

ADAMS

Advanced **D**ata mining **A**nd **M**achine learning **S**ystem

Module: adams-moa



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Chapter 1

Introduction

MOA (“Massive Online Analysis”, [2]) is a framework for data stream mining. It includes a collection of machine learning algorithms (classification, regression, and clustering) and tools for evaluation. Related to the WEKA project, MOA is also written in Java, while scaling to more demanding problems.

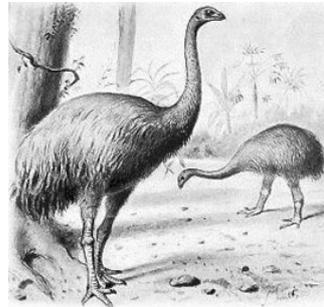


Figure 1.1: MOA, the (extinct) New Zealand bird.

Chapter 2

Flow

If you are familiar with the WEKA actors in ADAMS, then you won't have any problems getting up to speed with using MOA in the flow. The following sections explain the various actors in more detail.

2.1 Data sources

Since MOA uses the WEKA data structures as backend, you can basically use any actor that outputs `weka.core.Instance` tokens as source for the other MOA actors. MOA also comes with a range of stream generators for artificial data (or ARFF-file based ones), which you can make use of the *MOAStream* source. Figure 2.1 shows a flow¹ that generates some artificial data with a stream generator and displays it (see Figure 2.2).

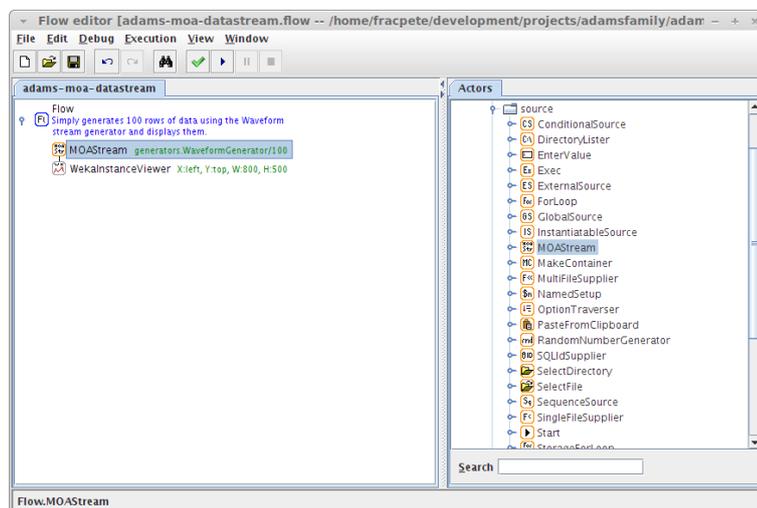


Figure 2.1: Flow for generating and displaying artificial data.

¹adams-moa-datastream.flow

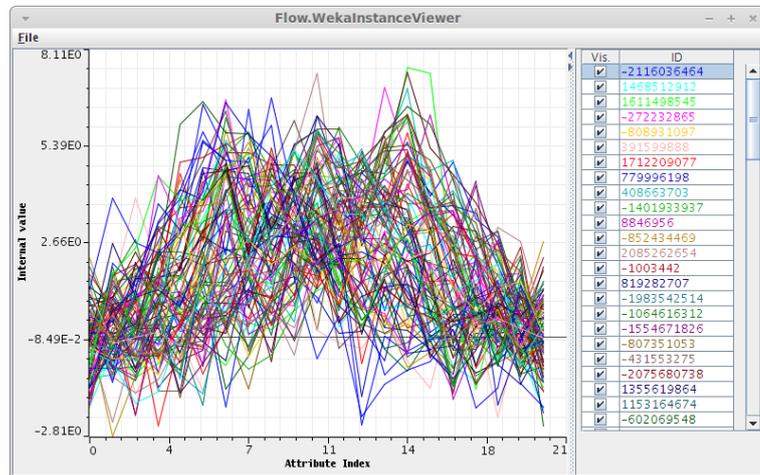


Figure 2.2: The generated data.

2.2 Classification

Classification and regression in the flow work very similar to ones for WEKA. But instead of performing cross-validation or train/test splits, you use a special stream evaluator which performs an evaluation every X instances that come through. The transformer performing the evaluation is *MOAClassifierEvaluation*. It references a global classifier of type *MOAClassifierSetup* to evaluate on the data stream and also what type of MOA evaluation you want to perform. Figures 2.3 and 2.4 show a flow² and its associated output (kappa and percentage correct). The classifier is being evaluated every 100 instances of the 10,000 that the stream generator outputs.

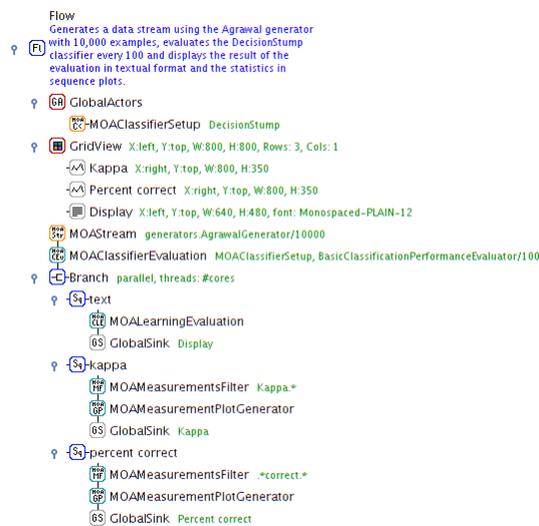


Figure 2.3: Flow for evaluating a classifier on a stream.

²adams-moa-classifier_evaluation.flow

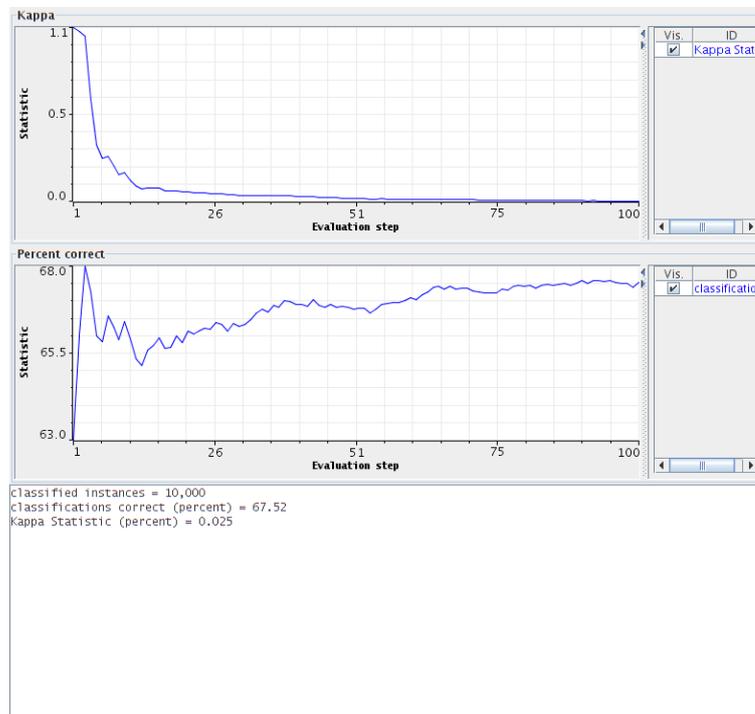


Figure 2.4: The evaluation result.

Just like with WEKA, you can also use a serialized classifier to classify incoming data. First, you need to train and serialize a classifier. How this is done, is shown in the flow³ in Figure 2.5. This flow uses the *MOAModelWriter* sink to save the trained classifier to a file. Then, you can use this serialized model (e.g., loading it with the *MOAModelReader*) in conjunction with the *MOAClassifying* transformer to make predictions on the incoming data. Figures 2.6 and 2.7 show the flow⁴ and the predicted class distributions for the incoming data.

There are some transformers that help you turning the evaluation object that the *MOAClassifierEvaluation* outputs into useful output:

- *MOALearningEvaluation* – generates a string representation of the evaluation object
- *MOAMeasurementsFilter* – picks the measurements from the evaluation that match the regular expression (matching sense can be inverted).
- *MOAMeasurementPlotGenerator* – turns a measurement into a plot container that can be displayed in the *SequencePlotter* sink.

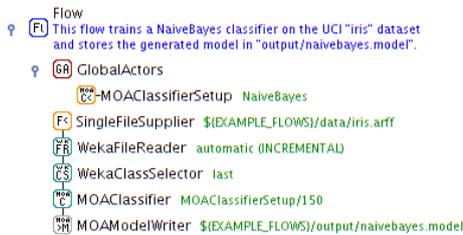


Figure 2.5: Flow for serializing a trained classifier.

³adams-moa-serialize_classifier_model.flow

⁴adams-moa-classifying_with_model.flow

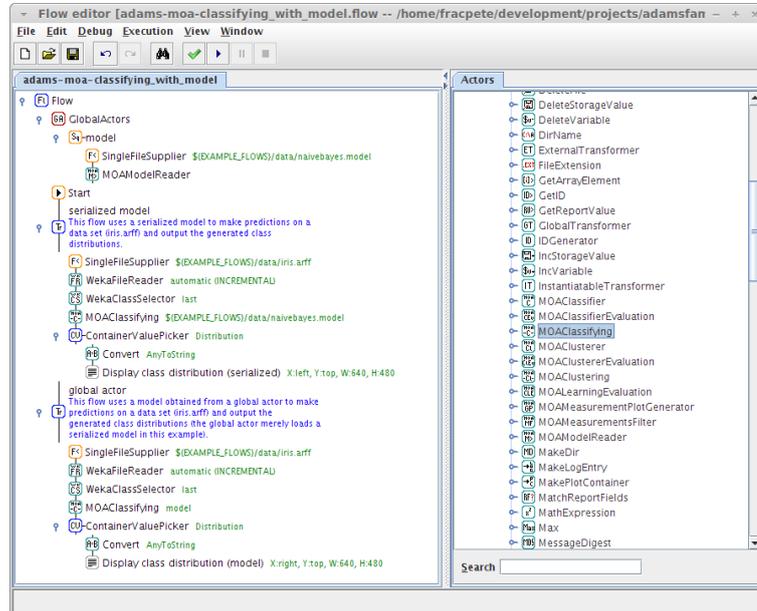


Figure 2.6: Flow for classifying data using a pre-built model.

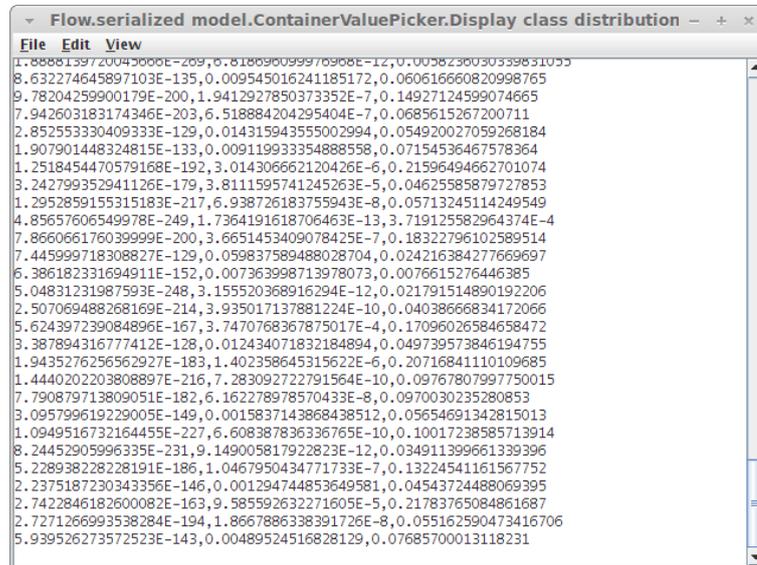


Figure 2.7: The classification result.

2.3 Clustering

Clustering is still under active development in MOA and not yet ready for prime time. The actors, however, are already in place. This means, as soon as MOA's API has stabilized, a full integration of stream clustering techniques will be made available. Stay tuned!

2.4 Filtering

Even though there is no filtering support in MOA at the time of writing, it is possible using WEKA's stream filters to filter data streams in MOA. You can use the *WekaStreamFilter* transformer to apply one of WEKA's stream filters to the stream of *weka.core.Instance* objects passing through.

In Figure 2.8 you can see a flow⁵ that generates a data stream using the *RandomRBFGenerator* class. It outputs a stream with 40 attributes and 4 class labels. This flow applies the *DownSample* filter (only uses every nth attribute) to the stream and plots the classifier performance, percentage correct and kappa, in a graph (see Figure 2.9). Three plots are generated: evaluation on the full attribute range, down-sampled with using only every 2nd and 4th attribute.



Figure 2.8: Filtering data streams.

⁵adams-moa-filtering.flow

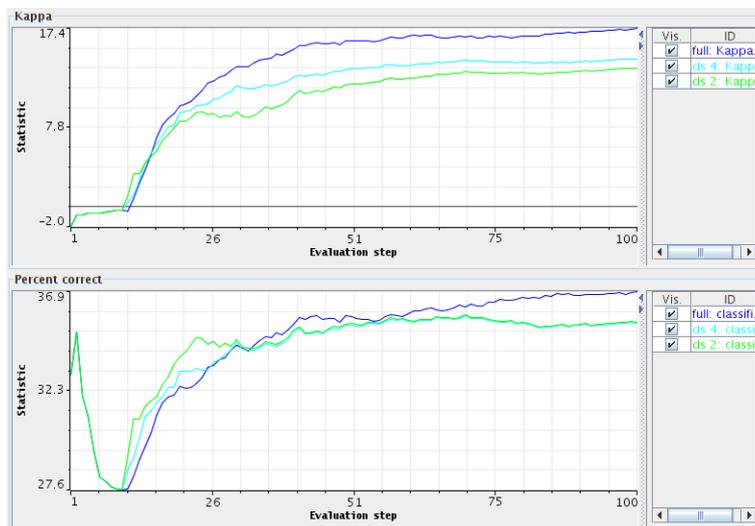


Figure 2.9: Comparisong of streams, filtered and unfiltered.

2.5 Provenance

Just like with WEKA, provenance is supported by MOA's actors as well. In Figure 2.10 you can see a flow⁶ that will display the provenance information that the tokens accumulated, from generation through to evaluation. Figure 2.11 then shows the visualization of the provenance trace.

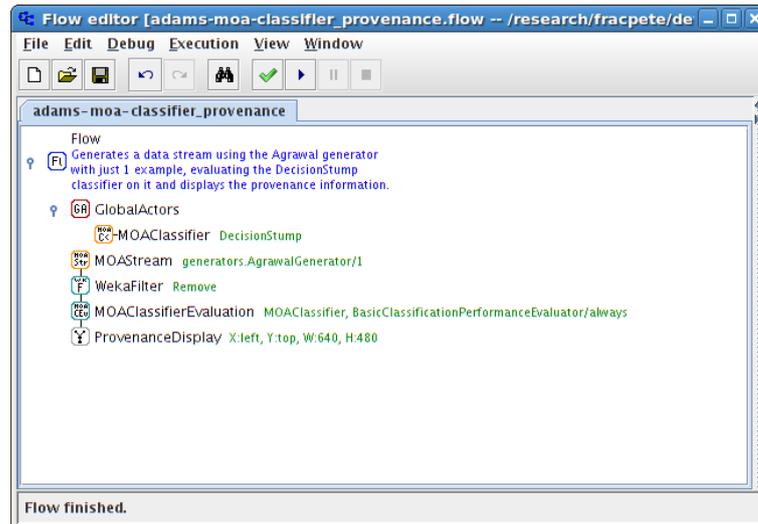


Figure 2.10: Flow for displaying provenance information.

⁶adams-moa-classifier_provenance.flow

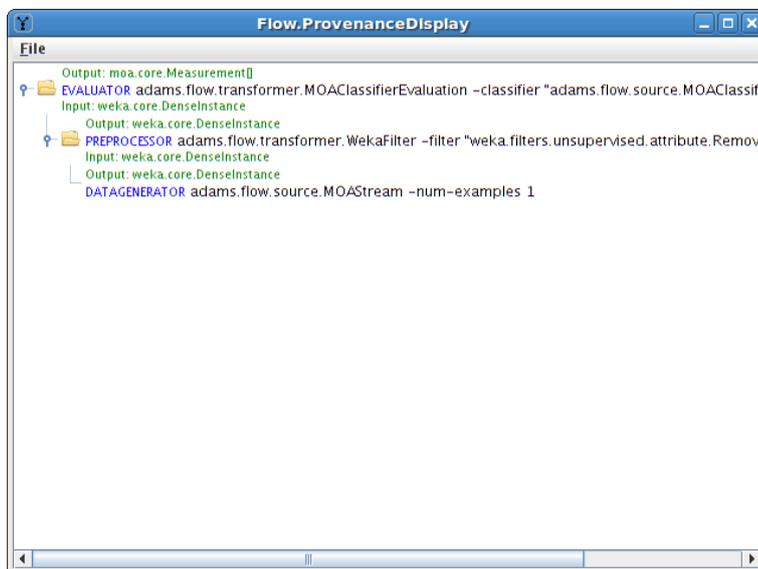


Figure 2.11: The generated provenance trace.

Chapter 3

Tools

The main interface for MOA is available from within ADAMS as well. You can find it under the *MOA* menu. Figure 3.1 shows a screenshot of the user interface in action.

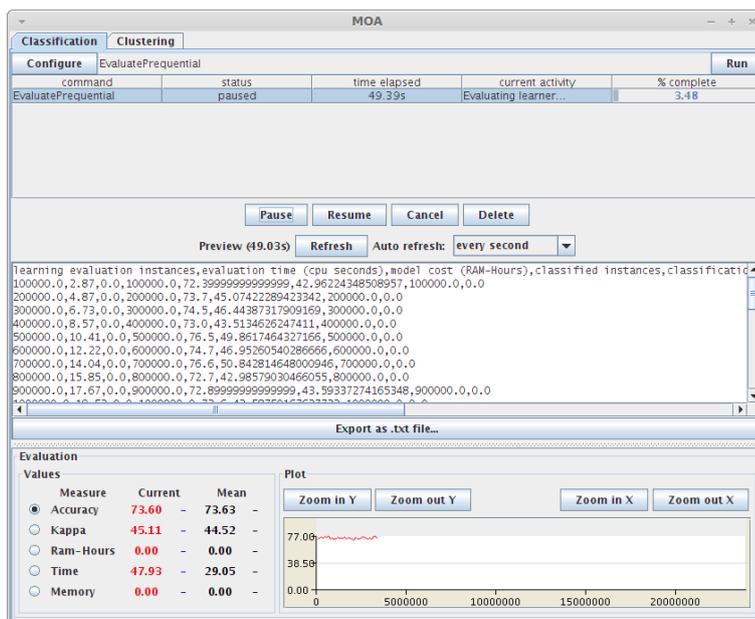


Figure 3.1: The main MOA interface.

Bibliography

- [1] *ADAMS* – Advanced Data mining and Machine learning System
<https://adams.cms.waikato.ac.nz/>
- [2] Albert Bifet, Geoff Holmes, Richard Kirkby, Bernhard Pfahringer (2010).
MOA: Massive Online Analysis; Journal of Machine Learning Research
(JMLR), Volume 11, pp 1601–1604.
<http://moa.cms.waikato.ac.nz/>