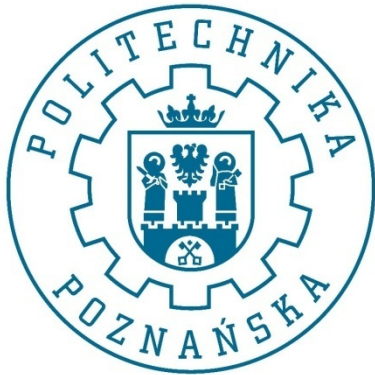
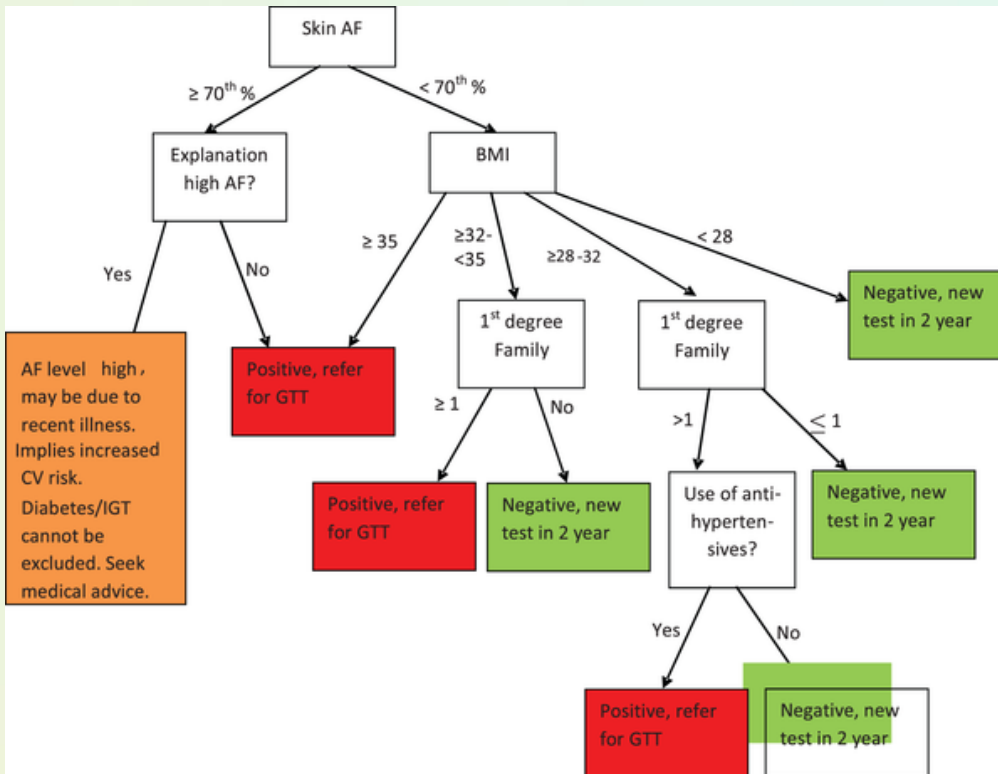

Indukcja drzew



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Politechnika Poznańska

Uwagi do wykładu dla Ucz. Maszynowe
Aktualizacja 2016 i 2019

Minimalny plan - czego się nauczyć



Algorithm 1: Buduj_Drzewo (P, d, T)

wejście: P - Zbiór przykładów, dla których ma być zbudowane drzewo.
 d - funkcja decyzyjna
 $TEST$ - zbiór możliwych testów.
 R_t - dziedzinę testu $t \in TEST$.

wyjście: T - zbudowane drzewo.

begin

```
if kryterium_stopu(P, d) then
  T.etykieta = kategoria(P, d);
  return;
t = wybierz_test(P, TEST);
T.test = t;
for (v ∈ R_t) do
  P_v = {x ∈ P | t(x) = v};
  utwórz_nowe_poddziewo T';
  T.gałąź(v) = T';
  buduj_drzewo (P_v, d, T');
```

end

Drzewa klasyfikacyjne – algorytm ID3

Podstawowe rozszerzenia – C4.5

Przeuczenie klasyfikatora

Plan wykładu

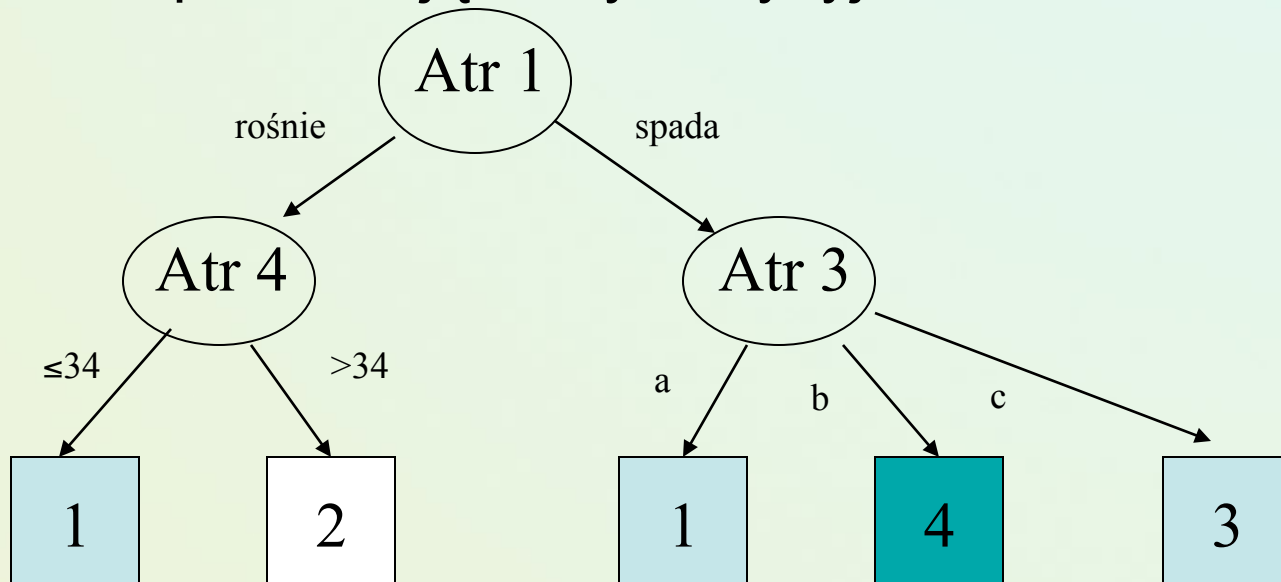
1. Drzewa decyzyjne
2. Algorytm ID3, entropia informacji
3. Uwzględnianie niedoskonałych danych
4. Przeuczenie (overfitting)
 Redukcja drzew - pruning
5. Inne rozszerzenia → C4.5
6. Wybrane zastosowania oraz narzędzia
7. Podsumowanie



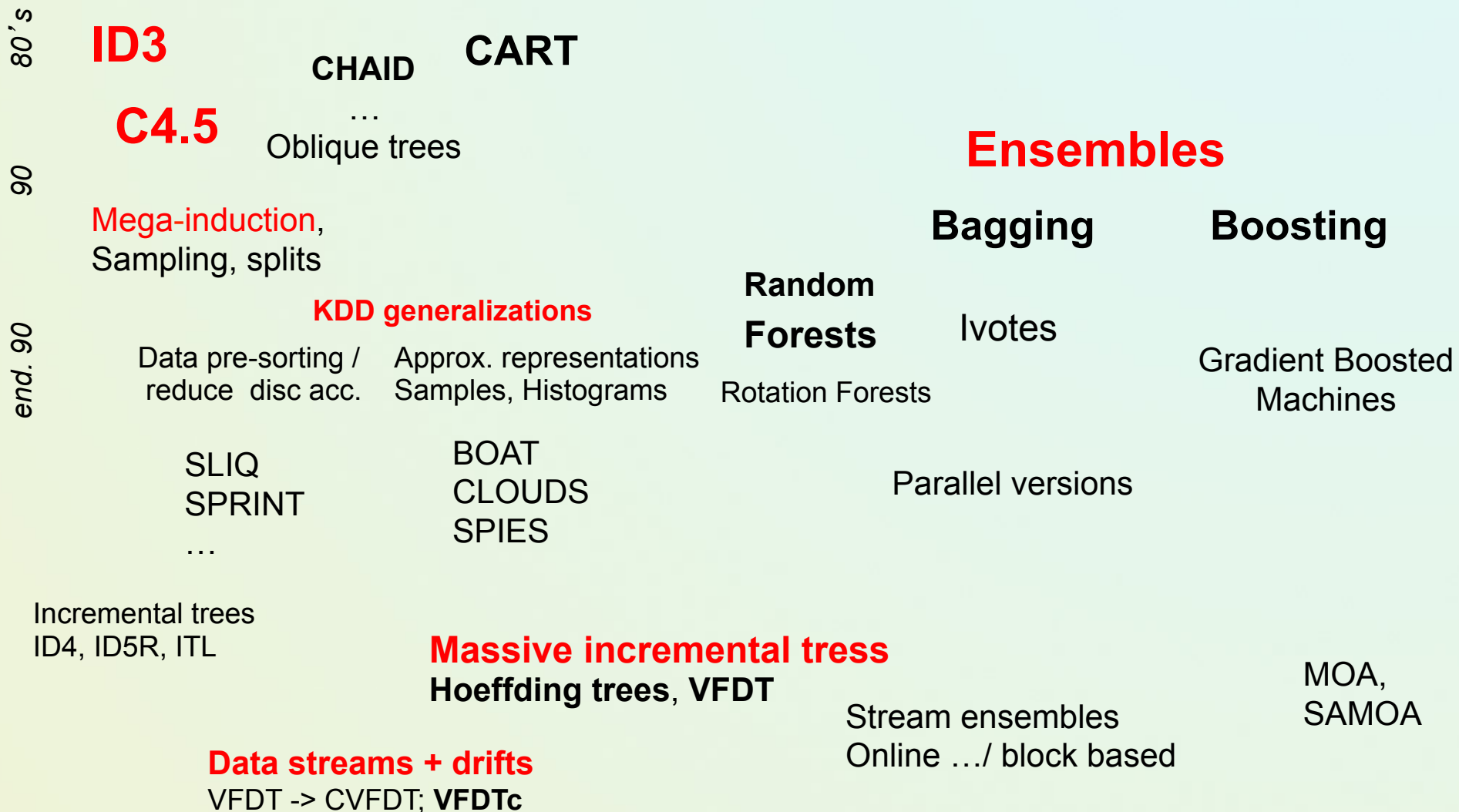
Co to jest drzewo decyzyjne?

Jest to struktura grafu skierowanego z góry na dół:

- Węzły reprezentują pytanie o wartości cech
- Z węzłów wychodzą gałęzie które reprezentują wynik pytania
- Liście reprezentują klasy decyzyjne



Drzewa klasyfikacyjne i ... (regresji ...)

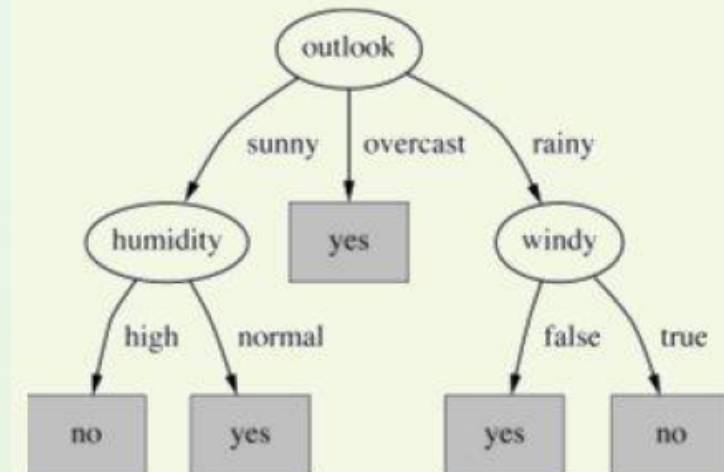
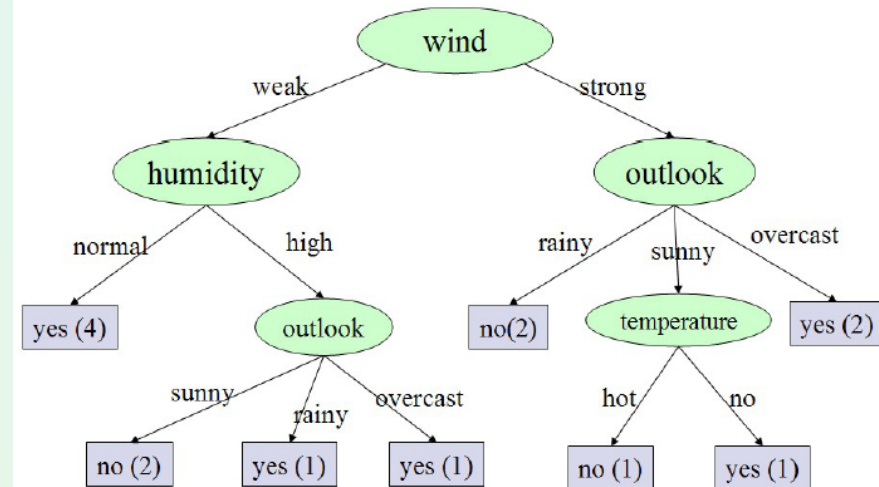


Rozwój implementacji w MapReduce, Hadoop / SPARK

Poszukiwanie dobrych drzew

Play or not (Quinlan)

x	outlook	Temperature	humidity	wind	play(x)
1	sunny	hot	high	weak	no
2	sunny	hot	high	strong	no
3	overcast	hot	high	weak	yes
4	rain	mild	high	weak	yes
5	rain	cold	normal	weak	yes
6	rain	cold	normal	strong	no
7	overcast	cold	normal	strong	yes
8	sunny	mild	high	weak	no
9	sunny	cold	normal	weak	yes
10	rain	mild	normal	weak	yes
11	sunny	mild	normal	strong	yes
12	overcast	mild	high	strong	yes
13	overcast	hot	normal	weak	yes
14	rain	mild	high	strong	no



Jak poszukiwać drzew?

- Rozważ wszystkie możliwe testy
- Duża liczba hipotez, dla N binarnych atrybutów:
 - 1 null tree
 - N trees with 1 (root) test
 - $N*(N-1)$ trees with 2 tests
 - $N*(N-1)*(N-1)$ trees with 3 tests
 - i dalej, ...
- Przestrzeń przeszukiwania rośnie wykładniczo od rozmiaru liczby atrybutów
 - Podejścia heurystyczne

Learning Decision Trees

Decision trees provide a very popular and efficient hypothesis space.

- **Variable Size.** Any boolean function can be represented.
- **Deterministic.**
- **Discrete and Continuous Parameters.**

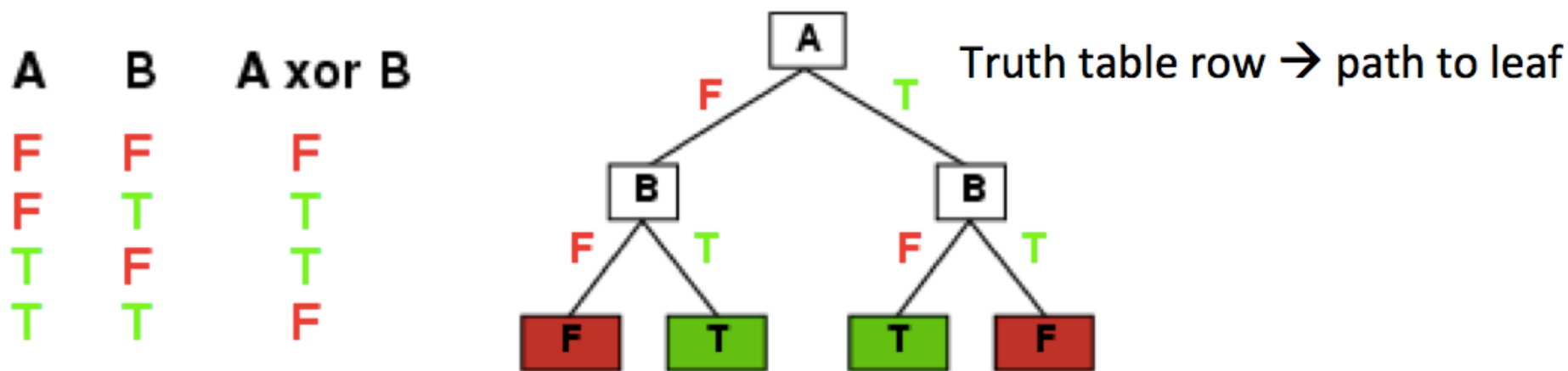
Learning algorithms for decision trees can be described as

- **Constructive Search.** The tree is built by adding nodes.
- **Eager.**
- **Batch** (although online algorithms do exist).

Decision Trees Provide Variable-Size Hypothesis Space

As the number of nodes (or depth) of tree increases, the hypothesis space grows

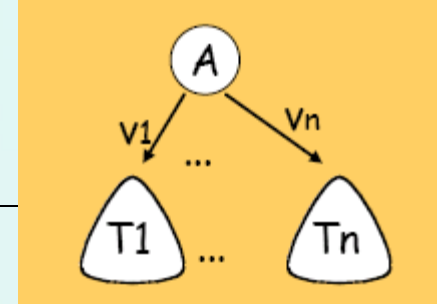
- **depth 1** (“decision stump”) can represent any boolean function of one feature.
- **depth 2** Any boolean function of two features; some boolean functions involving three features (e.g., $(x_1 \wedge x_2) \vee (\neg x_1 \wedge \neg x_3)$)
- etc.



Uwagi ogólne

- Heurystyczny algorytm rekurencyjnego podziału zbioru przykładów uczących
 - TDIDT → Top Down Induction of Decision Trees.
- Główne zagadnienia:
 - **Splitting criterion:** kryterium podziału / jak wybrać najlepszy test w węźle
 - **Stopping criterion:** kiedy wstrzymać rozbudowę gałęzi drzewa
 - **Pruning:** upraszczanie struktury drzewa, aby polepszać zdolności uogólnienia / klasyfikacji nowych faktów
- Inne:
 - Uwzględnianie atrybutów liczbowych, nieznanymi wartościami,

Metody indukcji drzew decyzyjnych



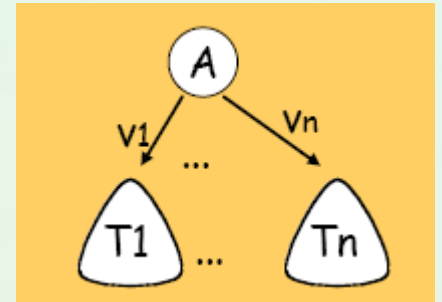
- Podejście obejmuje dwa etapy:
 - **Konstrukcja drzewa (rekurencyjna procedura)**
 - Na początku wszystkie przykłady w węźle.
 - Rekurencyjnie dziel przykłady w oparciu o wybrane testy na wartościach atrybutu (kryterium wyboru najlepszego atrybutu).
 - Zatrzymaj gdy wszystkie przykłady „w gałęzi” należą do jednej klasy
 - Upraszczenie drzewa - „Tree pruning”
 - Usuwanie poddrzew, które mogą prowadzić do błędnych decyzji podczas klasyfikacji przypadków testowych.
 - Przykłady algorytmów: ID3, C4.5, CART,...

Ogólny schemat ID3

TDIDT - Top Down Iterative Decision Tree

```
function DT( $E$ : zbiór przykładów) returns drzewo;  
   $T'$  := buduj_drzewo( $E$ );  
   $T$  := obetnij_drzewo( $T'$ );  
  return  $T$ ;
```

```
function buduj_drzewo( $E$ : zbiór przyk.) returns drzewo;  
   $T$  := generuj_tests_atr_A( $E$ );  
   $t$  := najlepszy_test( $T$ ,  $E$ );  
   $P$  := podział  $E$  indukowany przez  $t$ ;  
  if kryterium_stopu( $E$ ,  $P$ )  
  then return liść(info( $E$ ))  
  else  
    for all  $E_j$  in  $P$ :  $t_j$  := buduj_drzewo( $E_j$ );  
    return węzeł( $t$ ,  $\{(j, t_j)\}$ );
```

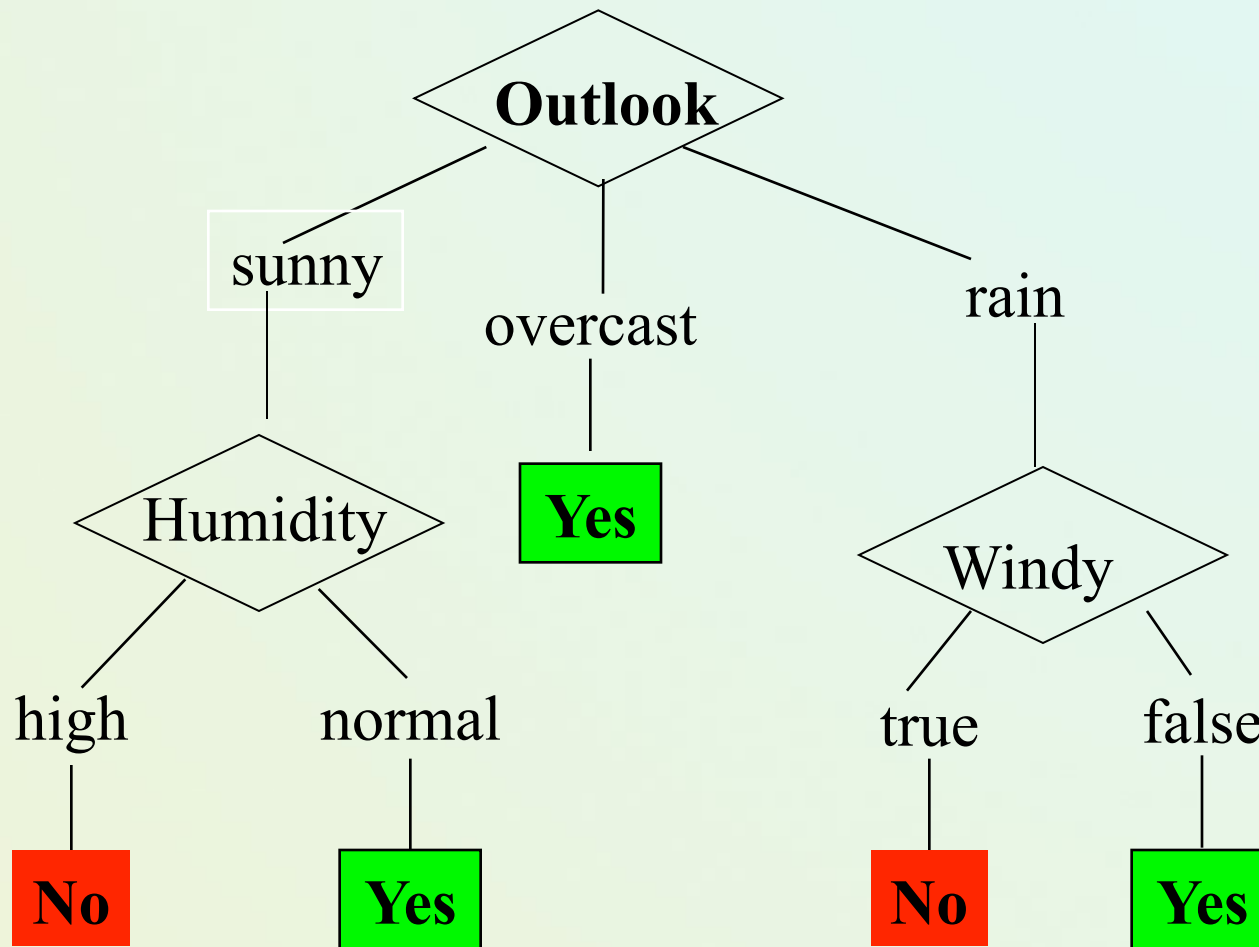


Weather Data: Play or not Play?

Outlook	Temperature	Humidity	Windy	Play?
sunny	hot	high	false	No
sunny	hot	high	true	No
overcast	hot	high	false	Yes
rain	mild	high	false	Yes
rain	cool	normal	false	Yes
rain	cool	normal	true	No
overcast	cool	normal	true	Yes
sunny	mild	high	false	No
sunny	cool	normal	false	Yes
rain	mild	normal	false	Yes
sunny	mild	normal	true	Yes
overcast	mild	high	true	Yes
overcast	hot	normal	false	Yes
rain	mild	high	true	No

*Wszystkie
atrybuty – są
nominalne*

Example Tree for "Play?"

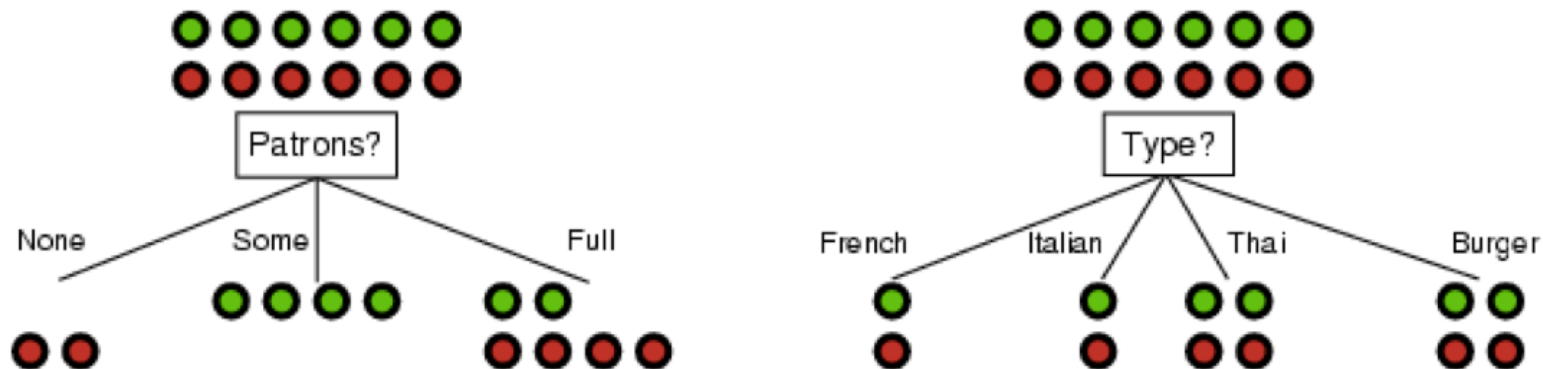


Intuicja wyboru atrybutu

Przykład decyzji o wyborze restauracji [Russell, Norvig]

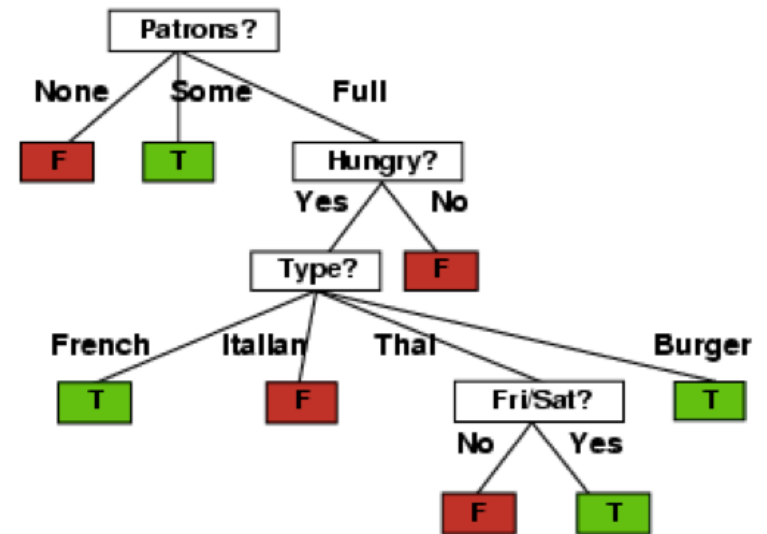
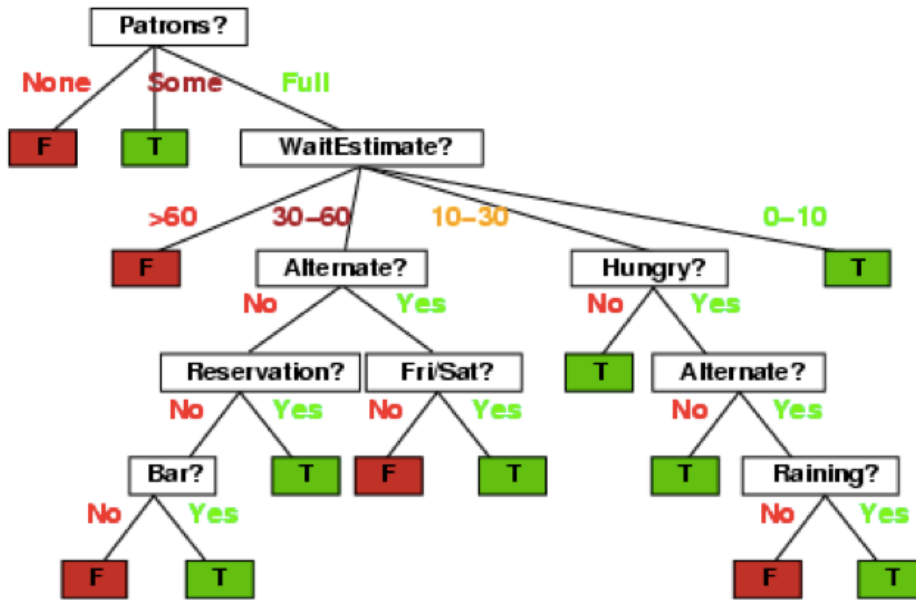
Split condition -

Dobry atrybut powinien podzielić zbiór przykładów S na podzbiory S_1, S_2, \dots , które są możliwie jednoznaczne (purity) wskazać klasy decyzyjne – poszukiwanie możliwie najprostszego drzewa zgodnego z przykładami uczącymi



Which split is more informative: *Patrons?* or *Type?*

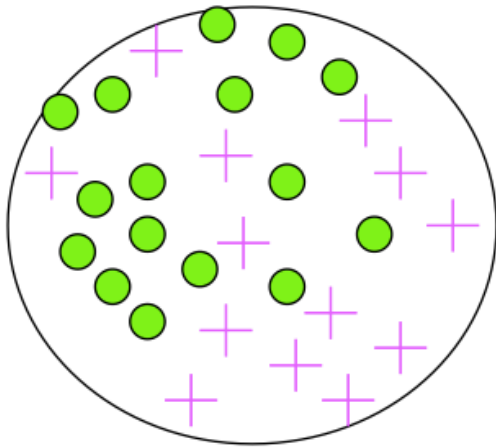
Dążenie do najprostszego drzewa



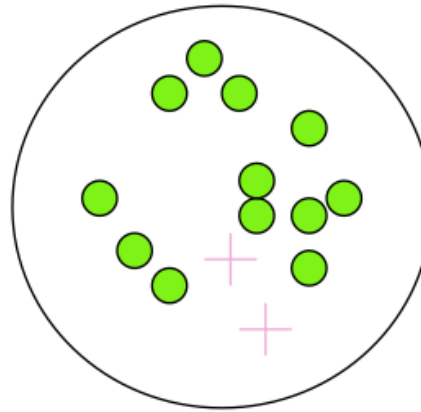
Based on Slide from M. desJardins & T. Finin

Impurity functions

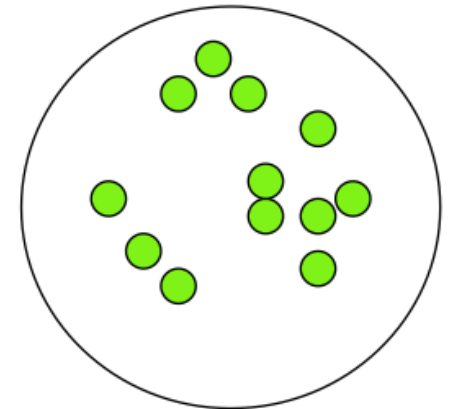
Very impure group



Less impure



Minimum impurity



Intuicja funkcji “impurity class assignments”

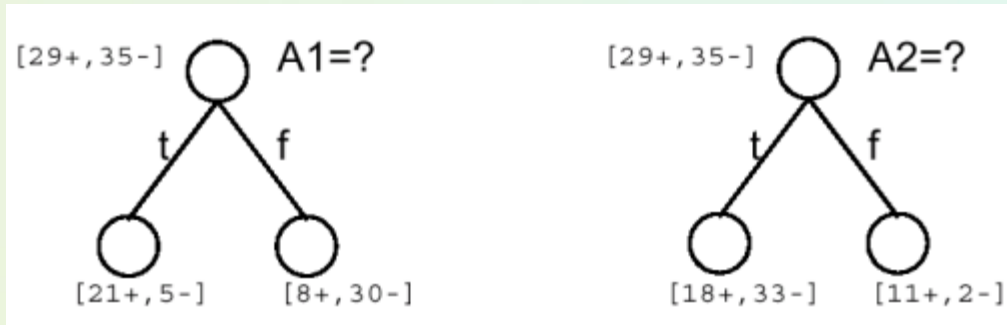
Oczekiwania wobec funkcji wyboru atrybutu

Impurity functions:

- Given a random variable x with k discrete values, distributed according to $P=\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k\}$, a impurity function Φ should satisfies:
 - $\Phi(P) \geq 0$; $\Phi(P)$ is minimal if $\exists i$ such that $p_i=1$;
 $\Phi(P)$ is maximal if $\forall i \ 1 \leq i \leq k$, $p_i=1/k$
 $\Phi(P)$ is symmetrical and differentiable everywhere in its range
- The goodness of split is a reduction in impurity of the target concept after partitioning S .
- Popular function: *information gain*
 - Information gain increases with the average purity of the subsets that an attribute produces

Wybór atrybutu

Który atrybut może tworzyć dobry podział



p_+ i p_- - proporcje w lewej i prawej gałęzi.

Zbiór przykładów S

Ile informacji zawiera dany podział ?

Średnia l. bitów do zakodowania dowolnego przykładu z S wynosi:

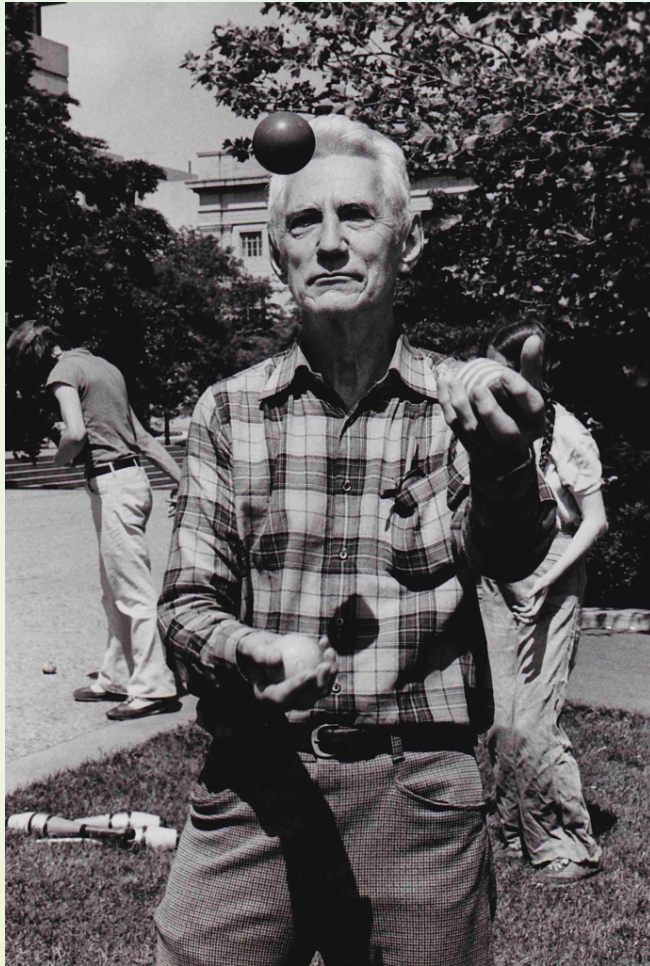
$$\text{entropy}(S) = -p_1 \log p_1 - p_2 \log p_2 \dots - p_n \log p_n$$

$$\text{entropy}(S | A) = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{|S_i|}{|S|} \cdot \text{entropy}(S)$$

Informacja dla czystych węzłów = 0;

jest max dla najbardziej pomieszanych.

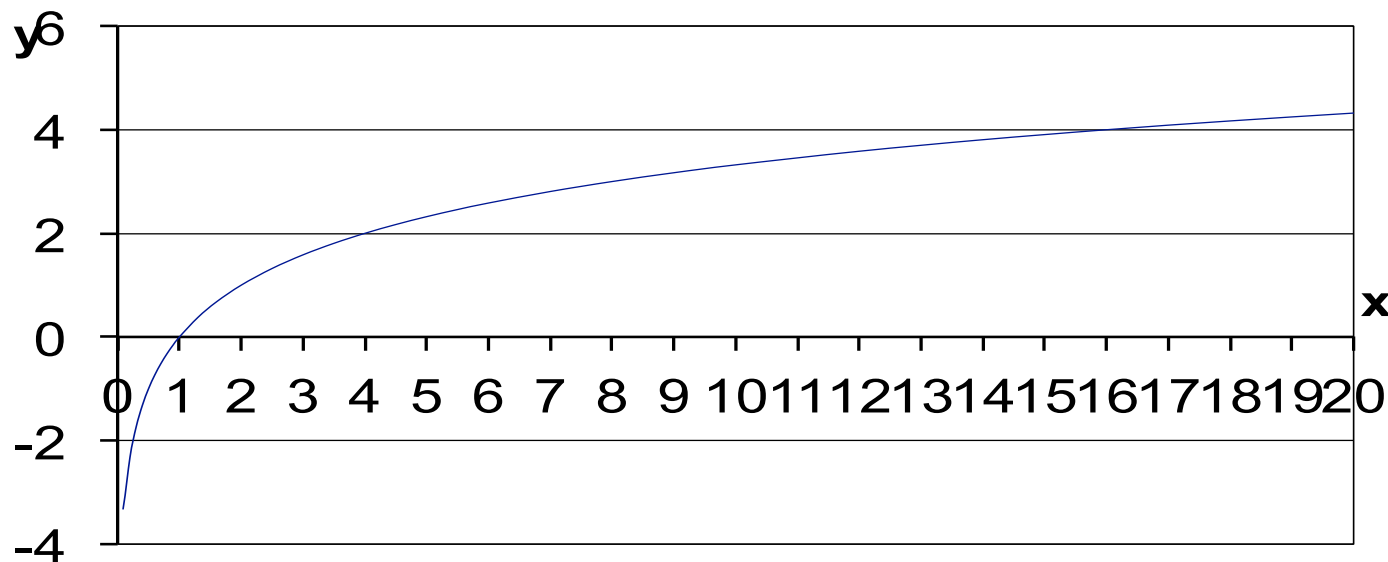
Przy okazji – poczytaj o Claude Shannon



- If we were fish, we would think of information as our water. We are in it all the time. We take it in and we breathe it out.

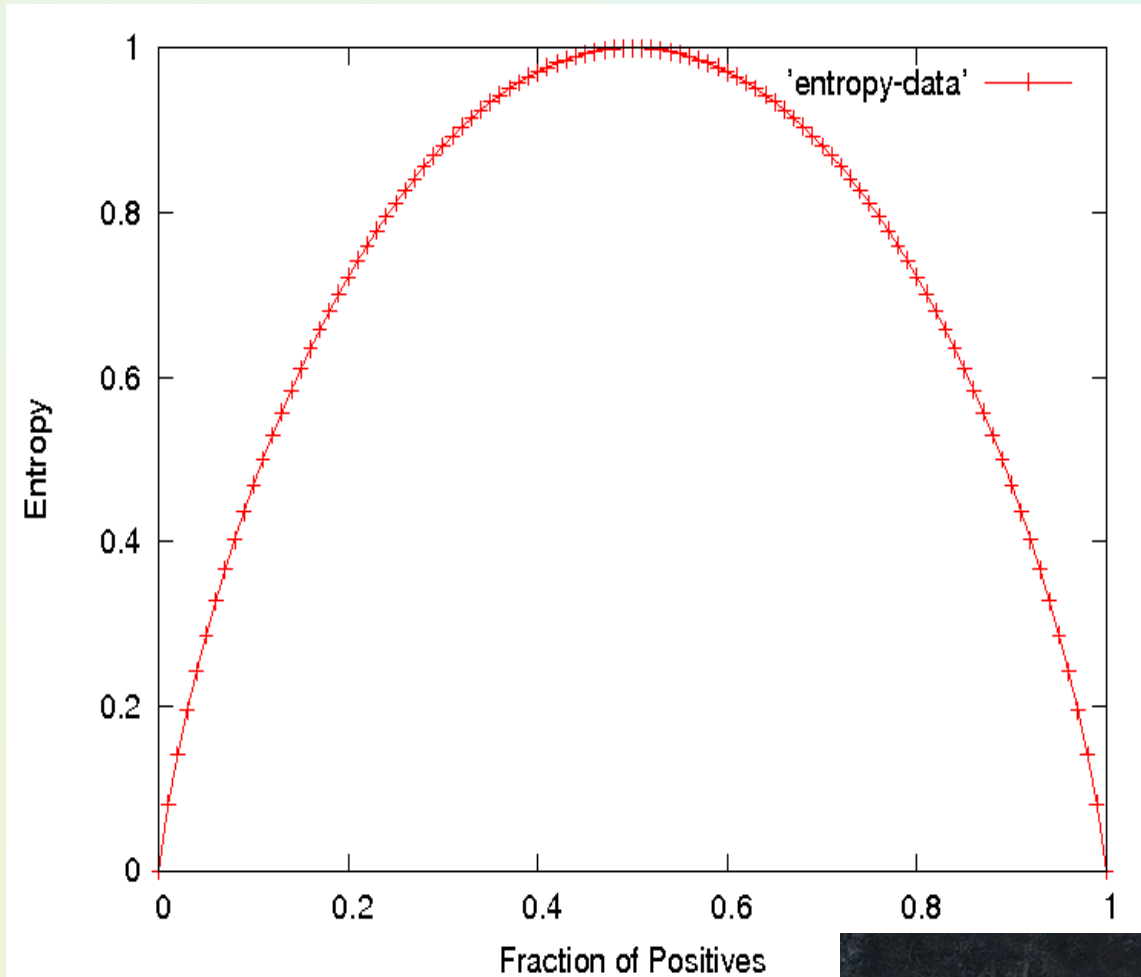
Przypomnienie logarytmów

- Funkcja log. $y = \log_a x$
- a – podstawa logarytmu $x = a^y$
- Rozważmy funkcję logarytmiczną dla $a = 2$ (tj. $\log_2 x$)



x	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	2	4	8
y	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3

Entropy Plot for Binary Classification



$$H = -\sum p(x) \log p(x)$$



Weather Data: Play or not Play?

Outlook	Temperature	Humidity	Windy	Play?
sunny	hot	high	false	No
sunny	hot	high	true	No
overcast	hot	high	false	Yes
rain	mild	high	false	Yes
rain	cool	normal	false	Yes
rain	cool	normal	true	No
overcast	cool	normal	true	Yes
sunny	mild	high	false	No
sunny	cool	normal	false	Yes
rain	mild	normal	false	Yes
sunny	mild	normal	true	Yes
overcast	mild	high	true	Yes
overcast	hot	normal	false	Yes
rain	mild	high	true	No

*Note:
All attributes
are nominal*

Entropia dla przykładu Quinlana golf

Nie oceniamy podziału atrybutem, tylko rozkład wartości klas decyzyjnych

Dwie klasy : *yes* and *no*

Z 14 przykładów 9 etykietowanych jako *yes*, reszta jako *no*

$$p_{yes} = -\left(\frac{9}{14}\right) \log_2 \left(\frac{9}{14}\right) = 0.41$$

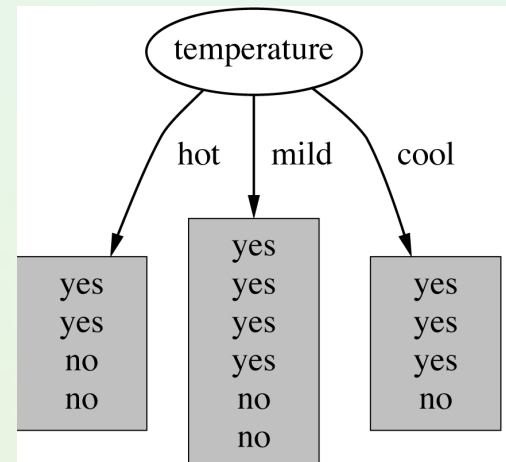
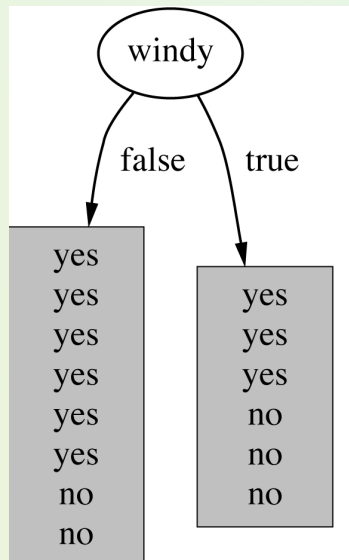
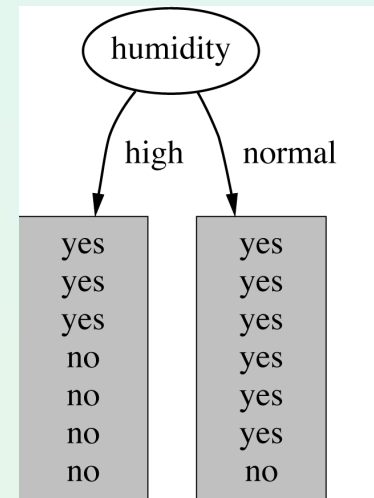
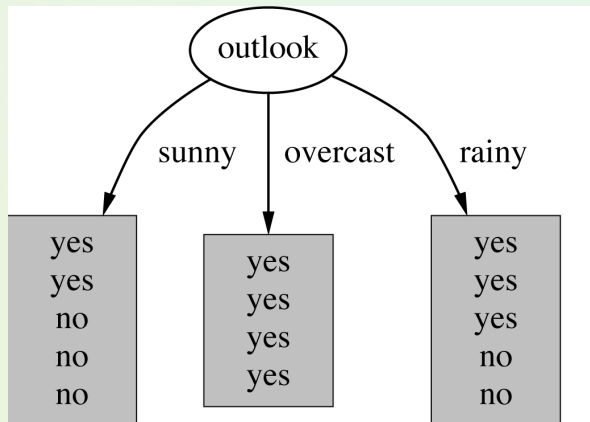
$$p_{no} = -\left(\frac{5}{14}\right) \log_2 \left(\frac{5}{14}\right) = 0.53$$

$$E(S) = p_{yes} + p_{no} = 0.94$$

Outlook	Temp.	Humidity	Windy	Play
Sunny	Hot	High	False	No
Sunny	Hot	High	True	No
Overcast	Hot	High	False	Yes
Rainy	Mild	High	False	Yes
Rainy	Cool	Normal	False	Yes
Rainy	Cool	Normal	True	No
Overcast	Cool	Normal	True	Yes

Outlook	Temp.	Humidity	Windy	play
Sunny	Mild	High	False	No
Sunny	Cool	Normal	False	Yes
Rainy	Mild	Normal	False	Yes
Sunny	Mild	Normal	True	Yes
Overcast	Mild	High	True	Yes
Overcast	Hot	Normal	False	Yes
Rainy	Mild	High	True	No

Korzeń drzewa – który atrybut



Information gain

- Entropia warunkowa: entropia po podziale zbioru przykładów przy pomocy atrybutu A (załóżmy że A przyjmuje v możliwych wartości):

$$Entropia\ Warunkowa(A) = \sum_{i=1}^v \frac{p_i + n_i}{p + n} I\left(\frac{p_i}{p_i + n_i}, \frac{n_i}{p_i + n_i}\right)$$

- Zysk informacyjny (*Information Gain*): redukcja entropii przy wykorzystaniu danego atrybutu:

$$IG(A) = I - Entropia\ Warunkowa(A)$$

Wybierz atrybut "Outlook"

- "Outlook" = "Sunny":

$$\text{info}([2,3]) = \text{entropy}(2/5,3/5) = -2/5 \log(2/5) - 3/5 \log(3/5) = 0.971$$

- "Outlook" = "Overcast":

$$\text{info}([4,0]) = \text{entropy}(1,0) = -1 \log(1) - 0 \log(0) = 0$$

*Note: $\log(0)$ is not defined, but we evaluate $0 * \log(0)$ as zero*

- "Outlook" = "Rainy":

$$\text{info}([3,2]) = \text{entropy}(3/5,2/5) = -3/5 \log(3/5) - 2/5 \log(2/5) = 0.971$$

- Expected information for attribute:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{info}([3,2],[4,0],[3,2]) &= (5/14) \times 0.971 + (4/14) \times 0 + (5/14) \times 0.971 \\ &= 0.693 \end{aligned}$$

Oblicz zysk informatyczny dla każdego atrybutu

- Information gain:

(information before split) – (information after split)

$$\text{gain("Outlook")} = \text{info}([9,5]) - \text{info}([2,3],[4,0],[3,2]) = 0.940 - 0.693 \\ = 0.247$$

- Information gain for attributes from weather data:

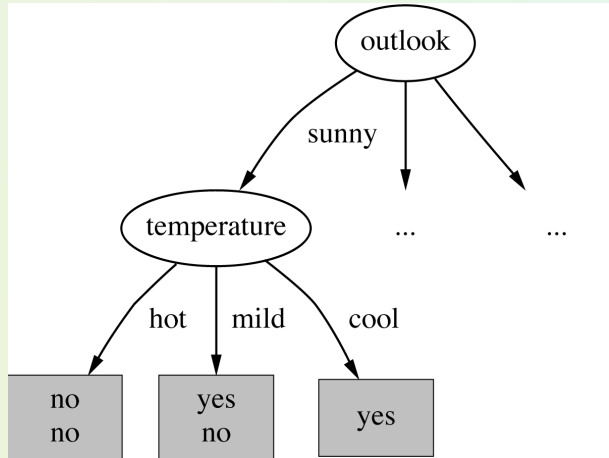
$$\text{gain("Outlook")} = 0.247$$

$$\text{gain("Temperature")} = 0.029$$

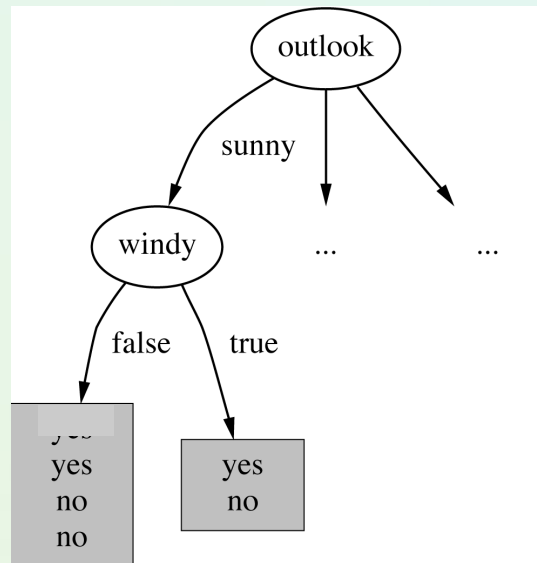
$$\text{gain("Humidity")} = 0.152$$

$$\text{gain("Windy")} = 0.048$$

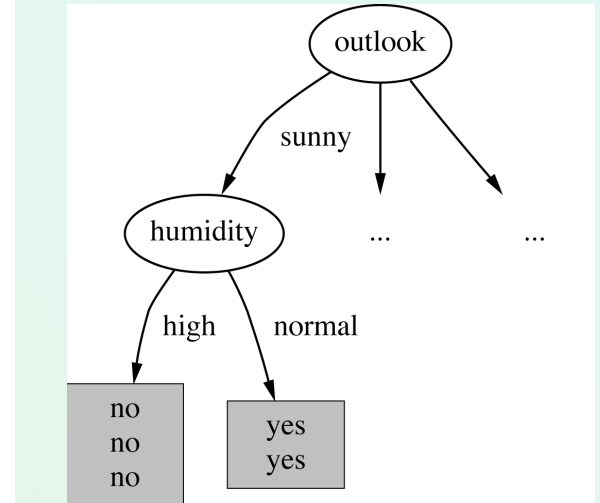
Rozbuduj drzewo



gain("Temperature") = 0.571

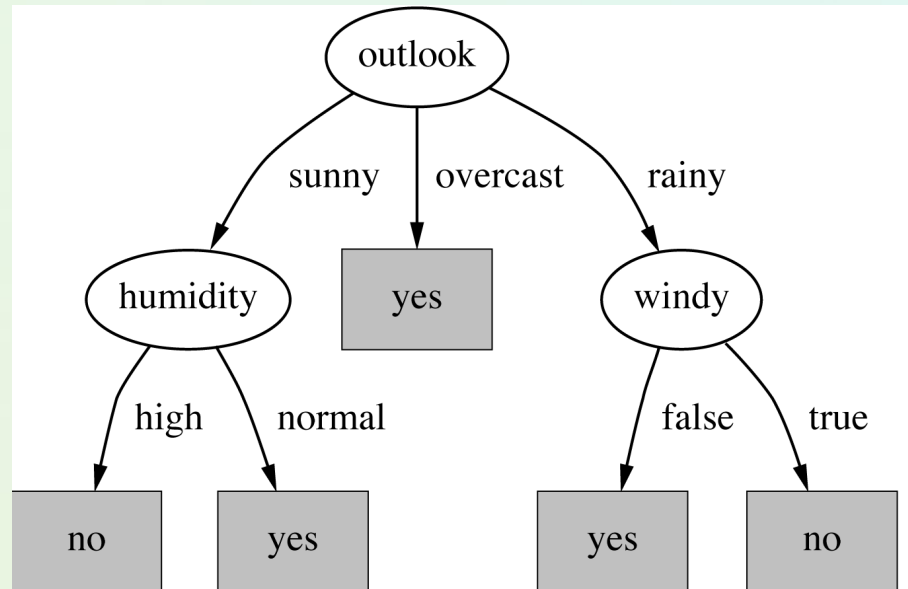


gain("Windy") = 0.020



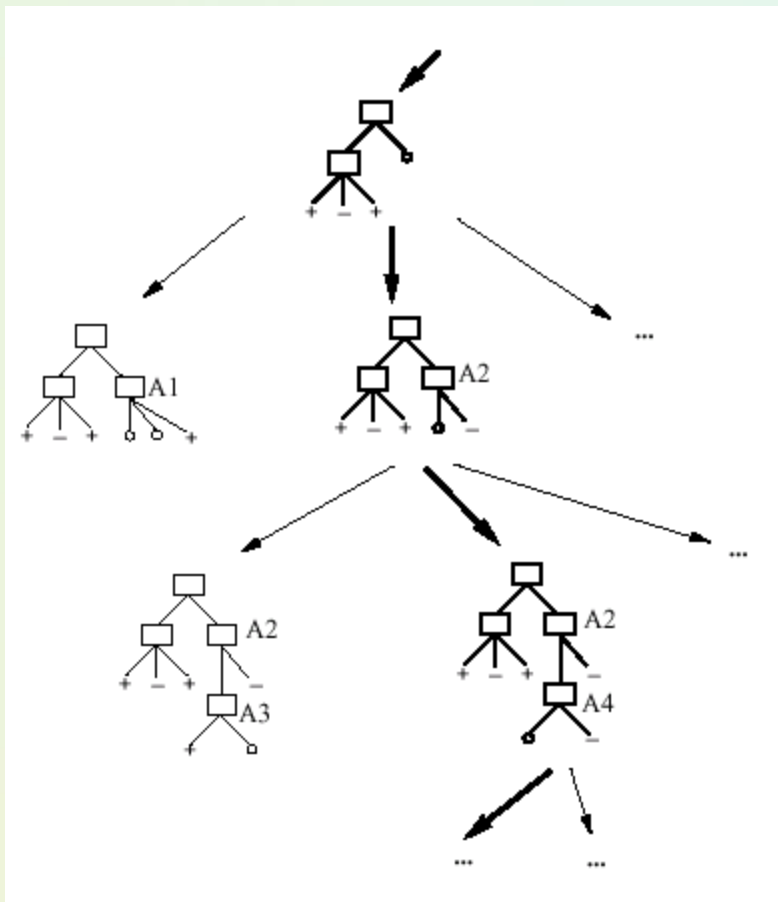
gain("Humidity") = 0.971

Końcowe drzewo



ID3 - Quinlan

Tworzenie drzewa – przeszukiwanie przestrzeni



Tworzenie drzewa: szukanie w przestrzeni hipotez;

Kryterium wyboru atrybutu dość odporne na "zaburzenia" danych wejściowych

ID3 - podział w oparciu o **zysk informacyjny**.

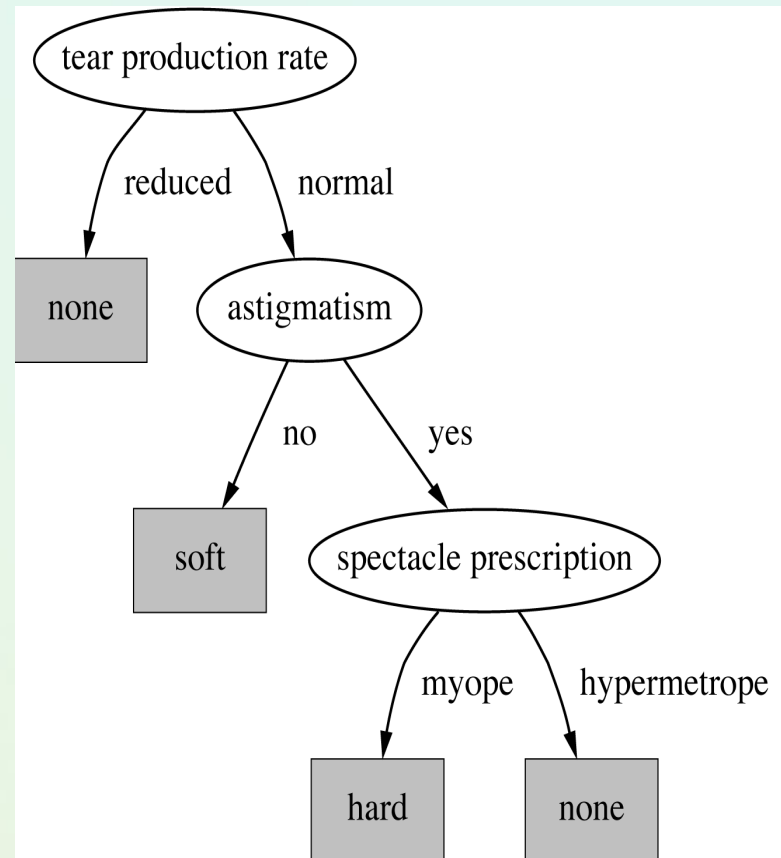
Lepsze mniejsze drzewo.

Dość odporne na „szum.”

Lokalne minima – strategia bez nawrotów.

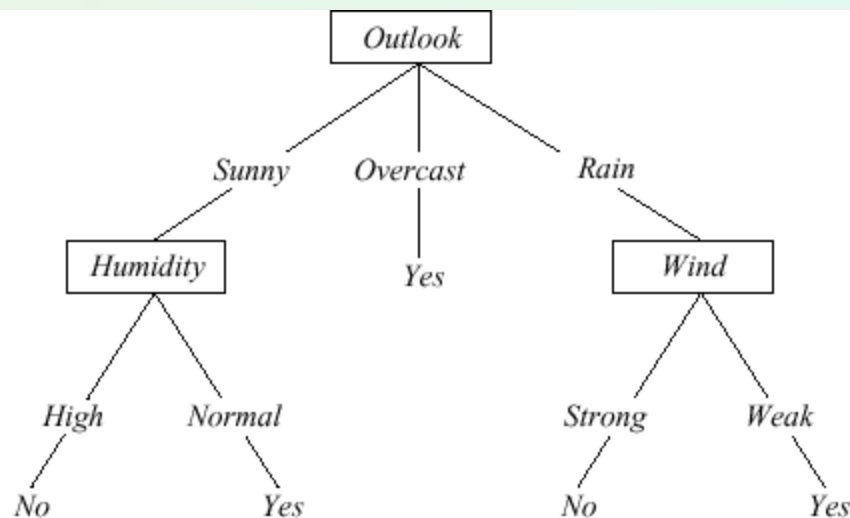
Wykorzystanie drzewa

- Bezpośrednio:
 - sprawdzaj wartości atrybutu nowego przykładu zaczynając od korzenia do liści
- Pośrednio:
 - zamień strukturę drzewa na zbiór reguł decyzyjnych (upraszczając nadmiarowe warunki)
 - reguły uważa się za czytelniejszą reprezentację



DT => reguły

Zamień DT na reguły i uprość: łatwo ocenić, które reguły można usunąć i optymalizować pozostałe.



IF (*Outlook* = *Sunny*) \wedge (*Humidity* = *High*) THEN *PlayTennis* = *No*

IF (*Outlook* = *Sunny*) \wedge (*Humidity* = *Normal*) THEN *PlayTennis* = *Yes*

Zamiana na zbiór reguł klasyfikacyjnych

Poprzedni przykład:

If outlook = sunny and humidity = high then play = no

If outlook = rainy and windy = true then play = no

If outlook = overcast then play = yes

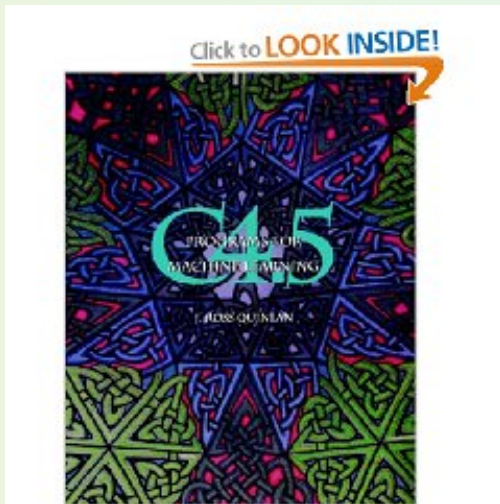
If humidity = normal then play = yes

If none of the above then play = yes

Lecz pamiętaj:

- Dropping redundant conditions in rules and rule post-pruning
- Classification strategies with rule sets are necessary

J.Ross Quinlan



Ross Quinlan completed a PhD in Computer Science at the University of Washington in 1968. He has developed several algorithms used in machine learning and data mining such as ID3, C4.5, FOIL, and more recent commercial systems such as See5 and Cubist. He has held permanent appointments at the University of Sydney, University of Technology Sydney, Rand Corporation, and visiting appointments at Carnegie-Mellon University, MIT, GTE, and Stanford University. He currently heads a small data mining tools company and is an Adjunct Professor at the University of New South Wales. He is a Fellow of the American Association for Artificial Intelligence and the Australian Computer Society.

- More of his papers – have a look at <http://www.rulequest.com/Personal/>
- See also http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ross_Quinlan

C4.5 Quinlan + PP interfejs

- Opiera się na oryginalnym kodzie J.R. Quinlana

The screenshot displays the C4.5 software interface with several windows open:

- C4.5 GOLF (4 attributes, 14 training cases, 11 test cases)**: A table comparing the decision tree before and after pruning.
- Confusion matrix (training set)**: A 2x2 matrix showing 9 correct 'Play' and 5 correct 'Don't Play' predictions.
- Confusion matrix (test set)**: A 2x2 matrix showing 7 correct 'Play' and 3 correct 'Don't Play' predictions.
- Unpruned tree**: A tree structure with 8 nodes and a decision of 'Play'.
- Pruned tree**: A tree structure with 5 nodes and a decision of 'Play'.

Before pruning				After pruning			
Tree	Size	Errors	Errors (test)	Size	Errors	Errors (test)	Estimate
1	8	0 (0.0%)	1 (9.1%)	8	0 (0.0%)	1 (9.1%)	38.5%

Org. \ C4.5	Play	Don't Play
Play	9	
Don't Play		5

Org. \ C4.5	Play	Don't Play
Play	7	
Don't Play	1	3

Unpruned tree Node information:

- Items: 2.0
- Errors: 0.0
- Estimate: 0.0%
- Class distribution: Play 2.0, Don't Play 0.0
- Decision: Play

Pruned tree Node information:

- Items: 5.0
- Errors: 2.0
- Estimate: 42.2%
- Class distribution: Play 3.0, Don't Play 2.0
- Decision: Play

Weka J48 Trace

```
data> java weka.classifiers.trees.J48 -t contact-lenses.arff
J48 pruned tree
```

```
-----
tear-prod-rate = reduced: none (12.0)
tear-prod-rate = normal
| astigmatism = no: soft (6.0/1.0)
| astigmatism = yes
| | spectacle-prescrip = myope: hard (3.0)
| | spectacle-prescrip = hypermetrope: none (3.0/1.0)
```

```
Number of Leaves : 4
Size of the tree : 7
```

```
Time taken to build model: 0.03 seconds
Time taken to test model on training data: 0 seconds
```

```
=== Error on training data ===
```

Correctly Classified Instances	22	91.6667 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	2	8.3333 %
Kappa statistic	0.8447	
Mean absolute error	0.0833	
Root mean squared error	0.2041	
Relative absolute error	22.6257 %	
Root relative squared error	48.1223 %	
Total Number of Instances	24	

```
=== Confusion Matrix ===
```

```
a b c <-- classified as
5 0 0 | a = soft
0 3 1 | b = hard
1 0 14 | c = none
```

```
=== Stratified cross-validation ===
```

Correctly Classified Instances	20	83.3333 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	4	16.6667 %
Kappa statistic	0.71	
Mean absolute error	0.15	
Root mean squared error	0.3249	
Relative absolute error	39.7059 %	
Root relative squared error	74.3898 %	
Total Number of Instances	24	

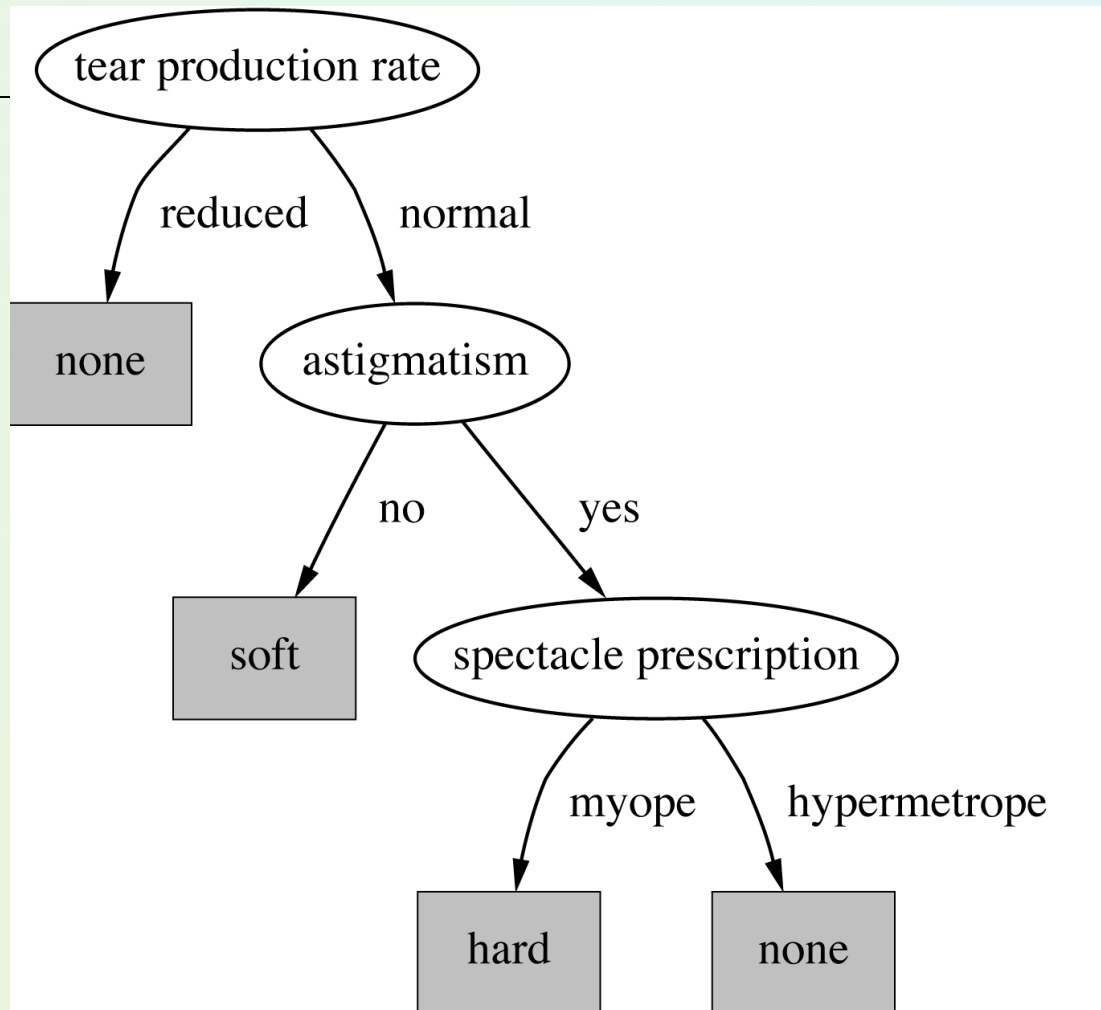
```
=== Confusion Matrix ===
```

```
a b c <-- classified as
5 0 0 | a = soft
0 3 1 | b = hard
1 2 12 | c = none
```

Reprezentacja przykładów – tablica danych

- Przykłady tzw. contact lenses / dobór szkieł kontaktowych:
- Atrybuty:
 - age {young, pre-presbyopic, presbyopic}
 - spectacle-prescrip {myope, hypermetrope}
 - astigmatism {no, yes}
 - tear-prod-rate {reduced, normal}
- Decyzja contact-lenses {soft, hard, none}

age	specpres	astig	tearprod	contlen
young	myope	no	reduced	none
young	myope	no	normal	soft
young	myope	yes	reduced	none
young	myope	yes	normal	hard
young	hypermetrope	no	reduced	none
young	hypermetrope	no	normal	soft
young	hypermetrope	yes	reduced	none
young	hypermetrope	yes	normal	hard
pre-presbyopic	myope	no	reduced	none
pre-presbyopic	myope	no	normal	soft
pre-presbyopic	myope	yes	reduced	none
pre-presbyopic	myope	yes	normal	hard
pre-presbyopic	hypermetrope	no	reduced	none
pre-presbyopic	hypermetrope	no	normal	soft
pre-presbyopic	hypermetrope	yes	reduced	none
pre-presbyopic	hypermetrope	yes	normal	none
presbyopic	myope	no	reduced	none
presbyopic	myope	no	normal	none
presbyopic	myope	yes	reduced	none
presbyopic	myope	yes	normal	hard
presbyopic	hypermetrope	no	reduced	none
presbyopic	hypermetrope	no	normal	soft
presbyopic	hypermetrope	yes	reduced	none
presbyopic	hypermetrope	yes	normal	none



Decision tree = Drzewo decyzyjne / drzewo klasyfikacyjne
Algorytm (ID3/C4.5)

Weka – software for data mining



- Waikato Environment for Knowledge Analysis (WEKA); developed by the Department of Computer Science, University of Waikato, New Zealand
- Data mining / Machine learning software written in Java (distributed under the GNU Public License)
- Used for research, education, and applications

<http://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/ml/weka/>

- Ian Witten, Eibe Frank

Poszukiwanie drzew ze zbioru przykładów

The screenshot shows the Weka Knowledge Explorer interface. The 'Classifier' tab is active, and the 'Id3' classifier is selected. The 'Test options' section shows 'Use training set' selected. The 'Classifier output' pane displays the following text:

```
=== Classifier model (full training set) ===  
  
Id3  
  
tear-prod-rate = reduced: none  
tear-prod-rate = normal  
| astigmatism = no  
| | age = young: soft  
| | age = pre-presbyopic: soft  
| | age = presbyopic  
| | | spectacle-prescrip = myope: none  
| | | spectacle-prescrip = hypermetrope: soft  
| astigmatism = yes  
| | spectacle-prescrip = myope: hard  
| | spectacle-prescrip = hypermetrope  
| | | age = young: hard  
| | | age = pre-presbyopic: none  
| | | age = presbyopic: none  
  
Time taken to build model: 0.01 seconds  
  
=== Evaluation on training set ===  
=== Summary ===  
  
Correctly Classified Instances      24          100    %  
Incorrectly Classified Instances    0           0    %  
Kappa statistic                     1  
Mean absolute error                  0  
Root mean squared error              0  
Relative absolute error              0    %
```

The 'Result list' shows a single entry: '19:34:13 - trees.Id3'. The 'Status' bar at the bottom indicates 'OK'. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button and several open applications, including 'Total Comman...', 'zimdatamining...', 'Weka-3-4', 'Weka GUI Cho...', and 'Weka Knowled...'.

Widok drzewa

The screenshot displays the Weka Knowledge Explorer interface. The main window, titled "Weka Classifier Tree Visualizer: 19:35:23 - trees.j48.J48 (contact-lenses)", shows a decision tree for the "contact-lenses" dataset. The tree structure is as follows:

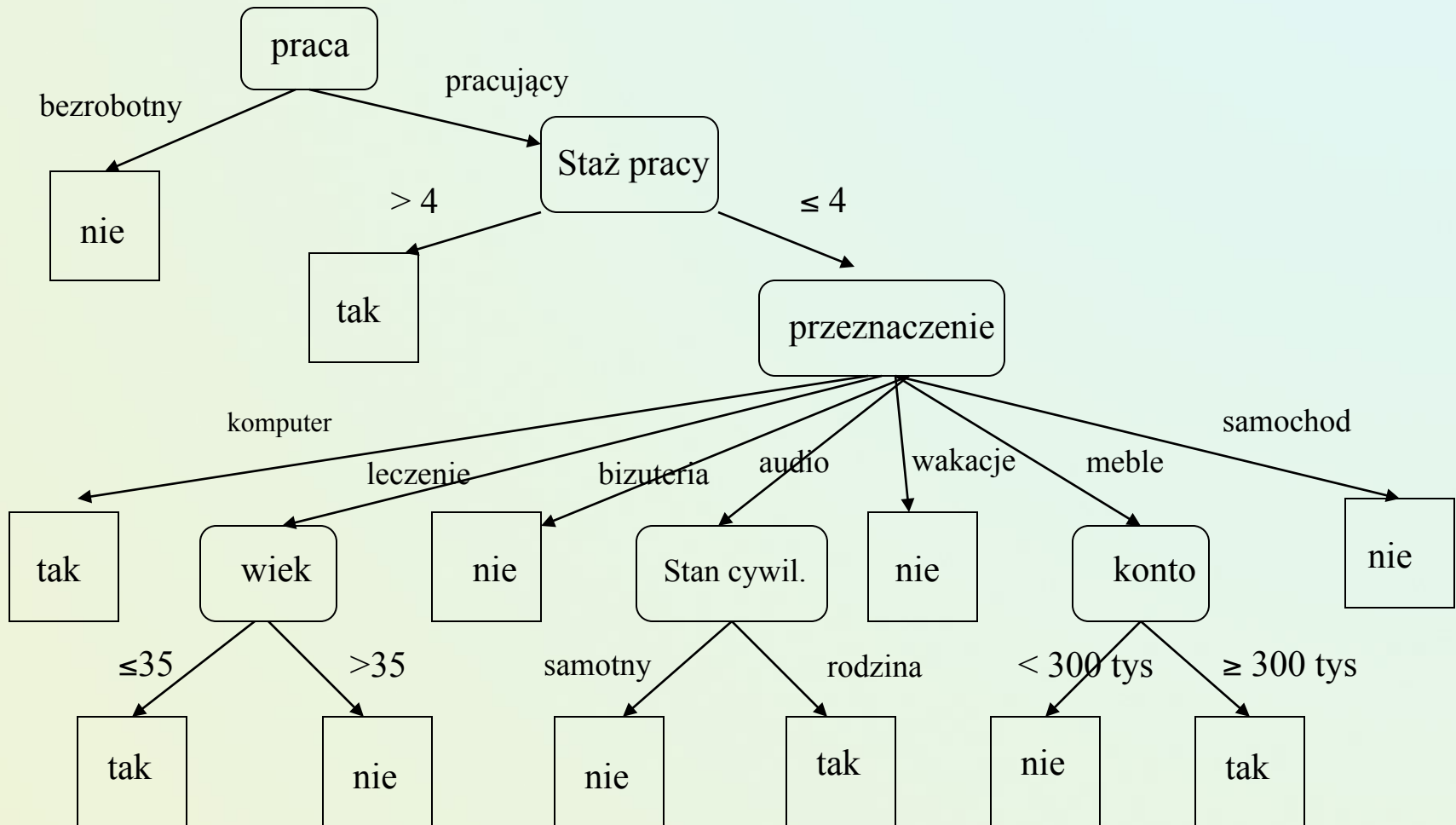
- Root node: **tear-prod-rate**
 - Branch = reduced: Leaf node **none (12.0)**
 - Branch = normal: Internal node **astigmatism**
 - Branch = no: Leaf node **soft (6.0/1.0)**
 - Branch = yes: Internal node **spectacle-prescrip**
 - Branch = myope: Leaf node **hard (3.0)**
 - Branch = hypermetrope: Leaf node **none (3.0/1.0)**

The Weka interface includes a top menu bar with "Preprocess", "Classify", "Cluster", "Associate", "Select attributes", and "Visualize". The "Classify" tab is active, showing the classifier "J48 -U -M 2". Test options include "Use training set" (selected), "Supplied test set", "Cross-validation", and "Percentage split". The "Result list" shows two entries: "19:34:13 - trees.id3" and "19:35:23 - trees.j48.J48". The status bar at the bottom indicates "Status OK" and includes a "Log" button.

Japanese credit data

- Data about 125 customers applying for a loan in one bank (repository of Univ. Irvine).
- Person characterized by 10 attributes, e.g. profession, aim of the loan, marital status, age, income, account status, month payment of interest, ...
- Customers: good (return of the credit with interests) and risk (stop paying).
- Aim of the analysis: find rules / profiles identifying risky customers.

Final tree for credit data

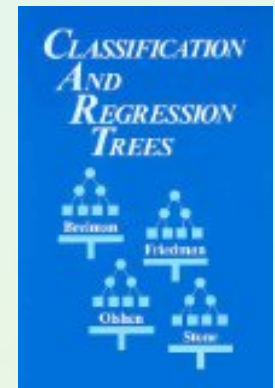


Other splitting criteria - rozszerzania

- Gini index (CART, SPRINT)
 - select attribute that minimize impurity of a split
- χ^2 contingency table statistics (CHAID)
 - measures correlation between each attribute and the class label
 - select attribute with maximal correlation
- Normalized Gain ratio (Quinlan 86, C4.5)
 - normalize different domains of attributes
- Distance normalized measures (Lopez de Mantaras)
 - define a distance metric between partitions of the data.
 - chose the one closest to the perfect partition
- Orthogonal (ORT) criterion
- AUC-splitting criteria (Ferri et at.)
- There are many other measures. Mingers'91 provides an experimental analysis of effectiveness of several selection measures over a variety of problems.
- Look also in a study by D.Malerba, ...

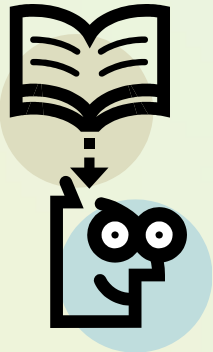
CART – Classification And Regression Tree

- Developed 1974-1984 by 4 statistics professors
 - Leo Breiman (Berkeley), Jerome Friedman (Stanford), Charles Stone (Berkeley), Richard Olshen (Stanford)
- Focused on accurate assessment when data is noisy
- Currently distributed by Salford Systems



Trochę książek

- Uczenie maszynowe i sieci neuronowe. Krawiec K., Stefanowski J., Wydawnictwo Politechniki Poznańskiej, Poznań, 2003 (kolejne wydanie 2004)
- Systemy uczące się. Cichosz P., WNT, Warszawa, 2000
- Statystyczne systemy uczące się. Koronacki J., Ćwik J. WNT Warszawa 2008
- Oraz czytamy książki anglojęzyczne



Pytanie i komentarze?

