《机器学习》上机实践(1)

实验题: (本题使用MATLAB或Python完成均可) 实验题: (本题使用MATLAB或Python完成均可,如果使用其他平台,数据集需要去这里下载https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/lris)

注:本题包括公式推导需要给出推导过程,相关核心代码部分需自己完成,禁止调用库函数,否则没有成绩,边缘部分,例如可视化等,可以使用库函数实现。

Iris数据集(鸢尾花数据集)是常用的分类实验数据集,由Fisher于1936收集整理。数据集包含150个数据样本,分为3类,每类50个数据,每个数据包含4个属性。4个属性分别为花萼长度,花萼宽度,花瓣长度,花瓣宽度,单位是cm。3个类别分别为Setosa(山鸢尾),Versicolour(杂色鸢尾),Virginica(维吉尼亚鸢尾)。

1. Iris数据集已与常见的机器学习工具集成,请查阅资料找出MATLAB平台或Python平台加载内置Iris数据集方法,并简要描述该数据集结构。

数据集是一个map,其中data中含有150个数据,每个数据有四个属性值;target中为data中数据对应的分类,有0-2共三种;target names中为分类值所对应的花名

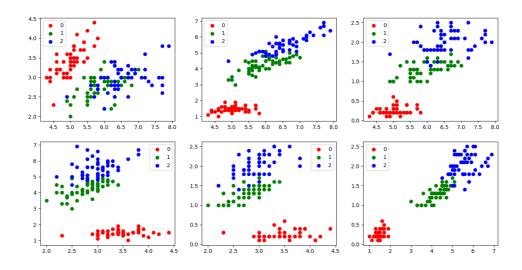
2. Iris数据集中有一个种类与另外两个类是线性可分的,其余两个类是线性不可分的。请你通过数据可视化的方法找出该线性可分类并给出判断依据。

Iris.py

```
from sklearn import datasets
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd

#加载数据集,是一个字典类似Java中的map
Iris = datasets.load_iris()
#print(Iris)

#数据集预处理
Iris_df = pd.DataFrame(Iris.data)
Iris_df.insert(0,'target',Iris.target)
#按目标分类
Iris_div = []
for i in range(0,3):
```



0是线性可分的,可以通过一个线性函数将其与另外两个类分开

3.去除Iris数据集中线性不可分的类中最后一个,余下的两个线性可分的类构成的数据集命令为Iris_linear,请使用留出法将Iris_linear数据集按7:3分为训练集与测试集,并使用训练集训练一个MED分类器,在测试集上测试训练好的分类器的性能,给出《模式识别与机器学习-评估方法与性能指标》中所有量化指标并可视化分类结果。

from sklearn import datasets
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import math

MED.py

import numpy as np
import math

class MED(object):
 #初始化
 def __init__(self):
 self.vecotr_length = 0
 self.center_coordinates = {} #计算向量之和并最后求均值
 self.point_number = {} #统计向量个数

```
self.score = []
    #向量距离
    def __distance(self, x, y):
        #print(x)
        #print(y)
        tot = 0
        for i in range(0,self.vecotr_length):
            tot += (x[i]-y[i])*(x[i]-y[i])
        return math.sqrt(tot)
    #留出法
    def div(self, data):
        #生成训练集
        Iris_linear_train = data.iloc[0:int(len(data)*0.7)]
        #print(Iris_linear_train)
        X_train = Iris_linear_train[[0, 1, 2]]
        Y_train = Iris_linear_train['target']
        #print(X_train)
        #print(Y_train)
        #生成测试集
        Iris_linear_test =
data.iloc[int(len(data)*0.7):len(data)].reset_index(drop=True)
        #print(Iris_linear_test)
        X_{\text{test}} = Iris_{\text{linear\_test}}[[0, 1, 2]]
        Y_test = Iris_linear_test['target']
        #print(X_test)
        #print(Y_test)
        return X_train , Y_train , X_test , Y_test
    #训练
    def fit(self, X_train, Y_train):
        self.vecotr_length = len(X_train.columns)
        #计算向量之和
        for i in X_train.index:
            x = X_{train.iloc[i]}
            y = Y_train.iloc[i]
            if y not in self.center_coordinates.keys():
                self.center_coordinates[y]=x
                self.point_number[y]=0
            else:
                self.center_coordinates[y]=self.center_coordinates[y].add(x)
                self.point_number[y]+=1
        #计算均值
        for i in self.center_coordinates:
 self.center_coordinates[i]=self.center_coordinates[i]/self.point_number[i]
    #打分
    def __score(self, X_test):
        self.Y_score = []
        for i in X_test.index:
            x = X_test.iloc[i]
            total = 0
            for j in self.center_coordinates:
                total += 1/self.__distance(x, self.center_coordinates[j])
            score = 1/self.__distance(x, self.center_coordinates[1]) / total
```

```
self.Y_score.append(score)
        return self.Y_score
    def __TFNP(self, Y_scores, Y_test, thresholds):
       TP , FP , TN , FN = 0 , 0 , 0
       for i in range(0,len(Y_scores)):
           if Y_scores[i] >= thresholds:
               if Y_test[i] == 1:
                   TP += 1
               else:
                   FP += 1
           else:
               if Y_test[i] == 1:
                   FN += 1
               else:
                   TN += 1
        return TP , FP , TN , FN
    #评估
    def evaluate(self, X_test, Y_test):
       Y_score = self.__score(X_test)
       #数据集预处理
       Iris_df = pd.DataFrame(X_test)
       Iris_df.insert(0, 'target', Y_test)
       #按目标分类
       Iris_div = []
       for i in range(0,2):
           Iris_div.append(Iris_df[Iris_df['target']==i])
       #颜色表
        colmaps = ['green', 'blue']
       for i in range(0,3):
            for j in range(0,3):
               plt.subplot(4,3,3*i+j+1)
               for k in range(0,2):
                   #挑选出ij两个维度作为x轴和y轴,k作为目标种类
                   x_axis = Iris_div[k][i]
                   y_axis = Iris_div[k][j]
                   #画ij子图的第k种颜色
                   plt.scatter(x_axis, y_axis, c=colmaps[k], label=k)
                   #画类均值中心
                   plt.plot(self.center_coordinates[k][i],
self.center_coordinates[k][j], marker='*', c='red')
               #画决策边界
               #连线向量
               vector_linear_x = self.center_coordinates[0][i]-
self.center_coordinates[1][i]
               vector_linear_y = self.center_coordinates[0][j]-
self.center_coordinates[1][j]
               #垂线向量
               vector_vertical_x = vector_linear_y
               vector_vertical_y = -vector_linear_x
               #中点坐标
               mid_x = (self.center_coordinates[0]
[i]+self.center_coordinates[1][i])/2
               mid_y = (self.center_coordinates[0]
[j]+self.center_coordinates[1][j])/2
               #画连线
```

```
# line_x , line_y = [mid_x] , [mid_y]
        # line_x.append(mid_x + vector_linear_x)
        # line_y.append(mid_y + vector_linear_y)
        # line_x.append(mid_x - vector_linear_x)
        # line_y.append(mid_y - vector_linear_y)
        # plt.plot(line_x , line_y)
        #画垂直平分线
        line_x , line_y = [mid_x] , [mid_y]
        line_x.append(mid_x + vector_vertical_x)
        line_y.append(mid_y + vector_vertical_y)
        line_x.append(mid_x - vector_vertical_x)
        line_y.append(mid_y - vector_vertical_y)
        plt.plot(line_x , line_y)
        #添加图例
        plt.legend()
# 评估值计算
eps = 1e-18
precision = []
recall = []
FPR = []
area_sum = 0
area = []
for thresholds in range(0,100):
    TP , FP , TN , FN = self.\_TFNP(Y\_score, Y\_test, thresholds/100)
    precision.append(TP / (TP + FP + eps))
    recall.append(TP / (TP + FN + eps))
    FPR.append(FP / (FP + TN))
   area_sum += FP / (FP + TN)
   area.append(area_sum)
# PR
plt.subplot(4,3,10)
plt.title('PR Curve')
plt.xlabel('Recall')
plt.ylabel('Precision')
plt.plot(recall, precision)
# ROC
plt.subplot(4,3,11)
plt.title('ROC Curve')
plt.xlabel('FPR')
plt.ylabel('Recall')
plt.plot(FPR, recall)
# AUC
plt.subplot(4,3,12)
plt.title('AUC Curve')
plt.xlabel('area')
plt.ylabel('Recall')
plt.plot(area, recall)
#保存并显示
plt.show()
```

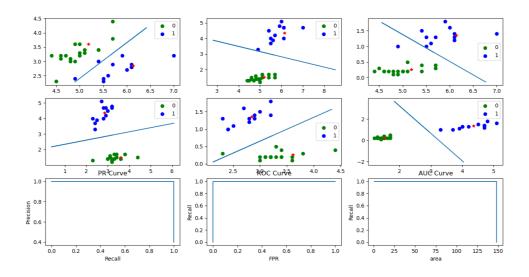
Iris_linear.py

```
from sklearn import datasets
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

```
import numpy as np
import math
from MED import MED
if __name__ == '__main__':
   #加载数据集,是一个字典类似Java中的map
   Iris = datasets.load_iris()
   #数据集预处理
   Iris_df = pd.DataFrame(Iris.data)
   Iris_df.insert(0, 'target', Iris.target)
   #构造新数据集
   Iris_linear = Iris_df[Iris_df['target']!=2]#删除2类
   Iris_linear = Iris_linear.sample(frac=1).reset_index(drop=True)#随机打乱
   #print(Iris_linear)
   med = MED()
   X_train , Y_train, X_test , Y_test = med.div(Iris_linear)
   med.fit(X_train, Y_train)
   med.evaluate(X_test, Y_test)
```

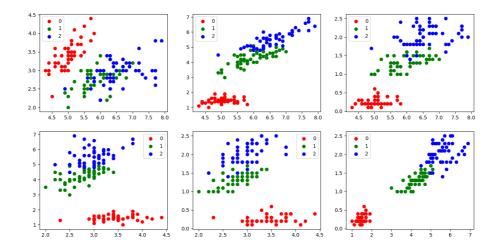
输出结果

Accuracy: 1.0
Precision: 1.0
Recall: 1.0
Specificity: 1.0
Flscore: 1.0

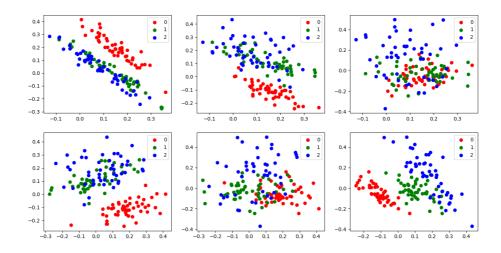


PS: 因为x和y最小单位不同,所以视觉上的分界线并不垂直

4. 将Iris数据集白化,可视化白化结果并于原始可视化结果比较,讨论白化的作用。 白化前



白化后



白化前与其他两个向量线性可分的向量0,在白化后的某些维度变为线性不可分,说明了特征之间的相关性减少了

白化的作用: 1,减少特征之间的相关性; 2,使特征具有相同的方差(协方差阵为1)

5. 去除Iris数据集中线性可分的类,余下的两个线性不可分的类构成的数据集命令为Iris_nonlinear,请使用留出法将Iris_nonlinear数据集按7:3分为训练集与测试集,并使用训练集训练一个MED分类器,在测试集上测试训练好的分类器的性能,给出《模式识别与机器学习-评估方法与性能指标》中所有量化指标并可视化分类结果。讨论本题结果与3题结果的差异。

Iris_nolinear.py

```
from sklearn import datasets
import pandas as pd
import math
from MED import MED

if __name__ == '__main__':
    #加载数据集,是一个字典类似Java中的map
    Iris = datasets.load_iris()
    #数据集预处理
    Iris_df = pd.DataFrame(Iris.data)
    Iris_df.insert(0,'target',Iris.target)

#构造新数据集
    Iris_linear = Iris_df[Iris_df['target']!=0] #删除0类
```

```
Iris_linear['target']-=1 # 1->0 && 2->1
Iris_linear = Iris_linear.sample(frac=1).reset_index(drop=True)#随机打乱
#print(Iris_linear)

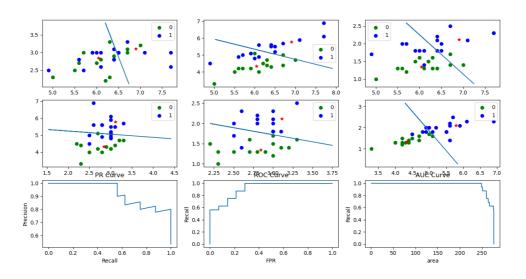
med = MED()
X_train , Y_train, X_test , Y_test = med.div(Iris_linear)
med.fit(X_train, Y_train)
med.evaluate(X_test, Y_test)
```

输出结果

Accuracy: 0.766666666666667 Precision: 0.9090909090909092

Recall: 0.625

Specificity: 0.9285714285714287
F1score: 0.7407407407407406



存在较多被误判的数据,准确度精度召回率特异度F1score均有所下降,其中召回率下降最多, PR曲线向左下移动,ROC曲线向右下移动,AUC曲线向左下移动

6. 请使用5折交叉验证为Iris数据集训练一个多分类的贝叶斯分类器。给出平均Accuracy,并可视化实验结果。与第3题和第5题结果做比较,讨论贝叶斯分类器的优劣。

Bayse.py

```
from sklearn import datasets
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import math

class Bayes(object):
    #初始化
    def __init__(self, koflabel):
        self.koflabel = koflabel
        self.pclass = []
        self.pnum = []
        self.ptot = []
        self.pvec = []
```

```
# 创建贝叶斯分类器
def trainBayes (self, dataset, classlebels) :
    # print(self.pvec)
    num_of_sample = len (dataset)
    num_of_feature = len (dataset[0])
    for i in range(self.koflabel):
        self.pnum.append(np.ones (num_of_feature))
        self.ptot.append(num_of_feature)
        self.pclass.append(0)
    for i in range (num_of_sample) :
       ilabel = classlebels[i]
        self.pnum[ilabel] += dataset[i]
       self.ptot[ilabel] += sum (dataset[i])
        self.pclass[ilabel] += 1
    for i in range(self.koflabel):
        self.pclass[i]/=num_of_sample
        self.pvec.append(self.pnum[i] / self.ptot[i])
    # print(self.pvec)
    for i in range (num_of_feature):
        for j in range(self.koflabel):
            # print(i,j)
            self.pvec[j][i] = math.log (self.pvec[j][i])
# 定义分类器
def classifyNB(self, vec):
    print(self.pvec)
    f, maxp = 0, 1e9
    for i in range(self.koflabel):
        p = sum(vec * self.pvec[i]) + math.log(self.pclass[i])
        if p<0:
            p = -p
        if p<maxp:</pre>
            maxp = p
            f = i
    return f
# 验证
def test(self, data_x, data_y):
    acc = 0
    tot = len(data_x)
    for i in range(len(data_x)):
        res = self.classifyNB(data_x[i])
        if res==data_y[i]:
            acc+=1
    accuracy = acc/tot
    print("accuracy: ", accuracy)
    return accuracy
```

Iris_bayes.py

```
from sklearn import datasets import pandas as pd
```

```
import numpy as np
import math
from Bayes import Bayes
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
# 加载数据集,是一个字典类似Java中的map
Iris = datasets.load_iris()
# 数据集预处理
Iris_x = np.array(Iris.data)
Iris_y = np.array(Iris.target)
# print(Iris_x)
# print(Iris_y)
# k折交叉验证
def kcross(k, data_x, data_y):
   # k折划分子集
    kf = KFold(n_splits=k,shuffle=False)
    for train_index,test_index in kf.split(data_x):
        data_train_x = data_x[train_index]
        data_train_y = data_y[train_index]
       data_test_x = data_x[test_index]
       data_test_y = data_y[test_index]
       # 三分类贝叶斯分类器
       myBayse = Bayes(3)
       # 精度验证
       myBayse.trainBayes(data_train_x, data_train_y)
       myBayse.test(data_test_x, data_test_y)
# k折交叉验证, k=5
kcross(5, Iris_x, Iris_y)
```

输出结果

accuracy: 0.9533333333333334

2 2]
accuracy: 0.9533333333333334
PS D:\Git\Dev Note-main\MachineLea

可以看出,贝叶斯分类器对鸢尾花数据三分类的判别准确率达到了95.33%,虽然比不上问题3中MED对线性可分类的分类准确率,但远高于问题5中MED对线性不可分类的分类v,说明MED分类器在样本线性可分时表现良好,但遇到线性不可分数据时各项评价指标大幅下滑表现较差,而贝叶斯分类器始终保持着不错的准确率。相较于MED分类器有着更强的泛用性和稳定性

accuracy

