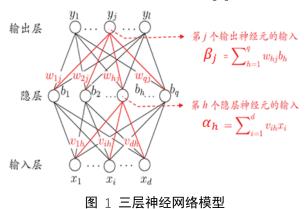
《机器学习基础》实验报告

年级、专业、班级		2019 级计算机科学与技术卓越 02 班			姓名	李燕琴			
实验题目	BP 算法实践								
实验时间	2021/11/07		实验地点						
实验成绩			实验性质	□验证性	生 □设计性 □综合性				
教师评价:									
□算法/实验过程正确; □源程序/实验内容提交 □程序结构/实验步骤合理;									
□实验结果正确; □语法、			、语义正确;	□报告规范;					
其他:									
	评价教师签名:								
一、实验目的									
掌握 BP 算法原理并编程实践。									
二、实验项目内容 1. 理解并 <mark>描述</mark> BP 算法原理。									
9 绝型									

- 2. <mark>编程</mark>实践,将算法应用于合适的分类数据集(如鸢尾花、UCI 数据集、 Kaggle 数据集),要求算法至少用于两个数据集。
- 三、实验过程或算法(源程序)

(1) BP 算法原理

基于《机器学习》-周志华,书中提到的三层神经网络模型,如图 1。我进行了多层神经网络模型的推导与计算,总览如图 2。其中Nerve[0]即输入的 X。



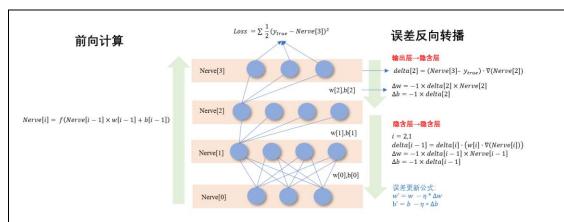


图 2 多层神经网络推导

①前向计算

1、神经网络的前一层和当前层,每一个神经元进行两两线性计算(即加权求和),再通过非线性激活函数f进行激活。

$$Nerve[i] = f(Nerve[i-1] \times w[i-1] + b[i-1])$$

2、输出层,为独热编码,通过激活函数,计算输出值和原始值的均方误差。

②反向传播

输出层→隐含层:

1、基于链式法则,利用前向传播最后输出的结果来计算其输出层损失函数的导数,即y_{true} - Nerve[3],通过激活函数导数,计算其对输出层未激活值的偏导数。

$$delta[2] = (Nerve[3] - y_{true}) \cdot \nabla(Nerve[2])$$

2、利用残差结果,对前一层的隐藏层神经元值进行加权求和,得到该层参数w,b的增量

$$\Delta w = -1 \times delta[2] \times Nerve[2]$$

$$\Delta b = -1 \times delta[2]$$

隐含层→隐含层/输出层:

1、残差计算,基于上一层神经元的残差,基于链式法则求导计算得到,

$$delta[i-1] = delta[i] \cdot (w[i] \cdot \nabla(Nerve[i]))$$

2、利用残差结果,对前一层的隐藏层神经元值进行加权求和,得到该层参数w,b的增量

$$\Delta w = -1 \times delta[i-1] \times Nerve[i-1]$$

$$\Delta b = -1 \times delta[i-1]$$

如此一层一层的向后传下去直到输入层即可。最后根据误差更新公式逐层进行更新。

(2) 源代码

根据(1)BP 算法原理中的多层神经网络,误差反向传播原理,本实验基于 sklearn 机器学习逻辑和基本接口,实现了自定义 BpNet 类,如图 3 所示,其中为了使得 BpNet 更具有灵活性和用户友好性,本实验还实现了自定义隐含层网络层数,基于 batch 反向传播计算等。

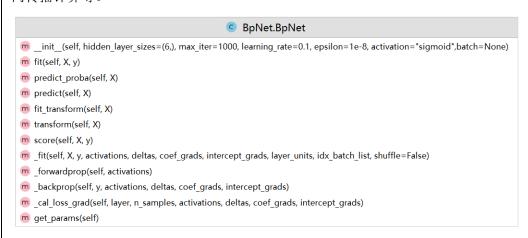


图 3 BpNet 方法接口

源代码如下:

```
import time
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import random
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from logging import error
matplotlib.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = ['KaiTi']
def sigmoid(X):
    return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-X))
def sigmoid_diff(y):
    return y * (1 - y)
def tanh(X):
    return (np.exp(X) - np.exp(-X)) / (np.exp(X) + np.exp(-X))
def tanh_diff(y):
    return 1 - y ** 2
```

```
def squared_loss(y_true, y_pred):
    return ((y_true - y_pred) ** 2).mean(axis=0).sum() / 2
def softmax(X):
    return np.exp(X) / np.sum(np.exp(X), axis=1).reshape(-1, 1) # X / 按照行求和,得到(n_samples,1)矩
def one_hot_encoder(y, class_encoder=None):
    if class_encoder == None:
       y_set = set(y.ravel())
       class_encoder = {label: idx for idx, label in enumerate(y_set)}
    n_classes = len(class_encoder)
    n_samples = len(y)
    y_one_hot = np.zeros((n_samples, n_classes), dtype=int) + 0.01
    for idx, label in enumerate(y.ravel()):
       y_one_hot[idx, class_encoder[label]] = 1 - 0.01
   return y_one_hot
def one_hot_decoder(y_one_hot, class_decoder=None):
   if class_decoder == None:
       class_decoder = {label: idx for idx, label in enumerate(range(y_one_hot.shape[1]))}
    y_transfer = y_one_hot.copy()
    for idx, col in enumerate(y_transfer.T):
       # 注意,这里的 col 只是 y_transfer 的一个视图
       col[col == 1] = class_decoder[idx]
    y = np.max(y_transfer, axis=1).astype(int)
    return y.reshape(-1, 1) # [r,1]
ACTIVATIONS = {"sigmoid": sigmoid, "tanh": tanh}
DIFF = {"sigmoid": sigmoid_diff, "tanh": tanh_diff}
class BpNet:
    def __init__(self, hidden_layer_sizes=(6,), max_iter=1000, learning_rate=0.1, epsilon=1e-8,
activation="sigmoid",batch=None) -> None:
       BpNet 初始化
       @param hidden_layer_sizes:自定义隐含层元组
```

```
@param max_iter:最大迭代次数
       @param learning_rate:学习率
      @param epsilon:最大误差精度
      @param activation:激活函数
       @param batch:batch size,例外情况:如果是负数,则为单样本训练结构;如果大于样本数,则直接全部训
练;
      self.hidden_layer_sizes = list(hidden_layer_sizes)
       self.max_iter = max_iter
       self.activation = activation
       self.learning_rate = learning_rate
       self.epsilon = epsilon
       self.batch = batch
   def fit(self, X, y):
       ''' 训练数据 '''
      # X 的预处理
      X = self.fit_transform(X)
      # Y 的维数判断
      if y.ndim == 1:
          y = y.reshape((-1, 1))
      # 转为独热编码
      if y.shape[1] == 1:
          y_set = set(y.ravel())
          # 经过测验, one_hot_encoder 和 one_hot_decoder 基本没有问题
          self.class_encoder = {label: idx for idx, label in enumerate(y_set)}
          self.class_decoder = {idx: label for idx, label in enumerate(y_set)}
          y = one_hot_encoder(y, self.class_encoder)
      # 层数设置
      n_samples, n_features = X.shape
      n_output = y.shape[1]
      layer_units = ([n_features] + self.hidden_layer_sizes + [n_output])
       self.layer_units = layer_units
       self.n_layers_ = len(layer_units)
       # 初始化 每一层的权重和阈值
      self.coef_ = []
       self.intercept_ = []
       for i in range(self.n_layers_ - 1):
          coef_init = np.random.random((layer_units[i], layer_units[i + 1]))
          intercept_init = np.random.random(layer_units[i + 1])
          self.coef_.append(coef_init)
```

```
self.intercept_.append(intercept_init)
       # 每一层的 被激活的单元值
       activations = [X] + [None] * (len(layer_units) - 1)
       deltas = [None] * (len(activations) - 1)
       # 限定梯度计算
       coef_grads = [np.empty((n_in, n_out)) for n_in, n_out in zip(layer_units[:-1],
layer_units[1:])]
       intercept_grads = [np.empty(n_out) for n_out in layer_units[1:]]
       # 记录迭代次数
       self.n_iter_ = 0
       # 记录迭代样本数和损失函数
       self.loss_curve_ = []
       # 计算 batch
       if self.batch is None or self.batch > n_samples:
           self.batch = n_samples
       elif self.batch <= 0:</pre>
           self.batch = 1
       # 获取训练中需要的 idx_batch_list
       idx_batch_list = []
       last_idx = 0
       for idx in range(self.batch, n_samples + self.batch, self.batch):
           idx = min(idx, n_samples)
          idx_batch_list.append([last_idx, idx])
           last_idx = idx
       # print("训练结构: ",idx_batch_list)
       self._fit(X, y, activations, deltas, coef_grads, intercept_grads, layer_units,
idx_batch_list)
   def predict_proba(self, X):
       ''' 预测概率 '''
       if X.shape[1] != self.layer_units[0]:
           error("输入的 X", {X.shape}, "维数不正确")
           return False
       # X 要归一化
       X = self.transform(X)
       # 初始化神经网络层,确定 activations 每一个维度的大小
       activations = [X]
       for i in range(1, self.n_layers_):
```

```
activations.append(np.empty((X.shape[0], self.layer_units[i])))
       # 前向传播, 计算
       activations = self._forwardprop(activations)
       y_prob = activations[-1]
       return y_prob
   def predict(self, X): # (n_samples,n_features)
       ''' 预测 '''
       y_prob = self.predict_proba(X)
       y_one_hot = np.zeros(y_prob.shape)
       y_max = np.argmax(y_prob, axis=1)
       for ridx, midx in enumerate(y_max):
          y_one_hot[ridx, midx] = 1
       return one_hot_decoder(y_one_hot, self.class_decoder)
   def fit_transform(self, X):
       ''' 记录 + X的预处理: 归一化 '''
       self.x_max = np.max(X, axis=0)
       self.x_min = np.min(X, axis=0)
       X = (X - self.x_min) / (self.x_max - self.x_min + 0.001) # X / 按照行求和,得到(n_samples,1)
矩阵
       return X
   def transform(self, X):
       ''' X的预处理: 归一化 '''
       X = (X - self.x_min) / (self.x_max - self.x_min + 0.001) # X / 按照行求和,得到(n_samples,1)
矩阵
       return X
   def score(self, X, y):
       ''' 预测准确率 '''
       # Y的预处理
       if y.ndim == 1:
           y = y.reshape((-1, 1))
       y_pred = self.predict(X)
       return (y == y_pred).mean()
   def _fit(self, X, y, activations, deltas, coef_grads, intercept_grads, layer_units,
idx_batch_list, shuffle=False):
       n_{samples} = len(X)
       n_bp_cnt = len(idx_batch_list)
       sample_idx = np.arange(n_samples, dtype=int)
       # 开始迭代
       for it in range(self.max_iter):
```

```
accumulated_loss = 0.0
       if shuffle:
          random.shuffle(sample_idx)
       for idx_batch in idx_batch_list:
          # 获取训练样本
          li,ri = idx batch
          sampleX, sampley = X[li:ri], y[li:ri]
          # 前向传播, 计算预测值
          activations[0]= sampleX
          activations = self._forwardprop(activations)
          # 计算均方误差
          accumulated_loss += squared_loss(sampley, activations[-1])
          # 反向传播, 计算梯度, 更新权值和阈值
          self._backprop(sampley, activations, deltas, coef_grads, intercept_grads)
       self.n_iter_ += 1
       self.loss_curve_.append(accumulated_loss / n_bp_cnt)
       if self.loss_curve_[-1] < self.epsilon:</pre>
          break
def _forwardprop(self, activations):
   activation_fun = ACTIVATIONS[self.activation]
   # 逐层回归+激活
   for i in range(self.n_layers_ - 1):
       activations[i + 1] = np.dot(activations[i], self.coef_[i]) + self.intercept_[i]
       activations[i + 1] = activation_fun(activations[i + 1])
   # TODO 数据前推,尚未进行 softmax 处理
   # activations[i + 1] = softmax(activations[i + 1])
   return activations
def _backprop(self, y, activations, deltas, coef_grads, intercept_grads):
   diff_fun = DIFF[self.activation]
   n_samples = len(y)
   # 第一层没有残差计算,共 self.n_layers_-1 层计算残差, last = self.n_layers_ - 1 - 1, 即最后一层
   last = self.n_layers_ - 2
   # TODO 反向传播,尚未进行 softmax 处理
   # 输出层->隐含层
```

```
deltas[last] = (activations[-1] - y) * diff_fun(activations[-1])
       coef_grads, intercept_grads = self._cal_loss_grad(last, n_samples, activations, deltas,
coef_grads,
                                                      intercept_grads)
       # 隐含层->隐含层
       for i in range(last, 0, -1):
           deltas[i - 1] = np.dot(deltas[i], self.coef_[i].T) * diff_fun(activations[i])
           coef_grads, intercept_grads = self._cal_loss_grad(i - 1, n_samples, activations, deltas,
coef_grads,
                                                          intercept_grads)
       # TODO 学习器优化
       for i in range(self.n_layers_ - 1):
           self.coef_[i] += -1 * self.learning_rate * coef_grads[i]
           self.intercept_[i] += -1 * self.learning_rate * intercept_grads[i]
       return None
   def _cal_loss_grad(self, layer, n_samples, activations, deltas, coef_grads, intercept_grads):
       # deltas : 右层节点对应残差
       coef_grads[layer] = np.dot(activations[layer].T, deltas[layer])
       # coef_grads[layer] /= n_samples
       intercept_grads[layer] = np.mean(deltas[layer], axis=0)
       return coef_grads, intercept_grads
   def get_params(self):
       ''' 获取模型参数 '''
       return self.coef_, self.intercept_
def train_test_split(X, Y, train_percent=0.7, shuffle=True, seed=None):
   ''' 自定义数据分割 '''
   n_smaples = X.shape[0]
   if shuffle:
       idx = np.arange(n_smaples, dtype=int)
       if seed:
           random.seed(2)
       random.shuffle(idx)
       X = X[idx]
       Y = Y[idx]
   n_train = int(np.floor(n_smaples * train_percent))
   trainX, testX = X[0:n_train], X[n_train:-1]
   trainY, testY = Y[0:n_train], Y[n_train:-1]
   return trainX, testX, trainY, testY
```

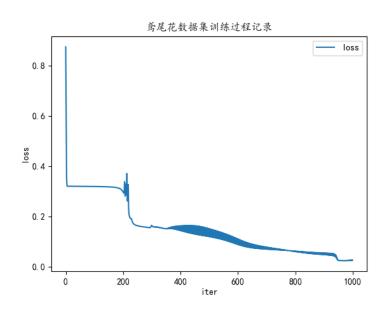
```
def get_iris_data(filepath='./iris.csv'):
   ''' 获取鸢尾花数据集 '''
   iris_df = pd.read_csv(filepath)
   iris_data = iris_df.values
   X = iris_data[:, :-1]
   Y = iris_data[:, -1][:, np.newaxis]
   return X, Y
def get_wine_data(filepath='./wine.data'):
   ''' 获取红酒数据集 '''
   wine_data = np.loadtxt(filepath, delimiter=",")
   Y = wine_data[:, 0][:, np.newaxis]
   X = wine_data[:, 1:]
   return X, Y
def get_digits_data():
   ''' 获取手写数字数据集 '''
   from sklearn.datasets import load_digits
   dig = load_digits()
   X = dig.data
   Y = dig.target
   return X, Y
def test(data_name):
   ''' 数据集统一测试 '''
   my_dataset = {
       "iris": {
           "name": "鸢尾花数据集",
           "get_fun": get_iris_data,
           "bp": BpNet(hidden_layer_sizes=(6, 4), max_iter=1000)
       },
       "wine": {
           "name": "红酒数据集",
           "get_fun": get_wine_data,
           "bp": BpNet(hidden_layer_sizes=(8, 6), max_iter=1000, batch=-1)
      }
   }
   print("=" * 30, my_dataset[data_name]["name"], "=" * 30)
   X, Y = my_dataset[data_name]["get_fun"]()
   trainX, testX, trainY, testY = train_test_split(X, Y, seed=1)
```

```
bp = my_dataset[data_name]["bp"] # type: BpNet
   start_time = time.time()
   print("模型开始训练")
   bp.fit(trainX, trainY)
   print("模型结构: ", bp.layer units)
   print("模型训练结束,用时%.3fs" % ((time.time() - start_time) / 60))
   # 绘制训练过程
   plt.plot(range(len(bp.loss_curve_)), bp.loss_curve_)
   plt.title(my_dataset[data_name]["name"] + "训练过程记录")
   plt.legend(['loss'])
   plt.xlabel("iter")
   plt.ylabel("loss")
   plt.show()
   # 预测和评估
   # print("真实值: ",testY.ravel())
   # print("预测值: ",bp.predict(testX).ravel())
   print("测试集: ")
   predY = bp.predict_proba(testX)
   print("损失函数值: %.3f" % (squared_loss(testY, predY)))
   print("预测准确率: %.3f" % (bp.score(testX, testY)))
if __name__ == "__main__":
   test("iris")
   test("wine")
```

四、实验结果及分析

根据实验要求,本实验测试了 iris 数据集(源自 sklearn 数据集)和 wine 数据集(源自 uci 数据集)。根据 train:test=7:3,划分训练集和测试集,其中结果如下,可以看到鸢尾花的准确率能达到 100%, 红酒数据集的准确率能达到 94%,说明自定义的 BpNet 具有逻辑无误,且反向传播原理具有较好的分类效果:

(1) 鸢尾花数据集



(2) 红酒数据集

模型开始训练

模型结构: [13, 8, 6, 3] 模型训练结束,用时0.399s

测试集:

损失函数值: 0.009 预测准确率: 0.981

