

WekaBioSimilarity — extending Weka with resemblance measures*

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TAMIDA'16

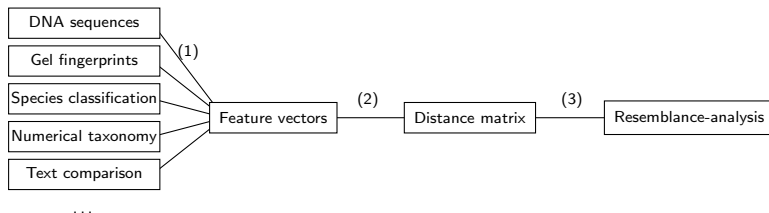
* Partially supported by the Agencia de Desarrollo Económico de La Rioja (ADER) [2013-I-IDD-00123] and

Introduction

Resemblance-analysis is an important concern in several fields

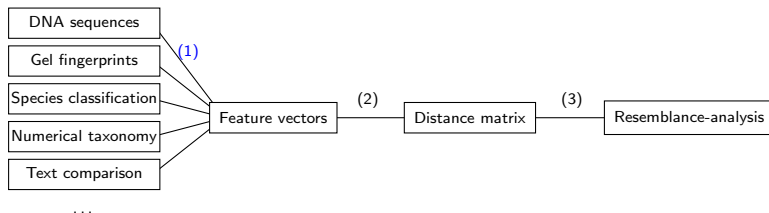
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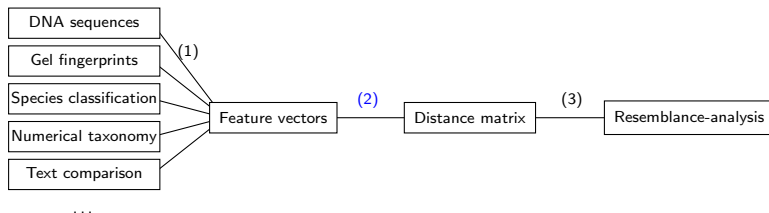


Depend on the concrete problem

Different types of features: binary, multi-value (nominal), string, or numerical

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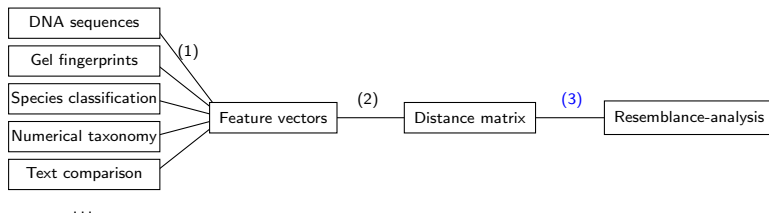
Several resemblance (similarity and distance) measures have been proposed



S. S. Choi et al. *A survey of binary similarity and distance measures*. *Journal of Systemics, Cybernetics and Informatics* 8(1),43–48. 2010.

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Clustering algorithms

Hierarchical clustering can be visualised using a tree representation

Problem

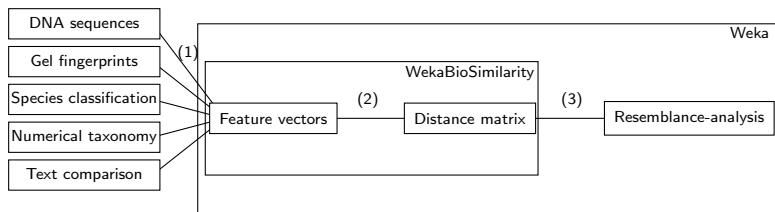
Several statistical packages (e.g. R, Matlab, Octave, Weka, or SPSS) provide the functionality for resemblance analysis

Problem

Several statistical packages (e.g. R, Matlab, Octave, Weka, or SPSS) provide the functionality for resemblance analysis

- **Problem:** they only support binary/or numerical features
- They cannot handle:
 - Comparison of DNA sequences (multi-value/string descriptors)
 - DNA fingerprints (numerical feature vectors)
 - Phylogenetic or data mining (heterogeneous descriptors)
 - ...

Solution



WekaBioSimilarity:

- Extends Weka with resemblance measures and comparison modes
- Works with binary, numerical, nominal, and heterogeneous data
- Open, easily extensible and integrable with other systems

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Resemblance measures in WekaBioSimilarity
- 3 Integration of WekaBioSimilarity in Weka
- 4 Conclusions

Binary data

SPECT heart dataset:

Patient	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10
P1	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
P2	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
P3	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
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Given two objects A and B , four values are computed:

- M_{11} = #attributes present both in A and B
- M_{10} = #attributes present in A but not in B
- M_{01} = #attributes present in B but not in A
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Resemblance measures are computed from those values:

$$S(A, B) = \frac{M_{11} + M_{00}}{M_{11} + M_{10} + M_{01} + M_{00}}$$

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WekaBioSimilarity features 76 binary resemblance measures

Multi-value/String data — pairwise comparison

HIV-1 protease cleavage dataset:

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- WekaBioSimilarity features 25 resemblance measures (generalised from the binary case)

Multi-value/String data — set occurrence

USDA plants database:

abelia: fl, nc

abelia x grandiflora: fl, nc

abel.: ct, dc, fl, hi, il, ky, la, md, mi, ms

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- Given A and B , $|S_A \cap S_B|$, $|S_A \setminus S_B|$ and $|S_B \setminus S_A|$ are used to compute resemblance measures:

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Numerical data

Three cases:

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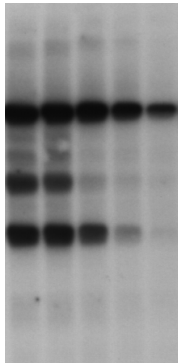
Notion of closeness: tolerance value

Example: DNA fingerprinting

Comparison of DNA patterns

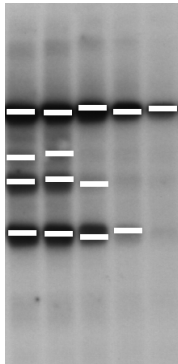
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DNA Pattern 1	DNA Pattern 2	DNA Pattern 3	DNA Pattern 4	DNA Pattern 5
120.5	121.4	120.1	121	121.7
83.1	82.5	71.7	32.4	
72.4	74.2	31.2		
31.3	29.9			

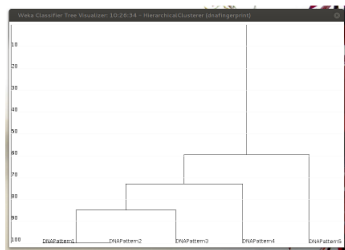
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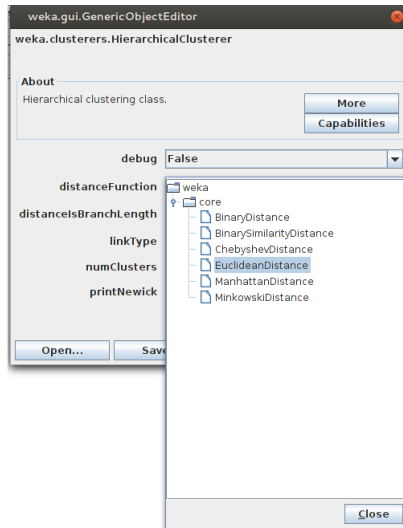
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- E.g. Numerical taxonomy (attributes like presence of hair, habitat, number of limbs, ...)
- Only pairwise comparison can be applied
- WekaBioSimilarity implements 25 measures

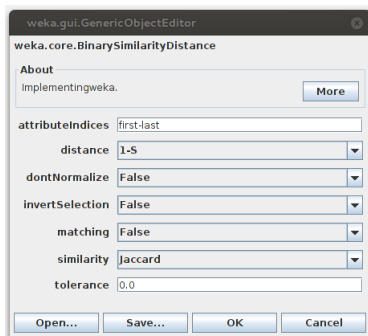
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Result:

- a tool applicable in a wide-variety of problems
- used as a standalone application or integrated in other software

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