课后作业: 决策树(Decision Tree)与随机森林(Random Forests)

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本文档所展示的测试结果,均运行于: Intel Core i7-7700K CPU 4.2GHz

【作业提交】

将分类结果保存到文本文档进行提交(写上每一题的题号和题目,然后再贴答案),同时提交源代码。

- 1. 测试结果命名为: ex06-结果-你的学号-你的姓名.txt
- 2. 输出图片命名为: ex06-性能对比图-你的学号-你的姓名.png (.jpg)
- 3. 源代码命名为: ex06-01-你的学号-你的姓名.py, ex06-02-你的学号-你的姓名.py, ex06-03-你的学号-你的姓名.py

结果文件,要求每小题标注题号,两题之间要求空一行

要求在"糖尿病预测"数据集上分别使用决策树与随机森林完成以下任务,要求如下:

- 1. 要求训练集和测试集的分割比例为75%:25%
- 2. 使用**决策树**模型输出树的深度分别为3和5的得分,要求同时输出训练集和测试集上的评分结果。 (ex06-01)
- 3. 使用**随机森林**模型输出森林中树的个数分别为4和6的得分,随机数种子=8,要求同时输出训练集和测试集上的评分结果。(ex06-02)
- 4. 同时使用**决策树**(树深度={1:20})和**随机森林**(树的棵树={1:20})进行建模,并输出性能对比图。 (ex06-03, ex06-性能对比图)

• 决策树

```
1 # 加载 pandas库,并使用read_csv()函数读取糖尿病预测数据集diabetes
   import pandas as pd
   from sklearn import tree
   from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
   data = pd.read_csv('../Datasets/diabetes.csv')
 7
 8
   # 将数据中的特征和标签进行分离,其中第0位位索引号,第1-8位位特征,第9位为标签
 9
   X = data.iloc[:, 0:8]
   y = data.iloc[:, 8]
11
12
   # 以 70%:30%的比例对训练集和测试集进行拆分
13
14
   X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.25)
15
   dt3 = tree.DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth = 3)
16
17
   dt5 = tree.DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth = 5)
18
   dt3.fit(X_train, y_train)
19
   dt5.fit(X_train, y_train)
20
   print("max_depth=3, 训练集评分:{0:.3f}; 测试集评分:
    {1:.3f}".format(dt3.score(X_train, y_train), dt3.score(X_test, y_test)))
```

```
print("max_depth=5, 训练集评分:{0:.3f}; 测试集评分:
{1:.3f}".format(dt5.score(X_train, y_train), dt5.score(X_test, y_test)))
23
24
```

```
      1
      max_depth=3, 训练集评分:0.783; 测试集评分:0.698

      2
      max_depth=5, 训练集评分:0.844; 测试集评分:0.698
```

• 随机森林

```
1 # 加载 pandas库,并使用read_csv()函数读取糖尿病预测数据集diabetes
2
   import pandas as pd
   from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
   from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
   data = pd.read_csv('../Datasets/diabetes.csv')
6
 7
   # 将数据中的特征和标签进行分离,其中第0位位索引号,第1-8位位特征,第9位为标签
9
   X = data.iloc[:, 0:8]
10
   y = data.iloc[:, 8]
11
12
   # 以 70%:30%的比例对训练集和测试集进行拆分
13
   X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.25)
14
15
16
   rf3 = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators = 3, random_state = 8, n_jobs =
    -1)
   rf5 = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators = 5, random_state = 8, n_jobs =
17
    -1)
18
   rf3.fit(X_train, y_train)
19
   rf5.fit(X_train, y_train)
20
   print("n_estimators=3, 训练集评分:{0:.3f}; 测试集评分:
21
    {1:.3f}".format(rf3.score(X_train, y_train), rf3.score(X_test, y_test)))
   print("n_estimators=5, 训练集评分:{0:.3f}; 测试集评分:
   {1:.3f}".format(rf5.score(X_train, y_train), rf5.score(X_test, y_test)))
23
24
```

```
1 n_estimators=3, 训练集评分:0.941; 测试集评分:0.714
2 n_estimators=5, 训练集评分:0.970; 测试集评分:0.698
```

• 性能对比

```
1 # 加载 pandas库,并使用read_csv()函数读取糖尿病预测数据集diabetes
2
  import numpy as np
3
  import pandas as pd
4
  from sklearn import tree
  from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
  from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
7
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
8
  import os
9
  data = pd.read_csv(os.path.join(os.getcwd(), '...', 'datasets',
   'diabetes.csv'))
```

```
11
12
    # 将数据中的特征和标签进行分离,其中第0位位索引号,第1-8位位特征,第9位为标签
   X = data.iloc[:, 0:8]
13
14
   y = data.iloc[:, 8]
15
16
   # 以 70%:30%的比例对训练集和测试集进行拆分
17
   X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.25)
18
19
   n = 40
20
    scores = np.zeros([4, n]) #第1-4列分别为:
    score_train_dt,score_test_dt,score_train_rf,score_test_rf
21
   num = np.arange(0, n)
22
23
   for i in num:
24
        n = i + 1
25
26
       # 利用当行刷新方法显示正在计算的模型
        print("\r 正在计算第{}/{}个模型,请稍等...".format(n, num.shape[0]),
27
    end="")
28
29
        dt = tree.DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth = n)
30
        dt.fit(X_train, y_train)
31
32
       rf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators = n, random_state = 8, n_jobs
    = -1)
33
       rf.fit(X_train, y_train)
34
        scores[0, i] = dt.score(X_train, y_train)
35
36
        scores[1, i] = dt.score(X_test, y_test)
        scores[2, i] = rf.score(X_train, y_train)
38
        scores[3, i] = rf.score(X_test, y_test)
39
40
         print("随机森林的评分:{}.".format(rf.score(X_test, y_test)))
41
        if i == num.shape[0] - 1:
43
           print("计算完毕!")
44
45
46
47
    plt.figure(dpi=100)
   plt.plot(num, scores[0,:], label="DecisionTree_Train")
48
    plt.plot(num, scores[1,:], label="DecisionTree_Test")
49
50
   plt.plot(num, scores[2,:], label="ForestClassifier_Train")
   plt.plot(num, scores[3,:], label="ForestClassifier_Test")
51
52
   plt.legend(loc='upper right')
53
   plt.savefig('results/Ch06Hw01DecisionTree.png', dpi=150)
55 | plt.show()
```

