

Part1

1.

when $k = 1$, classification accuracy = 0.9066666666666666. predicted class labels of each instance in the test shows below.

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-setosa

Iris-versicolor

Iris-versicolor

Iris-virginica

Iris-versicolor

Iris-versicolor

Iris-versicolor

Iris-versicolor

Iris-versicolor

Iris-virginica

Iris-versicolor

Iris-versicolor

Iris-versicolor

classification accuracy = 0.96

time = 41987(microseconds)

when the $k=3$, the classification accuracy increasing approximately 6% the performances are approaching for $k=1$ (41300 microseconds) and $k=3$ (41987 microseconds). When $k = 1$, it will be Overfitting. Which means that it may easy to add noisy to model.

3.

Advantage:

- (1) effective if the training data is large, easy to use No training required.
- (2) Insensitive to outliers
- (3) Suitable for classifying rare events
- (4) Suitable for multi-model

Disadvantage:

- (1) Computation cost and memory cost is quite large. Because we need find distance to all known samples for each text
- (2) Poor interpretability, cannot tell which variable is more important, and cannot give rules like decision trees
- (3) Negative learning method, lazy algorithm
- (4) Need to determine value of parameter k . When the sample is unbalanced, such as the sample size of one class is large, and the sample size of other classes is very small, it may cause that when a new sample is input, the sample of the large-capacity class among the K neighbors of the sample accounts for most

4.

K-fold Cross Validation is used to splitting dataset into training data and testing data

Steps:

- (1) chop the data into 5 equal subsets

For each subset:

- Treat it as the test set
 - Treat the rest 4 subsets as the training set
 - Train classifier using the training set, apply it to the test set
- (2) The training/test process is repeated 4 times (the folds), with each of the 4 subsets used exactly once as the test set
 - (3) The 4 results from the folds can be then averaged (or otherwise combined) to produce a single estimation

5.

If class labels are not available, use the K Means Clustering method to group the examples

- (1) Set 3 initial “means” randomly from the data set.
- (2) Create 3 clusters by associating every instance with the nearest mean based on a distance measure.
- (3) Replace the old means with the centroid of each of the 3 clusters (as the new means).
- (4) Repeat the above two steps until convergence (no change in each cluster center).

Part2

1.

Baseline classifier accuracy: 0.8518518518518519

Accuracy = 0.7777777777777778

2 categories

16 attributes

Read 100 instances

FEMALE = false

FATIGUE = false

ASCITES = false

BIGLIVER = false

Class = live, prob = 1.0

BIGLIVER = true

ANTIVIRALS = true

BILIRUBIN = false

Class = die, prob = 1.0

BILIRUBIN = true

AGE = false

HISTOLOGY = false

Class = live, prob = 1.0

HISTOLOGY = true

MALAISE = false

SPLEENPALPABLE = true

SPIDERS = false

SGOT = false

Class = die, prob = 1.0

SGOT = true

ANOREXIA = false

ANOREXIA = true

Class = die, prob = 1.0

SPIDERS = true

Class = die, prob = 1.0

MALAISE = true

Class = die, prob = 1.0

AGE = true

Class = die, prob = 1.0

ASCITES = true

SPIDERS = false

SPLEENPALPABLE = false

ANTIVIRALS = true

BILIRUBIN = true
BIGLIVER = false
 Class = die, prob = 1.0
BIGLIVER = true
 AGE = false
 Class = die, prob = 1.0
 AGE = true
SPLEENPALPABLE = true
AGE = false
VARICES = false
 Class = live, prob = 1.0
VARICES = true
 ANOREXIA = false
 Class = live, prob = 1.0
ANOREXIA = true
MALAISE = false
STEROID = false
 ANTIVIRALS = false
 Class = die, prob = 1.0
 ANTIVIRALS = true
MALAISE = true
 ANTIVIRALS = false
 Class = live, prob = 1.0
 ANTIVIRALS = true
AGE = true
 Class = die, prob = 1.0
SPIDERS = true
VARICES = false
 Class = die, prob = 1.0
VARICES = true
SPLEENPALPABLE = false
 Class = live, prob = 1.0
SPLEENPALPABLE = true
BIGLIVER = false
 Class = live, prob = 1.0
BIGLIVER = true
 ANOREXIA = false
 Class = live, prob = 1.0
ANOREXIA = true
SGOT = false
HISTOLOGY = false
AGE = false
MALAISE = false
MALAISE = true

Class = live, prob = 1.0
AGE = true
Class = live, prob = 1.0
HISTOLOGY = true
Class = live, prob = 1.0
SGOT = true
Class = live, prob = 1.0
FATIGUE = true
MALAISE = true
ANOREXIA = true
ASCITES = true
SPLEENPALPABLE = false
Class = live, prob = 1.0
SPLEENPALPABLE = true
BIGLIVER = false
Class = live, prob = 1.0
BIGLIVER = true
ANTIVIRALS = false
Class = live, prob = 1.0
ANTIVIRALS = true
SGOT = false
VARICES = false
Class = die, prob = 1.0
VARICES = true
SPIDERS = false
Class = live, prob = 1.0
SPIDERS = true
SGOT = true
Class = live, prob = 1.0
FEMALE = true
Class = live, prob = 1.0

2.

```
命令提示符
Accuracy = 0.8378378378378378
Accuracy = 0.8378378378378378
Accuracy = 0.7297297297297297
Accuracy = 0.8108108108108109
Accuracy = 0.7837837837837838
Accuracy = 0.8648648648648649
Accuracy = 0.7567567567567568
Accuracy = 0.8108108108108109
Accuracy = 0.8648648648648649
Average accuracy = 0.8162162162162161

C:\Users\lenovo\PycharmProjects\comp307\venv\Include\part2>python "DT.py" 10
Accuracy = 0.8648648648648649
Accuracy = 0.8378378378378378
Accuracy = 0.8378378378378378
Accuracy = 0.7297297297297297
Accuracy = 0.8108108108108109
Accuracy = 0.7837837837837838
Accuracy = 0.8648648648648649
Accuracy = 0.7567567567567568
Accuracy = 0.8108108108108109
Accuracy = 0.8648648648648649
Average accuracy = 0.8162162162162161
```

3.

(a)

Reduced Error Pruning

Step1: Use leaf node to replace subtree,

Step2: Check whether it is beneficial, if the error rate is reduced or unchanged after pruning

Step3: repeat step1 and 2, until the error rate has risen

(b) because we delete some dataset from train dataset when decision tree prune, thus for original train dataset the accuracy of train dataset will decreasing.

(c) Shrink the tree, make it smaller/simpler, to reduce overfitting, thus the accuracy of test dataset may improve.

4.

when there are three or more classes, impurity measure may cause false positive if the one of class probability is zero. Then the weighted average impurity will be zero which means it is pure, but the result is incorrect.

Part3

1.

Accuracy will increase when the train-times big enough. Which means it would find correct set of weights.

The screenshot shows a PyCharm IDE window with a project named 'comp307'. The 'Run' console displays the output of a perceptron training process. The output consists of alternating lines showing 'classification accuracy' and 'train_cycle' values. The accuracy starts at 0.94 and increases to 1.0 by the 2056th cycle, remaining at 1.0 for the subsequent cycles shown (2057, 2058, 2059). The train cycle values increase by 1 each time.

| train_cycle | classification accuracy |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 2049 | 0.94 |
| 2050 | 0.94 |
| 2051 | 0.94 |
| 2052 | 0.96 |
| 2053 | 0.97 |
| 2054 | 0.96 |
| 2055 | 0.97 |
| 2056 | 0.99 |
| 2057 | 1.0 |
| 2058 | 1.0 |
| 2059 | 1.0 |

2.
the perceptron's performance on the training data is not a good measure of its effectiveness because if use train data to train it will be overfitting and match result perfectly.