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2018/1/24
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 利用SVM进行人脸识别实例:
 from __future__ import print_function
 from time import time
 import logging
 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 from sklearn.cross validation import train test split
 from sklearn.datasets import fetch Ifw people
 from sklearn.grid search import GridSearchCV
 from sklearn.metrics import classification report
 from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
 from sklearn.decomposition import RandomizedPCA
 from sklearn.svm import SVC
 print( doc )
 # Display progress logs on stdout
 logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format='%(asctime)s %(message)s')
 #######
 # Download the data, if not already on disk and load it as numpy arrays
 If w people = fetch If w people(min faces per person=70, resize=0.4)
 # introspect the images arrays to find the shapes (for plotting)
 n_samples, h, w = lfw_people.images.shape
 # for machine learning we use the 2 data directly (as relative pixel
 # positions info is ignored by this model)
 X = Ifw_people.data
 n_{\text{features}} = X.shape[1]
 # the label to predict is the id of the person
 y = Ifw people.target
 target names = Ifw people.target names
 n_classes = target_names.shape[0]
 print("Total dataset size:")
 print("n samples: %d" % n samples)
 print("n_features: %d" % n_features)
 print("n_classes: %d" % n_classes)
 #######
 # Split into a training set and a test set using a stratified k fold
 # split into a training and testing set
 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
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#######

Compute a PCA (eigenfaces) on the face dataset (treated as unlabeled # dataset): unsupervised feature extraction / dimensionality reduction

 $n_{components} = 150$

X, y, test_size=0.25)

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print("Extracting the top %d eigenfaces from %d faces"
   % (n_components, X_train.shape[0]))
t0 = time()
pca = RandomizedPCA(n_components=n_components, whiten=True).fit(X_train)
print("done in %0.3fs" % (time() - t0))
eigenfaces = pca.components_.reshape((n_components, h, w))
print("Projecting the input data on the eigenfaces orthonormal basis")
t0 = time()
X_{train_pca} = pca.transform(X_{train})
X_{test_pca} = pca.transform(X_{test})
print("done in %0.3fs" % (time() - t0))
#######
# Train a SVM classification model
print("Fitting the classifier to the training set")
t0 = time()
param_grid = {'C': [1e3, 5e3, 1e4, 5e4, 1e5],
        'gamma': [0.0001, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.005, 0.01, 0.1], }
clf = GridSearchCV(SVC(kernel='rbf', class_weight='auto'), param_grid)
clf = clf.fit(X_train_pca, y_train)
print("done in %0.3fs" % (time() - t0))
print("Best estimator found by grid search:")
print(clf.best estimator )
######
# Quantitative evaluation of the model quality on the test set
print("Predicting people's names on the test set")
t0 = time()
y_pred = clf.predict(X_test_pca)
print("done in %0.3fs" % (time() - t0))
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred, target_names=target_names))
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred, labels=range(n_classes)))
#######
# Qualitative evaluation of the predictions using matplotlib
def plot_gallery(images, titles, h, w, n_row=3, n_col=4):
  """Helper function to plot a gallery of portraits"""
  plt.figure(figsize=(1.8 * n_col, 2.4 * n_row))
  plt.subplots_adjust(bottom=0, left=.01, right=.99, top=.90, hspace=.35)
  for i in range(n_row * n_col):
    plt.subplot(n_row, n_col, i + 1)
    plt.imshow(images[i].reshape((h, w)), cmap=plt.cm.gray)
    plt.title(titles[i], size=12)
    plt.xticks(())
    plt.yticks(())
# plot the result of the prediction on a portion of the test set
def title(y_pred, y_test, target_names, i):
  pred_name = target_names[y_pred[i]].rsplit(' ', 1)[-1]
  true_name = target_names[y_test[i]].rsplit(' ', 1)[-1]
  return 'predicted: %s\ntrue:
                              %s' % (pred_name, true_name)
```