CS7641 Assignment 3 Jacob Kilver 9 Nov 2014

# Introduction

Clustering and feature selection/transformation are explored using two data sets. Expectation Maximization and k-Means clustering are used on the original data. Then, feature selection/transformation algorithms are used to reduce the amount of data. Next, the reduced feature data is used to train a neural network and the results are compared to the results from training with the full data set. Clustering is then performed on the reduced feature data and the results are compared to clustering with the full data set. Finally, the clusters themselves are used as the features to train a neural network with the results being compared to the previous findings.

# Clustering on original data

## K Means

For k-means clustering, k=2 was chosen for both data sets because it was known in advance that each data set had only 2 classifications. While this a large assumption about the domain knowledge, it is the correct one and will lead to the best results.

### Adult Income

Figure 1 shows what was observed when k-means clustering was performed on the adult income data. Clusters are on the y-axis and classes are on the x-axis. Two clusters were observed. Each cluster had instances from both classes. This is not a good split, and indicates that k-means had difficulty finding good clusters for this data.

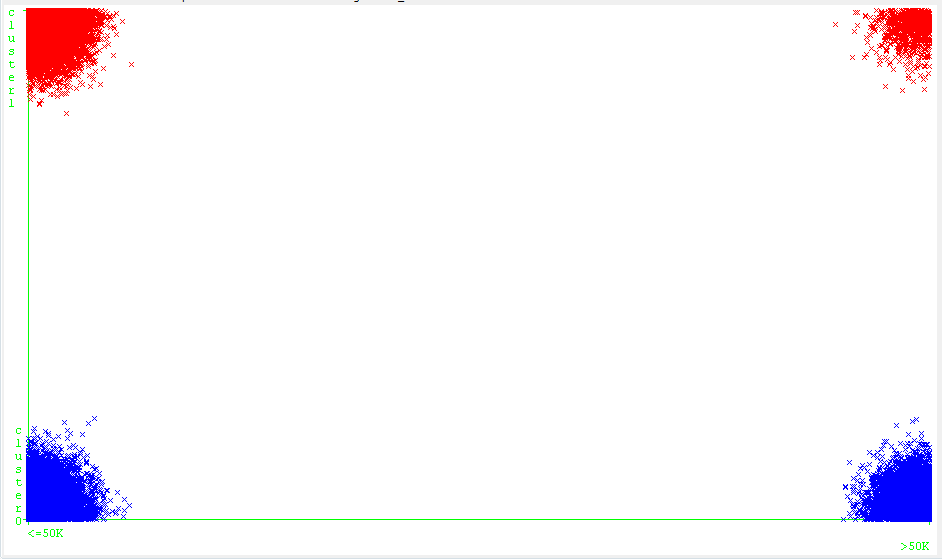


Figure 1: Adult Income Clustering

### Bank Note Authentication

The k-means clustering algorithm with k = 2 was able to correctly cluster the two groups into authentic and inauthentic notes. One cluster had all the authentic instances and one cluster had all the inauthentic instances. This is in contrast to the adult income data set where each cluster had instances from both classes.

## Expectation Maximization

Two runs were performed for each data set using expectation maximization. The first had no limit on the number of clusters it could find while the second was limited to only two.

### Adult Income

EM was able to correctly pick two clusters when it was allowed to select the number of clusters. However, the clusters looked similar to Figure 1 above, where instances from both classes were in each cluster. This was unexpected. Since EM was able to pick 2 clusters, it was expected that the two clusters would fall primarily along the class division. Since this is not the case, it appears that the data is not very consistent – similar data points according to EM do not belong to the same class.

When the number of clusters was restricted to two, the results were nearly identical to when EM was allowed to pick the number of clusters. This is reasonable, since EM first picked two clusters.

### Bank Note Authentication

When EM was run without limiting the number of clusters, it resulted in 18 different clusters being generated even though the instances had only 5 features. The interesting thing to note here was that the clusters still did a good job dividing the data. Each cluster had instances from one of the two classifications, though each also had 1 instances from the other class. In other words, all but one instance in each cluster were of the same classification.

Second, when EM was run with the number of clusters limited to 2, the behavior was similar. All the instances in each cluster were of the same classification except for one. It was also interesting to see that the sum of instances in all the clusters was more than the total number of instances. This suggests that some instances were actually shared between the clusters.

# Dimensionality Reduction

## Principle Components Analysis

### Adult Income

PCA was performed twice on the adult income data set. The first time it was allowed to pick as many principle components as it saw fit. In this case, it selected 86 features that were linear combinations of the original features. At first this was not expected, but upon closer examination it was reasonable. The algorithm converted the nominal features (e.g. relationship status) to binary (e.g., relationship=married). When all the features are expanded as such, there are more than 100 distinct features. So, PCA was able to reduce the number of features.

The second time PCA was run, the number of features were limited to 10. The results were same as when PCA was able to select as many attributes as it liked with the difference being only the ten most important attributes (attributes with the largest eigenvalues) were retained. The value of 10 was selected because it was a significant reduction of the 86 features PCA selected on its own, and after the first 10 features, the eigenvalues levelled off, so choosing more features would not significantly help with training later.

### Bank Note Authentication

Applying PCA to the bank note authentication data set resulted in a reduction of features from four to three. Each of the new features was simply a linear combination of the original four. Since PCA resulted in a reduction of features without restriction, it was only performed once.

## Independent Components Analysis

### Adult Income

ICA did not converge for the adult income data set. With the large number of features and the large number of instances, this is disappointing, but not unexpected.

### Bank Note Authentication

Applying ICA to the bank note authentication data set resulted in four sources being found. This is as expected. There were four different sources of information, and ICA was able to identify them. The tool used to calculate ICA projections did not output the eigenvectors, so they were unable to be analyzed. However, by viewing the distributions of the original and the transformed data, it was observed that there was some correlation between the two.

## Random Components Analysis

### Adult Income

The algorithm that was used for RCA required the number of dimensions to be input by the user. Since ten features were selected for PCA, RCA was limited to choosing 10 features. Using the same seed value, the distributions were identical, but when the seed value was changed, drastic shifts in the distribution could occur.

The tool used for RCA did not have the capability to reverse the projection directly. However, when random components data was converted back to the same number of features as the original data set, the distributions were remarkably similar.

### Bank Note Authentication

When applied to the bank note authentication data set, RCA was set to reduce the dimensions from four to three. Distributions could vary significantly between various seed distributions. However, it seems that even though three dimensions were permitted, at most 2 dimensions were used. In other words, for all the distributions that were tested, one contained no information; one of the three remaining features was all zeros.

Projecting the data back to the original feature space did not work with the bank note authentication data set as it did with the adult income data set, most likely because 1 feature was all zeros. As such, when trying to reproject back to the original space, 2-3 features were all zeros.

## Information Gain

The information gain algorithm selected the features that provided the most information gain. As such, it only performed feature selection and performed no feature transformation.

### Adult Income

For the adult income data set, information gain algorithm was run over all the features to see which provided the most information gain. Afterwards the top 10 features were selected to carry forward. As can be seen in Figure 2, the Relationship and Marital Status features were the most important, with almost one-third of all information between the two attributes. Following those, the information gain continues to decrease until the gain is actually zero. The Final Weight attribute provides no more information than all the preceding features combined does.

Figure 2: Percentage of information gain for adult income data set

### Bank Note Authentication

As with the adult income data set, the information gain algorithm was run over all the features to rank them, then the top performers were selected. In this case, since there were only four features, 3 features were carried forward. Figure 3 shows the distribution of information gain percentages for the features. Entropy provides no information gain in conjunction with the other three features. As such, this feature was the one selected for removal.

Figure 3: Information gain for bank note authentication data set

# Neural Network with reduced dimension data

Note: Testing error for all the reduced dimension data sets except those generated by information gain were not able to be tested using the testing data. The tool used was unable to correctly correlate the features between the reduced data set and the testing data set.

## Original Data

For comparison, the results using the original full data set are presented in the tables below.

Table 4: Full Adult Income Data Set Neural Network Training results

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error | 16.27% |
| Training Time (s) | 217.52 |
| Testing Error | 16.25% |

Table 5: Full Bank Note Authentication Data Set Neural Network Training Results

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error | .4049% |
| Training Time (s) | 2.17 |
| Testing Error | 1.5% |

## Principle Components Analysis

### Adult Income

Neural network training was performed once for each data set produced via PCA feature transformation. First, the data set in which the number of features was selected by PCA was used. The results can be found in Table 6. Compared to the original data set, the training error and the training time improved. However, the testing error increased significantly.

Next, the data set where PCA was permitted only 10 features was used, with the results in Table 7. The training error was virtually unchanged as compared to the original data set. However, the training time improved significantly. Nevertheless, the testing error increased significantly as well. It is interesting to note that the testing error is unchanged although the number of features was reduced drastically.

Table 6: Neural Network Training Results with PCA reduced data - unlimited features

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error | 15.0282% |
| Training Time (s) | 184.78 |

Table 7: Neural Network Training Results with PCA reduced data - 10 features

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error | 16.533% |
| Training Time (s) | 36.19 |

### Bank Note Authentication

The results from neural network training with the PCA transformed data are presented in Table 8. The training error and especially the testing error increased dramatically as compared to the full data set while the training time was cut approximately in half. With the increased testing error, however, this does not seem to be a significant gain.

Table 8: Neural Network Training Results with PCA transformed data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error | 5.668% |
| Training Time (s) | 1 |

## Independent Components Analysis

### Adult Income

Since ICA did not converge for the adult income data set, the neural network using the ICA reduced data set could not be trained.

### Bank Note Authentication

The results from neural network training with ICA transformed data are presented in Table 9. The training error doubled but is still insignificant. Meanwhile, the training time was reduced by more than half as compared to the full data set.

Table 9: Neural Network Training Results with ICA transformed data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error | 0.8097% |
| Training Time (s) | 1.02 |

## Random Components Analysis

### Adult Income

The results from neural network training with RCA transformed data are presented in Table 10. The training error did not increase significantly while the training time was reduced dramatically.

Table 10: Neural Network Training Results with RCA transformed data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error | 18.8455% |
| Training Time (s) | 39.31 |

### Bank Note Authentication

The results from neural network training with RCA transformed data are presented in Table 11. The training error increased significantly while the training time was reduced by half.

Table 11: Neural Network Training Results with RCA transformed data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error | 26.99056667% |
| Training Time (s) | 0.97 |

## Information Gain

Note: Testing error is included in the tables below because the tool used to was able to correctly map the features of the training set to the features of the testing set. For the other reduced data sets, specifically the ones that performed transformation and not just selection, the tool was not able to do this and no workaround could be found.

### Adult Income

The results from neural network training with Information Gain reduced data are presented in Table 12. As compared to the full data results, the training error was actually less and the testing error was approximately the same. Furthermore, the training time was significantly reduced; more than 1.5 minutes were saved. Feature reduction was able to reduce the amount of data needed for this data set while leaving the results unchanged or improved.

Table 12: Neural Network Training Results with Information Gain reduced data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error | 15.1646% |
| Training Time (s) | 115.31 |
| Testing Error | 16.4312% |

### Bank Note Authentication

The results from neural network training with Information Gain reduced data are presented in Table 13. Training and testing error increased, but not significantly while training time was reduced by more than half. As with the adult income data set, information gain feature reduction was able to reduce the amount of data required for classification while not significantly affecting performance.

Table 13: Neural Network Training Results with Information Gain reduced data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error | 0.5668% |
| Training Time (s) | 1 |
| Testing Error | 2.1898% |

# Clustering reduced/transformed data

## K Means

As before, the k-means algorithm was restricted to having 2 clusters.

### Adult Income

#### PCA

The k-means algorithm was run for both PCA data sets. The first one, where PCA was allowed to select as many features as it saw fit, resulted in clusters as with the original full data set. The clusters did not fall along class divisions. Rather, there were instances from each class in both clusters. However, cluster 1 appeared much smaller with this data than with the original data.

The results with the data set with only 10 features were virtually identical to those with the full PCA data set.

#### ICA

ICA did not converge for the adult income data set.

#### RCA

K-means clustering was performed on each RCA transformed data set individually. The results were mostly similar, though at times the cluster assignments were swapped. The clusters were similar to the original in that there were instances from each class in each cluster. However, the size of the clusters differed from the clusters of the original data.

#### Information Gain

The clusters generated using information gain were virtually identical to those generated from the original data. This is not surprising since information gain only removed features without performing any transformation. However, it is interesting that even with less data, the same clusters could be generated.

### Bank Note Authentication

#### PCA

The clusters using the PCA reduced data were virtually identical to those using the original data set. Although the centroids were in different locations, the clusters still contained instances from only a single class. Even though there were fewer features, each feature was a linear combination of the original features. Thus, the same information was available to both, but PCA presented it in a more compact manner.

#### ICA

The clusters using the ICA reduced data were nearly identical to those using the original data set. Although the centroids were in different locations, the clusters still contained instances from only a single class.

#### RCA

The clusters using the RCA reduced data sets were nearly identical to those using the original data set. Although the centroids were in different locations, the clusters still contained instances from only a single class.

#### Information Gain

The clusters using the Information Gain reduced data were nearly identical to those using the original data set. The only difference was that the reduced data had one less dimension than the original data. Otherwise the centroids were in the exact same location. As such, each cluster contained instances from only a single class.

## Expectation Maximization

The EM algorithm for each data set was run twice. The first time it selected the number of clusters on its own via cross validation. The second time the number of clusters was fixed at two.

### Adult Income

#### PCA

The EM algorithm did not converge in a reasonable amount of time when it was allowed to select the number of clusters on its own with the PCA output when the number of features was selected by the PCA algorithm. This was unexpected. Originally, the EM algorithm was able to compute the clusters within a few minutes. Once the data was transformed, it was expected that clustering would have taken even less time.

With the PCA data with only 10 features was used and the EM was limited to two clusters. These clusters were similar to those generated using the original data sets; each cluster had instances from each class.

GO BACK AND RUN EM WITH CLUSTERS LIMITED TO 2 on unlimited PCA data set!!!!!!!!!!!!!

#### ICA

There was no ICA data to work with since ICA with the original data did not converge.

#### RCA

#### Information Gain

### Bank Note Authentication

#### PCA

With the number of clusters selected by PCA, 18 clusters were generated. This is the same result as with the original data, so it appears the information was preserved. The clusters also generally fall along class divisions, although this time there appeared to be a handful more cases where one instances of each class belonged to the same cluster.

The results when the number of clusters was restricted to 2 where identical to that of the original data. All but one instance in each cluster belonged to the same class. This is further evidence that the information content was the same.

#### ICA

With the number of clusters unbounded, EM selected 22 clusters. Once again, the clusters generally fell along class divisions, but there seemed to be more cases where one cluster had instances from both classes than in the PCA case.

With the number of clusters restricted to 2, the results were different from those with the original data. Each cluster contained many instances from each class. It appears that some of the data was lost projecting the data to the independent components.

#### RCA

The results using EM on the RCA data were not consistent. Depending on the RCA data, the number of clusters was anywhere from 12-25. Furthermore, the division of these clusters along class divisions was not clear. Many clusters had instances from both clusters.

With the number of clusters restricted to two, the results were still not consistent. For some RCA data sets, the clusters were exactly as with the original data – all but one instance in each cluster was from the same class. However, with other RCA data sets, the clusters were more like ICA where each clusters contained many instances from both classes.

#### Information Gain

When EM was allowed to select the number of clusters for the information gain reduced data, it selected 28 clusters. This is more clusters than the original data produced, but the information gain data had fewer features. Furthermore, the clusters fell exactly along class divisions, just as the original data did.

When EM was restricted to two clusters, the results were exactly the same as those with the original data and the PCA data. The clusters fell along class divisions with the exception of 1 instances of the opposite class in each cluster.

# Neural Network with clusters membership replacing features

## K Means

### Adult Income

#### PCA

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error |  |
| Training Time (s) |  |

#### ICA

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error |  |
| Training Time (s) |  |

#### RCA

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error |  |
| Training Time (s) |  |

#### Information Gain

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error |  |
| Training Time (s) |  |

### Bank Note Authentication

#### PCA

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error | 10.6073% |
| Training Time (s) | 0.98 |

#### ICA

Put everything in one class

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error | 44.6964% |
| Training Time (s) | 0.83 |

#### RCA

Usually put everything in one class

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error | 42% |
| Training Time (s) | .867 |

#### Information Gain

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error | 38.2996% |
| Training Time (s) | 0.84 |

## Expectation Maximization

### Adult Income

#### PCA

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error |  |
| Training Time (s) |  |

#### ICA

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error |  |
| Training Time (s) |  |

#### RCA

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error |  |
| Training Time (s) |  |

#### Information Gain

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error |  |
| Training Time (s) |  |

### Bank Note Authentication

#### PCA

Unlimited EM

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error | 6.5587% |
| Training Time (s) | 2.53 |

2 clusters

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error | 37.6518% |
| Training Time (s) | 0.81 |

#### ICA

Unlimited EM

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error | 38.8664% |
| Training Time (s) | 2.59 |

2 clsuters – put everything in one class

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error | 44.6964% |
| Training Time (s) | 0.75 |

#### RCA

Unlimited EM

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error | 22.45% |
| Training Time (s) | 2.06 |

2 clsuters

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error | 39.7% |
| Training Time (s) | .84 |

#### Information Gain

Unlimited EM

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error | 2.3482% |
| Training Time (s) | 2.83 |

2 clsuters

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Training Error | 39.6761% |
| Training Time (s) | 0.75 |

# Conclusions