实验介绍

1.实验内容

本实验包括:

- 熟悉课程平台Jupyter实验环境
- 使用Matplotlib创建散点图

2.实验目标

通过实验熟悉课程平台环境,掌握Jupyter的基础操作

3.实验环境

- python 3.6.5
- numpy 1.13.3
- matplotlib 2.2.3

实验准备

点击屏幕右上方的下载实验数据模块,选择下载kNN_Dating.tgz到指定目录下,然后再依次选择点击上方的File->Open->Upload,上传刚才下载的数据集压缩包,再使用如下命令解压:

```
!tar -zxvf kNN_Dating.tgz
```

```
kNN_Dating/
kNN_Dating/datingTestSet.txt
```

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.lines as mlines
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

【绘制散点图】

实验步骤: 【绘制散点图】- 概述

数据介绍

海伦收集约会数据已经有了一段时间,她把这些数据存放在文本文件datingTestSet.txt中,每个样本数据占据一行,总共有1000行。

海伦收集的样本数据主要包含以下3种特征:

- 每年获得的飞行常客里程数 (Number of frequent flyer miles earned per year)
- 玩视频游戏所消耗时间百分比 (Percentage of time spent playing video games)
- 每周消费的冰淇淋公升数 (Liters of ice cream consumed per week)

数据标签包含以下3类:

- 不喜欢的人 (didntLike)
- 魅力一般的人 (smallDoses)

实验步骤: 【绘制散点图】- 数据读取与处理

将数据分类两部分,即特征矩阵和对应的分类标签向量。定义名为file2matrix的函数,以此来处理输入格式问题。编写代码如下:

```
def file2matrix(filename):
   函数说明:加载数据集
   parameters:
       fileName - 文件名
   return:
       featureMat - 特征矩阵
       classLabelVector - 类别标签向量(didntLike - 0, smallDoses - 1, largeDoses -
2)
   .....
   dict = {'didntLike': 0, 'smallDoses': 1, 'largeDoses': 2} # 将标签存入字
典方便后续处理
   a = np.loadtxt(filename, delimiter='\t', dtype='str')
                                                             # 通过numpy的
loadtxt以制表符为分界读取数据
   featureMat = []
   classLabelVector = []
   for rows in a:
       rtmp = []
       for col in rows[0:-1]:
           rtmp.append(float(col))
       featureMat.append(rtmp)
       classLabelVector.append(dict[rows[-1]])
                                                               # 最后一列为标
签, 化为整形存储
   return featureMat, classLabelVector
```

实验步骤: 【绘制散点图】- 分析数据数据可视化

```
def showdatas(datingDataMat, datingLabels):
   函数说明: 绘制散点图
   parameters:
       datingDataMat - 特征矩阵
       datingLabels - 类别标签向量(didntLike - 0, smallDoses - 1, largeDoses - 2)
   mask = [datingLabels[i] == 0 for i in range(len(datingLabels))] # 筛选符合
预期标签的行集合
   tmp0 = []
   for i in range(len(datingLabels)):
       if mask[i]:
           tmp0.append(datingDataMat[i])
                                                                     # 转化为
   tmp0 = np.array(tmp0)
numpy数组
   mask = [datingLabels[i] == 1 for i in range(len(datingLabels))]
   tmp1 = []
   for i in range(len(datingLabels)):
       if mask[i]:
           tmp1.append(datingDataMat[i])
```

```
tmp1 = np.array(tmp1)
    mask = [datingLabels[i] == 2 for i in range(len(datingLabels))]
    tmp2 = []
    for i in range(len(datingLabels)):
       if mask[i]:
            tmp2.append(datingDataMat[i])
    tmp2 = np.array(tmp2)
    plt.figure(figsize=(16, 16))
    plt.title("")
    plt.subplot(3, 1, 1)
                                                                        # 绘制子图
    plt.scatter(tmp0[:, 0], tmp0[:, 1], color='black', marker='o', alpha=0.5,
label='didntLike')
    plt.scatter(tmp1[:, 0], tmp1[:, 1], color='orange', marker='o', alpha=0.5,
label='smallDoses')
    plt.scatter(tmp2[:, 0], tmp2[:, 1], color='red', marker='o', alpha=0.5,
label='largeDoses')
    plt.xlabel("Number of frequent flyer miles earned per year")
    plt.ylabel("Percentage of time spent playing video games")
    plt.legend(loc='upper left')
    plt.subplot(3, 1, 2)
    plt.scatter(tmp0[:, 0], tmp0[:, 2], color='black', marker='o', alpha=0.5,
label='didntLike')
    plt.scatter(tmp1[:, 0], tmp1[:, 2], color='orange', marker='o', alpha=0.5,
label='smallDoses')
    plt.scatter(tmp2[:, 0], tmp2[:, 2], color='red', marker='o', alpha=0.5,
label='largeDoses')
    plt.xlabel("Number of frequent flyer miles earned per year")
    plt.ylabel("Liters of ice cream consumed per week")
    plt.legend(loc='lower right')
    plt.subplot(3, 1, 3)
    plt.scatter(tmp0[:, 1], tmp0[:, 2], color='black', marker='o', alpha=0.5,
label='didntLike')
    plt.scatter(tmp1[:, 1], tmp1[:, 2], color='orange', marker='o', alpha=0.5,
label='smallDoses')
    plt.scatter(tmp2[:, 1], tmp2[:, 2], color='red', marker='o', alpha=0.5,
label='largeDoses')
    plt.xlabel("Percentage of time spent playing video games")
    plt.ylabel("Liters of ice cream consumed per week")
    plt.legend(loc='upper right')
    plt.subplots_adjust(left=None, bottom=None, right=None, top=None, wspace=0,
hspace=0.25)
             # 调整间距避免y轴标签重叠
    plt.show()
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    filename = "kNN_Dating/datingTestSet.txt"
    datingDataMat, datingLabels = file2matrix(filename)
    showdatas(datingDataMat, datingLabels)
```

