# Assignment 8,9 + Classifiers (SNLP Tutorial 9)

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## Assignment 8

- Exercise 1: Feature Selection (DF, PMI)
- Exercise 2:  $\chi^2$
- Exercise 3: Author identification
- Bonus: Features for clustering

## **Decision Trees**

• What is a decision tree?

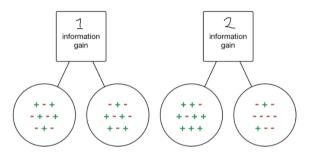
#### **Decision Trees**

#### • What is a decision tree?

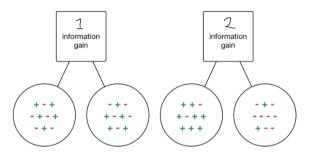
```
function Decision-Tree-Learning(examples, attributes, parent_examples) returns a tree if examples is empty then return Plurality-Value(parent_examples) else if all examples have the same classification then return the classification else if attributes is empty then return Plurality-Value(examples) else A \leftarrow \underset{a \in attributes}{\operatorname{argmax}} \quad \underset{a \in attributes}{\operatorname{Importance}} (examples) \\ tree \leftarrow a \text{ new decision tree with root test } A \\ \text{for each value } v_k \text{ of } A \text{ do} \\ exs \leftarrow \{e : e \in examples \text{ and } e.A = v_k\} \\ subtree \leftarrow \text{Decision-Tree-Learning}(exs, attributes -A, examples) \\ \text{add a branch to } tree \text{ with label } (A = v_k) \text{ and subtree } subtree \\ \text{return } tree
```

What is plurality value? What is importance?

• Which of the 2 splits has a better information gain?

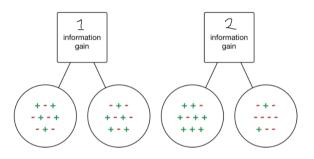


• Which of the 2 splits has a better information gain?



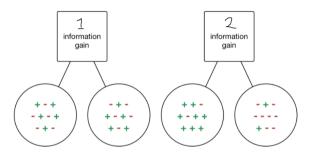
• What are the pros and cons of decision trees?

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- What are the pros and cons of decision trees?
- How to avoid overfitting?
- Algorithm

• Which of the 2 splits has a better information gain?



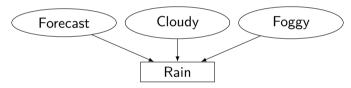
- What are the pros and cons of decision trees?
- How to avoid overfitting?
- How to use decision trees for regression?
- Algorithm

# Naïve Bayes

• Formula?

## Naïve Bayes

- Formula?
- $p(y = \text{Will rain}|x) = p(y_j|x) = \frac{p(x|y_j)p(y_j)}{p(x)} \propto p(x|y_j)p(y_j) \approx p(y_j)\prod_i p(x_i|y_j)$
- ullet ightarrow arg max $_{y_j}$   $p(y_j)\prod_i p(x_i|y_j)$



- Why is Naive Bayes naive?
- How is the prior of e.g. 90% probability of not raining (overall) modelled?
- What are the pros and cons?

#### kNN

```
k-Nearest Neighbor
```

Classify (X, Y, x) // X: training data, Y: class labels of X, x: unknown sample for i = 1 to m do

Compute distance  $d(\mathbf{X}_i, x)$ 

end for

Compute set I containing indices for the k smallest distances  $d(\mathbf{X}_i, x)$ . **return** majority label for  $\{\mathbf{Y}_i, \mathbf{w}\}$  where  $i \in I\}$ 

 $https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Pseudocode-for-KNN-classification\_fig7\_260397165$ 

Source:

## kNN

```
k-Nearest Neighbor Classify (\mathbf{X},\mathbf{Y},x) // \mathbf{X}: training data, \mathbf{Y}: class labels of \mathbf{X}, x: unknown sample for i=1 to m do Compute distance d(\mathbf{X}_i,x) end for Compute set I containing indices for the k smallest distances d(\mathbf{X}_i,x). return majority label for \{\mathbf{Y}_i \text{ where } i \in I\}
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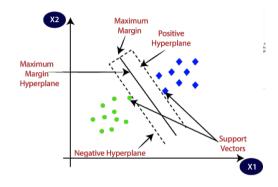
Source:

 $https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Pseudocode-for-KNN-classification\_fig7\_260397165$ 

- What are the training and test computation times for kNN?
- What are the pros and cons of kNN classifiers?
- Can kNN be used for regression?

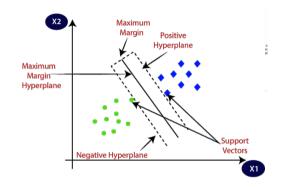
## **SVM**

- Find a boundary that maximizes the distance to closest vectors
- If not possible, find one that minimizes the error
- Add the kernel trick for non-linear data



## **SVM**

- Find a boundary that maximizes the distance to closest vectors
- If not possible, find one that minimizes the error
- Add the kernel trick for non-linear data



- What are the pros and cons of SVMs?
- Can SVMs be used for regression?

## Perceptron

- Binary classification
- Linear boundary in feature space
- $\hat{y} = sign(wx + b)$

#### Algorithm:

- $w_0 = \overrightarrow{0}$
- For every data point x<sub>i</sub>
- $\hat{y_i} = \operatorname{sign}(w_k x_i + b)$
- If  $\hat{y_i} \neq y_i$ :
- $\bullet \qquad \star \quad w_{k+1} = w_k \hat{y}_i \cdot x$
- • else:
- $\bullet \qquad \star \quad \mathsf{w}_{k+1} = \mathsf{w}_k$

## Perceptron

- Binary classification
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- $\hat{y} = sign(wx + b)$

## Algorithm:

- $w_0 = 0$
- For every data point x<sub>i</sub>

$$\bullet \hat{y_i} = \operatorname{sign}(w_k x_i + b)$$

• If 
$$\hat{y_i} \neq y_i$$
:

$$\bullet \qquad \star \quad w_{k+1} = w_k - \hat{y}_i \cdot x$$

$$\bullet \qquad \star \quad w_{k+1} = w_k$$

- What are the pros and cons of simple perceptrons?
- Can we extend this to non-linear data?

#### Common Evaluation Measures

- Confusion matrix
- **Precision** =  $\frac{TP}{TP+FP}$  (out of those marked as 1, how many are actually 1?)
- Recall =  $\frac{TP}{TN+FN}$  (out of all 1s, how many are marked 1?)
- **F-measure** =  $\frac{2 \cdot P \cdot R}{P + R}$  (weighted average of precision and recall)
- Accuracy =  $\frac{TP+TN}{TP+TN+FP+FN}$

# Useful Python Implementations

- https://scikit-learn.org/stable/supervised\_learning.html
- Decision Trees: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/tree.html
- Naive Bayes: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/naive\_bayes.html
- K Nearest Neighbour: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/neighbors.html
- SVMs: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/svm.html
- $\bullet \ \, \mathsf{Perceptron:} \\ \, \mathsf{https:}//\mathsf{scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear\_model.Perceptron.html} \\$
- Evaluation metrics: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/model\_evaluation.html

## Assignment 9

- Exercise 1: Text classification
- Bonus: Support Vector Machines

#### Resources

- UdS SNLP Class, WSD: https://teaching.lsv.uni-saarland.de/snlp/
- Decision Trees: https://www.kdnuggets.com/2020/01/decision-tree-algorithm-explained.html
- Naive Bayes Example: https://medium.com/analytics-vidhya/naive-bayes-classifier-fortext-classification-556fabaf252b
- kNN Example: https://iq.opengenus.org/text-classification-using-k-nearest-neighbors/
- SVM: https://monkeylearn.com/blog/introduction-to-support-vector-machines-svm/
- O Perceptron https://machinelearningmastery.com/perceptron-algorithm-for-classification-in-python/
- Maximum Entropy Classifier: http://cseweb.ucsd.edu/~elkan/254/ari\_talk.pdf