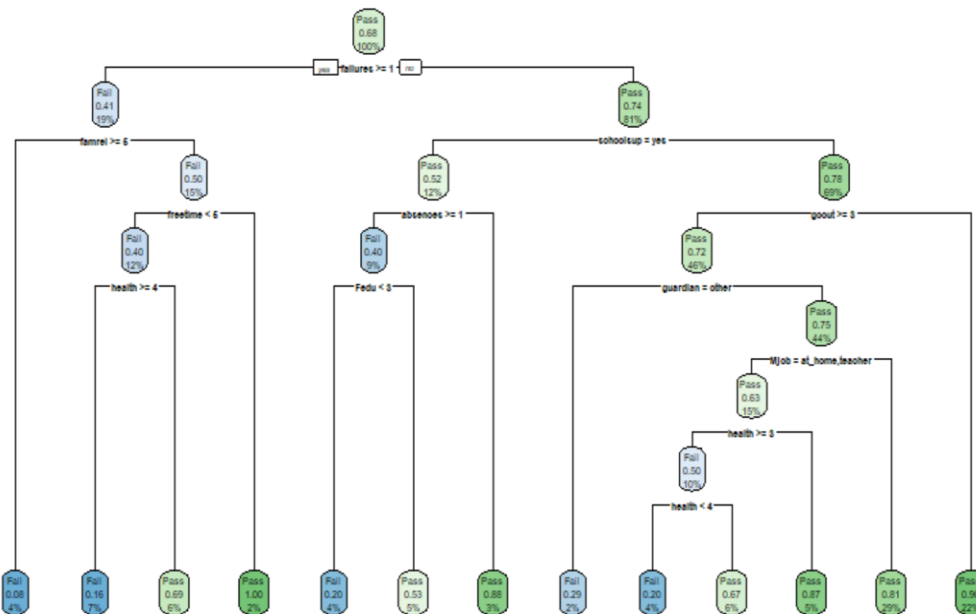
- Caret
- Rpart
- Rpart.plot
- Naïvebayes

### Steps and Formula

- Using condition if  $G3 < 10$ ; mark as Fail or else Pass and converted G3 column
  - **R Formula:** `record$G3<-ifelse(record$G3<10,"Fail","Pass")`
  - `record$G3<-factor(record$G3)`
- Set the random sample seed to 1234
- Divided the entire data with 70% of being the training data and remaining 30% being the testing data
  - **R Formula:** `sample(2,nrow(record),replace=TRUE,prob = c(0.7,0.3))->partition`
  - `record[partition==1,]->training_dataset`
  - `record[partition==2,]->validation_dataset`

### DECISION TREE

- The following tree is plot using all variables.
  - **R Formula:** `rpart(G3~.,training_dataset,method = "class")->tree`
  - `rpart.plot(tree)`



- On the basis of the above plot, we have predicted the 30% Test Data Set
  - R Formula:** `predict(tree,validation_dataset,type='class')->test`
- Following is the Matrix of the test data based on the Decision Tree Algorithm
  - R Formula:** `(table(validation_dataset$G3,test1)->table_DT)`

	Fail	Pass
Fail	15	25
Pass	11	64

- Following are the criteria to validate the model
  - Accuracy: It is the proportion of true positive and true negative over the sum of the matrix. This model has 68.7% accuracy
    - R Formula:** `sum(diag(table_DT))/sum(table1)->accuracy_DT`
  - Recall: Recall measures how many truly relevant results are returned. This model has 57.7% recall rate
    - R Formula:** `(table_DT[1,1])/(sum(table_DT[,1]))->recall_DT`
  - Precision: This is a measure of result relevancy. This model has 37.5% precision
    - R Formula:** `(table_DT[1,1])/(sum(table_DT[1,]))->precision_DT`

## NAÏVE BAYES ALGORITHM

- Run Naïve Bayes Algorithm on the Training Data and Plot it
  - R Formula:** `naive_bayes(G3~.,data=training_dataset)->naive`
  - `plot(naive)`
  - Please note the plots are below
- Following is the Matrix of the test data based on the Naïve Bayes Algorithm
  - R Formula:** `predict(naive,validation_dataset,type='class')->test2`
  - `(table(validation_dataset$G3,test2)->table_NB)`

	Fail	Pass
Fail	20	20
Pass	8	67

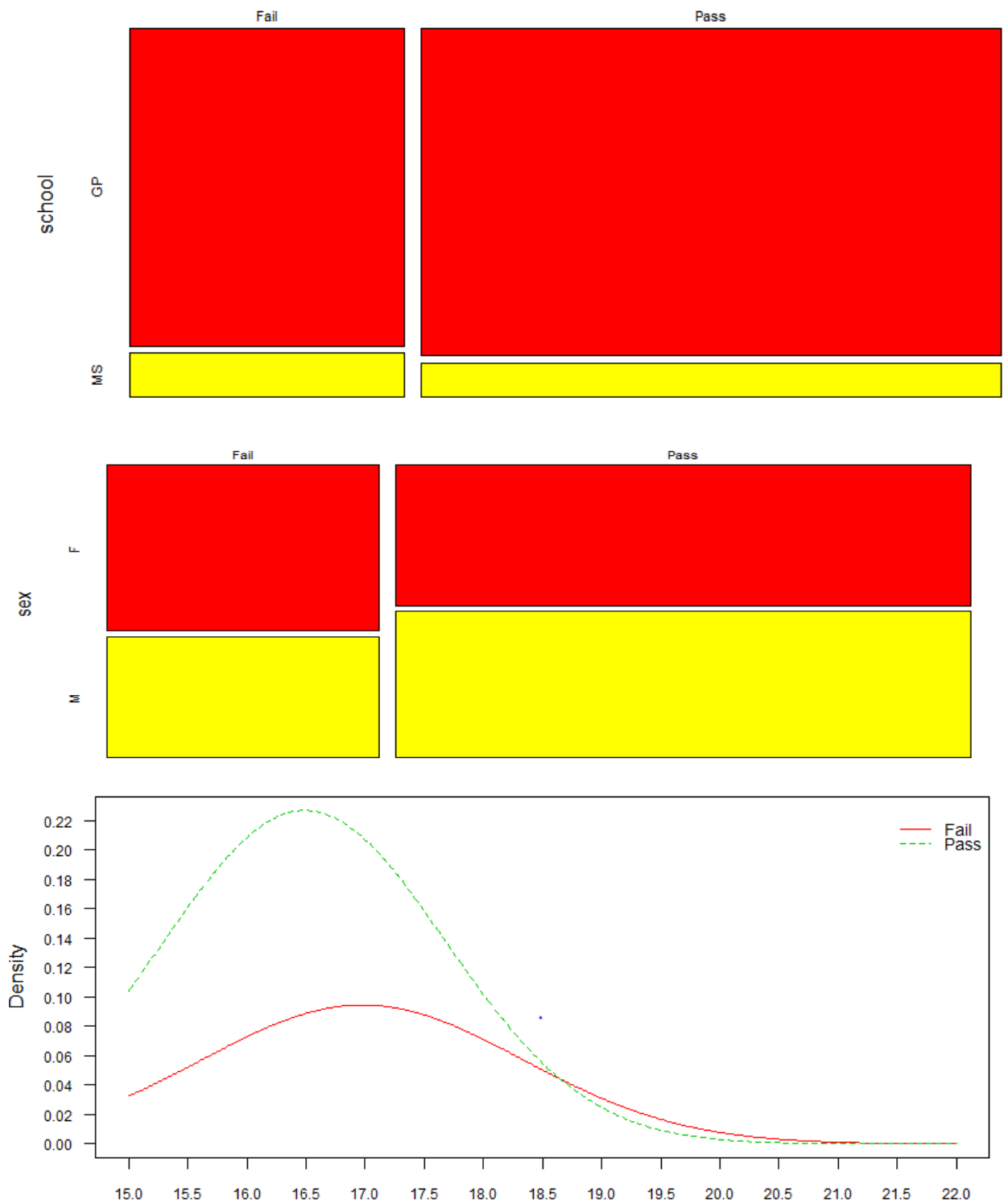
- Following are the criteria to validate the model
  - Accuracy: 75.65%
    - R Formula:** `sum(diag(table_NB))/sum(table_NB)->accuracy_NB`
  - Recall: 71.42%
    - R Formula:** `(table_NB[1,1])/(sum(table_NB[,1]))->recall_NB`
  - Precision: 50%
    - R Formula:** `(table_NB[1,1])/(sum(table_NB[1,]))->precision_NB`

## ANALYSIS

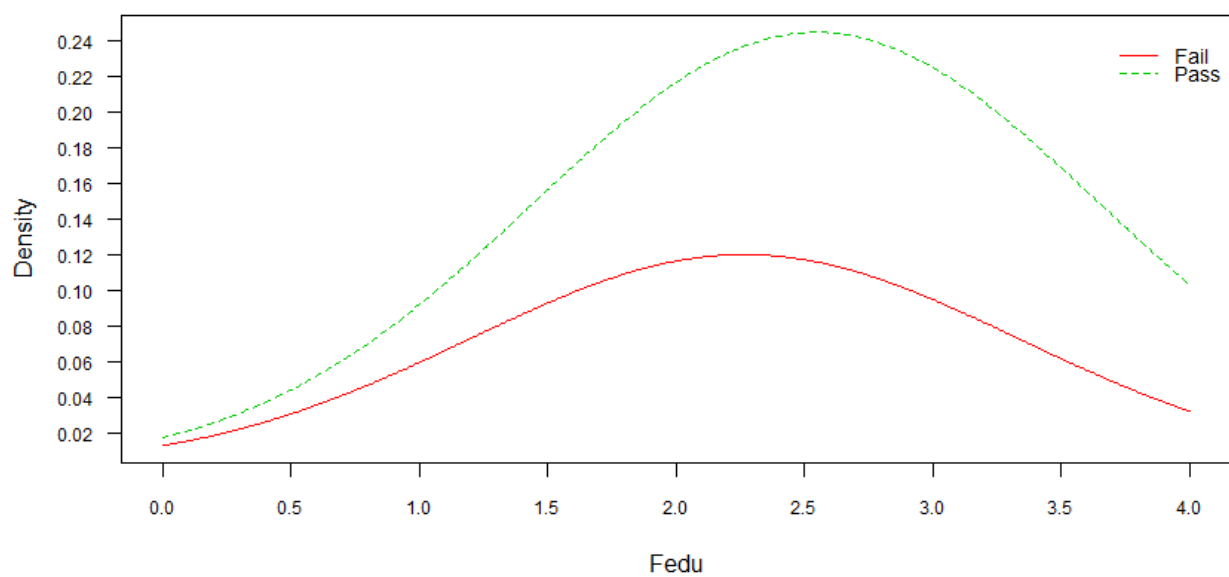
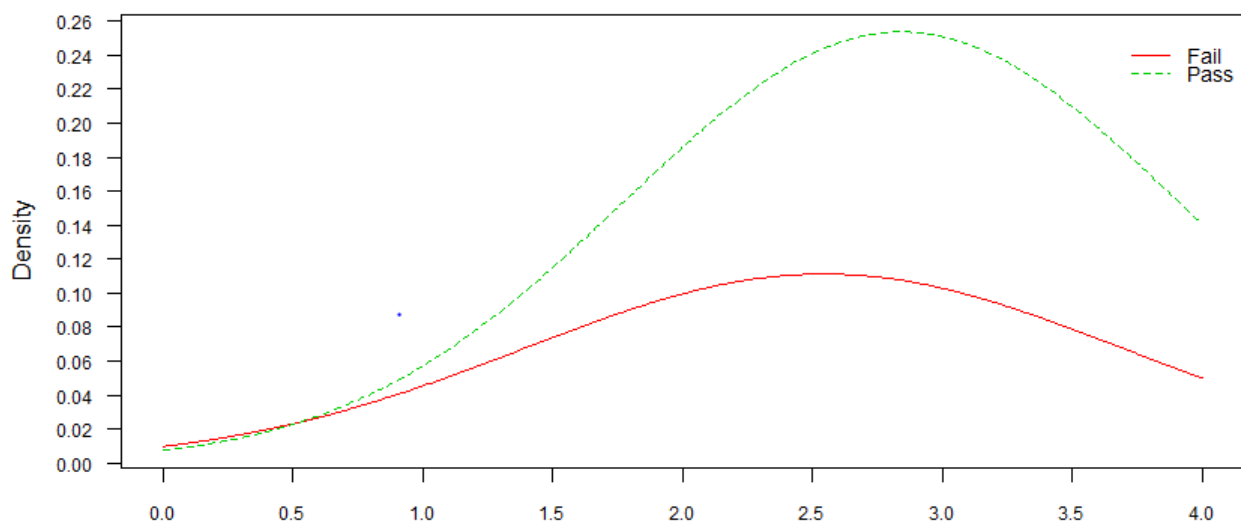
According to Accuracy of both the models , Naïve Bayes algorithm has better accuracy than Decision tree for this particular data(Avoiding Correlation and Feature selection)

Note:- The Accuracy of data may be change if uses correlation or feature selection.

## PLOTS OF NAÏVE BAYES

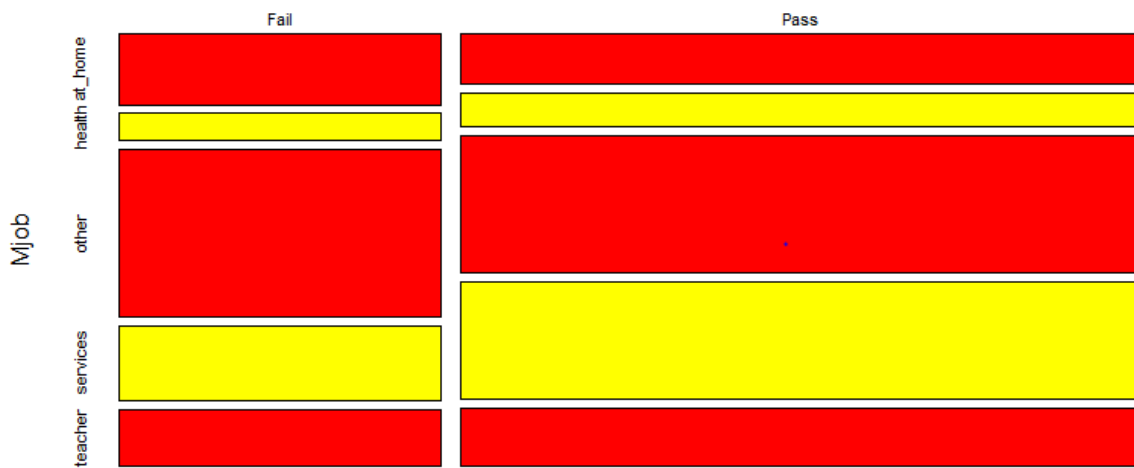
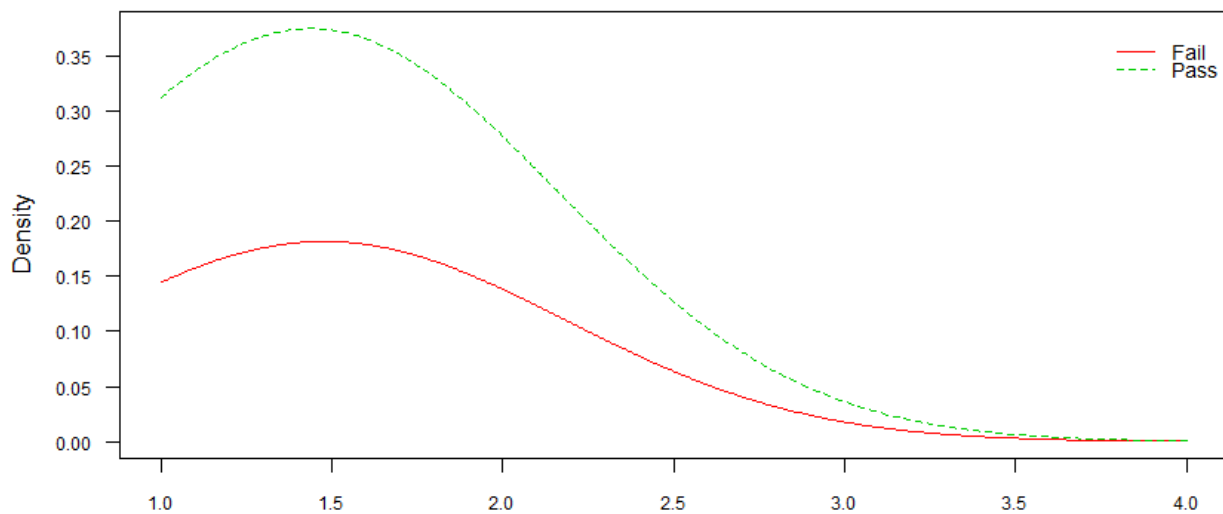
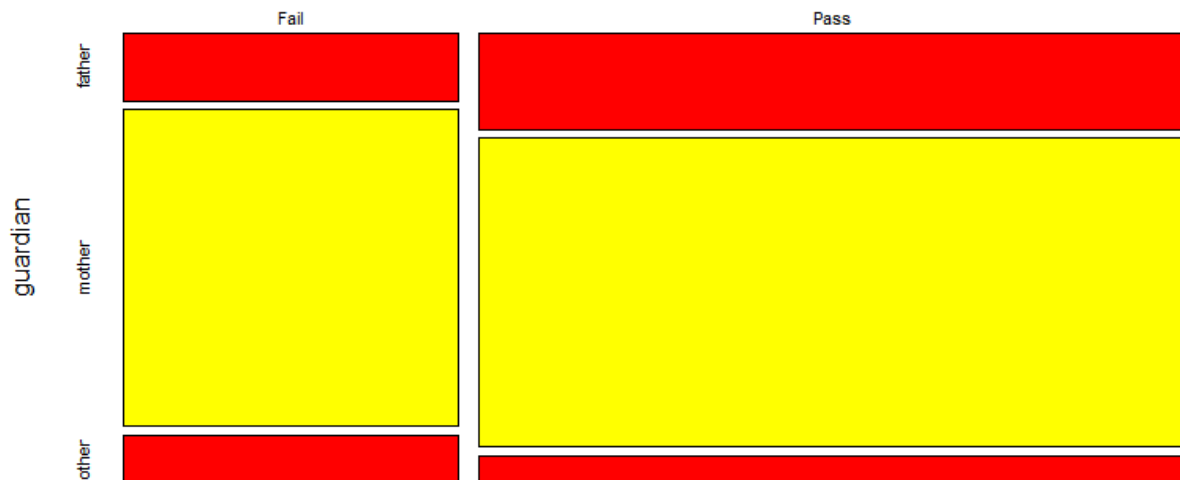


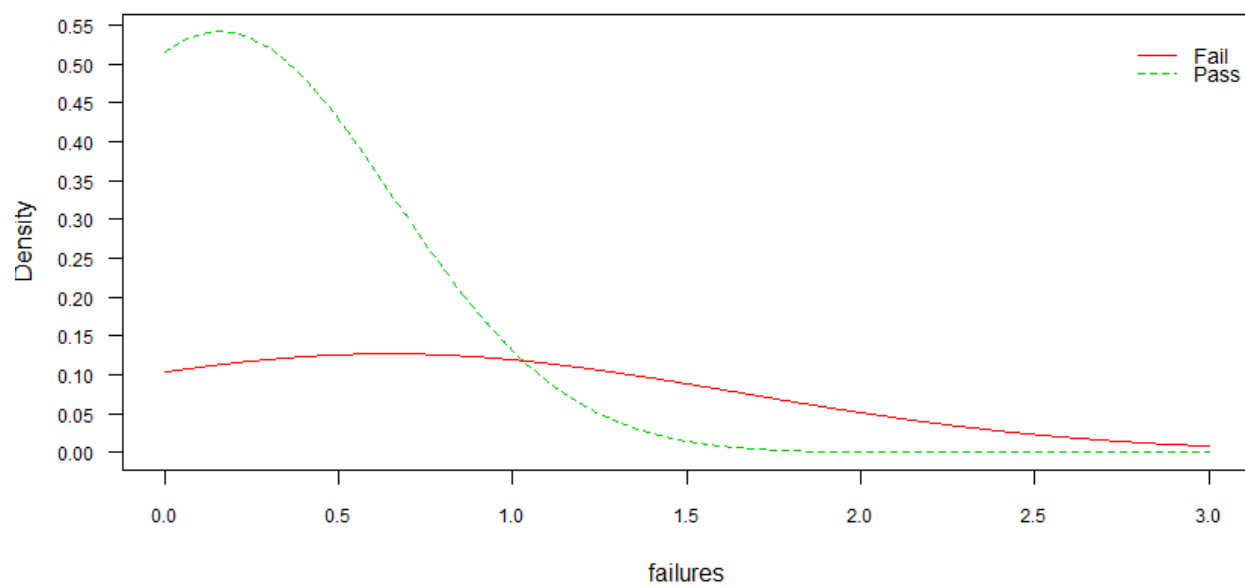
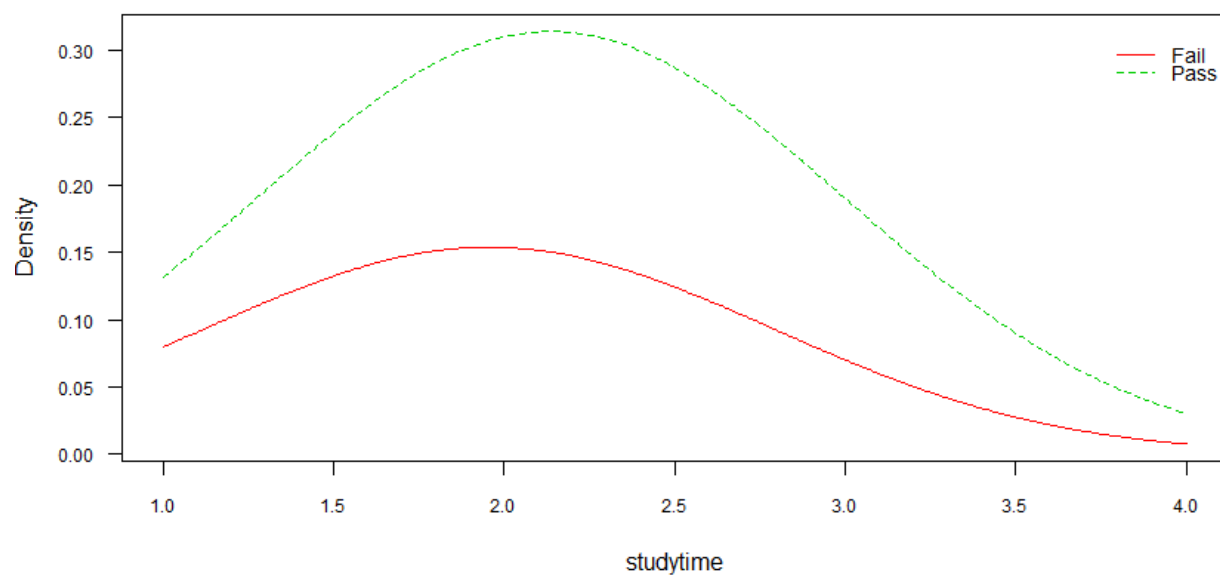
address	R	Fail	Pass
	U		*
famsize	GT3		
	LE3		
Pstatus	A	Fail	Pass
	T		



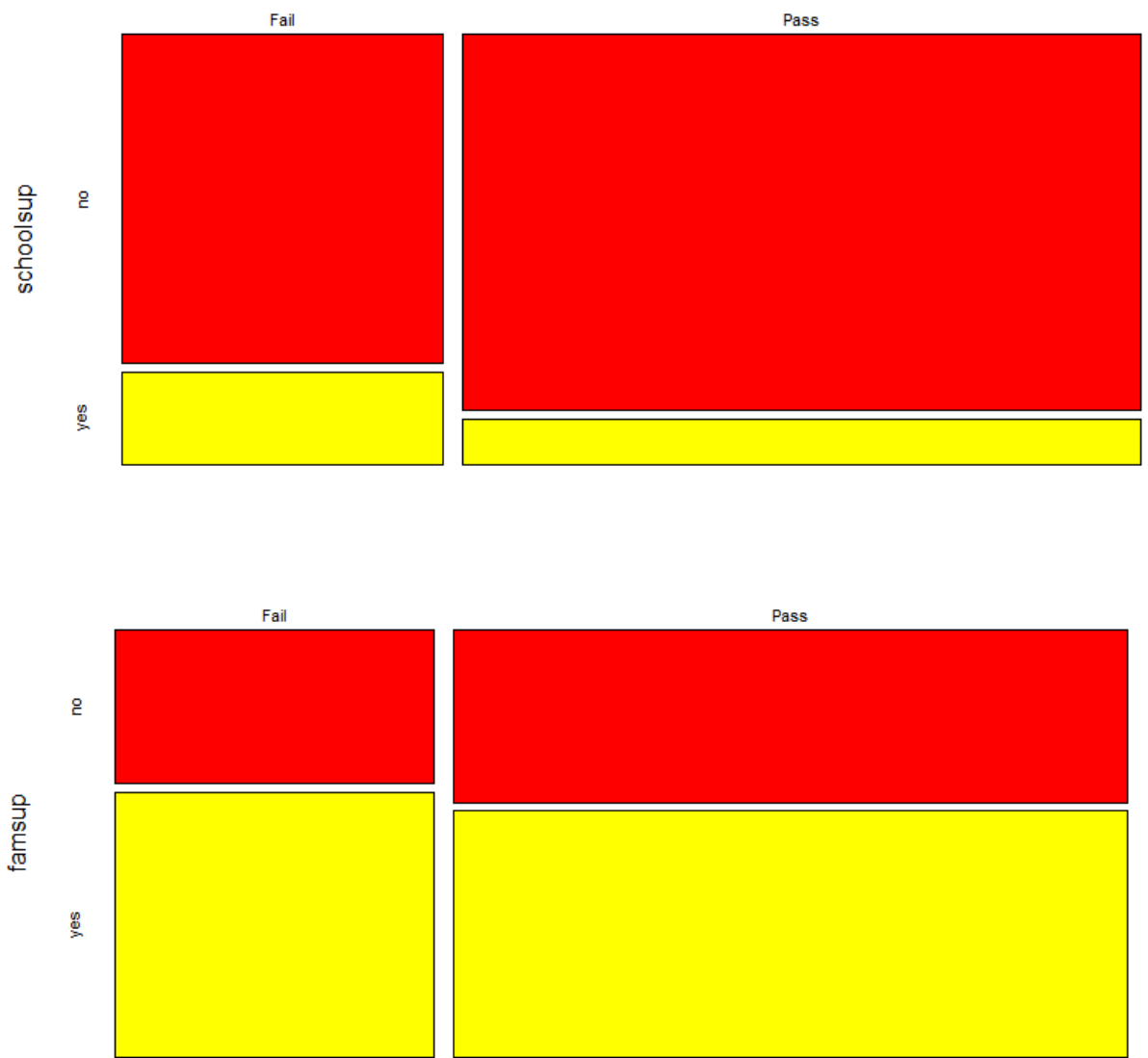
		Fail	Pass
Fjob	health/home		
	other		
	teacher services		

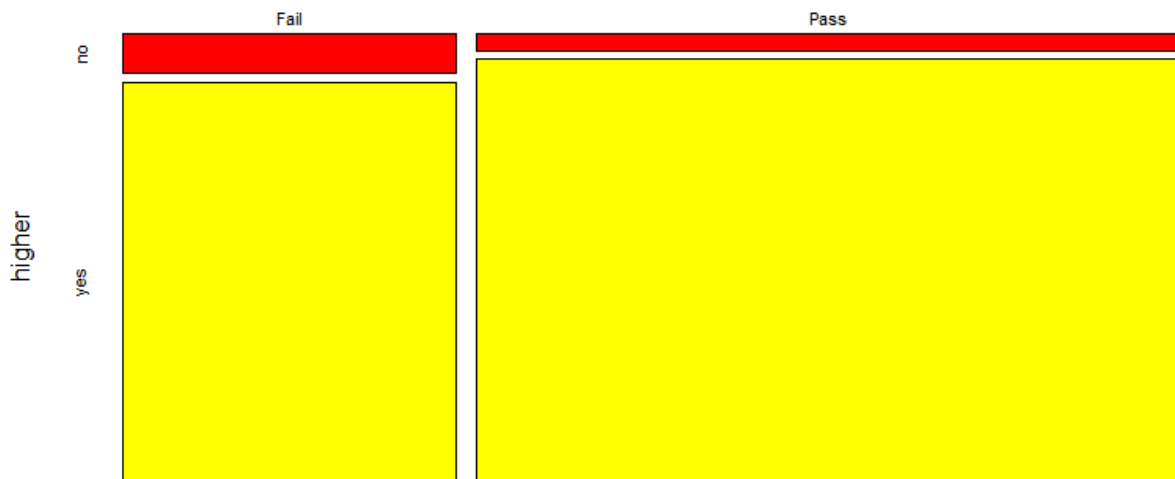
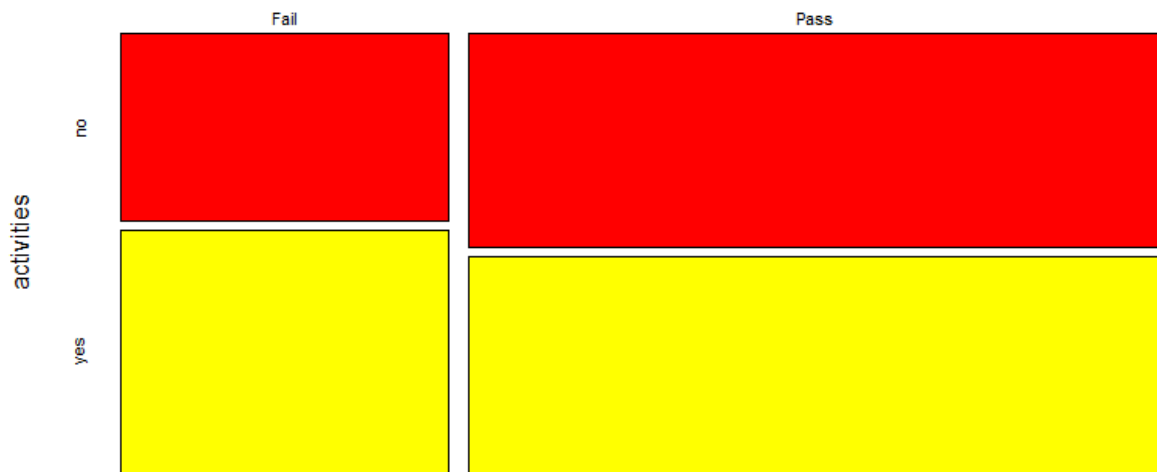
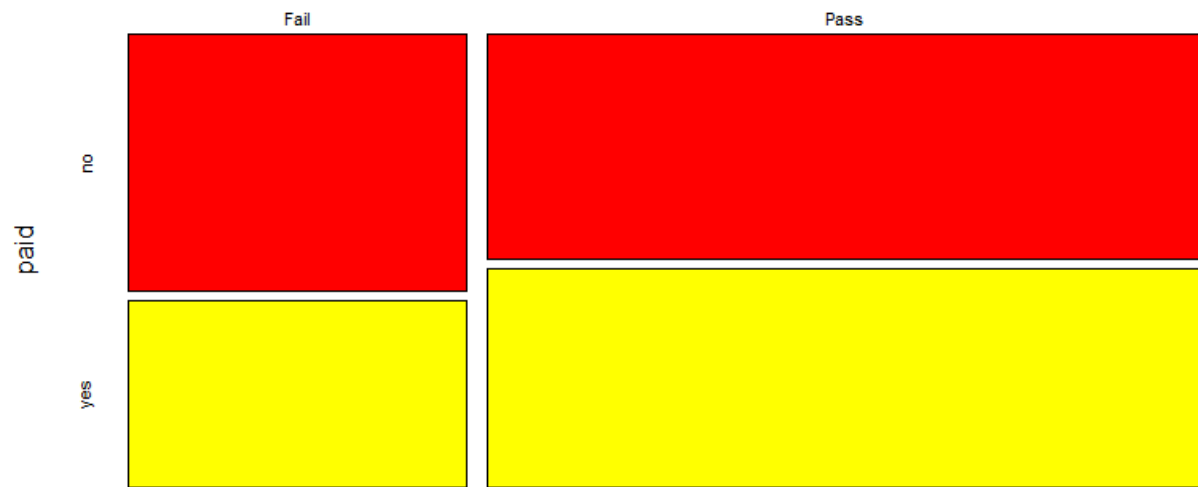
		Fail	Pass
reason	course		
	home		
	other		
	reputation		











		Fail	Pass
internet	no		
	yes		

		Fail	Pass
romantic	no		
	yes		

