# 15-826: Multimedia Databases and Data Mining 

Lecture \#20:
Independent Component Analysis (ICA)
Christos Faloutsos

1

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## Problem: BSS

- two sound sources in a cocktail party - separate them

="blind source separation"
(= unknown sources, unknown mixing)


## Problem

Q: how to extract sparse hidden/latent variables?


3

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## Answer



Q: how to extract sparse hidden/latent variables?
A: SVD ICA

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4

## Must-read Material



- AutoSplit: Fast and Scalable Discovery of Hidden Variables in Stream and Multimedia Databases, Jia-Yu Pan, Hiroyuki Kitagawa, Christos Faloutsos and Masafumi Hamamoto, PAKDD 2004, Sydney, Australia

5

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## Outline

- Motivation
- Formulation
- PCA and ICA
- Example applications
- Conclusion


## Motivation: <br> (Q1) Find patterns in data

- Motion capture data: broad jumps


7

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## Motivation:



## (Q1) Find patterns in data

- Human would say
- Pattern 1: along diagonal
- Pattern 2: along vertical axis
- How to find these automatically?


Each point is the measurement at a time tick (total 550 points).

# Motivation: <br> (Q2) Find hidden variables 

Hidden variables (= 'topics' =
Stock prices



## (Q3): Topic discovery on text streams

- Data: CNN headline news (Jan.-Jun. 1998)
- Documents of 10 topics in one single text stream
- FIND: the document boundaries
- AND: the terms of each topic



## Outline

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$\rightarrow$ - Formulation
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## Formulation: Finding patterns



Given $n$ data points, each with $m$ attributes.


Find patterns that describe data properties the best.

Formulation: Finding patterns


Given $n$ data points, each with $m$ attributes.


SVD/PCA: ORTHOGONAI vectors

## Linear representation




- Find vectors that describe the data set the best.
- Each point: linear combination of the vectors (patterns):

$$
\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathbf{x}}_{\mathbf{i}}=h_{i, 1} \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathbf{b}}_{\mathbf{1}}+h_{i, 2} \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathbf{b}}_{2}
$$

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## Patterns as data "vocabulary"

 Good pattern ₹ sparse coding
$d_{1} \quad b_{1}$ alone, can describe $\mathrm{x}_{\mathrm{i}}$.
(a) ICA representation of $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}_{i}$

$$
\overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}}_{i}=h_{i, 1} \overrightarrow{\mathbf{b}}_{1}+h_{i, 2} \overrightarrow{\mathbf{b}}_{2}
$$

## PCA: first step of ICA



PCA finds the hyperplane. ICA finds the correct patterns.

## Software

- Open source software: 'fastICA' http://research.ics.aalto.fi/ica/fastica/
- Or 'autosplit':
www.cs.cmu.edu/~jypan/software/autosplit_cmu.tar.gz


## References

- Aapo Hyvärinen, Juha Karhunen, Erkki Oja: Independent Component Analysis, John Wiley \& Sons, 2001



## Outline

- Motivation
- Formulation
- PCA and ICA
- Example applications
$\Rightarrow$ - Hidden variables in stock prices
- Find topics in documents
- Conclusion


## Motivation: <br> Find hidden variables



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## ICA: Like SVD, but sparse U



Participation weight of row $i$ to behavior $j$


## Motivation: <br> Find hidden variables


$\begin{array}{llllllllllllll}1990 & 1991 & 1998 & 1998 & 1994 & 1995 & 1996 & 1997 & 1998 & 1998 & 2000 & 2001 & 2002\end{array}$
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"Hidden variable 2"
"Hidden variable 1"
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## Motivation:

Find hidden variables



"General trend"


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## Motivation: <br> Find hidden variables



25

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ICA: Like SVD, but sparse


Stock\#1 Stock\#2


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ICA: Like SVD, but sparse


27

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ICA: Like SVD, but sparse


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ICA: Like SVD, but sparse


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## What else can ICA tell us?

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Companies related to hidden variable 1

| B1,j |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Highest |  | Lowest |  |
| Caterpillar | 0.938512 | AT\&T | 0.021885 |
| Boeing | 0.911120 | WalMart | 0.624570 |
| MMM | 0.906542 | Intel | 0.638010 |
| Coca Cola | 0.903858 | Home Depot | 0.647774 |
| Du Pont | 0.900317 | Hewlett-Packard | 0.658768 |

All companies are affected by the "general trend" variable (with weights $0.6 \sim 0.9$ ), except AT\&T.


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## Companies related to hidden variable 2

| $\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{j}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Highest |  | Lowest |  |
| Intel | 0.641102 | Philip Morris | -0.194843 |
| Hewlett-Packard | 0.621159 | International Paper | -0.089569 |
| GE | 0.509164 | Caterpillar | 0.031678 |
| American Express | 0.504871 | Procter and Gamble | 0.109576 |
| Disney | 0.490529 | Du Pont | 0.133337 |

Tech company


2000-2001"Internet bubble"

## Companies related to hidden variable 2

| $\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{j}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Highest |  | Lowest |  |
| Intel | 0.641102 | Philip Morris | -0.194843 |
| Hewlett-Packard | 0.621159 | International Paper | -0.089569 |
| GE | 0.509164 | Caterpillar | 0.031678 |
| Americantexpress | 0.504871 | Procter and Gamble | 0.109576 |
| Disney | 0.490529 | Du Pont | 0.133337 |

## Tech company

Companies affected by the "internet bubble" variable (with weights $0.5 \sim 0.6$ ) are tech-related.
Other companies are un-related (weights < 0.15).

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- Hidden variables in stock prices
- Find topics in documents
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## Topic discovery on text streams

- Data: CNN headline news (Jan.-Jun. 1998)
- Documents of 10 topics in one single text stream
- Documents are sorted by date/time
- Subsequent documents may have different topics


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## Topic discovery on text streams

- Data: CNN headline news (Jan.-Jun. 1998)
- Documents of 10 topics in one single text stream
- FIND: the document boundaries
- AND: the terms of each topic


37

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## Topic discovery on text streams

- Known: number of topics $=10$
- Unknown: (1) topic of each document (2) topic description


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## How to proceed?



39

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## How to proceed?

- A: Sliding windows


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## Topic discovery in documents

## Step 1



New stories



$x_{i}=\xrightarrow{[1,5, \ldots, 0]}$
m=3887 (dictionary size)


## Step 3: Interpret the patterns



| Topics found | ID | Sorted word list |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | Mckinne | Sergeant | sexual | Major | Armi |
|  | $B$ | bomb | Rudolph | Clinic | Atlanta | Birmingham |
|  | C | Winfrei | Beef | Texa | Oprah | Cattl |
| 15-826 | D | Viagra | Drug | Impot | Pill | Doctor |
|  | E | Zamora | Graham | Kill | Former | Jone |
|  | $F$ | Medal | Olymp | Gold | Women | Game |
|  | G | Pope | Cube | Castro | Cuban | Visit |
|  | $H$ | Asia | Economi | Japan | Econom | Asian |
|  | $I$ | Super | Bowl | Game | Team | Re |
|  | $J$ | Peopl | Tornado | Florida | Re | bomb |

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## Step 3: Evaluate the patterns

| ID | True Topic |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Sgt. Gene Mckinney is on trial for alleged sexual misconduct |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | A bomb explodes in a Birmingham, AL abortion clinic |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | The Cattle Industry in Texas sues Oprah Winfrey for defaming beef |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | New impotency drug Viagra is approved for use |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Diane Zamora is convicted of helping to murder her lover's girlfriend |  |  |  |  |  |
| ID |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A | mckinne | sergeant | sexual | major | armi |  |
| $B$ | bomb | rudolph | clinic | atlanta | birmingham |  |
| $C$ | winfrei | beef | texa | oprah | cattl |  |
| $D$ | viagra | drug | Impot | pill | doctor |  |
| $E$ | zamora | graham | kill | former | jone |  |

AutoSplit finds correct topics.

Step 3: Evaluate the patterns

| ID | AutoSplit |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $A$ | mckinne | sergeant | sexual | major | armi |
| $B$ | bomb | rudolph | clinic | atlanta | birmingham |
| $C$ | winfrei | beef | texa | oprah | cattl |
| $D$ | viagra | drug | Impot | pill | doctor |
| $E$ | zamora | graham | kill | former | jone |


| ID | PCA |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $A^{\prime}$ | mckinne | bomb | women | sexual | sergeant |
| $B^{\prime}$ | bomb | mckinne | rudolph | clinic | atlanta |
| $C^{\prime}$ | winfrei | viagra | texa | beef | oprah |
| $D^{\prime}$ | viagra | winfrei | drug | texa | beef |
| $E^{\prime}$ | zamora | viagra | winfrei | graham | olymp |

AutoSplit's topics are better than PCA.
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## Step 3: Evaluate the patterns



Topic 1


PCA vectors mix the topics.
${ }_{15-826}$ AutoSplit's topics are better than PCA. \#45

45

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## Conclusion

- ICA: more flexible than PCA in finding patterns.
- Many applications
- Find hidden variables in time series (e.g., stock prices)
- Blind source separation
- Rule of thumb: plot after PCA;
- if 'chicken-feet', try ICA


## Answer



Q: how to extract sparse hidden/latent variables?
A: SVD ICA

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47

## Citation

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PAKDD 2004, Sydney, Australia

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## References

- Jia-Yu Pan, Andre Guilherme Ribeiro Balan, Eric P. Xing, Agma Juci Machado Traina, and Christos Faloutsos. Automatic Mining of Fruit Fly Embryo Images. KDD, 2006.
- Arnab Bhattacharya, Vebjorn Ljosa, Jia-Yu Pan, Mark R. Verardo, Hyungjeong Yang, Christos Faloutsos, and Ambuj K. Singh. ViVo: Visual Vocabulary Construction for Mining Biomedical Images. ICDM, 2005.
- Jia-Yu Pan, Hiroyuki Kitagawa, Christos Faloutsos, and Masafumi Hamamoto. AutoSplit: Fast and Scalable Discovery of Hidden Variables in Stream and Multimedia Databases. PAKDD, 2004.

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## References

- Aapo Hyvärinen, Juha Karhunen, Erkki

Oja: Independent Component Analysis, John Wiley \& Sons, 2001


## Software

- Open source software: 'fastICA' http://research.ics.aalto.fi/ica/fastica/
- Or 'autosplit':
www.cs.cmu.edu/~jypan/software/autosplit_cmu.tar.gz

