

PCA-Sem-PBS-Eletrodos-HCV-ReviewMarli

August 13, 2022

```
[1]: # 1. PCA dataset
import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv('../mestrado/ReviewMarli/Eletrodo/allHCVData.csv')
print(df)

# df['Sensor'] = df['Sensor'].astype('string')
df.head()
```

	Eletrodo	Freq(Hz)	Z'(a)	Z''(b)	antiHIVmicrog/ml	\
0	1.0	1000000.00	406.0	18.50	0.0000	
1	1.0	794000.00	408.0	8.96	0.0000	
2	1.0	631000.00	410.0	0.38	0.0000	
3	1.0	501000.00	412.0	-7.90	0.0000	
4	1.0	398000.00	414.0	-16.30	0.0000	
..	
788	3.0	2.51	264000.0	-466000.00	0.0001	
789	3.0	2.00	311000.0	-538000.00	0.0001	
790	3.0	1.58	362000.0	-619000.00	0.0001	
791	3.0	1.26	424000.0	-716000.00	0.0001	
792	3.0	1.00	486000.0	-823000.00	0.0001	

	antiHCVmicrog/ml
0	0.002
1	0.002
2	0.002
3	0.002
4	0.002
..	...
788	0.002
789	0.002
790	0.002
791	0.002
792	0.002

[793 rows x 6 columns]

```
[2]: print(df.dtypes)
```

```
[3]: df_features = df.iloc[:,1:].copy()
X = df_features.to_numpy()
# X = df.values
X
```

```
[4]: Y = df.iloc[:, 0].to_numpy()
      Y
```

2

```
[5]: X.shape
```

```
[6]: Y.shape
```

```
[7]: # 2. PCA analysis
      # 2.1 Load library

      from sklearn.preprocessing import scale # Data scaling
      from sklearn import decomposition # PCA
```

```
import pandas as pd # pandas
```

```
[8]: # 2.2 Data scaling
x = scale(X)

# Standardize the Data
# PCA is effected by scale so you need to scale the features in your data
→before applying PCA. Use StandardScaler to help you standardize the
→dataset's features onto unit scale (mean = 0 and variance = 1) which is a
→requirement for the optimal performance of many machine learning algorithms.
x
```

```
[8]: array([[ 4.71762672, -0.40381199,  0.43445191, -0.28867513, -0.9258201 ],
           [ 3.66164406, -0.40379185,  0.43442424, -0.28867513, -0.9258201 ],
           [ 2.82608496, -0.40377172,  0.43439936, -0.28867513, -0.9258201 ],
           ...,
           [-0.4084946 ,  3.23658101, -1.36074157,  3.46410162, -0.9258201 ],
           [-0.40849624,  3.86077379, -1.64204781,  3.46410162, -0.9258201 ],
           [-0.40849758,  4.48496658, -1.95235469,  3.46410162, -0.9258201 ]])
```

```
[9]: # 2.3 Perform PCA analysis
pca = decomposition.PCA(n_components=3)
pca.fit(x) # when build the model we use pca.fit function. Where by the
→argument will be the input data, which essentially is the x variable
# we are using the x variable because pca is an unsupervised learning approach,
→meaning that it does not need the y variable or the class label in order to
→learn
# it'll goind to cluster the data based on similarity and differences, based on
→the eigenvalue that are inherently present in the data set
```

```
[9]: PCA(n_components=3)
```

```
[10]: # 2.4 compure the scores value
# scores value will essentially be represented by the data samples so we're
→gonna use the pca.transform function
scores = pca.transform(x)
```

```
[11]: scores
```

```
[11]: array([[ -1.78531263,  0.29003729,  4.40850899],
           [ -1.51990227,  0.32094161,  3.38705653],
           [ -1.30988818,  0.34539524,  2.57882116],
           ...,
           [  3.13720086,  3.27817358,  0.52989059],
           [  3.7558864 ,  3.30941781,  0.69409369],
           [  4.39444356,  3.34053706,  0.86322592]])
```

```
[12]: scores_df = pd.DataFrame(scores, columns=['PC1', 'PC2', 'PC3']) # dataframe is
      ↪to make more readable
      scores_df
```

```
[12]:
```

	PC1	PC2	PC3
0	-1.785313	0.290037	4.408509
1	-1.519902	0.320942	3.387057
2	-1.309888	0.345395	2.578821
3	-1.142387	0.364898	1.934218
4	-1.009667	0.380351	1.423495
..
788	2.159919	3.228783	0.270505
789	2.625878	3.252488	0.394225
790	3.137201	3.278174	0.529891
791	3.755886	3.309418	0.694094
792	4.394444	3.340537	0.863226

[793 rows x 3 columns]

```
[13]: y_label = []

for i in Y:
    if i == 1:
        y_label.append('SF_NS5A_1bic')
    elif i == 2:
        y_label.append('SF_NS5A_5bic')
    else:
        y_label.append('SF_NS5A_5bicp24')

sensors = pd.DataFrame(y_label, columns=['Sensor'])
```

```
[14]: df_scores = pd.concat([scores_df, sensors], axis=1) # combine dataframes with
      ↪concat
      df_scores
```

```
[14]:
```

	PC1	PC2	PC3	Sensor
0	-1.785313	0.290037	4.408509	SF_NS5A_1bic
1	-1.519902	0.320942	3.387057	SF_NS5A_1bic
2	-1.309888	0.345395	2.578821	SF_NS5A_1bic
3	-1.142387	0.364898	1.934218	SF_NS5A_1bic
4	-1.009667	0.380351	1.423495	SF_NS5A_1bic
..
788	2.159919	3.228783	0.270505	SF_NS5A_5bicp24
789	2.625878	3.252488	0.394225	SF_NS5A_5bicp24
790	3.137201	3.278174	0.529891	SF_NS5A_5bicp24
791	3.755886	3.309418	0.694094	SF_NS5A_5bicp24
792	4.394444	3.340537	0.863226	SF_NS5A_5bicp24

[793 rows x 4 columns]

```
[15]: feature_names = df.columns[1:]  
feature_names
```

```
[15]: Index(['Freq(Hz)', 'Z'(a)', 'Z''(b)', 'antiHIVmicrog/ml', 'antiHCVmicrog/ml'],  
dtype='object')
```

```
[16]: # 2.5 retrieve the loading values (remember PCA scores and loadings)  
# loadings value tell about the descriptor and scores value tell about the data  
# samples  
# 150 flowers 150 score values 4 descriptors 4 loading values (1 for each  
# descriptor)  
loadings = pca.components_.T  
df_loadings = pd.DataFrame(loadings, columns=['PC1', 'PC2', 'PC3'],  
# index=feature_names)  
df_loadings
```

```
[16]:
```

	PC1	PC2	PC3
Freq(Hz)	-0.251309	-0.029265	0.967308
Z'(a)	0.682369	0.051997	0.186473
Z''(b)	-0.685216	0.004309	-0.169956
antiHIVmicrog/ml	-0.021294	0.707893	0.025577
antiHCVmicrog/ml	0.035252	-0.703782	-0.001761

```
[17]: # 2.6 explained variance  
# what's the contribution to the percent variance of the entire model  
# contributed by each of the principal components  
explained_variance = pca.explained_variance_ratio_  
explained_variance
```

```
[17]: array([0.3866742 , 0.25362993, 0.18738105])
```

```
[18]: # 3. Scree plot  
import numpy as np  
import plotly.express as px
```

```
[19]: # 3.1 preparing the explained variance data  
# add origin value, x and y are going to have origin zero, the subsequent lines  
# of code are going to create the scree plot  
# the scree plot does not start from zero, then we need to manually create the  
# zero origin  
explained_variance = np.insert(explained_variance, 0, 0)  
explained_variance
```

```
[19]: array([0.          , 0.3866742 , 0.25362993, 0.18738105])
```

```
[20]: # 3.2 Preparing cumulative variance data
cumulative_variance = np.cumsum(np.round(explained_variance, decimals=3))
```

```
[21]: # 3.3 Combining dataframe
pc_df = pd.DataFrame(['', 'PC1', 'PC2', 'PC3'], columns=['PC'])
explained_variance_df = pd.DataFrame(explained_variance, columns=['Explained_
    ↳ Variance'])
cumulative_variance_df = pd.DataFrame(cumulative_variance, columns=['Cumulative_
    ↳ Variance'])
```

```
[22]: df_explained_variance = pd.concat([pc_df, explained_variance_df,
    ↳ cumulative_variance_df], axis=1)
df_explained_variance
```

```
[22]:
```

	PC	Explained Variance	Cumulative Variance
0		0.000000	0.000
1	PC1	0.386674	0.387
2	PC2	0.253630	0.641
3	PC3	0.187381	0.828

```
[23]: # 3.4 Creating Scree Plot
# https://plotly.com/python/bar-charts/

fig = px.bar(df_explained_variance, x='PC', y='Explained Variance',
    ↳ text='Explained Variance', width=800)
```

```
[24]: fig.update_traces(texttemplate='%{text:.3f}', textposition='outside') # limit_
    ↳ decimal cases and text outside the bar
fig.show() #explained variance
```

```
[1]: # explained variance + cumulative variance
# https://plotly.com/python/creating-and-updating-figures

import plotly.graph_objects as go
fig = go.Figure()

fig.add_trace(
    go.Scatter(
        x=df_explained_variance['PC'],
        y=df_explained_variance['Cumulative Variance'],
        marker=dict(size=15, color='LightSeaGreen')
    ))

fig.add_trace(
    go.Bar(
        x=df_explained_variance['PC'],
        y=df_explained_variance['Explained Variance'],
```

```

        marker=dict(color='RoyalBlue')
    ))

fig.show()

```

```

-----
NameError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
/tmp/ipykernel_49296/3253997947.py in <module>
      7 fig.add_trace(
      8     go.Scatter(
----> 9         x=df_explained_variance['PC'],
     10         y=df_explained_variance['Cumulative Variance'],
     11         marker=dict(size=15, color='LightSeaGreen')

NameError: name 'df_explained_variance' is not defined

```

[26]: *# Explained variance + cumulative variance (Separate Plot)*

```

from plotly.subplots import make_subplots
import plotly.graph_objects as go

fig = make_subplots(rows=1, cols=2)

fig.add_trace(
    go.Scatter(
        x=df_explained_variance['PC'],
        y=df_explained_variance['Cumulative Variance'],
        marker=dict(size=15, color='LightSeaGreen')
    ), row=1, col=1
)

fig.add_trace(
    go.Bar(
        x=df_explained_variance['PC'],
        y=df_explained_variance['Explained Variance'],
        marker=dict(color='RoyalBlue')
    ), row=1, col=2
)

fig.show()

```

[27]: *# 4. Scores plot*
check API documentation for plotly.express <https://plotly.com/python/3d-scatter-plots>

```

import plotly.express as px

```



```
fig = px.scatter_3d(df_scores, x='PC1', y='PC2', z='PC3', color='Sensor')
fig.show()
```

[28]: *# 4.1 Customize 3D Scatter Plot*

```
fig = px.scatter_3d(df_scores, x='PC1', y='PC2', z='PC3', color='Sensor',
    ↪symbol='Sensor', opacity=0.4)

# tight layout
fig.update_layout(margin=dict(l=0, r=0, b=0, t=0)) # left, right, bottom, top
    ↪with zero margin

fig.show()

# https://plotly.com/python/templates/
# fig.update_layout(template='plotly_white')
# plotly, plotly_white, plotly_dark, ggplot2, seaborn, simple_white, none
```

[29]: *# 5. Loadings Plot*

```
loadings_label = df_loadings.index
# loadings_label = df_loadings.index.str.strip(' (cm)')

fig = px.scatter_3d(df_loadings, x='PC1', y='PC2', z='PC3', text=loadings_label)
fig.show()
```

[30]: loadings_label

[30]: Index(['Freq(Hz)', 'Z'(a)', 'Z''(b)', 'antiHIVmicrog/ml', 'antiHCVmicrog/ml'],
dtype='object')

[31]: df_loadings

[31]:

	PC1	PC2	PC3
Freq(Hz)	-0.251309	-0.029265	0.967308
Z'(a)	0.682369	0.051997	0.186473
Z''(b)	-0.685216	0.004309	-0.169956
antiHIVmicrog/ml	-0.021294	0.707893	0.025577
antiHCVmicrog/ml	0.035252	-0.703782	-0.001761

[]: