

# ASSIGNMENT 1B

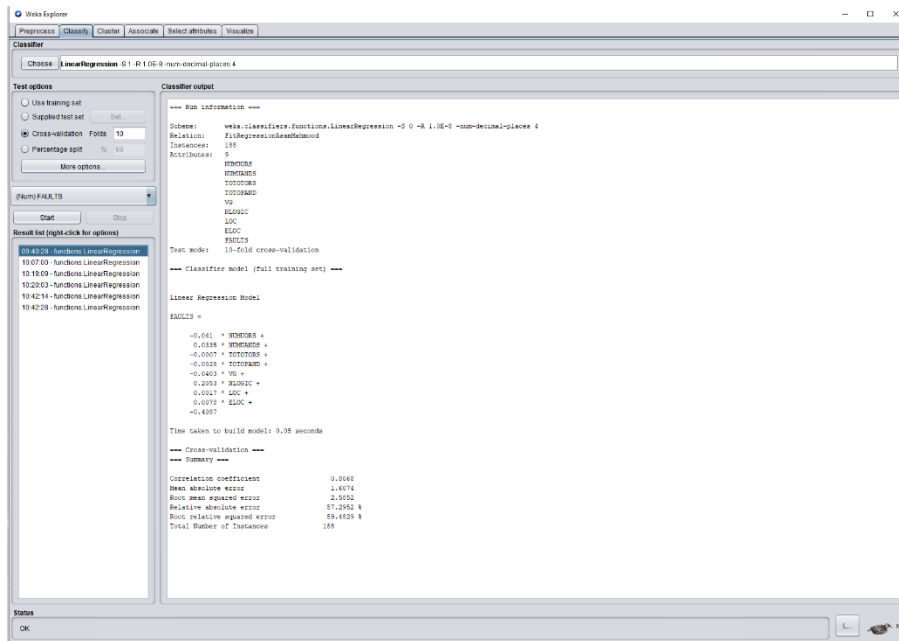
Asam Mahmood

Florida Atlantic University

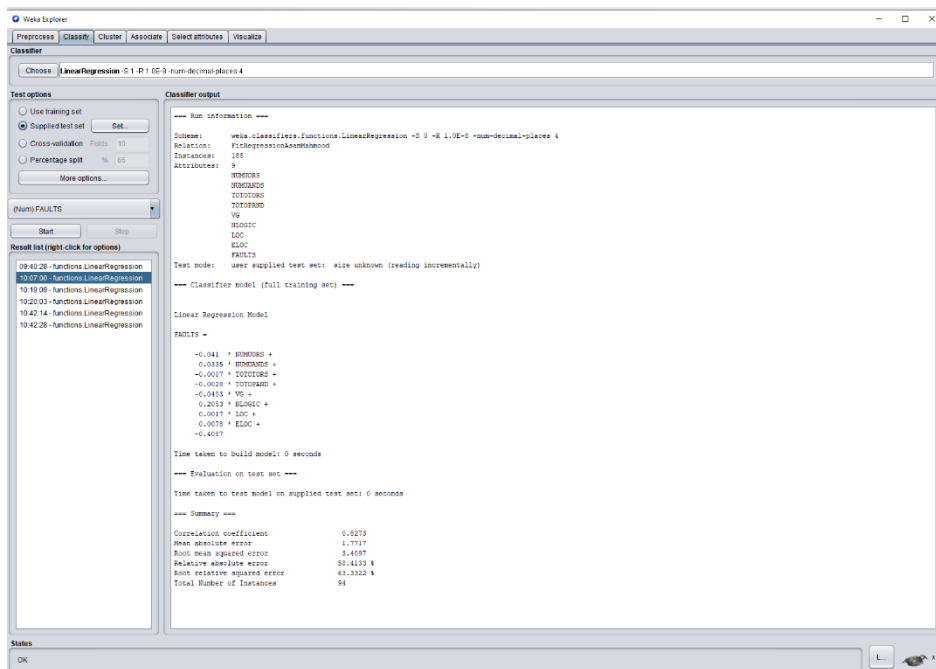
PROF. TAGHI M KOSHGOFTAR

Course CAP 6673 Data Mining and Machine Learning

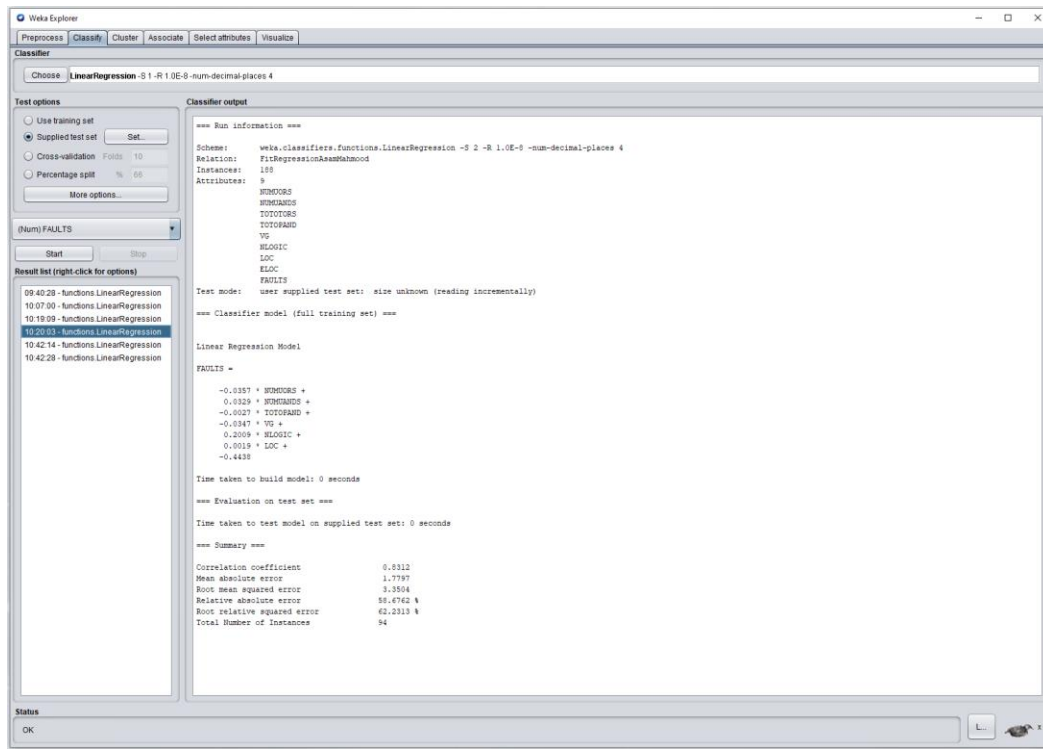
**Figure 1 M5 method**



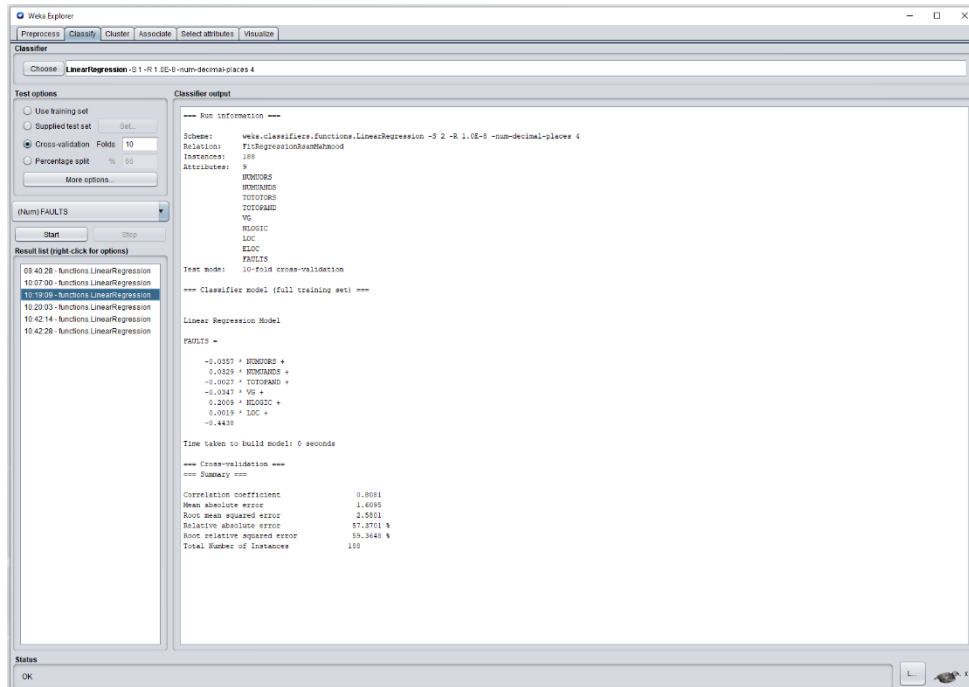
**Figure 2 M5 method test**



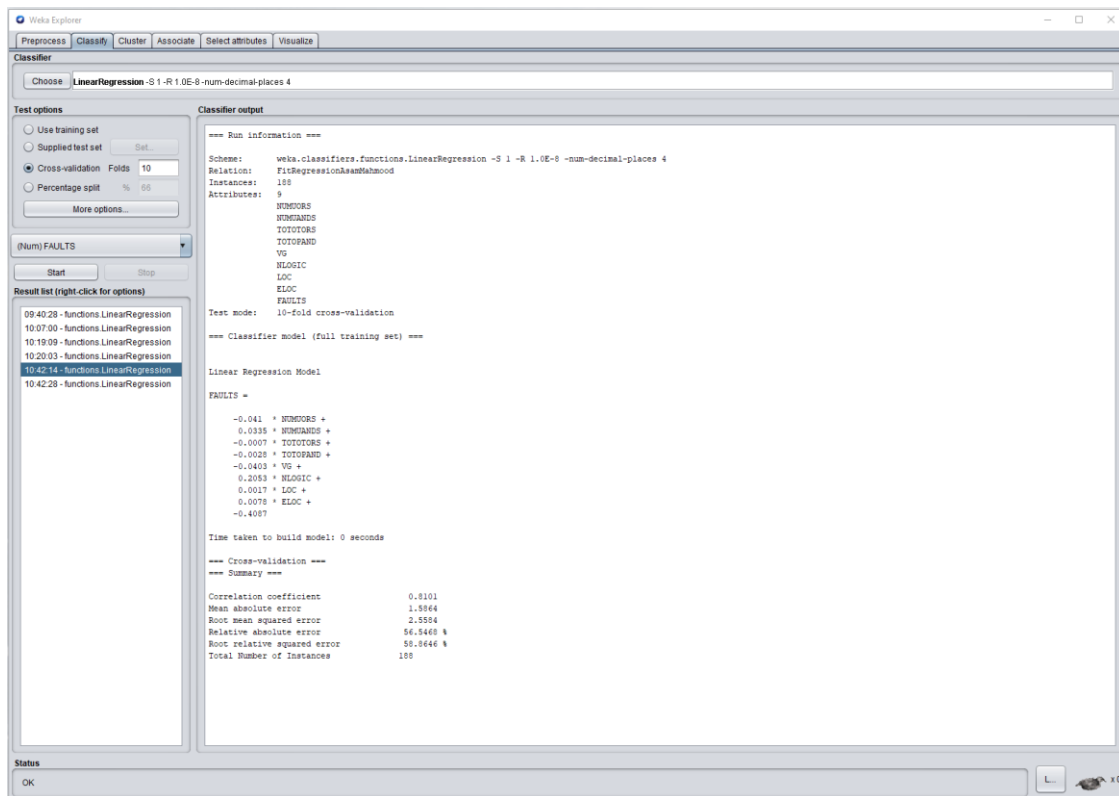
**Figure 3 Greedy Test**



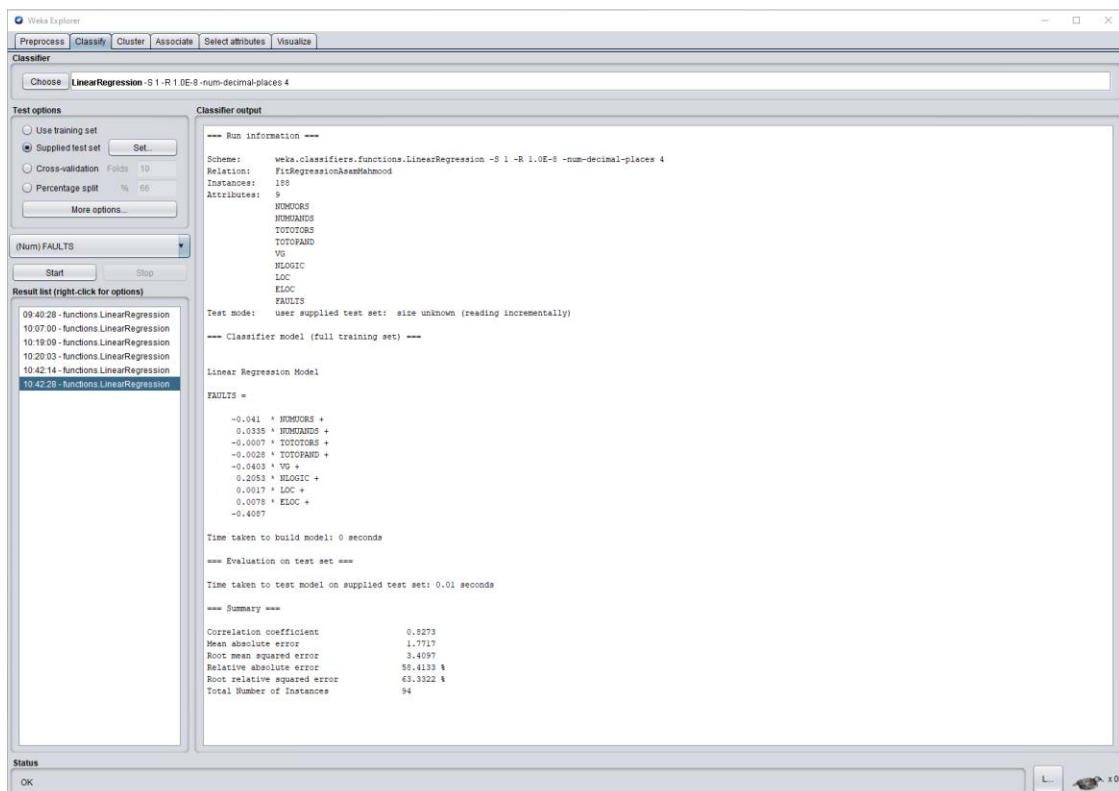
**Figure 4 Greedy 10-fold**



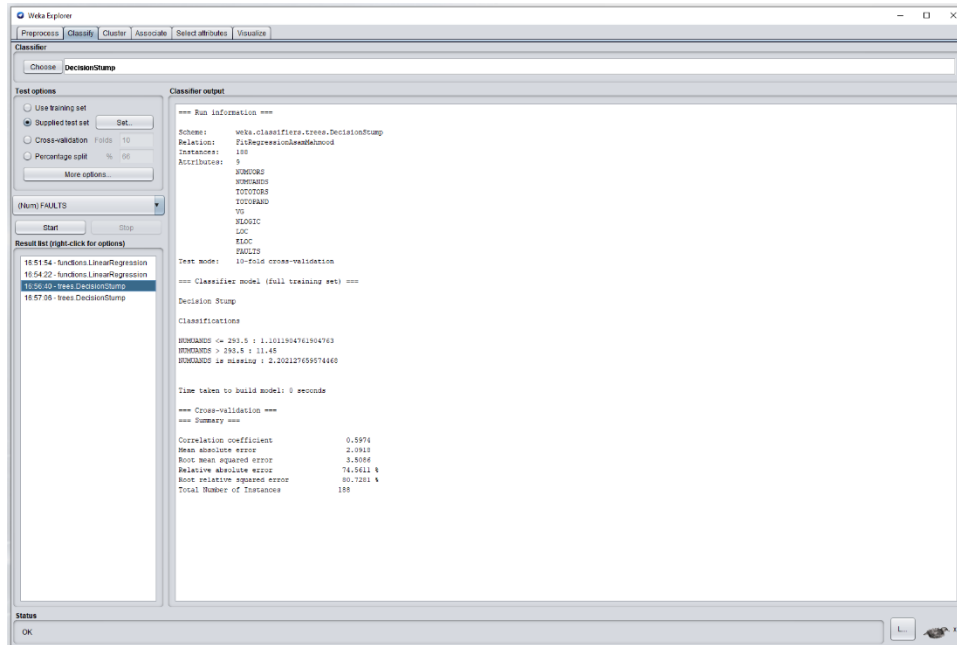
**Figure 5 No attribute 10 fold**



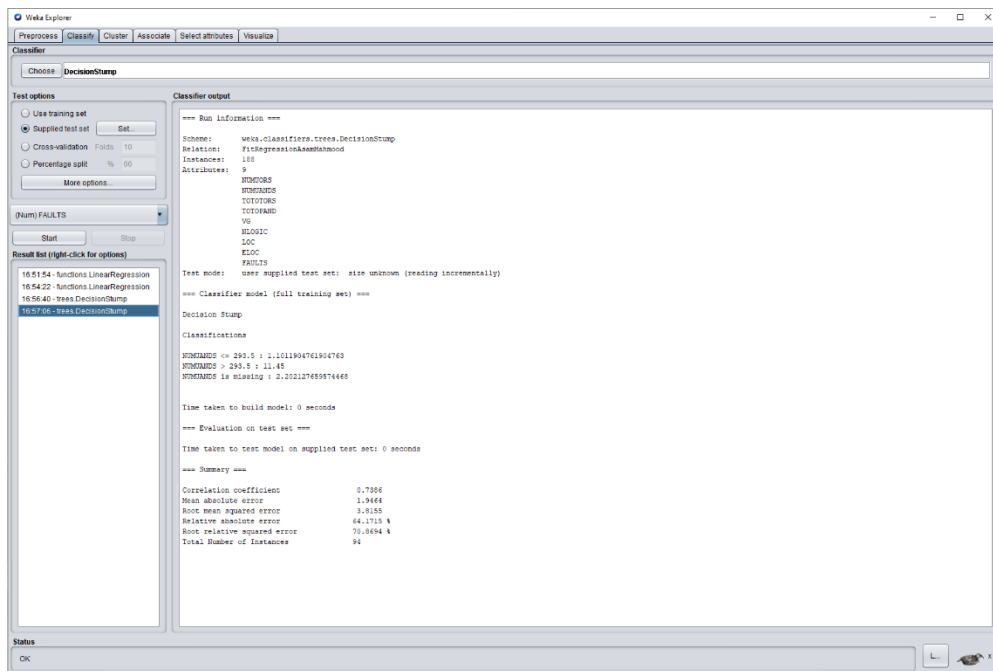
**Figure 6 No Attributed Selected Test**



**Figure 7 Decision Stump**



**Figure 8 Decision Stump Test**



<i>FIT</i>	<i>Greedy</i>	<i>M5</i>	<i>No Attribute</i>	<i>Decision Stump</i>
<i>Correlation coefficient</i>	<b>0.8081</b>	<b>0.8068</b>	<b>0.8101</b>	<b>0.5974</b>
<i>Mean absolute error</i>	<b>1.6095</b>	<b>1.6074</b>	<b>1.5864</b>	<b>2.0918</b>
<i>Root mean squared error</i>	<b>2.5801</b>	<b>2.5852</b>	<b>2.5584</b>	<b>3.5086</b>
<i>Relative absolute error</i>	<b>57.3701 %</b>	<b>57.2952 %</b>	<b>56.5468 %</b>	<b>74.5611 %</b>
<i>Root relative sqrd error</i>	<b>59.3648 %</b>	<b>59.4829 %</b>	<b>58.8646 %</b>	<b>80.7281 %</b>
<i>Instances</i>	<b>188</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>188</b>
<i>Linear Regression Model</i>	FAULTS = -0.0357 * NUMUORS + 0.0329 * NUMUANDS + -0.0027 * TOTOPAND + -0.0347 * VG + 0.2009 * NLOGIC + 0.0019 * LOC + -0.4438	FAULTS = -0.041 * NUMUORS + 0.0335 * NUMUANDS + -0.0007 * TOTOTORS + -0.0028 * TOTOPAND + -0.0403 * VG + 0.2053 * NLOGIC + 0.0017 * LOC + 0.0078 * ELOC + -0.4087	Faults = -0.041 * NUMUORS + 0.0335 * NUMUANDS + -0.0007 * TOTOTORS + -0.0028 * TOTOPAND + -0.0403 * VG + 0.2053 * NLOGIC + 0.0017 * LOC + 0.0078 * ELOC + -0.4087	Classifications  NUMUANDS <= 293.5 : 1.1011904761904763 NUMUANDS > 293.5 : 11.45 NUMUANDS is missing : 2.202127659574468

<i>Test</i>	<i>Greedy - Test</i>	<i>M5 - Test</i>	<i>No Attribute - Test</i>	<i>Decision Stump</i>
<i>Correlation coefficient</i>	<b>0.8312</b>	<b>0.8273</b>	<b>0.8273</b>	<b>0.7386</b>
<i>Mean absolute error</i>	<b>1.7797</b>	<b>1.7717</b>	<b>1.7717</b>	<b>1.9464</b>
<i>Root mean squared error</i>	<b>3.3504</b>	<b>3.4097</b>	<b>3.4097</b>	<b>3.8155</b>
<i>Relative absolute error</i>	<b>58.6762 %</b>	<b>58.4133 %</b>	<b>58.4133 %</b>	<b>64.1715 %</b>
<i>Root relative sqrd error</i>	<b>62.2313 %</b>	<b>63.3322 %</b>	<b>63.3322 %</b>	<b>70.8694 %</b>
<i>Instances</i>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>
<i>Linear Regression Model</i>	FAULTS = -0.0357 * NUMUORS + 0.0329 * NUMUANDS + -0.0027 * TOTOPAND + -0.0347 * VG + 0.2009 * NLOGIC + 0.0019 * LOC + -0.4438	FAULTS = -0.041 * NUMUORS + 0.0335 * NUMUANDS + -0.0007 * TOTOTORS + -0.0028 * TOTOPAND + -0.0403 * VG + 0.2053 * NLOGIC + 0.0017 * LOC + 0.0078 * ELOC + -0.4087	Faults = -0.041 * NUMUORS + 0.0335 * NUMUANDS + -0.0007 * TOTOTORS + -0.0028 * TOTOPAND + -0.0403 * VG + 0.2053 * NLOGIC + 0.0017 * LOC + 0.0078 * ELOC + -0.4087	Classifications  NUMUANDS <= 293.5 : 1.1011904761904763 NUMUANDS > 293.5 : 11.45 NUMUANDS is missing : 2.202127659574468

#### Analysis:

The first table "Fit" has all performance metrics for the 4 models. It has the linear model output as well as the classification model output in the last row. We used 10-fold cross per instructions as well.

The second table "Test" has all performance metrics using the model trained from the FIT data set given to us from the professor and we used that for data prediction on test data set. Also, can be seen in screenshots above of weka outputs.

- The first column labeled Greedy is using The Greedy attribute selection which you can see uses 6 attributes from the data to predict the fault. Initially the correlation coefficient predicted value of linear regression model with "no-attribute" based on 10-fold cross did better than Greedy. Until after using test data set for evaluation you can see Greedy method was the best performer out of all of them. I figure it would be good to note that it omitted ELOC and TOTATORS from linear aggression model output. Also, the root relative squared was smaller than the other methods.
- The second column with Label M5 has identical output with "no attribute" after test evaluation. But initially performed better than decision stump and performed lesser than "no attribute" by .0033 (.8101-.8068) and lesser than "greedy" by .0013 (.8081-.8068). Which are not huge performance differences at all. After test evaluation "M5" and "no-attribute" had identical performance metrics. I validated that its truly the same because they have the same weights generated. M5 performed less than Greedy and more than decision stump. Also 8 of the attributes were selected in this method.
- The third column "no attribute" was initial best performer before test runs. It also had a lower MAE than the rest also. After test evaluation it performed identically with M5 in performance metrics and less then Greedy(.8273 -"No-Attribute" < .8312-"Greedy") and better than decision stump(.7386 - Decision-stump < .8273 -"No-Attribute"). When I mean better the correlation coefficient was less than Greedy and better than decision stump. Also 8 of the attributes were selected in this method as well can be seen on both tables.
- The Fourth Column Decision Stump did worse than all other linear regression models. It only used one attribute NUMUANDS. I was able to translate the classifier model for decision stump after some testing and validation. It is saying if NUMUADS  $\leq 293.5$  than fault will be 1.1011904761904763. If NUMUADS  $> 293.5$  than predicted fault will be 2.202127659574468. If it is missing than predicted value will 2.202127659574468. But by using one value it explains why it has a higher MAE. I also validated that before test runs and after it was the worst performer correlation Coefficients both were the worst compared to rest of linear regression runs

Inconclusion Greedy performed the best(by small difference) and the worst performance was the Decision stump after test evaluation. Linear regression is the best for simple numeric modeling. The metrics helped me answer how valid is the model we built with different types of regression runs. The metrics helped me also understand how to improve the model accordingly with testing if needed. Also, which one is more accurate when comparing errors and coefficient value with unseen test data. I also gained a better understanding how to validate with test data, compared metrics and learned how to translate performance metrics to determine how to properly train models.