

ASSIGNMENT SUBMISSION FORM

Assignment Title: Classifying Internet Advertisements

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SUMMARY

Detecting Advertisements on the Web

This dataset represents a set of possible advertisements on Internet pages. The features encode the geometry of the image (if available) as well as phrases occurring in the URL, the image's URL and alt text, the anchor text, and words occurring near the anchor text. The task is to predict whether an image is an advertisement ("ad") or not ("nonad").

It uses innovative data from Nick Kushmerick. There are 3279 cases, each describing an image within an anchor tag in a HTML document. About 14% of these anchored images are banner advertisements, and the goal is to generate rules that predict whether an image is an ad. (Kushmerick's system *AdEater* uses this prediction to eliminate advertisement images and so speed up page downloading.)

This dataset is very high-dimensional -- there are 1558 attributes, about half the number of cases! These features include three numbers -- image height, width, and aspect ratio -- together with boolean features representing the presence or absence of phrases in the image caption, its *alt* tag, and the anchor, image, and base URLs. For example, the attribute *ancurl*http+www* has the value 1 if the URL referred to in the anchor contains *http* followed by *www* (ignoring punctuation). More than a quarter of the cases have unknown values for one or more of the attributes.

Given a set of *training instances* that are preclassified as being an advertisement (AD) or not (AD), the goal is to learn a *classifier* that maps instances to either AD or AD.

Dataset Used for A Program Called as ADEATER

AdEater is a fully implemented browsing assistant that automatically removes advertisement images from Internet pages. Unlike related systems that rely on hand-crafted rules, AdEater takes an inductive learning approach, automatically generating rules from training examples. Our experiments demonstrate that our approach is practical: the off-line training phase takes less than six minutes; on-line classification takes about 70 msec; and classification accuracy exceeds 97% given a modest set of training data.

Dataset Attributes

1-) Each image enclosed in an `<A>` tag is a candidate advertisement; non-anchor images are rarely advertisements, and are therefore ignored. Let `Udest` be the URL to which the anchor points, and let `Uimg` be the image's URL.

2-) Three numeric features capture geometric information about the image: **height**, **width**, and **aspect ratio** (ratio of width to height). These features are drawn directly from the HTML file, not the image. Therefore, these features might be missing (indicated by "?") if the corresponding `` tag does indicate the height or width. For example, no geometric features can be extracted for instance C.

3-) A single binary feature `local?` indicates whether `Udest`'s and `Uimg`'s servers are in the same Internet domain. For example, if `Udest = a.host.com/-page.html`, then `local?` is 1 for `Uimg=b.host.-com/image.jpg`, but 0 for `Uimg=elsewhere.org/-picture.gif`.

4-) An instance's caption is the words occurring in the enclosing `<A>` tag, ignoring punctuation and case. A set of binary features encode each caption word, each two-word phrase, and so on, through `K`-word phrases. Caption features are then discarded if the phrase occurs fewer than `M` times in the training set. For example, the caption feature "funded + by" is 1 for instances whose caption contains this two-word phrase (instance C only, in the example). Note that the specific caption features generated depend on the particular training instances; feature vectors have a fixed width respect to a given set of training instances.

5-) An instance's alt text is the set of "alternate" words in the `` tag. As with captions, the encoding contains one boolean feature for phrase of length each 1, 2, ..., `K` that occurs at least `M` times.

6-) Additional sets of features are provided by the base URL `Ubase`, the destination URL `Udest`, and the image URL `Uimg`. For each of these URLs, one binary feature corresponds to the servername. Then, punctuation and case are discarded in the rest of the URL, and (like caption and alt text), a set of binary features encode phrase of length 1, 2, ..., `K` that occurs at least `M` times in the training set. One-word phrases are ignored if they are members of a stop list containing low-information terms such as "http", "www", "jpg", "html", etc

Note that the above procedure generates a family of encodings, one for each value of `K` (maximum phrase length) and `M` (minimum phrase count). In the current implementation, `K = 2` and `M = 10`. For the training data gathered as described in Sec. 2.2, the encoding consisted of 1558 features: height, width, aspect ratio, `local?`, 19 caption features, 111 alt features, 495 base URL features, 472 destination URL features, and 457 image URL features.

Now do an example;

http://www.provider.com/index.html			
<div> <div> <div>A</div> <div> <div></div> <div>Our sponsor: </div> <div>...</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>B</div> <div> <div></div> <div>Contact us: </div> <div>...</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>C</div> <div> <div></div> <div>Funded by: </div> <div>...</div> </div> </div> </div>			

A	B	C	Feature	
40	50	?	height	caption features
200	40	?	width	
5.0	0.8	?	aspect ratio	
0	0	1	local?	
1	0	0	"our"	
1	0	0	"sponsor"	
1	0	0	"our+sponsor"	
0	1	0	"contact"	
0	1	0	"us"	
0	1	0	"contact+us"	
0	0	1	"funded"	alt features
0	0	1	"by"	
0	0	1	"funded+by"	
1	0	0	"free"	
1	0	0	"stuff"	
1	0	0	"free+stuff"	
0	1	0	"contact"	
0	1	0	"info"	
0	1	0	"contact+info"	
0	0	1	"click"	U_{base} features
0	0	1	"here"	
0	0	1	"click+here"	
1	1	1	"www.provider.com"	
1	1	1	"index"	
1	1	1	"index+html"	U_{target} features
1	0	0	"www.corp.com"	
1	0	0	"sales"	
1	0	0	"sales+html"	
0	1	0	"contact"	
0	1	0	"contact+html"	U_{img} features
0	0	1	"www.mega.com"	
0	0	1	"marketing"	
0	0	1	"marketing+html"	
1	0	0	"www.corp.com"	
1	0	0	"ads"	
1	0	0	"ads+thead"	
1	0	0	"thead"	
1	0	0	"thead+gif"	
0	1	0	"images+contact"	
0	1	0	"images"	
0	1	0	"contact"	
0	1	0	"contact+gif"	
0	0	1	"www.mega.com"	
0	0	1	"adverts"	
0	0	1	"adimg"	
0	0	1	"adverts+adimg"	
0	0	1	"adimg+jpg"	
AD	AD	AD	Classification	

Learning Rules

C4.5rules learns a set of rules, each a conjunction of tests together with a predicted classification if the tests are satisfied. For numeric features, tests are of the form " $f_i < t$ " or " $f_i > t$ ", where t is a constant real number. For binary features, tests are of the form " f_i " or " $\neg f_i$ ". For our application, C4.5rules learned a set of 25 rules. Two representative examples are as follows:

- If aspect ratio > 4.5022 alt doesn't contain "to" but does contain "click+here", and Udest doesn't contain "http+www", then instance is an AD.
- H Ubase does not contain "messier", and Udest contains the "redirect+cgi", then instance is an AD.

Note that these are actual rules learned by C4.5rules: the rules have only been reformatted to make them easier to read, and the learning algorithm, not a person, identifies relevant phrases such as "click+here".

DATAMINING APPROACH AND METHODS

We have also conducted a series of more objective experiments, using the standard machine learning "cross validation" methodology. We first randomly partitioned the gathered instances into a *training* set containing 90% of the instances and a *test* set containing the remainder. We then invoked C4.5rules on the training set, and measured the performance of the rules on the test set. We cross validated our results in this way ten times.

Averaging across the ten trials, we found that the learned rules have an accuracy of 97.1%. To further understand the limitations of our approach, we have also measured the system's learning curve. A second experiment was designed to validate the particular features in our encoding

We mostly used cross validation 10 folds because we tested other options like use as full training set or percentage split, but the best result came out from 10 folds. Therefore we accepted it as standart and continued to test other classifiers.

J48 TREE – CROSS-VALIDATION 10 FOLD

=== Run information ===

Scheme:weka.classifiers.trees.J48 -C 0.25 -M 2

Relation: ad

Instances: 3279

Attributes: 1559

[list of attributes omitted]

Test mode:10-fold cross-validation

=== Classifier model (full training set) ===

J48 pruned tree

```
url*ads <= 0
| ancurl*click <= 0
| | ancurl*http+www <= 0
| | | url*ad <= 0
| | | | ancurl*exe <= 0
| | | | width <= 399
| | | | alt*click <= 0
| | | | | ancurl*netscape.com <= 0
| | | | | url*home <= 0
| | | | | | ancurl*www.pacific.net.sg <= 0
| | | | | | ancurl*keith+dumble <= 0: noad (2661.0/40.0)
| | | | | | ancurl*keith+dumble > 0
| | | | | | | ancurl*members+keith <= 0: ad (3.0)
| | | | | | | ancurl*members+keith > 0: noad (22.0)
| | | | | | ancurl*www.pacific.net.sg > 0
| | | | | | width <= 142: noad (26.0)
| | | | | | width > 142
| | | | | | | height <= 37: noad (2.0)
| | | | | | | height > 37: ad (4.0)
| | | | | url*home > 0
| | | | | | width <= 198: noad (40.0)
| | | | | | width > 198
| | | | | | | url*images <= 0: noad (2.0)
| | | | | | | url*images > 0: ad (8.0)
| | | | | ancurl*netscape.com > 0
| | | | | | local <= 0: noad (21.0)
| | | | | | local > 0: ad (5.0)
| | | | alt*click > 0
| | | | | alt*here+to <= 0
| | | | | | url*thejeep.com <= 0
| | | | | | url*geocities.com <= 0
| | | | | | | width <= 207: noad (12.0/1.0)
| | | | | | | width > 207: ad (2.0)
| | | | | | | url*geocities.com > 0: ad (2.0)
| | | | | | url*thejeep.com > 0: ad (5.0)
| | | | | | alt*here+to > 0: noad (14.0)
| | | | width > 399
| | | | | aratio <= 5.0625: noad (12.0)
| | | | | aratio > 5.0625
| | | | | | height <= 50
| | | | | | alt*here <= 0
| | | | | | alt*with <= 0
| | | | | | | origurl*index <= 0: noad (34.0/2.0)
```

```

| | | | | | | | | origurl*index > 0: ad (3.0/1.0)
| | | | | | | | | alt*with > 0: ad (3.0)
| | | | | | | | | alt*here > 0: ad (3.0)
| | | | | | | | | height > 50: ad (47.0/2.0)
| | | | | | | | | ancurl*exe > 0
| | | | | | | | | ancurl*bin <= 0: noad (3.0)
| | | | | | | | | ancurl*bin > 0: ad (22.0)
| | | | | | | | | url*ad > 0
| | | | | | | | | url*mindspring.com <= 0: ad (22.0)
| | | | | | | | | url*mindspring.com > 0: noad (3.0)
| | | | | | | | | ancurl*http+www > 0: ad (43.0)
| | | | | | | | | ancurl*click > 0: ad (103.0/2.0)
| | | | | | | | | url*ads > 0: ad (152.0/6.0)

```

Number of Leaves : 29

Size of the tree : 57

Time taken to build model: 19.85 seconds

=== Stratified cross-validation ===

=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances	3184	97.1028 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	95	2.8972 %
Kappa statistic	0.875	
Mean absolute error	0.0469	
Root mean squared error	0.166	
Relative absolute error	19.4789 %	
Root relative squared error	47.8314 %	
Total Number of Instances	3279	

=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===

	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	ROC Area	Class
	0.852	0.01	0.935	0.852	0.892	0.916	ad
	0.99	0.148	0.976	0.99	0.983	0.916	noad
Weighted Avg.	0.971	0.129	0.971	0.971	0.97	0.916	

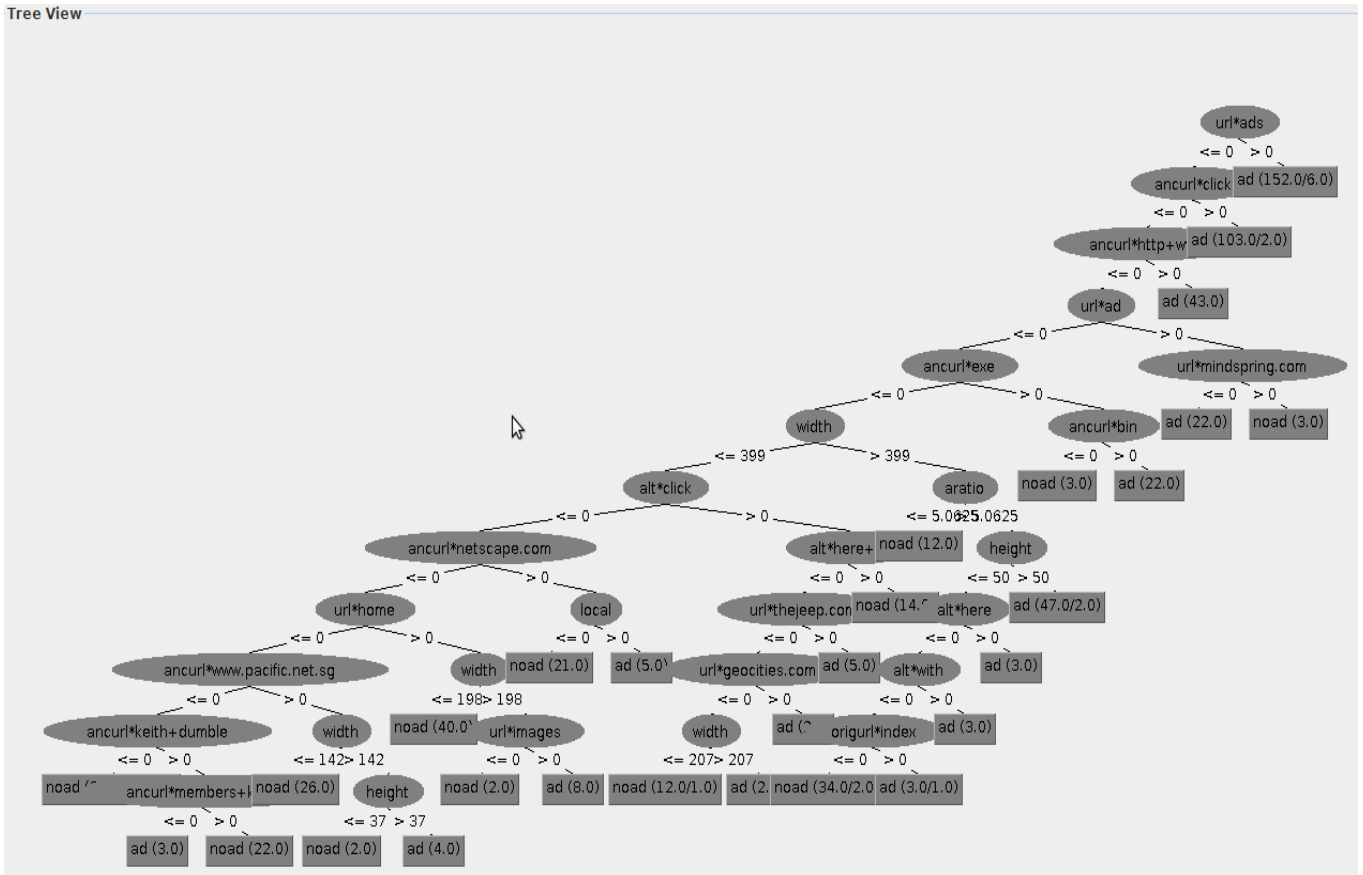
=== Confusion Matrix ===

```

a  b  <-- classified as
391 68 | a = ad
27 2793 | b = noad

```


TREE



J48-Graft-10-Fold

Grafting adds nodes to the decision trees to increase the predictive accuracy. In the grafted j48, new branches are added in the place of a single leaf or graft within leaves.

=== Run information ===

Scheme:weka.classifiers.trees.J48graft -C 0.25 -M 2

Relation: ad

Instances: 3279

Attributes: 1559

[list of attributes omitted]

Test mode:10-fold cross-validation

=== Classifier model (full training set) ===

Number of Leaves : 1360

Size of the tree : 2719

Time taken to build model: 23.8 seconds

=== Stratified cross-validation ===

=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances	3187	97.1943 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	92	2.8057 %
Kappa statistic	0.8779	
Mean absolute error	0.0461	
Root mean squared error	0.1642	
Relative absolute error	19.1335 %	
Root relative squared error	47.3118 %	
Total Number of Instances	3279	

=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===

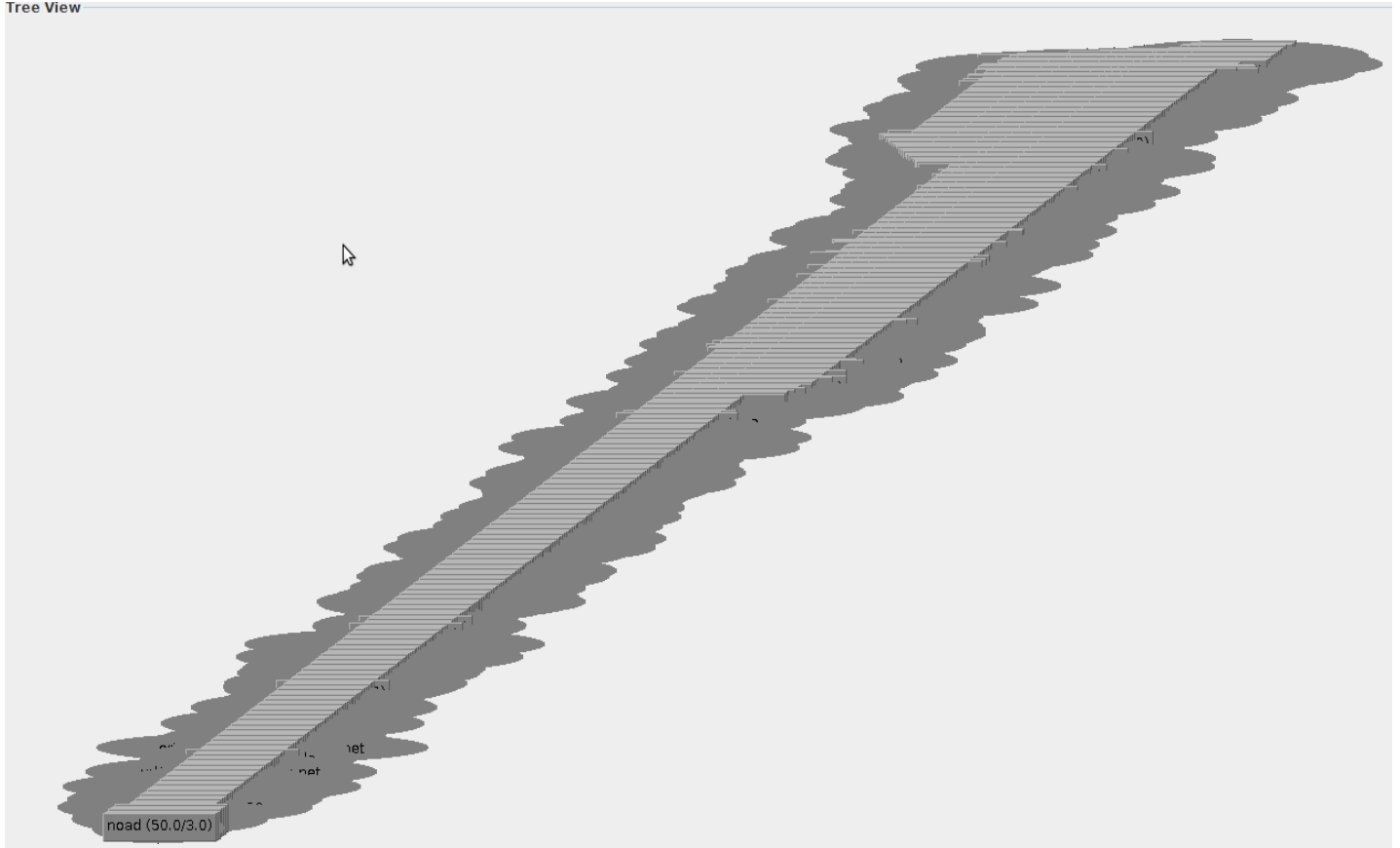
	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	ROC Area	Class
	0.845	0.007	0.949	0.845	0.894	0.911	ad
	0.993	0.155	0.975	0.993	0.984	0.911	noad
Weighted Avg.	0.972	0.134	0.972	0.972	0.971	0.911	

=== Confusion Matrix ===

```
a  b  <-- classified as
388 71 | a = ad
21 2799 | b = noad
```

TREE

Tree View



NAIVE BAYES

=== Run information ===

Scheme:weka.classifiers.bayes.NaiveBayes

Relation: ad

Instances: 3279

Attributes: 1559

[list of attributes omitted]

Test mode:10-fold cross-validation

=== Classifier model (full training set) ===

Naive Bayes Classifier

Time taken to build model: 1.21 seconds

=== Stratified cross-validation ===

=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances	3152	96.1269 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	127	3.8731 %

Kappa statistic	0.8277
Mean absolute error	0.0394
Root mean squared error	0.1913
Relative absolute error	16.3682 %
Root relative squared error	55.1228 %
Total Number of Instances	3279

=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===

	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	ROC Area	Class
	0.782	0.01	0.93	0.782	0.85	0.942	ad
	0.99	0.218	0.965	0.99	0.978	0.943	noad
Weighted Avg.	0.961	0.189	0.96	0.961	0.96	0.943	

=== Confusion Matrix ===

```

a  b  <-- classified as
359 100 | a = ad
27 2793 | b = noad

```

META ATTRIBUTES SELECTED 10 FOLD

=== Run information ===

```

Scheme:weka.classifiers.meta.AttributeSelectedClassifier -E
"weka.attributeSelection.CfsSubsetEval " -S "weka.attributeSelection.BestFirst -D 1 -N 5" -W
weka.classifiers.trees.J48 -- -C 0.25 -M 2
Relation:  ad
Instances:  3279
Attributes: 1559
[list of attributes omitted]
Test mode:10-fold cross-validation

```

=== Classifier model (full training set) ===

AttributeSelectedClassifier:

=== Attribute Selection on all input data ===

```

Search Method:
  Best first.
  Start set: no attributes
  Search direction: forward
  Stale search after 5 node expansions
  Total number of subsets evaluated: 23269
  Merit of best subset found: 0.503

```

Attribute Subset Evaluator (supervised, Class (nominal): 1559 class):

CFS Subset Evaluator

Including locally predictive attributes

Selected attributes:

2,3,40,178,253,266,352,399,442,810,875,959,969,1023,1173,1230,1244,1279,1400,1460,148

4,1530,1538,1547 : 24

width

aratio

url*pics

url*sjsu.edu

url*athens+8774

url*aol.com

url*ads

url*ad

url*icon

origurl*cats

origurl*bin

ancurl*mirror

ancurl*redirect

ancurl*adclick

ancurl*links

ancurl*http+www

ancurl*com

ancurl*bin

ancurl*click

alt*us

alt*click

alt*award

alt*home

caption*page

Header of reduced data:

@relation 'ad-weka.filters.unsupervised.attribute.Remove-V-R2-

3,40,178,253,266,352,399,442,810,875,959,969,1023,1173,1230,1244,1279,1400,1460,1484,

1530,1538,1547,1559'

@attribute width numeric

@attribute aratio numeric

@attribute url*pics numeric

@attribute url*sjsu.edu numeric

@attribute url*athens+8774 numeric

@attribute url*aol.com numeric

@attribute url*ads numeric

@attribute url*ad numeric

@attribute url*icon numeric

@attribute origurl*cats numeric

@attribute origurl*bin numeric

@attribute ancurl*mirror numeric

@attribute ancurl*redirect numeric
 @attribute ancurl*adclick numeric
 @attribute ancurl*links numeric
 @attribute ancurl*http+www numeric
 @attribute ancurl*com numeric
 @attribute ancurl*bin numeric
 @attribute ancurl*click numeric
 @attribute alt*us numeric
 @attribute alt*click numeric
 @attribute alt*award numeric
 @attribute alt*home numeric
 @attribute caption*page numeric
 @attribute class {ad,noad}

@data

Classifier Model
 J48 pruned tree

```

url*ads <= 0
| ancurl*click <= 0
| | ancurl*http+www <= 0
| | | url*ad <= 0
| | | | width <= 399
| | | | | alt*click <= 0
| | | | | ancurl*bin <= 0
| | | | | | width <= 146: noad (2121.0/30.0)
| | | | | | width > 146
| | | | | | | aratio <= 2.775: noad (277.0/2.0)
| | | | | | | aratio > 2.775
| | | | | | | | aratio <= 3
| | | | | | | | | width <= 200: ad (5.0)
| | | | | | | | | width > 200: noad (3.0/1.0)
| | | | | | | | | aratio > 3
| | | | | | | | | aratio <= 6.4814: noad (103.0/1.0)
| | | | | | | | | aratio > 6.4814
| | | | | | | | | | aratio <= 6.6666: ad (7.0)
| | | | | | | | | | aratio > 6.6666: noad (55.0/4.0)
| | | | | | ancurl*bin > 0
| | | | | | | ancurl*com <= 0: noad (216.0/9.0)
| | | | | | | ancurl*com > 0
| | | | | | | | width <= 37: noad (9.0)
| | | | | | | | width > 37: ad (6.0)
| | | | | | alt*click > 0
| | | | | | | ancurl*bin <= 0: noad (34.0/9.0)
| | | | | | | ancurl*bin > 0: ad (3.0)
| | | | | width > 399
| | | | | aratio <= 18
  
```

```

| | | | | aratio <= 5.0625: noad (12.0)
| | | | | aratio > 5.0625: ad (81.0/11.0)
| | | | | aratio > 18: noad (24.0)
| | | url*ad > 0
| | | | aratio <= 0.4058: noad (3.0)
| | | | aratio > 0.4058: ad (22.0)
| | ancurl*http+www > 0: ad (43.0)
| ancurl*click > 0: ad (103.0/2.0)
url*ads > 0: ad (152.0/6.0)

```

Number of Leaves : 20

Size of the tree : 39

Time taken to build model: 7.26 seconds

=== Stratified cross-validation ===
 === Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances	3177	96.8893 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	102	3.1107 %
Kappa statistic	0.8628	
Mean absolute error	0.0533	
Root mean squared error	0.1702	
Relative absolute error	22.1106 %	
Root relative squared error	49.0671 %	
Total Number of Instances	3279	

=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===

	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	ROC Area	Class
	0.819	0.007	0.952	0.819	0.881	0.918	ad
	0.993	0.181	0.971	0.993	0.982	0.918	noad
Weighted Avg.	0.969	0.156	0.969	0.969	0.968	0.918	

=== Confusion Matrix ===

```

a  b  <-- classified as
376 83 | a = ad
19 2801 | b = noad

```

RANDOM TREE CLASSIFIER

=== Run information ===

Scheme:weka.classifiers.trees.RandomTree -K 0 -M 1.0 -S 1
Relation: ad
Instances: 3279
Attributes: 1559
[list of attributes omitted]
Test mode:10-fold cross-validation

=== Classifier model (full training set) ===

RandomTree

Size of the tree : 1145

Time taken to build model: 1.64 seconds

=== Stratified cross-validation ===

=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances	3170	96.6758 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	109	3.3242 %
Kappa statistic	0.8605	
Mean absolute error	0.0337	
Root mean squared error	0.1818	
Relative absolute error	13.9744 %	
Root relative squared error	52.3911 %	
Total Number of Instances	3279	

=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===

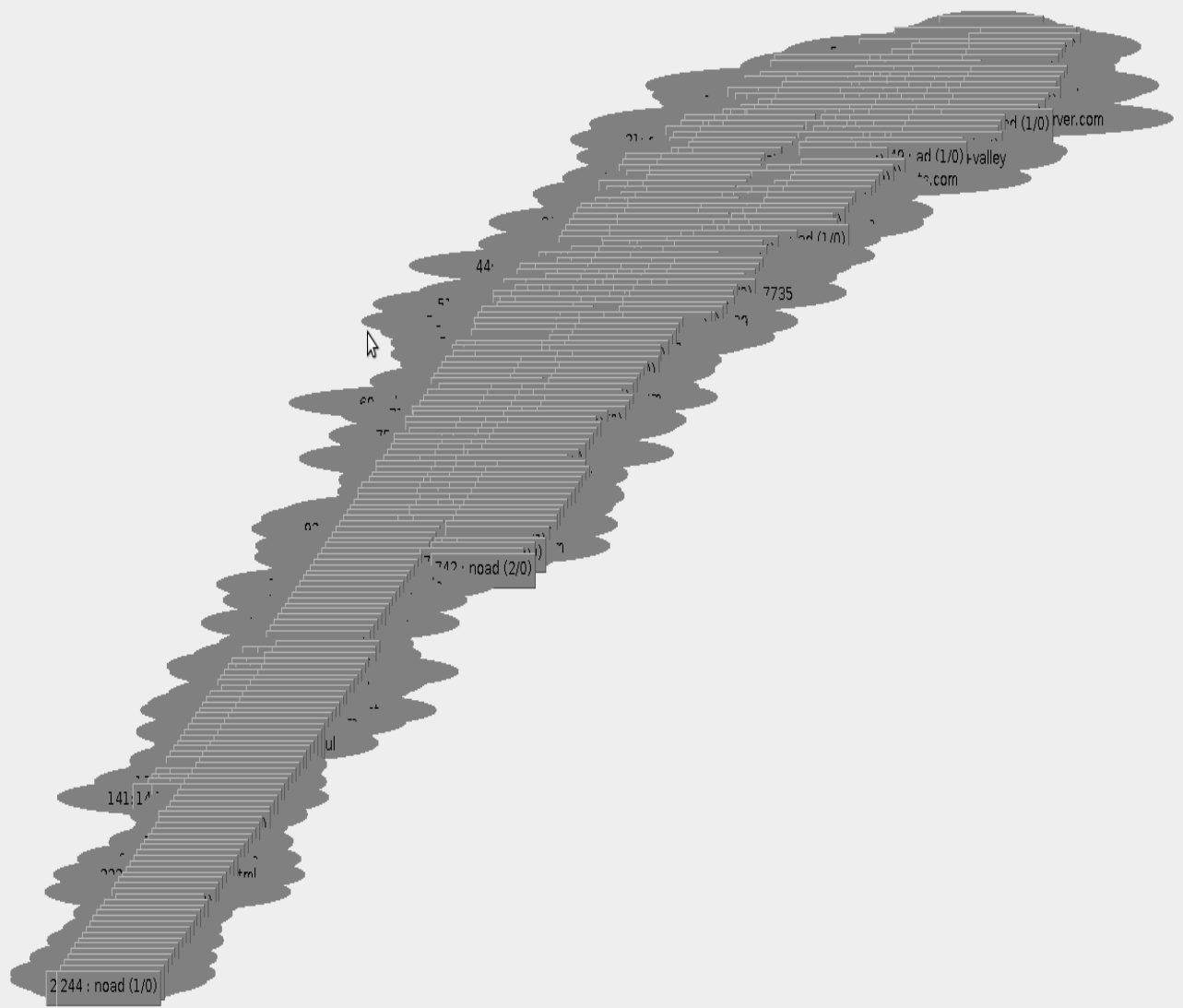
	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	ROC Area	Class
	0.869	0.017	0.891	0.869	0.88	0.926	ad
	0.983	0.131	0.979	0.983	0.981	0.926	noad
Weighted Avg.	0.967	0.115	0.966	0.967	0.967	0.926	

=== Confusion Matrix ===

a	b	<-- classified as
399	60	a = ad
49	2771	b = noad

TREE

Tree View



IBK instance-based classifier k=1 used as training set

=== Run information ===

Scheme:weka.classifiers.lazy.IBk -K 1 -W 0 -A "weka.core.neighboursearch.LinearNNSearch
-A \"weka.core.EuclideanDistance -R first-last\""

Relation: ad

Instances: 3279

Attributes: 1559

[list of attributes omitted]

Test mode:evaluate on training data

=== Classifier model (full training set) ===

IB1 instance-based classifier

using 1 nearest neighbour(s) for classification

Time taken to build model: 0.03 seconds

=== Evaluation on training set ===

=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances	3276	99.9085 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	3	0.0915 %
Kappa statistic	0.9962	
Mean absolute error	0.0015	
Root mean squared error	0.0256	
Relative absolute error	0.6366 %	
Root relative squared error	7.374 %	
Total Number of Instances	3279	

=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===

	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	ROC Area	Class
	0.998	0.001	0.996	0.998	0.997	1	ad
	0.999	0.002	1	0.999	0.999	1	noad
Weighted Avg.	0.999	0.002	0.999	0.999	0.999	1	

=== Confusion Matrix ===

a	b	<-- classified as
458	1	a = ad
2	2818	b = noad

IBK instance-based classifier K=1, 10-fold cross-validation

=== Run information ===

Scheme:weka.classifiers.lazy.IBk -K 1 -W 0 -A "weka.core.neighboursearch.LinearNNSearch
-A \"weka.core.EuclideanDistance -R first-last\""

Relation: ad

Instances: 3279

Attributes: 1559

[list of attributes omitted]

Test mode:10-fold cross-validation

=== Classifier model (full training set) ===

IB1 instance-based classifier

using 1 nearest neighbour(s) for classification

Time taken to build model: 0.03 seconds

=== Stratified cross-validation ===

=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances	3164	96.4928 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	115	3.5072 %
Kappa statistic	0.8493	
Mean absolute error	0.0358	
Root mean squared error	0.186	
Relative absolute error	14.8386 %	
Root relative squared error	53.6157 %	
Total Number of Instances	3279	

=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===

	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	ROC Area	Class
	0.834	0.014	0.908	0.834	0.869	0.939	ad
	0.986	0.166	0.973	0.986	0.98	0.939	noad
Weighted Avg.	0.965	0.144	0.964	0.965	0.964	0.939	

=== Confusion Matrix ===

a b <-- classified as

383 76 | a = ad

39 2781 | b = noad

J48-full training set

=== Run information ===

Scheme:weka.classifiers.trees.J48 -C 0.25 -M 2

Relation: ad

Instances: 3279

Attributes: 1559

=== Classifier model (full training set) ===

J48 pruned tree

$$\text{url*ads} \leq 0$$

```
| ancurl*click <= 0
```

```
| | ancurl*http+www <= 0
```

```
| | | url*ad <= 0
```

```

| | | | ancurl*exe <= 0

```

```
| | | | | width <= 399
```

```
| | | | | alt*click <= 0
```

```
| | | | | | | | | | ancurl*netscape.com <= 0
```

```
| | | | | | | | url*home <= 0
```

```
| | | | | | | | | | ancurl*www.pacific.net.sg <= 0
```

```
| | | | | | | | | | ancurl*keith+dumble <= 0: noad (2661.0/40.0)
```

```
| | | | | | | | ancurl*keith+dumble > 0
```

```
| | | | | | | | | | ancurl*members+keith <= 0: ad (3.0)
```

```
| | | | | | | | | | ancurl*members+keith > 0: noad (22.0)
```

```
| | | | | ancurl*www.pacific.net.sg > 0
```

```
| | | | | | | | | width <= 142: noad (26.0)
```

```
| | | | | | | | | | width > 142
```

```
| | | | | | | | | | height <= 37: noad (2.0)
```

```
| | | | | | | | | | height > 37: ad (4.0)
```

```
| | | | | | | | url*home > 0
```

```
| | | | | | | | | | width <= 198: noad (40.0)
```

```
| | | | | | | | | width > 198
```

```
| | | | | | | | | | url*images <= 0: noad (2.0)
```

```
| | | | | | | | | | url*images > 0: ad (8.0)
```

```
| | | | | ancurl*netscape.com > 0
```

```
| | | | | | | | local <= 0: noad (21.0)
```

```
| | | | | | | local > 0: ad (5.0)
```

```
| | | | | alt*click > 0
```

```
| | | | | alt*here+to <= 0
```

```
| | | | | url*thejeep.com <= 0
```

```
| | | | | | | | | | url*geocities.com <= 0
```

```
| | | | | | | | | | width <= 207: noad (12.0/1.0)
```

```
| | | | | | | | | width > 207: ad (2.0)
```

```
| | | | | url*geocities.com > 0: ad (2.0)
```

```
| | | | | | | | url*thejeep.com > 0: ad (5.0)
```

```
| | | | | | | alt*here+to > 0: noad (14.0)
```

```
| | | | | width > 399
```

```
| | | | | aratio <= 5.0625: noad (12.0)
```

						aratio > 5.0625
--	--	--	--	--	--	-----------------

```
| | | | | height <= 50
```

```

| | | | | | | | alt*here <= 0
| | | | | | | | alt*with <= 0
| | | | | | | | origurl*index <= 0: noad (34.0/2.0)
| | | | | | | | origurl*index > 0: ad (3.0/1.0)
| | | | | | | | alt*with > 0: ad (3.0)
| | | | | | | | alt*here > 0: ad (3.0)
| | | | | | | | height > 50: ad (47.0/2.0)
| | | | | | | | ancurl*exe > 0
| | | | | | | | ancurl*bin <= 0: noad (3.0)
| | | | | | | | ancurl*bin > 0: ad (22.0)
| | | | | | | | url*ad > 0
| | | | | | | | url*mindspring.com <= 0: ad (22.0)
| | | | | | | | url*mindspring.com > 0: noad (3.0)
| | | | | | | | ancurl*http+www > 0: ad (43.0)
| | | | | | | | ancurl*click > 0: ad (103.0/2.0)
| | | | | | | | url*ads > 0: ad (152.0/6.0)

```

Number of Leaves : 29

Size of the tree : 57

Time taken to build model: 31.28 seconds

=== Evaluation on training set ===

=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances	3225	98.3532 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	54	1.6468 %
Kappa statistic	0.9295	
Mean absolute error	0.032	
Root mean squared error	0.1265	
Relative absolute error	13.2918 %	
Root relative squared error	36.4699 %	
Total Number of Instances	3279	

=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===

	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	ROC Area	Class
	0.906	0.004	0.974	0.906	0.939	0.957	ad
	0.996	0.094	0.985	0.996	0.99	0.957	noad
Weighted Avg.	0.984	0.081	0.983	0.984	0.983	0.957	

=== Confusion Matrix ===

```

a  b  <-- classified as
416 43 | a = ad
11 2809 | b = noad

```

CONCLUSION

	J48	J48-Grafted	Naive Bayes	Random Tree	Attributes Selected
Correctly Classified Instances	97.1028 %	97.1943 %	96.1269 %	96.6758 %	96.8893 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	2.8972 %	2.8057 %	3.8731 %	3.3242 %	3.1107 %
TP/ad	0.852	0.845	0.782	0.869	0.819
TP/noad	0.99	0.993	0.99	0.983	0.993
FP/ad	0.01	0.007	0.01	0.017	0.007
FP/noad	0.148	0.155	0.218	0.131	0.181
Precision/ad	0.935	0.949	0.93	0.891	0.952
Precision/noad	0.976	0.975	0.965	0.979	0.971
Time	19.85 seconds	23.8 seconds	1.21 seconds	1.64 seconds	7.26 seconds
Number of Leaves	29	1360	-	-	-
Size of the tree	57	2719	-	1145	-

	J48	IBK k=1, 10 fold	J48-traning set	IBK k=1, use as training set
Correctly Classified Instances	97.1028 %	97.1943 %	98.3532 %	99.9085 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	2.8972 %	2.8057 %	1.6468 %	0.0915 %
TP/ad	0.852	0.845	0.906	0.998
TP/noad	0.99	0.993	0.996	0.999
FP/ad	0.01	0.007	0.004	0.001
FP/noad	0.148	0.155	0.094	0.002
Precision/ad	0.935	0.949	0.974	0.996
Precision/noad	0.976	0.975	0.985	1

Nicholas Kushmerick's has tested his dataset with J48 and now his comments:

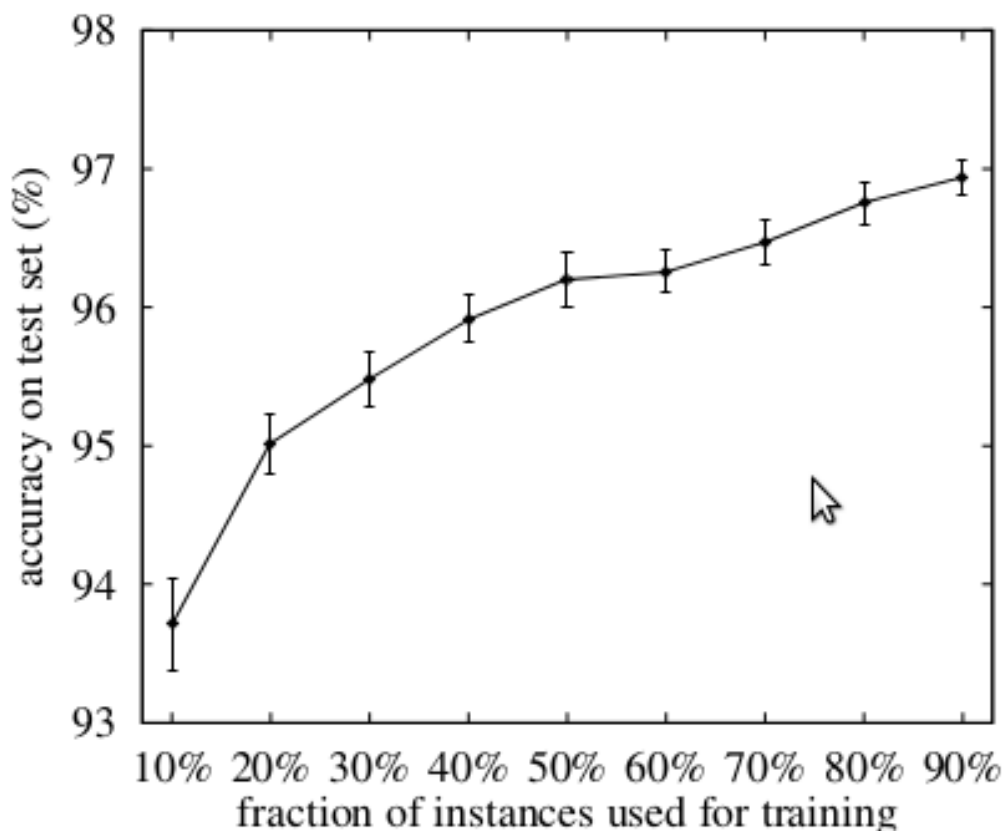
“Our experiments demonstrate that our approach is practical: the off-line training phase takes less than six minutes; on-line classification takes about 70 msec; and classification accuracy exceeds 97% given a modest set of training data.”

“To calculate a learning curve for our system, we gave the learning algorithm 10%, 20%, ..., 90% of the training data, and then calculated 10-fold cross-validated accuracy on the remainder. Fig. 4(a) shows the results, along with 95% confidence intervals after ten repetitions of this process. The observed accuracy asymptotically approaches the 97.1% figure reported earlier, and exceeds 93% with just 10% of the training data.”

“We have also conducted a series of more objective experiments, using the standard machine learning “cross validation” methodology. We first randomly partitioned the gathered instances into a *training* set containing 90% of the instances and a *test* set containing the remainder. We then invoked C4.5rules on the training set, and measured the performance of the rules on the test set. We cross validated our results in this way ten times.

Averaging across the ten trials, we found that the learned rules have an accuracy of 97.1%. “

Actually we think Kushmerick's thoughts are right because we have tested other classifiers and still J48 classifier was the best. Cross validation works great with this dataset. Best k-fold is 10. You can see the k-fold chart here.



(a)

REFERENCES

1- Learning to remove Internet advertisements-Nicholas Kushmerick Department of Computer Science, University College Dublin, Dublin 4, Ireland

<http://www.sc.ehu.es/ccwbayes/docencia/mmcc/docs/lecturas-clasificacion/abstracts-resumir/kushmerick99learning.pdf>

2- Internet Advertisements Data Set

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Internet+Advertisements>