实验四 朴素贝叶斯分类器

姓名:马永田学号:2012911

• 专业: 计算机科学与技术专业

实验要求

截止日期: 11月18日实验课之前

• 以.ipynb形式的文件提交,输出运行结果,并确保自己的代码能够正确运行

• 发送到邮箱: 2120220594@mail.nankai.edu.cn

基本要求

- 1. 采用分层采样的方式将数据集划分为训练集和测试集。
- 2. 给定编写一个朴素贝叶斯分类器,对测试集进行预测,计算分类准确率。

中级要求

1. 使用测试集评估模型,得到混淆矩阵,精度,召回率,F值。

高级要求

1. 在中级要求的基础上画出三类数据的ROC曲线,并求出AUC值。

实验流程

基本要求

数据处理

读取数据并按类别存储并分层采样划分数据集

```
In [1]: # -*- coding: UTF-8 -*-
       import math
       import numpy as np
       import pandas as pd
       f = open('./wine.data','r')
       types = [[],[],[]]
                                           #按类分的所有数据
       test_data = [[],[],[]]
       train_data = [[],[],[]]
       data num = 0
                                           #数据总数
                                           #测试集里每一类的个数
       test_len = []
                                           #每一类的均值
       means = [[],[],[]]
       std = [[],[],[]]
                                           #每一类的标准差
       y true = []
                                           #真实值
```

```
y_pred = []
                                        #预测值
y_scores = [[],[],[]]
                                        #得分
myline = '1'
while myline:
   myline = f. readline(). split(',')
   if len(myline) != 14:
       break
   for t in range(len(myline)):
       if t == 0:
           myline[t] = int(myline[t])
           myline[t] = float(myline[t])
    temp = myline.pop(0)
    types [temp - 1]. append (myline)
test_len = [round(len(types[i]) / 4) for i in range(3)]
data_num = sum([len(types[i]) for i in range(3)])
#分层采样划分数据集
for i in range(3):
   index = [i for i in range(len(types[i]))]
   np. random. shuffle (index)
   for j in range(test len[i]):
       test data[i]. append(types[i][index[i]])
   for j in range(test_len[i], len(types[i])):
       train_data[i]. append(types[i][index[j]])
train num = sum([len(train data[i]) for i in range(3)])
test_num = sum([len(test_data[i]) for i in range(3)])
```

分类预测

使用朴素贝叶斯分类器,对测试集进行预测,计算分类准确率。

```
In [2]: def type_score(t, mean, std, num k):
           score = -1 * np. sum(np. log((2*math. pi) ** 0.5 * std) + np. power(t - mean, 2) /
           return score
        def bayes classificate():
           # 首先,分别计算训练集上三个类的均值和标准差
           \# mean = ...
           # std = ...
           confusion matrix = np. zeros((3,3))
           for i in range(3):
               means[i] = np. mean(train_data[i], axis=0)
               std[i] = np. std(train_data[i], axis=0) #默认有偏 doff = 1无偏
           wrong num = 0
           for i in range(3):
                                                    #两层循环: 从每一类取每一个测试样本
               for t in test data[i]:
                  my type = []
                  for j in range (3):
                      #由于数据集中所有的属性都是连续值,连续值的似然估计可以按照高斯分布对
                      score = type score(t, means[j], std[j], len(train data[j]))
                                               #这里将所有score保存
                      my type. append (score)
                  #print(my_type)
                  pre_type = my_type.index(max(my_type))
                                                              #取分值最大的为预测类别
                  if pre type == i:
                      confusion matrix[i][i] += 1
                  if pre type != i:
                                                              #统计错误数
                      wrong num^{+}=1
                      confusion_matrix[i][pre_type] += 1
                  #记录预测结果和得分用于绘制ROC曲线
                  y_pred. append (pre_type)
                  y true. append(i)
                  for j in range(3):
```

```
y_scores[j].append(np.power(math.e, my_type[j]))
return (test_num - wrong_num)/test_num, confusion_matrix
```

中级要求

使用测试集评估模型,得到混淆矩阵,精度,召回率,F值。

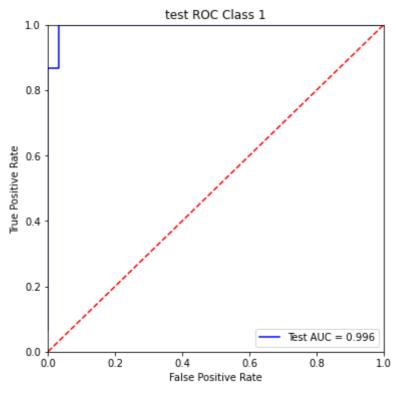
```
# 模型评估 计算精确率和召回值
In [3]:
         def model_evaluation(confusion_matrix):
            print("Confusion Matrix:")
             print(confusion matrix)
             precision = np. zeros(3)
             recall = np. zeros(3)
             for i in range(3):
                 rowsum, colsum = sum(confusion_matrix[i]), sum(confusion_matrix[r][i] for r
                 precision[i] = (confusion_matrix[i][i]/float(colsum))
                 recall[i] = (confusion_matrix[i][i]/float(rowsum))
                 print("class", i+1)
                 print("precision:\t", precision[i]*100, "%")
                 print("recall:\t\t", recall[i]*100, "%")
             pr = np. average(precision)
             re = np. average (recall)
             print("F= %s" %(2*pr*re/(pr+re)))
In [4]: | acc_rate, c_matrix = bayes_classificate()
         print("Accuracy Rate:\t", acc rate)
         model evaluation (c matrix)
        Accuracy Rate: 0.97777777777777
        Confusion Matrix:
         \lceil \lceil 15, \quad 0, \quad 0. \rceil
         [ 0. 17. 1.]
         [ 0. 0. 12.]]
        class 1
        precision:
                        100.0 %
        recall:
                         100.0 %
        class 2
                         100.0 %
        precision:
        recall:
                         94.44444444444
        class 3
                        92.3076923076923 %
        precision:
        recall:
                         100.0 %
        F= 0.9779072590434573
```

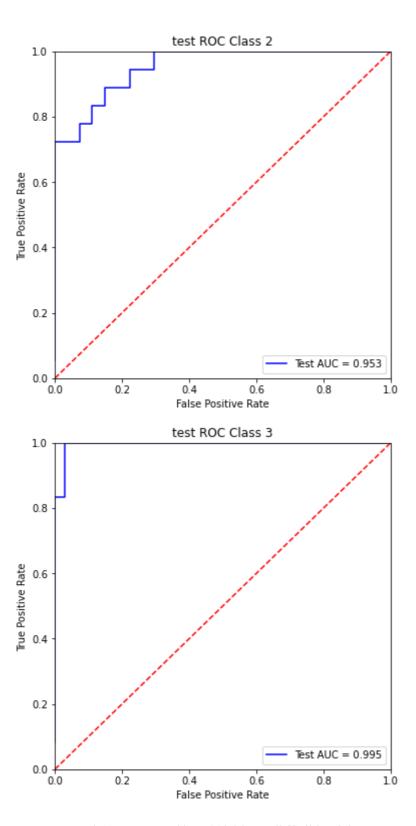
高级要求

在中级要求的基础上画出三类数据的ROC曲线,并求出AUC值。

```
In [5]:
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib.pyplot import MultipleLocator
for Class_index in range(3):
    # 按照测试样本的score进行降序排序
    sorted_id = sorted(range(len(y_scores[Class_index])), key=lambda k: y_scores[Cl
    x = 0 # 负样本累计
    y = 0 # 正样本累计
    fpr = [] # 横轴坐标
    tpr = [] # 级轴坐标
```

```
roc_auc = 0 #auc值
for i in range(len(sorted_id)):
    if y_true[sorted_id[i]] == Class_index:
       y += 1 # print("↑") 沿纵轴方向绘制一个刻度间隔的曲线
       fpr. append(x)
       tpr. append (y)
   else:
       x += 1 # print("→") 沿横轴方向绘制一个刻度间隔的曲线
       fpr. append(x)
       tpr. append (y)
# 计算fpr和tpr
fpr = np. divide(fpr, x)
tpr = np. divide(tpr , y)
# 计算曲线面积 即AUC值
for i in range(len(sorted_id) - 1):
   if fpr[i + 1]!=fpr[i]:
       roc_auc += tpr[i]
roc_auc = roc_auc / x
# 绘制ROC曲线
plt. figure (figsize= (6, 6))
plt. title('test ROC Class ' + str(Class_index + 1))
plt. plot (fpr, tpr, 'b', label = 'Test AUC = %0.3f' % roc_auc)
plt.legend(loc = 'lower right')
\# x_major_locator = MultipleLocator(1/x)
# y_major_locator = MultipleLocator(1/y)
\# ax = plt.gca()
# ax.xaxis.set_major_locator(x_major_locator)
# ax.yaxis.set major locator(y major locator)
plt. plot([0, 1], [0, 1], 'r--')
plt. xlim([0, 1])
plt. ylim([0, 1])
plt. ylabel('True Positive Rate')
plt. xlabel('False Positive Rate')
plt. show()
```





调用sklearn库的metrics误差函数绘制ROC曲线进行对比

```
In [6]:
    from sklearn import metrics
    for Class_index in range(3):
        fpr, tpr, thresholds = metrics.roc_curve(y_true, y_scores[Class_index], pos_labe
        roc_auc = metrics.auc(fpr, tpr)
        plt. figure(figsize=(6,6))
        plt. title('test ROC Class' + str(Class_index + 1))
        plt. plot(fpr, tpr, 'b', label = 'Test AUC = %0.3f' % roc_auc)
        plt. legend(loc = 'lower right')
        plt. plot([0, 1], [0, 1], 'r--')
        plt. xlim([0, 1])
        plt. ylim([0, 1])
        plt. ylabel('True Positive Rate')
```

