

Homework 2

Pattern Mining and Social Network Analysis

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Supervised VS Unsupervised

Principal Components Analysis

Proportion of variance explained (PVE)

Deciding how many PCs to use

Example

The following dataset consists of 40 tissue samples with measurements of 1,000 genes. The first 20 tissues come from healthy patients (H) and the remaining 20 come from a diseased patient group (D).

On R

```
id <- "1VfVCQvWt121UN39NXZ4aR9Dmsbj-p90U" # google file ID
GeneData <- read.csv(sprintf("https://docs.google.com/uc?id=%s&export=download",id), header = F)
colnames(GeneData)[1:20] = paste(rep("H", 20), c(1:20), sep = "")
colnames(GeneData)[21:40] = paste(rep("D", 20), c(1:20), sep = "")
row.names(GeneData) = paste(rep("G", 1000), c(1:1000), sep = "")
head(GeneData)
```

##	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6
## G1	-0.96193340	0.4418028	-0.9750051	1.4175040	0.8188148	0.3162937
## G2	-0.29252570	-1.1392670	0.1958370	-1.2811210	-0.2514393	2.5119970
## G3	0.25878820	-0.9728448	0.5884858	-0.8002581	-1.8203980	-2.0589240
## G4	-1.15213200	-2.2131680	-0.8615249	0.6309253	0.9517719	-1.1657240
## G5	0.19578280	0.5933059	0.2829921	0.2471472	1.9786680	-0.8710180
## G6	0.03012394	-0.6910143	-0.4034258	-0.7298590	-0.3640986	1.1253490
##	H7	H8	H9	H10	H11	H12
## G1	-0.02496682	-0.06396600	0.03149702	-0.3503106	-0.7227299	-0.2819547
## G2	-0.92220620	0.05954277	-1.40964500	-0.6567122	-0.1157652	0.8259783
## G3	-0.06476437	1.59212400	-0.17311700	-0.1210874	-0.1875790	-1.5001630
## G4	-0.39155860	1.06361900	-0.35000900	-1.4890580	-0.2432189	-0.4330340
## G5	-0.98971500	-1.03225300	-1.10965400	-0.3851423	1.6509570	-1.7449090
## G6	-1.40404100	-0.80613040	-1.23792400	0.5776018	-0.2720642	2.1765620
##	H13	H14	H15	H16	H17	H18
## G1	1.33751500	0.70197980	1.0076160	-0.4653828	0.6385951	0.2867807
## G2	0.34644960	-0.56954860	-0.1315365	0.6902290	-0.9090382	1.3026420
## G3	-1.22873700	0.85598900	1.2498550	-0.8980815	0.8702058	-0.2252529
## G4	-0.03879128	-0.05789677	-1.3977620	-0.1561871	-2.7359820	0.7756169
## G5	-0.37888530	-0.67982610	-2.1315840	-0.2301718	0.4661243	-1.8004490
## G6	1.43640700	-1.02578100	0.2981582	-0.5559659	0.2046529	-1.1916480
##	H19	H20	D1	D2	D3	D4
## G1	-0.2270782	-0.22004520	-1.2425730	-0.1085056	-1.8642620	-0.5005122
## G2	-1.6726950	-0.52550400	0.7979700	-0.6897930	0.8995305	0.4285812
## G3	0.4502892	0.55144040	0.1462943	0.1297400	1.3042290	-1.6619080
## G4	0.6141562	2.01919400	1.0811390	-1.0766180	-0.2434181	0.5134822
## G5	0.6262904	-0.09772305	-0.2997108	-0.5295591	-2.0235670	-0.5108402
## G6	0.2350916	0.67096470	0.1307988	1.0689940	1.2309870	1.1344690
##	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10
## G1	-1.32500800	1.06341100	-0.2963712	-0.1216457	0.08516605	0.62417640
## G2	-0.67611410	-0.53409490	-1.7325070	-1.6034470	-1.08362000	0.03342185
## G3	-1.63037600	-0.07742528	1.3061820	0.7926002	1.55946500	-0.68851160
## G4	-0.51285780	2.55167600	-2.3143010	-1.2764700	-1.22927100	1.43439600
## G5	0.04600274	1.26803000	-0.7439868	0.2231319	0.85846280	0.27472610
## G6	0.55636800	-0.35876640	1.0798650	-0.2064905	-0.00616453	0.16425470

```
##          D11          D12          D13          D14          D15          D16
## G1 -0.5095915 -0.216725500 -0.05550597 -0.4844491 -0.5215811  1.9491350
## G2  1.7007080  0.007289556  0.09906234  0.5638533 -0.2572752 -0.5817805
## G3 -0.6154720  0.009999363  0.94581000 -0.3185212 -0.1178895  0.6213662
## G4 -0.2842774  0.198945600 -0.09183320  0.3496279 -0.2989097  1.5136960
## G5 -0.6929984 -0.845707200 -0.17749680 -0.1664908  1.4831550 -1.6879460
## G6  1.1567370  0.241774500  0.08863952  0.1829540  0.9426771 -0.2096004
##          D17          D18          D19          D20
## G1  1.32433500  0.4681471  1.06110000  1.6559700
## G2 -0.16988710 -0.5423036  0.31293890 -1.2843770
## G3 -0.07076396  0.4016818 -0.01622713 -0.5265532
## G4  0.67118470  0.0108553 -1.04368900  1.6252750
## G5 -0.14142960  0.2007785 -0.67594210  2.2206110
## G6  0.53626210 -1.1852260 -0.42274760  0.6243603
```

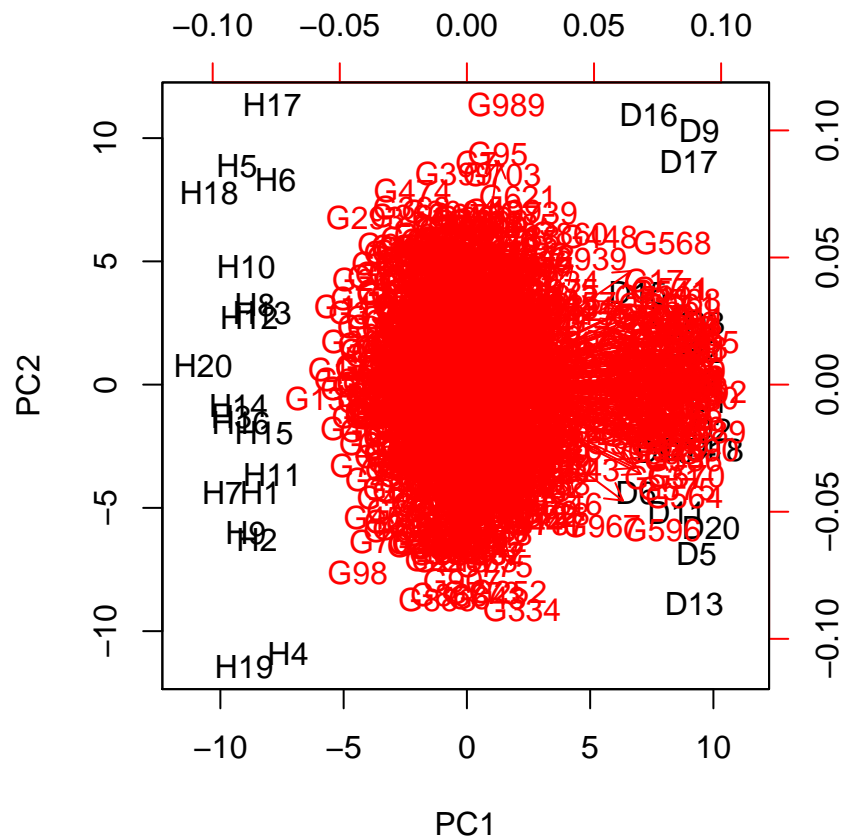
This matrix describes the “link” between each tissue sample and gene.

```
genematrix <- t(GeneData)
```

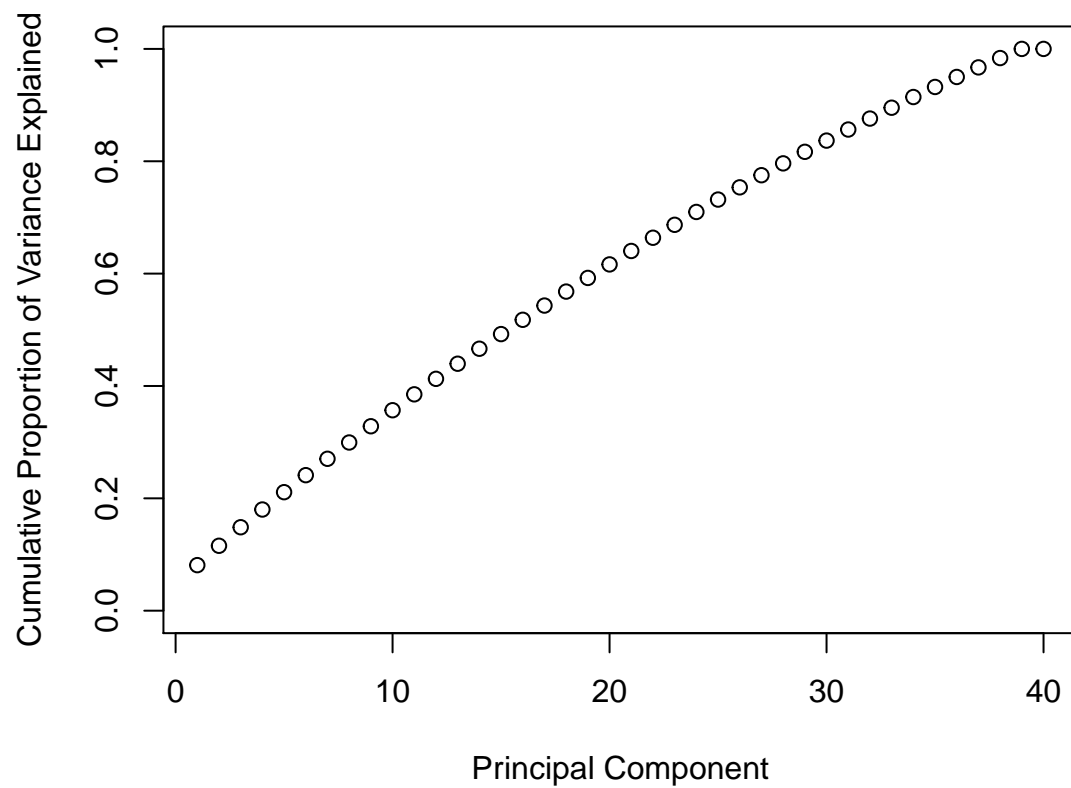
```
pca <- prcomp(genematrix, scale=TRUE)
summary(pca)
```

```
## Importance of components:
##          PC1          PC2          PC3          PC4          PC5          PC6          PC7
## Standard deviation      9.00460 5.87302 5.74347 5.61806 5.55344 5.50107 5.40069
## Proportion of Variance  0.08108 0.03449 0.03299 0.03156 0.03084 0.03026 0.02917
## Cumulative Proportion  0.08108 0.11558 0.14856 0.18013 0.21097 0.24123 0.27040
##          PC8          PC9          PC10          PC11          PC12          PC13          PC14
## Standard deviation      5.38575 5.3762 5.34146 5.31878 5.25016 5.18737 5.1667
## Proportion of Variance  0.02901 0.0289 0.02853 0.02829 0.02756 0.02691 0.0267
## Cumulative Proportion  0.29940 0.3283 0.35684 0.38513 0.41269 0.43960 0.4663
##          PC15          PC16          PC17          PC18          PC19          PC20          PC21
## Standard deviation      5.10384 5.04667 5.03288 4.98926 4.92635 4.90996 4.88803
## Proportion of Variance  0.02605 0.02547 0.02533 0.02489 0.02427 0.02411 0.02389
## Cumulative Proportion  0.49234 0.51781 0.54314 0.56803 0.59230 0.61641 0.64030
##          PC22          PC23          PC24          PC25          PC26          PC27          PC28
## Standard deviation      4.85159 4.79974 4.78202 4.70171 4.66105 4.64595 4.59194
## Proportion of Variance  0.02354 0.02304 0.02287 0.02211 0.02173 0.02158 0.02109
## Cumulative Proportion  0.66384 0.68688 0.70975 0.73185 0.75358 0.77516 0.79625
##          PC29          PC30          PC31          PC32          PC33          PC34          PC35
## Standard deviation      4.53246 4.47381 4.4389 4.41670 4.39404 4.3591 4.23504
## Proportion of Variance  0.02054 0.02001 0.0197 0.01951 0.01931 0.0190 0.01794
## Cumulative Proportion  0.81679 0.83681 0.8565 0.87602 0.89533 0.9143 0.93226
##          PC36          PC37          PC38          PC39          PC40
## Standard deviation      4.2184 4.12936 4.0738 4.03658 4.64e-15
## Proportion of Variance  0.0178 0.01705 0.0166 0.01629 0.00e+00
## Cumulative Proportion  0.9501 0.96711 0.9837 1.00000 1.00e+00
```

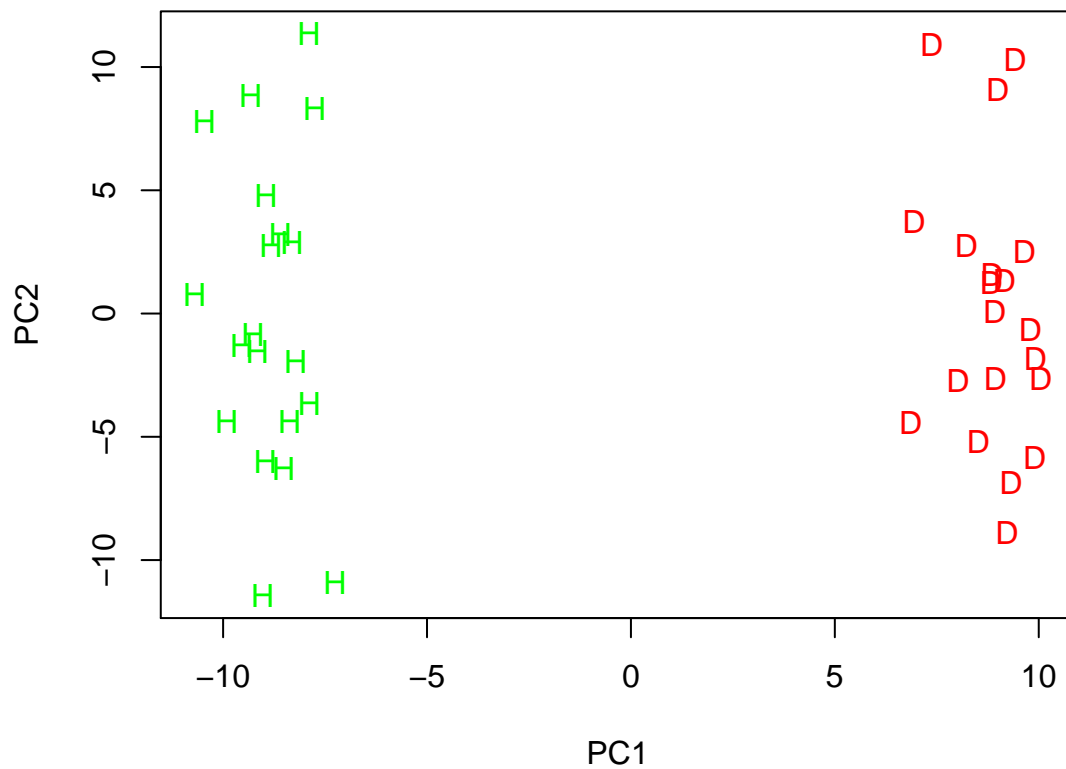
```
biplot(pca, scale=0)
```



```
pr.var=pca$sdev^2
pve=pr.var/sum(pr.var)
plot(cumsum(pve),
     xlab="Principal Component",
     ylab="Cumulative Proportion of Variance Explained",
     ylim=c(0,1),
     type='b')
```



```
p=plot(pca_plot$x[,1:2], type = "n")
p=p+points(pca_plot$x[0:20,1:2], pch = "H", col='green')
p=p+points(pca_plot$x[21:40,1:2], pch = "D",col='red')
```



On python with scikit-learn

Clustering

K-means

Within-cluster variation (squared Euclidean distance)

K-means algorithm

Choice of k

Example

```
k2 <- kmeans(genematrix, centers = 2, nstart = 15)
k2$cluster
```

On R

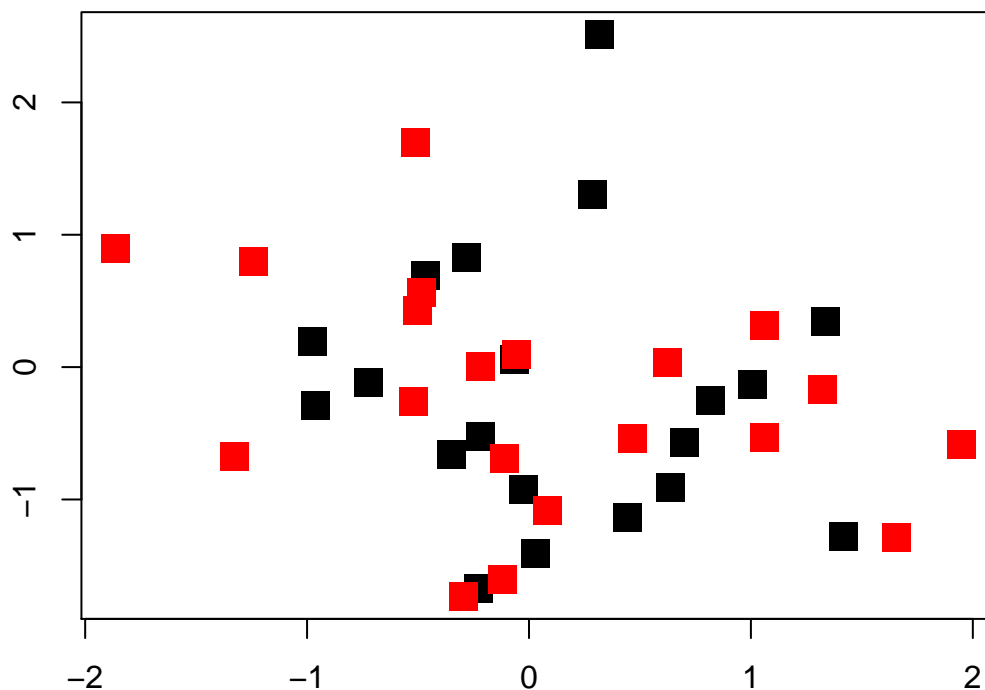
```
## H1 H2 H3 H4 H5 H6 H7 H8 H9 H10 H11 H12 H13 H14 H15 H16 H17 H18 H19 H20
## 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
## D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 D8 D9 D10 D11 D12 D13 D14 D15 D16 D17 D18 D19 D20
## 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
```

```
k2$tot.withinss
```

```
## [1] 38366.84
```

```
p2= plot(genematrix,
        col=(k2$cluster),
        main="K-Means Clustering Results with K=2",
        xlab="", ylab="", pch=15, cex=2)
```

K-Means Clustering Results with K=2



On python with scikit-learn

Hierarchical clustering

Interpreting a dendrogram

Correlation-based distance

Euclidean distance

Correlation-based distance

Hierarchical clustering algorithm

Linkage

Example

```
c_euclidean<-dist(genematrix, method = 'euclidean')
c_pearson <- cor(t(genematrix), method="pearson")
c_pearson <- as.dist(1-c_pearson)

#complete
clusters_complete_euclidean <- hclust(c_euclidean, method = "complete")
clusterCut <- cutree(clusters_complete_euclidean, 2)
clusterCut
```

On R

```
## H1 H2 H3 H4 H5 H6 H7 H8 H9 H10 H11 H12 H13 H14 H15 H16 H17 H18 H19 H20
## 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
## D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 D8 D9 D10 D11 D12 D13 D14 D15 D16 D17 D18 D19 D20
## 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
```

```
clusters_complete_correlation <- hclust(c_pearson, method = "complete")
clusterCut <- cutree(clusters_complete_correlation, 2)
clusterCut
```

```
## H1 H2 H3 H4 H5 H6 H7 H8 H9 H10 H11 H12 H13 H14 H15 H16 H17 H18 H19 H20
## 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1
## D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 D8 D9 D10 D11 D12 D13 D14 D15 D16 D17 D18 D19 D20
## 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
```

```
#single
clusters_single_euclidean <- hclust(c_euclidean, method = "single")
clusterCut <- cutree(clusters_single_euclidean, 2)
clusterCut
```

```
## H1 H2 H3 H4 H5 H6 H7 H8 H9 H10 H11 H12 H13 H14 H15 H16 H17 H18 H19 H20
## 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
## D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 D8 D9 D10 D11 D12 D13 D14 D15 D16 D17 D18 D19 D20
## 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
```

```
clusters_single_correlation <- hclust(c_pearson, method = "single")
clusterCut <- cutree(clusters_single_correlation, 2)
clusterCut
```

```
## H1 H2 H3 H4 H5 H6 H7 H8 H9 H10 H11 H12 H13 H14 H15 H16 H17 H18 H19 H20
## 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1
## D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 D8 D9 D10 D11 D12 D13 D14 D15 D16 D17 D18 D19 D20
## 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
```

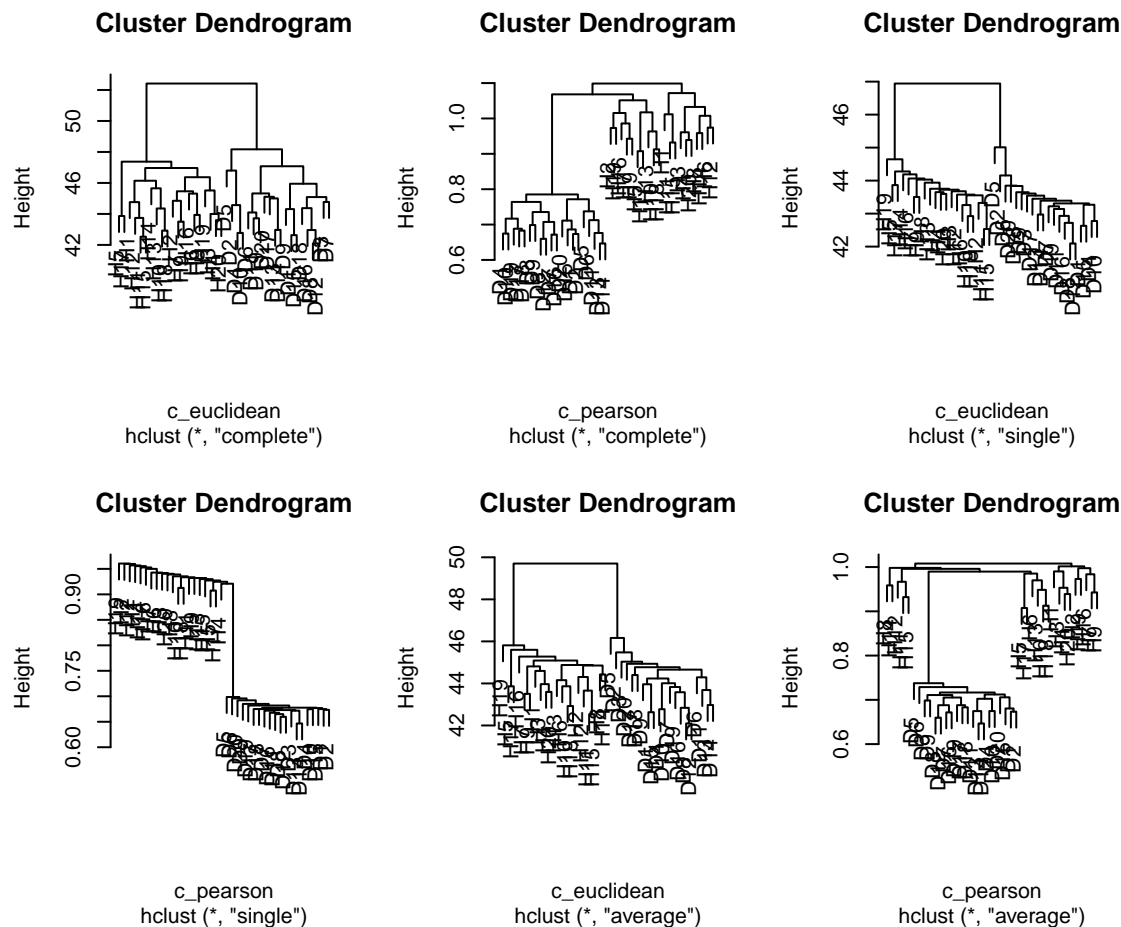
```
#average
clusters_average_euclidean <- hclust(c_euclidean, method = "average")
clusterCut <- cutree(clusters_average_euclidean, 2)
clusterCut
```

```
## H1 H2 H3 H4 H5 H6 H7 H8 H9 H10 H11 H12 H13 H14 H15 H16 H17 H18 H19 H20
## 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
## D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 D8 D9 D10 D11 D12 D13 D14 D15 D16 D17 D18 D19 D20
## 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
```

```
clusters_average_correlation <- hclust(c_pearson, method = "average")
clusterCut <- cutree(clusters_average_correlation, 2)
clusterCut
```

```
## H1 H2 H3 H4 H5 H6 H7 H8 H9 H10 H11 H12 H13 H14 H15 H16 H17 H18 H19 H20
## 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 1
## D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 D8 D9 D10 D11 D12 D13 D14 D15 D16 D17 D18 D19 D20
## 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
```

```
par(mfrow = c(2, 3))
plot(clusters_complete_euclidean)
plot(clusters_complete_correlation)
plot(clusters_single_euclidean)
plot(clusters_single_correlation)
plot(clusters_average_euclidean)
plot(clusters_average_correlation)
```



We can see that the use of euclidean distance in the three methods (complete, single, average) gives good results (no missclassification) but the use of correlation-distance gives very bad results.

Furthermore all methods, except Average with correlation-distance, divide the graph in two groups (healthy and non-healthy) which is very good.

On python with scikit-learn

Validation techniques

Bootstrapping

Example

On R

On python with scikit-learn