Carbon

Jiayu Wang

1. Load data

```python
#load module data
import data
#create a dataset object and read data from file sample.txt
sample = data.DataSet()
#To read nominal data, you have to add argument 'nominal',
default is 'numeric'
#Read data from 'sample.txt'
sample.read('sample.txt', 'numeric')
#view the data
sample.x
array([[  5.,    1.,    1., ...,    3.,    1.,    1.],
       [  5.,    4.,    4., ...,    3.,    2.,    1.],
       [  3.,    1.,    1., ...,    3.,    1.,    1.],
       ...,
       [  5.,   10.,   10., ...,    8.,   10.,    2.],
       [  4.,    8.,    6., ...,   10.,    6.,    1.],
       [  4.,    8.,    8., ...,   10.,    4.,    1.]])
#view class labels
sample.y[:10]
['2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '4', '2', '2', '2', '2']
#view dataset dimension
sample.dim()
(699, 9)
#view features
sample.label
['Clump Thickness', 'Uniformity of Cell Size', 'Uniformity of
Cell Shape', 'Marginal Adhesion', 'Single Epithelial Cell Size',
'Bare Nuclei', 'Bland Chromatin', 'Normal Nucleoli', 'Mitoses']
#view subject ids
sample.key[:5]
['1000025', '1002945', '1015425', '1016277', '1017023']
#create train dataset and test dataset using 1:10 hold out
train,test = data.holdOut(sample,0.1)
```

2. kNN

This is the k nearest neighbor algorithm in python.
The algorithm only works for: numerical data and nominal class
Parameters:

      k: int from 1 to inf
      distance: 'euclidean' , 'correlation'

```python
#load kNN module
from supervised import kNN
#create a classifier
clf = kNN.build()
#train the classifier with train data and k=4
clf.train(train,4,dist='euclidean')
```

```
#to view the model by plot 2 features with class label
clf.view('Uniformity of Cell Size','Uniformity of Cell Shape')
```
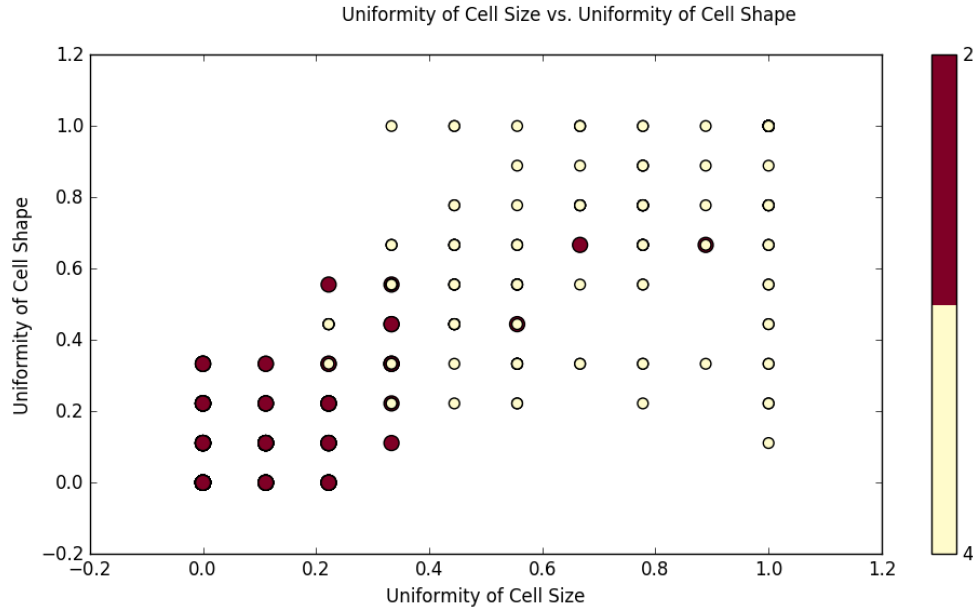
Uniformity of Cell Size vs. Uniformity of Cell Shape


```
#to classify a new subject
clf.classify([5, 4, 4, 5, 7, 10, 3, 2, 1])
'4'
#test the classifier with test data
#and save the predicted labels in result
result = clf.test(test)
the total error rate is: 0.130435
result
['2', '4', '2', '4', '2', '4', '2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '2',
 '2', '4', '2', '2', '2', '4', '2', '4', '4', '2', '2', '2', '4',
 '2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '4', '2', '2', '2', '4', '2', '4',
 '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '2', '4', '2', '2', '4', '4', '2',
 '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '2', '4', '2', '4', '2', '2',
 '4', '2', '4', '4']
#to save the classifier in folder models/ as model.knn
clf.save('model')
#to load saved classifier
clf2 = kNN.load('model')
```

2. ID3
ID3 is an algorithm that generate classification tree based on information gains.
The algorithm only works for: nominal data and nominal class

```
#convert continuous data to nominal data
train.num2nom()
test.num2nom()
train.type
'nominal'
#load ID3 module
from supervised import ID3
#create a classifier
clf = ID3.build()
```
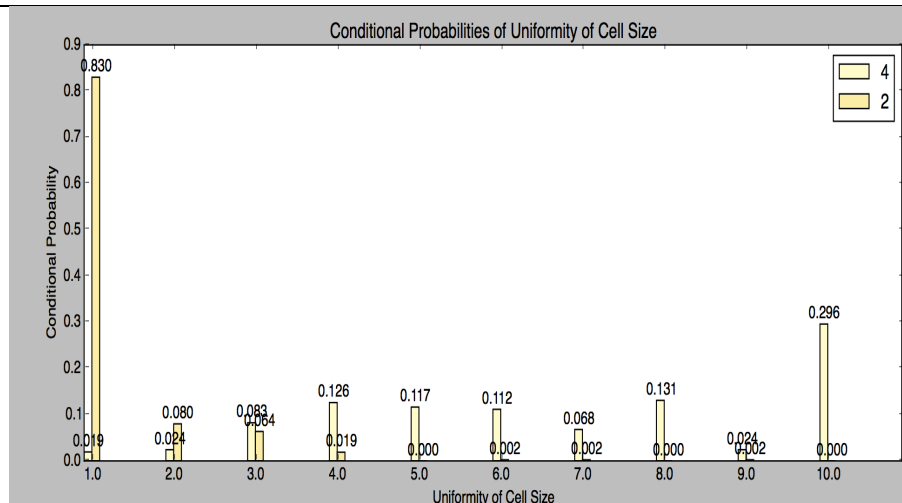
```
#train the classifier with train data to build the tree
clf.train(train)
#to view the model
clf.view()
```

```
#to classify a new subject
clf.classify(['5.0', '4.0', '4.0', '5.0', '7.0', '10.0', '3.0',
'2.0', '1.0'])
'4'
#test the classifier with test data
#and save the predicted labels in result
result = clf.test(test)
the total error rate is: 0.115942
result
['2', '4', '2', '4', '2', '4', '4', '2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '4',
'2', '4', '4', '2', '2', '4', '2', '4', '4', '2', '2', '2', '4',
'2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '4', '2', '2', '2', '4', '2', '4',
'4', '2', '2', '4', '4', '4', '2', '4', '2', '2', '4', '4', '4',
'4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '2', '4', '4', '4', '2', '4', '2', '2',
'2', '2', '4', '4']
#to save the classifier in folder models/ as model.id3
clf.save('model')
#to load saved classifier
clf3 = ID3.load('model')
```

4. NB

```
#load NB module
import NB
#create a classifier
clf = NB.build()
#train the classifier with train data
clf.train(train)
#to view the model
#we can view the conditional prob of a certain feature
clf.view('Uniformity of Cell Size')
```

Conditional Probabilities of Uniformity of Cell Size

Conditional Probability (y-axis): 0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9

Uniformity of Cell Size (x-axis): 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0

Legend: 4, 2

Data labels: 0.830, 0.019, 0.080, 0.024, 0.083, 0.064, 0.126, 0.019, 0.117, 0.000, 0.112, 0.002, 0.068, 0.002, 0.131, 0.000, 0.024, 0.002, 0.296, 0.000

```
#to classify a new subject
clf.classify([5, 4, 4, 5, 7, 10, 3, 2, 1])
'4'
#test the classifier with test data
#and save the predicted labels in result
result = clf.test(test)
the total error rate is: 0.043478
result
['2', '4', '2', '4', '2', '4', '2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '4',
'2', '4', '4', '2', '2', '4', '2', '4', '4', '2', '4', '2', '4',
'2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '4', '2', '2', '2', '4', '2', '4',
'4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '2', '4', '2', '2', '4', '4', '4',
'4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '2', '4', '4', '2',
'4', '2', '4', '4']
#to save the classifier in folder models/ as model.nb
clf.save('model')
#to load saved classifier
clf4 = NB.load('model')
```

5. logReg
(Only works for bi-class problems)

```
#load logReg module
import logReg
#create a classifier
clf = logReg.build()
#train the classifier with train data
clf.train(train)
#to view the model
#we can view the model with 2 features over train dataset
#The line in the middle is the possibility of 0.5
clf.view('Uniformity of Cell Size','Uniformity of Cell
Shape',train)
```
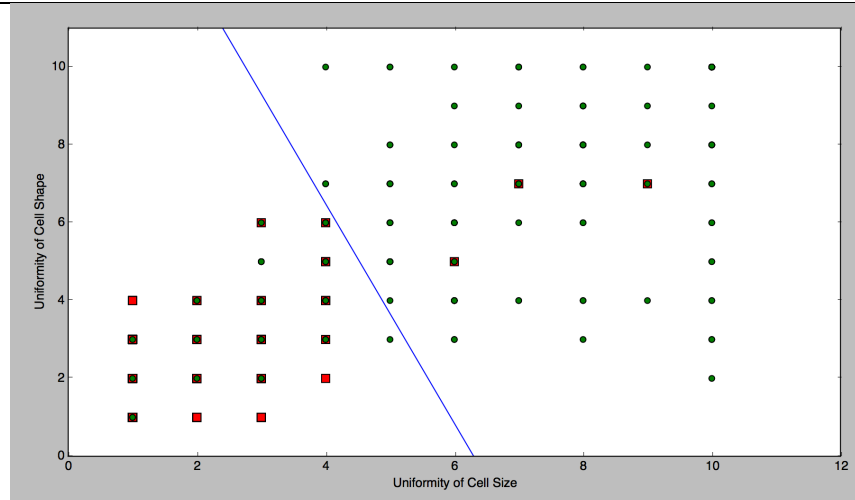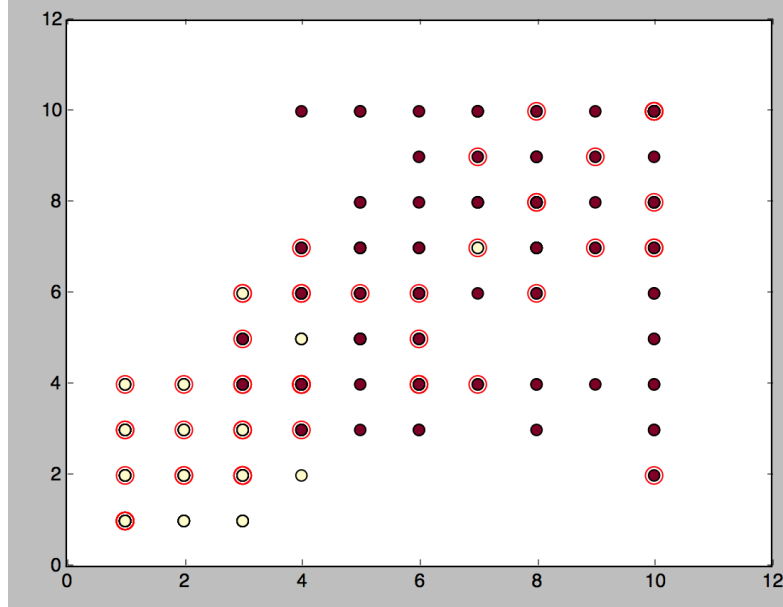
```
#to classify a new subject
clf.classify([5, 4, 4, 5, 7, 10, 3, 2, 1])
'4'
#test the classifier with test data
#and save the predicted labels in result
result = clf.test(test)
the total error rate is: 0.086957
result
['2', '4', '2', '4', '2', '4', '2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '2',
 '2', '4', '4', '2', '2', '4', '2', '4', '4', '2', '4', '2', '4',
 '2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '4', '2', '2', '2', '4', '2', '4',
 '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '2', '4', '2', '2', '4', '4', '2',
 '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '2', '4', '2', '2',
 '4', '2', '4', '4']
#to save the classifier in folder models/ as model.logreg
clf.save('model')
#to load saved classifier
clf5 = logReg.load('model')
```

6. SVM
(Only works for bi-class problems)

```
#load SVM module
import SVM
#create a classifier
clf = SVM.build()
#train the classifier with train data
#Here we set C to 100, tolerance to 0.001 and max iteration
number to 400. And use linear kernel.
clf.train(train,C=100,toler=0.001,maxIter=100,kTup=('lin',0))
#to view the model
#we can view the model with 2 features over train dataset
#circled points are support vectors
clf.view('Uniformity of Cell Size','Uniformity of Cell
Shape',train)
```

```
#to classify a new subject
clf.classify([5, 4, 4, 5, 7, 10, 3, 2, 1])
'4'
#test the classifier with test data
#and save the predicted labels in result
result = clf.test(test)
the total error rate is: 0.043478
result
['2', '4', '2', '4', '2', '4', '2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '4',
 '2', '4', '4', '2', '2', '4', '2', '4', '4', '2', '4', '2', '4',
 '2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '4', '2', '2', '2', '4', '2', '4',
 '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '2', '4', '2', '2', '4', '4', '4',
 '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '2', '4', '4', '2',
 '4', '2', '4', '4']
#to save the classifier in folder models/ as model.logreg
clf.save('model')
#to load saved classifier
clf6 = SVM.load('model')
```

7. AdaBoost
(Only works for bi-class problems)

```
#load Ada module
import Ada
#create a classifier
clf = Ada.build()
#train the classifier with train data
#maximum number of iteration is 50
clf.train(train,numIt=50)
#to view the model
#we can view the model with 2 features over train dataset
#circled points are support vectors
clf.view('Uniformity of Cell Size','Uniformity of Cell
Shape',train)
```

Uniformity of Cell Size vs. Uniformity of Cell Shape

```
#to classify a new subject
clf.classify([5, 4, 4, 5, 7, 10, 3, 2, 1])
'4'
#test the classifier with test data
#and save the predicted labels in result
result = clf.test(test)
the total error rate is: 0.130435
result
['2', '4', '2', '4', '2', '4', '2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '4',
'2', '4', '2', '2', '2', '4', '2', '4', '4', '2', '4', '2', '2',
'2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '2', '4', '2', '2', '2', '4', '2', '4',
'4', '4', '4', '4', '2', '4', '2', '4', '2', '2', '4', '4', '4',
'4', '4', '4', '4', '4', '2', '4', '4', '4', '2', '4', '2', '2',
'2', '2', '4', '4']
#to save the classifier in folder models/ as model.logreg
clf.save('model')
#to load saved classifier
clf7 = Ada.load('model')
```
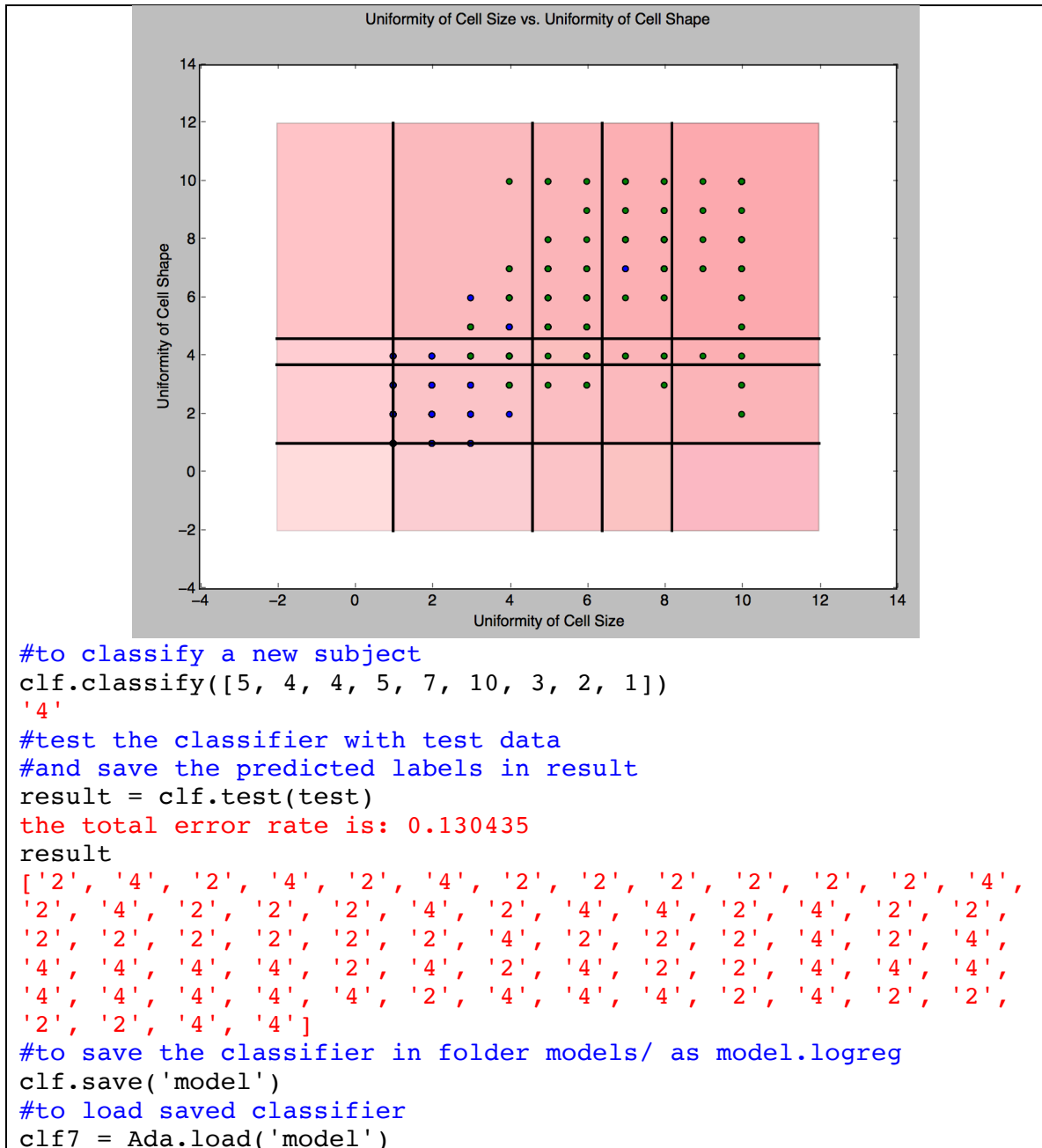
8. Regression
There are some regression algorithms based on linear regression. We have
'linear' for regular linear regression, 'lwlr' for locally weighted linear regression.
The algorithm only works for: numerical data and numerical classes
Parameters:
        method: 'linear', 'lwlr'

```
#load reg module
from supervised import reg
#create a classifier
```

```python
clf =reg.build()
#train the classifier with train data, and choose a method
#1.linear regression
clf.train(train,method='linear')
0.869617690359
clf.classify([5, 4, 4, 5, 7, 10, 3, 2, 1])
'4'
result = clf.test(test)
the total error rate is: 0.173913
#2.locally weighted linear regression
clf.train(train,method='lwlr',k=10)
clf.classify([5, 4, 4, 5, 7, 10, 3, 2, 1])
'4'
result = clf.test(test)
the total error rate is: 0.144928
#to view the model
#we can view the model with 2 features over train dataset
clf.view('Uniformity of Cell Size','Uniformity of Cell
Shape',train)
#to save the classifier in folder models/ as model.logreg
clf.save('model')
#to load saved classifier
clf7 = Ada.load('model')
```

```python
#fast start
import data
sample = data.DataSet()
sample.read('sample.txt')
train,test = data.holdOut(sample,0.1)
from imp import reload

reload(reg)
clf = reg.build()
clf.train(train,method='lwlr')
clf.classify([5, 4, 4, 5, 7, 10, 3, 2, 1])
clf.view('Uniformity of Cell Size','Uniformity of Cell
Shape',train)
```