



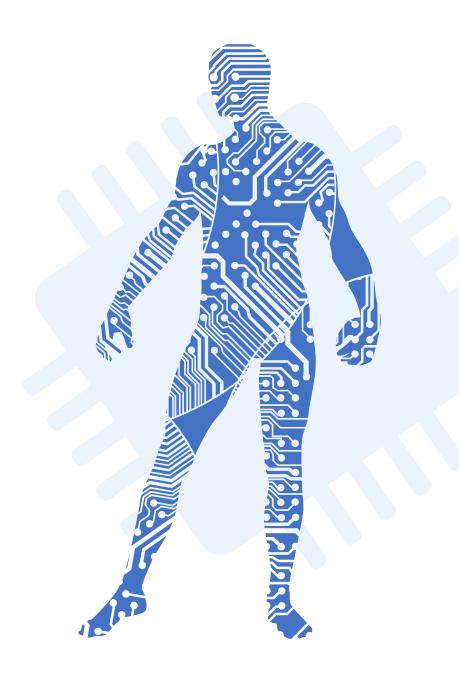
# 機器學習

第 10 章 單純貝氏分類器 (Naïve Bayes Classifier)

講師:紀俊男



- 理論說明
- 資料前處理
- 實作單純貝氏分類器
- 交叉驗證
- 將模型視覺化
- 檢查「單純」前提是否成立
- 重點整理







## 為何叫做「單純(Naïve)」



• 單純貝氏分類器假設前提

各個「自變數 Xi」獨立!

獨立 = 單純 vs. 不獨立 = 不單純

# 使用到的數學定理



• 貝氏定理 (Bayes' Theorem )

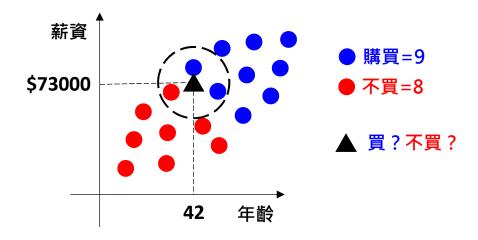
$$P(Y|X)P(X) = P(X|Y)P(Y)$$

$$P(\underline{Y}|\underline{X}) = \frac{P(\underline{X}|\underline{Y})P(\underline{Y})}{P(\underline{X})}$$

### 「貝氏定理」解說



$$P(\mathbf{Y}|\mathbf{X}) = \frac{P(\mathbf{X}|\mathbf{Y})P(\mathbf{Y})}{P(\mathbf{X})}$$



$$P(Y = ? | X = (42,\$73000))$$

$$= \begin{cases} P(Y = \textcircled{e}g | X = (42,\$73000)) \\ P(Y = \overrightarrow{T}g | X = (42,\$73000)) \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{P(X = (42,\$73000) | Y = \textcircled{e}g) P(Y = \textcircled{e}g)}{P(X = (42,\$73000))} \\ \frac{P(X = (42,\$73000) | Y = \overrightarrow{T}g) P(Y = \overrightarrow{T}g)}{P(X = (42,\$73000))} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2/9 \times 9/17}{3/17} = \frac{2}{3} \ \textcircled{e}g \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1/8 \times 8/17}{3/17} = \frac{1}{3} \ \textcircled{T}g \end{cases}$$

$$( \textcircled{E} \textcircled{e}g ? \overrightarrow{T}g ? \end{cases}$$



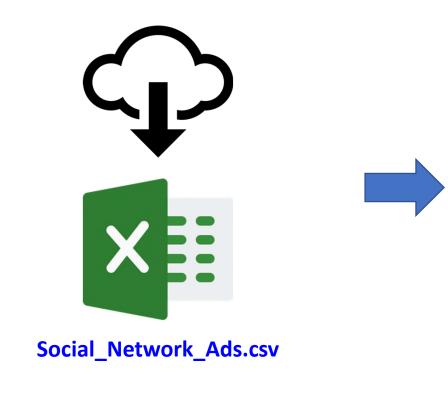




## 下載與瀏覽資料集



依照講師指示,下載並瀏覽資料集



	Α	В	С	D	Е
1	User ID	Gender	Age	Salary	Purchased
2	15624510	Male	19	19000	0
3	15810944	Male	35	20000	0
4	15668575	Female	26	43000	0
5	15603246	Female	27	57000	0
6	15804002	Male	19	76000	0
7	15728773	Male	27	58000	0
8	15598044	Female	27	84000	0
9	15694829	Female	32	150000	1
10	15600575	Male	25	33000	0

目的:利用「性別、年齡、薪資」

--> 推算「是否購買」



### 資料前處理



#### 撰寫程式碼

```
import HappyML.preprocessor as pp
    # Load Data
    dataset = pp.dataset(file="Social_Network_Ads.csv")
 5
   # X, Y decomposition
   X, Y = pp.decomposition(dataset, x_columns=[1, 2, 3], y_columns=[4])
 8
    # One-Hot Encoder
   X = pp.onehot_encoder(ary=X, columns=[0], remove_trap=True)
11
   # Feature Selection
   from HappyML.preprocessor import KBestSelector
    selector = KBestSelector()
   X = selector.fit(x ary=X, y ary=Y, verbose=True, sort=True).transform(x ary=X)
16
    # Split Training / TEsting Set
   X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = pp.split_train_test(x_ary=X, y_ary=Y)
19
   # Feature Scaling
   X_train, X_test = pp.feature_scaling(fit_ary=X_train, transform_arys=(X_train, X_test))
```

#### 資料前處理流程:

- 1. 載入資料
- 2. 切分自變數、應變數
- 3. 處理缺失資料 (無缺失資料)
- 4. 類別資料數位化 (+移除虛擬變數陷阱)
- 5. 特徵選擇
- 6. 切分訓練集、測試集
- 特徵縮放 X 即可)



### 資料前處理



### • 執行結果

The Significant Level: 0.05

--- The p-values of Feature Importance --TRUE <0.05 0.00000000e+00 (EstimatedSalary)
TRUE <0.05 4.04303193e-100 (Age)
FALSE >0.05 5.44126248e-01 (Gender\_Male)

Number of Features Selected: 2

#### dataset

Gender	Age	EstimatedSalary	
Male	19	19000	
Male	35	20000	
Female	26	43000	
Female	27	57000	
Male	19	76000	

#### **One Hot Encoding & Remove Dummy**

Gender_Male	Age	EstimatedSalary
1	19	19000
1	35	20000
0	26	43000
0	27	57000
1	19	76000

#### **Feature Selection**

Age	EstimatedSalary
19	19000
35	20000
26	43000
27	57000
19	76000

#### **Feature Scaling**

Age	EstimatedSalary
0.304495	-0.243348
-1.30142	-0.478655
0.304495	0.0213738
-1.20696	0.462576
1.06022	0.0802008



# 隨堂練習:資料前處理



請撰寫下列程式碼,並予以執行,完成「資料前處理」的步驟:

```
import HappyML.preprocessor as pp
 2
 3 # Load Data
    dataset = pp.dataset(file="Social Network Ads.csv")
 5
 6 # X, Y decomposition
 7 X, Y = pp.decomposition(dataset, x columns=[1, 2, 3], y columns=[4])
 8
   # One-Hot Encoder
   X = pp.onehot encoder(ary=X, columns=[0], remove trap=True)
11
12 # Feature Selection
13 from HappyML.preprocessor import KBestSelector
14 selector = KBestSelector()
15 X = selector.fit(x ary=X, y ary=Y, verbose=True, sort=True).transform(x ary=X)
16
   # Split Training / TEsting Set
   X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = pp.split_train_test(x_ary=X, y_ary=Y)
19
20 # Feature Scaling
21 X_train, X_test = pp.feature_scaling(fit_ary=X_train, transform_arys=(X_train, X_test))
```









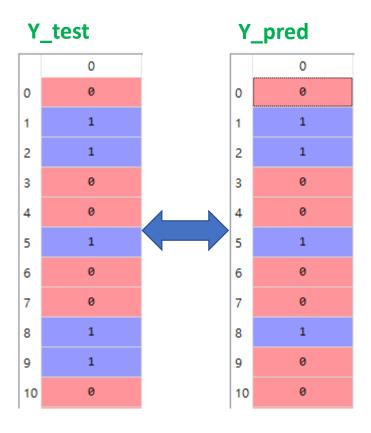
### 以標準函式庫實作



• 程式碼

#### • 執行結果

- 1. 引入「高斯分佈」的簡單貝氏分類器
  - GaussianNB: 自變數 X<sub>i</sub> 呈「高斯分佈(常態)」時使用
  - MultinomialNB: 自變數 X<sub>i</sub> 呈「多項分佈(多選一)」時使用
  - BernoulliNB: 自變數 X<sub>i</sub> 呈「白努利分佈(二選一)」時使用
- 2. 訓練模型
- 3. 預測結果



## 隨堂練習:以標準函式庫實作



● 請撰寫下列程式碼,並執行之:

```
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
model = GaussianNB()
model.fit(X_train, Y_train.values.ravel())

Y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
```

執行完畢後,請比較 Y\_test(真實值)與 Y\_pred(預測值)的差異。





# 4 以快樂版函式庫實作



● 原始程式碼解說(1):

#### /HappyML/classification.py

```
from sklearn.naive_bayes import BernoulliNB, MultinomialNB, GaussianNB
           引入必要的套件 →
                               import pandas as pd
                               class NaiveBayesClassifier:
                                   classifier = None
             類別成員變數 →
                                   y columns = None
                                   def __init__(self, type="gaussian"):
                                       algorithm_dict = {
                           10
                                              "bernoulli" : BernoulliNB(),
       建構函數,根據參數,
                                              "multinomial" : MultinomialNB(),
初始化不同分佈的單純貝氏核心
                                              "gaussian" : GaussianNB()
                           13
                                       self.__classifier = algorithm_dict[type]
```

### 以快樂版函式庫實作



● 原始程式碼解說(2):

#### /HappyML/classification.py

### 以快樂版函式庫實作



#### • 呼叫範例

```
from HappyML.classification import NaiveBayesClassifier
model = NaiveBayesClassifier()
Y_pred = model.fit(X_train, Y_train).predict(X_test)
```

### • 執行結果



### 隨堂練習:以快樂版函式庫實作



- 請先將前一小節「實作單純貝氏分類器」的程式碼註解掉。
- 請用「變數觀察面板」,清除掉所有變數。
- 輸入下列程式碼,並重跑整個程式:

```
from HappyML.classification import NaiveBayesClassifier

model = NaiveBayesClassifier()
Y_pred = model.fit(X_train, Y_train).predict(X_test)
```

● 比較 Y\_test(真實值)與 Y\_pred(預測值)的結果。



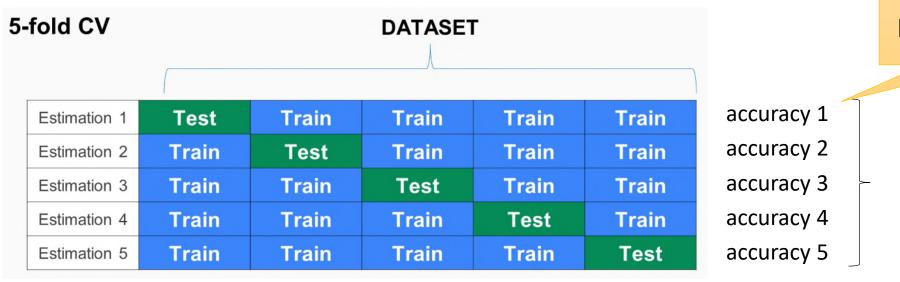




### 「交叉驗證」簡介



● 何謂「K 次交叉驗證 (K-Fold Cross Validation )」



也可以求算 Recall, Precision…等

**Total Accuracy** 



不受單次抽樣偏頗影響!



### 以「標準函式庫」實作交叉驗證



• 程式碼解說

```
引入必要套件
```

- from sklearn.model\_selection import cross\_val\_score

  accuracies = cross\_val\_score(estimator=model.classifier, X=X, y=Y.values.ravel(), scoring="accuracy", cv=10, n\_jobs=-1)

  print("{} Folds Mean Accuracy: {}".format(k\_fold, accuracies.mean()))
  - 1. esitmiator=:輸入機器學習模型
  - 2. X=:輸入自變數
  - 3. y=:輸入應變數
  - 4. scoring=:輸入此次求算的效能指標。 (可以輸入 "accuracy", "recall", "precision", "f1" 等數值)
  - 5. cv=: Cross Validation 的次數。如: cv=10 → 10-Fold。
  - 6. n\_jobs=:使用多少 CPU 核心(如:1,2,...)。-1 代表全部使用。
  - 7. accuracies:保存 10 份 Accuracy 的 NDArray 陣列。
  - 8. .mean():取平均(Average)。

### 隨堂練習:以「標準函式庫」實作交叉驗證



● 請依照前一頁投影片的說明,以「交叉驗證」評估模型效能:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score

accuracies = cross_val_score(estimator=model.classifier, X=X, y=Y.values.ravel(), scoring="accuracy", cv=10, n_jobs=-1)

print("{} Folds Mean Accuracy: {}".format(k_fold, accuracies.mean()))
```

● 如果要計算「廣度」、「精度」、或「F1-score」,可以參考下列 程式碼:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score

k_fold = 10
accuracies = cross_val_score(estimator=model.classifier, X=X, y=Y.values.ravel(), scoring="accuracy", cv=k_fold, n_jobs=-1)
print("{} Folds Mean Accuracy: {}".format(k_fold, accuracies.mean()))

recalls = cross_val_score(estimator=model.classifier, X=X, y=Y.values.ravel(), scoring="recall", cv=k_fold, n_jobs=-1)
print("{} Folds Mean Recall: {}".format(k_fold, recalls.mean()))

precisions = cross_val_score(estimator=model.classifier, X=X, y=Y.values.ravel(), scoring="precision", cv=k_fold, n_jobs=-1)
print("{} Folds Mean Precision: {}".format(k_fold, precisions.mean()))

f_scores = cross_val_score(estimator=model.classifier, X=X, y=Y.values.ravel(), scoring="f1", cv=k_fold, n_jobs=-1)
print("{} Folds Mean F1-Score: {}".format(k_fold, f_scores.mean()))
```







●程式碼解說(1)

```
引入所需的套件
                /HappyML/performance.py
                    from sklearn.model_selection import cross val score
                    class KFoldClassificationPerformance:
                       k fold = None
                       x ary = None
類別的成員變數
                       __y_ary = None
                       classifier = None
                                            自變數
                                                      機器學習
                                                                             是否逐步
                                                                  K值
                         verbose = None
                                            應變數
                                                        模型
                                                                             顯示過程
                9
                10
                       def init (self, x ary, y ary, classifier, k fold=10, verbose=False):
               11
                           self._x_ary = x_ary
                           self.__y_ary = y_ary
      建構函數
                           self.k fold = k fold
                14
                           self. classifier = classifier
                           self.verbose = verbose
                       @property
k_fold 成員變數
                       def k fold(self):
      的 getter
                           return self. k fold
```



程式碼解說(2)

#### /HappyML/performance.py

```
@k_fold.setter
                                       def k_fold(self, k_fold):
   k_fold 成員變數
                                           if k fold \geq =2:
                               24
                                              self.__k_fold = k_fold
           的 setter
                               25
                                           else:
                               26
                                              self._k_fold = 2
                               27
                               28
                                       @property
                                       def verbose(self):
                               30
                                           return self. verbose
                               31
verbose 成員變數
                               32
                                       @verbose.setter
                               33
                                       def verbose(self, verbose):
的 getter & setter
                               34
                                           if verbose:
                               35
                                              self.__verbose = 10
                               36
                                           else:
                               37
                                              self. verbose = 0
classifier 成員變數
                                       @property
                                       def classifier(self):
           的 getter
                                           return self.__classifier
```



程式碼解說(3)

#### /HappyML/performance.py

```
def accuracy(self):
            results = cross_val_score(estimator=self.classifier, X=self._x_ary, y=self._y_ary.values.ravel(), scoring="accuracy", cv=self.k_fold, verbose=self.verbose)
            return results.mean()
        def recall(self):
            def recall scorer(estimator, X, y):
                return recall_score(y, estimator.predict(X), average="macro")
            results = cross_val_score(estimator=self.classifier, X=self._x_ary, y=self._y_ary.values.ravel(), scoring=recall_scorer, cv=self.k_fold, verbose=self.verbose)
52
            return results.mean()
        def precision(self):
            def precision scorer(estimator, X, y):
                return precision_score(y, estimator.predict(X), average="macro")
            results = cross_val_score(estimator=self.classifier, X=self._x_ary, y=self._y_ary.values.ravel(), scoring=precision_scorer, cv=self.k_fold, verbose=self.verbose)
            return results.mean()
60
        def f_score(self):
            def f1_scorer(estimator, X, y):
                return fbeta score(y, estimator.predict(X), beta=1, average="macro")
            results = cross_val_score(estimator=self.classifier, X=self._x_ary, y=self._y_ary.values.ravel(), scoring=f1_scorer, cv=self.k_fold, verbose=self.verbose)
            return results.mean()
```



### • 呼叫範例

```
引入所需的套件
```

#### • 執行結果

```
10 Folds Mean Accuracy: 0.8775719199499689
10 Folds Mean Recall: 0.8578717948717948
10 Folds Mean Precision: 0.8874708964782494
10 Folds Mean F1-Score: 0.8619361410762924
```



## 隨堂練習:以「快樂版函式庫」實作交叉驗證



● 請輸入下列程式碼,並觀看您模型「K 次交叉驗證」效能:

```
from HappyML.performance import KFoldClassificationPerformance

K = 10

kfp = KFoldClassificationPerformance(x_ary=X, y_ary=Y, classifier=model.classifier, k_fold=K, verbose=False)

print("{} Folds Mean Accuracy: {}".format(K, kfp.accuracy()))
print("{} Folds Mean Recall: {}".format(K, kfp.recall()))
print("{} Folds Mean Precision: {}".format(K, kfp.precision()))
print("{} Folds Mean F1-Score: {}".format(K, kfp.f_score()))
```









### 將模型視覺化

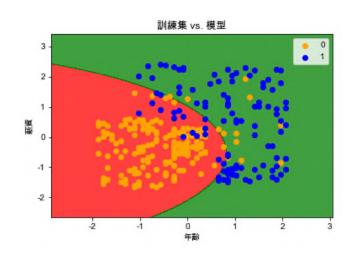
• 程式碼

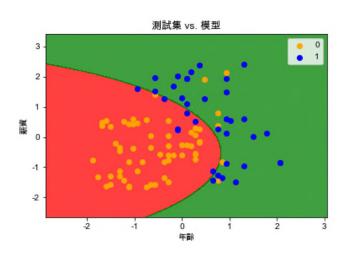
```
import HappyML.model_drawer as md

md.classify_result(x=X_train, y=Y_train, classifier=model.classifier, title="訓練集 vs. 模型", font='DFKai-sb')

md.classify_result(x=X_test, y=Y_test, classifier=model.classifier, title="測試集 vs. 模型", font='DFKai-sb')
```

• 執行結果







### 隨堂練習:將模型視覺化



● 請輸入下列程式碼,並執行觀看您<mark>模型</mark>的好壞:

```
1 import HappyML.model_drawer as md
2
3 md.classify_result(x=X_train, y=Y_train, classifier=model.classifier, title="訓練集 vs. 模型", font='DFKai-sb')
4 md.classify_result(x=X_test, y=Y_test, classifier=model.classifier, title="測試集 vs. 模型", font='DFKai-sb')
```









# 检查前提是否成立



• 簡單貝氏分類器前提: 自變數各自獨立

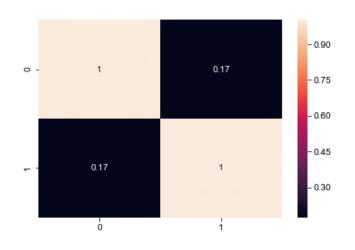
```
from HappyML.criteria import AssumptionChecker

checker = AssumptionChecker(x_train=X_train, x_test=X_test, y_train=Y_train, y_test=Y_test, y_pred=Y_pred)

checker.features_correlation(heatmap=True)
```

### • 執行結果

```
*** Check for Correlation of Features ***
--- Features Correlation Matrix ---
0 1
0 1.0000 0.1735
1 0.1735 1.0000
No Correlation (>=0.8) Found!
```



### 隨堂練習:檢查前提是否成立



•請輸入、並執行下列程式碼,檢查自變數是否各自獨立?

```
from HappyML.criteria import AssumptionChecker

checker = AssumptionChecker(x_train=X_train, x_test=X_test, y_train=Y_train, y_test=Y_test, y_pred=Y_pred)

checker.features_correlation(heatmap=True)
```





## 課後作業:糖尿病資料庫



- 說明:
  - 下載「美國國家糖尿病、消化、與腎臟病研究中心」的資料庫
    - https://www.kaggle.com/kandij/diabetes-dataset
  - 各欄位說明如下:
    - Pregnancies:懷孕次數(次)
    - Glucose:口服葡萄糖耐量試驗中血漿葡萄糖濃度
    - BloodPressure:舒張壓(mmHg)
    - SkinThickness:三頭肌組織皮褶厚度(mm)
    - Insulin:兩小時血清胰島素(μU/ml)
    - BMI: 身體質量指數
    - DiabetesPedigreeFunction:糖尿病系統功能
    - Age:年齡(歲)
    - Outcome:是否有糖尿病





## 課後作業:糖尿病資料庫



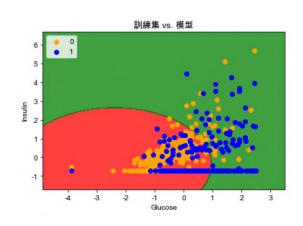
#### • 要求

- 使用 KBestSelector 挑選「**夠顯著**」的特徵·並<mark>印出</mark>你選中了哪些特徵? (提示:使用預設參數 best k= "auto" 即可)
- 印出「**K** 次交叉驗證」的「確度、廣度、精度、F-Score」, 說明你的模型有多好?
- 檢查您的模型是否符合「單純貝氏」分類器的**前提**(自變數獨立)?
- 用 KBestSelector 將特徵壓至 2 個 · 另外訓練出一個單純貝氏分類器 ·
- 用這個「僅有兩個特徵」的**資料集與模型**,繪製出「訓練集」與「測試集」的分類結果。

#### 輸出

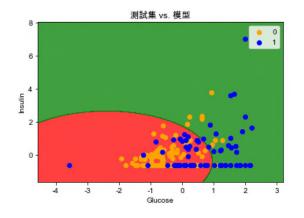
```
The Significant Level: 0.05
--- The p-values of Feature Importance ---
TRUE <0.05 0.00000000e+00 (Insulin)
TRUE <0.05 5.48728628e-309 (Glucose)
TRUE <0.05 2.51638830e-41 (Age)
TRUE <0.05 1.32590849e-29 (BMI)
TRUE <0.05 4.55261043e-26 (Pregnancies)
TRUE <0.05 3.15697650e-13 (SkinThickness)
TRUE <0.05 2.71819252e-05 (BloodPressure)
TRUE <0.05 2.02213728e-02 (DiabetesPedigreeFunction)
Number of Features Selected: 8
10 Folds Mean Accuracy: 0.7564935064935066
10 Folds Mean Recall: 0.7185099715099715
10 Folds Mean Precision: 0.7348495448677373
10 Folds Mean F1-Score: 0.7235726493134441
*** Check for Correlation of Features ***
--- Features Correlation Matrix ---
                         Pregnancies ...
                              1.0000 ... 0.5530
Pregnancies
Glucose
                              0.1505 ... 0.2718
BloodPressure
                              0.1524 ... 0.2719
SkinThickness
                             -0.0670 ... -0.0680
Insulin
                             -0.0567 ... -0.0379
                              0.0688 ... 0.0719
DiabetesPedigreeFunction
                              0.0031 ... 0.0688
                              0.5530 ... 1.0000
[8 rows x 8 columns]
```

No Correlation (>=0.8) Found!



### **加分題:**• 這個題

• 這個題目用「單純貝氏」好? 還是「邏輯迴歸」模型好?







# 重點整理



- 單純貝氏分類器成立前提
  - 自變數各自獨立
- 應該了解的數學定理
  - 貝氏定理: P(Y|X)P(X) = P(X|Y)P(Y)
- 三種單純貝氏分類器的分佈模型
  - 高斯分佈: Gaussian NB 自變數呈常態分佈時使用
  - 多項分佈: MultinomialNB 自變數呈多項分佈(多擇一)時使用
  - 白努利分佈:BernoulliNB-自變數呈白努利分佈(二擇一)時使用
- K 次交叉驗證
  - 可以不受<mark>抽樣</mark>影響、公正客觀評判模型的確度、廣度、精度、F值。
  - 使用 sklearn.model\_selection.cross\_val\_score() 實作
- 何時使用「單純貝氏分類器」
  - 小樣本(千筆以下)
    - 靠樣本推算母體機率分佈,再拿最可能的母體機率分佈預測未來。
    - 屬「模型生成式 (Generative)」推估法,受樣本影響較小。
  - 觀察樣本點,有一個「**決定邊界**」,但該邊界<mark>彎彎曲曲</mark>,並非任何數學方程式可以擬合



