一、iris 数据集特点分析

iris 数据集的中文名是安德森鸢尾花卉数据集,英文全称是 Anderson's Iris data set。iris 包含 150 个样本,对应数据集的每行数据。每行数据包含每个样本的四个特征和样本的类别信息,所以 iris 数据集是一个 150 行 5 列的二维表。

(一) iris 数据集

	Min	Q1	Q2	Q3	Max
萼片长度	4.3	5.1	5.8	6.4	7.9
(cm)					
萼片宽度	2.2	2.8	3	3.3	4.4
(cm)					
花瓣长度	1	1.6	4.35	5.1	6.9
(cm)					
花瓣宽度	0.1	0.3	1.3	1.8	2.5
(cm)					

表 1 iria 数据集各属性值最小值 四分位点 最大值列表

(二) iris 数据集各属性箱图

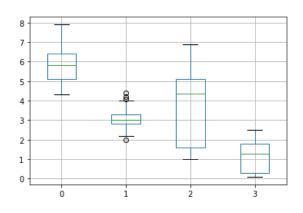
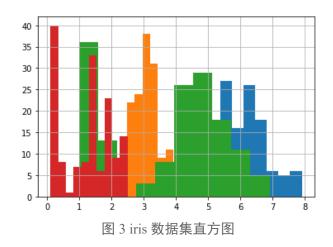


图 2 iris 数据集各属性箱图

(三) iris 数据集直方图



(四) iris 数据集散点图

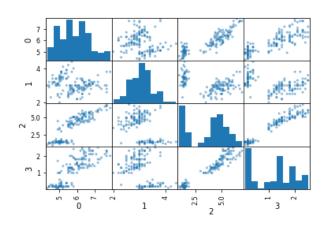
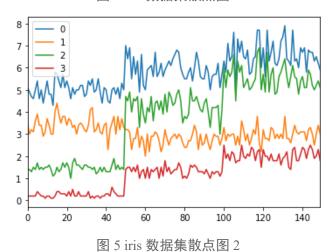


图 4 iris 数据集散点图 1

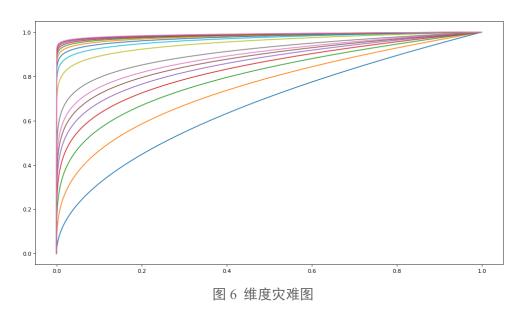


(五) 数据集特点分析

- 1、萼片长度(cm)该属性尾部较重,自由度较小
- 2、萼片宽度(cm) 该属性上明显有一些样本点是异常值 同时高属性略微成左 偏态
- 3、花瓣长度(cm)该属性成右偏态
- 4、花瓣宽度(cm)该属性成右偏态

该数据样本数据点较少,各属性值分布正常。

二、维度灾难的直观感受



相关代码均有本人书写,具见 https://github.com/TianhaoFu/-

附录一: iris 数据集统计量计算代码

```
#include<iostream>
#include<string>
#include<vector>
#include<fstream>
#include<sstream>
#include<typeinfo>
#include<algorithm>
#include<cstring>
#define N 150
using namespace std;
template<class outT, class inT>
outT convert(const inT &in)
{
    stringstream ss;
    outT out;
    ss \ll in;
    ss >> out;
    return out;
string array[151][5];
double array double[151][4];
//csv 文件其实就是文本文件,每行字段用逗号分隔。
int main()
    ifstream inFile("iris_data.csv", ios::in);
    string lineStr;
    vector < vector < string > > strArray;
    int i, j;
    i = 0;
    char * end;
    if ( inFile.fail() )
         cout << "读取文件失败" << endl;
    while ( getline(inFile,lineStr))
//
         打印整行字符串
         j = 0;
//
         cout << lineStr << endl;</pre>
         stringstream ss(lineStr);
         string str;
         vector < string > lineArray ;
         while (getline(ss,str,','))
```

```
array[i][j] = str;
              j++;
         }
         i++;
         strArray.push_back(lineArray);
//
     检查数据格式
//// cout << "bibu" << strArray[6][4] << endl;
     for(int i = 0; i < 150; i ++ )
     {
         for (int j = 0; j < 4; j ++)
//
              cout << "----" <<array[i][j]<<typeid(array[i][j]).name();
              array_double[i][j] = convert<double,string>(array[i][j]);
//
              cout << "++++" <<array_double[i][j]<<typeid(array_double[i][j]).name();</pre>
         }
         cout << endl;
     }
     double min[5],max[5],media[5],q1[5],q3[5];
     double a[N+1];
     for(int j = 0; j < 4; j +++)
     {
         memset(a,0,sizeof(a));
         for(int i = 0; i < 150; i ++ )
              a[i+1] = array\_double[i][j];
         sort(a+1,a+N);
//
         for(i=1;i<150;i++)
//
              cout<<"Ddaa"<<a[i]<<endl;
         \min[j] = a[1];
         max[j] = a[N];
         media[j] = (a[N/2] + a[N/2+1])/2;
         int loc 1 = (N/2)/2 + 1;
         //不是整数
         int loc3 = (N/2+1) + ((N - (N/2+1) + 1)/2);
         //不是整数
//
         长度: 末-初+1
         //中位数 首 + 长度/2 (此题中非整数)
         q1[j] = a[loc1];
         q3[j] = a[loc3];
     ofstream outFile;
```

```
outFile.open("iris data processed.csv",ios::out);
    outFile<<"attribute name"<<','<<"min"<<','<<"q1"<<','<"mean"<<','<"q3"<<','<"max"<
<endl;
                                       片
    outFile
                                               长
                                                       度
                                                                              )
                <<
                                                                      cm
"<<','<<min[0]<<','<<q1[0]<<','<<media[0]<<','<<q3[0]<<','<<max[0]<<endl;
    outFile
                                       片
                                               宽
                                                                      cm
                                                                              )
"<<','<<min[1]<<','<<max[1]<<endl;
    outFile
                                               长
                <<
                               花
                                       瓣
                                                       度
                                                                              )
                                                                      cm
"<<','<<min[2]<<','<<q1[2]<<','<<media[2]<<','<<q3[2]<<','<<max[2]<<endl;
    outFile
                               花
                                               宽
                                                       度
                                                                              )
                                       瓣
                                                                      cm
"<<','<<min[3]<<','<<q1[3]<<','<<media[3]<<','<<q3[3]<<','<<max[3]<<endl;
    outFile.close();
    return 0;
}
附录二: iris 数据集箱图绘制代码
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
df = pd.read csv(r'C:\Users\Tianh\Desktop\iris_data.csv',header=None)
#将4列属性提取为4列列表便于后续处理
df1 = df.iloc[0:,0]
df2 = df.iloc[0:,1]
df3 = df.iloc[1:,2]
df4 = df.iloc[1:,3]
df.boxplot()
plt.show()
附录三: iris 数据集直方图绘制代码
df1.hist()
df2.hist()
df3.hist()
df4.hist()
附录四: iris 数据集散点图绘制代码
df.plot()
附录五: 维度灾难示意图绘制代码
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

```
def fl(x):
     return pow(x, 1/2)
def f2(x):
     return pow(x, 1/3)
def f3(x):
     return pow(x, 1/4)
def f4(x):
     return pow(x, 1/5)
def f5(x):
     return pow(x,1/6)
def f6(x):
     return pow(x, 1/7)
def f7(x):
     return pow(x, 1/8)
def fl1(x):
     return pow(x, 1/10)
def f21(x):
     return pow(x, 1/20)
def f31(x):
     return pow(x, 1/30)
def f41(x):
     return pow(x, 1/40)
def f51(x):
     return pow(x, 1/50)
def f61(x):
     return pow(x, 1/60)
def f71(x):
     return pow(x, 1/70)
def f81(x):
     return pow(x, 1/80)
def f91(x):
     return pow(x, 1/90)
def f101(x):
     return pow(x, 1/100)
g1 = np.frompyfunc(f1,1,1)
g2 = np.frompyfunc(f2,1,1)
g3 = np.frompyfunc(f3,1,1)
g4 = np.frompyfunc(f4,1,1)
g5 = np.frompyfunc(f5,1,1)
g6 = np.frompyfunc(f6,1,1)
g7 = np.frompyfunc(f7,1,1)
g11 = np.frompyfunc(f11,1,1)
g21 = np.frompyfunc(f21,1,1)
g31 = np.frompyfunc(f31,1,1)
```

```
g41 = np.frompyfunc(f41,1,1)
g51 = np.frompyfunc(f51,1,1)
g61 = np.frompyfunc(f61,1,1)
g71 = np.frompyfunc(f71,1,1)
g81 = np.frompyfunc(f81,1,1)
g91 = np.frompyfunc(f91,1,1)
g101 = np.frompyfunc(f101,1,1)
fig = plt.figure(num=1,figsize=(15,8),dpi=80)
a = np.arange(0,1,0.0001)
plt.plot(np.arange(0,1,0.0001),g1(a))
plt.plot(np.arange(0,1,0.0001),g2(a))
plt.plot(np.arange(0,1,0.0001),g3(a))
plt.plot(np.arange(0,1,0.0001),g4(a))
plt.plot(np.arange(0,1,0.0001),g5(a))
plt.plot(np.arange(0,1,0.0001),g6(a))
plt.plot(np.arange(0,1,0.0001),g7(a))
plt.plot(np.arange(0,1,0.0001),g11(a))
plt.plot(np.arange(0,1,0.0001),g21(a))
plt.plot(np.arange(0,1,0.0001),g31(a))
plt.plot(np.arange(0,1,0.0001),g41(a))
plt.plot(np.arange(0,1,0.0001),g51(a))
plt.plot(np.arange(0,1,0.0001),g61(a))
plt.plot(np.arange(0,1,0.0001),g71(a))
plt.plot(np.arange(0,1,0.0001),g81(a))
plt.plot(np.arange(0,1,0.0001),g91(a))
plt.plot(np.arange(0,1,0.0001),g101(a))
plt.show()
```