

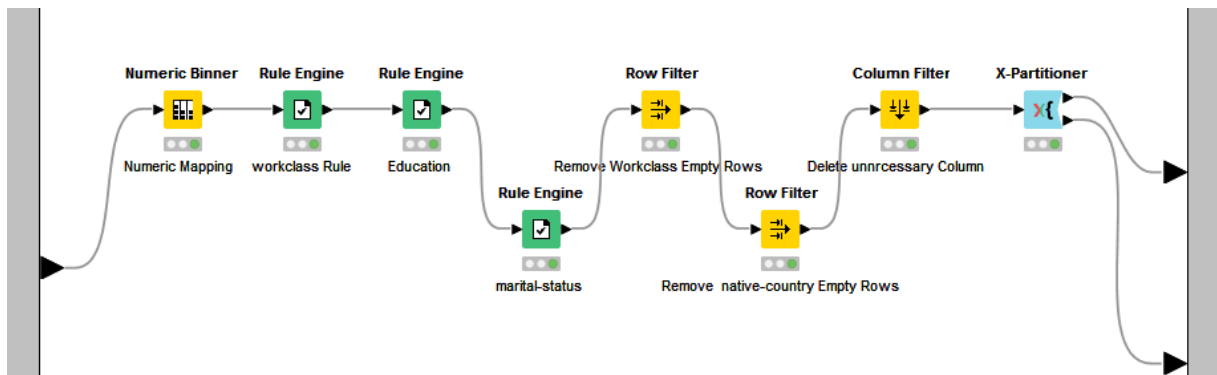
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a. Classification

Data preparation

The data prepared for association mining by removing some attributes, mapping some continuous attributes to nominal attributes, reducing number of levels of some nominal attributes, and removing empty data.



Removing some attributes:

We can remove education_num (Highest level of education in numerical form) as the data can be found from other field (for example education).and also field fnlwgt can be removed.

Mapping some attributes to another:

Divide age value to four level:

17-25 → Young Adult

26-45 → Early Middle

46-65 → Late Middle

66-90 → Late Adulthood

Divide hours per week value to four level:

.. -25 → Part Time

25-40 → Full Time

40-60 → Over Time

60-.. → Too Much

The mean of the fields is battained from Statistics Node:

Mean of capital_gain = 1079

We divide values of capital_gain to 3 levels:

capital_gain = 0 → None

0 < capital_gain < 1079 → Small

1079 > capital_gain → Big

Mean of capital_loss = 87

We divide values of capital_loss to 3 levels:

capital_loss = 0 → None

0 < capital_loss < 87 → Small

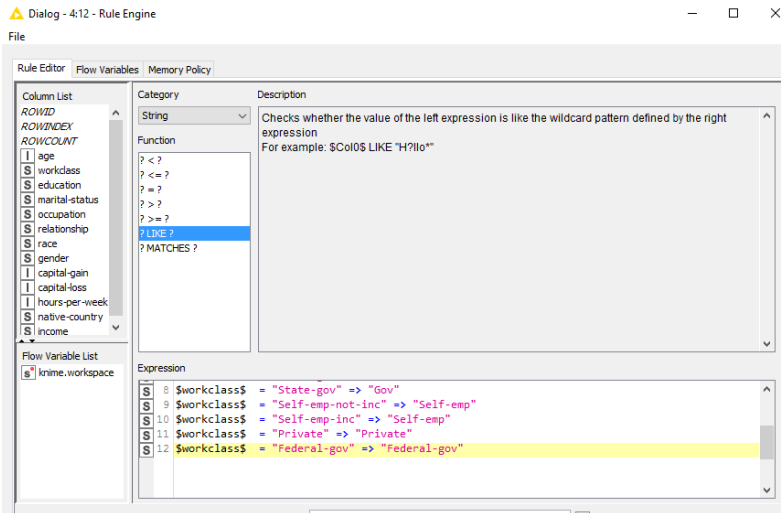
87 > capital_loss → Big

Reducing number of levels of some nominal attributes:

We saw that “Never-worked” and “Without-Pay” are both very small groups, and they are likely very similar, so we will combine them to form a “Not-Working” category.

Table "default" - Rows: 9			
Spec - Columns: 3			
Properties			
Flow Variables			
Row ID	S workclass	I Count (...)	D Relativ...
Row0	Private	33906	0.694
Row1	Self-emp-not-inc	3862	0.079
Row2	Local-gov	3136	0.064
Row3	?	2799	0.057
Row4	State-gov	1981	0.041
Row5	Self-emp-inc	1695	0.035
Row6	Federal-gov	1432	0.029
Row7	Without-pay	21	0
Row8	Never-worked	10	0

With the rule engine node the workClass will be reduce to shared category as below :



With the rule engine node, the education will be reduce to shared category as below :

```
$education$ = "Preschool" => "GiveUp"
$education$ = "1st-4th"=> "GiveUp"
$education$ = "5th-6th"=> "GiveUp"
$education$ = "7th-8th"=> "GiveUp"
$education$ = "9th"=> "GiveUp"
$education$ = "10th"=> "GiveUp"
$education$ = "11th"=> "GiveUp"
$education$ = "12th"=> "GiveUp"
$education$ = "Assoc-acdm"=> "Associates"
$education$ = "Assoc-voc"=> "Associates"
$education$ = "HS-grad"=> "HighSchoolGraduate"
$education$ = "Some-college"=> "HighSchoolGraduate"
$education$ = "Prof-school"=> "Prof-school"
$education$ = "Bachelors"=> "Bachelors"
$education$ = "Masters"=> "Masters"
$education$ = "Doctorate"=> "Doctorate"
```

marital-status

```
$marital-status$ = "Married-AF-spouse"=> "Married"
$marital-status$ = "Married-civ-spouse"=> "Married"
$marital-status$ = "Married-spouse-absent"=> "Not-married"
$marital-status$ = "Separated"=> "Not-married"
$marital-status$ = "Divorced"=> "Not-married"
$marital-status$ = "Widowed"=> "Widowed"
$marital-status$ = "Never-married"=> "Never-married"
```

Remove empty data

Those of record in "Workclass" And "native-country " which had some missing Data, removed from Table.

Classifier Analyze:

Three Different machine learning classifier selected as below and for each of them the information is depicted.

According to cited information the **Naive Base Classifier** with about 84% overall accuracy shows better accuracy among the other training model. Also, Confusion matrix depict that the prediction income for $\leq 50k$ is ,9494 true Guess and 1521 False Guess and about the $>50k$,we have 1891 and 664 for True and False Guess.

Decision Tree Classifier

Confusion matrix - 4:26 - Scorer (JavaScript)

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Table "spec_name" - Rows: 2 Spec - Columns: 2 Property

Row ID	I $\leq 50K$	I $> 50K$
$\leq 50K$	8320	1838
$> 50K$	793	2619

Class statistics table - 4:26 - Scorer (JavaScript)

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Table "default" - Rows: 2 Spec - Columns: 9 Properties Flow Variables

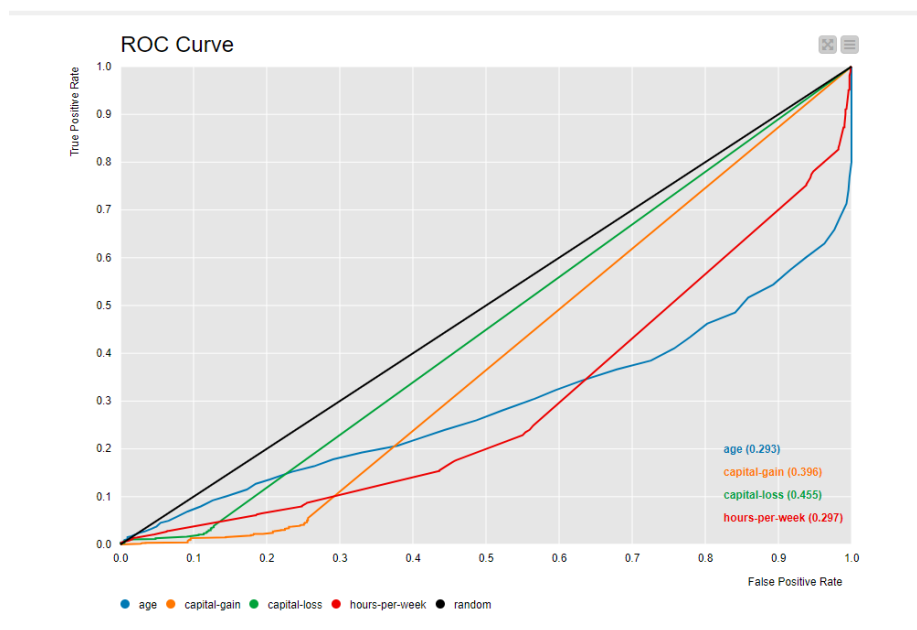
Row ID	I True Positives	I False Positives	I True N...	I False N...	D Recall	D Precision	D Sensitivity	D Specificity	D F-meas
$\leq 50K$	8320	793	2619	1838	0.819	0.913	0.819	0.768	0.863
$> 50K$	2619	1838	8320	793	0.768	0.588	0.768	0.819	0.666

Overall statistics table - 4:26 - Scorer (JavaScript)

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Table "default" - Rows: 1 Spec - Columns: 5 Properties Flow Variables

Row ID	D Overall Accuracy	D Overall Error	D Cohen's kappa	I Correctly Classified	I Incorrectly Classified
Overall	0.806	0.194	0.532	10939	2631



Naïve Base Classifier

▲ Confusion matrix - 4:23 - Scorer (JavaScript)

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Table "spec_name" - Rows: 2 Spec - Columns: 2 Proc

Row ID	I <=50K	I >50K
<=50K	9494	664
>50K	1521	1891

▲ Class statistics table - 4:23 - Scorer (JavaScript)

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Table "default" - Rows: 2 Spec - Columns: 9 Properties Flow Variables

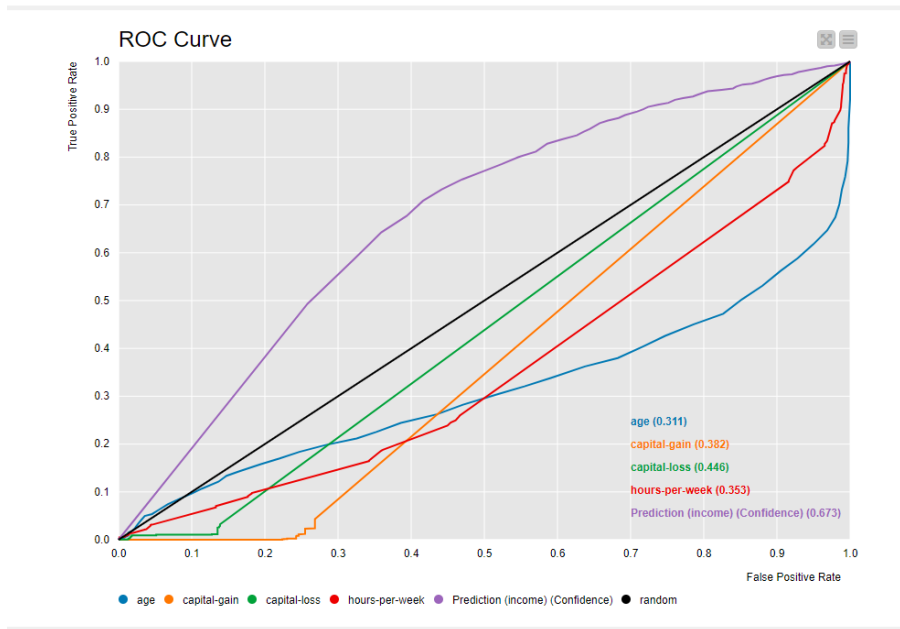
Row ID	I True Positives	I False Positives	I True N...	I False N...	D Recall	D Precision	D Sensitivity	D Specificity	D
<=50K	9494	1521	1891	664	0.935	0.862	0.935	0.554	0.8
>50K	1891	664	9494	1521	0.554	0.74	0.554	0.935	0.6

▲ Overall statistics table - 4:23 - Scorer (JavaScript)

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Table "default" - Rows: 1 Spec - Columns: 5 Properties Flow Variables

Row ID	D Overall ...	D Overall ...	D Cohen'...	I Correct...	I Incorre...
Overall	0.839	0.161	0.533	11385	2185



Random Forest Classifier

Confusion matrix - 4:22 - Scorer (JavaScript)

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Table "spec_name" - Rows: 2 Spec - Columns: 2 Proper

Row ID	I <=50K	I >50K
<=50K	9044	910
>50K	1410	1920

Class statistics table - 4:22 - Scorer (JavaScript)

File Edit Hilite Navigation View

Table "default" - Rows: 2 Spec - Columns: 9 Properties Flow Variables

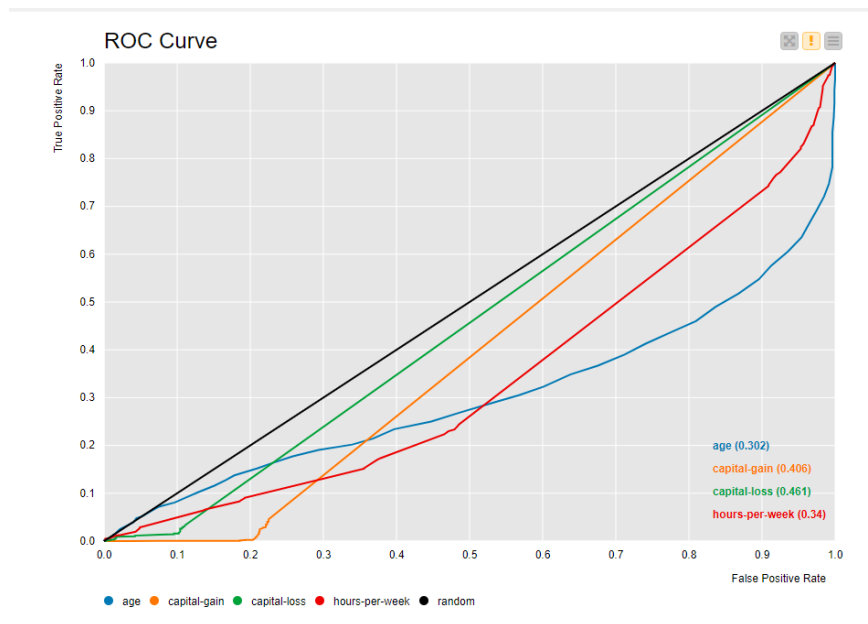
Row ID	I True Po...	I False P...	I True N...	I False N...	D Recall	D Precision	D Sensitivity	D Specificity	D F-meas...
<=50K	9044	1410	1920	910	0.909	0.865	0.909	0.577	0.886
>50K	1920	910	9044	1410	0.577	0.678	0.577	0.909	0.623

Overall statistics table - 4:22 - Scorer (JavaScript)

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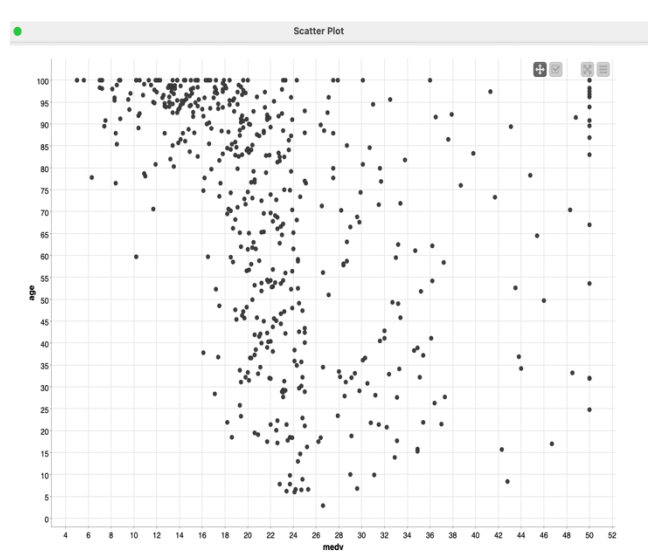
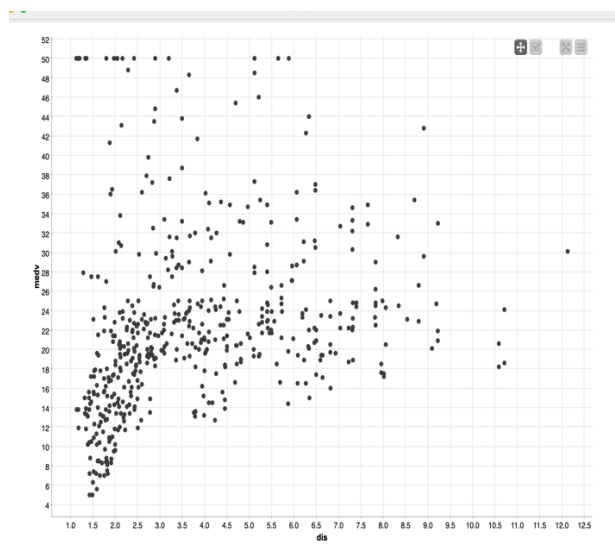
Table "default" - Rows: 1 Spec - Columns: 5 Properties Flow Variables

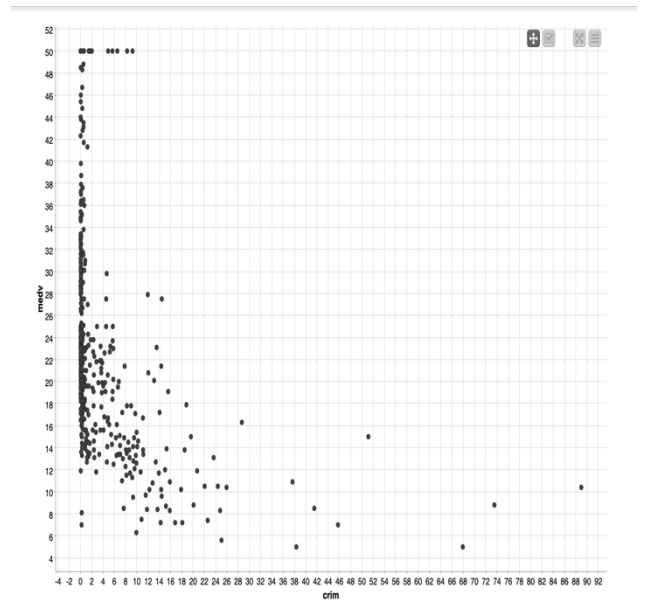
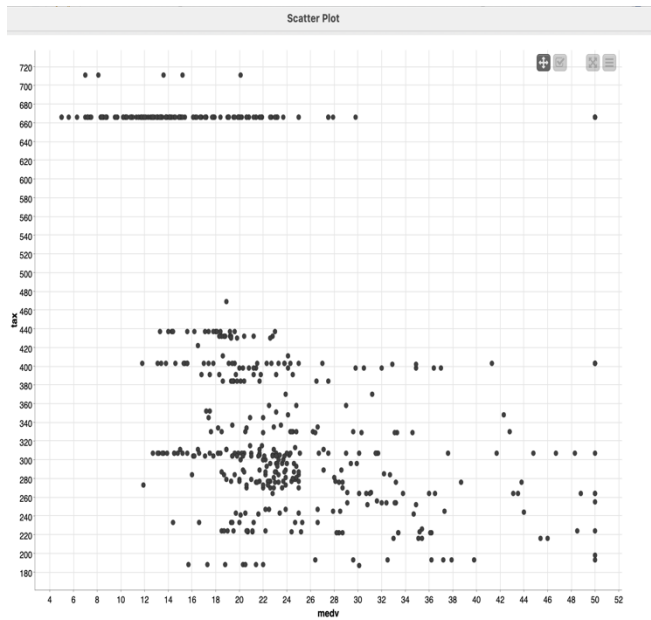
Row ID	D Overall ...	D Overall ...	D Cohen'...	I Correct...	I Incorre...
Overall	0.825	0.175	0.511	10964	2320



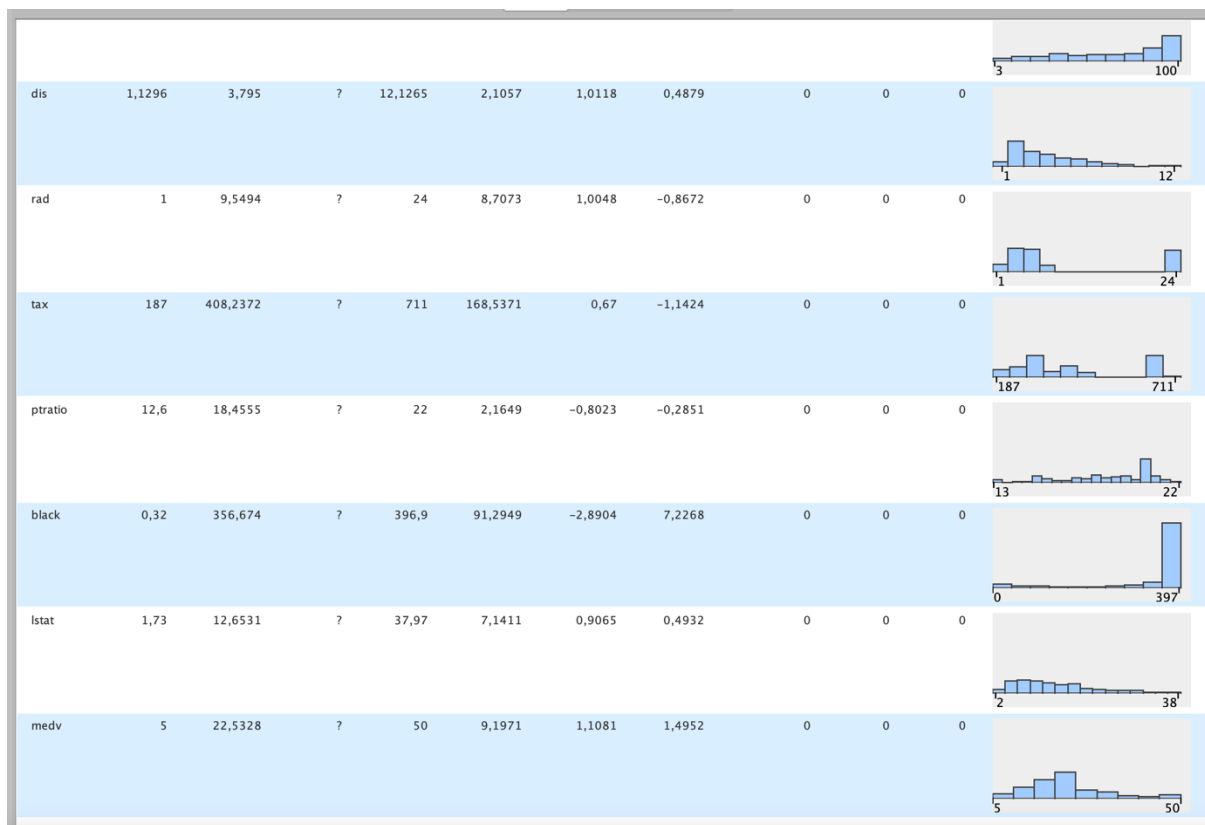
a. Regression

Some of the attribute's relation with the target attribute MEDV in visual illustration.





Numeric Nominal Top/bottom											
Column	Min	Mean	Median	Max	Std. Dev.	Skewness	Kurtosis	No. Missing	No. +∞	No. -∞	Histogram
crim	0,0063	3,6135	?	88,9762	8,6015	5,2231	37,1305	0	0	0	
zn	0.0	11,3636	?	100	23,3225	2,2257	4,0315	0	0	0	
indus	0,46	11,1368	?	27,74	6,8604	0,295	-1,2335	0	0	0	
chas	0.0	0,0692	?	1	0,254	3,4059	9,6383	0	0	0	
nox	0,385	0,5547	?	0,871	0,1159	0,7293	-0,0647	0	0	0	
rm	3,561	6,2846	?	8,78	0,7026	0,4036	1,8915	0	0	0	
age	2,9	68,5749	?	100	28,1489	-0,599	-0,9677	0	0	0	
dis	1,1296	3,795	?	12,1265	2,1057	1,0118	0,4879	0	0	0	



Preparing the data for modelling

The Boston Housing Market dataset has many features so, the dimensional reduction is measure based.

Ration of missing value

Their no missing value in the data. Therefore, no need for missing data filtering.

Low variance

Since the column with variance = 0, contain no useful information. Therefore, the some of the attributes are removed from the dataset.

High correlation

If two columns have correlation, then will contain the same information. Therefore, the columns with correlation more than 0.8 will contain the same information so one of them are excluded. The following feature are result of the process.

File Edit Hilite Navigation View								
Table "default" – Rows: 506 Spec – Columns: 8 Properties Flow Variab								
Row ID	D crim	D zn	D indus	D age	I rad	D black	D lstat	D medv
Row0	0.006	18	2.31	65.2	1	396.9	4.98	24
Row1	0.027	0	7.07	78.9	2	396.9	9.14	21.6
Row2	0.027	0	7.07	61.1	2	392.83	4.03	34.7
Row3	0.032	0	2.18	45.8	3	394.63	2.94	33.4
Row4	0.069	0	2.18	54.2	3	396.9	5.33	36.2
Row5	0.03	0	2.18	58.7	3	394.12	5.21	28.7
Row6	0.088	12.5	7.87	66.6	5	395.6	12.43	22.9
Row7	0.145	12.5	7.87	96.1	5	396.9	19.15	27.1
Row8	0.211	12.5	7.87	100	5	386.63	29.93	16.5
Row9	0.17	12.5	7.87	85.9	5	386.71	17.1	18.9
Row10	0.225	12.5	7.87	94.3	5	392.52	20.45	15
Row11	0.117	12.5	7.87	82.9	5	396.9	13.27	18.9
Row12	0.094	12.5	7.87	39	5	390.5	15.71	21.7
Row13	0.63	0	8.14	61.8	4	396.9	8.26	20.4
Row14	0.638	0	8.14	84.5	4	380.02	10.26	18.2
Row15	0.627	0	8.14	56.5	4	395.62	8.47	19.9
Row16	1.054	0	8.14	29.3	4	386.85	6.58	23.1
Row17	0.784	0	8.14	81.7	4	386.75	14.67	17.5
Row18	0.803	0	8.14	36.6	4	288.99	11.69	20.2
Row19	0.726	0	8.14	69.5	4	390.95	11.28	18.2
Row20	1.252	0	8.14	98.1	4	376.57	21.02	13.6
Row21	0.852	0	8.14	89.2	4	392.53	13.83	19.6
Row22	1.232	0	8.14	91.7	4	396.9	18.72	15.2
Row23	0.988	0	8.14	100	4	394.54	19.88	14.5
Row24	0.75	0	8.14	94.1	4	394.33	16.3	15.6
Row25	0.841	0	8.14	85.7	4	303.42	16.51	13.9
Row26	0.672	0	8.14	90.3	4	376.88	14.81	16.6
Row27	0.956	0	8.14	88.8	4	306.38	17.28	14.8
Row28	0.773	0	8.14	94.4	4	387.94	12.8	18.4
Row29	1.002	0	8.14	87.3	4	380.23	11.98	21
Row30	1.131	0	8.14	94.1	4	360.17	22.6	12.7
Row31	1.355	0	8.14	100	4	376.73	13.04	14.5
Row32	1.388	0	8.14	82	4	232.6	27.71	13.2
Row33	1.152	0	8.14	95	4	358.77	18.35	13.1

In
the

data analysis process a linear regression, Decision Tree regression, and polynomial regression Learner use for comparing two different criteria's (R-square and MSE).

R-squared (R^2) is a statistical measure that shows the amount of variance for the dependent variable explained by the independent variable or a regression model. It is a goodness-of-fit measure for regression models. When a regression model accounts for more of the variance, the data points are closer to the regression line.

While Mean squared error (MSE) measures the amount of error in statistical models. It assesses the average squared difference between the observed and predicted values. When a model has no error, the MSE equals zero. As model error increases, its value increases.

The linear regression model has the following measure on the criteria's,

The figure consists of two side-by-side screenshots of a software interface titled "Result Table - 5:27 - Fes". Both screenshots show a table with 7 rows and 4 columns: Row ID, I, Nr. of ..., and D. The right screenshot also includes an "S" column and an "Add..." button.

Left Screenshot Data:

Row ID	I	Nr. of ...	D R^2	S	Add...
1	1		0.635		
2	2	Nr. of features	0.586		
3	3		0.578		
4	4		0.615		
5	5		0.662		
6	6		0.604		
All	7				

Right Screenshot Data:

Row ID	I	Nr. of ...	D mean squared e...	S	Add...
1	1		0.428		
2	2		0.311		
3	3		0.434		
4	4		0.29		
5	5		0.428		
6	6		0.332		
All	7		0.401		

As the figure depict the linear regression has 0.29 MSE and 0.662 R-square.

The Decision Tree regression model has the following measurement on the criteria's

The figure consists of two side-by-side screenshots of a software interface titled "Result Table - 5:27 - Fes". Both screenshots show a table with 7 rows and 4 columns: Row ID, I, Nr. of ..., and D. The left screenshot also includes an "S" column and an "Add..." button.

Left Screenshot Data:

Row ID	I	Nr. of ...	D mean squared error	S	Add...
1	1		25.415		
2	2		26.857		
3	3		27.765		
4	4		22.475		
5	5		21.688		
6	6		21.081		
All	7		21.176		

Right Screenshot Data:

Row ID	I	Nr. of ...	D R^2	S	Add...
1	1		0.388		
2	2		0.572		
3	3		0.599		
4	4		0.605		
5	5		0.675		
6	6		0.46		
All	7		0.505		

As the figure shows the Decision Tree regression has 21.081 MSE and 0.675 R-square.

The polynomial regression model has the following measurement

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Table "Result table" – Rows: 7

Row ID	I	Nr. of ...	D	R^2	S	Adde...
1		1		0.638		lstat
2		2		0.661		age
3		3		0.674		crim
4		4		0.679		rad
5		5		0.679		zn
6		6		0.678		black
All		7		0.676		indus

Table "Result table" – Rows: 7

Row ID	I	Nr. of ...	D	mean ...	S	Adde...
1		1		0.362		lstat
2		2		0.337		age
3		3		0.328		crim
4		4		0.324		black
5		5		0.323		rad
6		6		0.322		zn
All		7		0.322		indus

The pictures show that the polynomial regression model has 0.322 MSE and 0.679 R-square and this value indicates that polynomial regression model is good compared to the other two models.