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Expt. number: 4 Date of implementation: 10/05/2021

Aim: To analyze and evaluate the performance of different classification algorithms using WEKA (data mining tool)

Related Course outcome: CO3

Upon completion of this course students will be able to evaluate the performance of different

data mining algorithms using latest tools

Theory: WEKA is a data mining system developed by the University of Waikato in New Zealand that implements data mining algorithms. It is a collection of machine learning algorithms for data mining tasks. The algorithms are applied directly to a dataset. WEKA implements algorithms for data preprocessing, classification, regression, clustering, association rules; it also includes a visualization tools.

When 'WEKA GUI Chooser' window appears on the screen, we can select one of the four options. The options are 1. Simple CLI: provides a simple command line interface and allows direct execution of WEKA commands. 2. Explorer: is an environment for exploring data. 3. Experimenter: is an environment for performing experiments and conducting statistical tests between learning schemes. 4. Knowledge Flow: is a Java-Beans-based interface for setting up and running machine learning experiments.

Classifiers in WEKA are the models for predicting nominal or numeric quantities. The learning schemes available in WEKA include decision trees, Bayes net, neural network, support vector machine and so on.

In this experiment analysis and evaluation of three classification algorithm: Naive Bayesian algorithm, C4.5 algorithm, zero R is done. Before running the classification algorithm it is required to set test options. The selected test options were:

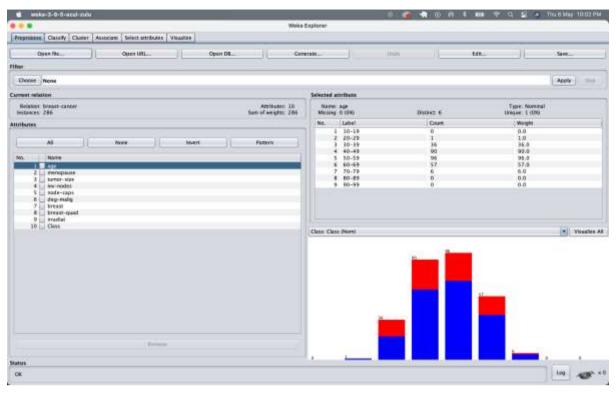
- 1. Use training set: Evaluates the classifier on how well it predicts the class of the instances it was trained on.
- 2. Cross-validation: Evaluates the classifier by cross-validation, using the number of folds (10)
- 3. Percentage split: Evaluates the classifier on how well it predicts a certain percentage of the data, which is held out for testing.

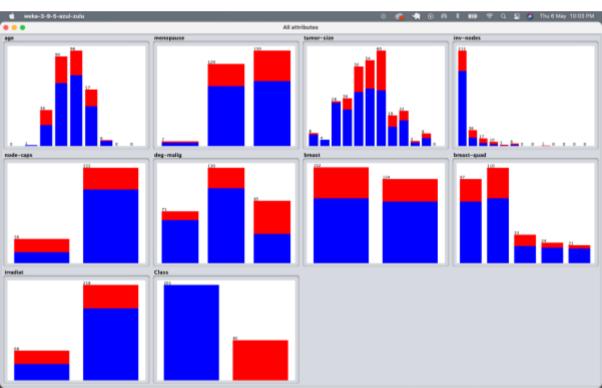
In the classifier evaluation options following options are checked:

- 1. Output model: The output is the classification model on the full training set.
- 2. Output per-class stats : The precision/recall and true/false statistics for each class output
- 3. Output confusion matrix : The confusion matrix of one classifier's prediction is included in the output

When training set is complete, the 'classifier' output area on the right panel of the classifier window is filled with text describing the results of training and testing.

Dataset:

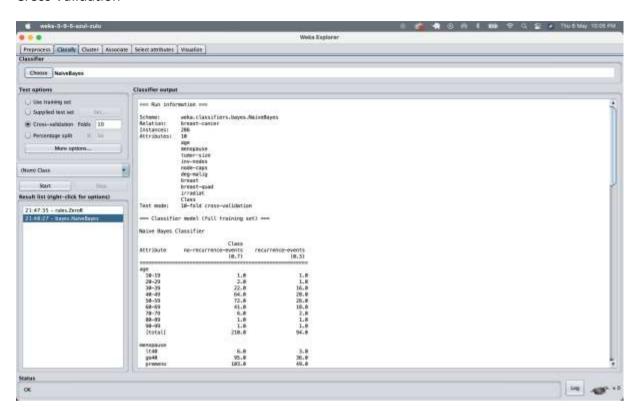


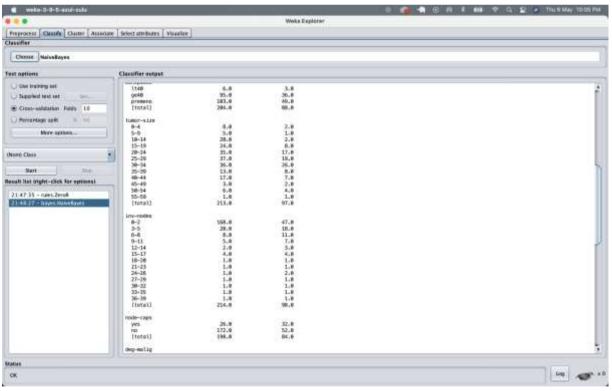


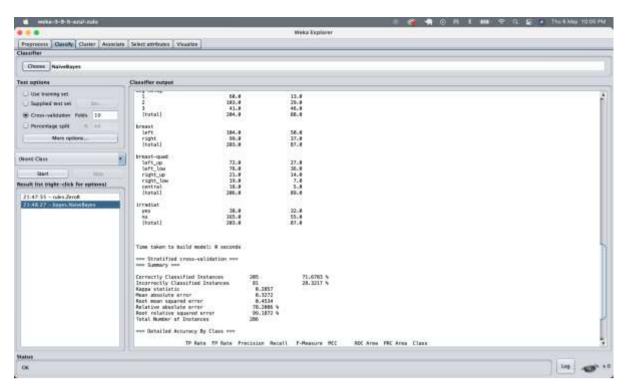
Classifier Output:

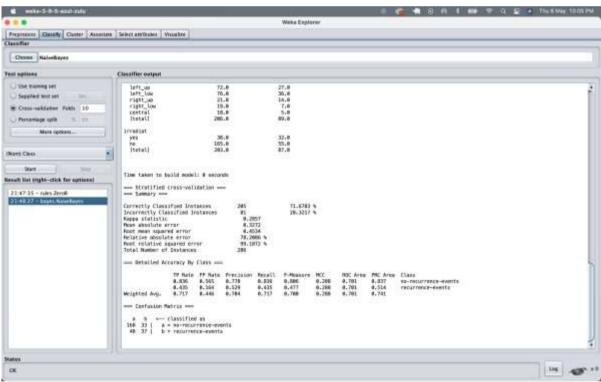
Naive Bayes

Cross Validation

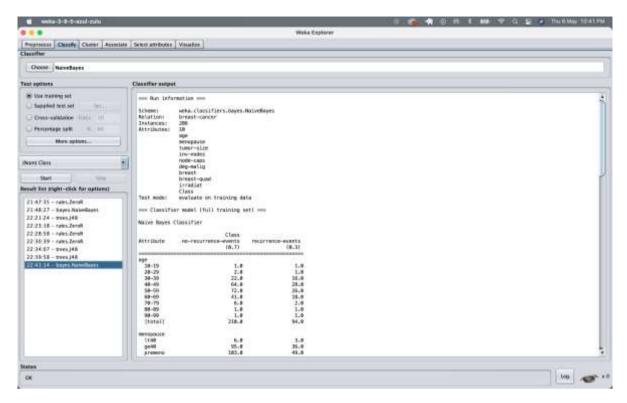


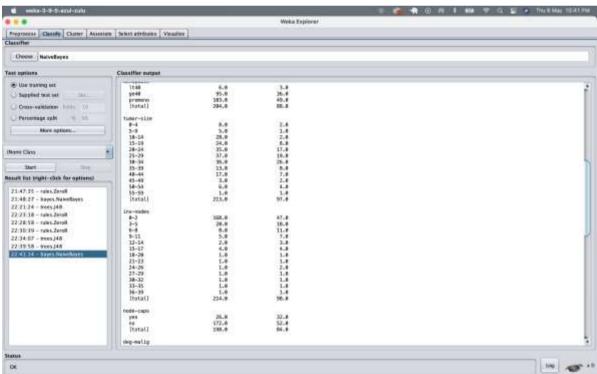


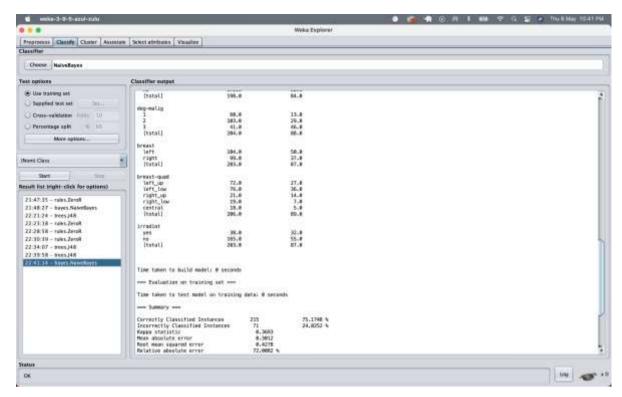


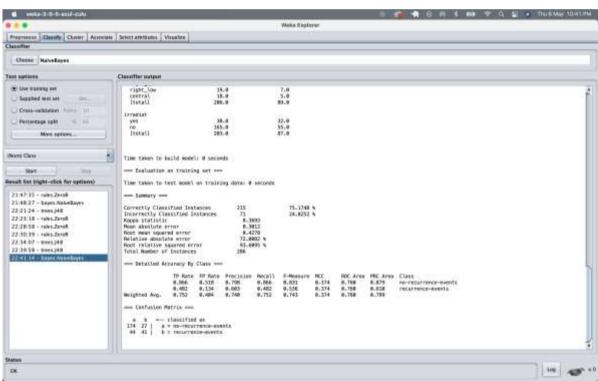


Use Training Sets:

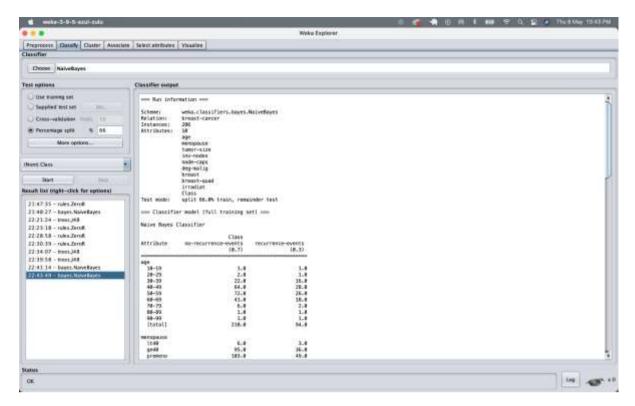


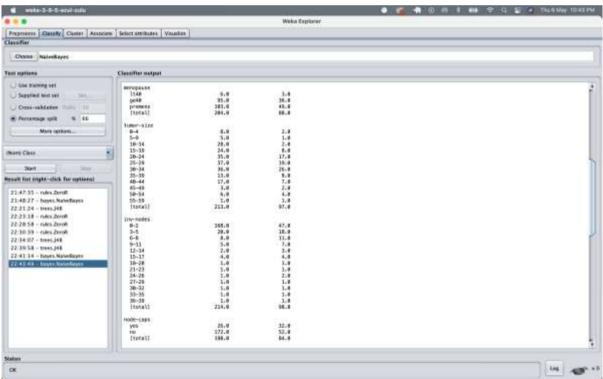


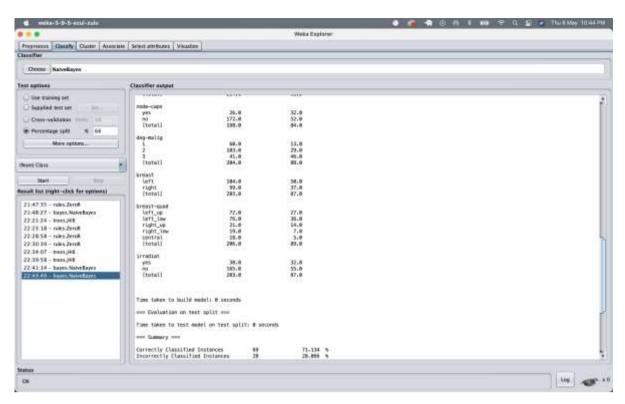


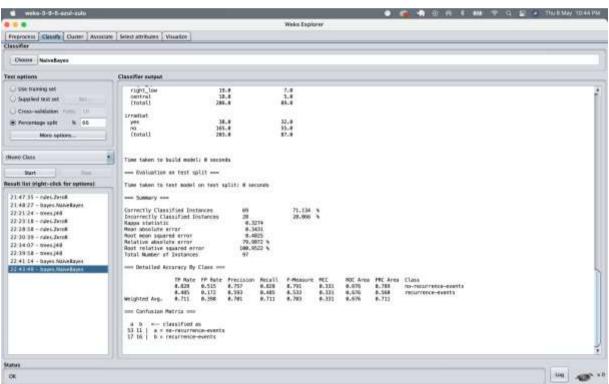


Percentage Split:



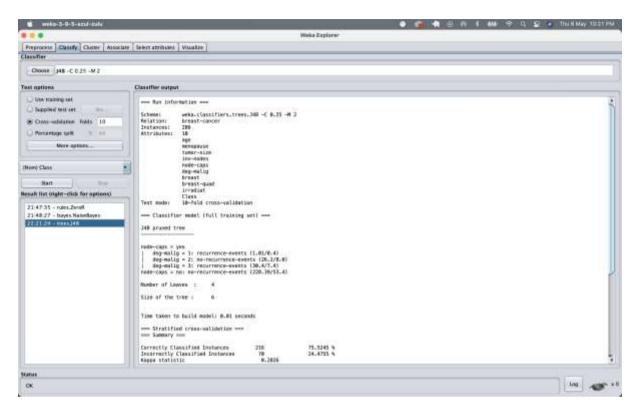


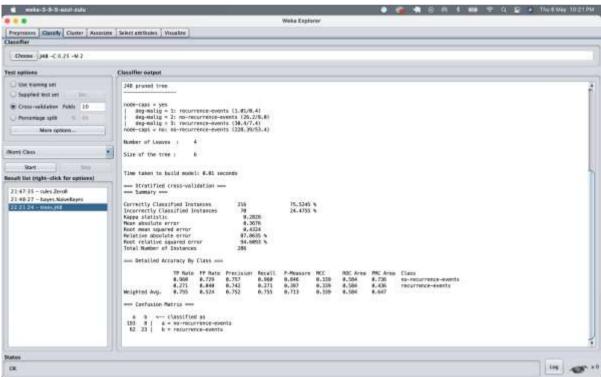




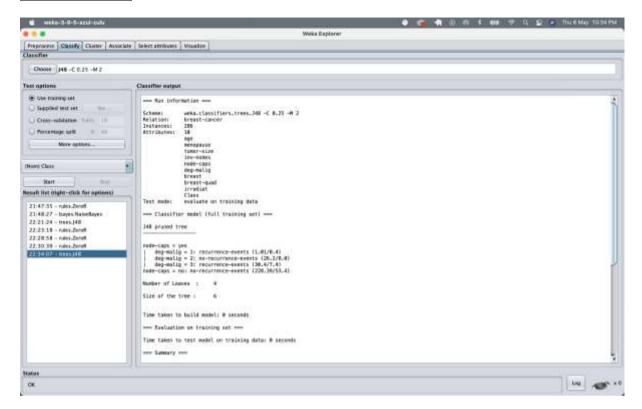
Classifier Output:

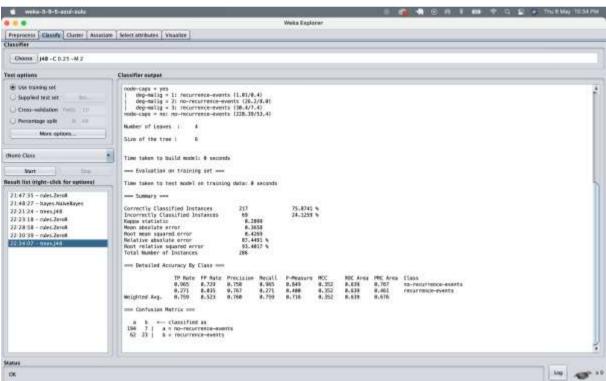
Decision Tree Cross Validation



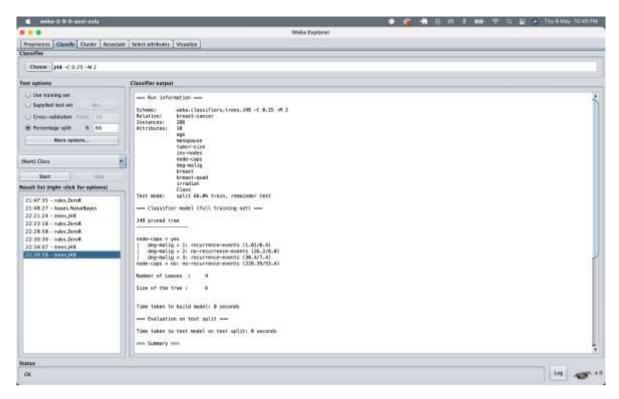


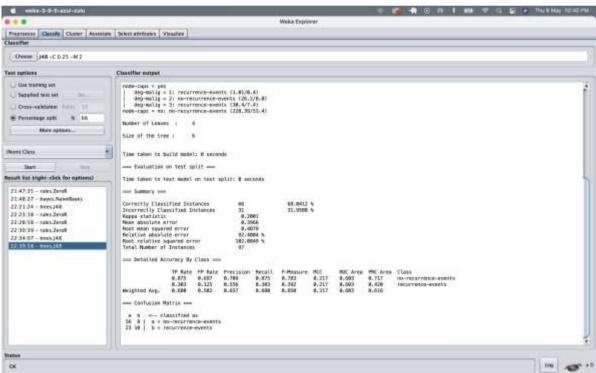
Use Training Set:





Percentage Split:

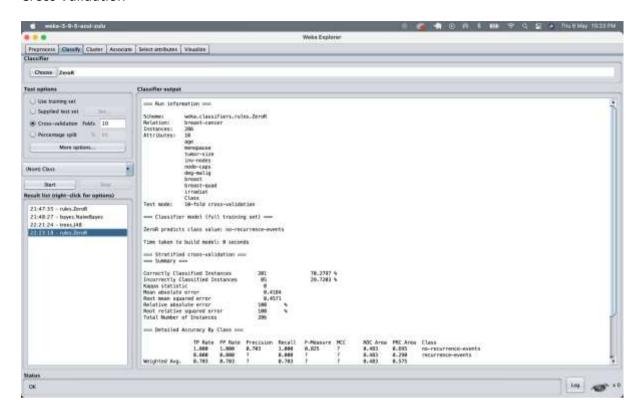


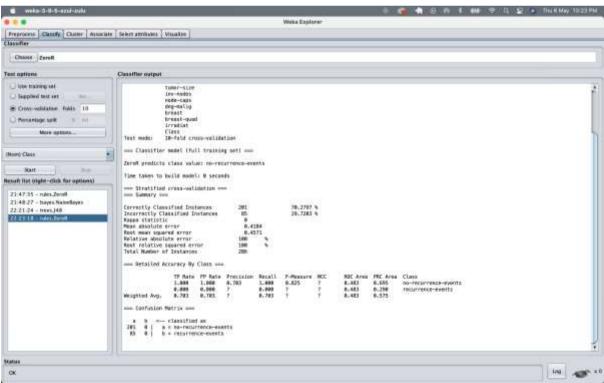


Classifier Output:

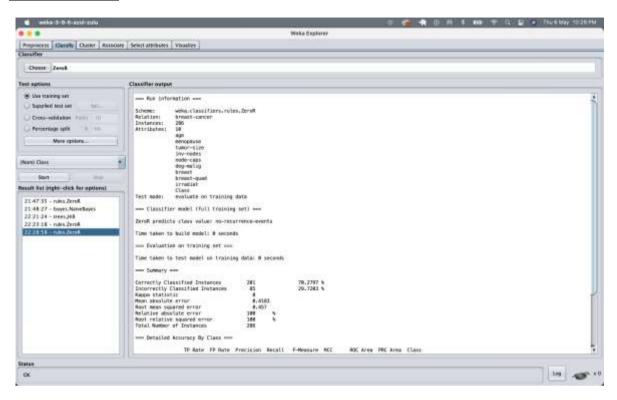
Zero R

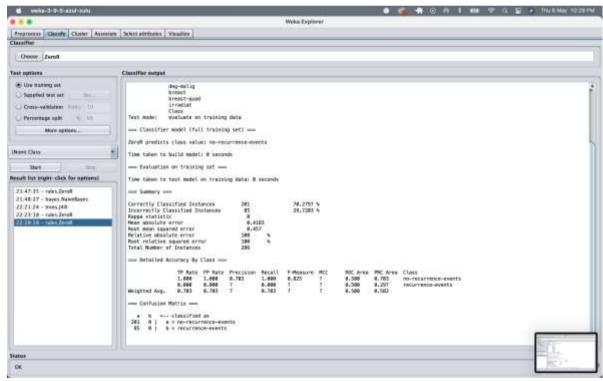
Cross Validation



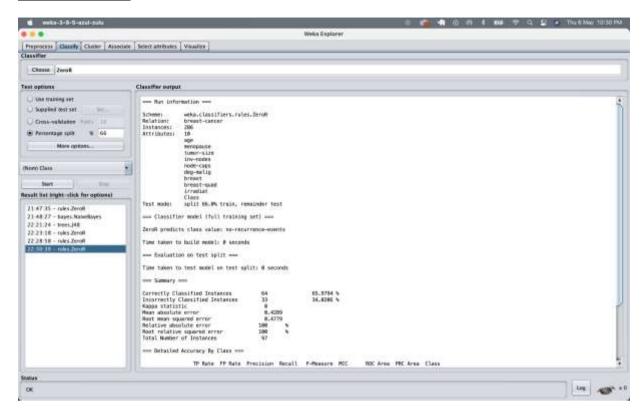


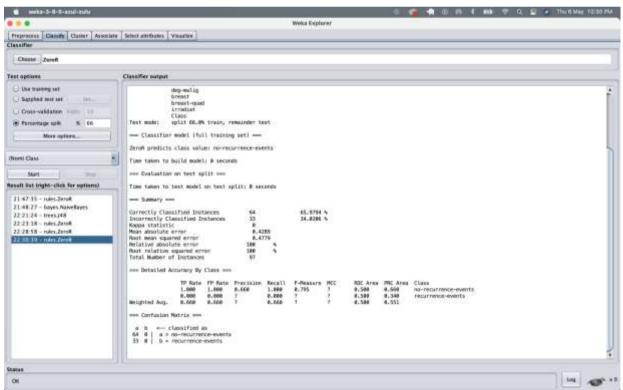
Use training Set:





Percentage Split:





Post Lab Questions

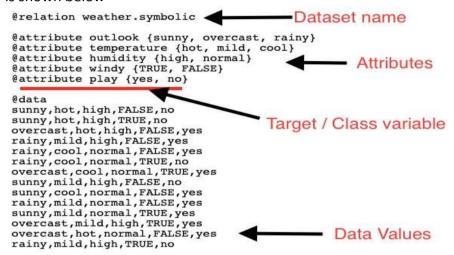
1. Explain ARFF file format with example Ans:

An ARFF (Attribute-Relation File Format) file is an ASCII text file that describes a list of instances sharing a set of attributes. ARFF files were developed by the Machine Learning Project at the Department of Computer Science of The University of Waikato for use with the Weka machine learning software. An Arff file contains two sections - header and data.

The header describes the attribute types.

The data section contains a comma separated list of data.

As an example for Arff format, the Weather data file loaded from the WEKA sample databases is shown below



From the screenshot, you can infer the following points -

The @relation tag defines the name of the database.

The @attribute tag defines the attributes.

The @data tag starts the list of data rows each containing the comma separated fields.

2. What are WEKA filters? Explain any one Ans:

- a. Weka includes many filters that can be used before invoking a classifier to clean up the dataset, or alter it in some way. Filters help with data preparation. For example, you can easily remove an attribute. Or you can remove all instances that have a certain value for an attribute (e.g. instances for which humidity has the value high). Surprisingly, removing attributes sometimes leads to better classification! and also simpler decision trees.
- b. Some machine learning algorithms prefer or find it easier to work with discrete attributes.
- c. For example, decision tree algorithms can choose split points in real valued attributes, but are much cleaner when split points are chosen between bins or predefined groups in the real valued attributes.
- d. Discrete attributes are those that describe a category, called nominal attributes. Those attributes that describe a category where there is a meaning in the order for the categories are called ordinal attributes. The process of converting a real-valued attribute into an ordinal attribute or bins is called discretization.
- e. You can discretize your real valued attributes in Weka using the Discretize filter.