

COMP4434 Big Data Analytics

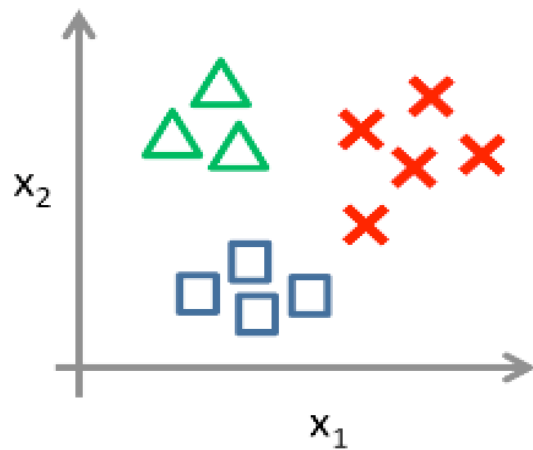
Lab 5 One-vs-All Approach




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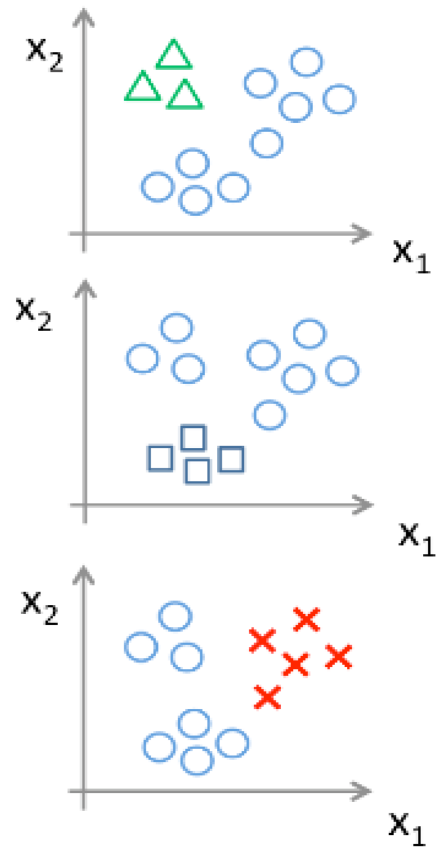
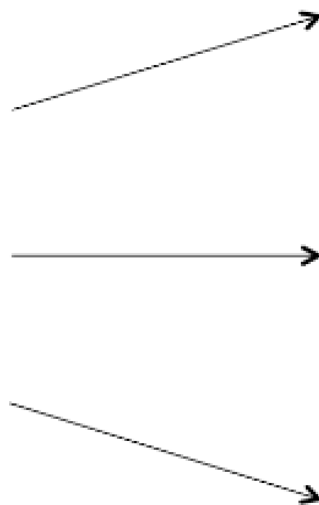
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One-vs-All Approach

One-vs-all (one-vs-rest):

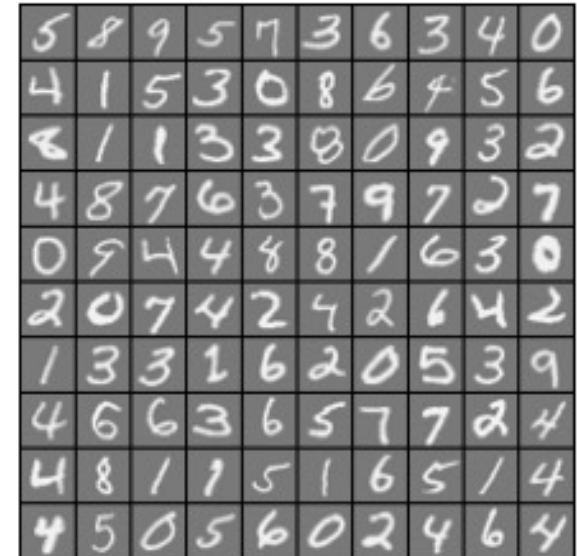


Class 1: 
Class 2: 
Class 3: 



Load Dataset

```
def loadmat_data(fileName):  
    return spio.loadmat(fileName)  
  
def display_data(imgData):  
    sum = 0  
    pad = 1  
    display_array = -np.ones((pad+10*(20+pad), pad+10*(20+pad)))  
    for i in range(10):  
        for j in range(10):  
            display_array[pad+i*(20+pad):pad+i*(20+pad)+20, pad+j*(20+pad):pad+j*(20+pad)+20] = imgData[i*10+j*10:i*10+j*10+20, :]  
            sum += 1  
  
    plt.imshow(display_array, cmap='gray')    #Display grayscale images  
    plt.axis('off')  
    plt.show()
```



Cost function and gradient decent

Gradient formulation won't change in One-vs-All

```
def costFunction(initial_theta, X, y, initial_lambda):  
    m = len(y)  
    J = 0  
  
    h = sigmoid(np.dot(X, initial_theta))  
    theta1 = initial_theta.copy()  
    theta1[0] = 0  
  
    temp = np.dot(np.transpose(theta1), theta1)  
    J = (-np.dot(np.transpose(y), np.log(h)) - np.dot(np.transpose(1-y), np.log(1-h)))  
    return J
```

```
def gradient(initial_theta, X, y, initial_lambda):  
    m = len(y)  
    grad = np.zeros((initial_theta.shape[0]))  
  
    h = sigmoid(np.dot(X, initial_theta))  
    theta1 = initial_theta.copy()  
    theta1[0] = 0  
  
    grad = np.dot(np.transpose(X), h-y) / m + initial_lambda / m * theta1  
    return grad
```

← Normalization term

Predict Labels

```
def predict_oneVsAll(all_theta, X):  
    m = X.shape[0]  
    num_labels = all_theta.shape[0]  
    p = np.zeros((m, 1))  
    X = np.hstack((np.ones((m, 1)), X))  
    h = sigmoid(np.dot(X, np.transpose(all_theta)))  
    p = np.array(np.where(h[0, :] == np.max(h, axis=1)[0]))  
    for i in np.arange(1, m):  
        t = np.array(np.where(h[i, :] == np.max(h, axis=1)[i]))  
        p = np.vstack((p, t))  
    return p
```

← The highest probability

Training using gradient decent

```
# Map y
for i in range(num_labels):
    class_y[:,i] = np.int32(y==i).reshape(1,-1)

#np.savetxt("class_y.csv", class_y[0:600,:], delimiter=',')

for i in range(num_labels):
    #optimize.fmin_cg
    result = optimize.fmin_bfgs(costFunction, initial_theta, fprime=gradient, args=(X,class_y[:,i],Lambda))
    all_theta[:,i] = result.reshape(1,-1) # put into all_theta

all_theta = np.transpose(all_theta)
return all_theta
```

← Training 10 logistic regression

Some Practice

Further tasks:

- Implement the fit function without 3rd party packages
- Print the model's Loss curve

Further readings:

- <https://towardsdatascience.com/multiclass-classification-algorithm-from-scratch-with-a-project-in-python-step-by-step-guide-485a83c79992>
- <https://houxianxu.github.io/implementation/One-vs-All-LogisticRegression.html>
- <https://machinelearningmastery.com/one-vs-rest-and-one-vs-one-for-multi-class-classification/>
- https://github.com/lawlite19/MachineLearning_Python/tree/master/LogisticRegression