

Association Rule and Decision Tree based Methods for Fuzzy Rule Base Generation

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Abstract—This paper focuses on the data-driven generation of fuzzy IF...THEN rules. The resulted fuzzy rule base can be applied to build a classifier, a model used for prediction, or it can be applied to form a decision support system. Among the wide range of possible approaches, the decision tree and the association rule based algorithms are overviewed, and two new approaches are presented based on the *a priori* fuzzy clustering based partitioning of the continuous input variables. An application study is also presented, where the developed methods are tested on the well known Wisconsin Breast Cancer classification problem.

I. INTRODUCTION

Human logic can be represented well by logical expressions in syntax of rules, with an antecedent and a consequent part. A short example can be: *If* somebody has forgotten her/his umbrella at home *and* it is pouring with rain *then* the chances are that she/he will be flooding. The set of logical rules is called rule base that is an easy and useful interpretation of the knowledge of a given area. *"Various types of logical rules can be discussed in the context of the decision borders these rules create in multidimensional feature space. The standard crisp propositional IF...THEN rules provide overlapping hyperrectangular covering areas, threshold logic rules are equivalent to separating hyperplanes, while fuzzy rules based on real-valued predicate functions"* (come from the prolog to [52]).

Accordingly many rule based methods have been developed for extraction knowledge from databases. The paper [40] introduces a genetic programming (GP) and fuzzy logic based algorithm that extracts explanatory rules from micro array data. A hybrid approach is proposed in [7], where a standard GP and a heuristic hierarchical crisp rule-base construction are combined. A fuzzy mining algorithm based on Srikant and Agrawals method [48] is proposed for extracting generalized rules with the use of taxonomies [51]. In [34] compact fuzzy rules extraction is based on adaptive data approximation using B-splines.

Rule bases are efficiently used in many area but this paper concentrates first of all to the prediction applications. Rule bases are successfully applied for example in stock exchange estimation [37], weather [32] or future sales forecasting [19].

The high prediction accuracy of the applied model (build from the extracted rules) is very important but the model understanding could be also very critical in many areas. It

is very useful to know what are in the background of the decisions, while rules could be edited or changed by the specialists of the application area. The compact and apprehensible predictive models via the visualization possibilities could help better human decisions. The paper [52] shows many computational intelligence techniques (based on decision trees, neural networks, etc.) that very useful tools to rule extraction and data understanding.

In developments of the new rule based methods for prediction applications besides the retention and enhancement of achieved accuracies (in the classification problems), the one of the most important objects is to enlarge the interpretable of the rules. To take this aspect into account the one of the possible improvement ways is the adaptation of fuzzy logic. Besides the fuzzy methods could represent the discovered rules far natural for human, the fuzzy logic serves more robust predictive models (classifiers) in case of false, inconsistent, and missing data.

In this paper a fuzzy decision tree (Section II-B) and a fuzzy association rule based method (Section III-B) are introduced for fuzzy rule base generation. Our main goal is to show how construct compact fuzzy rule bases which can be used for data analysis, classification, or prediction. Therefore prediction accuracy (for classification problems) and understanding are together in focus during the rule extraction steps in both algorithms. The classification effectiveness of the proposed methods are tested on the Wisconsin Breast Cancer problem. The results are summarized in a short application study (Section IV).

II. FUZZY DECISION TREE BASED METHODS

A. Existent decision tree induction algorithms

Decision tree based methods are widely used in data mining and decision support applications. Decision tree is fast and easy to use for rule generation and classification problems, moreover it is an excellent representation tool of decisions. The popularity and the spread of decision tree are based on the algorithm ID3 by Quinlan [46]. Many studies had been written to induction and analysis of decision trees [54], [47], [35], [36], [55]. The application areas of decision trees are also very breadth [6], [45], [15], [50], [49], [38].

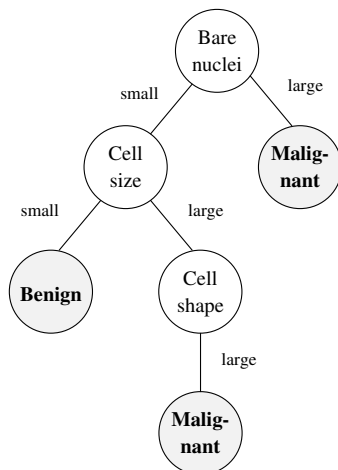


Fig. 1. Fuzzy decision tree for Wisconsin Breast Cancer classification problem

Since the 80's years many fuzzy decision tree induction algorithm have been introduced [2], [42], [39]. Fuzzy decision trees represent the discovered rules far natural for human (for example thanks to the linguistic variables). The [22] takes a detailed introduction about the non fuzzy rules and the different kind of fuzzy rules.

The Figure 1 shows an example fuzzy decision tree for a classification problem. The aim of the classification is to distinguish between benign and malignant cancers based on the available attributes. The example tree uses only three attributes (three decision points: bare nuclei, cell size and cell shape) and represents three rules (the paths from root to the letters) to the decision.

In classification problems the continuous attributes in the input domain need partitioning. For example in Figure 1 the attribute *cell size* is partitioned into two overlapped partitions (two fuzzy sets) small and large. Many type of membership functions can be used (triangular, trapezoids, Gaussian, etc.) for partitions. While the papers in the literature discuss various methods, this paper focuses only the *a priori* partition based fuzzy decision tree induction algorithms. At the *a priori* based methods, the partition step is ahead the tree induction step. A new *a priori* partition and decision tree based extraction method is showed in the next subsection.

B. A fuzzy decision tree based method

Our method (Figure 2, on the left) consists the following main steps:

- 1) A supervised clustering algorithm is used for input domain partition. The supervised method takes into account the class labels during the clustering. Therefore the resulted partitions, the fuzzy membership functions (fuzzy sets) represent not only the distribution of data, but the distribution of the classes too.

- 2) During a pre-pruning method the resulted partitions

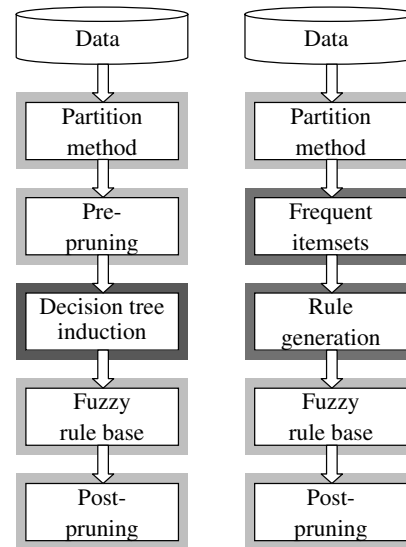


Fig. 2. Main steps of the decision tree (left) and the association rule (right) based methods

could be analyze and combine the unduly overlapped fuzzy sets.

- 3) The results of the pre-pruning step are input parameters (beside data) for the tree induction algorithm. The applied tree induction method is the FID (Fuzzy Induction on Decision Tree) algorithm by C. Z. Janikow [35].
- 4) The resulted decision tree is analyzed and transformed by a proper method into a fuzzy rule base.
- 5) While the FID algorithm could generate more large and complex decision tree as it is necessary, therefore a post-pruning method is applied to filter the unnecessary long rules and erase the weak (in classification point of view) rules from the fuzzy rule base.

This method provides compact and transparent fuzzy rule base which can be use to build accurate fuzzy classifiers.

III. FUZZY ASSOCIATION RULE BASED METHODS

A. Existent association rule mining and associative classifier algorithms

Besides the decision tree based techniques the association rule mining algorithms are the most frequently used data mining tools in rule extraction. Many kinds of methods are developed [3], [5], [4], [16], [18], [8], [12], [13], [14], [9], [11], [21], [17], [20] but two main steps are common in most of them. The mining starts with frequent item set searching (it is defined first in paper [3]) then association rules are generated from the large item sets. The selection of an appropriate algorithm depends on the structure (sparse, dense) and the size of the analyzed database. Additionally the application area influences also notable the suitable methods. The first association rule mining algorithms primarily developed to discover the customer habits in the market basket analysis [5]. See an example transactional database in Table I. All the

T	Products
1	milk, bread, beer, egg
2	bread, diaper, egg, beer
3	milk, bread
4	milk, diaper, wine, beer
5	milk, bread, diaper, beer

TABLE I
EXAMPLE TRANSACTIONAL DATABASE

rows have a transaction identity number (T) and each rows contain products buy together in the transaction. The aim is to understand the behavior of retail customers, or in other words, finding associations among the items purchased together. The products are called items and the item sets are the sets of the products. An item (item set) is called frequent item (item set) if it has higher support (the number of the occurrences in database the number of it is purchased) as the predefined minimum support threshold. For example if the minimal support is set to fifty percentage, the item set <diapers, beer> is a frequent item set. A famous example of an association rule in such a database is "diapers => beer", i.e. young fathers being sent off to the store to buy diapers, reward themselves for their trouble. An association rule have a confidence measure that represents the strength of the relationship between the antecedent and consequent parts of the rule. An association rule is called valid rule if and only if the support and confident values are higher than the support and confidence thresholds.

Besides the possibility of the rule based analysis of the transactional databases, classifiers can also built from the set of discovered association rules. The CBA algorithm [43] was the first which integrates efficient the association and classification rule mining techniques. In last decade many associative classifier algorithms are presented [23], [44], [53], [41], [57], [56], [58], [10], [59], [30]. The methods give rule bases with higher and higher classification power, but the most of them generate too large and complex classifiers. How it has been already accentuated in Section I and Section II too complex rule bases are undesirable in aspect of the interpretability. Therefore our main goal was to construct an associative method which serves compact fuzzy rule bases from data which is applicable to build accurate fuzzy classifiers. The next subsection introduces our new fuzzy association rule based method.

B. A fuzzy association rule based method

Our method (Figure 2, on the right) has the following main steps:

- 1) In the first step a partitioning method is need to get discrete data elements on continuous attributes. The applied method is a fuzzy clustering algorithm to determine trapezoidal fuzzy membership functions for each attributes.
- 2) While the membership functions as fuzzy sets are counted for fuzzy items, the frequent item sets are searched on easy way. The membership values determines the supports of the items. The searching of the

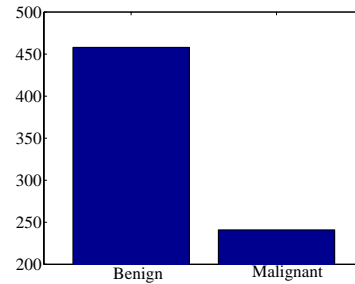


Fig. 3. Class distribution of Wisconsin Breast Cancer Data

larger item sets is based on the Apriori-principle [5].

- 3) While our main application goal is the classifier model identification, association rules with class label in the consequent part must be generated from the frequent item sets.
- 4) The classification rules determine most the results of prediction are selected by a correlation measure. These rules are called important rules. Only the positive correlated, above the average rules are stored in the rule base. The proposed method efficiently works without database coverage analysis (which demands high computational capacity).
- 5) The unnecessary complex, redundant and conflict rules are searched during a post-pruning method. The selected rules are removed from the rule base therefore only the most important and most confidential rules could be use for fuzzy associative classifiers.

The earlier versions of both presented methods are detailed in our publications [29], [24], [25], [27], [26], [28]. Our actual results are encouraging, the classification power and complexity reduction of the presented methods are demonstrated with a short application study in the following section.

IV. APPLICATION STUDY

If only classification rules is generated by the proposed methods, the rule bases and the input partitions serve classification models. This section shows an empirical analysis of the classification power of the proposed algorithms.

The Wisconsin Breast Cancer data (WBCD) is available from the University of California, Irvine (UCI Repository, <http://www.ics.uci.edu/ml/learn/MLRepository.html>), is a real classification problem. The aim of the classification is to distinguish between benign and malignant cancers based on the available nine measurements: clump thickness, uniformity of cell size, uniformity of cell shape, marginal adhesion, single epithelial cell size, bare nuclei, bland chromatin, normal nuclei, and mitosis. The attributes have integer value in the range [1;10]. The original database contains 699 instances however 16 of these are omitted because these are incomplete, which is common with other studies. The class distribution (Figure 3) is 65.5 benign and 34.5 malignant, respectively.

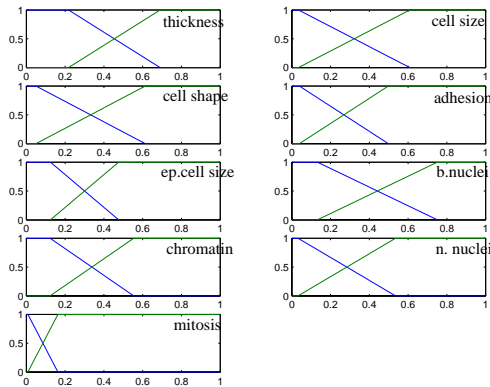


Fig. 4. Partitions (fuzzy trapezoidal membership functions) determined by supervised Gath-Geva clustering algorithm for Wisconsin classification problem)

A. Classification by the fuzzy decision tree based method

First see the results of our decision tree based algorithm. The selected a priori partition method was the supervised Gath-Geva clustering algorithm [31], [1]. The number of the initial number of the partitions for all attributes were equal with the number of classes, two. The resulted partitions are represented in Figure 4. The classification accuracy is measured by ten-fold cross validation. If the post-pruning factor is set to 1.6 (in the fifth step of our algorithm), the average accuracy is 95.27% with 3.2 rules (number of the conditions: 6.8). An example rule base contains three fuzzy rules is the following:

- If **uniformity of cell size is small and bare nuclei is small** Then **benign**.
- If **uniformity of cell size is large and uniformity of cell shape is large and bare nuclei is small** Then **malignant**.
- If **bare nuclei is large** Then **malignant**.

The decision tree contains the rule base is represented in Figure 1. It is a very compact, interpretable, but accurate fuzzy classification rule base for the Wisconsin problem.

B. Classification by the fuzzy association rule based method

First in the association rule based methods an implementation of the Gustafson-Kessel (GK) clustering algorithm is applied to partition the input attributes [33]. As it was in case of the decision tree based method, the number of the partitions for all attributes were two. The average (by ten-fold cross validation) classification accuracy is 95.85%. A visualization tool is also developed to represent the resulted fuzzy rule base structure. The Figure 5 represents an example rule base contains ten rules with 22.7 conditions. If the GK algorithm is changed with the easiest technique the Ruspini-type fuzzy partition method, more accurate (96%) and smaller (average 8.8 rules), but more complex (average 36.8 conditions) classifier is resulted. An example rule base is depicted in Figure 6.

Some rules are contained in both rule bases of methods but the figures represents that the associative method serves larger

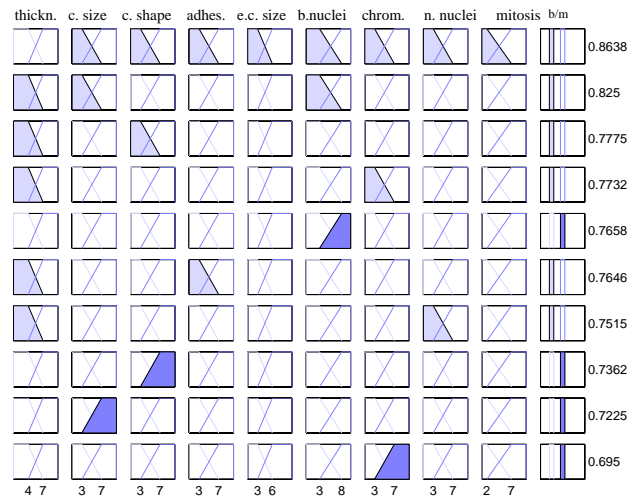


Fig. 5. Fuzzy rule base for Wisconsin Breast Cancer classification problem (is generated by the association based method with Gustafson-Kessel clustering algorithm as partition technique)

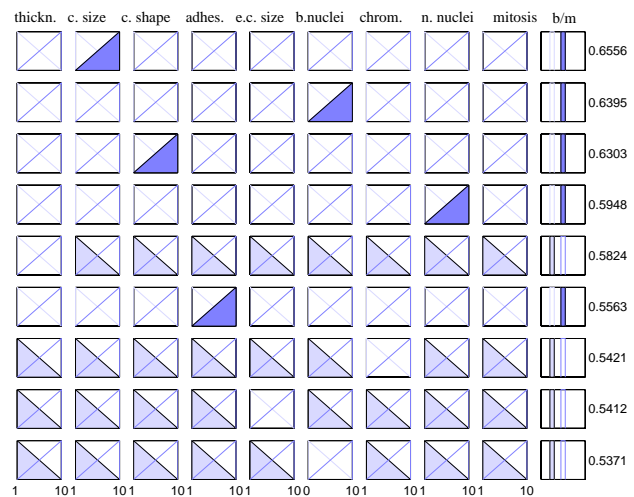


Fig. 6. Fuzzy rule base for Wisconsin Breast Cancer classification problem (is generated by the association based method with Ruspini-type partition technique)

rule bases (in both partition techniques) as the decision tree based algorithm. In Figure 5 the fifth rule is equal with the third rule in the tree (*If bare nuclei is large Then malignant*). But rule base of the decision tree includes more compact the important knowledge to classification. See for example the rules number eight and nine together appear in the second rule of the tree.

V. CONCLUSIONS

This paper gave a short overview of the existent decision tree and association rule mining based rule extraction methods focused to build a fuzzy classifier system. Beside the literature review, two new rule extraction methods have been presented to generate compact and accurate fuzzy rule base classifiers. The results show the similarities of the two approaches, and highlight that the partitioning of the input variables plays an important role to the performance of the resulted classifiers.

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