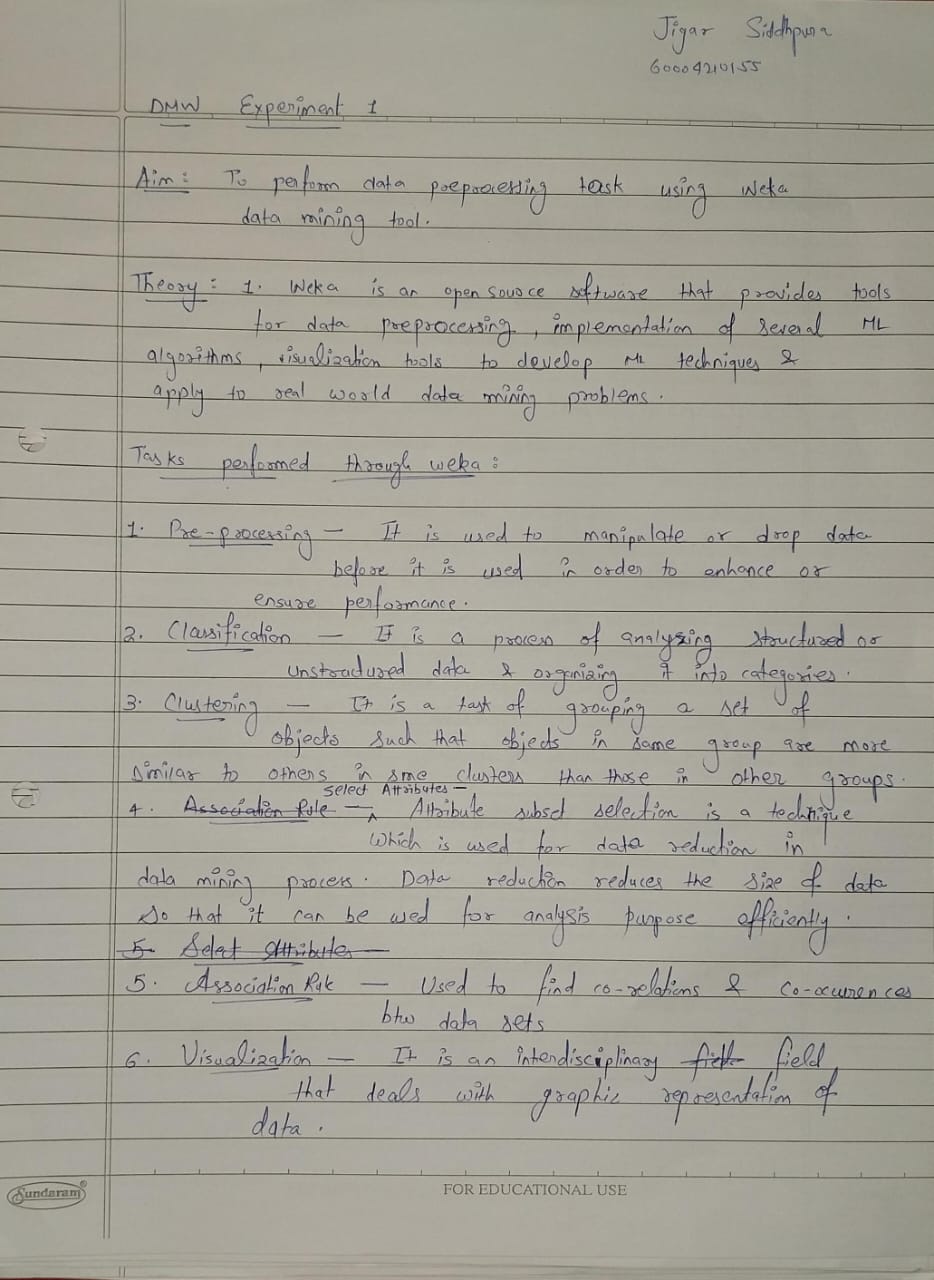
Data Mining and Warehouse

practical 1

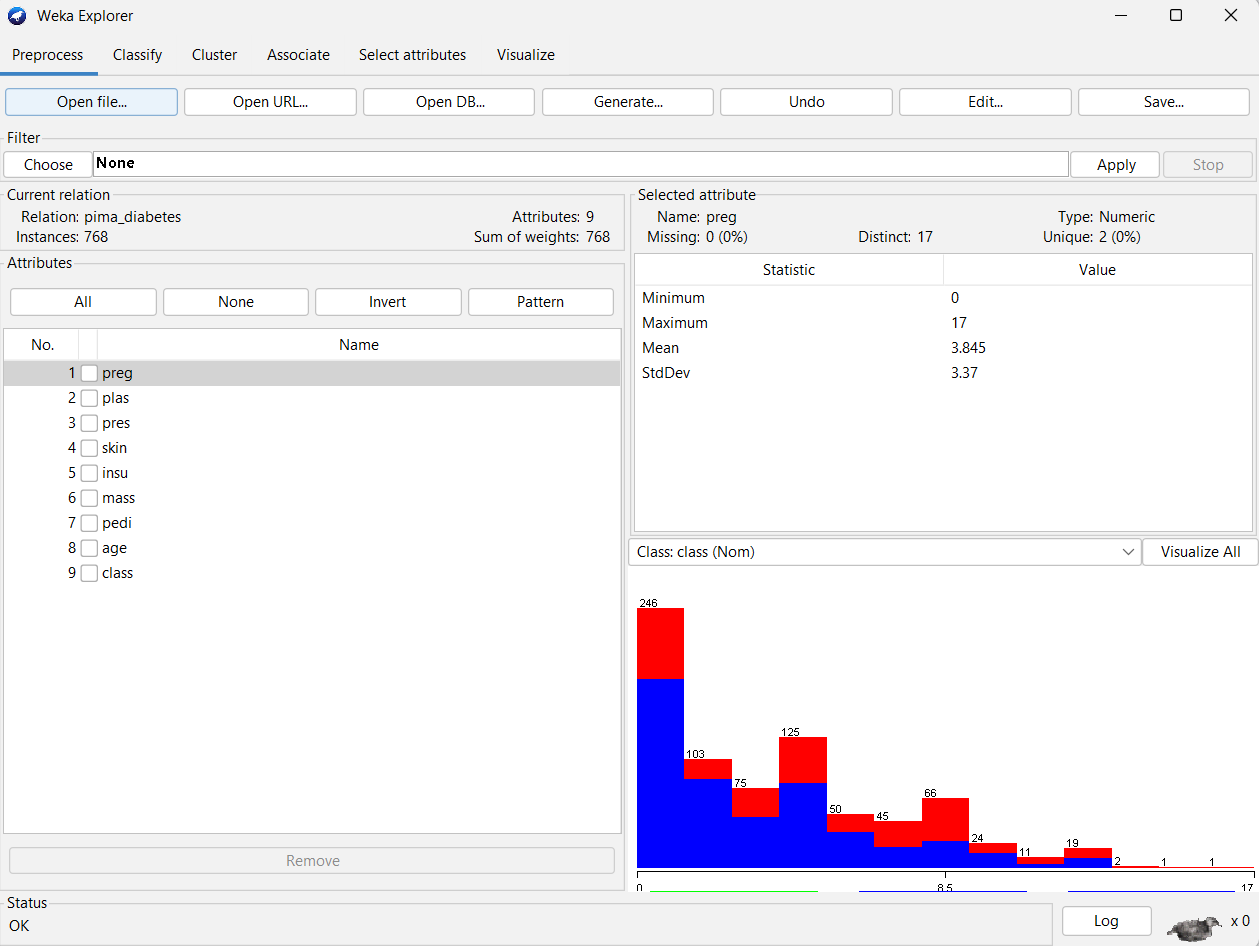
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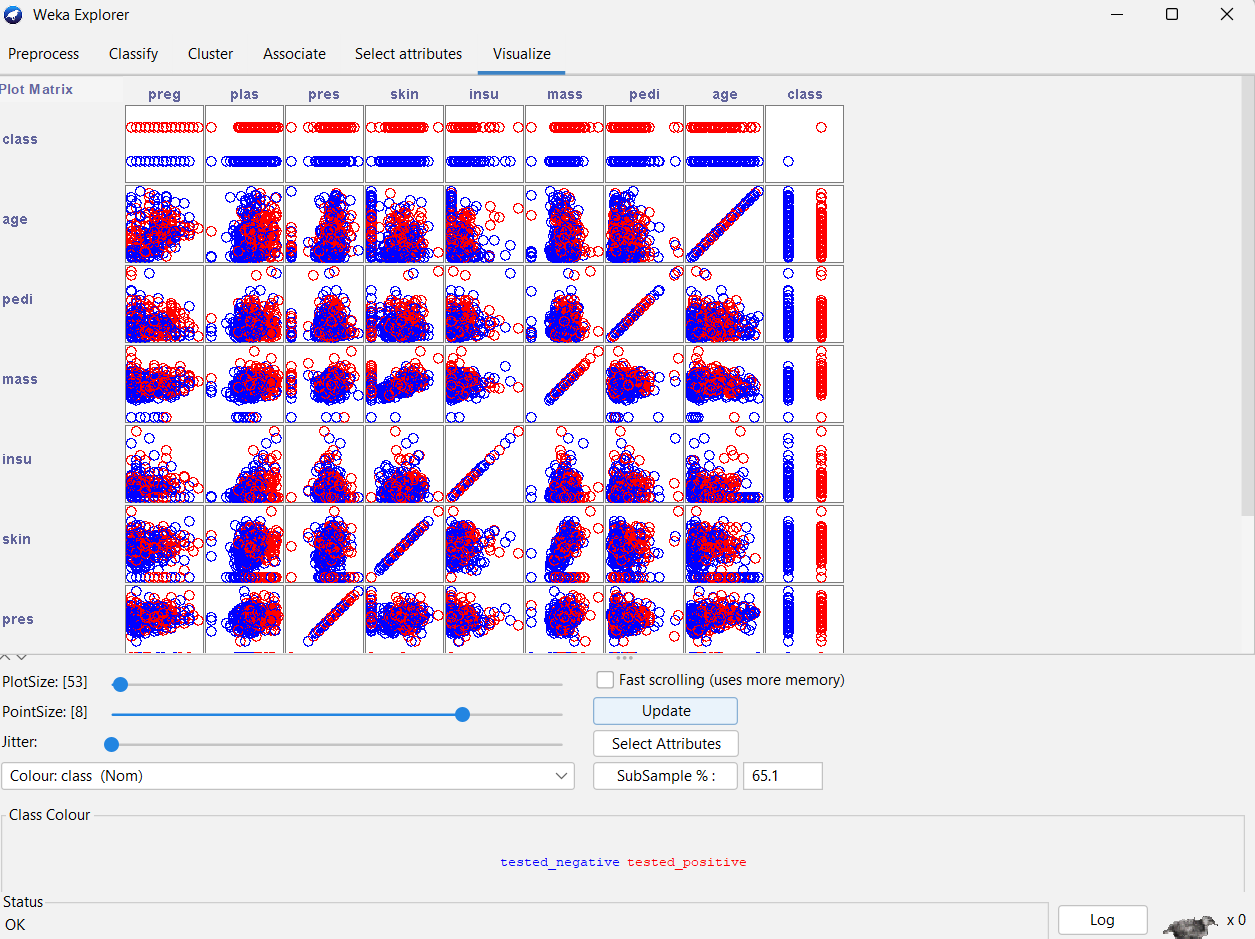


## Pre-processing activities to be observed in Weka

1. **Visualization:** Visualize scatter plot for all the attributes from the dataset selected from Weka. Determine correlation if any using these plots for different datasets



We have loaded the ***Diabetes*** dataset into Weka and have visualized the various attributes. The histograms for each attribute display the variation in values within that attribute and can be viewed for each attribute.



Here we can visualise the scatter plots for each of the attributes of the dataset taken in pairs. By observing the scatter plot, we can infer the following:

* 1. Body mass index (weight in kg/ (height in m) ^2) vs Triceps skin fold thickness (mm) – There is a positive correlation between these attributes
  2. 2-Hour serum insulin (mu U/ml) vs Plasma glucose concentration 2 hours in an oral glucose tolerance test – There is a positive correlation between these attributes
  3. Diabetes pedigree function vs Triceps skin fold thickness (mm) – There is no correlation between these attributes and the plot is sparsely distributed

1. **Select Attributes**: Apply suitable feature selection filters like Gain Ratio etc to choose relevant attributes from the list of attributes. Observe the ranks / priority provided by the filter.

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

We now switch to the Select Attribute tab and have used the InfoGainAttributeEval method with the attribute Ranker. From the above results, the attribute ‘plas’ which stands for ‘Plasma glucose concentration 2 hours in an oral glucose tolerance test’ is the highest ranked with a score of 0.1901. This shows that the plasma attribute is the most important attribute for further processing.

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated with low confidence

The data can be seen influenced by the attribute ‘plas’ and a comparably clear separation in classes correlating with its values.

1. **Pre-processing**:
   1. **Visualize All**: Select this button to visualize histograms of all attributes.

Chart, waterfall chart

Description automatically generated

Here we have visualized all of the attributes and their histograms. We can infer that some attributes like skin, pedi, preg, insu, age are left skewed while pres, plas, mass are normally distributed.

* 1. **Filter**: Choose Discretization under Unsupervised and Supervised methods. Observe the discretization and the outliers.

*Before*:

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

The attribute value before discretization shows a continuous histogram with varying values and no of instances.

*After*:

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

Here we have applied unsupervised discrete filtering to the dataset. For each attribute discrete buckets are created, and the instances are separated into their appropriate bucket. The attribute here is nominal and hence the bucket is split based on their values and extends from -infinity to 6.5 and from 6.5 to infinity respectively.

* 1. **IQR**: Observe the IQR values for a selected attribute. Observe the outlier and extreme values

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

These are the settings that have been applied for IQR.

A picture containing chart

Description automatically generated

When we apply the Inter Quartile Range (IQR) per attribute, we are able to see the outliers present in each of the attributes separately along with the extreme values that are present. Outliers are reported at less than Q1-1.5\*IQR and greater than Q3+1.5\*IQR.

* 1. **Remove the value**: Remove instances with outlier values and show the screenshots of dataset before and after the removal.

*Before:*

A picture containing chart

Description automatically generated

From the above IQR plot, we can determine the attributes that have the outliers. From this dataset, the attributes ‘predi’, ‘insu’ and ‘pres’ have outliers with a combined total of 49 instances.

*After:*

Chart

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

We can then use the attributes menu to remove those instances from the respective attributes and again visualising the attributes graphs shows that the outliers in the dataset have been removed.

1. **Classification**: Perform NB, kNN and DT/rule-based classification

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

We have performed Naïve Bayes classification on the dataset. The Naïve bayes classifier correctly classified 77.86% of the instances while 22.13% were incorrectly classified.

Text

Description automatically generated

We have performed Random Forest (Decision Tree/Rule Based) classification on the dataset. The Random Forest classifier correctly classified 76.95% of the instances while 23.04% were incorrectly classified.

1. **Clustering**: Perform kmeans, hierarchical clustering and explain the output

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

We have performed K-Means Clustering on the dataset to form groups of similar instances from the data. It incorrectly clustered 45.83% of the instances.

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

We have performed Hierarchical Clustering on the dataset to form groups of similar instances from the data. It incorrectly clustered 34.51% of the instances, thus being comparatively better than the K-Means clustering algorithm for this dataset.

1. **Association rule mining**: Perform apriori algo and show the rules created

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Associative rule mining is used to find associations in the data. Weka has an associate tab that allows us to perform associative rule mining using algorithms like apriori. Here we have applied apriori to the dataset. From the results, we can infer that:

* 1. The attributes skin, mass and pres are associative
  2. The attributes mass and pres are associative
  3. The attributes preg and skin are associative

# Conclusion

Weka is a very intuitive tool for exploring datasets and performing data mining operations. It provides extensive support for data visualisations through histograms to visualise variation in the instances within the data and through scatter plots for correlating various attributes. It also provides IQR which allows us to detect and remove outliers. We can also filter the data through discretisation and other processes and visualise the state of the data while doing so. It also allows us to select attributes from the dataset and then perform classification and clustering on the data to identify similar groups. Weka also allows us to perform associative mining on the data to find associated attributes for basket analysis.