# 天津大学

# 机器学习实验报告



题目: 机器学习实验---支持向量机

学	院	智能与计算学部
专	业	人工智能
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姓	名	
学	号	
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# 机器学习实验---贝叶斯

## 一、实验目的

- 1. 理解掌握贝叶斯基本思想:
- 2. 理解掌握极大似然估计基本思想;
- 3. Python 实现朴素贝叶斯分类;

### 二、实验内容

- 1. 基于 sklearn 和 iris 数据集实现朴素贝叶斯分类;
- 2. 手写代码实现课本的西瓜书数据集。 数据集:

色泽 根蒂 敲声 纹理 脐部 触感 好瓜 青绿 蜷缩 浊响 清晰 凹陷 硬滑 是 乌黑 蜷缩 沉闷 清晰 凹陷 硬滑 是 乌黑 蜷缩 浊响 清晰 凹陷 硬滑 是 青绿 蜷缩 沉闷 清晰 凹陷 硬滑 是 浅白 蜷缩 浊响 清晰 凹陷 硬滑 是 青绿 稍蜷 浊响 清晰 稍凹 软粘 是 乌黑 稍蜷 浊响 稍糊 稍凹 软粘 是 乌黑 稍蜷 浊响 清晰 稍凹 硬滑 否 乌黑 稍蜷 沉闷 稍糊 稍凹 硬滑 否 青绿 硬挺 清脆 清晰 平坦 软粘 否 浅白 硬挺 清脆 模糊 平坦 硬滑 否 浅白 蜷缩 浊响 模糊 平坦 软粘 否 青绿 稍蜷 浊响 稍糊 凹陷 硬滑 否 浅白 稍蜷 沉闷 稍糊 凹陷 硬滑 否 乌黑 稍蜷 浊响 清晰 稍凹 软粘 否 浅白 蜷缩 浊响 模糊 平坦 硬滑 否 青绿 蜷缩 沉闷 稍糊 稍凹 硬滑 否

#### 三、实验报告要求

- 1. 按实验内容撰写实验过程;
- 2. 报告中涉及到的代码,每一个模块需要有详细的注释。

四、参考样例 参考样例 1: # encoding=utf-8

import pandas as pd
from sklearn import metrics

```
# 加载莺尾花数据集
from sklearn import datasets
# 导入高斯朴素贝叶斯分类器
from sklearn.naive bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
data = datasets.load_iris()
iris_target = data.target #得到数据对应的标签
iris features = pd.DataFrame(data=data.data,
columns=data.feature_names) #利用 Pandas 转化为 DataFrame 格式
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(iris_features,
iris_target, test_size=0.2, random_state=0)
# 使用高斯朴素贝叶斯进行计算
clf = GaussianNB()
clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
# 评估
test_predict = clf.predict(X_test)
print('The accuracy of the NB for Test Set is: %d%%' %
(metrics.accuracy_score(y_test,test_predict)*100))
print(test_predict)
print(y_test)
# 预测
y_proba = clf.predict_proba(X_test[:1])
print(X test[:1])
print(clf.predict(X_test[:1]))
print("预计的概率值:", y_proba)
参考样例 2:
# encoding=utf-8
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
class NaiveBayes:
   def __init__(self):
      self.model = {} # key 为类别名 val 为字典 PClass 表示该类的该类,
PFeature:{}对应对于各个特征的概率
```

```
def calEntropy(self, y): # 计算熵
      valRate = y.value_counts().apply(lambda x: x / y.size) # 频次汇
总,得到各个特征对应的概率
      valEntropy = np.inner(valRate, np.log2(valRate)) * -1
      return valEntropy
   def fit(self, xTrain, yTrain=pd.Series()):
      if not yTrain.empty: # 如果不传,自动选择最后一列作为分类标签
          xTrain = pd.concat([xTrain, yTrain], axis=1)
      self.model = self.buildNaiveBayes(xTrain)
      return self.model
   def buildNaiveBayes(self, xTrain):
      yTrain = xTrain.iloc[:, -1]
      yTrainCounts = yTrain.value counts() # 频次汇总,得到各个特征对应的
概率
      yTrainCounts = yTrainCounts.apply(lambda x: (x + 1) / (yTrain.size)
+ yTrainCounts.size)) # 使用了拉普拉斯平滑
      retModel = {}
      for nameClass, val in yTrainCounts.items():
          retModel[nameClass] = {'PClass': val, 'PFeature': {}}
      propNamesAll = xTrain.columns[:-1]
      allPropByFeature = {}
      for nameFeature in propNamesAll:
          allPropByFeature[nameFeature]
list(xTrain[nameFeature].value_counts().index)
      # print(allPropByFeature)
      for nameClass, group in xTrain.groupby(xTrain.columns[-1]):
          for nameFeature in propNamesAll:
              eachClassPFeature = {}
             propDatas = group[nameFeature]
              propClassSummary = propDatas.value_counts() # 频次汇总 得
到各个特征对应的概率
             for propName in allPropByFeature[nameFeature]:
                 if not propClassSummary.get(propName):
                     propClassSummary[propName] = 0 # 如果有属性灭有,那
么自动补 0
             Ni = len(allPropByFeature[nameFeature])
             propClassSummary = propClassSummary.apply(lambda x: (x +
1) / (propDatas.size + Ni)) # 使用了拉普拉斯平滑
             for nameFeatureProp, valP in propClassSummary.items():
```

```
eachClassPFeature[nameFeatureProp] = valP
              retModel[nameClass]['PFeature'][nameFeature]
eachClassPFeature
       return retModel
   def predictBySeries(self, data):
       curMaxRate = None
       curClassSelect = None
       for nameClass, infoModel in self.model.items():
          rate = 0
           rate += np.log(infoModel['PClass'])
          PFeature = infoModel['PFeature']
          for nameFeature, val in data.items():
              propsRate = PFeature.get(nameFeature)
              if not propsRate:
                  continue
              rate += np.log(propsRate.get(val, 0)) # 使用 log 加法避免很
小的小数连续乘,接近零
              # print(nameFeature, val, propsRate.get(val, 0))
          # print(nameClass, rate)
           if curMaxRate == None or rate > curMaxRate:
              curMaxRate = rate
              curClassSelect = nameClass
       return curClassSelect
   def predict(self, data):
       if isinstance(data, pd.Series):
           return self.predictBySeries(data)
       return data.apply(lambda d: self.predictBySeries(d), axis=1)
print('start')
dataTrain = pd.read csv("watermelon reference.txt", encoding='utf-8',
sep=' ')
# dataTrain = pd.read_json("watermelon_reference.txt", encoding="gbk")
print('start')
naiveBayes = NaiveBayes()
treeData = naiveBayes.fit(dataTrain)
import json
print(json.dumps(treeData, ensure_ascii=False))
```

```
pd = pd.DataFrame({'预测值': naiveBayes.predict(dataTrain), '正取值': dataTrain.iloc[:, -1]})
print(pd)
print('正确率:%f%%' % (pd[pd['预测值'] == pd['正取值']].shape[0] * 100.0 / pd.shape[0]))
print('done')
```

#### 五、运行结果

1. 在参考样例 1 中预测测试集上的结果,并输出精度;

```
ITOM SKIEATH IMPORT WATERSELS # 导入高斯朴素贝叶斯分类器
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
data = datasets.load iris()
iris_target = data.target #得到数据对应的标签
iris_features = pd. DataFrame(data=data.data, columns=data.feature_names) #利用Pandas转化为DataFrame格式
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(iris_features, iris_target, test_size=0.2, random_state=1 # 使用高斯朴素贝叶斯进行计算
clf = GaussianNB()
clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
# 评估
test_predict = clf.predict(X_test)
print('The accuracy of the NB for Test Set is: %d%' % (metrics.accuracy_score(y_test, test_predict)*100))
# print(test_predict)
# print(y_test)
# 预测
y_proba = clf.predict_proba(X_test[:1])
# print(X test[:1])
# print(clf.predict(X_test[:1]))
# print("预计的概率值:", y_proba)
The accuracy of the NB for Test Set is: 96\%
```

2. 在参考样例 2 中预测测试集上的结果,并输出精度。

```
start
start
正确率:76.470588%
done
```

六、实验小结

本次实验是理解朴素贝叶斯算法的原理并实现。理解极大似然、贝叶斯定理在其中的意义。