CS 412 Intro. to Data Mining

การทำนาย

Chapter 8. Classification: Basic Concepts

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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

มี 2 กลุ่มหลัก

Supervised vs. Unsupervised Learning (1)

- Supervised learning (classification) การสร้างโมเดล แบบมีผู้สอน
  - Supervision: The training data such as observations or measurements are accompanied by **labels** indicating the classes which they belong to
  - New data is classified based on the models built from the training set

Training Data with class label:

age	income	student	credit_rating	buys_computer
<=30	high	no	fair	no
<=30	high	no	excellent	no
31…40	high	no	fair	yes
>40	medium	no	fair	yes
>40	low	yes	fair	yes
>40	low	yes	excellent	no
31…40	low	yes	excellent	yes
<=30	medium	no	fair	no
<=30	low	yes	fair	yes
>40	medium	yes	fair	yes
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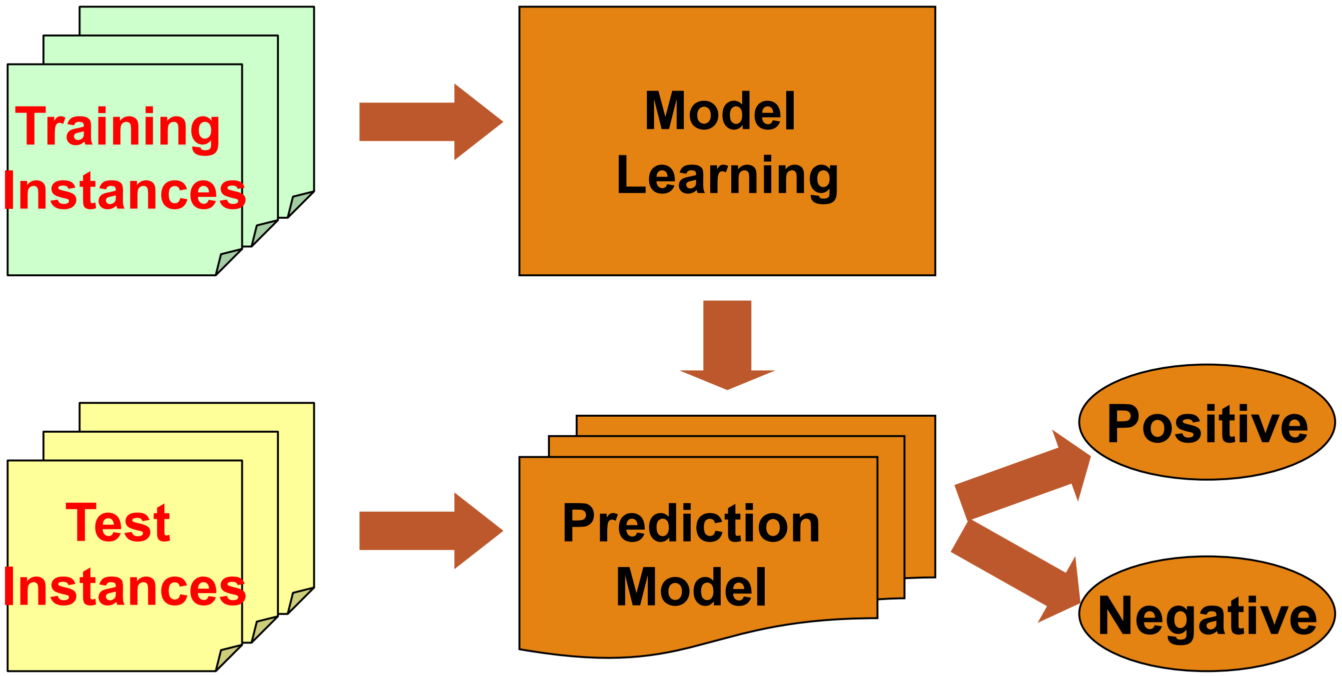
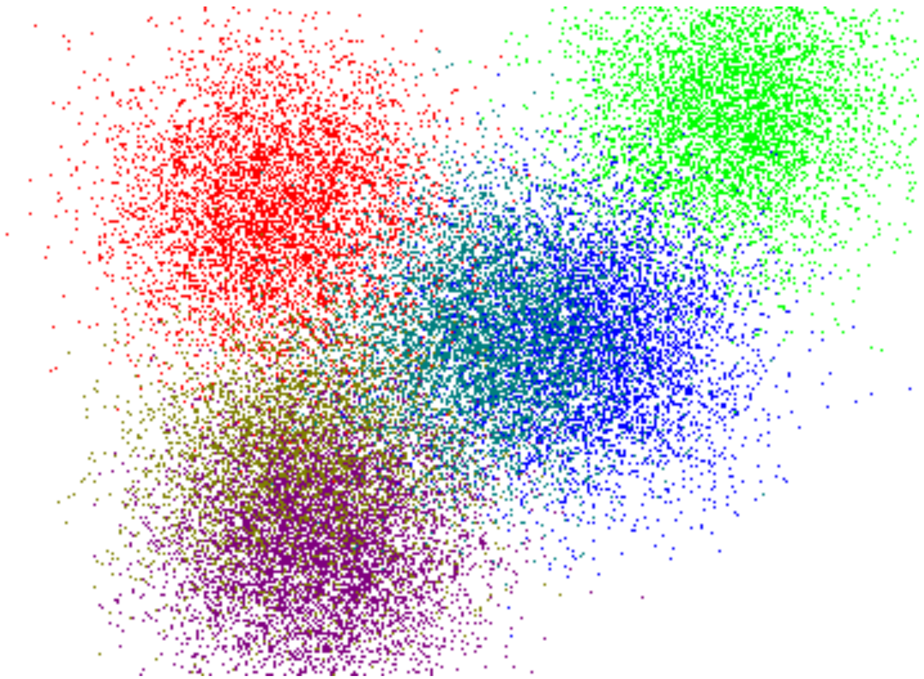


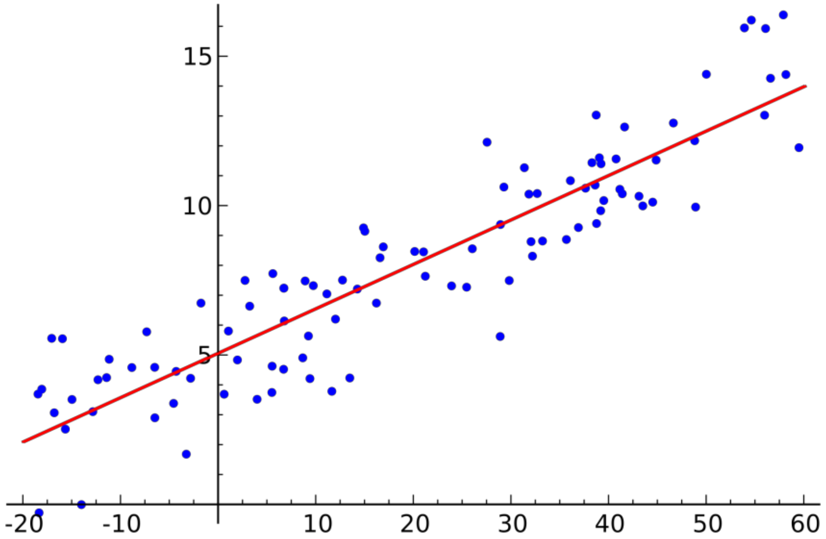
Supervised vs. Unsupervised Learning (2)

- Unsupervised learning (clustering) คือ การสร้างโมเดลแบบไม่มีผู้สอน
  - The class labels of training data are unknown
  - Given a set of observations or measurements, establish the possible existence of classes or clusters in the data



Prediction Problems: Classification vs. Numeric Prediction

- Classification สร้างโมเดล เพื่อใช้ฟีเจอร์มาทำนายคำตอบ
  - Predict categorical class labels (discrete or nominal)
  - Construct a model based on the training set and the **class labels** (the values in a classifying attribute) and use it in classifying new data
- Numeric prediction
  - Model continuous-valued functions (i.e., predict unknown or missing values)
- Typical applications of classification
  - Credit/loan approval
  - Medical diagnosis: if a tumor is cancerous or benign
  - Fraud detection: if a transaction is fraudulent
  - Web page categorization: which category it is



Classification—Model Construction, Validation and Testing

- **Model construction** เหมือนการเรียน → สอบ → ใช้งานจริง
  - Each sample is assumed to belong to a predefined class (shown by the **class label**)
  - The set of samples used for model construction is **training set**
  - Model: Represented as decision trees, rules, mathematical formulas, or other forms
- **Model Validation and Testing**:
  - **Test:** Estimate accuracy of the model
    - The known label of test sample is compared with the classified result from the model
    - *Accuracy:* % of test set samples that are correctly classified by the model
    - Test set is independent of training set
  - **Validation**: If *the test set* is used to select or refine models, it is called **validation** (or development) **(test) set**
- **Model Deployment:** If the accuracy is acceptable, use the model to classify new data

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- ❑ Classification: Basic Concepts
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- ❑ Bayes Classification Methods
- ❑ Linear Classifier
- ❑ Model Evaluation and Selection
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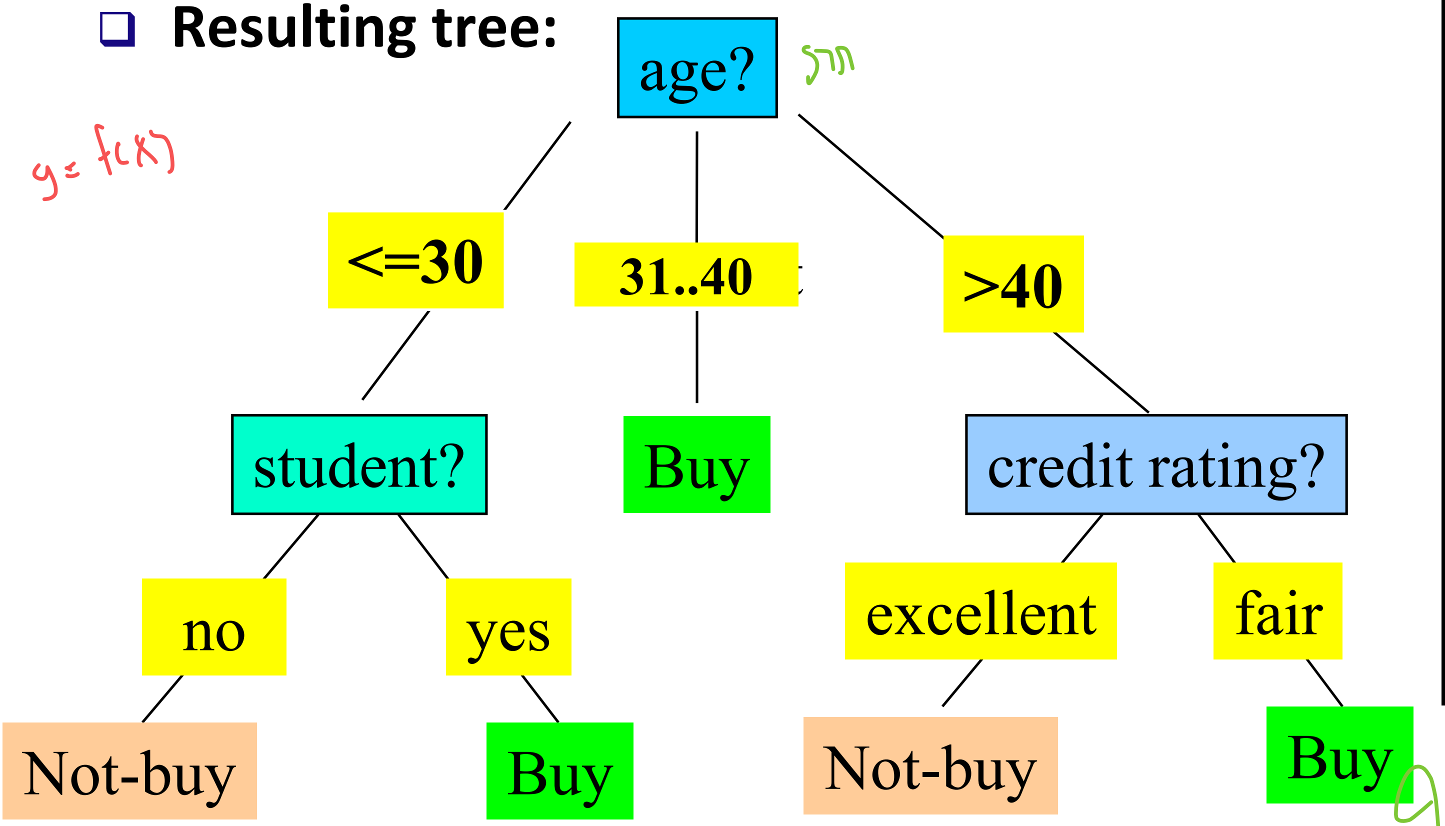
Decision Tree Induction: An Example

- **Decision tree construction**:
  - A top-down, recursive, divide-and-conquer process
- **Resulting tree:**

y = f(x)



x(Feature) y(Label)

Training data set: Who buys computer?

age	income	student	credit_rating	buys_computer
<=30	high	no	fair	no
<=30	high	no	excellent	no
31…40	high	no	fair	yes
>40	medium	no	fair	yes
>40	low	yes	fair	yes
>40	low	yes	excellent	no
31…40	low	yes	excellent	yes
<=30	medium	no	fair	no
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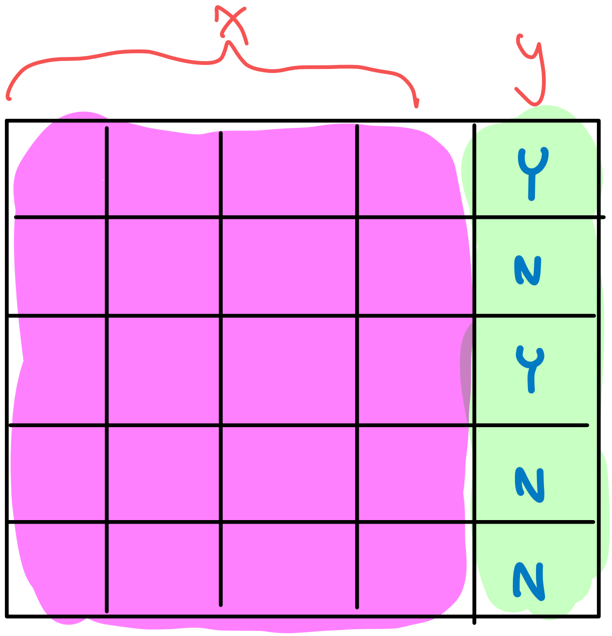
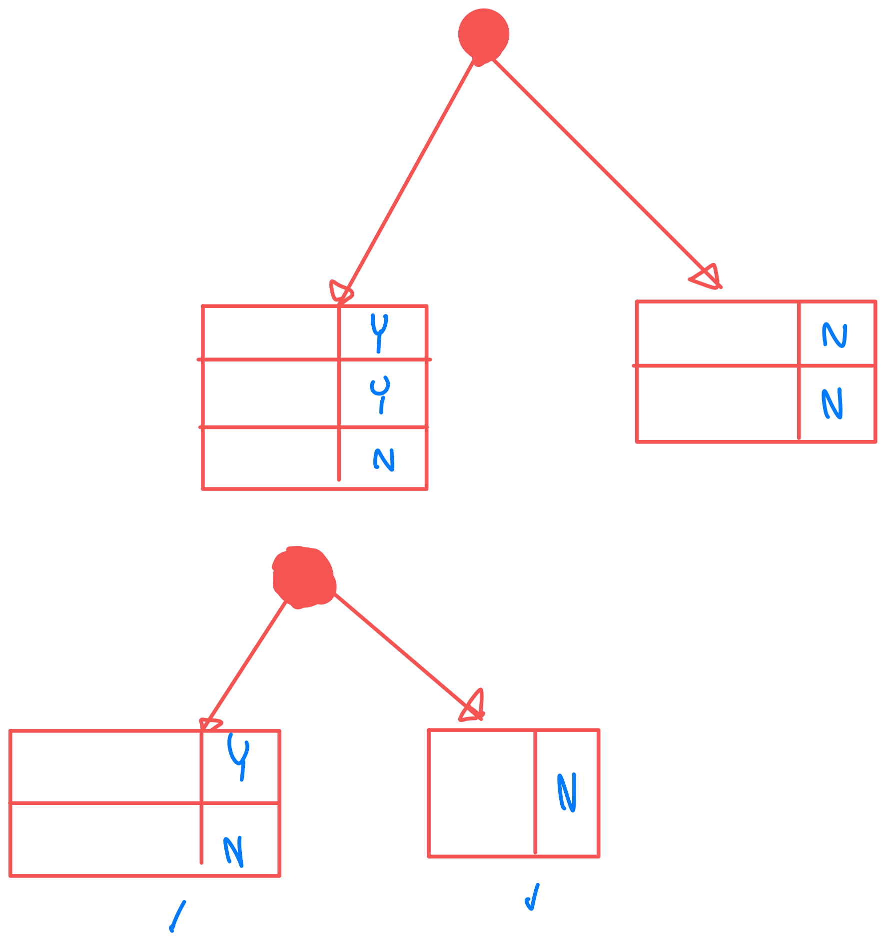
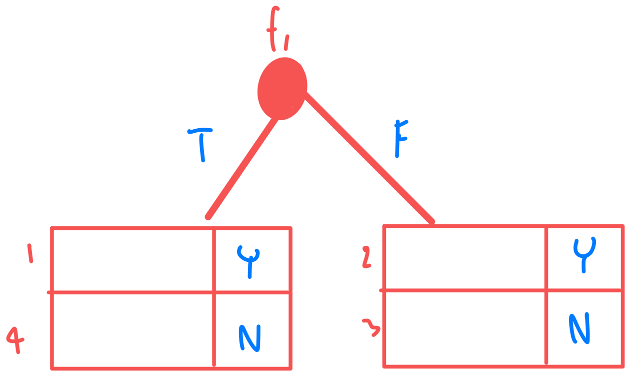
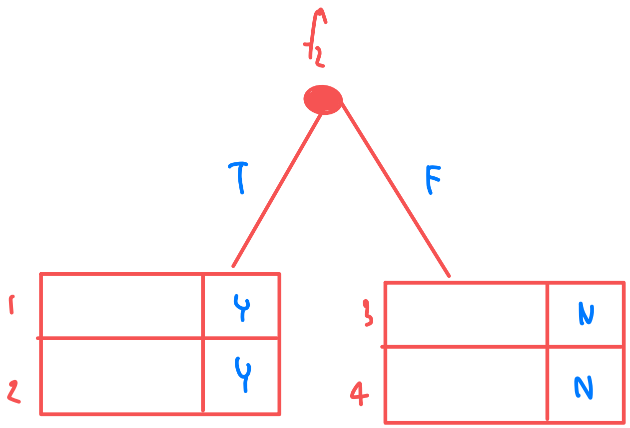
Note: The data set is adapted from "Playing Tennis" example of R. Quinlan


x
y
Y
N
Y
N
N


Y
Y
N
N
N
Y
N
N

	f_1	f_2	f_3	y
1	T	T	F	Y
2	F	T	F	Y
3	F	F	F	N
4	T	F	T	N





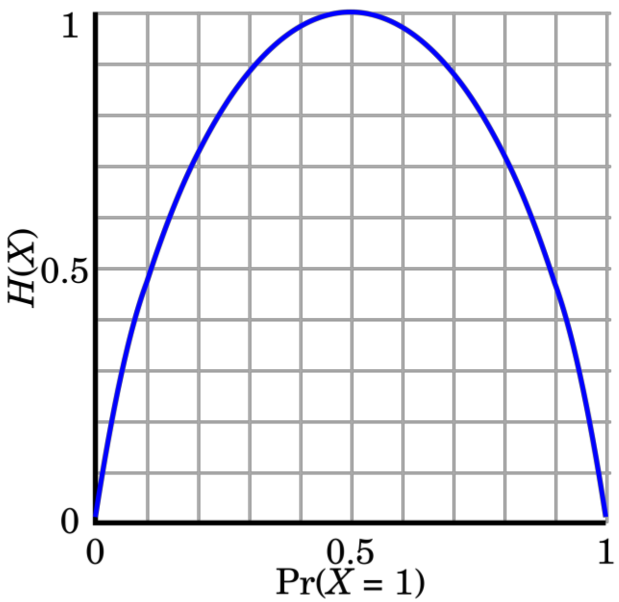
From Entropy to Info Gain: A Brief Review of Entropy

- Entropy (Information Theory)
  - A measure of uncertainty associated with a random number
  - Calculation: For a discrete random variable Y taking m distinct values $\{y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_m\}$

$$H(Y) = -\sum_{i=1}^{m} p_i \log(p_i) \quad where\ p_i = P(Y = y_i)$$

  - Interpretation
    - Higher entropy → higher uncertainty
    - Lower entropy → lower uncertainty
- Conditional entropy

$$H(Y|X) = \sum_{x} p(x) H(Y|X = x)$$



m = 2

Information Gain: An Attribute Selection Measure

- Select the attribute with the highest information gain (used in typical decision tree induction algorithm: ID3/C4.5)
- Let p_i be the probability that an arbitrary tuple in D belongs to class C_i, estimated by $|C_{i,D}|/|D|$
- Expected information (entropy) needed to classify a tuple in D:

$$Info(D) = -\sum_{i=1}^{m} p_i \log_2(p_i)$$

- Information needed (after using A to split D into v partitions) to classify D:

$$Info_A(D) = \sum_{j=1}^{v} \frac{|D_j|}{|D|} \times Info(D_j)$$

- Information gained by branching on attribute A

$$\boxed{Gain(A) = Info(D) - Info_A(D)}$$

Example: Attribute Selection with Information Gain

- Class P: buys_computer = "yes"
- Class N: buys_computer = "no"

yes no

$$Info(D) = I(9,5) = \boxed{-\frac{9}{14}\log_2(\frac{9}{14})} - \boxed{\frac{5}{14}\log_2(\frac{5}{14})} = 0.940$$

age	p_i	n_i	$I(p_i, n_i)$
<=30	2	3	0.971
31…40	4	0	0
>40	3	2	0.971

age	income	student	credit_rating	buys_computer
<=30	high	no	fair	no
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<=30 31~40

$$Info_{age}(D) = \boxed{\frac{5}{14}I(2,3)} + \boxed{\frac{4}{14}I(4,0)} + \boxed{\frac{5}{14}I(3,2)} = 0.694$$

>41

$\frac{5}{14}I(2,3)$ means "age <=30" has 5 out of 14 samples, with 2 yes'es and 3 no's.

Hence

$$Gain(age) = Info(D) - Info_{age}(D) = 0.246$$

Similarly, we can get

$$Gain(income) = 0.029$$

$$Gain(student) = 0.151$$

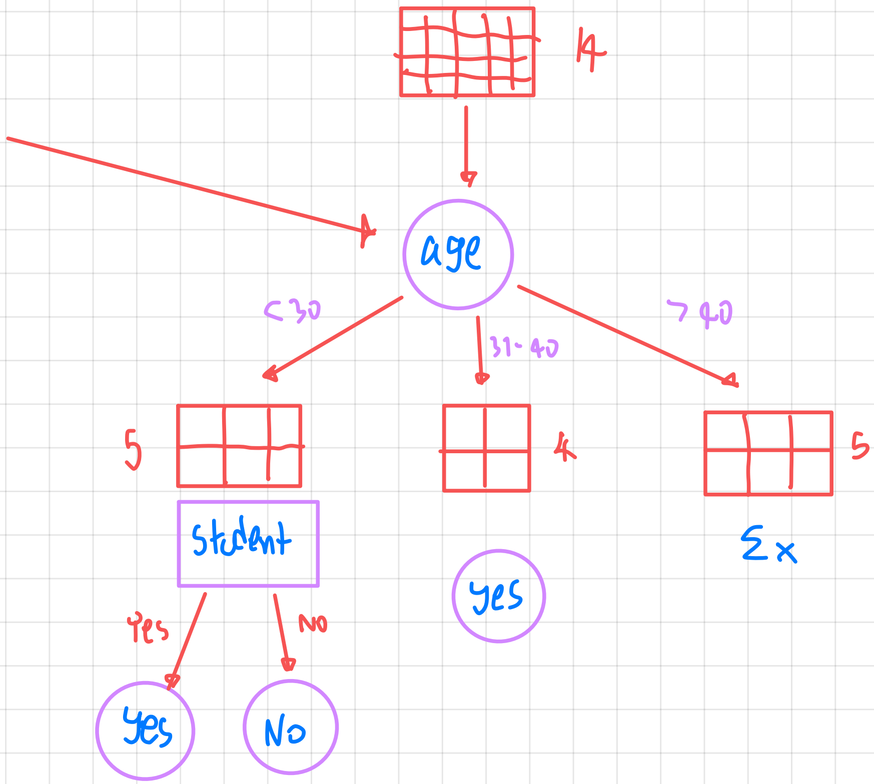
$$Gain(credit\_rating) = 0.048$$

$G(\text{age}) = 0.246$

$G(\text{income}) = 0.029$

$G(\text{student}) = 0.151$

$G(\text{credit}) = 0.048$



HW

>30 $\text{Info}(D) = \overset{Y\ N}{I(2,3)} = -\frac{2}{5}\log_2\frac{2}{5} - \frac{3}{5}\log_2\frac{3}{5}$

$\text{Info}_{\text{income}}(D) = \frac{2}{5}\overset{\text{high}}{I}(0,2) + \frac{2}{5}\overset{\text{medium}}{I}(1,1) + \frac{1}{5}\overset{\text{low}}{I}(1,0)$

$\text{Info}_{\text{student}}(D) = \frac{2}{5}\overset{\text{Yes}}{I}(2,0) + \frac{3}{5}\overset{\text{No}}{I}(0,3)$

$\text{Info}_{\text{credit}}(D) = \frac{3}{5}\overset{\text{fair}}{I}(1,2) + \frac{2}{5}\overset{\text{excellent}}{I}(1,1)$

39 − 40

$$\text{Info}(D) = \overset{\text{Y N}}{I(4,0)} = -\frac{4}{4}\log_2\frac{4}{4} - \frac{0}{4}\log_2\frac{0}{4}$$

$$\text{Info}_{\text{income}}(D) = \frac{2}{4}\overset{\text{high}}{I(1,1)} + \frac{1}{4}\overset{\text{medium}}{I(0,1)} + \frac{1}{4}\overset{\text{low}}{I(1,0)}$$

$$\text{Info student}(D) = \frac{2}{4}\overset{\text{Yes}}{I(2,0)} + \frac{2}{4}\overset{\text{No}}{I(2,0)}$$

$$\text{Info credit}(D) = \frac{2}{4}\overset{\text{fair}}{I(2,0)} + \frac{2}{4}\overset{\text{exellent}}{I(2,0)}$$

>40

$$\text{Info}(D) = \overset{\text{Y N}}{I(3,2)} = -\frac{3}{5}\log_2\frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{5}\log_2\frac{2}{5}$$

$$\text{Info}_{\text{income}}(D) = \frac{3}{3}\overset{\text{high}}{I(2,1)} + \frac{2}{5}\overset{\text{medium}}{I(1,1)} + \frac{2}{5}\overset{\text{low}}{I(1,0)}$$

$$\text{Info student}(D) = \frac{3}{5}\overset{\text{Yes}}{I(2,1)} + \frac{2}{5}\overset{\text{No}}{I(1,1)}$$

$$\text{Info credit}(D) = \frac{3}{5}\overset{\text{fair}}{I(3,0)} + \frac{2}{5}\overset{\text{exellent}}{I(0,2)}$$