

Sistemas de Información y Telemedicina. *

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1 Preámbulo

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

Listing 1: Importaciones iniciales y preparacion de datos.

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2 Histogramas

En este apartado dibujamos los histogramas comparativos.

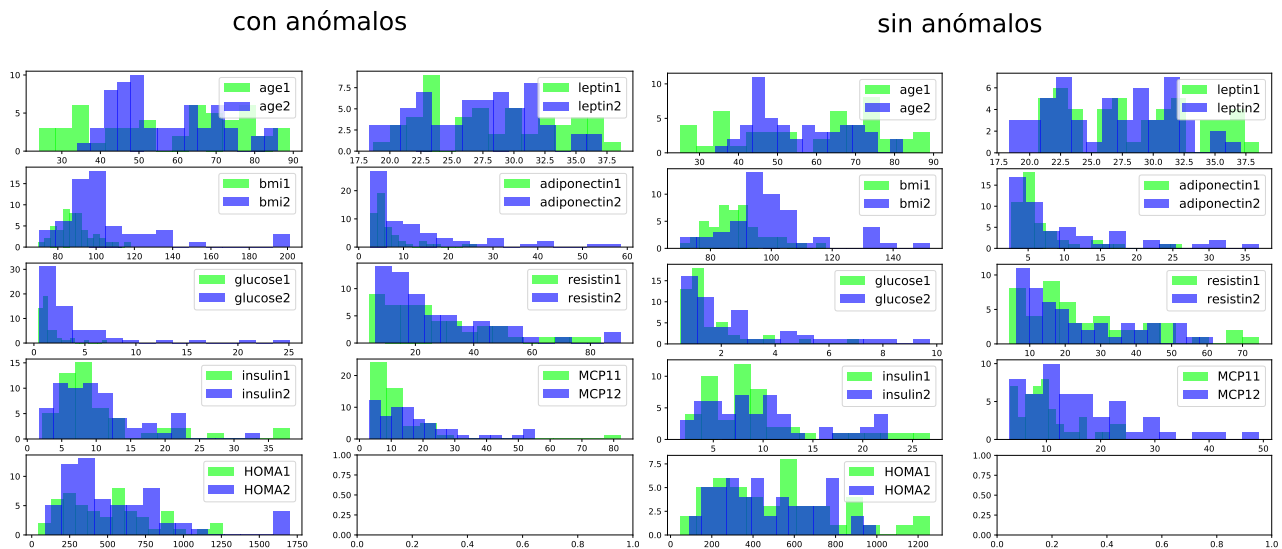


Fig. 1: Histogramas para datos con y sin anomalías.

```

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
5  from preprocessing import x, y, x_no, y_no, labels
6
7  # colours for the histograms
8  fc = [(), (0, 1, 0, 0.6), (0, 0, 1, 0.6)]
9  #      (R, G, B,  α )← transparency
10
11 fig, ax = plt.subplots (nrows = 5, ncols = 2, figsize = (13, 10))
12 ax = ax.flatten ()
13
14 # draws each of the histograms, two for each variable
15 for i in range (0, 9):
16     for j in [1, 2]:
17         ax[i].hist (x [y == j, i], bins = 15, fc = fc [j], label = labels [i] + str
18                     (j))
19         ax[i].legend (loc = 1, prop={'size': 15})
20
21 fig.suptitle ('con anomalías', fontsize = 30)
22 fig.savefig ('../images/hist.pdf', bbox_inches = 'tight', pad_inches = 0)

```

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

```

1 fig_no, ax_no = plt.subplots (nrows = 5, ncols = 2, figsize = (13, 10))
2 ax_no = ax_no.flatten ()
3
4 # faster, less readable way of coding the loop, they both do exactly SAME thing
5 [(ax_no[i].hist (x_no [y_no == j, i], bins = 15, fc = fc [j], label = labels [i] + \
    str (j)),
6    ax_no[i].legend (loc = 1, prop={'size': 15})) for i in range (0, 9) for j in range\
    (1,3)]
7
8 fig_no.suptitle ('sin anómalos', fontsize = 30)
9 fig_no.savefig ('../images/hist1.pdf', bbox_inches = 'tight', pad_inches = 0)

```

Listing 3: Código generador de los histogramas sin datos anómalos.