2023/5/29 15:34 data_svm

姓名: 张英凯 学号: 3120220996

```
In [ ]: import gzip
        import numpy as np
        from sklearn.svm import SVC
        from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
In [ ]: # 读取图像数据
        def load images(filename):
            with gzip.open(filename, 'rb') as f:
                num_images = int.from_bytes(f.read(4), 'big')
                num_rows = int.from_bytes(f.read(4), 'big')
                num_cols = int.from_bytes(f.read(4), 'big')
                images = np.frombuffer(f.read(), dtype=np.uint8)
                images = images.reshape(num_images, num_rows * num_cols)
                return images/255.0
In [ ]: # 读取标签数据
        def load_labels(filename):
            with gzip.open(filename, 'rb') as f:
                labels = np.frombuffer(f.read(), dtype=np.uint8)
                return labels
In []: # 加载训练集数据和标签
        X_train = load_images('./train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz')
        y train = load labels('./train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz')
In []: # 加载测试集数据和标签
        X test = load_images('./t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz')
        y_test = load_labels('./t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz')
In []: # 打印数据集的形状
        print('X_train shape:', X_train.shape)
        print('y_train shape:', y_train.shape)
        print('X_test shape:', X_test.shape)
        print('y_test shape:', y_test.shape)
        svm = SVC(kernel='linear', C=1.0, random_state=1)
        svm.fit(X_train, y_train)
        X train shape: (60000, 784)
        y train shape: (60000,)
        X_test shape: (10000, 784)
        y_test shape: (10000,)
Out[]: 🔻
                          SVC
        SVC(kernel='linear', random_state=1)
In []: # 在测试集上进行预测并计算准确率
        y_pred = svm.predict(X_test)
        accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
        print('Accuracy:', accuracy)
        Accuracy: 0.9404
```