

Dear editor,

This text is the main parts of source code of this paper implemented in Matlab R2015a. For more detailed information, please run the file “Demo_Classification.m” in “KECA-L1(new).zip”. Thank you very much for your consideration.

Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Haijin Ji

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%%%%%%%%%% Demo_Classification.m %%%%%%%%%%%  
%%% Demo that predicts the label arrays of ionosphere data using KECA and L1-KECA  
%%% ionosphere data from the University California Irvine  
%%% (UCI) Machine Learning Repository (http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets.html)
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```
clc;clear;  
addpath(genpath('./tools')) % including clusKECAL1.m and clusKECA.m  
addpath(genpath('./methods')) % including KECA_L1.m and keca.m  
load('ionosphere.mat');  
Data(:,2) = [];  
Data(:,1) = [];  
Data = Data';  
Data1 = Data(1:32,:);  
  
%%% estimating kernel width parameter  
X = Data1;  
ind = randperm(size(X,2));  
dat1 = X(:,ind(1:round(size(X,2)*0.9)));  
dat2 = X(:,ind(round(size(X,2)*0.9)+1:end));  
  
SIGMAS = logspace(-2,2,25);  
for ind_s = 1:length(SIGMAS)  
  
    n1sq = sum(dat1.^2);  
    n1 = size(dat1,2);  
    n2sq = sum(dat2.^2,1);  
    n2 = size(dat2,2);  
    D = (ones(n2,1)*n1sq)' + ones(n1,1)*n2sq -2*dat1'*dat2;  
  
    K = (1/(SIGMAS(ind_s)*sqrt(2*pi)))*exp(-D/(2*SIGMAS(ind_s)^2));  
  
    MLE(ind_s) = sum(log(sum(K)./size(K,2)));  
end  
  
% maximum likelihood
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[~,ii] = max(MLE);
sigma = SIGMAS(ii);

%%% randomly selecting training and testing data
label = Data(33,:);
t1 = find(label==1);
t2 = find(label==2);
iii = t1(randperm(length(t1),30));
iii = [iii t2(randperm(length(t2),30))];
jjj = setdiff(1:351,iii);
jjj = jjj(randperm(351-60,172));

X1 = Data(1:32,iii);%training data
Y1 = label(iii);
Y3 = label(jjj);
X3 = Data(1:32,jjj);%testing data

% extracted componets
[Phi3,Phi4] = clusKECA(X3',X1',sigma);
for d=1:10
    [Phi1,Phi2] = clusKECAL1(X3',X1',sigma,d);
    testECA = Phi1(:,1:d);
    trainECA = Phi2(:,1:d);
    class2 = classify(testECA,trainECA,Y1);
    keca1= sum(class2'==Y3)/length(Y3);

    testECA = Phi3(:,1:d);
    trainECA = Phi4(:,1:d);
    class2 = classify(testECA,trainECA,Y1);
    keca2= sum(class2'==Y3)/length(Y3);

    Res1(d) = keca1*100;
    Res2(d) = keca2*100;
end

%%% plot
figure
plot(1:length(Res1),Res1,'r-p','LineWidth',1)
hold on
plot(1:length(Res1),Res2,'g-*','LineWidth',1)
box off
axis([1 10 1 100])
legend('KECA-L1','KECA','Location','southeast')
xlabel('Number of Projections','FontSize',12,'FontWeight','bold','FontName','Times New Roman')

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ylabel('OA (%)', 'FontSize', 12, 'FontWeight', 'bold', 'FontName', 'Times New Roman')

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% clusKECAL1.m %%%%%%%%%
% Compute the entropic components of KECA-L1 method for classification
%
% [Phi1,Phi2] = clusKECAL1(test_data,train_data,sigma)
%
% inputs:
%
% - test_data:      (Size: [NxD]!) testing data matrix, each row is one observation, each column
is one feature
% - train_data:    (Size: [NxD]!) training data matrix, each row is one observation, each column
is one feature
% - sigma:         kernel width parameter
% - m:             the dimension of the projected data
% outputs:
%
% - Phi1:          dimensionality-reduced testing data;
% - Phi2:          dimensionality-reduced training data;
%
% Copyright (c) 2018 Haijin Ji, Song Huang et al.
function [Phi1,Phi2] = clusKECAL1(test_data,train_data,sigma,m)

M = size(test_data,1);
% Computes the kernel matrix
data = [test_data;train_data];
[K] = kernel(data,sigma);

% Computes B of KECA_L1
B = KECA_L1(K,m);

% Performs the kernel ECA mapping
Phi1 = B(1:M,:);
Phi2 = B(M+1:end,:);

%% Computing kernel matrix
function [K] = kernel(data,sigma)

X = data';
n1sq = sum(X.^2);
n1 = size(X,2);
D = (ones(n1,1)*n1sq)' + ones(n1,1)*n1sq -2*X*X;

```

$$K = (1/\text{size}(X,1)) * (1/(\text{sigma} * \text{sqrt}(2 * \text{pi}))) * \text{exp}(-D/(2 * \text{sigma}^2));$$

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%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% clusKECA.m %%%%%%%%%
% Compute the entropic components of KECA method for classification
%
% [Phi1,Phi2] = clusKECA(test_data,train_data,sigma)
%
% inputs:
%
% - test_data:      testing data matrix, each row is one observation, each column is one feature
% - train_data:    training data matrix, each row is one observation, each column is one feature
% - sigma:         kernel width parameter
% outputs:
%
% - Phi1:          dimensionality-reduced testing data;
% - Phi2:          dimensionality-reduced training data;
%
% Copyright (c) 2018  Chengzu Bai, Ren Zhang, Zeshui Xu

function [Phi1,Phi2] = clusKECA(test_data,train_data,sigma)

M = size(test_data,1);
% Computes the kernel matrix
data = [test_data;train_data];
[K] = kernel(data,sigma);

% Computes B of KECA
B = keca(K);

% Performs the kernel ECA mapping
Phi1 = B(1:M,:);
Phi2 = B(M+1:end,:);

%% Computing kernel matrix
function [K] = kernel(data,sigma)

    X = data';
    n1sq = sum(X.^2);
    n1 = size(X,2);
    D = (ones(n1,1)*n1sq)' + ones(n1,1)*n1sq -2*X*X;

    K = (1/size(X,1))*(1/(sigma*sqrt(2*pi)))*exp(-D/(2*sigma^2));

```

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%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% KECA_L1.m %%%%%%%%%%%
% KECA_L1 Compute the entropic components of KECA-L1 method.
%
% [BB,U]=KECA_L1(K,m)
%
% inputs:
%
% - K:      Kernel matrix
% - m:      the dimension of the projected data
%
% outputs:
%
% - BB:      KECA-L1 features in columns;
% - W:      Extra rotation matrix
%
% Copyright (c) 2018 Haijin Ji, Song Huang et al.
%
function [BB,W]=KECA_L1(K,m)

    %% Step 1: Eigendecomposition
    [DIM,N] = size(K);
    D = -5;
    kk = 0;
    % K = K';
    while(min(diag(D))<0 || sum(abs(imag(diag(D))))>0)
        [V,D] = eigs(full(K + kk*eye(size(K,1))),DIM);
        kk = kk + max([sum(abs(imag(diag(D)))) abs(min(diag(D)))]);
    end

    [~,iii] = sort(diag(D));
    V = V(:,iii);
    dD = diag(D);
    D = diag(dD(iii));
    Q = (D.^0.5)*V';
    % Q = Q';

    % U=zeros(DIM,m);
    % for i=1:m

        %% Step 2: Initiation
        Temp=rand(DIM,m);
        W=orth(Temp);

```

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%% Step 3: Polarity Check
P=zeros(m,N); % Polarity function
W0=zeros(DIM,m);

%% Step 4: Convergence check
while(W0~=W)
%           bool=1;
%           while(bool)
%               bool=0;
%               for i=1:N
%                   clear Temp
%                   Temp = W'*Q(:,i);
%                   Temp(find(Temp>=0)) = 1;
%                   Temp(find(Temp<0)) = -1;
%                   P(:,i) = Temp;
%               end
%           end

%% Step 5: SVD
M = zeros(N,m);
    for i=1:N
        Temp1 = P(:,i);
        M = M + Q(:,i)*Temp1';
    end
[U,~,V] = svd(M);
clear W0
%   clear W
W0 = W;
W = U*[eye(m,m);zeros(DIM-m,m)]*V';
end
% end
% BB = W*(D.^0.5)*V';
% BB = V*D.^0.5*W;
BB = W'*Q;
% BB = abs(BB');
BB = -BB';
valores_keca_2 = sum(abs(BB));
[~,iii] = sort(valores_keca_2,'descend');
BB = BB(:,iii);
% %
% % % MMM = MMM(iii);
% W = W(:,iii);

End

```

```

%%%%%%%%%%%%%% keca.m %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% KECA Computes the principal components of the KECA method
%
% Input: - K: kernel matrix. (Size: [NxN])
%
% Output: - V: KECA eigenvectors. (Size: [NxN])
%          - D: KECA eigenvalues. (Size: [NxN])
%
% Copyright (c) 2013 Emma Izquierdo-Verdiguier, Valero Laparra,
%                   Robert Jenssen, Luis Gómez-Chova, and Gustavo Camps-Valls
%
%                   emma.izquierdo@uv.es, http://isp.uv.es
%

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```
function [V,D]=keca(K)
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    D = -5;
    kk = 0;
    OPTIONS.disp = 0;
    while(min(diag(D))<0 || sum(abs(imag(diag(D))))>0)
        [V D] = eigs(K + kk*eye(size(K,1)),size(K,1));
        kk = kk + max([sum(abs(imag(diag(D)))) abs(min(diag(D)))]);
    end

    valores_keca = sum((V*(D.^0.5)).^2);

    [valores_keca ind_keca] = sort(valores_keca,'descend');

    V=V(:,ind_keca);
    D=D(ind_keca,ind_keca);

```