



e-ISSN: 2319-8753 | p-ISSN: 2320-6710

IJRSET

International Journal of Innovative Research in
SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

Volume 10, Issue 3, March 2021

ISSN INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA

Impact Factor: 7.512

9940 572 462

6381 907 438

ijirset@gmail.com

www.ijirset.com



Detection of Human Brain Tumor From CT Image by Using Naive Bayes Classification

G.Kanagaraj, M.E., P.Suresh Kumar, G.Nandha

Assistant Professor, Department of ECE, AVS Engineering College, Salem, Tamil Nadu, India

Assistant Professor, Department of ECE, AVS Engineering College, Salem, Tamil Nadu, India

M.E. Student, Department of ECE, AVS Engineering College, Salem, Tamil Nadu, India

ABSTRACT: This research work focuses the brain dominance of the students who can achieve the performance of cognitive skill of knowledge by the category of logical Reasoning, Numerical Ability and Perceptual Speed of ability. It can be analyzed by Naive Bayes Classification technique. Apart from the academic performance of the students, the cognitive skill analysis will stimulate their attitude and skill to motivate them for their higher studies and career. An outcome of the result can analyze the students at present the status of their ability s skill which is either high or very high or medium or low or very low. This research is to offer inclusive model hypothetically by conducting offline test based on the cognitive model through Human Computer Interface. In this research analysis, the brain dominance helps to analyze the student's ability level with respect to left brain dominant, or right brain dominant or whole brain dominant based on frequent pattern mining using FP tree algorithm.

KEYWORDS: cognitive skill; Naive Bayes Classification; FPGrowth Algorithm; Association Rule; Accuracy of classification; Brain Dominance hemisphere

I. INTRODUCTION

Educational data mining (EDM) is the use analytical techniques to better understand relationships, structure, patterns, and causal pathways in datasets. In Educational systems are increasingly engineered to capture and store data on users' interactions with a system. These data can be analyzed using statistical, machine learning [15], and data mining techniques [20]. In this research to predicting students' future learning by creating models that incorporate information of students' knowledge, thinking, behavior, analyse the performance apart from academic environment analysed by the techniques of data mining. Data mining techniques such as K-nearest neighbor, decision tree, Naive Bayes, Neural network, Fuzzy, Genetic and other techniques [16] are applied in various environments [1] [10].

II. CLASSIFICATION TECHNIQUES

A classification technique is an approach to building classification models from an input of data. It includes Naive Bayes classifier [], decision tree classifiers, support vector machines, neural networks and rule-based classifiers [2]. Each techniques employs a learning algorithm identify a model that best fits the relationship between the attribute set and class label of the input data. Evaluation of the performance of a classification model is based on the counts of test records correctly and incorrectly predicted by the model. These counts are tabulated in a table is known as a confusion matrix. The confusion matrix provides the information needed to determine how well a classification model performs, summarizing this information with a single number[3] [14] .

III. SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH

In this paper, with the use of Naive Bayes classification algorithm, assigned the Class to the records of a training data will require research on data mining techniques to predict the brain Dominar of students would involves an analysis of skills in Perceptual speed, Numerical Ability and Logical reasoning.

The classifier will predict the brain Dominar , perceptual speed, Numerical ability and logical reasoning belong to which class that should have highest posterior probability, which is used to identify students skill level and provide decision support for their future career and motivation.

An association technique will analyse the high score of ability based on frequent pattern mining with respect to support and confidence.



IV. DATA FOR RESEARCH

Cognitive processes is the process that involve knowledge, attention, memory, producing and understanding the language, problem solving and decision making. All these are very important for human behavior. Based on the GOMS model, KLM model for end-user through testing for knowledge task analysis [12], the collection of data can be stored in the database based on usability criteria which can be targeted in the system design at the stage of effectiveness, learning ability, and flexibility, attitude where the student skill can analysis effectively.

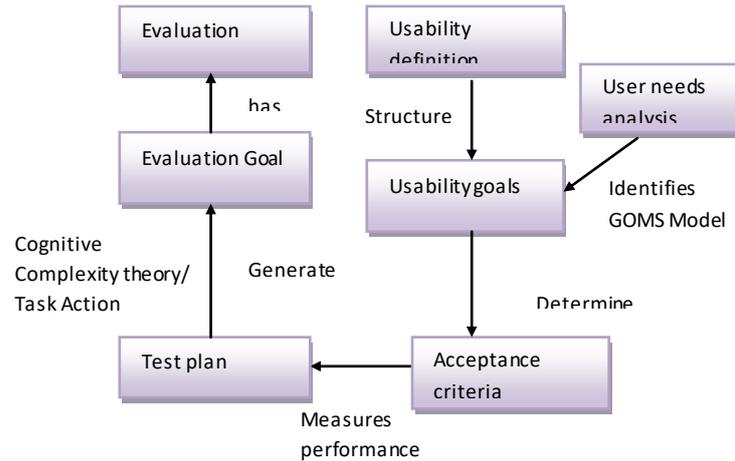


Fig.1 Task Analysis by cognitive model

Fig.1 refers an appropriate timing to each action based on usability criteria gather for knowledge measuring by the performance of human knowledge factor [11]. The end result will be a prediction of the time to perform a task in the optimal way using the cognitive complexity theory, by an experienced user to attain the goal using that particular interface design specification.

The variety of domain values are collected from the students through conduct offline test which relates with brain dominance, logical reasoning, Numerical ability and Perceptual speed accuracy based on cognitive model. From fig.2, represents the part of the research in methodology for analysing the performance cognitive skill for students based on Naïve Bayes classification method and also analyse an ability level with respect to left brain dominant, right brain dominant and whole brain dominant by creating association rule.

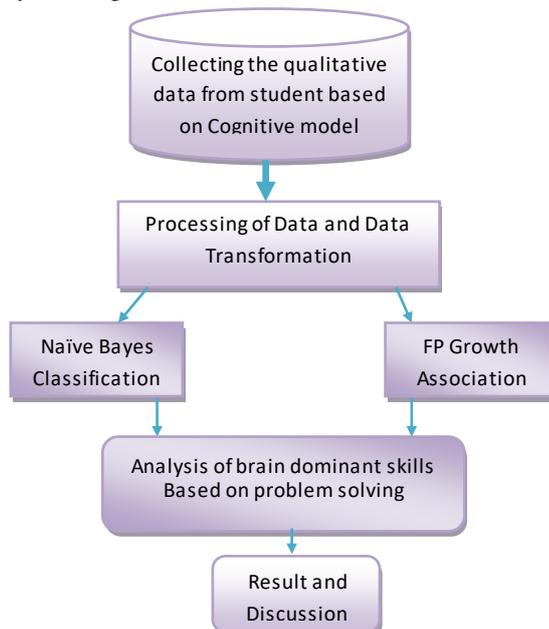


Fig.2 Methodology for proposed research



From Table.1, illustrates the collection of domain values such as Student Id, Age, Gender, Speciality, Logical Reasoning (LR), Numerical Ability (NA), Personality (P), Left brain dominant (LBD), Moderate preference for the left (ML), Slight preference toward the left (SL),

Table.1 Collection of Qualitative Training data

Attributes	Possible Values
Student Id	Id of the student
Age	15, 16, 17, 20 and 21
Gender	Male (m) and Female (F)
Speciality	Higher Secondary School Arts and Science Computer Science, Computer Technology, Information technology, Commerce, BCA Engineering Computer Science, Electronic and Communication and Information Technology
Logical Reasoning (L)	Above 95 = Very High {>76 and <=95} = High {>56 and <=76} = medium {>36 and <=56} =Low <=36 = Very Low
Numerical Ability (NA)	Above 95 = Very High {>76 and <=95} = High {>56 and <=76} = medium {>36 and <=56} =Low <=36 = Very Low
Personality (P)	Above 95 = Very High {>76 and <=95} = High {>56 and <=76} = medium {>36 and <=56} =Low <=36 = Very Low
Dominance Option	1 to 15 questions (a, b, and c)
Left brain dominant (LD)	-15 to -9
Moderate preference for the left (ML)	-8 to -5
Slight preference toward the left (SL)	-4 to -1
Whole-brain dominance (WB)	0
Slight preference toward the right dominance (SR)	+1 to +4
Moderate preference for the right (MR)	+5 to +8
Right brain dominant (RBD)	+9 to +15



Table.2 Training data set

Id	Age	Gender F/M	Dominance Option	LR	NA	P
1	15	f	c	90	90	98
			b			
			a			
			a			
			b			
			c			
			b			
			c			
			c			
			a			
			a			
			b			
			b			
			a			
c						
2	15	f	a	40	60	90
			b			
			c			
			a			
			b			
			c			
			c			
			a			
			c			
			a			
			a			
			c			
			a			
			a			
c						
b						
a						
c						

Whole-brain dominance (WB), Slight preference toward the right dominance (SR), Moderate preference for the right (MR), Right brain dominant (RB) which can be predicting the quality skill of students data based on rule in data mining techniques.

From Table. 2, shows the training set of 1000 instances, each recording the values of seven attributes as well as classification. The domain values are collected from the Higher Secondary School, Department of Computer Science Computer Technology, BCA, Commerce and Information Technology in Rathinam College of Arts and Science and Computer Science and Engineering, Electronic and Communication and Information technology are taken from Rathinam Technical Campus. Here the score marks of logical reasoning, Numerical Ability, perceptual Speed and Brain Dominance Hemisphere are handled with respect to the age.

V. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

A. Classification

In Classification process, the derive model is to predict the class of objects whose class label is unknown. The derived model is based on the analysis an asset of training data. In educational data mining, the work of data was



predicted by logical rule using Classification algorithms [5] with respect of common domain values to identifying the qualitative performance of required details.

It can be focused to predicting the cognitive skill of students relates with brain dominant hemisphere. In this technique, it can be classified the functioning of cognitive style such as logical reasoning, Numerical ability, perceptual speed for analyzing the skill for the students.

In Naïve Bayes algorithm [1], to reduce computation in evaluating $P(X|C_i)$, the naive assumption of class conditional is made. The attributes are conditionally independent to one another by given the class label of the tuple which predicts the data in tuple where X belongs to the class C_i [13].

$$P(C_i | X) > P(C_j | X) \text{ for } 1 \leq j \leq m, j \neq i \quad (1)$$

By Bayes' theorem, the classic for which $P(C_i | X)$ represents maximum posterior hypothesis.

$$P(C_i | X) = \frac{P(X|C_i)P(C_i)}{P(X)} \quad (2)$$

The classic for which $P(C_i | X)$ is maximized is called the maximum posteriori hypothesis. It can easily estimate the probabilities $P(x_1|C_i) \times P(x_2|C_i) \times \dots \times P(x_n|C_i)$ from the training tuples by the following relationship.

$$P(X|C_i) = \prod_{k=1}^n P(x_k | C_i) \quad (3)$$

Rule Base to classify the skill data as follows

If logical_Reasoning > 95 = Very High
 {>76 and <=95} = High
 {>56 and <=76} = middle
 {>36 and <=56} =Low
 <=36 = Very Low

If Numerical_ability > 95 = Very High
 {>76 and <=95} = High
 {>56 and <=76} = middle
 {>36 and <=56} = Low
 <=36 = Very Low

If Personality > 95 = Very High
 {>76 and <=95} = High
 {>56 and <=76} = middle
 {>36 and <=56} =Low
 <=36 = Very Low

Identify Brain Dominant Hemisphere

An algebraic sum of option “a” and “b” scores based on the condition to check for analyzing the Dominar of students

- If select “a” option then (-) minus sign in front of “a” and
- If select “b” option then (+) plus sign in front of “b”
- Do not consider “C” Option

Rule Base classifier for analysing the brain dominant students

If score= -15 to -13 and -12 to -9 then
 dominant = leftbrain dominant

If score= -8 to -5 then dominant =
 moderate preference for the left

If score= -4 to -1 then dominar = slight
 preference toward the left

If score= 0 then dominar = whole-brain
 dominance

If score= +1 to +4 then dominar = slight
 preference toward the right dominance

If score= +5 to +8 then dominar= moderate
 preference for the right

If score= +9 to +12 and +13 to +15 then



dominar = rightbrain dominant.

B. Association of Skill relates with brain dominant Hemisphere

FP Growth is an algorithm [5] that generates frequent itemsets from an FP-Tree [6] [7] [8] [9] by exploring the tree in a bottom-up approach. It finds all the frequent items [19] endings with a particular suffix by divide and conquer strategy to split the problem into smaller sub problem. to discover the frequent itemset [17] [18] without candidate item generation which is constructed using 2 passes over the dataset, In pass 1 to scan the data and find support for each item and sort in decreasing order based on their support. In pass 2, FP growth read transaction at a time and maps it to a path. Fixed order is used so path can overlap when transaction share items when the counters are incremented.

In table 4, table 5, table 6 and table 7 shows the FP Tree growth of table view with respect of size, support, item1, item2 item3, item4 set values for analysing the rule of Logical Reasoning (LR), Numerical Ability (NA) and Personality (P) and dominar of RBD, WBD, SR, MR, LD based on the minimum support=0.1.

Finally, it shows the frequent items are analysed in 4 item set with support of 0.1 by size manner. For the decision tree building the confidence level can be set as 0.5 which can be relate with brain dominant of skill students, an association rule can be shown in fig 4, 5, 6 experimented in rapid miner [8].

From fig.2, represents the rule of association for analyse the relation based on Brain dominar with minimum criteria of confidence value and range. Here confidence value denotes 0.5 and it analysed above the confidence value of item set in dataset and support value can denoted as 0.1.

From the result the right brain dominar(RBD) of students attains Numerical Ability (NA)is high, Logical Reasoning(LR) is Medium and Perceptual (P) is High.

Table.4 Table view of FP growth of frequent item set 1

Item 1	Support Count
P= High	0.906
Dominar = RBD	0.649
NA = medium	0.603
LR = medium	0.558
NA = High	0.379
LR = low	0.206
Dominar = SR	0.168
LR = high	0.161
Dominar = WBD	0.107
LR = very low	0.072
Dominar = MR	0.043
Dominar = LD	0.022
NA = low	0.015

Table.5 Table view of FP growth of frequent item set 2

Item 1	Item 2	Support Count
P= High	Dominar = RBD	0.591
P= High	NA = medium	0.602
P= High	LR = medium	0.516
P= High	NA = High	0.289
P= High	LR = low	0.206
P= High	Dominar = SR	0.168
P= High	LR = high	0.109
P= High	Dominar = WBD	0.072
P= High	LR = very low	0.072
P= High	Dominar = MR	0.043



P= High	Dominar = LD	0.021
P= High	NA = low	0.015
Dominar = RBD	NA = medium	0.370
Dominar = RBD	LR = medium	0.410
Dominar = RBD	NA = High	0.273
Dominar = RBD	LR = low	0.146
Dominar = RBD	LR = high	0.035
Dominar = RBD	LR = very low	0.058
NA = medium	LR = medium	0.290
NA = medium	LR = low	0.205
NA = medium	Dominar = SR	0.168
NA = medium	LR = high	0.033
NA = medium	LR = very low	0.072
NA = medium	Dominar = MR	0.043
NA = medium	Dominar = LD	0.022
LR = medium	NA = High	0.251
LR = medium	Dominar = SR	0.096
LR = medium	Dominar = MR	0.041
LR = medium	NA = low	0.015
NA = High	LR = high	0.127
NA = High	Dominar = WBD	0.106
LR = low	Dominar = SR	0.058
Dominar = SR	LR = very low	0.014
LR = high	Dominar = WBD	0.107
LR = high	Dominar = LD	0.019

Table.6 Table view of FP growth of frequent item set 3

Item 1	Item 2	Item3	Support Count
P= High	Dominar = RBD	NA = medium	0.591
P= High	Dominar = RBD	LR = medium	0.602
P= High	Dominar = RBD	NA = High	0.516
P= High	Dominar = RBD	LR = low	0.289
P= High	Dominar = RBD	LR = high	0.206
P= High	Dominar = RBD	LR = very low	0.168
P= High	NA = medium	LR = medium	0.109
P= High	NA = medium	LR = low	0.072
P= High	NA = medium	Dominar = SR	0.072
P= High	NA = medium	LR = high	0.043
P= High	NA = medium	LR = very low	0.021



	medium		
P= High	NA = medium	Dominar = MR	0.015
P= High	NA = medium	Dominar = LD	0.370
P= High	LR = medium	NA = High	0.410
P= High	LR = medium	Dominar = SR	0.273
P= High	LR = medium	Dominar = MR	0.146
P= High	LR = medium	NA = low	0.035
P= High	NA = High	LR = high	0.058
P= High	NA = High	Dominar = WBD	0.290
P= High	LR = low	Dominar = SR	0.205
P= High	Dominar = SR	LR = very low	0.168
P= High	LR = high	Dominar = WBD	0.033
P= High	LR = high	Dominar = LD	0.072
Dominar = RBD	NA = medium	LR = medium	0.043
Dominar = RBD	NA = medium	LR = low	0.022
Dominar = RBD	NA = medium	LR = high	0.251
Dominar = RBD	NA = medium	LR = very low	0.096
Dominar = RBD	LR = medium	NA = High	0.041
Dominar = RBD	NA = High	LR = high	0.015
NA = medium	LR = medium	Dominar = SR	0.127
NA = medium	LR = medium	Dominar = MR	0.106
NA = medium	LR = low	Dominar = SR	0.058
NA = medium	Dominar = SR	LR = very low	0.014
NA = medium	LR = high	Dominar = LD	0.107
NA = High	LR = high	Dominar = WBD	0.019



Table.7 Table view of FP growth of frequent item set 4

Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Support Count
P=high	Dominar RBD	= NA medium	= LR medium	0.153
P=high	Dominar RBD	= NA medium	= LR = low	0.145
P=high	Dominar RBD	= NA medium	= LR high	0.014
P=high	Dominar RBD	= NA medium	= LR very low	0.058
P=high	Dominar RBD	= LR medium	= NA High	0.211
P=high	NA medium	= LR medium	= Dominar = SR	0.096
P=high	NA medium	= LR medium	= Dominar = MR	0.041
P=high	NA medium	= LR = low	= Dominar = SR	0.058

No.	Premises	Conclusion	Support	Confiden...
237	Brain Dominar = RBD, LR = medium	P, NA = High	0.211	0.515
238	LR = medium	NA = medium	0.290	0.520
239	LR = medium	P, NA = medium	0.290	0.520
240	NA = medium, LR = medium	Brain Dominar = RBD	0.153	0.528
241	NA = medium, LR = medium	P, Brain Dominar = RBD	0.153	0.528
242	P, NA = medium, LR = medium	Brain Dominar = RBD	0.153	0.528
243	Brain Dominar = RBD, LR = high	P	0.019	0.543
244	NA = medium, LR = high	P, Brain Dominar = LD	0.018	0.545
245	NA = High	P, LR = medium	0.211	0.557
246	NA = High	P, Brain Dominar = RBD, LR = medium	0.211	0.557
247	P, LR = medium	NA = medium	0.290	0.562
248	P, NA = medium, LR = high	Brain Dominar = LD	0.018	0.562
249	NA = High, LR = high	P, Brain Dominar = WBD	0.072	0.567
250	Brain Dominar = RBD	P, LR = medium	0.388	0.567
251	P	LR = medium	0.516	0.570
252	Brain Dominar = RBD	NA = medium	0.370	0.570
253	Brain Dominar = RBD	P, NA = medium	0.370	0.570
254	Brain Dominar = SR	LR = medium	0.098	0.571
255	Brain Dominar = SR	P, LR = medium	0.098	0.571
256	P, Brain Dominar = SR	LR = medium	0.098	0.571
257	Brain Dominar = SR	NA = medium, LR = medium	0.098	0.571
258	NA = medium, Brain Dominar = SR	LR = medium	0.098	0.571
259	Brain Dominar = SR	P, NA = medium, LR = medium	0.098	0.571
260	P, Brain Dominar = SR	NA = medium, LR = medium	0.098	0.571
261	NA = medium, Brain Dominar = SR	P, LR = medium	0.098	0.571

Fig.2 Association Rule based on the conclusion in confidence level = 0.5

From fig.3 and fig 4, represents the rule of association for analyse the relation based on Brain dominar with minimum criteria of confidence value and range.

Here confidence value denotes 0.6 and 0.7 which analysed above the confidence value of item set in dataset and support value can denoted as 0.1. from the result shows

- Whole brain dominar (WBD) of students attains Numerical Ability (NA) is high, Logical Reasoning(LR) is high and Perceptual (P) is High.
- Right brain dominar(RBD) of students also attains Numerical Ability (NA) is medium, Logical Reasoning(LR) is low and Perceptual (P) is High.



No.	Premises	Conclusion	Support	Confiden.
288	Brain Dominar = WBD	P, NA = High, LR = high	0.072	0.673
289	LR = high, Brain Dominar = WBD	P, NA = High	0.072	0.673
290	LR = high	P	0.109	0.677
291	NA = High, Brain Dominar = WBD	P	0.072	0.679
292	NA = High, Brain Dominar = WBD	P, LR = high	0.072	0.679
293	NA = High, LR = high, Brain Dominar = WBD	P	0.072	0.679
294	LR = low	Brain Dominar = RBD, NA = medium	0.145	0.704
295	LR = low	P, Brain Dominar = RBD, NA = medium	0.145	0.704
296	P, LR = low	Brain Dominar = RBD, NA = medium	0.145	0.704
297	P, LR = high	NA = High	0.077	0.706
298	NA = medium, LR = low	Brain Dominar = RBD	0.145	0.707
299	NA = medium, LR = low	P, Brain Dominar = RBD	0.145	0.707
300	P, NA = medium, LR = low	Brain Dominar = RBD	0.145	0.707
301	LR = low	Brain Dominar = RBD	0.148	0.709
302	LR = low	P, Brain Dominar = RBD	0.148	0.709
303	P, LR = low	Brain Dominar = RBD	0.148	0.709
304	P, LR = medium	Brain Dominar = RBD	0.368	0.713
305	NA = High	Brain Dominar = RBD	0.273	0.720
306	P, NA = High	LR = medium	0.211	0.730
307	P, NA = High	Brain Dominar = RBD, LR = medium	0.211	0.730
308	LR = medium	Brain Dominar = RBD	0.410	0.735
309	P, Brain Dominar = RBD, LR = high	NA = medium	0.014	0.737
310	P, NA = High	Brain Dominar = RBD	0.217	0.751
311	NA = High	P	0.289	0.783
312	Brain Dominar = RBD, NA = High	P, LR = medium	0.211	0.773

Fig.3 Association Rule based on the conclusion confidence level = 0.6 and 0.7

No.	Premises	Conclusion	Support	Confiden.
283	NA = High	P, Brain Dominar = RBD	0.217	0.573
284	P, Brain Dominar = RBD, LR = medium	NA = High	0.211	0.573
285	NA = medium, LR = high	Brain Dominar = LD	0.019	0.576
286	Brain Dominar = RBD, LR = high	NA = High	0.021	0.600
287	NA = High, LR = high	P	0.077	0.608
288	Brain Dominar = RBD, LR = medium	NA = High	0.251	0.612
289	NA = medium	Brain Dominar = RBD	0.370	0.614
270	NA = medium	P, Brain Dominar = RBD	0.370	0.614
271	P, NA = medium	Brain Dominar = RBD	0.370	0.615
272	P, Brain Dominar = RBD	LR = medium	0.368	0.623
273	P, Brain Dominar = RBD	NA = medium	0.370	0.626
274	Brain Dominar = RBD	LR = medium	0.410	0.632
275	P	Brain Dominar = RBD	0.561	0.652
276	LR = high	NA = High, Brain Dominar = WBD	0.106	0.658
277	LR = medium	P, Brain Dominar = RBD	0.368	0.659
278	P, LR = high	Brain Dominar = WBD	0.072	0.681
279	P, LR = high	NA = High, Brain Dominar = WBD	0.072	0.681
280	NA = High	LR = medium	0.251	0.682
281	NA = High	Brain Dominar = RBD, LR = medium	0.251	0.682
282	P	NA = medium	0.602	0.684
283	LR = high	Brain Dominar = WBD	0.107	0.685
284	Brain Dominar = WBD	P	0.072	0.673
285	Brain Dominar = WBD	P, NA = High	0.072	0.673
286	Brain Dominar = WBD	P, LR = high	0.072	0.673
287	LR = high, Brain Dominar = WBD	P	0.072	0.673

Fig.4 Association Rule based on the conclusion confidence level = 0.5 and 0.6

VI. EXPERIMENT AND RESULT ANALYSIS

In classification techniques, it can be experimented with training data by the given attributes like logical reasoning, numerical ability and personality for analyse the skill level of students based on braindominar (class label).

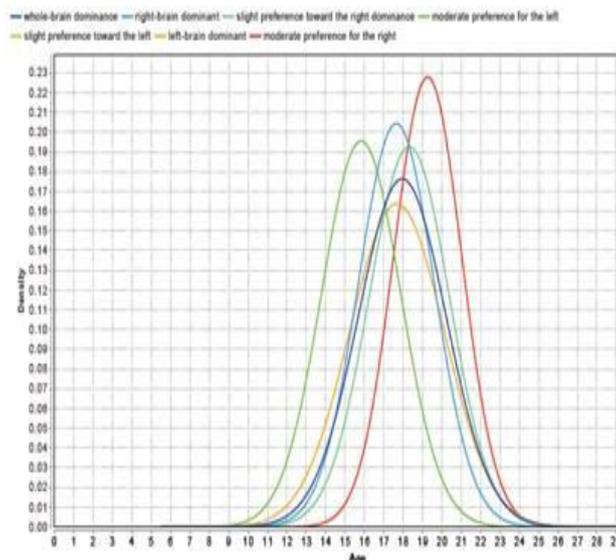


Fig.5 Analysing Barin Dominant Student based on Age



From fig.5, shows the distribution of Class such as

- whole-brain dominance in 0.137
- moderate preference for the left in 0.017,
- slight preference toward the left in 0.019
- slight preference toward the right dominance in 0.422,
- moderate preference for the right in 0.089,
- left-brain dominant in 0.054,
- right-brain dominant in 0.258

From fig. 6, illustrates all dominar students most attained High and Vey High score in perceptual Speed Accuracy and fig. 7, represents moderate preference in right dominar, right brain dominar, slight preference in left and moderate preference in left dominar attained medium score, Whole Brain dominar, left brain dominar attained High score, Right brain dominar also attained low score, Slight preference of right dominar attained very low score in logical reasoning.

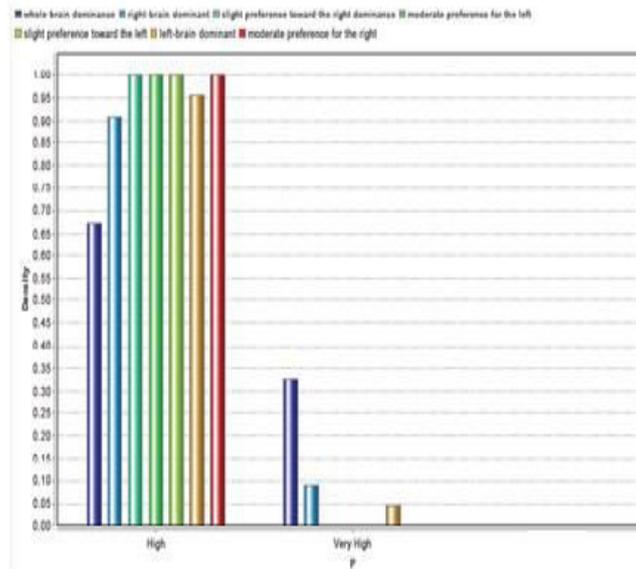


Fig.6 Analysing Perceptual Speed Accuracy (P) of Student based on Brain Dominar

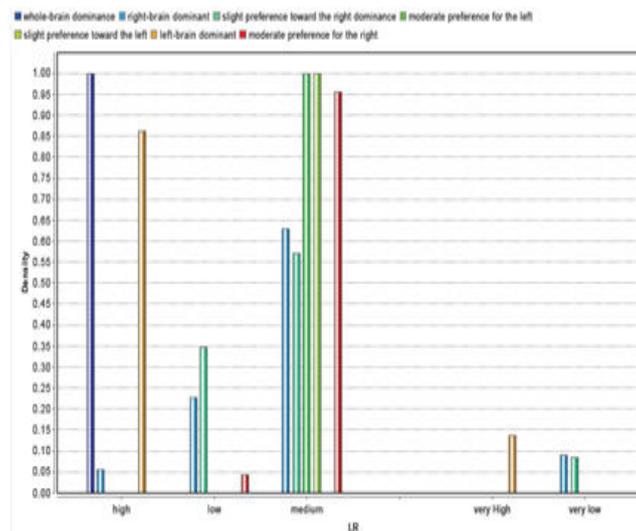


Fig.7 Analysing Logical Reasoning (LR) of Student based on Brain Dominar



From fig. 8, represents moderate preference in right dominar, right brain dominar, slight preference in right and moderate preference in left dominar attained medium score, Whole Brain dominar , Right brain dominar attained High score. Left brain dominar also attained low score, Slight preference of left dominar attained very low score and Right brain dominar also attained Very High score in Numerical ability.

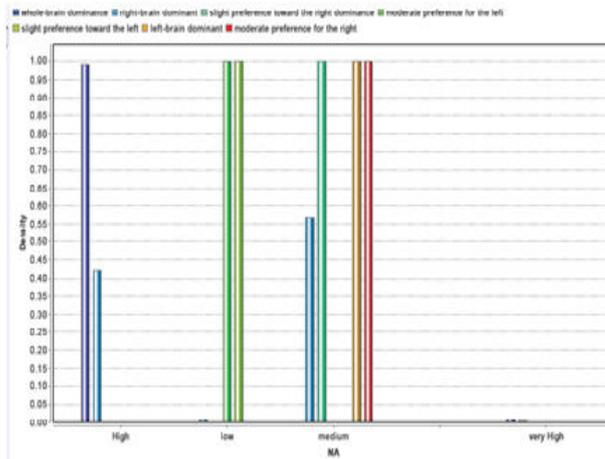


Fig.8 Analysing Numerical Abiity (NA) of Student based on Brain Dominar

A. Performance Measure

Naive Bayes classification can be measured 1000 instance of attributes are classified in 0.01 seconds.88.7% of instance are classified from training data which are predicted by the class of brain dominar and 11.3% instances are incorrect classified under the classification as shown in table 8. True positive rate and False positive rate can be executed in the performance chart, under this evaluation precision, Recall, Accuracy, F- measure and confusion matrix can be computed based on the equation 4, 5 and 6. Precision is a measure of the accuracy provided that a specific class has been retrieved from predicting. It is defined by

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{diagonal element}}{\text{sum of relevant column}}$$

$$\text{i.e., Precision} = \frac{tp}{(tp + fp)} \tag{4}$$

where tp and fp are the numbers of true positive from the prediction p and false positive predictions for the considered class when the actual value is n as shown in table 2

$$\text{F-measures} = \frac{2 * \text{precision} * \text{recall}}{(\text{precision} + \text{recall})} \tag{5}$$

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{tp + tn}{p + n} \tag{6}$$

where precision can be seen as a measure of exactness, whereas recall is a measure of completeness or quantity. Recall is nothing but the true positive rate for the class. From Table.8 and table 9, shows the average weight rate of the classification of true positive rate, false positive rate, precision and F-measure.

Table.8 Detailed Accuracy By Classification Using Naïve Bayes Algorithm for analysing Brain Dominance

Algorithm	Execution Time (Sec)	Number of Correctly classified instance (1000 training data set)	Number of In correctly classified instance
Naïve Bayes	0.01	88.7 %	11.3 %



Table.9 Performance measured for classification of Naïve Bayes Algorithm for analysing Brain Dominance

TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	Class
1	0	1	1	1	WBD
0.647	0.007	0.611	0.647	0.629	ML
0.789	0.013	0.536	0.789	0.638	SL
0.948	0.121	0.851	0.948	0.897	SR
0.213	0.023	0.475	0.213	0.295	MR
1	0	1	1	1	LD
0.957	0.001	0.8	1	0.889	RBD

Table.10 Detailed Accuracy By Classification Using Naïve Bayes Algorithm for analysing Perceptual speed

Algorithm	Execution Time (Sec)	Number of Correctly classified instance (1000) training data set)	Number of In correctly classified instance
Naïve Bayes	0.01	74.6 %	25.4 %

Table.11 Performance measured for classification of Naïve Bayes Algorithm for analysing Perceptual speed

TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	Class
0.54	0.09	0.38	0.54	0.448	Very High
0.90	0.45	0.95	0.90	0.92	High

From table 10, represents the 87.2 % of instance classified for predict the percetual speed of student. From Table.11, shows the performance of classification of true positive rate, false positive rate, precision, F-measure.

From table 12, represents the 74.6 % of instance classified for predict the percetual speed of student. From Table.13, shows the performance of the classification of true positive rate, false positive rate, precision, F-measure.



Table.12 Detailed Accuracy By Classification Using Naïve Bayes Algorithm for analysing Logical Reasoning

Algorithm	Execution Time (Sec)	Number of Correctly classified instance (1000) training data set)	Number of In correctly classified instance
Naïve Bayes	0.01	87.2 %	12.8 %

Table.13 Performance measured for classification of Naïve Bayes Algorithm for analysing Logical reasoning

TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	Class
0.98	.02	0.997	0.982	0.99	High
0.971	0.03	0.92	0.972	0.946	Low
1	0	1	1	1	Medium
1	0	1	1	1	High
1	00.3	0.7	1	0.82	Very High

Table.14 Detailed Accuracy By Classification Using Naïve Bayes Algorithm for analysing Numerical Ability

Algorithm	Execution Time (Sec)	Number of Correctly classified instance (1000) training data set)	Number of In correctly classified instance
Naïve Bayes	0.01	99.2 %	0.8 %

Table.15 Performance measured for classification of Naïve Bayes Algorithm for analysing Numerical Ability

TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	Class
0.95	.01	0.994	0.951	0.972	High
0.71	0.1	0.88	0.71	0.78	Medium
0.59	0.11	0.42	0.59	0.49	Low
0.875	0.09	0.43	0.87	0.58	Very High
0.77	0.09	0.40	0.77	0.53	Very Low



From table 14, represents the 99.2 % of instance classified for predict the percetual speed of student. From Table.15, shows the performance the classification of true positive rate, false positive rate, precision, F-measure.

VII. CONCLUSION

In this research, it can be concluded that cognitive skill of students can be predicted based on the category of brain dominance hemisphere. This models can be gathered by using problem solving using data mining techniques. In this research, 1000 instance of training data set, can be used to analysing the predicting by Naïve Bayes Classification algorithm which can be produced their efficiency of rule base to classify by execution time of accuracy is 0.01 second. 88.7% are correctly classified for classify the brain dominar, 87.2 % are correctly classified for classify the perceptual speed scored students, 74.6 % are are correctly classified for classify the Logical Reasoning and 99.2 % are correctly. Finally, frequent pattern mining evolves the result of this analysis to produced Right brain do minar attained high and medium score in Numerical Ability and medium and low or very low score in logical reasoning score. Left brain dominar attained high and medium in logical reasoning and low or very low in Numerical ability. Whole brain dominar attained high score in both Numerical ability and logical reasoning.

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