WEKA TOOL

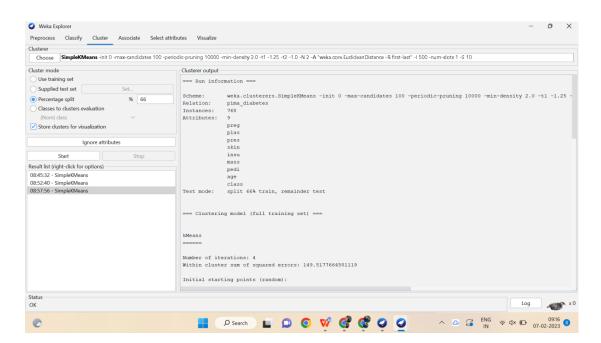
B.Divya 192011067

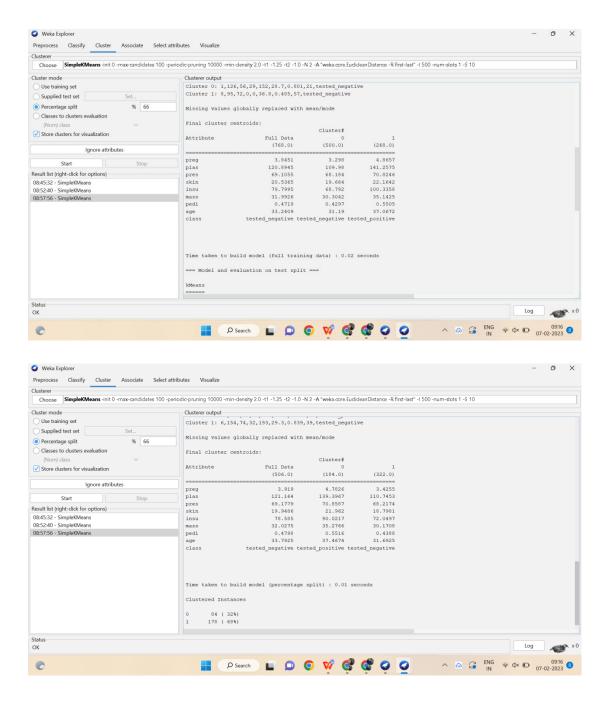
1. K MEANS ALGORITHM:

DATA SET: diabetes

ALGORITHM:

- 1. The k means clustering algorithm computes the centroids and repeats until optimal centroid is found.
- 2. Firstly, provide k number of clusters.
- 3. Choose k data points and assign to each clusters and divide data based on data points.
- 4. The cluster centroids will be constructed.
- 5. Iterate steps until ideal centroid is found.
- 6. The sum of squared distances between data points and clusters should be find.
- 7. Allocate each data point to cluster which is closest to centroid.
- 8. Construct the centroids for clusters by averaging all data points of clusters.





2. DECISION TREE:

DATA SET:diabetes

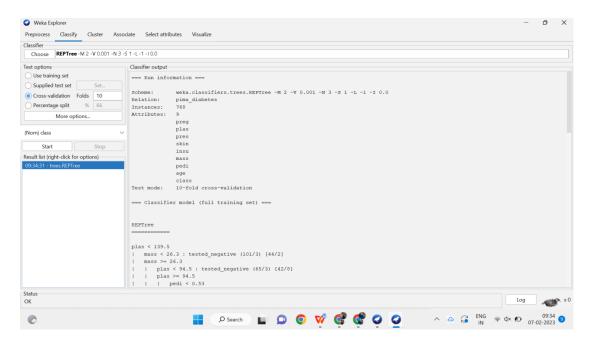
ALGORITHM:

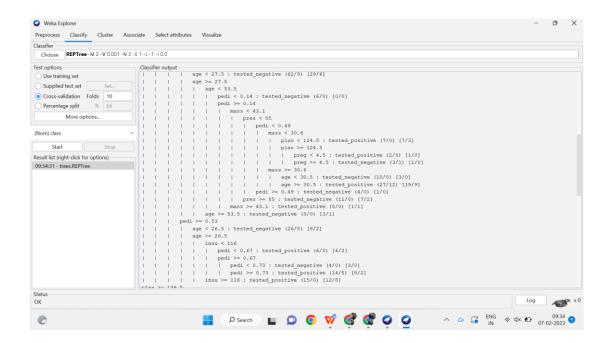
- 1. determine the root node.
- 2. Calculate the entropy of classes.
- 3. Calculate the entropy of the split of the attribute.
- 4. Calculate the information gain.
- 5. Perform split.
- 6. Perform further split.
- 7. Compute decision tree.

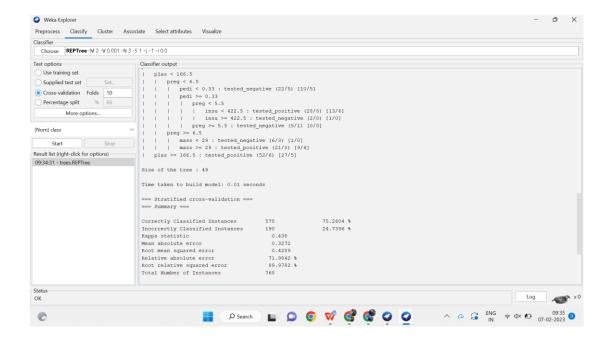
Entropy= -Σ pi log2 pi

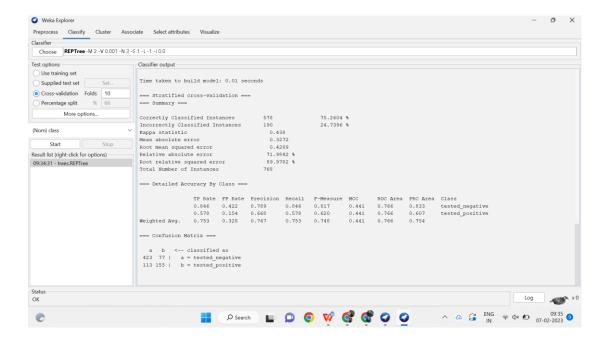
Information gain=entropy of parent node-sum of weights of entropy of child node.

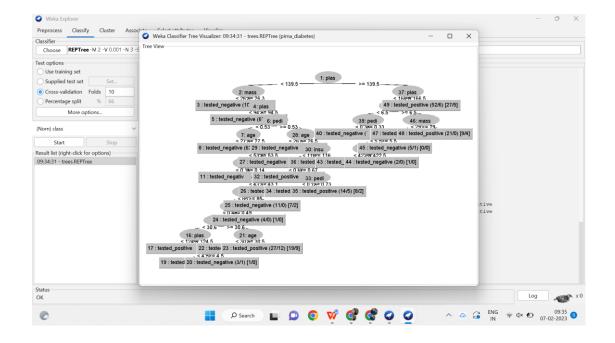
Output:











3. BAYESIAN CLASSIFICATION:

DATASET:diabetes

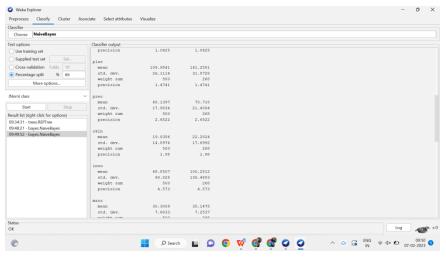
ALGORITHM:

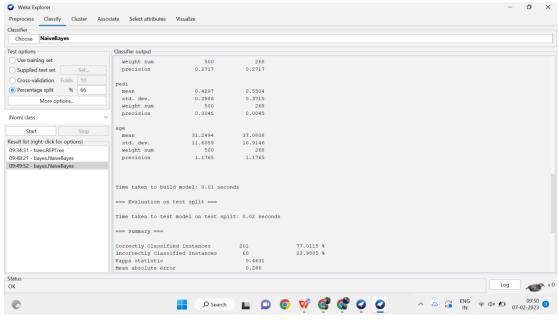
- 1. convert given dataset into frequency table.
- 2. Construct livelihood tables by calculating the probabilities.
- 3. Use the bayes formula for calculating probabilities.

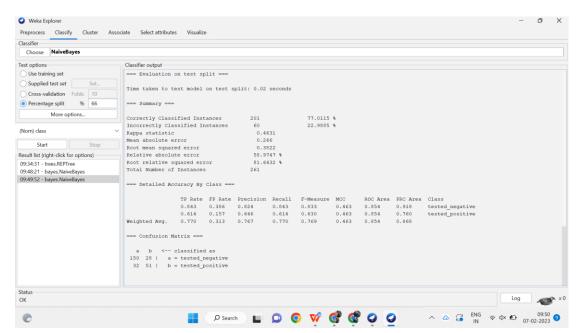
$$P(A|B) = [P(B|A) P(A)]/P(B)$$
, where $P(B) \neq 0$

- 4. now calculate the probability for all possible choices.
- 5. Then compare all the outputs.
- 6. Determine the probability which is more efficient by checking outputs.
- **7.** Finally, compute the probability using bayesian classification.









4. APRIORI ALGORITHM:

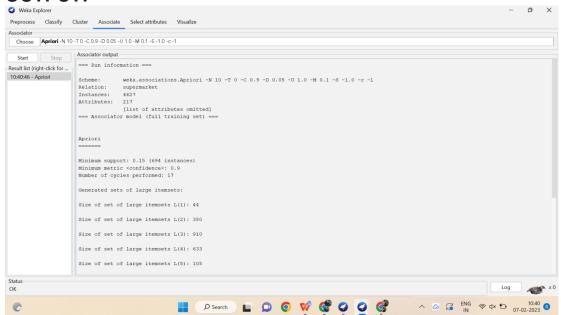
DATASET: supermarket

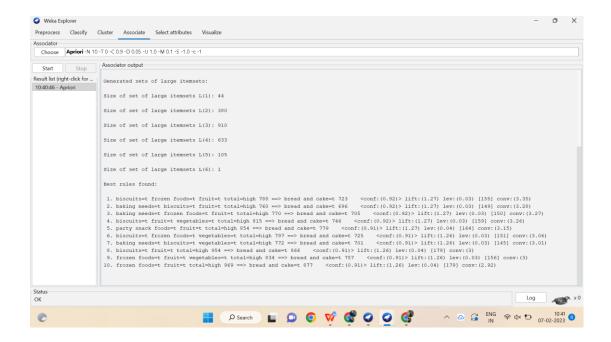
ALGORITHM:

- 1. firstly, convert the given transactional database into an frequency table.
- 2. Assign any minimum support to the frequency table, in which contains item sets and suppor count.
- 3. The item sets and support count is combinely called as candidate set.
- 4. Now, check the support count with the minimum support.
- 5. Remove the support count which is less than minimum support and write the remaining item sets in descending order.
- 6. Again checking by combining two itemsets.
- 7. iterate the steps until the support count should be equal to minimum support.

Confidence=support($A \cap B$)/support(A)

- 8. calculate the confidence and convert it into percentage.
- 9. Finally, check which is more efficient.





5. FP GROWTH ALGORITHM:

DATASET: supermarket

ALGORITHM:

- 1. firstly,convert the given transactional database into an frequency table.
- 2. Assign any minimum support to the frequency table, in which contains itemsets and support count.
- 3. The item sets and support count is combinely called as candidate set.
- 4. Now, check the support count with the minimum support.
- 5. Remove the support count which is less than minimum support and write remaining items in descending order.
- 6. Find the ordered item set using frequency table.
- 7. Construct the FP gowth using the ordered item set.
- 8. Then compute the conditionally pattern using FP grpowth.
- 9. Again find the conditionally frequency pattern.
- 10. Finally compute the FP gtowth algorithm.

