机器学习学习报告

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第一节 算法概述

算法名称: AdaBoost

算法原理: Boosting,也称为增强学习或提升法,是一种重要的集成学习技术,能够将预测精度仅比随机猜度略高的弱学习器增强为预测精度高的强学习器,这在直接构造强学习器非常困难的情况下,为学习算法的设计提供了一种有效的新思路和新方法。作为一种元算法框架,Boosting 几乎可以应用于所有目前流行的机器学习算法以进一步加强原算法的预测精度,应用十分广泛,产生了极大的影响。而 AdaBoost 正是其中最成功的代表,被评为数据挖掘十大算法之一。在 AdaBoost 提出至今的十几年间,机器学习领域的诸多知名学者不断投入到算法相关理论的研究中去,扎实的理论为 AdaBoost 算法的成功应用打下了坚实的基础。

第二节 算法设计

2.1 算法流程

```
输入: 训练集 D = \{(\boldsymbol{x}_1, y_1), (\boldsymbol{x}_2, y_2), \dots, (\boldsymbol{x}_m, y_m)\}; 基学习算法 \mathfrak{L}; 训练轮数 T. 过程:

1: \mathcal{D}_1(\boldsymbol{x}) = 1/m.
2: for t = 1, 2, \dots, T do
3: h_t = \mathfrak{L}(D, \mathcal{D}_t);
4: \epsilon_t = P_{\boldsymbol{x} \sim \mathcal{D}_t}(h_t(\boldsymbol{x}) \neq f(\boldsymbol{x}));
5: if \epsilon_t > 0.5 then break
6: \alpha_t = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{1 - \epsilon_t}{\epsilon_t} \right);
7: \mathcal{D}_{t+1}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \frac{\mathcal{D}_t(\boldsymbol{x})}{Z_t} \times \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \exp(-\alpha_t), & \text{if } h_t(\boldsymbol{x}) = f(\boldsymbol{x}) \\ \exp(\alpha_t), & \text{if } h_t(\boldsymbol{x}) \neq f(\boldsymbol{x}) \end{array} \right.
8: end for

输出: H(\boldsymbol{x}) = \operatorname{sign} \left( \sum_{t=1}^T \alpha_t h_t(\boldsymbol{x}) \right)
```

图 1: AdaBoost 算法流程 (引自西瓜书 174 页图 8.3)

2.2 核心代码

源代码 1:

```
1
    # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
 2
 3
    Created on Thu Jul 23 15:55:05 2019
 4
 5
    Qauthor: zsl
 6
 7
 8
    import numpy as np
 9
    from sklearn.datasets import load_iris,load_wine
10
    from sklearn import preprocessing
11
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
12
13
    def process_data(data):
14
       min_max_scaler =preprocessing.MinMaxScaler()
15
       return min_max_scaler.fit_transform(data)
16
17
    #iris,wine
    def loadData(data,y1):
18
19
       #load
20
       dataSet =data.data
21
       target =data.target
22
       #shuffle
23
       num_example=dataSet.shape[0]
24
       array =np.arange(num_example)
25
       np.random.shuffle(array)
26
       dataSet =dataSet[array]
27
       target =target[array]
28
       #transform
29
       classLabels =list(target)
30
       dataArr =process_data(dataSet)
31
       for i in range(len(classLabels)):
32
           if classLabels[i] == y1:
33
              classLabels[i]=1.0
34
           else:
35
              classLabels[i]=-1.0
36
       return dataArr,classLabels
37
38
39
    def loadDataSet(fileName):
40
       dataMat =[]; classLabels =[]
41
       fr = open(fileName)
42
       for line in fr.readlines():
43
           lineArr =line.strip().split(',')
44
           # print(lineArr)
45
           if lineArr[0] =='vhigh':
46
              lineArr[0] =1
47
           if lineArr[0] =='high':
48
              lineArr[0] =2
49
           if lineArr[0] =='med':
50
              lineArr[0] =3
```

```
if lineArr[0] =='low':
 51
 52
                lineArr[0] =4
 53
            if lineArr[1] =='vhigh':
 54
                lineArr[1] =1
 55
            if lineArr[1] =='high':
 56
                lineArr[1] =2
 57
            if lineArr[1] =='med':
 58
                lineArr[1] =3
 59
            if lineArr[1] =='low':
 60
                lineArr[1] =4
 61
            if lineArr[2] == '2':
 62
                lineArr[2]=1
 63
            if lineArr[2] == '3':
 64
                lineArr[2]=2
 65
            if lineArr[2] == '4':
 66
                lineArr[2]=3
 67
            if lineArr[2] == '5more':
 68
                lineArr[2]=4
 69
            if lineArr[3] == '2':
 70
                lineArr[3]=1
 71
            if lineArr[3] == '4':
 72
                lineArr[3]=2
 73
            if lineArr[3] == 'more':
 74
                lineArr[3]=3
 75
            if lineArr[4] == 'small':
 76
                lineArr[4]=1
 77
            if lineArr[4] == 'med':
 78
                lineArr[4]=2
 79
            if lineArr[4] == 'big':
 80
                lineArr[4]=3
 81
            if lineArr[5] == 'low':
 82
                lineArr[5]=1
 83
            if lineArr[5] == 'med':
 84
                lineArr[5]=2
 85
            if lineArr[5] == 'high':
 86
                lineArr[5]=3
 87
            dataMat.append([float(lineArr[0]),float(lineArr[1]), float(lineArr[2]),
 88
                          float(lineArr[3]),float(lineArr[4]),
 89
                          float(lineArr[5])])
 90
 91
 92
            if lineArr[6] =='unacc':
 93
               lineArr[6] =1.0
 94
             elif lineArr[6] == 'acc':
     #
 95 #
                lineArr[6] =1
 96
             elif lineArr[6] == 'good':
 97
                lineArr[6] =2
 98
            else:
99
                lineArr[6] = -1.0
100
101
            classLabels.append(float(lineArr[6]))
102
103
         return np.array(dataMat,dtype="float64"),classLabels
104
```

```
105 \mid \mathtt{def} \; \mathtt{stumpClassify(dataMartix,col,threshVal,threshIneq)} :
106
         retArray =np.ones((np.shape(dataMartix)[0],1))
107
         if threshIneq =='lt':
108
            retArray[dataMartix[:,col] <=threshVal] =-1.0</pre>
109
         else:
110
            retArray[dataMartix[:,col] >threshVal] =-1.0
111
         return retArray
112
113
     def buildStump(dataArr,classLabels,W):
114
         dataMatrix =np.mat(dataArr)
115
         classMatrix =np.mat(classLabels).T
116
         m,n =np.shape(dataMatrix)
117
         numSteps =10.0
118
         bestStump={}
119
         bestClasEst =np.mat(np.zeros((m,1)))
120
         minError =np.inf
121
         for i in range(n):
122
            colMax =dataMatrix[:,i].max()
123
            colMin =dataMatrix[:,i].min()
124
            stepSize =(colMax-colMin)/numSteps
125
            for j in range(-1,int(numSteps)+1):
126
                for inequal in ['lt','gt']:
127
                   threshVal =(colMin +float(j)*stepSize)
128
                   predictedVals =stumpClassify(dataMatrix,i,threshVal,inequal)
129
                    print('predictedVals:======',predictedVals)
130
                   errArr =np.mat(np.ones((m,1)))
131
                    print('errArr',errArr)
132
                   errArr[predictedVals ==classMatrix] =0
133
                   weightedError =W.T*errArr
134
                    print("split: col %d, thresh %.2f, thresh ineqal: %s, the weighted error is %.3f" % (i,
     #
                                                           threshVal, inequal, weightedError))
135
                   if weightedError <minError:</pre>
136
                       minError =weightedError
137
                       bestClasEst =predictedVals.copy()
138
                       bestStump['col']=i
139
                       bestStump['thresh']=threshVal
140
                       bestStump['ineq'] =inequal
141
         return bestStump,minError,bestClasEst
142
143
     def adaBoostTrainDS(dataArr,classLables,T=30):
144
         weakClassArr =[]
145
         errorList =[]
146
         m = np.shape(dataArr)[0]
147
         W = np.mat(np.ones((m,1))/m)
148
         aggClassEst =np.mat(np.zeros((m,1)))
149
         for i in range(T):
150
            bestStump,error,classEst=buildStump(dataArr,classLables,W)
151
            alpha =float(0.5*np.log((1.0-error)/max(error,1e-16)))
152
            bestStump['alpha'] =alpha
153
            weakClassArr.append(bestStump)
154
            expon =np.multiply(-1*alpha*np.mat(classLables).T,classEst)
155
            W = np.multiply(W,np.exp(expon))
156
            W = W/W.sum()
157
            aggClassEst +=alpha*classEst
```

```
158
             print(aggClassEst)
159
            aggErrors =np.multiply(np.sign(aggClassEst)!=np.mat(classLables).T,np.ones((m,1)))
160
             print('=======',aggErrors)
161
            errorRate =aggErrors.sum()/m
162
             print('total error',errorRate)
163
            errorList.append(errorRate)
164
            if errorRate == 0.0:
165
                break
166
         return weakClassArr,aggClassEst,errorList
167
168
     def adaClassify(datToClass,classifierArr):
169
        dataMatrix =np.mat(datToClass)
170
         m = np.shape(dataMatrix)[0]
171
         aggClassEst =np.mat(np.zeros((m,1)))
172
         for i in range(len(classifierArr)):
173
            classEst =stumpClassify(dataMatrix,classifierArr[i]['col'],
174
                                 classifierArr[i]['thresh'],
175
                                 classifierArr[i]['ineq'])
176
            aggClassEst +=classifierArr[i]['alpha']*classEst
177
             print(np.sign(aggClassEst))
178
         return np.sign(aggClassEst)
179
180
     def classifytest(testDataSet, classifierArr,target_test):
181
182
            计算准确率
183
184
         i =0
185
         cnt =0
186
         for testVec in testDataSet:
187
            pre =adaClassify(testDataSet,classifierArr)
188
            if (pre ==target_test[i]).all():
189
                cnt +=1
190
            i += 1
191
     # print('cnt',cnt)
192
         return cnt/len(target_test)
193
194
     ##iris
195
     data =load_iris()
196
     dataArr1,classLabels1=loadData(data,0)
197
198
     #wine
199
     data =load_wine()
200
     dataArr2,classLabels2=loadData(data,3)
201
202 ##car
203 | dataArr3,classLabels3=loadDataSet('car.data')
204 | #W = np.mat(np.ones((np.shape(dataArr)[0],1))/np.shape(dataArr)[0])
205 \mid \texttt{\#bestStump,minError,bestClasEst=buildStump(dataArr,classLabels,W)}
206
     #classifierArr,aggClassEst,errorList = adaBoostTrainDS(dataArr1,classLabels1,50)
207
208
     num_example =dataArr2.shape[0]
209
     sample =np.int(num_example *0.9)
210
     x_train =dataArr2[: sample]
211 | y_train =classLabels2[: sample]
```

```
212 | x_test =dataArr2[sample:]
213
     y_test =classLabels2[sample:]
214
     res=[]
215
     for j in range(10):
216
        pri =[]
217
        tmp = 0
218
        prob =0.1
219
       for i in range(10):
220
            classifierArr,aggClassEst,errorList =adaBoostTrainDS(x_train[tmp:np.int(sample*prob)],y_train[
                                                               tmp:np.int(sample*prob)],50)
221
            pre=classifytest(x_test, classifierArr,y_test)
222
            pri.append(pre)
223
            tmp=np.int(sample*prob)+1
224
            prob +=0.1
225
        res.append(sum(pri)/len(pri))
226
         print(sum(pri)/len(pri))
227
     print('wine AdaBoost, 10次十折交叉验证结果:',(sum(res)/len(res)))
228
229
230
231 | #plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif']=['SimHei'] #用来正常显示中文标签
232 | #plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus']=False #用来正常显示负号
233 | #plt.figure()
234 | #ln1, = plt.plot(errorList1,linestyle='dashed',linewidth=0.5,color='red',marker='.',)
235 \mid \texttt{\#ln2, = plt.plot(errorList2, linestyle='dashed', linewidth=0.5, color='b', marker='.',)}
236
     #ln3, = plt.plot(errorList3,linestyle='dashed',linewidth=0.5,color='g',marker='.',)
237
     #ln4, = plt.plot(errorList4,linestyle='dashed',linewidth=0.5,color='yellow',marker='.',)
238
     #plt.ylim(0,0.3)
239
     #plt.legend(handles=[ln1,ln2,ln3,ln4], labels=['unacc', 'acc', 'good', 'vgood'],
240 # loc='uper right')
241 | #plt.ylabel('errorRate')
242 #plt.title('训练50次过程中数据集car错误率的变化情况')
243 | #plt.show()
```

第三节 选用数据

iris 行数: 150 列数: 5

列属性及取值:

- 1) 萼片长度 cm, 数值型
- 2) 萼片宽度 cm, 数值型
- 3) 花瓣长度 cm, 数值型
- 4) 花瓣宽度 cm 数值型

类别:

Iris Setosa

Iris Versicolour

Iris Virginica

wine, 行数: 178, 列数: 13

属性:

- 1) Alcohol
- 2) Malic acid
- 3) Ash
- 4) Alcalinity of ash
- 5) Magnesium
- 6) Total phenols
- 7) Flavanoids
- 8) Nonflavanoid phenols
- 9) Proanthocyanins
- 10) Color intensity
- 11) Hue
- 12) OD280/OD315 of diluted wines
- 13) Proline

类别:

Alcohol 1, 2, 3

car, 行数: 1728, 列数: 6

列属性及取值:

- 1) buying: vhigh, high, med, low.
- 2)maint: vhigh, high, med, low.
- 3)doors: 2, 3, 4, 5more.
- 4)persons: 2, 4, more.
- 5)lugboot: small, med, big.
- 6)safety: low, med, high.

类别:

unacc, acc, good, vgood

第四节 实验结果展示

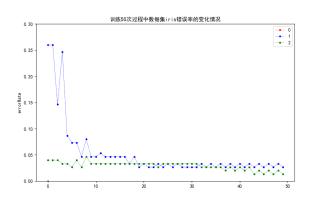


图 2: iris 类标号选择对比图

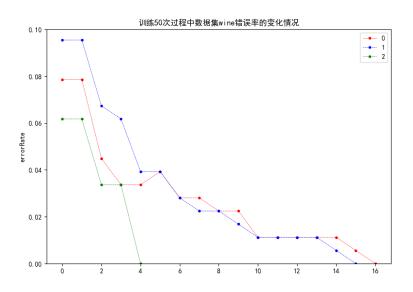


图 3: wine 类标号选择对比图

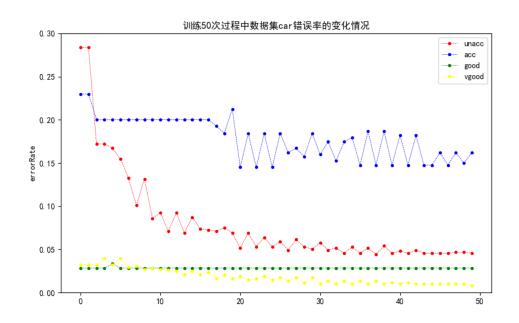


图 4: car 类标号选择对比图

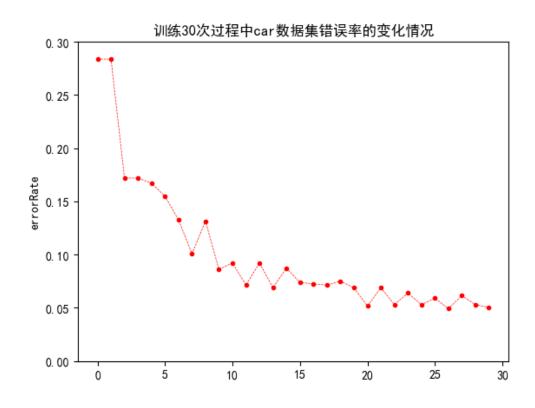


图 5: car30 次训练情况图

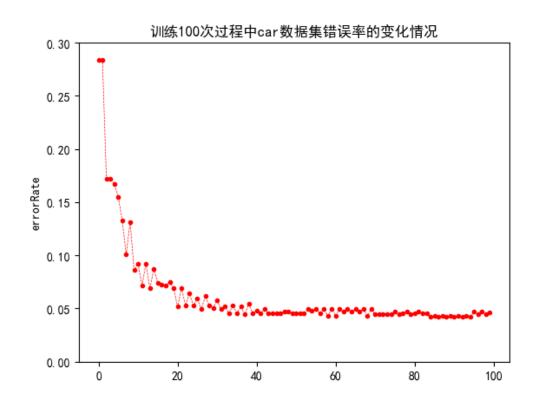


图 6: car100 次训练情况图

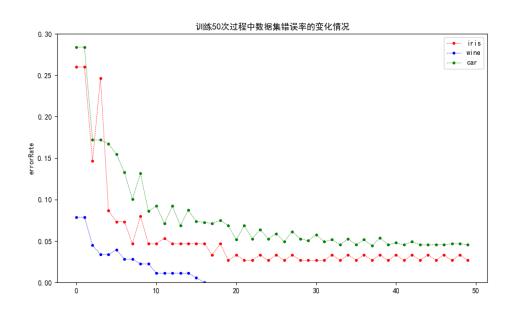


图 7: 三类数据训练情况对比图

第五节 评价方法

十折交叉验证。将数据集分成十份,轮流将其中9份作为训练数据,1份作为测试数据,进行试验。每次试验都会得出相应的正确率(或差错率)。10次的结果的正确率(或差错率)的平均值作为对算法精度的估计,一般还需要进行多次10折交叉验证(例如10次10折交叉验证),再求其均值,作为对算法准确性的估计。

第六节 实验分析和比较

对于鸢尾花数据进行 10 次十则交叉验证之后的结果为: 0.07333; 对于红酒数据结果为: 0.9; 对于汽车数据结果为: 0.08588。可以看出此算法相比较而言,可能对于汽车数据更为合适。另外,这次 adaboost 是实现了其二分类的功能,所以在使用的时候需要对数据进行合并,本次采取的合并方式是选择类标号中的一个类作为 1,其他作为-1。进行多次对比实验,寻找训练的 errror 结果最佳的。结果图片中对此有所展示。在学习算法的过程中,对过程的理解一开始花了很久的时间,细节上有很多容易搞混,比如其实 adaboost 算法在调权的时候其实调整了两个权重,一个权重是对于样本而言的,一般以权重向量的方式出现,另外一个是对于弱分类器而言的。对于分类器的形成方式有很多,此次实现的方式是对于训练集的不同属性的子集训练而成的基分类器。