

Adaptive Nearest Neighbor Classification and Regression Based on Decision Trees

slides by
George Chen
Carnegie Mellon University
Fall 2017

NN and Kernel Classification and Regression

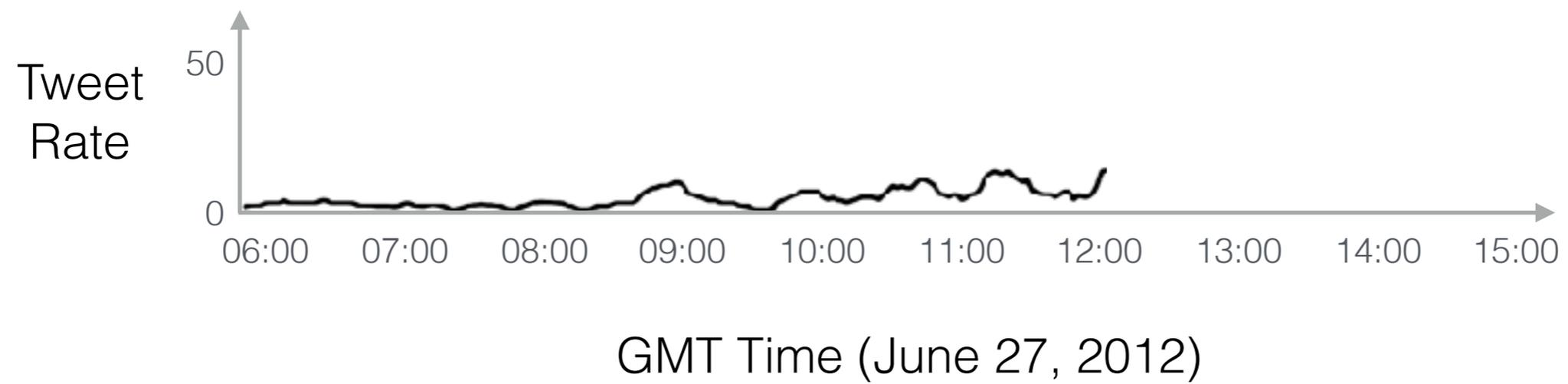


BARCLAYS

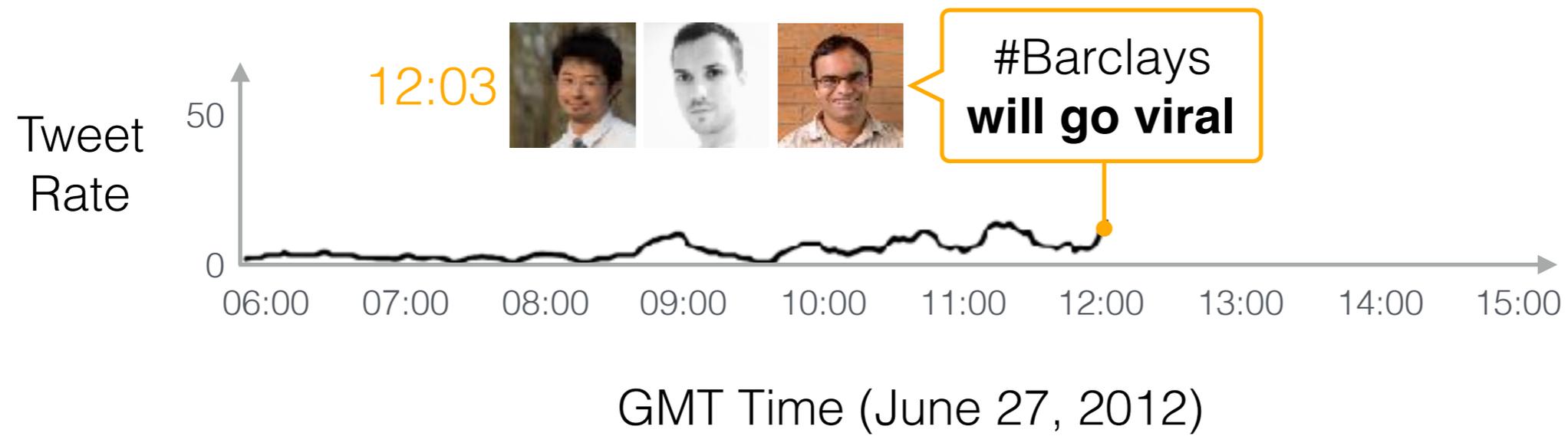


News Activity for #Barclays

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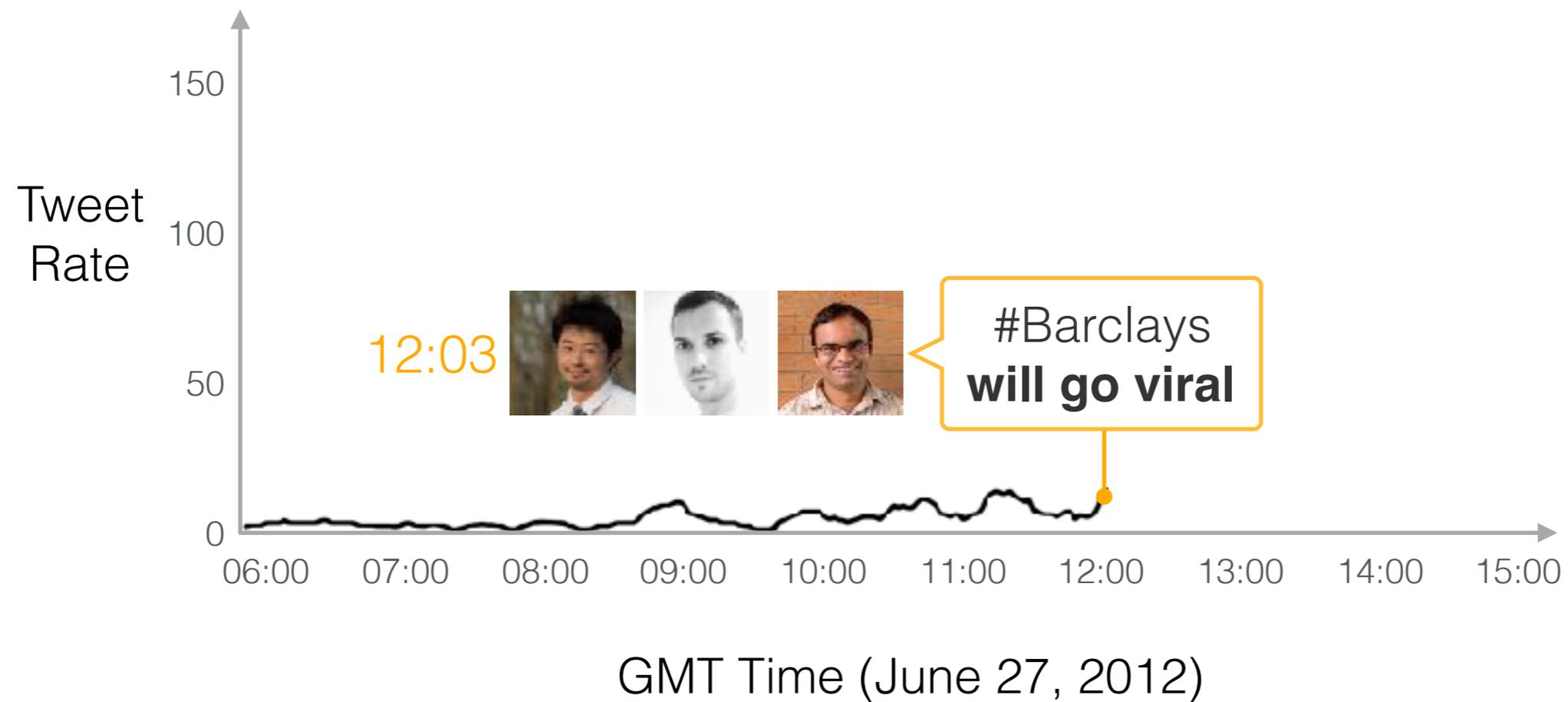
News Activity for #Barclays

Tweet
Rate

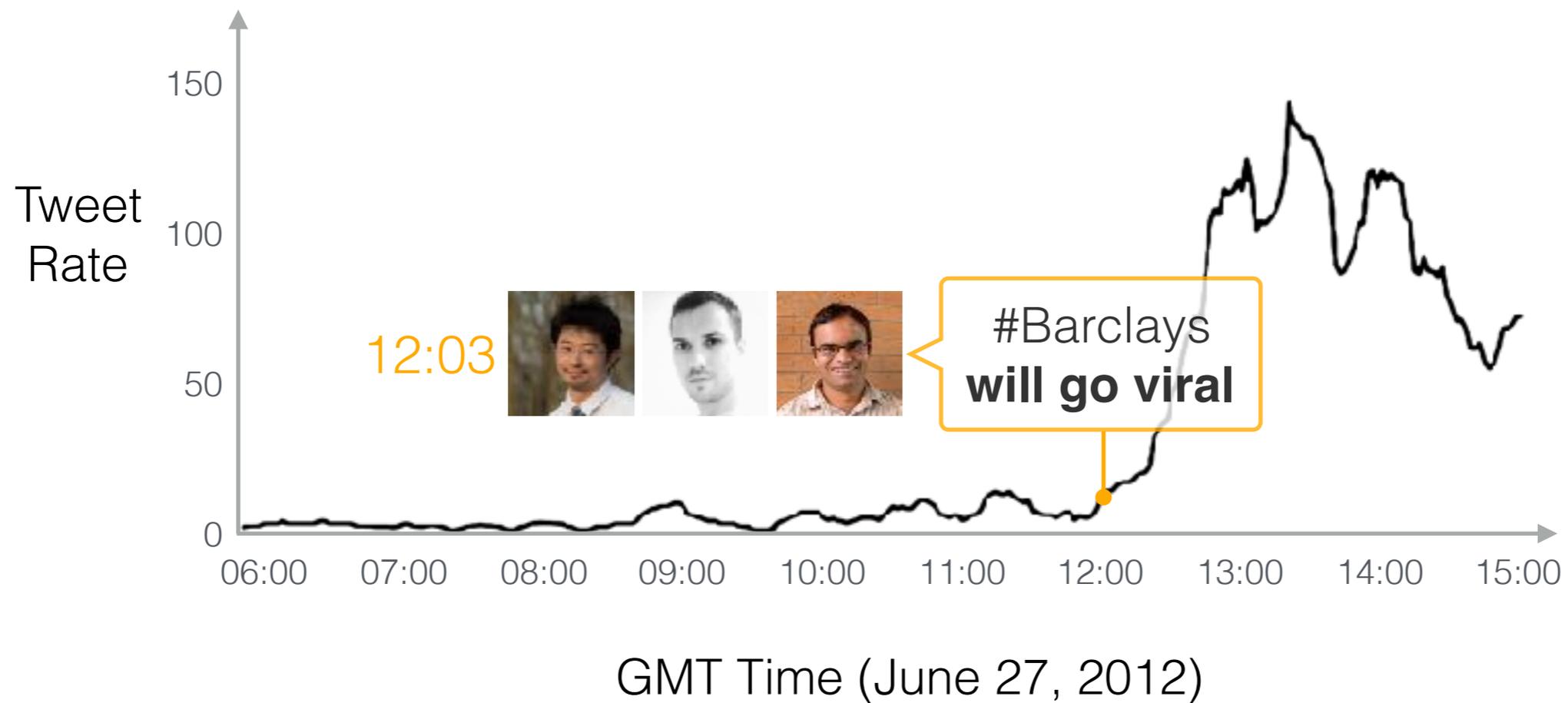


GMT Time (June 27, 2012)

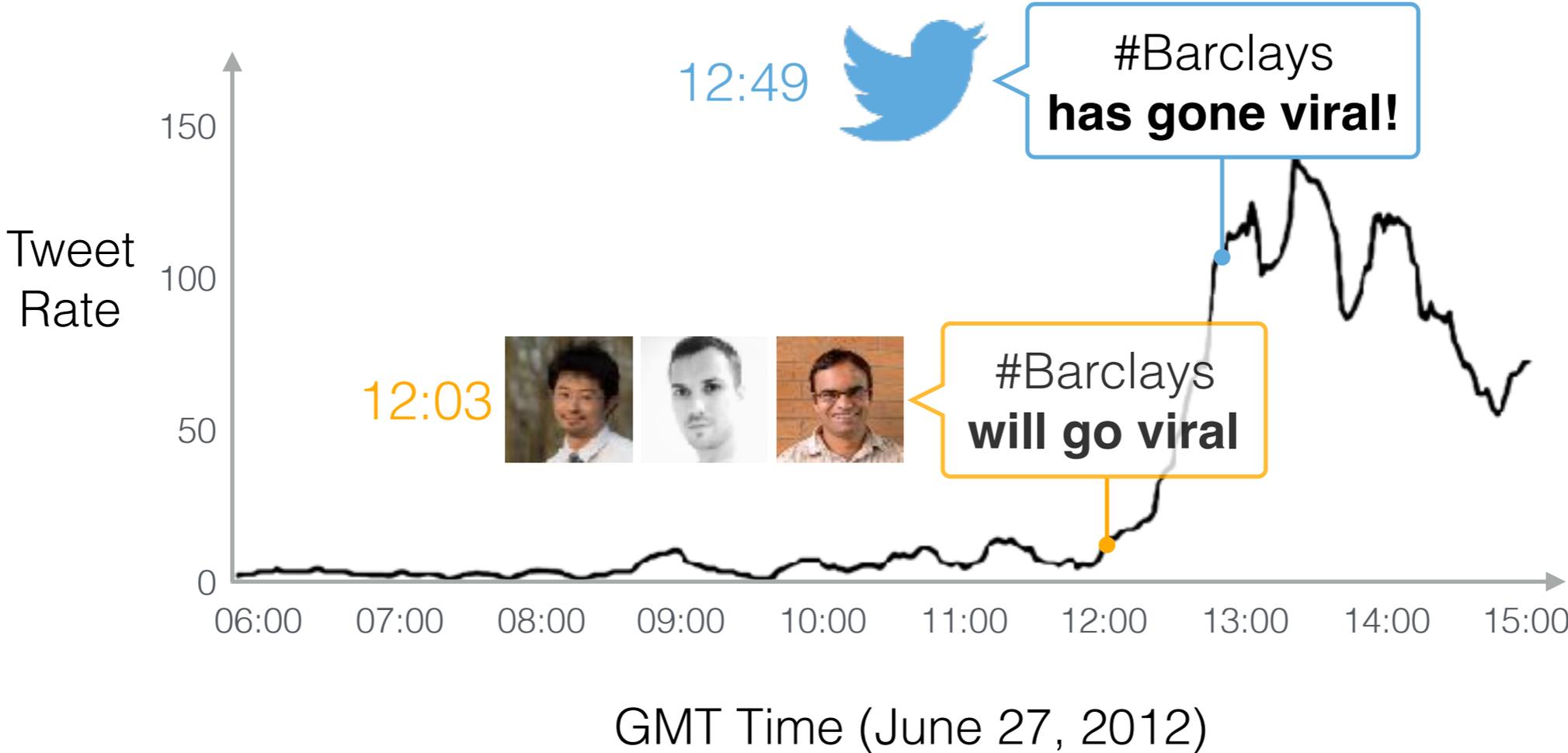
News Activity for #Barclays



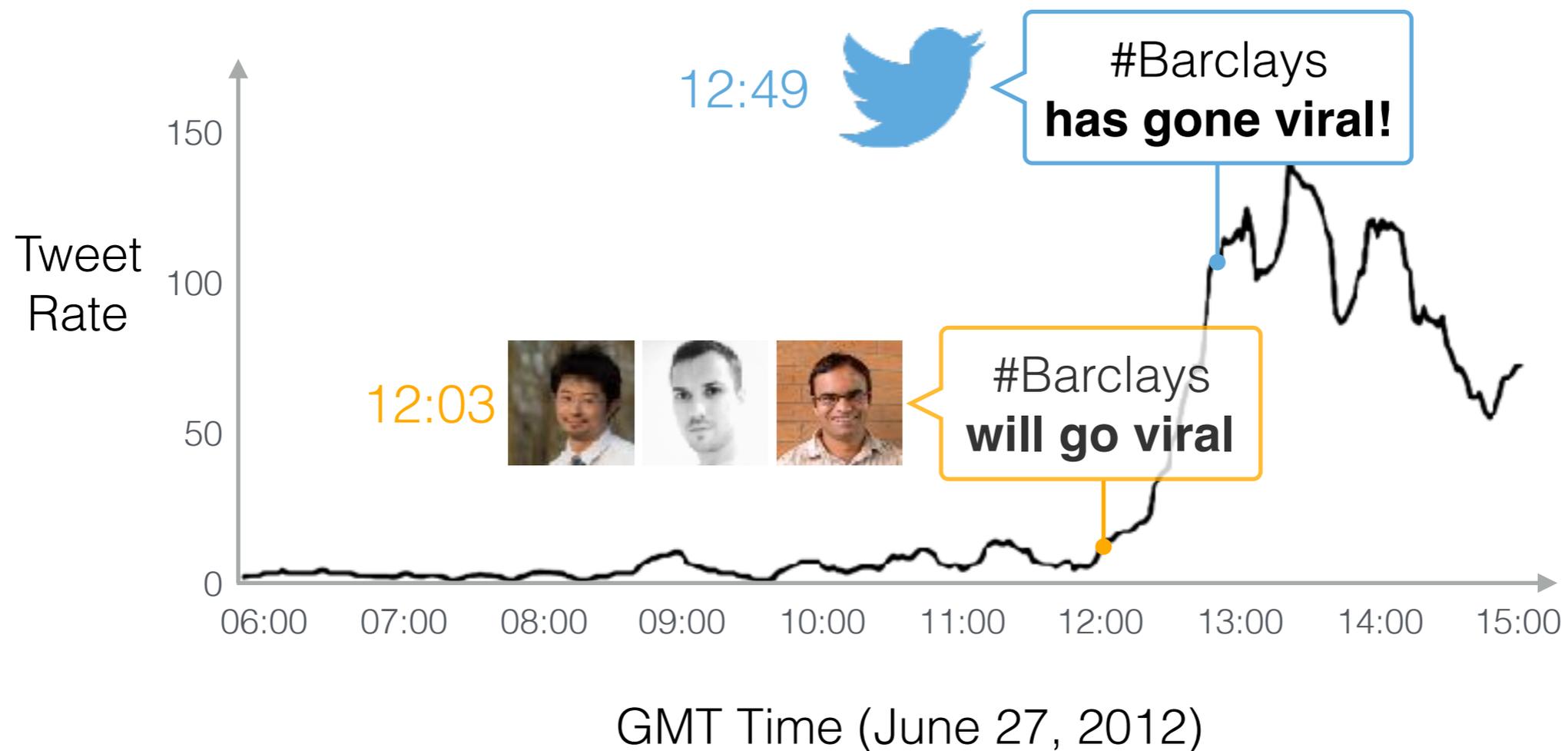
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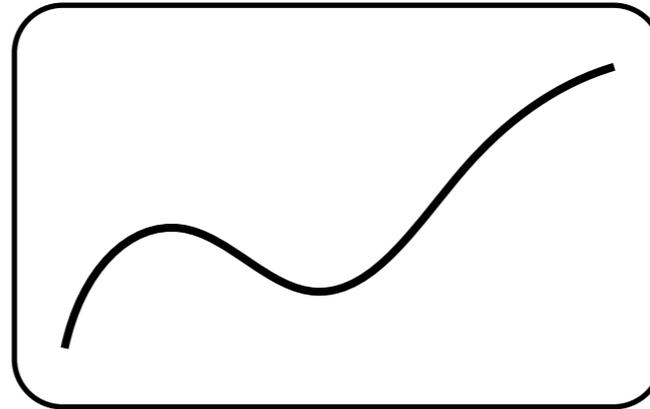


How we did this: **weighted majority voting**

Weighted Majority Voting

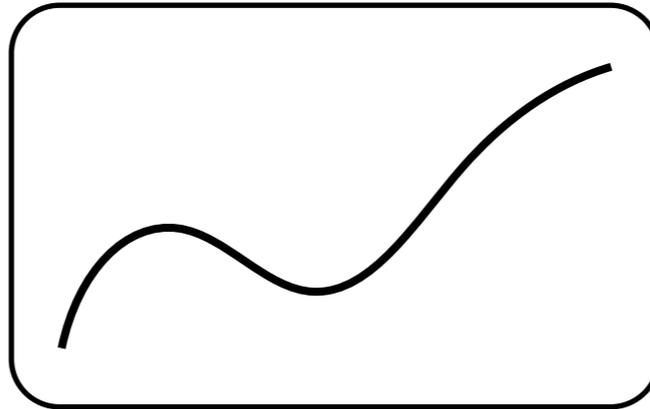
Weighted Majority Voting

Test data



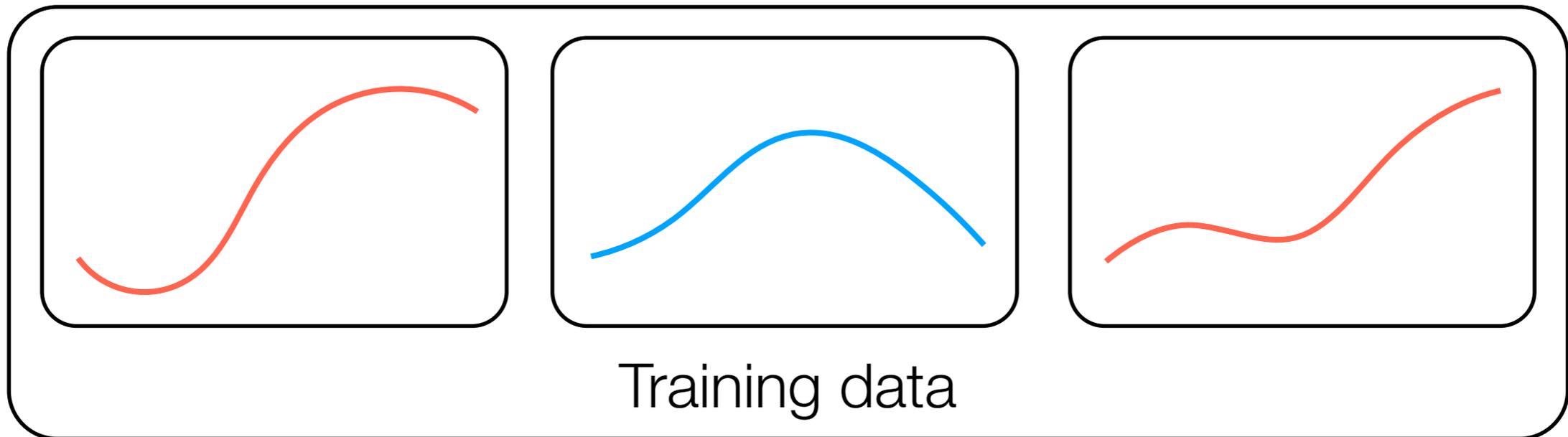
Weighted Majority Voting

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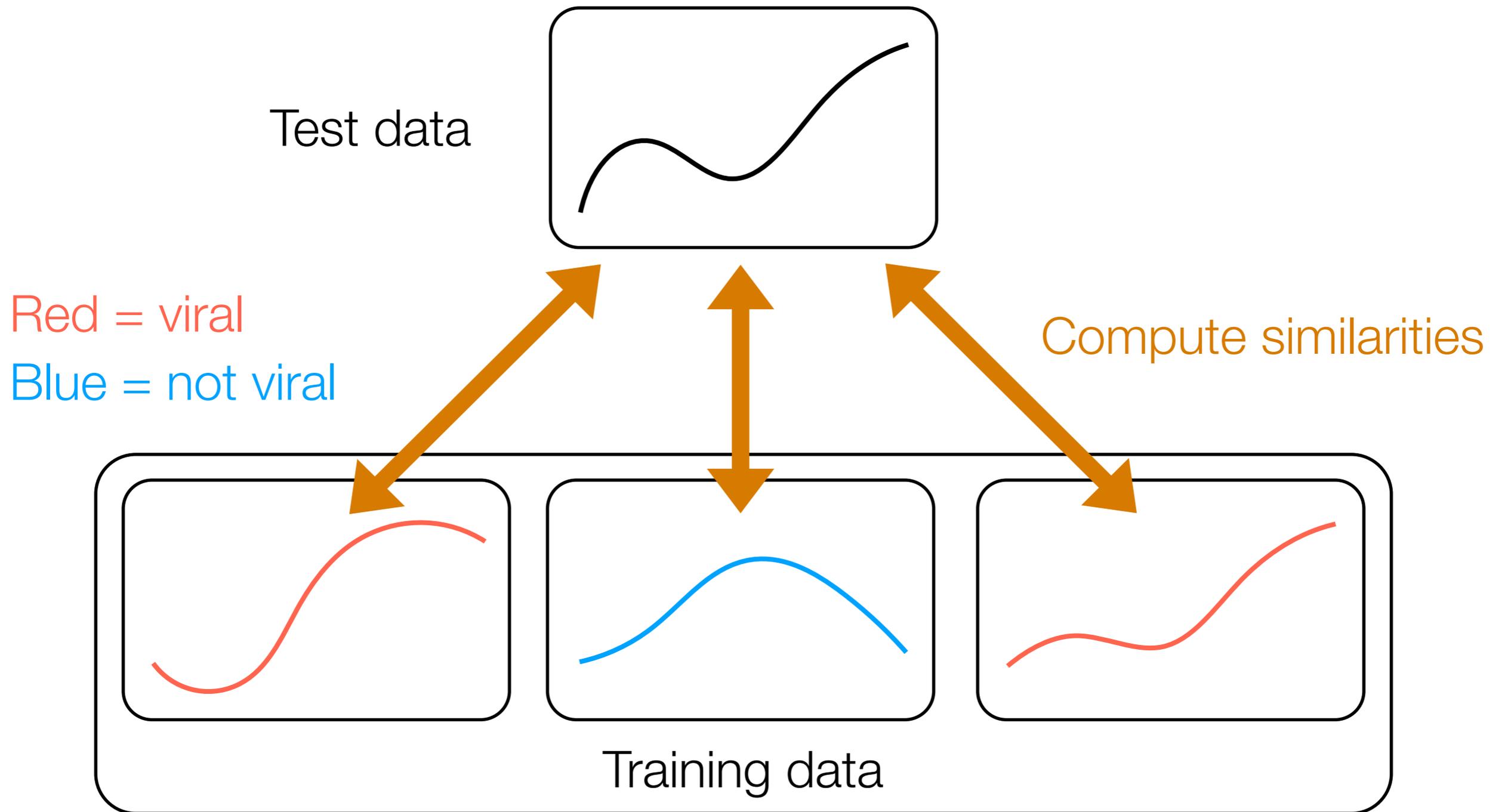


Red = viral

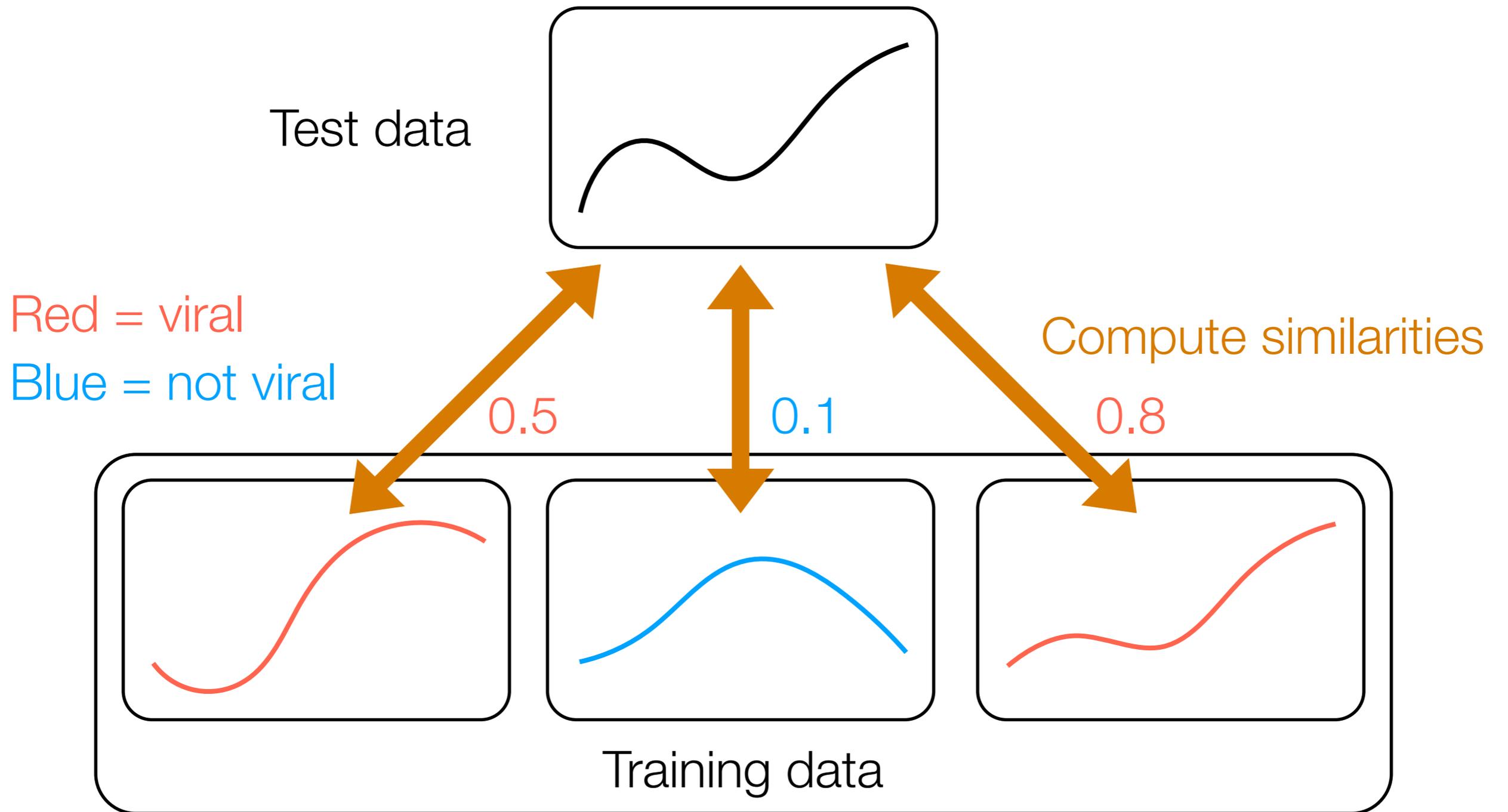
Blue = not viral



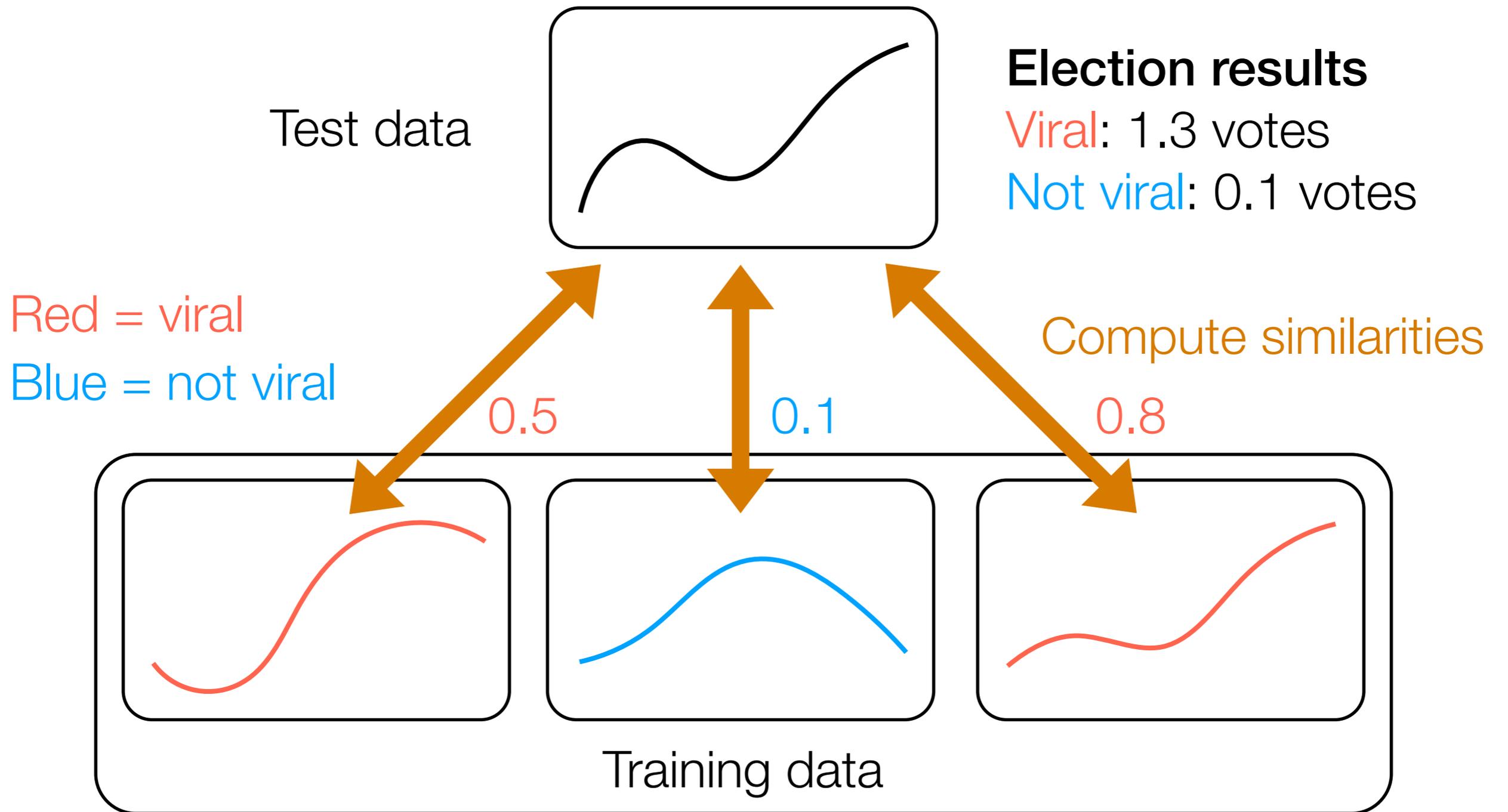
Weighted Majority Voting



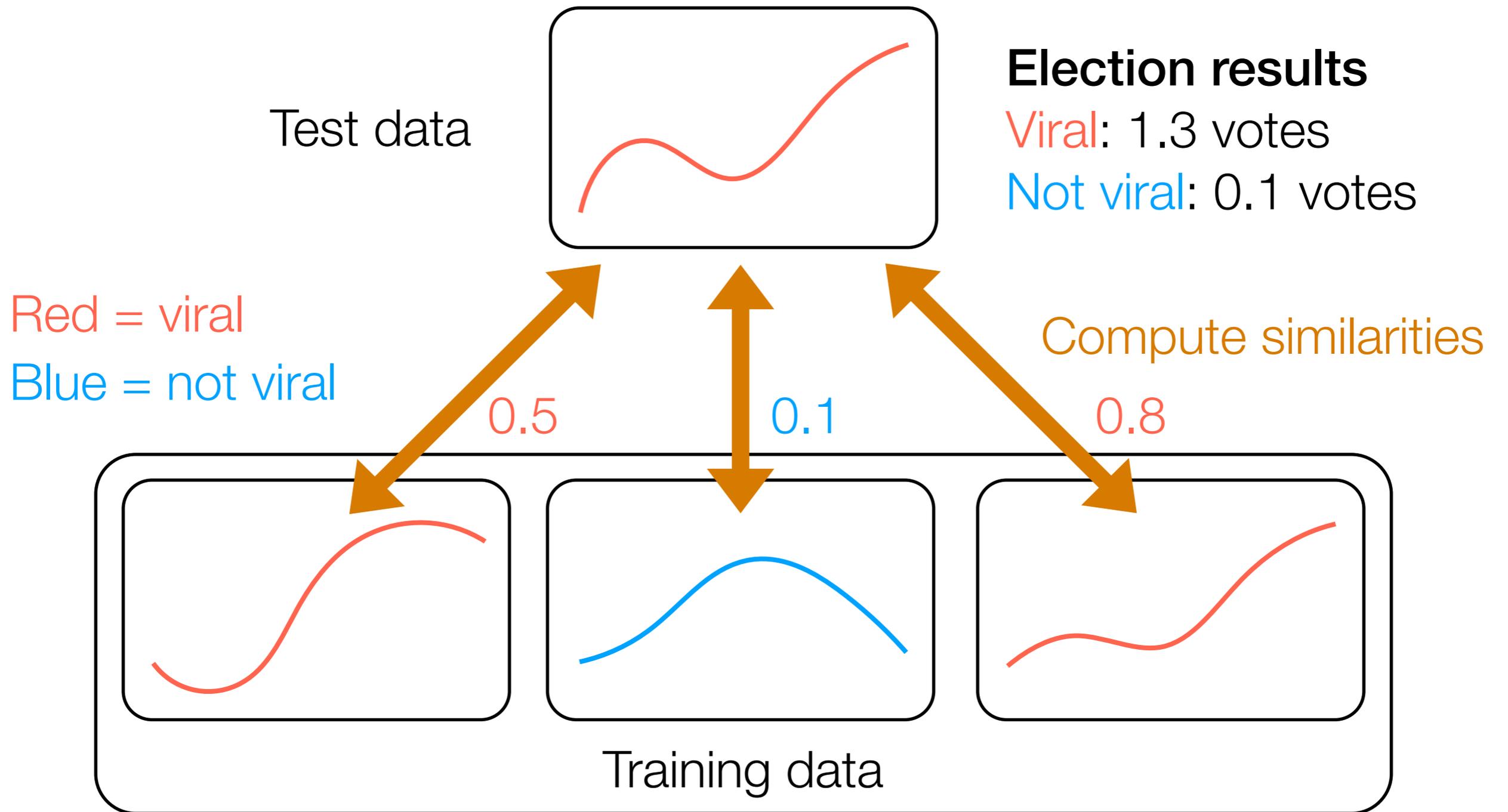
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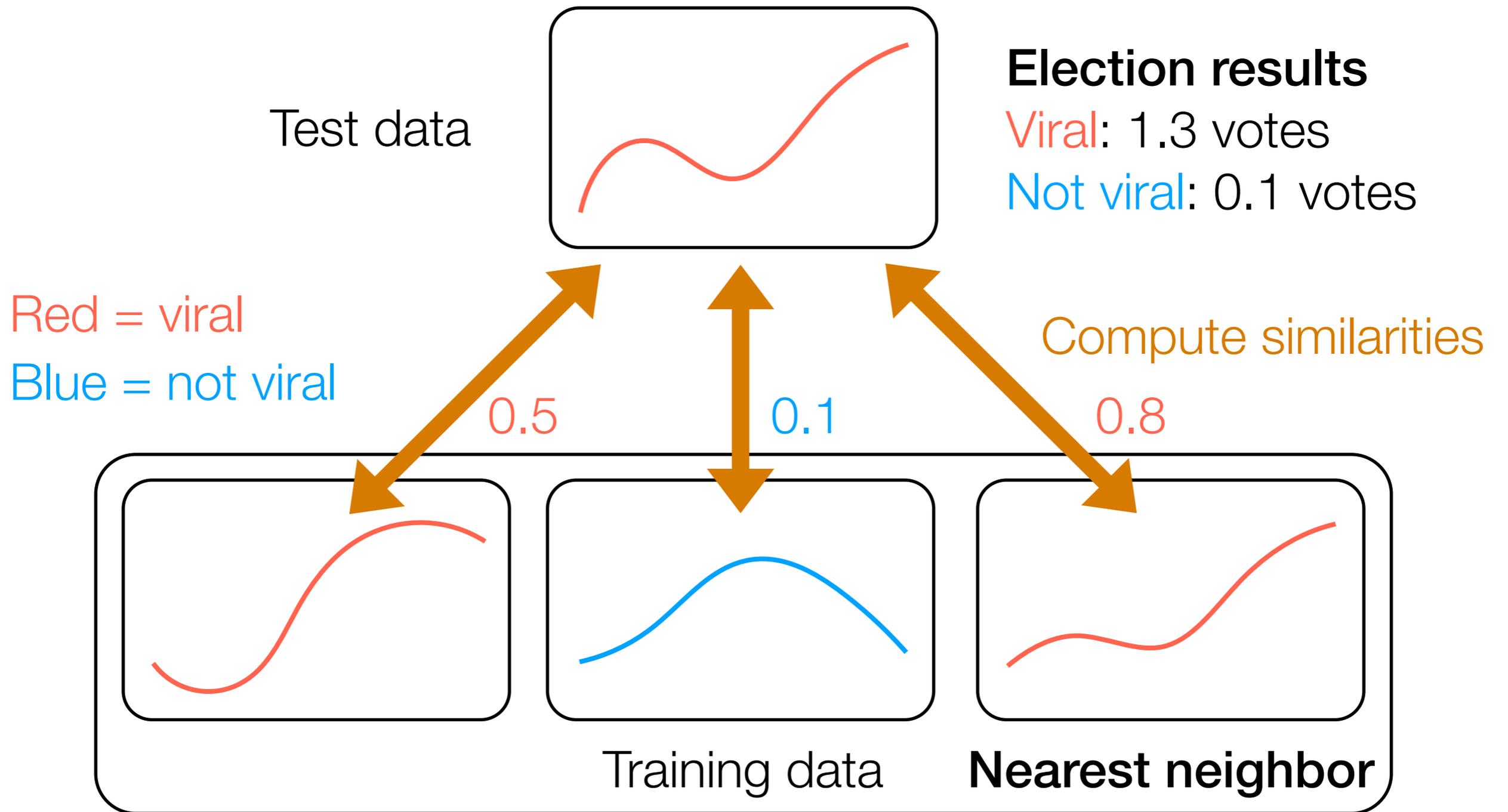
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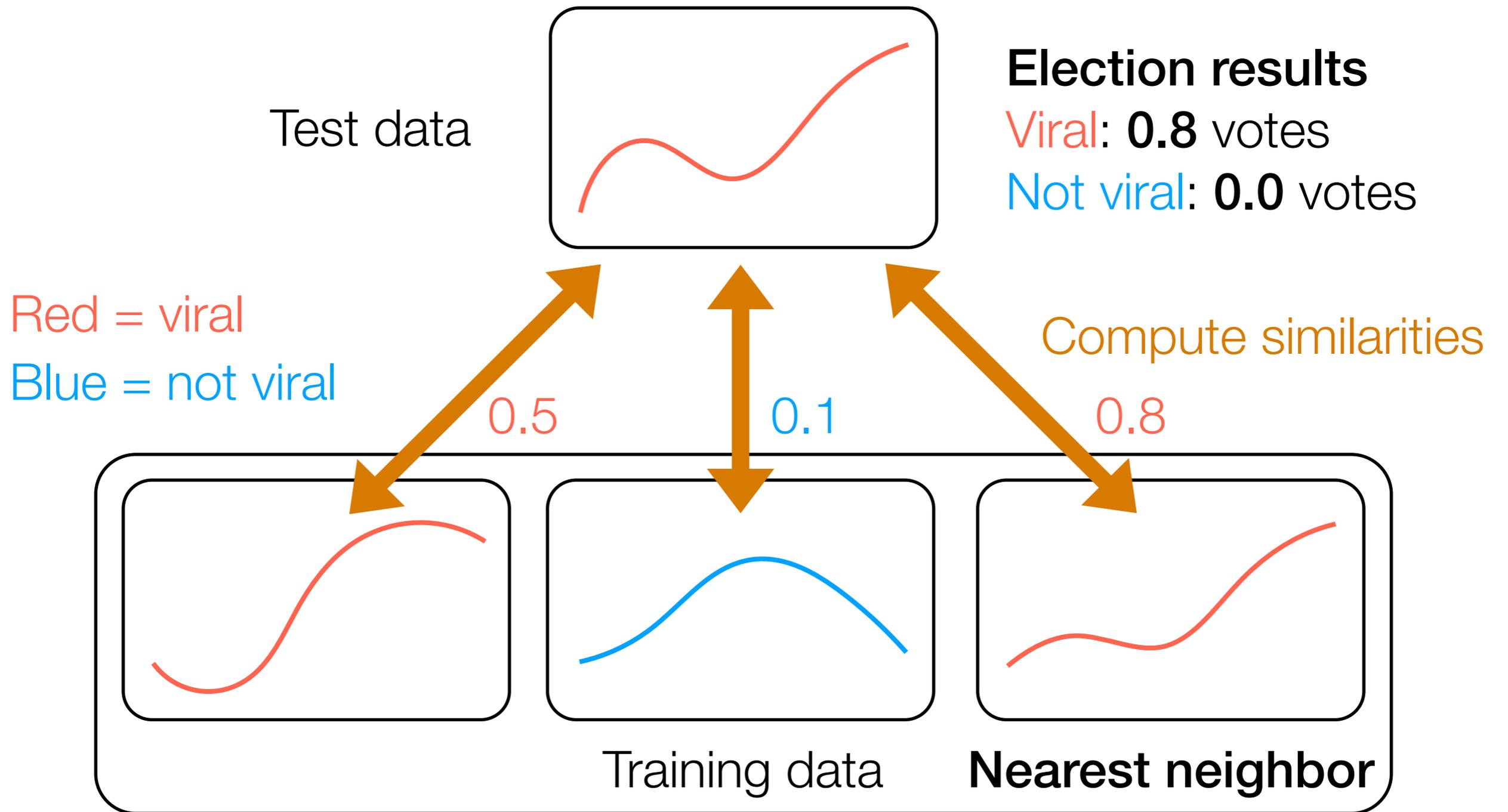
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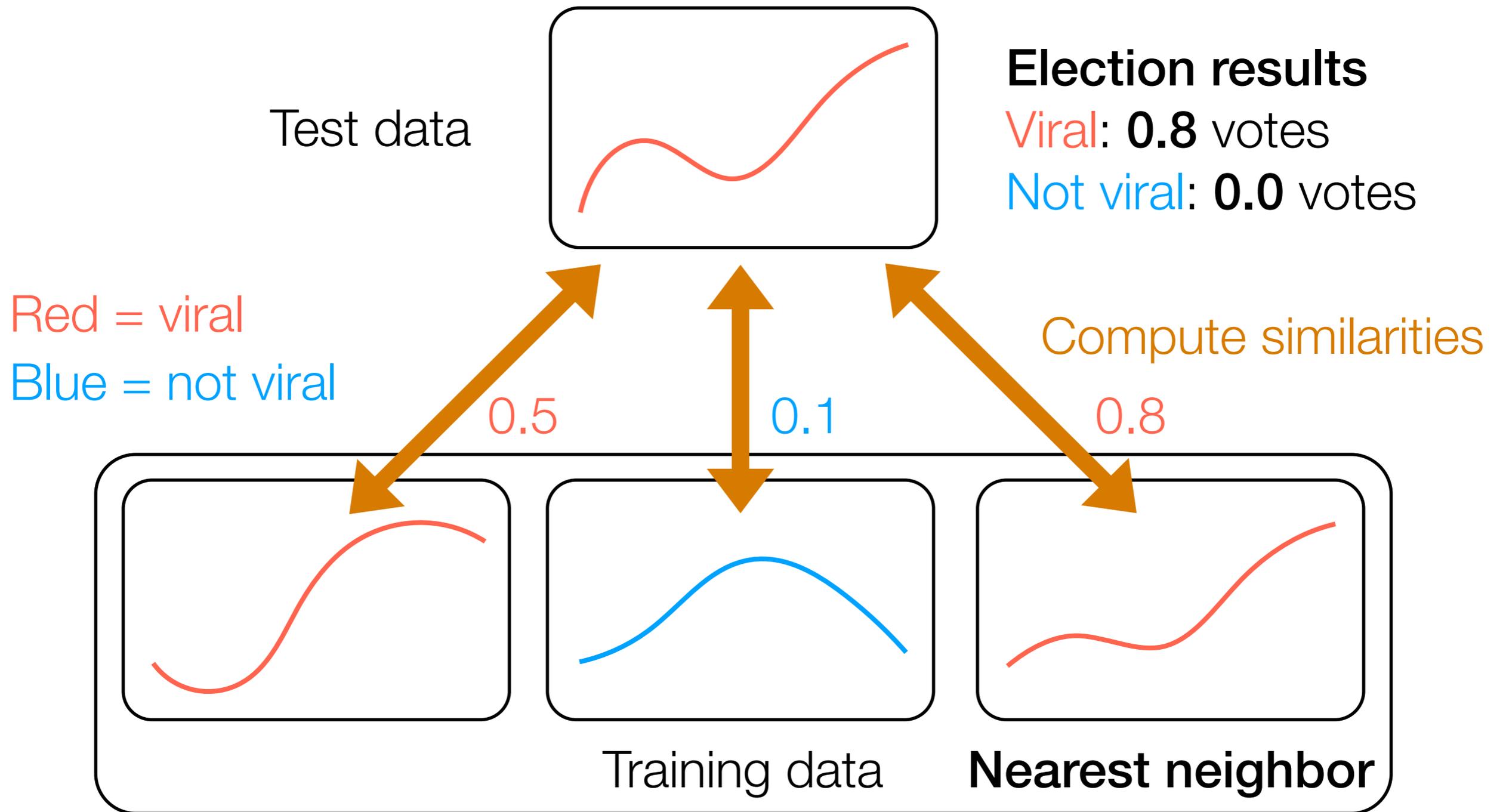
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Nearest Neighbor Classification



NN Classification Variants

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NN Classification Variants

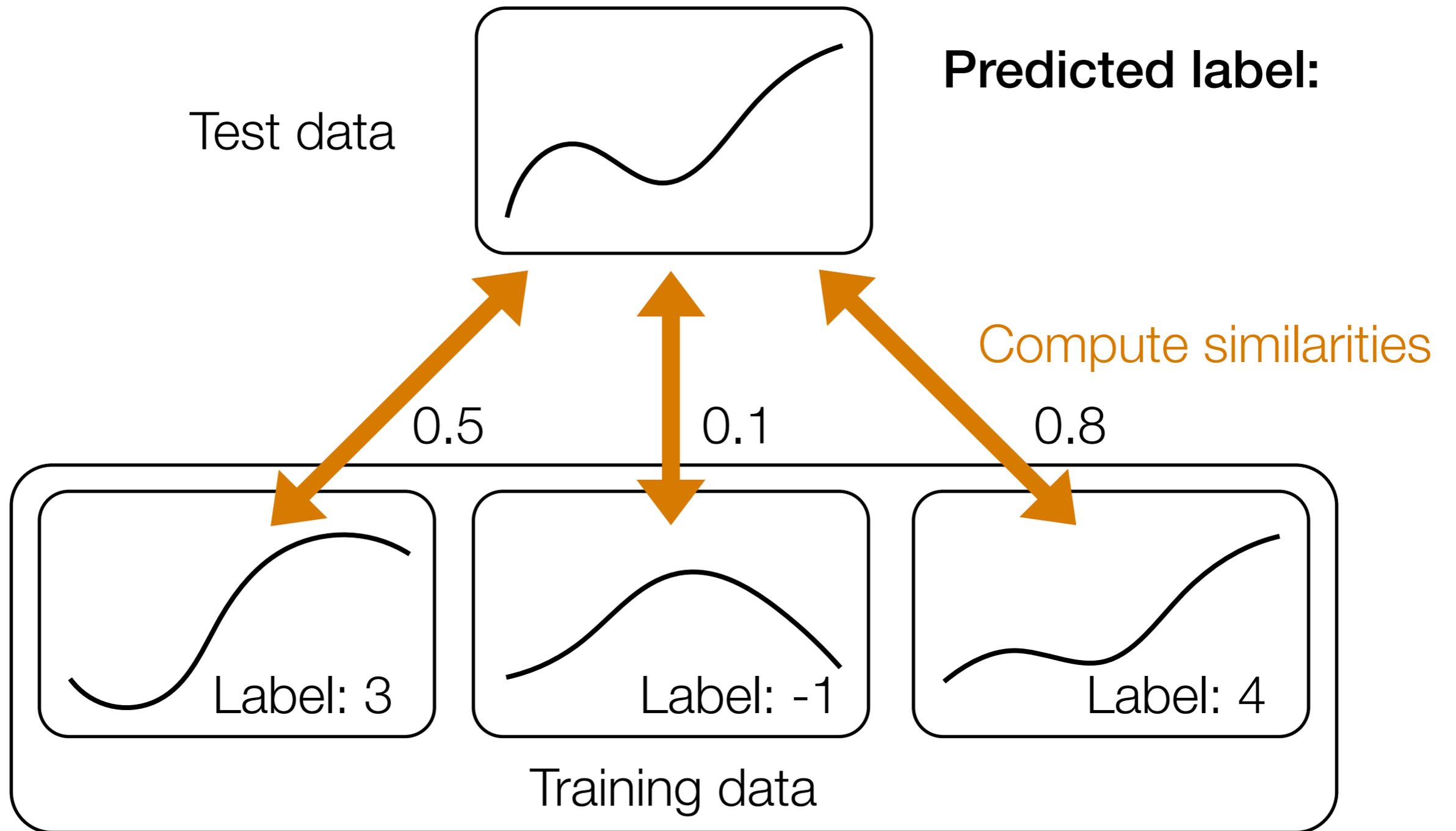
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NN Classification Variants

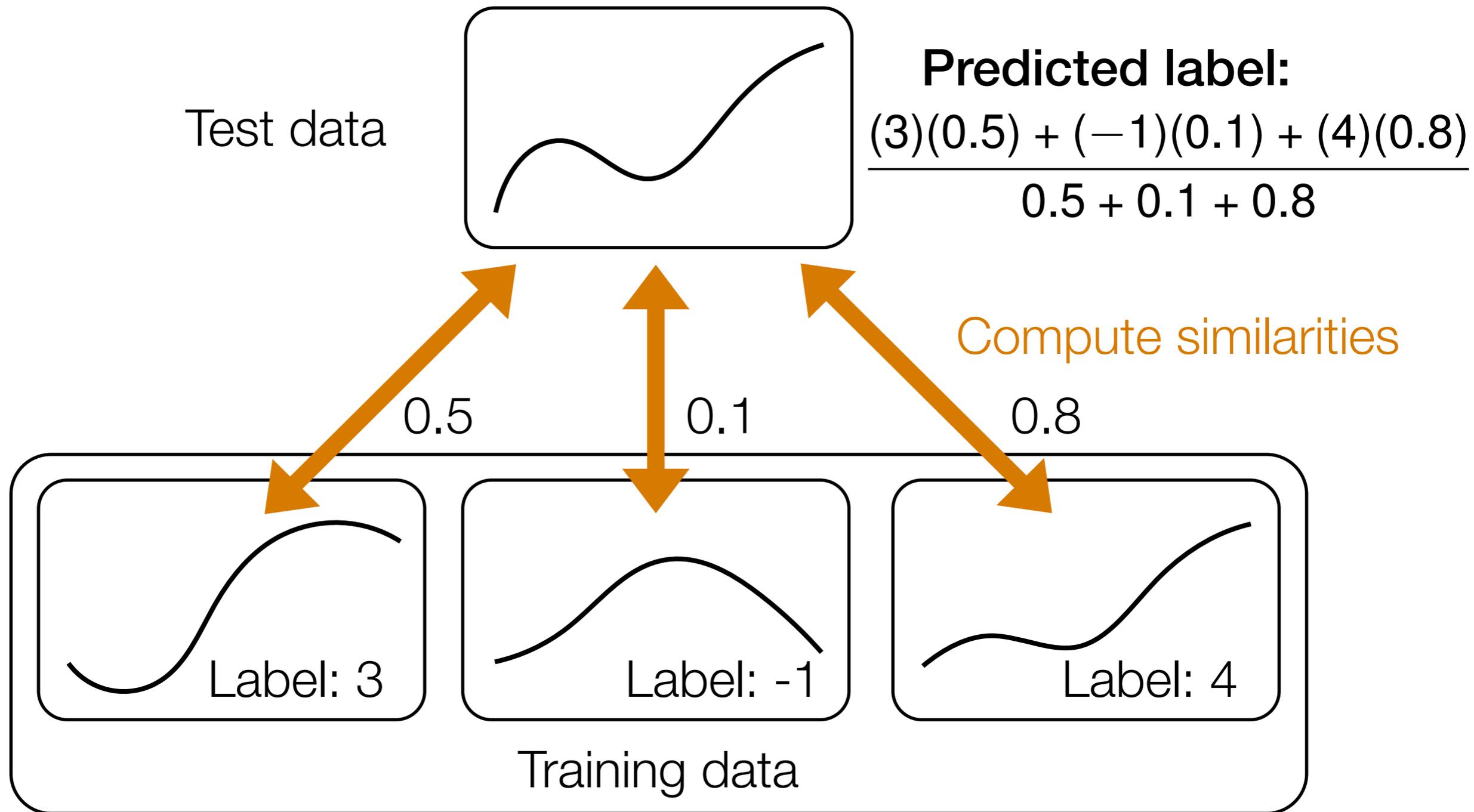
- ***k*-NN classification:** consider *k* most similar training data to test data point
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- **Fixed-radius near neighbor classification:** consider all training data at least some similarity threshold close to test data point (i.e., use all training data distance $\leq h$ away)
 - Once again, can use weighted or unweighted votes

**Regression: Each label is
continuous instead of *discrete***

Kernel Regression

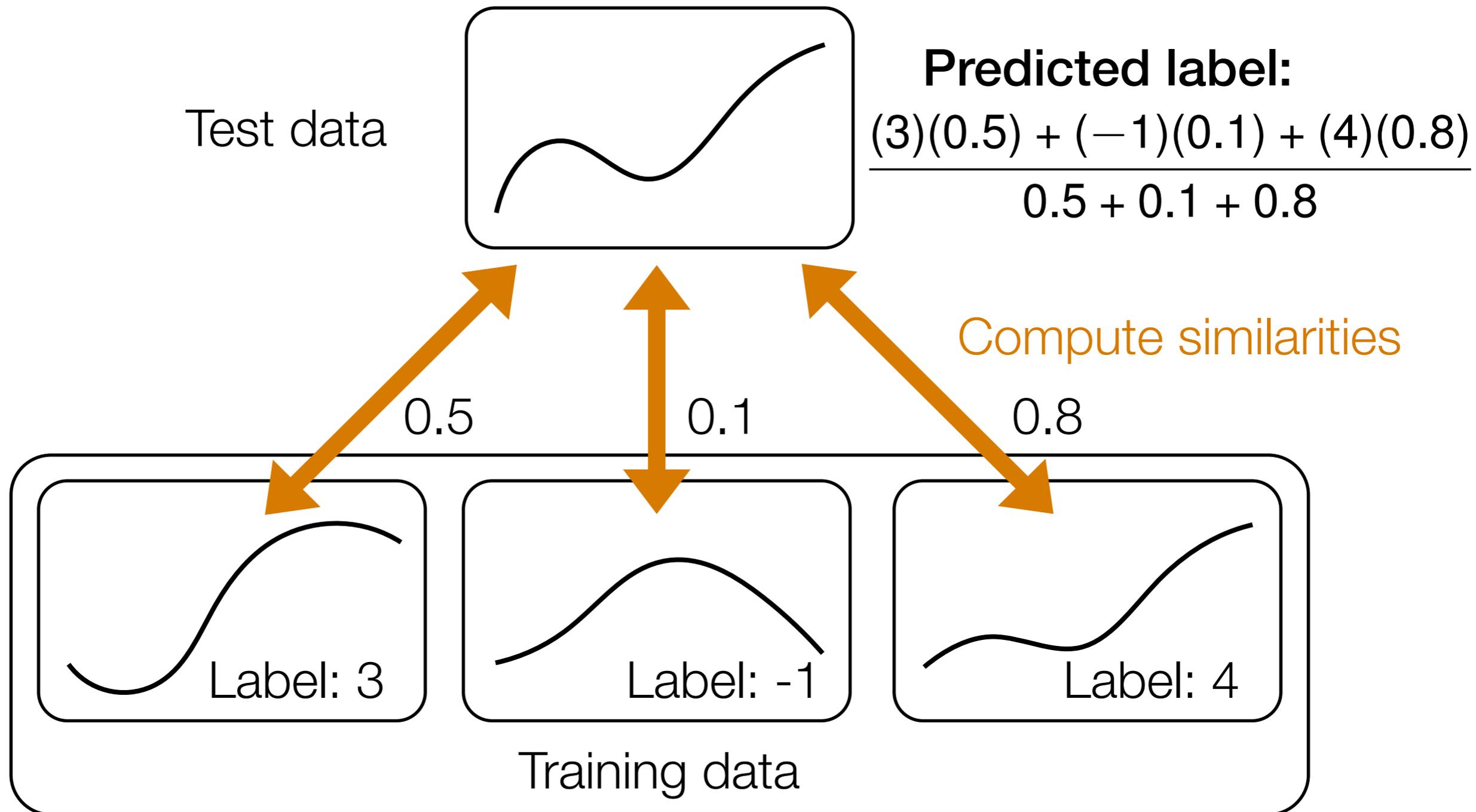


Kernel Regression

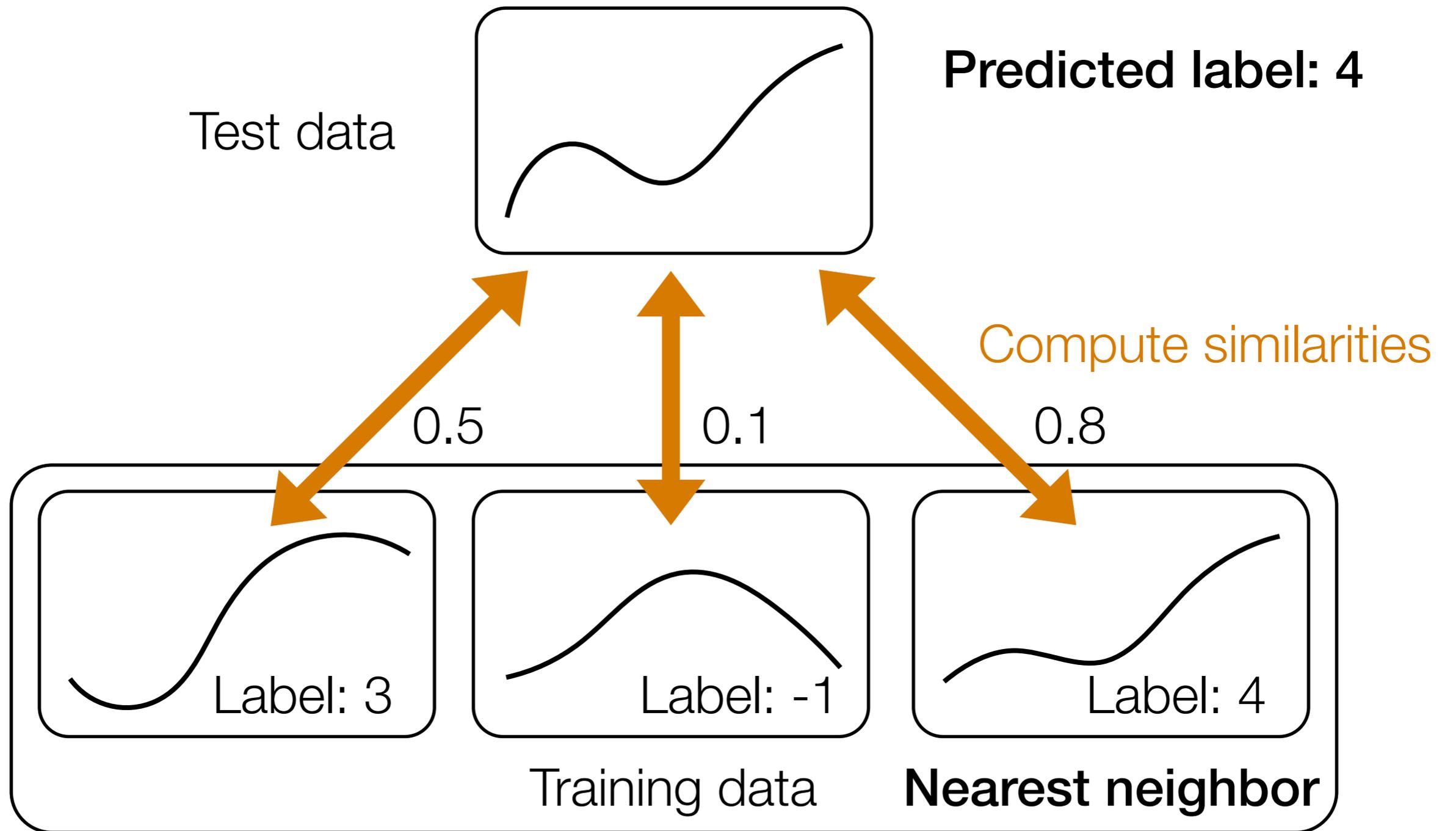


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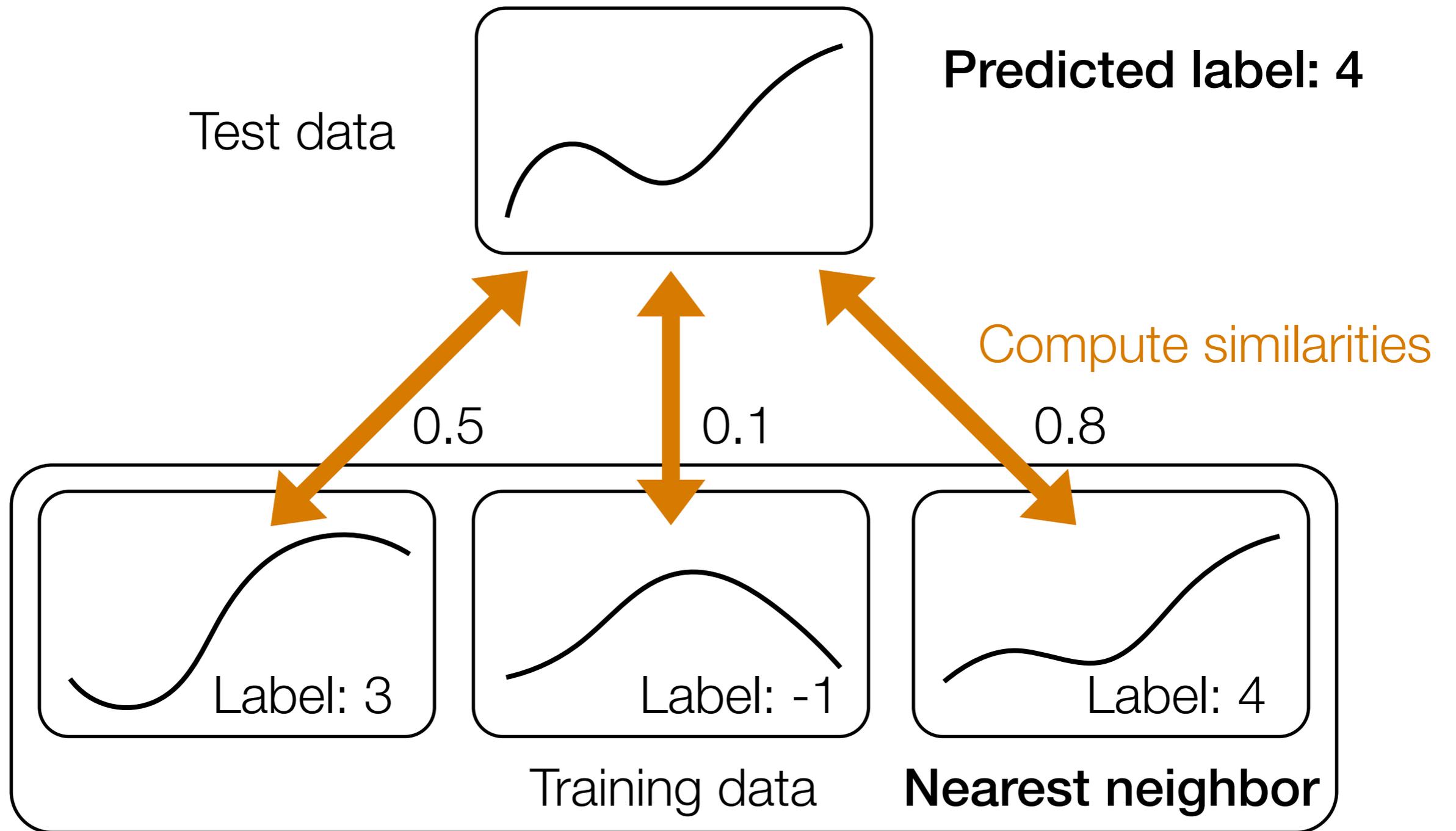
Weighted average instead of weighted majority vote



NN Regression



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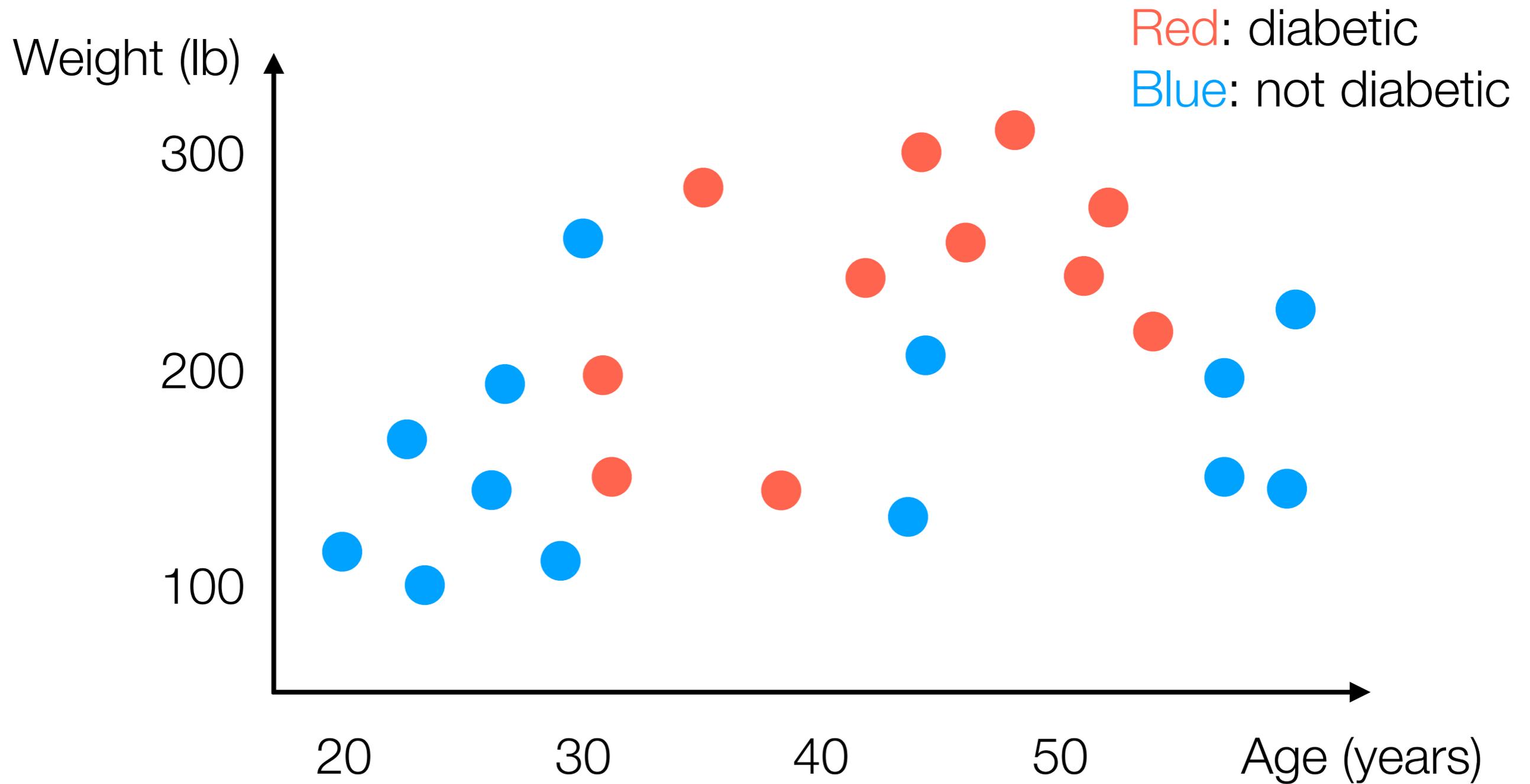


Just like classification: k -NN and fixed-radius NN variants, also weighted and unweighted

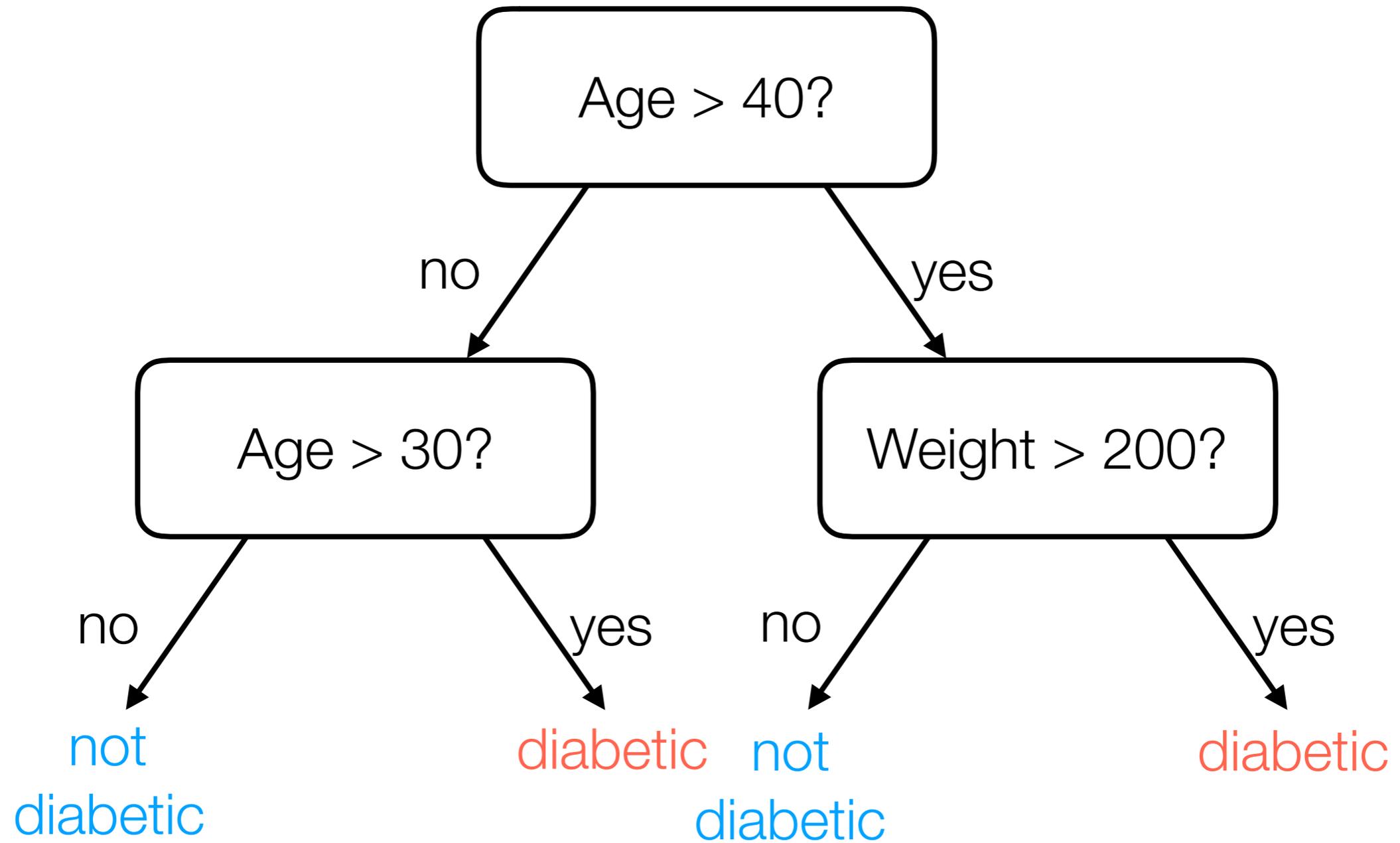
**“Adaptive” nearest neighbors:
learn the similarity function**

Decision Trees

Example Made-Up Data



Example Decision Tree



Learning a Decision Tree

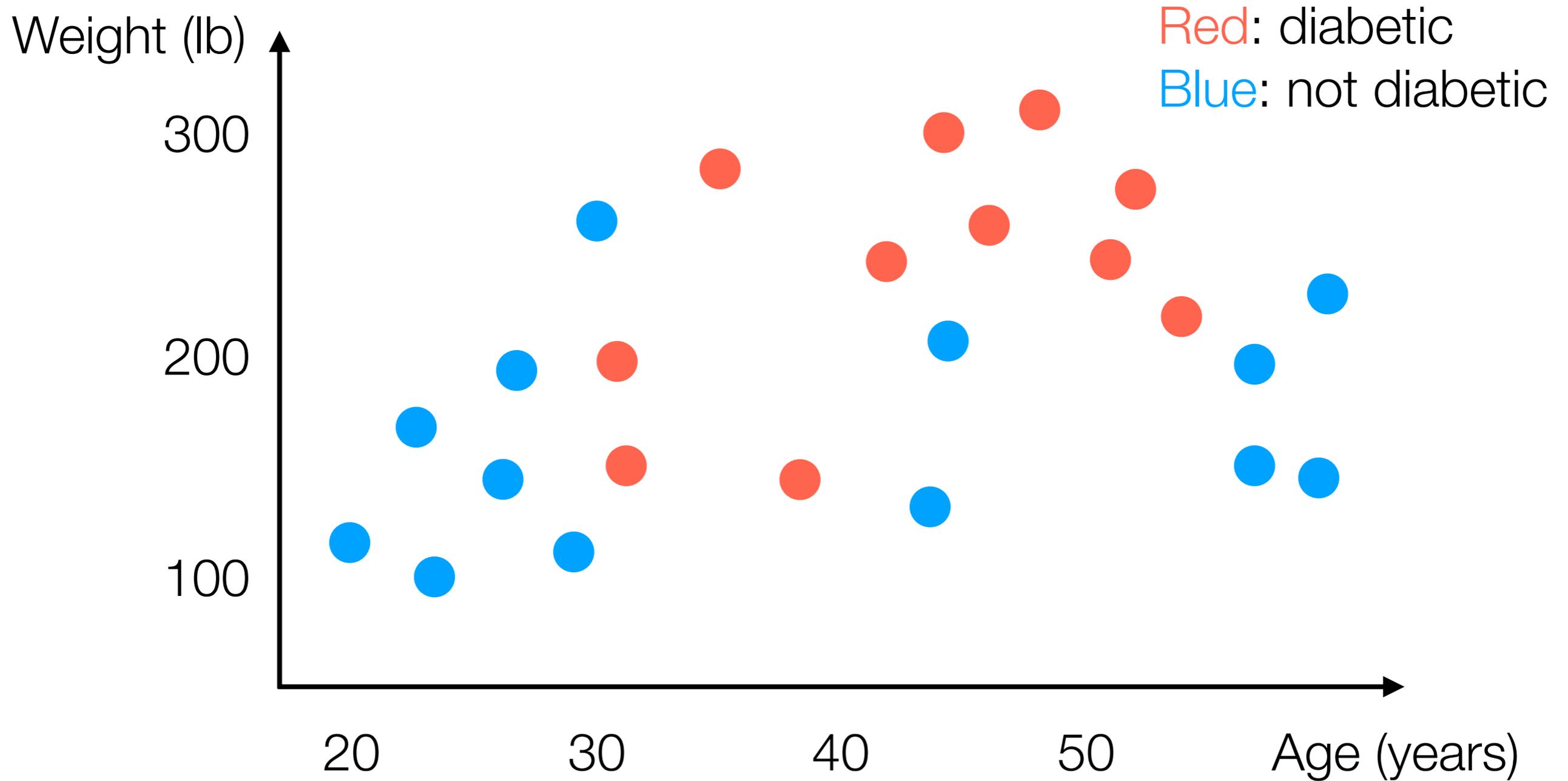
Learning a Decision Tree

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- I'll show one way (that nobody actually uses in practice) but it's easy to explain

Learning a Decision Tree



Learning a Decision Tree

1. Pick a random feature
(either age or weight)

Weight (lb)

300

200

100

Red: diabetic

Blue: not diabetic

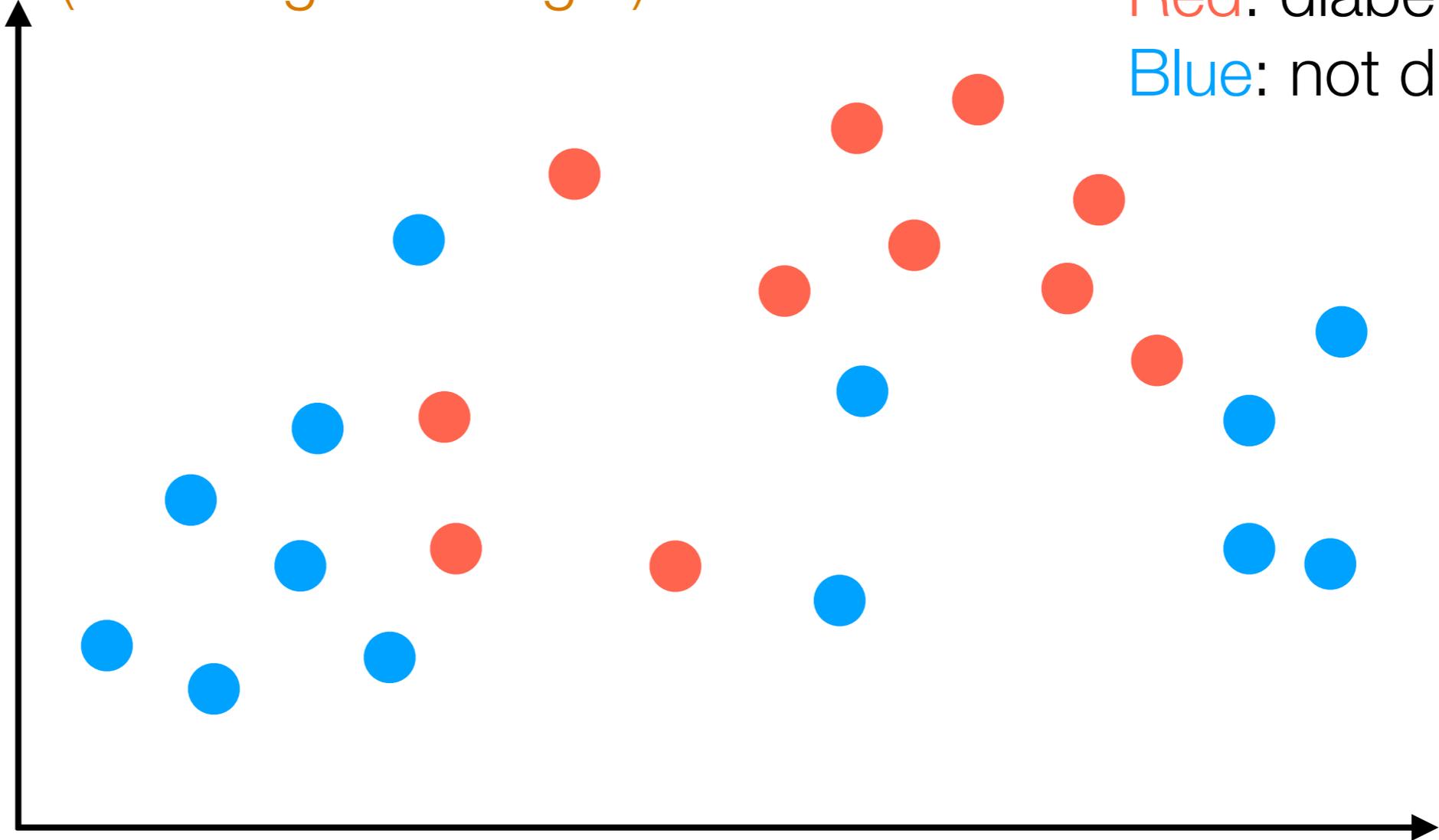
20

30

40

50

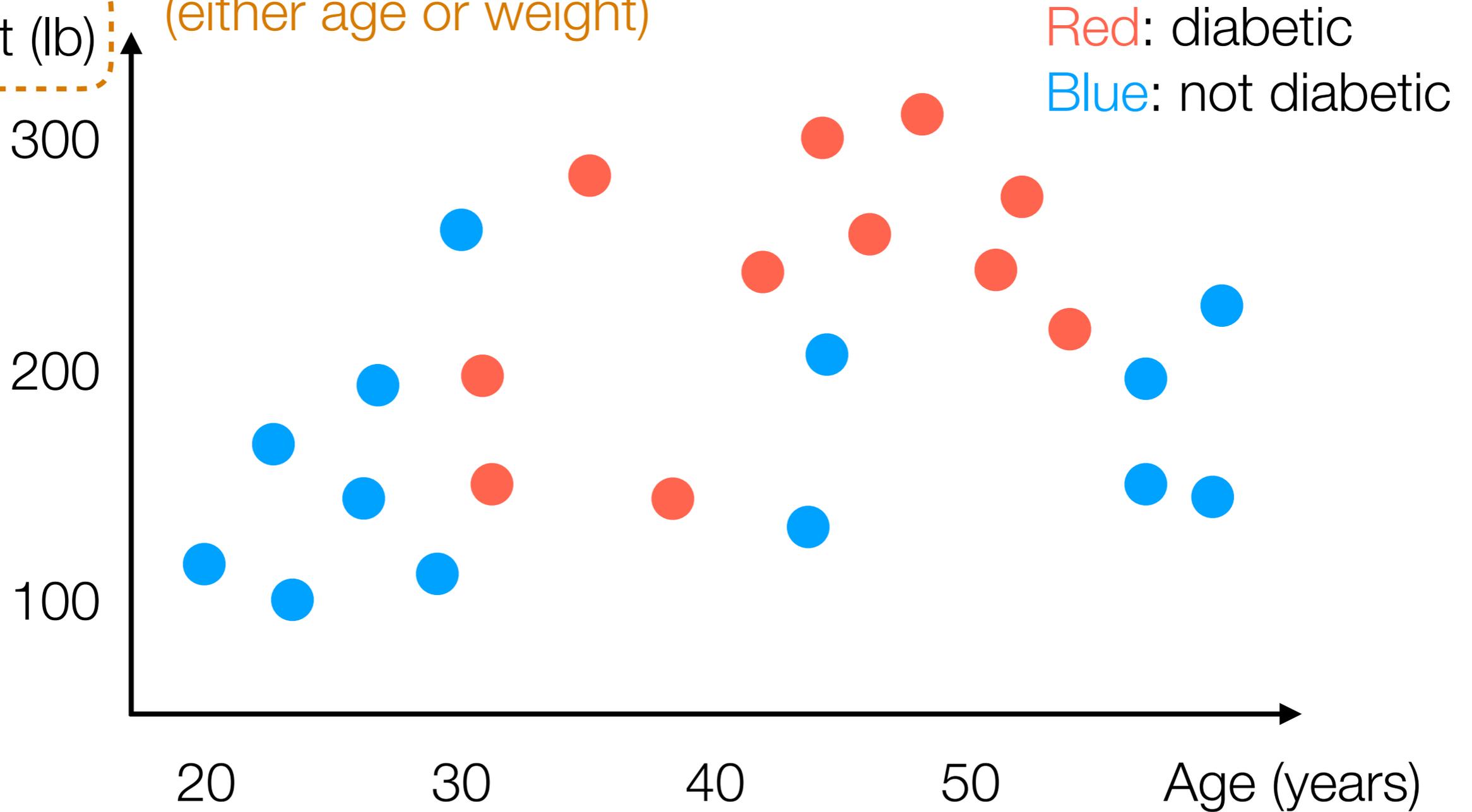
Age (years)



Learning a Decision Tree

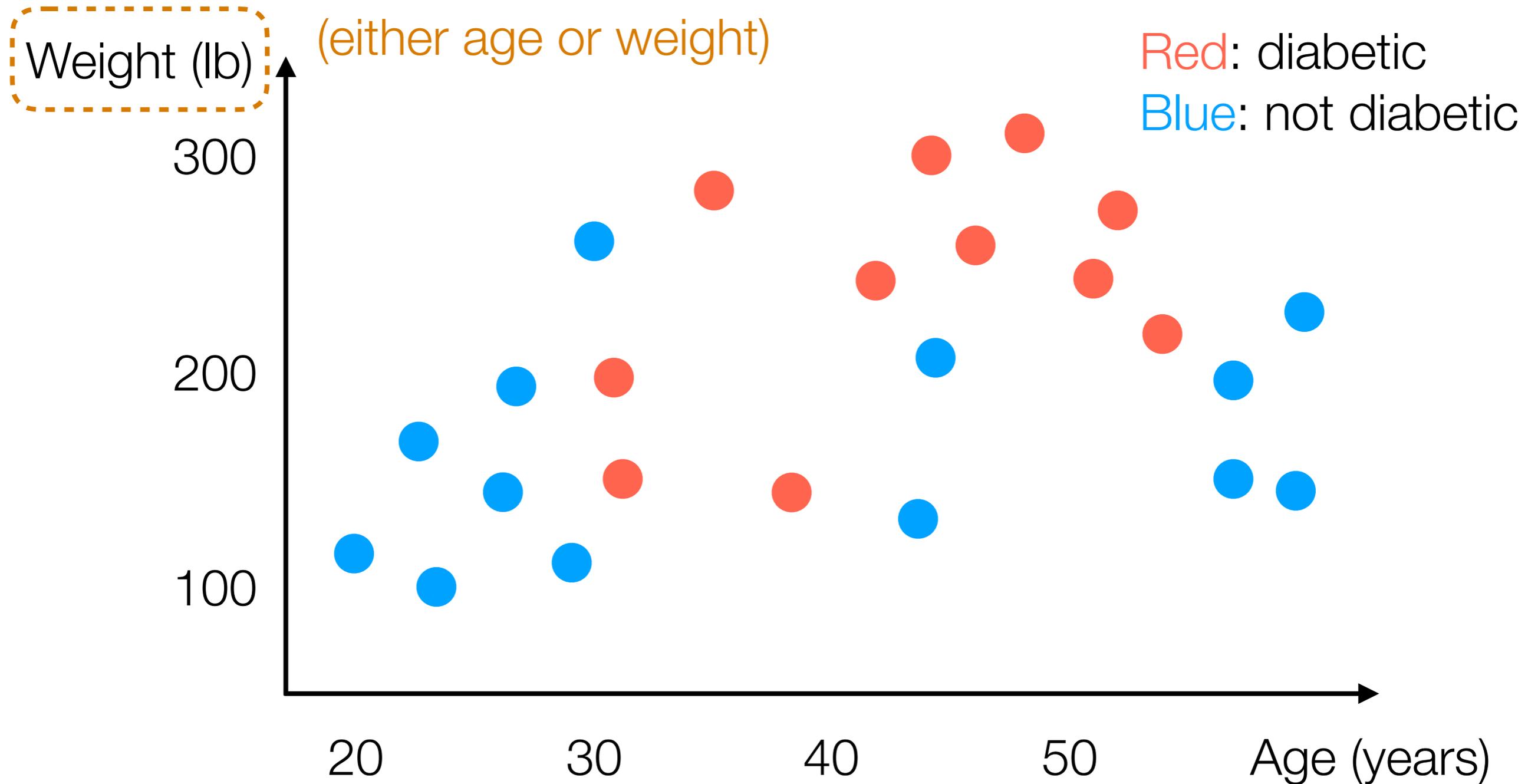
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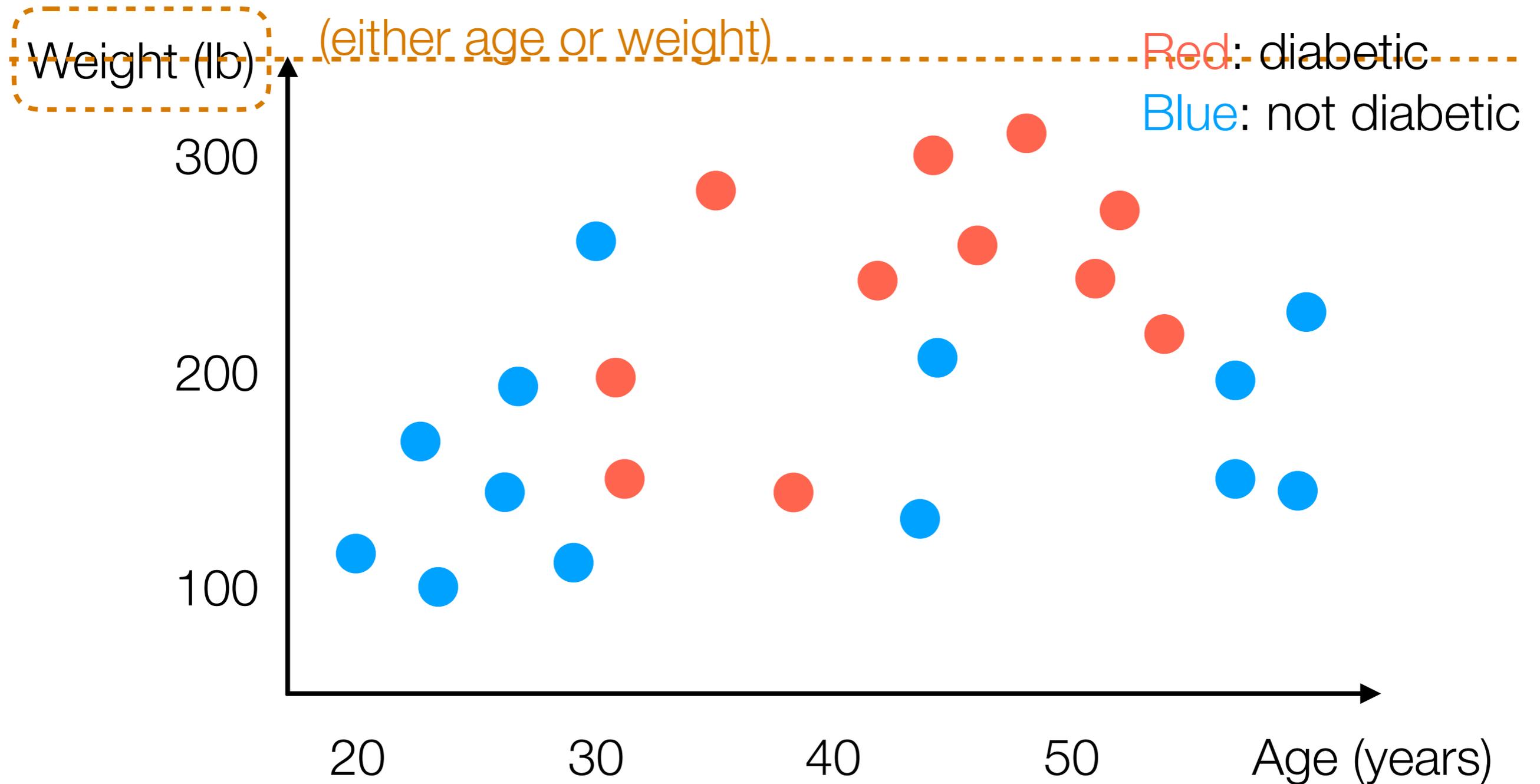
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2. Find threshold for which red and blue are as “separate as possible” (on one side, mostly red; on other side, mostly blue)

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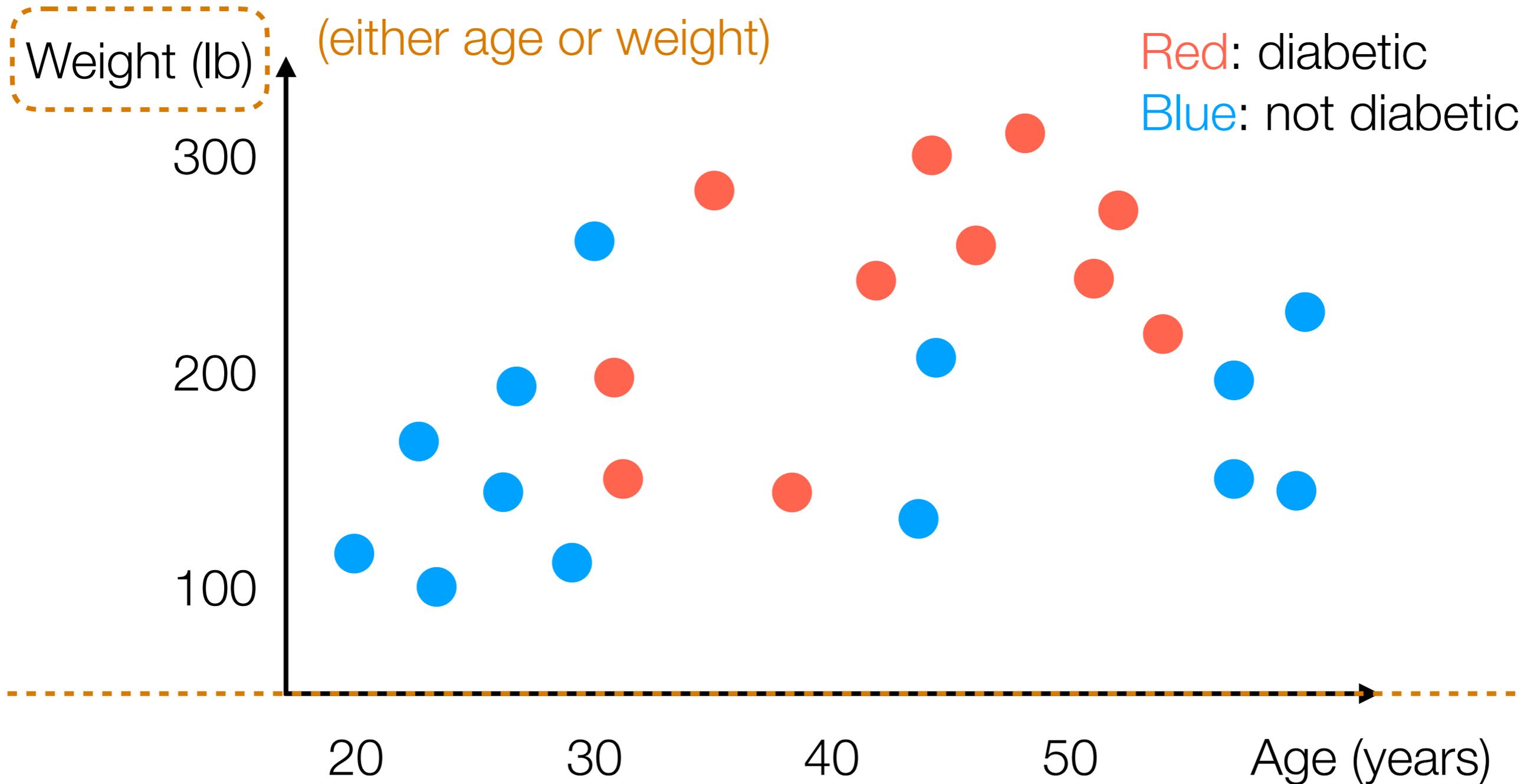
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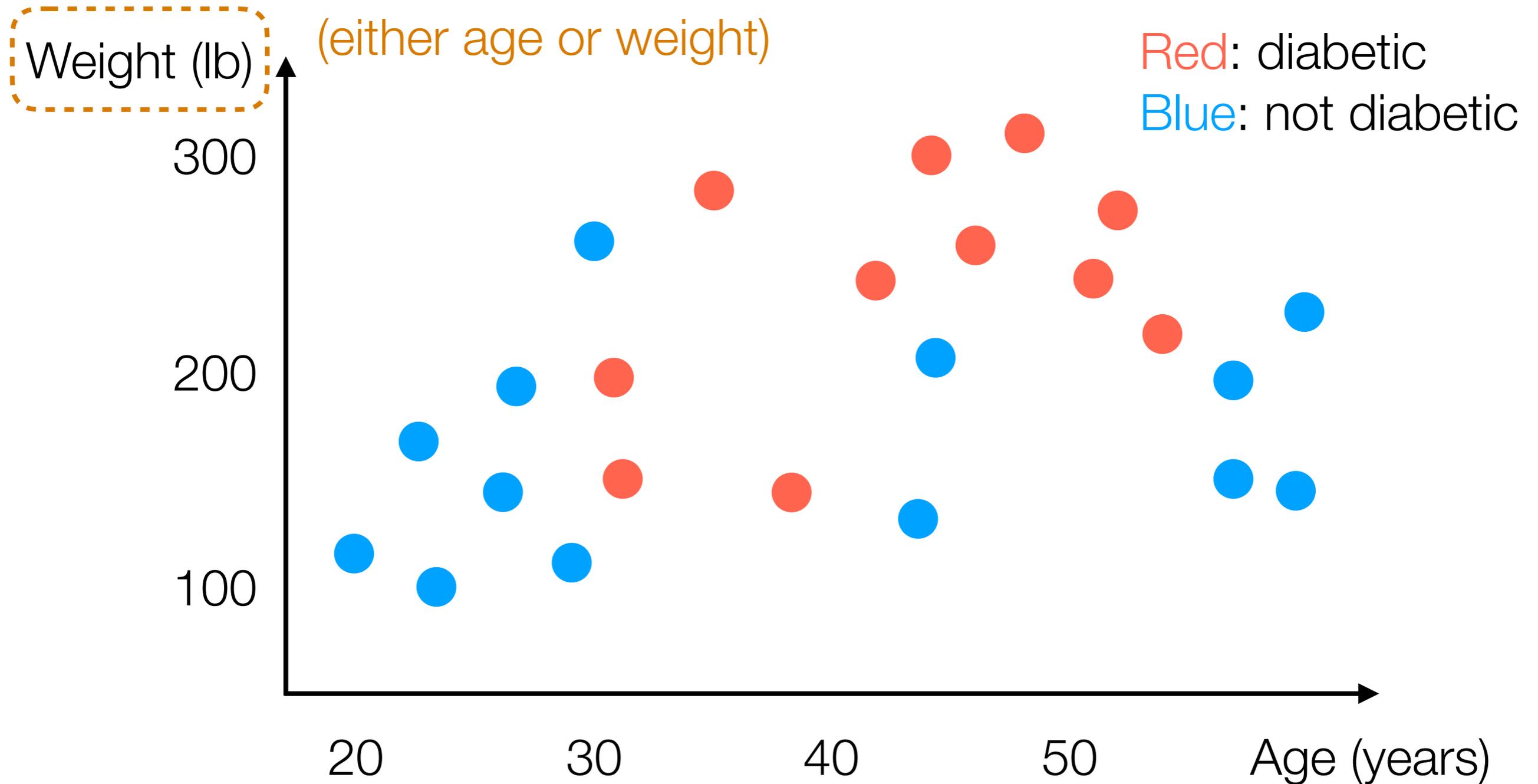
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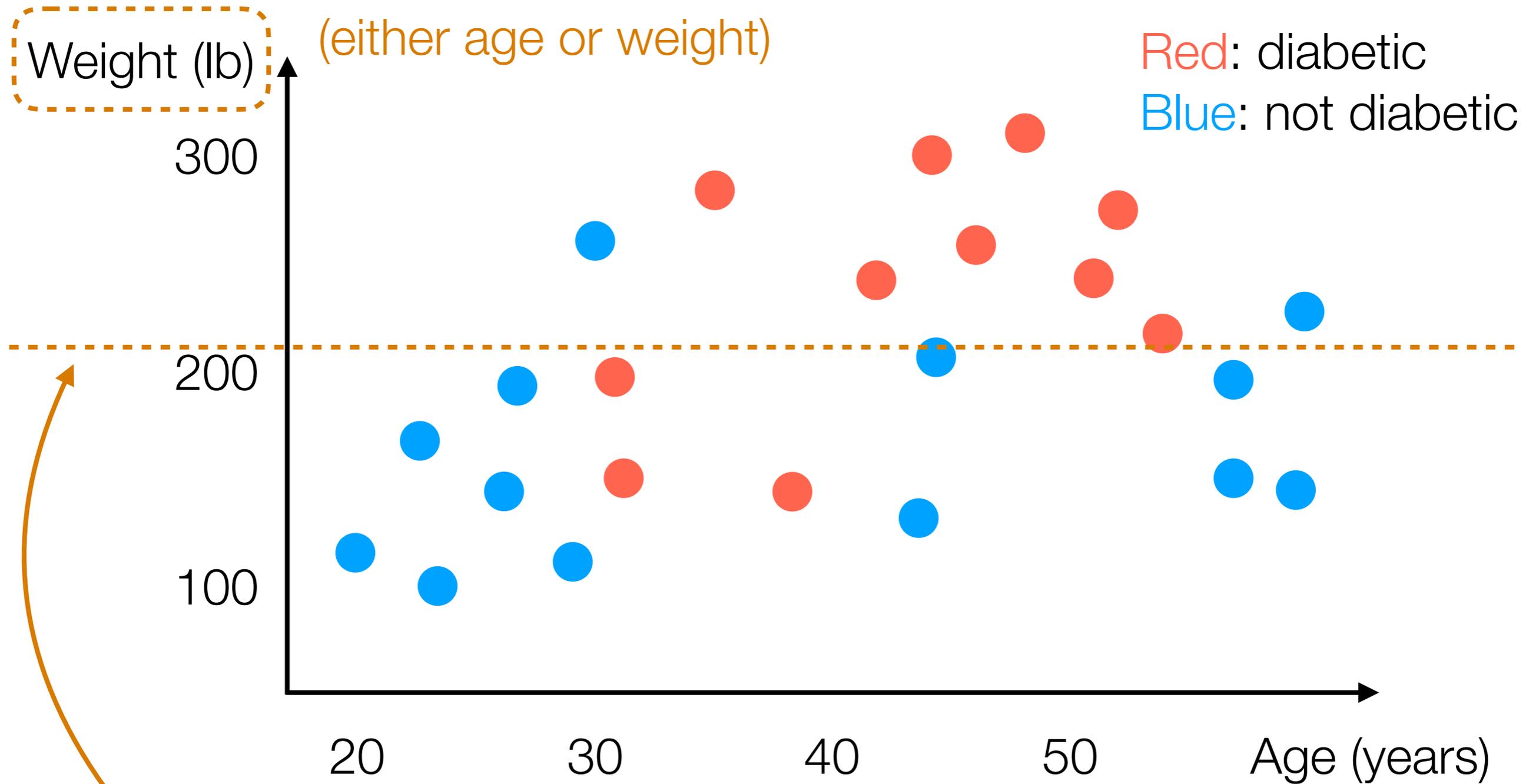
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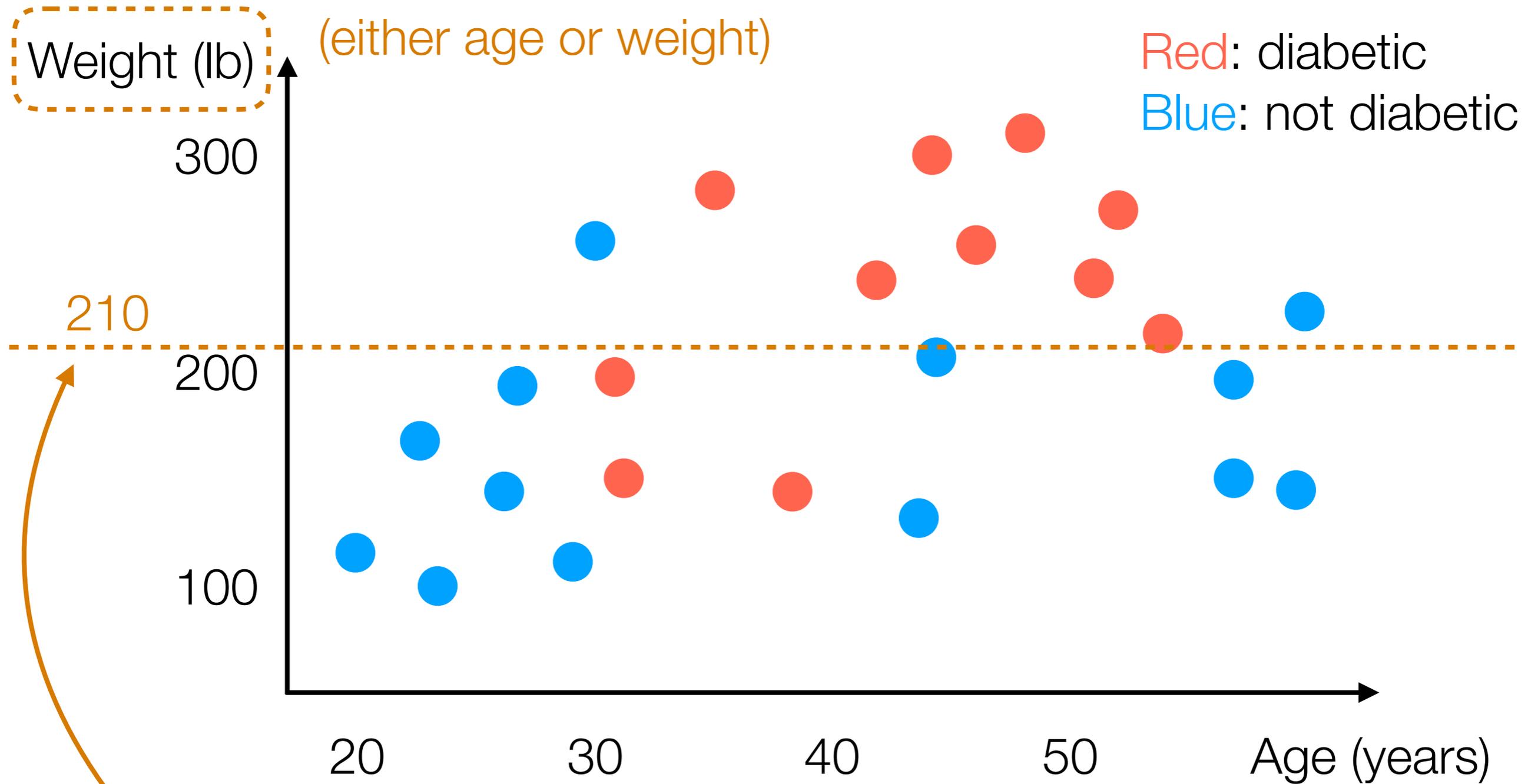
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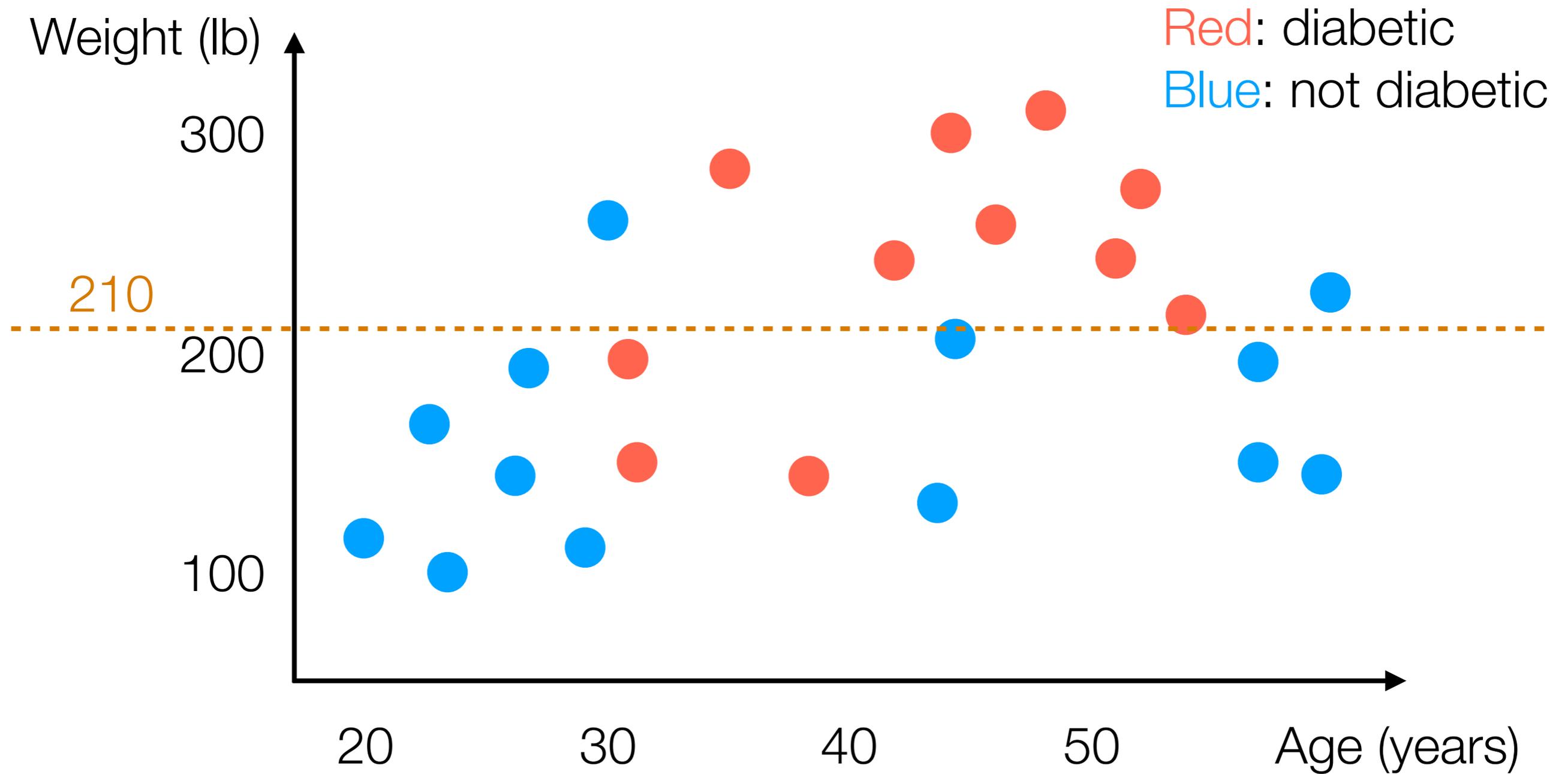
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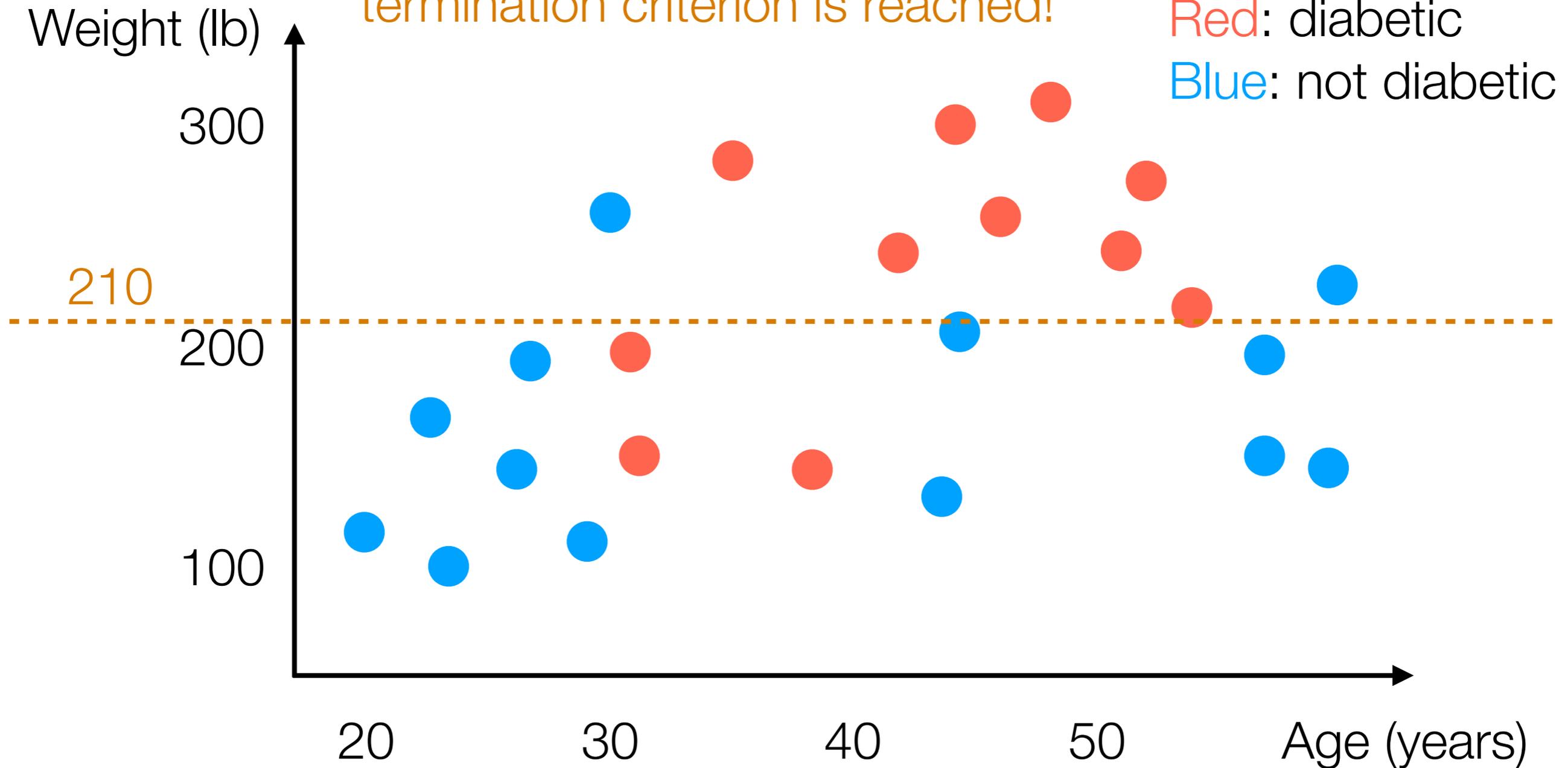
Learning a Decision Tree



Learning a Decision Tree

Within each side, recurse until a termination criterion is reached!

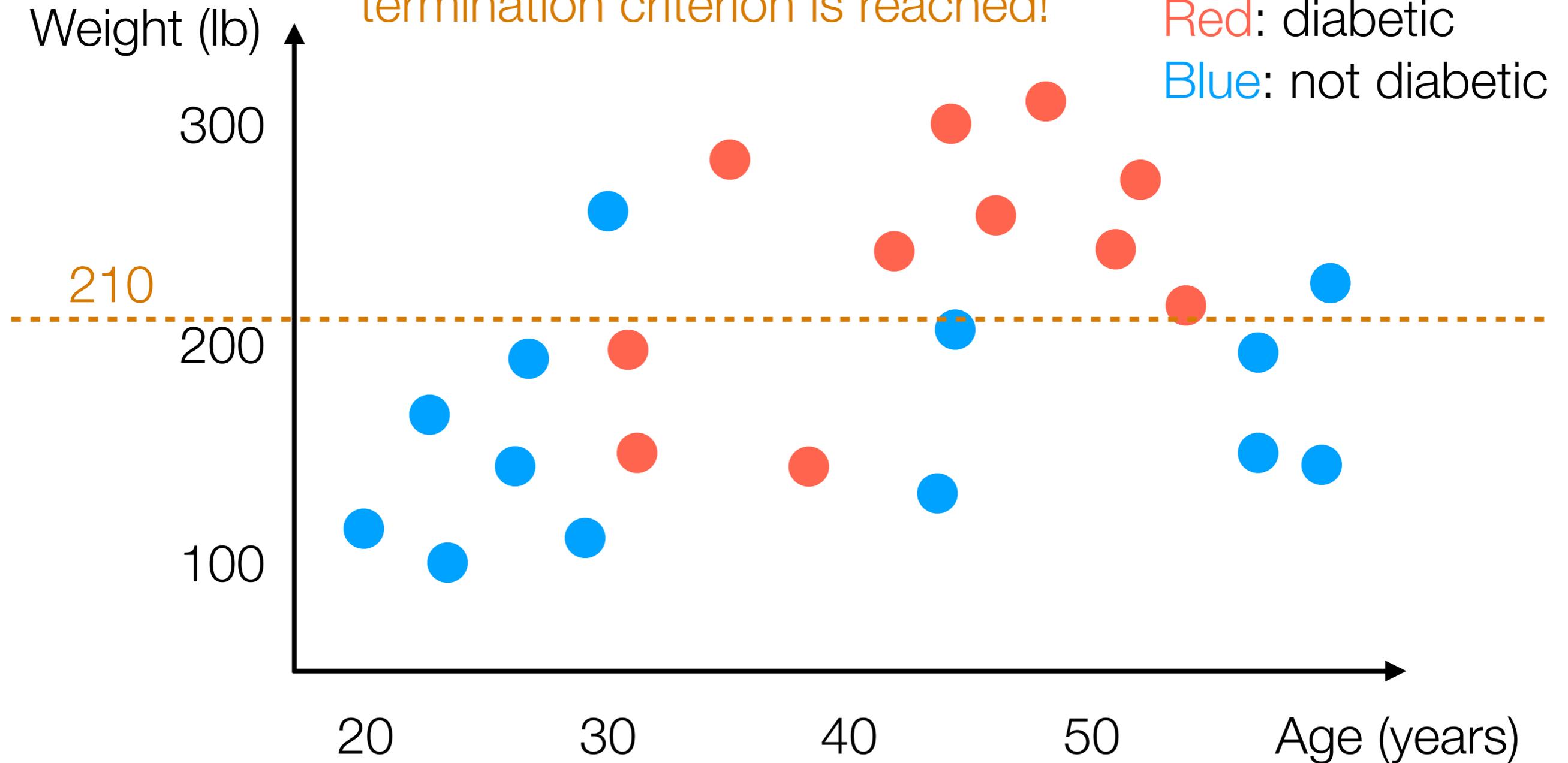
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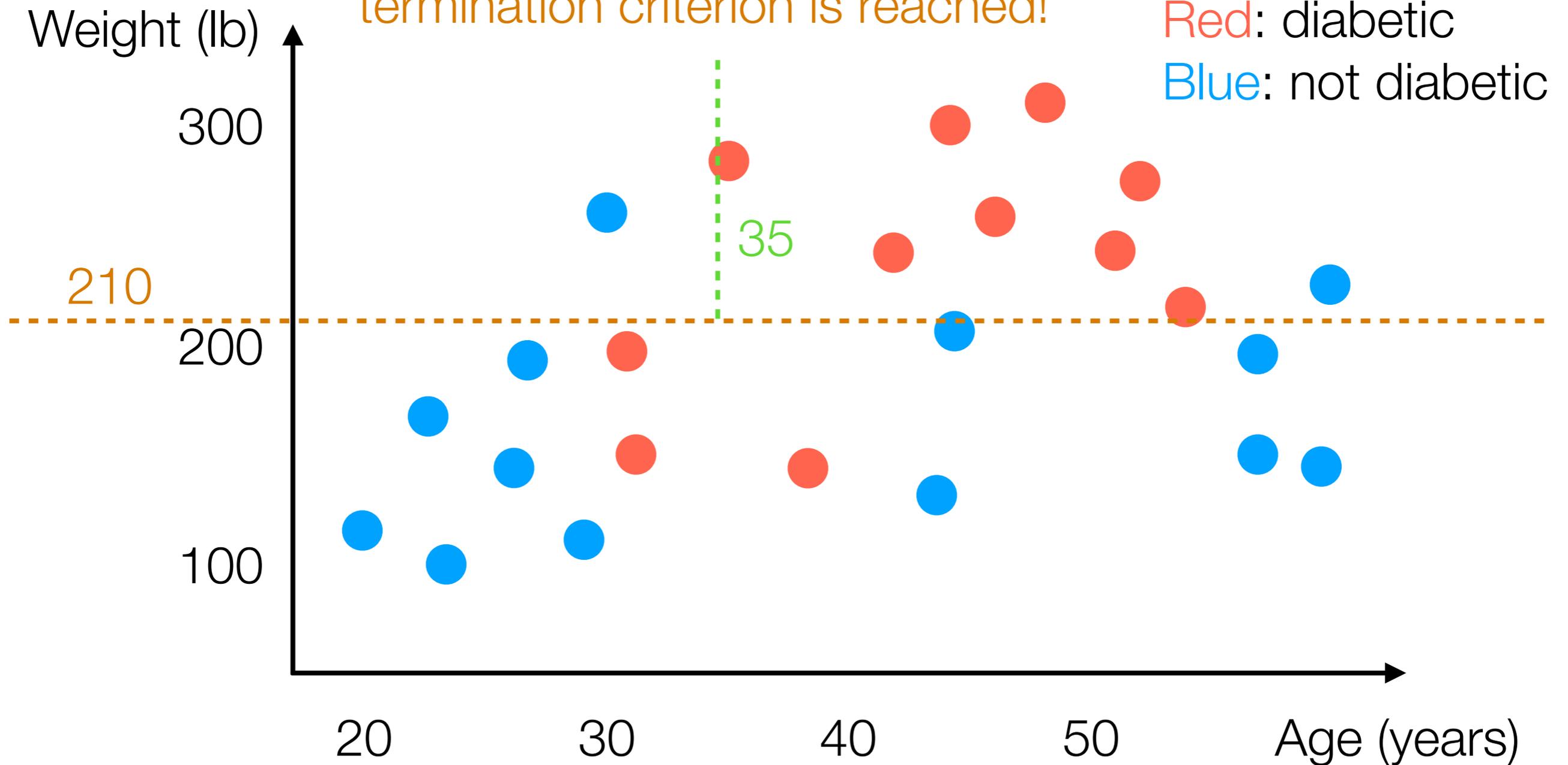
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Example termination criteria: $\geq 90\%$ points within region has same label, number of points within region is < 5

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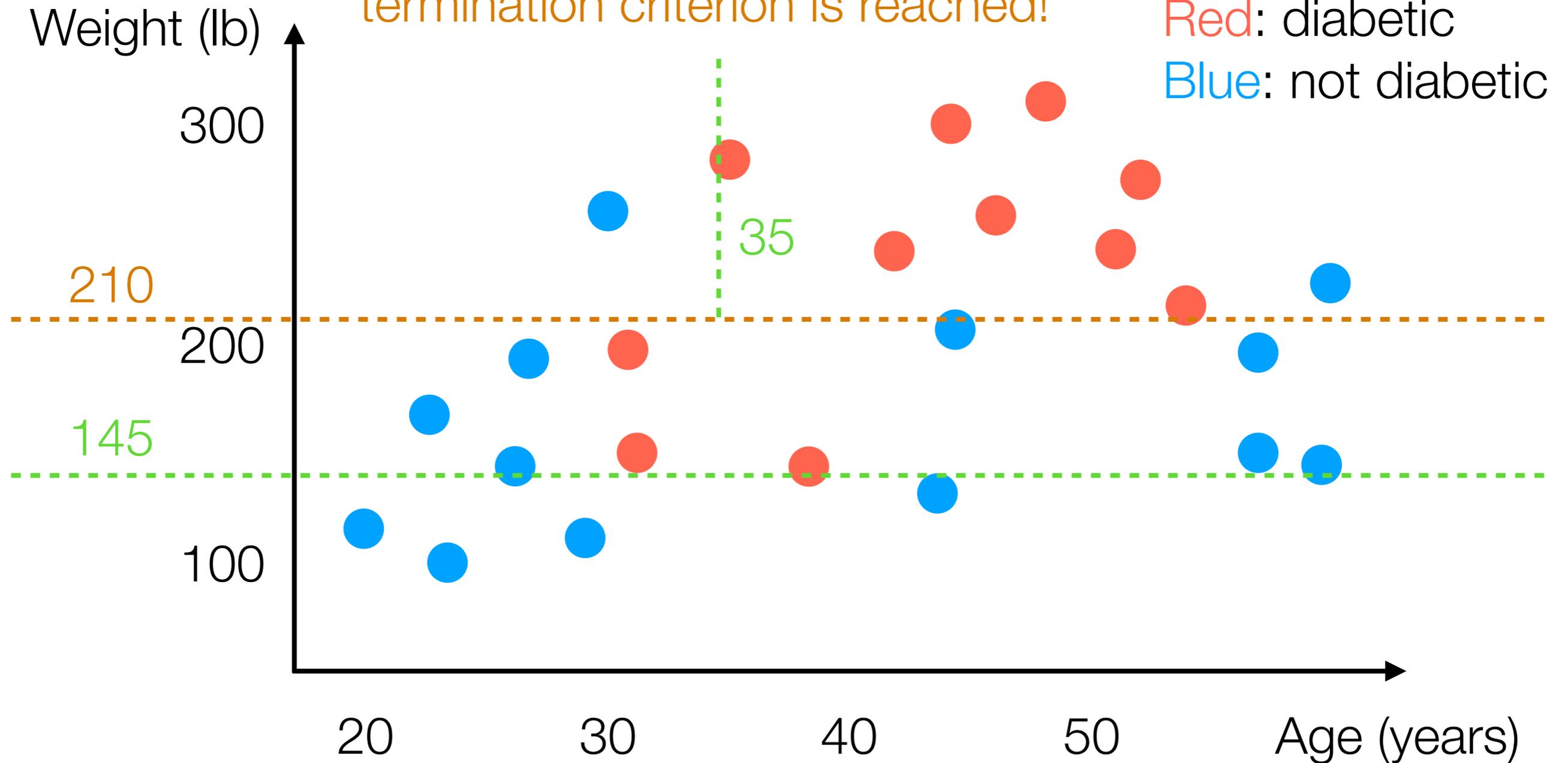


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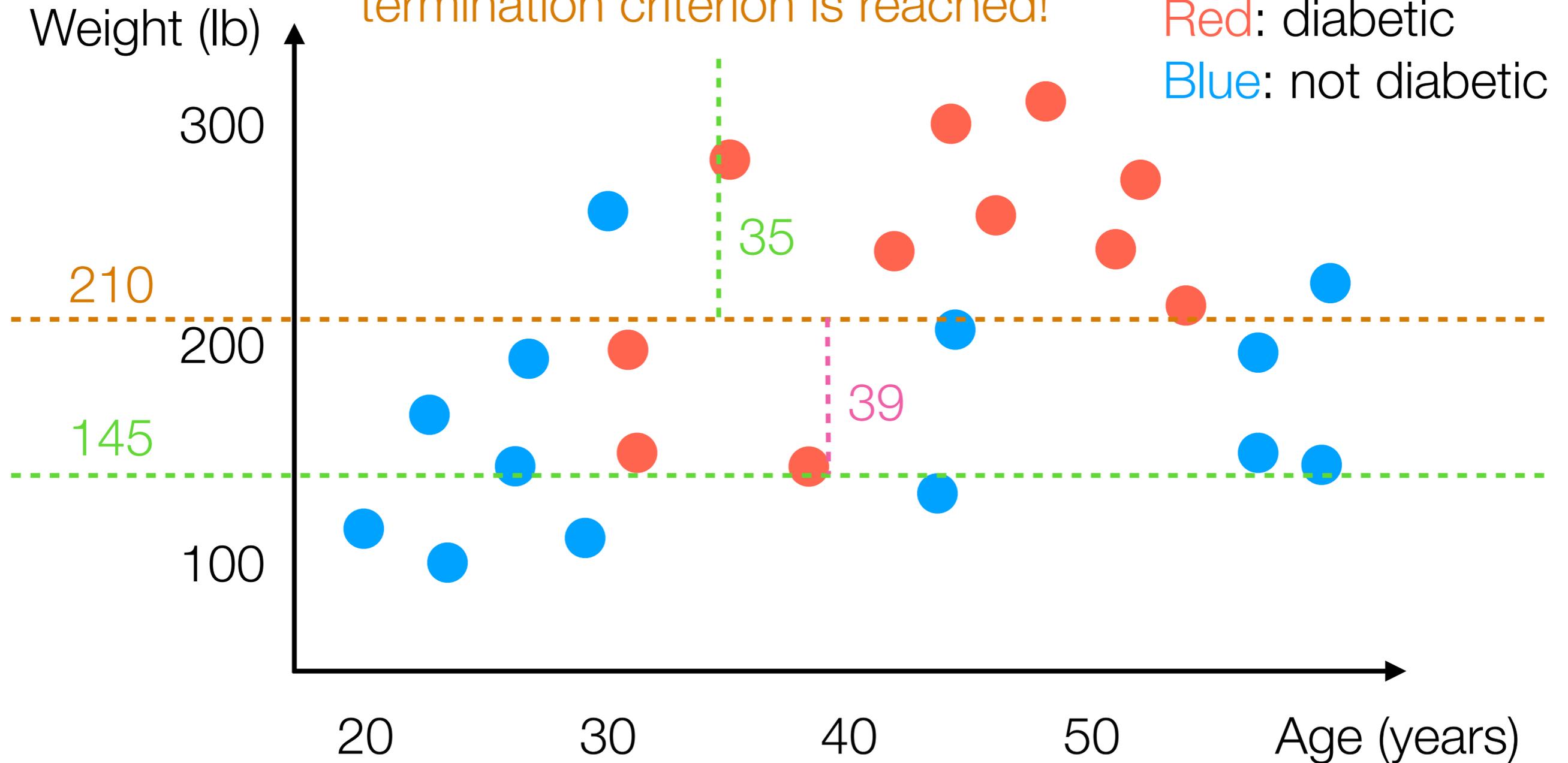


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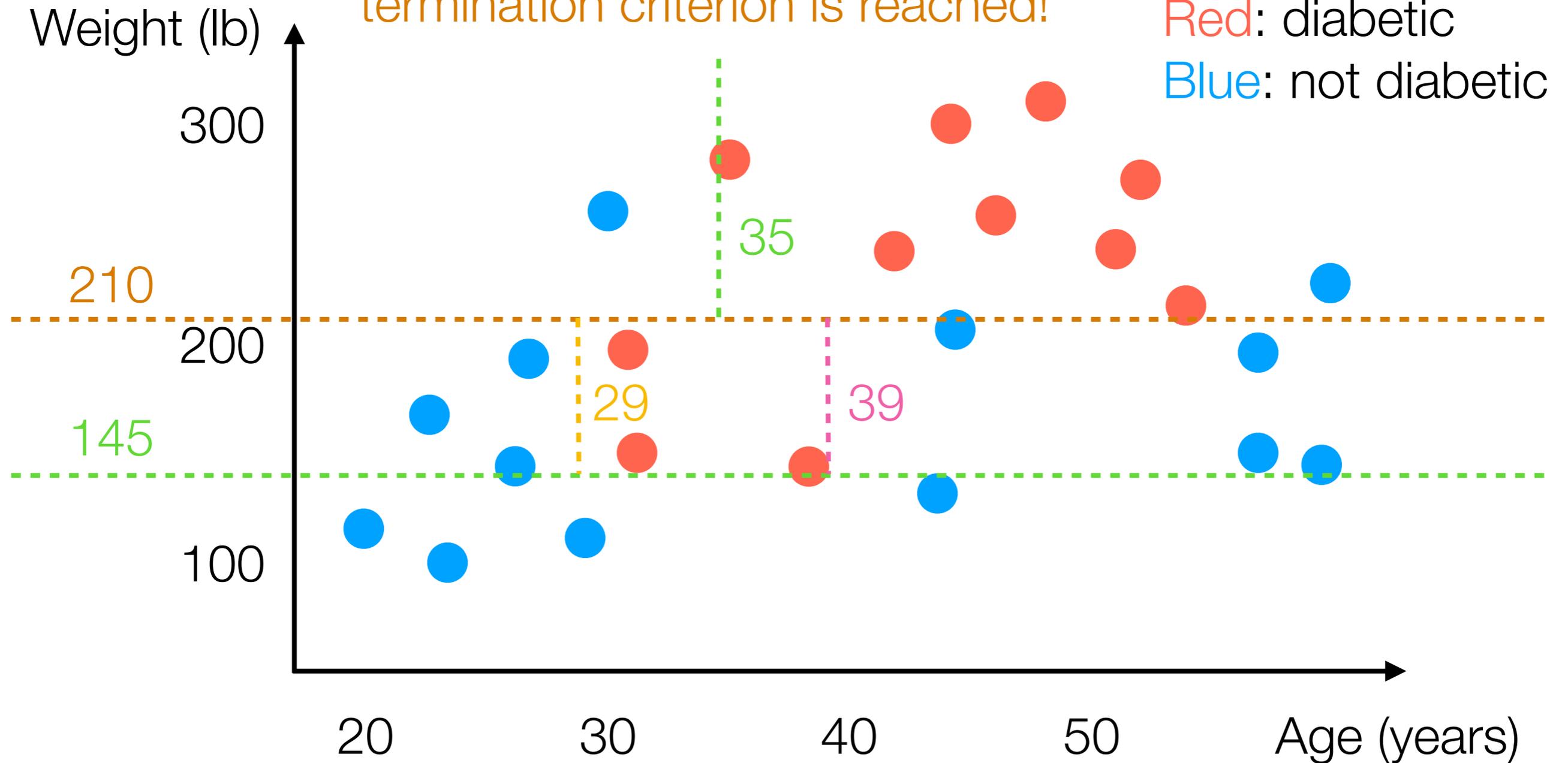


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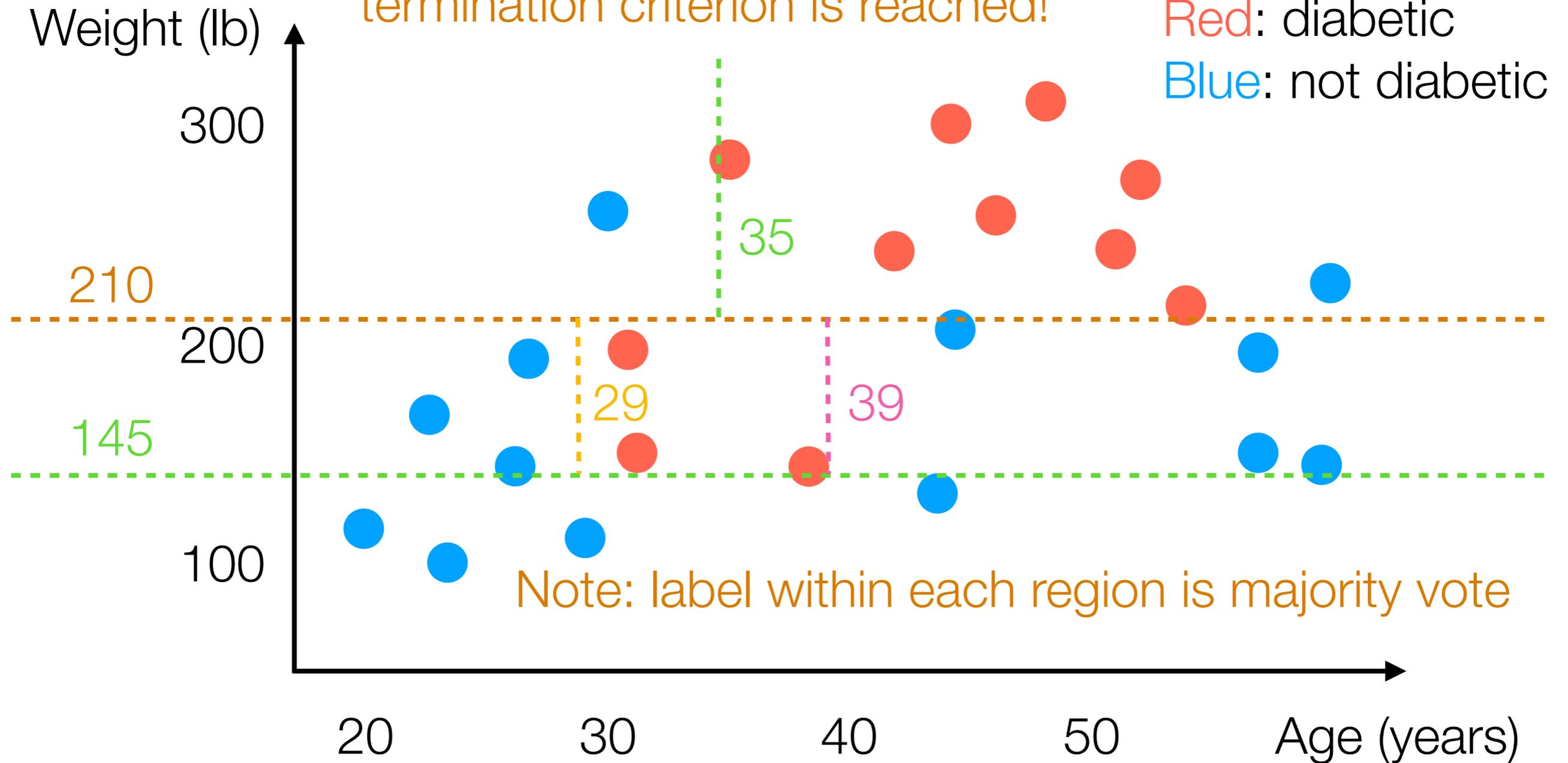


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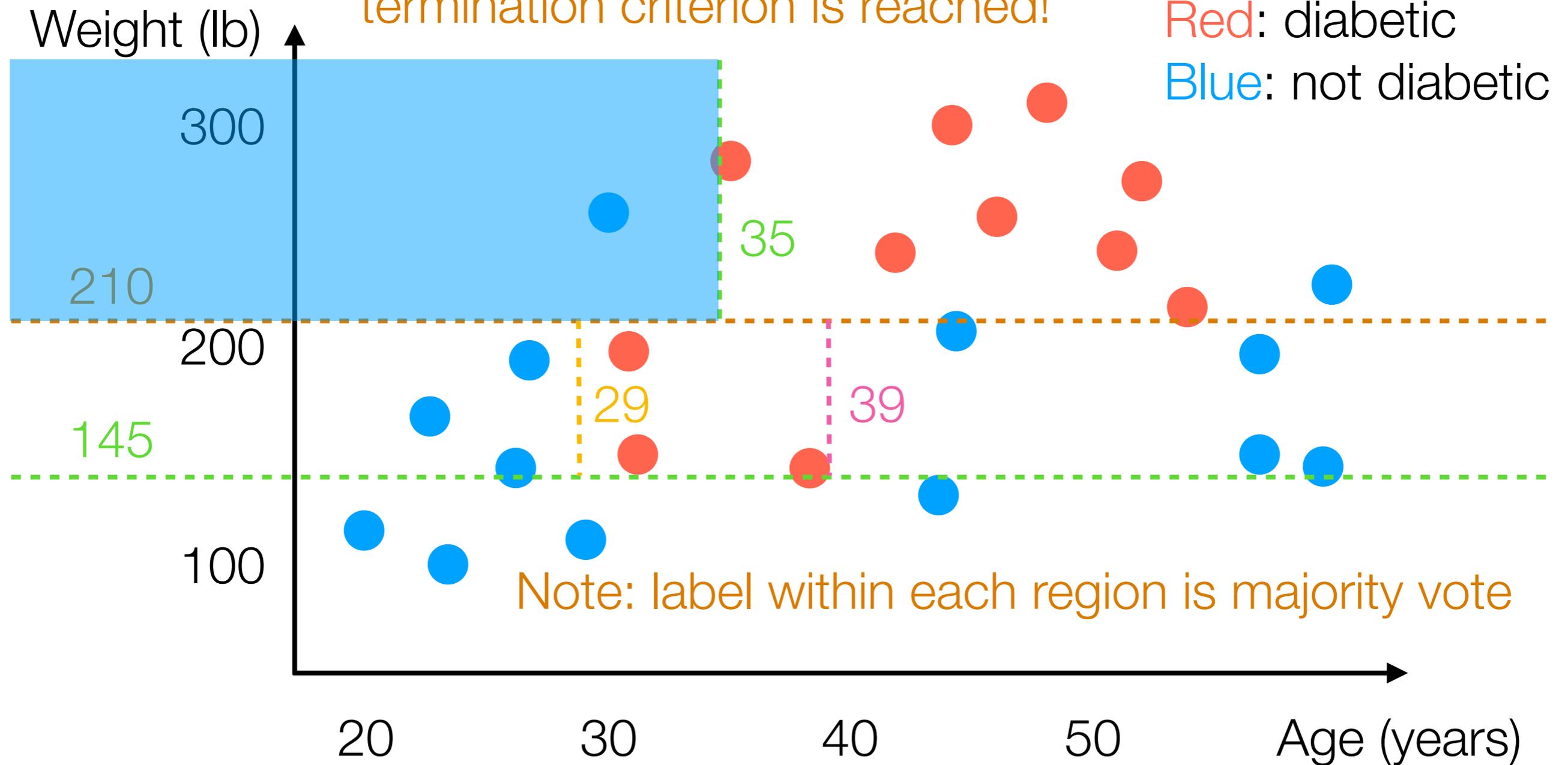
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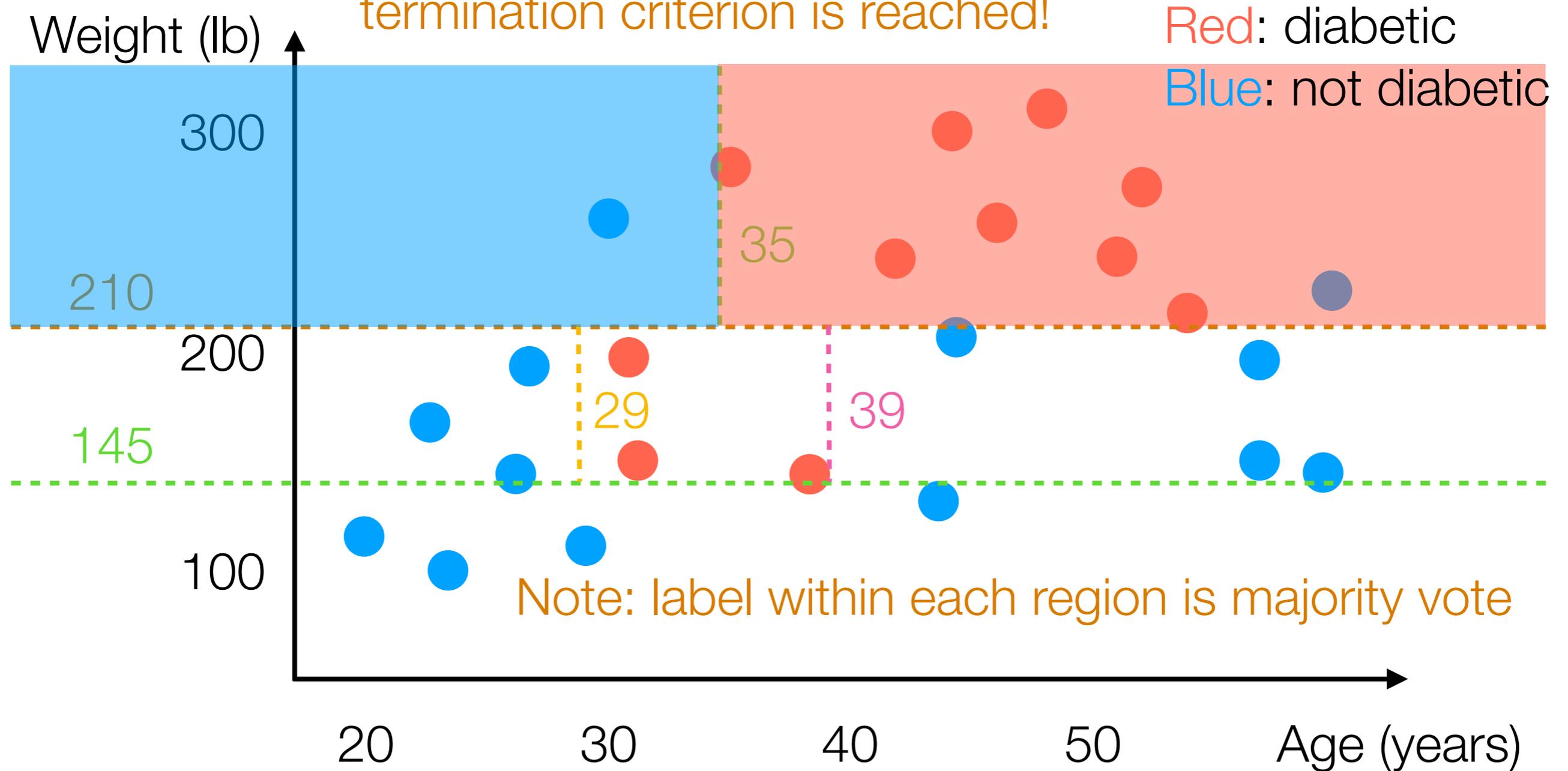
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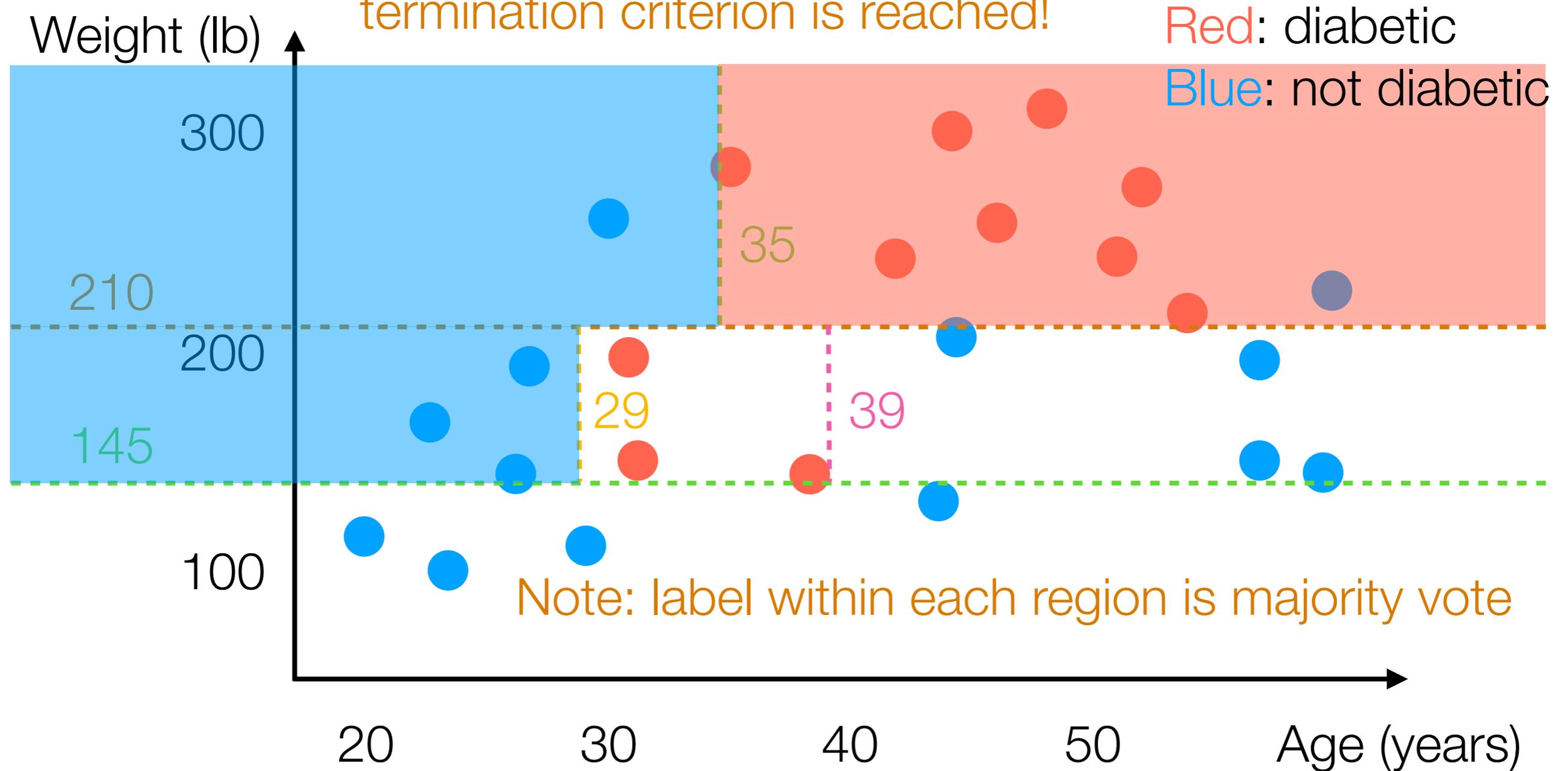
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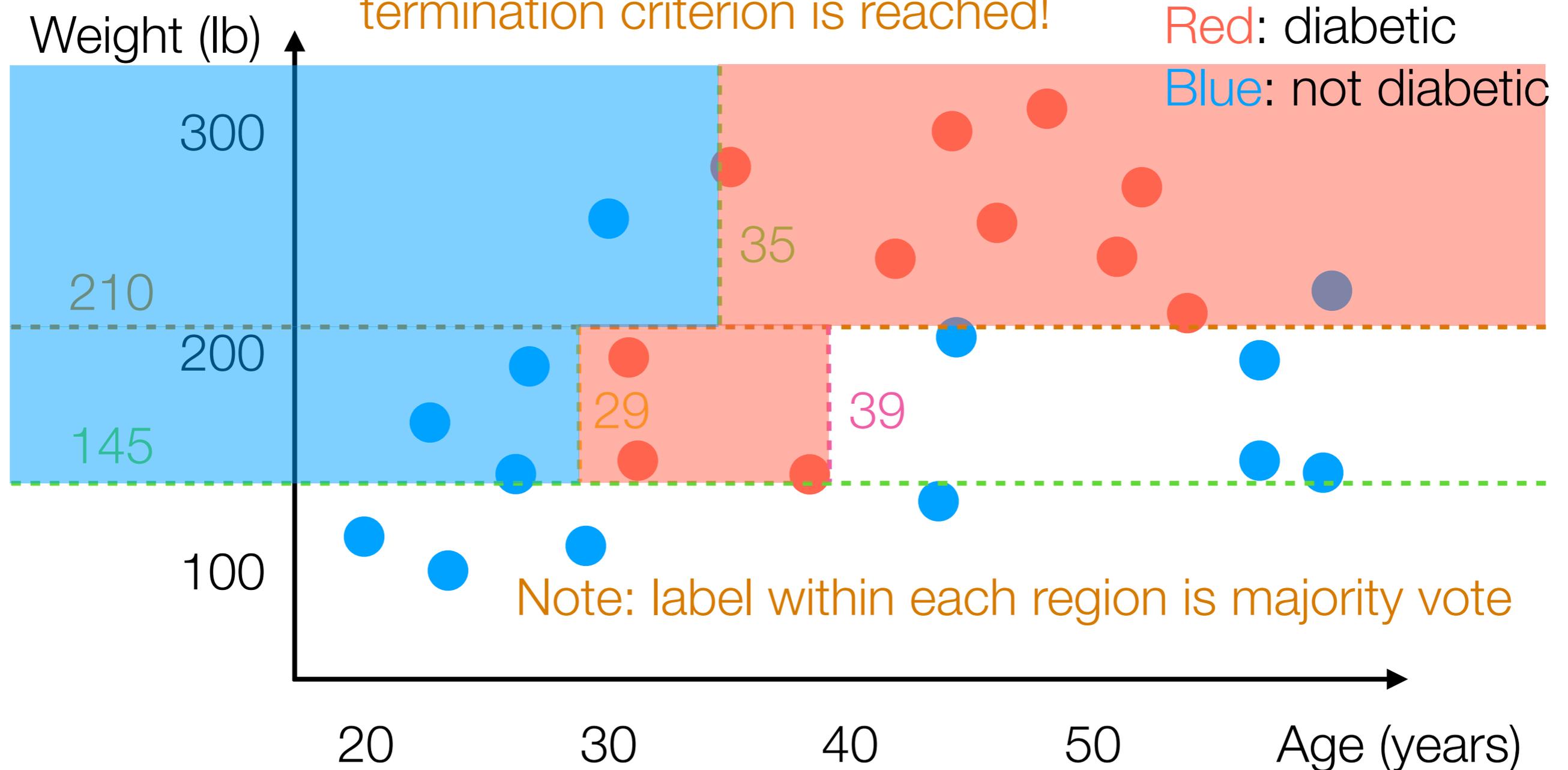
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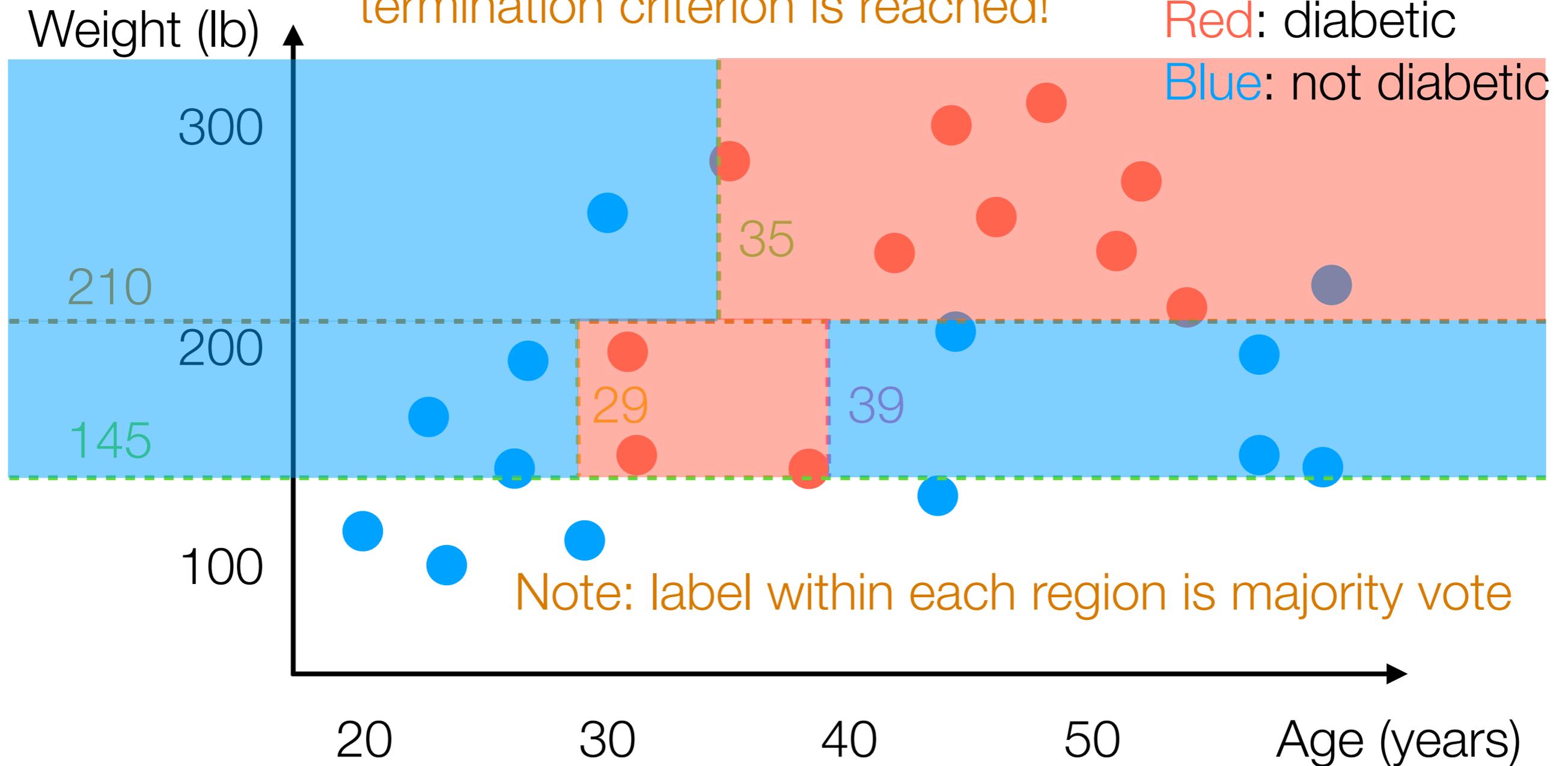
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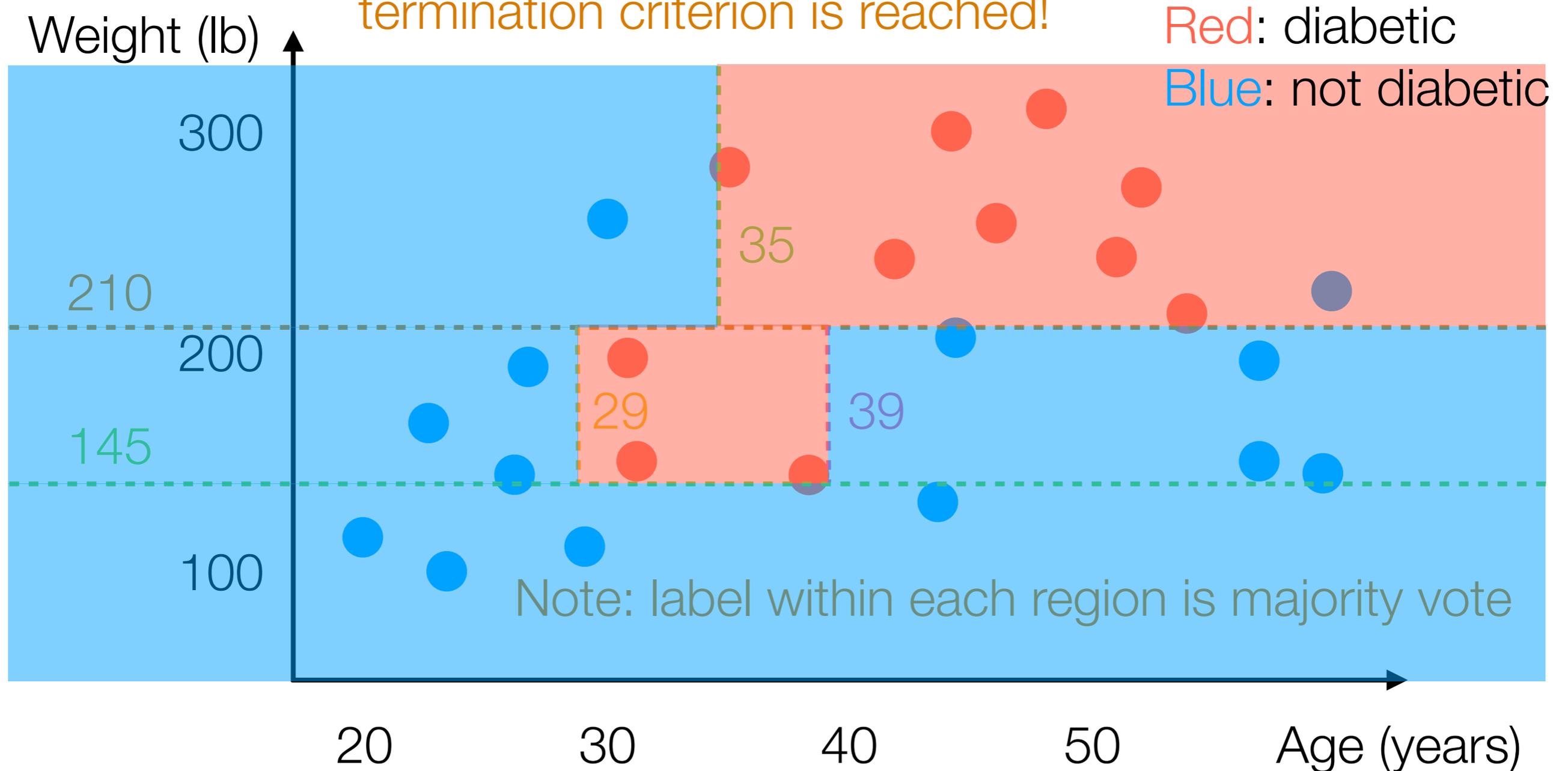
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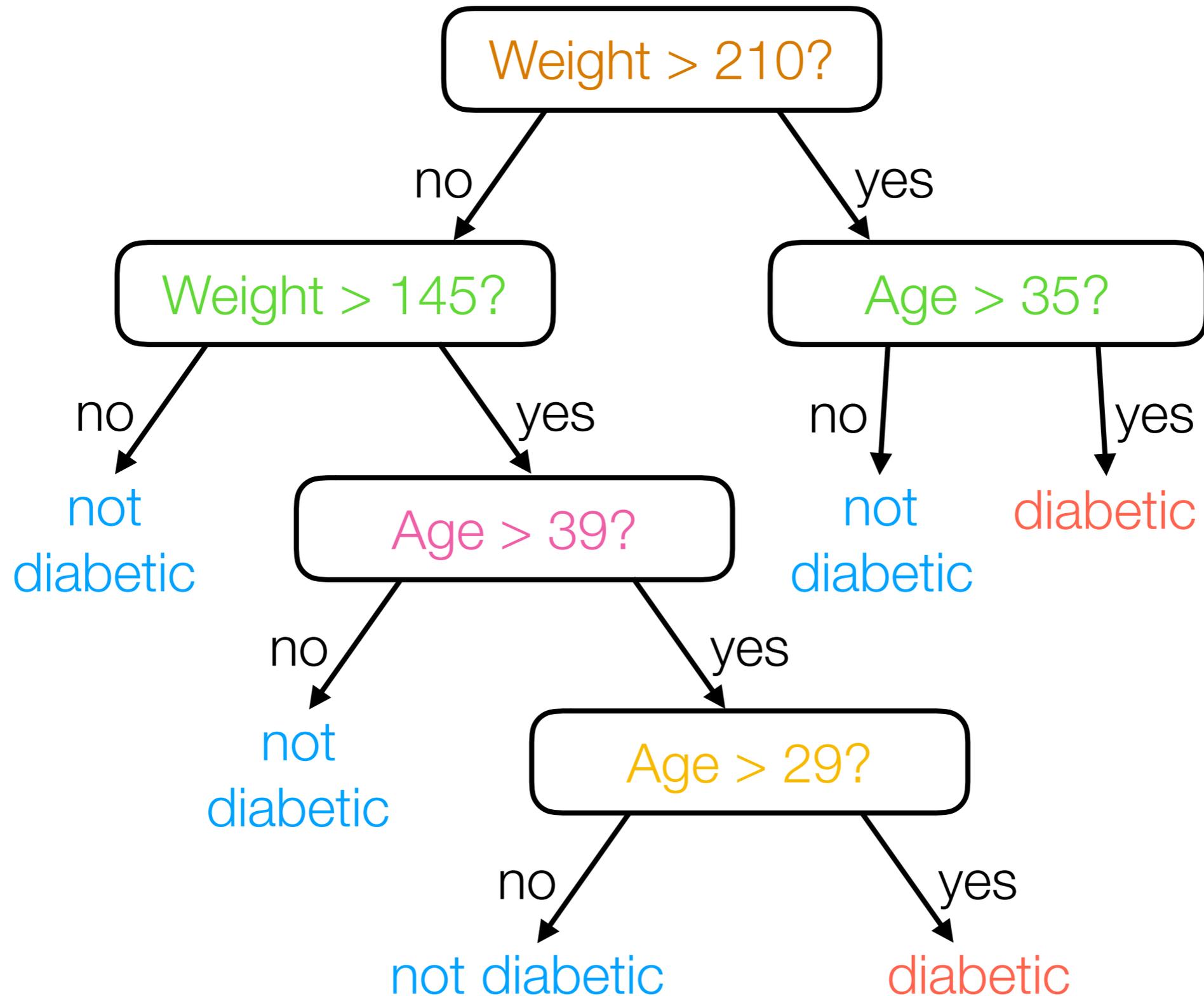
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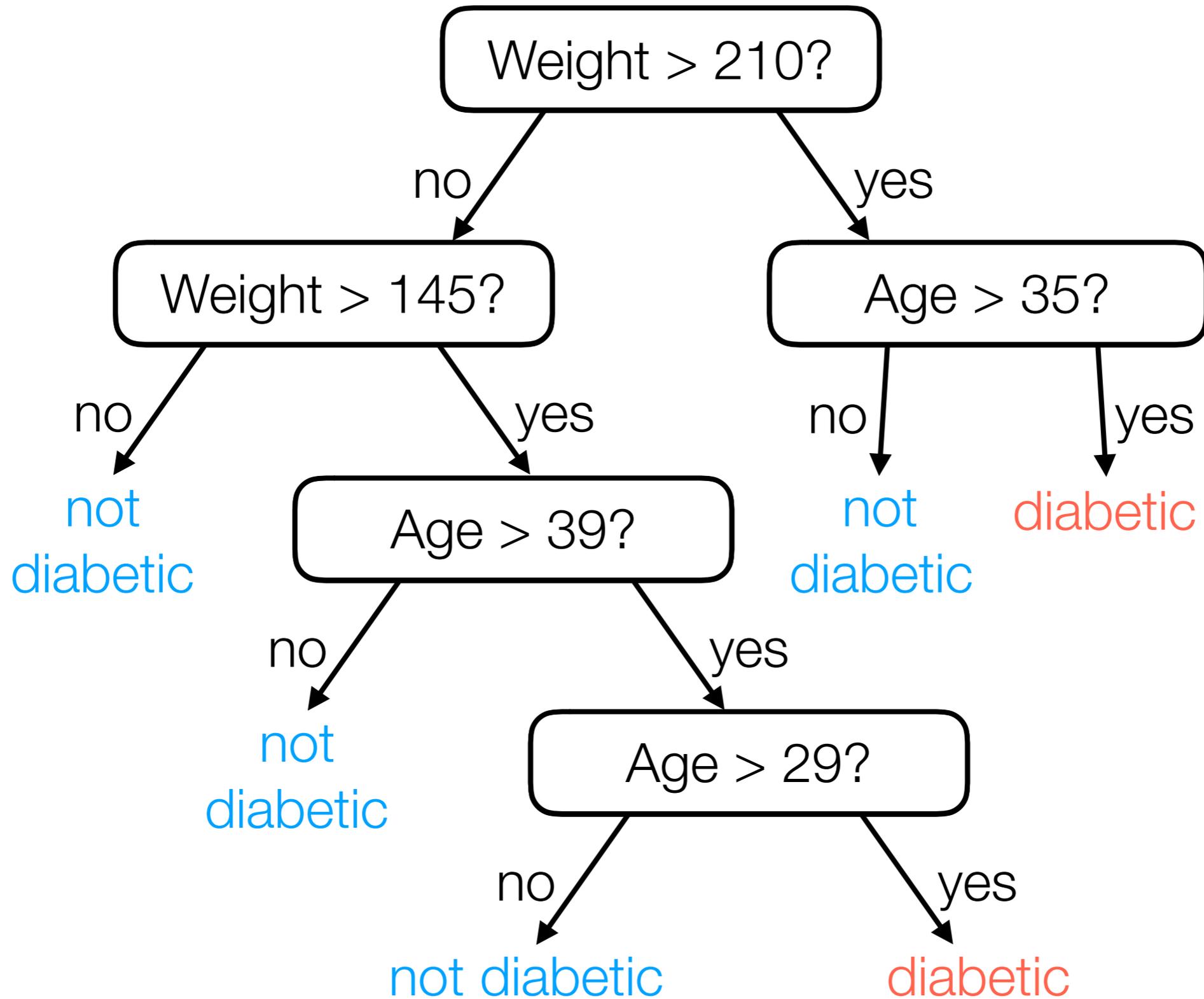


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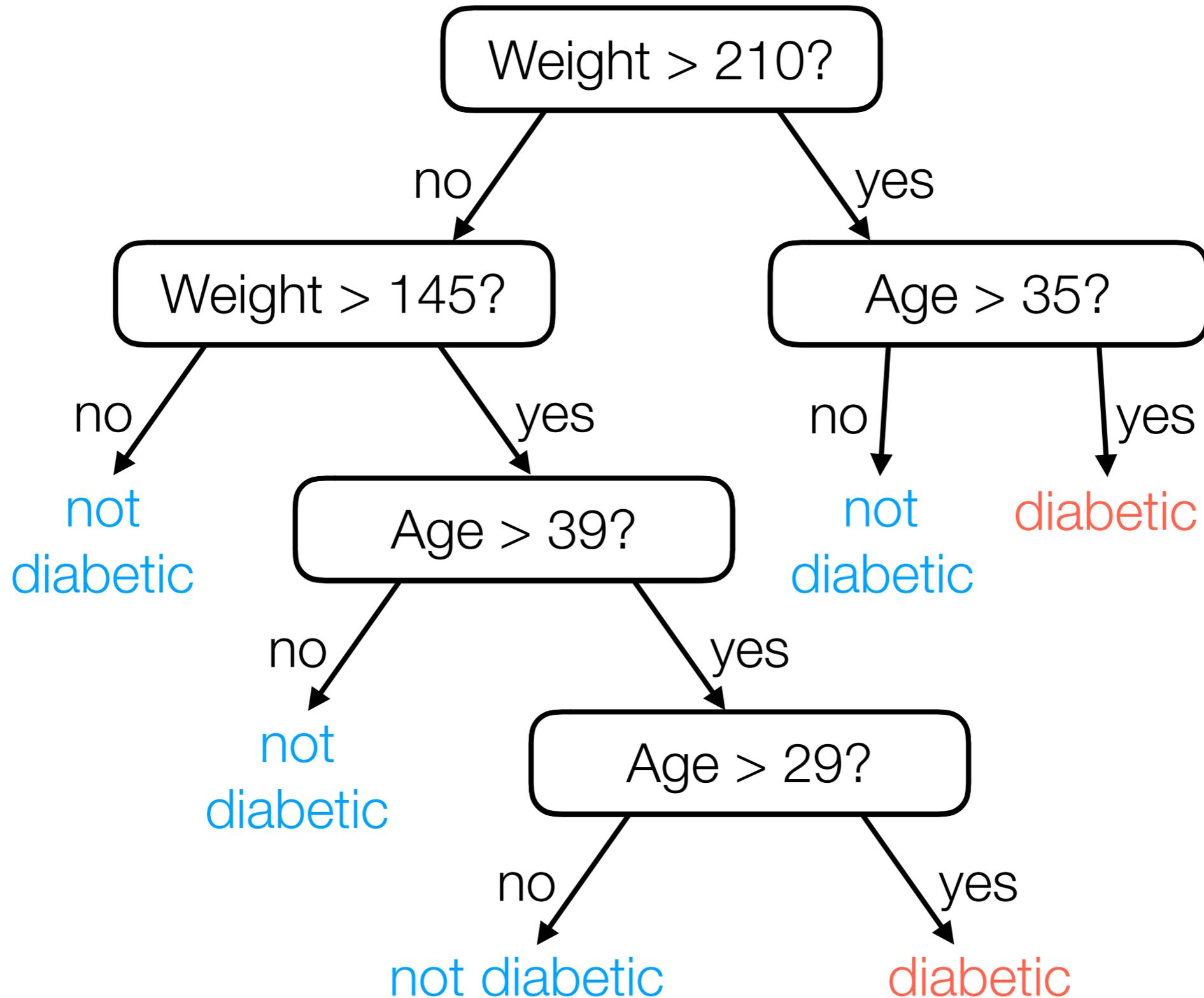
Decision Tree Learned



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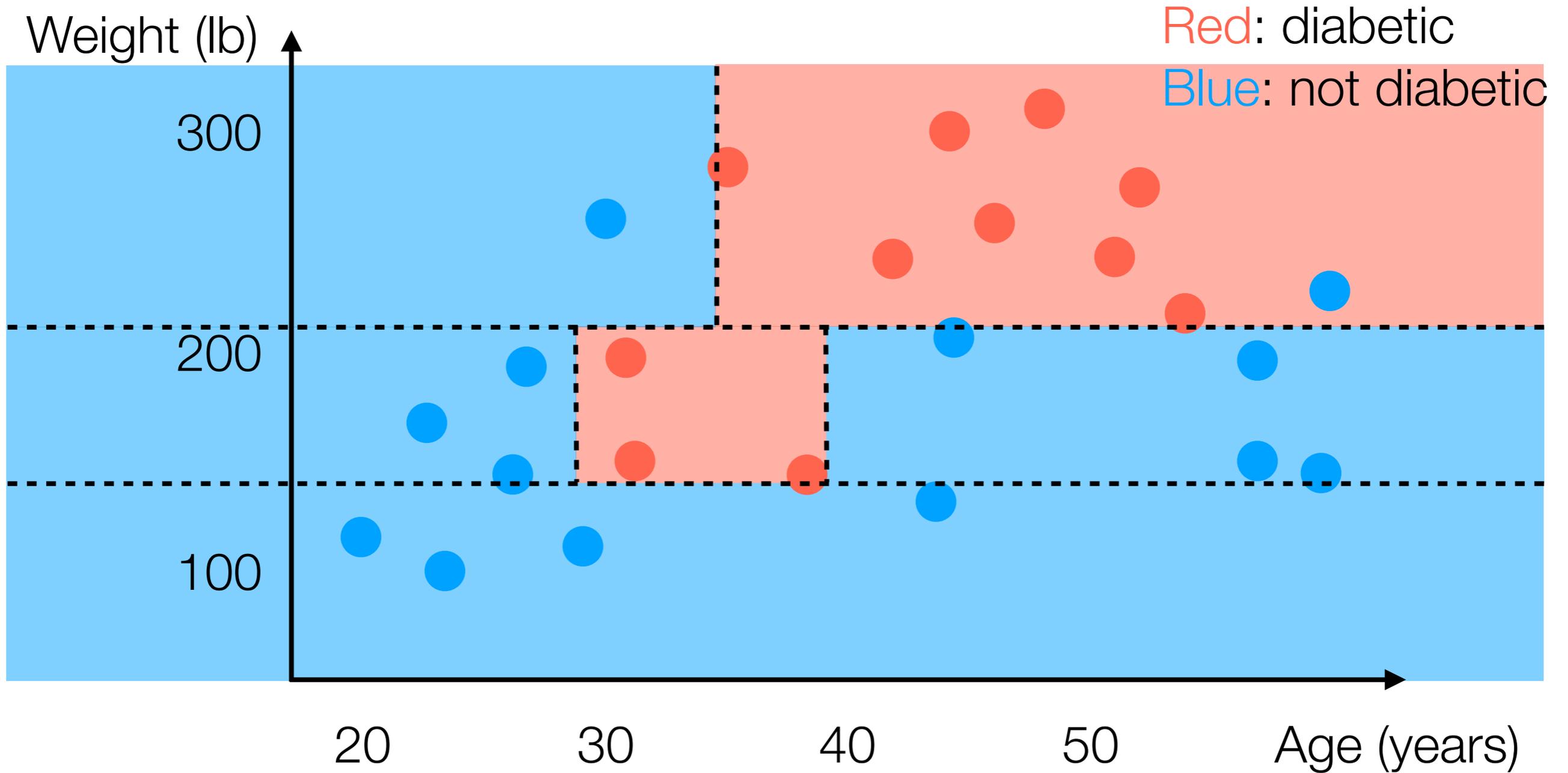


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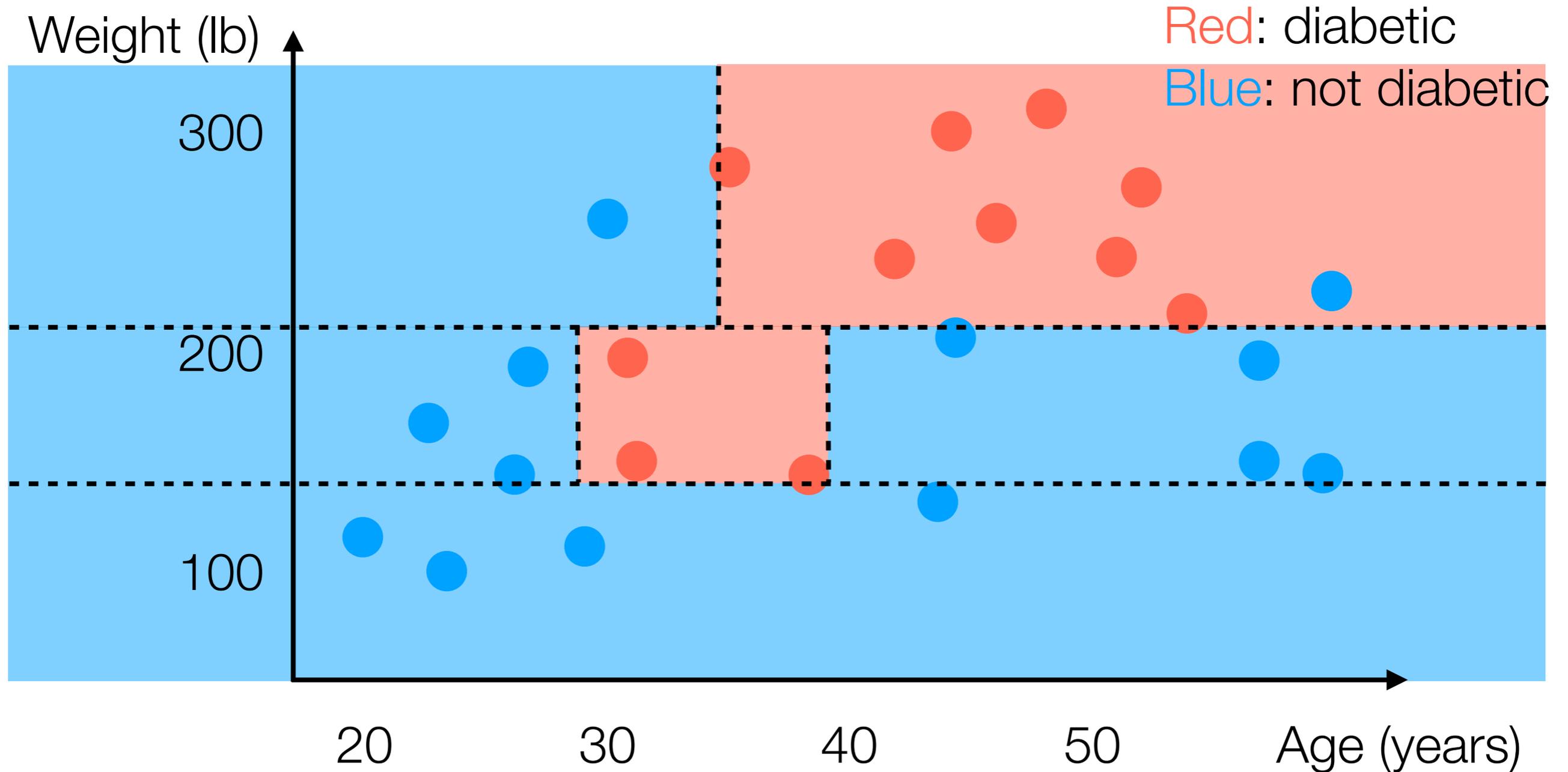
For a new person with feature vector (age, weight), easy to predict!

Nearest Neighbor Interpretation



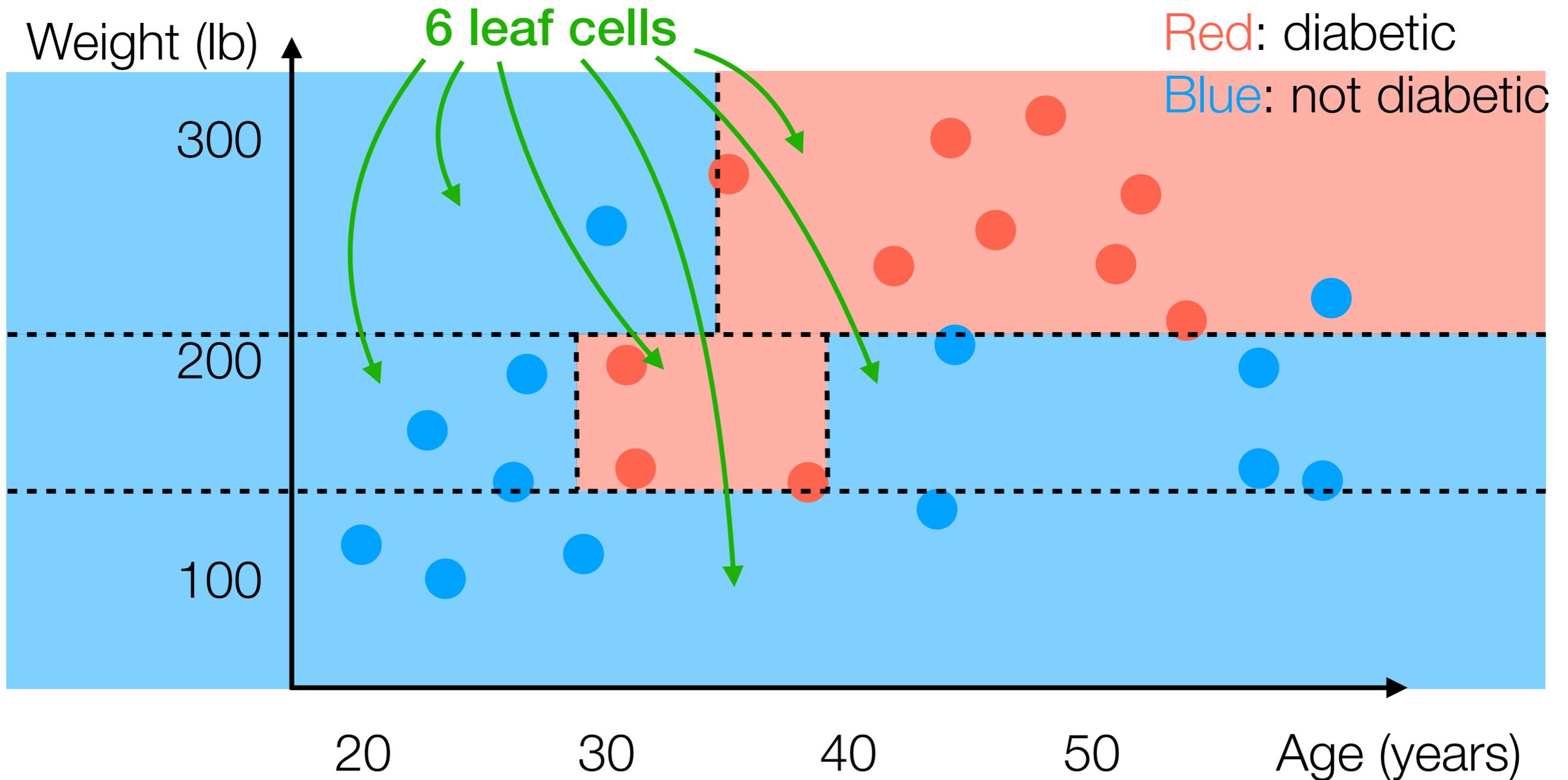
Nearest Neighbor Interpretation

Note: Each training data point lands in one "leaf cell"

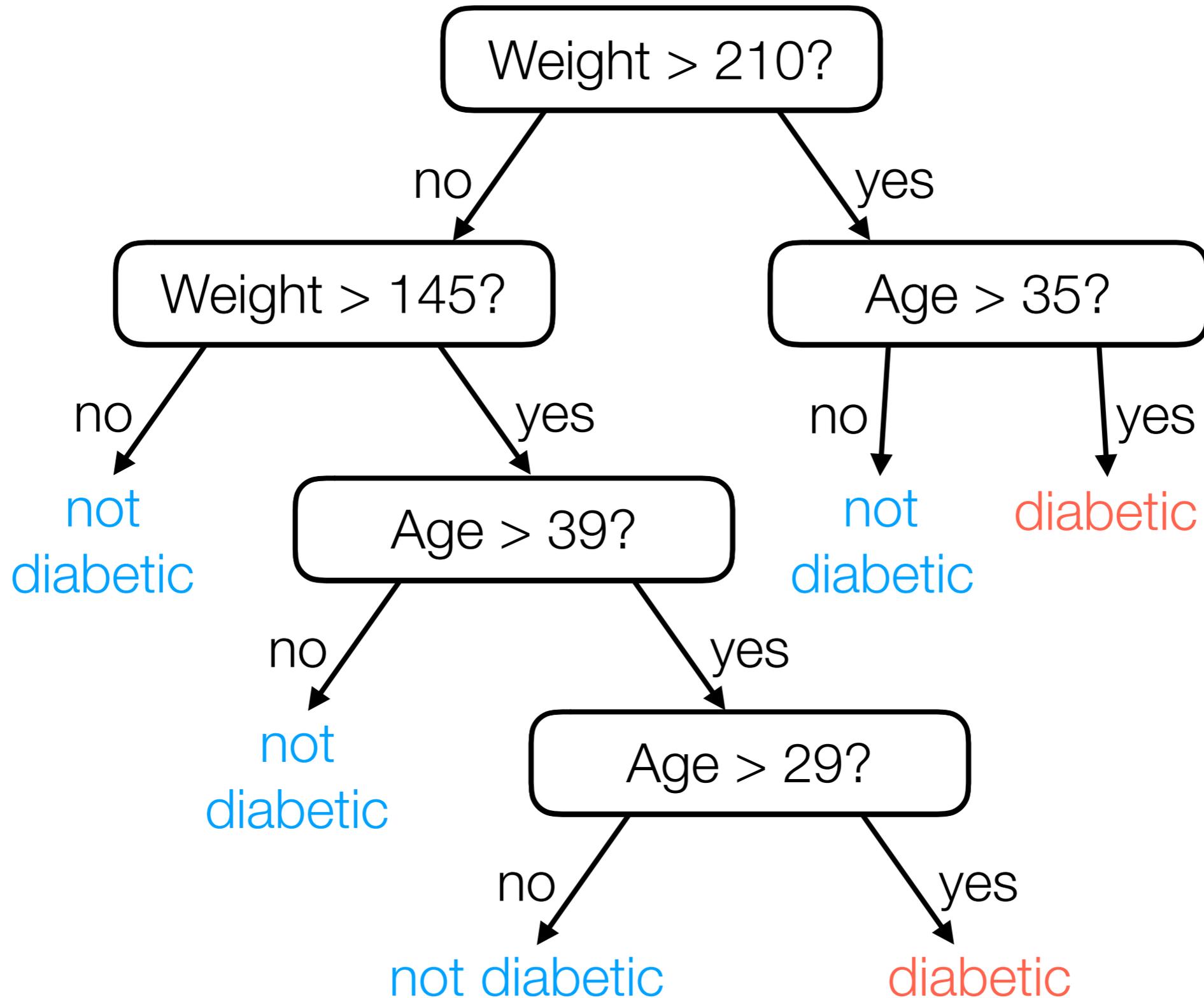


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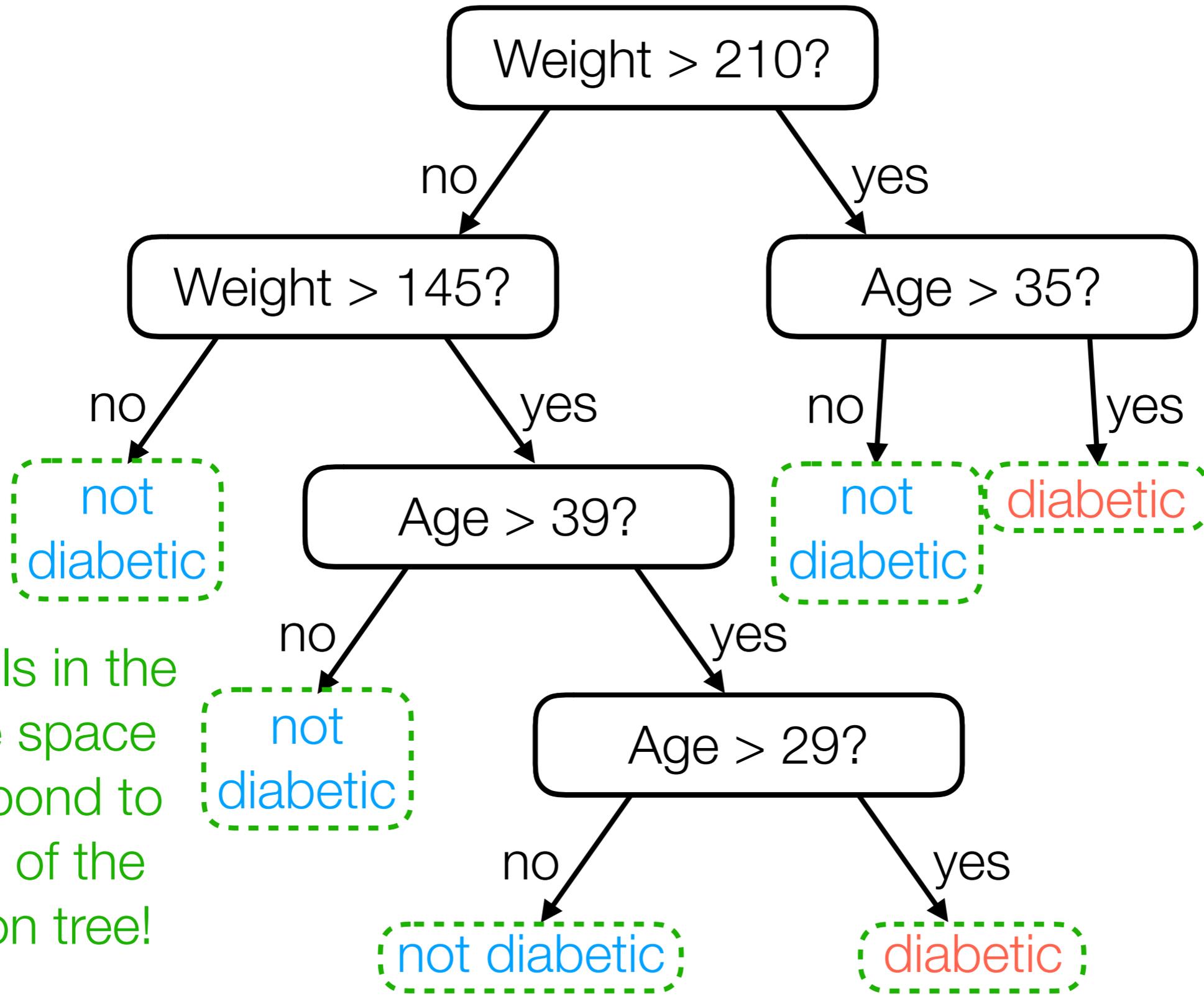


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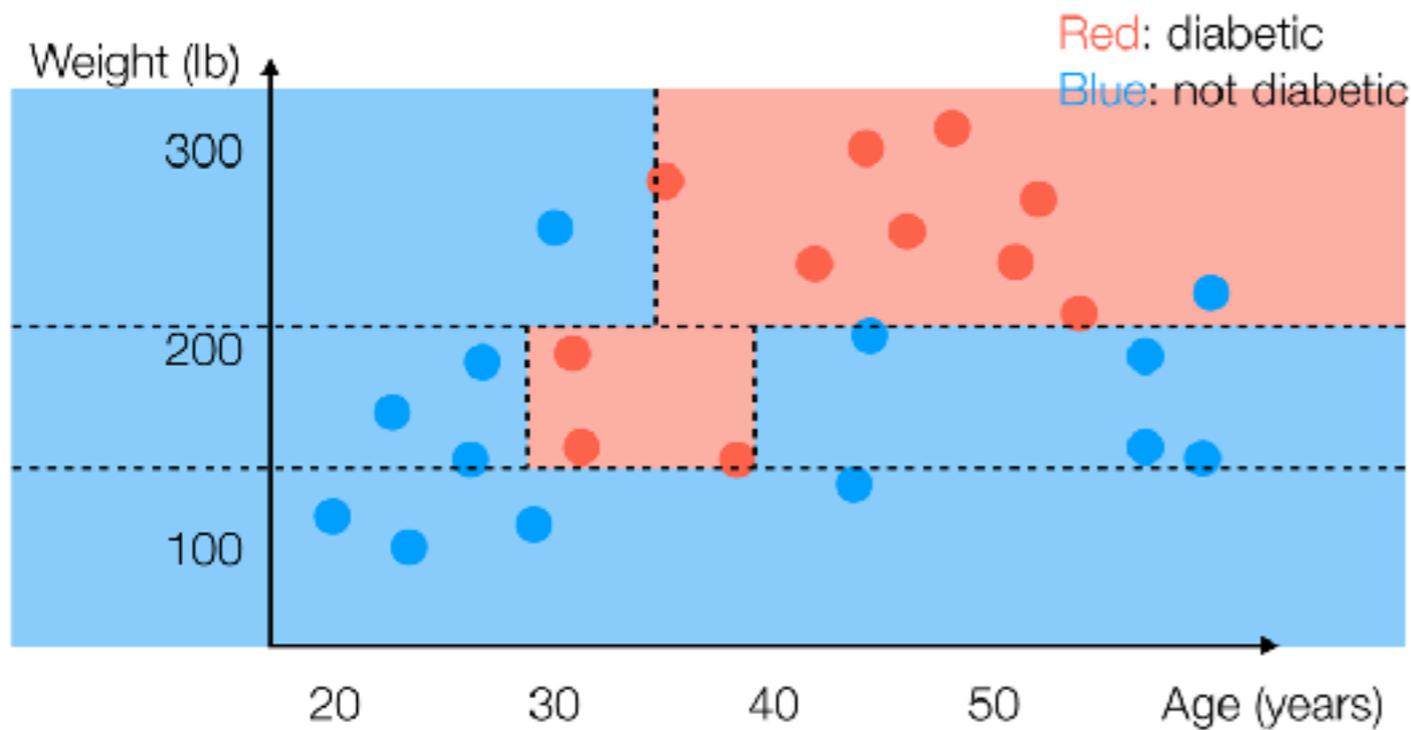
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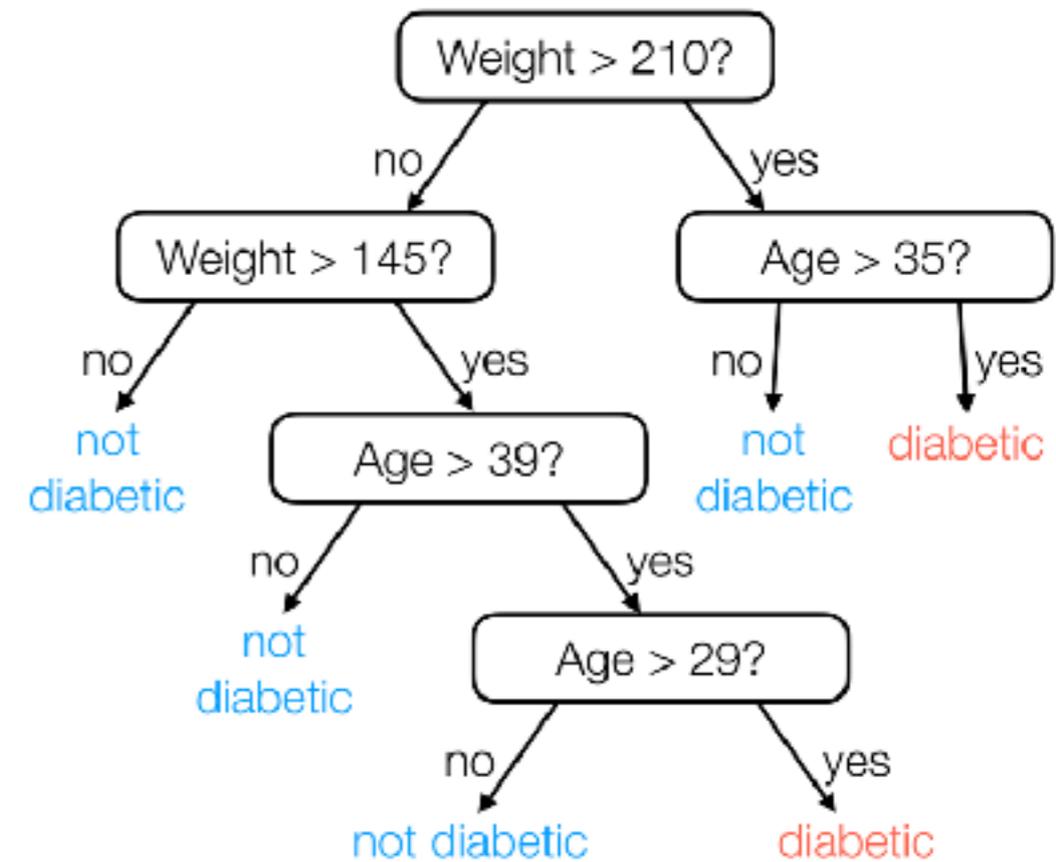
Leaf cells in the feature space correspond to leaves of the decision tree!

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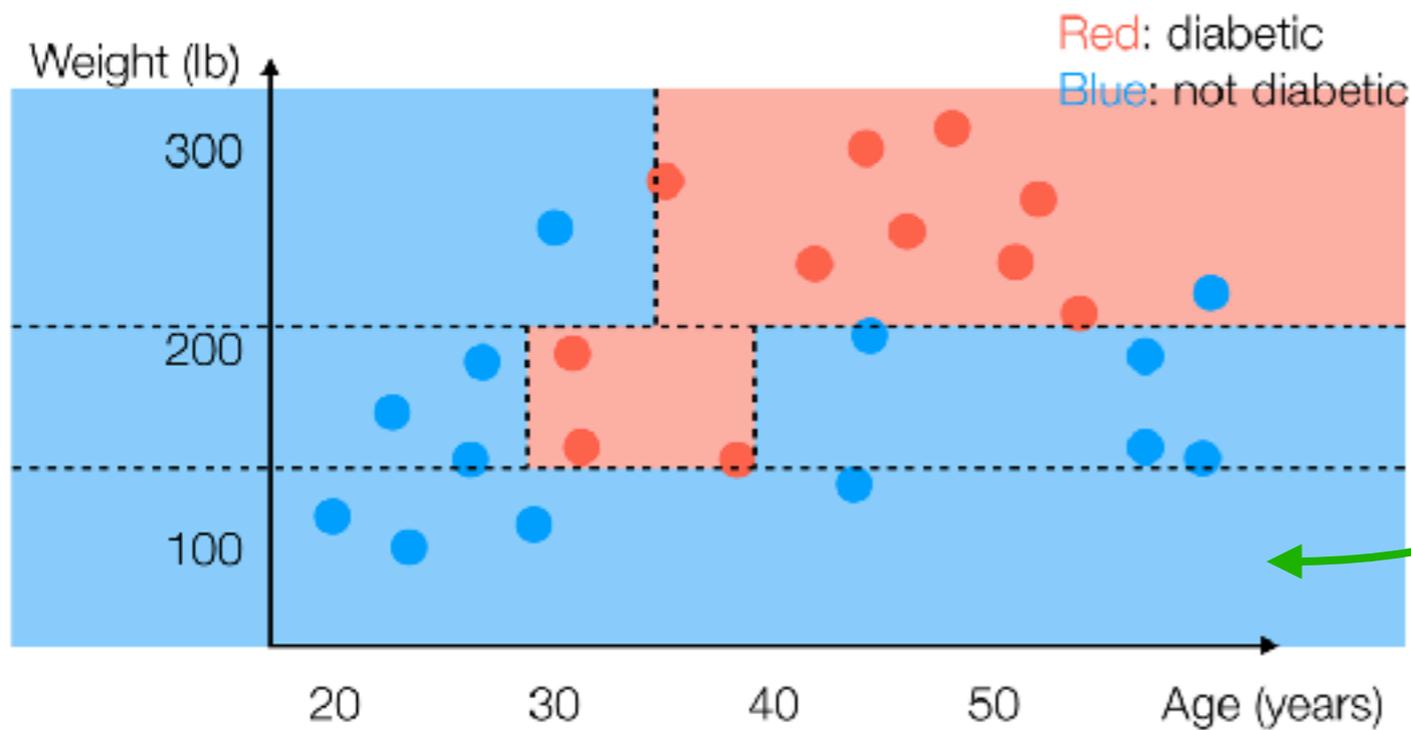
Feature space sliced up into leaf cells



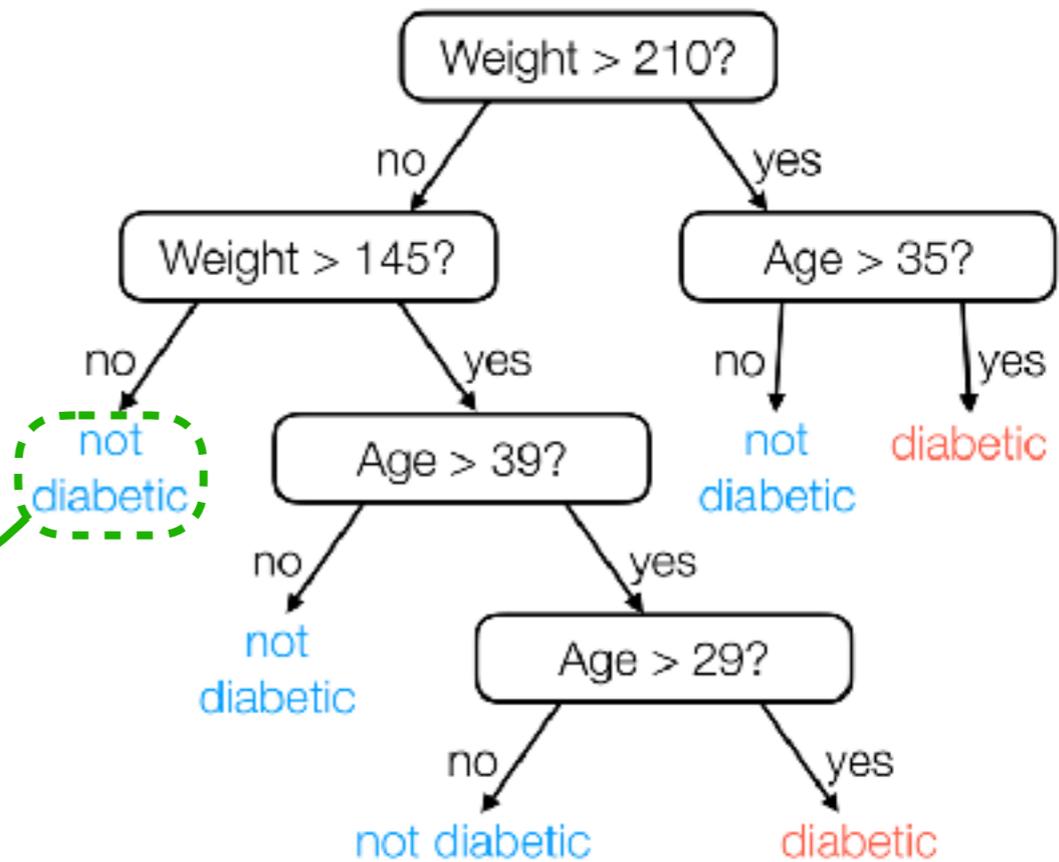
Decision Tree



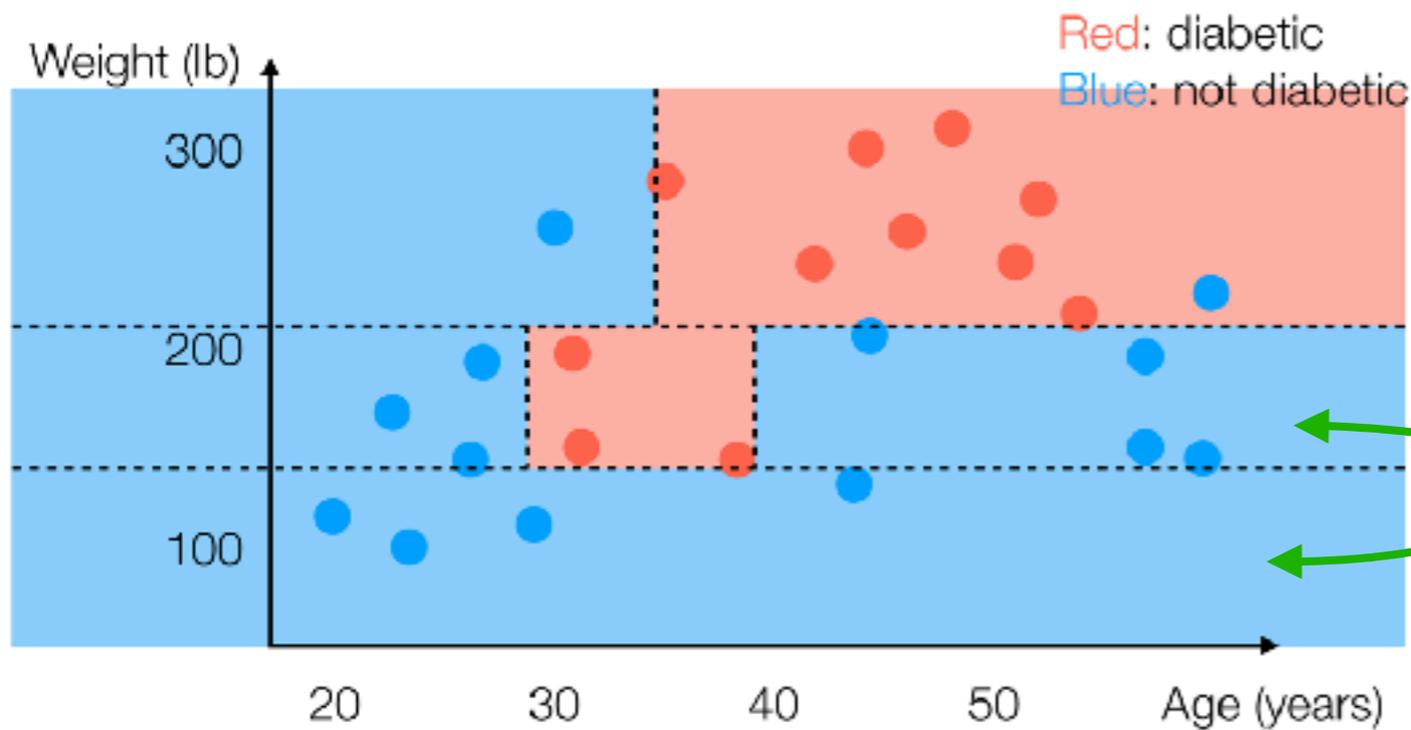
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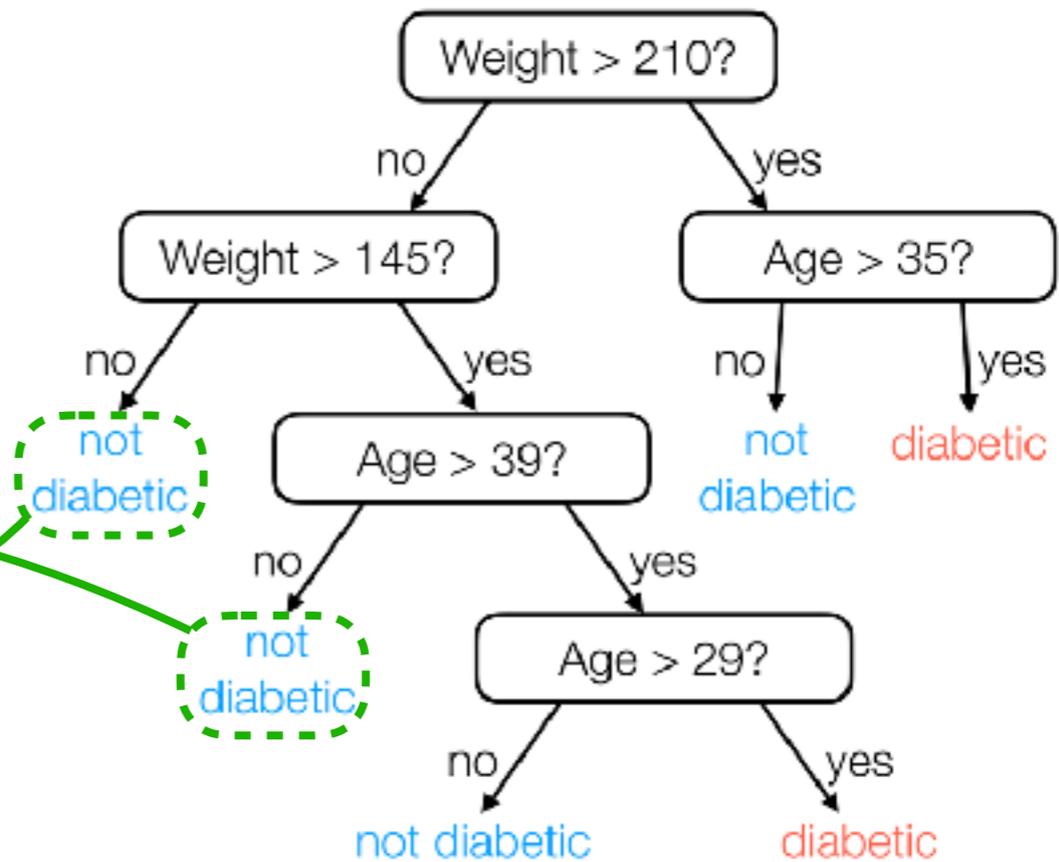
Decision Tree



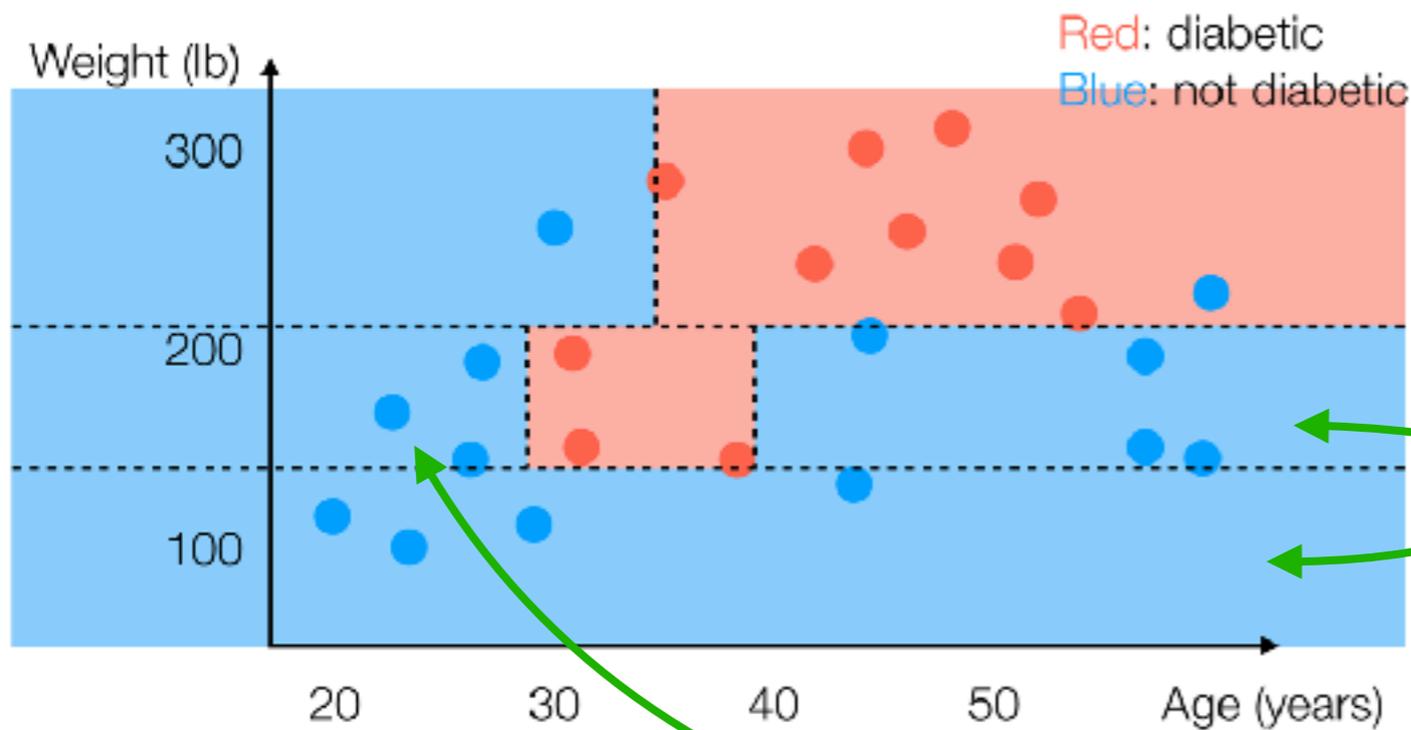
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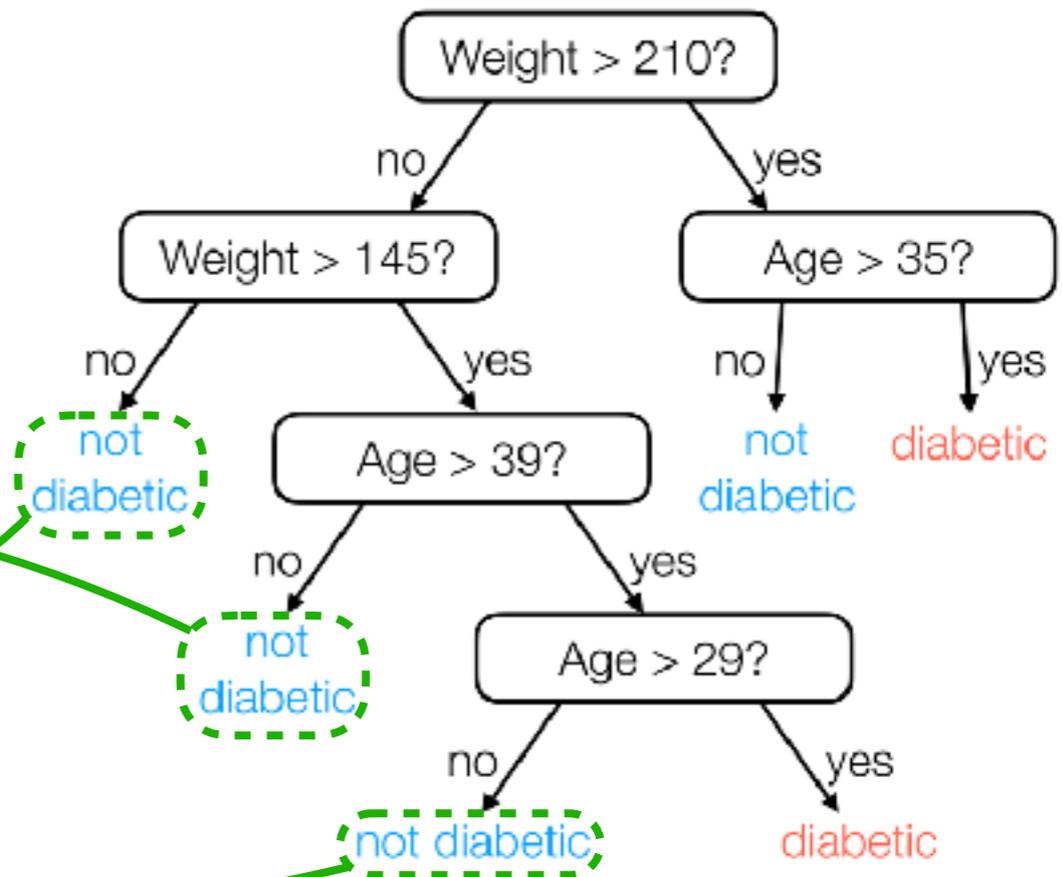
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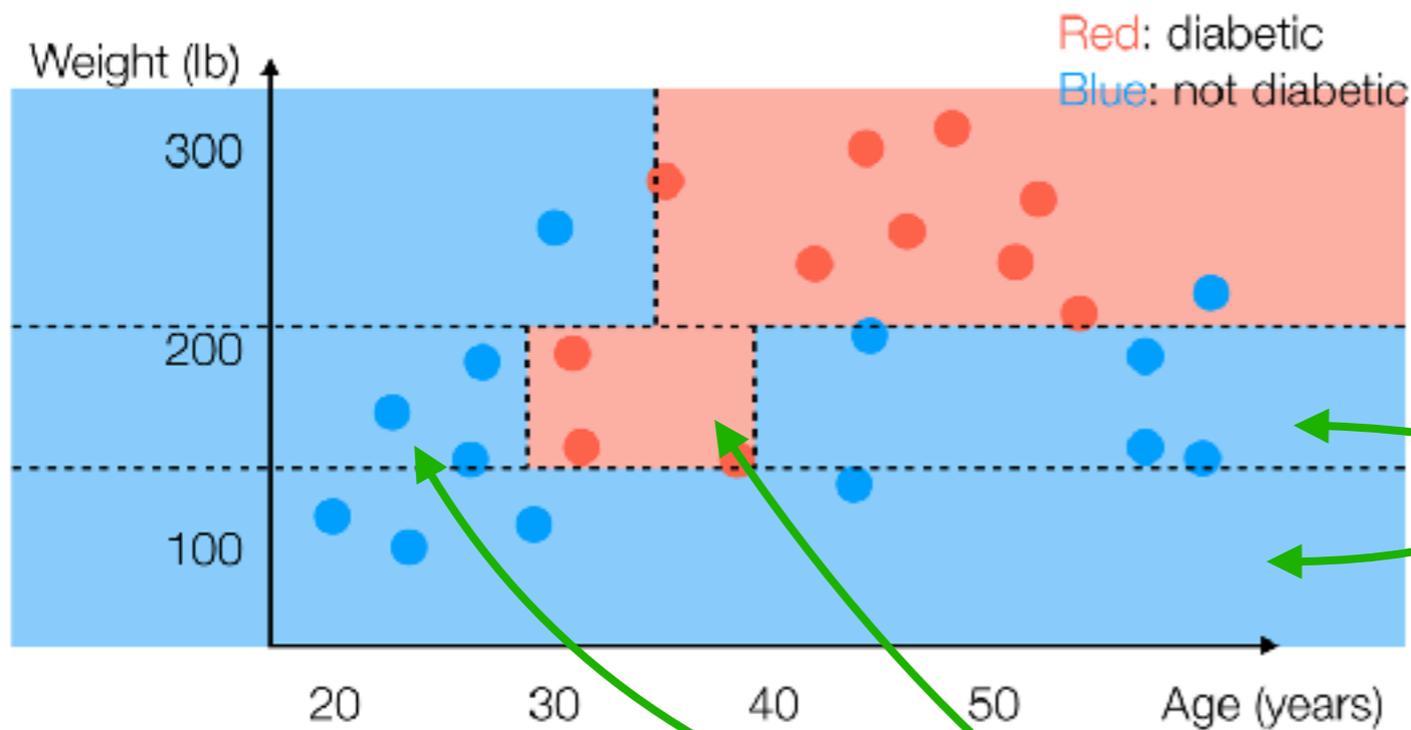
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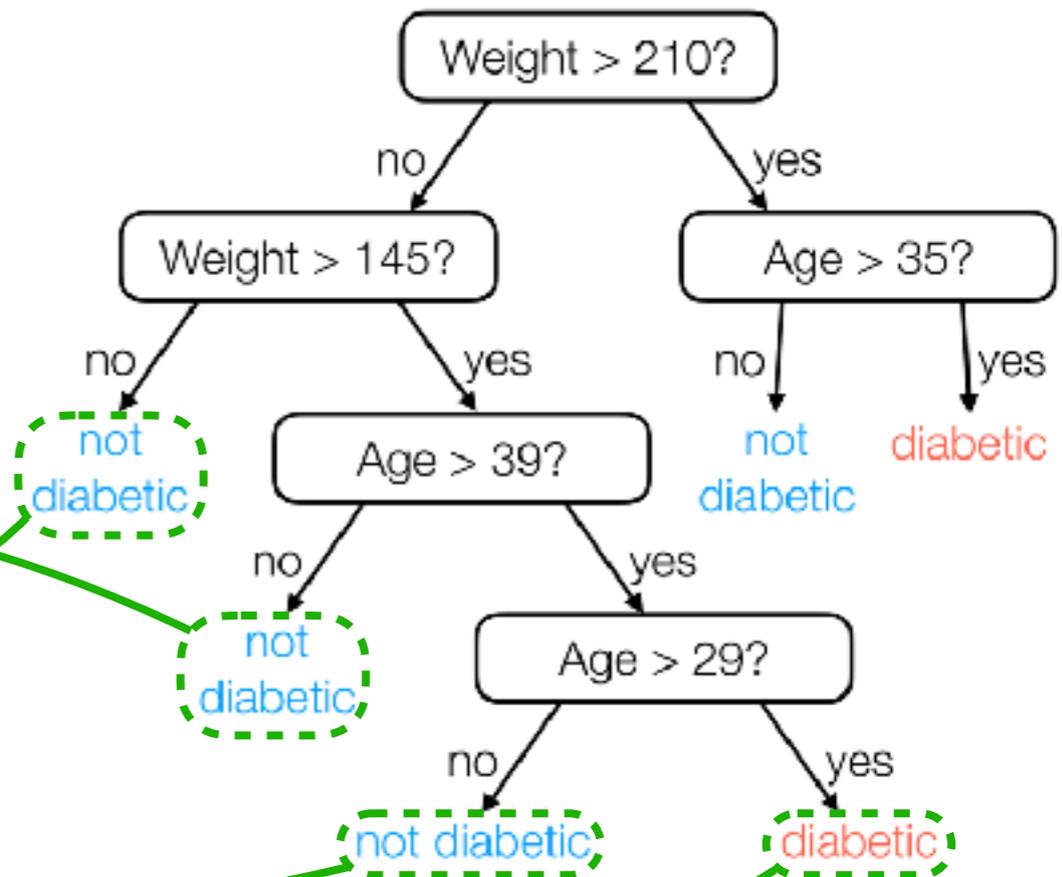
Decision Tree



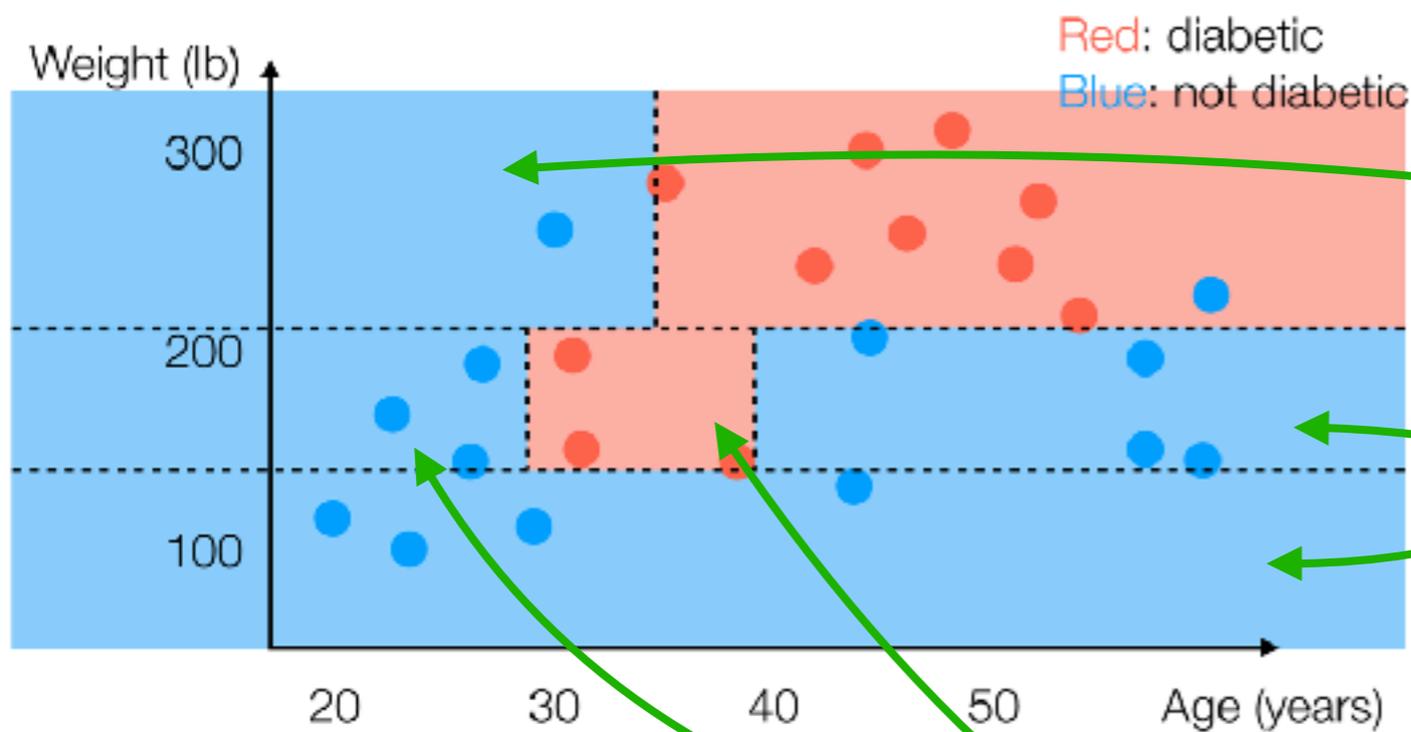
Feature space sliced up into leaf cells



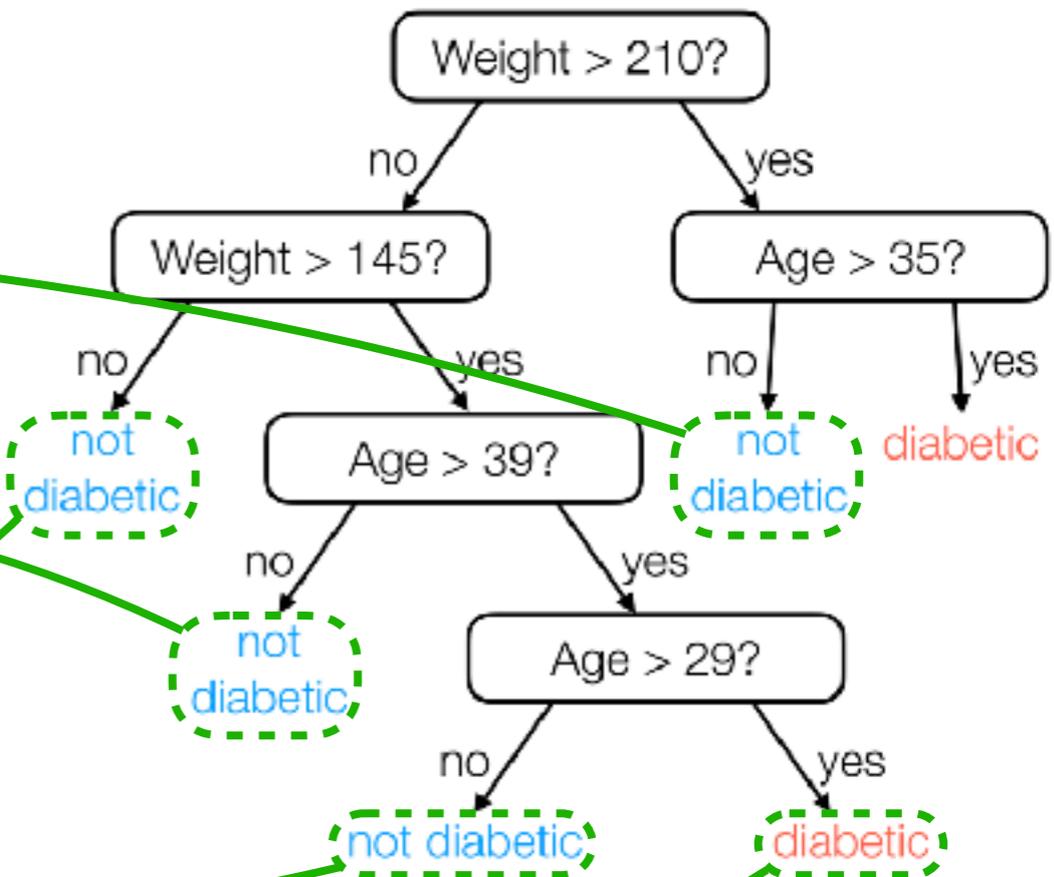
Decision Tree



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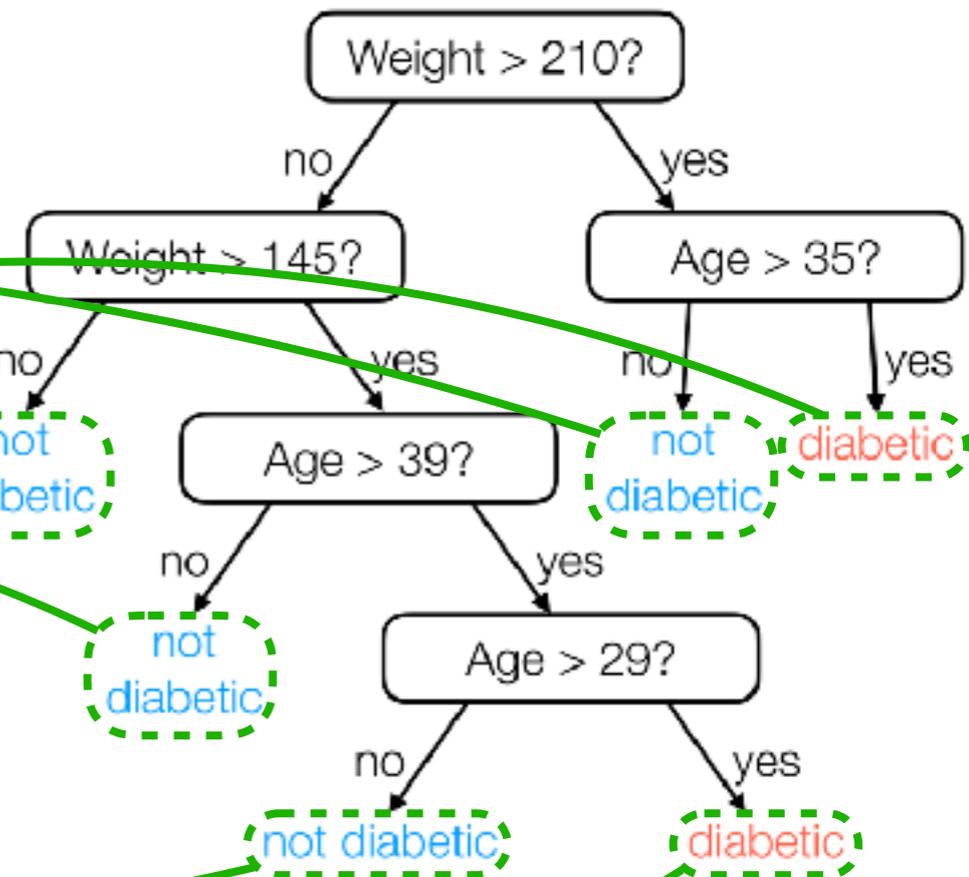
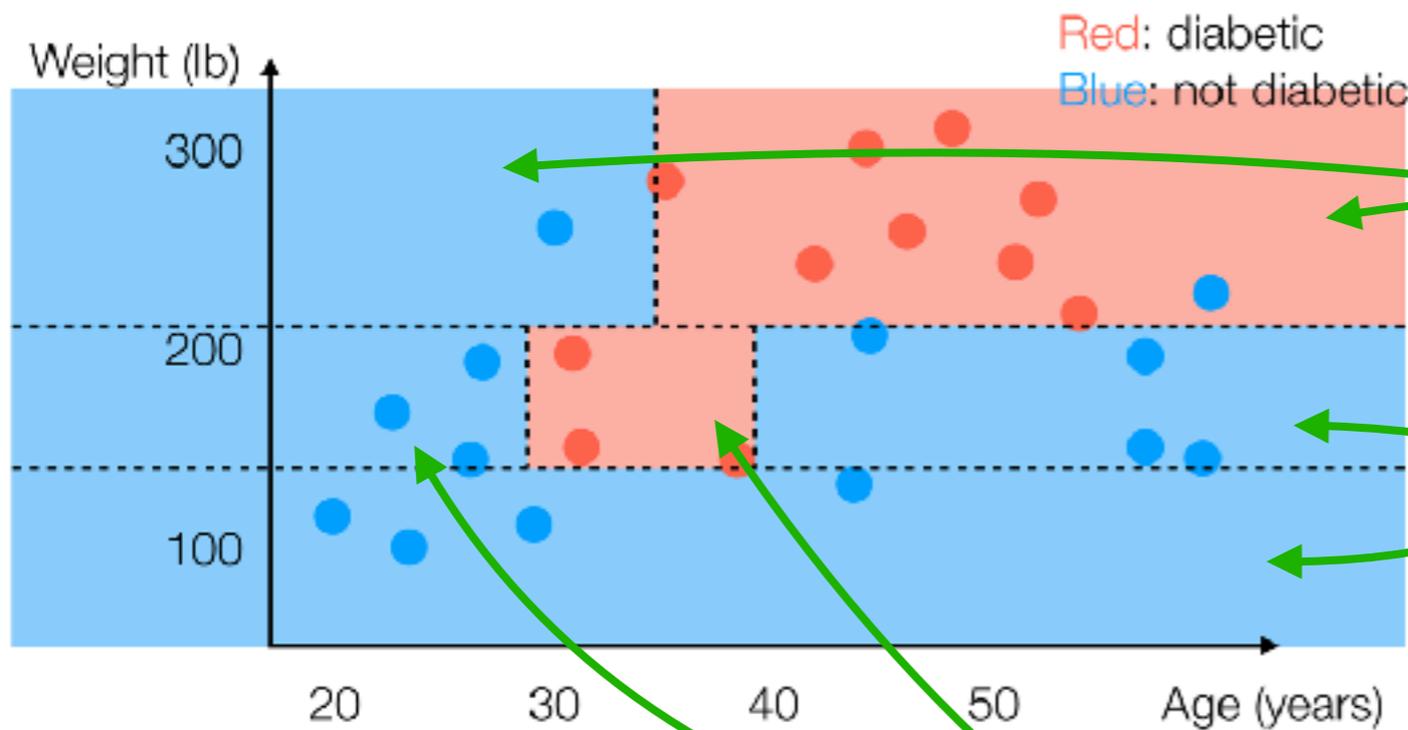


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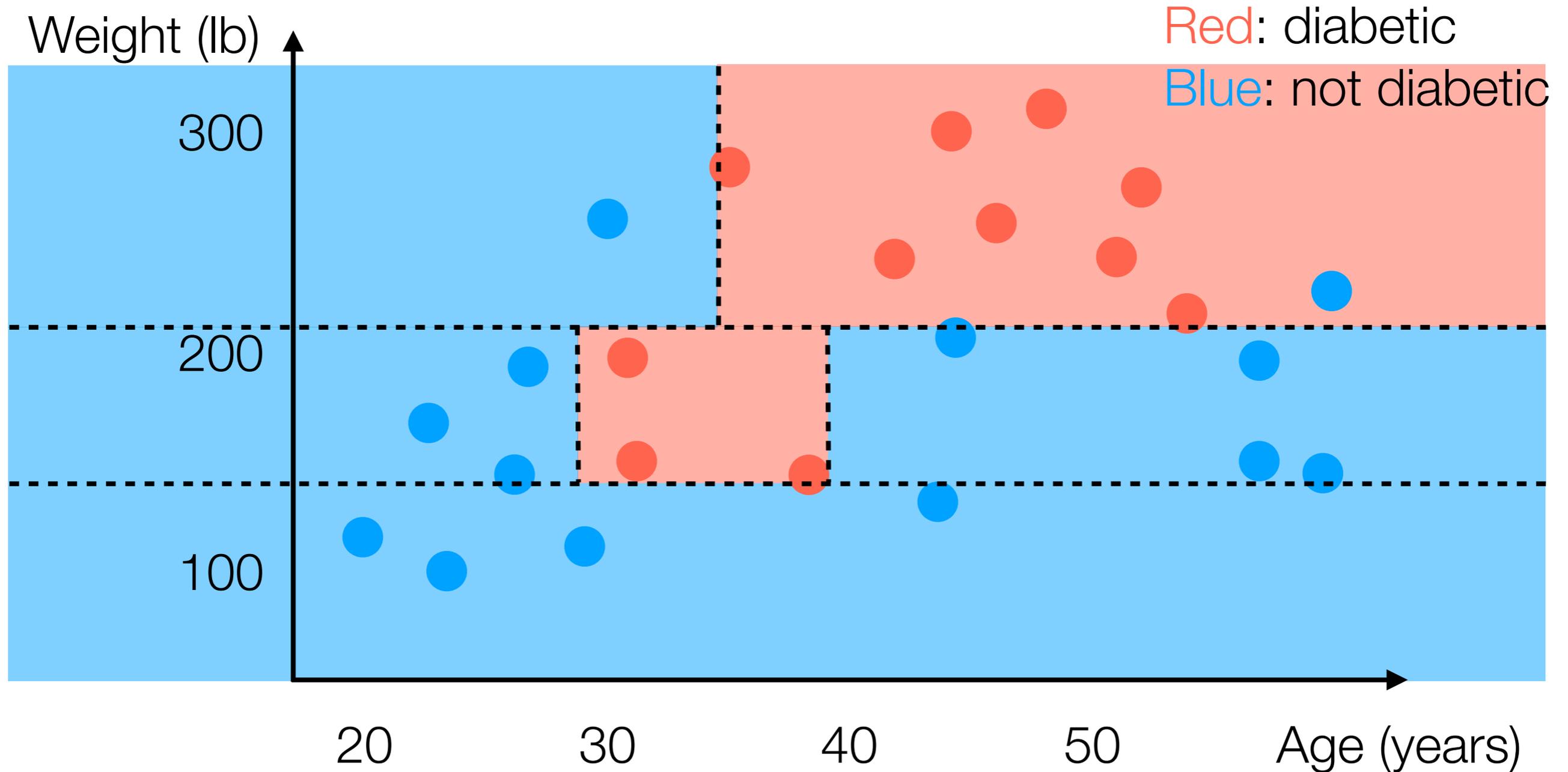
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Nearest Neighbor Interpretation

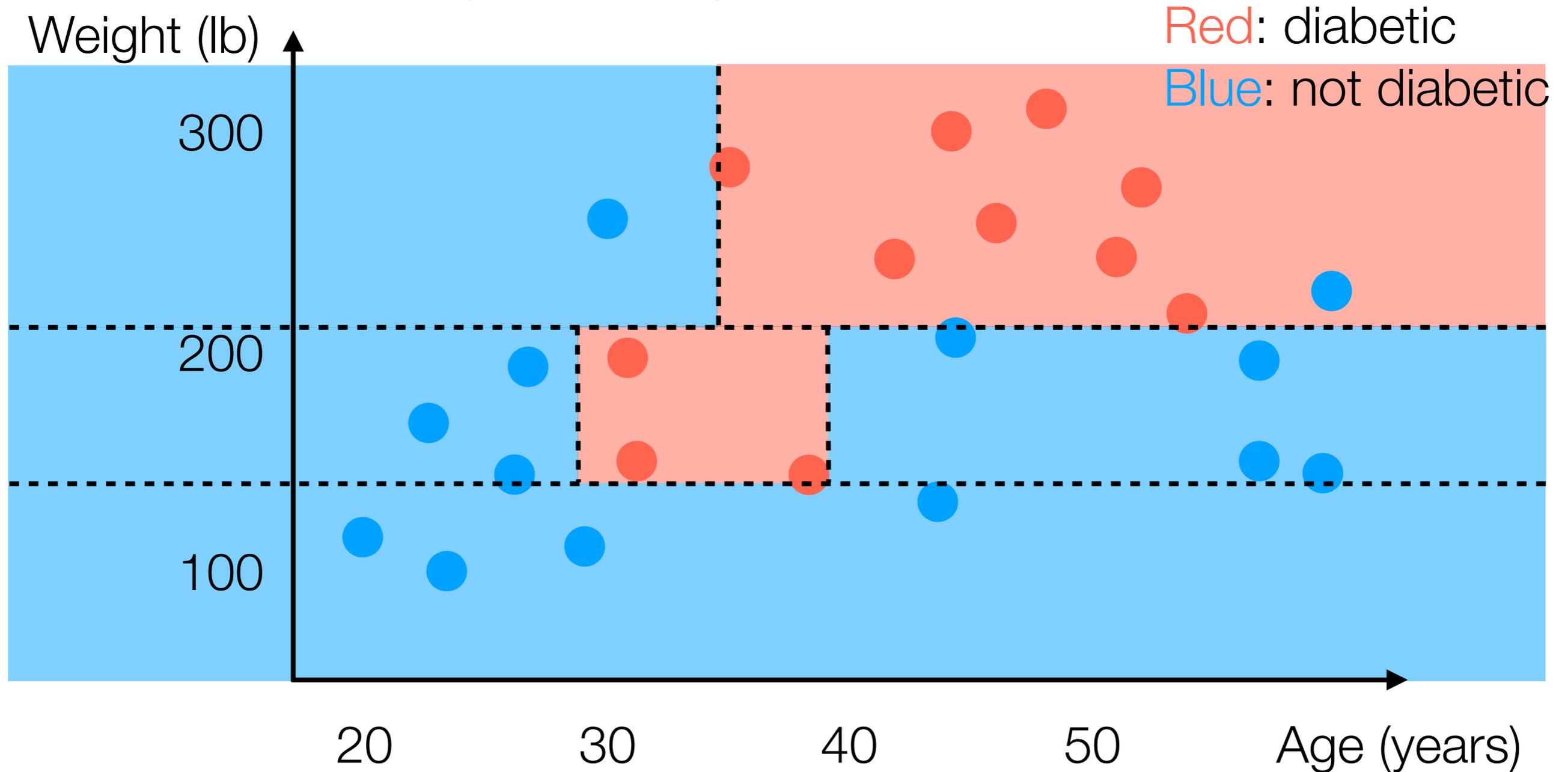
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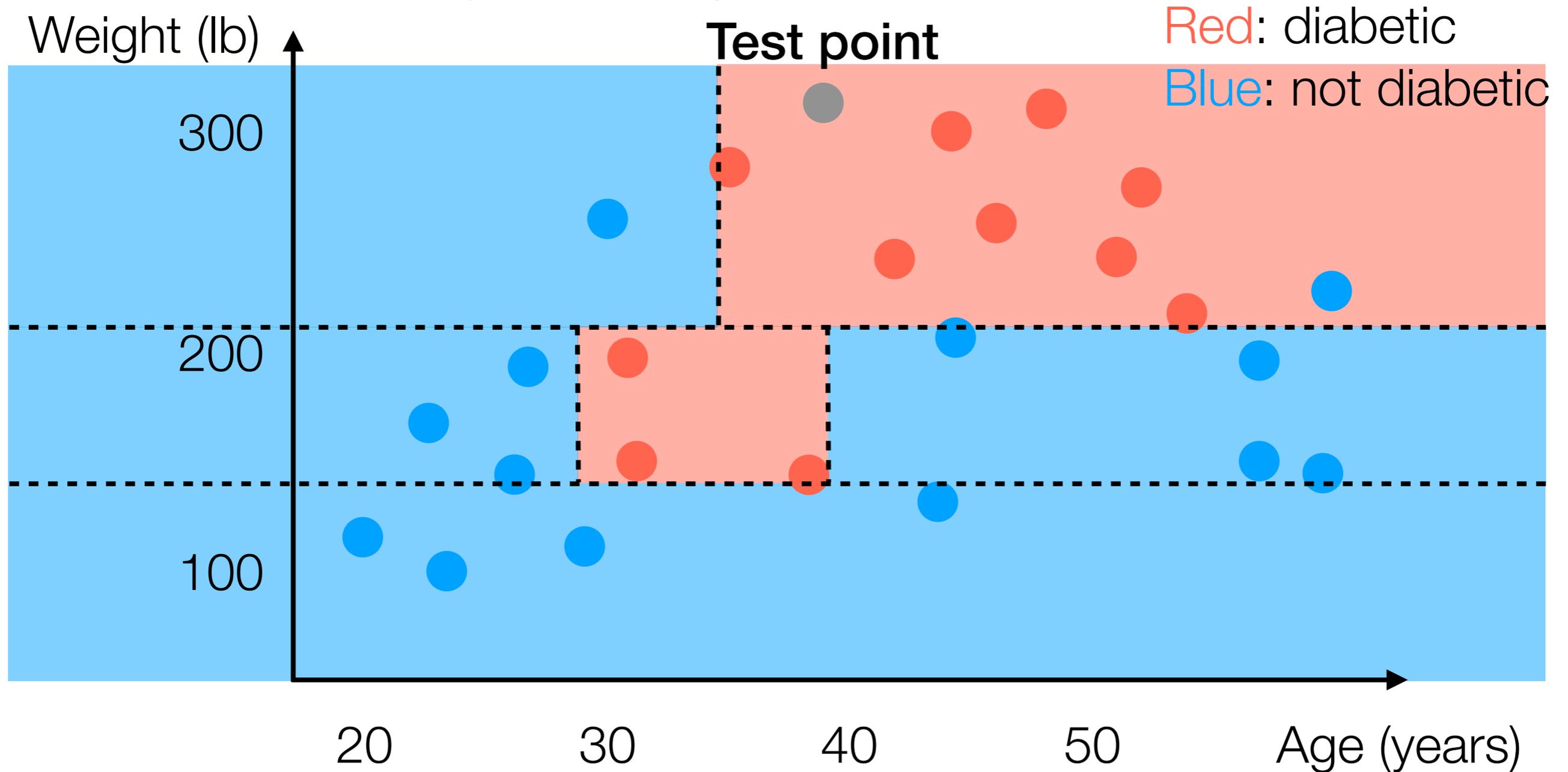
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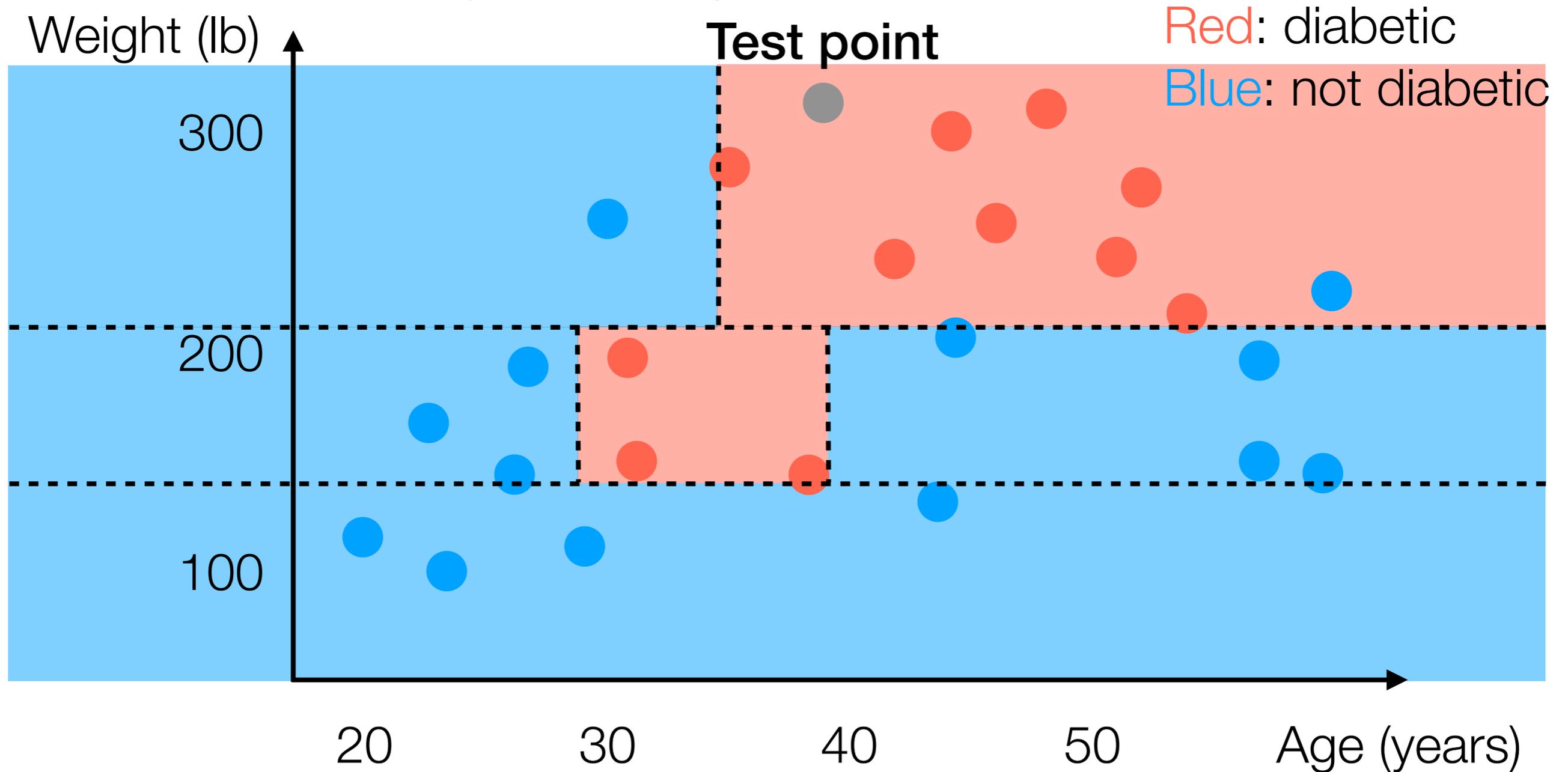
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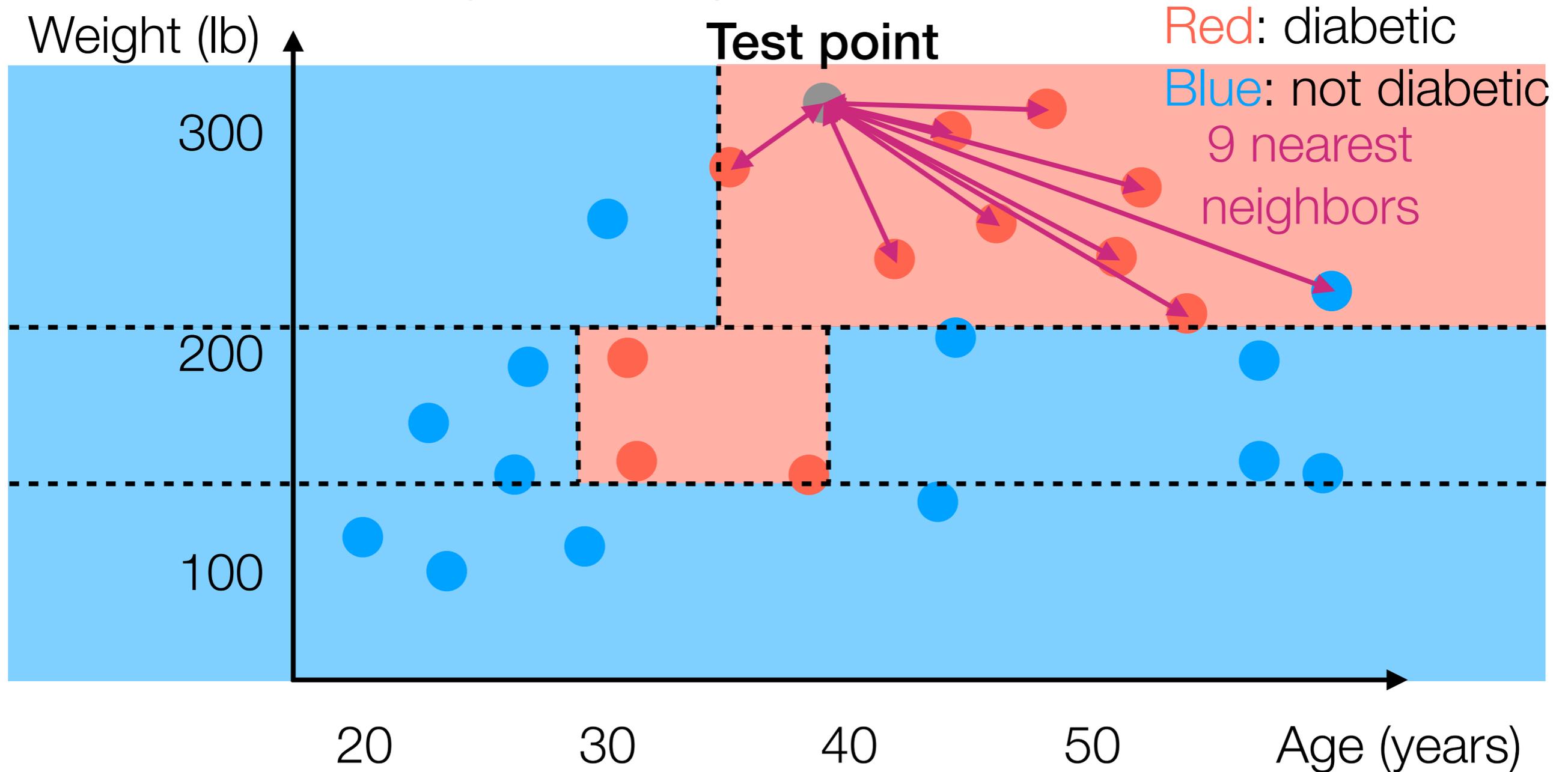


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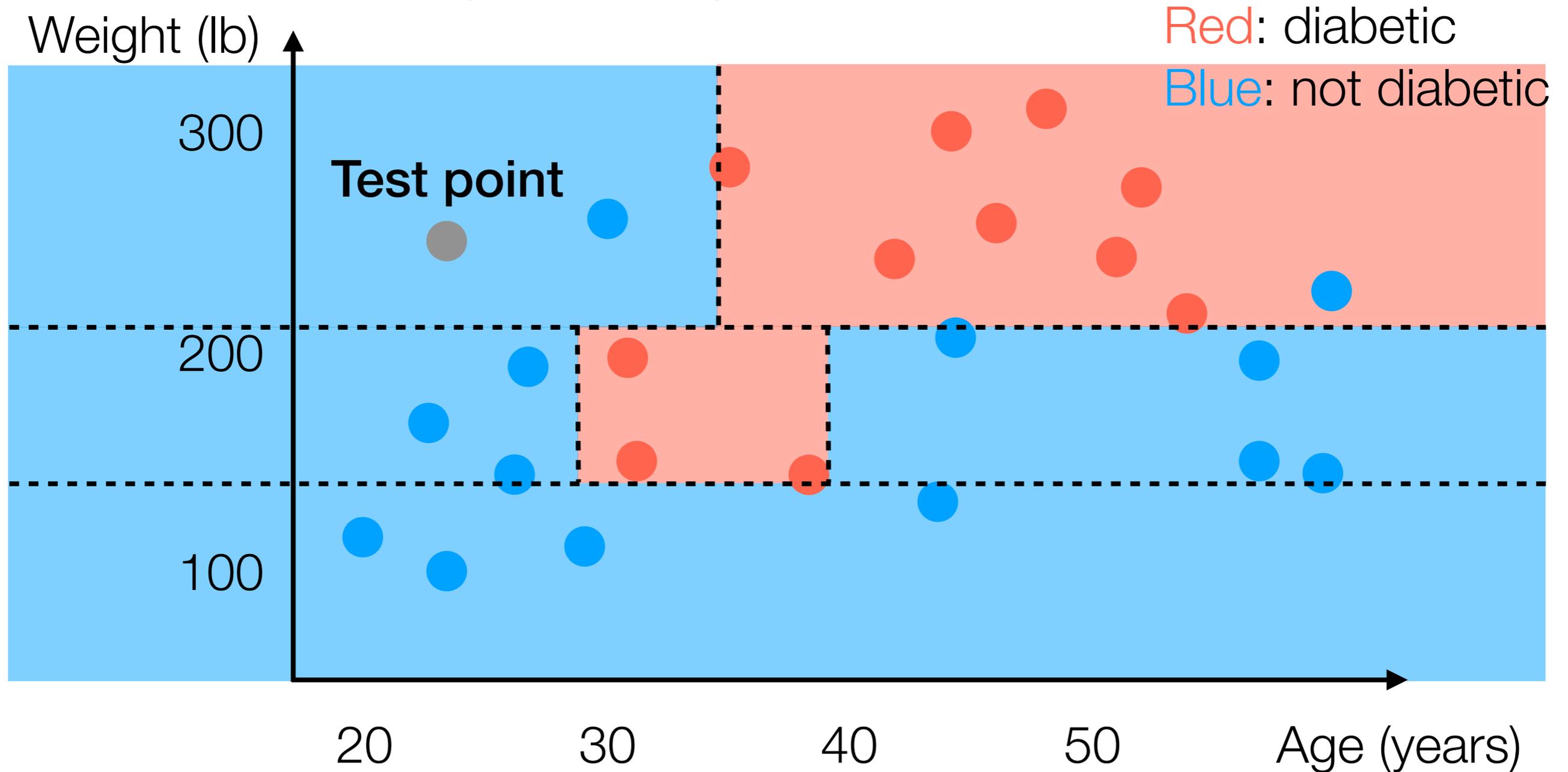


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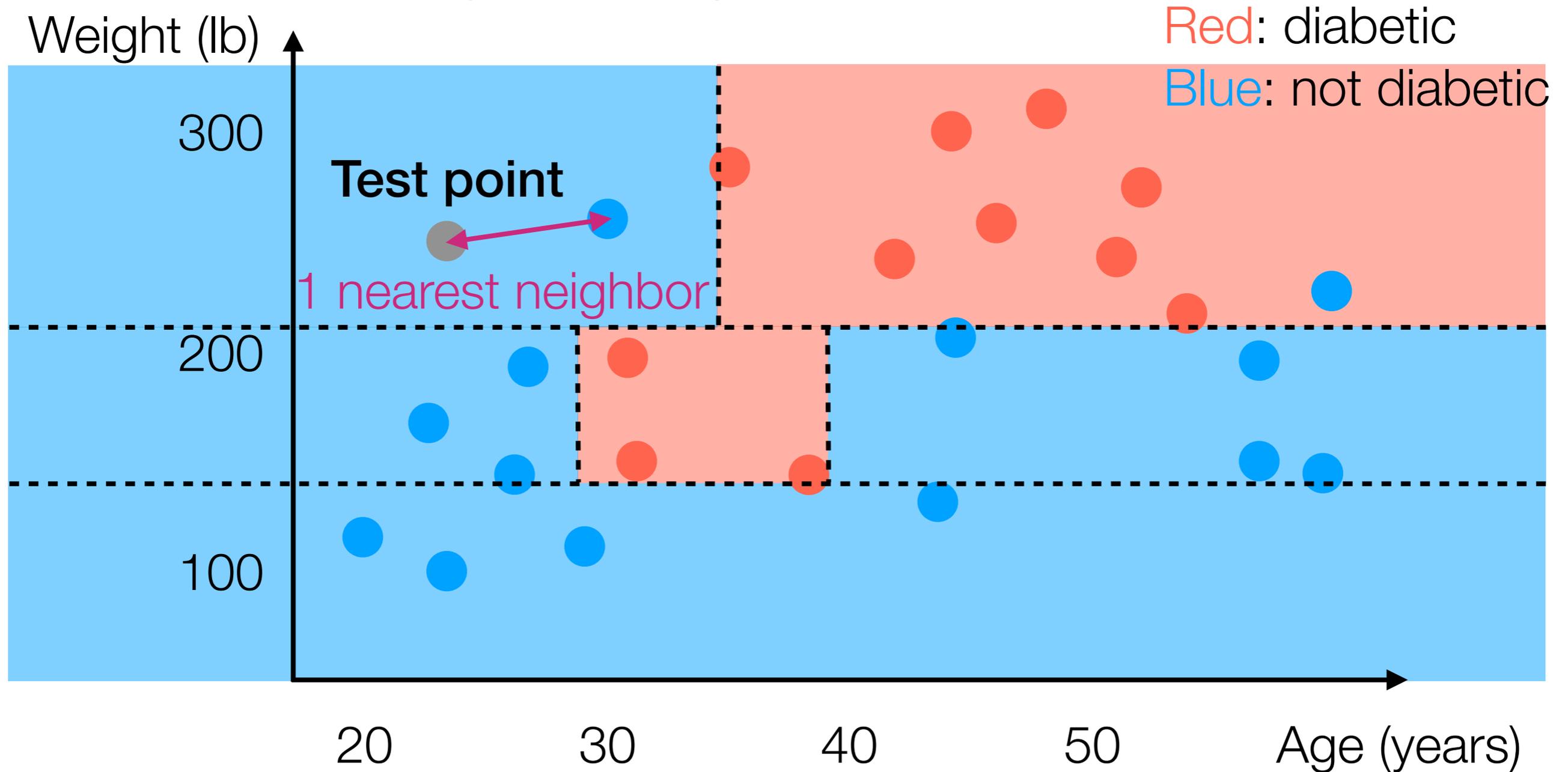


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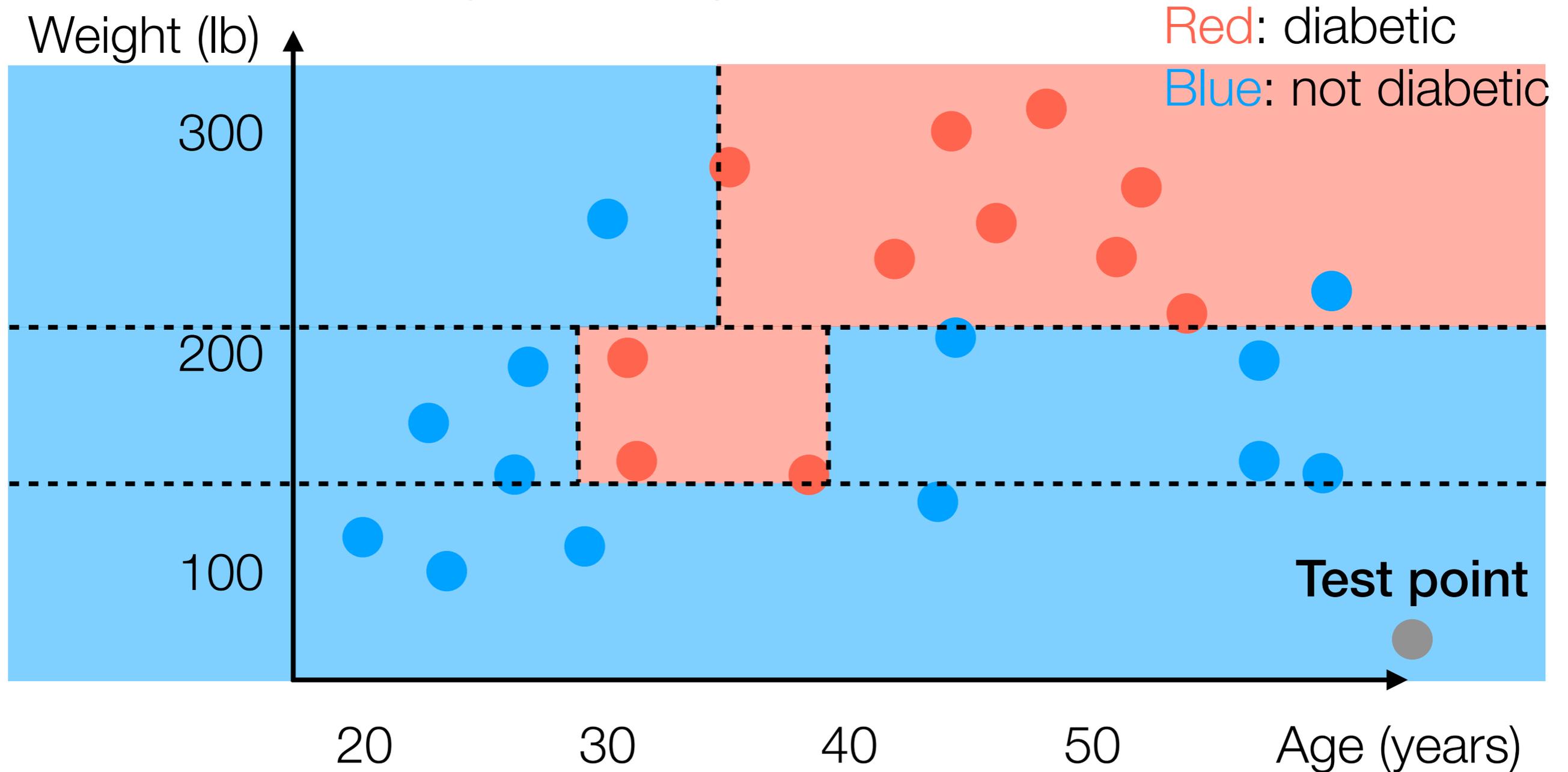


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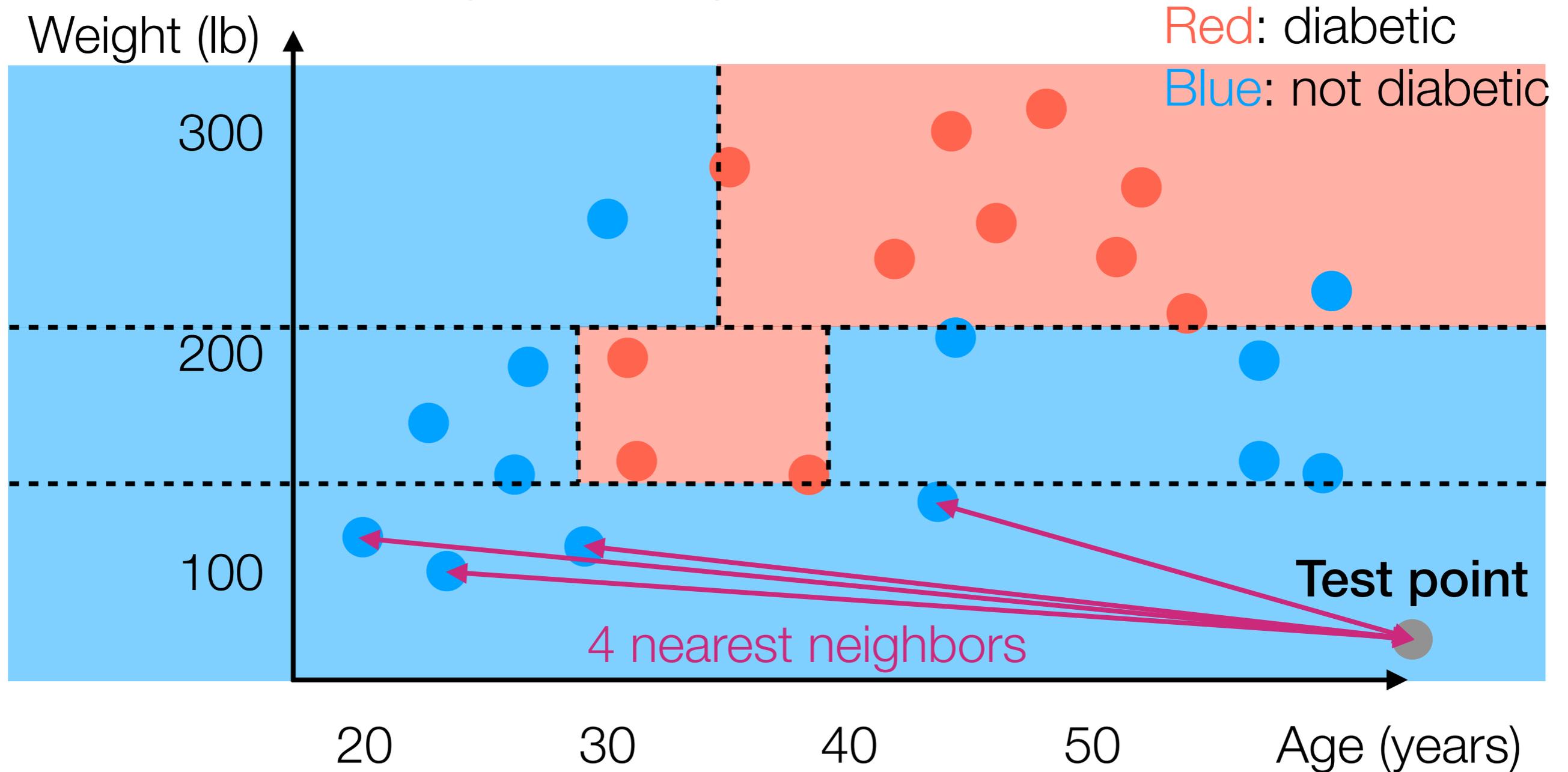


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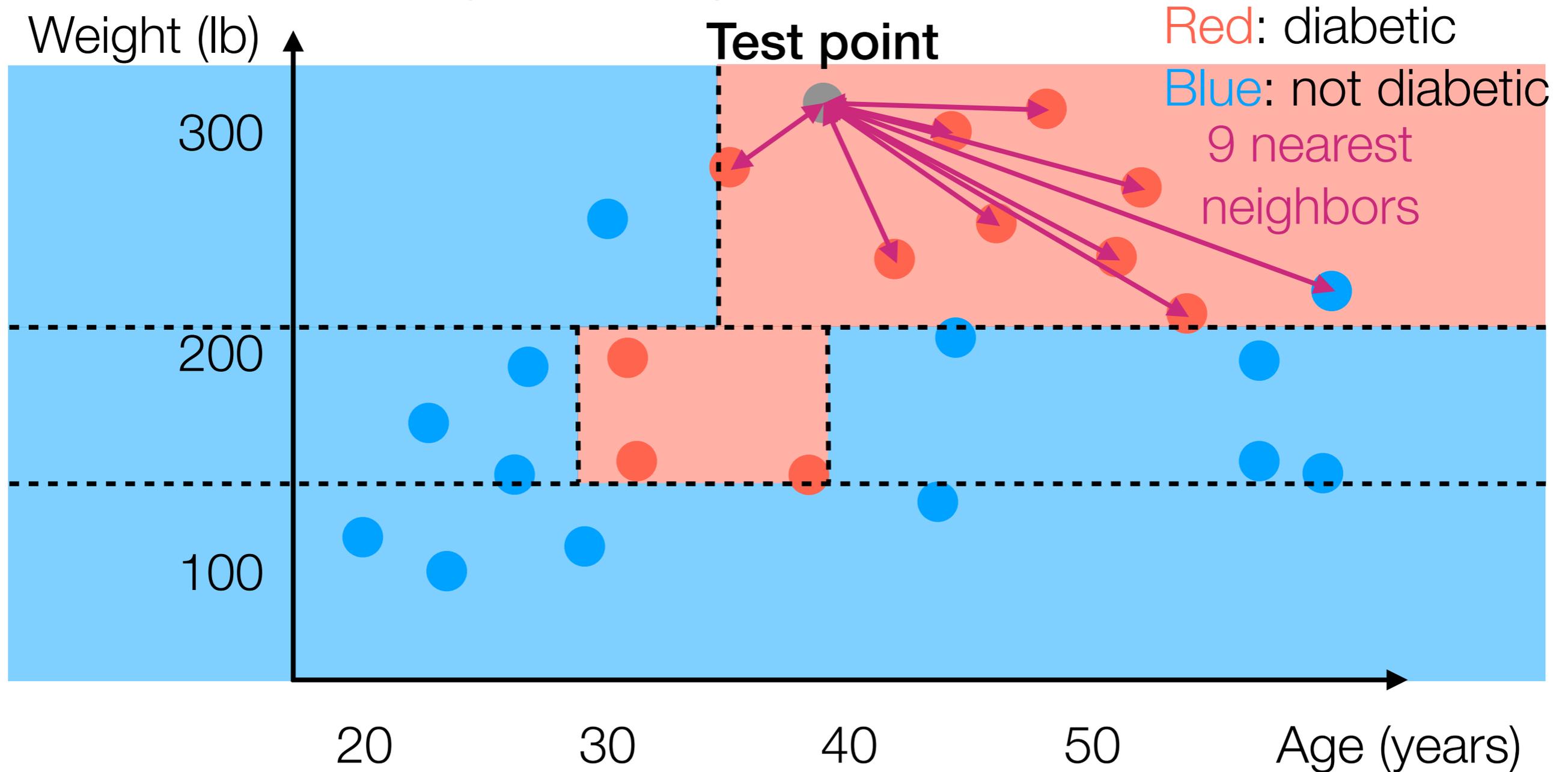


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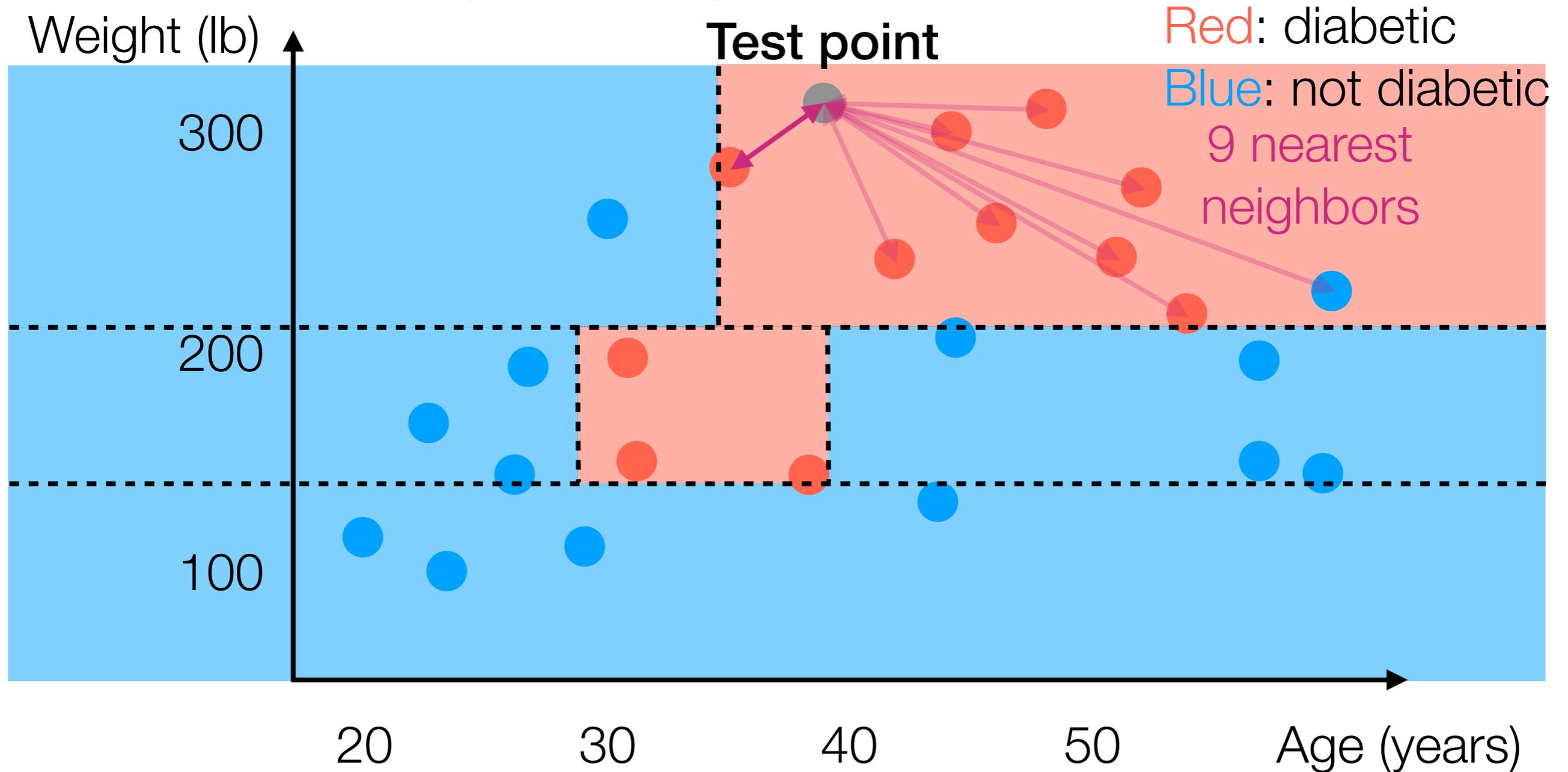


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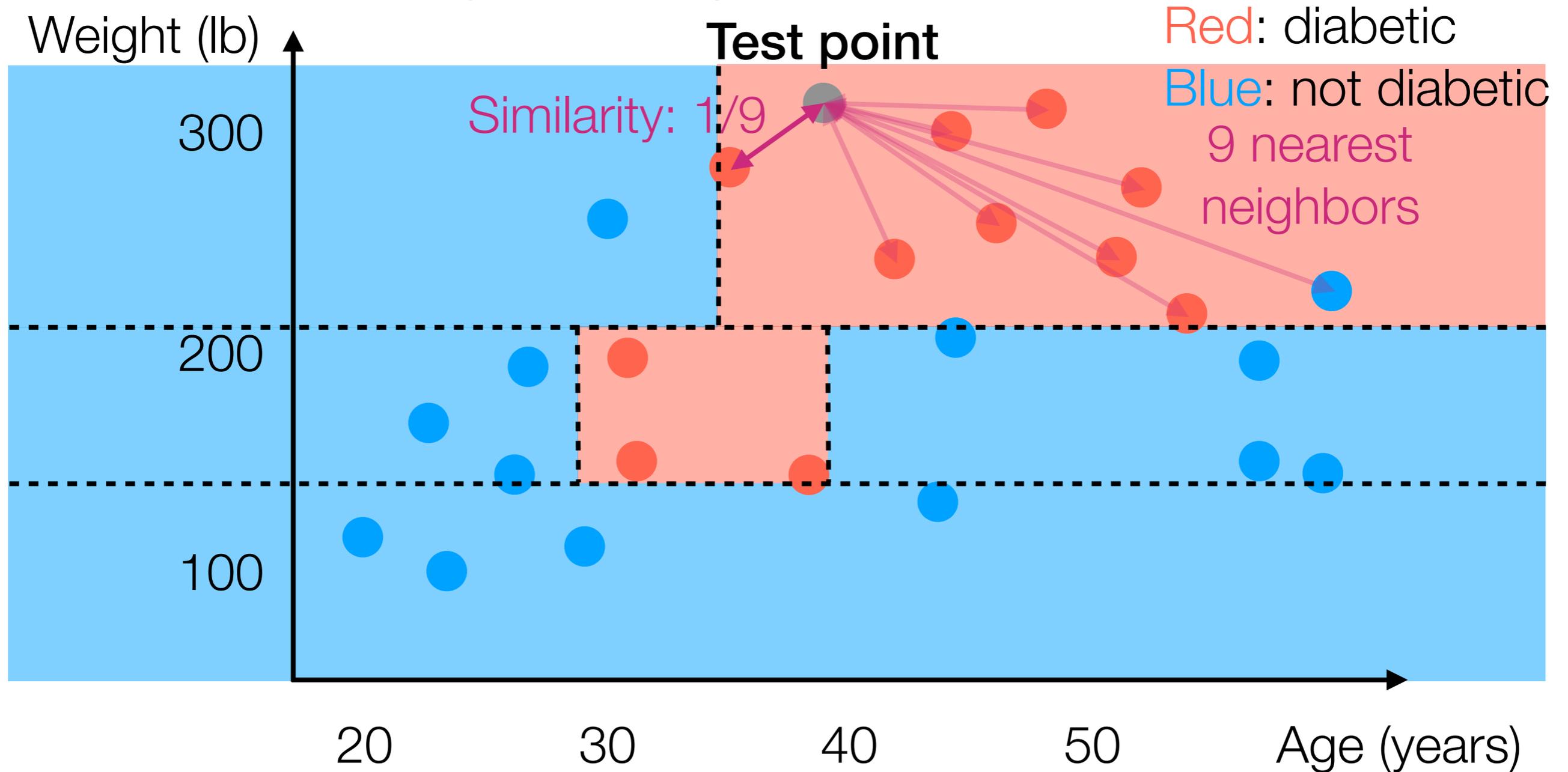


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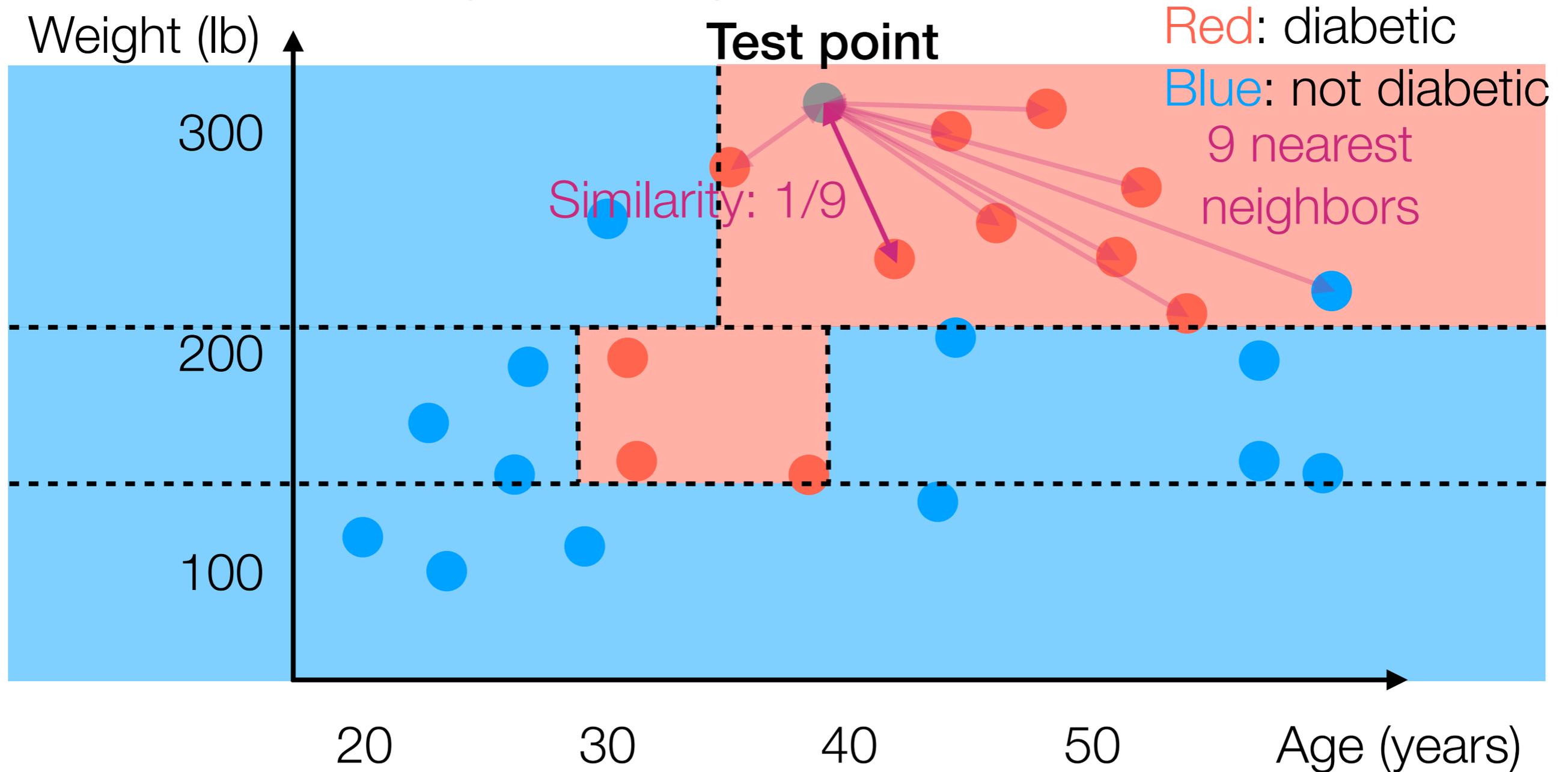


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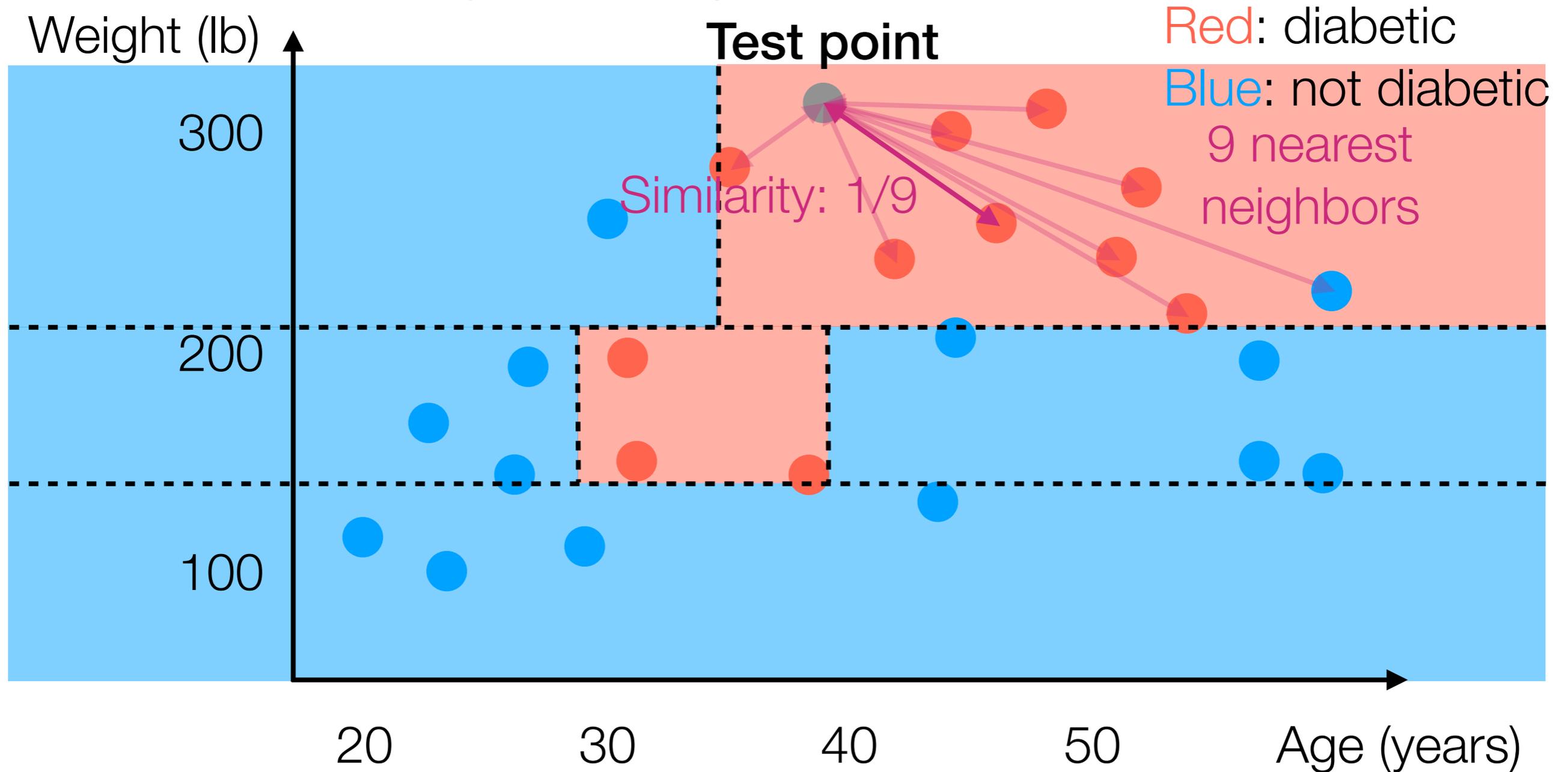


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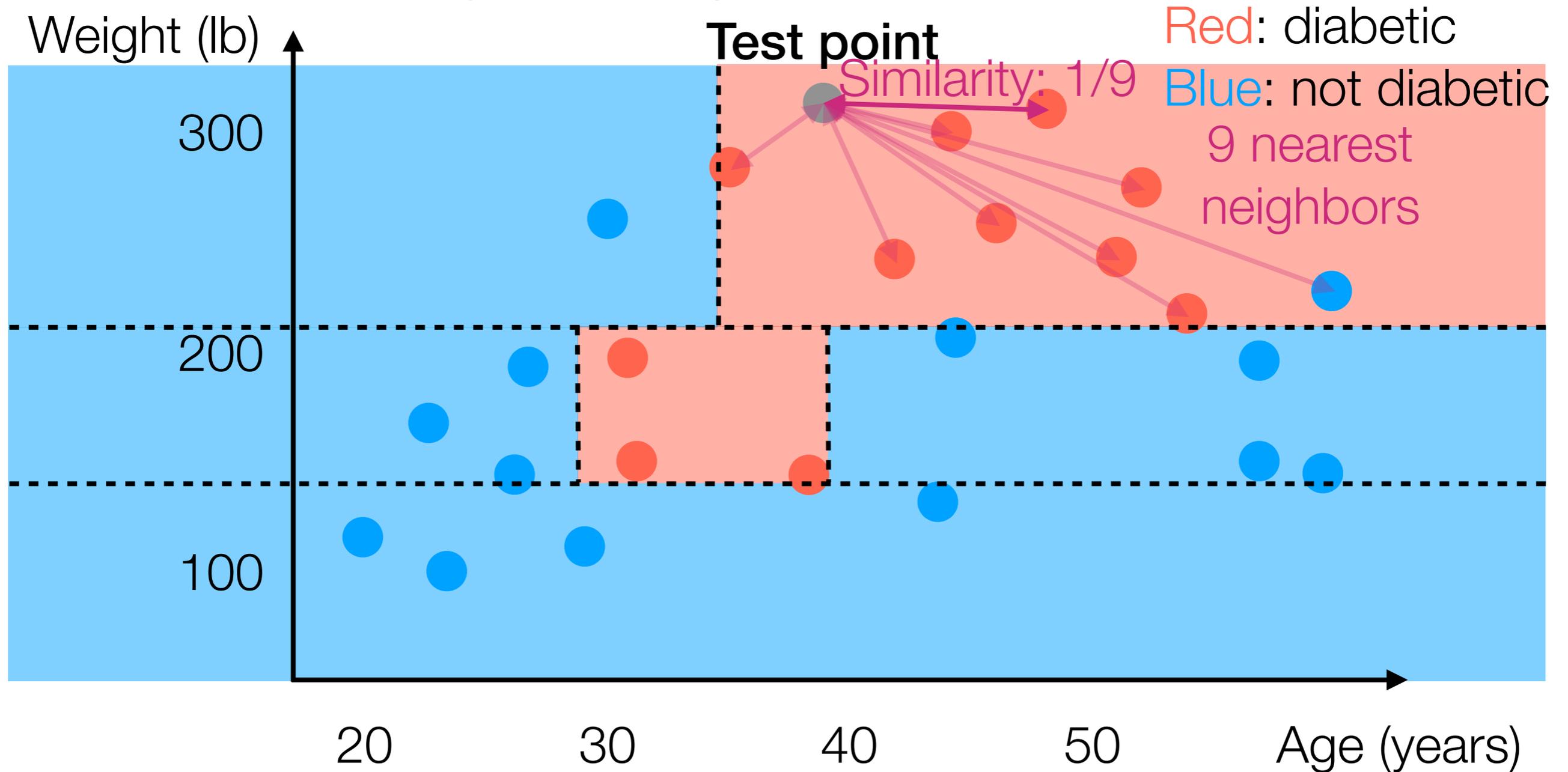


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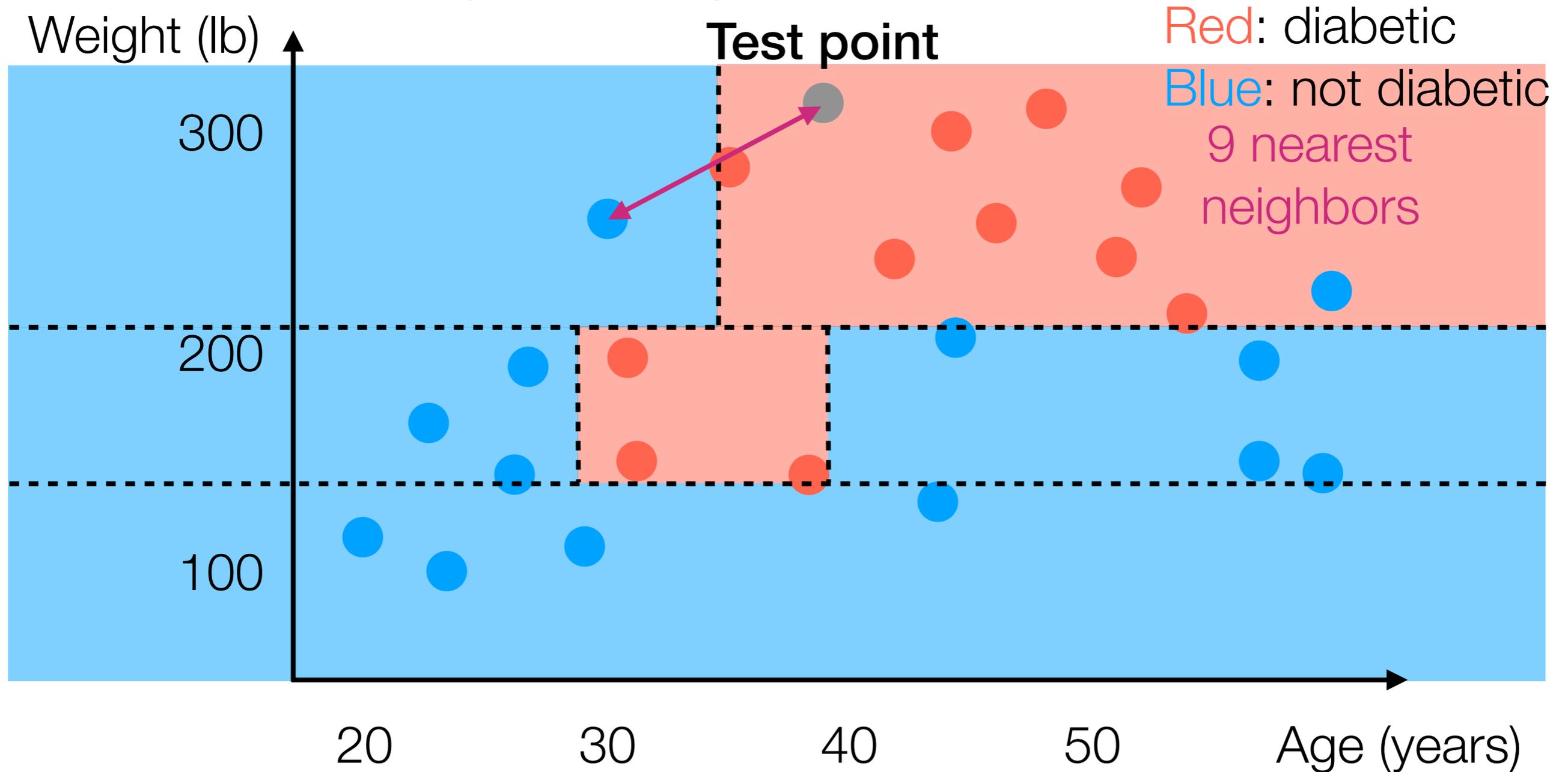


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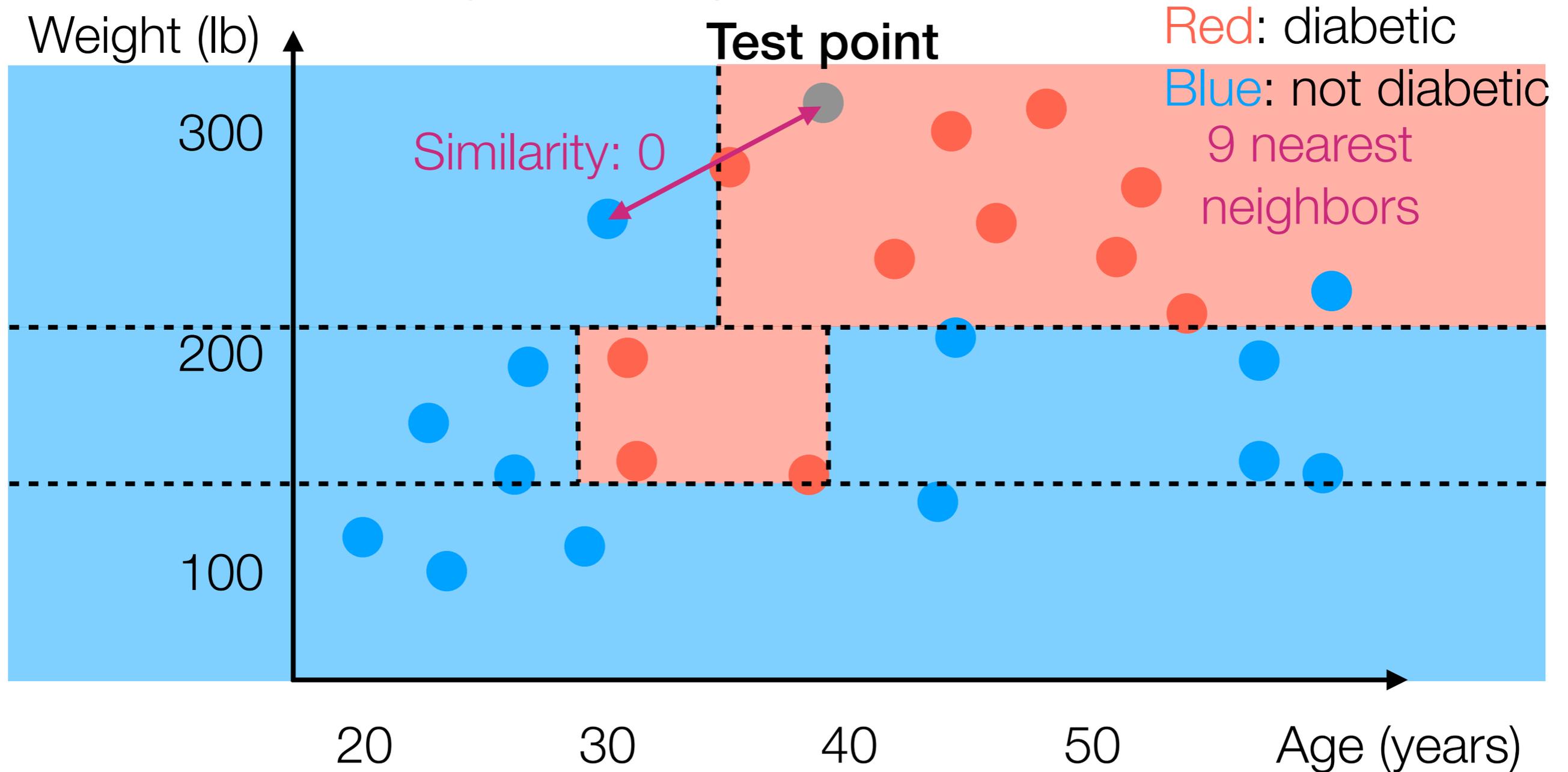


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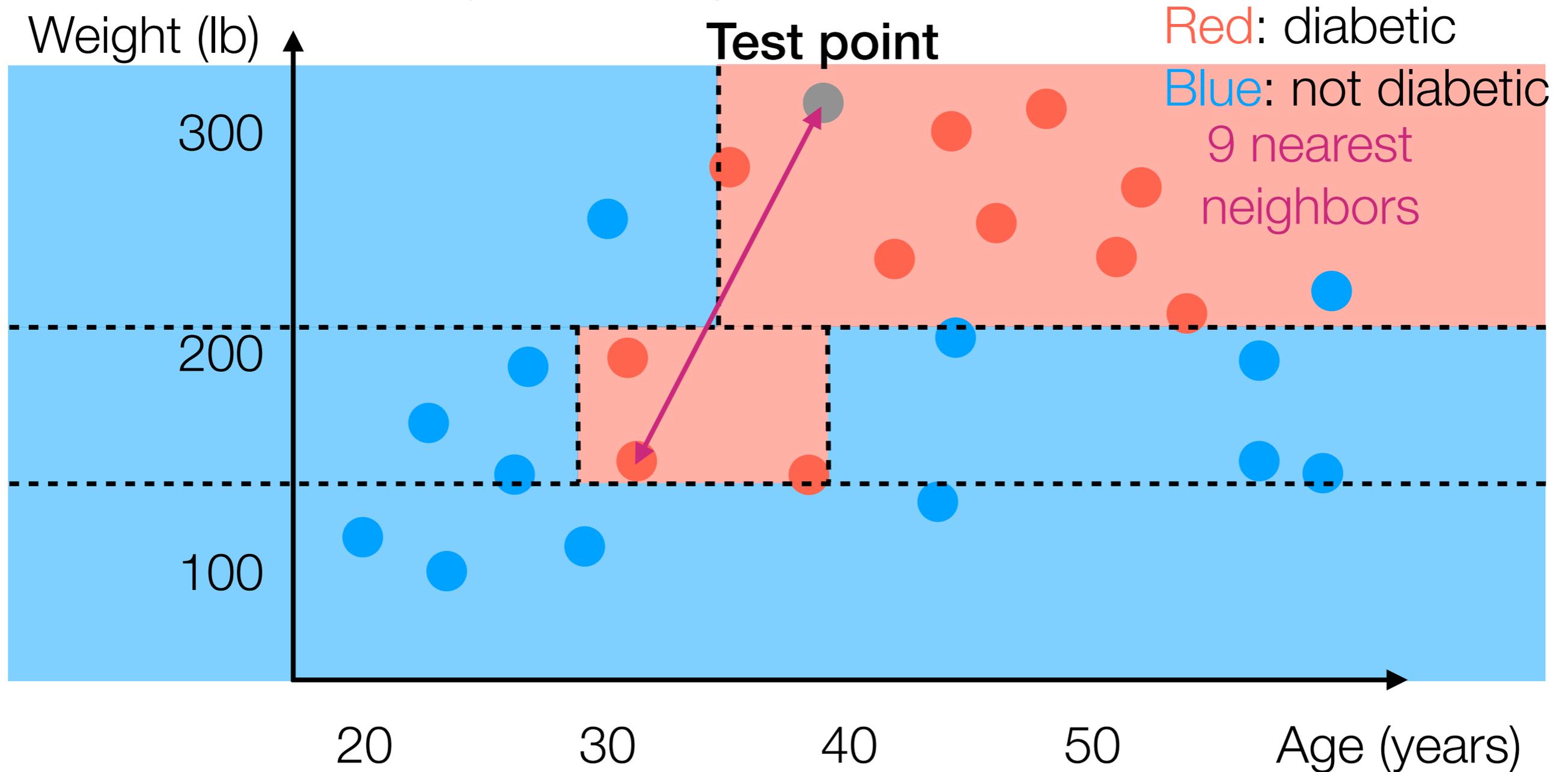


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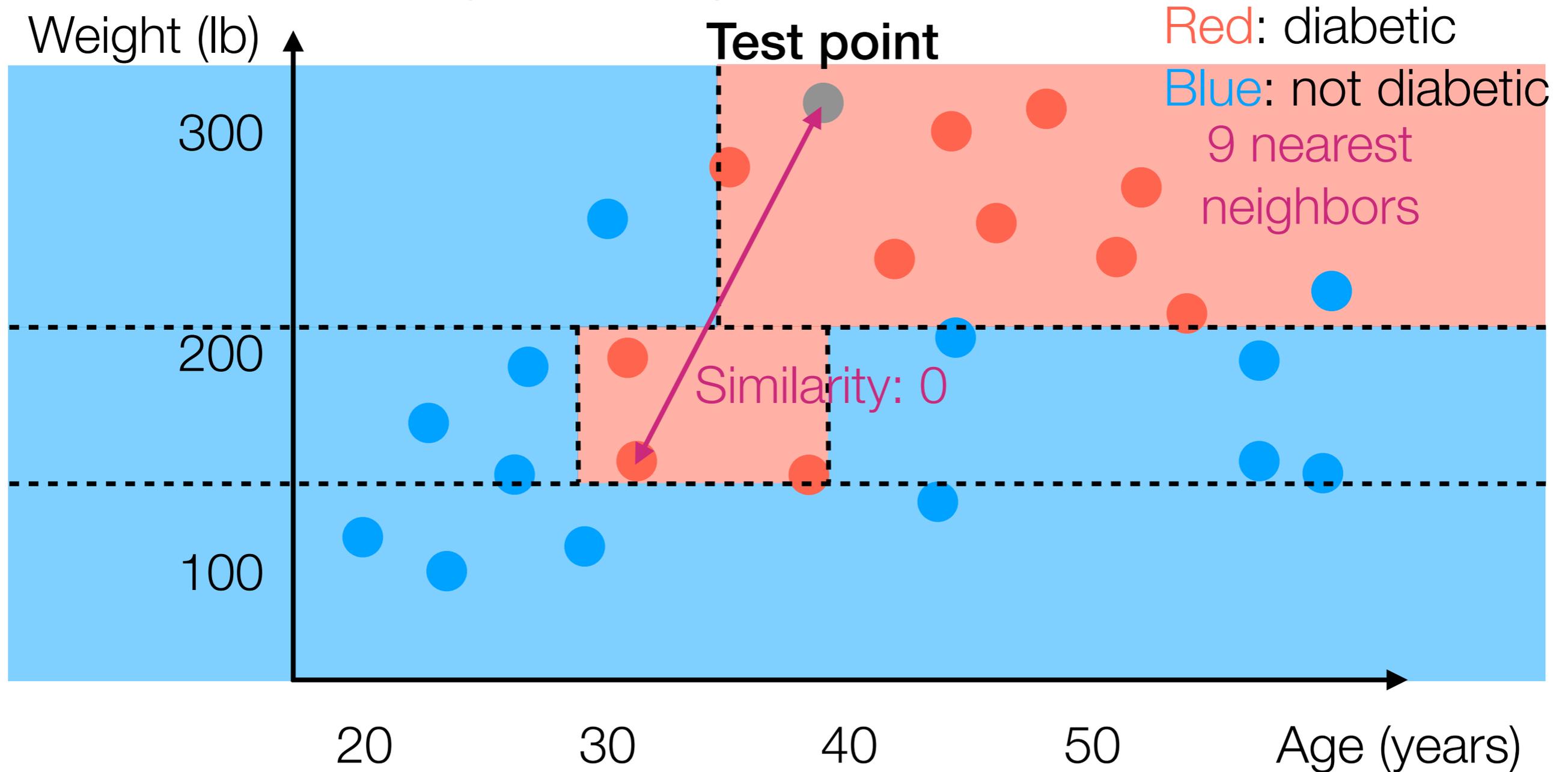


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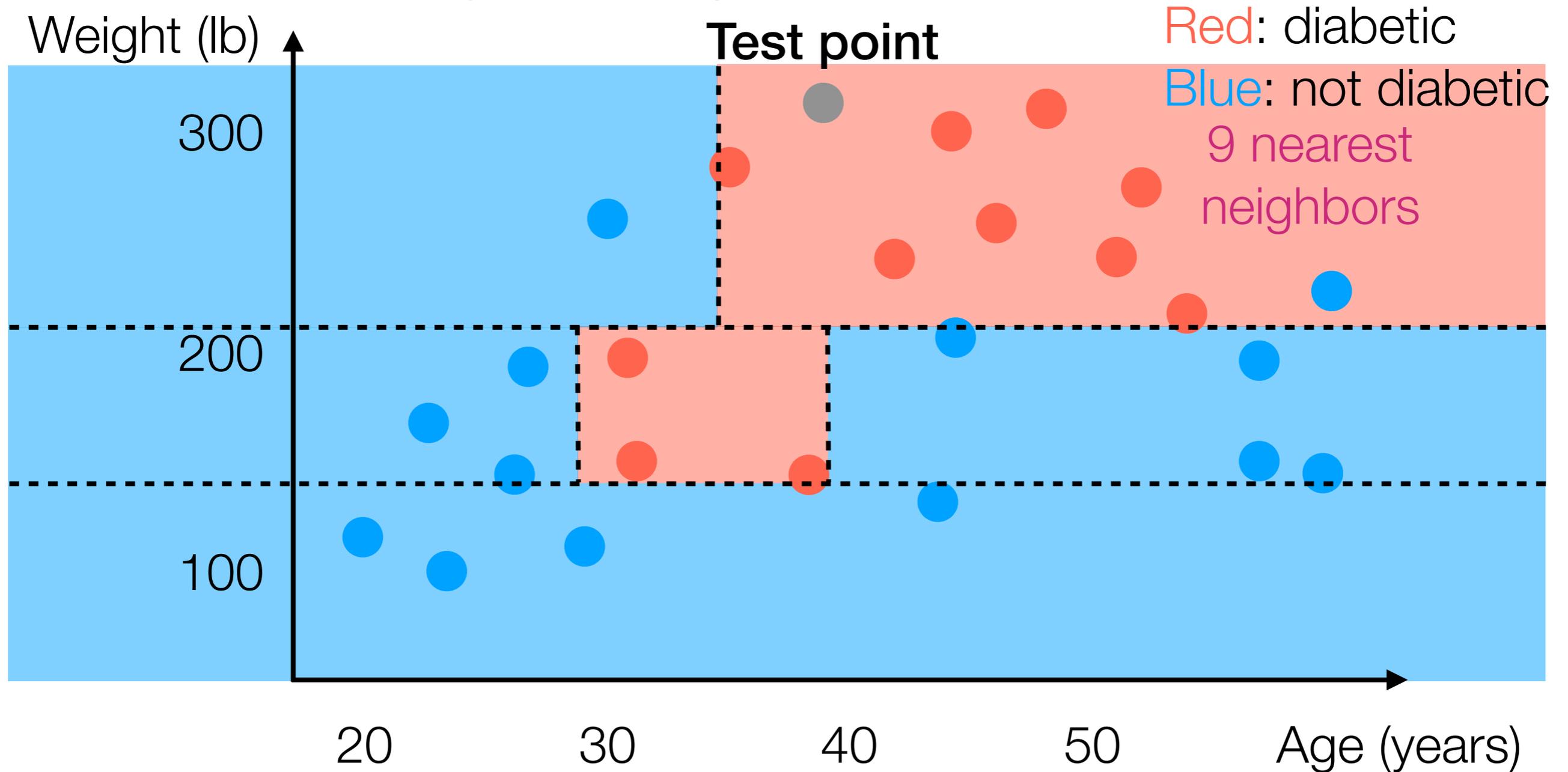


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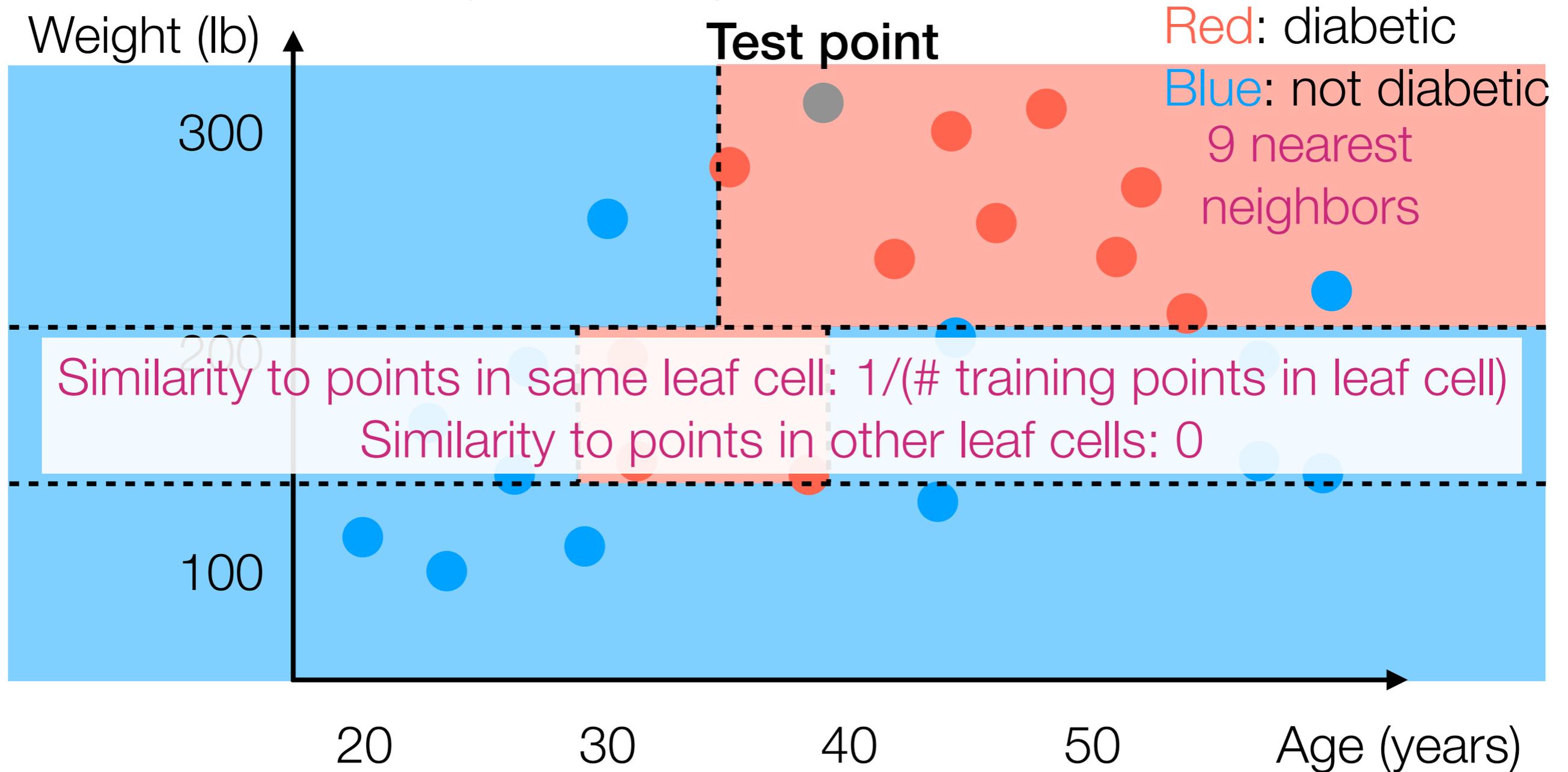


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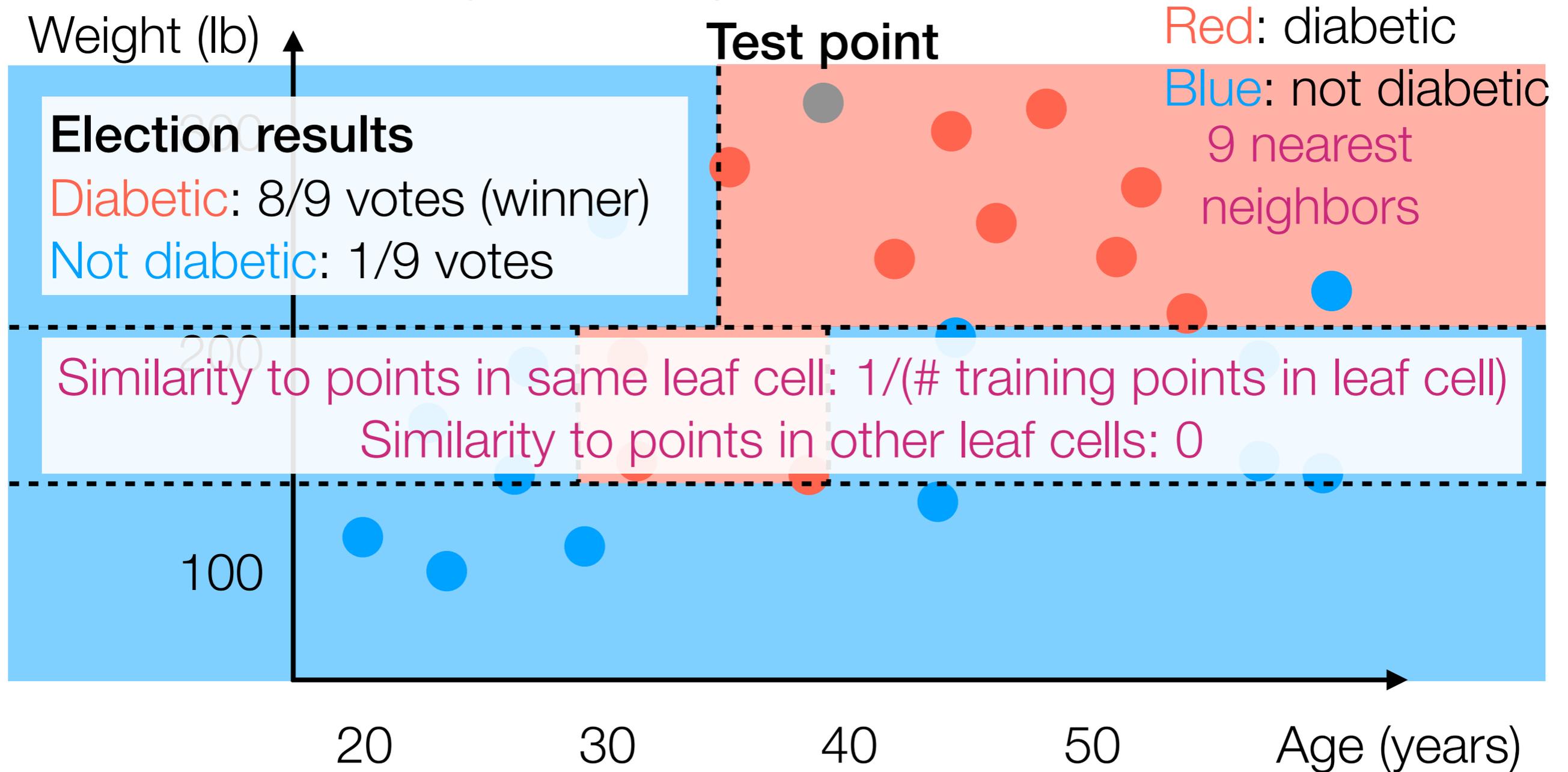


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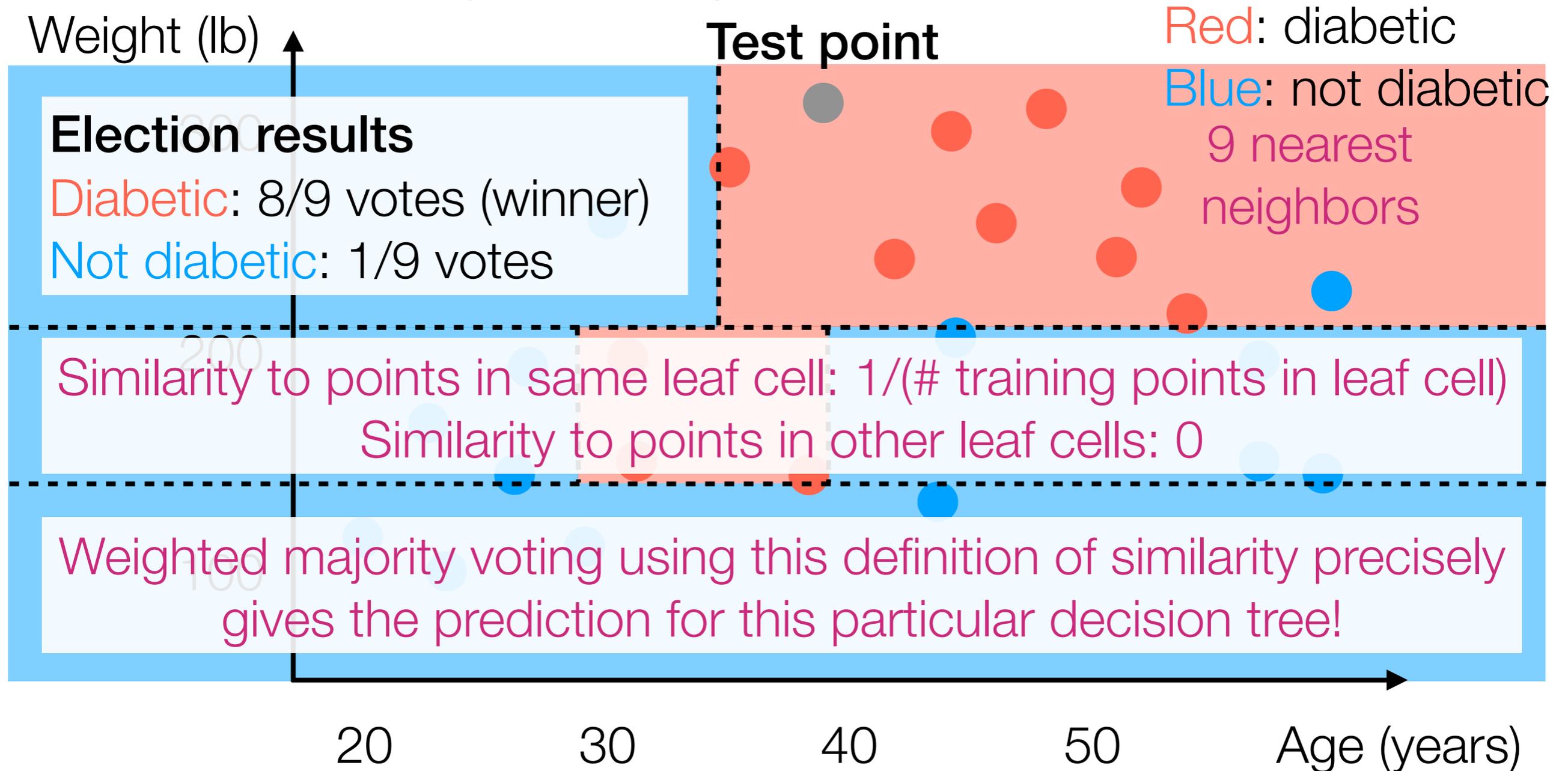


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Decision Tree for ~~Classification~~ Regression

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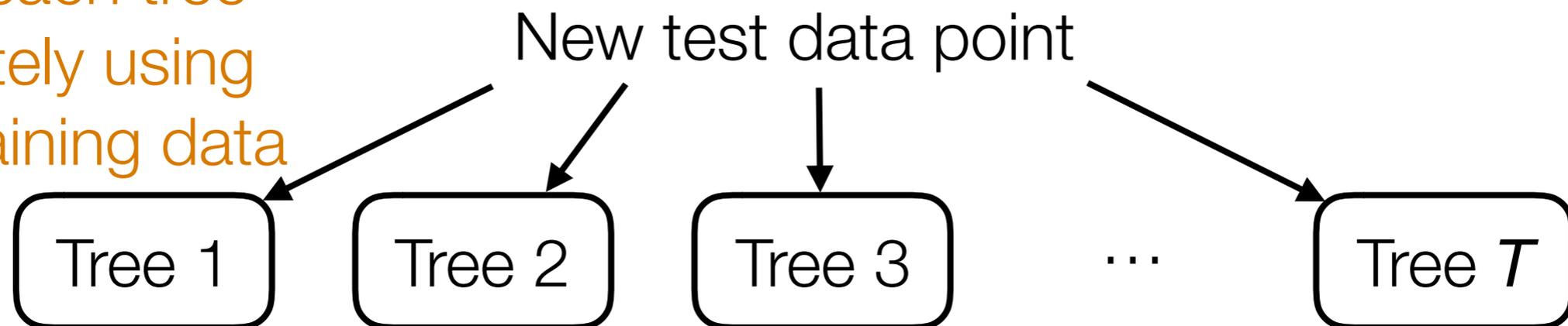
New test data point



Decision Forest for Classification

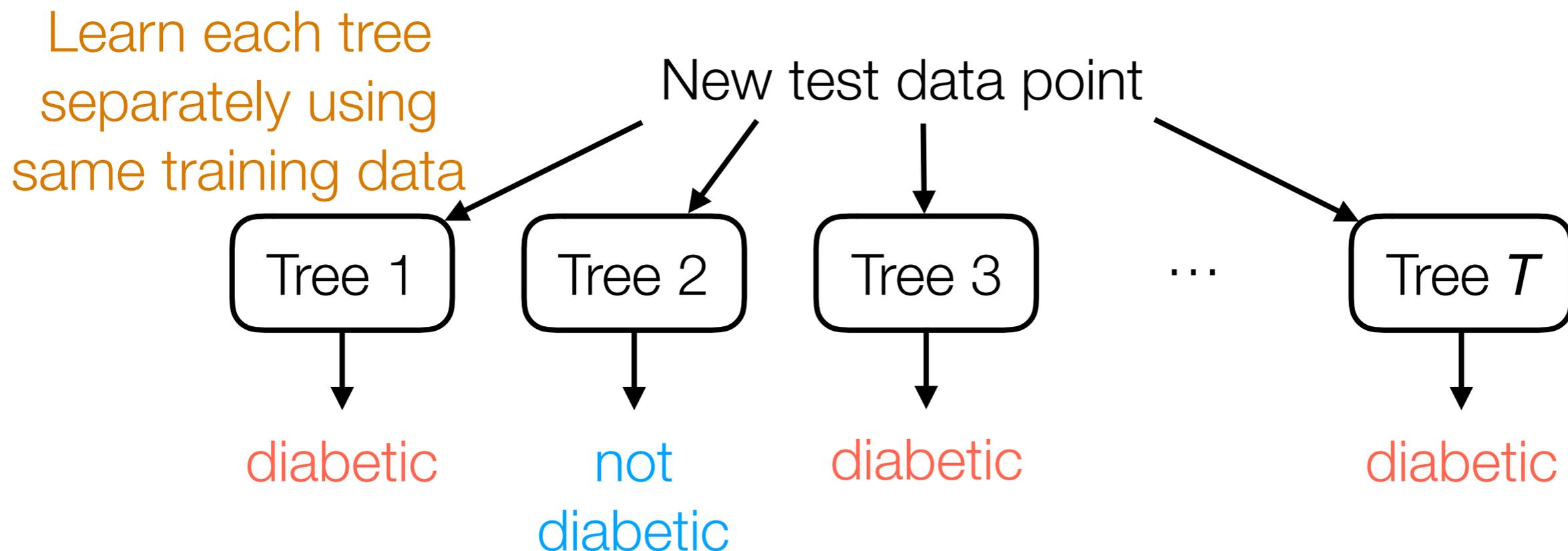
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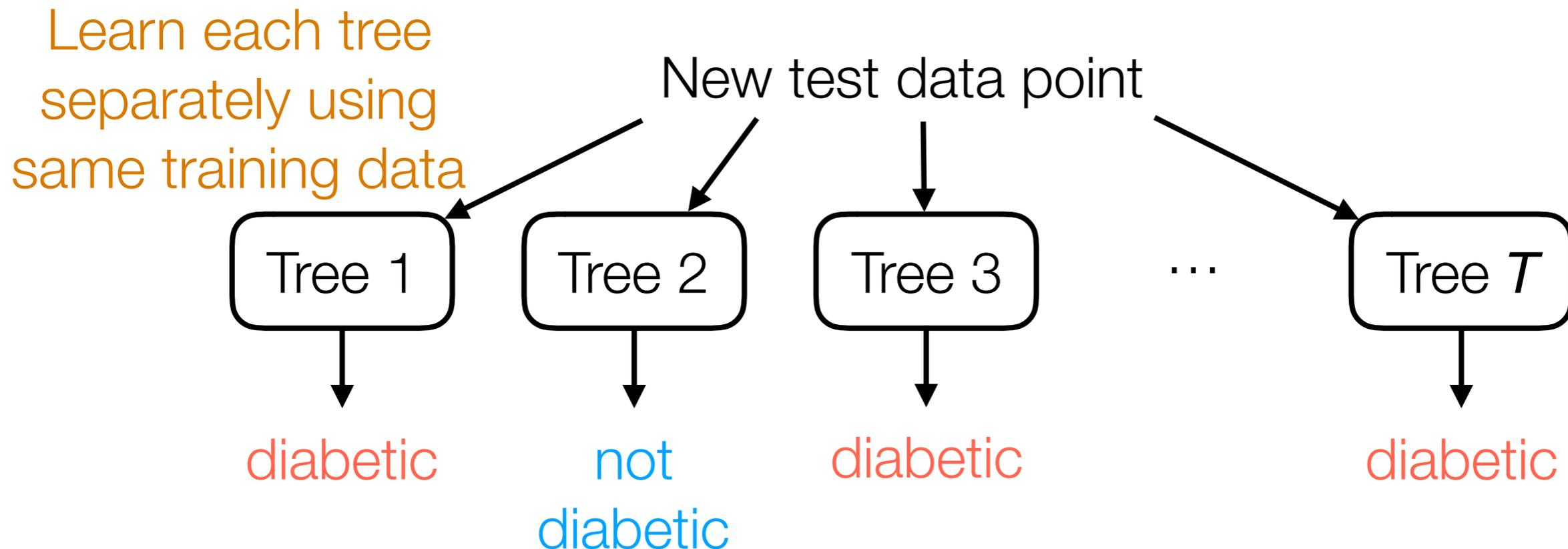
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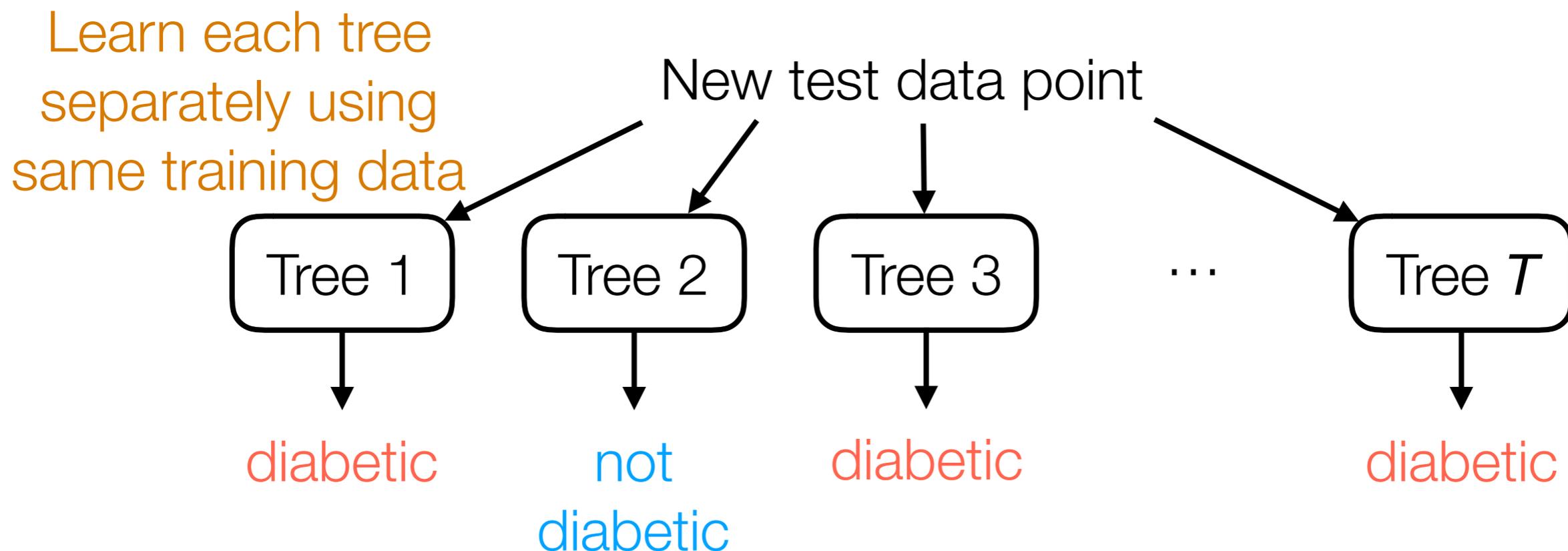
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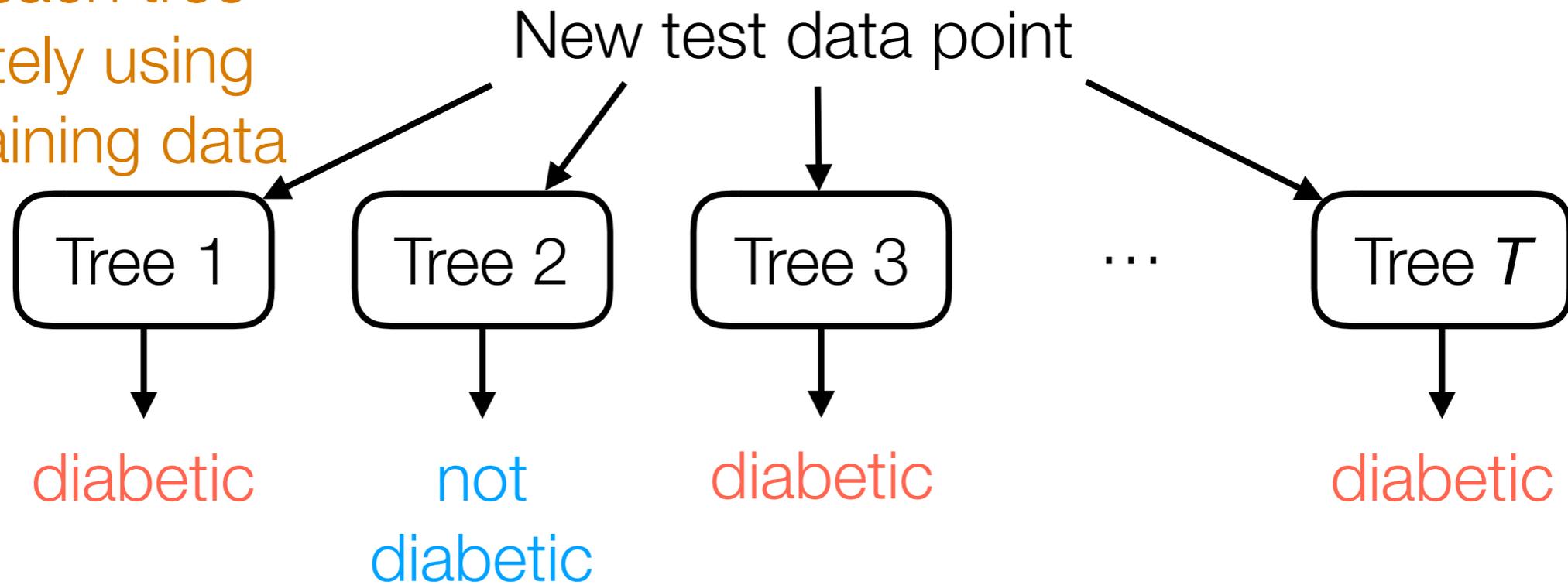


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This is not the only way to aggregate predictions!

Decision Forest for Classification

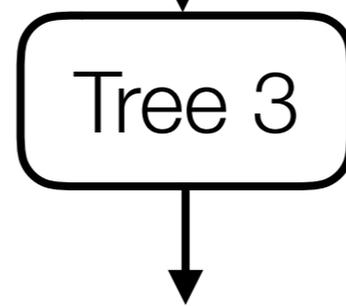
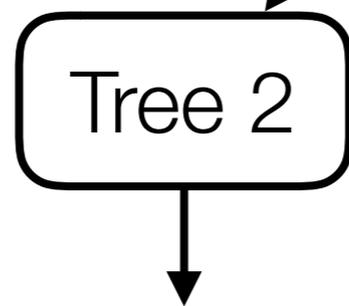
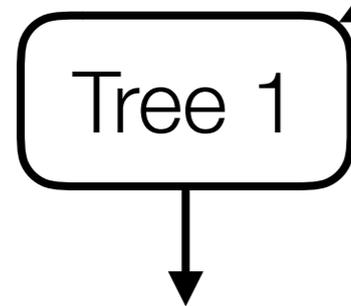
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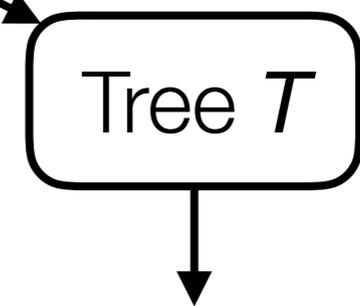
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New test data point



...



diabetic 8/9 votes

1/4 votes

5/7 votes

2/3 votes

not
diabetic 1/9 votes

3/4 votes

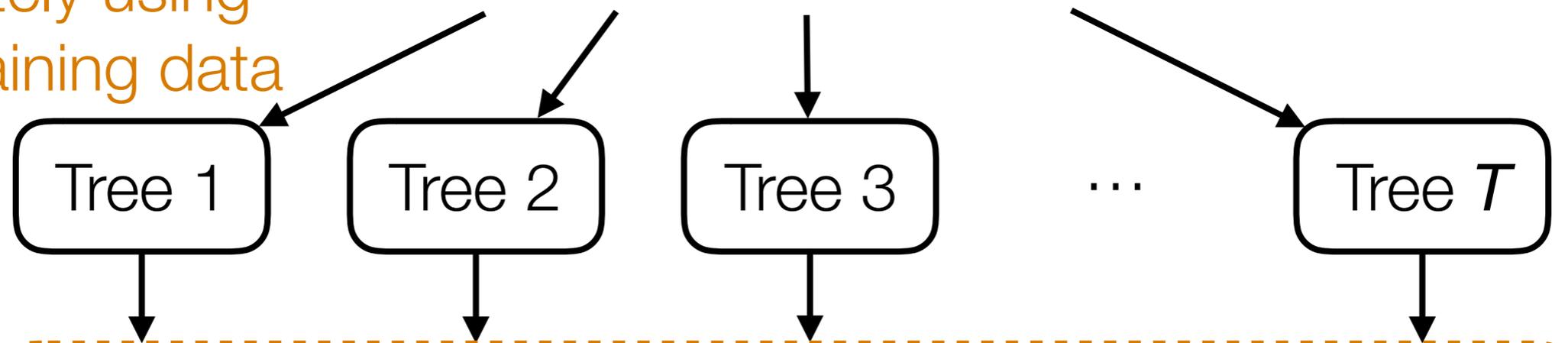
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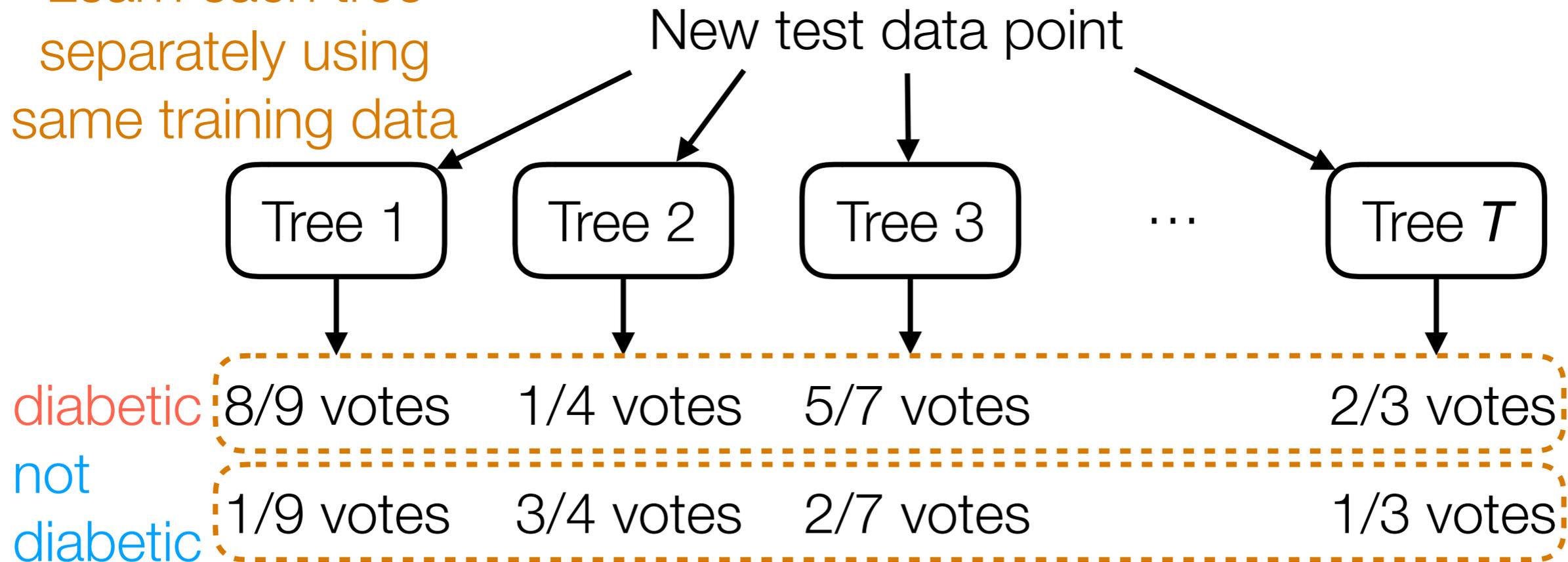


diabetic	8/9 votes	1/4 votes	5/7 votes	...	2/3 votes
not diabetic	1/9 votes	3/4 votes	2/7 votes	...	1/3 votes

Final prediction: sum up votes across trees to find winner of election!

Decision Forest for Classification

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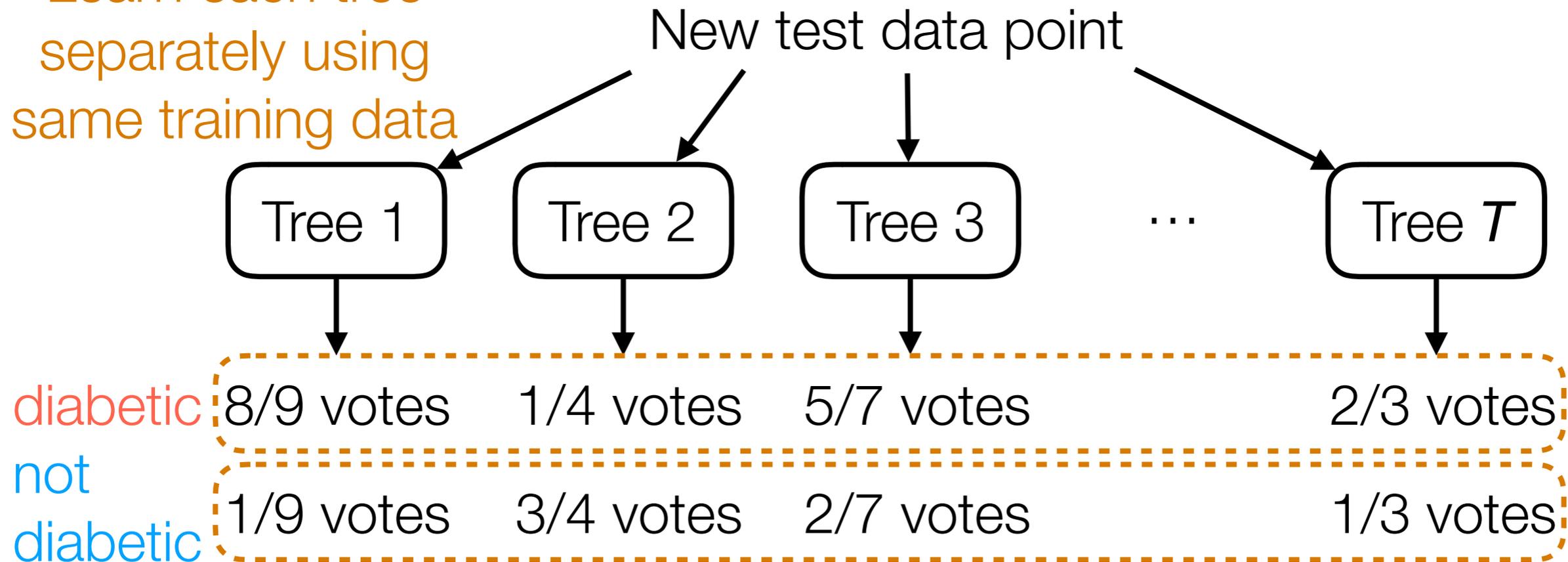
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For a specific test data point x and training data point x_i

Decision Forest for Classification

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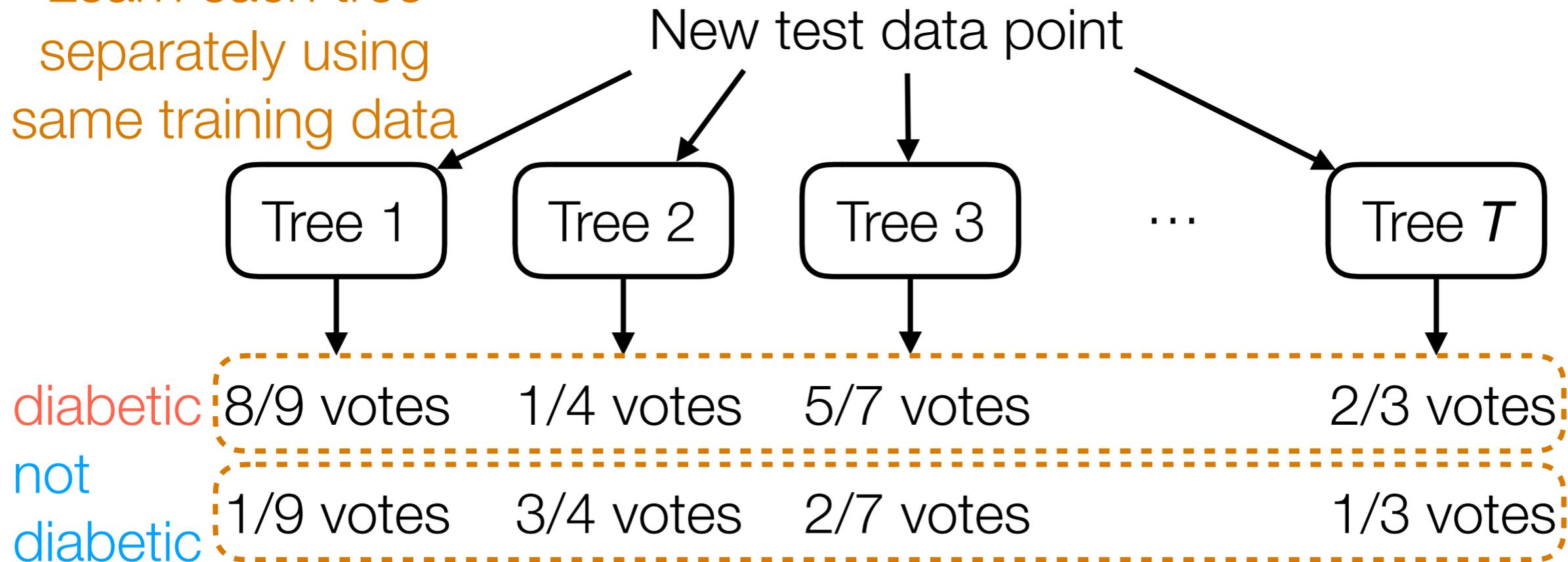
Nearest neighbor interpretation:

For a specific test data point x and training data point x_i

$$\text{similarity}(x, x_i) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \text{similarity}_t(x, x_i)$$

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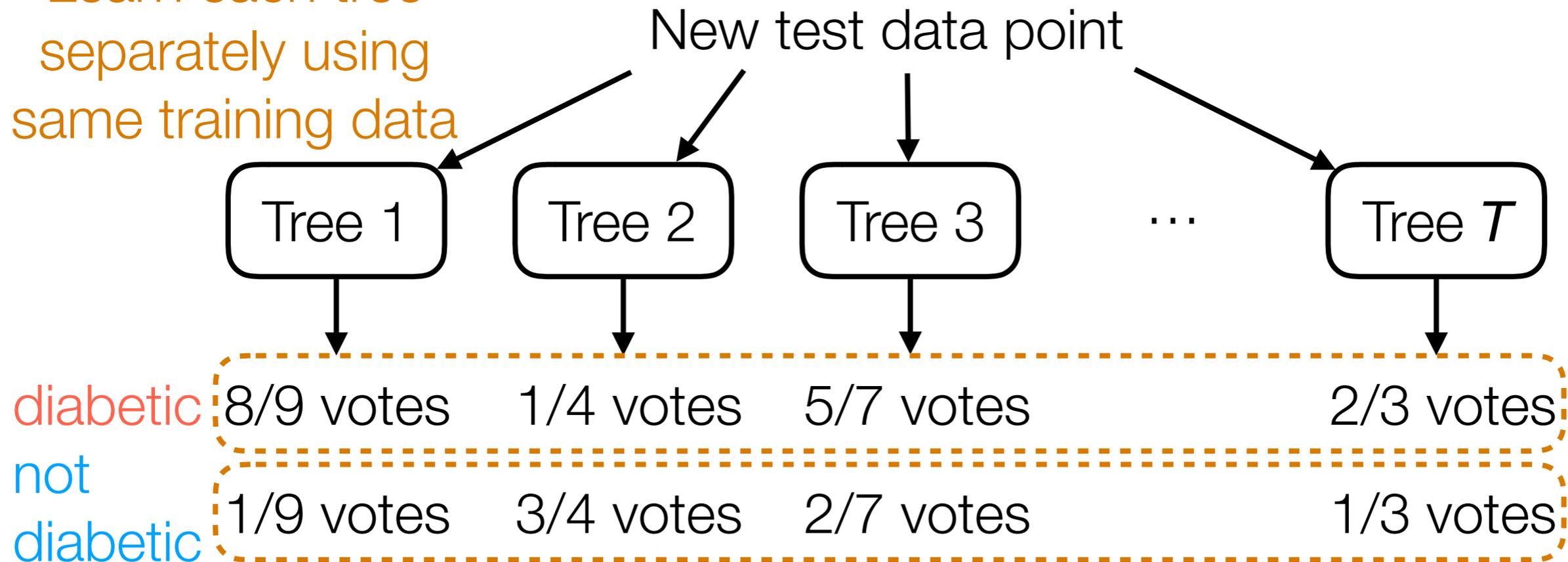
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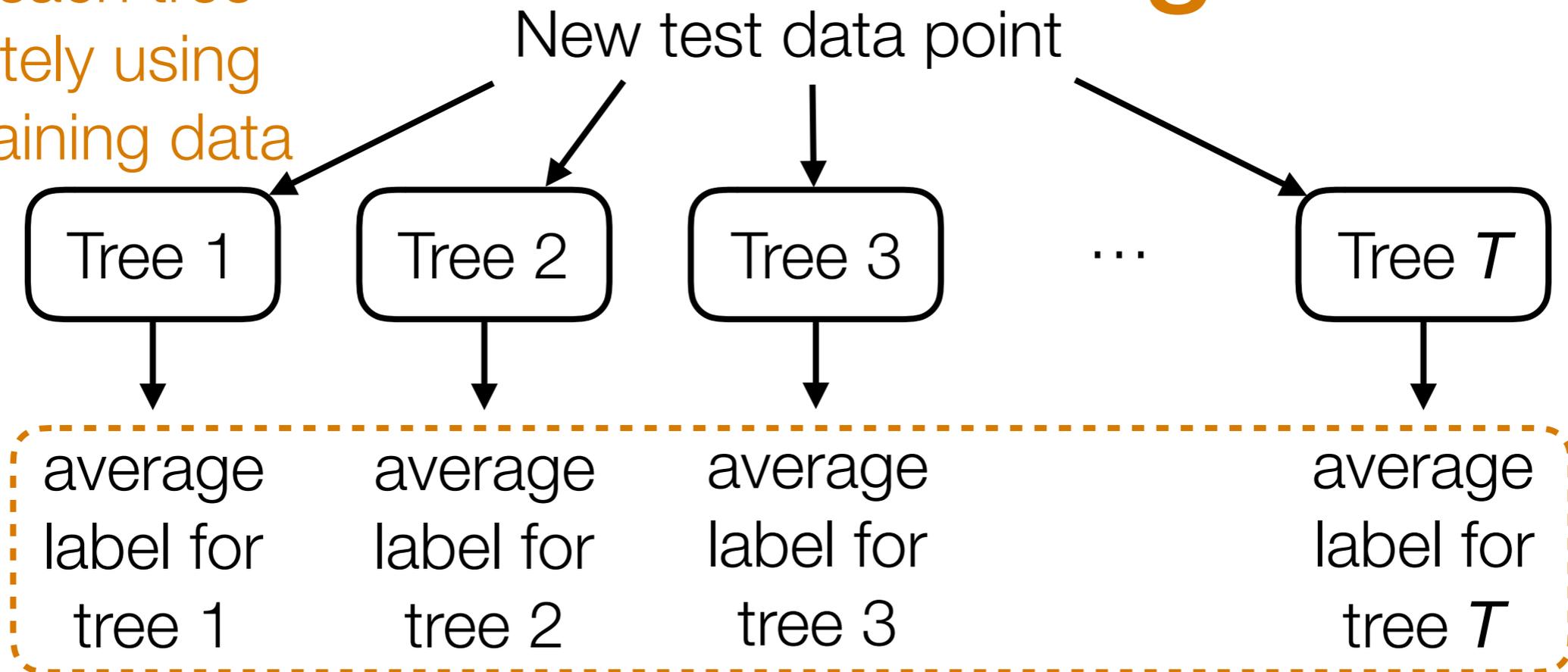
makes overall similarity between 0 and 1

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Decision Forest for Classification

Regression

Learn each tree separately using same training data



Average these values to get final prediction

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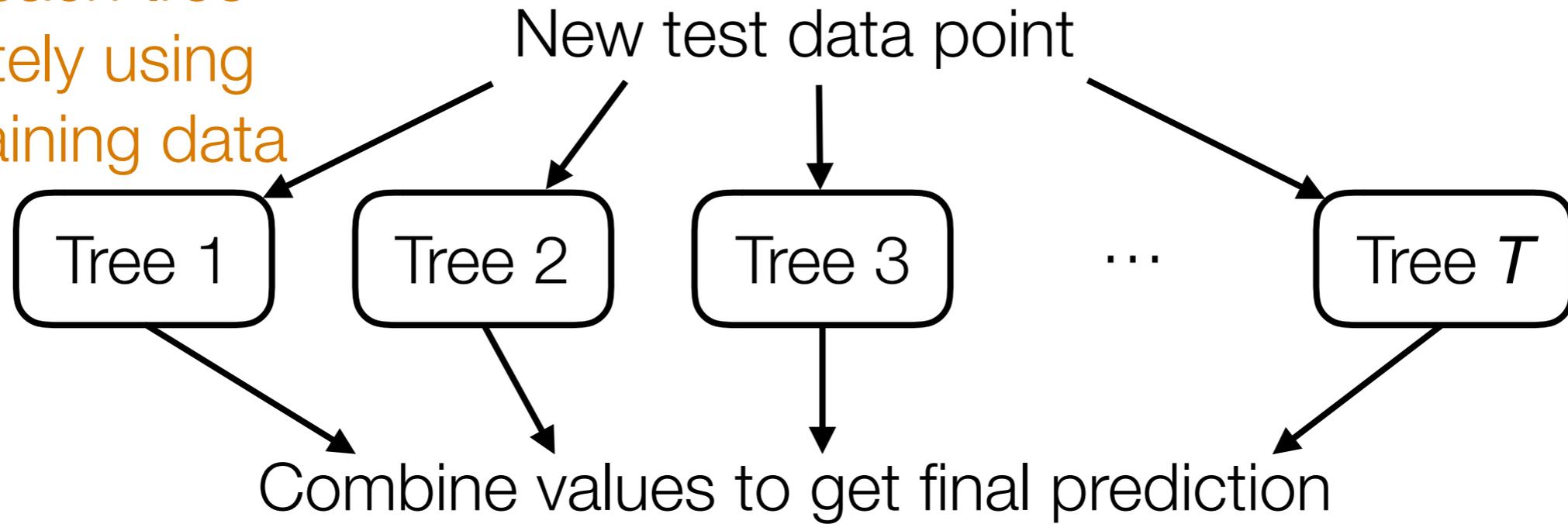
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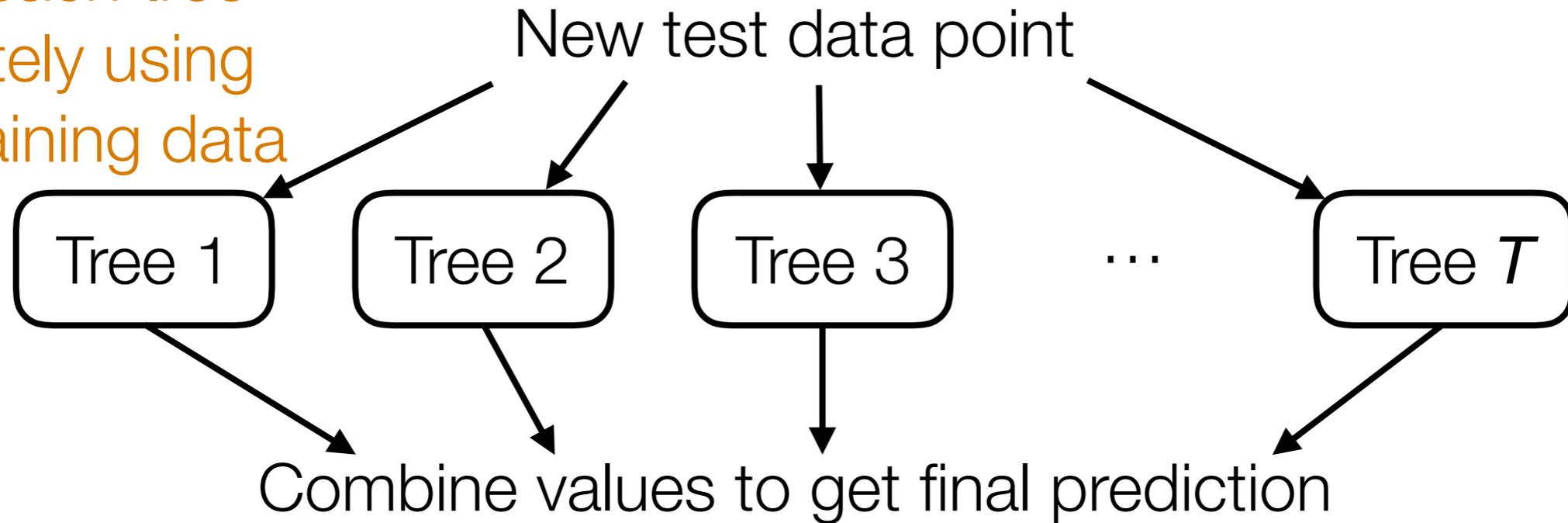
Decision Forest

Learn each tree separately using same training data



Decision Forest

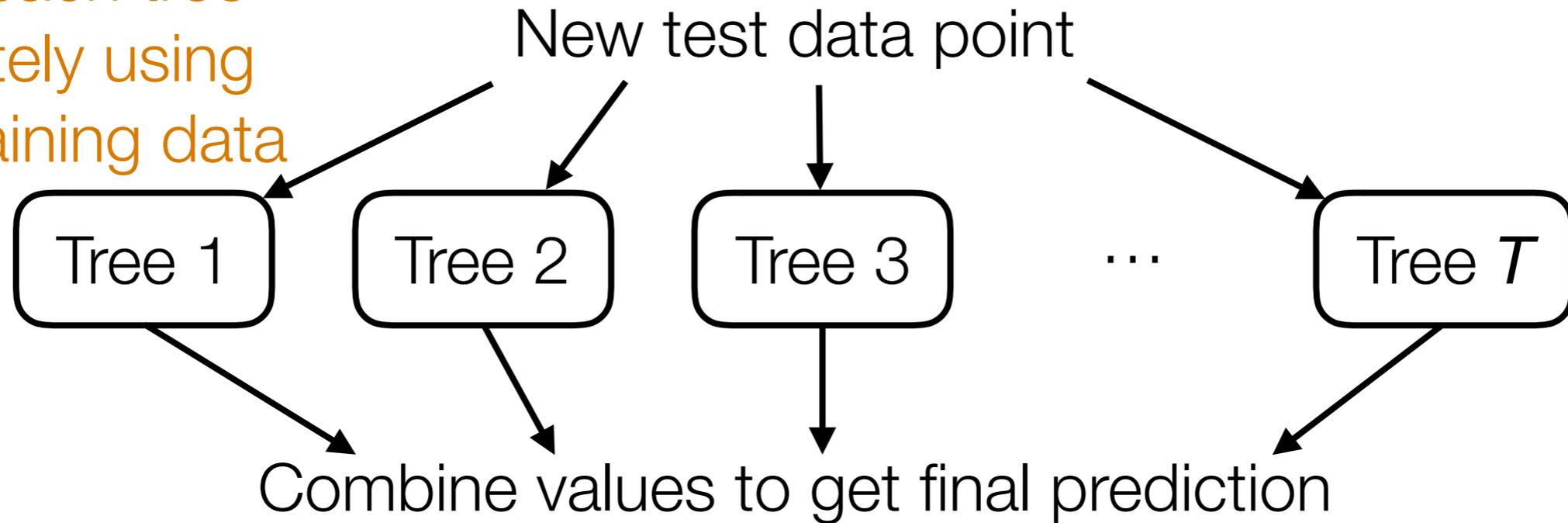
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Question: What happens if all the trees are the same?

Decision Forest

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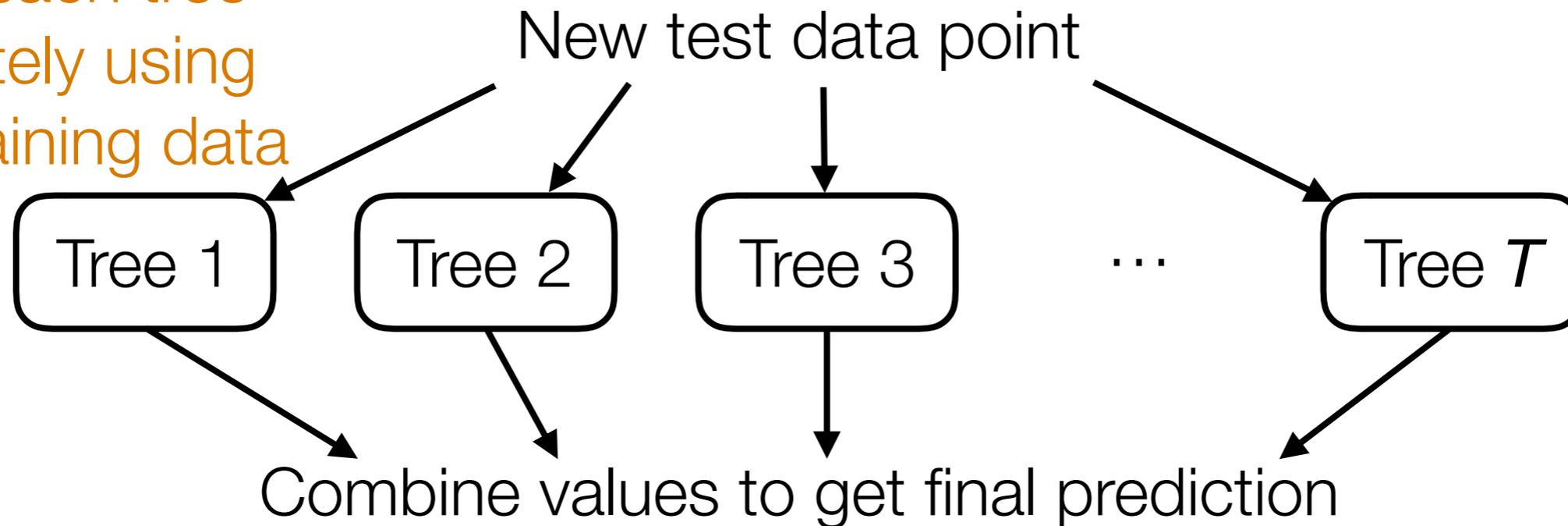


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Adding randomness can make trees more different!

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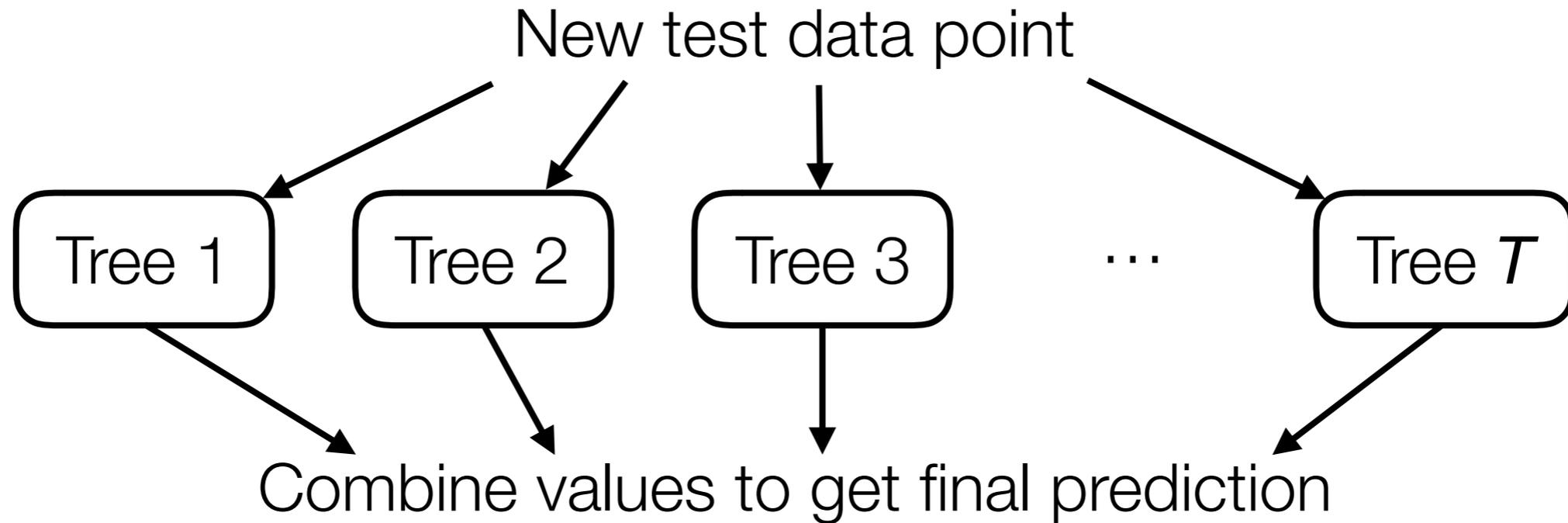


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Decision Forest



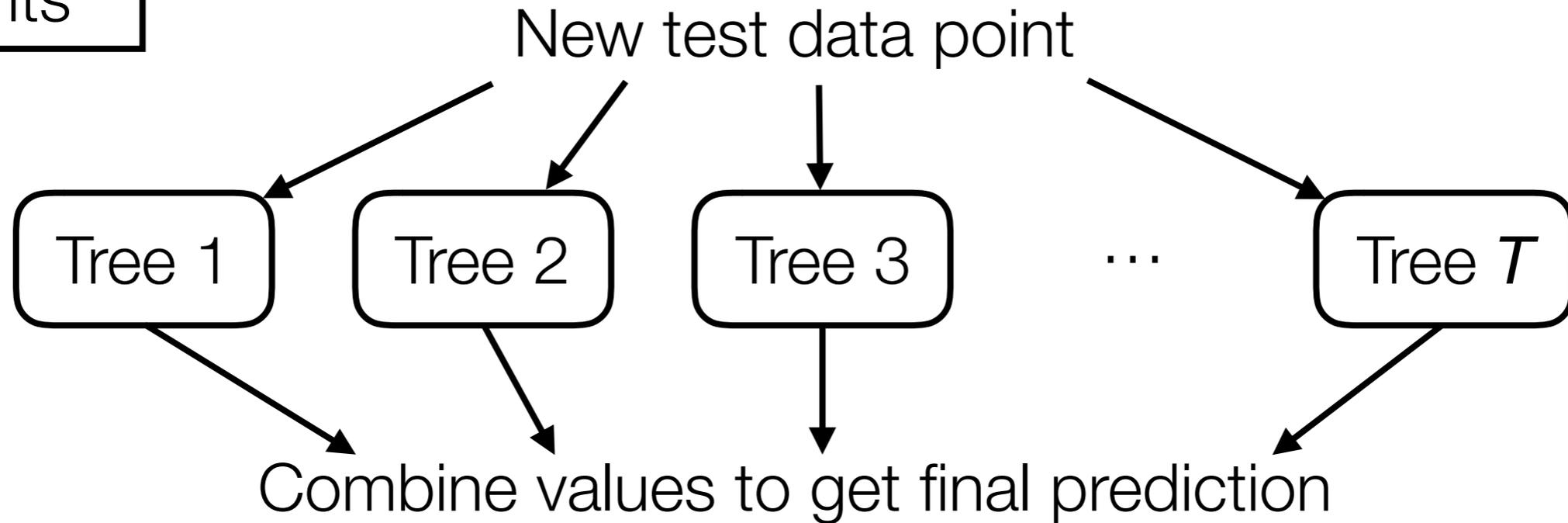
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n training
data
points

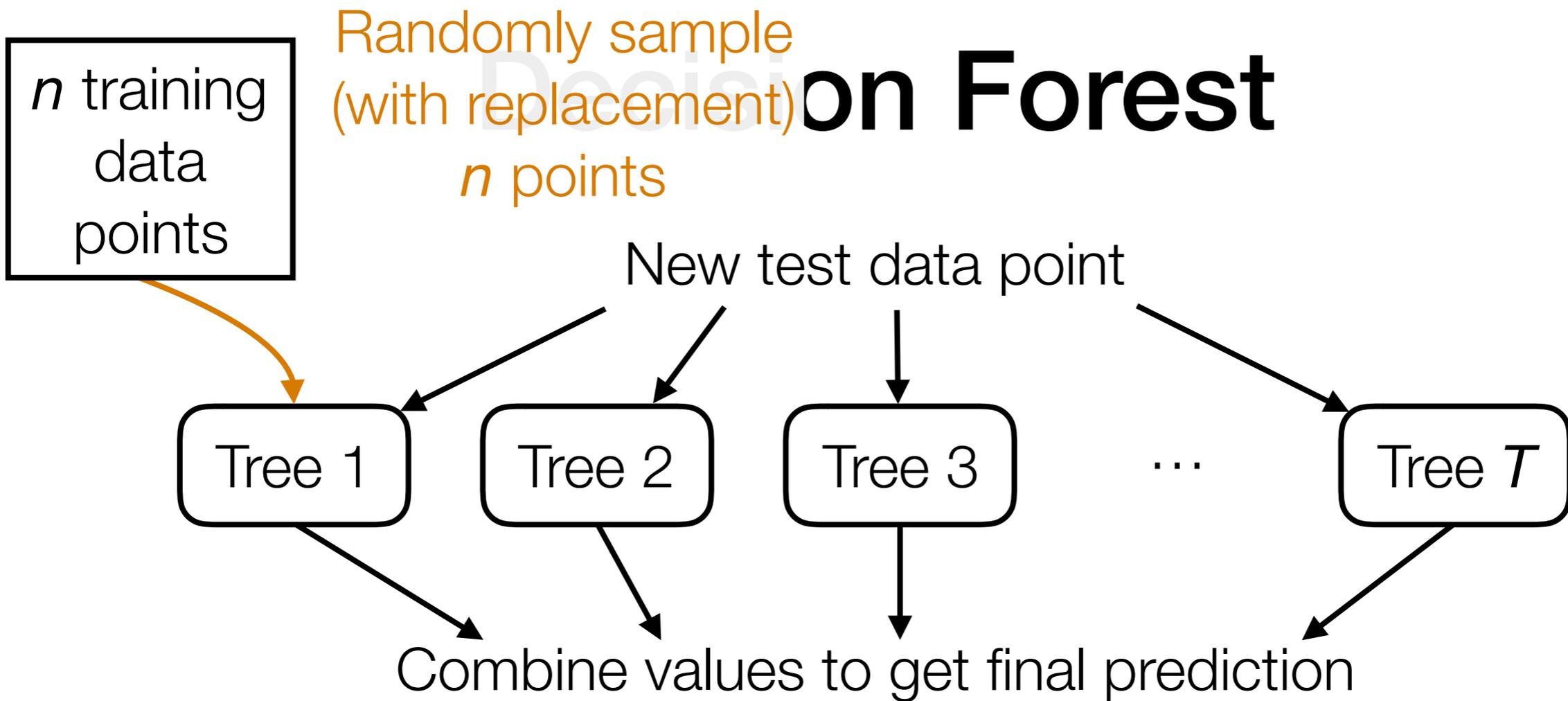
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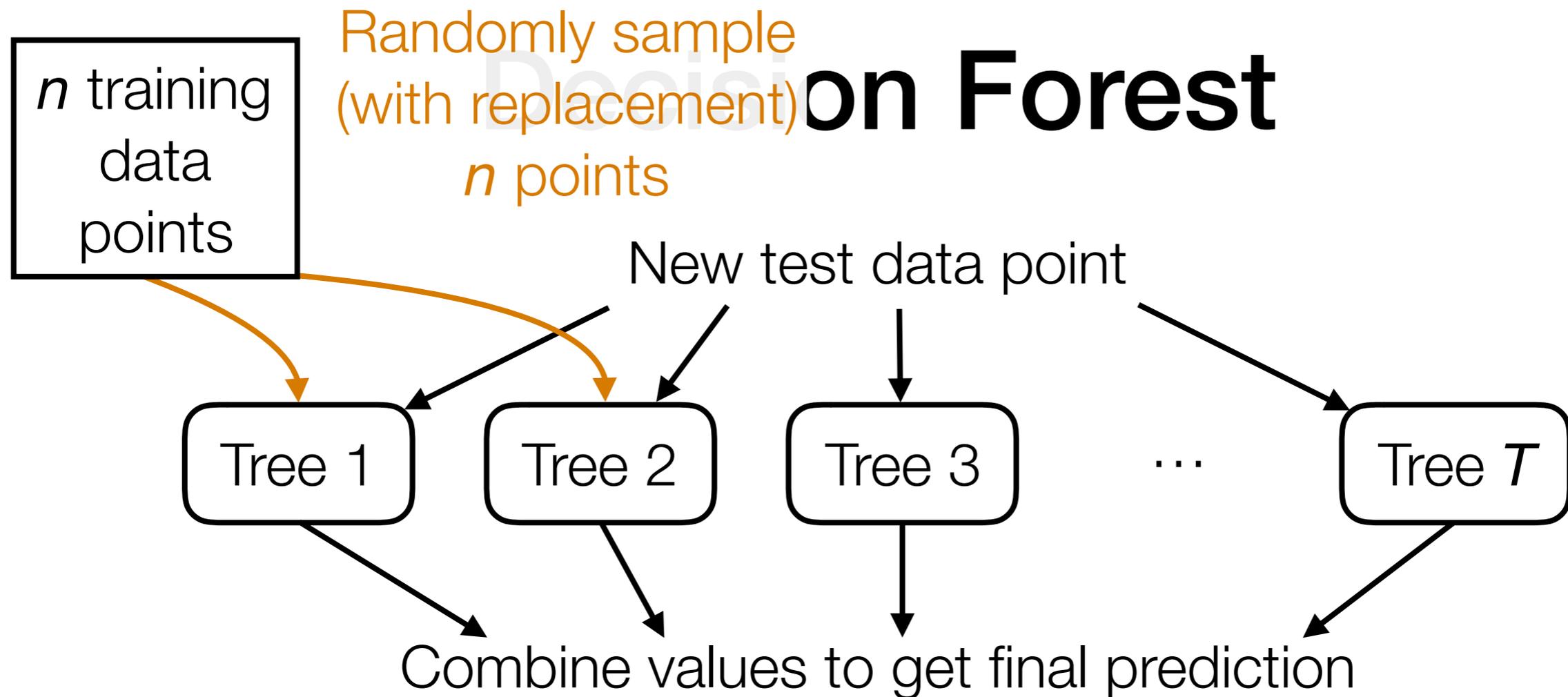
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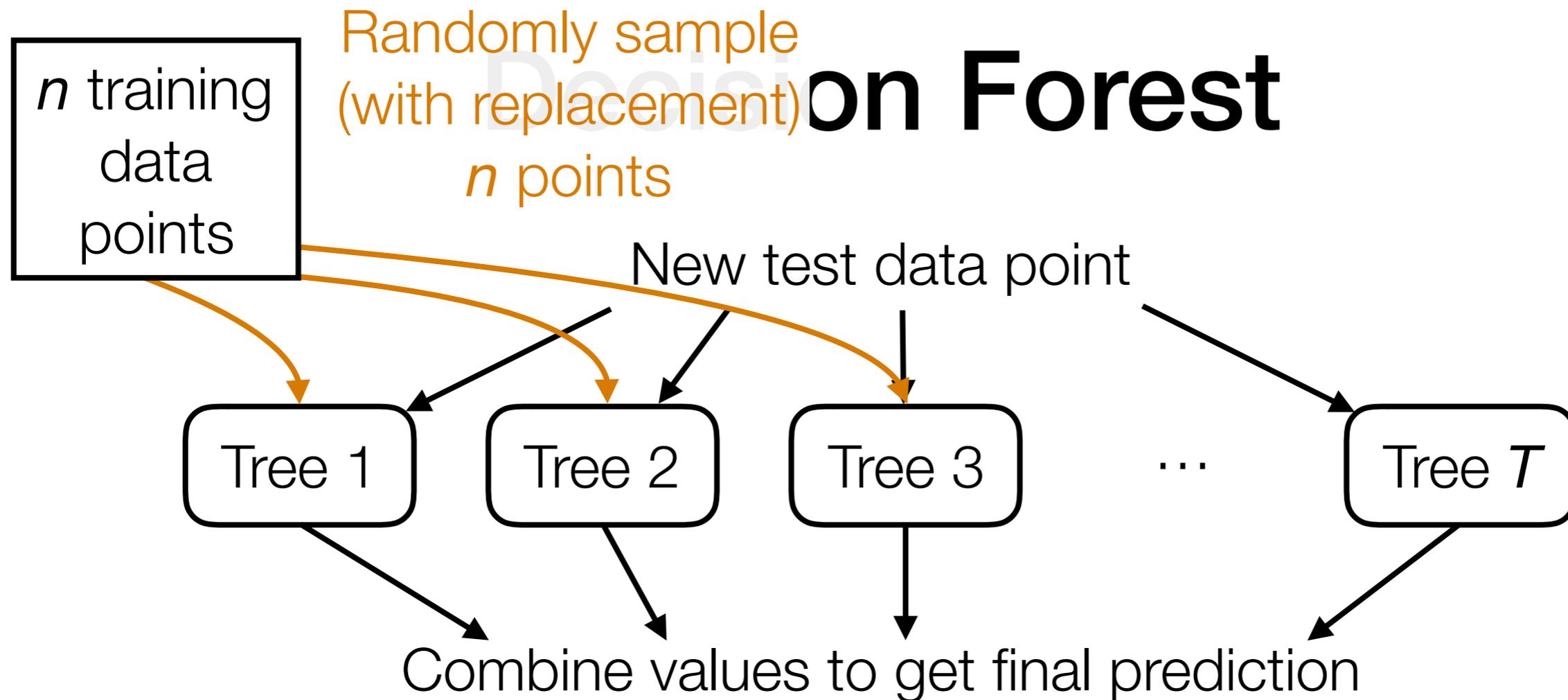
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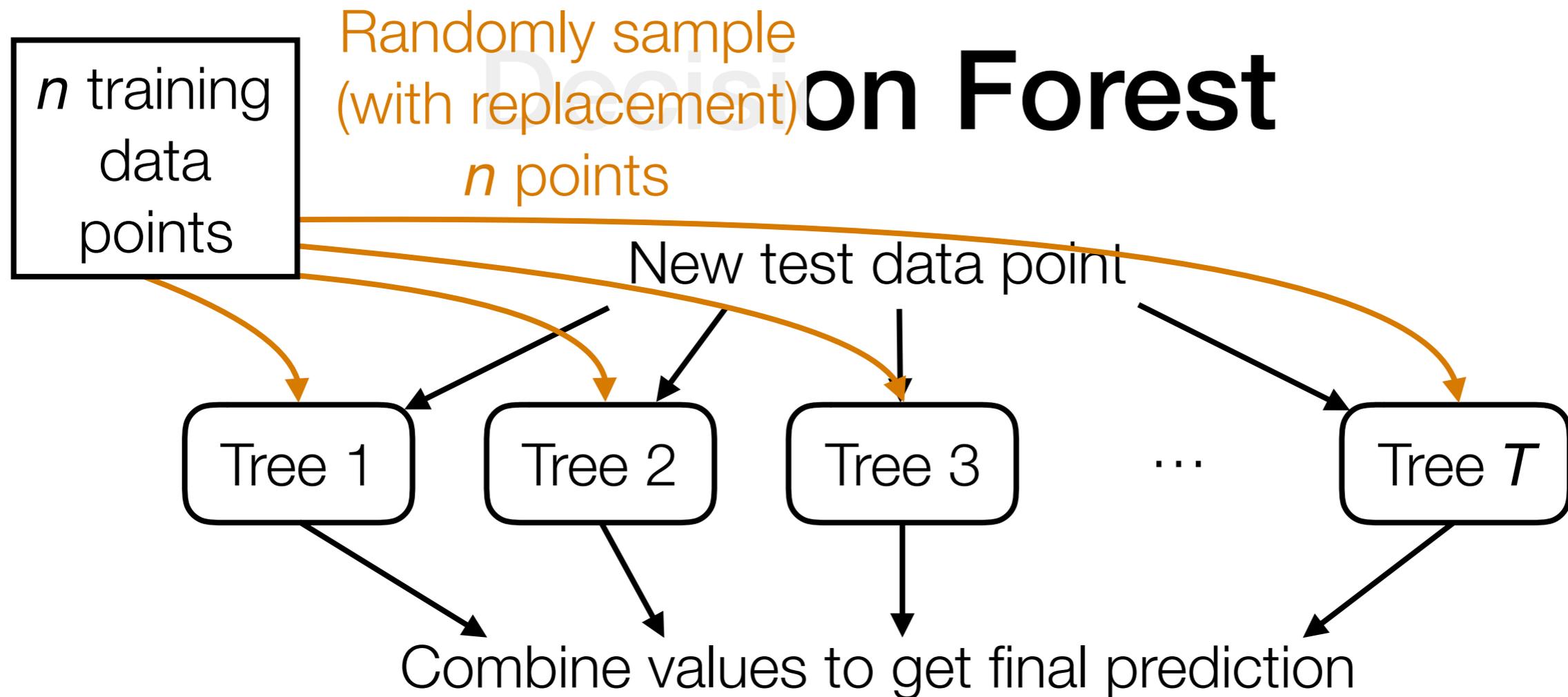
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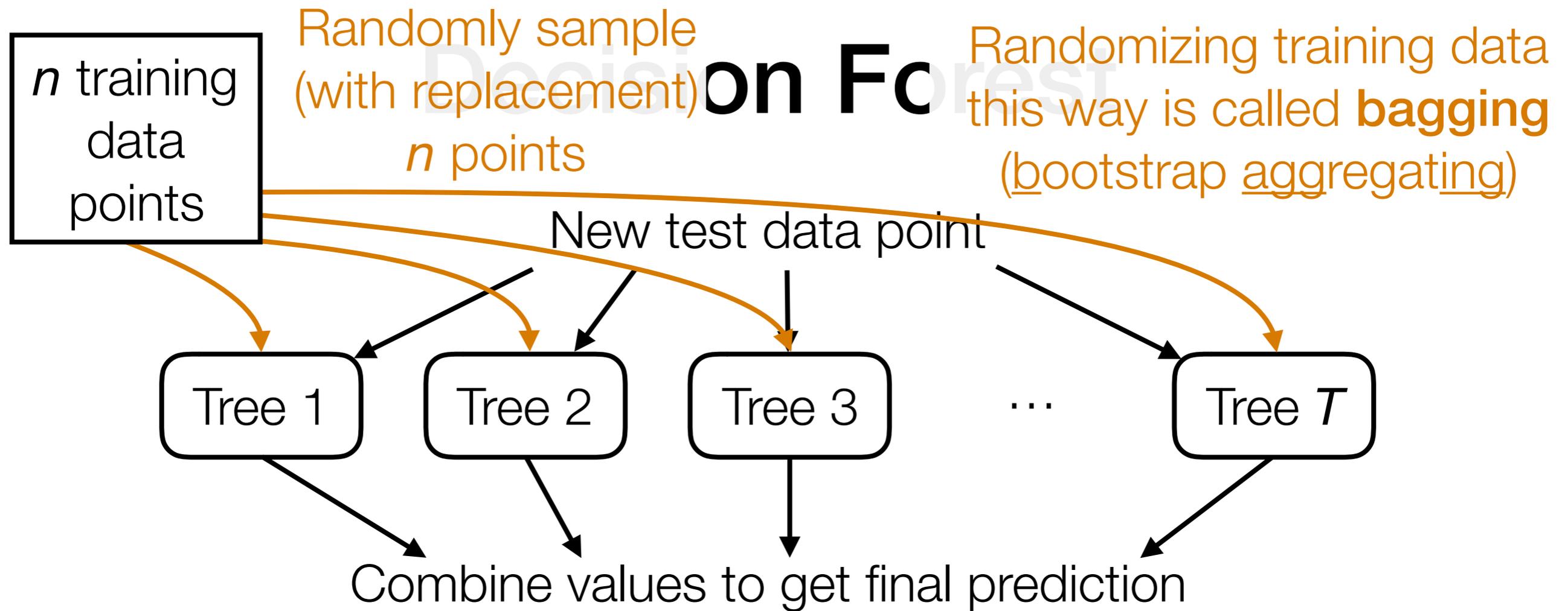
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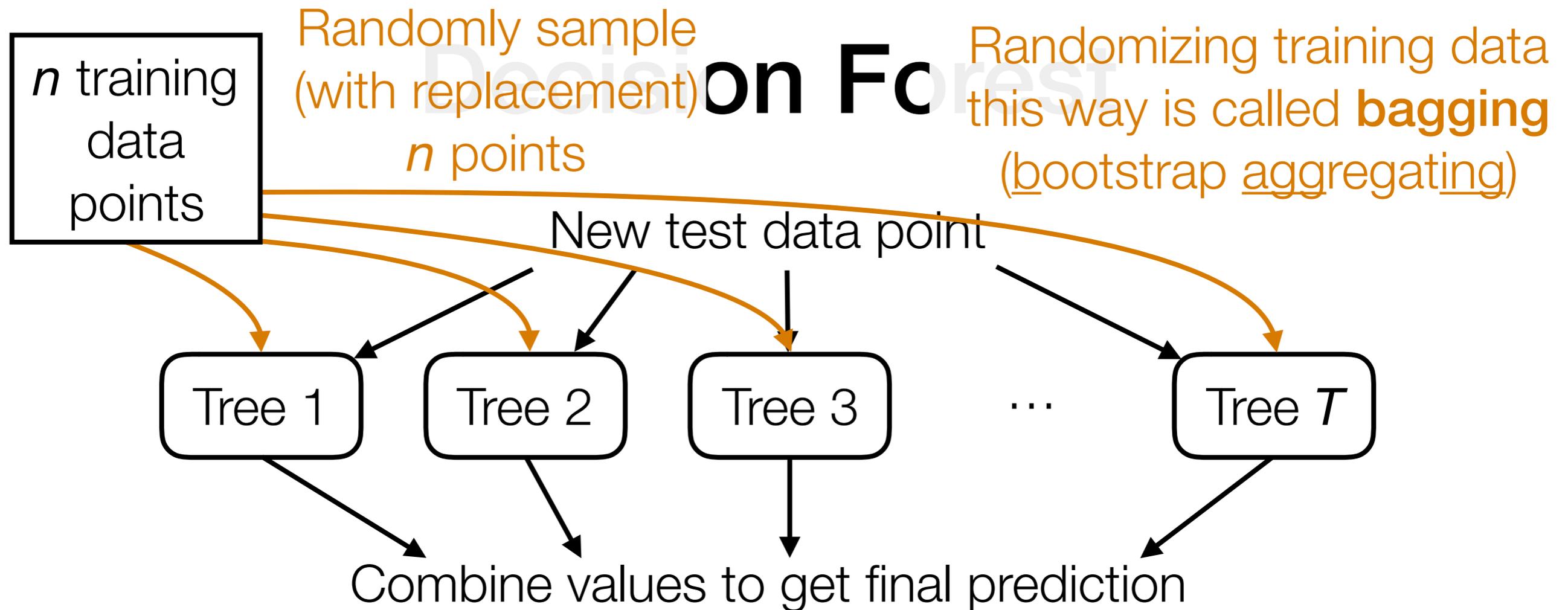
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- **Random Forest:** in addition to randomly choosing features to threshold, also randomize training data used for each tree
- **Extremely randomized trees:** further randomize thresholds rather than trying to pick clever thresholds

Boosting

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I'll only sketch the general idea

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Random decision forests learned each tree separately

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Boosting: learn trees *sequentially*, and learn from previous trees' mistakes

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Boosting: learn trees *sequentially*, and learn from previous trees' mistakes

If some trees are bad, we still weight them equally

Boosting: weight trees unequally so bad trees are down-weighted

Boosting

Boosting

Tree 1

Boosting

Training data



Tree 1

Boosting

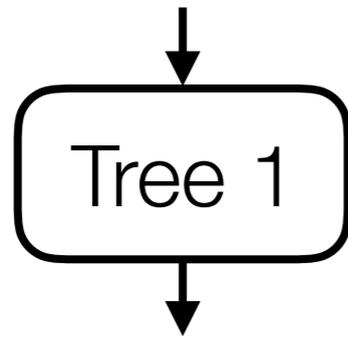
Training data



Tree 1

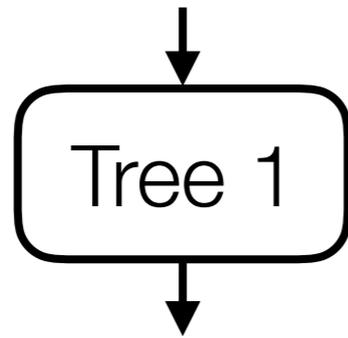
Boosting

Training data



Boosting

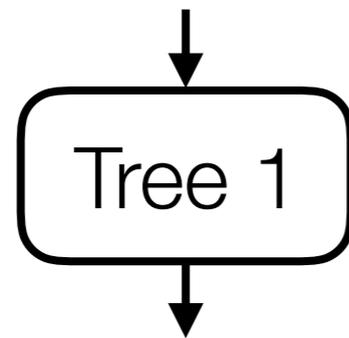
Training data



Predicted: cat, dog, shark

Boosting

Training data

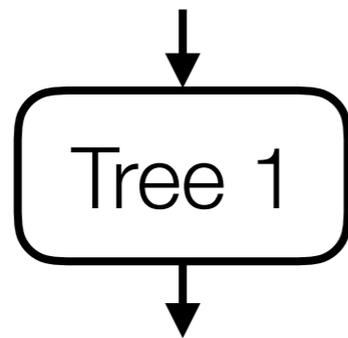


Predicted: cat, dog, shark

Actual: cat, cat, robot

Boosting

Training data



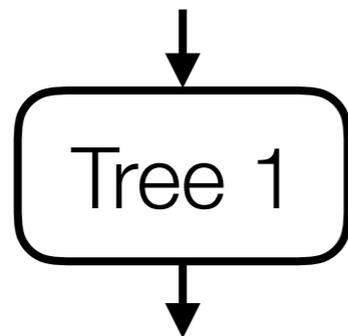
Predicted: cat, dog, shark

Actual: cat, cat, robot

Where did the errors appear?

Boosting

Training data



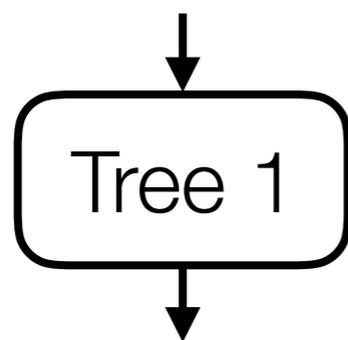
Predicted: cat, dog, shark

Actual: cat, cat, robot

Where did the errors appear?

Boosting

Training data



Predicted: cat, dog, shark

Actual: cat, cat, robot

Where did the errors appear?

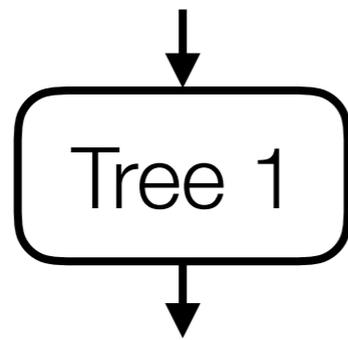
Duplicate these training examples
to emphasize them more when
learning the next tree

Boosting

Training data



Training data



Predicted: cat, dog, shark

Actual: cat, cat, robot

Where did the errors appear?

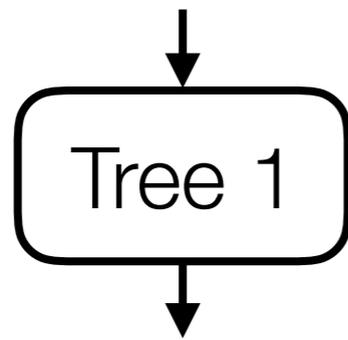
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Boosting

Training data



Training data



Predicted: cat, dog, shark

Actual: cat, cat, robot

Where did the errors appear?

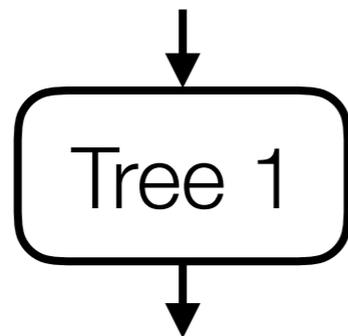
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Boosting

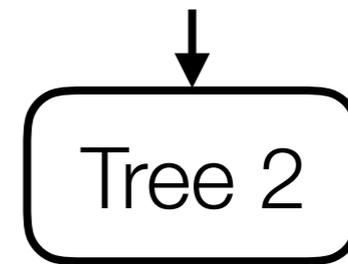
Training data



Training data



Predicted: cat, dog, shark
Actual: cat, cat, robot



Where did the errors appear?

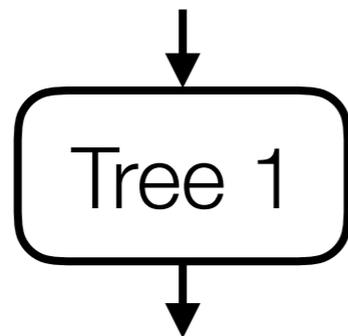
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Boosting

Training data

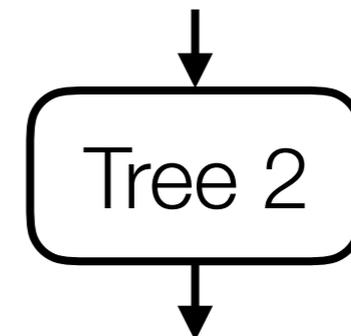


Training data



Predicted: cat, dog, shark

Actual: cat, cat, robot



Where did the errors appear?

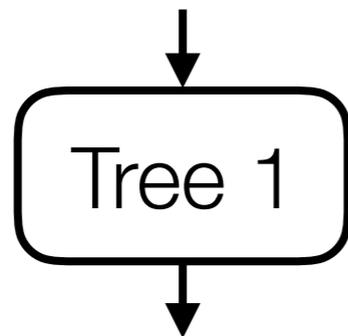
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Boosting

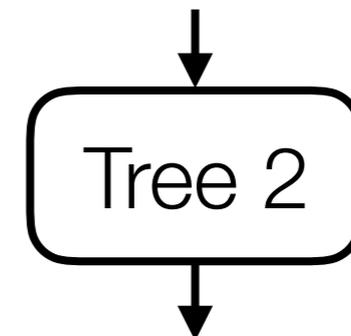
Training data



Training data



Predicted: cat, dog, shark
Actual: cat, cat, robot



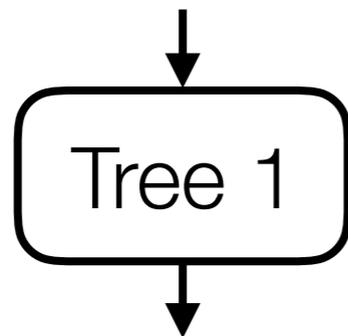
Predicted: cat, cat, donkey
Actual: cat, cat, robot

Where did the errors appear?

Duplicate these training examples
to emphasize them more when
learning the next tree

Boosting

Training data

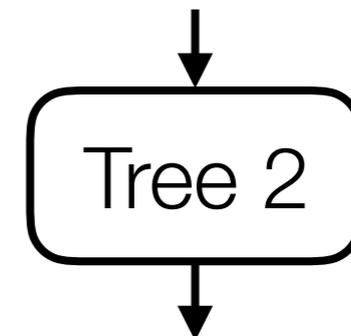


Predicted: cat, dog, shark
Actual: cat, cat, robot

Where did the errors appear?

Duplicate these training examples to emphasize them more when learning the next tree

Training data

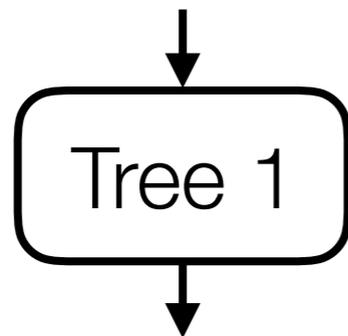


Predicted: cat, cat, donkey
Actual: cat, cat, robot

Where did the errors appear?

Boosting

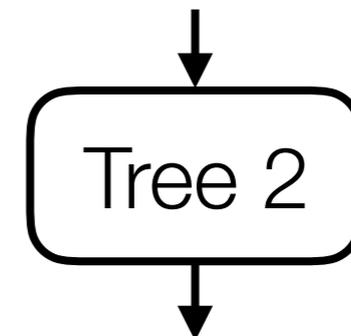
Training data



Predicted: cat, dog, shark
Actual: cat, cat, robot

Where did the errors appear?

Training data



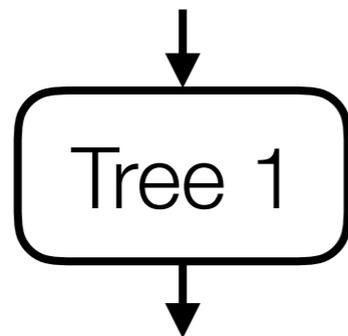
Predicted: cat, cat, donkey
Actual: cat, cat, robot

Where did the errors appear?

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Boosting

Training data

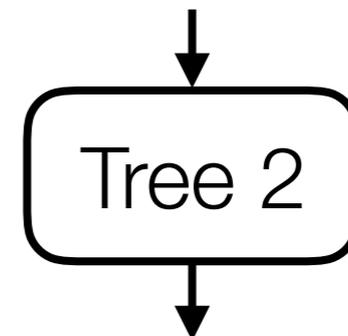


Predicted: cat, dog, shark
Actual: cat, cat, robot

Where did the errors appear?

Duplicate these training examples to emphasize them more when learning the next tree

Training data



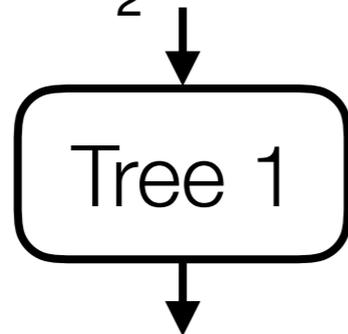
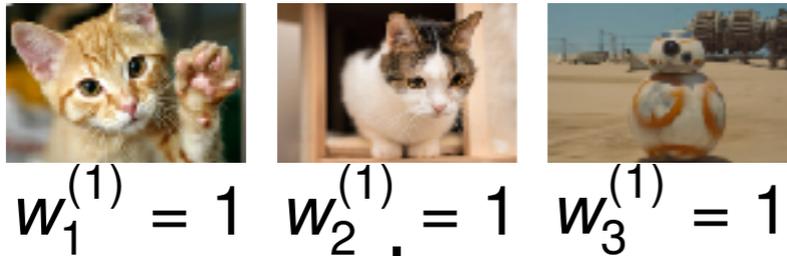
Predicted: cat, cat, donkey
Actual: cat, cat, robot

Where did the errors appear?

Duplicate these training examples to emphasize them more when learning the next tree

Boosting

Training data

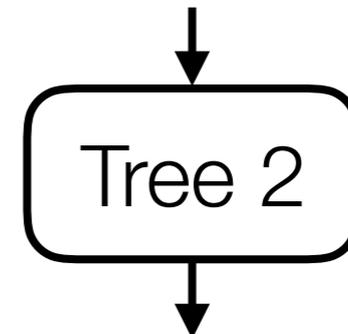


Predicted: cat, dog, shark
Actual: cat, cat, robot

Where did the errors appear?

Duplicate these training examples to emphasize them more when learning the next tree

Training data



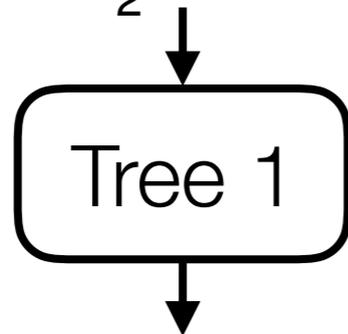
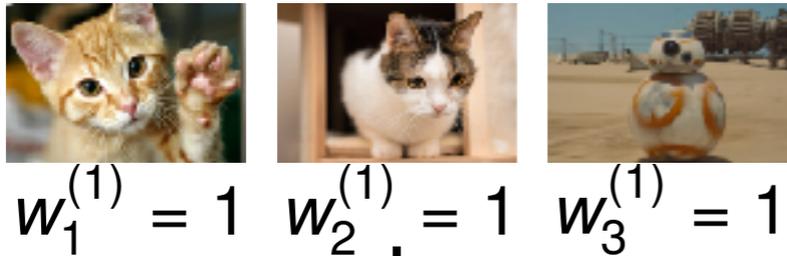
Predicted: cat, cat, donkey
Actual: cat, cat, robot

Where did the errors appear?

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Boosting

Training data

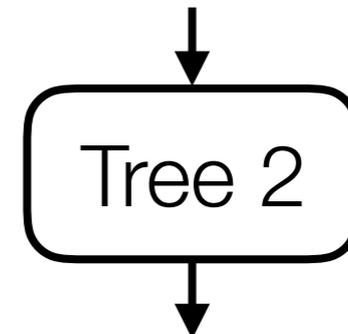


Predicted: cat, dog, shark
Actual: cat, cat, robot

Where did the errors appear?

Duplicate these training examples to emphasize them more when learning the next tree

Training data



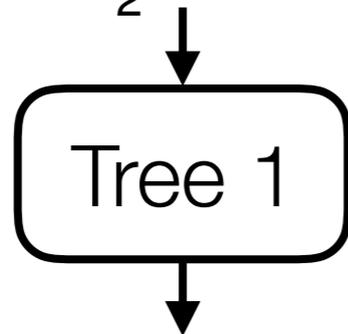
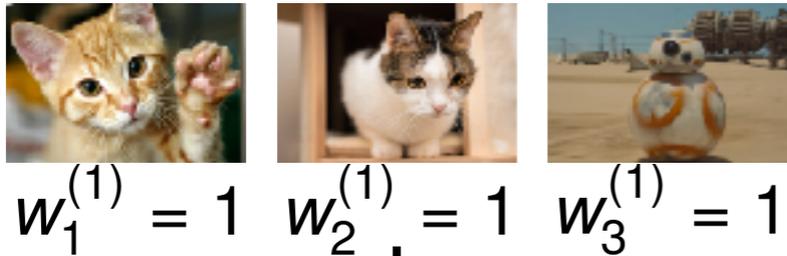
Predicted: cat, cat, donkey
Actual: cat, cat, robot

Where did the errors appear?

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Training data

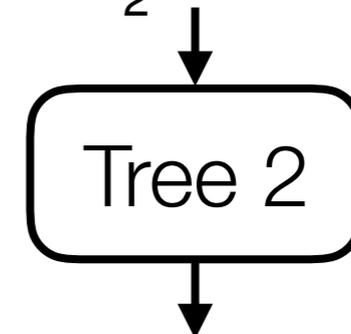
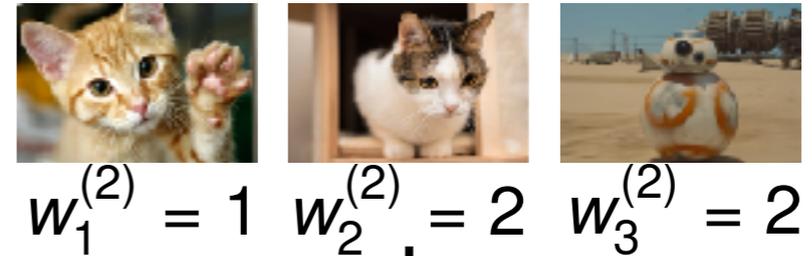


Predicted: cat, dog, shark
Actual: cat, cat, robot

Where did the errors appear?

Duplicate these training examples to emphasize them more when learning the next tree

Training data

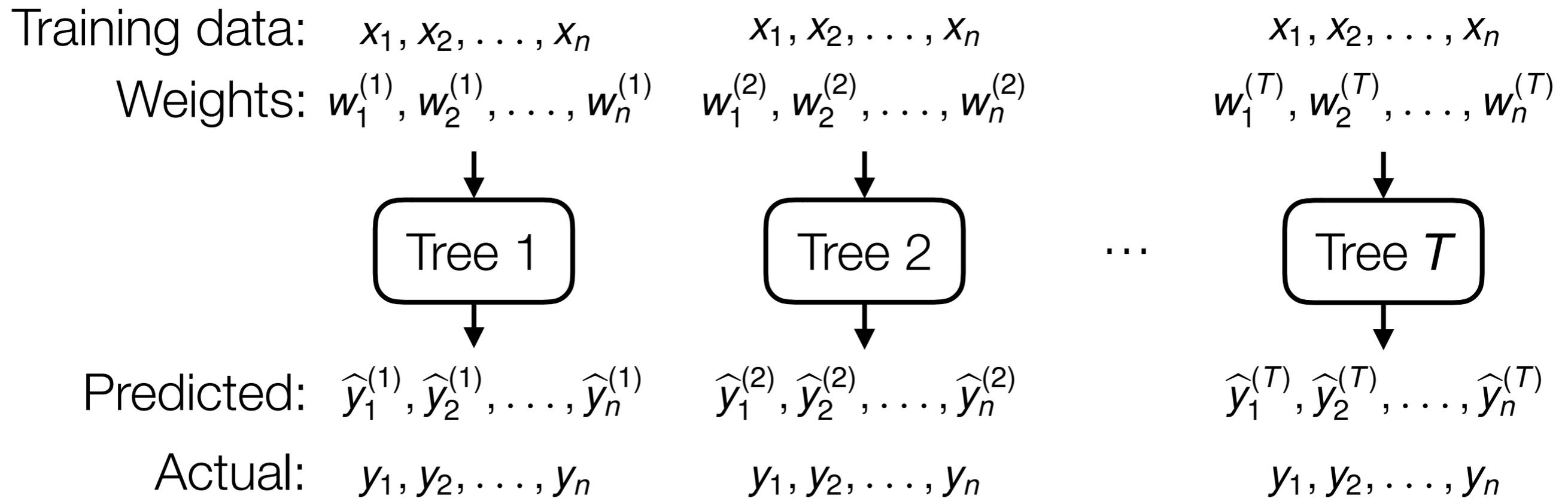


Predicted: cat, cat, donkey
Actual: cat, cat, robot

Where did the errors appear?

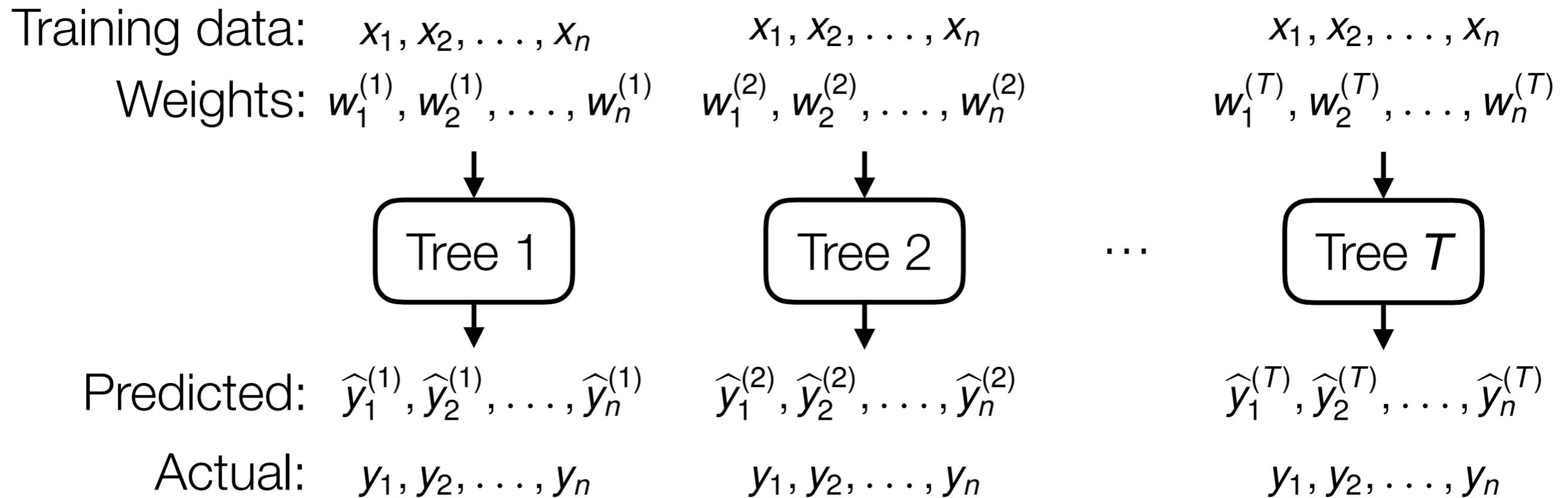
Duplicate these training examples to emphasize them more when learning the next tree

Boosting



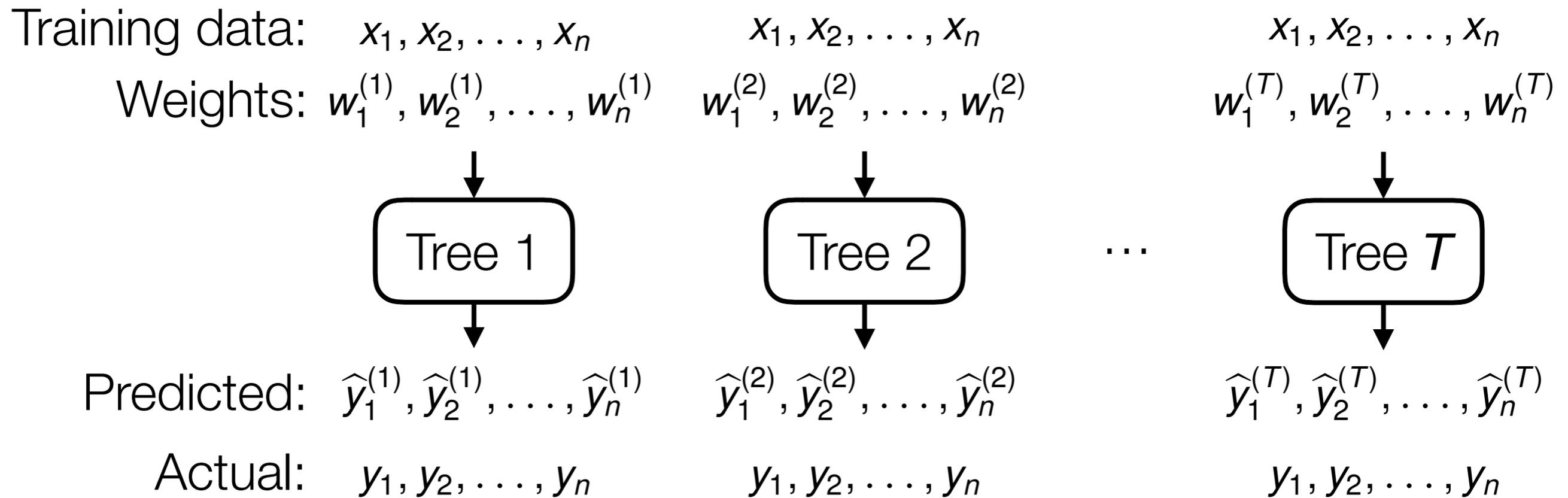
Boosting

Learn trees *sequentially* accounting for mistakes made previously



Boosting

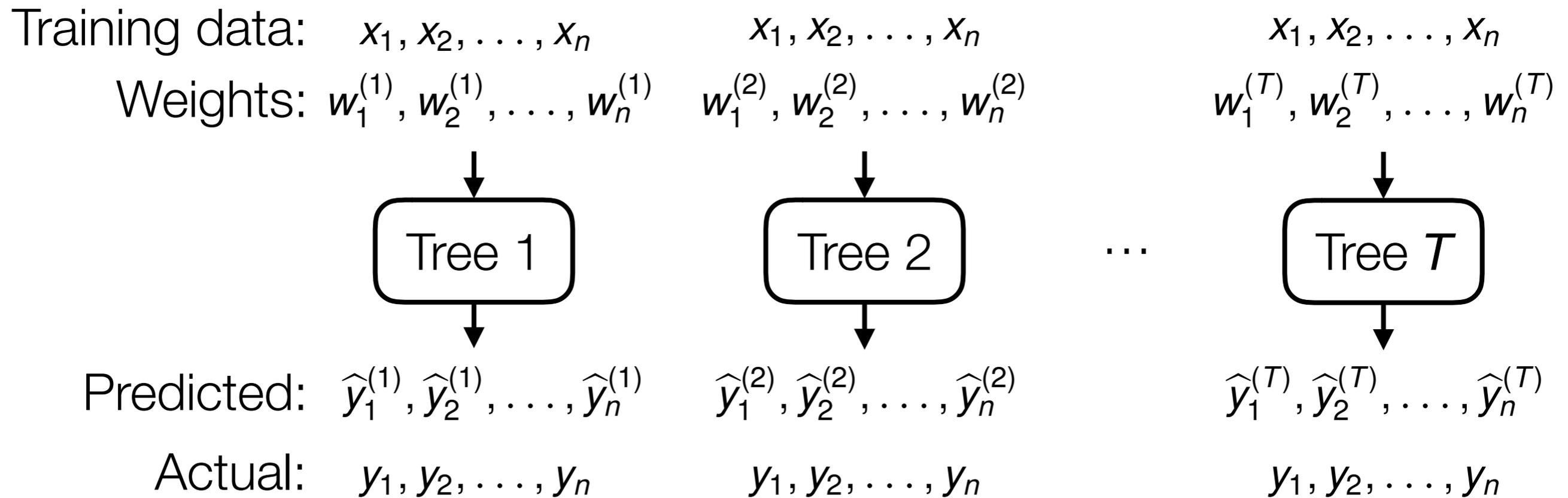
Learn trees *sequentially* accounting for mistakes made previously



Adjust for how much each tree's votes count

Boosting

Learn trees *sequentially* accounting for mistakes made previously

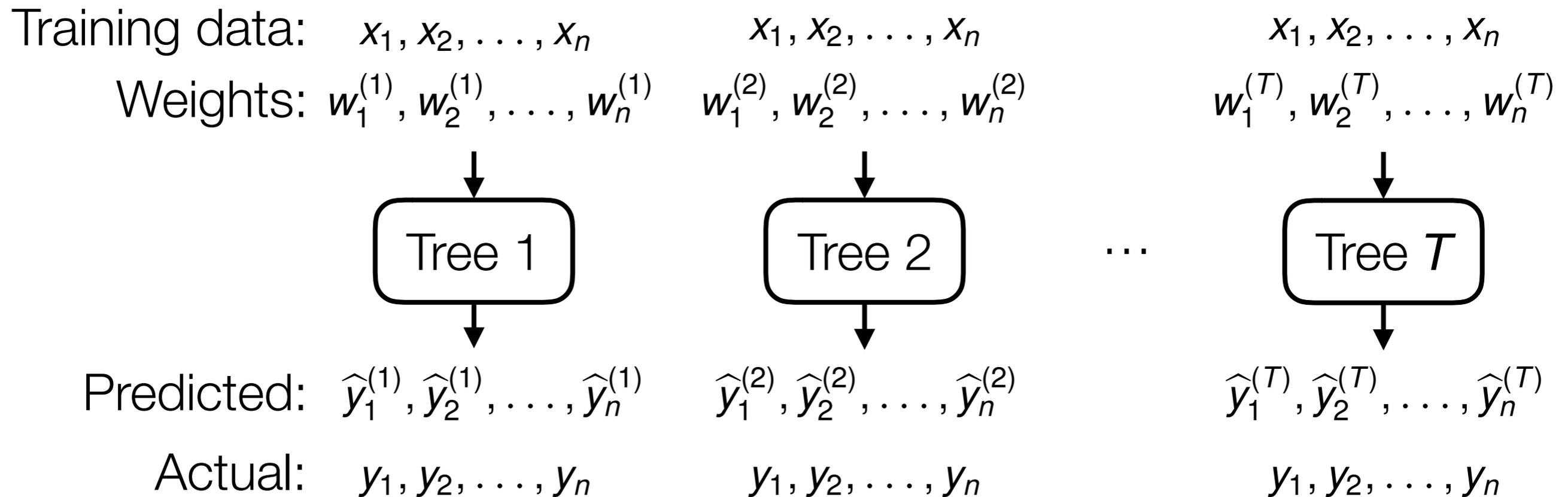


Adjust for how much each tree's votes count

$$\text{similarity}(x, x_i) = \sum_{t=1}^T \alpha_t \text{similarity}_t(x, x_i)$$

Boosting

Learn trees *sequentially* accounting for mistakes made previously



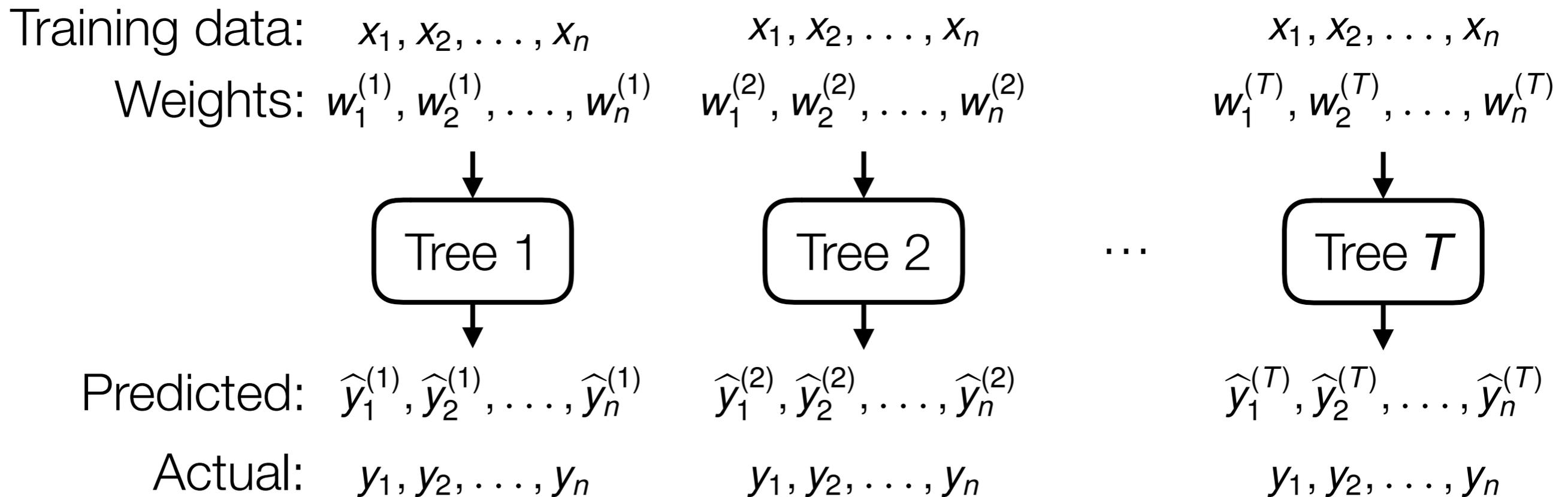
Adjust for how much each tree's votes count

$$\text{similarity}(x, x_i) = \sum_{t=1}^T \alpha_t \text{similarity}_t(x, x_i)$$

\uparrow
weight for tree t

Boosting

Learn trees *sequentially* accounting for mistakes made previously



Adjust for how much each tree's votes count

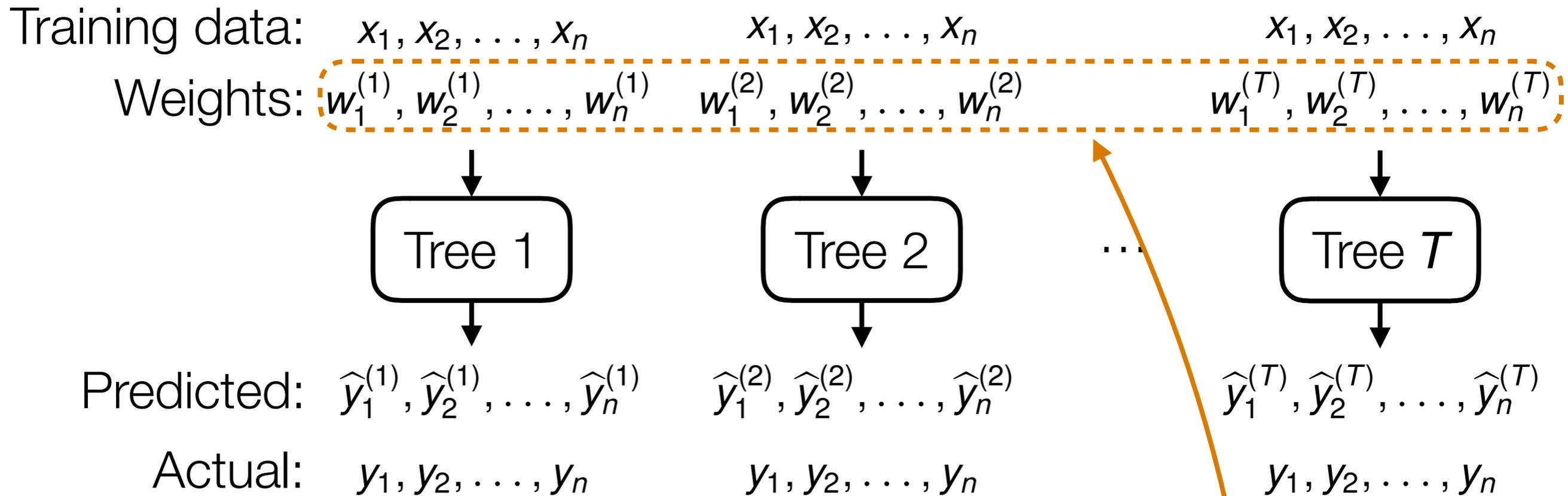
$$\text{similarity}(x, x_i) = \sum_{t=1}^T \alpha_t \text{similarity}_t(x, x_i)$$

↑
weight for tree t

Still an adaptive NN method!

Boosting

Learn trees *sequentially* accounting for mistakes made previously



Adjust for how much each tree's votes count

$$\text{similarity}(x, x_i) = \sum_{t=1}^T \alpha_t \text{similarity}_t(x, x_i)$$

weight for tree t

Still an adaptive NN method!

Different ways to choose weights yield different boosting methods (e.g., AdaBoost, gradient tree boosting)