

Practical - 1 Visualization Features in WEKA

Objective :- Explore the visualization features of WEKA for data analysis.

Steps

- 1). Open WEKA → Explorer → Open File → Local Disk (C:)

↓
 Select dataset ← data ← Weka ← Program Files
 (eg - iris.arff).
- 2). Go to the "Visualize" tab.
- 3). Scatter plot matrix appears showing relationships between attributes.
- 4). Identify patterns:
 - Iris - setosa is clearly separable in Petal.Length vs Petal.Width.
 - Iris - versicolour and virginica overlap slightly.

Conclusion : Visualization helps detect separability and outliers.

Practical - 2

Data Preprocessing & Association Rule Mining

Objective :- Perform data preprocessing and generate association rules.

Task

- Clean and preprocess datasets
- Apply Apriori algorithm
- Generate association rules using support & confidence.

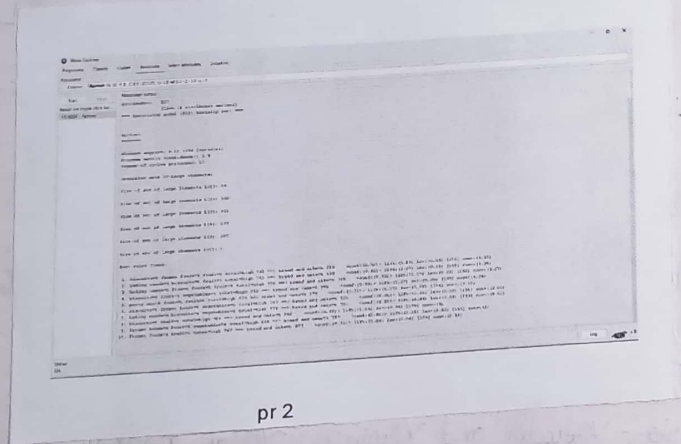
Steps

- 1) Load dataset → Preprocess tab
- 2) Apply filters
 - Remove → delete specific attributes
 - Normalize → scale attributes
- 3) To perform association mining
 - Associate tab → choose Apriori.
 - set minimum support = 0.1, confidence = 0.9.
- 4) Click start

Sample Output Rule:

$\text{petalwidth} < 0.3 \Rightarrow \text{class} = \text{setosa} \text{ (Confidence 1.0)}$

Conclusion :- Apriori finds strong rules that describe attribute relationships.



pr 2



Practical - 3

Classification on Datasets

Objective :- Apply classification algorithms using WEKA

Tasks

- Use algorithms (J48, Naive Bayes, SVM).
- Train / test using percentage split.
- Compare accuracy metrics.

Steps

1). Load dataset → classify tab.

2). Choose classifier → J48 (Decision Tree).

3). Test Options

- Use Training set
- Percentage split = 70%

4). Start

Sample Result

Accuracy : 94%

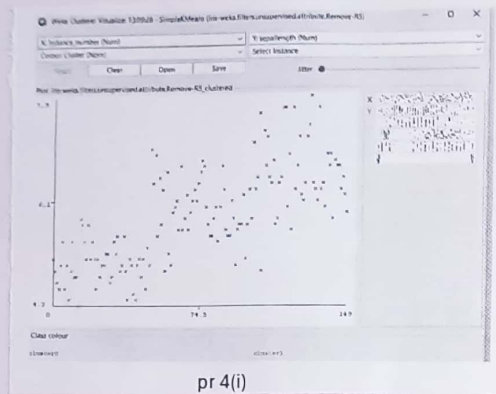
Confusion Matrix : a b c

a 50 00

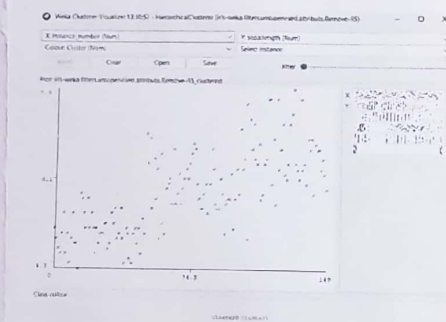
b 24 44

c 03 47

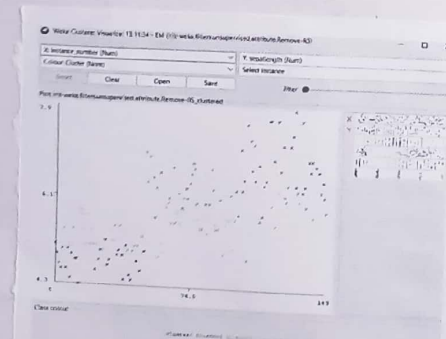
Conclusion :- J48 performs strongly on structured datasets like Iris.



pr 4(i)



Pr 4(ii)



pr(iii)

Practical 4 Clustering on Datasets

Objective:- Perform clustering techniques

Tasks

- Use K-Means, Hierarchical clustering
- Analyze clusters using visualization
- Interpret cluster grouping patterns.

Steps

- 1) Load dataset → cluster tab
- 2) choose simple KMeans → set $K=3$.
- 3) start

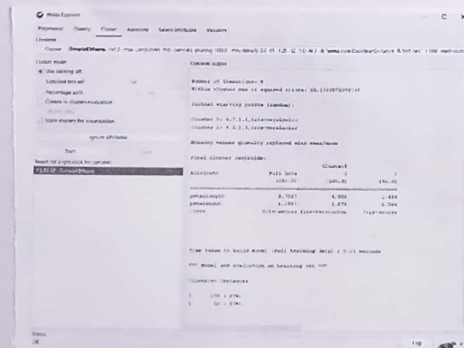
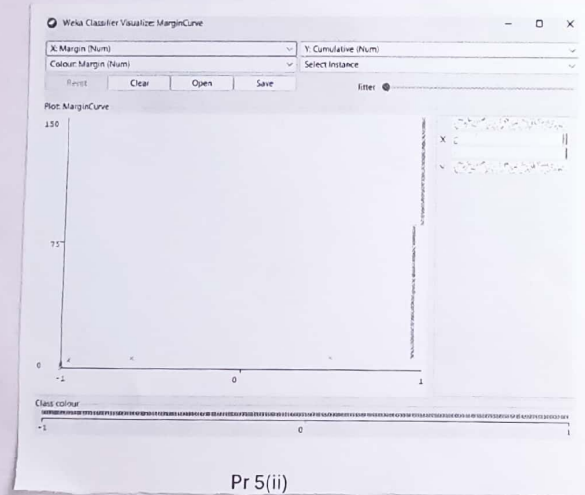
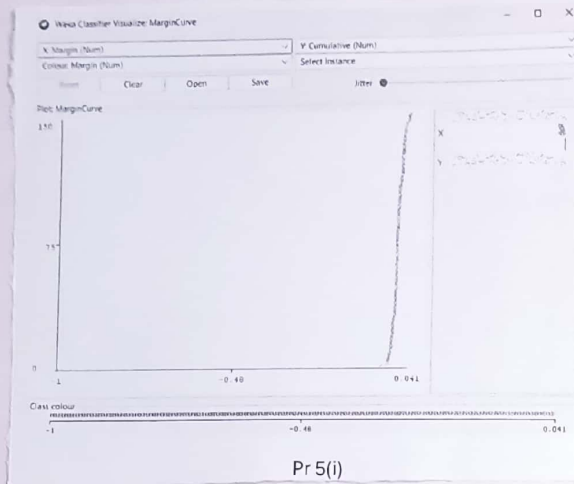
Output

cluster 0: mostly setosa

cluster 1: mixed Virginia / Versicolour

cluster 2: mixed Virginia / Versicolour

Conclusion:- K-means clusters based on attribute similarity but is unsupervised; labels are not used.



Practical - 5

Programs using Graham's Credit data

Objective:- Apply ML techniques to German Credit dataset

Tasks:

- Load datasets into WEKA.
- Perform preprocessing.
- Classify and evaluate results.

Steps

- 1). Load german-credit.csv \rightarrow Preprocess.
- 2). Handle missing values
- 3). Classify \rightarrow choose Naive Bayes & J48.
- 4). Test

Result example

Accuracy: 72%

Conclusion: German Credit datasets is noisy and complex, giving low accuracy than Iris.

Program 2: Data Preprocessing (Remove Attributes)

Aim :- To remove an unnecessary attribute from the dataset.

Steps:

- 1). In Properties tab, select any attributes.

2) click Remove

3). Observe change in number of attributes

Result

Selected attribute is removed successfully.

Program 3: Classification using Naive Bayes

Aim :- To classify customers into good & bad credit using Naive Bayes.

Steps

1. Go to classify tab.

2). Click choose → bayes → Naive Bayes.

3). Select use training set.

4). Click start.

Result

Naive Bayes model classifies credit risk successfully.

Practical 6.

Decision Tree Using Cross Validation

Objective :- Understand cross-validation in decision tree training.

Tasks

- Train decision tree using 10-fold cross-validation.
- Compare with training/testing split.
- Discuss accuracy differences.

Steps

- 1) load dataset \rightarrow classify tab.
- 2) choose J48 \rightarrow Test option : 10-fold cross validation
- 3) Record accuracy
Compare:
 - Training set accuracy : 98%
 - Cross-validation accuracy : 94%

Reader: Training accuracy is higher due to overfitting.

Conclusion: Cross-validation gives realistic performance measures.

[illegible]