Al Lab1 Report

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1 实验环境

机器设备情况: RTX3090 x 1

所用语言: Python

库: anaconda python == 3.9

torch, numpy, sklearn

2 数据预处理及读取

2.1 MLP

读取.csv文件并存入.npy文件

```
train_path = r"..\data\Lab1_train.csv"
valid_path = r"..\data\Lab1_validation.csv"
test_path = r"..\data\Lab1_test.csv"

def load_data(mode):
    path = "data\Lab1_" + mode + ".csv"
    print(path)
    with open(path,encoding = 'utf-8') as f:
        content = np.loadtxt(f,str,delimiter = ",", skiprows = 1)
        feat = content[:,1:-1]
        label = content[:,-1]
        feat_path = mode + "_feat" + ".npy"
        label_path = mode + "_label" + ".npy"
        print("save...")
    # np.save(feat_path, feat)
    print("save...")
# np.save(label_path, label)

# load_data("test")
# load_data("train")
```

定义Dataset

```
class MyDataset(Dataset):
    def __init__(self, mode):
        super(MyDataset, self).__init__()
        feat_path = mode + "_feat.npy"
        label_path = mode + "_label.npy"
        feat = np.load(feat_path).astype(np.float)
        label = np.load(label_path).astype(np.float)
        self.feat = torch.from_numpy(feat)
        self.label = torch.from_numpy(label).long()

def __getitem__(self, index):
    feat_ = self.feat[index]
    label_ = self.label[index]

    return feat_, label_

def __len__(self):
    return len(self.label)
```

2.2 **SVM**

尝试了在整个数据集上进行训练,速度极慢。于是将数据集随机选出1/100作为新的数据集。也就是trainset 7k样本, validset 7k样本, testset 1k样本。记为"small_{}"feat/label,{}=train, validation, test

取1/100的代码:

```
def get_small_data(rate, seed):
    setup_seed(seed)
    train_feat = np_load("train_feat.npy")
    train_label = np_load("train_feat.npy")
    valid_feat = np_load("validation_feat.npy")
    valid_label = np_load("validation_label.npy")
    valid_label = np_load("validation_label.npy")
    test_feat = np_load("test_label.npy")

test_label = np_load("test_label.npy")

train_len = int(len(train_feat) * rate)

valid_len = int(len(train_feat) * rate)

test_len = int(len(test_feat) * rate)

select_train = random.sample(range(len(train_feat)), train_len)

select_valid = random.sample(range(len(valid_feat)), valid_len)

select_valid = random.sample(range(len(valid_feat)), test_len)

new_train_feat = train_label[select_train]

new_train_feat = train_label[select_train]

new_valid_feat = valid_feat[select_train]

new_valid_feat = valid_label[select_valid]

new_test_feat = test_feat[select_test]

new_test_feat = test_feat[select_test]

new_test_label = test_label[select_valid]

new_test_feat_path = "small_train_feat" + ".npy"

new_tvalid_label_path = "small_validation_feat" + ".npy"

new_valid_label_path = "small_validation_label" + ".npy"

new_valid_label_path = "small_validation_label" + ".npy"

new_test_feat_path = "small_validation_label" + ".npy"

new_test_feat_path = "small_validation_label" + ".npy"

new_test_feat_path = "small_test_feat" + ".npy"

new_test_feat_path = "small_test_label" + ".npy"

new_test_label_path = new_test_label | np.save(new_test_label_path, new_test_label)

np.save(new_test_label_path, new_test_label)

np.save(new_test_label_path, new_test_label)

return new_train_feat, new_train_label, new_valid_feat, new_valid_label, new_test_feat, new_test_label
```

3 训练过程

3.1 主要函数

3.1.1 MLP

1. init dataset∄∏model

```
def init_config(model, train_ds:str, valid_ds:str, bsz:int, learning_rate:float, device, idx):
   log(idx)
   setup_seed(42)
   logging.info("loading data...")
   print("loading data...")
   train_set = MyDataset(train_ds)
   valid_set = MyDataset(valid_ds)
   logging.info("loaded!")
   print("loaded!")
   train_loader = DataLoader(dataset = train_set, batch_size = bsz, shuffle=True)
   valid_loader = DataLoader(dataset = valid_set, batch_size = bsz, shuffle=True)
   Optim_SGD = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr = learning_rate)
   CE_Loss = nn.CrossEntropyLoss().to(device)
   logging.info("initialize!")
   print("initialize!")
   return train_loader, valid_loader, Optim_SGD, CE_Loss
```

2. train

```
def train_loop(model, train_loader, valid_loader, optimizer, criterion, epochs, device, idx):
   log(idx)
   logging.info("start training!")
   print("start training!")
   for epoch in range(epochs):
       for idx, (data, target) in enumerate(train_loader):
           data = data.to(device)
           target = target.to(device)
           optimizer.zero_grad()
           logits = model(data)
           loss = criterion(logits, target)
           loss.backward()
           optimizer.step()
           if(idx % 100 == 0):
               t_accs, t_f1, t_fpr, t_tpr, t_auc = eval(model, train_loader, device, idx)
               acuracy, F1, FPR, TPR, AUC = eval(model, valid_loader, device, idx)
               logging.info("train: epoch{}, idx{}): F1:{:.5f} \ accs{:.5f}".format(str(epoch), str(idx), t\_f1, t\_accs))
               logging.info("eval: epoch{}, idx{}: F1:{:.5f} \ accs{:.5f}".format(str(epoch), str(idx), F1, acuracy)) \\
               print("epoch{}, idx{}: F1:{:.5f} accs{:.5f}".format(str(epoch), str(idx), F1, acuracy))
   return model
```

3. eval

```
def eval(model, data_loader, device, idx):
    log(idx)
    model.eval()
    for i, (x, y) in enumerate(data_loader):
        x = Variable(x.to(device))
        logits = F.softmax(model(x),dim = -1)
        _, y_hat = logits.topk(1, dim = -1)
        y_hat = y_hat.cpu().numpy()
        y = y.numpy()
        accs = accuracy_score(y, y_hat)
        f1 = f1_score(y, y_hat, average="binary")
        fpr, tpr, threshold = roc_curve(y, y_hat)
        scale = auc(fpr, tpr)
    return accs, f1, fpr, tpr, scale
```

3.1.2 SVM

```
load train and validation data
print("Loading data...")
logging.info("Loading data...")
train_feat = np.load('train_feat.npy')
train_label = np.load('train_label.npy')
valid_feat = np.load('validation_feat.npy')
valid_label = np.load('validation_label.npy')
print("Data loaded.")
logging.info("Data loaded.")
print("Training SVM...")
logging.info("Training SVM...")
model.fit(train_feat, train_label)
print("SVM inference...")
logging.info("SVM inference...")
t_label = model.predict(train_feat)
pre_label = model.predict(valid_feat)
t_accs = accuracy_score(train_label, t_label)
accs = accuracy_score(valid_label, pre_label)
t_f1 = f1_score(train_label, t_label, average='binary')
f1 = f1_score(valid_label, pre_label, average="binary")
# fpr, tpr, threshold = roc_curve(y, y_hat
# scale = auc(fpr, tpr)
logging.info("train: F1:{:.5f} accs{:.5f}".format(t_f1, t_accs))
logging.info("eval: F1:{:.5f} accs{:.5f}".format(f1, accs))
print("train: F1:{:.5f} accs{:.5f}".format(t_f1, t_accs))
print("eval: F1:{:.5f} accs{:.5f}".format(f1, accs))
```

3.2 训练及调参过程

3.2.1 MLP2

1. 第一次实验超参数:

batch_size: 1024, learning_rate: 0.50, max_epoch: 5, activator: sigmoid, layer_list: [285, 16, 2]

2. 第一次实验结果:

3. 结果分析及超参数选择:

train和eval都逐渐收敛

但F1 score和accuracy都存在一定抖动,同时F1 score和accuracy无法到达很高的数值 因此存在问题:无法收敛到最优的点

针对这种情况,采取以下超参数调整办法:

- (a) 适当降低lr,如0.5->0.4
- (b) 增大某些层神经元数量,让网络学到更多、更细致的特征,利于提高F1 score
- 4. 第二次实验超参数:

batch_size: 1024, learning_rate: 0.40, max_epoch: 5, activator: sigmoid, layer_list: [285, 32, 2]

5. 第二次实验结果:

```
| 15 | 2013-13-12 | 2317-16 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
```

稳定性和F1 score都有一定提升

选择第二次实验的模型在test集上进行测试

3.2.2 MLP3

1. 第一次实验超参数:

batch_size: 1024, learning_rate: 0.50, max_epoch: 5, activator: sigmoid, layer_list: [285, 64, 8, 2]

2. 第一次实验结果:

```
| Section | Sect
```

3. 结果分析及超参数选择:

train和eval都逐渐收敛

但F1 score和accuracy都存在一定抖动

因此存在问题:无法收敛到最优的点

针对这种情况,采取以下超参数调整办法:

- (a) 适当降低lr,如0.5->0.3
- (b) 适当减小batchszie,防止bsz大、lr小从而导致收敛到局部最优
- (c) 增大某些层神经元数量,让网络学到更多、更细致的特征,利于提高F1 score

4. 第二次实验超参数:

batch_size: 512, learning_rate: 0.30, max_epoch: 5, activator: sigmoid, layer_list: [285, 128, 16, 2]

5. 第二次实验结果:

```
11.1 2022-01-22 (221911,1746 - root. 1901 : train: speak), 1608 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.2 2022-01-22 (221911,1746 - root. 1901 : train: speak), 1618 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.3 2022-01-22 (221911,1746 - root. 1901 : train: speak), 1618 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.3 2022-01-22 (221911,1746 - root. 1901 : train: speak), 1618 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.3 2022-01-22 (221911,1746 - root. 1901 : train: speak), 1618 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.3 2022-01-22 (221911,1746 - root. 1901 : train: speak), 1618 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.3 2022-01-22 (221911,1746 - root. 1901 : train: speak), 1618 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.3 2022-01-22 (221911,1746 - root. 1901 : train: speak), 1618 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.3 2022-01-22 (221911,1746 - root. 1901 : train: speak), 1618 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.3 2022-01-22 (221911,1746 - root. 1901 : train: speak), 1618 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.3 2022-01-22 (221911,1746 - root. 1901 : train: speak), 1618 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.3 2022-01-22 (221911,1746 - root. 1901 : root. speak), 1618 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.3 2022-01-22 (221911,1746 - root. 1901 : root. speak), 1618 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.3 2022-01-22 (221911,1746 - root. 1901 : root. speak), 1618 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.3 2022-01-22 (221911,1746 - root. 1901 : root. speak), 1618 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.3 2022-01-22 (22111,1746 - root. 1901 : root. speak), 1618 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.3 2022-01-22 (22111,1746 - root. 1901 : root. speak), 1618 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.3 2022-01-22 (22111,1746 - root. 1901 : root. speak), 1618 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.3 2022-01-22 (22111,1746 - root. 1901 : root. speak), 1618 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.3 2022-01-22 (22111,1746 - root. 1901 : root. speak), 1618 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.3 2022-01-22 (22111,1746 - root. 1901 : root. speak), 1618 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.3 2022-01-22 (22111,1746 - root. 1901 : root. speak), 1618 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.3 2022-01-22 (22111,1746 - root. 1901 : root. speak), 1618 | F10.7128 accs.7298 |
11.3 2022-01-22 (22111,1746 - root. 1901 : root. speak), 1618 | F
```

F1 score最大值超过了第一次试验,但稳定性没有提升。

选择第二次实验的模型在test集上进行测试。

3.2.3 MLP4

1. 第一次实验超参数:

batch_size: 1024, learning_rate: 0.50, max_epoch: 5, activator: sigmoid, layer_list: [285, 128, 64, 8, 2]

2. 第一次实验结果:

```
| 2022-0-12 | 1101-0-12, Acc. | Cont. | 200 | 1001-0-12, Acc. | Cont. | 200 | 1101-0-12, Acc. | Cont. | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
```

3. 结果分析及超参数选择:

F1 score始终有较大的抖动,甚至经常出现0

同时accuary也存在抖动。直到epoch4之后,F1 score和accuracy才上到一个较高的数值 因此存在问题有:

- (a) lr太大,导致前期一直没有学习到什么,后期也存在一定抖动
- (b) 2.存在几次F1 score为0的情况,说明存在较严重的过拟合现象

针对这种情况,采取以下超参数调整办法:

- (a) 适当降低lr,如0.5->0.3
- (b) 适当增大batchszie,避免出现学到某个batch的局部特征,从而导致F1骤降的情况发生
- (c) 将激活函数换为relu,降低过拟合现象
- (d) 减小某些层神经元数量,目的是让网络学到更精炼、更高层的特征,提高泛化性,避免学到 某些层特征时导致F1骤降的情况发生

4. 第二次实验超参数:

batch_size: 512, learning_rate: 0.30, max_epoch: 5, activator: sigmoid, layer_list: [285, 128, 16, 2]

5. 第二次实验结果:

```
2022-03-28 22:48:03,410 - root - INFO : loaded!
2022-03-28 22:48:03,410 - root - INFO : initialize!
2022-03-28 22:48:03,410 - root - INFO : start training!
2022-03-28 22:48:03,398 - root - INFO : initialize!
2022-03-28 22:48:03,410 - root - INFO : start training!
2022-03-28 22:48:15,235 - root - INFO : start training!
2022-03-28 22:48:15,235 - root - INFO : train: epoch0, idx0: F1:0.52647 accs0.50744
2022-03-28 22:48:15,235 - root - INFO : train: epoch0, idx0: F1:0.52647 accs0.50744
2022-03-28 22:48:27,543 - root - INFO : train: epoch0, idx100: F1:0.00000 accs0.49632
2022-03-28 22:48:27,543 - root - INFO : train: epoch0, idx100: F1:0.00209 accs0.69372
2022-03-28 22:48:39,615 - root - INFO : train: epoch0, idx100: F1:0.73875 accs0.50372
2022-03-28 22:48:52,090 - root - INFO : train: epoch0, idx200: F1:0.75720 accs0.75372
2022-03-28 22:48:52,090 - root - INFO : train: epoch0, idx300: F1:0.73875 accs0.75372
2022-03-28 22:49:913,617 - root - INFO : train: epoch1, idx8: F1:0.73876 accs0.75521
2022-03-28 22:49:15,690 - root - INFO : train: epoch1, idx8: F1:0.73377 accs0.74510
2022-03-28 22:49:15,690 - root - INFO : train: epoch1, idx8: F1:0.73404 accs0.74510
2022-03-28 22:49:15,690 - root - INFO : train: epoch1, idx8: F1:0.73494 accs0.74510
2022-03-28 22:49:140,4757 - root - INFO : train: epoch1, idx8: F1:0.74349 accs0.75814
2022-03-28 22:49:49,4757 - root - INFO : train: epoch1, idx8: F1:0.74349 accs0.75814
2022-03-28 22:49:40,40,575 - root - INFO : train: epoch1, idx8:00: F1:0.7349 accs0.74628
2022-03-28 22:49:40,575 - root - INFO : train: epoch1, idx8:00: F1:0.7349 accs0.74628
2022-03-28 22:49:40,575 - root - INFO : train: epoch1, idx8:00: F1:0.7349 accs0.75608
2022-03-28 22:49:40,575 - root - INFO : train: epoch1, idx8:00: F1:0.7349 accs0.75608
2022-03-28 22:49:51,793 - root - INFO : train: epoch2, idx8: F1:0.74297 accs0.75609
2022-03-28 22:49:51,793 - root - INFO : train: epoch2, idx8: F1:0.74297 accs0.75609
2022-03-28 22:49:51,793 - root - INFO : train: epoch2, idx8: F1:0.74287 accs0.75609
2022-03-28 22:50:40,853 - root - INFO : train: epoch2, idx8: F1:0.74287 accs0.75609
2022-03-28 22:50:40,853 - root - INFO : train: epoch2, idx8: F1:0.74287 accs0.75609
2022-03-
```

稳定性提升明显。F1 score没有明显提升,与上一次实验持平。

选择第二次实验的模型在test集上进行测试

3.2.4 **SVM**

3.2.4.1 kernal = rbf

```
INFO : Loading data...
2022-03-29 21:34:46,027 - root -
                                            INFO : Data loaded.
2022-03-29 21:34:46,027 - root
                                            INFO: Training SVM...
2022-03-29 21:34:52,996 - root
2022-03-29 21:35:14,965 - root
2022-03-29 21:35:14,965 - root
                                            INFO: c:1000.0, kernal:rbf
                                            INFO : Loading data...
2022-03-29 21:35:16,767 - root -
2022-03-29 21:35:16,767 - root -
2022-03-29 21:35:39,001 - root -
2022-03-29 21:35:48,978 - root -
                                            INFO: Training SVM...
                                            INFO : SVM inference...
                                            INFO : train: F1:0.96253 accs0.96314
2022-03-29 21:35:48,979 - root
2022-03-29 21:36:05,154 - root -
2022-03-29 21:36:06,849 - root -
                                            INFO : Loading data...
                                            INFO : Data loaded.
2022-03-29 21:36:06,849 - root
                                            INFO : Training SVM...
                                            INFO : SVM inference...
                                            INFO : train: F1:0.91598 accs0.91800
2022-03-29 21:36:31,371 - root
2022-03-29 21:36:58,497 - root
                                            INFO : eval: F1:0.71939 accs0.72500
2022-03-29 21:36:58,497 - root -
2022-03-29 21:37:00,423 - root -
                                            INFO : Loading data...
                                            INFO : Data loaded.
2022-03-29 21:37:00,424 - root - INFO : Training SVM...
2022-03-29 21:37:08,473 - root - INFO : SVM inference.
2022-03-29 21:37:19,662 - root - INFO : train: F1:0.775
                                            INFO : SVM inference...
                                            INFO : train: F1:0.77539 accs0.78614
                                            INFO : eval: F1:0.74367 accs0.75700
2022-03-29 21:37:49,778 - root
2022-03-29 21:37:49,779 - root
                                            INFO: Loading data...
2022-03-29 21:37:51,417 - root -
                                            INFO : Training SVM...
2022-03-29 21:37:58,288 - root - INFO : SVM inference...
2022-03-29 21:38:08,384 - root - INFO : train: F1:0.7475
2022-03-29 21:38:08,384 - root - INFO : eval: F1:0.74328
                                            - INFO : train: F1:0.74757 accs0.75900
                                            INFO : eval: F1:0.74328 accs0.75650
 2022-03-29 21:39:49,465 - root
                                            INFO : Loading data..
2022-03-29 21:39:51,149 - root 2022-03-29 21:39:51,149 - root
                                            INFO : Data loaded.
                                            INFO: Training SVM...
2022-03-29 21:39:59,319 - root
                                             INFO : SVM inference.
 2022-03-29 21:40:08,805 - root
                                             INFO : train: F1:0.82188 accs0.82929
2022-03-29 21:40:08,805 - root - INFO : eval: F1:0.74209 accs0.75150
```

可以看到,软间隔c=1时,train和epoch的F1 score较为接近;调为1000,过拟合;调为500,仍过拟合;调为100, 效果略有上升;调为50,持平;调为150,过拟合

3.2.4.2 kernal = linear

```
44 2022-03-29 21:42:30,915 - root - INFO : c:1, kernal:linear
45 2022-03-29 21:42:30,916 - root - INFO : Loading data...
46 2022-03-29 21:42:32,591 - root - INFO : Data loaded.
47 2022-03-29 21:42:38,651 - root - INFO : Training SVM...
48 2022-03-29 21:42:38,651 - root - INFO : SVM inference...
49 2022-03-29 21:42:42,939 - root - INFO : train: f1:0.74727 accs0.75871
50 2022-03-29 21:42:42,940 - root - INFO : eval: f1:0.74328 accs0.75650
51 2022-03-29 21:43:03,532 - root - INFO : c:100, kernal:linear
52 2022-03-29 21:43:03,532 - root - INFO : Loading data...
53 2022-03-29 21:43:05,150 - root - INFO : Data loaded.
54 2022-03-29 21:43:05,150 - root - INFO : Training SVM...
55 2022-03-29 21:43:55,854 - root - INFO : SVM inference...
56 2022-03-29 21:44:01,196 - root - INFO : train: f1:0.76563 accs0.77671
57 2022-03-29 21:44:01,196 - root - INFO : eval: F1:0.73945 accs0.75300
```

软间隔c=1时, train和epoch的F1 score较为接近;调为100,持平

F1 score低于 "kernal = rbf, c = 100" 的模型

3.2.4.3 kernal = poly

一阵狂调,皆失败...

最终选择"kernal = rbf, c = 100"的模型在test集上进行测试

3.3 测试及分析

3.3.1 拟合情况及F1 score, AUC, ROC曲线

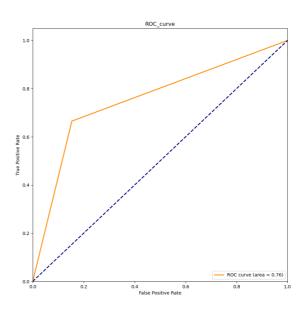
3.3.1.1 MLP2

F1 score及AUC:

```
1 2022-03-30 02:23:02,917 - root - INFO : get data
2 2022-03-30 02:23:02,917 - root - INFO : load data done
3 4 2022-03-30 02:23:20,995 - root - INFO : load data done
5 2022-03-30 02:23:20,995 - root - INFO : load data done
6 7 2022-03-30 02:23:20,995 - root - INFO : load MLP model
8 2022-03-30 02:23:24,780 - root - INFO : load MLP model done
9 9 10 2022-03-30 02:23:24,816 - root - INFO : predict MLP
10 2022-03-30 02:23:26,331 - root - INFO : predict SVM done
12 2022-03-30 02:23:26,331 - root - INFO : Fl_score:0.7325383304940373, train_Fl_score:0.7428674656003332, AUCO.7558238514083215
```

分析: 拟合良好, 符合验证集预期

ROC曲线:



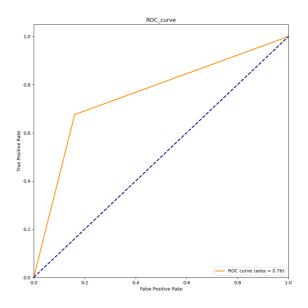
3.3.1.2 MLP3

F1 score及AUC:

```
16 2022-03-30 02:23:26,334 - root - INFO : get data
17 2022-03-30 02:25:33,738 - root - INFO : load data done
18
19 2022-03-30 02:25:52,003 - root - INFO : get data
20 2022-03-30 02:25:52,003 - root - INFO : load data done
21
22 2022-03-30 02:25:52,003 - root - INFO : load MLP model
23 2022-03-30 02:25:52,033 - root - INFO : load MLP model done
24
25 2022-03-30 02:25:52,069 - root - INFO : predict MLP
26 2022-03-30 02:25:52,810 - root - INFO : predict SVM done
27
28 2022-03-30 02:25:52,810 - root - INFO : F1_score:0.7369662094924935, train_F1_score:0.7463361692761894, AUC0.7574916280973238
```

分析: 拟合良好, 符合验证集预期

ROC曲线:



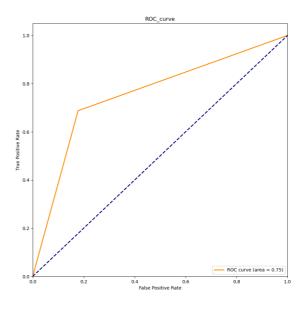
3.3.1.3 MLP4

F1 score及AUC:

```
31 2022-03-30 02:28:04,777 - root - INFO : get data
32 2022-03-30 02:28:04,777 - root - INFO : get data
33 2022-03-30 02:28:04,777 - root - INFO : get data
35 2022-03-30 02:28:22,846 - root - INFO : load data done
36 2022-03-30 02:28:22,846 - root - INFO : load MLP model
37 2022-03-30 02:28:22,870 - root - INFO : load MLP model done
38 2022-03-30 02:28:22,870 - root - INFO : load MLP model done
40 2022-03-30 02:28:23,574 - root - INFO : predict MLP
41 2022-03-30 02:28:23,575 - root - INFO : predict SVM done
42 2022-03-30 02:28:23,575 - root - INFO : F1_score:0.7382980535797946, train_F1_score:0.7490497518280292, AUCO.7547711034758281
```

分析: 拟合良好, 符合验证集预期、

ROC曲线:



3.3.1.4 SVM

F1 score及AUC:

```
46 2022-03-30 02:28:24,856 - root - INFO : get data
47 2022-03-30 02:28:24,856 - root - INFO : load data done
48
49 2022-03-30 02:28:25,047 - root - INFO : load data done
50 2022-03-30 02:28:25,047 - root - INFO : load SVM model
51 2022-03-30 02:28:25,069 - root - INFO : load SVM model
52 2022-03-30 02:28:25,069 - root - INFO : load SVM model
53 2022-03-30 02:28:25,069 - root - INFO : load SVM model
54
55 2022-03-30 02:28:34,632 - root - INFO : predict SVM
56 2022-03-30 02:28:34,633 - root - INFO : predict SVM done
57
58 2022-03-30 02:28:34,633 - root - INFO : F1_score:0.7205240174672487, train_F1_score:0.7753938484621155, AUCO.7433755760368663
```

分析:有一定过拟合现象(train_F1_score比F1_score高了5个点),但大体上符合验证集预期ROC曲线:

