

## outliers\_part\_two

January 26, 2019

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In [8]: # OneClassSVM -- better than EllipticEnvelope
# Can find all outliers
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn import svm
from sklearn.datasets import load_boston
import numpy as np
from sklearn import preprocessing

boston = load_boston()
continous_variables = [n for n in range(boston.data.shape[1]) if n!=3]
normalized_data = preprocessing.StandardScaler().fit_transform(boston.data[:,continous_variables])
# we won't visualize first 5 components
pca = PCA(n_components=5)
Zscore_components = pca.fit_transform(normalized_data)

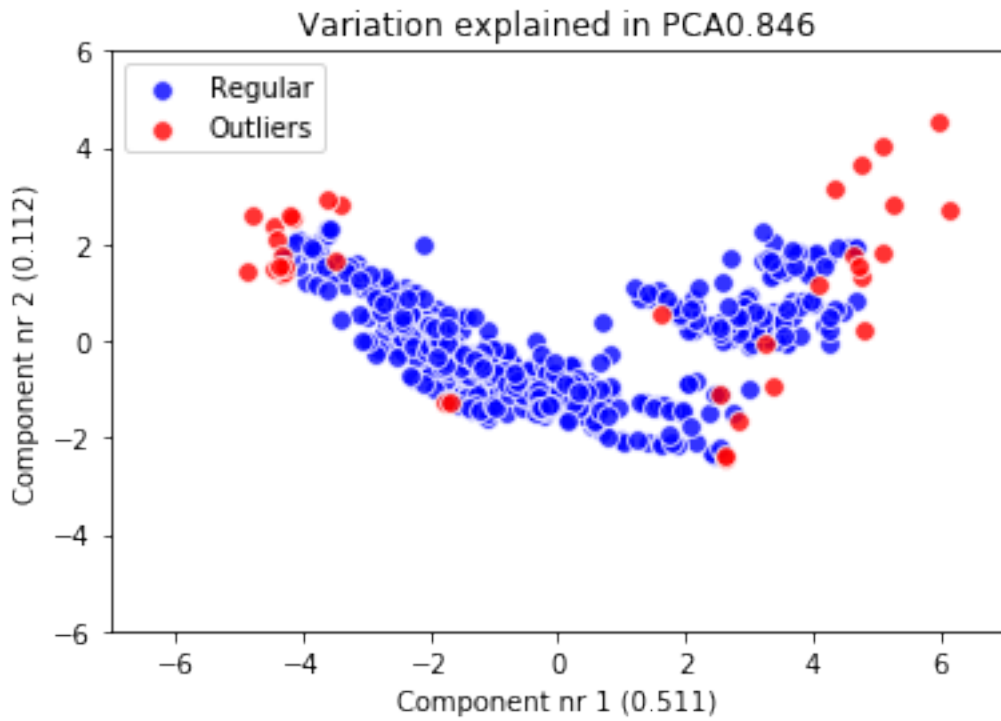
outliers_fraction = 0.02
nu_estimate = 0.95 * outliers_fraction + 0.05
machine_learning = svm.OneClassSVM(kernel='rbf', gamma=1.0/len(normalized_data), degree=3)
machine_learning.fit(normalized_data)

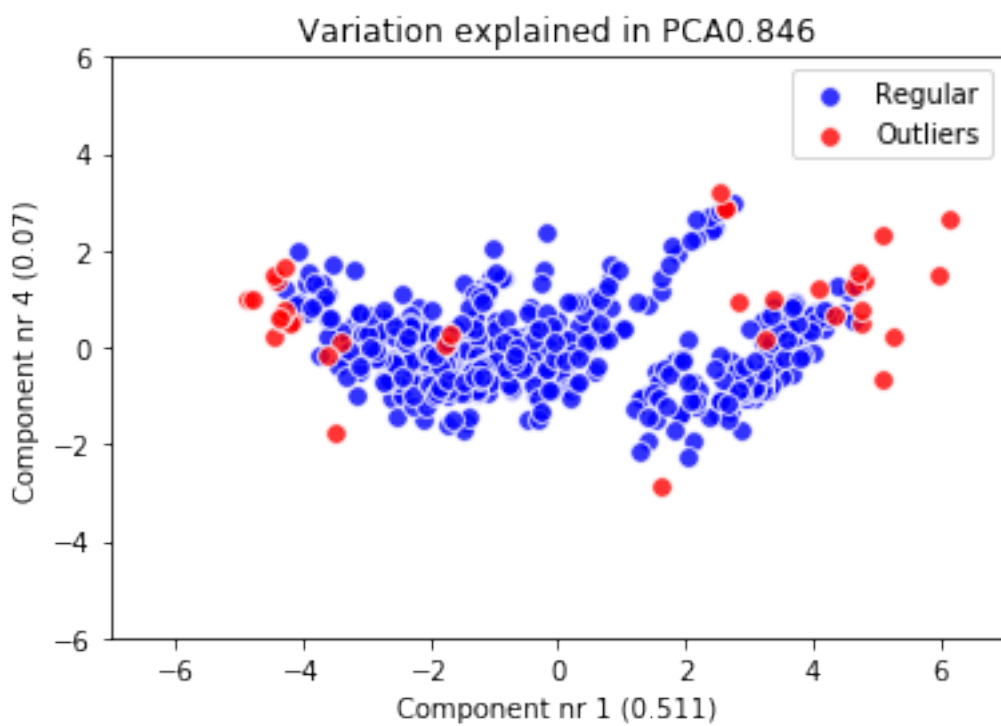
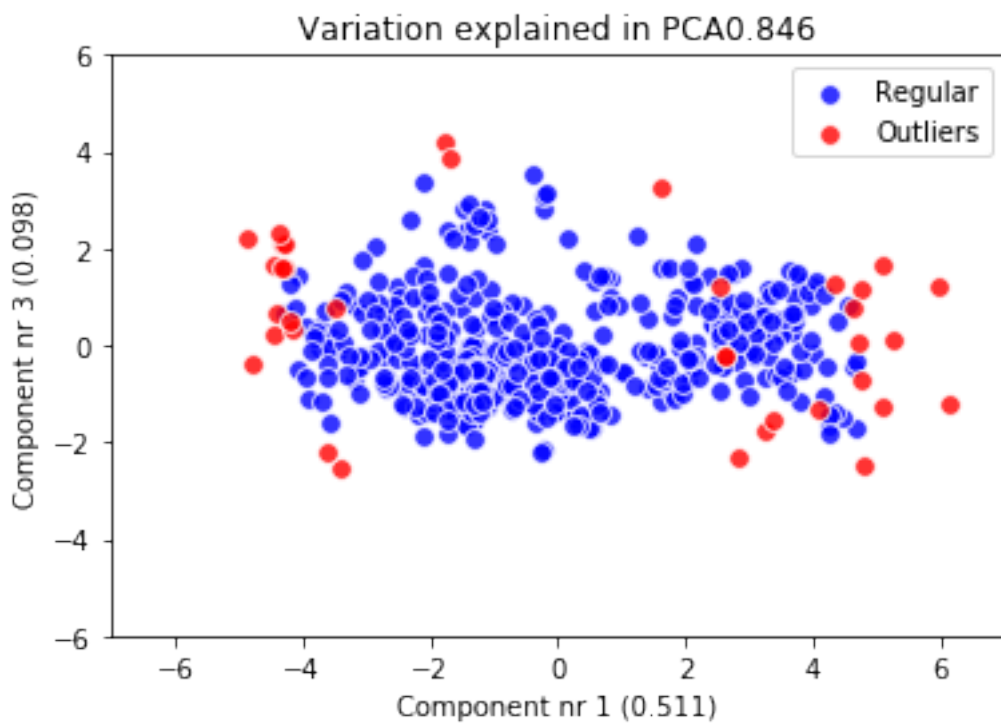
detection = machine_learning.predict(normalized_data)

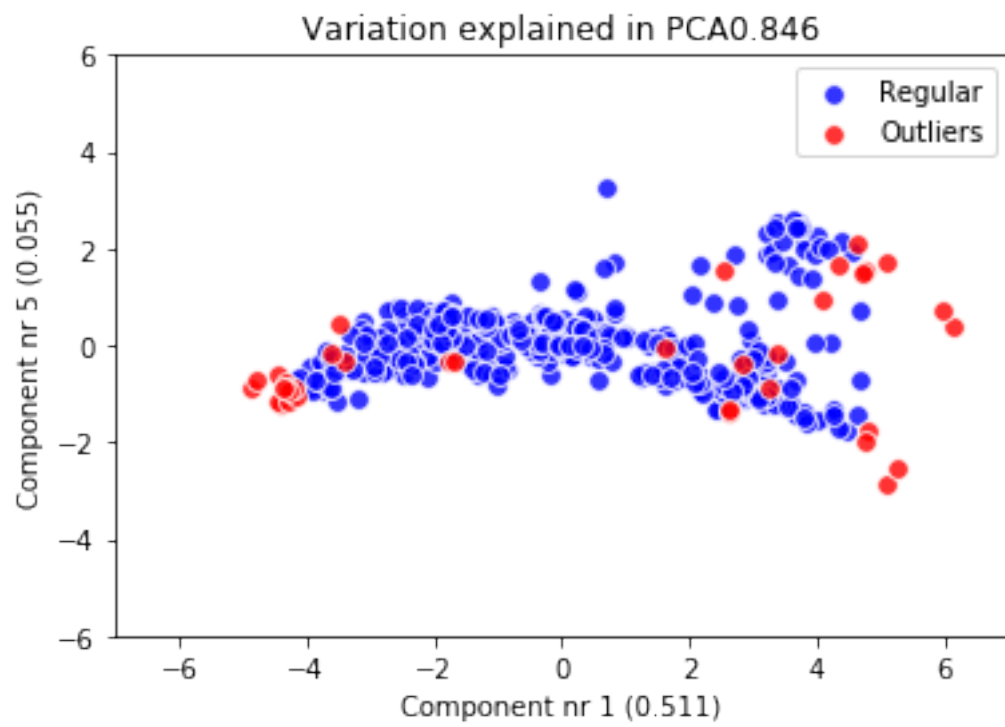
outliers = np.where(detection ==-1)
regular = np.where(detection ==1)

In [9]: # vizualization
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
vtot = "Variation explained in PCA" + str(round(np.sum(pca.explained_variance_ratio_)/5,3))
for r in range(1,5):
    in_points = plt.scatter(Zscore_components[regular,0],
                           Zscore_components[regular,r], c='blue', alpha=0.8,s=60,
                           marker='o', edgecolors='white')
    out_points = plt.scatter(Zscore_components[outliers,0],
                            Zscore_components[outliers,r], c='red', alpha=0.8,s=60,
                            marker='o', edgecolors='white')
plt.legend((in_points,out_points), ("Regular","Outliers"),scatterpoints=1, loc="best")
plt.xlabel('Component nr 1 (%s)' % str(round(pca.explained_variance_ratio_[0],3)))
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plt.ylabel('Component nr %s (%s)' % (r+1, str(round(pca.explained_variance_ratio_[r], 2))))
plt.xlim([-7,7])
plt.ylim([-6,6])
plt.title(vtot)
plt.show()
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