# Stream Mining One-Hot Encoding and DGIM

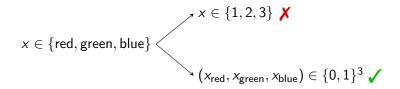
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One-Hot Encoding

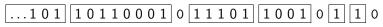
- categorical features
  - nominal (e.g. colours)
  - ordinal (e.g. satisfaction levels)
- need for numbers in algorithms
- naïve approach: number serially
  - arbitrary orders
  - meaningless arithmetic calculations
- one-hot encoding
  - one binary feature for each possible value



# The Datar-Gionis-Indyk-Motwani Algorithm

#### **Objectives**

- Estimate the number of ones in a bit stream!
- Be space-efficient!
- window size N
- O(log<sub>2</sub> N) buckets
  - timestamp
  - size = number of ones
    - powers of two
    - one or two of each size
    - sizes never decreasing moving back
  - · include all ones; end with ones
- needs only  $\mathcal{O}((\log_2 N)^2)$  bits
- estimation: half the size of the oldest bucket + sum of sizes of all other buckets
  - error rate: 50%



estimation: 16

reality: 14

# The Mushroom Data Set (J.S. Schlimmer, 1987)

- 8124 samples of 23 mushroom species
  - 4208 edible
  - 3916 poisonous
- 22 attributes with 128 possible values
- saved as CSV

Are there simple rules to determine edibility? Yes!

# The Implementation

- load CSV with Python
- 2D array for the one-hot encoding of the odour
- Python package dgim for the algorithm
- Streamlit for the interface
- options
  - odour type
  - window size N
  - error rate

#### Topic 4: One-Hot Encoding and DGIM

The Implementation

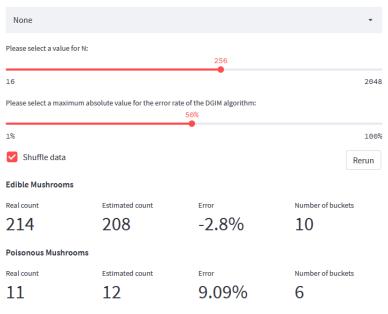
One-bot encoding denotes the technique of regulating a categorical attribute with it possible values by a binary Avair space where the int element is a I if and only if the attribute was set to the i-th value. The Datar Glossis-Indep Motivarial algorithms is activitique to estimate the number of coses in the last Miss of a binary string. This program demonstrates the DRRI algorithm on a data set of mushocoms. It estimates the number of edition and rounders are successful and the contract of the program demonstrates of the common string.



#### Please select an odour: None Please select a value for N: 16 2048 Please select a maximum absolute value for the error rate of the DGIM algorithm: 50% 1% 100% Shuffle data Rerun **Edible Mushrooms** Real count Estimated count Number of buckets Error -14.15% 205 176 10 Poisonous Mushrooms Real count Estimated count Number of buckets Error

8 6 -25.0% 4

#### Please select an odour:



Please select an odour: None Please select a value for N: 2048 16 2048 Please select a maximum absolute value for the error rate of the DGIM algorithm: 50% 1% 100% Shuffle data Rerun **Edible Mushrooms** Real count Estimated count Number of buckets Error 11.76% 1675 1872 15 Poisonous Mushrooms Real count Estimated count Number of buckets Error 7.46% 72

#### Please select an odour:



Real count	Estimated count	Error	Number of buckets
1651	1872	13.39%	15
Poisonous Mushrooms			

Real count	Estimated count	Error	Number of buckets
59	72	22.03%	9

### Please select an odour: None Please select a value for N: 2048 16 2048 Please select a maximum absolute value for the error rate of the DGIM algorithm: 1% 1% 100% Shuffle data Rerun **Edible Mushrooms** Real count Estimated count Number of buckets Error -0.36% 1678 1672 410 Poisonous Mushrooms

Real count	Estimated count	Error	Number of buckets
68	68	0.0%	68

- Project code: https://github.com/s9770652/DS1-DGIM
- Mushroom data set: https://archive-beta.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/mushroom
- Streamlit: https://streamlit.io/
- Python package dgim: https://pypi.org/project/dgim/
- Description of one-hot encoding: https://sherbold.github.io/intro-to-data-science/04\_ Data-Analysis-Overview.html#Features
- Description of the DGIM algorithm (Section 4.6): http://infolab.stanford.edu/~ullman/mmds/ch4.pdf