

Introduction to Data Analytics



Assignment 3

Kaung Khant Kyaw
14447837

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Data Mining Problem

This assignment mainly focuses on data training and model optimization. This assignment required me to predict previous data by using and modifying classifiers as a data scientist in a company. I used KNIME software as a tool to see the dataset and use models in the tool to finish this assignment.

Input

The dataset given is about National Basketball Association players and their stats to train a model that can predict if they will be playing in the next 5 years future.

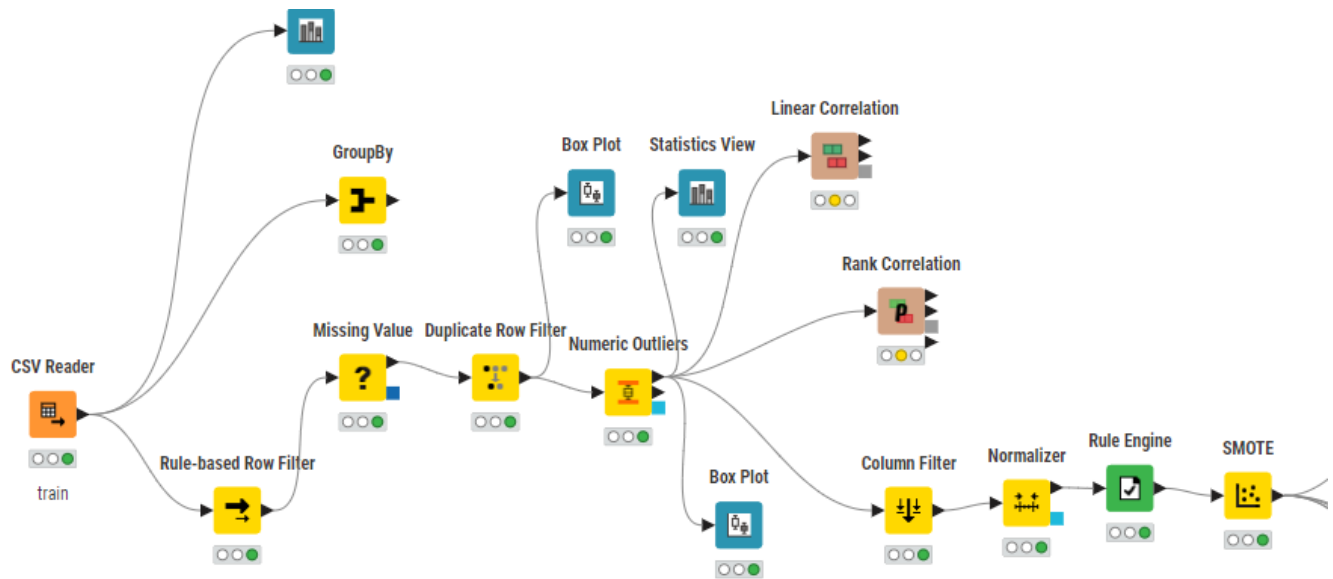
Output

The problem is that the data given includes some negative values as well as outliers, and since negative values are unstable to predict a model, we would have to pre-process this data first before training a model to predict. We also had to remove the outliers too.

Goal

The goal of this assessment is to demonstrate the ability to preprocess a dataset, train a predictive model, and optimize the classifier for predicting future outcomes. Identify and handle negative values in the dataset, ensuring the data is suitable for training a predictive model. Detect and remove outliers that could skew the model's performance. Utilize KNIME software to train a model on the preprocessed dataset. Experiment with various classifiers to determine the best fit for the data. Modify and fine-tune the selected classifier(s) to improve prediction accuracy. Evaluate the performance of the model using appropriate metrics. Use the trained and optimized model to predict whether NBA players will be playing in the next 5 years based on their stats.

Data Pre-Processing

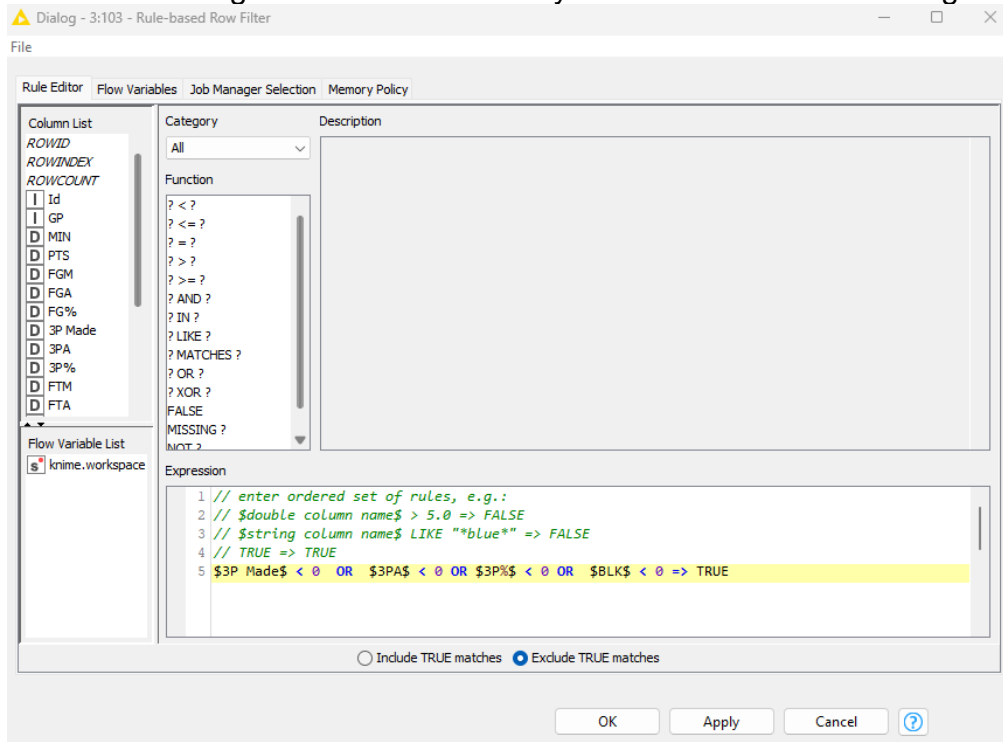


CSV reader

Input the dataset given as a csv file type which is train.csv.

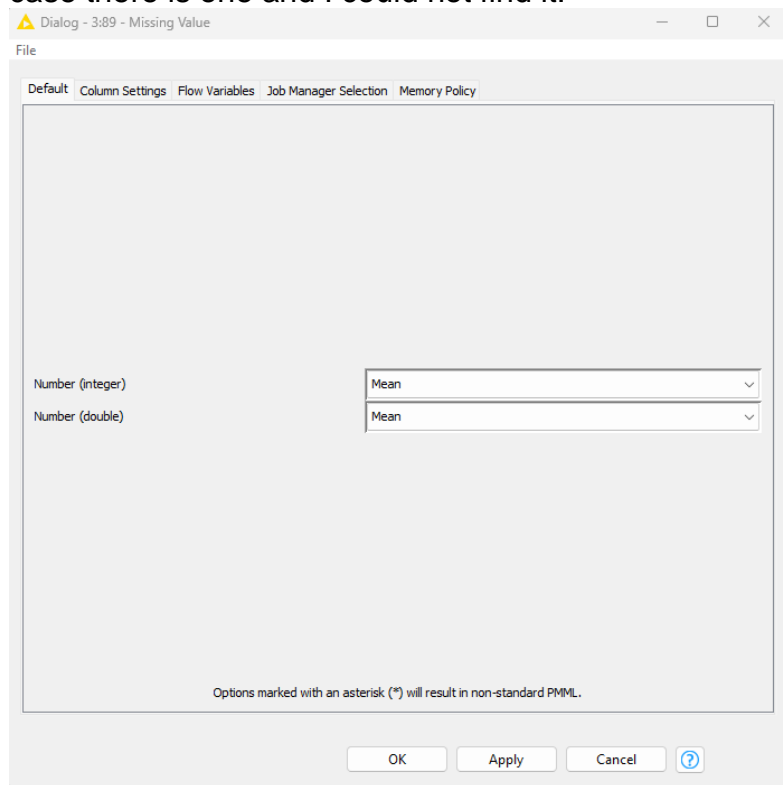
Rule-based row Filter

Filter out the negative values since they are unstable when building a model.



Missing Value

Even though, there were not any missing values, I set the missing values to the mean values just in case there is one and I could not find it.



Duplicate row filter

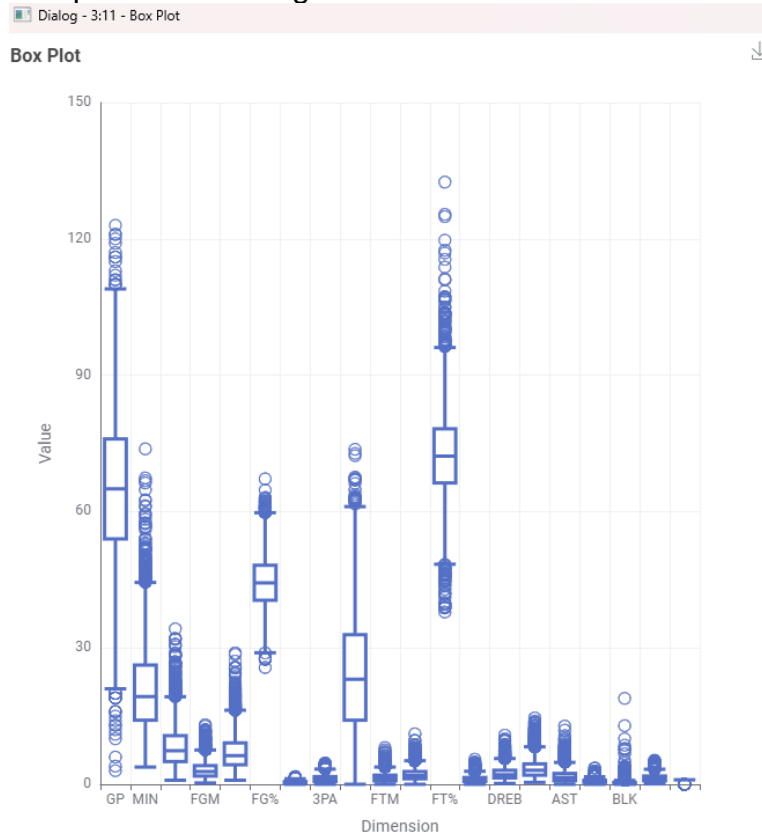
This node is for checking if there were any duplicate rows in the dataset, luckily there were not any, so I did not have to deal with it.



Numeric Outliers

I also used box plot to check the outliers before and after using numeric outliers which is used to replace the outlier values.

Box plot before using this node



Numeric Outliers

Dialog - 3:10 - Numeric Outliers

File

Outlier Settings | Group Settings | Flow Variables | Job Manager Selection | Memory Policy

Outlier Selection

☒ Manual Selection ☐ Wildcard/Regex Selection

Exclude

Filter

☒ TARGET_5Yrs

☒ Enforce exclusion

Include

Filter

☐ Id
☐ GP
☐ MIN
☐ PTS
☐ FGM
☐ FGA
☐ FG%
☐ 3P Made
☐ 3PA
☐ 3P%

☐ Enforce inclusion

General Settings

Interquartile range multiplier (k)

Quartile calculation

☐ Use heuristic (memory friendly)

☒ Full data estimate using

☐ Update domain

Outlier Treatment

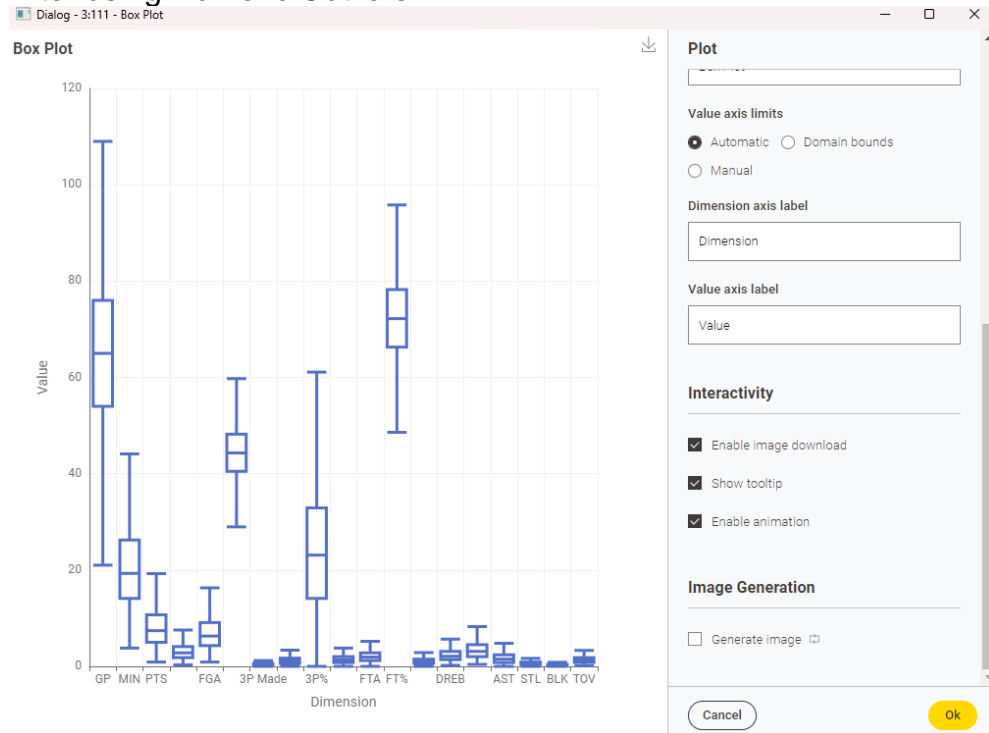
Apply to

Treatment option

Replacement strategy

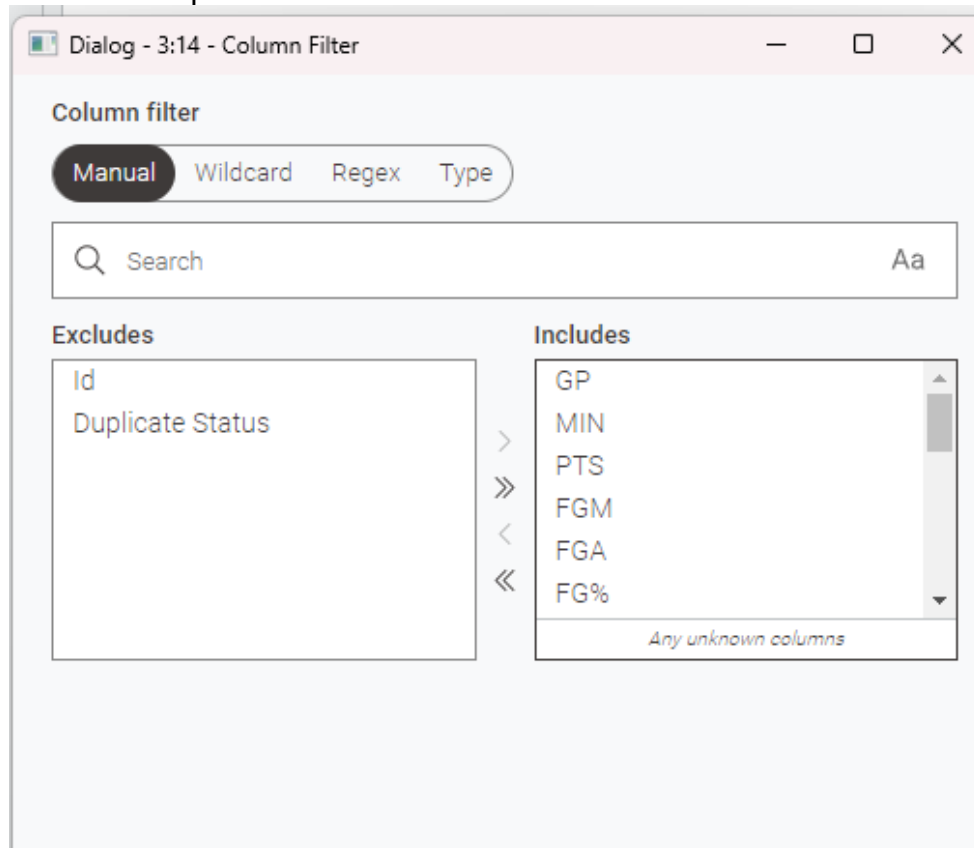
OK Apply Cancel ?

After using Numeric Outliers



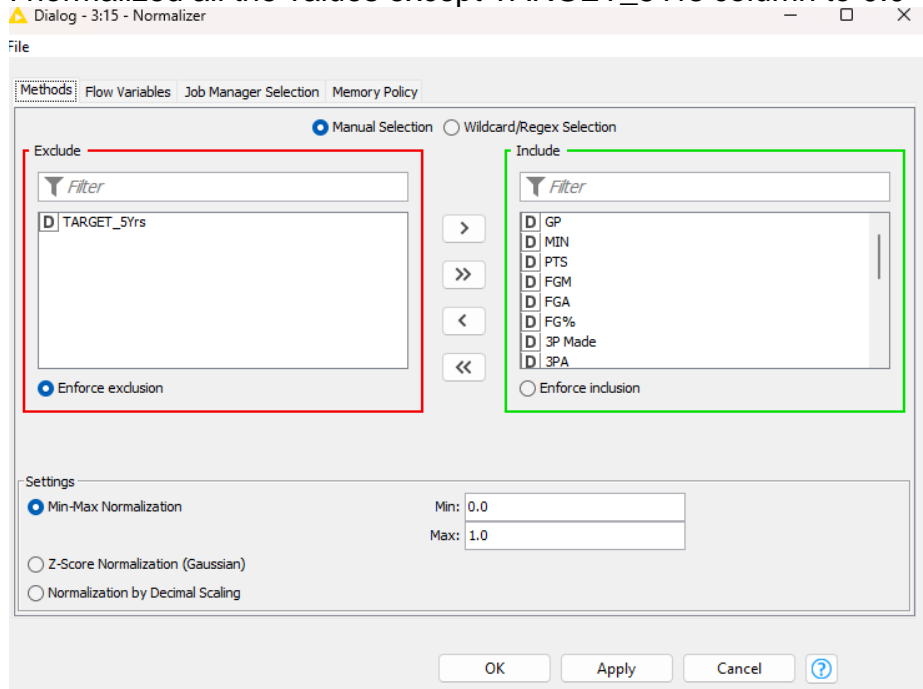
Column Filter

In the column filter, I filtered out the player's ID. And the new duplicate status that is used to check if the row is duplicated or not.



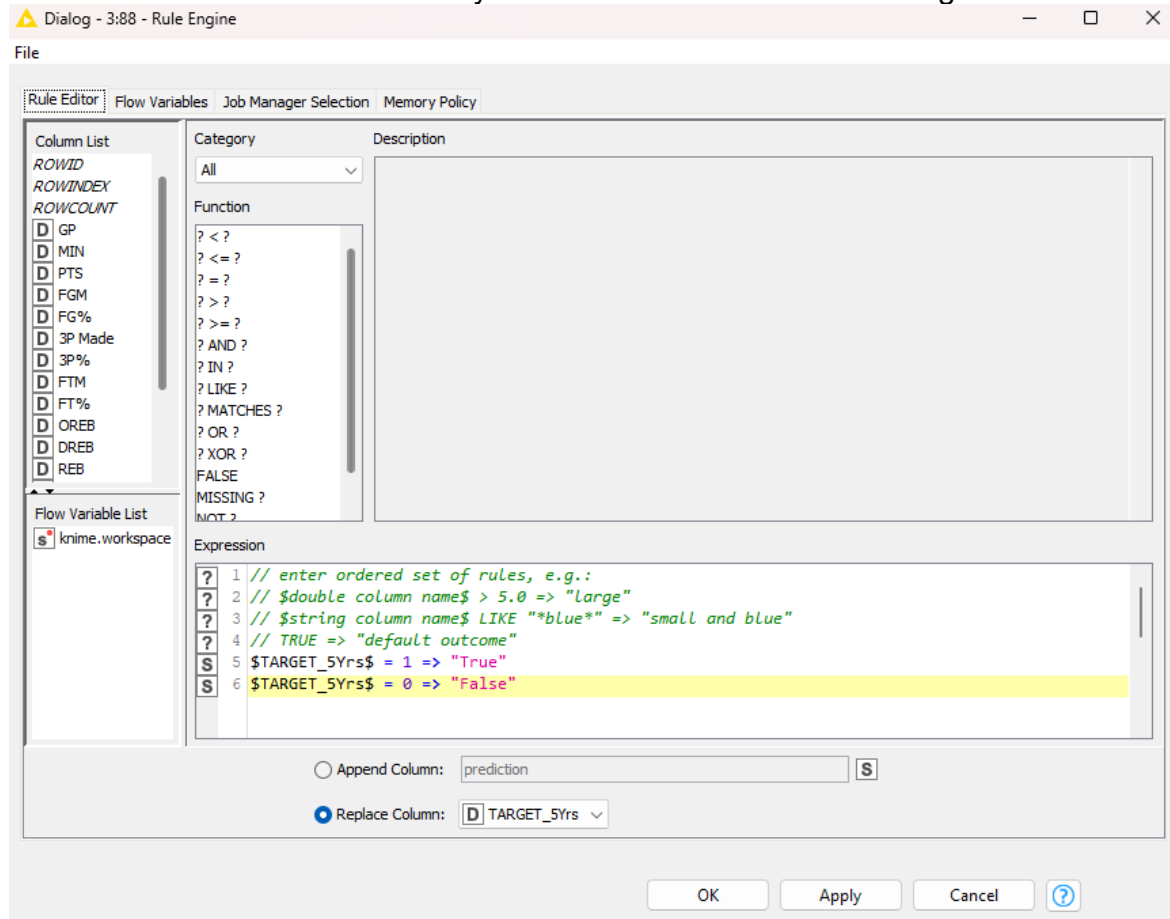
Normalizer

I normalized all the values except TARGET_5Yrs column to 0.0-1.0 ratio.



Rule engine

I used rule-engine to change my TARGET_5Yrs values (1,0) to (True,False) and nominal data type for the client to understand clearly and nominal for future modelling.



Smote

SMOTE (Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique) is used to oversample the input data to enrich the training data.

Dialog - 3:44 - SMOTE

File

Settings | Flow Variables | Job Manager Selection | Memory Policy

Class column:

Nearest neighbor:

☒ Oversample by:

☐ Oversample minority classes

☐ Enable static seed

Partitioning

All the partitioning done in this model are 70 percent relative.

Dialog - 3:37 - Partitioning

File

First partition | Flow Variables | Job Manager Selection | Memory Policy

Choose size of first partition

☐ Absolute

☒ Relative[%]

☐ Take from top

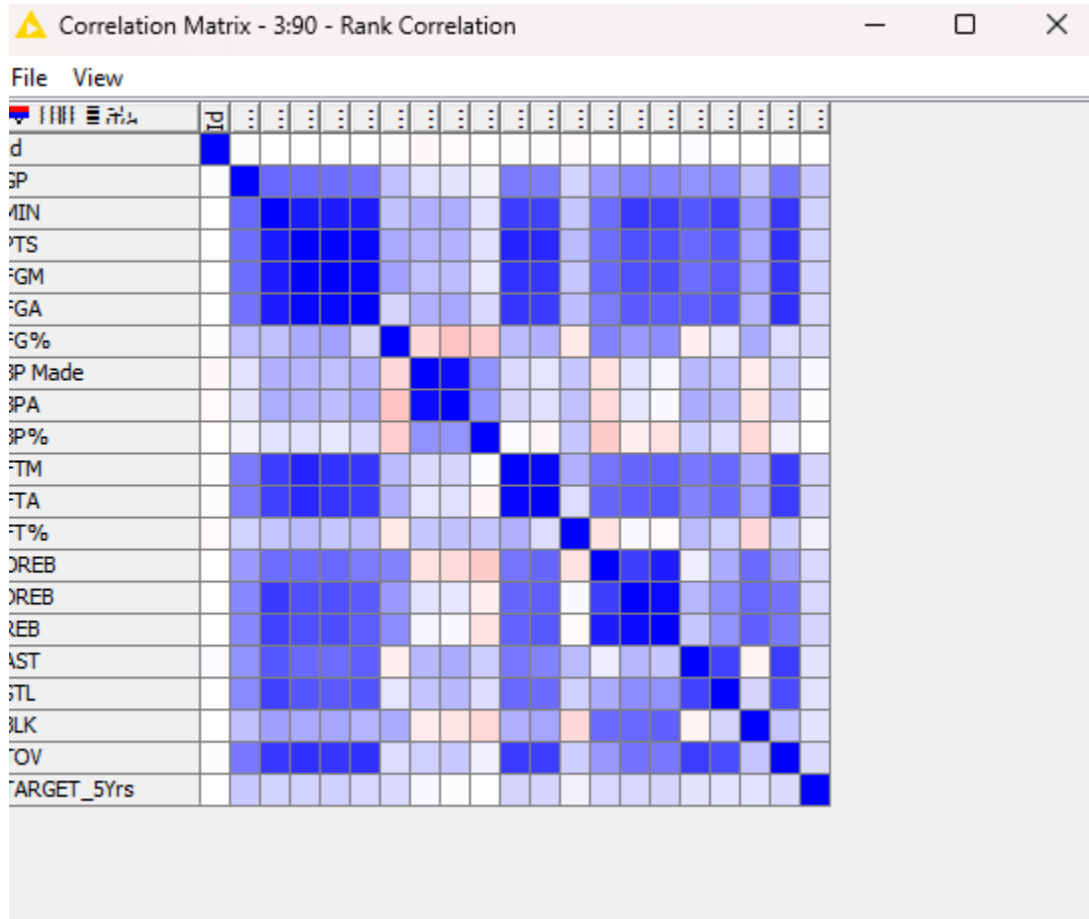
☐ Linear sampling

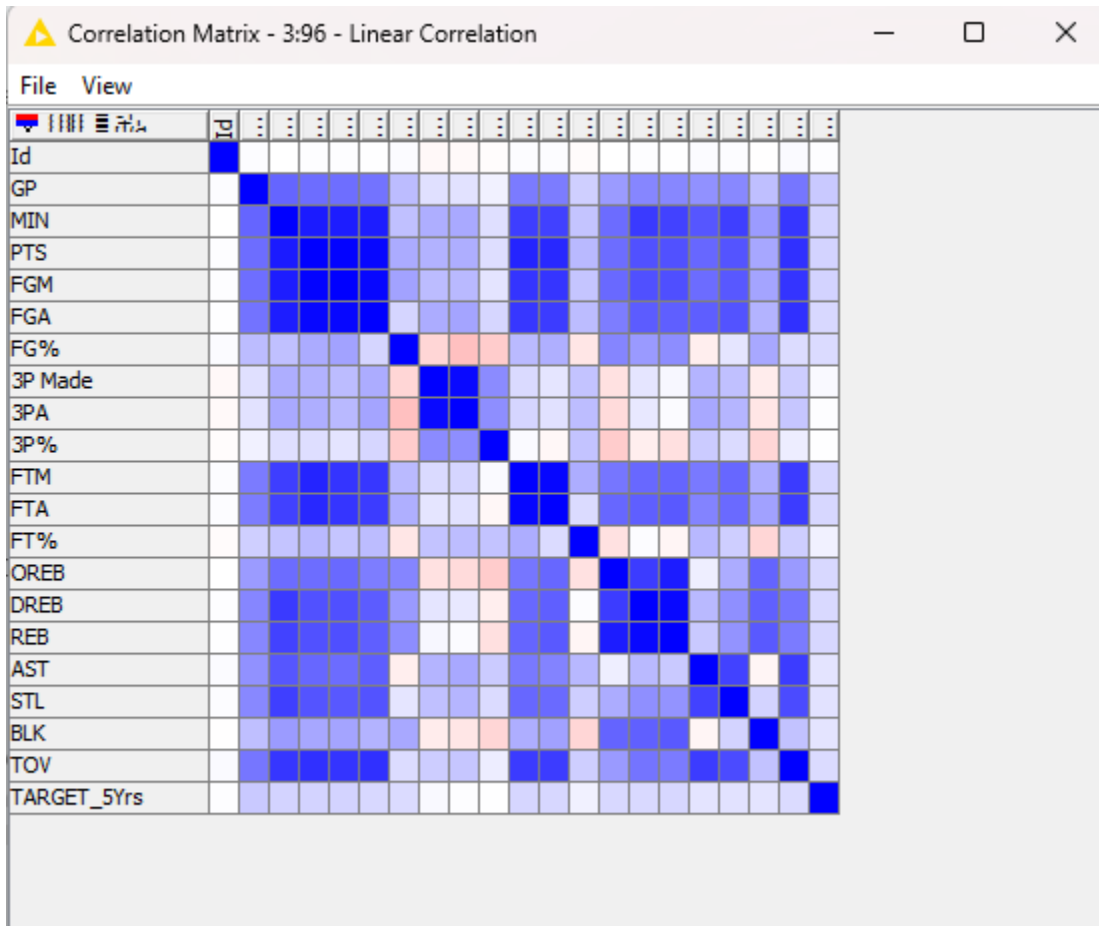
☒ Draw randomly

☐ Stratified sampling

☐ Use random seed

Linear and Rank Correlation





This matrix provides a quick overview of how pairs of variables are related, helping identify important relationships that might warrant further investigation or consideration in predictive models

Classifiers & Explanations

All predictors

I append a new column with a normalized class distribution to be able to see newly predicted columns in the ROC curve. This applies to all predictors used in this assessment.

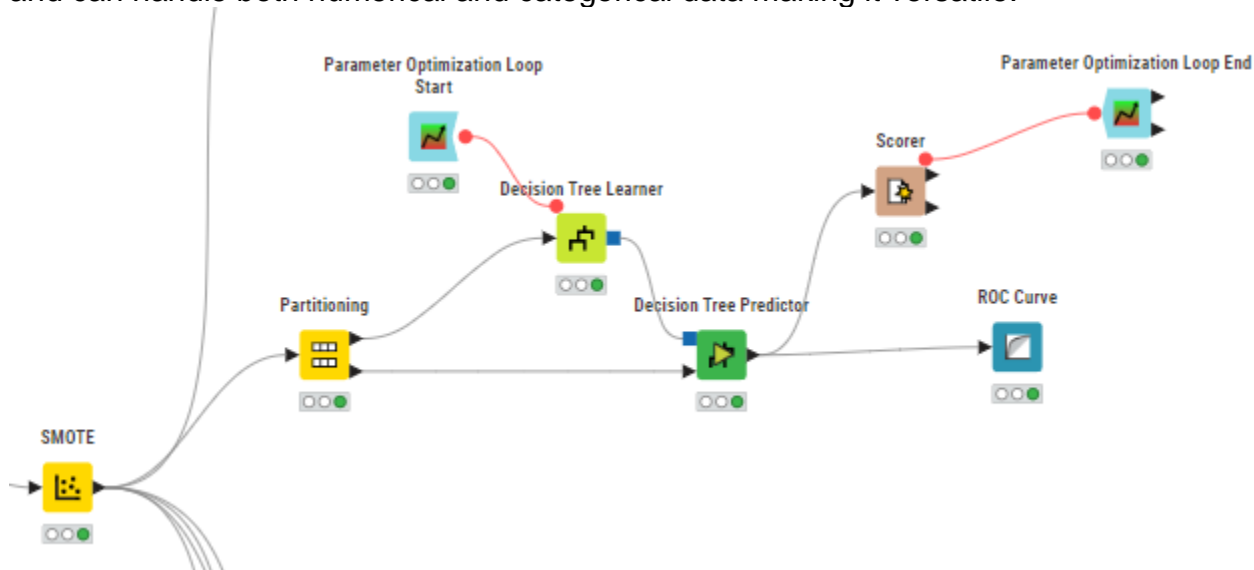
Options | Flow Variables | Job Manager Selection | Memory Policy

☐ Change prediction column name
Prediction (TARGET_5Yrs)

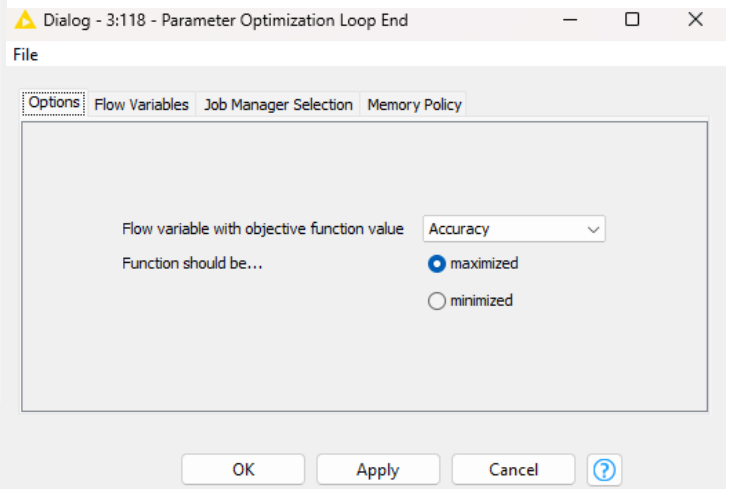
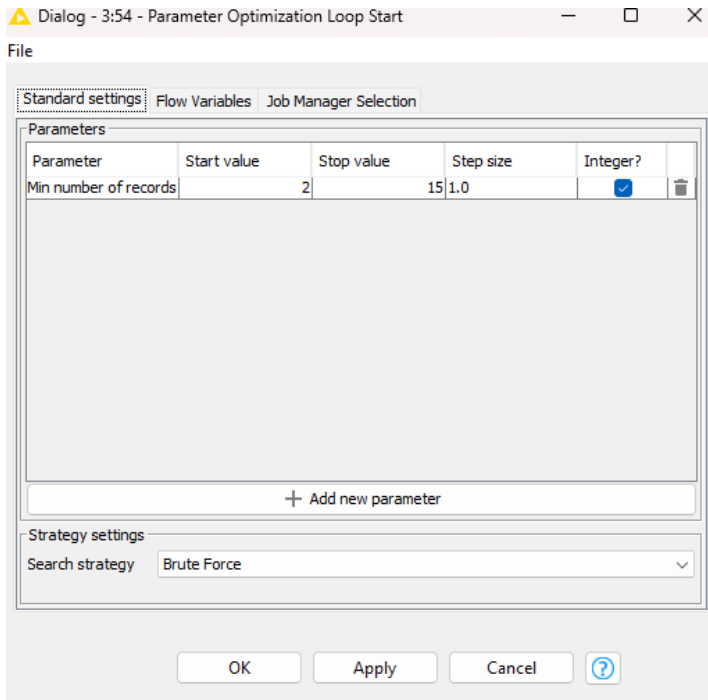
☒ Append columns with normalized class distribution
Suffix for probability columns

Decision Tree

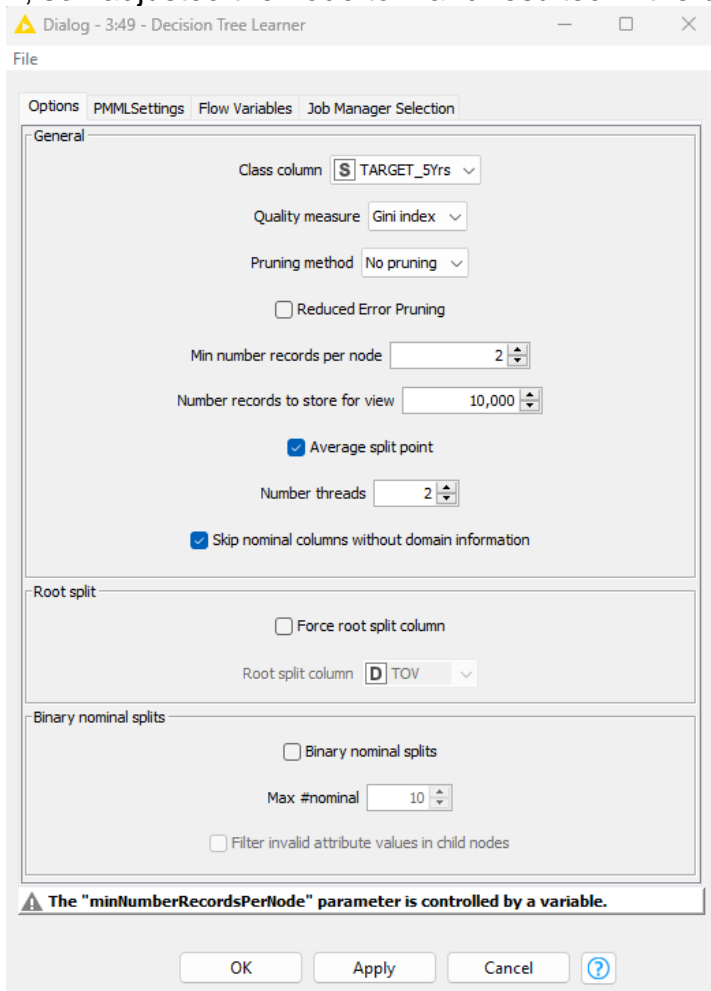
This classifier worked and the data is predicted into structure trees. This is effective for noisy data and can handle both numerical and categorical data making it versatile.



I used parameter optimization loop to adjust the parameter for the learner to have the highest accuracy for the score.



The loop shows that the accuracy would be the highest if the minimum number of records per node is 2, so I adjusted the node to 2 and resulted in the best accuracy possible for this classifier.



Here is the accuracy of the classifier

Confusion Matrix - 3:51 - Scorer

File Hilite

| Prediction ... | True | False |
|----------------|------|-------|
| True | 3577 | 318 |
| False | 214 | 350 |

Correct classified: 3,927

Wrong classified: 532

Accuracy: 88.069%

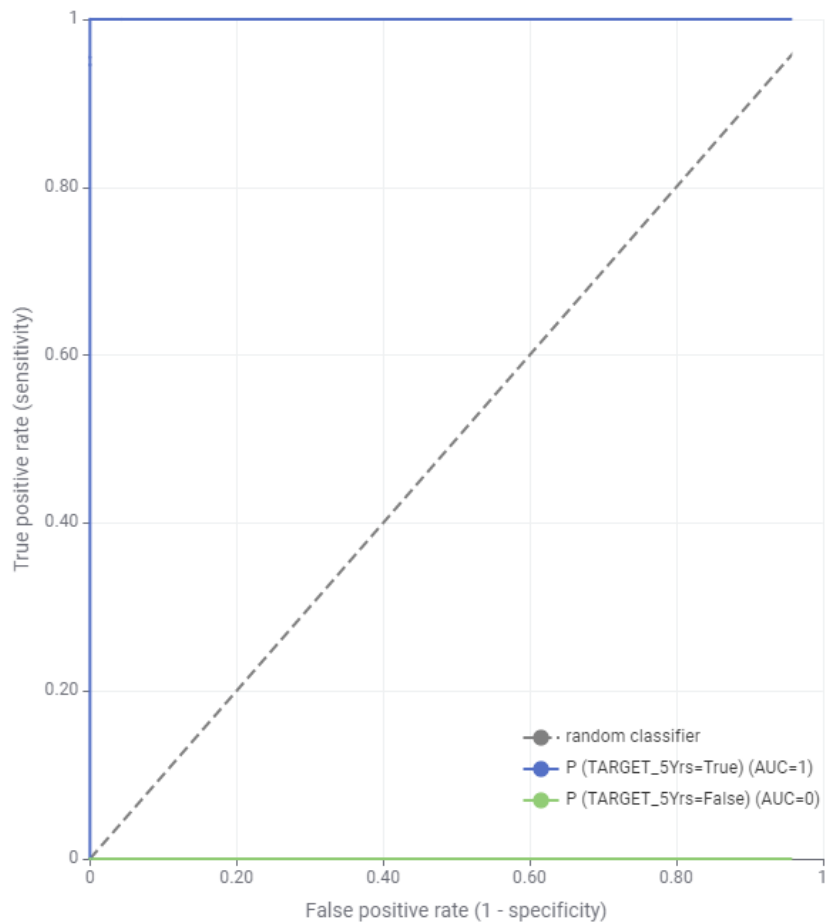
Error: 11.931%

Cohen's kappa (κ): 0.5%

ROC Curve

Dialog - 3:117 - ROC Curve

ROC Curve



Data

Target column

Prediction (TARGET_5Yrs)

Positive class value

True

Prediction columns

Manual

Wildcard

Regex

Type

Search

Aa

Excludes

GP

MIN

PTS

FGM

FGA

FG%

Any unknown columns

Includes

P (TARGET_5Y...

P (TARGET_5Y...

Plot

Title

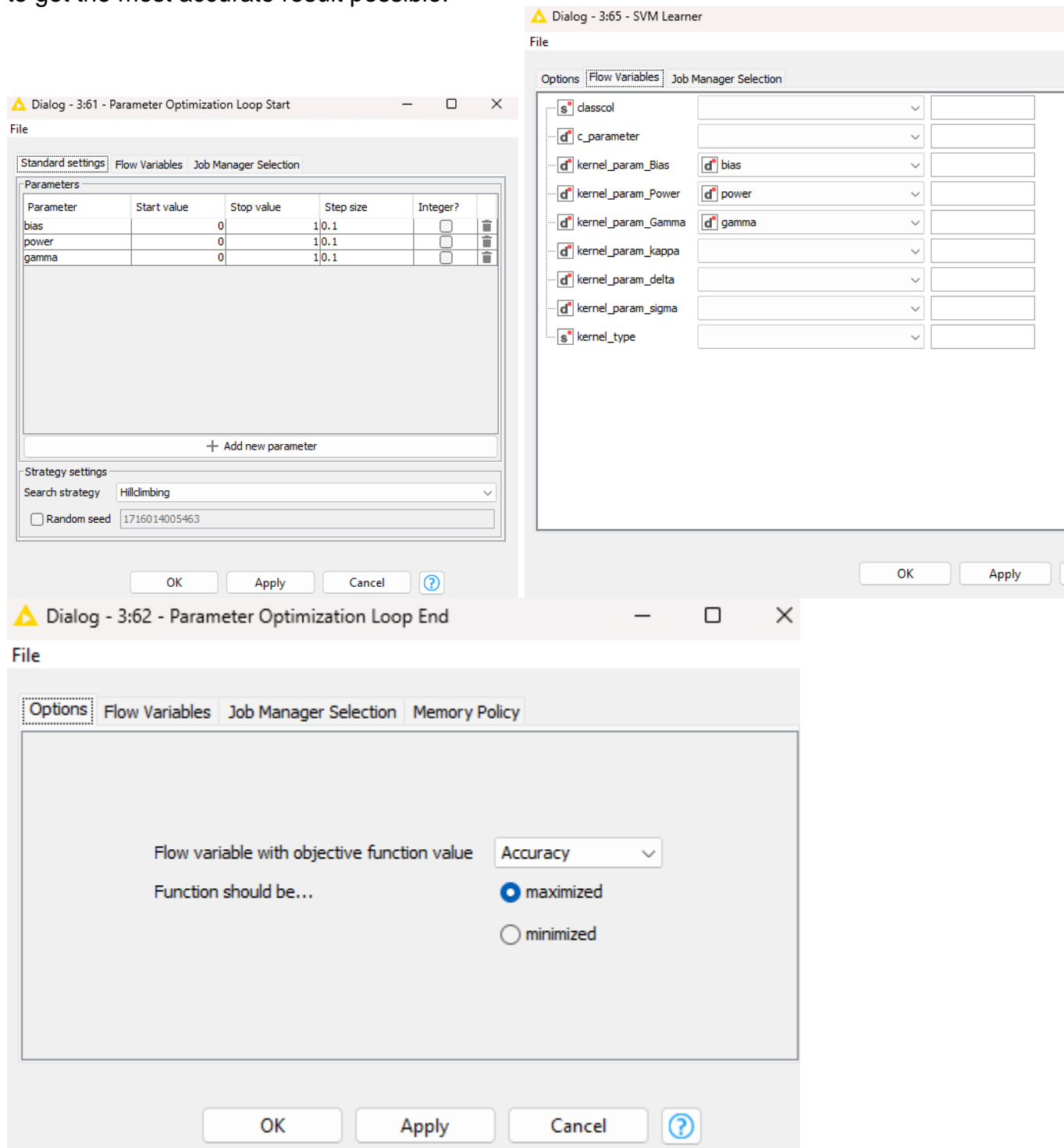
ROC Curve

Cancel

Ok

SVM Learner

Just as Decision Tree Learner, I used parameter optimization loop to adjust the polynomial variables to get the most accurate result possible.



Using this finds the variables input for the best accuracy and, the settings of SVM learner are

Dialog - 3:65 - SVM Learner

File

Options | Flow Variables | Job Manager Selection

Class column: TARGET_5Yrs

Overlapping penalty: 1.0

Choose your kernel and parameters:

☒ Polynomial

Power: 0.66

Bias: 0.14

Gamma: 0.81

☐ HyperTangent

kappa: 0.1

delta: 0.5

☐ RBF

sigma: 0.1

Parameters "kernel_param_Bias", "kernel_param_Power" and "kernel_param_Gamma" are controlled by

OK Apply Cancel ?

The score of this classifier is

Confusion Matrix - 3:67 - Scorer

File Hilite

| TARGET_5... | True | False |
|-------------|------|-------|
| True | 3758 | 0 |
| False | 701 | 0 |

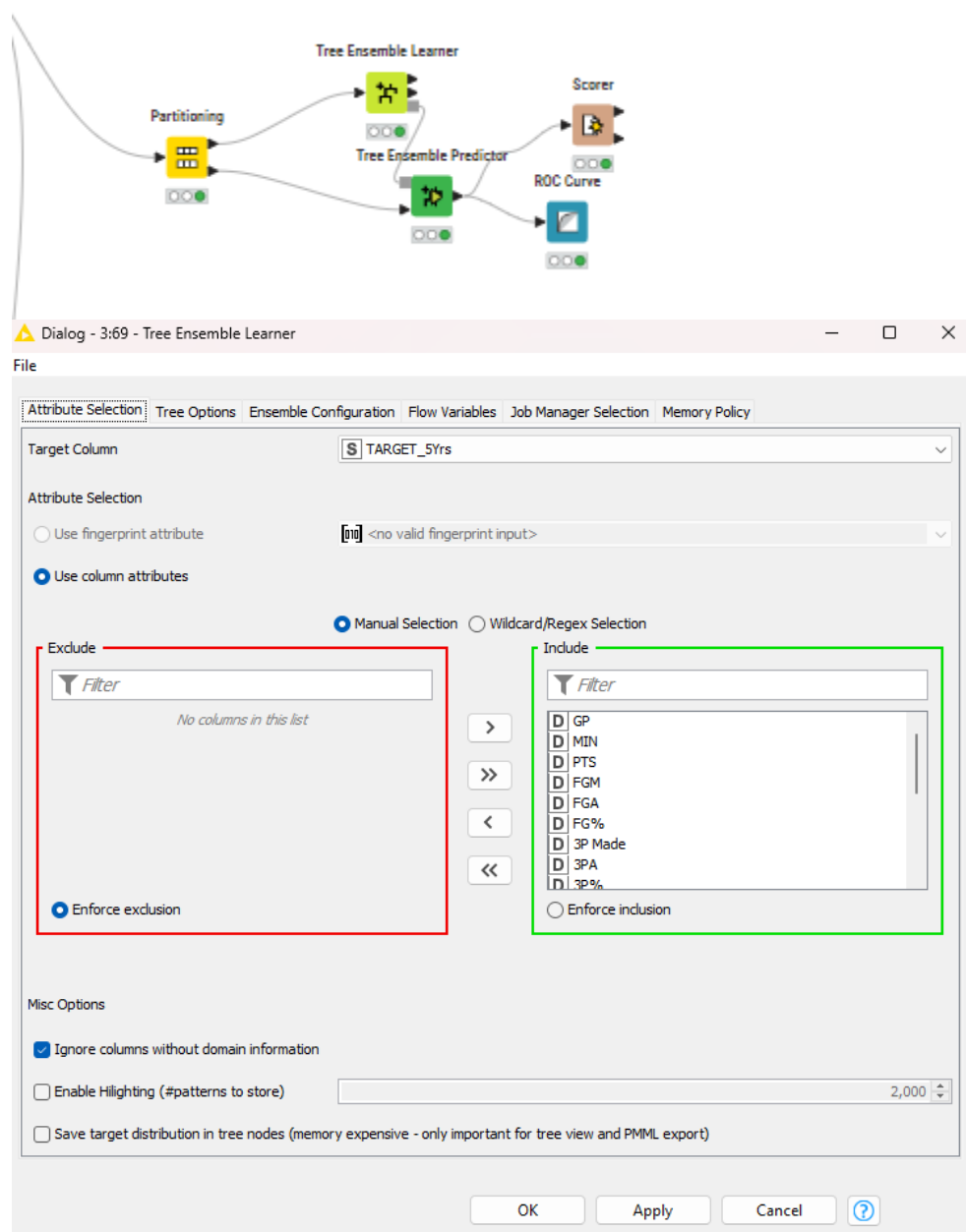
Correct classified: 3,758 Wrong classified: 701

Accuracy: 84.279% Error: 15.721%

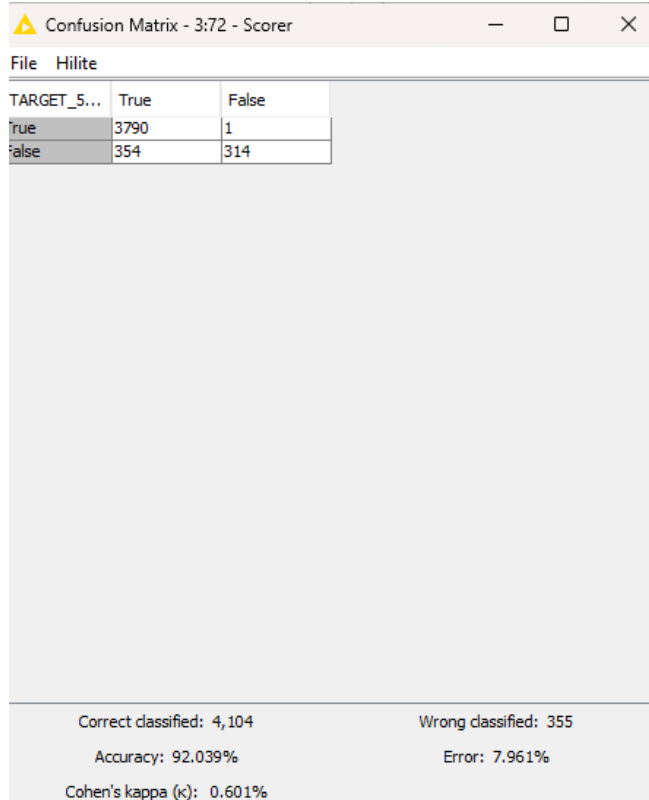
Cohen's kappa (κ): 0%

Tree ensemble Learner

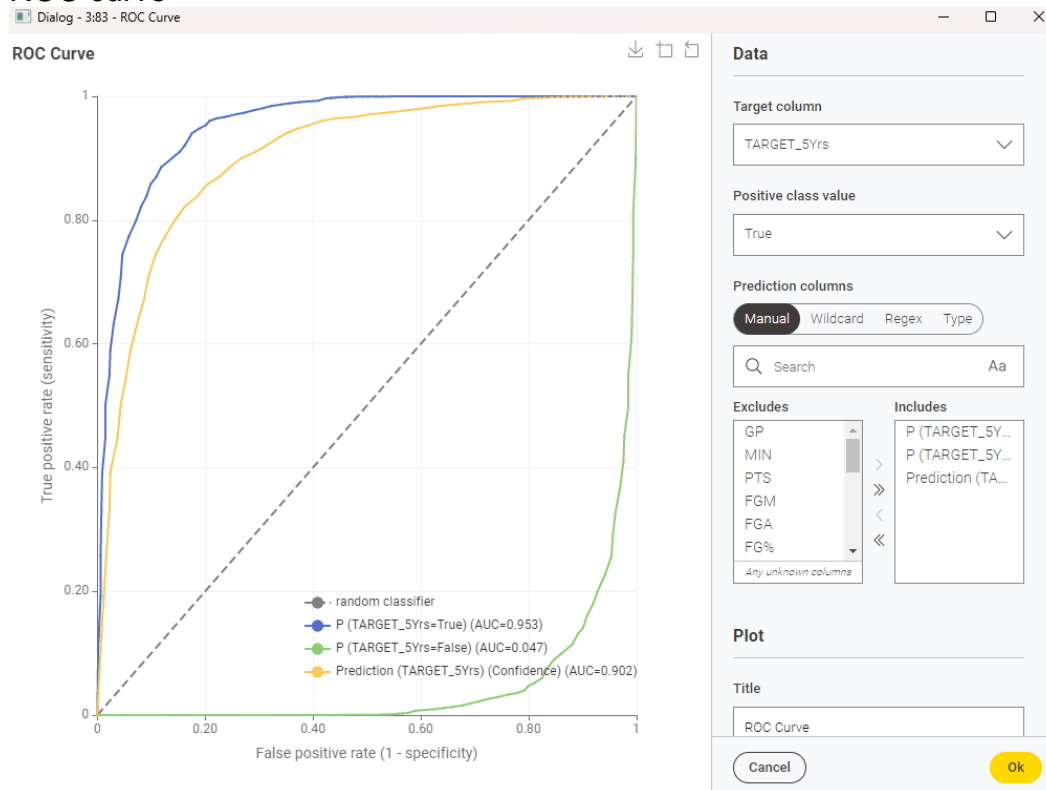
As there are no changeable parameters in Tree ensemble learner, I used the default settings for the learner.



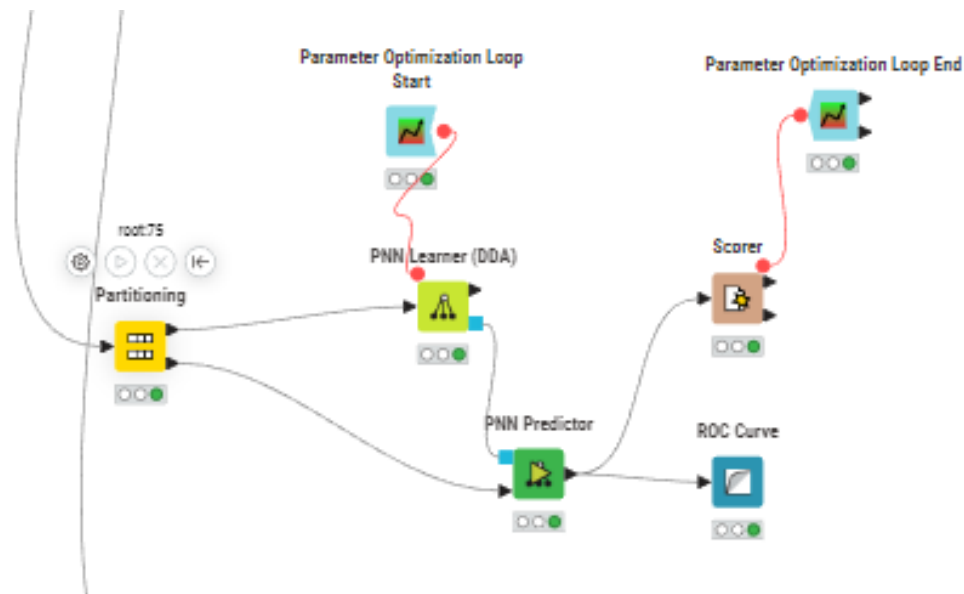
The score of this classifier is



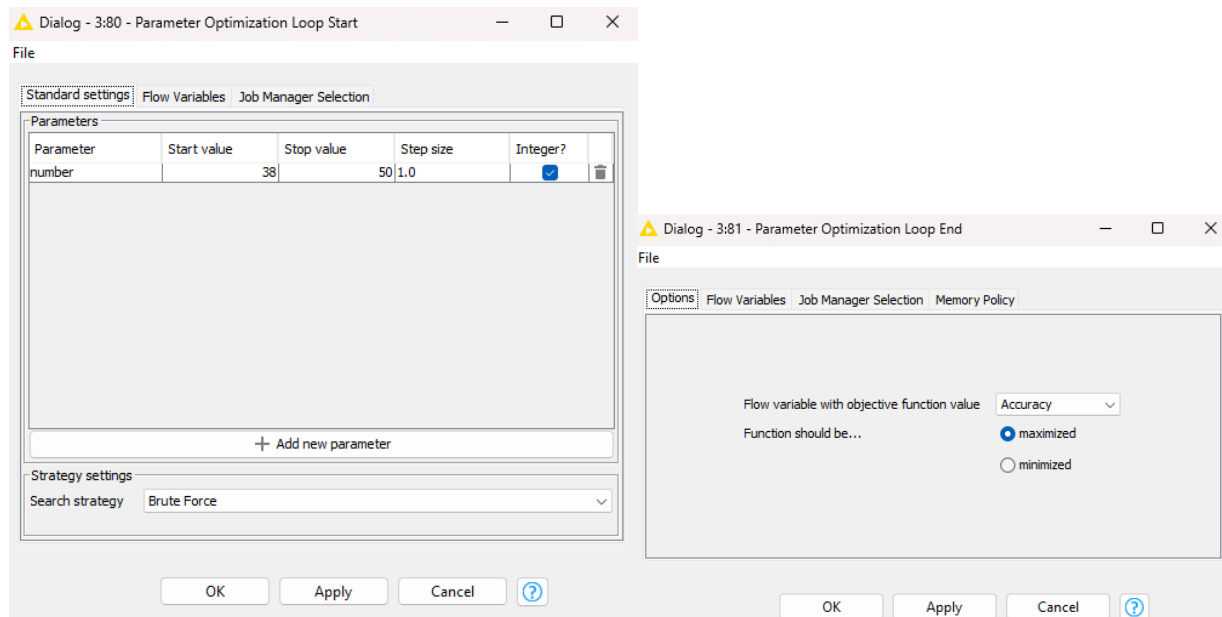
ROC curve



PNN learner



In the PNN learner, I used parameter optimization loop to find out the best possible accuracy, I made a variable for the maximum no of epochs. And the other settings are default



Dialog - 3:76 - PNN Learner (DDA)

File

Options Target Columns PNN Flow Variables Job Manager Selection Memory Policy

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> distance_function | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> missing | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shrink_after_commit | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> max_class_coverage | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> max_epochs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> number | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> target_column | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> theta_minus | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> theta_plus | | |

OK Apply Cancel ?

Dialog - 3:76 - PNN Learner (DDA)

File

Options Target Columns PNN Flow Variables Job Manager Selection Memory Policy

Missing Values

Incorp

Advanced

☒ Shrink after commit

☒ Use class with max coverage

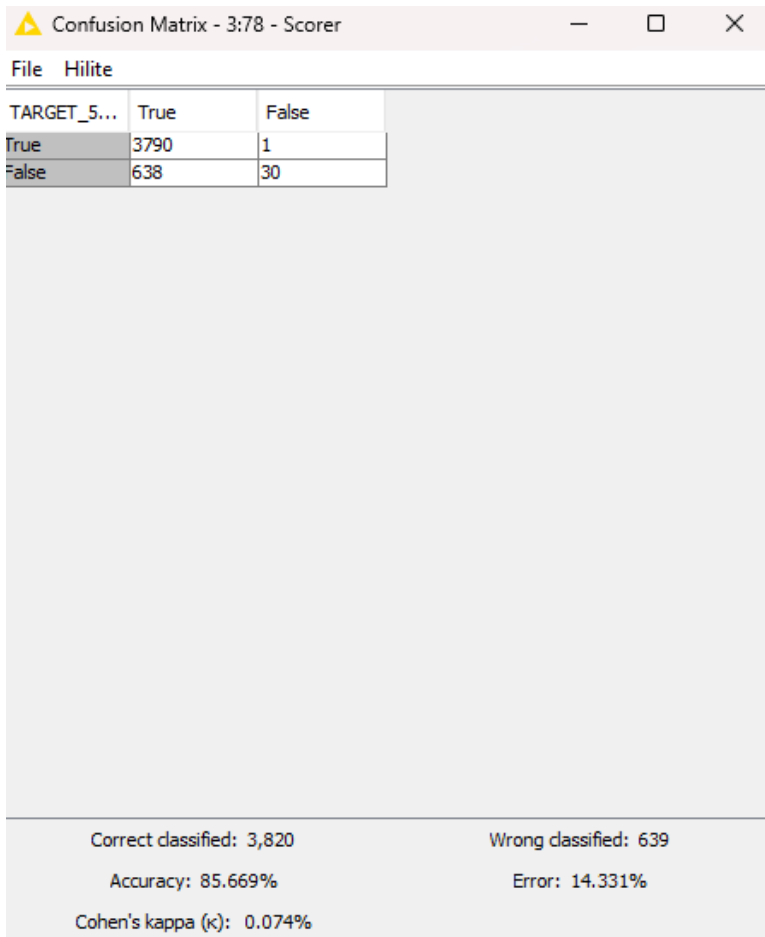
Maximum no. Epochs

☒ Use 38

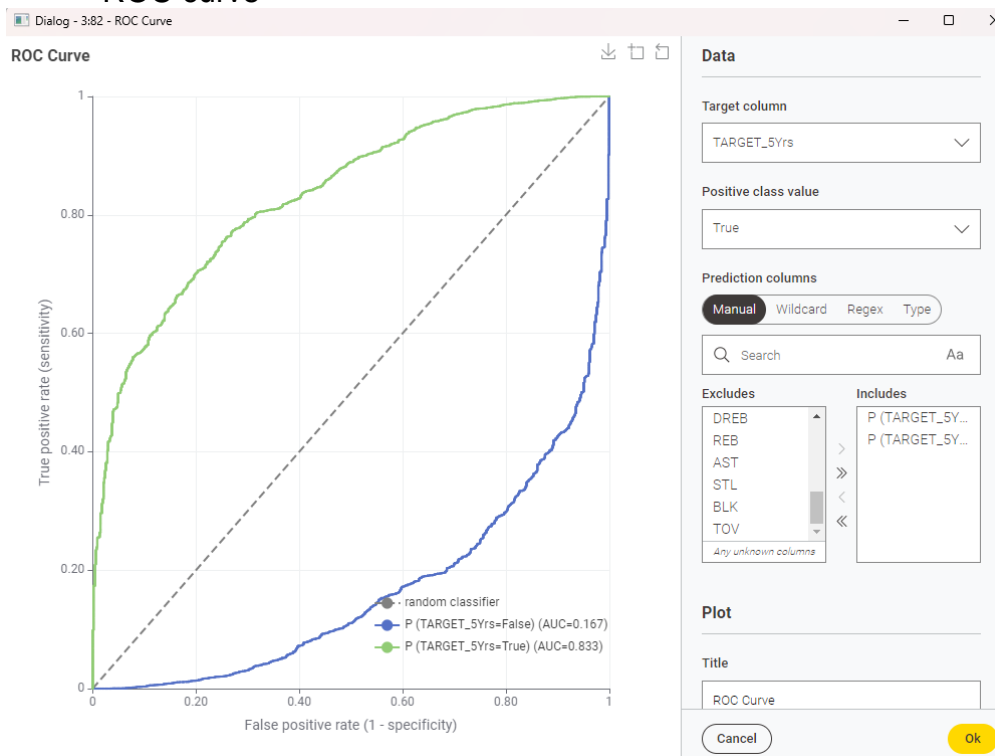
The "max_epochs" parameter is controlled by a variable.

OK Apply Cancel ?

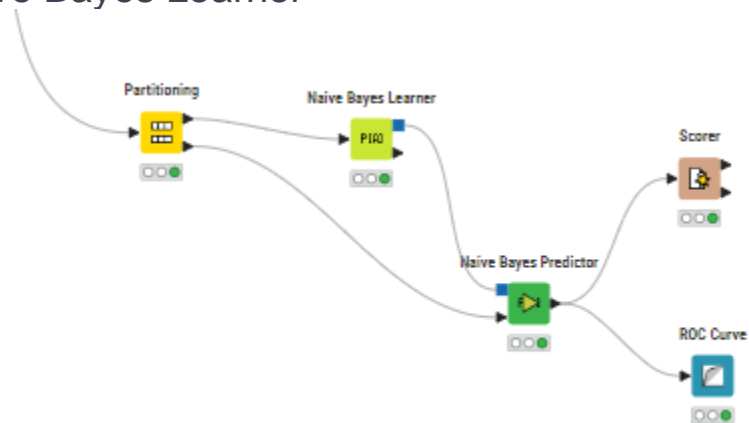
The score of the classifier is as follows



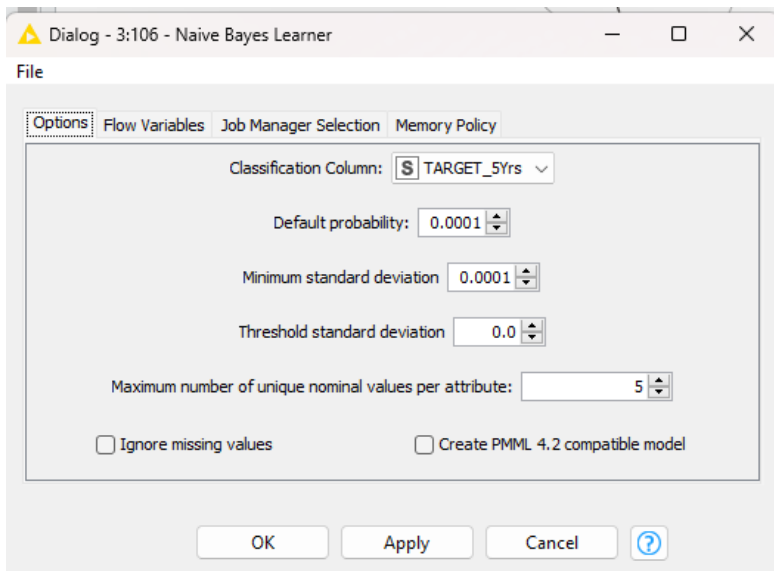
ROC curve



Naive Bayes Learner



Naive Bayes Learner with the default settings



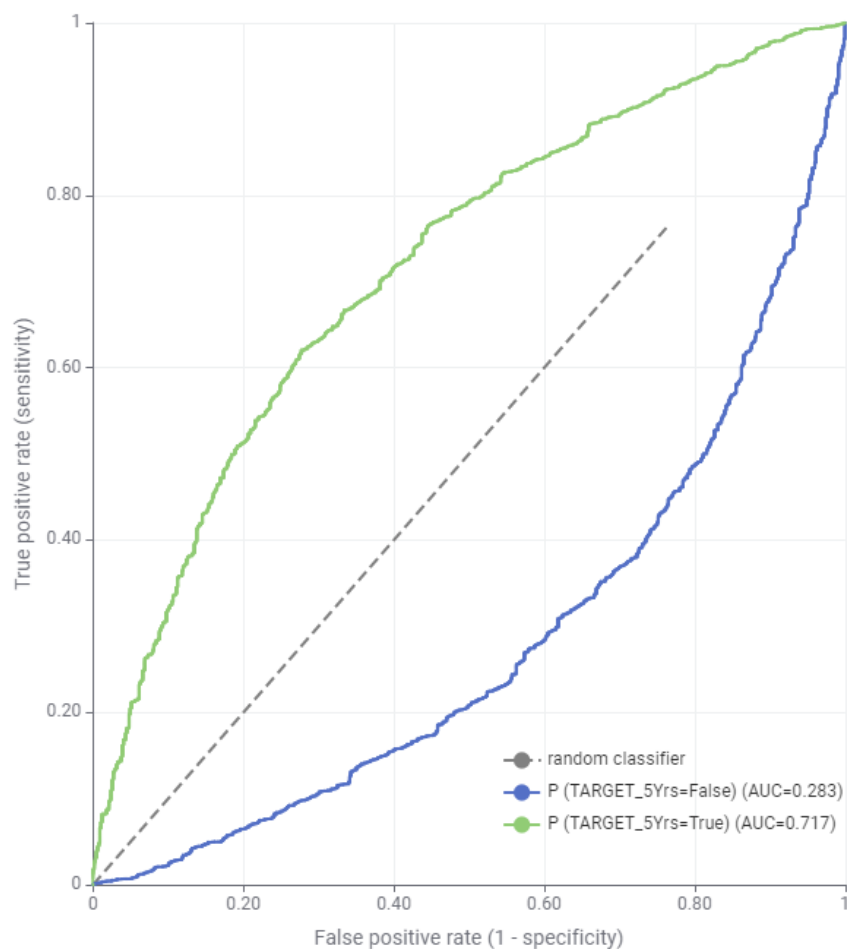
The score of Naive Bayes Learner

| Confusion Matrix - 3:109 - Scorer | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| File | Hilite | |
| TARGET_5... | True | False |
| True | 2366 | 1425 |
| False | 191 | 477 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Correct classified: 2,843 | Wrong classified: 1,616 |
| Accuracy: 63.759% | Error: 36.241% |
| Cohen's kappa (κ): 0.192% | |

ROC curve

ROC Curve



Data

Target column

TARGET_5Yrs

Positive class value

True

Prediction columns

Manual

Wildcard

Regex

Type

Search

Aa

Excludes

GP

MIN

PTS

FGM

FGA

FG%

Any unknown columns

Includes

P (TARGET_5Y...

P (TARGET_5Y...

Plot

Title

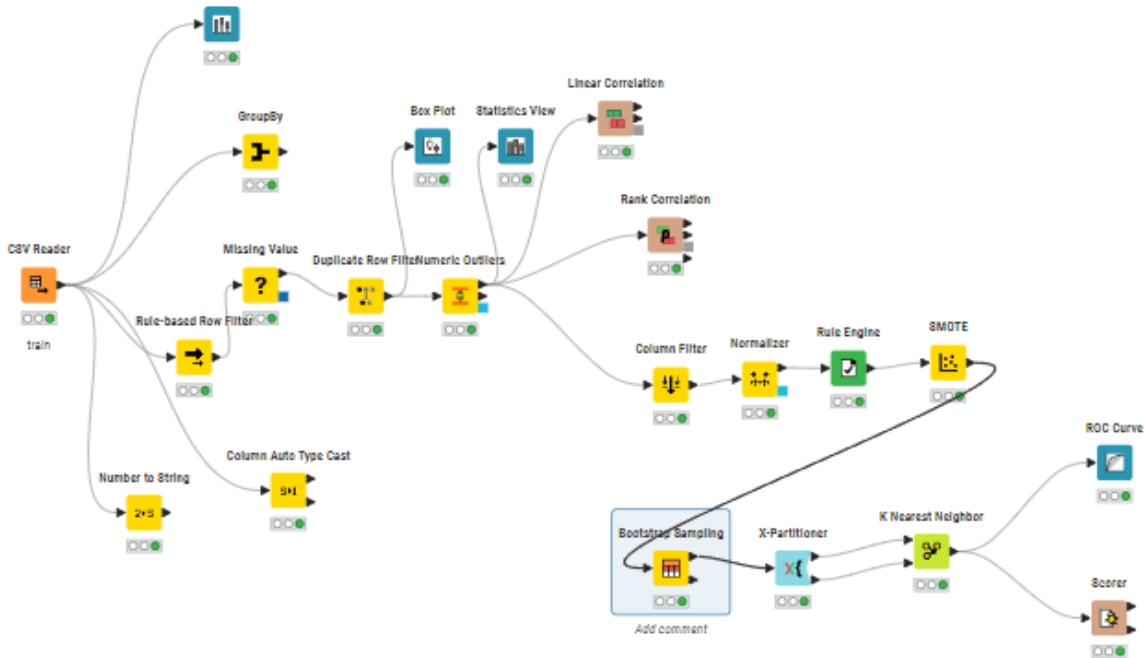
ROC Curve

Cancel

Ok

KNN

In the KNN classifier, I used Bootstrap Sampling node before partitioning, and X- partitioner for the partitioning node.



Dialog - 3:98 - Bootstrap Sampling

File

Options | Flow Variables | Job Manager Selection | Memory Policy

☒ Sample size in %

☐ Absolute sample size

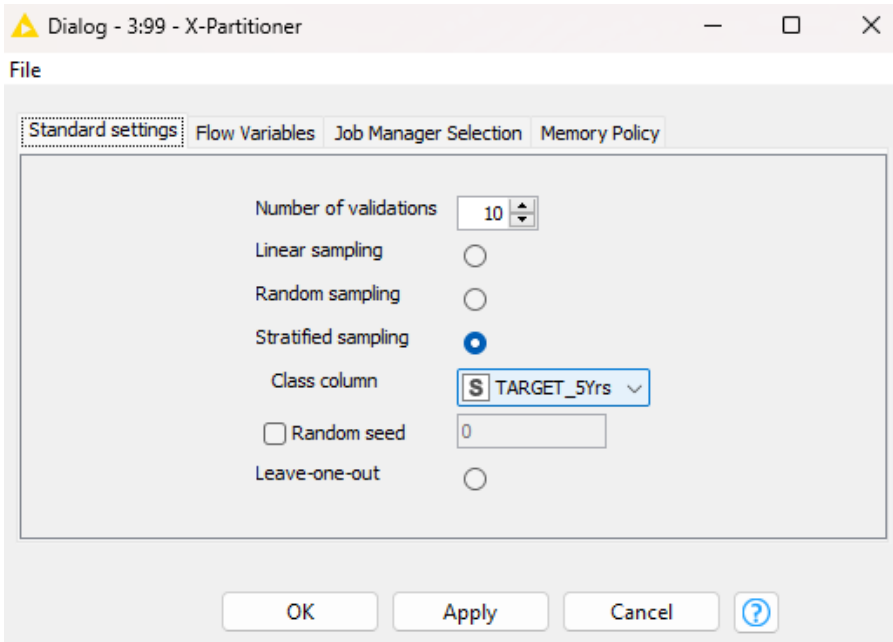
☐ Use random seed

☐ Append count of occurrences

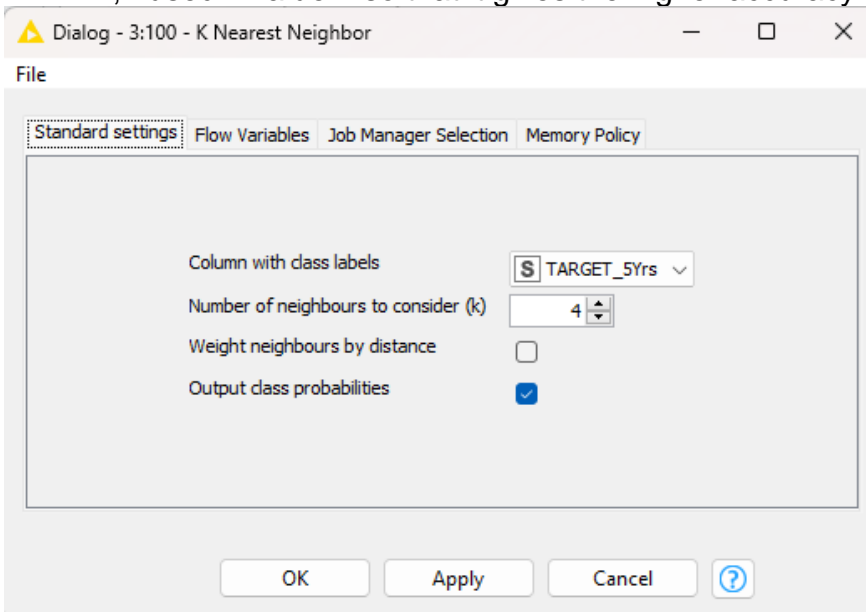
☐ Append original RowID

RowID separator

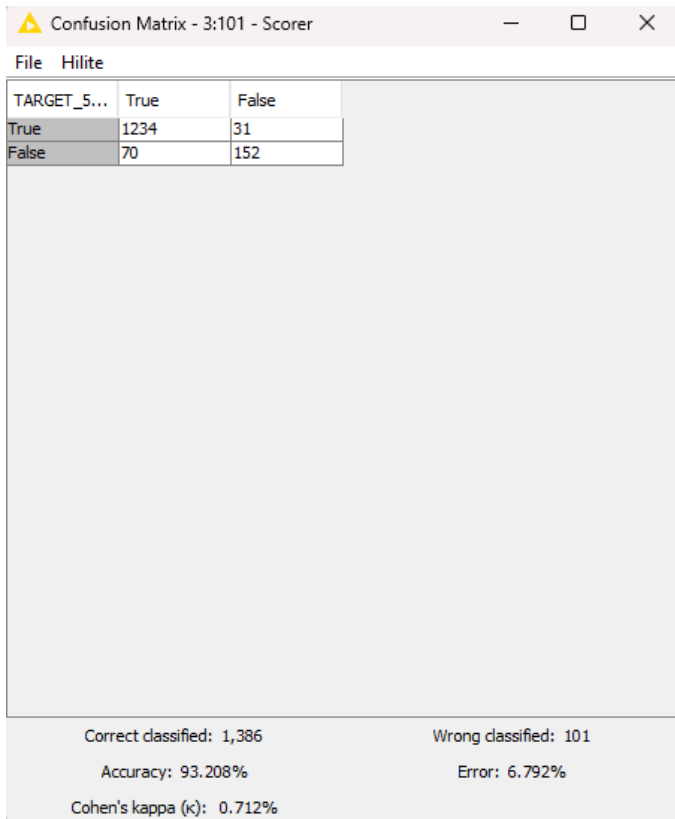
OK Apply Cancel ?



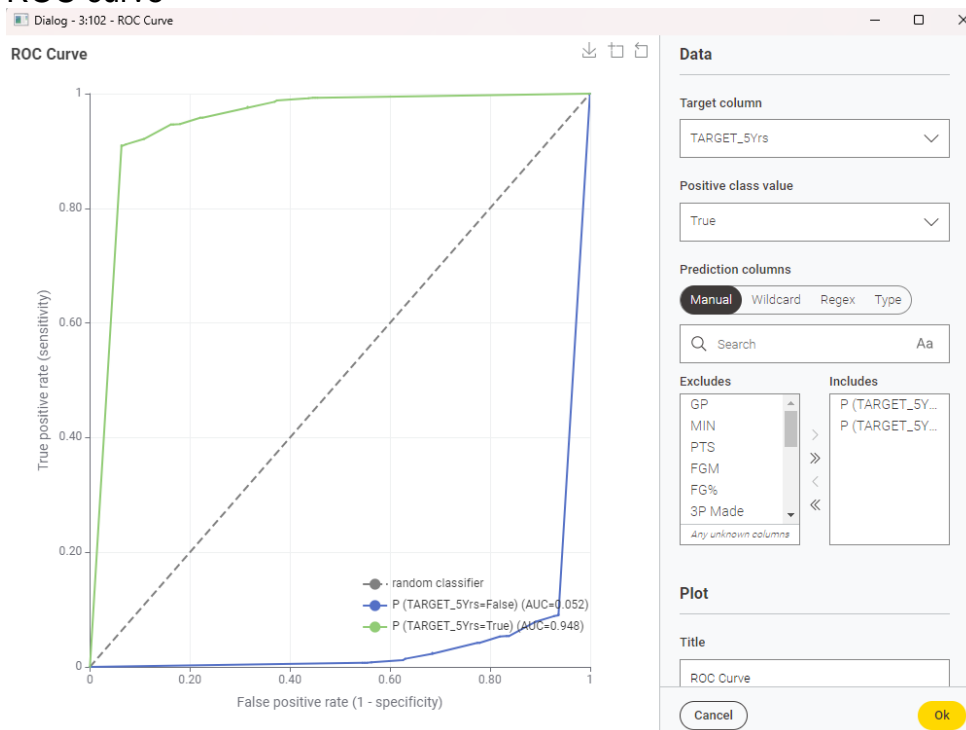
IN KNN, I used k value 4 so that it gives the higher accuracy than the default settings.



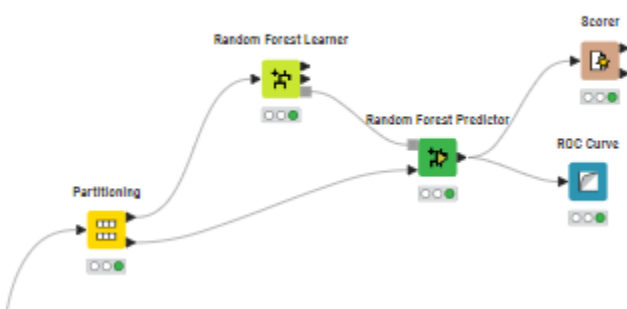
Here is the score of the classifier



ROC curve



Random Forest Learner



I used random forest learner default settings

Dialog - 3:113 - Random Forest Learner

File

Options | Flow Variables | Job Manager Selection | Memory Policy

Target Column:

Attribute Selection

☐ Use fingerprint attribute

☒ Use column attributes

☒ Manual Selection ☐ Wildcard/Regex Selection

Exclude

No columns in this list

☒ Enforce exclusion

Include

☐ Enforce inclusion

Misc Options

☐ Enable Highlighting (#patterns to store)

☐ Save target distribution in tree nodes (memory expensive - only important for tree view and PMML export)

Tree Options

Split Criterion:

☐ Limit number of levels (tree depth)

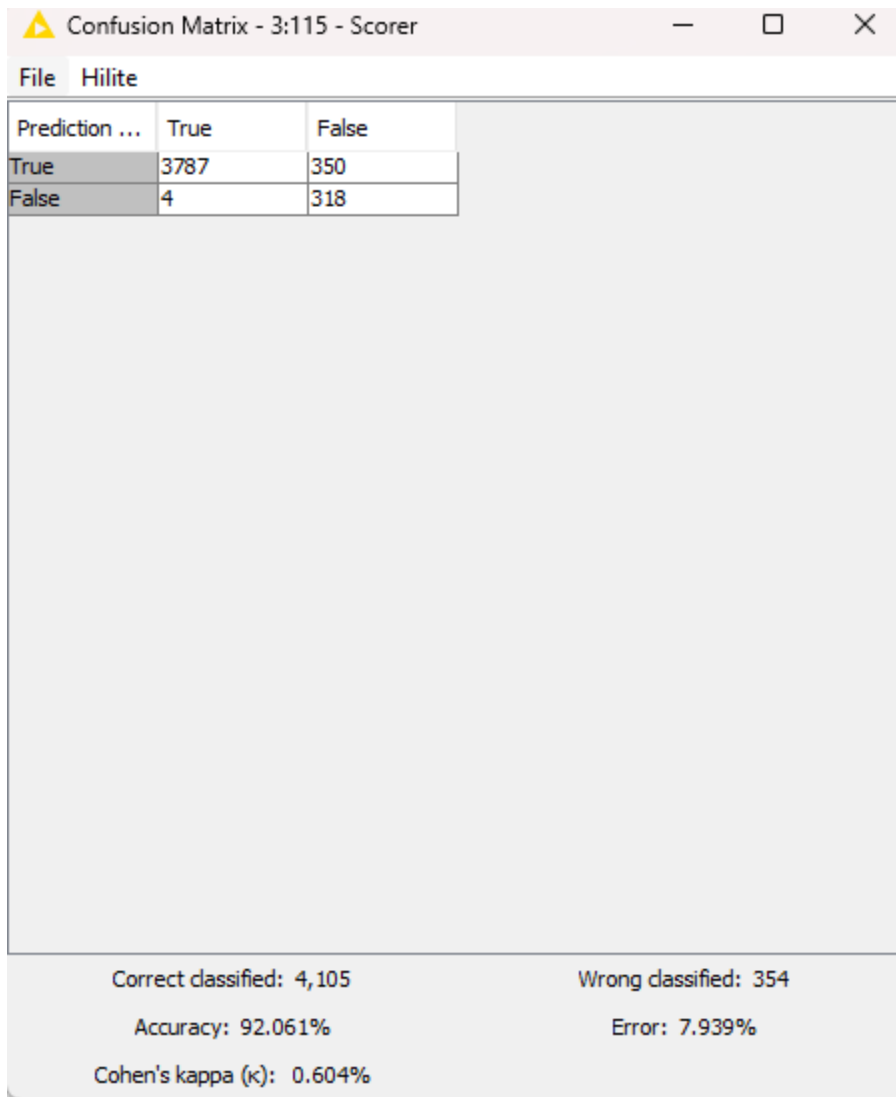
☐ Minimum node size

Forest Options

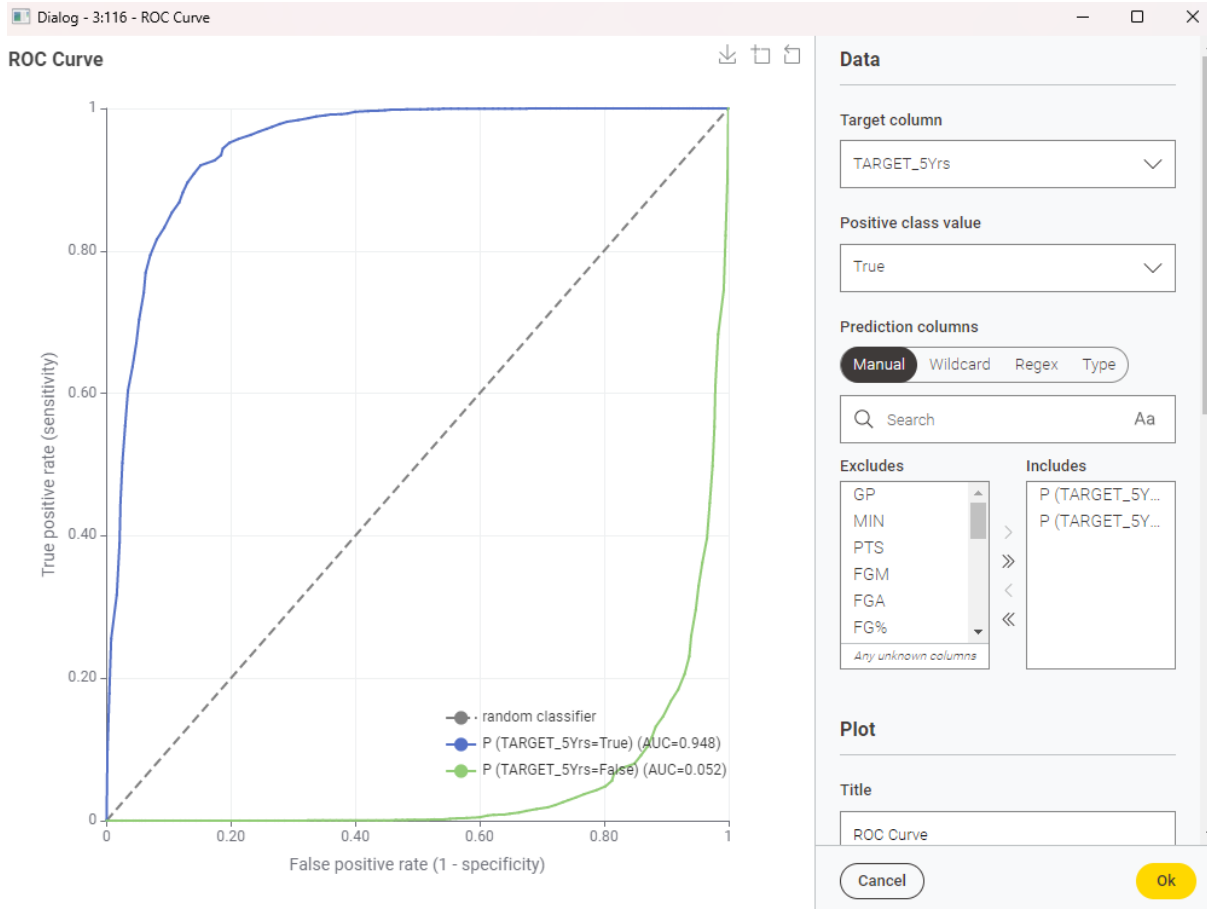
Number of models:

☒ Use static random seed

The score of this classifier is



ROC Curve



Best Classifier

| | Accuracy | Recall | Precision | F1 score |
|--|----------|--------|-----------|----------|
|--|----------|--------|-----------|----------|

| | | | | |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| SVM | 84.279 | 1 | 1 | |
| Decision Tree | 88.069 | 0.9183 | 0.9435 | 0.9307 |
| PNN | 85.669 | 0.8559 | 0.9997 | 0.9222 |
| Naive Bayes | 63.759 | 0.9253 | 0.6241 | 0.7454 |
| KNN | 93.208 | 0.9463 | 0.9754 | 0.9606 |
| Tree Ensemble | 92.039 | 0.9145 | 0.9997 | 0.9952 |
| Random Forest | 92.061 | 0.9989 | 0.9153 | 0.9552 |

With the metrics resulted, its accuracy, recall and precision is high on Tree Ensemble, also F1 score of Tree Ensemble is high.

Random Forest builds multiple decision trees (bagging) and combines their predictions. Each tree is trained on a random subset of features and instances.

Random Forest is robust, handles noisy data, and avoids overfitting. Its high precision suggests it's good at minimizing false positives.