数据挖掘作业03

SVM分类器的使用与数据特征提取

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实验分析

本次试验使用的数据为老师提供的dlbcl数据。

共77组, 2类, 每组数据6285维。

实验使用opencv的SVM分类器作为实验分类器,opencv的PCA算法用来对数据进行特征提取,同时使用opencv 提供的python接口进行代码编写。

实验要点

本次实验考查的要点并不在分类器的使用上,因为老师提供的数据维数过高。虽然只有77组,但是随着组数增加,分类器的训练代价会迅速增加。

如何合适地对数据进行降维

目前碰到的就是一个典型的p >> n的问题,参考论文

Meier L, Van De Geer S, Bühlmann P. The group lasso for logistic regression[J]. Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, 2008, 70(1):53-71.

比较高效的解决方法可以使sparse regularization,让矩阵变得稀疏从而完成特征选择。或者使用论文中的BCGD 算法,常用在处理DNA数据中。

但是,实验中又发现老师提供的数据组数非常少,只有77组。一般在数据量很小的时候,使用PCA算法将为也许 会有意想不到的结果。

最终选定使用PCA算法作为特征筛选算法。

在降维果过程中如何选择合适的维数

opency提供的PCA算法中,在维数 > 数据组数的时候,默认将维数降低到数据组数。

实验中,我们自己写过PCA将维算法,通过计算每个成分的贡献率。通过筛选出较大贡献率的数据使得总贡献率 达到一个合适的数值,之后确定将维的N值。

但是,因为自己手写的PCA算法在计算协方差的时候效率过低,最终还是决定使用opencv提供的PCA算法。

实验环境

实验使用opencv3.1.0 Release版本、于MacOS 10.12.1 Serria下自行编译

CPU: 2.2 GHz Intel Core i7
 内存: 16 GB 1600 MHz DDR3
 Opency 版本: 3.1.0 Release

Python 版本: 3.5.2Numpy 版本: 1.11.2Matplotlib 版本: 1.5.3

实验过程

项目GitHub地址: Data Mining

首先先对数据进行归一化,对所有数据取自然对数。 x = log(x)

运行代码后,会枚举1-N(N为数据组数)的维度,测试降维算法。最后生成对应图表。

在不对数据进行降维时, loocv的测试准确率为96.10%

代码1: 自己实现的PCA降维

```
# def get pac mat(datas, percentage=0.99):
#
#
      def zero mean(data mat):
#
          mean val = np.mean(data mat, axis=0)
#
          new data = data mat - mean val
#
          return new data, mean val
#
#
      def percentage2n(eig vals, percentage):
          sort_array = np.sort(eig_vals)
#
#
          sort_array = sort_array[-1::-1]
#
          array sum = sum(sort array)
#
          tmp sum = 0
#
          num = 0
#
          for i in sort_array:
#
              tmp sum += i
#
              num += 1
#
              if tmp_sum >= array_sum * percentage:
#
                  return num
#
      data mat, mean_val = zero_mean(np.mat(datas))
#
#
      cov_mat = np.cov(data_mat, rowvar=0)
      eig_vals, eig_vects = np.linalg.eig(np.mat(cov mat))
#
#
      n = percentage2n(eig vals, percentage)
#
      eig val indice = np.argsort(eig vals)
      n_eig_val_indice = eig_val_indice[-1:-(n + 1):-1]
#
      n_eigVect = eig_vects[:, n_eig_val_indice]
#
      lowDDataMat = data mat * n eigVect
#
#
      reconMat = (lowDDataMat * n eigVect.T) + mean val
#
      return lowDDataMat, reconMat
```

代码2: 使用opencv提供的PCA降维函数

```
mean, eigenvectors = cv2.PCACompute(new_data, np.mean(new_data, axis=0).reshape(1, -1
), cv2.PCA_DATA_AS_ROW, maxComponents=n)

train_data = cv2.PCAProject(new_data, mean, eigenvectors)
```

实验结果

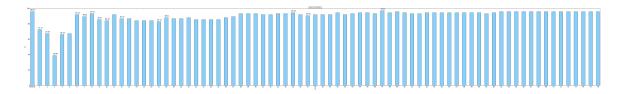
代码运行方法:

```
python3 svm.py -l {label file} -d {data file}
```

```
python3 svm.py -1 ./data/label.txt -d ./data/data.txt
0 completed. 0.961038961038961
1 completed. 0.72727272727273
2 completed. 0.6753246753246753
3 completed. 0.38961038961038963
4 completed. 0.6623376623376623
5 completed. 0.6753246753246753
6 completed. 0.922077922077922
7 completed. 0.8961038961038961
8 completed. 0.935064935064935
9 completed. 0.8571428571428571
   completed. 0.8441558441558441
  completed. 0.922077922077922
   completed. 0.8701298701298701
   completed. 0.8701298701298701
   completed. 0.8441558441558441
15
   completed. 0.8441558441558441
  completed. 0.8441558441558441
   completed. 0.8311688311688312
  completed. 0.8831168831168831
   completed. 0.8701298701298701
   completed. 0.8701298701298701
   completed. 0.8831168831168831
  completed. 0.8571428571428571
  completed. 0.8571428571428571
   completed. 0.8571428571428571
  completed. 0.8571428571428571
  completed. 0.8831168831168831
  completed. 0.8961038961038961
   completed. 0.935064935064935
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   completed. 0.935064935064935
   completed. 0.922077922077922
32 completed. 0.922077922077922
   completed. 0.935064935064935
  completed. 0.935064935064935
  completed. 0.948051948051948
36 completed. 0.922077922077922
   completed. 0.90909090909091
   completed. 0.922077922077922
  completed. 0.922077922077922
  completed. 0.922077922077922
41 completed. 0.948051948051948
42 completed. 0.922077922077922
43 completed. 0.935064935064935
```

```
44 completed. 0.948051948051948
45 completed. 0.948051948051948
46 completed. 0.935064935064935
  completed. 0.974025974025974
  completed. 0.948051948051948
   completed. 0.961038961038961
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   completed. 0.948051948051948
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62 completed. 0.948051948051948
63 completed. 0.961038961038961
  completed. 0.961038961038961
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70 completed. 0.961038961038961
71 completed. 0.961038961038961
72 completed. 0.961038961038961
  completed. 0.961038961038961
  completed. 0.961038961038961
  completed. 0.961038961038961
76 completed. 0.961038961038961
```

完成后在目录下生成bar.png文件,图片大小为 7700*1000 在pdf中会被压缩,可在外部自行打开查看。



实验总结

为什么在降维幅度如此大的情况下,实验还能保持相当高的准确度?

- 1. 实验数据少,恰好适合PCA算法将维
- 2. 原始实验数据中无用属性、噪点过多,降维之后数据还保持相当多的特征。