

## auc计算方式——python实现



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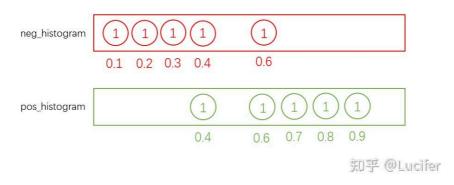
关于auc的定义和原理,我就不在赘述了,已经有比较多的文章说过了。

我们来一起看看auc的python实现方式,尤其是正负例相等的情况下。(有些文章并没有说明这种情况)

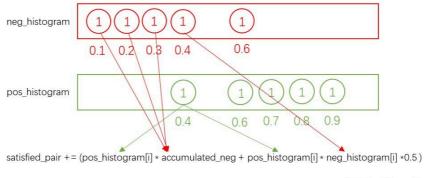
```
import numpy as np
def auc_calculate(labels, preds, n_bins=100):
   postive len = sum(labels) # 正样本数量(因为正样本都是1)
   negative_len = len(labels) - postive_len # 负样本数量
   total_case = postive_len * negative_len # 正负样本对
   pos_histogram = [0 for _ in range(n_bins)]
   neg_histogram = [0 for _ in range(n_bins)]
   bin_width = 1.0 / n_bins
   for i in range(len(labels)):
       nth_bin = int(preds[i] / bin_width)
       if labels[i] == 1:
           pos_histogram[nth_bin] += 1
       else:
           neg_histogram[nth_bin] += 1
    accumulated_neg = 0
    satisfied_pair = 0
    for i in range(n_bins):
        satisfied_pair += (pos_histogram[i] * accumulated_neg + pos_histogram[i] * neg
       accumulated_neg += neg_histogram[i]
       # print(i,satisfied_pair,accumulated_neg)
   return satisfied_pair / float(total_case)
if __name__ == '__main__':
   y = np.array([1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0])
   pred = np.array([0.9, 0.8, 0.7, 0.6, 0.6, 0.4, 0.4, 0.3, 0.2, 0.1])
   print("auc:", auc_calculate(y, pred))
```

对照上述代码, 我们用图解的方式看一下过程:

首先生成neg histogram和pos histogram, 用于存放样本







知乎 @Lucifer

satisfied\_pair 计算公式

以0.4这个正样本为例,它在所有3个负样本前面,且有一个负样本和它相等,因此记为3.5

以此类推, 最后的 satisfied\_pair = 3.5 + 4.5 + 5 + 5 + 5

正负样本对 total case = 5 \* 5

所以auc = satisfied\_pair / total\_case = 23/25 = 0.92

## 让我们通过sklearn验证一下:

```
from sklearn import metrics

def aucfun(act, pred):
    fpr, tpr, thresholds = metrics.roc_curve(act, pred, pos_label=1)
    return metrics.auc(fpr, tpr)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    y = np.array([1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0])
    pred = np.array([0.9, 0.8, 0.7, 0.6, 0.6, 0.4, 0.4, 0.3, 0.2, 0.1])

    print(aucfun(y, pred))
```

auc: 0.92 sklearn: 0.92 知乎@Lucifer

## 结果是一致的, 我们下次再见

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