

1. Classification
 - (a) K-Nearest Neighbor
2. Ensemble Algorithms
 - (a) Adaboost

Algorithm 1 k-Nearest Neighbor [11]

Input: X: training data, Y: Class labels of X, x : unknown sample

Output: Class with the highest number of occurrence

```

1: function CLASSIFY( $X, Y, x$ )
2:   for  $i = 1$  to  $m$  do
3:     Compute distance  $d(X_i, x)$ 
4:   end for
5:   Compute set  $I$  containing indices for the  $k$  smallest distances  $d(X_i, x)$ 
6:   Return majority label  $\{Y_i \text{ where } i \in I\}$ 
7: end function

```

Algorithm 2 Adaboost [8]

Input:

Training data $\{(x_i, y_i)_{i=1}^N$ where $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^k$ and $y_i \in \{-1, 1\}\}$
 Large number of classifiers denoted by $f_m(x) \in \{-1, 1\}$
 0-1 loss function I defined as

$$I(f_m(x, y)) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } f_m(x_i) = y_i \\ 1, & \text{if } f_m(x_i) \neq y_i \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

(2)

Output: The final classifier

```

1: for  $i = 1$  to  $N$  do
2:   for  $i = 1$  to  $M$  do
3:     Fit weak classifier  $m$  to minimize the objective function:
4:      $\epsilon_m = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N w_i^m I(f_m(x_i) \neq y_i)}{x^2 + 2x + 1}$ 
5:     where  $I(f_m(x_i) \neq y_i) = 1$  if  $f_m(x_i) \neq y_i$  and 0 otherwise
6:      $\alpha_m = \ln \frac{1 - \epsilon_m}{\epsilon_m}$ 
7:   end for
8:   for all  $i$  do
9:      $w_i^{m+1} = w_i^{(m)} e^{\alpha_m I(f_m(x_i) \neq y_i)}$ 
10:  end for
11: end for

```

References

- [1] M. Bernstein. Random forests @ONLINE, 2016.
- [2] J. Brownlee. Clever algorithms: Nature-inspired programming recipes @ONLINE, 2015.
- [3] J. Brownlee. Clever algorithms: Nature-inspired programming recipes @ONLINE, 2015.
- [4] J. Brownlee. Clever algorithms: Nature-inspired programming recipes @ONLINE, 2015.
- [5] J. Brownlee. Clever algorithms: Nature-inspired programming recipes @ONLINE, 2015.
- [6] W. Dai and W. Ji. A mapreduce implementation of c4.5 decision tree algorithm @ONLINE, 2014.
- [7] A. Hertzmann, D.J. Fleet, and M. Brubaker. Adaboost @ONLINE, 2015.
- [8] R. Schapire. Machine learning algorithms for classification @ONLINE, 2014.
- [9] B. Stein. Unit hierarchial cluster analysis @ONLINE, 2016.
- [10] B. Stein. Unit hierarchial cluster analysis @ONLINE, 2016.

Algorithm 3 Adaboost [7]

Input:Training data $\{(x_i, y_i)_{i=1}^N$ where $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^k$ and $y_i \in \{-1, 1\}\}$ **Output:** The final classifier

- 1: Given Training data $\{(x_i, y_i) \text{ where } y_i \in \{-1, 1\}\}$
- 2: initialize D_1 = uniform distribution on training examples
- 3: **for** $t = 1$ to T **do**
- 4: Train weak classifier h_t on D_t
- 5: choose $\alpha_t > 0$
- 6: compute new distribution D_{t+1} :
- 7: **for** all i **do**
- 8: multiply $D_t(x)$ by

$$\begin{cases} e^{-\alpha_t}, & (< 1) \text{ if } y_i = h_t(x_i) \\ e^{\alpha_t}, & (> 1) \text{ if } y_i \neq h_t(x_i) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

- 9: renormalize
 - 10: **end for**
 - 11: output final classifier $H_{final}(x) = \text{sign}(\sum \alpha_t h_t(x))$
 - 12: **end for**
-

Algorithm 4 Random forest [1]

Input: S: training set, F: Features and number of trees in forest B **Output:** Constructed tree

- 1: **function** RANDOMFOREST(S, F)
 - 2: $H \leftarrow \emptyset$
 - 3: **for** $i \in 1, \dots, B$ **do**
 - 4: $S^{(i)} \leftarrow$ A bootstrap sample from S
 - 5: $h_i \leftarrow \text{RANDOMIZEDTREELEARN}(S^{(i)}, F)$
 - 6: $H \leftarrow H \cup \{h_i\}$
 - 7: **end for**
 - 8: return H
 - 9: **end function**
 - 10: **function** RANDOMIZEDTREELEARN(S, F)
 - 11: At each node:
 - 12: $f \leftarrow$ a very small subset of F
 - 13: Split on best feature in f
 - 14: return The learned tree
 - 15: **end function**
-

Algorithm 5 Iterative Dichotomiser 3

Input: D : Training Data, X : Set of Input Attributes

Output: A decision tree

```
1: function ID3( $D, X$ )
2:   Let  $T$  be a new tree
3:   if all instances in  $D$  have the same class  $c$  then
4:     Label( $T$ ) =  $c$ ; Return  $T$ 
5:   end if
6:   if  $X = \emptyset$  or no attribute has positive information gain then
7:     Label( $T$ ) = most common class in  $D$ ; Return  $T$ 
8:   end if
9:    $X \leftarrow$  attribute with highest information gain
10:  Label( $T$ ) =  $X$ 
11:  for each value  $x$  of  $X$  do
12:     $D_x \leftarrow$  instances in  $D$  with  $X = x$ 
13:    if  $D_x$  is empty then
14:      Let  $T_x$  be a new tree
15:      Label( $T_x$ ) = most common class in  $D$ 
16:    else
17:       $T_x = \text{ID3}(D_x, X - \{x\})$ 
18:    end if
19:    Add a branch from  $T$  to  $T_x$  labeled by  $x$ 
20:  end for
21:  return  $T$ 
end function
```

Algorithm 6 Perceptron [2]

Input: $ProblemSize, InputPatterns, iterations_{max}, learn_{rate}$

Output: $Weights$

```
1: for  $i = 1$  to  $iterations_{max}$  do
2:    $Pattern_i \leftarrow \text{SelectInputPattern}(InputPatterns)$ 
3:    $Activation_i \leftarrow \text{ActivateNetwork}(Pattern_i, Weights)$ 
4:    $Output_i \leftarrow \text{TransferActivation}(Activation_i)$ 
5:    $UpdateWeights(Pattern_i, Output_i, learn_{rate})$ 
6: end for
7: Return  $Weights$ 
```

Algorithm 7 Back-propagation [3]

Input: $ProblemSize, InputPatterns, iterations_{max}, learn_{rate}$

Output: $Network$

```
1:  $Network \leftarrow \text{ConstructNetworkLayers}()$ 
2:  $Network_{weights} \leftarrow \text{InitializeWeights}(Network, ProblemSize)$ 
3: for  $i = 1$  to  $iterations_{max}$  do
4:    $Pattern_i \leftarrow \text{SelectInputPattern}(InputPatterns)$ 
5:    $Output_i \leftarrow \text{ForwardPropagate}(Pattern_i, Network)$ 
6:    $\text{BackwardPropagateError}(Pattern_i, Output_i, Network)$ 
7:    $UpdateWeights(Pattern_i, Output_i, Network, learn_{rate})$ 
8: end for
9: Return  $Network$ 
```

Algorithm 8 Learning Vector Quantization [4]

Input: $ProblemSize, InputPatterns, iterations_{max}, CodebookVectors_{num}, learn_{rate}$ **Output:** $CodebookVectors$

```
1:  $CodebookVectors \leftarrow InitializeCodebookVectors(CodebookVectors_{num}, ProblemSize)$ 
2: for  $i = 1$  to  $iterations_{max}$  do
3:    $Pattern_i \leftarrow SelectInputPattern(InputPatterns)$ 
4:    $Bmu_i \leftarrow SelectBestMatchingUnit(Pattern_i, CodebookVectors)$ 
5:   for  $Bmu_i^{attribute} \in Bmu_i$  do
6:     if  $Bmu_i^{class} \equiv Pattern_i^{class}$  then
7:        $Bmu_i^{attribute} \leftarrow Bmu_i^{attribute} + learn_{rate} \times (Pattern_i^{attribute} - Bmu_i^{attribute})$ 
8:     else
9:        $Bmu_i^{attribute} \leftarrow Bmu_i^{attribute} - learn_{rate} \times (Pattern_i^{attribute} - Bmu_i^{attribute})$ 
10:    end if
11:  end for
12: end for
13: Return  $CodebookVectors$ 
```

Algorithm 9 Self Organizing Map [5]

Input: $InputPatterns, iterations_{max}, learn_{rate}, Grid_{width}, Grid_{height}$ **Output:** $CodebookVectors$

```
1:  $CodebookVectors \leftarrow InitializeCodebookVectors(Grid_{width}, Grid_{height}, InputPatterns)$ 
2: for  $i = 1$  to  $iterations_{max}$  do
3:    $Learn_{rate}^i \leftarrow CalculateLearningRate(i, learn_{rate}^{init})$ 
4:    $neighborhood_{size}^i \leftarrow CalculateNeighborhoodSize(i, neighborhood_{init}^{size})$ 
5:    $Pattern_i \leftarrow SelectInputPattern(InputPatterns)$ 
6:    $Bmu_i \leftarrow SelectBestMatchingUnit(Pattern_i, CodebookVectors)$ 
7:    $Neighborhood \leftarrow Bmu_i$ 
8:    $Neighborhood \leftarrow SelectNeighbors(Bmu_i, CodebookVectors, neighborhood_{size}^i)$ 
9:   for  $Vector_i \in Neighborhood$  do
10:    for  $Vector_i^{attribute} \in Vector_i$  do
11:       $Vector_i^{attribute} \leftarrow Vector_i^{attribute} + learn_{rate} \times (Pattern_i^{attribute} - Vector_i^{attribute})$ 
12:    end for
13:  end for
14: end for
15: Return  $CodebookVectors$ 
```

Algorithm 10 Hierarchial Agglomerative Algorithm [9]

Input:

$\langle V, E, w \rangle$. Weighted graph
 d_c . Distance measure for two clusters

Output: $\langle V_T, E_T \rangle$. Cluster hierarchy or dendrogram

```
1:  $C = \{\{v \mid v \in V\}\}$  ▷ Initial Clustering
2:  $V_t = \{v_C \mid C \in C\}, E_T = \emptyset$  ▷ Initial Dendrogram
3: while  $|C| > 1$  do
4:    $update\_distance\_matrix(C, G, d_c)$ 
5:    $\{C, C'\} = \underset{\{C_i, C_j\} \in C: C_i \neq C_j}{argmin} d_c(C_i, C_j)$ 
6:    $C = (C \setminus \{C, C'\}) \cup \{C \cup C'\}$  ▷ Merging
7:    $V_T = V_T \cup \{v_{C, C'}\}, E_T = E_T \cup \{\{v_{C, C'}, v_C\}, \{v_{C, C'}, v_{C'}\}\}$  ▷ Dendrogram
8: end while
9: Return  $T$ 
```

Algorithm 11 Hierarchial Divisive Algorithm [10]

Input:

$\langle V, E, w \rangle$. Weighted graph
 d_c . Distance measure for two clusters

Output: $\langle V_T, E_T \rangle$. Cluster hierarchy or dendogram

```
1:  $C = \{V\}$  ▷ Initial Clustering
2:  $V_t = \{v_C \mid C \in C\}, E_T = \emptyset$  ▷ Initial Dendogram
3: while  $\exists C_x : (C_x \in C \wedge |C_x| > 1)$  do
4:    $update\_distance\_matrix(C, G, d_c)$ 
5:    $\{C, C'\} = \underset{\{C_i, C_j\} : C_i \cup C_j = C_x \wedge C_i \cap C_j = \emptyset}{argmax} d_c(C_i, C_j)$ 
6:    $C = (C \setminus \{C, C'\}) \cup \{C \cup C'\}$  ▷ Merging
7:    $V_T = V_T \cup \{v_{C, C'}\}, E_T = E_T \cup \{\{v_{C, C'}, v_C\}, \{v_{C, C'}, v_{C'}\}\}$  ▷ Dendogram
8: end while
9: Return  $T$ 
```

Algorithm 12 C4.5 [6]

Input:

T : Training dataset
 S : Attributes

Output: decision tree $Tree$

```
1: function C4.5( $T$ )
2:   if  $T$  is NULL then
3:     return failure
4:   end if
5:   if  $S$  is NULL then
6:     return  $Tree$  as a single node with most frequent class label in  $T$ 
7:   end if
8:   if  $|S| = 1$  then
9:     return  $Tree$  as a single node  $S$ 
10:  end if
11:  set  $Tree = \{\}$ 
12:  for  $a \in S$  do
13:    set  $Info(a, T) = 0$  and  $SplitInfo(a, T) = 0$ 
14:    compute  $Entropy(a)$ 
15:    for  $v \in values(a, T)$  do
16:      set  $T_{a,v}$  as the subset of  $T$  with attribute  $a = v$ 
17:       $Info(a, T) += \frac{|T_{a,v}|}{|T_a|} Entropy(a)$ 
18:       $SplitInfo(a, T) += -\frac{|T_{a,v}|}{|T_a|} \log \frac{|T_{a,v}|}{|T_a|}$ 
19:    end for
20:     $Gain(a, T) = Entropy(a) - Info(a, T)$ 
21:     $GainRatio(a, T) = \frac{Gain(a, T)}{SplitInfo(a, T)}$ 
22:  end for
23:  set  $a_{best} = argmax\{GainRatio(a, T)\}$ 
24:   $a_{best}$  into  $Tree$ 
25:  for  $v \in values(a_{best}, T)$  do call C4.5( $T_{a,v}$ )
26:  end for
27:  return  $Tree$ 
28: end function
```

- [11] B. Tay, J.K. Hyun, and O. Sejong. A machine learning approach for specification of spinal cord injuries using fractional anisotropy values obtained from diffusion tensor images @ONLINE, 2014.