RSESLIB 3: Rough Sets and Machine Learning Open Source in Java

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Agenda

- Library Overview
- Contents
- Rseslib 3 in Weka
- Rough set classifier
- Architecture
- Graphical Interface
- Computing in cluster
- Library usage
- Future work
- Summary
Motivation

- Deliver library of rough set methods in Java
  - Open source
  - Easily extensible
  - Easily modifiable

- Speed-up research & development of new machine learning algorithms
  - Reduce development effort
  - Additive implementation
    - Increase reusability of code
    - Increase inheritance of available algorithms
  - Code organization

- Speed-up experiments
  - Multi-platform executables – Java
  - Grid Computing / Network of Workstations

- Didactic framework
  - Research of new algorithms
  - Applications
Rseslib 3: Overview

- Java Library
- Open Source (GNU GPL)
- Collection of Rough Set and other Machine Learning algorithms
- Modular Component-Based Architecture
- Available in Weka
- Graphical Interface
Library Content

- Classification
- Reduct calculation
- Rule calculation
- Metric induction
- Filtering
- Sampling
- Clustering
- Sorting
- Transformation
- Discretization
- Missing value completion
- Genetic algorithm
- Logic algorithms
- Principal component analysis
Classification: Unique Implementations

- Rough Set Rule Classifier
- K Nearest Neighbours / RIONA
- K Nearest Neighbours with Local Metric Induction
Classification: Classics

- Decision tree C4.5 (Quinlan)
- Rule Classifier AQ15 (Michalski et al)
- Neural Network
- Naive Bayes
- Support Vector Machine
- PCA classifier
- Local PCA classifier
- Metaclassifiers
  - Bagging
  - AdaBoost
Algorithms (1)

- Reducts
  - ...
- Discretization
  - ...
- Rule calculation
  - From global reducts
  - From local reducts
  - AQ15
- Metric induction
  - City + Hamming
  - City + Simple Value Difference (SVDM)
  - Interpolated Value Difference (IVDM) + SVDM
  - Density-Based Value Difference (DBVDM) + SVDM
  - Attribute weighting: distance-based, accuracy-based, perceptron
Algorithms (2)

- **Filtering**
  - Wilson Editing
  - Reduction Technique Editing (RT)
  - Missing Values Filter
  - General Boolean Function Filter

- **Sampling**
  - With repetitions
  - Without repetitions
  - With given class distribution

- **Clustering**
  - K Approx Centers

- **Sorting**
  - Attribute-Based
  - Distance-Based
Algorithms (3)

- Transformation
  - Discretizations
  - Attribute selection
  - Scaling
  - Radial
  - Perceptron
  - Arithmetic
- Missing value completion
  - Non-invasive data imputation (Gediga, Duentsch)
- Genetic algorithm
  - General scheme
- Logic
  - 2 algorithms generating prime implicants from CNF
- Principal Component Analysis
  - OjaRLS algorithm
Data formats

- ARFF (Weka)
- CSV + Rseslib header
  - header file apart
  - header and data in one file
- RSES 2.x
Weka

- Platform for machine learning
- Written in Java
- Developed since 1997
- One of the two most popular machine learning Java platforms in the world
  - 1.5 million downloads a year
- 4 graphical interfaces
- 1 command line interface
Rseslib 3 in Weka

- Official registered package
  - Available in Weka Package Manager
  - requires Weka 3.8.0 or later

- 3 classifiers available now in Weka
  - Rough Set Rule Classifier
  - K Nearest Neighbours / RIONA
  - K Nearest Neighbours with Local Metric Induction
Rough Set Rule Classifier

- Uses discretization
- Generates reducts and rules from reducts
- Handles missing values
- Handles inconsistent data (Generalized Decision)
Discretizations

- Equal Width
- Equal Frequency
- 1R
- Entropy Minimization Static
- Entropy Minimization Dynamic
- Chi Merge
- Maximal Discernibility Heuristic Global
- Maximal Discernibility Heuristic Local
Discretization: Entropy Minimization

\[
Ent(S) = - \sum_{i=1}^{k} \frac{P(C_i,S)}{|S|} \log \left( \frac{P(C_i,S)}{|S|} \right)
\]

Minimize:

\[
E(A_i, T, S) = \frac{|S_1|}{|S|} \ Ent(S_1) + \frac{|S_2|}{|S|} \ Ent(S_2)
\]

- \( S \) - data set
- \( C_i \) – decision class
- \( P(C_i,S) \) – number of records from decision class \( C_i \) in \( S \)
- \( S_1, S_2 \) – data set \( S \) split by a value \( T \) on an attribute \( A_i \)
Discretization: ChiMerge

Merge neighbouring pair of intervals with minimal:

\[ \chi^2(S_1, S_2) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \left( \frac{P(C_i, S_1) - E(C_i, S_1)}{E(C_i, S_1)} \right)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{k} \left( \frac{P(C_i, S_2) - E(C_i, S_2)}{E(C_i, S_2)} \right)^2 \]

- \( S_1, S_2 \) - data sets from neighbouring intervals
- \( C_i \) – decision class
- \( P(C_i, S) \) – number of records from decision class \( C_i \) in \( S \)
- \( E(C_i, S) \) – expected number of records from decision class \( C_i \) in \( S \)
Discretization: Maximal Discernibility

Maximize:

$$\left| \left( x_i, x_j \right) \in S_1 \times S_2 : dec(x_i) \neq dec(x_j) \right|$$
Reduct Algorithms

- All Global
- All Local
- One Johnson
- All Johnson
- Partial Global
- Partial Local
All Reducts

- Data Table → Discernibility Matrix → Prime Implicants → Decision Rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Global & Local
- Advanced algorithm finding prime implicants

Global reducts: \{a, b\}, \{b, c\}
Local reducts for x1: \{a, b\}, \{c\}
Johnson Reduct

- Repeat
  - Find most frequent attribute $a$ in discernibility matrix
  - Remove all fields with $a$ from discernibility matrix
  - Add $a$ to $R$

- until discernibility matrix is empty
Partial Reducts

\[ \begin{array}{cccc}
 a & b & c & \text{dec} \\
 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\
 1 & 3 & 4 & 2 \\
 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{cccc}
 x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\
 x_1 & bc & & ac \\
 x_2 & bc & abc & \\
 x_3 & abc & b & \\
 x_4 & ac & b & \\
\end{array} \]

\( R \) is an \( \alpha \)-reduct if:
\[ \text{discerns} \geq (1 - \alpha) \text{ of non-empty fields of discernibility matrix} \]
none subset of \( R \) satisfies the above property

\{b\} is 0.25-reduct but is not 0.2-reduct
\{a,c\} is not 0.25-reduct because \{c\} is 0.25-reduct
Modularity

- Modules
- Interfaces
- Isolated elementary mathematical objects
- Isolated processing algorithms
Mathematical Objects

- Basic:
  - attribute, data header, data object, boolean data object, numbered data object, data table, nominal attribute histogram, numeric attribute histogram, decision distribution
- Boolean functions/operators:
  - attribute equality, attribute interval, attribute value subset, binary discrimination, metric cube, negation, conjunction, disjunction
- Real functions/operators:
  - scaler, perceptron, radius, multiplication, addition
- Integer functions:
  - discrimination (discretization, 3-value cut)
- Decision distribution functions
  - nominal to dec distr, numeric to vicinity-based dec distr, numeric to interpolated dec distr
- Vector, linear subspace, PCA subspace, vector function
- Linear order
- Indiscernibility relations
- Metrics:
  - City + Hamming, City + SVDM, IVDM, DBVDM, metric-based indexing tree
- Rules:
  - boolean function rule, equality descriptors rule, partial matching rule
- Probability
  - gaussian kernel function, hypercube kernel function, m-estimate
Modularity examples (1)

- Rough Set Classifier
  - AQ15 Rules
  - Reduct Rules
  - Discernibility
    - Discernibility matrix

- Discretization
  - 1R
  - MD
  - ChiMerge

- Reducts
  - AllGlobal
  - AllLocal
  - Johnson
  - Partial

- Logic
  - Prime implicants
    - algorithm 1
  - Prime implicants
    - algorithm 2
Modularity examples (2)

- Attribute weighting in metric
  - Perceptron as one of weighting methods
- Estimate of value probability at given decision
  - Probability defined by k nearest neighbours
Qmak – graphical interface for Rseslib
Qmak functionality

- Visualization of
  - classifiers
  - classification
  - data
- Classifier modification (interactive)
- Classification of test data
  - shows misclassified objects
- Experiments
  - Cross-validation
  - Multiple cross-validation
  - Multiple random split
- New classifiers including visualization
  - can be added within GUI or in the configuration file
  - do not require changes in Qmak
Simple Grid Manager

- Motivation:
  - many experiments, accessible network of PC’s
  - network subsystem dead-lock free
  - auto-integration with Rseslib 3 algorithms
- Distribution of any Rseslib 3 experiments over grid of computers
- Heterogeneous network (Internet/Intranet), platform (Java)
Simple Grid Manager features

- Skipping completed jobs
- Resuming failed jobs
- Communication protocol UDP
- Firewall/Packet filter by-passing
- Intranet break-through (message relaying)
- Many jobs in message
- One server thread per one worker node
- Negligible communication overhead
Rseslib 3 used in

- mahout-extensions
  - attribute selection extensions to Mahout (an extensible programming environment and framework for building scalable algorithms in machine learning)
  - running on Spark (an open-source cluster computing framework based on Hadoop)
- DMEXL
  - parallel feature selection algorithm based on rough sets and particle swarm optimization
- TunedIT
  - system for automated evaluation, benchmarking and comparison of data mining and machine learning algorithms
- Research
  - 3 Phd (+1 in progress)
  - 6 MSc
  - 10+ BSc
- Teaching
  - Many lab projects
Future work

- Qmak 1.0
- GitHub
- RIONIDA
- Discretizations in Weka package
- Maven
- RapidMiner (?)
- Other algorithms...
Contributors: Rseslib

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- **Graphical interface Qmak**
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- **Simple Grid Manager**
  Rafał Latkowski
Summary

- Ready to use Open Source Java Library
- Broad collection of Rough Set & Machine Learning algorithms
- Ease to use & implement own algorithms
- Visit project home page:
  - http://rseslib.mimuw.edu.pl/
Questions

http://rseslib.mimuw.edu.pl/