# Sistemas de Información y Telemedicina. \*

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### 1 Preámbulo

```
import numpy as np
2
          scipy import stats
3
   # names of variables
4
   labels = ['age', 'leptin', 'bmi', 'adiponectin', 'glucose',
5
           'resistin', 'insulin', 'MCP1', 'HOMA']
6
7
   # loads data
8
   data = np.loadtxt (open (r'../../data.csv', 'rb'), delimiter = ',')
9
10
   # rewrites data as all the rows of data w/out nan cells
11
   data = data [~np.isnan (data).any (axis=1)]
12
13
     separates parameters into matrix x
14
        = np.array ([list (data [x][:-1]) for x in range (len (data))])
15
16
      and class (1, 2) into vector y
17
        = np.array ([int (data [x][ -1])
                                            for x in range (len (data))])
18
   у
19
20
   # removes outliers
   data_no = data [(np.abs (stats.zscore (data)) < 3).all (axis = 1)]</pre>
21
22
        \uparrow = No Outliers
23
24
   x_no = np.array ([list (data_no [x][:-1]) for x in range (len (data_no))])
25
   y_no = np.array ([int (data_no [x][ -1]) for x in range (len (data_no))])
```

Listing 1: Importaciones iniciales y preparacion de datos.

### 2 Histogramas

En este apartado dibujamos los histogramas comparativos.

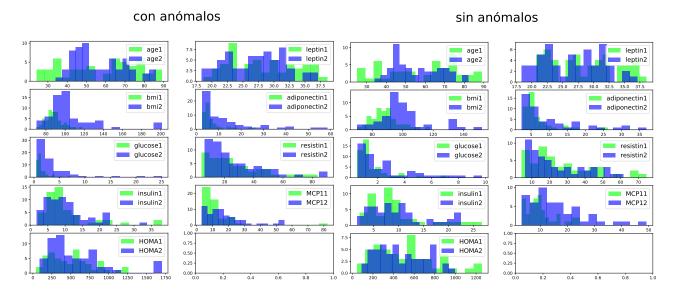


Fig. 1: Histogramas para datos con y sin anomalias.

```
1
   import matplotlib as mpl
2
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3
4
   \# load preprocessed data, x and y are raw, x_no and y_no contain no outliers
   from preprocessing import x, y, x_no, y_no, labels
5
6
   # colours for the histograms
7
   fc = [(), (0, 1, 0, 0.6), (0, 0, 1, 0.6)]
              (R, G, B, \alpha) \leftarrow transparency
9
10
   fig, ax = plt.subplots (nrows = 5, ncols = 2, figsize = (13, 10))
11
   ax = ax.flatten ()
12
13
     draws each of the histograms, two for each variable
14
   for i in range (0, 9):
15
       for j in [1, 2]:
16
            ax[i].hist (x [y == j, i], bins = 15, fc = fc [j], label = labels [i] + str <math>\sqrt{ }
17
                (j))
18
            ax[i].legend (loc = 1, prop={'size': 15})
19
   fig.suptitle ('con anómalos', fontsize = 30)
20
   fig.savefig ('../images/hist.pdf', bbox_inches = 'tight', pad_inches = 0)
```

Listing 2: Código generador de los histogramas con datos anómalos.

## 3 Kernel Density

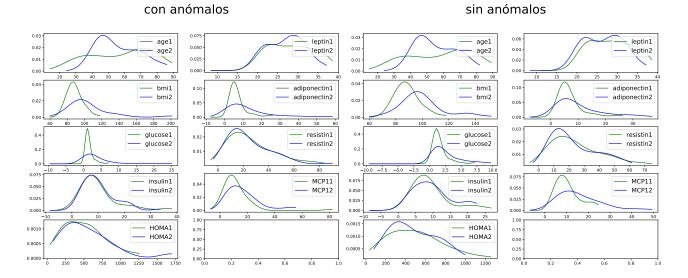


Fig. 2: Kernel Density para datos con y sin anomalias.

```
import matplotlib as mpl
1
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2
   import numpy as np
4
   from scipy.stats import gaussian_kde
5
6
   \# load preprocessed data, x and y are raw, x_no and y_no contain no outliers
7
   from preprocessing import x, y, x_no, y_no, labels
   # colours
9
   fc = ['', 'green', 'blue']
10
11
   fig, ax = plt.subplots (nrows = 5, ncols = 2, figsize = (13, 10))
12
   ax = ax.flatten ()
13
14
15
   # same loop in principle as before
   for i in range (0, 9):
16
17
       for j in [1, 2]:
           kde = gaussian_kde (x_ := x [y == j, i])
18
           xs = np.linspace(np.min (x_) - 10, np.max (x_), num=len (x_))
19
20
           ax[i].plot (xs, kde(xs), c = fc[j], label = labels [i] + str (j))
           ax[i].legend (loc = 1, prop={'size': 15})
21
22
   fig.suptitle ('con anómalos', fontsize = 30)
23
24
   fig.savefig ('../images/kden.pdf', bbox_inches = 'tight', pad_inches = 0)
```

Listing 3: Código generador de los kernel density plots con datos anómalos.

### 4 Boxplot

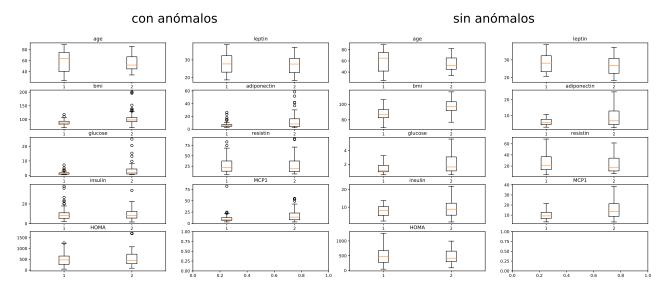


Fig. 3: Boxplots para datos con y sin anomalias.

```
1
   import matplotlib as mpl
2
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3
   \# load preprocessed data, x and y are raw, x_no and y_no contain no outliers
4
   from preprocessing import x, y, x_no, y_no, labels
5
6
7
   fig, ax = plt.subplots (nrows = 5, ncols = 2, figsize = (13, 10))
   ax = ax.flatten ()
8
9
   for i in range (0, 9):
10
       ax[i].boxplot ([x [y == 1, i], x [y == 2, i]])
11
       ax[i].title.set_text (labels [i])
12
13
   fig.suptitle ('con anómalos', fontsize = 30)
14
   fig.savefig ('../images/boxp.pdf', bbox_inches = 'tight', pad_inches = 0)
15
```

Listing 4: Código generador de los boxplots con datos anómalos.

### 5 QQplot

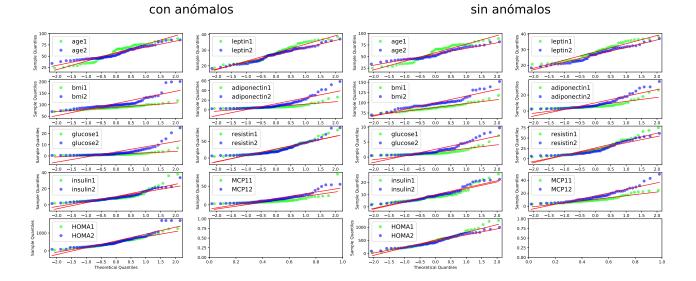


Fig. 4: QQplots para datos con y sin anomalias.

```
import matplotlib as mpl
1
2
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3
   \# load preprocessed data, x and y are raw, x_no and y_no contain no outliers
4
   from preprocessing import x, y, x_no, y_no, labels
5
6
   import statsmodels.api as sm
7
8
   fc = [(), (0, 1, 0, 0.6), (0, 0, 1, 0.6)]
9
   fig, ax = plt.subplots (nrows = 5, ncols = 2, figsize = (13, 10))
10
   ax = ax.flatten ()
11
12
   for i in range (0, 9):
13
       for j in [1, 2]:
14
           sm.qqplot (x [y == j, i], ax = ax[i], c = fc[j],
15
                    line = 's', label = labels [i] + str (j))
16
           ax[i].legend (loc = 2, prop={'size': 15})
17
18
   fig.suptitle ('con anómalos', fontsize = 30)
19
   fig.savefig ('../images/qqp.pdf', bbox_inches = 'tight', pad_inches = 0)
20
```

Listing 5: Código generador de los QQplots con datos anómalos.

## 6 Corrplot

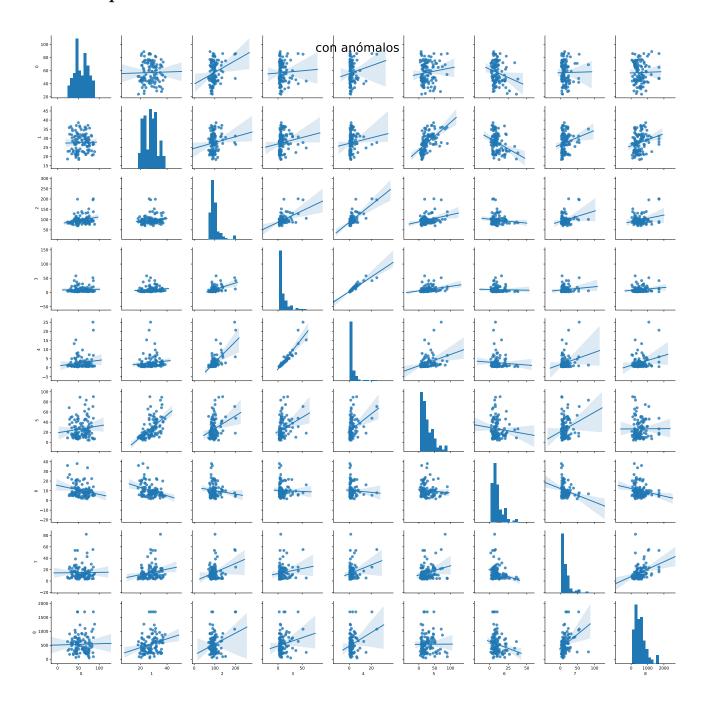


Fig. 5: Corrplot para datos con anomalias.

```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
dataframe = pd.DataFrame.from_records(x)
sns.pairplot (dataframe, kind = 'reg')
plt.suptitle ('con anómalos', fontsize = 30)
plt.savefig ('../images/corrp.pdf', bbox_inches = 'tight', pad_inches = 0)
```

Listing 6: Código generador de los corrplots con datos anómalos.

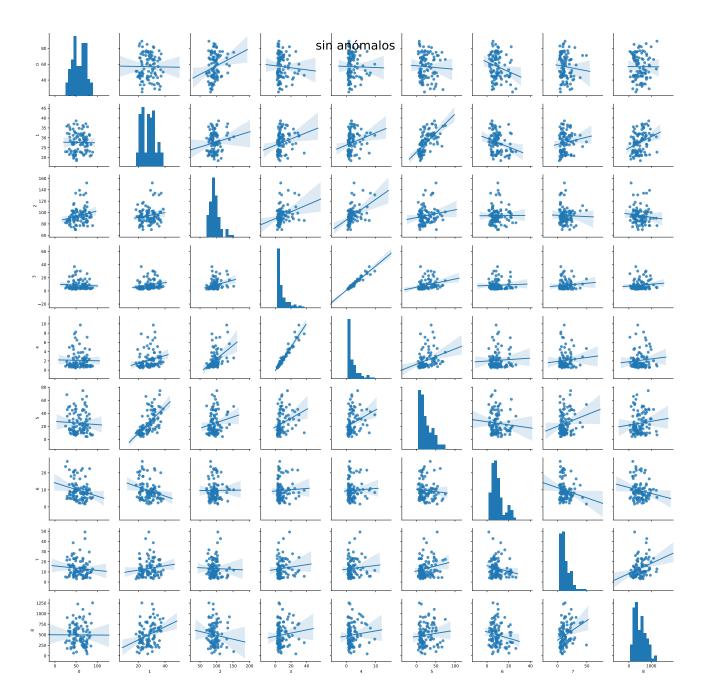


Fig. 6: Corrplot para datos sin anomalias.

### 7 Filter Methods

```
Filter Methods
1
2
   import sklearn.feature_selection as sk
3
   Fscore, pval = sk.f_classif (x_no, y_no)
4
   r1 = Fscore.argsort().argsort() # fscore rank
   print (r1+1)
6
8
   import ReliefF as rl
9
   r2 = rl.ReliefF (n_neighbors = 1) # relieff rank
10
   r2.fit(x_no, y_no)
11
12
   r2 = r2.top_features
   print (r2+1)
13
14
15
   diferencias = abs (r1-r2)
16
   media = np.mean (diferencias)
```

Listing 7: Aplicación métodos filter de selección características.

```
1 [4 5 9 6 7 3 1 8 2] -> fscore
2 [1 9 8 7 6 5 4 2 3] -> relieff
3 [3 4 1 1 1 2 3 6 1] -> diferencias
4 2.44444444444446 -> media
```

Listing 8: Ranking de variables según los métodos filter.

### 8 Wrapper Methods

```
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
1
2
   from mlxtend.feature_selection import SequentialFeatureSelector
3
   knn = KNeighborsClassifier (n_neighbors = 50)
4
   sfs = SequentialFeatureSelector (knn,
6
7
                    k_features = 4,
8
                    forward = True,
                    scoring = 'accuracy',
9
                    cv = 10)
10
11
   sfs.fit (x_no, y_no, custom_feature_names = labels)
12
   print (sfs.k_score_)
13
14
   print ('Sequential Forward Selection', sfs.k_feature_names_, end = '\n\n')
15
16
   sfs.forward = False
17
18
   sfs.fit (x_no, y_no, custom_feature_names = labels)
   print (sfs.k_score_)
19
20
   print ('Sequential Backward Selection', sfs.k_feature_names_, end = '\n\n')
```

Listing 9: Aplicación métodos wrapper de selección características.

```
1  0.70545454545454
2  Sequential Forward Selection ('leptin', 'bmi', 'glucose', 'MCP1')
3  
4  0.70949494949495
5  Sequential Backward Selection ('leptin', 'bmi', 'glucose', 'insulin')
```

Listing 10: Resultados del filtrado mediante wrappers.

#### 9 PCA

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
  x_no = StandardScaler ().fit_transform (x_no) # typify
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

pca = PCA (n_components = 9)

principalComponents = pca.fit_transform(x_no)
evr = pca.explained_variance_ratio_
```

Listing 11: Principal Component Analysis

```
1 [0.29146865 0.18490568 0.14125105 0.11727276 0.08486126 0.07999359
2 0.06636991 0.03254865 0.00132847]
3 [0.29146865 0.47637432 0.61762537 0.73489813 0.81975939 0.89975298
4 0.96612289 0.99867153 1. ]
```

Listing 12: Varianza explicada por componente y suma acumulada.

#### 9.1 Pareto

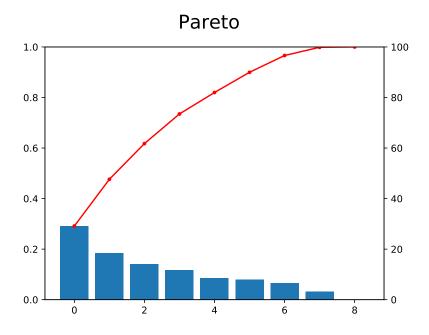


Fig. 7: Diagrama de Pareto.

```
ax.bar (range (len (evr)), evr)

ax.set_ylim (top=1)

ax1 = ax.twinx ()

4 ax1.set_ylim (top=100)

5 ax1.plot (range (len (evr)), np.cumsum (evr)*100, marker = '.', color = 'red')

6 fig.suptitle ('Pareto', fontsize = 20)

7 fig.savefig ('../images/pareto.pdf', bbox_inches = 'tight', pad_inches = 0)
```

Listing 13: Código generador del diagrama de Pareto

#### 9.2 Biplot

#### **Biplot** 1.00 0.75 0.50 0.25 Var7 Var3 0.00 -0.25-0.50-0.75Var8 -1.00 --1.00-0.75-0.50-0.250.00 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00 PC1

Fig. 8: Biplot.

```
def biplot(score, coeff, pcax, pcay, labels = None):
2
       pca1=pcax-1; pca2=pcay-1
3
       xs = score[:,pca1]; ys = score[:,pca2]
4
       n=score.shape[1]
       scalex = 1.0/(xs.max() - xs.min()); scaley = 1.0/(ys.max() - ys.min())
5
6
       plt.scatter(xs*scalex,ys*scaley)
       for i in range(n):
8
           plt.arrow(0, 0, coeff[i,pca1], coeff[i,pca2],color='r',alpha=0.5)
           if labels is None:
9
              plt.text(coeff[i,pca1] * 1.15, coeff[i,pca2] * 1.15, "Var"+str(i+1), \searrow
10
                  color='g', ha='center', va='center')
11
           else:
              12
                  , ha='center', va='center')
13
       plt.xlim(-1,1); plt.ylim(-1,1)
       plt.xlabel("PC{}".format(pcax)); plt.ylabel("PC{}".format(pcay))
14
15
       return plt
   bp = biplot (pca.fit_transform (x_no), pca.components_,1,2)
16
   bp.suptitle ('Biplot', fontsize = 20)
17
   bp.savefig ('../images/biplotpca.pdf', bbox_inches = 'tight', pad_inches = 0)
18
```

Listing 14: Código generador del Biplot.

### 10 Modelos de Clasificación

#### 10.1 Clasificación Lineal

```
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score, KFold, ShuffleSplit,
       LeaveOneOut
2
   from sklearn.discriminant_analysis import LinearDiscriminantAnalysis as LDA
3
   lda = LDA ()
4
   error = cross_val_score (lda, x, y, cv = 10)
6
   print ('Linear puntuación CV media: %.2f std: %.2f'
7
           %(np.mean (error), np.std (error)))
8
   error = cross_val_score (lda, x, y, cv = KFold (n_splits = 10, shuffle = True))
9
   print ('Linear puntuación KF media: %.2f std: %.2f'
10
           %(np.mean (error), np.std (error)))
11
12
13
   error = cross_val_score (lda, x, y, cv = ShuffleSplit (n_splits = 10))
   print ('Linear puntuación SS media: %.2f std: %.2f'
14
           %(np.mean (error), np.std (error)))
15
16
   error = cross_val_score (lda, x, y, cv = LeaveOneOut ())
17
18
   print ('Linear puntuación LO media: %.2f std: %.2f'
           %(np.mean (error), np.std (error)))
19
```

Listing 15: Validación del modelo lineal.

```
Linear puntuacion CV media: 0.75 std: 0.13
Linear puntuacion KF media: 0.75 std: 0.10
Linear puntuacion SS media: 0.71 std: 0.14
Linear puntuacion LO media: 0.76 std: 0.43
```

Listing 16: Validación según distintos métodos.

#### 10.2 Clasificación Cuadrática

```
{	t from sklearn.discriminant\_analysis import QuadraticDiscriminantAnalysis as QDA}
2
   qda = QDA ()
3
   error = cross_val_score (qda, x, y, cv = 10)
4
   print ('Quadratic puntuación CV media: %.2f std: %.2f'
5
           %(np.mean (error), np.std (error)))
6
7
   error = cross_val_score (qda, x, y, cv = KFold (n_splits = 10, shuffle = True))
8
   print ('Quadratic puntuación KF media: %.2f std: %.2f'
9
           %(np.mean (error), np.std (error)))
10
11
   error = cross_val_score (qda, x, y, cv = ShuffleSplit (n_splits = 10))
12
   print ('Quadratic puntuación SS media: %.2f std: %.2f'
13
14
           %(np.mean (error), np.std (error)))
15
16
   error = cross_val_score (qda, x, y, cv = LeaveOneOut ())
   print ('Quadratic puntuación LO media: %.2f std: %.2f'
17
18
           %(np.mean (error), np.std (error)))
```

Listing 17: Validación del modelo cuadrático.

```
Quadratic puntuacion CV media: 0.66 std: 0.19
Quadratic puntuacion KF media: 0.76 std: 0.09
Quadratic puntuacion SS media: 0.76 std: 0.14
Quadratic puntuacion LO media: 0.73 std: 0.44
```

Listing 18: Validación según distintos métodos.