An Introduction to WEKA

Content

- What is WEKA?
- Data set in WEKA
- The Explorer:
 - Preprocess data
 - Classification
 - Clustering
 - Association Rules
 - Attribute Selection
 - Data Visualization
- References and Resources

What is WEKA?

- Waikato Environment for Knowledge Analysis
 - It's a data mining/machine learning tool developed by Department of Computer Science, University of Waikato, New Zealand.
 - Weka is a collection of machine learning algorithms for data mining tasks.
 - Weka is open source software issued under the GNU General Public License.

Download and Install WEKA

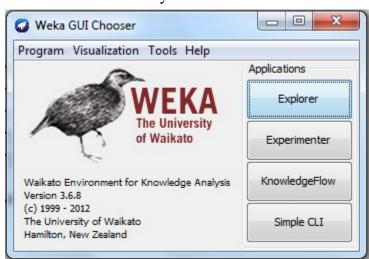
- Website:
 - http://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/~ml/weka/index.html
- Support multiple platforms (written in java):
 - Windows, Mac OS X and Linux
- Weka Manual:
 - http://transact.dl.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/weka/WekaManual-3.6.0.pdf

Main Features

- 49 data preprocessing tools
- 76 classification/regression algorithms
- 8 clustering algorithms
- 3 algorithms for finding association rules
- 15 attribute/subset evaluators + 10 search algorithms for feature selection

Main GUI

- Three graphical user interfaces
 - "The Explorer" (exploratory data analysis)
 - "The Experimenter" (experimental environment)
 - "The KnowledgeFlow" (new process model inspired interface)
 - Simple CLI (Command prompt)
 - Offers some functionality not available via the GUI



Datasets in Weka

- Each entry in a dataset is an instance of the java class:
 - weka.core.Instance
- Each instance consists of a number of attributes
 - Nominal: one of a predefined list of values
 - e.g. red, green, blue
 - *Numeric*: A real or integer number
 - String: Enclosed in "double quotes"
 - Date
 - Relational

ARFF Files

- Weka wants its input data in ARFF format.
 - A dataset has to start with a declaration of its name:
 - @relation name
 - @attribute attribute_name specification
 - If an attribute is nominal, specification contains a list of the possible attribute values in curly brackets:
 - @attribute nominal_attribute {first_value, second_value, third_value}
 - If an attribute is numeric, specification is replaced by the keyword numeric: (Integer values are treated as real numbers in WEKA.)
 - @attribute numeric_attribute numeric
 - After the attribute declarations, the actual data is introduced by a tag:
 - @data

ARFF File

```
@relation weather
@attribute outlook { sunny, overcast, rainy }
@attribute temperature numeric
@attribute humidity numeric
@attribute windy { TRUE, FALSE }
@attribute play { yes, no }
@data
sunny, 85, 85, FALSE, no
sunny, 80, 90, TRUE, no
overcast, 83, 86, FALSE, yes
rainy, 70, 96, FALSE, yes
rainy, 68, 80, FALSE, yes
rainy, 65, 70, TRUE, no
overcast, 64, 65, TRUE, yes
sunny, 72, 95, FALSE, no
sunny, 69, 70, FALSE, yes
rainy, 75, 80, FALSE, yes
sunny, 75, 70, TRUE, yes
overcast, 72, 90, TRUE, yes
overcast, 81, 75, FALSE, yes
rainy, 71, 91, TRUE, no
```

WEKA: Explorer

- Preprocess: Choose and modify the data being acted on.
- Classify: Train and test learning schemes that classify or perform regression.
- Cluster: Learn clusters for the data.
- Associate: Learn association rules for the data.
- Select attributes: Select the most relevant attributes in the data.
- Visualize: View an interactive 2D plot of the data.

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Explorer: pre-processing the data

- Data can be imported from a file in various formats: ARFF, CSV, C4.5, binary
- Data can also be read from a URL or from an SQL database (using JDBC)
- Pre-processing tools in WEKA are called "filters"
- WEKA contains filters for:
 - Discretization, normalization, resampling, attribute selection, transforming and combining attributes, ...

WEKA only deals with "flat" files

@relation heart-disease-simplified

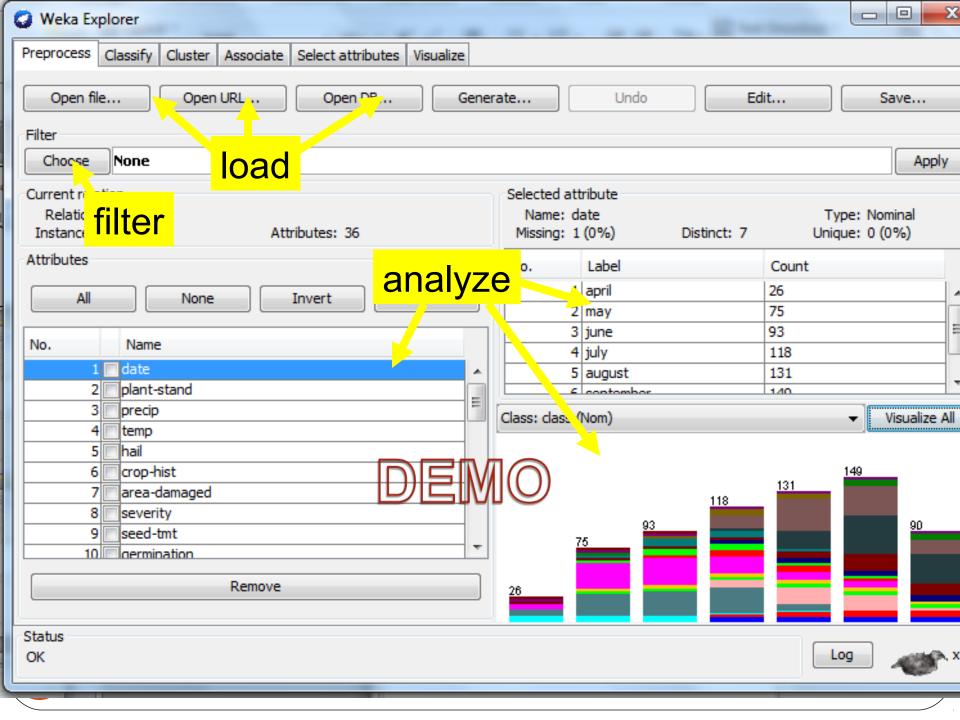
```
@attribute age numeric
@attribute sex { female, male}
@attribute chest_pain_type { typ_angina, asympt, non_anginal, atyp_angina}
@attribute cholesterol numeric
@attribute exercise_induced_angina { no, yes}
@attribute class { present, not_present}
```

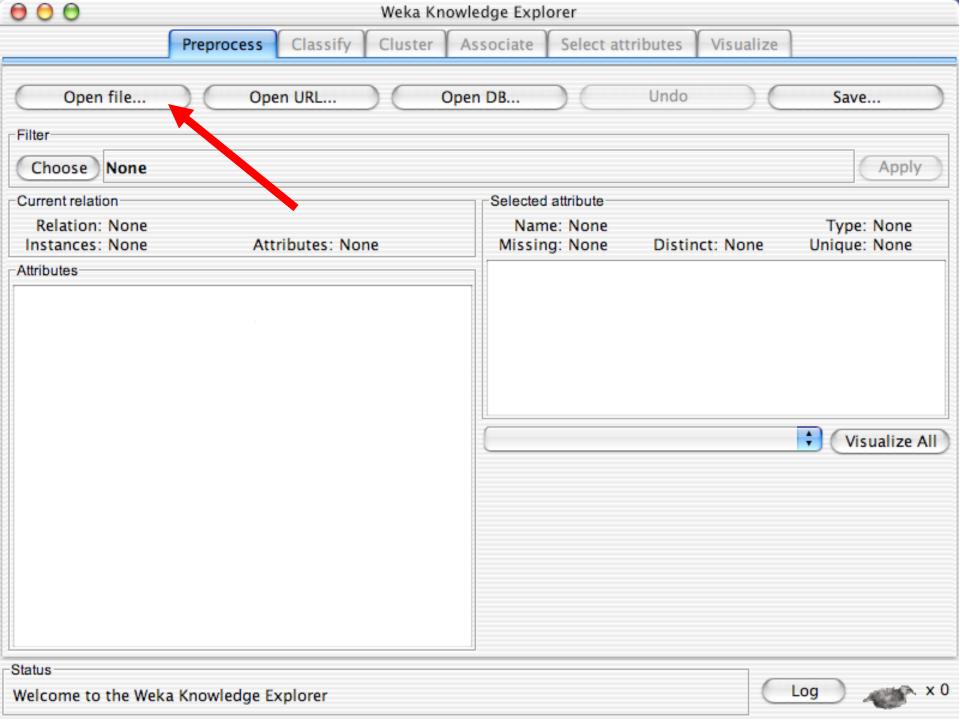
@data
63,male,typ_angina,233,no,not_present
67,male,asympt,286,yes,present
67,male,asympt,229,yes,present
38,female,non_anginal,?,no,not_present

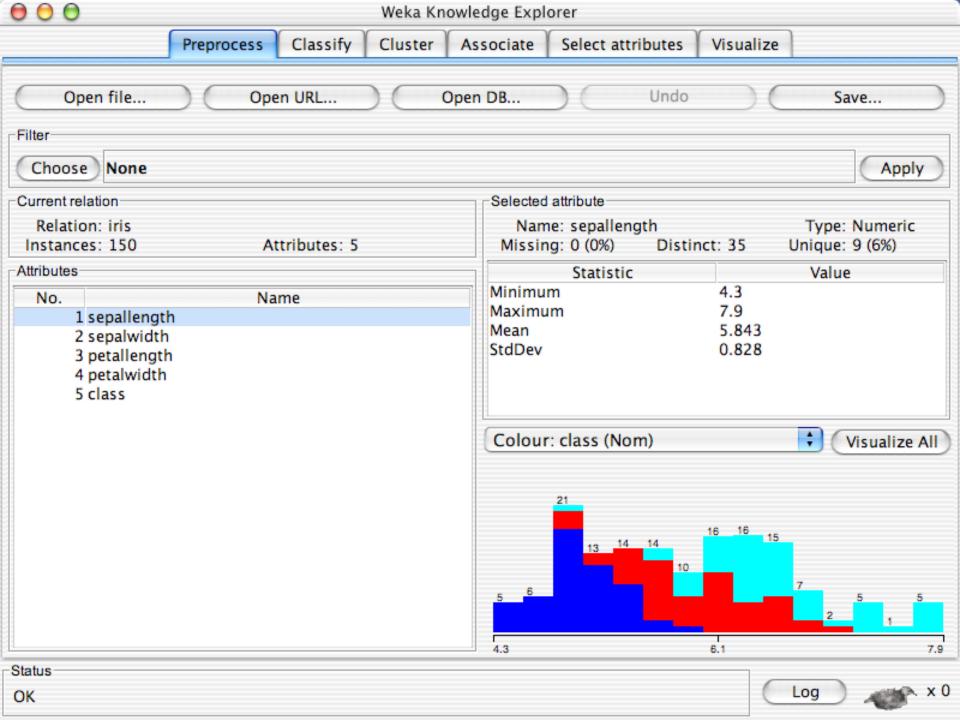


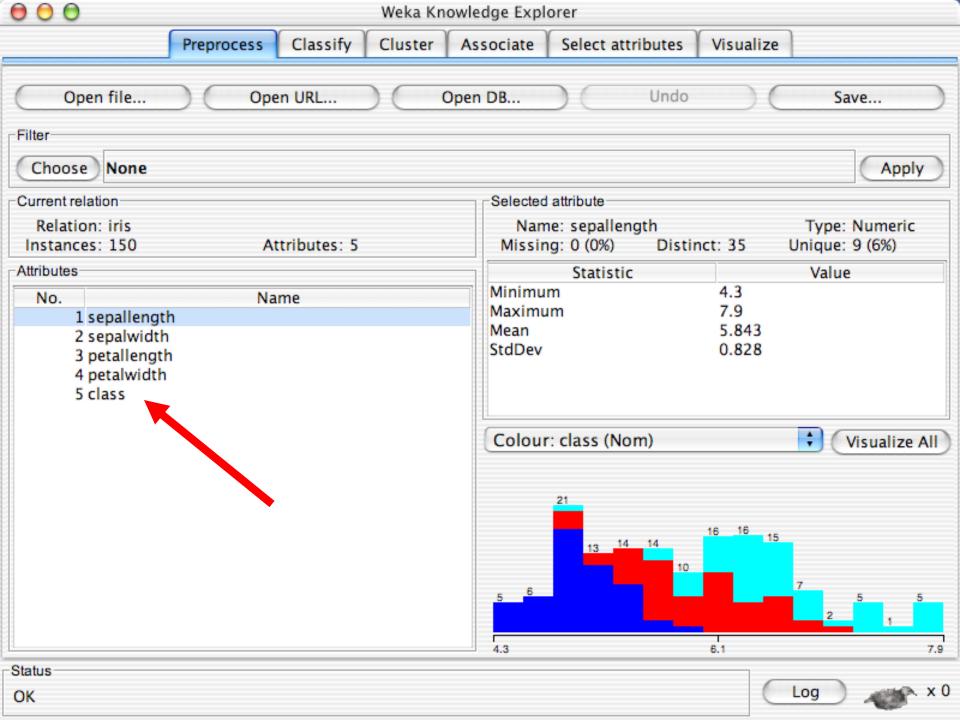
WEKA only deals with "flat" files

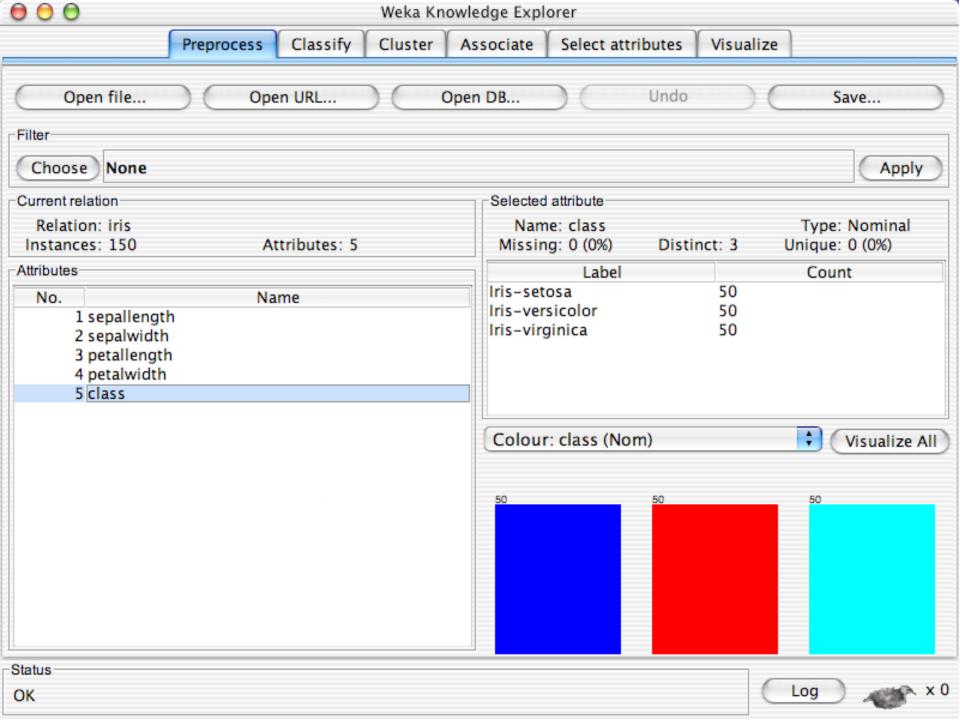
```
@relation heart-disease-simplified
                                             numeric attribute
(a) attribute age numeric
                                              nominal attribute
(a) attribute sex { female, male}
@attribute chest_pain_type { typ_angina, asympt, non_anginal, atyp_angina}
(a)attribute cholesterol numeric
(a)attribute exercise_induced_angina { no, yes}
(a)attribute class { present, not_present}
(a)data
63,male,typ_angina,233,no,not_present
67, male, asympt, 286, yes, present
67, male, asympt, 229, yes, present
38, female, non_anginal,?, no, not_present
```

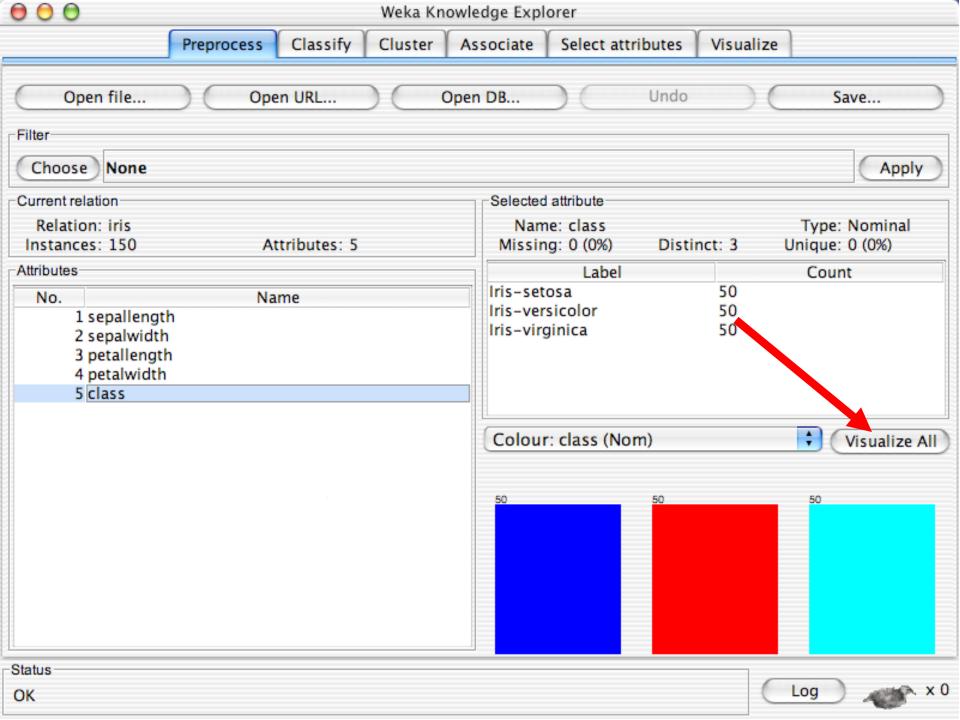


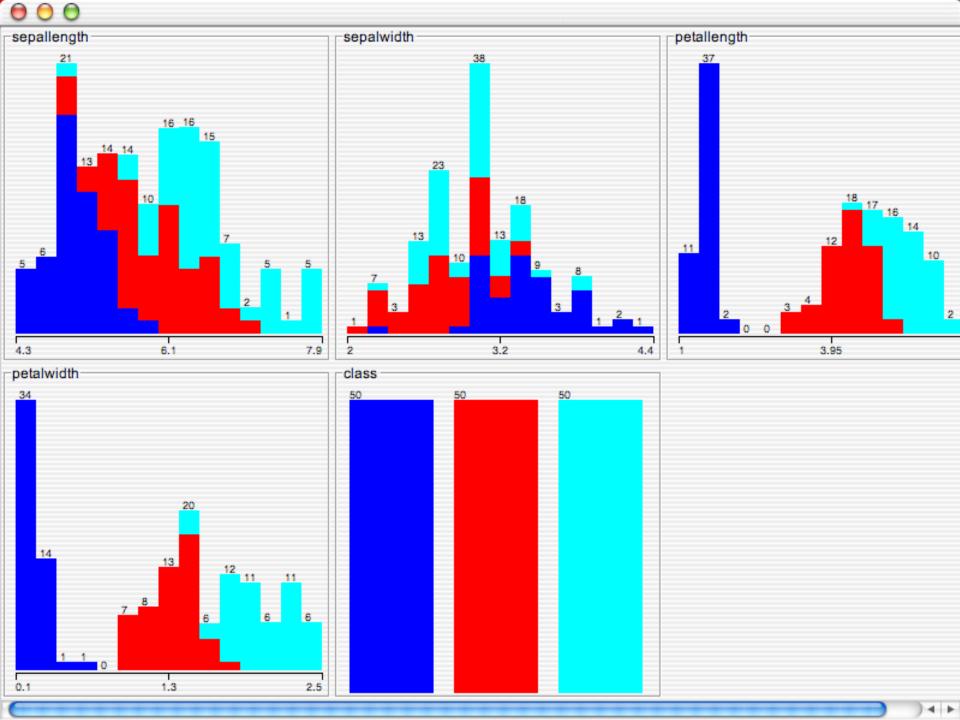


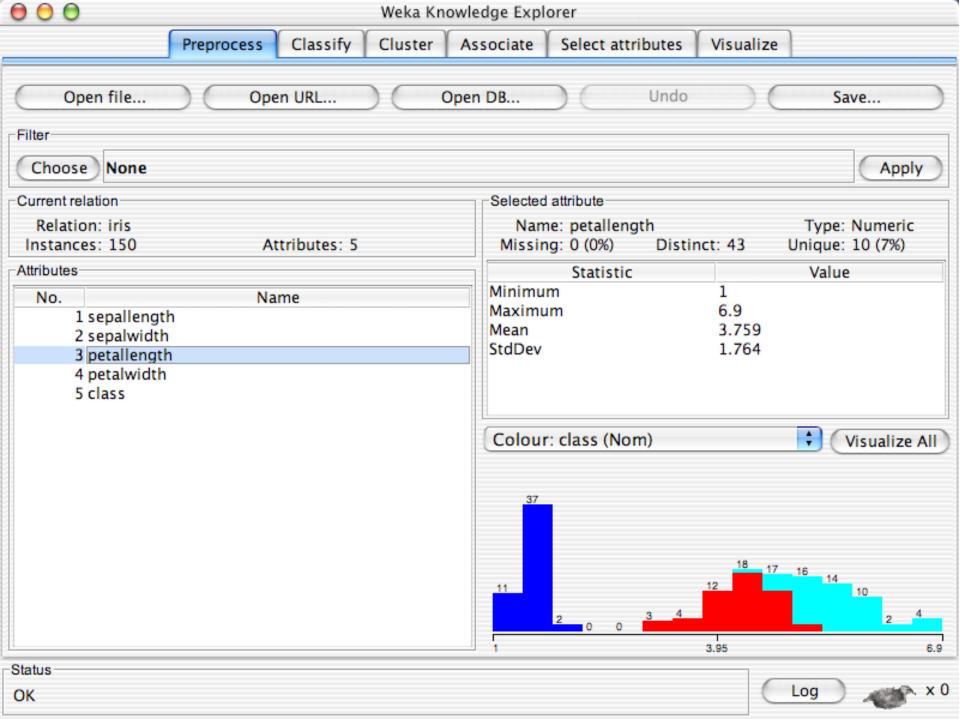


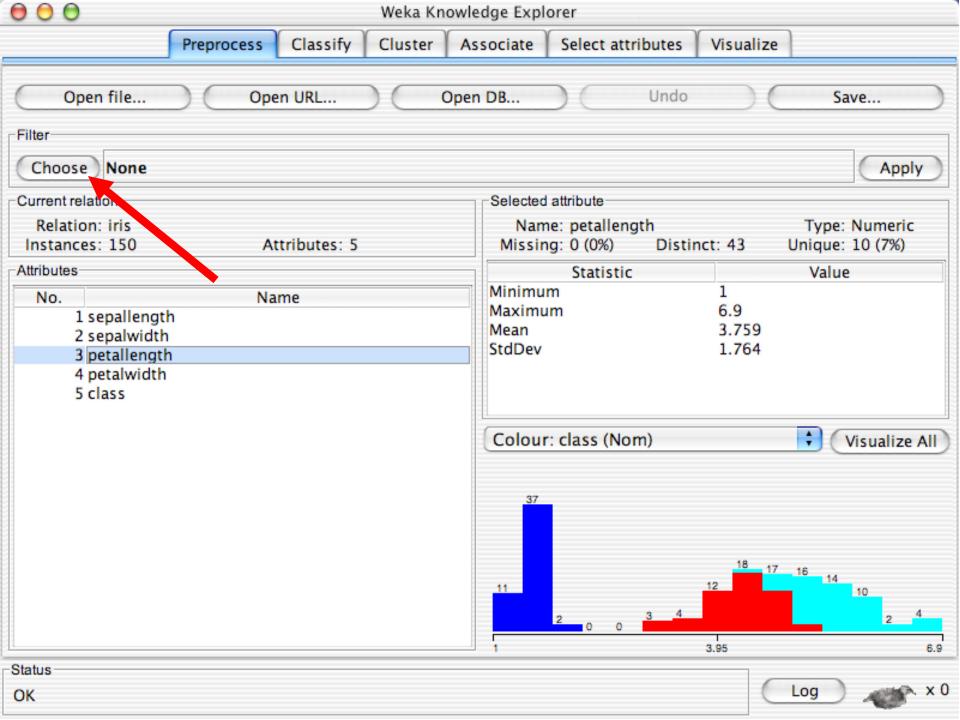


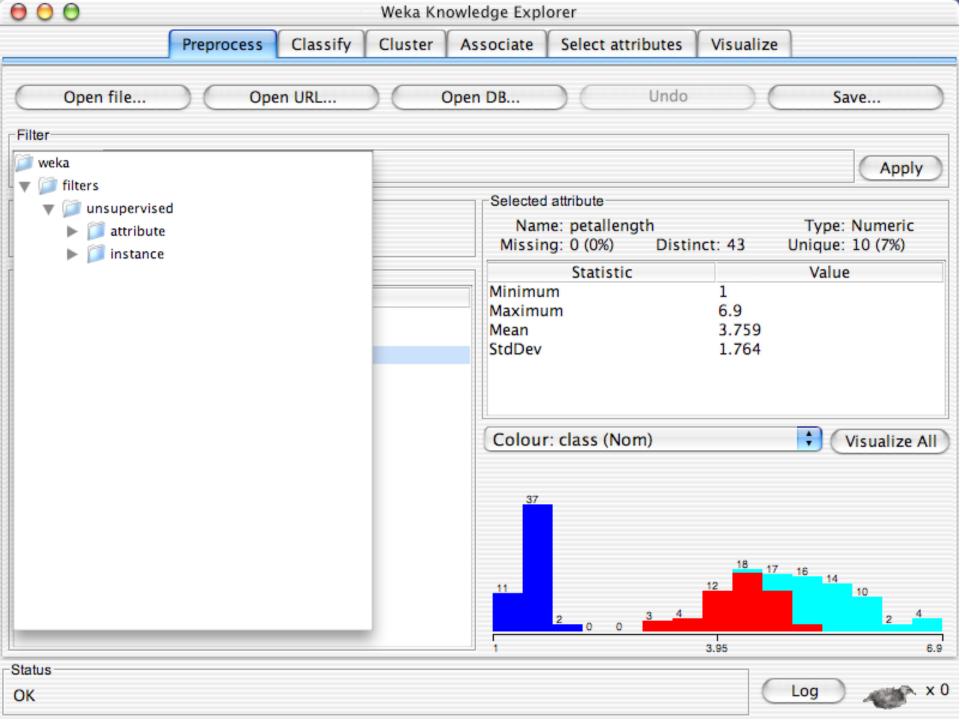


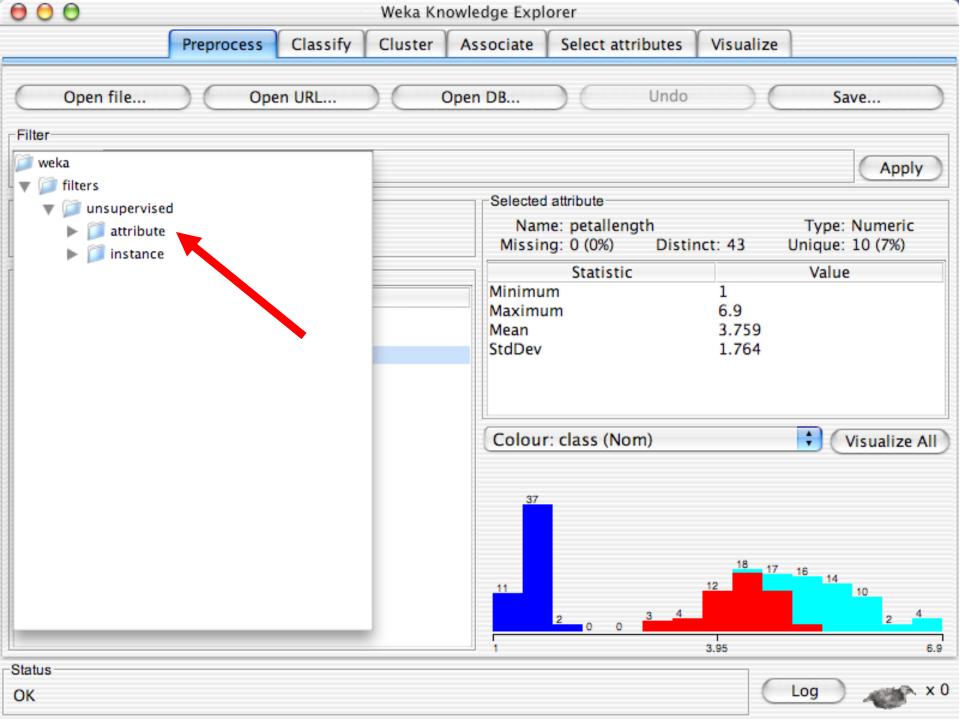


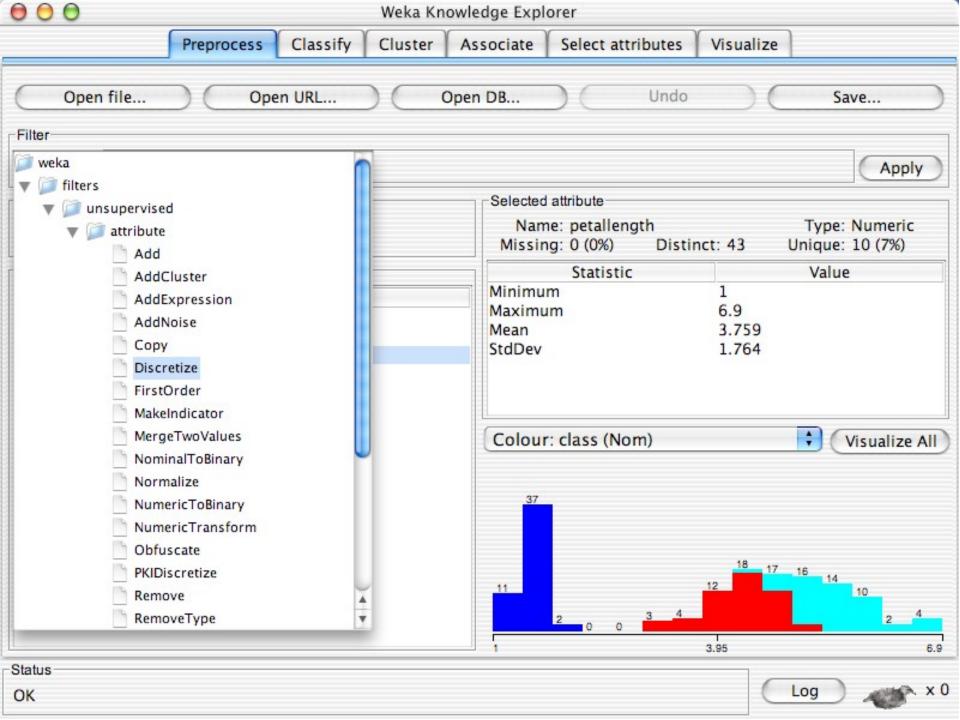


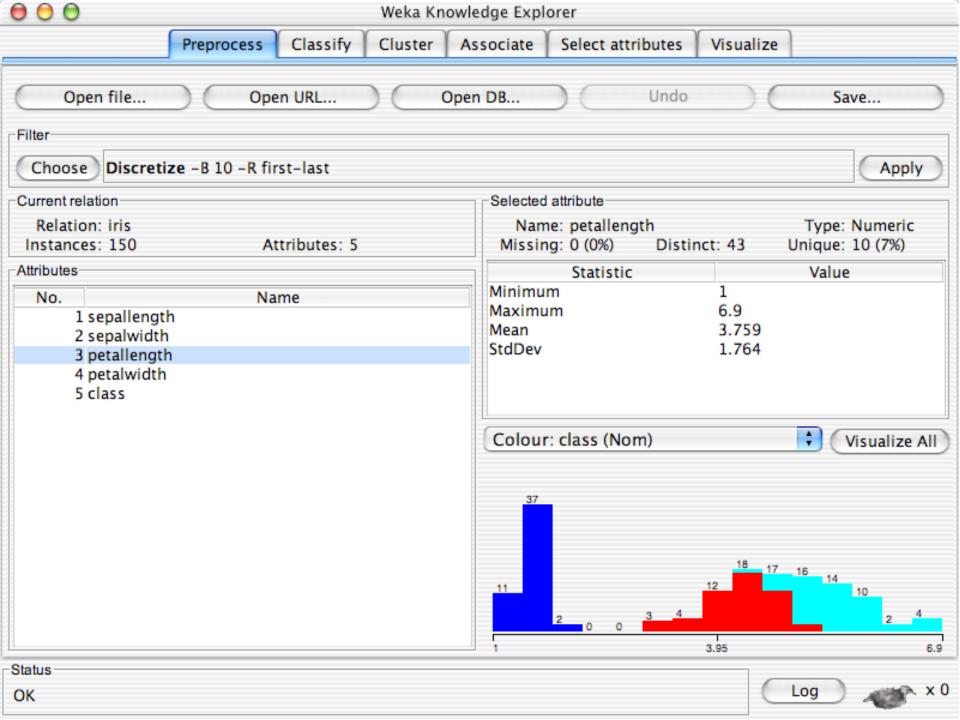


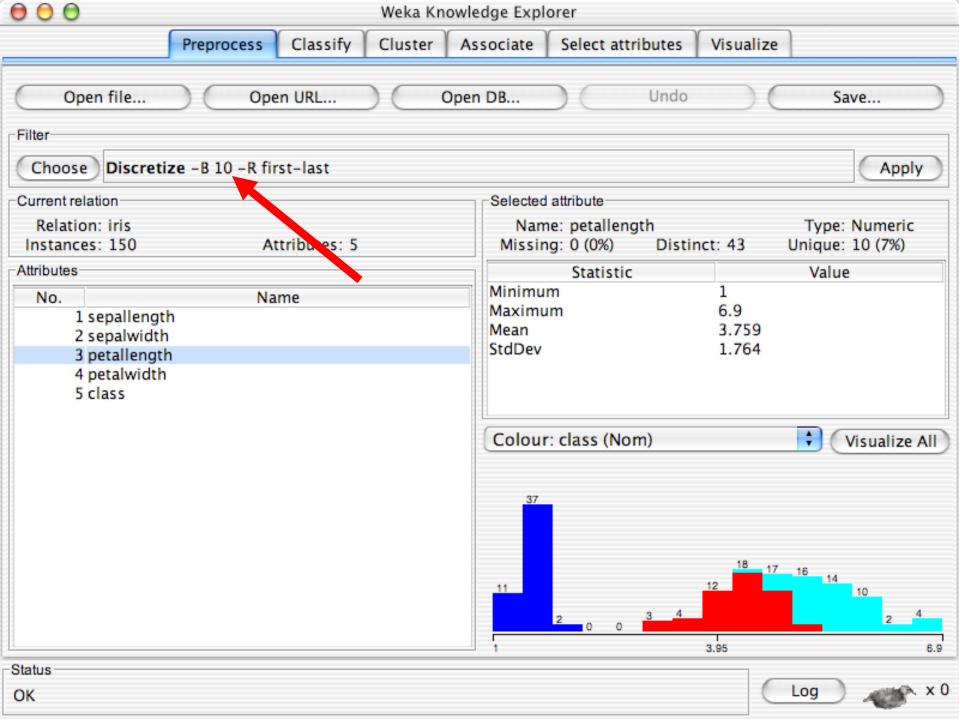


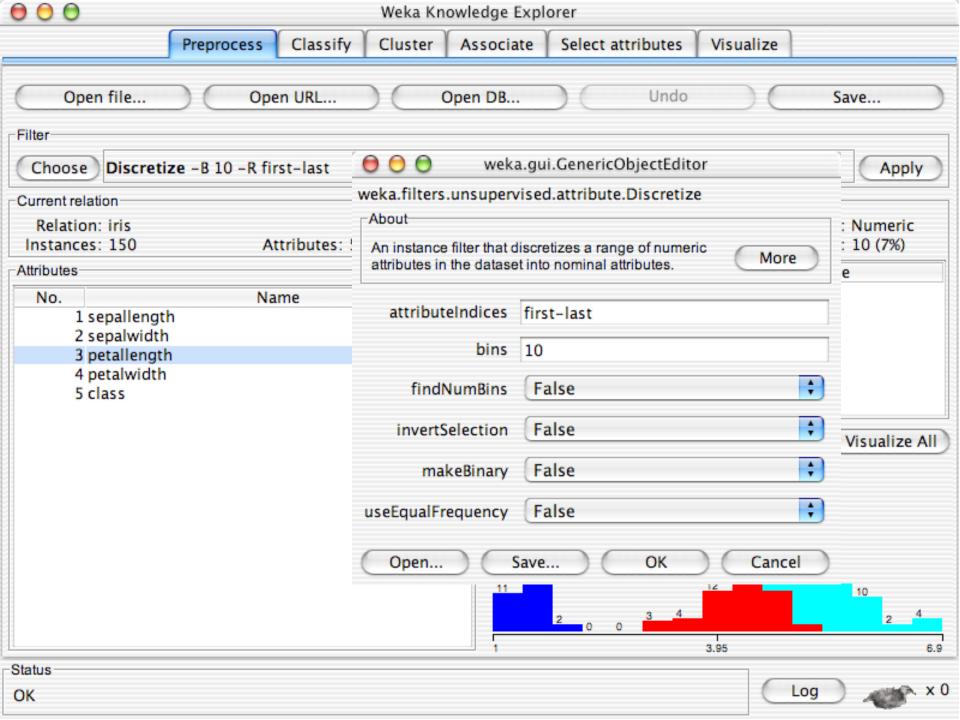


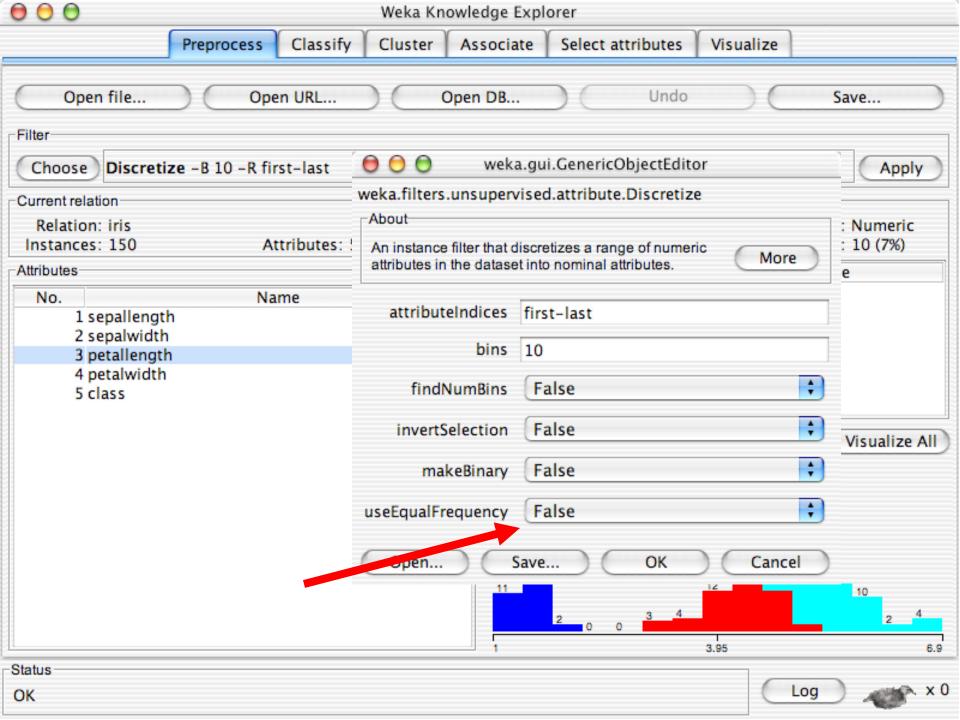


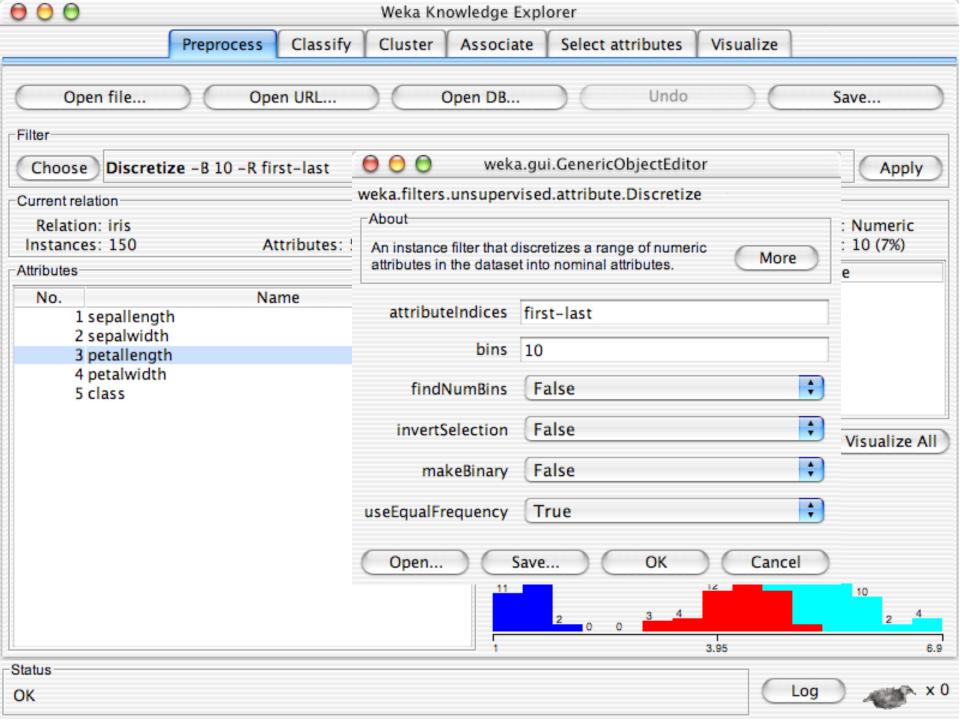


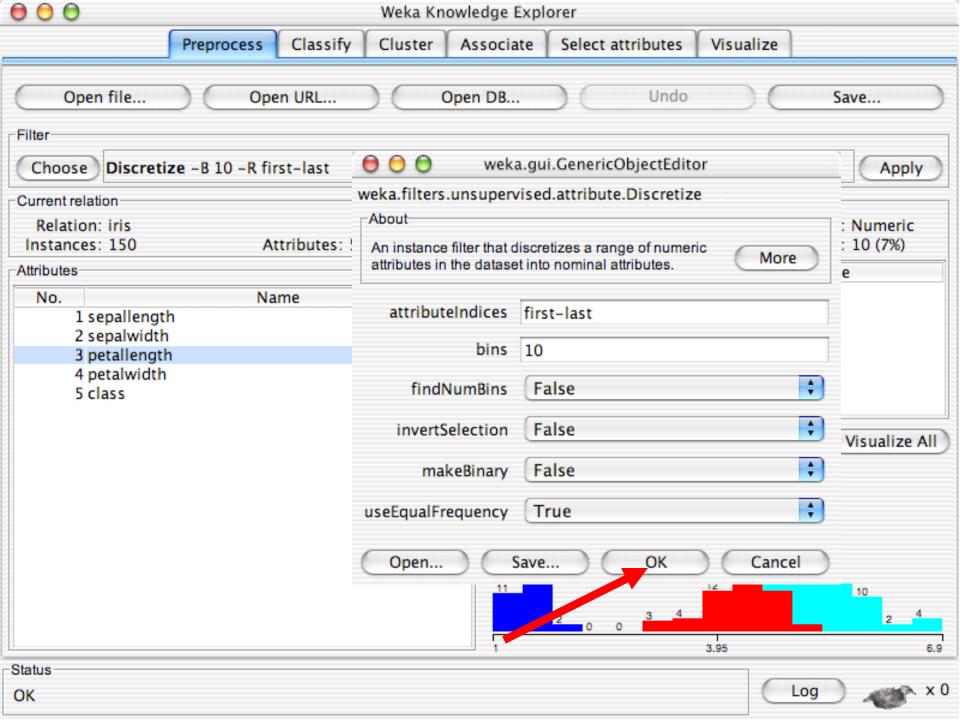


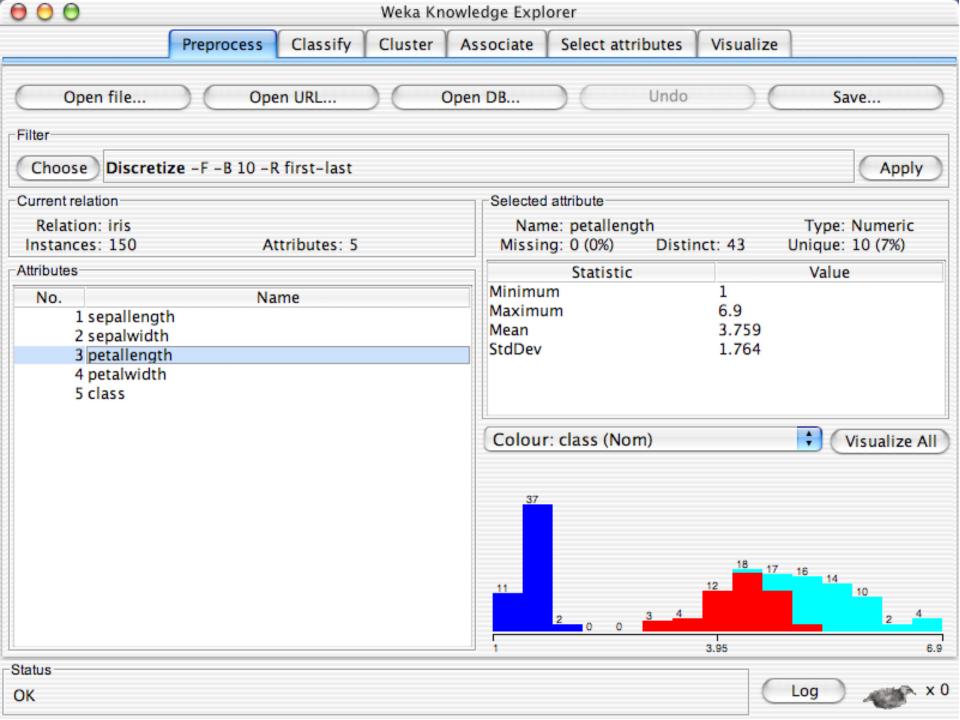


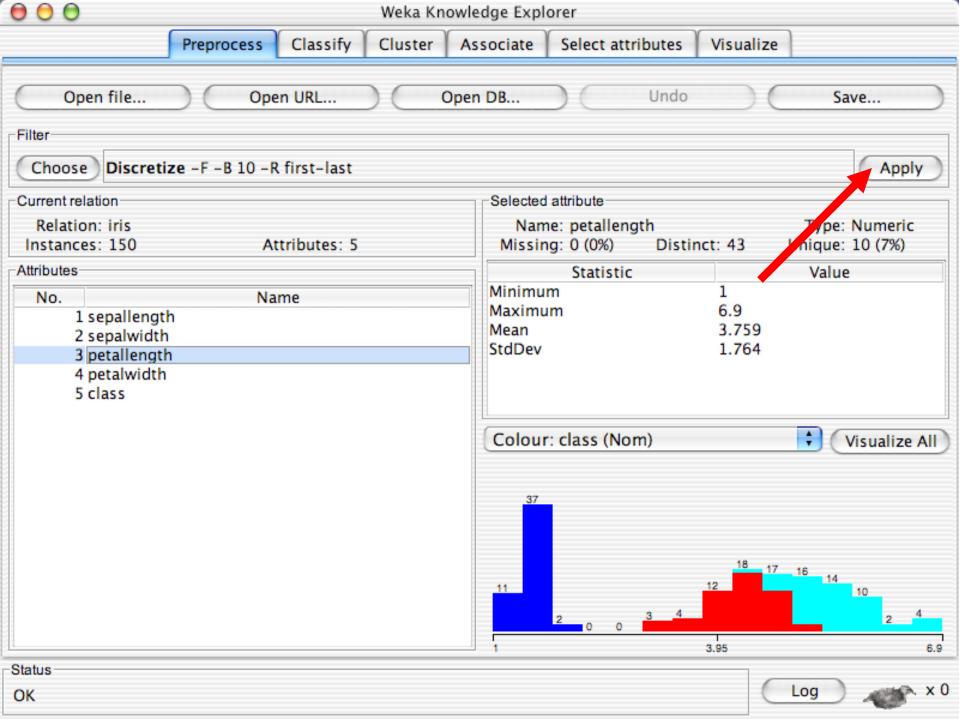


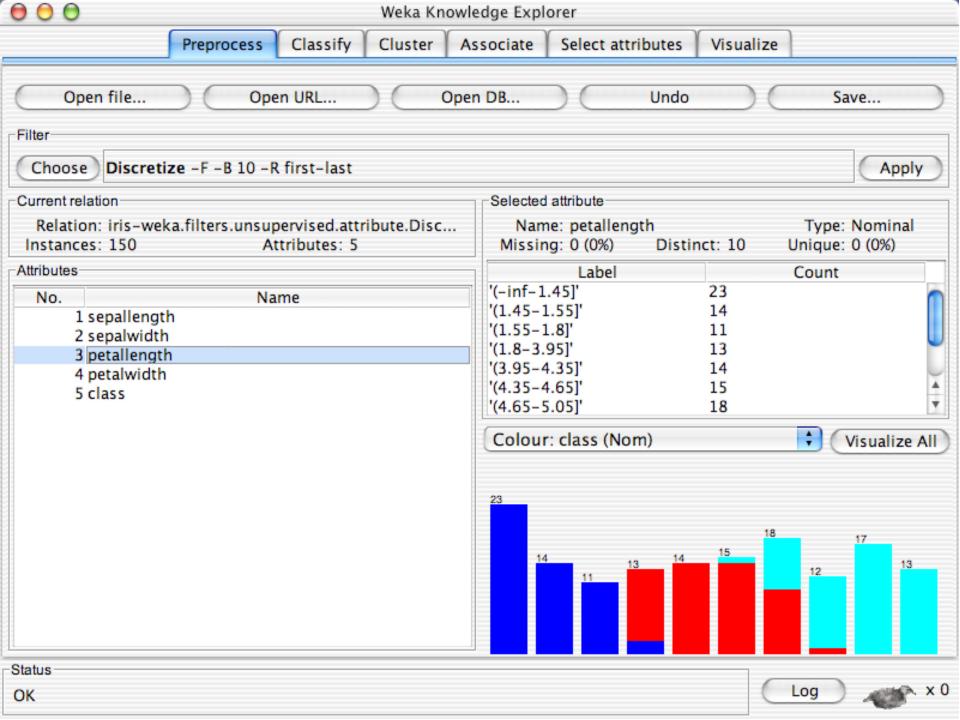












Explorer: building "classifiers"

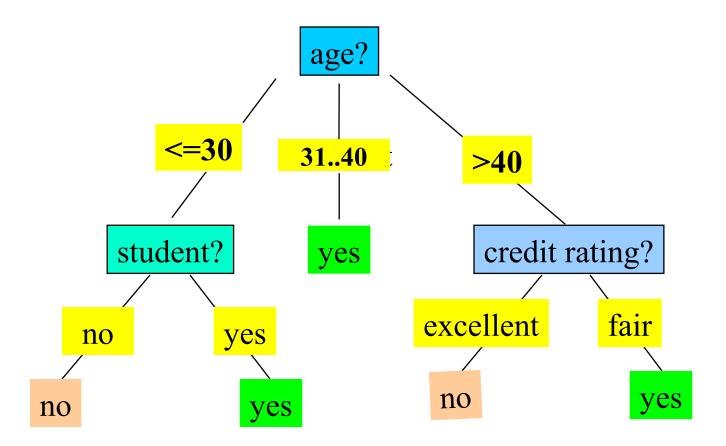
- Classifiers in WEKA are models for predicting nominal or numeric quantities
- Implemented learning schemes include:
 - Decision trees and lists, instance-based classifiers, support vector machines, multi-layer perceptrons, logistic regression, Bayes' nets, ...

Decision Tree Induction: Training Dataset

This follows an example of Quinlan's ID3 (Playing Tennis)

age	income	student	credit_rating	buys_computer
<=30	high	no	fair	no
<=30	high	no	excellent	no
3140	high	no	fair	yes
>40	medium	no	fair	yes
>40	low	yes	fair	yes
>40	low	yes	excellent	no
3140	low	yes	excellent	yes
<=30	medium	no	fair	no
<=30	low	yes	fair	yes
>40	medium	yes	fair	yes
<=30	medium	yes	excellent	yes
3140	medium	no	excellent	yes
3140	high	yes	fair	yes
>40	medium	no	excellent	no

Output: A Decision Tree for "buys_computer"

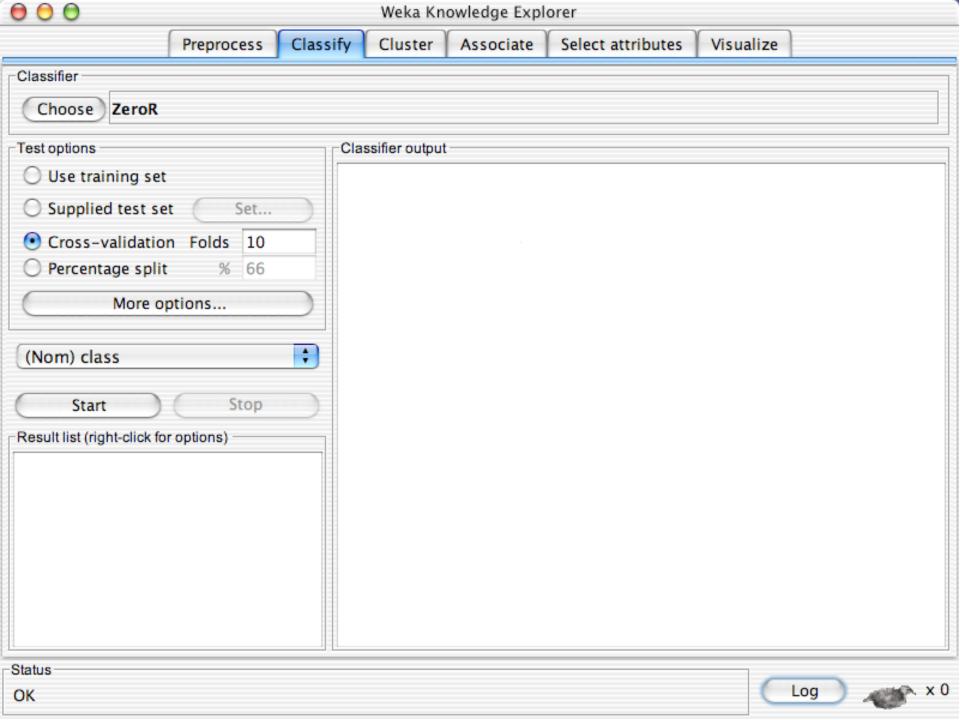


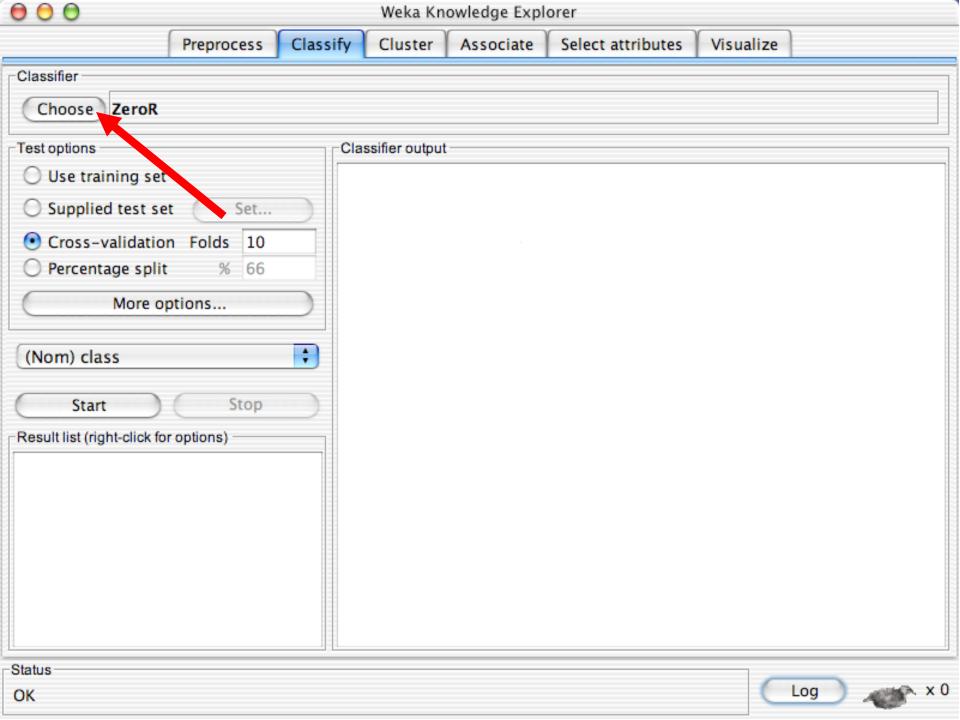
Algorithm for Decision Tree Induction

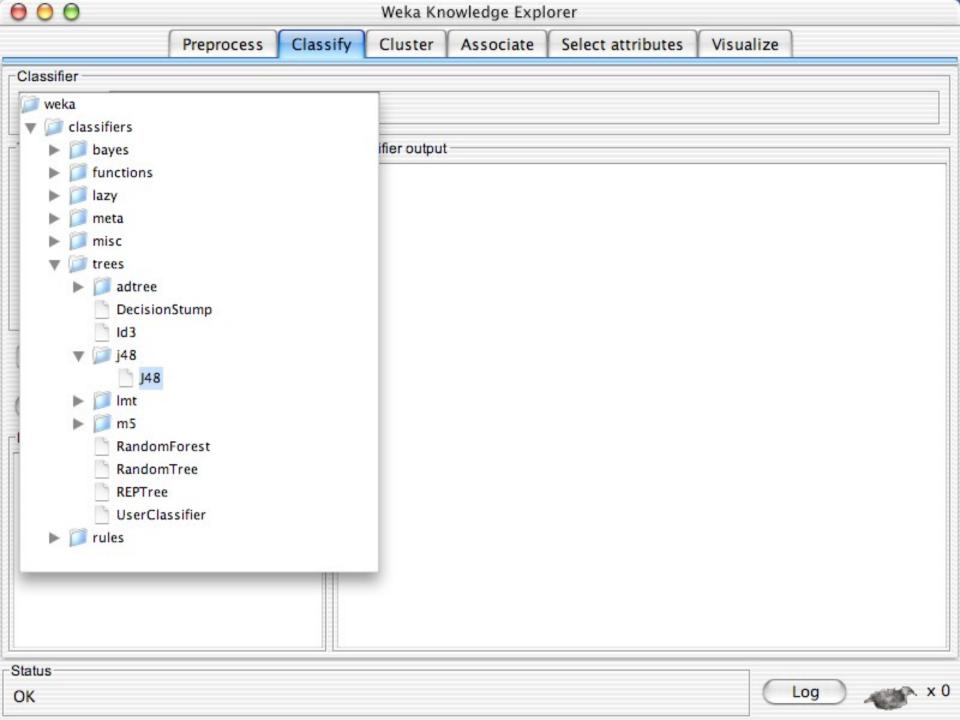
- Basic algorithm (a greedy algorithm)
 - Tree is constructed in a top-down recursive divide-and-conquer manner
 - At start, all the training examples are at the root
 - Attributes are categorical (if continuous-valued, they are discretized in advance)
 - Examples are partitioned recursively based on selected attributes
 - Test attributes are selected on the basis of a heuristic or statistical measure (e.g., information gain)

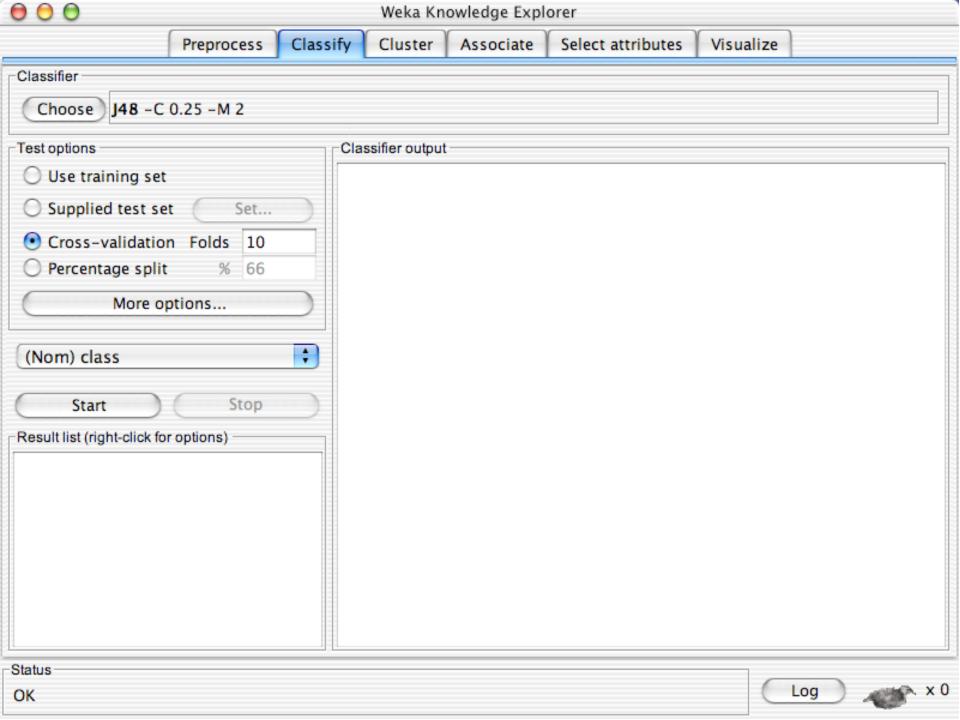
classifiers

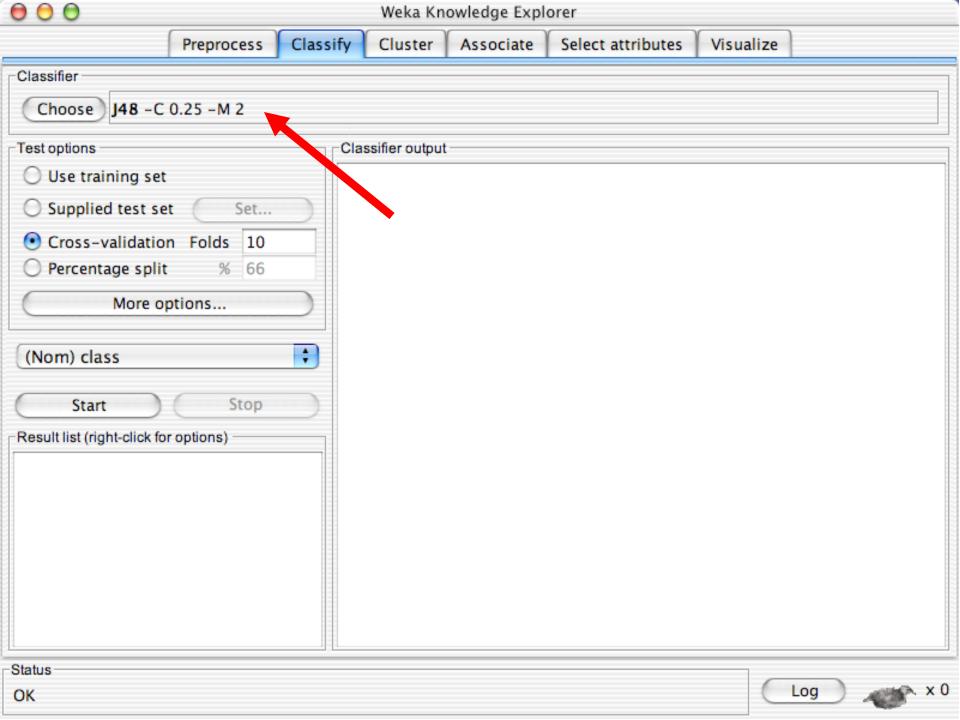
DEMO

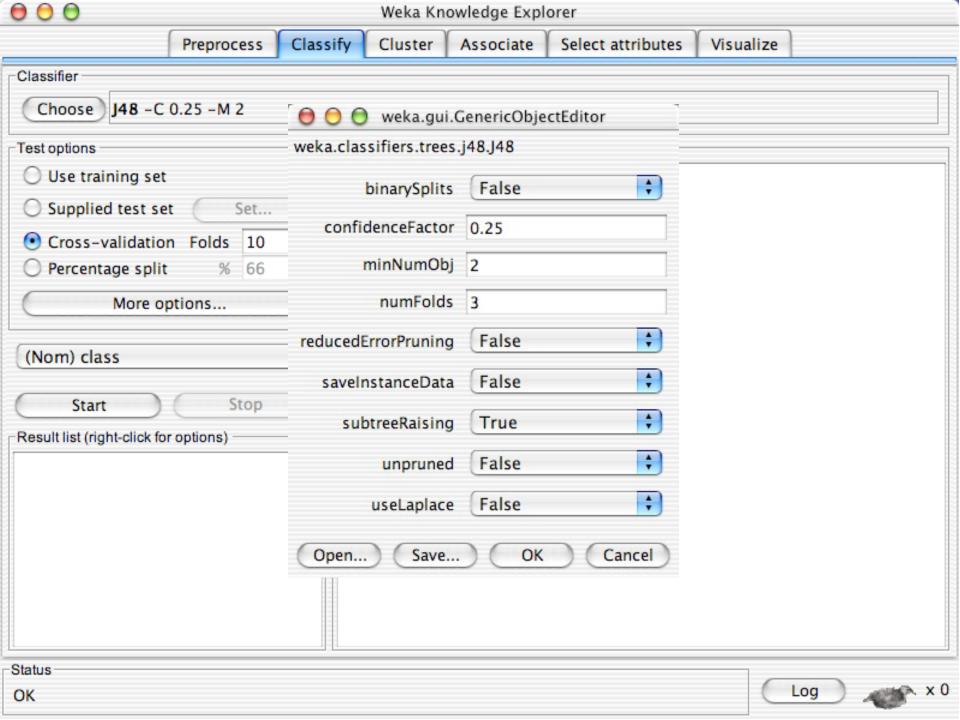


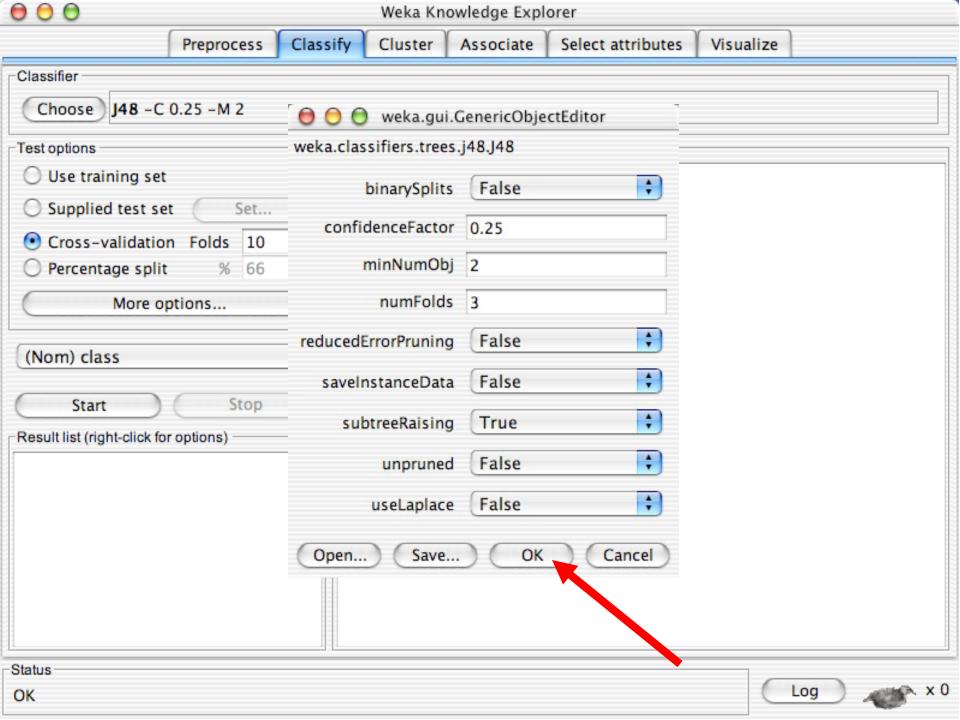


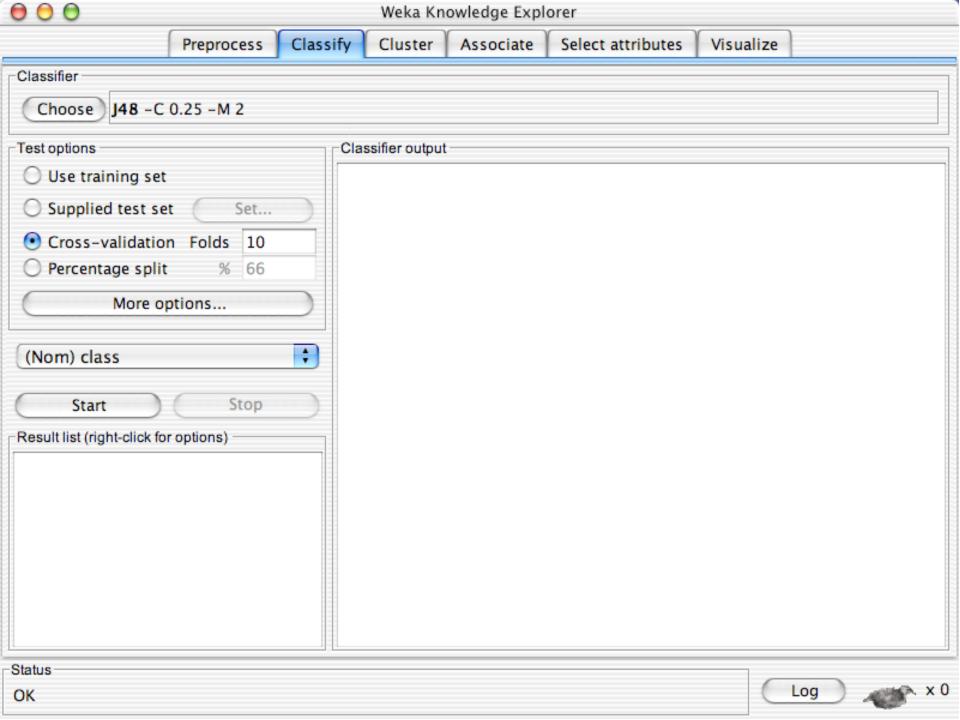


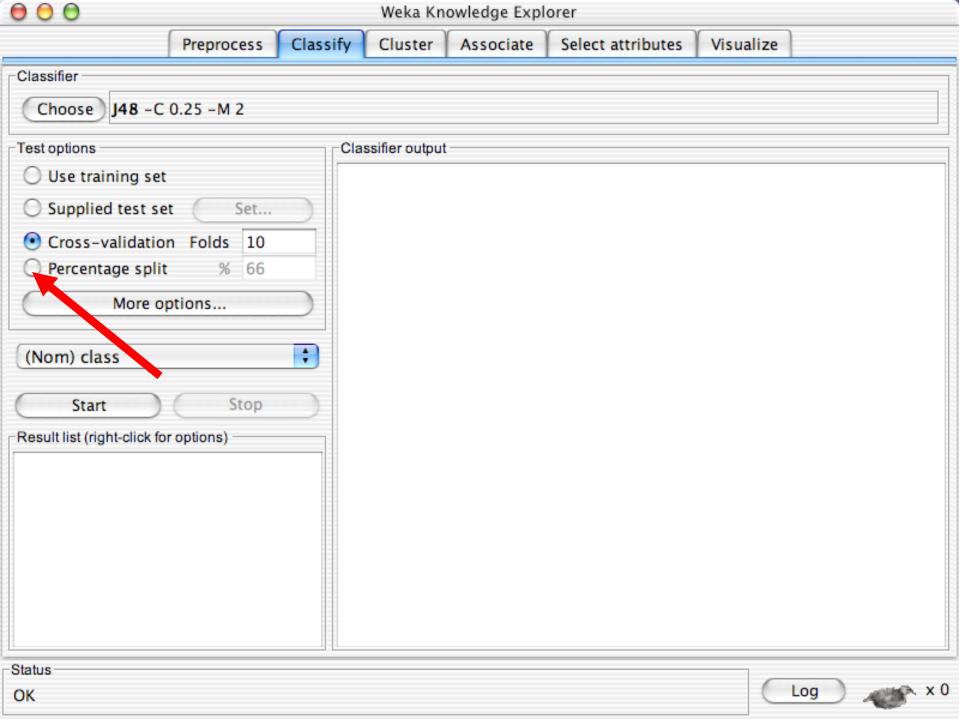


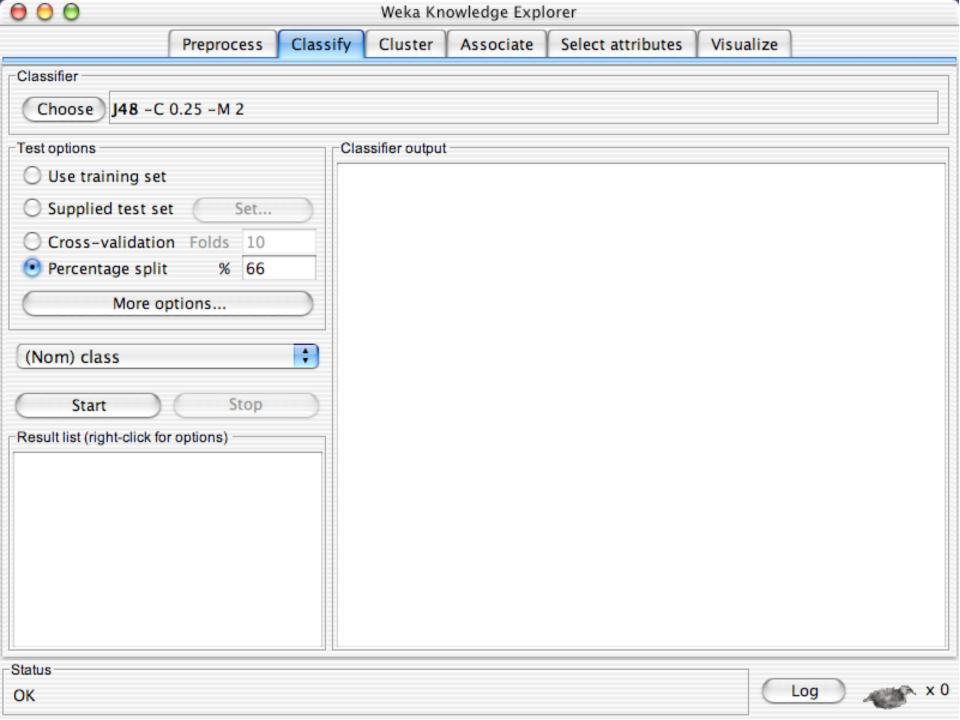


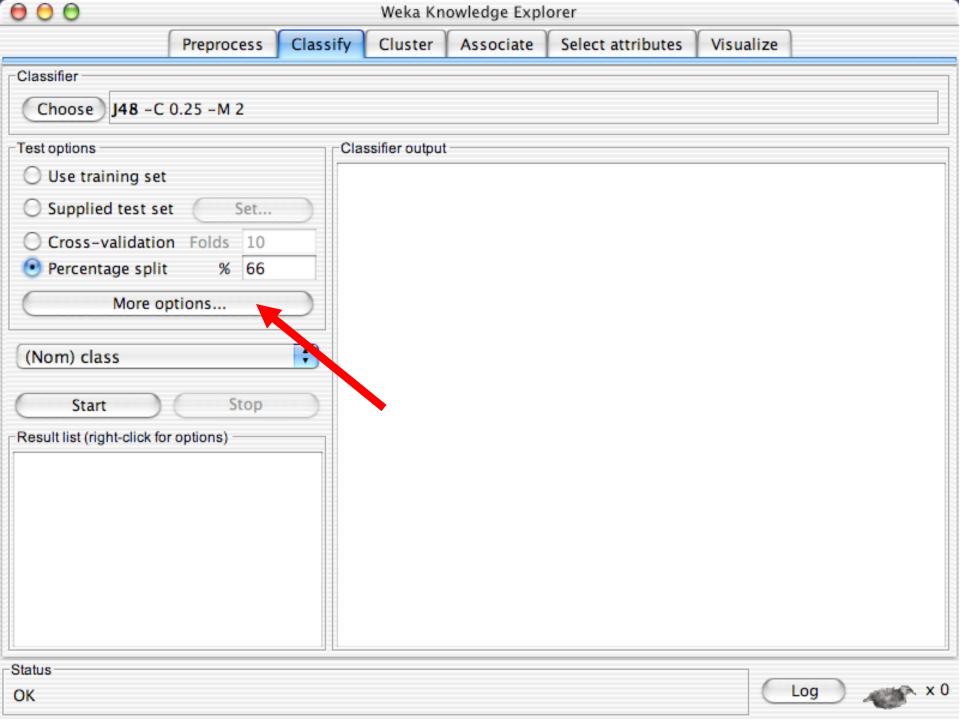


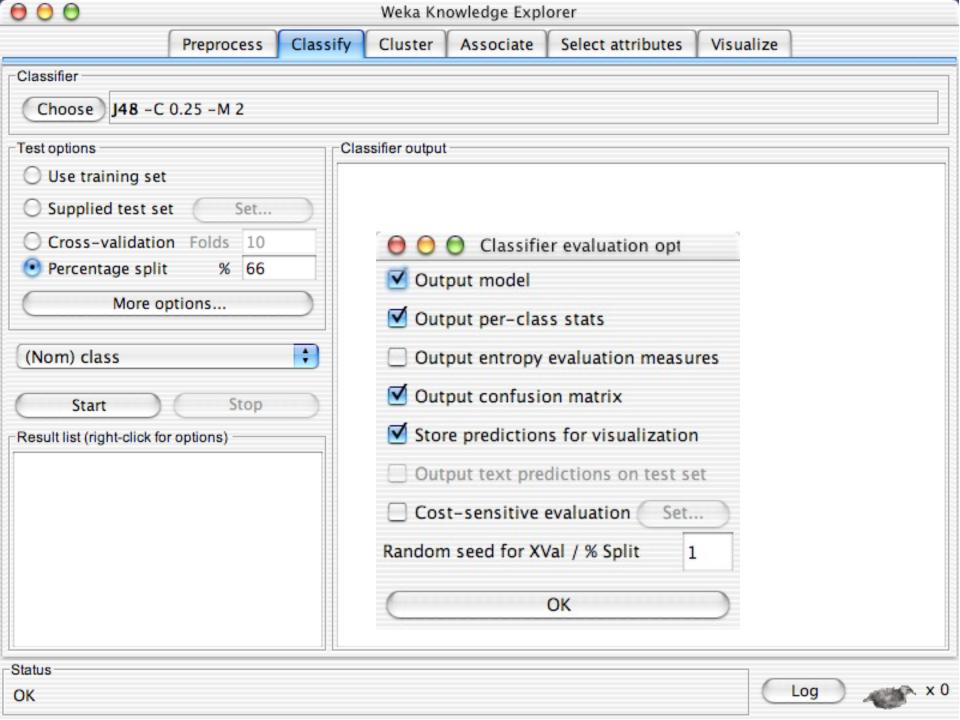


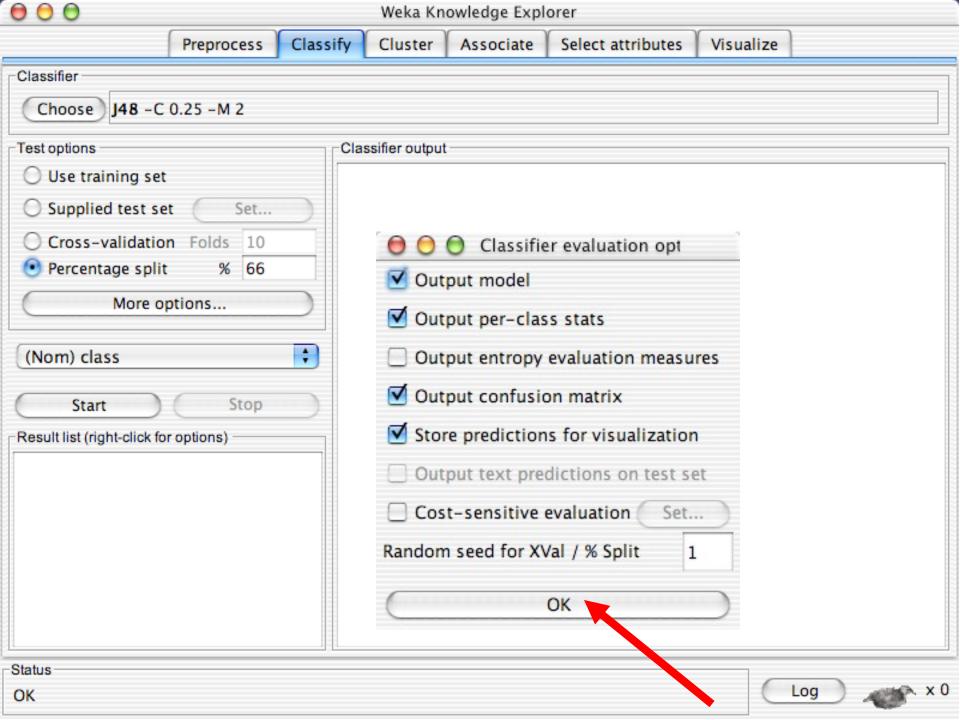


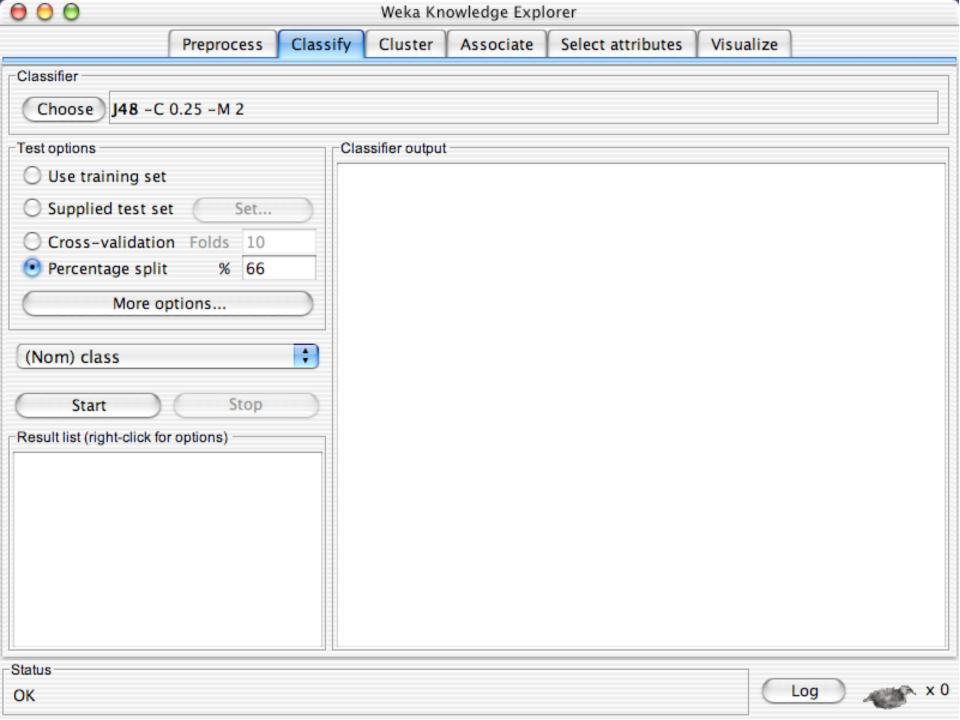


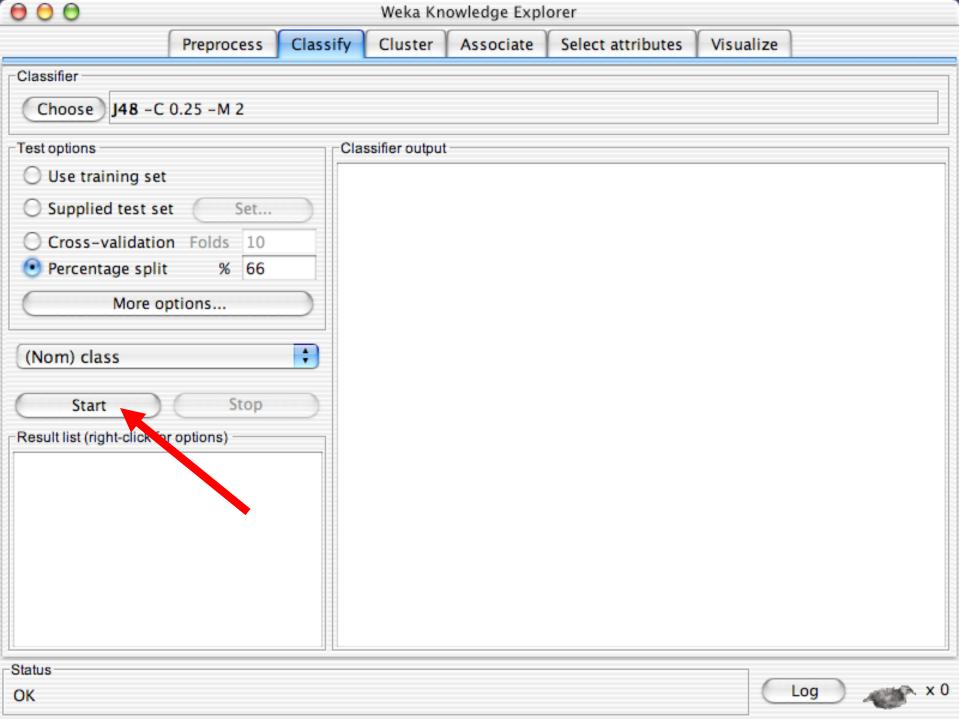


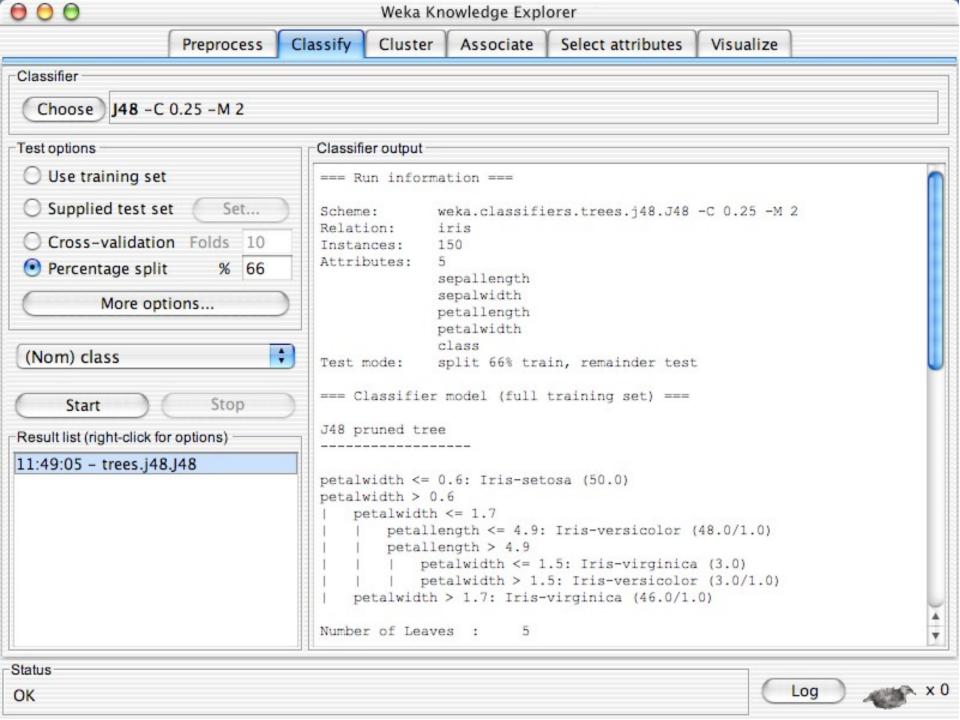


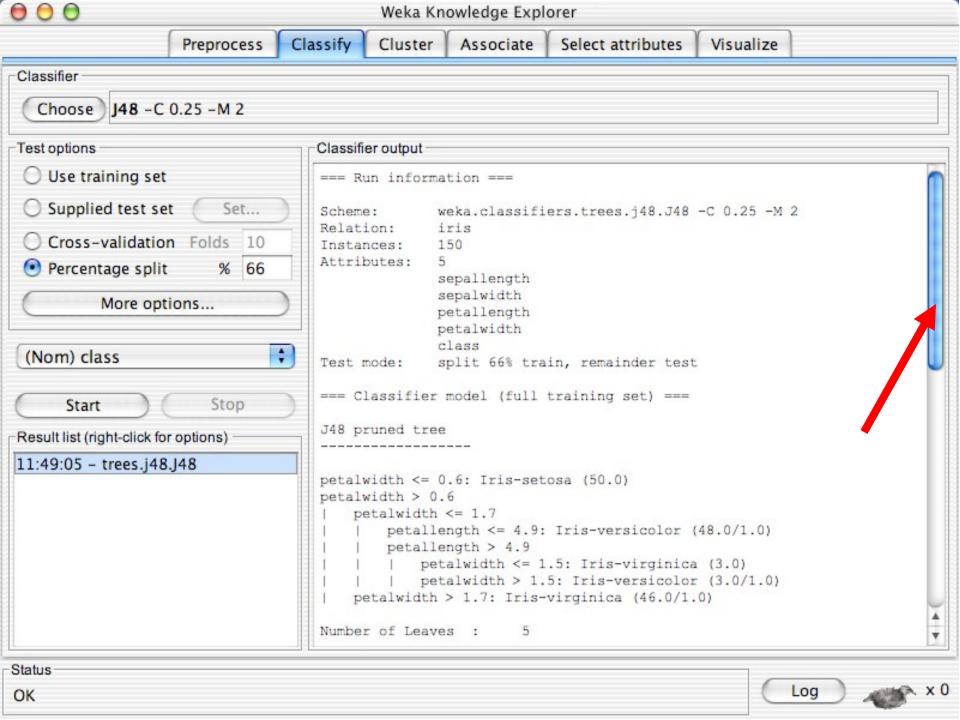


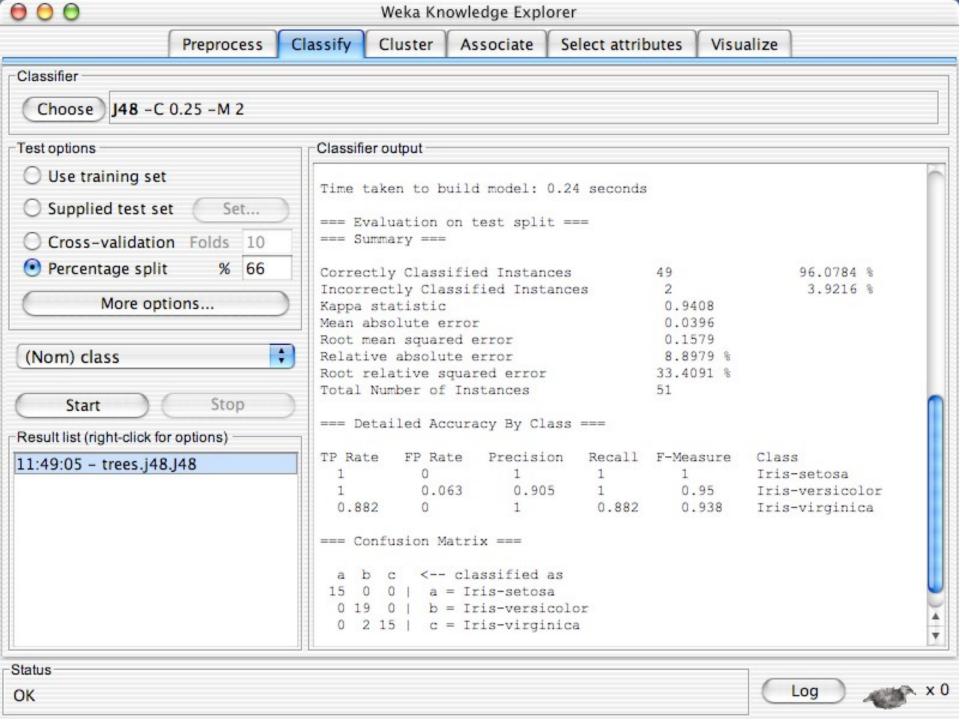


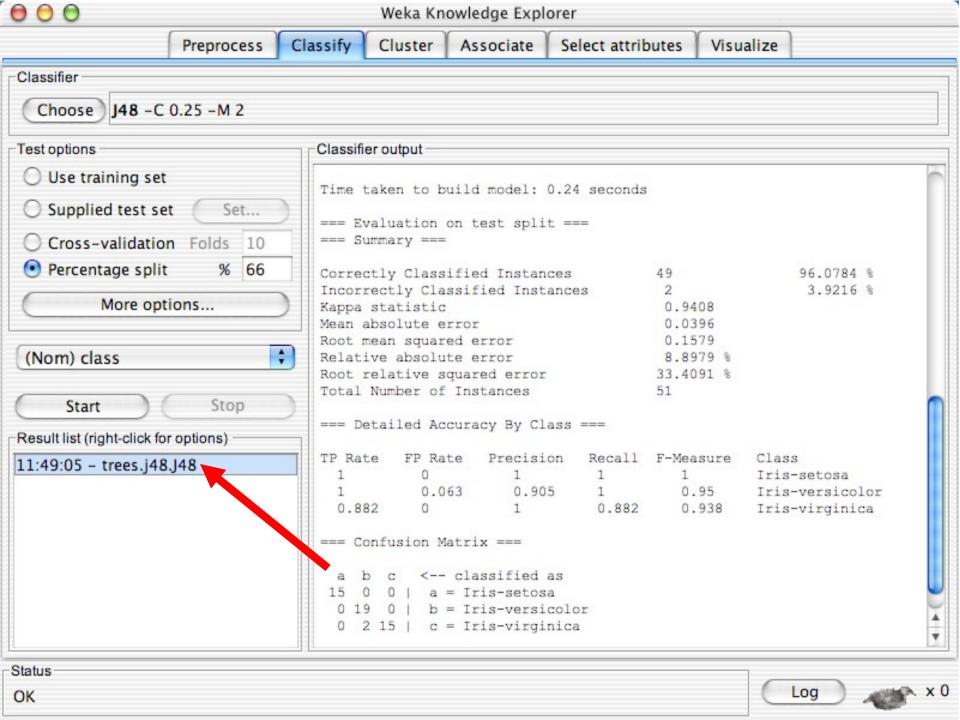


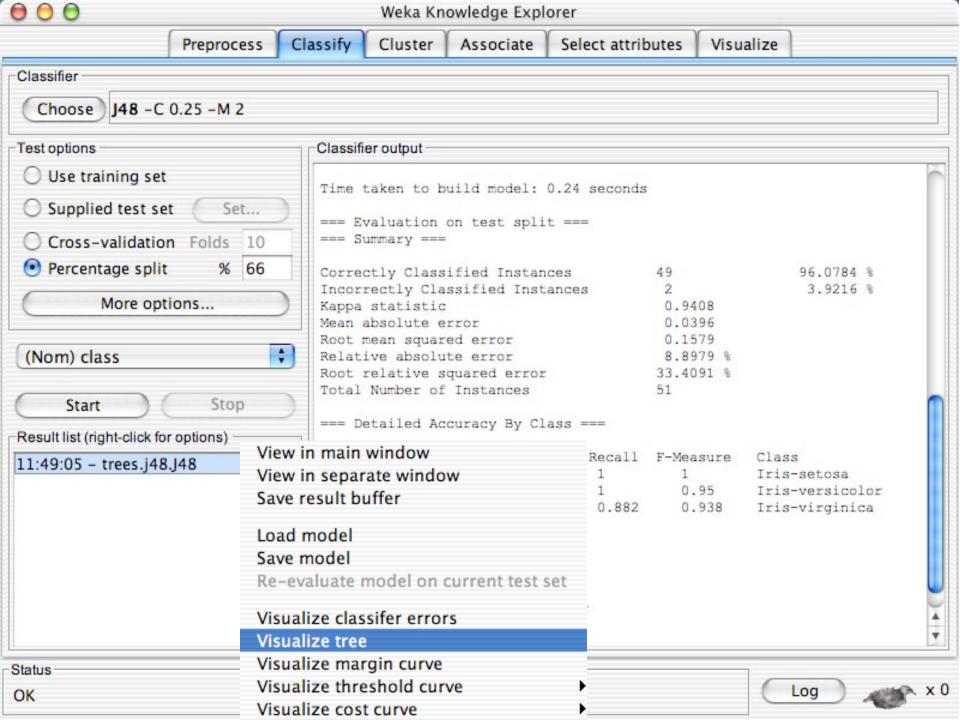


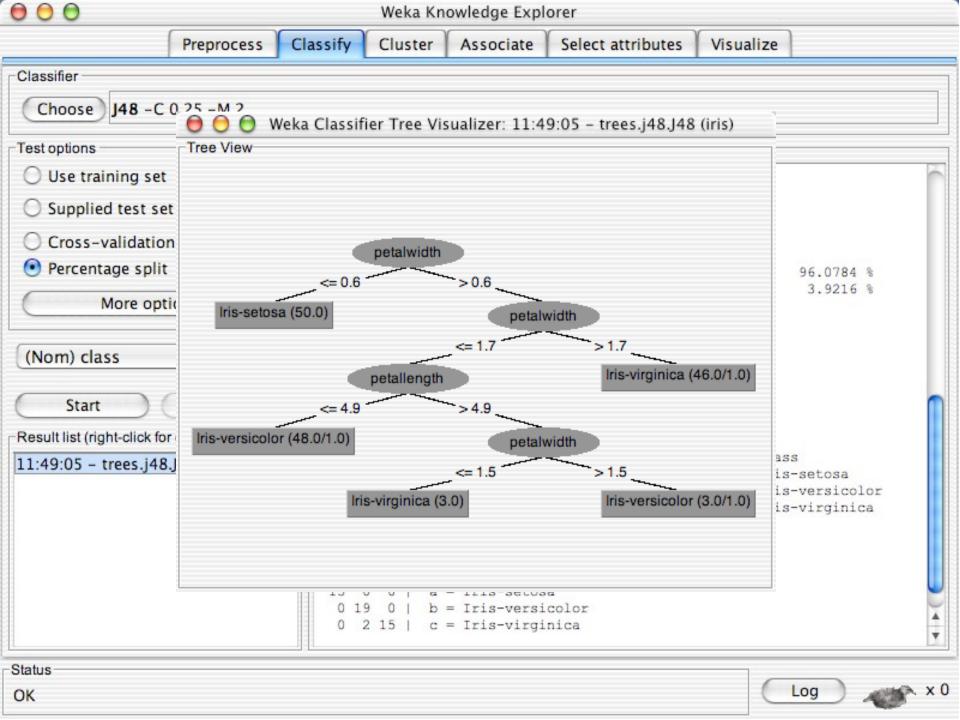


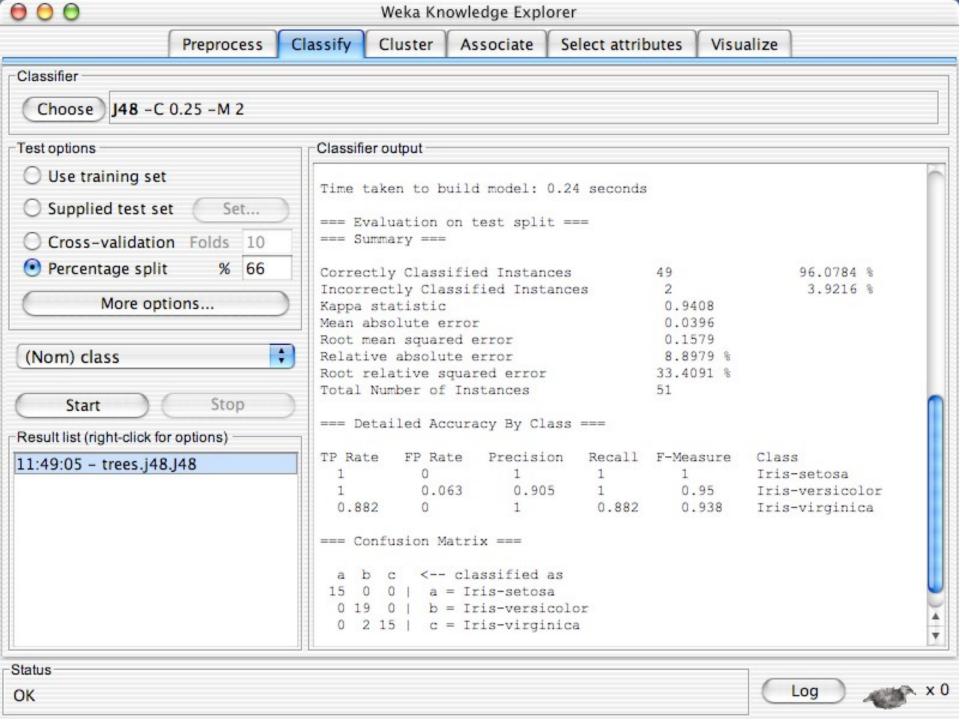












Explorer: clustering data

- WEKA contains "clusterers" for finding groups of similar instances in a dataset
- Implemented schemes are:
 - k-Means, EM, Cobweb, X-means, FarthestFirst
- Clusters can be visualized and compared to "true" clusters (if given)
- Evaluation based on loglikelihood if clustering scheme produces a probability distribution

Clustering

DEMO

The K-Means Clustering Method

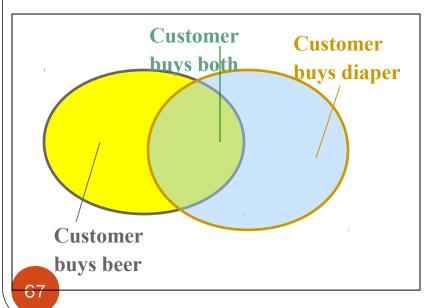
- Given k, the k-means algorithm is implemented in four steps:
 - Partition objects into *k* nonempty subsets
 - Compute seed points as the centroids of the clusters of the current partition (the centroid is the center, i.e., *mean point*, of the cluster)
 - Assign each object to the cluster with the nearest seed point
 - Go back to Step 2, stop when no more new assignment

Explorer: finding associations

- WEKA contains an implementation of the Apriori algorithm for learning association rules
 - Works only with discrete data
- Can identify statistical dependencies between groups of attributes:
 - milk, butter ⇒ bread, eggs (with confidence 0.9 and support 2000)
- Apriori can compute all rules that have a given minimum support and exceed a given confidence

Basic Concepts: Frequent Patterns

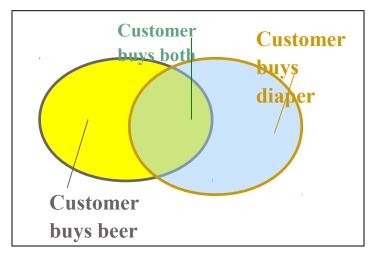
Tid	Items bought
10	Beer, Nuts, Diaper
20	Beer, Coffee, Diaper
30	Beer, Diaper, Eggs
40	Nuts, Eggs, Milk
50	Nuts, Coffee, Diaper, Eggs, Milk



- itemset: A set of one or more items
- k-itemset $X = \{x_1, ..., x_k\}$
- (absolute) support, or, support count of X: Frequency or occurrence of an itemset X
- *(relative) support*, *s*, is the fraction of transactions that contains X (i.e., the probability that a transaction contains X)
- An itemset X is *frequent* if X's support is no less than a *minsup* threshold

Basic Concepts: Association Rules

Tid	Items bought		
10	Beer, Nuts, Diaper		
20	Beer, Coffee, Diaper		
30	Beer, Diaper, Eggs		
40	Nuts, Eggs, Milk		
50	Nuts, Coffee, Diaper, Eggs, Milk		



- Find all the rules $X \rightarrow Y$ with minimum support and confidence
 - support, s, probability that a transaction contains X U Y
 - confidence, *c*, conditional probability that a transaction having X also contains *Y*

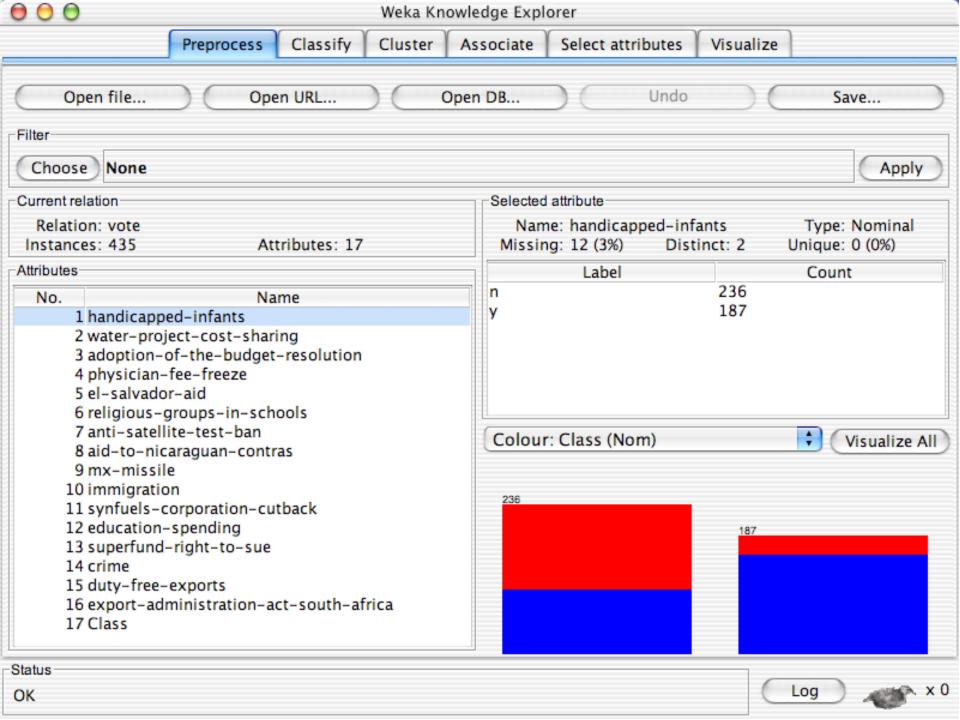
Let minsup = 50%, minconf = 50%

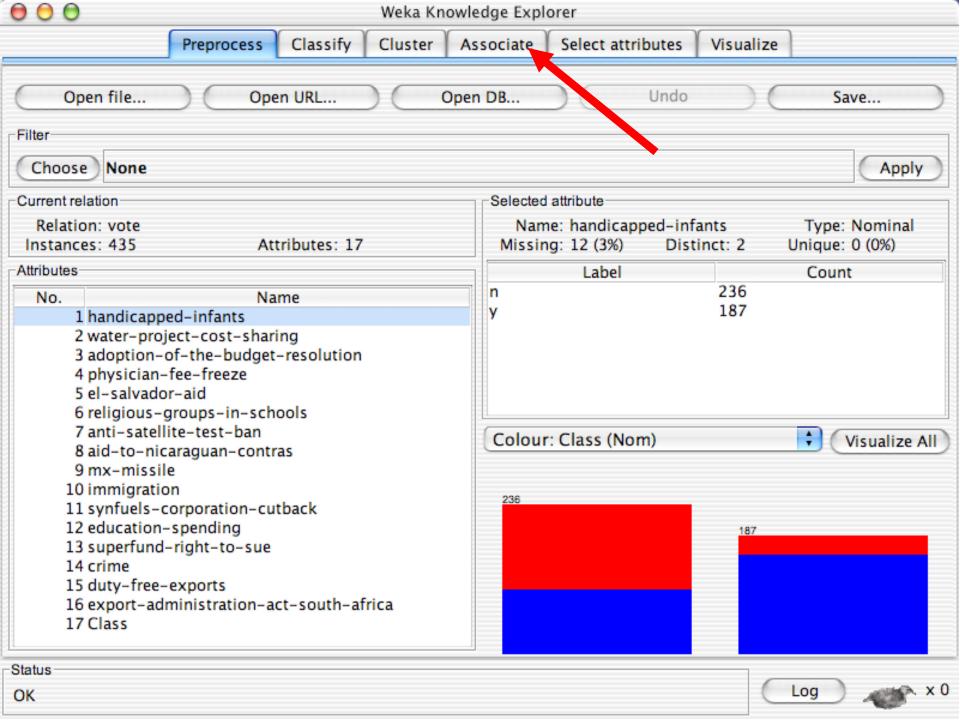
Freq. Pat.: Beer:3, Nuts:3, Diaper:4, Eggs:3, {Beer, Diaper}:3

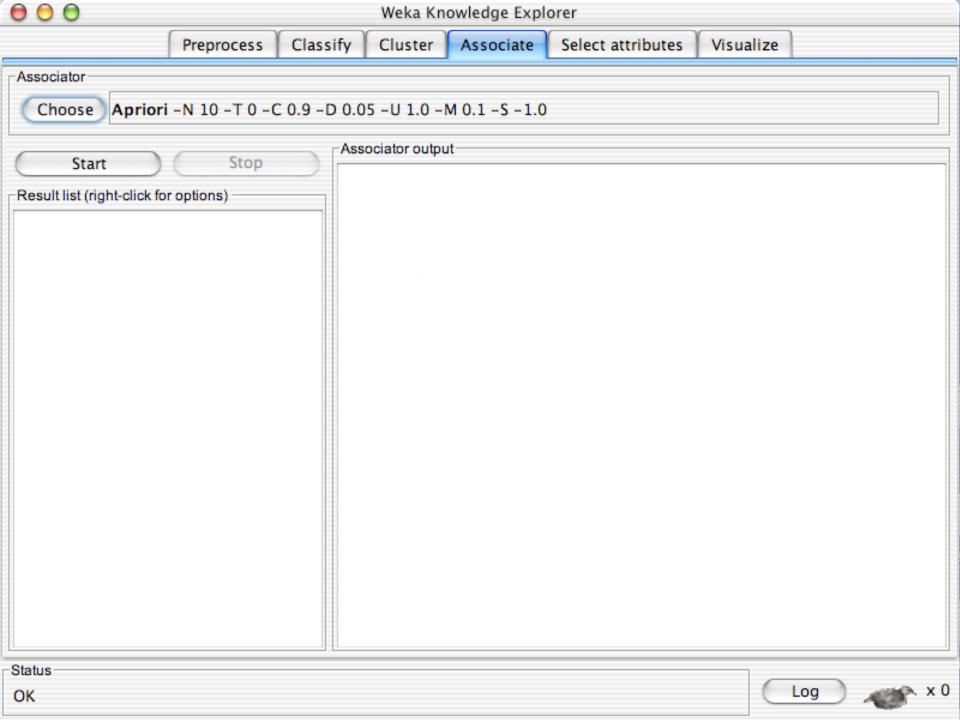
- Association rules: (many more!)
 - Beer \rightarrow Diaper (60%, 100%)
 - Diaper \rightarrow Beer (60%, 75%)

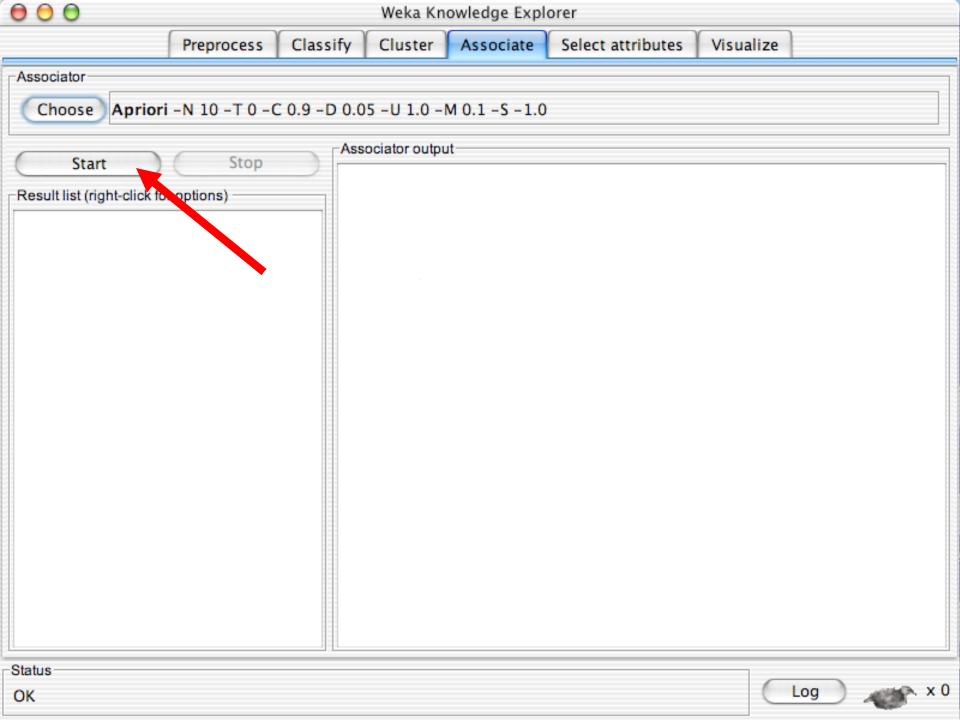
Association

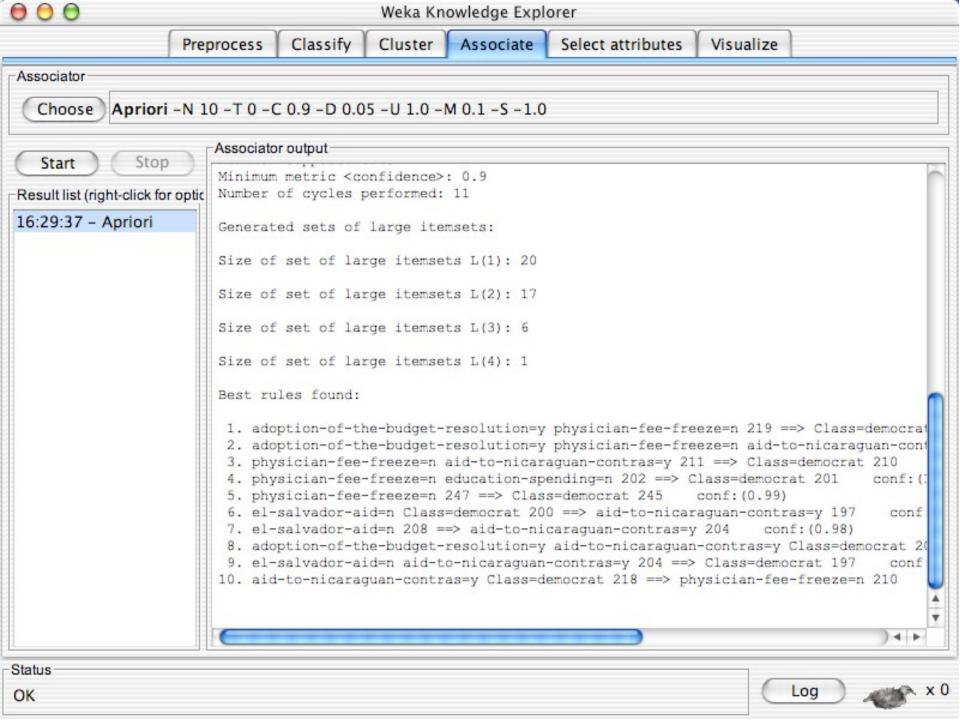
DEMO









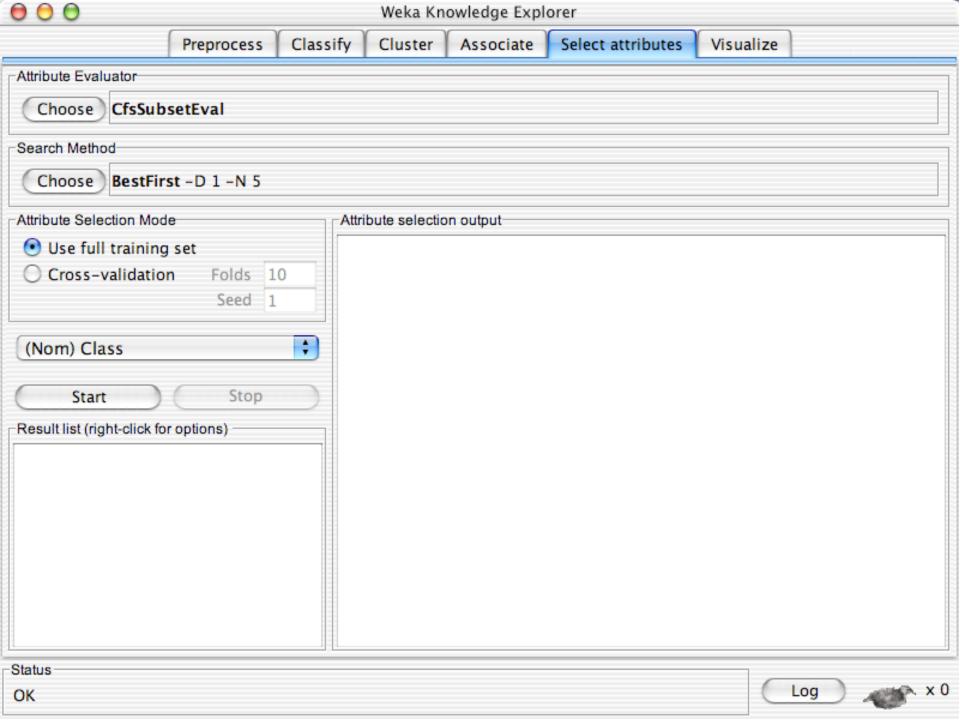


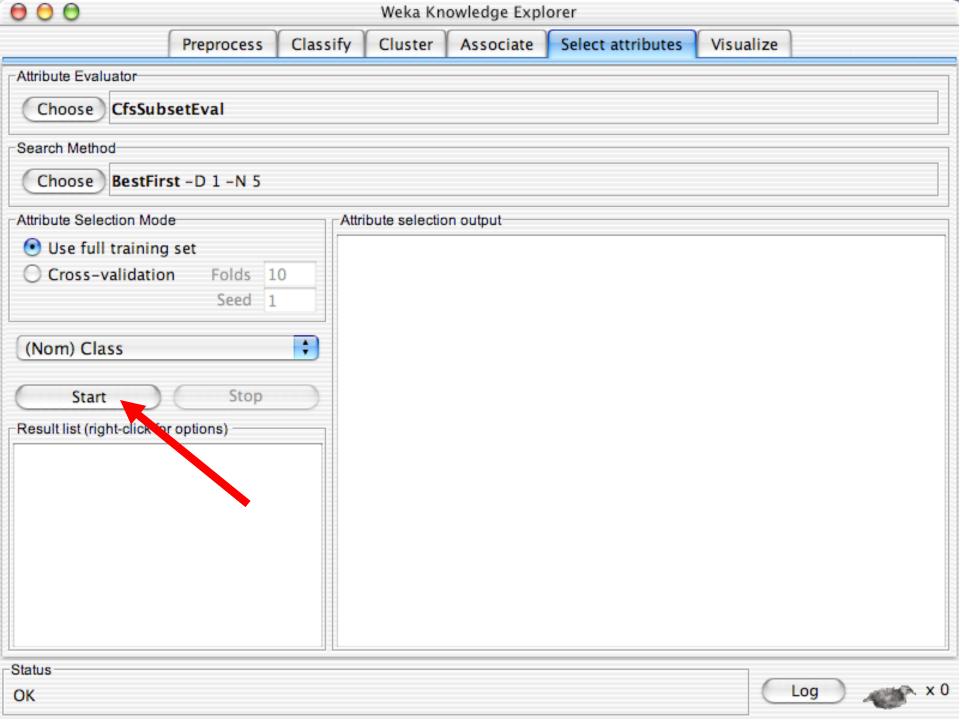
Explorer: attribute selection

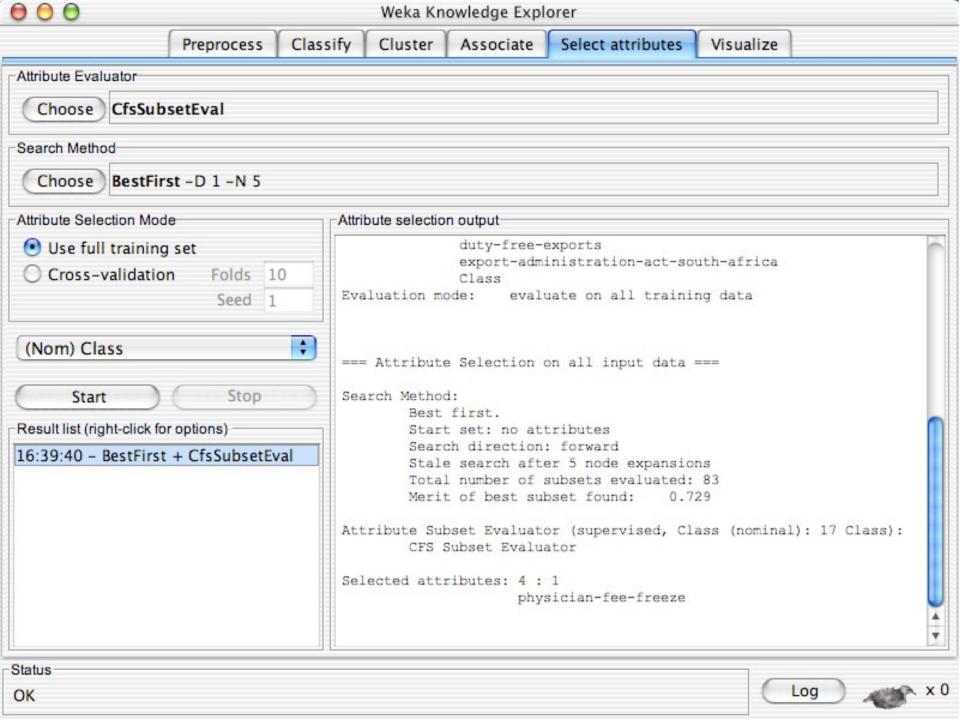
- Panel that can be used to investigate which (subsets of) attributes are the most predictive ones
- Attribute selection methods contain two parts:
 - A search method: best-first, forward selection, random, exhaustive, genetic algorithm, ranking
 - An evaluation method: correlation-based, wrapper, information gain, chi-squared, ...
- Very flexible: WEKA allows (almost) arbitrary combinations of these two

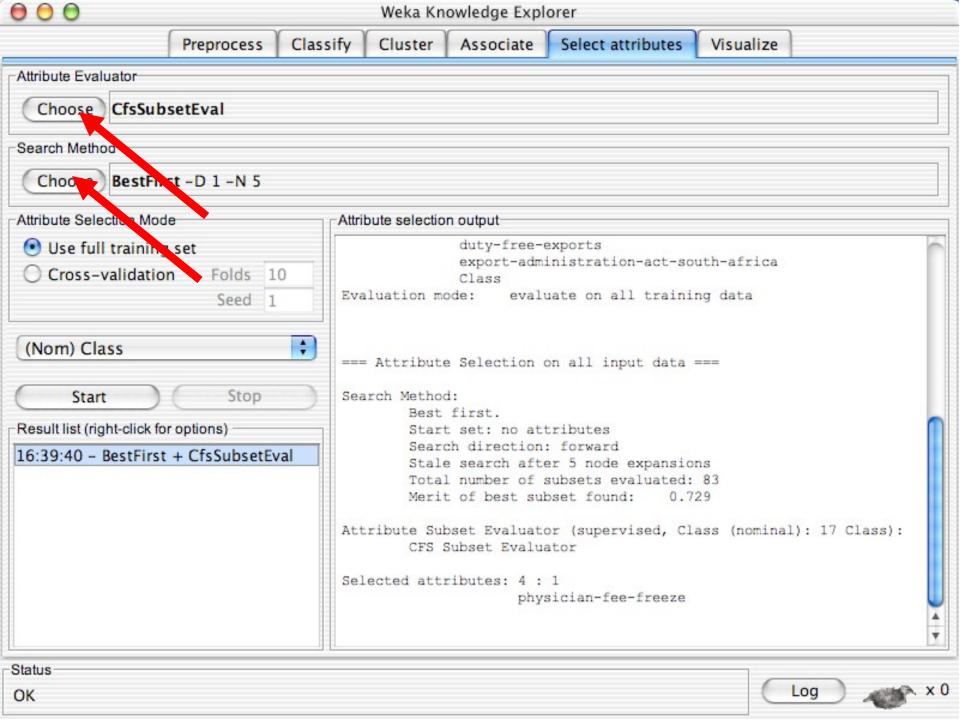
Explorer: attribute selection

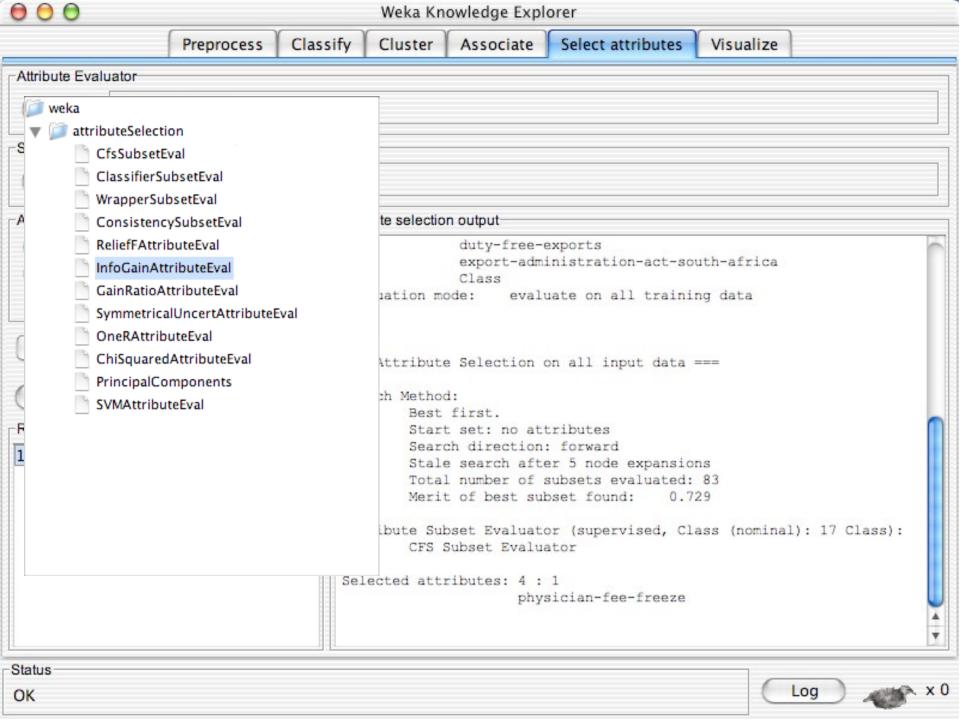
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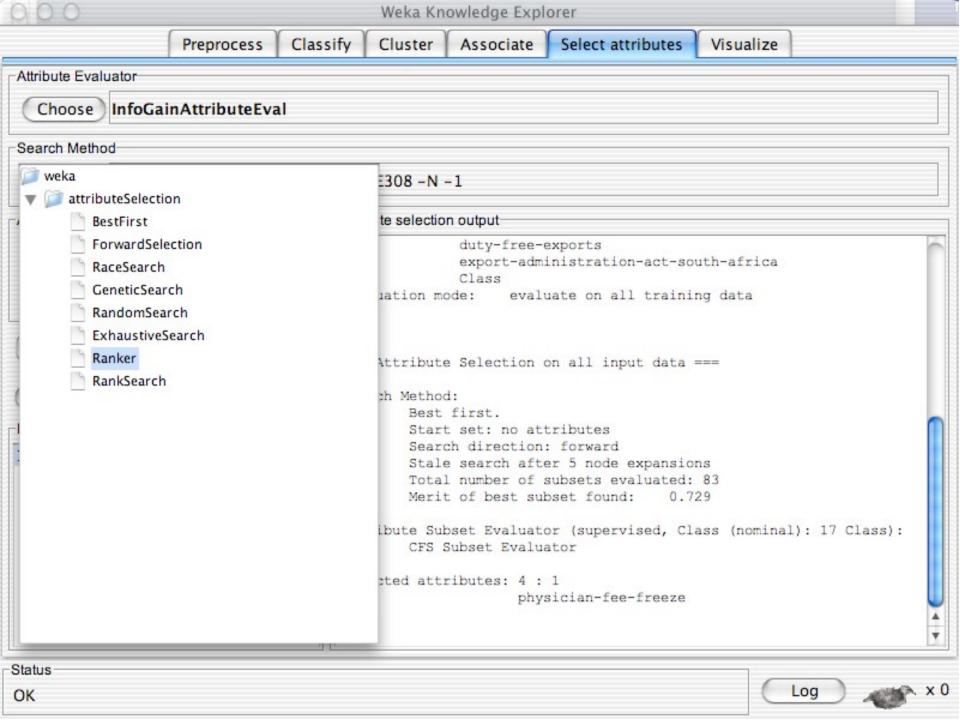


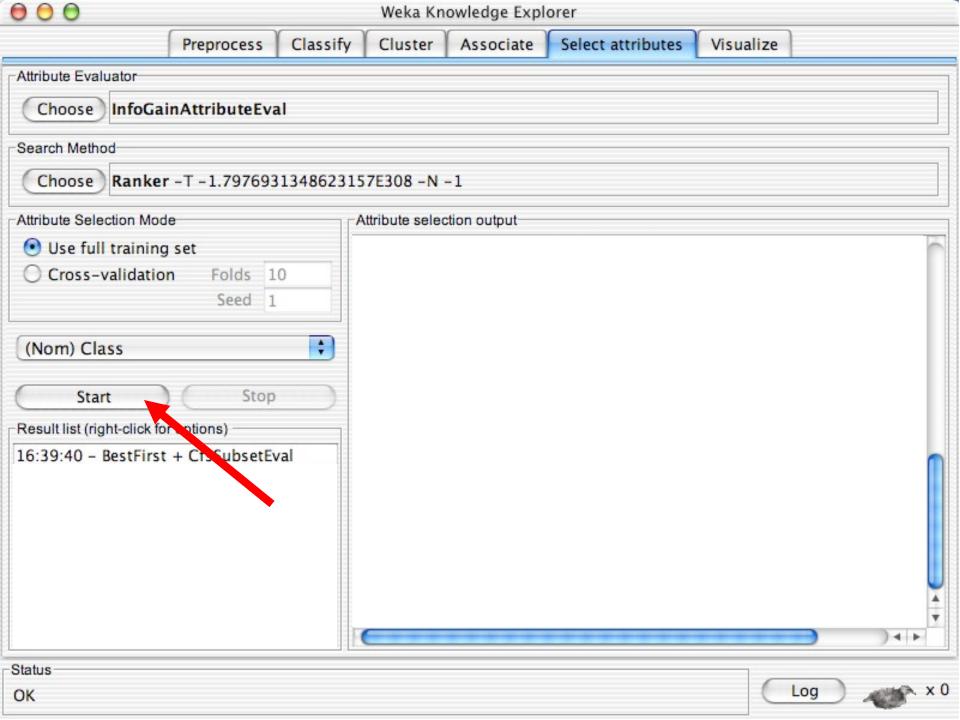


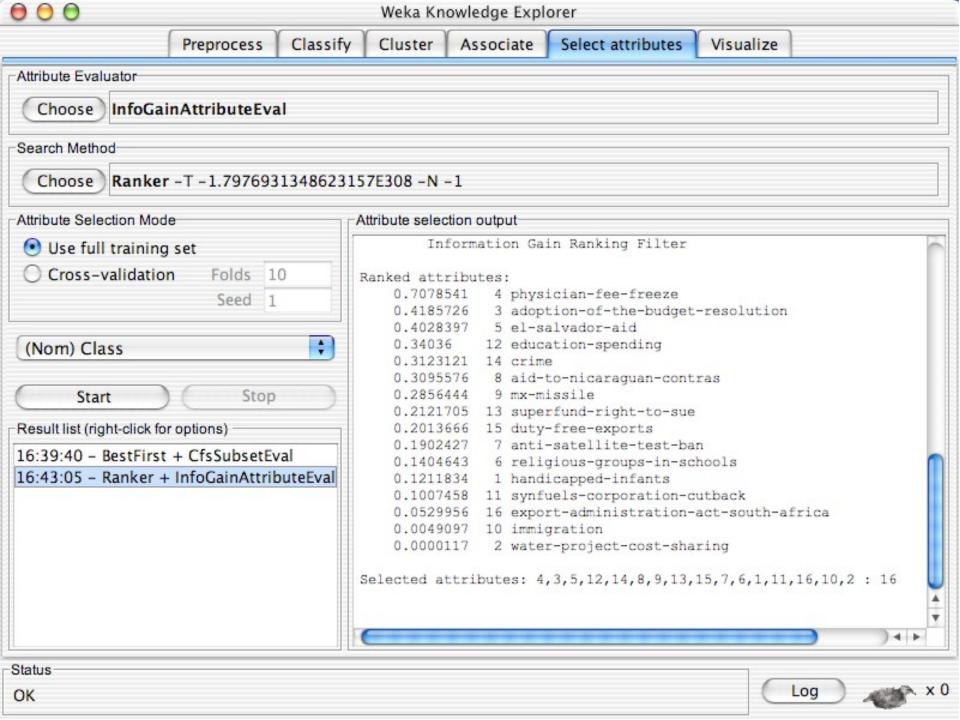










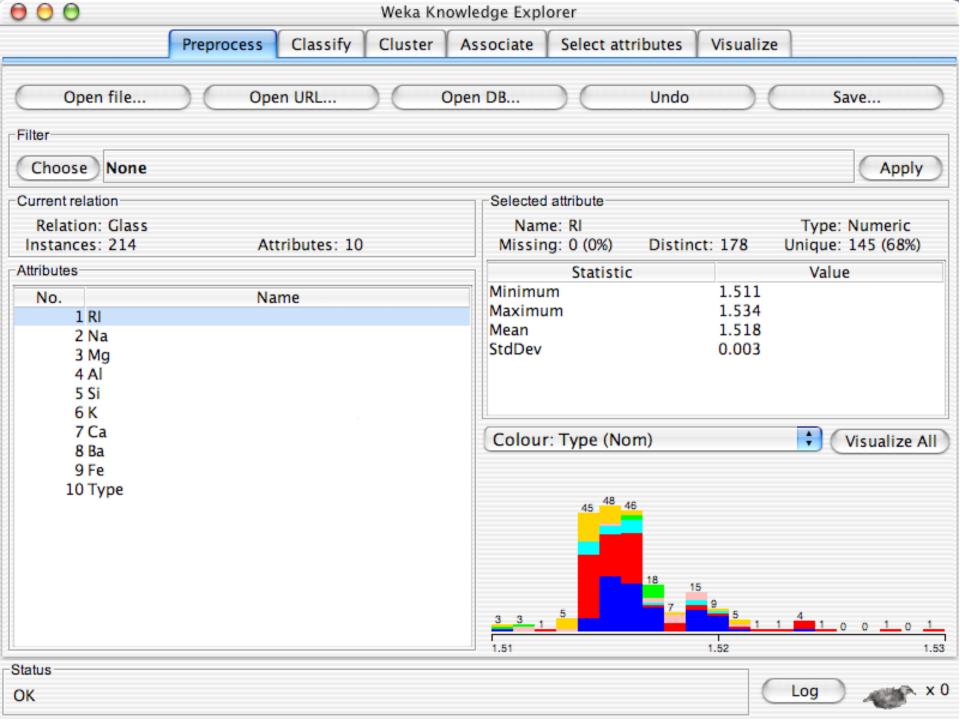


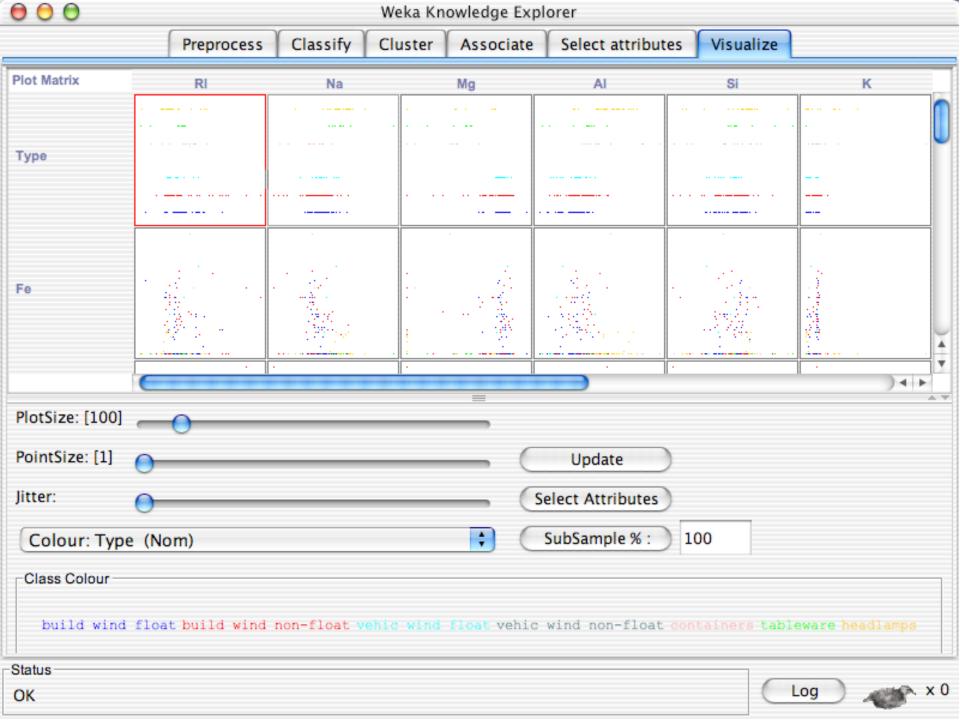
Explorer: data visualization

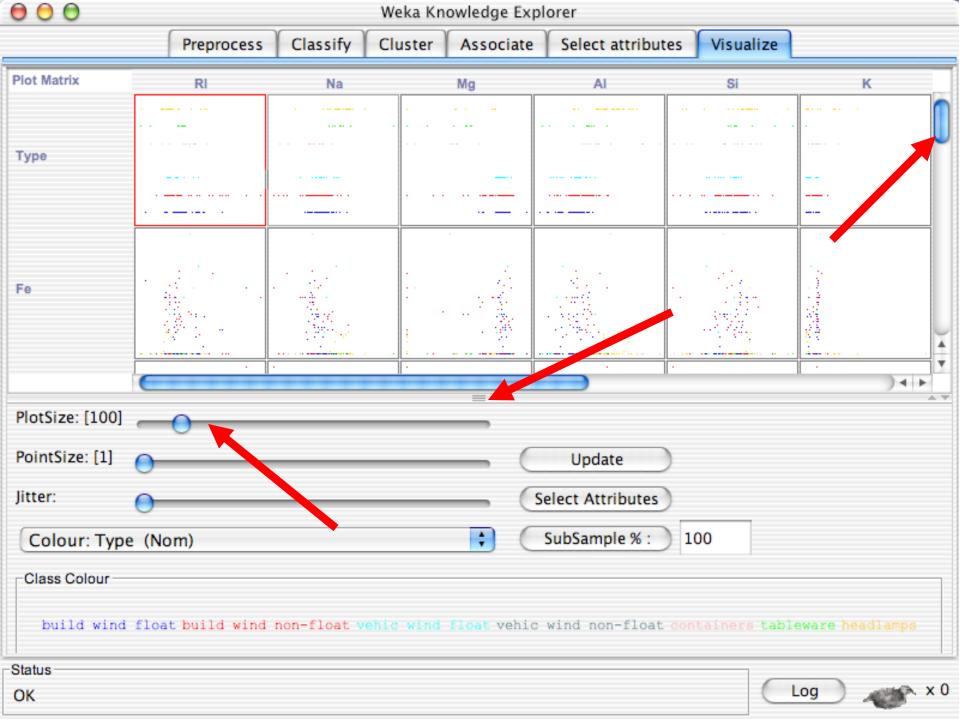
- Visualization very useful in practice: e.g. helps to determine difficulty of the learning problem
- WEKA can visualize single attributes (1-d) and pairs of attributes (2-d)
 - To do: rotating 3-d visualizations (Xgobi-style)
- Color-coded class values
- "Jitter" option to deal with nominal attributes (and to detect "hidden" data points)
- "Zoom-in" function

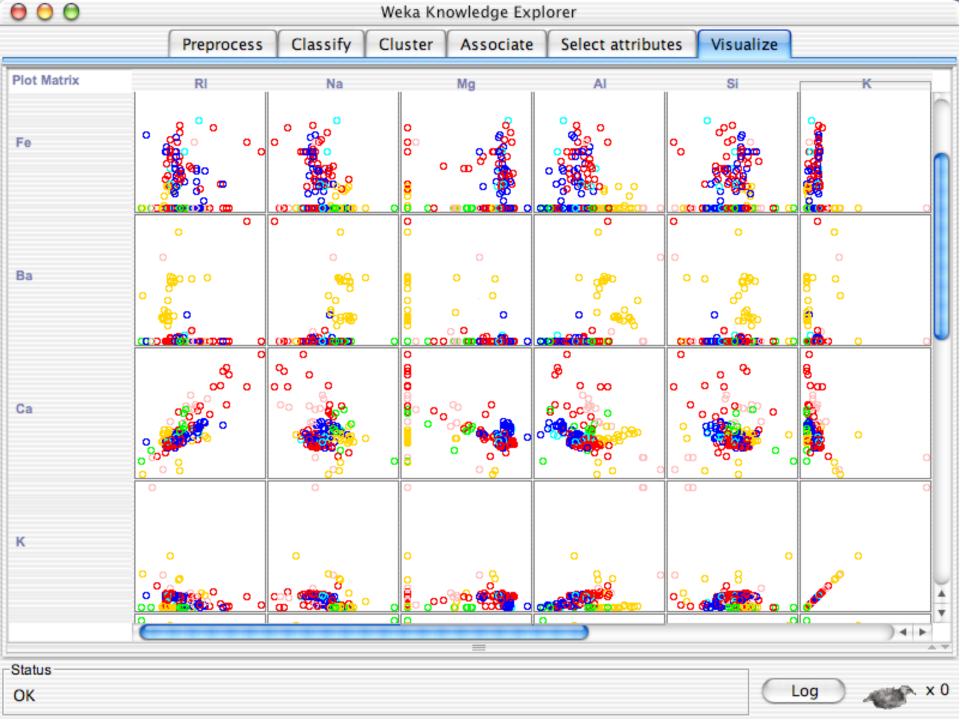
data visualization

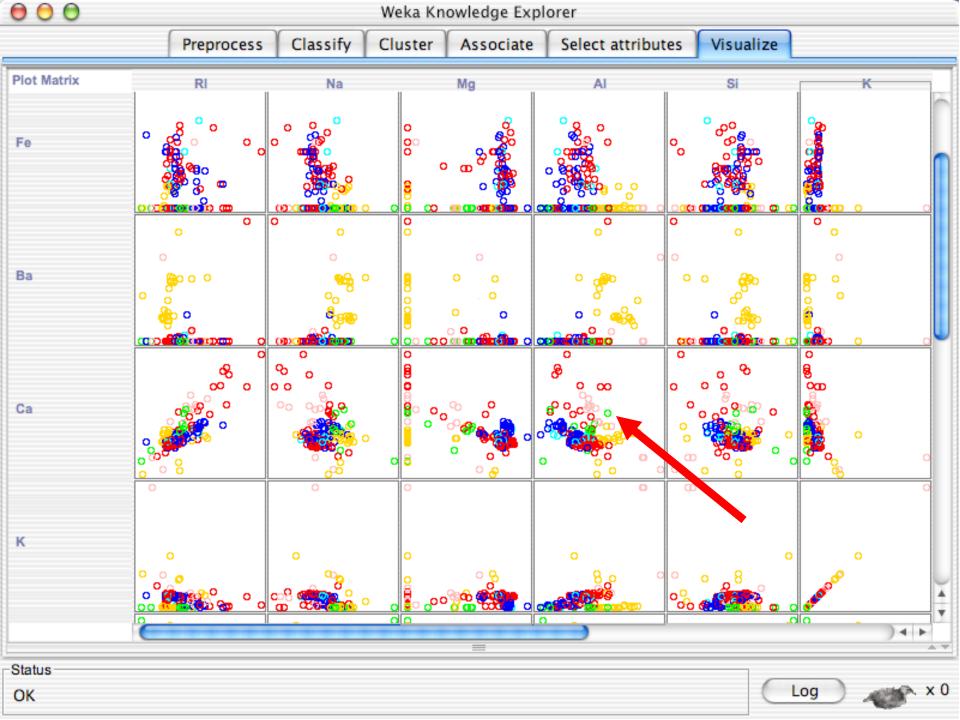
DEMO

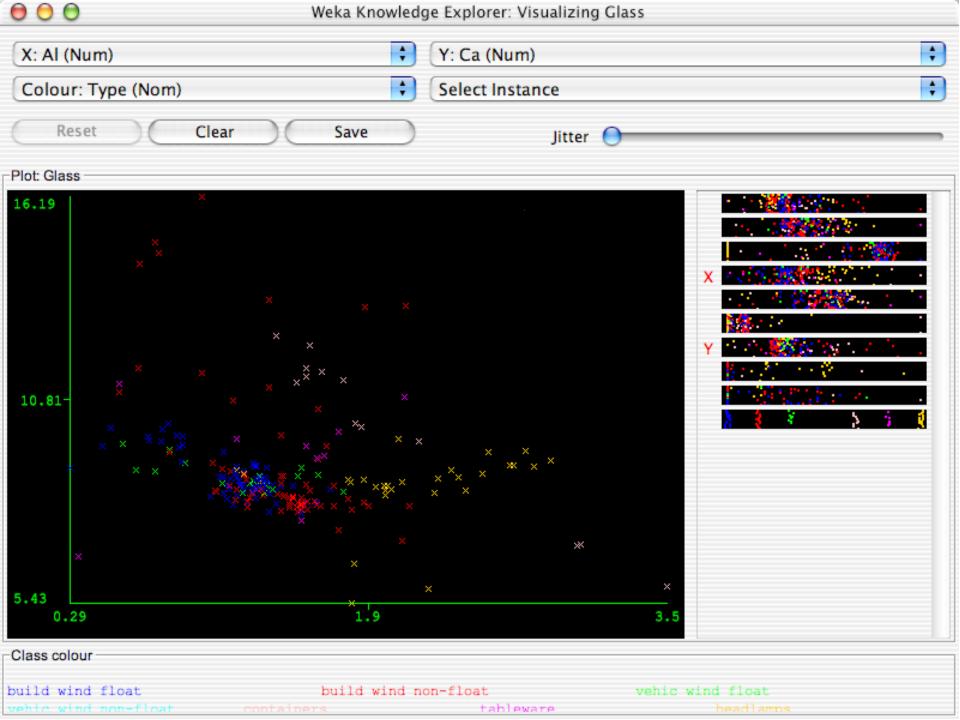


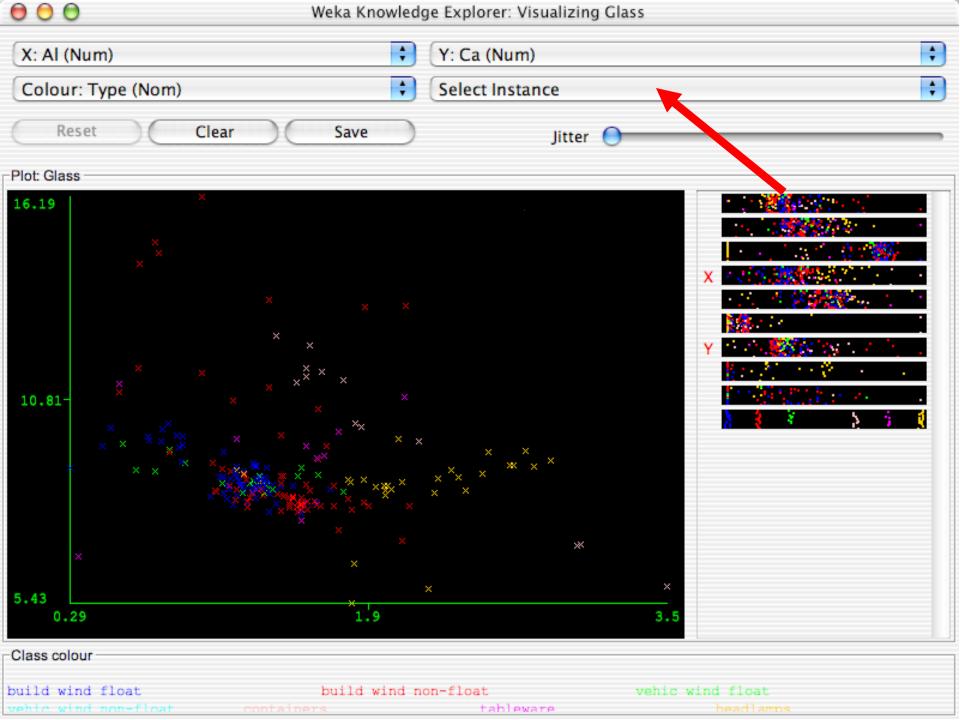


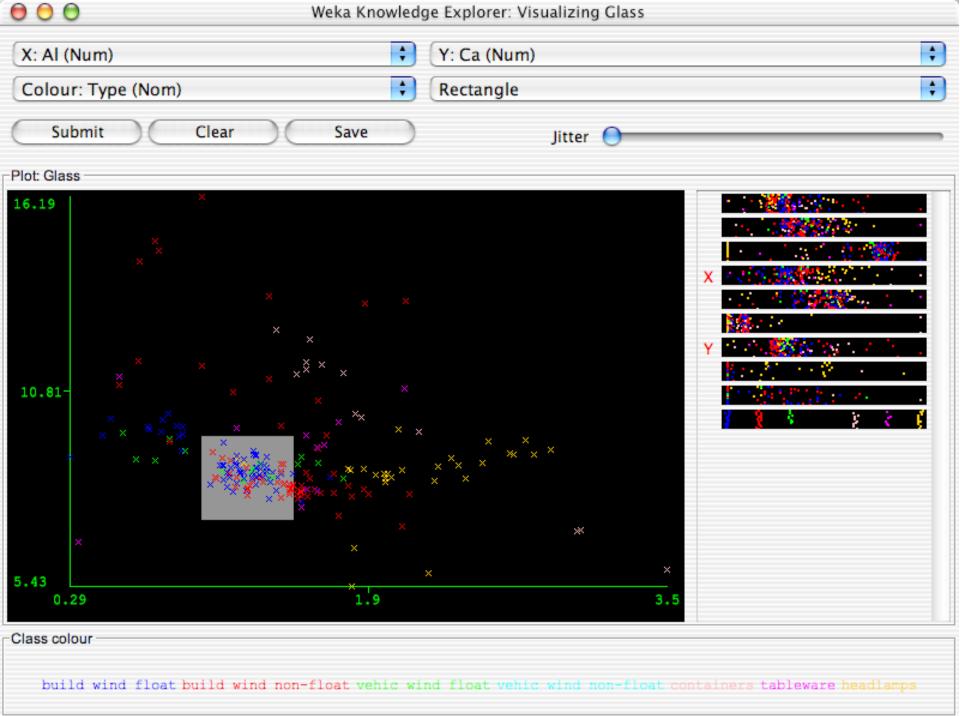


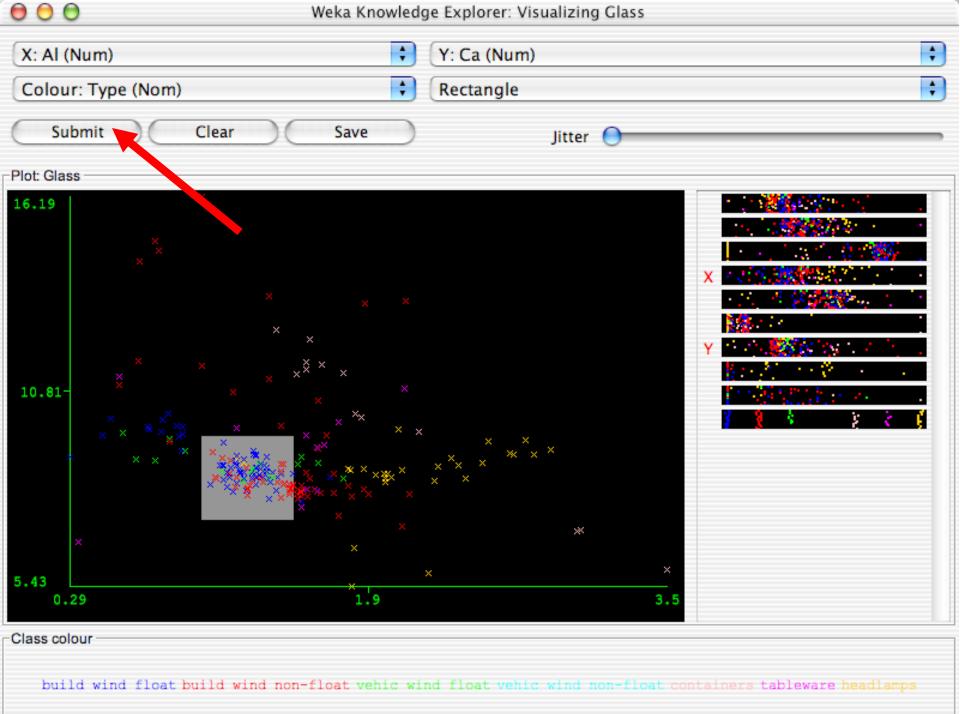


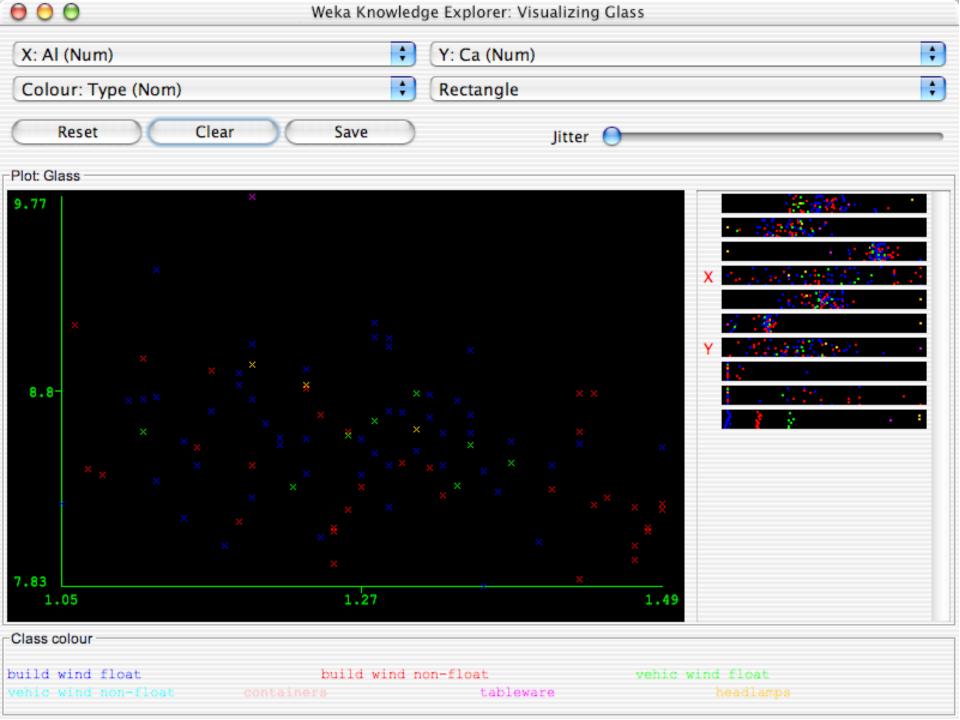












References and Resources

- References:
 - WEKA website: http://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/~ml/weka/index.html
 - WEKA Tutorial:
 - Machine Learning with WEKA: A presentation demonstrating all graphical user interfaces (GUI) in Weka.
 - A presentation which explains how to use Weka for exploratory data mining.
 - WEKA Data Mining Book:
 - Ian H. Witten and Eibe Frank, Data Mining: Practical Machine Learning Tools and Techniques (Second Edition)
 - WEKA Wiki: http://weka.sourceforge.net/wiki/index.php/Main_Page
 - Others:
 - Jiawei Han and Micheline Kamber, Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques,
 2nd ed.