重庆大学

学生实验报告

实验课程名称	《人工智能导论									
开课实验室	DS1502									
学 院	<u>软件学院</u> 年级 <u>2021</u> 专业班 <u>软工X班</u>									
学 生 姓 名										
开课时间	至									
总 成 绩										
教师签名										

大数据与软件学院制

《人工智能导论》实验报告

开课实验室: DS1502

2023 年 12 月 9 日

学院	大数据与软件学院	年级	及、专业、现	圧	21 软件工程 X	姓名	XX	X	成绩		
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课程名称	人工智能导论		基于决策树的企鹅分类			指导教师		XX			
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一、实验目的

实验目的是通过决策树对企鹅进行分类,并评估模型的性能,以了解模型在解决企鹅分类问题上的有效性。

二、实验内容

- ① 数据准备: 使用了一个包含企鹅相关特征的数据集,例如岛屿、喙长度、喙深度、鳍长度、体重、性别和年龄。
- ② 决策树构建: 利用数据集和标签,以及标签属性(是分类属性还是连续属性)创建了一个决策树。
- ③ 数据集划分: 将数据集分为训练集和测试集,其中训练集用于构建决策树,测试集用于评估模型的性能。
 - ④ 模型训练: 使用训练集对决策树进行训练。
 - ⑤ 模型测试: 使用测试集进行分类预测,评估模型在新数据上的性能。
 - ⑥ 性能评估: 计算分类准确率,并生成混淆矩阵以更详细地了解模型的性能。
- ⑦ 可视化: 绘制混淆矩阵的热力图,以及决策树的结构图,以便更直观地理解模型的工作方式。

三、使用仪器、材料

- 1. 操作系统: Windows 11
- 2. 开发设备: Lenovo Legion R9000P2021H
- 3. 开发平台: PyCharm 2023.1

四、实验过程原始记录(数据、图表、计算等):

(一)源代码

```
ofrom math import log
      import pandas as pd
      import numpy as np
      import operator
      import seaborn as sns
      from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
      from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
      from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     pimport copy
      # 获取决策树叶子节点数量
     def get_num_leafs(tree):
          num_leafs = 0
        first_str = next(iter(tree))
          second_dict = tree[first_str]
          for key in second_dict.keys():
            if type(second_dict[key]) is dict:
18
                 num_leafs += get_num_leafs(second_dict[key])
20
                num_leafs += 1
     return num_leafs
      # 获取决策树深度
      2 用法
      def get_tree_depth(tree):
          max_depth = 0
         first_str = next(iter(tree))
28
          second_dict = tree[first_str]
         for key in second dict.keys():
30
            if type(second_dict[key]) is dict:
                  this_depth = 1 + get_tree_depth(second_dict[key])
             else:
                 this_depth = 1
            if this_depth > max_depth:
                 max_depth = this_depth
     return max_depth
      # 绘制决策树节点
      def plot_node(node_txt, center_pt, parent_pt, node_type):
          arrow_args = dict(arrowstyle="<-")</pre>
          create_plot.ax1.annotate(
             node txt.
              xy=parent_pt,
             xycoords='axes fraction',
              xytext=center_pt,
              textcoords='axes fraction',
             va="center",
              ha="center",
49
              bbox=node_type,
              arrowprops=arrow_args
```

```
# 在父节点和子节点之间绘制文本
        2 田注
       def plot_mid_text(cntr_pt, parent_pt, txt_string):
           x_mid = (parent_pt[0] - cntr_pt[0]) / 2.0 + cntr_pt[0]

y_mid = (parent_pt[1] - cntr_pt[1]) / 2.0 + cntr_pt[1]
           create_plot.ax1.text(x_mid, y_mid, txt_string, va="center", ha="center", rotation=30)
       # 绘制决策树
       23 用法

def plot_tree(tree, parent_pt, node_txt):

            decision_node = dict(boxstyle="sawtooth", fc="0.8")
           leaf_node = dict(boxstyle="round4", fc="0.8")
           num_leafs = get_num_leafs(tree)
            first_str = next(iter(tree))
           cntr_pt = (plot_tree.x_off + (1.0 + float(num_leafs)) / 2.0 / plot_tree.total_w,
                     plot_tree.y_off)
           plot_mid_text(cntr_pt, parent_pt, node_txt)
           plot_node(first_str, cntr_pt, parent_pt, decision_node)
69
           second_dict = tree[first_str]
           plot_tree.y_off = plot_tree.y_off - 1.0 / plot_tree.total_d
           for key in second dict.keys():
               if type(second_dict[key]).__name__ == 'dict':
                   plot_tree(second_dict[key], cntr_pt, str(key))
               else:
                   plot_tree.x_off = plot_tree.x_off + 1.0 / plot_tree.total_w
                   plot_node(second_dict[key], (plot_tree.x_off, plot_tree.y_off), cntr_pt, leaf_node)
                   plot_mid_text((plot_tree.x_off, plot_tree.y_off), cntr_pt, str(key))
78
           plot_tree.y_off = plot_tree.y_off + 1.0 / plot_tree.total_d
       # 创建决策树绘图
80
       4 用法
81
       def create_plot(tree):
            fig = plt.figure(1, facecolor='white')
83
            fig.clf()
           axprops = dict(xticks=[], vticks=[])
            create_plot.ax1 = plt.subplot(111, frameon=False, **axprops)
86
           plot_tree.total_w = float(get_num_leafs(tree))
87
           plot_tree.total_d = float(get_tree_depth(tree))
           plot_tree.x_off = -0.5 / plot_tree.total_w
89
           plot_tree.y_off = 1.0
           plot_tree(tree, (0.5, 1.0), '')
           plt.show()
      # 将字符串标签转换为数值
       3 用法
      def transition(x):
95
          if x == data['Species'].unique()[0]:
           if x == data['Species'].unique()[1]:
98
               return 1
99
           if x == data['Species'].unique()[2]:
               return 2
           if x == data['Island'].unique()[0]:
               return 0
           if x == data['Island'].unique()[1]:
               return 1
           if x == data['Island'].unique()[2]:
               return 2
           if x == data['Sex'].unique()[0]:
               return 0
           if x == data['Sex'].unique()[1]:
               return 1
           if x == data['Sex'].unique()[2]:
               return -1.0
```

```
# 创建数据集
        1 个用法
       def create_data_set():
            global data
            data = data[[
               'Island',
                'Culmen Length (mm)',
                'Culmen Depth (mm)'
                'Flipper Length (mm)',
                'Body Mass (g)',
               'Sex',
               'Age',
                'Species',
            11
            data = data.fillna(-1)
            data['Species'] = data['Species'].apply(transition)
            data['Island'] = data['Island'].apply(transition)
130
            data['Sex'] = data['Sex'].apply(transition)
            data_set = []
            for i in range(344):
               data_set.append(list(data.iloc[i, :]))
            labels = [
                'Island', 'Culmen Length (mm)', 'Culmen Depth (mm)',
                'Flipper Length (mm)', 'Body Mass (g)', 'Sex', 'Age'
            return data_set, labels
        # 计算信息熵
       def calc_ent(data_set):
            num_entries = len(data_set)
            label_counts = {}
            for feat_vec in data_set:
               current_label = feat_vec[-1]
                label_counts[current_label] = label_counts.get(current_label, 0) + 1
            info ent = 0.0
148
            for key in label_counts:
               prob = float(label_counts[key]) / num_entries
               info_ent -= prob * log(prob, 2)
            return info_ent
        # 根据特征和特征值划分数据集
       def split_data_set(data_set, axis, value):
            ret_data_set = []
            for feat_vec in data_set:
               if feat vec[axis] == value:
                   reduced_feat_vec = feat_vec[:axis]
                   reduced_feat_vec.extend(feat_vec[axis + 1:])
                   ret_data_set.append(reduced_feat_vec)
            return ret_data_set
163
       # 根据数值型特征和划分值划分数据集
       4 用法
       def split_data_set_c(data_set, axis, value, lor_r='L'):
           ret_data_set = []
            if lor_r == 'L':
                for feat_vec in data_set:
                  if float(feat_vec[axis]) < value:</pre>
                     ret_data_set.append(feat_vec)
               for feat_vec in data_set:
                   if float(feat_vec[axis]) > value:
                       ret_data_set.append(feat_vec)
            return ret data set
```

```
# 选择最佳划分特征
        1 个用法
       def choose_best_feature_to_split(data_set, label_property):
            num_features = len(label_property)
            base_entropy = calc_ent(data_set)
180
            best_info_gain = 0.0
            best_feature = -1
            best part value = None
            for i in range(num_features):
                feat_list = [example[i] for example in data_set]
                unique_vals = set(feat_list)
186
                new_entropy = 0.0
                best_part_value_i = None
                if label_property[i] == 0:
189
                    for value in unique_vals:
                        sub_data_set = split_data_set(data_set, i, value)
                        prob = len(sub_data_set) / float(len(data_set))
                        new_entropy += prob * calc_ent(sub_data_set)
                else:
                   sorted_unique_vals = list(unique_vals)
                   sorted_unique_vals.sort()
                    min_entropy = float('inf')
                    for j in range(len(sorted_unique_vals) - 1):
                       part_value = (float(sorted_unique_vals[j]) +
198
                                    float(sorted_unique_vals[j + 1])) / 2
                        data_set_left = split_data_set_c(data_set, i, part_value, 'L')
                      data_set_right = split_data_set_c(data_set, i, part_value, 'R')
                        prob_left = len(data_set_left) / float(len(data_set))
                        prob_right = len(data_set_right) / float(len(data_set))
                        entropy = prob_left * calc_ent(data_set_left) + prob_right * calc_ent(data_set_right)
                        if entropy < min_entropy:</pre>
                           min_entropy = entropy
                           best_part_value_i = part_value
208
                   new_entropy = min_entropy
                info_gain = base_entropy - new_entropy
                if info_gain > best_info_gain:
                   best_info_gain = info_gain
                    best_feature = i
                    best_part_value = best_part_value_i
            return best_feature, best_part_value
        # 统计类别标签出现频率, 返回出现频率最高的标签
        2 用法
       def majority_count(class_list):
            class count = {}
            for vote in class_list:
                class_count[vote] = class_count.get(vote, 0) + 1
            sorted_class_count = sorted(class_count.items(),
                                     key=operator.itemgetter(1),
                                      reverse=True)
            return sorted_class_count[0][0]
```

```
# 递归构建决策树
       4用法
       def create_tree(data_set, labels, label_property):
            class_list = [example[-1] for example in data_set]
            if class_list.count(class_list[0]) == len(class_list):
                return class_list[0]
            if len(data_set[0]) == 1:
               return majority_count(class_list)
           best_feat, best_part_value = choose_best_feature_to_split(
               data_set, label_property)
           if best_feat == -1:
                return majority_count(class_list)
           if label_property[best_feat] == 0:
               best_feat_label = labels[best_feat]
                my_tree = {best_feat_label: {}}
                labels_new = copy.copy(labels)
               label_property_new = copy.copy(label_property)
               del labels_new[best_feat]
                del label_property_new[best_feat]
               feat_values = [example[best_feat] for example in data_set]
               unique_value = set(feat_values)
                for value in unique value:
                   sub_labels = labels_new[:]
                    sub_label_property = label_property_new[:]
                    my_tree[best_feat_label][value] = create_tree(
                        split_data_set(data_set, best_feat, value), sub_labels,
                        sub_label_property
           else:
                best_feat_label = labels[best_feat] + '<' + str(best_part_value)</pre>
                my_tree = {best_feat_label: {}}
                sub_labels = labels[:]
                sub_label_property = label_property[:]
258
               value_left = 'Yes'
               my_tree[best_feat_label][value_left] = create_tree(
                   split_data_set_c(data_set, best_feat, best_part_value, 'L'), sub_labels,
                   sub_label_property
                value_right = 'No'
                my_tree[best_feat_label][value_right] = create_tree(
                   split_data_set_c(data_set, best_feat, best_part_value, 'R'), sub_labels,
                   sub label property
            return my_tree
270
        # 对测试样本进行分类
        def classify(input_tree, feat_labels, feat_label_properties, test_vec):
             first_str = list(input_tree.keys())[0]
             first_label = first_str
             less_index = str(first_str).find('<')</pre>
             if less index > -1:
                first_label = str(first_str)[:less_index]
             second_dict = input_tree[first_str]
             feat_index = feat_labels.index(first_label)
             class_label = None
             for key in second_dict.keys():
                if feat_label_properties[feat_index] == 0:
                    if test_vec[feat_index] == key:
                        if type(second_dict[key]).__name__ == 'dict':
                            class_label = classify(second_dict[key], feat_labels,
                                                  feat_label_properties, test_vec)
                        else:
                            class_label = second_dict[key]
                 else:
 289
                     part_value = float(str(first_str)[less_index + 1:])
                     if test_vec[feat_index] < part_value:</pre>
                        if type(second_dict['Yes']).__name__
                            class_label = classify(second_dict['Yes'], feat_labels,
                                                  feat_label_properties, test_vec)
                            class_label = second_dict['Yes']
                        if type(second_dict['No']).__name__ == 'dict':
                            class_label = classify(second_dict['No'], feat_labels,
                                                 feat_label_properties, test_vec)
```

class_label = second_dict['No']

return class_label

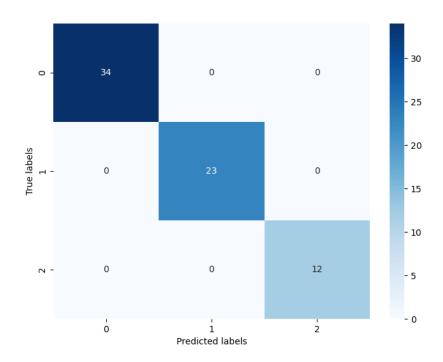
```
# 读取数据集
       data = pd.read_csv('penguins_data.csv')
       # 特征名称
308
      feature_name = [
          'Island', 'Culmen Length (mm)', 'Culmen Depth (mm)', 'Flipper Length (mm)', 'Body Mass (g)', 'Sex', 'Age'
       # 创建数据集
       data_set, labels = create_data_set()
       # 定义一个标签属性列表,表示每个属性是分类属性(1)还是连续属性(8)
       label_properties = [0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1]
       # 使用数据集、标签和标签属性创建决策树
       my_tree = create_tree(data_set, labels, label_properties)
       # 从数据集中选择特征列
       feature = data[[
           'Island', 'Culmen Length (mm)', 'Culmen Depth (mm)', 'Flipper Length (mm)', 'Body Mass (g)', 'Sex', 'Age'
       # 设置目标变量为物种类别
       goal = data['Species']
       # 划分数据集为训练集和测试集
           x\_train, \ x\_test, \ y\_train, \ y\_test = train\_test\_split(feature_{\lambda}goal_{\lambda}test\_size=0.2) 
       # 将测试集的特征转换为NumPy数组,并再次转换为列表
       x_test = np.array(x_test)
       x_test = x_test.tolist()
       # 用训练好的决策树进行测试集的分类预测
       test_pre = []
      for i in range(len(x_test)):
         result = classify(my_tree, labels, label_properties, x_test[i])
       test_pre.append(result)
       # 打印分类准确率
       print("预测准确率为:", accuracy_score(y_test, test_pre))
       # 生成混淆矩阵并用热力图进行可视化
       confu_matrix = confusion_matrix(test_pre, y_test)
       plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
       sns.heatmap(confu_matrix, annot=True, cmap='Blues')
       plt.xlabel('Predicted labels')
       plt.ylabel('True labels')
       plt.show()
       # 绘制决策树的图形
       create_plot(my_tree)
       # 打印决策树结构
      print(my_tree)
```

(二) 实现效果

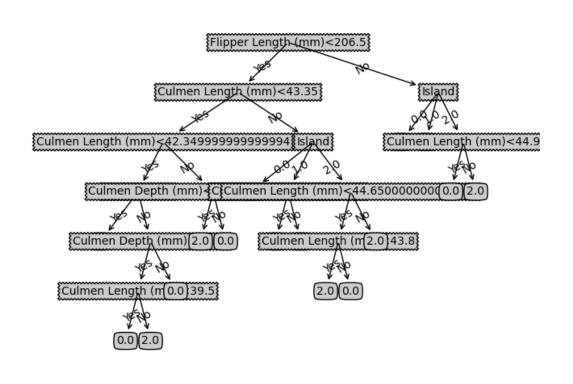
1. 预测准确率

预测准确率为: 1.0

2. 混淆矩阵



3. 决策树



4. 总结

本实验实现了一个基于决策树的企鹅分类模型,主要包括以下关键步骤:

- (1) 决策树构建和可视化:
 - ① 利用信息熵和信息增益选择最佳特征进行数据集划分,支持处理连续型特征。
- ② 通过递归方式绘制决策树的节点,使用矩形框表示决策节点和叶子节点,并通过箭头表示决策流向。
- (2) 数据处理: 将原始数据集中的字符串标签转换为数值,处理缺失值。
- (3) 模型训练和测试: 将数据集划分为训练集和测试集,使用训练集训练决策树模型。 利用测试集评估模型的分类准确率。
- (4) 混淆矩阵可视化:生成混淆矩阵,通过热力图进行可视化,直观展示模型在不同类别上的性能表现。
- (5) 决策树结构展示:打印构建好的决策树结构,以更详细地了解模型的构建。
- (6) 代码组织:通过函数进行模块化设计,提高了代码的可读性和可维护性。

总体而言,这个实验通过决策树对企鹅进行分类,并通过可视化和混淆矩阵的方式对模型进行了评估,展示了决策树在分类问题上的应用和性能评估过程。