

Discussion on the k -NN Algorithm

- k -NN for real-valued prediction for a given unknown tuple
 - Returns the mean values of the k nearest neighbors \Rightarrow คำนวณค่าที่ใกล้กันที่สุด \rightarrow ค่าเฉลี่ยของค่าที่ใกล้กันที่สุด
- Distance-weighted nearest neighbor algorithm
 - Weight the contribution of each of the k neighbors according to their distance to the query x_q
 - Give greater weight to closer neighbors
 - Robust to noisy data by averaging k -nearest neighbors
 - Curse of dimensionality: distance between neighbors could be dominated by irrelevant attributes
 - To overcome it, axes stretch or elimination of the least relevant attributes

$$w = \frac{1}{d(x_q, x_i)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\text{ระยะทาง}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\text{ระยะทาง}^2}$$

Chapter 9. Classification: Advanced Methods

↳ ឧបករណ៍ស្ថិតិសាស្ត្រ និងវិធាននៃការសម្រេចការណ៍ជាការបង្កើត ដូច ការសម្រេចការណ៍ជាការបង្កើត , ការសម្រេចការណ៍ជាការបង្កើត

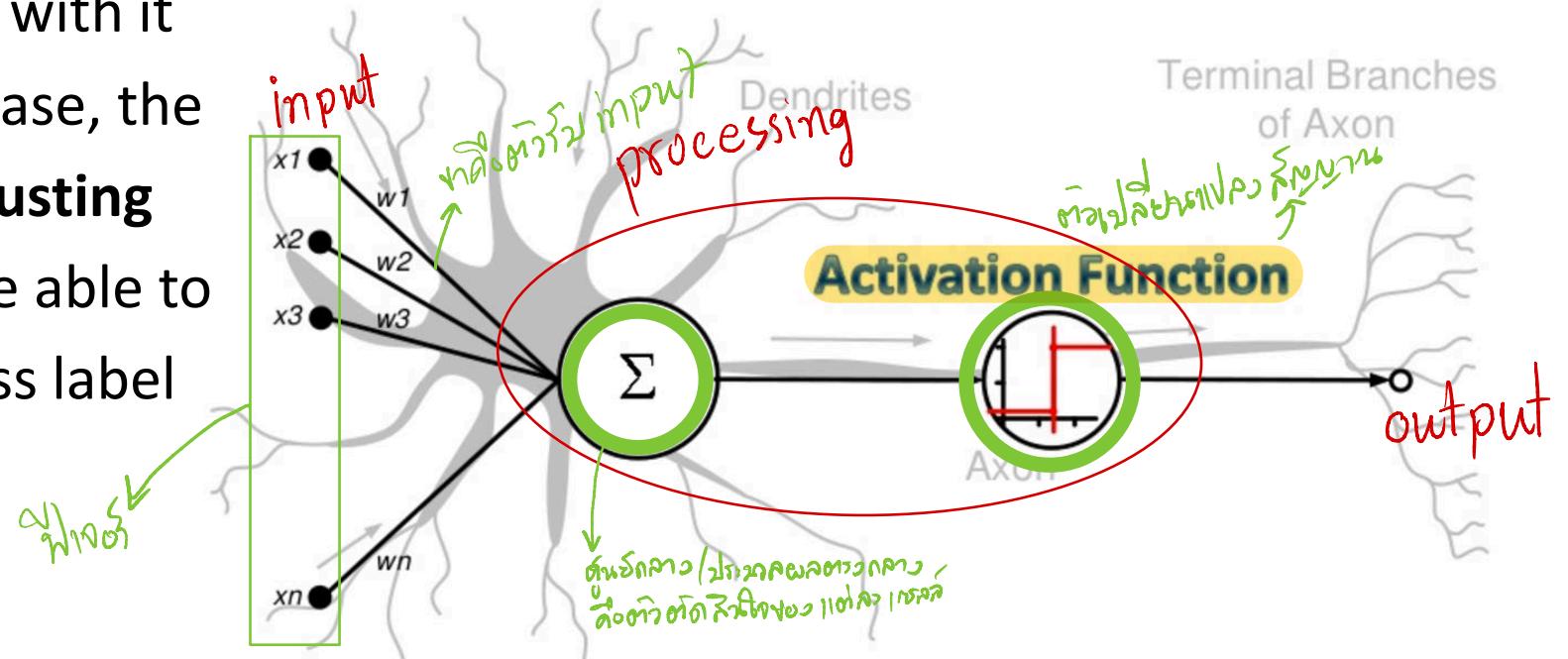
- Bayesian Belief Networks
- Support Vector Machines
គេហទំនាក់ទំនង
- Neural Networks and Deep Learning
- Pattern-Based Classification
- Lazy Learners and K-Nearest Neighbors
- Other Classification Methods
- Summary



Neural Network for Classification

ຮູບພາບຂອງເນັດນິຕີການນັ້ນດັ່ງ

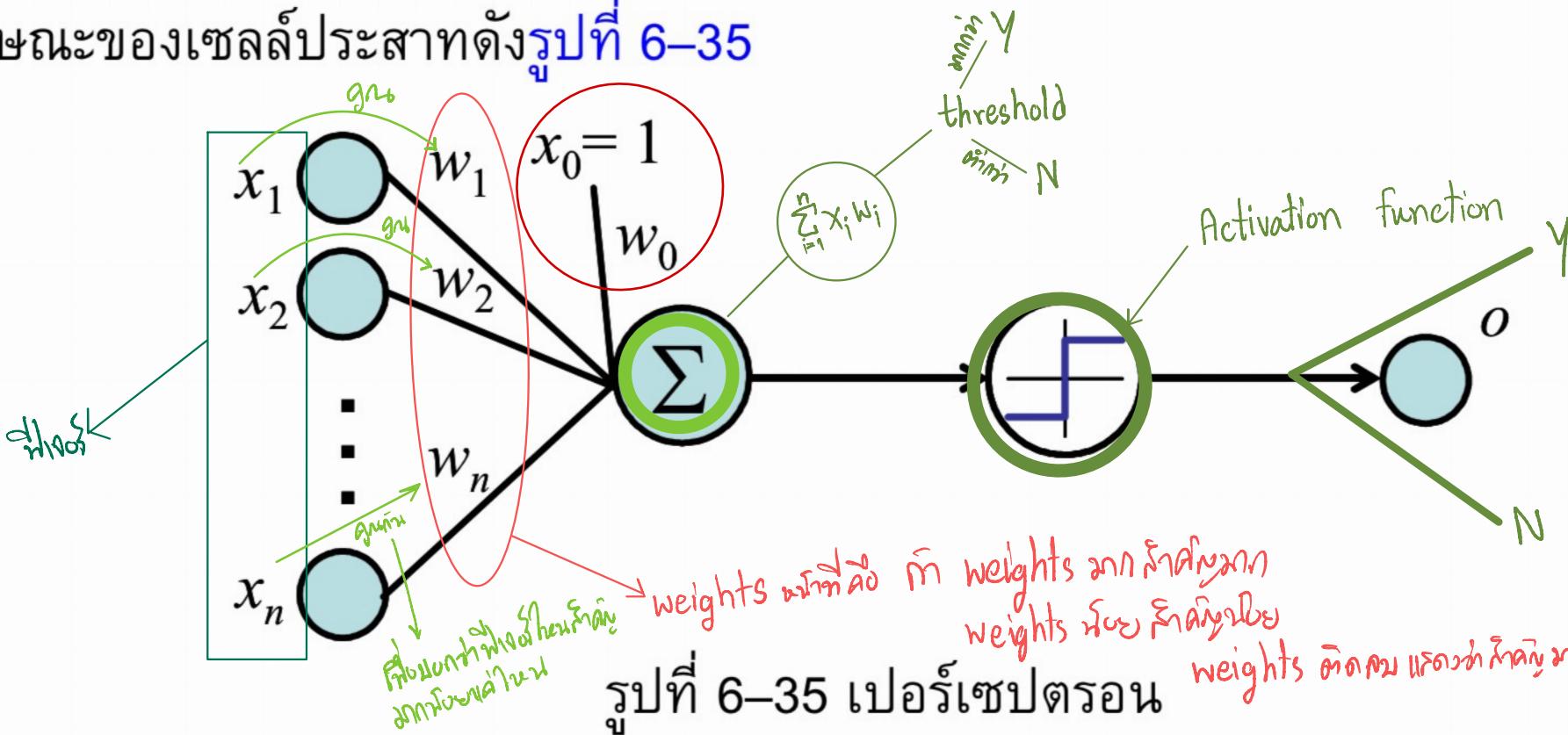
- Started by psychologists and neurobiologists to develop and test computational analogues of neurons
- A neural network: A set of connected input/output units where each connection has a **weight** associated with it
- During the learning phase, the **network learns by adjusting the weights** so as to be able to predict the correct class label of the input tuples



Artificial Neural Networks as an analogy of Biological Neural Networks

เพอร์เซปตรอน (perceptron) เป็นข่ายงานประสาทเทียมแบบง่ายมีหน่วยเดียวที่จำลอง

ลักษณะของเซลล์ประสาทดังรูปที่ 6-35



ตารางที่ 6-18 พังก์ชัน AND(x_1, x_2)

x_1	x_2	ผลลัพธ์
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

X

Y

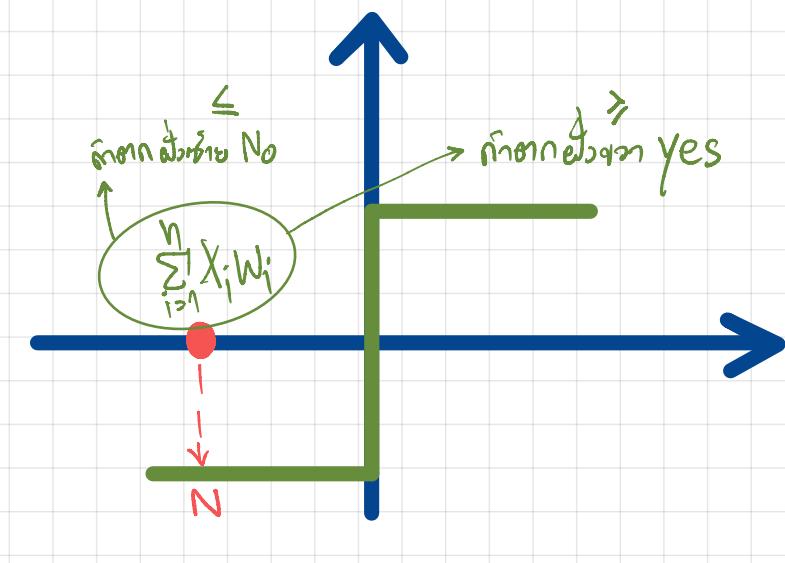
$$T \wedge T \equiv T$$

$$T \wedge F \equiv F$$

$$F \wedge T \equiv F$$

$$F \wedge F \equiv F$$

พังก์ชันกระดิ่น



ในรูปแสดงพังก์ชันกระดิ่น (activation function) ชนิดที่เรียกว่าพังก์ชันสองขั้ว (bipolar function) ซึ่งแสดงผลของเอาต์พุตเป็น 1 กับ -1 พังก์ชันกระดิ่นอื่นๆ ที่นิยมใช้ก็อย่างเช่น พังก์ชันไบนาリ (binary function) ซึ่งแสดงผลของเอาต์พุตเป็น 1 กับ 0 และเขียน

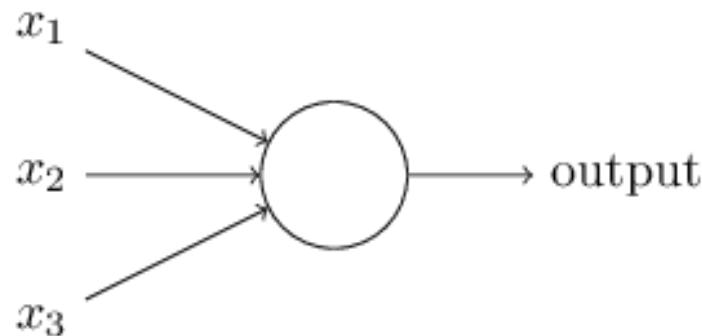


ความสามารถแสดงเอาต์พุต (o) ในรูปของพังก์ชันของอินพุต (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) ได้ดังนี้

$$o(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + \dots + w_n x_n > \theta \\ -1 & \text{if } w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + \dots + w_n x_n < \theta \end{cases} \quad (6.7)$$

(6.7)

Perceptron: Predecessor of a Neural Network



$$\text{output} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \sum_j w_j x_j \leq \text{threshold} \\ 1 & \text{if } \sum_j w_j x_j > \text{threshold} \end{cases}$$

- The perceptron algorithm: invented in 1957 by Frank Rosenblatt
- Input: An n -dimensional input vector \mathbf{x} (with n variables)
- Output: 1 or 0 depending on if the weighted sum passes a threshold
- Perceptron: A device that makes decisions by weighing up evidence
- Often written in the vector form, using bias (b) instead of threshold, as

$$\text{output} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} + b \leq 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} + b > 0 \end{cases}$$

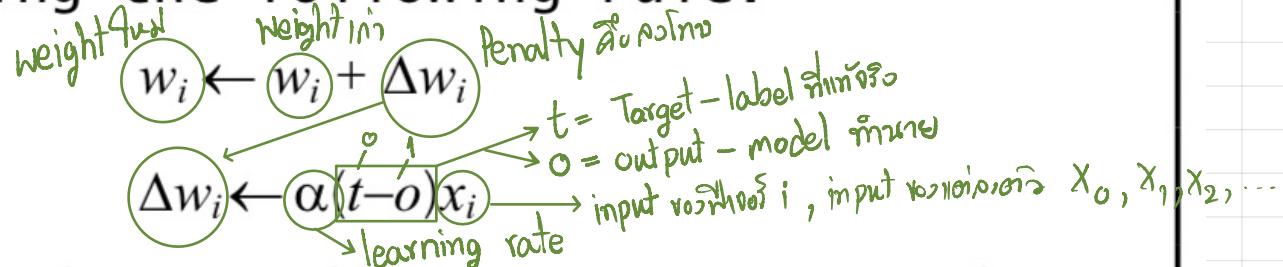
Bias: a measure of how easy it is to get the perceptron to output a 1

ตารางที่ 6-17 อัลกอริทึมกฎการเรียนรู้เพอร์เซปตรอน

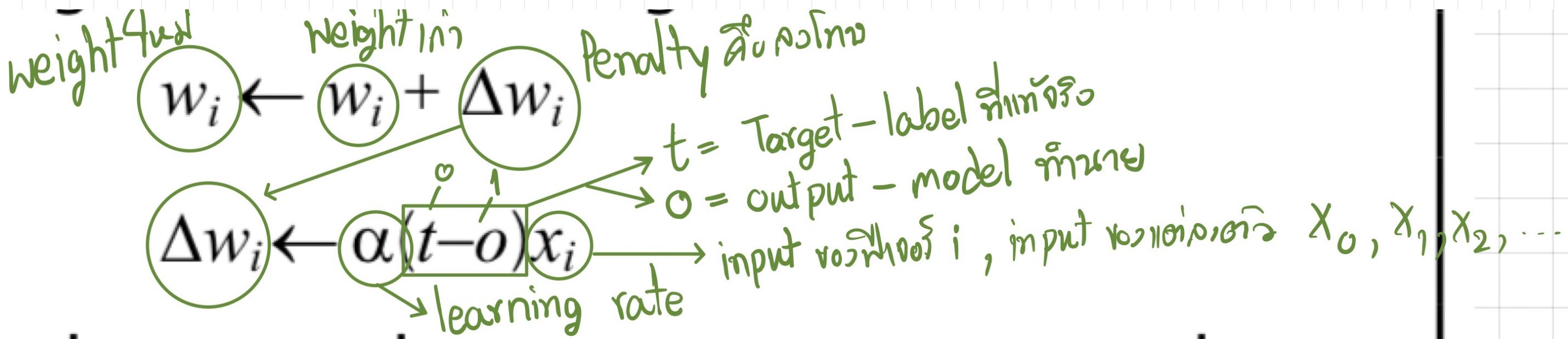
Algorithm: Perceptron-Learning-Rule

มองหาข้อผิดพลาด
กรอบใน epoch

1. Initialize weights w_i of the perceptron.
2. UNTIL the termination condition is met DO
 - 2.1 FOR EACH training example DO
 - Input the example and compute the output.
 - Change the weights if the output from the perceptron is not equal to the target output using the following rule.



where t, o and α are the target output, the output from the perceptron and the learning rate, respectively.



ตารางที่ 6-19 ผลการเรียนรู้ฟังก์ชัน AND โดยกฎการเรียนรู้เพอร์เซปตรอน

① ค่าต่างๆ ระหว่าง Target - Actual
Target - Actual

Perceptron Learning Example - Function AND

		Bias Input $x_0=+1$		Net Sum		Target	Actual	Alpha*	Weight Values			
Input	Input	x_1	x_2	$1.0 \cdot w_0$	$x_1 \cdot w_1$	$x_2 \cdot w_2$	Input	Output	Error	w_0	w_1	w_2
0	0	0.10	0.00	+ 0.00	+ 0.00	= 0.10	0	1	-0.50	-0.40	0.10	0.10
0	1	-0.40	0.00	0.10	-0.30	0	0	0	0.00	-0.40	0.10	0.10
1	0	-0.40	0.10	0.00	-0.30	0	0	0	0.00	-0.40	0.10	0.10
1	1	-0.40	0.10	0.10	-0.20	1	0	0.50	0.10	0.60	0.60	0.60
0	0	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	0	1	-0.50	-0.40	0.60	0.60	0.60
0	1	-0.40	0.00	0.60	0.20	0	1	-0.50	-0.90	0.60	0.10	0.10
1	0	-0.90	0.60	0.00	-0.30	0	0	0.00	-0.90	0.60	0.10	0.10
1	1	-0.90	0.60	0.10	-0.20	1	0	0.50	-0.40	1.10	0.60	0.60
0	0	-0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.40	0	0	0.00	-0.40	1.10	0.60	0.60
0	1	-0.40	0.00	0.60	0.20	0	1	-0.50	-0.90	1.10	0.10	0.10
1	0	-0.90	1.10	0.00	0.20	0	1	-0.50	-1.40	0.60	0.10	0.10
1	1	-1.40	0.60	0.10	-0.70	1	0	0.50	-0.90	1.10	0.60	0.60
0	0	-0.90	0.00	0.00	-0.90	0	0	0.00	-0.90	1.10	0.60	0.60
0	1	-0.90	0.00	0.60	-0.30	0	0	0.00	-0.90	1.10	0.60	0.60
1	0	-0.90	1.10	0.00	0.20	0	1	-0.50	-1.40	0.60	0.60	0.60
1	1	-1.40	0.60	0.60	-0.20	1	0	0.50	-0.90	1.10	1.10	1.10
0	0	-0.90	0.00	0.00	-0.90	0	0	0.00	-0.90	1.10	1.10	1.10
0	1	-0.90	0.00	1.10	0.20	0	1	-0.50	-1.40	1.10	0.60	0.60
1	0	-1.40	1.10	0.00	-0.30	0	0	0.00	-1.40	1.10	0.60	0.60
1	1	-1.40	1.10	0.60	0.30	1	1	0.00	-1.40	1.10	0.60	0.60
0	0	-1.40	0.00	0.00	-1.40	0	0	0.00	-1.40	1.10	0.60	0.60
0	1	-1.40	0.00	0.60	-0.80	0	0	0.00	-1.40	1.10	0.60	0.60
1	0	-1.40	1.10	0.00	-0.30	0	0	0.00	-1.40	1.10	0.60	0.60
1	1	-1.40	1.10	0.60	0.30	1	1	0.00	-1.40	1.10	0.60	0.60

ฟังก์ชัน AND ของ Data

ค่าต่างๆ ของตัวแปร

$$w_i + \alpha(t-o)x_o$$

$$0.1 + 0.5(0-1)1 = 0.1 + (-0.5) = 0.40$$

$$0.1 + 0.5(0-1) = 0.1$$

$$-0.4 + 0.5(1-0)1 = 0.1$$

$$0.1 + 0.5(1-0)1 = 0.6$$

+ T02

epoch กี่ครั้งแล้ว

epoch

จบครับ !!!

ดูว่างาน !!!

เสร็จเรียบร้อยแล้ว !!!

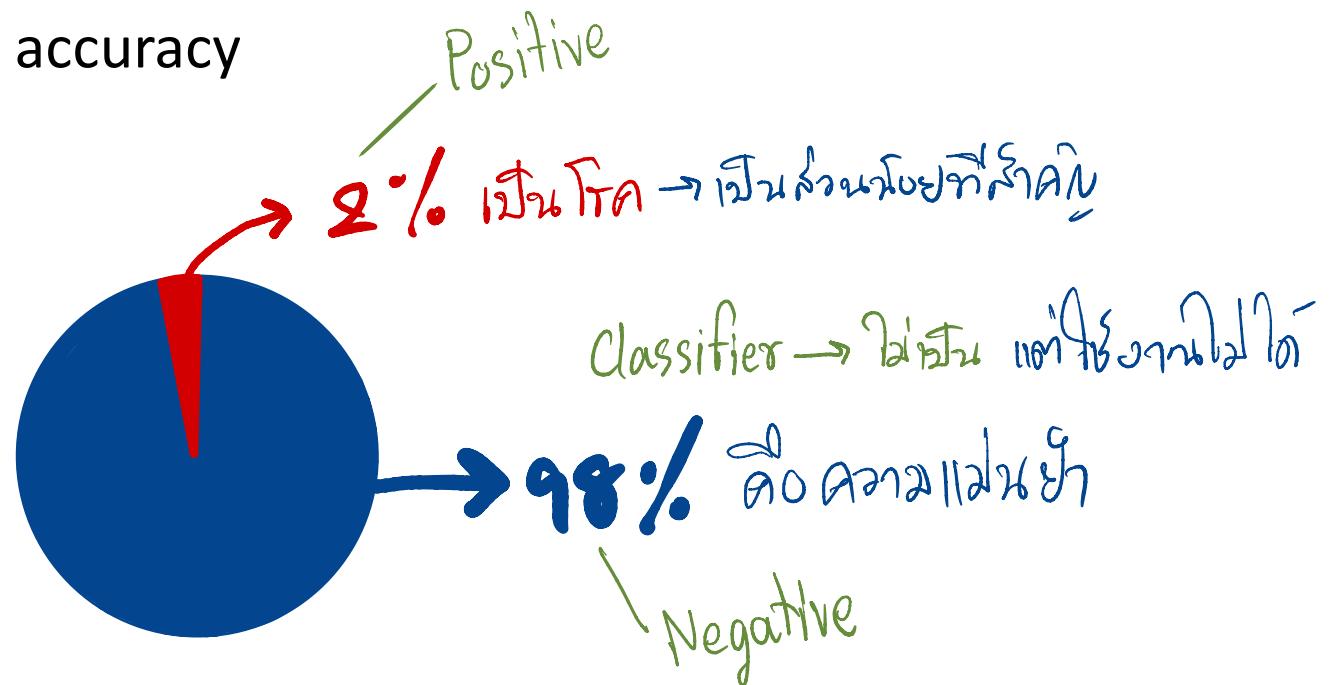
Chapter 8. Classification: Basic Concepts

- ❑ Classification: Basic Concepts
- ❑ Decision Tree Induction
- ❑ Bayes Classification Methods
- ❑ Linear Classifier
- ❑ Model Evaluation and Selection
- ❑ Techniques to Improve Classification Accuracy: Ensemble Methods
- ❑ Additional Concepts on Classification
- ❑ Summary



Model Evaluation and Selection

- Evaluation metrics
 - How can we measure accuracy?
 - Other metrics to consider?
- Use **validation test set** of class-labeled tuples instead of training set when assessing accuracy
- Methods for estimating a classifier's accuracy
 - Holdout method
 - Cross-validation
 - Bootstrap
- Comparing classifiers:
 - ROC Curves



Classifier Evaluation Metrics: Confusion Matrix

- **Confusion Matrix:**

Actual class\Predicted class			Precision
	C_1	$\neg C_1$	
C_1	True Positives (TP)	False Negatives (FN)	Recall
$\neg C_1$	False Positives (FP)	True Negatives (TN)	

- In a confusion matrix w. m classes, $CM_{i,j}$ indicates # of tuples in class i that were labeled by the classifier as class j
- May have extra rows/columns to provide totals

- **Example of Confusion Matrix:**

Actual class\Predicted class			Total
	buy_computer = yes	buy_computer = no	
buy_computer = yes	6954	46	7000
buy_computer = no	412	2588	3000
Total	7366	2634	10000

Annotations: Positive test, Negative test, Positive, Negative, Negative

Classifier Evaluation Metrics: Accuracy, Error Rate, Sensitivity and Specificity

A\P	C	$\neg C$	
C	TP	FN	P
$\neg C$	FP	TN	N
	P'	N'	All

- Classifier accuracy, or recognition rate
 - Percentage of test set tuples that are correctly classified
accuracy
- Error rate: $1 - \text{accuracy}$, or
 $\text{Error rate} = (\text{FP} + \text{FN})/\text{All}$

- Class imbalance problem
 - One class may be *rare*
 - E.g., fraud, or HIV-positive
 - Significant *majority of the negative class* and minority of the positive class
 - Measures handle the class imbalance problem
 - **Sensitivity** (recall): True positive recognition rate
 - $\text{Sensitivity} = \text{TP}/\text{P}$
 - **Specificity**: True negative recognition rate
 - $\text{Specificity} = \text{TN}/\text{N}$

Classifier Evaluation Metrics: Precision and Recall, and F-measures

- **Precision:** Exactness: what % of tuples that the classifier labeled as positive are actually positive?

$$P = \text{Precision} = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

Model ការពិនិត្យ Positive
រាយការណ៍មានលទ្ធផល

- **Recall:** Completeness: what % of positive tuples did the classifier label as positive?

$$R = \text{Recall} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

សារិកទាម តារាង Positive នូយ
នូចការណុញ្ញនៅក្នុង

- Range: [0, 1]
- The “inverse” relationship between precision & recall
- **F measure (or F-score):** harmonic mean of precision and recall
- In general, it is the weighted measure of precision & recall

$$F_\beta = \frac{1}{\alpha \cdot \frac{1}{P} + (1 - \alpha) \cdot \frac{1}{R}} = \frac{(\beta^2 + 1)PR}{\beta^2 P + R}$$

Assigning β times as much weight to recall as to precision)

- **F1-measure (balanced F-measure)**

That is, when $\beta = 1$,

$$F_1 = \frac{2PR}{P + R}$$

P នូយ R តីន = F តីន
តីន មានវិនិស្សនកូលកំណា