

Modelewow

November 18, 2025

```
[3603]: import sys
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
np.random.seed(0)
```

```
[3604]: def extract_features_full(img):
    """
    Version COMPLÈTE: 337 features optimisées
    Pour rétinopathie diabétique sur images 28x28x3
    """
    features = []

    # Convert to float
    img = img.astype(np.float32)

    # Grayscale
    gray = img.mean(axis=2)

    for c in range(3):
        channel = img[:, :, c]
        # Percentiles groupés pour performance
        percs = np.percentile(channel, [10, 25, 50, 75, 90])
        features.extend([
            channel.mean(),
            channel.std(),
            percs[0], # p10
            percs[1], # p25
            percs[2], # p50 (médiane)
            percs[3], # p75
            percs[4], # p90
        ])

    gray_percs = np.percentile(gray, [10, 25, 50, 75, 90])
    features.extend([
        gray.mean(),
        gray.std(),
```

```

    gray.min(),
    gray.max(),
    gray_percs[0], # p10
    gray_percs[1], # p25
    gray_percs[2],
    gray_percs[3], # p75
    gray_percs[4], # p90
])

H, W = gray.shape
h2, w2 = H//2, W//2

quadrants = [
    gray[:h2, :w2], # Top-left
    gray[:h2, w2:], # Top-right
    gray[h2:, :w2], # Bottom-left
    gray[h2:, w2:] # Bottom-right
]

for quad in quadrants:
    features.extend([
        quad.mean(),
        quad.std(),
        quad.min(),
        quad.max()
    ])

features.append(gray.max() - gray.min())

features.append(gray.std() / (gray.mean() + 1e-8))

hist_entr, _ = np.histogram(gray.ravel(), bins=64, range=(0, 256))
hist_entr = hist_entr / (hist_entr.sum() + 1e-8)
entropy = -np.sum(hist_entr * np.log2(hist_entr + 1e-8))
features.append(entropy)

skew = ((gray - gray.mean())**3).mean() / (gray.std()**3 + 1e-8)
features.append(skew)

means = img.mean(axis=(0, 1))
stds = img.std(axis=(0, 1))

features.extend([
    means[0] / (means[1] + 1e-8), # R/G ratio
    means[0] / (means[2] + 1e-8), # R/B ratio
    means[1] / (means[2] + 1e-8), # G/B ratio
])

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        stds[0] / (stds[1] + 1e-8),      # R_std/G_std
        stds[0] / (stds[2] + 1e-8),      # R_std/B_std
        stds[1] / (stds[2] + 1e-8),      # G_std/B_std
    ])

    H, W = gray.shape
    padded = np.pad(gray, 1, mode="edge")
    lbp_img = np.zeros((H, W), dtype=np.uint8)

    offsets = [(-1,-1), (-1,0), (-1,1), (0,-1), (0,1), (1,-1), (1,0), (1,1)]

    for idx, (dy, dx) in enumerate(offsets):
        neigh = padded[1+dy:H+1+dy, 1+dx:W+1+dx]
        lbp_img |= ((neigh >= gray).astype(np.uint8) << idx)

    hist_lbp, _ = np.histogram(lbp_img, bins=256, range=(0, 256))
    features.extend(hist_lbp.tolist())

    hist_intensity, _ = np.histogram(gray, bins=16, range=(0, 256))
    features.extend(hist_intensity.tolist())

    return np.array(features, dtype=np.float32)

```

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[3605]: import numpy as np

def extract_features(img):
    """
    Version légère: ~100 features au lieu de 337
    Garde les plus importantes
    """
    features = []
    img = img.astype(np.float32)
    gray = img.mean(axis=2)

    # 1. RGB stats (18)
    for c in range(3):
        channel = img[:, :, c]
        features.append(channel.mean())
        features.append(channel.std())
        features.append(np.percentile(channel, 10))
        features.append(np.percentile(channel, 50))
        features.append(np.percentile(channel, 90))
        features.append(channel.max())

    # 2. Grayscale (6)
    features.append(gray.mean())
    features.append(gray.std())

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features.append(np.percentile(gray, 25))
features.append(np.percentile(gray, 75))
features.append(gray.min())
features.append(gray.max())

# 3. Edges (3)
gx = np.abs(gray[:, 1:] - gray[:, :-1]).mean()
gy = np.abs(gray[1:, :] - gray[:-1, :]).mean()
features.extend([gx, gy, np.sqrt(gx**2 + gy**2)])

# 4. Quadrants (8)
H, W = gray.shape
h2, w2 = H//2, W//2
for quad in [gray[h2:, :w2], gray[:h2, w2:], gray[h2:, :w2], gray[h2:, w2:
↪]]:
    features.append(quad.mean())
    features.append(quad.std())

# 5. Color ratios (3)
R, G, B = img[:, :, 0], img[:, :, 1], img[:, :, 2]
features.append(R.mean() / (G.mean() + 1e-8))
features.append(R.mean() / (B.mean() + 1e-8))
features.append(G.mean() / (B.mean() + 1e-8))

# 6. LBP (64 bins au lieu de 256)
def lbp(gray):
    H, W = gray.shape
    padded = np.pad(gray, ((1, 1), (1, 1)), mode="edge")
    lbp_img = np.zeros((H, W), dtype=np.uint8)
    offsets = [(-1,-1),(-1,0),(-1,1),(0,-1),(0,1),(1,-1),(1,0),(1,1)]
    for idx, (dy, dx) in enumerate(offsets):
        neigh = padded[1+dy:H+1+dy, 1+dx:W+1+dx]
        bit = (neigh >= gray).astype(np.uint8)
        lbp_img |= (bit << idx)
    return lbp_img

lbp_img = lbp(gray)
hist_lbp = np.histogram(lbp_img, bins=64, range=(0, 256))[0]
features.extend(hist_lbp.tolist())

return np.array(features, dtype=np.float32)

```

```

[3606]: import numpy as np
import itertools

def polynomial_expansion_degree3(X):

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N, d = X.shape
features = []

# Degree 1
features.append(X)

# Degree 2
for i, j in itertools.combinations_with_replacement(range(d), 2):
    features.append((X[:, i] * X[:, j]).reshape(N, 1))

# Degree 3
for i, j, k in itertools.combinations_with_replacement(range(d), 3):
    features.append((X[:, i] * X[:, j] * X[:, k]).reshape(N, 1))

return np.hstack(features)

```

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[3607]: class StandardScaler:
    def fit(self, X):
        self.mu = X.mean(axis=0)
        self.sigma = X.std(axis=0) + 1e-8
    def transform(self, X):
        return (X - self.mu) / self.sigma
    def fit_transform(self, X):
        self.fit(X)
        return self.transform(X)

```

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[3608]: class SoftmaxClassifier:
    def __init__(self, input_dim, num_classes, reg=0.0, seed=None):

        if seed is not None:
            np.random.seed(seed)

        self.W = 0.01 * np.random.randn(input_dim, num_classes).astype(np.
↪float32)
        self.reg = reg # L2
        self.b = np.zeros(num_classes)
        self.seed = seed

    def _softmax(self, scores):
        # scores: (N, K)
        scores = scores - scores.max(axis=1, keepdims=True)
        exp_scores = np.exp(scores)
        return exp_scores / exp_scores.sum(axis=1, keepdims=True)

    def loss(self, X, y, sample_weights=None):
        N = X.shape[0]

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scores = X @ self.W + self.b
probs = self._softmax(scores)

correct_logprobs = -np.log(probs[np.arange(N), y] + 1e-12)

if sample_weights is None:
    sample_weights = np.ones(N)

loss = np.sum(sample_weights * correct_logprobs) / N
loss += 0.5 * self.reg * np.sum(self.W**2)

return loss, probs

def grad(self, X, y, probs, sample_weights=None):
    N = X.shape[0]

    if sample_weights is None:
        sample_weights = np.ones(N)

    dscores = probs.copy()
    dscores[np.arange(N), y] -= 1
    dscores *= sample_weights[:, None]
    dscores /= N

    dW = X.T @ dscores + self.reg * self.W
    db = dscores.sum(axis=0)
    return dW, db

def fit(self, X, y, lr=1e-4, n_steps=1000, sample_weights=None,
↳ verbose=True):
    losses = []
    for step in range(n_steps):

        loss, probs = self.loss(X, y, sample_weights)
        dW, db = self.grad(X, y, probs, sample_weights)

        self.W -= lr * dW
        self.b -= lr * db

        losses.append(loss)

        if verbose and step % 100 == 0:
            print(f"Step {step}, loss = {loss:.4f}")

    return losses

```

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def predict_proba(self, X):
    scores = X @ self.W
    probs = self._softmax(scores)
    return probs

def predict(self, X):
    probs = self.predict_proba(X)
    return probs.argmax(axis=1)

```

```

[3609]: def accuracy(y_true, y_pred):
    y_true = np.asarray(y_true)
    y_pred = np.asarray(y_pred)
    return np.mean(y_true == y_pred)

```

```

[3610]: def confusion_matrix_np(y_true, y_pred, num_classes=None):
    y_true = np.asarray(y_true).astype(int)
    y_pred = np.asarray(y_pred).astype(int)

    if num_classes is None:
        num_classes = max(y_true.max(), y_pred.max()) + 1

    cm = np.zeros((num_classes, num_classes), dtype=int)
    for t, p in zip(y_true, y_pred):
        cm[t, p] += 1
    return cm

```

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[3611]: def balanced_accuracy(y_true, y_pred):
    cm = confusion_matrix_np(y_true, y_pred)
    TP = np.diag(cm)
    real_pos = cm.sum(axis=1)
    recall = np.where(real_pos > 0, TP / real_pos, 0.0)
    return recall.mean()

```

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[3612]: def recall_per_class(cm):
    """
    cm : matrice de confusion (numpy array KxK)
    retourne un vecteur de recall par classe
    """
    TP = np.diag(cm)
    real_pos = cm.sum(axis=1) # total de vrais échantillons par classe

    # recall par classe (évite division par zéro)
    recall = np.where(real_pos > 0, TP / real_pos, 0.0)
    return recall

```

```
[3613]: import numpy as np

def random_flip(img):
    return np.fliplr(img)

def random_brightness(img):
    factor = 0.5 + np.random.rand() # between 0.5 and 1.5
    return np.clip(img * factor, 0, 255).astype(np.uint8)

def random_noise(img):
    noise = np.random.normal(0, 10, img.shape)
    return np.clip(img + noise, 0, 255).astype(np.uint8)

def random_shift(img, max_shift=2):
    """Shift image by a few pixels using NumPy roll."""
    dx = np.random.randint(-max_shift, max_shift+1)
    dy = np.random.randint(-max_shift, max_shift+1)
    shifted = np.roll(img, dx, axis=0)
    shifted = np.roll(shifted, dy, axis=1)
    return shifted

def augment_image(img):
    """Apply one random augmentation with pure NumPy."""
    ops = [random_flip, random_brightness, random_noise, random_shift]
    op = np.random.choice(ops)
    return op(img)
```

```
[3614]: import numpy as np

def rbf_kernel(x, X, sigma=1.0):
    #  $\|x - X\|^2 = \sum (x_i - X_i)^2$ 
    dists = np.sum((X - x)**2, axis=1)
    return np.exp(-dists / (2 * sigma**2))

class KernelPerceptron:
    def __init__(self, kernel_fn, n_classes, sigma=1.0):
        self.kernel_fn = kernel_fn
        self.n_classes = n_classes
        self.sigma = sigma

    def fit(self, X, y, max_epochs=10):
        """
        Entraînement multiclasse One-vs-Rest
        """
        N = X.shape[0]
```



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self.X = X
self.classes = np.unique(y)
self.train_y = y
#np.random.seed(0)

# On crée pour chaque classe
self.alpha = np.zeros((self.n_classes, N))

# Precompute Gram matrix
print("Computing Gram matrix...")
self.K = np.zeros((N, N))
for i in range(N):
    self.K[i] = self.kernel_fn(X[i], X, self.sigma)

for c in self.classes:
    print(f"Training classifier for class {c}...")
    y_bin = np.where(y == c, 1, -1)

    count = 0
    i = 0
    n_iter = 0
    n_iter_max = max_epochs * N

    while count < N and n_iter < n_iter_max:
        pred = np.sign(np.sum(self.alpha[c] * y_bin * self.K[i]))

        if pred != y_bin[i]:
            self.alpha[c][i] += 1
            count = 0
        else:
            count += 1

        i = (i + 1) % N
        n_iter += 1

    print("Training done.")

def predict(self, X_test):
    """
    Retourne la classe prédite pour chaque x_test
    """
    outputs = []
    for x in X_test:
        # compute kernel K(x, X_train)
        k = self.kernel_fn(x, self.X, self.sigma)

        # score pour chaque classe

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```

        scores = []
        for c in self.classes:
            y_bin = np.where(self.train_y == c, 1, -1)
            score = np.sum(self.alpha[c] * y_bin * k)
            scores.append(score)

        # classe la plus probable
        outputs.append(np.argmax(scores))

    return np.array(outputs)

```

```

[3615]: def rbf_kernel_svm(X,Y, sigma):
        dists = np.sum(X**2, axis=1)[None] + np.sum(Y**2, axis=1)[None, :] - 2 * X
        ↪ X @ Y.T
        return np.exp(-dists / (2*sigma**2))

class SVM:
    def __init__(self, sigma=1.0, max_iter=5, sample_weights=None):
        self.sigma = sigma
        self.max_iter = max_iter
        self.sample_weights = sample_weights

    def fit(self, X, y):
        self.X = X
        self.y = y
        self.classes = np.unique(y)
        self.K = rbf_kernel_svm(X,X,self.sigma)

        N = X.shape[0]

        self.alpha = {}

        for c in self.classes:
            print(f"train class {c} vs rest")
            y_bin = np.where(y == c, 1, -1)
            alpha_c = np.zeros(N)

            for it in range(self.max_iter):
                for i in range(N):
                    f = np.sum(alpha_c * y_bin * self.K[:, i])
                    if y_bin[i] * f <= 0:
                        alpha_c[i] += self.sample_weights[i]

            self.alpha[c] = alpha_c

    def decision_function(self, X_test):
        K_test = rbf_kernel_svm(X_test, self.X, self.sigma)

```

```

        scores = []
        for c in self.classes:
            y_bin = np.where(self.y == c, 1, -1)
            s = K_test @ (self.alpha[c]*y_bin)
            scores.append(s)

        return np.vstack(scores).T

    def predict(self, X_test):
        scores = self.decision_function(X_test)
        return self.classes[np.argmax(scores, axis=1)]

```

```

[3616]: def PCA_(X, k=30):

        X_centered = X - X.mean(axis=0)
        C = np.cov(X_centered, rowvar=False)
        eigvals, eigvecs = np.linalg.eigh(C)
        idx = np.argsort(eigvals)[::-1]
        eigvecs = eigvecs[idx][:k] # k = 30 par ex.
        X_reduced = X_centered @ eigvecs.T
        return X_reduced

```

```
[ ]:
```

```

[3617]: def train_test_split(*arrays, test_size=0.2, train_size=None,
    ↪ random_state=None, shuffle=True):
        arrays = list(arrays)
        n_samples = arrays[0].shape[0]

        if train_size is None:
            n_train = int(n_samples * (1 - test_size))
        else:
            n_train = int(n_samples * train_size)

        if random_state is not None:
            np.random.seed(random_state)

        perm = np.random.permutation(n_samples)

        train_idx = perm[:n_train]
        test_idx = perm[n_train:]

        result = []
        for arr in arrays:
            result.append(arr[train_idx])
            result.append(arr[test_idx])

```

```
return result
```

```
[3618]: import pickle
import numpy as np
#from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
#from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import tensorflow as tf

# --- Load training data ---
path_to_data = 'ift-3395-6390-kaggle-2-competition-fall-2025/train_data.pkl'
with open(path_to_data, "rb") as f:
    train_data = pickle.load(f)

X_imgs = train_data["images"].astype(np.float32)
y = train_data["labels"].reshape(-1)

#X_imgs = (X_imgs - X_imgs.min()) / (X_imgs.max() - X_imgs.min() + 1e-6)

X_imgs = (X_imgs - X_imgs.mean()) / (X_imgs.std() + 1e-6)
```

```
[3619]: def fft2_image(img):
    F = np.fft.fft2(img.mean(axis=2))
    F = np.fft.fftshift(F)
    mag = np.log1p(np.abs(F))
    return mag
```

```
[3620]: def radial_profile(img):
    h, w = img.shape
    cy, cx = h//2, w//2

    y, x = np.ogrid[:h, :w]
    r = np.sqrt((x-cx)**2 + (y-cy)**2).astype(int)

    radial_mean = np.bincount(r.ravel(), img.ravel()) / np.bincount(r.ravel())
    return radial_mean
```

```
[3621]: def extract_simple_stats(img):
    gray = img.mean(axis=2)
    return np.array([gray.mean(), gray.std(), gray.min(), gray.max()], dtype=np.
    ↪float32)
```

```
[3622]: def simple_augment(images):
    flips = images[:, :, ::-1, :] # inversion horizontale
    noise = images + 0.01*np.random.randn(*images.shape)
    return np.concatenate([images, flips, noise], axis=0)
```

```
X_imgs = simple_augment(X_imgs)
y = np.concatenate([y, y, y])
```

```
[3623]: def fft_features_batch(images):
        # Convert to grayscale BEFORE FFT
        gray = images.mean(axis=3) # (N, 28, 28)

        F = np.fft.fft2(gray, axes=(1,2))
        F_shift = np.fft.fftshift(F, axes=(1,2))
        mag = np.abs(F_shift) # (N, 28, 28)

        return mag
```

```
[3624]: fft_mag = fft_features_batch(X_imgs)
X_fft = np.array([radial_profile(img) for img in fft_mag], dtype=np.float32)

X_stats = np.array([extract_simple_stats(img) for img in X_imgs], dtype=np.
    ↪float32)
X = np.hstack([X_fft, X_stats])

scaler = StandardScaler()
X = scaler.fit_transform(X)
```

```
[3625]: X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
        X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=0
    )
```

```
[3626]: class_counts = np.bincount(y_train)
class_weights = (1.0 / class_counts)
class_weights /= class_weights.sum()
sample_weights = class_weights[y_train]
```

```
[3627]: """
model = SVM(sigma=5, max_iter=5, sample_weights=sample_weights)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
"""
```

```
[3627]: '\nmodel = SVM(sigma=5, max_iter=5,
sample_weights=sample_weights)\nmodel.fit(X_train, y_train)\n'
```

```
[3628]: model = KernelPerceptron(kernel_fn=rbf_kernel, n_classes=5, sigma=0.5)
model.fit(X_train, y_train, max_epochs=5)
```

```
Computing Gram matrix...
Training classifier for class 0...
Training classifier for class 1...
Training classifier for class 2...
Training classifier for class 3...
```

Training classifier for class 4...
Training done.

```
[3629]: """
model = SoftmaxClassifier(input_dim=X.shape[1], num_classes=num_classes, reg=0.
    ↪05, seed=0)
model.fit(X_train, y_train, lr=2, n_steps=5000, sample_weights=sample_weights)
"""
```

```
[3629]: '\nmodel = SoftmaxClassifier(input_dim=X.shape[1], num_classes=num_classes,
reg=0.05, seed=0)\nmodel.fit(X_train, y_train, lr=2, n_steps=5000,
sample_weights=sample_weights)\n'
```

```
[3630]: y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
acc = (y_pred == y_test).mean()
print("Test accuracy =", acc)

cm = confusion_matrix_np(y_test, y_pred)
bal_acc = balanced_accuracy(y_test, y_pred)
rec = recall_per_class(cm)

print("Balanced acc :", bal_acc)
print("Recall par classe :", rec)
print("Recall moyen :", rec.mean())
print(cm)
```

```
Test accuracy = 0.970679012345679
Balanced acc : 0.967513073902933
Recall par classe : [0.97508897 1.          0.96946565 0.95967742 0.93333333]
Recall moyen : 0.967513073902933
[[274  2  0  3]
 [ 0 67  0  0]
 [ 2  0 127  2]
 [ 0  4  0 119  1]
 [ 1  2  0  0 42]]
```

```
[3631]: pickle.dump((model, scaler), open("model_fft.pkl", "wb"))
```

```
[3632]: import pickle
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

# -----
# 1. Charger le modèle entraîné
# -----
model, scaler = pickle.load(open("model_fft.pkl", "rb"))

# -----
```

```

# 2. Charger le test_data.pkl
# -----
with open("ift-3395-6390-kaggle-2-competition-fall-2025/test_data.pkl", "rb") as f:
    test_data = pickle.load(f)

X_test_imgs = test_data["images"]

# Apply to test set
X_test_feats = np.array([extract_features(img) for img in X_test_imgs],
    dtype=np.float32)

# -----
# 4. Normaliser avec les stats du train
# -----

# -----
# 5. Prédire
# -----

fft_mag_test = fft_features_batch(X_test_imgs)
X_fft_test = np.array([radial_profile(img) for img in fft_mag_test], dtype=np.
    float32)
X_stats_test = np.array([extract_simple_stats(img) for img in X_test_imgs],
    dtype=np.float32)

X_test_feats = np.hstack([X_fft_test, X_stats_test])

X_test_norm = scaler.transform(X_test_feats)
y_pred = model.predict(X_test_norm)

y_pred = model.predict(X_test_norm).astype(int)

# -----
# 6. Générer le CSV Kaggle
# -----
df = pd.DataFrame({
    "ID": np.arange(1, len(y_pred)+1),
    "Label": y_pred
})

df.to_csv("ift3395_YAPS_MCS_V10.csv", index=False)

print("Fichier 'submission.csv' généré !")

```

Fichier 'submission.csv' généré !