

# Watson Studio SPSS Modeler Overview

## Overview

In this lab you will learn how to implement analytics in **SPSS Modeler**, a well-known visual data mining workbench which is part of **Watson Studio**. The lab will introduce the SPSS Modeler capability using the Titanic dataset. The lab will guide the development of an SPSS Modeler stream that will prepare the input data to train and evaluate a machine learning model for predicting survivability of a passenger on the Titanic.

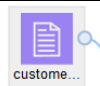
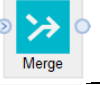
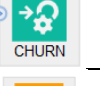

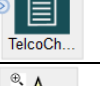
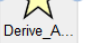
## Introduction

**SPSS Modeler** is a visual data mining workbench. Modeler can be used to complete all tasks in analytic application development

- Data understanding
- Data preparation
- Model building
- Model evaluation

Assets developed in Modeler are called “flows”. Another frequently used term in Modeler documentation is “streams” (used in Modeler desktop documentation). A flow starts with one or several data sources. Using visual nodes, a user can apply different operations to data. Data “flows” from one node to another in the direction of the arrows.

Visual nodes in modeler are color-coded and organized by type of operation: **Record Operations**, **Field Operations**, **Graphs**, **Modeling**, **Output**, and **Export** (data sources). Most operations are well-known functions in data preparation and analytics, such as sampling, filtering, binning, etc.

The data sources are purple	
Data preparation operations are blue	
Algorithms are green	
The models that are created based on algorithms are orange	
Different types of output (graphs, tables, external files) are black	
The nodes with a star icon are called “supernodes” because they contain several	

nodes. Supernodes are used for visual organization of the flow.

If a user needs more information about a particular node, it can be looked up in Modeler documentation. SPSS also publishes the **Algorithms Guide** that explains how machine learning algorithms are implemented in Modeler.

## Lab Steps

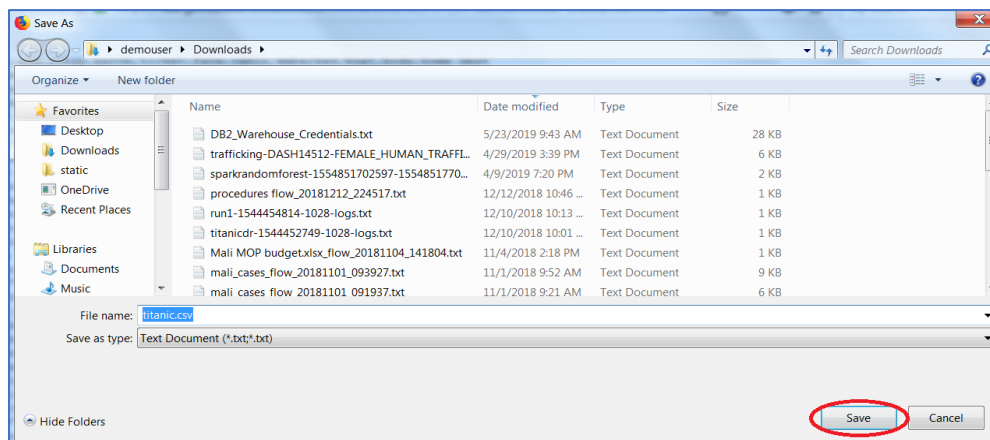
### Step 1: Adding a Data Asset to the Watson Studio Labs project

This step can be skipped if the titanic.csv file was already downloaded in a previous lab.

1. Download the Titanic data file from the following location by clicking on the link [here](#).
2. Right-click on the screen and click on Save Page As ...



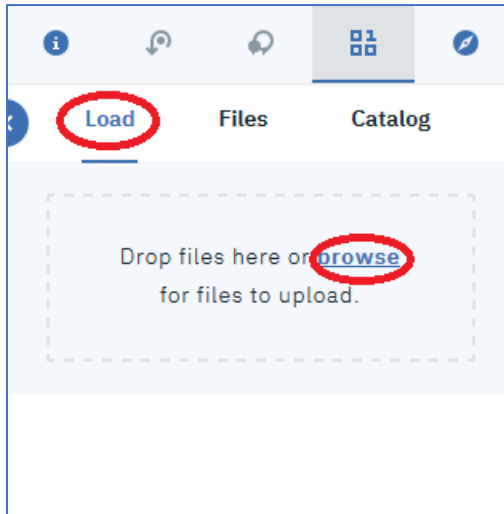
3. Click on **Save** to save the titanic.csv file.



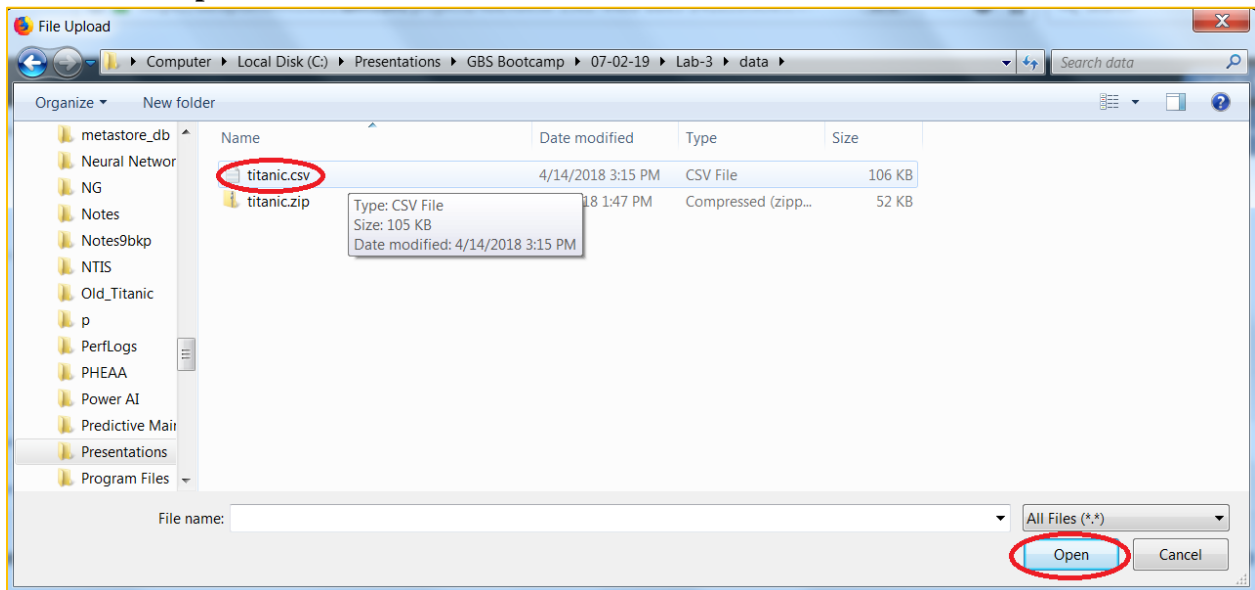
4. Go back to your Watson Studio Labs project. Click on the  icon.



5. Click on the **Load** tab and then click on **browse**. If you don't see the **Load** tab, click on the  icon again.



6. Go to the folder where the `titanic_csv` file is stored. Select the `titanic.csv` file and then click **Open**.



7. The file is now added as a Data Asset.

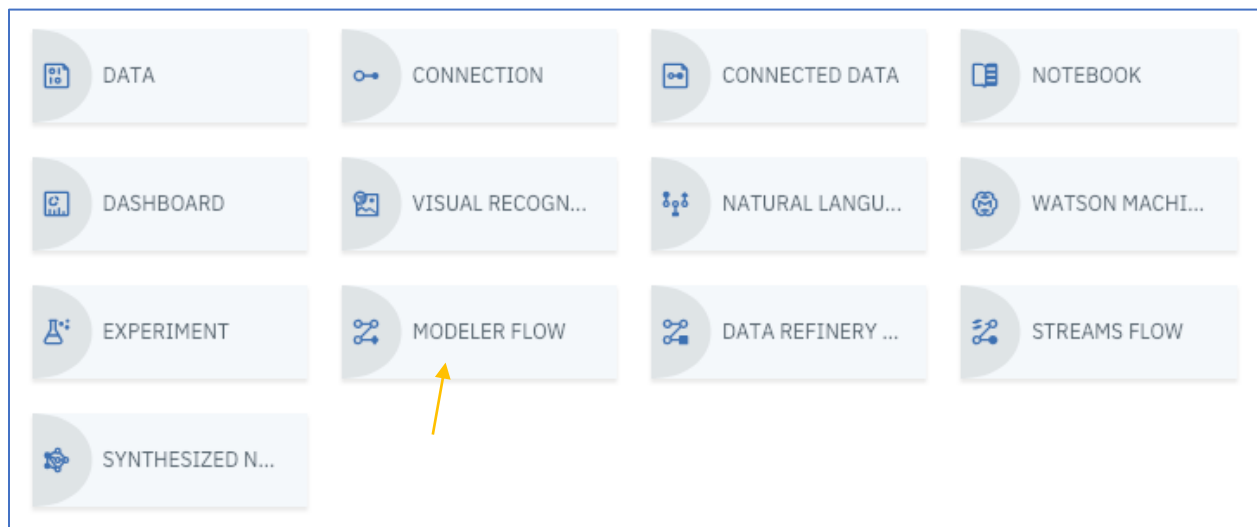
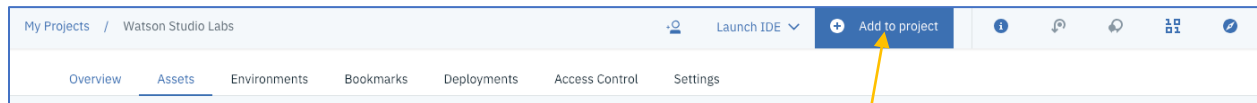


## Step 2: Create a Model to predict survival

In this section, we will create a Machine Learning flow using SPSS nodes.

### Step 2.1 Create a New Flow and Load the Data

1. In the Watson Studio project, click on **Add to project** and select **Modeler flow** section.



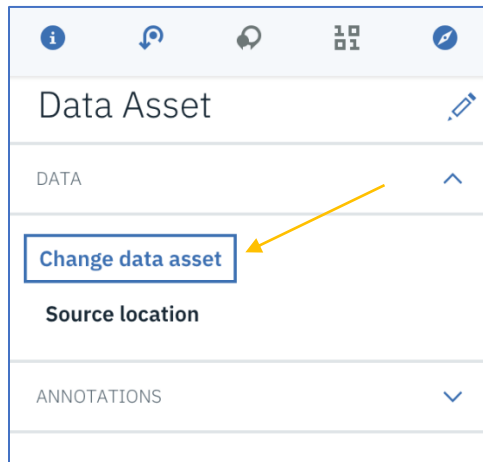
2. Enter a **Name** for the flow, optionally enter a **Description**, click on Modeler Flow for the **flow type** (should be the default), click on IBM SPSS Modeler for the **Runtime** (should be the default), and click on **Create**.

The screenshot shows the 'Modeler' 'New' dialog box. It has tabs for 'New', 'From file', and 'From example'. The 'Name\*' field contains 'Titanic-SPSS'. The 'Description' field is empty with a placeholder 'Type description here.'. Below, under 'Select flow type', 'Modeler Flow' is selected with a radio button. Under 'Runtime', 'IBM SPSS Modeler' is selected with a radio button. At the bottom right, the 'Create' button is highlighted with a yellow arrow.

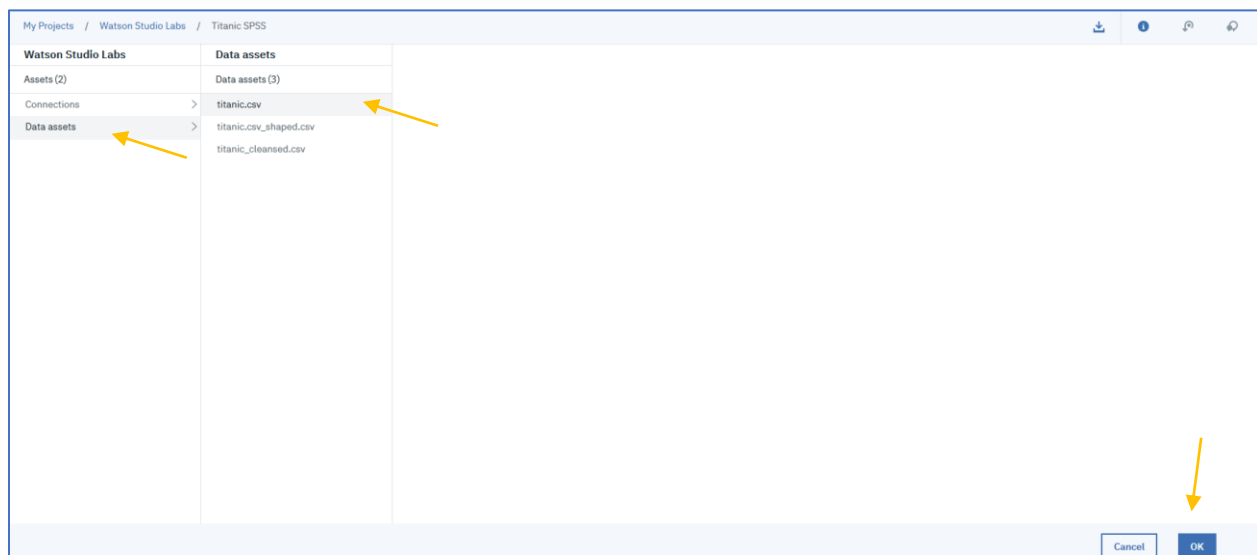
3. This opens the Flow Editor. Click on **Import** and then **Data Asset** and hold the left mouse key on the Data Asset icon and **drag it onto the left side of the canvas**. Release the left mouse key.



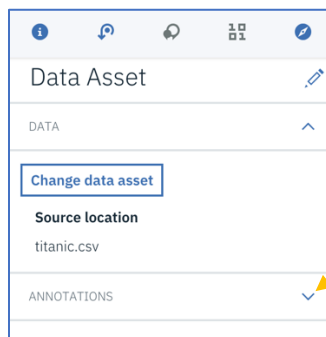
4. Double click on the **Data Asset**. In the window pane on the right-hand-side click on **Change data asset**.



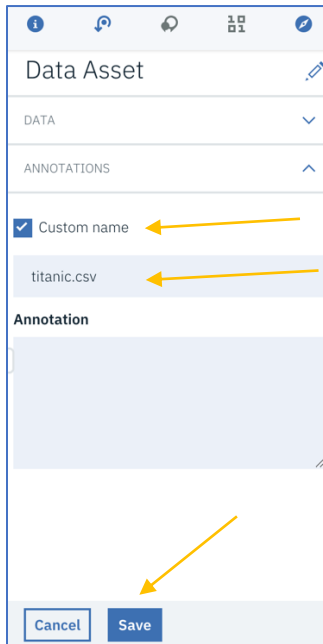
5. Click on **Data assets**, **titanic.csv** and click **OK**.




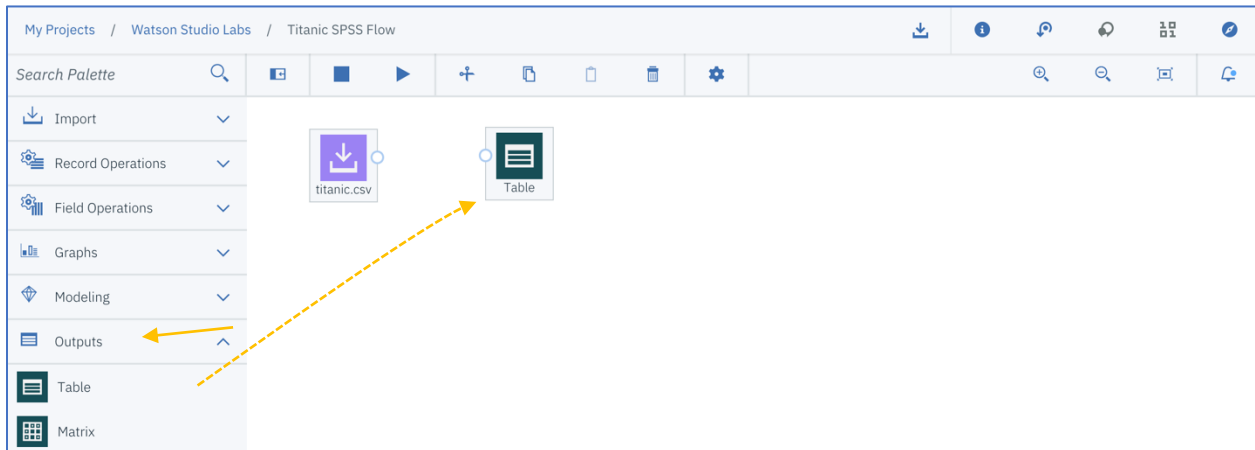
6. Click on **Annotation**.



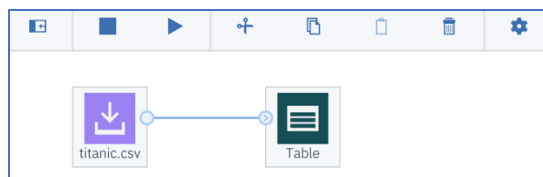
7. Click on **Custom name**, and type **titanic.csv**, and click on **Save**.



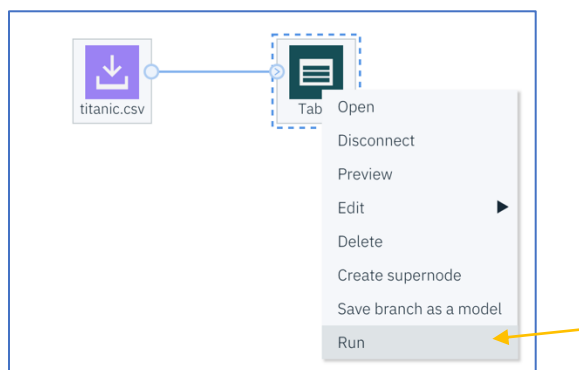
8. Click on the **Outputs** menu item in the Node Palette on the left and then click on the **Table** icon and drag the icon to the right of the titanic.csv icon. The SPSS Table node will display the contents of the csv file. If the Node Palette is not visible, click on the Node Palette icon .




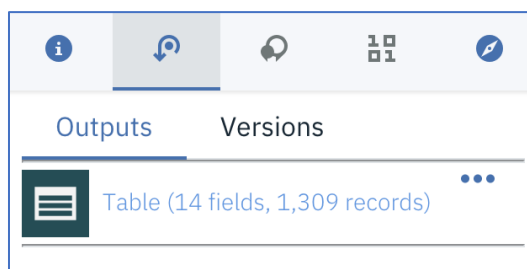
9. Connect the right side of the titanic.csv icon to the left side of the Table icon. This is accomplished by clicking on the little circle at the right side of the titanic.csv icon holding the left mouse key and dragging the mouse to the little circle on the left side of the Table icon, and then releasing the left mouse key.



10. Right click on the **Table** icon and select **Run**.



11. The “Running Flow” prompt will appear and then when completed a Table output selection will appear on the right side of the screen under the **Outputs** tab. If the Table output selection does not appear, select the  icon.



12. Double click on the Table selection and the contents of the titanic.csv will be displayed. Each row contains information on a passenger on the Titanic. We will use this data to make predictions on survivability.




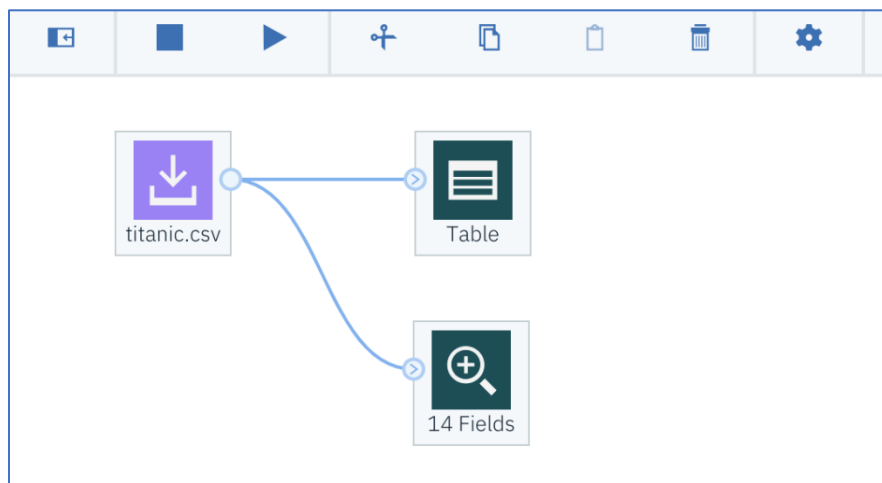
PCLASS	SURVIVED	NAME	SEX	AGE	SIBSP	PARCH	TICKET	FARE	CABIN	EMBARKED	BOAT
1	1	Allen, Miss. Elisabeth	female	29	0	0	24100	211.3375	B5	S	2
1	1	Allison, Master. Huds	male	0.9167	1	2	113781	151.55	C22 C26	S	11
1	0	Allison, Miss. Helen L	female	2	1	2	113781	151.55	C22 C26	S	
1	0	Allison, Mr. Hudson J	male	30	1	2	113781	151.55	C22 C26	S	
1	0	Allison, Mrs. Hudson	female	25	1	2	113781	151.55	C22 C26	S	
1	1	Anderson, Mr. Harry	male	48	0	0	19952	26.55	E12	S	3
1	1	Andrews, Miss. Korn	female	63	1	0	13502	77.9583	D7	S	10
1	0	Andrews, Mr. Thoma	male	39	0	0	112050	0	A36	S	
1	1	Appleton, Mrs. Edwa	female	53	2	0	11769	51.4792	C101	S	0
1	0	Artagaveytia, Mr. Rar	male	71	0	0	PC 17609	49.5042		C	
1	0	Astor, Col. John Jacc	male	47	1	0	PC 17757	227.525	C82 C84	C	
1	1	Astor, Mrs. John Jacc	female	18	1	0	PC 17757	227.525	C82 C84	C	4
1	1	Aubart, Mme. Leonie	female	24	0	0	PC 17477	69.3	B35	C	9
1	1	Barber, Miss. Ellen ?	female	26	0	0	19877	78.85		S	6
1	1	Barkworth, Mr. Alger	male	80	0	0	27042	30	A23	S	8

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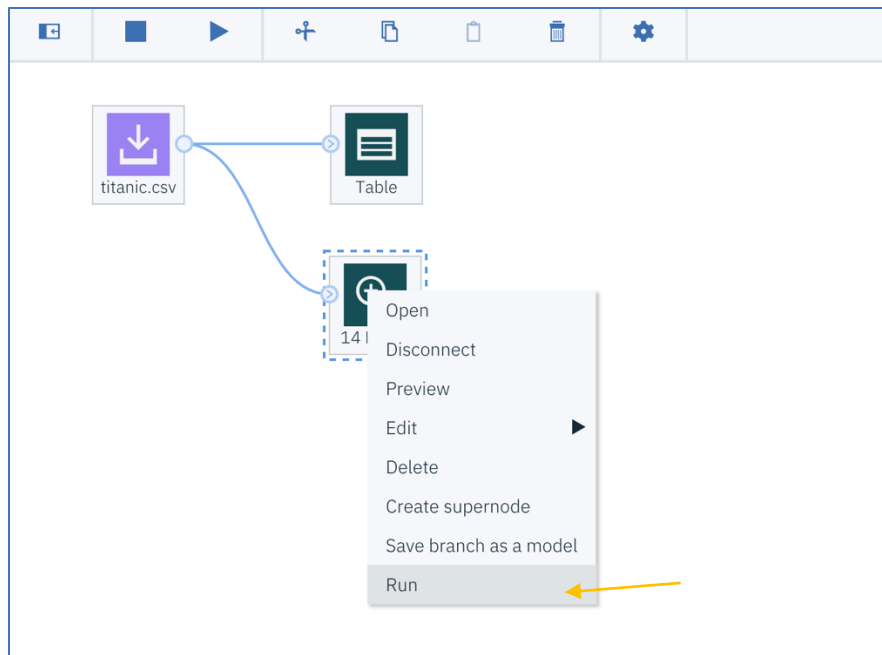
## Step 2.2 Explore the Data using the Data Audit Node


Perusing through the data in the table, we can see that there are missing values. The SPSS Modeler has a Data Audit node that provides profiling information on the input data that is useful for cleansing the data. It provides a comprehensive first look at the data, including summary statistics, as well as information about outliers, missing values, and extremes.

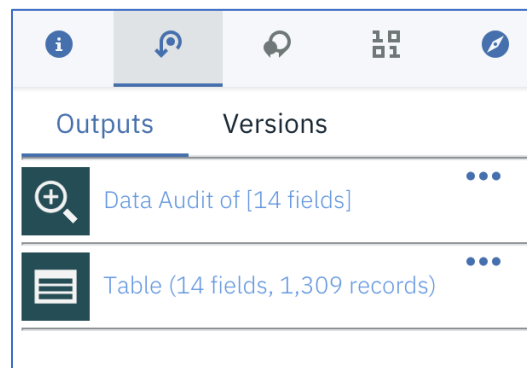
1. Add a **Data Audit** node to the flow clicking on the **Outputs** menu item in the Node Palette, and then dragging the **Data Audit** node to underneath the titanic.csv node. If the Node Palette is not visible, click on the Node Palette icon . Connect the titanic.csv node to the Data Audit node. The canvas should appear as below.



2. Right click on the **Data Audit** node and click **Run**.










3. The “Running Flow” prompt will appear and then when completed a Data Audit output selection will appear on the right side of the screen under the **Outputs** tab. If the **Outputs** tab doesn’t display, click on the  icon.




4. Double click on the **Data Audit of [14 fields]** to view the Data Audit output. We can see that several fields have many missing values (cabin, boat,body,home.dest). These fields will be removed using a **Filter** node below. Other fields have only a few missing values (fare, embarked, age). The rows containing the missing values will be removed using a **Select** node below.

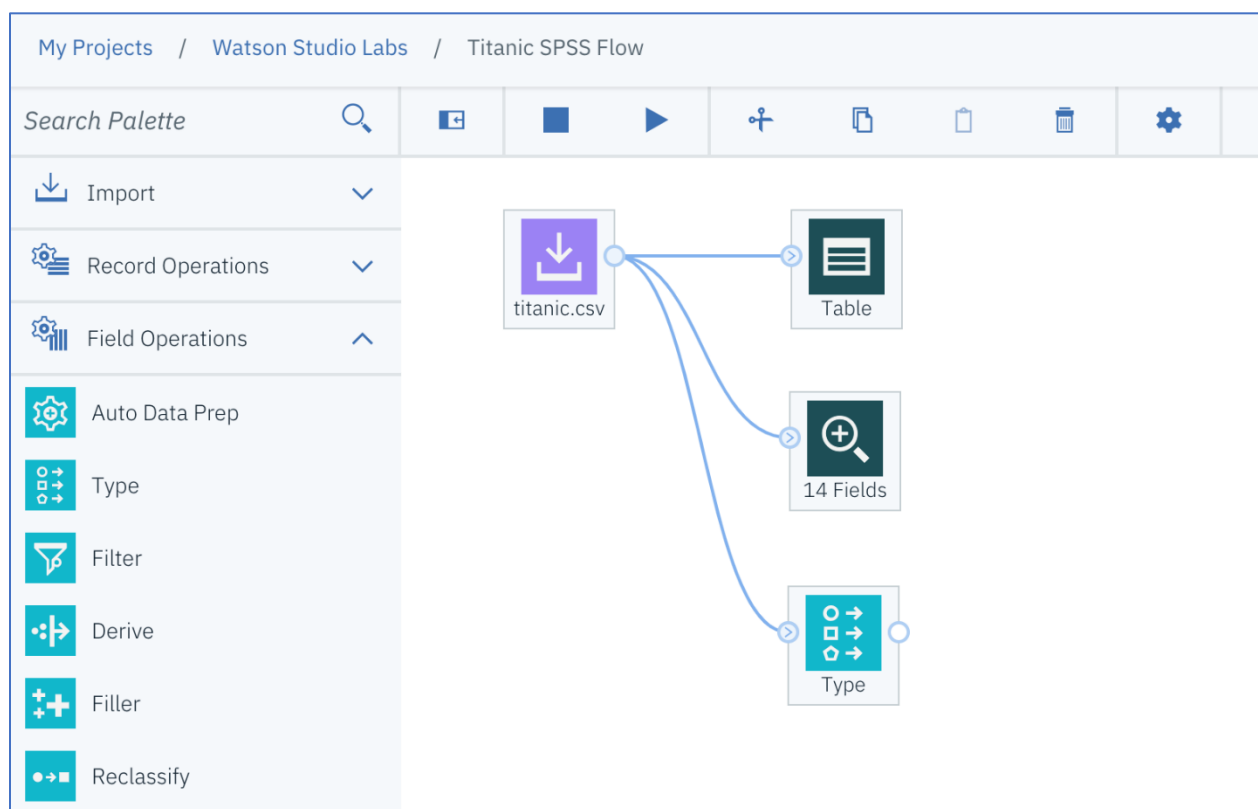
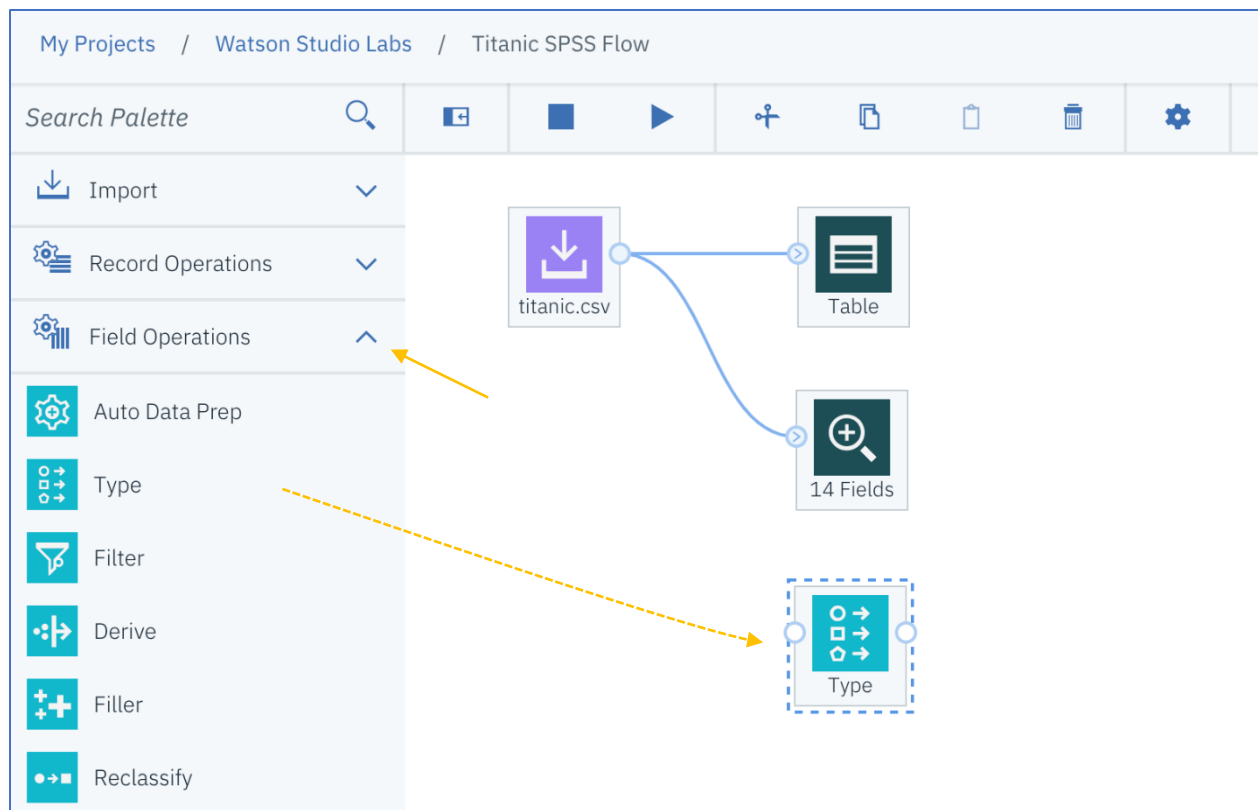
My Projects / Watson Studio Labs / Titanic SPSS Flow / Data Audit of [14 fields]

Data Audit of [14 fields]										
	Field	Graph	Measurement	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev	Skewness	Unique	Valid
1	pclass		Continuous	1	3	2.295	0.838	-0.599	--	1309
2	survived		Continuous	0	1	0.382	0.486	0.486	--	1309
3	name		Categorical	--	--	--	--	--	--	1309
4	sex		Categorical	--	--	--	--	--	2	1309
5	age		Continuous	0.167	80.000	29.881	14.413	0.408	--	1046
6	sibsp		Continuous	0	8	0.499	1.042	3.844	--	1309
7	parch		Continuous	0	9	0.385	0.866	3.669	--	1309

## Step 2.3 Explore the Data using Graph Nodes.

Let's explore the data using Graph Nodes. The Distribution node, and the Histogram node will be used to explore some of the characteristics of the Titanic Data Set. First, we will add a Type node to the canvas. The Type node specifies field metadata and properties. We will change the measurement property for the "pclass" and "survived" fields that was derived as "Continuous" (by scanning the data values) to "Ordinal" and "Flag" respectively.

1. Add a **Type** node to the flow by clicking on the **Field Operations** menu item in the Node Palette and then drag the **Type** node underneath the **Data Audit** node. If the Node Palette is not visible, click on the Node Palette icon . Connect the titanic.csv node to the **Type** node. The canvas should appear as below.



2. Double click on the **Type** node. This will open a **Type** menu pallet on the right side of the screen.
3. Click on **Read Values**.

The screenshot shows a 'Type' menu pallet with the following sections:

- SETTINGS**: Contains 'Default Mode' with radio buttons for 'Read metadata' (selected) and 'Pass (do not scan)'. Below this is a 'Type Operations' section with a yellow arrow pointing to the 'Read Values' button.
- Table**: A table with columns 'Field', 'Measure', 'Role', 'Value mode', and 'Check'. The table is currently empty.
- Buttons**: 'Read Values' and 'Clear All Values' buttons are located below the 'Type Operations' section.
- Footer**: Contains a '+ Configure Missing Values' link, a 'FORMAT' section, an 'ANNOTATIONS' section, and 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons.

4. Select the dropdown in the Measure column next to **Survived**. Change the Measure from Continuous to Flag.

Read Values		Clear All Values			
Field ^	Measure ^	Role ^	Value modeValues ^	Check	
fare	Continuous	Input	Specify	0.0, 512.3292	None
ticket	Typeless	None	Specify		None
sex	Flag	Input	Specify	female, male	None
cabin	Nominal	Input	Specify	A10, A11, A14, A16...	None
survived	Continuous	Input	Specify	0, 1	None
body	Continuous	Input	Specify	1, 328	None
pclass	Continuous	Input	Specify	1, 3	None
sibsp	Continuous	Input	Specify	0, 8	None

[Configure Missing Values](#)

Read Values		Clear All Values			
Field ^	Measure ^	Role ^	Value modeValues ^	Check	
fare	Continuous	Input	Specify	0.0, 512.3292	None
ticket	Typeless	None	Specify		None
sex	Flag	Input	Specify	female, male	None
cabin	Nominal	Input	Specify	A10, A11, A14, A16...	None
survived	Continuous	Input	Specify	0, 1	None
body	Continuous	Input	Specify	1, 328	None
pclass	Continuous	Input	Specify	1, 3	None
sibsp	Continuous	Input	Specify	0, 8	None

Read Values		Clear All Values			
Field ^	Measure ^	Role ^	Value modeValues ^	Check	
fare	Continuous	Input	Specify	0.0, 512.3292	None
ticket	Text	None	Specify		None
sex	Flag	Input	Specify	female, male	None
cabin	Nominal	Input	Specify	A10, A11, A14, A16...	None
survived	Flag	Input	Specify	0, 1	None
body	Continuous	Input	Specify	1, 328	None
pclass	Continuous	Input	Specify	1, 3	None
sibsp	Continuous	Input	Specify	0, 8	None

5. Using the same process, change the Measure of **pclass** to **ordinal**.

Read Values		Clear All Values			
Field ^	Measure ^	Role ^	Value modeValues ^	Check	
fare	Continuous	Input	Specify	0.0, 512.3292	None
ticket	Text	None	Specify		None
sex	Flag	Input	Specify	female, male	None
cabin	Nominal	Input	Specify	A10, A11, A14, A16...	None
survived	Flag	Input	Specify	0, 1	None
body	Continuous	Input	Specify	1, 328	None
pclass	Ordinal	Input	Specify	1, 3	None
sibsp	Continuous	Input	Specify	0, 8	None

6. Click **Save**.

Type

SETTINGS

Default Mode

☒ Read metadata ☐ Pass (do not scan)

> Type Operations

Read Values

Clear All Values

Field ^	Measure ^	Role ^	Value modeValues ^	Check
fare	Continuous	Input	Specify 0.0, 512.3292	None
ticket	Typeless	None	Specify	None
sex	Flag	Input	Specify female, male	None
cabin	Nominal	Input	Specify A10, A11, A14, A16...	None
survived	Flag	Input	Specify 0, 1	None
body	Continuous	Input	Specify 1, 328	None
pclass	Ordinal	Input	Specify 1, 3	None
sibsp	Continuous	Input	Specify 0, 8	None

+


[Configure Missing Values](#)

Missing Values

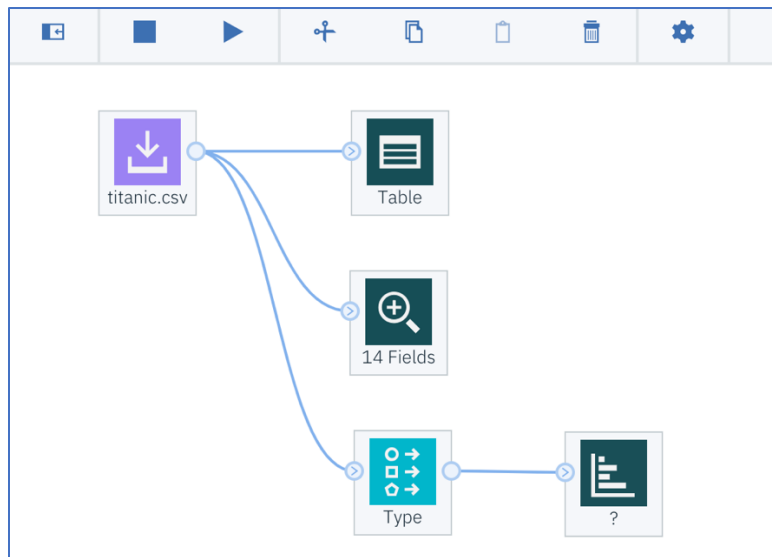
More than ten fields...

Cancel

Save

7. Add a **Distribution** node to the flow by clicking on the **Graph** menu item and then dragging the **Distribution** node to the canvas to the right of the **Type** node. If the Node Palette is not visible, click on the Node Palette icon . Connect the **Type** node to the **Distribution** node. The canvas should appear as below. The ? indicates that the fields to be plotted have not been identified.



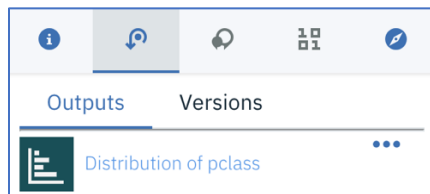


8. Double click on the Distribution Node. Click on the **Plot** dropdown. In the **Field (discrete)** dropdown, select **pclass**. In the Color (discrete) dropdown, select **survived**. Click on the **normalize by color** checkbox, and then click **Save**.

9. Right click on the Distribution node and select **Run**.

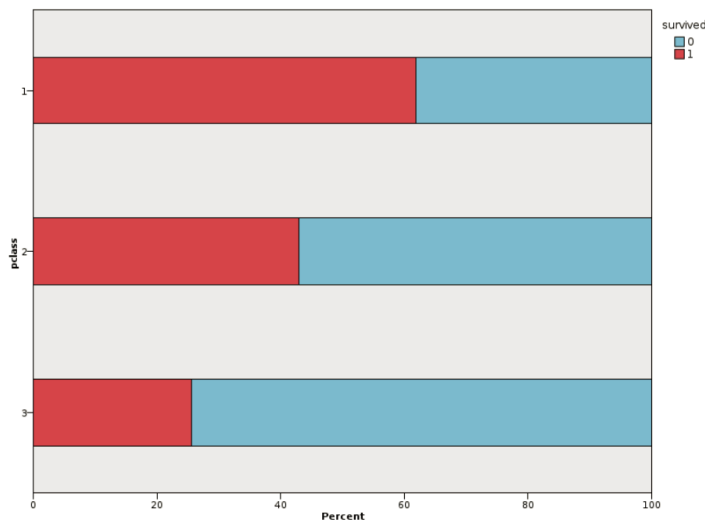


10. The Distribution of pclass output will appear under the **Outputs** tab.

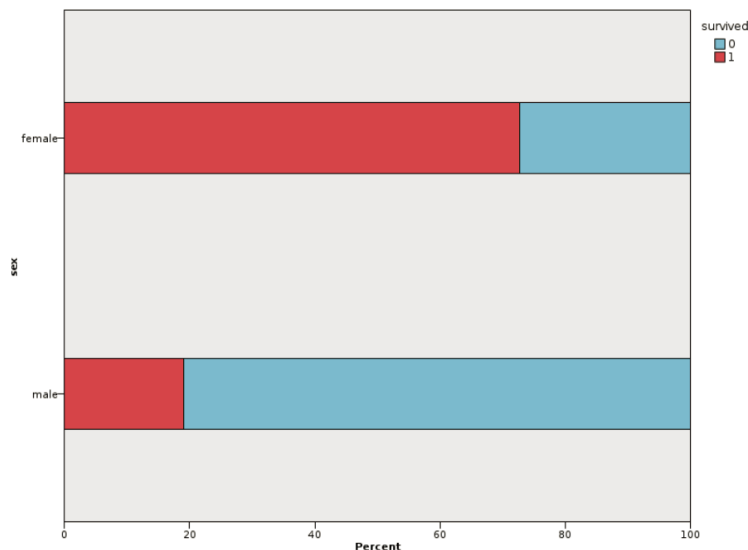



11. Double click on the **Distribution of pclass** to view the graph. We can see from the graph that the likelihood of surviving is correlated to the passenger class. The first-class passengers have the highest rate of survivability. **Note if you see a graph with green**

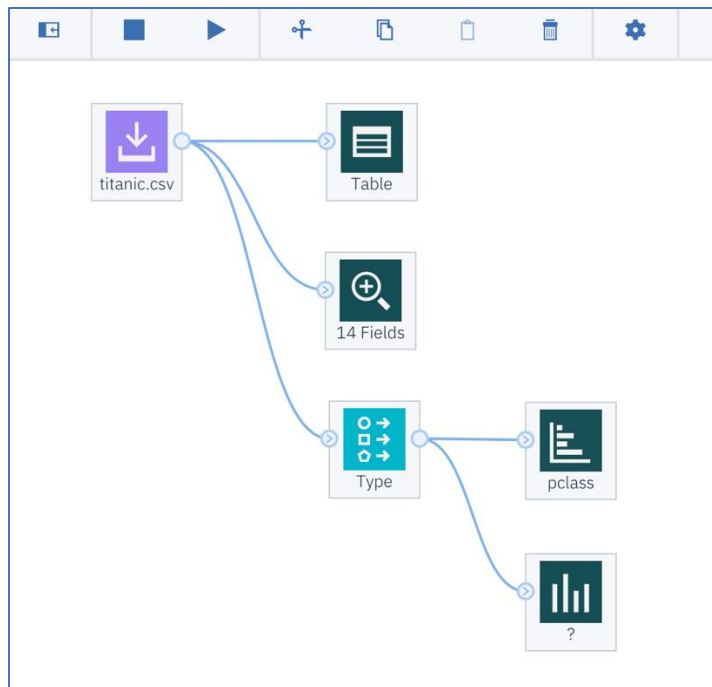
bars, instead of the one below, redo Steps 10-12.



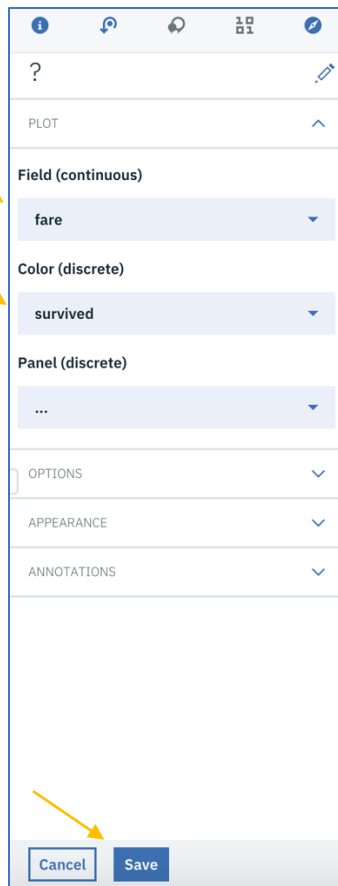
- You can change the distribution graph to show the survivability by gender by double clicking on the Distribution node and replacing **pclass** with **sex** and clicking Save. Re-run the graph by right clicking on the Distribution node and selecting Run. Double click on the **Distribution of sex** to display the graph.



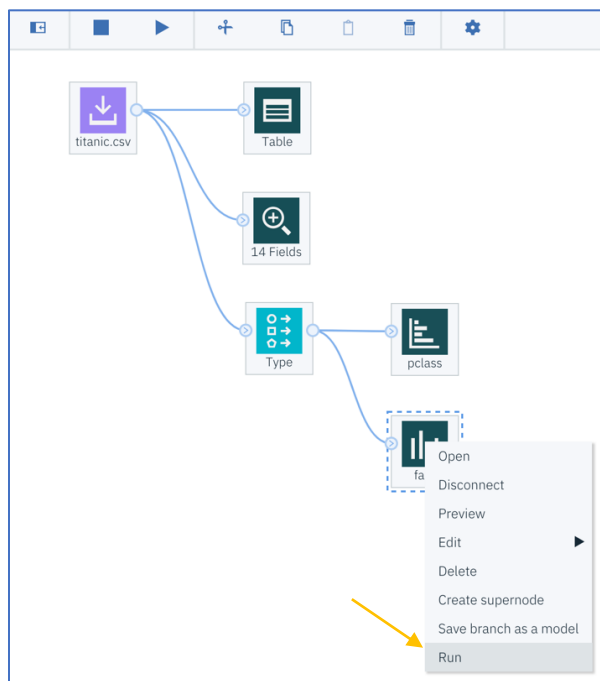
- Add a **Histogram** node to the flow by clicking on the **Graphs** menu item and then dragging the **Histogram** node to the canvas underneath the **Distribution** node. If the Node Palette is not visible, click on the Node Palette icon . Connect the **Type** node to the **Histogram** node. The canvas should appear as below. The ? indicates that the fields to be plotted have not been identified.



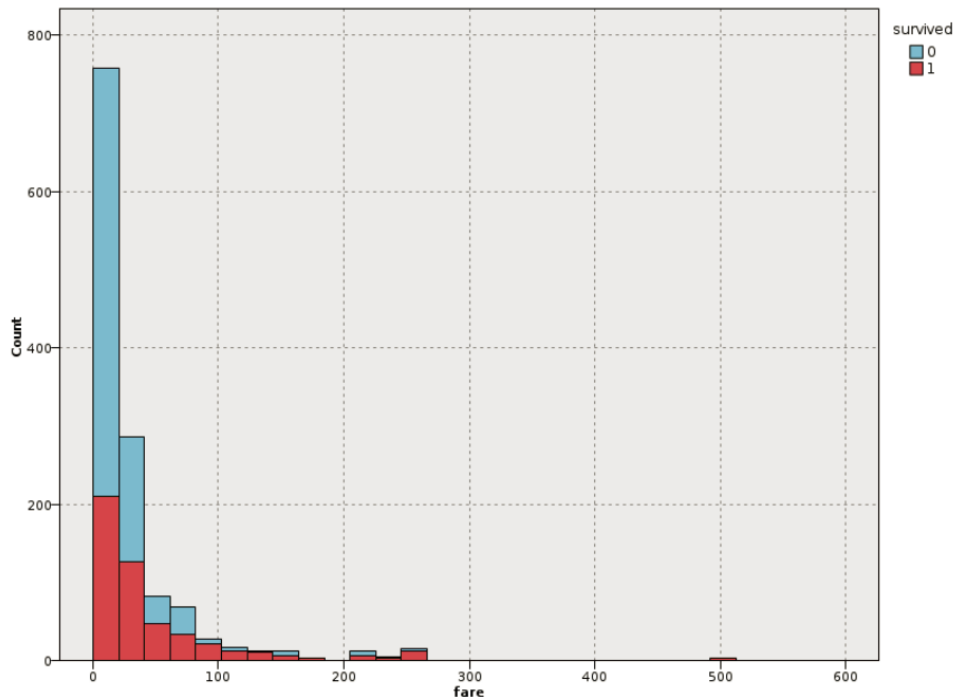
14. Double click on the **Histogram** node. Click on the **Plot** dropdown. Select **fare** from the Field (continuous) dropdown. Select **survived** from the Color (discrete) dropdown. Click on **Save**.



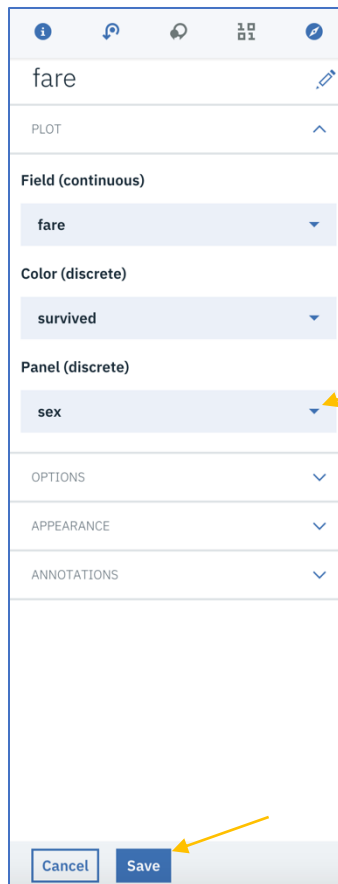
15. Right click on the **Histogram** node and select **Run**.



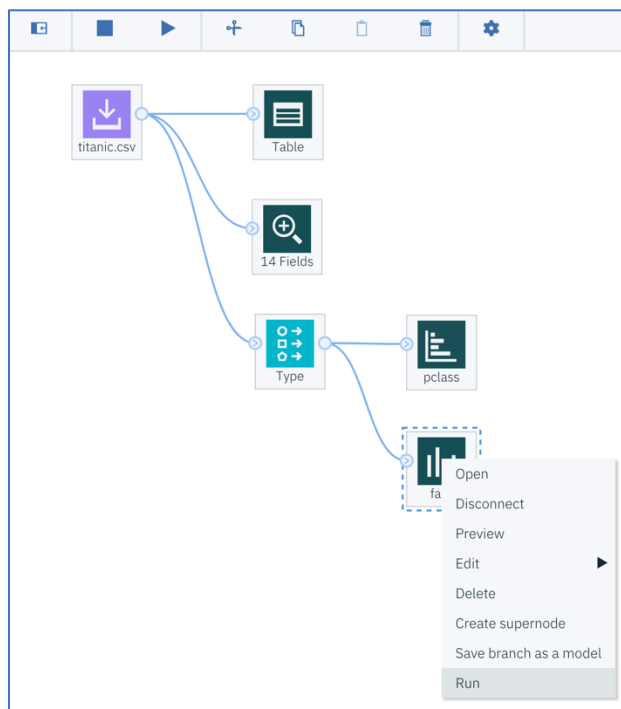
16. Double click on the Histogram of fare  Histogram of fare under the Outputs tab at the right of the screen.



17. We can see that the higher fares have a higher percentage of survival. We can also see that the histogram is skewed. Skewness will impact the effectiveness of some machine learning techniques. One way to deal with skewness is to do a logarithmic transformation of the data. We will do this transformation in the preparing the data for modeling section below.
18. You can view the above graph separately for male and female passengers. DoubleClick the Histogram icon. In the **Panel (discrete)** select sex, and the click **Save**.



19. Right click on the Histogram and select **Run**.

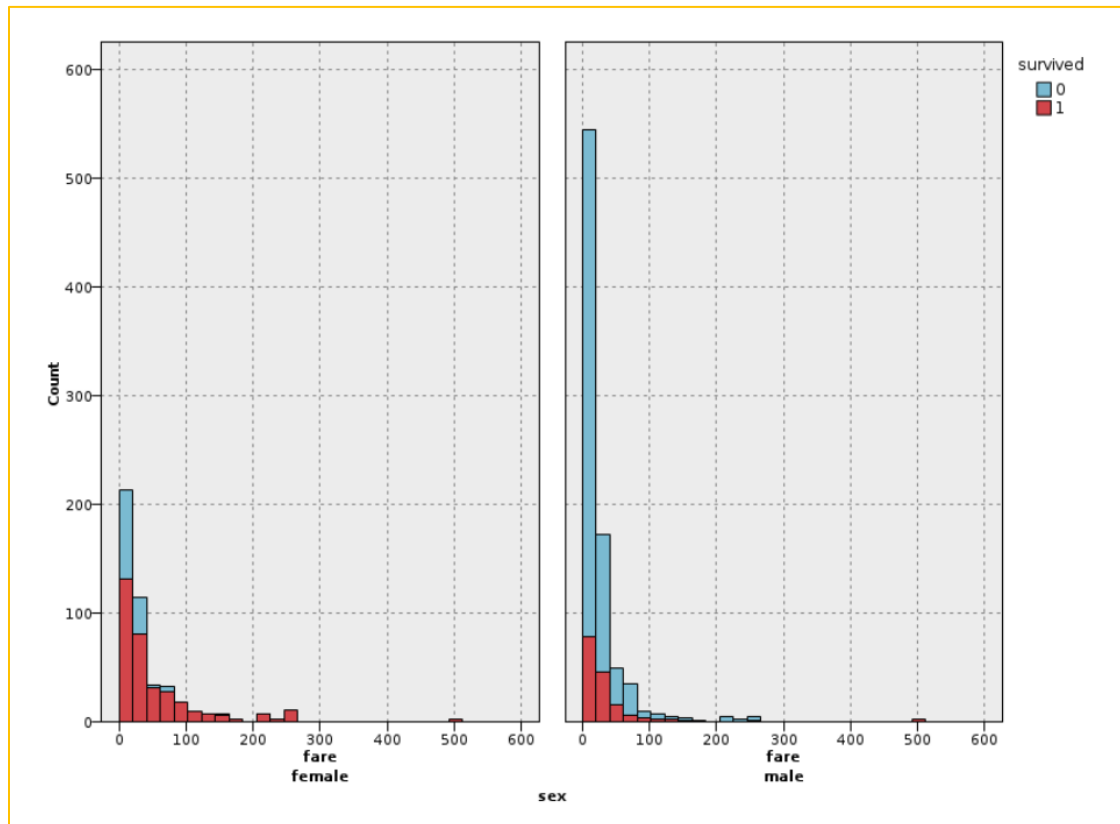




Histogram of fare #1

20. Double click on the Histogram of fare under the Outputs tab at the right of the screen.

under the Outputs tab



## Step 2.4 Prepare the Data for Modeling


Based on our exploration of the data, there are several transformations that are needed to prepare the data for modeling. This section will introduce, the **Filter** node, the **Select** node, and the **Derive** node that will do the necessary transformations. The **Filter** and **Derive** nodes act on a field level, whereas the **Select** node acts on a record level.

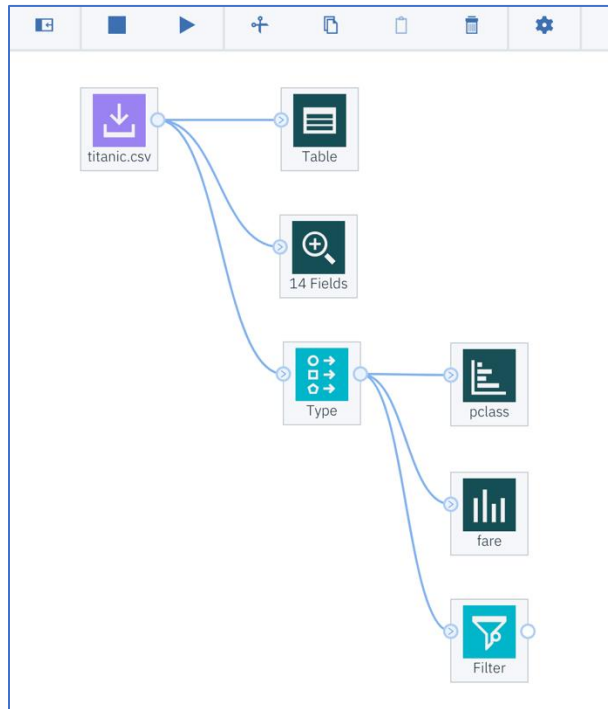
**Filter** node – The **Filter** node performs two functions. It specifies fields that can be dropped. It also allows fields to be renamed. We will drop the fields cabin,boat,body, and home.dest.

**Derive** node – The **Derive** node modifies data values or creates new fields from one or more existing fields. We will use the derive node to do a logarithmic transformation of the fare field. We will also use this node to bin the age and fare fields.

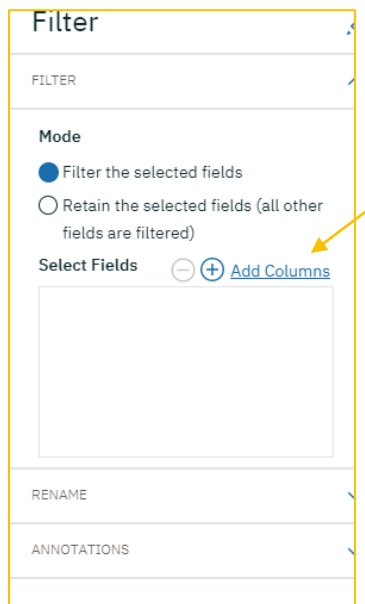
**Select** node – The **Select** node is used to select or discard a subset of records from the data stream based on a specific condition. We will remove the rows where there is missing information in the fare, age, or embarked fields.



1. Add a **Filter** node to drop fields with many missing values. Add the **Filter** node by clicking on the **Field Operations** menu item in the Node palette and dragging the **Filter** node onto the canvas underneath the fare **Histogram** node. If the Node Palette is not visible, click on the Node Palette icon  first. Connect the **Type** node to the **Filter** node. The canvas should appear as below.

















2. Double click on the **Filter** node. Click on the **Filter** dropdown. In the Filter panel, click on **Add Columns**.



- Click on the checkboxes adjacent to the **cabin**, **boat**, **body**, and **home.dest** fields, and then click on **OK**.

Select Fields for Filter

Search in column Field name Filter:    [Reset](#) 

<input type="checkbox"/> Field name ^	Data type ^
<input type="checkbox"/> age	 double
<input type="checkbox"/> sibsp	 integer
<input type="checkbox"/> parch	 integer
<input type="checkbox"/> ticket	 string
<input type="checkbox"/> fare	 double
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cabin	 string
<input type="checkbox"/> embarked	 string
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> boat	 string
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> body	 integer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> home.dest	 string

[Cancel](#) [OK](#)

- Click **Save** on the Filter panel.

Filter

FILTER ^

**Mode**

☒ Filter the selected fields

☐ Retain the selected fields (all other fields are filtered)

**Select Fields**

− + Add Columns

cabin

boat


body

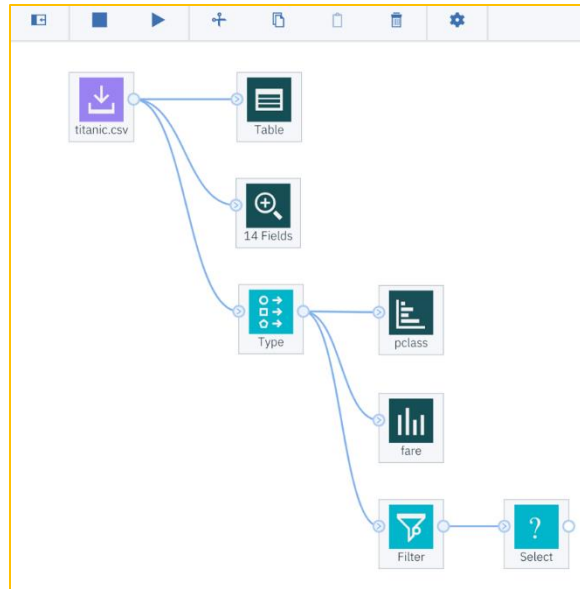
home.dest

RENAME v

ANNOTATIONS v

Cancel Save

5. Add a **Select** node by clicking on the **Record Operations** menu item in the Node palette, and then dragging the **Select** node to the canvas to the right of the **Filter** node. Connect the **Filter** node to the **Select** node. If the Node Palette is not visible, click on the Node Palette icon  first. The canvas should appear as below.



6. Double click on the **Select** node. Click on the **Settings** dropdown. In the **Select** panel, click on the **Discard** radio button, copy and paste (or type) the code shown below in the **Condition text box**, and then click **Save**.

@NULL (age) or embarked==" " or @NULL(fare)

Select


SETTINGS ^

**Mode**

☐ Include


☒ Discard

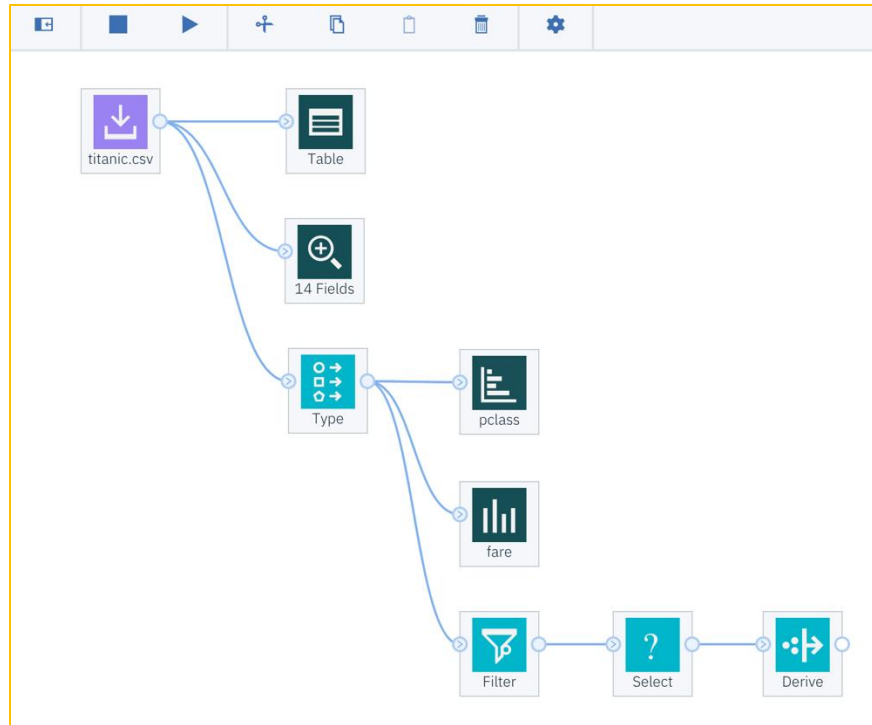
**Condition**

 @NULL (age) or embarked==" " or @NULL

ANNOTATIONS v

Cancel Save

7. Add a **Derive** node to the canvas by clicking on the **Field Operations** menu item in the Node palette, and then dragging the **Derive node** onto the canvas to the right of the **Select** node. If the Node Palette is not visible, click on the Node Palette icon  first. Connect the **Select** node to the **Derive** node. The canvas should appear as below.




8. Double click on the **Derive** node. Click on the **Settings** Dropdown. Click on the **Single** radio button, enter log\_fare for the **Derive** field, select **Continuous** for the measurement, copy and paste (or type) the following code in the **Expression** text box, and click Save.

```
if (fare /=0) then log(fare)
```

```
else 0
```

```
endif
```



Derive

SETTINGS

**Mode**

☒ Single field

☐ Multiple fields

**Derived Field Name**

log\_fare

**Derive As**

Formula

**Measurement**

Continuous


**Expression**

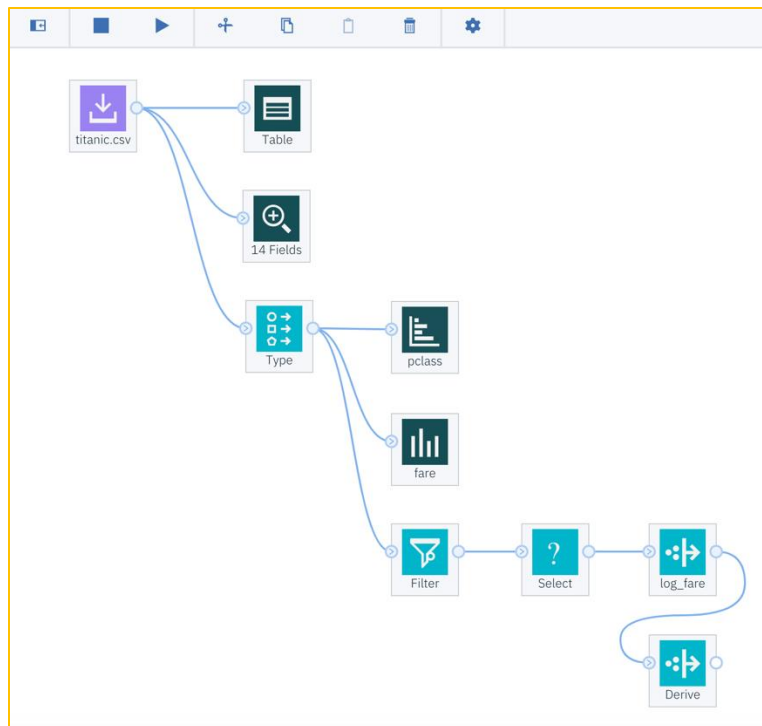
```
if (fare /=0) then log(fare)
else 0
endif
```

ANNOTATIONS

Cancel Save

9. Binning of continuous fields is a technique sometimes used in preparing data for modeling. We will bin the age field, and the log\_fare field. Add a **Derive** node by clicking on the **Field Operations** menu item in the Node palette and dragging the **Derive** node on the canvas underneath the log\_fare **Derive** node.

If the Node Palette is not visible, click on the Node Palette icon  first. Connect the log\_fare **Derive** node to the newly added **Derive** node. The canvas should appear as below.



10. Double click on the **Derive** node. Click on the **Settings** dropdown. Click on the **Single** radio button, enter age\_bucket for the **Derive** field, select **Ordinal** for the **Measurement**, copy and paste the following code in the **Expression** text box, and then click **Save**.

```

if age >=0 and age < 6 then 0
else if age >=6 and age < 12 then 1
else if age>=12 and age< 18 then 2
else if age>=18 and age <40 then 3
else if age>=40 and age <65 then 4
else if age>=65 and age<80 then 5
else 6
endif
endif
endif
endif
endif
endif
endif

```



Derive

SETTINGS

Mode

☒ Single field

☐ Multiple fields

Derived Field Name

age\_bucket

Derive As

Formula

Measurement

Ordinal

Expression

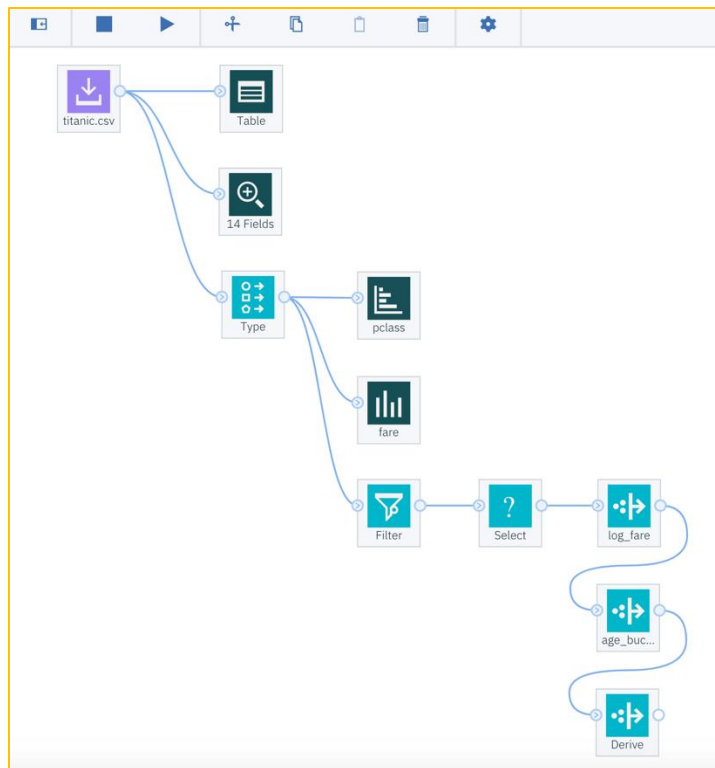
if age >=0 and age < 6 then 0  
else if age >=6 and age < 12 the  
else if age>=12 and age< 18 then  
else if age>=18 and age <40 then

ANNOTATIONS

Cancel

Save

11. Add a **Derive** node by clicking on the Field Operations menu item in the Node palette and dragging the **Derive** node onto the canvas underneath the age\_bucket **Derive** node. Connect the age\_bucket **Derive** node to the newly created **Derive** Node. The canvas should appear as below.



12. Double click the **Derive** node. In the **Derive** panel, click on the **Single** radio button, enter fare\_bucket in the **Derive** field, click on Ordinal for the **Measurement**, copy and paste (or type) the following code in the **Expression** text box, and click on **Save**.

```
if log_fare < 0 then 0
else if log_fare > 8 then 9
else to_integer(log_fare)+1
endif
endif
```

Derive

SETTINGS

Mode

☒ Single field

☐ Multiple fields

Derived Field Name

fare\_bucket

Derive As

Formula

Measurement

Ordinal

Expression

```
if log_fare < 0 then 0
else if log_fare > 8 then 9
else to_integer(log_fare)+1
endif
```

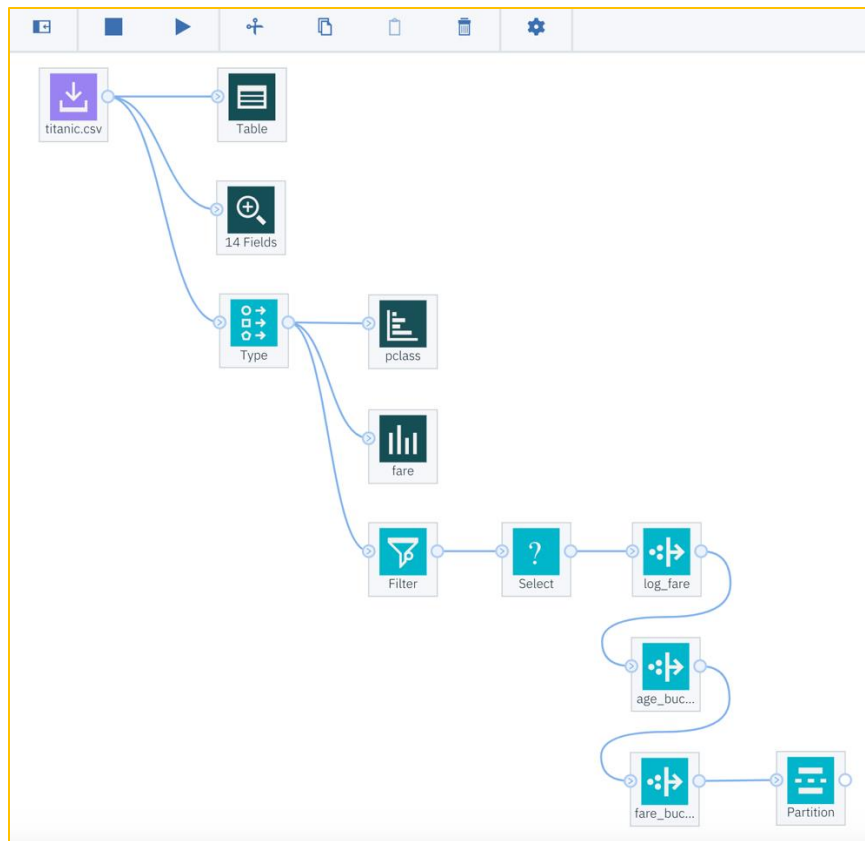
ANNOTATIONS

Cancel Save

## Step 2.5 Modeling and Evaluation

Now that the data is prepared, we can start the modeling effort. First, we will add a **Partition** node to divide the data set into Training and Testing sets. In addition, a **Type** node is needed prior to modeling to type the new data fields that were created. Then we will add a **Logistic Regression** node and use the Training set to train the model. Finally, we will add an **Analysis** node to evaluate the results.

1. Add a **Partition** node by clicking on the Field Operations menu item in the Node palette and dragging the **Partition** node onto the canvas to the right of the fare\_bucket **Derive** node. Connect the fare\_bucket **Derive** node to the **Partition** node. The canvas should appear as below.



2. Double click on the Partition node. Set the **Training Partition** to 70 and the **Test Partition** to 30. Leave the other defaults and click on **Save**.

Partition

SETTINGS

Derived Field Name

Partition

Training Partition

70

Testing Partition

30

☐ Create validation partition

☒ Repeatable partition assignment

Seed [Generate](#)

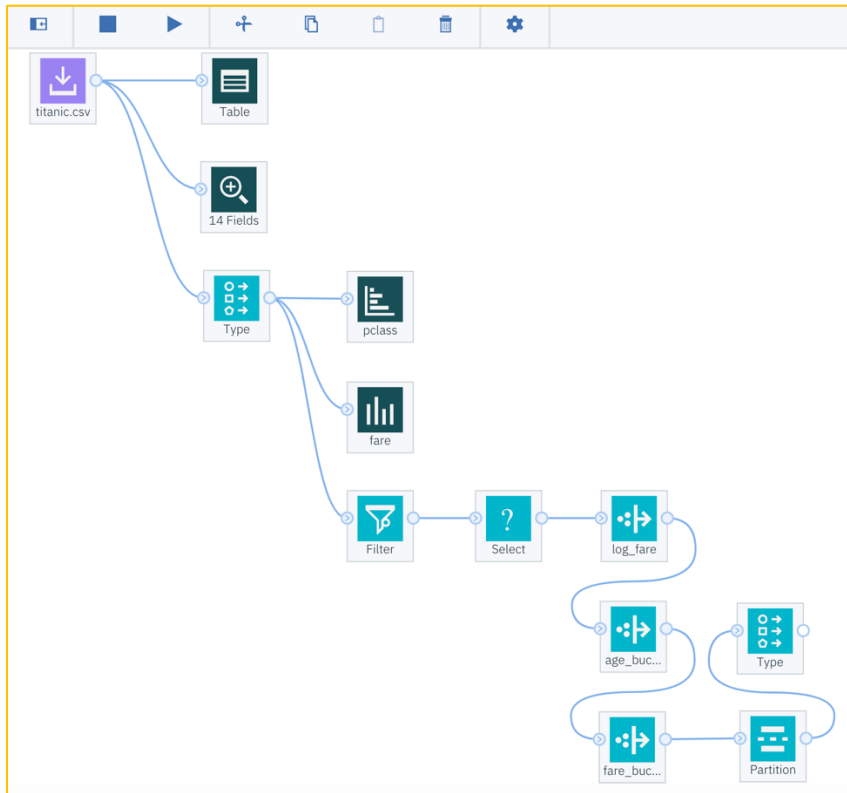
1234567

☐ Use unique field to assign partitions

ANNOTATIONS

Cancel Save

3. Add a **Type** node by clicking on the **Field Operations** in the Node palette and dragging the **Type** node onto the canvas above the **Partition** node. Connect the **Partition** node to the **Type** node. The canvas should appear as below.



4. Double click on the **Type** node. Click on **Read Values**.

Type

SETTINGS

**Default Mode**

☒ Read metadata ☐ Pass (do not scan)

Type Operations

Read Values Clear All Values

Field	Measure	Role	Value modeValues	Check
-------	---------	------	------------------	-------

[Configure Missing Values](#)

FORMAT

ANNOTATIONS

Cancel Save

5. For the log\_fare, select **Continuous** for the **Measurement**. For the fare\_bucket field, select **Ordinal** for the **Measurement**, and for the age\_bucket, select **Ordinal** for the **Measurement**, (note these values may already be set correctly) and click **Save**.

Type

SETTINGS

Default Mode

☒ Read metadata ☐ Pass (do not scan)

> Type Operations

Read Values

Clear All Values

Field ^	Measure ^	Role ^	Value mode	Values ^	Check
log_fare	Continuous	Input	Specify	0.0, 6.238967387...	None
fare_buc...	Ordinal	Input	Specify	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	None
age_buc...	Ordinal	Input	Specify	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	None

+ Configure Missing Values

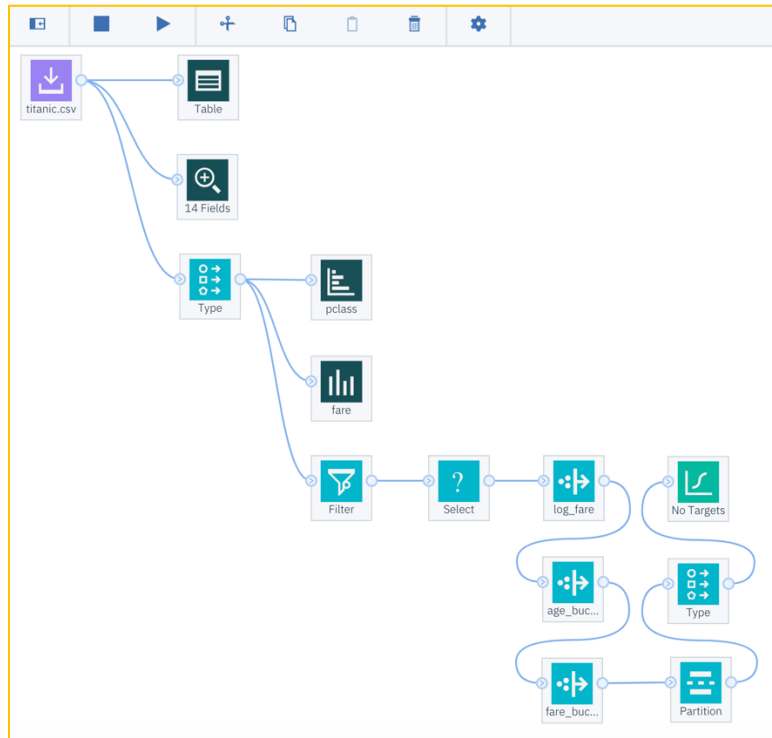
Missing Values

log_fare	false	[]
fare_bucket	false	[]

Cancel

Save

6. Add a **Logistic Regression** node by clicking on the **Modeling** menu item in the Node palette and dragging the **Logistic** node onto the canvas above the **Type** node. Connect the **Type** node to the **Logistic Regression** node. The canvas should appear as below.



7. Double click on the **Logistic Regression** node. Click on the checkbox next to **Use custom field roles**, select **survived** for the **Target**, select **Partition** for the **Partition**, and click on **Add Columns** to add the input fields.




The screenshot shows a configuration window titled "No Targets". It has a header bar with the title and an edit icon. Below the header is a section labeled "FIELDS" with an expand/collapse arrow. Under "FIELDS", there is a checkbox labeled "Use custom field roles" which is checked. Below this is a "Target" section with a dropdown menu showing "survived". Underneath is an "Inputs" section with a plus icon and a button labeled "Add Columns". Below the "Inputs" section is a "Partition" section with a dropdown menu showing "Partition". At the bottom of the window is an "ANNOTATIONS" section with a collapse arrow. At the very bottom are two buttons: "Cancel" and "Save". Yellow arrows point to the "Use custom field roles" checkbox, the "survived" dropdown, the "Add Columns" button, and the "Partition" dropdown.
















8. Click on the checkboxes next to **pclass**, **sex**, **sibsp**, **parch**, **embarked**, **age\_bucket**, **fare\_bucket** fields (you have to scroll down), and then click **OK**

### Select Fields for No Targets

Search in column *Field name*


Filter:   

[Reset](#) 

<input type="checkbox"/>	Field name ^	Data type ^
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	pclass	 integer
<input type="checkbox"/>	name	 string
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	sex	 string
<input type="checkbox"/>	age	 double
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	sibsp	 integer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	parch	 integer
<input type="checkbox"/>	ticket	 string
<input type="checkbox"/>	fare	 double
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	embarked	 string
<input type="checkbox"/>	log_fare	 double
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	age_bucket	 integer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	fare_bucket	 integer

Cancel

OK



9. Click **Save**.

No Targets

FIELDS

☒ Use custom field roles

**Target**

survived

**Inputs**

[Add Columns](#)

pclass

sex

sibsp

parch

**Partition**

Partition

ANNOTATIONS

Cancel Save

10. Right click on the **Logistic Regression** node and then click **Run**. A **Logistic Regression** “nugget will be created” connected by a dotted line to the **Logistic Regression** node. Note, it may be hidden under another node. Drag the nugget and place it above the **Logistic Regression** node. The canvas should appear as below.





Analysis

SETTINGS

☐ Coincidence matrices (for symbolic targets)
 ☐ Performance evaluation
 ☒ Evaluation metric (AUC & Gini, binary classifiers only)
 ☐ Confidence figures (if available)

Threshold for pct. correct
 

90

☐ Improve accuracy multiplier
 

2

Find predicted/predictor fields using
 


☒ Model output field metadata
 ☐ Field name format (for example, '\$<x>-<target field>')

☐ Separate by partition
☐ User defined analysis

Configure Analysis

Break down analysis by fields

Cancel
 Save

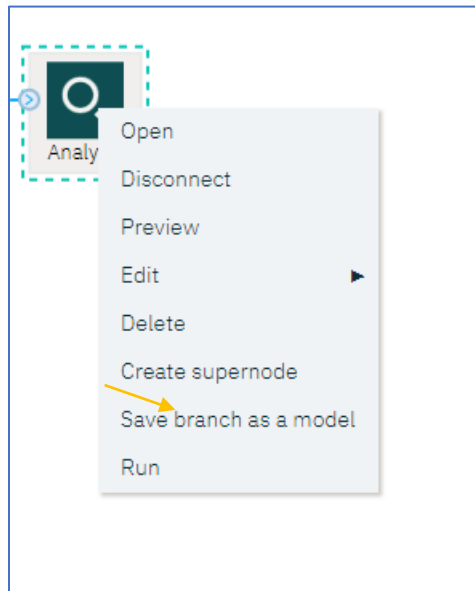
13. Right click on the Analysis node and select Run. After completion, double click on  [Analysis of \[survived\]](#) link in the Outputs tab on the right side of the screen. The results should be similar to those shown below.

Results for output field survived		
Individual Models		
Comparing \$L-survived with survived		
Correct	828	79.39%
Wrong	215	20.61%
Total	1,043	
Evaluation Metrics		
Model	AUC	Gini
\$L-survived	0.857	0.714

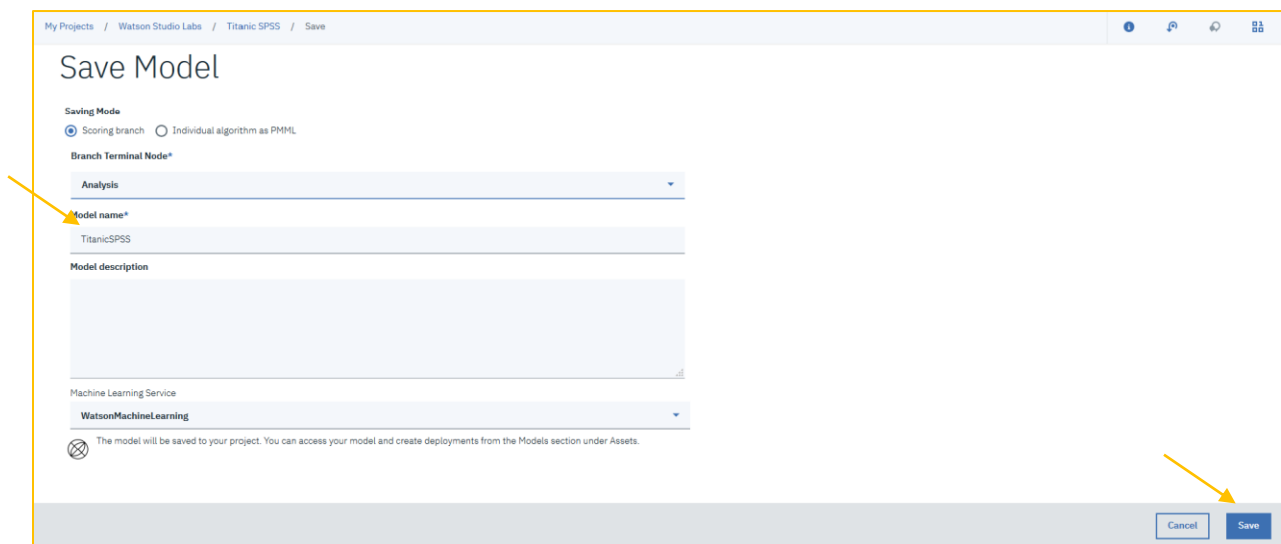
## Step 2.6 Saving a Model

Now that we have created and evaluated a model, we will save the model as an asset. This saved model can be deployed at a future date, removing the need to recreate the same model from scratch.

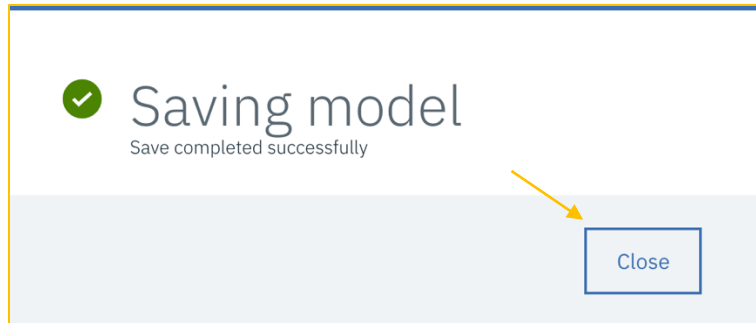
1. Right click on the Analysis node and then click on **Save branch as a model**.



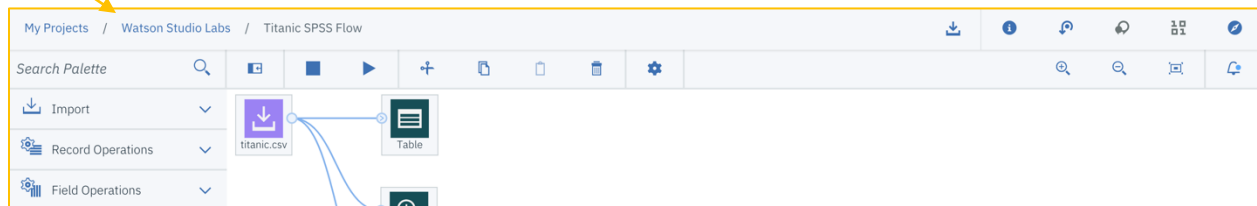
2. Type in “**TitanicSPSS**” as the Model Name and click **Save**.



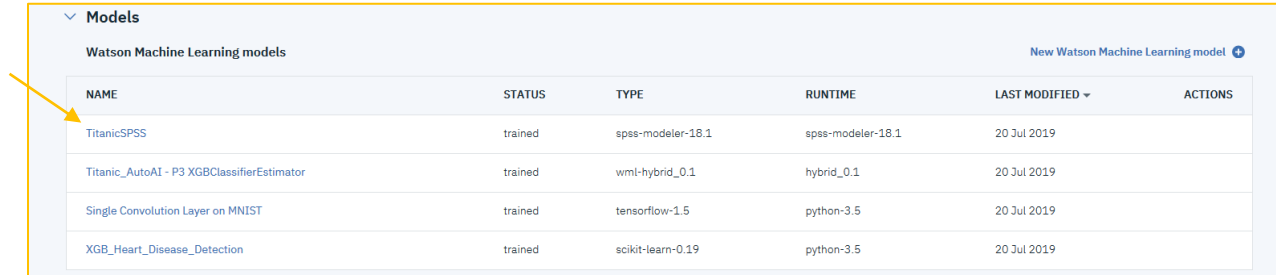
3. Click **Close**.



4. Navigate to your project “assets” page. In this example, click on **Watson Studio Labs**.



5. Note that the model you built is now saved as an asset and the work you have completed can be easily reused in the future.



A screenshot of the 'Models' section in Watson Studio Labs. A yellow arrow points to the 'Models' header. The table lists several trained models, including 'TitanicSPSS', 'Titanic\_AutoAI - P3 XGBClassifierEstimator', 'Single Convolution Layer on MNIST', and 'XGB\_Heart\_Disease\_Detection'.

NAME	STATUS	TYPE	RUNTIME	LAST MODIFIED	ACTIONS
TitanicSPSS	trained	spss-modeler-18.1	spss-modeler-18.1	20 Jul 2019	
Titanic_AutoAI - P3 XGBClassifierEstimator	trained	wml-hybrid_0.1	hybrid_0.1	20 Jul 2019	
Single Convolution Layer on MNIST	trained	tensorflow-1.5	python-3.5	20 Jul 2019	
XGB_Heart_Disease_Detection	trained	scikit-learn-0.19	python-3.5	20 Jul 2019	