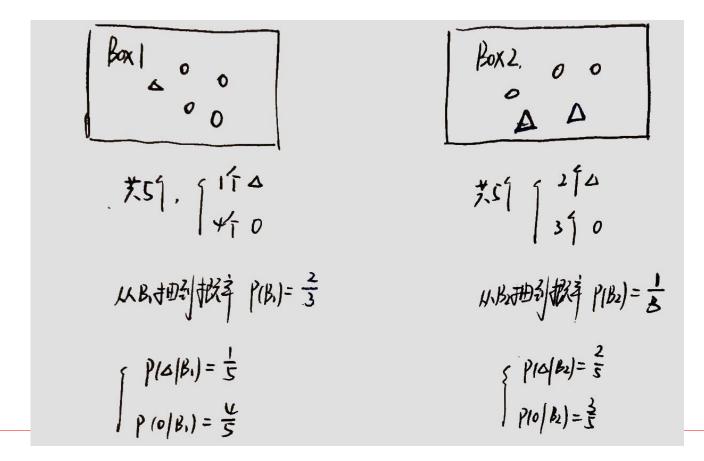
分类问题-Logistic Regression

汇报人:王茂南

时间: 2019年4月29日

例子引入

- □现在有两个Box, 里面装有一些○和▲ (个数如下图所示);
- □抽到Box1的概率为2/3,抽到Box2的概率为1/3;



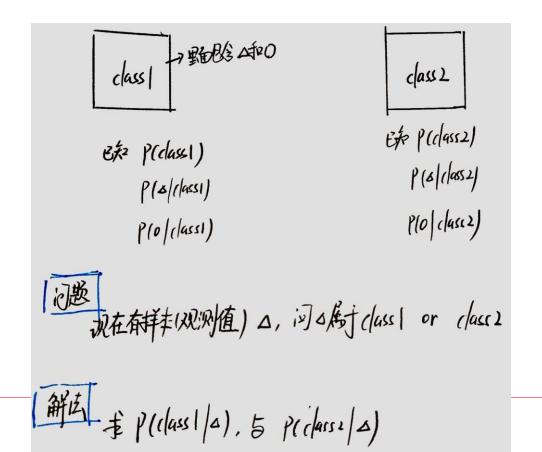
例子引入

- □现在的问题是,如果抽到了一个▲,问是来自Box1还是Box2;
- □我们可以使用贝叶斯公式进行求解;

$$P(A|B) = rac{P(B|A) P(A)}{P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|A^C)P(A^C)}$$

转换为分类问题

- □如果在分类的问题里面,上面的Box1和Box2代表class1和class2;
- □如果我们抽到的是三角,我们只需要计算P(class1|三角)和P(class2|三角)的概率大小进行比较即可。



数学式子求解

- □于是,求解分类问题,转换为求解上面的贝叶斯式子,根据解决的方法,可以分为两个类别:
 - Generative Model: P(x)=P(x|c1)*P(c1)+P(x|c2)*P(c2), 我们可以求出x的概率分布, 从而模拟x的生成;
 - Logistic Model:与线性回归思想类似;

$$PCG(|x|) = \frac{P(x|C_1) \cdot PCG_1}{P(x|C_1) \cdot P(G_1) + P(x|G_1) \cdot P(G_1)}$$

$$\begin{cases} Generative & Model. (if # P(x|C_1) \cdot P(x|C_2)) \\ logistic & Regression \end{cases}$$

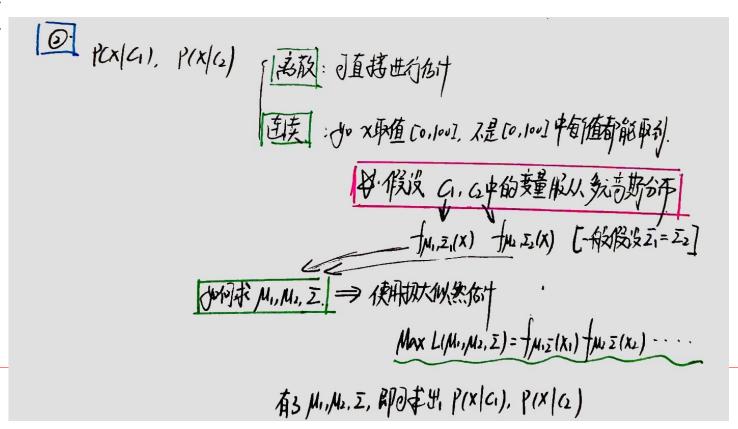
Generative Model

- □Generative Model的想法是求出表达式中的所有概率;
 - \blacksquare P(c1),P(c2)
 - \blacksquare P(x|c1),P(x|c2)

$$PCG(x) = \frac{P(x|c_1) \cdot PCG(x)}{P(x|c_1) \cdot P(G(x) + P(x|c_1) \cdot P(G(x))}$$

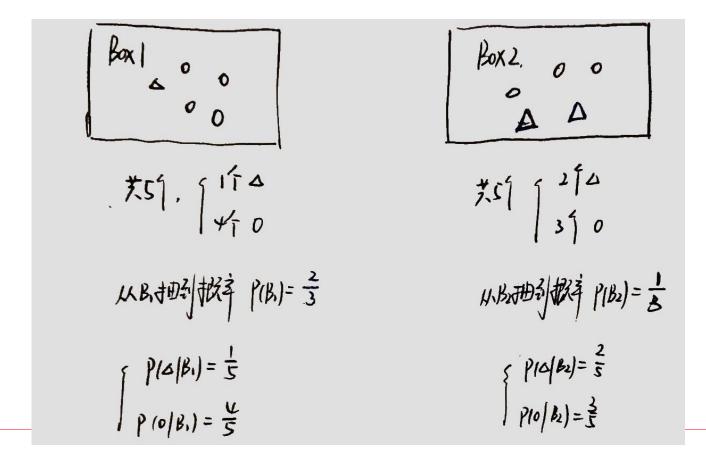
Generative Model

- □Generative Model的想法是求出表达式中的所有概率;
 - \blacksquare P(c1),P(c2)
 - \blacksquare P(x|c1),P(x|c2)
 - □ 离散值
 - □ 连续值



离散变量解释

- □现在有两个Box, 里面装有一些○和▲ (个数如下图所示);
- □抽到Box1的概率为2/3,抽到Box2的概率为1/3;



Logistic Model

□我们从贝叶斯的表达式出发进行化简;

$$P(CG|X) = \frac{P(X|G) \cdot P(G)}{P(X|G) \cdot P(G)}$$

$$\frac{1}{|Y|} \frac{P(X|G) \cdot P(G)}{P(X|G) \cdot P(G)}$$

Logistic Model

- □我们从贝叶斯的表达式出发进行化简;
 - ■注意:这是其中一种的解释方式,我们可以从别的解释同样推导出logistic model的表达式;
 - ■如:我们可以认为Logistic Model需要输出一个概率,于是我们使用Sigmoid函数做压缩,把(负无穷,正无穷)的值压缩到(0,1)

中国用意数分析
$$f_{M,\Sigma(X)}$$
. $f_{M,\Sigma(X)}$ 代入と、 之版化简数 を达す。
$$Z = (M - M_2) \overline{z}^{\dagger} X - \underline{z} M^{\dagger} \underline{z}^{\dagger} M_2 + \underline{z} M^{\dagger} \underline{z}^{\dagger} M_3 + \lambda_1 M_2$$
出版作数 $f_{M,\Sigma(X)}$

:.
$$|CC_1|x| = \frac{1}{|+e^{NX+L}|} = b(z)$$
, $|\pm e^{NX+L}| = b(z)$, $|\pm e^{NX+L}| = |\pm e^{NX+L}|$

详细推导过程

$$Z = ln \frac{P(x|\alpha) \cdot P(\alpha)}{P(x|\alpha) \cdot P(\alpha)}$$

$$= ln \frac{P(x|\alpha) \cdot P(\alpha)}{P(x|\alpha)} + ln \frac{P(\alpha)}{P(\alpha)} \xrightarrow{\mu_1 \neq \nu_2} \frac{\mu_2}{\mu_2 \neq \nu_2} \frac{\mu_2}{\mu_2 \neq \nu_2} \frac{\mu_2}{\mu_2} \frac{\mu_2}{\mu_$$

Logistic Model

□接下来需要求解Logistic Model中的W和b

Logistic Model

接下来需要求解Logistic Model中的W和b => Cross Entropy(交叉熵)

Max
$$L(w_1b)$$
 = $\int_{w_1b}(x_1) \cdot [l - \int_{w_1b}(x_1)] \int_{w_2b}(x_2)$
(新語 $\int_{w_1b}(x_1) \cdot [l - \int_{w_1b}(x_1)] \cdot [f(x_1)] \cdot [f(x$

Logistic Regression

Step 1:
$$f_{w,b}(x) = \sigma\left(\sum_{i} w_i x_i + b\right)$$

Output: between 0 and 1

Linear Regression

$$f_{w,b}(x) = \sum_{i} w_i x_i + b$$

Output: any value

Training data: (x^n, \hat{y}^n)

Step 2: \hat{y}^n : 1 for class 1, 0 for class 2

$$L(f) = \sum_{n} C(f(x^n), \hat{y}^n)$$

Training data: (x^n, \hat{y}^n)

 \hat{y}^n : a real number

$$L(f) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n} (f(x^{n}) - \hat{y}^{n})^{2}$$

Logistic regression:
$$w_i \leftarrow w_i - \eta \sum_{n} - \left(\hat{y}^n - f_{w,b}(x^n)\right) x_i^n$$

Step 3:

Linear regression:
$$w_i \leftarrow w_i - \eta \sum_{n} -\left(\hat{y}^n - f_{w,b}(x^n)\right) x_i^n$$

多分类问题—Softmax介绍

$$C_1$$
: w^1, b_1 $z_1 = w^1 \cdot x + b_1$

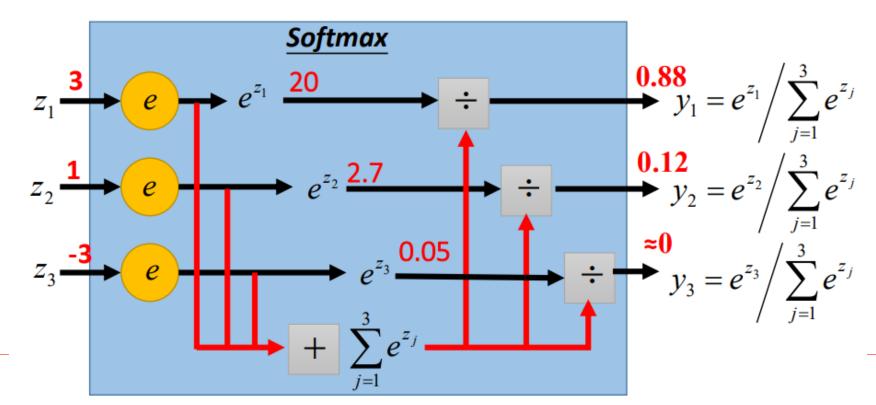
$$C_2$$
: w^2 , b_2 $z_2 = w^2 \cdot x + b_2$

$$C_3$$
: w^3 , b_3 $z_3 = w^3 \cdot x + b_3$

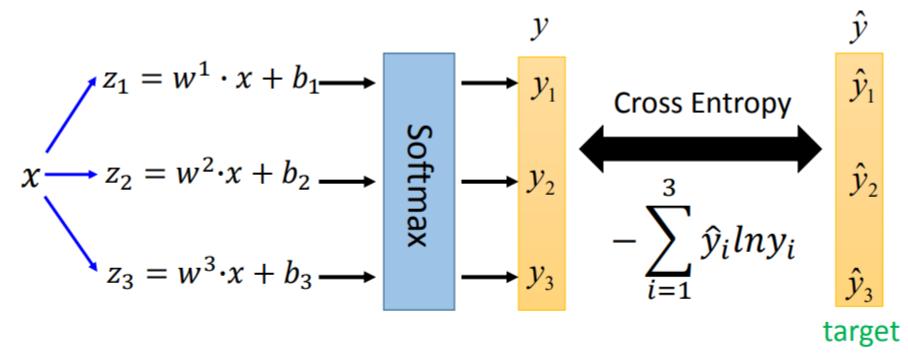
Probability:

- $1 > y_i > 0$
- $\blacksquare \sum_i y_i = 1$

$$y_i = P(C_i \mid x)$$



多分类问题—Softmax介绍



If $x \in class 1$

If $x \in class 2$

If $x \in class 3$

$$\hat{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

二分类与多分类关系

$$Z_1 = W_1 X + b_1 \longrightarrow Y_1 = \frac{e^{21}}{e^{21} + e^{22}}$$

$$Z_2 = W_2 X + b_2 \longrightarrow Y_2 = \frac{e^{21}}{e^{21} + e^{22}} \qquad | \overline{Log}(\underline{\mathcal{L}}, \overline{\mathcal{L}}, \overline{\mathcal{L},$$

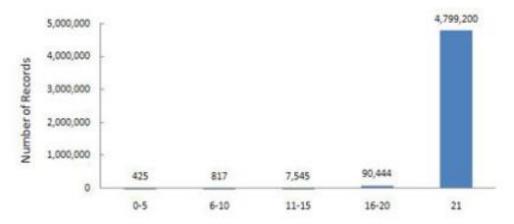
二分类与多分类关系

Logistic Model实验

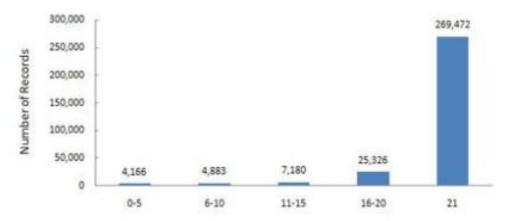
- □数据集:The NSL-KDD Data Set
- □训练集: The full NSL-KDD train set including all difficulty level in CSV format.
 - 离散变量使用One-hot编码;
 - 离散变量不使用One-hot编码;
- □测试集
 - KDDTest: The full NSL-KDD test set including attack-type labels and difficulty level in CSV format.
 - KDDTest-21: A subset of the KDDTest+.txt file which does not include records with difficulty level of 21 out of 21
- □ 关于difficulty level介绍
 - ■作者在NSL-KDD的时候,对每一条数据集跑了21个算法;
 - difficulty level个数表示分类成功的次数;
 - 即difficulty level越小,这条数据被分对的次数越小(也就是越难);

Logistic Model实验

- □ 关于difficulty level介绍
 - ■作者在NSL-KDD的时候,对每一条数据集跑了21个算法;
 - difficulty level个数表示分类成功的次数;
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The distribution of #successfulPrediction values for the KDD train set records



The distribution of #successfulPrediction values for the KDD test set records

实验结果

	KDDTest-21	KDDTest
使用One-hot编码	************** Training complete in 0m 31s Best val Acc: 0.974200 ******** 在测试集上进行测试. Accuracy of the network on the 11850 test Data: 57.6456 %	************* Fraining complete in Om 31s Best val Acc: 0.972930 ******** 在测试集上进行测试. Accuracy of the network on the 22544 test Data: 79.1608 %
不使用One-hot编码	*************** Training complete in Om 32s Best val Acc: 0.954116 ********* 在测试集上进行测试. Accuracy of the network on the 11850 test Data: 56.4895 %	************* Training complete in 0m 37s Best val Acc: 0.954989 ********* 在测试集上进行测试. Accuracy of the network on the 22544 test Data: 78.3357 %

局限性: Logistic Model是只能进行线性分割的.

实验结果一疑问

- □ 使用Full的训练集,使用One-hot编码;
- □ Hidden-layer加到5层数;
- □ Dropout(0.9), 使用BN;

```
NeuralNet(
 (inLayer): Linear(in_features=122, out_features=100, bias=True)
 (relu): ReLU()
 (hiddenLayer): Sequential(
   (0): Linear(in_features=100, out_features=100, bias=True)
   (1): BatchNormld(100, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.5, affine=True, track running stats=True)
   (2): Dropout(p=0.9)
   (3): ReLU()
   (4): Linear(in features=100, out features=100, bias=True)
   (5): BatchNorm1d(100, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.5, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
   (6): Dropout(p=0.9)
   (7): ReLU()
   (8): Linear(in_features=100, out_features=100, bias=True)
   (9): BatchNorm1d(100, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.5, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
   (10): Dropout(p=0.9)
   (11): ReLU()
   (12): Linear(in_features=100, out_features=100, bias=True)
   (13): BatchNorm1d(100, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.5, affine=True, track running stats=True)
   (14): Dropout(p=0.9)
   (15): ReLU()
   (16): Linear(in_features=100, out_features=100, bias=True)
   (17): BatchNormld(100, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.5, affine=True, track running stats=True)
   (18): Dropout(p=0.9)
   (19): ReLU()
 (outLayer): Linear(in_features=100, out_features=2, bias=True)
```

实验结果一疑问

□ 用测试集做训练,训练集做测试;

płesłesłesłesłesłesłesłesłe

Training complete in 4m 52s Best val Acc: 0.978011

okoskoskoskoskoskoskosk

在测试集上进行测试.

Accuracy of the Best_model network on the 22544 test Data: 78.0075 % Accuracy of the Final_model network on the 22544 test Data: 77.5949 %

oleoleoleoleoleoleoleoleol

Training complete in Om 54s Best val Acc: 0.891748

在测试集上进行测试.

Accuracy of the Best_model network on the 125973 test Data: 88.6420 % Accuracy of the Final_model network on the 125973 test Data: 85.7652 %

- □ 我自己感觉test中出现了train中没有的数据;
- □ 在KDD99中,测试集中出现了训练集中没有的攻击;
- □ 对于NSL-KDD,还没有验证!!!