山东大学计算机科学与技术学院

机器学习与模式识别课程实验报告

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实验题目: Decision Tree

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实验目的:

将葡萄酒特征属性及其分类数据集分为训练集和测试集,在训练集上构建决策树,并 在测试集上对样本进行分类,用交叉验证的方法多次划分数据集并训练测试,最后求得平 均准确率,用以决策树模型在该数据集上分类的效果。

硬件环境:

DELL 台式机

软件环境:

Python3.6

实验步骤与内容:

1. 下载、解压并读取数据集 ex6Data. csv, 由于数据集内的每个数据都是以字符串类型读取的, 在进行后续处理时需要将其转化为 float.

2. 划分数据集

由于要进行 10-fold 交叉验证,分别令 $r = 0, 1, \dots, 9$,将每组数据的序号除以 10的余数为 r 的作为验证集,剩余数据作为训练集。

3. 在训练集上构建决策树

构建决策树的函数为 createTree, 其最终构建的决策树以字典形式返回, 它的两个输入参数为数据集 dataSet 和特征属性 features, 用递归的方法构建。

(1) 递归构建树的终止条件

- 如果 dataSet 中所有样本都属于一个类别时,停止往下构建,返回此类别
- 如果特征属性在之前的构建过程中已全部用完,即 features 为空,停止往下构建,返回 dataSet 中占多数的类别

(2) 如果不满足终止条件,选择最优划分特征及划分点

选择最优划分特征及划分点的函数为 chooseBestFeature, 其输入参数为数据 集和特征属性的索引 features num, 返回最优特征属性的索引和划分点的值。

采用信息增益率作为评价指标,对不同特征属性分别进行以下计算:

- 按此特征属性值从小到大对数据集进行排序
- 找到相邻两个类别不同的样本,以他们这一特征属性值的平均值作为划分点,依次计算在该划分点下的信息熵、信息增益、内在信息(intrinsic information),最后用信息增益除以内在信息得到信息增益率
- 在遍历每个特征属性及其可能划分点的过程中记录最大信息增益率,最后返回最大信息增益率对应的特征属性索引和划分点

(3) 划分子树

根据上一步得到的最优划分特征和划分点,将目前的数据集 dataSet 划分特征

属性值小于和大于划分点两类,对于每一类数据集递归调用 createTree 函数构建子树,此处传入参数 features 需要删去目前的最优划分特征(子树不再使用)。

4. 在测试集上评价决策时的预测效果

分类函数为 classify, 其参数为一组样本数据、构建好的决策树以及特征属性表,返回预测类别 0 或 1,同样采用递归的方法,对测试集中的每组数据按照决策树依次进行预测,最后对比预测类别与实际类别,将相一致的个数除以数据集的大小得到准确率,将 10 次划分并测试的准确率求平均得到最后的模型准确率。

10 次划分的准确率分别如下: 0. 7735, 0. 8082, 0. 7796, 0. 7714, 0. 8000, 0. 8122, 0. 7980, 0. 7980, 0. 7935, 0. 8078. 最终准确率为 0. 7942.

结论分析与体会:

通过这次实际构建决策树的实验,我加深了对决策树的理解,对 python 语言也更加熟悉了。

```
附录:程序源代码
import csv
from math import log
import json
# Enter You Name Here
myname = "Tang"
"求信息熵"
def calShannonEnt(dataset):
    m = len(dataset)
    lableCount = {}
    "'计数"
    for data in dataset:
        currentLabel = data[-1]
        if currentLabel not in lableCount.keys():
             lableCount[currentLabel] = 0
        lableCount[currentLabel] += 1
    "遍历字典求和"
    entropy = 0
    for label in lableCount:
        p = float(lableCount[label]) / m
        entropy -= p * log(p, 2)
    return entropy
```

```
"第 i 个特征根据取值 value 划分子数据集"
def splitdataset0(dataset, axis, value):
    subSet = ∏
    for data in dataset:
        if (data[axis] <= value):</pre>
             subSet.append(data)
    return subSet # subSet 是一个列表, 其每一个元素为一组测试数据
def splitdataset1(dataset, axis, value):
    subSet = \Pi
    for data in dataset:
        if (data[axis] > value):
             subSet.append(data)
    return subSet
"遍历数据集求最优特征和划分点"
def chooseBestFeature(dataSet, features num): # 是否还应有一个剩余 feature 的参数
    origin_ent = calShannonEnt(dataSet)
    bestFeatureAndValue = [0, 0.0]
    #print("features_num:", features_num, "len(dataSet):", len(dataSet))
    for i in features num:
        # 按第 i 个特征将 dataset 排序
        #print("i:", i)
        feature_sort = []
        for j in range(len(dataSet)):
             #print("j:", j)
             #print("len(dataSet[j]):", len(dataSet[j]))
             feature_sort.append([dataSet[j][i], dataSet[j][-1]])
        feature_sort.sort()
        #print(feature_sort)
        for k in range(len(dataSet) - 1):
             if feature_sort[k][1] != feature_sort[k + 1][1]:
                 split_value = (feature_sort[k][0] + feature_sort[k + 1][0]) / 2
                 m = float(k + 1) / len(dataSet)
                 # 计算该 split 下的信息熵、信息增益
                 info=m*calShannonEnt(feature_sort[:k])+(1-m)*
                    calShannonEnt(feature_sort[k + 1:-1])
                 gain = origin ent - info
                 # 该划分下的内在信息
                 instrinsic info = -m * log(m, 2) - (1 - m) * log((1 - m), 2)
                 # 信息增益率
                 igr = gain / instrinsic_info
```

```
bestFeatureAndValue[0] = i
                    bestFeatureAndValue[1] = split_value
    return bestFeatureAndValue
"计数并返回最多类别"
def majorityCnt(classList):
    classCount = {}
    for class in classList:
        if class_ not in classCount.keys():
            classCount[class_] = 0
        classCount[class_] += 1
    if classCount[0.0] > classCount[1.0]:
        return 0.0
    else:
        return 1.0
"'向下递归创建树 "
def createTree(dataSet, features): # feaLabel 是下方继续建树时剩余的 feature 的 index
    classList = [example[-1] for example in dataSet] # 每组数据的实际标签
    #print("classList:",classList)
    "判断是否属于 2 个终止类型"
    "1 全属一个类"
    if len(classList) == classList.count(classList[0]):
        return classList[0]
    "2 特征属性已经用完"
    if len(features) == 0:
        majorClass = majorityCnt(classList)
        return majorClass
    "继续划分"
    features_num = [i[1] for i in features]
    temp = chooseBestFeature(dataSet, features_num)
    #print("temp:", temp)
    best_feature = temp[0] # 最优划分特征的下标号
    for i in features:
        if i[1] == best_feature:
            best_feaLabel = i[0]
            features.remove(i)
                                # 特征属性中删去最优特征
            break
    deci_tree = {} # 子树的根的 key 是此次划分的最优特征名, value 是再往下递归划分的
子树(也是字典)
    value = temp[1]
```

#print("split_value:", split_value,"igr:",igr)

if igr > bestFeatureAndValue[1]:

```
value_str = str(value)
    subLabel = features[:]
    subset0 = splitdataset0(dataSet, best_feature, value)
    deci_tree[best_feaLabel+"<"+value_str] = createTree(subset0, subLabel) # key 为 0 的
value 是 split 左边数据继续向下的决策树
    # print(deci_tree)
    subset1 = splitdataset1(dataSet, best_feature, value)
    deci_tree[best_feaLabel+">"+value_str] = createTree(subset1, subLabel)
    # print(deci tree)
    return deci_tree
def classify(test_instance, features, decision_tree): # 分类
    #print(features)
    if isinstance(decision tree, float):
         result = decision_tree
    else:
         first_str0 = list(decision_tree.keys())[0]
         first_str1 = list(decision_tree.keys())[1]
         first_str_label = first_str0[:first_str0.index('<')] #[:n] 不包括索引 n 的内容
         second_dict0 = decision_tree[first_str0]
         second_dict1 = decision_tree[first_str1]
         features_label = [i[0] for i in features]
         testvalue = float(test_instance[features_label.index(first_str_label)])
         value = float(first_str0[first_str0.index('<')+1:])</pre>
         if testvalue < value:
              result = classify(test_instance, features, second_dict0)
         else:
              result = classify(test_instance, features, second_dict1)
    return result
def run_decision_tree():
    # Load data set
    with open("C:\\Users\\19843\\Desktop\\ML \exp\\ex6Data.csv") as f:
         next(f, None)
         data = [tuple(line) for line in csv.reader(f, delimiter=",")]
    print("Number of records: %d" % len(data))
    final accuracy = 0
    for r in range(10):
         # Split training/test sets
         # You need to modify the following code for cross validation.
         K = 10
         training_set = [x for i, x in enumerate(data) if i % K!= r]
```

```
test_set = [x for i, x in enumerate(data) if i % K == r]
         trainList = []
         testList = []
          for sample in training_set:
              temp = []
              for i in range(0, len(sample)):
                   temp.append(float(sample[i]))
              trainList.append(temp)
          for sample in test_set:
              temp = []
              for i in range(0, len(sample)):
                    temp.append(float(sample[i]))
              testList.append(temp)
         features = [["fixed acidity", 0], ["volatile acidity", 1], ["citric acid", 2],
                        ["residual sugar", 3], ["chlorides", 4], ["free sulfur dioxide", 5], ["total
sulfur dioxide", 6],
                        ["density", 7], ["pH", 8], ["sulphates", 9], ["alcohol", 10]]
         decision_tree = createTree(trainList, features)
         features = [["fixed acidity", 0], ["volatile acidity", 1], ["citric acid", 2],
                        ["residual sugar", 3], ["chlorides", 4], ["free sulfur dioxide", 5], ["total
sulfur dioxide", 6],
                        ["density", 7], ["pH", 8], ["sulphates", 9], ["alcohol", 10]]
         print(decision_tree)
          # 存储树
         jsObj = json.dumps(decision_tree)
         fileObject
                                                        open('C:\\Users\\19843\\Desktop\\ML
exp\\decisionTree'+str(r)+'.json', 'w')
         fileObject.write(jsObj)
         fileObject.close()
          # Classify the test set using the tree we just constructed
         results = []
          for instance in test set:
              result = classify(instance[:-1], features, decision_tree)
              results.append(result == float(instance[-1]))
          print(results)
          # Accuracy
          accuracy = float(results.count(True)) / float(len(results))
          print("accuracy: %.4f" % accuracy)
          final_accuracy +=accuracy
    final_accuracy = final_accuracy/10
```

```
print(final_accuracy)

# Writing results to a file (DO NOT CHANGE)
f = open(myname + "result.txt", "w")
f.write("accuracy: %.4f" % accuracy)
f.close()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    run_decision_tree()
```