

	题目	答案
1.1.1	#读取数据集 1 分 data = _____	data = pd.read_csv ("patient_data.csv")
	#创建新列'RiskLevel', 根据住院天数判断风险等级 3 分 _____ = _____(_____, '高风险患者', '低风险患者')	data['RiskLevel'] = np.where(data['DaysInHospital']>7, '高风险患者', '低风险患者')
	#统计不同风险等级的患者数量 2 分 risk_counts = data_____.	risk_counts = data['RiskLevel'].value_counts()
	#计算高风险患者占比 1 分 high_risk_ratio = risk_counts['高风险患者'] / _____	high_risk_ratio = risk_counts['高风险患者'] / len(data)
	#计算低风险患者占比 1 分 low_risk_ratio = risk_counts['低风险患者'] / _____	low_risk_ratio = risk_counts['低风险患者'] / len(data)
	#根据 BMI 值划分指定区间 4 分 data['BMIRange'] = _____(_____, _____, _____, right=False) # 使用左闭右开区间	data['BMIRange'] = pd.cut (data['BMI'], bins=bmi_bins, labels=bmi_labels, right=False)
	#计算每个 BMI 区间中高风险患者的比例 2 分 bmi_risk_rate = _____(_____)['RiskLevel'].apply(lambda x: (x == '高风险患者').mean())	bmi_risk_rate = data.groupby('BMIRange')['RiskLevel'].apply(lambda x: (x == '高风险患者').mean())
	#统计每个 BMI 区间的患者数量 1 分 bmi_patient_count = data_____	bmi_patient_count = data['BMIRange'].value_counts()
	#根据年龄值划分指定区间 4 分 data['AgeRange'] = _____(_____, _____, _____, right=False) # 使用左闭右开区间	data['AgeRange'] = pd.cut (data['Age'], bins=age_bins, labels=age_labels, right=False)
	#计算每个年龄区间中高风险患者的比例 2 分 age_risk_rate = _____(_____)['RiskLevel'].apply(lambda x: (x == '高风险患者').mean())	age_risk_rate = data.groupby('AgeRange')['RiskLevel'].apply(lambda x: (x == '高风险患者').mean())
	#统计每个年龄区间的患者数量 1 分 age_patient_count = data_____	age_patient_count = data['AgeRange'].value_counts()
1.1.2	#读取数据集 2 分 data = _____	data = pd.read_csv ("sensor_data.csv")
	#对传感器类型进行分组, 并计算每个组的数据数量和平均值 3 分 sensor_stats = _____(_____)['Value']._____	sensor_stats = data.groupby('SensorType')['Value'].agg(['count', 'mean'])
	#筛选出温度和湿度数据, 然后按位置和传感器类型分组, 计算每个组的平均值 2 分 location_stats = _____	location_stats = data[data['SensorType'].isin(['Temperature', 'Humidity'])].groupby(['Location', 'SensorType']).agg(['mean'])

	#处理缺失值（删除） 2 分 data = _____	data = data.dropna()
	#数据类型转换 data_____ = _____(int) # Age 数据类型转换为 int 2 分 data_____ = _____(float) # PurchaseAmount 数据类型转换为 float 2 分 data_____ = _____(int) # ReviewScore 数据类型转换为 int 2 分	data['Age'] = data['Age'].astype(int) data['PurchaseAmount'] = data['PurchaseAmount'].astype(float) data['ReviewScore'] = data['ReviewScore'].astype(int)
	#处理异常值 2 分 data = data[(_____._____(18, 70)) & (data['PurchaseAmount'] > 0) & (_____._____(1, 5))]	data = data[(data['Age'].between(18, 70)) & (data['PurchaseAmount'] > 0) & (data['ReviewScore'].between(1, 5))]
	#数据标准化 data['PurchaseAmount'] = (data['PurchaseAmount'] - _____) / _____ # PurchaseAmount 数据标准化 2 分 data['ReviewScore'] = (data['ReviewScore'] - _____) / _____ # ReviewScore 数据标准化 2 分	data['PurchaseAmount'] = (data['PurchaseAmount'] - data['PurchaseAmount'].mean()) / data['PurchaseAmount'].std() data['ReviewScore'] = (data['ReviewScore'] - data['ReviewScore'].mean()) / data['ReviewScore'].std()
	#保存清洗后的数据 1 分 _____('cleaned_user_behavior_data.csv', index=False)	data.to_csv ('cleaned_user_behavior_data.csv', index=False)
	#统计每个购买类别的用户数 2 分 purchase_category_counts = _____.	purchase_category_counts = data['PurchaseCategory'].value_counts()
	#统计不同性别的平均购买金额 2 分 gender_purchase_amount_mean = _____(_____)['PurchaseAmount'].mean()	gender_purchase_amount_mean = data.groupby('Gender')['PurchaseAmount'].mean()
	#统计不同年龄段的用户数 2 分 data['AgeGroup'] = pandas._____(_____, right=False)	data['AgeGroup'] = pandas. cut (data['Age'], bins=bins, labels=labels, right=False)
1.1.5	# 从本地文件中读取数据 2 分 data = _____	data = pd.read_csv ('vehicle_traffic_data.csv')
	# 打印数据的前 5 条记录 2 分 print(_____)	print(data.head())

	# 处理缺失值（删除） 2分 data = _____	data = data.dropna()
	# 数据类型转换 data_____ = _____(int) #Age 数据类型转换为 int 1分 data_____ = _____(float) #Speed 数据类型转换为 float 1分 data_____ = _____(float) #TravelDistance 数据类型转换为 float 1分 data_____ = _____(float) #TravelTime 数据类型转换为 float 1分	data['Age'] = data['Age'].astype(int) data['Speed'] = data['Speed'].astype(float) data['TravelDistance'] = data['TravelDistance'].astype(float) data['TravelTime'] = data['TravelTime'].astype(float)
	# 处理异常值 2分 删除不合理的年龄、车速、行驶距离和行驶时间 data = data[(_____(18, 70)) & (_____(0, 200)) & (_____(1, 1000)) & (_____(1, 1440))]	data = data[(data['Age'].between(18, 70)) & (data['Speed'].between(0, 200)) & (data['TravelDistance'].between(1, 1000)) & (data['TravelTime'].between(1, 1440))]
	# 保存清洗后的数据 1分 _____('cleaned_vehicle_traffic_data.csv', index=False)	data.to_csv('cleaned_vehicle_traffic_data.csv', index=False)
	# 审核字段合理性 1分 unreasonable_data = data[~((_____(18, 70)) & (_____(0, 200)) & (_____(1, 1000)) & (_____(1, 1440)))]	unreasonable_data = data[~((data['Age'].between(18, 70)) & (data['Speed'].between(0, 200)) & (data['TravelDistance'].between(1, 1000)) & (data['TravelTime'].between(1, 1440))))]
	# 统计每种交通事件的发生次数 2分 traffic_event_counts = _____	traffic_event_counts = data['TrafficEvent'].value_counts()
	# 统计不同性别的平均车速、行驶距离和行驶时间 2分 gender_stats = data._____._____	gender_stats = data.groupby('Gender').agg({'Speed':'mean','TravelDistance':'mean','TravelTime':'mean'})
	# 统计不同年龄段的驾驶员数 5分 data['AgeGroup'] = _____ _____ (_____, _____, _____, right=False) age_group_counts = _____	data['AgeGroup'] = pd.cut(data['Age'],bins=age_bins,labels=age_labels, right=False) age_group_counts = data['AgeGroup'].value_counts()
2.1.1	# 加载数据集并显示数据集的前五行 1分 data = _____ print(_____)	data = pd.read_csv('auto-mpg.csv') print(data.head())
	# 检查缺失值并删除缺失值所在的行 2分 print(_____._____._____)	print(data.isnull().sum()) data = data.dropna()

	data = _____	
	# 将 'horsepower' 列转换为数值类型, 并 (删除) 处理转换中的异常值 1 分 data['horsepower'] = _____(data['horsepower'], errors='coerce') data = _____	data['horsepower'] = pd.to_numeric (data['horsepower'], errors='coerce') data = data.dropna(subset=['horsepower'])
	# 对数值型数据进行标准化处理 1 分 data[numerical_features] = _____	data[numerical_features] = scaler.fit_transform (data[numerical_features])
	# 选择特征、自变量和目标变量 2 分 selected_features = _____ X = _____ y = _____	selected_features = ['cylinders', 'displacement', 'horsepower', 'weight', 'acceleration', 'model year', 'origin'] X = data[selected_features] #X 表示二维矩阵 y = data['mpg'] #y 表示一维向量
	# 划分数据集为训练集和测试集 (训练集占 8 成) 1 分 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = _____(_____, random_state=42)	X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split (X,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=42)
	# 保存清洗和处理后的数据 (不存储额外的索引号) 1 分 _____('2.1.1_cleaned_data.csv', _____)	cleaned_data.to_csv ('2.1.1_cleaned_data.csv', index=False)
2.1.2	#读取一个 Excel 文件, 并将读取到的数据存储在变量 data 中 data = _____	data = pd.read_excel ('大学生低碳生活行为的影响因素数据集.xlsx')
	#处理数据集中的缺失值 initial_row_count = _____ #处理前的数据行数 data = _____ #删除缺失值所在行 final_row_count = _____ #处理后的数据行数	initial_row_count = data.shape[0] data = data.dropna() final_row_count = data.shape[0]
	#删除重复行 data = _____ data[numerical_features] = _____	data = data.drop_duplicates() data[numerical_features] = scaler.fit_transform (data[numerical_features])
	#选择特征 selected_features = [_____] X = _____	selected_features = ['1.您的性别○男性 ○女性', '2.您的年级○大一 ○大二 ○大三 ○大四', '3.您的生源地○农村 ○城镇 (乡镇) ○地县级城市 ○省会城市及直辖市', '4.您的月生活费○≤1,000 元 ○1,001-2,000 元 ○2,001-3,000 元 ○≥3,001 元', '5.您进行过绿色低碳的相关生活方式吗?', '6.您觉得“低碳”, 与你的生活关系密切吗? ', '7.低碳生活是否会成为未来的主流生活方式? ',

		'8.您是否认为低碳生活会提高您的生活质量?'] X = data[selected_features]
	# 创建目标变量 y = _____	y = data['低碳行为积极性']
	# 数据划分 (测试集取 20%) X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = _____(_____, random_state=42)	X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
	# 合并处理后得数据, 并将其保存 (保存中不用额外创建索引) cleaned_data = _____(_____, axis=1) _____('2.1.2_cleaned_data.csv', _____)	cleaned_data = pd.concat([X,y], axis=1) cleaned_data.to_csv('2.1.2_cleaned_data.csv', index=False)
2.1.3	# 加载数据 data = _____	data = pd.read_csv('finance 数据集.csv')
	# 显示前五行的数据 _____	print(data.head())
	# 使用 IQR 处理异常值 Q1 = _____(0.25) Q3 = _____(0.75) IQR = _____	Q1 = data[numeric_cols].quantile(0.25) #获得每一列中位于 0.25 处的值 Q3 = data[numeric_cols].quantile(0.75) #获得每一列中位于 0.75 处的值 IQR = Q3-Q1 #保留中间 50%的范围
	# 移除异常值 data_cleaned = data[~((data[numeric_cols] < (Q1 - 1.5 * _____)) (data[numeric_cols] > (Q3 + 1.5 * _____))).any(axis=1)]	data_cleaned = data[~((data[numeric_cols] < (Q1 - 1.5 * IQR)) (data[numeric_cols] > (Q3 + 1.5 * IQR))).any(axis=1)]
	# 检查处理重复值 duplicates = _____()	duplicates = data_cleaned.duplicated()
	#对数据进行归一化处理 data_cleaned[numeric_cols] = _____	data_cleaned[numeric_cols] = scaler.fit_transform(data_cleaned[numeric_cols])
	# 设定目标变量 target_variable = _____	target_variable = 'SeriousDlqin2yrs'
	# 定义特征和目标 X = _____(columns=[_____]) #1 分 y = _____ #1 分	X = data_cleaned.drop(columns=[target_variable]) y = data_cleaned[target_variable]
	# 划分数据 (训练集占 80%) X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = _____(_____, random_state=42)	X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

	# 保存清洗后的数据到 CSV _____(_____, index=False)	data_cleaned.to_csv(cleaned_file_path, index=False)
2.1.4	# 加载数据集并指定编码为 gbk data = _____	data = pd.read_csv('medical_data.csv', encoding='gbk')
	# 查看表结构基本信息 print(_____)	print(data.info())
	# 修改列名 _____(_____, inplace=True)	data.rename(columns={'病人 ID': '患者 ID'}, inplace=True)
	# 增加诊断延迟和病程列 data['诊断延迟'] = _____.dt.days	data['诊断延迟'] = (data['诊断日期'] - data['就诊日期']).dt.days
	# 删除不合理的数据 data = _____[(_____ >= 0) & (_____ > 0) & (_____ < 120)]	data = data[(data['诊断延迟'] >= 0) & (data['年龄'] > 0) & (data['年龄'] < 120)]
	# 删除重复值并记录删除的行数 _____(inplace=True)	data.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
	# 对需要归一化的列进行处理 columns_to_normalize = [_____] data[columns_to_normalize] = _____	columns_to_normalize = ['年龄', '体重', '身高'] data[columns_to_normalize] = scaler.fit_transform(data[columns_to_normalize])
	# 绘制柱状图 _____(_____, stacked=True)	treatment_outcome_distribution.plot(kind='bar', stacked=True)
	# 绘制散点图 _____(_____, _____)	plt.scatter(data['年龄'], data['疾病严重程度'])
	# 保存处理后得数据 _____(_____, index=False)	data.to_csv(output_path, index=False)
2.1.5	# 加载数据集 data = _____	data = pd.read_csv('健康咨询客户数据集.csv')
	# 查看表结构基本信息 print(_____)	print(data.info())
	# 显示每一列的空缺值数量 print(_____)	print(data.isnull().sum())
	# 删除含有缺失值的行 data_cleaned = _____	data_cleaned = data.dropna()
	# 转换 'Your age' 列的数据类型为整数类型，并处理异常值 data_cleaned.loc[:, 'Your age'] = _____(_____, errors='coerce')	data_cleaned.loc[:, 'Your age'] = pd.to_numeric(data_cleaned['Your age'], errors='coerce')

	data_cleaned.loc[:, 'Your age'] = data_cleaned['Your age']._____	data_cleaned.loc[:, 'Your age'] = data_cleaned['Your age']. astype(int)
	# 检查和删除重复值 data_cleaned = _____	data_cleaned = data_cleaned.drop_duplicates()
	# 归一化 'How do you describe your current level of fitness ?' 列 data_cleaned[_____] = _____	data_cleaned[' How do you describe your current level of fitness ? '] = label_encoder.fit_transform(data_cleaned['How do you describe your current level of fitness ?'])
	# 绘制饼图 _____(autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=90, colors=plt.cm.Paired.colors)	exercise_frequency_counts.plot.pie (autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=90, colors=plt.cm.Paired.colors)
	# 划分数据 (测试集占比 20%) train_data, test_data = _____(_____, random_state=42)	train_data, test_data = train_test_split(data_filled,test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
	# 保存处理后的数据 cleaned_file_path = '_____ _____(_____, index=False)	cleaned_file_path = ' 2.1.5_cleaned_data.csv ' data_filled.to_csv(cleaned_file_path, index=False)
2.2.1	# 加载数据 data = _____	data = pd.read_csv('finance 数据集.csv')
	# 显示前五行的数据 print(_____)	print(data.head())
	# 分割训练集和测试集 (测试集 20%) X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = _____(_____, random_state=42)	X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=42)
	# 训练 Logistic 回归模型 (最大迭代次数为 1000 次) model = _____	model = LogisticRegression(max_iter=1000)
	#训练 Logistic 回归模型 _____	model.fit(X_train,y_train)
	# 保存模型 with open('2.2.1_model.pkl', 'wb') as file: pickle._____	with open('2.2.1_model.pkl', 'wb') as file: pickle.dump(model,file)
	# 预测并保存结果 y_pred = _____	y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
	# 分析测试结果 accuracy = _____	accuracy = (y_test==y_pred).mean()

	# 处理数据不平衡 X_resampled, y_resampled = _____	X_resampled, y_resampled = smote.fit_resample(X_train,y_train)
	# 重新训练模型 _____	model.fit(X_resampled, y_resampled)
	# 重新预测 y_pred_resampled = _____	y_pred_resampled = model.predict(X_test)
	# 分析新的测试结果 accuracy_resampled = _____	accuracy_resampled = (y_test==y_pred_resampled).mean()
2.2.2	# 加载数据集 df = _____	df = pd.read_csv('auto-mpg.csv')
	# 显示前五行数据 print(_____)	print(df.head())
	# 将 'horsepower' 列中的所有值转换为数值类型 df['horsepower'] = _____(_____, errors='coerce')	df['horsepower'] = pd.to_numeric(df['horsepower'], errors='coerce')
	# 删除包含缺失值的行 df = _____	df = df.dropna()
	# 选择相关特征进行建模 X = _____ y = _____	X = df[['cylinders', 'displacement', 'horsepower', 'weight', 'acceleration', 'model year', 'origin']] y = df['mpg']
	# 将数据集划分为训练集和测试集（测试集占比 20%） X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = _____(_____, random_state=42)	X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
	# 创建包含标准化和线性回归的管道 pipeline = _____([('scaler', _____), ('linreg', _____)])	pipeline = Pipeline([('scaler', StandardScaler()), ('linreg', LinearRegression()))]
	# 训练模型 _____	pipeline.fit(X_train, y_train)
	# 保存训练好的模型 with open('2.2.2_model.pkl', 'wb') as model_file: pickle._____	with open('2.2.2_model.pkl', 'wb') as model_file: pickle.dump(pipeline,model_file)
	# 预测并保存结果 y_pred = _____ _____('2.2.2_results.txt', index=False)	y_pred = pipeline.predict(X_test) results_df.to_csv('2.2.2_results.txt', index=False)

	# 创建随机森林回归模型实例（创建的决策树的数量为 100） rf_model = _____(_____, random_state=42)	rf_model = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
	# 训练随机森林回归模型 _____	rf_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
	# 使用随机森林模型进行预测 y_pred_rf = _____	y_pred_rf = rf_model.predict(X_test)
	# 保存新的结果 _____('2.2.2_results_rf.txt', index=False)	results_rf_df.to_csv('2.2.2_results_rf.txt', index=False)
2.2.3	# 加载数据集 df = _____	df = pd.read_csv('fitness analysis.csv')
	# 显示前五数据 print(_____)	print(df.head())
	# 选择相关特征进行建模 X = _____(X) # 将分类变量转为数值变量	X = pd.get_dummies(X)
	# 将年龄段转为数值变量 y = _____(lambda x: int(x.split(' ')[0])) # 假设年龄段为整数	y = df['Your age'].apply(lambda x: int(x.split(' ')[0]))
	# 将数据集划分为训练集和测试集（测试集占比 20%） X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = _____(_____, random_state=42)	X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
	# 创建随机森林回归模型（创建的决策树的数量为 100） rf_model = _____(_____, random_state=42)	rf_model = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
	# 训练随机森林回归模型 _____	rf_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
	# 保存训练好的模型 with open('2.2.3_model.pkl', 'wb') as model_file: pickle._____	with open('2.2.3_model.pkl', 'wb') as model_file: pickle.dump(rf_model, model_file)
	# 进行结果预测 y_pred = _____	y_pred = rf_model.predict(X_test)
	# 使用测试工具对模型进行测试，并记录测试结果 train_score = _____ #训练集分数 test_score = _____ #测试集分数 mse = _____ #均方误差 r2 = _____ #决定系数	train_score = rf_model.score(X_train, y_train) #训练集分数 test_score = rf_model.score(X_test, y_test) #测试集分数 mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred) #均方误差 r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred) #决定系数

	# 运用工具分析算法中错误案例产生的原因并进行纠正 # 初始化 XGBoost 回归模型（构建 100 棵树） xgb_model = _____(_____, random_state=42)	xgb_model = xgb.XGBRegressor(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
	# 训练 XGBoost 回归模型 _____	xgb_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
	# 使用 XGBoost 回归模型在测试集上进行结果预测 y_pred_xgb = _____	y_pred_xgb = xgb_model.predict(X_test)
	with open('2.2.3_report_xgb.txt', 'w') as xgb_report_file: xgb_report_file.write(f'XGBoost 训练集得分: {_____}\n') xgb_report_file.write(f'XGBoost 测试集得分: {_____}\n') xgb_report_file.write(f'XGBoost 均方误差(MSE): {_____}\n') xgb_report_file.write(f'XGBoost 决定系数(R^2): {_____}\n')	with open('2.2.3_report_xgb.txt', 'w') as xgb_report_file: xgb_report_file.write(f'XGBoost 训练集得分: {xgb_model.score(X_train, y_train)}\n') xgb_report_file.write(f'XGBoost 测试集得分: {xgb_model.score(X_test, y_test)}\n') xgb_report_file.write(f'XGBoost 均方误差 (MSE): {mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_xgb)}\n') xgb_report_file.write(f'XGBoost 决定系数(R^2): {r2_score(y_test, y_pred_xgb)}\n')
2.2.4	# 加载数据集 data = _____	data = pd.read_excel('大学生低碳生活行为的影响因素数据集.xlsx')
	# 显示数据集的前五行 print(_____)	print(data.head())
	# 删除不必要的列并处理分类变量 data_cleaned = _____(_____=['序号', '所用时间']) # 删除不必要的列	data_cleaned = data.drop(columns=['序号', '所用时间'])
	# 定义自变量和因变量 X = _____(_____ = _____) y = _____	X = data_cleaned.drop(columns=[target]) y = data_cleaned[target]
	# 将数据拆分为训练集和测试集（测试集占 20%） X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = _____(_____, random_state=42)	X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
	# 初始化线性回归模型 model = _____	model = LinearRegression()
	# 训练线性回归模型 _____	model.fit(X_train, y_train)
	# 保存训练好的模型 joblib._____	joblib.dump(model, model_filename)
	# 进行预测 y_pred = _____	y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

	# 将结果保存到文本文件中 _____(_____, index=False, sep='\t') # 使用制表符分隔	results.to_csv(results_filename, index=False, sep='\t')
	# 将测试结果保存到报告中 with open(report_filename, 'w') as f: f.write(f'均方误差: {_____}\n') f.write(f'决定系数: {_____}\n')	with open(report_filename, 'w') as f: f.write(f'均方误差: { mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred) }\n') f.write(f'决定系数: { r2_score(y_test, y_pred) }\n')
	# 分析并纠正错误 (示例: 使用 XGBoost) # 初始化 XGBoost 模型 (设定树的数量为 1000, 学习率为 0.05, 每棵树的深度为 5,) xgb_model = _____(_____, subsample=0.8, colsample_bytree=0.8)	xgb_model = XGBRegressor(n_estimators=1000, learning_rate=0.05, max_depth=5, subsample=0.8, colsample_bytree=0.8)
	# 训练 XGBoost 模型 _____	xgb_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
	# 使用 XGBoost 模型进行预测 y_pred_xg = _____	y_pred_xg = xgb_model.predict(X_test)
	# 将 XGBoost 测试结果保存到报告中 with open(report_filename_xgb, 'w') as f: f.write(f'均方误差: {_____}\n') f.write(f'决定系数: {_____}\n')	with open(report_filename_xgb, 'w') as f: f.write(f'均方误差: { mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_xg) }\n') f.write(f'决定系数: { r2_score(y_test, y_pred_xg) }\n')
2.2.5	# 加载数据集 df = _____	df = pd.read_csv('fitness analysis.csv')
	# 显示前五行数据 print(_____)	print(df.head())
	# 选择相关特征进行建模 X = _____(X) # 将分类变量转为数值变量	X = pd.get_dummies(X)
	# 设置目标变量 y = _____	y = df['daily_steps']
	# 将数据集划分为训练集和测试集 (测试集占 20%) X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = _____(_____, random_state=42)	X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
	# 创建并训练决策树回归模型 _____ = _____(random_state=42)	model = DecisionTreeRegressor(random_state=42)

	# 训练决策树回归模型 _____	model.fit(X_train, y_train)
	# 保存训练好的模型 with open('2.2.5_model.pkl', 'wb') as model_file: pickle._____	with open('2.2.5_model.pkl', 'wb') as model_file: pickle. dump(model, model_file)
	# 进行预测 y_pred = _____	y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
	# 将结果保存到文本文件中 _____(_____, index=False, sep='\\t')	results.to_csv(results_filename, index=False, sep='\\t')
	# 将测试结果保存到报告中 with open(_____) as f: f.write(f'均方误差: {_____}\\n') f.write(f'平均绝对误差: {_____}\\n') f.write(f'决定系数: {_____}\\n')	with open(report_filename , 'w') as f: f.write(f'均方误差: { mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred) }\\n') f.write(f'平均绝对误差: { mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred) }\\n') f.write(f'决定系数: { r2_score(y_test, y_pred) }\\n')
3.2.1	# 模型加载 2 分 session = _____	session = ort.InferenceSession('resnet.onnx')
	# 加载图片 2 分 image = _____('RGB')	image = Image.open('img_test.jpg').convert('RGB')
	# 预处理图片 2 分 processed_image = _____	processed_image = preprocess_image(image)
	# 进行图片识别 2 分 output = _____([output_name], {input_name: processed_image})[0]	output = session.run([output_name], {input_name: processed_image})[0]
	# 应用 softmax 函数获取概率 2 分 probabilities = _____(output, axis=-1)	probabilities = scipy.special.softmax(output, axis=-1)
	# 获取最高的 5 个概率和对应的类别索引 3 分 top5_idx = _____[-5:][:-1] top5_prob = _____	top5_idx = np.argsort(probabilities[0])[-5:][:-1] top5_prob = probabilities[0][top5_idx]
3.2.2	# 加载 ONNX 模型 2 分 ort_session = _____	ort_session = onnxruntime.InferenceSession('mnist.onnx')
	# 加载图像 2 分 image = _____('L') # 转为灰度图	image = Image.open('img_test.png').convert('L')

	#图像预处理 image = _____((28, 28)) # 调整大小为 MNIST 模型的输入尺寸 2 分 image_array = _____(_____, dtype=np.float32) # 转为 numpy 数组 2 分 image_array = _____(_____, axis=0) # 添加 batch 维度 2 分 image_array = _____(_____, axis=0) # 添加通道维度 2 分	image = image.resize ((28, 28)) image_array = np.array (image, dtype=np.float32) image_array = np.expand_dims (image_array, axis=0) image_array = np.expand_dims (image_array, axis=0)
	#返回模型输入列表 2 分 ort_inputs = {_____()[0].name: image_array}	ort_inputs = { ort_session.get_inputs ()[0].name: image_array}
	# 执行预测 2 分 ort_outs = _____(None, ort_inputs)	ort_outs = ort_session.run (None, ort_inputs)
	# 获取预测结果 2 分 predicted_class = _____	predicted_class = np.argmax (ort_outs[0])
3.2.3	# 定义情感类别与数字标签的映射表 3 分 emotion_table = {_____}	emotion_table = {'neutral':0, 'happiness':1, 'surprise':2, 'sadness':3, 'anger':4, 'disgust':5, 'fear':6, 'contempt':7}
	# 加载模型 3 分 ort_session = _____ # 使用 onnxruntime 创建一个会话	ort_session = ort.InferenceSession ('emotion-ferplus.onnx')
	# 加载本地图片并进行预处理 3 分 input_data = _____	input_data = preprocess ('img_test.png')
	# 运行模型, 进行预测 3 分 ort_outs = _____(None, _____)	ort_outs = ort_session.run (None, ort_inputs)
	# 解码模型输出, 找到预测概率最高的情感类别 3 分 predicted_label = _____(ort_outs[0])	predicted_label = np.argmax (ort_outs[0])
	# 根据预测的标签找到对应的情感名称 3 分 predicted_emotion = _____[predicted_label]	predicted_emotion = list(emotion_table.keys()) [predicted_label]
3.2.4	# 加载模型 2 分 session = _____	session = ort.InferenceSession ('flower-detection.onnx')
	# 加载类别标签 2 分 with _____ as f: labels = [line.strip() for line in f.readlines()]	with open ('labels.txt', 'r') as f: labels = [line.strip() for line in f.readlines()]
	# 加载图片 2 分 image = _____('RGB')	image = Image.open ('flower_test.png'). convert ('RGB')
	# 预处理图片 2 分 processed_image = _____	processed_image = preprocess_image (image)

	# 进行图片识别 2分 output = _____([output_name], {input_name: processed_image})[0]	output = session.run ([output_name], {input_name: processed_image})[0]
	# 应用 softmax 函数获取识别分类后的准确率 2分 accuracy = _____(output, axis=-1)	accuracy = scipy.special.softmax (output, axis=-1) #此处写 axis=1 也可以
	# 获取预测的类别索引 predicted_idx = _____	predicted_idx = np.argmax (accuracy)
	# 获取预测的准确值 (转换为百分比) prob_percentage = _____	prob_percentage = accuracy[0, predicted_idx] * 100
	# 获取预测的类别标签 predicted_label = _____	predicted_label = labels[predicted_idx]
3.2.5	# 从标签文件中读取每一行, 并去除行首尾的空白字符, 得到类别名称列表 2分 class_names = [_____ for name in open('voc-model-labels.txt').readlines())]	class_names = [name.strip() for name in open('voc-model-labels.txt').readlines())]
	# 创建 ONNX Runtime 的推理会话, 用于运行模型进行推理 2分 ort_session = _____('version-RFB-320.onnx')	ort_session = ort.InferenceSession ('version-RFB-320.onnx')
	# 获取模型输入的名称 2分 input_name = _____()[0].name	input_name = ort_session.get_inputs () [0].name
	# 如果保存结果的目录不存在, 则创建该目录 2分 if not os.path.exists(result_path): os._____	if not os.path.exists(result_path): os.makedirs(result_path)
	# 使用 OpenCV 读取图像文件 2分 orig_image = _____	orig_image = cv2.imread (img_path)
	# 将图像调整为 320x240 的尺寸 (符合模型输入的尺寸要求) 2分 image = _____(_____, (320, 240))	image = cv2.resize (image, (320, 240))
	# 定义图像归一化的均值数组 2分 image_mean = _____([127, 127, 127])	image_mean = np.array ([127, 127, 127])
	# 在第一个维度上扩展一个维度, 将图像变为 (1, 通道数, 高度, 宽度), 以符合模型输入的维度要求 1分 image = _____(image, axis=0)	image = np.expand_dims (image, axis=0)
	#运行模型, 输入图像数据, 得到模型输出的置信度和边界框 2分 confidences, boxes = _____(None, {input_name: image})	confidences, boxes = ort_session.run (None, {input_name: image})