

# **Data Warehouse and Data Mining**

#### Introduction to Weka

Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques

### **Content**

- What is WEKA?
- The Explorer:
  - Preprocess data
  - Classification
  - Clustering
  - Association Rules
  - Attribute Selection
  - Data Visualization
- References and Resources

## What is WEKA?

- Waikato Environment for Knowledge Analysis
  - It's a data mining/machine learning tool developed by Department of Computer Science, University of Waikato, New Zealand.
  - Weka is also a bird found only on the islands of New Zealand.



### **Download and Install WEKA**

Website:

https://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/ml/weka/downloading\_html

- Support multiple platforms (written in java):
  - Windows, Mac OS X and Linux

## **Main Features**

- 49 data preprocessing tools
- 76 classification/regression algorithms
- 8 clustering algorithms
- 3 algorithms for finding association rules
- 15 attribute/subset evaluators + 10 search algorithms for feature selection

# Main GUI (图形用户界面 (Graphical User Interface) )

- Four graphical user interfaces
  - "The Explorer" (exploratory data analysis)
  - "The Experimenter" (experimental environment)
  - "The KnowledgeFlow" (new process model inspired interface)
  - Simple CLI 命令行界面 (Command Line Interface for batch scripting)



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  - Data Visualization
- References and Resources

# **Explorer: pre-processing the data**

- Data can be imported from a file in various formats: ARFF, CSV, binary
- Data can also be read from a URL or from an SQL database (using JDBC)
- Pre-processing tools in WEKA are called "filters"
- WEKA contains filters for:
  - Discretization, normalization, resampling, attribute selection, transforming and combining attributes, ...

# WEKA only deals with "flat" files

#### @relation heart-disease-simplified

```
@attribute age numeric
@attribute sex { female, male}
@attribute chest_pain_type { typ_angina, asympt, non_anginal, atyp_angina}
@attribute cholesterol numeric
@attribute exercise_induced_angina { no, yes}
@attribute class { present, not_present}
```

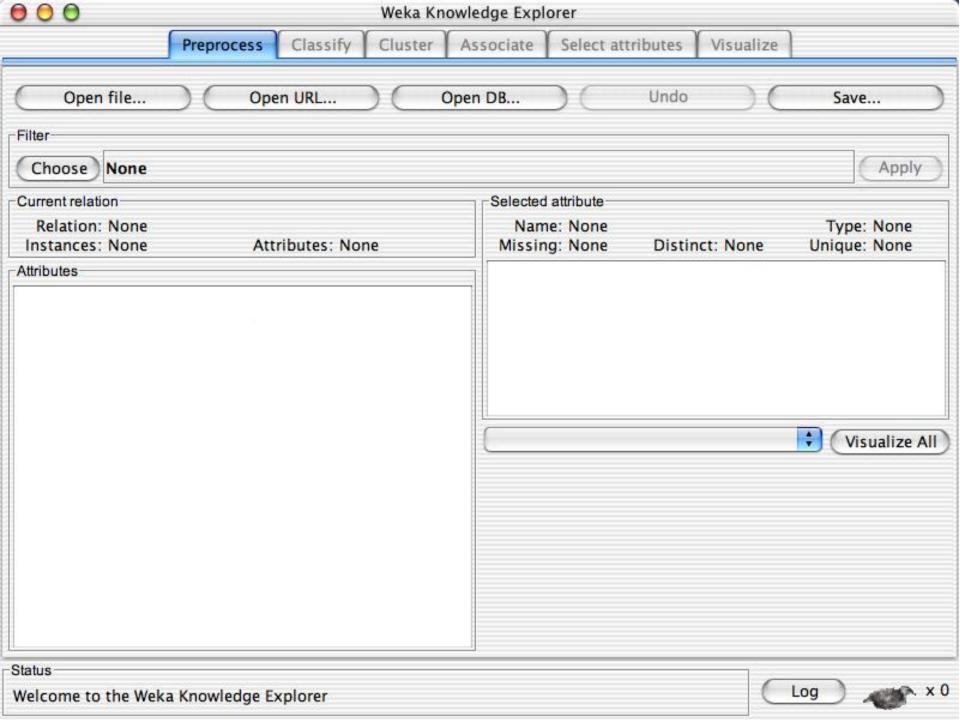
#### @data

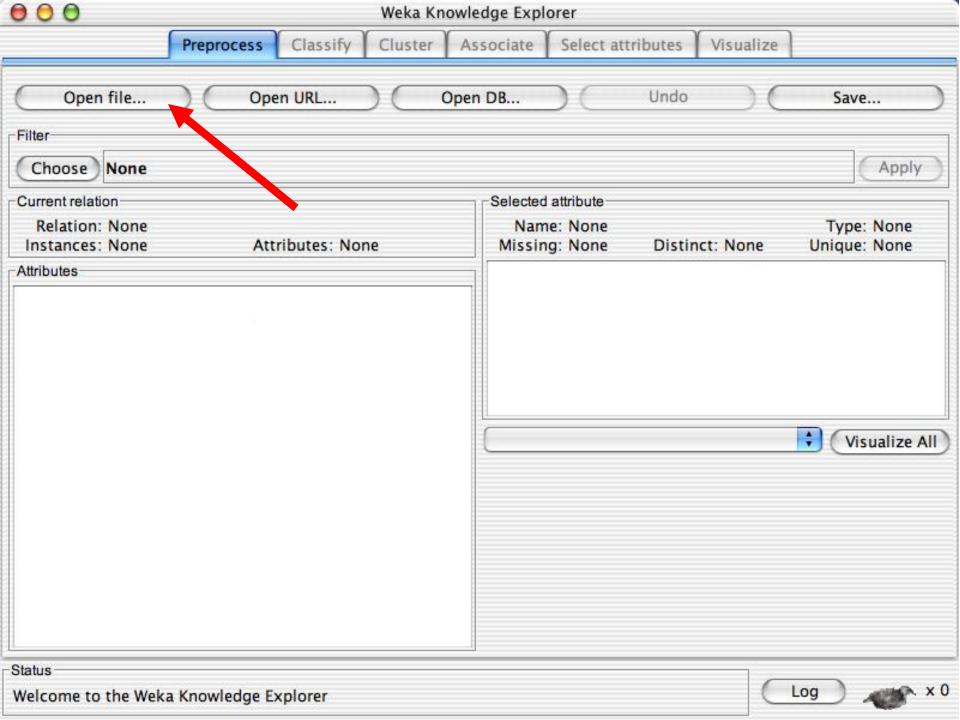
63,male,typ\_angina,233,no,not\_present 67,male,asympt,286,yes,present 67,male,asympt,229,yes,present 38,female,non\_anginal,?,no,not\_present

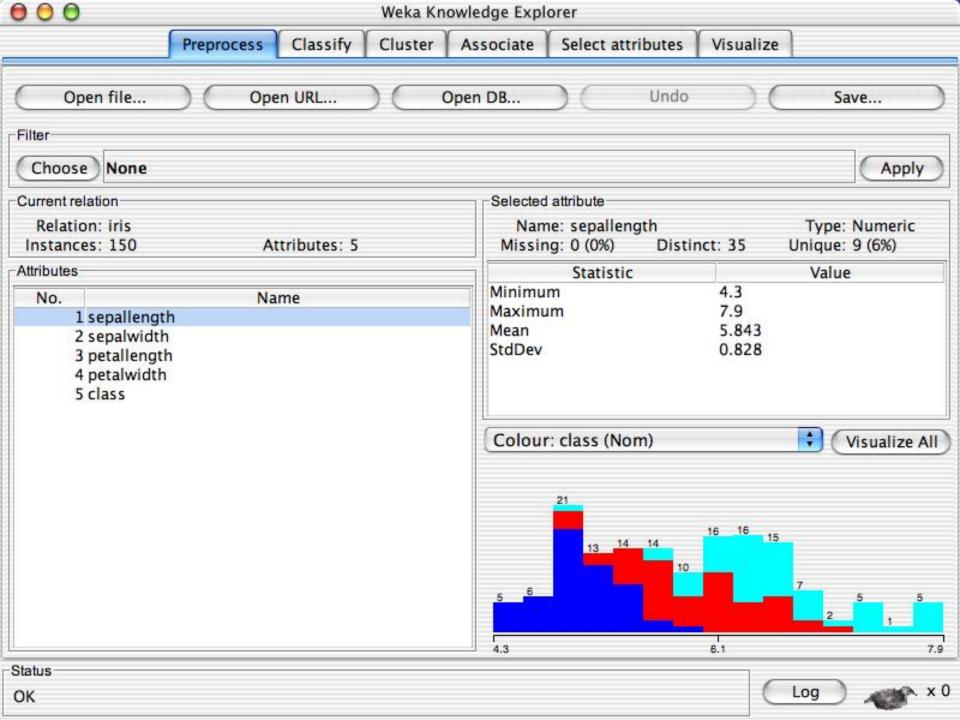
Flat file in ARFF format

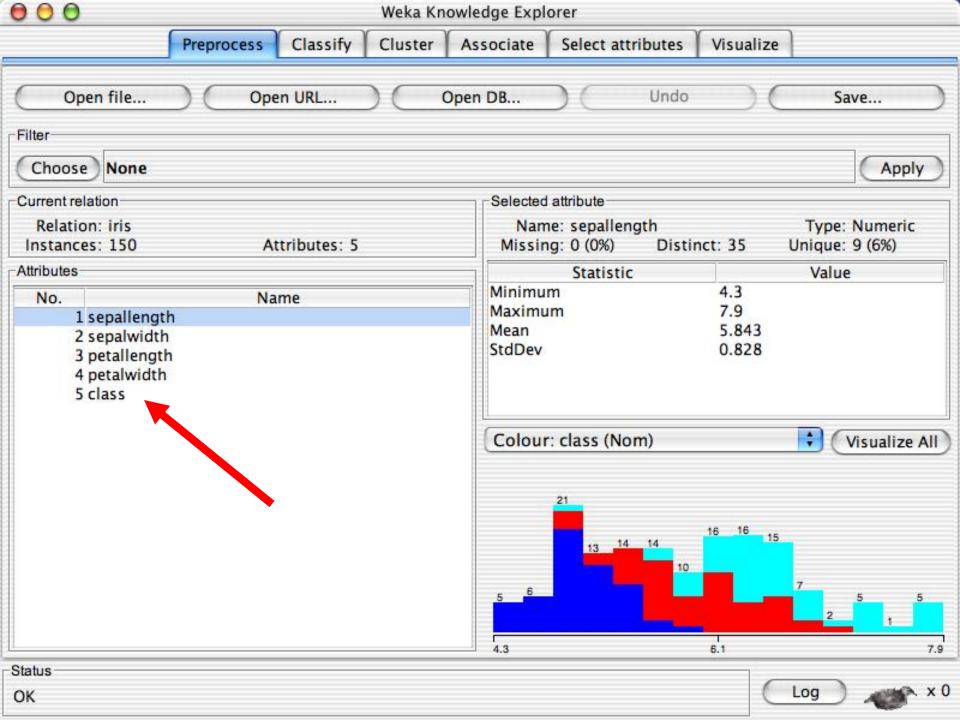
# WEKA only deals with "flat" files

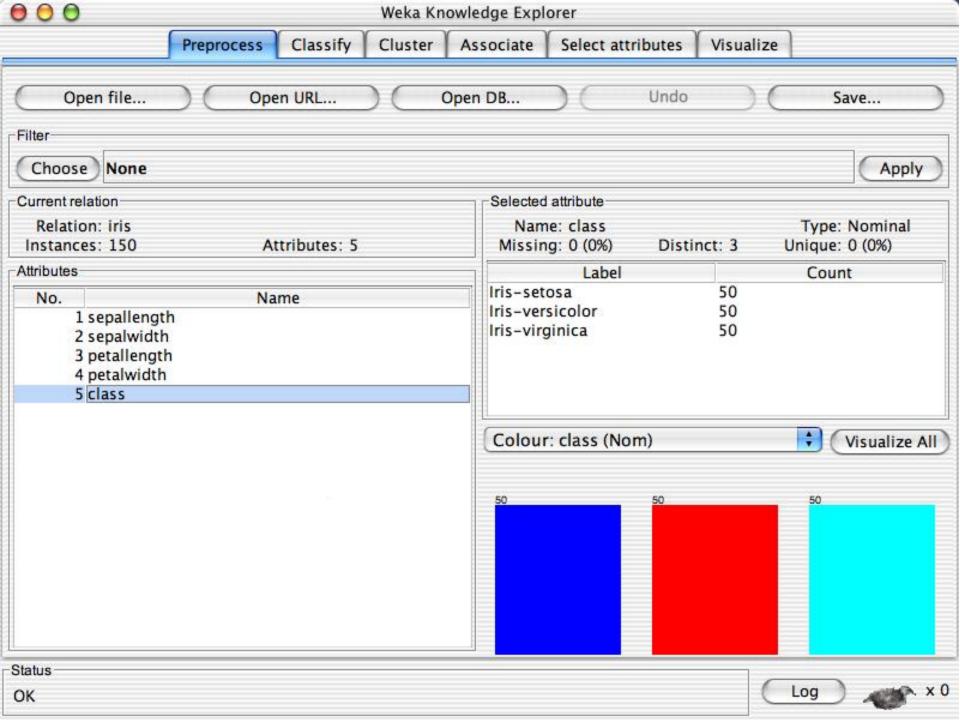
```
@relation heart-disease-simplified
                                      numeric attribute
@attribute age numeric
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@attribute cholesterol numeric
@attribute exercise_induced_angina { no, yes}
@attribute class { present, not_present}
@data
63,male,typ_angina,233,no,not_present
67, male, asympt, 286, yes, present
67, male, asympt, 229, yes, present
38,female,non_anginal,?,no,not_present
```

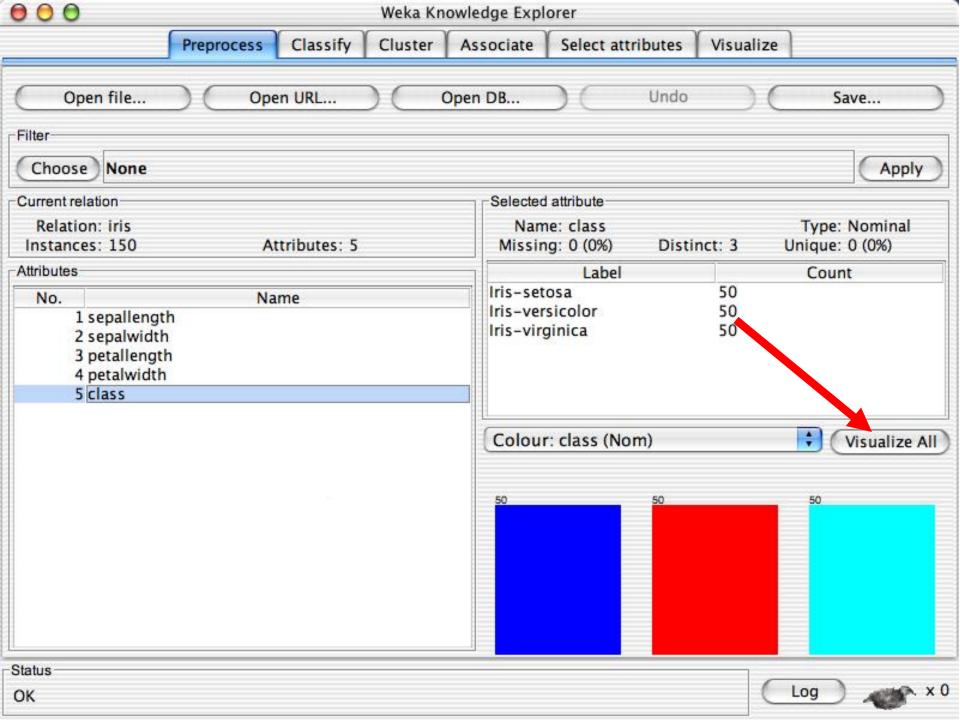


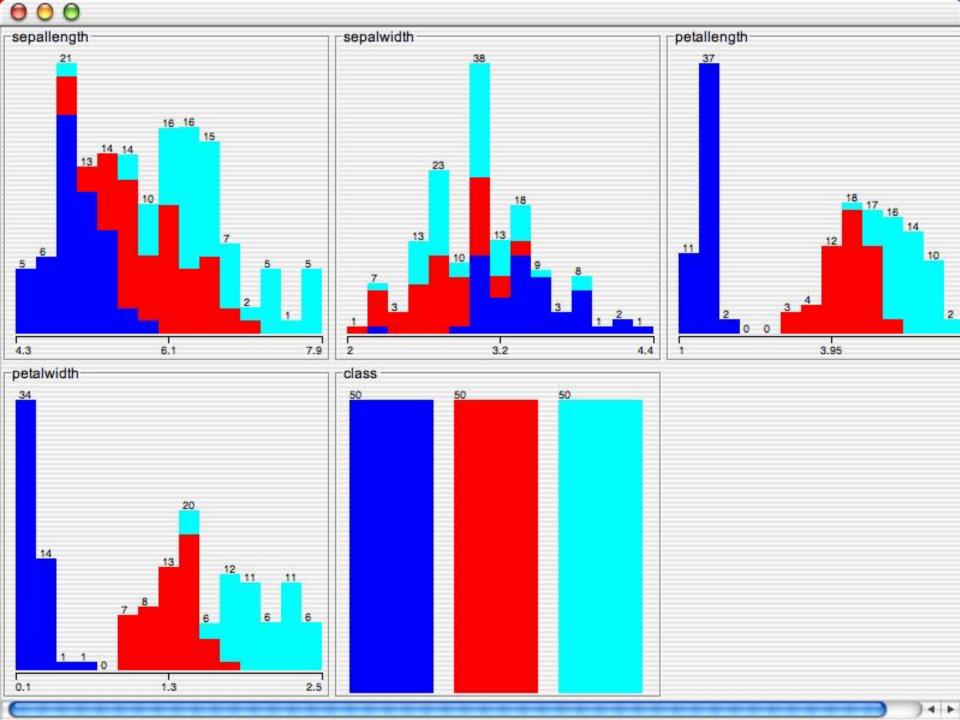


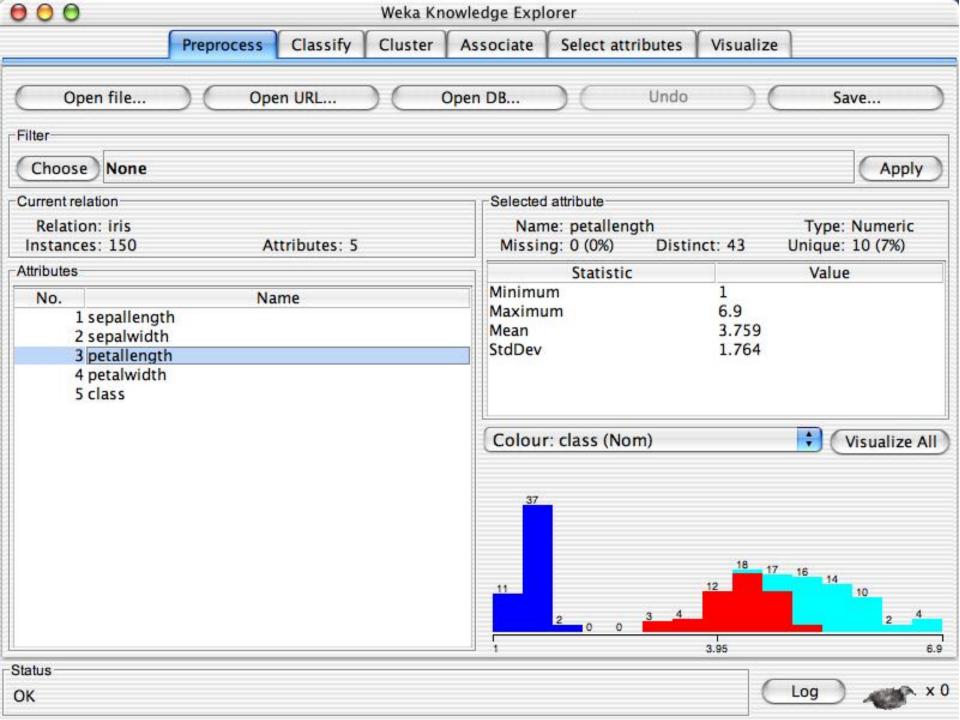


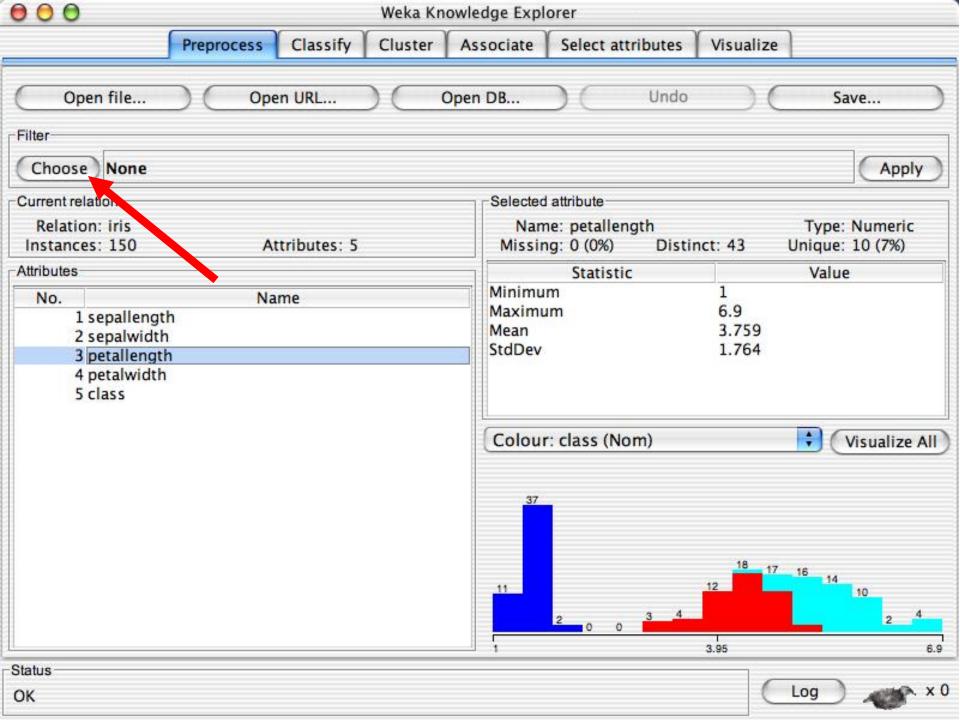


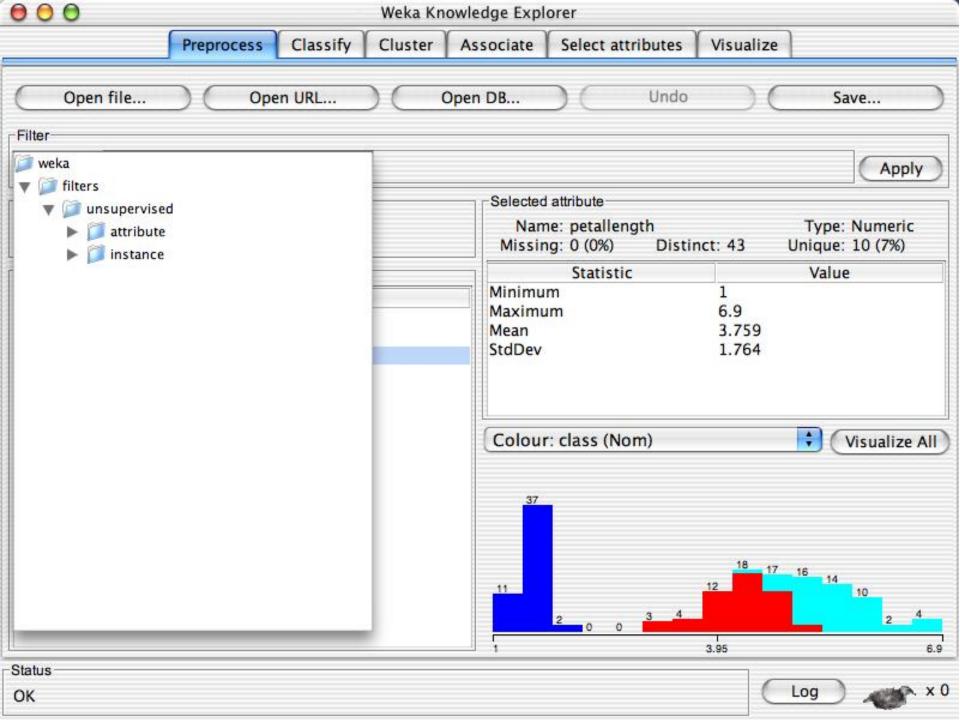


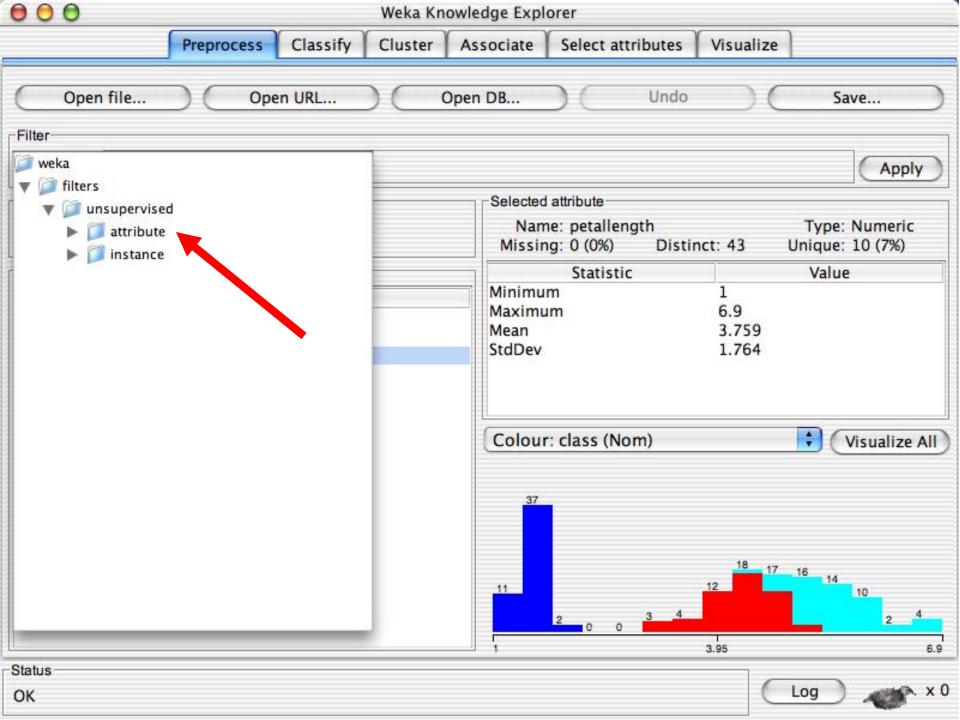


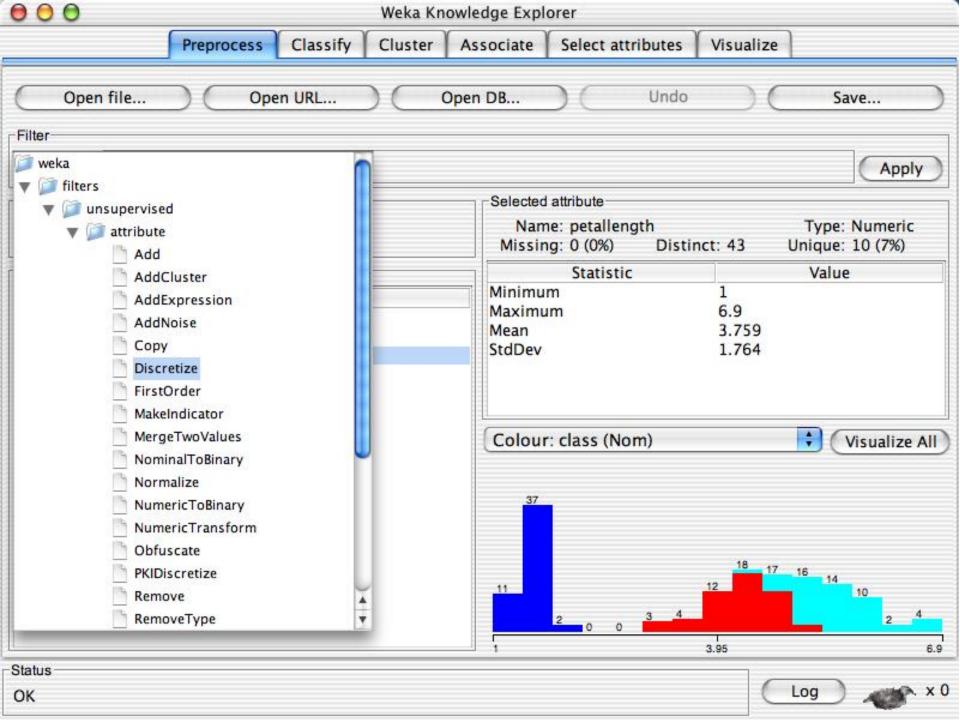


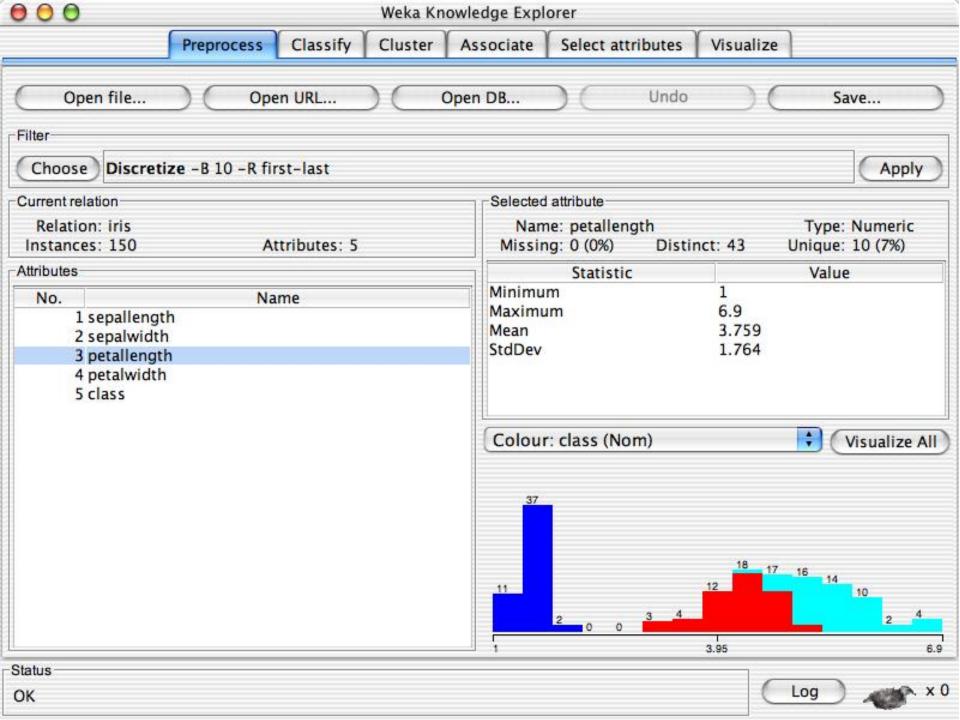


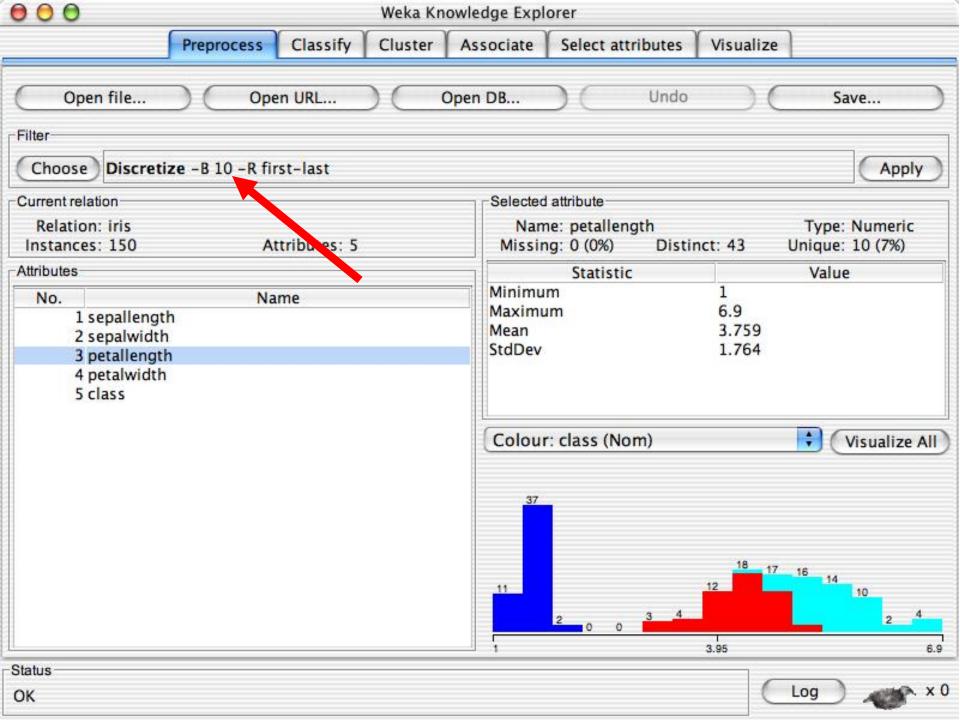


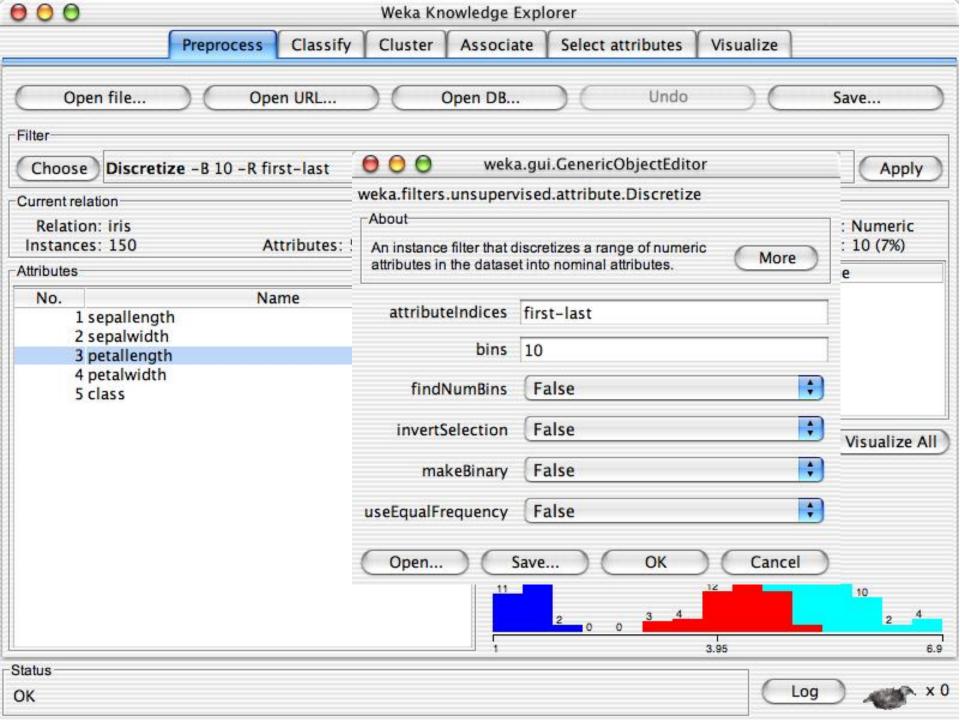


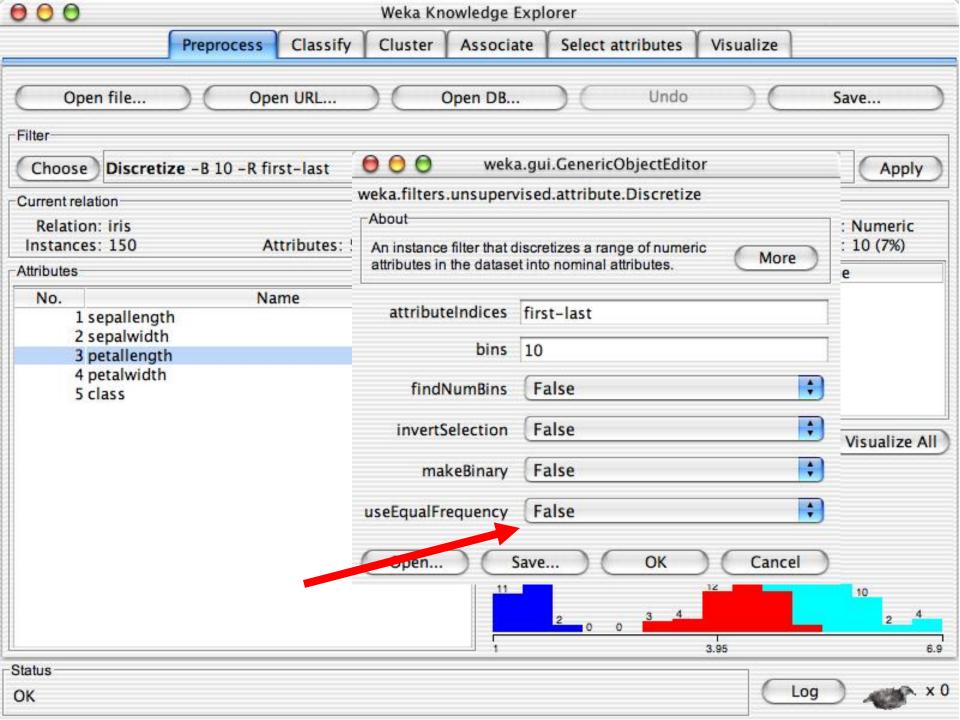


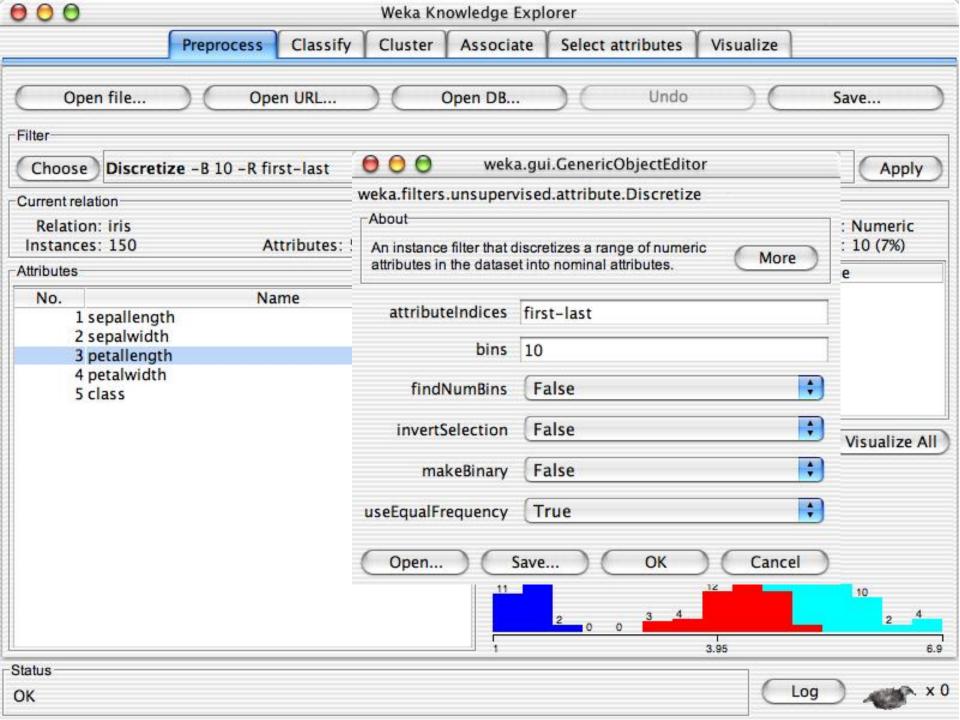


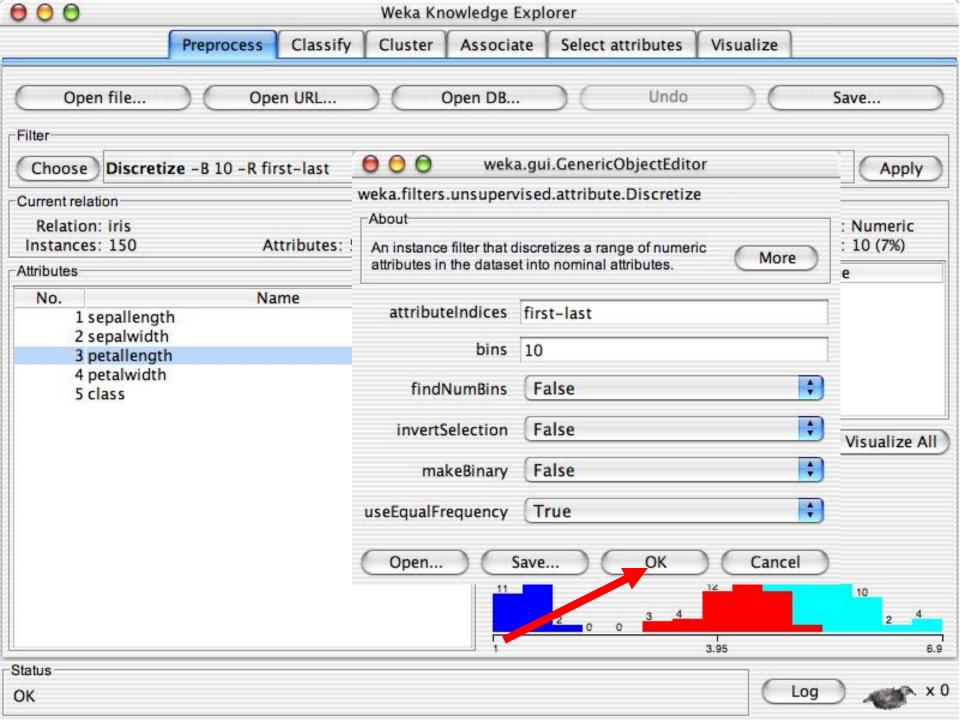


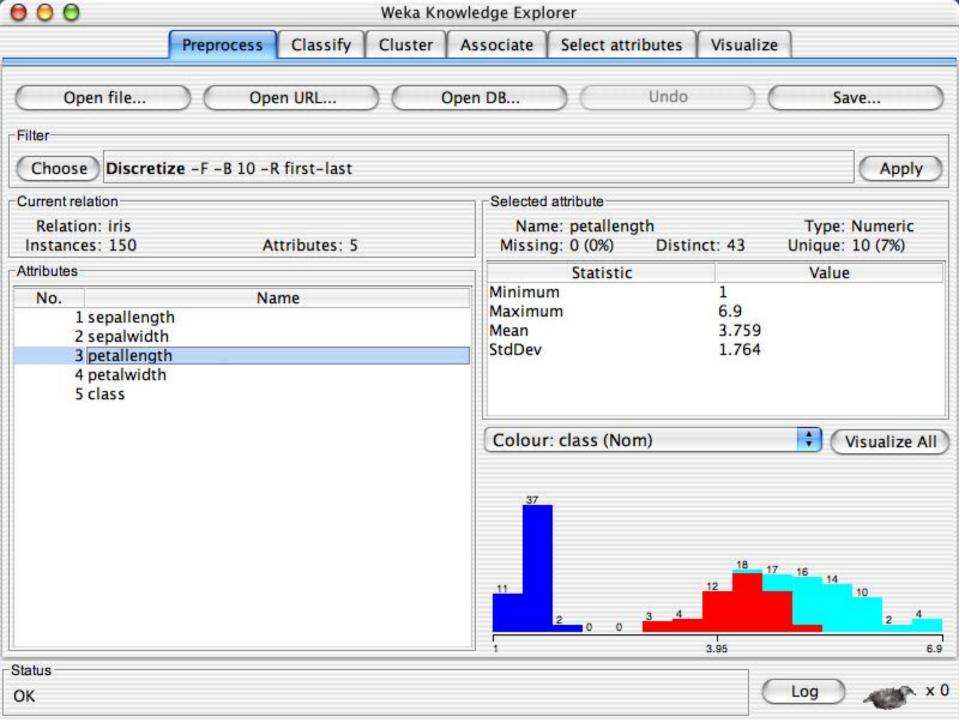


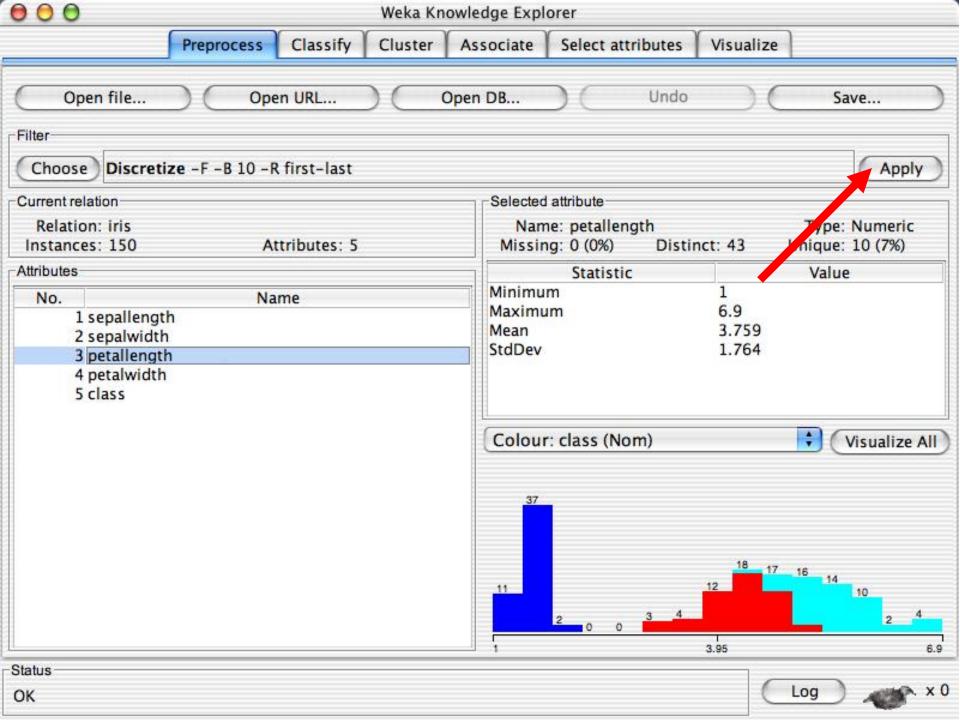


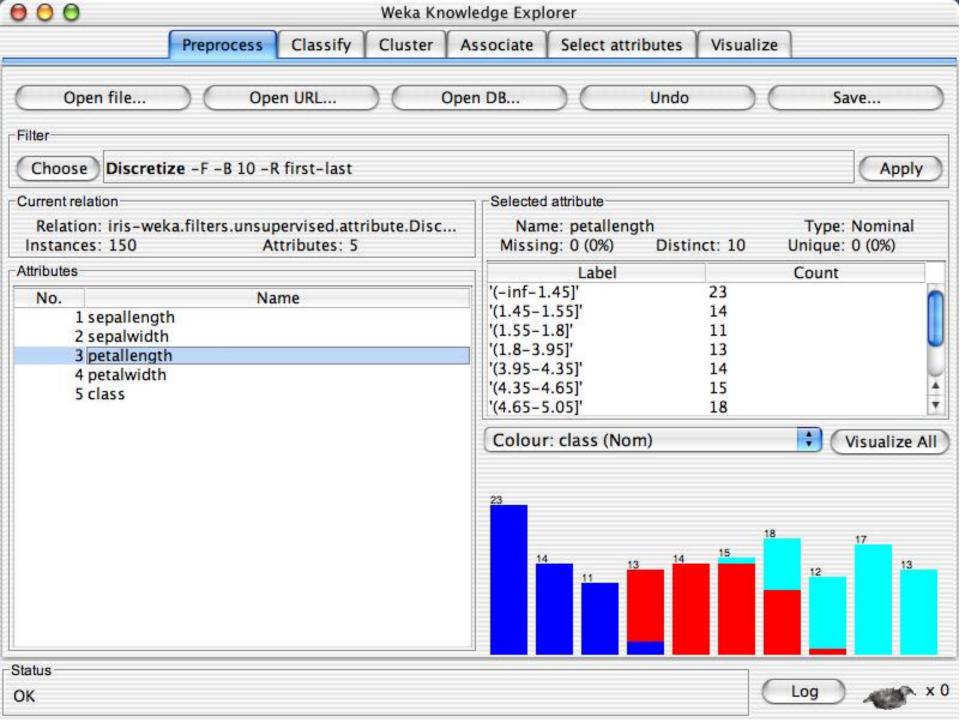












# **Explorer: building "classifiers"**

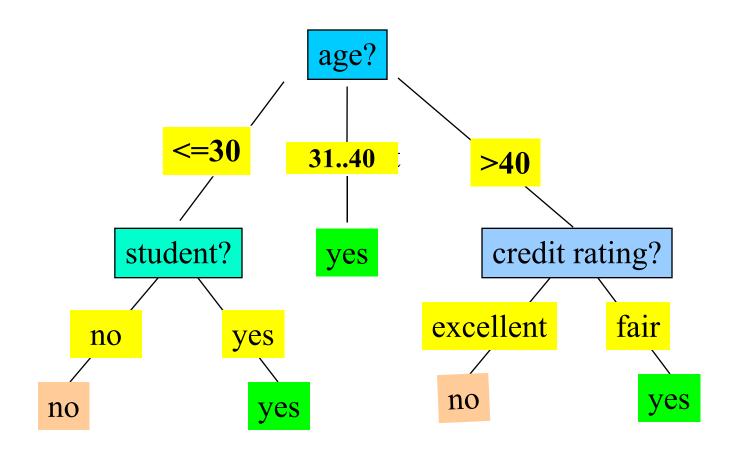
- Classifiers in WEKA are models for predicting nominal or numeric quantities
- Implemented learning schemes include:
  - Decision trees and lists, instance-based classifiers, support vector machines, multi-layer perceptrons, logistic regression, Bayes' nets, ...

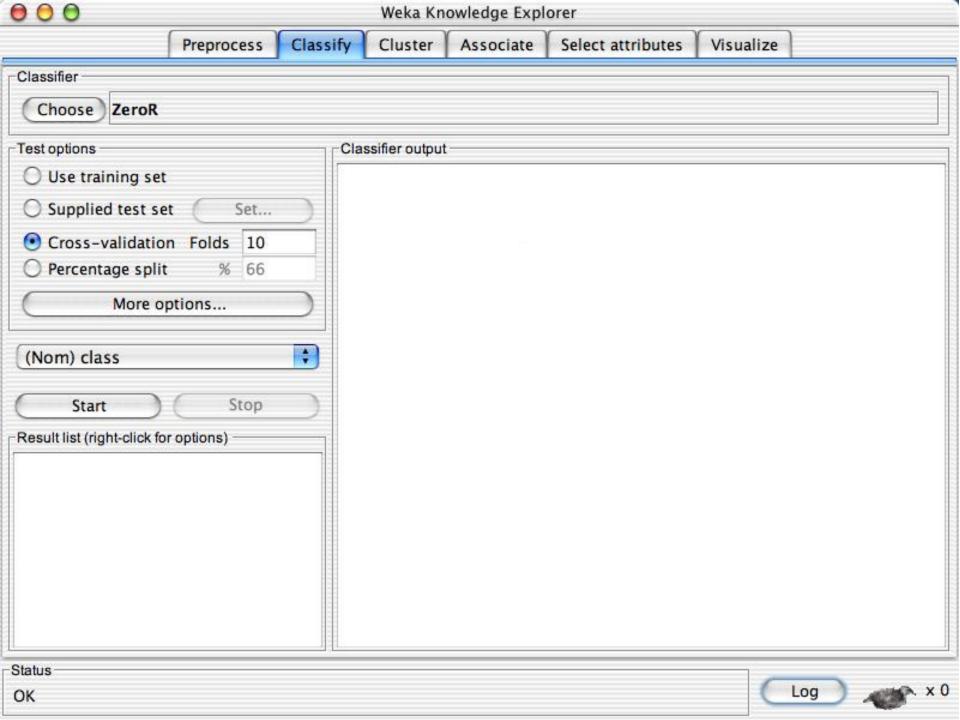
# Decision Tree Induction: Training Dataset

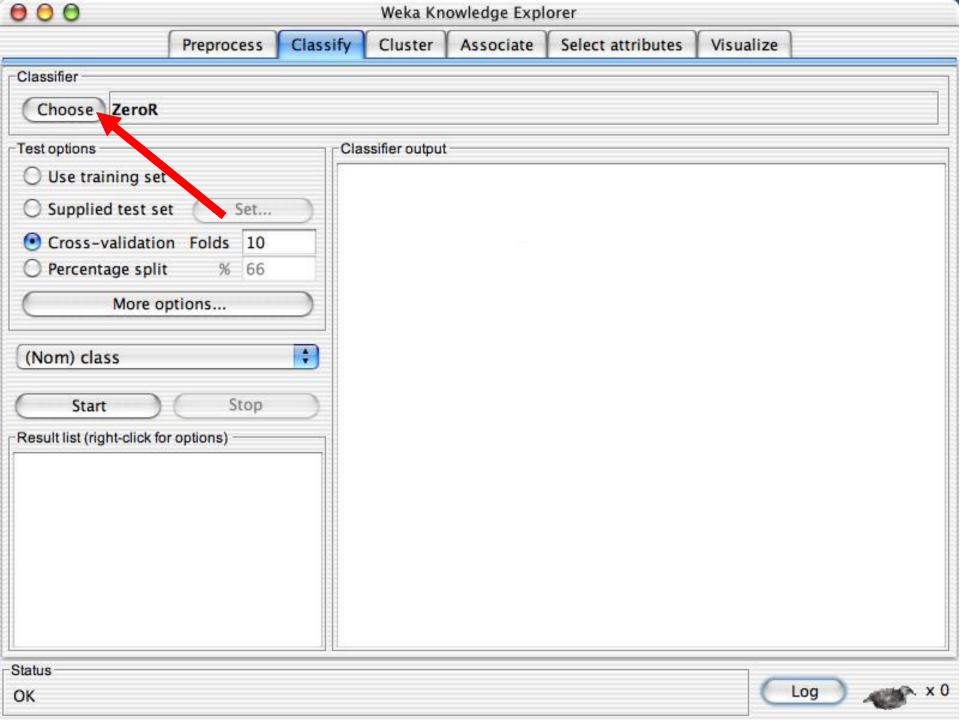
This follows an example of Quinlan's ID3 (Playing Tennis)

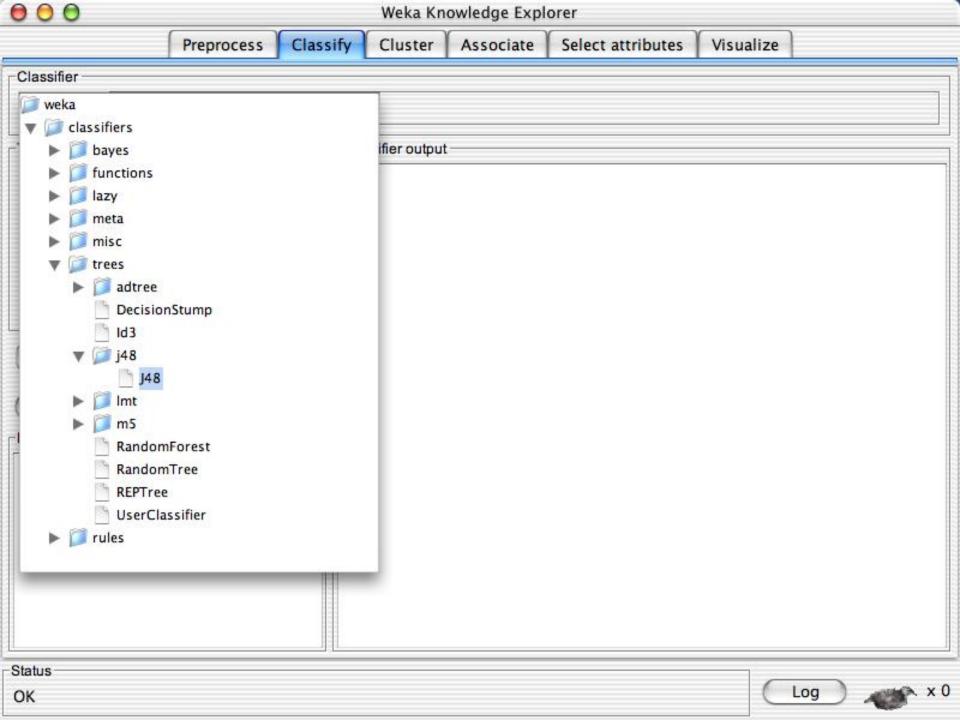
age	income	student	credit_rating	buys_computer
<=30	high	no	fair	no
<=30	high	no	excellent	no
3140	high	no	fair	yes
>40	medium	no	fair	yes
>40	low	yes	fair	yes
>40	low	yes	excellent	no
3140	low	yes	excellent	yes
<=30	medium	no	fair	no
<=30	low	yes	fair	yes
>40	medium	yes	fair	yes
<=30	medium	yes	excellent	yes
3140	medium	no	excellent	yes
3140	high	yes	fair	yes
>40	medium	no	excellent	no

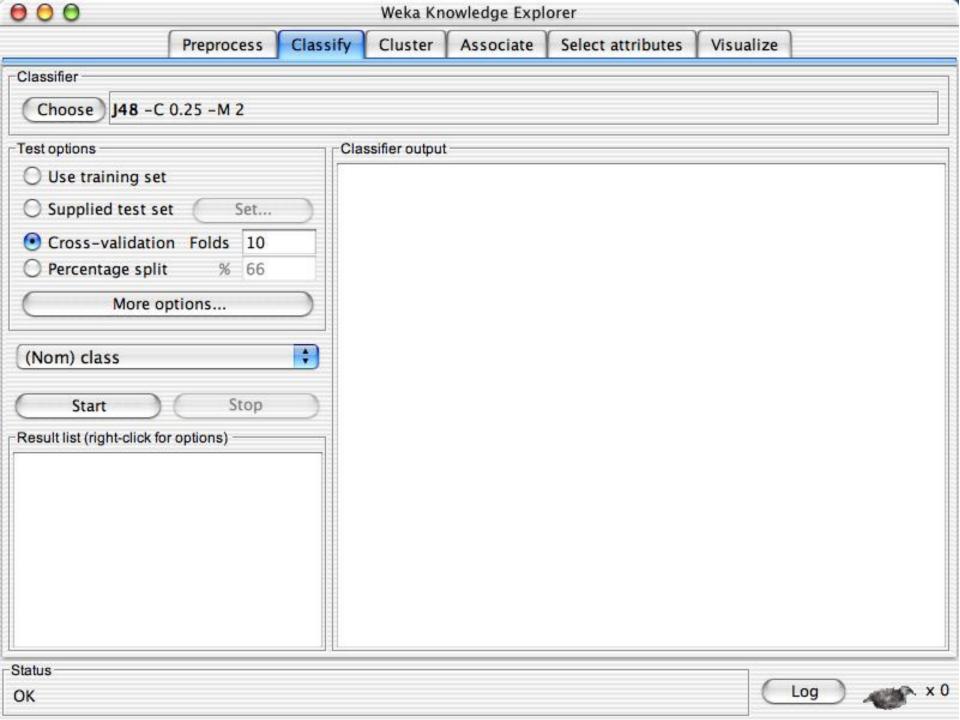
## Output: A Decision Tree for "buys\_computer"

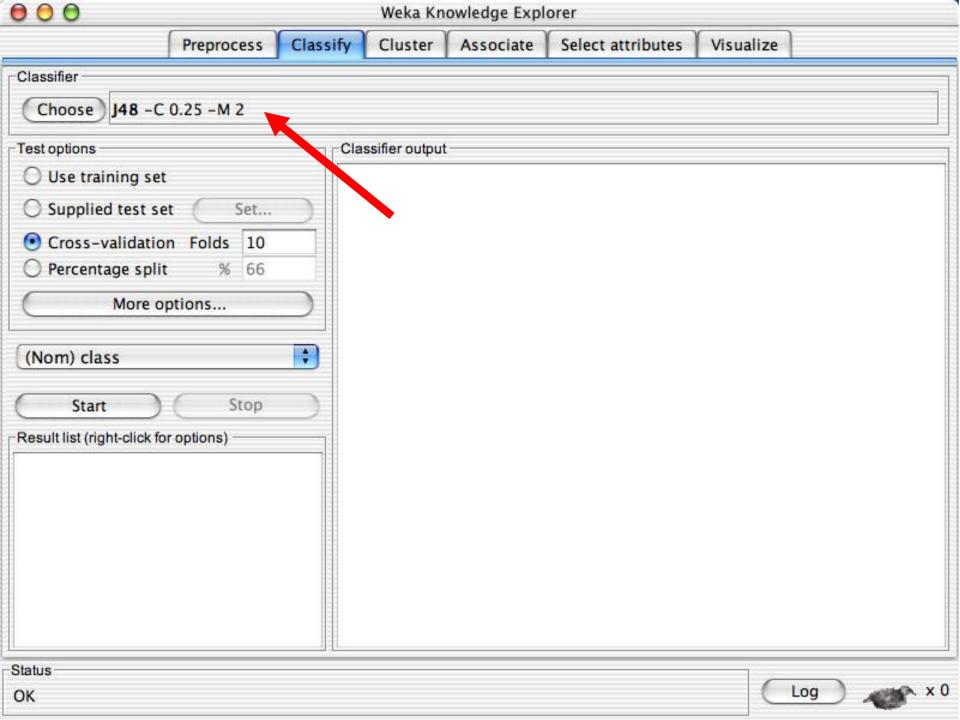


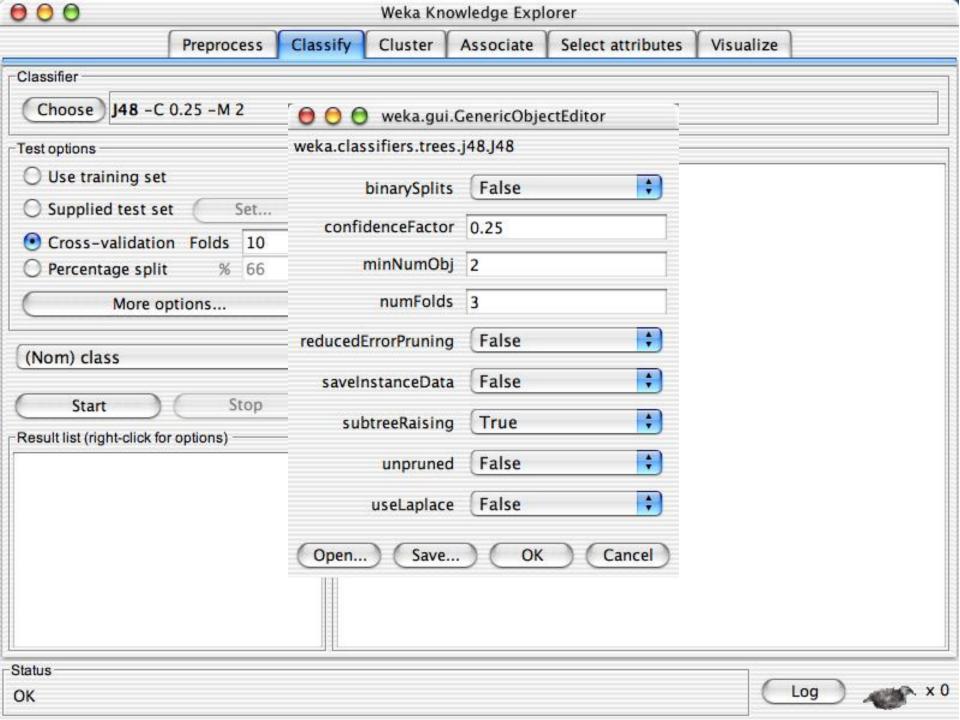


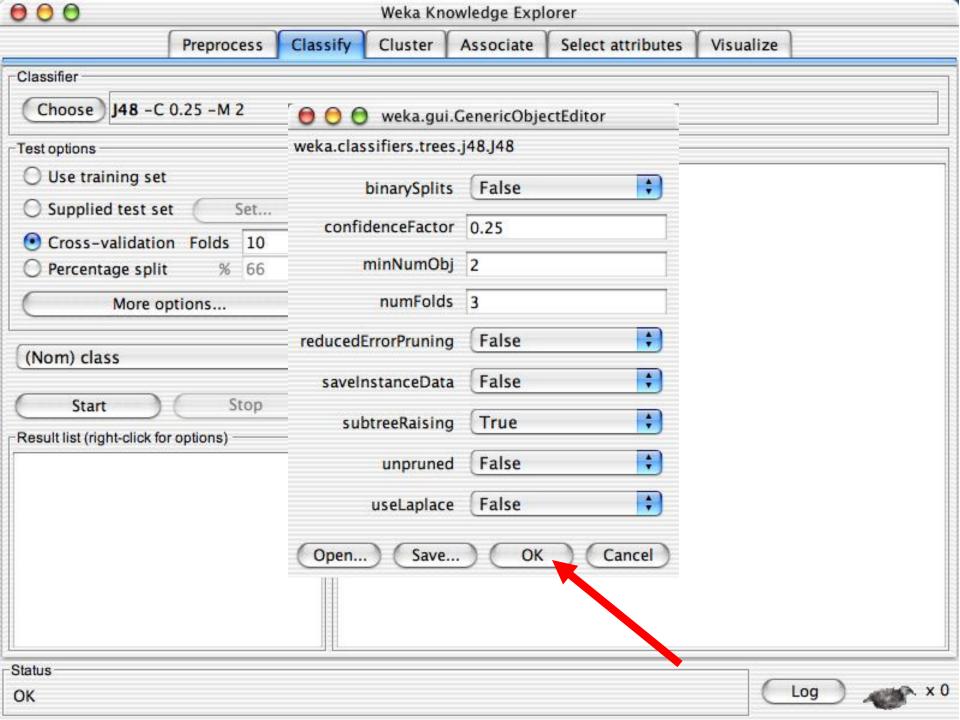


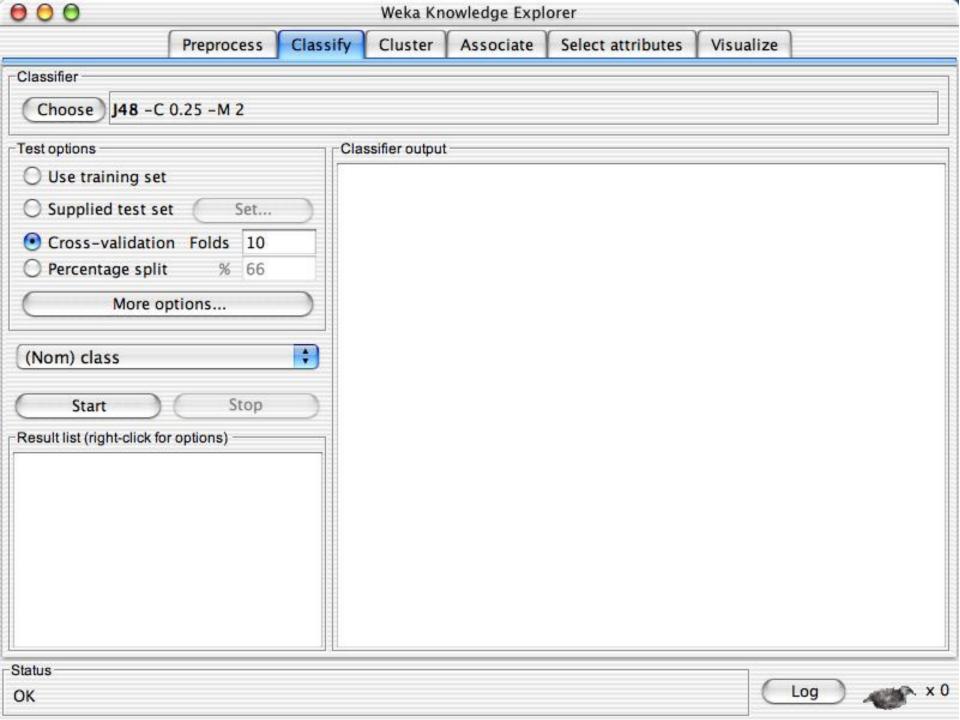


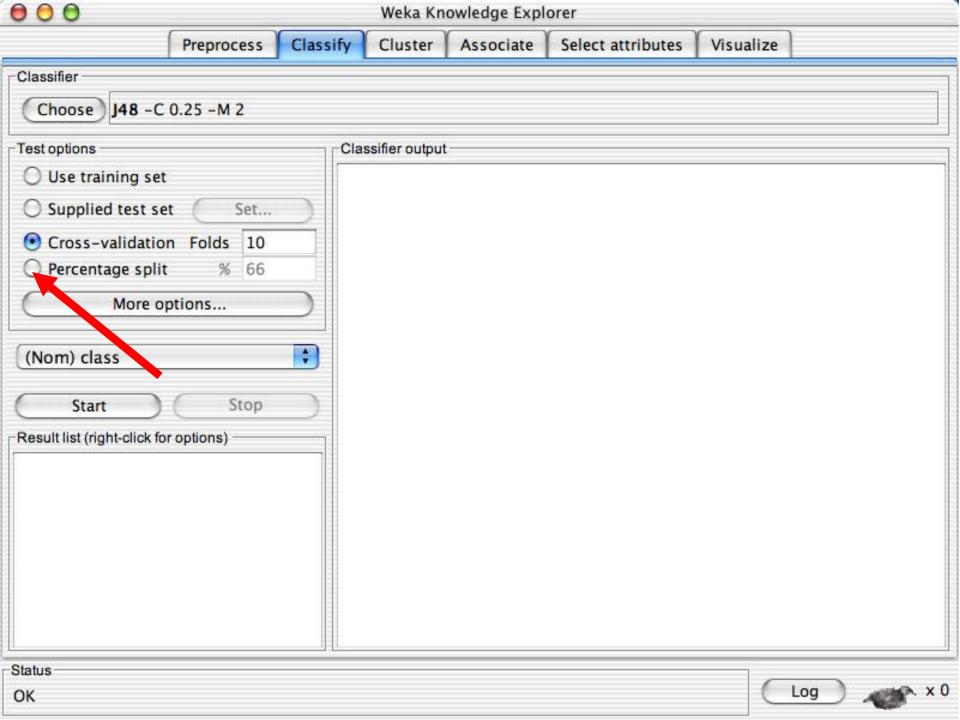


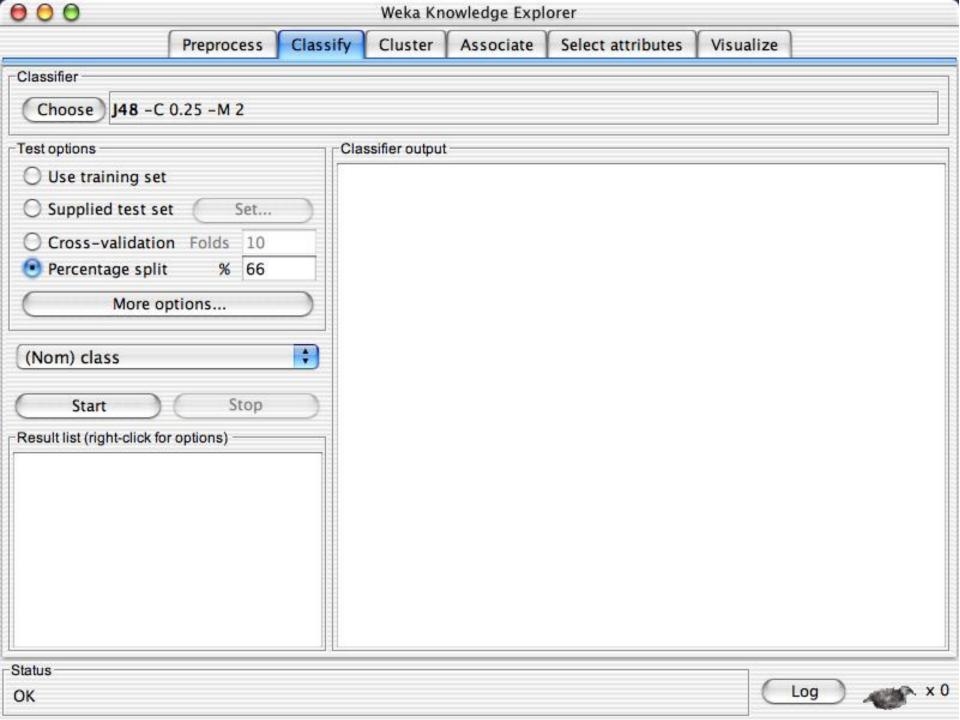


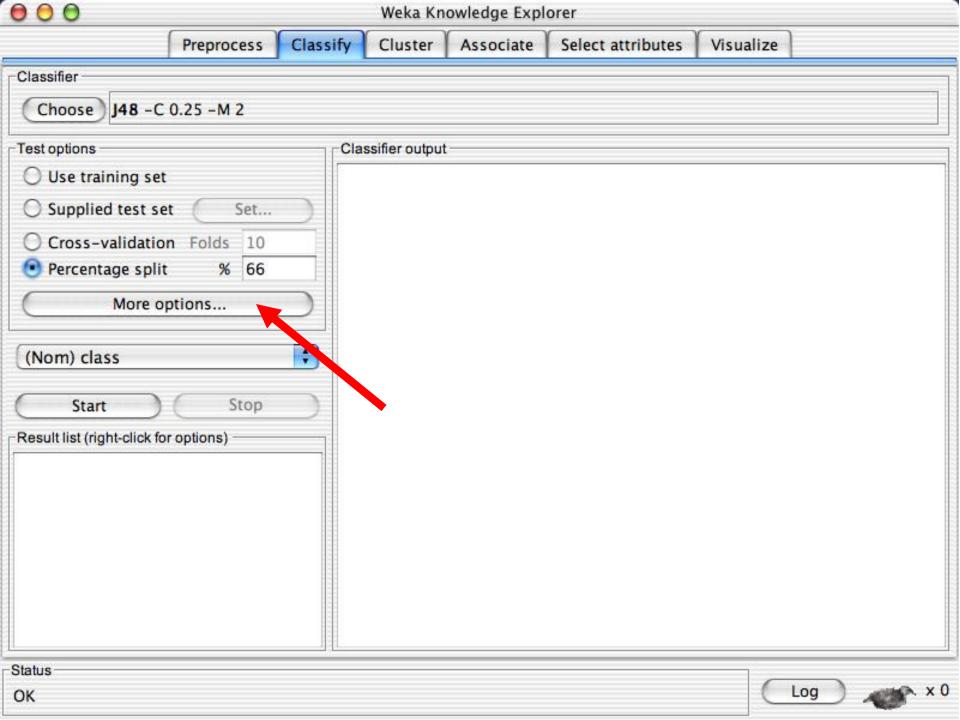


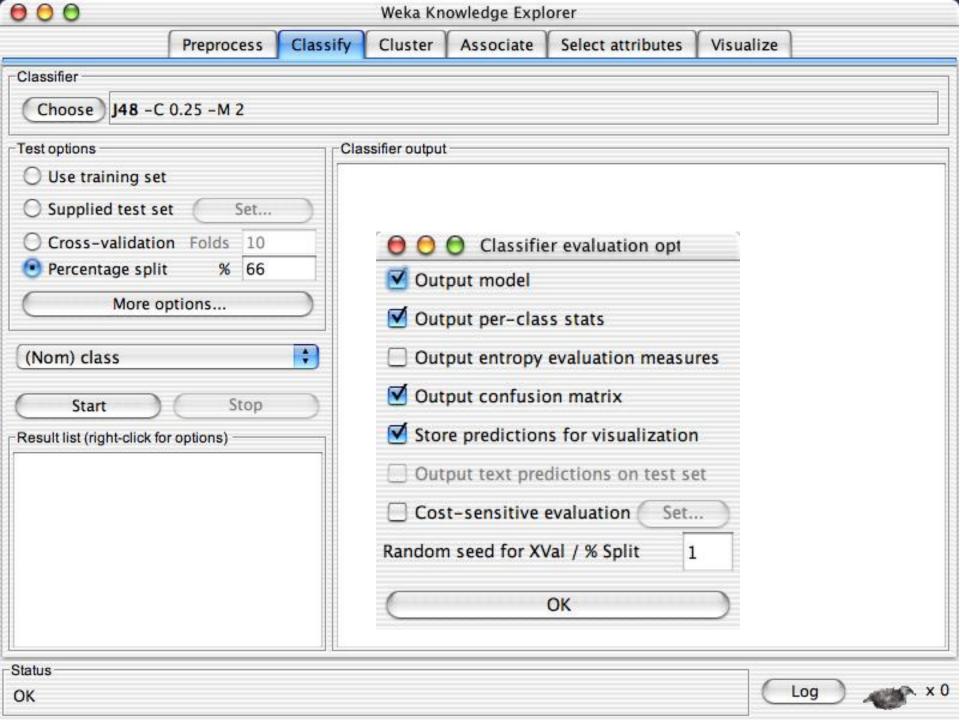


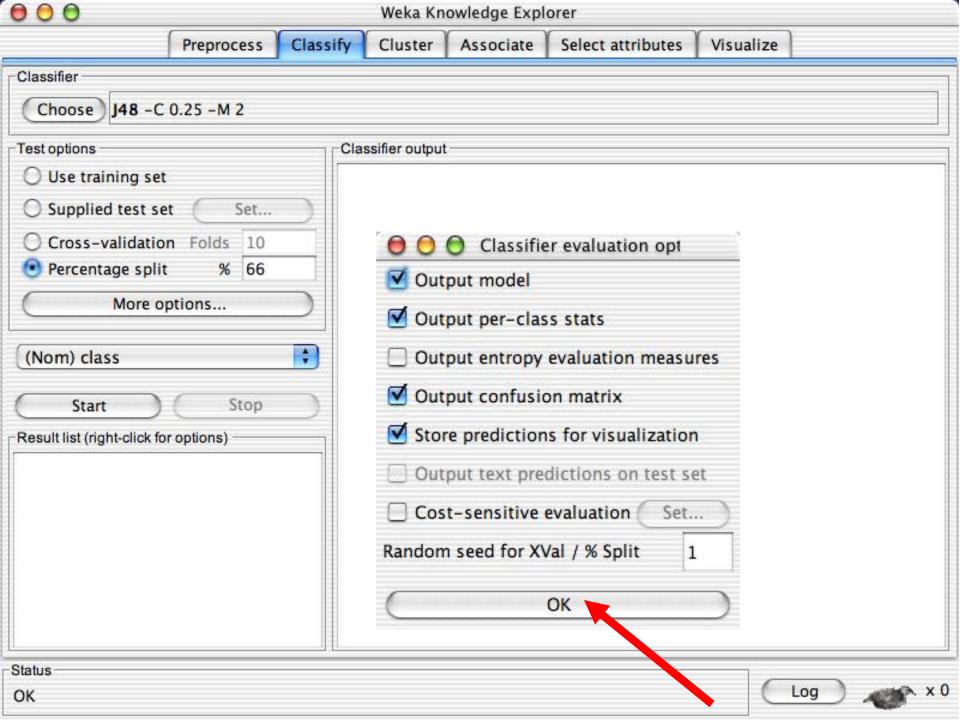


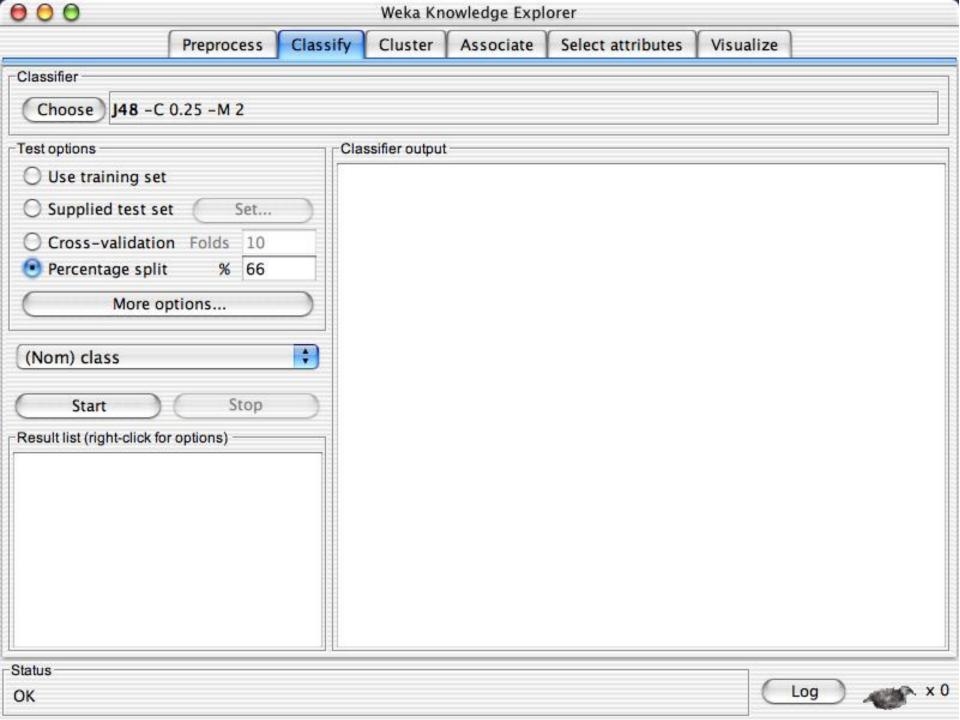


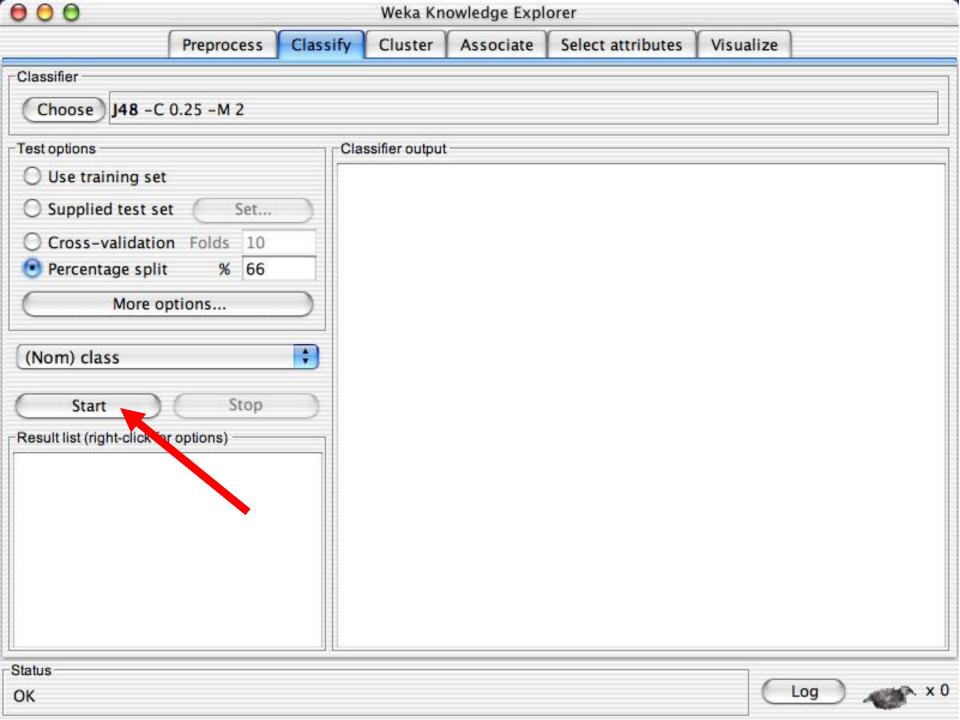


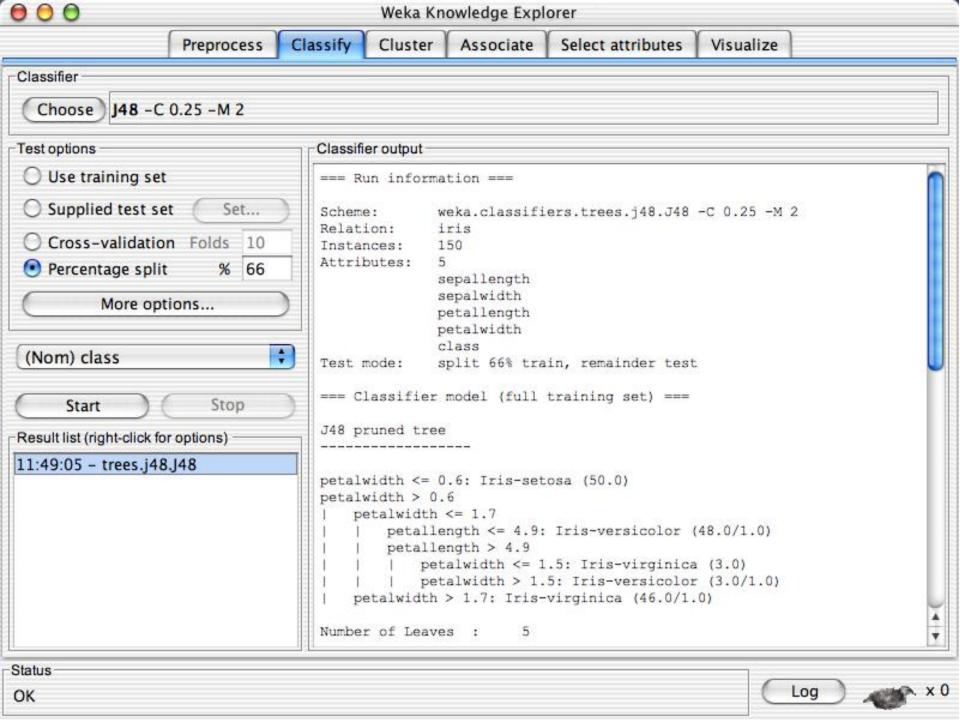


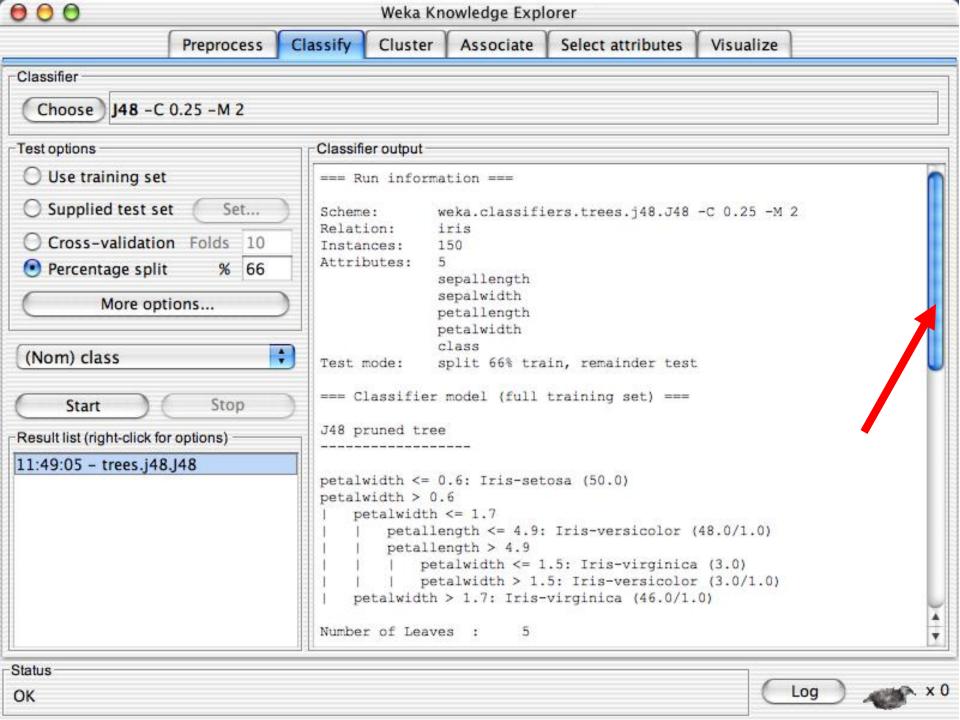


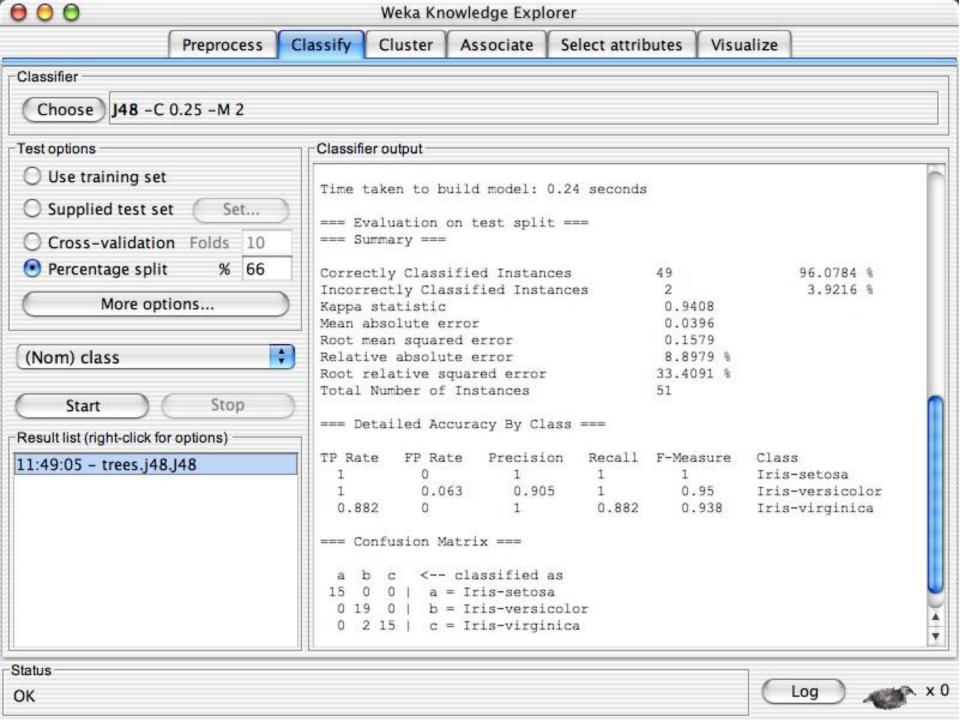


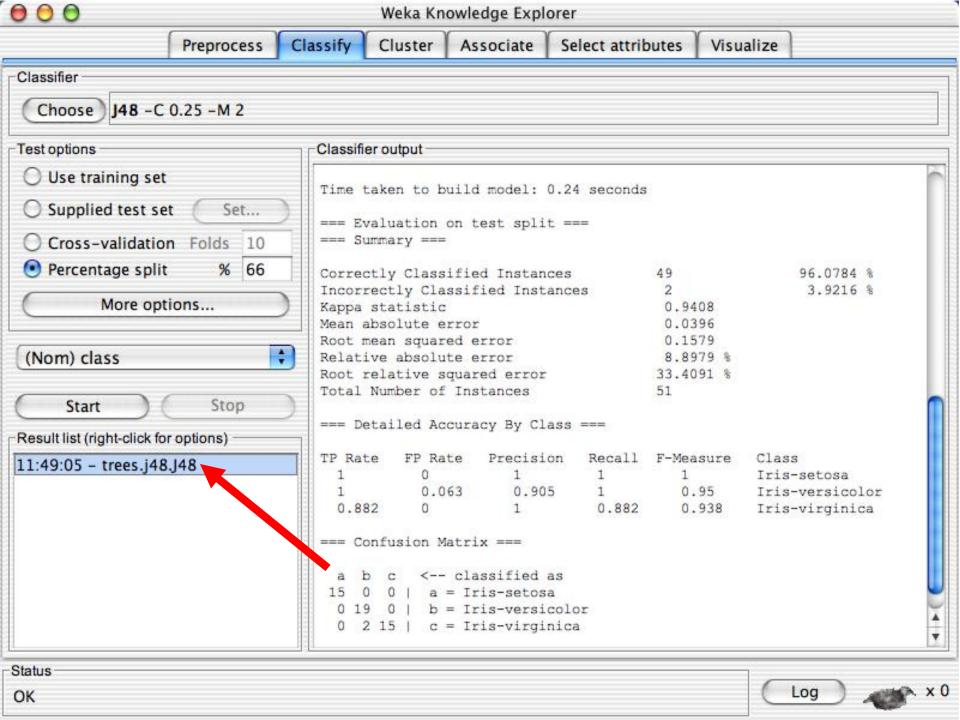


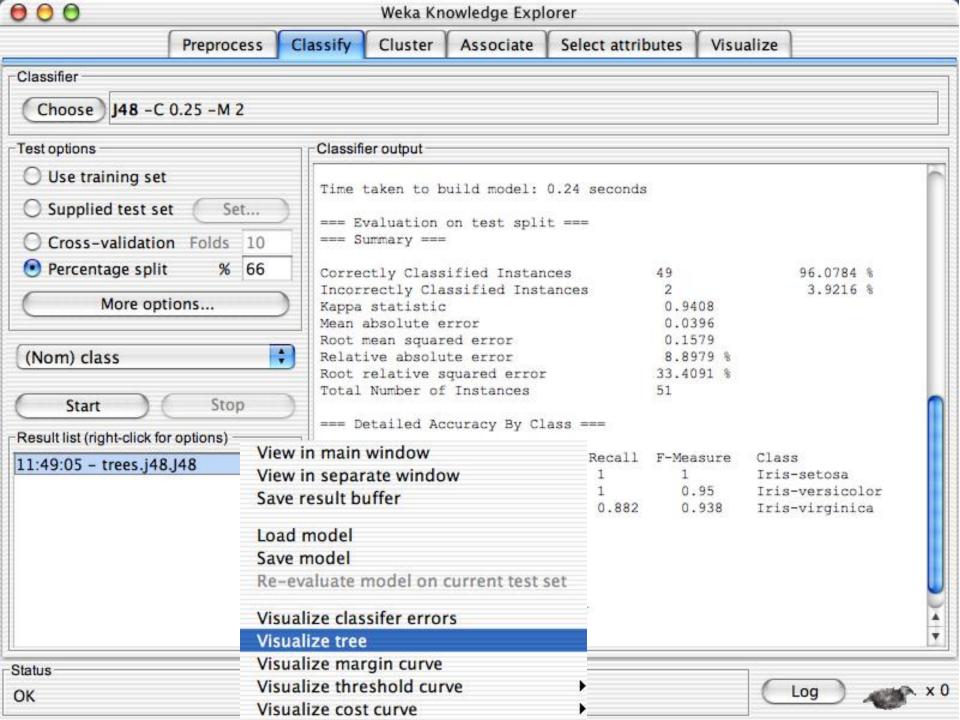


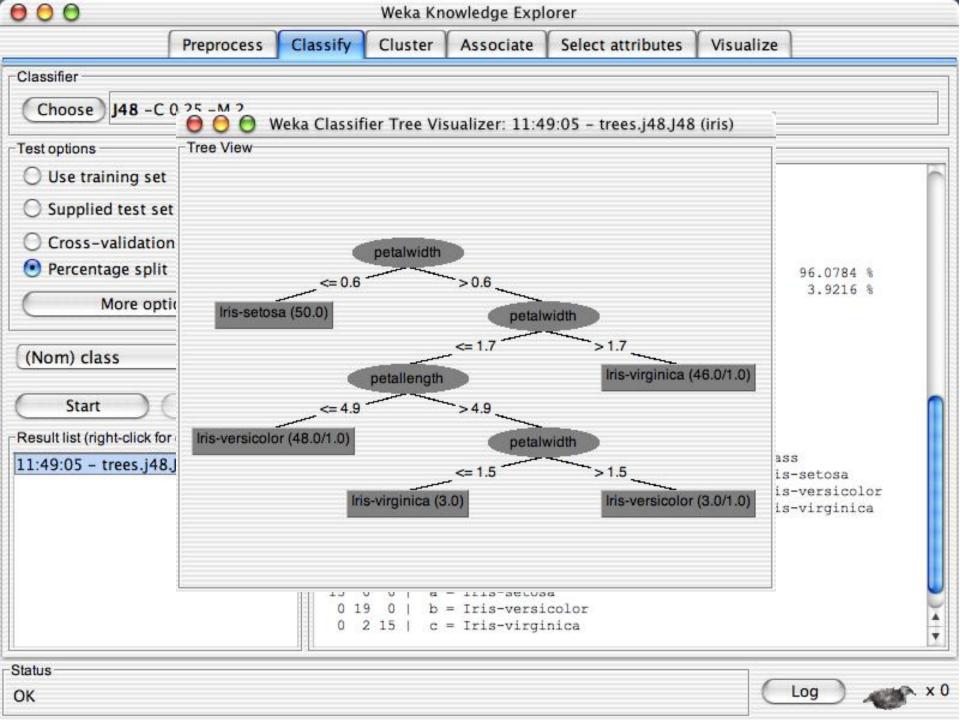


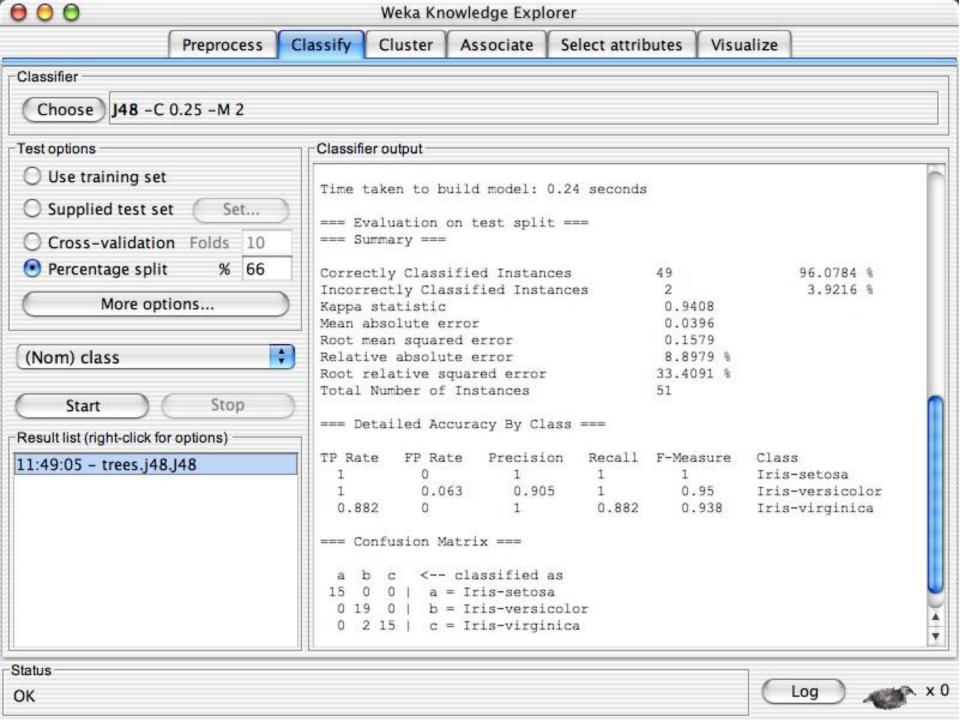












#### **Explorer: clustering data**

- WEKA contains "clusterers" for finding groups of similar instances in a dataset
- Implemented schemes are:
  - k-Means, EM, Cobweb, X-means, FarthestFirst
- Clusters can be visualized and compared to "true" clusters (if given)

# The K-Means Clustering Method

- Given k, the k-means algorithm is implemented in four steps:
  - Partition objects into k nonempty subsets
  - Compute seed points as the centroids of the clusters of the current partition (the centroid is the center, i.e., mean point, of the cluster)
  - Assign each object to the cluster with the nearest seed point
  - Go back to Step 2, stop when no more new assignment

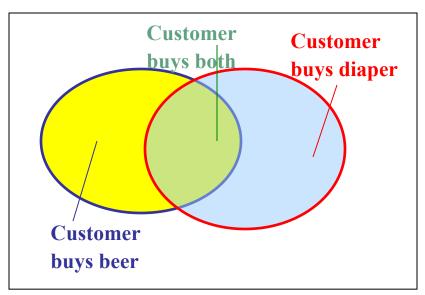
Demo Now. (Demo Online)

#### **Explorer: finding associations**

- WEKA contains an implementation of the Apriori algorithm for learning association rules
  - Works only with discrete data
- Can identify statistical dependencies between groups of attributes:
  - milk, butter ⇒ bread, eggs (with confidence 0.9 and support 2000)
- Apriori can compute all rules that have a given minimum support and exceed a given confidence

# **Basic Concepts: Frequent Patterns**

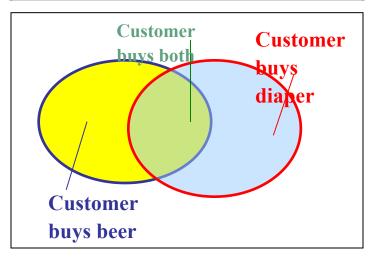
Tid	Items bought
10	Beer, Nuts, Diaper
20	Beer, Coffee, Diaper
30	Beer, Diaper, Eggs
40	Nuts, Eggs, Milk
50	Nuts, Coffee, Diaper, Eggs, Milk



- itemset: A set of one or more items
- k-itemset  $X = \{x_1, ..., x_k\}$
- (absolute) support, or, support count of X: Frequency or occurrence of an itemset X
- (relative) support, s, is the fraction of transactions that contains X (i.e., the probability that a transaction contains X)
- An itemset X is *frequent* if X's support is no less than a *minsup* threshold

## **Basic Concepts: Association Rules**

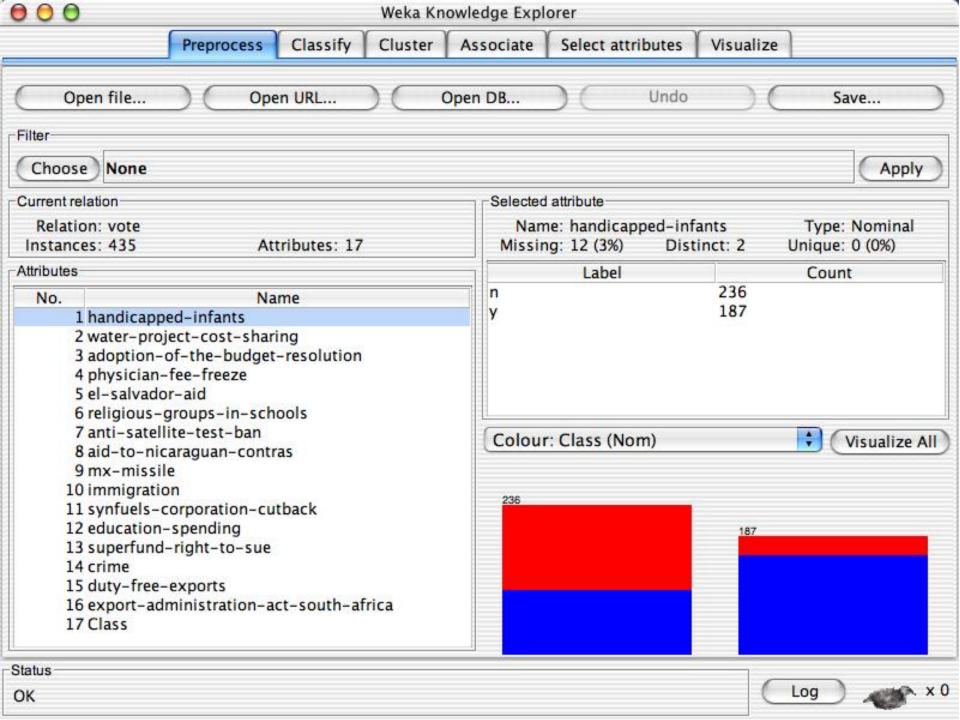
Tid	Items bought
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30	Beer, Diaper, Eggs
40	Nuts, Eggs, Milk
50	Nuts, Coffee, Diaper, Eggs, Milk

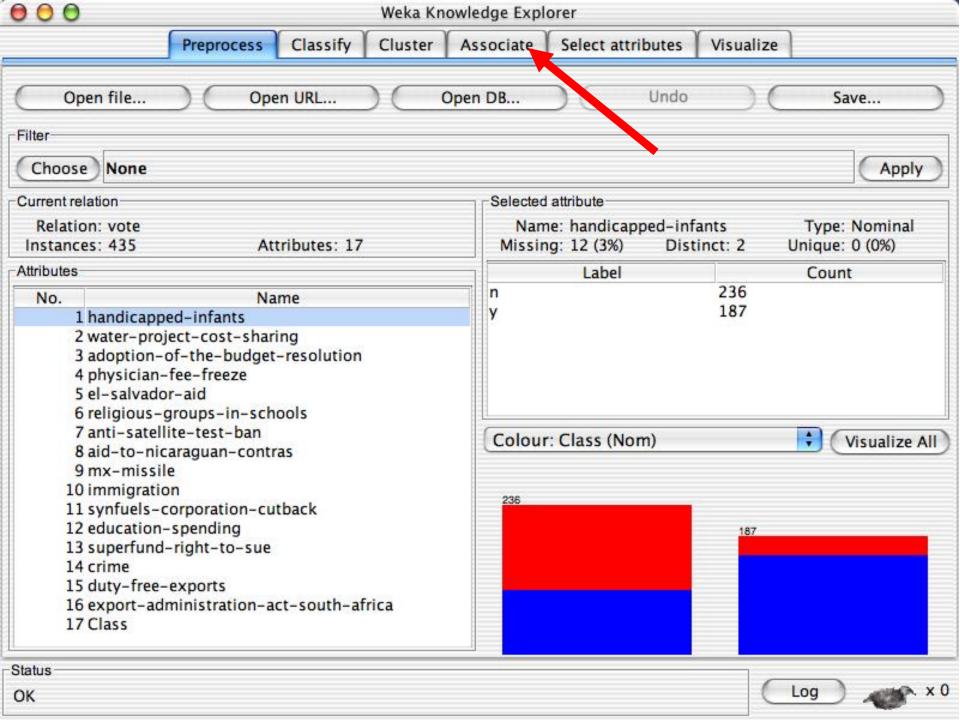


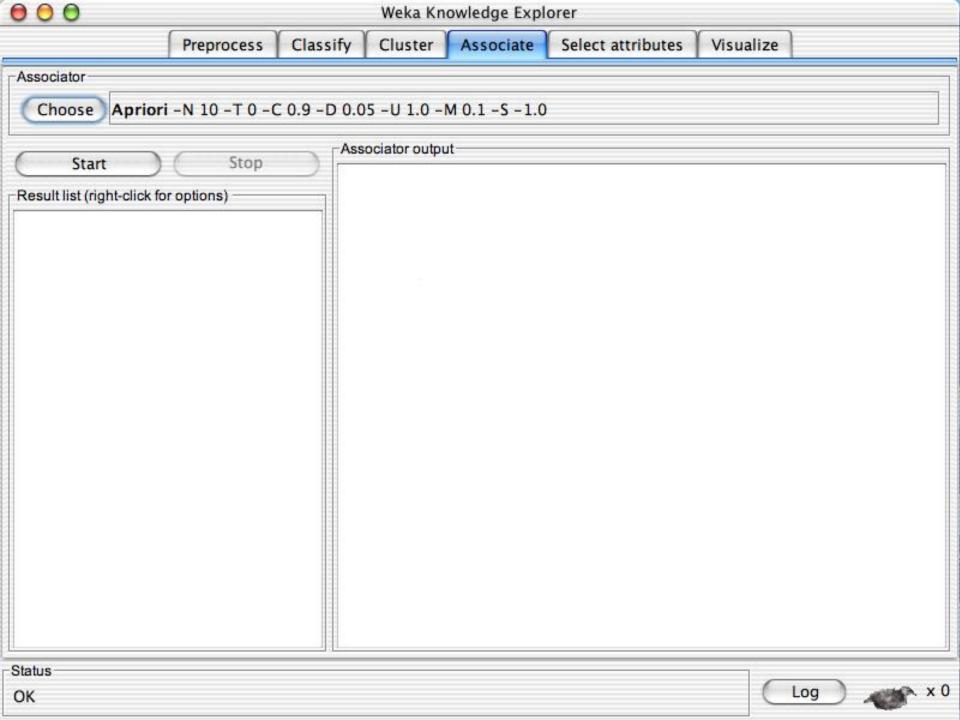
- Find all the rules X → Y with minimum support and confidence
  - support, s, probability that a transaction contains X ∪ Y
  - confidence, c, conditional probability that a transaction having X also contains Y

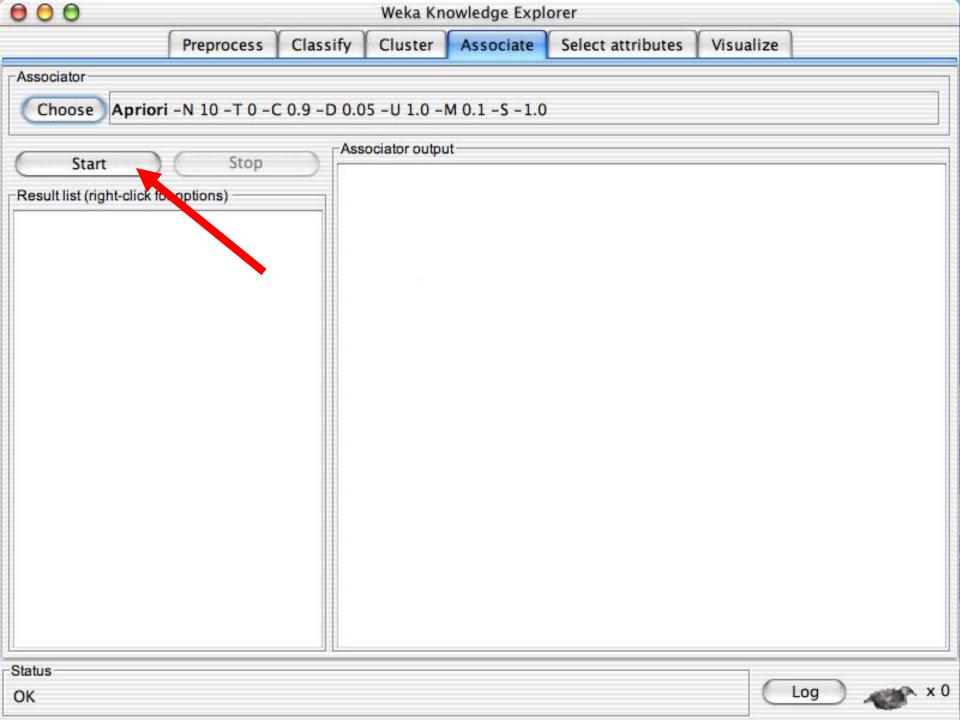
Let minsup = 50%, minconf = 50%
Freq. Pat.: Beer:3, Nuts:3, Diaper:4, Eggs:3, {Beer, Diaper}:3

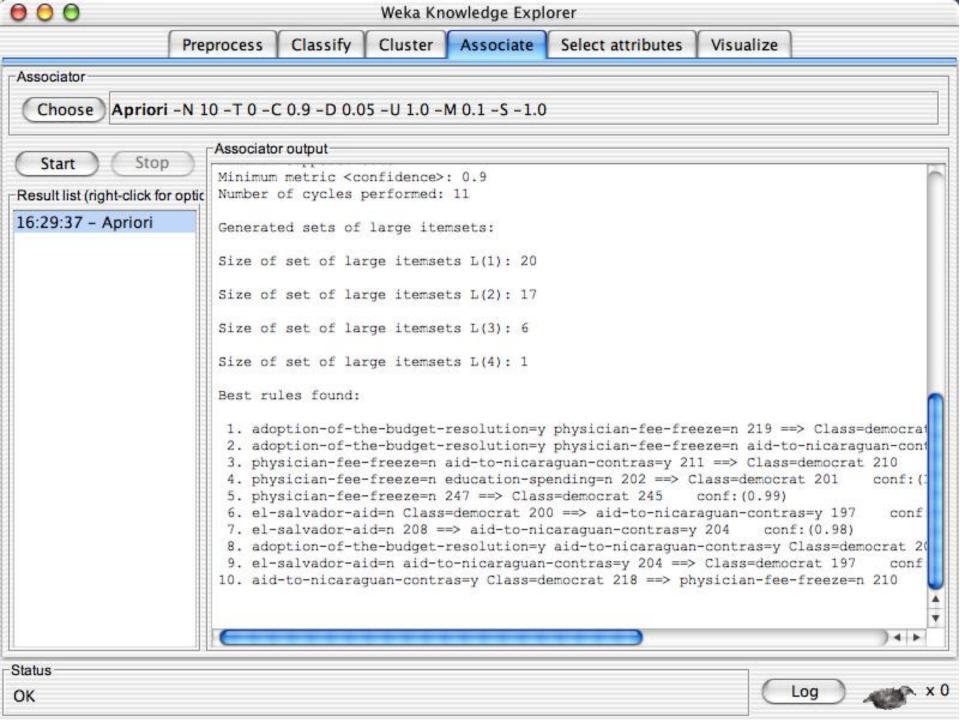
- Association rules: (many more!)
  - Beer → Diaper (60%, 100%)





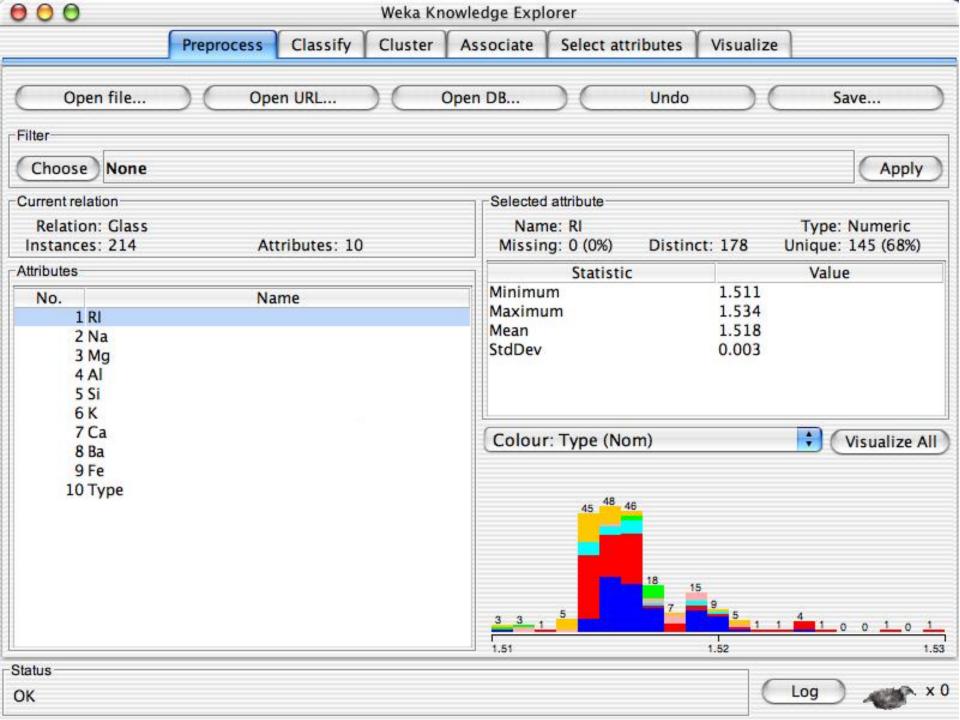


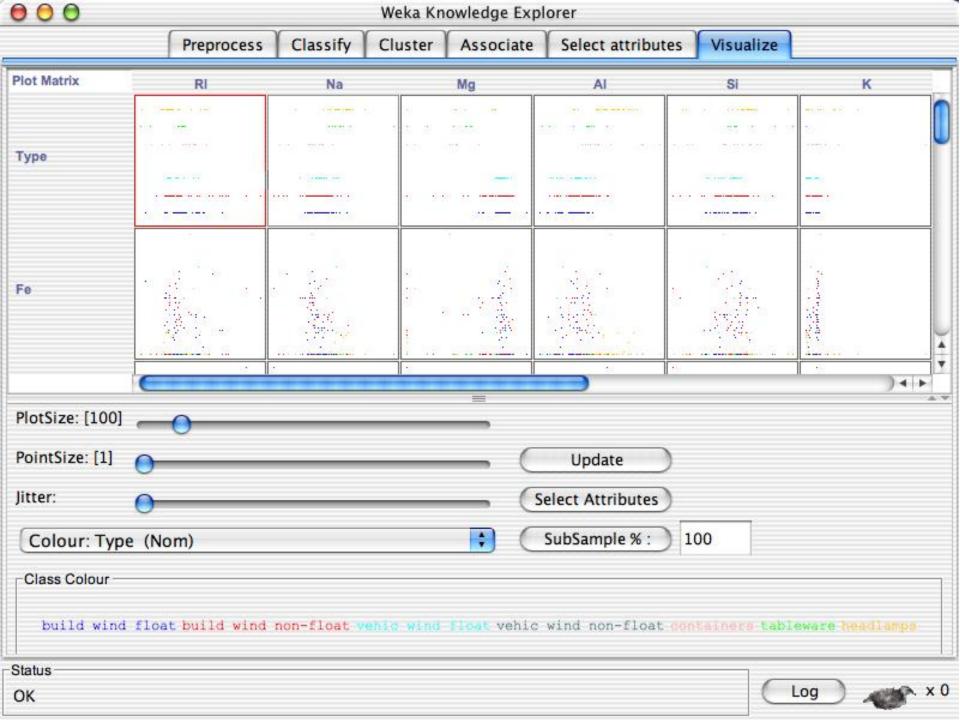


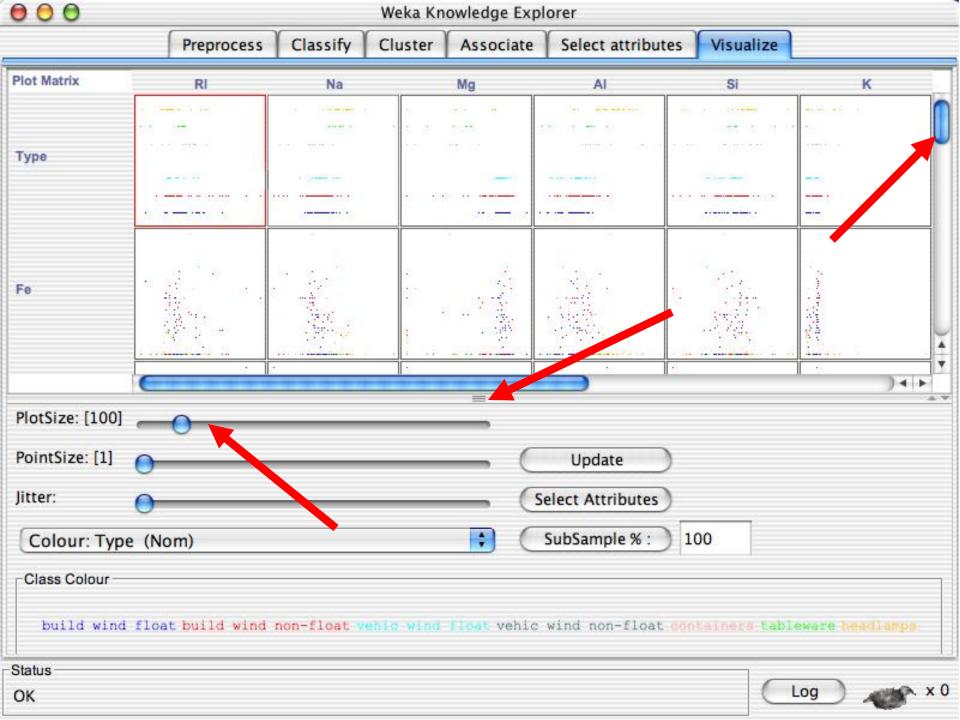


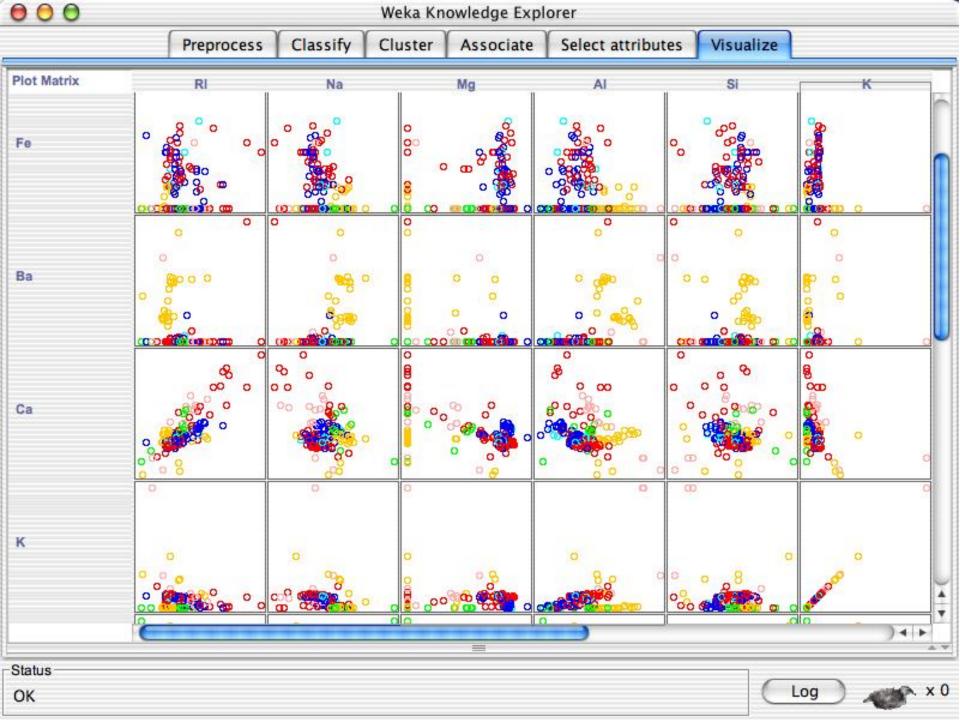
#### **Explorer: data visualization**

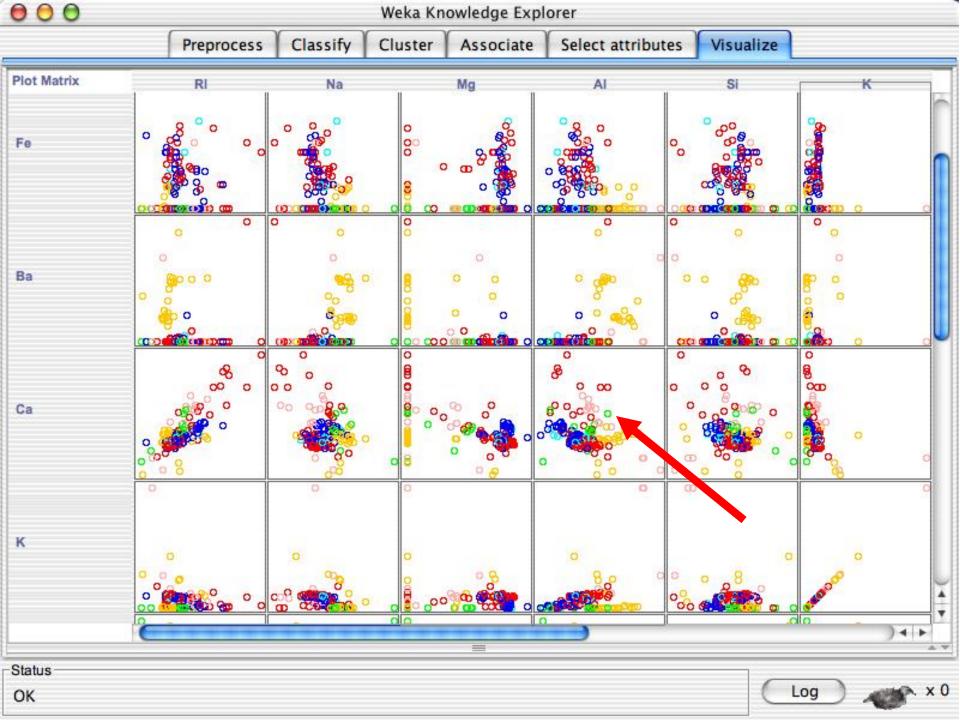
- Visualization very useful in practice: e.g. helps to determine difficulty of the learning problem
- WEKA can visualize single attributes (1-d) and pairs of attributes (2-d)
  - To do: rotating 3-d visualizations (Xgobi-style)
- Color-coded class values
- "Jitter" option to deal with nominal attributes (and to detect "hidden" data points)
- "Zoom-in" function

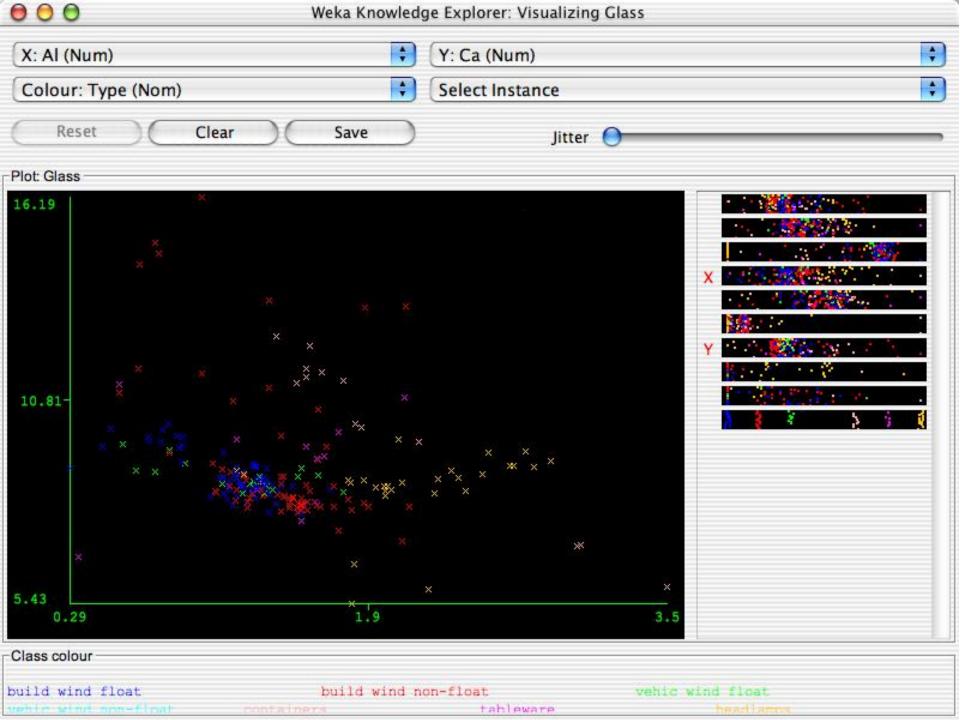


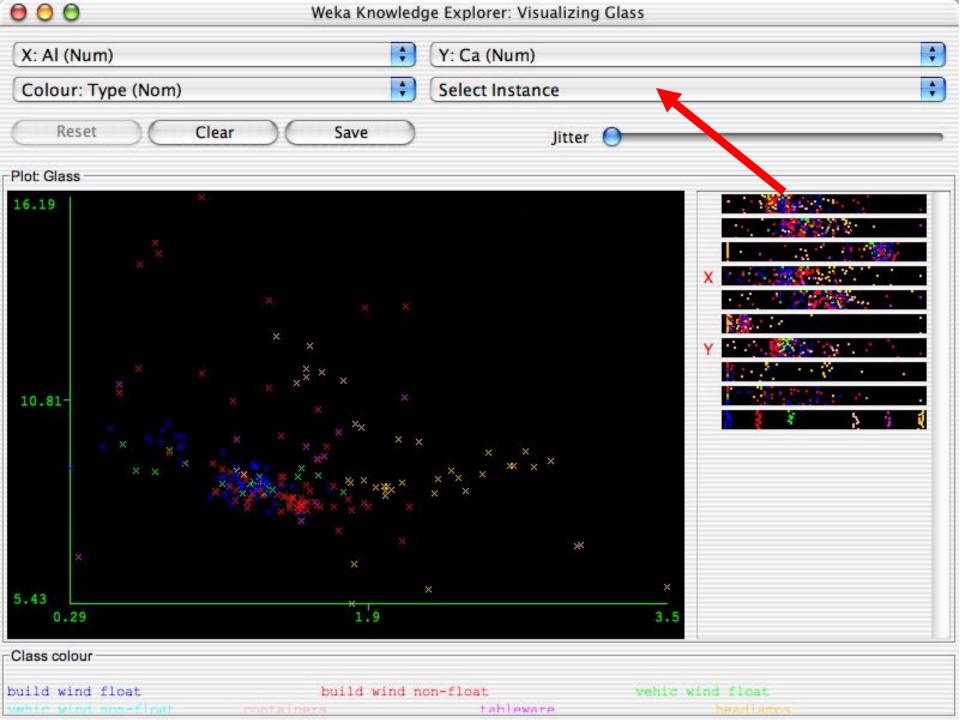


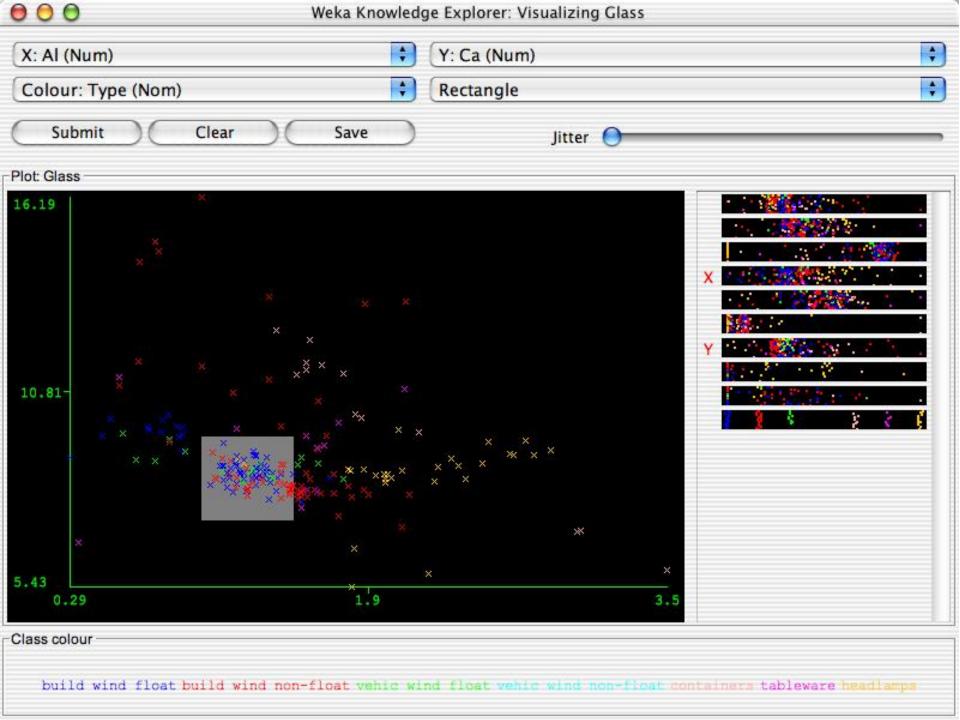


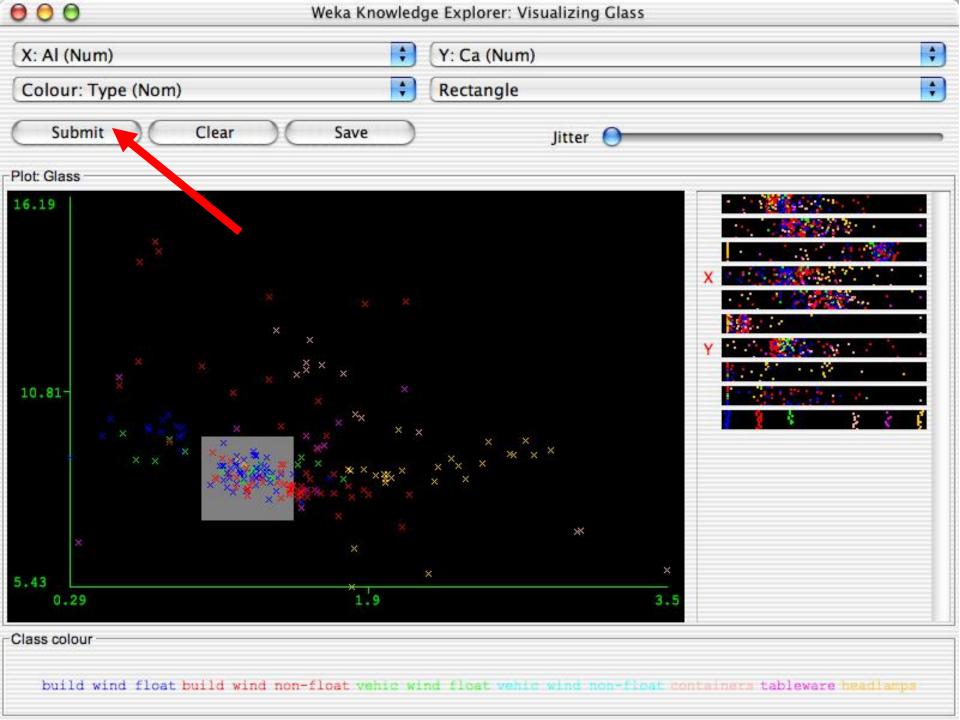


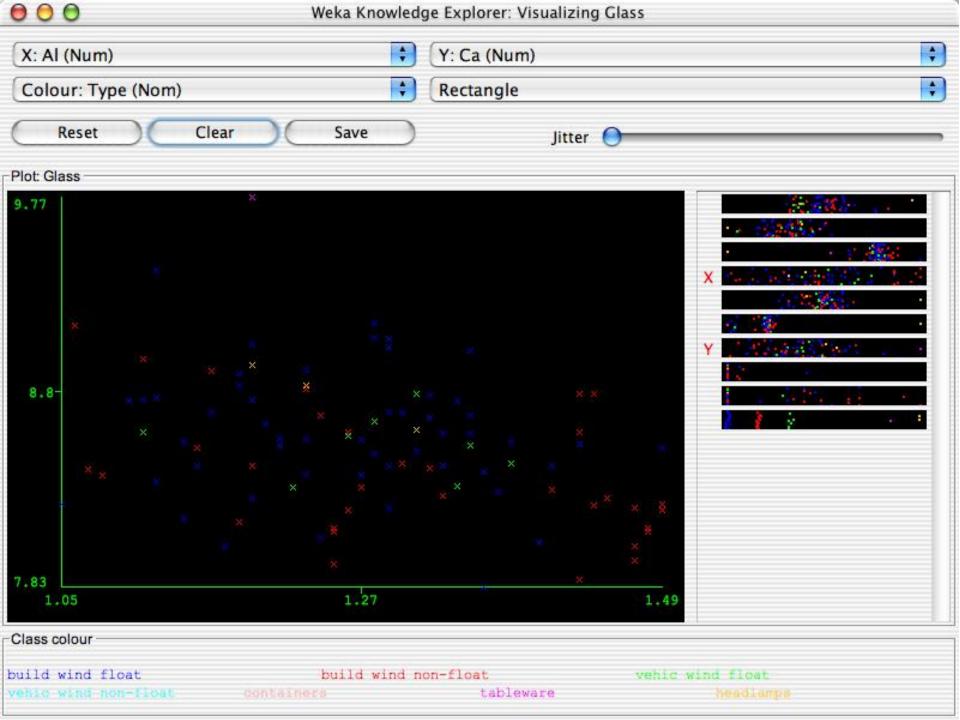












#### References and Resources

#### References:

- WEKA website: http://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/~ml/weka/index.html
- WEKA Tutorial:
  - Machine Learning with WEKA: A <u>presentation</u> demonstrating all graphical user interfaces (GUI) in Weka.
  - A <u>presentation</u> which explains how to use Weka for exploratory data mining.
- WEKA Data Mining Book:
  - Ian H. Witten and Eibe Frank, Data Mining: Practical Machine Learning Tools and Techniques (Second Edition)
- WEKA Wiki: http://weka.sourceforge.net/wiki/index.php/Main\_Page
- Others:
  - Jiawei Han and Micheline Kamber, Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques, 2nd ed.

# **Experiment**

- Data: bank-train.arff, bank-test.arff
- Know your data: how many nominal or numeric attributes? Can be all the attributes used to train a model?
- Preprocessing the data: Normalize? Discrete? (choose two different methods, respectively)
- Analysis the influence of normalization and discretization
- Use ID3 (nominal attributes) and J48 to construct decision and compare the results
- J48 (binary split, not binary split, unprune)
- (10-crossvalidation accuracy, training and test accuracy\precise\recall)

## **Another experiment**

- Data: weather
- ID3: nominal, information gain
- How to construct a tree manually?
- Compare the results to that of the Weka.