Name: Allan Rodrigues

Class: TE IT A Roll no: 59 Pid:191104

St. Francis Institute of Technology, Mumbai-400 103 Department Of Information Technology

A.Y. 2021-2022 Class: TE-ITA/B, Semester: VI

Subject: **Business Intelligence Lab**

Experiment – 4: To Implement any one of the classifiers using WEKA (Decision Tree, Naïve Bayes, Random Forest)

- 1. Aim: To Implement any one of the classifiers using WEKA (Decision Tree, Naïve Bayes, Random Forest)
- 2. Objectives: After study of this experiment, the students will be able to Understand and knew about all the three classifiers.
- 3. Outcomes: After study of this experiment, the students will be able to CO4: Design and Implement the appropriate data mining methods like classification, clustering or Frequent Pattern mining on large data sets.

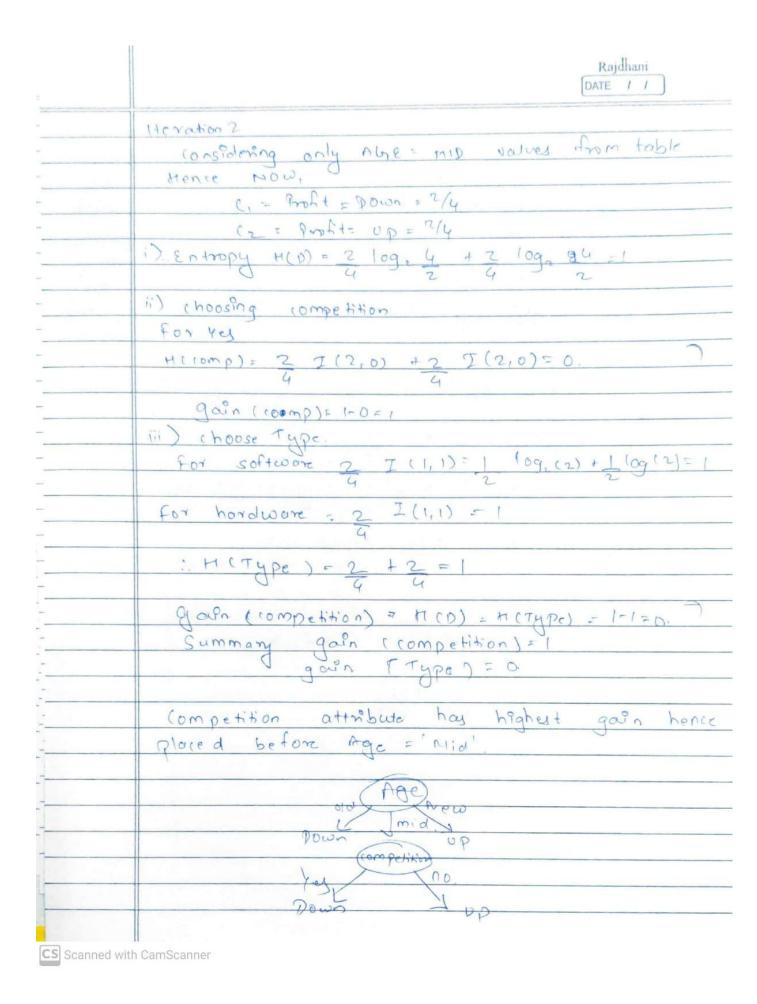
CO5: Define and apply metrics to measure the performance of various data mining algorithms

- **4. Prerequisite:** Introduction to all the three classifiers through algorithms & Problem solving approach.
- **5. Requirements:** Personal Computer, Windows XP operating system/Windows 7, Internet Connection, Microsoft Word, WEKA tool, Java/R/Python.
- 6. Theory:
 - **a.** What is Classification Data Mining?
 - **b.** Difference between supervised and unsupervised
 - c. Solve numerical on decision tree

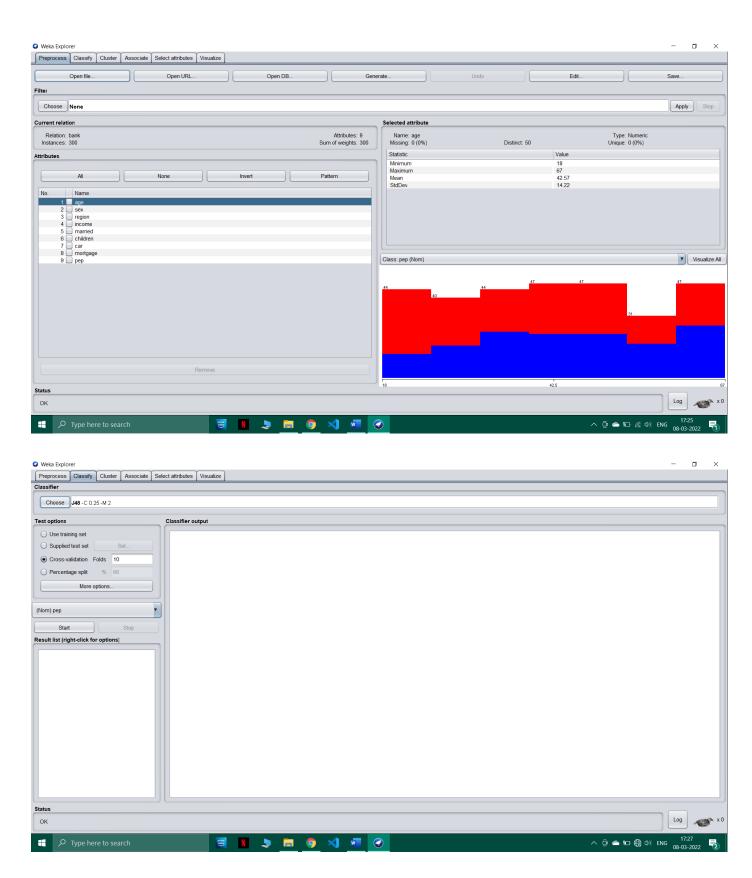
	Allon Rodnigues TE 170-59 Rajdhani
0.6	ine)
)	what is classification in Para mining
->	classification is the type of data
	analysis in which modules defining
	classification is the type of data onalysis in which modules defining relent data classes are entracted.
	classification modely called classifier,
	gredict categorical class labels and
	prediction modely predict continuous
	valved functions
2	
2)	How classification & different from Association.
\longrightarrow	Classification rules have only one attribude in
	their consequent (Then past), whereas assaution
	can have more than one attribute in their
	consequent.
3	and the same of th

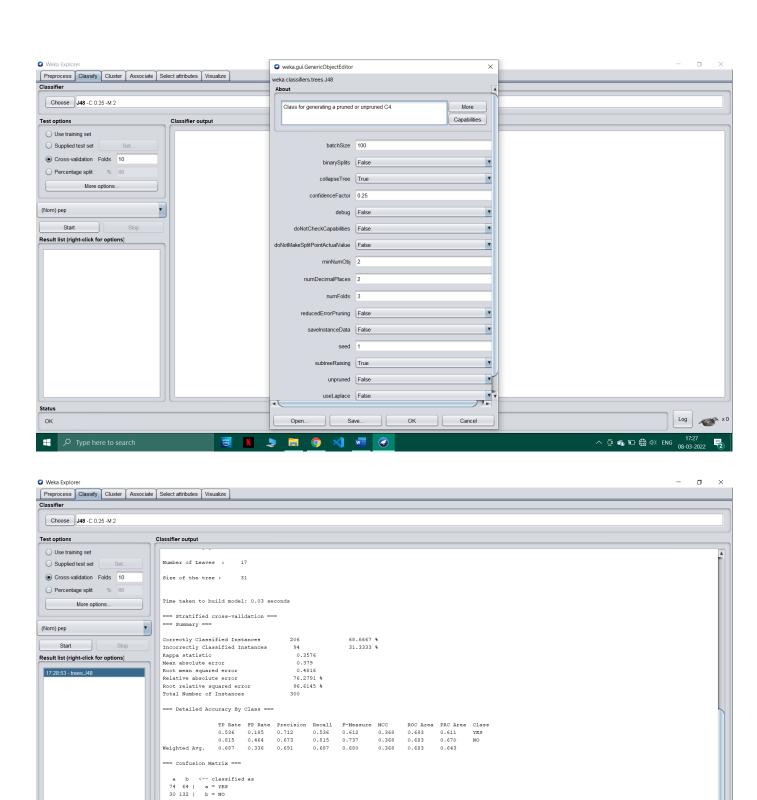
	Rajdhani DATE / /
C.	C1 = Profit = Down = 5 Samples.
	Cz = Profit = up = 5 Samples.
	1000
	Entropy before split.
	Entropy before split. 1) hip) = \(\frac{5}{2} \) Pik log2 (\frac{1}{2}).
	H(D) = 5 log2 (10) + 5 log2 (10) = 0.5 +0.5=1
	2) shoosing pa
	McAge Splitting Attribute.
	2) choosing Age as splitting Attribute. McAge 3 I (3,0) = 3 3 log 3 +0.0
	(for mid) Al (Age) - 1. T(2 =) 2
	(for mid) + (Age) = 4 I(2,2) = 2 log (4) + 2 log(4) -
	7
	for new,
	H(Age) = 3 I(0,3) = 6.
	H(Age)=3 x0+4x1+3 x0=0.4
	Grain (Age) = H(D) - H(Age) = 1-0.4=0.6)
	2) (bassing and 1111)
	3) choosing competition.
	:. H= (romp)=4 I(3,1)=3 1092 (4)+1 1092(4)-
	3
	= 0.8113 For no
	H(10mp) = 6 712, u) = 2 1092 (8/2)
	2 4/6 (092 (6/4) = 0.918.
Mileton	

	Rajdhani DATE / /
	DATE 7 7
	H((omp) = 4 x0.8113 + 6 x 0.918 = 0.875
	(nain (completion) = 410) = AH(comp) = 4 0.875 = 0 124
	for soft San
	H (Type)=6 (3.3): 3 log1 (6) + 3 log2 (6)=1 =
	For Mordovor.
	HITYPE): 4 (2,2): 2 10g2(4) + 2 10g2(42)=1
	M(Type) = 6 * 1+4 =1
	Grain (Type): H(0) - H (Type): 1-1=0.
	Summary: brain Age = 0.6
	hain (competition)= 0.124
_	Age attribute Los brahad and have sign
	Age attribute has highest gain hence it is used as decision attribute +
	Age
	mid New
	Down 120
	Up Up



7. Laboratory Exercise: Implementation of Classification Algorithm in WEKA, Printout of Implementation along with coding and snapshot.



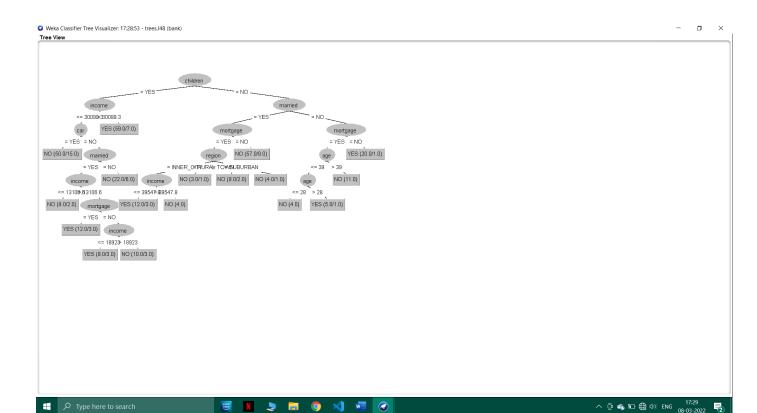


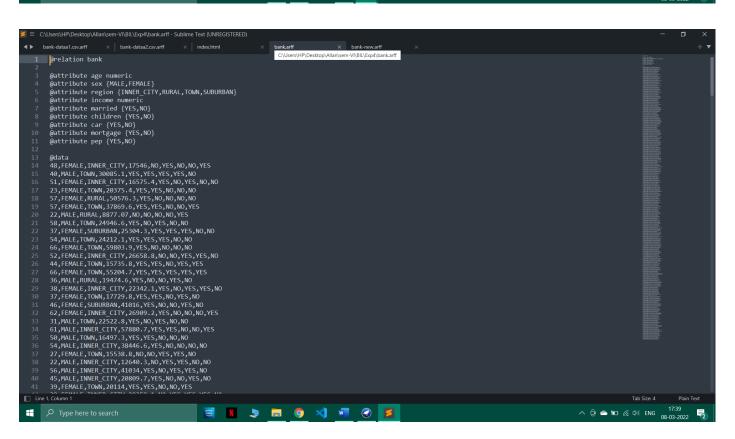
ОК

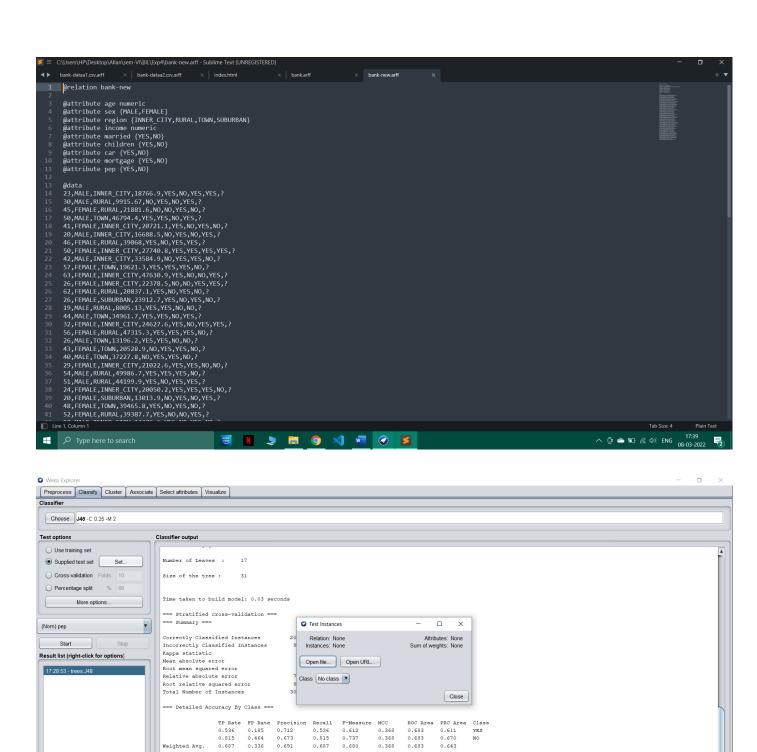
Type here to search

Log x0

^ @ **6** 17:28 (1) ENG 08-03-20







Log x0

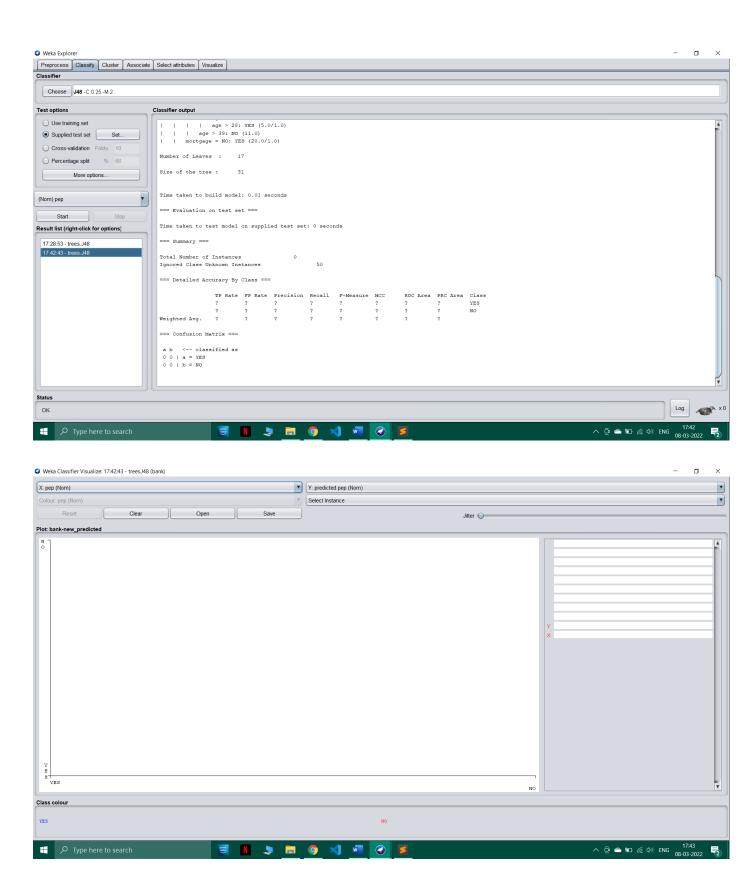
へ ② 🌰 🐿 🦟 ゆ) ENG 17:41 08-03-20

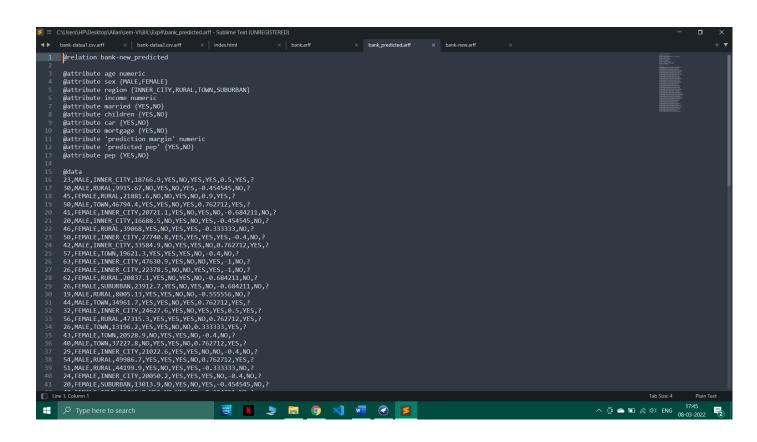
a b <-- classified as 74 64 | a = YES 30 132 | b = NO

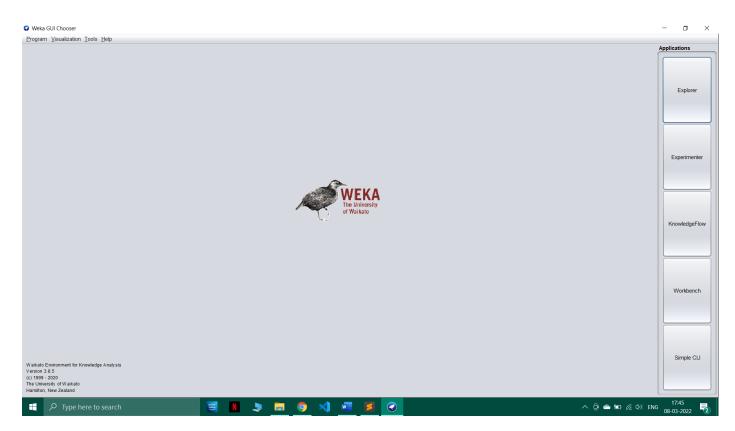
N 🗦 👼 🧿 刘 🚾 🥥

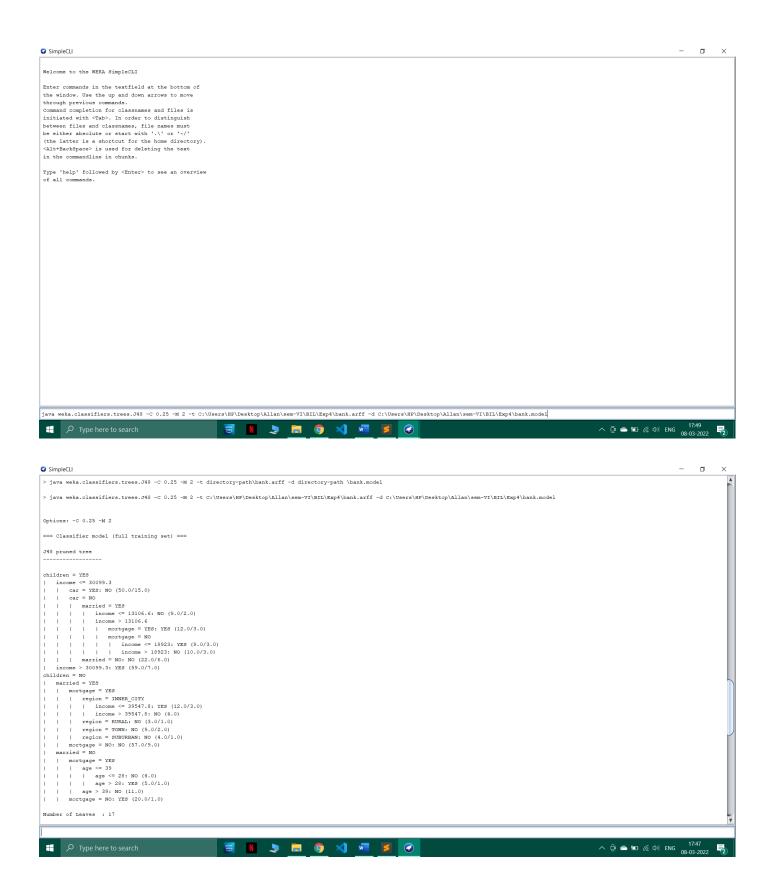
ОК

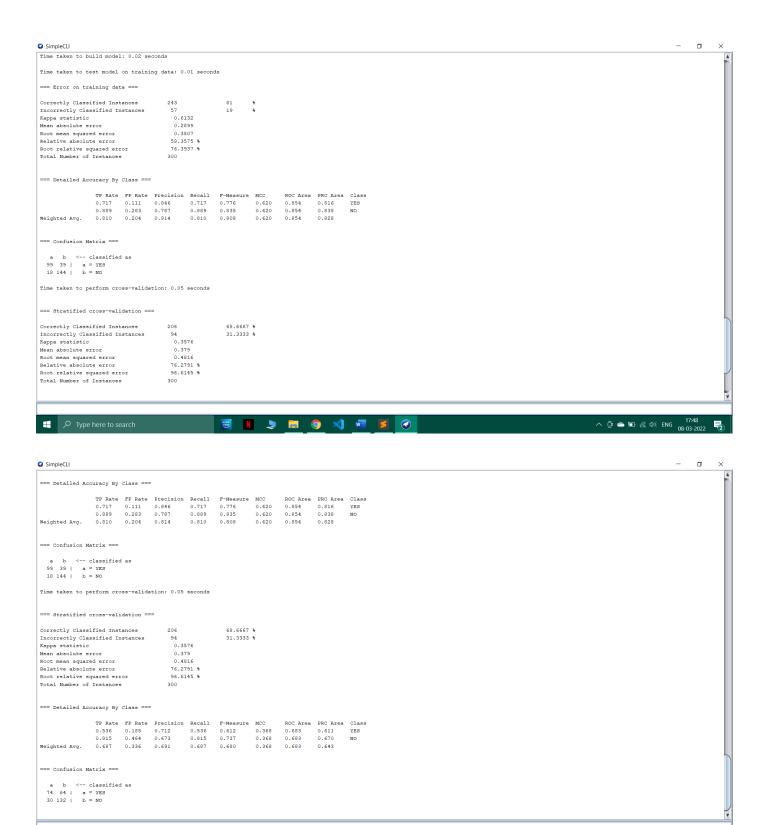
Type here to search











8. Post-Experiments Exercise

Print

- a. Extended Theory:
 - Write about Decision Tree and SVM

🤰 🛅 🧑 刘

- b. Questions:
 - Compare and Contrast between Decision Tree and SVM

へ ② 🌥 🐿 🦟 🕪 ENG 08-03-2022

- c. Conclusion:
 - Summary of Experiment
 - Importance of Experiment
 - Application of Experiment

	Rajdhani DATE / /
28	
1)	Decision tree is a structure that included
	a mal node, branches & loof nodes. Each
	internal node denotes a test and each leaf
	node holds a class label. The topmost node in
	the tree is the note
	It is a popular supervised learning Algorithm, while
	It is a popular supervised learning Algorithm, while Ps wed for classification as well as regression.
b)	. Sum uses kerned to solve non-linear problems
	wheres decision tree de define types rectangles Pr
	input space to solve the problem.
	· Decision trees are better for contegorial data & Pt
	deals colinearity better than sum
	Conclusion
	In this experiment we used wekn fools
	to classify a dataset using THE dassifier
	to classify a dataset using Jus dassifier we also learnt to do the same process simple
	In this experiment we used wekn tools to classify a dataset using Jup dassifier we also learnt to do the same process simple (LI'
	In this experiment we used wekn tools to classify a dataset using Jus dassifier we also learnt to do the same process simple (LI' Decision trees Relp to evaluate your
	In this experiment we used wekn tools to classify a dataset using Jus dassifier we also learnt to do the same process simple (LI' Decision trees pelp to evaluate your options. Helps you to choose between several
	In this experiment we used wekn tools to classify a dataset using Jus dassifier We also learnt to do the same process simple (LI' Decision trees felp to evaluate your options. Helps you to choose between several courses of action. It is used to in business
	In this experiment we used wekn tools to classify a dataset using Jus dassifier we also learnt to do the same process simple (LI) Drasion trees pelp to evaluate your options. Helps you to choose between several courses of action. It is used to in business (we to mer relationship management to evaluate best
	In this experiment we used wekn tools to classify a dataset using Jus daysifier we also learnt to do the same process simple (LI' Decision trees pelp to evaluate your options. Helps you to choose between several courses of action. It is used to in business
	In this experiment we used wekn tools to classify a dataset using Jus dassifier We also learnt to do the same process simple (LI' Drasion trees pelp to evaluate your options. Helps you to choose between several courses of action. It Ps weed to in business (w tomer relationship management to evaluate best
	In this experiment we used wekn tools to classify a dataset using Jus daysifier we also learnt to do the same process simple (LI' Drasion trees pelp to evaluate your options. Helps you to choose between several courses of action. It is used to in business (we to mer relationship management to evaluate best
	In this experiment we used wekk tools to classify a dataset using Jus daysifier we also learnt to do the same process simple (LI' Decision trees pelp to evaluate your options. Helps you to choose between several courses of action. It is used to in business (we to mer relationship management to evaluate best

9. Reference: Data Mining: Concept & Techniques, 3rd Edition, Jiawei Han, Micheline Kamber, Jian Pei, Elsevier.