

# Data Mining and Machine Learning

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## Lecture 4: Discretization(Binning)

Dr. Edgar Acuna  
Department of Mathematical Sciences

Universidad de Puerto Rico- Mayaguez

website:[academic.uprm.edu/eacuna](http://academic.uprm.edu/eacuna)

Github: [github.com/eacunafer](https://github.com/eacunafer)

# Discretization

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- Discretization: A process that transforms quantitative data into qualitative data.
  - ◆ Some classification algorithm only accept categorical attributes ( Rough sets, Naïve Bayes, Bayesian Networks).
  - ◆ The learning process is often less efficient and less effective when the data has only quantitative features.

**> m**

	<b>V1</b>	<b>V2</b>	<b>V3</b>	<b>V4</b>	<b>V5</b>
<b>45</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>46</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>47</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>48</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>49</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>50</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>51</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>52</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>53</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>54</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>55</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2</b>

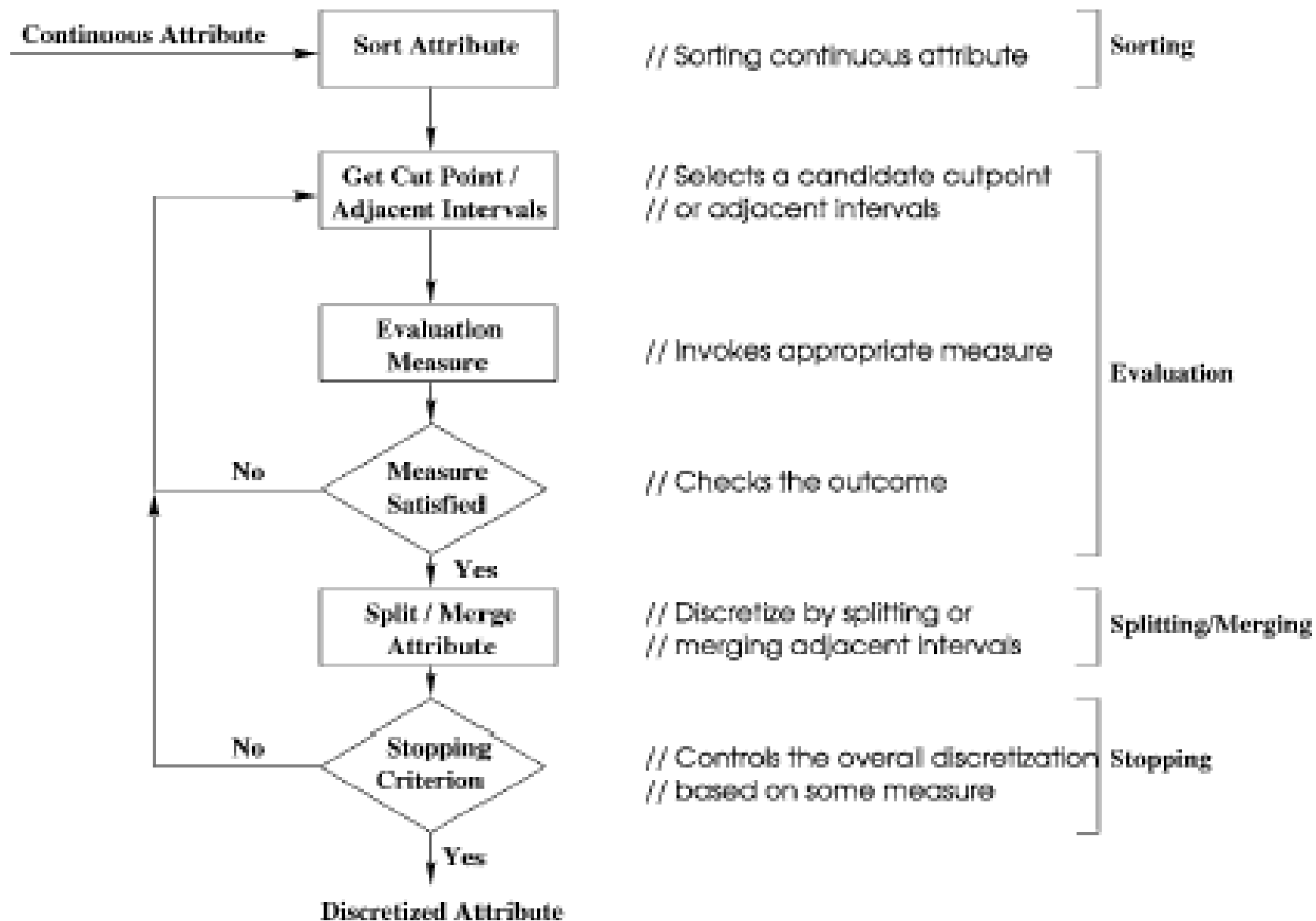
**> disc.ew(m,1:4)**

	<b>V1</b>	<b>V2</b>	<b>V3</b>	<b>V4</b>	<b>V5</b>
<b>45</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>46</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>47</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>48</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>49</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>50</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>51</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>52</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>53</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>55</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

# Top-down (Splitting) versus Bottom-up(Merging)

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- Top-down methods start with an empty list of cut-points (or split-points) and keep on adding new ones to the list by ‘splitting’ intervals as the discretization progresses.
- Bottom-up methods start with the complete list of all the continuous values of the feature as cut-points and remove some of them by ‘merging’ intervals as the discretization progresses.



The Discretization process. Liu et al. DM and KDD(2002)

# Static vs. Dynamic Discretization

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- Dynamic discretization: some classification algorithms has built in mechanism to discretize continuous attributes ( for instance, decision trees: CART, C4.5). The continuous features are discretized during the classification process.
- Static discretization: a pre-preprocessing step in the process of data mining. The continuous features are discretized prior to the classification task.
- There is not a clear advantage of either method (Dougherty, Kohavi, and Sahami, 1995).

# Supervised versus Unsupervised

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- Supervised methods are only applicable when mining data that are divided into classes. These methods refer to the class information when selecting discretization cut points.
- Unsupervised methods do not use the class information. An unsupervised technique would not.
- Supervised methods can be further characterized as *error-based*, *entropy-based* or *statistics-based*. Error-based methods apply a learner to the transformed data and select the intervals that minimize error on the training data. In contrast, entropy-based and statistics-based methods assess respectively the class entropy or some other statistic regarding the relationship between the intervals and the class.

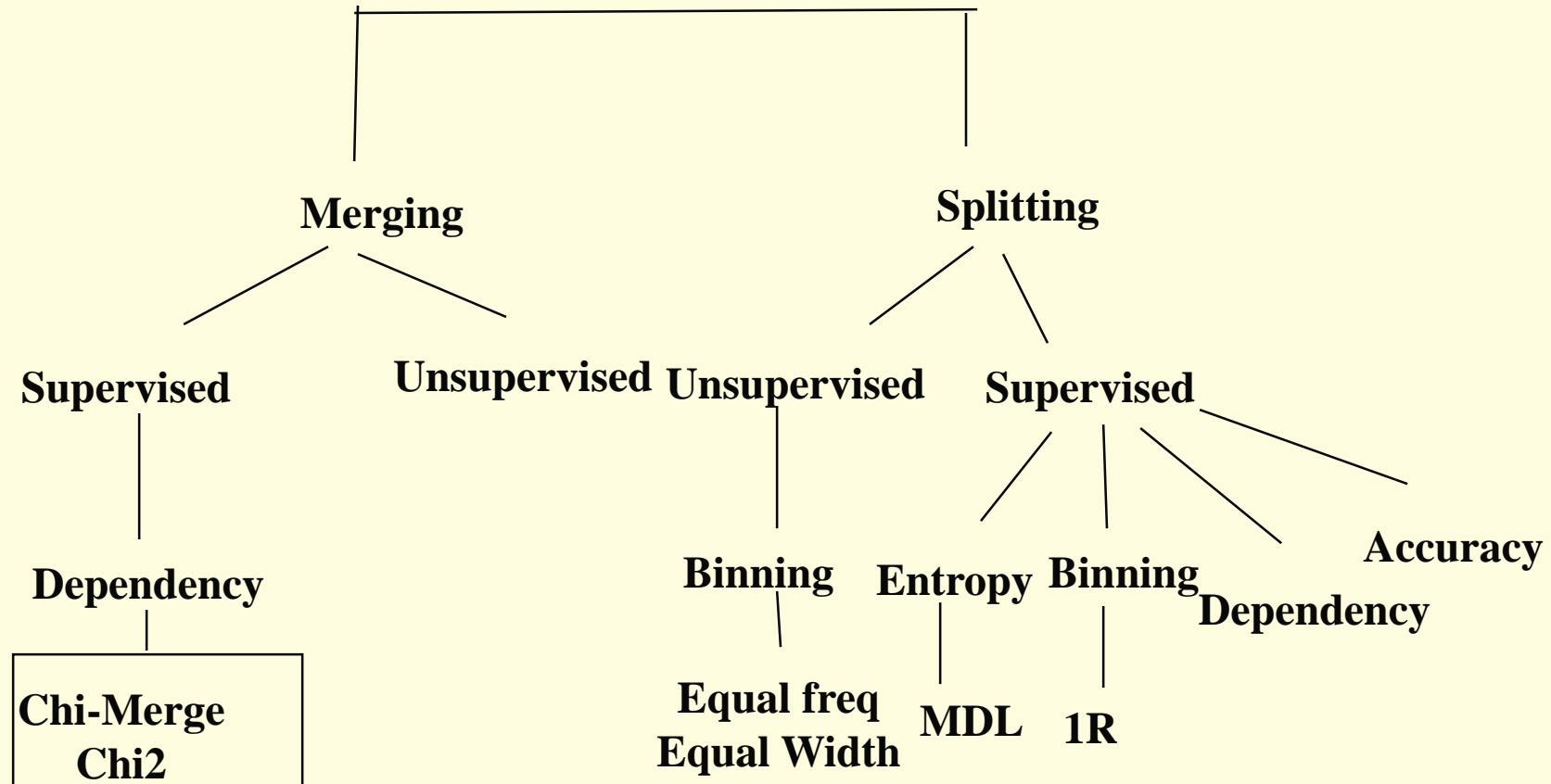
# Global versus Local

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- Global methods use all the space of instances for the discretization process.
- Local methods use only a subset of instances for the discretization process. It is related to dynamic discretization. A single attribute may be discretized into different intervals (Trees).
- Global techniques are more efficient, because only one discretization is used throughout the entire data mining process, but local techniques may result in the discovery of more useful cut points.



# A classification of discretization methods



# Evaluating a discretization method

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- The total number of intervals generated. A small number of intervals is good up to certain point.
- The number of inconsistencies in the discretized dataset. The inconsistency must decrease.
- The predictive accuracy. The discretization process must not have a major effect in the misclassification error rate.

# Equal width intervals (binning)

- ◆ Divide the range of each feature into  $k$  intervals of equal size
- ◆ if  $A$  and  $B$  are the lowest and highest values of the attribute, the width of intervals will be

$$W = (B - A) / k$$

- ◆ The interval boundaries are at

$$A + W, A + 2W, \dots, A + (k - 1)W$$

- ◆ Ways to determine  $k$ :
  - Sturges' Formula:  $k = \log_2(n + 1)$ ,  $n$ : number of observations.
  - Friedman-Diaconis' Formula:  $W = 2 * IQR * n^{-1/3}$ , where  $IQR = Q3 - Q1$ . Then  $k = (B - A) / W$
  - Scott's Formula:  $W = 3.5 * s * n^{-1/3}$ , where  $s$  is the standard deviation. Then  $k = (B - A) / W$ .
- ◆ Problems
  - (a) Unsupervised
  - (b) Where does  $k$  come from?
  - (c) Sensitive to outliers

# Equal Frequency Intervals

- ◆ Divide the range into  $k$  intervals
- ◆ Each interval will contain approximately same number of samples.
- ◆ The discretization process ignores the class information.

Both, binning using equal width and equal frequency intervals can be done by scikit-learn using `KbinsDiscretizer`.

# Method 1R

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- ❑ Developed by Holte (1993)
- ❑ It is a supervised discretization method using binning.
- ❑ After sorting the data, the range of continuous values is divided into a number of disjoint intervals and the boundaries of those intervals is adjusted based on the class labels associated with the values of the feature.
- ❑ Each interval should contain a given minimum of instances ( 6 by default) with the exception of the last one.
- ❑ The adjustment of the boundary continues until the next values belongs to a class different to the majority class in the adjacent interval.

# Example of 1R

Datos ordenados

bupat[1:50,1]

[1] 65 78 79 79 81 81 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 83 83 83 83 83 83 84 84 84 84 84  
84

[26] 84 84 84 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 86 86 86 86  
86

➤ Asignando las clases y la clase mayoritaria

➤ bupat[1:50,2]

[1] 2 1 2 2 2 1\* 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 \* 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 \* 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 \* 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 \*  
2 2 2 2

[39] 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 \* 1 1 2 1  
2 1

Joint the adjacent intervals with the same majority class.

Discretized data

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3  
3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4

# Entropy Based Discretization

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- Fayyad and Irani (1993)
- Entropy based methods use the class-information present in the data.
- The entropy (or the information content) is calculated on the basis of the class label. Intuitively, it finds the best split so that the bins are as pure as possible, i.e. the majority of the values in a bin correspond to having the same class label. Formally, it is characterized by finding the split with the maximal information gain.

# Entropy-based Discretization (cont)

- Suppose we have the following (attribute-value/class) pairs. Let  $S$  denotes the 9 pairs given here.  $S = (0,Y), (4,Y), (12,Y), (16,N), (16,N), (18,Y), (24,N), (26,N), (28,N)$ .
- Let  $p_1 = 4/9$  be the fraction of pairs with class=Y, and  $p_2 = 5/9$  be the fraction of pairs with class=N.
- The Entropy (or the information content) for  $S$  is defined as:  
$$\text{Entropy}(S) = - p_1 * \log_2(p_1) - p_2 * \log_2(p_2) .$$

In this case  $\text{Entropy}(S)=.991076$ .

- If the entropy is small, then the set is relatively pure. The smallest possible value is 0.
- If the entropy is larger, then the set is mixed. The largest possible value is 1, which is obtained when  $p_1=p_2=.5$



# Entropy Based Discretization(cont)

- Given a set of samples  $S$ , if  $S$  is partitioned into two intervals  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  using boundary  $T$ , the entropy after partitioning is

$$E(S, T) = \frac{|S_1|}{|S|} Ent(S_1) + \frac{|S_2|}{|S|} Ent(S_2)$$

where  $| \cdot |$  denotes cardinality. The boundary  $T$  are chosen from the midpoints of the attributes values, i e:  $\{2, 8, 14, 16, 17, 21, 25, 27\}$

For instance if  $T$ : attribute value=14

$S_1 = (0, Y), (4, Y), (12, Y)$  and  $S_2 = (16, N), (16, N), (18, Y), (24, N), (26, N), (28, N)$

$$E(S, T) = (3/9) * E(S_1) + (6/9) * E(S_2) = 3/9 * 0 + (6/9) * 0.6500224$$

$$E(S, T) = .4333$$

Information gain of the split,  $Gain(S, T) = Entropy(S) - E(S, T)$ .

$$Gain = .9910 - .4333 = .5577$$

# Entropy Based Discretization (cont)

Similarly, for T: v=21 one obtains

Information Gain=.9910-.6121=.2789. Therefore v=14 is a better partition.

- The goal of this algorithm is to find the split with the maximum information gain. Maximal gain is obtained when  $E(S,T)$  is minimal.
- The best split(s) are found by examining all possible splits and then selecting the optimal split. The boundary that minimize the entropy function over all possible boundaries is selected as a binary discretization.
- The process is recursively applied to partitions obtained until some stopping criterion is met, e.g.,

$$Ent(S) - E(T, S) > \delta$$

# Entropy Based Discretization(cont)

where

$$\partial > \frac{\log(N-1)}{N} + \frac{\Delta(T, S)}{N}$$

and,

$$\Delta(S, T) = \log_2(3^c - 2) - [cEnt(S) - c_1Ent(S_1) - c_2Ent(S_2)]$$

Here  $c$  is the number of classes in  $S$ ,  $c_1$  is the number of classes in  $S_1$  and  $c_2$  is the number of classes in  $S_2$ . This is called the Minimum Description Length Principle (MDLP)

# Effects of Discretization

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- Experimental results indicate that after discretization
  - ◆ data size can be reduced (Rough sets).
  - ◆ classification accuracy can be improved