%cd daseCV/datasets/

```
!bash get_datasets.sh
%cd ../..
/home/public/10215501435-1442-161/daseCV/datasets
--2023-10-14 09:36:40-- http://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar-10-python.tar.gz
Resolving www.cs.toronto.edu (www.cs.toronto.edu)... 128.100.3.30
Connecting to www.cs.toronto.edu (www.cs.toronto.edu) | 128.100.3.30 | :80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 170498071 (163M) [application/x-gzip]
Saving to: 'cifar-10-python.tar.gz'
cifar-10-python.tar 100%[==========>] 162.60M
                                                                    in 44m 14s
2023-10-14 10:21:05 (62.7 KB/s) - 'cifar-10-python.tar.gz' saved [170498071/17049807
1
cifar-10-batches-py/
cifar-10-batches-py/data_batch_4
cifar-10-batches-py/readme.html
cifar-10-batches-py/test_batch
cifar-10-batches-py/data_batch_3
cifar-10-batches-py/batches.meta
cifar-10-batches-py/data_batch_2
cifar-10-batches-py/data_batch_5
cifar-10-batches-py/data_batch_1
/home/public/10215501435-1442-161
```

## K-近邻算法 (kNN) 练习

补充并完成本练习。

kNN分类器包含两个阶段:

- 训练阶段,分类器获取训练数据并简单地记住它。
- 测试阶段, kNN将测试图像与所有训练图像进行比较,并计算出前k个最相似的训练示例的标签来对每个测试图像进行分类。
- 对k值进行交叉验证

在本练习中,您将实现这些步骤,并了解基本的图像分类、交叉验证和熟练编写高效矢量化代码的能力。

```
In [21]:

# 运行notebook的一些初始化代码

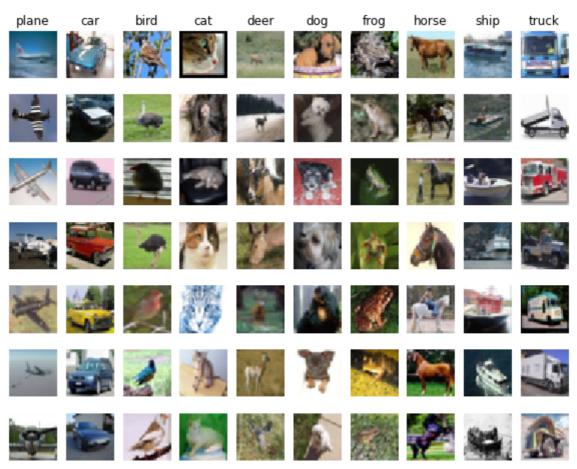
import random
import numpy as np
from daseCV.data_utils import load_CIFAR10
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# 使得matplotlib的图像在当前页显示而不是新的窗口。
%matplotlib inline
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10.0, 8.0) # set default size of plots
plt.rcParams['image.interpolation'] = 'nearest'
plt.rcParams['image.cmap'] = 'gray'

# 一些更神奇的,使notebook重新加载外部的python模块;
# 参见 http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1907993/autoreload-of-modules-in-ipython
%load_ext autoreload
%autoreload 2
```

The autoreload extension is already loaded. To reload it, use: %reload\_ext autoreload

```
# 加载未处理的 CIFAR-10 数据.
          cifar10 dir = 'daseCV/datasets/cifar-10-batches-py'
          # 清理变量以防止多次加载数据(这可能会导致内存问题)
          try:
             del X_train, y_train
             del X_test, y_test
             print('Clear previously loaded data.')
          except:
             pass
          X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test = load_CIFAR10(cifar10_dir)
          # 作为健全性检查,我们打印出训练和测试数据的形状。
          print('Training data shape: ', X_train.shape)
          print('Training labels shape: ', y_train.shape)
          print('Test data shape: ', X_test.shape)
          print('Test labels shape: ', y_test.shape)
         Clear previously loaded data.
         Training data shape: (50000, 32, 32, 3)
         Training labels shape: (50000,)
         Test data shape: (10000, 32, 32, 3)
         Test labels shape: (10000,)
In [23]:
          # 可视化数据集中的一些示例。
          # 我们展示了训练图像的所有类别的一些示例。
          classes = ['plane', 'car', 'bird', 'cat', 'deer', 'dog', 'frog', 'horse', 'ship', 'tru
          num_classes = len(classes)
          samples_per_class = 7
          for y, cls in enumerate(classes):
              idxs = np. flatnonzero(y_train == y) # flatnonzero表示返回所给数列的非零项的索引值
              idxs = np. random. choice(idxs, samples per class, replace=False) # replace表示抽取
              for i, idx in enumerate(idxs):
                 plt idx = i * num classes + y + 1
                 plt. subplot (samples per class, num classes, plt idx)
                 plt. imshow(X_train[idx]. astype('uint8'))
                 plt. axis ('off')
                  if i == 0:
                     plt. title(cls)
          plt. show()
```



```
In [24]:
# 在练习中使用更小的子样本可以提高代码的效率
num_training = 5000
mask = list(range(num_training))
X_train = X_train[mask]
y_train = y_train[mask]

num_test = 500
mask = list(range(num_test))
X_test = X_test[mask]
y_test = y_test[mask]

# 将图像数据调整为行
X_train = np. reshape(X_train, (X_train. shape[0], -1))
X_test = np. reshape(X_test, (X_test. shape[0], -1))
print(X_train. shape, X_test. shape)
```

(5000, 3072) (500, 3072)

```
In [25]:
```

from daseCV.classifiers import KNearestNeighbor

- # 创建一个kNN分类器实例。
- #请记住,kNN分类器的训练并不会做什么:
- # 分类器仅记住数据并且不做进一步处理
- classifier = KNearestNeighbor()
- classifier.train(X train, y train)

现在,我们要使用kNN分类器对测试数据进行分类。回想一下,我们可以将该过程分为两个步骤:

- 1. 首先,我们必须计算所有测试样本与所有训练样本之间的距离。
- 2. 给定这些距离,对于每个测试示例,我们找到k个最接近的示例,并让它们对标签进行投票

让我们开始计算所有训练和测试示例之间的距离矩阵。 假设有 Ntr 的训练样本和 Nte 的测试样本, 该过程的结果存储在一个 Nte x Ntr 矩阵中, 其中每个元素 (i,j) 表示的是第 i 个测试样本和第 j 个 训练样本的距离。

# 注意: 在完成此notebook中的三个距离的计算时请不要使用numpy提供的np.linalg.norm()函数。

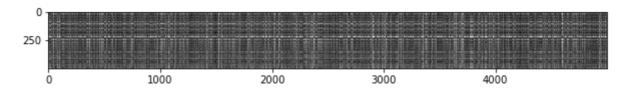
首先打开 daseCV/classifiers/k\_nearest\_neighbor.py 并且补充完成函数 compute\_distances\_two\_loops , 这个函数使用双重循环 (效率十分低下) 来计算距离矩阵。

```
In [26]:
# 打开 daseCV/classifiers/k_nearest_neighbor.py 并且补充完成
# compute_distances_two_loops.

# 测试你的代码:
dists = classifier.compute_distances_two_loops(X_test)
print(dists.shape)

(500, 5000)

In [27]:
# 我们可视化距离矩阵:每行代表一个测试样本与训练样本的距离
plt.imshow(dists, interpolation='none')
plt.show()
```



#### 问题 1

请注意距离矩阵中的结构化图案,其中某些行或列的可见亮度更高。(请注意,使用默认的配色方案,黑色表示低距离,而白色表示高距离。)

- 数据中导致行亮度更高的原因是什么?
- 那列方向的是什么原因呢?

#### 答:

如果第i个测试数据与大多数列车数据相似,则第i行大体呈黑色。否则,第i行大体呈白色如果第j个训练数据与大多数测试数据相似,则第j列大体呈黑色。否则,第j列大体呈白色。

```
In [28]:
# 现在实现函数predict_labels并运行以下代码:
# 我们使用k = 1 (这是最近的邻居)。
y_test_pred = classifier.predict_labels(dists, k=1)

# 计算并打印出预测的精度
num_correct = np. sum(y_test_pred == y_test)
accuracy = float(num_correct) / num_test
print('Got %d / %d correct => accuracy: %f' % (num_correct, num_test, accuracy))
```

Got 137 / 500 correct => accuracy: 0.274000

你预期的精度应该为 27% 左右。 现在让我们尝试更大的 k,比如 k = 5:

In [29]:

```
y_test_pred = classifier.predict_labels(dists, k=5)
num_correct = np. sum(y_test_pred == y_test)
accuracy = float(num_correct) / num_test
print('Got %d / %d correct => accuracy: %f' % (num_correct, num_test, accuracy))
```

Got 139 / 500 correct => accuracy: 0.278000

你应该能看到一个比 k = 1 稍微好一点的结果。

#### 问题 2

我们还可以使用其他距离指标,例如L1距离。

记图像  $I_k$  的每个位置 (i,j) 的像素值为  $p_{ij}^{(k)}$  ,

所有图像上的所有像素的均值  $\mu$  为

$$\mu = rac{1}{nhw} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{h} \sum_{j=1}^{w} p_{ij}^{(k)}$$

并且所有图像的每个像素的均值  $\mu_{ij}$  为

$$\mu_{ij} = rac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_{ij}^{(k)}.$$

标准差  $\sigma$  以及每个像素的标准差  $\sigma_{ij}$  的定义与之类似。

以下哪个预处理步骤不会改变使用L1距离的最近邻分类器的效果?选择所有符合条件的答案。

- 1. 减去均值  $\mu$  ( $ilde{p}_{ij}^{(k)} = p_{ij}^{(k)} \mu$ .)
- 2. 减去每个像素均值  $\mu_{ij}$  ( $ilde{p}_{ij}^{(k)} = p_{ij}^{(k)} \mu_{ij}$ .)
- 3. 减去均值  $\mu$  然后除以标准偏差  $\sigma$ .
- 4. 减去每个像素均值  $\mu_{ij}$  并除以每个素标准差  $\sigma_{ij}$ .
- 5. 旋转数据的坐标轴。

你的回答:123

#### 你的解释:

假设数据有两个维度[x, y], 且为两个数据, 那么L1 = |x1 - x2| + |y1 - y2|。

1、L1 =  $|(x1 - \mu) - (x2 - \mu)| + |(y1 - \mu) - (y2 - \mu)| = |x1 - x2| + |y1 - y2|$ ,不变。

2、L1 =  $|(x1 - \mu 1) - (x2 - \mu 1)| + |(y1 - \mu 2) - (y2 - \mu 2)| = |x1 - x2| + |y1 - y2|$ ,不变。

3、L1 =  $|(x1 - \mu) / \sigma - (x2 - \mu) / \sigma| + |(y1 - \mu) / \sigma - (y2 - \mu) / \sigma| = |(x1 - x2) / \sigma| + |(y1 - y2) / \sigma|$ , 对结果缩放,但是相对距离不变。

4、L1 =  $|(x1 - \mu1)/\sigma1 - (x2 - \mu1)/\sigma1| + |(y1 - \mu2)/\sigma2 - (y2 - \mu2)/\sigma2| = |(x1 - x2)/\sigma1| + |(y1 - y2)/\sigma2|$ , 缩放系数不同,变。

5、假设x2=y2=0,那么L1 = |x1| + |y1|。旋转数据的角度为θ,得到L1 = |x1cosθ - y1sinθ| + |x1sinθ + y1cosθ|,变。

```
# 现在,通过部分矢量化并且使用单层循环的来加快距离矩阵的计算。
# 需要实现函数compute_distances_one_loop并运行以下代码:
dists one = classifier.compute distances one loop(X test)
# 为了确保我们的矢量化实现正确,我们要保证它的结果与最原始的实现方式结果一致。
# 有很多方法可以确定两个矩阵是否相似。最简单的方法之一就是Frobenius范数。
# 如果您以前从未了解过Frobenius范数,它其实是两个矩阵的所有元素之差的平方和的平方根;
# 换句话说,就是将矩阵重整为向量并计算它们之间的欧几里得距离。
difference = np. linalg. norm(dists - dists one, ord='fro')
print('One loop difference was: %f' % (difference, ))
if difference < 0.001:
    print('Good! The distance matrices are the same')
    print('Uh-oh! The distance matrices are different')
One loop difference was: 0.000000
Good! The distance matrices are the same
# 现在完成compute_distances_no_loops实现完全矢量化的版本并运行代码
dists_two = classifier.compute_distances_no_loops(X_test)
# 检查距离矩阵是否与我们之前计算出的矩阵一致:
difference = np. linalg. norm(dists - dists_two, ord='fro')
print('No loop difference was: %f' % (difference, ))
if difference < 0.001:
    print('Good! The distance matrices are the same')
    print('Uh-oh! The distance matrices are different')
No loop difference was: 0.000000
Good! The distance matrices are the same
# 让我们比较一下三种实现方式的速度
def time_function(f, *args):
    Call a function f with args and return the time (in seconds) that it took to execu
    import time
    tic = time. time()
    f(*args)
    toc = time. time()
    return toc - tic
two loop time = time function(classifier.compute distances two loops, X test)
print('Two loop version took %f seconds' % two loop time)
one loop time = time function(classifier.compute distances one loop, X test)
print('One loop version took %f seconds' % one_loop_time)
no_loop_time = time_function(classifier.compute_distances_no_loops, X_test)
print('No loop version took %f seconds' % no_loop_time)
# 你应该会看到使用完全矢量化的实现会有明显更佳的性能!
# 注意: 在部分计算机上, 当您从两层循环转到单层循环时,
# 您可能看不到速度的提升,甚至可能会看到速度变慢。
```

Two loop version took 39.746100 seconds One loop version took 101.303587 seconds No loop version took 0.781902 seconds

### 交叉验证

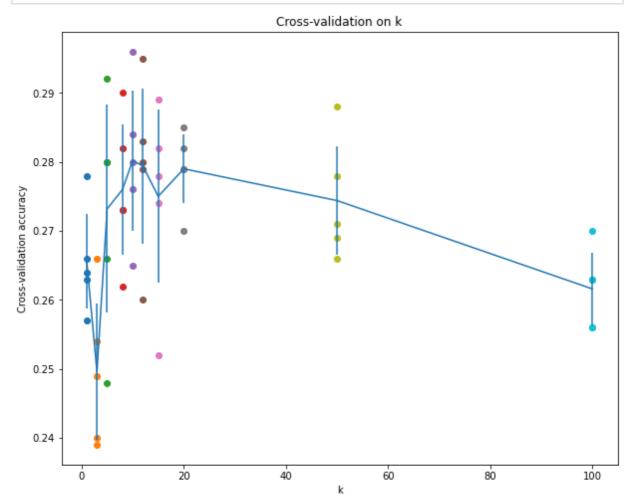
我们已经实现了kNN分类器,并且可以设置k = 5。现在,将通过交叉验证来确定此超参数的最佳值。

```
num folds = 5
k \text{ choices} = [1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 50, 100]
X train folds = []
v train folds = []
# 需要完成的事情:
# 将训练数据分成多个部分。拆分后, X_train_folds和y_train_folds均应为长度为num_folds的引
# 其中y train folds [i]是X train folds [i]中各点的标签向量。
#提示: 查阅numpy的array split函数。
# ****START OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE) ****
X_train_folds = np. array_split(X_train, num_folds)
y train folds = np. array split (y train, num folds)
# ****END OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE) ****
# A dictionary holding the accuracies for different values of k that we find when runn
# 一个字典,存储我们进行交叉验证时不同k的值的精度。
#运行交叉验证后,k_to_accuracies[k]应该是长度为num_folds的列表,存储了k值下的精度值。
k to accuracies = {}
# 需要完成的事情:
# 执行k的交叉验证,以找到k的最佳值。
# 对于每个可能的k值,运行k-最近邻算法 num folds 次,
# 在每次循环下,你都会用所有拆分的数据(除了其中一个需要作为验证集)作为训练数据。
# 然后存储所有的精度结果到k_to_accuracies[k]中。
# ****START OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE) ****
# 交叉验证。有时候,训练集数量较小(因此验证集的数量更小),人们会使用一种被称为
# 交叉验证的方法,这种方法更加复杂些。还是用刚才的例子,如果是交叉验证集,我们就
# 不是取1000个图像, 而是将训练集平均分成5份, 其中4份用来训练, 1份用来验证。然后
# 我们循环着取其中4份来训练,其中1份来验证,最后取所有5次验证结果的平均值作为算
# 法验证结果。
for k in k choices:
   k_{to} = []
   for i in range(num_folds):
     # prepare training data for the current fold
     X_train_fold = np.concatenate([ fold for j, fold in enumerate(X_train_folds)
     y train fold = np. concatenate([ fold for j, fold in enumerate(y train folds)
      # use of k-nearest-neighbor algorithm
      classifier. train(X train fold, y train fold)
      y pred fold = classifier.predict(X train folds[i], k=k, num loops=0)
      # Compute the fraction of correctly predicted examples
      num correct = np. sum(y pred fold == y train folds[i])
      accuracy = float(num correct) / X train folds[i].shape[0]
      k to accuracies[k]. append (accuracy)
# ****END OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE) ****
```

# 打印出计算的精度

```
for k in sorted(k to accuracies):
     for accuracy in k_to_accuracies[k]:
         print ('k = %d, accuracy = %f' % (k, accuracy))
k = 1, accuracy = 0.263000
k = 1, accuracy = 0.257000
k = 1, accuracy = 0.264000
k = 1, accuracy = 0.278000
k = 1, accuracy = 0.266000
k = 3, accuracy = 0.239000
k = 3, accuracy = 0.249000
k = 3, accuracy = 0.240000
k = 3, accuracy = 0.266000
k = 3, accuracy = 0.254000
k = 5, accuracy = 0.248000
k = 5, accuracy = 0.266000
k = 5, accuracy = 0.280000
k = 5, accuracy = 0.292000
k = 5, accuracy = 0.280000
k = 8, accuracy = 0.262000
k = 8, accuracy = 0.282000
k = 8, accuracy = 0.273000
k = 8, accuracy = 0.290000
k = 8, accuracy = 0.273000
k = 10, accuracy = 0.265000
k = 10, accuracy = 0.296000
k = 10, accuracy = 0.276000
k = 10, accuracy = 0.284000
k = 10, accuracy = 0.280000
k = 12, accuracy = 0.260000
k = 12, accuracy = 0.295000
k = 12, accuracy = 0.279000
k = 12, accuracy = 0.283000
k = 12, accuracy = 0.280000
k = 15, accuracy = 0.252000
k = 15, accuracy = 0.289000
k = 15, accuracy = 0.278000
k = 15, accuracy = 0.282000
k = 15, accuracy = 0.274000
k = 20, accuracy = 0.270000
k = 20, accuracy = 0.279000
k = 20, accuracy = 0.279000
k = 20, accuracy = 0.282000
k = 20, accuracy = 0.285000
k = 50, accuracy = 0.271000
k = 50, accuracy = 0.288000
k = 50, accuracy = 0.278000
k = 50, accuracy = 0.269000
k = 50, accuracy = 0.266000
k = 100, accuracy = 0.256000
k = 100, accuracy = 0.270000
k = 100, accuracy = 0.263000
k = 100, accuracy = 0.256000
k = 100, accuracy = 0.263000
# 绘制原始观察结果
 for k in k choices:
     accuracies = k to accuracies[k]
     plt. scatter([k] * len(accuracies), accuracies)
# 用与标准偏差相对应的误差线绘制趋势线
accuracies_mean = np. array([np. mean(v) for k, v in sorted(k_to_accuracies.items())])
accuracies std = np. array([np. std(v) for k, v in sorted(k to accuracies. items())])
 plt. errorbar (k choices, accuracies mean, yerr=accuracies std)
 plt. title ('Cross-validation on k')
 plt. xlabel('k')
```

plt. ylabel('Cross-validation accuracy')
plt. show()



```
In [50]: # 根据上述交叉验证结果,为k选择最佳值,使用所有训练数据重新训练分类器,
# 并在测试中对其进行测试数据。您应该能够在测试数据上获得28%以上的准确性。
best_k = k_choices[accuracies_mean.argmax()]
classifier = KNearestNeighbor()
classifier.train(X_train, y_train)
y_test_pred = classifier.predict(X_test, k=best_k)
# Compute and display the accuracy
num_correct = np. sum(y_test_pred == y_test)
accuracy = float(num_correct) / num_test
print('Got %d / %d correct => accuracy: %f' % (num_correct, num_test, accuracy))
```

Got 141 / 500 correct => accuracy: 0.282000

#### 问题 3

下列关于k-NN的陈述中哪些是在分类器中正确的设置,并且对所有的k都有效?选择所有符合条件的选项。

- 1. k-NN分类器的决策边界是线性的。
- 2. 1-NN的训练误差将始终低于5-NN。
- 3.1-NN的测试误差将始终低于5-NN。
- 4. 使用k-NN分类器对测试示例进行分类所需的时间随训练集的大小而增加。
- 5. 以上都不是。

你的回答:2和4

#### 你的解释:

- 1、knn的边界是分段线性的,k越小边界越复杂越崎岖,故1错误
- 2、训练时, k=1的准确率大于等于k=5时的准确率, 故2正确
- 3、测试时,k=1的错误率一般而言是会大于k=5的错误率,由上面的实验结果也可以得知,故3错误
- 4、训练集越大,需要计算的dists矩阵就越大,分类耗费的时间也会越多,故4正确

#### Data for leaderboard

这里额外提供了一组未给标签的测试集X,用于leaderborad上的竞赛。

提示:该题的目的是鼓励同学们探索能够提升模型性能的方法。

提醒:运行完下面代码之后,点击下面的submit,然后去leaderboard上查看你的成绩。本模型对应的成绩在phase1的leaderboard中。

```
import os
#输出格式
def output file(preds, phase id=1):
    path=os.getcwd()
    if not os.path.exists(path + '/output/phase_{{}}'.format(phase_id)):
        os. mkdir(path + '/output/phase {}'. format(phase id))
    path=path + '/output/phase {}/prediction.npy'.format(phase id)
    np. save (path, preds)
def zip fun(phase id=1):
    path=os.getcwd()
    output_path = path + '/output'
    files = os. listdir(output path)
    for file in files:
        if _file.find('zip') != -1:
            os. remove (output path + '/' + file)
    newpath=path+'/output/phase_{{}}'. format(phase_id)
    os. chdir (newpath)
    cmd = 'zip ../prediction phase {}.zip prediction.npy'.format(phase id)
    os. system (cmd)
    os. chdir (path)
output file(preds)
zip fun()
```

2023/10/15 21:52 knn
In [ ]: