



AI & ML

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分類 CLASSIFICATION

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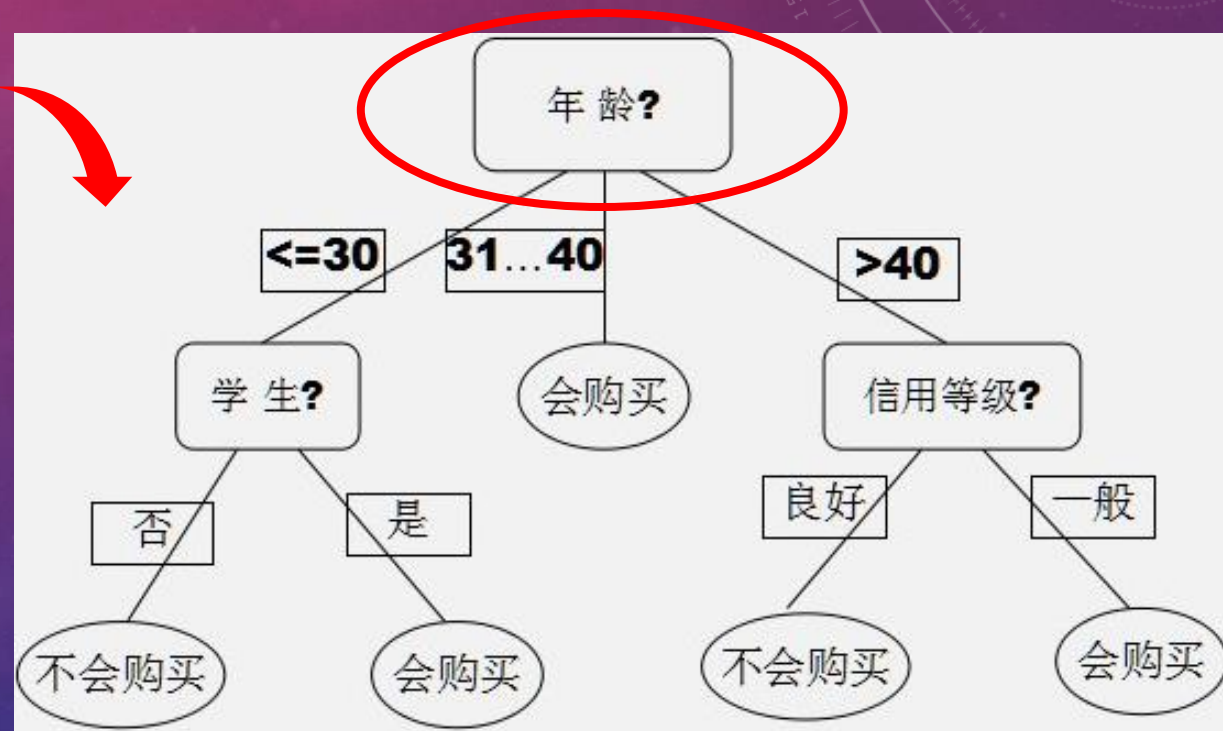
決策樹 DECISION TREE

概念

- 該決策樹方法先根據訓練集數據形成決策樹，如果該樹不能對所有對象給出正確的分類，那麼選擇一些例外加入到訓練集數據中，重複該過程一直到形成正確的決策集。

ID3 EXAMPLE

编号	年龄	收入	学生	信用等级	类别: 购买电脑
1	≤ 30	高	否	一般	不会购买
2	≤ 30	高	否	良好	不会购买
3	31...40	高	否	一般	会购买
4	> 40	中等	否	一般	会购买
5	> 40	低	是	一般	会购买
6	> 40	低	是	良好	不会购买
7	31...40	低	是	良好	会购买
8	≤ 30	中等	否	一般	不会购买
9	≤ 30	低	是	一般	会购买
10	> 40	中等	是	一般	会购买
11	≤ 30	中等	是	良好	会购买
12	31...40	中等	否	良好	会购买
13	31...40	高	是	一般	会购买
14	> 40	中等	否	良好	不会购买



三个年纪区间

9个买，5个不买

資訊熵 & 資訊量增益

$$H(p_1, \dots, p_n) = -K \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \log p_i$$

$$H(D) = -\frac{5}{14} \log_2 \frac{5}{14} - \frac{9}{14} \log_2 \frac{9}{14} = 0.94$$

不買與買的資訊熵

$$H_{age}(D_{youth}) = -\frac{3}{5} \log \frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{5} \log \frac{2}{5} = 0.971$$

年輕人、不買與買的資訊熵

$$H_{age}(D) = \frac{5}{14} * 0.971 + \frac{4}{14} * 0 + \frac{5}{14} * 0.971 = 0.694$$

年紀、不買與買的總資訊熵

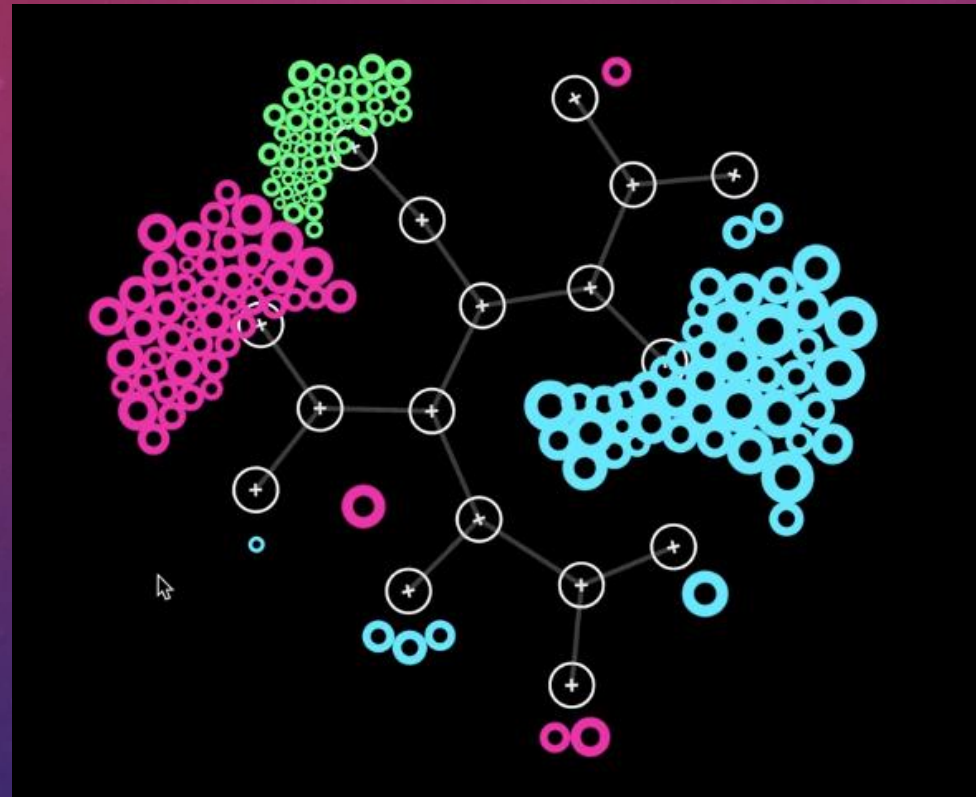
$$\text{Gain}(\text{age}) = 0.94 - 0.694 = 0.246$$

$$\text{Gain}(\text{student}) = 0.94 - 0.789 = 0.151$$

$$\text{Gain}(\text{credit_rating}) = 0.94 - 0.892 = 0.048$$

$$\text{Gain}(\text{income}) = 0.94 - 0.911 = 0.029$$

視覺化決策樹



<https://vimeo.com/249969247>

參考來源

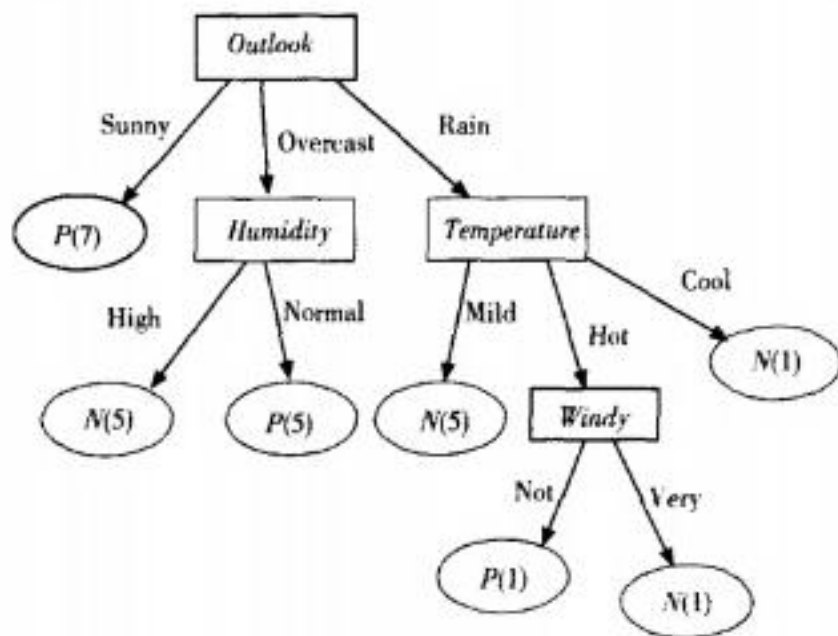
1. [Visualizing a Decision Tree - Machine Learning Recipes #2](#)
2. [Decision Analysis 3: Decision Trees](#)
3. [C4.5決策樹算法](#)

The background is a gradient from deep red at the top to dark blue at the bottom, speckled with white dots resembling stars. Overlaid on the left side are several concentric circular patterns. Some are solid white lines, while others are dashed. Some circles have arrows indicating a clockwise direction. One large circle on the left has a scale with numbers from 140 to 260 in increments of 10. Other smaller circles are scattered across the upper and lower left portions of the frame.

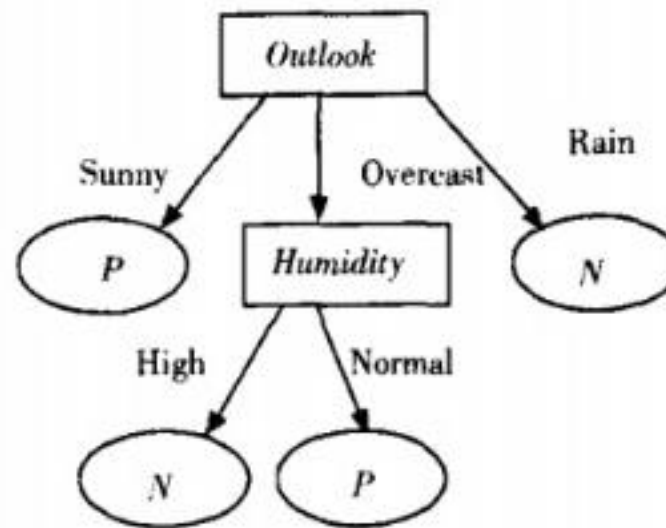
THINKING 重點？

重點

- Overfitting 過度擬合
- Pruning 剪枝



剪枝



實作範例-Wine Dataset

[1.207e+01, 2.160e+00, 2.170e+00, 2.100e+01, 8.500e+01, 2.600e+00, 2.650e+00, 3.700e-01, 1.350e+00, 2.760e+00, 8.600e-01, 3.280e+00, 3.780e+02]

(1) Alcohol → 1.207e+01

(3) Ash → 2.170e+00

(5) Magnesium → 8.500e+01

(7) Flavanoids → 2.650e+00

(9) Proanthocyanins → 1.350e+00

(11) Hue → 8.600e-01

(13) Proline → 3.780e+02

(2) Malic acid → 2.160e+00

(4) Alcalinity of ash → 2.100e+01

(6) Total phenols → 2.600e+00

(8) Nonflavanoid phenols → 3.700e-01

(10) Color intensity → 2.760e+00

(12) OD280/OD315 of diluted wines → 3.280e+00

延伸閱讀

1. C4.5 決策樹 (GAINRATIO)
2. 隨機森林 RANDOM FOREST
3. K NEAREST NEIGHBOR (KNN)

The background is a gradient from deep red at the top to dark blue at the bottom, speckled with white stars. Overlaid on the left side are several concentric circular patterns, some solid and some dashed, with small arrows indicating a clockwise direction. One of the larger circles has a scale with numbers ranging from 140 to 260.

LINEAR REGRESSION

數值型輸出

概念

某次實驗得到了四個數據點 (x, y) : $(1, 6)$ 、 $(2, 5)$ 、 $(3, 7)$ 、 $(4, 10)$ (右圖中紅色的點)。我們希望找出一條和這四個點最匹配的直線 $y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x$ ，即找出在某種「最佳情況」下能夠大致符合如下超定線性方程組的 β_1 和 β_2 ：

$$\beta_1 + 1\beta_2 = 6$$

$$\beta_1 + 2\beta_2 = 5$$

$$\beta_1 + 3\beta_2 = 7$$

$$\beta_1 + 4\beta_2 = 10$$

最小平方方法採用的手段是儘量使得等號兩邊的方差最小，也就是找出這個函數的最小值：

$$S(\beta_1, \beta_2) = [6 - (\beta_1 + 1\beta_2)]^2 + [5 - (\beta_1 + 2\beta_2)]^2 \\ + [7 - (\beta_1 + 3\beta_2)]^2 + [10 - (\beta_1 + 4\beta_2)]^2.$$

最小值可以通過對 $S(\beta_1, \beta_2)$ 分別求 β_1 和 β_2 的偏導數，然後使它們等於零得到。

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \beta_1} = 0 = 8\beta_1 + 20\beta_2 - 56$$

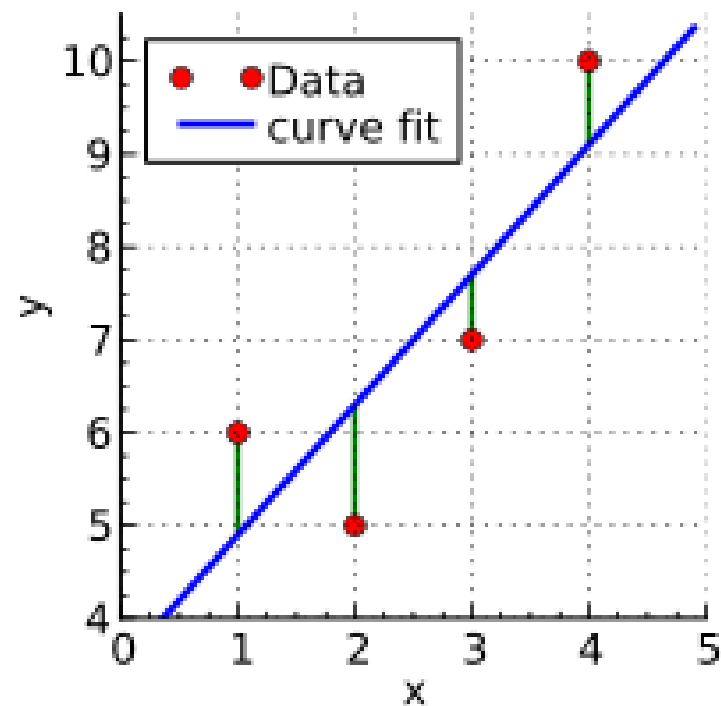
$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \beta_2} = 0 = 20\beta_1 + 60\beta_2 - 154.$$

如此就得到了一個只有兩個未知數的方程組，很容易就可以解出：

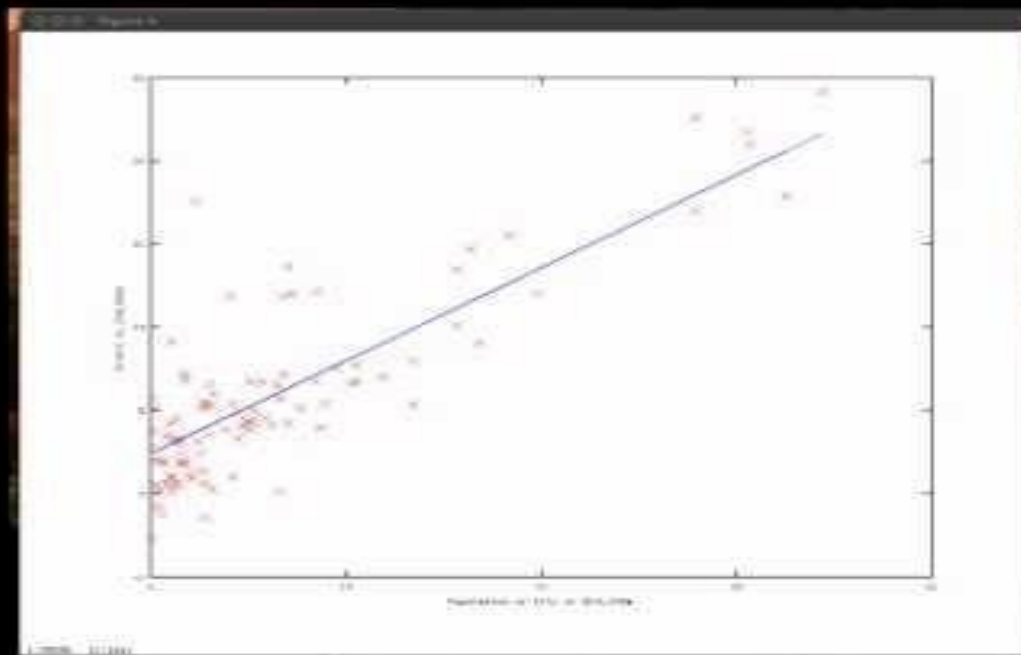
$$\beta_1 = 3.5$$

$$\beta_2 = 1.4$$

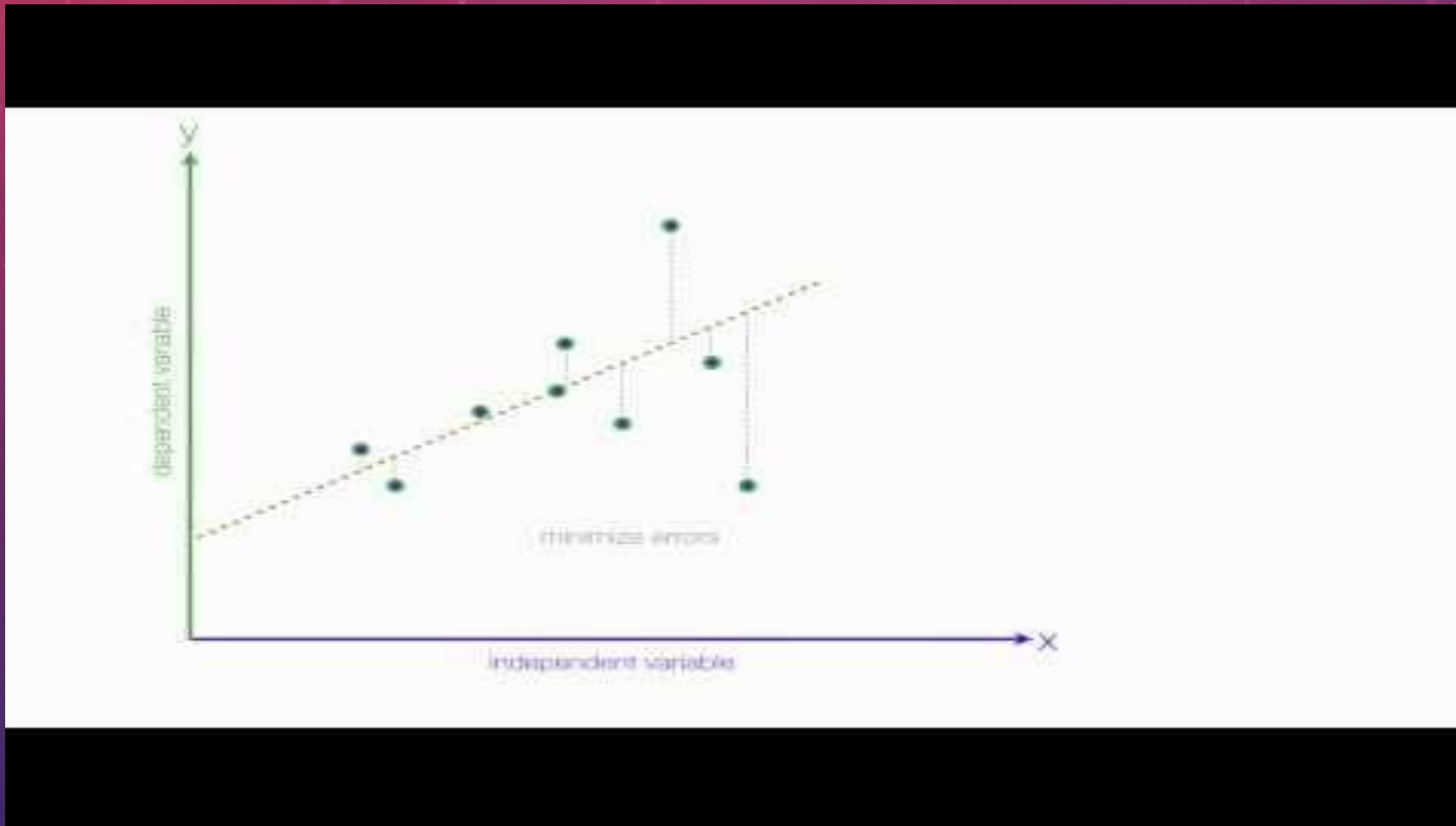
也就是說直線 $y = 3.5 + 1.4x$ 是最佳的。



視覺化線性迴歸



EXAMPLE



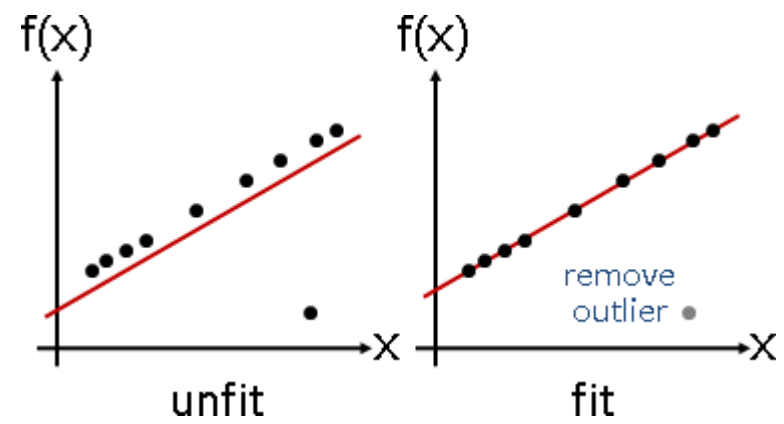
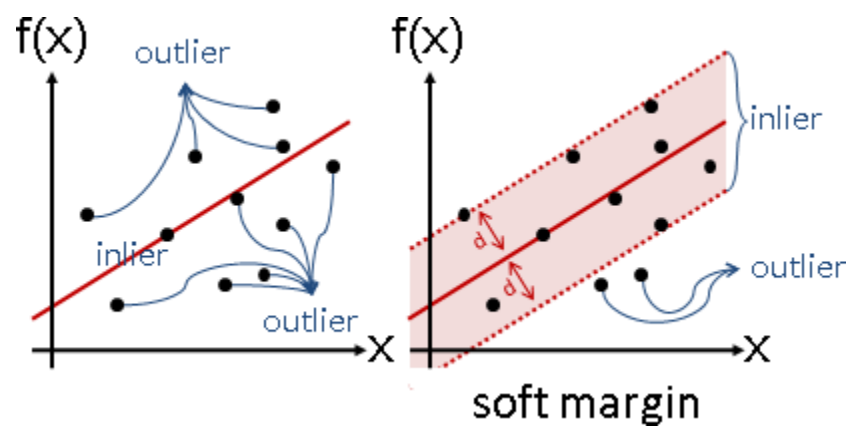
參考來源

1. [An Introduction to Linear Regression Analysis](#)
2. [最小平方法](#)
3. <http://www.csie.ntnu.edu.tw/~u91029/Regression.html>

The background is a gradient from deep red at the top to dark blue at the bottom, speckled with white dots resembling stars. Overlaid on the left side are several concentric circular patterns. Some are solid white lines, while others are dashed. Some circles have small white arrows indicating a clockwise direction. One large circle on the left has a scale with numbers from 140 to 260 in increments of 10, arranged along its circumference.

THINKING 重點？

重點



延伸閱讀

1. LOGISTIC REGRESSION
2. SUPPORT VECTOR REGRESSION

The background features a vertical color gradient from deep blue at the bottom to bright red at the top. Overlaid on this are several white, semi-transparent circular and arc-like patterns. A prominent circular scale with degree markings (40, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260) is visible on the left side. Other circular elements include concentric arcs and dashed lines with arrowheads, suggesting a sense of motion or rotation.

實作參考

WEKA

1. [Tutorial on K Means Clustering using Weka](#)
2. [algoritma c4 5 in weka](#)
3. [Linear Regression Example in Weka : Weka Tutorias # 4](#)

PYTHON

1. 莫煩- sklearn常用屬性與功能 (Linear Regression 範例)
2. Scikit-Learn 教學：Python 與機器學習



分類器：KNN 與 決策樹

CLASSIFIER: KNN AND DECISION TREE

實作篇

使用SKLEARN及SKLEARN資料集實做 KNN的曼哈頓、歐幾里得距離及決策樹分類器

題目敘述

1. 使用SKLEARN中的預設的WINE資料集進行作業
2. WINE資料集中美筆資料都含有13種特徵
3. 使用KNN的曼哈頓、歐幾里得及決策樹分類器將13種特徵進行演算並且分類

事前要件：安裝SKLEARN模組

PIP3 INSTALL -U SCIKIT-LEARN

載入SKLEARN預設資料集

---導入模塊---

```
FROM SKLEARN IMPORT DATASETS
```

```
FROM SKLEARN.CROSS_VALIDATION IMPORT TRAIN_TEST_SPLIT
```

```
IMPORT PANDAS AS PD
```

---資料處理---

```
WINE = DATASETS.LOAD_WINE()
```

```
PRINT(WINE)
```

載入SKLEARN內建資料集

PRINT(WINE)

#將資料集內容打印出來

```
{'data': array([[1.423e+01, 1.710e+00, 2.430e+00, ..., 1.040e+00, 3.920e+00,  
               1.065e+03],  
               [1.320e+01, 1.780e+00, 2.140e+00, ..., 1.050e+00, 3.400e+00,  
               1.050e+03],  
               [1.316e+01, 2.360e+00, 2.670e+00, ..., 1.030e+00, 3.170e+00,  
               1.185e+03],  
               ...,  
               [1.327e+01, 4.280e+00, 2.260e+00, ..., 5.900e-01, 1.560e+00,  
               8.350e+02],  
               [1.317e+01, 2.590e+00, 2.370e+00, ..., 6.000e-01, 1.620e+00,  
               8.400e+02],  
               [1.413e+01, 4.100e+00, 2.740e+00, ..., 6.100e-01, 1.600e+00,  
               5.600e+02]])}
```

← data為酒的特徵

PRINT(WINE)

#將資料集內容打印出來

[illegible]

← **target**為上頁各項特徵
所對應到的酒種類
類別分為**0,1,2**三種標籤


```
WINE_DATA = WINE.DATA
```

```
# 定義資料特徵
```

```
WINE_TARGET = WINE.TARGET
```

```
# 定義資料標籤
```

```
# PRINT(PD.DATFRAME(WINE.DATA))
```

```
# 印出資料特徵查看
```

```
# PRINT(PD.DATFRAME(WINE.TARGET))
```

```
# 印出資料標籤查看
```

```
X_TRAIN, X_TEST, Y_TRAIN, Y_TEST = TRAIN_TEST_SPLIT(WINE_DATA,  
WINE_TARGET, TEST_SIZE = 0.2)
```

```
# 使用"TRAIN_TEST_SPIT"將數據分成訓練和測試兩類,TEST_SIZE = 0.2,代表測試數  
據佔20%
```

將data打印出一列，來查看一下特徵有哪些

[1.207e+01, 2.160e+00, 2.170e+00, 2.100e+01, 8.500e+01, 2.600e+00, 2.650e+00, 3.700e-01, 1.350e+00, 2.760e+00, 8.600e-01, 3.280e+00, 3.780e+02]

(1) Alcohol → 1.207e+01

(3) Ash → 2.170e+00

(5) Magnesium → 8.500e+01

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(4) Alcalinity of ash → 2.100e+01

(6) Total phenols → 2.600e+00

(8) Nonflavanoid phenols → 3.700e-01

(10) Color intensity → 2.760e+00

(12) OD280/OD315 of diluted wines →

3.280e+00

查看訓練及測試資料集數據

```
print('x_test:測試用特徵')
print(x_test)
print('-----')
print('x_train:訓練用特徵')
print(x_train)
print('-----')
print('y_test:測試用標籤')
print(y_test)
print('-----')
print('y_train:訓練用標籤')
print(y_train)
```


x_test:測試用特徵

```
[[1.207e+01 2.160e+00 2.170e+00 2.100e+01 8.500e+01 2.600e+00 2.650e+00
 3.700e-01 1.350e+00 2.760e+00 8.600e-01 3.280e+00 3.780e+02]
[1.382e+01 1.750e+00 2.420e+00 1.400e+01 1.110e+02 3.880e+00 3.740e+00
 3.200e-01 1.870e+00 7.050e+00 1.010e+00 3.260e+00 1.190e+03]
[1.369e+01 3.260e+00 2.540e+00 2.000e+01 1.070e+02 1.830e+00 5.600e-01
 5.000e-01 8.000e-01 5.880e+00 9.600e-01 1.820e+00 6.800e+02]
[1.141e+01 7.400e-01 2.500e+00 2.100e+01 8.800e+01 2.480e+00 2.010e+00
 4.200e-01 1.440e+00 3.080e+00 1.100e+00 2.310e+00 4.340e+02]
[1.182e+01 1.720e+00 1.880e+00 1.950e+01 8.600e+01 2.500e+00 1.640e+00
 3.700e-01 1.420e+00 2.060e+00 9.400e-01 2.440e+00 4.150e+02]]
```

x_train:訓練用特徵

```
[[1.358e+01 1.660e+00 2.360e+00 ... 1.090e+00 2.880e+00 1.515e+03]
[1.406e+01 2.150e+00 2.610e+00 ... 1.060e+00 3.580e+00 1.295e+03]
[1.243e+01 1.530e+00 2.290e+00 ... 6.900e-01 2.840e+00 3.520e+02]
...
[1.216e+01 1.610e+00 2.310e+00 ... 1.330e+00 2.260e+00 4.950e+02]
[1.200e+01 3.430e+00 2.000e+00 ... 9.300e-01 3.050e+00 5.640e+02]
[1.182e+01 1.470e+00 1.990e+00 ... 9.500e-01 3.330e+00 4.950e+02]]
```

y_test:測試用標籤

```
[1 0 2 1 1 0 1 1 1 2 1 2 0 1 1 2 2 2 0 1 1 0 2 2 1 0 0 1 2 1 2 2 0 1 1 0]
```

y_train:訓練用標籤

```
[0 0 1 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 1 1 2 1 0 0 2
 1 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 2 2 1 0 1 1 2 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 0 1 1 1
 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 2 1 2 0 2 1 0 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 0 0 2 1 2 1 2 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1
 1 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 2 1 2 0 2 1 0 2 1 0 0 2 0 2 1 1 1]
```

← 20%特徵
(因數據過多只打印出5組)

← 80%特徵

← 20%標籤

← 80%標籤

KNN-曼哈頓距離分類器

```
# ---最短距離---
```

```
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(p = 1)
# 定義模塊,設定p值為1,p值為Minkowski metric參數,p=1使用曼哈頓距離
knn.fit(x_train, y_train)
# 注入訓練數據使用x_train為訓練數據y_train為標籤
print(knn.predict(x_test))
# 預測x_test的標籤類
print(y_test)
```

```
[1 0 2 1 1 0 1 1 1 2 2 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 2 1 1 2 2 0 1 1 1]
[1 0 2 1 1 0 1 1 1 2 1 2 0 1 1 2 2 2 0 1 1 0 2 2 1 0 0 1 2 1 2 2 0 1 1 0]
```

KNN-歐幾里得距離分類器

```
# ---KNN分類---
```

```
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier  
# 導入模塊
```

```
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(p = 2)  
# 定義模塊, 設定p值為2, p值為Minkowski metric參數, p=2使用歐幾里得距離  
knn.fit(x_train, y_train)  
# 注入訓練數據使用x_train為訓練數據y_train為標籤  
print(knn.predict(x_test))  
# 預測x_test的標籤類  
print(y_test)
```

```
[1 0 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 0 1 2 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 2 1 1 2 1 0 1 1 2]  
[1 0 2 1 1 0 1 1 1 2 1 2 0 1 1 2 2 2 0 1 1 0 2 2 1 0 0 1 2 1 2 2 0 1 1 0]
```

決策樹分類器

```
# ---決策樹---
```

```
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier  
# 導入模塊
```

```
tree = DecisionTreeClassifier()  
# 定義模塊  
tree.fit(x_train, y_train)  
# 注入訓練數據使用x_train為訓練數據y_train為標籤  
print(tree.predict(x_test))  
# 預測x_test的標籤類  
print(y_test)
```

```
[1 0 2 1 1 0 1 1 1 2 1 2 0 1 1 2 1 2 0 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 0 1 1 1]  
[1 0 2 1 1 0 1 1 1 2 1 2 0 1 1 2 2 2 0 1 1 0 2 2 1 0 0 1 2 1 2 2 0 1 1 0]
```

參考資料

SKLEARN官網:

[HTTPS://SCIKIT-LEARN.ORG/STABLE/INDEX.HTML](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/index.html)

莫煩PYTHON:

[HTTPS://MORVANZHOU.GITHUB.IO/TUTORIALS/MACHINE-LEARNING/SKLEARN/](https://morvanzhou.github.io/tutorials/machine-learning/sklearn/)

完整程式碼參考:

[HTTPS://GITHUB.COM/ANUISE/PYTHONPRACTICE-
/BLOB/MASTER/SORT/SKLEARN%20SORT.IPY
NB](https://github.com/ANUISE/PYTHONPRACTICE-/blob/master/sort/sklearn%20sort.ipynb)



THANK YOU