

# Homework 3

## Data Mining Technology for Business and Society

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## Part I

### 1. Data:

	Training set	Test set
Ham	120	52
Spam	122	53

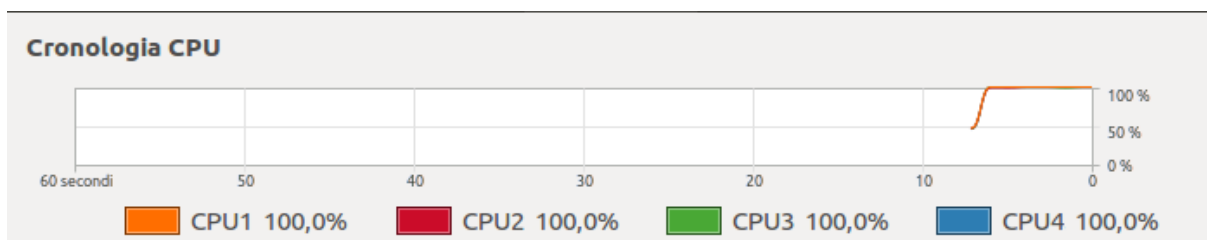
### 2. Parameter tested

It was tested the following parameters and the respective values for the KNN classifier:

- Number of neighbors to use by default for  $k\_neighbors$  queries: **5**, **10** and **15**
- Weight function used in prediction: **uniform** and **distance**
- Algorithm used to compute the nearest neighbors: **auto**, **ball\_tree** and **kd\_tree**
- Leaf size: **30** and **40**
- Power parameter for the Minkowski metric: **1** and **2**
- Distance metric to use for the tree: **minkowski** and **euclidean**

### 3. Description on how to performance of the training-validation process using more than one CPU core:

It was also set the number of jobs running in parallel to the number of CPUs (the machine used has 4 CPUs), setting the parameter  $n\_jobs=-1$  in the *GridSearchCV*.



### 4. Best parameters:

After a long process, the best parameters were:

- **$n\_neighbors$**  10
- **$weights$**  distance
- **$algorithm$**  auto
- **$leaf\_size$**  30

- *p* 2
- *metric* minkowski
- *ngram\_range* (1, 2)
- *tokenizer* None

## 5. Output of the `metrics.classification_report` tool

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Ham	0.83	0.96	0.89	52
Spam	0.96	0.81	0.88	53
avg / total	0.90	0.89	0.89	105

## 6. Confusion-Matrix

		<i>Predicted</i>	
		Ham	Spam
<i>Actual</i>	Ham	50	2
	Spam	10	43

**7. Normalized-Accuracy value:** 0.89

**8. Matthews-Correlation-Coefficient value:** 0.78

# Part II

## 1. Data:

	Training set	Test set
Positive reviews	308	308
Negative reviews	249	250

## KNN Classifier

### 2. Parameter tested:

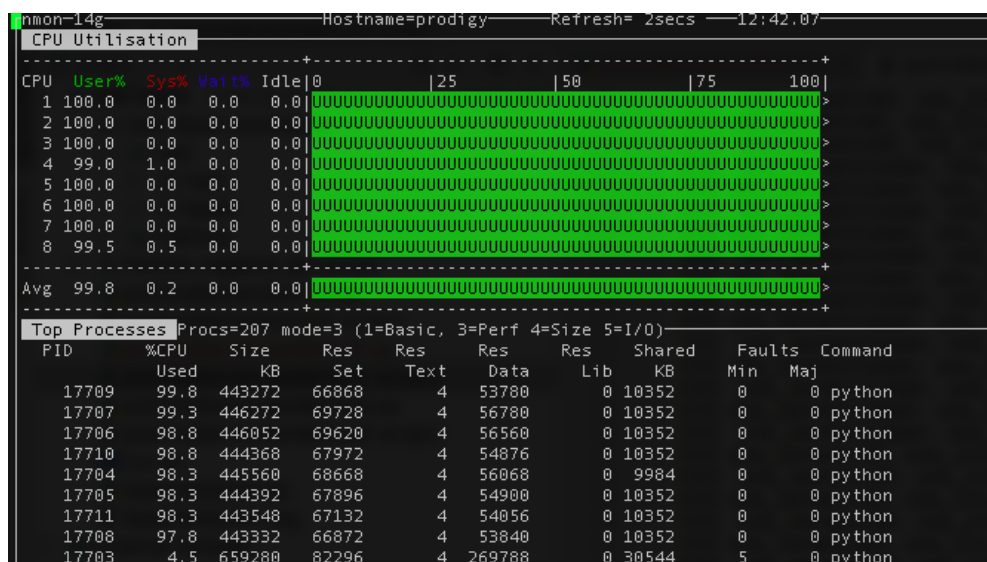
- Number of neighbors to use by default for  $k\_neighbors$  queries: **5, 10** and **15**
- Weight function used in prediction: **uniform** and **distance**
- Algorithm used to compute the nearest neighbors: **auto**, **ball\_tree** and **kd\_tree**
- Leaf size: **30** and **40**
- Power parameter for the Minkowski metric: **1** and **2**
- Distance metric to use for the tree: **minkowski** and **Euclidean**

### 3. Description on how to performance of the training-validation process using more than one CPU core:

In the case of the SVC method only the CV can be parallelized. Instead, when dealing with decision trees, like random forest, we can parallelize the CV, but also for each CV the program can run different decision trees inside one CV; the same can be said for the KNN method, where we can run parallel jobs for neighbours search.

But in the code we only use the parallelization in the CV, and not inside the classifiers. This is due the CV already uses all the cores, and adding parallelization to the classifiers did not add any advantage, but in fact made the program even slower.

Here in the picture we show again that the program is using the 8 threads on another machine.



#### 4. Best parameters:

- ***n\_neighbors*** 5
- ***weights*** distance
- ***algorithm*** auto
- ***leaf\_size*** 30
- ***p*** 1
- ***metric*** minkowski
- ***ngram\_range*** (1, 1)
- ***tokenizer*** function stemming\_tokenizer at 0x7f794c0559d8

#### 5. Output of the `metrics.classification_report` tool

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Positive	0.80	0.96	0.87	308
negative	0.94	0.70	0.80	250
avg / total	0.86	0.84	0.84	558

#### 6. Confusion-Matrix

		<i>Predicted</i>	
		Ham	Spam
<i>Actual</i>	Ham	296	12
	Spam	75	175

**7. Normalized-Accuracy value:** 0.84

**8. Matthews-Correlation-Coefficient value:** 0.70

## SVM classifier

#### 1. Parameter tested:

- Kernel type to be used in the algorithm: linear, rbf, poly and sigmoid
- Degree of the polynomial kernel function ('poly'): 2 and 3
- Independent term in kernel function (coef0): 0 and 1
- Kernel coefficient for 'rbf', 'poly' and 'sigmoid': 1e-2, 1e-3 and auto,
- Penalty parameter C of the error term: 1,5 and 10

## 2. Best parameters:

- *C* 1
- *coef0* 0.0
- *degree* 2
- *gamma* 0.01
- *kernel* linear
- *ngram\_range* (1, 2)
- *tokenizer* function stemming\_tokenizer at 0x7f794c0559d8

## 3. Output of the `metrics.classification_report` tool:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Positive	0.95	0.99	0.97	308
negative	0.98	0.94	0.96	250
avg / total	0.97	0.97	0.97	558

## 4. Confusion-Matrix

		<i>Predicted</i>	
		Ham	Spam
<i>Actual</i>	Ham	304	4
	Spam	15	235

**5. Normalized-Accuracy value:** 0.97

**6. Matthews-Correlation-Coefficient value:** 0.93

# Random Forest Classifier Method

## 1. Parameter tested:

- Number of trees in the forest: 100 and 800,
- Criterion function to measure the quality of a split: gini and entropy,
- The number of features to consider when looking for the best split: sqrt and log2
- The maximum depth of the tree : 10, 50 and None, where None means that nodes are expanded until all leaves are pure or until all leaves contain less than min\_samples\_split samples.
- The minimum number of samples required to split an internal node: 2 and 10

## 2. Best parameters :

- *n\_estimators* 800
- *criterion* entropy
- *max\_features* sqrt
- *max\_depth* 50
- *min\_samples\_split* 10
- *ngram\_range* (1, 1)
- *tokenizer* <function stemming\_tokenizer at 0x7fd7c9acc9d8>

## 3. Output of the metrics.classification\_report tool

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Positive	0.93	0.97	0.95	308
negative	0.96	0.92	0.94	250
avg / total	0.95	0.95	0.95	558

## 4. Confusion-Matrix

		<i>Predicted</i>	
		Ham	Spam
<i>Actual</i>	Ham	299	9
	Spam	21	229

**5. Normalized-Accuracy value:** 0.95

**6. Matthews-Correlation-Coefficient value:** 0.89