





DLI Accelerated Data Science Teaching Kit

# Lecture 15.6 - UMAP



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### **UMAP** for Dimensional Reduction

- Matrix Factorization
  - Example: Principle Component Analysis
  - Good at capturing the Global Structure of the data
  - Only keeping the principle component, meaning there is a loss in information
- Neighbor Graph
  - Example: UMAP, t-SNE
  - Good at capturing the Local Strcutre of the data
  - Simplices: Topological structure in multi dimentional space
  - Nerve Theorem: We can keep all information in the topological space



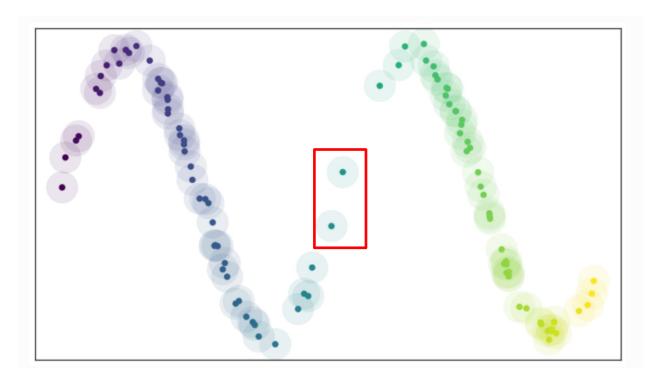




### **UMAP Overview**

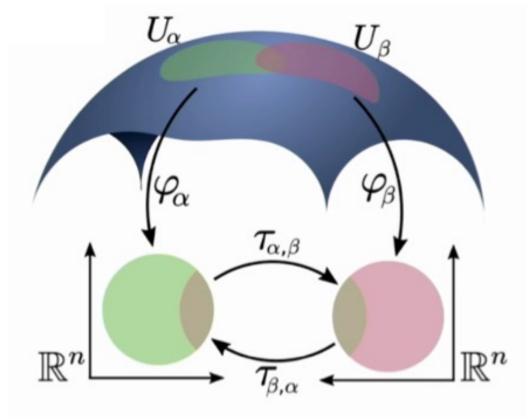
#### Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection

- Based on creating simplex in high-dimensional space
  - Points are connected with a line if the distance between them is under a certain threshold
  - We can use different distance metrics (e.g., Euclidean)
- Problem: Data are not usually uniformly distanced
  - We can have points that are disconnected from other points

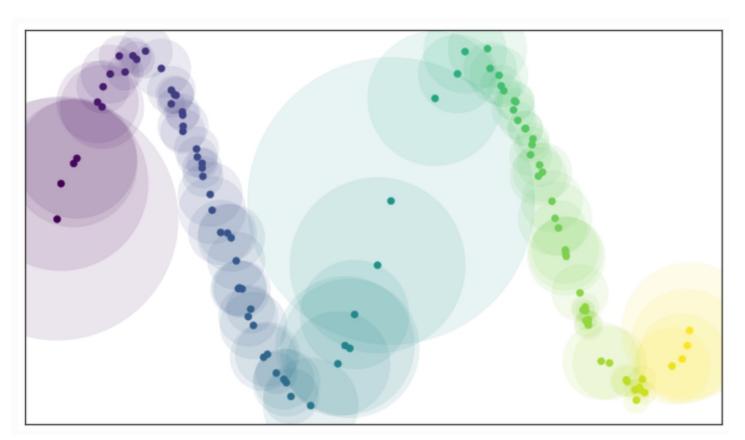


### **Uniform Manifold**

- Solution: Uniform Manifold & Riemannian Metrics
- Stretching or shrinking according to where the data appear sparser or denser
- We define a Uniform Manifold where each points are equally distanced from each other



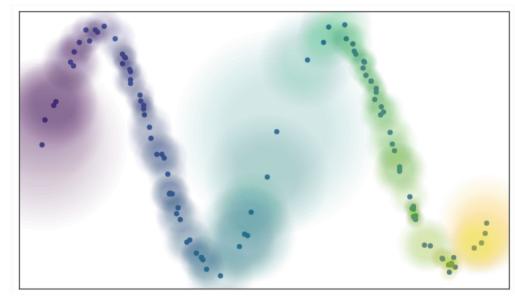
Manifold & Riemannian Metrics



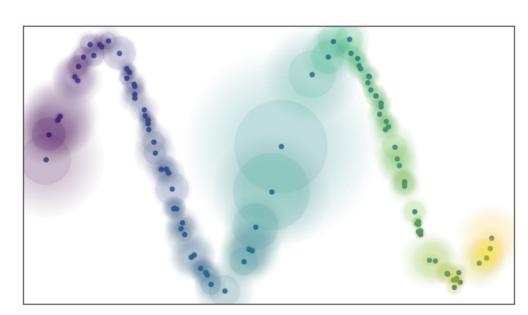
Distance in the manifold projected onto the real space

# Fixed Radius vs. Fuzzy cover

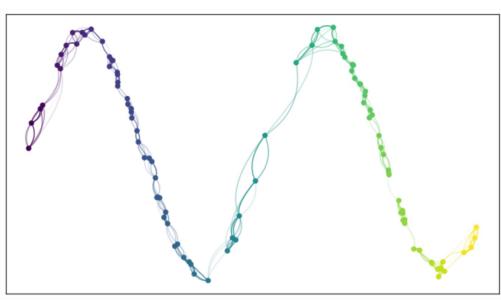
- We can now generate a simplex where all data points are connected
- Problem: Cannot differentiate distance in this simplex.
  - We are using a fixed radius to determine if two data points should be connected.
- Solution: Fuzzy cover
  - We still need the manifold to be locally connected



**Fuzzy Cover** 



Fuzzy Cover + Locally connected



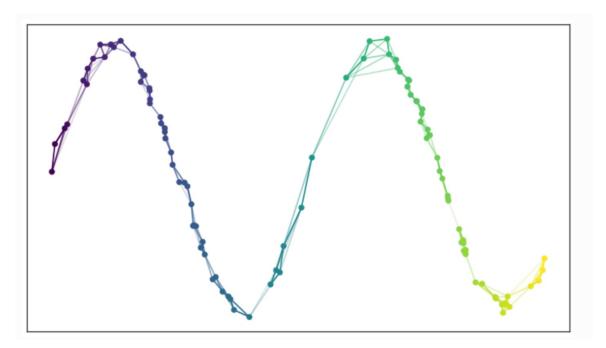
Edges with incompatible weight (Differentiate by different color)

# **UMAP** Adjunction

Problem: Local metrics are not compatible

Solution: UMAP Adjunction

• We can combine weights in different edges in this form:  $f(\alpha, \beta) = \alpha + \beta - \alpha\beta$ 



Graph with combined weight







## **UMAP** Hyperparameter

#### n\_neighbors

- The number of approximate nearest neighbors used to construct the initial high-dimensional graph
- Most important
- Local versus global structure
- Low: focus more on local structure
- High: focus more on global structure

#### min\_dist

- The minimum distance between points in low-dimensional space
- How tightly UMAP clumps points together
- Low: More tightly packed embeddings
- High: More loosely packed embeddings







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#### min\_dist

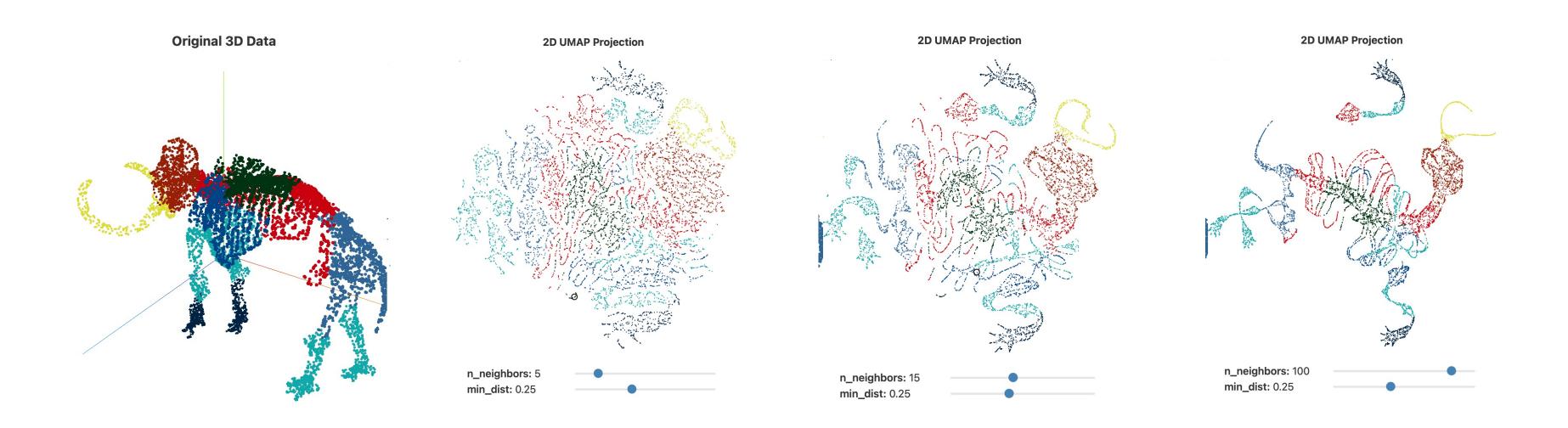
- The minimum distance between points in low-dimensional space
- How tightly UMAP clumps points together
- Low: More tightly packed embeddings
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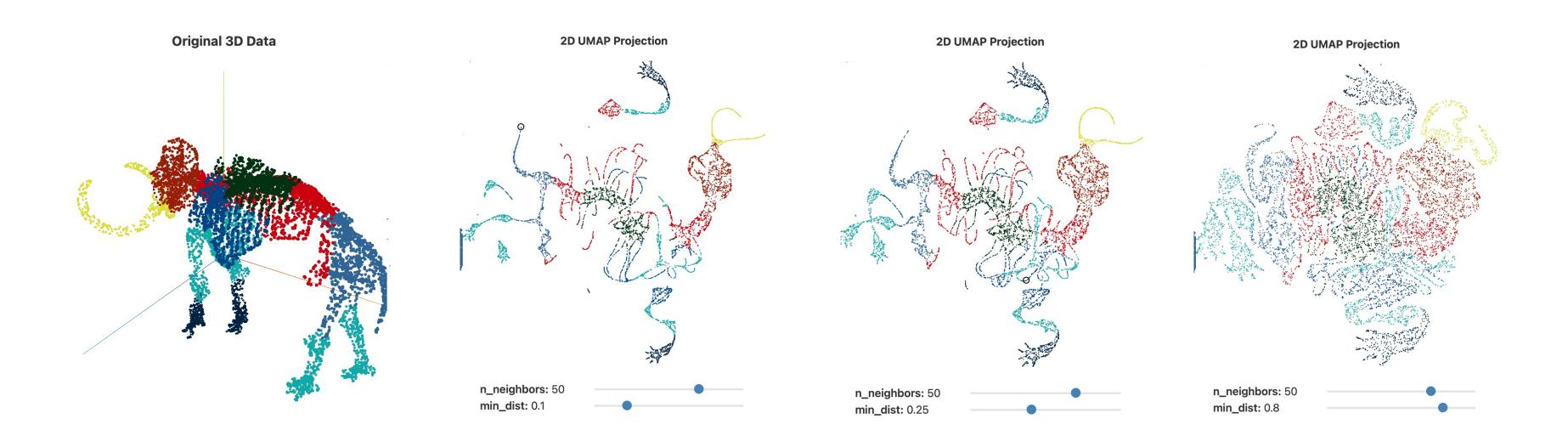




# **UMAP** Hyperparameter (n\_neighbors)



# **UMAP Hyperparameter (min\_dist)**



### Performance

	t-SNE	UMAP
COIL20	20 seconds	7 seconds
MNIST	22 minutes	98 seconds
Fashion MNIST	15 minutes	78 seconds
GoogleNews	4.5 hours	14 minutes

UMAP speed up over t-SNE		
COIL20	3x	
MNIST	13x	
Fashion MNIST	11x	
GoogleNews	19x	

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nq6iPZVUxZU















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# Thank You