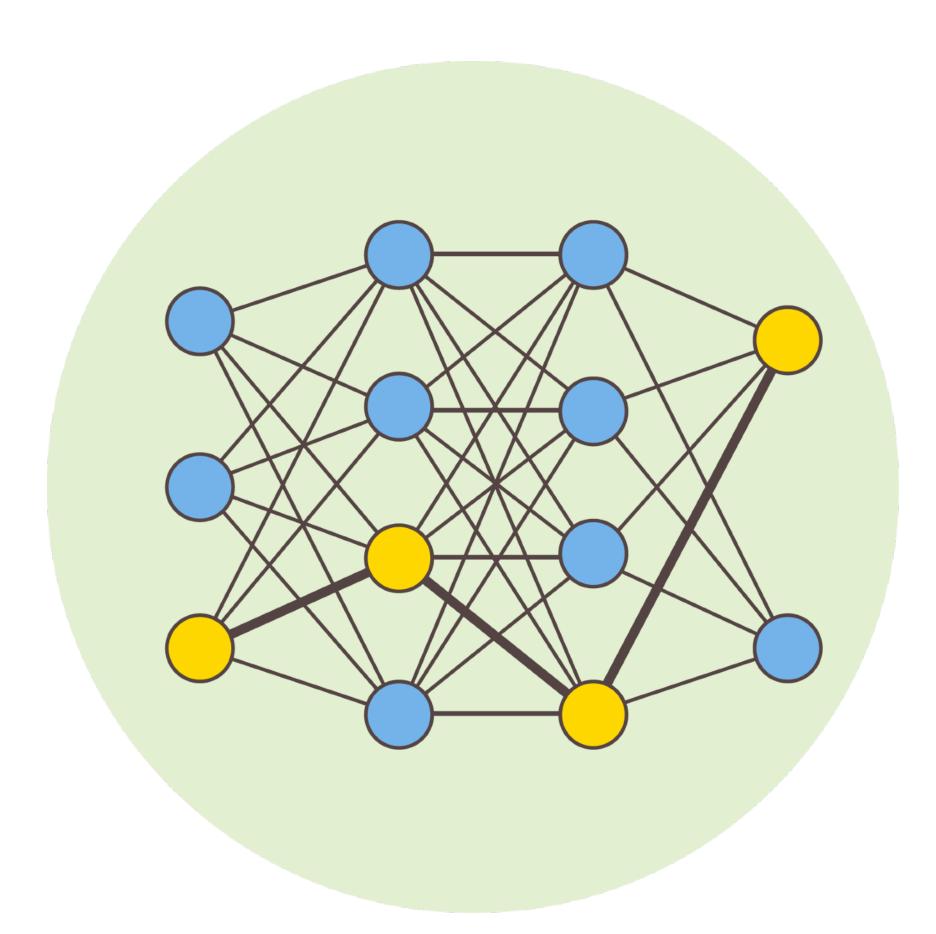


Python 機器學習與深度學習實作

分類與迴歸





Python 機器學習與深度學習實作

K最近鄰

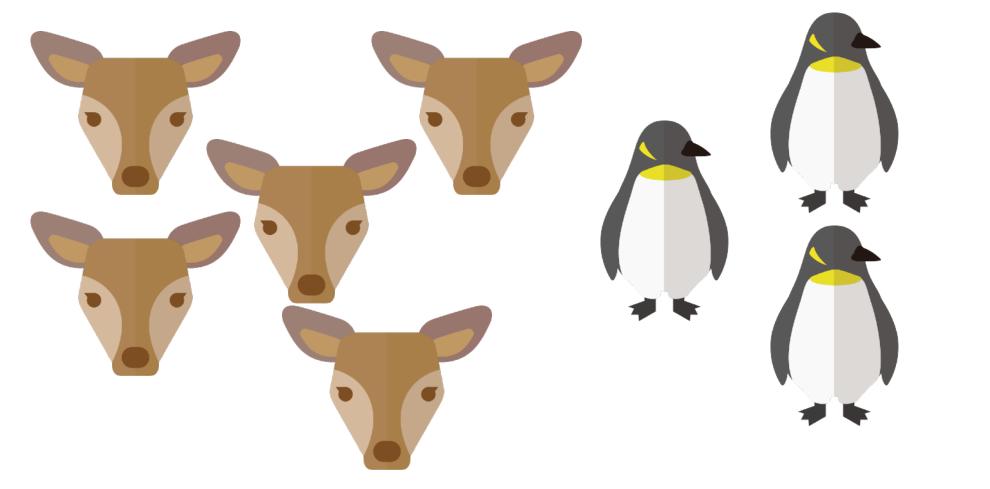


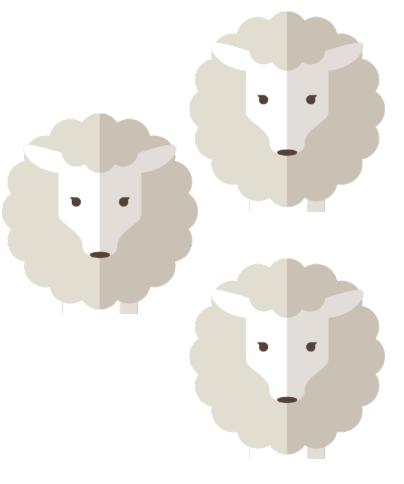
K最近鄰

• 最簡單、直觀又有效的分類演算法

• 原理:物以類聚

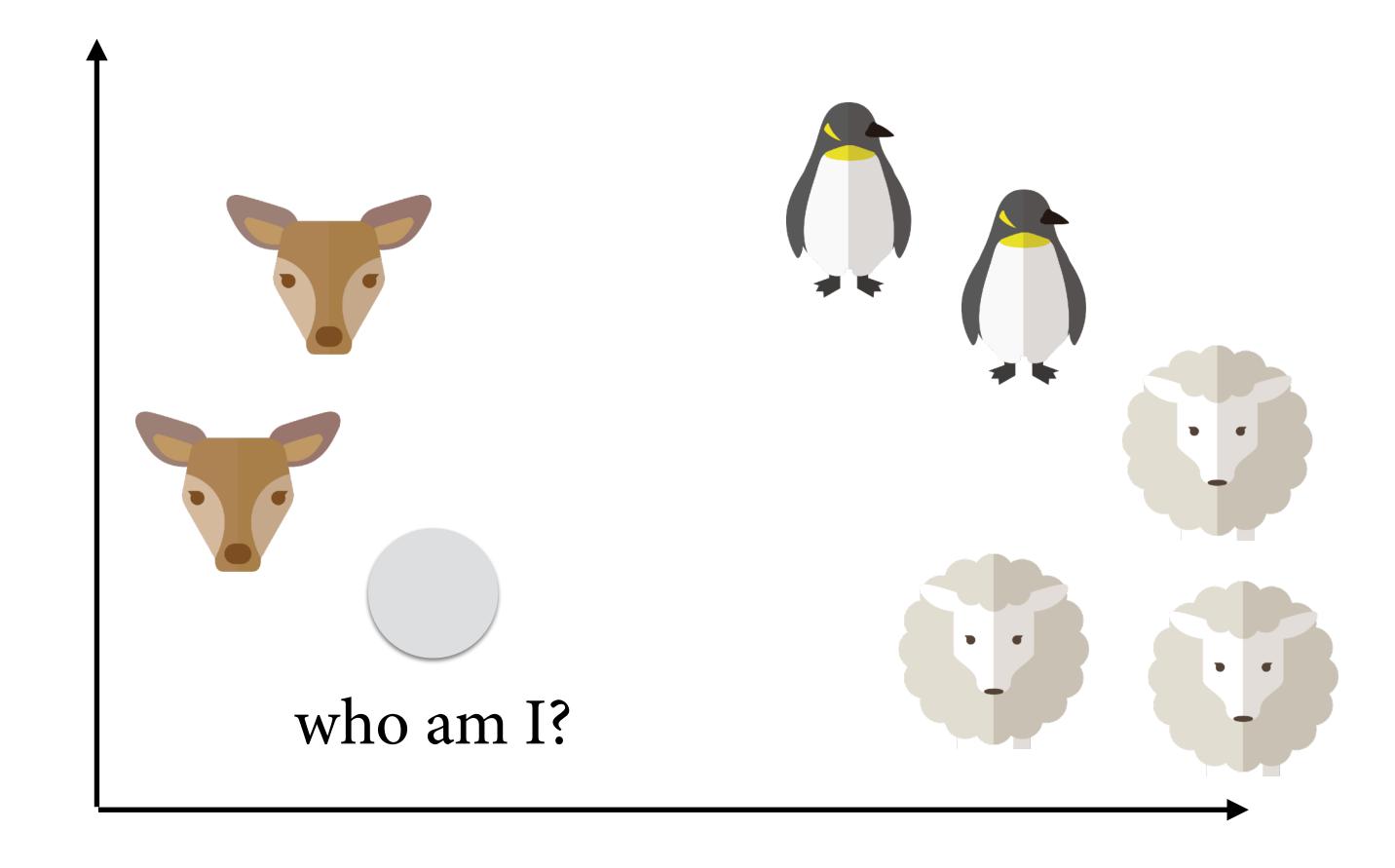
· K:由最近的K個點決定類別





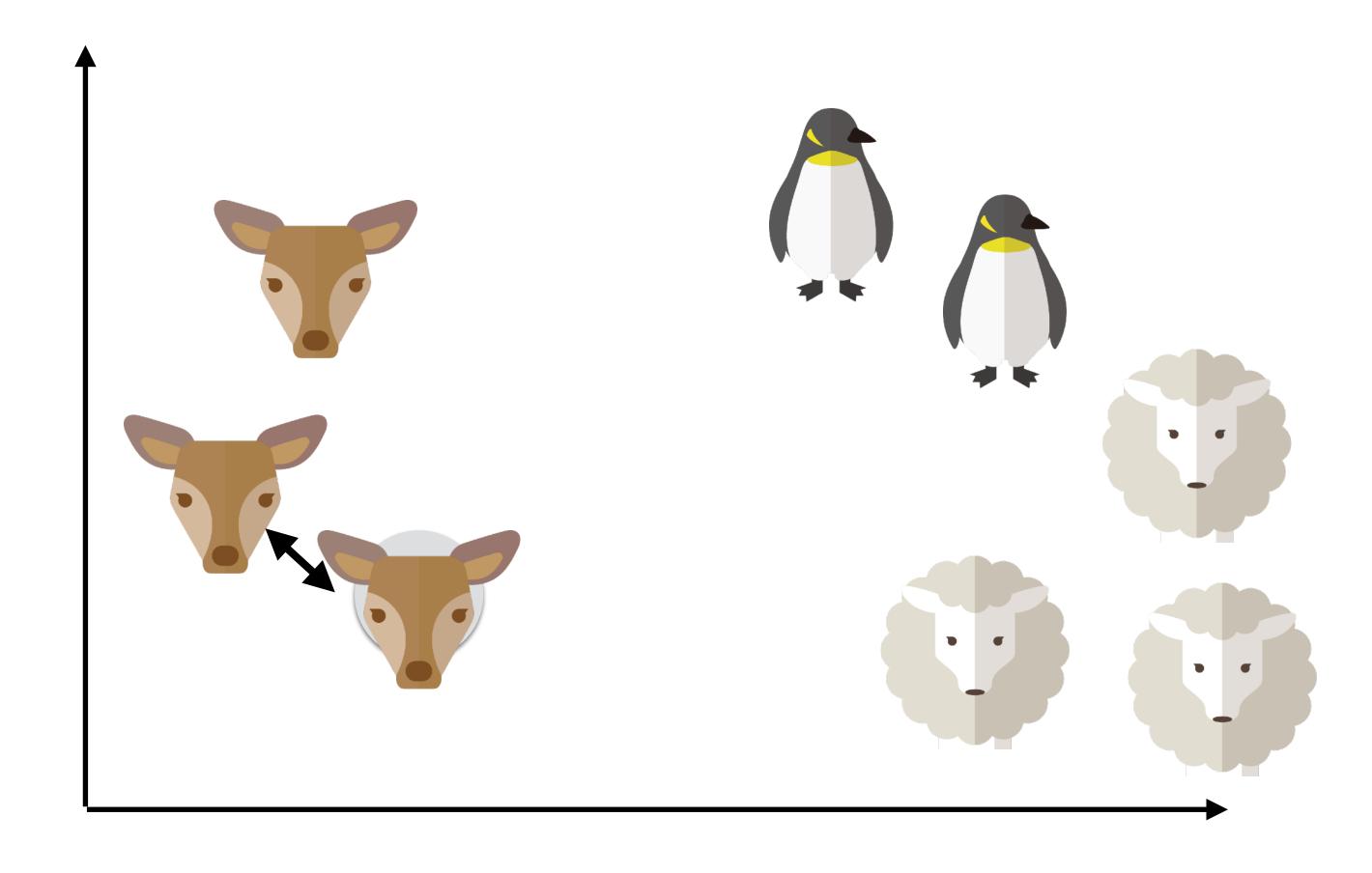


• K = 1





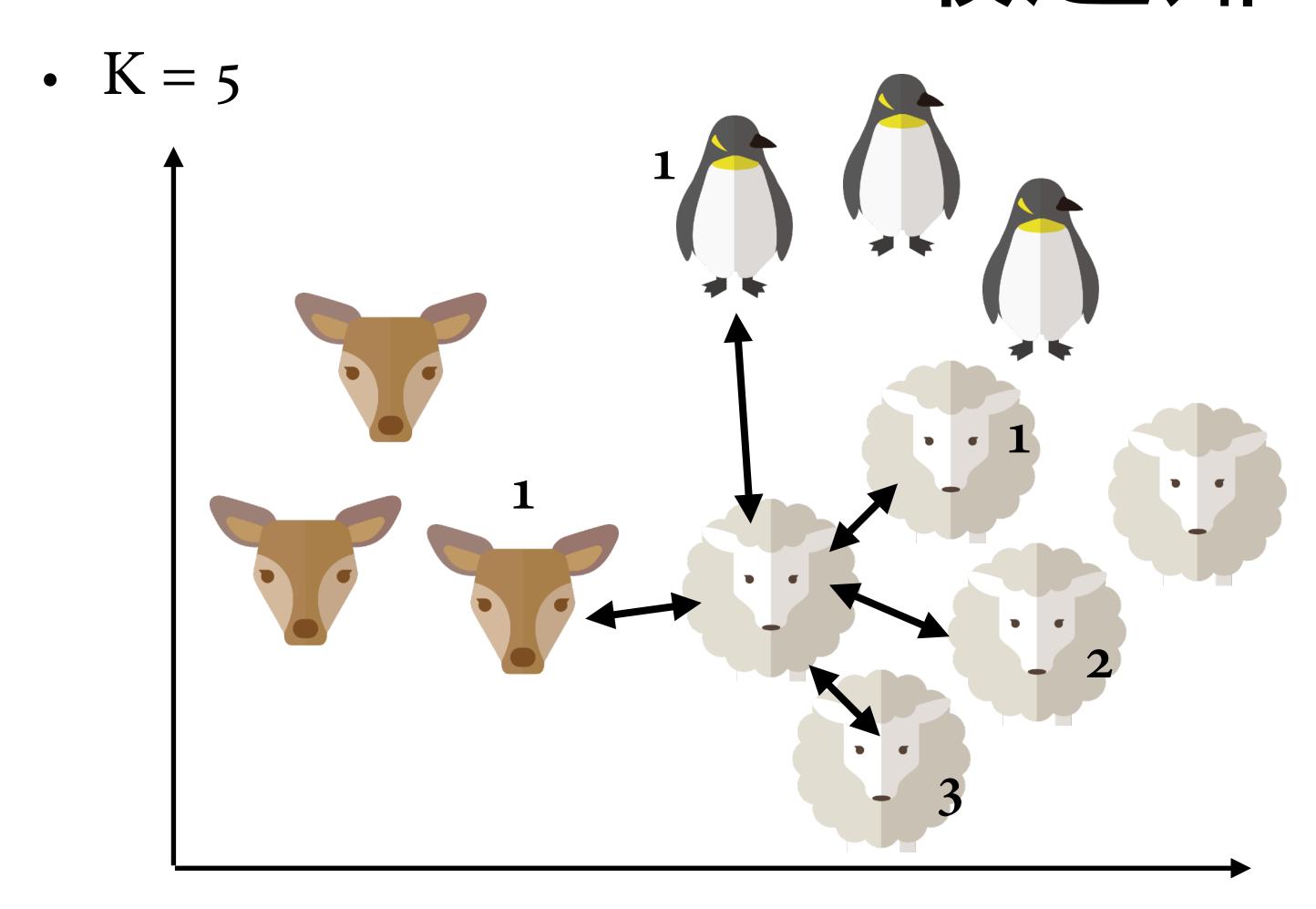
• K = 1





• K = 5 who am I?







優缺點分析

- 缶夬黑占:
 - 若分類資料筆數差異大,容易被歸類到資料量較多的類別
 - 每次都要計算與全部點之距離,計算量大耗時
- 優點:
 - 簡單有效
 - 異常值影響不大



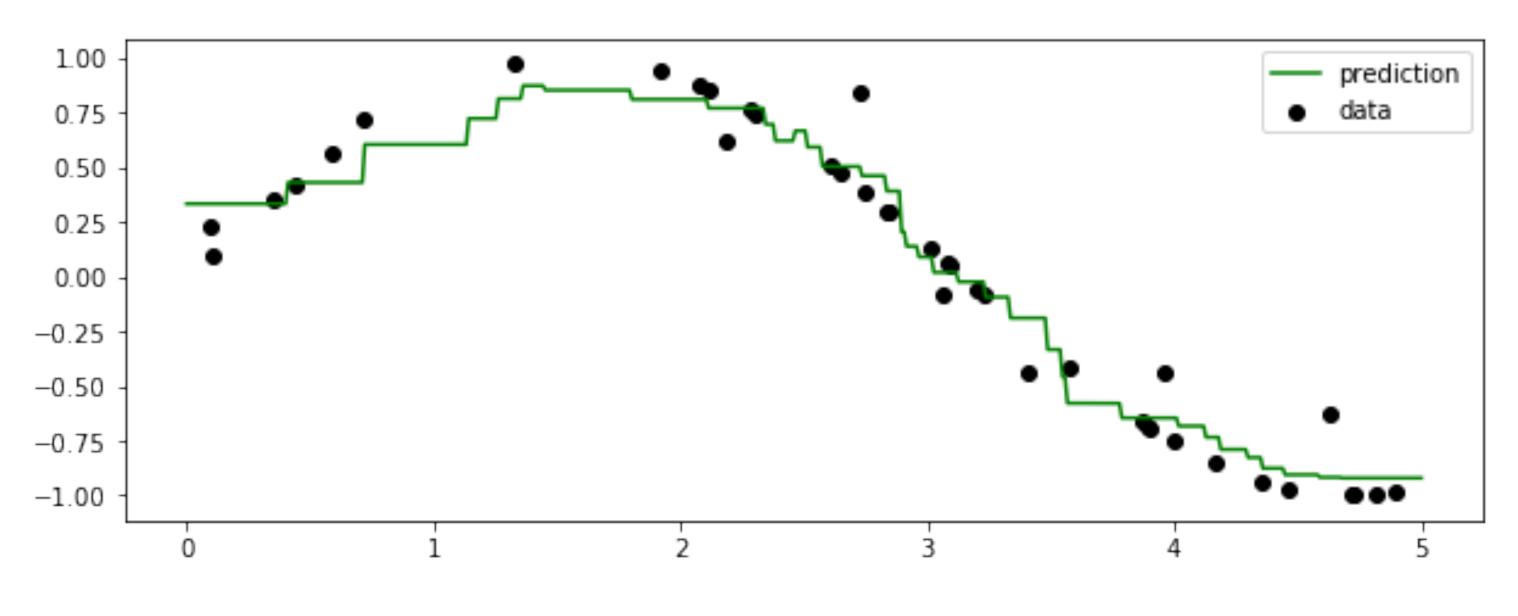
KINI 分類

- class sklearn.neighbors.KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5, weights='uniform', algorith m='auto', leaf_size=30, p=2, metric='minkowski', metric_params=None, n_jobs=1, **kwargs)
 - *n_neighbors:* 根據最近多少個鄰居(K)來決定類別
 - weights: 'uniform' 最近k個鄰居的權重一樣來決定類別,'distance' 最近k個鄰居的權重根據距離成反比決定類別
- class sklearn.neighbors.RadiusNeighborsClassifier(radius=1.0, weights='uniform', algori thm='auto', leaf_size=30, p=2, metric='minkowski', outlier_label=None, metric_params=None, **kwar gs)
 - raidus: 根據方圓距離內鄰居(K)來決定類別
 - weights: 'uniform' 方圓距離內鄰居的權重一樣來決定類別,'distance' 方圓距離內鄰居的權重根據 距離成反比決定類別



KIN 迎歸

- class sklearn.neighbors.KNeighborsRegressor(n_neighbors=5, weights='uniform', algorithm ='auto', leaf_size=30, p=2, metric='minkowski', metric_params=None, n_jobs=1, **kwargs)
 - *n_neighbors:* 根據最近多少個鄰居(K)決定數值
 - weights: 'uniform' 最近k個鄰居的權重一樣來做平均,'distance' 最近k個鄰居的權重根據距離成反比做加權平均

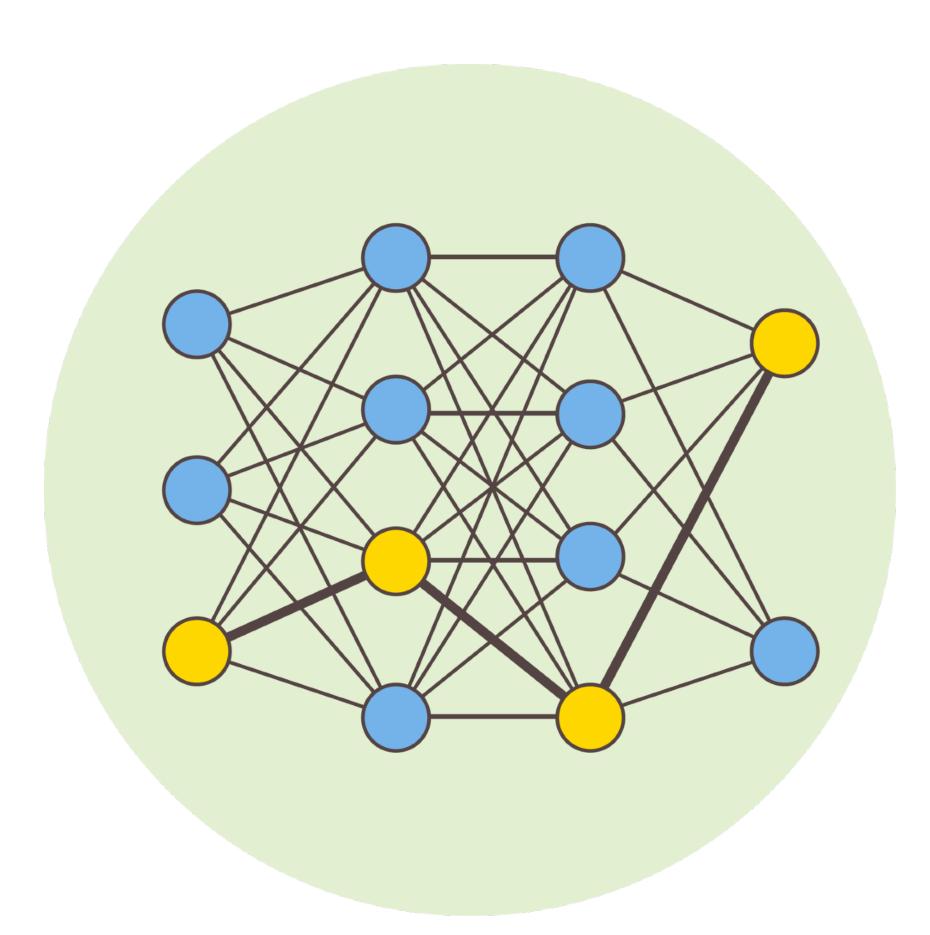




KIN短歸

- class sklearn.neighbors.RadiusNeighborsRegressor(radius=1.0, weights='uniform', algorit hm='auto', leaf_size=30, p=2, metric='minkowski', metric_params=None, **kwargs)
 - radius: 根據方圓多少距離以內的鄰居計算數值
 - weights: 'uniform'方圓內的權重一樣來做平均,'distance'方圓內鄰居的權重根據距離成反比做加權平均





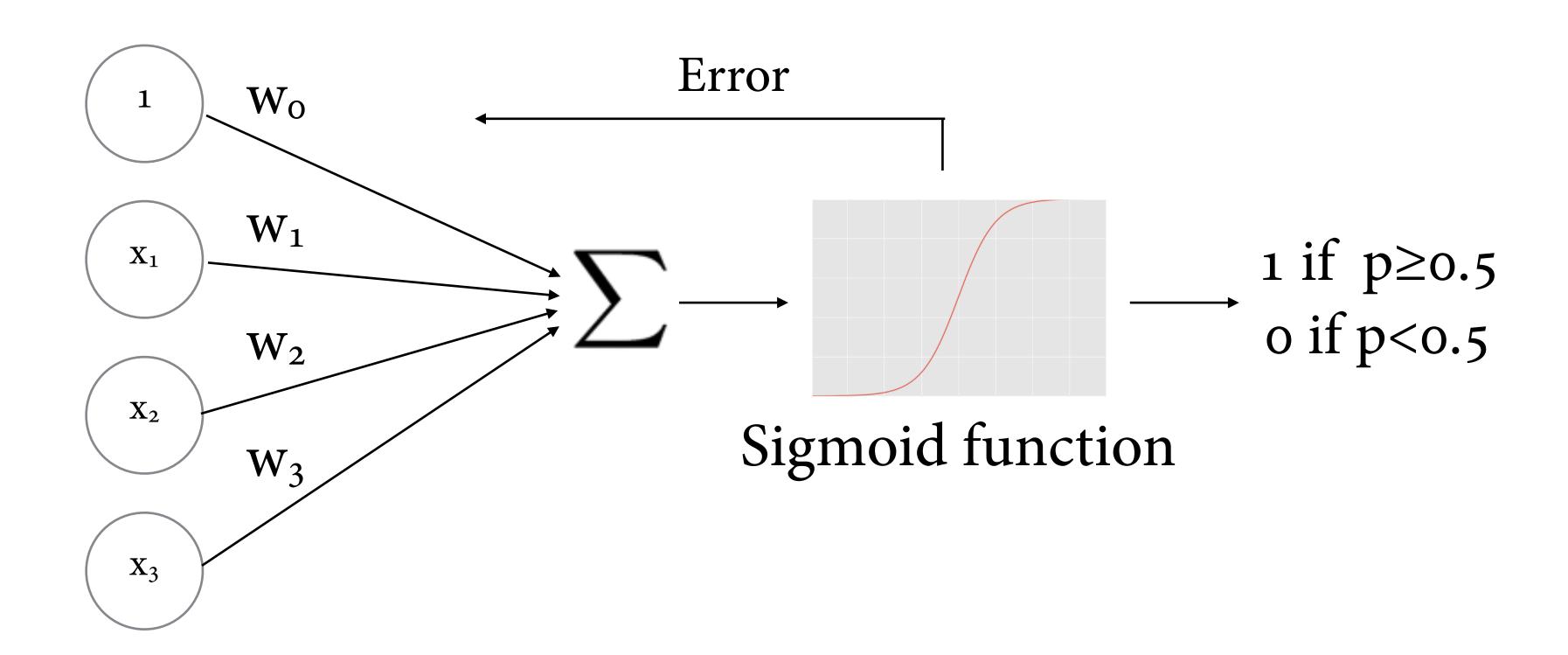
Python 機器學習與深度學習實作

羅吉斯迴歸



羅古斯迴歸 (Logistic Regression)

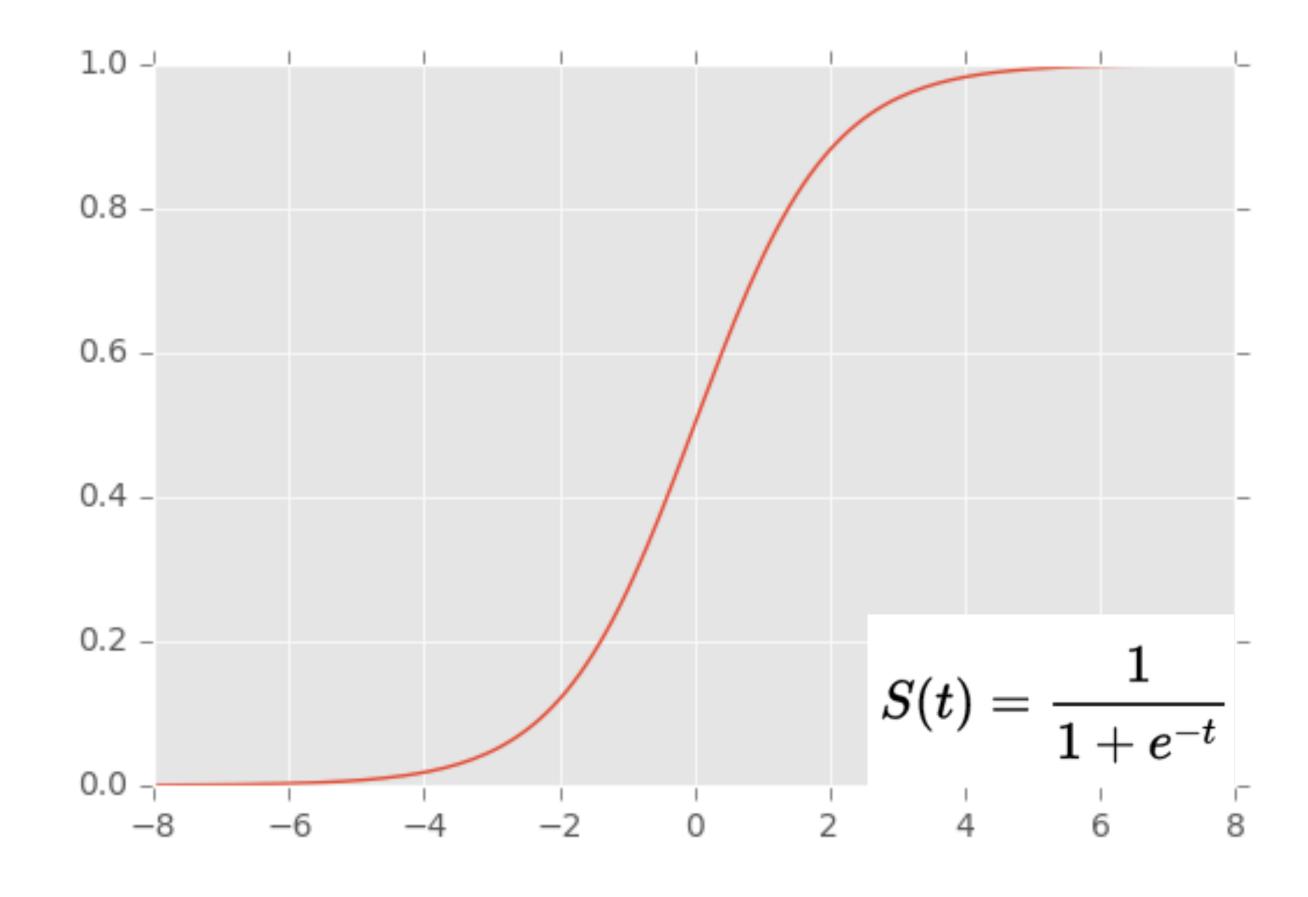
• 雖然名為迴歸,但常用於分類 (二元或多類別)





Logistic Function

• Logistic function / Sigmoid function



$$p(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-w^T x}}$$

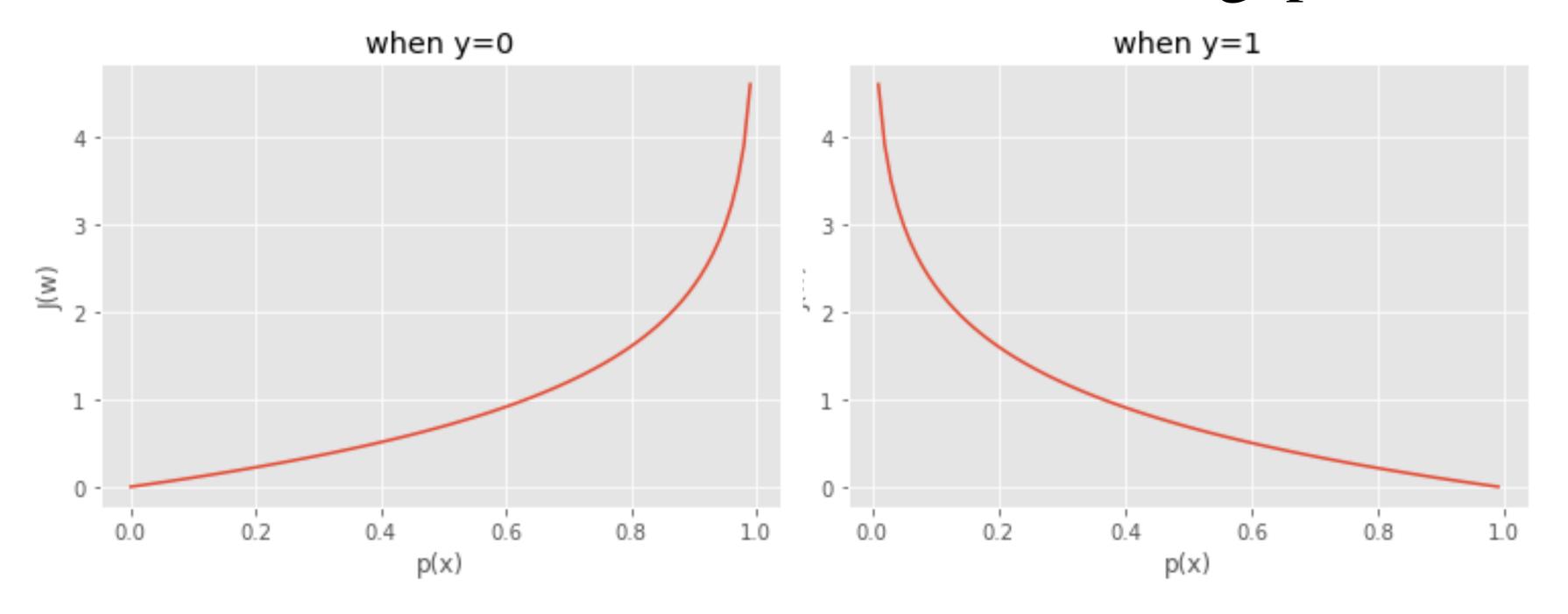


Cost Function

$$J(w) = -\frac{1}{m} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} y^{(i)} \log p(x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - p(x^{(i)})) \right)$$

$$J(w) = -\log(1 - p(x))$$
 $J(w) = -\log(p(x))$

$$J(w) = -\log(p(x))$$



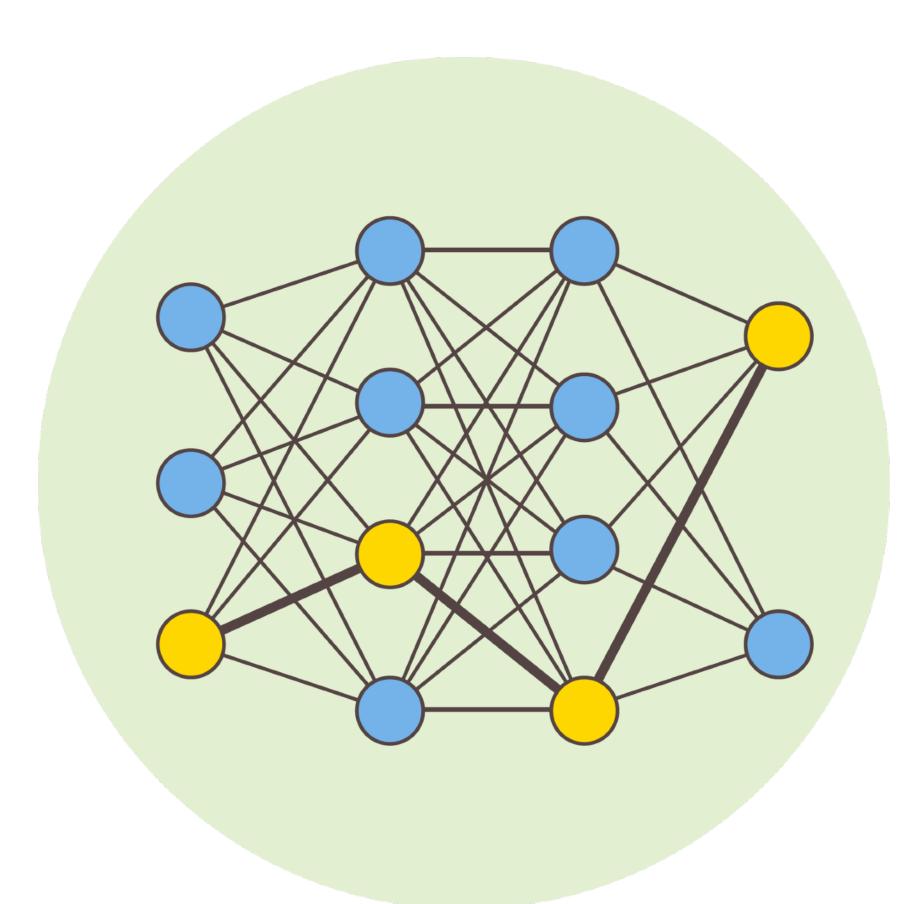


多類別分類

- · 多類別分類,使用One-vs-Rest (OvR)
 - ▶ e.g. A, B, C三類,分別計算是A的機率、是B的機率、是C的機率

```
array([[ 0.009,  0.401,  0.59 ],
        [ 0.008,  0.436,  0.555],
        [ 0.009,  0.585,  0.406],
        [ 0.76 ,  0.137,  0.103],
        [ 0.007,  0.505,  0.488],
        [ 0.   ,  0.399,  0.601],
        [ 0.018,  0.496,  0.487],
        [ 0.004,  0.419,  0.577],
        [ 0.864,  0.088,  0.048],
```



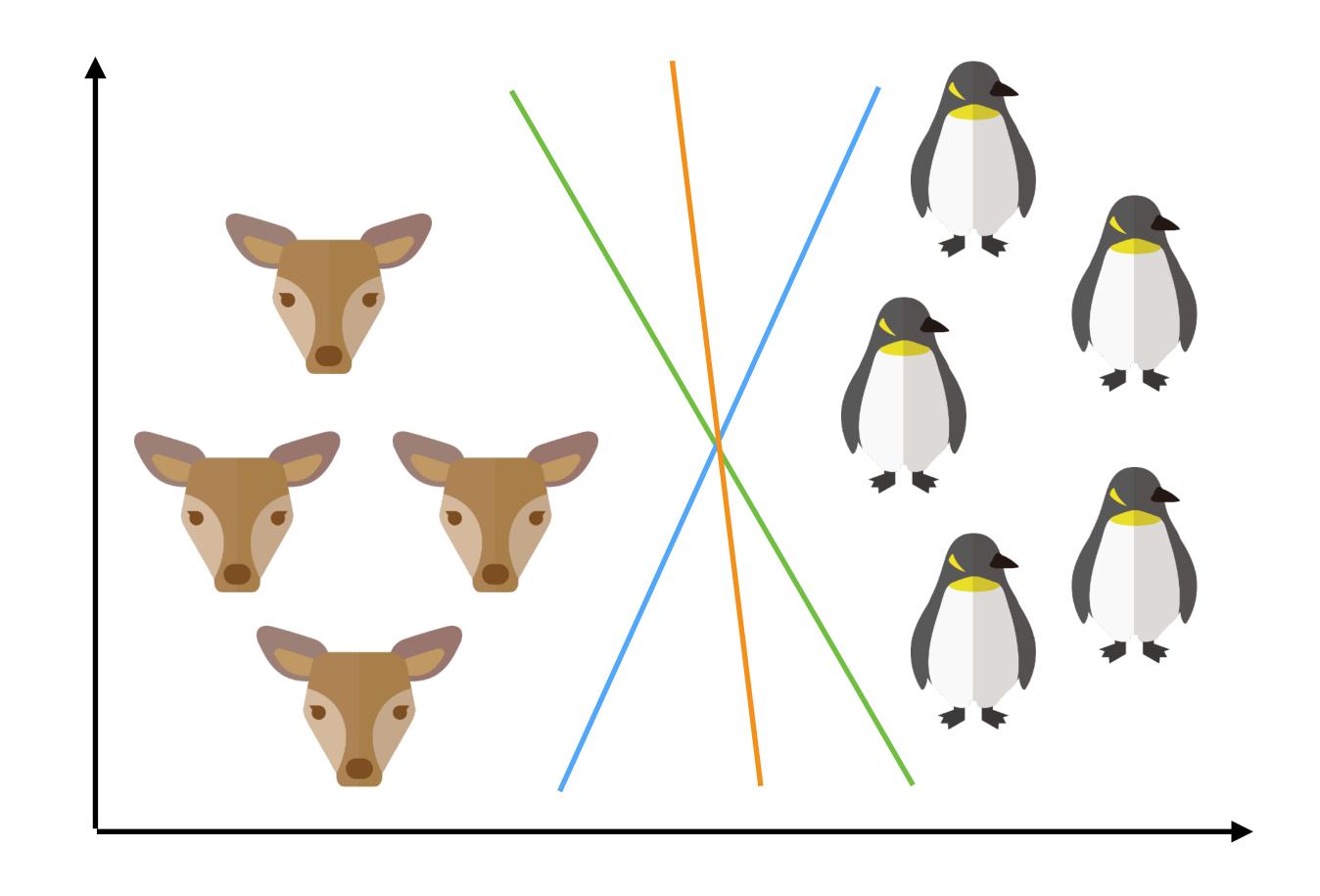


Python 機器學習與深度學習實作

支持向量機與決策邊界

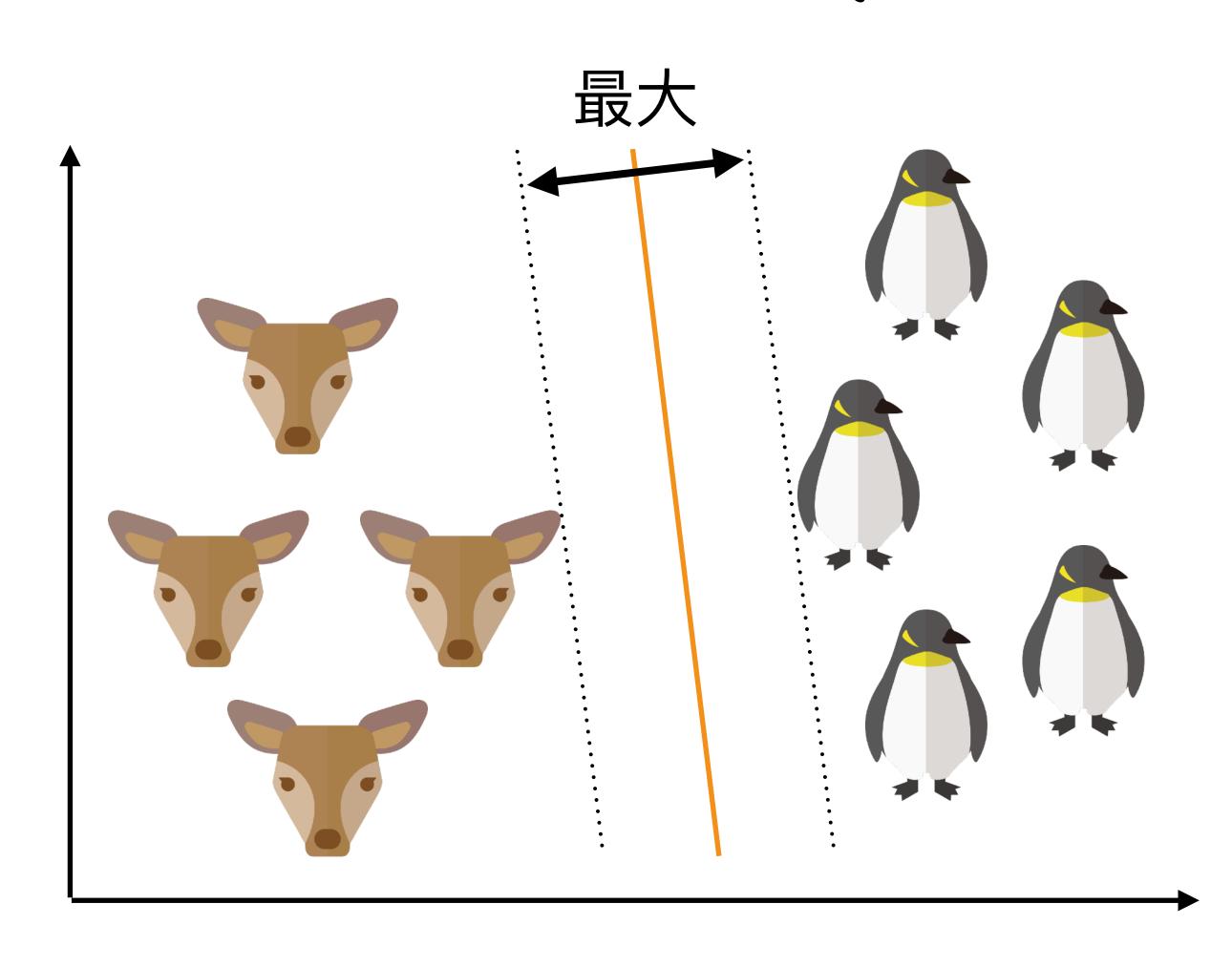


哪一條分類線最好?





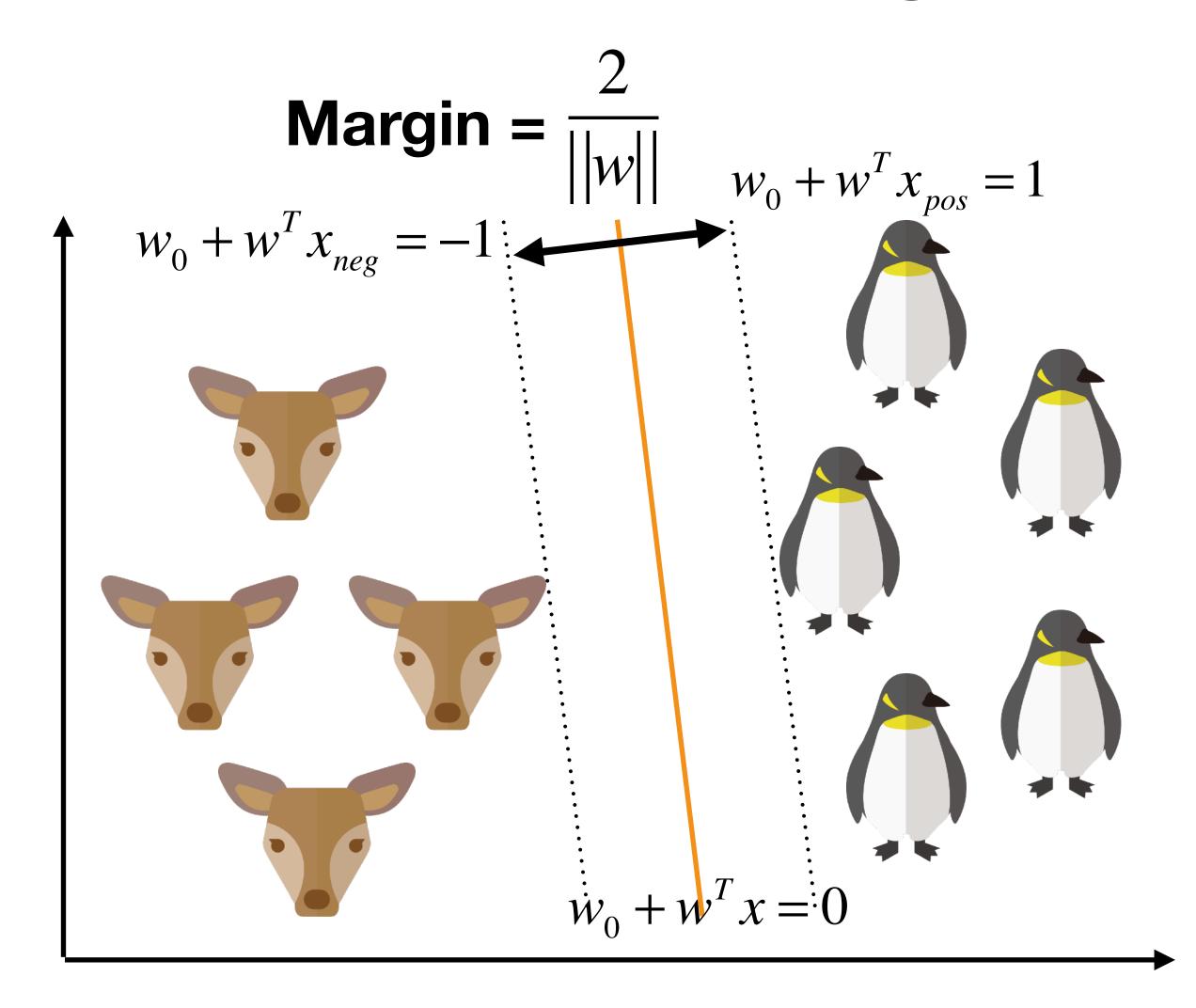
SVM says...this one



- · 目標:最大化邊界 (margin)
- · 直觀理由:最大化的邊界,通常可以獲得較小的誤差



SVM



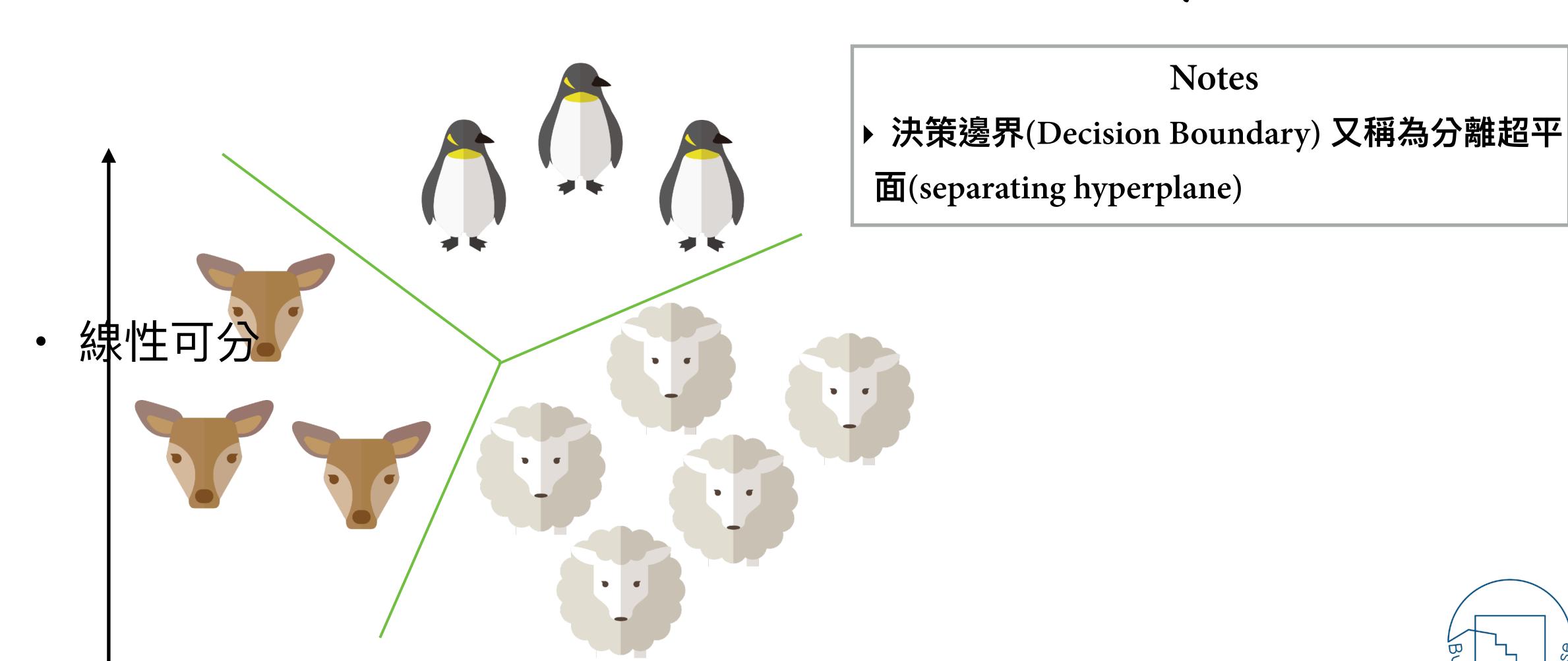
定義:
$$||w|| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{m} w^{(i)2}}$$

$$w^{T}(x_{pos} - x_{neg}) = 2$$

$$\frac{w^{T}(x_{pos} - x_{neg})}{||w||} = \frac{2}{||w||}$$



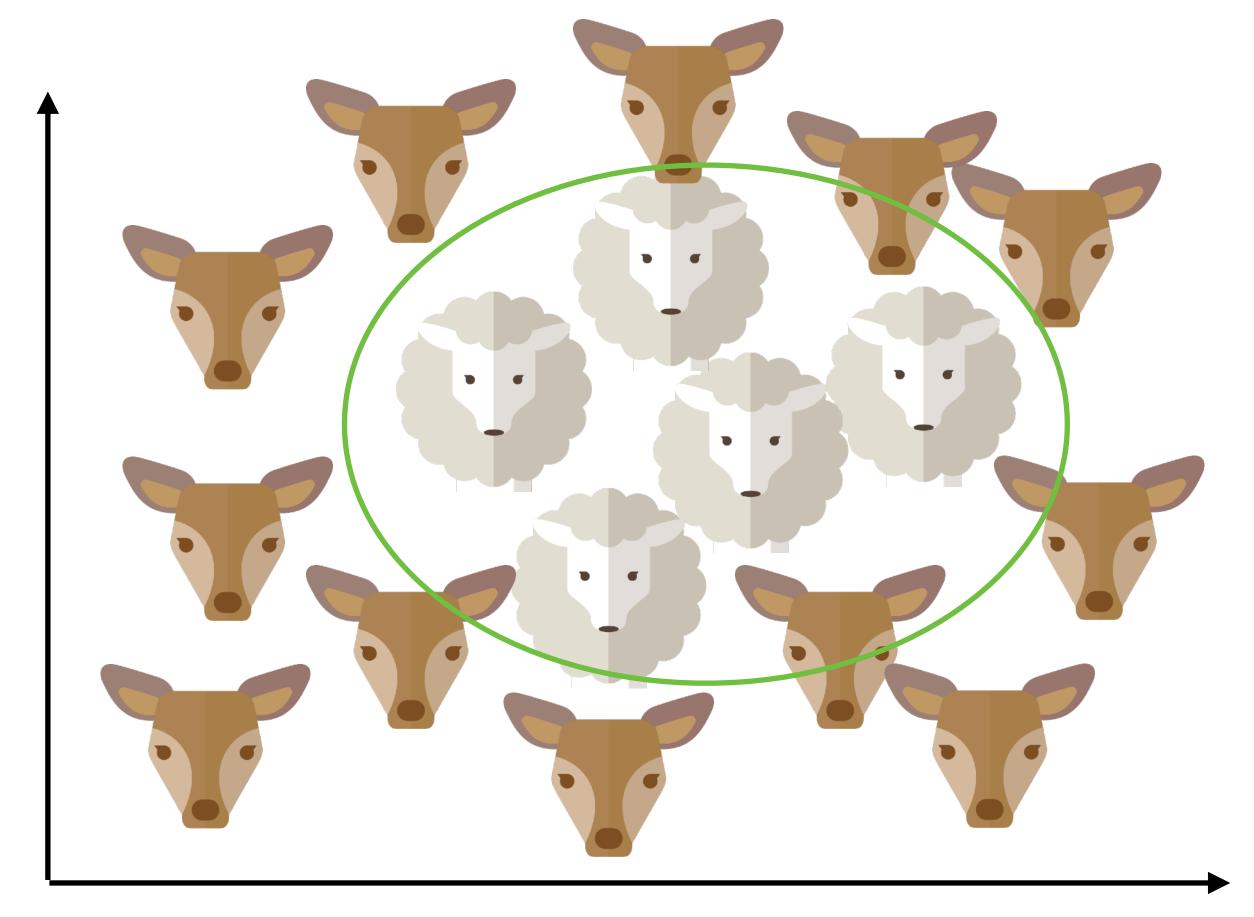
決策邊界 (Decision Boundary)





SVI問題

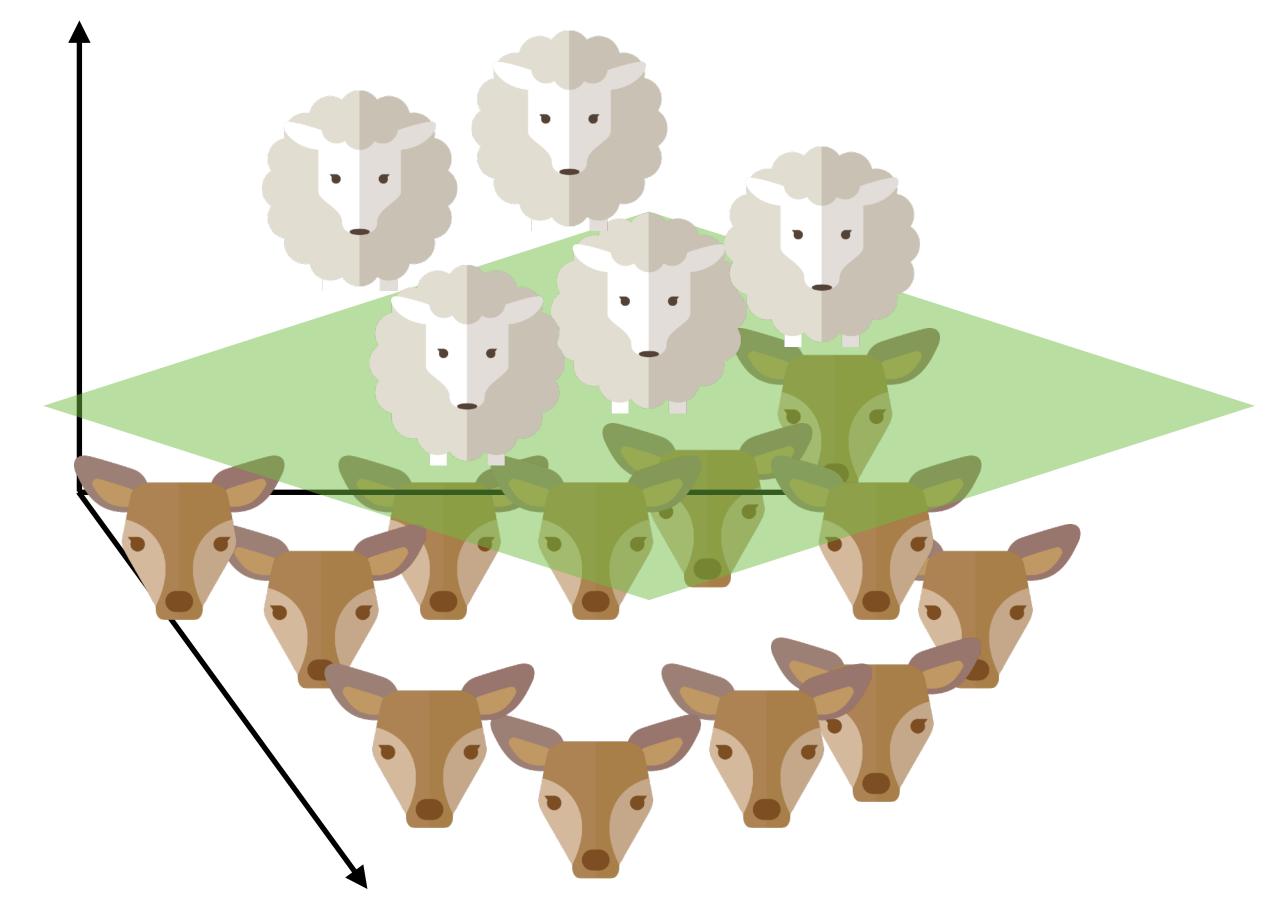
• 線性不可分 => 非線性邊界





使用核(Kernel)技巧

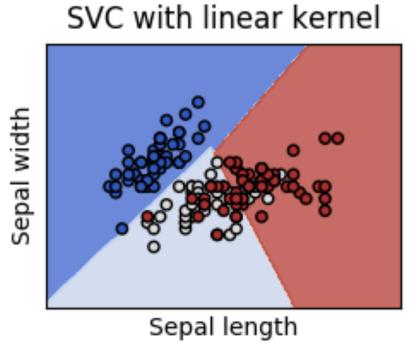
• 轉換到高維空間



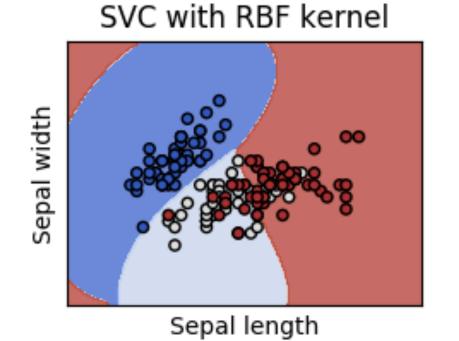


SVM 分類

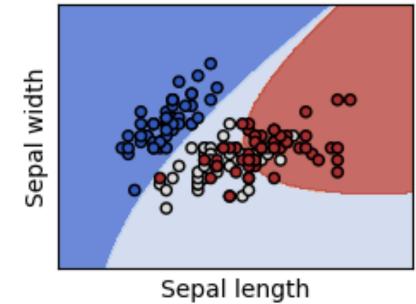
- class sklearn.svm.svc(C=1.0, kernel='rbf', degree=3, gamma='auto', coef0=0.0, shrinking=True,probability=False, tol=0.001, cache_size=200, class_weight=None, verbose=False, max_iter=-1, deci sion_function_shape='ovr', random_state=None)
 - · C: 對於錯誤分類的懲罰
 - kernel: 'rbf' 徑向基函數核(Radius basis function kernel),'linear' 線性,'ploy' 多項式(非線性) with degree

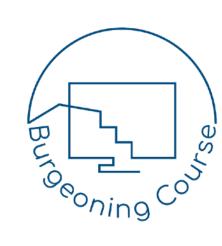


LinearSVC (linear kernel) Sepal width Sepal length



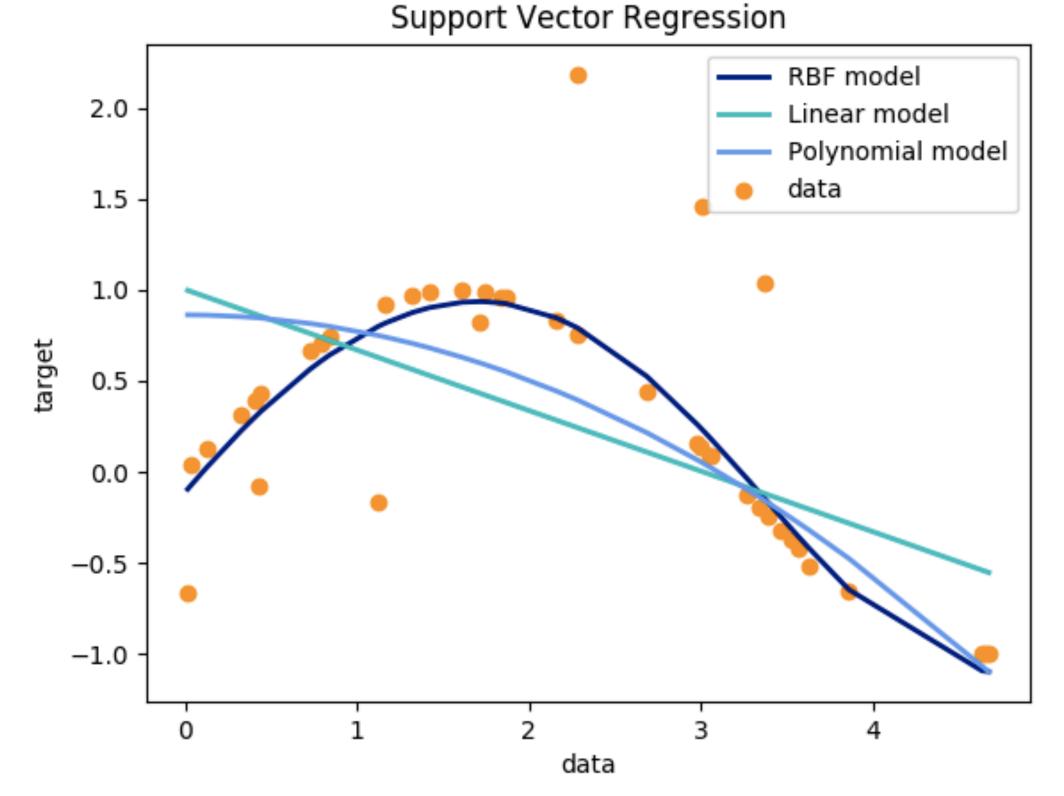
SVC with polynomial (degree 3) kernel



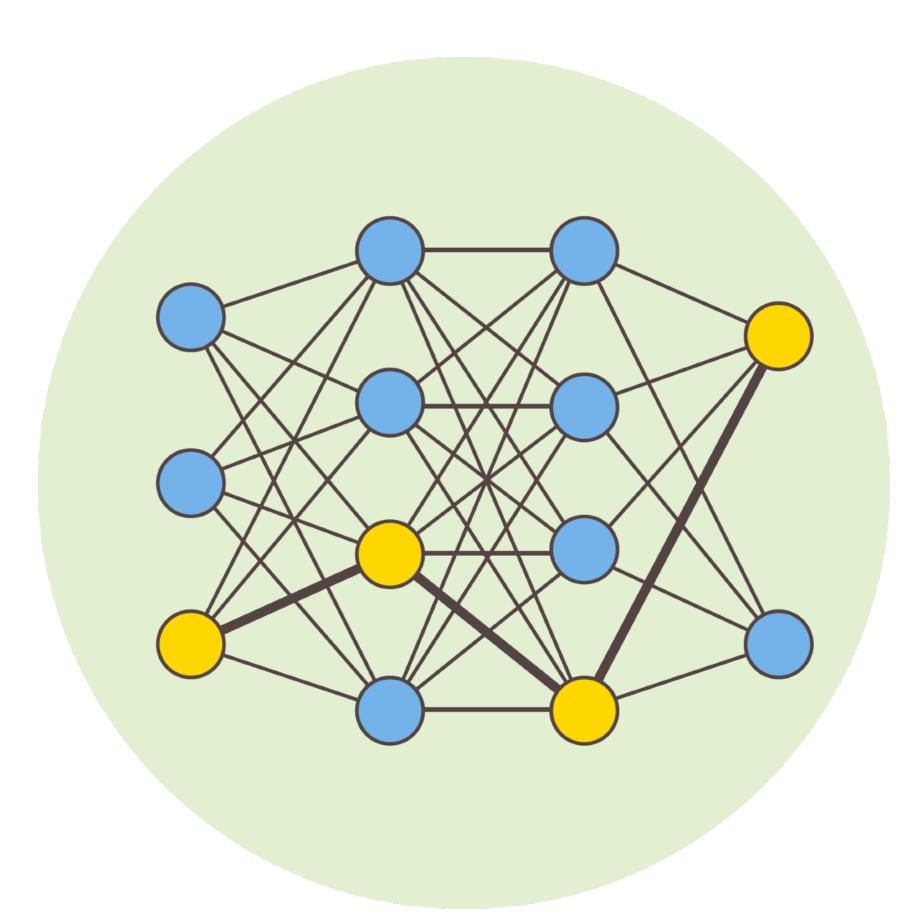


SVI 迎歸

- · class sklearn.svm.svm(kernel='rbf', degree=3, gamma='auto', coef0=0.0, tol=0.001, C=1.0, epsilo n=0.1, shrinking=True, cache_size=200, verbose=False, max_iter=-1)
 - · C: 對於錯誤分類的懲罰
 - ・ kernel: 'rbf' 徑向基函數核(Radius basis function kernel),'linear' 線性,'ploy' 多項式(非線性) with degree







Python 機器學習與深度學習實作

決策樹與特徵選擇



如何判斷好的特徵?

- Domain Knowledge / Know-How
- 特徵是否能將資料有效區隔為不同群體?切分 後的子群體純度多高?(純度越高越好)
 - ▶ e.g. 蘑菇的氣味、顏色較形狀能區隔出有毒或無毒蘑菇



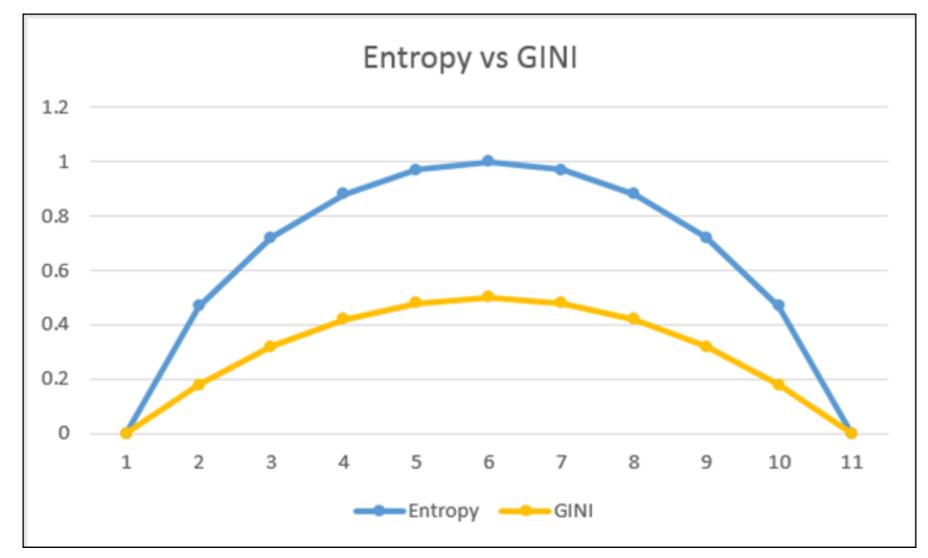


度量

- 熵(Entropy, I_E)
 - $I_E = -\sum_j p_j * log_2 p_j$
- 吉尼不純度(Gini Impurity, I_G)

$$I_G = 1 - \sum_{j} p_{j^2}$$

- 實務上效果差不多
 - ▶ e.g. 一個群體包含20%毒菇、80%非毒菇
 - Entropy = $-0.2 * log_2(0.2) 0.8 * log_2(0.8) = 0.72$
 - $Gini = 1 (0.2^2 + 0.8^2) = 0.32$



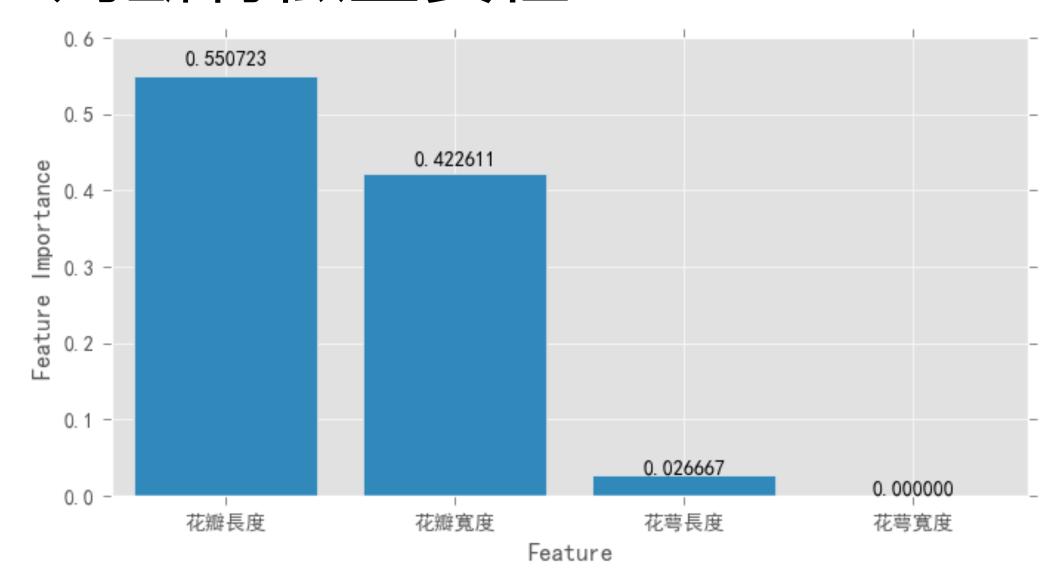
(Source from: https://abhyast.wordpress.com/)



資訊增益 (Information Gain, IG)

- $IG = I_{E \text{ or }} I_G \text{ (parent)} \sum_j p(c_j) * I_{E \text{ or }} I_G \text{ (children)}$
- · 決策分類樹演算法依據, 節點產生的IG越高越好

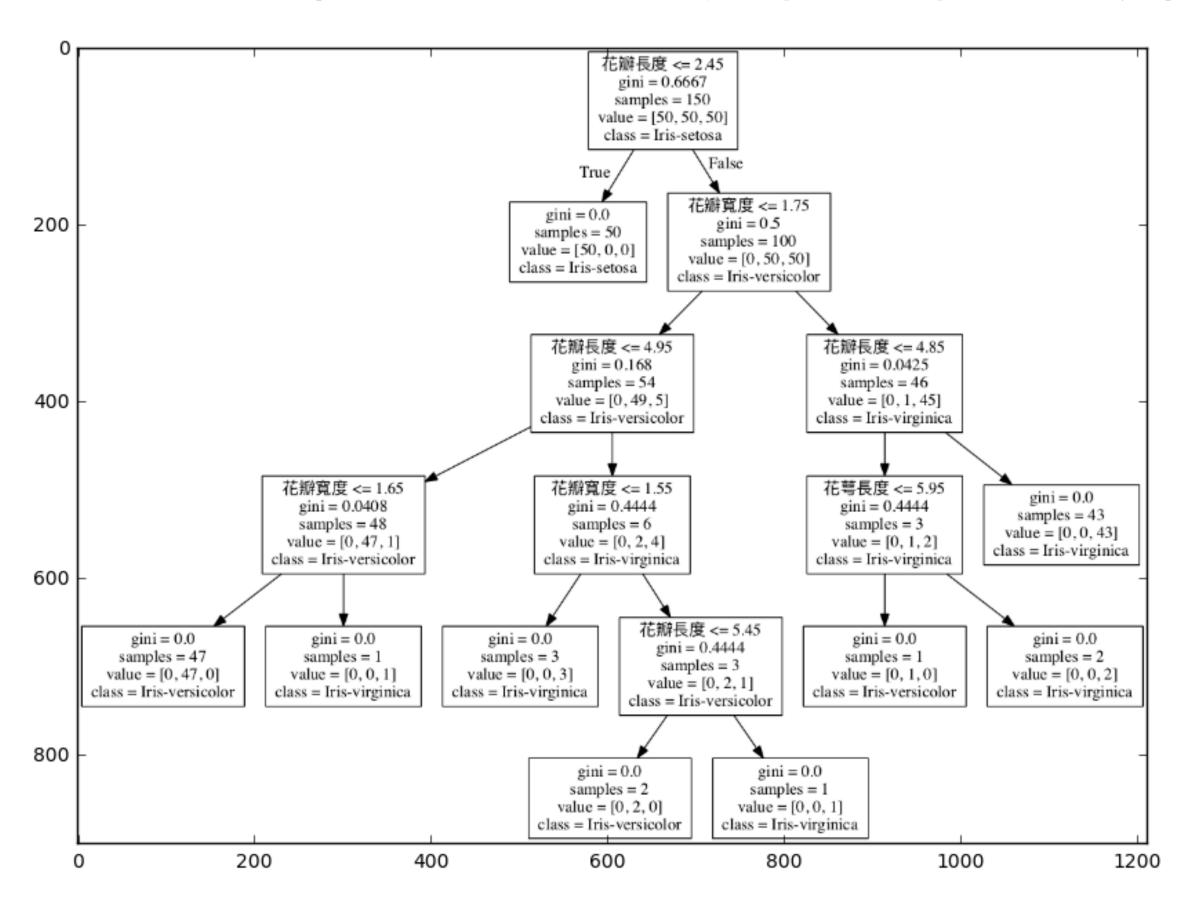
• 判斷特徵重要性





決策分類樹與迴歸樹

• 能將決策判斷邏輯視覺化,最易理解、具說服力的演算法



Notes

- ▶決策分類樹
 - ▶ sklearn.tree.DecisionTreeClassifier
- ▶迴歸樹
 - sklearn.tree.DecisionTreeRegressor



決策樹演算法

• 決策分類樹:(不能做迴歸)

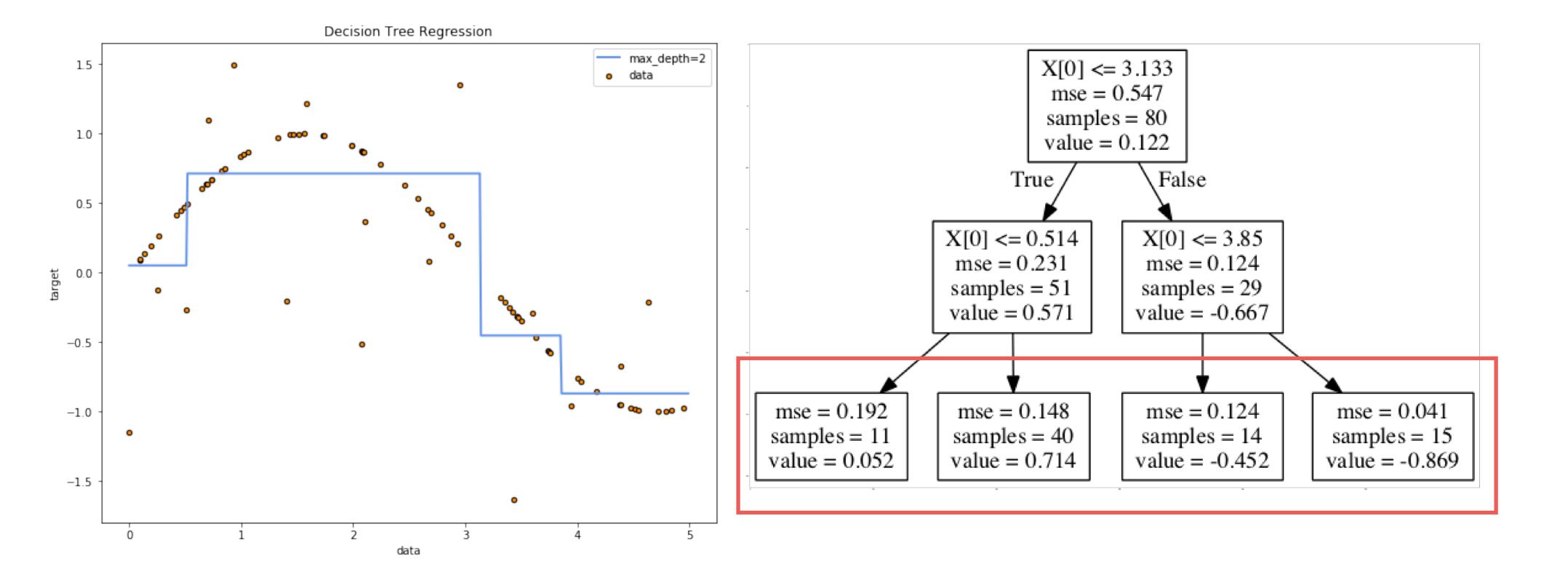
Notes

▶ Scikie-Learn 採用最佳化版本的CART演算法

- ID3 (Iterative Dichotomiser 3) (只接受離散數值)
- C4.5 (改進ID3) (接受連續值)
- · C5.0 (商用C4.5)
- CART (Classification and Regression Trees)



迎歸樹





Overfitting問題

· scikit-learn 目前不提供修剪(pruning)演算法

· 建議直接設定決策樹生長最大深度:max_depth



決策分類樹(DecisionTreeClassifier)

- · class sklearn.tree.DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='gini', splitter='best', max_depth=Non e, min_samples_split=2, min_samples_leaf=1, min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, max_features=None, r andom_state=None, max_leaf_nodes=None, min_impurity_decrease=0.0, min_impurity_split=None, class_weight=None, presort=False)
 - · criterion: 'gini' or 'entropy'
 - · max_depth: 樹的最大深度

attributes:

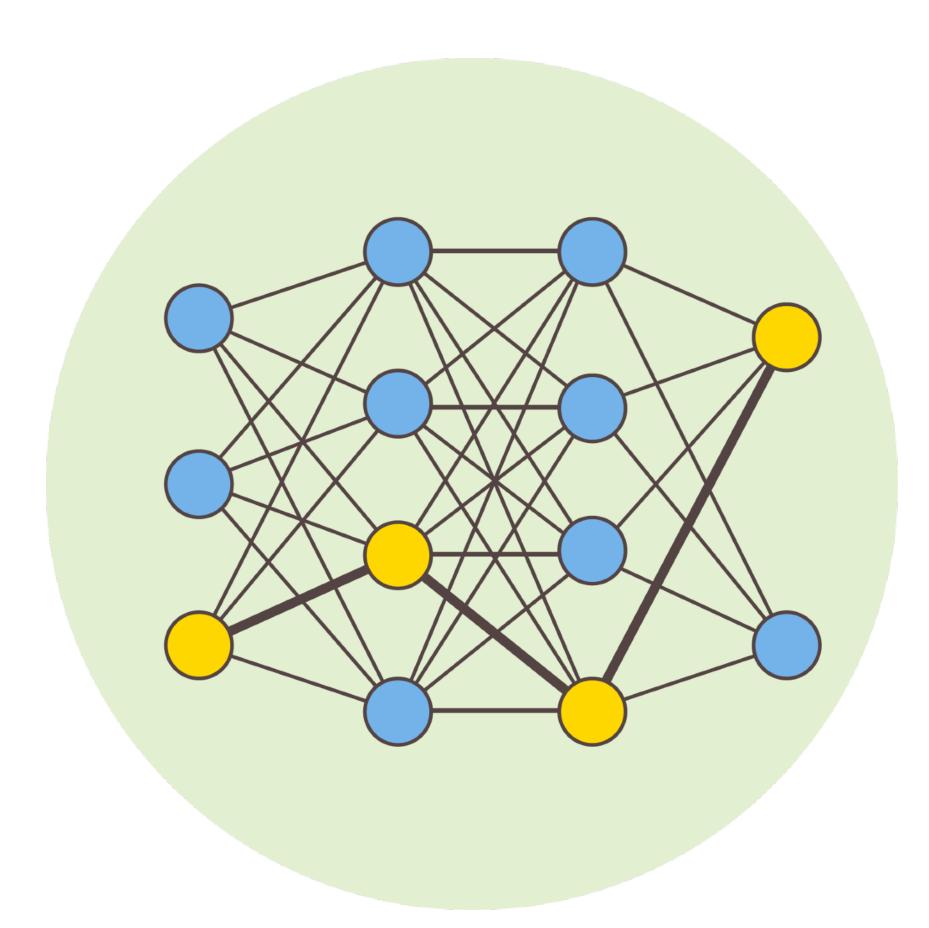
- ・ feature_importances_: 特徴重要性
- · features_names: 特徵名稱(注意順序)
- · class_names: 分類名稱(注意順序)



迴歸樹(Regression Tree)

- · class sklearn.tree.DecisionTreeRegressor(criterion='mse', splitter='best', max_depth=Non e, min_samples_split=2, min_samples_leaf=1, min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, max_features=None, r andom_state=None, max_leaf_nodes=None, min_impurity_decrease=0.0, min_impurity_split=None, presort=False)
 - · max_depth: 樹的最大深度
- attributes
 - · feature_importances_: 特徵重要性
 - · features_names: 特徵名稱(注意順序)
 - · class_names: 分類名稱(注意順序)





Python 機器學習與深度學習實作

單純貝式分類器



作機率Case

- 假設共有1000則評論,其中共有50則包含「雷到」這個詞,每則評論都被貼上正評或 負評的標籤,其中45則是負評。
- · 評論中有「雷到」這個詞,是負評的機率是90%
- P(負評|雷到) = P(負評∩雷到)/P(雷到) = (45/1000)/(50/1000)=0.9

$$P(A \mid B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B \mid A)P(A)}{P(B)}$$



貝氏定理

• 貝氏定理

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) P(A)}{P(B|A) P(A) + P(B|A^C) P(A^C)} \qquad P(A_i|B) = \frac{P(B|A_i) P(A_i)}{\sum_j P(B|A_j) P(A_j)}$$

- e.g. 假設共有1000則評論,600則正評中有5則包含「雷到」,400則負評中有45則包含「雷到」,包含「雷到」是負評的機率是多少?
- 包含「雷到」(B)是負評(A)的機率 = 包含「雷到」且是負評的機率/(負評中包含「雷 到」的機率+正評中包含「雷到」的機率)

$$P = \frac{\frac{45}{400} \cdot \frac{400}{1000}}{\frac{45}{400} \cdot \frac{400}{1000} + \frac{5}{600} \cdot \frac{600}{1000}} = \frac{\frac{45}{1000}}{\frac{45}{1000} + \frac{5}{1000}} = \frac{45}{50} = 0.9$$



單純貝氏分類器

• 比較分類機率的大小,機率較大者為分類結果

評論是正評的機率

• P(正評 | A詞, B詞, C詞...)

e.g. 評論包含"雷到"和"還好"是正評的機率:

|P(正評 | 雷到, 還好)

= P(**正評**) * P(**雷到, 還好 | 正評**) / P(雷到, 還好)

分子 = P(正評) * P(雷到 | 正評) * P(還好 | 正評)

(假設每個詞出現為獨立事件)

評論是負評的機率

• P(負評 | A詞, B詞, C詞...)

e.g. 評論包含"雷到"和"還好"是負評的機率:

P(負評|雷到,還好)

= P(**負評**) * P(**雷到, 還好 | 負評**) / P(雷到, 還好)

分子 = P(負評) * P(雷到 | 負評) * P(還好 | 負評)

(假設每個詞出現為獨立事件)

分母一樣,只需比較分子大小即可判斷分類

Notes

▶ 若A與B為獨立事件,

則: $P(A \cap B) = P(A) * P(B)$



問題

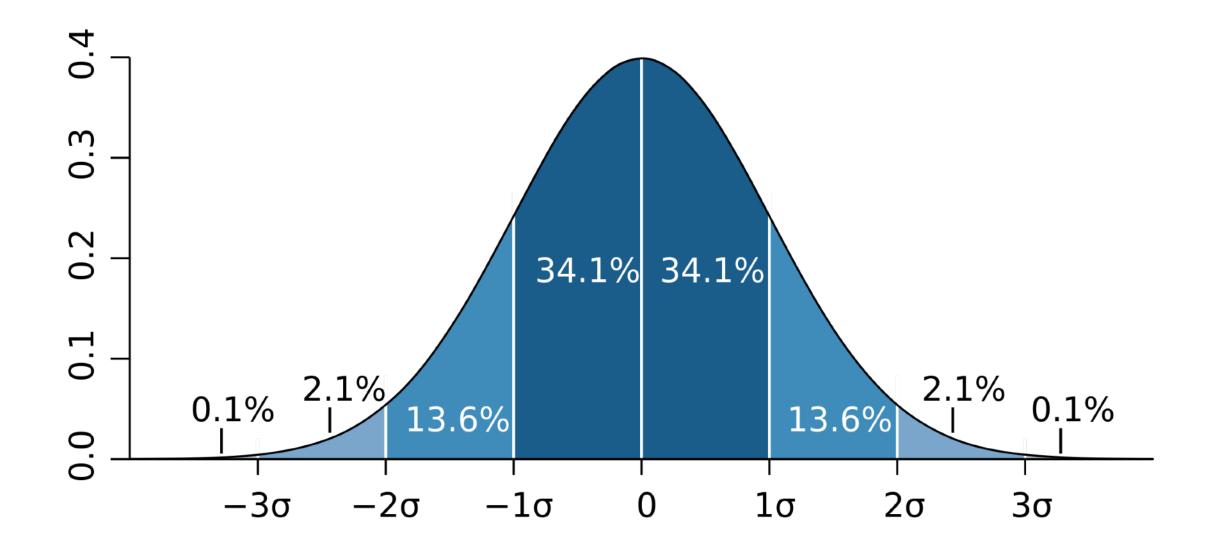
- 1. 假設偏離現實,字詞通常互相影響
 - · 最大值後驗判定(maximum a posteriori, MAP)
 - 最後只會用來選擇是正評或是負評,看誰大就是誰
- 2. 詞越多乘積起來越接近o(下溢問題, underflow)
 - 轉成: exp(log(p1)*log(p2)*...)
- 3. 若評論中不存在這個詞,則P=o
 - · 設為一個很小的值,如:0.0001
 - 偽計數值k,如:假裝有看到1則(k=1)



Gaussian Naive Bayes

- class sklearn.naive_bayes.GaussianNB(priors=None)
- · 假設資料是高斯分佈(常態分佈)

$$P(x_i \mid y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_y^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x_i - \mu_y)^2}{2\sigma_y^2}\right)$$



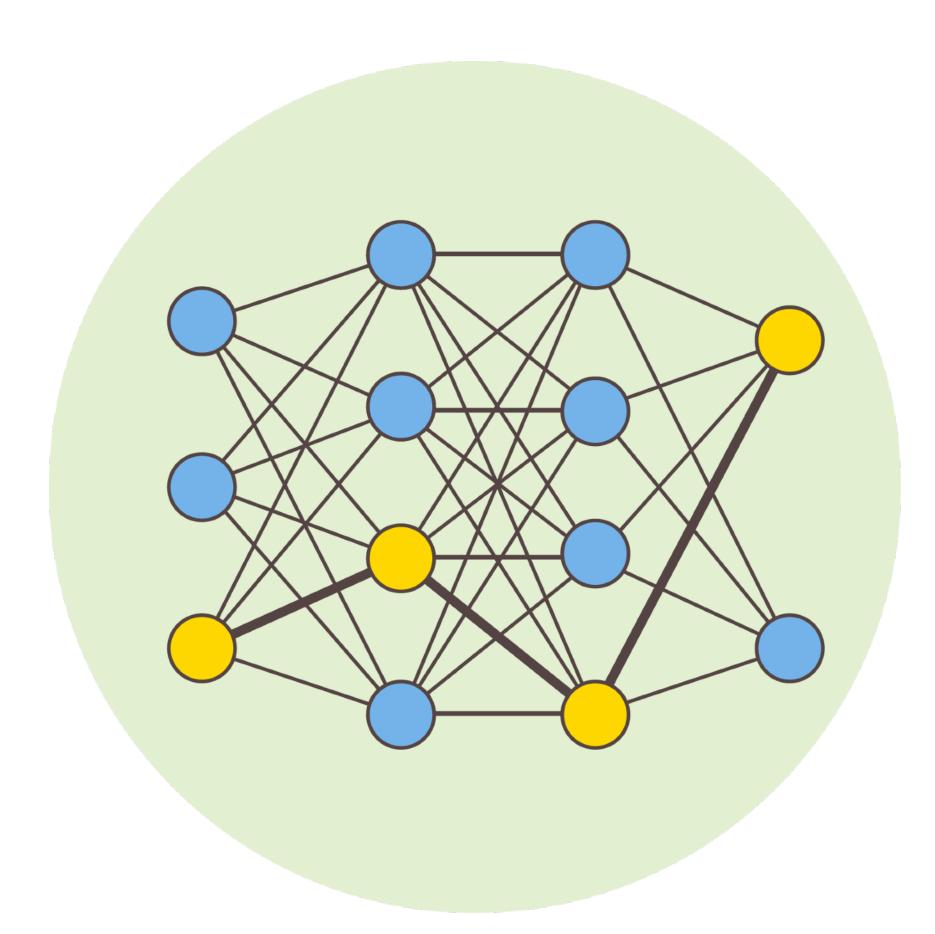
Note:

▶ scikit-learn 還提供另外兩種機率分

佈的貝式分類器:<u>MultinomialNB</u>、

BernoulliNB





Python 機器學習與深度學習實作

分類模型評估



分類效果評估

• 混淆矩陣 (Confusion Matrix)

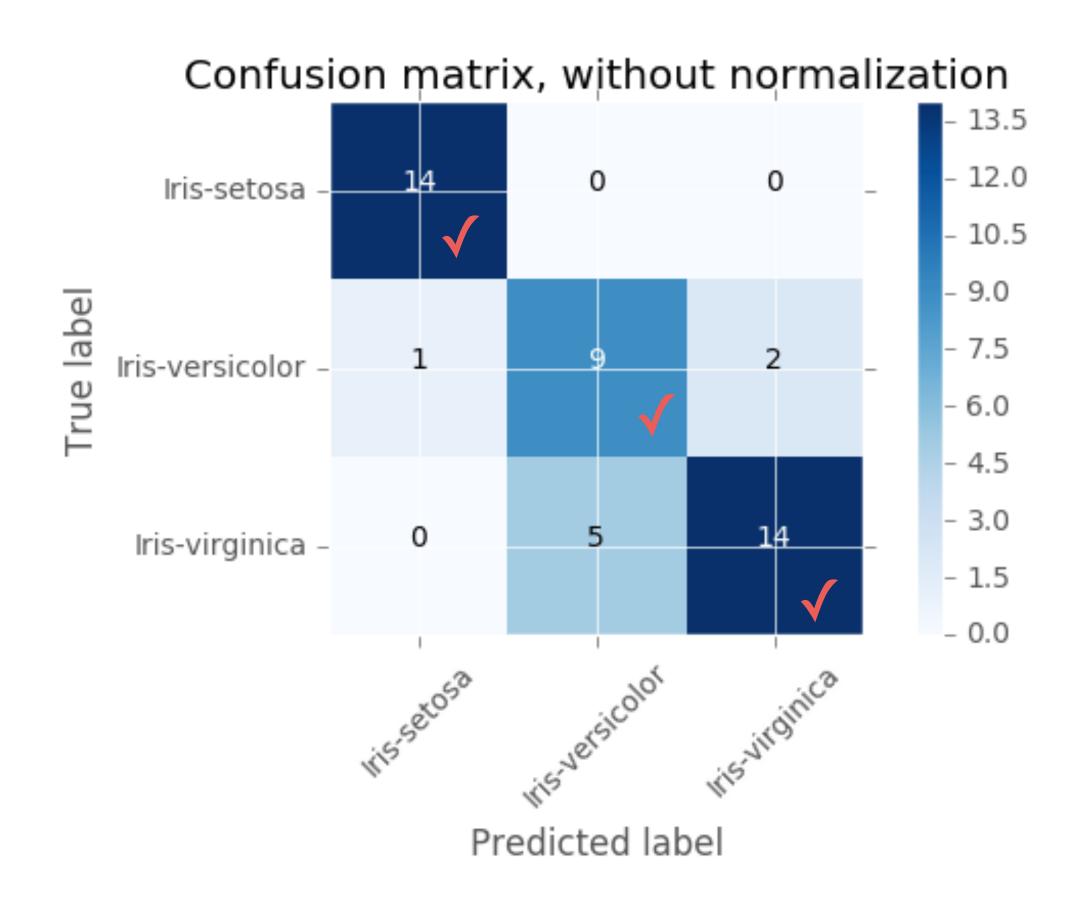
	Predited o	Predicted 1
True o	True negatives (TN)	False positives (FP)
True 1	False negatives (FN)	True positives (TP)

- 正確率(Accuracy): A = (TN + TP) / (TN + FN + FP + TP)
- 精確率(Precision): P = TP / (TP + FP)
- 召回率(Recall): R = TP / (TP + FN)
- F1 score = 2PR / (P+R) (P, R的調和平均)



分類效果評估

• 混淆矩陣 (Confusion Matrix) - 多類別

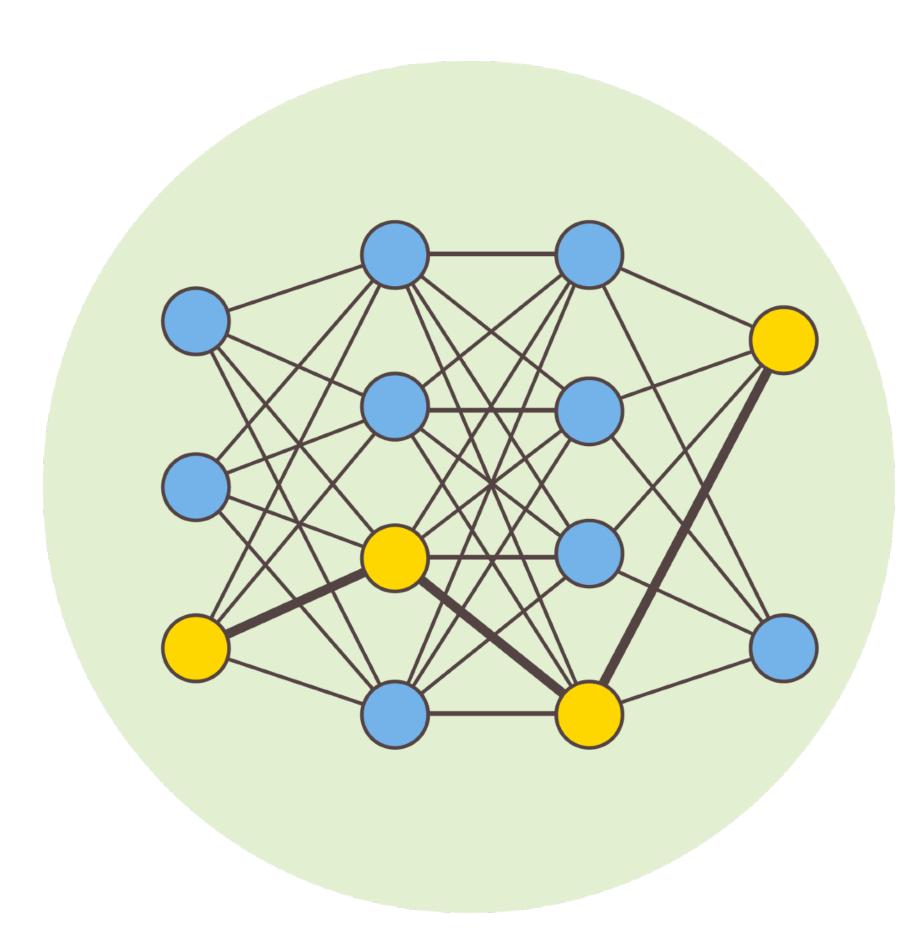


	precision	recall	fl-score
Iris-setosa	0.93	1.00	0.97
Iris-versicolor	0.64	0.75	0.69
Iris-virginica	0.88	0.74	0.80

e.g. Iris-versicolor (變色鳶尾花)

- Precision = 9/(9+5) = 0.64
 - ,預測14個變色鳶尾花,9個命中
- Recall = 9/(1+9+2) = 0.75
 - ,有12個變色鳶尾花,找回了9個





Python 機器學習與深度學習實作

超參數調校



超參數調校

- 「網格搜尋」(Grid Search)是透過「暴力法」把所有超參數跑過一遍,再看何者的訓練 結果最好,提供最佳超參數的結果。
- · 搭配 K 折交叉驗證法(k-fold cross-validation)一起使用。
- 若超參數量大、範圍大,相當消耗運算資源。可使用「隨機搜尋」(Randomized Search)
 隨機抽樣超參數組合,降低運算資源。
- 不保證每次運算出的最佳超參數一樣,也不保證在「測試資料集」獲得最佳結果,但是很好的超參數參考依據。



範例1:網格搜尋

```
In [4]: from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
       from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
       n neighbors = [i for i in range(1,11,1)]
       weights = ['uniform','distance']
                                                                        超參數範圍設定
       hyperparameters = dict(n neighbors=n neighbors, weights=weights)
       model = KNeighborsClassifier()
                                                                        模型選擇和訓練
       knn = GridSearchCV(model, hyperparameters, cv=5, verbose=0)
       best_model = knn.fit(X_train_std, y_train.values.ravel())
       # 查看最好的超參數
       print('n_neighbors: ', best_model.best_estimator_.get_params()['n_neighbors'])
                                                                                   查看超參數結果
       print('weights: ', best_model.best_estimator_.get_params()['weights'])
       print('所有超參數: ', best model.best estimator .get params())
       n neighbors: 9
       weights: uniform
       所有超參數: {'algorithm': 'auto', 'leaf_size': 30, 'metric': 'minkowski', 'metric_params': None, 'n_jobs': None, 'n_n
       eighbors': 9, 'p': 2, 'weights': 'uniform'}
```

範例2: 隨機搜尋

```
from sklearn.model_selection import RandomizedSearchCV
from sklearn.svm import SVC
import numpy as np
C = np.linspace(0.1,10,50)
kernel = ['linear', 'poly', 'rbf', 'sigmoid']
                                                                     超參數範圍設定
hyperparameters = dict(C=C, kernel=kernel)
model = SVC()
                                                                     模型選擇和訓練
svc = RandomizedSearchCV(model, hyperparameters, cv=5, iid=False)
best model = svc.fit(X train std, y train.values.ravel())
# 查看最好的超參數
print('C: ', best_model.best_estimator_.get_params()['C'])
                                                                                 查看超參數結果
print('kernel: ', best_model.best_estimator_.get_params()['kernel'])
print('所有超參數: ', best_model.best_estimator_.get_params())
C: 6.161224489795918
kernel: rbf
所有超參數: {'C': 6.161224489795918, 'cache_size': 200, 'class_weight': None, 'coef0': 0.0, 'decision_function_shap
e': 'ovr', 'degree': 3, 'gamma': 'scale', 'kernel': 'rbf', 'max_iter': -1, 'probability': False, 'random_state': Non
e, 'shrinking': True, 'tol': 0.001, 'verbose': False}
```