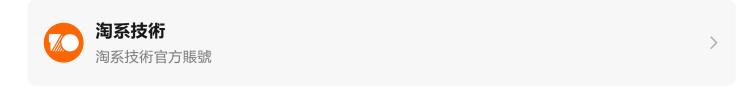
9種常用的機器學習算法實現

DataFunTalk 昨天

以下文章來源於淘系技術, 作者陳雷慧(豆苗)



簡介

根據機器學習的任務或應用情況的不同,我們通常把機器學習分為三大類:

- **1、監督學習**(Supervised Learning·SL),這類算法的工作原理是使用帶標籤的訓練數據來學習輸入變量X轉化為輸出變量Y的映射函數,換句話說就是求解方程Y = f(X)中的f。進一步地,監督學習又可細分為如下三類:
 - 回歸(Regression):預測一個值,如預測降雨量、房價等,較基礎的算法有:Linear Regression
 - 分類 (Classification):預測一個標籤,如預測"生病"或"健康",圖片上是哪種動物等,較基礎的算法有:Logistic Regression、Naive Bayes、K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)
- 【另】:集成(Ensembling)也可以歸類為監督學習的一種,它將多個單獨較弱的機器學習模型的預測結合起來,以產生更準確的預測,較基礎的算法有Bagging with Random Forests、Boosting with XGBoost
- 2、非監督學習(Unsupervised Learning, UL),這類算法的工作原理是從無標籤的訓練數據中學習數據的底層結構。進一步地,非監督學習又可細分為如下三類:

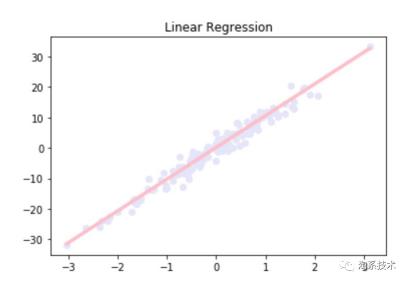
- 关联(Association):发现集合中项目同时出现的概率,如通过分析超市购物篮,发现啤酒总是和尿片一起购买(啤酒与尿片的故事),较基础的算法有:Apriori
- 聚类(Clustering):对数据进行分组,以便组内对象比组间对象更相似,较基础的算法有: K-Means
- 降维(Dimensionality Reduction):减少数据集的变量数量,同时保证重要的信息不被丢失。降维可以通过特征提取方法和特征选择方法来实现,特征提取是执行从高维空间到低维空间的转换,特征选择是选择原始变量的子集,较基础的算法有:PCA
- **3、强化学习**(Reinforcement Learning · DL) · 让agent根据当前环境状态 · 通过学习能够获得最大回报的行为来决定下一步的最佳行为 。

实现

以上列出的算法都是简单常用的,基于scikit-learn可以仅用几行代码就完成模型训练、预测、评估和可视化。关于算法的原理知乎上有很多精彩的回答,这里不会赘述,仅给出代码的实现与可视化。

Linear Regression

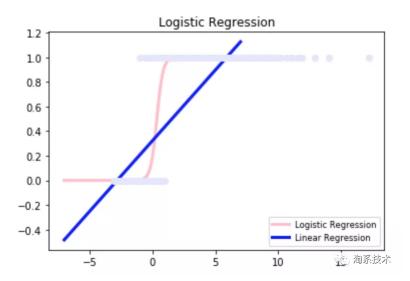
它为变量分配最佳权重,以创建一条直线或一个平面或更高维的超平面,使得预测值和真实值之间的误差最小化。具体原理参考:用人话讲明白线性回归LinearRegression - 化简可得的文章 - 知平。下面以一元线性回归为例,给出代码实现。



```
1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2 import numpy as np
3 from sklearn import datasets
4 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
6 # Linear Regression 一元回归
7 from sklearn import linear model
8 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
10 # 1. 准备数据
11 lr_X_data, lr_y_data = datasets.make_regression(n_samples=500,n_features=1,n_1
12 # 2. 构造训练与测试集
13 lr_X_train, lr_X_test, lr_y_train, lr_y_test = train_test_split(lr_X_data, lr_
14 # 3. 训练模型
15  lr model = linear model.LinearRegression()
16 lr_model.fit(lr_X_train, lr_y_train)
17 # 4. 预测数据
18 lr y pred = lr model.predict(lr X test)
19 # 5. 评估模型
20 lr_mse = mean_squared_error(lr_y_test, lr_y_pred)
21 print("mse:", lr_mse)
22 # 6. 可视化
23 plt.figure('Linear Regression')
24 plt.title('Linear Regression')
25 plt.scatter(lr X test, lr y test, color='lavender', marker='o')
26 plt.plot(lr_X_test, lr_y_pred, color='pink', linewidth=3)
27 plt.show()
29 # print info mse: 4.131366697554779
```

Logistic Regression

虽然写着回归,但实际上是一种二分类算法。它将数据拟合到logit函数中,所以称为logit回归。简单来说就是基于一组给定的变量,用logistic function来预测这个事件的概率,给出一个介于0和1之间的输出。具体原理参考:用人话讲明白逻辑回归Logistic regression - 化简可得的文章 - 知乎,下面给出代码的实现。

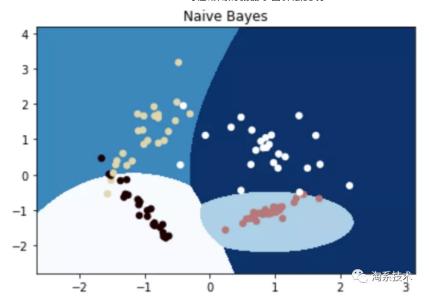


```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
            import numpy as np
            from sklearn import datasets
             from sklearn.model selection import train test split
             # Logistic Regression 二分类
             from sklearn import linear_model
            # 1. 准备数据
10 np.random.seed(123)
            logit_X_data = np.random.normal(size=1000)
12 logit_y_data = (logit_X_data>0).astype(np.float)
           logit X data[logit X data>0]*=5
           logit_X_data+=.4*np.random.normal(size=1000)
           logit X data=logit X data[:,np.newaxis]
           # 2. 构造训练与测试集
             logit_X_train, logit_X_test, logit_y_train, logit_y_test = train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_test_split(logit_X_train_t
            # 3. 训练模型
             logit model=linear model.LogisticRegression(C=1e4) #classifier
             logit_model.fit(logit_X_train,logit_y_train)
```

```
# 4. 预测数据
22 logit y pred = logit model.predict(logit X test)
23 # 5. 评估模型
24 logit acc = logit model.score(logit X test,logit y pred)
25 print("accuracy:", logit acc)
26 # 5. 可视化
   logit X view=np.linspace(-7,7,277)
   logit_X_view = logit_X_view[:,np.newaxis]
29 def model(x):
       return 1/(1+np.exp(-x))
   loss=model(logit X view*logit model.coef +logit model.intercept ).ravel()
   plt.figure('Logistic Regression')
33 plt.title('Logistic Regression')
   plt.scatter(logit_X_train.ravel(), logit_y_train, color='lavender',zorder=17)
   plt.plot(logit X view, loss, color='pink',linewidth=3)
   lr model=linear model.LinearRegression()
   lr model.fit(logit X train,logit y train)
   plt.plot(logit_X_view, lr_model.predict(logit_X_view), color='blue', linewidth
   plt.legend(('Logistic Regression','Linear Regression'),loc='lower right',fonts
42 # print info accuracy: 1.0
```

Naive Bayes

朴素贝叶斯是一种基于贝叶斯定理的分类方法,它会假设一个类中的某个特征与其他特征无关。 这个模型不仅非常简单,而且比许多高度复杂的分类方法表现得更好。具体原理参考:朴素贝叶斯算法原理小结-刘建平Pinard,下面给出代码的实现。



```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2 import numpy as np
3 from sklearn.model selection import train test split
4 from sklearn.datasets import make_classification
6 # Naive Bayes 任务为分类, n_classes=4
7 import sklearn.naive bayes as nb
8 # 1. 准备数据
9 nb_X_train, nb_y_train = make_classification(n_features=2, n_redundant=0, n_ir
                          random_state=1, n_clusters_per_class=1, n_classes=4
11 # 2. 构造训练与测试集
12 l, r = nb_X_train[:, 0].min() - 1, nb_X_train[:, 0].max() + 1
13 b, t = nb_X_train[:, 1].min() - 1, nb_X_train[:, 1].max() + 1
14 n = 1000
15 grid_x, grid_y = np.meshgrid(np.linspace(l, r, n), np.linspace(b, t, n))
17 # 3. 训练模型
19 nb_model.fit(nb_X_train, nb_y_train)
20 # 4. 预测数据
21 nb_y_pred = nb_model.predict(nb_X_test)
22 # 5. 可视化
23 grid_z = nb_y_pred.reshape(grid_x.shape)
24 plt.figure('Naive Bayes')
```

```
plt.title('Naive Bayes')

plt.pcolormesh(grid_x, grid_y, grid_z, cmap='Blues')

plt.scatter(nb_X_train[:, 0], nb_X_train[:, 1], s=30, c=nb_y_train, cmap='pink')

plt.show()
```

K-Nearest Neighbors

这是用于分类和回归的机器学习算法(主要用于分类)。它考虑了不同的质心,并使用欧几里得函数来比较距离。接着分析结果并将每个点分类到组中,以优化它,使其与所有最接近的点一起放置。它使用k个最近邻的多数票对数据进行分类预测。具体原来参考:K近邻法(KNN)原理小结。刘建平Pinard,下面给出代码的实现。

```
1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2 import numpy as np
3 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
4 from sklearn.datasets import make classification
6 # Naive Bayes 任务为分类, n classes=4
7 import sklearn.naive bayes as nb
8 # 1. 准备数据
9 nb_X_train, nb_y_train = make_classification(n_features=2, n_redundant=0, n_ir
                              random state=1, n clusters per class=1, n classes=4
11 # 2. 构造训练与测试集
12 l, r = nb_X_train[:, 0].min() - 1, nb_X_train[:, 0].max() + 1
13 b, t = nb_X_train[:, 1].min() - 1, nb_X_train[:, 1].max() + 1
14 n = 1000
15 grid x, grid y = np.meshgrid(np.linspace(l, r, n), np.linspace(b, t, n))
16 nb_X_test = np.column_stack((grid_x.ravel(), grid_y.ravel()))
17 # 3. 训练模型
18    nb_model = nb.GaussianNB()
19 nb_model.fit(nb_X_train, nb_y_train)
20 # 4. 预测数据
21 nb_y_pred = nb_model.predict(nb_X_test)
22 # 5. 可视化
```

```
grid_z = nb_y_pred.reshape(grid_x.shape)

plt.figure('Naive Bayes')

plt.title('Naive Bayes')

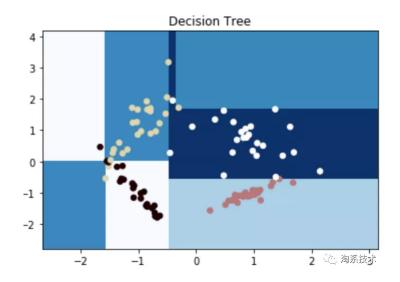
plt.pcolormesh(grid_x, grid_y, grid_z, cmap='Blues')

plt.scatter(nb_X_train[:, 0], nb_X_train[:, 1], s=30, c=nb_y_train, cmap='pink')

plt.show()
```

Decision Tree

遍历树,并将重要特征与确定的条件语句进行比较。它是降到左边的子分支还是降到右边的子分支取决于结果。通常,更重要的特性更接近根,它可以处理离散变量和连续变量。具体原理参考:深入浅出理解决策树算法(一)-核心思想,忆臻的文章,知乎,下面给出代码的实现。

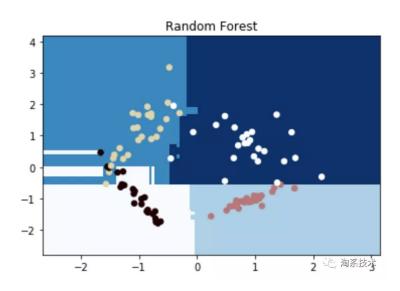


```
1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2 import numpy as np
3 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
4 from sklearn.datasets import make_classification
5
6 # K-Nearest Neighbors 任务为分类, n_classes=4
7 from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
8 # 1. 准备数据
9 knn_X_train, knn_y_train = make_classification(n_features=2, n_redundant=0, n_random_state=1, n_clusters_per_class=1, n_classes=4
```

```
11 # 2. 构造训练与测试集
12 l, r = knn_X_train[:, 0].min() - 1, knn_X_train[:, 0].max() + 1
13 b, t = knn_X_train[:, 1].min() - 1, knn_X_train[:, 1].max() + 1
14 n = 1000
  grid x, grid y = np.meshgrid(np.linspace(1, r, n), np.linspace(b, t, n))
   knn_X_test = np.column_stack((grid_x.ravel(), grid_y.ravel()))
   # 3. 训练模型
18 knn model = KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors=5)
19 knn model.fit(knn X train, knn y train)
20 # 4. 预测数据
21 knn y pred = knn model.predict(knn X test)
22 # 5. 可视化
23 grid_z = knn_y_pred.reshape(grid_x.shape)
24 plt.figure('K-Nearest Neighbors')
25 plt.title('K-Nearest Neighbors')
26 plt.pcolormesh(grid_x, grid_y, grid_z, cmap='Blues')
27 plt.scatter(knn_X_train[:, 0], knn_X_train[:, 1], s=30, c=knn_y_train, cmap='r
28 plt.show()
```

Random Forest

随机森林是决策树的集合。随机采样数据点构造树、随机采样特征子集分割,每棵树提供一个分类。得票最多的分类在森林中获胜,为数据点的最终分类。具体原来参考:独家 | 一文读懂随机森林的解释和实现 - 清华大学数据科学研究院的文章 - 知乎,下面给出代码的实现。

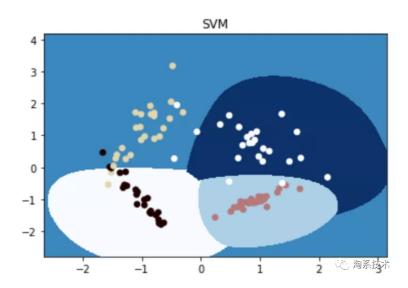


```
1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2 import numpy as np
3 from sklearn.model selection import train test split
4 from sklearn.datasets import make classification
6 # Decision Tree
7 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
8 # 1. 准备数据
9 dt_X_train, dt_y_train = make_classification(n_features=2, n_redundant=0, n_ir
                              random_state=1, n_clusters_per_class=1, n_classes=4
11 # 2. 构造训练与测试集
12 l, r = dt_X_train[:, 0].min() - 1, dt_X_train[:, 0].max() + 1
13 b, t = dt_X_train[:, 1].min() - 1, dt_X_train[:, 1].max() + 1
14 n = 1000
15 grid_x, grid_y = np.meshgrid(np.linspace(l, r, n), np.linspace(b, t, n))
16 dt_X_test = np.column_stack((grid_x.ravel(), grid_y.ravel()))
17 # 3. 训练模型
18 dt model = DecisionTreeClassifier(max depth=4)
19 dt_model.fit(dt_X_train, dt_y_train)
20 # 4. 预测数据
21 dt_y_pred = dt_model.predict(dt_X_test)
22 # 5. 可视化
23 grid_z = dt_y_pred.reshape(grid_x.shape)
24 plt.figure('Decision Tree')
25 plt.title('Decision Tree')
26 plt.pcolormesh(grid_x, grid_y, grid_z, cmap='Blues')
27 plt.scatter(dt_X_train[:, 0], dt_X_train[:, 1], s=30, c=dt_y_train, cmap='pink
28 plt.show()
```

Support Vector Machines

它将数据映射为空间中的点,使得不同类别的点可以被尽可能宽的间隔分隔开,对于待预测类别的数据,先将其映射至同一空间,并根据它落在间隔的哪一侧来得到对应的类别。具体原来参

考:看了这篇文章你还不懂SVM你就来打我-SMON的文章-知乎,下面给出代码实现。



```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2 import numpy as np
3 from sklearn.model selection import train test split
  from sklearn.datasets import make classification
   # SVM
7 from sklearn import svm
  # 1. 准备数据
   svm_X_train, svm_y_train = make_classification(n_features=2, n_redundant=0, n_
                              random_state=1, n_clusters_per_class=1, n_classes=4
11 # 2. 构造训练与测试集
12 l, r = svm_X_train[:, 0].min() - 1, svm_X_train[:, 0].max() + 1
13 b, t = svm_X_train[:, 1].min() - 1,svm_X_train[:, 1].max() + 1
14 n = 1000
15 grid x, grid y = np.meshgrid(np.linspace(1, r, n), np.linspace(b, t, n))
16 svm_X_test = np.column_stack((grid_x.ravel(), grid_y.ravel()))
17 # 3. 训练模型
18 # svm_model = RandomForestClassifier(max_depth=4)
19 svm model = svm.SVC(kernel='rbf', gamma=1, C=0.0001).fit(svm X train, svm y tr
20 svm_model.fit(svm_X_train, svm_y_train)
   # 4. 预测数据
   svm_y_pred = svm_model.predict(svm_X_test)
   # 5. 可视化
```

```
grid_z = svm_y_pred.reshape(grid_x.shape)

plt.figure('SVM')

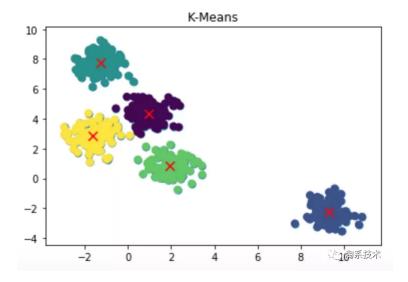
plt.title('SVM')

plt.pcolormesh(grid_x, grid_y, grid_z, cmap='Blues')

plt.scatter(svm_X_train[:, 0], svm_X_train[:, 1], s=30, c=svm_y_train, cmap='pplt.show()
```

K-Means

将数据划分到K个聚类簇中,使得每个数据点都属于离它最近的均值(即聚类中心,centroid)对应的集聚类簇。最终,具有较高相似度的数据对象划分至同一类簇,将具有较高相异度的数据对象划分至不同类簇。具体原理参考:用人话讲明白快速聚类kmeans - 化简可得的文章 - 知乎,下面给出代码的实现。



```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.datasets.samples_generator import make_blobs

# K-means 任务为聚类 n_classes=5
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
# 1. 准备数据
```

```
kmeans_X_data, kmeans_y_data = make_blobs(n_samples=500, centers=5, cluster_si

# 2. 训练模型
kmeans_model = KMeans(n_clusters=5)
kmeans_model.fit(kmeans_X_data)

# 3. 预测模型
kmeans_y_pred = kmeans_model.predict(kmeans_X_data)

# 4. 可视化
plt.figure('K-Means')
plt.scatter(kmeans_X_data[:,0], kmeans_X_data[:, 1], s=50)

plt.scatter(kmeans_X_data[:,0], kmeans_X_data[:, 1], c=kmeans_y_pred, s=50, centers = kmeans_model.cluster_centers_
plt.scatter(centers[:,0], centers[:, 1], c='red', s=80, marker='x')

plt.show()
```

PCA

一种常用的降维技术,顾名思义,PCA帮助我们找出数据的主要成分,主成分基本上是线性不相关的向量,用选出的k个主成分来表示数据,来达到降维的目的。具体原理参考:如何通俗易懂地讲解什么是 PCA 主成分分析?- 马同学的回答 - 知乎,下面给出代码实现。

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.datasets import make_classification

# PCA
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris

# 1. 准备数据
pca_data=load_iris()
pca_X_data=pca_data.data
pca_y_data=pca_data.target
```

```
# 2. 训练模型, 维度为2
15 pca_model=PCA(n_components=2)
16 # 3. 降维
17 reduced_X=pca_model.fit_transform(pca_X_data)
18 # 4. 可视化
19 red_x,red_y=[],[]
20 blue_x,blue_y=[],[]
   green_x,green_y=[],[]
   for i in range(len(reduced_X)):
    if pca y data[i] ==0:
     red x.append(reduced X[i][0])
     red_y.append(reduced_X[i][1])
    elif pca y data[i]==1:
     blue_x.append(reduced_X[i][0])
     blue y.append(reduced X[i][1])
    else:
     green_x.append(reduced_X[i][0])
     green_y.append(reduced_X[i][1])
   plt.figure('PCA')
   plt.title('PCA')
36 plt.scatter(red x,red y,c='r')
   plt.scatter(blue x,blue y,c='b')
38 plt.scatter(green x,green y,c='g')
39 plt.show()
```

总结

至此,给出了常有的9种机器学习算法的实现,题主可以通过一些实际案例去进一步理解和熟悉算法。国外的Kaggle和阿里云天池都是获取项目经验的好途径。

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