



UPH
UNIVERSITAS PELITA HARAPAN

Data Science

Introduction to Orange3



Training Series

Week 3

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Orange3

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Overview

1. Image Clustering
2. Text Analytics
3. Deployment in Streamlit

Add-on:

- Image Analytics
- Text Mining



Image Embedding

- a lower-dimensional representation of the image
- a **dense vector representation of the image** which can be used for many tasks such as classification
- Embeddings are different from images in their raw form. An image file contains RGB data that says exactly what colour each pixel is.
- Embeddings encode information that represents the contents of an image.
- These embeddings are unintelligible in their raw form, just as images are when read as a list of numbers.
- It is when you use embeddings that they start to make sense.

<https://www.activeloop.ai/resources/generate-image-embeddings-using-a-pre-trained-cnn-and-store-them-in-hub/>

<https://blog.roboflow.com/what-is-an-image-embedding/>

Image Embedding

- This image contains a bowl of fruit.
- An image embedding will encode this information
- We could then compare the image embedding to a text embedding like "fruit" to see how similar the concept of "fruit" is to the contents of the image.
- We could take two prompts, such as "fruit" and "vegetable", and see how similar each one is.
- The most similar prompt is considered the most representative of the image.



Image Embedding

- Deep learning is used to develop models that transform complex objects to vectors of numbers.
- Deep learning requires a lot of data (thousands, possibly millions of data instances) and processing power to prepare the network.
- We will use one which is already prepared.

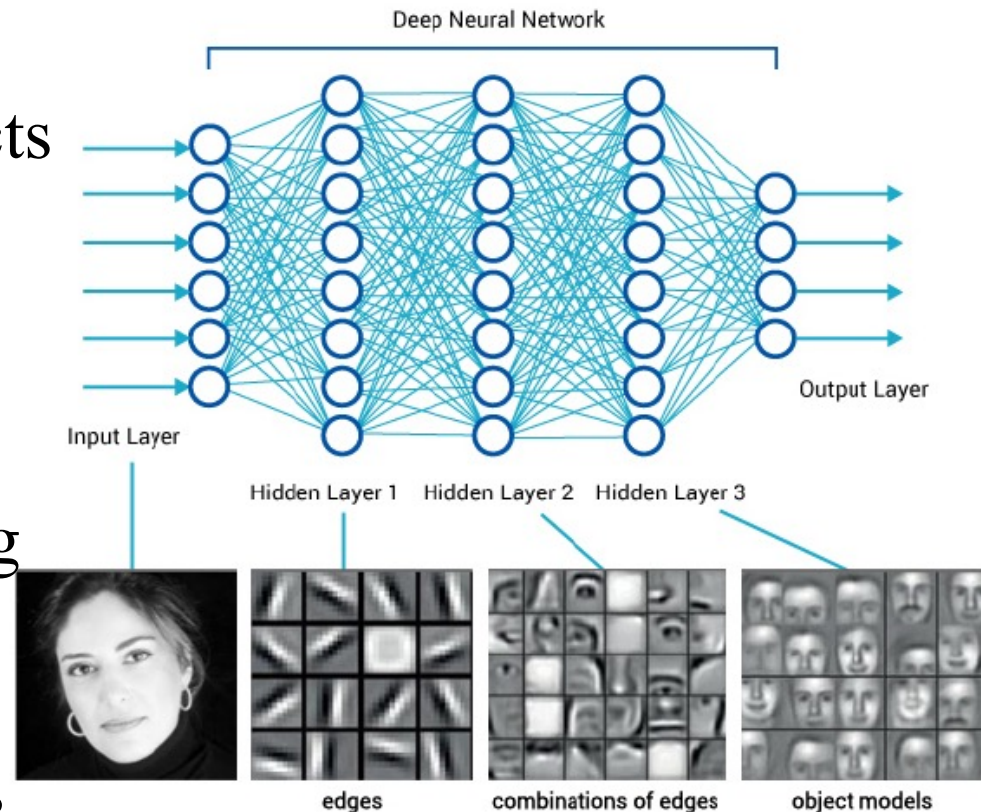


Image Embedding

- Dataset:
 - <http://file.biolab.si/images/domestic-animals.zip>

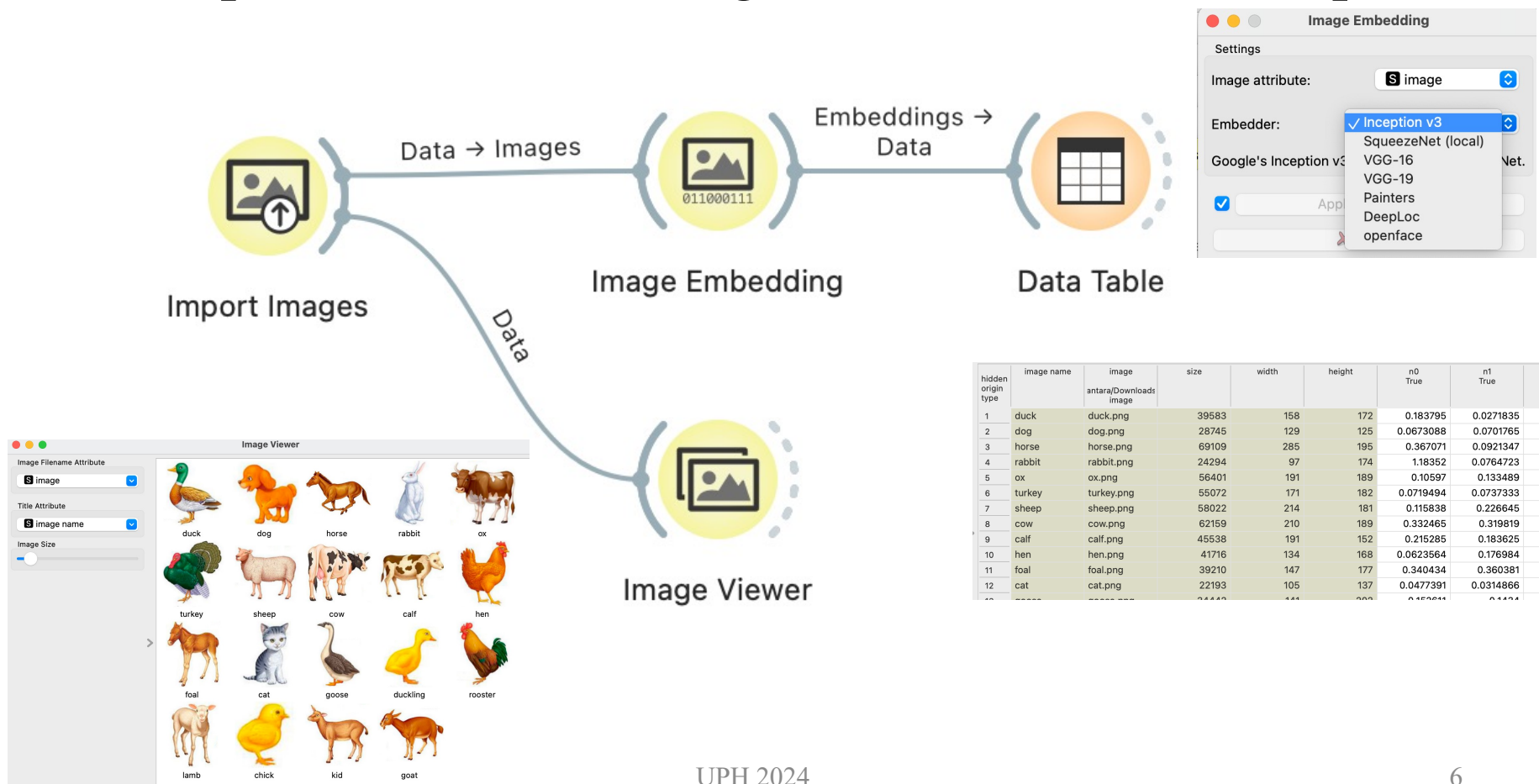
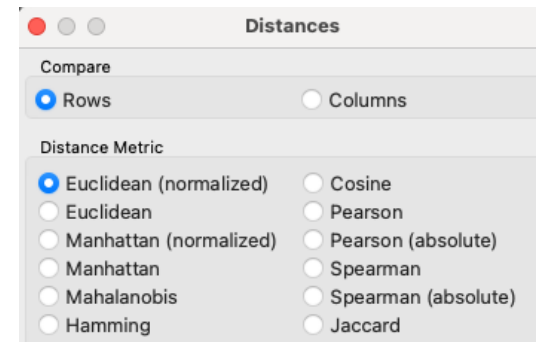
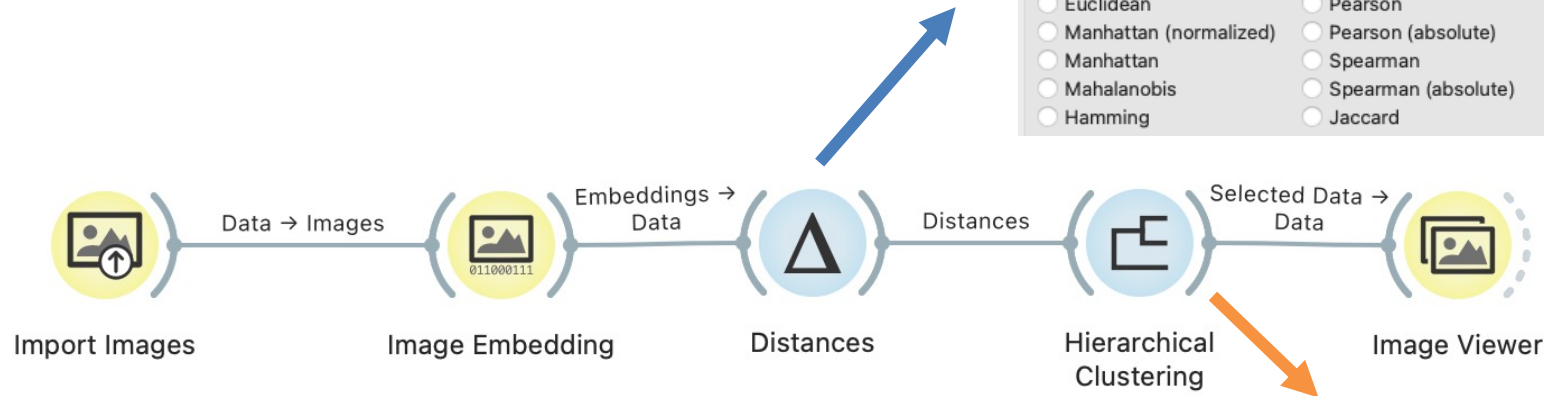
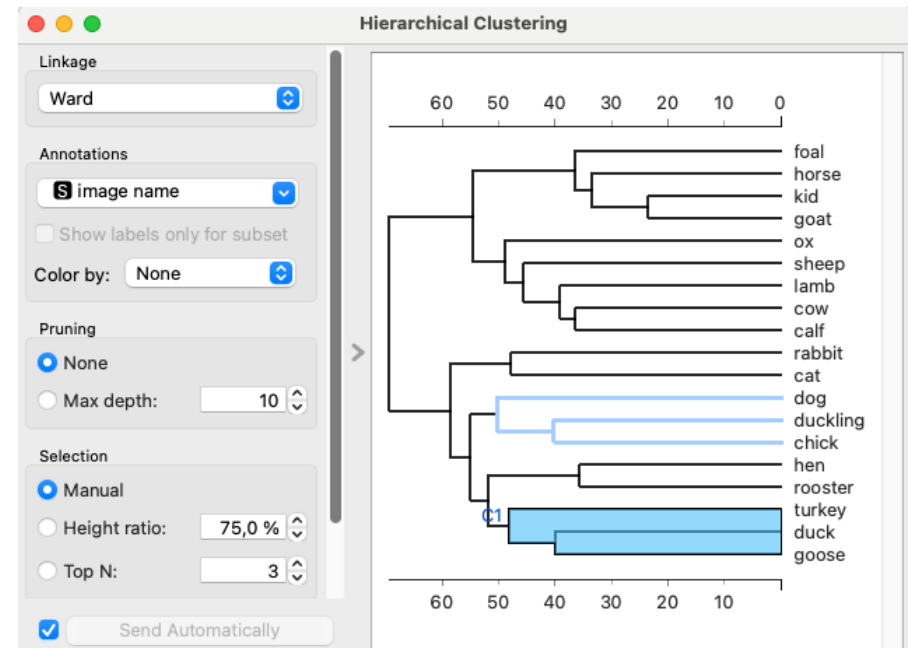


Image Embedding

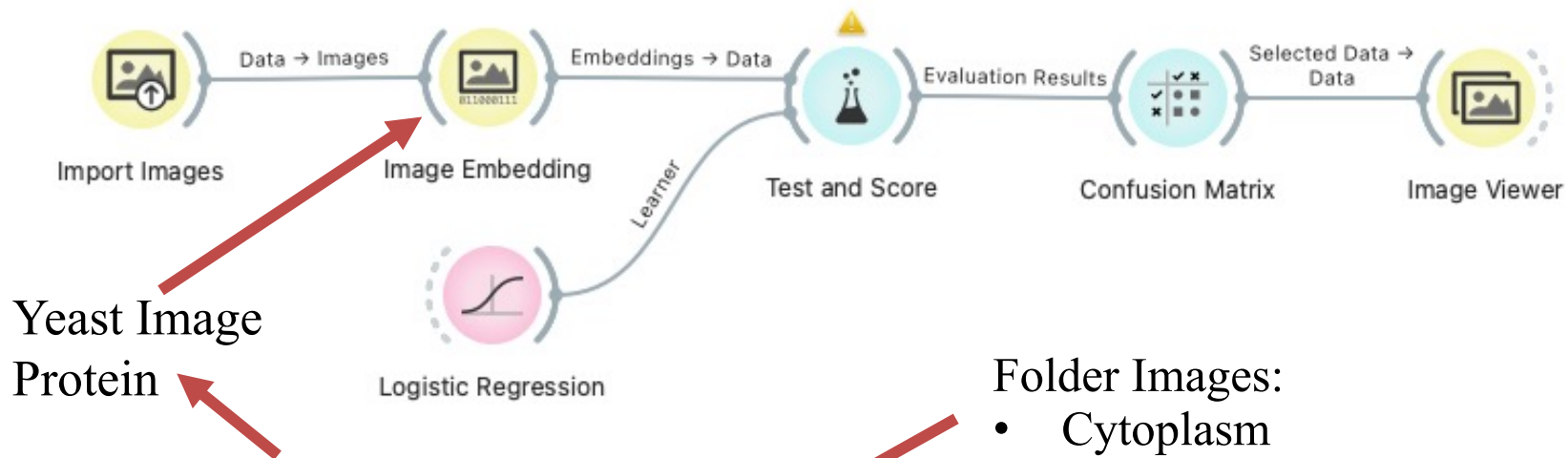


1. Load images.
2. Turned images into numbers.
3. Distances widget computes distances between rows or columns in a dataset.
4. Group items visualization
5. View group of images



Images Classification

<http://file.biolab.si/files/yeast-localization-small.zip>

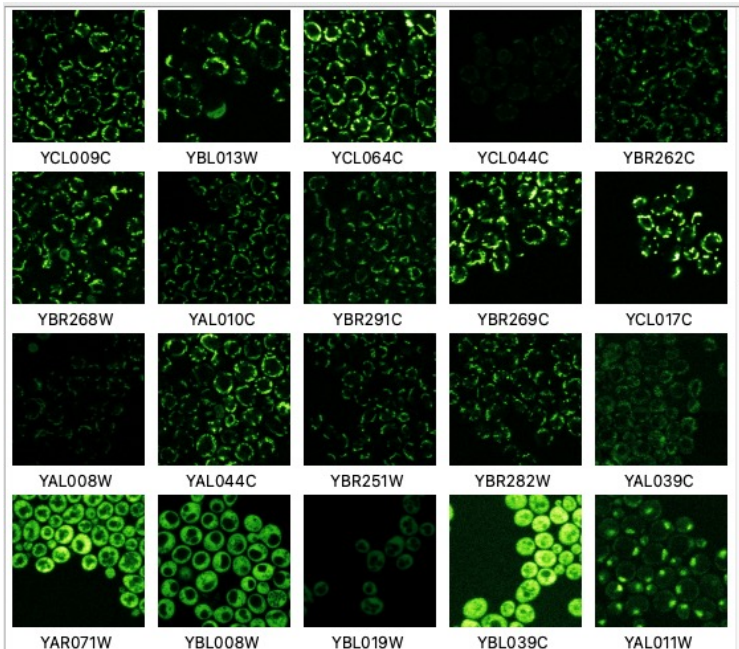


Folder Images:

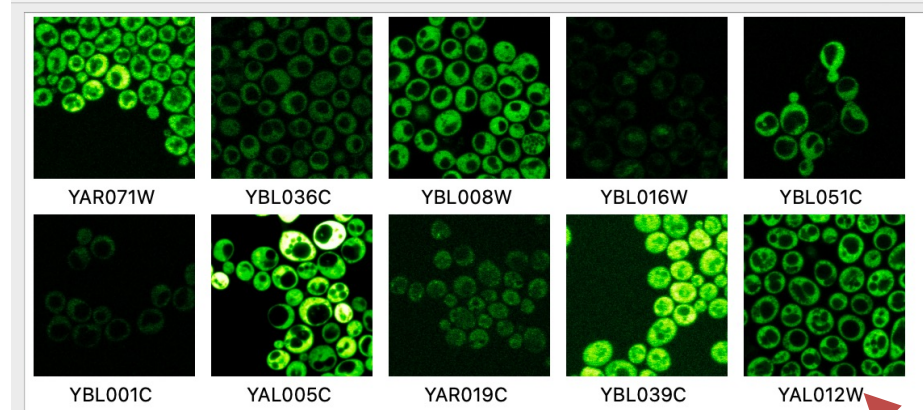
- Cytoplasm
- Endosome
- Mitochondria
- Nucleus

Steps

1. Import images
2. Construct matrix table from images
3. Evaluates using Machine Learning
4. Results of Testing Classification
5. View Images



Images Classification



		Predicted					
		cytoplasm	endosome	er	mitochondria	nucleus	Σ
Actual	cytoplasm	9.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.4	12
	endosome	0.6	4.0	0.8	1.8	0.8	8
	er	0.5	0.9	6.8	0.7	1.0	10
	mitochondria	0.6	1.3	0.6	11.4	1.1	15
	nucleus	0.3	1.4	0.9	1.5	10.9	15
Σ		11	8	10	16	15	60



Text Mining



Text Mining & Text Analysis – Identifies textual patterns & trends within unstructured data through the use of machine learning, statistics & linguistics [IBM]

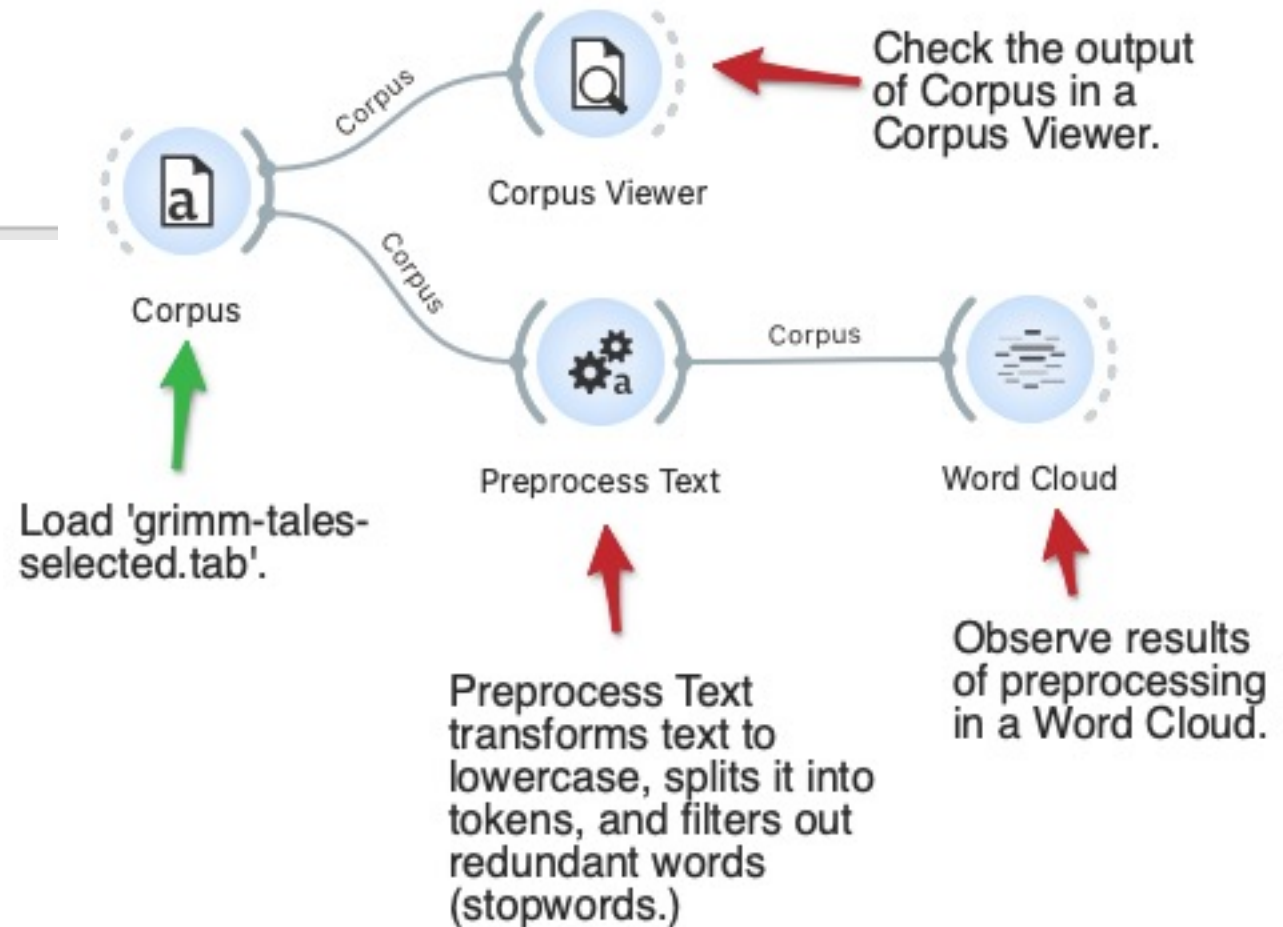
Text Mining is the process of obtaining meaningful information from large collections of unstructured data using Natural Language Processing (NLP)

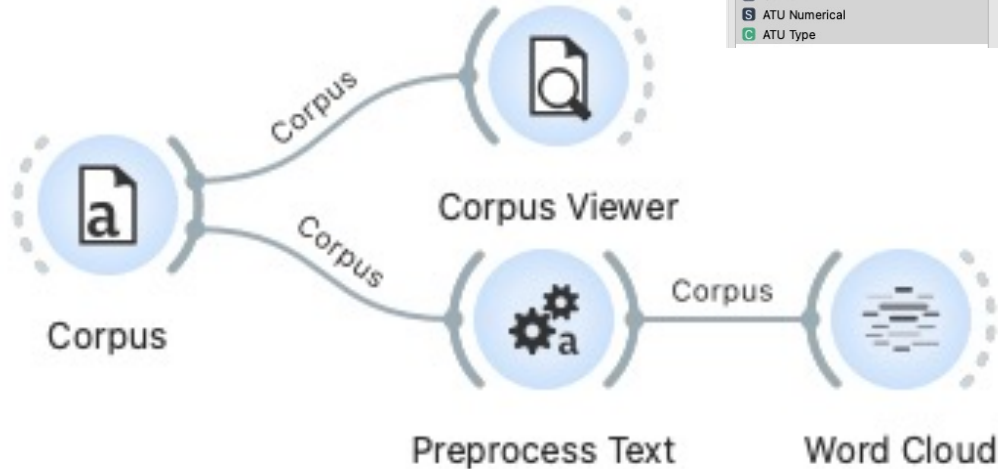
Text mining is the data mining technique or process which discovers earlier unfamiliar and valuable information from a huge quantity of unstructured text data

Preprocessors

- Transformation
- Tokenization
- Normalization
- Filtering
- N-grams Range
- POS Tagger

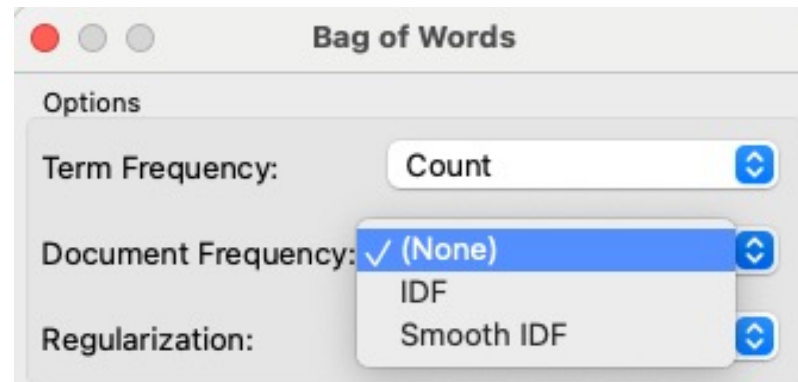
Text Preprocessing



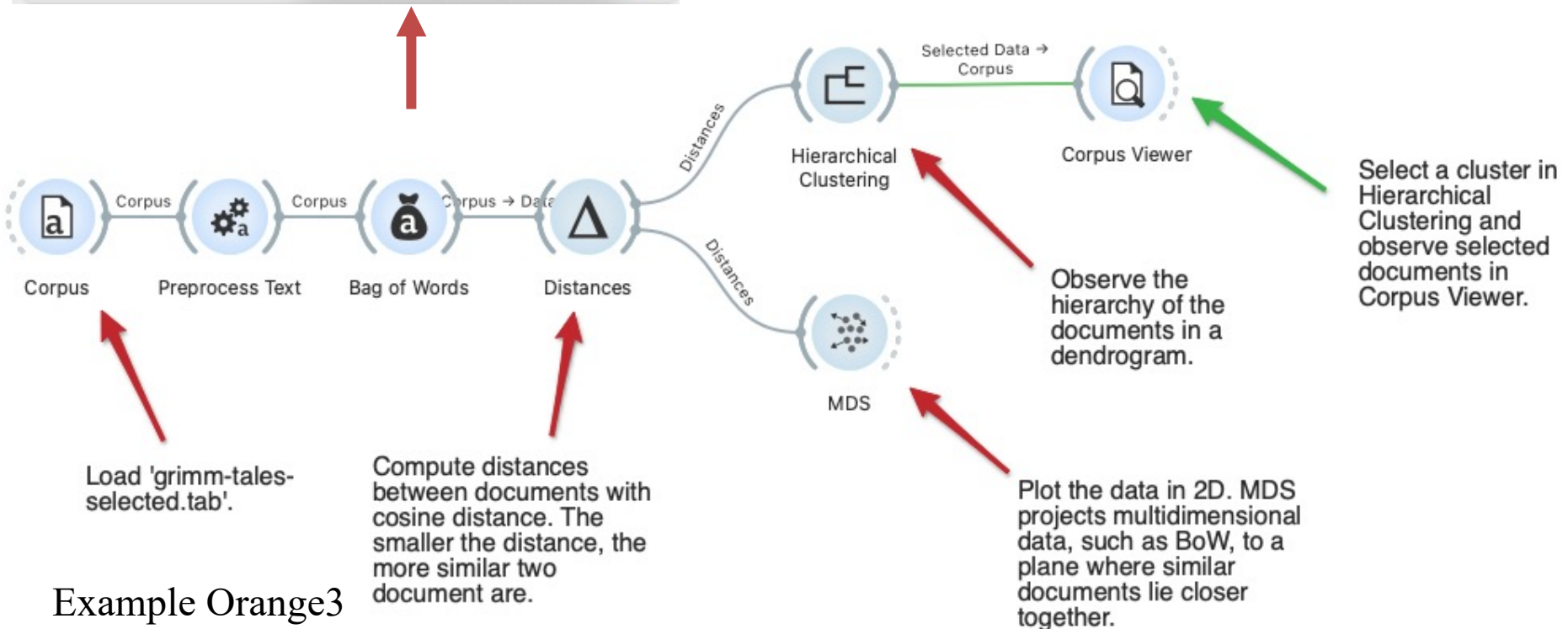




Hierarchical Clustering



Bag of Words model creates a corpus with word counts for each data instance (document). The count can be either absolute, binary (contains or does not contain) or sublinear (logarithm of the term frequency). Bag of words model is required in combination with [Word Enrichment](#) and could be used for [predictive modelling](#).



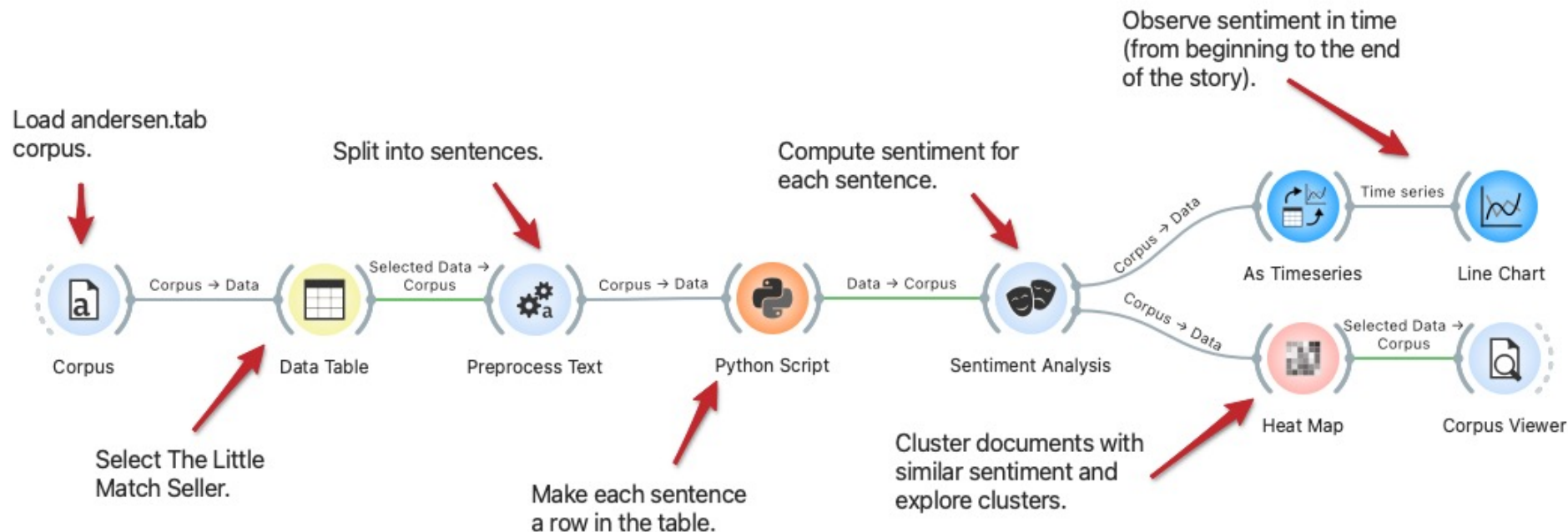
Text Mining

- Analytics in Text Mining



Story Arcs

1. Select the story from the corpus of Andersen tales.
2. Create a table where each sentences of the tale into a separate row.
3. Sentiment analysis to compute the sentiment of each sentence, then we observe the emotional arcs through the story
4. Observe sentences with similar scores in the Heat Map and Corpus Viewer



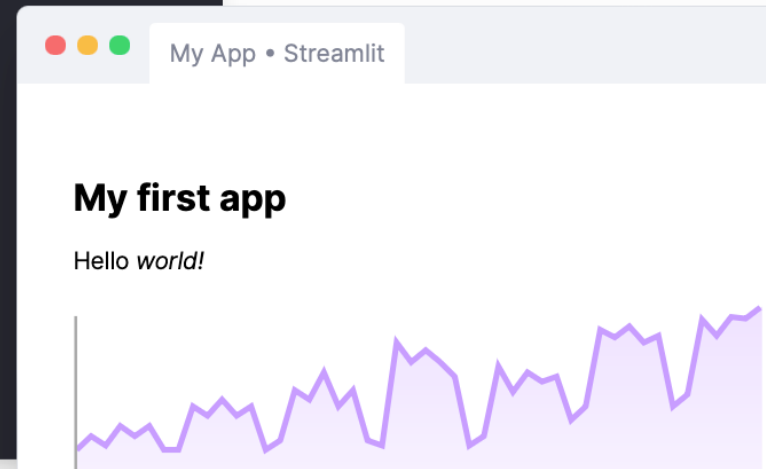


Deployment

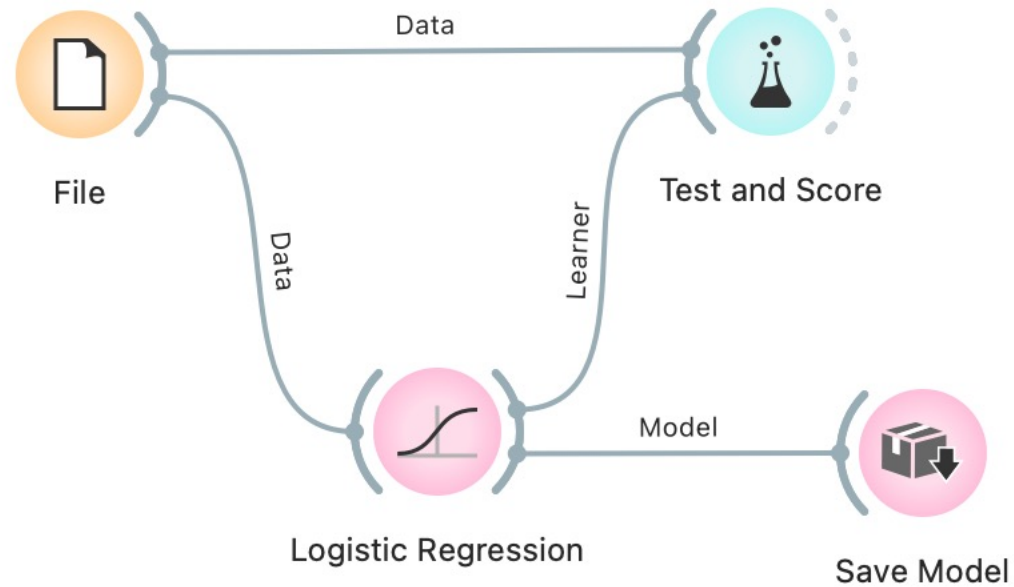
- Web Services
- Python Application
- Open Source

```
$ pip install streamlit  
$ streamlit hello
```

```
MyApp.py  
  
import streamlit as st  
import pandas as pd  
  
st.write("""  
# My first app  
Hello *world!*  
""")  
  
df = pd.read_csv("my_data.csv")  
st.line_chart(df)
```

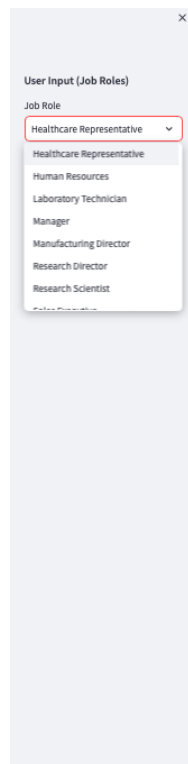


Deployment



Deployment

1. Create folder & Copy source files
2. Run "streamlit run files.py"
3. Type ctrl+c to stop



User Input (Job Roles)

Job Role

Healthcare Representative

Healthcare Representative

Human Resources

Laboratory Technician

Manager

Manufacturing Director

Research Director

Research Scientist

Dataset

Employee Attrition The last column (churn) is the target showing whether the employee withdrew from the job role (yes) or not (no).

Attrition	Age	BusinessTravel	DailyRate	Department	DistanceFromHome	Education	EducationField
No	46	Travel_Rarely	705	Sales	2	4	Marketing
No	33	Travel_Rarely	924	Research & Development	2	3	Medical
No	44	Travel_Rarely	1,459	Research & Development	10	4	Other
No	30	Travel_Rarely	125	Research & Development	9	2	Medical
Yes	39	Travel_Rarely	895	Sales	5	3	Technical Degree
Yes	24	Travel_Rarely	813	Research & Development	1	3	Medical
No	43	Travel_Rarely	1,273	Research & Development	2	2	Medical
Yes	50	Travel_Rarely	869	Sales	3	2	Marketing
No	35	Travel_Rarely	890	Sales	2	3	Marketing
No	36	Travel_Rarely	852	Research & Development	5	4	Life Sciences

Model Prediction

Input

JobRole: Healthcare Representative

Prediction Probabilities

Given the data on the left, the probability this employee will not withdraw, is:

churn (no): 93.8 %

churn (yes): 6.2 %





Any Question ?

- <https://orangedatamining.com/examples/>
- Streamlit.io