# 山东大学 计算机科学与技术 学院

# 机器学习 课程实验报告

学号: 201618130133 | 姓名: 代荣森 | 班级: 2016.4

实验题目: K-Means

实验学时: 4 实验日期: 2018.12.13

实验目的:

使用 K-means 通过减少其包含的颜色数来压缩图像。

硬件环境:

i5-6200U 8G RAM HD Graphics520

软件环境:

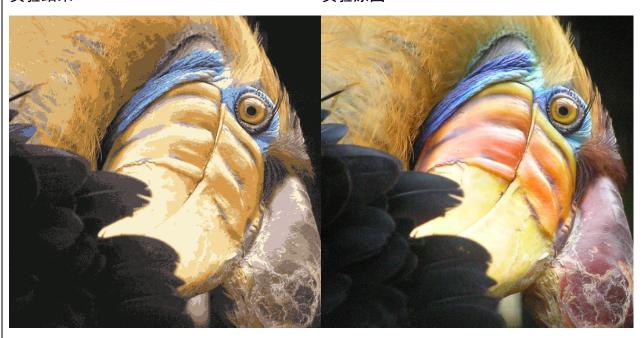
Visual Studio Code + Python

## 实验步骤与内容:

- 1. 载入数据
- 2. 设置迭代次数
- 3. 随机取 16 种 RGB 值作为聚类
- 4. 计算每个像素到这 16 个初始聚点的欧式距离,找到最小距离分为一类
- 5. 计算每一类的平均值
- 6. 将平均值作为下一次迭代的聚点
- 7. 设置退出条件(当据点的值不再改变时)
- 8. 重复4,5,6
- 9. 读入原图
- 10. 计算原图每个像素到 16 个迭代之后的据点的距离, 找到最小距离分为一类
- 11. 用聚点值替换该类像素 RGB 值
- 12. 显示图片
- 13. 保存图片

实验结果

实验原图



#### 结论分析与体会:

最近在学习 python, 所以使用 python 来写了这个实验, 由于一些规则用法不一样, 所以有些地方需要特别注意

这次实验可能是机器学习实验中最简单的一次了, K-Means 很好理解, 而且不怎么需要数学基础的支持。唯一有些不理解的是有些同学用 matlab 很快就跑完了, 而我用 python 就要跑几分钟(平均迭代 40-60 次, 每次迭代耗时 3-4 秒), 可能是我的算法的问题, 或者 python 真的很慢吧。

### 附录:程序源代码

#### K-Means. py

```
import matplotlib.image as img
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import datetime
value = img.imread('D:\\GitHub\\Machine-Learning\\K-Means\\bird_small.tiff')
row = np.size(value,0)
col = np.size(value,1)
#u 为随机采样 16 种颜色 RGB 值作为聚类
u = np.zeros((16,3))
for i in range(16):
            for j in range(3):
                        u[i,j] = np.random.randint(255)
print(u)
o_length = np.zeros(16)
label = np.zeros((row,col))
oldu = np.zeros((16,3))
starttime = datetime.datetime.now()
for iter in range(100):
            et3 = datetime.datetime.now()
            for i in range(row):
                        for j in range(col):
                                    for k in range(16):#计算每个点到 16 个初始聚点的欧式距离,找到最小距离分为一
                                                 o_{\text{length}[k]} = ((value[i,j,0]-u[k,0])**2+(value[i,j,1]-u[k,0])**2+(value[i,j,1]-u[k,0])**2+(value[i,j,1]-u[k,0])**2+(value[i,j,0]-u[k,0])**2+(value[i,j,0]-u[k,0])**2+(value[i,j,0]-u[k,0])**2+(value[i,j,0]-u[k,0])**2+(value[i,j,0]-u[k,0])**2+(value[i,j,0]-u[k,0])**2+(value[i,j,0]-u[k,0])**2+(value[i,j,0]-u[k,0])**2+(value[i,j,0]-u[k,0])**2+(value[i,j,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0
u[k,1])**2+(value[i,j,2]-u[k,2])**2)**0.5
                                    label[i,j] = o_length.tolist().index(min(o_length))
                                    # print(label)
            for i in range(16):
                        for j in range(3):
                                    oldu[i,j] = u[i,j]#保存原聚点
            for k in range(16):
                        count = 0#计算每个颜色有多少个
                        total = np.zeros(3)
                        for i in range(row):
                                    for j in range(col):
```

```
if label[i,j] == k:
                                                       total = total + [value[i,j,0],value[i,j,1],value[i,j,2]]
                                                       count += 1
                      if count != 0:
                                 u[k,:] = total/count#计算每一类的平均值,将平均值作为下一次迭代的聚点
           len u = 0
           for i in range(16):
                      for j in range(3):
                                 len_u = len_u + ((u[i,j] - oldu[i,j])**2)**0.5
           if len u < 1e-6:
                      break
           et4 = datetime.datetime.now()
           print("第%s 次迭代,耗时: %s" %(iter,et4-et3))
et1 = datetime.datetime.now()
print("迭代总时间: %s" %(et1 - starttime))
lvalue = img.imread('D:\\GitHub\\Machine-Learning\\K-Means\\bird large.tiff')
lvalue.flags.writeable = True#图像是只读模式,修改权限
lrow = np.size(lvalue,0)
lcol = np.size(lvalue,1)
lo_length = np.zeros(16)
for i in range(lrow):
           for j in range(lcol):
                      for k in range(16):#计算原图每个像素到 16 个迭代之后的据点的距离,找到最小距离分
                                 lo_{ength[k]} = ((lvalue[i,j,0]-u[k,0])**2+(lvalue[i,j,1]-u[k,0])**2+(lvalue[i,j,1]-u[k,0])**2+(lvalue[i,j,1]-u[k,0])**2+(lvalue[i,j,0]-u[k,0])**2+(lvalue[i,j,0]-u[k,0])**2+(lvalue[i,j,0]-u[k,0])**2+(lvalue[i,j,0]-u[k,0])**2+(lvalue[i,j,0]-u[k,0])**2+(lvalue[i,j,0]-u[k,0])**2+(lvalue[i,j,0]-u[k,0])**2+(lvalue[i,j,0]-u[k,0])**2+(lvalue[i,j,0]-u[k,0])**2+(lvalue[i,j,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u[k,0]-u
u[k,1])**2+(lvalue[i,j,2]-u[k,2])**2)**0.5
                      lvalue[i,j,:] = u[lo_length.tolist().index(min(lo_length)),:]#用聚点值替换该
 类像素 RGB 值
et2 = datetime.datetime.now()
print("替换原图耗时: %s" %(et2 - et1))
print("总耗时: %s" %(et2 - starttime))
plt.imshow(lvalue)
plt.show()
plt.imsave('bird_kmeans.tiff',lvalue)
```