# Lista 11 - Exercício de Aplicação de Análise de Componentes Principais e de Máquinas de Vetores de Suporte

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#### 1 Introdução

Este exercício consiste em utilizar o método de Análise de Componentes Principais (PCA) e de uma Máquina de Vetores de Suporte (SVM) para realizar a classificação do conjunto de dados Breast Cancer do repositório UCI[1].

#### 2 Base Breast Cancer Wisconsin (Original)

Este banco de dados de câncer de mama foi obtido dos Hospitais da Universidade de Wisconsin, em Madison, do Dr. William H. Wolberg.

Basicamente, o arquivo contendo os dados contém 1 coluna de Id (apenas um identificador) seguida de 9 colunas contendo os vetores de entrada x, e por fim, uma última coluna contendo a classificação do tumor, correspondente ao rótulo y daquela amostra. Este conjunto de dados contém 699 amostras. A tabela abaixo mostra a organização do conjunto de dados.

	Attribute	Domain
1.	Sample code number	id number
2.	Clump Thickness	1 - 10
3.	Uniformity of Cell Size	1 - 10
4.	Uniformity of Cell Shape	1 - 10
5.	Marginal Adhesion	1 - 10
6.	Single Epithelial Cell Size	1 - 10
7.	Bare Nuclei	1 - 10
8.	Bland Chromatin	1 - 10
9.	Normal Nucleoli	1 - 10
10.	Mitoses	1 - 10
11.	Class:	benign or malignant

#### 3 Carregando Dataset

```
[85]: import numpy as np
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
     import pandas as pd
     from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
     from scipy.stats import multivariate_normal
     from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
     from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report,_
     →accuracy_score, roc_auc_score, roc_curve
     from numpy.random import RandomState
     from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
     from sklearn.model_selection import KFold, cross_val_score
     import seaborn as sns
     from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
     from sklearn import svm
     import warnings
     warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
[61]: df = pd.read_csv("~/Documents/UFMG/10/Reconhecimento de padrões/list/
      →pattern-recognition-exercises/list_11/databases/BreastCancer.csv")
     print(df.shape)
     df.head(5)
    (699, 11)
[61]:
             Id Cl.thickness Cell.size Cell.shape Marg.adhesion Epith.c.size \
     0 1000025
                                       1
                                                   1
                                                                  1
     1 1002945
                            5
                                       4
                                                   4
                                                                  5
                                                                                 7
                            3
                                                                                 2
     2 1015425
                                       1
                                                   1
                                                                  1
     3 1016277
                            6
                                       8
                                                   8
                                                                  1
                                                                                 3
     4 1017023
                                       1
                                                                                 2
        Bare.nuclei Bl.cromatin Normal.nucleoli Mitoses
                                                            Class
     0
                1.0
                                                         1 benign
     1
               10.0
                               3
                                                2
                                                         1 benign
                2.0
                               3
     2
                                                1
                                                         1 benign
     3
                4.0
                               3
                                                7
                                                         1 benign
                1.0
                               3
                                                1
                                                         1 benign
```

## 4 Pré-processamento

```
[62]: df=df.dropna()
  print(df.shape)
  mapping = {'benign': 1, 'malignant': 0}
```

```
df = df.replace({"Class": mapping})
     del df['Id']
     df.sample(4)
     (683, 11)
[62]:
          Cl.thickness
                         Cell.size
                                     Cell.shape Marg.adhesion Epith.c.size
     53
                      5
                                  5
                                               5
                                                                             10
     134
                      3
                                  1
                                               1
                                                               1
                                                                              3
     326
                     10
                                  1
                                               1
                                                               1
                                                                              2
     572
                      3
                                  1
                                               1
                                                               1
                                                                              2
          Bare.nuclei Bl.cromatin Normal.nucleoli Mitoses
     53
                   8.0
                                   7
                   1.0
     134
                                   2
                                                     1
                                                               1
                                                                      1
     326
                  10.0
                                   5
                                                     4
                                                               1
                                                                      0
     572
                   1.0
                                   2
                                                     1
                                                               1
                                                                       1
```

#### 5 Redução de Dimensionalidade - PCA

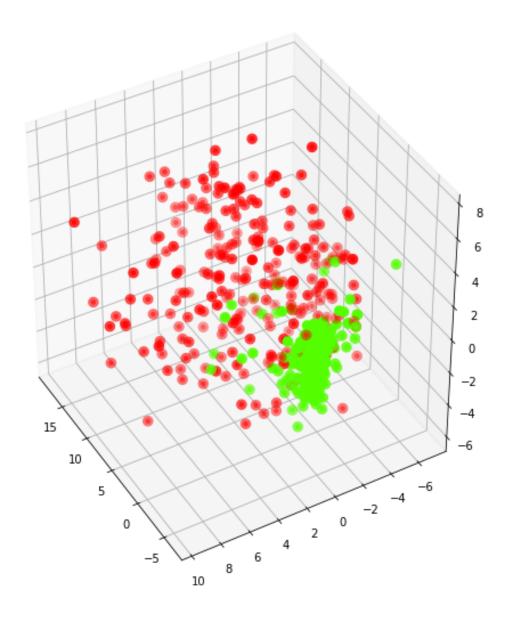
Inicialmente, apenas para verificar a função PCA do pacote sklearn, a mesma será aplicada ao dataset para gerar dados com apenas 3 features. Ou seja reduziu-se de 9 features para apenas 3.

```
[63]: df = df.to_numpy()
  pca = PCA(n_components=3)
  pca.fit(df[:,0:-1])
  X = pca.transform(df[:,0:-1])
  print(X.shape)
```

(683, 3)

```
[77]: fig = plt.figure(1, figsize=(7, 7))
    plt.clf()
    ax = Axes3D(fig, rect=[0, 0, .95, 1], elev=38,azim=150)
    plt.cla()

y = df[:,-1]
    ax.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], X[:, 2], c=y, cmap=plt.cm.prism, linewidths=5)
    plt.show()
```



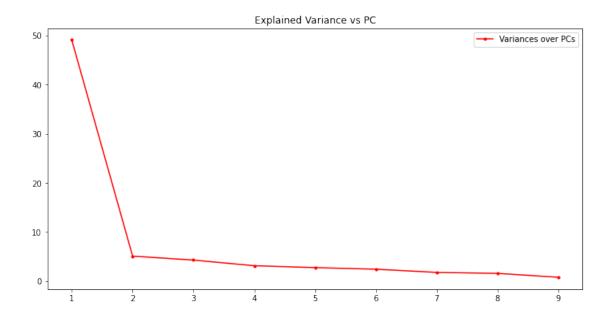
#### 5.1 Grafico de Variancias por PCs

```
[79]: pca = PCA(n_components=9)
    pca.fit(df[:,0:-1])
    X = pca.transform(df[:,0:-1])
    explained_variance = pca.explained_variance_

fig = plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
    ax = fig.add_subplot(1, 1, 1)
    ax.plot(np.linspace(1,9,9), explained_variance,'r', marker='.', label="Variances_"
    →over PCs")
```

```
ax.legend()
ax.set_title('Explained Variance vs PC')
```

[79]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Explained Variance vs PC')



```
[80]: explained_variance
[80]: array([49.04736573, 5.11071961, 4.3015747, 3.15520074, 2.77056914, 2.44623225, 1.79671043, 1.59571469, 0.8068011])
```

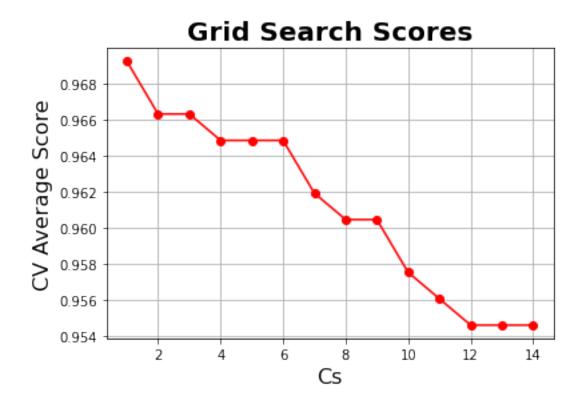
### 6 Seleção de Parâmetros do Modelo SVM

Agora deseja-se utilizar as variáveis do novo espaço projetado como a entrada de uma SVM de base radial para realizar a classificação dos dados. Para seleção do parâmetro C do modelo SVM vai ser utilizado a função GridSearchCV (utilizando 10-fold cross validation). Além disso, para essa seleção será considerado um modelo utilizando todos os 9 PCs.

```
[86]: parameters = {'C':range(1, 15)}
y = df[:,-1]
svc = svm.SVC(kernel="rbf", gamma='scale')
clf = GridSearchCV(svc, parameters, scoring='accuracy', refit=True, cv=10) #To_\(\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{
```

The best accuracy average was 0.9692532942898975 and was achieved for {'C': 1}

```
[89]: def plot_grid_search(cv_results, grid_param_1, name_param_1):
         # Get Test Scores Mean and std for each grid search
         scores_mean = cv_results['mean_test_score']
         scores_mean = np.array(scores_mean)
         scores_sd = cv_results['std_test_score']
         scores_sd = np.array(scores_sd)
         # Plot Grid search scores
         _, ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
         ax.plot(grid_param_1, scores_mean[:], '-o', color="red")
         ax.set_title("Grid Search Scores", fontsize=20, fontweight='bold')
         ax.set_xlabel(name_param_1, fontsize=16)
         ax.set_ylabel('CV Average Score', fontsize=16)
         ax.grid('on')
     # Calling Method
     Cs = np.arange(1,15)
     plot_grid_search(clf.cv_results_, Cs, 'Cs')
```



### 7 Aplicação do PCA e do Classificador SVM

```
[95]: acc = np.zeros(10)
     for n_features in range(1,10):
         for i in range(10):
              # Separate data between training and test:
             X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(df[:, 0:-1], df[:,__
      \rightarrow-1], test_size=0.3)
             pca = PCA(n_components=n_features)
             pca.fit(X_train)
             PCs = pca.transform(X_train)
             clf = svm.SVC(kernel="rbf", gamma='scale')
             clf.fit(PCs[:, 0:n_features], y_train)
             X = pca.transform(X_test)
             y_pred = clf.predict(X[:, 0:n_features])
             acc[i] = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
         print("\nAcurácia média para modelo considerando " + str(n_features) + "__
      \rightarrow features: " + '{:.3f}'.format(acc.mean()) + " +/- " + '{:.3f}'.format(acc.
      →std()))
```

```
Acurácia média para modelo considerando 1 features: 0.978 +/- 0.005

Acurácia média para modelo considerando 2 features: 0.967 +/- 0.013

Acurácia média para modelo considerando 3 features: 0.969 +/- 0.009

Acurácia média para modelo considerando 4 features: 0.970 +/- 0.012

Acurácia média para modelo considerando 5 features: 0.962 +/- 0.011

Acurácia média para modelo considerando 6 features: 0.973 +/- 0.007

Acurácia média para modelo considerando 7 features: 0.969 +/- 0.010

Acurácia média para modelo considerando 8 features: 0.968 +/- 0.007

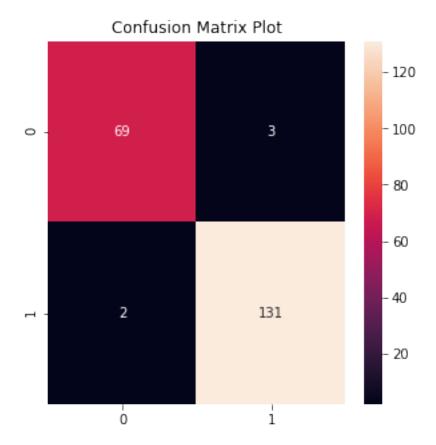
Acurácia média para modelo considerando 9 features: 0.968 +/- 0.006
```

#### 8 Matriz de Confusão

Abaixo está mostrada a matriz de confusão para a aplicação do classificador ao problema considerando 1 feature. Esse valor foi escolhido pois como visto anteriormente ele resultou em uma maior acurácia, próxima a 98%.

```
[98]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(df[:, 0:-1], df[:, -1],
      →test_size=0.3)
     n_features = 1
     pca = PCA(n_components=n_features)
     pca.fit(X_train)
     PCs = pca.transform(X_train)
     clf = svm.SVC(kernel="rbf", gamma='scale')
     clf.fit(PCs[:, 0:n_features], y_train)
     X = pca.transform(X_test)
     y_pred = clf.predict(X[:, 0:n_features])
     df_confusion = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
     fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(5,5))
                                                   # Sample figsize in inches
     sns.heatmap(df_confusion, annot=True, ax=ax, fmt='g')
     plt.title('Confusion Matrix Plot')
     #plot_confusion_matrix(df_confusion)
     print("\nAcc: " + str(accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)))
```

Acc: 0.975609756097561



## 9 Referências

[1] Dua, D. and Graff, C. (2019). UCI Machine Learning Repository [http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml]. Irvine, CA: University of California, School of Information and Computer Science.