

# Data Science Lab

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# Matrix Operations

- ▶ Using Vectorisation
- ▶ Here various matrix operations are performed **without using loops**
- ▶ For this, we can use various functions in the built in package **numpy**

```
# Matrix Addition
```

```
>>> import numpy
>>> matrix1=numpy.matrix([[1,2],[3,4]])
>>> matrix2=numpy.matrix([[4,3],[2,1]])
>>> matrix3=numpy.add(matrix1,matrix2)
>>> print(matrix3)
[[5 5]
 [5 5]]
```

## Matrix Operations

```
# Matrix Subtraction
```

```
>>> import numpy
>>> matrix1=numpy.matrix([[2,2],[2,2]])
>>> matrix2=numpy.matrix([[1,1],[1,1]])
>>> matrix3=numpy.subtract(matrix1,matrix2)
>>> print(matrix3)
[[1 1]
 [1 1]]
```

```
# Matrix Multiplication
```

```
>>> import numpy
>>> matrix1=numpy.matrix([[2,2],[2,2]])
>>> matrix2=numpy.matrix([[1,1],[1,1]])
>>> matrix3=numpy.matmul(matrix1,matrix2)
>>> print(matrix3)
[[4 4]
 [4 4]]
```

## Matrix Operations

# Scalar Multiplication

```
>>> import numpy
>>> matrix1=numpy.matrix([[2,2],[2,2]])
>>> matrix2=2*matrix1
>>> print(matrix2)
[[4 4]
 [4 4]]
```

# Matrix Transpose

```
>>> import numpy
>>> matrix1=numpy.matrix([[1,2],[3,4]])
>>> print(matrix1)
[[1 2]
 [3 4]]
>>> matrix2=numpy.transpose(matrix1)
>>> print(matrix2)
[[1 3]
 [2 4]]
```

# Matrix Transformations

- ▶ We can use matrices for performing various geometric transformations such as **translation**, **rotation**, **scaling** etc.
- ▶ **Translation** is the process of moving an object to a different position
- ▶ **Rotation** is the process of changing the angle of the object
- ▶ **Scaling** is the process of changing the size of objects

# Matrix Transformations

## ► Translation Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & T_x \\ 0 & 1 & T_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## ► Program

```
import numpy
def translationMatrix(tx=0, ty=0):
    return numpy.matrix([[1,0,tx],
                          [0,1,ty],
                          [0,0, 1]])
matrix=translationMatrix(1,1)
print(matrix)
```

# Matrix Transformations

## ► Rotation Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## ► Program

```
import numpy
def rotationMatrix(degree):
    theta = numpy.radians(degree)
    c,s=numpy.cos(theta),numpy.sin(theta)
    return numpy.matrix([[c, -s, 0],
                        [s,  c, 0],
                        [0,  0, 1]])

matrix=rotationMatrix(30)
print(matrix)
```

# Matrix Transformations

## ► Scaling Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## ► Program

```
import numpy
def scalingMatrix(sx=0, sy=0):
    return numpy.matrix([[sx,0,0],
                          [0,sy,0],
                          [0, 0,1]])
matrix=scalingMatrix(2,2)
print(matrix)
```



# Singular Value Decomposition ( SVD )

- ▶ It is the process of decomposing a matrix into 3 components which are also matrices
- ▶ A matrix  $M$  is decomposed into 3 matrices  $U$ ,  $S$  and  $V$
- ▶ If  $M$  is a real matrix,  $U$  and  $V$  are orthogonal matrices and  $S$  is a diagonal matrix
- ▶ The advantage of such a decomposition is that we can do the subsequent matrix operations faster
- ▶ Applications - solving homogeneous linear equations, pattern recognition, natural language processing, weather prediction, machine learning etc.

# Singular Value Decomposition ( SVD )

## ► Program

```
# Imports matrix, matmul and diag functions only
from numpy import matrix
from numpy import matmul
from numpy import diag
# Imports svd fn from linalg(linear algebra) submodule of
# scipy module
from scipy.linalg import svd
# define a matrix
A = matrix([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]])
print(A)
# Singular-value decomposition
# A is decomposed into 3 matrices U, a diagonal matrix
# and V
# Here S contains only the diagonal elements of the
# diagonal matrix
U, S, V = svd(A)
```

# Singular Value Decomposition ( SVD )

## ► Program - continued

```
print(U)
print(S)
print(V)
# create diagonal matrix from diagonal elements
Sigma = diag(S)
print(Sigma)
# reconstruct matrix
B = matmul(U,matmul(Sigma,V))
print(B)
```

## Singular Value Decomposition ( SVD )

### ► Output

```
[[1 2 3]
 [4 5 6]
 [7 8 9]]
[[-0.21483724  0.88723069  0.40824829]
 [-0.52058739  0.24964395 -0.81649658]
 [-0.82633754 -0.38794278  0.40824829]]
[1.68481034e+01 1.06836951e+00 4.41842475e-16]
[[-0.47967118 -0.57236779 -0.66506441]
 [-0.77669099 -0.07568647  0.62531805]
 [-0.40824829  0.81649658 -0.40824829]]
[[1.68481034e+01 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00]
 [0.00000000e+00 1.06836951e+00 0.00000000e+00]
 [0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00 4.41842475e-16]]
[[1. 2. 3.]
 [4. 5. 6.]
 [7. 8. 9.]]
```

# Histogram

- ▶ Write a python program to plot a histogram of marks obtained by students in a class
- ▶ Marks - 22,87,5,43,56,73,55,54,11,20,51,5,79,31,27

```
# imports pyplot, a module used in the package matplotlib
# to plot various figures
from matplotlib import pyplot
# imports array() from numpy package
from numpy import array
# subplots() specify the number of plots in the figure
# first argument is number of rows
# second argument is number of columns
# This function returns a tuple containing figure and axes
# objects
# These objects are assigned to fig and ax
# They are needed for changing figure level and axes level
# attributes
fig,ax = pyplot.subplots(1,1)
```

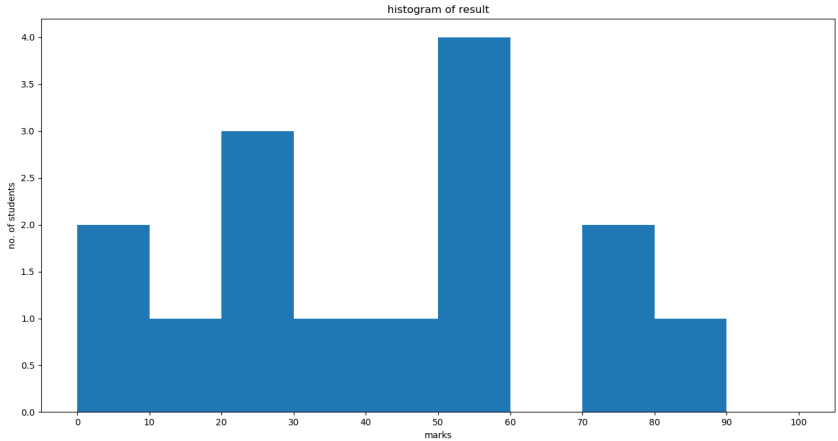
# Histogram

## ► Program - continued

```
a = array([22,87,5,43,56,73,55,54,11,20,51,5,79,31,27])
# Draws a histogram, first argument is the array of
# numbers, second argument bins are intervals of values
ax.hist(a,bins=[0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80,90,100])
ax.set_title("histogram of result")
ax.set_xticks([0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90,100])
ax.set_xlabel('marks')
ax.set_ylabel('no. of students')
# Shows the plot
pyplot.show()
```

# Histogram

## ► Output



# Histogram

- ▶ Write a python program to draw a histogram of petal length in the iris data set
- ▶ Program

```
from matplotlib import pyplot
# imports pandas package, used for data analysis
import pandas
# reads the csv file into a data frame
# A data frame is a table with rows and columns
df = pandas.read_csv('iris.csv')
fig,ax = pyplot.subplots(1,1)
```



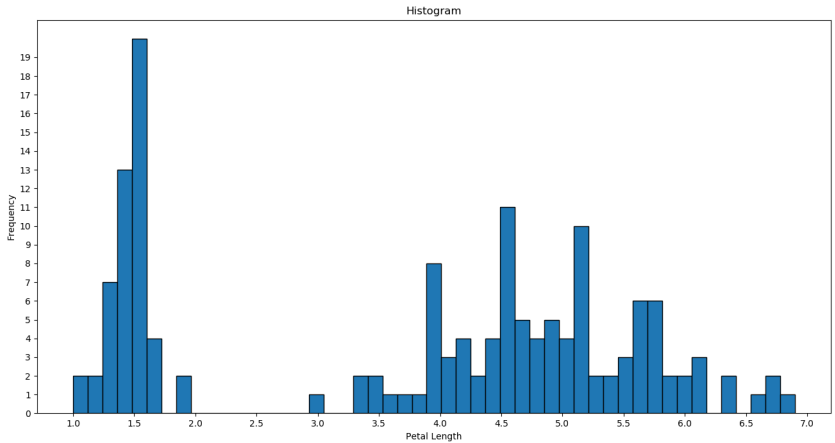
# Histogram

- ▶ Write a python program to draw a histogram of petal length in the iris data set
- ▶ Program - continued

```
# plots the histogram of petal length attribute
# By default bins = 10
df['petal.length'].plot(kind='hist', edgecolor="black",
bins=49)
ax.set_title("Histogram")
ax.set_xticks([1.0,1.5,2.0,2.5,3.0,3.5,4.0,4.5,5.0,5.5,
6.0,6.5,7.0])
ax.set_yticks([0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,
17,18,19])
ax.set_xlabel('Petal Length')
pyplot.show()
```

# Histogram

## ► Output



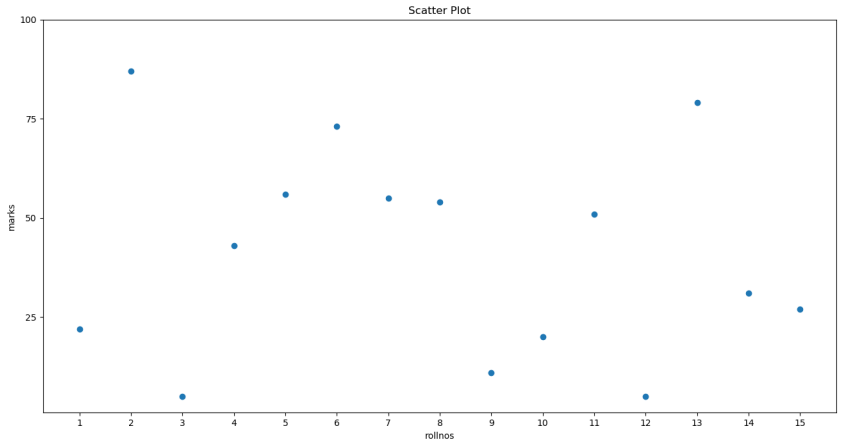
## Scatter Plot

- ▶ Write a python program to draw a scatterplot that shows the relationship between rollnos and marks of students in a class
- ▶ rollnos = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15]
- ▶ marks = [22,87,5,43,56,73,55,54,11,20,51,5,79,31,27]

```
from matplotlib import pyplot
rollnos = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15]
marks = [22,87,5,43,56,73,55,54,11,20,51,5,79,31,27]
fig,ax = pyplot.subplots(1,1)
# Draws a scatterplot, first argument is x axis values,
# second argument is y axis values
ax.scatter(rollnos, marks)
ax.set_title("Scatter Plot")
ax.set_xticks([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15])
ax.set_yticks([25,50,75,100])
ax.set_xlabel('rollnos')
ax.set_ylabel('marks')
pyplot.show()
```

# Scatter Plot

## ► Output



# Scatter Plot

- ▶ Write a python program to draw a scatterplot that shows the relationship between petal length and petal width in the iris data set
- ▶ Program

```
from matplotlib import pyplot
import pandas
df = pandas.read_csv('iris.csv')
fig, ax = pyplot.subplots(1,1)
# Creates a dictionary of colour values of each species
colors = {'Setosa':'red', 'Versicolor':'green',
'Virginica':'blue'}
```

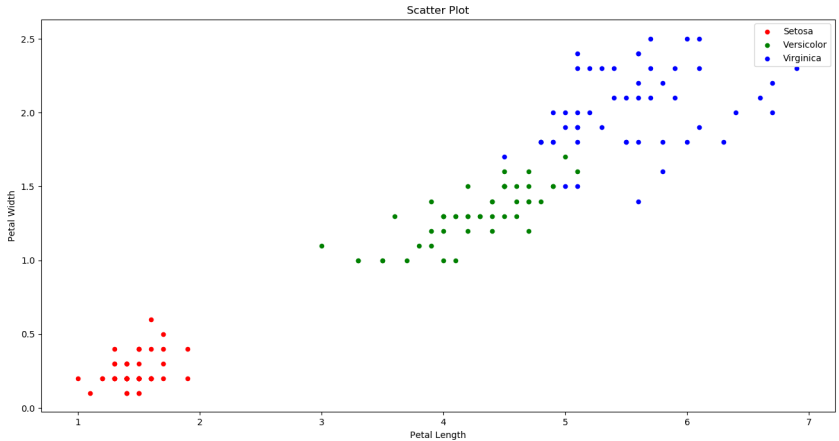
# Scatter Plot

- ▶ Write a python program to draw a scatterplot that shows the relationship between petal length and petal width in the iris data set
- ▶ Program - continued

```
# Groups the data based on species values
grouped = df.groupby('species')
# group represents the grouped data frame
# draws the scatter plot for each group
for key, group in grouped:
    group.plot(ax=ax, kind='scatter', x='petal.length',
               y='petal.width', label=key, color=colors[key])
ax.set_title("Scatter Plot")
ax.set_xlabel('Petal Length')
ax.set_ylabel('Petal Width')
pyplot.show()
```

# Scatter Plot

## ► Output



# Classification Using kNN Algorithm

- ▶ Given a data set of 15 food items (food.csv) having 4 features - ingredient, sweetness, crunchiness and food type. Write a R program to predict the food type of tomato using kNN algorithm.

```
$ R
R version 3.3.3 (2017-03-06) -- "Another Canoe"
.....
# Read the csv file into a data frame
> food=read.csv("food.csv")
```



## Classification Using kNN Algorithm

```
# Prints food data frame
```

```
> food
```

	Ingredient	Sweetness	Crunchiness	FoodType
1	apple	10	9	fruit
2	bacon	1	4	protein
3	banana	10	1	fruit
4	carrot	7	10	vegetable
5	celery	3	10	vegetable
6	cheese	1	1	protein
7	cucumber	2	8	vegetable
8	fish	3	1	protein
9	grape	8	5	fruit
10	green bean	3	7	vegetable
11	lettuce	1	9	vegetable
12	nuts	3	6	protein
13	orange	7	3	fruit
14	pear	10	7	fruit
15	shrimp	2	3	protein

## Classification Using kNN Algorithm

```
# Creates a data frame of food item tomato
> tomato=data.frame(ingredient="tomato",sweetness=6,
crunchiness=4)
# prints the tomato data frame
> tomato
```

	Ingredient	Sweetness	Crunchiness
1	tomato	6	4

```
# Create a data frame of second and third columns of food
> food1=food[,2:3]
```

## Classification Using kNN Algorithm

```
> food1
```

	Sweetness	Crunchiness
1	10	9
2	1	4
3	10	1
4	7	10
5	3	10
6	1	1
7	2	8
8	3	1
9	8	5
10	3	7
11	1	9
12	3	6
13	7	3
14	10	7
15	2	3

## Classification Using kNN Algorithm

```
# Create a data frame of second and third columns of
# tomato
> tomato1=tomato[,2:3]
> tomato1
  Sweetness Crunchiness
1           6           4
# Load package class which contains knn()
> library(class)
# Use knn() and store the prediction in pred
# argument 1 is the data frame containing training data
# argument 2 is the data frame containing test data
# argument 3 is a vector that show the class of each item
# in the training data, argument 4 is the value of k
> pred=knn(food1,tomato1,food$FoodType,k=1)
> pred
[1] fruit
Levels: fruit protein vegetable
```

# Classification Using kNN Algorithm

- ▶ Diagnosing Breast Cancer With The kNN Algorithm
- ▶ The data includes 569 examples of cancer biopsies, each with 32 features
- ▶ One feature is an identification number, another is the cancer diagnosis, and 30 are numeric-valued laboratory measurements
- ▶ The diagnosis is coded as "M" to indicate malignant or "B" to indicate benign
- ▶ The other 30 numeric measurements comprise the mean, standard error, and worst(that is, largest) value for 10 different characteristics of the digitized cell nuclei
- ▶ These include Radius, Texture, Perimeter, Area etc.

# Classification Using kNN Algorithm

## ► Diagnosing Breast Cancer With The kNN Algorithm

\$ R

R version 3.3.3 (2017-03-06) -- "Another Canoe"

.....

# Loads class package containing knn()

> library(class)

# Loads gmodels package containing CrossTable()

> library(gmodels)

# Read the csv file into a data frame

> wbcd = read.csv("wisc\_bc\_data.csv")

# Define normalize fn for performing min max normalisation

# This will transform the values of all features to a

# range between 0 and 1

> normalize <- function(x)

{

  return ((x - min(x)) / (max(x) - min(x)))

}

# Classification Using kNN Algorithm

## ► Diagnosing Breast Cancer With The kNN Algorithm

```
# Apply this function to our data frame
> wbcd_n = as.data.frame(lapply(wbcd[3:31], normalize))
# Training Data
> wbcd_train = wbcd_n[1:469, ]
# Test data
> wbcd_test = wbcd_n[470:569, ]
# Training Labels
> wbcd_train_labels = wbcd[1:469, 2]
# Test Labels
> wbcd_test_labels = wbcd[470:569, 2]
```

## Classification Using kNN Algorithm

## ▶ Diagnosing Breast Cancer With The kNN Algorithm

[illegible]



# Classification Using kNN Algorithm

## ► Diagnosing Breast Cancer With The kNN Algorithm

```
# Analysis of Prediction  
> CrossTable(x = wbcd_test_labels, y = wbcd_test_pred,  
prop.chisq=FALSE)
```

Cell Contents

-----	
	N
	N / Row Total
	N / Col Total
	N / Table Total
-----	

# Classification Using kNN Algorithm

## ► Diagnosing Breast Cancer With The kNN Algorithm

Total Observations in Table: 100

	wbcd_test_pred		
wbcd_test_labels	B	M	Row Total
----- ----- ----- -----			
B	77	0	77
	1.000	0.000	0.770
	0.975	0.000	
	0.770	0.000	
----- ----- ----- -----			
M	2	21	23
	0.087	0.913	0.230
	0.025	1.000	
	0.020	0.210	
----- ----- ----- -----			
Column Total	79	21	100
	0.790	0.210	
----- ----- ----- -----			