Mallet

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LING 570

Mallet

- Machine learning toolkit
  - Developed at UMass Amherst by Andrew McCallum
  - Java implementation, open source
  - Large collection of machine learning algorithms
    - Targeted to language processing
    - Naïve Bayes, MaxEnt, Decision Trees, Winnow, Boosting
    - Also, clustering, topic models, sequence learners
  - Widely used, but
    - Research software: some bugs/gaps, need more documentation

Installation

- Installed on patas already under
  /NLP_TOOLS/tool_sets/mallet/latest/

- Subdirectories:
  - bin/: script files
  - src/: java source code
  - class/: java classes
  - lib/: jar files
  - sample-data/: wikipedia docs for languages id, etc

Environment

- Should be set up on patas
  - $PATH should include
    /NLP_TOOLS/tool_sets/mallet/latest/bin
  - $CLASSPATH should include
    /NLP_TOOLS/tool_sets/mallet/latest/lib/mallet-deps.jar
  - Check: type “which text2vectors” or “which mallet”
    The path should be /NLP_TOOLS/tool_sets/mallet/latest/bin/

Mallet Commands

- Mallet command types:
  - Data preparation
  - Data/model inspection
  - Training
  - Classification
- Command line scripts
  - Shell scripts
    - Set up java environment
    - Invoke java programs
  - --help lists command line parameters for scripts

Mallet Data

- Text format: Users of Mallet create training/test instances in this format
  - standard format: InstanceName label f1 v1 f2 v2 …..
  - svmlight format: label f1:v1 f2:v2 …
- Binary format: used by learner and decoder
  - It stores the mapping from featName to featIdx, from targetLabel to targetIdx, etc.
- Mallet has tools to convert between the two formats

Data preparation

- Define features

- Create feature vectors for each training/test instance; save them in a text vector format

  ➔ write your own code

- Run “Mallet import-file” to convert the text format to binary format.

Convert from standard text format to binary format

- mallet import-file --input file1 --output file2
  - file1: input file
    - feature vectors in the new text format, one line per instance:
      InstanceName label f1 v1 f2 v2 ….. fn vn
    - Features can strings or indexes
  - file2: output file
    - Feature vectors in the binary format
- If converting test data separately from training data,
  - mallet import-file --input train.vectors.txt --output train.vectors
  - mallet import-file --input test.vectors.txt --output test.vectors --use-pipe-from train.vectors

Convert from svmlight format to binary format

- mallet import-svmlight --input file1 --output file2
  - file1: input file
    - feature vectors in the new text format, one line per instance:
      label f1:v1 f2:v2 … fn:vn
    - Features can strings or indexes
  - file2: output file
    - Feature vectors in the binary format

- If building test data separately from original
  - mallet import-svmlight --input train.vectors.txt --output train.vectors
  - mallet import-svmlight –input test.vectors.txt –output test.vectors --use-pipe-from train.vectors

Convert from binary to text format

- vectors2info --input vectors --print-labels TRUE > labelList
  - Prints the list of category labels in data set
- vectors2info --input vectors --print-matrix sic > vectors.txt
  - prints all features and values by string and number
  - Returns the original text feature-value list
  - (featname, featval) pairs are possibly in different order

Training

- mallet train-classifier --trainer trainerName --input train.vectors --output-classifier modelName 1>log.stdout 2>log.stderr

- trainerName: MaxEnt, DecisionTree, NaiveBayes, etc

- The code creates the following:
  - modelName (the model): features and their weights
  - log.stdout: the report, including training acc, confusion matrix
  - log.stderr (the training info): iteration values, etc.

Viewing the model

- classifier2info --classifier modelName > model.txt
  It prints out contents of model file

- An example model:

FEATURES FOR CLASS guns
<default> 0.1298
fire 0.3934
firearms 0.4221
government 0.3721
arabic -0.0204

Accuracy and confusion matrix

- Confusion Matrix, row=true, column=predicted accuracy=0.9711111111111111

	label	0	1	2	total
0	misc	846	27	23	896
1	mideast	12	899	2	913
2	guns	12	2	877	891

Train accuracy mean = 0.9711

Testing

- Use new data to test a previously built classifier
- mallet classify-svmlight --input testfile --output outputfile --classifier maxent.model

- It prints (class, score) pairs for each test instance in the format of "Inst_id class1 score1 class2 score2"

- An example:

array:0	en	0.995	de	0.0046
array:1	en	0.970	de	0.0294
array:2	en	0.064	de	0.935
array:3	en	0.094	de	0.905

Training + testing + eval

- vectors2classify --training-file train.vectors --testing-file test.vectors --trainer DecisionTree --report test:raw test:accuracy test:confusion train:confusion train:accuracy > de1.stdout 2>de1.stderr

- The training and test accuracy is at the end of de1.stdout

Summary

- Create feature vectors in the text format

- Convert vectors to the binary format:
  mallet import-file --input train.vectors.txt --output train.vectors
  mallet import-file --input test.vectors.txt --output test.vectors
  --use-pipe-from train.vectors

- mallet train-classifier --input train.vectors --trainer MaxEnt
  --output-classifier ml.model
  - Trains MaxEnt classifier and stores model

- mallet classify-file --input test.vectors.txt --output result --classifier ml.model
  - Tests on the new data and output classification result
  - It does not show test accuracy

Other commands

- Viewing the vectors: vectors2info
- Viewing the model: classifier2info
- vectors2classify: training, test and eval

Other Information

- Website:
  - Download and documentation (as it is)
  - http://mallet.cs.umass.edu
- API tutorial:
  - http://mallet.cs.umass.edu/mallet-tutorial.pdf
  - No need to use API for ling570.

Split binary vectors into training and test portions

- vectors2vectors --input input-filename --training-file training-filename --testing-file test-filename--training-portion pct
  - Creates random training/test splits in some ratio, pct
  - Therefore, running the command multiple times will yield different results.