# 销售数据分析与预测

## 方案描述

• 课题周期: 2023-07-04~2023-07-08

• 团队成员:

- 企业导师:伍国栋、王一方

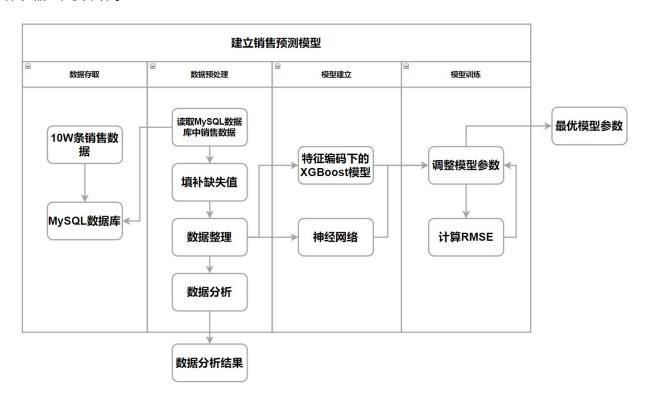
- 课题小组: 第三组, 小组成员与分工见下图

序号	姓名	角色/分工					
1	李墨	搭建主要项目框架,包括设计数据库的读写操作、训练 XGBoost及神经网络模型、设计API接口与测试					
2	潘诚	参与API接口的设计					
3	谭启泰	参与API接口的设计					
4	林瑞奇	设计项目方案、制作PPT					
5	李毓晟	绘制项目架构图					
6	李岳锴	整理设计方案、绘制数据分析图、训练CatBoost模型					
7	常雨欣	绘制数据分析图、训练XGBoost模型					
8	王以柔	绘制数据分析图、训练Catboost模型					
9	梅洁楠	训练XGBoost模型					

## 整体架构设计

### 数据分析和预测层

数据分析和预测层负责对销售数据进行分析和预测,包括特征分析、模型训练和预测结果输出等操作。



## 系统关键设计点

本系统采用了一系列先进的技术和工具,以实现高效、稳定和可扩展的服务。以下是系统的关键设计点:

编程语言和数据库:系统的核心代码使用 Python 编写, Python 的简洁和强大的库使得代码易于编写和维护。同时,我们选择 MySQL 作为数据库,它的稳定性和高效性使得数据存储和查询变得简单快捷。

import python
import MySQLdb

轻量应用服务器:我们选择在 Ubuntu 20.04 轻量云服务器上运行 API 后端以及前端网页,这样可以节省资源,提高系统的响应速度。

lsb release -a

Nginx 和 Flask:我们使用 Nginx 作为反向代理服务器,它可以处理静态文件和 SSL/TLS 加密,提高系统的安全性和性能。我们使用 Flask 作为 Web 框架,它的轻量和灵活性使得 Web 应用的开发变得简单快捷。

```
sudo apt install nginx
pip install flask
```

• 实时预测:我们的前端网页通过 JavaScript 动态收集表格信息,实现实时预测。这样可以 提供更好的用户体验,使得用户可以即时获取预测结果。

```
var data = collectData();
var result = predict(data);
```

 模型部署:我们将 XGBoost 模型的最优模型参数和文件预处理所需字典部署到服务器, 实现实时高性能预测。这样可以提高预测的准确性和效率。

```
import xgboost as xgb
model = xgb.XGBRegressor()
```

服务管理:我们使用 gunicorn 启动 Flask 程序,利用 Ubuntu systemd 管理开机自启动服务。这样可以保证服务的稳定运行,减少因为系统重启等原因导致的服务中断。

```
gunicorn myapp:app
systemctl enable myapp
```

• 神经网络训练和 **GPU** 加速:我们使用 PyTorch 进行神经网络训练,配合 2\*PCIE A100 显 卡进行 GPU 加速训练。这样可以大大提高模型训练的速度,缩短模型开发的周期。

```
import torch
model = torch.nn.Sequential()
```

• 数据分析和绘图:我们使用 SciencePlots 库进行数据分析绘图,使得图像更加优雅和科学。这样可以更好地理解数据,提供更好的数据可视化效果。

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.style.use('science')
```

模型优化:通过 XGBoost 模型结合 GridSearch 方案,找到最佳参数,优化模型性能。这样可以提高模型的预测准确性,提供更好的服务。

```
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
grid = GridSearchCV(model, params)
```

总的来说,本系统采用了一系列先进的技术和工具,以实现高效、稳定和可扩展的服务。我们期 待在未来的工作中,继续提高系统的性能和用户体验。

## 体会心得,未来的发展与设想

在这个项目中,我们学到了许多宝贵的知识和经验。首先,我们学习了如何使用 Python 和 MySQL 进行数据处理和分析,这使我们能够更有效地处理大量的数据,并从中提取有用的信息。 其次,我们学习了如何使用 Nginx 和 Flask 搭建 Web 服务,这使我们能够更方便地与用户交互,并提供更好的用户体验。最后,我们学习了如何使用 XGBoost 和 GridSearch 进行模型训练和优化,这使我们能够更准确地预测结果,并提高了我们的服务质量。

这个项目对我们的启发主要有两方面。一方面,我们认识到了数据分析和机器学习在解决实际问题中的重要性。通过这个项目,我们看到了如何将理论知识应用到实践中,解决实际的问题。另一方面,我们也认识到了团队合作的重要性。在这个项目中,我们需要协同工作,共同解决问题,这使我们更加明白团队合作的力量。

对于这个项目的未来发展,我们有许多设想。首先,我们希望能够进一步优化我们的模型,提高预测的准确性。我们计划使用更多的数据进行训练,使用更复杂的模型,以及使用更先进的优化算法。其次,我们希望能够提供更多的服务,比如提供更多的预测结果,提供更详细的数据分析报告,等等。最后,我们希望能够进一步提高我们的服务质量,比如提高服务的稳定性,提高服务的响应速度,等等。

总的来说,我们对这个项目充满了信心和期待。我们相信,通过我们的努力,我们能够使这个项目变得更好,为用户提供更好的服务。

## XGBoost 预测 API 文档

## 概述

此 API 旨在使用预训练的 XGBoost 模型进行预测。该模型已在用户购买数据集上进行训练,并使用有关用户和他们购买的产品的各种特征进行预测。

## 端点

API 有一个单一的端点 http://82.156.141.61/predict,接受 POST 以及 GET 请求。

## 请求格式

请求应为包含以下键的 JSON 对象:

- User ID:用户ID列表。
- Product ID:产品ID列表。
- Gender:性别指标列表(0代表女性,1代表男性)。
- Age:年龄组指标列表。
- Occupation: 职业代码列表。
- City Category:城市类别代码列表。
- Stay In Current City Years:用户在当前城市居住年数的列表。
- Marital Status:婚姻状态指标列表(0代表单身,1代表已婚)。
- Product Category 1:主要产品类别代码列表。
- Product Category 2:次要产品类别代码列表。
- Product Category 3:第三产品类别代码列表。

#### 以下是有效请求的示例:

```
import requests
url = "http://82.156.141.61/predict"
# url = "http://127.0.0.1:5000/predict"
data = {
    "User ID": [1005001, 1005001, 1005005],
    "Product ID": ["P00113142", "P00001042", "P00057942"],
    "Gender": ['F', 'F', 'M'],
"Age": ['26-36', '26-35', '46-50'],
    "Occupation": [2, 17, 16],
    "City Category": ['B', 'B', 'B'],
    "Stay_In_Current_City_Years": ['1', '1', '2'],
    "Marital_Status": [0, 1, 0],
    "Product_Category_1": [1, 1, 1],
    "Product_Category_2": [5, 2, 2],
    "Product Category 3": [12, 16, 6]
}
response = requests.post(url, json=data)
print(response.status code)
print(response.text)
```

## 响应格式

响应将是包含以下键的 JSON 对象:

prediction::预测购买金额的列表。rmse:模型的均方根误差(RMSE)。

以下是有效响应的示例:

```
{
    "prediction": [15432.095703125,12817.9111328125,13056.142578125],
    'rmse': 2461.28,
    'R^2': 0.7530
}
```

### 错误处理

如果请求格式不正确,API 将返回 400 Bad Request 错误。如果存在内部服务器错误,API 将返回 500 Internal Server Error。

## **XGBoost Prediction API Documentation**

### Overview

This API is designed to make predictions using a pre-trained XGBoost model. The model has been trained on a dataset of user purchases, and it uses various features about the users and the products they bought to make its predictions.

## **Endpoint**

The API has a single endpoint at http://82.156.141.61/predict which accepts POST and GET requests.

## Request Format

The request should be a JSON object containing the following keys:

- User ID: A list of user IDs.
- Product\_ID: A list of product IDs.
- Gender: A list of gender indicators (0 for female, 1 for male).
- Age: A list of age group indicators.
- Occupation: A list of occupation codes.
- City\_Category: A list of city category codes.
- Stay\_In\_Current\_City\_Years: A list of the number of years the user has lived in the current city.
- Marital Status: A list of marital status indicators (0 for single, 1 for married).
- Product\_Category\_1: A list of primary product category codes.
- Product Category 2: A list of secondary product category codes.
- Product Category 3: A list of tertiary product category codes.

Here is an example of a valid request:

```
import requests

url = "http://82.156.141.61/predict"

data = {
    "User_ID": [1005001, 1005001, 1005005],
    "Product_ID": ["P00113142", "P00001042", "P000057942"],
    "Gender": ['F', 'F', 'M'],
    "Age": ['26-36', '26-35', '46-50'],
    "Occupation": [2, 17, 16],
    "City_Category": ['B', 'B', 'B'],
    "Stay_In_Current_City_Years": ['1', '1', '2'],
    "Marital_Status": [0, 1, 0],
    "Product_Category_1": [1, 1, 1],
    "Product_Category_2": [5, 2, 2],
```

```
"Product_Category_3": [12, 16, 6]
}
response = requests.post(url, json=data)
print(response.status_code)
print(response.text)
```

## Response Format

The response will be a JSON object containing the following keys:

- prediction: A list of predicted purchase amounts.
- rmse: The root mean square error (RMSE) of the model.

Here is an example of a valid response:

```
{
    "prediction": [15432.095703125,12817.9111328125,13056.142578125],
    'rmse': 2461.28,
    'R^2': 0.7530
}
```

## **Error Handling**

If the request is not properly formatted, the API will return a 400 Bad Request error. If there is an internal server error, the API will return a 500 Internal Server Error.

## 课题内容

## 场景

- 课题背景:数据分析和预测
- 课题目标:通过分析销售数据,分析用户特性分布和相关性,并预测销售额。

### Stakeholder

- 业务用户: 直接用户
- · 业务 owner: 掌握用户的购买力情况

## OKR(要验证什么,含业务验证和技术验证)

- O: 销售数据的分析与预测
- 业务验证:
  - a. 分析数据特征的分布和相关性
  - b. 预测销售额

### 前提

1. 给定一组销售训练数据和测试数据;将数据导入到数据库,后续所有动作的数据都基于数据库读写。

## 基础功能

- 1. 将数据导入到数据库,后续所有动作的数据都基于数据库读写;
- 2. 分析出销售数据各特征的分布情况,以及各特征与购买金额的相关性;
- 3. 预测给定验证集中的销售额,并计算预测结果的均方根误差(RMSE);

### 挑战项

1. 发布 REST API,调用 API 输出预测结果和预测指标 RMSE

## 业务目标

- 1. 分析给定数据的各个特征的分布,以及各个特征与销售额的相关性;
- 2. 预测给定验证集的销售额。

## 课题内容

### 给定条件

给定一组销售数据,有训练数据(train)和验证数据(test),训练集的量级为 10w 级,两份数据均为文档形式提供,该数据为经过过敏转换过的数据。

#### 数据列表包括:

- User ID: 用户唯一 ID
- Product\_ID: 产品唯一 ID
- Gender: 性别
- Age: 年龄
- Occupation: 职业
- City\_Category: 城市类别
- Stay\_In\_Current\_City\_Years: 本地城市居住年数
- Marital\_Status: 婚姻状态
- Product\_Category\_1: 产品分类 1
- Product\_Category\_2: 产品分类 2
- Product\_Category\_3: 产品分类 3
- Purchase: 销售额

### 课题任务

- 1. 完成训练数据的特征分析,并输出分析结果;
- 2. 生成一个预测模型和模型的 R 方值;
- 3. 基于生成的模型,预测出验证数据的销售金额,同时给出预测结果评价值(采用均方根误差:RMSE).
- 4.  $R^2$  的计算公式参考:

$$R^{2} = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\widehat{y}_{i} - y_{i})^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\widehat{y} - y_{i})^{2}}$$

, 其中,  $y^{[i]}$ 是真实值,  $\hat{y}^{[i]}$ 表示预测值,  $\hat{y}$  表示样本均值。模型效果评价指标 RMSE 的公式参考:

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}$$

## 详细说明

- 1. 整体流程介绍:
- 2. 将数据导入到数据库,后续所有动作的数据都基于数据库读写(不限定数据库类型)。
- 3. 针对训练数据,分析出数据各个特征的分布情况,以及所有特征与购买金额的相关性;分析结果用代码集中输出到一个 pdf 文档中。
- 4. 使用训练数据训练一个模型;生成模型后,用 R2 评估该模型的稳定性。
- 5. 基于生成的模型,预测给定验证集的销售金额,同时需要输出预测值的评价指标 RMSE
- 6. 加分内容:将预测模型发布为一个服务,通过 RESTFUL API 的方式提供预测能力;调用 API,输入其他特征,得到销售金额预测结果和 RMSE 指标。

## 课题基本要求

- 环境限定说明:编程语言:不限定,建议 Python\Java,数据库类型:不限定,建议 MySQL
- 需要给出设计方案,设计方案的形式不做强制要求,建议参考UML标准建模语言
- 预测模型的说服力指标参考:R^2>80%
- 预测效果的评价参考:(1) R^2>80%, (2) RMSE 值越小; 即在模型有说服力的前提下,销售 预测结果越要接近真实值
- · 性能要求:分析处理 10w 级数据, 秒级出结果
- 加分项要求:发布的 API 服务具备一定的软件工程要求,没有 bug,代码结构和逻辑清晰

## 方案实现

## 在 Ubuntu 18.04 上安装 MySQL 并导入数据

1. 安装 MySQL 服务器:

sudo apt update

sudo apt install mysql-server

在安装过程中,系统可能会提示你设置 MySQL 的 root 用户密码。

1. 安装 Python 的 MySQL 库:

pip install pymysql

我们需要 Python 的 MySQL 库来连接 MySQL 数据库。

1. 导入数据: 首先,我们需要在 MySQL 中创建一个数据库和表格。你可以使用以下命令登录 MySQL:

```
mysql -u root -p
```

然后,创建一个名为 sales 的数据库,然后在该数据库中创建一个名为 train 的表格:

```
CREATE DATABASE sales:
USE sales;
CREATE TABLE train (
    User ID INT,
    Product ID VARCHAR(20),
    Gender \overline{C}HAR(1),
    Age VARCHAR(10),
    Occupation INT,
    City Category CHAR(1),
    Stay In Current City Years VARCHAR(10),
    Marital Status INT,
    Product Category 1 INT,
    Product Category 2 INT,
    Product Category 3 INT,
    Purchase INT
);
```

同理在该数据库中创建一个名为 test 的表格:

```
CREATE DATABASE sales;
USE sales;
CREATE TABLE test (
    User ID INT,
    Product ID VARCHAR(20),
    Gender \overline{C}HAR(1),
    Age VARCHAR(10),
    Occupation INT,
    City Category CHAR(1),
    Stay_In_Current_City_Years VARCHAR(10),
    Marital Status INT,
    Product Category 1 INT,
    Product Category 2 INT,
    Product_Category 3 INT,
    Purchase INT
);
```

1. 更改 root 用户的身份验证方法:

```
ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY 'your_password'; FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

安装 SQLAlchemy 库。使用以下命令安装:

pip install sqlalchemy

### 数据导入 MYSQL

使用以下代码创建一个 SQLAlchemy 引擎并将数据导入到 MySQL 数据库:

```
import pandas as pd
from sqlalchemy import create engine
# 读取 Excel 文件
data = pd.read excel('/root/train.xlsx')
# 创建 SOLAlchemy 引擎
engine = create_engine('mysql+pymysql://root:root
%40%40123@localhost:3306/sales')
# 将数据导入到 MySQL 数据库
data.to sql('train', engine, if exists='append', index=False)
539069
import pandas as pd
from sqlalchemy import create engine
# 读取 Excel 文件
data = pd.read excel('/root/test.xlsx')
# 创建 SQLAlchemy 引擎
engine = create engine('mysql+pymysql://root:root
%40%40123@localhost:3306/sales')
# 将数据导入到 MySQL 数据库
data.to sql('test', engine, if exists='append', index=False)
300
```

## 数据探索

在开始建模之前,我们首先需要对数据进行探索,了解数据的基本情况。

```
# 导入必要的库
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
from sklearn import metrics
import math
from sglalchemy import create engine
# 创建 SQLA1chemy 引擎
engine = create engine('mysql+pymysql://root:root
%40%40123@localhost:3306/sales')
# 设置显示参数
pd.set option('display.max columns', None)
pd.set option('display.max rows', None)
sns.set(style='whitegrid', palette='muted', color codes=True)
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [15, 10]
# 定义列的数据类型
dtype dict = {
    'User ID': int,
    'Product ID': str,
    'Gender': str,
    'Age': str,
    'Occupation': int,
    'City_Category': str,
    'Stay In Current City Years': str,
    'Marital Status': int,
    'Product_Category_1': int,
    'Product Category 2': int,
    'Product Category 3': int,
    'Purchase': int
}
# 读取数据
train data = pd.read sql('SELECT * FROM train LIMIT 35000',
engine).fillna(-1)
test data = pd.read sql('SELECT * FROM test', engine)
# 修改数据类型
for col, dtype in dtype dict.items():
   train data[col] = train data[col].astype(dtype)
      test data[col] = test data[col].astype(dtype)
# 显示数据的前5行
train data.head()
                                   Occupation City Category \
   User ID Product ID Gender Age
  1000001 P00069042
                          F 0-17
                                           10
                                                          Α
                          F
1 1000001
          P00248942
                             0-17
                                           10
                                                          Α
2 1000001 P00087842
                          F 0-17
                                           10
                                                          Α
```

```
3
   1000001
            P00085442
                              0-17
                                             10
                                                            C
                                55+
                                             16
4
  1000002
            P00285442
                           М
  Stay In Current City Years
                              Marital Status
                                               Product Category 1
0
1
                           2
                                            0
                                                                1
2
                           2
                                            0
                                                                12
3
                           2
                                            0
                                                               12
4
                                            0
                                                                8
                           4+
   Product Category 2
                      Product Category 3
                                            Purchase
0
                                        - 1
                                                8370
                   - 1
1
                    6
                                               15200
                                        14
2
                   - 1
                                        -1
                                                1422
3
                                        -1
                   14
                                                1057
4
                   - 1
                                        - 1
                                                7969
# 查看数据的基本信息
train data.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 35000 entries, 0 to 34999
Data columns (total 12 columns):
 #
     Column
                                  Non-Null Count
                                                  Dtype
     - - - - - -
     User ID
                                                  int64
 0
                                  35000 non-null
 1
     Product ID
                                  35000 non-null object
 2
                                  35000 non-null object
     Gender
 3
                                  35000 non-null object
     Age
 4
                                  35000 non-null
     Occupation
                                                  int64
 5
     City Category
                                  35000 non-null
                                                  object
 6
     Stay_In_Current_City_Years
                                 35000 non-null
                                                  object
 7
     Marital_Status
                                  35000 non-null
                                                 int64
     Product Category_1
 8
                                  35000 non-null
                                                 int64
 9
     Product_Category_2
                                  35000 non-null
                                                  int64
 10
    Product Category 3
                                  35000 non-null
                                                 int64
 11
    Purchase
                                  35000 non-null int64
dtypes: int64(7), object(5)
memory usage: 3.2+ MB
# 查看数值型特征的基本统计信息
train data.describe()
            User ID
                       Occupation Marital Status Product Category 1
/
count 3.500000e+04
                     35000.000000
                                      35000.000000
                                                          35000.000000
mean
       1.002699e+06
                         8.233086
                                          0.403686
                                                              5.309286
       1.546769e+03
                         6.539343
                                          0.490643
                                                              3.729653
std
```

min	1.000001e+06	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000
25%	1.001340e+06	3.000000	0.000000	1.000000
50%	1.002760e+06	7.000000	0.000000	5.000000
75%	1.004022e+06	14.000000	1.000000	8.000000
max	1.005397e+06	20.000000	1.000000	18.000000
Use	Product_Category 35000.0000 6.4470 6.5655 -1.0000 -1.0000 14.0000 18.0000 ata.head()	00 35000 29 3 83 0 00 -1 00 -1 00 3 00 18	tegory_3 Purcha 0.000000 35000.0000 3.149886 9268.7610 6.699634 4943.4200 1.000000 185.0000 1.000000 5850.7500 1.000000 8048.0000 8.000000 12025.0000 8.000000 23958.0000	900 986 216 900 900 900 900
1 100 2 100 3 100	5001       P00113142         5002       P00001042         5005       P00057942         5008       P00057942         5011       P00015542	F 26-35 M 26-35 M 46-50 M 26-35 M 18-25	2 17 16 20 4	B B B B
Stay 0 1 2 3 4	_In_Current_City_`	Years Marital 1 1 2 1 1	_Status Product_Ca <sup>-</sup> 0 1 0 1 0	tegory_1 \ 1 1 1 1 1
Pro 0 1 2 3 4	duct_Category_2 5 2 2 2 2	Product_Catego	ry_3 Purchase 12 None 16 None 6 None 6 None 13 None	

## 数据分析

在进行建模之前,我们需要对数据进行深入的分析。我们将查看各个特征与目标变量(销售额)之间的关系。

### 1. 查看数据基本信息

```
# 显示数据的前5行
train_data = pd.read_sql('SELECT * FROM train LIMIT 35000', engine)
train data.head()
   User ID Product ID Gender
                                       Occupation City Category
                                 Age
   1000001
             P00069042
                                0 - 17
                                                10
                             F
                                                                Α
1
  1000001
             P00248942
                                0 - 17
                                                10
                             F
                                0-17
                                                10
                                                                Α
   1000001
             P00087842
3
                             F
  1000001
             P00085442
                                0 - 17
                                                10
                                                                Α
  1000002
            P00285442
                             М
                                 55+
                                                16
                                                                C
                                                  Product_Category_1
  Stay_In_Current_City_Years
                                Marital_Status
0
                             2
                                               0
                             2
                                                                    1
1
                                               0
                             2
2
                                               0
                                                                   12
3
                             2
                                               0
                                                                    12
4
                                               0
                            4+
                                                                    8
   Product_Category_2 Product_Category_3
                                               Purchase
0
                                         NaN
                   NaN
                                                   8370
1
                   6.0
                                        14.0
                                                  15200
2
                   NaN
                                         NaN
                                                   1422
3
                  14.0
                                         NaN
                                                   1057
4
                   NaN
                                                   7969
                                         NaN
test data.head()
   User ID Product ID Gender
                                        Occupation City Category
                                  Age
                                26-35
0
  1005001
             P00113142
                             F
                                                  2
                                                                 В
  1005002
             P00001042
                             M 26-35
                                                 17
                                                                 В
                             M 46-50
                                                 16
                                                                 В
  1005005
             P00057942
3
                                                 20
                                                                 В
  1005008
             P00057942
                                26-35
                               18-25
                                                  4
   1005011
            P00015542
                             М
  Stay_In_Current_City_Years
                                Marital_Status
                                                  Product_Category_1
0
                             1
                             1
                                                                    1
1
                                               1
2
                             2
                                               0
                                                                     1
3
                             1
                                               1
                                                                     1
4
                             1
                                               0
                                                                     1
   Product_Category_2
                       Product_Category_3 Purchase
0
                      5
                                          12
                                                  None
                     2
1
                                          16
                                                  None
                     2
2
                                           6
                                                  None
                     2
3
                                           6
                                                  None
4
                     2
                                          13
                                                  None
```

```
# 查看数据的基本信息
train data.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 35000 entries, 0 to 34999
Data columns (total 12 columns):
#
    Column
                                Non-Null Count
                                                Dtype
- - -
 0
    User ID
                                 35000 non-null int64
 1
    Product ID
                                35000 non-null object
                                35000 non-null object
 2
    Gender
 3
                                35000 non-null object
    Age
 4
    Occupation
                                35000 non-null int64
 5
                                35000 non-null object
    City Category
 6
    Stay_In_Current_City_Years 35000 non-null object
 7
    Marital Status
                                35000 non-null int64
 8
    Product Category 1
                                35000 non-null int64
 9
    Product Category 2
                                23948 non-null float64
                                10573 non-null float64
 10 Product Category_3
 11
    Purchase
                                35000 non-null int64
dtypes: float64(2), int64(5), object(5)
memory usage: 3.2+ MB
```

由上面的 Non-Null 的数值可以看出,train\_data 数据中存在部分缺失值

```
test data.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 300 entries, 0 to 299
Data columns (total 12 columns):
#
     Column
                                 Non-Null Count
                                                 Dtype
- - -
     -----
                                                  ----
                                                 int64
 0
     User ID
                                 300 non-null
 1
    Product ID
                                 300 non-null
                                                 object
 2
     Gender
                                 300 non-null
                                                 object
 3
                                 300 non-null
    Age
                                                 object
 4
     Occupation
                                 300 non-null
                                                 int64
 5
     City Category
                                 300 non-null
                                                 object
 6
     Stay In Current City Years 300 non-null
                                                 object
 7
    Marital Status
                                 300 non-null
                                                 int64
                                 300 non-null
 8
    Product Category 1
                                                 int64
 9
    Product Category 2
                                 300 non-null
                                                 int64
 10 Product_Category_3
                                 300 non-null
                                                 int64
                                 0 non-null
11 Purchase
                                                 object
dtypes: int64(6), object(6)
memory usage: 28.2+ KB
```

由上面的 Non-Null 的数值可以看出,test\_data 特征中没有缺失值,不需要对 test\_data 做缺失值 处理

```
# 查看数值型特征的基本统计信息
train data.describe()
            User ID
                       Occupation
                                   Marital Status Product Category 1
\
count 3.500000e+04
                     35000.000000
                                      35000.000000
                                                          35000.000000
mean
       1.002699e+06
                         8.233086
                                          0.403686
                                                               5.309286
       1.546769e+03
                         6.539343
                                          0.490643
                                                               3.729653
std
min
       1.000001e+06
                         0.000000
                                          0.000000
                                                               1.000000
25%
       1.001340e+06
                         3.000000
                                          0.000000
                                                               1.000000
50%
       1.002760e+06
                         7.000000
                                          0.000000
                                                               5.000000
75%
       1.004022e+06
                        14.000000
                                          1.000000
                                                               8,000000
       1.005397e+06
                        20.000000
                                          1.000000
                                                              18.000000
max
       Product Category 2
                            Product Category 3
                                                    Purchase
             23948.000000
                                  10573.000000
                                                35000.000000
count
mean
                 9.883832
                                     12.737444
                                                 9268.761086
                 5.059090
                                      4.107650
                                                 4943,420216
std
                                                  185.000000
min
                 2.000000
                                      3.000000
25%
                 5.000000
                                      9.000000
                                                 5850.750000
                                     15.000000
                                                 8048.000000
50%
                 9.000000
75%
                15.000000
                                     16.000000
                                                12025.000000
                18.000000
                                     18.000000
                                                23958.000000
max
```

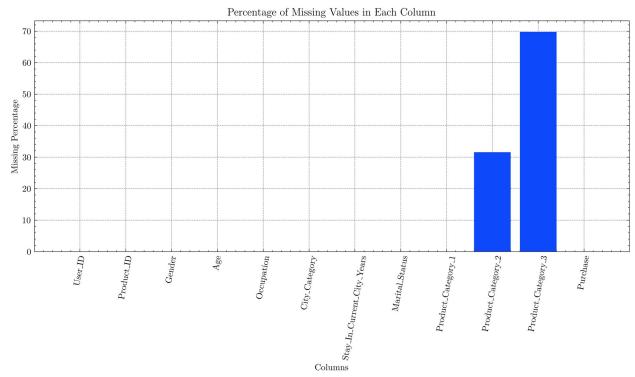
### 缺失值可视化和处理

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import scienceplots
import seaborn as sns
plt.style.use('default')
plt.style.use(['science','high-vis','grid'])

plt.rcParams['figure.dpi'] = 600
# 可视化缺失值
missing_percent = train_data.isnull().mean() * 100

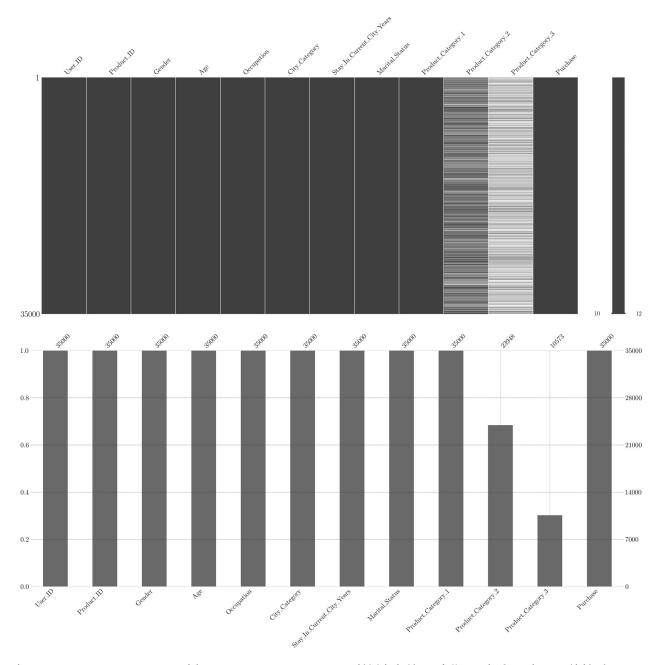
# 绘制条形图
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.bar(missing_percent.index, missing_percent.values)
plt.xticks(rotation=80) # 设置 x 轴标签的旋转角度,以便更好地显示标签
plt.xlabel('Columns')
plt.ylabel('Missing Percentage')
plt.title('Percentage of Missing Values in Each Column')
```

# plt.tight\_layout() plt.show()



```
!pip install missingno
Collecting missingno
  Downloading missingno-0.5.2-py3-none-any.whl (8.7 kB)
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from missingno) (3.7.0)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from missingno) (1.10.0)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from missingno) (1.23.5)
Requirement already satisfied: seaborn in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from missingno) (0.12.2)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from matplotlib->missingno)
(2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from matplotlib->missingno)
(1.0.5)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from matplotlib->missingno)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=2.3.1 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from matplotlib->missingno)
(3.0.9)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from matplotlib->missingno)
(1.4.4)
Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from matplotlib->missingno)
(4.25.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from matplotlib->missingno)
(9.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from matplotlib->missingno)
(0.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=0.25 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from seaborn->missingno)
(1.5.3)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from pandas>=0.25->seaborn-
>missingno) (2022.7)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.7-
>matplotlib->missingno) (1.16.0)
Installing collected packages: missingno
Successfully installed missingno-0.5.2
WARNING: Running pip as the 'root' user can result in broken
permissions and conflicting behaviour with the system package manager.
It is recommended to use a virtual environment instead:
https://pip.pypa.io/warnings/venv
import missingno as msno
msno.matrix(train data)
plt.show()
msno.bar(train data)
plt.show()
```



对于'Product\_Category\_2'列和'Product\_Category\_3'列的缺失值,我们可以采取以下几种策略:

- 1. 删除含有缺失值的行:这种方法简单,但可能会导致信息的丢失。
- 2. 填充缺失值:可以使用某个固定值、平均值、中位数或众数来填充缺失值。
- 3. 使用模型预测缺失值:这种方法可能会更准确,但计算复杂度较高。

在这里,我们选择使用固定值-1来填充'Product\_Category\_2'列和'Product\_Category\_3'列的缺失值。

#### # 读取数据

train\_data = pd.read\_sql('SELECT \* FROM train', engine).fillna(-1)

现在,我们已经处理了所有的缺失值,可以开始进行数据分析和建模了。

### 数据相关性分析

本数据特征中大量是离散的。离散型变量的特点是取值为有限的离散值,这与连续型变量的特点截然不同,因此在计算离散型变量之间的相关性时,不能使用 Pearson 或 Spearman 相关系数。Pearson 相关系数是基于线性关系的,用于衡量两个连续型变量之间的线性相关性,而 Spearman 相关系数则是基于秩次关系的,用于衡量两个连续型变量之间的单调相关性。这两种相关系数都无法直接应用于离散型变量。

为了计算离散型变量之间的相关性,需要使用一些特殊的相关系数,其中比较常用的是 Cramer's V 相关系数和 Phi-K 相关系数(也称为 Phik)。

· Cramer's V 相关系数是一种基于卡方检验(chi-squared test)的相关系数,用于衡量两个离散型变量之间的相关性。Cramer's V 相关系数的取值范围为 0 到 1 , 其中 0 表示两个变量独立 , 1 表示两个变量完全相关。Cramer's V 的计算公式如下:

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{\chi^2/n}{\min(k-1, r-1)}}$$

其中,  $\chi^2$  是卡方值, n 是样本数量, k 和 r 分别是两个变量的类别数。

Phi-K 相关系数也是一种基于卡方检验的相关系数,用于衡量两个二元离散型变量之间的相关性。Phi-K 相关系数的取值范围也是0到1,其中0表示两个变量独立,1表示两个变量完全相关。Phi-K 的计算公式如下:

$$\phi = \sqrt{\frac{\chi^2}{n}}$$

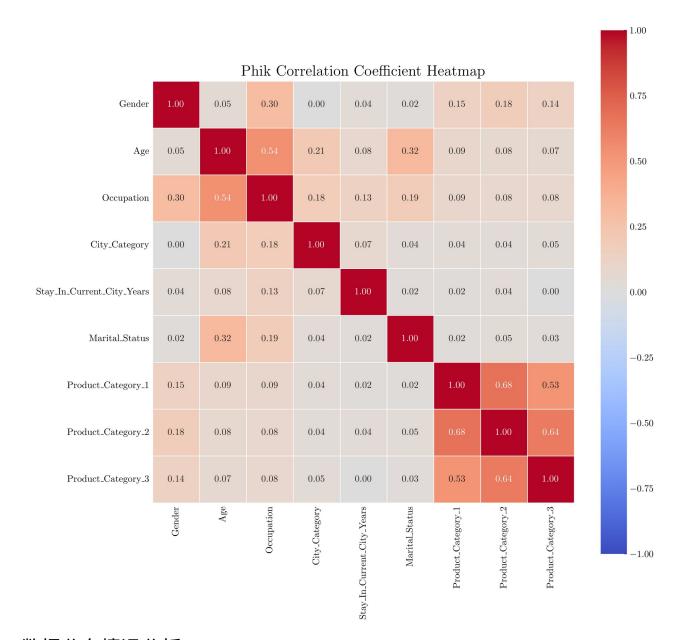
其中,  $\chi^2$  是卡方值, n 是样本数量。

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from phik import phik matrix
from scipy.stats import chi2 contingency
def cramers v(x, y):
    confusion matrix = pd.crosstab(x, y)
    chi2 = chi2 contingency(confusion matrix)[0]
    n = confusion matrix.sum().sum()
    phi2 = chi2 / n
    r, k = confusion matrix.shape
    phi2\_corr = max(0, phi2 - ((k-1)*(r-1))/(n-1))
    r corr = r - ((r-1)**2)/(n-1)
    k \ corr = k - ((k-1)**2)/(n-1)
    return np.sqrt(phi2 corr / min(k corr-1, r corr-1))
```

```
def heat map(corr matrix, title):
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
    sns.heatmap(
        corr matrix,
        annot=True,
        fmt=".2f",
        cmap="coolwarm",
        vmin=-1,
        vmax=1,
        square=True,
        linewidths=0.5,
    plt.title(title, fontsize=16)
    plt.show()
# 选择离散变量
discrete_columns = ["Gender", "Age", "Occupation", "City_Category",
"Stay In Current City Years",
"Marital_Status", "Product_Category_1", "Product_Category_2", "Product_Ca
tegory 3"]
# 计算 Cramer 相关系数
cramer corr = pd.DataFrame(
        [cramers v(train data[col1], train data[col2]) for col1 in
discrete columns]
        for col2 in discrete columns
    ],
    columns=discrete columns,
    index=discrete columns,
)
# 计算Phik 相关系数
phik corr = train data[discrete columns].phik matrix()
# 绘制热力图
heat map(cramer corr, "Cramer Correlation Coefficient Heatmap")
heat map(phik corr, "Phik Correlation Coefficient Heatmap")
interval columns not set, guessing: ['Occupation', 'Marital Status',
'Product Category 1', 'Product Category 2', 'Product Category 3']
```

1.00

	Cramer Correlation Coefficient Heatmap								
Gender	1.00	0.05	0.28	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.12	0.14	0.11
m Age	0.05	1.00	0.43	0.14	0.05	0.34	0.05	0.04	0.04
Occupation	0.28	0.43	1.00	0.14	0.08	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.03
City_Category	0.01	0.14	0.14	1.00	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.02
Stay_In_Current_City_Years	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.05	1.00	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00
Marital_Status	0.01	0.34	0.18	0.06	0.03	1.00	0.02	0.04	0.02
Product_Category_1	0.12	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	1.00	0.39	0.33
Product_Category_2	0.14	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.39	1.00	0.43
Product_Category_3	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.33	0.43	1.00
	Gender	Age	Occupation	City_Category	LCurrent_City_Years	Marital_Status	Product_Category_1	Product_Category_2	Product_Category_3



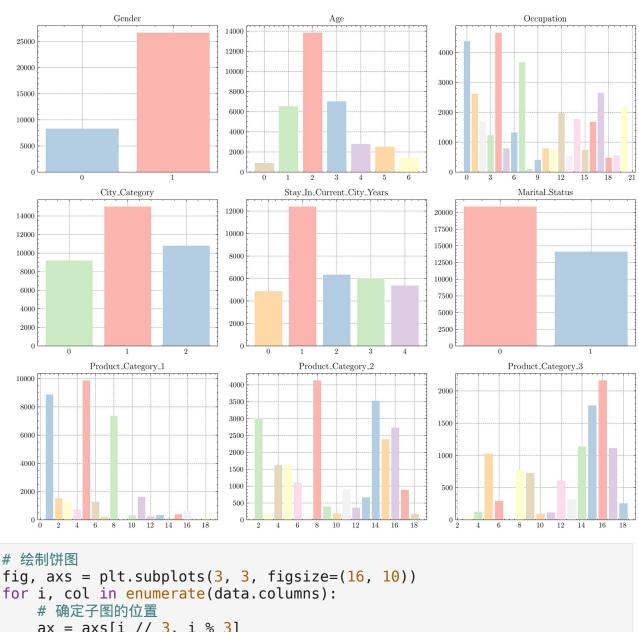
## 数据分布情况分析

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
import matplotlib.cm as cm
data = train_data[discrete_columns].copy()
# 将类别型变量转换为数值型
le = LabelEncoder()
data.loc[:, 'Gender'] = le.fit_transform(data['Gender'])
data.loc[:, 'Age'] = le.fit_transform(data['Age'])
data.loc[:, 'City_Category'] = le.fit_transform(data['City_Category'])
```

```
data.loc[:, 'Stay_In_Current_City_Years'] =
data['Stay In Current City Years'].astype(str)
data.loc[:, 'Stay In Current City Years'] =
le.fit transform(data['Stay In Current City Years'])
# 获取 Pastell 颜色映射
pastel1 cmap = cm.get cmap('Pastel1', 9)
# 创建一个包含所有子图的大图
fig, axs = plt.subplots(3, 3, figsize=(12, 10))
for i, col in enumerate(data.columns):
   # 确定子图的位置
   ax = axs[i // 3, i % 3]
   counts = data[col].value counts()
   # 绘制条形图
   ax.bar(counts.index, counts.values, color=pastel1 cmap.colors)
   ax.set title(col)
   # 设置 x 坐标为整数
   ax.xaxis.set major locator(plt.MaxNLocator(integer=True))
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
/tmp/ipykernel_15146/2182468980.py:10: DeprecationWarning: In a future
version, `df.iloc[:, i] = newvals` will attempt to set the values
inplace instead of always setting a new array. To retain the old
behavior, use either `df[df.columns[i]] = newvals` or, if columns are
non-unique, `df.isetitem(i, newvals)`
  data.loc[:, 'Gender'] = le.fit_transform(data['Gender'])
/tmp/ipykernel 15146/2182468980.py:11: DeprecationWarning: In a future
version, `df.iloc[:, i] = newvals` will attempt to set the values
inplace instead of always setting a new array. To retain the old
behavior, use either `df[df.columns[i]] = newvals` or, if columns are
non-unique, `df.isetitem(i, newvals)`
  data.loc[:, 'Age'] = le.fit transform(data['Age'])
/tmp/ipykernel 15146/2182468980.py:12: DeprecationWarning: In a future
version, `df.iloc[:, i] = newvals` will attempt to set the values
inplace instead of always setting a new array. To retain the old
behavior, use either `df[df.columns[i]] = newvals` or, if columns are
non-unique, `df.isetitem(i, newvals)`
  data.loc[:, 'City_Category'] =
le.fit transform(data['City Category'])
/tmp/ipykernel 15146/2182468980.py:14: DeprecationWarning: In a future
version, `df.iloc[:, i] = newvals` will attempt to set the values
inplace instead of always setting a new array. To retain the old
behavior, use either `df[df.columns[i]] = newvals` or, if columns are
non-unique, `df.isetitem(i, newvals)`
  data.loc[:, 'Stay In Current City Years'] =
le.fit transform(data['Stay In Current City Years'])
/tmp/ipykernel 15146/2182468980.py:17: MatplotlibDeprecationWarning:
```

The get\_cmap function was deprecated in Matplotlib 3.7 and will be removed two minor releases later. Use ``matplotlib.colormaps[name]`` or ``matplotlib.colormaps.get\_cmap(obj)`` instead.

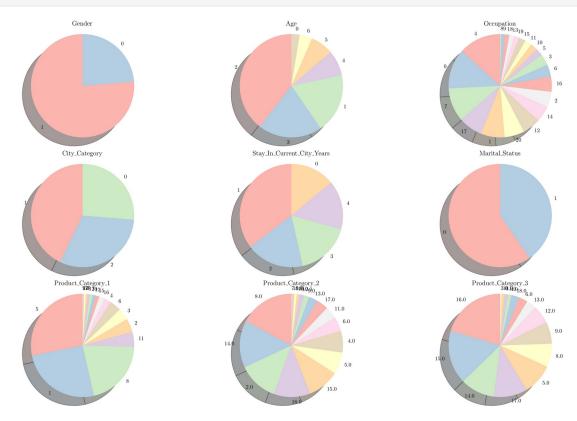
pastel1\_cmap = cm.get\_cmap('Pastel1', 9)



```
fig, axs = plt.subplots(3, 3, figsize=(16, 10))

for i, col in enumerate(data.columns):
    # 确定子图的位置
    ax = axs[i // 3, i % 3]
    # 绘制饼图
    counts = data[col].value_counts()
    ax.pie(counts.values, labels=counts.index, autopct=None,
shadow=True, startangle=90, colors=pastell_cmap.colors)
    ax.axis('equal')
    ax.set_title(col)
```

# plt.tight\_layout() plt.show()



通过以上的条形图,我们可以对各个特征的分布情况进行如下分析:

- Gender 变量:该变量是表示性别的二分类变量,取值F(女性)和M(男性),由上面的条形图我们可知,该数据中包含的男用户的数据量远远高于女用户,性别为男性的用户数据大致占全部数据的四分之三,而性别为女性的用户数据大致占全部数据的四分之一。
- Age 变量:该变量表示用户年龄,由分布条形图可以看出,数据的用户年龄集中在18-45 岁之间,其中26-35 岁的用户最多,包含超过200000 条数据。
- · Occupation 变量:该变量表示用户职业,在原数据中,用数字 0-20 表示了 21 种不同的用户职业。由条形图可知,数据中用户的职业较为分散,其中,从事职业类别为 0、4、7 的的用户较多。
- City\_Category 变量:该变量表示的是用户所居住的城市类别,分为 A、B、C 三个层次,由条形图可知,居住在 B类城市的用户数量较多,大致为 220000,其余居住在 A 类和 C 类城市的用户数量较为平均,大致为 150000。
- Stay\_In\_Current\_City\_Years 变量:该变量表示的是用户在本地城市居住年数,数值 0-3 分别表示用户在本地城市居住 0-3 年,数值 4 则表

示用户在本地城市居住4年及以上,通过条形图可知,在本地城市居住1年的用户数据最多,超过175000条,而其余居住年限的用户数量则分布较为平均。

- Marital\_Status 变量:该变量表示用户的婚姻状态,其中0表示未婚,1表示已婚,由条形图可知,数据中未婚用户数量较多,大约在300000-350000之间,而已婚用户数量较少,大约在200000-250000之间。
- Product\_Category\_1 变量:该变量表示产品分类 1,用数值 1-18 分别表示 18 类产品,通过条形图可知,类别为 7、9、12、14、17、18 的产品数据非常少,而数据集中分布在产品分类 1 为 1、5、8 的产品上。
- Product\_Category\_2 变量:该变量表示产品分类 2,用数值 2-18 分别表示 17 类产品,通过条形图可知,类别为 3、7、10、18 的产品数据非常少,而数据集中分布在产品分类 2 为 8 的产品上。
- Product\_Category\_3 变量:该变量表示产品分类3,用数值3-18分别表示16类产品,通过条形图可知,产品分类3的数据分布非常极端,基本全部集中在类别为16的产品上,而其余类别的产品所包含数据量则非常少

更多数据分析结果请见"数据分析.html"文件

## 建立预测模型

我们将使用 XGBoost 模型进行预测。XGBoost 是一种优化的分布式梯度提升库,它能够快速准确地解决许多数据科学问题。

经过多个模型对比以及多次调整参数,最终我们构建的 XGBoost 模型,在全部训练集上取得了最佳的拟合效果。

XGBoost 是 Boosting 算法的其中一种。Boosting 是一种将许多弱分类器集成在一起形成一个强分类器的框架。集成学习的主要手段就是反复训练多个模型,并将这些模型通过一定方式组合在一起,形成一个高性能的强大的集成模型。在 Boosting 算法体系中,我们一般采用迭代串行的形式生成一系列模型,然后将这些模型进行线性加权相加,得到最终集成学习器。假设已经迭代到 m-1 次,得到的集成模型为:

$$F_{m-1}(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \alpha_k f_k(x)$$

那么在下一次迭代中,它应该让新生成的集成模型在训练集上损失最小:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \left(\alpha_{m},f_{m}(x)\right) & \textit{i.arg}\min_{\alpha,f(x)} E_{y,X} \psi\left(y,F_{m-1}(x) + \alpha f\left(x\right)\right) \\ F_{m}(x) & \textit{i.F}_{m-1}(x) + \alpha_{m} f_{m}(x) \end{array}$$

XGBoost 是基于梯度提升树(Gradient Boosting Decision Tree)改进而来的。在 GBDT 的基础上,XGBoost 通过最小化损失函数,结合控制模型复杂程度的正则化项,优化目标函数。其步骤如下:

#### 1. 确定初始损失函数与正则项:

 $$\sharp J\left(f_{t}\right)=\sum_{i=1}^{n} L\left(y_{i} \right)+f_{t}\left(x_{i}\right)\right)+f_{t}\left(x_{i}\right)+f_{t}\left(x$ 

1. 生成第 t 棵树后,将目标函数改写为:

$$J(f_t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} L(y_i \hat{y}_i^{(t-1)} + f_t(x_i)) + \Omega(f_t) + C$$

1. 对目标函数求一、二阶导数:

$$g_{i} = \frac{\partial L(y_{i}, \hat{y}_{i}^{(t-1)})}{\partial \hat{y}_{i}^{(t-1)}}, h_{i} = \frac{\partial^{2} L(y_{i}, \hat{y}_{i}^{(t-1)})}{\partial \hat{y}_{i}^{(t-1)}}$$

1. 利用二阶 Taylor 展开式,将目标函数在 $f_t = 0$ 处近似:

$$J(f_{t}) \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ L(y_{i}, \hat{y}_{i}^{(t-1)}) + g_{i} f_{t}(x_{i}) + \frac{1}{2} h_{i} f_{i}^{2}(x_{i}) + \Omega(f_{t}) + C \right]$$

此时目标函数只依赖于每个数据点的在误差函数上的一阶导数和二阶导数,利于在训练 过程中求解。

其他细节设计如下:

编码:在这里,我们选择使用 target coding 的方式对类别进行编码:

- 合并 Product\_Category\_1、Product\_Category\_2、Product\_Category\_3 为一列
- 对新生成的列进行编码,并计算其平均 Purchase 值

!pip install xgboost

Collecting xgboost

Downloading xgboost-1.7.6-py3-none-manylinux2014\_x86\_64.whl (200.3 MB)

- 200.3/200.3 MB 5.4 MB/s eta

0:00:0000:0100:01

ent already satisfied: scipy in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-

packages (from xgboost) (1.10.0)

Requirement already satisfied: numpy in

./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from xgboost) (1.23.5)

Installing collected packages: xgboost

Successfully installed xgboost-1.7.6

WARNING: Running pip as the 'root' user can result in broken

permissions and conflicting behaviour with the system package manager.

It is recommended to use a virtual environment instead:

https://pip.pypa.io/warnings/venv

### LabelEncoder()

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error
from xgboost import XGBRegressor
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
# 读取数据
data = pd.read sql('SELECT * FROM train LIMIT 500000', engine)
# 将类别型变量转换为数值型
le = LabelEncoder()
for col in data.columns[data.dtypes == 'object']:
   data[col] = le.fit transform(data[col])
# 定义特征和目标变量
X = data.drop('Purchase', axis=1)
y = data['Purchase']
# 划分训练集和测试集
X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, y,
test_size=0.2, random_state=123)
# 实例化模型
model = XGBRegressor()
# 训练模型
model.fit(X train, y train)
# 预测
y pred = model.predict(X test)
# 计算 RMSE
rmse = np.sqrt(mean squared error(y test, y pred))
rmse
2613.5933197685877
```

## **Target Encoding**

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import xgboost as xgb
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
from xgboost import XGBRegressor
```

```
# 定义列的数据类型
dtype dict = {
    'User_ID': int,
    'Product ID': str,
    'Gender': str,
    'Age': str,
    'Occupation': int,
    'City Category': str,
    'Stay_In_Current City Years': str,
    'Marital_Status': int,
    'Product Category 1': int,
    'Product Category 2': int,
    'Product Category 3': int,
    'Purchase': int
}
# 读取数据
data = pd.read_sql('SELECT * FROM train', engine)
# 处理 NaN 值,可以使用众数、平均数等方式,这里我选择用-1表示 NaN
data = data.fillna(-1)
# 修改数据类型
for col, dtype in dtype dict.items():
    data[col] = data[col].astype(dtype)
# 合并Product Category 1、Product Category 2、Product Category 3 为一个列
data['Product Category combined'] =
data['Product Category 1'].astype(str) + ' ' +
data['Product_Category_2'].astype(str) + '_' +
data['Product Category 3'].astype(str)
# 删除原来的 Product Category 1、Product Category 2、Product Category 3
data = data.drop(['Product_Category_1', 'Product_Category_2',
'Product Category 3'], axis=1)
# 指定分类变量列
categorical_cols = ['User_ID', 'Product_ID', 'Gender', 'Age',
'Occupation',
                    'City Category', 'Stay In Current City Years',
'Marital Status',
                    'Product Category combined']
# 创建存储各分类变量平均 Purchase 值的字典
mean dict = \{\}
for col in categorical cols:
    mean_dict[col] = data.groupby(col)['Purchase'].mean().to dict()
```

```
# 对分类变量进行目标编码
for col in categorical cols:
    data[col] = data[col].map(mean dict[col])
# 定义特征和目标变量
X = data.drop('Purchase', axis=1)
y = data['Purchase']
# 划分训练集和测试集
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y,
test size=0.2, random state=123)
# 实例化模型
model = XGBRegressor(seed=42)
# 网格搜索参数
# param grid = {
      "learning_rate": [0.01, 0.1, 0.2],
      "max depth": [3, 4, 5, 6],
      "min_child_weight": [1, 2, 3, 4],
"subsample": [0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8],
#
      "colsample_bytree": [0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8],
      "n_estimators": [50, 100, 200],
      "tree_method" : ['gpu_hist']
#
# }
# # 网格搜索参数
# param grid = {
      "learning rate": [0.25,0.3],
      "max depth": [5, 6, 7],
      "n estimators": [300,400,500],
# 网格搜索参数
param grid = {
    "learning rate": [0.25],
    "max depth": [6],
    "n estimators": [400],
}
# 网格搜索
grid_search = GridSearchCV(
    model,
    param grid,
    scoring="r2",
    n jobs=-1,
    cv=5,
    verbose=100,
```

```
)
grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
# 输出最佳参数
print("Best parameters found: ", grid_search.best_params_)
print("Best score found: ", grid search.best score )
# 使用最佳参数训练 XGBoost 模型 , 并命名为 xgb regressor
best xgb regressor = grid search.best estimator
best xgb regressor.fit(X train, y train)
# 使用XGBoost模型预测
y pred xgb = best xgb regressor.predict(X test)
# 计算 RMSE
rmse = np.sqrt(mean squared error(y test, y pred xgb))
rmse
Fitting 5 folds for each of 1 candidates, totalling 5 fits
Best parameters found: {'learning rate': 0.25, 'max depth': 6,
'n estimators': 400}
Best score found: 0.7530897523110764
2461.285260891015
# 读取数据
data = pd.read_sql('SELECT * FROM train', engine)
data.head()
   User ID Product ID Gender
                                    Occupation City_Category
                             Age
  1000001 P00069042
                           F
                              0 - 17
                                            10
                                                           Α
1
  1000001
            P00248942
                           F
                              0-17
                                                            Α
                                            10
  1000001
           P00087842
                              0-17
                                            10
                                                            Α
                           F
  1000001
            P00085442
                              0 - 17
                                            10
                                                            Α
                             55+
4 1000002 P00285442
                                                            C
                           М
                                            16
  Stay_In_Current_City_Years
                              Marital Status
                                              Product Category 1
0
1
                           2
                                           0
                                                                1
2
                           2
                                           0
                                                               12
3
                           2
                                           0
                                                               12
4
                                                                8
                          4+
   Product_Category_2 Product_Category_3
                                           Purchase
0
                                      NaN
                                               8370
                  NaN
                                     14.0
1
                  6.0
                                              15200
2
                                               1422
                  NaN
                                      NaN
```

```
3
                 14.0
                                               1057
                                      NaN
4
                                               7969
                  NaN
                                      NaN
import pickle
# 将字典保存为 pickle 文件
with open('mean dict.pickle', 'wb') as handle:
    pickle.dump(mean dict, handle, protocol=pickle.HIGHEST PROTOCOL)
# 从 pickle 文件中读取字典
with open('mean_dict.pickle', 'rb') as handle:
    mean dict = pickle.load(handle)
X.head()
        User ID
                   Product ID
                                    Gender
                                                    Age
Occupation
    9808, 264706
                 11857.941441
                               8810.345066
                                           9019.346394
                                                         9051.455474
    9808.264706
                16303.456294
                               8810.345066
                                           9019.346394 9051.455474
    9808, 264706
                  1240.323232 8810.345066
                                           9019.346394 9051.455474
    9808.264706
                               8810.345066
                                           9019.346394 9051.455474
3
                  1454.871642
4 10662.539474
                  7718.695000
                               9504.475041 9451.831428 9459.188627
   City_Category
                  Stay_In_Current_City_Years
                                              Marital_Status \
                                 9397.345338
0
     8958.195552
                                                  9333.80102
     8958.195552
                                 9397.345338
1
                                                  9333.80102
2
     8958.195552
                                 9397.345338
                                                  9333.80102
3
     8958.195552
                                 9397.345338
                                                  9333.80102
4
     9844.015620
                                 9346.043294
                                                  9333.80102
   Product_Category_combined
0
                11768.337607
1
                15452.130682
2
                 1334.127356
3
                 1375.287766
4
                 7512.551869
```

## 调参记录

### 第1次调参

#### 参数设置

```
param_grid = {
    "learning_rate": [0.2, 0.25],
```

```
"max_depth": [4, 5],
"n_estimators": [200, 250, 300],
}
```

#### 调参过程

```
执行命令:
```

```
grid_search = GridSearchCV(
    model,
    param_grid,
    scoring="r2",
    n_jobs=-1,
    cv=5,
    verbose=1,
)
grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

### 调参结果

- 最佳参数:{'learning\_rate': 0.25, 'max\_depth': 5, 'n\_estimators': 300}
- 最佳分数: 0.7513632065238093

### 第2次调参

#### 参数设置

```
param_grid = {
    "learning_rate": [0.25, 0.3],
    "max_depth": [5, 6, 7],
    "n_estimators": [300, 400, 500],
}
```

#### 调参过程

#### 执行命令:

```
grid_search = GridSearchCV(
    model,
    param_grid,
    scoring="r2",
    n_jobs=-1,
    cv=5,
    verbose=1,
)
grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

### 调参结果

- 最佳参数:{'learning\_rate': 0.25, 'max\_depth': 6, 'n\_estimators': 400}
- 最佳分数: 0.7530897523110764

## Ridge 回归

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression from sklearn.metrics import r2_score from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge

# 实例化模型 model = Ridge(alpha=1)

# 训练模型 model.fit(X_train, y_train)

# 进行预测 y_pred_linear = model.predict(X_test)

# 计算R^2值 r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred_linear) r2

0.735168193796518
```

## Target Encoding + 交互项

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import xgboost as xgb
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error
from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV
from xgboost import XGBRegressor
# 读取数据
data = pd.read sql('SELECT * FROM train', engine)
# 处理 NaN 值 , 可以使用众数、平均数等方式 , 这里我选择用 - 1 表示 NaN
data = data.fillna(-1)
# 指定分类变量列
categorical cols = ['User_ID', 'Product_ID', 'Gender', 'Age',
'Occupation',
                    'City Category', 'Stay In Current City Years',
'Marital Status',
                    'Product_Category_1', 'Product_Category_2',
'Product Category 3'1
```

```
# 创建存储各分类变量平均 Purchase 值的字典
mean dict = \{\}
for col in categorical cols:
   mean dict[col] = data.groupby(col)['Purchase'].mean().to dict()
# 对分类变量进行目标编码
for col in categorical cols:
   data[col] = data[col].map(mean dict[col])
# 合并Product Category 1、Product Category 2、Product Category 3 为一个列
data['Product Category combined'] =
data['Product Category 1'].astype(str) + ' ' +
data['Product_Category_2'].astype(str) + ' ' +
data['Product Category 3'].astype(str)
# 对新生成的列进行编码,并计算其平均 Purchase 值
le = LabelEncoder()
data['Product Category combined'] =
le.fit transform(data['Product Category combined'])
mean dict['Product Category combined'] =
data.groupby('Product Category combined')['Purchase'].mean().to dict()
data['Product Category combined'] =
data['Product Category combined'].map(mean dict['Product Category comb
ined'l)
# 删除原来的 Product Category 1、Product Category 2、Product Category 3
data = data.drop(['Product Category 1', 'Product Category 2',
'Product Category 3'], axis=1)
# 获取所有的特征列
feature cols = data.columns.tolist()
feature cols.remove('Purchase')
# 对每一对特征,计算它们的交互项
for i in range(len(feature cols)):
   for j in range(i+1, len(feature cols)):
       # 创建新的交互项列
       data[feature_cols[i]+'_'+feature_cols[j]] =
data[feature cols[i]] * data[feature cols[j]]
# 定义特征和目标变量
X = data.drop('Purchase', axis=1)
y = data['Purchase']
# 划分训练集和测试集
X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, y,
```

```
test size=0.2, random state=123)
# 实例化模型
model = XGBRegressor(seed=42)
# 网格搜索参数
# param_grid = {
      "learning rate": [0.01, 0.1, 0.2],
      "max_depth": [3, 4, 5, 6],
      "min child weight": [1, 2, 3, 4],
      "subsample": [0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8],
#
      "colsample bytree": [0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8],
      "n_estimators": [50, 100, 200],
      "tree method" : ['gpu hist']
# }
# 网格搜索参数
param grid = {
    "learning_rate": [0.25],
    "max depth": [6],
    "n_estimators": [400],
}
# 网格搜索
grid search = GridSearchCV(
   model,
   param grid,
   scoring="r2",
   n_jobs=-1,
   cv=5,
   verbose=100,
)
grid search.fit(X train, y train)
# 输出最佳参数
print("Best parameters found: ", grid search.best params )
print("Best score found: ", grid search.best score )
# 使用最佳参数训练模型
best xqb clf = grid search.best estimator
best xgb clf.fit(X train, y train)
# 预测
y pred = best xgb clf.predict(X test)
# 计算 RMSE
rmse = np.sqrt(mean squared error(y test, y pred))
```

```
rmse
Fitting 5 folds for each of 1 candidates, totalling 5 fits
[CV 5/5; 1/1] START learning rate=0.25, max depth=6,
n estimators=400.....
[CV 5/5; 1/1] END learning rate=0.25, max depth=6, n estimators=400;,
score=0.749 total time= 6.6min
[CV 2/5; 1/1] START learning rate=0.25, max depth=6,
n estimators=400.....
[CV 2/5; 1/1] END learning rate=0.25, max depth=6, n estimators=400;,
score=0.753 total time= 6.\overline{3}min
[CV 4/5; 1/1] START learning rate=0.25, max depth=6,
n estimators=400.....
[CV 4/5; 1/1] END learning rate=0.25, max depth=6, n estimators=400;,
score=0.753 total time= 7.1min
[CV 1/5; 1/1] START learning_rate=0.25, max_depth=6,
n estimators=400.....
[CV 1/5; 1/1] END learning rate=0.25, max depth=6, n estimators=400;,
score=0.751 total time= 6.3min
KeyboardInterrupt
```

效果提升不大,时间消耗太大。遂放弃。

## 神经网络

```
!pip install tensorflow
Collecting tensorflow
  Downloading tensorflow-2.13.0-cp310-cp310-
manylinux_2_17_x86_64.manylinux2014_x86_64.whl (524.1 MB)
                                 ----- 524.1/524.1 MB 5.1 MB/s eta
0:00:0000:0100:01
                                     — 126.5/126.5 kB 2.3 MB/s eta
0:00:00a 0:00:01
ent already satisfied: numpy<=1.24.3,>=1.22 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from tensorflow) (1.23.5)
Requirement already satisfied: setuptools in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from tensorflow) (65.6.3)
Collecting grpcio<2.0,>=1.24.3
  Downloading grpcio-1.56.0-cp310-cp310-
manylinux 2 17 x86 64.manylinux2014 x86 64.whl (5.2 MB)
                                     5.2/5.2 MB 8.7 MB/s eta
0:00:00:00:0100:01m
ator<2.14,>=2.13.0
  Downloading tensorflow_estimator-2.13.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (440
kB)
```

```
- 440.8/440.8 kB 4.2 MB/s eta
0:00:0000:01
color>=1.1.0
  Downloading termcolor-2.3.0-py3-none-any.whl (6.9 kB)
Collecting flatbuffers>=23.1.21
  Downloading flatbuffers-23.5.26-py2.py3-none-any.whl (26 kB)
Collecting protobuf!=4.21.0,!=4.21.1,!=4.21.2,!=4.21.3,!=4.21.4,!
=4.21.5,<5.0.0dev,>=3.20.3
  Downloading protobuf-4.23.3-cp37-abi3-manylinux2014 x86 64.whl (304
kB)

    304.5/304.5 kB 3.1 MB/s eta

0:00:0000:01
ent already satisfied: typing-extensions<4.6.0,>=3.6.6 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from tensorflow) (4.4.0)
Collecting tensorflow-io-gcs-filesystem>=0.23.1
  Downloading tensorflow io gcs filesystem-0.32.0-cp310-cp310-
manylinux 2 12 x86 64.manylinux2010 x86 64.whl (2.4 MB)
                                 ----- 2.4/2.4 MB 5.1 MB/s eta
0:00:000:00:01
ent already satisfied: six>=1.12.0 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-
packages (from tensorflow) (1.16.0)
Collecting google-pasta>=0.1.1
  Downloading google_pasta-0.2.0-py3-none-any.whl (57 kB)
                                     --- 57.5/57.5 kB 1.7 MB/s eta
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                                       - 1.7/1.7 MB 4.9 MB/s eta
0:00:000:00:01
>=2.3.2
  Downloading opt_einsum-3.3.0-py3-none-any.whl (65 kB)
                                  ----- 65.5/65.5 kB 1.9 MB/s eta
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anylinux2010_x86_64.whl (22.9 MB)
                                     --- 22.9/22.9 MB 6.5 MB/s eta
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ent already satisfied: h5py>=2.9.0 in ./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-
packages (from tensorflow) (3.7.0)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from tensorflow) (22.0)
Requirement already satisfied: wrapt>=1.11.0 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from tensorflow) (1.14.1)
Collecting tensorboard<2.14,>=2.13
  Downloading tensorboard-2.13.0-py3-none-any.whl (5.6 MB)
                                      5.6/5.6 MB 6.6 MB/s eta
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ent already satisfied: wheel<1.0,>=0.23.0 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from astunparse>=1.6.0-
>tensorflow) (0.38.4)
Collecting google-auth<3,>=1.6.3
  Downloading google auth-2.21.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (182 kB)
```

```
- 182.1/182.1 kB 3.3 MB/s eta
0:00:00a 0:00:01
ent already satisfied: werkzeug>=1.0.1 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from
tensorboard<2.14,>=2.13->tensorflow) (2.2.2)
Collecting tensorboard-data-server<0.8.0,>=0.7.0
  Downloading tensorboard data server-0.7.1-py3-none-
manylinux2014 x86 64.whl (6.6 MB)
                                       — 6.6/6.6 MB 6.2 MB/s eta
0:00:00:00:0100:01
ent already satisfied: requests<3,>=2.21.0 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from
tensorboard<2.14,>=2.13->tensorflow) (2.28.1)
Requirement already satisfied: markdown>=2.6.8 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from
tensorboard<2.14,>=2.13->tensorflow) (3.4.1)
Collecting rsa<5,>=3.1.4
  Downloading rsa-4.9-py3-none-any.whl (34 kB)
Requirement already satisfied: pyasn1-modules>=0.2.1 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from google-auth<3,>=1.6.3-
>tensorboard<2.14,>=2.13->tensorflow) (0.2.8)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<2.0 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from google-auth<3,>=1.6.3-
>tensorboard<2.14,>=2.13->tensorflow) (1.26.14)
Collecting cachetools<6.0,>=2.0.0
  Downloading cachetools-5.3.1-pv3-none-any.whl (9.3 kB)
Collecting requests-oauthlib>=0.7.0
  Downloading requests oauthlib-1.3.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl (23 kB)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from requests<3,>=2.21.0-
>tensorboard<2.14,>=2.13->tensorflow) (2022.12.7)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from reguests<3,>=2.21.0-
>tensorboard<2.14,>=2.13->tensorflow) (3.4)
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<3,>=2 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from reguests<3,>=2.21.0-
>tensorboard<2.14,>=2.13->tensorflow) (2.0.4)
Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=2.1.1 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from werkzeug>=1.0.1-
>tensorboard<2.14,>=2.13->tensorflow) (2.1.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pyasn1<0.5.0,>=0.4.6 in
./anaconda3/lib/python3.10/site-packages (from pyasn1-modules>=0.2.1-
>google-auth<3,>=1.6.3->tensorboard<2.14,>=2.13->tensorflow) (0.4.8)
Collecting oauthlib>=3.0.0
  Downloading oauthlib-3.2.2-py3-none-any.whl (151 kB)

    151.7/151.7 kB 2.8 MB/s eta

0:00:00a 0:00:01
color, tensorflow-io-gcs-filesystem, tensorflow-estimator,
tensorboard-data-server, rsa, protobuf, opt-einsum, oauthlib, keras,
```

```
grpcio, google-pasta, gast, cachetools, astunparse, absl-py, requests-
oauthlib, google-auth, google-auth-oauthlib, tensorboard, tensorflow
Successfully installed absl-py-1.4.0 astunparse-1.6.3 cachetools-5.3.1
flatbuffers-23.5.26 gast-0.4.0 google-auth-2.21.0 google-auth-
oauthlib-1.0.0 google-pasta-0.2.0 grpcio-1.56.0 keras-2.13.1 libclang-
16.0.0 oauthlib-3.2.2 opt-einsum-3.3.0 protobuf-4.23.3 requests-
oauthlib-1.3.1 rsa-4.9 tensorboard-2.13.0 tensorboard-data-server-
0.7.1 tensorflow-2.13.0 tensorflow-estimator-2.13.0 tensorflow-io-qcs-
filesystem-0.32.0 termcolor-2.3.0
WARNING: Running pip as the 'root' user can result in broken
permissions and conflicting behaviour with the system package manager.
It is recommended to use a virtual environment instead:
https://pip.pypa.io/warnings/venv
!nvidia-smi
Thu Jul 6 23:09:40 2023
| NVIDIA-SMI 470.182.03 Driver Version: 470.182.03 CUDA Version:
|-----
| GPU Name Persistence-M| Bus-Id Disp.A | Volatile
Uncorr. ECC |
| Fan Temp Perf Pwr:Usage/Cap| Memory-Usage | GPU-Util
Compute M. |
MIG M. |
______+__+
0 NVIDIA A100-PCI... On | 00000000:00:05.0 Off |
| N/A 29C P0 36W / 250W | 3MiB / 40536MiB | 0%
Default |
Disabled |
+-----
  ----+
| 1 NVIDIA A100-PCI... On | 00000000:00:06.0 Off |
| N/A 30C P0 34W / 250W | 3MiB / 40536MiB | 0%
Default |
Disabled |
+-----
+----+
```

```
Processes:
        GI CI PID Type Process name
  GPU
                                                                   GPU
Memory |
        ID
             ID
Usage |
======|
  No running processes found
import torch
from sklearn.metrics import r2 score
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import xgboost as xgb
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.model_selection import train test split
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error
from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV
from xgboost import XGBRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import r2 score
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import xgboost as xgb
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error
from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV
from xgboost import XGBRegressor
# 定义列的数据类型
dtype dict = {
    'User ID': int,
    'Product ID': str,
    'Gender': str,
    'Age': str,
    'Occupation': int,
    'City Category': str,
    'Stay In Current City Years': str,
```

```
'Marital Status': int,
    'Product Category 1': int,
    'Product Category 2': int,
    'Product Category 3': int,
    'Purchase': int
}
# 读取数据
data = pd.read_sql('SELECT * FROM train', engine)
# 处理 NaN 值 , 可以使用众数、平均数等方式 , 这里我选择用 - 1 表示 NaN
data = data.fillna(-1)
# 修改数据类型
for col, dtype in dtype dict.items():
   data[col] = data[col].astype(dtype)
# 合并Product Category 1、Product Category 2、Product Category 3 为一个列
data['Product Category combined'] =
data['Product Category 1'].astype(str) + ' ' +
data['Product_Category_2'].astype(str) + ' ' +
data['Product Category 3'].astype(str)
# 删除原来的 Product Category 1、Product Category 2、Product Category 3
列
data = data.drop(['Product_Category_1', 'Product_Category_2',
'Product_Category_3'], axis=1)
# 指定分类变量列
categorical cols = ['User ID', 'Product ID', 'Gender', 'Age',
'Occupation',
                    'City_Category', 'Stay_In_Current_City_Years',
'Marital Status',
                   'Product Category combined']
# 创建存储各分类变量平均 Purchase 值的字典
mean dict = \{\}
for col in categorical cols:
   mean dict[col] = data.groupby(col)['Purchase'].mean().to dict()
# 对分类变量进行目标编码
for col in categorical cols:
   data[col] = data[col].map(mean dict[col])
# 定义特征和目标变量
X = data.drop('Purchase', axis=1)
y = data['Purchase']
# 划分训练集和测试集
```

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y,
test size=0.2, random state=123)
# 标准化特征变量
scaler X = StandardScaler().fit(X train)
X train scaled = torch.tensor(scaler X.transform(X train),
dtype=torch.float).cuda()
X test scaled = torch.tensor(scaler X.transform(X test),
dtype=torch.float).cuda()
# 标准化目标变量
scaler y = StandardScaler().fit(y train.values.reshape(-1, 1))
y train scaled =
torch.tensor(scaler y.transform(y train.values.reshape(-1, 1)),
dtype=torch.float).cuda()
y test scaled =
torch.tensor(scaler y.transform(y test.values.reshape(-1, 1)),
dtype=torch.float).cuda()
# 定义神经网络结构
class Net(nn.Module):
   def init (self):
       super(Net, self). init ()
       self.fc1 = nn.Linear(X_train_scaled.shape[1], 128) # 第一层隐藏
层,128个神经元
       self.fc2 = nn.Linear(128, 64) # 第二层隐藏层 ,64 个神经元
       self.fc3 = nn.Linear(64, 1) # 输出层
   def forward(self, x):
       x = torch.relu(self.fc1(x))
       x = torch.relu(self.fc2(x))
        return self.fc3(x)
class Net(nn.Module):
   def init (self):
       super(Net, self). init ()
       self.fc1 = nn.Linear(X_train_scaled.shape[1], 256)
       self.dropout1 = nn.Dropout(0.5)
       self.fc2 = nn.Linear(256, 128)
       self.dropout2 = nn.Dropout(0.5)
       self.fc3 = nn.Linear(128, 64)
       self.dropout3 = nn.Dropout(0.5)
       self.fc4 = nn.Linear(64, 32)
       self.dropout4 = nn.Dropout(0.5)
       self.fc5 = nn.Linear(32, 1)
   def forward(self, x):
       x = torch.relu(self.fc1(x))
       x = self.dropout1(x)
       x = torch.relu(self.fc2(x))
```

```
x = self.dropout2(x)
        x = torch.relu(self.fc3(x))
       x = self.dropout3(x)
       x = torch.relu(self.fc4(x))
        x = self.dropout4(x)
        return self.fc5(x)
# 创建神经网络模型并将其命名为 neural net model
neural net model = Net()
neural net model = neural net model.cuda()
# 定义优化器
optimizer = optim.Adam(neural net model.parameters())
# 训练模型
for epoch in range(10000):
    optimizer.zero grad()
    output = neural net model(X train scaled)
    loss = torch.sum((output - y train scaled.view as(output))**2) /
X train scaled.size(0) # 使用 R^2 作为损失函数
    loss.backward()
    optimizer.step()
# 预测
neural net model.eval()
with torch.no grad():
    y pred scaled = neural net model(X test scaled).cpu().numpy()
# 反标准化预测值
y_pred_neural = scaler_y.inverse_transform(y_pred_scaled)
# 计算模型的 RMSE
rmse = np.sqrt(mean squared error(y test, y pred neural))
print(f'Test RMSE: {rmse}')
# 计算 R^2 值
r2 = r2 score(y test, y pred neural)
print("R^2:", r2)
Test RMSE: 2496.1952754161875
R^2: 0.74850267878286
```

### 应用预测模型

我们将使用 XGBoost 模型进行预测 test 数据集。

```
import pandas as pd
from sqlalchemy import create_engine
```

```
test data orginal = pd.read sql('SELECT * FROM test',
engine).iloc[:, :-1]
test data = pd.read sql('SELECT * FROM test', engine).iloc[:, :-1]
# 处理 NaN 值
test data = test data.fillna(-1)
# 合并Product Category 1、Product Category 2、Product Category 3 为一个列
test data['Product Category combined'] =
test data['Product Category 1'].astype(str) + '
test_data['Product_Category_2'].astype(str) + '-' +
test data['Product Category 3'].astype(str)
# 删除原来的 Product Category 1、Product Category 2、Product Category 3
列
test data = test data.drop(['Product Category 1',
'Product Category 2', 'Product Category 3'], axis=1)
# 对分类变量进行目标编码
for col in categorical cols:
   # 用全局平均值填充新的分类变量
   test data[col] = test data[col].map(lambda x:
mean dict[col].get(x, np.mean(list(mean dict[col].values()))))
# 使用训练好的模型讲行预测
test data orginal['Purchase'] = best xgb regressor.predict(test data)
test data orginal.head()
# 将预测结果写回到 MvSOL 数据库
# test_data.to_sql('test', engine, if_exists='replace', index=False)
  User ID Product ID Gender
                              Age Occupation City Category
                             26-35
  1005001
           P00113142
                          F
                                             2
                                                           В
                                            17
                                                           В
1
  1005002
           P00001042
                          M 26-35
2
           P00057942
                          M 46-50
                                                           В
  1005005
                                            16
3
                                                           В
  1005008
           P00057942
                          M 26-35
                                            20
4 1005011 P00015542
                          M 18-25
                                             4
                                                           В
  Stay In Current City Years
                             Marital Status
                                             Product Category 1
0
                                                              1
                          1
1
                          1
                                          1
                                                              1
2
                          2
                                          0
                                                              1
3
                          1
                                          1
                                                              1
4
                          1
                                          0
                                                              1
                     Product_Category_3
   Product Category 2
                                              Purchase
0
                                      12
                                          14958.499023
1
                   2
                                      16
                                          13481.602539
                   2
2
                                          13594.751953
```

```
3
                    2
                                           13712.898438
                    2
4
                                        13
                                            9909.993164
data = {
    "User ID": [1005002, 1005001, 1005005],
    "Product_ID": ["P00113142", "P00001042", "P00057942"],
    "Gender": ['M', 'F', 'M'],
"Age": ['26-35', '26-35', '46-50'],
"Occupation": [2, 17, 16],
    "City_Category": ['B', 'B', 'B'],
    "Stay In Current City Years": ['1', '1', '2'],
    "Marital_Status": [0, 1, 0],
    "Product_Category_1": [1, 1, 1],
    "Product_Category_2": [5, 2, 2],
    "Product Category 3": [12, 16, 6]
}
# 将数据转换为 pandas DataFrame
data = pd.DataFrame(data)
# 从 pickle 文件中读取字典
with open('mean_dict.pickle', 'rb') as handle:
    mean dict = pickle.load(handle)
# 处理 NaN 值,可以使用众数、平均数等方式,这里我选择用-1 表示 NaN
data = data.fillna(-1)
# 合并Product Category 1、Product Category 2、Product Category 3 为一个列
data['Product Category combined'] =
data['Product_Category_1'].astype(str) + ' ' + data[
    'Product_Category_2'].astype(str) + '_' +
data['Product Category 3'].astype(str)
# 删除原来的 Product Category_1、Product_Category_2、Product_Category_3
列
data = data.drop(['Product Category 1', 'Product Category 2',
'Product Category 3'], axis=1)
# 指定分类变量列
categorical cols = ['User ID', 'Product ID', 'Gender', 'Age',
'Occupation',
                    'City Category', 'Stay In Current City Years',
'Marital Status',
                    'Product Category combined']
# 对分类变量进行目标编码
for col in categorical cols:
    data[col] = data[col].map(mean dict[col])
print(data)
# 使用模型进行预测
prediction = best xgb_regressor.predict(xgb.DMatrix(data))
prediction
```

```
User ID
                  Product ID
                                   Gender
                                                          Occupation \
                                                    Age
0 9509.976744 15234.938420 9504.475041 9314.932818 9017.601130
1 8522.172727 13745.679435 8810.345066
                                           9314.932818 9907.916594
2 7924.031111 14127.864516 9504.475041 9285.327474 9459.188627
   City Category Stay In Current City Years
                                              Marital Status \
0
     9198.350923
                                 9318.819305
                                                  9333.801020
1
     9198.350923
                                 9318.819305 9333.578539
9397.345338 9333.801020
                                 9318.819305
                                                  9333.578539
2
    9198.350923
   Product Category combined
0
                         NaN
1
                         NaN
2
                         NaN
array([15175.287, 13100.292, 14654.364], dtype=float32)
mean dict
```

## 应用集成模型

我们将使用 XGBoost 模型和神经网络模型融合进行预测 test 数据集。

```
y_pred_neural
array([[ 6076.4756],
       [16354.056],
       [ 8418.236 ],
       [ 5199.623 ],
       [ 8317.617 ],
       [16941.59 ]], dtype=float32)
y pred xgb
array([ 6648.1567, 15706.401 , 7679.3604, ..., 5752.555 ,
7976.618 ,
       18538.61 ], dtype=float32)
import pandas as pd
from sqlalchemy import create engine
# 加载原始测试数据和要进行预测的测试数据
test data_orginal = pd.read_sql('SELECT * FROM test',
engine).iloc[:, :-1]
test data = test data orginal.copy()
# 处理 NaN 值
test data = test data.fillna(-1)
```

```
# 合并 Product Category 1、Product Category 2、Product Category 3 为一个列
test data['Product Category combined'] =
test data['Product Category 1'].astype(str) + ' ' +
test_data['Product_Category_2'].astype(str) + '-' +
test_data['Product_Category 3'].astype(str)
# 删除原来的 Product Category 1、Product Category 2、Product Category 3
列
test_data = test_data.drop(['Product_Category_1',
'Product_Category_2', 'Product_Category_3'], axis=1)
# 对分类变量进行目标编码
for col in categorical cols:
   # 用全局平均值填充新的分类变量
   test data[col] = test data[col].map(lambda x:
mean dict[col].get(x, np.mean(list(mean dict[col].values()))))
# 使用 XGBoost 模型进行预测
y pred xgb = best xgb regressor.predict(test data)
# # 将测试集特征标准化,注意使用训练集的标准化参数
# test data scaled = torch.tensor(scaler X.transform(test data),
dtype=torch.float).cuda()
# # 使用神经网络模型进行预测
# neural net model.eval()
# with torch.no grad():
     y pred scaled neural =
neural net model(test data scaled).cpu().numpy()
# # 反标准化预测值
# y pred neural = scaler y.inverse transform(y pred scaled neural)
# # 将两个模型的预测结果合并为一个新的特征
# ensemble features = np.vstack((np.squeeze(y pred neural),
y pred xgb)).T
# # 使用元模型对测试集进行预测
# y pred avg = meta model.predict(ensemble features)
# 将预测结果添加到原始测试数据集
test data orginal['Purchase'] = y pred xgb
# 将预测结果保存为 Excel 文件
test data orginal.to excel('prediction.xlsx', index=False)
test data orginal.head()
```

```
# 将预测结果写回到 MvSOL 数据库
# test data.to sql('test', engine, if exists='replace', index=False)
   User ID Product ID Gender
                              Age
                                      Occupation City Category
0
  1005001
            P00113142
                            F
                               26 - 35
                                                              В
                                                2
                                                              В
1
  1005002
                              26-35
                                               17
            P00001042
                            M 46-50
                                               16
                                                              В
  1005005
            P00057942
3
                                                              В
  1005008
            P00057942
                            M 26-35
                                               20
  1005011 P00015542
                            M 18-25
                                                4
                                                              В
  Stay_In_Current_City_Years
                               Marital_Status
                                                Product_Category_1
0
1
                            1
                                             1
                                                                  1
2
                            2
                                             0
                                                                  1
3
                            1
                                             1
                                                                  1
4
                            1
                                             0
                                                                  1
   Product_Category_2
                      Product Category 3
                                                 Purchase
0
                     5
                                        12
                                             14958.499023
                     2
1
                                        16
                                             13481.602539
2
                     2
                                         6
                                             13594.751953
                     2
3
                                         6
                                             13712.898438
4
                                        13
                                              9909.993164
```

#### 保存模型

```
# 保存模型
best_xgb_regressor.save_model('xgboost_model.json')
# 加载模型
best xgb regressor = xgb.Booster()
best xgb regressor.load model('xgboost model.json')
[CV 1/5; 1/1] START learning rate=0.25, max depth=6,
n estimators=400.....
[CV 1/5; 1/1] END learning rate=0.25, max depth=6, n estimators=400;,
score=0.752 total time= 1.4min
[CV 4/5; 1/1] START learning_rate=0.25, max depth=6,
n estimators=400.....
[CV 4/5; 1/1] END learning rate=0.25, max depth=6, n estimators=400;,
score=0.755 total time= 1.4min
[CV 5/5; 1/1] START learning rate=0.25, max depth=6,
n estimators=400.....
[CV 5/5; 1/1] END learning rate=0.25, max depth=6, n estimators=400;,
score=0.750 total time= 1.4min
[CV 2/5; 1/1] START learning rate=0.25, max depth=6,
n estimators=400.....
[CV 2/5; 1/1] END learning rate=0.25, max depth=6, n estimators=400;,
score=0.755 total time= 1.4min
[CV 3/5; 1/1] START learning rate=0.25, max depth=6,
```

```
n_estimators=400......
[CV 3/5; 1/1] END learning_rate=0.25, max_depth=6, n_estimators=400;,
score=0.754 total time= 1.5min
```

# API 设计

这个文档记录了在 Ubuntu 服务器上部署应用程序的步骤。主要步骤包括在 Ubuntu 18.04 上安装 MySQL,然后在 Ubuntu 20.04 上安装 Nginx,修改配置文件,配置 Gunicorn 的代理,配置 Flask,通过端口转发把 Nginx 的 8000 端口交给 Gunicorn,最后通过 Gunicorn 启动 Flask 应用程序。

# 在 Ubuntu 20.04 云服务器上安装 Nginx 并修改配置文件

1. 更新系统包列表:

sudo apt-get update

1. 安装 Nginx:

sudo apt-get install nginx

1. 启动 Nginx:

sudo systemctl start nginx

1. 确保 Nginx 在启动时自动运行:

sudo systemctl enable nginx

1. 修改 Nginx 配置文件:

sudo nano /etc/nginx/sites-available/default

在这个文件中,你可以设置服务器的监听端口,服务器的根目录,以及其他的服务器配置。

### 配置 Gunicorn 的代理

1. 安装 Gunicorn:

pip install gunicorn

1. 在 Nginx 配置文件中设置 Gunicorn 代理:

sudo nano /etc/nginx/sites-available/default

在这个文件中,你需要设置一个新的 location 块,使得 Nginx 可以将请求代理到 Gunicorn。例如:

```
location / {
    proxy_pass http://localhost:8000;
    proxy_set_header Host $host;
    proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
}
```

这个配置将 Nginx 的 8000 端口的请求代理到 Gunicorn。

## 配置 Flask 并启动应用程序

1. 安装 Flask:

```
pip install flask
```

1. 创建一个新的 Flask 应用程序。创建一个新的 Python 文件

```
from flask import Flask, request, jsonify, render template string
import pickle
import pandas as pd
import xgboost as xgb
# 加载模型
model = xgb.Booster()
model.load model('xgboost model.json')
# 从 pickle 文件中读取字典
with open('mean dict.pickle', 'rb') as handle:
    mean dict = pickle.load(handle)
# 定义列的数据类型
dtype dict = {
    'User ID': int,
    'Product ID': str,
    'Gender': str,
    'Age': str,
    'Occupation': int,
    'City Category': str,
    'Stay In Current City Years': str,
    'Marital Status': int,
    'Product_Category_1': int,
    'Product_Category_2': int,
    'Product_Category_3': int,
# print(mean dict)
# 设置显示选项
pd.set option('display.max columns', None)
pd.set option('display.max rows', None)
```

```
app = Flask( name )
@app.route('/predict', methods=['POST'])
def predict():
   # 获取请求中的数据
   data = request.get_json(force=True)
   # 将数据转换为 pandas DataFrame
   data = pd.DataFrame(data)
   # 处理 NaN 值,可以使用众数、平均数等方式,这里我选择用-1表示 NaN
   data = data.fillna(-1)
   # 修改数据类型
   for col, dtype in dtype dict.items():
       data[col] = data[col].astype(dtype)
   # 合并Product Category 1、Product Category 2、Product Category 3为一
个列
   data['Product Category combined'] =
data['Product Category 1'].astype(str) + ' ' + data[
        'Product_Category_2'].astype(str) + '_' +
data['Product Category_3'].astype(str)
   # 删除原来的
Product Category 1、Product Category 2、Product Category 3 列
   data = data.drop(['Product Category 1', 'Product Category 2',
'Product_Category_3'], axis=1)
   # 指定分类变量列
   categorical cols = ['User ID', 'Product ID', 'Gender', 'Age',
'Occupation',
                       'City_Category', 'Stay_In_Current_City_Years',
'Marital Status',
                       'Product Category combined']
   # print(data)
   # 对分类变量进行目标编码
   for col in categorical cols:
       data[col] = data[col].map(mean dict[col])
   # print(data)
   # 使用模型进行预测
   prediction = model.predict(xgb.DMatrix(data))
   # 返回预测结果和 RMSE
   return jsonify({'prediction': prediction.tolist(), 'rmse':
2461.28, 'R^2': 0.7530})
@app.route('/predict')
```

```
def home():
    return render template string("""
    <!DOCTYPE html>
    <html>
    <head>
        <title>销售数据分析与预测</title>
href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.3.1/css/bootstrap
.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
        <script
src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.5.1/jquery.min.js"
></script>
        <script>
        $(document).ready(function(){
            $('#predict-form').on('submit', function(e) {
                e.preventDefault();
                let data = {
                    "User ID": [$('#User ID').val() ? parseInt($
('#User ID').val()) : null],
                    "Product ID": [$('#Product ID').val()],
                    "Gender": [$('#Gender').val()],
                    "Age": [$('#Age').val()],
                    "Occupation": [$('#Occupation').val() ? parseInt($
('#0ccupation').val()) : null],
                    "City Category": [$('#City Category').val()],
                    "Stay In Current City Years": [$
('#Stay_In_Current_City_Years').val()],
                    "Marital Status": [$('#Marital Status').val() ?
parseInt($('#Marital_Status').val()) : null],
                    "Product Category_1": [$
('#Product_Category_1').val() ? parseInt($
('#Product_Category_1').val()) : null],
                    "Product_Category_2": [$
('#Product_Category_2').val() ? parseInt($
('#Product_Category_2').val()) : null],
                    "Product_Category_3": [$
('#Product Category 3').val() ? parseInt($
('#Product Category 3').val()) : null]
                };
$.ajax({
    url: '/predict',
    method: 'POST',
    contentType: 'application/json',
    data: JSON.stringify(data),
    success: function(response) {
        $('#result').html('Prediction: ' + response['prediction'] + ',
```

```
RMSE: ' + response['rmse'] + ', R^2: ' + response['R^2']);
   }
});
           });
       });
       </script>
   </head>
   <body>
       <div class="container mt-5">
   <h1 class="text-center">哈工大-华为数据领域创新实践课合作项目:销售数据分析
与预测</h1>
           <div class="text-center">
           <h4>课题周期: 2023-07-04 ~ 2023-07-08
            企业导师:伍国栋、王一方
           课题小组: 第三组
           >团队成员: 李岳锴、李墨、王以柔、常雨欣、梅洁楠、林瑞奇、李毓晟、谭
启泰、潘诚
       </div>
<form id="predict-form" class="mt-5">
   <div class="form-group">
       <label for="User ID">User ID (例如: 1005001)</label>
       <input type="number" class="form-control" id="User ID"</pre>
value="1005001">
   </div>
   <div class="form-group">
       <label for="Product ID">Product ID (例如: P00113142)</label>
       <input type="text" class="form-control" id="Product ID"</pre>
value="P00113142">
   </div>
   <div class="form-group">
       <label for="Gender">Gender (例如: F)</label>
       <input type="text" class="form-control" id="Gender" value="F">
   </div>
   <div class="form-group">
       <label for="Age">Age (例如: 26-35)</label>
       <input type="text" class="form-control" id="Age" value="26-</pre>
35">
   </div>
   <div class="form-group">
       <label for="Occupation">Occupation (例如: 2)</label>
       <input type="number" class="form-control" id="Occupation"</pre>
value="2">
   </div>
   <div class="form-group">
       <label for="City Category">City Category (例如: B)</label>
       <input type="text" class="form-control" id="City Category"</pre>
value="B">
   </div>
```

```
<div class="form-group">
        <label for="Stay In Current City Years">Stay In Current City
Years (例如: 1)</label>
        <input type="text" class="form-control"</pre>
id="Stay In Current City Years" value="1">
    </div>
    <div class="form-group">
        <label for="Marital Status">Marital Status (例如: 0)</label>
        <input type="number" class="form-control" id="Marital Status"</pre>
value="0">
    </div>
    <div class="form-group">
        <label for="Product_Category_1">Product Category 1 (例如:
        <input type="number" class="form-control"</pre>
id="Product Category 1" value="1">
    </div>
    <div class="form-group">
        <label for="Product Category 2">Product Category 2 (例如:
5)</label>
        <input type="number" class="form-control"</pre>
id="Product Category 2" value="5">
    </div>
    <div class="form-group">
        <label for="Product Category 3">Product Category 3 (例如:
12)</label>
        <input type="number" class="form-control"</pre>
id="Product Category 3" value="12">
    </div>
    <button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary">Predict</button>
<div id="result" class="mt-5 text-center" style="font-size:</pre>
1.5em;"></div>
</div>
    </body>
    </html>
    """)
# if __name__ == ' main ':
    app.run(debug=True)
if name == ' main ':
    pass
```

1. 使用 Gunicorn 启动 Flask 应用程序:

```
gunicorn -w 4 app:app
```

在这个命令中, -w 4表示使用 4个 worker 进程, app:app 表示应用程序的 Python 模块和 Flask 应用程序实例的名称。

# Debug 过程语句

主要 Debug 步骤包括查看 Nginx 错误日志,重新加载 Nginx,安装 Flask 和其他 Python 库。

# 查看 Nginx 错误日志

使用以下命令查看 Nginx 错误日志的最后 50 行:

```
sudo tail -n 50 /var/log/nginx/error.log
```

这个命令可以帮助你查找和解决 Nginx 的问题。

# 重新加载 Nginx

使用以下命令重新加载 Nginx:

```
sudo systemctl reload nginx
```

当你修改了 Nginx 的配置文件后,你需要重新加载 Nginx 以使这些更改生效。

# 安装 Python 库

使用以下命令安装 Flask, Pandas 和 XGBoost:

```
pip3 install flask
pip install flask pandas xgboost
```

Flask 是一个轻量级的 Web 应用框架,Pandas 是一个强大的数据处理库,XGBoost 是一个优化的分布式梯度提升库,用于实现机器学习和数据科学。

```
import os
num_cores = os.cpu_count()
print(f"You have {num_cores} cores available on your machine.")
You have 12 cores available on your machine.
# 查看训练数据中有但测试数据中没有的特征
missing_features = set(X_train.columns) - set(test_data.columns)
print("Missing features:", missing_features)
```

```
Missing features: set()
! pip install tqdm
! sudo apt-get update
import os
from tqdm import tqdm
def install package with apt(package name):
    os.system(f"sudo apt-get install --allow-change-held-packages --
yes {package name}")
def install_package_with_pip(package_name):
    os.system(f"pip install {package name}")
apt packages = [
    "texlive-latex-recommended",
    "dvipng",
    "texlive-latex-extra",
    "texlive-fonts-recommended",
    "cm-super",
1
pip packages = [
    "SciencePlots",
1
for package in tgdm(apt packages):
    install package with apt(package)
for package in tqdm(pip packages):
    install package with pip(package)
```

### 附:部分环境安装指引

说明:该部分提供课题可能用到的一些环境准备指导,如果选择的环境和软件不在本章给定的范围内,请自行百度/Google 搜索。

### MySQL 安装指引(Windows 系统)

- 1. MySQL 的安装可以参考在线指引: http://c.biancheng.net/view/7135.html.
- 2. 如果需要 MySQL 可视化管理工具,可选择 Navicat, SQLyog 等

## Python 环境搭建(Windows 系统)

- 1. Python 开发运行环境安装可参考在线指引:https://blog.csdn.net/weixin\_42596407/article/details/131043908
- 2. 为了便于安装扩展包,在安装 python 时,建议同时勾选安装 pip.