In [1]:	<pre>import numpy as np import pandas as pd import matplotlib.pyplot as plt from pandas import Series</pre>
<pre>In [2]: In [3]: Out[3]:</pre>	
	label         pixel0         pixel1         pixel2         pixel3         pixel4         pixel5         pixel6         pixel7         pixel8          pixel774         pixel775         pixel776         pixel777         pixel779           0         1         0 <td< th=""></td<>
	3 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
In [4]: In [5]: In [6]:	
Out[6]:	pixel0         pixel1         pixel2         pixel3         pixel4         pixel5         pixel6         pixel7         pixel8         pixel9          pixel774         pixel775         pixel776         pixel777         pixel778         pixel777           0
	2       0
<pre>In [7]: Out[7]: In [8]:</pre>	(42000, 784)
	(42000,)
	<pre>grid_plot=d.iloc[idx].to_numpy().reshape(28,28) plt.imshow(grid_plot,interpolation=None,cmap='gray') plt.show()</pre>
	<pre>print(l[idx])  0- 5-</pre>
	10 -
	20 -
	25 -
In [10]:	9
In [11]:	<pre>print("Shape of data", data.shape) print("Shape of labels", labels.shape)  Shape of data (15000, 784) Shape of labels (15000,)</pre>
In [12]:	<pre>from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler standardized_data = StandardScaler().fit_transform(data) print(standardized_data.shape)  (15000, 784)</pre>
In [13]:	<pre>sample_data = standardized_data  # matrix multiplication using numpy covar_matrix = np.matmul(sample_data.T , sample_data)  print ( "The shape of variance matrix = ", covar_matrix.shape)</pre>
In [14]:	The shape of variance matrix = (784, 784)  from scipy.linalg import eigh  # the parameter 'eigvals' is defined (low value to heigh value)
	<pre># eigh function will return the eigen values in asending order # this code generates only the top 2 (782 and 783) eigenvalues. values, vectors = eigh(covar_matrix, eigvals=(782,783))  print("Shape of eigen vectors = ", vectors.shape) # converting the eigen vectors into (2,d) shape for easyness of further computations</pre>
	<pre>vectors = vectors.T  print("Updated shape of eigen vectors = ",vectors.shape)  Shape of eigen vectors = (784, 2) Updated shape of eigen vectors = (2, 784)</pre>
In [15]:	<pre># projecting the original data sample on the plane #formed by two principal eigen vectors by vector-vector multiplication.  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt new_coordinates = np.matmul(vectors, sample_data.T)</pre>
	<pre>print (" resultanat new data points' shape ", vectors.shape, "X", sample_data.T.shape," = ", new_coordi nates.shape)  resultanat new data points' shape (2, 784) X (784, 15000) = (2, 15000)</pre>
ın [16]:	<pre>import pandas as pd  # appending label to the 2d projected data new_coordinates = np.vstack((new_coordinates, labels)).T  # creating a new data frame for ploting the labeled points. dataframe = pd.DataFrame(data=new coordinates, columns=("1st principal", "2nd principal", "label"))</pre>
	<pre>dataframe = pd.DataFrame(data=new_coordinates, columns=("1st_principal", "2nd_principal", "label")) print(dataframe.head())  1st_principal 2nd_principal label 0 -5.558661 -5.043558 1.0 1 6.193635 19.305278 0.0 2 -1.909878 -7.678775 1.0</pre>
In [17]:	2 -1.909878 -7.678775 1.0 3 5.525748 -0.464845 4.0 4 6.366527 26.644289 0.0 import pandas as pd df=pd.DataFrame() df['1st']=[-5.558661,-5.043558,6.193635,19.305278]
In [18]:	<pre>df['2nd']=[-1.558661,-2.043558,2.193635 ,9.305278] df['label']=[1,2,3,4]  import seaborn as sn import matplotlib.pyplot as plt</pre>
	<pre>sn.FacetGrid(df, hue="label", size=5).map(plt.scatter, '1st', '2nd').add_legend() plt.show()  C:\Users\Bhoomi\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\axisgrid.py:243: UserWarning: The `size` paramete r has been renamed to `height`; please update your code.   warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)</pre>
	8 -
	6 -   label     1   2   2   3   4
	02 -
In [19]:	# ploting the 2d data points with seaborn import seaborn as sn sn.FacetGrid(dataframe, hue="label", size=6).map(plt.scatter, '1st principal', '2nd principal').add leg
	end() plt.show()
	25 - 20 - 15 - 0.0
	To   2.0   3.0   4.0   5.0   6.0   7.0
	0 - -5 -
	-10
Out[20]:	<pre><matplotlib.axessubplots.axessubplot 0x1e425eadd30="" at=""></matplotlib.axessubplots.axessubplot></pre>
	15 -   4.0   5.0   6.0   7.0   8.0   9.0
	-5 - -10 - -10 0 10 20 30 lst_principal
	<pre># initializing the pca from sklearn import decomposition pca = decomposition.PCA()  # configuring the parameteres # the number of components = 2</pre>
	<pre>pca.n_components = 2 pca_data = pca.fit_transform(sample_data)  # pca_reduced will contain the 2-d projects of simple data print("shape of pca_reduced.shape = ", pca_data.shape)  shape of pca_reduced.shape = (15000, 2)</pre>
In [23]:	<pre># attaching the label for each 2-d data point pca_data = np.vstack((pca_data.T, labels)).T  # creating a new data fram which help us in ploting the result data pca_df = pd.DataFrame(data=pca_data, columns=("1st_principal", "2nd_principal", "label"))</pre>
	<pre>sn.FacetGrid(pca_df, hue="label", size=6).map(plt.scatter, '1st_principal', '2nd_principal').add_legend () plt.show()  C:\Users\Bhoomi\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\axisgrid.py:243: UserWarning: The `size` paramete r has been renamed to `height`; please update your code.    warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)</pre>
	20 -
	label   0.0   0.0   1.0   2.0   3.0   4.0   5.0
	9.0 5.0 6.0 7.0 8.0 9.0
	-10 -5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 1st_principal
In [24]:	<pre># PCA for dimensionality redcution (non-visualization)  pca.n_components = 784 pca_data = pca.fit_transform(sample_data)</pre>
	<pre>percentage_var_explained = pca.explained_variance_ / np.sum(pca.explained_variance_);  cum_var_explained = np.cumsum(percentage_var_explained)  # Plot the PCA spectrum plt.figure(1, figsize=(6, 4))</pre>
	<pre>plt.clf() plt.plot(cum_var_explained, linewidth=2) plt.axis('tight') plt.grid() plt.xlabel('n_components') plt.ylabel('Cumulative_explained_variance')</pre>
	# If we take 200-dimensions, approx. 90% of variance is expalined.
	0.6 explained variance of the complete of the
	0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800
In [25]:	<pre>from sklearn.manifold import TSNE  # Picking the top 1000 points as TSNE takes a lot of time for 15K points data_1000 = standardized_data[0:1000,:]</pre>
In [27]:	<pre>model = TSNE(n_components=2, random_state=0) # the number of components = 2 # default perplexity = 30 # default Maximum number of iterations for the optimization = 1000</pre>
	<pre>tsne_data = model.fit_transform(data_1000)  # creating a new data frame which help us in ploting the result data tsne_data = np.vstack((tsne_data.T, labels_1000)).T</pre>
	<pre>tsne_data = np.vstack((tsne_data.1, labels_1000)).1 tsne_df = pd.DataFrame(data=tsne_data, columns=("Dim_1", "Dim_2", "label"))  # Ploting the result of tsne sn.FacetGrid(tsne_df, hue="label", size=5).map(plt.scatter, 'Dim_1', 'Dim_2').add_legend() plt.show()  C:\Users\Bhoomi\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\axisgrid.py:243: UserWarning: The `size` paramete</pre>
	r has been renamed to `height`; please update your code. warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)
	20 - 10 - 10 - 0.0 1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0
	-10 - -20 - -20 -
Marning oon b	be avoided using, import warnings warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
_	<pre>model = TSNE(n_components=2, random_state=0,perplexity=50) # configuring the parameteres # the number of components = 2 # default perplexity = 30 # default learning rate = 200</pre>
	<pre># default Maximum number of iterations for the optimization = 1000  tsne_data = model.fit_transform(data_1000)  # creating a new data frame which help us in ploting the result data tsne_data = np_vstack((tsne_data_Tlabels_1000))_T</pre>
	<pre>tsne_data = np.vstack((tsne_data.T, labels_1000)).T tsne_df = pd.DataFrame(data=tsne_data, columns=("Dim_1", "Dim_2", "label"))  # Ploting the result of tsne sn.FacetGrid(tsne_df, hue="label", size=6).map(plt.scatter, 'Dim_1', 'Dim_2').add_legend() plt.show()  C:\Users\Bhoomi\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\axisgrid.py:243: UserWarning: The `size` paramete</pre>
	C:\Users\Bhoomi\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\axisgrid.py:243: UserWarning: The `size` paramete r has been renamed to `height`; please update your code. warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)
	30 - 20 - 10 -
	1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0 5.0 6.0 7.0
	-20 - -30 - -40 -
In [30]:	model = TSNE(n_components=2, random_state=0,perplexity=100,n_iter=10000) # configuring the parameteres
	<pre># configuring the parameteres # the number of components = 2 # default perplexity = 30 # default learning rate = 200 # default Maximum number of iterations for the optimization = 1000  tsne_data = model.fit_transform(data_1000)</pre>
	<pre># creating a new data frame which help us in ploting the result data tsne_data = np.vstack((tsne_data.T, labels_1000)).T tsne_df = pd.DataFrame(data=tsne_data, columns=("Dim_1", "Dim_2", "label")) # Ploting the result of tsne</pre>
	<pre># Ploting the result of tsne sn.FacetGrid(tsne_df, hue="label", size=6).map(plt.scatter, 'Dim_1', 'Dim_2').add_legend() plt.show()  C:\Users\Bhoomi\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\axisgrid.py:243: UserWarning: The `size` paramete r has been renamed to `height`; please update your code.    warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)</pre>
	20 -
	10 -
	-10 - -10 - -10 -
	-20 - -30 -20 -10 0 10 20 Dim_1
In [ ]:	