

PCA_RelLog_python

January 22, 2021

1 Projet TP Groupe 3

1.1 Nous avons utilisé les étapes suivantes :

1.2 1. Réduction de la dimension des variables avec PCA

1.3 2. Utilisation de SVM pour la classification

```
[1]: # On importe les librairies

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn import preprocessing
from sklearn.pipeline import make_pipeline, Pipeline
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV, learning_curve
```

1.3.1 On importe les données d'apprentissage

```
[2]: path_dataset = "UCI HAR Dataset/"

[3]: dataset_train = pd.read_csv(path_dataset + "train/X_train_new.txt", sep=' ',
    ↳header=None)
dataset_train
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	\
0	0.288585	-0.020294	-0.132905	-0.995279	-0.983111	-0.913526	-0.995112	
1	0.278419	-0.016411	-0.123520	-0.998245	-0.975300	-0.960322	-0.998807	
2	0.279653	-0.019467	-0.113462	-0.995380	-0.967187	-0.978944	-0.996520	

3	0.279174	-0.026201	-0.123283	-0.996091	-0.983403	-0.990675	-0.997099
4	0.276629	-0.016570	-0.115362	-0.998139	-0.980817	-0.990482	-0.998321
...
7347	0.299665	-0.057193	-0.181233	-0.195387	0.039905	0.077078	-0.282301
7348	0.273853	-0.007749	-0.147468	-0.235309	0.004816	0.059280	-0.322552
7349	0.273387	-0.017011	-0.045022	-0.218218	-0.103822	0.274533	-0.304515
7350	0.289654	-0.018843	-0.158281	-0.219139	-0.111412	0.268893	-0.310487
7351	0.351503	-0.012423	-0.203867	-0.269270	-0.087212	0.177404	-0.377404

	7	8	9	...	553	554	555	\
0	-0.983185	-0.923527	-0.934724	...	-0.710304	-0.112754	0.030400	
1	-0.974914	-0.957686	-0.943068	...	-0.861499	0.053477	-0.007435	
2	-0.963668	-0.977469	-0.938692	...	-0.760104	-0.118559	0.177899	
3	-0.982750	-0.989302	-0.938692	...	-0.482845	-0.036788	-0.012892	
4	-0.979672	-0.990441	-0.942469	...	-0.699205	0.123320	0.122542	
...	
7347	0.043616	0.060410	0.210795	...	-0.880324	-0.190437	0.829718	
7348	-0.029456	0.080585	0.117440	...	-0.680744	0.064907	0.875679	
7349	-0.098913	0.332584	0.043999	...	-0.304029	0.052806	-0.266724	
7350	-0.068200	0.319473	0.101702	...	-0.344314	-0.101360	0.700740	
7351	-0.038678	0.229430	0.269013	...	-0.740738	-0.280088	-0.007739	

	556	557	558	559	560	561	562
0	-0.464761	-0.018446	-0.841247	0.179941	-0.058627	1	5
1	-0.732626	0.703511	-0.844788	0.180289	-0.054317	1	5
2	0.100699	0.808529	-0.848933	0.180637	-0.049118	1	5
3	0.640011	-0.485366	-0.848649	0.181935	-0.047663	1	5
4	0.693578	-0.615971	-0.847865	0.185151	-0.043892	1	5
...
7347	0.206972	-0.425619	-0.791883	0.238604	0.049819	30	2
7348	-0.879033	0.400219	-0.771840	0.252676	0.050053	30	2
7349	0.864404	0.701169	-0.779133	0.249145	0.040811	30	2
7350	0.936674	-0.589479	-0.785181	0.246432	0.025339	30	2
7351	-0.056088	-0.616956	-0.783267	0.246809	0.036695	30	2

[7352 rows x 563 columns]

```
[4]: X_train = dataset_train.values[:, 0:561]
      print("La dimension de X train est : {}".format(X_train.shape))
```

La dimension de X train est : (7352, 561)

```
[5]: y_train = dataset_train.values[:, 562]
      print("La dimension de y train est : {}".format(y_train.shape))
```

La dimension de y train est : (7352,)

1.3.2 On importe les données de test

```
[6]: dataset_test = pd.read_csv(path_dataset + "test/X_test_new.txt", sep=' ',
    ↪header=None)
dataset_test
```

```
[6]:
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	\
0	0.257178	-0.023285	-0.014654	-0.938404	-0.920091	-0.667683	-0.952501	
1	0.286027	-0.013163	-0.119083	-0.975415	-0.967458	-0.944958	-0.986799	
2	0.275485	-0.026050	-0.118152	-0.993819	-0.969926	-0.962748	-0.994403	
3	0.270298	-0.032614	-0.117520	-0.994743	-0.973268	-0.967091	-0.995274	
4	0.274833	-0.027848	-0.129527	-0.993852	-0.967445	-0.978295	-0.994111	
...	
2942	0.310155	-0.053391	-0.099109	-0.287866	-0.140589	-0.215088	-0.356083	
2943	0.363385	-0.039214	-0.105915	-0.305388	0.028148	-0.196373	-0.373540	
2944	0.349966	0.030077	-0.115788	-0.329638	-0.042143	-0.250181	-0.388017	
2945	0.237594	0.018467	-0.096499	-0.323114	-0.229775	-0.207574	-0.392380	
2946	0.153627	-0.018437	-0.137018	-0.330046	-0.195253	-0.164339	-0.430974	
...	
	7	8	9	...	553	554	555	\
0	-0.925249	-0.674302	-0.894088	...	-0.705974	0.006462	0.162920	
1	-0.968401	-0.945823	-0.894088	...	-0.594944	-0.083495	0.017500	
2	-0.970735	-0.963483	-0.939260	...	-0.640736	-0.034956	0.202302	
3	-0.974471	-0.968897	-0.938610	...	-0.736124	-0.017067	0.154438	
4	-0.965953	-0.977346	-0.938610	...	-0.846595	-0.002223	-0.040046	
...	
2942	-0.148775	-0.232057	0.185361	...	-0.750809	-0.337422	0.346295	
2943	-0.030036	-0.270237	0.185361	...	-0.700274	-0.736701	-0.372889	
2944	-0.133257	-0.347029	0.007471	...	-0.467179	-0.181560	0.088574	
2945	-0.279610	-0.289477	0.007471	...	-0.617737	0.444558	-0.819188	
2946	-0.218295	-0.229933	-0.111527	...	-0.436940	0.598808	-0.287951	
...	
	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	
0	-0.825886	0.271151	-0.720009	0.276801	-0.057978	2	5	
1	-0.434375	0.920593	-0.698091	0.281343	-0.083898	2	5	
2	0.064103	0.145068	-0.702771	0.280083	-0.079346	2	5	
3	0.340134	0.296407	-0.698954	0.284114	-0.077108	2	5	
4	0.736715	-0.118545	-0.692245	0.290722	-0.073857	2	5	
...	
2942	0.884904	-0.698885	-0.651732	0.274627	0.184784	24	2	
2943	-0.657421	0.322549	-0.655181	0.273578	0.182412	24	2	
2944	0.696663	0.363139	-0.655357	0.274479	0.181184	24	2	
2945	0.929294	-0.008398	-0.659719	0.264782	0.187563	24	2	
2946	0.876030	-0.024965	-0.660080	0.263936	0.188103	24	2	

[2947 rows x 563 columns]

```
[7]: X_test = dataset_test.values[:, 0:561]
print("La dimension de X test est : {}".format(X_test.shape))
```

La dimension de X test est : (2947, 561)

```
[8]: y_test = dataset_test.values[:, 562]
print("La dimension de y test est : {}".format(y_test.shape))
```

La dimension de y test est : (2947,)

1.3.3 Utilisation de PCA pour réduire la dimension des données (Nous allons utiliser la librairie SKLearn)

```
[9]: # choix du nombre de composantes à calculer
n_comp = X_train.shape[1]
print(n_comp)
```

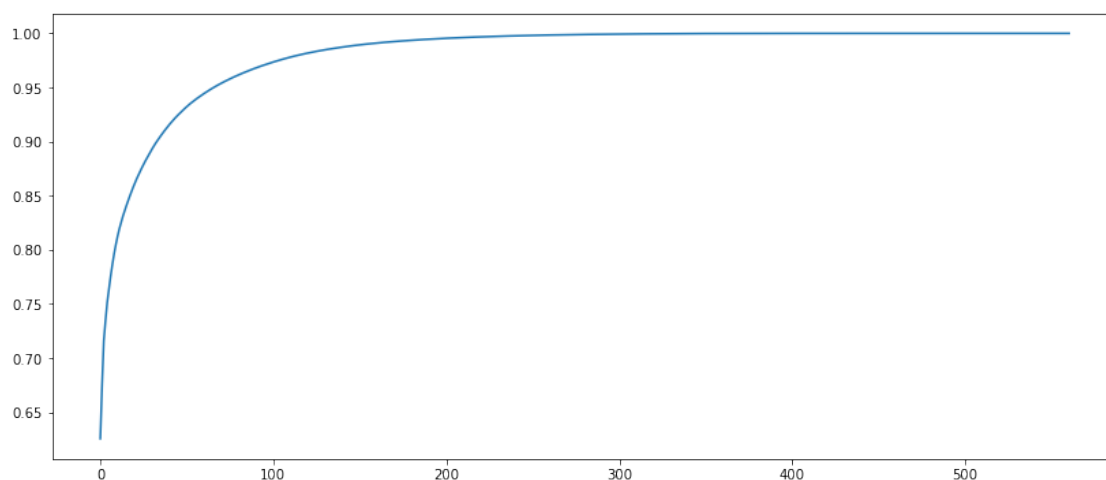
561

```
[10]: # Calcul des composantes principales
pca = PCA(n_components=n_comp)
pca.fit(X_train)
```

```
[10]: PCA(n_components=561)
```

```
[11]: fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=1, figsize=(14, 6))
plt.plot(np.cumsum(pca.explained_variance_ratio_))
```

```
[11]: [ <matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f900bc22940> ]
```



```
[12]: np.argmax(np.cumsum(pca.explained_variance_ratio_) >= 0.99)
```

```
[12]: 154
```

```
[13]: print("Nous pouvons donc réduire à 155 dimension pour conserver 99% de la  
      ↪ variance")
```

Nous pouvons donc réduire à 155 dimension pour conserver 99% de la variance

```
[14]: # choix du nombre de composantes à calculer  
      n_comp = 155
```

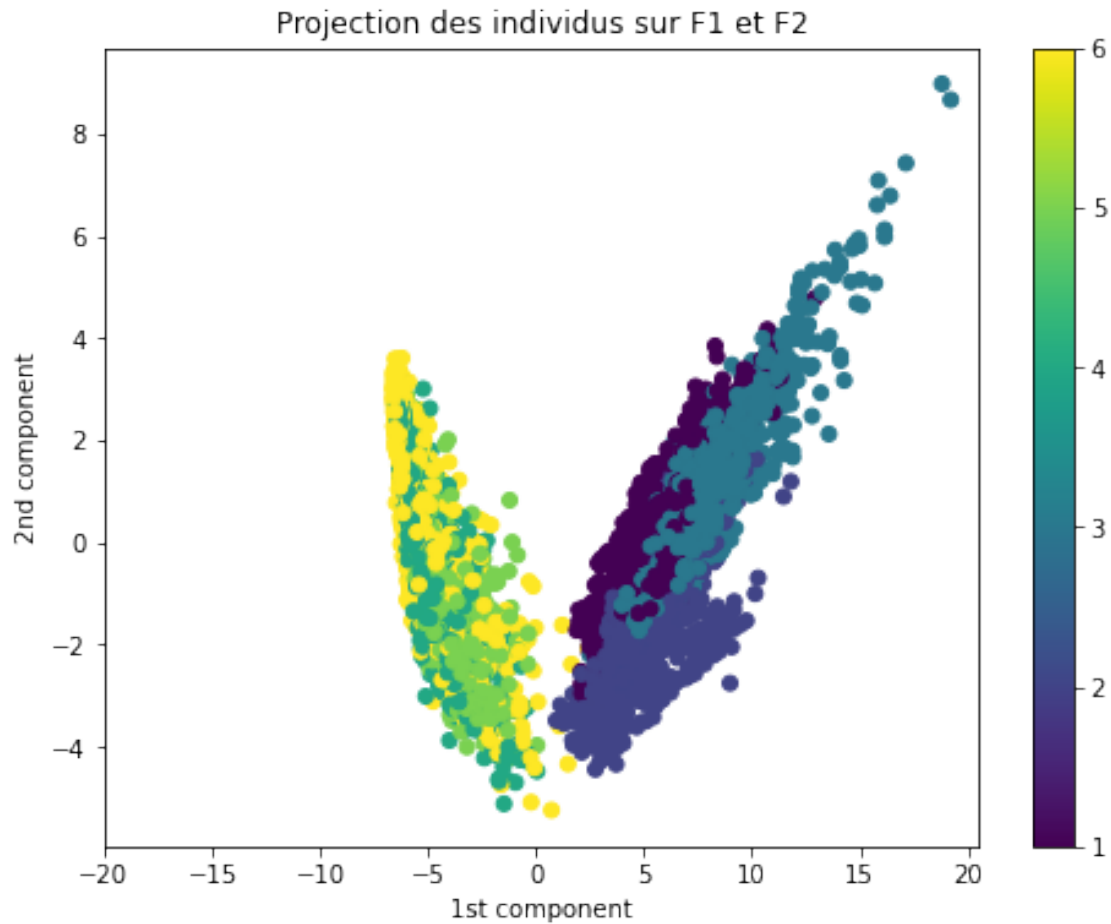
```
[15]: # Calcul des composantes principales  
      pca = PCA(n_components=n_comp)  
      pca.fit(X_train)
```

```
[15]: PCA(n_components=155)
```

```
[16]: # Projection des individus  
      X_projected = pca.transform(X_train)
```

```
[17]: # Projection des composantes 1 et 2  
  
      plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))  
  
      plt.scatter(X_projected[:,0], X_projected[:,1], c=y_train)  
      plt.title('Projection des individus sur F1 et F2')  
      plt.xlim(-20)  
      plt.colorbar()  
      plt.xlabel("1st component")  
      plt.ylabel("2nd component")
```

```
[17]: Text(0, 0.5, '2nd component')
```



2 utilisation du modèle SVM pour la classification

```
[20]: model_lr= make_pipeline(StandardScaler(), LogisticRegression())

params = {'logisticregression__C': [0.5, 1, 2]}

grid = GridSearchCV(model_lr, params, cv=5)

print(grid)
```

```
GridSearchCV(cv=5,
             estimator=Pipeline(steps=[('standardscaler', StandardScaler()),
                                       ('logisticregression',
                                        LogisticRegression())]),
             param_grid={'logisticregression__C': [0.5, 1, 2]})
```

[21]: *# Formation du model*

```
X_train_pca = pca.transform(X_train)
```

```
grid.fit(X_train_pca, y_train)
```

```
/home/franel/anaconda3/lib/python3.8/site-  
packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:762: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed  
to converge (status=1):  
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
```

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:

<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html>

Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression

```
n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(  
/home/franel/anaconda3/lib/python3.8/site-  
packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:762: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed  
to converge (status=1):  
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
```

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:

<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html>

Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression

```
n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(  
/home/franel/anaconda3/lib/python3.8/site-  
packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:762: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed  
to converge (status=1):  
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
```

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:

<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html>

Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression

```
n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(  
/home/franel/anaconda3/lib/python3.8/site-  
packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:762: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed  
to converge (status=1):  
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
```

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:

<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html>

Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:

```
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-
regression
n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
/home/franel/anaconda3/lib/python3.8/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:762: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed
to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
```

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:

```
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-
regression
n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
/home/franel/anaconda3/lib/python3.8/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:762: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed
to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
```

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:

```
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-
regression
n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
/home/franel/anaconda3/lib/python3.8/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:762: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed
to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
```

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```
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Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-
regression
n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
/home/franel/anaconda3/lib/python3.8/site-
packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:762: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed
to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
```

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:

```
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-
regression
n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
/home/franel/anaconda3/lib/python3.8/site-
```



```
packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:762: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed
to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
```

```
Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-
regression
    n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
```

```
[21]: GridSearchCV(cv=5,
                estimator=Pipeline(steps=[('standardscaler', StandardScaler()),
                                           ('logisticregression',
                                            LogisticRegression())]),
                param_grid={'logisticregression__C': [0.5, 1, 2]})
```

```
[22]: # Affichage des meilleurs paramètres du modèle
      grid.best_params_
```

```
[22]: {'logisticregression__C': 0.5}
```

```
[23]: # Score sur les données d'entraînement
      grid.score(X_train_pca, y_train)
```

```
[23]: 0.9927910772578891
```

```
[24]: # Score sur les données de test

      X_test_pca = pca.transform(X_test)

      grid.score(X_test_pca, y_test)
```

```
[24]: 0.9507974211062097
```

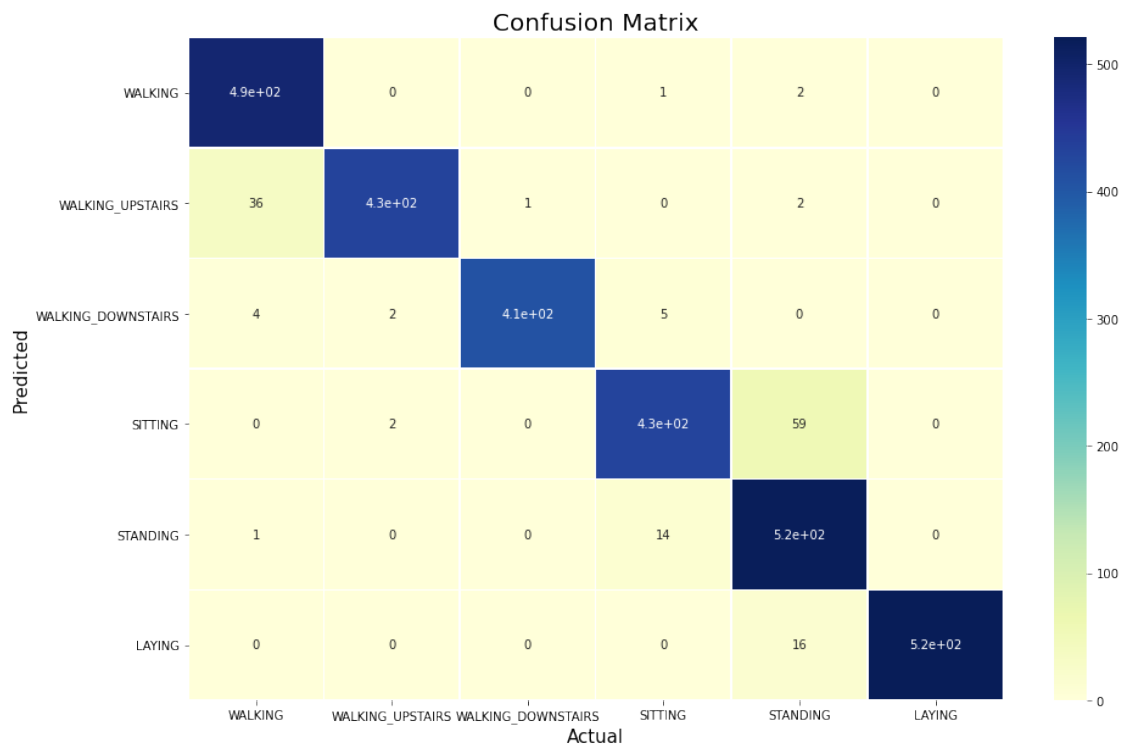
```
[25]: # Matrice de confusion sur les données de test
      confusion = confusion_matrix(y_test, grid.predict(X_test_pca))
      confusion
```

```
[25]: array([[493,  0,  0,  1,  2,  0],
           [ 36, 432,  1,  0,  2,  0],
           [  4,  2, 409,  5,  0,  0],
           [  0,  2,  0, 430, 59,  0],
           [  1,  0,  0, 14, 517,  0],
           [  0,  0,  0,  0, 16, 521]])
```

```
[26]: labels = ['WALKING', 'WALKING_UPSTAIRS', "WALKING_DOWNSTAIRS", "SITTING", "STANDING", "LAYING"]

df_cm = pd.DataFrame(confusion, index = labels, columns = labels)

plt.figure(figsize = (15,10))
plt.title('Confusion Matrix', fontsize = 20)
sns.heatmap(df_cm, annot=True, cmap="YlGnBu", linewidths=.5)
plt.xlabel('Actual', fontsize = 15)
plt.ylabel('Predicted', fontsize = 15)
plt.show()
```



```
[ ]:
```