

American International University-Bangladesh

Data Warehousing and Data Mining
Section: A

Supervised Learning

Project Title: Teaching Assistant Evaluation

Submitted By,

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Submitted To,

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Teaching Assistant Evaluation Data Set:

The data set consist of evaluations of teaching performance with class attributes "1=low", "2=medium", or "3=high". The main purpose of this project is to categorize the teaching performance with these class attributes.

Data Set Information:

The data consist of evaluations of teaching performance over three regular semesters and two summer semesters of 151 teaching assistant (TA) assignments at the Statistics Department of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The scores were divided into 3 roughly equal-sized categories ("low", "medium", and "high") to form the class variable.

Attribute Information:

Whether of not the TA is a native English speaker (binary);

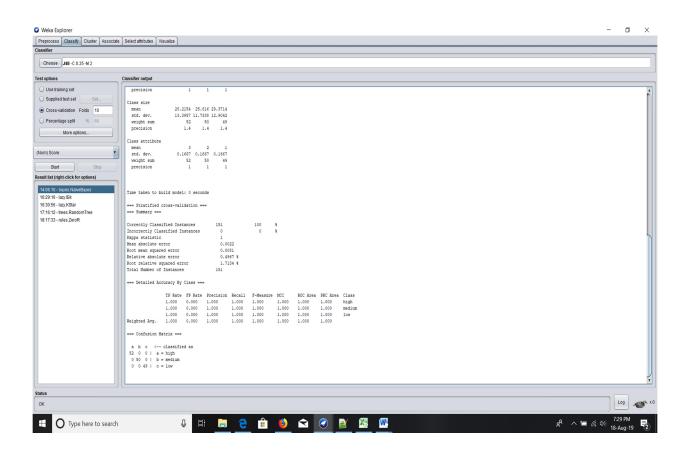
- 1=English speaker, 2=non-English speaker
- 2. Course instructor (categorical, 25 categories)
- 3. Course (categorical, 26 categories)
- 4. Summer or regular semester (binary) 1=Summer, 2=Regular
- 5. Class size (numerical)
- 6. Class attribute (categorical) 1=Low, 2=Medium, 3=High

Solution:

For the solution, 5 classifiers have been used. They are:

- 1) Naive Bayes
- 2) IBk (Nearest Neighbor)
- 3) KStar
- 4) Random tree
- 5) ZeroR

1. Naïve Bayes



=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances 151 100 %

Incorrectly Classified Instances 0 0 %

True Positive Rate = 1.000

False Positive Rate = 0.000

=== Confusion Matrix ===

a b c <-- classified as

52 0 0 | a = high

0 50 0 | b = medium

0 0 49 | c = low

Now considering 'a', 'b' as our positive interest and 'c' as our negative interest,

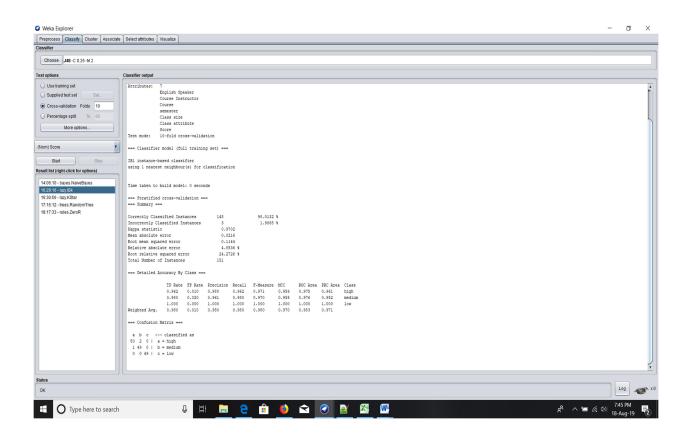
2/2 confusion matrix

+ -

+ 102 0

- 0 49

2. IBK (K-Nearest Neighbor)



=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances 148 98.0132 %

Incorrectly Classified Instances 3 1.9868 %

True Positive Rate = 0.980

False Positive Rate = 0.010

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=== Confusion Matrix ===
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a b c <-- classified as

50 2 0 | a = high

149 0 | b = medium

0 0 49 | c = low

Now considering 'a', 'b' as our positive interest and 'c' as our negative interest,

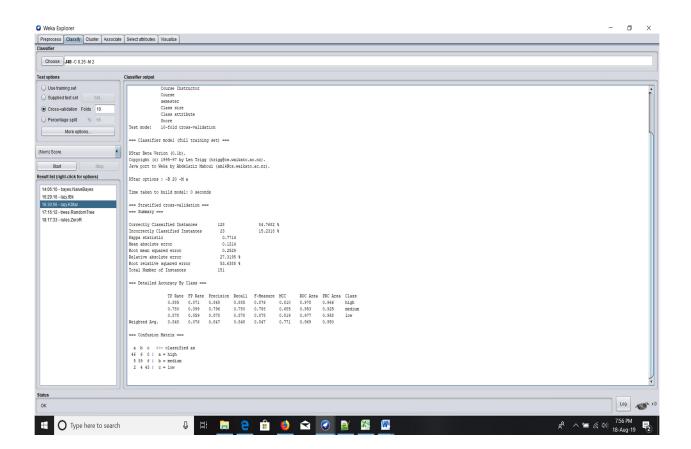
2/2 confusion matrix

+ -

+ 104 0

- 0 49

3. KStar



Correctly Classified Instances

128 84.7682 %

Incorrectly Classified Instances

23 15.2318 %

True Positive Rate = 0.848

False Positive Rate =0.076

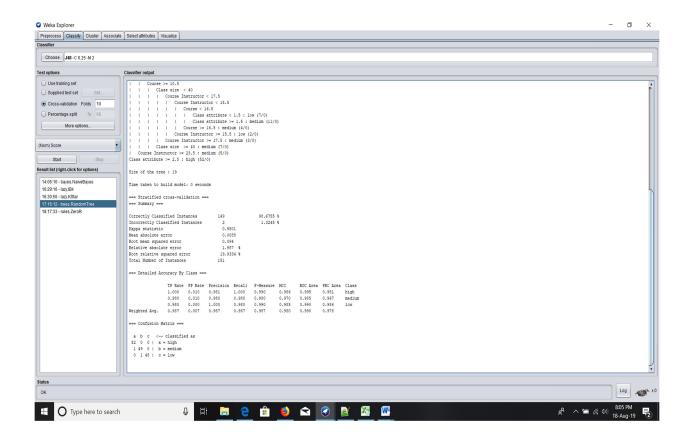
=== Confusion Matrix ===

Now considering 'a', 'b' as our positive interest and 'c' as our negative interest,

2/2 confusion matrix

- + -
- + 96 6
- 6 43

4. Random Tree



Correctly Classified Instances 149 98.6755 %

Incorrectly Classified Instances 2 1.3245 %

True Positive Rate = 0.987

False Positive Rate = 0.007

=== Confusion Matrix ===

a b c <-- classified as

52 0 0 | a = high

149 0 | b = medium

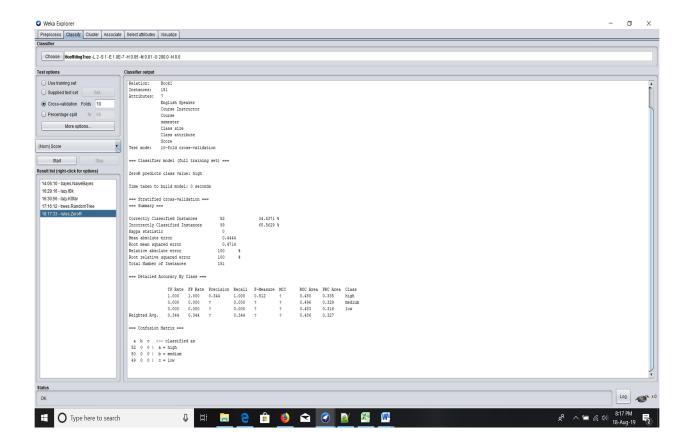
0 148 | c = low

Now considering 'a', 'b' as our positive interest and 'c' as our negative interest,

2/2 confusion matrix

- + -
- + 102 0
- 1 48

5. ZeroR



Correctly Classified Instances 52 34.4371 %

Incorrectly Classified Instances 99 65.5629 %

True Positive Rate = 0.344

False Positive Rate = 0.344

=== Confusion Matrix ===

a b c <-- classified as

52 0 0 | a = high

50 0 0 | b = medium

49 0 0 | c = low

Now considering 'a', 'b' as our positive interest and 'c' as our negative interest,

2/2 confusion matrix

+ -

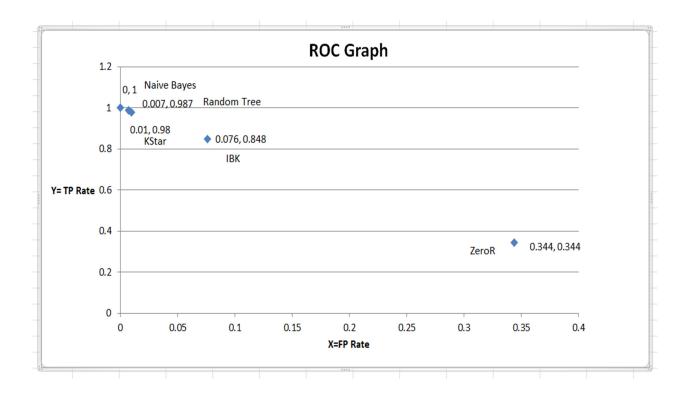
+ 102 0

- 49 0

Results:

Classifier Name:	True Positive Rate	False Positive Rate
Naive Bayes	1.000	0.000
IBK (k-NN)	0.980	0.010
KStar	0.848	0.076
Random tree	0.987	0.007
ZeroR	0.344	0.344

Receiver Operational characteristic (ROC):



Analysis:

For this data set 5 algorithms are applied (Naive Bayes, IBK, KStar, Random tress & ZeroR). I have plotted this ROC graph by using FPR and TPR values. From this ROC graph, we can see that Naïve Bayes (0, 1) have the best value among all the others. And it can correctly classify all the instances with the percentage of 100 %. Random Tree (0.007, 0.987) and KStar (0.01, 0.98) classifier can classify 149 and 148 instances correctly. They are very close to Naïve Bayes and both have percentage of 98 %. On the other hand IBK (0.076, 0.848) can classify 128 instances with percentage rate of 84 %. At last we can see ZeroR (0.344, 0.344) can classify only 52 instances and percentage is very low of 34 %. So we can not consider this classifier as a best solution.

So according to the classifiers we can say Naïve Bayes gives the best solution for this evaluation. But we can also choose KStar or Random Tree.

Reference:

• http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Teaching+Assistant+Evaluation