

# SVM算法实现

## 实验目标

通过本案例的学习和课后作业的练习：

1. 了解SVM算法的基本思想；
2. 能够使用SKlearn实现SVM算法。

你也可以将本案例相关的 ipynb 学习笔记分享到 [AI Gallery Notebook \(https://marketplace.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/notebook/list/\)](https://marketplace.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/notebook/list/) 版块获得成长值 ([https://marketplace.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/article/detail/?content\\_id=9b8d7e7a-a150-449e-ac17-2dcf76d8b492](https://marketplace.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/article/detail/?content_id=9b8d7e7a-a150-449e-ac17-2dcf76d8b492))，分享方法请查看[此文档 \(https://marketplace.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/article/detail/?content\\_id=8afec58a-b797-4bf9-acca-76ed512a3acb\)](https://marketplace.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/article/detail/?content_id=8afec58a-b797-4bf9-acca-76ed512a3acb)。

## 案例内容介绍

支持向量机（Support Vector Machine, SVM）是一类按监督学习方式对数据进行二元分类的广义线性分类器，其决策边界是对学习样本求解的最大边距超平面。

### SVM算法的优缺点：

优点：

- 1.使用核函数可以向高维空间进行映射
- 2.使用核函数可以解决非线性的分类
- 3.分类思想很简单，就是将样本与决策面的间隔最大化
- 4.分类效果较好

缺点：

- 1.SVM算法对大规模训练样本难以实施
- 2.用SVM解决多分类问题存在困难
- 3.对缺失数据敏感，对参数和核函数的选择敏感

本案例推荐的理论学习视频：

- [《AI技术领域课程--机器学习》 SVM \(https://education.huaweicloud.com/courses/course-v1:HuaweiX+CBUCNXE086+Self-paced/courseware/7e9fb44d1008469d830d2be2ba41b090/0012bf7185534190bd6245f35ecdff0f/\)](https://education.huaweicloud.com/courses/course-v1:HuaweiX+CBUCNXE086+Self-paced/courseware/7e9fb44d1008469d830d2be2ba41b090/0012bf7185534190bd6245f35ecdff0f/)

## 注意事项

1. 如果您是第一次使用 JupyterLab，请查看 [《ModelArts JupyterLab使用指导》](https://modelarts.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/article/detail/?content_id=03676d0a-0630-4a3f-b62c-07fba43d2857) ([https://modelarts.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/article/detail/?content\\_id=03676d0a-0630-4a3f-b62c-07fba43d2857](https://modelarts.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/article/detail/?content_id=03676d0a-0630-4a3f-b62c-07fba43d2857)) 了解使用方法；
2. 如果您在使用 JupyterLab 过程中碰到报错，请参考 [《ModelArts JupyterLab常见问题解决办法》](https://modelarts.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/article/detail/?content_id=9ad8ce7d-06f7-4394-80ef-4dbf6cfb4be1) ([https://modelarts.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/article/detail/?content\\_id=9ad8ce7d-06f7-4394-80ef-4dbf6cfb4be1](https://modelarts.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/article/detail/?content_id=9ad8ce7d-06f7-4394-80ef-4dbf6cfb4be1)) 尝试解决问题。

## 实验步骤

### 1、导入相关的方法

```
In [1]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import os
import moxing as mox
from sklearn import svm
%matplotlib inline
```

INFO:root:Using MoXing-v1.17.3-

INFO:root:Using OBS-Python-SDK-3.20.7

## 2、对文件进行逐行解析，从而得到第行的类标签和整个数据矩阵

```
In [2]: def loadDataSet(fileName):
        """
        Args:
            fileName 文件名
        Returns:
            dataMat 数据矩阵
            labelMat 类标签
        """
        dataMat = []
        labelMat = []
        fr = open(fileName)
        for line in fr.readlines():
            lineArr = line.strip().split('\t')
            dataMat.append([float(lineArr[0]), float(lineArr[1])])
            labelMat.append(float(lineArr[2]))
        return dataMat, labelMat

if not os.path.exists('testSet.txt'):
    mox.file.copy('obs://modelarts-labs-bj4-v2/course/hwc_edu/machine_1
earning/datasets/SVM/testSet.txt', 'testSet.txt')
X, Y = loadDataSet('./testSet.txt')
X = np.mat(X)
```

## 3、可视化数据集

```
In [3]: print("X=", X[:5])
        print("Y=", Y[:5])

X= [[ 3.542485e+00  1.977398e+00]

     [ 3.018896e+00  2.556416e+00]

     [ 7.551510e+00 -1.580030e+00]

     [ 2.114999e+00 -4.466000e-03]

     [ 8.127113e+00  1.274372e+00]]

Y= [-1.0, -1.0, 1.0, -1.0, 1.0]
```

拟合一个SVM模型

C越大 惩罚越大, 越容易过拟合 grid search

## 4、训练模型

```
In [4]: clf = svm.SVC(C=5, kernel='linear', gamma=10)
        clf.fit(X, Y)

Out[4]: SVC(C=5, cache_size=200, class_weight=None, coef0=0.0,
            decision_function_shape='ovr', degree=3, gamma=10, kernel='linear',
            max_iter=-1, probability=False, random_state=None, shrinking=True,
            tol=0.001, verbose=False)
```

```
In [5]: # 获取分割超平面
w = clf.coef_[0]
# 斜率
a = -w[0] / w[1]
# 从-2到10, 顺序间隔采样50个样本, 默认是num=50
xx = np.linspace(-2, 10) # , num=50)
# 二维的直线方程
yy = a * xx - (clf.intercept_[0]) / w[1]
print("yy=", yy)

yy= [-20.04314604 -19.31185381 -18.58056159 -17.84926936 -17.11797714
-16.38668492 -15.65539269 -14.92410047 -14.19280824 -13.46151602
-12.7302238  -11.99893157 -11.26763935 -10.53634713  -9.8050549
-9.07376268  -8.34247045  -7.61117823  -6.87988601  -6.14859378
-5.41730156  -4.68600933  -3.95471711  -3.22342489  -2.49213266
-1.76084044  -1.02954821  -0.29825599   0.43303623   1.16432846
 1.89562068   2.6269129    3.35820513   4.08949735   4.82078958
 5.5520818    6.28337402   7.01466625   7.74595847   8.4772507
 9.20854292   9.93983514  10.67112737  11.40241959  12.13371182
12.86500404  13.59629626  14.32758849  15.05888071  15.79017294]
```

## 5、通过支持向量绘制分割超平面

```
In [6]: print("support_vectors_", clf.support_vectors_)
b = clf.support_vectors_[0]
yy_down = a * xx + (b[1] - a * b[0])
b = clf.support_vectors_[-1]
yy_up = a * xx + (b[1] - a * b[0])

support_vectors_ = [[ 4.658191  3.507396]

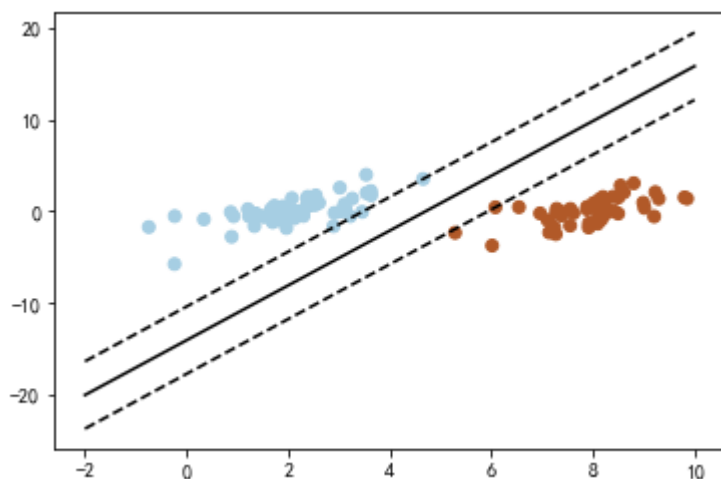
[ 3.457096 -0.082216]

[ 6.080573  0.418886]]
```

## 6、画出直线, 散点以及临界点的支持向量平面

```
In [7]: plt.plot(xx, yy, 'k-')
plt.plot(xx, yy_down, 'k--')
plt.plot(xx, yy_up, 'k--')

plt.scatter(clf.support_vectors_[:, 0], clf.support_vectors_[:, 1], s=80, facecolors='none')
plt.scatter(X[:, 0].flat, X[:, 1].flat, c=Y, cmap=plt.cm.Paired)
plt.axis('tight')
plt.show()
```



以上是 SVM 的实现方法，受限于篇幅原因，本案例未完全覆盖 SVM 的全部操作，欢迎你将更全面的 SVM 学习笔记分享到 [AI Gallery Notebook \(https://marketplace.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/notebook/list/\)](https://marketplace.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/notebook/list/) 版块获得成长值 ([https://marketplace.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/article/detail/?content\\_id=9b8d7e7a-a150-449e-ac17-2dcf76d8b492](https://marketplace.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/article/detail/?content_id=9b8d7e7a-a150-449e-ac17-2dcf76d8b492))，分享方法请查看[此文档 \(https://marketplace.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/article/detail/?content\\_id=8afec58a-b797-4bf9-acca-76ed512a3acb\)](https://marketplace.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/article/detail/?content_id=8afec58a-b797-4bf9-acca-76ed512a3acb)。

## 作业

请你利用本实验中学到的知识点，完成以下编程题：

1. [请你尝试修改 SVC\(\) 函数的 C（惩罚系数）参数的不同取值，看看该参数的修改对模型会有怎样的影响。\(https://marketplace.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/notebook/detail/?id=062ad1fc-e08a-4419-81ab-2e059e2a4826\)](https://marketplace.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/notebook/detail/?id=062ad1fc-e08a-4419-81ab-2e059e2a4826)
2. [请你尝试修改 SVC\(\) 函数的 probability（是否采用概率估计）参数的不同取值，看看该参数的修改对模型会有怎样的影响。\(https://marketplace.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/notebook/detail/?id=63cae5e3-d164-4d96-86b9-20d1d46bce74\)](https://marketplace.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/notebook/detail/?id=63cae5e3-d164-4d96-86b9-20d1d46bce74)
3. [使用手写数字数据集，基于Sklearn框架实现一个SVM手写数字分类模型。\(https://marketplace.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/notebook/detail/?id=68914250-7096-463f-a475-8997e404b03d\)](https://marketplace.huaweicloud.com/markets/aihub/notebook/detail/?id=68914250-7096-463f-a475-8997e404b03d)