Sistemas de Información y Telemedicina. *

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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.

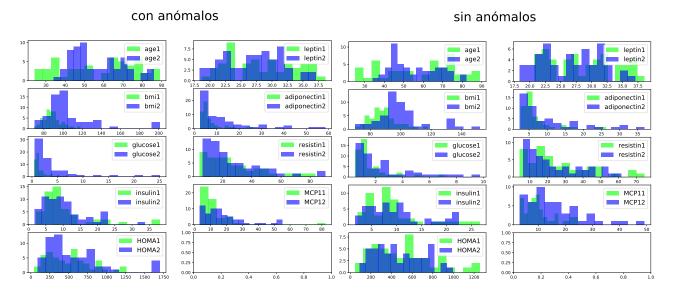


Fig. 1: Histogramas Python para datos con y sin anomalias.

```
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.

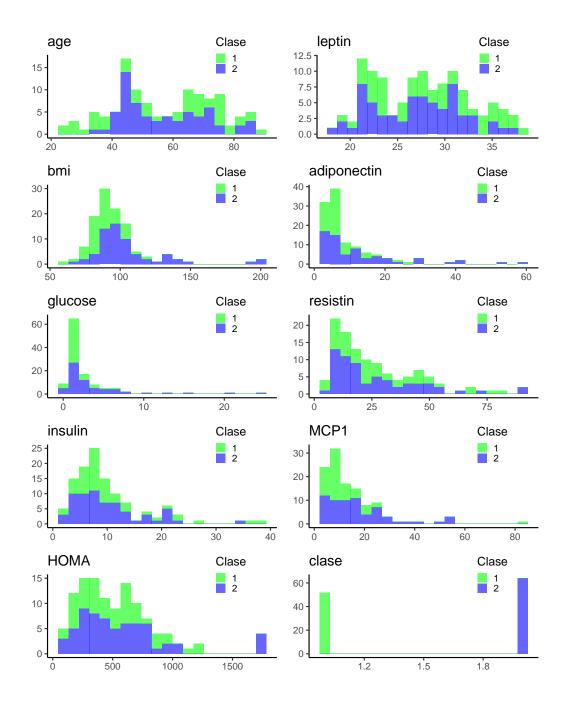


Fig. 2: Histogramas R para datos con anomalias.

```
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

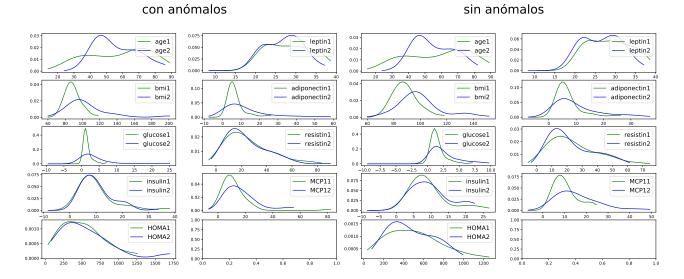


Fig. 3: Kernel Density para datos con y sin anomalias.

```
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.

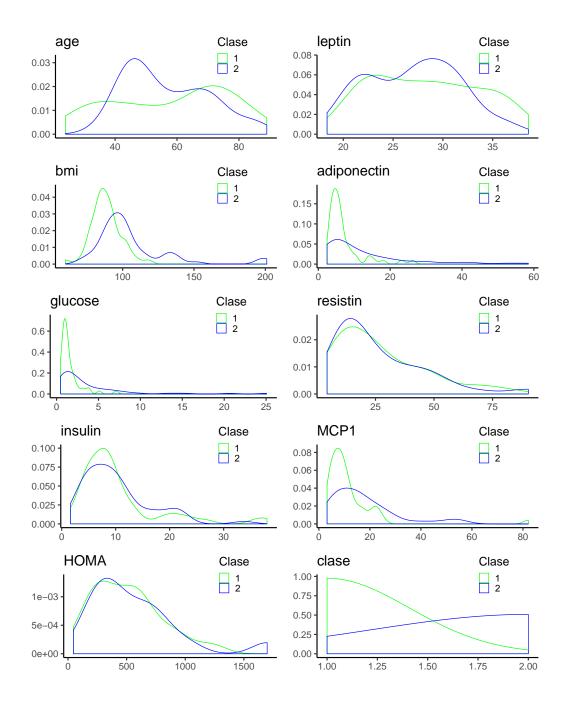


Fig. 4: Gráficos de densidad R.

```
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

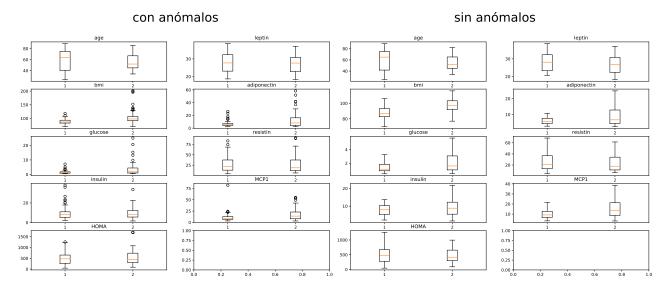


Fig. 5: Boxplots Python para datos con y sin anomalias.

```
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

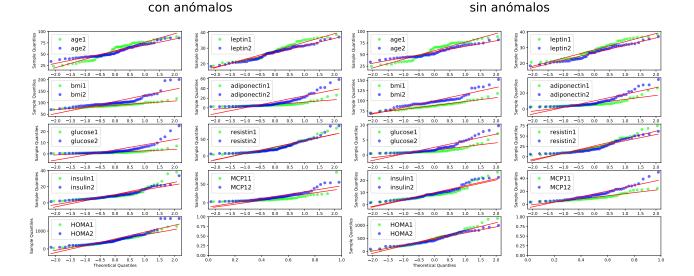


Fig. 7: QQplots Python para datos con y sin anomalias.

```
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.

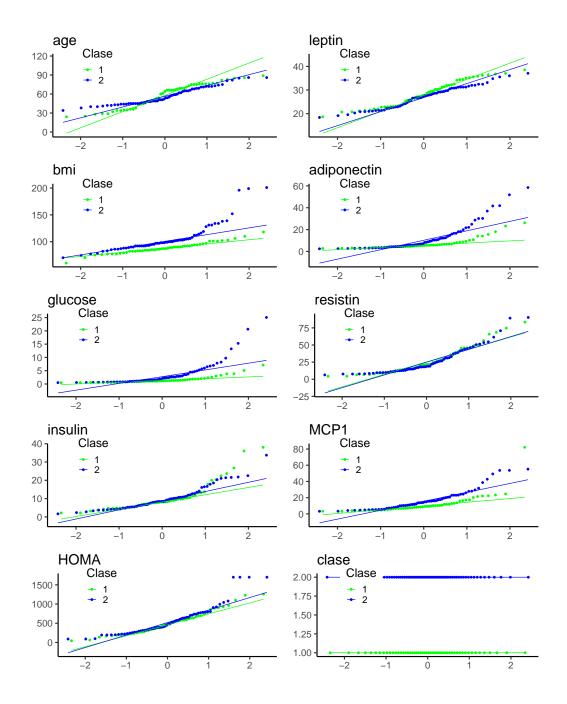


Fig. 8: QQplots R.

```
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

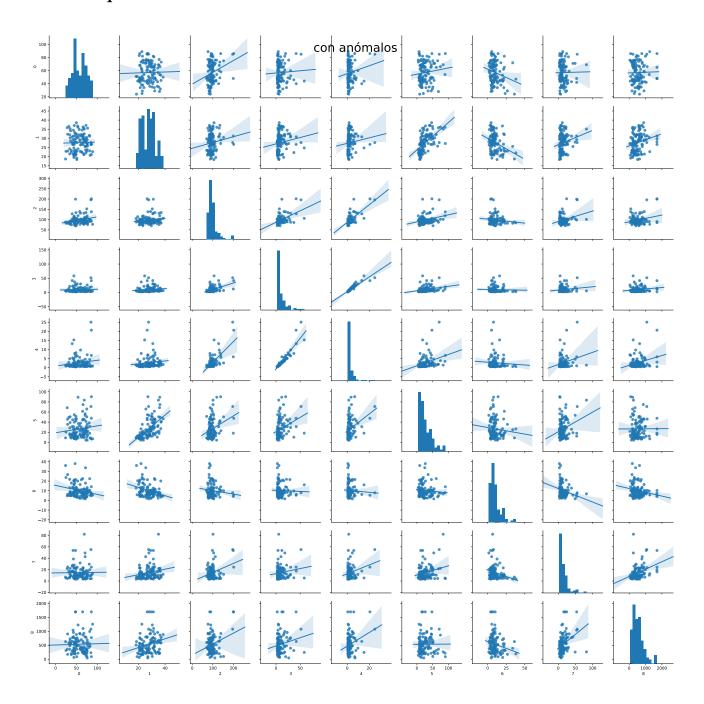


Fig. 9: Corrplot Python para datos con anomalias.

```
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.

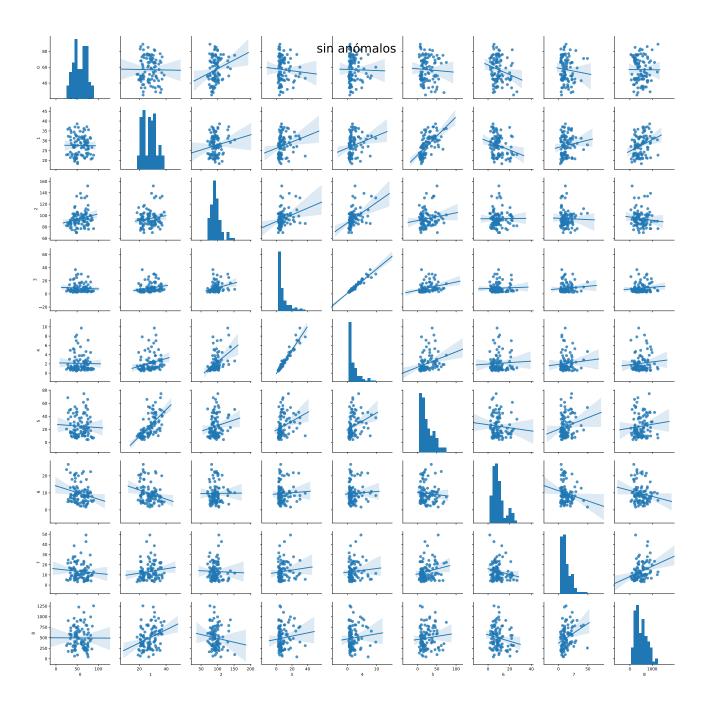


Fig. 10: Corrplot Python para datos sin anomalias.

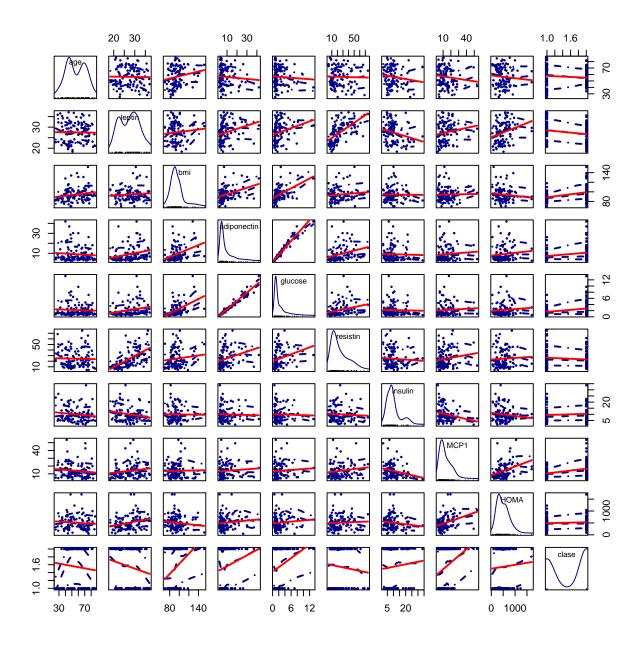


Fig. 11: Corrplot R para datos con anomalias.

```
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

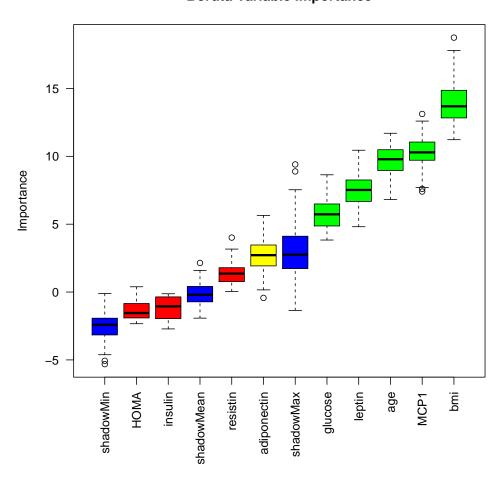


Fig. 13: Representación gráfica de la importancia de las variables seleccionadas por Boruta.

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.

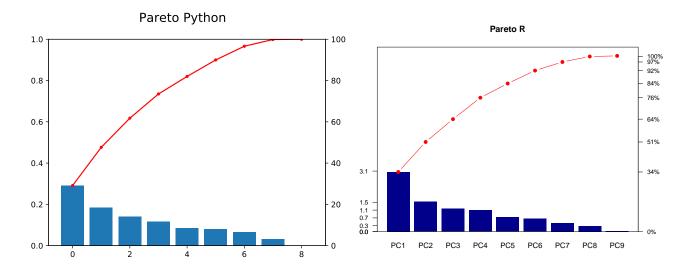


Fig. 14: Diagrama de Pareto en Python y R.

9.2 Biplot

Biplot Python

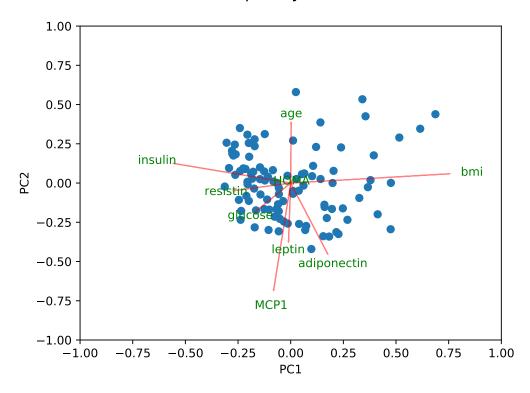


Fig. 15: Biplot Python.

```
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.

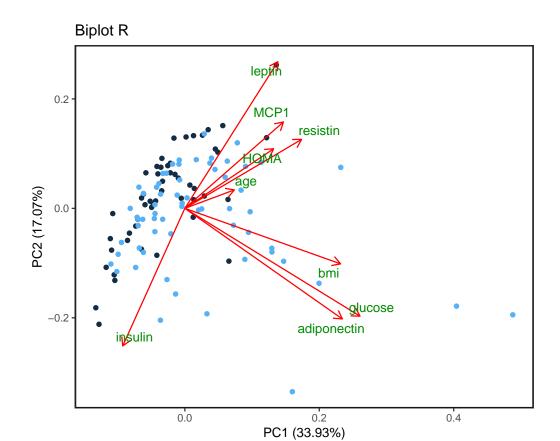


Fig. 16: Biplot R.

```
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.

```
vars n mean sd median trimmed mad min max range skew
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 <- datosclase %>% 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
                       = 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 0.67 0.66 0.05 0.43 0.90 0.47 -0.07
```

Listing 39: R puntuación de mil evaluaciones.

11 Postámbulo

Puntuación vs. Vecinos

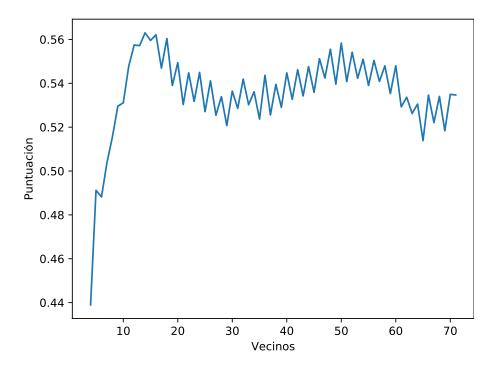


Fig. 17: Rendimineto decreciente según aumenta el número de vecinos.

```
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.

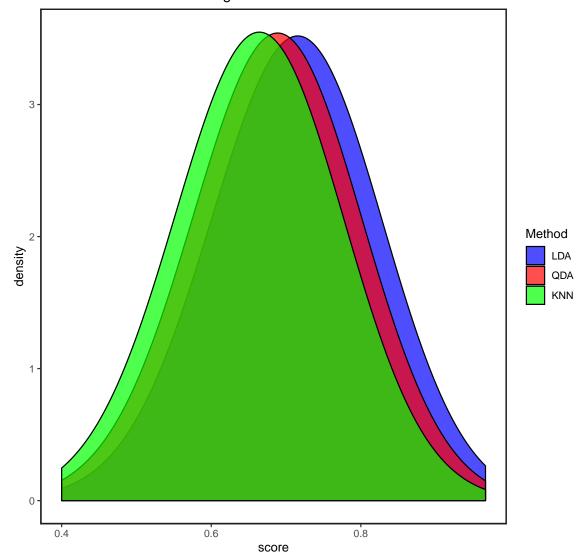


Fig. 18: Comparación de mil evaluaciones de cada uno de los métodos de clasificación en R.