

# Statistical Learning and Data Mining

## CS 363D/ SSC 358

### Lecture: Rule-based Classifiers

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Prof. Pradeep Ravikumar  
[pradeepr@cs.utexas.edu](mailto:pradeepr@cs.utexas.edu)

Adapted From: Pang-Ning Tan, Steinbach, Kumar

# Rule-based Classifier

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- 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

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  - *LHS*: rule antecedent or condition
  - *RHS*: rule consequent

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

# Example: Rule-based Classifier

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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

# Rule Coverage, Accuracy

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- Coverage of a rule:
  - Fraction of records that satisfy the antecedent of a rule
- Accuracy of a rule:
  - Fraction of records satisfying the antecedent that also satisfy the consequent

<i>Tid</i>	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

**atus=Single) → No**

**Coverage = 40%, Accuracy = 50%**

# Using a Rule-based Classifier

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

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

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

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

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

# Using a Rule-based Classifier

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

The rule R3 covers the grizzly bear  $\Rightarrow$  Mammal



# Using a Rule-based Classifier

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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

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

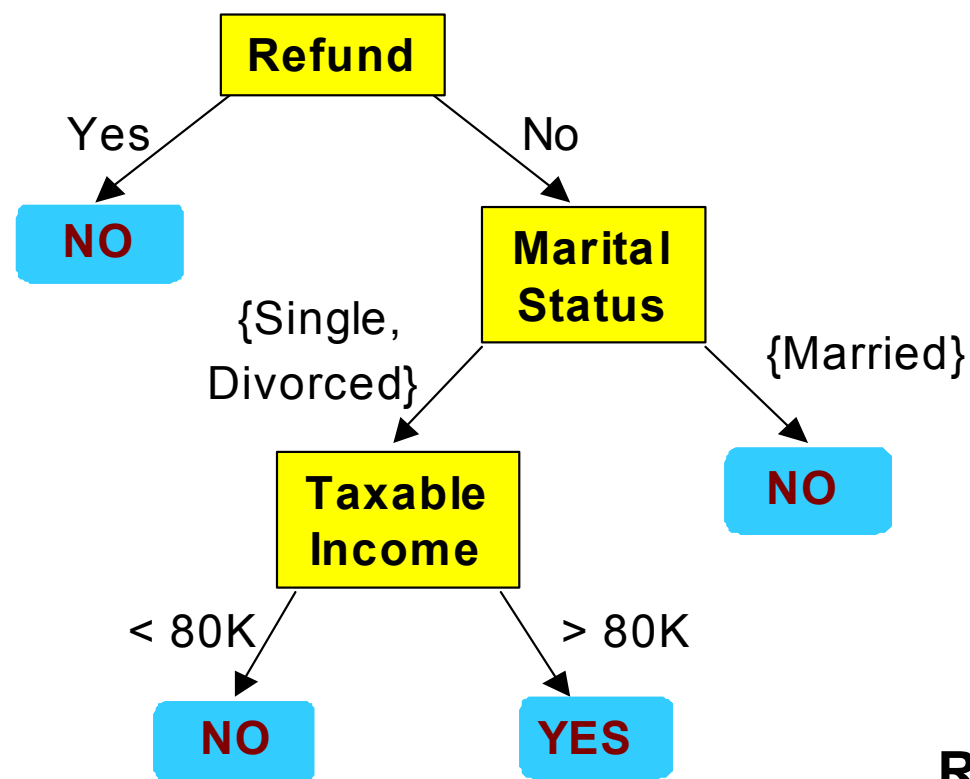
A dogfish shark triggers none of the rules

# Rule-based Classifier: Characteristics

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- 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

# Decision Trees to Rules



## Classification Rules

(Refund=Yes) ==> No

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

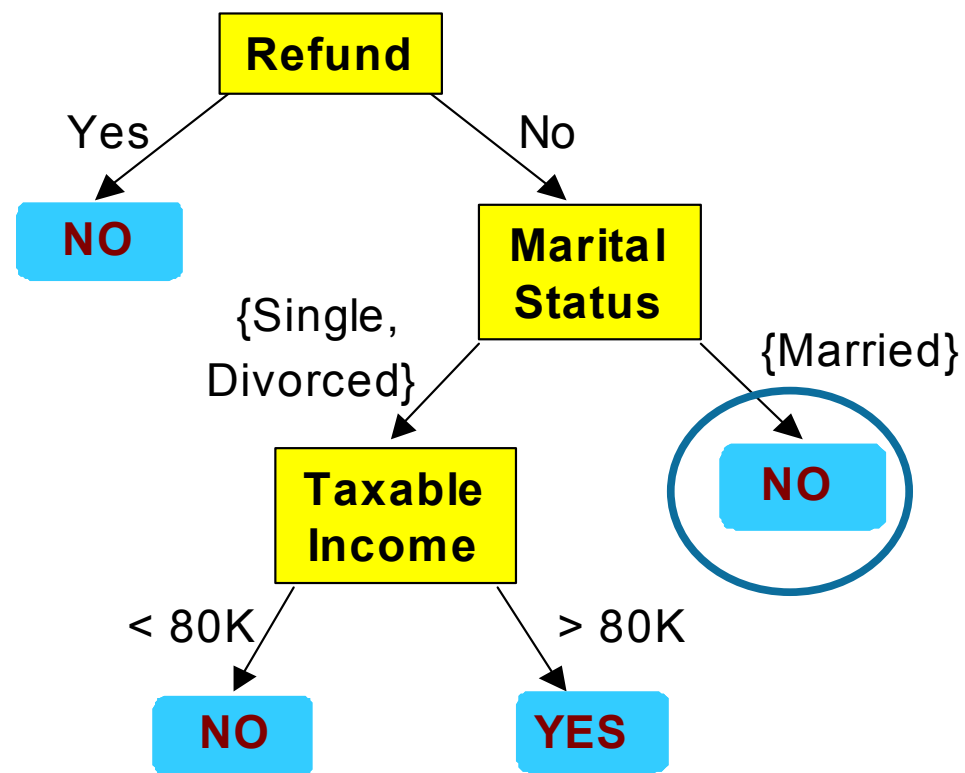
(Refund=No, Marital Status={Single,Divorced}, Taxable Income>80K) ==> Yes

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

**Rules are mutually exclusive and exhaustive**

**Rule set contains as much information as the tree**

# Rules can potentially be simplified



<i>Tid</i>	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:  $(\text{Refund}=\text{No}) \wedge (\text{Status}=\text{Married}) \rightarrow \text{No}$

Simplified Rule:  $(\text{Status}=\text{Married}) \rightarrow \text{No}$

# Effect of Rule Simplification

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- Rules are no longer mutually exclusive
  - A record may trigger more than one rule
  - Solution?

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    - ◆ Ordered rule set
    - ◆ Unordered rule set – use voting schemes
- Rules are no longer exhaustive
  - A record may not trigger any rules
  - Solution?

# Effect of Rule Simplification

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- 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

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- 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

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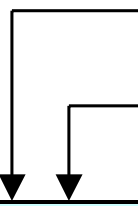
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R4: (Give Birth = no)  $\wedge$  (Can Fly = no)  $\rightarrow$  Reptiles

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



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

# Rule-Ordering Schemes

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- 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

# Building Classification Rules

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- Direct Method:

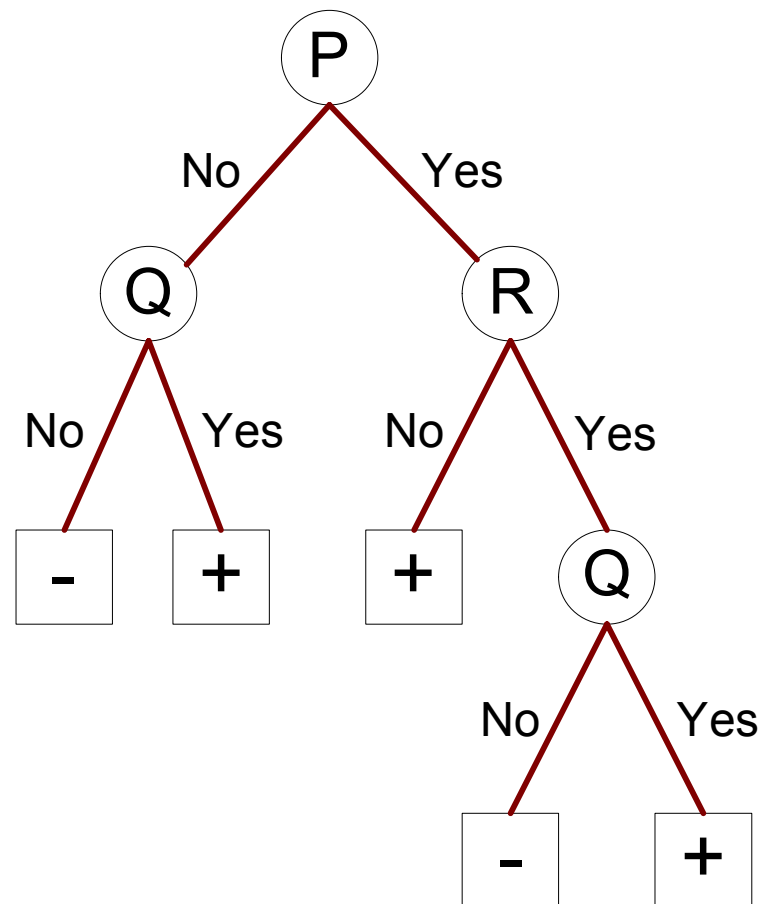
- ◆ Extract rules directly from data
- ◆ e.g.: RIPPER, CN2, Holte's 1R

- Indirect Method:

- ◆ Extract rules from other classification models (e.g. decision trees, neural networks, etc).
- ◆ e.g: C4.5rules

# Indirect Methods

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## 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: C4.5 Rules

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- Extract rules from an unpruned decision tree
- For each rule,  $r: A \rightarrow y$ ,
  - consider an alternative rule  $r': A' \rightarrow y$  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

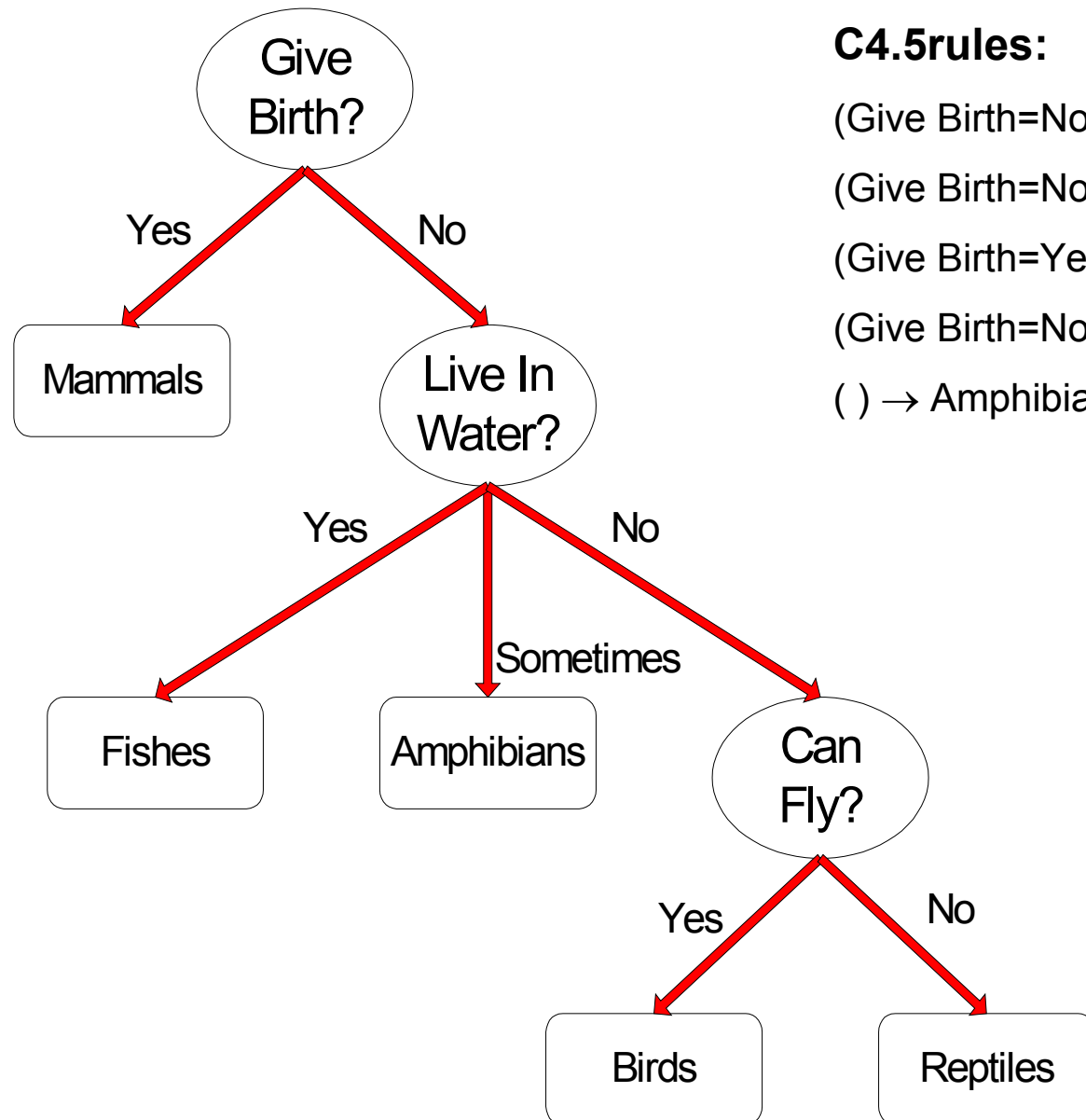
# Example

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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 vs C4.5 Rules

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## 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



# Advantages of Rule-Based Classifiers

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