## Web Personalization, lab 2

## Group 10

Per Erik Kristiansson Iely Chabrouni Kaisheng Lin

## Task 1: Analyze the Dataset (10 pts)

Open the ARFF file in a text editor and familiarize yourself with the nature of the data at hand. What type of task was this data collected for?

It would seem it was used to perhaps model loan application suitability. I'm unsure as to how the "good" and "bad" class has been added to the data. Perhaps in retrospect. So one can indicate what in the data leads to a "bad" rating in future instances.

How was it prepared, ie. can we expect any systematic errors or missing values in the data? Give a brief description of your findings.

It doesn't say exactly how it was prepared. Perhaps that would give us some insight in where some kind of bias has affected the data.

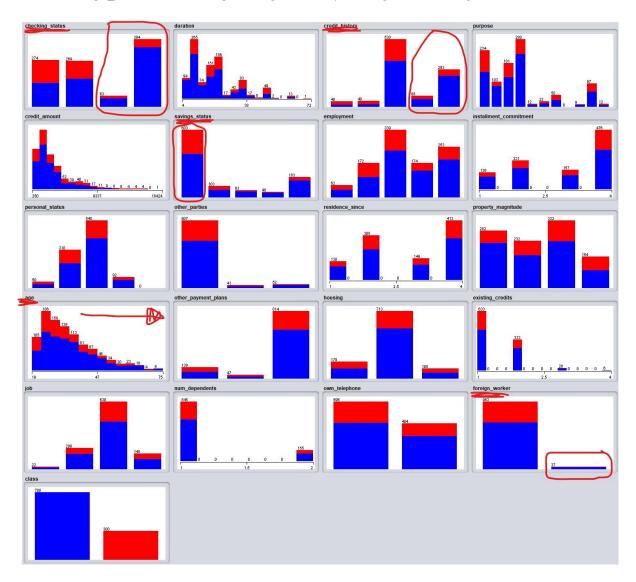
About missing data; the document doesn't really say how it deals with missing values, so unless we validate all the fields, we wont know (WEKA should show us if any fields are missing, however).

When it comes to missing information though, perhaps one could view some of the class values as missing information at least. For example, when it comes to personal\_status, some are bunched together while some are not. If at one point, someone created some proof that these statuses (or class values) can be thrown together without affecting the model much negatively, then perhaps it ok. But again, the document says nothing about it.

Open the dataset in WEKA Explorer. Inspect the different attributes and their distributions over all instances. Can you find any interesting aspects, trivial correlations, or even identify useless features (if so, remove them)?

Just looking at the histograms we can find a few interesting qualities:

- checking\_status over 200 seem to have a larger relation of "good" verdicts
- credit\_history "delayed" or "critical" seems to have a larger relation of "good" verdicts (?!)
- savings\_status low savings seem to seems to have a larger relation of "good" verdicts (?!)
- age the older age, the larger the relation of "good" verdicts
- foreign\_worker not being a foreign worker yields higher ratio of "good" verdicts



Which attributes appear promising wrt. the task? Use the visualizations in the Preprocess and Visualize tabs in WEKA Explorer and include annotated screenshots to support your findings.

We would argue the above mentioned attributes seems promising with regards to the task. Since the value we're compring to is a nominal value (a class value), it's hard to see any linear correlations such as with a numerical value. So with that said, there is no point in including an annotated screenshot of this specific task.

## Task 2: Clustering (10 pts)

In the Cluster tab, perform several types of clusterings (k-means, Hierarchical Clustering, possibly others). Compare different settings, e.g. by varying the number of cluster centroids. Try to interpret the derived clusters and how well they describe the data.

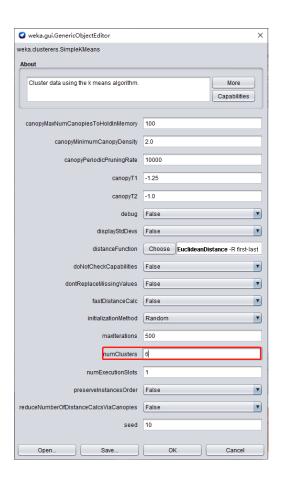
Choose the ARFF file credit-g and choose and simpleKMeans. Keep the setting in default.

Within cluster sum of squared errors: 5365.9976202840735 Then got the sum of squared errors is 5365.9976202847035. And there are 2 clusters in it

Final cluster centroids:

	Cluster#					
Attribute	Full Data	0	1			
	(1000.0)	(643.0)	(357.0)			
checking_status	no checking	no checking	<0			
duration	20.903	19.9285	22.6583			
credit_history	existing paid	existing paid	existing paid			
purpose	radio/tv	radio/tv	new car			
credit_amount	3271.258	2924.7869	3895.2941			
savings_status	<100	<100	<100			
employment	1<=X<4	1<=X<4	>=7			
installment_commitment	2.973	2.9611	2.9944			
personal_status	male single	male single	male single			
other_parties	none	none	none			
residence_since	2.845	2.5599	3.3585			
property_magnitude	car	car	no known property			
age	35.546	33.2364	39.7059			
other_payment_plans	none	none	none			
housing	own	own	own			
existing_credits	1.407	1.3701	1.4734			
job	skilled	skilled	skilled			
num_dependents	1.155	1.1011	1.2521			
own_telephone	none	none	yes			
foreign_worker	yes	yes	yes			

Second, changed the numClusters in setting from 2 to 6. Got the sum of squared errors is 4613.817664697715. Because this one is smalle than last one. That means this simpleKMeans with setting numCluster 6 is better than last simpleKMeans . The smaller the value, the smaller the distance between instances of the same cluster.



Within cluster sum of squared errors: 4613.817664697715

Attribute	Full Data (1000.0)	(225.0)	1 (115.0)	2 (81.0)	3 (189.0)	(121.0)		
checking_status	no checking	no checking	<0	0<=X<200	no checking	<0		
duration	20.903	23	29.0522	16.8148	19.8095	18.7934		
credit_history	existing paid critical/other existing credit		existing paid	existing paid	existing paid	critical/other existing credit		
purpose	radio/tv	new car	used car	radio/tv	radio/tv	new car		
credit_amount	3271.258	3839.7822	5825.0174	2274.4074	2914.5926	2701.7686		
savings_status	<100	<100	<100	<100	no known savings	<100		
employment	1<=X<4	1<=X<4	>=7	>=7	>=7	>=7		
installment_commitment	2.973	3.1067	3.0957	2.8889	3.1058	2.7438		
personal_status	male single	male single	male single	male single	male single	female div/dep/mar		
other_parties	none	none	none	none	none	none		
residence_since	2.845	2.6844	3.4957	2.6914	3.1217	3.4793		
property_magnitude	car	car	no known property	real estate	life insurance	car		
age	35.546	35.5022	43.4522	36.037	38.1693	32.1322		
other_payment_plans	none	none	none	bank	none	none		
housing	own	OWN	for free	own	own	rent		
existing_credits	1.407	1.6489	1.2957	1.4074	1.381	1.595		
job	skilled	skilled	high qualif/self emp/mgmt	unskilled resident	skilled	skilled		
num_dependents	1.155	1.1333	1.2609	1.4691	1.164	1.0909		
own_telephone	none	yes	yes	none	none	none		
foreign_worker	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes		

There are 5 clusters in it.

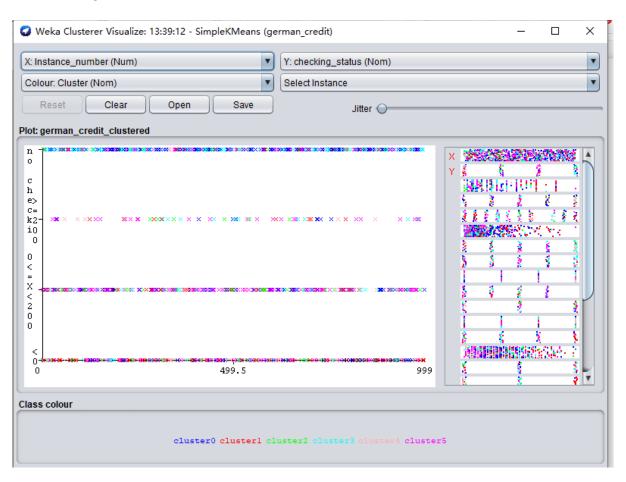
#### What do cluster centers look like for non-numerical attributes?

Non-numerical attributes cannot directly train the model, it need to encode, convert the attributes to numeric, and then train.

How does clustering work in this case? (Try to investigate or make an educated guess from the output.)

The K-means clustering algorithm first randomly selects K objects as the initial clustering centers. Then calculate the distance between each object and each seed cluster center, and assign each object to the cluster center closest to it. The cluster centers and the objects assigned to them represent a cluster. Once all objects are assigned, the cluster center of each cluster will be recalculated based on the existing objects in the cluster. This process will continue to repeat until a certain termination condition is met. The termination condition can be that no (or minimum number) of objects are reassigned to different clusters, no (or minimum number) of cluster centers change again, and the sum of squared errors is locally minimum

Compare your interpretation using the actual class label for evaluation. Inspect the cluster assignments by visualizing the output (right-click in the Result list to open menu). Document and annotate insightful visualizations over the different attributes.



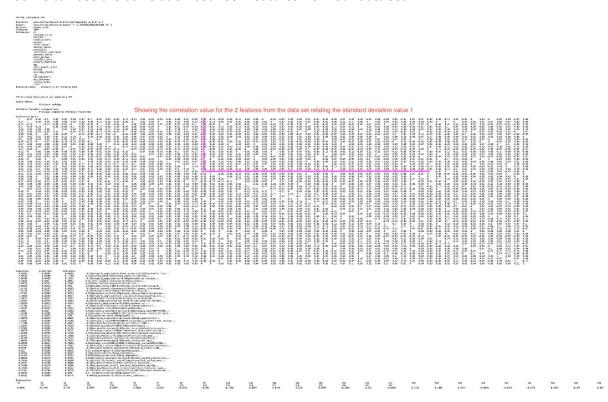
<sup>&</sup>quot;Color" is the basis for coloring the scatter plot, and the default is to label instances with different colors based on different "Cluster".

## Task 3: Dimensionality Reduction (10 pts)

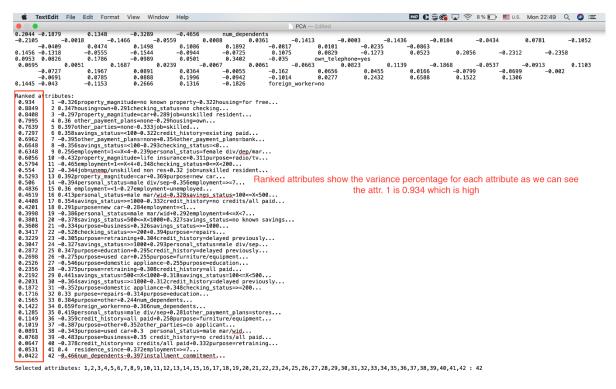
To reduce the number of features, in the 'Select attributes' tab, perform a Principal Component Analysis. Analyze and interpret the output.

After applying the principle components attribute selection, the output result shown that the Correlation Matrix that used from our data set the 52 features for the matrix dimensions and retrieves the Standard deviation with 1 in diagonal, in the correlation matrix where the standard deviation is 1 we can identify the correlation between the feature from column with the row corresponding with deviation value which is 1 in our matrix.

So we can see the correlation between features from our data set.



The most important function for Principal Component is the Ranked Attributes which show us the variance covered by the attributes, from this result illustration we can keep just the top ranked variation as the first variation is 93% which is enough or combining other attributes to have a high variation percentage value.



## Visualize the transformed data. How many transformed dimensions are responsible for 80% of the variance in the data?

When we had the variance is set to 95% we used 42 ranked attributes and 21 input attributes for achieving the result, but now for 80% variance the transformed dimensions are only 32 ranked attributes with 21 input attributes, and the eigenvalue is still having the same value.

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a. 2867 perty, magnitude-no known property-8.222housing-for free_8.267credit_mount-8.237acconal_status-male single-8.232job-high qualif/self emp/mant-8.232acc.

a. 885 2 3.347housing-own-8.231checking_status-no checking-8.289redit_history-critical/orbler existing credit-8.266housing-rent-8.248existing_credit-8.243checking_status-8.249.0b-high qualif/self emp/mant-8.232acc.

b. 884 3 4.297roperty_magnitude-car-8.289job-unskilled resident-8.289torte_parties-seque-8.243checking_status-8.249.0b-skilled-...

b. 884 3 5.347housing-wend_parties-one-8.233job-skilled-...

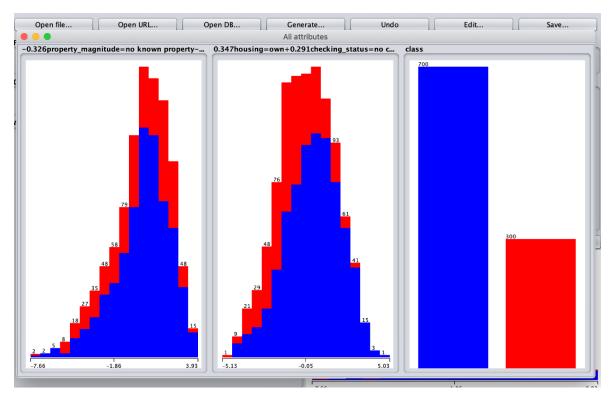
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# Investigate a representation using only the first two dimensions for easier visualization. What does the distribution look like?

Ranked attributes:

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3.934 1. -8.326property\_magnitude=no known property-0.322housing=for free=8.267ccedit\_amount=8.237mcrsnnal\_status=male single-0.232job=high qualif/self\_emp/mgmt-0.247ccedit\_amount=8.247ccedit\_amount=8.247ccedit\_amount=8.247ccedit\_amount=8.247ccedit\_amount=8.247ccedit\_amount=8.247ccedit\_amoun



How many cluster centers would you consider a good choice to model the data? Document and annotate the visualization.

The best results we got when we use the K-Means with splitting the data set with 77% and 4 clusters, but with 7 iteration we got the best results with 4 clusters, 10 iterations retrieve the kMeans

Number of iterations: 10

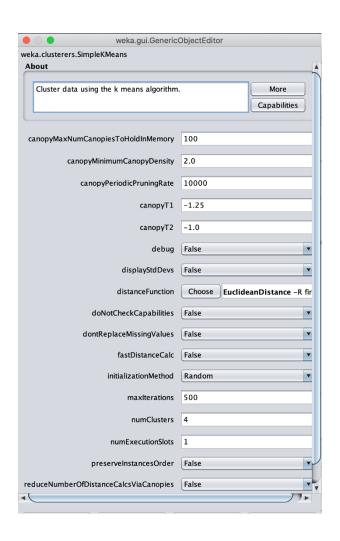
Within cluster sum of squared errors: 5226.216042637847

gives the best results for the model.

And for 7 iteration is

Number of iterations: 7

Within cluster sum of squared errors: 3996.8056845794376



Time taken to build model (full training data) : 0.01 seconds === Model and evaluation on test split === Number of iterations: 7 Within cluster sum of squared errors: 3996.8056845794376 Initial starting points (random): Cluster 0: 'no checking',15,'critical/other existing credit',furniture/equipment,2788,<100,4<=X<7,2,'female div/dep/mar','co applicant',3\_car\_24\_bank\_own\_2\_skilled\_i\_none\_yes\_good Cluster 1: 0</p>
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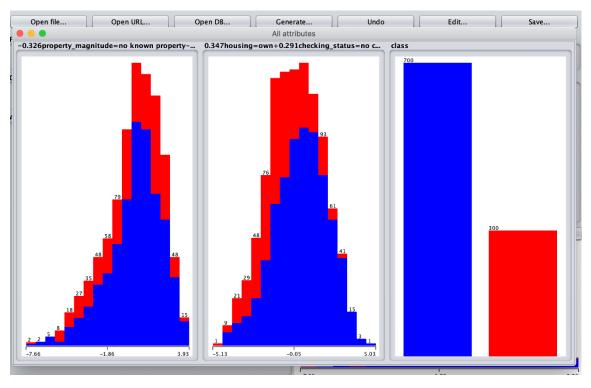
30.7163 34.5782 none none none own l.3349 skilled unskilled resident 1.0186 1.2857 none yes yes good good

none own 1.4247 skilled 1.1558 none yes good car 38.8678

38.8678 none own 1.5463 skilled 1.2026 none yes good

skilled 1.1547 yes yes good

Repeat the steps of Task 2, this time with the lower dimensional representation obtained before. In the 'Preprocess' tab, use the PrincipalComponents filter to reduce the data to two dimensions. Perform a clustering with the number of identified cluster centers. Interpret the results.



By using K-Means with reduced dimensions and used the filter Principal components in the preprocess, we got those results.

With K=2 and iteration nr of 6 we got the best result which is K-Means and set split with 77%

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Number of iterations: 6

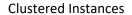
Within cluster sum of squared errors: 30.877542416578706

Initial starting points (random):

Cluster 0: 0.871844,-0.066082, good

Cluster 1: 0.211264,2.028087, good

Cluster 2: 0.312764,-1.243008, good



- 0 74 ( 32%)
- 1 95 (41%)
- 2 61 (27%)

By using the Hierarchical Cluster and same splitting with 77% we get results as shown with 2 clusters get the best results

### **Clustered Instances**

- 0 61 (27%)
- 1 169 (73%)

