Sistemas de Información y Telemedicina. *

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Contents

Sección			Página		
1	Preámbulo		4		
2	Histogramas		5		
3	Kernel Density		7		
4	Boxplot		9		
5	QQplot	1	l 1		
6	Corrplot	1	L 3		
7	Filter Methods	1	L 7		
8	Wrapper Methods	1	۱9		
9	PCA	2	22		
	9.1 Pareto	2	22		
	9.2 Biplot	2	24		
10) Modelos de Clasificación	2	26		
	10.1 Clasificación Lineal	2	26		
	10.2 Clasificación Cuadrática	2	28		
	10.3 Clasificación KNN		30		
11	l Postámbulo	3	32		

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List of Figures

1	Histogramas Python para datos con y sin anomalias	5					
2	Histogramas R para datos con anomalias	6					
3	Kernel Density para datos con y sin anomalias	7					
4	Gráficos de densidad R	8					
5	Boxplots Python para datos con y sin anomalias	9					
6	Boxplots R para datos con anomalias	10					
7	QQplots Python para datos con y sin anomalias	11					
8	QQplots R	12					
9	Corrplot Python para datos con anomalias	13					
10	Corrplot Python para datos sin anomalias	14					
11	Corrplot R para datos con anomalias	15					
12	Matriz de correlaciones en R	16					
13	Representación gráfica de la importancia de las variables seleccionadas por Boruta	21					
14	Diagrama de Pareto en Python y R	23					
15	Biplot Python	24					
16	Biplot R	25					
17	Rendimineto decreciente según aumenta el número de vecinos	32					
18	Comparación de mil evaluaciones de cada uno de los métodos de clasificación en R	33					
Listings							
1	Importaciones iniciales y preparacion de datos en Python	4					
2	Importaciones iniciales y preparacion de datos en R	4					
3	Código Python generador de los histogramas con datos anómalos	5					
4	Código R generador de los histrogramas con datos anómalos	6					
5	Código Python generador de los kernel density plots con datos anómalos	7					
6	Código R generador de los density plots	8					
7	Código Python generador de los boxplots con datos anómalos	9					
8	Código R generador de los boxplots con datos anómalos	10					
9	Código Python generador de los QQplots con datos anómalos	11					
10	Código R generador de los Q Q plots	12					
11	Código Python generador de los corrplots con datos anómalos	13					
12	Código R generador de los corrplots	15					
13							
	Aplicación métodos filter de selección características	17					
14	Aplicación métodos filter de selección características						

16	Aplicación métodos wrapper de selección características	19
17	Resultados Python del filtrado mediante wrappers	19
18	Resultados R del filtrado mediante wrappers	20
19	Método Boruta wrapper de Random Forest R	20
20	Principal Component Analysis Python	22
21	Varianza explicada por componente y suma acumulada Python	22
22	Principal Component Analysis R	22
23	Varianza explicada por componente y suma acumulada R	22
24	Código generador del diagrama de Pareto en Python	22
25	Código generador del diagrama de Pareto en R	23
26	Código generador del Biplot en Python	24
27	Código generador del Biplot en R	25
28	Python validación del modelo lineal	26
29	Python validación según distintos métodos de partición	26
30	R análisis lineal discriminante	27
31	R puntuación de mil evaluaciones	27
32	Python validación del modelo cuadrático	28
33	Python validación según distintos métodos de partición	28
34	R análisis cuadrático discriminante	29
35	R puntuación de mil evaluaciones	29
36	Python validación del modelo KNN	30
37	Python validación según distintos métodos de partición	30
38	R K nearest neighbours.	31
39	R puntuación de mil evaluaciones	31
40	Evolución de puntuación según número de vecinos	32

1 Preámbulo

```
1
   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
8
   # loads data
   data = np.loadtxt (open (r'../../data.csv', 'rb'), delimiter = ',', skiprows = 1)
9
10
11
     rewrites data as all the rows of data w/out nan cells
12
   data = data [~np.isnan (data).any (axis=1)]
13
14
     separates parameters into matrix x
        = np.array ([list (data [x][:-1]) for x in range (len (data))])
15
16
     and class (1, 2) into vector y
17
18
        = np.array ([int (data [x][ -1]) for x in range (len (data))])
19
20
   # removes outliers
   data_no = data [(np.abs (stats.zscore (data)) < 3).all (axis = 1)]</pre>
21
        \uparrow = No Outliers
22
23
   x_no = np.array ([list (data_no [x][:-1]) for x in range (len (data_no))])
24
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 en Python.

```
# load data
datos <- read.table ('../../data.csv', sep = ',', header = T)
datos <- na.omit (datos)

# ignore rows w/ components above the 99<sup>th</sup> percentile
suppressPackageStartupMessages (library (dplyr))
datos <- datos %>% filter_all (all_vars (. <= quantile (., 0.99, na.rm = T)))</pre>
```

Listing 2: Importaciones iniciales y preparacion de datos en R.

2 Histogramas

En este apartado dibujamos los histogramas comparativos.

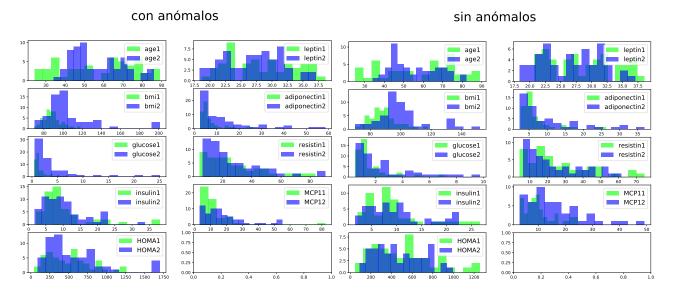


Fig. 1: Histogramas Python para datos con y sin anomalias.

```
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
7
   # colours for the histograms
   fc = [(), (0, 1, 0, 0.6), (0, 0, 1, 0.6)]
8
              (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))
            ax[i].legend (loc = 1, prop={'size': 15})
18
19
   fig.suptitle ('con anómalos', fontsize = 30)
20
   fig.savefig ('../images/hist.pdf', bbox_inches = 'tight', pad_inches = 0)
21
```

Listing 3: Código Python generador de los histogramas con datos anómalos.

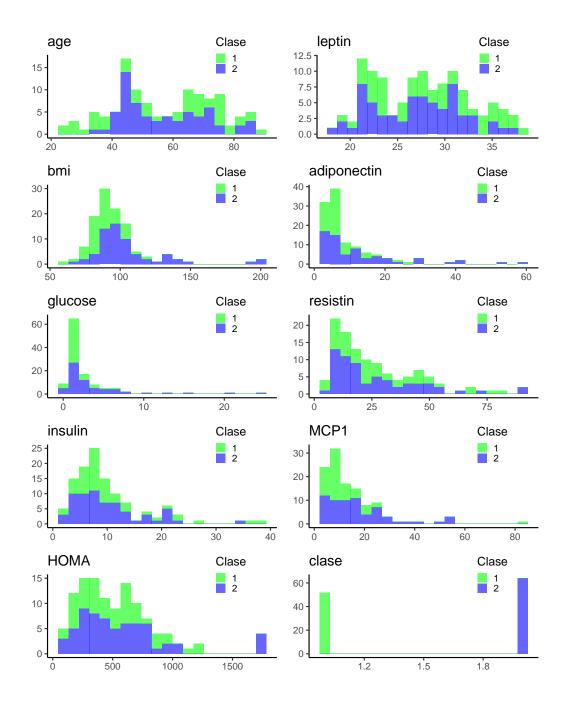


Fig. 2: Histogramas R para datos con anomalias.

```
for (i in 1:10){
1
   pdf (file = paste ('../images/hist', i, '.pdf', sep = ''), width = 6, height = 3)
2
   print (ggplot (datos, aes (x = datos[,i], fill = as.factor (clase))) +
3
                   labs (x = NULL, y = NULL, title = names (datos)[i], fill = 'Clase') +
4
                   geom_histogram (bins = 20, alpha = 0.6) +
5
6
                   theme_classic
                                   (base\_size = 20) +
                   scale_fill_manual(values = c ('green', 'blue')) +
7
8
                   theme
                           (legend.position = c (0.8, 1))
9
   dev.off ()
10
   }
```

Listing 4: Código R generador de los histrogramas con datos anómalos.

3 Kernel Density

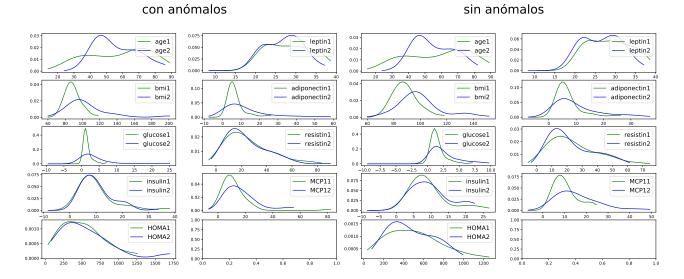


Fig. 3: Kernel Density para datos con y sin anomalias.

```
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
   fig.savefig ('../images/kden.pdf', bbox_inches = 'tight', pad_inches = 0)
24
```

Listing 5: Código Python generador de los kernel density plots con datos anómalos.

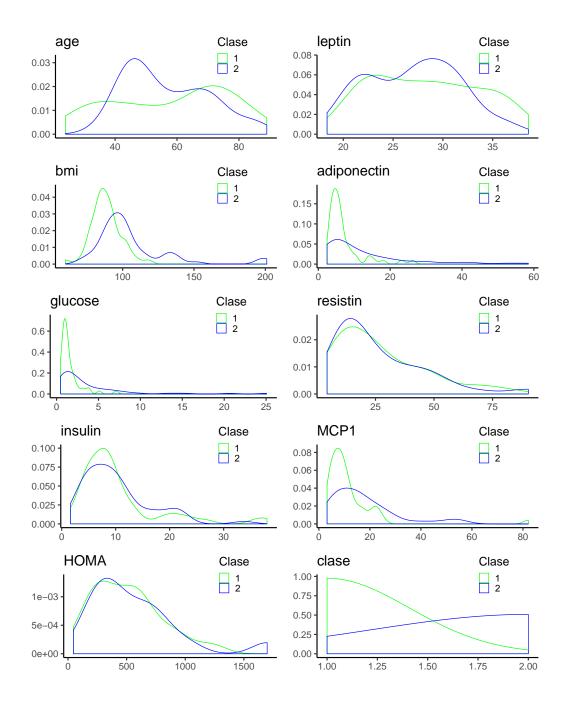


Fig. 4: Gráficos de densidad R.

```
for (i in 1:10){
1
   pdf (file = paste ('../images/dens', i, '.pdf', sep = ''), width = 6, height = 3)
2
   print (ggplot (datos, aes (x = datos[,i], colour = as.factor (clase))) +
3
                   labs (x = NULL, y = NULL,
4
                         title = names (datos)[i], colour = 'Clase') +
5
6
                   geom_density () + theme_classic (base_size = 20) +
                   scale_colour_manual (values = c ('green', 'blue')) +
7
                           (legend.position = c (0.8, 1))
8
                   theme
9
   dev.off ()
10
```

Listing 6: Código R generador de los density plots.

4 Boxplot

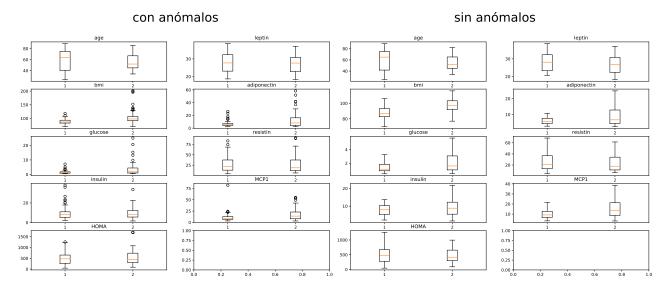


Fig. 5: Boxplots Python para datos con y sin anomalias.

```
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
15
   fig.savefig ('../images/boxp.pdf', bbox_inches = 'tight', pad_inches = 0)
```

Listing 7: Código Python generador de los boxplots con datos anómalos.



Fig. 6: Boxplots R para datos con anomalias.

```
1
   for (i in 1:10){
   pdf (file = paste ('../images/box', i, '.pdf', sep = ''), width = 6, height = 3)
2
   print (ggplot (datos, aes (x = clase,
3
                               y = datos[,i],
4
                               group = clase)) +
5
6
                   labs (x = NULL, y = NULL, title = names (datos)[i]) +
7
                   geom_boxplot
                                 () +
                   theme_classic (base_size = 20))
8
9
   dev.off ()
10
   }
```

Listing 8: Código R generador de los boxplots con datos anómalos.

5 QQplot

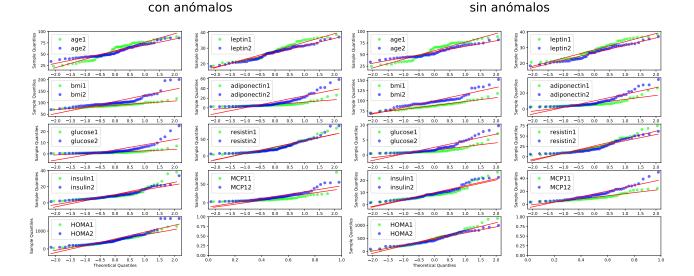


Fig. 7: QQplots Python para datos con y sin anomalias.

```
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
20
   fig.savefig ('../images/qqp.pdf', bbox_inches = 'tight', pad_inches = 0)
```

Listing 9: Código Python generador de los QQplots con datos anómalos.

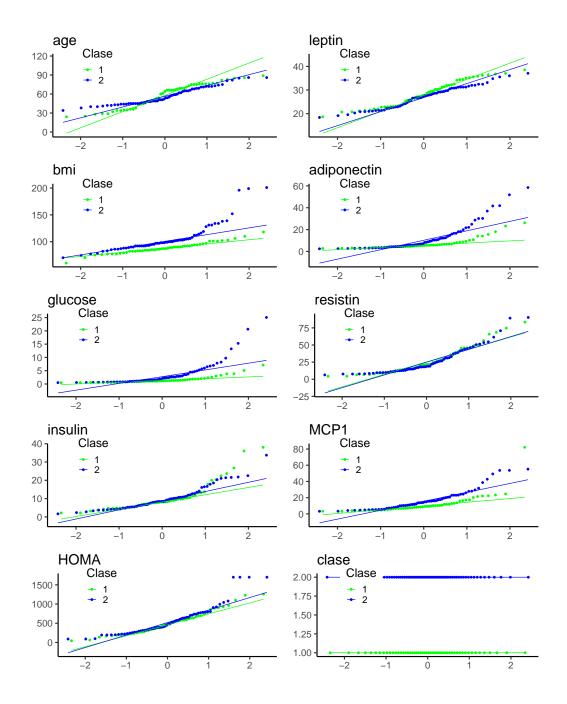


Fig. 8: QQplots R.

```
for (i in 1:10){
1
   pdf (file = paste ('../images/qq', i, '.pdf', sep = ''), width = 6, height = 3)
2
   print (ggplot (datos, aes (sample = datos[,i], colour = as.factor (clase))) +
3
                   labs (x = NULL, y = NULL,
4
                         title = names (datos)[i], colour = 'Clase') +
5
6
                   geom_qq () + geom_qq_line () + theme_classic (base_size = 20) +
                   scale_colour_manual (values = c ('green', 'blue')) +
7
8
                   theme
                           (legend.position = c (0.2, 0.85))
9
   dev.off ()
10
   }
```

Listing 10: Código R generador de los QQplots.

6 Corrplot

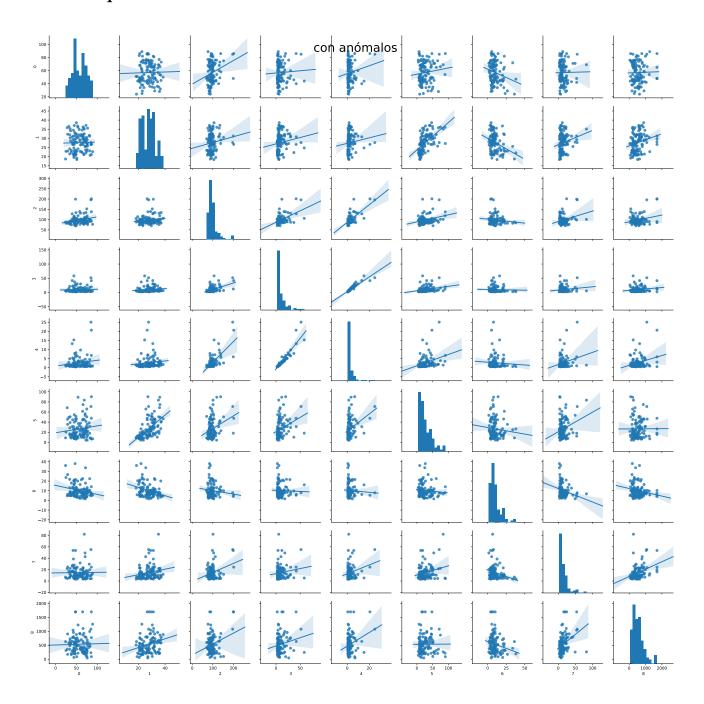


Fig. 9: Corrplot Python para datos con anomalias.

```
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 11: Código Python generador de los corrplots con datos anómalos.

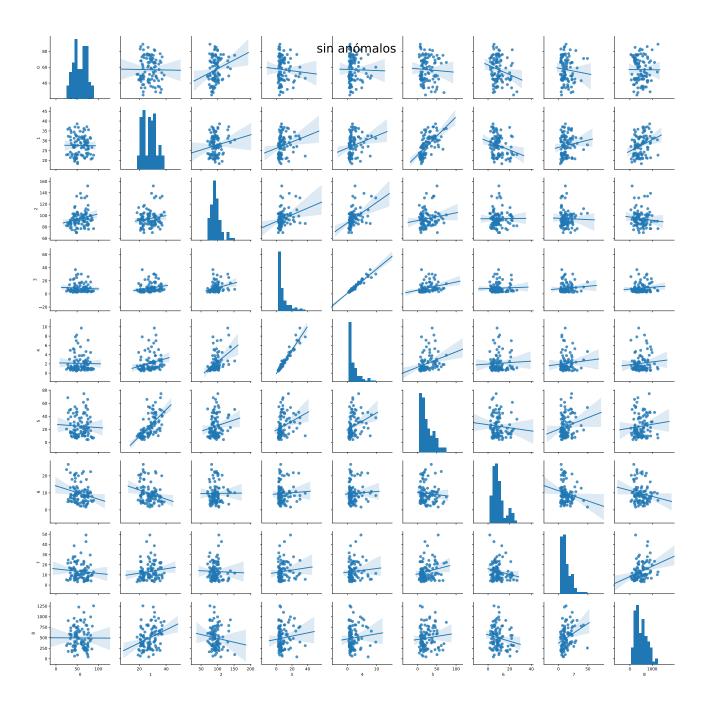


Fig. 10: Corrplot Python para datos sin anomalias.

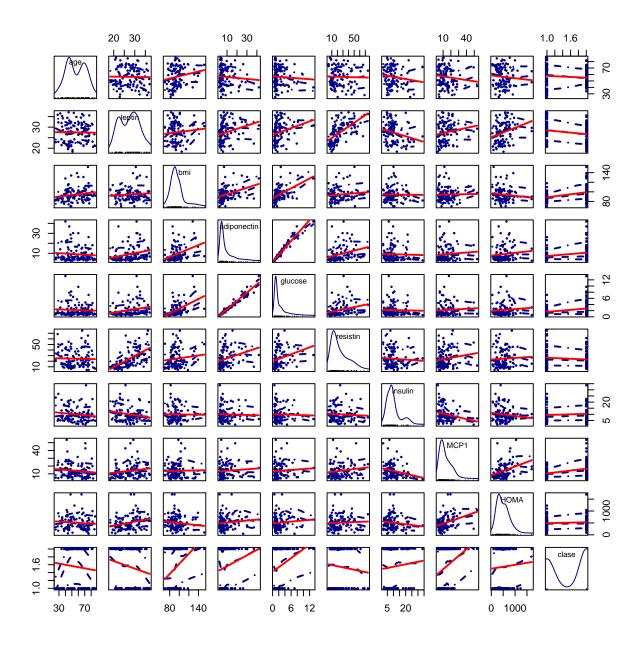


Fig. 11: Corrplot R para datos con anomalias.

```
library (car)
1
2
   pdf ("../images/corrplot.pdf")
   scatterplotMatrix (datos, regLine=list (col='red'), pch=20, cex=0.5, col='blue4')
3
   dev.off ()
4
5
   library (corrplot)
6
7
   pdf ("../images/corrplot1.pdf")
   M <- cor (na.omit (datos))
8
9
   corrplot (M, method = 'number')
10
   dev.off ()
```

Listing 12: Código R generador de los corrplots.



Fig. 12: Matriz de correlaciones en R.

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 13: 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 14: Ranking de variables según los métodos filter.

```
# Fscore
1
   library (PredPsych)
2
   rank (fscore (datos, 10, 1:9))
3
          leptin bmi adiponectin glucose resistin insulin MCP1 HOMA
4
                                 7
                                           8
5
6
   # Relieff
   brary (CORElearn)
8
9
   rank (attrEval (as.factor (clase)~., datos, 'Relief'))
10
          leptin bmi adiponectin glucose resistin insulin MCP1 HOMA
        9
                7
                      8
                                  2
                                          4
                                                    5
                                                              1
                                                                     6
11
12
   # Algunos de los posibles metodos
13
   for (i in infoCore (what = "attrEval")){
14
       cat (i, '\r\t\', unname (rank (attrEval (as.factor (clase)~., datos, i))), '\n')
15
16
   # ReliefFequalK
                      9 3 8 4 6 5 2 7 1
17
   # ReliefFexpRank
18
                       8 5 9 3 6 4 1 7 2
   # ReliefFbestK
                       9 7 8 3 4 5 1 6 2
19
   # Relief
                       9 7 8 2 4 5 1 6 3
20
21
   # InfGain
                       7 4 9 5 8 2 1 6 3
   # GainRatio
                       9 2 8 7 6 4.5 1 3 4.5
22
23
   # MDL
                       7 4 9 5 8 3 1 6 2
   # Gini
                       7 4 9 5 8 3 1 6 2
24
   # MyopicReliefF
                       6 4 9 5 7 3 1 8 2
25
   # Accuracy
                       6 4 9 5 7 3 1.5 8 1.5
26
27
   # ReliefFmerit
                       8 3 9 5 6 4 1 7 2
   # ReliefFdistance
                      8 4 9 5 6 3 1 7 2
28
   # ReliefFsqrDistan 8 4 9 5 6 3 1 7 2
29
   # DKM
                       7 3 9 6 8 2 1 5 4
30
   # ReliefFexpC
                       8 5 9 3 6 4 1 7 2
31
   # ReliefFavgC
                       8 5 9 3 6 4 1 7 2
32
   # ReliefFpe
                       8 5 9 3 6 4 1 7 2
33
   # ReliefFpa
                       8 5 9 3 6 4 1 7 2
34
   # ReliefFsmp
                       8 5 9 3 6 4 1 7 2
35
   # GainRatioCost
                       9 2 8 7 6 4.5 1 3 4.5
36
   # DKMcost
                       7 4 9 5 8 3 2 6 1
37
38
```

Listing 15: Ranking de variables según distintos métodos en R.

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 16: 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 17: Resultados Python del filtrado mediante wrappers.

```
# Sequential Feature Selector
1
   library (mlr)
2
   # Forward
3
   sfs <- selectFeatures (
4
                                         ('classif.knn', k = 9, 1 = 3),
5
         learner
                     = makeLearner
         task
6
                     = makeClassifTask (data = datos, target = 'clase'),
         resampling = makeResampleDesc ("CV", iter = 50),
                     = makeFeatSelControlSequential (method = "sfs", maxit = 100L))
8
          control
   # FeatSel result:
9
   # Features (4): age, leptin, bmi, MCP1
10
   # mmce.test.mean=0.1833333
11
12
   # Backward
13
   sbs <- selectFeatures (</pre>
14
                                         ('classif.knn', k = 9, 1 = 3),
         learner
                     = makeLearner
15
16
          task
                     = makeClassifTask (data = datos, target = 'clase'),
         resampling = makeResampleDesc ("CV", iter = 50),
17
18
          control
                     = makeFeatSelControlSequential (method = "sbs", maxit = 100L))
   # FeatSel result:
19
   # Features (4): age, leptin, bmi, MCP1
20
21
   # mmce.test.mean = 0.1800000
```

Listing 18: Resultados R del filtrado mediante wrappers.

```
# esto es extra
1
   library (Boruta)
   Boruta (as.factor (clase)~., datos, maxRuns = 101) -> borutaout
3
4
   # Boruta performed 100 iterations in 4.317041 secs.
5
   # 5 attributes confirmed important: age, bmi, glucose, leptin, MCP1;
6
     3 attributes confirmed unimportant: HOMA, insulin, resistin;
7
     1 tentative attributes left: adiponectin;
8
9
   pdf ("../images/boruta.pdf")
10
   plot (borutaout, las = 2, xlab = '', main = 'Boruta Variable Importance')
11
12
   dev.off ()
```

Listing 19: Método Boruta wrapper de Random Forest R.

Boruta Variable Importance

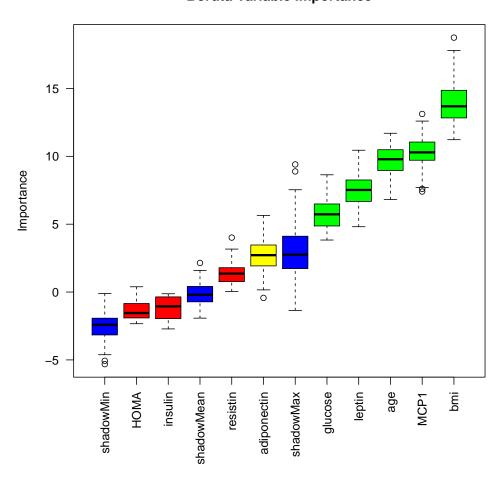


Fig. 13: Representación gráfica de la importancia de las variables seleccionadas por Boruta.

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 20: Principal Component Analysis Python.

```
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 21: Varianza explicada por componente y suma acumulada Python.

```
pca <- prcomp (datos[,1:9], center = T, scale. = T, rank. = 9)
summary (pca)
```

Listing 22: Principal Component Analysis R.

```
1
  Importance of components:
2
                          PC2
                                  PC3
                                        PC4
                                              PC5
                                                      PC6
                                                             PC7
                                                                     PC8
                                                                              PC9
  Std deviation
                   1.7475 1.2393 1.082 1.048 0.8528 0.8144 0.66261 0.53101 0.17555
3
  Propor. of Var. 0.3393 0.1707 0.130 0.122 0.0808 0.0737 0.04878 0.03133 0.00342
                   0.3393 0.5100 0.640 0.762 0.8428 0.9165 0.96525 0.99658 1.00000
  Cum. Var.
```

Listing 23: Varianza explicada por componente y suma acumulada R.

9.1 Pareto

```
ax.bar (range (len (evr)), evr)
ax.set_ylim (top=1)
ax1 = ax.twinx ()
ax1.set_ylim (top=100)
ax1.plot (range (len (evr)), np.cumsum (evr)*100, marker = '.', color = 'red')
fig.suptitle ('Pareto Python', fontsize = 16)
fig.savefig ('../images/pareto.pdf', bbox_inches = 'tight', pad_inches = 0)
```

Listing 24: Código generador del diagrama de Pareto en Python.

```
pdf ("../images/pareto.pdf", width = 7, height = 5.5)
1
   x <- pca[['sdev']]^2</pre>
2
   cx <- cumsum (x)
3
   par (mar = c(3,3,4,3))
4
   pc <- barplot (x, names.arg = dimnames (pca[['rotation']])[[2]],</pre>
5
                   border = NA, axes = F, main = 'Pareto R',
6
                   ylim = c(0, 1.05*max(cx, na.rm = T)), col = 'blue4'
8
   lines (pc, cx, type = 'b', pch = 19, col="red")
9
                 = 'black')
10
        (col
                 = 2,
   axis (side
11
                 = c (0, round (x[c (1,2,4,6,8,9)], 1)),
12
                 = 2, cex.axis = 0.8,
13
          las
14
   axis (side
                 = 4,
15
                 = c(0, cx[1:8]),
16
          labels = paste (c (0, round (cx[1:8]/max (cx) * 100)) ,"%",sep=""),
17
                 = 2, cex.axis = 0.8
18
19
   dev.off ()
20
```

Listing 25: Código generador del diagrama de Pareto en R.

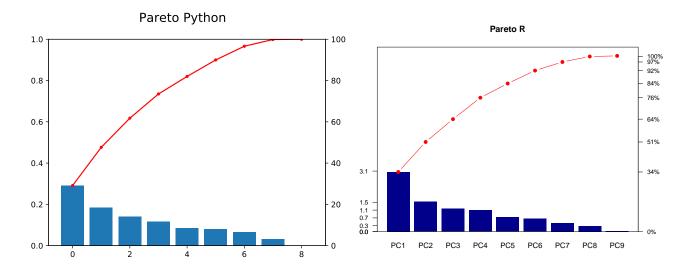


Fig. 14: Diagrama de Pareto en Python y R.

9.2 Biplot

Biplot Python

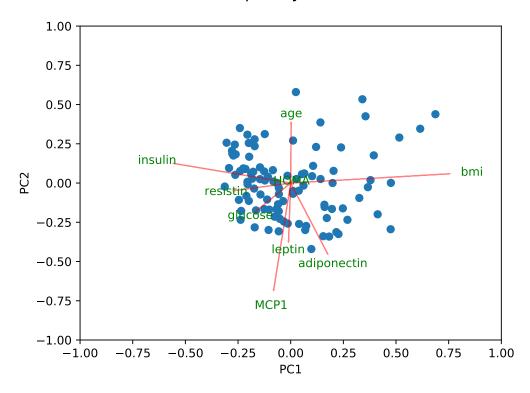


Fig. 15: Biplot Python.

```
1
   def biplot(score, coeff, pcax, pcay, labels = None):
2
        pca1=pcax-1; pca2=pcay-1
        xs = score[:,pca1]; ys = score[:,pca2]
3
       n=score.shape[1]
4
5
        scalex = 1.0/(xs.max() - xs.min()); scaley = 1.0/(ys.max() - ys.min())
6
       plt.scatter(xs*scalex,ys*scaley)
        for i in range(n):
            plt.arrow(0, 0, coeff[i,pca1], coeff[i,pca2],color='r',alpha=0.5)
8
            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')
            else:
11
                plt.text(coeff[i,pca1]*~1.15,~coeff[i,pca2]~*~1.15,~labels[i],~color=`g`\_i]
12
                    , ha='center', va='center')
       plt.xlim(-1,1); plt.ylim(-1,1)
13
        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, labels = labels)
16
   bp.suptitle ('Biplot Python', fontsize = 14)
17
   bp.savefig ('../images/biplotpca.pdf', bbox_inches = 'tight', pad_inches = 0)
18
```

Listing 26: Código generador del Biplot en Python.

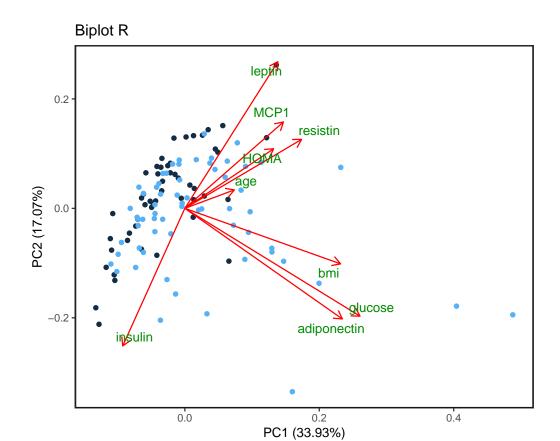


Fig. 16: Biplot R.

```
library (ggfortify)
   pdf ("../images/biplot.pdf", width = 6, height = 5)
2
   autoplot (pca, data = datos, colour = 'clase',
3
             loadings = T,
4
                        = 'Biplot R',
5
             main
             loadings.label
6
             loadings.label.repel = T,
7
             loadings.label.colour = 'green4',
8
9
10
   theme_bw () +
11
   theme (panel.grid.major = element_blank(),
          panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),
12
          panel.background = element_rect(colour = "black", size = 1),
13
          legend.position = 'none'
14
15
```

Listing 27: Código generador del Biplot en R.

10 Modelos de Clasificación

10.1 Clasificación Lineal

```
{	t from sklearn.discriminant\_analysis import LinearDiscriminantAnalysis as LDA}
1
2
3
   lda = LDA ()
   score = cross_val_score (lda, x, y, cv = 10)
4
   print ('Linear puntuación CV media: %.2f std: %.2f'
           %(np.mean (score), np.std (score)))
6
7
   score = cross_val_score (lda, x, y, cv = KFold (n_splits = 10, shuffle = True))
8
   print ('Linear puntuación KF media: %.2f std: %.2f'
9
10
           %(np.mean (score), np.std (score)))
11
   score = cross_val_score (lda, x, y, cv = ShuffleSplit (n_splits = 10))
12
   print ('Linear puntuación SS media: %.2f std: %.2f'
13
           %(np.mean (score), np.std (score)))
14
15
16
   score = cross_val_score (lda, x, y, cv = LeaveOneOut ())
   print ('Linear puntuación LO media: %.2f std: %.2f'
17
           %(np.mean (score), np.std (score)))
18
```

Listing 28: Python 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 29: Python validación según distintos métodos de partición.

```
# Linear Discriminant Analysis
1
   it <- 1000
2
   ldascores <- rep (NA, times = it)</pre>
3
   p <- 0.7 \# partition
4
   cat ('LDA\n')
5
   pb <- txtProgressBar (min = 0, max = it, initial = 0, char = '|', style = 3)
6
   for (i in 1:it){
7
   train.samples <- datos$clase %>% createDataPartition (p = p, list = F)
8
                  <- datos[ train.samples,]</pre>
10
   train.data
11
   test.data
                  <- datos[-train.samples,]</pre>
12
   preproc.param <- train.data %>% preProcess (method = c ("center", "scale"))
13
14
                  <- preproc.param %>% predict (train.data)
15
   train.trans
                  <- preproc.param %>% predict (test.data)
16
   test.trans
17
18
   mdl <- lda (clase~., data = train.trans)</pre>
19
20
   prd <- mdl %>% predict (test.trans)
21
   ldascores[i] <- mean (prd$class == test.trans$clase)</pre>
22
23
   setTxtProgressBar (pb, i)
24
   }
```

Listing 30: R análisis lineal discriminante.

```
    1
    vars
    n mean
    sd median trimmed
    mad
    min
    max
    range
    skew

    2
    ldascores
    1 1000
    0.72
    0.08
    0.73
    0.72
    0.10
    0.47
    0.97
    0.50
    -0.09
```

Listing 31: R puntuación de mil evaluaciones.

10.2 Clasificación Cuadrática

```
from sklearn.discriminant_analysis import QuadraticDiscriminantAnalysis as QDA
1
2
   qda = QDA ()
3
   score = cross_val_score (qda, x, y, cv = 10)
4
   print ('Quadratic puntuación CV media: %.2f std: %.2f'
5
           %(np.mean (score), np.std (score)))
6
   score = 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 (score), np.std (score)))
10
11
   score = cross_val_score (qda, x, y, cv = ShuffleSplit (n_splits = 10))
12
   print ('Quadratic puntuación SS media: %.2f std: %.2f'
13
           %(np.mean (score), np.std (score)))
14
15
   score = cross_val_score (qda, x, y, cv = LeaveOneOut ())
16
   print ('Quadratic puntuación LO media: %.2f std: %.2f'
17
18
           %(np.mean (score), np.std (score)))
```

Listing 32: Python 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 33: Python validación según distintos métodos de partición.

```
qdascores <- rep (NA, times = it)
1
   cat ('\nQDA\n')
2
   pb <- txtProgressBar (min = 0, max = it, initial = 0, char = '|', style = 3)
3
   for (i in 1:it){
4
   train.samples <- datos$clase %>% createDataPartition (p = p, list = F)
5
6
7
   train.data
                  <- datos[ train.samples,]</pre>
                  <- datos[-train.samples,]</pre>
8
   test.data
9
   preproc.param <- train.data %>% preProcess (method = c ("center", "scale"))
10
11
                  <- preproc.param %>% predict (train.data)
12
   train.trans
13
   test.trans
                  <- preproc.param %>% predict (test.data)
14
   mdl <- qda (clase~., data = train.trans)</pre>
15
16
   prd <- mdl %>% predict (test.trans)
17
18
19
   qdascores[i] <- mean (prd$class == test.trans$clase)</pre>
20
   setTxtProgressBar (pb, i)
21
   }
```

Listing 34: R análisis cuadrático discriminante.

```
    vars
    n mean
    sd median trimmed
    mad
    min
    max
    range
    skew

    qdascores
    2 1000
    0.69
    0.07
    0.70
    0.69
    0.10
    0.43
    0.87
    0.43
    -0.17
```

Listing 35: R puntuación de mil evaluaciones.

10.3 Clasificación KNN

```
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
1
2
   knn = KNeighborsClassifier (n_neighbors = 9)
3
   score = cross_val_score (knn, x, y, cv = 10)
4
   print ('KNN puntuación CV media: %.2f std: %.2f'
5
           %(np.mean (score), np.std (score)))
6
   score = cross_val_score (knn, x, y, cv = KFold (n_splits = 10, shuffle = True))
8
   print ('KNN puntuación KF media: %.2f std: %.2f'
9
           %(np.mean (score), np.std (score)))
10
11
12
   score = cross_val_score (knn, x, y, cv = ShuffleSplit (n_splits = 10))
   print ('KNN puntuación SS media: %.2f std: %.2f'
13
           %(np.mean (score), np.std (score)))
14
15
   score = cross_val_score (knn, x, y, cv = LeaveOneOut ())
16
   print ('KNN puntuación LO media: %.2f std: %.2f'
17
18
           %(np.mean (score), np.std (score)))
```

Listing 36: Python validación del modelo KNN.

```
KNN puntuacion CV media: 0.47 std: 0.12

KNN puntuacion KF media: 0.47 std: 0.15

KNN puntuacion SS media: 0.47 std: 0.13

KNN puntuacion LO media: 0.43 std: 0.50
```

Listing 37: Python validación según distintos métodos de partición.

```
knnscores <- rep (NA, times = it)
1
2
   library (class)
   cat ('\nKNN\n')
3
   pb <- txtProgressBar (min = 0, max = it, initial = 0, char = '|', style = 3)
4
   for (i in 1:it){
5
   train.samples <- datosclase %>% createDataPartition (p = p, list = F)
6
7
                  <- datos[ train.samples,]</pre>
8
   train.data
9
   test.data
                  <- datos[-train.samples,]</pre>
10
11
   preproc.param <- train.data %>% preProcess (method = c ("center", "scale"))
12
                  <- preproc.param %>% predict (train.data)
13
   train.trans
                  <- preproc.param %>% predict (test.data)
14
   test.trans
15
   prd <- knn (train = train.trans[1:9],</pre>
16
17
                cl
                       = train.trans$clase,
18
                test
                      = test.trans[1:9],
                       = 1)
19
20
   knnscores[i] <- mean (prd == test.trans$clase)</pre>
21
22
23
   setTxtProgressBar (pb, i)
24
   }
```

Listing 38: R K nearest neighbours.

```
    vars
    n mean
    sd median trimmed
    mad
    min
    max
    range
    skew

    knnscores
    3 1000
    0.66
    0.07
    0.66
    0.05
    0.43
    0.90
    0.47
    -0.07
```

Listing 39: R puntuación de mil evaluaciones.

11 Postámbulo

Puntuación vs. Vecinos

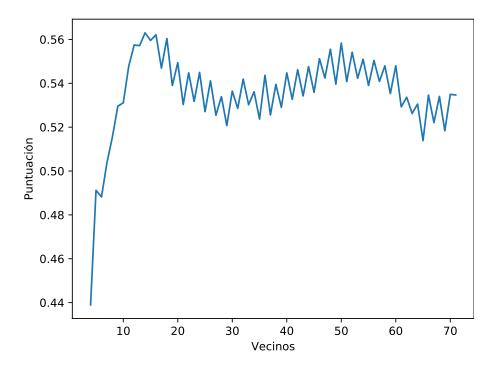


Fig. 17: Rendimineto decreciente según aumenta el número de vecinos.

```
score = [None]*(vecinos)
1
   for i in range (2, vecinos):
2
3
       print ('n_neighbors = \%i'\% (i), end = '\r')
       iteraciones = 1000
4
5
       error = [None]*iteraciones
       for j in range (0, iteraciones):
6
            X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split (x, y, test_size = 0.3)
7
8
            knn = KNeighborsClassifier (n_neighbors = i, n_jobs = -1)
9
            knn.fit (X_train, y_train)
10
            error[j] = np.sum (abs (knn.predict (X_test) - y_test)) / len (y_test)
11
       score[i] = np.mean (error)
12
   plt.plot (range (2, vecinos+2), score)
13
14
   plt.suptitle ('Puntuación vs. Vecinos', fontsize = 10)
15
16
   plt.suptitle ('puntuación vs. vecinos', fontsize = 10)
   plt.xlabel ('vecinos')
17
   plt.ylabel ('puntuación')
18
   plt.show ()
19
```

Listing 40: Evolución de puntuación según número de vecinos.

Densidad de Puntuación según método.

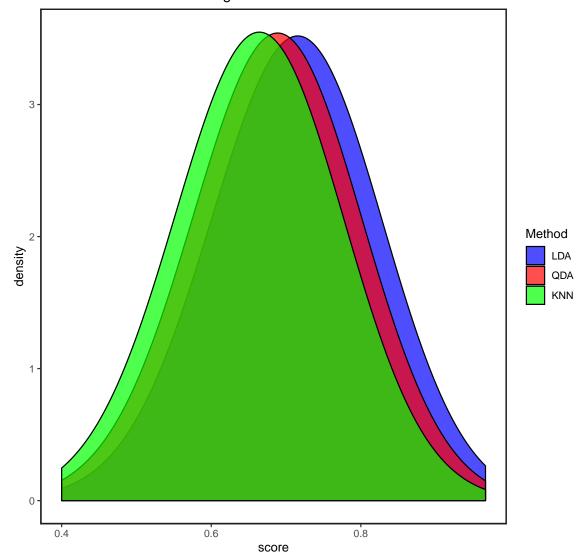


Fig. 18: Comparación de mil evaluaciones de cada uno de los métodos de clasificación en R.