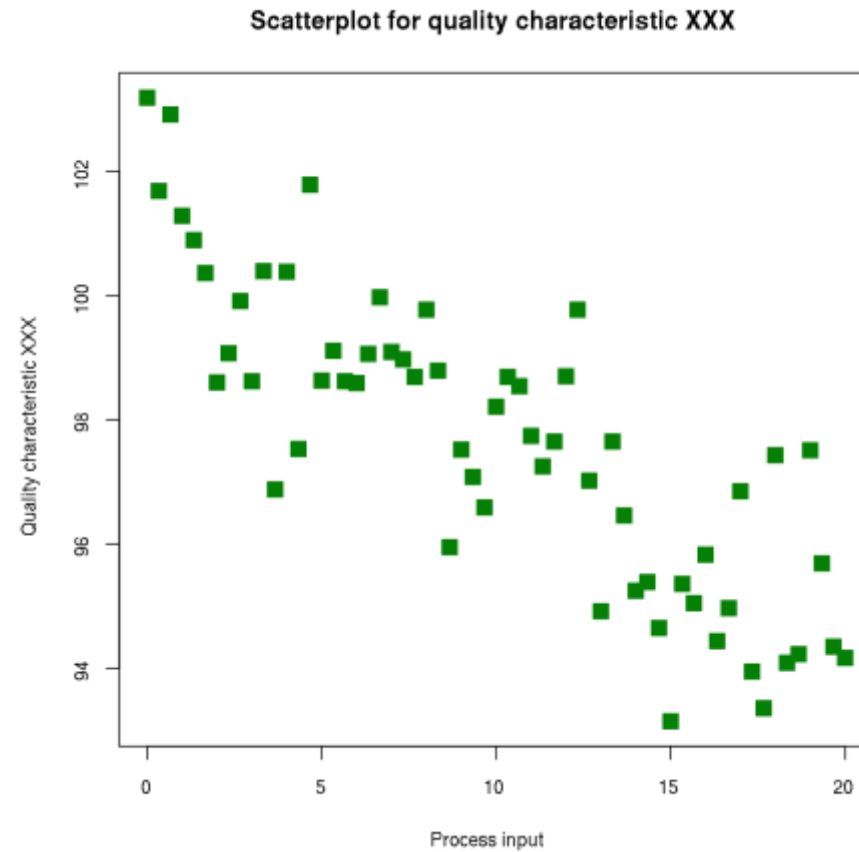


Data Visualization

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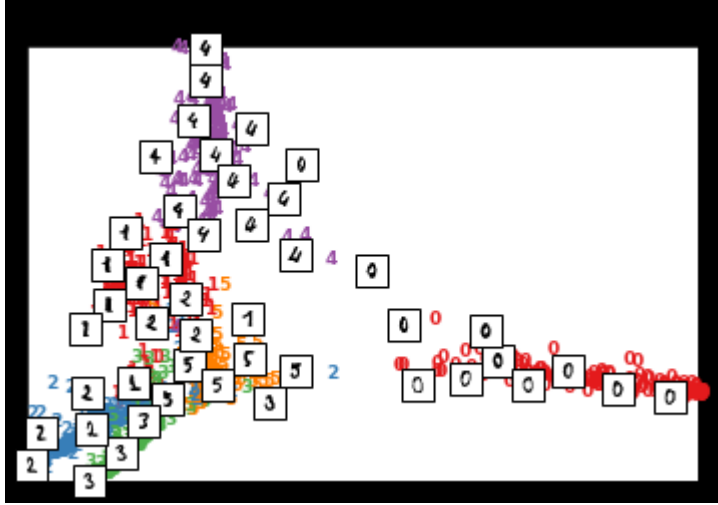
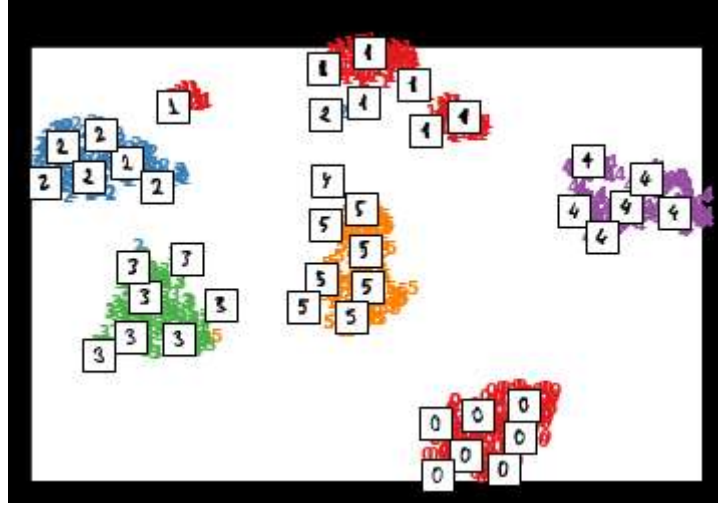
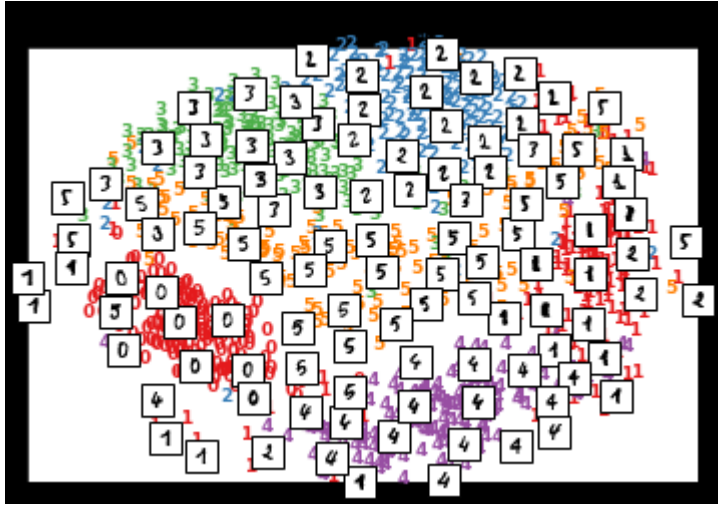
Scatter Plot

Plot – An attribute vs Target



Visualize a high dimensional data set?

- Project it onto 2D plat and visualize!
- How to 'project'?



PCA – Projection on to 2D

- `PCA(n_components=2)`
- `PCA – fit(X)`
- `X_pca = PCA.transform(X)`
- now `X_pca` is a set of 2D points, we can plot them and visualize

127) key phrase... “MDS” Multi Dimensional Scaling

- Formulation idea –
‘*pairwise distances be same before and after transformation*’
- Distance between points and dot product
 - $dist(X[i], X[j]) = \sqrt{\sum_{k=0}^{d-1} (X[i][k] - X[j][k])^2}$
 - $|a - b|^2 = |a|^2 + |b|^2 - 2 a b \cos(\theta)$
 - $dist(X[i], X[j])^2 = |X[i]|^2 + |X[j]|^2 - 2 (X[i] \cdot X[j])$
 - If all vectors are unit vectors, then
 - $d(X[i], X[j])^2 \propto 1 - k(X[i], X[j])$
 - Where $k(a,b)$ is some similarity function between two vectors a and b
- We need to maintain *almost identical* distances between points before and after transformation
- Let
 - Input $X[i]$ be k dimensional
 - $W_{k \times 2}$ be the transformation matrix
 - Determine transformed coordinates, $Z = X \times W$
 - Dot products should remain same!
 - $X X^T \approx Z Z^T$
 - Loss function, $L(W) = |X X^T - X W W^T X|^2$ minimize this function over ‘ W ’ parameters

t-test based stochastic neighbourhood embedding

$$P[i][j] = \frac{e^{-(d_{ij}^X)^2 / (2\sigma_i^2)}}{\sum_k e^{-(d_{ik}^X)^2 / (2\sigma_i^2)}}$$
$$Q[i][j] = \frac{(1 + \|Y[i] - Y[j]\|^2)^{-1}}{\sum_k (1 + \|Y[i] - Y[k]\|^2)^{-1}}$$