

CSIC 5011 Project 1 – How do features of animals correlated?

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Aims

Find out **Weights of well-known features (Columns without NA):**

Body, Brain, Predation, Sleep Exposure and Danger

correlating other features (Columns with NA):

Slow Wave Sleep, Dream Sleep, Sleep, Life, Gestation

Methodology

Employ Different Linear Regression Model from sklearn library, find out **w**:

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{w}$$

Ordinary Least Square (OLS):

$$\min_w ||Xw - y||_2^2$$

Lasso:

$$\min_w \frac{1}{2n_{\text{samples}}} ||Xw - y||_2^2 + \alpha ||w||_1$$

Orthogonal Matching Pursuit (Omp):

$$\min_w ||w||_0 \text{ subject to } ||Xw - y||_2^2 \leq tol$$

BayesianRidge: Assuming **y** is Gaussian distributed around **Xw**

$$p(y|X, w, \alpha) = \mathcal{N}(y|Xw, \alpha)$$

ARDRegression: Similar to Bayesian Ridge, but with zero-mean Gaussian prior of **w**

Training and Evaluation Data

Training Data (total 42 animal species):

Animals without any unknown (no NA)

Evaluation Data:

Animals with some unknown but known with target feature (like African elephant will be used for evaluating **sleep**, **life**, **gestation** but not for **Slow Wave Sleep**, **Dream Sleep**)

Score of Evaluation:

R2 Score (Coefficient of determination) is used

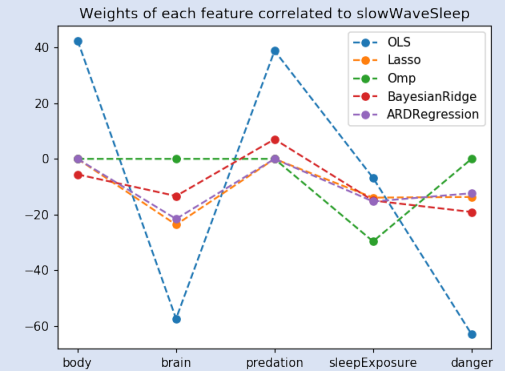
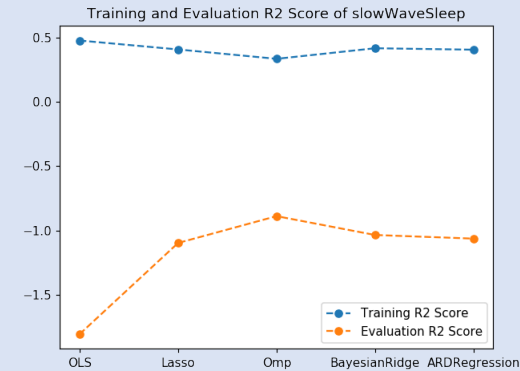
Data Preprocessing

Ranges of **well-known features X** are very diverge like, Body = [0.01, 6654] and danger = [1, 5].

Lasso will tends to suppress the weight of higher value, Therefore, Sigmoid based normalisation is performed, which is similar to z-score which is bounded by [0, 1]:

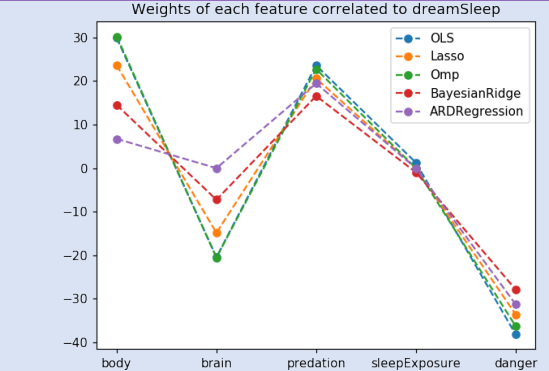
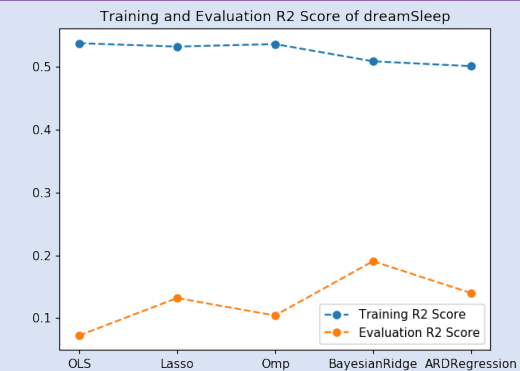
$$w_{\text{normalised}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{-(w - w_{\text{median}})}{w_{\text{max}}}}}$$

Evaluation of Regression on Slow Wave Sleep



Although R2 looks not bad in training data set, R2 of evaluation data is extremely low. It is failed to draw out a linear relationship of **slow wave sleep** and other well-known features.

Evaluation of Regression on Dream Sleep



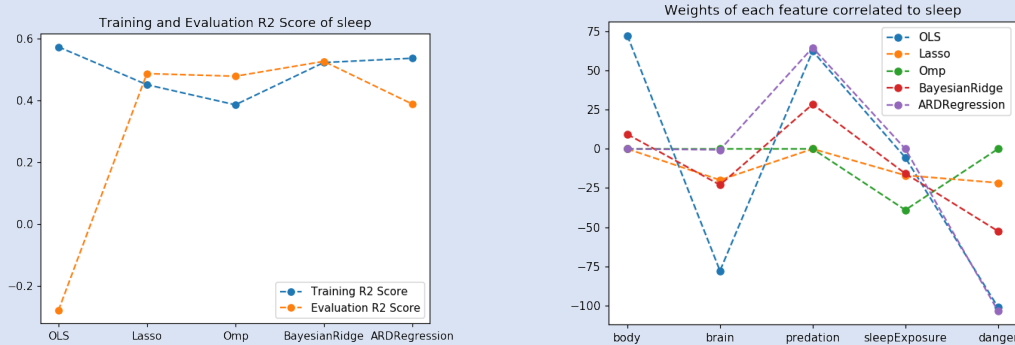
Same as slow wave sleep, good training R2 score but bad in evaluation score. It failed to draw out good linear relationship, but weight of feature among different regressors are similar, like **heavier body** need **longer dream sleep**, **endangerous** species have a **shorter dream sleep**.

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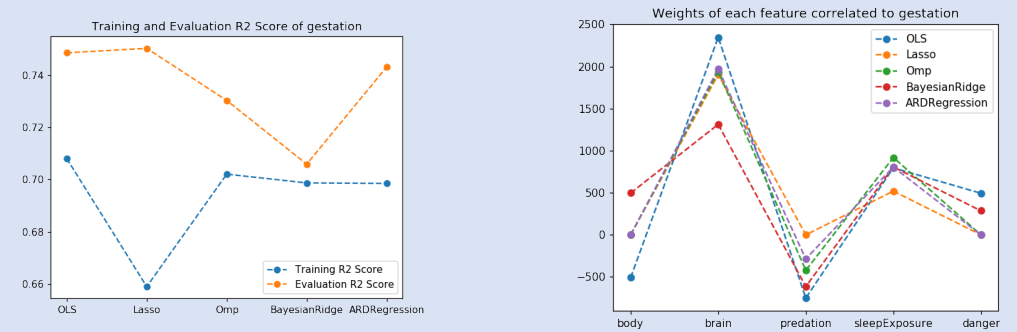
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Evaluation of Regression on (total) Sleep



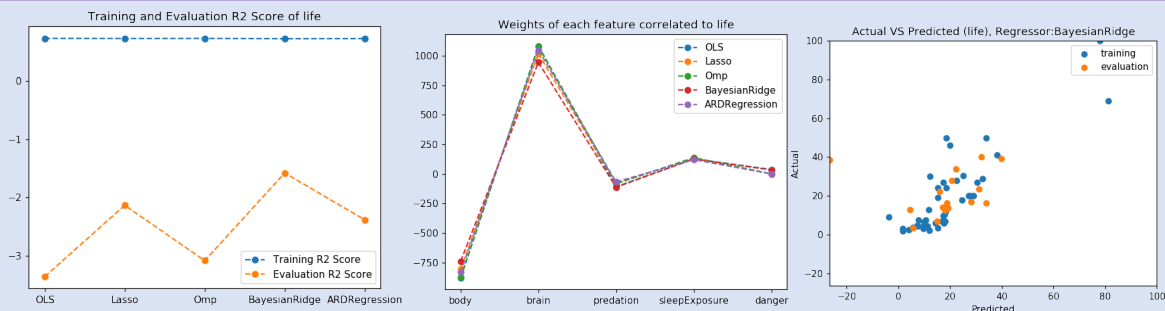
Only OLS performs poorly in evaluation, while others R2 score looks not bad. Weights of different regressors are not consist as **dream sleep**, but still reflect **total sleep** having **positive correlation** to **predation** and **negative correlation** to its **endangerous level**.

Evaluation of Regression on Gestation



All regressors perform well in Gestation. It show **gestation** have a strong **positive correlation** **brain size** and its **endangerous level**.

Evaluation of Regression on Life



Although training score is not bad, there is outliers in evaluation, which make a predicted Life time as -25 while its actual value is 40. Other than this, **Life time** show a strong **positive relation** with **brain size** and **negative relation** with **body weight**.

Conclusion

Not all features have a **strong linear relationship** with **well-known features**, but **gestation** is sharply shown a **good linear relationship** with **well-known features**. Hope it can be a good research direction to ecologist.

References

sklearn.linear_model:
http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html

Animal Sleep Data:
<http://math.stanford.edu/~yuany/course/data/sleep1.csv>