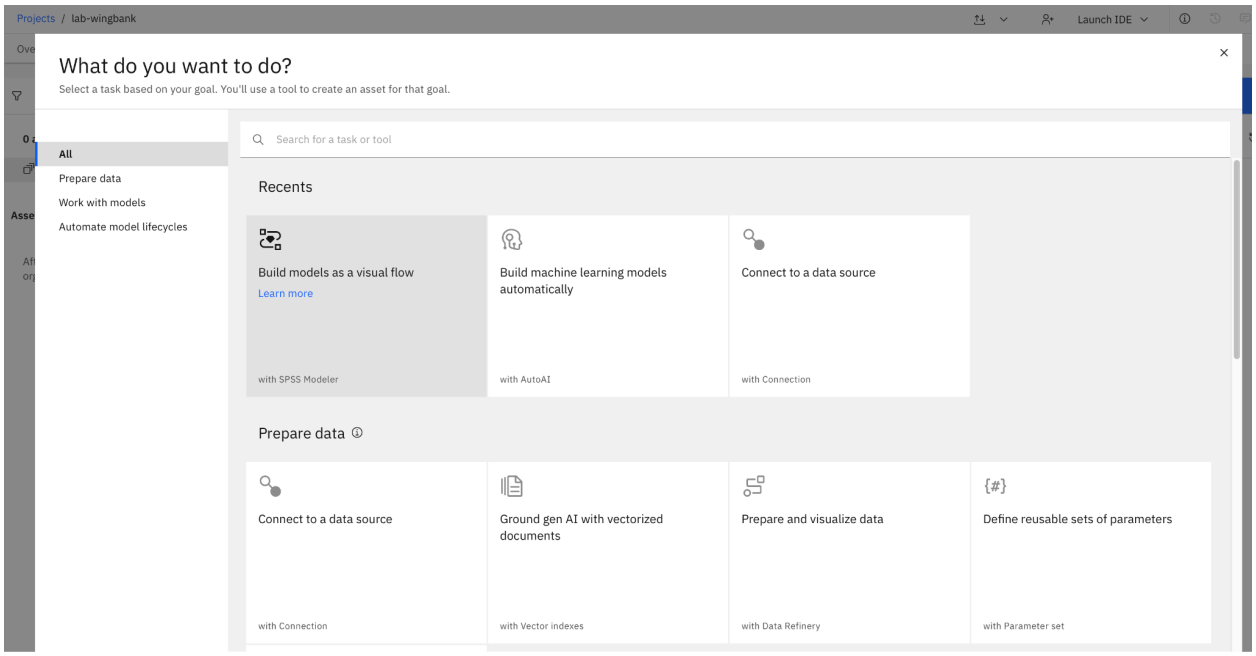
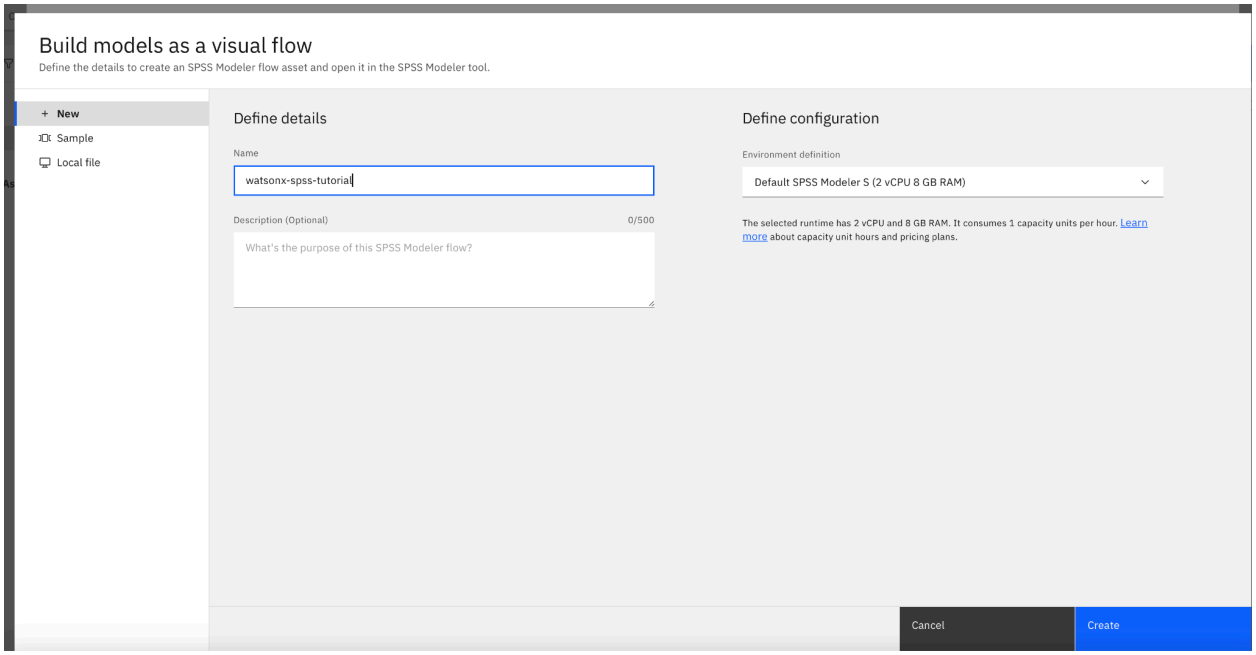
Lab 4 SPSS Modeler

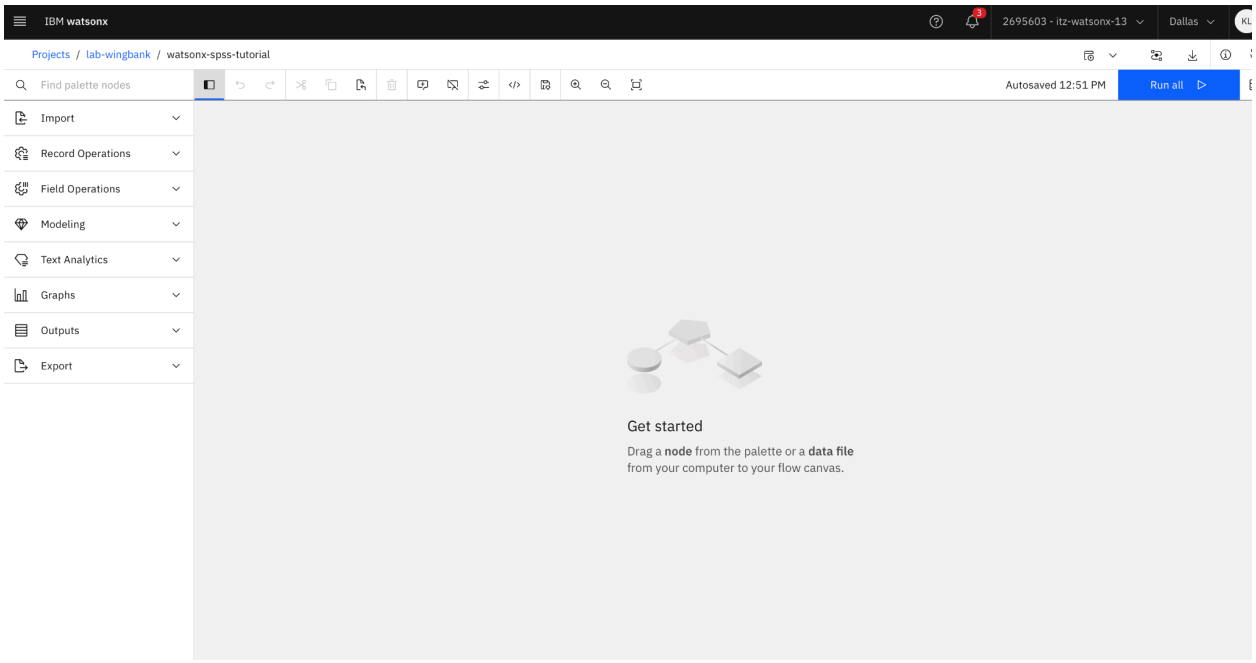
Step 1) Select the SPSS Modeler, “Build models as a visual flow”.



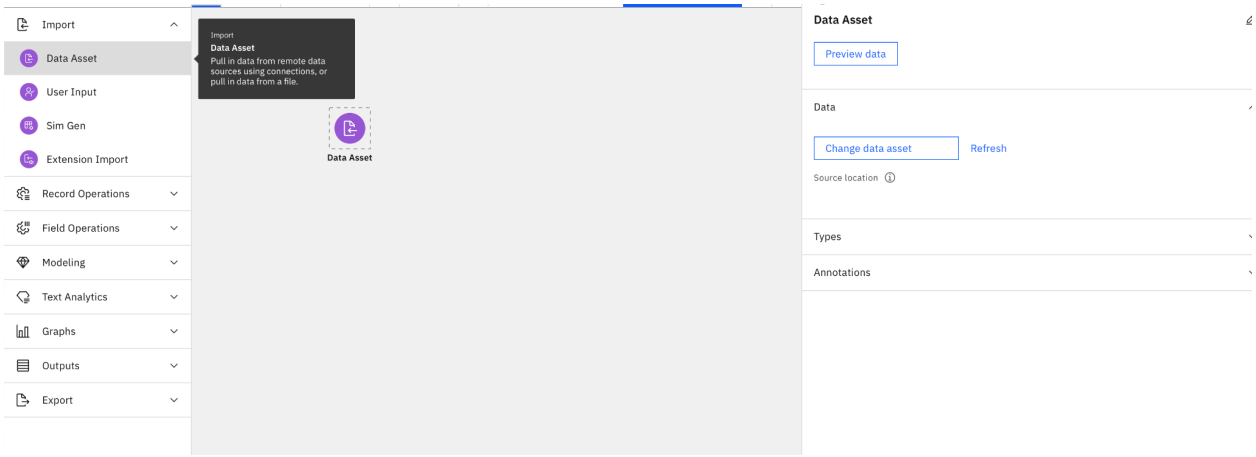
Step 2) Type in the name of the visual flow. This will be the name of your spss modeler asset.



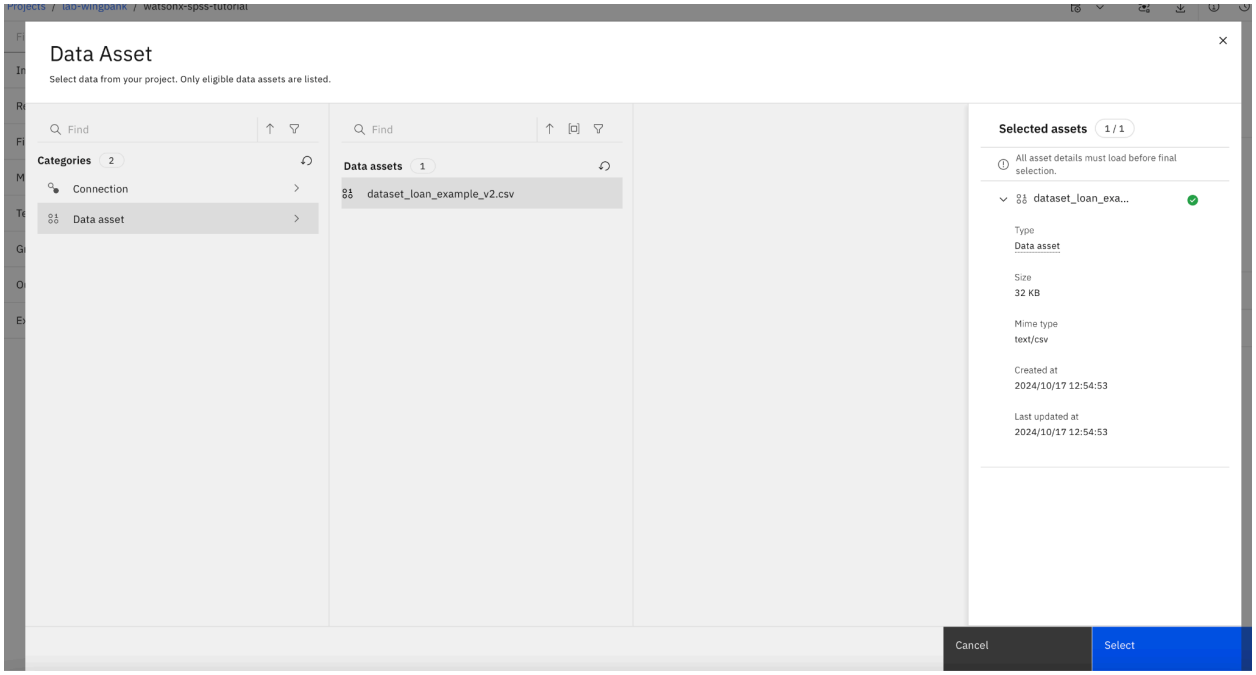
Once the resource is created, you should see this empty canvas.



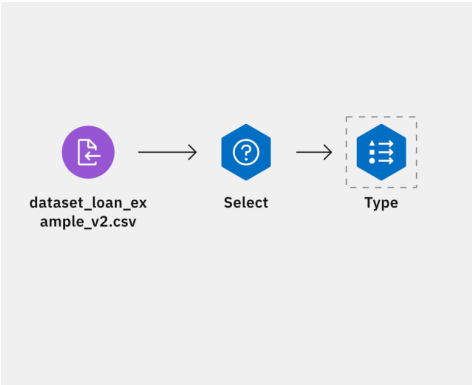
Step 3.1) Create a data asset by selecting “Data Asset” under “Import”.



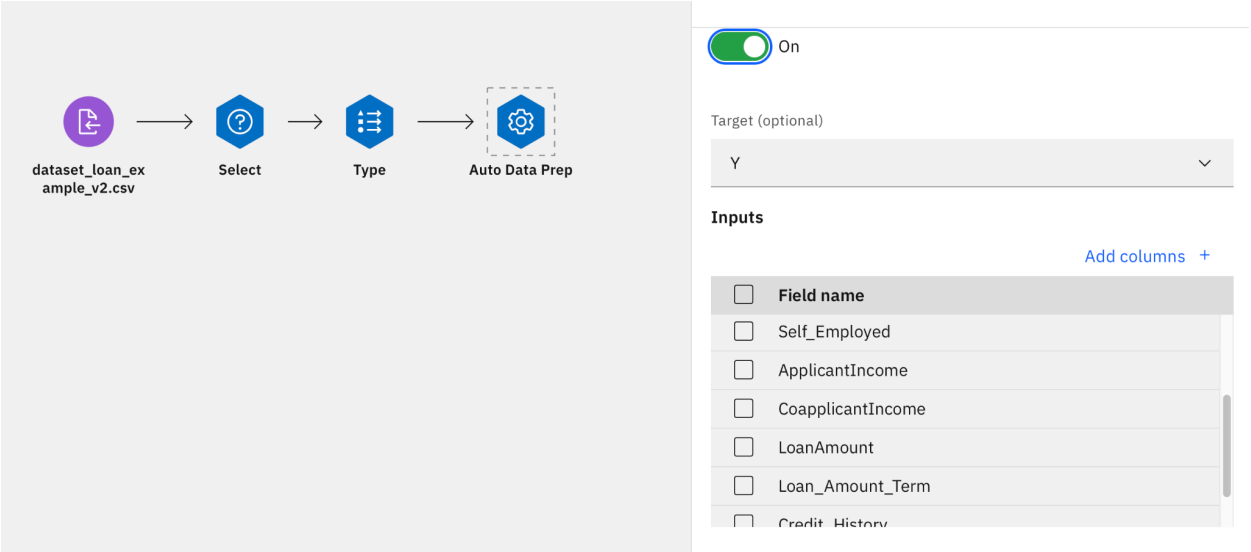
Step 3.2) Select the change data asset button, then locate and select your `dataset_loan_example_v2.csv` file.



Step 4) Please drag and drop the “Select” icon under “Record Operations” to select the columns you want for Auto Data Preparation. Then drag the type Column and select “Y” as the target variable.

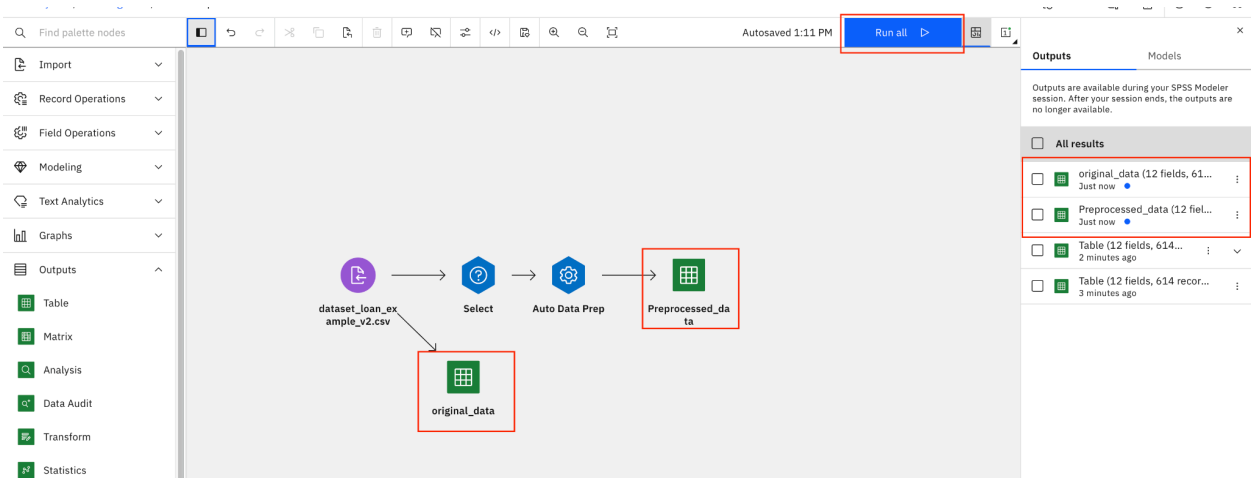


Step 5) Drag and drop “Auto Data Prep” under “Field Operations”.



Step 6.1) Now, we can add tables to visualize the preprocessed and un-preprocessed data. Be sure to rename the tables to avoid confusion

Step 7) Press on run all.



Step 8) Now, you should be able to view the preprocessed data and the origin data tables.

View Output: original_data (12 fields, 614 records)

Compare

Select all data

	Gender	Married	Dependents	Education	Self_Employed	ApplicantIncome	CoapplicantIncome	LoanAmount	Loan_Amount_Term	Credit_History	Property_Area	Y
1	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	5849	0.000	null	360	1	Urban	Y
2	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	4583	1508.000	128	360	1	Rural	N
3	Male	Yes	0	Graduate	Yes	3000	0.000	66	360	1	Urban	Y
4	Male	Yes	0	Not Graduate	No	2583	2358.000	120	360	1	Urban	Y
5	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	6000	0.000	141	360	1	Urban	Y
6	Male	Yes	2	Graduate	Yes	5417	4196.000	267	360	1	Urban	Y
7	Male	Yes	0	Not Graduate	No	2333	1516.000	95	360	1	Urban	Y
8	Male	Yes	3	Graduate	No	3036	2504.000	158	360	0	Semiurban	N
9	Male	Yes	2	Graduate	No	4006	1526.000	168	360	1	Urban	Y
10	Male	Yes	1	Graduate	No	12841	10968.000	349	360	1	Semiurban	N
11	Male	Yes	2	Graduate	No	3200	700.000	70	360	1	Urban	Y
12	Male	Yes	2	Graduate		2500	1840.000	109	360	1	Urban	Y
13	Male	Yes	2	Graduate	No	3073	8106.000	200	360	1	Urban	Y
14	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	1853	2840.000	114	360	1	Rural	N
15	Male	Yes	2	Graduate	No	1299	1086.000	17	120	1	Urban	Y
16	Male	No	0	Graduate	No	4950	0.000	125	360	1	Urban	Y
17	Male	No	1	Not Graduate	No	3596	0.000	100	240	null	Urban	Y
18	Female	No	0	Graduate	No	3510	0.000	76	360	0	Urban	N
19	Male	Yes	0	Not Graduate	No	4887	0.000	133	360	1	Rural	N
20	Male	Yes	0	Graduate		2600	3500.000	115	null	1	Urban	Y
21	Male	Yes	0	Not Graduate	No	7660	0.000	104	360	0	Urban	N

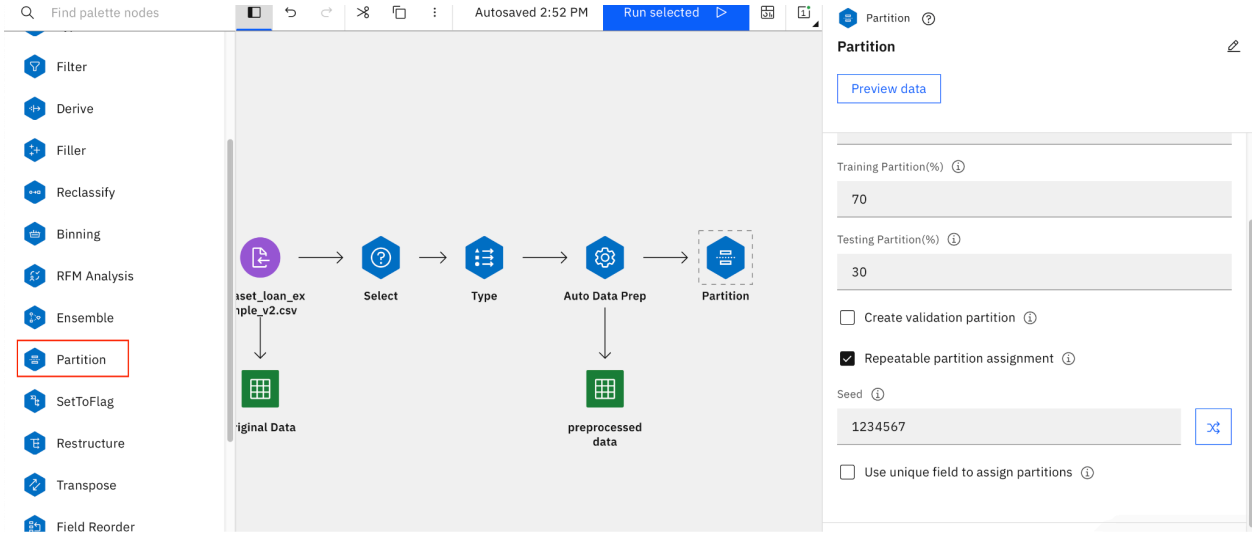
View Output: preprocessed data (12 fields, 614 records)

Compare

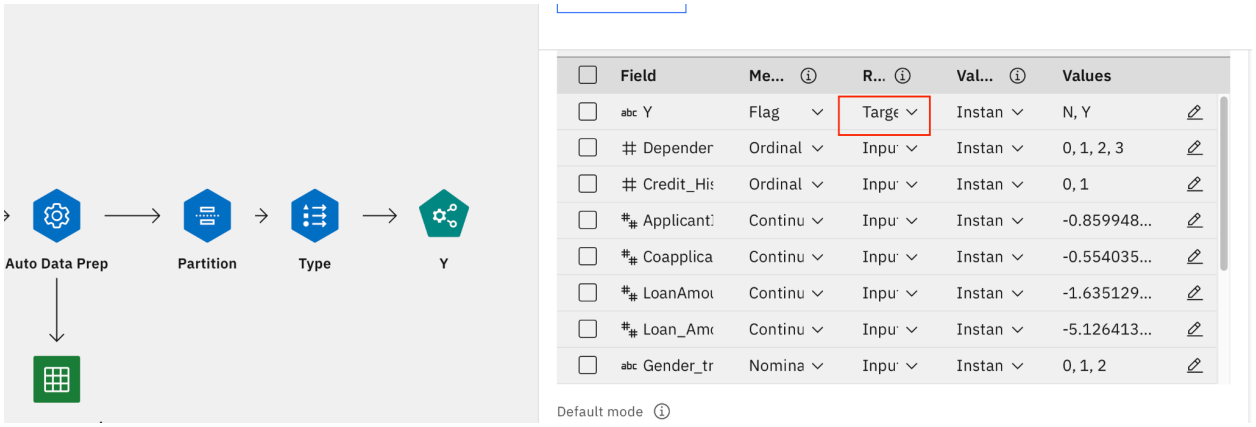
Select all data

	Y	Dependents_transformed	Credit_History_transformed	ApplicantIncome_transformed	CoapplicantIncome_transformed	LoanAmount_transformed
1	Y	0	1	0.073	-0.554	0.000
2	N	1	1	-0.134	-0.039	-0.219
3	Y	0	1	-0.393	-0.554	-0.957
4	Y	0	1	-0.462	0.252	-0.314
5	Y	0	1	0.098	-0.554	-0.064
6	Y	2	1	0.002	0.880	1.435
7	Y	0	1	-0.503	-0.036	-0.612
8	N	3	0	-0.388	0.302	0.138
9	Y	2	1	-0.229	-0.033	0.257
10	N	1	1	1.217	3.194	2.411
11	Y	2	1	-0.361	-0.315	-0.909
12	Y	2	1	-0.475	0.075	-0.445
13	Y	2	1	-0.381	2.216	0.638
14	N	0	1	-0.581	0.416	-0.386

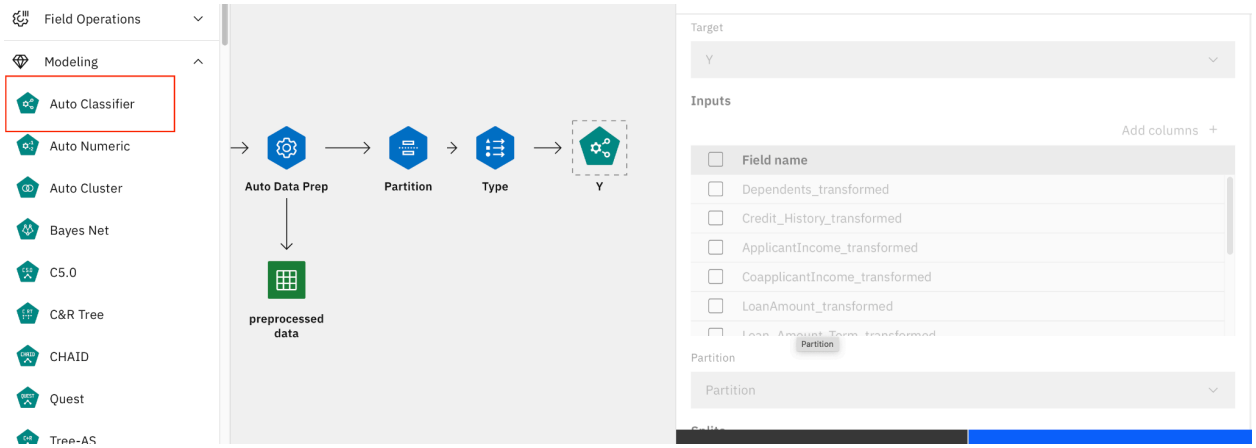
Step 9: Next we want to partition the data in order to split between train and test.



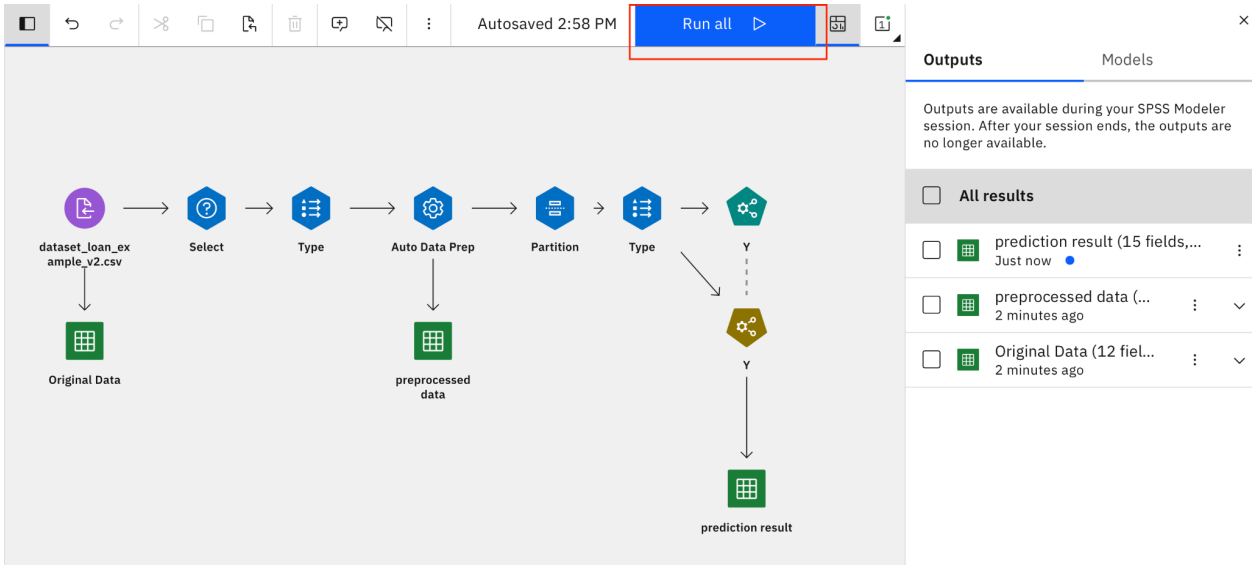
Step 10) Double tap on the “Type” icon, then scroll down the column fields until you see the “Y” column field. Here, please change the field type, the third parameter, from “Input” to “Target”.



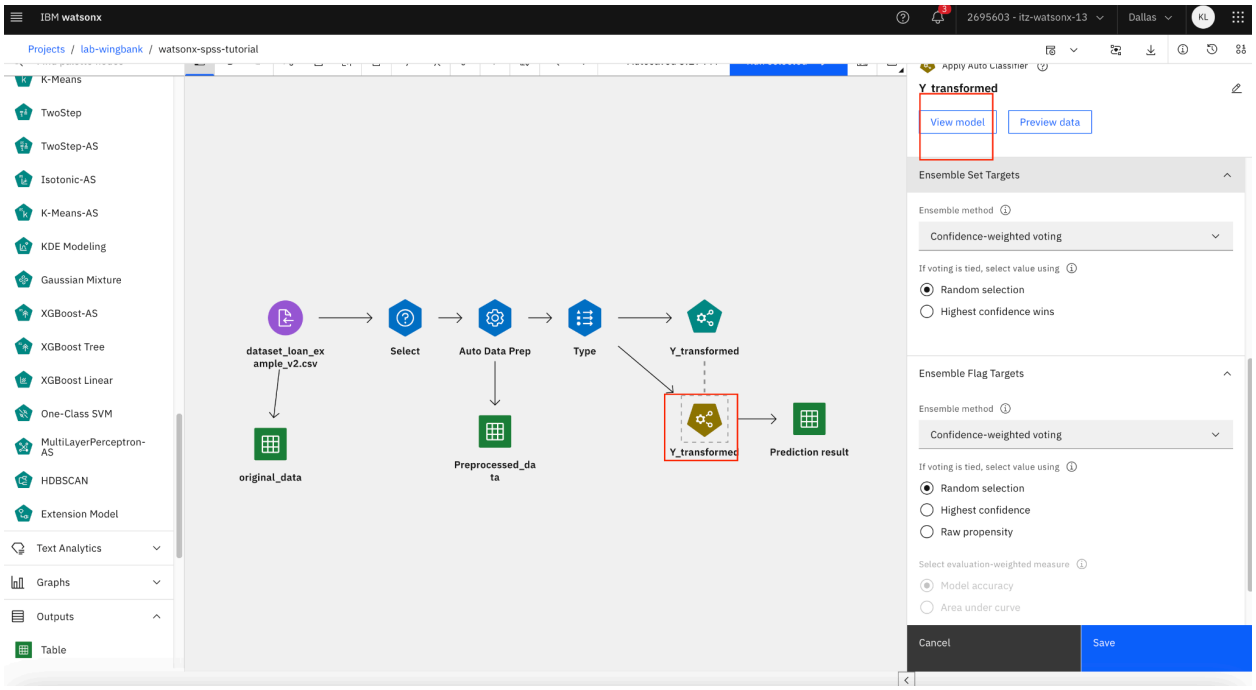
Step 11) Next we will be creating an Auto AI Classifier. Drag and drop and a line between auto data prep and auto classifier. The “Type” icon will automatically be created if not already added.



Step 12) Be sure to add a table output called “prediction result”. Here we run all again, to run the auto ai classifier



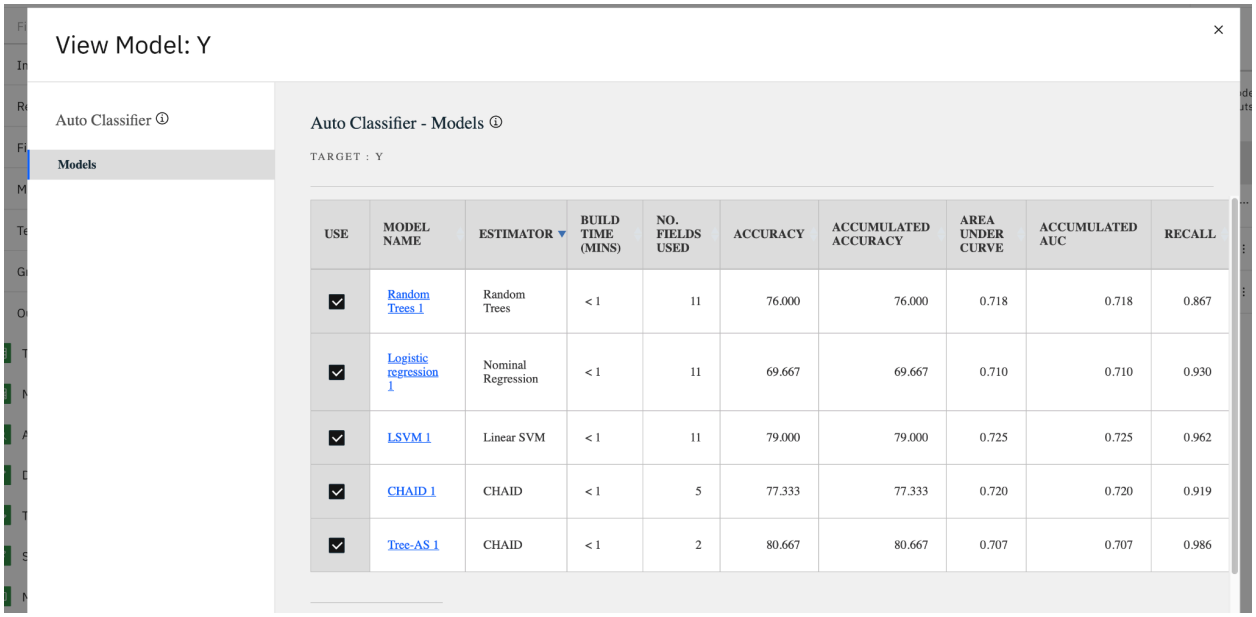
Step 13) Now we can view the auto AI pipeline by clicking View Mode.


IBM watsonx
2695603 - itz-watsonx-13
Dallas
KL
Projects / lab-wingbank / watsonx-spss-tutorial
K-Means
TwoStep
TwoStep-AS
Isotonic-AS
K-Means-AS
KDE Modeling
Gaussian Mixture
XGBoost-AS
XGBoost Tree
XGBoost Linear
One-Class SVM
MultiLayerPerceptron-AS
HDBSCAN
Extension Model
Text Analytics
Graphs
Outputs
Table
dataset_loan_example_v2.csv
Select
Auto Data Prep
Type
Y_transformed
original_data
Preprocessed_data
Y_transformed
Prediction result
Apply Auto Classifier
Y_transformed
View model
Preview data
Ensemble Set Targets
Ensemble method
Confidence-weighted voting
If voting is tied, select value using
Random selection
Highest confidence wins
Ensemble Flag Targets
Ensemble method
Confidence-weighted voting
If voting is tied, select value using
Random selection
Highest confidence
Raw propensity
Select evaluation-weighted measure
Model accuracy
Area under curve
Cancel
Save

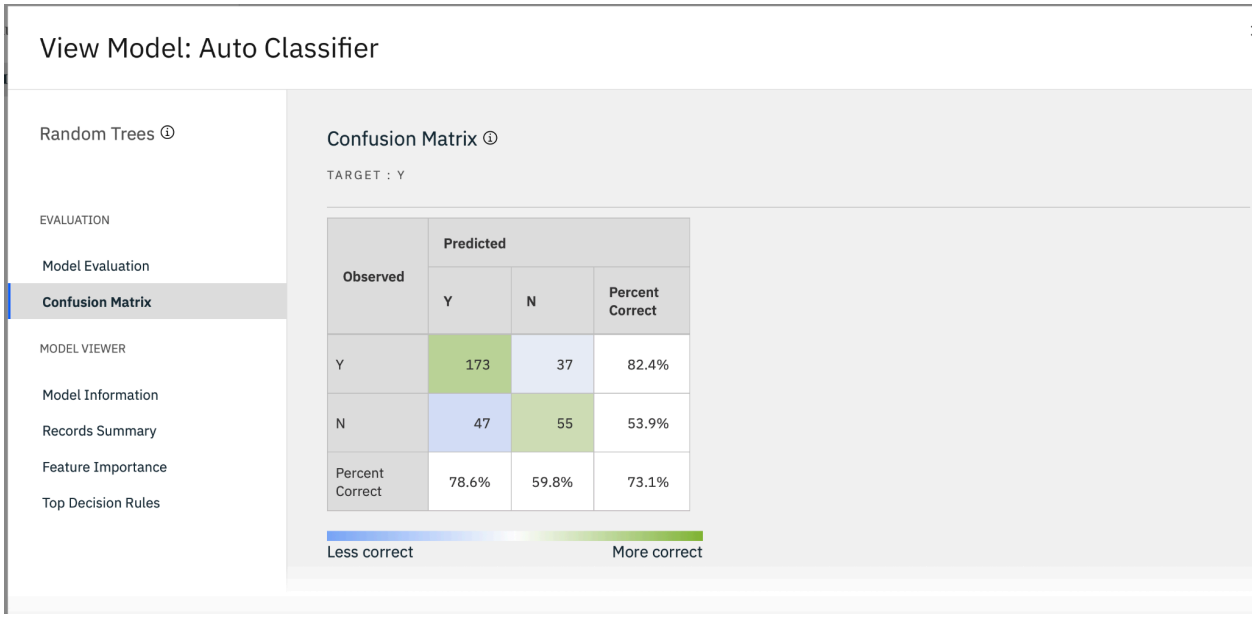
Step 14) View the Prediction result table for the ensemble model (Note we can also view individual predictions of each model by turning “Filter out fields generated by ensemble models to be false).

	ansformed	Married_transformed	Education_transformed	Self_Employed_transformed	Property_Area_transformed	Partition	$XF-Y	$XFC-Y
1		1	1	2	1	1_Training	Y	0.727
2		2	1	2	0	1_Training	Y	0.445
3		2	1	1	1	2_Testing	Y	0.782
4		2	0	2	1	2_Testing	Y	0.830
5		1	1	2	1	1_Training	Y	0.728
6		2	1	1	1	1_Training	Y	0.816
7		2	0	2	1	2_Testing	Y	0.838
8		2	1	2	2	1_Training	N	0.866
9		2	1	2	1	1_Training	Y	0.679
10		2	1	2	2	1_Training	Y	0.582
11		2	1	2	1	2_Testing	Y	0.817
12		2	1	0	1	2_Testing	Y	0.831
13		2	1	2	1	2_Testing	Y	0.676
14		1	1	2	0	1_Training	Y	0.546

The model trained and ranked.



Finally we can click into each model to see the performance of the model:


View Model: Auto Classifier
Random Trees
EVALUATION
Model Evaluation
Confusion Matrix
MODEL VIEWER
Model Information
Records Summary
Feature Importance
Top Decision Rules
Confusion Matrix
TARGET : Y
Observed
Predicted
Y
N
Percent Correct
Y
173
37
82.4%
N
47
55
53.9%
Percent Correct
78.6%
59.8%
73.1%
Less correct
More correct