#### PRACTICE #03

## Scikit-learn with PCA & LDA

(Keyword: scikit-learn, PCA, LDA)

### I. Goals

- Students can use **Python** with **Scikit-learn** library with Multivariate Analysis.

#### II. Introduction

- **Scikit-learn** (formerly *scikits.learn* and also known as *sklearn*) is a free software machine learning library for the Python programming language.
- **Scikit-learn** features various classification, regression, and clustering algorithms including support vector machines, random forests, gradient boosting, k-means, and DBSCAN, and is designed to interoperate with the Python numerical and scientific libraries *NumPy* and *SciPy*.

## III. Content

- 1. Prepare the necessary programming environment
  - **Python** programming language, minimum recommend version **3.6**
  - IDE / Text Editor: recommend JetBrains PyCharm Community (**PyCharm**) or Microsoft Visual Studio Code (**VS Code**)
  - Recommend use a **virtual environment** for developing: <a href="https://www.jetbrains.com/help/pycharm/creating-virtual-environment.html">https://www.jetbrains.com/help/pycharm/creating-virtual-environment.html</a> <a href="https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/python/environments">https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/python/environments</a>
  - Recommend install library by using *pip*: https://www.w3schools.com/python/python\_pip.asp

#### 2. Features

Implement a program with the following features by using Python:

- find or create an data CSV file, with the class identifier column and other properties (check the sample CSV file), describe the data info in the report.
- use Scikit-learn (check the sample source code), implement some basic multivariate analysis with visualization, list the corresponding comments in the report.

- apply PCA & LDA by using Scikit-learn with the chose data, list the corresponding comments in the report.

## **IV.** Requirements

- 1. The directory structure of the compressed submission
  - doc: report files include MSSV\_report\_p03.doc and MSSV\_report\_p03.pdf
  - *source*: contains entire source code, removed temporary files, intermediate compiled files if exists...
  - data: contains the data files
  - bonus: use other analysis methods than PCA & LDA, other libraries and compare with Scikit-learn
- 2. Other requirements
  - The report should be presented clearly and intuitively: list the functions/features included in the program with proof images, summary the usage and implementation (for example: through pseudo-code, description of methods, or how to do it, *do not copy the source code into the report*).
  - The source code needs to be commented on the corresponding lines.
  - It is strictly forbidden to copy other students' work, if detected, both the copyist and the person being copied will be considered with corresponding sanctioning decisions.

## V. Additional guidance

1. Install dependencies with a virtual environment by using pip

```
pip install virtualenv
virtualenv your-env
source your-env/bin/activate
(your-env) pip install -r requirements.txt
```

#### Import libraries

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import scipy.stats as stats
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.preprocessing import scale
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
```

- 2. Check the sample CSV data file description
  - Download: <a href="https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/wine">https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/wine</a>
  - The data is the results of a chemical analysis of wines grown in the same region in Italy but derived from three different cultivars. The analysis determined the quantities of 13 constituents found in each of the three types of wines.

The attributes are:

- 1) Alcohol
- 2) Malic acid
- 3) Ash
- 4) Alcalinity of ash
- 5) Magnesium
- 6) Total phenols
- 7) Flavanoids
- 8) Nonflavanoid phenols
- 9) Proanthocyanins
- 10)Color intensity
- 11)Hue
- 12)OD280/OD315 of diluted wines
- 13)Proline
- All attributes are continuous. The 1st attribute is the class identifier (1-3).
- 3. Some basic visualizations with the given sample CSV file
  - Read data from the given sample CSV file

```
# read CSV data with Pandas
data = pd.read_csv("data/wine.csv")

# setup data column
data.columns = ["V" + str(i) for i in range(1,
len(data.columns) + 1)]
# independent variables data
X = data.loc[:, "V2":]
# dependent variable data
y = data.V1

print("## Data:")
print(data)

print("## Head:")
print(data.head())

print("## Tail:")
print(data.tail())

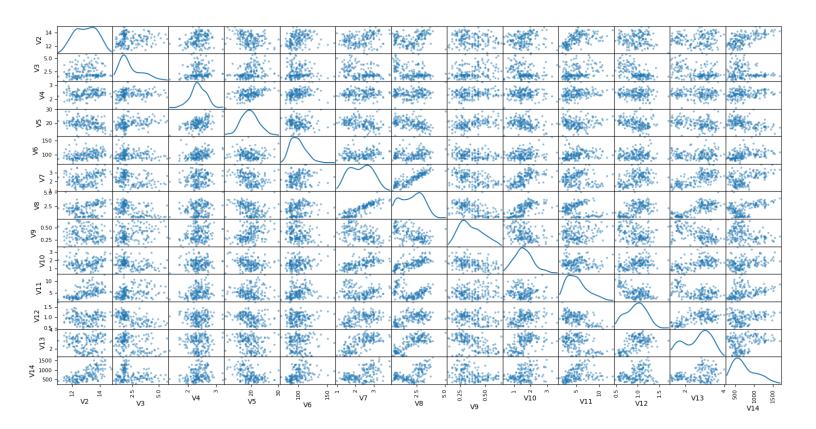
print("## Info:")
data.info()
```



Output:	
## Data:	
	4 V5 V6 V9 V10
V11 V12 V13 V14	
0 1 13.20 1.78 2.14	4 11.2 100 0.26 1.28
4.38 1.05 3.40 1050	
1 13.16 2.36 2.67	7 18.6 101 0.30 2.81
5.68 1.03 3.17 1185	
2 1 14.37 1.95 2.50	0 16.8 113 0.24 2.18
7.80 0.86 3.45 1480	
3 1 13.24 2.59 2.87	7 21.0 118 0.39 1.82
4.32 1.04 2.93 735	
4 1 14.20 1.76 2.45	5 15.2 112 0.34 1.97
6.75 1.05 2.85 1450	
172 3 13.71 5.65 2.45	5 20.5 95 0.52 1.06
7.70 0.64 1.74 740	
173 3 13.40 3.91 2.48	8 23.0 102 0.43 1.41
7.30 0.70 1.56 750	
174 3 13.27 4.28 2.26	6 20.0 120 0.43 1.35
10.20 0.59 1.56 835	
175 3 13.17 2.59 2.37	7 20.0 120 0.53 1.46
9.30 0.60 1.62 840	
176 3 14.13 4.10 2.74	4 24.5 96 0.56 1.35
9.20 0.61 1.60 560	
[177 rows x 14 columns]	
## Head:	
	V5 V6 V9 V10 V11
V12 V13 V14	
	11.2 100 0.26 1.28 4.38
1.05 3.40 1050	
	18.6 101 0.30 2.81 5.68
1.03 3.17 1185	
	16.8 113 0.24 2.18 7.80
0.86 3.45 1480	
	21.0 118 0.39 1.82 4.32
1.04 2.93 735	
	15.2 112 0.34 1.97 6.75
1.05 2.85 1450	
[5 rows x 14 columns]	
## Tail:	4 775 776
	4 V5 V6 V9 V10 V11
V12 V13 V14	
172 3 13.71 5.65 2.45	5 20.5 95 0.52 1.06 7.7
0.64 1.74 740	
173 3 13.40 3.91 2.48	8 23.0 102 0.43 1.41 7.3
0.70 1.56 750	
174 3 13.27 4.28 2.26	6 20.0 120 0.43 1.35 10.2
0.59 1.56 835	7 00 0 100 - 0 50 1 46
	7 20.0 120 0.53 1.46 9.3
0.60 1.62 840	4 04 5 06
	4 24.5 96 0.56 1.35 9.2
0.61 1.60 560	
[5 rows x 14 columns]	
## Info:	DataFuamal
<pre><class 'pandas.core.frame.<="" pre=""></class></pre>	.Dataffalle'>

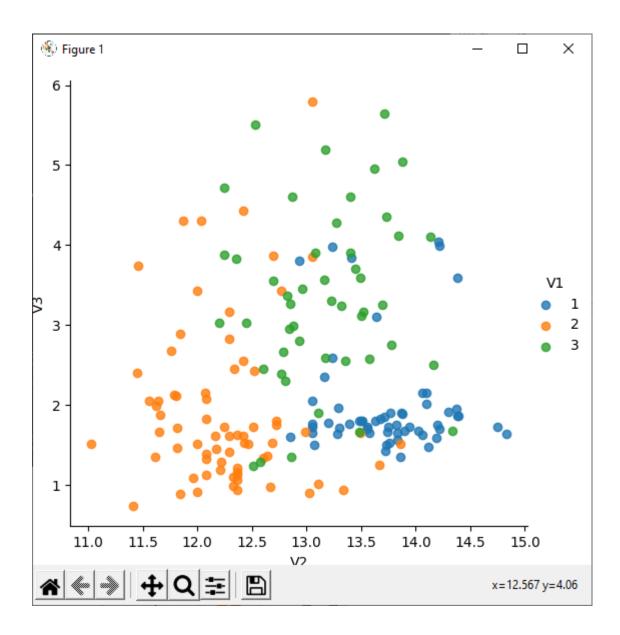
#### - Plot data for visualization

```
pd.plotting.scatter_matrix(data.loc[:, "V2":"V14"],
diagonal="kde", figsize=(20, 15))
plt.show()
```



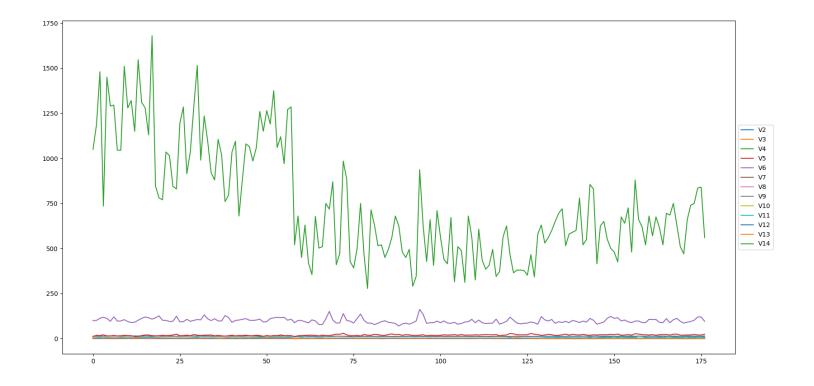
# - Scatterplot with the data points labelled by their Group

```
for i in range(2, 14):
    sns.lmplot(x="V" + str(i), y="V" + str(i + 1), data=data,
hue="V1", fit reg=False)
```



- Profile plot, used to shows the variation in each of the variables, by plotting the value of each of the variables for each of the samples

```
ax = data[["V2", "V3", "V4", "V5", "V6", "V7", "V8", "V9",
"V10", "V11", "V12", "V13", "V14"]].plot(figsize=(20, 15))
ax.legend(loc='center left', bbox_to_anchor=(1, 0.5))
```



- Calculating summary statistics for multivariate data

```
print(X.apply(np.mean))
print(X.apply(np.std))
print(X.apply(np.max))
print(X.apply(np.min))
```

## Output:

#### $\rightarrow$ Mean

## → Standard deviation

#### $\rightarrow$ Max

```
V2 14.83

V3 5.80

V4 3.23

V5 30.00

V6 162.00

V7 3.88

V8 5.08

V9 0.66

V10 3.58

V11 13.00

V12 1.71

V13 4.00

V14 1680.00
```

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- Means and variances per group

```
def print_mean_and_sd_by_group(variables, group_variable):
    data_group_by = variables.groupby(group_variable)

    print("## Means:")
    print(data_group_by.apply(np.mean))

    print("\n## Standard deviations:")
    print(data_group_by.apply(np.std))

    print("\n## Sample sizes:")
    print(pd.DataFrame(data_group_by.apply(len)))

print_mean_and_sd_by_group(X, y)
```

## Output:

- Check more functions which implemented in the sample source code

## - Standardising variables

```
standardisedX = scale(X)
standardisedX = pd.DataFrame(standardisedX, index=X.index,
columns=X.columns)
print(standardisedX.apply(np.mean))
print(standardisedX.apply(np.std))
```

```
pca = PCA().fit(standardisedX)
```

## Check the summary of PCA results

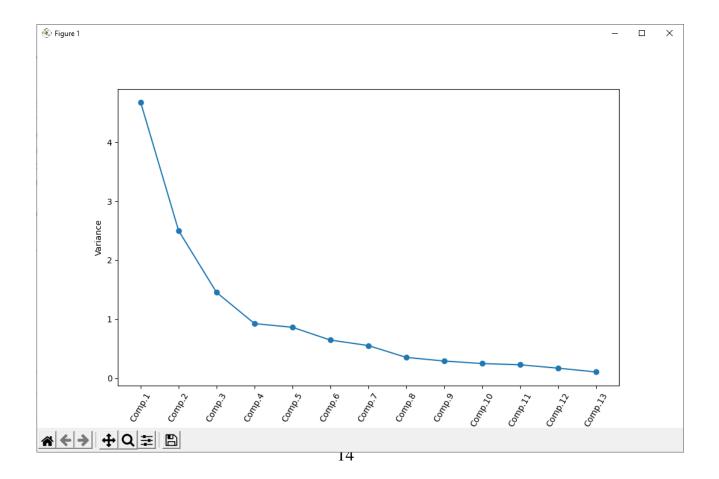
```
def pca_summary(pca, standardised_data, out=True):
    names = ["PC"+str(i) for i in range(1,
len(pca.explained_variance_ratio_)+1)]
    a = list(np.std(pca.transform(standardised_data),
axis=0))
    b = list(pca.explained_variance_ratio_)
    c = [np.sum(pca.explained_variance_ratio_[:i]) for i in
range(1, len(pca.explained_variance_ratio_)+1)]
    columns = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([("sdev", "Standard
deviation"), ("varprop", "Proportion of Variance"),
("cumprop", "Cumulative Proportion")])
    summary = pd.DataFrame(list(zip(a, b, c)), index=names,
columns=columns)
    if out:
        print("Importance of components:")
        print(summary)
    return summary

summary = pca_summary(pca, standardisedX)
print(summary.sdev)
print(np.sum(summary.sdev**2))
```

Output.				
Importance of		5:		
	sdev		varprop	
cumprop				
	deviation	Proportion	of Variance	Cumulative
Proportion				
PC1	2.162822		0.359831	
0.359831				
PC2	1.581571		0.192413	
0.552244				
PC3	1.205541		0.111795	
0.664038				
PC4	0.961480		0.071111	
0.735149				
PC5	0.928298		0.066287	
0.801437				
PC6	0.803024		0.049604	
0.851040				
PC7	0.742955		0.042460	
0.893500				
PC8	0.592232		0.026980	
0.920480				
PC9	0.537755		0.022245	
0.942725				
PC10	0.496798		0.018985	
0.961710				
PC11	0.474805		0.017342	
0.979052				
PC12	0.410337		0.012952	
0.992004				

## - Check how many principal components to retain

```
def scree_plot(pca, standardised_values):
    y = np.std(pca.transform(standardised_values),
axis=0)**2
    x = np.arange(len(y)) + 1
    plt.plot(x, y, "o-")
    plt.xticks(x, ["Comp."+str(i) for i in x], rotation=60)
    plt.ylabel("Variance")
    plt.show()
scree_plot(pca, standardisedX)
```



- Calculate the values of the first principal component

```
print(pca.components_[0])
print(np.sum(pca.components_[0]**2))

def calc_pc(variables, loadings):
    # find the number of samples in the data set and the number of variables
    num_samples, num_variables = variables.shape
    # make a vector to store the component
    pc = np.zeros(num_samples)
    # calculate the value of the component for each sample
    for i in range(num_samples):
        value_i = 0
        for j in range(num_variables):
            value_ij = variables.iloc[i, j]
            loading_j = loadings[j]
            value_i = value_i + (value_ij * loading_j)
        pc[i] = value_i

    return pc

print(calc_pc(standardisedX, pca.components_[0]))
print(pca.transform(standardisedX)[:, 0])
```

```
-1.81823296 0.05512564 2.09192254 -0.5789596
0.92558177 2.28800128
 0.22876166 - 0.80125027 1.99108531 - 1.5523202
1.69124851 -0.69605139
 2.58036214 1.86768348 -0.83266108 0.40359327 -
1.43101297 1.27464161
            0.81320276 1.07017169 -0.44937791 -
 0.4101286
2.51731021 0.86981672
0.50399535 -1.31124431
 1.07397322 2.29024085 1.45409066 0.8375519 -
 1.61791755 1.45726543 -0.23890288 -1.27665922 -
0.41499111 -0.45065081
 0.54139419 -0.20498599 -0.0729984 -2.40448838 -
0.50815969 0.77987484
 1.36652399 -1.14506231 -0.42827684 1.0247241 -
-1.55993845 -0.43841321 -1.755462 -1.32428406 -
2.37655439 -2.92579835
-2.13716639 -2.35121439 -3.0531239 -3.89923965 -
3.92146674 -3.08235716
-2.35895565 -2.764957
-2.55578663 -1.81375585 -2.76500454 -2.73013413 -
-3.38308624 -1.06059682 -1.61171861 -3.12911042 -
2.23928358 -2.83779448
-2.59226184 -2.94879996 -3.52184398 -2.41581922 -
2.92351427 -2.18547501
-2.38683089 -3.19522322 -3.67033271 -2.47138831 -
3.37288802 -2.60215457
-2.69214577 -2.39839363 -3.21585159]
3.04919938 2.45822831
  2.06160512 2.51844454 2.76797089 3.48916135
 2.09274066 3.1319081
                        1.10804505 2.55760384
  2.68519586 1.64501308 1.90224111 1.42130848
 1.14008674 1.52596172
 0.48029669 2.12234776 1.14107039 2.73816159
2.83615695 2.01759308
 2.7116427
             3.23402865 2.87439604 3.51199543
                                               2.2259525
2.15305567
```

```
2.47635157 2.74480414 2.18479692 3.14461992 -
0.89347977 -1.51961494
-1.81823296 0.05512564 2.09192254 -0.5789596
0.92558177 2.28800128
 0.22876166 -0.80125027 1.99108531 -1.5523202
1.69124851 -0.69605139
 2.58036214 1.86768348 -0.83266108 0.40359327 -
 2.51731021 0.86981672
-0.61536912 0.43497615 -1.73444494 -0.32427811 -1.5888709
 1.61791755 1.45726543 -0.23890288 -1.27665922 -
0.41499111 - 0.45065081
 0.54139419 -0.20498599 -0.0729984 -2.40448838 -
  1.36652399 -1.14506231 -0.42827684 1.0247241
0.05143996 0.07538255
2.37655439 -2.92579835
-2.13716639 -2.35121439 -3.0531239 -3.89923965 -
3.92146674 -3.08235716
                       -2.27351064 -2.97458054 -
-2.55578663 -1.81375585 -2.76500454 -2.73013413 -
3.60242822 -2.89083274
-3.38308624 -1.06059682 -1.61171861 -3.12911042 -
2.23928358 -2.83779448
-2.59226184 -2.94879996 -3.52184398 -2.41581922 -
3.37288802 -2.60215457
[-0.48583464 - 0.22157478 - 0.31528188  0.01214349 -
0.30028828 -0.07054905
-0.00173207 -0.02466918 -0.04144561 -0.52801878
0.27405069 0.16544914
```

## - Obtain the loadings for the second principal component

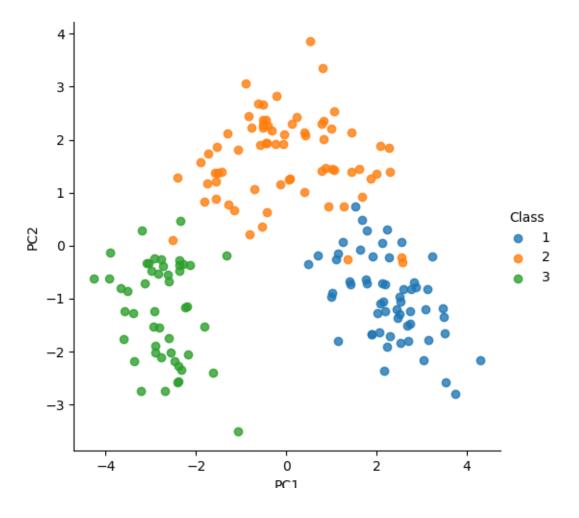
```
print(pca.components_[1])
print(np.sum(pca.components_[1]**2))
```

## Output:

## - Visualize scatterplots of the principal components

```
def pca_scatter(pca, standardised_values, classifs):
    foo = pca.transform(standardised_values)
    bar = pd.DataFrame(list(zip(foo[:, 0], foo[:, 1],
classifs)), columns=["PC1", "PC2", "Class"])
    sns.lmplot("PC1", "PC2", bar, hue="Class",
fit_reg=False)

pca_scatter(pca, standardisedX, y)
```



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## - Get mean, standard deviations, and sample sizes

print mean and sd by group(standardisedX, y)