下面我给你一个具体的、可执行的 Python 代码框架和详细注释,以实现**GPSA (Golden Path Search Algorithm) **在你所描述的数据场景中的应用:

ϔ 数据准备要求:

假设你的 DataFrame 结构如下:

• Group: 组别

· Stage: 阶段名

• Equipment: 设备名

• Yield: 良率 (0~100 之间浮点数)

每个样本代表一个生产实例,列出每个阶段具体使用的设备以及对应的最终良率。

► 完整实现步骤与 Python 代码:

data.dropna(inplace=True)

Step 1: 数据预处理

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# 假设 df 为原始数据

# df 示例结构:

# | Sample_ID | Group | Stage | Equipment | Yield |

# |-----|

# Pivot 数据, 形成 (Sample_ID 为索引, 每个阶段设备为列的形式)

df_pivot = df.pivot_table(index='Sample_ID', columns='Stage', values='Equipment', aggfunc='first')

yield_df = df[['Sample_ID',
'Yield']].drop_duplicates().set_index('Sample_ID')

# 合并成一张完整数据表

data = df pivot.join(yield df)
```

Step 2: 阶段筛选 (Group OGA, GOGA)

```
from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
from sklearn.metrics import r2 score
# 编码设备名为数字 (One-hot encoding)
encoder = OneHotEncoder(handle unknown='ignore', sparse=False)
X encoded = encoder.fit transform(data.iloc[:, :-1])
y = data['Yield'].values
# GOGA 阶段筛选实现 (Group Orthogonal Greedy Algorithm)
selected stages = []
remaining stages = list(data.columns[:-1])
threshold = 0.01 # 可根据需要调整的阈值
current score = 0
while remaining stages:
   scores = []
    for stage in remaining stages:
       trial stages = selected stages + [stage]
       X trial = encoder.fit transform(data[trial stages])
       model = LinearRegression().fit(X trial, y)
       y pred = model.predict(X trial)
       score = r2_score(y, y_pred)
       scores.append((stage, score))
    # 选取提升最明显的阶段
   scores.sort(key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)
   best stage, best score = scores[0]
   if best score - current score > threshold:
       selected_stages.append(best stage)
       remaining stages.remove(best stage)
       current score = best_score
   else:
       break
print("关键阶段:", selected stages)
```

Step 3: 生成关键阶段所有路径组合

```
from itertools import product
```

获取每个关键阶段的唯一设备列表

```
equipments_per_stage = {stage: data[stage].unique() for stage in
selected stages}
```

```
# 所有可能路径的组合 (Cartesian Product)
all_paths = list(product(*equipments_per_stage.values()))
print(f"共生成 {len(all paths)} 条路径组合")
```

Step 4: 为每条路径构建良率预测模型

```
def predict_yield(path, data, stages, encoder):
   X_binary = pd.DataFrame(0, index=data.index, columns=stages)
   for stage, equip in zip(stages, path):
       X_binary[stage] = (data[stage] == equip).astype(int)
   X encoded = encoder.fit transform(X binary)
   model = LinearRegression().fit(X encoded, data['Yield'])
   predicted yield = model.predict(X encoded).mean() # 平均预测值代表路径良
率
   return predicted yield
# 为所有路径预测良率
path yields = []
for path in all paths:
   yield pred = predict yield(path, data, selected stages, encoder)
   path yields.append((path, yield pred))
# 根据良率排序
sorted paths = sorted(path yields, key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)
```

Step 5: 推荐黄金路径(前 10)

```
top_10_paths = sorted_paths[:10]

print("推荐黄金路径 (TOP 10):")

for i, (path, pred_yield) in enumerate(top_10_paths, 1):
    print(f"路径 {i}: {dict(zip(selected_stages, path))}, 预测良率:
{pred_yield:.2f}%")
```

Step 6: 计算 Reliance Index (可信度)

```
def reliance_index(path, data, stages, encoder):
    correlations = []
    for stage, equip in zip(stages, path):
```

☞ 完整执行流程总结:

- 数据预处理 (整合数据)
- 阶段筛选 (GOGA 算法)
- 枚举路径(笛卡尔积)
- 良率预测与路径排序
- 黄金路径推荐
- 计算 Reliance Index 提高推荐可信度

■ 实际执行提示:

- 上述代码适用于数据量在中小规模的数据。
- 如果设备数或路径数过于庞大, 需考虑更高效的特征选择或路径采样方法。
- 具体数据的特征编码、模型类型或阈值参数应根据实际业务需求与数据特征进行调整。

以上代码完整体现了 GPSA 的核心思想与执行逻辑,帮助你实现一个基于多阶段制造流程的黄金路径搜索算法。

好的,下面我针对你的问题逐个修正并给出更清晰完整的代码实现:

▶ 一、数据预处理阶段(排除通过率较低的设备)

假设通过率阈值为5%,即设备使用频率低于5%的设备从数据中排除:

```
def filter_low_pass_equipment(df, threshold=0.05):
    equipment_counts = df['Equipment'].value_counts(normalize=True)
    equipment_to_keep = equipment_counts[equipment_counts >=
threshold].index
    df_filtered = df[df['Equipment'].isin(equipment_to_keep)].copy()
    return df_filtered

# 使用方法:
df_filtered = filter_low_pass_equipment(df, threshold=0.05)
```

►二、GOGA 的 Group 筛选完整代码(含 group 选择)

GOGA 的核心思想是每次选择一个 Group (即阶段),而非单个设备,因此需对每个 Group 所有设备进行 One-hot 编码作为整体。

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score

def GOGA_group_selection(data, groups, yield_col='Yield', threshold=0.01):
    selected_groups = []
    remaining_groups = groups.copy()
    current_score = 0

while remaining_groups:
    scores = []
    for group in remaining_groups:
        trial_groups = selected_groups + [group]
        X_trial = pd.get_dummies(data[trial_groups])
        model = LinearRegression().fit(X_trial, data[yield_col])
        score = model.score(X_trial, data[yield_col]) # 使用R2衡量拟合效

果

scores.append((group, score))
```

```
# 选择效果最明显的 Group
```

```
best_group, best_score = max(scores, key=lambda x: x[1])
if best_score - current_score > threshold:
    selected_groups.append(best_group)
    remaining_groups.remove(best_group)
    current_score = best_score
else:
    break
return selected groups
```

调用方法示例:

 $models = {}$

for path in all paths:

key stages, interaction order=2)

path yields.append((path, yield pred))

```
all_groups = data.columns[:-1].tolist() # 所有阶段
key_stages = GOGA_group_selection(data, all_groups, yield_col='Yield')
print("筛选出的关键阶段为: ", key stages)
```

► 三、建立预测模型(含高阶交互项)

建立带有二阶或更高阶交互效应的回归模型。这里我们采用 Polynomial Features:

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
from sklearn.pipeline import make pipeline
def predict_yield_with_interaction(path, data, stages,
interaction order=2):
    # 创建二进制特征
   X binary = pd.DataFrame(0, index=data.index, columns=stages)
    for stage, equip in zip(stages, path):
       X binary[stage] = (data[stage] == equip).astype(int)
    # 交互项建模
   poly = PolynomialFeatures (degree=interaction order,
interaction only=True, include bias=False)
   model = make pipeline(poly, LinearRegression())
   model.fit(X binary, data['Yield'])
   # 预测路径良率 (取均值作为代表)
   predicted yield = model.predict(X binary).mean()
   return predicted_yield, model
# 为所有路径预测良率 (示例: 二阶交互项)
path yields = []
```

yield pred, fitted model = predict yield with interaction (path, data,

根据预测良率排序 sorted_paths = sorted(path_yields, key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True) # 显示 TOP10 路径 top_10_paths = sorted_paths[:10] print("TOP 10 黄金路径及预测良率:") for idx, (path, yield_pred) in enumerate(top_10_paths, 1): print(f"路径 {idx}: {dict(zip(key_stages, path))}, 预测良率: {yield pred:.2f}%")

▶ 【整合以上步骤:完整流程】

整体完整代码流程:

```
# === Step 1: 数据预处理 (筛选低通过率设备) ===
df filtered = filter low pass equipment(df, threshold=0.05)
#数据 Pivot 为可用结构 (每个样本一行,每个 stage 一列)
df pivot = df filtered.pivot_table(index='Sample_ID', columns='Stage',
values='Equipment', aggfunc='first')
yield df = df filtered[['Sample ID',
'Yield']].drop duplicates().set index('Sample ID')
data = df pivot.join(yield df).dropna()
# === Step 2: 使用 GOGA 进行关键阶段选择 ===
all groups = data.columns[:-1].tolist()
key stages = GOGA group selection(data, all groups, yield col='Yield',
threshold=0.01)
print ("筛选出的关键阶段为: ", key stages)
# === Step 3: 生成关键阶段所有可能路径 ===
from itertools import product
equipments per stage = {stage: data[stage].unique() for stage in
key stages}
all paths = list(product(*equipments per stage.values()))
print(f"关键阶段生成路径数: {len(all paths)}")
# === Step 4: 为每个路径构建交互效应预测模型并预测良率 ===
path yields = []
models = {}
for path in all paths:
   yield pred, fitted model = predict yield with interaction(path, data,
key stages, interaction order=2)
   path yields.append((path, yield pred))
```

```
models[path] = fitted_model
sorted paths = sorted(path yields, key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)
top 10 paths = sorted paths[:10]
print ("推荐的 TOP10 黄金路径:")
for idx, (path, yield pred) in enumerate(top 10 paths, 1):
    print(f"路径 {idx}: {dict(zip(key_stages, path))}, 预测良率:
{yield pred:.2f}%")
# === Step 5: Reliance Index 计算 ===
def reliance index(path, data, stages):
    corr sum = 0
    for stage, equip in zip(stages, path):
        binary var = (data[stage] == equip).astype(int)
       corr sum += np.abs(np.corrcoef(binary var, data['Yield'])[0,1])
    avg_corr = corr_sum / len(stages)
    max_yield = data['Yield'].max()
    min_yield = data['Yield'].min()
   pred yield, = predict yield with interaction(path, data, stages,
interaction order=2)
    rigp = \overline{1} - (np.abs(pred yield - avg corr)) / (max yield - min yield)
    return rigp
print("\nReliance Index 可信度:")
for idx, (path, ) in enumerate(top 10 paths, 1):
    rigp = reliance index(path, data, key stages)
    print(f"路径 {idx}: 可信度: {rigp:.4f}")
```

₡ 总结说明:

- 已补充设备通过率筛选逻辑。
- •提供了完整 GOGA 的 group 选择代码。
- 构建并应用了二阶交互项预测模型。
- 提供了 Reliance Index 计算代码以验证推荐路径的可信性。

以上代码适合数据规模适中情形,如果路径组合极大,建议进一步优化效率。

下面我逐一清晰地解答你提出的两个问题:

▶ 一、group.so 完整代码(作为 GOGA 的替代方案)

Group LASSO (GLASSO) 是一种有效的分组特征选择方法,可以作为 GOGA 的备选方案。你可以使用 group-lasso Python 库实现。具体方法如下:

🗲 安装 group-lasso 库:

pip install group-lasso

★ 完整的 Group LASSO 代码实现:

```
from group lasso import GroupLasso
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
def group_lasso_selection(data, groups, yield_col='Yield', alpha=0.01):
   X = data[groups]
    y = data[yield col]
    # One-hot encode features
    encoder = OneHotEncoder(sparse=False, handle unknown='ignore')
    X encoded = encoder.fit transform(X)
    # 设置 group 定义
    group sizes = [len(data[col].unique()) for col in groups]
    group array = []
    for idx, size in enumerate(group sizes):
        group array += [idx] * size
    group array = np.array(group array)
    # 建立 Group Lasso 模型
    gl = GroupLasso(
        groups=group_array,
        group reg=alpha,
        11 reg=0,
        frobenius lipschitz=True,
        scale reg="inverse group size",
        subsampling_scheme=None,
        supress warning=True,
        n iter=\overline{1000},
        tol=1e-3,
        warm start=False,
        fit intercept=True
    gl.fit(X encoded, y.values)
    # 获取选中的 group 索引
    selected group indices = np.unique(group array[gl.sparsity mask ])
    selected groups = [groups[idx] for idx in selected group indices]
```

return selected groups

调用示例

```
selected_groups_glasso = group_lasso_selection(data, groups=all_groups, alpha=0.01)
print("Group LASSO 筛选的关键阶段:", selected groups glasso)
```

这样就得到了一个有效的备用方法。

▶ 二、路径组合非常多时的效率优化建议:

当路径组合数量非常庞大时(例如数百万或数十亿组合),枚举所有路径是不现实的。因此你需要以下的策略来优化效率:

№(1) 阶段分层或分段筛选:

- 分步骤进行路径搜索,例如:
- 先从每个 group 内部最优路径选择,再组合跨 group 路径。
- 先找出影响最大的几个 group 或 stage, 然后再进行局部组合分析。

₽(2) 采用启发式或贪心算法:

- •可以利用贪婪算法逐步加入路径:
- 先固定表现最好的阶段设备组合,再逐个阶段添加设备,每次选用当前阶段表现最好的少数设备组合。

示例(贪婪路径搜索伪代码):

伪代码示例

```
optimal_path = []
for stage in selected_stages:
   best_equip = None
   best_yield = -np.inf
   for equip in data[stage].unique():
        current path = optimal path + [equip]
```

```
predicted_yield, _ = predict_yield_with_interaction(current_path,
data, selected_stages[:len(current_path)], interaction_order=2)
    if predicted_yield > best_yield:
        best_yield = predicted_yield
        best_equip = equip
    optimal path.append(best_equip)
```

这样能快速定位到较好的路径而无需全组合搜索。

← (3) 采用元启发式算法(Meta-heuristic algorithms):

- 例如遗传算法(Genetic Algorithm, GA)、粒子群优化(PSO):
- 初始随机生成路径组合。
- 通过迭代优化(mutation、crossover 等操作)寻找高良率路径。

```
推荐使用库: PyGAD (遗传算法的 Python 实现)
```

```
pip install pygad
```

遗传算法伪代码框架:

```
import pygad

def fitness_func(solution, solution_idx):
    # solution 代表设备的选择方案
    selected_equipment = [equipments[i][solution[i]] for i in
range(len(selected_stages))]
    predicted_yield, _ = predict_yield_with_interaction(selected_equipment,
data, selected_stages, interaction_order=2)
    return predicted_yield # 直接以良率作为适应度
```

初始化遗传算法 (示例参数)

∠ (4) 使用并行计算和 GPU 加速:

• 如果你的计算机资源允许,可以使用并行处理库如 multiprocessing、joblib,甚至 GPU 计算来并行处理路径的预测任务。

并行示例:

```
from joblib import Parallel, delayed

results = Parallel(n_jobs=8) (delayed(predict_yield_with_interaction)(
    path, data, selected_stages, interaction_order=2) for path in
all_paths)
```

★ 综上所述的推荐优化方案:

- 首选贪心算法或阶段式组合搜索: 能快速获得较优路径。
- •如果想进一步优化:推荐使用遗传算法等 Meta-heuristic 方法。
- 并行处理与 GPU 加速: 可与上述方法结合使用进一步提升效率。

▶ 总结:

- 已提供 group.so 的具体实现(即 GroupLasso 代码)。
- •针对路径组合数量过大的情况,提出了详细的优化建议与具体实现参考代码。

你可根据具体数据规模和实际算力选择合适的方法进行优化处理。