

FACULTY OF COMPUTING SEMESTER 2/20232024

SECJ3563-06 COMPUTATIONAL INTELLIGENCE (KEPINTARAN KOMPUTER)

ASSIGNMENT 1

LECTURER: DR SHAFAATUNNUR HASAN

NAME	MATRIC NO
NG KAI ZHENG	A21EC0101
LEW CHIN HONG	A21EC0044
YEO CHUN TECK	A21EC0148
GAN HENG LAI	A21EC0176

Dataset used

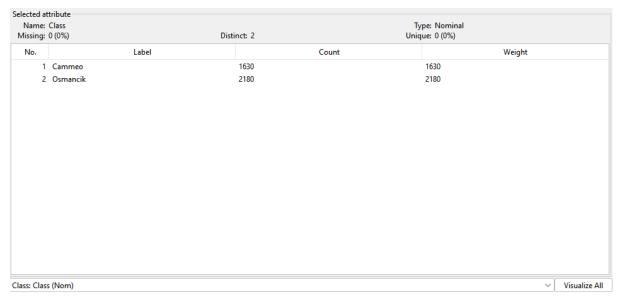
Rice (Cammeo and Osmancik) - UCI Machine Learning Repository

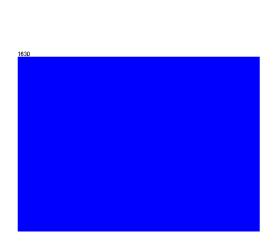
Dataset Visualization and Discussion

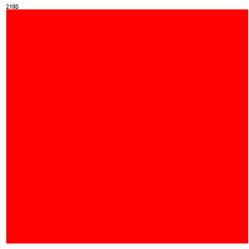
The dataset used discusses the rice grown in Turkey. There are 2 species of rice discussed in the dataset, which are the Osmancik species and the Cammeo species. There are a total of 3810 rice grain images of those 2 species were taken and a total of 7 morphological features were obtained for data analysis.

Attribute: Species

From a total of 3810 rice grain images, 1630 rice grain images are from the Cammeo species and 2180 rice grain images are from the Osmancik species.

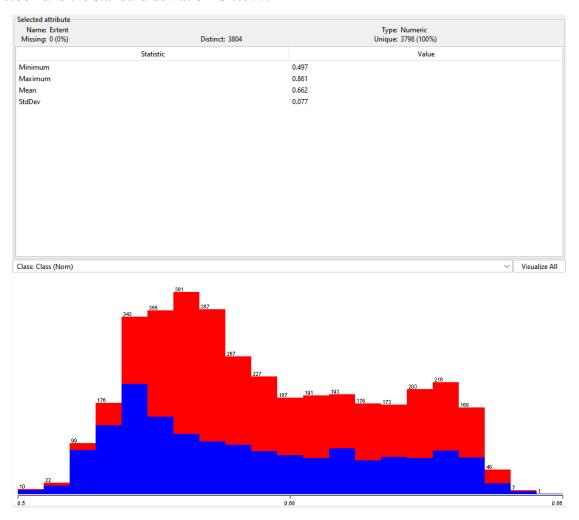






Attribute: Extent

Extent discusses the ratio of the region formed by the rice grain to the bounding box. This is a continuous type of data. From the data, we know that the minimum range of the extent in the dataset is 0.497 (can be analyzed through visual data) the maximum is 0.861, the mean value is 0.662 and the standard deviation is 0.077.

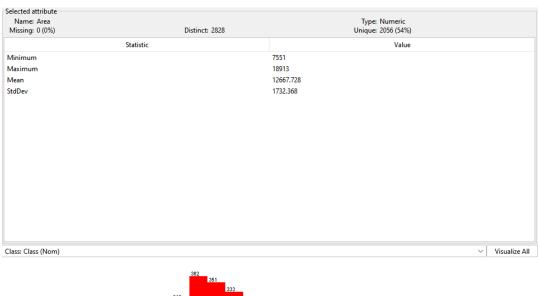


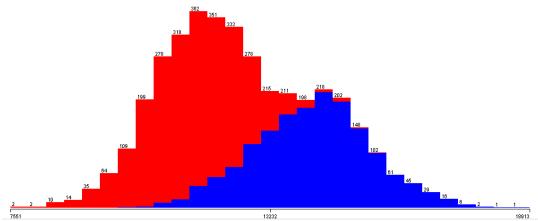
From visualizing data we can also notice that the minimum data of 0.497 was carried out by the Cammeo species as well as the maximum data of 0.861 also carried out by the Cammeo species.

```
Plot : Master Plot
Plot : Master Plot
                                                          Instance: 414
Instance: 1355
                                                                       Area : 13980.0
           Area: 10959.0
                                                                  Perimeter: 479.17999267578125
       Perimeter: 447.2330017089844
Major_Axis_Length : 197.35841369628906
                                                          Major_Axis_Length : 206.32904052734375
Minor_Axis_Length : 71.06098175048828
                                                          Minor Axis Length: 87.0367202758789
    Eccentricity: 0.9329289197921753
                                                               Eccentricity: 0.9066728353500366
     Convex_Area : 11133.0
                                                                Convex_Area : 14137.0
          Extent: 0.49741286039352417
                                                                     Extent: 0.8610495328903198
           Class : Cammeo
                                                                      Class : Cammeo
```

Attribute: Area

Area discusses the number of pixels within the boundaries of the rice grain. Other than the maximum value, minimum value, mean value and standard deviation, we can notice from the visual graph to obtain an initial inference which is that the Cammero species (blue) mostly have a larger area than the Osmancik species (red).





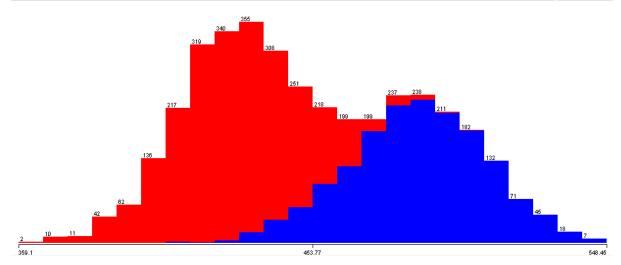
From the visual data, we can know that the minimum area of 7551 is from the Osmancik species, and the maximum area of 18913 is from the Cammeo species.

```
Plot: Master Plot
Plot: Master Plot
                                           Instance: 1204
Instance: 3026
                                                       Area: 18913.0
            Area: 7551.0
                                                  Perimeter: 541.7459716796875
        Perimeter: 369.0639953613281
                                          Major_Axis_Length : 227.13548278808594
Major Axis Length: 163.40882873535156
                                          Minor Axis Length: 106.94835662841797
Minor_Axis_Length : 59.532405853271484
                                               Eccentricity: 0.8822094798088074
     Eccentricity: 0.931275486946106
                                                Convex Area : 19099.0
      Convex_Area: 7723.0
                                                     Extent: 0.8041241765022278
           Extent: 0.7564616203308105
                                                      Class: Cammeo
            Class: Osmancik
```

Attribute: Perimeter

From the visual graph, we can make initial inferences that most of the Osmancik species have a smaller perimeter than the Cammeo species since most of the red colour bar lies on the left and the blue colour bar lies on the right.

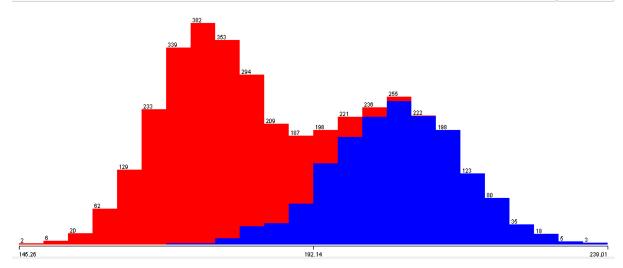
Name: Perimeter Missing: 0 (0%)	Distinct: 3738	Type: Numeric Unique: 3667 (96%)	
	Statistic	Value	
Minimum		359.1	
Maximum		548.446	
Mean		454.239	
StdDev		35.597	



Attribute: Major Axis Length

From the visualized graph, when we hover the mouse on the highest of red bar, we can notice most of the Osmancik species (382) lie in the range of 172.607 to 176.513.

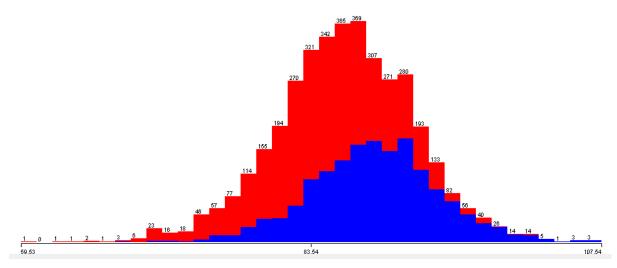
Selected attribute				
Name: Major_Axis_Length Missing: 0 (0%)	Distinct: 3808	Type: Numerio Unique: 3806 (10		
Statistic		Va	lue	
Minimum		145.264		
Maximum		239.01		
Mean		188.776		
StdDev		17.449		
Class: Class (Nom)			V	Visualize All



Attribute: Minor Axis Length

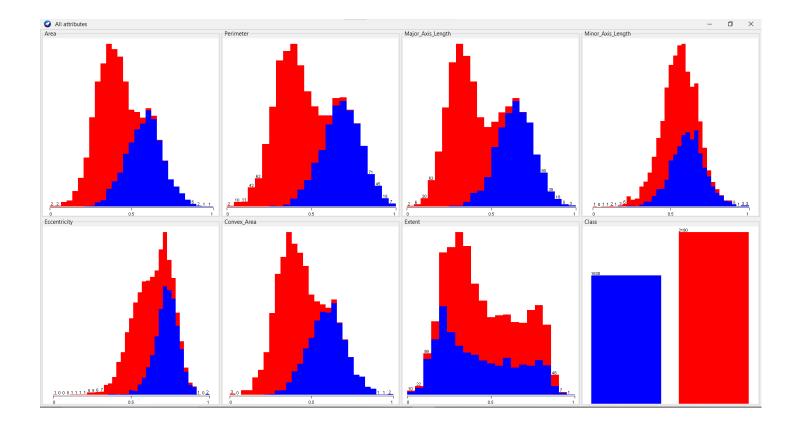
From the visualization, the red and blue bars also closely overlap each other, so a tentative inference can be made that the two species may have similar minor axis lengths.

Selected attribute Name: Minor_Axis_Length Missing: 0 (0%)	Distinct: 3804	Type: Numeric Unique: 3798 (100%)		
Statis	tic	Value		
Minimum		59.532		
Maximum		107.542		
Mean		86.314		
StdDev		5.73		
Class: Class (Nom)			~	Visualize All



Visualization of all attribute

There are also other attributes that can be easily inferences and analysis when we look into it. However, it is preferred to perform the pre-processing of the data when we look into it.

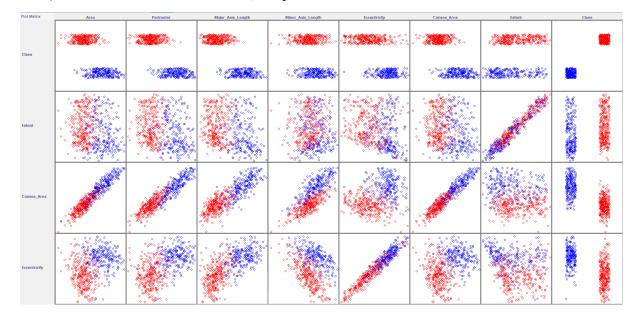


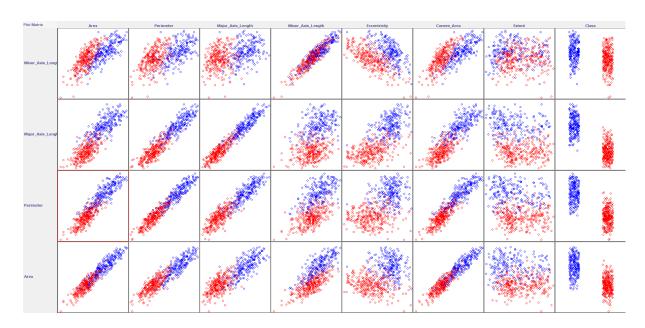
Data Visualization

By using WEKA, it allows users to visualize a 2-D plot of the dataset. We can adjust the PlotSize, PointSize and Jitter to have a better visualization. In this case, all of the attributes are visualized. From the visualization, we can notice that most of the relationships have a positive correlation, which means as one of the variables increases, the other variable increases as well.

For example:

- 1) As the area of a species increases, the perimeter also increases.
- 2) As the major axis length increases, the area also increases.
- 3) As the convex area increases, the perimeter also increases.

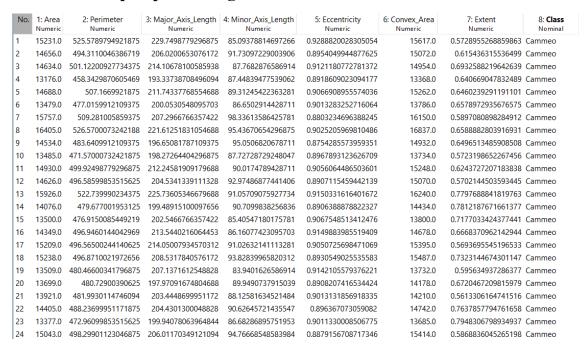




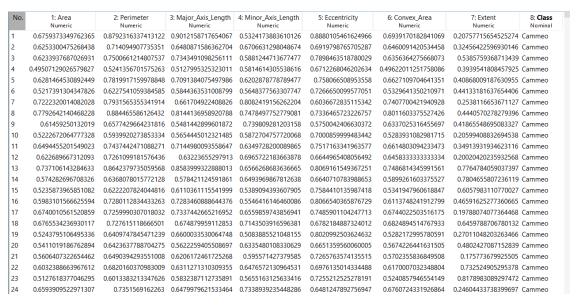
Pre-processing of data

It is preferred to perform the pre-processing of the data when we look into it so that it can ensure that all features and variables have the same scale (patterns and relationships can be found in the data regardless of scale differences), so that it becomes easier to interpret the importance of each feature in the model.

Dataset before pre-processing



Pre-processing technique - Normalization



If data has outliers, use standardization, otherwise use normalization. Applying standardization makes all attributes have the same standard deviation of 1. However, in this case, we apply normalization. (Folds cross-validation and Percentage-split)

Experimental results

Epoch	Random	MLP	Learning	momentum	10-fold cv	Hold-out
	Seed	Architecture	rates	rates	(accuracy, precision	(accuracy, precision
		(No. of			, recall and etc)	, recall and etc)
		Hidden				
		layers)				
1	1	8, 4	0.3	0.2	Class Cammeo	Class Cammeo
					Accuracy: 0.918	Accuracy: 0.623
					Precision: 0.895	Precision: 0.530
					Recall: 0.917	Recall: 0.998
					F-measure: 0.906	F-measure: 0.692
					Class Osmancik	Class Osmancik
					Accuracy: 0.918	Accuracy: 0.623
					Precision: 0.937	Precision: 0.996
					Recall: 0.919	Recall: 0.346
					F-measure: 0.928	F-measure: 0.513
					Average	Average
					Accuracy: 0.918	Accuracy: 0.623
					Precision: 0.919	Precision: 0.798
					Recall: 0.918	Recall: 0.623
					F-measure: 0.918	F-measure: 0.589
2	2	4,2	0.4	0.6	Class Cammeo	Class Cammeo
					Accuracy: 0.920	Accuracy: 0.914
					Precision: 0.905	Precision: 0.922
					Recall: 0.909	Recall: 0.872
					F-measure: 0.907	F-measure: 0.896
					Class Osmancik	Class Osmancik
					Accuracy: 0.920	Accuracy: 0.914
					Precision: 0.932	Precision: 0.909
					Recall: 0.929	Recall: 0.945
					F-measure: 0.930	F-measure: 0.927
					Average	Average
					Accuracy: 0.920	Accuracy: 0.914

				Precision: 0.921	Precision: 0.915
				Recall: 0.920	Recall: 0.914
				F-measure: 0.920	F-measure: 0.914
3	8	0.4	0.1	Class Cammeo	Class Cammeo
				Accuracy: 0.922	Accuracy: 0.921
				Precision: 0.904	Precision: 0.894
				Recall: 0.915	Recall: 0.924
				F-measure: 0.909	F-measure: 0.909
				Class Osmancik	Class Osmancik
				Accuracy: 0.922	Accuracy: 0.921
				Precision: 0.936	Precision: 0.942
				Recall: 0.927	Recall: 0.919
				F-measure: 0.931	F-measure: 0.931
				Average	Average
				Accuracy: 0.922	Accuracy: 0.921
				Precision: 0.922	Precision: 0.922
				Recall: 0.922	Recall: 0.921
				F-measure: 0.922	F-measure: 0.921
4	4	0.3	0.3	Class Cammeo	Class Cammeo
				Accuracy: 0.927	Accuracy: 0.923
				Precision: 0.909	Precision: 0.936
				Recall: 0.921	Recall: 0.879
				F-measure: 0.915	F-measure: 0.907
				Class Osmancik	Class Osmancik
				Accuracy: 0.927	Accuracy: 0.923
				Precision: 0.941	Precision: 0.914
				Recall: 0.931	Recall: 0.956
				F-measure: 0.936	F-measure: 0.935
				Average	Average
				Accuracy: 0.927	Accuracy: 0.923
				Precision: 0.927	Precision: 0.924
				Recall: 0.927	Recall: 0.923
				F-measure: 0.927	F-measure: 0.923
					Recall: 0.920 F-measure: 0.920 3 8 0.4 0.1 Class Cammeo Accuracy: 0.922 Precision: 0.904 Recall: 0.915 F-measure: 0.909 Class Osmancik Accuracy: 0.922 Precision: 0.936 Recall: 0.927 F-measure: 0.931 Average Accuracy: 0.922 Precision: 0.922 Recall: 0.922 F-measure: 0.922 4 4 0.3 0.3 Class Cammeo Accuracy: 0.927 Precision: 0.909 Recall: 0.921 F-measure: 0.915 Class Osmancik Accuracy: 0.927 Precision: 0.941 Recall: 0.931 F-measure: 0.936 Average Accuracy: 0.927 Precision: 0.941 Recall: 0.931 F-measure: 0.936 Average Accuracy: 0.927 Precision: 0.927 Recall: 0.927

Precision: 0.918 Precision: 0.918 Recall Recall Recall Precision: 0.916 Precision: 0.916 Precision: 0.916 Precision: 0.916 Precision: 0.916 Precision: 0.916 Precision: 0.918 Pr	acy: 0.923 ion: 0.916 d: 0.901 asure: 0.909 Osmancik acy: 0.923 ion: 0.928
Recall: 0.913 Recall F-measure: 0.916 F-measure: Class Osmancik Class	1: 0.901 nsure: 0.909 Osmancik acy: 0.923
F-measure: 0.916 F-mea Class Osmancik Class	Osmancik acy: 0.923
Class Osmancik Class	Osmancik acy: 0.923
	acy: 0.923
Accuracy: 0.928 Accur	-
]	ion: 0.928
Precision: 0.936 Precis	
Recall: 0.939 Recall	1: 0.939
F-measure: 0.937 F-mea	sure: 0.933
Average Avera	ge
Accuracy: 0.928 Accur	acy: 0.923
Precision: 0.928 Precis	ion: 0.923
Recall: 0.928 Recall	1: 0.923
F-measure: 0.928 F-mea	sure: 0.923
6 6 3 0.1 0.4 Class Cammeo Class	Cammeo
Accuracy: 0.928 Accur	acy: 0.918
Precision: 0.920 Precis	ion: 0.894
Recall: 0.912 Recall	: 0.916
F-measure: 0.916 F-mea	sure: 0.904
Class Osmancik Class	Osmancik
Accuracy: 0.928 Accur	acy: 0.918
Precision: 0.935 Precis	ion: 0.936
Recall: 0.940 Recall	1: 0.919
F-measure: 0.938 F-mea	sure: 0.928
Average Avera	ge
Accuracy: 0.928 Accur	acy: 0.918
Precision: 0.928 Precis	ion: 0.918
Recall: 0.928 Recall	: 0.918
F-measure: 0.928 F-mea	sure: 0.918
7 7 5,2 0.2 0.3 Class Cammeo Class	Cammeo
Accuracy: 0.926 Accur	acy: 0.923
Precision: 0.921 Precis	ion: 0.934

					Class Osmancik	Class Osmancik
					F-measure: 0.915	F-measure: 0.910
					Recall: 0.914	Recall: 0.909
					Precision: 0.916	Precision: 0.911
					Accuracy: 0.927	Accuracy: 0.924
9	9	5	0.1	0.1	Class Cammeo	Class Cammeo
					F-measure: 0.927	F-measure: 0.921
					Recall: 0.927	Recall: 0.922
					Precision: 0.927	Precision: 0.925
					Accuracy: 0.927	Accuracy: 0.922
					Average	Average
					F-measure: 0.937	F-measure: 0.935
					Recall: 0.944	Recall: 0.976
					Precision: 0.929	Precision: 0.898
					Accuracy: 0.927	Accuracy: 0.922
					Class Osmancik	Class Osmancik
					F-measure: 0.913	F-measure: 0.903
					Recall: 0.903	Recall: 0.850
					Precision: 0.924	Precision: 0.963
					Accuracy: 0.927	Accuracy: 0.922
8	8	6,3	0.1	0.3	Class Cammeo	Class Cammeo
					F-measure: 0.926	F-measure: 0.923
					Recall: 0.926	Recall: 0.923
					Precision: 0.926	Precision: 0.923
					Accuracy: 0.926	Accuracy: 0.923
					Average	Average
					F-measure: 0.936	F-measure: 0.934
					Recall: 0.942	Recall: 0.954
					Precision: 0.929	Precision: 0.915
					Accuracy: 0.926	Accuracy: 0.923
					Class Osmancik	Class Osmancik
					F-measure: 0.912	F-measure: 0.907
					Recall: 0.904	Recall: 0.881

					Accuracy: 0.927	Accuracy: 0.924
					Precision: 0.936	Precision: 0.933
					Recall: 0.937	Recall: 0.935
					F-measure: 0.937	F-measure: 0.934
					Average	Average
					Accuracy: 0.927	Accuracy: 0.924
					Precision: 0.927	Precision: 0.924
					Recall: 0.927	Recall: 0.924
					F-measure: 0.927	F-measure: 0.924
10	10	6,4	0.2	0.4	Class Cammeo	Class Cammeo
					Accuracy: 0.923	Accuracy: 0.923
					Precision: 0.913	Precision: 0.936
					Recall: 0.907	Recall: 0.879
					F-measure: 0.910	F-measure: 0.907
					Class Osmancik	Class Osmancik
					Accuracy: 0.923	Accuracy: 0.923
					Precision: 0.931	Precision: 0.914
					Recall: 0.935	Recall: 0.956
					F-measure: 0.933	F-measure: 0.935
					Average	Average
					Accuracy: 0.923	Accuracy: 0.923
					Precision: 0.923	Precision: 0.924
					Recall: 0.923	Recall: 0.923
					F-measure: 0.923	F-measure: 0.923
	Average				Class Cammeo	Class Cammeo
					Accuracy: 0.924	Accuracy: 0.891
					Precision: 0.913	Precision: 0.884
					Recall: 0.912	Recall: 0.901
					F-measure: 0.912	F-measure: 0.884
					Class Osmancik	Class Osmancik
					Accuracy: 0.924	Accuracy: 0.891
					Precision: 0.934	Precision: 0.929
					Recall: 0.934	Recall: 0.885

		F-measure: 0.934	F-measure: 0.891
		Average	Average
		Accuracy: 0.924	Accuracy: 0.891
		Precision: 0.924	Precision: 0.910
		Recall: 0.924	Recall: 0.891
		F-measure: 0.924	F-measure: 0.888

Discussion

From the table, we run the experiment using the MLP-BP algorithm for 1 to 10 epochs, as well as 1 to 10 seeds. Several of the parameters have been changed to compare the performances of the 10-fold cross-validation and hold-out (training-70%/testing-30%).

The parameters being adjusted:

- 1) MLP architecture being applied
- 2) Learning rate
- 3) Momentum rates

We applied 2 different MLP architectures into it which are one hidden layer and two hidden layers. For comparison, we analyze the accuracy, precision, recall and F-measure for each class and their average. Lastly, we found out that for this rice (Cammeo and Osmancik) dataset, using the 10-fold cross-validation would be more accurate than using the hold-out (training-70%/testing-30%). From the aspect of accuracy, precision, recall, and F-measure, all of the results taken from the 10-fold cross-validation are higher than using the Hold-out algorithm.

Comparison	10-Fold Cross Validation	Hold-Out (Training-70%/Testing-30%)
Accuracy	0.924	0.891
Precision	0.924	0.910
Recall	0.924	0.891
F-measure	0.924	0.888

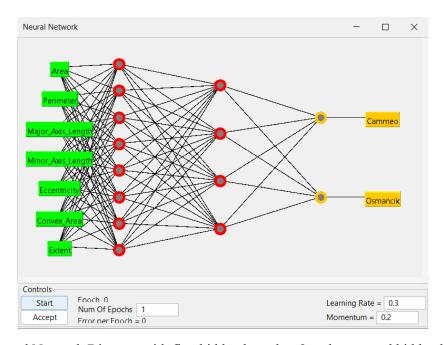


Figure: Neural Network Diagram with first hidden layer has 8 nodes, second hidden layer has 4 nodes, epoch = 1, Learning rate = 0.3 and Momentum rate = 0.2

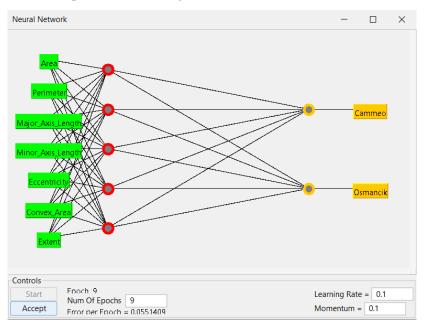


Figure: Neural Network Diagram with first hidden layer has 5 nodes, Epoch = 9, Learning rate = 0.1 and Momentum rate = 0.1

Below is a figure taken from a 10-fold cross-validation algorithm. By setting the x-axis and y-axis to the predicted class. We can visualize the classes that are predicted correctly and incorrectly.

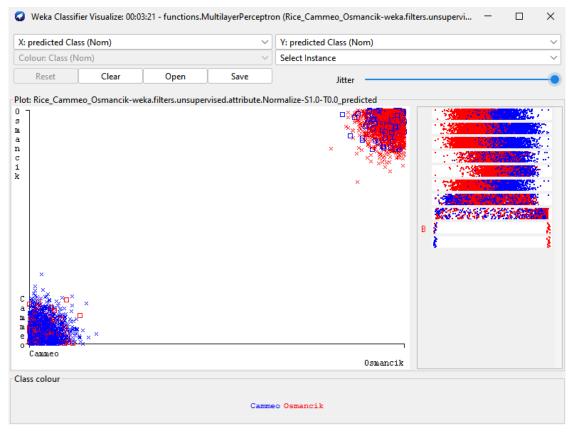


Figure: Visualize Classifier Errors

For example, when the red rectangle at the left-bottom corner is clicked, the instance info will be shown. It shows the details of the instance, including the class of it actually is Osmancik, while the predicted class is Cammeo, so it is an incorrectly classified instance.

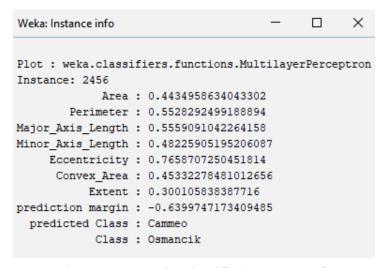


Figure: Incorrectly Classified Instance Info

Conclusion

In this assignment, we selected a dataset from the UCI Machine Learning Repository for a classification problem. After loading the data into Weka, we visually inspected its attributes and target variables. Pre-processing techniques like normalization or standardization were applied to prepare the dataset for modelling, and both the original and pre-processed datasets were saved for comparison. The MLP-BP algorithm was utilized for classification in our study. We conducted experiments over 10 epochs, employing different random seeds ranging from 1 to 10. To compare the effectiveness of two data division methods, namely 10-fold cross-validation and a Hold-out(70% training / 30% testing) split, we adjusted parameters such as learning rates, momentum rates, and hidden layers. The effects of these adjustments were observed by extracting and comparing performance metrics like accuracy, precision, and recall for both data division approaches. Furthermore, we thoroughly discussed which approaches have better accuracy on the tested dataset, and supported our findings with visualizations of misclassification results.

Through this assignment, the utilization of machine learning techniques provided us with valuable insights into the step-by-step process of solving a classification problem. We have acquired knowledge of dataset selection, pre-processing, and experimentation using the MLP-BP algorithm. By comparing various data division methods, we have gained a comprehensive understanding of their influence on model evaluation. Through the analysis of results and the visualization of misclassification outcomes, we have deepened our understanding of the model's behaviour and identified specific areas that can be improved. In short, this assignment has provided us with comprehensive practical experience in solving classification problems in real-world scenarios, emphasizing the iterative process of developing and evaluating models.