## **Assignment 6**

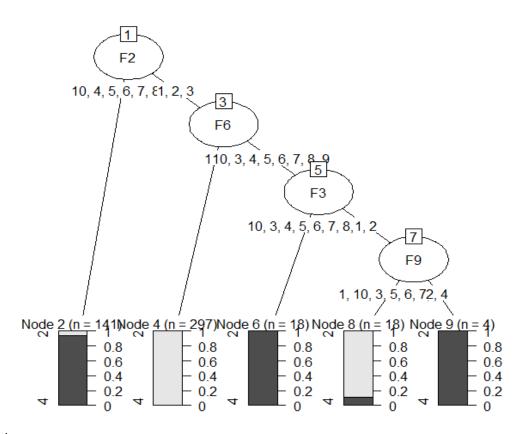
## 6.1: Use the C5.0 methodology to develop a classification model for the Diagnosis.

```
# First Name: Utsav
# Last Name: Italiya
# Id: 10475248
rm(list=ls ())
library(C50)
#read data from csv file
df<-read.csv("F:/Sem1/CS513/lecture6/breast-cancer-wisconsin.csv",
              na.strings = c("?"),
               colClasses=c("Sample"="character",
                       "F1"="factor", "F2"="factor",
                       "F3"="factor","F4"="factor",
                       "F5"="factor", "F6"="factor",
                       "F7"="factor", "F8"="factor",
                       "F9"="factor","Class"="factor"))
df <-na.omit(df)
#70% training and 30% testing data
idx<-sort(sample(nrow(df),as.integer(.70*nrow(df))))
training<-df[idx,]
testing<-df[-idx,]
```

```
#ploting c50 model
c50 <- C5.0(Class~. , training[,-1])
summary(c50)
plot(c50)</pre>
```

## #prediction

prediction<-predict(c50,testing[,-1],type="class")
table(testing[,11],prediction)
wrong<-sum(testing[,11]!=prediction)
error\_rate<-wrong/length(testing[,11])</pre>



error\_rate

```
Decision tree:
F2 in {10,4,5,6,7,8,9}: 4 (141/8)

F2 in {1,2,3}:

....F6 in {1,2}: 2 (297/2)

F6 in {10,3,4,5,6,7,8,9}:

....F3 in {10,3,4,5,6,7,8,9}: 4 (18)

F3 in {1,2}:

....F9 in {1,10,3,5,6,7,8}: 2 (18/2)

F9 in {2,4}: 4 (4)
Evaluation on training data (478 cases):
                        Decision Tree
                      Size Errors
                          5 12(2.5%) <<
                       (a) (b)
---- ----
311 8
                                                 <-classified as
                                                 (a): class 2
(b): class 4
                                  155
                        311
                  Attribute usage:
                 100.00% F2
70.50% F6
8.37% F3
4.60% F9
Time: 0.0 secs
> plot(c50)
> #prediction
> prediction<-predict(c50,testing[,-1],type="class")
> table(testing[,11],prediction)
    prediction
        2      4
2 119      6
4      1      79
> wrong<-sum(testing[ 11]!=prediction)</pre>
> wrong> wrong<sum(testing[,11]!=prediction)
> error_rate<-wrong/length(testing[,11])
> error_rate
 [1] 0.03414634
```

## 6.2: Use the Random Forest methodology to develop a classification model for the Diagnosis and identify important features.

```
#random forest
rm(list=ls())
library(C50)
#read data from csv file
df<-read.csv("F:/Sem1/CS513/lecture6/breast-cancer-wisconsin.csv",
      na.strings = c("?"),
      colClasses=c("Sample"="character",
             "F1"="factor", "F2"="factor",
             "F3"="factor", "F4"="factor",
             "F5"="factor", "F6"="factor",
             "F7"="factor", "F8"="factor",
             "F9"="factor","Class"="factor"))
df <-na.omit(df)
#70% training and 30% testing data
idx<-sort(sample(nrow(df),as.integer(.70*nrow(df))))
training<-df[idx,]
testing<-df[-idx,]
#ploting random model
library(randomForest)
```

```
rm <- randomForest( Class~., data=training, importance=TRUE, ntree=1000)
importance(rm)
varImpPlot(rm)
#predictions
prediction<- predict(rm, testing)
table(actual=testing[,11],prediction)
wrong<-sum(testing$Class!=prediction)
error_rate<-wrong/length(testing[,11])
error_rate
#succection rate
successrate <- 1 - error_rate
successrate
> importance(rm)
                       4 MeanDecreaseAccuracy MeanDecreaseGini
Sample 7.631933 3.181955
                                   6.692353 3.1424116
      14.408876 15.510997
                                  17.958951
                                                  7.4807614
F1
      27.310332 22.028779
                                  34.400791
                                                 56.3741921
                                  27.911415
F3
      17.163249 22.846787
                                                45.2431410
      14.509674 10.148260
F4
                                  16.795147
                                                  9.5314844
F5
      13.891581 9.584173
                                   16.259890
                                                  17.1660151
      25.456194 29.657522
                                  36.318851
F6
                                                  39.8410798
F7
      12.499458 14.015139
                                  18.113002
                                                 23.7312303
F8
      17.022246 9.683699
                                 18.398700
                                                14.1573602
       8.830352 1.444527
                                   9.243390
                                                 0.9593622
F9
> varImpPlot(rm)
> #predictions
> prediction<- predict(rm, testing)
> table(actual=testing[,11],prediction)
      prediction
actual 2 4
     2 131
           4
     4 3 67
> wrong<-sum(testing$Class!=prediction)
> error_rate<-wrong/length(testing[,11])
> error_rate
[1] 0.03414634
> #succection rate
> successrate <- 1 - error_rate
```

> successrate [1] 0.9658537

