人工智慧實務期末報告

鳶尾花分類

學號:408630977

系級:資管四A

姓名:蔡品洋

座號:043

動機

PictureThis (形色) 口袋裡的植物專家

線上植物百科全書和植物識別專家

用手機試用PictureThis App,輕鬆認識上萬種花草樹木!







變色鳶尾 Iris versicolor



白色鳶尾花 Iris albicans



鳶尾花 Iris fulva



波斯尼亞鳶尾 Iris reichenbachii



無葉鳶尾 Iris aphylla

The iris dataset is a classic and very easy multi-class classification dataset.

3
50
150
4
real, positive



Target







Data

```
from sklearn.datasets import load iris
data = load iris()
data
{'data': array([[5.1, 3.5, 1.4, 0.2],
                                     萼片長度/寬度 ; 花瓣長度/寬度
       [4.9, 3., 1.4, 0.2],
       [4.7, 3.2, 1.3, 0.2],
                                     'feature names': ['sepal length (cm)',
       [4.6, 3.1, 1.5, 0.2],
                                     'sepal width (cm)',
       [5., 3.6, 1.4, 0.2],
                                     'petal length (cm)',
       [5.4, 3.9, 1.7, 0.4],
                                     'petal width (cm)'],
       [4.6, 3.4, 1.4, 0.3],
        [5., 3.4, 1.5, 0.2],
```

Data

	sepal le <mark>萼片長度</mark> sepal	w <mark>萼片寬度</mark> petal	le <mark>花瓣長度</mark> petal	v <mark>花瓣寬度</mark> t-種	類
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	0
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	0
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	0
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	0
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	0
145	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3	2
146	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9	2
147	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0	2
148	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3	2
149	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8	2



方法

資料集

:https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.d atasets.load iris.html#sklearn.datasets.load iris

● 目標:透過四個特徵之間的關聯,找出data跟target的相關性,並分類

● 學習方式:監督式學習 Supervised learning

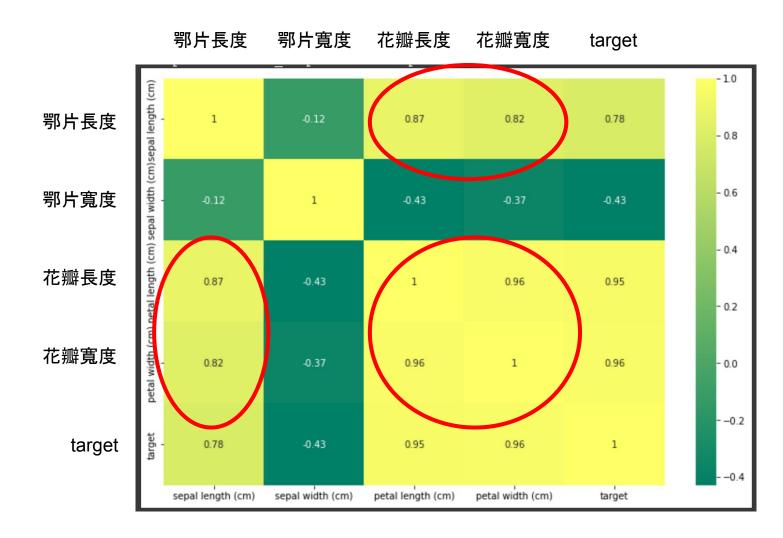
● **任務**:分類 Classification

資料預處理:不需要

[] df.co	orr()						
		sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)	target	7
sepa	l length (cm)	1.000000	-0.117570	0.871754	0.817941	0.782561	
sepa	al width (cm)	-0.117570	1.000000	-0.428440	-0.366126	-0.426658	
peta	l length (cm)	0.871754	-0.428440	1.000000	0.962865	0.949035	
peta	ıl width (cm)	0.817941	-0.366126	0.962865	1.000000	0.956547	
	target	0.782561	-0.426658	0.949035	0.956547	1.000000	

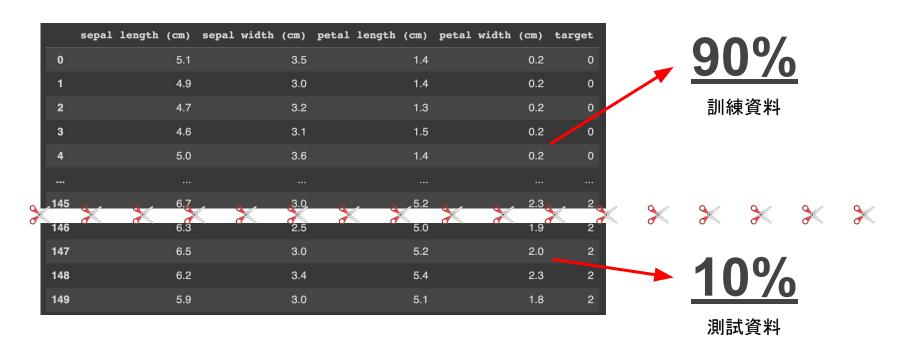
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

plt.figure(figsize=(12,8))
sns.heatmap(df.astype("float").corr(), cmap="summer", annot=True)

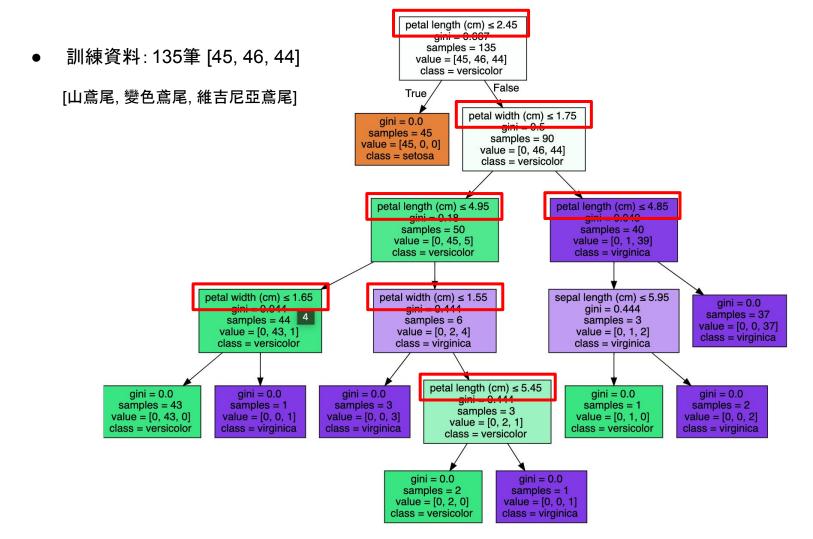


```
[127] from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(df.drop(["target"], axis=1),
    # print(x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test)
df["target"], test_size=0.1)
```



```
[122] from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
     clf = DecisionTreeClassifier()
     clf.fit(x_train, y_train)
     DecisionTreeClassifier()
[123] from sklearn.tree import export graphviz
     import graphviz
     g = export_graphviz(clf, out_file=None, feature_names=iris["feature_names"], class_names=iris["target names"],
                         filled=True, special characters=True)
     graph = graphviz.Source(g)
     graph
```



```
[145] pre = clf.predict(x_test)
    print("target:", list(y_test))
    print("預測結果:", list(pre))

target: [1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1]
    預測結果: [1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1]
```

[146] from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

衡量模型 - confusion_matrix



DEMO

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