

Stat645

Model visualisation

Hadley Wickham

1. Classify

2. Clusterfly

Classsifly

Classification

In high-dimensional space, how can we find the boundary that does the best job of separating two (or more) groups.

Basic idea

How can we better understand how different classification algorithms work?

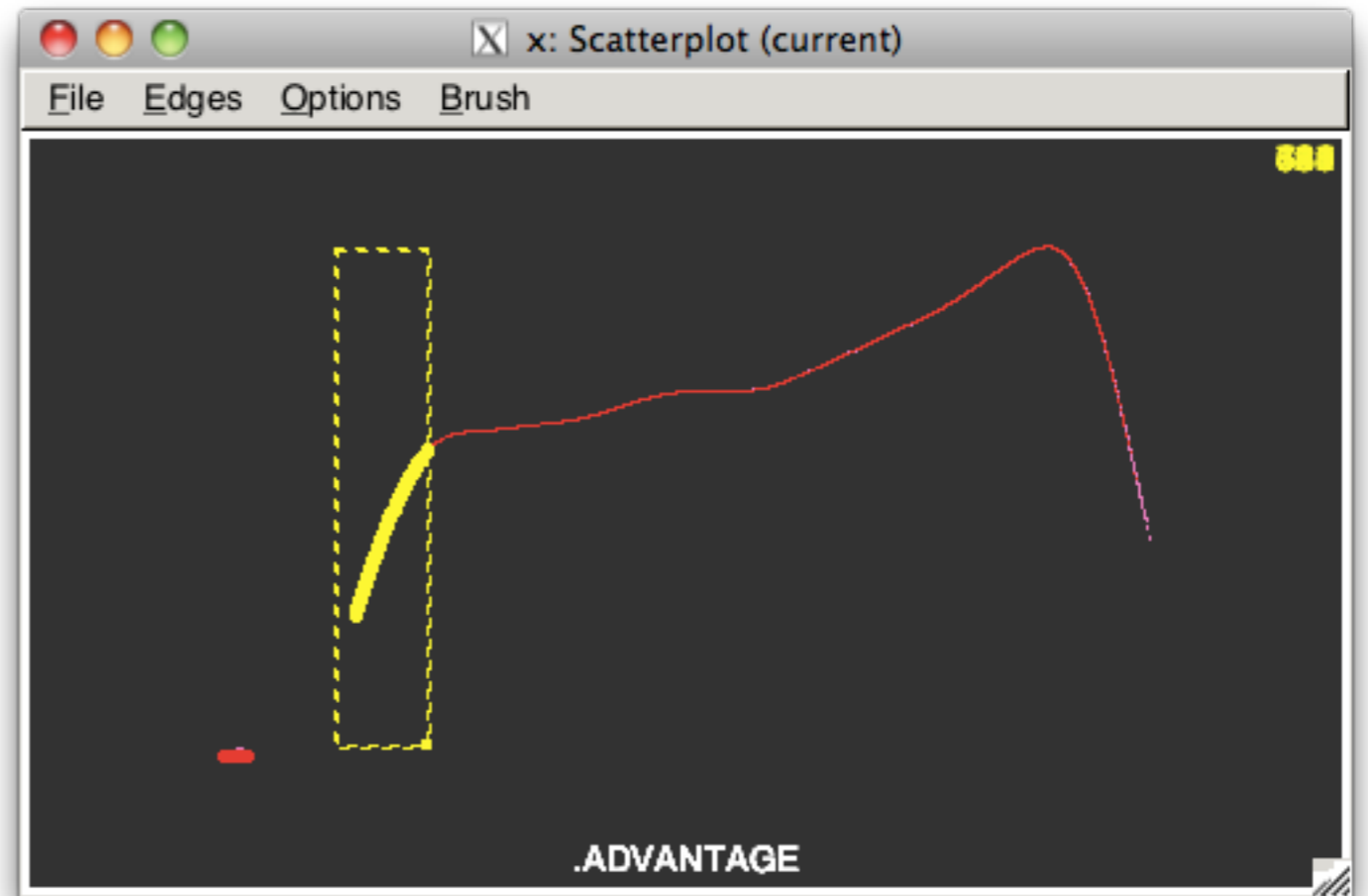
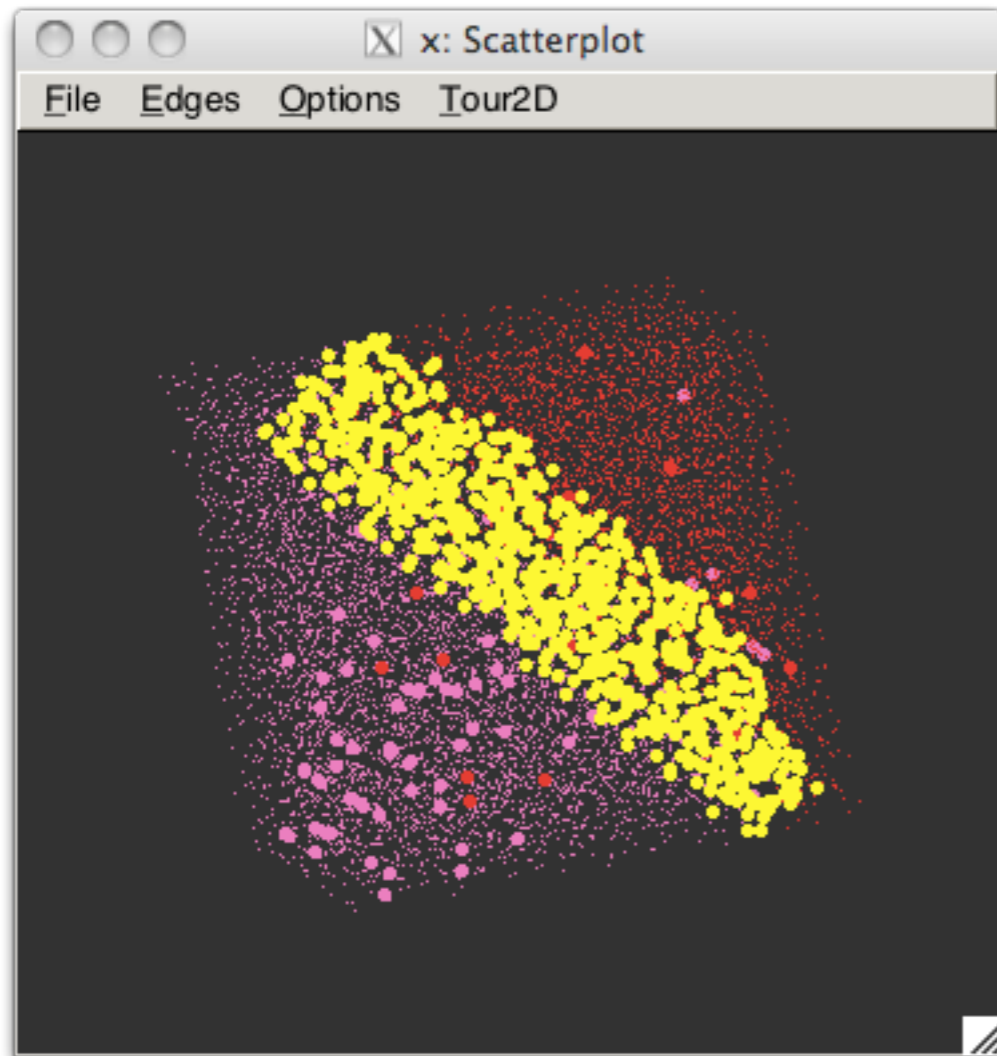
Advantage is the difference between the probability of the best and second best predictions - if small, must be close to boundary.

Big points are data, little points are predictions.

Techniques

Look at the boundaries: kyphosis-Ida.xml.
Open 1d view of .ADVANTAGE and brush.

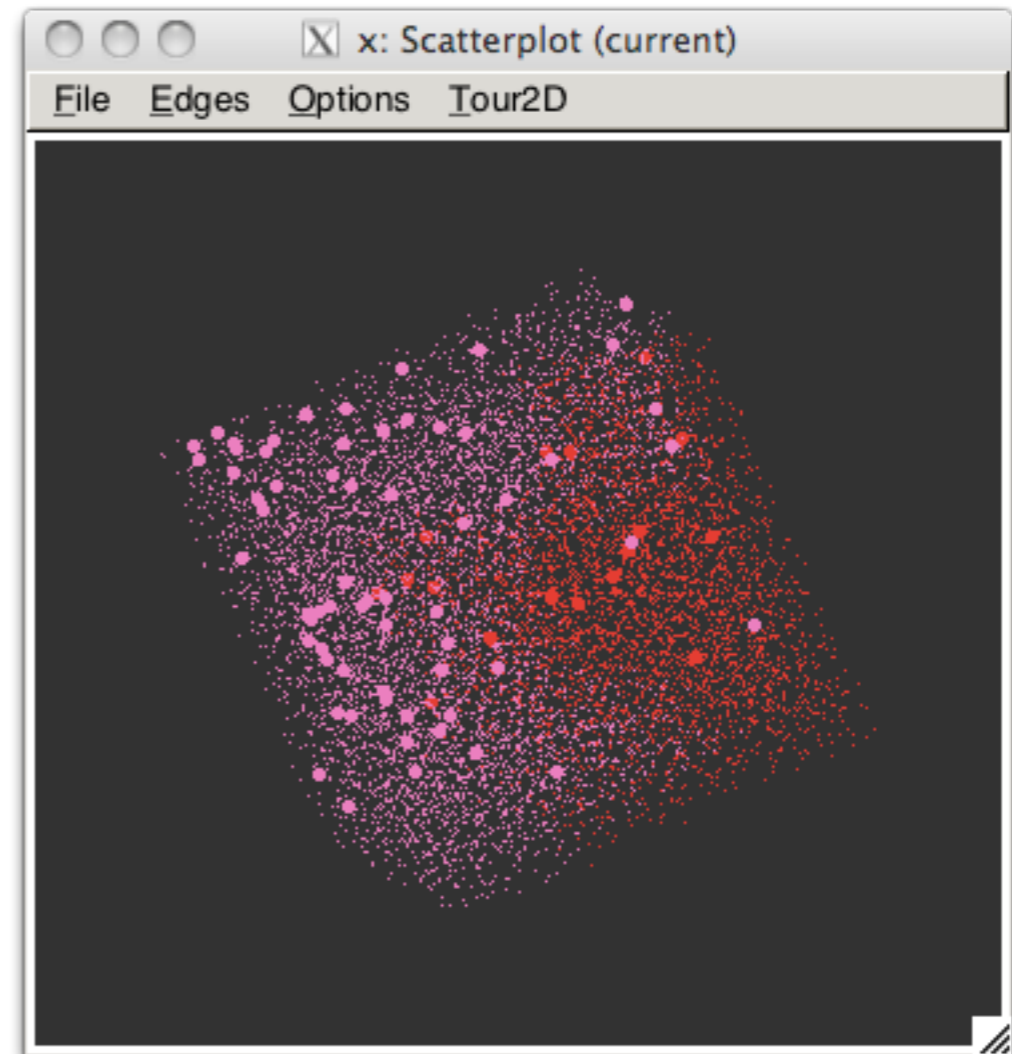
Look at the groups: use colour and glyph groups to show only one region.



Color & Glyph Groups

Symbol	Shadow	Shadowed	Shown	N
	Shadow	0	5319	5319
	Shadow	0	3942	3942
	Shadow	0	64	64
	Shadow	0	17	17

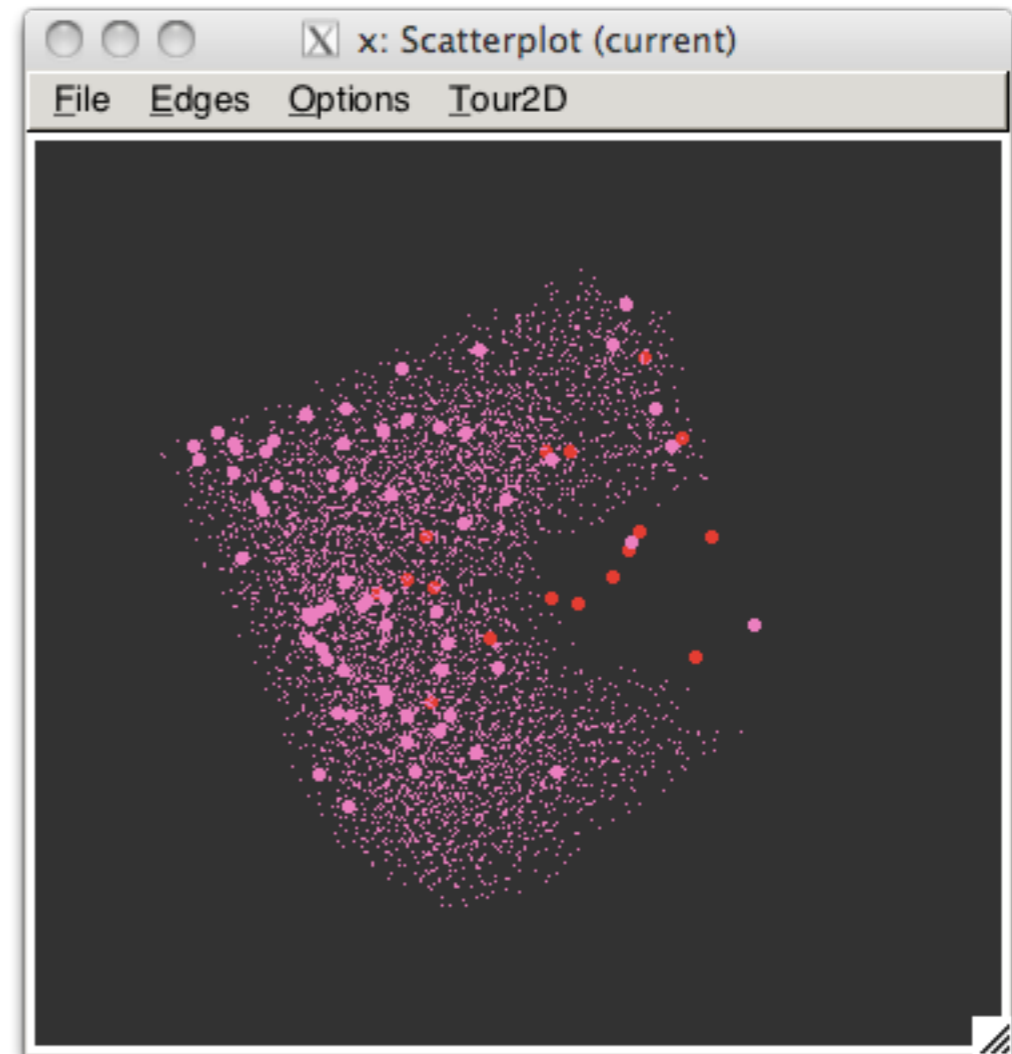
Exclude shadows Include shadows Refresh Close



Color & Glyph Groups

Symbol	Shadow	Shadowed	Shown	N
	Shadow	0	5319	5319
	Shadow	3942	0	3942
	Shadow	0	64	64
	Shadow	0	17	17

Exclude shadows Include shadows Refresh Close



Your turn

Use these techniques to explore the wine classification data. What shapes are the boundaries?

Clusterfly

Hierarchical clustering

Iteratively join closest points/clusters

Two main parameters: what distance metric to use, definition of distance between two clusters

iris.xml

GGobi

File Display View Interaction Tools Help

2x1D Tour

Pause

Reinit Scramble

Manual manipulation:
Comb

data		edges		
X	Y	Sepal.Length	.	Sepal.Length
X	Y	Sepal.Width	.	Sepal.Width
X	Y	Petal.Length	-	Sepal.Width
X	Y	Petal.Width	-	Petal.Length
X	Y	Species	-	Petal.Width
X	Y	ORDER	-	HEIGHT
X	Y	HEIGHT	-	
X	Y	LEVEL	-	
X	Y	POINTS	-	
X	Y	node	-	

Manip

data: 299 x 10 (R data frame edges)

