机器学习作业模板

姓名:边笛学号: 2012668

• 专业: 计算机科学与技术

实验要求

题目:层次聚类实验要求:

1. 基本要求: a) 实现single-linkage层次聚类算法。 b) 实现complete-linkage层次聚类算法。

2. 中级要求: a) 实现average-linkage层次聚类算法。 b) 将上述三种算法的性能进行简要对比。

3. 高级要求: 通过变换聚类簇的个数, 测试上述三种算法的性能, 并给出分析。

数据集:数据自行生成注:数据包含2000个样例,每个样例的前3列表示特征,第4列表示标签。截止

日期: 12月2日

- 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

导入需要的包

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from sklearn.datasets import make_blobs
```

```
MAX_NUM = 1e3
```

生成数据

绘制数据

牛成.

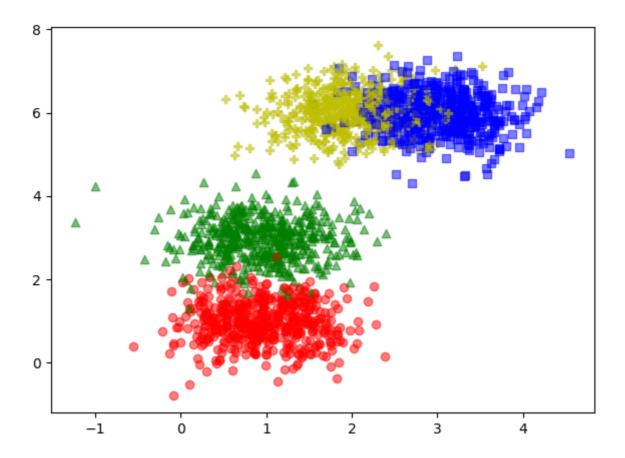
```
centers=[[1,1,1],[1,3,3],[3,6,5],[2,6,8]]# 用于产生聚类的中心点,聚类中心的维度代表产生样本的维度
X,labels_true= create_data(centers,2000,0.5) # 产生用于聚类的数据集,聚类中心点的个数代表类别数
np.savetxt('./data.dat',X)
np.savetxt('./label.dat',labels_true)
print("generate data finish!")
```

```
generate data finish!
```

绘制

```
fig=plt.figure(figsize=(7,5))
ax=fig.add_subplot(1,1,1)
colors='rgbyckm' # 每个簇的样本标记不同的颜色
markers='o^sp*DX'
for i in range(len(labels_true)):
    ax.scatter(X[i,0],X[i,1],label="cluster %d"%labels_true[i],

color=colors[labels_true[i]%len(colors)],marker=markers[labels_true[i]%len(markers)],alpha=0.5)
```



基本要求

实现single-linkage层次聚类算法

```
def singleLinkage(X):
    # your code
    return np.min(X, axis = 0)
```

实现complete-linkage层次聚类算法

```
def completeLinkage(X):
    # your code
    return np.max(X, axis = 0)
```

中级要求

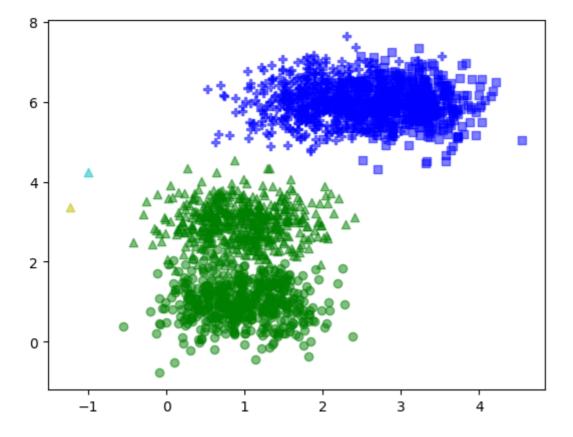
实现average-linkage层次聚类算法

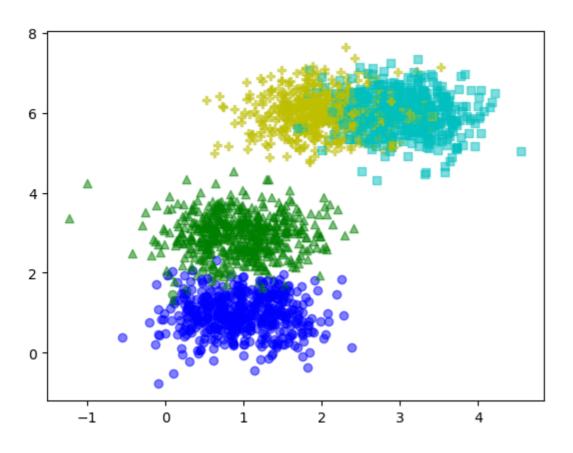
```
def averageLinkage(X):
    # your code
    return np.mean(X, axis = 0)
```

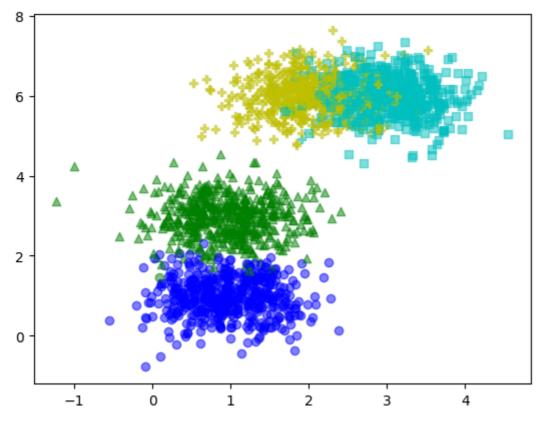
```
class AgglomerativeClustering:
   def __init__(self):
       # 对每次的合并讲行记录
       self.steps=[]
   def fit(self,datas,method):
       self.dataCnt = datas.shape[0]
       # 预处理各点之间的距离
       allDist = np.zeros((self.dataCnt,self.dataCnt))
       for i in range(self.dataCnt):
           for j in range(i):
               allDist[i][j] = allDist[j][i] = np.sum((datas[i]-datas[j])**2)
       setList, clusterCount = [[i] for i in range(self.dataCnt)], self.dataCnt
         print("calculate distance finish!")
       # 聚类间距离矩阵
       clusterDist = np.zeros((self.dataCnt, self.dataCnt))+MAX_NUM
       for i in range(clusterCount):
           for j in range(i+1,clusterCount):
               clusterDist[i][j] = clusterDist[j][i] = allDist[i][j]
         print("calculate cluster distance finish!")
#
       while clusterCount != 1:
           # 最相似的两个聚类
           res = np.argmin(clusterDist)
           dest,src = int(res/clusterCount),res%clusterCount
           # steps进行一次记录
           self.steps.append((setList[dest][0],setList[src][0]))
           # 聚类间距离矩阵更新
           modify = method(clusterDist[[dest,src]])
           clusterDist[dest] = modify
           clusterDist[:,dest] = modify
           clusterDist = np.delete(clusterDist,src,axis=0)
           clusterDist = np.delete(clusterDist,src,axis=1)
           clusterDist[dest][dest] = MAX NUM
           # 聚类更新
           setList[dest] = setList[dest] + setList[src]
           del setList[src]
           clusterCount -= 1
             if (self.dataCnt - clusterCount) % (self.dataCnt / 20) == 0:
#
                 print(clusterCount, " clusters left.")
         print("cluster finish !")
#
   def label(self,k):
       root = list(range(self.dataCnt))
       def find_root(n):
           if root[root[n]] == root[n]:
               return root[n]
           root[n]=find_root(root[n])
           return root[n]
```

聚类测试

```
METHOD_APPLY = [singleLinkage,completeLinkage,averageLinkage]
k = 4
labels_predict = []
for method in METHOD_APPLY:
    model = AgglomerativeClustering()
    model.fit(X,method)
    plot_data(X,labels_true,model.label(k))
    labels_predict.append(model.label(k))
# print("-----Segmentation-----")
```







三种算法性能对比

```
from sklearn import metrics
acc = []
for i in range(len(labels_predict)):
    acc.append(metrics.adjusted_rand_score(labels_true,labels_predict[i]))
```

```
print("{} {} {}

".format("singleLinkage","completeLinkage","averageLinkage"))
print(" {:.4f} {:.4f}

".format(acc[0],acc[1],acc[2]))
```

```
singleLinkage completeLinkage averageLinkage
0.4991 0.9775 0.9907
```

对比分析

- Single Linkage 方法 类间距离等于两类对象之间的最小距离
- Complete Linkage 方法 类间距离等于两类对象之间的最大距离
- Average Linkage 方法 类间距离等于两类对象之间的平均距离

使用adjusted_rand_score调整兰德系数,再结合聚类后的分布图,对三种方法的聚类结果做评估。

可以看到Single Linkage聚类结果最差,它可以将中心点距离较远,类别重叠不多的点很好的区分到不同的类别,但如果不同类别中有点的距离比较近,就不好区别出来了。这与算法有着密切的关系,分类的时候类间距离以两类对象中的最小距离判断,很难将重合度大的两类分辨开。

从结果上看Complete Linkage与Average Linkage聚类效果比较接近,这与本身的数据分布有一定的关系。

从算法上看,Complete Linkage的缺陷在于如果两个簇已经非常接近了,但又特殊点相距很远,它们也不会合并,但从实际应用中看可能对于结果正确性的影响会比Single Linkage小一些。Average Linkage散发选择平均值,是两种方法的折中,对于极端情况的应对性会更好一些。

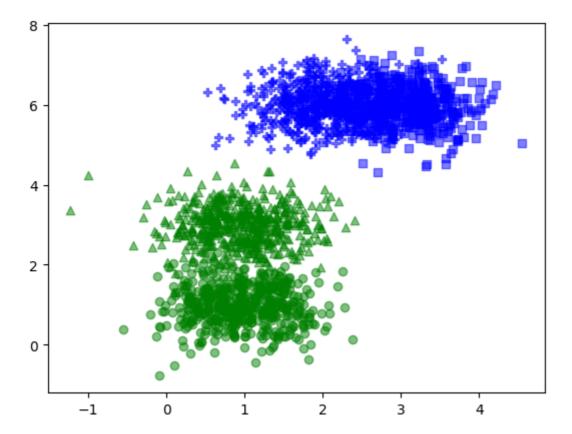
高级要求

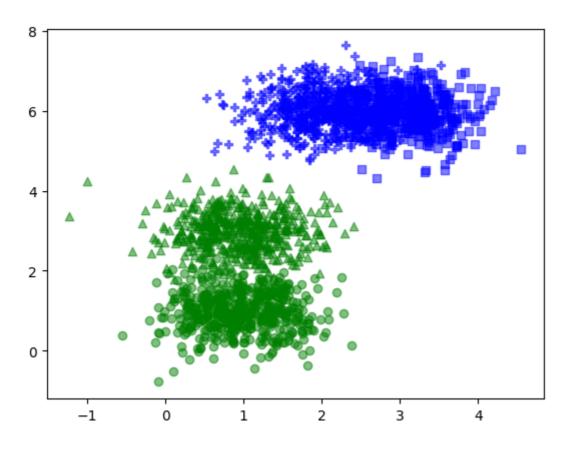
相同的数据,不同的聚类簇数

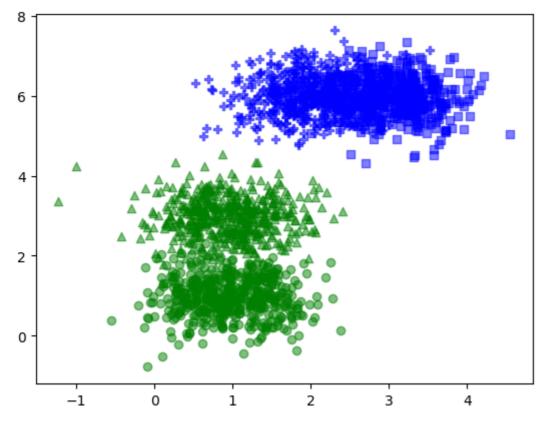
K=2

```
".format(acc[0],acc[1],acc[2]))
```

singleLinkage completeLinkage averageLinkage 6479.64 6479.64 6479.64







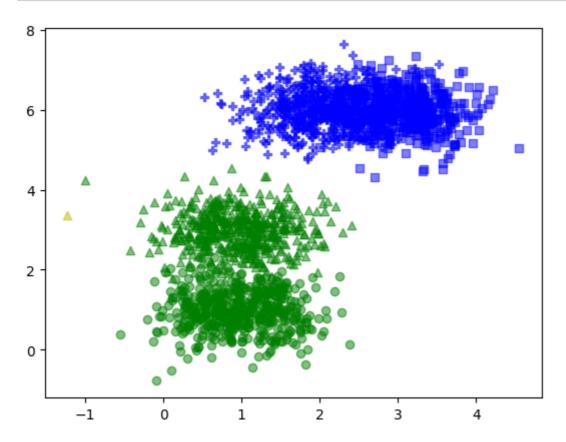
K=3

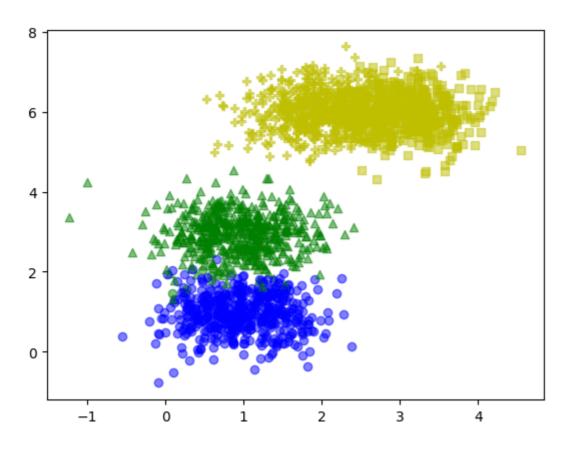
```
METHOD_APPLY = [singleLinkage,completeLinkage,averageLinkage]
k = 3
acc = []
labels_predict = []
for method in METHOD_APPLY:
```

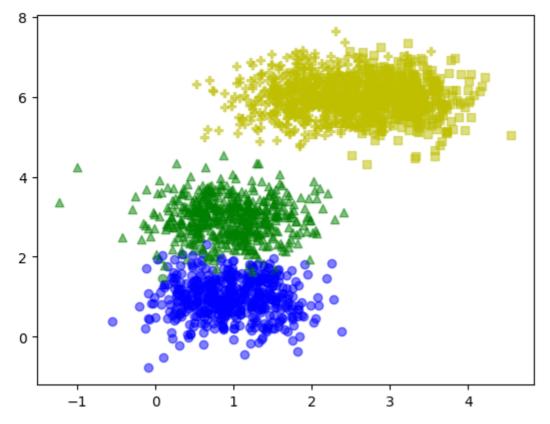
```
model = AgglomerativeClustering()
  model.fit(X,method)
  plot_data(X,labels_true,model.label(k))
  acc.append(metrics.calinski_harabasz_score(X,model.label(k)))
# print("-----Segmentation-----")

print("{} {} {}
".format("singleLinkage","completeLinkage","averageLinkage"))
print(" {:.2f} {:.2f} {:.2f}
".format(acc[0],acc[1],acc[2]))
```

```
singleLinkage completeLinkage averageLinkage
3243.55 5289.80 5312.54
```







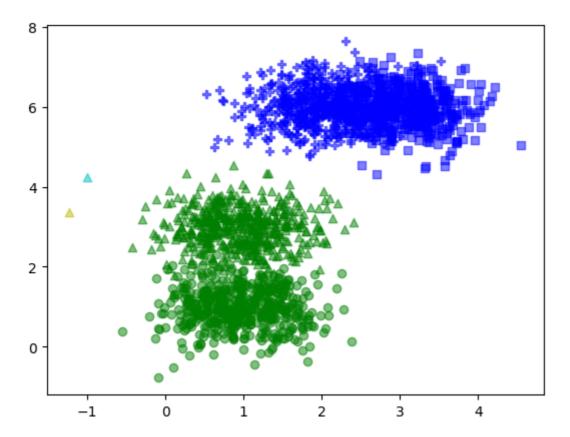
K=4

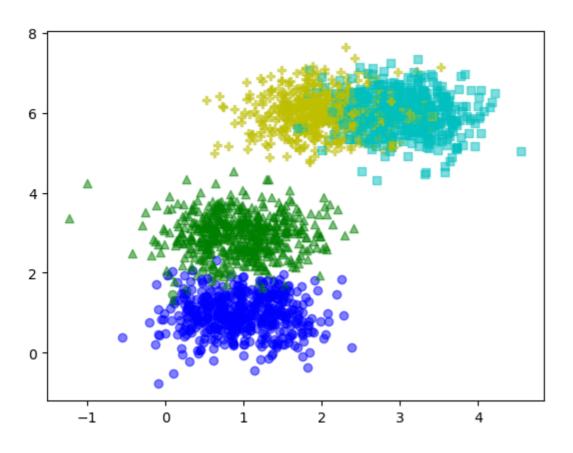
```
METHOD_APPLY = [singleLinkage,completeLinkage,averageLinkage]
k = 4
acc = []
labels_predict = []
for method in METHOD_APPLY:
```

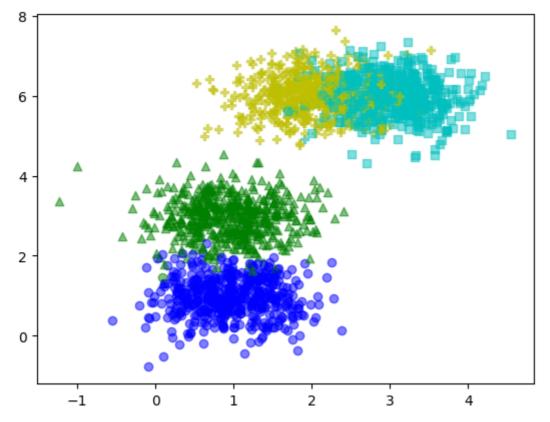
```
model = AgglomerativeClustering()
  model.fit(X,method)
  plot_data(X,labels_true,model.label(k))
  acc.append(metrics.calinski_harabasz_score(X,model.label(k)))
# print("-----Segmentation-----")

print("{} {} {}
".format("singleLinkage","completeLinkage","averageLinkage"))
print(" {:.2f} {:.2f} {:.2f}
".format(acc[0],acc[1],acc[2]))
```

```
singleLinkage completeLinkage averageLinkage
2166.85 10233.01 10468.42
```







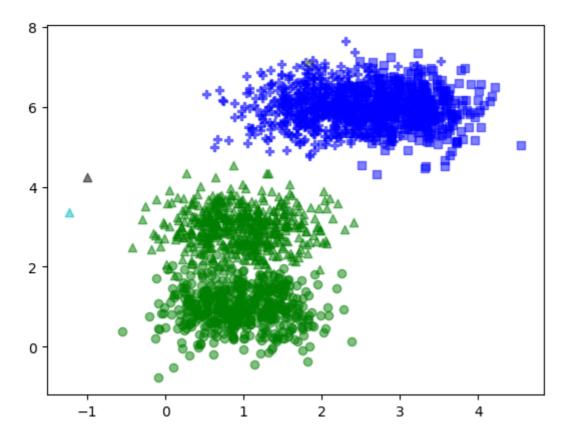
K=5

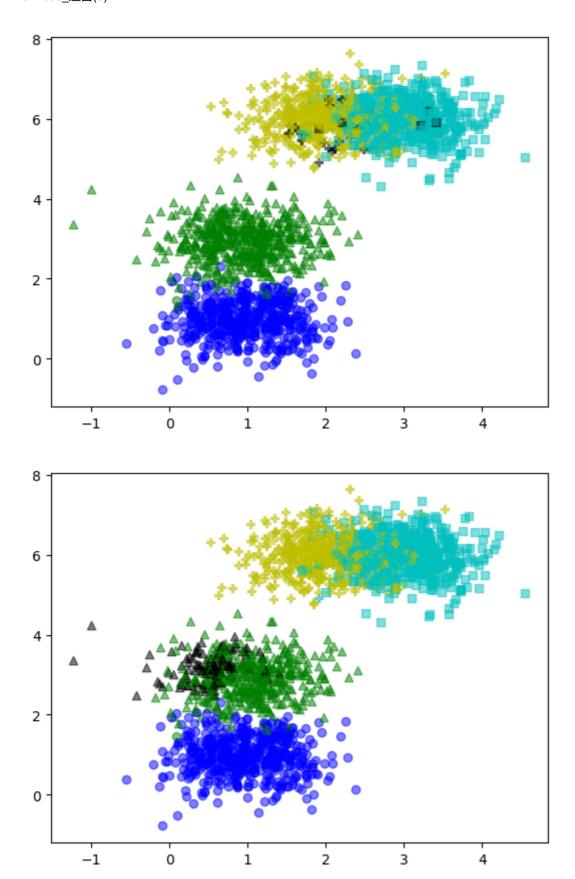
```
METHOD_APPLY = [singleLinkage,completeLinkage,averageLinkage]
k = 5
acc = []
labels_predict = []
for method in METHOD_APPLY:
```

```
model = AgglomerativeClustering()
  model.fit(X,method)
  plot_data(X,labels_true,model.label(k))
  acc.append(metrics.calinski_harabasz_score(X,model.label(k)))
# print("-----Segmentation-----")

print("{} {} {}
".format("singleLinkage","completeLinkage","averageLinkage"))
print(" {:.2f} {:.2f} {:.2f}
".format(acc[0],acc[1],acc[2]))
```

```
singleLinkage completeLinkage averageLinkage
1627.70 7912.91 8164.73
```





尝试比较不同分类簇数下的三种方法的分类效果

使用calinski_harabasz_scoreCH指标对分类结果做评估。发现在目标簇数较小时,三种方法都能较好的做好初步分类。

随着分类结果簇数的增加,Single Linkage方法分类效果明显下降,也就是说Single Linkage方法只适合做粗略的分类。相比之下,Complete Linkage和Average Linkage方法分类结果就比较理想,能够在原数据簇数时取得

最好的分类结果

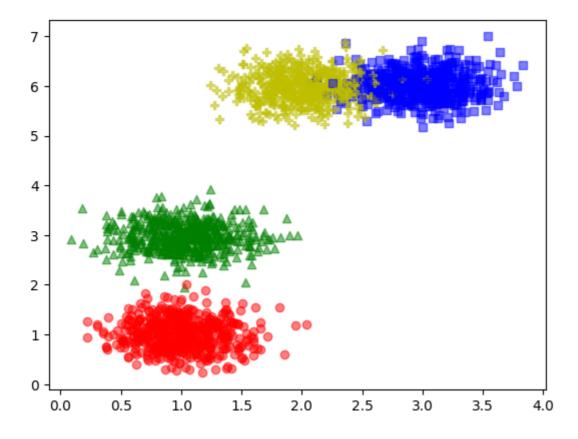
相同的中心点,不同的方差

方差 = 0.3

```
centers1=[[1,1,1],[1,3,3],[3,6,5],[2,6,8]]# 用于产生聚类的中心点,聚类中心的维度代表产生样本的维度
X1,labels_true1= create_data(centers1,2000,0.3) # 产生用于聚类的数据集,聚类中心点的个数代表类别数

fig=plt.figure()
ax=fig.add_subplot(1,1,1)
colors='rgbyckm' # 每个簇的样本标记不同的颜色
markers='o^sP*DX'
for i in range(len(labels_true1)):
    ax.scatter(X1[i,0],X1[i,1],label="cluster %d"%labels_true1[i],

color=colors[labels_true1[i]%len(colors)],marker=markers[labels_true1[i]%len(marke rs)],alpha=0.5)
```



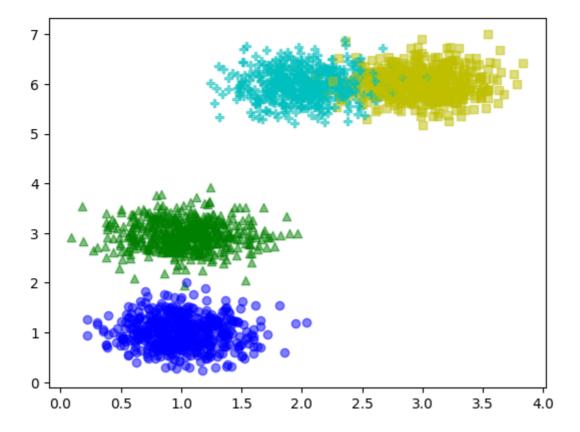
```
METHOD_APPLY = [singleLinkage,completeLinkage,averageLinkage]
k = 4
acc = []

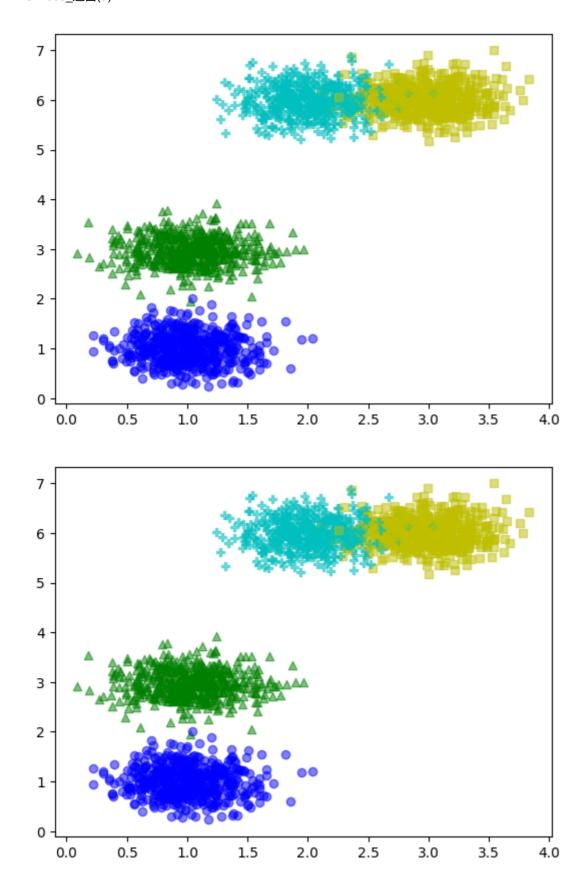
for method in METHOD_APPLY:
    model = AgglomerativeClustering()
```

```
model.fit(X1,method)
  plot_data(X1,labels_true1,model.label(k))
  acc.append(metrics.adjusted_rand_score(labels_true1,model.label(k)))
# print("-----Segmentation-----")

print("{} {} {}
".format("singleLinkage","completeLinkage","averageLinkage"))
print(" {:.4f} {:.4f}
  ".format(acc[0],acc[1],acc[2]))
```

```
singleLinkage completeLinkage averageLinkage
1.0000 1.0000 1.0000
```





方差 = 0.5

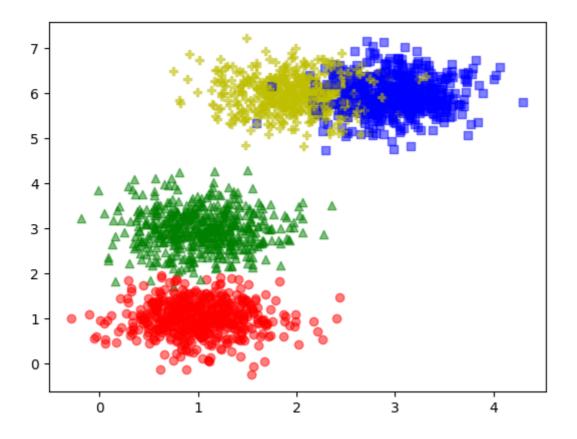
centers2=[[1,1,1],[1,3,3],[3,6,5],[2,6,8]]# 用于产生聚类的中心点,聚类中心的维度代表产生样本的维度

X2,labels_true2= create_data(centers2,2000,0.4) # 产生用于聚类的数据集,聚类中心点的个数代表类别数

```
fig=plt.figure()
ax=fig.add_subplot(1,1,1)

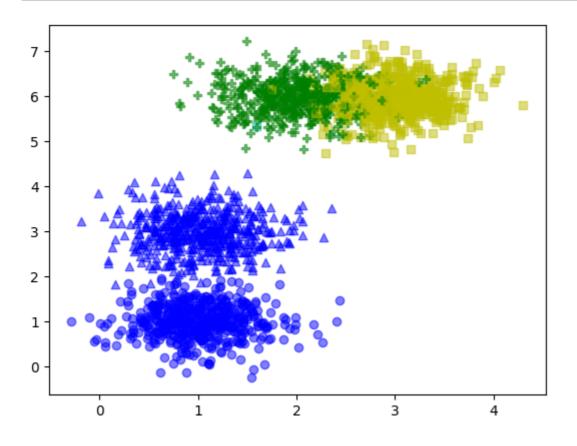
colors='rgbyckm' # 每个簇的样本标记不同的颜色
markers='o^sP*DX'
for i in range(len(labels_true2)):
    ax.scatter(X2[i,0],X2[i,1],label="cluster %d"%labels_true2[i],

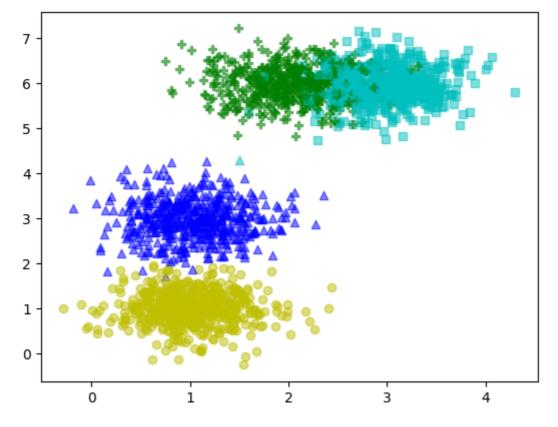
color=colors[labels_true2[i]%len(colors)],marker=markers[labels_true2[i]%len(marke rs)],alpha=0.5)
```

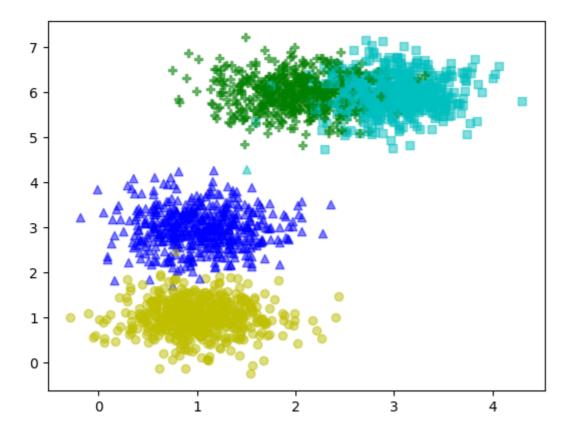


```
METHOD_APPLY = [singleLinkage,completeLinkage,averageLinkage]
k = 4
acc = []
for method in METHOD APPLY:
   model = AgglomerativeClustering()
   model.fit(X2,method)
    plot_data(X2,labels_true2,model.label(k))
    acc.append(metrics.adjusted_rand_score(labels_true2,model.label(k)))
     print("-----")
print("{}
             {}
".format("singleLinkage","completeLinkage","averageLinkage"))
print("
          {:.4f}
                                               {:.4f}
".format(acc[0],acc[1],acc[2]))
```

singleLinkage completeLinkage averageLinkage 0.7133 0.9987 0.9973





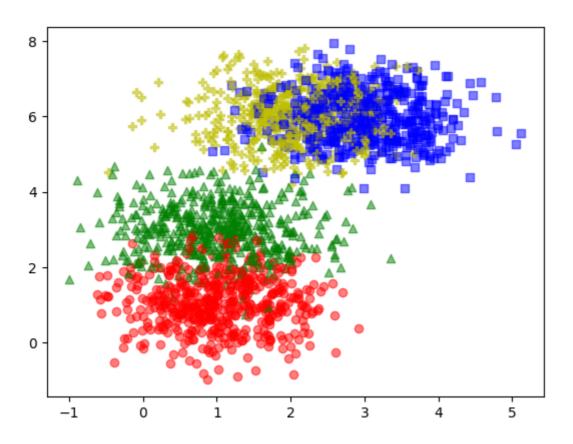


方差 = 0.7

```
centers3=[[1,1,1],[1,3,3],[3,6,5],[2,6,8]]# 用于产生聚类的中心点,聚类中心的维度代表产生样本的维度
X3,labels_true3= create_data(centers3,2000,0.7) # 产生用于聚类的数据集,聚类中心点的个数代表类别数
fig=plt.figure()
ax=fig.add_subplot(1,1,1)

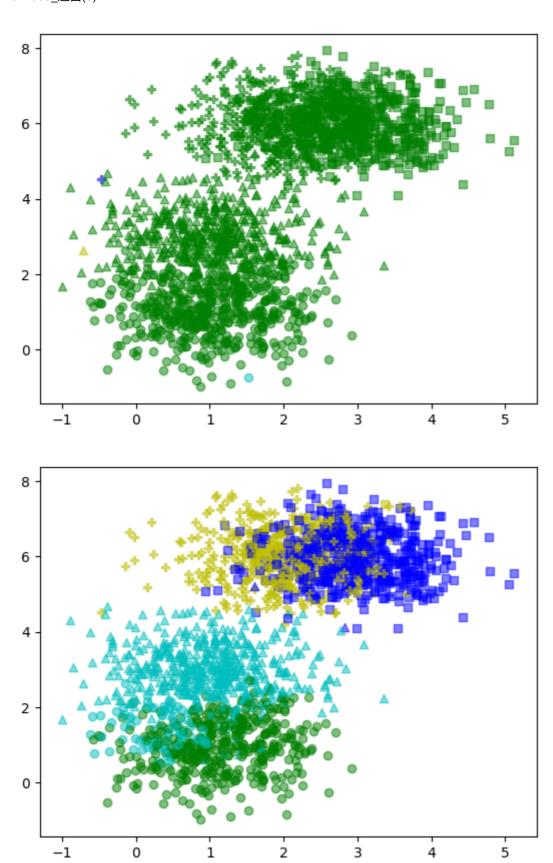
colors='rgbyckm' # 每个簇的样本标记不同的颜色
markers='o^sP*DX'
for i in range(len(labels_true3)):
    ax.scatter(X3[i,0],X3[i,1],label="cluster %d"%labels_true3[i],

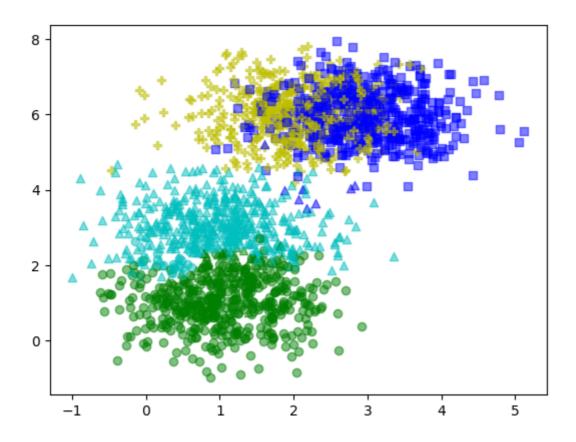
color=colors[labels_true3[i]%len(colors)],marker=markers[labels_true3[i]%len(marke rs)],alpha=0.5)
```



```
METHOD_APPLY = [singleLinkage,completeLinkage,averageLinkage]
k = 4
acc = []
for method in METHOD_APPLY:
   model = AgglomerativeClustering()
   model.fit(X3,method)
   plot_data(X3,labels_true3,model.label(k))
    acc.append(metrics.adjusted_rand_score(labels_true3,model.label(k)))
     print("-----")
print("{}
             {}
                    {}
".format("singleLinkage", "completeLinkage", "averageLinkage"))
          {:.4f}
                            {:.4f}
                                               {:.4f}
".format(acc[0],acc[1],acc[2]))
```

```
singleLinkage completeLinkage averageLinkage
-0.0000 0.8351 0.8520
```





调整原数据方差做聚类

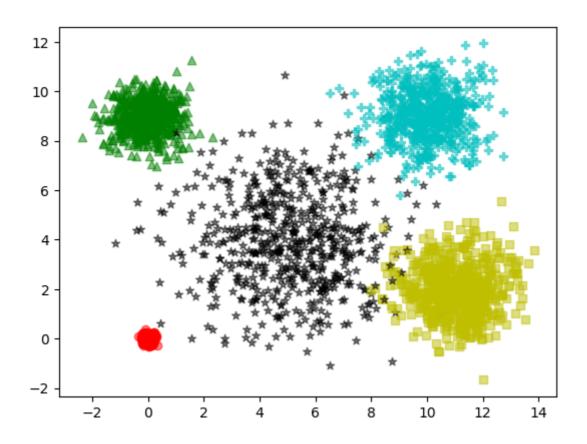
发现当方差较小时三种方法都能很好的完成聚类,但随着方差增大,Single Linkage方法已经明显无法得到合理的分类结果;Complete Linkage和Average Linkage方法分类结果随方差增大先增大后减小。

重新生成数据, 簇数改变, 方差改变

```
new_centers=[[0,0,1],[0,9,3],[11,2,5],[10,9,7],[5,4,9]]# 用于产生聚类的中心点,聚类中心的维度代表产生样本的维度
new_X,new_labels_true= create_data(new_centers,3000,[0.1,0.7,1.0,1.0,2.0]) # 产生用于聚类的数据集,聚类中心点的个数代表类别数

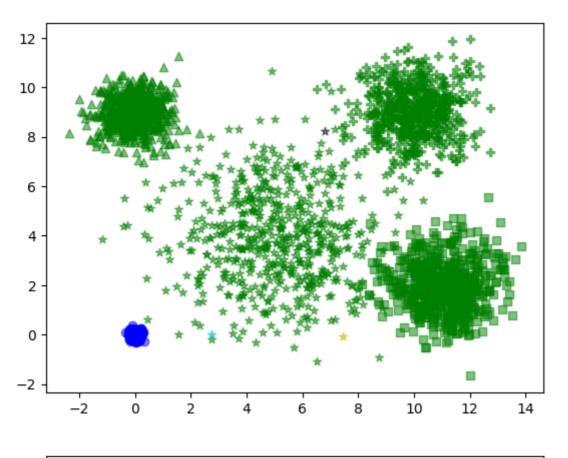
# 展示原数据label标签图
fig=plt.figure()
ax=fig.add_subplot(1,1,1)
colors='rgyckm' # 每个簇的样本标记不同的颜色
markers='o^sp*DX'
for i in range(len(new_labels_true)):
    ax.scatter(new_X[i,0],new_X[i,1],label="cluster %d"%new_labels_true[i],

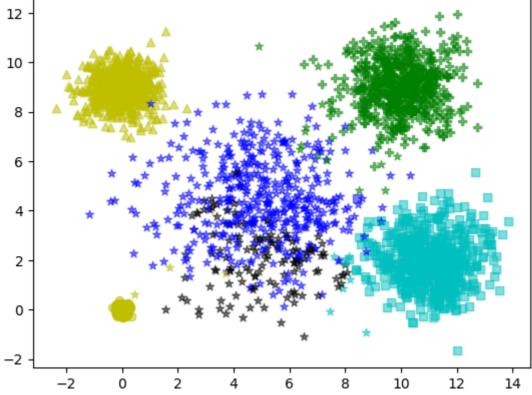
c=colors[new_labels_true[i]%len(colors)],marker=markers[new_labels_true[i]%len(markers)],alpha=0.5)
```

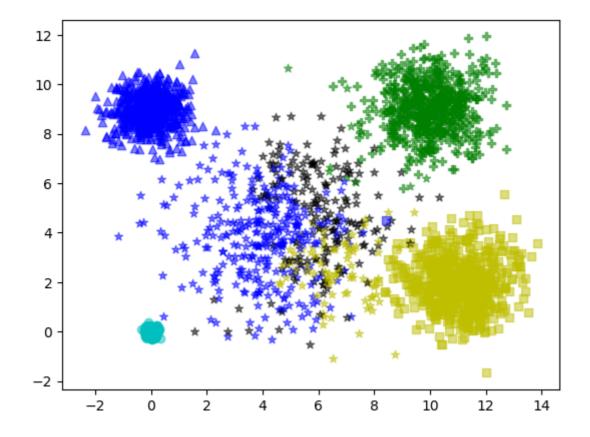


```
METHOD_APPLY = [singleLinkage,completeLinkage,averageLinkage]
k = 5
acc = []
for method in METHOD_APPLY:
   model = AgglomerativeClustering()
   model.fit(new_X,method)
    plot_data(new_X,new_labels_true,model.label(k))
    acc.append(metrics.adjusted_rand_score(new_labels_true,model.label(k)))
     print("-----")
print("{}
             {}
                    {}
".format("singleLinkage", "completeLinkage", "averageLinkage"))
          {:.4f}
                            {:.4f}
                                               {:.4f}
".format(acc[0],acc[1],acc[2]))
```

```
singleLinkage completeLinkage averageLinkage
0.2104 0.7210 0.7623
```







生成其他簇数的数据,设置不同的方差,使用三种方法进行测试:

- Single Linkage方法对于类内方差小,类间距离大的数据得到很好的聚类结果。
- Complete Linkage方法对于方差大的数据聚类效果好,如果类间间距大,效果会更好
- Average Linkage方法对于类内方差小的数据聚类效果比Complete Linkage方法好,但如果方差很小的话还是和Complete Linkage方法一样无法实现正确的聚类;对于类内方差大的数据,聚类效果略差于Complete Linkage方法,但整体也还可以。