Streaming Machine Learning Regression

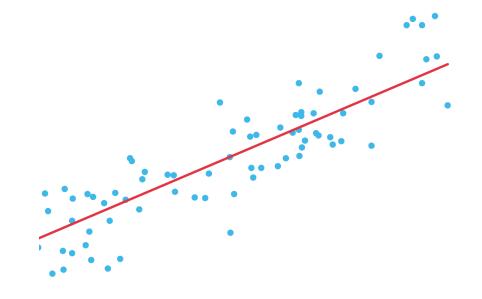
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SML Regression models

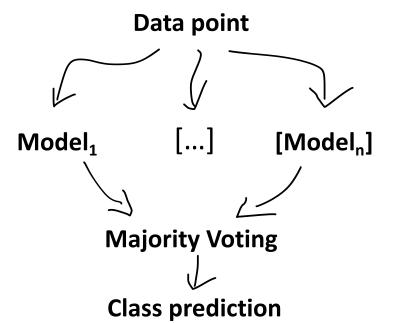




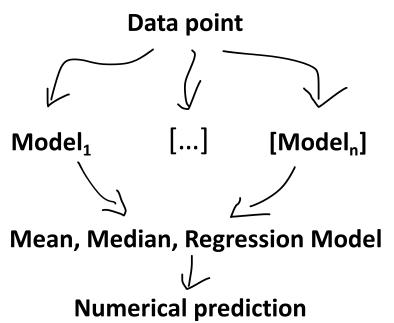
From Classification to Regression

Instead of using a majority voting approach, use the mean or median or a regression model built over the points saved into leaves to aggregate results e compute the predicted target feature

Classification



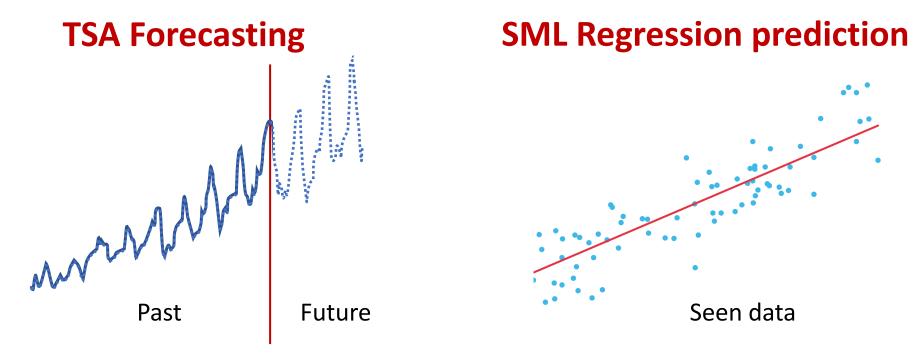
Regression





From TSA to SML Regression

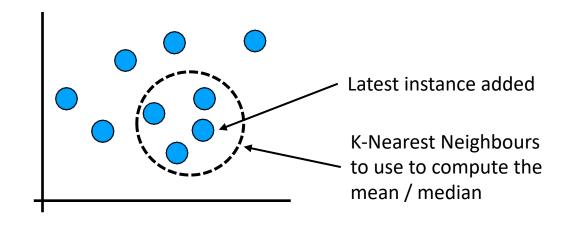
- TSA models learn from time series in the past how to forecast future behaviours,
 without knowing the respective future time series value.
- SML Regression models learn how to predict data coming from a continuous flow. To predict a new label, they must see the respective features.





Online K-Nearest Neighbours Regressor

- Use a fixed size sliding window to save the instances
- Find the k nearest neighbours to the new sample in input
- The predicted target feature is the mean / weighted mean / median of the k
 nearest neighbours' target features



Bifet, A., Pfahringer, B., Read, J., & Holmes, G. Efficient data stream classification via probabilistic adaptive windows. ACM symposium on applied computing, 2013



Adaptive Model Rules (AMRules)

- The antecedent of a rule is a set of literals (conditions based on multiple attribute values)
- The consequent of a rule is a function that minimizes the mean square error of the target attribute computed from the set of samples covered by rule
- Each rule uses a Page-Hinkley test to detect changes and react to changes by pruning the rule set
- Each rule is also equipped with outliers' detection mechanisms to avoid model adaption using anomalous examples
- Multiple rules form a set of rules, similarly to a tree. Hoeffding Bound is used to grow
 the set
- The prediction strategy used by decision rules can be the mean, a regression model, or adaptive, i.e., chooses between 'Mean' and 'Regression model' dynamically

Duarte, J., Gama, J. & Bifet, A. Adaptive Model Rules From High-Speed Data Streams. ACM TKDD, 2016



HT Regressor

Learner:

- Incremental decision tree
- Hoeffding bound to split over nodes

Voting:

- Mean
- Regression model
- Adaptive, i.e., chooses between 'Mean' and 'Regression model' dynamically



HAT Regressor

- Learner:
 - Incremental decision tree
 - Hoeffding bound to split over nodes
- Voting:
 - Mean
 - Regression model
 - Adaptive, i.e., chooses between 'Mean' and 'Regression model' dynamically
- Adaptation: Adaptive window + warning period (train background learners)

A. Bifet, R. Gavald`a. Adaptive Parameter-free Learning from Evolving Data Streams. IDA, 2009



ARF Regressor

- Base Learners: Hoeffding Tree Regressors
- Diversity: Leveraging Bagging + Local Random Subspaces
- Combination:
 - Flat architecture
- Voting:
 - Mean, Regression model or Adaptive, i.e., chooses between 'Mean' and 'Regression model' dynamically
- Adaptation: Adaptive window + warning period (train background learners)

Gomes, H. M., et al. Adaptive random forests for data stream regression. ESANN, 2018



SRP Regressor

- Base Learners: User choice
- Diversity: Leveraging Bagging + Global Random Subspaces
- Combination:
 - Flat architecture
- Voting:
 - Base learner's voting strategy
- Adaptation: Adaptive window + warning period (train background learners)

Gomes, Read and Bifet. Streaming Random Patches for Evolving Data Stream Classification. ICDM, 2019



Exercise 5: Stream Regression [optional]





Credits

- Albert Bifet DATA STREAM MINING 2020-2021 course at Telecom Paris
- Alessio Bernardo & Emanuele Della Valle

Streaming Machine Learning Regression

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