

**VOTING OF ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK
PARTICLE SWARM OPTIMIZATION BICLASSIFIER
USING GAIN RATIO FEATURE SELECTION**

^aFetty Tri Anggraeny, ^bMonica Widiastri

^aTeknik Informatika Universitas Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Jawa Timur
Jl. Raya Rungkut Madya Gunung Anyar Surabaya Indonesia

^aUniversitas Surabaya Jawa Timur
Jl. Raya Kalirungkut Surabaya Indonesia

E-Mail: fetty_ta@yahoo.com

Abstrak

Seleksi fitur merupakan tahapan penting dalam proses klasifikasi. Proses ini menganalisa data (fitur) sehingga menghasilkan fitur yang berperan atau kurang berperan dalam proses klasifikasi. Fitur yang kurang berperan dapat tidak digunakan dalam proses klasifikasi. Peranan sebuah fitur dalam klasifikasi dapat dikalkulasi dengan suatu rumusan, dalam penelitian ini digunakan metode *gain ratio* untuk mendapatkan bobot atribut dalam proses klasifikasi. *Gain ratio* pengembangan dari information gain yang digunakan untuk membangun pohon keputusan (*decision tree*). Metode seleksi fitur *gain ratio* menggunakan pendekatan seleksi fitur filter, karena dilakukan terlepas dari mesin klasifikasi. Mesin klasifikasi yang digunakan adalah *Artificial Neural Network Particle Swarm Optimization* (ANNPSO), dimana mesin ini menggabungkan konsep kecerdasan buatan saraf manusia (*neural networks*) dengan kecerdasan hewan (*particle swarm intelligence*). Metode yang diusulkan akan diuji coba terhadap 3 dataset UCI, antara lain iris, *breast Wisconsin* dan *dermatology*. Uji coba dengan variasi nilai batas *gain ratio* fitur menunjukkan nilai akurasi yang cukup tinggi terhadap 3 dataset yaitu 97,6%, 96,41%, dan 99,29%.

Kata kunci: *Gain Ratio, klasifikasi suara terbanyak, ANNPSO biclassifier.*

Abstract

Feature selection is an important step in classification process, it analyze the data (features) resulting role each features in the classification process. The role of a feature in the classification can be calculated with a formula, in this research the gain ratio method is used to get the attribute/feature weights. Gain ratio is the development of information gain. Information gain is used to form the induction of decision tree (ID3). Gain ratio feature selection method using the filter feature selection approach, as is done separately from classification engine. Classification engine used is Voting of Artificial Neural Network Particle Swarm Intelligence (ANNPSO) Biclassifier, where this engine combines the concept of artificial intelligence human nerve (neural network) with animal intelligence (particle swarm intelligence). The proposed method is tested on three datasets of UCI, including iris, breast wisconsin and dermatology. Trials with the variation of the boundary gain ratio feature showed a high accuracy of the three datasets are 97.6%, 96.41%, and 99.29%.

Keywords: *Gain Ratio, Voting Classification, ANNPSO Biclassifier.*

INTRODUCTION

In the classification process require analyze features of the object. If a data object has a lot of features, the classification engine will need more time to create a dividing line between classes. Feature selection is used as a preprocessing stage classification that aims to reduce the dimension of the features. So we can know which from a series of features are strong features or weak features.

Feature selection in previous studies Fetty [1] is a biclass adaptive feature selection discriminant ratio (between 2 pair classes). If there are n classes, then we get $n*(n-1)/2$ sets of features. Each pair of classes has a different set of features that identify a feature weight in the data belonging to a particular class.

In this research will be applied one feature selection process for all classes, aim to improve the overall classification accuracy of classification. Same classification method, Voting of Artificial Neural Network Particle Swarm Intelligence (ANNPSO) Biclassifier, is used in Fetty [1].

VOTING OF ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK PARTICLE SWARM OPTIMIZATION BICLASSIFIER

The overall research methodology can be seen in Figure 1. Start from dataset input, then the feature selection using the software WEKA 3-6-9. Output of WEKA is used as the basis of features rank and will be used in the classification engine Voting of ANNPSO Biclassifier. Classification engine that is formed in the first running time is $n*(n-1)/2$, each assigned to a class. Since there are some classification engines, it would require a vote to determine the final class of each data by a majority vote.

Iris, breast wisconsin, and dermatology dataset are used in this research, datasets from UCI database [2]. The characteristics of each dataset can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Dataset characteristic [2].

Dataset	feature	class	Σ data
Iris	4	3	150
Breast Wisconsin	9	2	699
Dermatology	34	15	366

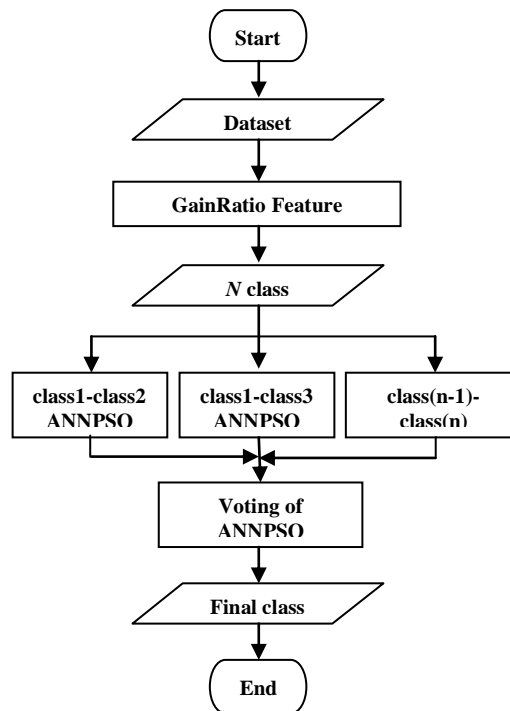


Figure 1. Proposed Method.

Result of feature selection using WEKA 3.6.9 for each dataset can be seen in Figure 2, Figure 3, and Figure 4.

```

=== Attribute Selection on all input data ===
Search Method: Attribute ranking.
Attribute Evaluator (supervised, Class (nominal): 5 class):
Gain Ratio feature evaluator
Ranked attributes:
0.871 4 petalwidth
0.734 3 petallength
0.381 1 sepallength
0.242 2 sepalwidth
Selected attributes: 4,3,1,2 : 4
    
```

Figure 2. Result of Feature Selection for Iris Dataset.

Feature Selection

Feature selection is divided into two approaches, namely the wrapper approaches and filter approaches [3]. Filter approach of feature selection is done separately with classification engine, or in other words, the selection of features is used as a data preprocessing before it is input into the classification engine. Some methods of filter approach of feature selection are gain ratio [3], particle swarm intelligence (PSO) [4,5], differential evolution [6], etc.

```

=== Attribute Selection on all input data ===
Search Method: Attribute ranking.
Attribute Evaluator (supervised, Class (nominal): 10 Class):
Information Gain Ranking Filter
Ranked attributes:
0.675 2 Cell_Size_Uniformity
0.66 3 Cell_Shape_Uniformity
0.564 6 Bare_Nuclei
0.543 7 Bland_Chromatin
0.505 5 Single_Epi_Cell_Size
0.466 8 Normal_Nucleoli
0.459 1 Clump_Thickness
0.443 4 Marginal_Adhesion
0.198 9 Mitoses
Selected attributes: 2,3,6,7,5,8,1,4,9 : 9
    
```

Figure 3. Result of Feature Selection for Breast Wisconsin Dataset.

Classification engine will be trained and tested with feature set, if the addition of a feature lowers the accuracy, then it will be remove from feature set. The engine will process feature set and not use the other feature that will weaken the accuracy of the system. For example some methods in this approach are Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) [7], Sequential Forward Floating Selection (SFFS) [8], etc.

Based on this description, it appears that the filter approach is much simpler than the filter wrapper approach. In addition, the time required to filter approach is faster than the wrapper approach. But by using a wrapper approach, the classification engine will be optimized based on the features.

In this research, we used filter approach and use WEKA 3.6.9 with Gain Ratio Evaluator (WEKA) as feature selection stage [9].

Feature Selection Gain Ratio

Decision tree is a tree structure where each node represents the internal features and external node (leaf) represents the data class. Information gain is used to determine which features should be placed at every internal node. The higher the position in tree of the node feature, the feature has a higher value of information gain.

The greater the information gain, the greater role of the feature in determining the output data class. Gain ratio is the development of information gain. Information gain is used to form the induction of decision tree (ID3). While the gain ratio using C4.5, which is the development of ID3 [3]. Information gain produced bias, information gain prefers

features with many variations of feature values rather than pick a bit of variety though more informative value [3].

```

=== Attribute Selection on all input data ===
Search Method: Attribute ranking.
Attribute Evaluator (supervised, Class (nominal): 35 class):
Gain Ratio feature evaluator
Ranked attributes:
0.7715 31 perifollicular_parakeratosis
0.7254 27 vacuolisation_and_damage_of_basal_layer
0.7237 33 band-like_infiltrate
0.7221 6 polygonal_papules
0.7111 29 saw-tooth_appearance_of_retes
0.7094 12 melanin_incontinence
0.7019 15 fibrosis_of_the_papillary_dermis
0.6829 25 focal_hypergranulosis
0.6741 8 oral_mucosal_involvement
0.628 30 follicular_horn_plug
0.6012 22 thinning_of_the_suprapapillary_epidermis
0.5919 20 clubbing_of_the_rete_ridges
0.5303 21 elongation_of_the_rete_ridges
0.5297 34 Age
0.527 7 follicular_papules
0.438 9 knee_and_elbow_involvement
0.4291 24 munro_microabcess
0.3993 10 scalp_involvement
0.3707 28 spongiosis
0.3251 14 PNL_infiltrate
0.325 16 exocytosis
0.3171 26 disappearance_of_the_granular_layer
0.2941 23 spongiform_pustule
0.2911 11 family_history
0.2674 5 koebner_phenomenon
0.1978 3 definite_borders
0.1769 2 scaling
0.1687 19 parakeratosis
0.1599 13 eosinophils_in_the_infiltrate
0.1491 4 itching
0.098 1 erythema
0.0959 18 hyperkeratosis
0.0833 17 acanthosis
0.0598 32 inflammatory_mononuclear_infiltrate
Selected attributes:
31,27,33,6,29,12,15,25,8,30,22,20,21,34,7,9,24,10,28,14,16,
26,23,11,5,3,2,19,13,4,1,18,17,32 : 34
    
```

Figure 4. Result of Feature Selection for Dermatology Dataset.

For example, a unique feature in the data such as student_id in the student table database. Separation using student_id make very large partitions, because each data record has a unique value which the student_id [10].

Suppose S is the set of data samples and m is the class. Then the approximate entropy or information to classify the sample is shown in Equation (1).

$$I(S) = -\sum_{i=1}^m p_i \log_2(p_i) \quad (1)$$

where p_i is the probability of the sample with the conclusion $class_i$.

For instance, A has value as v variation. S_{ij} example is the number of samples in a class C_i and subset S_j . S_j comprised of samples in S that have value a_j of A . So entropy based on the

division into subsets of attributes A is shown in Equation (2).

$$E(A) = -\sum_{i=1}^m I(S) \frac{s_{1i} + s_{2i} + \dots + s_{mi}}{s} \quad (2)$$

Information gain for branching attribute A is shown in Equation (3).

$$Gain(A) = I(S) - E(A) \quad (3)$$

C4.5 uses the gain ratio by applying normalization to information gain with the value obtained from Equation (4).

$$SplitInfo(S) = -\sum_{i=1}^v (|S_i|/|S|) \log_2 (|S_i|/|S|) \quad (4)$$

Gain ratio is calculated using the formula from Equation (5).

$$GainRatio(A) = Gain(A) / SplitInfo(S) \quad (5)$$

Attribute with the highest gain value ratio was selected as the separator attribute (splitting attribute).

ANNPSO BICLASSIFIER

This research used a classification engine Artificial Neural Network optimized with Particle Swarm. ANNPSO Biclassifier is ANNPSO which classify the data into two classes. If the dataset has n classes and $n > 2$, it will form $n*(n-1)/2$ ANNPSO Biclassifier [1], see Table 2.

Table 2. ANNPSO Biclassifier each dataset.

Dataset	\sum class	\sum ANNPSO Biclassifier
Iris	3	3
Breast Wisconsin	2	1
Dermatology	15	105

ANNPSO biclassifier topology can be seen in Figure 5. Number of input node adjusted to number of features used in classification, there is only one output node because it is used to distinguish between two classes (class 0 and class 1). PSO is used to fix the tissue weight to minimum classification error, with 40 particles.

Evaluation Criteria

The classifier in this research, ANNPSO Biclassifier, is a function that given an instance and assign it to one of target class [10]. Using confusion matrix, we get four set results, they are true positive (TP), false negative (FN), true negative (TN), and false positif (FP).

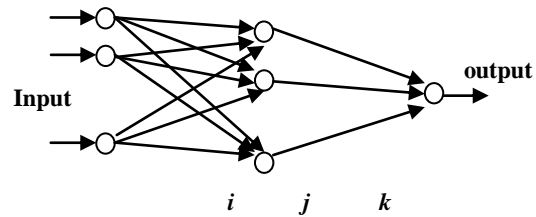


Figure 5. Topology of ANNPSO Biclassifier.

An instance is counted as TP if it is positive and it is classified as positive. An instance is counted as FN if it is positive and it is classified as negative. An instance is counted as TN if it is negative and it is classified as negative. An instance is counted as FP if it is negative and it is classified as positive. The accuracy of classifier, can be compute using Equation (6).

$$accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{FP + FN + TP + TN} \quad (6)$$

Table 3. Characteristic of Gain Ratio Dataset.

Dataset	Average gain ratio	Min gain ratio	Max gain ratio
Iris	0.5570	0.242	0.871
Breast Wisconsin	0.4450	0.198	0.675
dermatology	0.4255	0.0598	0.7715

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 3 displays the average value, minimum and maximum gain ratio of each dataset. We did two test scenarios:

- Scenario 1, the classification engine trial conducted with a variety values of limitRank. Features with gain ratio greater or equal to limitRank are used as input data of ANNPSO biclassifier. The trial will result in a comparison of accuracy and computational time with variation values of limitRank.
- Scenario 2, comparing the proposed method with previous research [1, 11, 12].

The first test scenario is to implement variation of limitRank value that is used to filter the attributes based on gain ratio, which is then processed by classification engine, ANNPSO classifier. Range value of limitRank start value of 0.05 up to 0.85 or up to a maximum value of gain ratio attribute each dataset. Each dataset performed 3 times test. Values of accuracy and computation times are shown in Table 4.

Based on Table 4, the petal width feature in iris dataset is very dominant. This is shown by the value of the classification accuracy of the engine using only these features is quite high is 95.56% (see lines 15-17, Table 4 column accuracy of iris dataset). While the dermatology dataset, use 1 feature with the highest gain value ratio is good enough in accuracy, with accuracy 89.38% . This is because the value of the gain ratio between the features of the 4th and 3rd in the iris dataset has a considerable margin, 0.137 % (obtained from 0.871 minus 0.734). While dermatology dataset, 7 (seven) features with the highest gain ratio values has small margin, averaging about 0.01%. While the breast-w dataset generally has decreased accuracy with greater limitRank value, but the difference in accuracy between the use of all the features and feature only differs at least slightly, 3.19%. While the iris dataset and dermatology are 4.44 % and 10.62%.

Figure 6 shows that the accuracy of dermatology dataset fallen sharply, while the iris dataset and breast-w gradually decreased accuracy. Computing time are relative equal to accuracy (see Figure 7). Dermatology dataset with 1 feature needs more time caused

classification engine difficult to reach convergence.

The second scenario, carried out with the aim of knowing the accuracy of the proposed method and previous studies [1, 11, 12]. Table 5 shows that the proposed method in general has better accuracy than previous methods except on MLPANN [10]. Based on the tests that have been conducted, the proposed method in general can improve the accuracy.

CONCLUSION

Based on test has been done can be concluded that the proposed method has a high enough degree of accuracy by using some of the features with the highest value of gain ratio. Computation time required with a small number of features is lower than using large number of features, this is because the process of gaining weight with minimum error configuration requires more iterations.

Classification accuracy by using features that has gain ratio greater than 0.5 is worth 95% for 3 test dataset. This already indicates that limitRank 0.5 can be used as the minimum threshold gain ratio features in classification process. In addition, the computational time required is not too long for 3 datasets about 3.64 minutes.

Table 4. Averages of accuracy and computation time.

No	Limit Rank	IRIS			BREAST WISCONSIN			DERMATOLOGY		
		# feature	Accuracy (%)	Computation time	# feature	Accuracy (%)	Computation time	#feature	Accuracy (%)	Computation time
1.	0.05	4	100	63.03	9	97.71	141.61	34	100	255.75
2.	0.10	4	100	57.08	8	97.00	136.07	30	100	255.14
3.	0.15	4	100	60.87	8	97.04	143.06	29	100	273.02
4.	0.20	4	100	54.25	7	97.14	140.22	25	100	240.71
5.	0.25	3	98.89	146.81	7	96.71	143.70	25	100	237.56
6.	0.30	3	98.89	146.59	7	96.90	146.14	22	100	309.52
7.	0.35	3	98.89	145.23	7	97.04	139.51	19	100	311.11
8.	0.40	2	95.93	147.47	7	97.04	145.99	17	100	331.66
9.	0.45	2	97.04	151.95	6	96.85	151.60	15	100	321.97
10.	0.50	2	97.41	152.96	4	96.23	158.19	15	100	344.37
11.	0.55	2	96.30	159.87	2	94.56	148.62	12	100	474.19
12.	0.60	2	95.56	159.45	2	94.56	152.91	11	100	548.91
13.	0.65	2	97.41	150.98	2	94.52	146.83	9	100	655.48
14.	0.70	2	96.30	151.59	-	-	-	7	100	658.15
15.	0.75	1	95.56	157.59	-	-	-	1	89.38	1464.73
16.	0.80	1	95.56	149.94	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	0.85	1	95.56	158.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Averages			97.60	130.25		96.41	145.73		99.29	445.49

Table 5. Averages of Accuracy.

Dataset	Proposed Method	ANNPSO-AFS Biclass [1]	PSO [10]	MPLANN[10]	PSOLDA[11]
Iris	97.6%	98.05%	94.74%	100%	97%
Breast-w	96.41%	99.9%	96.51%	97.07%	96.5%
Dermatology	99.29%	86.01%	93.92%	96.74%	98.4%
Average	97.77%	94.65%	95.07%	97.94%	97.3%

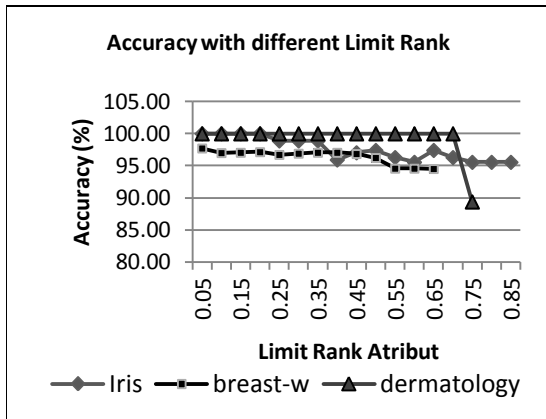


Figure 6. Accuracy with Different LimitRank Values.

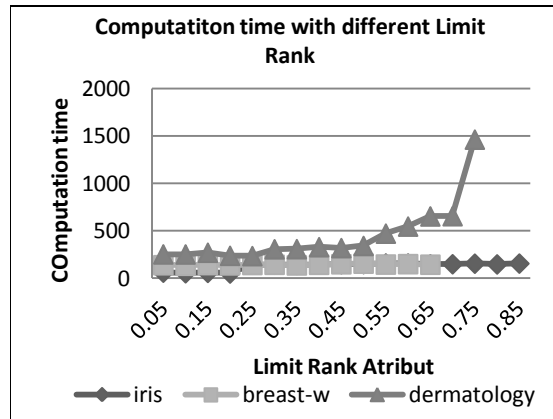


Figure 7. Computation Time with Different LimitRank Values.

REFERENCES

[1] F.T. Anggraeny, Indriati, H. R. Hatta, "Voting of Biclass and Multiclass Artificial Neural Network," in *Proceedings of Bali International Seminar on Science and Technology*, Denpasar, 2011.

[2] C.L. Blake, C.J. Merz, University of California. University of California at Irvine Repository of Machine Learning Databases. [online]. Available <http://www.ics.uci.edu/mllearn/MLRepository.html> [Accessed : August 2011].

[3] A. G. Karegowda, A. S. Manjunath, M. A. Jayaram, "Comparative Study of Attribute Selection Using Gain Ratio Correlation based feature selection," *International Journal of Information Technology and Knowledge Management*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 271-277, 2010.

[4] C.L. Huang, J.F. Dun, "A distributed PSO-SVM hybrid system with feature selection and parameter optimization," *Applied Soft Computing*, vol.8, pp. 1381-1391, 2008.

[5] H. C. Yang, S. B. Zhang, K. Deng, P. Du, "Research into a Feature Selection Method for Hyperspectral Imagery Using PSO and SVM," *Journal of China University of Mining & Technology*, vol. 17, no. 4, pp. 0473-0478, 2007.

[6] K. Rami, A. Ahmed, A. Adel, "Feature subset selection using differential evolution and a statistical repair mechanism," *Expert Systems with Applications*, vol. 38, no. 9, pp. 11515-11526, 2011.

[7] K. H. Rashidy, F. Karim, "An improved feature selection method based on ant colony optimization (ACO) evaluated on face recognition system," *Applied Mathematics and Computation*, vol. 205, no. 2, pp. 716-725, 2008.

[8] L. T. Warren, "Feature Extraction and Selection from Acoustic Emission Signals with an Application in Grinding Wheel Condition Monitoring," *Engineering Applications of Artificial Intelligence*, vol. 23, no.1, pp. 74-84, 2010.

[9] R. R. Bouckaert, E. Frank, M. Hall, R. Kirby, P. Reutemann, A. Seewald, D. Scuse, *WEKA Manual for Version 3-6-9*, 2013.

[10] V. S. Harsha, "Ensemble of Feature Selection Techniques for High Dimensional Data", Masters Theses, Western Kentucky University, 2012.

[11] F. I. De, C. A. Della, E. Tarantino, "Facing Classification Problems with Particle Swarm Optimization," *Applied Soft Computing*, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 652-658, 2007.

[12] S. W. Lin, S. Chen, "PSOLDA: A particle Swarm Optimization Approach for Enhancing Classification Accuracy Rate of Linear Discriminant Analysis," *Applied Soft Computing*, vol. 9, no. 3, pp.1008-1015, 2009.