Data Mining
Classification: Alternative Techniques

Lecture Notes for Chapter 4

Instance-Based Learning

Introduction to Data Mining , 2nd Edition

by

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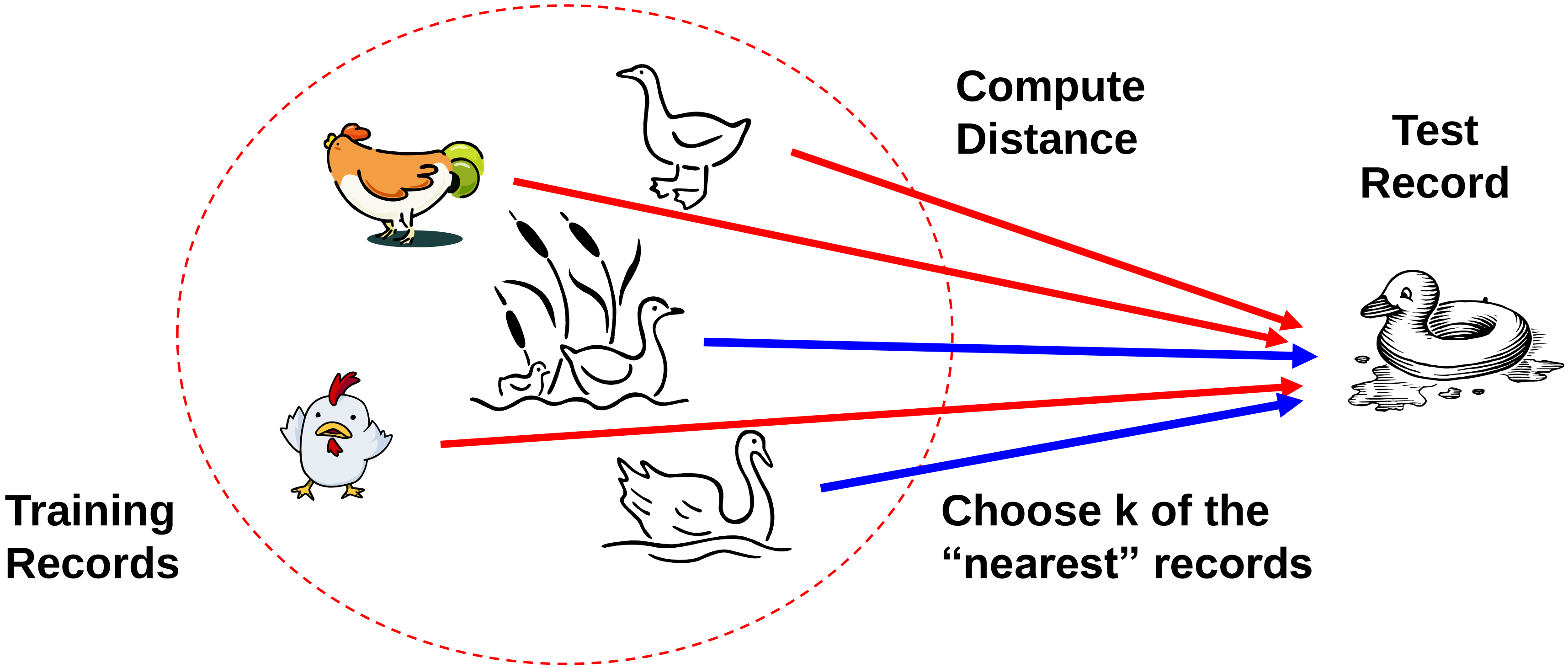
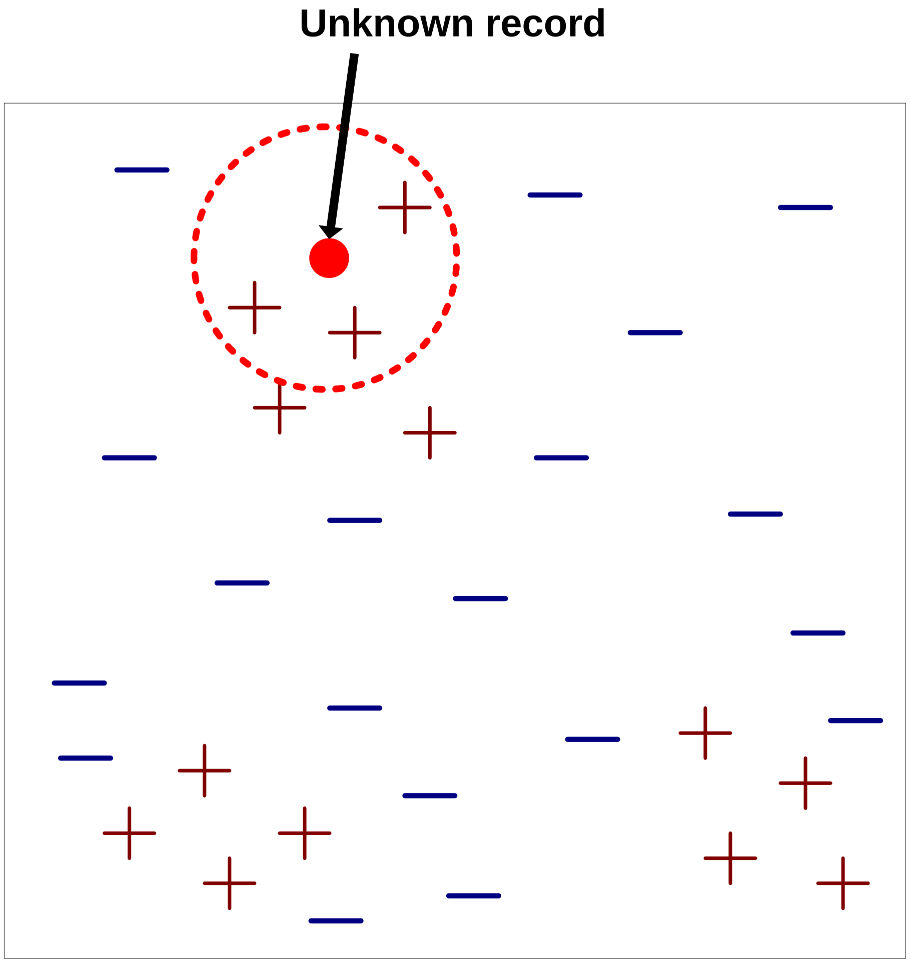
Nearest Neighbor Classifiers

Basic idea:

- If it walks like a duck, quacks like a duck, then it’s probably a duck



Nearest-Neighbor Classifiers



Requires the following:

- A set of labeled records
- Proximity metric to compute distance/similarity between a pair of records
  - e.g., Euclidean distance
- The value of *k*, the number of nearest neighbors to retrieve
- A method for using class labels of K nearest neighbors to determine the class label of unknown record (e.g., by taking majority vote)

How to Determine the class label of a Test Sample?

Take the majority vote of class labels among the k-nearest neighbors

Weight the vote according to distance

- weight factor, $w = 1/d^2$

Choice of proximity measure matters

For documents, cosine is better than correlation or Euclidean

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0

0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

vs

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Euclidean distance = 1.4142 for both pairs, but the cosine similarity measure has different values for these pairs.

Nearest Neighbor Classification…

Data preprocessing is often required

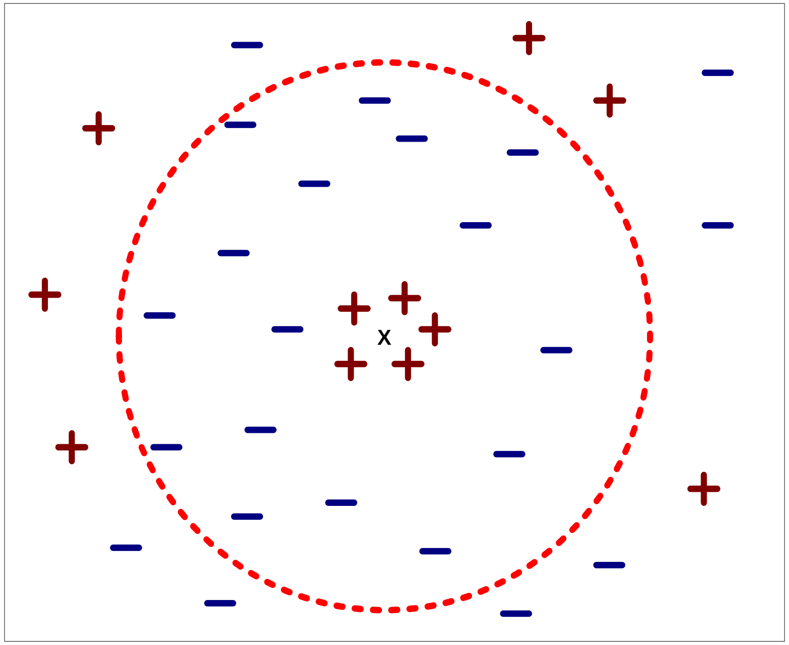
- Attributes may have to be scaled to prevent distance measures from being dominated by one of the attributes
  - Example:
    - height of a person may vary from 1.5m to 1.8m
    - weight of a person may vary from 90lb to 300lb
    - income of a person may vary from $10K to $1M

- Time series are often standardized to have 0 means a standard deviation of 1

Nearest Neighbor Classification…

Choosing the value of k:

- If k is too small, sensitive to noise points
- If k is too large, neighborhood may include points from other classes

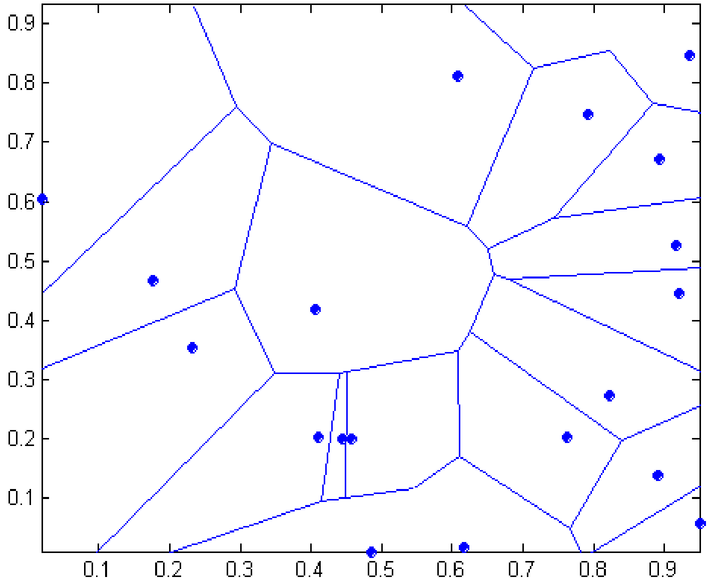


Nearest-neighbor classifiers

Nearest neighbor classifiers are local classifiers

They can produce decision boundaries of arbitrary shapes.

1-nn decision boundary is a Voronoi Diagram



Nearest Neighbor Classification…

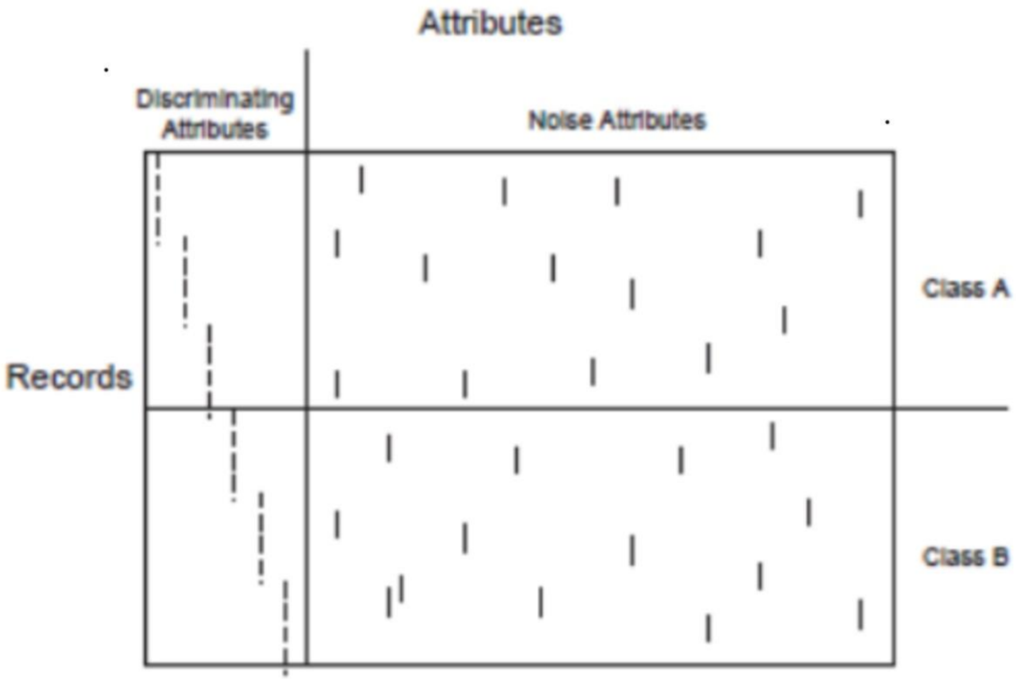
How to handle missing values in training and test sets?

- Proximity computations normally require the presence of all attributes
- Some approaches use the subset of attributes present in two instances
  - This may not produce good results since it effectively uses different proximity measures for each pair of instances
  - Thus, proximities are not comparable

K-NN Classificiers…

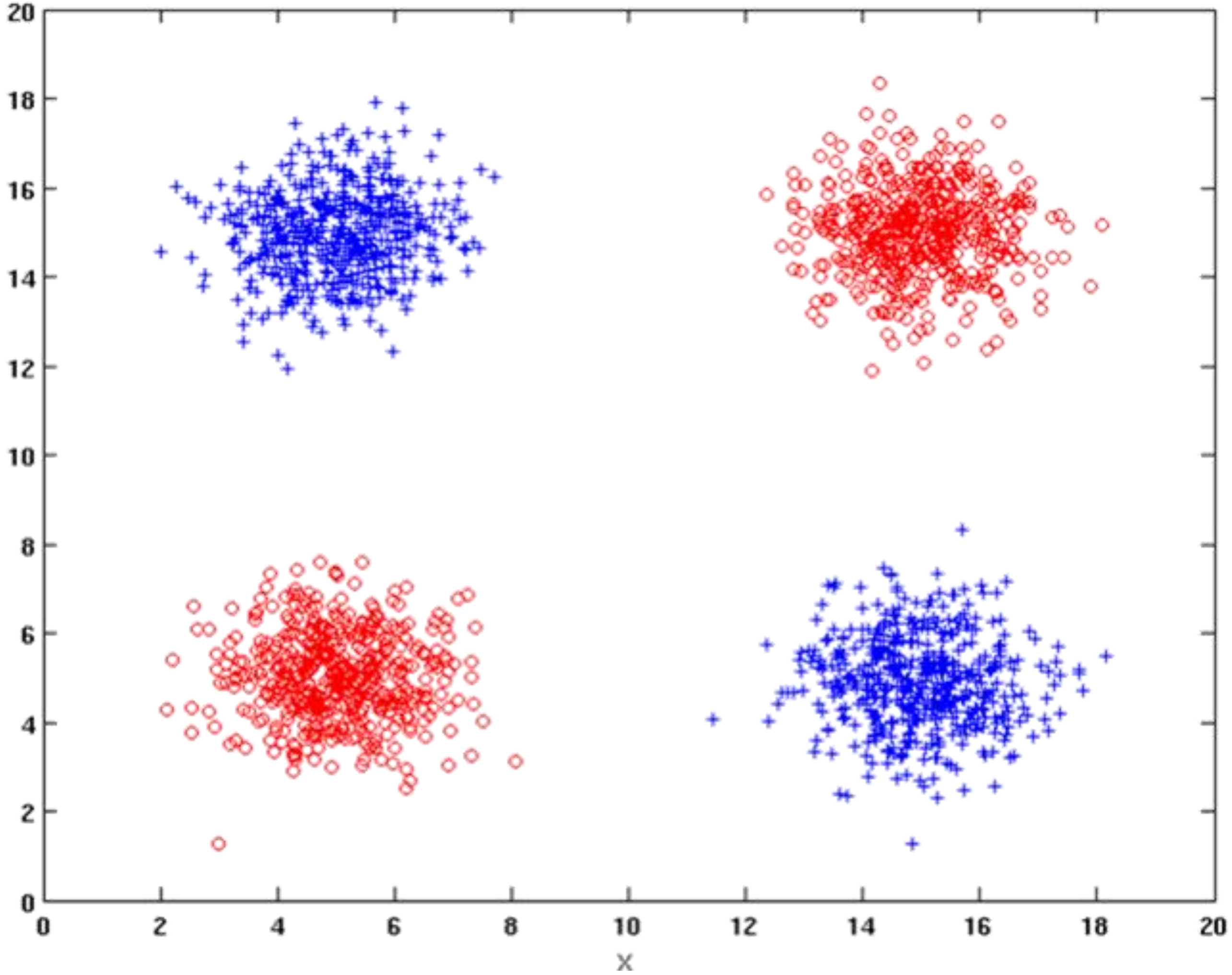
Handling Irrelevant and Redundant Attributes

- Irrelevant attributes add noise to the proximity measure
- Redundant attributes bias the proximity measure towards certain attributes

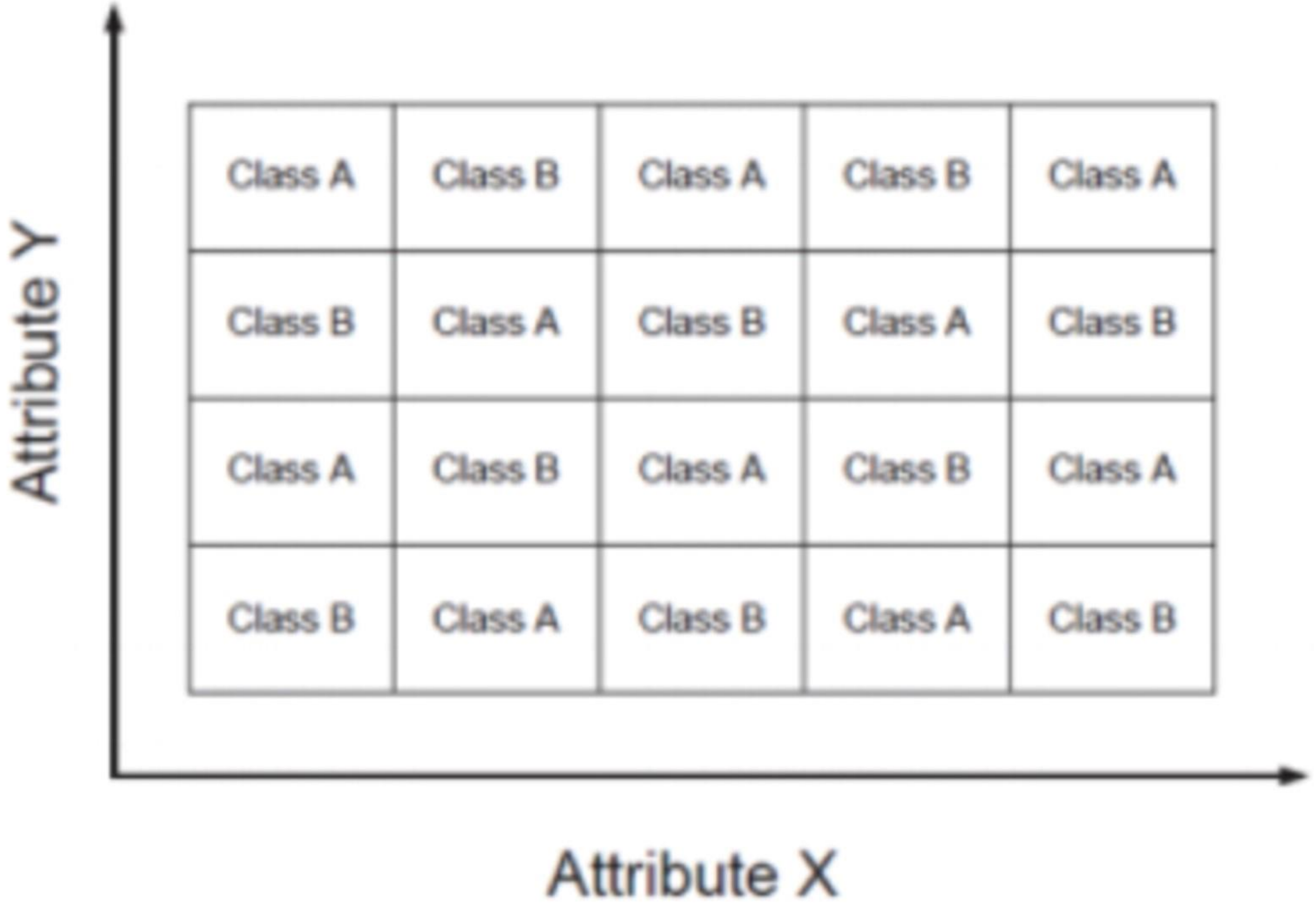


(a) Synthetic data set 1.

K-NN Classifiers: Handling attributes that are interacting



Handling attributes that are interacting



Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class A
Class B	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B
Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class A
Class B	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B

Improving KNN Efficiency

- Avoid having to compute distance to all objects in the training set
  - Multi-dimensional access methods (k-d trees)
  - Fast approximate similarity search
  - Locality Sensitive Hashing (LSH)
- Condensing
  - Determine a smaller set of objects that give the same performance
- Editing
  - Remove objects to improve efficiency