```
In [1]: # %cd daseCV/datasets/
# !bash get_datasets.sh
# %cd ../..
```

K-近邻算法 (kNN) 练习

补充并完成本练习。

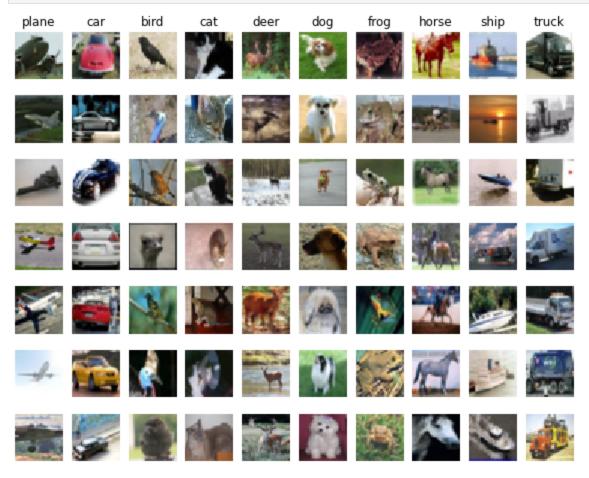
kNN分类器包含两个阶段:

- 训练阶段,分类器获取训练数据并简单地记住它。
- 测试阶段, kNN将测试图像与所有训练图像进行比较,并计算出前k个最相似的训练示例的标签来对每个 测试图像进行分类。
- 对k值进行交叉验证

在本练习中,您将实现这些步骤,并了解基本的图像分类、交叉验证和熟练编写高效矢量化代码的能力。

```
In [2]: # 运行notebook的一些初始化代码
       import random
       import numpy as np
       from daseCV.data utils import load CIFAR10
       import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
       # 使得matplotlib的图像在当前页显示而不是新的窗口。
       %matplotlib inline
       plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10.0, 8.0) # set default size of plots
       plt.rcParams['image.interpolation'] = 'nearest'
       plt.rcParams['image.cmap'] = 'gray'
       # 一些更神奇的,使notebook 重新加载外部的python模块;
       # 参见 http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1907993/autoreload-of-modules-in-ipython
       %load ext autoreload
       %autoreload 2
In [3]: # 加载未处理的 CIFAR-10 数据.
       cifar10 dir = './input/cifar-10-batches-py'
       # 清理变量以防止多次加载数据(这可能会导致内存问题)
          del X train, y train
          del X test, y test
          print('Clear previously loaded data.')
       except:
          pass
       X train, y train, X test, y test = load CIFAR10(cifar10 dir)
       # 作为健全性检查,我们打印出训练和测试数据的形状。
       print('Training data shape: ', X_train.shape)
       print('Training labels shape: ', y train.shape)
       print('Test data shape: ', X test.shape)
       print('Test labels shape: ', y test.shape)
       Training data shape: (50000, 32, 32, 3)
       Training labels shape: (50000,)
       Test data shape: (10000, 32, 32, 3)
       Test labels shape: (10000,)
```

```
# 可视化数据集中的一些示例。
In [4]:
       # 我们展示了训练图像的所有类别的一些示例。
       classes = ['plane', 'car', 'bird', 'cat', 'deer', 'dog', 'frog', 'horse', 'ship', 'truck'
       num classes = len(classes)
       samples per class = 7
       for y, cls in enumerate(classes):
           idxs = np.flatnonzero(y train == y) # flatnonzero表示返回所给数列的非零项的索引值,这里表示
           idxs = np.random.choice(idxs, samples per class, replace=False) # replace表示抽取的样本
           for i, idx in enumerate(idxs):
              plt idx = i * num classes + y + 1
              plt.subplot(samples per class, num classes, plt idx)
              plt.imshow(X train[idx].astype('uint8'))
              plt.axis('off')
              if i == 0:
                  plt.title(cls)
       plt.show()
```



```
In [5]: # 在练习中使用更小的子样本可以提高代码的效率
num_training = 5000
mask = list(range(num_training))
X_train = X_train[mask]
y_train = y_train[mask]

num_test = 500
mask = list(range(num_test))
X_test = X_test[mask]
y_test = y_test[mask]
# 将图像数据调整为行
X_train = np.reshape(X_train, (X_train.shape[0], -1))
X_test = np.reshape(X_test, (X_test.shape[0], -1))
print(X_train.shape, X_test.shape)
```

(5000, 3072) (500, 3072)

In [6]: | from daseCV.classifiers import KNearestNeighbor

```
# 创建一个kNN分类器实例。
# 请记住,kNN分类器的训练并不会做什么:
# 分类器仅记住数据并且不做进一步处理
classifier = KNearestNeighbor()
classifier.train(X_train, y_train)
```

现在,我们要使用kNN分类器对测试数据进行分类。回想一下,我们可以将该过程分为两个步骤:

- 1. 首先,我们必须计算所有测试样本与所有训练样本之间的距离。
- 2. 给定这些距离,对于每个测试示例,我们找到k个最接近的示例,并让它们对标签进行投票

让我们开始计算所有训练和测试示例之间的距离矩阵。 假设有 Ntr 的训练样本和 Nte 的测试样本, 该过程的结果存储在一个 Nte x Ntr 矩阵中, 其中每个元素 (i,j) 表示的是第 i 个测试样本和第 j 个 训练样本的距离。

注意:在完成此notebook中的三个距离的计算时请不要使用numpy提供的np.linalg.norm()函数。

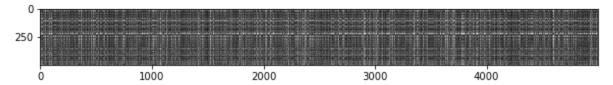
首先打开 daseCV/classifiers/k_nearest_neighbor.py 并且补充完成函数 compute_distances_two_loops , 这个函数使用双重循环(效率十分低下)来计算距离矩阵。

```
In [7]: # 打开 daseCV/classifiers/k_nearest_neighbor.py 并且补充完成
# compute_distances_two_loops.

# 测试你的代码:
dists = classifier.compute_distances_two_loops(X_test)
print(dists.shape)

(500, 5000)
```

```
In [8]: # 我们可视化距离矩阵: 每行代表一个测试样本与训练样本的距离 plt.imshow(dists, interpolation='none') plt.show()
```



问题1

请注意距离矩阵中的结构化图案,其中某些行或列的可见亮度更高。(请注意,使用默认的配色方案,黑色表示低距离,而白色表示高距离。)

- 数据中导致行亮度更高的原因是什么?
- 那列方向的是什么原因呢?

答: 首先, 应该明确行与列的含义, 根据维数, 行 i 列 j 表示第 i 个测试样本和第 j 个训练样本的距离, 距离越大, 则这个像素点越亮.

- 那么, 某行i 亮度更高的说明第i 个测试样本和每个训练样本的距离都很远. 也就是说, 训练中我们没见过这样的图片.
- 同理, 某列 *j* 亮度更高说明第 *j* 个训练样本和每个测试样本都距离很远. 也就是说, 测试中没有和这个图片相似的图片, 粗略地可以认为这张图片的效用不大.

```
In [9]: # 现在实现函数predict_labels并运行以下代码:
# 我们使用k = 1 (这是最近的邻居)。
y_test_pred = classifier.predict_labels(dists, k=1)
```

计算并打印出预测的精度 num_correct = np.sum(y_test_pred == y_test) accuracy = float(num_correct) / num_test print('Got %d / %d correct => accuracy: %f' % (num_correct, num_test, accuracy))

Got 137 / 500 correct => accuracy: 0.274000

你预期的精度应该为 27% 左右。 现在让我们尝试更大的 k, 比如 k = 5:

```
In [10]: y_test_pred = classifier.predict_labels(dists, k=5)
    num_correct = np.sum(y_test_pred == y_test)
    accuracy = float(num_correct) / num_test
    print('Got %d / %d correct => accuracy: %f' % (num_correct, num_test, accuracy))
```

Got 139 / 500 correct => accuracy: 0.278000

你应该能看到一个比 k = 1 稍微好一点的结果。

问题 2

我们还可以使用其他距离指标,例如L1距离。

记图像 I_k 的每个位置 (i,j) 的像素值为 $p_{ij}^{(k)}$,

所有图像上的所有像素的均值 μ 为

$$\mu = rac{1}{nhw} \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^h \sum_{j=1}^w p_{ij}^{(k)}$$

并且所有图像的每个像素的均值 μ_{ij} 为

$$\mu_{ij} = rac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n p_{ij}^{(k)}.$$

标准差 σ 以及每个像素的标准差 σ_{ij} 的定义与之类似。

以下哪个预处理步骤不会改变使用L1距离的最近邻分类器的效果?选择所有符合条件的答案。

- 1. 減去均值 μ ($ilde{p}_{ij}^{(k)} = p_{ij}^{(k)} \mu$.)
- 2. 减去每个像素均值 μ_{ij} ($\tilde{p}_{ij}^{(k)} = p_{ij}^{(k)} \mu_{ij}$.)
- 3. 减去均值 μ 然后除以标准偏差 σ .
- 4. 减去每个像素均值 μ_{ij} 并除以每个素标准差 σ_{ij} .
- 5. 旋转数据的坐标轴。

你的回答:

[语义1] 5表达的是指标的变换, 则: 1,2,3,5

[语义2] 5表达的是数值的变换, 则: 1,2,3

你的解释:有三种保持度量的变换.

- a. 对给定的 i 和 j, 对所有的图像 p, p_{ij} 进行了相同大小的平移, 则距离不会有任何变化(范数的平移不变性).
- b. 如果存在常数 c 使得对任-i,j, p_{ij} 变换后变为 $c\cdot p_{ij}$, 则距离的比值不会有任何变化(范数的齐次性).

c. 对图像 p 的指标作任何的变换 $p_{\sigma(ij)}$, 如果 σ 是双射, 则对图片 p 和 q 恒有 $p_{\sigma(ij)}-q_{\sigma(ij)}=p_{ij}-q_{ij}$.

对于语义[1]

- 1. 是a类变换.
- 2. 是a类变换.
- 3. 是a类变换和b类变换的复合.
- 4. $\{A:(0,0),B:(0,1),C:(2,0)\}$ AB和AC的距离不相等, 变换后AB的距离和AC相等了.
- 5. 旋转数据的坐标轴是c类变换.

对于语义[2]

项 1..4 没有歧义.

第5项中, 明显地存在旋转变换使得两个点不同, 即 $|\sin \theta + \cos \theta| = \|(\sin \theta, \cos \theta) - (0,0)\|_{l1}$, 其中 $(\sin \theta, \cos \theta)$ 可视为 (0,1) 以 (0,0) 为中心旋转后的结果.

```
In [11]: # 现在,通过部分矢量化并且使用单层循环的来加快距离矩阵的计算。
# 需要实现函数compute_distances_one_loop并运行以下代码:

dists_one = classifier.compute_distances_one_loop(X_test)

# 为了确保我们的矢量化实现正确,我们要保证它的结果与最原始的实现方式结果一致。
# 有很多方法可以确定两个矩阵是否相似。最简单的方法之一就是Frobenius范数。
# 如果您以前从未了解过rrobenius范数,它其实是两个矩阵的所有元素之差的平方和的平方根;
# 换句话说,就是将矩阵重整为向量并计算它们之间的欧几里得距离。

difference = np.linalg.norm(dists - dists_one, ord='fro')
print('One loop difference was: %f' % (difference, ))
if difference < 0.001:
    print('Good! The distance matrices are the same')
else:
    print('Uh-oh! The distance matrices are different')
```

One loop difference was: 0.000000 Good! The distance matrices are the same

```
In [12]: # 现在完成compute_distances_no_loops实现完全矢量化的版本并运行代码
dists_two = classifier.compute_distances_no_loops(X_test)

# 检查距离矩阵是否与我们之前计算出的矩阵一致:
difference = np.linalg.norm(dists - dists_two, ord='fro')
print('No loop difference was: %f' % (difference, ))
if difference < 0.001:
    print('Good! The distance matrices are the same')
else:
    print('Uh-oh! The distance matrices are different')
```

No loop difference was: 0.000000 Good! The distance matrices are the same

```
In [13]: # 让我们比较一下三种实现方式的速度

def time_function(f, *args):
    """
    Call a function f with args and return the time (in seconds) that it took to execute
    """
    import time
    tic = time.time()
    f(*args)
    toc = time.time()
    return toc - tic
```

```
two_loop_time = time_function(classifier.compute_distances_two_loops, X_test)
print('Two loop version took %f seconds' % two_loop_time)

one_loop_time = time_function(classifier.compute_distances_one_loop, X_test)
print('One loop version took %f seconds' % one_loop_time)

no_loop_time = time_function(classifier.compute_distances_no_loops, X_test)
print('No loop version took %f seconds' % no_loop_time)

# 你应该会看到使用完全矢量化的实现会有明显更佳的性能!

# 注意: 在部分计算机上,当您从两层循环转到单层循环时,
# 您可能看不到速度的提升,甚至可能会看到速度变慢。
```

Two loop version took 15.232972 seconds One loop version took 31.535704 seconds No loop version took 0.185876 seconds

交叉验证

我们已经实现了kNN分类器,并且可以设置k = 5。现在,将通过交叉验证来确定此超参数的最佳值。

```
In [14]: num_folds = 5
      k \text{ choices} = [1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 50, 100]
      X train folds = []
      y train folds = []
      # 需要完成的事情:
      # 将训练数据分成多个部分。拆分后,X train folds和y train folds均应为长度为num folds的列表,
      # 其中y train folds [i] 是X train folds [i] 中各点的标签向量。
      # 提示: 查阅numpy的array split函数。
      # *****START OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE) *****
      X train folds = np.array split(X train, num folds, axis=0)
      y train folds = np.array split(y train, num folds, axis=0)
      # *****END OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE) ****
      # A dictionary holding the accuracies for different values of k that we find when runnin
      # 一个字典,存储我们进行交叉验证时不同k的值的精度。
      # 运行交叉验证后,k to accuracies[k]应该是长度为num folds的列表,存储了k值下的精度值。
      k to accuracies = {}
      # 需要完成的事情:
      # 执行k的交叉验证,以找到k的最佳值。
      # 对于每个可能的k值,运行k-最近邻算法 num folds 次,
      # 在每次循环下,你都会用所有拆分的数据(除了其中一个需要作为验证集)作为训练数据。
      # 然后存储所有的精度结果到k to accuracies[k]中。
      # *****START OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)*
      # 交叉验证。有时候,训练集数量较小(因此验证集的数量更小),人们会使用一种被称为
      # 交叉验证的方法,这种方法更加复杂些。还是用刚才的例子,如果是交叉验证集,我们就
      # 不是取1000个图像,而是将训练集平均分成5份,其中4份用来训练,1份用来验证。然后
      # 我们循环着取其中4份来训练,其中1份来验证,最后取所有5次验证结果的平均值作为算
      # 法验证结果。
      for k in k choices:
         k to accuracies[k] = []
         for i in range(num folds):
            # prepare training data for the current fold
            X train fold = np.concatenate([ fold for j, fold in enumerate(X train folds) if
```

```
y_train_fold = np.concatenate([ fold for j, fold in enumerate(y_train_folds) if
        # use of k-nearest-neighbor algorithm
        classifier.train(X train fold, y train fold)
        y pred fold = classifier.predict(X_train_folds[i], k=k, num_loops=0)
        # Compute the fraction of correctly predicted examples
        num correct = np.sum(y pred fold == y train folds[i])
        accuracy = float(num correct) / X train folds[i].shape[0]
        k to accuracies[k].append(accuracy)
# *****END OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE) ****
# 打印出计算的精度
for k in sorted(k to accuracies):
    for accuracy in k to accuracies[k]:
        print('k = %d, accuracy = %f' % (k, accuracy))
k = 1, accuracy = 0.263000
k = 1, accuracy = 0.257000
k = 1, accuracy = 0.264000
k = 1, accuracy = 0.278000
k = 1, accuracy = 0.266000
k = 3, accuracy = 0.239000
k = 3, accuracy = 0.249000
k = 3, accuracy = 0.240000
k = 3, accuracy = 0.266000
k = 3, accuracy = 0.254000
k = 5, accuracy = 0.248000
k = 5, accuracy = 0.266000
k = 5, accuracy = 0.280000
k = 5, accuracy = 0.292000
k = 5, accuracy = 0.280000
k = 8, accuracy = 0.262000
k = 8, accuracy = 0.282000
k = 8, accuracy = 0.273000
k = 8, accuracy = 0.290000
k = 8, accuracy = 0.273000
k = 10, accuracy = 0.265000
k = 10, accuracy = 0.296000
k = 10, accuracy = 0.276000
k = 10, accuracy = 0.284000
k = 10, accuracy = 0.280000
k = 12, accuracy = 0.260000
k = 12, accuracy = 0.295000
k = 12, accuracy = 0.279000
k = 12, accuracy = 0.283000
k = 12, accuracy = 0.280000
k = 15, accuracy = 0.252000
k = 15, accuracy = 0.289000
k = 15, accuracy = 0.278000
k = 15, accuracy = 0.282000
k = 15, accuracy = 0.274000
k = 20, accuracy = 0.270000
k = 20, accuracy = 0.279000
k = 20, accuracy = 0.279000
k = 20, accuracy = 0.282000
k = 20, accuracy = 0.285000
k = 50, accuracy = 0.271000
k = 50, accuracy = 0.288000
k = 50, accuracy = 0.278000
k = 50, accuracy = 0.269000
k = 50, accuracy = 0.266000
k = 100, accuracy = 0.256000
k = 100, accuracy = 0.270000
```

k = 100, accuracy = 0.263000

```
k = 100, accuracy = 0.256000 k = 100, accuracy = 0.263000
```

```
In [15]: # 绘制原始观察结果

for k in k_choices:
    accuracies = k_to_accuracies[k]
    plt.scatter([k] * len(accuracies), accuracies)

# 用与标准偏差相对应的误差线绘制趋势线
    accuracies_mean = np.array([np.mean(v) for k,v in sorted(k_to_accuracies.items())])
    accuracies_std = np.array([np.std(v) for k,v in sorted(k_to_accuracies.items())])
    plt.errorbar(k_choices, accuracies_mean, yerr=accuracies_std)
    plt.title('Cross-validation on k')
    plt.xlabel('k')
    plt.ylabel('Cross-validation accuracy')
    plt.show()
```



```
In [16]: # 根据上述交叉验证结果,为k选择最佳值,使用所有训练数据重新训练分类器,
# 并在测试中对其进行测试数据。您应该能够在测试数据上获得28%以上的准确性。
best_k = k_choices[accuracies_mean.argmax()]
classifier = KNearestNeighbor()
classifier.train(X_train, y_train)
y_test_pred = classifier.predict(X_test, k=best_k)
print(y_test_pred)
# Compute and display the accuracy
num_correct = np.sum(y_test_pred == y_test)
accuracy = float(num_correct) / num_test
print('Got %d / %d correct => accuracy: %f' % (num_correct, num_test, accuracy))
[4. 8. 8. 8. 4. 2. 6. 4. 2. 8. 0. 8. 4. 6. 8. 8. 5. 3. 8. 2. 2. 0. 0. 6.
```

2. 4. 4. 7. 4. 2. 4. 2. 4. 3. 8. 6. 2. 8. 2. 4. 8. 6. 2. 4. 0. 8. 5. 0.

```
4. 2. 8. 8. 6. 2. 8. 8. 5. 6. 0. 2. 2. 6. 6. 0. 4. 2. 8. 0. 3. 9. 2. 4.
 8. 8. 0. 2. 8. 3. 6. 8. 8. 6. 2. 0. 2. 8. 2. 8. 8. 8. 0. 2. 0. 2. 2. 2.
 4. 0. 0. 4. 4. 4. 3. 3. 4. 8. 4. 6. 5. 5. 4. 0. 6. 2. 4. 4. 0. 4. 4. 4.
 8. 4. 2. 2. 8. 4. 8. 6. 4. 2. 2. 8. 8. 6. 2. 2. 9. 0. 2. 8. 2. 8. 0. 2.
 8. 0. 6. 2. 5. 5. 0. 3. 0. 8. 4. 4. 0. 8. 5. 4. 0. 2. 2. 4. 8. 0. 8. 2.
 5. 0. 8. 7. 2. 8. 4. 9. 0. 4. 4. 0. 8. 3. 2. 4. 2. 0. 6. 6. 1. 8. 2. 4.
 2. 2. 4. 4. 8. 0. 4. 0. 2. 7. 8. 4. 8. 4. 0. 2. 2. 0. 4. 8. 0. 7. 8. 0.
 0. 9. 0. 4. 6. 6. 0. 2. 2. 2. 4. 2. 3. 4. 3. 1. 2. 4. 0. 2. 6. 9. 0. 0.
 0. 0. 8. 0. 2. 4. 6. 0. 4. 3. 2. 3. 4. 6. 2. 8. 2. 0. 8. 4. 5. 8. 4. 2.
 2. 8. 8. 4. 0. 0. 2. 6. 6. 3. 8. 2. 8. 2. 6. 6. 8. 4. 2. 8. 0. 4. 5. 8.
 2. 8. 2. 4. 2. 8. 3. 4. 2. 0. 8. 2. 2. 6. 4. 2. 4. 8. 8. 2. 1. 4. 8. 4.
 0. 0. 2. 0. 2. 4. 6. 4. 5. 6. 6. 4. 2. 8. 0. 2. 2. 2. 4. 9. 2. 4. 2. 4.
 6. 8. 0. 4. 4. 2. 0. 4. 8. 4. 0. 6. 8. 8. 2. 4. 8. 2. 2. 2. 2. 4. 8. 0.
 2. 5. 8. 0. 0. 8. 4. 2. 4. 4. 2. 8. 0. 8. 4. 2. 8. 2. 2. 2. 2. 4. 0. 0.
 2. 0. 8. 2. 2. 6. 0. 0. 2. 5. 2. 4. 4. 4. 8. 3. 9. 4. 2. 8. 0. 6. 0. 0.
 0. 2. 8. 8. 2. 4. 9. 8. 0. 5. 4. 7. 6. 4. 8. 2. 2. 8. 5. 4. 4. 6. 2. 8.
 2. 4. 8. 4. 0. 4. 6. 4. 2. 4. 9. 8. 5. 4. 8. 0. 2. 0. 6. 8. 4. 2. 8. 2.
 2. 4. 6. 8. 4. 4. 2. 4. 0. 2. 4. 2. 3. 8. 2. 4. 8. 4. 2. 4. 2. 0. 2. 4.
 8. 2. 8. 4. 2. 8. 9. 4. 8. 0. 0. 8. 8. 1. 8. 8. 2. 0. 2. 0.1
Got 141 / 500 correct => accuracy: 0.282000
```

问题3

下列关于k-NN的陈述中哪些是在分类器中正确的设置,并且对所有的k都有效?选择所有符合条件的选项。

- 1. k-NN分类器的决策边界是线性的。
- 2.1-NN的训练误差将始终低于5-NN。
- 3.1-NN的测试误差将始终低于5-NN。
- 4. 使用k-NN分类器对测试示例进行分类所需的时间随训练集的大小而增加。
- 5. 以上都不是。

你的回答: 2, 4

你的解释:

- 1. k-NN分类器可能得到分段线性的决策边界,或者甚至拓扑上和线性边界不同胚的边界.
- 2. 因为1-NN的样本总是和自己最近, 而5-NN的样本可能周围有很近的其他类别样本.
- 3. 未必, 可能存在错误的孤例.
- 4. 是, k-NN分类器单次分类的时间复杂度是 O(N) 的, 其中 N 是训练样本个数.
- 5. 2,4正确, 因此5错误.

Data for leaderboard

这里额外提供了一组未给标签的测试集X,用于leaderborad上的竞赛。

提示: 该题的目的是鼓励同学们探索能够提升模型性能的方法。

```
best k = 85
device = torch.device('cuda:0')
# leaderboard的测试数据
x tst = np.load("./input/X 3072.npy").reshape(-1, 32, 32, 3)
def predict(timestamp, x tst, path='final clf/ckpt'):
    with torch.no grad():
        print('load data')
        x_trn, y_trn, _, _ = load_cifar_tensor(None, None, device)
        x_{trn} = x_{trn.to(torch.float)}
        y trn = y trn.to(torch.float)
        x tst = torch.from numpy(x tst).to(torch.float).to(device)
        print('load model')
        model = ContrastClf(12 metric).to(device)
        model.load state dict(torch.load(f'{path}/{timestamp}.model'))
        print('compute features')
        x trn feat = model.batch feat as numpy(x trn)
        x tst feat = model.batch feat as numpy(x tst)
        del x trn, x tst, model
        print('compute distance')
        dist = torch.cdist(
            torch.from numpy(x tst feat).to(device),
            torch.from numpy(x trn feat).to(device), p=2
        ).cpu()
        del x tst feat, x trn feat
        print('sort distance')
        index = dist.argsort(dim=-1)
        del dist
        print('get label of k-nn instances')
        y top = y trn[index[:, :best k]]
        y_{out} = torch.stack(tuple((y_{top} == i).sum(-1) for i in range(10)), dim=-1).argm
        return y out.cpu().numpy()
preds = predict('202210051318', x tst)
load data
load model
compute features
compute 0/50000
compute 500/50000
compute 1000/50000
compute 1500/50000
compute 2000/50000
compute 2500/50000
compute 3000/50000
compute 3500/50000
compute 4000/50000
compute 4500/50000
compute 5000/50000
compute 5500/50000
compute 6000/50000
compute 6500/50000
compute 7000/50000
compute 7500/50000
compute 8000/50000
compute 8500/50000
compute 9000/50000
compute 9500/50000
compute 10000/50000
compute 10500/50000
compute 11000/50000
compute 11500/50000
compute 12000/50000
compute 12500/50000
compute 13000/50000
```

compute 13500/50000

```
compute 14000/50000
compute 14500/50000
compute 15000/50000
compute 15500/50000
compute 16000/50000
compute 16500/50000
compute 17000/50000
compute 17500/50000
compute 18000/50000
compute 18500/50000
compute 19000/50000
compute 19500/50000
compute 20000/50000
compute 20500/50000
compute 21000/50000
compute 21500/50000
compute 22000/50000
compute 22500/50000
compute 23000/50000
compute 23500/50000
compute 24000/50000
compute 24500/50000
compute 25000/50000
compute 25500/50000
compute 26000/50000
compute 26500/50000
compute 27000/50000
compute 27500/50000
compute 28000/50000
compute 28500/50000
compute 29000/50000
compute 29500/50000
compute 30000/50000
compute 30500/50000
compute 31000/50000
compute 31500/50000
compute 32000/50000
compute 32500/50000
compute 33000/50000
compute 33500/50000
compute 34000/50000
compute 34500/50000
compute 35000/50000
compute 35500/50000
compute 36000/50000
compute 36500/50000
compute 37000/50000
compute 37500/50000
compute 38000/50000
compute 38500/50000
compute 39000/50000
compute 39500/50000
compute 40000/50000
compute 40500/50000
compute 41000/50000
compute 41500/50000
compute 42000/50000
compute 42500/50000
compute 43000/50000
compute 43500/50000
compute 44000/50000
compute 44500/50000
compute 45000/50000
compute 45500/50000
compute 46000/50000
```

compute 46500/50000

```
compute 47000/50000
compute 47500/50000
compute 48000/50000
compute 48500/50000
compute 49000/50000
compute 49500/50000
compute 0/500
compute distance
sort distance
get label of k-nn instances
```

提醒:运行完下面代码之后,点击下面的submit,然后去leaderboard上查看你的成绩。本模型对应的成绩在phase1的leaderboard中。

```
In [8]:
       import os
        #输出格式
        def output file(preds, phase id=1):
           path=os.getcwd()
           if not os.path.exists(path + '/output/phase {}'.format(phase id)):
                os.mkdir(path + '/output/phase {}'.format(phase id))
           path=path + '/output/phase {}/prediction.npy'.format(phase id)
           np.save(path, preds)
        def zip fun(phase id=1):
           path=os.getcwd()
           output path = path + '/output'
           files = os.listdir(output path)
           for file in files:
                if file.find('zip') != -1:
                   os.remove(output path + '/' + file)
            newpath=path+'/output/phase {}'.format(phase id)
            os.chdir(newpath)
           cmd = 'zip ../prediction phase {}.zip prediction.npy'.format(phase id)
           os.system(cmd)
            os.chdir(path)
        output file(preds)
        zip fun()
```