節14-SVM (線性可分)

執行項目:

- 資料預處理:分為訓練與測試data
- 建立svm模型
- 混淆矩陣 預測結果
- 畫出decision boundry

資料預處理-載入套件

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import os

修改檔案開啟目錄

os.chdir("C:/Users/ronald/Desktop/(程式資料)Machine-Learning-A-Z-Template-Folder/Machine Learning A-Z Template Folder/Part 3 — Classification/Section 16 - Support Vector Machine (SVM)")

讀入資料

```
dataset = pd.read_csv('Social_Network_Ads.csv')
X = dataset.iloc[:, [2, 3]].values
y = dataset.iloc[:, 4].values
print(dataset.head())
```

將資料切成訓練與測試DATA (25%為測試、75%訓練)

```
from sklearn.cross_validation import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.25,
random_state = 0)
```

```
In [33]: X_test.shape
Out[33]: (100, 2)

In [34]: X_train.shape
Out[34]: (300, 2)

In [35]: X.shape
Out[35]: (400, 2)
```

```
In [36]: y_test.shape
Out[36]: (100,)

In [37]: y_train.shape
Out[37]: (300,)

In [38]: y.shape
Out[38]: (400,)
```

- test size = 0.25 ,表示訓練樣本為25%
- random state = 0,設定取樣數值,若設定同數值有同樣結果
- shape 可顯示資料維度,可看出切割大小

將資料標準化

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = sc.transform(X_test)
```

```
In [41]: print(X_test)
[[-0.80480212  0.50496393]
  [-0.01254409 -0.5677824 ]
  [-0.30964085  0.1570462 ]
  ...,
  [ 0.97777845 -1.06066585]
  [ 0.97777845  0.59194336]
  [ 0.38358493  0.99784738]]
```

```
In [42]: print(X_train)
[[ 0.58164944 -0.88670699]
[-0.60673761   1.46173768]
[-0.01254409 -0.5677824 ]
...,
[-0.21060859 -0.50979612]
[-1.10189888 -0.45180983]
[-1.20093113   1.40375139]]
```

• X_test那邊,在train部分,物件sc的fit已run過所以後面的test就不用再加上

建立SVM模型

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC

classifier = SVC(kernel = 'linear', random_state = 0)

classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

Out[43]:

```
SVC(C=1.0, cache_size=200, class_weight=None, coef0=0.0,
   decision_function_shape=None, degree=3, gamma='auto', kernel='linear',
   max_iter=-1, probability=False, random_state=0, shrinking=True,
   tol=0.001, verbose=False)
```

- 參數kernel:就是sym-kernel函數的類型,這邊做線性可分,故指定linear。
- 參數gamma: 多用於rbf函數,是對分類範圍設定。
- 參數C:稱為懲罰函數,為誤差控制係數,其值越大錯誤分類減少(分類邊緣減小,但會有過度配適問題),期值越小,錯誤分類多,邊緣較大。
 (建議視資料雜訊而定,資料雜訊小適合較大的C值)

混淆矩陣 - 計算估計值Y的預測值及混淆矩陣、估計準確率

```
y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print('Accuracy: %.2f' % accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
```

cm		預測值 y_pred	
	1	0	1
實際	0	66	2
值 y_test	1	8	24

```
In [46]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
    ...: accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
    ...: print('Accuracy: %.2f' % accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
Accuracy: 0.90
```

• 補充:使用套件accuracy_score可直接算出混淆矩陣cm的準確率

畫出DECISION BOUNDRY (1.畫出分類區塊、2.資料點)

資料範圍設定好,使用套件與指令如下:

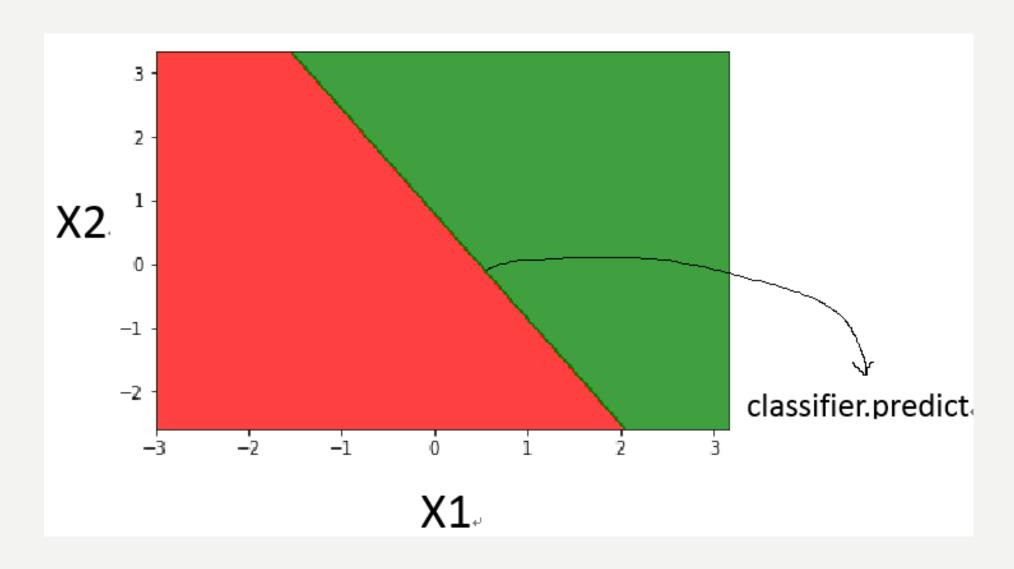
- 使用ListedColormap套件將資料範圍上色。
- 使用np.arange建立向量:start:起始值、stop:終端值、step:間隔
- 使用np.mesgrid產生網格 (以XI、X2為範圍): np.mesgrid會將向量回傳為 陣列形態。

1.畫出分類區塊

分類器形態設定,使用套件與指令如下:

- 使用.ravel()將資料點攤平
- 使用np.array建立陣列形態,再用.T轉置放入classifier.predict分類器中
- 使用reshape將預測值轉為XI的維度,即可放入等高線plt.contourf中。 (用classifier.predict預測的值是向量,要轉陣列才可畫圖)
- plt.contourf維等高線圖指令,參數alpha為顏色透明度,越高顏色越深
- ListedColormap為顏色設定,為由左而右為red、green。(具順序性)
- plt.xlim 、 plt.ylim為圖中x和y軸的範圍 ,分別為XI 和 X2

SVM預測範圍



2.畫出資料點散佈圖

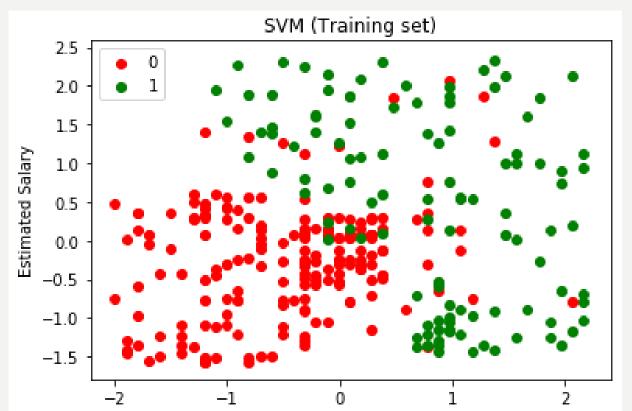
```
for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
    plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1],
        c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)
```

使用enumerate迴圈,將資料點畫出:

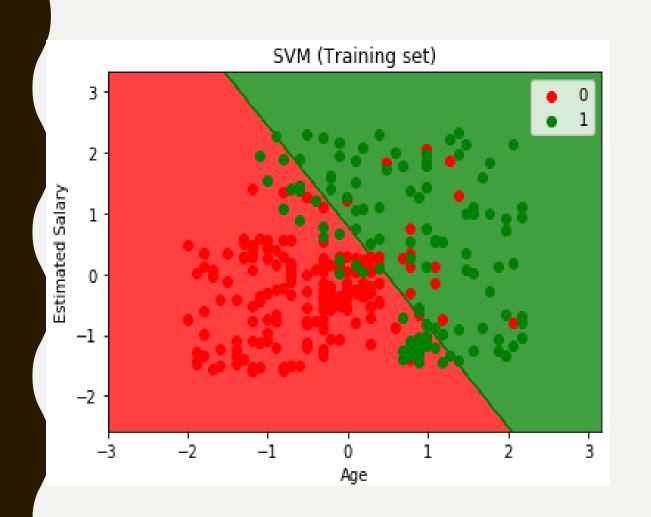
- np.unique會回傳資料的唯一值 (y_set 只有0、I)。
- enumerate迴圈: 會回傳資料的位置及數值,所以(i,j)為(0,0)、(I,I)
- 布林邏輯式: $X_{\text{set}}[y_{\text{set}} == j, 0]$, $y_{\text{set}} == j$ 為是否滿足 y_{set} 等於j的條件式,這邊是指滿足 y_{set} 為j值的所有 X_{set} 的第0列的點,同理第1列一樣。
- label: 為圖例、plt.scatter是畫出散佈圖。
- 執行方式: 迴圈一共跑了2次,分別是i,j=0及i,j=1 這2次

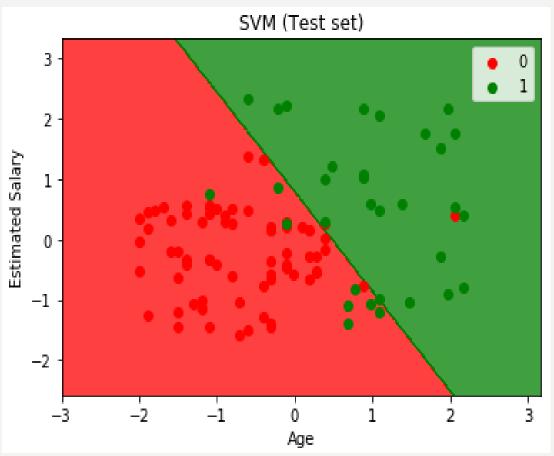
資料點散佈圖

```
plt.title('SVM (Training set)')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



訓練及測試的預測結果





節15 - SVM KERNEL (非線性可分)

執行項目:

- 資料預處理:分為訓練與測試data
- 建立svm模型
- 混淆矩陣 預測結果
- 畫出decision boundry

KERNEL函數變為RBF高斯函數

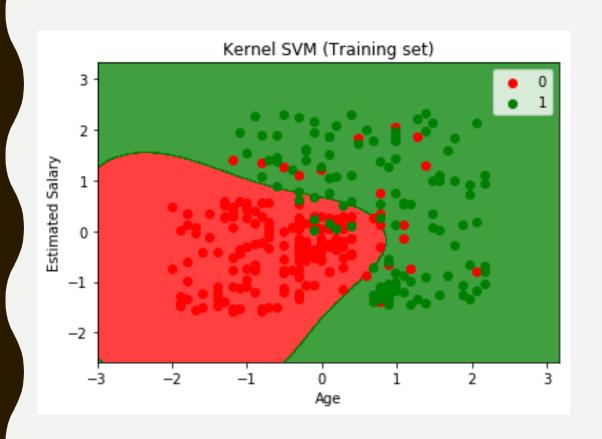
```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
dataset = pd.read_csv('Social_Network_Ads.csv')
X = dataset.iloc[:, [2, 3]].values
y = dataset.iloc[:, 4].values
from sklearn.cross_validation import train_test_split
X_{train}, X_{test}, y_{train}, y_{test} = train_{test}. Split(X, y, test_size = 0.25, random_state = 0)
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()
X_train = sc.fit_transform(X_train)
X test = sc.transform(X test)
```

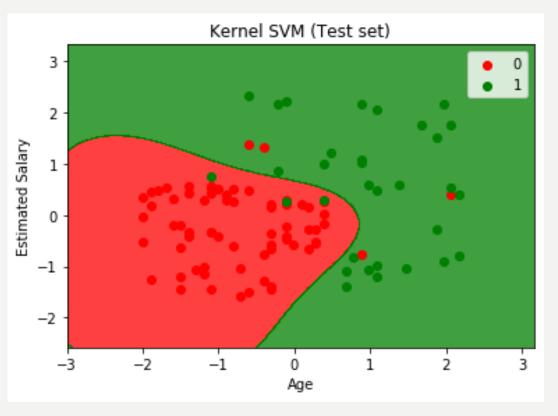
```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
classifier = SVC(kernel = 'rbf', random_state = 0)
classifier.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = classifier.predict(X_test)
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print('Accuracy: %.2f' % accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
```

rbf		預測值 y_pred		
	,,	0	1	
實際	0	64	4	
值 y_test	1	3	29	
準確率: 93%				

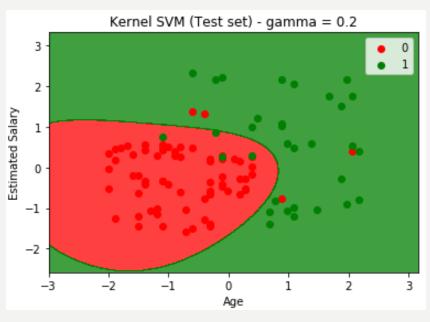
linear		預測值 y_pred			
	Cai	0	1		
實際	0	66	2		
值 y_test	1	ω	24		
	準確率: 90%				

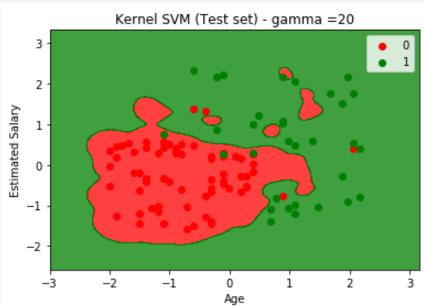
RBF高斯函數預測結果 (TRAINING & TEST)

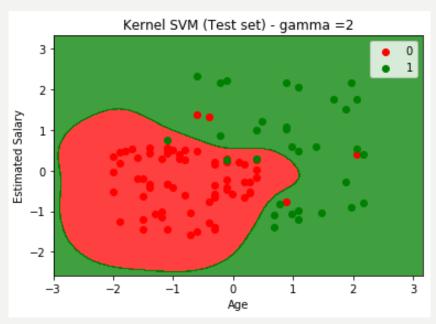


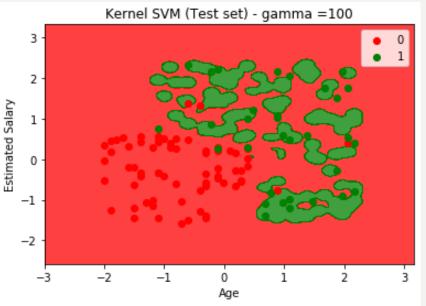


RBF高斯函數 - 各種不同GAMMA值比較









RBF高斯函數 - 精確度與結論

gamma=0.2		預測值 y_pred		
gamm	u-v.2	0	1	
實際	0	64	4	
值 y_test	1	4	28	
準確率: <mark>92%</mark>				

gamma=20		預測值 y_pred		
gamn	1a-20	0	1	
實 () 際		64	4	
值 y_test	1	3	29	
準確率: 93%				

gamma=2		預測值 y_pred		
gamı	Ha-22	0	1	
實際	0	64	4	
值 y_test	1	3	29	
準確率:93%				

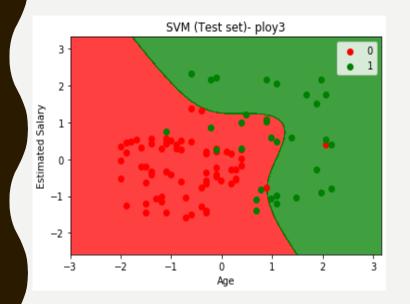
gamma=100		預測值	y_pred
gamm	a-100	0	1
實際	0	66	2
值 y_test	1	16	16
準確率:82%			

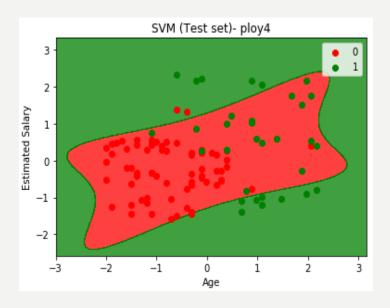
• 可以看出調高gamma值,配適較好,但過度配適,會造成準確率下滑。

修改的GAMMA程式碼

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
classifierg2 = SVC(kernel = 'rbf', random_state = 0, gamma = 2)
classifierg2.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = classifierg2.predict(X_test)
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm2 = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print('Accuracy: %.2f' % accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
plt.contourf(XI, X2, classifierg2.predict(np.array([XI.ravel(), X2.ravel()]).T).reshape(XI.shape),
        alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red', 'green')))
```

其餘函數結果 (POLYNOMIAL、SIGMOID)





		SVM (Te	est set)- s	sigmoid		
3 -					•	0
2 -		•	•	••		1
		-	. /.		•••	
New 1		1		•		
Estimated Salary						
-1 -	•			3	••	
	•		•/			
-2 -						
-3	-2	-1	0 Age	i	2	3
			Ayc			

ploy3		預測值 y_pred		
PIC	,,,	0	1	
實際	0	67	1	
值 y_test	1	13	19	
	準確率: <mark>86%</mark>			

plo	νσ Λ	預測值 y_pred			
PIC	77	0	1		
實際	0	66	2		
值 y_test	1	19	13		
	準確率: 79%				

sigmoid		預測值 y_pred		
31g II	ioid	0	1	
實際	0	54	14	
值 y_test	1	12	20	
準確率 : 74%				