



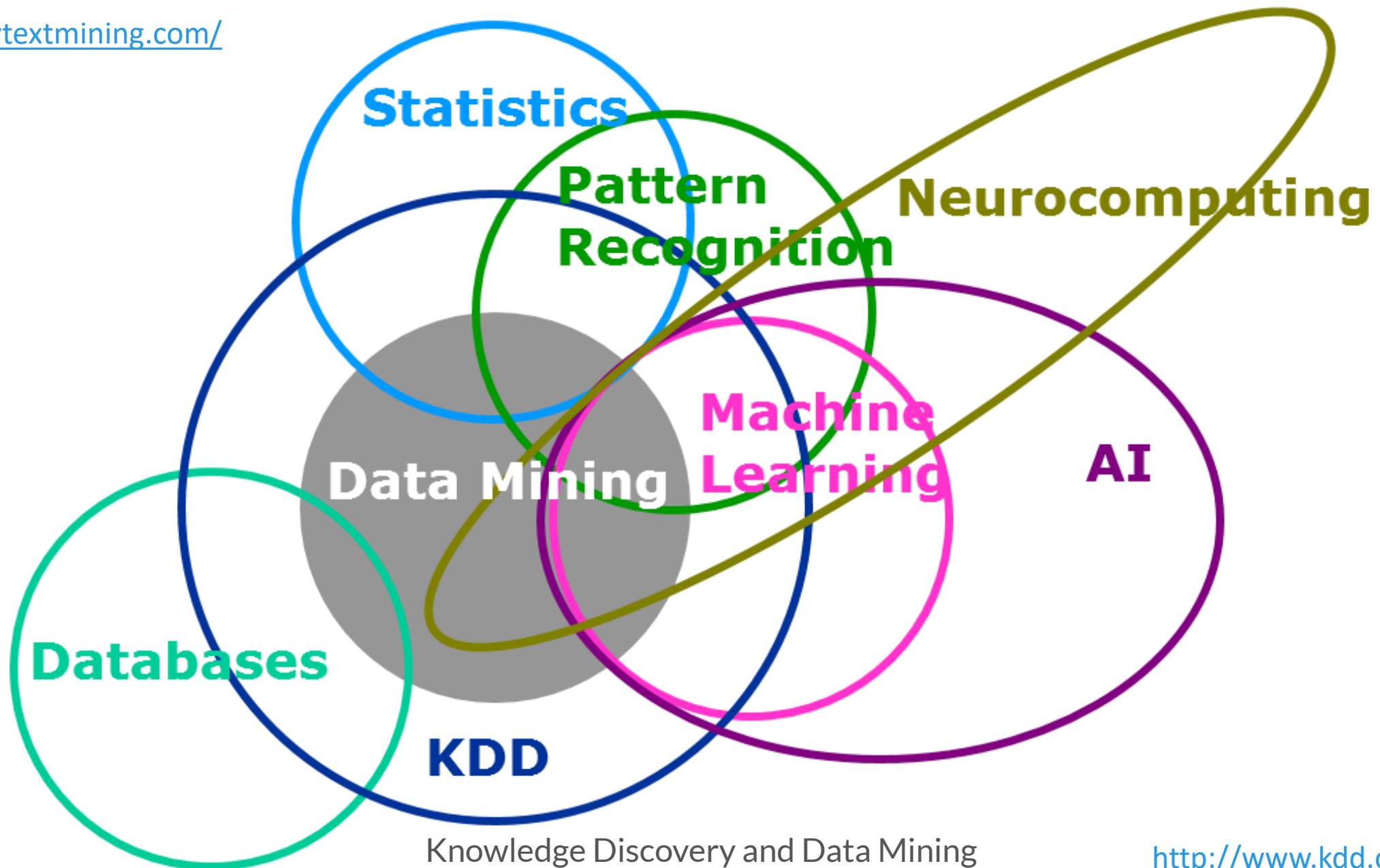
國立臺灣大學  
National Taiwan University

# 資料科學與機器學習

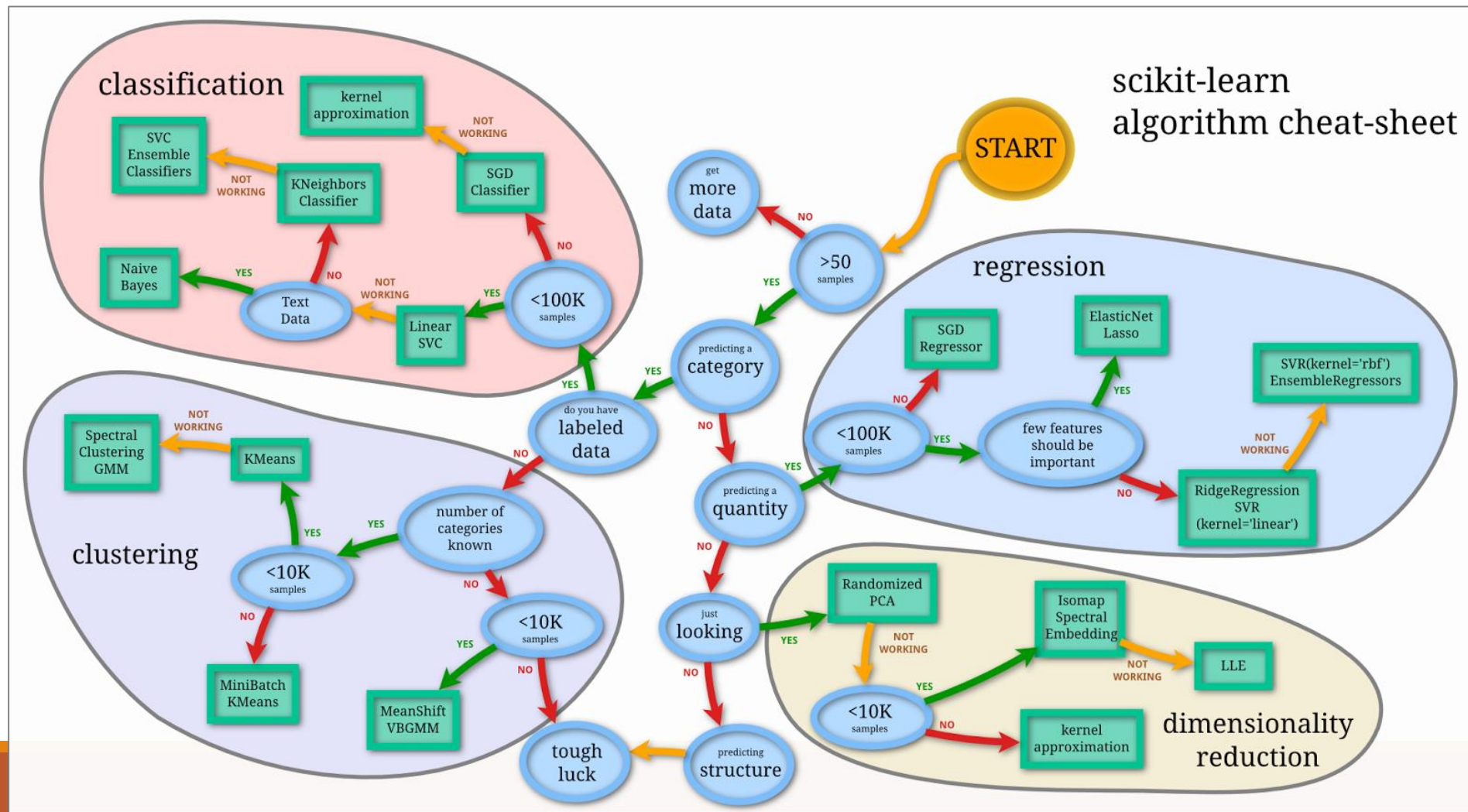
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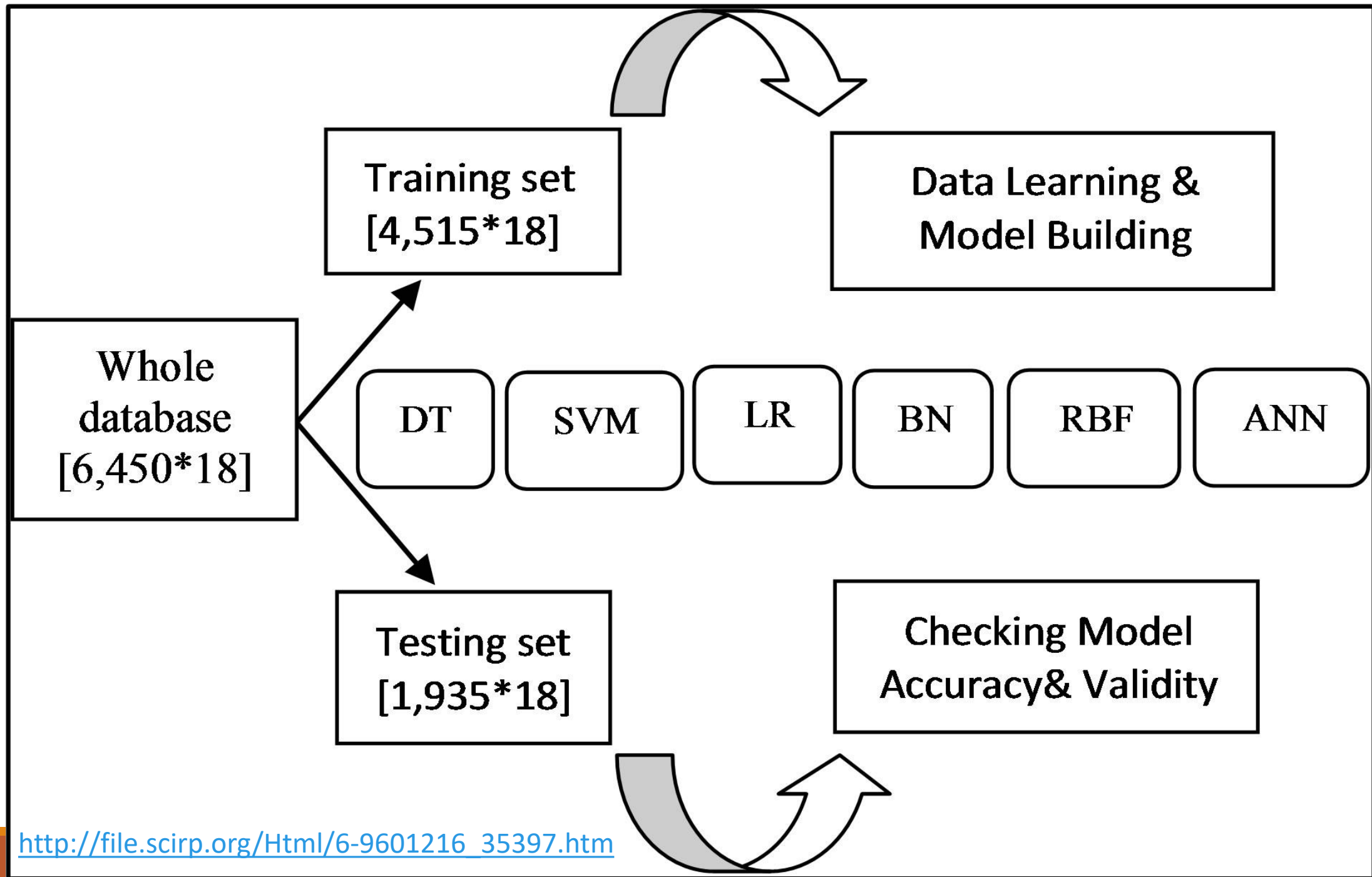
國立臺灣大學共同教育中心

蔡芸琤



# 機器學習是甚麼？

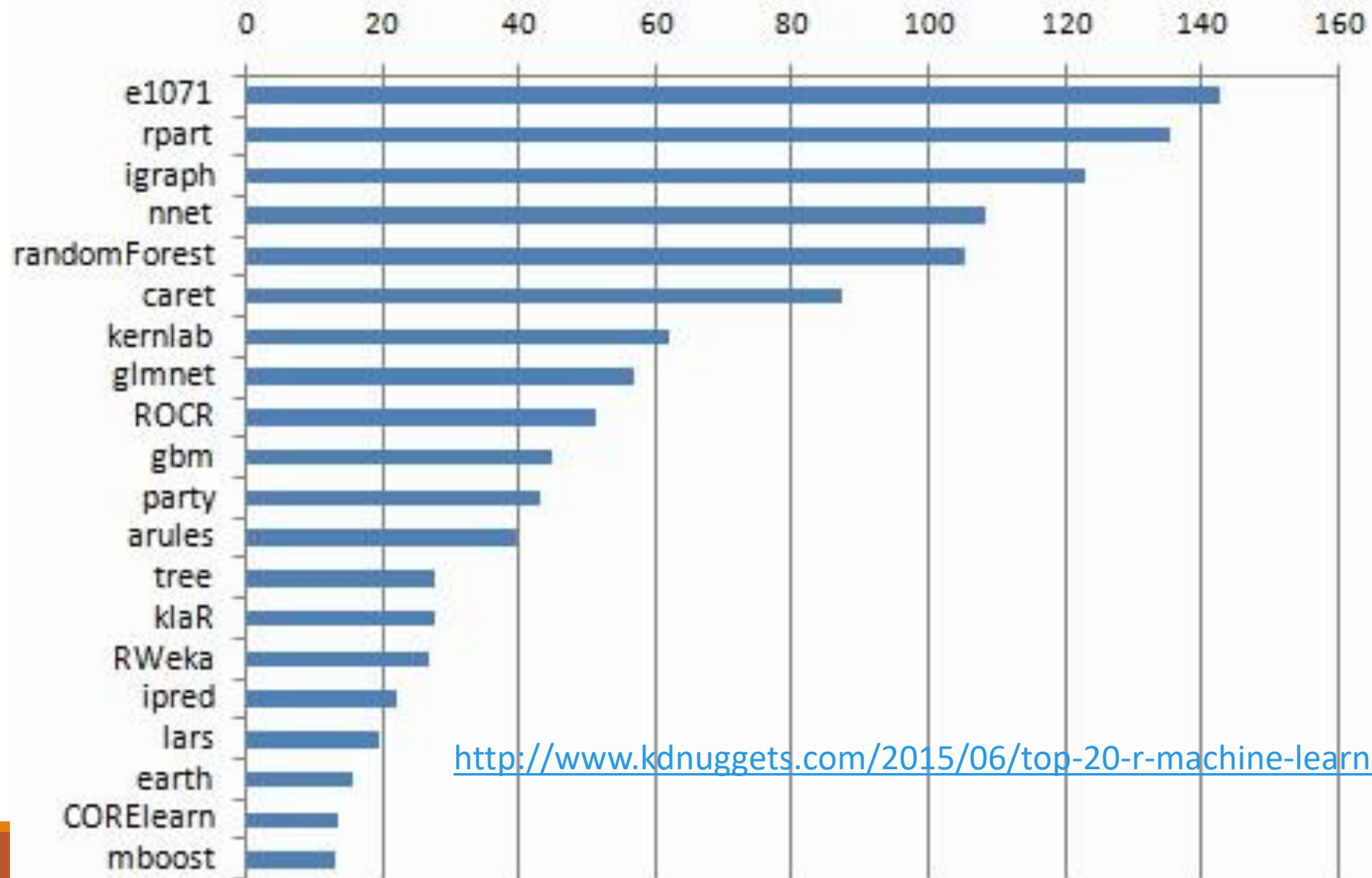




# Machine Learning Algorithms *(sample)*

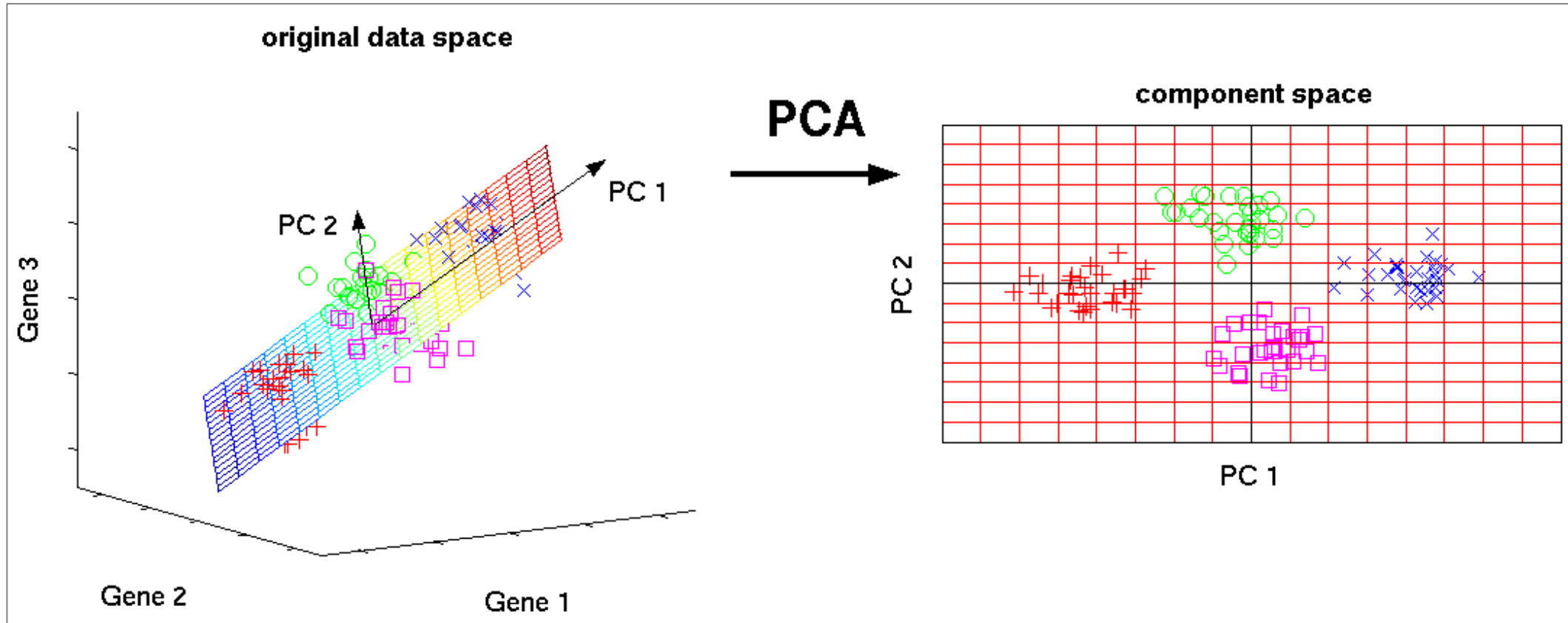
	<u>Unsupervised</u>	<u>Supervised</u>
<u>Continuous</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clustering &amp; Dimensionality Reduction<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ SVD</li><li>○ PCA</li><li>○ K-means</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Regression<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Linear</li><li>○ Polynomial</li></ul></li><li>• Decision Trees</li><li>• Random Forests</li></ul>
<u>Categorical</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Association Analysis<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Apriori</li><li>○ FP-Growth</li></ul></li><li>• Hidden Markov Model</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Classification<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ KNN</li><li>○ Trees</li><li>○ Logistic Regression</li><li>○ Naive-Bayes</li><li>○ SVM</li></ul></li></ul>

## Top 20 R Machine Learning packages, by Downloads (000) from CRAN

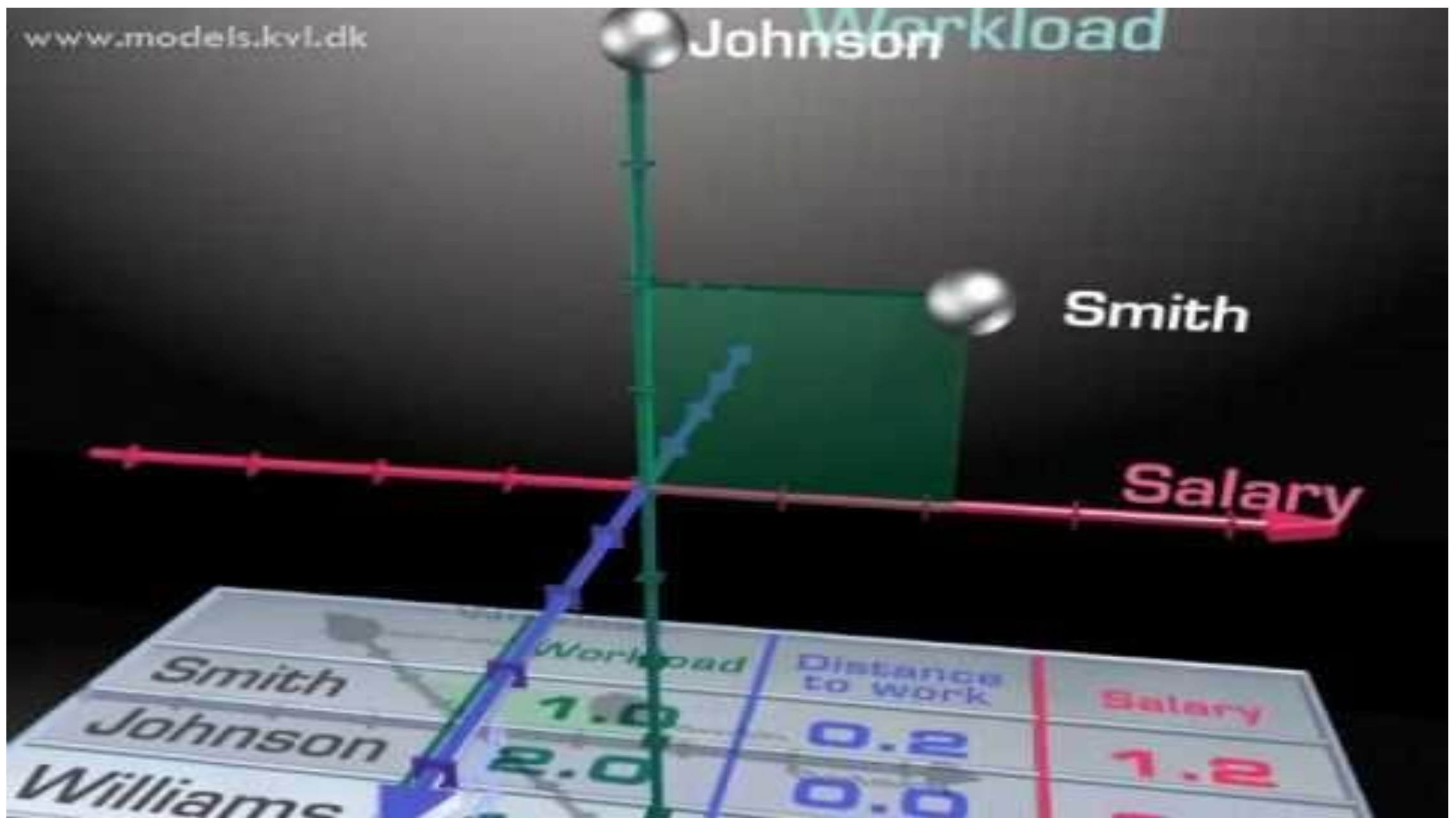


<http://www.kdnuggets.com/2015/06/top-20-r-machine-learning-packages.html>

# Principal Components Analysis









# 套件安裝

---

<https://github.com/vqv/ggbiplot>

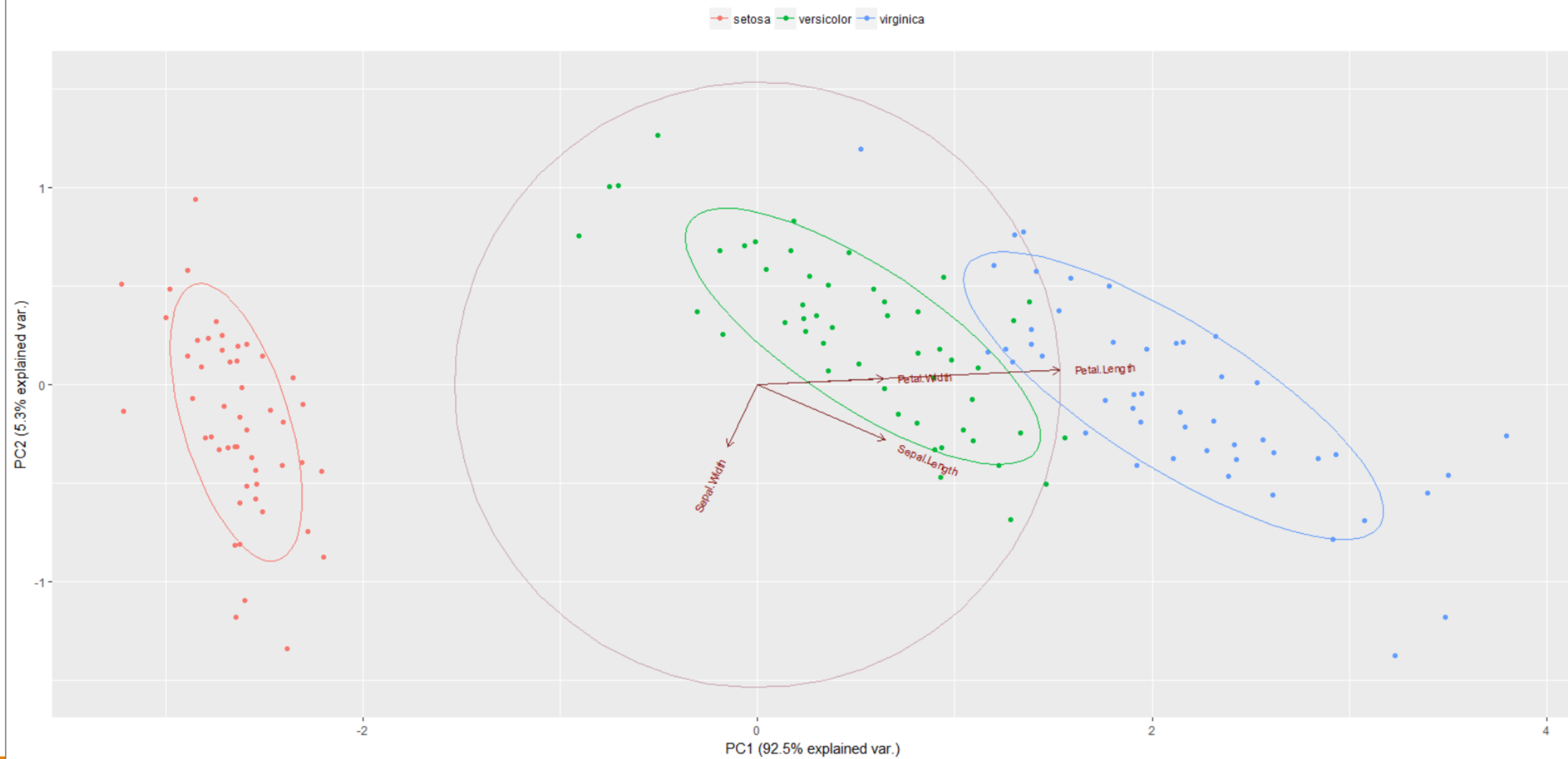
```
library(devtools)
```

```
install_github("ggbiplot", "vqv")
```

```
library(scales)
```

```
library(grid)
```

```
library(ggbiplot)
```



## Step 2.1

i	$X_1$	$X_2$
A	1	1
B	1	0
C	0	2
D	2	4
E	3	5

●  $\bar{X}_1 = (1, 0.5)$

●  $\bar{X}_2 = (1.7, 3.7)$

i	1	2
A	0.5	2.7
B	0.5	3.7
C	1.8	2.4
D	3.6	0.5
E	4.9	1.9

Compute distances between each of the cluster means and all other points.

<https://youtu.be/mtkWR8sx0NA>

# 以 TF-IDF 進行 K-Means 分群

The screenshot displays the RStudio interface with the following components:

- Source Editor:** Contains R code for TF-IDF calculation and K-Means clustering. Lines 83-86 are highlighted with an orange box.
- Environment:** Lists global variables including 'g', 'idf', 'kme...', 'loc', 'mix...', 'N', 'non...', 'ord...', 'q', and 'res...'.
- Console:** Shows the execution of the following commands:

```
> g <- g + scale_color_discrete(name = '')  
> g <- g + theme(legend.direction = 'horizontal',  
+               legend.position = 'top')
```
- Plots:** A PCA plot is visible in the bottom right corner, showing PC1 (18.9% explained var.) on the x-axis and PC2 (17.0% explained var.) on the y-axis. Data points are colored by cluster (1-5).

```
75 y=as.matrix(s.tdm[,2]))  
76 orderDoc <- doc.cos[order(doc.cos, decreasing = TRUE)]  
77 plot_ly(data = as.data.frame(orderDoc),  
78         x = rownames(as.data.frame(orderDoc)),  
79         y = orderDoc,  
80         name = rownames(doc.tfidf)[topID[10]],  
81         type = "bar", mode= "box")  
82  
83 # Kmeans 分群  
84 library(stats)  
85 kmeansOut <- kmeans(doc.tfidf, 5, nstart = 20)  
86
```

```
1 source('MLDM.R')
2
3 testTfidf = doc.tfidf
4 tfidf.pca <- prcomp(testTfidf)
5 tfidf.kmeans <- as.factor(kmeansOut$cluster)
6
7 g <- ggbiplot(tfidf.pca, obs.scale = 1, var.scale = 1,
8               groups = tfidf.kmeans, ellipse = TRUE,
9               circle = TRUE, labels = rownames(testTfidf))
10 g <- g + scale_color_discrete(name = '')
11 g <- g + theme(legend.direction = 'horizontal',
12               legend.position = 'top')
13 print(g)
```

17:1 (Top Level)

R Script

```
> g <- g + scale_color_discrete(name = '')
> g <- g + theme(legend.direction = 'horizontal',
+               legend.position = 'top')
> print(g)
>
```

Environment History

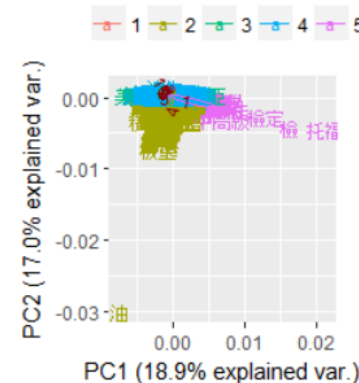
Import Dataset List

Global Environment

g	Large gg (... ^
idf	Named num ...
kme...	List of 9
loc	int [1:581...
mix...	Environment
N	10L
non...	Named int ...
ord...	Named num ...
q	chr [1:581...
res...	chr [1:15]...

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

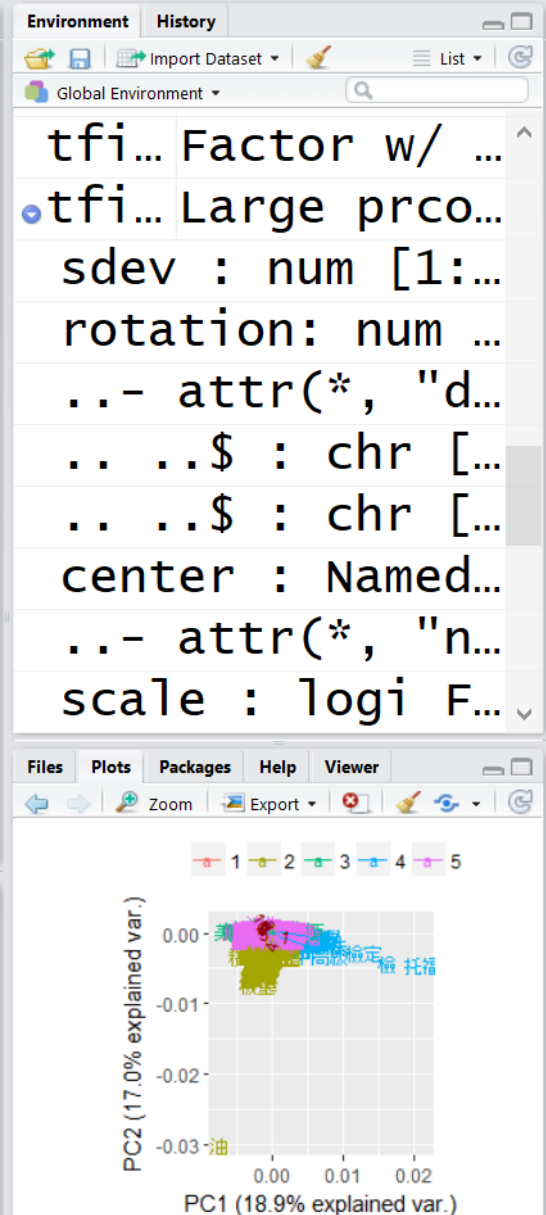
Zoom Export



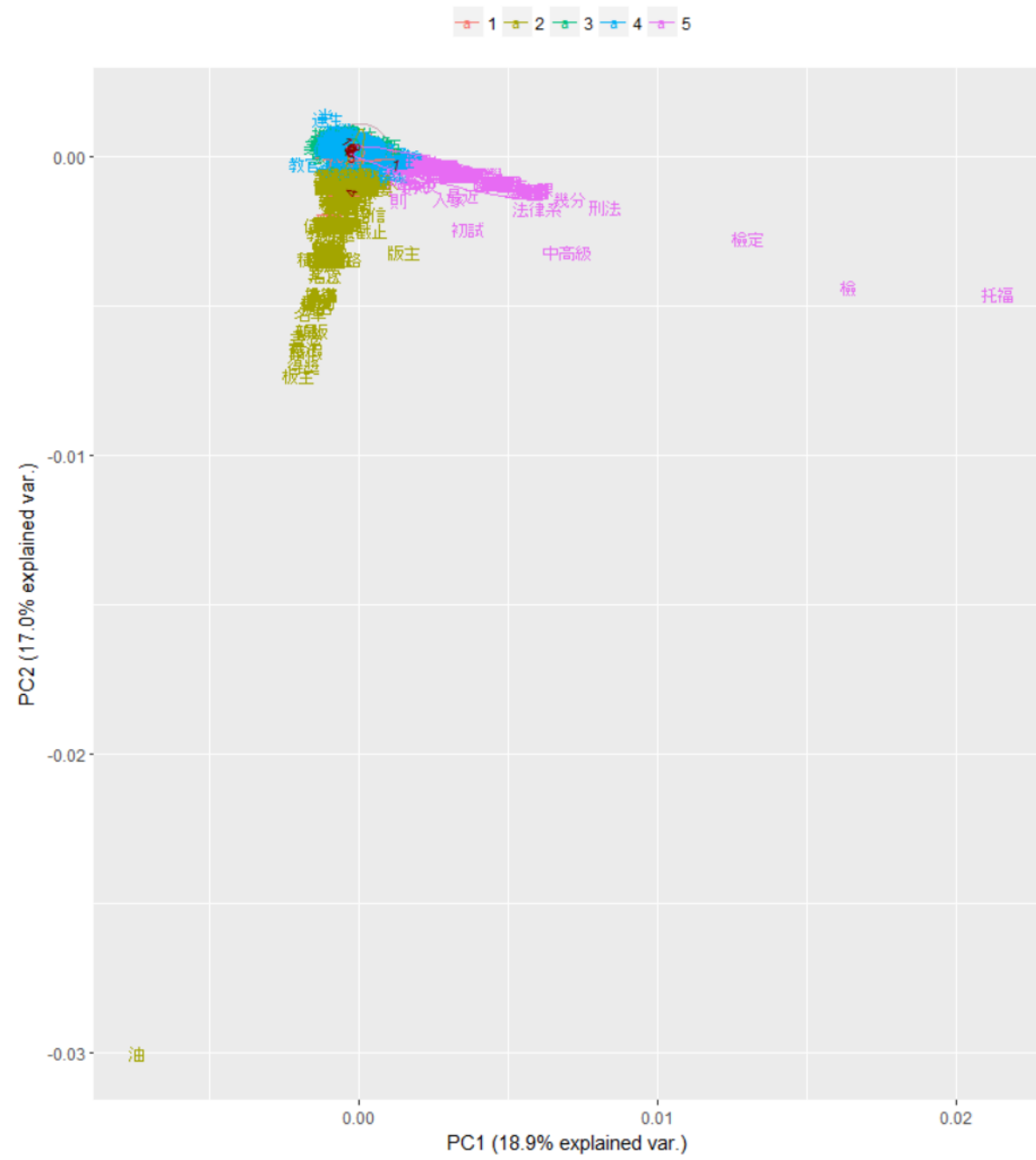
```
1 source('MLDM.R')
2
3 tfidf.pca <- prcomp(doc.tfidf)
4 tfidf.kmeans <- as.factor(kmeansOut$cluster)
5
6 g <- ggbiplot(tfidf.pca, obs.scale = 1, var.scale = 1,
7               groups = tfidf.kmeans, ellipse = TRUE,
8               circle = TRUE, labels = rownames(doc.tfidf))
9 g <- g + scale_color_discrete(name = '')
10 g <- g + theme(legend.direction = 'horizontal',
11               legend.position = 'top')
12 print(g)
13
```

Console C:/Users/pecu6/Desktop/Word2Vec/

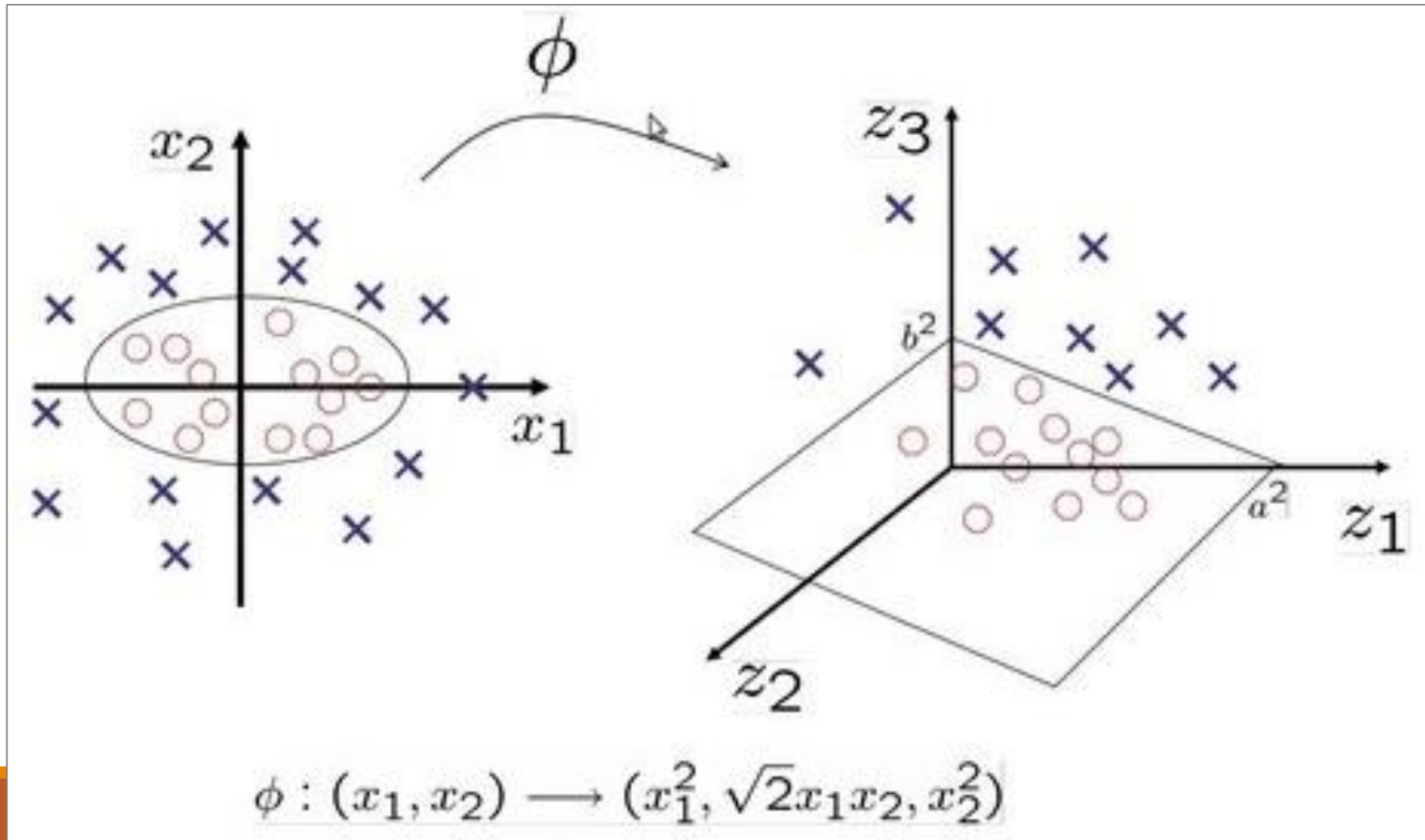
>

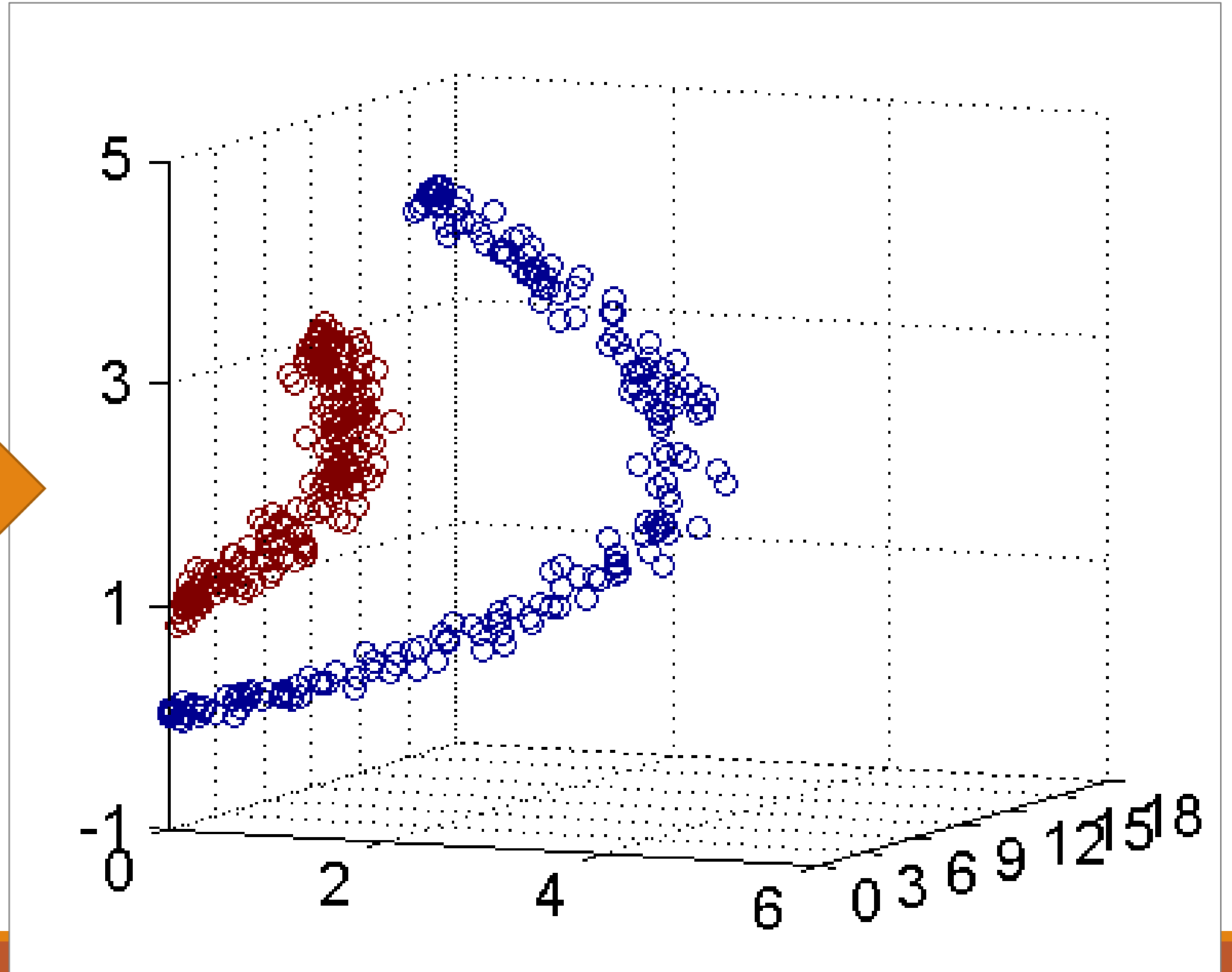
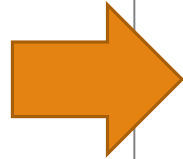
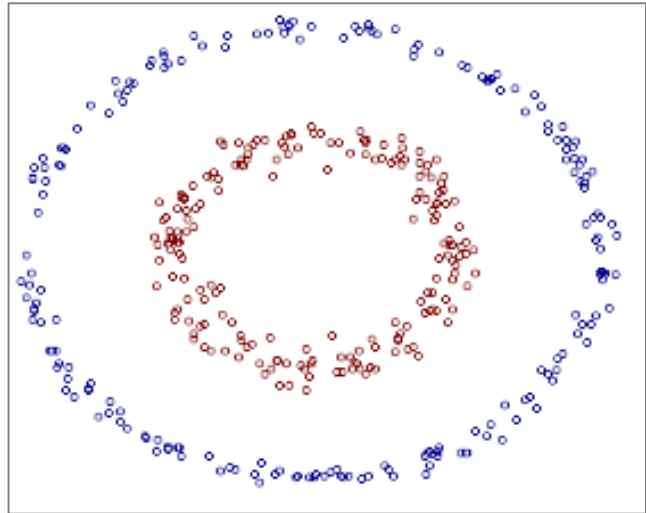






# Support Vector Machine

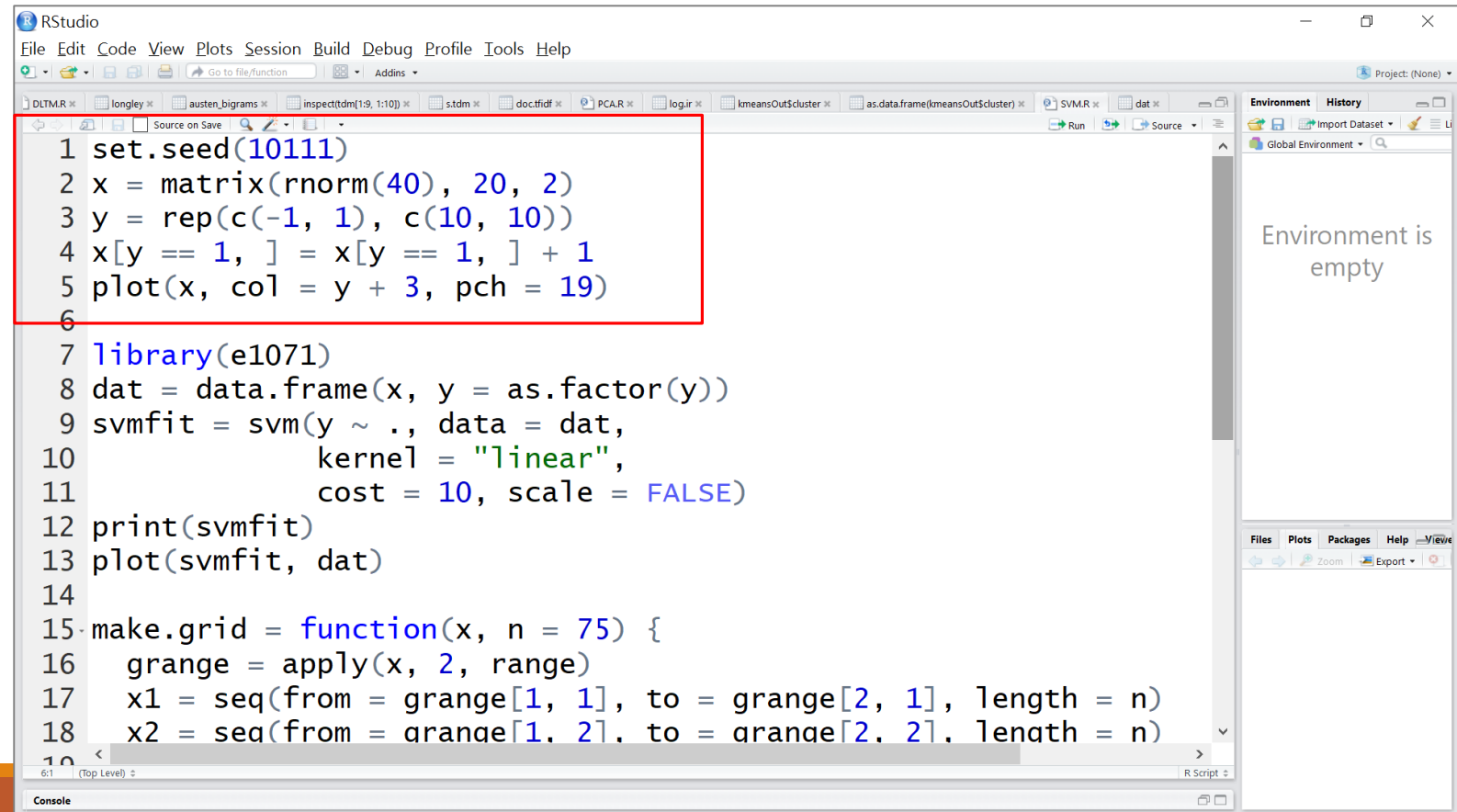




# Support Vector Regression with R

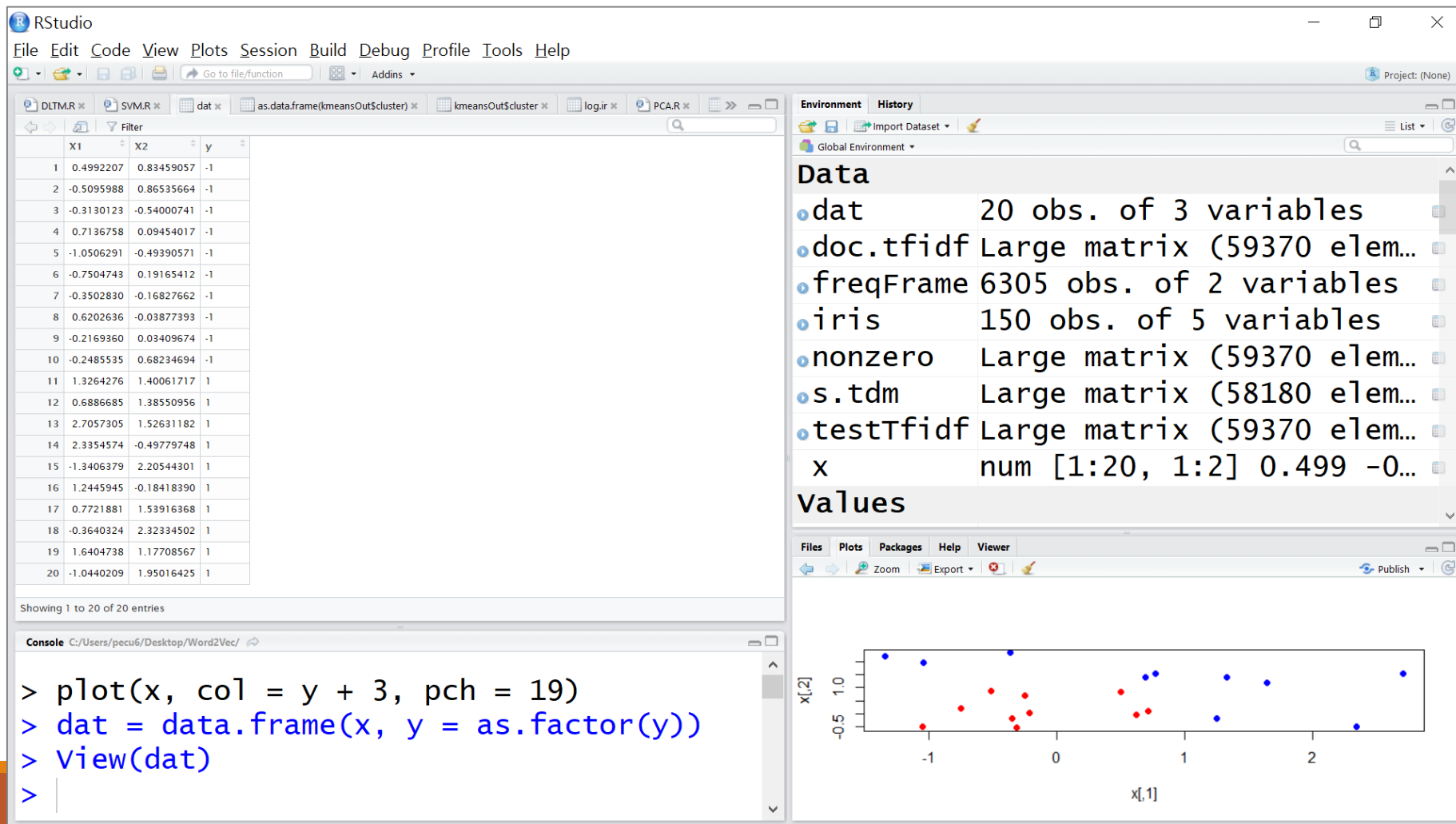
<https://lagunita.stanford.edu/c4x/HumanitiesScience/StatLearning/as/set/ch9.html>

Linear 資料準備

A screenshot of the RStudio interface. The main editor window displays R code for preparing data for a Support Vector Machine (SVM). The code includes setting a seed, generating random data, plotting it, loading a library, creating a data frame, training an SVM with a linear kernel, and defining a function to create a grid for cross-validation. The first five lines of code are highlighted with a red rectangular box. The right-hand pane shows the 'Environment' tab, which is currently empty. The bottom pane shows the 'Console' tab, which is also empty.

```
1 set.seed(10111)
2 x = matrix(rnorm(40), 20, 2)
3 y = rep(c(-1, 1), c(10, 10))
4 x[y == 1, ] = x[y == 1, ] + 1
5 plot(x, col = y + 3, pch = 19)
6
7 library(e1071)
8 dat = data.frame(x, y = as.factor(y))
9 svmfit = svm(y ~ ., data = dat,
10             kernel = "linear",
11             cost = 10, scale = FALSE)
12 print(svmfit)
13 plot(svmfit, dat)
14
15 make.grid = function(x, n = 75) {
16   grange = apply(x, 2, range)
17   x1 = seq(from = grange[1, 1], to = grange[2, 1], length = n)
18   x2 = seq(from = grange[1, 2], to = grange[2, 2], length = n)
19 }
```

# 使用套件：library(e1071)

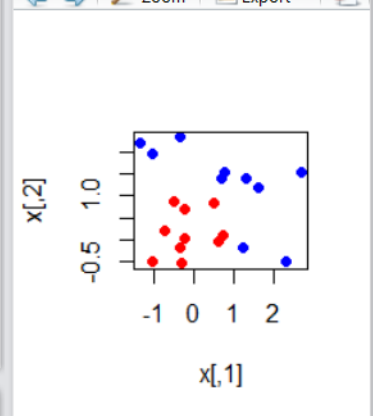


```

1 set.seed(10111)
2 x = matrix(rnorm(40), 20, 2)
3 y = rep(c(-1, 1), c(10, 10))
4 x[y == 1, ] = x[y == 1, ] + 1
5 plot(x, col = y + 3, pch = 19)
6
7 library(e1071)
8 dat = data.frame(x, y = as.factor(y))
9 svmfit = svm(y ~ ., data = dat,
10             kernel = "linear",
11             cost = 10, scale = FALSE)
12 print(svmfit)
13 plot(svmfit, dat)
14
15 make.grid = function(x, n = 75) {
16   grange = apply(x, 2, range)
17   x1 = seq(from = grange[1, 1], to = grange[2, 1], length = n)
18   x2 = seq(from = grange[1, 2], to = grange[2, 2], length = n)
19 }

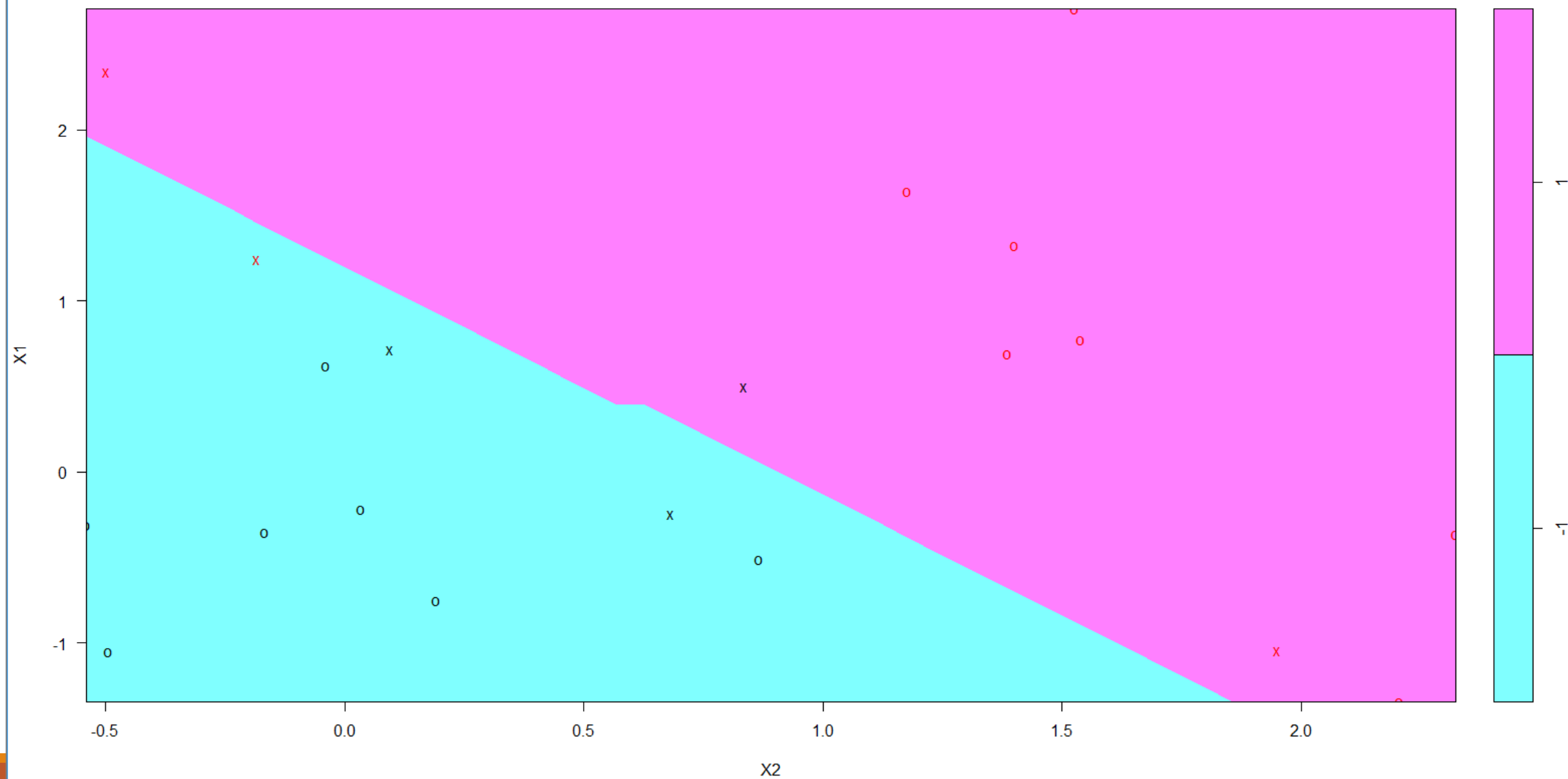
```

g...	num [...]
i...	150 o...
n...	Large...
s...	Large...
t...	Large...
x	num [...]
x...	5625 ...
values	
a...	chr [...]
a...	List ...





SVM classification plot



# Non-linear Data

