

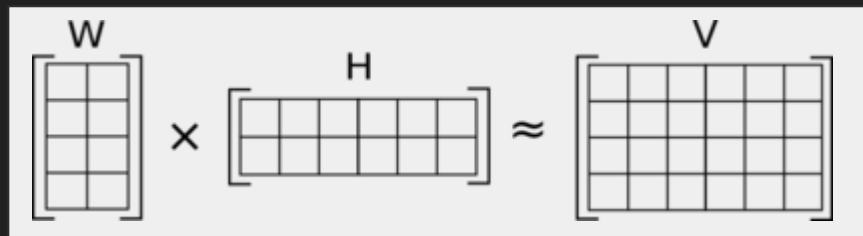
Non-Negative Matrix Factorization

NNMF

What is NMF?

- Non-Negative Matrix Factorization (NMF) - For a matrix V of dimension $m \times n$ where each element $V_{ij} \geq 0$, the matrix is decomposed into two matrices W and H of dimensions $m \times k$ and $k \times n$, respectively, where each element $w_{ij} \geq 0$ and $h_{ij} \geq 0$ and $k < \min(m, n)$ such that:

$$W \times H = V$$



What is NMF cont...

- V is decomposed into a long matrix W and wide matrix H .
- k is specified by the user as long as $k < \min(m, n)$. This specifies the number of clusters the algorithm will create
- Each column of V , or v_i , can be calculated as: $= W \times h_i$

The diagram shows the matrix multiplication $W \times H \approx V$. Matrix W is a 5x3 grid, matrix H is a 3x6 grid, and matrix V is a 5x6 grid. The multiplication is represented by a large 'x' between W and H , and an approximation symbol '≈' between H and V .

What is NMF cont...

- Lee and Seung's multiplicative update rule

$$H_{cj} \leftarrow H_{cj} \frac{(W^T X)_{cj}}{(WHH^T)_{cj} + eps}$$

$$W_{cj} \leftarrow W_{cj} \frac{(XH^T)_{jc}}{(WHH^T)_{jc} + eps}$$

Why we use NMF?

- The data output we receive is a correlation between Terms and Documents
- NMF breaks down the multivariate data by creating a user-defined number of features. Each one of these features is a combination of the original attribute set. It is also key to remember these coefficients of these linear combinations are non-negative.

Process Overview

Step 1: Select terms

Step 2: Select web documents

Step 3: Use web scraping to count the amount of terms in each document

Step 4: Place web scraped matrix into Matlab NMF algorithm

Step 5: State the amount of iterations and clusters wanted

Step 6: Run NMF algorithm and evaluate data

Web Scrap Implementation

- Written in Python
- Word_count function used to automatically go to each website and count the number of times each term appeared
- The output was formatted to be placed directly into matlab

```
urls = [
    "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bulimia_nervosa"
    , "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narcolepsy"
]
terms = [
    "anger"
    , "cure"
]
def word_count(url,term):
    html = urllib.request.urlopen(url).read()
    soup = BeautifulSoup(html, "lxml")

    for script in soup(["script", "style"]):
        script.extract()

    # get text
    text = soup.get_text()
    # break into lines and remove leading and trailing space on each
    lines = (line.strip() for line in text.splitlines())
    # break multi-headlines into a line each
    chunks = (phrase.strip() for line in lines for phrase in line.split("  "))
    # drop blank lines
    text = '\n'.join(chunk for chunk in chunks if chunk)

    #print (text)

    count = 0

    text_list = re.sub("[^\w]", " ", text).split()

    flag = False
    for word in text_list:
        if word == term:
            count+=1
            flag = True
        term.capitalize()
        if word == term and flag == False:
            count+=1
    return count
```

- Our original V matrix created from the web scrape code

```
V = []
for url in urls:
    temp = []
    for term in terms:
        temp.append(word_count(url,term))
        iteration += 1
    V.append(temp)

V = str(V)

V = V.replace(",","")
V = V.replace("]","; \n")
V = V.replace("[","")

print("V =[",V[:-6],"];")
```

```
V =[ 4 53 1 31 1 2 41 11 11 10 4 182 0 7 1 0 7 77 10 0 1 8 3 7;
9 29 0 19 0 1 8 28 6 5 0 24 0 1 0 3 4 3 4 2 0 0 0 10;
13 32 0 13 0 1 16 29 11 5 0 39 0 1 0 0 1 8 2 2 0 0 0 6;
0 21 0 6 1 0 3 0 9 0 2 5 0 39 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3;
0 9 1 13 1 1 2 2 1 0 1 38 0 2 0 1 0 14 0 0 0 0 0 2;
0 18 0 9 1 1 15 2 6 0 1 61 0 6 1 3 8 16 1 0 0 0 1 2;
3 12 1 3 1 0 52 5 1 0 0 33 1 1 2 2 9 41 1 0 9 2 0 16;
1 1 0 11 3 0 18 0 0 1 0 12 0 3 0 2 12 23 0 0 15 0 2 2;
2 8 1 1 0 0 57 1 0 0 0 23 0 5 1 1 11 73 1 0 18 3 0 28;
0 3 1 2 0 0 8 2 0 0 0 11 0 0 1 0 3 19 1 0 1 0 2 3;
5 33 0 41 0 6 20 4 5 5 0 22 4 13 1 2 4 21 8 1 11 3 1 15;
1 10 0 2 0 3 62 0 1 0 4 24 3 0 1 3 4 34 4 1 10 0 3 4;
0 13 1 8 2 0 40 0 1 2 1 27 0 2 0 4 2 26 1 1 1 0 0 3;
1 1 0 0 0 0 10 1 0 0 1 19 1 1 0 0 1 19 0 0 1 0 2 0;
3 6 3 24 3 2 9 2 2 4 1 15 1 0 0 0 12 6 1 1 4 0 3 0;
0 14 1 3 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 8 1 0 0 2 0 0 1;
4 12 0 162 0 7 2 4 1 0 0 12 1 0 0 8 2 13 1 1 1 0 7 3;
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 5 0 0 2;
1 6 0 3 0 0 68 0 4 0 1 34 0 2 0 2 21 50 3 0 13 2 3 17;
0 7 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 3 0 0 0 0;
0 5 0 9 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 2 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 0;
1 10 0 52 2 1 8 4 1 4 0 33 0 0 2 3 6 28 7 0 1 8 2 5;
3 3 0 0 2 0 7 0 0 2 0 28 3 0 0 1 5 35 0 0 0 0 1 2;
2 5 2 8 0 0 5 3 0 3 2 64 3 0 0 0 5 65 1 0 0 1 0 7;
0 1 0 21 0 1 3 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 4 0 0 1;
0 1 0 1 1 0 7 0 1 0 0 9 0 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 1;
2 8 1 1 0 0 57 1 0 0 0 23 0 5 1 1 11 73 1 0 18 3 0 28;
0 0 0 0 0 0 54 0 1 0 2 5 0 0 0 0 2 11 1 0 0 1 0 2;
1 3 0 4 3 0 1 0 1 0 0 6 0 3 0 1 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 1;
0 2 0 1 0 0 8 0 0 0 2 7 0 0 0 0 5 15 1 0 5 0 0 4;
3 16 0 44 0 3 26 7 5 2 36 36 4 12 0 0 0 8 3 0 0 1 1 3;
0 7 0 10 0 0 6 1 4 0 2 8 0 8 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0;
7 54 0 101 2 16 15 20 2 1 4 57 0 40 0 3 4 9 0 0 0 0 0 8;
3 17 0 31 3 1 2 8 1 2 0 26 0 0 0 0 4 4 0 0 1 0 1 15;
3 10 2 16 2 0 2 19 0 0 1 25 0 0 0 1 14 5 2 2 0 0 0 17;
1 9 1 1 0 0 21 0 3 1 3 4 0 0 0 2 1 7 0 2 0 0 4 16;
11 33 0 10 0 2 5 7 2 1 0 9 0 0 0 5 3 3 2 1 0 0 2 25 ];
```

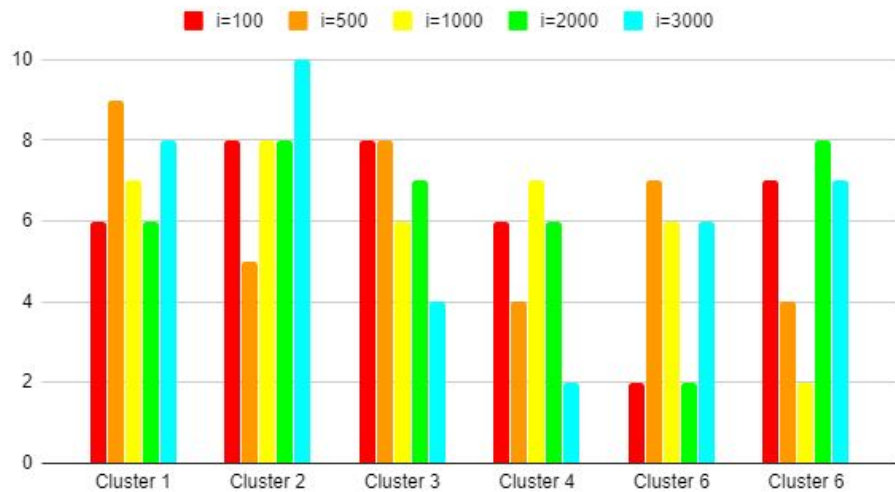

NNMF Implementation

Matlab code

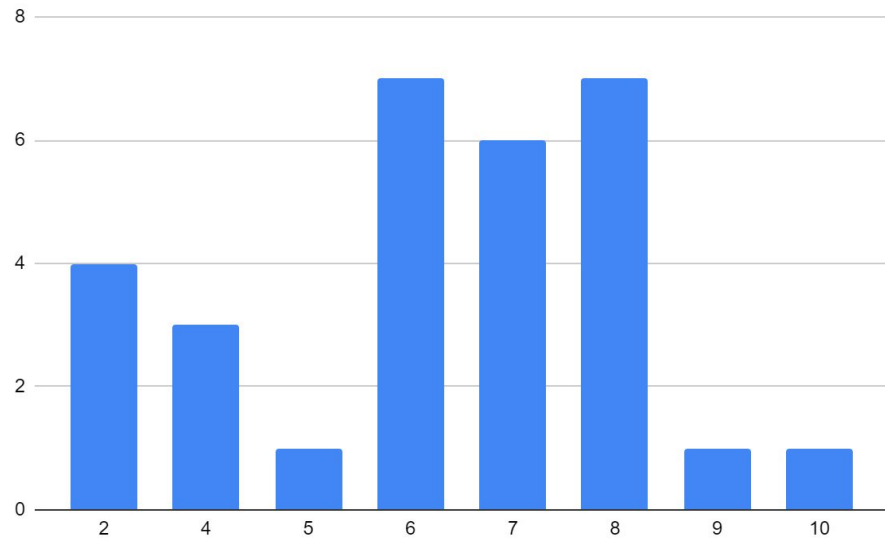
- Rank = clusters
- V = Original matrix

```
V = V + eps;  
rank = 6;  
iteration = 2000;  
for i = 1:iteration  
    W = W .* ((V*H') ./ (W*(H*H') + eps));  
    H = H .* ((W'*V) ./ ((W'*W)*H) + eps);  
end  
  
disp(W)  
disp(H)  
disp(H')
```

W Matrix

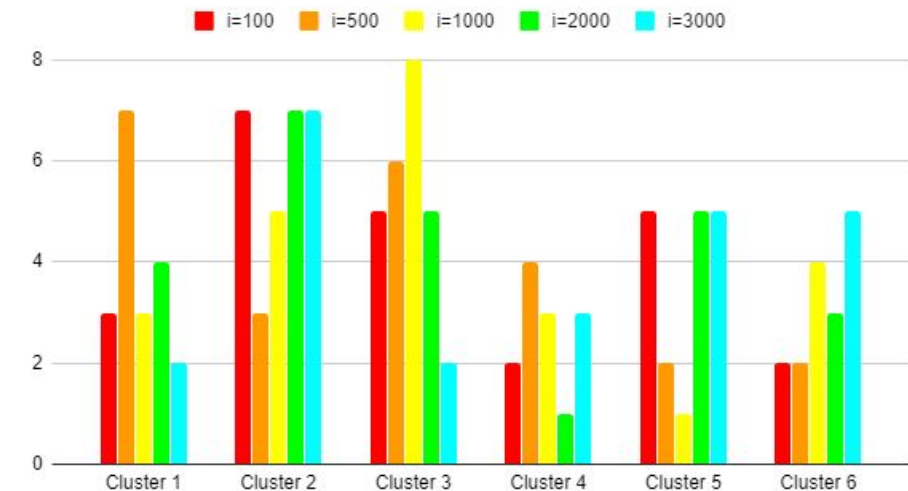


Size of each cluster through different iterations sizes

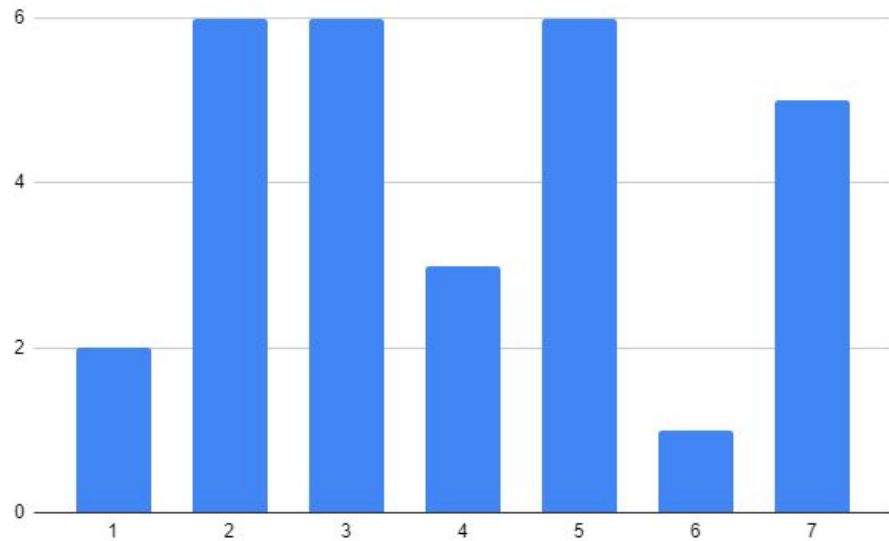


Number of times each cluster size appears

H Matrix

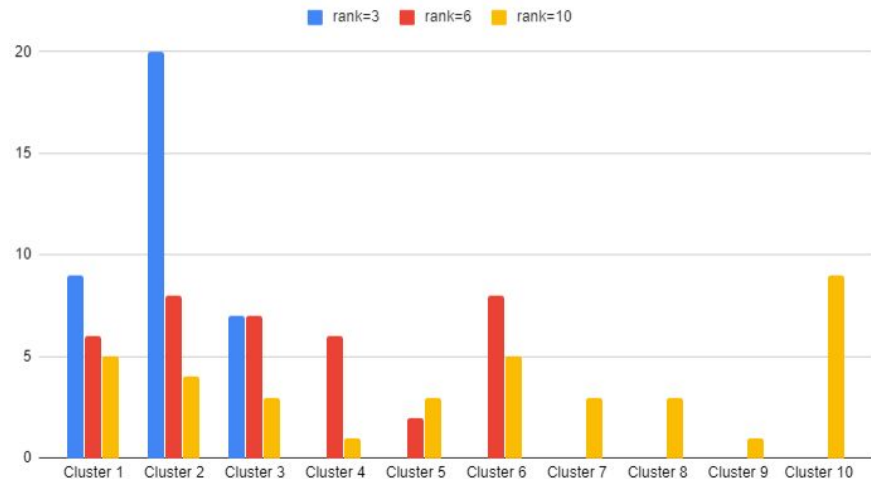


Size of each cluster through different iterations sizes



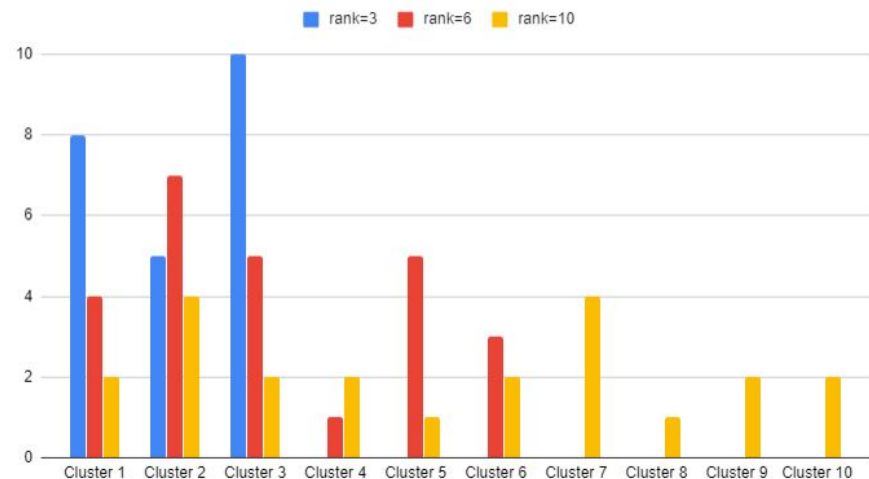
Number of times each cluster size appears

W Matrix



Size of each cluster through different rank sizes for W matrix

H Matrix



Size of each cluster through different rank sizes for H matrix

W	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Cluster 5	Cluster 6
Computer security	12.3307	0.9584	1.2577	1.7957	0.7825	1.3874
Spetre	0.8178	0	4.0528	0.2786	0	0.8318
Meltdown	1.8938	0	4.0079	0.6997	0.0239	0.4803
Encryption	0	0.0092	0	0	3.4414	0
Password	2.5828	0.0877	0.0666	0	0.1727	0.6603
Internet security	4.0213	0	0.3516	0.707	0.5856	0.3708
Malware	1.3484	2.6026	0.937	2.9164	0	0.0898
Botnet	0.2683	1.7296	0	1.038	0.1105	0.5972
Computer virus	0	5.5234	0.4863	3.138	0.3247	0
Computer worm	0.5145	1.14	0.0771	0.4004	0	0.103
Ransomware	0.468	1.4599	1.9955	0.9914	1.4597	2.0359
Spyware	1.0757	2.003	0	3.6108	0.1513	0.1016
Keystroke logging	1.5108	1.2017	0.112	2.2568	0.3145	0.3899
Trojan horse	1.1273	0.874	0	0.4985	0	0
Phishing	0.7956	0.2497	0.3479	0.5247	0	1.3115
Web-scraping-attack	0	0.0726	0.9182	0.0425	0.2834	0.0983
DDOS Attack	0	0.8989	0	0.0606	0	8.9909
Email spoofing	0	0.4106	0	0.0496	0	0
Antivirus software	1.2621	3.4479	0.1768	3.9187	0.0135	0.1346
Layered Server Provider	0.0001	0.0871	0.3976	0.1	0.1558	0
Doxing	0.0672	0.1426	0.168	0	0.1315	0.4823
Cyberattack	1.8207	1.3584	0.177	0.3335	0	2.8492
Hacker	1.6096	1.818	0	0.2479	0	0
Security Hacker	3.834	3.135	0	0	0	0.3614
Watering Hole Attack	0	0.1836	0.0004	0.1747	0	1.1583
Honeypot	0.5471	0.2868	0	0.3753	0	0.0414
Computer virus	0	5.5234	0.4863	3.138	0.3247	0
Adware	0	0.7135	0	3.1968	0	0
Session hijacking	0.3033	0.3709	0	0.0093	0.2715	0.1924
Redirect	0.2032	1.078	0.0511	0.4404	0.0293	0.0495
Tor	2.0091	0	0.2188	1.46	1.3699	2.2925
HTTPS	0.3827	0	0.051	0.3076	0.7509	0.4743
TLS	2.5097	0	2.4133	0.4773	3.6788	5.1173
SQL Injection	1.2338	0.0421	1.9461	0	0	1.5834
Cross-site scripting	0.9821	0.3002	2.375	0	0	0.7313
Cheating in online games	0	0.6259	1.1102	1.1849	0.0308	0
Buffer overflow	0	0.3263	3.8103	0.1232	0.2349	0.3281

H(Transposed)	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Cluster 5	Cluster 6
exploit	0.0537	0.2263	2.3178	0	0	0.3461
data	2.6251	0	6.7644	0.8686	6.7383	1.2385
trick	0.087	0.1825	0.0644	0	0	0
attack	0.2815	0	0.9546	0	1.6348	18.0063
steal	0.1204	0.0867	0.0939	0	0.1809	0.1168
block	0	0	0.2988	0	1.4109	0.9639
software	0.7147	0.7661	0.6656	16.5448	0.8539	0.0101
vulnerability	0.4855	0	4.9701	0	0	0.6096
protect	0.6243	0	0.9584	0.2307	1.1576	0
hack	0.6525	0.0035	0.6525	0	0	0.0698
privacy	0.2728	0	0	0.6939	1.7246	0.3165
security	13.9645	3.2266	2.7225	0.8723	1.9502	1.1317
illegal	0.0463	0.1853	0	0.0603	0.1675	0.128
encryption	0	0.1641	0	0	10.6539	0
harm	0.0612	0.1439	0.0021	0.0699	0	0.0216
remote	0	0.1147	0.3249	0.324	0	0.6815
malicious	0.3235	1.9517	1.0127	0.8378	0	0.1957
computer	5.0555	13.3991	0	0	0	0
threat	0.5522	0.0146	0.4496	0.4559	0	0.1856
bypass	0	0	0.3998	0.0506	0	0.0282
infected	0	2.4828	0	0.8675	0.1378	0
damage	0.4588	0.4447	0	0	0	0.076
internet	0.0704	0.0055	0	0.358	0	0.5729
code	0	4.0744	3.9624	0.0288	0.2765	0
	4	7	5	1	5	3

Pitfalls

- We had many 0's in our original matrix making for NaN output for our W and H matrices
 - Solution: we needed to add eps (epsilon) to our V matrix

[illegible]

Columns 1 through 14

[illegible]

Columns 15 through 24

[illegible]

Works cited

<https://iksinc.online/2016/03/21/what-is-nmf-and-what-can-you-do-with-it/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=ZTxXGZwe2gw>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l3cjbB38Z4A>

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/datamine.111/b28129/algo_nmf.htm#CHDEHCGC

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/datamine.111/b28129/text.htm#CIHGGBEI

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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Document-term_matrix

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tf-idf>

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