Data Mining
Classification: Alternative Techniques

Lecture Notes for Chapter 5

Introduction to Data Mining

by

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Rule-Based Classifier

- Classify records by using a collection of "if… then…" rules

- Rule: (*Condition*) $\rightarrow$ *y*
  - where
    - *Condition* is a conjunctions of attributes
    - *y* is the class label
  - *LHS*: rule antecedent or condition
  - *RHS*: rule consequent
  - Examples of classification rules:
    - (Blood Type=Warm) $\wedge$ (Lay Eggs=Yes) $\rightarrow$ Birds
    - (Taxable Income < 50K) $\wedge$ (Refund=Yes) $\rightarrow$ Evade=No

Rule-based Classifier (Example)

Name	Blood Type	Give Birth	Can Fly	Live in Water	Class
human	warm	yes	no	no	mammals
python	cold	no	no	no	reptiles
salmon	cold	no	no	yes	fishes
whale	warm	yes	no	yes	mammals
frog	cold	no	no	sometimes	amphibians
komodo	cold	no	no	no	reptiles
bat	warm	yes	yes	no	mammals
pigeon	warm	no	yes	no	birds
cat	warm	yes	no	no	mammals
leopard shark	cold	yes	no	yes	fishes
turtle	cold	no	no	sometimes	reptiles
penguin	warm	no	no	sometimes	birds
porcupine	warm	yes	no	no	mammals
eel	cold	no	no	yes	fishes
salamander	cold	no	no	sometimes	amphibians
gila monster	cold	no	no	no	reptiles
platypus	warm	no	no	no	mammals
owl	warm	no	yes	no	birds
dolphin	warm	yes	no	yes	mammals
eagle	warm	no	yes	no	birds

R1: (Give Birth = no) $\wedge$ (Can Fly = yes) $\rightarrow$ Birds

R2: (Give Birth = no) $\wedge$ (Live in Water = yes) $\rightarrow$ Fishes

R3: (Give Birth = yes) $\wedge$ (Blood Type = warm) $\rightarrow$ Mammals

R4: (Give Birth = no) $\wedge$ (Can Fly = no) $\rightarrow$ Reptiles

R5: (Live in Water = sometimes) $\rightarrow$ Amphibians

Application of Rule-Based Classifier

- A rule *r* covers an instance **x** if the attributes of the instance satisfy the condition of the rule

R1: (Give Birth = no) ∧ (Can Fly = yes) → Birds

R2: (Give Birth = no) ∧ (Live in Water = yes) → Fishes

R3: (Give Birth = yes) ∧ (Blood Type = warm) → Mammals

R4: (Give Birth = no) ∧ (Can Fly = no) → Reptiles

R5: (Live in Water = sometimes) → Amphibians

Name	Blood Type	Give Birth	Can Fly	Live in Water	Class
hawk	warm	no	yes	no	?
grizzly bear	warm	yes	no	no	?

The rule R1 covers a hawk => Bird

The rule R3 covers the grizzly bear => Mammal

Rule Coverage and Accuracy

● Coverage of a rule:

– Fraction of records that satisfy the antecedent of a rule

● Accuracy of a rule:

– Fraction of records that satisfy both the antecedent and consequent of a rule

Tid	Refund	Marital Status	Taxable Income	Class
1	Yes	**Single**	125K	**No**
2	No	Married	100K	**No**
3	No	**Single**	70K	**No**
4	Yes	Married	120K	**No**
5	No	Divorced	95K	**Yes**
6	No	Married	60K	**No**
7	Yes	Divorced	220K	**No**
8	No	**Single**	85K	**Yes**
9	No	Married	75K	**No**
10	No	**Single**	90K	**Yes**

(Status=Single) → No

Coverage = 40%, Accuracy = 50%

How does Rule-based Classifier Work?

R1: (Give Birth = no) ∧ (Can Fly = yes) → Birds

R2: (Give Birth = no) ∧ (Live in Water = yes) → Fishes

R3: (Give Birth = yes) ∧ (Blood Type = warm) → Mammals

R4: (Give Birth = no) ∧ (Can Fly = no) → Reptiles

R5: (Live in Water = sometimes) → Amphibians

Name	Blood Type	Give Birth	Can Fly	Live in Water	Class
lemur	warm	yes	no	no	?
turtle	cold	no	no	sometimes	?
dogfish shark	cold	yes	no	yes	?

A lemur triggers rule R3, so it is classified as a mammal

A turtle triggers both R4 and R5

A dogfish shark triggers none of the rules

Characteristics of Rule-Based Classifier

- Mutually exclusive rules
    - Classifier contains mutually exclusive rules if the rules are independent of each other
    - Every record is covered by **at most** one rule

- Exhaustive rules
    - Classifier has exhaustive coverage if it accounts for every possible combination of attribute values
    - Each record is covered by **at least** one rule

From Decision Trees To Rules
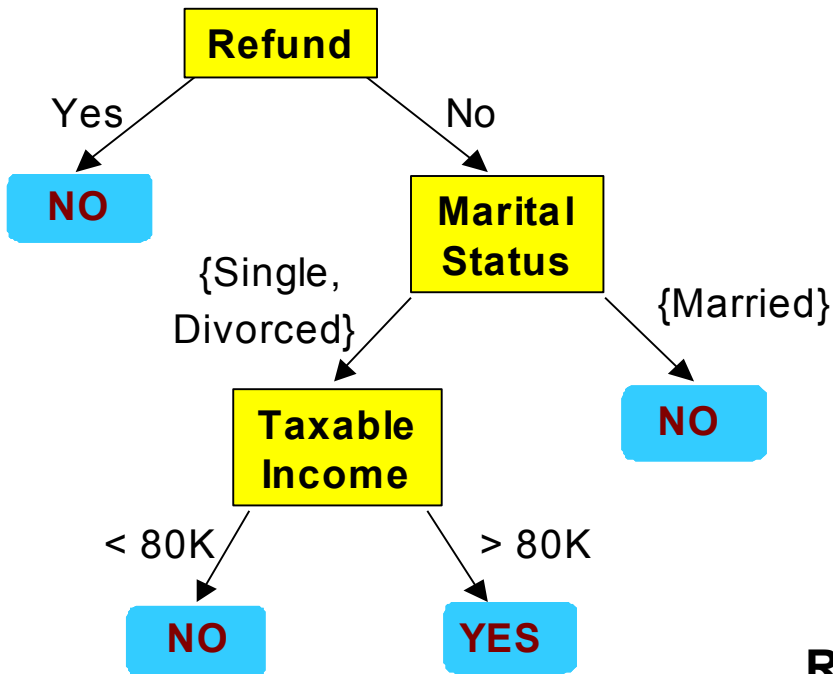
Classification Rules

(Refund=Yes) ==> No

(Refund=No, Marital Status={Single,Divorced}, Taxable Income<80K) ==> No

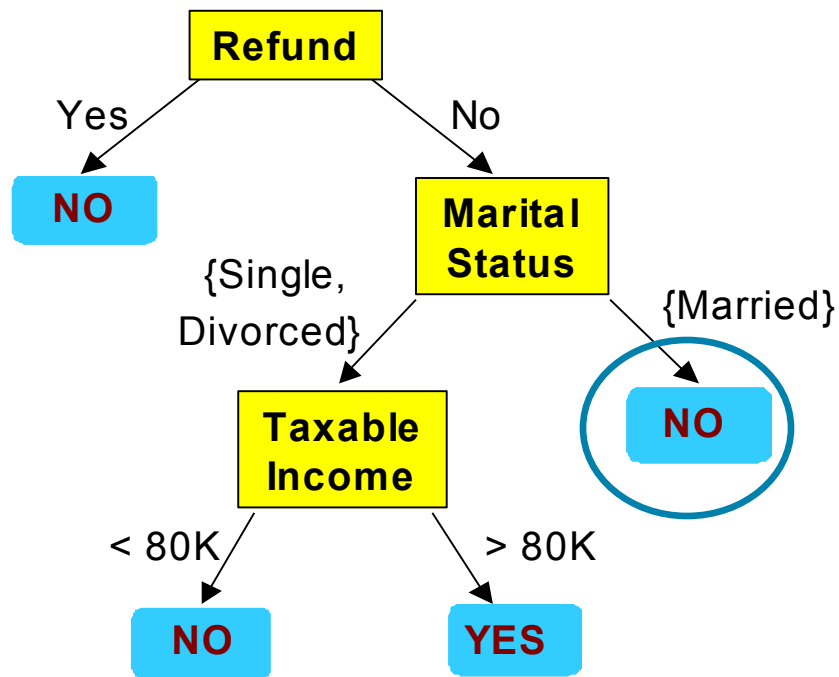(Refund=No, Marital Status={Single,Divorced}, Taxable Income>80K) ==> Yes

(Refund=No, Marital Status={Married}) ==> No

Rules are mutually exclusive and exhaustive

Rule set contains as much information as the tree

Rules Can Be Simplified

Tid	Refund	Marital Status	Taxable Income	Cheat
1	Yes	Single	125K	No
2	No	**Married**	100K	No
3	No	Single	70K	No
4	Yes	**Married**	120K	No
5	No	Divorced	95K	Yes
6	No	**Married**	60K	No
7	Yes	Divorced	220K	No
8	No	Single	85K	Yes
9	No	**Married**	75K	No
10	No	Single	90K	Yes

Initial Rule: (Refund=No) ∧ (Status=Married) → No

Simplified Rule: (Status=Married) → No

Effect of Rule Simplification

- Rules are no longer mutually exclusive
  - A record may trigger more than one rule
  - Solution?
    - Ordered rule set
    - Unordered rule set – use voting schemes

- Rules are no longer exhaustive
  - A record may not trigger any rules
  - Solution?
    - Use a default class

Ordered Rule Set

- Rules are rank ordered according to their priority
  - An ordered rule set is known as a decision list

- When a test record is presented to the classifier
  - It is assigned to the class label of the highest ranked rule it has triggered
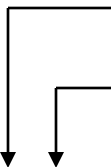 - If none of the rules fired, it is assigned to the default class

R1: (Give Birth = no) ∧ (Can Fly = yes) → Birds

R2: (Give Birth = no) ∧ (Live in Water = yes) → Fishes

R3: (Give Birth = yes) ∧ (Blood Type = warm) → Mammals

R4: (Give Birth = no) ∧ (Can Fly = no) → Reptiles

R5: (Live in Water = sometimes) → Amphibians

Name	Blood Type	Give Birth	Can Fly	Live in Water	Class
turtle	cold	no	no	sometimes	?

Rule Ordering Schemes

- ## Rule-based ordering
  - Individual rules are ranked based on their quality

- ## Class-based ordering
  - Rules that belong to the same class appear together

Rule-based Ordering

(Refund=Yes) ==> No

(Refund=No, Marital Status={Single,Divorced}, Taxable Income<80K) ==> No

(Refund=No, Marital Status={Single,Divorced}, Taxable Income>80K) ==> Yes

(Refund=No, Marital Status={Married}) ==> No

Class-based Ordering

(Refund=Yes) ==> No

(Refund=No, Marital Status={Single,Divorced}, Taxable Income<80K) ==> No

(Refund=No, Marital Status={Married}) ==> No

(Refund=No, Marital Status={Single,Divorced}, Taxable Income>80K) ==> Yes

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Building Classification Rules

- ● Direct Method:
  - ◆ Extract rules directly from data
  - ◆ e.g.: RIPPER, CN2, Holte's 1R
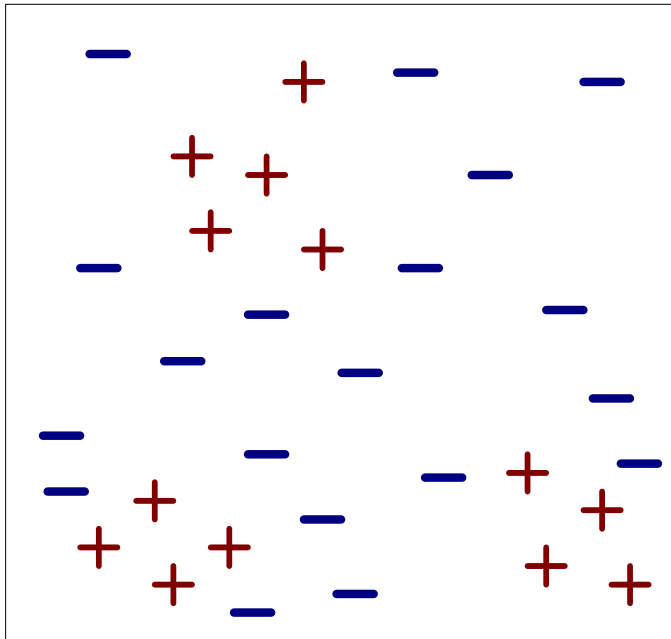
- ● Indirect Method:
  - ◆ Extract rules from other classification models (e.g. decision trees, neural networks, etc).
  - ◆ e.g: C4.5rules
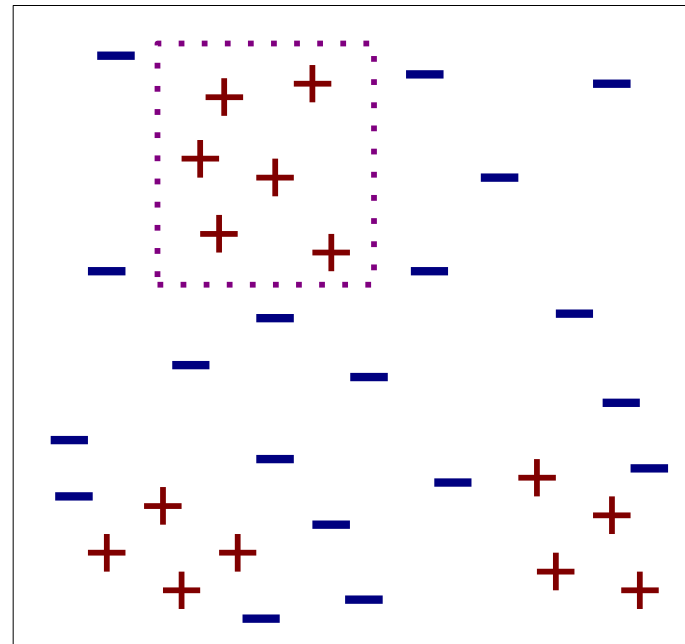
Direct Method: Sequential Covering

1. Start from an empty rule

2. Grow a rule using the Learn-One-Rule function

3. Remove training records covered by the rule

4. Repeat Step (2) and (3) until stopping criterion is met
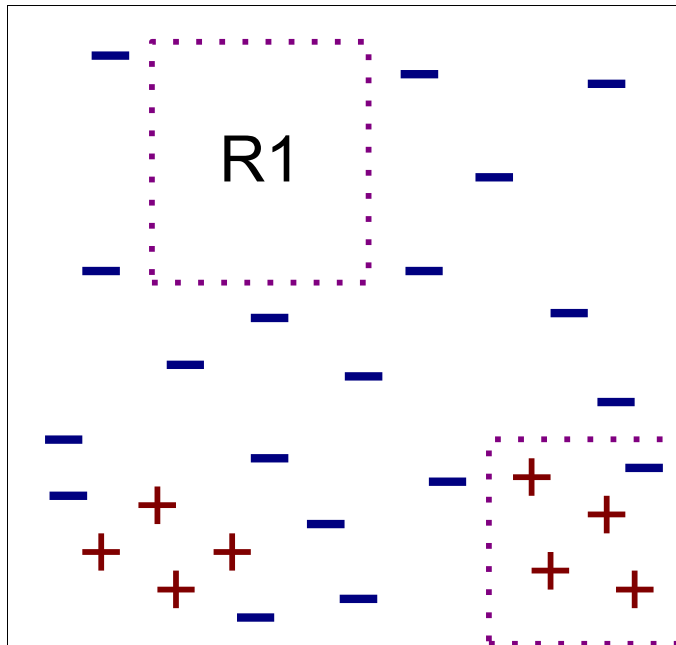
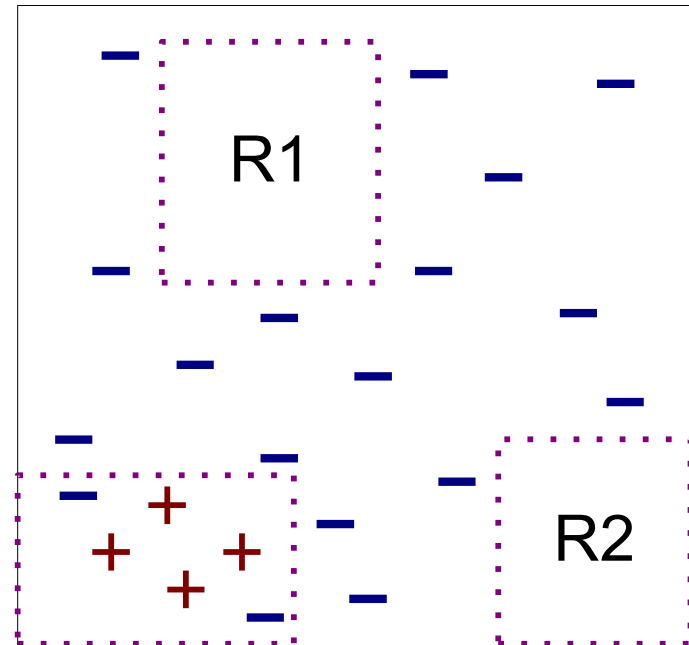# Example of Sequential Covering

(i) Original Data

(ii) Step 1

Example of Sequential Covering...
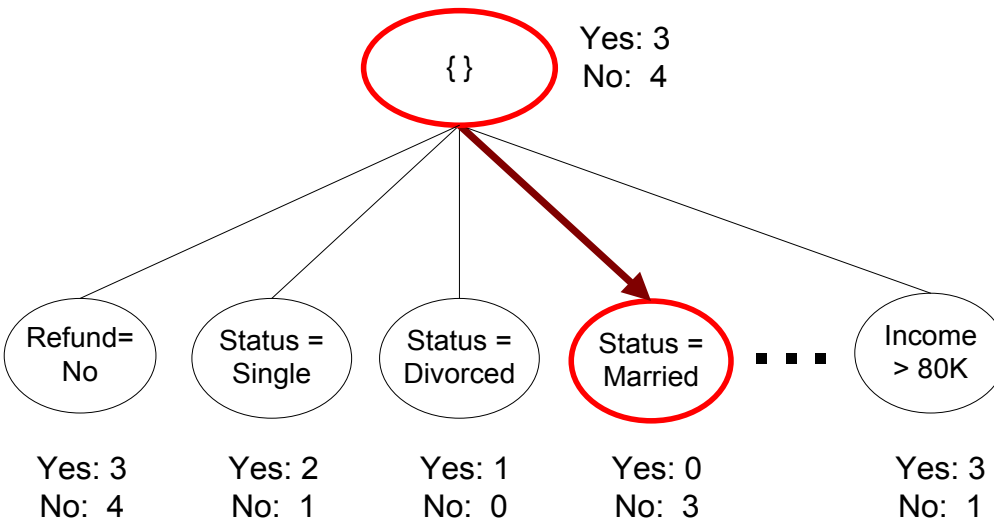

(iii) Step 2

(iv) Step 3

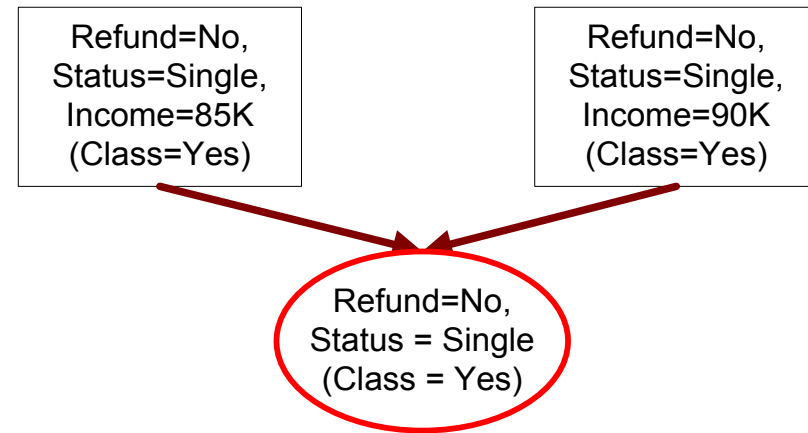# Aspects of Sequential Covering

- Rule Growing

- Instance Elimination

- Rule Evaluation

- Stopping Criterion

- Rule Pruning

Rule Growing

● Two common strategies

(a) General-to-specific

(b) Specific-to-general

Rule Growing (Examples)

- ## CN2 Algorithm:
  - Start from an empty conjunct: {}
  - Add conjuncts that minimizes the entropy measure: {A}, {A,B}, …
  - Determine the rule consequent by taking majority class of instances covered by the rule

- ## RIPPER Algorithm:
  - Start from an empty rule: {} => class
  - Add conjuncts that maximizes FOIL's information gain measure:
    - R0: {} => class (initial rule)
    - R1: {A} => class (rule after adding conjunct)
    - $Gain(R0, R1) = t [\log (p1/(p1+n1)) - \log (p0/(p0 + n0))]$
    - where   t: number of positive instances covered by both R0 and R1
      - p0: number of positive instances covered by R0
      - n0: number of negative instances covered by R0
      - p1: number of positive instances covered by R1
      - n1: number of negative instances covered by R1

Instance Elimination

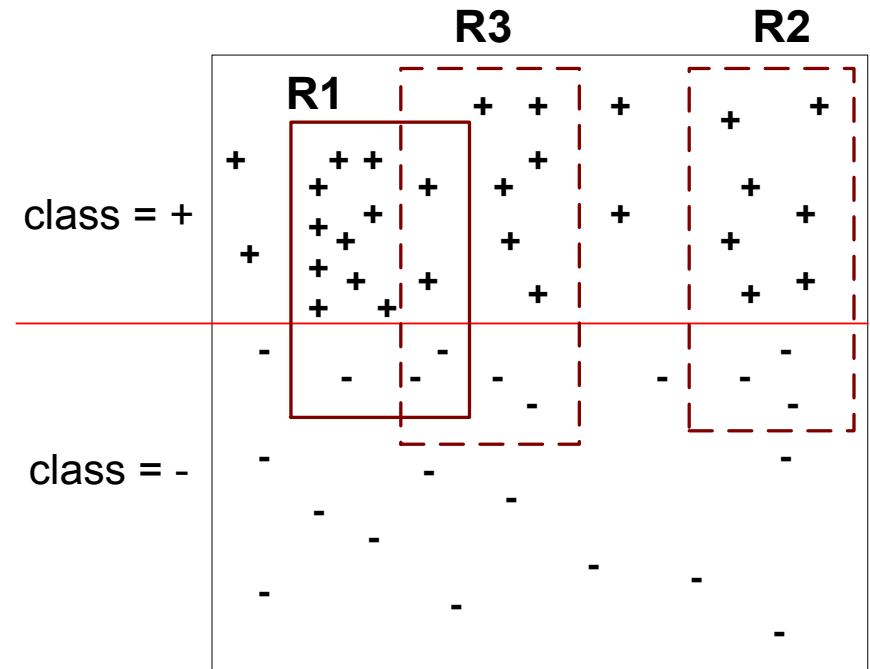- **Why do we need to eliminate instances?**
  - Otherwise, the next rule is identical to previous rule

- **Why do we remove positive instances?**
  - Ensure that the next rule is different
  - Avoid the overestimation of rule accuracy (R3)

- **Why do we remove negative instances?**
  - Prevent underestimating accuracy of rule (of R3)
  - Compare rules R2 and R3 in the diagram

Rule Evaluation

- Metrics:
  - Accuracy $= \dfrac{n_c}{n}$

  - Laplace $= \dfrac{n_c + 1}{n + k}$

  - M-estimate $= \dfrac{n_c + kp}{n + k}$

n : Number of instances covered by rule

n_c : Number of positive instances covered by rule

k : Number of classes

p : Prior probability

Stopping Criterion and Rule Pruning

- Stopping criterion
  - Compute the gain
  - If gain is not significant, discard the new rule

- Rule Pruning
  - Similar to post-pruning of decision trees
  - Reduced Error Pruning:
    - Remove one of the conjuncts in the rule
    - Compare error rate on validation set before and after pruning
    - If error improves, prune the conjunct

Summary of Direct Method

- Grow a single rule

- Remove Instances from rule

- Prune the rule (if necessary)

- Add rule to Current Rule Set

- Repeat

Direct Method: RIPPER

- **For 2-class problem, choose one of the classes as positive class, and the other as negative class**

    - Learn rules for positive class

    - Negative class will be default class

- **For multi-class problem**

    - Order the classes according to increasing class prevalence (fraction of instances that belong to a particular class)

    - Learn the rule set for smallest class first, treat the rest as negative class

    - Repeat with next smallest class as positive class

Direct Method: RIPPER

- Growing a rule:
  - Start from empty rule
  - Add conjuncts as long as they improve FOIL's information gain
  - Stop when rule no longer covers negative examples
  - Prune the rule immediately using incremental reduced error pruning
  - **Measure for pruning: $v = (p-n)/(p+n)$**
    - p: number of positive examples covered by the rule in the validation set
    - n: number of negative examples covered by the rule in the validation set
  - Pruning method: delete any final sequence of conditions that maximizes v

Direct Method: RIPPER

- Building a Rule Set:
 - Use sequential covering algorithm
    - Finds the best rule that covers the current set of positive examples
    - Eliminate both positive and negative examples covered by the rule
  - Each time a rule is added to the rule set, compute the new description length
    - stop adding new rules when the new description length is d bits longer than the smallest description length obtained so far

Direct Method: RIPPER

- Optimize the rule set:
  - For each rule r in the rule set **R**
    - Consider 2 alternative rules:
      - Replacement rule (r*): grow new rule from scratch
      - Revised rule(r$'$): add conjuncts to extend the rule r
    - Compare the rule set for r against the rule set for r* and r$'$
    - Choose rule set that minimizes MDL principle
  - Repeat rule generation and rule optimization for the remaining positive examples

Indirect Methods
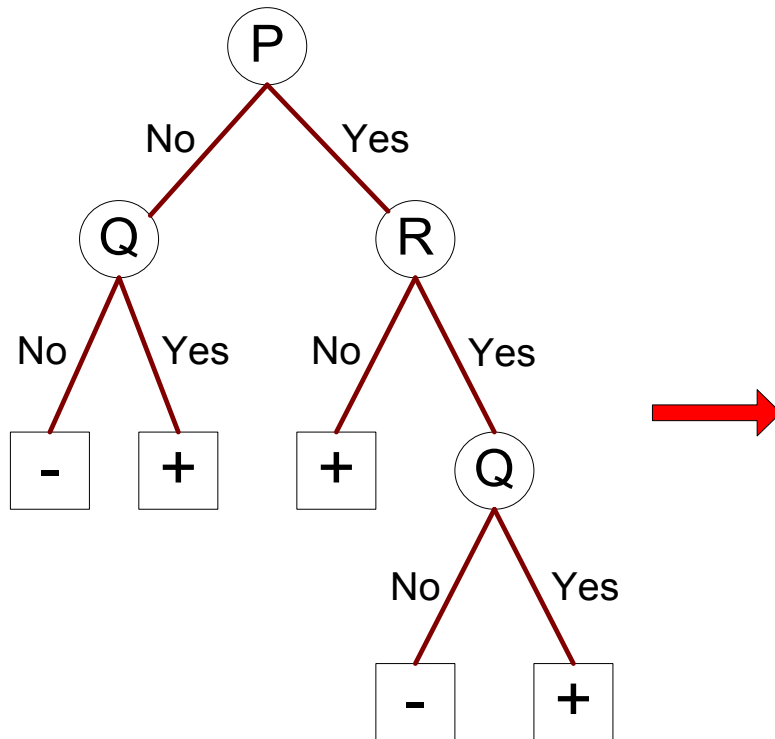
Rule Set

r1: (P=No,Q=No) ==> -
r2: (P=No,Q=Yes) ==> +
r3: (P=Yes,R=No) ==> +
r4: (P=Yes,R=Yes,Q=No) ==> -
r5: (P=Yes,R=Yes,Q=Yes) ==> +

Indirect Method: C4.5rules

- Extract rules from an unpruned decision tree
- For each rule, r: A → y,
  - consider an alternative rule r′ : A′ → y where A′ is obtained by removing one of the conjuncts in A
  - Compare the pessimistic error rate for r against all r′s
  - Prune if one of the r′s has lower pessimistic error rate
  - Repeat until we can no longer improve generalization error

Indirect Method: C4.5rules

- Instead of ordering the rules, order subsets of rules (class ordering)

    – Each subset is a collection of rules with the same rule consequent (class)

    – Compute description length of each subset

        ◆ Description length = L(error) + g L(model)

        ◆ g is a parameter that takes into account the presence of redundant attributes in a rule set (default value = 0.5)

Example

Name	Give Birth	Lay Eggs	Can Fly	Live in Water	Have Legs	Class
human	yes	no	no	no	yes	mammals
python	no	yes	no	no	no	reptiles
salmon	no	yes	no	yes	no	fishes
whale	yes	no	no	yes	no	mammals
frog	no	yes	no	sometimes	yes	amphibians
komodo	no	yes	no	no	yes	reptiles
bat	yes	no	yes	no	yes	mammals
pigeon	no	yes	yes	no	yes	birds
cat	yes	no	no	no	yes	mammals
leopard shark	yes	no	no	yes	no	fishes
turtle	no	yes	no	sometimes	yes	reptiles
penguin	no	yes	no	sometimes	yes	birds
porcupine	yes	no	no	no	yes	mammals
eel	no	yes	no	yes	no	fishes
salamander	no	yes	no	sometimes	yes	amphibians
gila monster	no	yes	no	no	yes	reptiles
platypus	no	yes	no	no	yes	mammals
owl	no	yes	yes	no	yes	birds
dolphin	yes	no	no	yes	no	mammals
eagle	no	yes	yes	no	yes	birds

C4.5 versus C4.5rules versus RIPPER
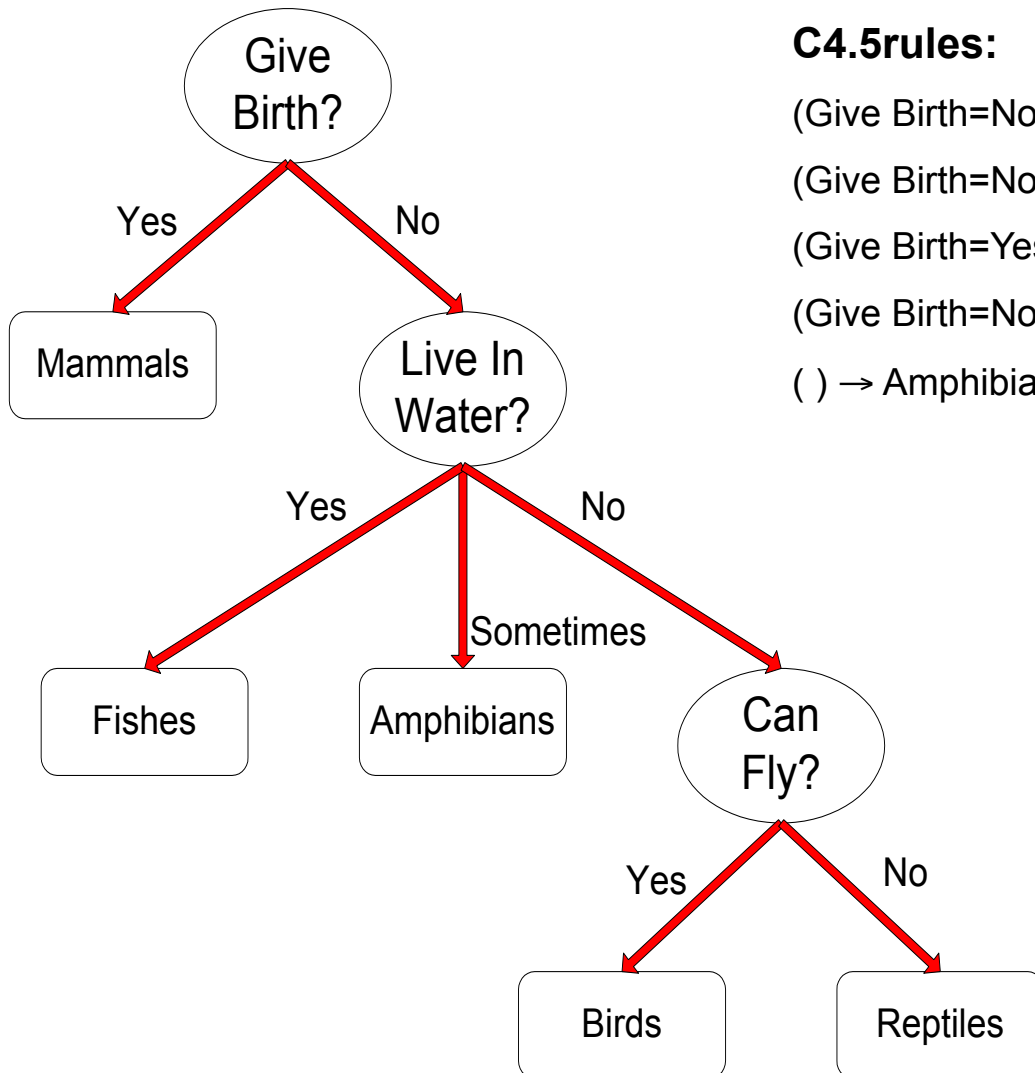
C4.5rules:

(Give Birth=No, Can Fly=Yes) → Birds

(Give Birth=No, Live in Water=Yes) → Fishes

(Give Birth=Yes) → Mammals

(Give Birth=No, Can Fly=No, Live in Water=No) → Reptiles

( ) → Amphibians

RIPPER:

(Live in Water=Yes) → Fishes

(Have Legs=No) → Reptiles

(Give Birth=No, Can Fly=No, Live In Water=No) → Reptiles

(Can Fly=Yes,Give Birth=No) → Birds

() → Mammals

C4.5 versus C4.5rules versus RIPPER

C4.5 and C4.5rules:

		PREDICTED CLASS				
		Amphibians	Fishes	Reptiles	Birds	Mammals
ACTUAL	Amphibians	2	0	0	0	0
CLASS	Fishes	0	2	0	0	1
	Reptiles	1	0	3	0	0
	Birds	1	0	0	3	0
	Mammals	0	0	1	0	6

RIPPER:

		PREDICTED CLASS				
		Amphibians	Fishes	Reptiles	Birds	Mammals
ACTUAL	Amphibians	0	0	0	0	2
CLASS	Fishes	0	3	0	0	0
	Reptiles	0	0	3	0	1
	Birds	0	0	1	2	1
	Mammals	0	2	1	0	4

Advantages of Rule-Based Classifiers

- As highly expressive as decision trees
- Easy to interpret
- Easy to generate
- Can classify new instances rapidly
- Performance comparable to decision trees
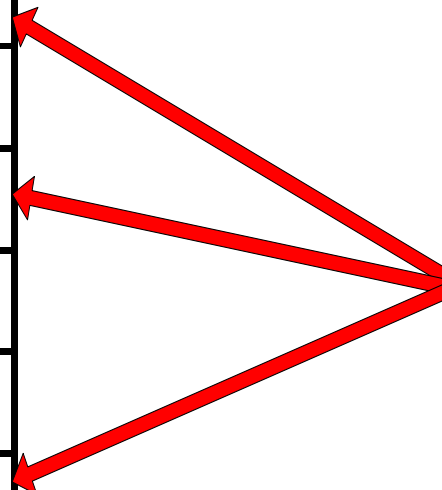
Instance-Based Classifiers

Set of Stored Cases

Atr1	………	AtrN	Class
			A
			B
			B
			C
			A
			C
			B

- **Store the training records**

- **Use training records to predict the class label of unseen cases**

Unseen Case

Atr1	………	AtrN

Instance Based Classifiers

- Examples:
  - Rote-learner
    - Memorizes entire training data and performs classification only if attributes of record match one of the training examples exactly

  - Nearest neighbor
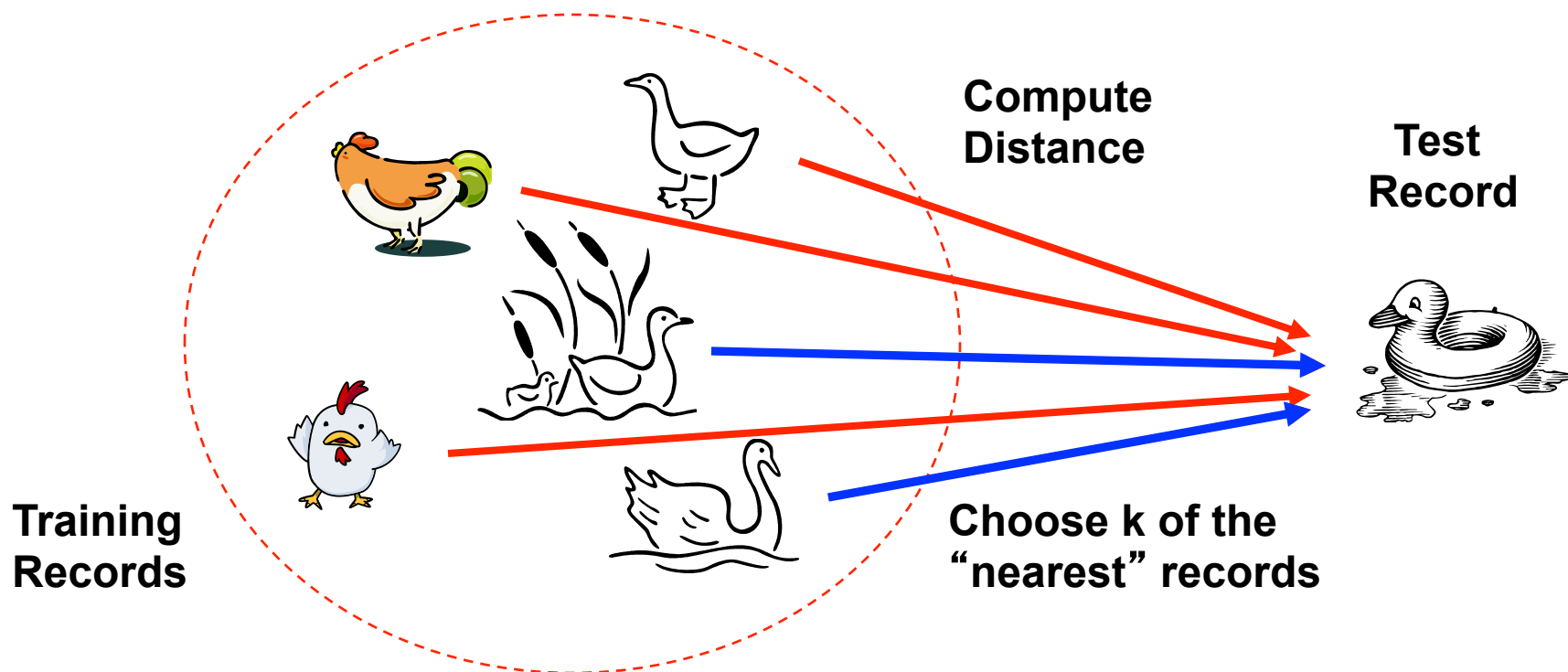   - Uses k "closest" points (nearest neighbors) for performing classification

Rote-learner

Day	Temperature	Outlook	Humidity	Windy	Play Golf?
07-05	hot	sunny	high	false	no
07-06	hot	sunny	high	true	no
07-07	hot	overcast	high	false	yes
07-09	cool	rain	normal	false	yes
07-10	cool	overcast	normal	true	yes
07-12	mild	sunny	high	false	no
07-14	cool	sunny	normal	false	yes
07-15	mild	rain	normal	false	yes
07-20	mild	sunny	normal	true	yes
07-21	mild	overcast	high	true	yes
07-22	hot	overcast	normal	false	yes
07-23	mild	rain	high	true	no
07-26	cool	rain	normal	true	no
07-30	mild	rain	high	false	yes
today	cool	sunny	normal	false	yes

Nearest Neighbor Classifiers

● Basic idea:

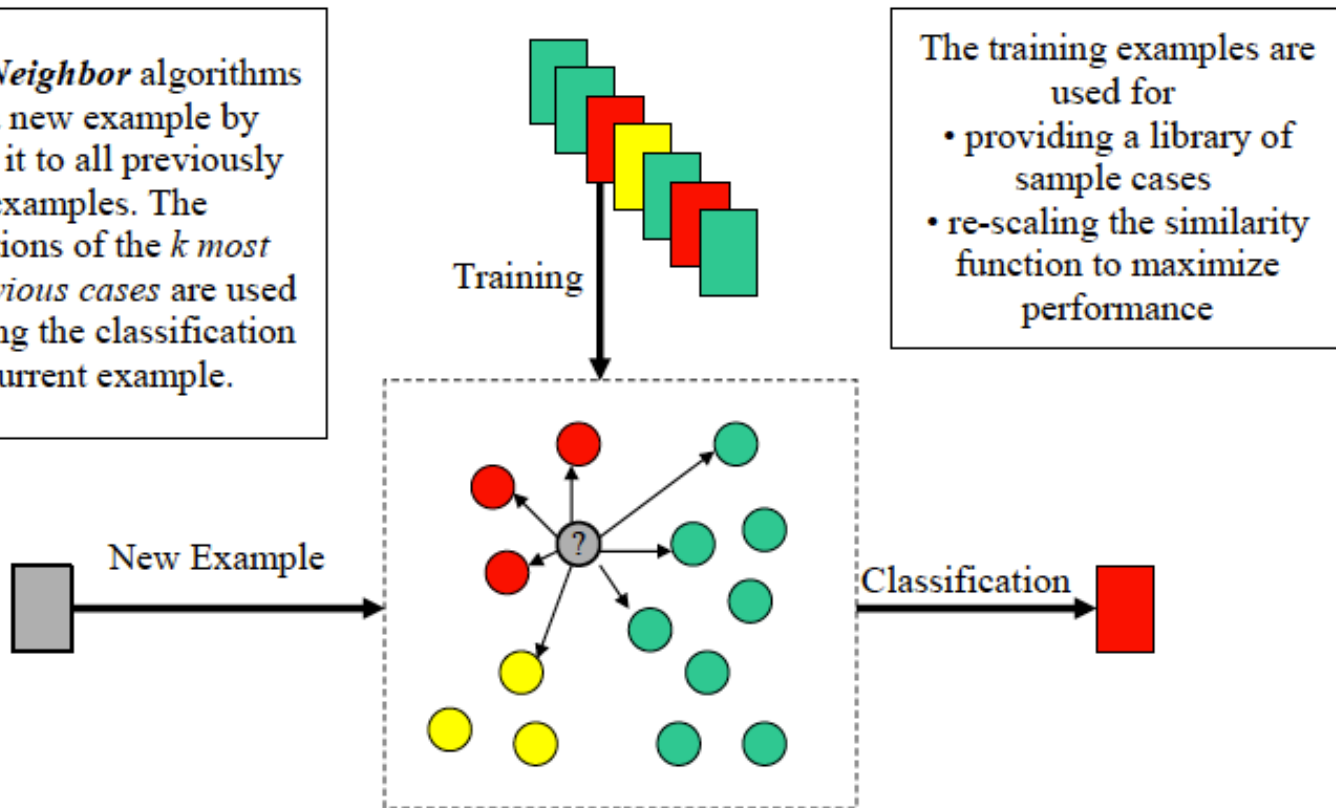– If it walks like a duck, quacks like a duck, then it's probably a duck

Compute Distance

Test Record

Training Records

Choose k of the "nearest" records

Nearest Neighbor Classification

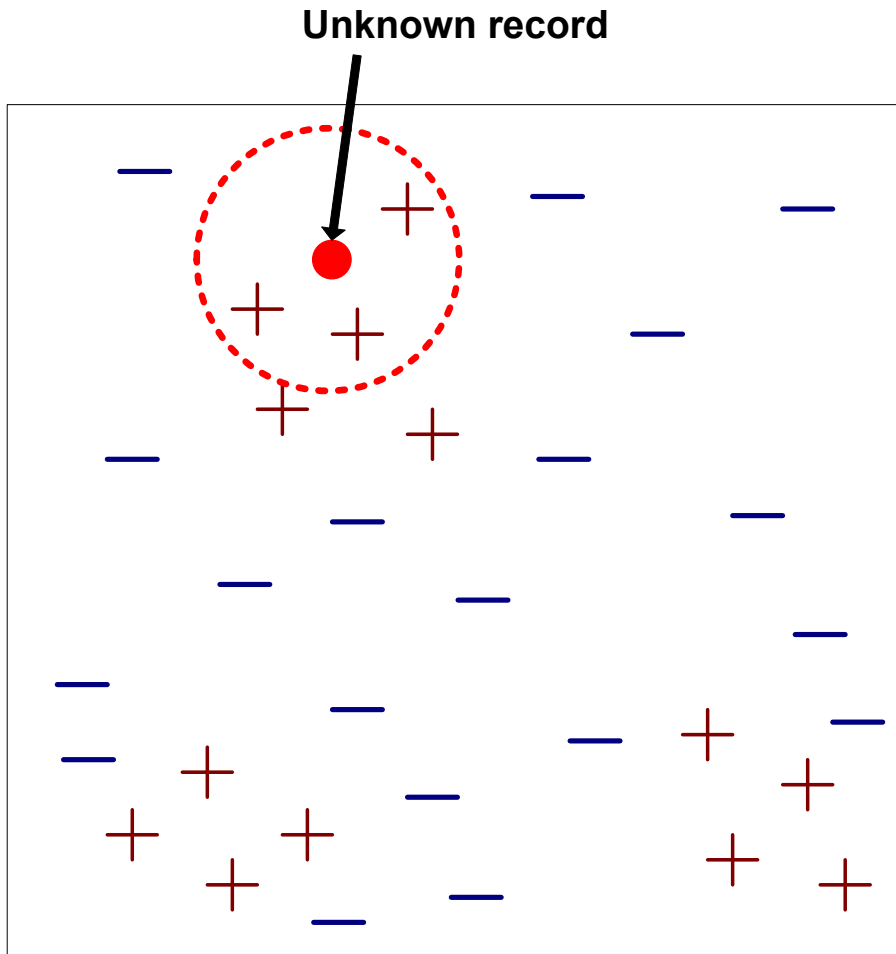| Day	Temperature	Outlook	Humidity	Windy	Play Golf?
07-05	hot	sunny	high	false	no
07-06	hot	sunny	high	true	no
07-07	hot	overcast	high	false	yes
07-09	cool	rain	normal	false	yes
07-10	cool	overcast	normal	true	yes
07-12	mild	sunny	high	false	no
07-14	cool	sunny	normal	false	yes
07-15	mild	rain	normal	false	yes
07-20	mild	sunny	normal	true	yes
07-21	mild	overcast	high	true	yes
07-22	hot	overcast	normal	false	yes
07-23	mild	rain	high	true	no
07-26	cool	rain	normal	true	no
12-30	mild	rain	high	false	yes

| tomorrow | mild | sunny | normal | false | yes |

Nearest Neighbor Classification

K-Nearest Neighbor algorithms classify a new example by comparing it to all previously seen examples. The classifications of the *k most similar previous cases* are used for predicting the classification of the current example.

Training

The training examples are used for
• providing a library of sample cases
• re-scaling the similarity function to maximize performance

New Example

?

Classification

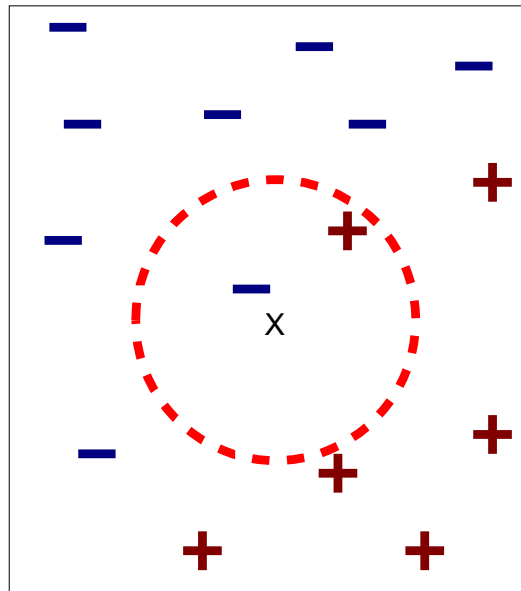# Nearest-Neighbor Classifiers

Unknown record

- Requires three things
  - The set of stored records
  - Distance Metric to compute distance between records
  - The value of k, the number of nearest neighbors to retrieve

- To classify an unknown record:
  - Compute distance to other training records
  - Identify k nearest neighbors
  - Use class labels of nearest neighbors to determine the class label of unknown record (e.g., by taking majority vote)
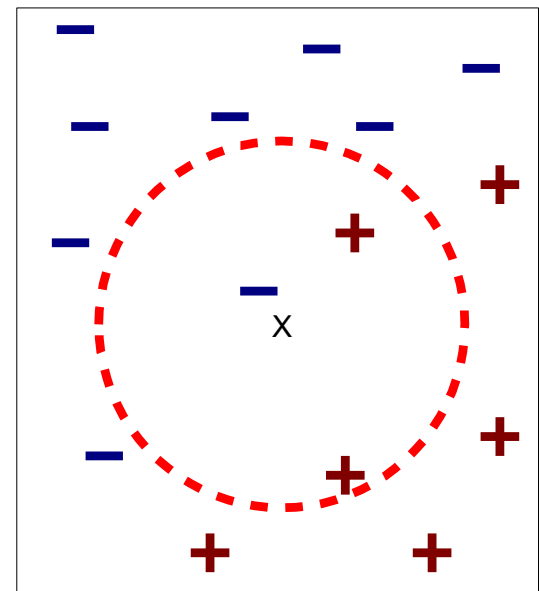
Definition of Nearest Neighbor
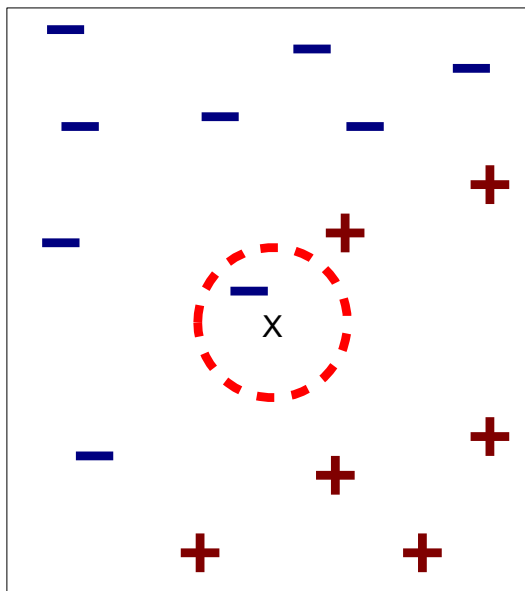
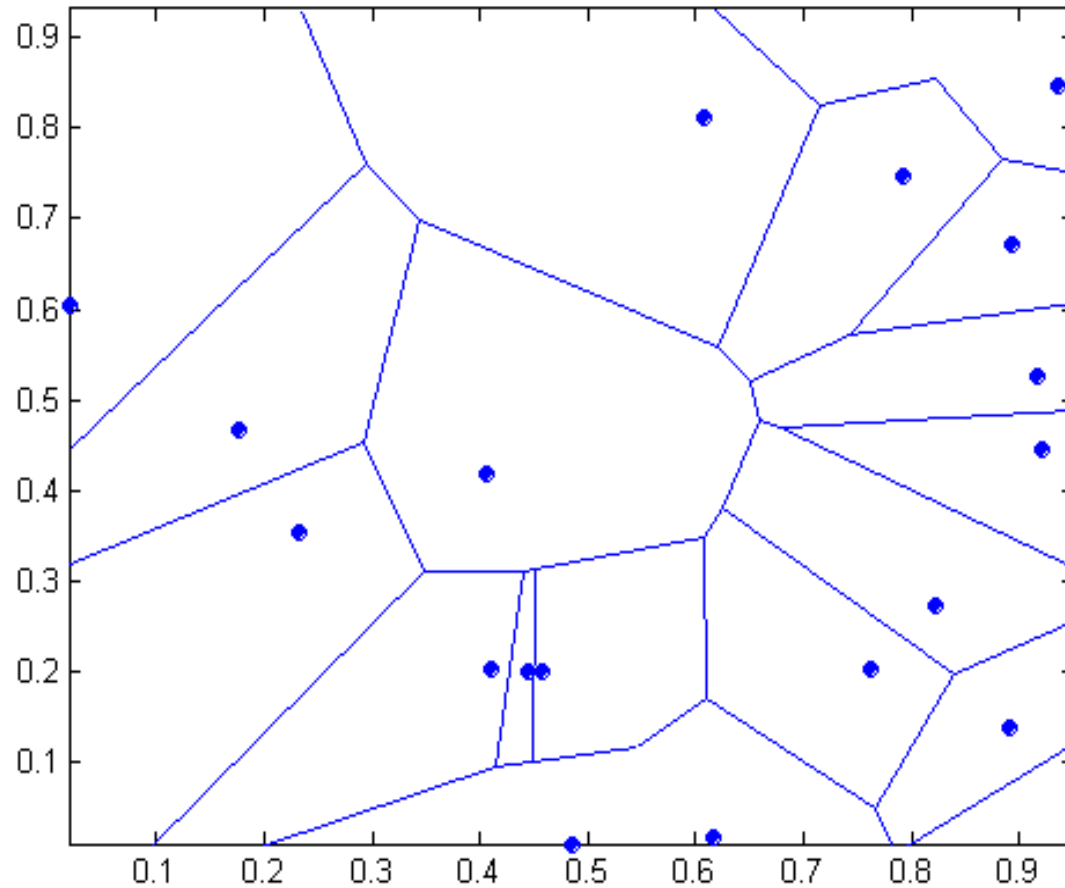(a) 1-nearest neighbor   (b) 2-nearest neighbor   (c) 3-nearest neighbor

K-nearest neighbors of a record x are data points that have the k smallest distance to x

1 nearest-neighbor

Voronoi Diagram

Nearest Neighbor Classification

- Compute distance between two points:
  - Euclidean distance

$$d(p,q) = \sqrt{\sum_i (p_i - q_i)^2}$$

- Determine the class from nearest neighbor list
  - take the majority vote of class labels among the k-nearest neighbors
  - Weigh the vote according to distance
    - weight factor, $w = 1/d^2$

Nearest Neighbor Classification...

● Choosing the value of k:

– If k is too small, sensitive to noise points

– If k is too large, neighborhood may include points from other classes
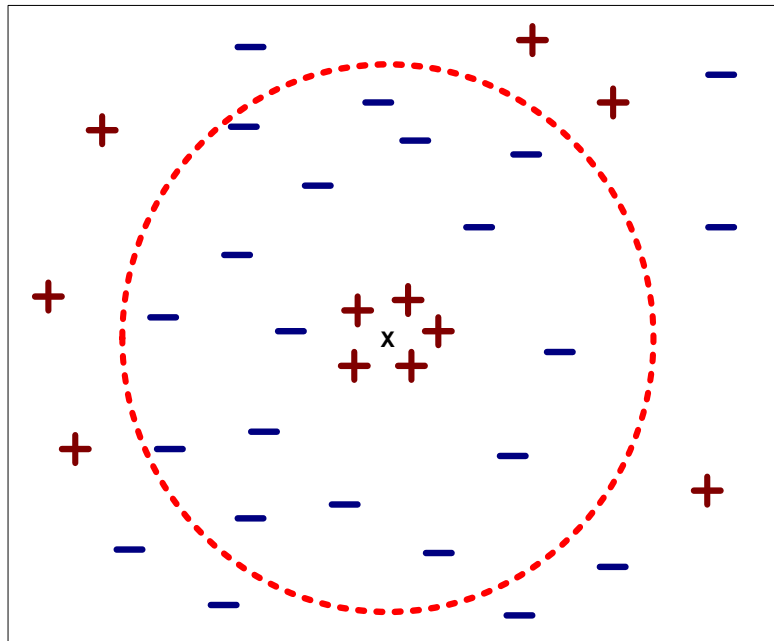
Nearest Neighbor Classification...

● Scaling issues

– Attributes may have to be scaled to prevent distance measures from being dominated by one of the attributes

– Example:

  ◆ height of a person may vary from 1.5m to 1.8m

  ◆ weight of a person may vary from 90lb to 300lb

  ◆ income of a person may vary from $10K to $1M

Nearest Neighbor Classification…

- Problem with Euclidean measure:
  - High dimensional data
    - curse of dimensionality
  - Can produce counter-intuitive results

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0

| 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |

vs

1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

| 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 |

d = 1.4142   d = 1.4142

  - Solution: Normalize the vectors to unit length

Nearest neighbor Classification…

- k-NN classifiers are lazy learners
  - It does not build models explicitly
  - Unlike eager learners such as decision tree induction and rule-based systems
  - Classifying unknown records are relatively expensive

Example: PEBLS

- PEBLS: Parallel Examplar-Based Learning System (Cost & Salzberg)
  - Works with both continuous and nominal features
    - For nominal features, distance between two nominal values is computed using modified value difference metric (MVDM)
  - Each record is assigned a weight factor
  - Number of nearest neighbor, k = 1

Example: PEBLS

- Modified value difference metric for nominal attributes:

$$d(v_1, v_2) = \sum_i \mid P(c_i \mid v_1) - P(c_i \mid v_2) \mid$$

- The distance between two attribute values is determined by the difference between their conditional class distributions

Example: PEBLS

Tid	Refund	Marital Status	Taxable Income	Cheat
1	Yes	Single	125K	**No**
2	No	Married	100K	**No**
3	No	Single	70K	**No**
4	Yes	Married	120K	**No**
5	No	Divorced	95K	**Yes**
6	No	Married	60K	**No**
7	Yes	Divorced	220K	**No**
8	No	Single	85K	**Yes**
9	No	Married	75K	**No**
10	No	Single	90K	**Yes**

Distance between nominal attribute values:

d(Single,Married)

= | 2/4 – 0/4 | + | 2/4 – 4/4 | = 1

d(Single,Divorced)

= | 2/4 – 1/2 | + | 2/4 – 1/2 | = 0

d(Married,Divorced)

= | 0/4 – 1/2 | + | 4/4 – 1/2 | = 1

d(Refund=Yes,Refund=No)

= | 0/3 – 3/7 | + | 3/3 – 4/7 | = 6/7

Class	Marital Status		
	Single	Married	Divorced
Yes	2	0	1
No	2	4	1

Class	Refund	
	Yes	No
Yes	0	3
No	3	4

$$d(V_1, V_2) = \sum_i \left| \frac{n_{1i}}{n_1} - \frac{n_{2i}}{n_2} \right|$$

Example: PEBLS

Tid	Refund	Marital Status	Taxable Income	Cheat
X	Yes	Single	125K	**No**
Y	No	Married	100K	**No**

Distance between record X and record Y:

$$\Delta(X,Y) = w_X w_Y \sum_{i=1}^{d} d(X_i, Y_i)^2$$

where:

$$w_X = \frac{\text{Number of times } X \text{ is used for prediction}}{\text{Number of times } X \text{ predicts correctly}}$$

$w_X \cong 1$ if X makes accurate prediction most of the time

$w_X > 1$ if X is not reliable for making predictions

Example of distance calculation

Tid	Refund	Marital Status	Taxable Income	Cheat
1	Yes	Single	125K	No
2	No	Married	100K	No
3	No	Single	70K	No
4	Yes	Married	120K	No
5	No	Divorced	95K	Yes
6	No	Married	60K	No
7	Yes	Divorced	220K	No
8	No	Single	85K	Yes
9	No	Married	75K	No
10	No	Single	90K	Yes

$x = (yes, single, 125K)$

$y = (no, married, 100K)$

$d(x_1, y_1)^2 = d(yes, no)^2 = (6/7)^2 = 36/49$

$d(x_2, y_2)^2 = d(single, married)^2 = 1^2 = 1$

$d(x_3, y_3)^2 = d(125, 100)^2 = 25^2 = 625$

P: Income dominates distance between objects.
S: Divide income by its standard deviation 45.63
$d(x3, y3)^2 = d(2.74, 2.19)^2 = 0.55^2 = 0.3025$

So the total distance is (assuming weights are 1):

$$\Delta(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \frac{36}{49} + 1 + 0.3025 = 2.04$$

Bayes Classifier

- A probabilistic framework for solving classification problems

- Conditional Probability:

$$P(C \mid A) = \frac{P(A,C)}{P(A)}$$

$$P(A \mid C) = \frac{P(A,C)}{P(C)}$$

- Bayes theorem:

$$P(C \mid A) = \frac{P(A \mid C)P(C)}{P(A)}$$

Example of Bayes Theorem

● Given:

– A doctor knows that meningitis causes stiff neck 50% of the time

– Prior probability of any patient having meningitis is 1/50,000

– Prior probability of any patient having stiff neck is 1/20

● If a patient has stiff neck, what's the probability he/she has meningitis?

$$P(M \mid S) = \frac{P(S \mid M)P(M)}{P(S)} = \frac{0.5 \times 1/50000}{1/20} = 0.0002$$

Bayesian Classifiers

- Consider each attribute and class label as random variables

- Given a record with attributes $(A_1, A_2,\ldots,A_n)$
  - Goal is to predict class C
  - Specifically, we want to find the value of C that maximizes $P(C| A_1, A_2,\ldots,A_n)$

- Can we estimate $P(C| A_1, A_2,\ldots,A_n)$ directly from data?

Bayesian Classifiers

- Approach:
  - compute the posterior probability $P(C \mid A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n)$ for all values of C using the Bayes theorem

  $$P(C \mid A_1 A_2 \ldots A_n) = \frac{P(A_1 A_2 \ldots A_n \mid C) P(C)}{P(A_1 A_2 \ldots A_n)}$$

  - Choose value of C that maximizes
    $P(C \mid A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n)$

  - Equivalent to choosing value of C that maximizes
    $P(A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n \mid C) \, P(C)$

- How to estimate $P(A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n \mid C)$?

Naïve Bayes Classifier

● Assume independence among attributes A_i when class is given:

   – $P(A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n \mid C) = P(A_1 \mid C_j)\, P(A_2 \mid C_j)\ldots P(A_n \mid C_j)$

   – Can estimate $P(A_i \mid C_j)$ for all A_i and C_j.

   – New point is classified to C_j if $P(C_j)\ \Pi\ P(A_i \mid C_j)$ is maximal.

How to Estimate Probabilities from Data?

Tid	Refund	Marital Status	Taxable Income	Evade
1	Yes	Single	125K	No
2	No	Married	100K	No
3	No	Single	70K	No
4	Yes	Married	120K	No
5	No	Divorced	95K	Yes
6	No	Married	60K	No
7	Yes	Divorced	220K	No
8	No	Single	85K	Yes
9	No	Married	75K	No
10	No	Single	90K	Yes

- Class: $P(C) = N_c/N$
  - e.g., $P(No) = 7/10$, $P(Yes) = 3/10$

- For discrete attributes:

$$P(A_i \mid C_k) = |A_{ik}|/ N_{c_k}$$

  - where $|A_{ik}|$ is number of instances having attribute A_i and belongs to class C_k
  - Examples:

    $P(Status=Married|No) = 4/7$
    $P(Refund=Yes|Yes)=0$

How to Estimate Probabilities from Data?

- For continuous attributes:
  - Discretize the range into bins
    - one ordinal attribute per bin
    - violates independence assumption ᴋ
  - Two-way split: (A < v) or (A > v)
    - choose only one of the two splits as new attribute
  - Probability density estimation:
    - Assume attribute follows a normal distribution
    - Use data to estimate parameters of distribution (e.g., mean and standard deviation)
    - Once probability distribution is known, can use it to estimate the conditional probability $P(A_i|c)$

How to Estimate Probabilities from Data?

Tid	Refund	Marital Status	Taxable Income	Evade
1	Yes	Single	125K	No
2	No	Married	100K	No
3	No	Single	70K	No
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6	No	Married	60K	No
7	Yes	Divorced	220K	No
8	No	Single	85K	Yes
9	No	Married	75K	No
10	No	Single	90K	Yes

- Normal distribution:

$$P(A_i \mid c_j) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_{ij}^2}} e^{-\frac{(A_i - \mu_{ij})^2}{2\sigma_{ij}^2}}$$

  - One for each (A_i, c_i) pair

- For (Income, Class=No):
  - If Class=No
    - sample mean = 110
    - sample variance = 2975

$$P(Income = 120 \mid No) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}(54.54)} e^{-\frac{(120-110)^2}{2(2975)}} = 0.0072$$

Example of Naïve Bayes Classifier

Given a Test Record:

$$X = (\text{Refund} = \text{No}, \text{Married}, \text{Income} = 120\text{K})$$

naive Bayes Classifier:

P(Refund=Yes|No) = 3/7
P(Refund=No|No) = 4/7
P(Refund=Yes|Yes) = 0
P(Refund=No|Yes) = 1
P(Marital Status=Single|No) = 2/7
P(Marital Status=Divorced|No)=1/7
P(Marital Status=Married|No) = 4/7
P(Marital Status=Single|Yes) = 2/7
P(Marital Status=Divorced|Yes)=1/7
P(Marital Status=Married|Yes) = 0

For taxable income:
If class=No: sample mean=110
                 sample variance=2975
If class=Yes: sample mean=90
                 sample variance=25

- P(X|Class=No) = P(Refund=No|Class=No)
  $\times$ P(Married| Class=No)
  $\times$ P(Income=120K| Class=No)
  = 4/7 $\times$ 4/7 $\times$ 0.0072 = 0.0024

- P(X|Class=Yes) = P(Refund=No| Class=Yes)
  $\times$ P(Married| Class=Yes)
  $\times$ P(Income=120K| Class=Yes)
  = 1 $\times$ 0 $\times$ 1.2 $\times$ 10^{-9} = 0

Since P(X|No)P(No) > P(X|Yes)P(Yes)

Therefore P(No|X) > P(Yes|X)
        => Class = No

Naïve Bayes Classifier

- If one of the conditional probability is zero, then the entire expression becomes zero

  – Problems when the training set is small

- Probability estimation:

$$\text{Original}: P(A_i \mid C) = \frac{N_{ic}}{N_c}$$

$$\text{Laplace}: P(A_i \mid C) = \frac{N_{ic} + 1}{N_c + c}$$

$$\text{m - estimate}: P(A_i \mid C) = \frac{N_{ic} + mp}{N_c + m}$$

c: number of classes

p: prior probability

m: equivalent sample size (parameter)

m: trade-off between p and the observed prob. N_{ic} / N_c

Example of Naïve Bayes Classifier

Name	Give Birth	Can Fly	Live in Water	Have Legs	Class
human	yes	no	no	yes	mammals
python	no	no	no	no	non-mammals
salmon	no	no	yes	no	non-mammals
whale	yes	no	yes	no	mammals
frog	no	no	sometimes	yes	non-mammals
komodo	no	no	no	yes	non-mammals
bat	yes	yes	no	yes	mammals
pigeon	no	yes	no	yes	non-mammals
cat	yes	no	no	yes	mammals
leopard shark	yes	no	yes	no	non-mammals
turtle	no	no	sometimes	yes	non-mammals
penguin	no	no	sometimes	yes	non-mammals
porcupine	yes	no	no	yes	mammals
eel	no	no	yes	no	non-mammals
salamander	no	no	sometimes	yes	non-mammals
gila monster	no	no	no	yes	non-mammals
platypus	no	no	no	yes	mammals
owl	no	yes	no	yes	non-mammals
dolphin	yes	no	yes	no	mammals
eagle	no	yes	no	yes	non-mammals

A: attributes

M: mammals

N: non-mammals

$$P(A \mid M) = \frac{6}{7} \times \frac{6}{7} \times \frac{2}{7} \times \frac{2}{7} = 0.06$$

$$P(A \mid N) = \frac{1}{13} \times \frac{10}{13} \times \frac{3}{13} \times \frac{4}{13} = 0.0042$$

$$P(A \mid M)P(M) = 0.06 \times \frac{7}{20} = 0.021$$

$$P(A \mid N)P(N) = 0.004 \times \frac{13}{20} = 0.0027$$

| Give Birth	Can Fly	Live in Water	Have Legs	Class
yes	no	yes	no	?

P(A|M)P(M) > P(A|N)P(N)

=> Mammals

Naïve Bayes (Summary)

- Robust to isolated noise points

- Handle missing values by ignoring the instance during probability estimate calculations

- Robust to irrelevant attributes

- Independence assumption may not hold for some attributes
  - Use other techniques such as Bayesian Belief Networks (BBN)

Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)

X_1	X_2	X_3	Y
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
0	0	0	0

Input

Black box

X_1

Output

X_2

Y

X_3
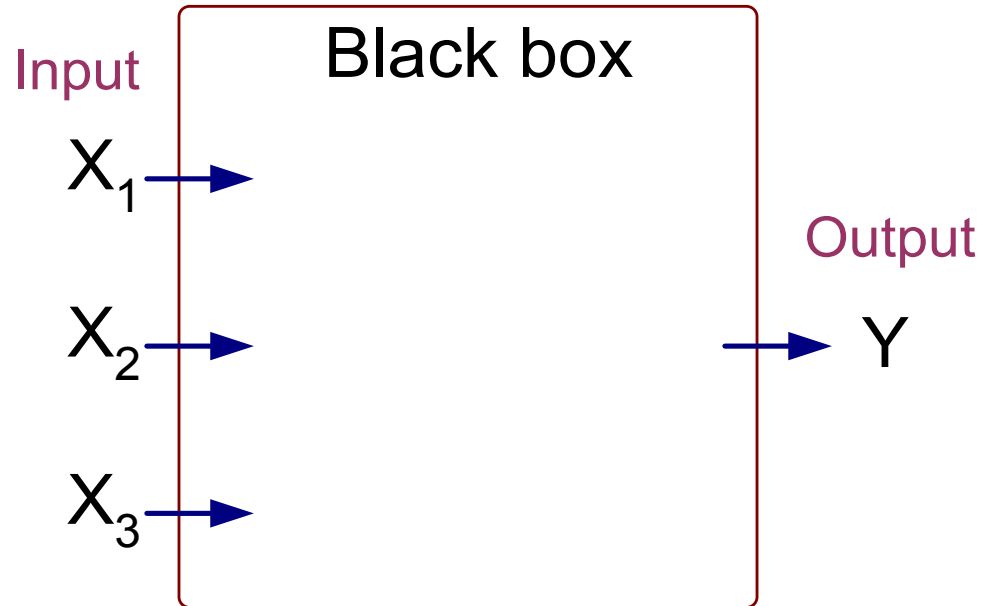
Output Y is 1 if at least two of the three inputs are equal to 1.

Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)

Dataset

X_1	X_2	X_3	Y
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
0	0	0	0

Input nodes

Boolean Variables

Perceptron

Strength of the connection

Black box

Output node

X_1 0.3

X_2 0.3

X_3 0.3   t=0.4

Y

Bias factor
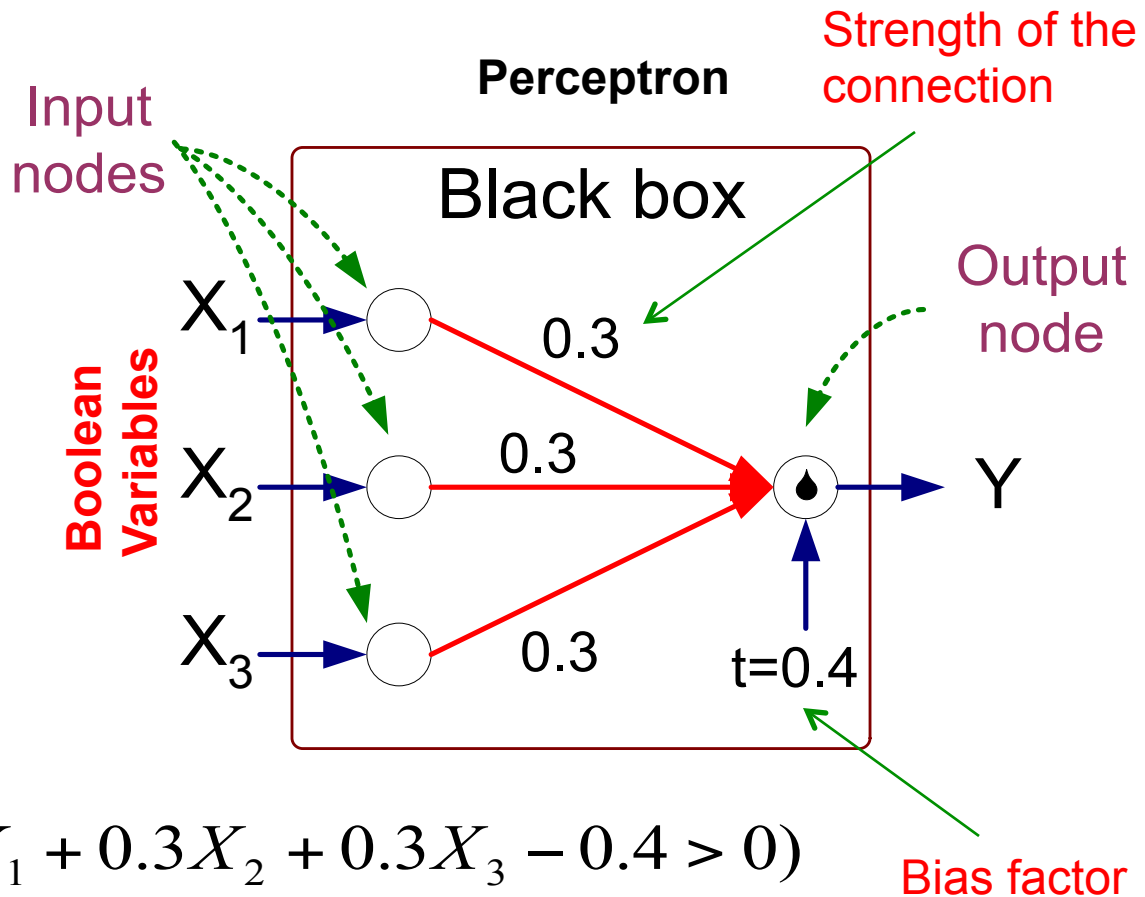
$$Y = I(0.3X_1 + 0.3X_2 + 0.3X_3 - 0.4 > 0)$$

$$\text{where } I(z) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } z \text{ is true} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)

- Model is an assembly of inter-connected nodes and weighted links

- Output node sums up each of its input value according to the weights of its links

- Compare output node against some threshold t

Input nodes

Black box

Output node

X_1 w_1

X_2 w_2 Y

X_3 w_3

t
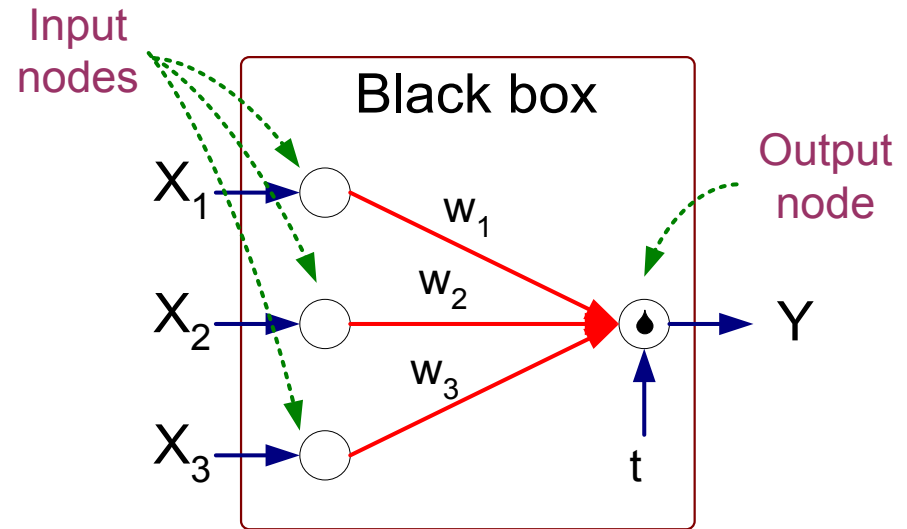
Perceptron Model

$$Y = I(\sum_i w_i X_i - t) \quad \text{or}$$

$$Y = sign(\sum_i w_i X_i - t)$$

General Structure of ANN

Input Layer

x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 x_5

Hidden Layer

Output Layer

y

Input — Neuron i — Output

I_1 w_{i1}

I_2 w_{i2} S_i Activation function $g(S_i)$ O_i O_i

I_3 w_{i3}

threshold, t

Training ANN means learning the weights of the neurons
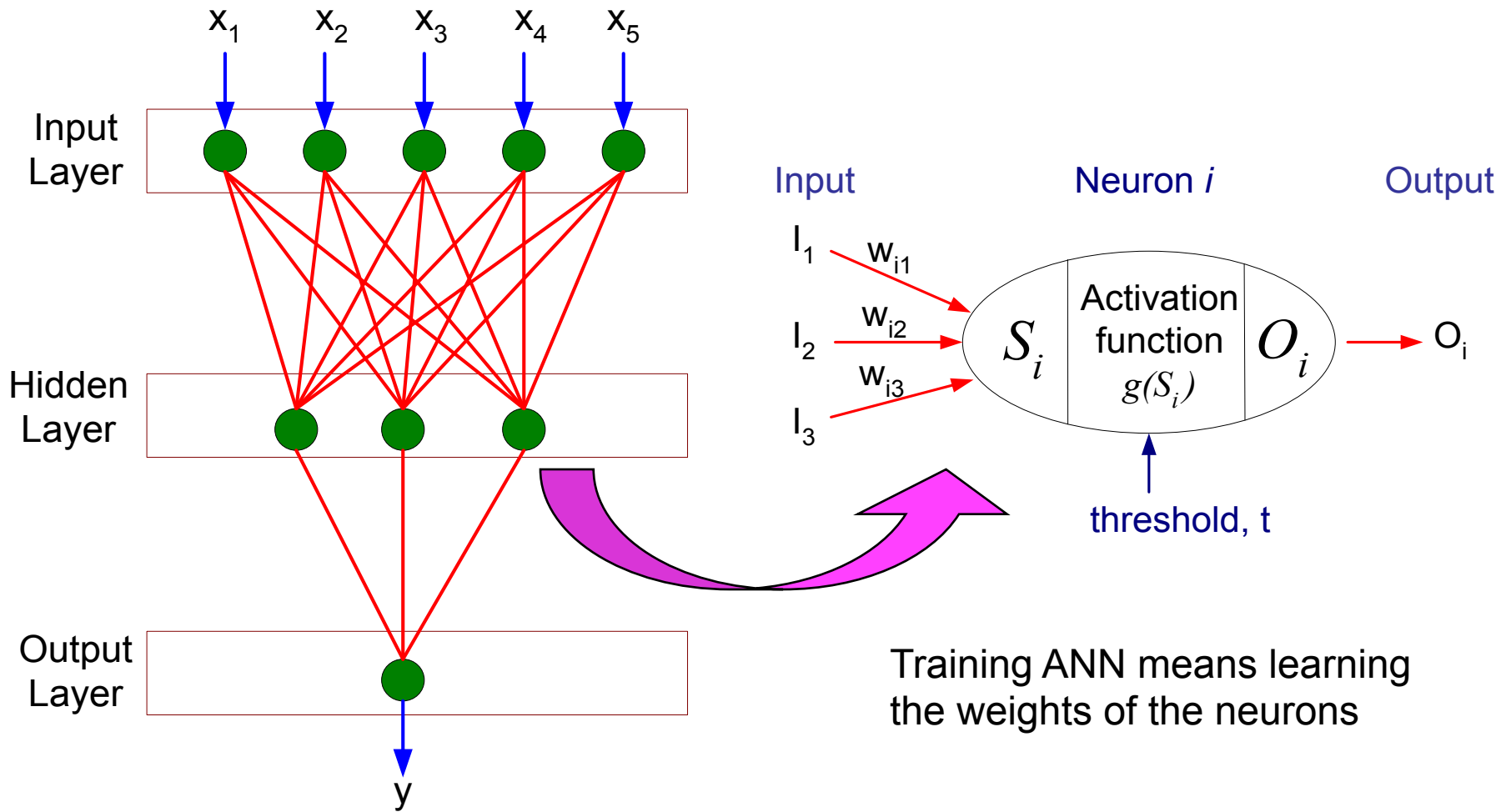
Algorithm for learning ANN

- Initialize the weights (w_0, w_1, ..., w_k)

- Adjust the weights in such a way that the output of ANN is consistent with class labels of training examples

  – $w_j^{(k+1)} = w_j^{(k)} + a\,(y_i - \hat{y}_i^{(k)})x_{ij}$

  – Objective function: $\quad E = \sum_i \left[Y_i - f(w_i, X_i) \right]^2$

  – Find the weights w_i's that minimize the above objective function

    ◆ e.g., backpropagation algorithm (see lecture notes)

Support Vector Machines
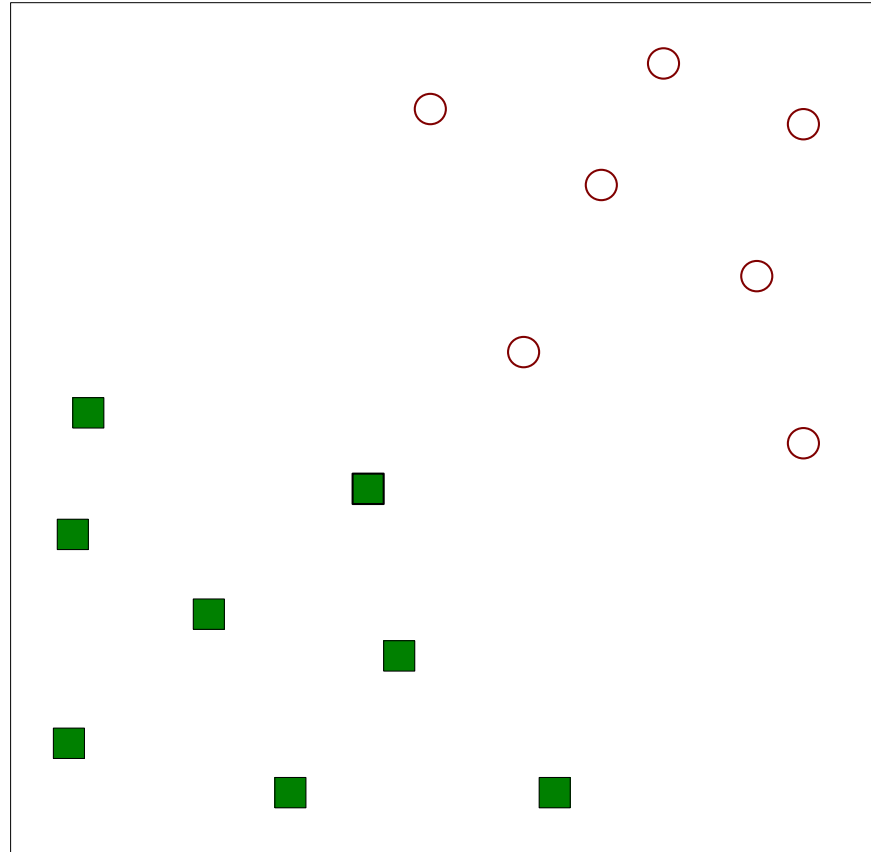
- Find a linear hyperplane (decision boundary) that will separate the data

Support Vector Machines
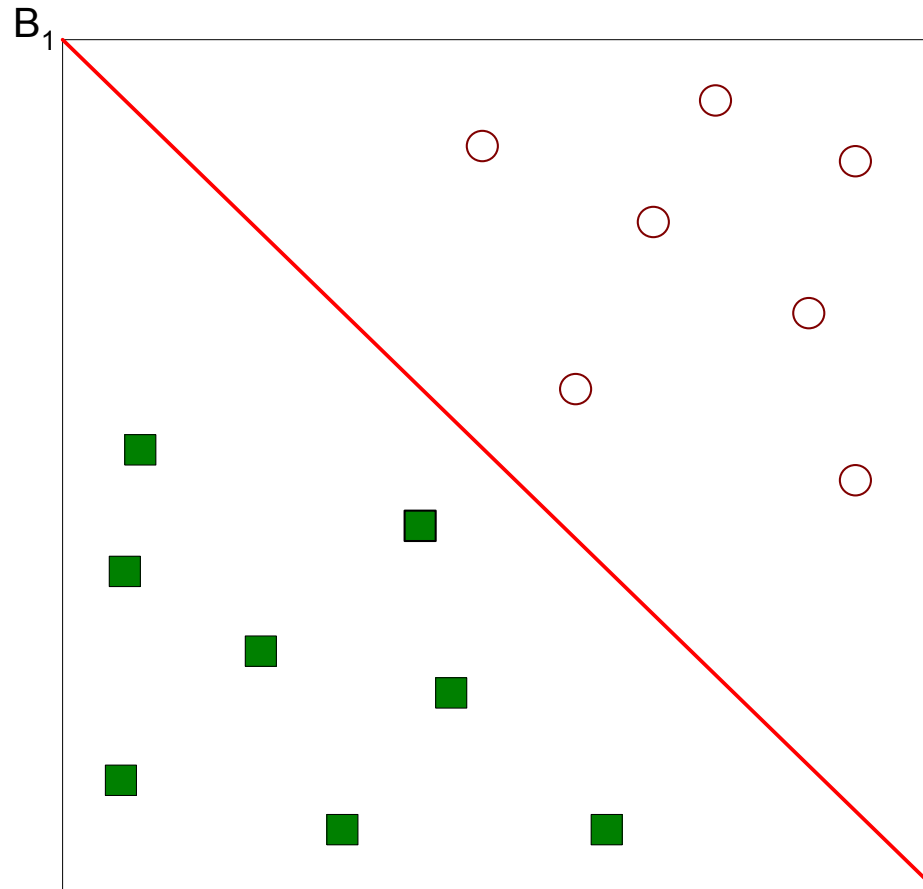
- One Possible Solution
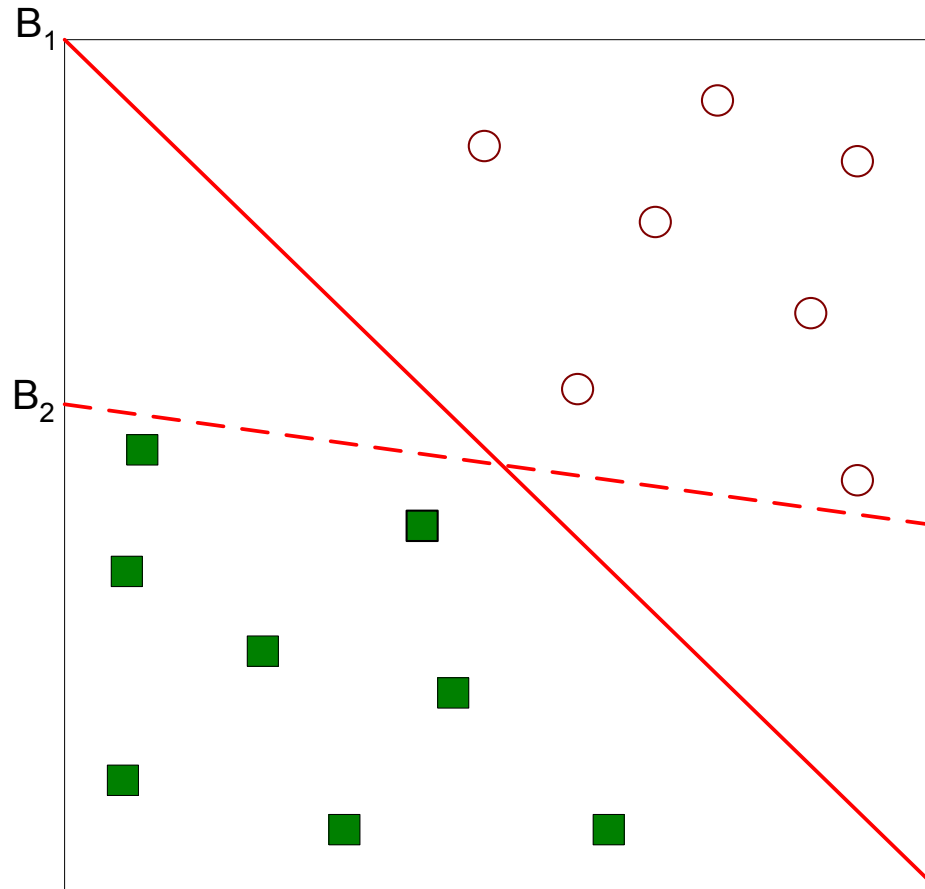
Support Vector Machines
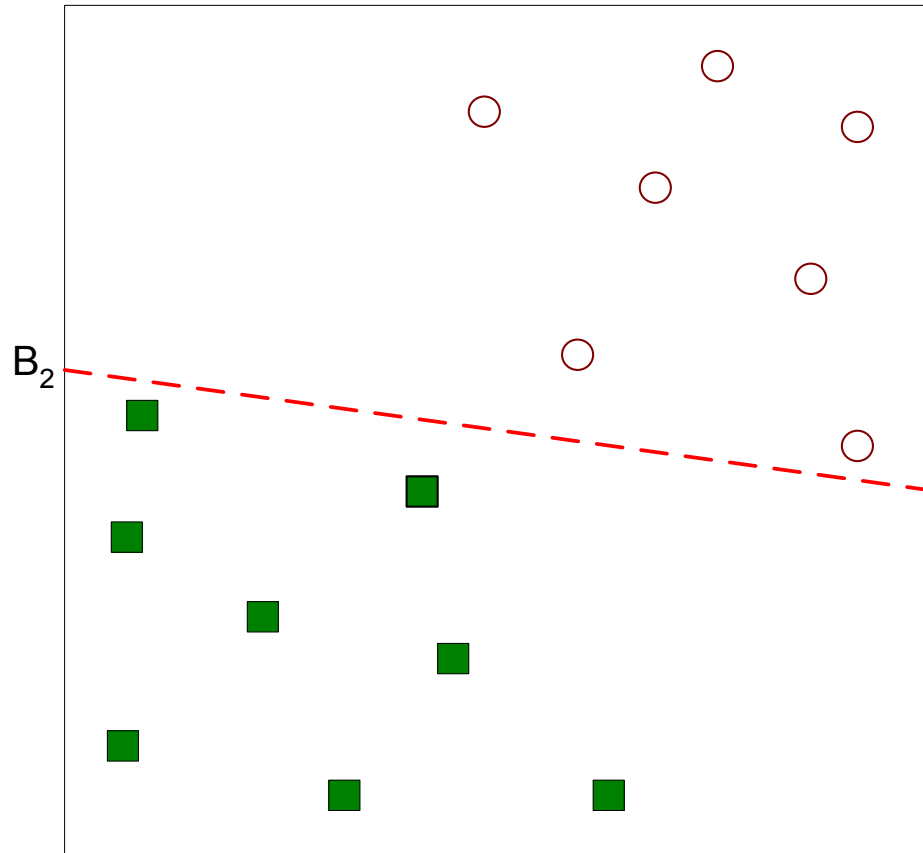
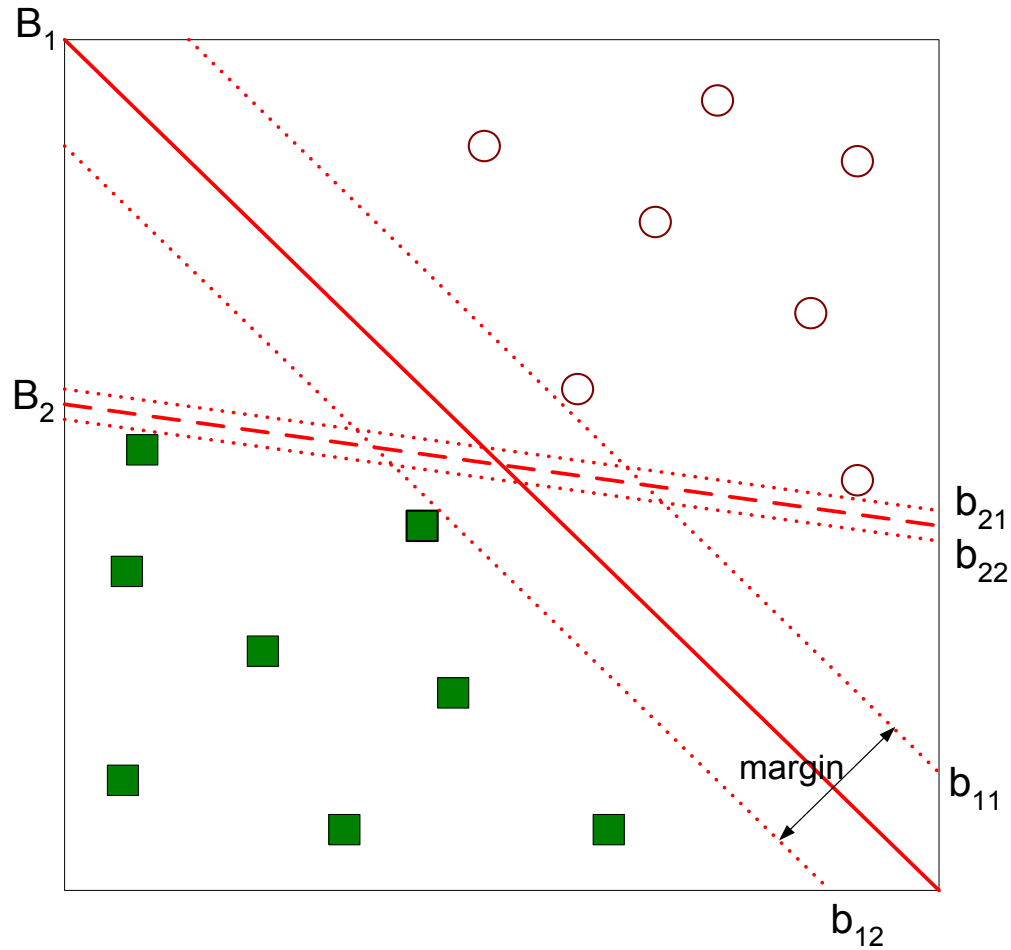- Another possible solution

Support Vector Machines

B_2
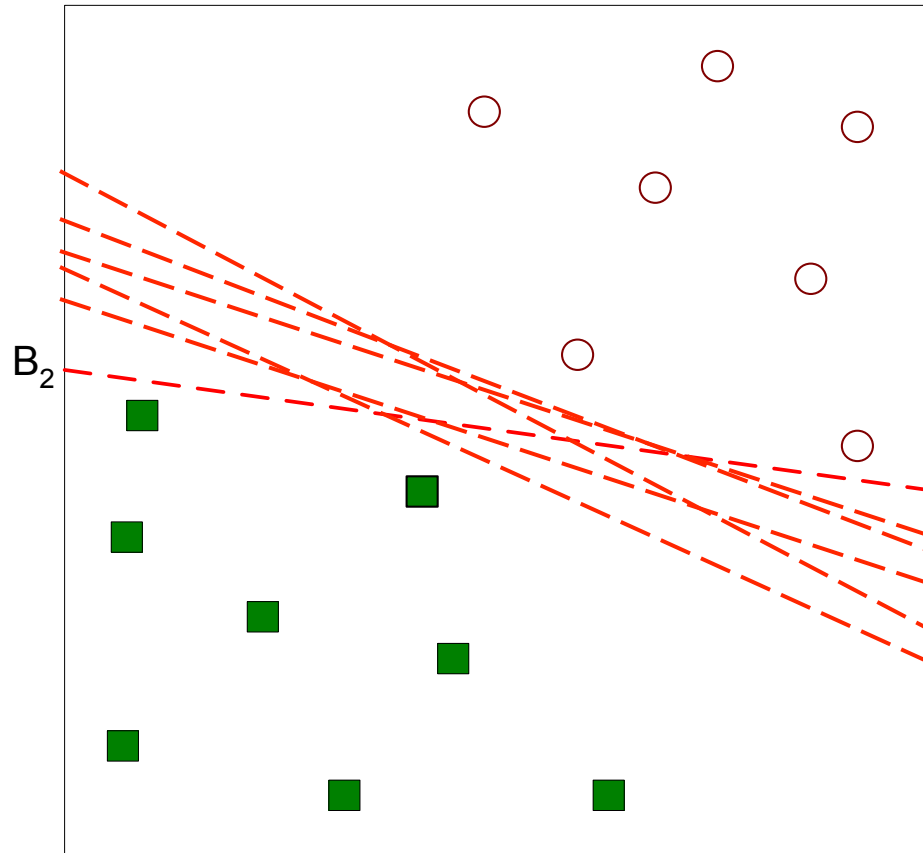
- Other possible solutions

Support Vector Machines
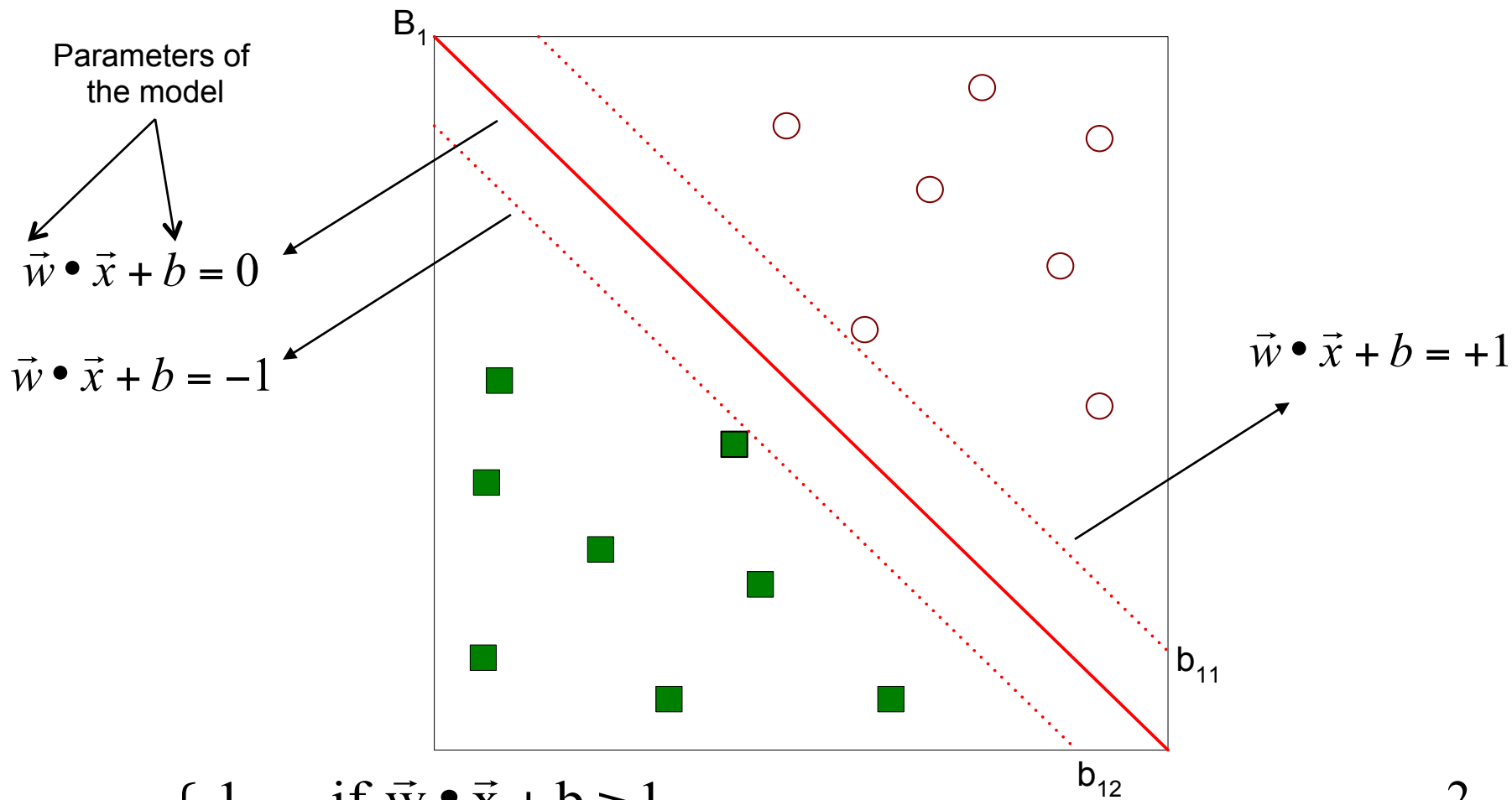

- Which one is better? B1 or B2?
- How do you define better?

Support Vector Machines

- Find hyperplane maximizes the margin => B1 is better than B2

Support Vector Machines

B_1

Parameters of the model

$\vec{w} \bullet \vec{x} + b = 0$

$\vec{w} \bullet \vec{x} + b = -1$

$\vec{w} \bullet \vec{x} + b = +1$

b_{11}

b_{12}

$$f(\vec{x}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \vec{w} \bullet \vec{x} + b \geq 1 \\ -1 & \text{if } \vec{w} \bullet \vec{x} + b \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Margin} = \frac{2}{\|\vec{w}\|^2}$$
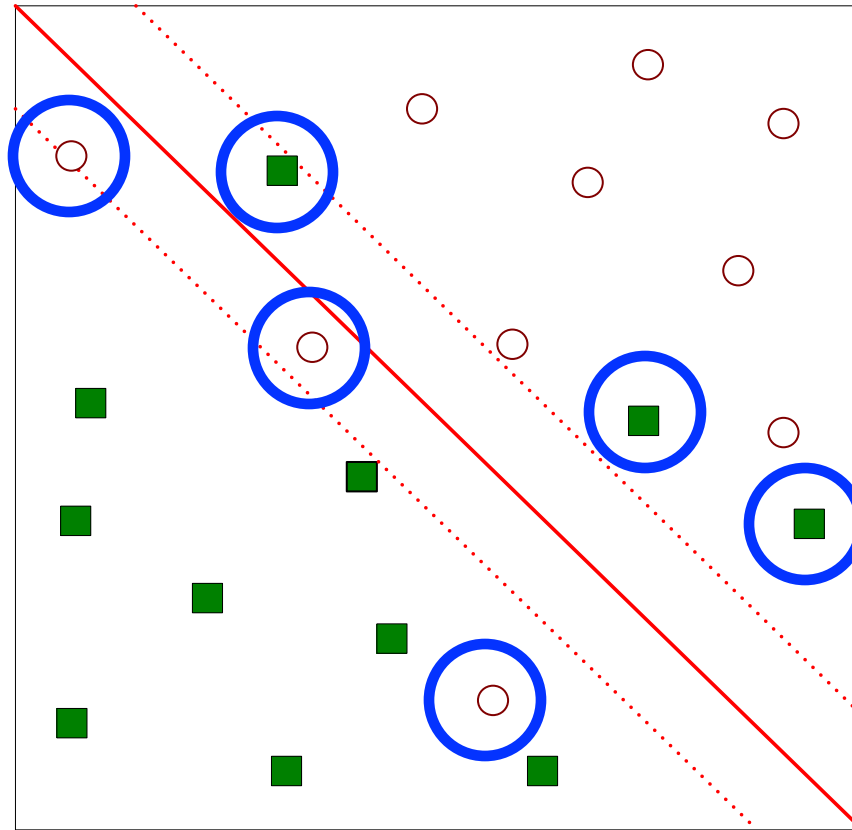
Support Vector Machines

- We want to maximize: $\text{Margin} = \dfrac{2}{\|\vec{w}\|^2}$

  – Which is equivalent to minimizing: $L(w) = \dfrac{\|\vec{w}\|^2}{2}$

  – But subjected to the following constraints:

$$f(\vec{x}_i) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \vec{w} \bullet \vec{x}_i + b \geq 1 \\ -1 & \text{if } \vec{w} \bullet \vec{x}_i + b \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

  ◆ This is a constrained optimization problem
     – Numerical approaches to solve it (e.g., quadratic programming)

Support Vector Machines

- What if the problem is not linearly separable?

Support Vector Machines

● What if the problem is not linearly separable?

   – Introduce slack variables

     ◆ Need to minimize:

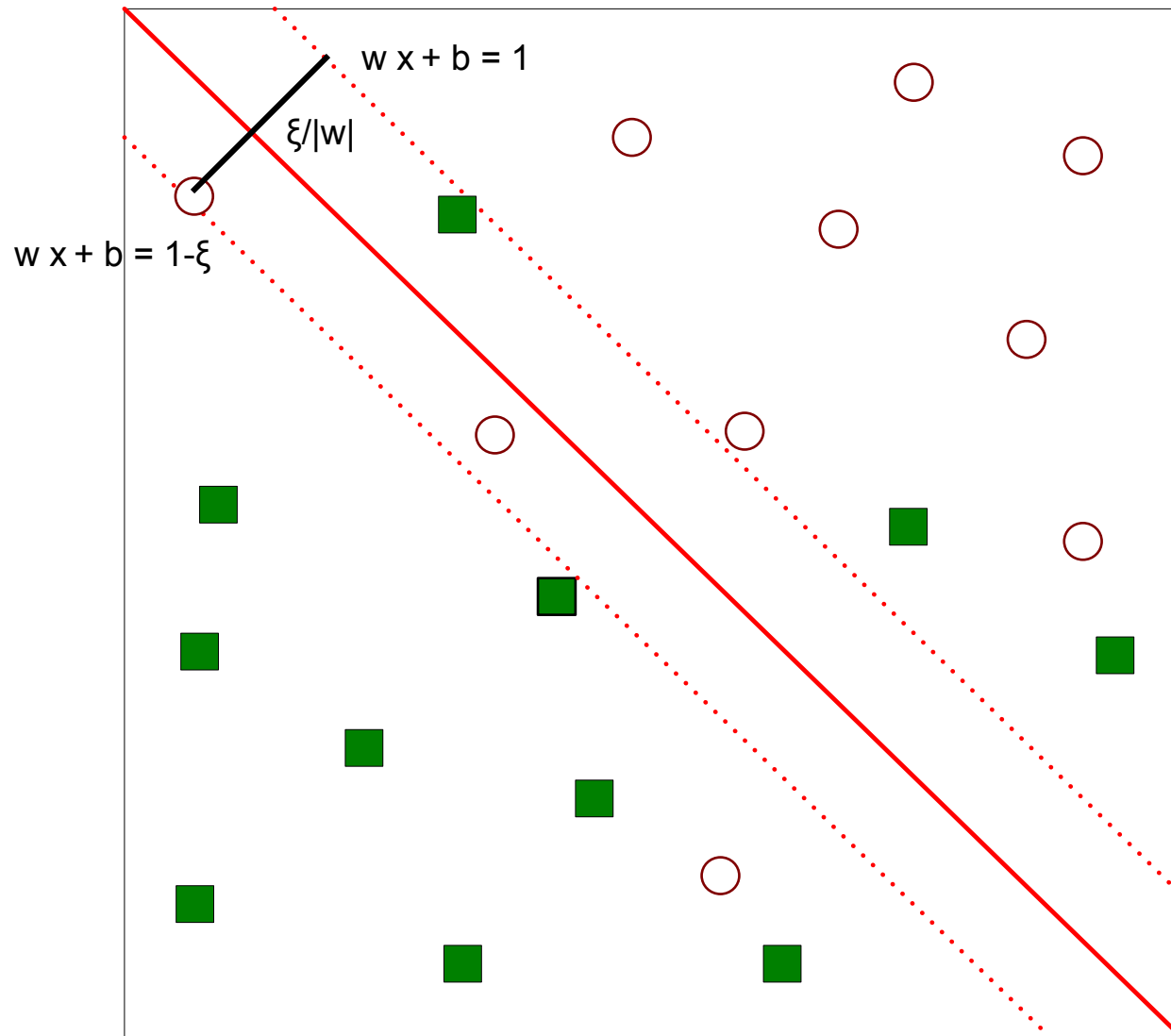$$L(w) = \frac{\|\vec{w}\|^2}{2} + C\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} \xi_i^k\right)$$

     ◆ Subject to:

$$f(\vec{x}_i) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \vec{w} \bullet \vec{x}_i + b \geq 1 - \xi_i \\ -1 & \text{if } \vec{w} \bullet \vec{x}_i + b \leq -1 + \xi_i \end{cases}$$

     ◆ ξ is the trade-off between the width of the margin and the number of the training errors committed by the liner decision boundary
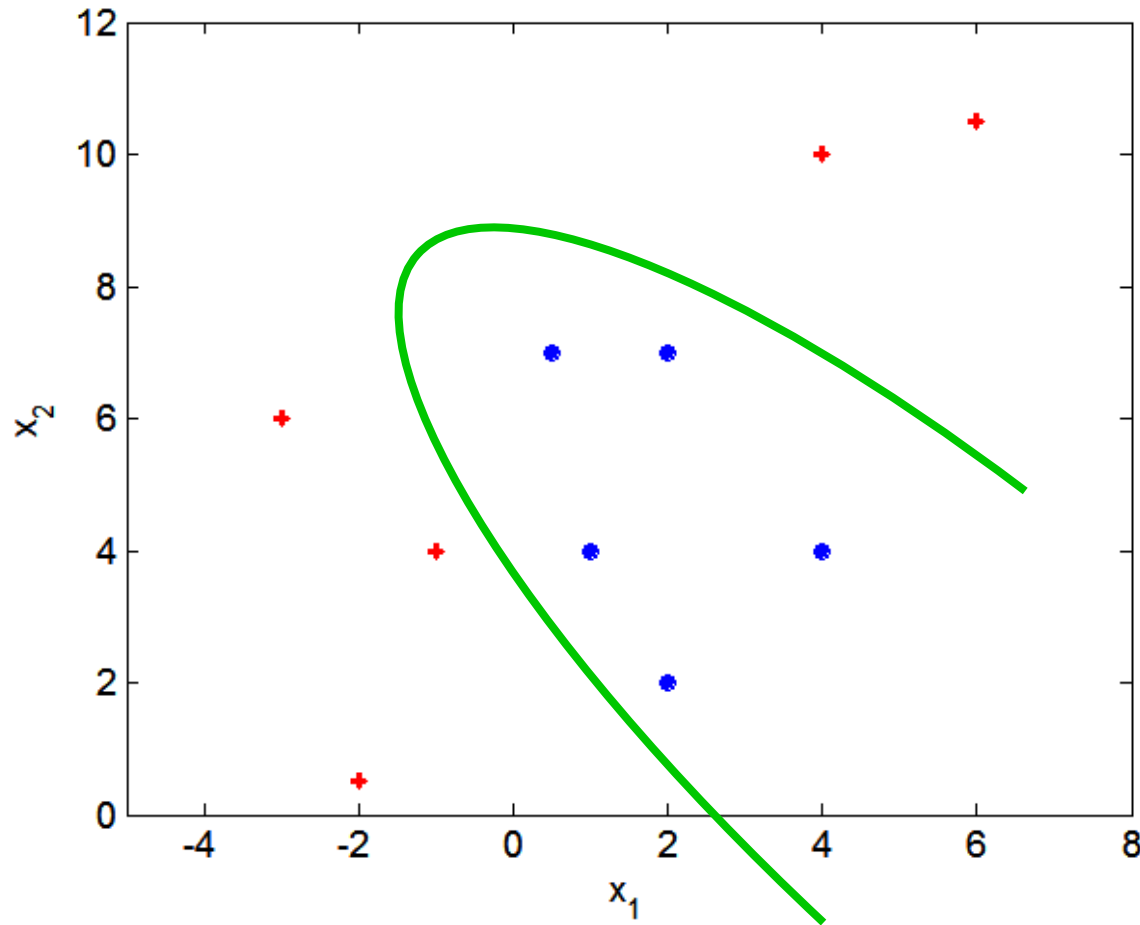
Support Vector Machines

The image shows a scatter plot with green squares and open circles separated by a red solid diagonal line with two red dotted lines parallel to it. Labels indicate: w x + b = 1, ξ/|w|, and w x + b = 1-ξ.
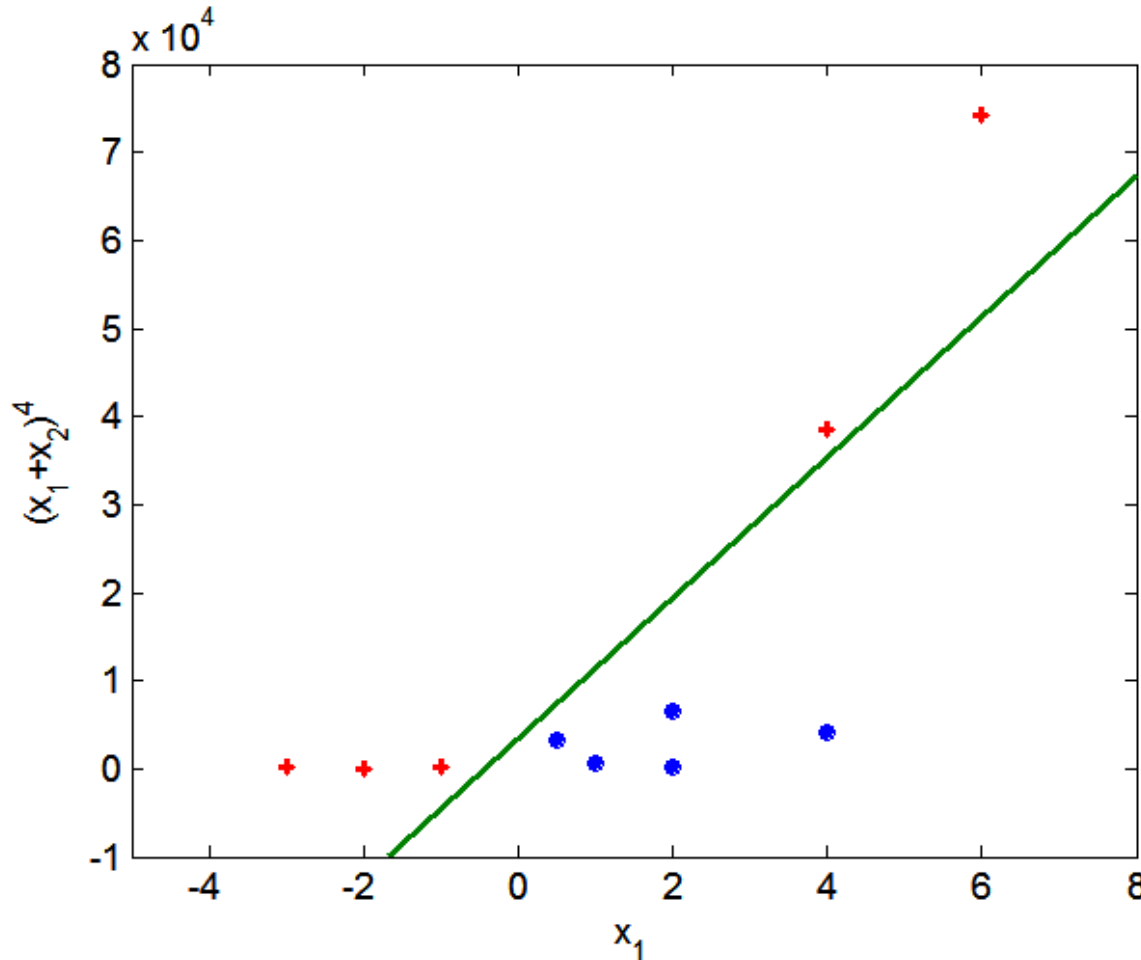
Nonlinear Support Vector Machines

- What if decision boundary is not linear?

Nonlinear Support Vector Machines

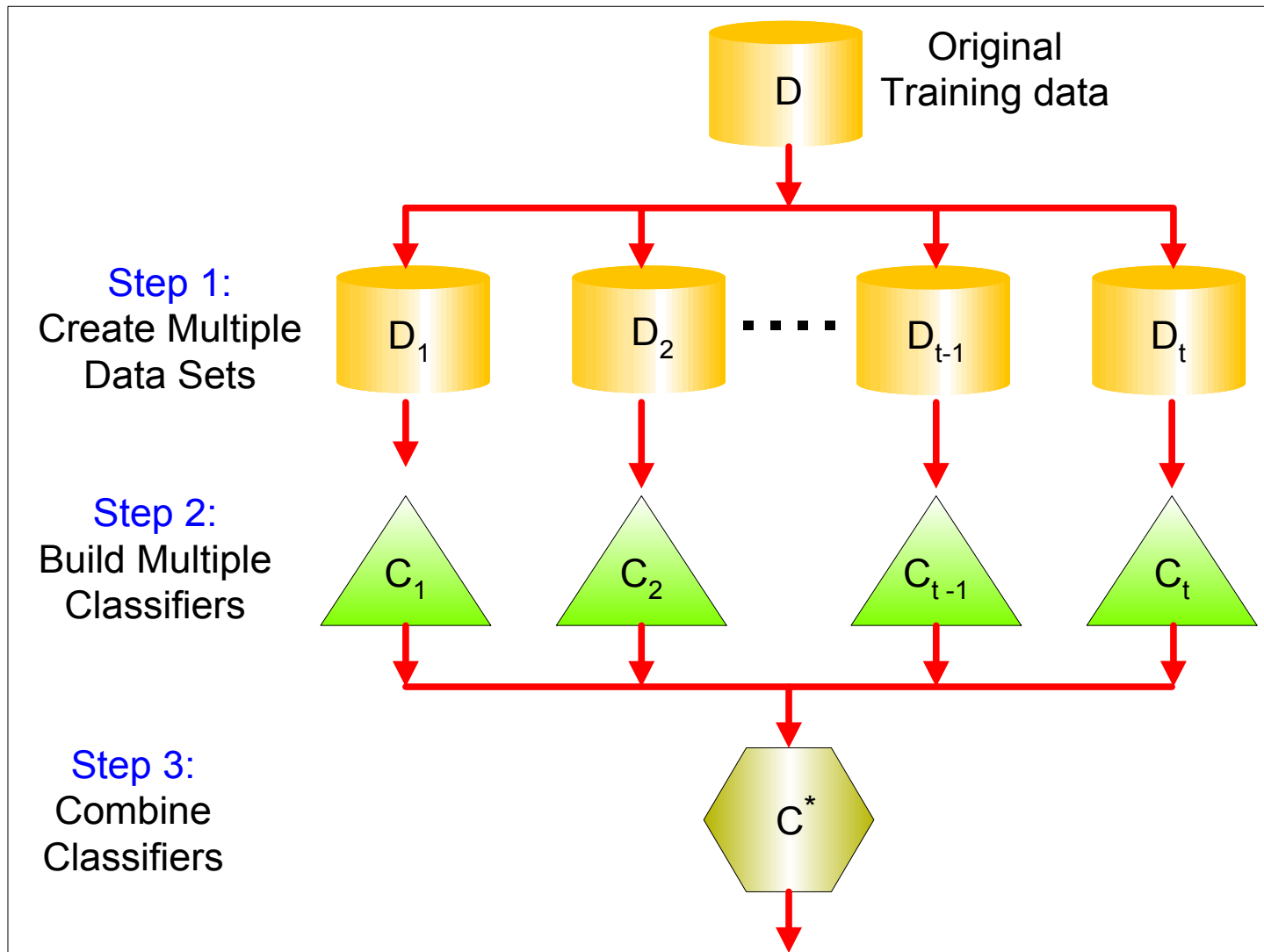- Transform data into higher dimensional space

Ensemble Methods

- Construct a set of classifiers from the training data

- Predict class label of previously unseen records by aggregating predictions made by multiple classifiers

General Idea

Why does it work?

- Suppose there are 25 base classifiers
    - Each classifier has error rate, $\varepsilon = 0.35$
    - Assume classifiers are independent
    - Probability that the ensemble classifier makes a wrong prediction:

$$\sum_{i=13}^{25} \binom{25}{i} \varepsilon^i (1-\varepsilon)^{25-i} = 0.06$$

Examples of Ensemble Methods

● How to generate an ensemble of classifiers?

   – Bagging

   – Boosting

Bagging

- Sampling with replacement

Original Data	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bagging (Round 1)	7	8	10	8	2	5	10	10	5	9
Bagging (Round 2)	1	4	9	1	2	3	2	7	3	2
Bagging (Round 3)	1	8	5	10	5	5	9	6	3	7

- Build classifier on each bootstrap sample

- Each sample has probability $(1 - 1/n)^n$ of being selected

Boosting

- An iterative procedure to adaptively change distribution of training data by focusing more on previously misclassified records

  - Initially, all N records are assigned equal weights

  - Unlike bagging, weights may change at the end of boosting round

Boosting

- Records that are wrongly classified will have their weights increased

- Records that are classified correctly will have their weights decreased

Original Data	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Boosting (Round 1)	7	3	2	8	7	9	4	10	6	3
Boosting (Round 2)	5	4	9	4	2	5	1	7	4	2
Boosting (Round 3)	4	4	8	10	4	5	4	6	3	4

• Example 4 is hard to classify

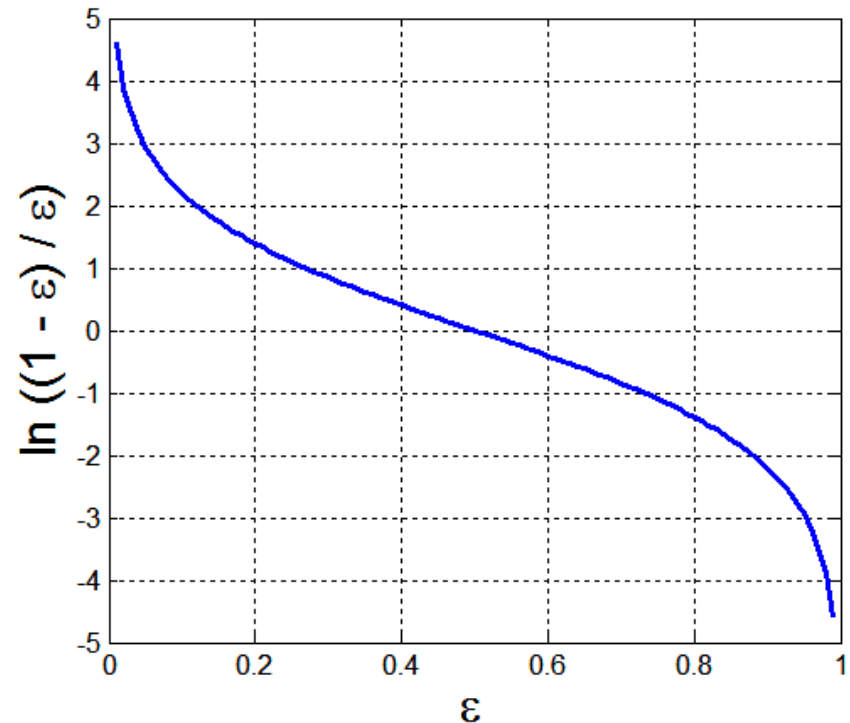• Its weight is increased, therefore it is more likely to be chosen again in subsequent rounds

Example: AdaBoost

- Base classifiers: $C_1, C_2, \ldots, C_T$

- Error rate:

$$\varepsilon_i = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} w_j \delta\left(C_i(x_j) \neq y_j\right)$$

- Importance of a classifier:

$$\alpha_i = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1 - \varepsilon_i}{\varepsilon_i}\right)$$
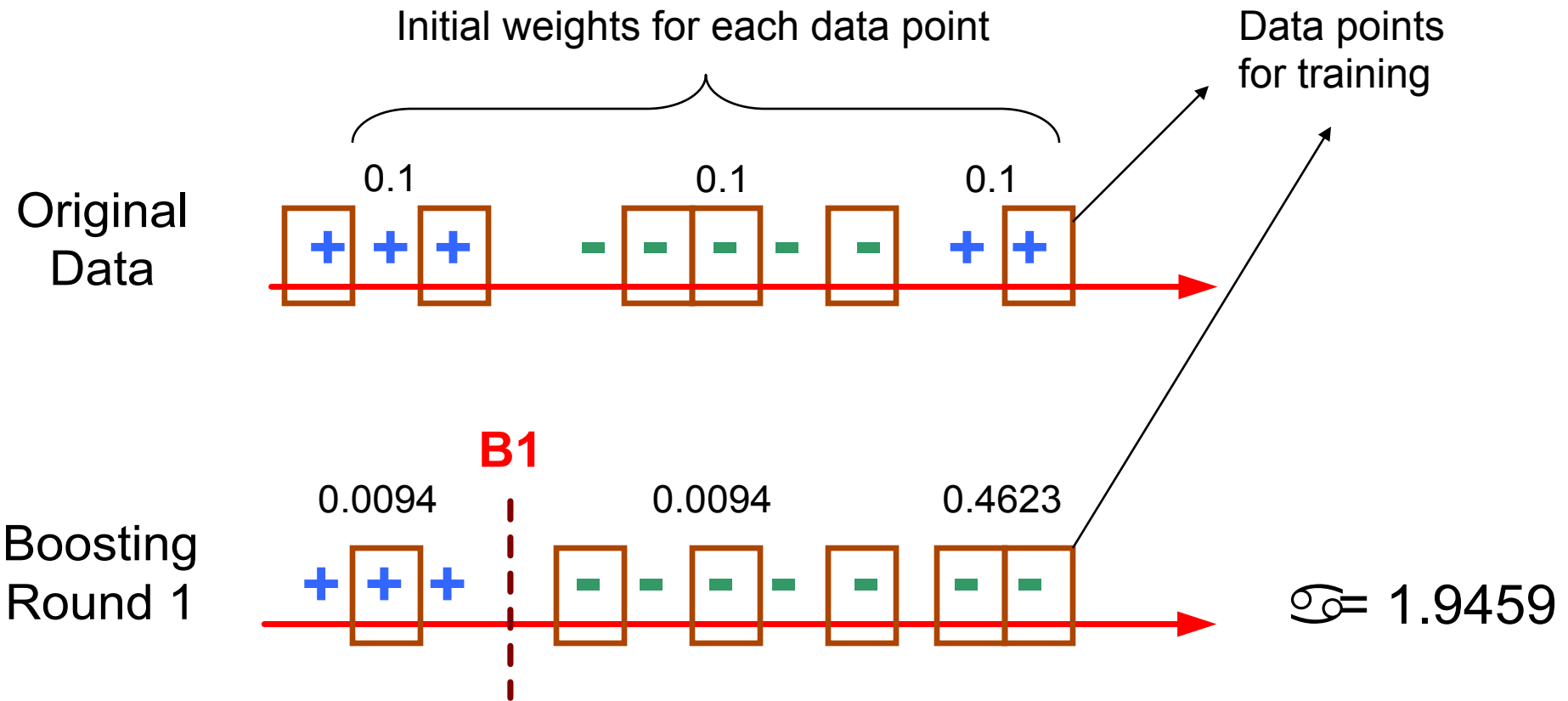
Example: AdaBoost

- Weight update:

$$w_i^{(j+1)} = \frac{w_i^{(j)}}{Z_j} \begin{cases} \exp^{-\alpha_j} & \text{if } C_j(x_i) = y_i \\ \exp^{\alpha_j} & \text{if } C_j(x_i) \neq y_i \end{cases}$$

$$\text{where } Z_j \text{ is the normalization factor}$$

- If any intermediate rounds produce error rate higher than 50%, the weights are reverted back to 1/n and the resampling procedure is repeated

- Classification:

$$C^*(x) = \arg\max_y \sum_{j=1}^{T} \alpha_j \delta\left(C_j(x) = y\right)$$

Illustrating AdaBoost

Initial weights for each data point

Data points for training

Original Data

0.1   0.1   0.1

+ + +   - - - - -   + +

B1

Boosting Round 1

0.0094   0.0094   0.4623

+ + +   - - - -   - -

☞ = 1.9459

Illustrating AdaBoost