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# General flow of Machine Learning programs

# 1. Import library

# 2. dataSet = Read dataset

# 3. Split dataSet into training and testing sets, 2/3 and 1/3 respectively

# 4. Obtain machine learning model by making function call with arguments
#       of training data and other parameters values for algorithm
#   model = functionCall ( labelInTrainingSet ~ featureNamesInTrainingSetSeparatedByPlus,
#                           otherParameterValues )

# 5. Check prediction of model by passing model and test set to predict or compute
#   prediction = predictOrCompute( model , testSet )
#               where testSet = testSet[ - label ] , that is testSet without label column

# 6. Build confusion matrix, cm
#   cm = table( actualTestLabel , prediction )
#       where actualTestLabel = testSet[ label ] , just the label column of testSet

#   cm can also be by बहुमत या गरबधन
#                   ಬಹುಮತ ಅಥವಾ ಸಮಿಶ್ರ

# 7. Display efficiency
#   sum of diagonal elements of cm / sum of all elements of cm

# 1. Import library
library(neuralnet) # neural network NN , credit risk
library(naivebayes) # Naïve-Bayes
library(kknn)      # k nearest neighbour KNN
library(e1071)      # Support Vector Machine SVM

# 2. dataSet = Read dataset, pre process
dataSet <- read.csv("dataSetName.csv") # NN - creditset.csv
dataSet <- read.csv("bc_data.csv")     # Bayes - bc_data.csv

attach(iris) # KNN and SVM, save iris dataset as internal variable
dataSet <- iris[ sample(1:150, 150) , ] # reorder data

# Important: Check input size

# 3. Split dataSet into training and testing sets, 2/3 and 1/3 respectively, Check and assign inputSize
inputSize = 150

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trainingSet <- dataSet[ 1 : ( inputSize * 2/3 ) , ]
testSet <- dataSet[ ( inputSize * 2/3 + 1 ) : inputSize , ]

# 4. Obtain machine learning model by making function call with arguments
#       of training data and other parameters values for algorithm
#   model = functionCall ( labelInTrainingSet ~ featureNamesInTrainingSetSeparatedByPlus,
#                           otherParameterValues )

#   featureNamesInTrainingSet = use + to separate feature names if using
#                               only few features out of many else use dot . to use all

# Remember unique parameters of each algorithm, like hidden layers for NN, k for KNN

model <- neuralnet ( defaultl0yr ~ LTI + age, trainingSet, hidden = 4)           # NN

model <- naive_bayes ( diagnosis ~ otherFeature1 + listAllOtherFeatureSeparatedByPlus , data=trainingSet ) # Bayes
# diagnosis ~ radius_mean + texture_mean + perimeter_mean + area_mean
# total 30 features separated by + other than id and diagnosis

model <- train.kknn ( Species ~ . , data = trainingSet , kmax = 12 )           # KNN

model <- svm ( Species ~ . , data=iris )                                       # SVM

# 5. Check prediction of model by passing model and test set to predict or compute
#   prediction = computeOrPredict ( model , testSet )
#               where testSet = testSet[ - label ] , that is testSet without label column

prediction <- compute ( model , subset ( testSet , select = c("LTI", "age") ) )   # NN

# Extract the diagnosis column of testSet before setting it to NULL, save it in actualDiagnosis
actualDiagnosis = testSet$diagnosis                                           # Bayes
testSet$diagnosis = NULL

prediction <- predict ( model , as.data.frame( testSet ) )                    # Bayes

#               column 5 is the Species, hence [ , -5 ] : without label column
prediction <- predict ( model , testSet [ , -5 ] )                             # KNN

prediction <- predict ( model , subset ( iris , select = -Species ) )           # SVM

# 6. Build confusion matrix
#   cm = table( actualLabelInTestSet , prediction )
#       where actualLabelInTestSet = testSet[ label ] , just the label column of testSet

cm <- table ( testSet$defaultl0yr , round( prediction$net.result ) )           # NN

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#          testSet$diagnosis was saved in actualDiagnosis
cm <- table ( actualDiagnosis , prediction )                # Bayes

cm <- table ( testSet[, 5] , prediction )                  # KNN

cm <- table ( Species , prediction )                      # SVM

# 7. Display efficiency
#   sum of diagonal elements of cm / sum of all elements of cm
accuracy <- ( sum ( diag ( cm ) ) ) / sum ( cm )
accuracy
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