## Assignment 4, Exercise 7-2 Kernel PCA

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April 20, 2016

Assignment 4, Exercise 7 - 2

Consider the two-dimensional data sets pca3.csv and pca4.csv (the last data set has as a third column also a label, which should be used for coloring the plots). Perform Kernel PCA. Try at least two different kernels with at least five different kernel parameter settings to compute two principal components. Visualize the projected data.

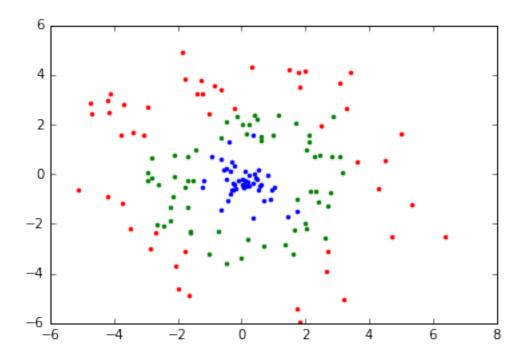
First step is to read the data from the csv file:

Next, we need to center the data. For this, for each attribute, the mean of that attribute over all observations is subtracted.

```
In [3]: import numpy as np

data = np.array(df.ix[:,:].values) # transform to numpy array
labels = data[:,-1] # save the labels separately
data = data[:,:-1] # discard the labels
data = data - np.mean(data, axis=0)
```

First, visualize the unprojected data. We make a 2D plot. We notice the data is shaped like 3 concentric circles.

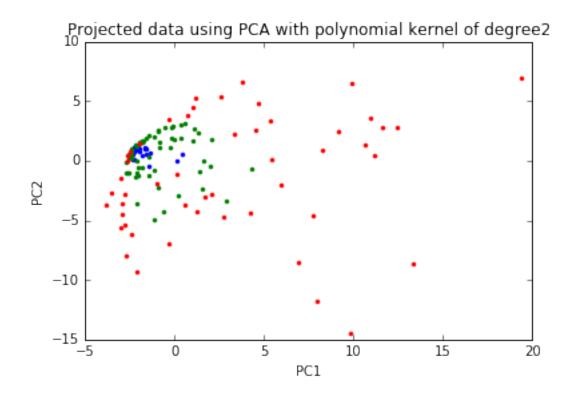


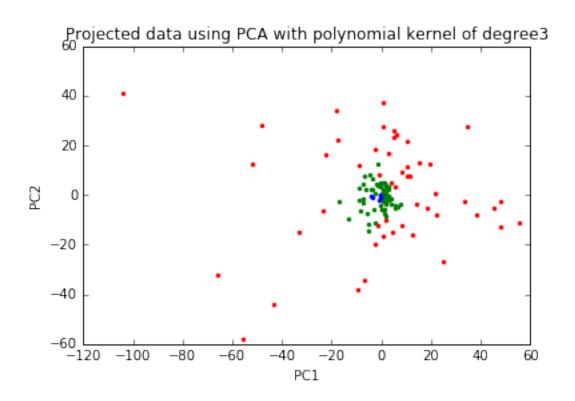
Then, apply KernelPCA with 2 different kernels: poly and rbf.

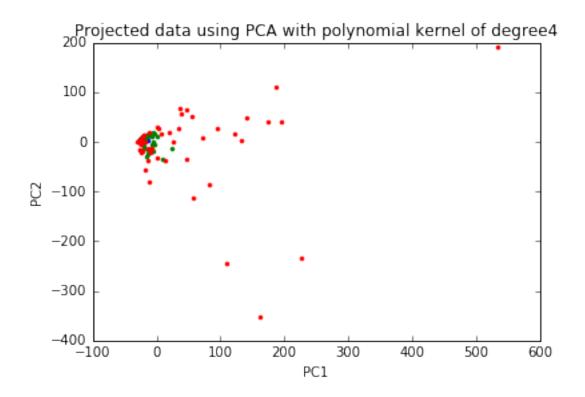
1. The polynomial kernel with various degrees:

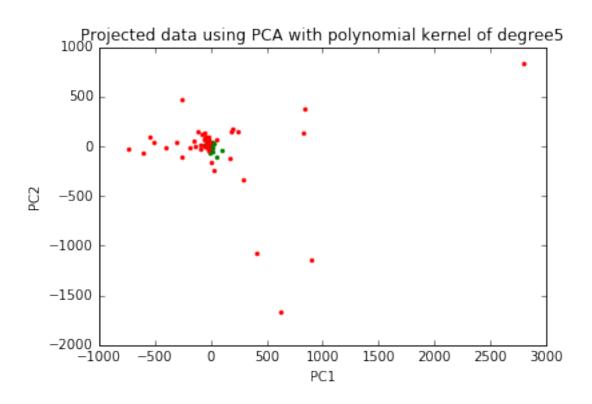
In [5]: from sklearn.decomposition import KernelPCA

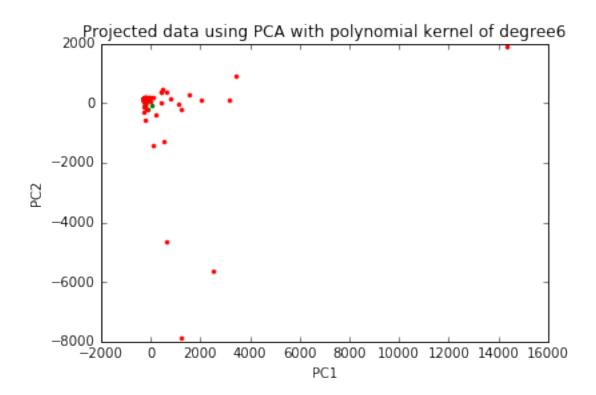
```
figure_index = 0
# define some degrees for the polynomial kernel
poly_kernel_degrees = [2,3,4,5,6]
for poly_kernel_degree in poly_kernel_degrees:
    kpca = KernelPCA(n_components=2, kernel='poly', degree=poly_kernel_degree)
    transformed_data = kpca.fit_transform(data)
    # make a plot using the labels for coloring
    for label in labels_set:
        # select only the observations having the current label
        data_for_label = np.array([transformed_data[i]
                                   for i in range(len(labels))
                                   if labels[i]==label])
        plt.figure(figure_index)
        plt.plot(data_for_label[:,0], data_for_label[:,1],'.')
        plt.xlabel("PC1")
        plt.ylabel("PC2")
        plt.title("Projected data using PCA with polynomial kernel of degree"
                  + str(poly_kernel_degree))
    figure_index+=1
```





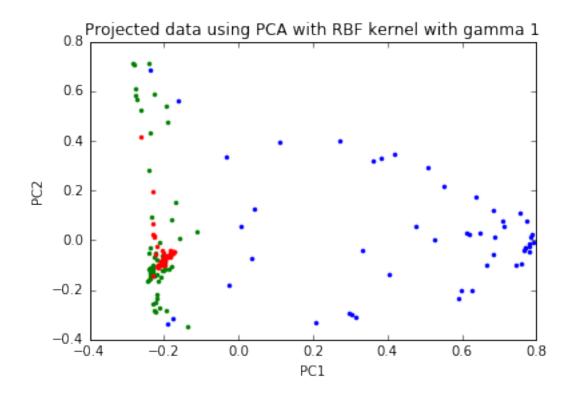


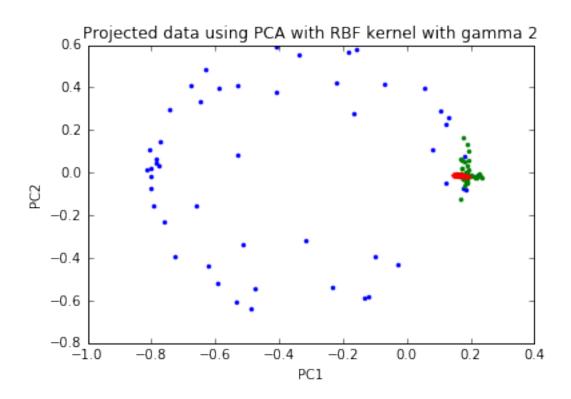


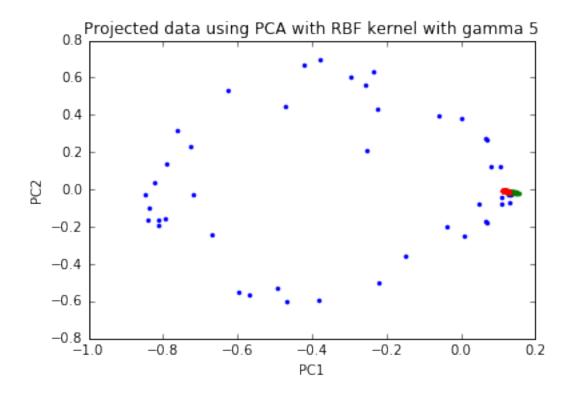


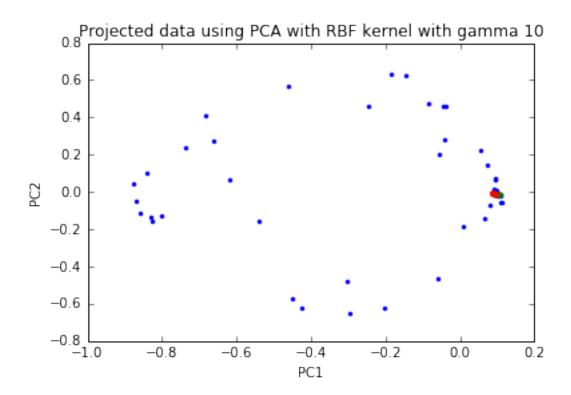
1. The RBF kernel with various values for gamma:

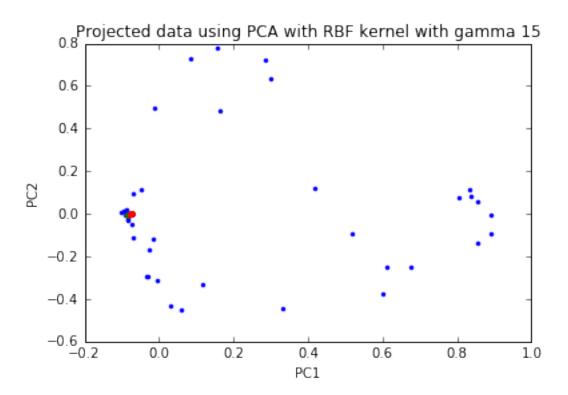
```
In [6]: figure_index = 0
        # define some values for gamma for the polynomial kernel
        rbf_kernel_gammas = [1,2,5,10,15]
        for rbf_kernel_gamma in rbf_kernel_gammas:
            kpca = KernelPCA(n_components=2, kernel='rbf', gamma=rbf_kernel_gamma)
            transformed_data = kpca.fit_transform(data)
            # make a plot using the labels for coloring
            for label in labels_set:
                # select only the observations having the current label
                data_for_label = np.array([transformed_data[i]
                                           for i in range(len(labels))
                                           if labels[i] == label])
                plt.figure(figure_index)
                plt.plot(data_for_label[:,0], data_for_label[:,1],'.')
                plt.xlabel("PC1")
                plt.ylabel("PC2")
                plt.title("Projected data using PCA with RBF kernel with gamma "
                          + str(rbf_kernel_gamma))
            figure_index+=1
```











3. The Sigmoid kernel with various degrees:

```
In [7]: figure_index = 0

for kernel_degree in poly_kernel_degrees:

    kpca = KernelPCA(n_components=2, kernel='sigmoid', degree=kernel_degree)
    transformed_data = kpca.fit_transform(data)
    # make a plot using the labels for coloring

for label in labels_set:
    # select only the observations having the current label
    data_for_label = np.array([transformed_data[i] for i in range(len(labels)) if labels[i]
    plt.figure(figure_index)
    plt.plot(data_for_label[:,0], data_for_label[:,1],'.')
    plt.xlabel("PC1")
    plt.ylabel("PC2")
    plt.title("Projected data using PCA with sigmoid kernel of degree "+str(kernel_degree))

figure_index+=1
```

