

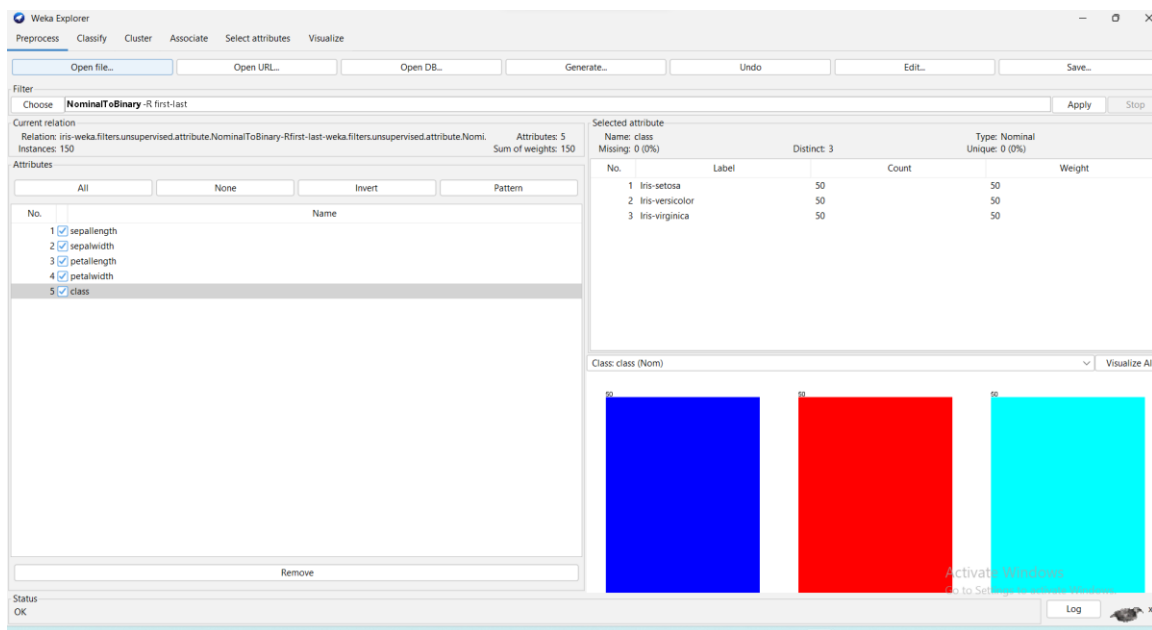
EXERCISE 3: CLASSIFICATION PROCESS USING WEKATOOL

a) Classification on Iris.arff dataset using Naive Bayes Classifier Algorithm

The streamlined steps to classify the Iris dataset using the Naive Bayes Classifier Algorithm in Weka:

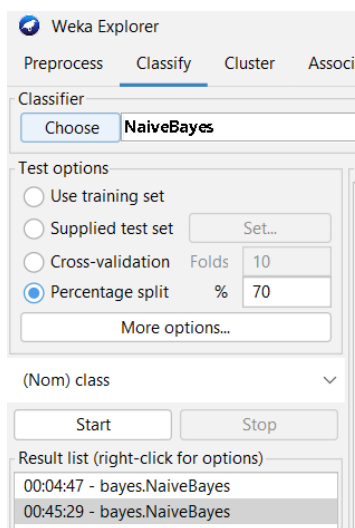
Setup:

- Launch Weka.
- Load Iris.arff via the "Explorer" > "Open file..."
- Review dataset in "Preprocess" tab.
- Apply preprocessing if needed (e.g., filters for missing values or nominal to numeric conversion).



Classification:

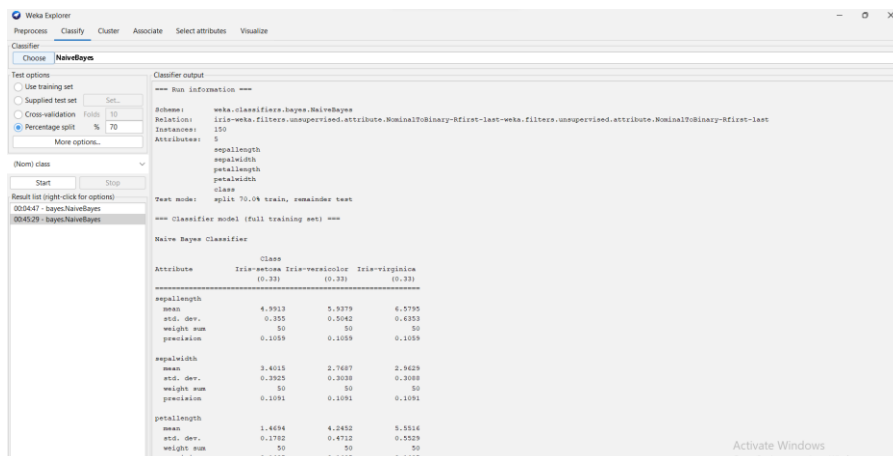
- Go to "Classify" tab.
- Select Naive Bayes under "Choose".
- Configure classifier options as needed.
- Use cross-validation (10 folds) or percentage split (70% training, 30% testing) for dataset split.



- Start the classification process.

Evaluation:

- Observe output for accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.



```
Time taken to build model: 0 seconds

=== Evaluation on test split ===

Time taken to test model on test split: 0 seconds

=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances      43          95.5556 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances    2           4.4444 %
Kappa statistic                    0.9331
Mean absolute error                 0.0375
Root mean squared error             0.158
Relative absolute error             8.422 %
Root relative squared error        33.4987 %
Total Number of Instances          45

=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===
```

	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	MCC	ROC Area	PRC Area	Class
	1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	Iris-setosa
	1.000	0.069	0.889	1.000	0.941	0.910	0.987	0.976	Iris-versicolor
	0.867	0.000	1.000	0.867	0.929	0.901	0.987	0.979	Iris-virginica
Weighted Avg.	0.956	0.025	0.960	0.956	0.955	0.935	0.991	0.984	

- Weka provides these metrics automatically post-classification.

Interpretation and Reporting:

- Confusion Matrix: Directly visible in the output.
- ROC Curve: Right-click on result > "Visualize" > "Threshold curve" > select "ROC".
- Precision-Recall Curve: Similarly, through "Visualize" > "Threshold curve" > select "Precision/Recall".
- Interpret the confusion matrix for accuracy per class and overall.
- Assess ROC and Precision-Recall curves for performance insights.

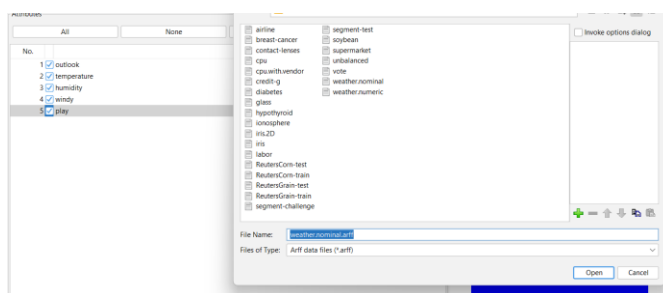
```
=== Confusion Matrix ===  
  
  a  b  c  <-- classified as  
14  0  0 |  a = Iris-setosa  
 0 16  0 |  b = Iris-versicolor  
 0  2 13 |  c = Iris-virginica
```

b) Classification on weather.nominal.arff dataset using J48 Tree Classifier Algorithm :

Setup:

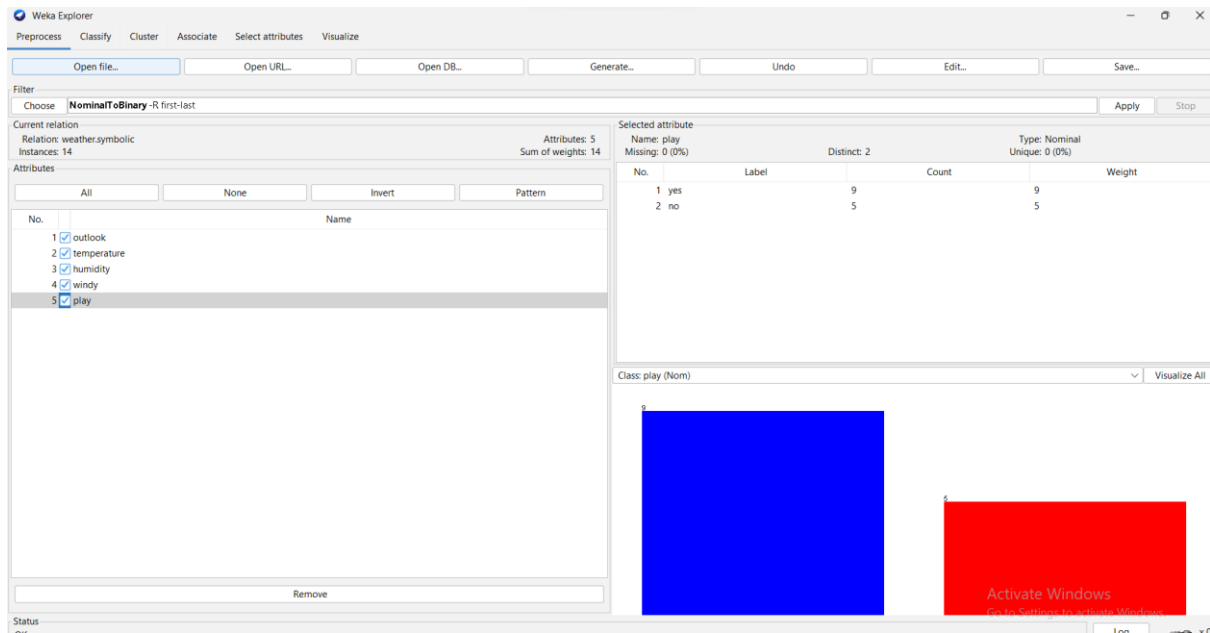
Open Weka.

Load the weather.nominal.arff dataset through "Explorer" > "Open file...".



Inspect dataset attributes and structure under the "Preprocess" tab.

Apply any necessary preprocessing, such as handling missing values or converting nominal attributes to numeric,



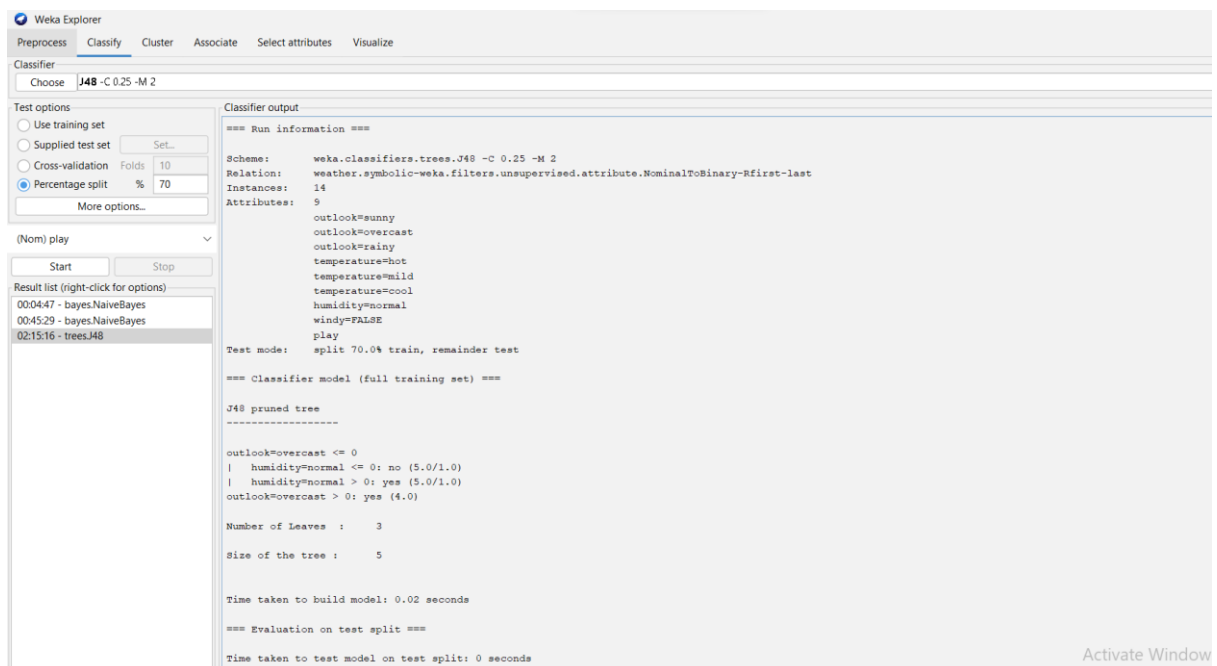
Though for J48, nominal to numeric conversion is not typically necessary.

Classification:

Navigate to the "Classify" tab.

Select the J48 classifier from the list under "trees".

(Optional) Adjust classifier options as required by clicking on the J48 name.



For splitting the dataset, choose either "Cross-validation" with a standard 10 folds or "Percentage split" (e.g., 70% for training).

Click "Start" to run the J48 classifier on the dataset.

Evaluation:

After classification, review the output for accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, provided directly in the "Classifier output" section.

```
Time taken to build model: 0.02 seconds

=== Evaluation on test split ===

Time taken to test model on test split: 0 seconds

=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances      2           50   %
Incorrectly Classified Instances    2           50   %
Kappa statistic                     0
Mean absolute error                 0.5833
Root mean squared error             0.7265
Relative absolute error             116.6667 %
Root relative squared error         137.8405 %
Total Number of Instances          4

=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===
```

	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	MCC	ROC Area	PRC Area	Class
	1.000	1.000	0.500	1.000	0.667	?	0.250	0.417	yes
	0.000	0.000	?	0.000	?	?	0.250	0.500	no
Weighted Avg.	0.500	0.500	?	0.500	?	?	0.250	0.458	

Weka automatically generates these metrics post-classification.

Interpretation and Reporting:

Confusion Matrix: Found in the classifier output, detailing true vs. predicted labels.

Decision Tree Visualization: Right-click on the result in the history list > "Visualize tree" to see the model's structure.

```
a b  <-- classified as
2 0 | a = yes
2 0 | b = no
```

Interpretation:

Examine the confusion matrix to evaluate accuracy and misclassifications among weather conditions.

Analyze the decision tree visualization for insights into the classifier's decision-making process.

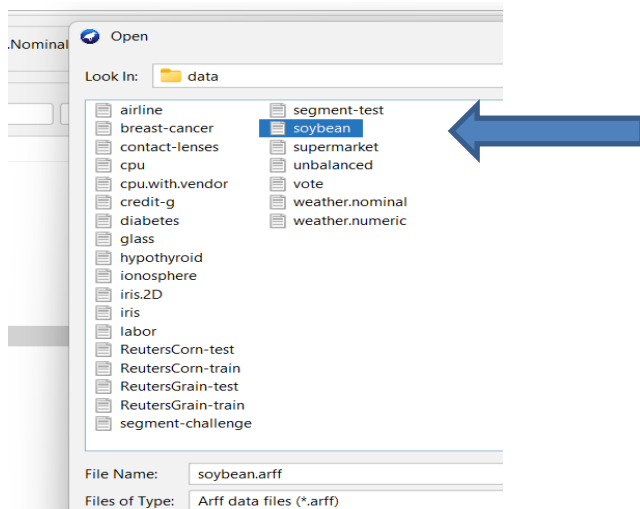
Highlight significant performance metrics in the classification summary.

c) Classification on soybean.arff dataset using RandomForest Tree Classifier:

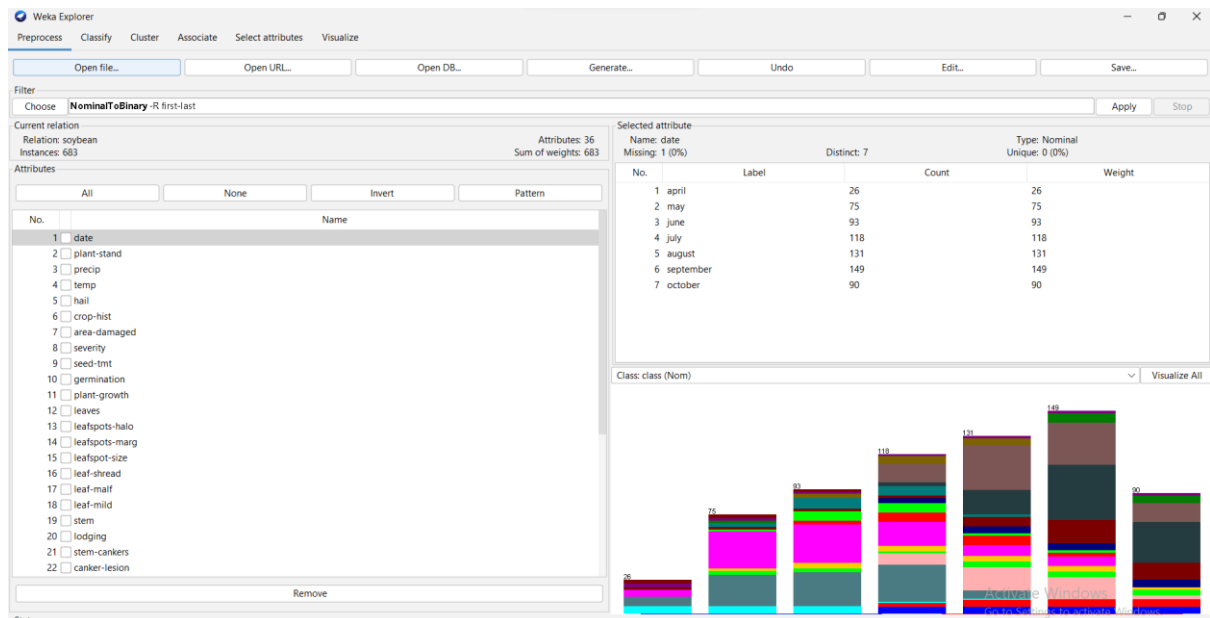
Setup:

Open Weka on your computer.

Load the soybean.arff dataset through "Explorer" > "Open file...".



Review the dataset's attributes and structure in the "Preprocess" tab.

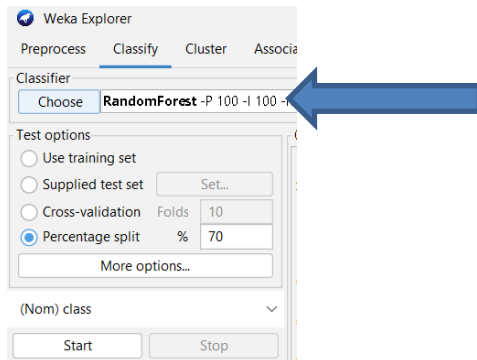


Apply necessary preprocessing steps, such as using the ReplaceMissingValues filter if there are any missing values. RandomForest can handle nominal attributes directly, so conversion to numeric might not be required.

Classification:

Switch to the "Classify" tab.

Choose the RandomForest algorithm from the list under "trees" or "meta" depending on your Weka version.



Configure any specific options for RandomForest by clicking on the algorithm name (though the default settings are often adequate).

Decide on the method for splitting the dataset: either use "Cross-validation" with a common choice of 10 folds or "Percentage split" (a typical split might be 70% for training and 30% for testing).

Initiate the classification by clicking "Start".

Evaluation:

Observe the output in the "Classifier output" section for accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

```
Time taken to test model on test split: 0.05 seconds

=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances      187           91.2195 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances    18            8.7805 %
Kappa statistic                    0.9034
Mean absolute error                 0.0246
Root mean squared error             0.0901
Relative absolute error             25.587 %
Root relative squared error         41.158 %
Total Number of Instances          205

=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===
```

	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	MCC	ROC Area	PRC Area	Class
1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	diaporthe-stem-canker
1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	charcoal-rot
1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	rhizoctonia-root-rot
1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	phytophthora-rot
1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	brown-stem-rot
1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	powdery-mildew
1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	downy-mildew
0.880	0.017	0.880	0.880	0.880	0.863	0.991	0.946		brown-spot
1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	bacterial-blight
1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	bacterial-pustule
1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	purple-seed-stain
0.833	0.000	1.000	0.833	0.905	0.908	1.000	1.000		anthracnose
0.750	0.005	0.857	0.750	0.800	0.794	0.993	0.894		phyllosticta-leaf-spot
0.871	0.040	0.794	0.871	0.831	0.800	0.991	0.957		alternarialeaf-spot
0.759	0.028	0.815	0.759	0.786	0.753	0.983	0.923		frog-eye-leaf-spot
1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	diaporthe-pod-&-stem-blight
1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	cyst-nematode
1.000	0.010	0.714	1.000	0.833	0.841	1.000	1.000	1.000	2-4-d-injury
1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	herbicide-injury
Weighted Avg.	0.912	0.013	0.915	0.912	0.912	0.901	0.995	0.972	

These metrics are provided by Weka following the classification.

Interpretation and Reporting:

Confusion Matrix: Directly available in the output, it shows the actual vs. predicted class allocations.

Feature Importance Plot: While Weka does not directly generate a feature importance plot in the GUI, you can interpret the textual output of feature importance provided by RandomForest or use additional tools or scripts to visualize this data.

Out-of-Bag Error Plot: Similar to feature importance, the out-of-bag error rate can be reviewed from the classifier's textual output. Visualization would require external tools.

```
=== Confusion Matrix ===
```

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	<-- classified as
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	a = diaporthe-stem-canker
0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b = charcoal-rot
0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c = rhizoctonia-root-rot
0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	d = phytophthora-rot
0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	e = brown-stem-rot
0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	f = powdery-mildew
0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	g = downy-mildew
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	h = brown-spot
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	i = bacterial-blight
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	j = bacterial-pustule
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	k = purple-seed-stain
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	l = anthracnose
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	m = phyllosticta-leaf-spot
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	4	0	0	0	0	n = alternarialeaf-spot
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	22	0	0	0	0	o = frog-eye-leaf-spot
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	p = diaporthe-pod-&-stem-blight
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	q = cyst-nematode
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	r = 2-4-d-injury
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	s = herbicide-injury

Interpretation:

Analyze the confusion matrix to assess classification accuracy and identify any notable misclassifications across the soybean classes.

Investigate the provided information on feature importance to determine which attributes most significantly impact soybean classification.

Consider the out-of-bag error as an estimate of the model's generalization error.

Result: