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**Факультет «Информатика, искусственный и системы управления»
Кафедра «Системы обработки информации и управления»**

Отчет по Лабораторной работе №3
*«Подготовка обучающей и тестовой выборки,
кросс-валидация и подбор гиперпараметров
на примере метода ближайших соседей.»*
по дисциплине «Технология машинного обучения»

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```
In [100.. from operator import itemgetter
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.ticker as ticker
import numpy as np
import math
import pandas as pd
```

```
In [101.. from enum import Enum
class PredictionType(Enum):
    CLASSIFICATION = 1
    REGRESSION = 2
```

```
In [102.. data = pd.read_csv('KNNAlgorithmDataset.csv')
```

```
In [103.. data['diagnosis'] = data['diagnosis'].replace('B',0)
data['diagnosis'] = data['diagnosis'].replace('M',1)
data['diagnosis']
data = data.fillna(0)
```

```
In [104.. from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
In [105.. x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(data,
                                                         data['diagnosis'],
                                                         random_state=2) # random_state - для воспроизводимости
```

```
In [106.. y_train
```

```
Out[106]: 489    1
194    1
188    0
285    0
362    0
..
299    0
534    0
493    0
527    0
168    1
Name: diagnosis, Length: 426, dtype: int64
```

```
In [107.. from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
```

```
In [108.. knn_model = knn.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

```
In [109.. knn_predictions = knn.predict(x_test)
knn_predictions
```

D:\anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\neighbors_classification.py:228: FutureWarning: Unlike other reduction functions (e.g. `skew`, `kurtosis`), the default behavior of `mode` typically preserves the axis it acts along. In SciPy 1.11.0, this behavior will change: the default value of `keepdims` will become False, the `axis` over which the statistic is taken will be eliminated, and the value None will no longer be accepted. Set `keepdims` to True or False to avoid this warning.

```
Out[109]: array([0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0,
1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0], dtype=int64)
```

```
In [110.. from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, knn_predictions)
print(f'Accuracy: {accuracy}')
```

Accuracy: 0.7762237762237763

```
In [111.. from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingRegressor
```

```
In [112.. ### Тренируем
gbr = GradientBoostingRegressor()
gbr.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
Out[112]: GradientBoostingRegressor()
```

```
In [113.. train_accuracy_score=gbr.score(x_train,y_train)
print(train_accuracy_score)

test_accuracy_score=gbr.score(x_test,y_test)
print(test_accuracy_score)
```

0.9999999992944921
0.99999999929258

In [114... **from** sklearn **import** tree

```
clf = tree.DecisionTreeClassifier()  
clf = clf.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

In [115... test_accuracy_score=clf.score(x_test,y_test)
print(test_accuracy_score)

1.0

In [116... train_accuracy_score=clf.score(x_test,y_test)
print(train_accuracy_score)

1.0

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