

Tour 4
Classification

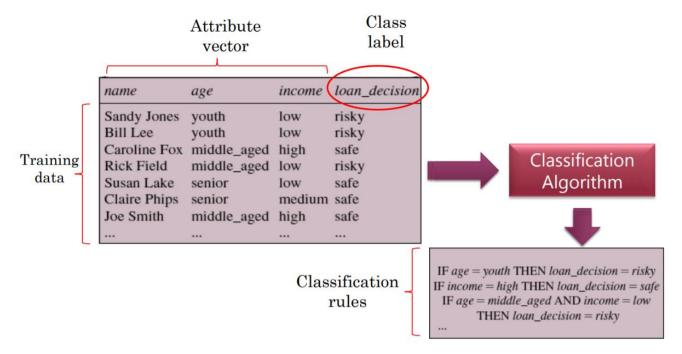
Classification

What is The Classification

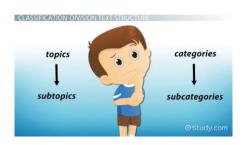
- Classification is a data analysis task where a model is constructed to predict class labels (categories)
- Motivation: Prediction
- المحرك الأساسي للتصنيف هو التنبؤ رغم الأغراض التانية زي التوصيف للبيانات
- Descriptive vs Predictive Tasks Chapter 1
- Is a bank loan applicant "safe" or "risky"?
- بيكون متعلم من البيانات اللي فاتت هل مثلا الشخص بالامكانيات المتاحة هل هيكون اقتراضه أمن او خطر ●
- Which treatment is better for patient, "treatmentX" or "treatmentY"?

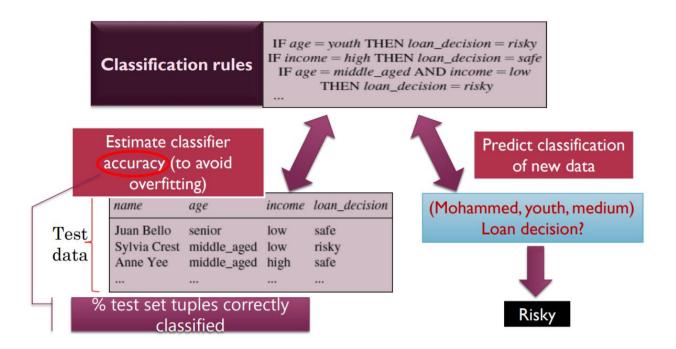
two-step process

- 1. Learning (training) step \rightarrow construct classification model
 - Build classifier for a predetermined set of classes
 - Learn from a training dataset (data tuples + their associated classes) → Supervised Learning
 - طبعا دى محتاجة داتا عشان يتدرب عليها و هنا بيدخل دور ال
 - Machine learning
- 2. Classification step → model is used to predict class labels for given data (test set)



- بيحتاج داتا يتدرب عليها فيصنع مودل عبارة عن مجموعة من القواعد عن طريق الجوريزم معين ●
- Age and Income is the attributes that can judge about loan

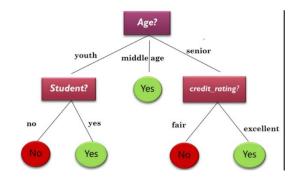


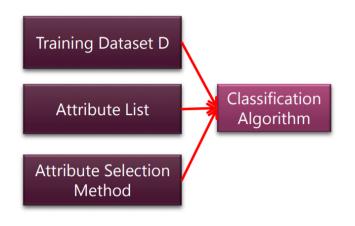


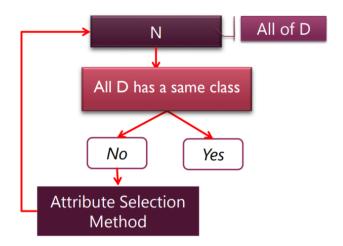
- بعد ما يطلع القواعد بنختبر مدى دقة المودل ده عن طريق اني بجيب داتا تانية بختبر عليها مدى صحة القواعد دى •
- و ان كان مدى دقة القواعد سليمة كفاية . منكم اتنبأ لو فيه داتا من غير تصنيف اقدر اصنفها بالقواعد دى ●

Decision Tree Induction

- Learning of decision trees from training dataset
- Decision tree → A flowchart-like tree structure
 - Internal node → a test on an attribute
 - Branch → a test outcome
 - Leaf node → a class label
- Constructed tree can be binary or otherwise
- Benefits
 - No domain knowledge required
 - No parameter setting
 - o Can handle multidimensional data
 - Easy-to-understand representation
 - Simple and fast

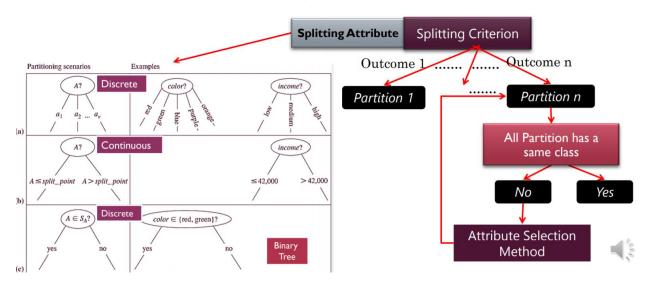




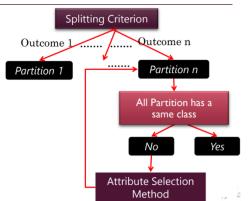


عشان نعمل التصنيف محتاجين نعرف 3 حاجات هي ايه الداتا اللي هندرب بيها المودل و ايه هي مجموعة الأعمدة و الطريقة او الخصائص اللي هيتم عليهم الاختبار و ايه هي الطريقة او Splitting Criterion الميثود اللي هيتم اتخاذها في اختيار الخاصية

- أول حاجة بيدخل كل الداتا و بيسأل هل هم لهم نفس الكلاس و لا
- لو اه يبقى خلاص ,, اما لو لا فبيدور على عمود او خاصية تانية و بيتم اختيار ها بمعايير معينة تبع
- Attribute Selection method
- و بعد كده بيشوف فيه كام مسار هيمشى فيه تبع الخاصية دى و
 على قدر هم هيقسمهم
- Partitions
- و كل جزء من دول هيعمل فيه نفس اللي حصل لغيت اما كل الداتا تكون ليها كلاس



- The splitting criterion can cause one of 3 partitioning Scenario
 - Discrete eg..{Low , High , Middle}
 - Continuous -> in this case we use the logical operation eg {> , < , >= }
 - Binary Discrete {Yes or no}



Splitting Criterion is a test

- Which attribute to test at node N →What is the "best" way to partition D into mutually exclusive classes
- ايه افضل عمود استخدمه انه يفصل البيانات لمجوعات منفصلة غير مترابطة
- which (and how many) branches to grow from node N to represent the test outcomes
- Resulting partitions at each branch should be as "pure" as possible
- A partition is "pure" if all its tuples belong to the same class
- When attribute is chosen to split training data set, it's removed from attribute list

Terminating conditions

- 3 حالات بتظهر بعد عملية التصنيف
- All the tuples in D (represented at node N) belong to the same class
 - كل الداتا تاخد نفس الكلاس اللي تبع النقطة يبقى ما فيش تقسيم و انتهى ٥
- There are no remaining attributes on which the tuples may be further partitioned
 - لو خلص مجموعة الخصائص اللي انت بتصنف من خلالهم بتصنفهم تبع الاكثر الأكثر شيوعا 🔾
 - o majority voting is employed → convert node into a leaf and label it with the most common class in data partition
- There are no tuples for a given branch

a leaf is created with the majority class in data partition

Attribute selection measure

a heuristic for selecting the splitting criterion that "best" splits a given data partition into smaller mutually exclusive classes

- Attributes are ranked according to a measure
 - o attribute having the best score is chosen as the splitting attribute
 - split-point for continuous attributes
 - o splitting subset for discrete attributes with binary trees
- Measures: Information Gain, Gain Ratio, Gini Index

Information Gain

Based on Shannon's information theory 'Goal is to minimize the expected number of tests needed to classify a tuple

- guarantee that a simple tree is found 'Attribute with the highest information gain is chosen as the splitting attribute
 - ال information gain بتحاول أن هي تلاقي أبسط tree ممكنة عن طريق تقليل كمية المعلومات اللي بنحتاجها عشان ن classify
- minimizes information needed to classify tuples in resulting partitions
- reflects least "impurity" in resulting partitions
- Given m class labels (Ci, i =1 to m)
- Expected Information needed to classify a tuple in D
- Info (D)= entropy = $-\sigma i=1 m pi \log 2(pi)$
- pi → probability that an arbitrary tuple in D belong to class Ci

$$pi = \frac{|Ci D|}{|D|}$$

• Ci, D → set of tuples having class label Ci in partition D

Shanon Theory?

- المعلومة من خلال اله Entropy والاحتفالات Entropy = H = - Entropy:

لل معتاجها عشات نعتر تصنف الدور Expeded Tato JILoi Allribule قبل على الموادر الله المحادث والمعالمة المحادثة الدارا وانت ستعمل الموادرة المحادثة المحادثة الدارا وانت ستعمل المحادثة ا

info_A(D) = = 1001 x info(Di)

وبالتالى كل ماكات التر Expected info الله يبقى ملفيت كل ماكن المورك المراك الأمال المراكل المراكل

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department	age	salary	status	count
sales	Middle aged	medium	senior	30
sales	youth	low	junior	30
sales	Middle aged	low	junior	40
systems	youth	medium	junior	20
systems	Middle aged	high	senior	20
systems	senior	high	senior	10
marketing	senior	medium	senior	10
marketing	Middle aged	medium	junior	20
secretary	senior	medium	senior	10
secretary	youth	low	junior	10

Class labels a laptice less status JI $A = \frac{120}{100} =$

A-List in Attributable Expected into I emai ingline of

= 6,97

Defortment : Sales = 100, Statem = 50

marketing = 30. Secretary = 20

Info dept =
$$\frac{10il}{101}$$
 * 7nfo (Di)

= $\frac{100}{200} \times -\left(\frac{90}{100} \cdot 109\frac{30}{100} + \frac{70}{100} \times 109\frac{70}{100}\right) + \frac{50}{200} \times -\left(\frac{30}{50} \cdot 109\frac{30}{50} + \frac{20}{50} \times 109\frac{20}{50}\right) + \frac{30}{200} \times -\left(\frac{10}{30} \cdot 109\frac{10}{30} + \frac{20}{30} \times 109\frac{20}{30}\right) + \frac{20}{200} \times -\left(\frac{10}{20} \cdot 109\frac{10}{20} + \frac{20}{30} \cdot 109\frac{20}{30}\right) = 6,92$

Salary, age I say a contact of the company

Into age = 0,55 Info sar; 0,95

و نحسب ال (3) لله (3)

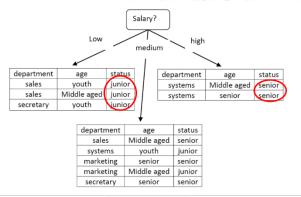
Gain (defort ment) = 0,97 - 0,92= 0,05

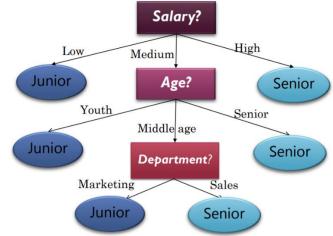
eeeqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqqq

Gain (age) = 0,97 -0,55 = 0,92

Guin (Salary) = 0,97 - 0,95 = 0,52

Sclory Il comp is Spithing Criterion dois of defortment Il cesso defortment Il cesso de elor estas age



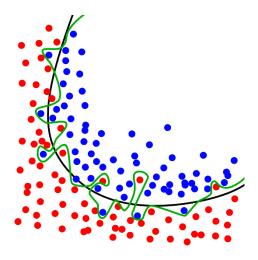


- اول حاجة اما نبدأ Classification نحدد أولا ال Partitions 3 و لها descrete و لها 3
- نبدأ نقسم الداتا على ال Classes دى هنلاقى ان مازال ال partition Medium مالهوش pure داعد
- نبدأ ناخد تانی criterion عشان ن classify من خلاله
 - و هكذا لغيت أما الاقى ال Termination لكل الداتا point
- لو انت عندك continuous Attribute بنحاول نجيب ال midpointعشان نحوله شبه ال descrete

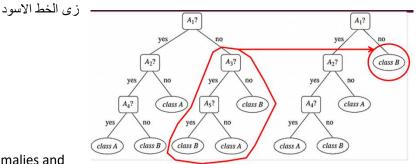
Information gain for continuous attributes

- 1. Sort values in <u>increasing</u> order
- Each *midpoint* between two adjacent values can serve as *split-point*
- 3. Split-point between two values v_i and $v_{i+1} = \frac{v_i + v_{i+1}}{2}$
- 4. For each split-point, evaluate $info_A(D)$ with the number of partitions = 2 ($A \le split-point \& A > split-point$)

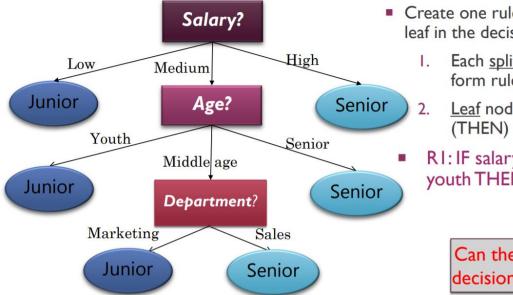
Tree Pruning



- 2 class labels {Red & Blue} تخیل ان عندك
- و لقيت ان وانت بت classify data ان معظما ال partition هيطلع أغلب الداتا ب Class {Blue} و احتمالية بسيطة جدا ان هو يبقى الكلاس التانى و المشكلة دى اسمها ال overfitting , فبدل ما أرهق الوقت و المجهود هقول ان ال partition ده الكلاس بتاعه Blue و هعمل pruning لل branches الزيادة دى
- زى الشكل اللى في الجنب ال overfitting هو انى اخلى ال treeبتاعتى تكون بدقة الخط الأخضر بس هيستغرق وقت و مجهود و منكم يخسر ,, فلو عملنا pruning منطقى هيبقى



- Data may be overfitted to dataset anomalies and outliers
- Pruning removes the least reliable branches
- DT becomes less complex '
- Prepruning → statistically assess the goodness of a split before it takes place
 - hard to choose thresholds for statistical significance
- Postpruning → remove sub-trees from already constructed trees
 - o remove sub-tree branches and replace with leaf node
 - leaf is labeled with most frequent class in sub-tree

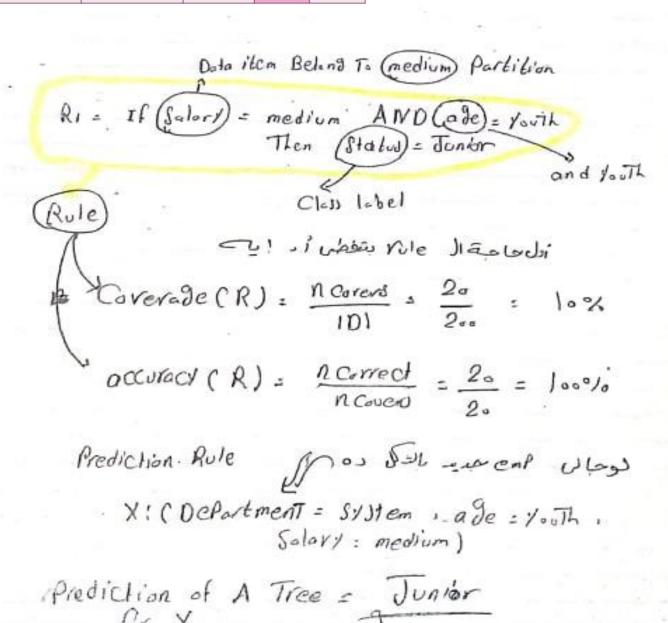


- Create one rule for each path from root to leaf in the decision tree
 - Each <u>splitting criterion</u> is <u>ANDed</u> to form rule antecedent (IF)
 - Leaf node holds <u>class prediction</u> (THEN)
 - RI: IF salary = medium AND age = youth THEN Status = Junior

Can the rules resulting from decision trees have conflicts?

RULE EXTRACTION FROM A DECISION TREE

department	age	salary	status	count
sales	Middle aged	medium	senior	30
sales	youth	low	junior	30
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marketing	Middle aged	medium	junior	20
secretary	senior	medium	senior	10
secretary	etary youth		junior	10



Rule Conflictors Tree I willie s at in Jose 1 ان د كون قيم ToPle بيصقف اكر من قاعدة داخل ال Tree

> q d als Resolution Strategics

صعتهد على موسعيم الراج/du اللي موسورة SIZE ORdenis) , resp. ; wo to of roles sico Vule 11, leap

Rule

666666

o Ridering) Priority for Africani

-> Class based ordering -> decreasing imfortance اول طريقة ترتيب من طريق ادله داما كل ال ما كان اله داما فهوره أكبر واستماله يبعثم اغتاره الأول -> Rule - based ordering

e accurácy de l'ul Rule VI Qualiti la mantion o

(Fallback Rule) Switch Il wir default Il teas aniscure Aule of tall of

Moive Bosse بيتنبأ ات ال XTUPIC بينتسى المام اللي هو أعلى احتمالية على احتمالية احتمالية الحرارة الا) > P(C; IX) > P(C; IX) for 1 ≤ J ≤ m, J≠i

Conditional Probability

Ci => Maximum Posteriori HVPothesiy

P(C:IX) = P(XICi) P(Ci)

P(XICi) قية maximiZe الا إناع تا maximiZe قيدة (XICi) و انت صشى معتاج الا إناع الم الكنام ال

P(XICi) = TT n P(XKICi) = P(XIICi) = P(XICi)

Chegorical = nominal acqui Attribute # 110)

P(XKICi) = |Ciod

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Gaussian Distribution = numerical = = Jbis

P(XK | Ci) = 1 e 26ci

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secretary	senior	medium	senior	10
secretary	youth	low	junior	10

X: [defortment = markelind" | ode = YouTh a object is ist

وفيده الماداداداء ع

(1)
$$P(X|C_1) = \frac{10}{80} * \frac{0}{90} * \frac{0}{80} = 0 \rightarrow$$

.. P(x1c1) P(c1) = 0

(2)
$$P(x|C_1) = \frac{2_0}{12_0} * \frac{6_0}{12_0} * \frac{8_0}{12_0} = 0,055$$

$$P(x|C_1) P(C_2) = 0.055 * \frac{12_0}{2_0}$$

$$= 0.033$$

Correction = La Placlan estimator residence outilizes

viends and (1) and ciper of

 $P(X|C_1) = \frac{10}{80} + \frac{1}{80} = \frac{1}{80} = 0,00002$ $P(X|C_1) = \frac{10}{80} + \frac{1}{80} = 0,00008$

Xclass = Junior ciulled il is 9

1. 16 15 A 1. 15 1 A

Lazy Learnerd

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Classify of and Classify of all classify of the classification of th

K-NEAREST Neighbor Class Philos = Loggest vio

بتستضم ال (Similariti) عنات تحسب التباعد ماسب الساعد ماسب (Training) الداتا ال (Training) الداتا الا (Training)

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PreProcessing (Normalization Le!

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G.	RID	age	Loan (\$)	Default	Distance
	1	25	40000	No	102000
	2	35	60000	No	82000
	3	45	80000	No	62000
	4	20	20000	No	122000
	5	35	120000	No	22000
Ī	6	52	18000	No	124000
	7	23	95000	Yes	47000
	8	40	62000	Yes	80000
	9	60	100000	Yes	42000
Ī	10	48	220000	Yes	78000
	П	33	150000	Yes	8000
		48	142000	?	fair

ال حري

cistance Distance

Preflocessind (Transfera) = [Min-max) or Z-Scare

	Trei	1000 Lougary 220000
Loan (\$)	Distance	Danmin = 18000 Lanner = 220000
24.4	30.6	the state of the s
28.3	20.8	1-20 40000 - 18000 x (60 -20) + 20
32.3	12.7	Loanpro, =
20.4	37.0	22000 - 13000
40.2	13.7	and the second s
20.0	24.9	Distance Il elilo 1 100
35.2	26.7	Worm II we git There
28.7	17.8	later)
36.2	14.6	
60.0	15.4	new-min = 20 new-may = 60
46.1	15.1	new-min = 20 new-may = 00
		.56x03x05c5x1xt15x15x

Loans , Dellarce 11

Jest I object a si cua comos € K= 1 NIV IS RID 3 K=3 NN IS RID (3 = No, 5 = No, 9=/es) majority? Jupyter Server: local & Default No Linear Regression عن أو الطرق اللي على ديها Atedickia لين 11111111111 2 Variable Selle who Etite dee; 1,1003 (Linear regression equalion) of Redression Il cieli accide Variable) Prediction dari , ist Variable discussion. Y= a + bx معادل ان أكون (Scatter Plat) وبشوق أو ده=بر إذ ١ ان الداتا عام المال المالك المالك المالك المالك متعيزة coin cin of le regression il cin died 2 Vasiable are Indefendent

$$Y = a + bx$$

Y = defendent Variable

X => independent Vericable

b => Slope

lope a => y - intercept

(xx, x2, y2) and ind

 $a = \frac{(\Xi y)(\Xi x^2) - (\Xi x)(\Xi x)}{R(\Xi x^2) - (\Xi \xi x))^2}$

 $b = \frac{n(\Xi XY) - (\Xi X)(\Xi Y)}{n(\Xi X^{L}) - (\Xi X)^{2}}$

وعد الصاب

а= 65.14 16 b=0,39 5225

		J. Oak	-		m
SUBJECT	AGE X	GLUCOSE LEVELY	XY	X2	Y2
1	43	99	4257	1849	9801
2	21	65	1365	441	4225
3	25	79	1975	625	6241
4	42	75	3150	1764	5625
5	57	87	4959	3249	7569
6	59	81	4779	3481	6561
Σ	247	486	20485	11409	40022

Metrics for Evaluating Classifier Performance [Performence] Classifier Ji (= Performence)

(Parameters) TP : [True Positive] و دول عدد الا object الله مصلوم تصنیف صح (Class of interest of interest و لمات لوم احدیة

TNI { True Ned Jives]

وسى ما لهمش ; صبح زو عرض في المحت

Positives (P) => circle is = repiral Negalires (W) Suploinable

FP [false Postires? هم مالهمش أهمية عن الدف وال Classifier أفطأ ور التحسيف

FN [false regalires] or lassifier 11 was a could any ind التصنيف

accuract = recognition rate

error rate = misclassification rate

Senselivit/ = True Positive rate

Precision

Predicted

Actual

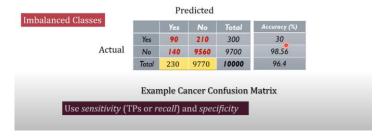
	Yes	No	Total
Yes	TP	FN	Р
No	FP	TN	N
Total	\widehat{P}	Ñ	P + N

Confusion Matrix

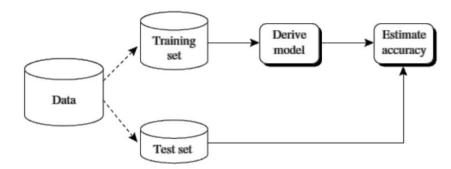
- ال confusion matrix من أهم الاشكال الم الاشكال performance لل classifirer
- الصفوف بتوضح ايه القيم الحقيقية اللى
 المفروض ال classifier لو هو مية في
 المية صحيح يطلعها
- الأعمدة بتوضح ايه القيم الفعلية اللي تنبأ
 - بيها ال classifier

Balanced Classes		Pre	dicted		
Dalaticeu Classes		Yes	No	Total	Recognition(%)
	Yes	6954	46	7000	TP/P = 99.34
Actual	No	412	2588	3000	TN/N = 86.27
	Total	7366	2634	10000	$\frac{TP+TN}{P+N} = 95.42$
	Exan	nple Bu	ys_Con	nputer Co	onfusion Matrix

Use sensitivity (TPs or recall) and specificity



- صحيح ال Accuracyبتاعت ال cancer اعلى من ال computers بس بسبب التباين الجزرى اللي حصل لل classifier اللي من حيث sensitivity اللي مش كويسة لدى ال cancer أدت ان الاعتماد على ال sensitivity ده غلط
- O Holdout → RANDOMLY allocate 2/3 of data for training and remaining 1/3 for testing
- **O Random Subsampling** \rightarrow Repeat holdout k times and take average accuracy



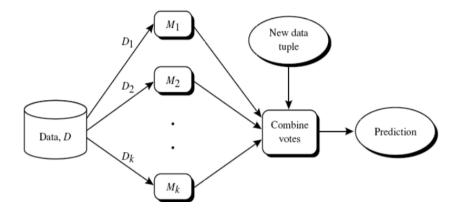
- من طريق تحسين عملية ال classification و هو اختيار ايه الداتا اللي هتعمل training و ايه اللي هيتعمل بيه testing في ال testing بقسم البيانات ل 3 أثلاث ,, ثلثان لل training و ثلث لل holdout
 - ال random subsampling انى اختبر الأقسام دى بعشوائية عدد من المرات لغيت ما أتأكد انه Balanced

- k-fold cross-validation → randomly partition dataset into k
 mutually exclusive folds of approximately equal size
- In iteration i, fold, is test set and all other folds are training set
- Accuracy = $\frac{\sum correct \ classifications \ for \ all \ k \ iterations}{dataset \ size}$
- Stratified k-fold cross-validation → class distribution in each fold is approximately the same as in initial dataset
 - · Stratified 10-fold cross-validation is recommended

- بعشوائية بحاول اقسم الداتا لمجموعة من ال folds اللي تقريبا قد بعض
- و على قد ال folds و احدة منهم بتكون test و الباقي training
 - ال startified sampling ان في كل flod لازم يكون نسب ال classes بتساوى النسب الأصلية لل Whole dataset

○ Ensemble → a set of classifiers, each with a <u>vote</u> for a class label

- Each base classifier is produced from a different partition of the dataset
- Majority voting is used to compose an aggregate classification



• في ال ensemple بشتغل بأكتر من classifier و أخليهم يشتغلوا على الداتا و اقارن بين النتائج بتاعتهم و أعمل aggregation لافضل نتيجة في ال accuracy لل classifier و اللي يطلع أفضل أختاره انه يبقى ال classifier

Algorithm: Bagging. The bagging algorithm—create an ensemble of classification models for a learning scheme where each model gives an equally weighted prediction.

Input:

- \square D, a set of d training tuples;
- \blacksquare k, the number of models in the ensemble;
- a classification learning scheme (decision tree algorithm, naïve Bayesian, etc.).

Output: The ensemble—a composite model, M*.

Method:

- (1) for i = 1 to k do π create k models:
- (2) create bootstrap sample D_i , by sampling D with replacement;
- (3) use D_i and the learning scheme to derive a model, M_i ;
- (4) endfor

To use the ensemble to classify a tuple, X:

let each of the k models classify X and return the majority vote;

Bootstrap → same size as dataset, sampling with replacement

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• في ال Bagging بستخدم ال SRSWR Sampling بس Bagging بستخدم ال Reswr Sampling بستخدم ال replacement و بعملهم replacement و بعملهم