

# Análisis de Datos y Aprendizaje Máquina con Tensorflow 2.0: Clustering y reducción de dimensionalidad

2019/09/30

## Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

Objetivo: Comprender el uso de PCA y aplicarlo a un dataset.

PCA es una técnica de reducción de dimensionalidad que se puede emplear para pre-procesamiento y visualización de datos. Se define como una transformación de un espacio vectorial de alta dimensionalidad a un espacio de menor dimensionalidad. Los datos se proyectan en la dirección de máxima varianza, también se buscan las direcciones donde el error de reconstrucción de los datos es menor.

Si se asume que se tiene una matriz de datos  $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$  donde  $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$

La matriz de covarianza de  $X$  es  $C \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$  y se define por

$$C = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)(x_i - \mu)^T$$

donde  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}^d$  es la media

$$\mu = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

Singular value decomposition (SVD) descompone la matriz  $A$  en eigenvectores y una matriz diagonal de valores singulares  $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$ , donde cada valor singular está asociado a un eigenvector. En otra forma de mostrar PCA, se descompone la matriz  $\frac{1}{n} X^T X$  que es la matriz de covarianza de los datos centrados, donde  $\mu$  es nulo:

$$A = U \Sigma V^T$$

donde  $U \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  y  $V \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$

Si se toman los datos  $X^T X$ , se puede mostrar que  $A^T A = V \Sigma^2 V^T$ , donde las columnas de  $V$  contienen los eigenvectores de  $X^T X$ . Los datos transformados a una menor dimensión se obtienen por  $N = X P$  donde la matriz  $P \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times f}$  contiene  $f < d$  eigenvectores de  $V$ .

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
import seaborn as sns
```

## Análisis exploratorio

### Etiquetas de clase a valor numérico

- Número de variables y etiquetas
- Valores caracter a numérico

```
In [2]: df = pd.read_csv('iris.csv')
        df.head(10)
```

```
Out[2]:
```

	sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width	species
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
5	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
6	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
7	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
8	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
9	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa

```
In [3]: df.tail(10)
```

```
Out[3]:
```

	sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width	species
140	6.7	3.1	5.6	2.4	virginica
141	6.9	3.1	5.1	2.3	virginica
142	5.8	2.7	5.1	1.9	virginica
143	6.8	3.2	5.9	2.3	virginica
144	6.7	3.3	5.7	2.5	virginica
145	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3	virginica
146	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9	virginica
147	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0	virginica
148	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3	virginica
149	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8	virginica

```
In [4]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 150 entries, 0 to 149
Data columns (total 5 columns):
sepal_length    150 non-null float64
sepal_width     150 non-null float64
petal_length    150 non-null float64
petal_width     150 non-null float64
species         150 non-null object
dtypes: float64(4), object(1)
memory usage: 6.0+ KB
```

```
In [5]: df = df.replace({'setosa':0, 'versicolor':1, 'virginica':2})
```

```
In [6]: df.head(10)
```

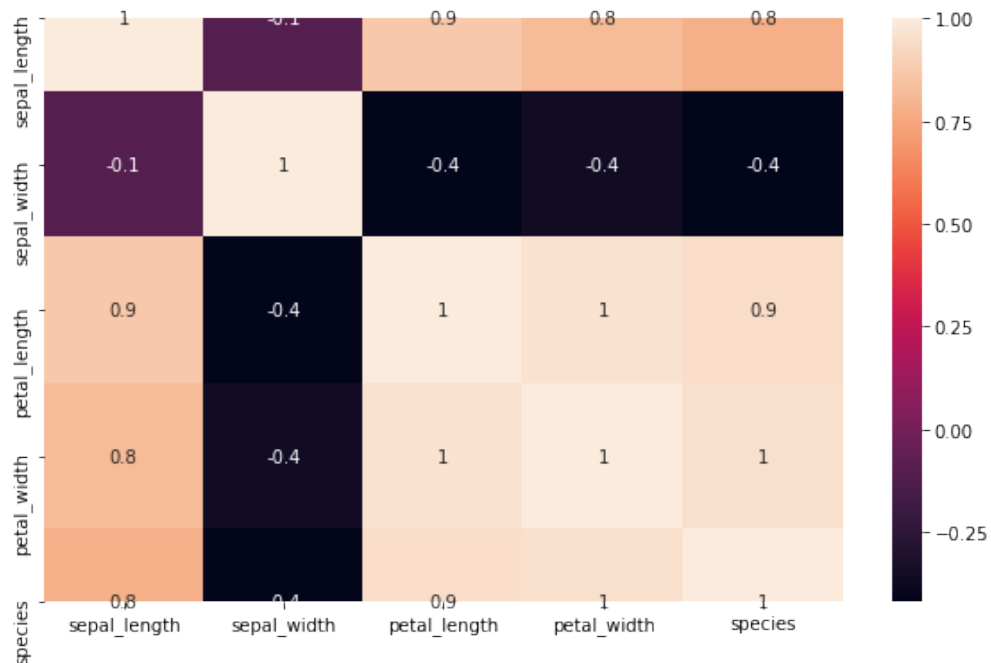
```
Out[6]:   sepal_length  sepal_width  petal_length  petal_width  species
0          5.1           3.5          1.4          0.2         0
1          4.9           3.0          1.4          0.2         0
2          4.7           3.2          1.3          0.2         0
3          4.6           3.1          1.5          0.2         0
4          5.0           3.6          1.4          0.2         0
5          5.4           3.9          1.7          0.4         0
6          4.6           3.4          1.4          0.3         0
7          5.0           3.4          1.5          0.2         0
8          4.4           2.9          1.4          0.2         0
9          4.9           3.1          1.5          0.1         0
```

```
In [7]: df.drop('species', axis=1).head()
```

```
Out[7]:   sepal_length  sepal_width  petal_length  petal_width
0          5.1           3.5          1.4          0.2
1          4.9           3.0          1.4          0.2
2          4.7           3.2          1.3          0.2
3          4.6           3.1          1.5          0.2
4          5.0           3.6          1.4          0.2
```

```
In [8]: corr = df.corr()
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.heatmap(corr, annot=True, fmt='.1g')
```

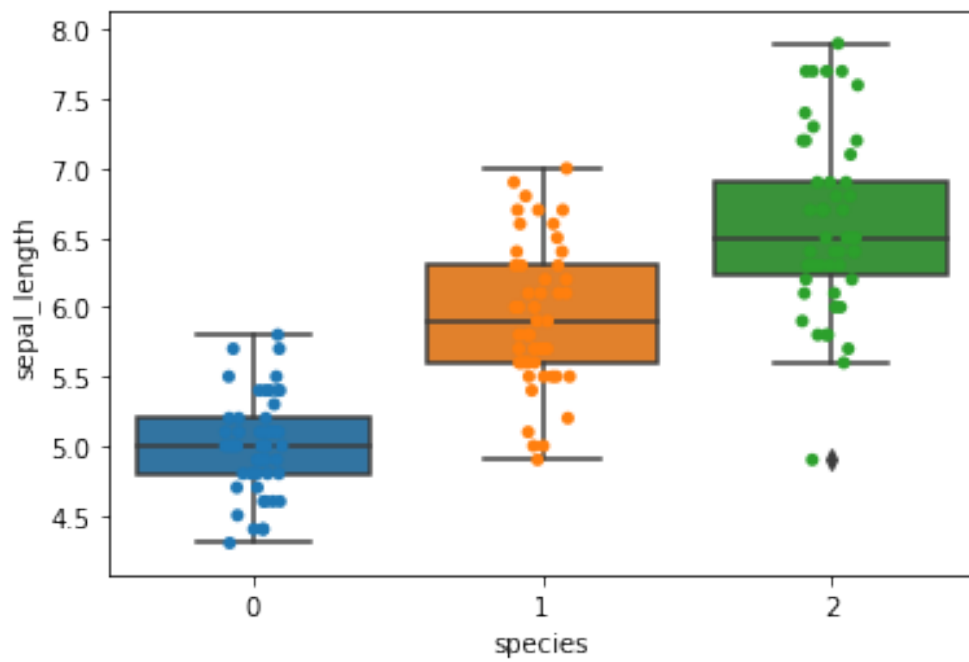
```
Out[8]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f6e30ed2a90>
```

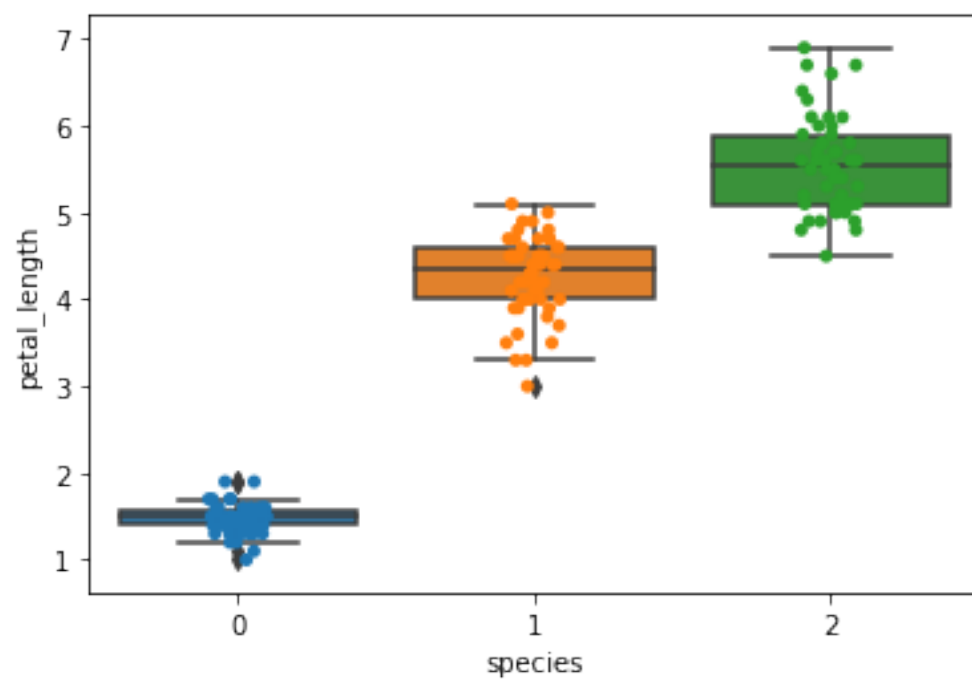
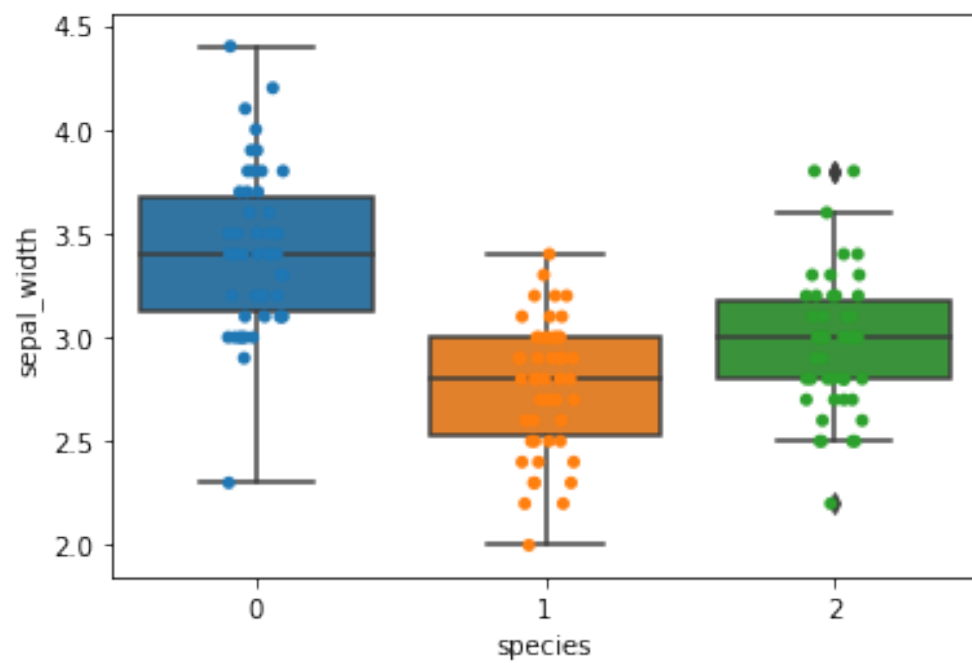


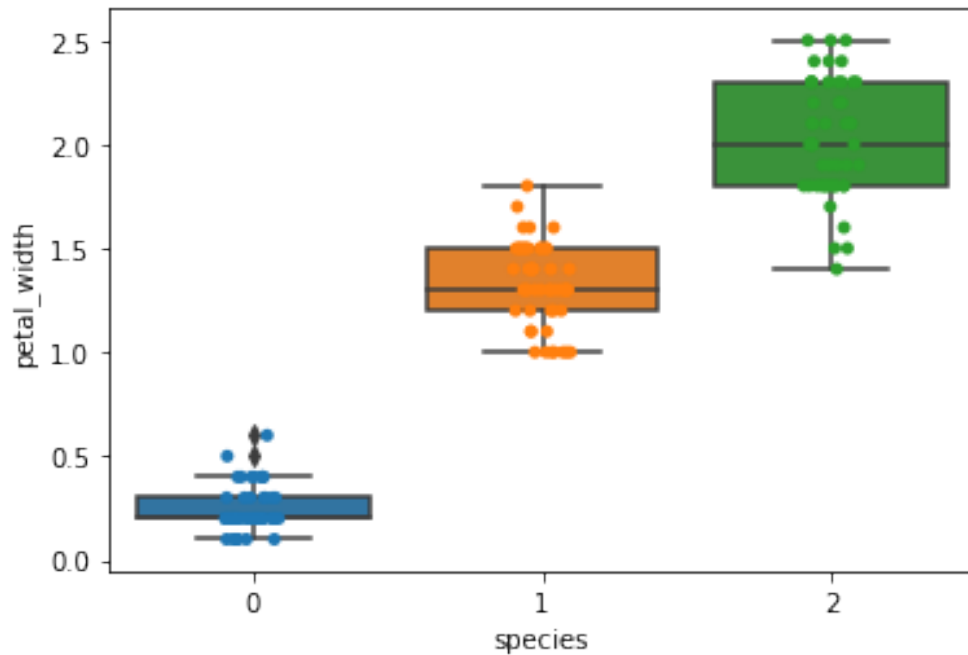
```

In [9]: l=list(df.columns)
        l[0:len(l)]
        for i in range(0,len(l)-1):
            plt.figure()
            sns.boxplot(x='species',y=l[i], data=df)
            sns.stripplot(x='species',y=l[i], data=df)

```







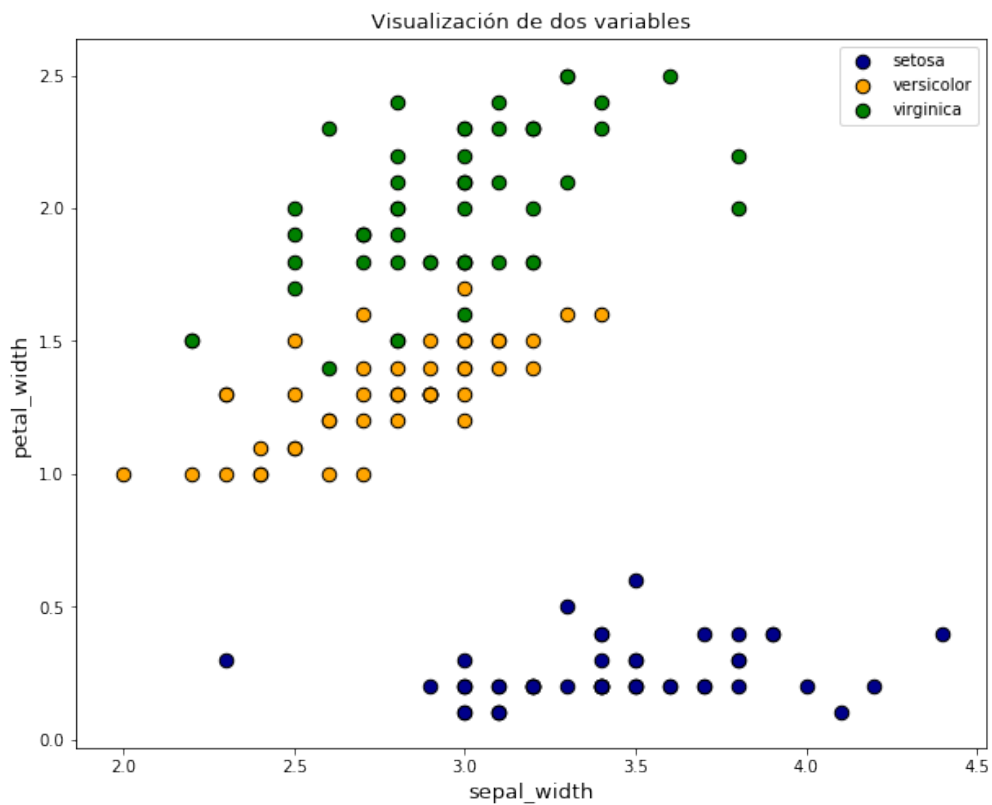
## Plot de dos variables en 2d

- Se puede conseguir una mejor visualización con pca

```
In [10]: target_ids = np.unique(df.values[:,-1])
X_plot = np.concatenate([df['sepal_width'].values, [df['petal_width'].values]], axis=0)
y = df['species'].values
```

```
In [11]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,8))
colors = ['darkblue','orange','green']
target_names = ['setosa', 'versicolor', 'virginica']

for i, c, label in zip(target_ids, colors, target_names):
    plt.scatter(X_plot[0,i == y], X_plot[1,i == y], c = c, edgecolors='black', s=285,la
plt.legend()
plt.title("Visualización de dos variables",fontsize=13)
plt.xlabel("sepal_width",fontsize=13)
plt.ylabel("petal_width",fontsize=13)
plt.show()
```



## PCA de sklearn

- Se pueden indicar el número de dimensiones con `n_components`

```
In [12]: from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
```

```
In [13]: pca = PCA(n_components=None)
          dfx_pcan = pca.fit(df.drop('species', axis=1))
```

## Varianza de cada PC

- Escalando los datos se obtiene un mejor resultado

```
In [14]: dfx_pcan.explained_variance_ratio_
```

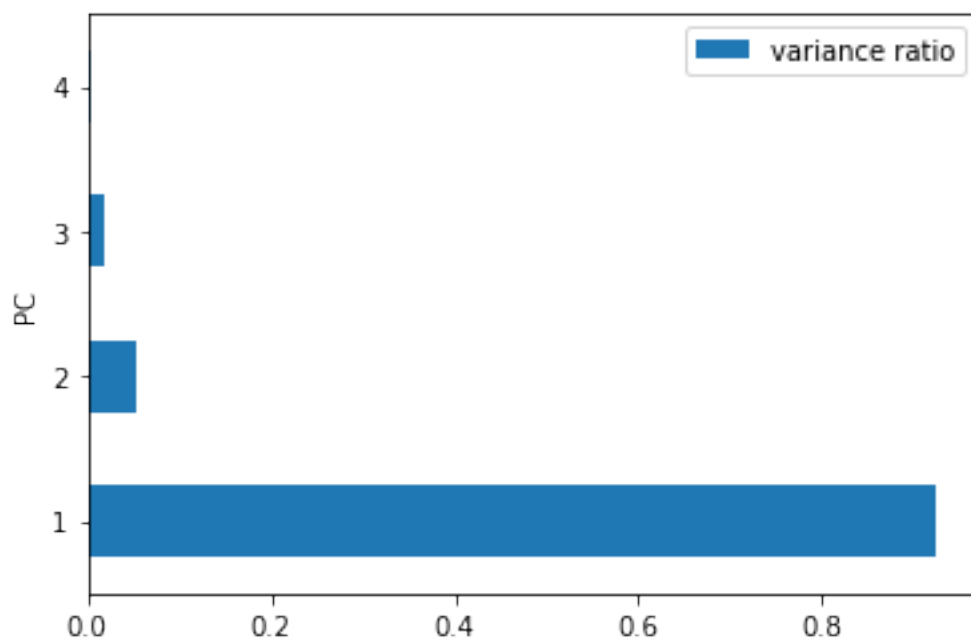
```
Out[14]: array([0.92461621, 0.05301557, 0.01718514, 0.00518309])
```

```
In [15]: p_df = pd.DataFrame({'PC':np.arange(1,5), 'variance_ratio':dfx_pcan.explained_variance_ratio_})
          p_df
```

```
Out[15]:
```

	PC	variance ratio
0	1	0.924616
1	2	0.053016
2	3	0.017185
3	4	0.005183

```
In [16]: ax = p_df.plot.barh('PC')
```



```
In [17]: trans = pca.transform(df.drop('species', axis=1))
```

```
In [18]: df_transn = pd.DataFrame(data=trans)
df_transn.head(10)
```

```
Out[18]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	-2.684207	0.326607	-0.021512	0.001006
1	-2.715391	-0.169557	-0.203521	0.099602
2	-2.889820	-0.137346	0.024709	0.019305
3	-2.746437	-0.311124	0.037672	-0.075955
4	-2.728593	0.333925	0.096230	-0.063129
5	-2.279897	0.747783	0.174326	-0.027147
6	-2.820891	-0.082105	0.264251	-0.050100
7	-2.626482	0.170405	-0.015802	-0.046282
8	-2.887959	-0.570798	0.027335	-0.026615
9	-2.673845	-0.106692	-0.191533	-0.055891



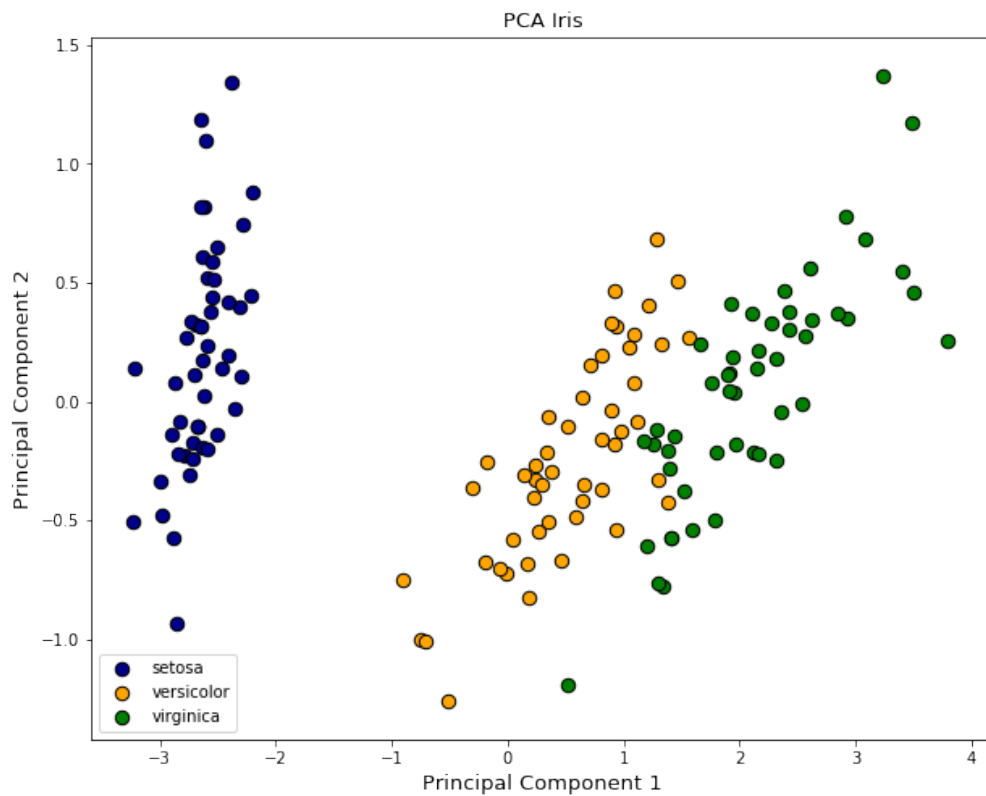
## Dos componentes principales

```
In [19]: target_ids = np.unique(y)
plt.figure(figsize=(10,8))

for i, c, label in zip(target_ids, colors, target_names):
    plt.scatter(trans[i == y,0], trans[i == y,1], c = c, edgecolors='black', s=285, label=label)
plt.legend()
plt.title('PCA Iris',fontsize=13)
plt.xlabel("Principal Component 1",fontsize=13)

plt.ylabel("Principal Component 2",fontsize=13)

plt.show()
```



## Tres componentes principales

```
In [20]: from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D

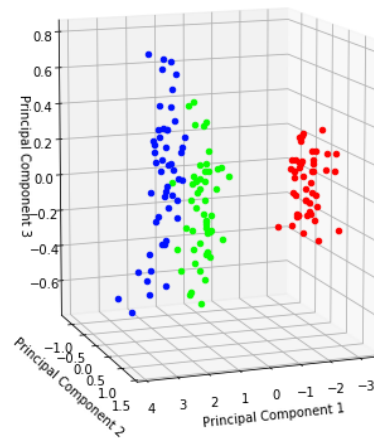
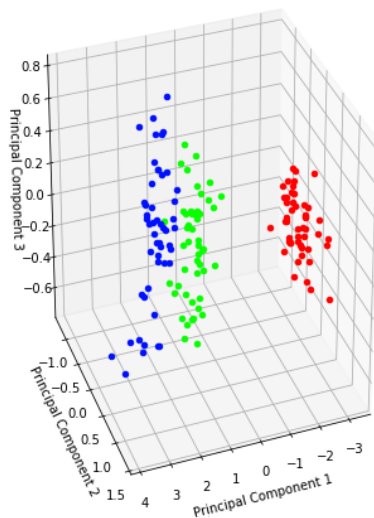
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(14,8))
```

```

ax = fig.add_subplot(1, 2, 1, projection="3d")
for i in range(trans.shape[0]):
    ax.scatter(trans[i, 0], trans[i, 1], trans[i, 2], color=plt.cm.hsv(y[i] / 3.), marker='o')
ax.view_init(30, 70)
ax.set_xlabel("Principal Component 1")
ax.set_ylabel("Principal Component 2")
ax.set_zlabel("Principal Component 3")

ax = fig.add_subplot(1, 2, 2, projection="3d")
for i in range(trans.shape[0]):
    ax.scatter(trans[i, 0], trans[i, 1], trans[i, 2], color=plt.cm.hsv(y[i] / 3.), marker='o')
ax.view_init(10, 70)
ax.set_xlabel("Principal Component 1")
ax.set_ylabel("Principal Component 2")
ax.set_zlabel("Principal Component 3")
plt.show()

```



## PCA de Breast Cancer

- Visualizar el dataset de los clasificadores anteriores

```

In [21]: df = pd.read_csv("data-breast.csv", index_col=0)
df = df.replace({'B':0, 'M':1})
df.head()
df.head(10)

```

```

Out[21]:
      diagnosis  radius_mean  texture_mean  perimeter_mean  area_mean  \
id
842302         1        17.99         10.38         122.80      1001.0
842517         1        20.57         17.77         132.90      1326.0
84300903        1        19.69         21.25         130.00      1203.0
84348301         1        11.42         20.38          77.58       386.1
84358402         1        20.29         14.34         135.10      1297.0
843786          1        12.45         15.70          82.57       477.1
844359          1        18.25         19.98         119.60      1040.0
84458202         1        13.71         20.83          90.20       577.9
844981          1        13.00         21.82          87.50       519.8
84501001         1        12.46         24.04          83.97       475.9

      smoothness_mean  compactness_mean  concavity_mean  \
id
842302         0.11840         0.27760         0.30010
842517         0.08474         0.07864         0.08690
84300903        0.10960         0.15990         0.19740
84348301        0.14250         0.28390         0.24140
84358402        0.10030         0.13280         0.19800
843786         0.12780         0.17000         0.15780
844359         0.09463         0.10900         0.11270
84458202        0.11890         0.16450         0.09366
844981         0.12730         0.19320         0.18590
84501001        0.11860         0.23960         0.22730

      concave  points_mean  symmetry_mean  ...  texture_worst  \
id
842302         0.14710         0.2419         ...         17.33
842517         0.07017         0.1812         ...         23.41
84300903        0.12790         0.2069         ...         25.53
84348301        0.10520         0.2597         ...         26.50
84358402        0.10430         0.1809         ...         16.67
843786         0.08089         0.2087         ...         23.75
844359         0.07400         0.1794         ...         27.66
84458202        0.05985         0.2196         ...         28.14
844981         0.09353         0.2350         ...         30.73
84501001        0.08543         0.2030         ...         40.68

      perimeter_worst  area_worst  smoothness_worst  compactness_worst  \
id
842302         184.60      2019.0         0.1622         0.6656
842517         158.80      1956.0         0.1238         0.1866
84300903        152.50      1709.0         0.1444         0.4245
84348301          98.87        567.7         0.2098         0.8663
84358402        152.20      1575.0         0.1374         0.2050
843786         103.40        741.6         0.1791         0.5249
844359         153.20      1606.0         0.1442         0.2576
84458202        110.60        897.0         0.1654         0.3682

```

844981	106.20	739.3	0.1703	0.5401
84501001	97.65	711.4	0.1853	1.0580

	concavity_worst	concave points_worst	symmetry_worst	\
id				
842302	0.7119	0.2654	0.4601	
842517	0.2416	0.1860	0.2750	
84300903	0.4504	0.2430	0.3613	
84348301	0.6869	0.2575	0.6638	
84358402	0.4000	0.1625	0.2364	
843786	0.5355	0.1741	0.3985	
844359	0.3784	0.1932	0.3063	
84458202	0.2678	0.1556	0.3196	
844981	0.5390	0.2060	0.4378	
84501001	1.1050	0.2210	0.4366	

	fractal_dimension_worst	Unnamed: 32
id		
842302	0.11890	NaN
842517	0.08902	NaN
84300903	0.08758	NaN
84348301	0.17300	NaN
84358402	0.07678	NaN
843786	0.12440	NaN
844359	0.08368	NaN
84458202	0.11510	NaN
844981	0.10720	NaN
84501001	0.20750	NaN

[10 rows x 32 columns]

```
In [22]: y = df['diagnosis']
X = df.drop(['diagnosis', 'Unnamed: 32'],axis=1)
dfx = pd.DataFrame(data=X,columns=df.columns[1:31])
dfx.tail()
```

```
Out[22]:
```

	radius_mean	texture_mean	perimeter_mean	area_mean	smoothness_mean	\
id						
926424	21.56	22.39	142.00	1479.0	0.11100	
926682	20.13	28.25	131.20	1261.0	0.09780	
926954	16.60	28.08	108.30	858.1	0.08455	
927241	20.60	29.33	140.10	1265.0	0.11780	
92751	7.76	24.54	47.92	181.0	0.05263	

	compactness_mean	concavity_mean	concave points_mean	symmetry_mean	\
id					
926424	0.11590	0.24390	0.13890	0.1726	
926682	0.10340	0.14400	0.09791	0.1752	
926954	0.10230	0.09251	0.05302	0.1590	
927241	0.27700	0.35140	0.15200	0.2397	

92751	0.04362	0.00000	0.00000	0.1587
-------	---------	---------	---------	--------

	fractal_dimension_mean	...	radius_worst	texture_worst	\
id		...			
926424	0.05623	...	25.450	26.40	
926682	0.05533	...	23.690	38.25	
926954	0.05648	...	18.980	34.12	
927241	0.07016	...	25.740	39.42	
92751	0.05884	...	9.456	30.37	

	perimeter_worst	area_worst	smoothness_worst	compactness_worst	\
id					
926424	166.10	2027.0	0.14100	0.21130	
926682	155.00	1731.0	0.11660	0.19220	
926954	126.70	1124.0	0.11390	0.30940	
927241	184.60	1821.0	0.16500	0.86810	
92751	59.16	268.6	0.08996	0.06444	

	concavity_worst	concave points_worst	symmetry_worst	\
id				
926424	0.4107	0.2216	0.2060	
926682	0.3215	0.1628	0.2572	
926954	0.3403	0.1418	0.2218	
927241	0.9387	0.2650	0.4087	
92751	0.0000	0.0000	0.2871	

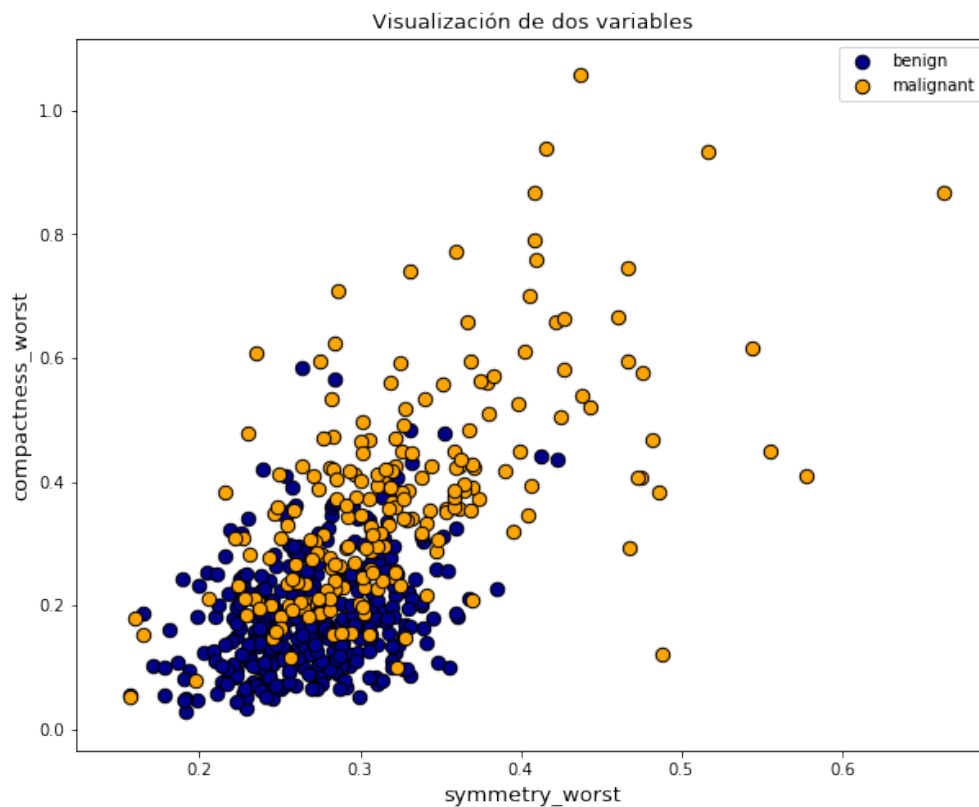
	fractal_dimension_worst
id	
926424	0.07115
926682	0.06637
926954	0.07820
927241	0.12400
92751	0.07039

[5 rows x 30 columns]

```
In [23]: X_plot = np.concatenate([(df['symmetry_worst'].values), [df['compactness_worst'].values]])
y = df['diagnosis'].values
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,8))
colors = ['darkblue','orange']
target_names = ['benign', 'malignant']

for i, c, label in zip(target_ids, colors, target_names):
    plt.scatter(X_plot[0,i == y], X_plot[1,i == y], c = c, edgecolors='black', s=285,la
plt.legend()
plt.title("Visualización de dos variables",fontsize=13)
plt.xlabel("symmetry_worst",fontsize=13)
plt.ylabel("compactness_worst",fontsize=13)
plt.show()
```

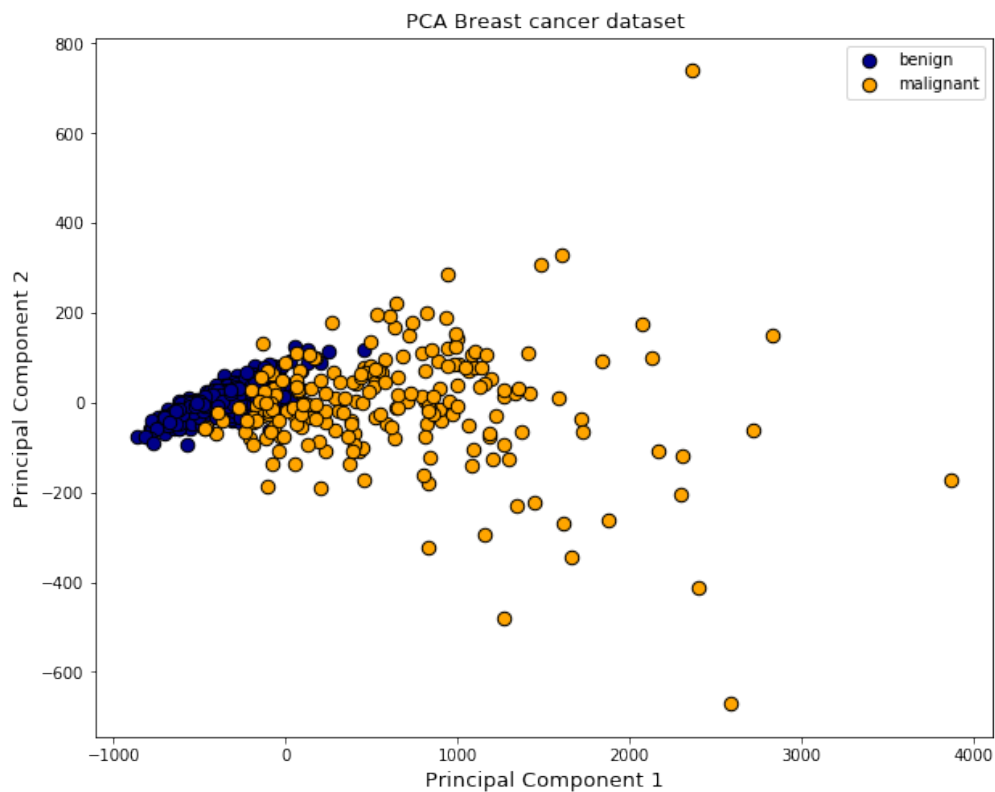


```
In [24]: pca = PCA(n_components=None)
         trans = pca.fit_transform(dfx)
```

- Con PCA es más clara la separación de clases

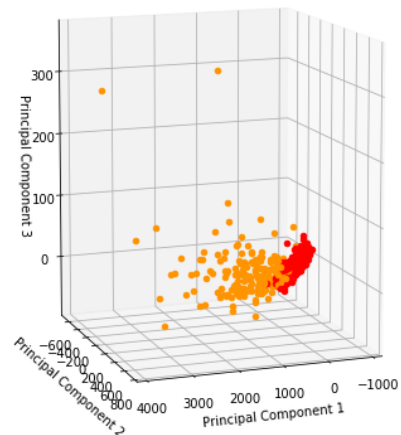
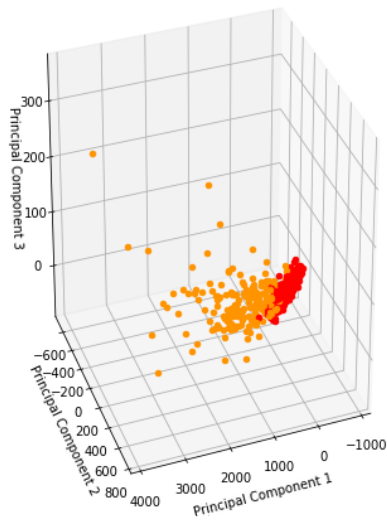
```
In [25]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,8))
         colors = ['darkblue','orange']
         target_names = ['benign', 'malignant']

         for i, c, label in zip(target_ids, colors, target_names):
             plt.scatter(trans[i == y,0], trans[i == y,1], c = c, edgecolors='black', s=285, label=label)
         plt.legend()
         plt.title("PCA Breast cancer dataset",fontsize=13)
         plt.xlabel("Principal Component 1",fontsize=13)
         plt.ylabel("Principal Component 2",fontsize=13)
         plt.show()
```



```
In [26]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(14,8))
ax = fig.add_subplot(1, 2, 1, projection="3d")
for i in range(trans.shape[0]):
    ax.scatter(trans[i, 0],trans[i, 1], trans[i, 2],color=plt.cm.hsv(y[i] / 10.),marker='o')
ax.view_init(30, 70)
ax.set_xlabel("Principal Component 1")
ax.set_ylabel("Principal Component 2")
ax.set_zlabel("Principal Component 3")

ax = fig.add_subplot(1, 2, 2, projection="3d")
for i in range(trans.shape[0]):
    ax.scatter(trans[i, 0], trans[i, 1], trans[i, 2],color=plt.cm.hsv(y[i] / 10.),marker='o')
ax.view_init(10, 70)
ax.set_xlabel("Principal Component 1")
ax.set_ylabel("Principal Component 2")
ax.set_zlabel("Principal Component 3")
plt.show()
```



## Visualizar dígitos

- El número de clases es mayor
- Se visualizan los pixeles de dígitos en 2 dimensiones

[https://scikit-learn.org/stable/auto\\_examples/manifold/plot\\_lle\\_digits.html](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/auto_examples/manifold/plot_lle_digits.html)

```
In [27]: from tensorflow import keras
```

```
mnist = keras.datasets.mnist
```

```
(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
```

```
X = x_test.reshape(x_test.shape[0], -1)
y = y_test
```

```
In [28]: print(X.shape)
          print(y.shape)
```

```
(10000, 784)
```

```
(10000,)
```

- Solo algunos elementos

```
In [29]: X = X[:500, :]
          y = y[:500]
```

```
In [30]: X = PCA(n_components=3).fit_transform(X)
```



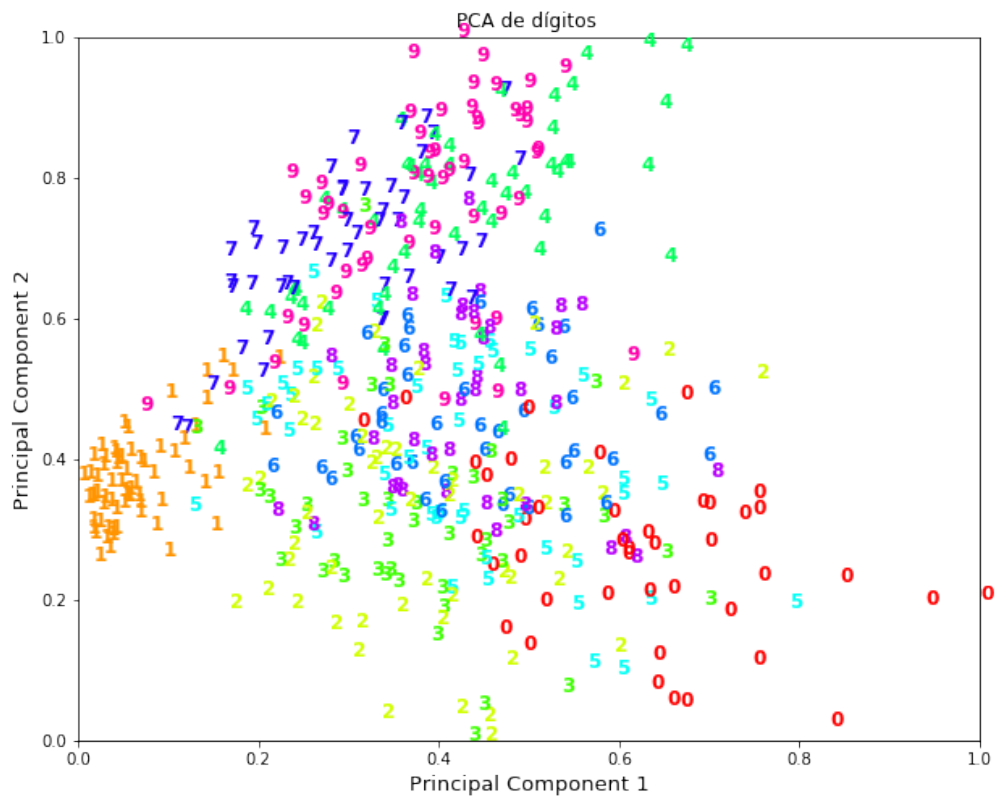
```

In [31]: x_min, x_max = np.min(X, 0), np.max(X, 0)
        X = (X - x_min) / (x_max - x_min)

        plt.figure(figsize=(10,8))
        for i in range(X.shape[0]):
            plt.text(X[i, 0], X[i, 1], str(y[i]), color=plt.cm.hsv(y[i] / 10.),
                    fontdict={'weight': 'bold', 'size': 12})

        plt.title("PCA de dígitos ")
        plt.xlabel("Principal Component 1",fontsize=13)
        plt.ylabel("Principal Component 2",fontsize=13)
        plt.show()

```



## Tres componentes principales

- Con 'Axes3D' se puede visualizar en 3d

```

In [32]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(14,8))
        ax = fig.add_subplot(1, 2, 1, projection="3d")
        for i in range(X.shape[0]):
            ax.scatter(X[i, 0], X[i, 1], X[i, 2], color=plt.cm.hsv(y[i] / 10.), marker='o')

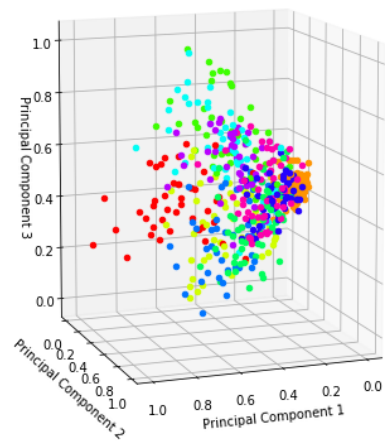
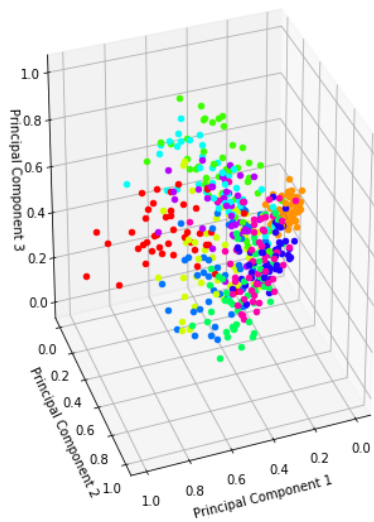
```

```

ax.view_init(30, 70)
ax.set_xlabel("Principal Component 1")
ax.set_ylabel("Principal Component 2")
ax.set_zlabel("Principal Component 3")

ax = fig.add_subplot(1, 2, 2, projection="3d")
for i in range(X.shape[0]):
    ax.scatter(X[i, 0], X[i, 1], X[i, 2], color=plt.cm.hsv(y[i] / 10.), marker='o')
ax.view_init(10, 70)
ax.set_xlabel("Principal Component 1")
ax.set_ylabel("Principal Component 2")
ax.set_zlabel("Principal Component 3")
plt.show()

```



- Se obtiene una visualización de datos de alta dimensión
- Probar PCA con diferentes datasets, después aplicar clasificación