实验分析

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我利用小组实验产生的输出做出了聚类分析.
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我阅读了课程链接中的表格部分——"聚类算法比较". 我发现 Affinity propagation 方法的用例是"Many clusters, uneven cluster size, non-flat geometry", 即"多簇, 簇的大小无需均匀, 几何分布无需平坦". 这契合对高度分布的分析, 我希望了解高楼的分布, 是否存在高楼群, 即高楼附近环绕小楼. 在区分高楼群的过程, 也无需将群的大小固定, 而且高楼群的楼层高度也无需均匀分布. 因此我想尝试这个方法.

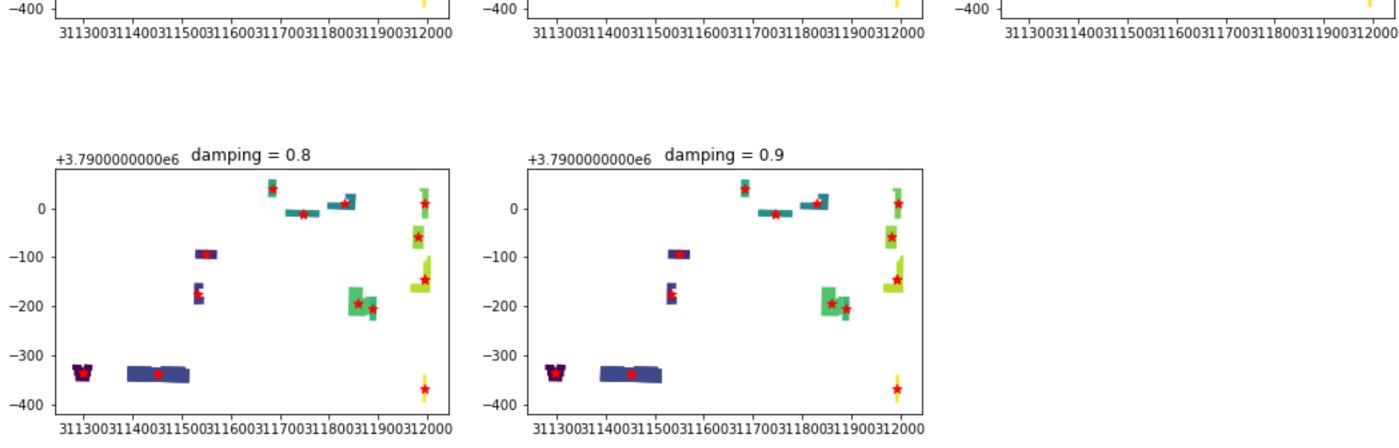
我查阅了这个方法的文档. 它的参数如下:

- damping, default=0.5. 衰减因子. 它决定了集簇后期进入的点所占的权重. 衰减因子越大, 后期进入的点所占的比重越低.
- max_iter , default=200. 最大迭代次数.
- convergence_iter , default=15. 收敛迭代次数, 如果到了集簇后期, 簇的数目在数次(convergence_iter)迭代之后不再改变, 即代表收敛已经达到, 无须继续迭代.
- copy , default=True. 是否复制输入数据.
- preference , array-like of shape (n_samples,) or float, default=None. 偏好, 数字越大的越容易成为簇的典型代表.
 affinity , {'euclidean', 'precomputed'}, default='euclidean'. 联络, 默认选择欧几里得联络计算点之间的距离.
- verbose , default=False. 是否输出更多的信息, 运行记录.
 random_state , RandomState instance or None, default=None. 是否选择使用固定的随机数序列, 选择固定的即可重复分簇结果.

我将研究 damping 的影响, 用楼的高度或者 None 固定 preference , 设置 random_state=5 来重复结果. 其他均设置为默认参数.

```
In [1]:
          import geopandas as qpd
          import numpy as np
          import pandas as pd
 In [2]:
          selected_heights = gpd.read_file("outputs/selected_heights.geojson")
 In [3]:
          from sklearn.cluster import AffinityPropagation
 In [4]:
          #display(selected heights)
 In [5]:
          selected_heights_centroid = selected_heights.copy()
          # convert Polygon to centroids
          selected_heights_centroid["geometry"] = selected_heights_centroid["geometry"].apply(lambda p : p.centroid)
          # skim off entries without floor information
          selected heights centroid = selected heights centroid[~np.isnan(selected heights centroid["Floor"])]
 In [6]:
          # create input format for clustering
          selected heights centroid x = pd.Series(selected heights centroid['geometry'][:].x)
          selected heights centroid y = pd.Series(selected heights centroid['geometry'][:].y)
          selected_heights_centroid_P = np.column_stack((selected_heights_centroid_x, selected_heights_centroid_y))
 In [7]:
          def APClusters(prep):
              return the AffinityPropagation, dampings, and dataframes predicted by AffinityPropagation
              clustering = []
              damps = []
              for damp in np.arange(5, 10)/10:
                  #print (damp)
                  damps append(damp)
                  clustering.append(AffinityPropagation(damping=damp, preference=prep, random_state=5).fit(selected_heights_centroid_P))
              predicted = []
              for c in clustering:
                  predicted.append(c.predict(selected_heights_centroid_P))
                  #print(c)
              return clustering, damps, predicted
          noprep = APClusters(None)
 In [9]:
          #selected heights.head()
In [10]:
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          fig, axs = plt.subplots(2, 3, figsize=(18, 10))
          fig.delaxes(axs[1][2])
          clustering, damps, predicted = noprep
          for damp, c, p in zip(damps, clustering, predicted):
              row = int(i/3)
              col = i % 3
              ax = axs[row, col]
              selected heights copy = selected heights.copy()
              selected_heights_copy["damping_%.1f" % damp] = p
              ax.set title("damping = %.1f" % damp)
              selected heights copy.plot(column="damping %.1f" % damp, ax=ax)
              centroids = c.cluster centers
              ax.scatter(centroids[:, 0], centroids[:, 1], label="centroids from fit", marker='*', s=50, c='r')
              i += 1
                                                              +3.790000000e6 damping = 0.6
                                                                                                             +3.7900000000e6 damping = 0.7
              +3.79000000000e6 damping = 0.5
            0
          -100
                                                         -100
                                                                                                        -100
          -200
                                                                                                        -200
          -300
                                                         -300
                                                                                                        -300
          -400
                                                         -400
                                                                                                         -400
               311300311400311500311600311700311800311900312000
                                                              311300311400311500311600311700311800311900312000
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                                                             +3.79000000000e6 damping = 0.9
              +3.790000000e6 damping = 0.8
            0
          -100
                                                         -100
          -200
                                                         -200
          -300
                                                         -300
          -400
                                                         -400
                                                              311300311400311500311600311700311800311900312000
               311300311400311500311600311700311800311900312000
         小结 —— preference = None
         使用 preference = None 的时候, 默认会取输入数据的平均值作为典型数据. 我将结果绘制如上图.
In [11]:
          prep_floor = APClusters(selected_heights["Floor"])
In [12]:
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          fig, axs = plt.subplots(2, 3, figsize=(18, 10))
          fig.delaxes(axs[1][2])
          clustering, damps, predicted = prep_floor
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for damp, c, p in zip(damps, clustering, predicted):
    row = int(i/3)
    col = i % 3
    ax = axs[row, col]
    selected_heights_copy = selected_heights.copy()
    selected_heights_copy["damping_%.1f" % damp] = p
    ax.set_title("damping = %.1f" % damp)
    selected_heights_copy.plot(column="damping_%.1f" % damp, ax=ax)
    centroids = c.cluster_centers_
    ax.scatter(centroids[:, 0], centroids[:, 1], label="centroids from fit", marker='*', s=50, c='r')
    i += 1
    _{\pm 3.7900000000e6} damping = 0.5
                                                     \pm 3.79000000000e6 damping = 0.6
                                                                                                      +3.790000000006 damping = 0.7
  0
                                                 -100
-100
                                                                                                  -100
-200
                                                 -200
                                                                                                  -200
-300
                                                 -300
                                                                                                  -300
```



小结 —— preference = Floor

使用 preference = dataframe['Floor'] 的时候, 会取输入数据的各个楼的高度作为典型数据. 我将结果绘制如上图.

实验结果

In []:

来自preference的影响

我尝试了两种 preference 的设置

- 设置其为 None:这时默认的典型样本是均值,因此我们仍然可以集簇.
- 设置其为 selected_heights["Floor"]:这时的典型样本数据是各个楼的高度,因此很难将他们集簇起来.从图中可以看出,各个建筑各自为簇.#### 来自damping的影响 我只分析 preference=None 的影响,另一种设置已经被证明失败.选取不同的 damping 会出现不同的集簇数据,当 damping 变大时,集簇数目变少.这是符合预期的,因为 damping 很大时,后面读取的数据所占的权重已经很小了,不影响整个集簇的过程,因此它们只能被放入最先生成的簇中.