



THE UNIVERSITY OF
WAIKATO
Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato

WEKA Manual
for Version 3-6-0

Remco R. Bouckaert
Eibe Frank
Mark Hall
Richard Kirkby
Peter Reutemann
Alex Seewald
David Scuse

May 13, 2010

©2002-2008

University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand
Alex Seewald (original Commnd-line primer)
David Scuse (original Experimenter tutorial)

Contents

I	The Command-line	9
1	A command-line primer	11
1.1	Introduction	11
1.2	Basic concepts	12
1.2.1	Dataset	12
1.2.2	Classifier	14
1.2.3	weka.filters	15
1.2.4	weka.classifiers	17
1.3	Examples	21
II	The Graphical User Interface	23
2	Launching WEKA	25
3	Simple CLI	29
3.1	Commands	29
3.2	Invocation	30
3.3	Command redirection	30
3.4	Command completion	31
4	Explorer	33
4.1	The user interface	33
4.1.1	Section Tabs	33
4.1.2	Status Box	33
4.1.3	Log Button	34
4.1.4	WEKA Status Icon	34
4.1.5	Graphical output	34
4.2	Preprocessing	35
4.2.1	Loading Data	35
4.2.2	The Current Relation	35
4.2.3	Working With Attributes	36
4.2.4	Working With Filters	37
4.3	Classification	39
4.3.1	Selecting a Classifier	39
4.3.2	Test Options	39
4.3.3	The Class Attribute	40
4.3.4	Training a Classifier	41

4.3.5	The Classifier Output Text	41
4.3.6	The Result List	41
4.4	Clustering	43
4.4.1	Selecting a Clusterer	43
4.4.2	Cluster Modes	43
4.4.3	Ignoring Attributes	43
4.4.4	Working with Filters	44
4.4.5	Learning Clusters	44
4.5	Associating	45
4.5.1	Setting Up	45
4.5.2	Learning Associations	45
4.6	Selecting Attributes	46
4.6.1	Searching and Evaluating	46
4.6.2	Options	46
4.6.3	Performing Selection	46
4.7	Visualizing	48
4.7.1	The scatter plot matrix	48
4.7.2	Selecting an individual 2D scatter plot	48
4.7.3	Selecting Instances	49
5	Experimenter	51
5.1	Introduction	51
5.2	Standard Experiments	52
5.2.1	Simple	52
5.2.1.1	New experiment	52
5.2.1.2	Results destination	52
5.2.1.3	Experiment type	54
5.2.1.4	Datasets	56
5.2.1.5	Iteration control	57
5.2.1.6	Algorithms	57
5.2.1.7	Saving the setup	59
5.2.1.8	Running an Experiment	60
5.2.2	Advanced	61
5.2.2.1	Defining an Experiment	61
5.2.2.2	Running an Experiment	64
5.2.2.3	Changing the Experiment Parameters	66
5.2.2.4	Other Result Producers	73
5.3	Remote Experiments	78
5.3.1	Preparation	78
5.3.2	Database Server Setup	78
5.3.3	Remote Engine Setup	79
5.3.4	Configuring the Experimenter	80
5.3.5	Troubleshooting	81
5.4	Analysing Results	83
5.4.1	Setup	83
5.4.2	Saving the Results	86
5.4.3	Changing the Baseline Scheme	86
5.4.4	Statistical Significance	87
5.4.5	Summary Test	87
5.4.6	Ranking Test	88

6	KnowledgeFlow	89
6.1	Introduction	89
6.2	Features	91
6.3	Components	92
6.3.1	DataSources	92
6.3.2	DataSinks	92
6.3.3	Filters	92
6.3.4	Classifiers	92
6.3.5	Clusterers	92
6.3.6	Evaluation	93
6.3.7	Visualization	94
6.4	Examples	95
6.4.1	Cross-validated J48	95
6.4.2	Plotting multiple ROC curves	97
6.4.3	Processing data incrementally	99
6.5	Plugin Facility	101
7	ArffViewer	103
7.1	Menus	104
7.2	Editing	106
8	Bayesian Network Classifiers	109
8.1	Introduction	109
8.2	Local score based structure learning	113
8.2.1	Local score metrics	113
8.2.2	Search algorithms	114
8.3	Conditional independence test based structure learning	117
8.4	Global score metric based structure learning	119
8.5	Fixed structure 'learning'	120
8.6	Distribution learning	120
8.7	Running from the command line	122
8.8	Inspecting Bayesian networks	132
8.9	Bayes Network GUI	135
8.10	Bayesian nets in the experimenter	147
8.11	Adding your own Bayesian network learners	147
8.12	FAQ	149
8.13	Future development	150
III	Data	153
9	ARFF	155
9.1	Overview	155
9.2	Examples	156
9.2.1	The ARFF Header Section	156
9.2.2	The ARFF Data Section	158
9.3	Sparse ARFF files	159
9.4	Instance weights in ARFF files	160

10 XRFF	161
10.1 File extensions	161
10.2 Comparison	161
10.2.1 ARFF	161
10.2.2 XRFF	162
10.3 Sparse format	163
10.4 Compression	164
10.5 Useful features	164
10.5.1 Class attribute specification	164
10.5.2 Attribute weights	164
10.5.3 Instance weights	165
11 Converters	167
11.1 Introduction	167
11.2 Usage	168
11.2.1 File converters	168
11.2.2 Database converters	168
12 Stemmers	171
12.1 Introduction	171
12.2 Snowball stemmers	171
12.3 Using stemmers	172
12.3.1 Commandline	172
12.3.2 StringToWordVector	172
12.4 Adding new stemmers	172
13 Databases	173
13.1 Configuration files	173
13.2 Setup	174
13.3 Missing Datatypes	175
13.4 Stored Procedures	176
13.5 Troubleshooting	176
14 Windows databases	179
IV Appendix	183
15 Research	185
15.1 Citing Weka	185
15.2 Paper references	185
16 Technical documentation	189
16.1 ANT	189
16.1.1 Basics	189
16.1.2 Weka and ANT	189
16.1.3 Links	190
16.2 CLASSPATH	190
16.2.1 Setting the CLASSPATH	190
16.2.2 RunWeka.bat	191
16.2.3 java -jar	192

16.3	Subversion	192
16.3.1	General	192
16.3.2	Source code	193
16.3.3	JUnit	193
16.3.4	Specific version	193
16.3.5	Clients	193
16.4	GenericObjectEditor	194
16.4.1	Introduction	194
16.4.2	File Structure	194
16.4.3	Exclusion	195
16.4.4	Class Discovery	196
16.4.5	Multiple Class Hierarchies	196
16.4.6	Capabilities	197
16.5	Properties	198
16.5.1	Precedence	198
16.5.2	Examples	198
16.6	XML	199
16.6.1	Command Line	199
16.6.2	Serialization of Experiments	201
16.6.3	Serialization of Classifiers	202
16.6.4	Bayesian Networks	203
16.6.5	XRFF files	204
17	Other resources	205
17.1	Mailing list	205
17.2	Troubleshooting	205
17.2.1	Weka download problems	205
17.2.2	OutOfMemoryException	205
17.2.2.1	Windows	206
17.2.3	Mac OSX	206
17.2.4	StackOverflowError	206
17.2.5	just-in-time (JIT) compiler	207
17.2.6	CSV file conversion	207
17.2.7	ARFF file doesn't load	207
17.2.8	Spaces in labels of ARFF files	207
17.2.9	CLASSPATH problems	207
17.2.10	Instance ID	208
17.2.10.1	Adding the ID	208
17.2.10.2	Removing the ID	208
17.2.11	Visualization	209
17.2.12	Memory consumption and Garbage collector	209
17.2.13	GUIChooser starts but not Experimenter or Explorer	209
17.2.14	KnowledgeFlow toolbars are empty	210
17.2.15	Links	210
	Bibliography	211

Part I

The Command-line

Chapter 1

A command-line primer

1.1 Introduction

While for initial experiments the included graphical user interface is quite sufficient, for in-depth usage the command line interface is recommended, because it offers some functionality which is not available via the GUI - and uses far less memory. Should you get *Out of Memory* errors, increase the maximum heap size for your java engine, usually via `-Xmx1024M` or `-Xmx1024m` for 1GB - the default setting of 16 to 64MB is usually too small. If you get errors that classes are not found, check your `CLASSPATH`: does it include `weka.jar`? You can explicitly set `CLASSPATH` via the `-cp` command line option as well.

We will begin by describing basic concepts and ideas. Then, we will describe the `weka.filters` package, which is used to transform input data, e.g. for preprocessing, transformation, feature generation and so on.

Then we will focus on the machine learning algorithms themselves. These are called Classifiers in WEKA. We will restrict ourselves to common settings for all classifiers and shortly note representatives for all main approaches in machine learning.

Afterwards, practical examples are given.

Finally, in the `doc` directory of WEKA you find a documentation of all java classes within WEKA. Prepare to use it since this overview is not intended to be complete. If you want to know exactly what is going on, take a look at the mostly well-documented source code, which can be found in `weka-src.jar` and can be extracted via the `jar` utility from the Java Development Kit (or any archive program that can handle ZIP files).

1.2 Basic concepts

1.2.1 Dataset

A set of data items, the dataset, is a very basic concept of machine learning. A dataset is roughly equivalent to a two-dimensional spreadsheet or database table. In WEKA, it is implemented by the `weka.core.Instances` class. A dataset is a collection of examples, each one of class `weka.core.Instance`. Each Instance consists of a number of attributes, any of which can be *nominal* (= one of a predefined list of values), *numeric* (= a real or integer number) or a *string* (= an arbitrary long list of characters, enclosed in "double quotes"). Additional types are *date* and *relational*, which are not covered here but in the ARFF chapter. The external representation of an Instances class is an ARFF file, which consists of a header describing the attribute types and the data as comma-separated list. Here is a short, commented example. A complete description of the ARFF file format can be found [here](#).

```
% This is a toy example, the UCI weather dataset.
% Any relation to real weather is purely coincidental.
```

Comment lines at the beginning of the dataset should give an indication of its source, context and meaning.

```
@relation golfWeatherMichigan_1988/02/10_14days
```

Here we state the internal name of the dataset. Try to be as comprehensive as possible.

```
@attribute outlook {sunny, overcast, rainy}
@attribute windy {TRUE, FALSE}
```

Here we define two nominal attributes, *outlook* and *windy*. The former has three values: *sunny*, *overcast* and *rainy*; the latter two: *TRUE* and *FALSE*. Nominal values with special characters, commas or spaces are enclosed in 'single quotes'.

```
@attribute temperature real
@attribute humidity real
```

These lines define two numeric attributes. Instead of real, integer or numeric can also be used. While double floating point values are stored internally, only seven decimal digits are usually processed.

```
@attribute play {yes, no}
```

The last attribute is the default target or class variable used for prediction. In our case it is a nominal attribute with two values, making this a binary classification problem.

```
@data
sunny,FALSE,85,85,no
sunny,TRUE,80,90,no
overcast,FALSE,83,86,yes
rainy,FALSE,70,96,yes
rainy,FALSE,68,80,yes
```

The rest of the dataset consists of the token @data, followed by comma-separated values for the attributes – one line per example. In our case there are five examples.

In our example, we have not mentioned the attribute type string, which defines "double quoted" string attributes for text mining. In recent WEKA versions, date/time attribute types are also supported.

By default, the last attribute is considered the class/target variable, i.e. the attribute which should be predicted as a function of all other attributes. If this is not the case, specify the target variable via `-c`. The attribute numbers are one-based indices, i.e. `-c 1` specifies the first attribute.

Some basic statistics and validation of given ARFF files can be obtained via the `main()` routine of `weka.core.Instances`:

```
java weka.core.Instances data/soybean.arff
```

`weka.core` offers some other useful routines, e.g. `converters.C45Loader` and `converters.CSVLoader`, which can be used to import C45 datasets and comma/tab-separated datasets respectively, e.g.:

```
java weka.core.converters.CSVLoader data.csv > data.arff
java weka.core.converters.C45Loader c45_filestem > data.arff
```

1.2.2 Classifier

Any learning algorithm in WEKA is derived from the abstract `weka.classifiers.Classifier` class. Surprisingly little is needed for a basic classifier: a routine which generates a classifier model from a training dataset (= `buildClassifier`) and another routine which evaluates the generated model on an unseen test dataset (= `classifyInstance`), or generates a probability distribution for all classes (= `distributionForInstance`).

A classifier model is an arbitrary complex mapping from all-but-one dataset attributes to the class attribute. The specific form and creation of this mapping, or model, differs from classifier to classifier. For example, ZeroR's (= `weka.classifiers.rules.ZeroR`) model just consists of a single value: the most common class, or the median of all numeric values in case of predicting a numeric value (= regression learning). ZeroR is a trivial classifier, but it gives a lower bound on the performance of a given dataset which should be significantly improved by more complex classifiers. As such it is a reasonable test on how well the class can be predicted without considering the other attributes.

Later, we will explain how to interpret the output from classifiers in detail – for now just focus on the *Correctly Classified Instances* in the section *Stratified cross-validation* and notice how it improves from ZeroR to J48:

```
java weka.classifiers.rules.ZeroR -t weather.arff
java weka.classifiers.trees.J48 -t weather.arff
```

There are various approaches to determine the performance of classifiers. The performance can most simply be measured by counting the proportion of correctly predicted examples in an unseen test dataset. This value is the *accuracy*, which is also *1-ErrorRate*. Both terms are used in literature.

The simplest case is using a training set and a test set which are mutually independent. This is referred to as hold-out estimate. To estimate variance in these performance estimates, hold-out estimates may be computed by repeatedly resampling the same dataset – i.e. randomly reordering it and then splitting it into training and test sets with a specific proportion of the examples, collecting all estimates on test data and computing average and standard deviation of accuracy.

A more elaborate method is cross-validation. Here, a number of folds n is specified. The dataset is randomly reordered and then split into n folds of equal size. In each iteration, one fold is used for testing and the other $n-1$ folds are used for training the classifier. The test results are collected and averaged over all folds. This gives the cross-validation estimate of the accuracy. The folds can be purely random or slightly modified to create the same class distributions in each fold as in the complete dataset. In the latter case the cross-validation is called *stratified*. Leave-one-out (= loo) cross-validation signifies that n is equal to the number of examples. Out of necessity, loo cv has to be non-stratified, i.e. the class distributions in the test set are not related to those in the training data. Therefore loo cv tends to give less reliable results. However it is still quite useful in dealing with small datasets since it utilizes the greatest amount of training data from the dataset.

1.2.3 weka.filters

The `weka.filters` package is concerned with classes that transform datasets – by removing or adding attributes, resampling the dataset, removing examples and so on. This package offers useful support for data preprocessing, which is an important step in machine learning.

All filters offer the options `-i` for specifying the input dataset, and `-o` for specifying the output dataset. If any of these parameters is not given, this specifies standard input resp. output for use within pipes. Other parameters are specific to each filter and can be found out via `-h`, as with any other class. The `weka.filters` package is organized into **supervised** and **unsupervised** filtering, both of which are again subdivided into instance and attribute filtering. We will discuss each of the four subsection separately.

weka.filters.supervised

Classes below `weka.filters.supervised` in the class hierarchy are for supervised filtering, i.e., taking advantage of the class information. A class must be assigned via `-c`, for WEKA default behaviour use `-c last`.

weka.filters.supervised.attribute

Discretize is used to discretize numeric attributes into nominal ones, based on the class information, via Fayyad & Irani's MDL method, or optionally with Kononeko's MDL method. At least some learning schemes or classifiers can only process nominal data, e.g. `weka.classifiers.rules.Prism`; in some cases discretization may also reduce learning time.

```
java weka.filters.supervised.attribute.Discretize -i data/iris.arff \
-o iris-nom.arff -c last
java weka.filters.supervised.attribute.Discretize -i data/cpu.arff \
-o cpu-classvendor-nom.arff -c first
```

NominalToBinary encodes all nominal attributes into binary (two-valued) attributes, which can be used to transform the dataset into a purely numeric representation, e.g. for visualization via multi-dimensional scaling.

```
java weka.filters.supervised.attribute.NominalToBinary \
-i data/contact-lenses.arff -o contact-lenses-bin.arff -c last
```

Keep in mind that most classifiers in WEKA utilize transformation filters internally, e.g. Logistic and SMO, so you will usually not have to use these filters explicitly. However, if you plan to run a lot of experiments, pre-applying the filters yourself may improve runtime performance.

weka.filters.supervised.instance

Resample creates a stratified subsample of the given dataset. This means that overall class distributions are approximately retained within the sample. A bias towards uniform class distribution can be specified via `-B`.

```
java weka.filters.supervised.instance.Resample -i data/soybean.arff \
-o soybean-5%.arff -c last -Z 5
java weka.filters.supervised.instance.Resample -i data/soybean.arff \
-o soybean-uniform-5%.arff -c last -Z 5 -B 1
```

StratifiedRemoveFolds creates stratified cross-validation folds of the given dataset. This means that per default the class distributions are approximately retained within each fold. The following example splits soybean.arff into stratified training and test datasets, the latter consisting of 25% ($= 1/4$) of the data.

```
java weka.filters.supervised.instance.StratifiedRemoveFolds \
  -i data/soybean.arff -o soybean-train.arff \
  -c last -N 4 -F 1 -V
java weka.filters.supervised.instance.StratifiedRemoveFolds \
  -i data/soybean.arff -o soybean-test.arff \
  -c last -N 4 -F 1
```

weka.filters.unsupervised

Classes below **weka.filters.unsupervised** in the class hierarchy are for unsupervised filtering, e.g. the non-stratified version of Resample. A class should not be assigned here.

weka.filters.unsupervised.attribute

StringToWordVector transforms string attributes into a word vectors, i.e. creating one attribute for each word which either encodes presence or word count ($= -C$) within the string. $-W$ can be used to set an approximate limit on the number of words. When a class is assigned, the limit applies to each class separately. This filter is useful for text mining.

Obfuscate renames the dataset name, all attribute names and nominal attribute values. This is intended for exchanging sensitive datasets without giving away restricted information.

Remove is intended for explicit deletion of attributes from a dataset, e.g. for removing attributes of the iris dataset:

```
java weka.filters.unsupervised.attribute.Remove -R 1-2 \
  -i data/iris.arff -o iris-simplified.arff
java weka.filters.unsupervised.attribute.Remove -V -R 3-last \
  -i data/iris.arff -o iris-simplified.arff
```

weka.filters.unsupervised.instance

Resample creates a non-stratified subsample of the given dataset, i.e. random sampling without regard to the class information. Otherwise it is equivalent to its supervised variant.

```
java weka.filters.unsupervised.instance.Resample -i data/soybean.arff \
  -o soybean-5%.arff -Z 5
```

RemoveFolds creates cross-validation folds of the given dataset. The class distributions are not retained. The following example splits soybean.arff into training and test datasets, the latter consisting of 25% ($= 1/4$) of the data.

```
java weka.filters.unsupervised.instance.RemoveFolds -i data/soybean.arff \
  -o soybean-train.arff -c last -N 4 -F 1 -V
java weka.filters.unsupervised.instance.RemoveFolds -i data/soybean.arff \
  -o soybean-test.arff -c last -N 4 -F 1
```

RemoveWithValues filters instances according to the value of an attribute.

```
java weka.filters.unsupervised.instance.RemoveWithValues -i data/soybean.arff \
  -o soybean-without_herbicide_injury.arff -V -C last -L 19
```


1.2.4 weka.classifiers

Classifiers are at the core of WEKA. There are a lot of common options for classifiers, most of which are related to evaluation purposes. We will focus on the most important ones. All others including classifier-specific parameters can be found via `-h`, as usual.

- t specifies the training file (ARFF format)
- T specifies the test file in (ARFF format). If this parameter is missing, a crossvalidation will be performed (default: ten-fold cv)
- x This parameter determines the number of folds for the cross-validation. A cv will only be performed if -T is missing.
- c As we already know from the `weka.filters` section, this parameter sets the class variable with a one-based index.
- d The model after training can be saved via this parameter. Each classifier has a different binary format for the model, so it can only be read back by the exact same classifier on a compatible dataset. Only the model on the training set is saved, not the multiple models generated via cross-validation.
- l Loads a previously saved model, usually for testing on new, previously unseen data. In that case, a compatible test file should be specified, i.e. the same attributes in the same order.
- p # If a test file is specified, this parameter shows you the predictions and one attribute (0 for none) for all test instances.
- i A more detailed performance description via precision, recall, true- and false positive rate is additionally output with this parameter. All these values can also be computed from the confusion matrix.
- o This parameter switches the human-readable output of the model description off. In case of support vector machines or NaiveBayes, this makes some sense unless you want to parse and visualize a lot of information.

We now give a short list of selected classifiers in WEKA. Other classifiers below `weka.classifiers` may also be used. This is more easy to see in the Explorer GUI.

- `trees.J48` A clone of the C4.5 decision tree learner
- `bayes.NaiveBayes` A Naive Bayesian learner. `-K` switches on kernel density estimation for numerical attributes which often improves performance.
- `meta.ClassificationViaRegression -W functions.LinearRegression` Multi-response linear regression.
- `functions.Logistic` Logistic Regression.

- **functions.SMO** Support Vector Machine (linear, polynomial and RBF kernel) with Sequential Minimal Optimization Algorithm due to [3]. Defaults to SVM with linear kernel, `-E 5 -C 10` gives an SVM with polynomial kernel of degree 5 and lambda of 10.
- **lazy.KStar** Instance-Based learner. `-E` sets the blend entropy automatically, which is usually preferable.
- **lazy.IBk** Instance-Based learner with fixed neighborhood. `-K` sets the number of neighbors to use. `IB1` is equivalent to `IBk -K 1`
- **rules.JRip** A clone of the RIPPER rule learner.

Based on a simple example, we will now explain the output of a typical classifier, `weka.classifiers.trees.J48`. Consider the following call from the command line, or start the WEKA explorer and train J48 on *weather.arff*:

```
java weka.classifiers.trees.J48 -t data/weather.arff -i
```

```
J48 pruned tree
-----
outlook = sunny
|  humidity <= 75: yes (2.0)
|  humidity > 75: no (3.0)
outlook = overcast: yes (4.0)
outlook = rainy
|  windy = TRUE: no (2.0)
|  windy = FALSE: yes (3.0)

Number of Leaves   :    5
Size of the tree   :    8
```

```
Time taken to build model: 0.05 seconds
Time taken to test model on training data: 0 seconds
```

The first part, unless you specify `-o`, is a human-readable form of the training set model. In this case, it is a decision tree. *outlook* is at the root of the tree and determines the first decision. In case it is overcast, we'll always play golf. The numbers in (parentheses) at the end of each leaf tell us the number of examples in this leaf. If one or more leaves were not pure (= all of the same class), the number of misclassified examples would also be given, after a `/slash/`

As you can see, a decision tree learns quite fast and is evaluated even faster. E.g. for a lazy learner, testing would take far longer than training.

```

== Error on training data ==

Correctly Classified Instance      14      100 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances   0       0 %
Kappa statistic                   1
Mean absolute error               0
Root mean squared error           0
Relative absolute error           0      %
Root relative squared error       0      %
Total Number of Instances        14

=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===

TP Rate  FP Rate  Precision  Recall  F-Measure  Class
1         0         1           1         1         yes
1         0         1           1         1         no

=== Confusion Matrix ===

a b    <-- classified as
9 0 | a = yes
0 5 | b = no

=== Stratified cross-validation ===

Correctly Classified Instances      9      64.2857 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances    5      35.7143 %
Kappa statistic                    0.186
Mean absolute error                 0.2857
Root mean squared error             0.4818
Relative absolute error             60      %
Root relative squared error        97.6586 %
Total Number of Instances         14

=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===

TP Rate  FP Rate  Precision  Recall  F-Measure  Class
0.778    0.6      0.7         0.778   0.737      yes
0.4      0.222    0.5         0.4     0.444      no

=== Confusion Matrix ===

a b    <-- classified as
7 2 | a = yes
3 2 | b = no

```

This is quite boring: our classifier is perfect, at least on the training data – all instances were classified correctly and all errors are zero. As is usually the case, the training set accuracy is too optimistic. The detailed accuracy by class, which is output via `-i`, and the confusion matrix is similarly trivial.

The stratified cv paints a more realistic picture. The accuracy is around 64%. The kappa statistic measures the agreement of prediction with the true class – 1.0 signifies complete agreement. The following error values are not very meaningful for classification tasks, however for regression tasks e.g. the root of the mean squared error per example would be a reasonable criterion. We will discuss the relation between confusion matrix and other measures in the text.

The confusion matrix is more commonly named *contingency table*. In our case we have two classes, and therefore a 2x2 confusion matrix, the matrix could be arbitrarily large. The number of correctly classified instances is the sum of diagonals in the matrix; all others are incorrectly classified (class "a" gets misclassified as "b" exactly twice, and class "b" gets misclassified as "a" three times).

The *True Positive (TP)* rate is the proportion of examples which were classified as class x, among all examples which truly have class x, i.e. how much part of the class was captured. It is equivalent to Recall. In the confusion matrix, this is the diagonal element divided by the sum over the relevant row, i.e. $7/(7+2)=0.778$ for class yes and $2/(3+2)=0.4$ for class no in our example.

The *False Positive (FP)* rate is the proportion of examples which were classified as class x, but belong to a different class, among all examples which are not of class x. In the matrix, this is the column sum of class x minus the diagonal element, divided by the rows sums of all other classes; i.e. $3/5=0.6$ for class yes and $2/9=0.222$ for class no.

The *Precision* is the proportion of the examples which truly have class x

among all those which were classified as class *x*. In the matrix, this is the diagonal element divided by the sum over the relevant column, i.e. $7/(7+3)=0.7$ for class *yes* and $2/(2+2)=0.5$ for class *no*.

The *F-Measure* is simply $2 * \text{Precision} * \text{Recall} / (\text{Precision} + \text{Recall})$, a combined measure for precision and recall.

These measures are useful for comparing classifiers. However, if more detailed information about the classifier's predictions are necessary, `-p #` outputs just the predictions for each test instance, along with a range of one-based attribute ids (0 for none). Let's look at the following example. We shall assume `soybean-train.arff` and `soybean-test.arff` have been constructed via `weka.filters.supervised.instance.StratifiedRemoveFolds` as in a previous example.

```
java weka.classifiers.bayes.NaiveBayes -K -t soybean-train.arff \
-T soybean-test.arff -p 0
```

```
0 diaporthe-stem-canker 0.9999672587892333 diaporthe-stem-canker
1 diaporthe-stem-canker 0.9999992614503429 diaporthe-stem-canker
2 diaporthe-stem-canker 0.999998948559035 diaporthe-stem-canker
3 diaporthe-stem-canker 0.999998441238833 diaporthe-stem-canker
4 diaporthe-stem-canker 0.9999989997681132 diaporthe-stem-canker
5 rhizoctonia-root-rot 0.999999395928124 rhizoctonia-root-rot
6 rhizoctonia-root-rot 0.999998912860593 rhizoctonia-root-rot
7 rhizoctonia-root-rot 0.9999994386283236 rhizoctonia-root-rot
...
```

The values in each line are separated by a single space. The fields are the zero-based test instance id, followed by the predicted class value, the confidence for the prediction (estimated probability of predicted class), and the true class. All these are correctly classified, so let's look at a few erroneous ones.

```
32 phyllosticta-leaf-spot 0.7789710144361445 brown-spot
...
39 alternarialeaf-spot 0.6403333824349896 brown-spot
...
44 phyllosticta-leaf-spot 0.893568420641914 brown-spot
...
46 alternarialeaf-spot 0.5788190397739439 brown-spot
...
73 brown-spot 0.4943768155314637 alternarialeaf-spot
...
```

In each of these cases, a misclassification occurred, mostly between classes *alternarialeaf-spot* and *brown-spot*. The confidences seem to be lower than for correct classification, so for a real-life application it may make sense to output *don't know* below a certain threshold. WEKA also outputs a trailing newline.

If we had chosen a range of attributes via `-p`, e.g. `-p first-last`, the mentioned attributes would have been output afterwards as comma-separated values, in (parentheses). However, the zero-based instance id in the first column offers a safer way to determine the test instances.

If we had saved the output of `-p` in `soybean-test.preds`, the following call would compute the number of correctly classified instances:

```
cat soybean-test.preds | awk '$2==$4&&$0!=""' | wc -l
```

Dividing by the number of instances in the test set, i.e. `wc -l < soybean-test.preds` minus one (= trailing newline), we get the training set accuracy.

1.3 Examples

Usually, if you evaluate a classifier for a longer experiment, you will do something like this (for `csh`):

```
java -Xmx1024m weka.classifiers.trees.J48 -t data.arff -i -k \
-d J48-data.model >&! J48-data.out &
```

The `-Xmx1024m` parameter for maximum heap size ensures your task will get enough memory. There is no overhead involved, it just leaves more room for the heap to grow. `-i` and `-k` gives you some additional information, which may be useful, e.g. precision and recall for all classes. In case your model performs well, it makes sense to save it via `-d` - you can always delete it later! The implicit cross-validation gives a more reasonable estimate of the expected accuracy on unseen data than the training set accuracy. The output both of standard error and output should be redirected, so you get both errors and the normal output of your classifier. The last `&` starts the task in the background. Keep an eye on your task via `top` and if you notice the hard disk works hard all the time (for linux), this probably means your task needs too much memory and will not finish in time for the exam. In that case, switch to a faster classifier or use filters, e.g. for **Resample** to reduce the size of your dataset or **StratifiedRemoveFolds** to create training and test sets - for most classifiers, training takes more time than testing.

So, now you have run a lot of experiments – which classifier is best? Try

```
cat *.out | grep -A 3 "Stratified" | grep "^Correctly"
```

...this should give you all cross-validated accuracies. If the cross-validated accuracy is roughly the same as the training set accuracy, this indicates that your classifiers is presumably not overfitting the training set.

Now you have found the best classifier. To apply it on a new dataset, use e.g.

```
java weka.classifiers.trees.J48 -l J48-data.model -T new-data.arff
```

You will have to use the same classifier to load the model, but you need not set any options. Just add the new test file via `-T`. If you want, `-p first-last` will output all test instances with classifications and confidence, followed by all attribute values, so you can look at each error separately.

The following more complex `csh` script creates datasets for learning curves, i.e. creating a 75% training set and 25% test set from a given dataset, then successively reducing the test set by factor 1.2 (83%), until it is also 25% in size. All this is repeated thirty times, with different random reorderings (`-S`) and the results are written to different directories. The Experimenter GUI in WEKA can be used to design and run similar experiments.

```
#!/bin/csh
foreach f ($*)
  set run=1
  while ( $run <= 30 )
    mkdir $run >&! /dev/null
    java weka.filters.supervised.instance.StratifiedRemoveFolds -N 4 -F 1 -S $run -c last -i ../$f -o $run/t_$f
    java weka.filters.supervised.instance.StratifiedRemoveFolds -N 4 -F 1 -S $run -V -c last -i ../$f -o $run/t0$f
    foreach nr (0 1 2 3 4 5)
      set nrp1=$nr
      @ nrp1++
    end
  end
end
```

```

    java weka.filters.supervised.instance.Resample -S 0 -Z 83 -c last -i $run/t$nr$f -o $run/t$nrp1$f
end

    echo Run $run of $f done.
    @ run++
end
end

```

If meta classifiers are used, i.e. classifiers whose options include classifier specifications - for example, `StackingC` or `ClassificationViaRegression`, care must be taken not to mix the parameters. E.g.:

```

java weka.classifiers.meta.ClassificationViaRegression \
-W weka.classifiers.functions.LinearRegression -S 1 \
-t data/iris.arff -x 2

```

gives us an illegal options exception for `-S 1`. This parameter is meant for `LinearRegression`, not for `ClassificationViaRegression`, but WEKA does not know this by itself. One way to clarify this situation is to enclose the classifier specification, including all parameters, in "double" quotes, like this:

```

java weka.classifiers.meta.ClassificationViaRegression \
-W "weka.classifiers.functions.LinearRegression -S 1" \
-t data/iris.arff -x 2

```

However this does not always work, depending on how the option handling was implemented in the top-level classifier. While for `Stacking` this approach would work quite well, for `ClassificationViaRegression` it does not. We get the dubious error message that the class `weka.classifiers.functions.LinearRegression -S 1` cannot be found. Fortunately, there is another approach: All parameters given after `--` are processed by the first sub-classifier; another `--` lets us specify parameters for the second sub-classifier and so on.

```

java weka.classifiers.meta.ClassificationViaRegression \
-W weka.classifiers.functions.LinearRegression \
-t data/iris.arff -x 2 -- -S 1

```

In some cases, both approaches have to be mixed, for example:

```

java weka.classifiers.meta.Stacking -B "weka.classifiers.lazy.IBk -K 10" \
-M "weka.classifiers.meta.ClassificationViaRegression -W weka.classifiers.functions.LinearRegression -- -S 1" \
-t data/iris.arff -x 2

```

Notice that while `ClassificationViaRegression` honors the `--` parameter, `Stacking` itself does not. Sadly the option handling for sub-classifier specifications is not yet completely unified within WEKA, but hopefully one or the other approach mentioned here will work.

Part II

The Graphical User Interface

Chapter 2

Launching WEKA

The Weka GUI Chooser (class `weka.gui.GUIChooser`) provides a starting point for launching Weka’s main GUI applications and supporting tools. If one prefers a MDI (“multiple document interface”) appearance, then this is provided by an alternative launcher called “Main” (class `weka.gui.Main`).

The GUI Chooser consists of four buttons—one for each of the four major Weka applications—and four menus.

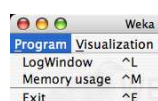


The buttons can be used to start the following applications:

- **Explorer** An environment for exploring data with WEKA (the rest of this documentation deals with this application in more detail).
- **Experimenter** An environment for performing experiments and conducting statistical tests between learning schemes.
- **KnowledgeFlow** This environment supports essentially the same functions as the Explorer but with a drag-and-drop interface. One advantage is that it supports incremental learning.
- **SimpleCLI** Provides a simple command-line interface that allows direct execution of WEKA commands for operating systems that do not provide their own command line interface.

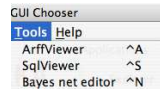
The menu consists of four sections:

1. Program



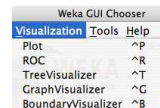
- **LogWindow** Opens a log window that captures all that is printed to *stdout* or *stderr*. Useful for environments like MS Windows, where WEKA is normally not started from a terminal.
- **Exit** Closes WEKA.

2. Tools Other useful applications.



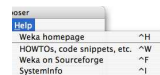
- **ArffViewer** An MDI application for viewing ARFF files in spreadsheet format.
- **SqlViewer** Represents an SQL worksheet, for querying databases via JDBC.
- **Bayes net editor** An application for editing, visualizing and learning Bayes nets.

3. Visualization Ways of visualizing data with WEKA.



- **Plot** For plotting a 2D plot of a dataset.
- **ROC** Displays a previously saved ROC curve.
- **TreeVisualizer** For displaying directed graphs, e.g., a decision tree.
- **GraphVisualizer** Visualizes XML BIF or DOT format graphs, e.g., for Bayesian networks.
- **BoundaryVisualizer** Allows the visualization of classifier decision boundaries in two dimensions.

4. Help Online resources for WEKA can be found here.



- **Weka homepage** Opens a browser window with WEKA's homepage.
- **HOWTOs, code snippets, etc.** The general WekaWiki [2], containing lots of examples and HOWTOs around the development and use of WEKA.
- **Weka on Sourceforge** WEKA's project homepage on Sourceforge.net.
- **SystemInfo** Lists some internals about the Java/WEKA environment, e.g., the CLASSPATH.

To make it easy for the user to add new functionality to the menu without having to modify the code of WEKA itself, the GUI now offers a plugin mechanism for such add-ons. Due to the inherent dynamic class discovery, plugins only need to implement the `weka.gui.MainMenuExtension` interface and

WEKA notified of the package they reside in to be displayed in the menu under “Extensions” (this extra menu appears automatically as soon as extensions are discovered). More details can be found in the Wiki article “Extensions for Weka’s main GUI” [5].

If you launch WEKA from a terminal window, some text begins scrolling in the terminal. Ignore this text unless something goes wrong, in which case it can help in tracking down the cause (the *LogWindow* from the *Program* menu displays that information as well).

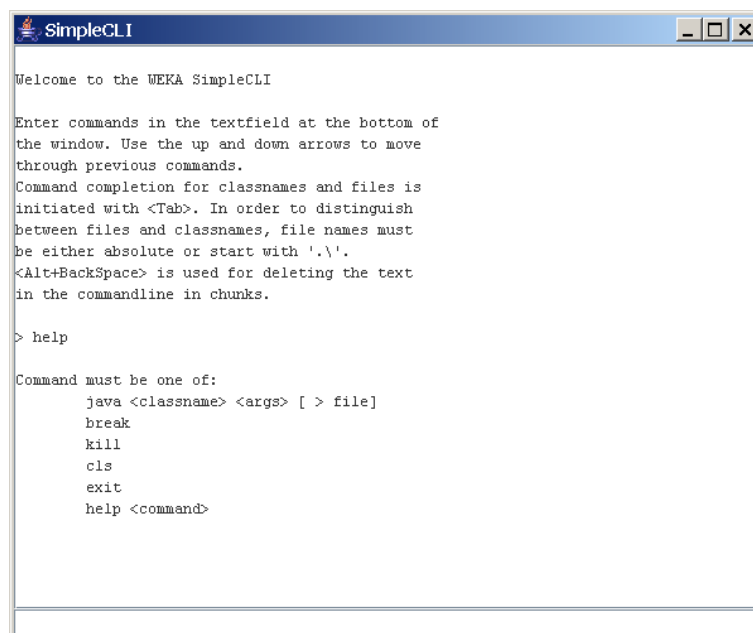
This User Manual focuses on using the Explorer but does not explain the individual data preprocessing tools and learning algorithms in WEKA. For more information on the various filters and learning methods in WEKA, see the book *Data Mining* [1].

Chapter 3

Simple CLI

The Simple CLI provides full access to all Weka classes, i.e., classifiers, filters, clusterers, etc., but without the hassle of the CLASSPATH (it facilitates the one, with which Weka was started).

It offers a simple *Weka shell* with separated commandline and output.



3.1 Commands

The following commands are available in the Simple CLI:

- `java <classname> [<args>]`
invokes a java class with the given arguments (if any)
- `break`
stops the current thread, e.g., a running classifier, in a friendly manner

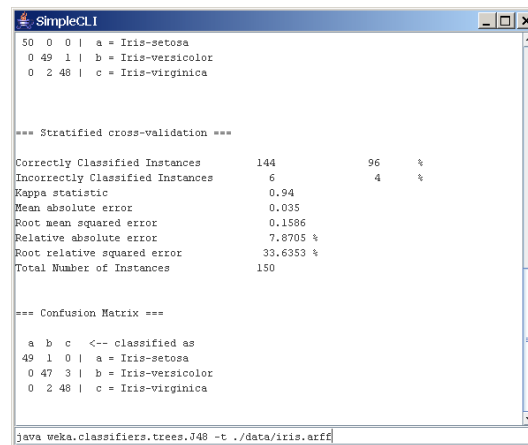
- **kill**
stops the current thread in an unfriendly fashion
- **cls**
clears the output area
- **exit**
exits the Simple CLI
- **help [<command>]**
provides an overview of the available commands if without a command name as argument, otherwise more help on the specified command

3.2 Invocation

In order to invoke a Weka class, one has only to prefix the class with "java". This command tells the Simple CLI to load a class and execute it with any given parameters. E.g., the J48 classifier can be invoked on the iris dataset with the following command:

```
java weka.classifiers.trees.J48 -t c:/temp/iris.arff
```

This results in the following output:



3.3 Command redirection

Starting with this version of Weka one can perform a basic redirection:

```
java weka.classifiers.trees.J48 -t test.arff > j48.txt
```

Note: the `>` must be preceded and followed by a space, otherwise it is not recognized as redirection, but part of another parameter.

3.4 Command completion

Commands starting with `java` support completion for classnames and filenames via `Tab` (`Alt+BackSpace` deletes parts of the command again). In case that there are several matches, Weka lists all possible matches.

- **package name completion**

```
java weka.cl<Tab>
```

results in the following output of possible matches of package names:

```
Possible matches:
  weka.classifiers
  weka.clusterers
```

- **classname completion**

```
java weka.classifiers.meta.A<Tab>
```

lists the following classes

```
Possible matches:
  weka.classifiers.meta.AdaBoostM1
  weka.classifiers.meta.AdditiveRegression
  weka.classifiers.meta.AttributeSelectedClassifier
```

- **filename completion**

In order for Weka to determine whether a the string under the cursor is a classname or a filename, filenames need to be absolute (Unix/Linux: `/some/path/file`; Windows: `C:\Some\Path\file`) or relative and starting with a dot (Unix/Linux: `./some/other/path/file`; Windows: `.\Some\Other\Path\file`).

Chapter 4

Explorer

4.1 The user interface

4.1.1 Section Tabs

At the very top of the window, just below the title bar, is a row of tabs. When the Explorer is first started only the first tab is active; the others are greyed out. This is because it is necessary to open (and potentially pre-process) a data set before starting to explore the data.

The tabs are as follows:

1. **Preprocess.** Choose and modify the data being acted on.
2. **Classify.** Train and test learning schemes that classify or perform regression.
3. **Cluster.** Learn clusters for the data.
4. **Associate.** Learn association rules for the data.
5. **Select attributes.** Select the most relevant attributes in the data.
6. **Visualize.** View an interactive 2D plot of the data.

Once the tabs are active, clicking on them flicks between different screens, on which the respective actions can be performed. The bottom area of the window (including the status box, the log button, and the Weka bird) stays visible regardless of which section you are in.

The Explorer can be easily extended with custom tabs. The Wiki article “Adding tabs in the Explorer” [6] explains this in detail.

4.1.2 Status Box

The status box appears at the very bottom of the window. It displays messages that keep you informed about what’s going on. For example, if the Explorer is busy loading a file, the status box will say that.

TIP—right-clicking the mouse anywhere inside the status box brings up a little menu. The menu gives two options:

1. **Memory information.** Display in the log box the amount of memory available to WEKA.
2. **Run garbage collector.** Force the Java garbage collector to search for memory that is no longer needed and free it up, allowing more memory for new tasks. Note that the garbage collector is constantly running as a background task anyway.

4.1.3 Log Button

Clicking on this button brings up a separate window containing a scrollable text field. Each line of text is stamped with the time it was entered into the log. As you perform actions in WEKA, the log keeps a record of what has happened. For people using the command line or the SimpleCLI, the log now also contains the full setup strings for classification, clustering, attribute selection, etc., so that it is possible to copy/paste them elsewhere. Options for dataset(s) and, if applicable, the class attribute still have to be provided by the user (e.g., `-t` for classifiers or `-i` and `-o` for filters).

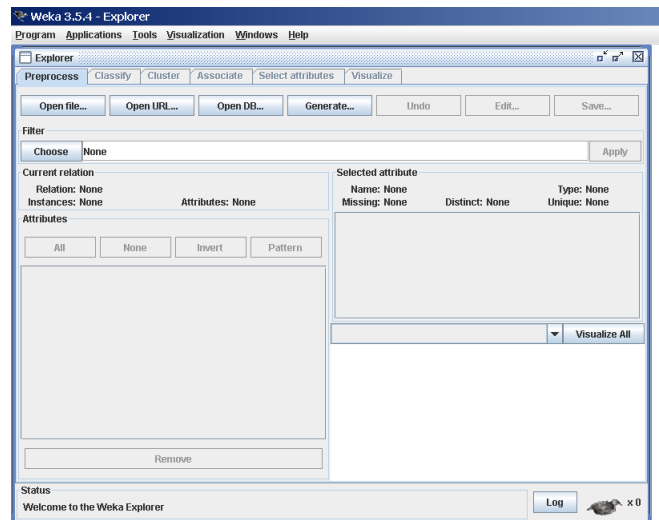
4.1.4 WEKA Status Icon

To the right of the status box is the WEKA status icon. When no processes are running, the bird sits down and takes a nap. The number beside the \times symbol gives the number of concurrent processes running. When the system is idle it is zero, but it increases as the number of processes increases. When any process is started, the bird gets up and starts moving around. If it's standing but stops moving for a long time, it's sick: something has gone wrong! In that case you should restart the WEKA Explorer.

4.1.5 Graphical output

Most graphical displays in WEKA, e.g., the GraphVisualizer or the TreeVisualizer, support saving the output to a file. A dialog for saving the output can be brought up with *Alt+Shift+left-click*. Supported formats are currently Windows Bitmap, JPEG, PNG and EPS (encapsulated Postscript). The dialog also allows you to specify the dimensions of the generated image.

4.2 Preprocessing



4.2.1 Loading Data

The first four buttons at the top of the preprocess section enable you to load data into WEKA:

1. **Open file....** Brings up a dialog box allowing you to browse for the data file on the local file system.
2. **Open URL....** Asks for a Uniform Resource Locator address for where the data is stored.
3. **Open DB....** Reads data from a database. (Note that to make this work you might have to edit the file in `weka/experiment/DatabaseUtils.props`.)
4. **Generate....** Enables you to generate artificial data from a variety of DataGenerators.

Using the **Open file...** button you can read files in a variety of formats: WEKA's ARFF format, CSV format, C4.5 format, or serialized Instances format. ARFF files typically have a `.arff` extension, CSV files a `.csv` extension, C4.5 files a `.data` and `.names` extension, and serialized Instances objects a `.bsi` extension.

NB: This list of formats can be extended by adding custom file converters to the `weka.core.converters` package.

4.2.2 The Current Relation

Once some data has been loaded, the Preprocess panel shows a variety of information. The **Current relation** box (the "current relation" is the currently loaded data, which can be interpreted as a single relational table in database terminology) has three entries:

1. **Relation.** The name of the relation, as given in the file it was loaded from. Filters (described below) modify the name of a relation.
2. **Instances.** The number of instances (data points/records) in the data.
3. **Attributes.** The number of attributes (features) in the data.

4.2.3 Working With Attributes

Below the **Current relation** box is a box titled **Attributes**. There are four buttons, and beneath them is a list of the attributes in the current relation. The list has three columns:

1. **No..** A number that identifies the attribute in the order they are specified in the data file.
2. **Selection tick boxes.** These allow you select which attributes are present in the relation.
3. **Name.** The name of the attribute, as it was declared in the data file.

When you click on different rows in the list of attributes, the fields change in the box to the right titled **Selected attribute**. This box displays the characteristics of the currently highlighted attribute in the list:

1. **Name.** The name of the attribute, the same as that given in the attribute list.
2. **Type.** The type of attribute, most commonly Nominal or Numeric.
3. **Missing.** The number (and percentage) of instances in the data for which this attribute is missing (unspecified).
4. **Distinct.** The number of different values that the data contains for this attribute.
5. **Unique.** The number (and percentage) of instances in the data having a value for this attribute that no other instances have.

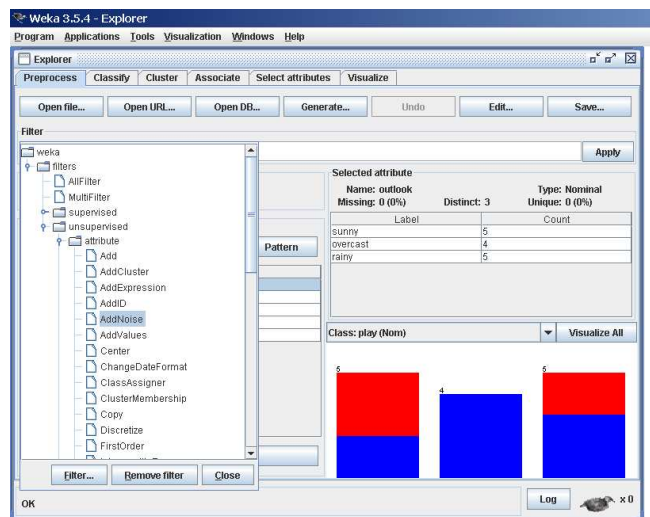
Below these statistics is a list showing more information about the values stored in this attribute, which differ depending on its type. If the attribute is nominal, the list consists of each possible value for the attribute along with the number of instances that have that value. If the attribute is numeric, the list gives four statistics describing the distribution of values in the data—the minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation. And below these statistics there is a coloured histogram, colour-coded according to the attribute chosen as the *Class* using the box above the histogram. (This box will bring up a drop-down list of available selections when clicked.) Note that only nominal *Class* attributes will result in a colour-coding. Finally, after pressing the **Visualize All** button, histograms for all the attributes in the data are shown in a separate window.

Returning to the attribute list, to begin with all the tick boxes are unticked. They can be toggled on/off by clicking on them individually. The four buttons above can also be used to change the selection:

1. **All.** All boxes are ticked.
2. **None.** All boxes are cleared (unticked).
3. **Invert.** Boxes that are ticked become unticked and *vice versa*.
4. **Pattern.** Enables the user to select attributes based on a Perl 5 Regular Expression. E.g., `.*_id` selects all attributes which name ends with `_id`.

Once the desired attributes have been selected, they can be removed by clicking the **Remove** button below the list of attributes. Note that this can be undone by clicking the **Undo** button, which is located next to the **Edit** button in the top-right corner of the Preprocess panel.

4.2.4 Working With Filters



The preprocess section allows filters to be defined that transform the data in various ways. The **Filter** box is used to set up the filters that are required. At the left of the **Filter** box is a **Choose** button. By clicking this button it is possible to select one of the filters in WEKA. Once a filter has been selected, its name and options are shown in the field next to the **Choose** button. Clicking on this box with the *left* mouse button brings up a GenericObjectEditor dialog box. A click with the *right* mouse button (or *Alt+Shift+left click*) brings up a menu where you can choose, either to display the properties in a GenericObjectEditor dialog box, or to copy the current setup string to the clipboard.

The GenericObjectEditor Dialog Box

The GenericObjectEditor dialog box lets you configure a filter. The same kind of dialog box is used to configure other objects, such as classifiers and clusterers (see below). The fields in the window reflect the available options.

Right-clicking (or *Alt+Shift+Left-Click*) on such a field will bring up a popup menu, listing the following options:

1. **Show properties...** has the same effect as left-clicking on the field, i.e., a dialog appears allowing you to alter the settings.
2. **Copy configuration to clipboard** copies the currently displayed configuration string to the system's clipboard and therefore can be used anywhere else in WEKA or in the console. This is rather handy if you have to setup complicated, nested schemes.
3. **Enter configuration...** is the “receiving” end for configurations that got copied to the clipboard earlier on. In this dialog you can enter a classname followed by options (if the class supports these). This also allows you to transfer a filter setting from the Preprocess panel to a `FilteredClassifier` used in the Classify panel.

Left-Clicking on any of these gives an opportunity to alter the filters settings. For example, the setting may take a text string, in which case you type the string into the text field provided. Or it may give a drop-down box listing several states to choose from. Or it may do something else, depending on the information required. Information on the options is provided in a tool tip if you let the mouse pointer hover of the corresponding field. More information on the filter and its options can be obtained by clicking on the **More** button in the **About** panel at the top of the `GenericObjectEditor` window.

Some objects display a brief description of what they do in an **About** box, along with a **More** button. Clicking on the **More** button brings up a window describing what the different options do. Others have an additional button, *Capabilities*, which lists the types of attributes and classes the object can handle.

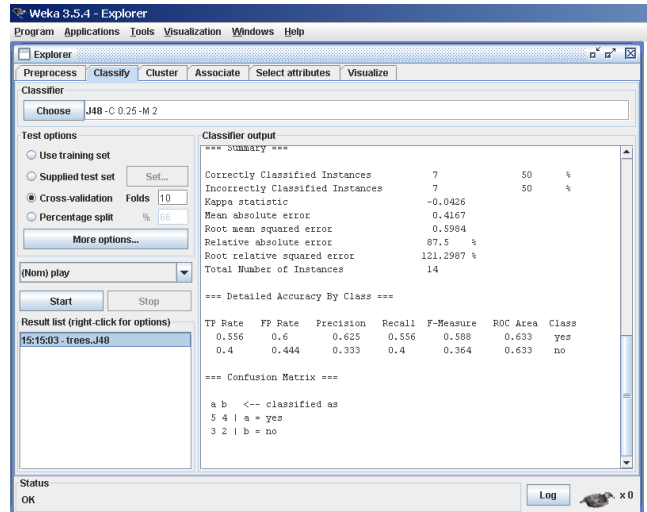
At the bottom of the `GenericObjectEditor` dialog are four buttons. The first two, **Open...** and **Save...** allow object configurations to be stored for future use. The **Cancel** button backs out without remembering any changes that have been made. Once you are happy with the object and settings you have chosen, click **OK** to return to the main Explorer window.

Applying Filters

Once you have selected and configured a filter, you can apply it to the data by pressing the **Apply** button at the right end of the **Filter** panel in the Preprocess panel. The Preprocess panel will then show the transformed data. The change can be undone by pressing the **Undo** button. You can also use the **Edit...** button to modify your data manually in a dataset editor. Finally, the **Save...** button at the top right of the Preprocess panel saves the current version of the relation in file formats that can represent the relation, allowing it to be kept for future use.

Note: Some of the filters behave differently depending on whether a class attribute has been set or not (using the box above the histogram, which will bring up a drop-down list of possible selections when clicked). In particular, the “supervised filters” require a class attribute to be set, and some of the “unsupervised attribute filters” will skip the class attribute if one is set. Note that it is also possible to set *Class* to *None*, in which case no class is set.

4.3 Classification



4.3.1 Selecting a Classifier

At the top of the classify section is the **Classifier** box. This box has a text field that gives the name of the currently selected classifier, and its options. Clicking on the text box with the left mouse button brings up a `GenericObjectEditor` dialog box, just the same as for filters, that you can use to configure the options of the current classifier. With a *right click* (or *Alt+Shift+left click*) you can once again copy the setup string to the clipboard or display the properties in a `GenericObjectEditor` dialog box. The **Choose** button allows you to choose one of the classifiers that are available in WEKA.

4.3.2 Test Options

The result of applying the chosen classifier will be tested according to the options that are set by clicking in the **Test options** box. There are four test modes:

1. **Use training set.** The classifier is evaluated on how well it predicts the class of the instances it was trained on.
2. **Supplied test set.** The classifier is evaluated on how well it predicts the class of a set of instances loaded from a file. Clicking the **Set...** button brings up a dialog allowing you to choose the file to test on.
3. **Cross-validation.** The classifier is evaluated by cross-validation, using the number of folds that are entered in the **Folds** text field.
4. **Percentage split.** The classifier is evaluated on how well it predicts a certain percentage of the data which is held out for testing. The amount of data held out depends on the value entered in the **%** field.

Note: No matter which evaluation method is used, the model that is output is always the one build from *all* the training data. Further testing options can be set by clicking on the **More options...** button:

1. **Output model.** The classification model on the full training set is output so that it can be viewed, visualized, etc. This option is selected by default.
2. **Output per-class stats.** The precision/recall and true/false statistics for each class are output. This option is also selected by default.
3. **Output entropy evaluation measures.** Entropy evaluation measures are included in the output. This option is not selected by default.
4. **Output confusion matrix.** The confusion matrix of the classifier's predictions is included in the output. This option is selected by default.
5. **Store predictions for visualization.** The classifier's predictions are remembered so that they can be visualized. This option is selected by default.
6. **Output predictions.** The predictions on the evaluation data are output. Note that in the case of a cross-validation the instance numbers do not correspond to the location in the data!
7. **Output additional attributes.** If additional attributes need to be output alongside the predictions, e.g., an ID attribute for tracking misclassifications, then the index of this attribute can be specified here. The usual Weka ranges are supported, "first" and "last" are therefore valid indices as well (example: "first-3,6,8,12-last").
8. **Cost-sensitive evaluation.** The errors is evaluated with respect to a cost matrix. The **Set...** button allows you to specify the cost matrix used.
9. **Random seed for xval / % Split.** This specifies the random seed used when randomizing the data before it is divided up for evaluation purposes.
10. **Preserve order for % Split.** This suppresses the randomization of the data before splitting into train and test set.
11. **Output source code.** If the classifier can output the built model as Java source code, you can specify the class name here. The code will be printed in the "Classifier output" area.

4.3.3 The Class Attribute

The classifiers in WEKA are designed to be trained to predict a single 'class' attribute, which is the target for prediction. Some classifiers can only learn nominal classes; others can only learn numeric classes (regression problems); still others can learn both.

By default, the class is taken to be the last attribute in the data. If you want to train a classifier to predict a different attribute, click on the box below the **Test options** box to bring up a drop-down list of attributes to choose from.

4.3.4 Training a Classifier

Once the classifier, test options and class have all been set, the learning process is started by clicking on the **Start** button. While the classifier is busy being trained, the little bird moves around. You can stop the training process at any time by clicking on the **Stop** button.

When training is complete, several things happen. The **Classifier output** area to the right of the display is filled with text describing the results of training and testing. A new entry appears in the **Result list** box. We look at the result list below; but first we investigate the text that has been output.

4.3.5 The Classifier Output Text

The text in the **Classifier output** area has scroll bars allowing you to browse the results. Clicking with the left mouse button into the text area, while holding **Alt** and **Shift**, brings up a dialog that enables you to save the displayed output in a variety of formats (currently, BMP, EPS, JPEG and PNG). Of course, you can also resize the Explorer window to get a larger display area. The output is split into several sections:

1. **Run information.** A list of information giving the learning scheme options, relation name, instances, attributes and test mode that were involved in the process.
2. **Classifier model (full training set).** A textual representation of the classification model that was produced on the full training data.
3. The results of the chosen test mode are broken down thus:
4. **Summary.** A list of statistics summarizing how accurately the classifier was able to predict the true class of the instances under the chosen test mode.
5. **Detailed Accuracy By Class.** A more detailed per-class break down of the classifier's prediction accuracy.
6. **Confusion Matrix.** Shows how many instances have been assigned to each class. Elements show the number of test examples whose actual class is the row and whose predicted class is the column.
7. **Source code** (optional). This section lists the Java source code if one chose "Output source code" in the "More options" dialog.

4.3.6 The Result List

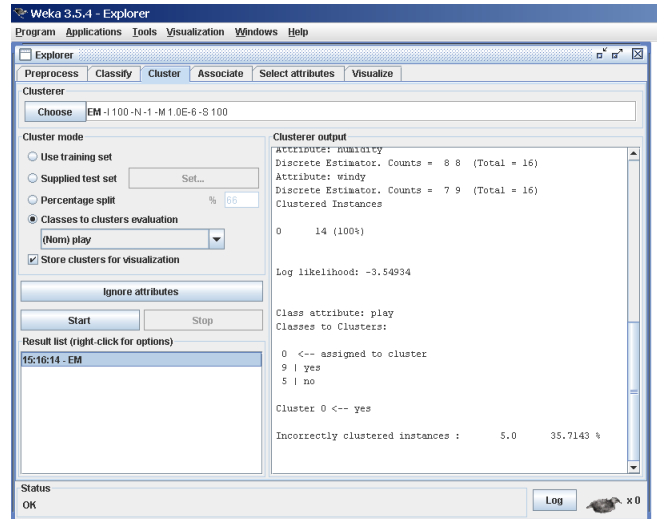
After training several classifiers, the result list will contain several entries. Left-clicking the entries flicks back and forth between the various results that have been generated. Pressing **Delete** removes a selected entry from the results. Right-clicking an entry invokes a menu containing these items:

1. **View in main window.** Shows the output in the main window (just like left-clicking the entry).

2. **View in separate window.** Opens a new independent window for viewing the results.
3. **Save result buffer.** Brings up a dialog allowing you to save a text file containing the textual output.
4. **Load model.** Loads a pre-trained model object from a binary file.
5. **Save model.** Saves a model object to a binary file. Objects are saved in Java ‘serialized object’ form.
6. **Re-evaluate model on current test set.** Takes the model that has been built and tests its performance on the data set that has been specified with the **Set..** button under the **Supplied test set** option.
7. **Visualize classifier errors.** Brings up a visualization window that plots the results of classification. Correctly classified instances are represented by crosses, whereas incorrectly classified ones show up as squares.
8. **Visualize tree** or **Visualize graph.** Brings up a graphical representation of the structure of the classifier model, if possible (i.e. for decision trees or Bayesian networks). The graph visualization option only appears if a Bayesian network classifier has been built. In the tree visualizer, you can bring up a menu by right-clicking a blank area, pan around by dragging the mouse, and see the training instances at each node by clicking on it. CTRL-clicking zooms the view out, while SHIFT-dragging a box zooms the view in. The graph visualizer should be self-explanatory.
9. **Visualize margin curve.** Generates a plot illustrating the prediction margin. The margin is defined as the difference between the probability predicted for the actual class and the highest probability predicted for the other classes. For example, boosting algorithms may achieve better performance on test data by increasing the margins on the training data.
10. **Visualize threshold curve.** Generates a plot illustrating the trade-offs in prediction that are obtained by varying the threshold value between classes. For example, with the default threshold value of 0.5, the predicted probability of ‘positive’ must be greater than 0.5 for the instance to be predicted as ‘positive’. The plot can be used to visualize the precision/recall trade-off, for ROC curve analysis (true positive rate *vs* false positive rate), and for other types of curves.
11. **Visualize cost curve.** Generates a plot that gives an explicit representation of the expected cost, as described by [4].
12. **Plugins.** This menu item only appears if there are visualization plugins available (by default: none). More about these plugins can be found in the *WekaWiki* article “Explorer visualization plugins” [7].

Options are greyed out if they do not apply to the specific set of results.

4.4 Clustering



4.4.1 Selecting a Clusterer

By now you will be familiar with the process of selecting and configuring objects. Clicking on the clustering scheme listed in the **Clusterer** box at the top of the window brings up a `GenericObjectEditor` dialog with which to choose a new clustering scheme.

4.4.2 Cluster Modes

The **Cluster mode** box is used to choose what to cluster and how to evaluate the results. The first three options are the same as for classification: **Use training set**, **Supplied test set** and **Percentage split** (Section 4.3.1)—except that now the data is assigned to clusters instead of trying to predict a specific class. The fourth mode, **Classes to clusters evaluation**, compares how well the chosen clusters match up with a pre-assigned class in the data. The drop-down box below this option selects the class, just as in the **Classify** panel.

An additional option in the **Cluster mode** box, the **Store clusters for visualization** tick box, determines whether or not it will be possible to visualize the clusters once training is complete. When dealing with datasets that are so large that memory becomes a problem it may be helpful to disable this option.

4.4.3 Ignoring Attributes

Often, some attributes in the data should be ignored when clustering. The **Ignore attributes** button brings up a small window that allows you to select which attributes are ignored. Clicking on an attribute in the window highlights it, holding down the SHIFT key selects a range of consecutive attributes, and holding down CTRL toggles individual attributes on and off. To cancel the selection, back out with the **Cancel** button. To activate it, click the **Select** button. The next time clustering is invoked, the selected attributes are ignored.

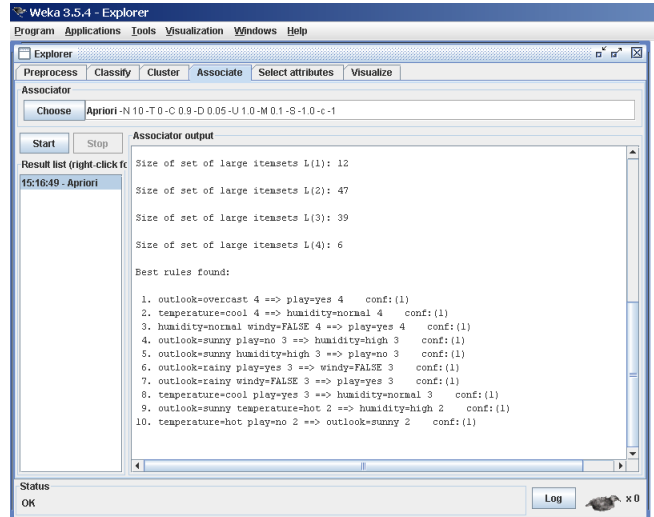
4.4.4 Working with Filters

The **FilteredClusterer** meta-clusterer offers the user the possibility to apply filters directly before the clusterer is learned. This approach eliminates the manual application of a filter in the **Preprocess** panel, since the data gets processed on the fly. Useful if one needs to try out different filter setups.

4.4.5 Learning Clusters

The **Cluster** section, like the **Classify** section, has **Start/Stop** buttons, a result text area and a result list. These all behave just like their classification counterparts. Right-clicking an entry in the result list brings up a similar menu, except that it shows only two visualization options: **Visualize cluster assignments** and **Visualize tree**. The latter is grayed out when it is not applicable.

4.5 Associating



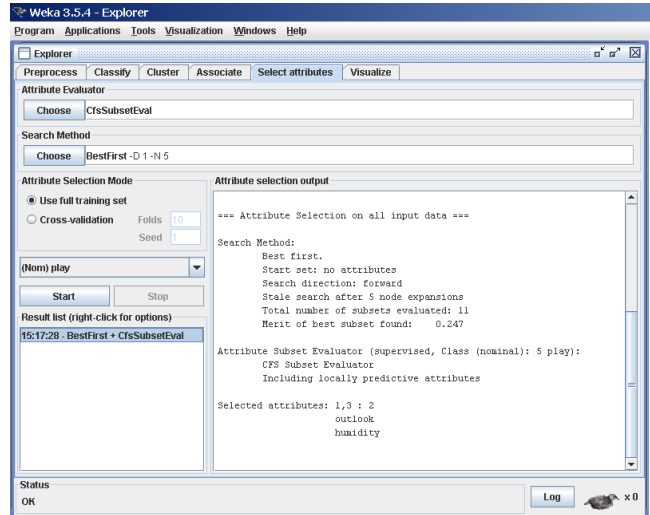
4.5.1 Setting Up

This panel contains schemes for learning association rules, and the learners are chosen and configured in the same way as the clusterers, filters, and classifiers in the other panels.

4.5.2 Learning Associations

Once appropriate parameters for the association rule learner have been set, click the **Start** button. When complete, right-clicking on an entry in the result list allows the results to be viewed or saved.

4.6 Selecting Attributes



4.6.1 Searching and Evaluating

Attribute selection involves searching through all possible combinations of attributes in the data to find which subset of attributes works best for prediction. To do this, two objects must be set up: an attribute evaluator and a search method. The evaluator determines what method is used to assign a worth to each subset of attributes. The search method determines what style of search is performed.

4.6.2 Options

The **Attribute Selection Mode** box has two options:

1. **Use full training set.** The worth of the attribute subset is determined using the full set of training data.
2. **Cross-validation.** The worth of the attribute subset is determined by a process of cross-validation. The **Fold** and **Seed** fields set the number of folds to use and the random seed used when shuffling the data.

As with **Classify** (Section 4.3.1), there is a drop-down box that can be used to specify which attribute to treat as the class.

4.6.3 Performing Selection

Clicking **Start** starts running the attribute selection process. When it is finished, the results are output into the result area, and an entry is added to the result list. Right-clicking on the result list gives several options. The first three, (**View in main window**, **View in separate window** and **Save result buffer**), are the same as for the classify panel. It is also possible to **Visualize**

reduced data, or if you have used an attribute transformer such as Principal-Components, **Visualize transformed data**. The reduced/transformed data can be saved to a file with the **Save reduced data...** or **Save transformed data...** option.

In case one wants to reduce/transform a training and a test at the same time and not use the AttributeSelectedClassifier from the classifier panel, it is best to use the AttributeSelection filter (a supervised attribute filter) in batch mode ('-b') from the command line or in the SimpleCLI. The batch mode allows one to specify an additional input and output file pair (options -r and -s), that is processed with the filter setup that was determined based on the training data (specified by options -i and -o).

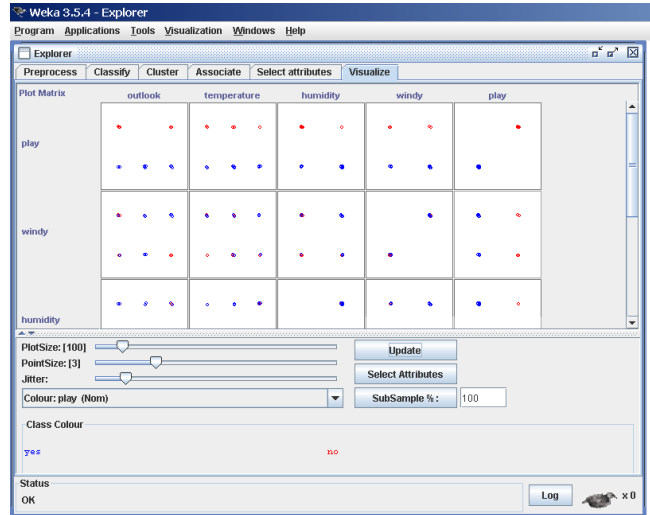
Here is an example for a Unix/Linux bash:

```
java weka.filters.supervised.attribute.AttributeSelection \
    -E "weka.attributeSelection.CfsSubsetEval " \
    -S "weka.attributeSelection.BestFirst -D 1 -N 5" \
    -b \
    -i <input1.arff> \
    -o <output1.arff> \
    -r <input2.arff> \
    -s <output2.arff>
```

Notes:

- The “backslashes” at the end of each line tell the bash that the command is not finished yet. Using the SimpleCLI one has to use this command in one line without the backslashes.
- It is assumed that WEKA is available in the CLASSPATH, otherwise one has to use the -classpath option.
- The full filter setup is output in the log, as well as the setup for running regular attribute selection.

4.7 Visualizing



WEKA's visualization section allows you to visualize 2D plots of the current relation.

4.7.1 The scatter plot matrix

When you select the *Visualize* panel, it shows a scatter plot matrix for all the attributes, colour coded according to the currently selected class. It is possible to change the size of each individual 2D plot and the point size, and to randomly jitter the data (to uncover obscured points). It is also possible to change the attribute used to colour the plots, to select only a subset of attributes for inclusion in the scatter plot matrix, and to sub sample the data. Note that changes will only come into effect once the **Update** button has been pressed.

4.7.2 Selecting an individual 2D scatter plot

When you click on a cell in the scatter plot matrix, this will bring up a separate window with a visualization of the scatter plot you selected. (We described above how to visualize particular results in a separate window—for example, classifier errors—the same visualization controls are used here.)

Data points are plotted in the main area of the window. At the top are two drop-down list buttons for selecting the axes to plot. The one on the left shows which attribute is used for the x-axis; the one on the right shows which is used for the y-axis.

Beneath the x-axis selector is a drop-down list for choosing the colour scheme. This allows you to colour the points based on the attribute selected. Below the plot area, a legend describes what values the colours correspond to. If the values are discrete, you can modify the colour used for each one by clicking on them and making an appropriate selection in the window that pops up.

To the right of the plot area is a series of horizontal strips. Each strip represents an attribute, and the dots within it show the distribution of values

of the attribute. These values are randomly scattered vertically to help you see concentrations of points. You can choose what axes are used in the main graph by clicking on these strips. Left-clicking an attribute strip changes the x-axis to that attribute, whereas right-clicking changes the y-axis. The ‘X’ and ‘Y’ written beside the strips shows what the current axes are (‘B’ is used for ‘both X and Y’).

Above the attribute strips is a slider labelled **Jitter**, which is a random displacement given to all points in the plot. Dragging it to the right increases the amount of jitter, which is useful for spotting concentrations of points. Without jitter, a million instances at the same point would look no different to just a single lonely instance.

4.7.3 Selecting Instances

There may be situations where it is helpful to select a subset of the data using the visualization tool. (A special case of this is the *UserClassifier* in the *Classify* panel, which lets you build your own classifier by interactively selecting instances.)

Below the y-axis selector button is a drop-down list button for choosing a selection method. A group of data points can be selected in four ways:

1. **Select Instance.** Clicking on an individual data point brings up a window listing its attributes. If more than one point appears at the same location, more than one set of attributes is shown.
2. **Rectangle.** You can create a rectangle, by dragging, that selects the points inside it.
3. **Polygon.** You can build a free-form polygon that selects the points inside it. Left-click to add vertices to the polygon, right-click to complete it. The polygon will always be closed off by connecting the first point to the last.
4. **Polyline.** You can build a polyline that distinguishes the points on one side from those on the other. Left-click to add vertices to the polyline, right-click to finish. The resulting shape is open (as opposed to a polygon, which is always closed).

Once an area of the plot has been selected using **Rectangle**, **Polygon** or **Polyline**, it turns grey. At this point, clicking the **Submit** button removes all instances from the plot except those within the grey selection area. Clicking on the **Clear** button erases the selected area without affecting the graph.

Once any points have been removed from the graph, the **Submit** button changes to a **Reset** button. This button undoes all previous removals and returns you to the original graph with all points included. Finally, clicking the **Save** button allows you to save the currently visible instances to a new ARFF file.

Chapter 5

Experimenter

5.1 Introduction

The Weka Experiment Environment enables the user to create, run, modify, and analyse experiments in a more convenient manner than is possible when processing the schemes individually. For example, the user can create an experiment that runs several schemes against a series of datasets and then analyse the results to determine if one of the schemes is (statistically) better than the other schemes.

The Experiment Environment can be run from the command line using the Simple CLI. For example, the following commands could be typed into the CLI to run the `OneR` scheme on the Iris dataset using a basic train and test process. (Note that the commands would be typed on one line into the CLI.)

```
java weka.experiment.Experiment -r -T data/iris.arff
-D weka.experiment.InstancesResultListener
-P weka.experiment.RandomSplitResultProducer --
-W weka.experiment.ClassifierSplitEvaluator --
-W weka.classifiers.rules.OneR
```

While commands can be typed directly into the CLI, this technique is not particularly convenient and the experiments are not easy to modify.

The Experimenter comes in two flavours, either with a simple interface that provides most of the functionality one needs for experiments, or with an interface with full access to the Experimenter's capabilities. You can choose between those two with the *Experiment Configuration Mode* radio buttons:

- Simple
- Advanced

Both setups allow you to setup *standard* experiments, that are run locally on a single machine, or remote experiments, which are distributed between several hosts. The distribution of experiments cuts down the time the experiments will take until completion, but on the other hand the setup takes more time.

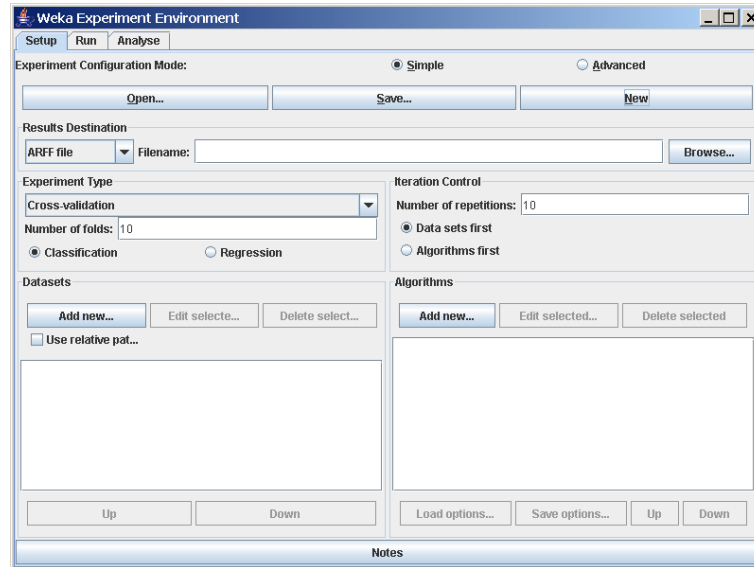
The next section covers the *standard* experiments (both, simple and advanced), followed by the *remote* experiments and finally the *analysing* of the results.

5.2 Standard Experiments

5.2.1 Simple

5.2.1.1 New experiment

After clicking *New* default parameters for an Experiment are defined.



5.2.1.2 Results destination

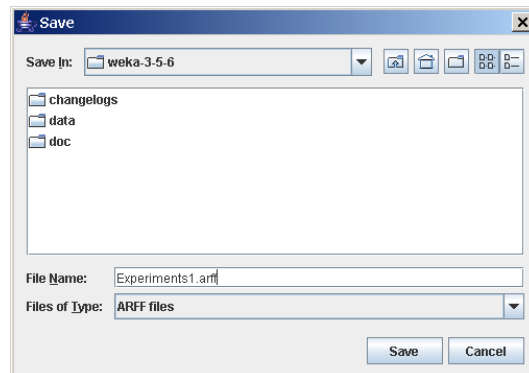
By default, an ARFF file is the destination for the results output. But you can choose between

- ARFF file
- CSV file
- JDBC database

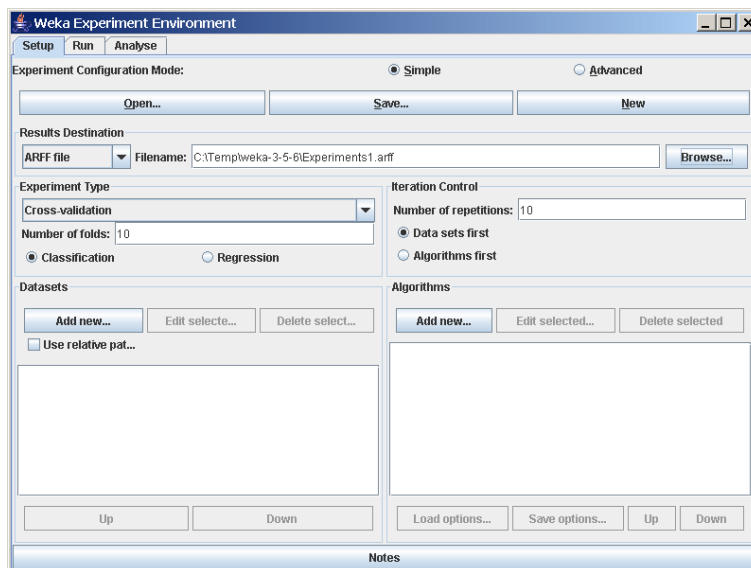
ARFF file and JDBC database are discussed in detail in the following sections. CSV is similar to ARFF, but it can be used to be loaded in an external spreadsheet application.

ARFF file

If the file name is left empty a temporary file will be created in the TEMP directory of the system. If one wants to specify an explicit results file, click on *Browse* and choose a filename, e.g., *Experiment1.arff*.



Click on *Save* and the name will appear in the edit field next to *ARFF file*.

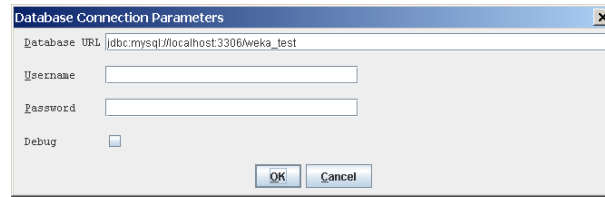


The advantage of ARFF or CSV files is that they can be created without any additional classes besides the ones from Weka. The drawback is the lack of the ability to resume an experiment that was interrupted, e.g., due to an error or the addition of dataset or algorithms. Especially with time-consuming experiments, this behavior can be annoying.

JDBC database

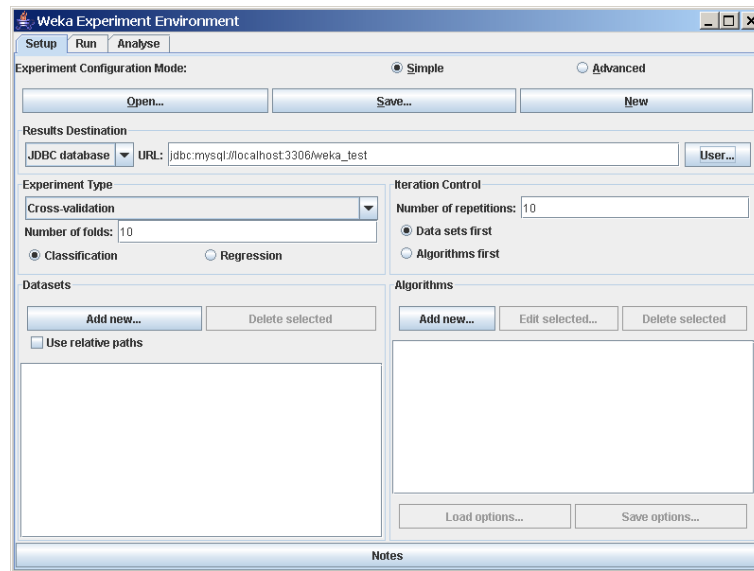
With JDBC it is easy to store the results in a database. The necessary jar archives have to be in the CLASSPATH to make the JDBC functionality of a particular database available.

After changing *ARFF file* to *JDBC database* click on *User...* to specify JDBC URL and user credentials for accessing the database.



After supplying the necessary data and clicking on *OK*, the URL in the main window will be updated.

Note: at this point, the database connection is not tested; this is done when the experiment is started.

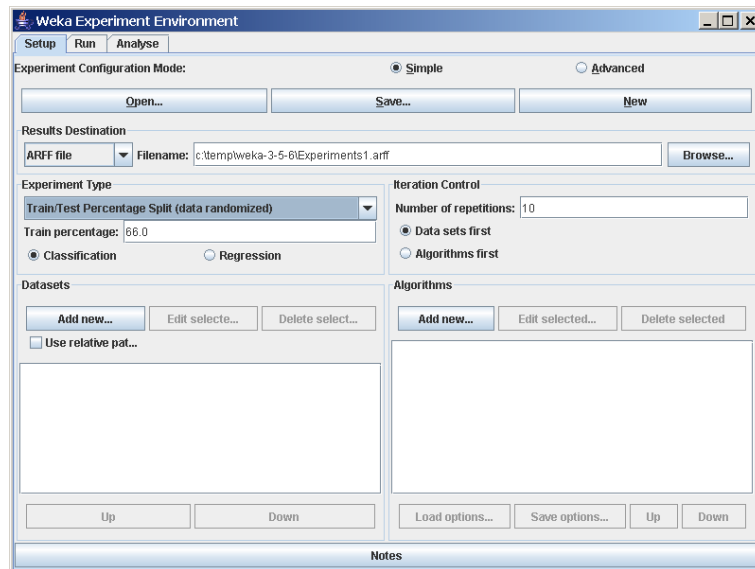


The advantage of a JDBC database is the possibility to resume an interrupted or extended experiment. Instead of re-running all the other algorithm/dataset combinations again, only the missing ones are computed.

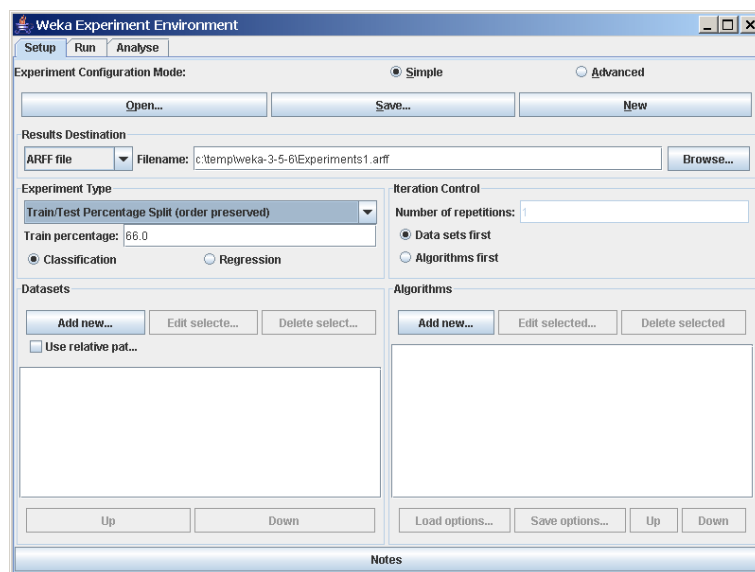
5.2.1.3 Experiment type

The user can choose between the following three different types

- **Cross-validation (default)**
performs stratified cross-validation with the given number of folds
- **Train/Test Percentage Split (data randomized)**
splits a dataset according to the given percentage into a train and a test file (one cannot specify explicit training and test files in the Experimenter), after the order of the data has been randomized and stratified



- **Train/Test Percentage Split (order preserved)**
because it is impossible to specify an explicit train/test files pair, one can *abuse* this type to *un-merge* previously merged train and test file into the two original files (one only needs to find out the correct percentage)

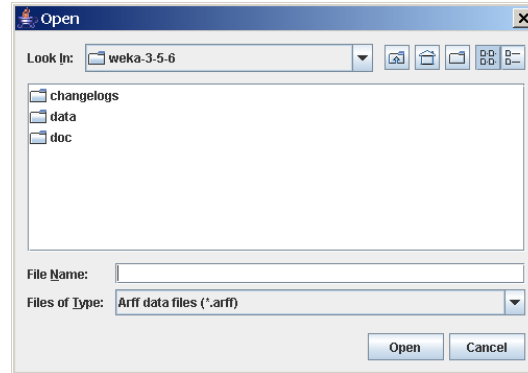


Additionally, one can choose between *Classification* and *Regression*, depending on the datasets and classifiers one uses. For decision trees like J48 (Weka's implementation of Quinlan's C4.5 [9]) and the iris dataset, *Classification* is necessary, for a numeric classifier like M5P, on the other hand, *Regression*. *Classification* is selected by default.

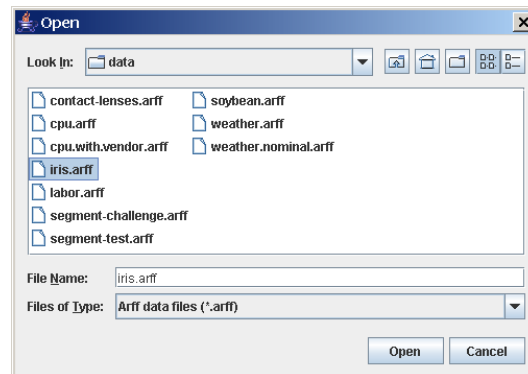
Note: if the percentage splits are used, one has to make sure that the corrected paired *T-Tester* still produces sensible results with the given ratio [8].

5.2.1.4 Datasets

One can add dataset files either with an absolute path or with a relative one. The latter makes it often easier to run experiments on different machines, hence one should check *Use relative paths*, before clicking on *Add new...*



In this example, open the *data* directory and choose the *iris.arff* dataset.

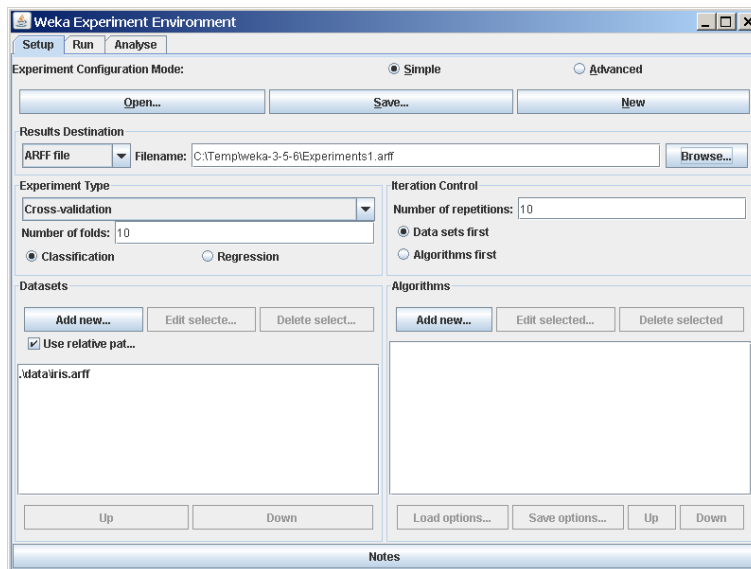


After clicking *Open* the file will be displayed in the datasets list. If one selects a directory and hits *Open*, then all ARFF files will be added recursively. Files can be deleted from the list by selecting them and then clicking on *Delete selected*.

ARFF files are not the only format one can load, but *all* files that can be converted with Weka's "*core converters*". The following formats are currently supported:

- ARFF (+ compressed)
- C4.5
- CSV
- libsvm
- binary serialized instances
- XRFF (+ compressed)

By default, the class attribute is assumed to be the last attribute. But if a data format contains information about the class attribute, like XRFF or C4.5, this attribute will be used instead.



5.2.1.5 Iteration control

- **Number of repetitions**

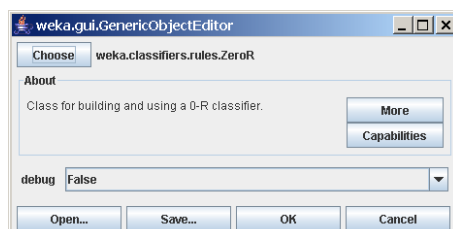
In order to get statistically meaningful results, the default number of iterations is 10. In case of 10-fold cross-validation this means 100 calls of one classifier with training data and tested against test data.

- **Data sets first/Algorithms first**

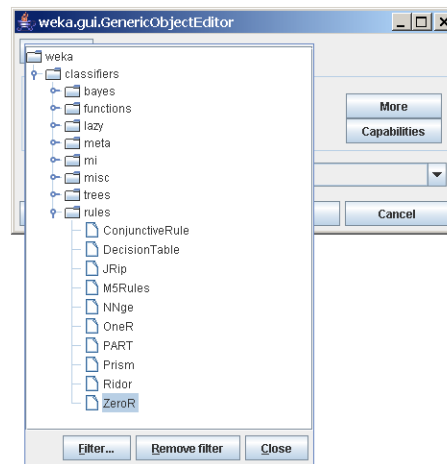
As soon as one has more than one dataset and algorithm, it can be useful to switch from datasets being iterated over first to algorithms. This is the case if one stores the results in a database and wants to complete the results for all the datasets for one algorithm as early as possible.

5.2.1.6 Algorithms

New algorithms can be added via the *Add new...* button. Opening this dialog for the first time, ZeroR is presented, otherwise the one that was selected last.

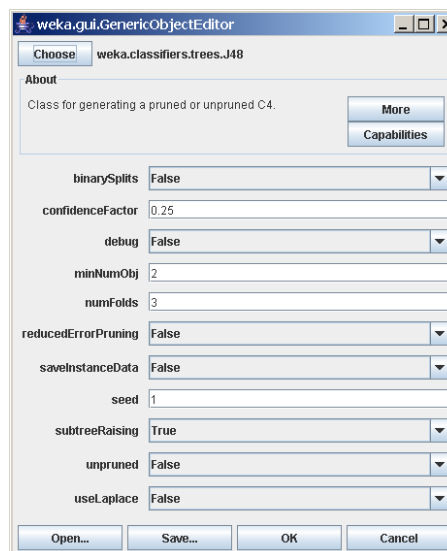


With the *Choose* button one can open the *GenericObjectEditor* and choose another classifier.

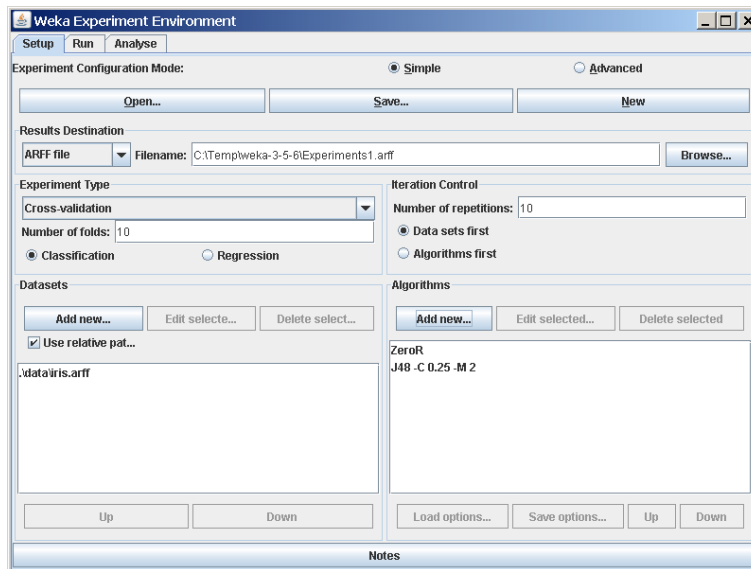


The *Filter...* button enables one to highlight classifiers that can handle certain attribute and class types. With the *Remove filter* button all the selected capabilities will get cleared and the highlighting removed again.

Additional algorithms can be added again with the *Add new...* button, e.g., the J48 decision tree.



After setting the classifier parameters, one clicks on *OK* to add it to the list of algorithms.

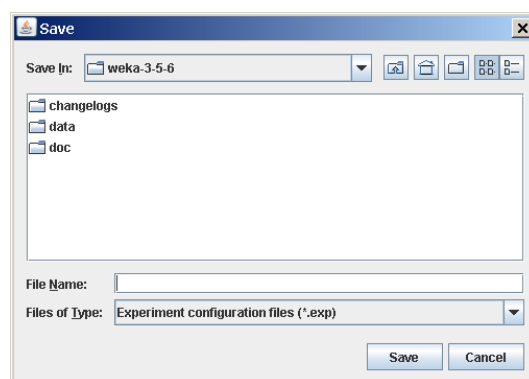


With the *Load options...* and *Save options...* buttons one can load and save the setup of a selected classifier from and to XML. This is especially useful for highly configured classifiers (e.g., nested meta-classifiers), where the manual setup takes quite some time, and which are used often.

One can also paste classifier settings here by right-clicking (or *Alt-Shift-left-clicking*) and selecting the appropriate menu point from the popup menu, to either add a new classifier or replace the selected one with a new setup. This is rather useful for transferring a classifier setup from the Weka Explorer over to the Experimenter without having to setup the classifier from scratch.

5.2.1.7 Saving the setup

For future re-use, one can save the current setup of the experiment to a file by clicking on *Save...* at the top of the window.

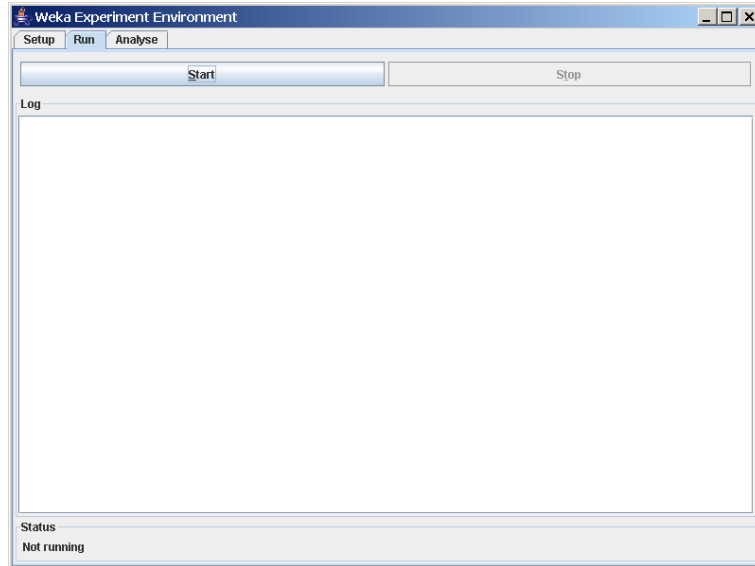


By default, the format of the experiment files is the binary format that Java serialization offers. The drawback of this format is the possible incompatibility between different versions of Weka. A more robust alternative to the binary format is the XML format.

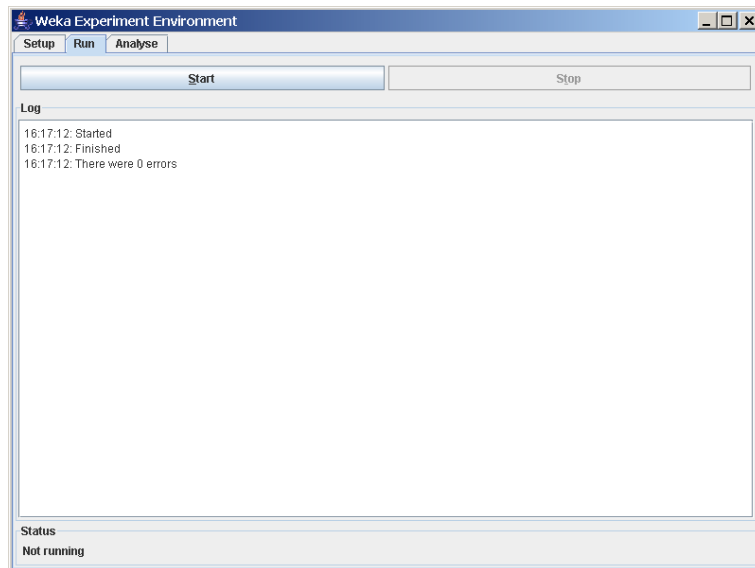
Previously saved experiments can be loaded again via the *Open...* button.

5.2.1.8 Running an Experiment

To run the current experiment, click the *Run* tab at the top of the Experiment Environment window. The current experiment performs 10 runs of 10-fold stratified cross-validation on the Iris dataset using the **ZeroR** and **J48** scheme.



Click *Start* to run the experiment.

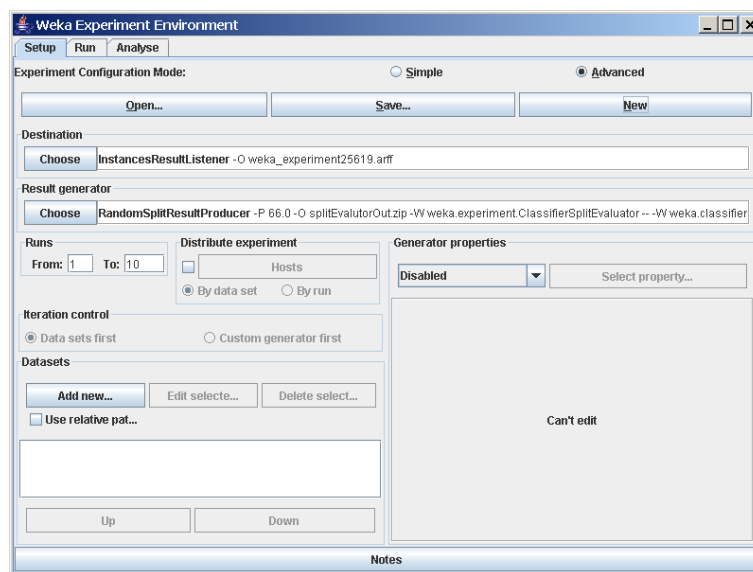


If the experiment was defined correctly, the 3 messages shown above will be displayed in the *Log* panel. The results of the experiment are saved to the dataset *Experiment1.arff*.

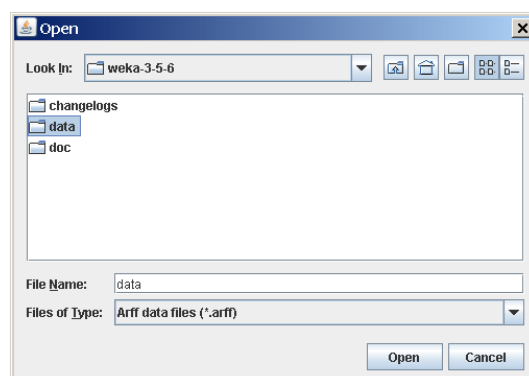
5.2.2 Advanced

5.2.2.1 Defining an Experiment

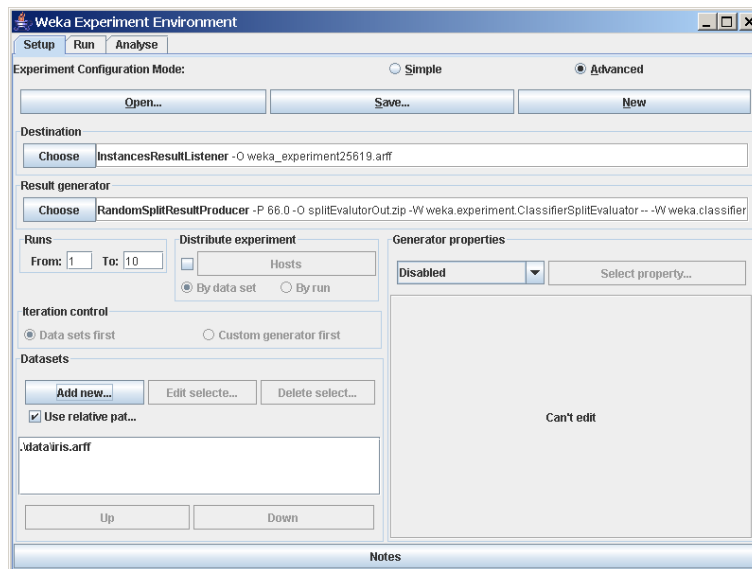
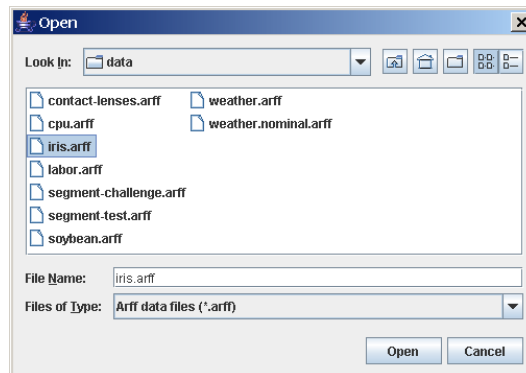
When the Experimenter is started in *Advanced* mode, the *Setup* tab is displayed. Click *New* to initialize an experiment. This causes default parameters to be defined for the experiment.



To define the dataset to be processed by a scheme, first select *Use relative paths* in the *Datasets* panel of the *Setup* tab and then click on *Add new...* to open a dialog window.



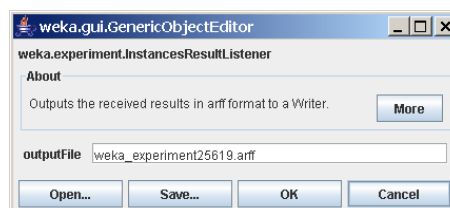
Double click on the *data* folder to view the available datasets or navigate to an alternate location. Select *iris.arff* and click *Open* to select the Iris dataset.

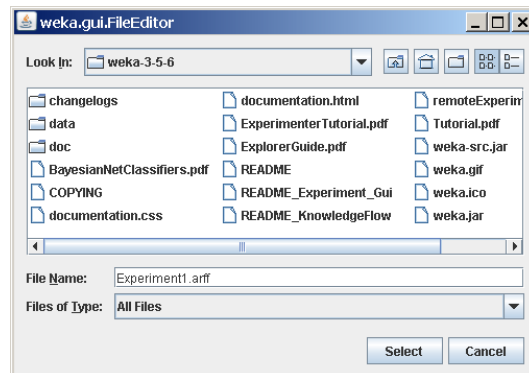


The dataset name is now displayed in the *Datasets* panel of the *Setup* tab.

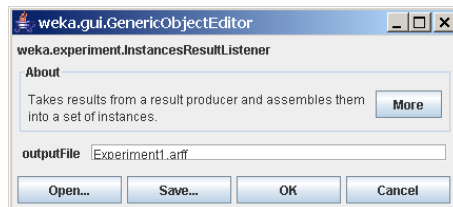
Saving the Results of the Experiment

To identify a dataset to which the results are to be sent, click on the *InstancesResultListener* entry in the *Destination* panel. The output file parameter is near the bottom of the window, beside the text *outputFile*. Click on this parameter to display a file selection window.

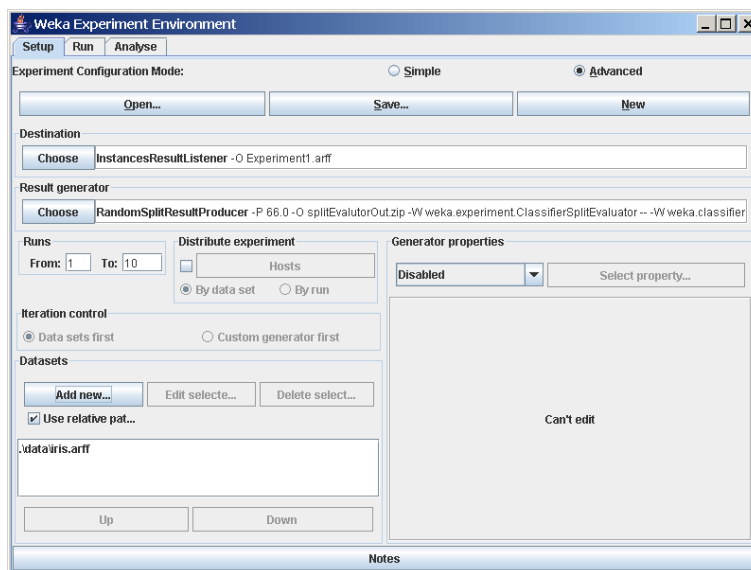




Type the name of the output file, click *Select*, and then click close (x). The file name is displayed in the *outputFile* panel. Click on *OK* to close the window.

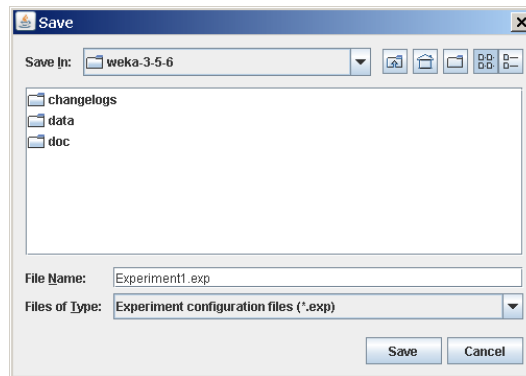


The dataset name is displayed in the *Destination* panel of the *Setup* tab.



Saving the Experiment Definition

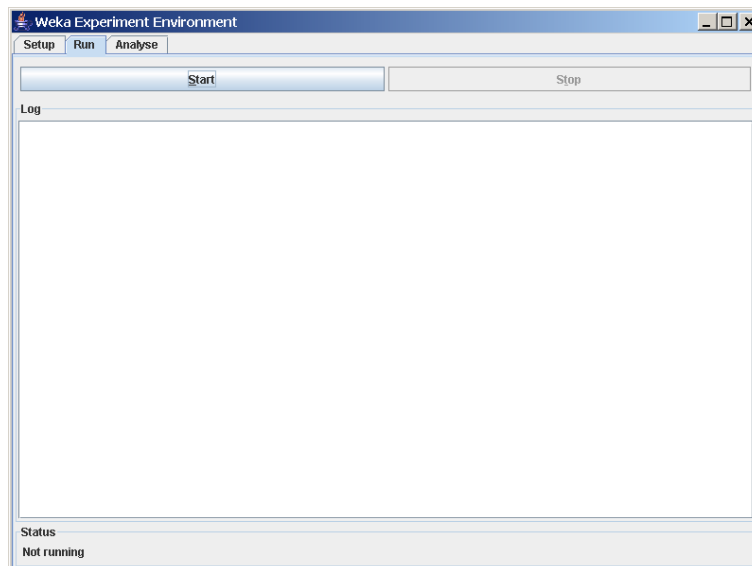
The experiment definition can be saved at any time. Select *Save...* at the top of the *Setup* tab. Type the dataset name with the extension *exp* (or select the dataset name if the experiment definition dataset already exists) for binary files or choose *Experiment configuration files (*.xml)* from the file types combobox (the XML files are robust with respect to version changes).



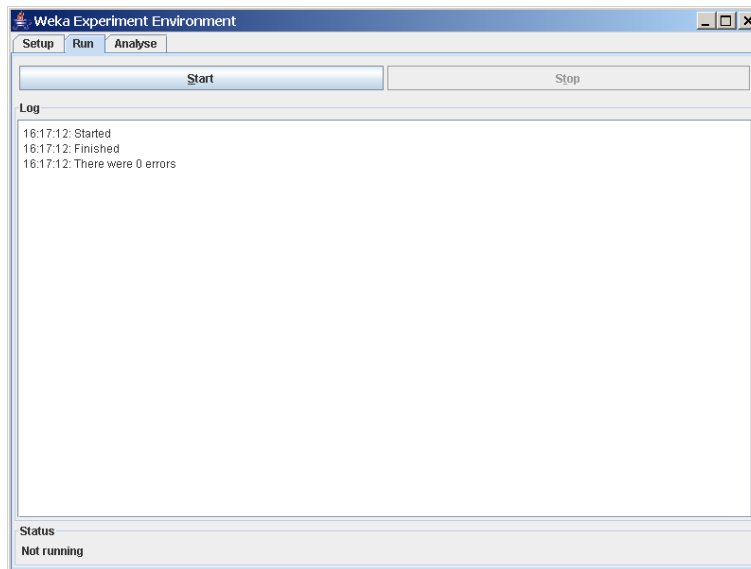
The experiment can be restored by selecting *Open* in the *Setup* tab and then selecting *Experiment1.exp* in the dialog window.

5.2.2.2 Running an Experiment

To run the current experiment, click the *Run* tab at the top of the Experiment Environment window. The current experiment performs 10 randomized train and test runs on the Iris dataset, using 66% of the patterns for training and 34% for testing, and using the **ZeroR** scheme.



Click *Start* to run the experiment.



If the experiment was defined correctly, the 3 messages shown above will be displayed in the *Log* panel. The results of the experiment are saved to the dataset *Experiment1.arff*. The first few lines in this dataset are shown below.

```
@relation InstanceResultListener

@attribute Key_Dataset {iris}
@attribute Key_Run {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10}
@attribute Key_Scheme {weka.classifiers.rules.ZeroR,weka.classifiers.trees.J48}
@attribute Key_Scheme_options {, '-C 0.25 -M 2'}
@attribute Key_Scheme_version_ID {48055541465867954,-217733168393644444}
@attribute Date_time numeric
@attribute Number_of_training_instances numeric
@attribute Number_of_testing_instances numeric
@attribute Number_correct numeric
@attribute Number_incorrect numeric
@attribute Number_unclassified numeric
@attribute Percent_correct numeric
@attribute Percent_incorrect numeric
@attribute Percent_unclassified numeric
@attribute Kappa_statistic numeric
@attribute Mean_absolute_error numeric
@attribute Root_mean_squared_error numeric
@attribute Relative_absolute_error numeric
@attribute Root_relative_squared_error numeric
@attribute SF_prior_entropy numeric
@attribute SF_scheme_entropy numeric
@attribute SF_entropy_gain numeric
@attribute SF_mean_prior_entropy numeric
@attribute SF_mean_scheme_entropy numeric
@attribute SF_mean_entropy_gain numeric
@attribute KB_information numeric
```

```

@attribute KB_mean_information numeric
@attribute KB_relative_information numeric
@attribute True_positive_rate numeric
@attribute Num_true_positives numeric
@attribute False_positive_rate numeric
@attribute Num_false_positives numeric
@attribute True_negative_rate numeric
@attribute Num_true_negatives numeric
@attribute False_negative_rate numeric
@attribute Num_false_negatives numeric
@attribute IR_precision numeric
@attribute IR_recall numeric
@attribute F_measure numeric
@attribute Area_under_ROC numeric
@attribute Time_training numeric
@attribute Time_testing numeric
@attribute Summary {'Number of leaves: 3\nSize of the tree: 5\n',
    'Number of leaves: 5\nSize of the tree: 9\n',
    'Number of leaves: 4\nSize of the tree: 7\n'}
@attribute measureTreeSize numeric
@attribute measureNumLeaves numeric
@attribute measureNumRules numeric

@data

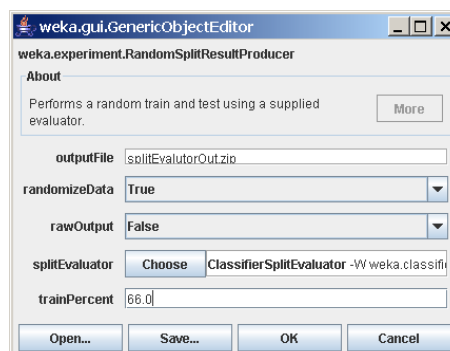
iris,1,weka.classifiers.rules.ZeroR,,48055541465867954,20051221.033,99,51,
17,34,0,33.333333,66.666667,0,0,0.444444,0.471405,100,100,80.833088,80.833088,
0,1.584963,1.584963,0,0,0,0,1,17,1,34,0,0,0,0,0.333333,1,0.5,0.5,0,0,?, ?, ?, ?

```

5.2.2.3 Changing the Experiment Parameters

Changing the Classifier

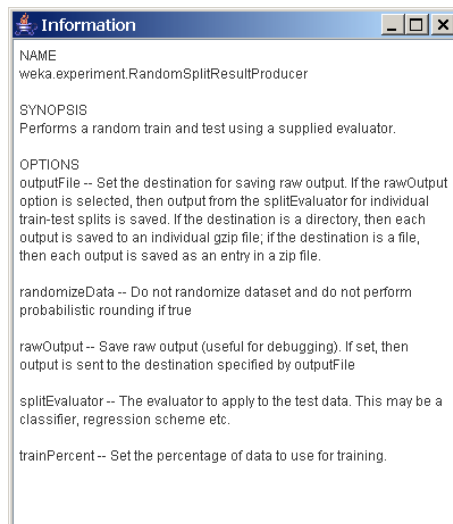
The parameters of an experiment can be changed by clicking on the *Result generator* panel.



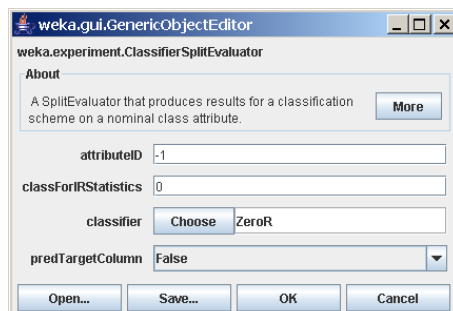
The *RandomSplitResultProducer* performs repeated train/test runs. The number of instances (expressed as a percentage) used for training is given in the

trainPercent box. (The number of runs is specified in the *Runs* panel in the *Setup* tab.)

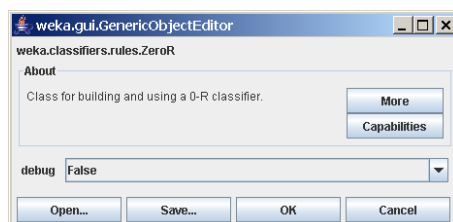
A small help file can be displayed by clicking *More* in the *About* panel.



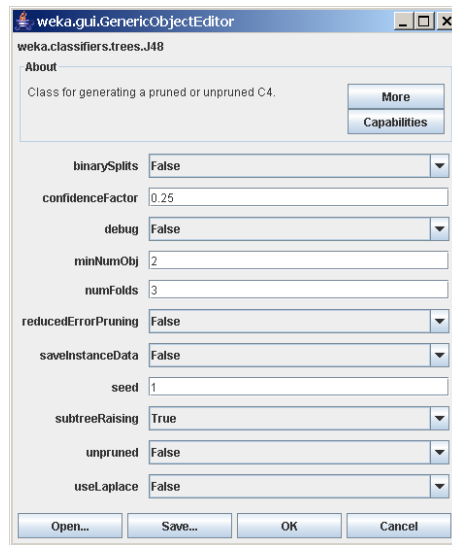
Click on the *splitEvaluator* entry to display the *SplitEvaluator* properties.



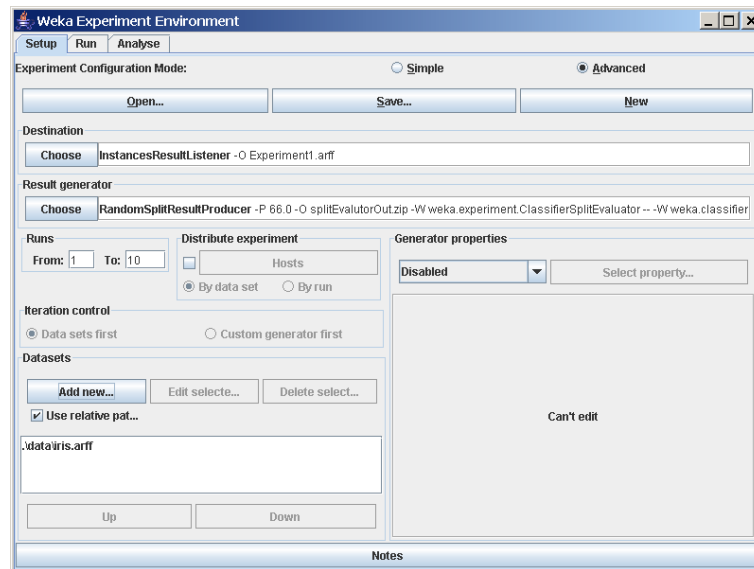
Click on the classifier entry (ZeroR) to display the scheme properties.



This scheme has no modifiable properties (besides *debug* mode on/off) but most other schemes do have properties that can be modified by the user. The *Capabilities* button opens a small dialog listing all the attribute and class types this classifier can handle. Click on the *Choose* button to select a different scheme. The window below shows the parameters available for the J48 decision-tree scheme. If desired, modify the parameters and then click *OK* to close the window.

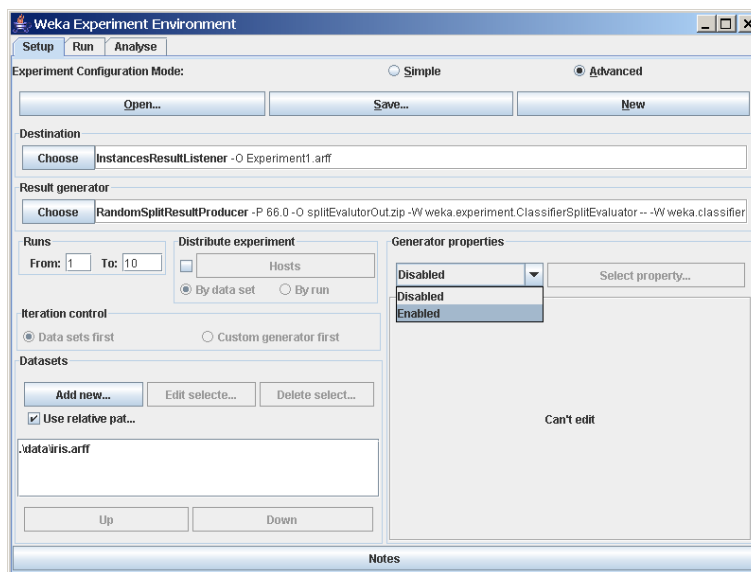


The name of the new scheme is displayed in the *Result generator* panel.

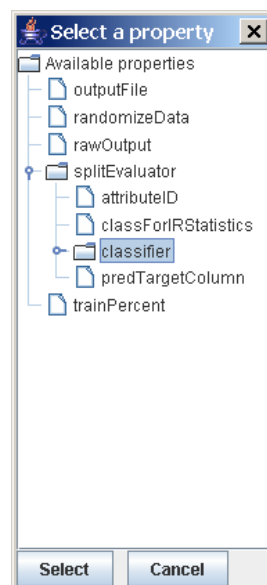


Adding Additional Schemes

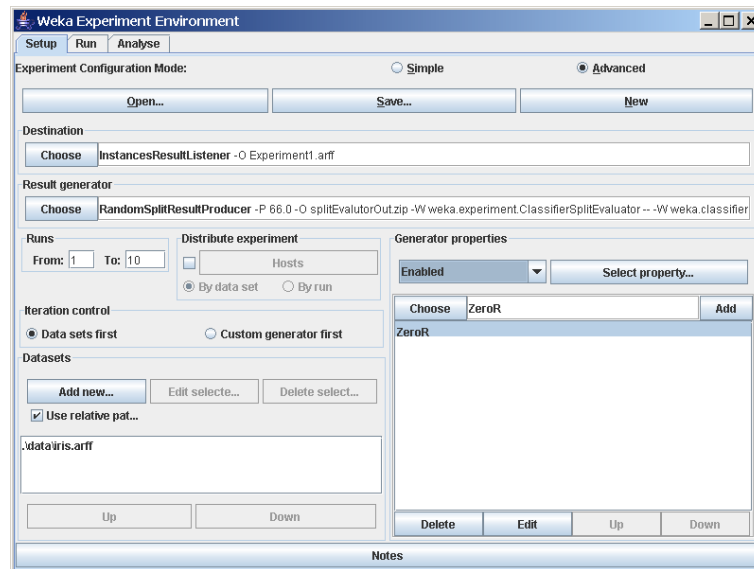
Additional schemes can be added in the *Generator properties* panel. To begin, change the drop-down list entry from *Disabled* to *Enabled* in the *Generator properties* panel.



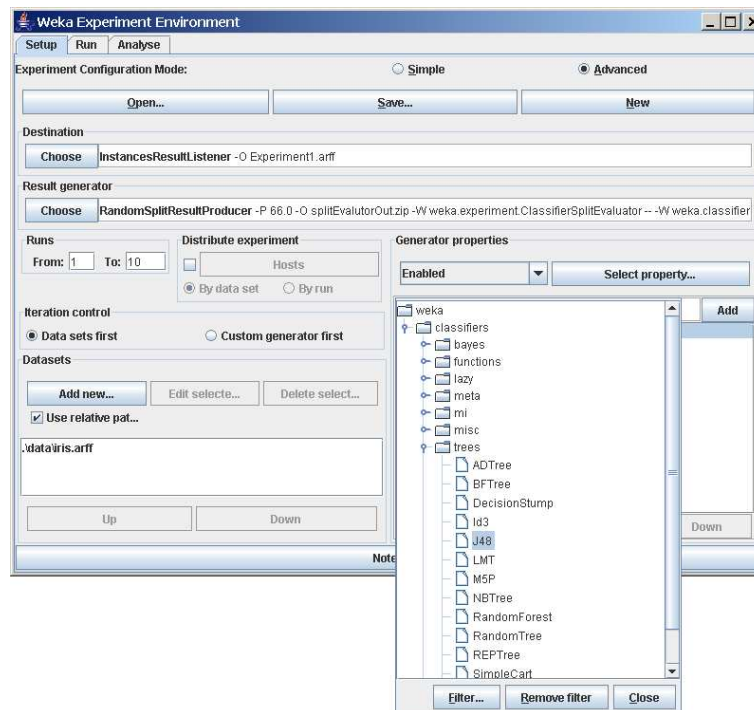
Click *Select property* and expand *splitEvaluator* so that the *classifier* entry is visible in the property list; click *Select*.



The scheme name is displayed in the *Generator properties* panel.

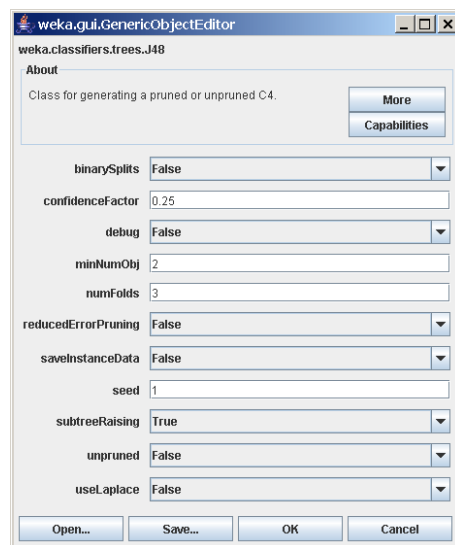


To add another scheme, click on the *Choose* button to display the *Generic-ObjectEditor* window.

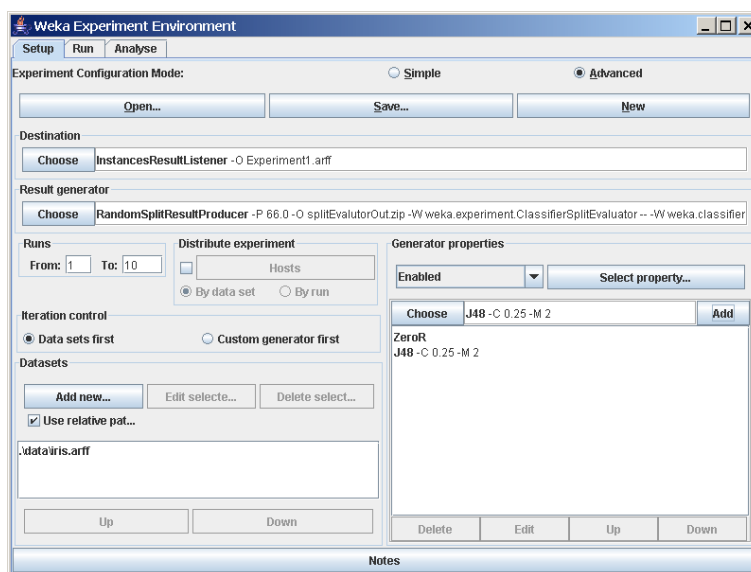


The *Filter...* button enables one to highlight classifiers that can handle certain attribute and class types. With the *Remove filter* button all the selected capabilities will get cleared and the highlighting removed again.

To change to a decision-tree scheme, select J48 (in subgroup *trees*).



The new scheme is added to the *Generator properties* panel. Click *Add* to add the new scheme.



Now when the experiment is run, results are generated for both schemes.

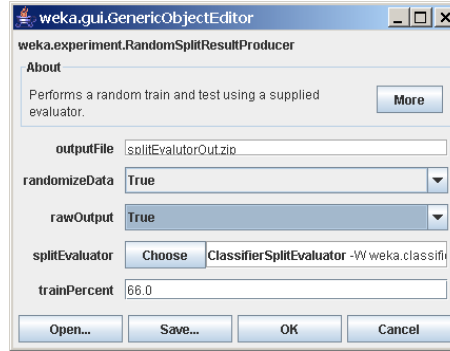
To add additional schemes, repeat this process. To remove a scheme, select the scheme by clicking on it and then click *Delete*.

Adding Additional Datasets

The scheme(s) may be run on any number of datasets at a time. Additional datasets are added by clicking *Add new...* in the *Datasets* panel. Datasets are deleted from the experiment by selecting the dataset and then clicking *Delete Selected*.

Raw Output

The raw output generated by a scheme during an experiment can be saved to a file and then examined at a later time. Open the *ResultProducer* window by clicking on the *Result generator* panel in the *Setup* tab.



Click on *rawOutput* and select the *True* entry from the drop-down list. By default, the output is sent to the zip file *splitEvaluatorOut.zip*. The output file can be changed by clicking on the *outputFile* panel in the window. Now when the experiment is run, the result of each processing run is archived, as shown below.

Name	Size	Modified	Ratio	Packed	Path
rules.ZeroR_(version_48055541465867954)	568	21/12/2005 16:...	55%	257	1.ins.ClassifierSplitEvaluator:
rules.J48_-C_0.25_-M_2(version_-217733168393644444)	844	21/12/2005 16:...	53%	397	1.ins.ClassifierSplitEvaluator:
rules.ZeroR_(version_48055541465867954)	568	21/12/2005 16:...	55%	257	10.ins.ClassifierSplitEvaluator:
rules.J48_-C_0.25_-M_2(version_-217733168393644444)	915	21/12/2005 16:...	54%	417	10.ins.ClassifierSplitEvaluator:
rules.ZeroR_(version_48055541465867954)	568	21/12/2005 16:...	55%	257	2.ins.ClassifierSplitEvaluator:
rules.J48_-C_0.25_-M_2(version_-217733168393644444)	1,001	21/12/2005 16:...	58%	425	2.ins.ClassifierSplitEvaluator:
rules.ZeroR_(version_48055541465867954)	568	21/12/2005 16:...	55%	257	3.ins.ClassifierSplitEvaluator:
rules.J48_-C_0.25_-M_2(version_-217733168393644444)	844	21/12/2005 16:...	53%	395	3.ins.ClassifierSplitEvaluator:
rules.ZeroR_(version_48055541465867954)	568	21/12/2005 16:...	55%	257	4.ins.ClassifierSplitEvaluator:
rules.J48_-C_0.25_-M_2(version_-217733168393644444)	997	21/12/2005 16:...	57%	433	4.ins.ClassifierSplitEvaluator:
rules.ZeroR_(version_48055541465867954)	568	21/12/2005 16:...	55%	257	5.ins.ClassifierSplitEvaluator:
rules.J48_-C_0.25_-M_2(version_-217733168393644444)	919	21/12/2005 16:...	55%	414	5.ins.ClassifierSplitEvaluator:
rules.ZeroR_(version_48055541465867954)	568	21/12/2005 16:...	55%	257	6.ins.ClassifierSplitEvaluator:
rules.J48_-C_0.25_-M_2(version_-217733168393644444)	1,001	21/12/2005 16:...	57%	427	6.ins.ClassifierSplitEvaluator:
rules.ZeroR_(version_48055541465867954)	568	21/12/2005 16:...	55%	257	7.ins.ClassifierSplitEvaluator:
rules.J48_-C_0.25_-M_2(version_-217733168393644444)	844	21/12/2005 16:...	54%	391	7.ins.ClassifierSplitEvaluator:
rules.ZeroR_(version_48055541465867954)	568	21/12/2005 16:...	55%	257	8.ins.ClassifierSplitEvaluator:
rules.J48_-C_0.25_-M_2(version_-217733168393644444)	923	21/12/2005 16:...	55%	414	8.ins.ClassifierSplitEvaluator:
rules.ZeroR_(version_48055541465867954)	568	21/12/2005 16:...	55%	257	9.ins.ClassifierSplitEvaluator:
rules.J48_-C_0.25_-M_2(version_-217733168393644444)	907	21/12/2005 16:...	55%	408	9.ins.ClassifierSplitEvaluator:

The contents of the first run are:

```
ClassifierSplitEvaluator: weka.classifiers.trees.J48 -C 0.25 -M 2(version
-217733168393644444)Classifier model:
```

```
J48 pruned tree
```

```
-----
```

```
petalwidth <= 0.6: Iris-setosa (33.0)
petalwidth > 0.6
|   petalwidth <= 1.5: Iris-versicolor (31.0/1.0)
|   petalwidth > 1.5: Iris-virginica (35.0/3.0)
```

```
Number of Leaves   :   3
```

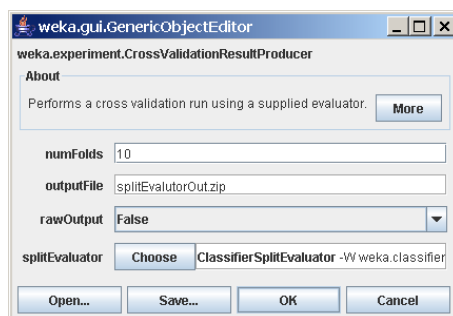
```
Size of the tree   :   5
```


Correctly Classified Instances	47	92.1569 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	4	7.8431 %
Kappa statistic	0.8824	
Mean absolute error	0.0723	
Root mean squared error	0.2191	
Relative absolute error	16.2754 %	
Root relative squared error	46.4676 %	
Total Number of Instances	51	
measureTreeSize : 5.0		
measureNumLeaves : 3.0		
measureNumRules : 3.0		

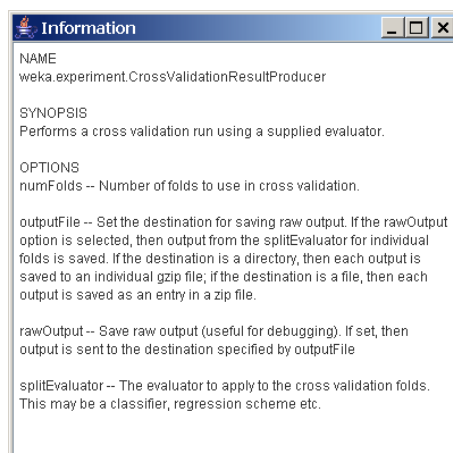
5.2.2.4 Other Result Producers

Cross-Validation Result Producer

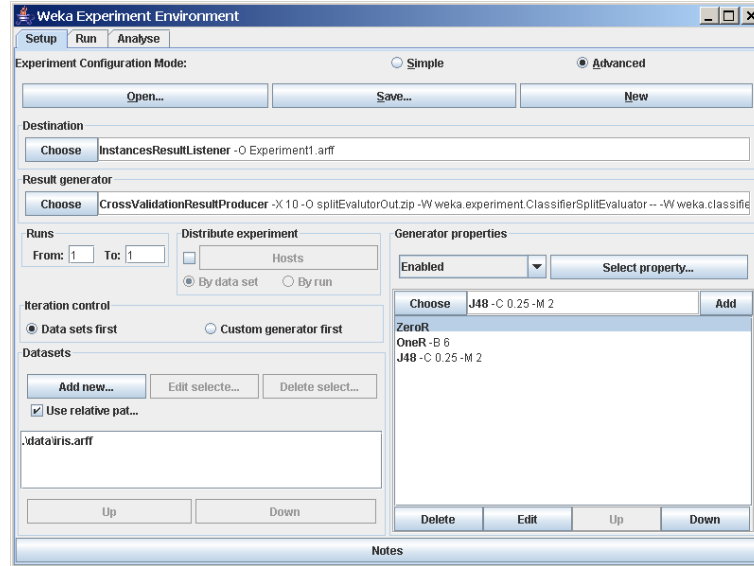
To change from random train and test experiments to cross-validation experiments, click on the *Result generator* entry. At the top of the window, click on the drop-down list and select *CrossValidationResultProducer*. The window now contains parameters specific to cross-validation such as the number of partitions/folds. The experiment performs 10-fold cross-validation instead of train and test in the given example.



The *Result generator* panel now indicates that cross-validation will be performed. Click on *More* to generate a brief description of the *CrossValidationResultProducer*.

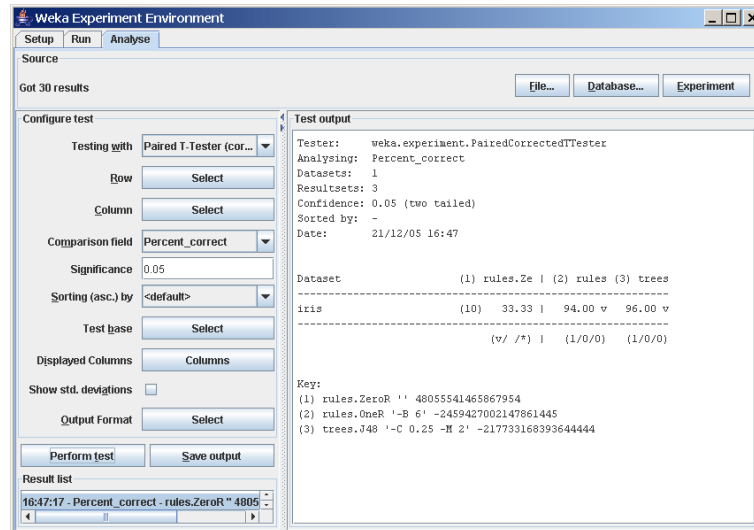


As with the *RandomSplitResultProducer*, multiple schemes can be run during cross-validation by adding them to the *Generator properties* panel.



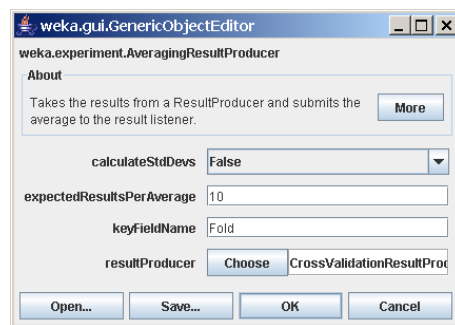
The number of runs is set to 1 in the *Setup* tab in this example, so that only one run of cross-validation for each scheme and dataset is executed.

When this experiment is analysed, the following results are generated. Note that there are 30 (1 run times 10 folds times 3 schemes) result lines processed.

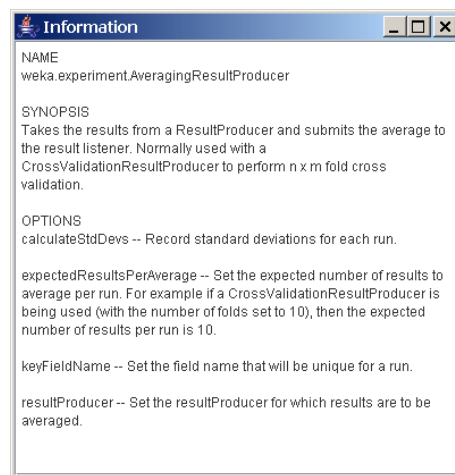


Averaging Result Producer

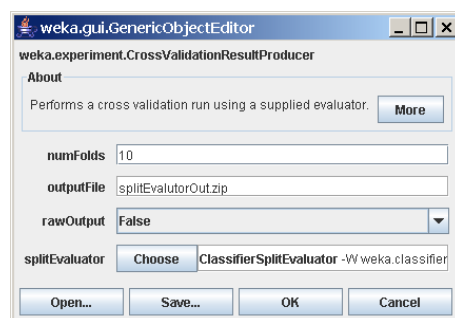
An alternative to the *CrossValidationResultProducer* is the *AveragingResultProducer*. This result producer takes the average of a set of runs (which are typically cross-validation runs). This result producer is identified by clicking the *Result generator* panel and then choosing the *AveragingResultProducer* from the *GenericObjectEditor*.



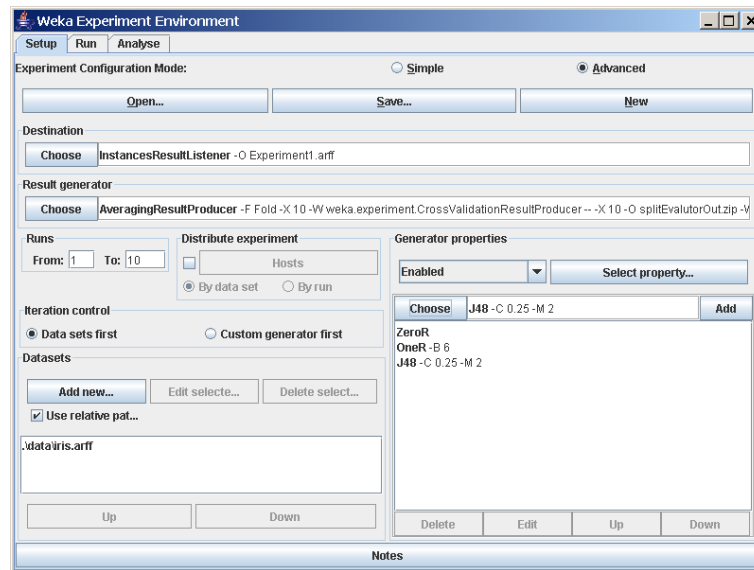
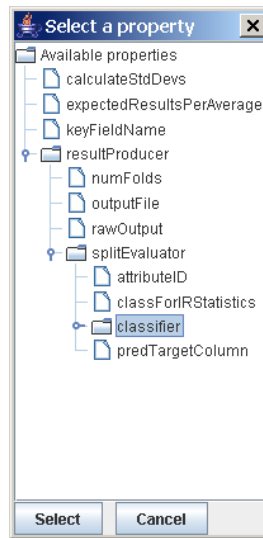
The associated help file is shown below.



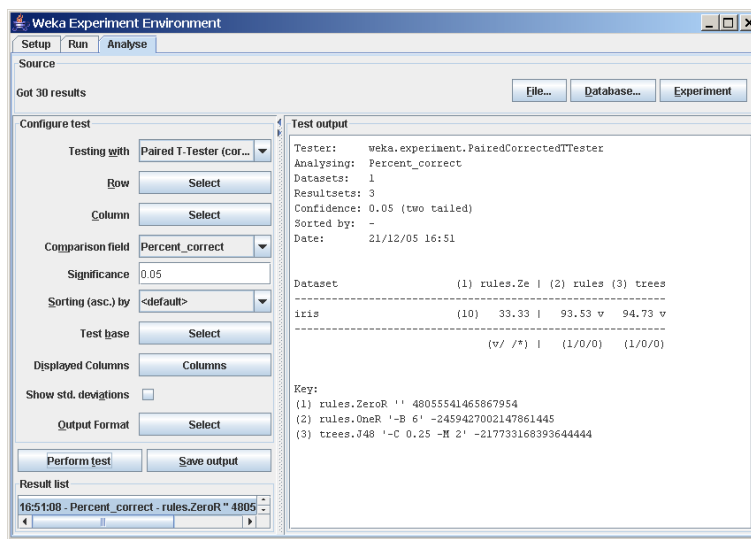
Clicking the *resultProducer* panel brings up the following window.



As with the other ResultProducers, additional schemes can be defined. When the *AveragingResultProducer* is used, the classifier property is located deeper in the *Generator properties* hierarchy.



In this experiment, the ZeroR, OneR, and J48 schemes are run 10 times with 10-fold cross-validation. Each set of 10 cross-validation folds is then averaged, producing one result line for each run (instead of one result line for each fold as in the previous example using the *CrossValidationResultProducer*) for a total of 30 result lines. If the raw output is saved, all 300 results are sent to the archive.



5.3 Remote Experiments

Remote experiments enable you to distribute the computing load across multiple computers. In the following we will discuss the setup and operation for HSQLDB [11] and MySQL [12].

5.3.1 Preparation

To run a remote experiment you will need:

- A database server.
- A number of computers to run remote engines on.
- To edit the remote engine policy file included in the Weka distribution to allow Java class and dataset loading from your home directory.
- An invocation of the Experimenter on a machine somewhere (any will do).

For the following examples, we assume a user called *johndoe* with this setup:

- Access to a set of computers running a flavour of Unix (pathnames need to be changed for Windows).
- The home directory is located at `/home/johndoe`.
- Weka is found in `/home/johndoe/weka`.
- Additional jar archives, i.e., JDBC drivers, are stored in `/home/johndoe/jars`.
- The directory for the datasets is `/home/johndoe/datasets`.

Note: The example policy file `remote.policy.example` is using this setup (available in `weka/experiment`¹).

5.3.2 Database Server Setup

- HSQLDB
 - Download the JDBC driver for HSQLDB, extract the `hsqldb.jar` and place it in the directory `/home/johndoe/jars`.
 - To set up the database server, choose or create a directory to run the database server from, and start the server with:

```
java -classpath /home/johndoe/jars/hsqldb.jar \
    org.hsqldb.Server \
    -database.0 experiment -dbname.0 experiment
```

Note: This will start up a database with the alias “experiment” (`-dbname.0 <alias>`) and create a properties and a log file at the current location prefixed with “experiment” (`-database.0 <file>`).

¹Weka’s source code can be found in the `weka-src.jar` archive or obtained from Subversion [10].

- MySQL

We won't go into the details of setting up a MySQL server, but this is rather straightforward and includes the following steps:

- Download a suitable version of MySQL for your server machine.
- Install and start the MySQL server.
- Create a database - for our example we will use `experiment` as database name.
- Download the appropriate JDBC driver, extract the JDBC jar and place it as `mysql.jar` in `/home/johndoe/jars`.

5.3.3 Remote Engine Setup

- First, set up a directory for scripts and policy files:

```
/home/johndoe/remote_engine
```

- Unzip the `remoteExperimentServer.jar` (from the Weka distribution; or build it from the sources² with `ant remotejar`) into a temporary directory.
- Next, copy `remoteEngine.jar` and `remote.policy.example` to the `/home/johndoe/remote_engine` directory.
- Create a script, called `/home/johndoe/remote_engine/startRemoteEngine`, with the following content (don't forget to make it executable with `chmod a+x startRemoteEngine` when you are on Linux/Unix):

- HSQLDB


```
java -Xmx256m \
  -classpath /home/johndoe/jars/hsqldb.jar:remoteEngine.jar \
  -Djava.security.policy=remote.policy \
  weka.experiment.RemoteEngine &
```
- MySQL


```
java -Xmx256m \
  -classpath /home/johndoe/jars/mysql.jar:remoteEngine.jar \
  -Djava.security.policy=remote.policy \
  weka.experiment.RemoteEngine &
```

- Now we will start the remote engines that run the experiments on the remote computers (note that the same version of Java must be used for the Experimenter and remote engines):

- Rename the `remote.policy.example` file to `remote.policy`.
- For each machine you want to run a remote engine on:
 - * `ssh` to the machine.

²Weka's source code can be found in the `weka-src.jar` archive or obtained from Subversion [10].

- * cd to `/home/johndoe/remote_engine`.
- * Run `/home/johndoe/startRemoteEngine` (to enable the remote engines to use more memory, modify the `-Xmx` option in the `startRemoteEngine` script) .

5.3.4 Configuring the Experimenter

Now we will run the Experimenter:

- HSQLDB

- Copy the *DatabaseUtils.props.hsql* file from `weka/experiment` in the `weka.jar` archive to the `/home/johndoe/remote_engine` directory and rename it to *DatabaseUtils.props*.
- Edit this file and change the "`jdbcURL=jdbc:hsqldb:hsqldb://server_name/database_name`" entry to include the name of the machine that is running your database server (e.g., `jdbcURL=jdbc:hsqldb:hsqldb://dodo.company.com/experiment`).
- Now start the Experimenter (inside this directory):

```
java \
  -cp /home/johndoe/jars/hsqldb.jar:remoteEngine.jar:/home/johndoe/weka/weka.jar \
  -Djava.rmi.server.codebase=file:/home/johndoe/weka/weka.jar \
  weka.gui.experiment.Experimenter
```

- MySQL

- Copy the *DatabaseUtils.props.mysql* file from `weka/experiment` in the `weka.jar` archive to the `/home/johndoe/remote_engine` directory and rename it to *DatabaseUtils.props*.
- Edit this file and change the "`jdbcURL=jdbc:mysql://server_name:3306/database_name`" entry to include the name of the machine that is running your database server and the name of the database the result will be stored in (e.g., `jdbcURL=jdbc:mysql://dodo.company.com:3306/experiment`).
- Now start the Experimenter (inside this directory):

```
java \
  -cp /home/johndoe/jars/mysql.jar:remoteEngine.jar:/home/johndoe/weka/weka.jar \
  -Djava.rmi.server.codebase=file:/home/johndoe/weka/weka.jar \
  weka.gui.experiment.Experimenter
```

Note: the database name *experiment* can still be modified in the Experimenter, this is just the default setup.

Now we will configure the experiment:

- First of all select the *Advanced* mode in the *Setup* tab
- Now choose the *DatabaseResultListener* in the *Destination* panel. Configure this result producer:
 - HSQLDB
 - Supply the value `sa` for the username and leave the password empty.

- MySQL
 - Provide the username and password that you need for connecting to the database.
- From the *Result generator* panel choose either the *CrossValidationResultProducer* or the *RandomSplitResultProducer* (these are the most commonly used ones) and then configure the remaining experiment details (e.g., datasets and classifiers).
- Now enable the *Distribute Experiment* panel by checking the tick box.
- Click on the *Hosts* button and enter the names of the machines that you started remote engines on (<Enter> adds the host to the list).
- You can choose to distribute by run or dataset.
- Save your experiment configuration.
- Now start your experiment as you would do normally.
- Check your results in the *Analyse* tab by clicking either the *Database* or *Experiment* buttons.

5.3.5 Troubleshooting

- If you get an error at the start of an experiment that looks a bit like this:


```
01:13:19: RemoteExperiment (//blabla.company.com/RemoteEngine)
(sub)experiment (dataset vineyard.arff) failed :
java.sql.SQLException: Table already exists: EXPERIMENT_INDEX
in statement [CREATE TABLE Experiment_index ( Experiment_type
LONGVARCHAR, Experiment_setup LONGVARCHAR, Result_table INT )]
```

```
01:13:19: dataset :vineyard.arff RemoteExperiment
(//blabla.company.com/RemoteEngine) (sub)experiment (dataset
vineyard.arff) failed : java.sql.SQLException: Table already
exists: EXPERIMENT_INDEX in statement [CREATE TABLE
Experiment_index ( Experiment_type LONGVARCHAR, Experiment_setup
LONGVARCHAR, Result_table INT )]. Scheduling for execution on
another host.
```

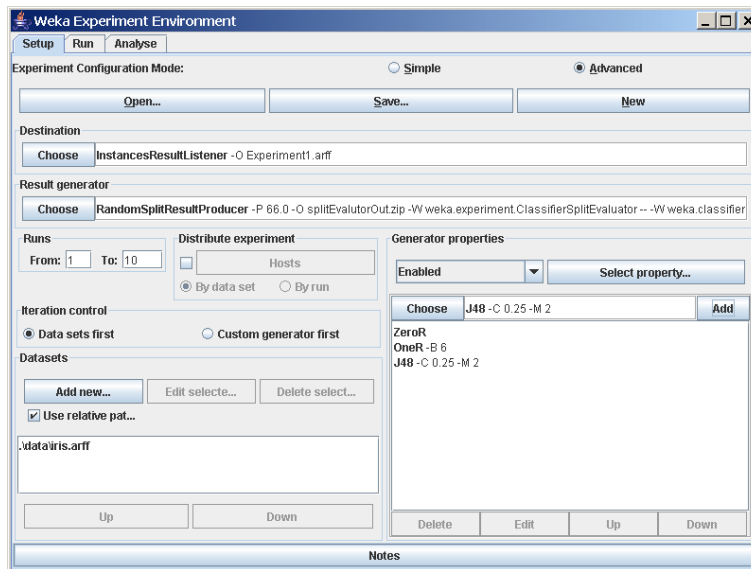
then do not panic - this happens because multiple remote machines are trying to create the same table and are temporarily locked out - this will resolve itself so just leave your experiment running - in fact, it is a sign that the experiment is working!
- If you serialized an experiment and then modify your *DatabaseUtils.props* file due to an error (e.g., a missing type-mapping), the Experimenter will use the *DatabaseUtils.props* you had *at the time you serialized the experiment*. Keep in mind that the serialization process also serializes the *DatabaseUtils* class and therefore stored your props-file! This is another reason for storing your experiments as XML and not in the proprietary binary format the Java serialization produces.

- Using a corrupt or incomplete *DatabaseUtils.props* file can cause peculiar interface errors, for example disabling the use of the "User" button alongside the database URL. If in doubt copy a clean *DatabaseUtils.props* from Subversion [10].
- If you get `NullPointerException` at `java.util.Hashtable.get()` in the Remote Engine do not be alarmed. This will have no effect on the results of your experiment.

5.4 Analysing Results

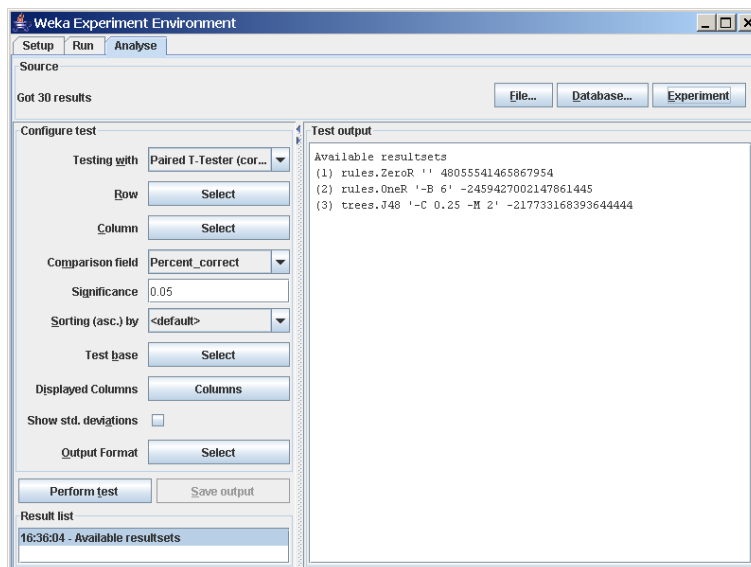
5.4.1 Setup

Weka includes an experiment analyser that can be used to analyse the results of experiments (in this example, the results were sent to an *InstancesResultListener*). The experiment shown below uses 3 schemes, **ZeroR**, **OneR**, and **J48**, to classify the Iris data in an experiment using 10 train and test runs, with 66% of the data used for training and 34% used for testing.



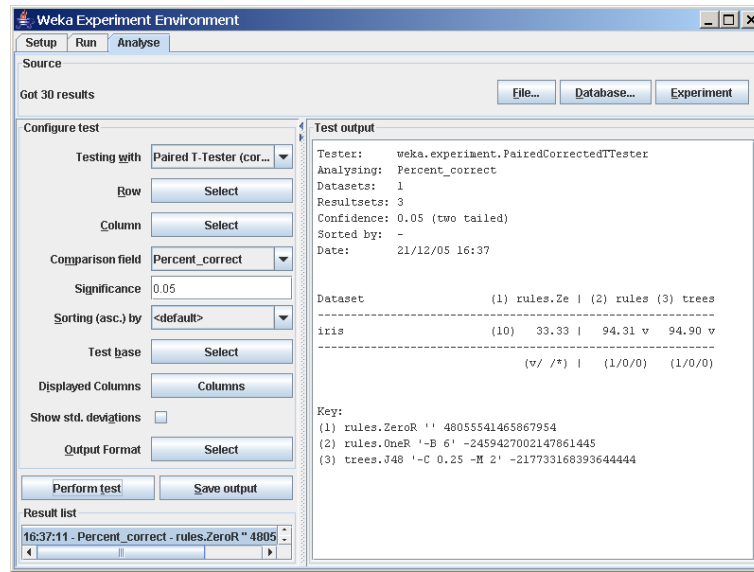
After the experiment setup is complete, run the experiment. Then, to analyse the results, select the *Analyse* tab at the top of the Experiment Environment window.

Click on *Experiment* to analyse the results of the current experiment.



The number of result lines available (*Got 30 results*) is shown in the *Source* panel. This experiment consisted of 10 runs, for 3 schemes, for 1 dataset, for a total of 30 result lines. Results can also be loaded from an earlier experiment file by clicking *File* and loading the appropriate *.arff* results file. Similarly, results sent to a database (using the *DatabaseResultListener*) can be loaded from the database.

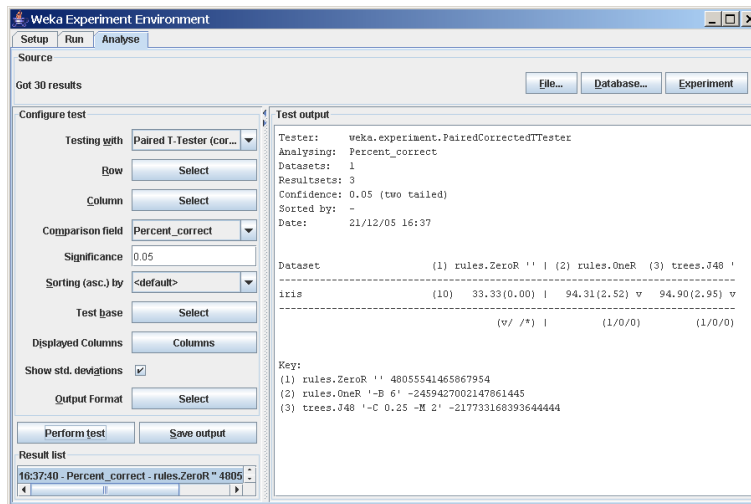
Select the *Percent_correct* attribute from the *Comparison field* and click *Perform* test to generate a comparison of the 3 schemes.



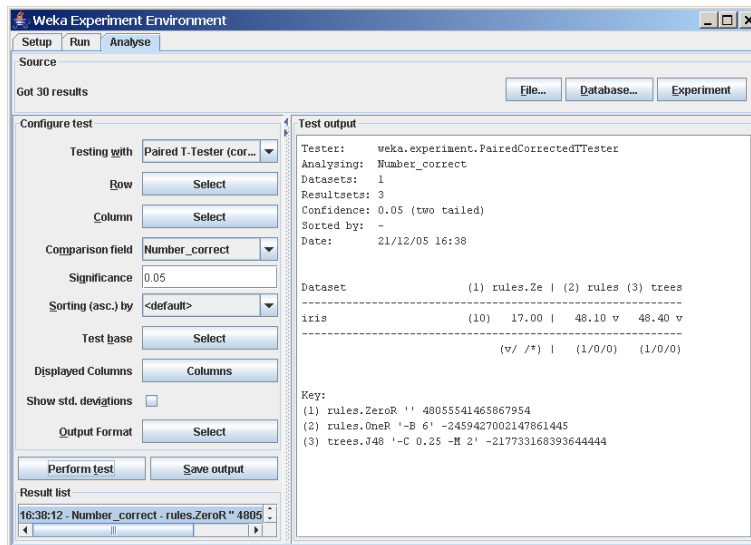
The schemes used in the experiment are shown in the columns and the datasets used are shown in the rows.

The percentage correct for each of the 3 schemes is shown in each dataset row: 33.33% for **ZeroR**, 94.31% for **OneR**, and 94.90% for **J48**. The annotation v or * indicates that a specific result is statistically better (v) or worse (*) than the baseline scheme (in this case, **ZeroR**) at the significance level specified (currently 0.05). The results of both **OneR** and **J48** are statistically better than the baseline established by **ZeroR**. At the bottom of each column after the first column is a count (xx/ yy/ zz) of the number of times that the scheme was better than (xx), the same as (yy), or worse than (zz), the baseline scheme on the datasets used in the experiment. In this example, there was only one dataset and **OneR** was better than **ZeroR** once and never equivalent to or worse than **ZeroR** (1/0/0); **J48** was also better than **ZeroR** on the dataset.

The standard deviation of the attribute being evaluated can be generated by selecting the *Show std. deviations* check box and hitting *Perform test* again. The value (10) at the beginning of the *iris* row represents the number of estimates that are used to calculate the standard deviation (the number of runs in this case).



Selecting *Number_correct* as the comparison field and clicking *Perform test* generates the average number correct (out of 50 test patterns - 33% of 150 patterns in the Iris dataset).

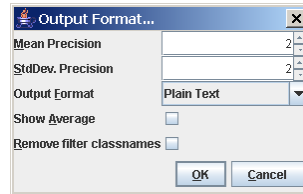


Clicking on the button for the *Output format* leads to a dialog that lets you choose the precision for the *mean* and the *std. deviations*, as well as the format of the output. Checking the *Show Average* checkbox adds an additional line to the output listing the average of each column. With the *Remove filter classnames* checkbox one can remove the filter name and options from processed datasets (filter names in Weka can be quite lengthy).

The following formats are supported:

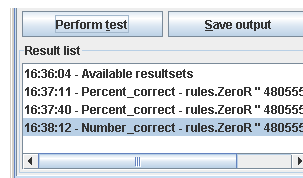
- CSV
- GNUPlot
- HTML

- LaTeX
- Plain text (default)
- Significance only



5.4.2 Saving the Results

The information displayed in the *Test output* panel is controlled by the currently-selected entry in the *Result list* panel. Clicking on an entry causes the results corresponding to that entry to be displayed.

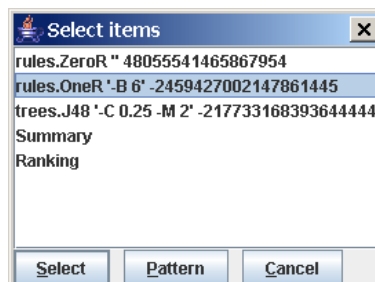


The results shown in the *Test output* panel can be saved to a file by clicking *Save output*. Only one set of results can be saved at a time but Weka permits the user to save all results to the same file by saving them one at a time and using the *Append* option instead of the *Overwrite* option for the second and subsequent saves.

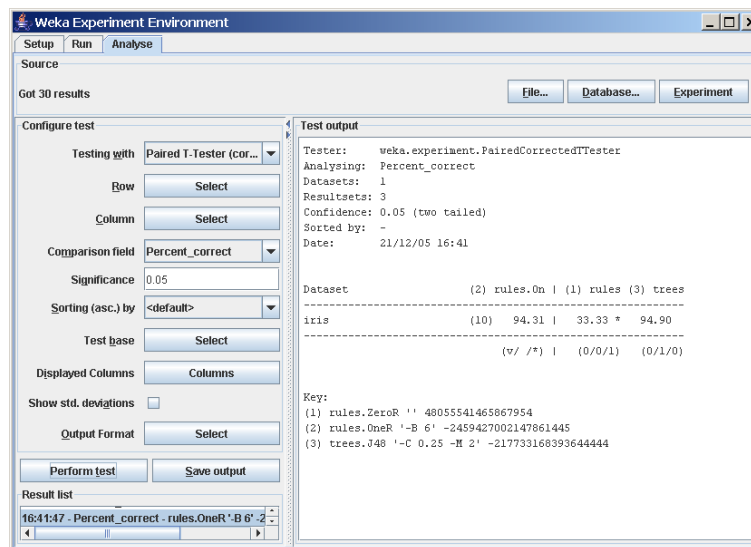


5.4.3 Changing the Baseline Scheme

The baseline scheme can be changed by clicking *Select base...* and then selecting the desired scheme. Selecting the **OneR** scheme causes the other schemes to be compared individually with the **OneR** scheme.



If the test is performed on the *Percent_correct* field with **OneR** as the base scheme, the system indicates that there is no statistical difference between the results for **OneR** and **J48**. There is however a statistically significant difference between **OneR** and **ZeroR**.



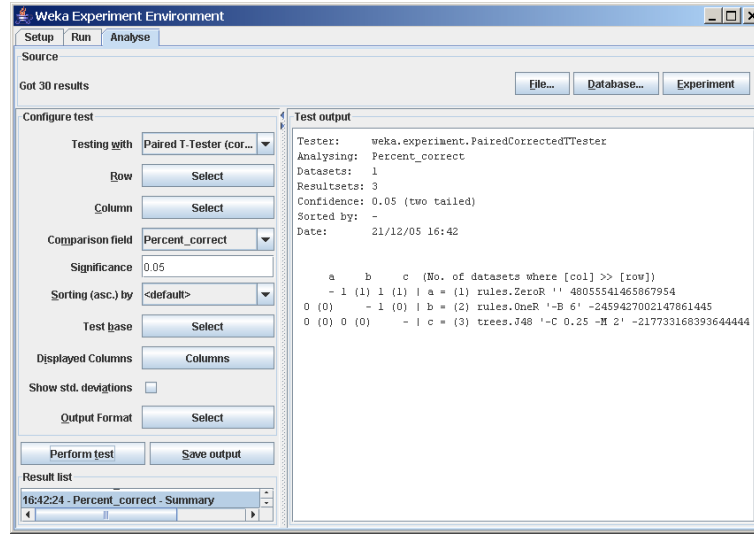
5.4.4 Statistical Significance

The term *statistical significance* used in the previous section refers to the result of a pair-wise comparison of schemes using either a standard *T-Test* or the corrected resampled *T-Test* [8]. The latter test is the default, because the standard *T-Test* can generate too many significant differences due to dependencies in the estimates (in particular when anything other than one run of an x-fold cross-validation is used). For more information on the *T-Test*, consult the Weka book [1] or an introductory statistics text. As the significance level is decreased, the confidence in the conclusion increases.

In the current experiment, there is not a statistically significant difference between the **OneR** and **J48** schemes.

5.4.5 Summary Test

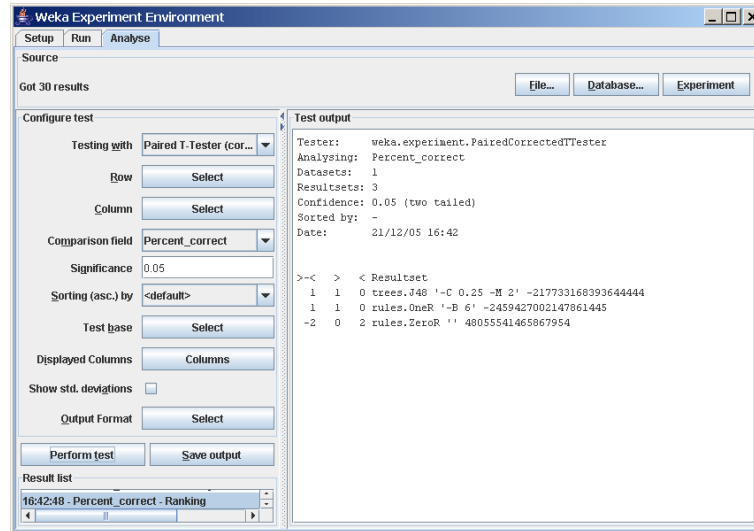
Selecting *Summary* from *Test base* and performing a test causes the following information to be generated.



In this experiment, the first row (- 1 1) indicates that column *b* (OneR) is better than row *a* (ZeroR) and that column *c* (J48) is also better than row *a*. The number in brackets represents the number of significant wins for the column with regard to the row. A 0 means that the scheme in the corresponding column did not score a single (significant) win with regard to the scheme in the row.

5.4.6 Ranking Test

Selecting *Ranking* from *Test base* causes the following information to be generated.



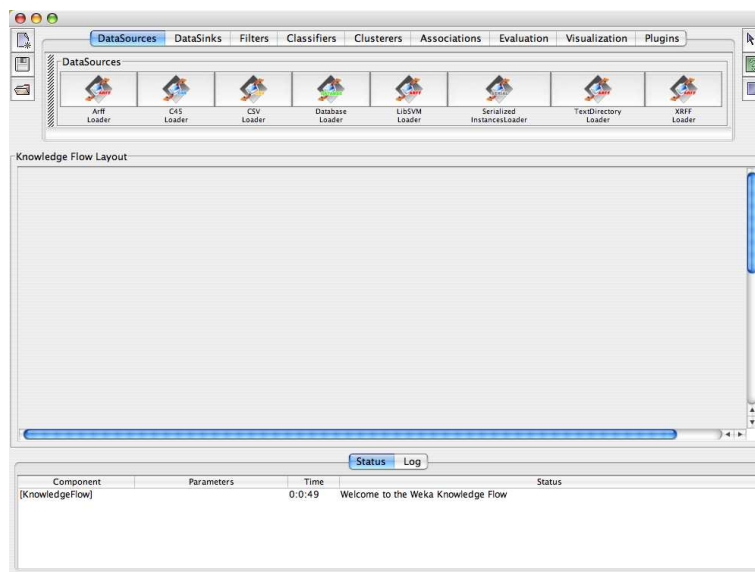
The ranking test ranks the schemes according to the total number of significant wins (>) and losses (<) against the other schemes. The first column (> - <) is the difference between the number of wins and the number of losses. This difference is used to generate the ranking.

Chapter 6

KnowledgeFlow

6.1 Introduction

The KnowledgeFlow provides an alternative to the Explorer as a graphical front end to WEKA's core algorithms. The KnowledgeFlow is a work in progress so some of the functionality from the Explorer is not yet available. On the other hand, there are things that can be done in the KnowledgeFlow but not in the Explorer.



The KnowledgeFlow presents a *data-flow* inspired interface to WEKA. The user can select WEKA components from a tool bar, place them on a layout canvas and connect them together in order to form a *knowledge flow* for processing and analyzing data. At present, all of WEKA's classifiers, filters, clusterers, loaders and savers are available in the KnowledgeFlow along with some extra tools.

The KnowledgeFlow can handle data either incrementally or in batches (the Explorer handles batch data only). Of course learning from data incremen-

tally requires a classifier that can be updated on an instance by instance basis. Currently in WEKA there are ten classifiers that can handle data incrementally:

- AODE
- IB1
- IBk
- KStar
- NaiveBayesMultinomialUpdateable
- NaiveBayesUpdateable
- NNge
- Winnow

And two of them are meta classifiers:

- *RacedIncrementalLogitBoost* - that can use of any regression base learner to learn from discrete class data incrementally.
- *LWL* - locally weighted learning.

6.2 Features

The KnowledgeFlow offers the following features:

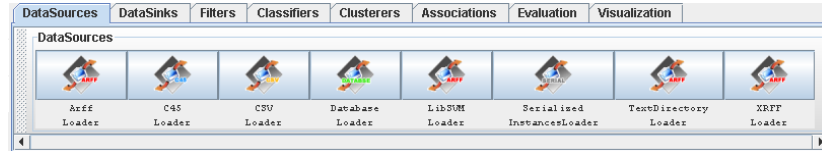
- intuitive data flow style layout
- process data in batches or incrementally
- process multiple batches or streams in parallel (each separate flow executes in its own thread)
- chain filters together
- view models produced by classifiers for each fold in a cross validation
- visualize performance of incremental classifiers during processing (scrolling plots of classification accuracy, RMS error, predictions etc.)
- plugin facility for allowing easy addition of new components to the KnowledgeFlow

6.3 Components

Components available in the KnowledgeFlow:

6.3.1 DataSources

All of WEKA's loaders are available.



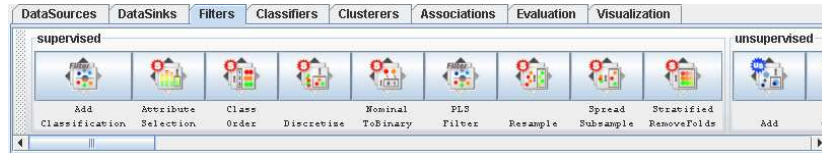
6.3.2 DataSinks

All of WEKA's savers are available.



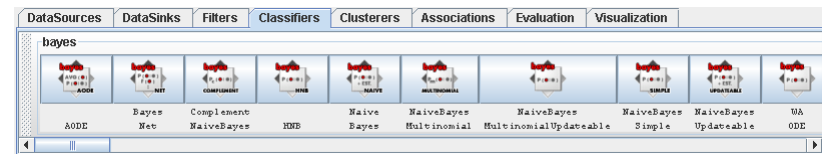
6.3.3 Filters

All of WEKA's filters are available.



6.3.4 Classifiers

All of WEKA's classifiers are available.

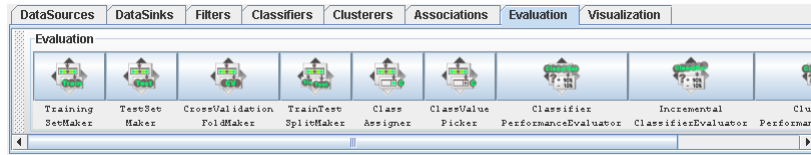


6.3.5 Clusterers

All of WEKA's clusterers are available.

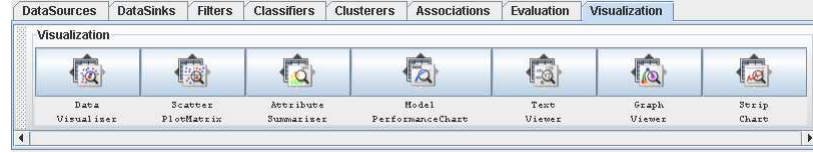


6.3.6 Evaluation



- *TrainingSetMaker* - make a data set into a training set.
- *TestSetMaker* - make a data set into a test set.
- *CrossValidationFoldMaker* - split any data set, training set or test set into folds.
- *TrainTestSplitMaker* - split any data set, training set or test set into a training set and a test set.
- *ClassAssigner* - assign a column to be the class for any data set, training set or test set.
- *ClassValuePicker* - choose a class value to be considered as the “positive” class. This is useful when generating data for ROC style curves (see *ModelPerformanceChart* below and example 6.4.2).
- *ClassifierPerformanceEvaluator* - evaluate the performance of batch trained/tested classifiers.
- *IncrementalClassifierEvaluator* - evaluate the performance of incrementally trained classifiers.
- *ClustererPerformanceEvaluator* - evaluate the performance of batch trained/tested clusterers.
- *PredictionAppender* - append classifier predictions to a test set. For discrete class problems, can either append predicted class labels or probability distributions.

6.3.7 Visualization

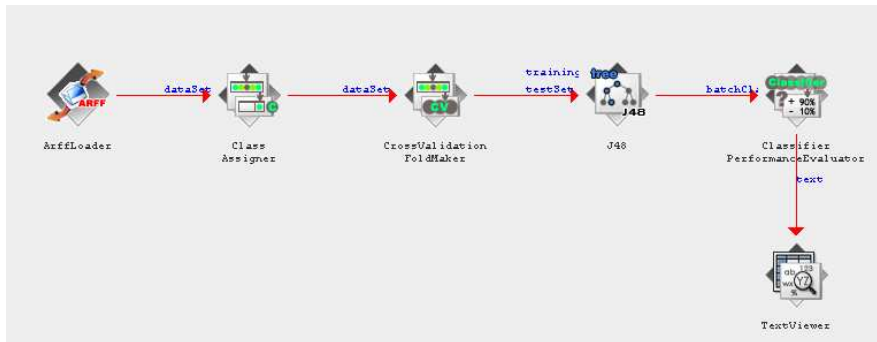


- *DataVisualizer* - component that can pop up a panel for visualizing data in a single large 2D scatter plot.
- *ScatterPlotMatrix* - component that can pop up a panel containing a matrix of small scatter plots (clicking on a small plot pops up a large scatter plot).
- *AttributeSummarizer* - component that can pop up a panel containing a matrix of histogram plots - one for each of the attributes in the input data.
- *ModelPerformanceChart* - component that can pop up a panel for visualizing threshold (i.e. ROC style) curves.
- *TextViewer* - component for showing textual data. Can show data sets, classification performance statistics etc.
- *GraphViewer* - component that can pop up a panel for visualizing tree based models.
- *StripChart* - component that can pop up a panel that displays a scrolling plot of data (used for viewing the online performance of incremental classifiers).

6.4 Examples

6.4.1 Cross-validated J48

Setting up a flow to load an ARFF file (batch mode) and perform a cross-validation using J48 (WEKA's C4.5 implementation).



- Click on the DataSources tab and choose *ArffLoader* from the toolbar (the mouse pointer will change to a *cross hairs*).
- Next place the *ArffLoader* component on the layout area by clicking somewhere on the layout (a copy of the *ArffLoader* icon will appear on the layout area).
- Next specify an ARFF file to load by first right clicking the mouse over the *ArffLoader* icon on the layout. A pop-up menu will appear. Select *Configure* under *Edit* in the list from this menu and browse to the location of your ARFF file.
- Next click the *Evaluation* tab at the top of the window and choose the *ClassAssigner* (allows you to choose which column to be the class) component from the toolbar. Place this on the layout.
- Now connect the *ArffLoader* to the *ClassAssigner*: first right click over the *ArffLoader* and select the *dataSet* under *Connections* in the menu. A *rubber band* line will appear. Move the mouse over the *ClassAssigner* component and left click - a red line labeled *dataSet* will connect the two components.
- Next right click over the *ClassAssigner* and choose *Configure* from the menu. This will pop up a window from which you can specify which column is the class in your data (last is the default).
- Next grab a *CrossValidationFoldMaker* component from the Evaluation toolbar and place it on the layout. Connect the *ClassAssigner* to the *CrossValidationFoldMaker* by right clicking over *ClassAssigner* and selecting *dataSet* from under *Connections* in the menu.
- Next click on the *Classifiers* tab at the top of the window and scroll along the toolbar until you reach the *J48* component in the *trees* section. Place a *J48* component on the layout.

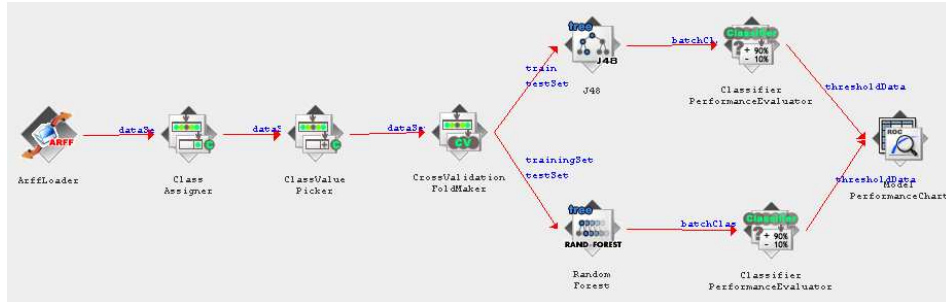
- Connect the *CrossValidationFoldMaker* to J48 TWICE by first choosing *trainingSet* and then *testSet* from the pop-up menu for the *CrossValidationFoldMaker*.
- Next go back to the *Evaluation* tab and place a *ClassifierPerformanceEvaluator* component on the layout. Connect J48 to this component by selecting the *batchClassifier* entry from the pop-up menu for J48.
- Next go to the *Visualization* toolbar and place a *TextViewer* component on the layout. Connect the *ClassifierPerformanceEvaluator* to the *TextViewer* by selecting the *text* entry from the pop-up menu for *ClassifierPerformanceEvaluator*.
- Now start the flow executing by selecting *Start loading* from the pop-up menu for *ArffLoader*. Depending on how big the data set is and how long cross-validation takes you will see some animation from some of the icons in the layout (J48's tree will *grow* in the icon and the ticks will animate on the *ClassifierPerformanceEvaluator*). You will also see some progress information in the *Status* bar and *Log* at the bottom of the window.

When finished you can view the results by choosing *Show results* from the pop-up menu for the *TextViewer* component.

Other cool things to add to this flow: connect a *TextViewer* and/or a *GraphViewer* to J48 in order to view the textual or graphical representations of the trees produced for each fold of the cross validation (this is something that is not possible in the Explorer).

6.4.2 Plotting multiple ROC curves

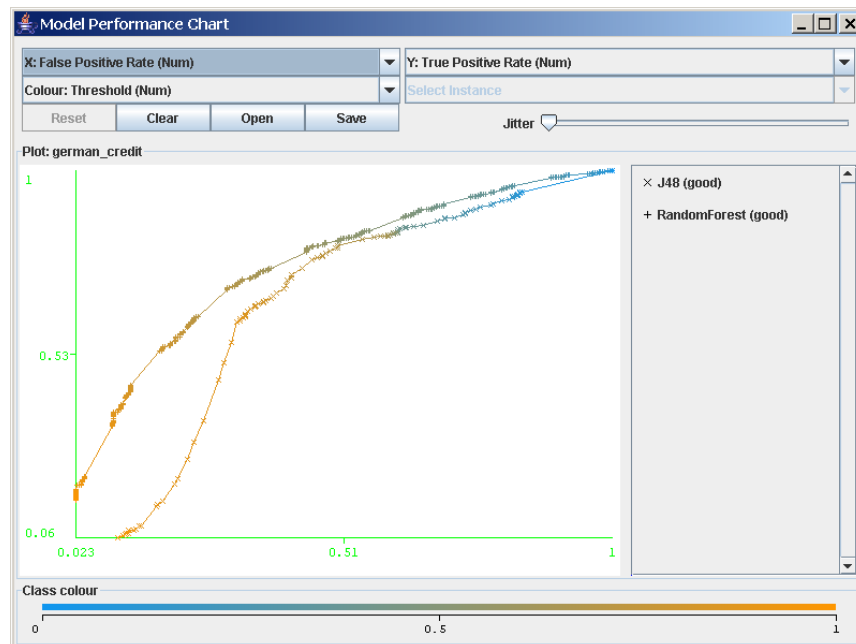
The KnowledgeFlow can draw multiple ROC curves in the same plot window, something that the Explorer cannot do. In this example we use *J48* and *RandomForest* as classifiers. This example can be found on the *WekaWiki* as well [13].



- Click on the DataSources tab and choose *ArffLoader* from the toolbar (the mouse pointer will change to a *cross hairs*).
- Next place the *ArffLoader* component on the layout area by clicking somewhere on the layout (a copy of the *ArffLoader* icon will appear on the layout area).
- Next specify an ARFF file to load by first right clicking the mouse over the *ArffLoader* icon on the layout. A pop-up menu will appear. Select *Configure* under *Edit* in the list from this menu and browse to the location of your ARFF file.
- Next click the *Evaluation* tab at the top of the window and choose the *ClassAssigner* (allows you to choose which column to be the class) component from the toolbar. Place this on the layout.
- Now connect the *ArffLoader* to the *ClassAssigner*: first right click over the *ArffLoader* and select the *dataSet* under *Connections* in the menu. A *rubber band* line will appear. Move the mouse over the *ClassAssigner* component and left click - a red line labeled *dataSet* will connect the two components.
- Next right click over the *ClassAssigner* and choose *Configure* from the menu. This will pop up a window from which you can specify which column is the class in your data (last is the default).
- Next choose the *ClassValuePicker* (allows you to choose which class label to be evaluated in the ROC) component from the toolbar. Place this on the layout and right click over *ClassAssigner* and select *dataSet* from under *Connections* in the menu and connect it with the *ClassValuePicker*.
- Next grab a *CrossValidationFoldMaker* component from the Evaluation toolbar and place it on the layout. Connect the *ClassAssigner* to the *CrossValidationFoldMaker* by right clicking over *ClassAssigner* and selecting *dataSet* from under *Connections* in the menu.

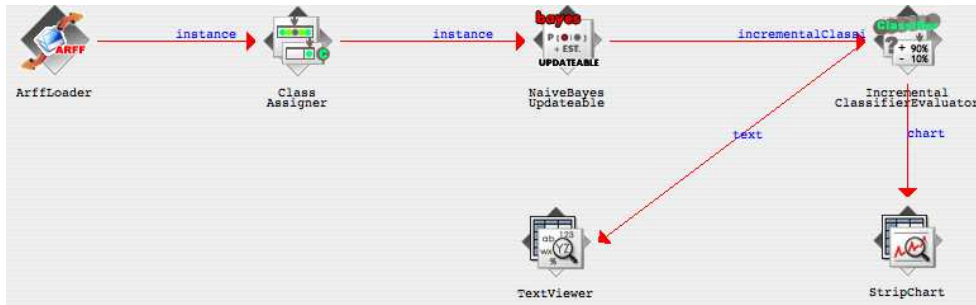
- Next click on the *Classifiers* tab at the top of the window and scroll along the toolbar until you reach the *J48* component in the *trees* section. Place a J48 component on the layout.
- Connect the *CrossValidationFoldMaker* to J48 TWICE by first choosing *trainingSet* and then *testSet* from the pop-up menu for the *CrossValidationFoldMaker*.
- Repeat these two steps with the *RandomForest* classifier.
- Next go back to the *Evaluation* tab and place a *ClassifierPerformanceEvaluator* component on the layout. Connect J48 to this component by selecting the *batchClassifier* entry from the pop-up menu for J48. Add another *ClassifierPerformanceEvaluator* for *RandomForest* and connect them via *batchClassifier* as well.
- Next go to the *Visualization* toolbar and place a *ModelPerformanceChart* component on the layout. Connect both *ClassifierPerformanceEvaluators* to the *ModelPerformanceChart* by selecting the *thresholdData* entry from the pop-up menu for *ClassifierPerformanceEvaluator*.
- Now start the flow executing by selecting *Start loading* from the pop-up menu for *ArffLoader*. Depending on how big the data set is and how long cross validation takes you will see some animation from some of the icons in the layout. You will also see some progress information in the *Status* bar and *Log* at the bottom of the window.
- Select *Show plot* from the popup-menu of the *ModelPerformanceChart* under the *Actions* section.

Here are the two ROC curves generated from the UCI dataset *credit-g*, evaluated on the class label *good*:



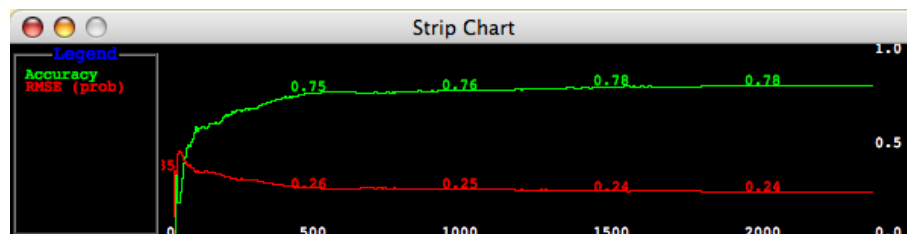
6.4.3 Processing data incrementally

Some classifiers, clusterers and filters in Weka can handle data incrementally in a streaming fashion. Here is an example of training and testing *naive Bayes* incrementally. The results are sent to a *TextViewer* and predictions are plotted by a *StripChart* component.

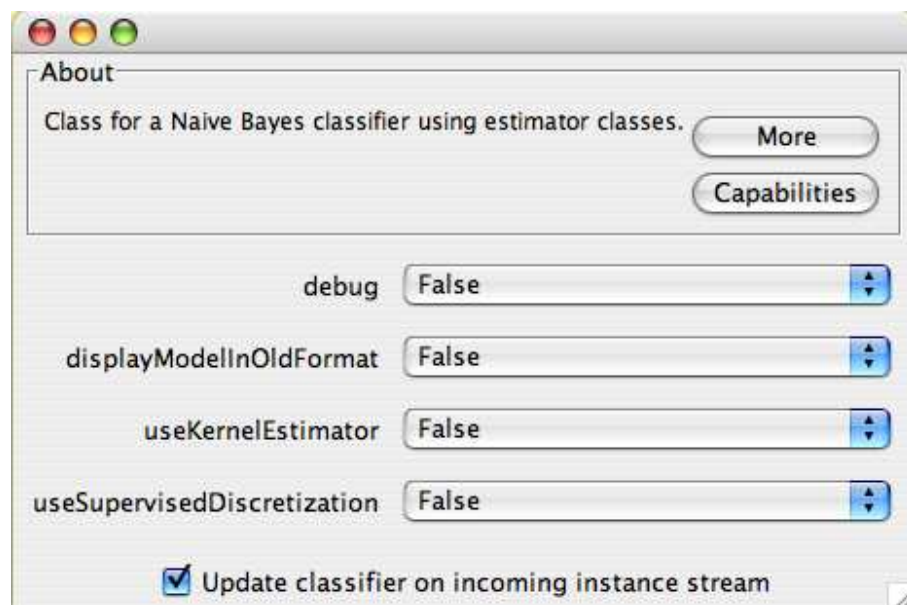


- Click on the DataSources tab and choose *ArffLoader* from the toolbar (the mouse pointer will change to a *cross hairs*).
- Next place the *ArffLoader* component on the layout area by clicking somewhere on the layout (a copy of the *ArffLoader* icon will appear on the layout area).
- Next specify an ARFF file to load by first right clicking the mouse over the *ArffLoader* icon on the layout. A pop-up menu will appear. Select *Configure* under *Edit* in the list from this menu and browse to the location of your ARFF file.
- Next click the *Evaluation* tab at the top of the window and choose the *ClassAssigner* (allows you to choose which column to be the class) component from the toolbar. Place this on the layout.
- Now connect the *ArffLoader* to the *ClassAssigner*: first right click over the *ArffLoader* and select the *dataSet* under *Connections* in the menu. A *rubber band* line will appear. Move the mouse over the *ClassAssigner* component and left click - a red line labeled *dataSet* will connect the two components.
- Next right click over the *ClassAssigner* and choose *Configure* from the menu. This will pop up a window from which you can specify which column is the class in your data (last is the default).
- Now grab a *NaiveBayesUpdateable* component from the *bayes* section of the *Classifiers* panel and place it on the layout.
- Next connect the *ClassAssigner* to *NaiveBayesUpdateable* using a *instance* connection.
- Next place an *IncrementalClassifierEvaluator* from the *Evaluation* panel onto the layout and connect *NaiveBayesUpdateable* to it using a *incrementalClassifier* connection.

- Next place a *TextViewer* component from the *Visualization* panel on the Layout. Connect the *IncrementalClassifierEvaluator* to it using a *text* connection.
- Next place a *StripChart* component from the *Visualization* panel on the layout and connect *IncrementalClassifierEvaluator* to it using a *chart* connection.
- Display the *StripChart*'s chart by right-clicking over it and choosing *Show chart* from the pop-up menu. Note: the *StripChart* can be configured with options that control how often data points and labels are displayed.
- Finally, start the flow by right-clicking over the *ArffLoader* and selecting *Start loading* from the pop-up menu.



Note that, in this example, a prediction is obtained from naive Bayes for each incoming instance **before** the classifier is trained (updated) with the instance. If you have a pre-trained classifier, you can specify that the classifier **not** be updated on incoming instances by unselecting the check box in the configuration dialog for the classifier. If the pre-trained classifier is a **batch** classifier (i.e. it is not capable of incremental training) then you will only be able to test it in an incremental fashion.



6.5 Plugin Facility

The KnowledgeFlow offers the ability to easily add new components via a plugin mechanism. Plugins are installed in a directory called `.knowledgeFlow/plugins` in the user's home directory. If this directory does not exist you must create it in order to install plugins. Plugins are installed in subdirectories of the `.knowledgeFlow/plugins` directory. More than one plugin component may reside in the same subdirectory. Each subdirectory should contain jar file(s) that contain and support the plugin components. The KnowledgeFlow will dynamically load jar files and add them to the classpath. In order to tell the KnowledgeFlow which classes in the jar files to instantiate as components, a second file called `Beans.props` needs to be created and placed into each plugin subdirectory. This file contains a list of fully qualified class names to be instantiated. Successfully instantiated components will appear in a "Plugins" tab in the KnowledgeFlow user interface. Below is an example plugin directory listing, the listing of the contents of the jar file and the contents of the associated `Beans.props` file:

```
cygnus:~ mhall$ ls -l $HOME/.knowledgeFlow/plugins/kettle/
total 24
-rw-r--r--  1 mhall  mhall   117 20 Feb 10:56 Beans.props
-rw-r--r--  1 mhall  mhall 8047 20 Feb 14:01 kettleKF.jar

cygnus:~ mhall$ jar tvf /Users/mhall/.knowledgeFlow/plugins/kettle/kettleKF.jar
 0 Wed Feb 20 14:01:34 NZDT 2008 META-INF/
70 Wed Feb 20 14:01:34 NZDT 2008 META-INF/MANIFEST.MF
 0 Tue Feb 19 14:59:08 NZDT 2008 weka/
 0 Tue Feb 19 14:59:08 NZDT 2008 weka/gui/
 0 Wed Feb 20 13:55:52 NZDT 2008 weka/gui/beans/
 0 Wed Feb 20 13:56:36 NZDT 2008 weka/gui/beans/icons/
2812 Wed Feb 20 14:01:20 NZDT 2008 weka/gui/beans/icons/KettleInput.gif
2812 Wed Feb 20 14:01:18 NZDT 2008 weka/gui/beans/icons/KettleInput_animated.gif
1839 Wed Feb 20 13:59:08 NZDT 2008 weka/gui/beans/KettleInput.class
 174 Tue Feb 19 15:27:24 NZDT 2008 weka/gui/beans/KettleInputBeanInfo.class

cygnus:~ mhall$ more /Users/mhall/.knowledgeFlow/plugins/kettle/Beans.props
# Specifies the tools to go into the Plugins toolbar
weka.gui.beans.KnowledgeFlow.Plugins=weka.gui.beans.KettleInput
```


Chapter 7

ArffViewer

The ArffViewer is a little tool for viewing ARFF files in a tabular format. The advantage of this kind of display over the file representation is, that attribute name, type and data are directly associated in columns and not separated in definition and data part. But the viewer is not only limited to viewing multiple files at once, but also provides simple editing functionality, like sorting and deleting.

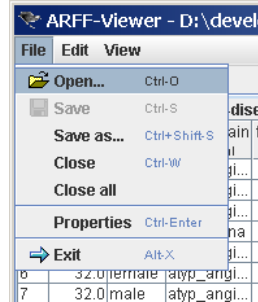
No.	age	sex	chest_pain	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	thal	num
	Numeric	Nominal	Nominal	Numeric	Numeric	Nominal	Nominal	Numeric	Nominal	Numeric	Nominal	Numeric	Nominal	Nominal
1	28.0	male	atyp_angi...	130.0	132.0	f	left_v...	185.0	no	0.0				<50
2	29.0	male	atyp_angi...	120.0	243.0	f	normal	160.0	no	0.0				<50
3	29.0	male	atyp_angi...	140.0		f	normal	170.0	no	0.0				<50
4	30.0	female	typ_angina	170.0	237.0	f	st_t...	170.0	no	0.0			fixed...	<50
5	31.0	female	atyp_angi...	100.0	219.0	f	st_t...	150.0	no	0.0				<50
6	32.0	female	atyp_angi...	105.0	198.0	f	normal	165.0	no	0.0				<50
7	32.0	male	atyp_angi...	110.0	225.0	f	normal	184.0	no	0.0				<50
8	32.0	male	atyp_angi...	125.0	254.0	f	normal	155.0	no	0.0				<50
9	33.0	male	non_angi...	120.0	298.0	f	normal	185.0	no	0.0				<50
10	34.0	female	atyp_angi...	130.0	161.0	f	normal	190.0	no	0.0				<50
11	34.0	male	atyp_angi...	150.0	214.0	f	st_t...	168.0	no	0.0				<50
12	34.0	male	atyp_angi...	98.0	220.0	f	normal	150.0	no	0.0				<50
13	35.0	female	typ_angina	120.0	160.0	f	st_t...	185.0	no	0.0				<50
14	35.0	female	asympt	140.0	167.0	f	normal	150.0	no	0.0				<50
15	35.0	male	atyp_angi...	120.0	308.0	f	left_v...	180.0	no	0.0				<50
16	35.0	male	atyp_angi...	150.0	264.0	f	normal	168.0	no	0.0				<50
17	36.0	male	atyp_angi...	120.0	166.0	f	normal	180.0	no	0.0				<50
18	36.0	male	non_angi...	112.0	340.0	f	normal	184.0	no	1.0	flat		normal	<50
19	36.0	male	non_angi...	130.0	209.0	f	normal	178.0	no	0.0				<50
20	36.0	male	non_angi...	150.0	160.0	f	normal	172.0	no	0.0				<50
21	37.0	female	atyp_angi...	120.0	260.0	f	normal	130.0	no	0.0				<50
22	37.0	female	non_angi...	130.0	211.0	f	normal	142.0	no	0.0				<50
23	37.0	female	asympt	130.0	173.0	f	st_t...	184.0	no	0.0				<50
24	37.0	male	atyp_angi...	130.0	283.0	f	st_t...	98.0	no	0.0				<50
25	37.0	male	non_angi...	130.0	194.0	f	normal	150.0	no	0.0				<50
26	37.0	male	asympt	120.0	223.0	f	normal	168.0	no	0.0			normal	<50
27	37.0	male	asympt	130.0	315.0	f	normal	158.0	no	0.0				<50
28	38.0	female	atyp_angi...	120.0	275.0		normal	129.0	no	0.0				<50
29	38.0	male	atyp_angi...	140.0	297.0	f	normal	150.0	no	0.0				<50

7.1 Menus

The ArffViewer offers most of its functionality either through the main menu or via popups (table header and table cells).

Short description of the available menus:

- **File**



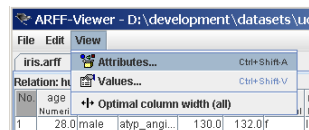
contains options for opening and closing files, as well as viewing properties about the current file.

- **Edit**



allows one to delete attributes/instances, rename attributes, choose a new class attribute, search for certain values in the data and of course undo the modifications.

- **View**



brings either the chosen attribute into view or displays all the values of an attribute.

After opening a file, by default, the column widths are optimized based on the attribute name and not the content. This is to ensure that overlong cells do not force an enormously wide table, which the user has to reduce with quite some effort.

In the following, screenshots of the table popups:

ARFF-Viewer - D:\development\datasets\uci\nominal\heart-h.arff

File Edit View

iris.arff heart-h.arff

Relation: hungarian-14-heart-disease

No	age	sex	chest	pain	trestbps	chol	fb	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	thal	num
	Numeric	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Numeric	Numeric	Nominal	Nominal	Numeric	Nominal	Numeric	Nominal	Numeric	Nominal	Nominal
1	28.0	male	atyp_...	Get mean...					185.0	no	0.0				<50
2	29.0	male	atyp_...	Set all values to...					180.0	no	0.0				<50
3	29.0	male	atyp_...	Set missing values to...					170.0	no	0.0				<50
4	30.0	female	typ_...	Replace values with...					170.0	no	0.0			fixed...	<50
5	31.0	female	atyp_...	Rename attribute...					150.0	no	0.0				<50
6	32.0	female	atyp_...	Attribute as class					165.0	no	0.0				<50
7	32.0	male	atyp_...	Delete attribute					184.0	no	0.0				<50
8	32.0	male	atyp_...	Delete attributes...					155.0	no	0.0				<50
9	33.0	male	non_...	Sort data (ascending)					185.0	no	0.0				<50
10	34.0	female	atyp_...	Optimal column width (current)					190.0	no	0.0				<50
11	34.0	male	atyp_...	Optimal column width (all)					168.0	no	0.0				<50
12	34.0	male	atyp_...						150.0	no	0.0				<50
13	35.0	female	typ_...						185.0	no	0.0				<50
14	35.0	female	asympt						150.0	no	0.0				<50
15	35.0	male	atyp_...						180.0	no	0.0				<50
16	35.0	male	atyp_...						168.0	no	0.0				<50
17	36.0	male	atyp_...						180.0	no	0.0				<50
18	36.0	male	non_...						184.0	no	1.0	flat		normal	<50
19	36.0	male	non_...						178.0	no	0.0				<50
20	36.0	male	non_...						172.0	no	0.0				<50
21	37.0	female	atyp_...						130.0	no	0.0				<50
22	37.0	female	non_...						142.0	no	0.0				<50
23	37.0	female	asympt						184.0	no	0.0				<50
24	37.0	male	atyp_...						98.0	no	0.0				<50
25	37.0	male	non_...						150.0	no	0.0				<50
26	37.0	male	asympt						168.0	no	0.0			normal	<50
27	37.0	male	asympt						158.0	no	0.0				<50
28	38.0	female	atyp_...						129.0	no	0.0				<50
29	38.0	male	atyp_...						150.0	no	0.0				<50

ARFF-Viewer - D:\development\datasets\uci\nominal\heart-h.arff

File Edit View

iris.arff heart-h.arff

Relation: hungarian-14-heart-disease

No	age	sex	chest	pain	trestbps	chol	fb	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	thal	num
	Numeric	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Numeric	Numeric	Nominal	Nominal	Numeric	Nominal	Numeric	Nominal	Numeric	Nominal	Nominal
1	28.0	male	atyp_...		132.0	132.0	f	left_v...	185.0	no	0.0				<50
2	29.0	male	atyp_...		120.0	243.0	f	normal	160.0	no	0.0				<50
3	29.0	male	atyp_...		140.0		f	normal	170.0	no	0.0				<50
4	30.0	female	typ_...		170.0	237.0	f	st_t_...	170.0	no	0.0			fixed...	<50
5	31.0	female	atyp_...		100.0	219.0	f	st_t_...	150.0	no	0.0				<50
6	32.0	female	atyp_...		105.0	198.0	f	normal	165.0	no	0.0				<50
7	32.0	male	atyp_...		140.0	236.0	f	normal	164.0	no	0.0				<50
8	32.0	male	atyp_...						0.0	no	0.0				<50
9	33.0	male	non_...						0.0	no	0.0				<50
10	34.0	female	atyp_...						0.0	no	0.0				<50
11	34.0	male	atyp_...						0.0	no	0.0				<50
12	34.0	male	atyp_...						0.0	no	0.0				<50
13	35.0	female	typ_...						0.0	no	0.0				<50
14	35.0	female	asympt						0.0	no	0.0				<50
15	35.0	male	atyp_...						0.0	no	0.0				<50
16	35.0	male	atyp_...						168.0	no	0.0				<50
17	36.0	male	atyp_...						180.0	no	0.0				<50
18	36.0	male	non_...						184.0	no	1.0	flat		normal	<50
19	36.0	male	non_...						178.0	no	0.0				<50
20	36.0	male	non_...						172.0	no	0.0				<50
21	37.0	female	atyp_...						130.0	no	0.0				<50
22	37.0	female	non_...						142.0	no	0.0				<50
23	37.0	female	asympt						184.0	no	0.0				<50
24	37.0	male	atyp_...						98.0	no	0.0				<50
25	37.0	male	non_...						150.0	no	0.0				<50
26	37.0	male	asympt						168.0	no	0.0			normal	<50
27	37.0	male	asympt						158.0	no	0.0				<50
28	38.0	female	atyp_...						129.0	no	0.0				<50
29	38.0	male	atyp_...						150.0	no	0.0				<50

7.2 Editing

Besides the first column, which is the instance index, all cells in the table are editable. Nominal values can be easily modified via dropdown lists, numeric values are edited directly.

No.	age	sex	chest_pain	trestbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	thal	num
Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal
1	28.0	male	atyp_angi...	130.0	132.0	f	left_v...	185.0	no	0.0				<50
2	29.0	male	atyp_angi...	120.0	243.0	f	normal	160.0	no	0.0				<50
3	29.0	male	atyp_angi...	140.0		f	normal	170.0	no	0.0				<50
4	30.0	female	typ_angina	170.0	237.0	f	st_t_...	170.0	no	0.0			fixed defect	<50
5	31.0	female	atyp_angi...	100.0	219.0	f	st_t_...	150.0	no	0.0			fixed defect	<50
6	32.0	female	atyp_angi...	105.0	198.0	f	normal	165.0	no	0.0			fixed defect	<50
7	32.0	male	atyp_angi...	110.0	225.0	f	normal	184.0	no	0.0			normal	<50
8	32.0	male	atyp_angi...	125.0	254.0	f	normal	155.0	no	0.0			reversible defect	<50
9	33.0	male	non_angi...	120.0	298.0	f	normal	185.0	no	0.0				<50
10	34.0	female	atyp_angi...	130.0	161.0	f	normal	190.0	no	0.0				<50
11	34.0	male	atyp_angi...	150.0	214.0	f	st_t_...	168.0	no	0.0				<50
12	34.0	male	atyp_angi...	98.0	220.0	f	normal	150.0	no	0.0				<50
13	35.0	female	typ_angina	120.0	160.0	f	st_t_...	185.0	no	0.0				<50
14	35.0	female	asympt	140.0	167.0	f	normal	150.0	no	0.0				<50
15	35.0	male	atyp_angi...	120.0	308.0	f	left_v...	180.0	no	0.0				<50
16	35.0	male	atyp_angi...	150.0	264.0	f	normal	168.0	no	0.0				<50
17	36.0	male	atyp_angi...	120.0	166.0	f	normal	180.0	no	0.0				<50
18	36.0	male	non_angi...	112.0	340.0	f	normal	184.0	no	1.0	flat		normal	<50
19	36.0	male	non_angi...	130.0	209.0	f	normal	178.0	no	0.0				<50
20	36.0	male	non_angi...	150.0	160.0	f	normal	172.0	no	0.0				<50
21	37.0	female	atyp_angi...	120.0	260.0	f	normal	130.0	no	0.0				<50
22	37.0	female	non_angi...	130.0	211.0	f	normal	142.0	no	0.0				<50
23	37.0	female	asympt	130.0	173.0	f	st_t_...	184.0	no	0.0				<50
24	37.0	male	atyp_angi...	130.0	283.0	f	st_t_...	98.0	no	0.0				<50
25	37.0	male	non_angi...	130.0	194.0	f	normal	150.0	no	0.0				<50
26	37.0	male	asympt	120.0	223.0	f	normal	168.0	no	0.0			normal	<50
27	37.0	male	asympt	130.0	315.0	f	normal	158.0	no	0.0				<50
28	38.0	female	atyp_angi...	120.0	275.0	f	normal	129.0	no	0.0				<50
29	38.0	male	atyp_angi...	140.0	297.0	f	normal	150.0	no	0.0				<50

For convenience, it is possible to sort the view based on a column (the underlying data is NOT changed; via Edit/Sort data one can sort the data permanently). This enables one to look for specific values, e.g., missing values. To better distinguish missing values from empty cells, the background of cells with missing values is colored grey.

ARFF-Viewer - D:\development\datasets\uci\nominal\heart-h.arff

File Edit View

iris.arff heart-h.arff

Relation: hungarian-14-heart-disease

No.	age	sex	chest_pain	restbps	chol	fbs	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	thal	num
Numeric	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Numeric	Numeric	Nominal	Nominal	Numeric	Nominal	Numeric	Nominal	Numeric	Nominal	Nominal
91	48.0	female	atyp_angi...											<50
197	38.0	male	asympt											>50_1
12	34.0	male	atyp_angi...											<50
5	31.0	female	atyp_angi...	100.0	219.0	f	st_t_...	150.0	no	0.0				<50
60	43.0	female	typ_angina	100.0	223.0	f	normal	142.0	no	0.0				<50
98	48.0	male	atyp_angi...	100.0		f	normal	100.0	no	0.0				<50
106	49.0	male	atyp_angi...	100.0	253.0	f	normal	174.0	no	0.0				<50
190	33.0	female	asympt	100.0	246.0	f	normal	150.0	yes	1.0	flat			>50_1
223	60.0	male	asympt	100.0	248.0	f	normal	125.0	no	1.0	flat			>50_1
6	32.0	female	atyp_angi...	105.0	198.0	f	normal	165.0	no	0.0				<50
207	48.0	male	asympt	106.0	263.0	t	normal	110.0	no	0.0				>50_1
95	48.0	female	asympt	108.0	163.0	f	normal	175.0	no	2.0	up			<50
31	39.0	female	non_angi...	110.0	182.0	f	st_t_...	180.0	no	0.0				<50
39	39.0	male	asympt	110.0	273.0	f	normal	132.0	no	0.0				<50
46	41.0	female	atyp_angi...	110.0	250.0	f	st_t_...	142.0	no	0.0				<50
83	46.0	male	asympt	110.0	238.0	f	st_t_...	140.0	yes	1.0	flat		normal	<50
84	46.0	male	asympt	110.0	240.0	f	st_t_...	140.0	no	0.0			normal	<50
88	47.0	male	typ_angina	110.0	249.0	f	normal	150.0	no	0.0				<50
101	48.0	male	non_angi...	110.0	211.0	f	normal	138.0	no	0.0			fixed_...	<50
102	49.0	female	atyp_angi...	110.0		f	normal	160.0	no	0.0				<50
103	49.0	female	atyp_angi...	110.0		f	normal	160.0	no	0.0				<50
7	32.0	male	atyp_angi...	110.0	225.0	f	normal	184.0	no	0.0				<50
110	50.0	female	atyp_angi...	110.0	202.0	f	normal	145.0	no	0.0				<50
118	51.0	female	non_angi...	110.0	190.0	f	normal	120.0	no	0.0				<50
149	54.0	male	atyp_angi...	110.0	208.0	f	normal	142.0	no	0.0				<50
157	55.0	female	atyp_angi...	110.0	344.0	f	st_t_...	160.0	no	0.0				<50
163	55.0	male	non_angi...	110.0	277.0	f	normal	160.0	no	0.0				<50
192	35.0	male	atyp_angi...	110.0	257.0	f	normal	140.0	no	0.0				>50_1
195	38.0	male	asympt	110.0	196.0	f	normal	166.0	no	0.0				>50_1

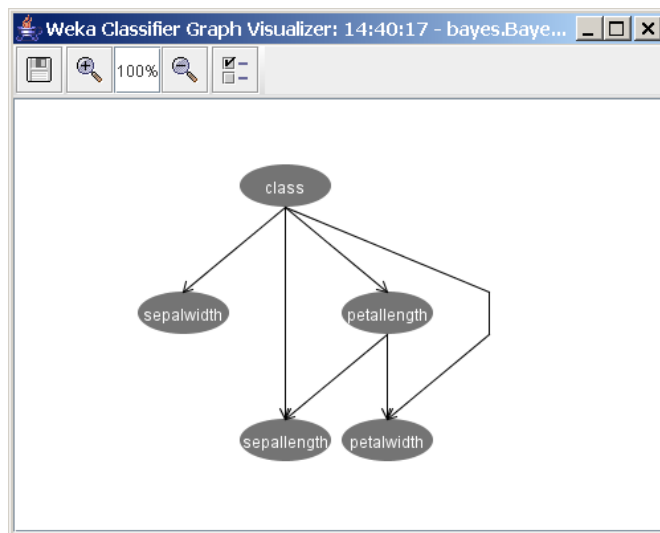
Chapter 8

Bayesian Network Classifiers

8.1 Introduction

Let $U = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$, $n \geq 1$ be a set of variables. A *Bayesian network* B over a set of variables U is a *network structure* B_S , which is a directed acyclic graph (DAG) over U and a set of probability tables $B_P = \{p(u|pa(u))|u \in U\}$ where $pa(u)$ is the set of parents of u in B_S . A Bayesian network represents a probability distributions $P(U) = \prod_{u \in U} p(u|pa(u))$.

Below, a Bayesian network is shown for the variables in the iris data set. Note that the links between the nodes class, petallength and petalwidth do not form a *directed* cycle, so the graph is a proper DAG.



This picture just shows the network structure of the Bayes net, but for each of the nodes a probability distribution for the node given its parents are specified as well. For example, in the Bayes net above there is a conditional distribution

for petallength given the value of class. Since class has no parents, there is an unconditional distribution for sepalwidth.

Basic assumptions

The classification task consist of classifying a variable $y = x_0$ called the *class variable* given a set of variables $\mathbf{x} = x_1 \dots x_n$, called *attribute variables*. A classifier $h : \mathbf{x} \rightarrow y$ is a function that maps an instance of \mathbf{x} to a value of y . The classifier is learned from a dataset D consisting of samples over (\mathbf{x}, y) . The learning task consists of finding an appropriate Bayesian network given a data set D over U .

All Bayes network algorithms implemented in Weka assume the following for the data set:

- all variables are discrete finite variables. If you have a data set with continuous variables, you can use the following filter to discretize them:
`weka.filters.unsupervised.attribute.Discretize`
- no instances have missing values. If there are missing values in the data set, values are filled in using the following filter:
`weka.filters.unsupervised.attribute.ReplaceMissingValues`

The first step performed by `buildClassifier` is checking if the data set fulfills those assumptions. If those assumptions are not met, the data set is automatically filtered and a warning is written to `STDERR`.¹

Inference algorithm

To use a Bayesian network as a classifier, one simply calculates $\operatorname{argmax}_y P(y|\mathbf{x})$ using the distribution $P(U)$ represented by the Bayesian network. Now note that

$$\begin{aligned} P(y|\mathbf{x}) &= P(U)/P(\mathbf{x}) \\ &\propto P(U) \\ &= \prod_{u \in U} p(u|pa(u)) \end{aligned} \tag{8.1}$$

And since all variables in \mathbf{x} are known, we do not need complicated inference algorithms, but just calculate (8.1) for all class values.

Learning algorithms

The dual nature of a Bayesian network makes learning a Bayesian network as a two stage process a natural division: first learn a network structure, then learn the probability tables.

There are various approaches to structure learning and in Weka, the following areas are distinguished:

¹If there are missing values in the test data, but not in the training data, the values are filled in in the test data with a `ReplaceMissingValues` filter based on the training data.

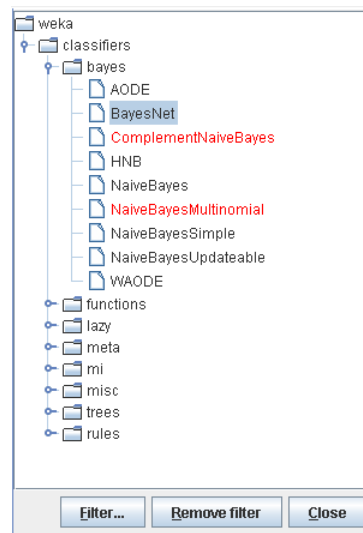
- *local score metrics*: Learning a network structure B_S can be considered an optimization problem where a quality measure of a network structure given the training data $Q(B_S|D)$ needs to be maximized. The quality measure can be based on a Bayesian approach, minimum description length, information and other criteria. Those metrics have the practical property that the score of the whole network can be decomposed as the sum (or product) of the score of the individual nodes. This allows for local scoring and thus local search methods.
 - *conditional independence tests*: These methods mainly stem from the goal of uncovering causal structure. The assumption is that there is a network structure that exactly represents the independencies in the distribution that generated the data. Then it follows that if a (conditional) independency can be identified in the data between two variables that there is no arrow between those two variables. Once locations of edges are identified, the direction of the edges is assigned such that conditional independencies in the data are properly represented.
 - *global score metrics*: A natural way to measure how well a Bayesian network performs on a given data set is to predict its future performance by estimating expected utilities, such as classification accuracy. Cross-validation provides an out of sample evaluation method to facilitate this by repeatedly splitting the data in training and validation sets. A Bayesian network structure can be evaluated by estimating the network's parameters from the training set and the resulting Bayesian network's performance determined against the validation set. The average performance of the Bayesian network over the validation sets provides a metric for the quality of the network.
- Cross-validation differs from local scoring metrics in that the quality of a network structure often cannot be decomposed in the scores of the individual nodes. So, the whole network needs to be considered in order to determine the score.
- *fixed structure*: Finally, there are a few methods so that a structure can be fixed, for example, by reading it from an XML BIF file².

For each of these areas, different search algorithms are implemented in Weka, such as hill climbing, simulated annealing and tabu search.

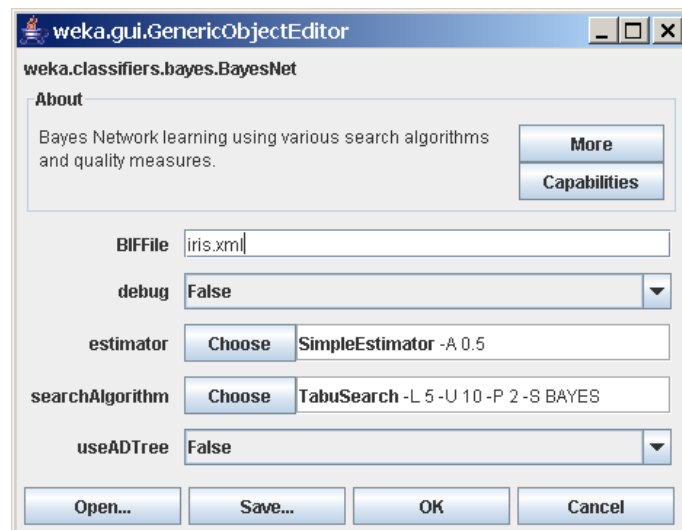
Once a good network structure is identified, the conditional probability tables for each of the variables can be estimated.

You can select a Bayes net classifier by clicking the classifier 'Choose' button in the Weka explorer, experimenter or knowledge flow and find **BayesNet** under the `weka.classifiers.bayes` package (see below).

²See <http://www-2.cs.cmu.edu/~fgcozman/Research/InterchangeFormat/> for details on XML BIF.



The Bayes net classifier has the following options:



The **BIFFile** option can be used to specify a Bayes network stored in file in BIF format. When the `toString()` method is called after learning the Bayes network, extra statistics (like extra and missing arcs) are printed comparing the network learned with the one on file.

The **searchAlgorithm** option can be used to select a structure learning algorithm and specify its options.

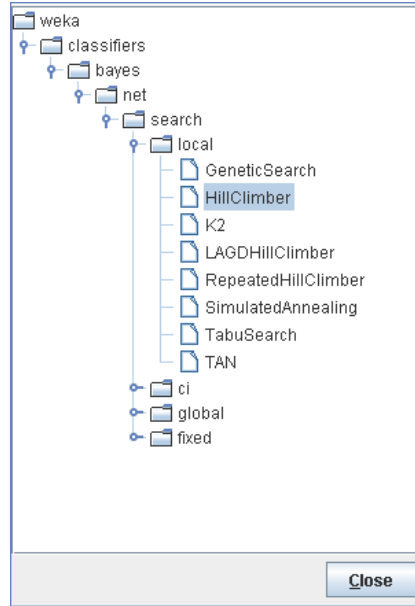
The **estimator** option can be used to select the method for estimating the conditional probability distributions (Section 8.6).

When setting the **useADTree** option to **true**, counts are calculated using the ADTree algorithm of Moore [23]. Since I have not noticed a lot of improvement for small data sets, it is set off by default. Note that this ADTree algorithm is different from the ADTree classifier algorithm from `weka.classifiers.tree.ADTree`.

The **debug** option has no effect.

8.2 Local score based structure learning

Distinguish score metrics (Section 2.1) and search algorithms (Section 2.2). A local score based structure learning can be selected by choosing one in the `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.local` package.



Local score based algorithms have the following options in common:
initAsNaiveBayes if set **true** (default), the initial network structure used for starting the traversal of the search space is a naive Bayes network structure. That is, a structure with arrows from the class variable to each of the attribute variables.

If set **false**, an empty network structure will be used (i.e., no arrows at all).

markovBlanketClassifier (**false** by default) if set **true**, at the end of the traversal of the search space, a heuristic is used to ensure each of the attributes are in the Markov blanket of the classifier node. If a node is already in the Markov blanket (i.e., is a parent, child of sibling of the classifier node) nothing happens, otherwise an arrow is added.

If set to **false** no such arrows are added.

scoreType determines the score metric used (see Section 2.1 for details). Currently, K2, BDe, AIC, Entropy and MDL are implemented.

maxNrOfParents is an upper bound on the number of parents of each of the nodes in the network structure learned.

8.2.1 Local score metrics

We use the following conventions to identify counts in the database D and a network structure B_S . Let r_i ($1 \leq i \leq n$) be the cardinality of x_i . We use q_i to denote the cardinality of the parent set of x_i in B_S , that is, the number of different values to which the parents of x_i can be instantiated. So, q_i can be calculated as the product of cardinalities of nodes in $pa(x_i)$, $q_i = \prod_{x_j \in pa(x_i)} r_j$.

Note $pa(x_i) = \emptyset$ implies $q_i = 1$. We use N_{ij} ($1 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq q_i$) to denote the number of records in D for which $pa(x_i)$ takes its j th value. We use N_{ijk} ($1 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq q_i$, $1 \leq k \leq r_i$) to denote the number of records in D for which $pa(x_i)$ takes its j th value and for which x_i takes its k th value. So, $N_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{r_i} N_{ijk}$. We use N to denote the number of records in D .

Let the *entropy metric* $H(B_S, D)$ of a network structure and database be defined as

$$H(B_S, D) = -N \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{q_i} \sum_{k=1}^{r_i} \frac{N_{ijk}}{N} \log \frac{N_{ijk}}{N_{ij}} \quad (8.2)$$

and the *number of parameters* K as

$$K = \sum_{i=1}^n (r_i - 1) \cdot q_i \quad (8.3)$$

AIC metric The AIC metric $Q_{AIC}(B_S, D)$ of a Bayesian network structure B_S for a database D is

$$Q_{AIC}(B_S, D) = H(B_S, D) + K \quad (8.4)$$

A term $P(B_S)$ can be added [14] representing prior information over network structures, but will be ignored for simplicity in the Weka implementation.

MDL metric The minimum description length metric $Q_{MDL}(B_S, D)$ of a Bayesian network structure B_S for a database D is defined as

$$Q_{MDL}(B_S, D) = H(B_S, D) + \frac{K}{2} \log N \quad (8.5)$$

Bayesian metric The Bayesian metric of a Bayesian network structure B_D for a database D is

$$Q_{Bayes}(B_S, D) = P(B_S) \prod_{i=0}^n \prod_{j=1}^{q_i} \frac{\Gamma(N'_{ij})}{\Gamma(N'_{ij} + N_{ij})} \prod_{k=1}^{r_i} \frac{\Gamma(N'_{ijk} + N_{ijk})}{\Gamma(N'_{ijk})}$$

where $P(B_S)$ is the prior on the network structure (taken to be constant hence ignored in the Weka implementation) and $\Gamma(\cdot)$ the gamma-function. N'_{ij} and N'_{ijk} represent choices of priors on counts restricted by $N'_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{r_i} N'_{ijk}$. With $N'_{ijk} = 1$ (and thus $N'_{ij} = r_i$), we obtain the K2 metric [18]

$$Q_{K2}(B_S, D) = P(B_S) \prod_{i=0}^n \prod_{j=1}^{q_i} \frac{(r_i - 1)!}{(r_i - 1 + N_{ij})!} \prod_{k=1}^{r_i} N_{ijk}!$$

With $N'_{ijk} = 1/r_i \cdot q_i$ (and thus $N'_{ij} = 1/q_i$), we obtain the **BDe metric** [21].

8.2.2 Search algorithms

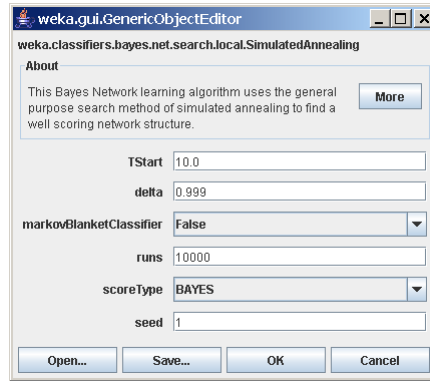
The following search algorithms are implemented for local score metrics;

- *K2* [18]: hill climbing add arcs with a fixed ordering of variables.
Specific option: `randomOrder` if `true` a random ordering of the nodes is made at the beginning of the search. If `false` (default) the ordering in the data set is used. The only exception in both cases is that in case the initial network is a naive Bayes network (`initAsNaiveBayes` set `true`) the class variable is made first in the ordering.

- *Hill Climbing* [15]: hill climbing adding and deleting arcs with no fixed ordering of variables.
useArcReversal if **true**, also arc reversals are consider when determining the next step to make.
- *Repeated Hill Climber* starts with a randomly generated network and then applies hill climber to reach a local optimum. The best network found is returned.
useArcReversal option as for Hill Climber.
- *LAGD Hill Climbing* does hill climbing with look ahead on a limited set of best scoring steps, implemented by Manuel Neubach. The number of look ahead steps and number of steps considered for look ahead are configurable.
- *TAN* [16, 20]: *Tree Augmented Naive Bayes* where the tree is formed by calculating the maximum weight spanning tree using Chow and Liu algorithm [17].
 No specific options.
- *Simulated annealing* [14]: using adding and deleting arrows.
 The algorithm randomly generates a candidate network B'_S close to the current network B_S . It accepts the network if it is better than the current, i.e., $Q(B'_S, D) > Q(B_S, D)$. Otherwise, it accepts the candidate with probability

$$e^{t_i \cdot (Q(B'_S, D) - Q(B_S, D))}$$

where t_i is the temperature at iteration i . The temperature starts at t_0 and is slowly decreases with each iteration.



Specific options:

TStart start temperature t_0 .

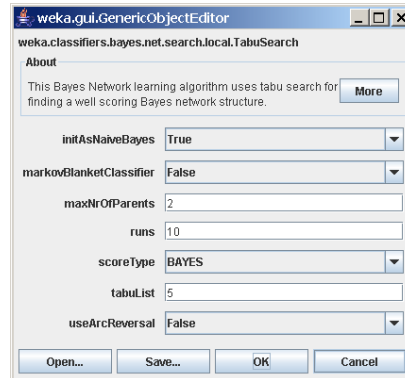
delta is the factor δ used to update the temperature, so $t_{i+1} = t_i \cdot \delta$.

runs number of iterations used to traverse the search space.

seed is the initialization value for the random number generator.

- *Tabu search* [14]: using adding and deleting arrows.
 Tabu search performs hill climbing until it hits a local optimum. Then it

steps to the least worse candidate in the neighborhood. However, it does not consider points in the neighborhood it just visited in the last tl steps. These steps are stored in a so called tabu-list.

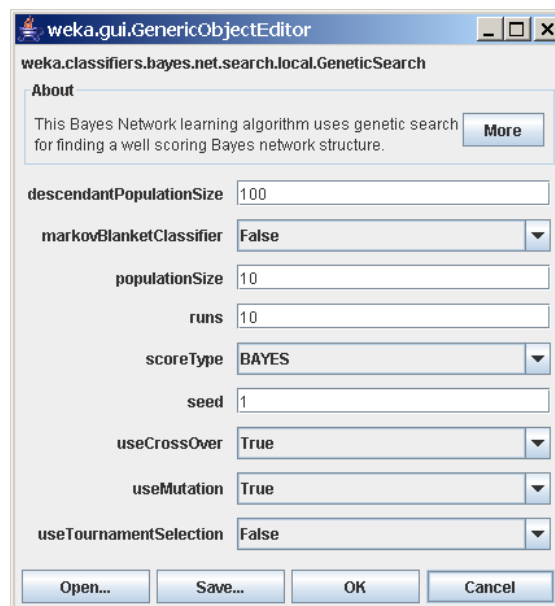


Specific options:

`runs` is the number of iterations used to traverse the search space.

`tabuList` is the length tl of the tabu list.

- *Genetic search*: applies a simple implementation of a genetic search algorithm to network structure learning. A Bayes net structure is represented by a array of $n \cdot n$ (n = number of nodes) bits where bit $i \cdot n + j$ represents whether there is an arrow from node $j \rightarrow i$.



Specific options:

`populationSize` is the size of the population selected in each generation.

`descendantPopulationSize` is the number of offspring generated in each

generation.

runs is the number of generation to generate.

seed is the initialization value for the random number generator.

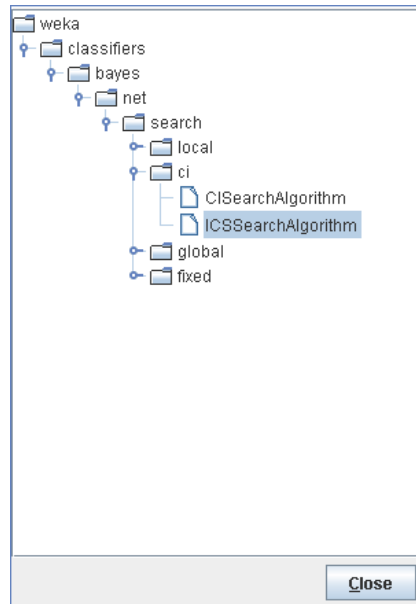
useMutation flag to indicate whether mutation should be used. Mutation is applied by randomly adding or deleting a single arc.

useCrossOver flag to indicate whether cross-over should be used. Cross-over is applied by randomly picking an index k in the bit representation and selecting the first k bits from one and the remainder from another network structure in the population. At least one of **useMutation** and **useCrossOver** should be set to **true**.

useTournamentSelection when **false**, the best performing networks are selected from the descendant population to form the population of the next generation. When **true**, tournament selection is used. Tournament selection randomly chooses two individuals from the descendant population and selects the one that performs best.

8.3 Conditional independence test based structure learning

Conditional independence tests in Weka are slightly different from the standard tests described in the literature. To test whether variables x and y are conditionally independent given a set of variables Z , a network structure with arrows $\forall_{z \in Z} z \rightarrow y$ is compared with one with arrows $\{x \rightarrow y\} \cup \forall_{z \in Z} z \rightarrow y$. A test is performed by using any of the score metrics described in Section 2.1.



At the moment, only the ICS [24] and CI algorithm are implemented.

The ICS algorithm makes two steps, first find a skeleton (the undirected graph with edges *iff* there is an arrow in network structure) and second direct

all the edges in the skeleton to get a DAG.

Starting with a complete undirected graph, we try to find conditional independencies $\langle x, y | Z \rangle$ in the data. For each pair of nodes x, y , we consider sets Z starting with cardinality 0, then 1 up to a user defined maximum. Furthermore, the set Z is a subset of nodes that are neighbors of both x and y . If an independency is identified, the edge between x and y is removed from the skeleton.

The first step in directing arrows is to check for every configuration $x - z - y$ where x and y not connected in the skeleton whether z is in the set Z of variables that justified removing the link between x and y (cached in the first step). If z is not in Z , we can assign direction $x \rightarrow z \leftarrow y$.

Finally, a set of graphical rules is applied [24] to direct the remaining arrows.

Rule 1: $i \rightarrow j \text{--} k \ \& \ i \text{--} k \Rightarrow j \rightarrow k$

Rule 2: $i \rightarrow j \rightarrow k \ \& \ i \text{--} k \Rightarrow i \rightarrow k$

Rule 3 m

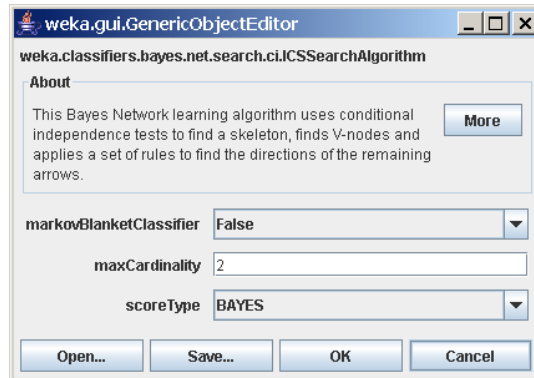
$$\begin{array}{c} \quad \quad \quad / \backslash \\ \quad \quad \quad i \mid k \\ i \rightarrow j \text{--} k \quad \backslash / \\ \quad \quad \quad j \end{array} \Rightarrow m \rightarrow j$$

Rule 4 m

$$\begin{array}{c} \quad \quad \quad / \backslash \\ \quad \quad \quad i \text{--} k \\ i \rightarrow j \quad \backslash / \\ \quad \quad \quad j \end{array} \Rightarrow i \rightarrow m \ \& \ k \rightarrow m$$

Rule 5: if no edges are directed then take a random one (first we can find)

The ICS algorithm comes with the following options.



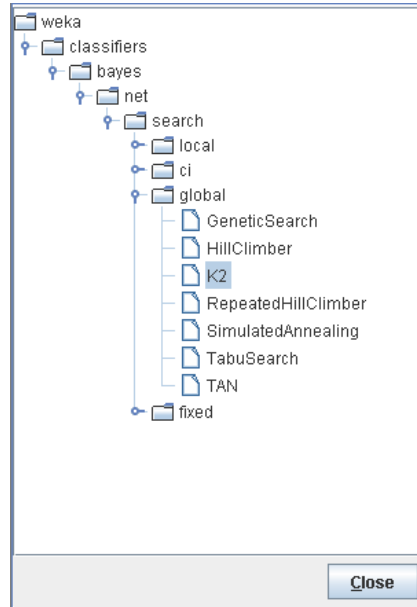
Since the ICS algorithm is focused on recovering causal structure, instead of finding the optimal classifier, the Markov blanket correction can be made afterwards.

Specific options:

The `maxCardinality` option determines the largest subset of Z to be considered in conditional independence tests $\langle x, y | Z \rangle$.

The `scoreType` option is used to select the scoring metric.

8.4 Global score metric based structure learning

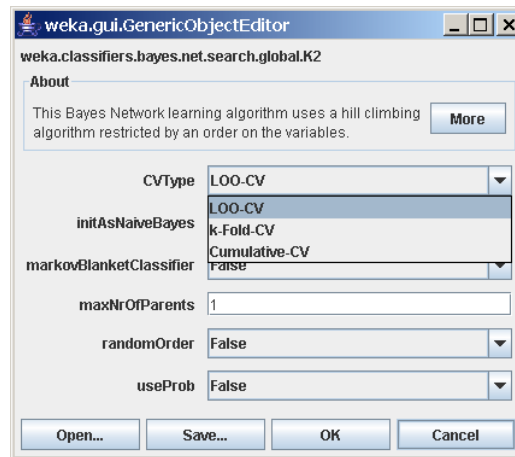


Common options for cross-validation based algorithms are: `initAsNaiveBayes`, `markovBlanketClassifier` and `maxNrOfParents` (see Section 8.2 for description).

Further, for each of the cross-validation based algorithms the `CVType` can be chosen out of the following:

- *Leave one out cross-validation (loo-cv)* selects $m = N$ training sets simply by taking the data set D and removing the i th record for training set D_i^t . The validation set consist of just the i th single record. Loo-cv does not always produce accurate performance estimates.
- *K-fold cross-validation (k-fold cv)* splits the data D in m approximately equal parts D_1, \dots, D_m . Training set D_i^t is obtained by removing part D_i from D . Typical values for m are 5, 10 and 20. With $m = N$, k-fold cross-validation becomes loo-cv.
- *Cumulative cross-validation (cumulative cv)* starts with an empty data set and adds instances item by item from D . After each time an item is added the next item to be added is classified using the then current state of the Bayes network.

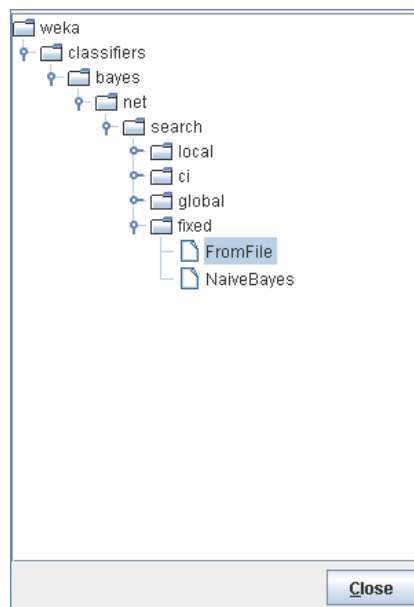
Finally, the `useProb` flag indicates whether the accuracy of the classifier should be estimated using the zero-one loss (if set to **false**) or using the estimated probability of the class.



The following search algorithms are implemented: K2, HillClimbing, RepeatedHillClimber, TAN, Tabu Search, Simulated Annealing and Genetic Search. See Section 8.2 for a description of the specific options for those algorithms.

8.5 Fixed structure 'learning'

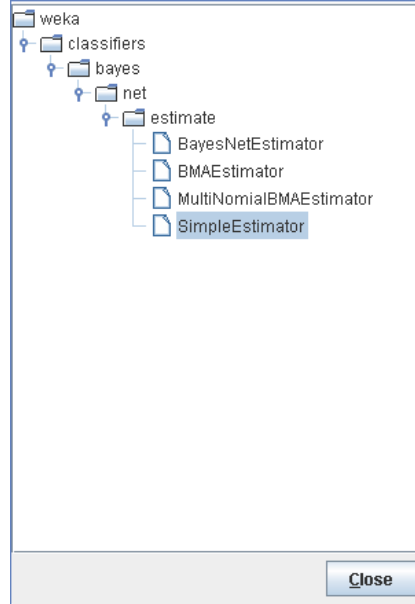
The structure learning step can be skipped by selecting a fixed network structure. There are two methods of getting a fixed structure: just make it a naive Bayes network, or reading it from a file in XML BIF format.



8.6 Distribution learning

Once the network structure is learned, you can choose how to learn the probability tables selecting a class in the `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.estimate`

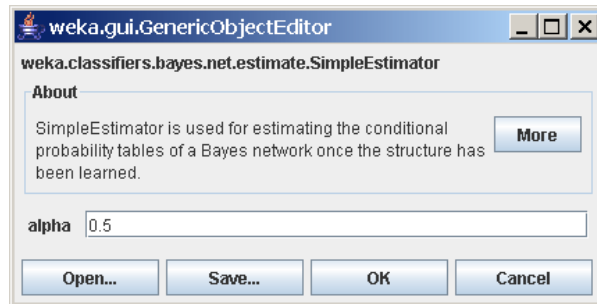
package.



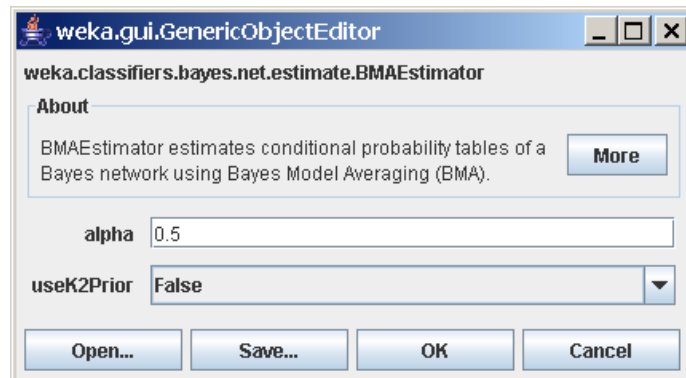
The `SimpleEstimator` class produces direct estimates of the conditional probabilities, that is,

$$P(x_i = k | pa(x_i) = j) = \frac{N_{ijk} + N'_{ijk}}{N_{ij} + N'_{ij}}$$

where N'_{ijk} is the alpha parameter that can be set and is 0.5 by default. With $\alpha = 0$, we get maximum likelihood estimates.



With the `BMAEstimator`, we get estimates for the conditional probability tables based on Bayes model averaging of all network structures that are substructures of the network structure learned [14]. This is achieved by estimating the conditional probability table of a node x_i given its parents $pa(x_i)$ as a weighted average of all conditional probability tables of x_i given subsets of $pa(x_i)$. The weight of a distribution $P(x_i | S)$ with $S \subseteq pa(x_i)$ used is proportional to the contribution of network structure $\forall y \in S y \rightarrow x_i$ to either the BDe metric or K2 metric depending on the setting of the `useK2Prior` option (**false** and **true** respectively).



8.7 Running from the command line

These are the command line options of BayesNet.

General options:

```
-t <name of training file>
    Sets training file.
-T <name of test file>
    Sets test file. If missing, a cross-validation will be performed on the
    training data.
-c <class index>
    Sets index of class attribute (default: last).
-x <number of folds>
    Sets number of folds for cross-validation (default: 10).
-no-cv
    Do not perform any cross validation.
-split-percentage <percentage>
    Sets the percentage for the train/test set split, e.g., 66.
-preserve-order
    Preserves the order in the percentage split.
-s <random number seed>
    Sets random number seed for cross-validation or percentage split
    (default: 1).
-m <name of file with cost matrix>
    Sets file with cost matrix.
-l <name of input file>
    Sets model input file. In case the filename ends with '.xml',
    the options are loaded from the XML file.
-d <name of output file>
    Sets model output file. In case the filename ends with '.xml',
    only the options are saved to the XML file, not the model.
-v
    Outputs no statistics for training data.
-o
    Outputs statistics only, not the classifier.
-i
    Outputs detailed information-retrieval statistics for each class.
-k
```

```

    Outputs information-theoretic statistics.
-p <attribute range>
    Only outputs predictions for test instances (or the train
    instances if no test instances provided), along with attributes
    (0 for none).
-distribution
    Outputs the distribution instead of only the prediction
    in conjunction with the '-p' option (only nominal classes).
-r
    Only outputs cumulative margin distribution.
-g
    Only outputs the graph representation of the classifier.
-xml filename | xml-string
    Retrieves the options from the XML-data instead of the command line.

```

Options specific to `weka.classifiers.bayes.BayesNet`:

```

-D
    Do not use ADTree data structure

-B <BIF file>
    BIF file to compare with

-Q weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.SearchAlgorithm
    Search algorithm

-E weka.classifiers.bayes.net.estimate.SimpleEstimator
    Estimator algorithm

```

The search algorithm option -Q and estimator option -E options are mandatory.

Note that it is important that the -E options should be used after the -Q option. Extra options can be passed to the search algorithm and the estimator after the class name specified following '--'.

For example:

```

java weka.classifiers.bayes.BayesNet -t iris.arff -D \
-Q weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.local.K2 -- -P 2 -S ENTROPY \
-E weka.classifiers.bayes.net.estimate.SimpleEstimator -- -A 1.0

```

Overview of options for search algorithms

- `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.local.GeneticSearch`

```

-L <integer>
    Population size
-A <integer>
    Descendant population size
-U <integer>
    Number of runs
-M
    Use mutation.

```

- (default true)
 - C Use cross-over.
(default true)
 - O Use tournament selection (true) or maximum subpopulatin (false).
(default false)
 - R <seed> Random number seed
 - mbc Applies a Markov Blanket correction to the network structure, after a network structure is learned. This ensures that all nodes in the network are part of the Markov blanket of the classifier node.
 - S [BAYES|MDL|ENTROPY|AIC|CROSS_CLASSIC|CROSS_BAYES]
Score type (BAYES, BDeu, MDL, ENTROPY and AIC)
- weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.local.HillClimber
 - P <nr of parents> Maximum number of parents
 - R Use arc reversal operation.
(default false)
 - N Initial structure is empty (instead of Naive Bayes)
 - mbc Applies a Markov Blanket correction to the network structure, after a network structure is learned. This ensures that all nodes in the network are part of the Markov blanket of the classifier node.
 - S [BAYES|MDL|ENTROPY|AIC|CROSS_CLASSIC|CROSS_BAYES]
Score type (BAYES, BDeu, MDL, ENTROPY and AIC)
- weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.local.K2
 - N Initial structure is empty (instead of Naive Bayes)
 - P <nr of parents> Maximum number of parents
 - R Random order.
(default false)
 - mbc Applies a Markov Blanket correction to the network structure, after a network structure is learned. This ensures that all nodes in the network are part of the Markov blanket of the classifier node.

```
-S [BAYES|MDL|ENTROPY|AIC|CROSS_CLASSIC|CROSS_BAYES]
    Score type (BAYES, BDeu, MDL, ENTROPY and AIC)
```

- `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.local.LAGDHillClimber`

```
-L <nr of look ahead steps>
    Look Ahead Depth
-G <nr of good operations>
    Nr of Good Operations
-P <nr of parents>
    Maximum number of parents
-R
    Use arc reversal operation.
    (default false)
-N
    Initial structure is empty (instead of Naive Bayes)
-mbc
    Applies a Markov Blanket correction to the network structure,
    after a network structure is learned. This ensures that all
    nodes in the network are part of the Markov blanket of the
    classifier node.
-S [BAYES|MDL|ENTROPY|AIC|CROSS_CLASSIC|CROSS_BAYES]
    Score type (BAYES, BDeu, MDL, ENTROPY and AIC)
```

- `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.local.RepeatedHillClimber`

```
-U <integer>
    Number of runs
-A <seed>
    Random number seed
-P <nr of parents>
    Maximum number of parents
-R
    Use arc reversal operation.
    (default false)
-N
    Initial structure is empty (instead of Naive Bayes)
-mbc
    Applies a Markov Blanket correction to the network structure,
    after a network structure is learned. This ensures that all
    nodes in the network are part of the Markov blanket of the
    classifier node.
-S [BAYES|MDL|ENTROPY|AIC|CROSS_CLASSIC|CROSS_BAYES]
    Score type (BAYES, BDeu, MDL, ENTROPY and AIC)
```

- `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.local.SimulatedAnnealing`

```

-A <float>
    Start temperature
-U <integer>
    Number of runs
-D <float>
    Delta temperature
-R <seed>
    Random number seed
-mbc
    Applies a Markov Blanket correction to the network structure,
    after a network structure is learned. This ensures that all
    nodes in the network are part of the Markov blanket of the
    classifier node.
-S [BAYES|MDL|ENTROPY|AIC|CROSS_CLASSIC|CROSS_BAYES]
    Score type (BAYES, BDeu, MDL, ENTROPY and AIC)

```

- `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.local.TabuSearch`

```

-L <integer>
    Tabu list length
-U <integer>
    Number of runs
-P <nr of parents>
    Maximum number of parents
-R
    Use arc reversal operation.
    (default false)
-P <nr of parents>
    Maximum number of parents
-R
    Use arc reversal operation.
    (default false)
-N
    Initial structure is empty (instead of Naive Bayes)
-mbc
    Applies a Markov Blanket correction to the network structure,
    after a network structure is learned. This ensures that all
    nodes in the network are part of the Markov blanket of the
    classifier node.
-S [BAYES|MDL|ENTROPY|AIC|CROSS_CLASSIC|CROSS_BAYES]
    Score type (BAYES, BDeu, MDL, ENTROPY and AIC)

```

- `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.local.TAN`

```

-mbc
    Applies a Markov Blanket correction to the network structure,
    after a network structure is learned. This ensures that all
    nodes in the network are part of the Markov blanket of the

```

- classifier node.
- S [BAYES|MDL|ENTROPY|AIC|CROSS_CLASSIC|CROSS_BAYES]
Score type (BAYES, BDeu, MDL, ENTROPY and AIC)
- `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.ci.CISearchAlgorithm`

-mbc
Applies a Markov Blanket correction to the network structure, after a network structure is learned. This ensures that all nodes in the network are part of the Markov blanket of the classifier node.

-S [BAYES|MDL|ENTROPY|AIC|CROSS_CLASSIC|CROSS_BAYES]
Score type (BAYES, BDeu, MDL, ENTROPY and AIC)
 - `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.ci.ICSSearchAlgorithm`

-cardinality <num>
When determining whether an edge exists a search is performed for a set Z that separates the nodes. MaxCardinality determines the maximum size of the set Z. This greatly influences the length of the search. (default 2)

-mbc
Applies a Markov Blanket correction to the network structure, after a network structure is learned. This ensures that all nodes in the network are part of the Markov blanket of the classifier node.

-S [BAYES|MDL|ENTROPY|AIC|CROSS_CLASSIC|CROSS_BAYES]
Score type (BAYES, BDeu, MDL, ENTROPY and AIC)
 - `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.global.GeneticSearch`

-L <integer>
Population size

-A <integer>
Descendant population size

-U <integer>
Number of runs

-M
Use mutation.
(default true)

-C
Use cross-over.
(default true)

-O
Use tournament selection (true) or maximum subpopulation (false).
(default false)

-R <seed>

- Random number seed
- mbc Applies a Markov Blanket correction to the network structure, after a network structure is learned. This ensures that all nodes in the network are part of the Markov blanket of the classifier node.
- S [L00-CV|k-Fold-CV|Cumulative-CV]
Score type (L00-CV,k-Fold-CV,Cumulative-CV)
- Q Use probabilistic or 0/1 scoring.
(default probabilistic scoring)
- `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.global.HillClimber`

-P <nr of parents>
Maximum number of parents

-R Use arc reversal operation.
(default false)

-N Initial structure is empty (instead of Naive Bayes)

-mbc Applies a Markov Blanket correction to the network structure, after a network structure is learned. This ensures that all nodes in the network are part of the Markov blanket of the classifier node.

-S [L00-CV|k-Fold-CV|Cumulative-CV]
Score type (L00-CV,k-Fold-CV,Cumulative-CV)

-Q Use probabilistic or 0/1 scoring.
(default probabilistic scoring)
 - `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.global.K2`

-N Initial structure is empty (instead of Naive Bayes)

-P <nr of parents>
Maximum number of parents

-R Random order.
(default false)

-mbc Applies a Markov Blanket correction to the network structure, after a network structure is learned. This ensures that all nodes in the network are part of the Markov blanket of the classifier node.

-S [L00-CV|k-Fold-CV|Cumulative-CV]
Score type (L00-CV,k-Fold-CV,Cumulative-CV)

-Q
 Use probabilistic or 0/1 scoring.
 (default probabilistic scoring)

- `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.global.RepeatedHillClimber`

-U <integer>
 Number of runs

-A <seed>
 Random number seed

-P <nr of parents>
 Maximum number of parents

-R
 Use arc reversal operation.
 (default false)

-N
 Initial structure is empty (instead of Naive Bayes)

-mbc
 Applies a Markov Blanket correction to the network structure,
 after a network structure is learned. This ensures that all
 nodes in the network are part of the Markov blanket of the
 classifier node.

-S [L00-CV|k-Fold-CV|Cumulative-CV]
 Score type (L00-CV,k-Fold-CV,Cumulative-CV)

-Q
 Use probabilistic or 0/1 scoring.
 (default probabilistic scoring)

- `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.global.SimulatedAnnealing`

-A <float>
 Start temperature

-U <integer>
 Number of runs

-D <float>
 Delta temperature

-R <seed>
 Random number seed

-mbc
 Applies a Markov Blanket correction to the network structure,
 after a network structure is learned. This ensures that all
 nodes in the network are part of the Markov blanket of the
 classifier node.

-S [L00-CV|k-Fold-CV|Cumulative-CV]
 Score type (L00-CV,k-Fold-CV,Cumulative-CV)

-Q
 Use probabilistic or 0/1 scoring.
 (default probabilistic scoring)

- `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.global.TabuSearch`

```

-L <integer>
    Tabu list length
-U <integer>
    Number of runs
-P <nr of parents>
    Maximum number of parents
-R
    Use arc reversal operation.
    (default false)
-P <nr of parents>
    Maximum number of parents
-R
    Use arc reversal operation.
    (default false)
-N
    Initial structure is empty (instead of Naive Bayes)
-mbc
    Applies a Markov Blanket correction to the network structure,
    after a network structure is learned. This ensures that all
    nodes in the network are part of the Markov blanket of the
    classifier node.
-S [L00-CV|k-Fold-CV|Cumulative-CV]
    Score type (L00-CV,k-Fold-CV,Cumulative-CV)
-Q
    Use probabilistic or 0/1 scoring.
    (default probabilistic scoring)

```

- `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.global.TAN`

```

-mbc
    Applies a Markov Blanket correction to the network structure,
    after a network structure is learned. This ensures that all
    nodes in the network are part of the Markov blanket of the
    classifier node.
-S [L00-CV|k-Fold-CV|Cumulative-CV]
    Score type (L00-CV,k-Fold-CV,Cumulative-CV)
-Q
    Use probabilistic or 0/1 scoring.
    (default probabilistic scoring)

```

- `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.fixed.FromFile`

```

-B <BIF File>
    Name of file containing network structure in BIF format

```

- `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.fixed.NaiveBayes`

No options.

Overview of options for estimators

- `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.estimate.BayesNetEstimator`
`-A <alpha>`
 Initial count (alpha)
- `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.estimate.BMAEstimator`
`-k2`
 Whether to use K2 prior.
`-A <alpha>`
 Initial count (alpha)
- `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.estimate.MultiNomialBMAEstimator`
`-k2`
 Whether to use K2 prior.
`-A <alpha>`
 Initial count (alpha)
- `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.estimate.SimpleEstimator`
`-A <alpha>`
 Initial count (alpha)

Generating random networks and artificial data sets

You can generate random Bayes nets and data sets using

`weka.classifiers.bayes.net.BayesNetGenerator`

The options are:

- `-B`
 Generate network (instead of instances)
- `-N <integer>`
 Nr of nodes
- `-A <integer>`
 Nr of arcs
- `-M <integer>`
 Nr of instances
- `-C <integer>`
 Cardinality of the variables
- `-S <integer>`
 Seed for random number generator
- `-F <file>`
 The BIF file to obtain the structure from.

The network structure is generated by first generating a tree so that we can ensure that we have a connected graph. If any more arrows are specified they are randomly added.

8.8 Inspecting Bayesian networks

You can inspect some of the properties of Bayesian networks that you learned in the Explorer in text format and also in graphical format.

Bayesian networks in text

Below, you find output typical for a 10 fold cross-validation run in the Weka Explorer with comments where the output is specific for Bayesian nets.

```
=== Run information ===
```

```
Scheme:          weka.classifiers.bayes.BayesNet -D -B iris.xml -Q weka.classifiers.baye
```

Options for BayesNet include the class names for the structure learner and for the distribution estimator.

```
Relation:      iris-weka.filters.unsupervised.attribute.Discretize-B2-M-1.0-Rfirst-las
Instances:     150
Attributes:    5
               sepallength
               sepalwidth
               petallength
               petalwidth
               class
Test mode:     10-fold cross-validation
```

```
=== Classifier model (full training set) ===
```

```
Bayes Network Classifier
not using ADTree
```

Indication whether the ADTree algorithm [23] for calculating counts in the data set was used.

```
#attributes=5 #classindex=4
```

This line lists the number of attribute and the number of the class variable for which the classifier was trained.

```
Network structure (nodes followed by parents)
sepallength(2): class
sepalwidth(2): class
petallength(2): class sepallength
petalwidth(2): class petallength
class(3):
```

This list specifies the network structure. Each of the variables is followed by a list of parents, so the *petallength* variable has parents *sepallength* and *class*, while *class* has no parents. The number in braces is the cardinality of the variable. It shows that in the iris dataset there are three class variables. All other variables are made binary by running it through a discretization filter.

```
LogScore Bayes: -374.9942769685747
LogScore BDeu: -351.85811477631626
LogScore MDL: -416.86897021246466
LogScore ENTROPY: -366.76261727150217
LogScore AIC: -386.76261727150217
```

These lines list the logarithmic score of the network structure for various methods of scoring.

If a BIF file was specified, the following two lines will be produced (if no such file was specified, no information is printed).

```
Missing: 0 Extra: 2 Reversed: 0
Divergence: -0.0719759699700729
```

In this case the network that was learned was compared with a file `iris.xml` which contained the naive Bayes network structure. The number after “Missing” is the number of arcs that was in the network in file that is not recovered by the structure learner. Note that a reversed arc is not counted as missing. The number after “Extra” is the number of arcs in the learned network that are not in the network on file. The number of reversed arcs is listed as well.

Finally, the divergence between the network distribution on file and the one learned is reported. This number is calculated by enumerating all possible instantiations of all variables, so it may take some time to calculate the divergence for large networks.

The remainder of the output is standard output for all classifiers.

```
Time taken to build model: 0.01 seconds
```

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

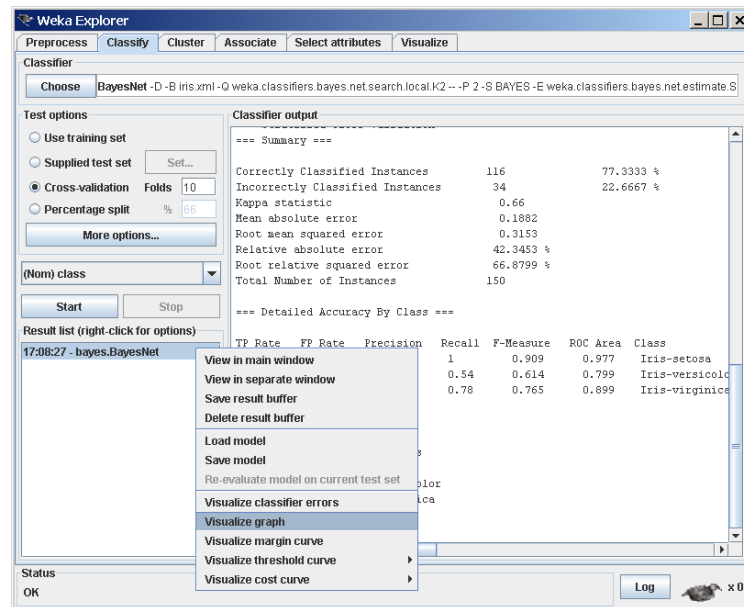
```
=== Summary ===
```

Correctly Classified Instances	116	77.3333 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	34	22.6667 %

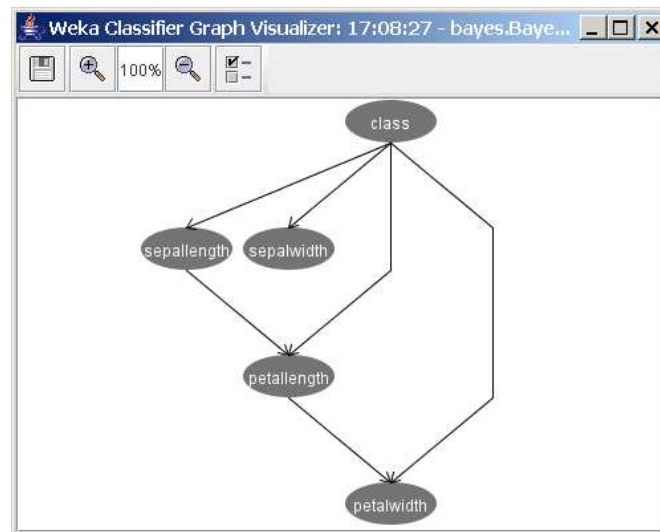
```
etc...
```

Bayesian networks in GUI

To show the graphical structure, right click the appropriate **BayesNet** in result list of the Explorer. A menu pops up, in which you select “Visualize graph”.



The Bayes network is automatically layed out and drawn thanks to a graph drawing algorithm implemented by Ashraf Kibriya.

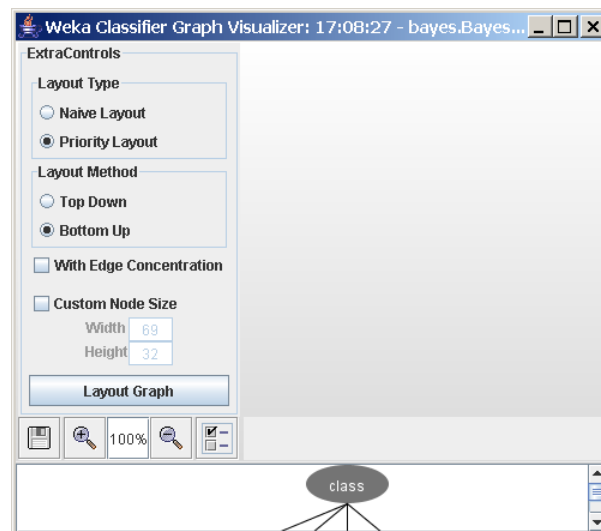


When you hover the mouse over a node, the node lights up and all its children are highlighted as well, so that it is easy to identify the relation between nodes in crowded graphs.

Saving Bayes nets You can save the Bayes network to file in the graph visualizer. You have the choice to save as XML BIF format or as dot format. Select the floppy button and a file save dialog pops up that allows you to select the file name and file format.

Zoom The graph visualizer has two buttons to zoom in and out. Also, the exact zoom desired can be entered in the zoom percentage entry. Hit enter to redraw at the desired zoom level.

Graph drawing options Hit the 'extra controls' button to show extra options that control the graph layout settings.



The **Layout Type** determines the algorithm applied to place the nodes.

The **Layout Method** determines in which direction nodes are considered.

The **Edge Concentration** toggle allows edges to be partially merged.

The **Custom Node Size** can be used to override the automatically determined node size.

When you click a node in the Bayesian net, a window with the probability table of the node clicked pops up. The left side shows the parent attributes and lists the values of the parents, the right side shows the probability of the node clicked conditioned on the values of the parents listed on the left.

Probability Distribution Table For petallength			
class	sepalength	'(-inf-3.95]'	'(3.95-inf)'
Iris-setosa	'(-inf-6.1]'	0.99	0.01
Iris-setosa	'(6.1-inf)'	0.5	0.5
Iris-versicolor	'(-inf-6.1]'	0.329	0.671
Iris-versicolor	'(6.1-inf)'	0.029	0.971
Iris-virginica	'(-inf-6.1]'	0.042	0.958
Iris-virginica	'(6.1-inf)'	0.012	0.988

So, the graph visualizer allows you to inspect both network structure and probability tables.

8.9 Bayes Network GUI

The Bayesian network editor is a stand alone application with the following features

- Edit Bayesian network completely by hand, with unlimited undo/redo stack, cut/copy/paste and layout support.
- Learn Bayesian network from data using learning algorithms in Weka.
- Edit structure by hand and learn conditional probability tables (CPTs) using

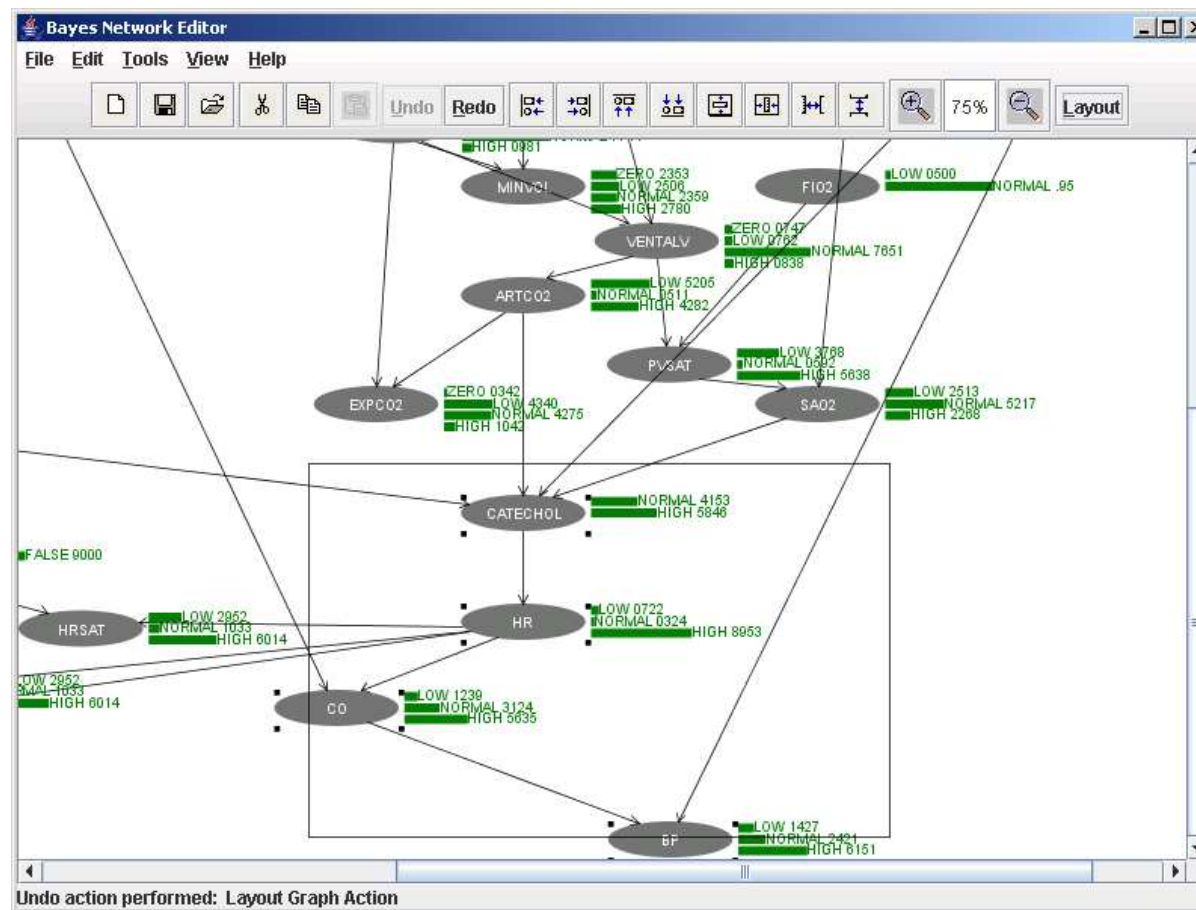
learning algorithms in Weka.

- Generate dataset from Bayesian network.
- Inference (using junction tree method) of evidence through the network, interactively changing values of nodes.
- Viewing cliques in junction tree.
- Accelerator key support for most common operations.

The Bayes network GUI is started as

```
java weka.classifiers.bayes.net.GUI [bif file]
```

The following window pops up when an XML BIF file is specified (if none is specified an empty graph is shown).



Moving a node

Click a node with the left mouse button and drag the node to the desired position.

Selecting groups of nodes

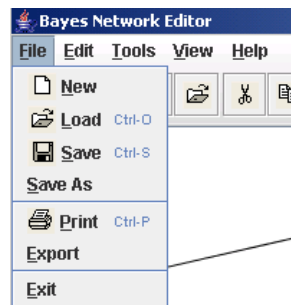
Drag the left mouse button in the graph panel. A rectangle is shown and all nodes intersecting with the rectangle are selected when the mouse is released. Selected nodes are made visible with four little black squares at the corners (see screenshot above).

The selection can be extended by keeping the shift key pressed while selecting another set of nodes.

The selection can be toggled by keeping the ctrl key pressed. All nodes in the selection selected in the rectangle are de-selected, while the ones not in the selection but intersecting with the rectangle are added to the selection.

Groups of nodes can be moved by keeping the left mouse pressed on one of the selected nodes and dragging the group to the desired position.

File menu



The New, Save, Save As, and Exit menu provide functionality as expected. The file format used is XML BIF [19].

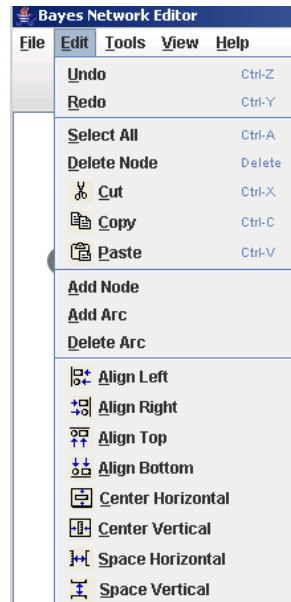
There are two file formats supported for opening

- **.xml** for XML BIF files. The Bayesian network is reconstructed from the information in the file. Node width information is not stored so the nodes are shown with the default width. This can be changed by laying out the graph (menu Tools/Layout).
- **.arff** Weka data files. When an arff file is selected, a new empty Bayesian network is created with nodes for each of the attributes in the arff file. Continuous variables are discretized using the `weka.filters.supervised.attribute.Discretize` filter (see note at end of this section for more details). The network structure can be specified and the CPTs learned using the Tools/Learn CPT menu.

The Print menu works (sometimes) as expected.

The Export menu allows for writing the graph panel to image (currently supported are bmp, jpg, png and eps formats). This can also be activated using the Alt-Shift-Left Click action in the graph panel.

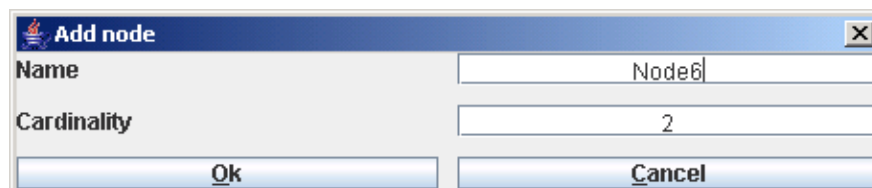
Edit menu



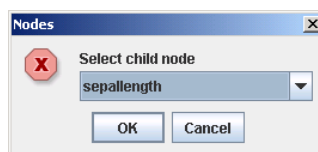
Unlimited undo/redo support. Most edit operations on the Bayesian network are undoable. A notable exception is learning of network and CPTs.

Cut/copy/paste support. When a set of nodes is selected these can be placed on a clipboard (internal, so no interaction with other applications yet) and a paste action will add the nodes. Nodes are renamed by adding "Copy of" before the name and adding numbers if necessary to ensure uniqueness of name. Only the arrows to parents are copied, not these of the children.

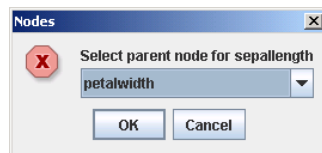
The Add Node menu brings up a dialog (see below) that allows to specify the name of the new node and the cardinality of the new node. Node values are assigned the names 'Value1', 'Value2' etc. These values can be renamed (right click the node in the graph panel and select Rename Value). Another option is to copy/paste a node with values that are already properly named and rename the node.



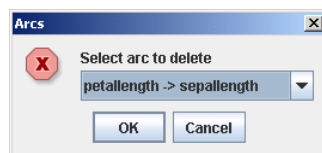
The Add Arc menu brings up a dialog to choose a child node first;



Then a dialog is shown to select a parent. Descendants of the child node, parents of the child node and the node itself are not listed since these cannot be selected as child node since they would introduce cycles or already have an arc in the network.



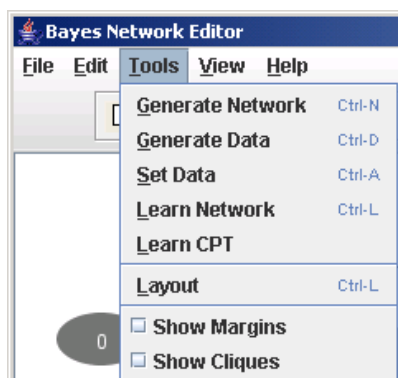
The Delete Arc menu brings up a dialog with a list of all arcs that can be deleted.



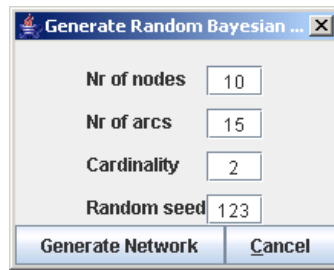
The list of eight items at the bottom are active only when a group of at least two nodes are selected.

- Align Left/Right/Top/Bottom moves the nodes in the selection such that all nodes align to the utmost left, right, top or bottom node in the selection respectively.
- Center Horizontal/Vertical moves nodes in the selection halfway between left and right most (or top and bottom most respectively).
- Space Horizontal/Vertical spaces out nodes in the selection evenly between left and right most (or top and bottom most respectively). The order in which the nodes are selected impacts the place the node is moved to.

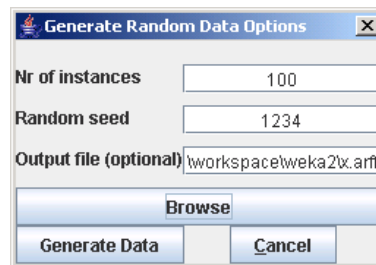
Tools menu



The Generate Network menu allows generation of a complete random Bayesian network. It brings up a dialog to specify the number of nodes, number of arcs, cardinality and a random seed to generate a network.



The Generate Data menu allows for generating a data set from the Bayesian network in the editor. A dialog is shown to specify the number of instances to be generated, a random seed and the file to save the data set into. The file format is arff. When no file is selected (field left blank) no file is written and only the internal data set is set.

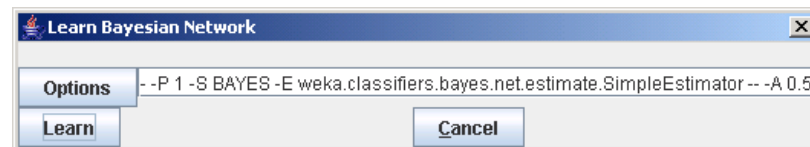


The Set Data menu sets the current data set. From this data set a new Bayesian network can be learned, or the CPTs of a network can be estimated. A file choose menu pops up to select the arff file containing the data.

The Learn Network and Learn CPT menus are only active when a data set is specified either through

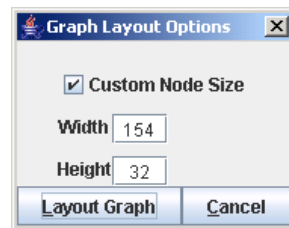
- Tools/Set Data menu, or
- Tools/Generate Data menu, or
- File/Open menu when an arff file is selected.

The Learn Network action learns the whole Bayesian network from the data set. The learning algorithms can be selected from the set available in Weka by selecting the Options button in the dialog below. Learning a network clears the undo stack.

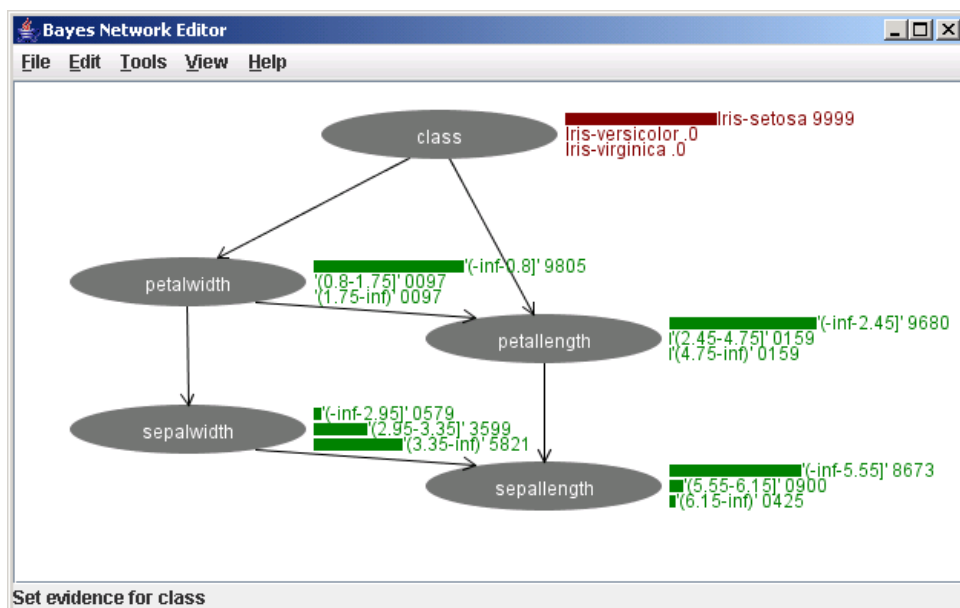


The Learn CPT menu does not change the structure of the Bayesian network, only the probability tables. Learning the CPTs clears the undo stack.

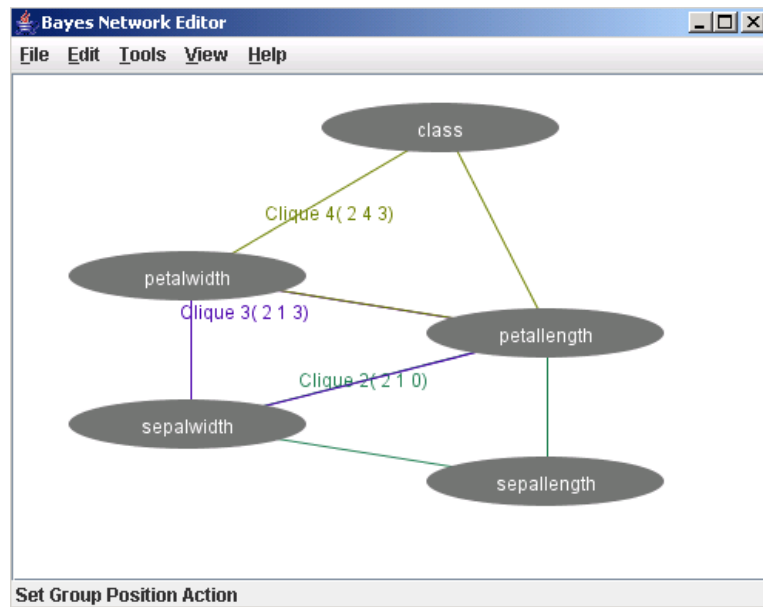
The Layout menu runs a graph layout algorithm on the network and tries to make the graph a bit more readable. When the menu item is selected, the node size can be specified or left to calculate by the algorithm based on the size of the labels by deselecting the custom node size check box.



The Show Margins menu item makes marginal distributions visible. These are calculated using the junction tree algorithm [22]. Marginal probabilities for nodes are shown in green next to the node. The value of a node can be set (right click node, set evidence, select a value) and the color is changed to red to indicate evidence is set for the node. Rounding errors may occur in the marginal probabilities.

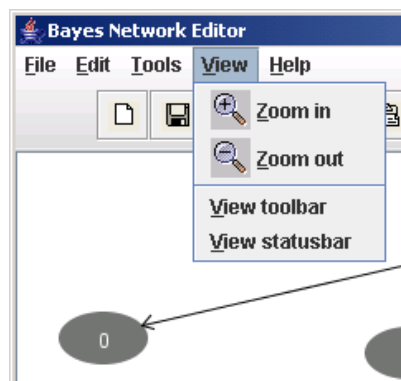


The Show Cliques menu item makes the cliques visible that are used by the junction tree algorithm. Cliques are visualized using colored undirected edges. Both margins and cliques can be shown at the same time, but that makes for rather crowded graphs.



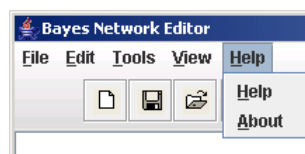
View menu

The view menu allows for zooming in and out of the graph panel. Also, it allows for hiding or showing the status and toolbars.

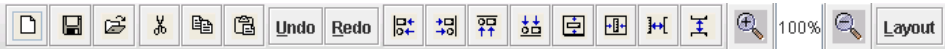


Help menu

The help menu points to this document.



Toolbar



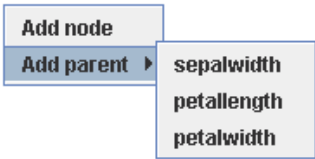
The toolbar allows a shortcut to many functions. Just hover the mouse over the toolbar buttons and a tooltip text pops up that tells which function is activated. The toolbar can be shown or hidden with the View/View Toolbar menu.

Statusbar

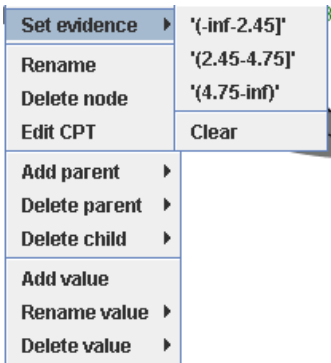
At the bottom of the screen the statusbar shows messages. This can be helpful when an undo/redo action is performed that does not have any visible effects, such as edit actions on a CPT. The statusbar can be shown or hidden with the View/View Statusbar menu.

Click right mouse button

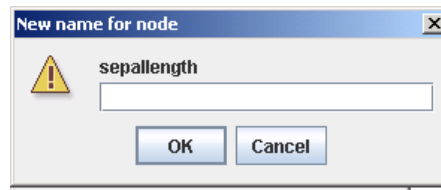
Clicking the right mouse button in the graph panel outside a node brings up the following popup menu. It allows to add a node at the location that was clicked, or add select a parent to add to all nodes in the selection. If no node is selected, or no node can be added as parent, this function is disabled.



Clicking the right mouse button on a node brings up a popup menu. The popup menu shows list of values that can be set as evidence to selected node. This is only visible when margins are shown (menu Tools/Show margins). By selecting 'Clear', the value of the node is removed and the margins calculated based on CPTs again.



A node can be renamed by right click and select Rename in the popup menu. The following dialog appears that allows entering a new node name.

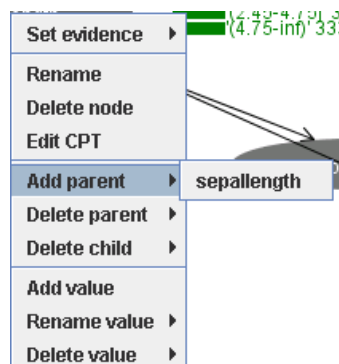


The CPT of a node can be edited manually by selecting a node, right click/Edit CPT. A dialog is shown with a table representing the CPT. When a value is edited, the values of the remainder of the table are update in order to ensure that the probabilities add up to 1. It attempts to adjust the last column first, then goes backward from there.

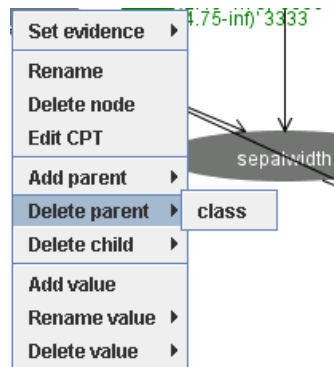
Probability Distribution Table For sepalwidth				
petallength	sepalwidth	'(-inf-5.55]'	'(5.55-6.15]'	'(6.15-inf)'
'(-inf-2.45]'	'(-inf-2.95]'	0.714	0.143	0.143
'(-inf-2.45]'	'(2.95-3.35]'	0.949	0.026	0.026
'(-inf-2.45]'	'(3.35-inf)'	0.873	0.111	0.016
'(2.45-4.75]'	'(-inf-2.95]'	0.343	0.463	0.194
'(2.45-4.75]'	'(2.95-3.35]'	0.111	0.407	0.481
'(2.45-4.75]'	'(3.35-inf)'	0.2	0.6	0.2
'(4.75-inf)'	'(-inf-2.95]'	0.02	0.347	0.633
'(4.75-inf)'	'(2.95-3.35]'	0.018	0.158	0.825
'(4.75-inf)'	'(3.35-inf)'	0.077	0.077	0.848

The whole table can be filled with randomly generated distributions by selecting the Randomize button.

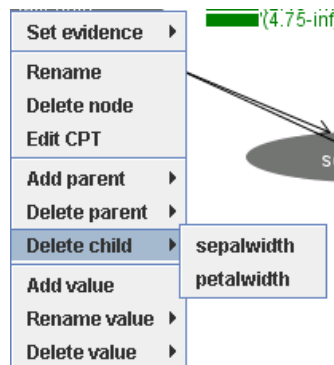
The popup menu shows list of parents that can be added to selected node. CPT for the node is updated by making copies for each value of the new parent.



The popup menu shows list of parents that can be deleted from selected node. CPT of the node keeps only the one conditioned on the first value of the parent node.



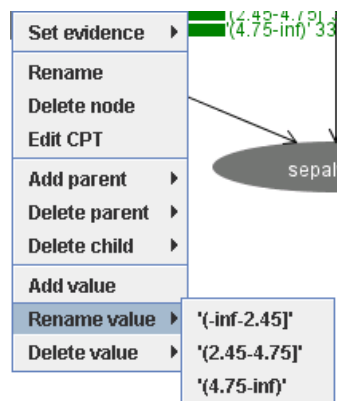
The popup menu shows list of children that can be deleted from selected node. CPT of the child node keeps only the one conditioned on the first value of the parent node.



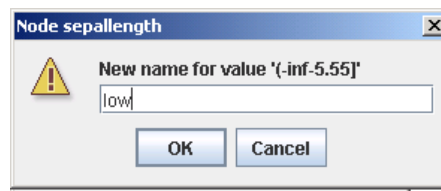
Selecting the Add Value from the popup menu brings up this dialog, in which the name of the new value for the node can be specified. The distribution for the node assign zero probability to the value. Child node CPTs are updated by copying distributions conditioned on the new value.



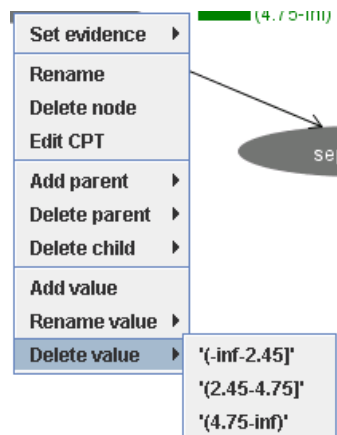
The popup menu shows list of values that can be renamed for selected node.



Selecting a value brings up the following dialog in which a new name can be specified.



The popup menu shows list of values that can be deleted from selected node. This is only active when there are more than two values for the node (single valued nodes do not make much sense). By selecting the value the CPT of the node is updated in order to ensure that the CPT adds up to unity. The CPTs of children are updated by dropping the distributions conditioned on the value.



A note on CPT learning

Continuous variables are discretized by the Bayes network class. The discretization algorithm chooses its values based on the information in the data set.

However, these values are not stored anywhere. So, reading an arff file with continuous variables using the File/Open menu allows one to specify a network, then learn the CPTs from it since the discretization bounds are still known. However, opening an arff file, specifying a structure, then closing the application, reopening and trying to learn the network from another file containing continuous variables may not give the desired result since the discretization algorithm is re-applied and new boundaries may have been found. Unexpected behavior may be the result.

Learning from a dataset that contains more attributes than there are nodes in the network is ok. The extra attributes are just ignored.

Learning from a dataset with differently ordered attributes is ok. Attributes are matched to nodes based on name. However, attribute values are matched with node values based on the order of the values.

The attributes in the dataset should have the same number of values as the corresponding nodes in the network (see above for continuous variables).

8.10 Bayesian nets in the experimenter

Bayesian networks generate extra measures that can be examined in the experimenter. The experimenter can then be used to calculate mean and variance for those measures.

The following metrics are generated:

- `measureExtraArcs`: extra arcs compared to reference network. The network must be provided as `BIFFFile` to the `BayesNet` class. If no such network is provided, this value is zero.
- `measureMissingArcs`: missing arcs compared to reference network or zero if not provided.
- `measureReversedArcs`: reversed arcs compared to reference network or zero if not provided.
- `measureDivergence`: divergence of network learned compared to reference network or zero if not provided.
- `measureBayesScore`: log of the K2 score of the network structure.
- `measureBDeuScore`: log of the BDeu score of the network structure.
- `measureMDLScore`: log of the MDL score.
- `measureAICScore`: log of the AIC score.
- `measureEntropyScore`: log of the entropy.

8.11 Adding your own Bayesian network learners

You can add your own structure learners and estimators.

Adding a new structure learner

Here is the quick guide for adding a structure learner:

1. Create a class that derives from `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.SearchAlgorithm`. If your searcher is score based, conditional independence based or cross-validation based, you probably want to derive from `ScoreSearchAlgorithm`, `CISearchAlgorithm` or `CVSearchAlgorithm` instead of deriving from `SearchAlgorithm` directly. Let's say it is called `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.search.local.MySearcher` derived from `ScoreSearchAlgorithm`.

2. Implement the method


```
public void buildStructure(BayesNet bayesNet, Instances instances).
```

 Essentially, you are responsible for setting the parent sets in `bayesNet`. You can access the parentsets using `bayesNet.getParentSet(iAttribute)` where `iAttribute` is the number of the node/variable.

To add a parent `iParent` to node `iAttribute`, use `bayesNet.getParentSet(iAttribute).AddParent(iParent, instances)` where `instances` need to be passed for the parent set to derive properties of the attribute.

Alternatively, implement `public void search(BayesNet bayesNet, Instances instances)`. The implementation of `buildStructure` in the base class. This method is called by the `SearchAlgorithm` will call `search` after initializing parent sets and if the `initAsNaiveBase` flag is set, it will start with a naive Bayes network structure. After calling `search` in your custom class, it will add arrows if the `markovBlanketClassifier` flag is set to ensure all attributes are in the Markov blanket of the class node.

3. If the structure learner has options that are not default options, you want to implement `public Enumeration listOptions()`, `public void setOptions(String[] options)`, `public String[] getOptions()` and the get and set methods for the properties you want to be able to set.

NB 1. do not use the `-E` option since that is reserved for the `BayesNet` class to distinguish the extra options for the `SearchAlgorithm` class and the `Estimator` class. If the `-E` option is used, it will not be passed to your `SearchAlgorithm` (and probably causes problems in the `BayesNet` class).

NB 2. make sure to process options of the parent class if any in the `get/setOptions` methods.

Adding a new estimator

This is the quick guide for adding a new estimator:

1. Create a class that derives from `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.estimate.BayesNetEstimator`. Let's say it is called `weka.classifiers.bayes.net.estimate.MyEstimator`.
2. Implement the methods


```
public void initCPTs(BayesNet bayesNet)
```

```

public void estimateCPTs(BayesNet bayesNet)
public void updateClassifier(BayesNet bayesNet, Instance instance),
and
public double[] distributionForInstance(BayesNet bayesNet, Instance
instance).

```

3. If the structure learner has options that are not default options, you want to implement `public Enumeration listOptions()`, `public void setOptions(String[] options)`, `public String[] getOptions()` and the get and set methods for the properties you want to be able to set.

NB do not use the -E option since that is reserved for the BayesNet class to distinguish the extra options for the SearchAlgorithm class and the Estimator class. If the -E option is used and no extra arguments are passed to the SearchAlgorithm, the extra options to your Estimator will be passed to the SearchAlgorithm instead. In short, do not use the -E option.

8.12 FAQ

How do I use a data set with continuous variables with the BayesNet classes?

Use the class `weka.filters.unsupervised.attribute.Discretize` to discretize them. From the command line, you can use

```
java weka.filters.unsupervised.attribute.Discretize -B 3 -i infile.arff
-o outfile.arff
```

where the -B option determines the cardinality of the discretized variables.

How do I use a data set with missing values with the BayesNet classes?

You would have to delete the entries with missing values or fill in dummy values.

How do I create a random Bayes net structure?

Running from the command line

```
java weka.classifiers.bayes.net.BayesNetGenerator -B -N 10 -A 9 -C
2
```

will print a Bayes net with 10 nodes, 9 arcs and binary variables in XML BIF format to standard output.

How do I create an artificial data set using a random Bayes nets?

Running

```
java weka.classifiers.bayes.net.BayesNetGenerator -N 15 -A 20 -C 3
-M 300
```

will generate a data set in arff format with 300 instance from a random network with 15 ternary variables and 20 arrows.

How do I create an artificial data set using a Bayes nets I have on file?

Running

```
java weka.classifiers.bayes.net.BayesNetGenerator -F alarm.xml -M 1000
```

will generate a data set with 1000 instances from the network stored in the file `alarm.xml`.

How do I save a Bayes net in BIF format?

- **GUI:** In the Explorer
 - learn the network structure,
 - right click the relevant run in the result list,
 - choose “Visualize graph” in the pop up menu,
 - click the floppy button in the Graph Visualizer window.
 - a file “save as” dialog pops up that allows you to select the file name to save to.
- **Java:** Create a `BayesNet` and call `BayesNet.toXMLBIF03()` which returns the Bayes network in BIF format as a `String`.
- **Command line:** use the `-g` option and redirect the output on stdout into a file.

How do I compare a network I learned with one in BIF format?

Specify the `-B <bif-file>` option to `BayesNet`. Calling `toString()` will produce a summary of extra, missing and reversed arrows. Also the divergence between the network learned and the one on file is reported.

How do I use the network I learned for general inference?

There is no general purpose inference in Weka, but you can export the network as XML BIF file (see above) and import it in other packages, for example `JavaBayes` available under GPL from <http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~javabayes>.

8.13 Future development

If you would like to add to the current Bayes network facilities in Weka, you might consider one of the following possibilities.

- Implement more search algorithms, in particular,
 - general purpose search algorithms (such as an improved implementation of genetic search).
 - structure search based on equivalent model classes.
 - implement those algorithms both for local and global metric based search algorithms.

- implement more conditional independence based search algorithms.
- Implement score metrics that can handle sparse instances in order to allow for processing large datasets.
- Implement traditional conditional independence tests for conditional independence based structure learning algorithms.
- Currently, all search algorithms assume that all variables are discrete. Search algorithms that can handle continuous variables would be interesting.
- A limitation of the current classes is that they assume that there are no missing values. This limitation can be undone by implementing score metrics that can handle missing values. The classes used for estimating the conditional probabilities need to be updated as well.
- Only leave-one-out, k-fold and cumulative cross-validation are implemented. These implementations can be made more efficient and other cross-validation methods can be implemented, such as Monte Carlo cross-validation and bootstrap cross validation.
- Implement methods that can handle incremental extensions of the data set for updating network structures.

And for the more ambitious people, there are the following challenges.

- A GUI for manipulating Bayesian network to allow user intervention for adding and deleting arcs and updating the probability tables.
- General purpose inference algorithms built into the GUI to allow user defined queries.
- Allow learning of other graphical models, such as chain graphs, undirected graphs and variants of causal graphs.
- Allow learning of networks with latent variables.
- Allow learning of dynamic Bayesian networks so that time series data can be handled.

Part III

Data

Chapter 9

ARFF

An ARFF (= *Attribute-Relation File Format*) file is an ASCII text file that describes a list of instances sharing a set of attributes.

9.1 Overview

ARFF files have two distinct sections. The first section is the **Header** information, which is followed the **Data** information.

The **Header** of the ARFF file contains the name of the relation, a list of the attributes (the columns in the data), and their types. An example header on the standard IRIS dataset looks like this:

```
% 1. Title: Iris Plants Database
%
% 2. Sources:
%   (a) Creator: R.A. Fisher
%   (b) Donor: Michael Marshall (MARSHALL%PLU@io.arc.nasa.gov)
%   (c) Date: July, 1988
%
@RELATION iris

@ATTRIBUTE sepallength NUMERIC
@ATTRIBUTE sepalwidth NUMERIC
@ATTRIBUTE petallength NUMERIC
@ATTRIBUTE petalwidth NUMERIC
@ATTRIBUTE class {Iris-setosa,Iris-versicolor,Iris-virginica}
```

The **Data** of the ARFF file looks like the following:

```
@DATA
5.1,3.5,1.4,0.2,Iris-setosa
4.9,3.0,1.4,0.2,Iris-setosa
4.7,3.2,1.3,0.2,Iris-setosa
4.6,3.1,1.5,0.2,Iris-setosa
5.0,3.6,1.4,0.2,Iris-setosa
5.4,3.9,1.7,0.4,Iris-setosa
```

```

4.6,3.4,1.4,0.3,Iris-setosa
5.0,3.4,1.5,0.2,Iris-setosa
4.4,2.9,1.4,0.2,Iris-setosa
4.9,3.1,1.5,0.1,Iris-setosa

```

Lines that begin with a % are comments. The @RELATION, @ATTRIBUTE and @DATA declarations are case insensitive.

9.2 Examples

Several well-known machine learning datasets are distributed with Weka in the \$WEKAHOME/data directory as ARFF files.

9.2.1 The ARFF Header Section

The ARFF Header section of the file contains the relation declaration and attribute declarations.

The @relation Declaration

The relation name is defined as the first line in the ARFF file. The format is:

```
@relation <relation-name>
```

where <relation-name> is a string. The string must be quoted if the name includes spaces.

The @attribute Declarations

Attribute declarations take the form of an ordered sequence of @attribute statements. Each attribute in the data set has its own @attribute statement which uniquely defines the name of that attribute and its data type. The order the attributes are declared indicates the column position in the data section of the file. For example, if an attribute is the third one declared then Weka expects that all that attributes values will be found in the third comma delimited column.

The format for the @attribute statement is:

```
@attribute <attribute-name> <datatype>
```

where the <attribute-name> must start with an alphabetic character. If spaces are to be included in the name then the entire name must be quoted.

The <datatype> can be any of the four types supported by Weka:

- *numeric*
- *integer* is treated as *numeric*
- *real* is treated as *numeric*
- <nominal-specification>
- *string*

- *date* [*<date-format>*]
- *relational* for multi-instance data (for future use)

where *<nominal-specification>* and *<date-format>* are defined below. The keywords **numeric**, **real**, **integer**, **string** and **date** are case insensitive.

Numeric attributes

Numeric attributes can be real or integer numbers.

Nominal attributes

Nominal values are defined by providing an *<nominal-specification>* listing the possible values: *<nominal-name1>*, *<nominal-name2>*, *<nominal-name3>*, ...

For example, the class value of the Iris dataset can be defined as follows:

```
@ATTRIBUTE class {Iris-setosa,Iris-versicolor,Iris-virginica}
```

Values that contain spaces must be quoted.

String attributes

String attributes allow us to create attributes containing arbitrary textual values. This is very useful in text-mining applications, as we can create datasets with string attributes, then write Weka Filters to manipulate strings (like StringToWordVectorFilter). String attributes are declared as follows:

```
@ATTRIBUTE LCC string
```

Date attributes

Date attribute declarations take the form:

```
@attribute <name> date [<date-format>]
```

where *<name>* is the name for the attribute and *<date-format>* is an optional string specifying how date values should be parsed and printed (this is the same format used by `SimpleDateFormat`). The default format string accepts the ISO-8601 combined date and time format: `yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm:ss`.

Dates must be specified in the data section as the corresponding string representations of the date/time (see example below).

Relational attributes

Relational attribute declarations take the form:

```
@attribute <name> relational
  <further attribute definitions>
@end <name>
```

For the multi-instance dataset MUSK1 the definition would look like this ("..." denotes an omission):

```

@attribute molecule_name {MUSK-jf78,...,NON-MUSK-199}
@attribute bag relational
  @attribute f1 numeric
  ...
  @attribute f166 numeric
@end bag
@attribute class {0,1}
...

```

9.2.2 The ARFF Data Section

The ARFF Data section of the file contains the data declaration line and the actual instance lines.

The @data Declaration

The @data declaration is a single line denoting the start of the data segment in the file. The format is:

```
@data
```

The instance data

Each instance is represented on a single line, with carriage returns denoting the end of the instance. A percent sign (%) introduces a comment, which continues to the end of the line.

Attribute values for each instance are delimited by commas. They must appear in the order that they were declared in the header section (i.e. the data corresponding to the *n*th @attribute declaration is always the *n*th field of the attribute).

Missing values are represented by a single question mark, as in:

```

@data
4.4,?,1.5,?,Iris-setosa

```

Values of string and nominal attributes are case sensitive, and any that contain space or the comment-delimiter character % must be quoted. (The code suggests that double-quotes are acceptable and that a backslash will escape individual characters.) An example follows:

```

@relation LCCvsLCSH

@attribute LCC string
@attribute LCSH string

@data
AG5, 'Encyclopedias and dictionaries.;Twentieth century.'
AS262, 'Science -- Soviet Union -- History.'
AE5, 'Encyclopedias and dictionaries.'
AS281, 'Astronomy, Assyro-Babylonian.;Moon -- Phases.'
AS281, 'Astronomy, Assyro-Babylonian.;Moon -- Tables.'

```

Dates must be specified in the data section using the string representation specified in the attribute declaration. For example:

```
@RELATION Timestamps

@ATTRIBUTE timestamp DATE "yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss"

@DATA
"2001-04-03 12:12:12"
"2001-05-03 12:59:55"
```

Relational data must be enclosed within double quotes ". For example an instance of the MUSK1 dataset ("..." denotes an omission):

```
MUSK-188,"42,...,30",1
```

9.3 Sparse ARFF files

Sparse ARFF files are very similar to ARFF files, but data with value 0 are not be explicitly represented.

Sparse ARFF files have the same header (i.e `@relation` and `@attribute` tags) but the data section is different. Instead of representing each value in order, like this:

```
@data
0, X, 0, Y, "class A"
0, 0, W, 0, "class B"
```

the non-zero attributes are explicitly identified by attribute number and their value stated, like this:

```
@data
{1 X, 3 Y, 4 "class A"}
{2 W, 4 "class B"}
```

Each instance is surrounded by curly braces, and the format for each entry is: `<index> <space> <value>` where index is the attribute index (starting from 0).

Note that the omitted values in a sparse instance are **0**, they are not **missing** values! If a value is unknown, you must explicitly represent it with a question mark (?).

Warning: There is a known problem saving `SparseInstance` objects from datasets that have string attributes. In Weka, string and nominal data values are stored as numbers; these numbers act as indexes into an array of possible attribute values (this is very efficient). However, the first string value is assigned index 0: this means that, internally, this value is stored as a 0. When a `SparseInstance` is written, string instances with internal value 0 are not output, so their string value is lost (and when the arff file is read again, the default value 0 is the index of a different string value, so the attribute value appears to change). To get around this problem, add a dummy string value at index 0 that is never used whenever you declare string attributes that are likely to be used in `SparseInstance` objects and saved as Sparse ARFF files.

9.4 Instance weights in ARFF files

A weight can be associated with an instance in a standard ARFF file by appending it to the end of the line for that instance and enclosing the value in curly braces. E.g:

```
@data
0, X, 0, Y, "class A", {5}
```

For a sparse instance, this example would look like:

```
@data
{1 X, 3 Y, 4 "class A"}, {5}
```

Note that any instance without a weight value specified is assumed to have a weight of 1 for backwards compatibility.

Chapter 10

XRFF

The XRFF (*Xml attribute Relation File Format*) is a representing the data in a format that can store comments, attribute and instance weights.

10.1 File extensions

The following file extensions are recognized as XRFF files:

- `.xrff`
the default extension of XRFF files
- `.xrff.gz`
the extension for gzip compressed XRFF files (see *Compression* section for more details)

10.2 Comparison

10.2.1 ARFF

In the following a snippet of the UCI dataset *iris* in ARFF format:

```
@relation iris

@attribute sepallength numeric
@attribute sepalwidth numeric
@attribute petallength numeric
@attribute petalwidth numeric
@attribute class {Iris-setosa,Iris-versicolor,Iris-virginica}

@data
5.1,3.5,1.4,0.2,Iris-setosa
4.9,3,1.4,0.2,Iris-setosa
...
```



```

        </attribute>
      </attributes>
    </header>

    <body>
      <instances>
        <instance>
          <value>5.1</value>
          <value>3.5</value>
          <value>1.4</value>
          <value>0.2</value>
          <value>Iris-setosa</value>
        </instance>
        <instance>
          <value>4.9</value>
          <value>3</value>
          <value>1.4</value>
          <value>0.2</value>
          <value>Iris-setosa</value>
        </instance>
        ...
      </instances>
    </body>
  </dataset>

```

10.3 Sparse format

The XRFF format also supports a sparse data representation. Even though the iris dataset does not contain sparse data, the above example will be used here to illustrate the sparse format:

```

...
<instances>
  <instance type="sparse">
    <value index="1">5.1</value>
    <value index="2">3.5</value>
    <value index="3">1.4</value>
    <value index="4">0.2</value>
    <value index="5">Iris-setosa</value>
  </instance>
  <instance type="sparse">
    <value index="1">4.9</value>
    <value index="2">3</value>
    <value index="3">1.4</value>
    <value index="4">0.2</value>
    <value index="5">Iris-setosa</value>
  </instance>
  ...
</instances>
...

```

In contrast to the *normal* data format, each sparse instance tag contains a type attribute with the value *sparse*:

```
<instance type="sparse">
```

And each value tag needs to specify the *index* attribute, which contains the 1-based index of this value.

```
<value index="1">5.1</value>
```

10.4 Compression

Since the XML representation takes up considerably more space than the rather compact ARFF format, one can also compress the data via **gzip**. Weka automatically recognizes a file being gzip compressed, if the file's extension is **.xrff.gz** instead of **.xrff**.

The Weka Explorer, Experimenter and command-line allow one to load/save compressed and uncompressed XRFF files (this applies also to ARFF files).

10.5 Useful features

In addition to all the features of the ARFF format, the XRFF format contains the following additional features:

- class attribute specification
- attribute weights

10.5.1 Class attribute specification

Via the **class="yes"** attribute in the attribute specification in the header, one can define which attribute should act as class attribute. A feature that can be used on the command line as well as in the Experimenter, which now can also load other data formats, and removing the limitation of the class attribute always having to be the last one.

Snippet from the *iris* dataset:

```
<attribute class="yes" name="class" type="nominal">
```

10.5.2 Attribute weights

Attribute weights are stored in an attributes meta-data tag (in the *header* section). Here is an example of the *petalwidth* attribute with a weight of 0.9:

```
<attribute name="petalwidth" type="numeric">
  <metadata>
    <property name="weight">0.9</property>
  </metadata>
</attribute>
```

10.5.3 Instance weights

Instance weights are defined via the *weight* attribute in each instance tag. By default, the weight is 1. Here is an example:

```
<instance weight="0.75">
  <value>5.1</value>
  <value>3.5</value>
  <value>1.4</value>
  <value>0.2</value>
  <value>Iris-setosa</value>
</instance>
```


Chapter 11

Converters

11.1 Introduction

Weka offers conversion utilities for several formats, in order to allow import from different sorts of datasources. These utilities, called converters, are all located in the following package:

```
weka.core.converters
```

For a certain kind of converter you will find two classes

- one for **loading** (classname ends with *Loader*) and
- one for **saving** (classname ends with *Saver*).

Weka contains converters for the following data sources:

- **ARFF** files (ArffLoader, ArffSaver)
- **C4.5** files (C45Loader, C45Saver)
- **CSV** files (CSVLoader, CSVSaver)
- files containing **serialized instances** (SerializedInstancesLoader, SerializedInstancesSaver)
- **JDBC databases** (DatabaseLoader, DatabaseSaver)
- **libsvm** files (LibSVMLoader, LibSVMSaver)
- **XRFF** files (XRFFLoader, XRFFSaver)
- **text directories** for text mining (TextDirectoryLoader)

11.2 Usage

11.2.1 File converters

File converters can be used as follows:

- **Loader**

They take one argument, which is the file that should be converted, and print the result to stdout. You can also redirect the output into a file:

```
java <classname> <input-file> > <output-file>
```

Here's an example for loading the CSV file *iris.csv* and saving it as *iris.arff*:

```
java weka.core.converters.CSVLoader iris.csv > iris.arff
```

- **Saver**

For a Saver you specify the ARFF input file via *-i* and the output file in the specific format with *-o*:

```
java <classname> -i <input> -o <output>
```

Here's an example for saving an ARFF file to CSV:

```
java weka.core.converters.CSVSaver -i iris.arff -o iris.csv
```

A few notes:

- Using the *ArffSaver* from commandline doesn't make much sense, since this Saver takes an ARFF file as input **and** output. The *ArffSaver* is normally used from Java for saving an object of `weka.core.Instances` to a file.
- The *C45Loader* either takes the *.names*-file or the *.data*-file as input, it automatically looks for the other one.
- For the *C45Saver* one specifies as output file a filename without any extension, since two output files will be generated; *.names* and *.data* are automatically appended.

11.2.2 Database converters

The database converters are a bit more complex, since they also rely on additional configuration files, besides the parameters on the commandline. The setup for the database connection is stored in the following props file:

```
DatabaseUtils.props
```

The default file can be found here:

```
weka/experiment/DatabaseUtils.props
```


- **Loader**

You have to specify at least a SQL query with the *-Q* option (there are additional options for incremental loading)

```
java weka.core.converters.DatabaseLoader -Q "select * from employee"
```

- **Saver**

The Saver takes an ARFF file as input like any other Saver, but then also the table where to save the data to via *-T*:

```
java weka.core.converters.DatabaseSaver -i iris.arff -T iris
```


Chapter 12

Stemmers

12.1 Introduction

Weka now supports stemming algorithms. The stemming algorithms are located in the following package:

```
weka.core.stemmers
```

Currently, the Lovins Stemmer (+ iterated version) and support for the Snowball stemmers are included.

12.2 Snowball stemmers

Weka contains a wrapper class for the Snowball (homepage: <http://snowball.tartarus.org/>) stemmers (containing the Porter stemmer and several other stemmers for different languages). The relevant class is `weka.core.stemmers.Snowball`.

The Snowball classes are not included, they only have to be present in the classpath. The reason for this is, that the Weka team doesn't have to watch out for new versions of the stemmers and update them.

There are two ways of getting hold of the Snowball stemmers:

1. You can add the following pre-compiled jar archive to your classpath and you're set (based on source code from 2005-10-19, compiled 2005-10-22).
<http://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/ml/weka/stemmers/snowball.jar>
2. You can compile the stemmers yourself with the newest sources. Just download the following ZIP file, unpack it and follow the instructions in the README file (the zip contains an ANT (<http://ant.apache.org/>) build script for generating the jar archive).
<http://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/ml/weka/stemmers/snowball.zip>
Note: the patch target is specific to the source code from 2005-10-19.

12.3 Using stemmers

The stemmers can either used

- from commandline
- within the `StringToWordVector` (package `weka.filters.unsupervised.attribute`)

12.3.1 Commandline

All stemmers support the following options:

- `-h`
for displaying a brief help
- `-i <input-file>`
The file to process
- `-o <output-file>`
The file to output the processed data to (default `stdout`)
- `-l`
Uses lowercase strings, i.e., the input is automatically converted to lower case

12.3.2 StringToWordVector

Just use the `GenericObjectEditor` to choose the right stemmer and the desired options (if the stemmer offers additional options).

12.4 Adding new stemmers

You can easily add new stemmers, if you follow these guidelines (for use in the `GenericObjectEditor`):

- they should be located in the `weka.core.stemmers` package (if not, then the `GenericObjectEditor.props/GenericPropertiesCreator.props` file need to be updated) and
- they must implement the interface `weka.core.stemmers.Stemmer`.

Chapter 13

Databases

13.1 Configuration files

Thanks to JDBC it is easy to connect to Databases that provide a JDBC driver. Responsible for the setup is the following properties file, located in the `weka.experiment` package:

`DatabaseUtils.props`

You can get this properties file from the `weka.jar` or `weka-src.jar` jar-archive, both part of a normal Weka release. If you open up one of those files, you'll find the properties file in the sub-folder `weka/experiment`.

Weka comes with example files for a wide range of databases:

- `DatabaseUtils.props.hsql` - HSQLDB ($i = 3.4.1$)
- `DatabaseUtils.props.mssqlserver` - MS SQL Server 2000 ($i = 3.4.9$, $i = 3.5.4$)
- `DatabaseUtils.props.mssqlserver2005` - MS SQL Server 2005 ($i = 3.4.11$, $i = 3.5.6$)
- `DatabaseUtils.props.mysql` - MySQL ($i = 3.4.9$, $i = 3.5.4$)
- `DatabaseUtils.props.odbc` - ODBC access via Sun's ODBC/JDBC bridge, e.g., for MS Access ($i = 3.4.9$, $i = 3.5.4$)
see the *Windows databases* chapter for more information:
- `DatabaseUtils.props.oracle` - Oracle 10g ($i = 3.4.9$, $i = 3.5.4$)
- `DatabaseUtils.props.postgresql` - PostgreSQL 7.4 ($i = 3.4.9$, $i = 3.5.4$)
- `DatabaseUtils.props.sqlite3` - sqlite 3.x ($i = 3.4.12$, $i = 3.5.7$)

The easiest way is just to place the extracted properties file into your HOME directory. For more information on how property files are processed, check out this article.

Note: Weka *only* looks for the `DatabaseUtils.props` file. If you take one of the example files listed above, you need to rename it first.

13.2 Setup

Under normal circumstances you only have to edit the following two properties:

- `jdbcDriver`
- `jdbcURL`

Driver

`jdbcDriver` is the classname of the JDBC driver, necessary to connect to your database, e.g.:

- HSQLDB
`org.hsqldb.jdbcDriver`
- MS SQL Server 2000 (Desktop Edition)
`com.microsoft.jdbc.sqlserver.SQLServerDriver`
- MS SQL Server 2005
`com.microsoft.sqlserver.jdbc.SQLServerDriver`
- MySQL
`org.gjt.mm.mysql.Driver` (or `com.mysql.jdbc.Driver`)
- ODBC - part of Sun's JDKs/JREs, no external driver necessary
`sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcDriver`
- Oracle
`oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver`
- PostgreSQL
`org.postgresql.Driver`
- sqlite 3.x
`org.sqlite.JDBC`

URL

`jdbcURL` specifies the JDBC URL pointing to your database (can be still changed in the Experimenter/Explorer), e.g. for the database `MyDatabase` on the server `server.my.domain`:

- HSQLDB
`jdbc:hsqldb:hsql://server.my.domain/MyDatabase`
- MS SQL Server 2000 (Desktop Edition)
`jdbc:microsoft:sqlserver://v:1433`
(Note: if you add `;databasename=db-name` you can connect to a different database than the default one, e.g., `MyDatabase`)
- MS SQL Server 2005
`jdbc:sqlserver://server.my.domain:1433`

- MySQL
`jdbc:mysql://server.my.domain:3306/MyDatabase`
- ODBC
`jdbc:odbc:DSN_name` (replace *DSN_name* with the DSN that you want to use)
- Oracle (thin driver)
`jdbc:oracle:thin:@server.my.domain:1526:orcl`
 (Note: `@machineName:port:SID`)
 for the *Express Edition* you can use
`jdbc:oracle:thin:@server.my.domain:1521:XE`
- PostgreSQL
`jdbc:postgresql://server.my.domain:5432/MyDatabase`
 You can also specify user and password directly in the URL:
`jdbc:postgresql://server.my.domain:5432/MyDatabase?user=<...>&password=<...>`
 where you have to replace the `<...>` with the correct values
- sqlite 3.x
`jdbc:sqlite:/path/to/database.db`
 (you can access only local files)

13.3 Missing Datatypes

Sometimes (e.g. with MySQL) it can happen that a column type cannot be interpreted. In that case it is necessary to map the name of the column type to the Java type it should be interpreted as. E.g. the MySQL type TEXT is returned as BLOB from the JDBC driver and has to be mapped to String (0 represents String - the mappings can be found in the comments of the properties file):

Java type	Java method	Identifier	Weka attribute type
String	<code>getString()</code>	0	nominal
boolean	<code>getBoolean()</code>	1	nominal
double	<code>getDouble()</code>	2	numeric
byte	<code>getByte()</code>	3	numeric
short	<code>getByte()</code>	4	numeric
int	<code>getInteger()</code>	5	numeric
long	<code>getLong()</code>	6	numeric
float	<code>getFloat()</code>	7	numeric
date	<code>getDate()</code>	8	date
text	<code>getString()</code>	9	string
time	<code>getTime()</code>	10	date

In the props file one lists now the type names that the database returns and what Java type it represents (via the identifier), e.g.:

```
CHAR=0
VARCHAR=0
```

CHAR and VARCHAR are both String types, hence they are interpreted as String (identifier 0)

Note: in case database types have blanks, one needs to replace those blanks with an underscore, e.g., DOUBLE PRECISION must be listed like this:

```
DOUBLE_PRECISION=2
```

13.4 Stored Procedures

Let's say you're tired of typing the same query over and over again. A good way to shorten that, is to create a stored procedure.

PostgreSQL 7.4.x

The following example creates a procedure called `employee_name` that returns the names of all the employees in table `employee`. Even though it doesn't make much sense to create a stored procedure for this query, nonetheless, it shows how to create and call stored procedures in PostgreSQL.

- Create

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION public.employee_name()
  RETURNS SETOF text AS 'select name from employee'
  LANGUAGE 'sql' VOLATILE;
```

- SQL statement to call procedure

```
SELECT * FROM employee_name()
```

- Retrieve data via `InstanceQuery`

```
java weka.experiment.InstanceQuery
  -Q "SELECT * FROM employee_name()"
  -U <user> -P <password>
```

13.5 Troubleshooting

- In case you're experiencing problems connecting to your database, check out the WEKA Mailing List (see Weka homepage for more information). It is possible that somebody else encountered the same problem as you and you'll find a post containing the solution to your problem.
- Specific *MS SQL Server 2000* Troubleshooting
 - Error Establishing Socket with JDBC Driver
Add TCP/IP to the list of protocols as stated in the following article:
<http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb;en-us;313178>

- Login failed for user 'sa'. Reason: Not associated with a trusted SQL Server connection.
For changing the authentication to mixed mode see the following article:
<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/319930/en-us>
- *MS SQL Server 2005*: TCP/IP is not enabled for SQL Server, or the server or port number specified is incorrect. Verify that SQL Server is listening with TCP/IP on the specified server and port. This might be reported with an exception similar to: "The login has failed. The TCP/IP connection to the host has failed." This indicates one of the following:
 - SQL Server is installed but TCP/IP has not been installed as a network protocol for SQL Server by using the SQL Server Network Utility for SQL Server 2000, or the SQL Server Configuration Manager for SQL Server 2005
 - TCP/IP is installed as a SQL Server protocol, but it is not listening on the port specified in the JDBC connection URL. The default port is 1433.
 - The port that is used by the server has not been opened in the firewall
- The **Added driver:** ... output on the commandline does not mean that the actual class was found, but only that Weka will *attempt* to load the class later on in order to establish a database connection.
- The error message No suitable driver can be caused by the following:
 - The JDBC driver you are attempting to load is not in the CLASSPATH (Note: using `-jar` in the java commandline **overwrites** the CLASSPATH environment variable!). Open the SimpleCLI, run the command `java weka.core.SystemInfo` and check whether the property `java.class.path` lists your database jar. If not correct your CLASSPATH or the Java call you start Weka with.
 - The JDBC driver class is misspelled in the `jdbcDriver` property or you have multiple entries of `jdbcDriver` (properties files need *unique keys*!)
 - The `jdbcURL` property has a spelling error and tries to use a non-existing protocol or you listed it multiple times, which doesn't work either (remember, properties files need unique keys!)

Chapter 14

Windows databases

A common query we get from our users is how to open a Windows database in the Weka Explorer. This page is intended as a guide to help you achieve this. It is a complicated process and we cannot guarantee that it will work for you. The process described makes use of the JDBC-ODBC bridge that is part of Sun's JRE 1.3 (and higher).

The following instructions are for Windows 2000. Under other Windows versions there may be slight differences.

Step 1: Create a User DSN

1. Go to the **Control Panel**
2. Choose **Administrative Tools**
3. Choose **Data Sources (ODBC)**
4. At the **User DSN** tab, choose **Add...**
5. Choose database
 - Microsoft Access
 - (a) Note: Make sure your database is not open in another application before following the steps below.
 - (b) Choose the **Microsoft Access** driver and click **Finish**
 - (c) Give the source a name by typing it into the **Data Source Name** field
 - (d) In the **Database** section, choose **Select...**
 - (e) Browse to find your database file, select it and click **OK**
 - (f) Click **OK** to finalize your DSN
 - Microsoft SQL Server 2000 (Desktop Engine)
 - (a) Choose the **SQL Server** driver and click **Finish**
 - (b) Give the source a name by typing it into the **Name** field
 - (c) Add a description for this source in the **Description** field
 - (d) Select the server you're connecting to from the **Server** combobox

- (e) For the verification of the authenticity of the login ID choose **With SQL Server...**
- (f) Check **Connect to SQL Server to obtain default settings...** and supply the user ID and password with which you installed the Desktop Engine
- (g) Just click on **Next** until it changes into **Finish** and click this, too
- (h) For testing purposes, click on **Test Data Source...** - the result should be *TESTS COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY!*
- (i) Click on **OK**
- MySQL
 - (a) Choose the **MySQL ODBC** driver and click **Finish**
 - (b) Give the source a name by typing it into the **Data Source Name** field
 - (c) Add a description for this source in the **Description** field
 - (d) Specify the server you're connecting to in **Server**
 - (e) Fill in the user to use for connecting to the database in the **User** field, the same for the password
 - (f) Choose the database for this DSN from the **Database** combobox
 - (g) Click on **OK**

6. Your DSN should now be listed in the **User Data Sources** list

Step 2: Set up the DatabaseUtils.props file

You will need to create a file called DatabaseUtils.props. This file already exists under the path `weka/experiment/` in the `weka.jar` file that is part of the Weka download. In this directory you will also find a sample file for ODBC connectivity, called `DatabaseUtils.props.odbc`. You can use that as basis, since it already contains default values specific to ODBC access.

This file needs to be recognized when the Explorer starts. You can achieve this by making sure it is in the working directory, or by replacing the version the already exists in the `weka/experiment` directory. A way of achieving the second alternative would be to extract the contents of the `weka.jar`, and setting your CLASSPATH to point to the directory where `weka` resides rather than the `.jar` file.

The file is a text file that needs to contain the following lines:

```
jdbcDriver=sun.jdbc.odbc.JdbcOdbcDriver
jdbcURL=jdbc:odbc:dbname
```

where `dbname` is the name you gave the user DSN. (This can also be changed once the Explorer is running.)

Step 3: Open the database

1. Start up the Weka Explorer. If you want to be sure that the `DatabaseUtils.props` file is in the current path, you can open a command prompt window, change to the directory where the `DatabaseUtils.props` file is located, make sure your `CLASSPATH` environment variable is set correctly (or set it with the `-cp` option to java) and launch the Explorer with the following command:

```
java weka.gui.explorer.Explorer
```

2. Choose **Open DB...**
3. Edit the **query** field to read "select * from *tablename*" where *tablename* is the name of the database table you want to read, or you could put a more complicated SQL query here instead.
4. The **databaseURL** should read "jdbc:odbc:*dbname*" where *dbname* is the name you gave the user DSN.
5. Click OK

At this point the data should be read from the database.

Part IV

Appendix

Chapter 15

Research

15.1 Citing Weka

If you want to refer to Weka in a publication, please cite the data mining book. The full citation is:

Ian H. Witten and Eibe Frank (2005) *"Data Mining: Practical machine learning tools and techniques"*, 2nd Edition, Morgan Kaufmann, San Francisco, 2005.

15.2 Paper references

Due to the introduction of the `weka.core.TechnicalInformationHandler` interface it is now easy to extract all the paper references via `weka.core.ClassDiscovery` and `weka.core.TechnicalInformation`.

The script listed at the end, extracts all the paper references from Weka based on a given jar file and dumps it to stdout. One can either generate simple plain text output (option `-p`) or BibTeX compliant one (option `-b`).

Typical use (after an `ant exejar`) for BibTeX:

```
get_wekatechinfo.sh -d ../ -w ../dist/weka.jar -b > ../tech.txt
```

(command is issued from the same directory the Weka `build.xml` is located in)

Bash shell script `get_wekatechinfo.sh`

```
#!/bin/bash
#
# This script prints the information stored in TechnicalInformationHandlers
# to stdout.
#
# FracPete, $Revision: 4582 $

# the usage of this script
function usage()
{
    echo
    echo "${0##*/} -d <dir> [-w <jar>] [-p|-b] [-h]"
    echo
    echo "Prints the information stored in TechnicalInformationHandlers to stdout."
    echo
    echo "  -h    this help"
    echo "  -d    <dir>"
    echo "        the directory to look for packages, must be the one just above"
    echo "        the 'weka' package, default: $DIR"
    echo "  -w    <jar>"
    echo "        the weka jar to use, if not in CLASSPATH"
    echo "  -p    prints the information in plaintext format"
    echo "  -b    prints the information in BibTeX format"
    echo
}

# generates a filename out of the classname TMP and returns it in TMP
# uses the directory in DIR
function class_to_filename()
{
    TMP=$DIR/"`echo $TMP | sed s/"\."/"/g`.java"
}

# variables
DIR="."
PLAINTEXT="no"
BIBTEX="no"
WEKA=""
TECHINFOHANDLER="weka.core.TechnicalInformationHandler"
TECHINFO="weka.core.TechnicalInformation"
CLASSDISCOVERY="weka.core.ClassDiscovery"

# interpret parameters
while getopts ":hpbw:d:" flag
do
    case $flag in
        p) PLAINTEXT="yes"
           ;;
        b) BIBTEX="yes"
           ;;
        d) DIR=$OPTARG
           ;;
        w) WEKA=$OPTARG
           ;;
        h) usage
           exit 0
           ;;
        *) usage
           exit 1
           ;;
    esac
done

# either plaintext or bibtex
if [ "$PLAINTEXT" = "$BIBTEX" ]
then
    echo
    echo "ERROR: either -p or -b has to be given!"
    echo
    usage
    exit 2
fi
```

```

# do we have everything?
if [ "$DIR" = "" ] || [ ! -d "$DIR" ]
then
    echo
    echo "ERROR: no directory or non-existing one provided!"
    echo
    usage
    exit 3
fi

# generate Java call
if [ "$WEKA" = "" ]
then
    JAVA="java"
else
    JAVA="java -classpath $WEKA"
fi
if [ "$PLAINTEXT" = "yes" ]
then
    CMD="$JAVA $TECHINFO -plaintext"
elif [ "$BIBTEX" = "yes" ]
then
    CMD="$JAVA $TECHINFO -bibtex"
fi

# find packages
TMP='find $DIR -mindepth 1 -type d | grep -v CVS | sed s/"weka"/weka/g | sed s/"\."/./g'
PACKAGES='echo $TMP | sed s/" "/,/g'

# get technicalinformationhandlers
TECHINFOHANDLERS='$JAVA weka.core.ClassDiscovery $TECHINFOHANDLER $PACKAGES | grep "\. weka" | sed s/"weka"/weka/g'

# output information
echo
for i in $TECHINFOHANDLERS
do
    TMP=$i;class_to_filename

    # exclude internal classes
    if [ ! -f $TMP ]
    then
        continue
    fi

    $CMD -W $i
    echo
done

```


Chapter 16

Technical documentation

16.1 ANT

What is ANT? This is how the ANT homepage (<http://ant.apache.org/>) defines its tool:

Apache Ant is a Java-based build tool. In theory, it is kind of like Make, but without Make's wrinkles.

16.1.1 Basics

- the ANT build file is based on XML
- the usual name for the build file is:

```
build.xml
```

- invocation—the usual build file needs not be specified explicitly, if it's in the current directory; if not target is specified, the default one is used

```
ant [-f <build-file>] [<target>]
```

- displaying all the available targets of a build file

```
ant [-f <build-file>] -projecthelp
```

16.1.2 Weka and ANT

- a build file for Weka is available from subversion
- some targets of interest
 - **clean**—Removes the build, dist and reports directories; also any class files in the source tree
 - **compile**—Compile weka and deposit class files in `${path_modifier}/build/classes`
 - **docs**—Make javadocs into `${path_modifier}/doc`
 - **exejar**—Create an executable jar file in `${path_modifier}/dist`

16.1.3 Links

- ANT homepage: <http://ant.apache.org/>
- XML: <http://www.w3.org/XML/>

16.2 CLASSPATH

The CLASSPATH environment variable tells Java where to look for classes. Since Java does the search in a first-come-first-serve kind of manner, you'll have to take care where and what to put in your CLASSPATH. I, personally, never use the environment variable, since I'm working often on a project in different versions in parallel. The CLASSPATH would just mess up things, if you're not careful (or just forget to remove an entry). ANT (<http://ant.apache.org/>) offers a nice way for building (and separating source code and class files) Java projects. But still, if you're only working on totally separate projects, it might be easiest for you to use the environment variable.

16.2.1 Setting the CLASSPATH

In the following we add the `mysql-connector-java-3.1.8-bin.jar` to our CLASSPATH variable (this works for any other jar archive) to make it possible to access MySQL databases via JDBC.

Win32 (2k and XP)

We assume that the `mysql-connector-java-3.1.8-bin.jar` archive is located in the following directory:

`C:\Program Files\Weka-3-5`

In the *Control Panel* click on *System* (or right click on *My Computer* and select *Properties*) and then go to the *Advanced* tab. There you'll find a button called *Environment Variables*, click it. Depending on, whether you're the only person using this computer or it's a lab computer shared by many, you can either create a new system-wide (you're the only user) environment variable or a user dependent one (recommended for multi-user machines). Enter the following name for the variable.

`CLASSPATH`

and add this value

`C:\Program Files\Weka-3-5\mysql-connector-java-3.1.8-bin.jar`

If you want to add additional jars, you'll have to separate them with the path separator, the semicolon ; (no spaces!).

Unix/Linux

We make the assumption that the mysql jar is located in the following directory:

```
/home/johndoe/jars/
```

Open a shell and execute the following command, depending on the shell you're using:

- bash

```
export CLASSPATH=$CLASSPATH:/home/johndoe/jars/mysql-connector-java-3.1.8-bin.jar
```

- c shell

```
setenv CLASSPATH $CLASSPATH:/home/johndoe/jars/mysql-connector-java-3.1.8-bin.jar
```

Cygwin

The process is like with Unix/Linux systems, but since the host system is Win32 and therefore the Java installation also a Win32 application, you'll have to use the semicolon ; as separator for several jars.

16.2.2 RunWeka.bat

From version 3.5.4, Weka is launched differently under Win32. The simple batch file got replaced by a central launcher class (= `RunWeka.class`) in combination with an INI-file (= `RunWeka.ini`). The `RunWeka.bat` only calls this launcher class now with the appropriate parameters. With this launcher approach it is possible to define different launch scenarios, but with the advantage of having placeholders, e.g., for the max heap size, which enables one to change the memory for all setups easily.

The key of a command in the INI-file is prefixed with `cmd_`, all other keys are considered placeholders:

```
cmd_blah=java ...      command blah
bloerk= ...           placeholder bloerk
```

A placeholder is surrounded in a command with `#`:

```
cmd_blah=java #bloerk#
```

Note: The key *wekajar* is determined by the `-w` parameter with which the launcher class is called.

By default, the following commands are predefined:

- default
The default Weka start, without a terminal window.
- console
For debugging purposes. Useful as Weka gets started from a terminal window.

- explorer
The command that's executed if one double-clicks on an ARFF or XRFF file.

In order to change the **maximum heap size** for all those commands, one only has to modify the **maxheap** placeholder.

For more information check out the comments in the INI-file.

16.2.3 java -jar

When you're using the Java interpreter with the **-jar** option, be aware of the fact that it **overwrites** your CLASSPATH and not **augments it**. Out of convenience, people often only use the **-jar** option to skip the declaration of the main class to start. But as soon as you need more jars, e.g., for database access, you need to use the **-classpath** option and specify the main class.

Here's once again how you start the Weka Main-GUI **with** your current CLASSPATH variable (and 128MB for the JVM):

- Linux
`java -Xmx128m -classpath $CLASSPATH:weka.jar weka.gui.Main`
- Win32
`java -Xmx128m -classpath "%CLASSPATH%;weka.jar" weka.gui.Main`

16.3 Subversion

16.3.1 General

The Weka *Subversion* repository is accessible and browseable via the following URL:

`https://svn.scms.waikato.ac.nz/svn/weka/`

A Subversion repository has usually the following layout:

```
root
|
+- trunk
|
+- tags
|
+- branches
```

Where *trunk* contains the *main trunk* of the development, *tags* snapshots in time of the repository (e.g., when a new version got released) and *branches* development branches that forked off the main trunk at some stage (e.g., legacy versions that still get bugfixed).

16.3.2 Source code

The latest version of the Weka source code can be obtained with this URL:

```
https://svn.scms.waikato.ac.nz/svn/weka/trunk/weka
```

If you want to obtain the source code of the book version, use this URL:

```
https://svn.scms.waikato.ac.nz/svn/weka/branches/book2ndEd-branch/weka
```

16.3.3 JUnit

The latest version of Weka's JUnit tests can be obtained with this URL:

```
https://svn.scms.waikato.ac.nz/svn/weka/trunk/tests
```

And if you want to obtain the JUnit tests of the book version, use this URL:

```
https://svn.scms.waikato.ac.nz/svn/weka/branches/book2ndEd-branch/tests
```

16.3.4 Specific version

Whenever a release of Weka is generated, the repository gets *tagged*

- **dev-X-Y-Z**
the tag for a release of the developer version, e.g., *dev-3.5.8* for Weka 3.5.8
`https://svn.scms.waikato.ac.nz/svn/weka/tags/dev-3-5-8`
- **stable-X-Y-Z**
the tag for a release of the book version, e.g., *stable-3-4-13* for Weka 3.4.13
`https://svn.scms.waikato.ac.nz/svn/weka/tags/stable-3-4-13`

16.3.5 Clients

Commandline

Modern Linux distributions already come with Subversion either pre-installed or easily installed via the package manager of the distribution. If that shouldn't be case, or if you are using Windows, you have to download the appropriate client from the Subversion homepage (<http://subversion.tigris.org/>).

A checkout of the current developer version of Weka looks like this:

```
svn co https://svn.scms.waikato.ac.nz/svn/weka/trunk/weka
```

SmartSVN

SmartSVN (<http://smartsvn.com/>) is a Java-based, graphical, cross-platform client for Subversion. Though it is not open-source/free software, the *foundation* version is for free.

TortoiseSVN

Under Windows, TortoiseCVS was a CVS client, neatly integrated into the Windows Explorer. TortoiseSVN (<http://tortoisesvn.tigris.org/>) is the equivalent for Subversion.

16.4 GenericObjectEditor

16.4.1 Introduction

As of version 3.4.4 it is possible for Weka to dynamically discover classes at run-time (rather than using only those specified in the `GenericObjectEditor.props` (GOE) file). In version 3.5.8 and higher this facility is not enabled by default as it is slower than the props file approach, and, furthermore, does not function in environments that do not have a CLASSPATH (e.g. application servers).

If you wish to use dynamic class discovery, the relevant file to edit is `GenericPropertiesCreator.props` (GPC, located in `weka.gui`). All that is required is to change the `UseDynamic` property in this file from `false` to `true`.

If dynamic class discovery is too slow, e.g., due to an enormous CLASSPATH, you can generate a new `GenericObjectEditor.props` file and then turn dynamic class discovery off again. Just follow these steps:

- generate a new `GenericObjectEditor.props` file, based on your current setup (assuming the weka classes are in your CLASSPATH and you're currently just above the root package):

```
java weka.gui.GenericPropertiesCreator \
weka/gui/GenericPropertiesCreator.props \
$HOME/GenericObjectEditor.props
```

this will generate a new props file in your home directory (Windows users have to replace the `$HOME` with `%USERPROFILE%`).

- edit the `GenericPropertiesCreator.props` file and set `UseDynamic` to `false`

Like with the GOE file the GPC can be either modified in its original position (inside the source tree), or you can place a copy of it in your home directory and modify this one - which makes installing WEKA updates easier, by just replacing the `weka.jar`.

A limitation of the GOE was so far that additional classifiers, filters etc. had to fit into the same package structure as the already existing ones, i.e. all had to be located below `weka`. WEKA can now display multiple class hierarchies in the GUI, which makes adding new functionality quite easy as we will see later in an example (it is not restricted to classifiers only, but also works with all the other entries in the GPC file).

16.4.2 File Structure

The structure of the GOE is a key-value-pair, separated by an equals-sign. The value is a comma separated list of classes that are all derived from the su-

perclass/superinterface *key*. The GPC is slightly different, instead of declaring all the classes/interfaces one need only to specify all the packages descendants are located in (only non-abstract ones are then listed). E.g., the `weka.classifiers.Classifier` entry in the GOE file looks like this:

```
weka.classifiers.Classifier=\
  weka.classifiers.bayes.AODE,\
  weka.classifiers.bayes.BayesNet,\
  weka.classifiers.bayes.ComplementNaiveBayes,\
  weka.classifiers.bayes.NaiveBayes,\
  weka.classifiers.bayes.NaiveBayesMultinomial,\
  weka.classifiers.bayes.NaiveBayesSimple,\
  weka.classifiers.bayes.NaiveBayesUpdateable,\
  weka.classifiers.functions.LeastMedSq,\
  weka.classifiers.functions.LinearRegression,\
  weka.classifiers.functions.Logistic,\
  ...
```

The entry producing the same output for the classifiers in the GPC looks like this (7 lines instead of over 70):

```
weka.classifiers.Classifier=\
  weka.classifiers.bayes,\
  weka.classifiers.functions,\
  weka.classifiers.lazy,\
  weka.classifiers.meta,\
  weka.classifiers.trees,\
  weka.classifiers.rules
```

16.4.3 Exclusion

It may not always be desired to list all the classes that can be found along the CLASSPATH. Sometimes, classes cannot be declared `abstract` but still shouldn't be listed in the GOE. For that reason one can list classes, interfaces, superclasses for certain packages to be excluded from display. This exclusion is done with the following file:

```
weka/gui/GenericPropertiesCreator.excludes
```

The format of this properties file is fairly simple:

```
<key>=<prefix>:<class>[,<prefix>:<class>]
```

Where the `<key>` corresponds to a key in the `GenericPropertiesCreator.props` file and the `<prefix>` can be one of the following:

- **S** – *Superclass*
any class derived from this will be excluded
- **I** – *Interface*
any class implementing this interface will be excluded

- **C** – *Class*
exactly this class will be excluded

Here are a few examples:

```
# exclude all ResultListeners that also implement the ResultProducer interface
# (all ResultProducers do that!)
weka.experiment.ResultListener=\
    I:weka.experiment.ResultProducer

# exclude J48 and all SingleClassifierEnhancers
weka.classifiers.Classifier=\
    C:weka.classifiers.trees.J48,\
    S:weka.classifiers.SingleClassifierEnhancer
```

16.4.4 Class Discovery

Unlike the `Class.forName(String)` method that grabs the first class it can find in the `CLASSPATH`, and therefore fixes the location of the package it found the class in, the dynamic discovery examines the complete `CLASSPATH` you're starting the Java Virtual Machine (= JVM) with. This means that you can have several parallel directories with the same WEKA package structure, e.g. the standard release of WEKA in one directory (`/distribution/weka.jar`) and another one with your own classes (`/development/weka/...`), and display all of the classifiers in the GUI. In case of a name conflict, i.e. two directories contain the same class, the first one that can be found is used. In a nutshell, your java call of the Experimenter can look like this:

```
java -classpath "/development:/distribution/weka.jar" weka.gui.experiment.Experimenter
```

Note: Windows users have to replace the “.” with “;”

16.4.5 Multiple Class Hierarchies

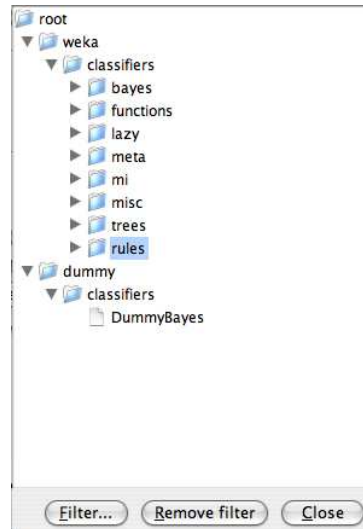
In case you're developing your own framework, but still want to use your classifiers within WEKA that wasn't possible so far. With the release 3.4.4 it is possible to have multiple class hierarchies being displayed in the GUI. If you've developed a modified version of NaiveBayes, let's call it *DummyBayes* and it's located in the package `dummy.classifiers` then you'll have to add this package to the classifiers list in the GPC file like this:

```
weka.classifiers.Classifier=\
    weka.classifiers.bayes,\
    weka.classifiers.functions,\
    weka.classifiers.lazy,\
    weka.classifiers.meta,\
    weka.classifiers.trees,\
    weka.classifiers.rules,\
    dummy.classifiers
```

Your java call for the Experimenter might look like this:

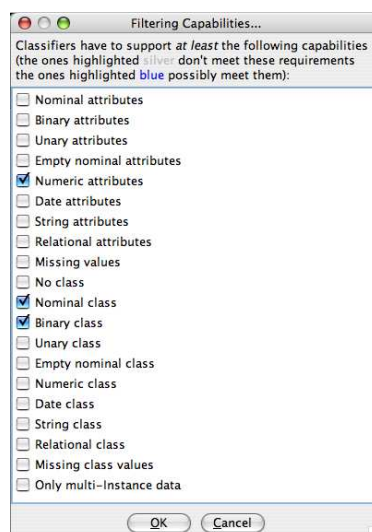
```
java -classpath "weka.jar:dummy.jar" weka.gui.experiment.Experimenter
```

Starting up the GUI you'll now have another root node in the tree view of the classifiers, called *root*, and below it the *weka* and the *dummy* package hierarchy as you can see here:



16.4.6 Capabilities

Version **3.5.3** of Weka introduced the notion of *Capabilities*. Capabilities basically list what kind of data a certain object can handle, e.g., one classifier can handle numeric classes, but another cannot. In case a class supports capabilities the additional buttons **Filter...** and **Remove filter** will be available in the GOE. The Filter... button pops up a dialog which lists all available Capabilities:



One can then choose those capabilities an object, e.g., a classifier, should have. If one is looking for classification problem, then the *Nominal* class Capability can be selected. On the other hand, if one needs a regression scheme, then the Capability *Numeric* class can be selected. This filtering mechanism makes the search for an appropriate learning scheme easier. After applying that filter, the tree with the objects will be displayed again and lists all objects that can handle all the selected Capabilities black, the ones that cannot grey and the ones that might be able to handle them blue (e.g., meta classifiers which depend on their base classifier(s)).

16.5 Properties

A properties file is a simple text file with this structure:

```
<key>=<value>
```

Comments start with the hash sign #.

To make a rather long property line more readable, one can use a backslash to continue on the next line. The Filter property, e.g., looks like this:

```
weka.filters.Filter= \
  weka.filters.supervised.attribute, \
  weka.filters.supervised.instance, \
  weka.filters.unsupervised.attribute, \
  weka.filters.unsupervised.instance
```

16.5.1 Precedence

The Weka property files (extension .props) are searched for in the following order:

- current directory
- the user's home directory (*nix \$HOME, Windows %USERPROFILE%)
- the class path (normally the weka.jar file)

If Weka encounters those files it only supplements the properties, never overrides them. In other words, a property in the property file of the current directory has a higher precedence than the one in the user's home directory.

Note: Under Cygwin (<http://cygwin.com/>), the home directory is still the Windows one, since the java installation will be still one for Windows.

16.5.2 Examples

- weka/gui/LookAndFeel.props
- weka/gui/GenericPropertiesCreator.props
- weka/gui/beans/Beans.props

16.6 XML

Weka now supports XML (<http://www.w3c.org/XML/>) (eXtensible Markup Language) in several places.

16.6.1 Command Line

WEKA now allows Classifiers and Experiments to be started using an `-xml` option followed by a filename to retrieve the command line options from the XML file instead of the command line.

For such simple classifiers like e.g. J48 this looks like overkill, but as soon as one uses Meta-Classifiers or Meta-Meta-Classifiers the handling gets tricky and one spends a lot of time looking for missing quotes. With the hierarchical structure of XML files it is simple to plug in other classifiers by just exchanging tags.

The DTD for the XML options is quite simple:

```
<!DOCTYPE options
[
  <!ELEMENT options (option)*>
  <!ATTLIST options type CDATA "classifier">
  <!ATTLIST options value CDATA "">
  <!ELEMENT option (#PCDATA | options)*>
  <!ATTLIST option name CDATA #REQUIRED>
  <!ATTLIST option type (flag | single | hyphens | quotes) "single">
]
>
```

The type attribute of the option tag needs some explanations. There are currently four different types of options in WEKA:

- **flag**

The simplest option that takes no arguments, like e.g. the `-V` flag for inverting an selection.

```
<option name="V" type="flag"/>
```

- **single**

The option takes exactly one parameter, directly following after the option, e.g., for specifying the trainings file with `-t somefile.arff`. Here the parameter value is just put between the opening and closing tag. Since single is the default value for the type tag we don't need to specify it explicitly.

```
<option name="t">somefile.arff</option>
```

- **hyphens**

Meta-Classifiers like `AdaBoostM1` take another classifier as option with the `-W` option, where the options for the base classifier follow after the `--`. And here it is where the fun starts: where to put parameters for the base classifier if the Meta-Classifier itself is a base classifier for another

Meta-Classifier?

E.g., does `-W weka.classifiers.trees.J48 -- -C 0.001` become this:

```
<option name="W" type="hyphens">
  <options type="classifier" value="weka.classifiers.trees.J48">
    <option name="C">0.001</option>
  </options>
</option>
```

Internally, all the options enclosed by the `options` tag are pushed to the end after the `--` if one transforms the XML into a command line string.

- **quotes**

A Meta-Classifier like `Stacking` can take several `-B` options, where each single one encloses other options in quotes (this itself can contain a Meta-Classifier!). From `-B 'weka.classifiers.trees.J48'` we then get this XML:

```
<option name="B" type="quotes">
  <options type="classifier" value="weka.classifiers.trees.J48"/>
</option>
```

With the XML representation one doesn't have to worry anymore about the level of quotes one is using and therefore doesn't have to care about the correct escaping (i.e. `' ... \' ... \' ...'`) since this is done automatically.

And if we now put all together we can transform this more complicated command line (`java` and the `CLASSPATH` omitted):

```
<options type="class" value="weka.classifiers.meta.Stacking">
  <option name="B" type="quotes">
    <options type="classifier" value="weka.classifiers.meta.AdaBoostM1">
      <option name="W" type="hyphens">
        <options type="classifier" value="weka.classifiers.trees.J48">
          <option name="C">0.001</option>
        </options>
      </option>
    </options>
  </option>
</options>

<option name="B" type="quotes">
  <options type="classifier" value="weka.classifiers.meta.Bagging">
    <option name="W" type="hyphens">
      <options type="classifier" value="weka.classifiers.meta.AdaBoostM1">
        <option name="W" type="hyphens">
          <options type="classifier" value="weka.classifiers.trees.J48"/>
        </option>
      </options>
    </option>
  </options>
```



```

        </option>
    </options>
</option>

<option name="B" type="quotes">
    <options type="classifier" value="weka.classifiers.meta.Stacking">
        <option name="B" type="quotes">
            <options type="classifier" value="weka.classifiers.trees.J48"/>
        </option>
    </options>
</option>

    <option name="t">test/datasets/hepatitis.arff</option>
</options>

```

Note: The `type` and `value` attribute of the outermost `options` tag is not used while reading the parameters. It is merely for documentation purposes, so that one knows which class was actually started from the command line.

Responsible Class(es):

`weka.core.xml.XMLOptions`

16.6.2 Serialization of Experiments

It is now possible to serialize the Experiments from the WEKA Experimenter not only in the proprietary binary format Java offers with serialization (with this you run into problems trying to read old experiments with a newer WEKA version, due to different SerialUIDs), but also in XML. There are currently two different ways to do this:

- **built-in**

The built-in serialization captures only the necessary informations of an experiment and doesn't serialize anything else. It's sole purpose is to save the setup of a specific experiment and can therefore not store any built models. Thanks to this limitation we'll never run into problems with mismatching SerialUIDs.

This kind of serialization is always available and can be selected via a Filter (*.xml) in the Save/Open-Dialog of the Experimenter.

The DTD is very simple and looks like this (for version 3.4.5):

```

<!DOCTYPE object[
    <!ELEMENT object (#PCDATA | object)*>
    <!ATTLIST object name      CDATA #REQUIRED>
    <!ATTLIST object class     CDATA #REQUIRED>
    <!ATTLIST object primitive CDATA "no">
    <!ATTLIST object array     CDATA "no">
    <!ATTLIST object null      CDATA "no">
    <!ATTLIST object version   CDATA "3.4.5">
]>

```

Prior to versions 3.4.5 and 3.5.0 it looked like this:

```
<!DOCTYPE object
[
  <!ELEMENT object (#PCDATA | object)*>
  <!ATTLIST object name      CDATA #REQUIRED>
  <!ATTLIST object class     CDATA #REQUIRED>
  <!ATTLIST object primitive CDATA "yes">
  <!ATTLIST object array     CDATA "no">
]
>
```

Responsible Class(es):

`weka.experiment.xml.XMLExperiment`

for general Serialization:

`weka.core.xml.XMLSerialization`
`weka.core.xml.XMLBasicSerialization`

- **KOML** (<http://koala.ilog.fr/XML/serialization/>)
 The Koala Object Markup Language (KOML) is published under the LGPL (<http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/lgpl.html>) and is an alternative way of serializing and deserializing Java Objects in an XML file. Like the normal serialization it serializes everything into XML via an `ObjectOutputStream`, including the `SerialUID` of each class. Even though we have the same problems with mismatching `SerialUIDs` it is at least possible to edit the XML files by hand and replace the offending IDs with the new ones.

In order to use KOML one only has to assure that the KOML classes are in the `CLASSPATH` with which the Experimenter is launched. As soon as KOML is present another Filter (`*.koml`) will show up in the Save/Open-Dialog.

The DTD for KOML can be found at <http://koala.ilog.fr/XML/koml12.dtd>

Responsible Class(es):

`weka.core.xml.KOML`

The experiment class can of course read those XML files if passed as input or output file (see options of `weka.experiment.Experiment` and `weka.experiment.RemoteExperiment`)

16.6.3 Serialization of Classifiers

The options for models of a classifier, `-l` for the input model and `-d` for the output model, now also supports XML serialized files. Here we have to differentiate between two different formats:

- **built-in**

The built-in serialization captures only the options of a classifier but not the built model. With the `-l` one still has to provide a training file, since we only retrieve the options from the XML file. It is possible to add more options on the command line, but it is no check performed whether they collide with the ones stored in the XML file.

The file is expected to end with `.xml`.

- **KOML**

Since the KOML serialization captures everything of a Java Object we can use it just like the normal Java serialization.

The file is expected to end with `.koml`.

The **built-in** serialization can be used in the **Experimenter** for loading/saving options from algorithms that have been added to a Simple Experiment. Unfortunately it is not possible to create such a hierarchical structure like mentioned in Section 16.6.1. This is because of the loss of information caused by the `getOptions()` method of classifiers: it returns only a flat String-Array and not a tree structure.

Responsible Class(es):

```
weka.core.xml.KOML
weka.classifiers.xml.XMLClassifier
```

16.6.4 Bayesian Networks

The GraphVisualizer (`weka.gui.graphvisualizer.GraphVisualizer`) can save graphs into the Interchange Format (<http://www-2.cs.cmu.edu/~fgcozman/Research/InterchangeFormat/>) for Bayesian Networks (BIF). If started from command line with an XML filename as first parameter and not from the Explorer it can display the given file directly.

The DTD for BIF is this:

```
<!DOCTYPE BIF [
  <!ELEMENT BIF ( NETWORK )*>
    <!-- ATTLIST BIF VERSION CDATA #REQUIRED -->
  <!ELEMENT NETWORK ( NAME, ( PROPERTY | VARIABLE | DEFINITION )* )>
  <!ELEMENT NAME (#PCDATA)>

  <!-- ELEMENT VARIABLE ( NAME, ( OUTCOME | PROPERTY )* ) -->
    <!-- ATTLIST VARIABLE TYPE (nature|decision|utility) "nature" -->
  <!ELEMENT OUTCOME (#PCDATA)>
  <!-- ELEMENT DEFINITION ( FOR | GIVEN | TABLE | PROPERTY )* -->
  <!-- ELEMENT FOR (#PCDATA)>
  <!-- ELEMENT GIVEN (#PCDATA)>

  <!-- ELEMENT TABLE (#PCDATA)>
  <!-- ELEMENT PROPERTY (#PCDATA)>
]>
```

Responsible Class(es):

```
weka.classifiers.bayes.BayesNet#toXMLBIF03()  
weka.classifiers.bayes.net.BIFReader  
weka.gui.graphvisualizer.BIFParser
```

16.6.5 XRFF files

With Weka 3.5.4 a new, more feature-rich, XML-based data format got introduced: **XRFF**. For more information, please see Chapter 10.

Chapter 17

Other resources

TODO:

17.1 Mailing list

The WEKA Mailing list can be found here:

- <http://list.scms.waikato.ac.nz/mailman/listinfo/wekalist>
for subscribing/unsubscribing the list
- <https://list.scms.waikato.ac.nz/pipermail/wekalist/>
(Mirrors: <http://news.gmane.org/gmane.comp.ai.weka>, <http://www.nabble.com/WEKA-f435.html>)
for searching previous posted messages

Before posting, please read the Mailing List Etiquette
(http://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/~ml/weka/maillinglist_etiquette.html).

17.2 Troubleshooting

Here are a few of things that are useful to know when you are having trouble installing or running Weka successfully on your machine.

NB these java commands refer to ones executed in a shell (bash, command prompt, etc.) and **NOT** to commands executed in the SimpleCLI.

17.2.1 Weka download problems

When you **download Weka**, make sure that the resulting file size is the same as on our webpage. Otherwise things won't work properly. Apparently some web browsers have trouble downloading Weka.

17.2.2 OutOfMemoryException

Most Java virtual machines only allocate a certain maximum amount of memory to run Java programs. Usually this is much less than the amount of RAM in your computer. However, you can extend the memory available for the virtual machine by setting appropriate options. With Sun's JDK, for example, you can

go

```
java -Xmx100m ...
```

to set the maximum Java heap size to 100MB. For more information about these options see <http://java.sun.com/docs/hotspot/VMOptions.html>.

17.2.2.1 Windows

Book version

You have to modify the JVM invocation in the `RunWeka.bat` batch file in your installation directory.

Developer version

- up to **Weka 3.5.2**
just like the book version.
- **Weka 3.5.3**
You have to modify the link in the Windows Start menu, if you're starting the console-less Weka (only the link with console in its name executes the `RunWeka.bat` batch file)
- **Weka 3.5.4** and higher Due to the new launching scheme, you no longer modify the batch file, but the `RunWeka.ini` file. In that particular file, you'll have to change the **maxheap** placeholder. See section 16.2.2.

17.2.3 Mac OSX

In your Weka installation directory (`weka-3-x-y.app`) locate the `Contents` sub-directory and edit the `Info.plist` file. Near the bottom of the file you should see some text like:

```
<key>VMOptions</key>  
<string>-Xmx256M</string>
```

Alter the 256M to something higher.

17.2.4 StackOverflowError

Try increasing the stack of your virtual machine. With Sun's JDK you can use this command to increase the stacksize:

```
java -Xss512k ...
```

to set the maximum Java stack size to 512KB. If still not sufficient, slowly increase it.

17.2.5 just-in-time (JIT) compiler

For maximum enjoyment, use a virtual machine that incorporates a **just-in-time compiler**. This can speed things up quite significantly. Note also that there can be large differences in execution time between different virtual machines.

17.2.6 CSV file conversion

Either load the CSV file in the Explorer or use the CVS converter on the commandline as follows:

```
java weka.core.converters.CSVLoader filename.csv > filename.arff
```

17.2.7 ARFF file doesn't load

One way to figure out why ARFF files are failing to load is to give them to the Instances class. At the command line type the following:

```
java weka.core.Instances filename.arff
```

where you substitute 'filename' for the actual name of your file. This should return an error if there is a problem reading the file, or show some statistics if the file is ok. The error message you get should give some indication of what is wrong.

17.2.8 Spaces in labels of ARFF files

A common problem people have with ARFF files is that labels can only have spaces if they are enclosed in single quotes, i.e. a label such as:

```
some value
```

should be written either 'some value' or some_value in the file.

17.2.9 CLASSPATH problems

Having problems getting Weka to run from a DOS/UNIX command prompt? Getting `java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError` exceptions? Most likely your **CLASSPATH** environment variable is not set correctly - it needs to point to the Weka.jar file that you downloaded with Weka (or the parent of the Weka directory if you have extracted the jar). Under DOS this can be achieved with:

```
set CLASSPATH=c:\weka-3-4\weka.jar;%CLASSPATH%
```

Under UNIX/Linux something like:

```
export CLASSPATH=/home/weka/weka.jar:$CLASSPATH
```

An easy way to get avoid setting the variable this is to specify the CLASSPATH when calling Java. For example, if the jar file is located at `c:\weka-3-4\weka.jar` you can use:

```
java -cp c:\weka-3-4\weka.jar weka.classifiers... etc.
```

See also Section 16.2.

17.2.10 Instance ID

People often want to **tag** their **instances with identifiers**, so they can keep track of them and the predictions made on them.

17.2.10.1 Adding the ID

A new ID attribute is added real easy: one only needs to run the `AddID` filter over the dataset and it's done. Here's an example (at a DOS/Unix command prompt):

```
java weka.filters.unsupervised.attribute.AddID
-i data_without_id.arff
-o data_with_id.arff
```

(all on a single line).

Note: the `AddID` filter adds a numeric attribute, not a `String` attribute to the dataset. If you want to remove this ID attribute for the classifier in a `FilteredClassifier` environment again, use the `Remove` filter instead of the `RemoveType` filter (same package).

17.2.10.2 Removing the ID

If you run from the command line you can use the `-p` option to output predictions plus any other attributes you are interested in. So it is possible to have a string attribute in your data that acts as an identifier. A problem is that most classifiers don't like `String` attributes, but you can get around this by using the `RemoveType` (this removes *String* attributes by default).

Here's an example. Lets say you have a training file named `train.arff`, a testing file named `test.arff`, and they have an identifier `String` attribute as their 5th attribute. You can get the predictions from `J48` along with the identifier strings by issuing the following command (at a DOS/Unix command prompt):

```
java weka.classifiers.meta.FilteredClassifier
-F weka.filters.unsupervised.attribute.RemoveType
-W weka.classifiers.trees.J48
-t train.arff -T test.arff -p 5
```

(all on a single line).

If you want, you can redirect the output to a file by adding `> output.txt` to the end of the line.

In the Explorer GUI you could try a similar trick of using the String attribute identifiers here as well. Choose the **FilteredClassifier**, with **RemoveType** as the filter, and whatever classifier you prefer. When you visualize the results you will need click through each instance to see the identifier listed for each.

17.2.11 Visualization

Access to **visualization** from the ClassifierPanel, ClusterPanel and Attribute-Selection panel is available from a popup menu. Click the right mouse button over an entry in the Result list to bring up the menu. You will be presented with options for viewing or saving the text output and—depending on the scheme—further options for visualizing errors, clusters, trees etc.

17.2.12 Memory consumption and Garbage collector

There is the ability to print **how much memory is available** in the Explorer and Experimenter and to run the garbage collector. Just right click over the Status area in the Explorer/Experimenter.

17.2.13 GUIChooser starts but not Experimenter or Explorer

The GUIChooser starts, but Explorer and Experimenter don't start and output an Exception like this in the terminal:

```
/usr/share/themes/Mist/gtk-2.0/gtkrc:48: Engine "mist" is unsupported, ignoring
---Registering Weka Editors---
java.lang.NullPointerException
    at weka.gui.explorer.PreprocessPanel.addPropertyChangeListener(PreprocessPanel.java:519)
    at javax.swing.plaf.synth.SynthPanelUI.installListeners(SynthPanelUI.java:49)
    at javax.swing.plaf.synth.SynthPanelUI.installUI(SynthPanelUI.java:38)
    at javax.swing.JComponent.setUI(JComponent.java:652)
    at javax.swing.JPanel.setUI(JPanel.java:131)
    ...
```

This behavior happens only under Java 1.5 and Gnome/Linux, KDE doesn't produce this error. The reason for this is, that Weka tries to look more “native” and therefore sets a platform-specific Swing theme. Unfortunately, this doesn't seem to be working correctly in Java 1.5 together with Gnome. A workaround for this is to set the cross-platform **Metal** theme.

In order to use another theme one only has to create the following properties file in ones home directory:

```
LookAndFeel.props
```

With this content:

```
Theme=javax.swing.plaf.metal.MetalLookAndFeel
```

17.2.14 KnowledgeFlow toolbars are empty

In the terminal, you will most likely see this output as well:

```
Failed to instantiate: weka.gui.beans.Loader
```

This behavior can happen under Gnome with Java 1.5, see Section 17.2.13 for a solution.

17.2.15 Links

- Java VM options (<http://java.sun.com/docs/hotspot/VMOptions.html>)

Bibliography

- [1] Witten, I.H. and Frank, E. (2005) *Data Mining: Practical machine learning tools and techniques. 2nd edition* Morgan Kaufmann, San Francisco.
- [2] *WekaWiki* – <http://weka.wiki.sourceforge.net/>
- [3] J. Platt (1998): Machines using Sequential Minimal Optimization. In B. Schoelkopf and C. Burges and A. Smola, editors, *Advances in Kernel Methods - Support Vector Learning*.
- [4] Drummond, C. and Holte, R. (2000) Explicitly representing expected cost: An alternative to ROC representation. *Proceedings of the Sixth ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining*. Publishers, San Mateo, CA.
- [5] *Extensions for Weka's main GUI on WekaWiki* – <http://weka.wiki.sourceforge.net/Extensions+for+Weka%27s+main+GUI>
- [6] *Adding tabs in the Explorer on WekaWiki* – <http://weka.wiki.sourceforge.net/Adding+tabs+in+the+Explorer>
- [7] *Explorer visualization plugins on WekaWiki* – <http://weka.wiki.sourceforge.net/Explorer+visualization+plugins>
- [8] Bengio, Y. and Nadeau, C. (1999) *Inference for the Generalization Error*.
- [9] Ross Quinlan (1993). *C4.5: Programs for Machine Learning*, Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, San Mateo, CA.
- [10] *Subversion* – <http://weka.wiki.sourceforge.net/Subversion>
- [11] *HSQLDB* – <http://hsqldb.sourceforge.net/>
- [12] *MySQL* – <http://www.mysql.com/>
- [13] *Plotting multiple ROC curves on WekaWiki* – <http://weka.wiki.sourceforge.net/Plotting+multiple+ROC+curves>
- [14] R.R. Bouckaert. Bayesian Belief Networks: from Construction to Inference. Ph.D. thesis, University of Utrecht, 1995.
- [15] W.L. Buntine. A guide to the literature on learning probabilistic networks from data. *IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering*, 8:195–210, 1996.
- [16] J. Cheng, R. Greiner. Comparing bayesian network classifiers. *Proceedings UAI*, 101–107, 1999.

- [17] C.K. Chow, C.N.Liu. Approximating discrete probability distributions with dependence trees. *IEEE Trans. on Info. Theory*, IT-14: 426–467, 1968.
- [18] G. Cooper, E. Herskovits. A Bayesian method for the induction of probabilistic networks from data. *Machine Learning*, 9: 309–347, 1992.
- [19] Cozman. See <http://www-2.cs.cmu.edu/~fgcozman/Research/InterchangeFormat/> for details on XML BIF.
- [20] N. Friedman, D. Geiger, M. Goldszmidt. Bayesian Network Classifiers. *Machine Learning*, 29: 131–163, 1997.
- [21] D. Heckerman, D. Geiger, D. M. Chickering. Learning Bayesian networks: the combination of knowledge and statistical data. *Machine Learning*, 20(3): 197–243, 1995.
- [22] S.L. Lauritzen and D.J. Spiegelhalter. Local Computations with Probabilities on graphical structures and their applications to expert systems (with discussion). *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society B*. 1988, 50, 157-224
- [23] Moore, A. and Lee, M.S. Cached Sufficient Statistics for Efficient Machine Learning with Large Datasets, *JAIR*, Volume 8, pages 67-91, 1998.
- [24] Verma, T. and Pearl, J.: An algorithm for deciding if a set of observed independencies has a causal explanation. *Proc. of the Eighth Conference on Uncertainty in Artificial Intelligence*, 323-330, 1992.