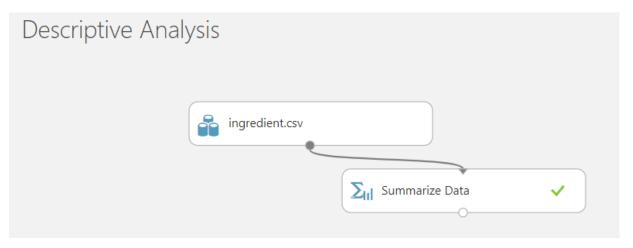
### <u>PRE-SCREEN – NUR ADNIN BINTI MOHD NASIR</u>

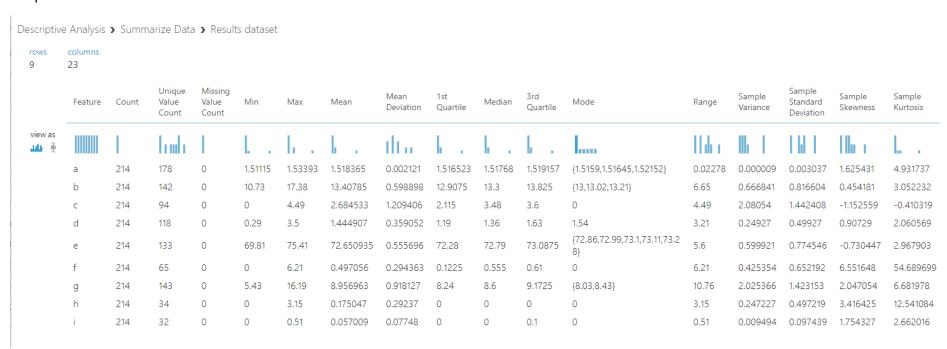
Platform: Azure Machine Learning

Question 1: a) Descriptive analysis of additives

Link: <a href="https://gallery.cortanaintelligence.com/Experiment/Descriptive-Analysis">https://gallery.cortanaintelligence.com/Experiment/Descriptive-Analysis</a>

1. Use Summarize Data module to generate descriptive analysis for each of the additives.

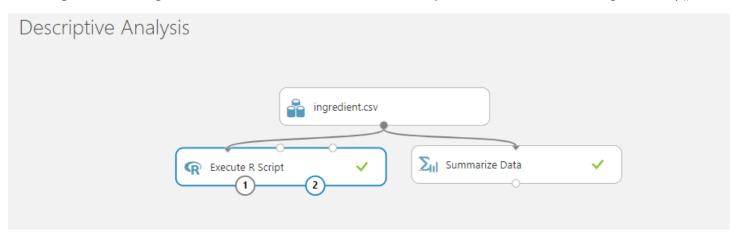




## Findings:

There is no missing value in the dataset. Additives (a) has the lowest variance while additives (c) have the highest variance.

2. Using R module to generate basic statistic summaries and boxplot for each additive. Using summary() and boxplot() function.



#### R Script:

R Script

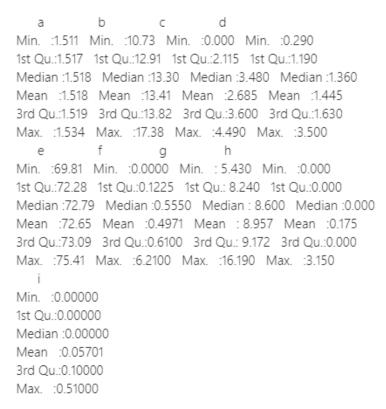
```
# Map 1-based optional input ports to variables
dataset1 <- maml.mapInputPort(1) # class: data.frame

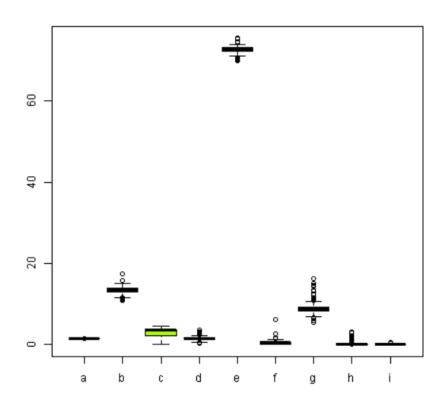
# Contents of optional Zip port are in ./src/
# source("src/yourfile.R");
# load("src/yourData.rdata");

# Sample operation
summary(dataset1);

# You'll see this output in the R Device port.
# # It'll have your stdout, stderr and PNG graphics device(s).
boxplot(dataset1, col = rainbow(ncol(dataset1)));

# Select data.frame to be sent to the output Dataset port
maml.mapOutputPort("dataset1");</pre>
```





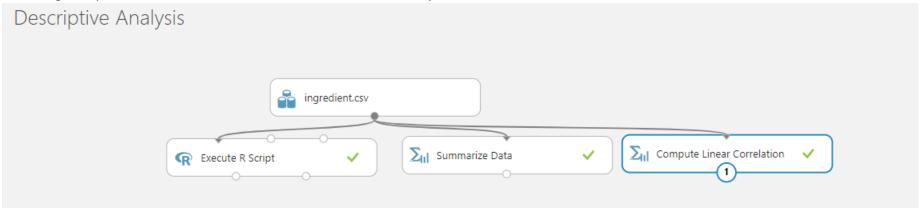
#### Findings:

Additive (e) is significantly different from the others and is above all of the other additives.

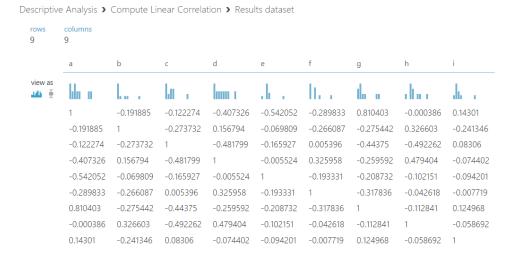
Additives (a), (d), (f), (h) and (i) are around the same level and is considered the lowest.

Almost all of the additives have outliers except additive (c). The content of additive (c) across all formulations are almost consistent.

3. Using Compute Linear Correlation module to see if there is any correlation between all the additives.



#### Output:



### Findings:

Additive (a) and (g) have high correlation.

Additive (a) and (e) are moderately correlated.

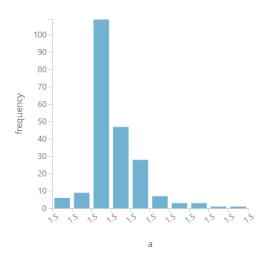
Additive (a) has little to no correlation to additive (h).

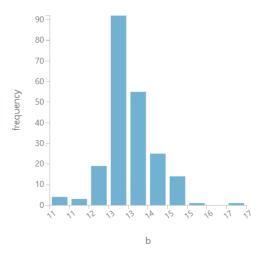
Additive (b) and (h) have low correlation.

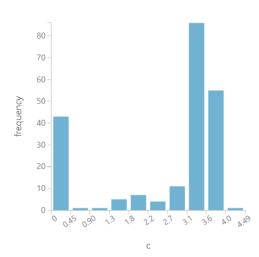
Additive (c) and (d) have low correlation.

# Question 1: b) Graphical analysis of additives and distribution study.

# 1. Histogram of each additives:



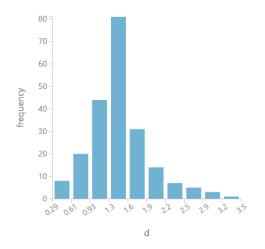


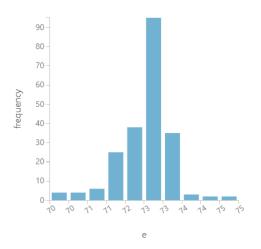


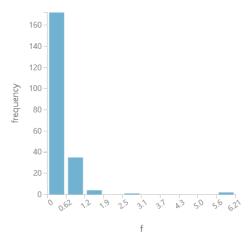
### Findings:

Additive (a) and (b) have a right-skewed distribution.

Additive (c) have a bimodal distribution.



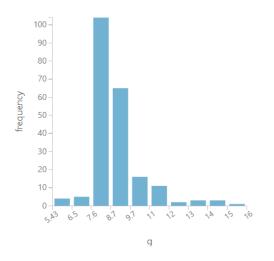


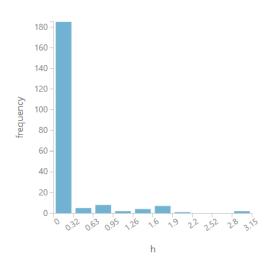


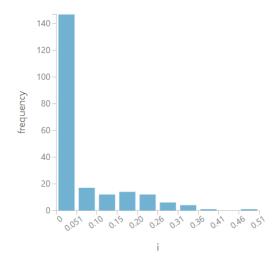
Findings:

Additive (d) and (f) are right-skewed.

Additive (e) is left-skewed.





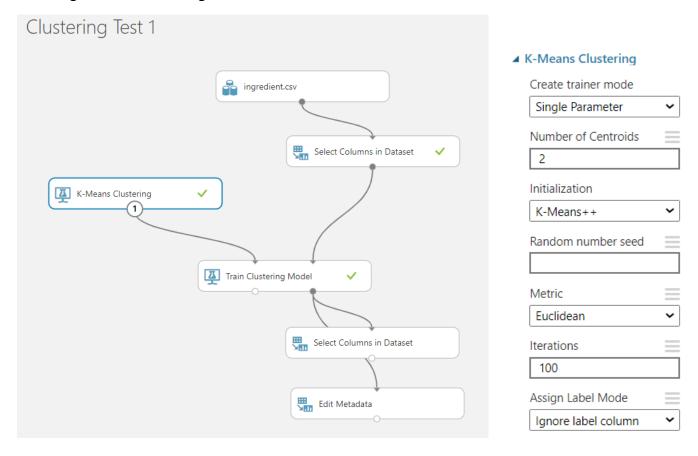


Findings:
Additive (g), (h) and (i) are right-skewed.

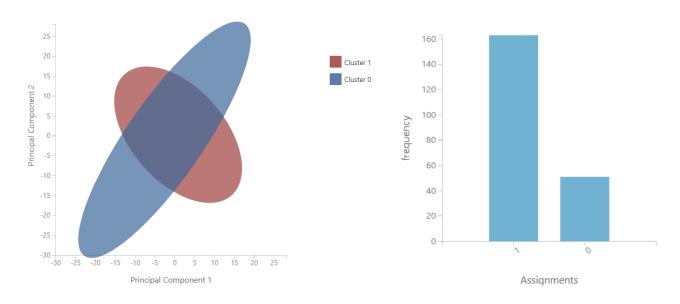
# Question 1 : c) Clustering test to determine the distinctive number of formulations.

Link: <a href="https://gallery.cortanaintelligence.com/Experiment/Clustering-Test-1">https://gallery.cortanaintelligence.com/Experiment/Clustering-Test-1</a>

1. Using K Means Clustering module to determine the number of clusters in the dataset.



Clustering Test 1 > Train Clustering Model > Results dataset



Findings:

Cluster 1 contains 160 observations while Cluster 0 contains 54 observations.

# Distance to Cluster No.0

# Statistics

Mean	3.6183
Median	3.8684
Min	1.1981
Max	7.1205
Standard Deviation	0.9971
Unique Values	213
Missing Values	0
Feature Type	Numeric Score

# <u>Distance to Cluster No.1</u>

### Statistics

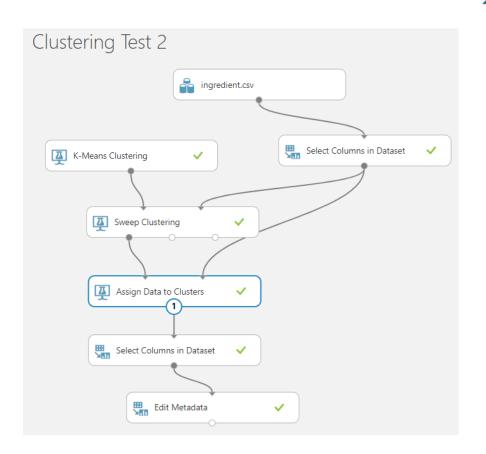
Mean	1.9343
Median	1.0018
Min	0.1709
Max	8.768
Standard Deviation	1.8201
Unique Values	213
Missing Values	0
Feature Type	Numeric Score

# Findings:

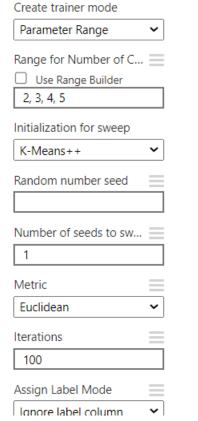
The mean distance from centroid is lowest in Cluster 1 and highest in Cluster 0.

### Link: <a href="https://gallery.cortanaintelligence.com/Experiment/Clustering-Test-2">https://gallery.cortanaintelligence.com/Experiment/Clustering-Test-2</a>

2. Using Sweep Clustering module to find the optimum number of clusters in the dataset.



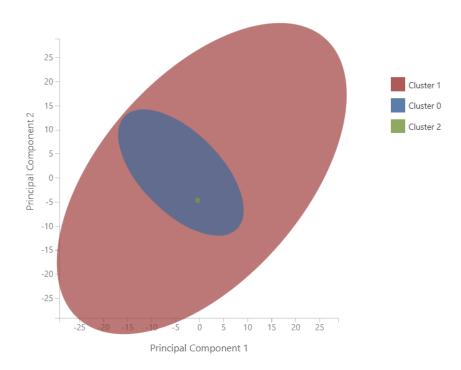
#### ▲ K-Means Clustering



#### ■ Sweep Clustering



Clustering Test 2 > Assign Data to Clusters > Results dataset



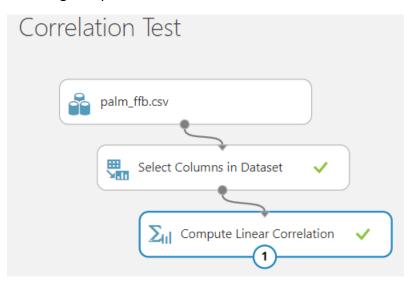
Findings:

The optimal number of clustering is 3.

### Question 2: Analyzing on how external factors effects the fresh fruit bunch (FFB) yield.

### Link: https://gallery.cortanaintelligence.com/Experiment/Correlation-Test

1. Using Compute Linear Correlation module to see if there is any correlation between the external factors.



#### Output:

SoilMoisture	Average_Temp	Min_Temp	Max_Temp	Precipitation	Working_days	HA_Harvested	FFB_Yield
lden		dia a	Hirm	laka	1.	lim	dica
1	-0.649878	0.015839	-0.499936	0.552001	-0.057015	-0.326539	-0.003183
-0.649878	1	0.180396	0.761083	-0.369386	0.076321	0.446515	-0.005494
0.015839	0.180396	1	-0.124754	0.345944	0.068414	0.024396	0.10383
-0.499936	0.761083	-0.124754	1	-0.461117	-0.039112	0.314827	-0.071201
0.552001	-0.369386	0.345944	-0.461117	1	0.127897	-0.265866	0.289604
-0.057015	0.076321	0.068414	-0.039112	0.127897	1	0.048876	0.116364
-0.326539	0.446515	0.024396	0.314827	-0.265866	0.048876	1	-0.350222
-0.003183	-0.005494	0.10383	-0.071201	0.289604	0.116364	-0.350222	1

### Findings:

SoilMoisture and Average\_Temp are moderately correlated. (negative) SoilMoisture and Precipitation are moderately correlated. (positive) Average\_Temp and HA\_Harvested are weakly correlated. (positive) HA\_Harvested and FFB\_Yield are weakly correlated. (negative)

From the correlation analysis, the external factors that would affect FFB\_Yield the most would be: HA\_Harvested, Average\_Temp, Percipitation and SoilMoisture.