Рубежный контроль №2 по курсу "Методы машинного обучения"

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Вариант №1: CountVectorizer, TfidfVectorizer, LogisticRegression, Multinomial Naive Bayes (MNB)

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from typing import Dict, Tuple
    sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer, TfidfVectorizer
from
    sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV, RandomizedSearchCV
from
    sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, balanced_accuracy_score
from
    sklearn.metrics import precision_score, recall_score, fl_score, classification_report
from
    sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
    sklearn. model selection import cross val score
from
    sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from
    sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error, mean_squared_log_error,
from
from
    sklearn.metrics import roc curve, roc auc score
    sklearn.naive bayes import MultinomialNB
    sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
import seaborn as sns
from collections import Counter
from sklearn.datasets import fetch_20newsgroups
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
sns. set(style="ticks")
def accuracy_score_for_classes(
      y_true: np. ndarray,
      y_pred: np.ndarray) -> Dict[int,
                                    float]:
      Вычисление метрики accuracy для каждого класса
      y true - истинные значения классов
      v pred - предсказанные значения классов
      Возвращает словарь: ключ - метка класса,
      значение - Accuracy для
                                     данного
      # Для удобства фильтрации сформируем Pandas DataFrame
      d = {'t': y_true, 'p': y_pred}
      df = pd. DataFrame (data=d)
      # Метки классов
      classes = np. unique(y_true)
      # Результирующий словарь
      res = dict()
      # Перебор
                     меток
                               классов
      for c in classes:
               отфильтруем данные, которые соответствуют
```

```
# текущей метке класса в
                                                 истинных значения
            temp_data_flt = df[df['t']==c]
            # расчет accuracy для заданной метки класса
            temp_acc = accuracy_score(
                  temp_data_flt['t'].values,
                  temp data flt['p'].values)
              сохранение результата в словарь
            res[c] = temp\_acc
      return res
def print_accuracy_score_for_classes(
      y_true: np. ndarray,
      y_pred: np. ndarray):
      Вывод метрики accuracy для каждого класса
      accs = accuracy_score_for_classes(y_true, y_pred)
      if len(accs)>0:
            print('Метка \t Accuracy')
      for i in accs:
            print('{} \t {}'.format(i, accs[i]))
```

Загрузка данных:

%cd /content/drive/MyDrive/dataset/spam/

/content/drive/MyDrive/dataset/spam

dataset = pd. read_csv("enron_spam_data.csv")
dataset.head()

	Unnamed: 0	Subject	Message	Spam/Ham	Date
0	0	christmas tree farm pictures	NaN	ham	1999- 12-10
1	1	vastar resources , inc .	gary , production from the high island larger	ham	1999- 12-13
2	2	calpine daily gas nomination	- calpine daily gas nomination 1 . doc	ham	1999- 12-14

dataset=dataset.drop(['Unnamed: 0', 'Subject', 'Date'], axis=1)
dataset.head()

Message Spam/Ham

dataset['Spam/Ham']=dataset['Spam/Ham'].replace(['ham', 'spam'], [0, 1])
dataset.head()

	Message	Spam/Ham
0	NaN	0
1	gary , production from the high island larger	0
2	- calpine daily gas nomination 1 . doc	0
3	fyi - see note below - already done .\nstella\	0
4	fyi .\n	0

dataset=dataset.dropna()
dataset.head()

	Message	Spam/Ham
1	gary , production from the high island larger	0
2	- calpine daily gas nomination 1 . doc	0
3	fyi - see note below - already done .\nstella\	0
4	fyi .\n	0
5	jackie ,\nsince the inlet to 3 river plant is	0

Сформируем общий словарь для обучения моделей из обучающей и тестовой выборки

```
def VectorizeAndClassify(vectorizers_list, classifiers_list):
    for v in vectorizers_list:
        for c in classifiers_list:
            pipeline1 = Pipeline([("vectorizer", v), ("classifier", c)])
            score = cross_val_score(pipeline1, dataset['Message'], dataset['Spam/Ha
            print('Beкторизация - {}'.format(v))
            print('Mogueou - {}'.format(coord))
```

print(Accuracy - \) . format(score);
print('=======""")

```
vocabVect = CountVectorizer()
vocabVect.fit(vocab list)
corpusVocab = vocabVect.vocabulary
print ('Количество сформированных признаков - {}'.format(len(co
     Количество сформированных признаков - 60049
vectorizers_list = [CountVectorizer(vocabulary = corpusVocab), TfidfVectorizer(vocabulary =
classifiers list = [LogisticRegression(), MultinomialNB()]
VectorizeAndClassify(vectorizers list, classifiers list)
                    Stilp_accents=None, token_partein= \:u/\\u/\w\\\w\\\u,
 \Box
                    tokenizer=None,
                    vocabulary={'00': 0, '000': 1, '0000': 2, '000000': 3,
                               '00...
                               '00000000005412': 12, '0000000005413': 13,
                               '00000000005820': 14, '00000000006238': 15,
                               '00000000006452': 16, '0000000007399': 17,
                               '00000000007494': 18, '00000000007498': 19,
                               '00000000007568': 20, '0000000007588': 21,
                               '00000000007589': 22, '00000000007590': 23,
                               '00000000007591': 24, '0000000007592': 25,
                               '000000000007593': 26, '00000000007666': 27,
                               '00000000007874': 28, '00000000007876': 29, ...})
     Модель для классификации - MultinomialNB(alpha=1.0, class_prior=None
     Accuracy = 0.7107923073877237
     _____
     Векторизация - TfidfVectorizer (analyzer='word', binary=False, decode_error='st
                    dtype=<class 'numpy.float64'>, encoding='utf-8',
                    input='content', lowercase=True, max df=1.0, max features=None,
                    min_df=1, ngram_range=(1, 1), norm='12', preprocessor=None,
                    smooth_idf=True, stop_words=None, strip_accents=None,
                    sublinear tf=False, token pattern='(?u)\\b\\w\\w+\\b',
                    tokenizer=None, use...
                               '00000000005412': 12, '0000000005413': 13,
                               '00000000005820': 14, '00000000006238': 15,
                               '00000000006452': 16, '00000000007399': 17,
                               '00000000007494': 18, '0000000007498': 19,
                               '00000000007568': 20, '00000000007588': 21,
                               '00000000007589': 22, '00000000007590': 23,
                               '00000000007591': 24, '0000000007592': 25,
                               '00000000007593': 26, '00000000007666': 27,
                               '00000000007874': 28, '00000000007876': 29, ...})
     Модель для классификации - LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class weight=Nc
                       intercept scaling=1, 11 ratio=None, max iter=100,
                      multi_class='auto', n_jobs=None, penalty='12',
                       random_state=None, solver='lbfgs', tol=0.0001, verbose=0,
                      warm_start=False)
     Accuracy = 0.7313786840625275
     Векторизация - TfidfVectorizer(analyzer='word', binary=False, decode_error='st
                    dtype=<class 'numpy.float64'>, encoding='utf-8',
                    input='content', lowercase=True, max_df=1.0, max_features=None,
                    min_df=1, ngram_range=(1, 1), norm='12', preprocessor=None,
                    smooth_idf=True, stop_words=None, strip_accents=None,
                    sublinear_tf=False, token_pattern='(?u)\\b\\w\\w+\\b',
```

tokenizer=None, use...

```
'000000000005412': 12, '00000000005413': 13, '00000000005820': 14, '000000000006238': 15, '000000000006452': 16, '000000000007399': 17, '000000000007494': 18, '000000000007498': 19, '000000000007568': 20, '000000000007588': 21, '000000000007589': 22, '000000000007590': 23, '000000000007591': 24, '000000000007592': 25, '000000000007593': 26, '000000000007592': 25, '000000000007593': 28, '000000000007666': 27, '0000000000075874': 28, '000000000007876': 29, ...})
Модель для классификации — MultinomialNB(alpha=1.0, class_prior=None Accuracy = 0.7113864156174105
```

Лучшую точность показал TfidfVectorizer и LogisticRegression (73,1%)