Sieci neuronowe i sztuczna inteligencja - laboratorium 3

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Zadanie wykonano na domyślnej bazie danych dataset.load_wine, którą można bezpośrednio zaimplementować do Pythona ze sklearn. Bazę przygotowano za pomocą komendy: **X,y = datasets.load_wine(return_X_y=True)**

Następnie przetestowano wszystkie typy walidacji krzyżowej (łącznie 13, wymienione na uzyskanych wynikach na następnej stronie) i porównano używając następujących modeli oszacowania jak: CROSS_VAL_SCORE (pobiera średnią z foldów walidacji krzyżowej) oraz CROSS_VALIDATE: (który pozwala określić wiele metryk do oceny oraz zwraca zestawienie zawierające czasy dopasowania, czasy punktacji (i opcjonalnie wyniki treningowe oraz dopasowane estymatory) oprócz wyniku testu.). Poniżej przedstawiono kod implementujący opisane powyżej działania

```
selection import RepeatedKFold, LeaveOneOut, LeavePOut, StratifiedKFold, GroupKFold, \
KFold, LeaveOneGroupOut, LeavePGroupsOut, GroupShuffleSplit, TimeSeriesSplit, \
 ifrom sklearn.model_selection import RepeatedKFold, 
StratifiedGroupKFold, LeaveDneGroupOut, LeavePne 
from sklearn import datasets 
from sklearn import datasets 
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score 
from sklearn.model_selection import shuffleSplit 
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_validate 
ifrom sklearn.model_selection import froms.widate
   # prepare of data
X, y = datasets.load_wine(return_X_y=True)  # load the wine data set to fit a linear support vector machine on it:
  groups = y # group parameter
scoring = ['precision_macro', 'recall_macro'] # parameteres for cross_validate
random_state = 208 # default parameter
  print('Cross validation iterations') ##Cross validation iterators
 ####### HODEL SVC

Clf = svm.SVC(kernel='linear', C=1, random_state=0)

scores_val = cross_val_score(clf, X, y, cv=5)

scores_cross = cross_val_scores_cross = cross_val_scores_cross = cross_val_scores_cross = cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_val_scores_val_scores_val_scores_val_scores_val_scores_val_scores_val_scores_val_scores_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scores_cross_val_scor
   # defined functions to calculate cross_validate and cross_val_score for single and group scores
## defined functions to detected a variable of the first form of t
  def printMetricsGroup(name, cv): # group
    print("\n ===== %s ===== % name)
              #### Cross-validation iterators for i.i.d. data ###
print("Cross-validation iterators for i.i.d. data")
  kf = KFold(n_splits=2)
printMetrics("KFold", kf)
 # Repeated KFold
rkf = RepeatedKFold(n_splits=2, n_repeats=2, random_state=random_state)
printMetrics("Repeated KFold", rkf)
 # LOO
loo = LeaveOneOut()
printMetrics("Leave One Out", loo)
 # Leave P Out (LPO)
lpo = LeavePOut(p=2)
printMetrics("Leave P Out", lpo)
  ####Cross-validation iterators with stratification based on class labels ####
print("Cross-validation iterators with stratification based on class labels ")
 # Stratified k-fold
skf = StratifiedKFold(n_splits=3)
printMetrics("Stratified kFold", skf)
  # Random permutations cross-validation a.k.a. Shuffle & Split
ss = ShuffleSplit(n_splits=5, test_size=0.25, random_state=0)
printMetrics("Shuffle & Split", ss)
  #### Cross-validation iterators for grouped data ####
print("Cross-validation iterators for grouped data")
  # broup KFOLD
gkf = GroupKFOLd(n_splits=2).get_n_splits(X, y, groups)
printMetricsGroup("Group kFold", gkf)
 # StratifiedGroupKFold
sgkf = StratifiedGroupKFold(n_splits=3).get_n_splits(X, y, groups)
printMetricsGroup("StratifiedGroupKFold", sgkf)
  logo = LeaveOneGroupOut().get_n_splits(X, y, groups)
printMetricsGroup("Leave One Group Out", sqkf)
 # Leave P Groups Out
lpgo = LeavePGroupsOut(n_groups=2).get_n_splits(X, y, groups)
printMetricsGroup("Leave P Groups Out", lpgo)
 # Group Shuffle Split
gss = GroupShuffleSplit(n_splits=2, test_size=0.5, random_state=0).get_n_splits(X, y, groups)
printMetricsGroup("Group Shuffle Split", gss)
  #### Cross validation of time series data ####
print("Cross validation of time series data")
  # /ime Series Split
tscv = TimeSeriesSplit(n_splits=3)
printMetrics("Time Series Split", tscv)
```

Dla każdego validatora zwrócono następujące parametry:

cross validate: precision, recall

cross_val_score: accuracy, std, number of used in average

```
C:\Users\Mo\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.10.exe -W ignore C:\Users\Mo\Documents\Studia\SN_lab\SN\PWR_2023_SN\lab3\cross-validation.py
Cross validation iterations
 ===== MODEL SVC =====

1. Number of SVC, Scores used in Average: 5

2. Cross_vals.scores -> accuracy: 90.111111111111, standard deviation: 0.041573970964154924

3. Cross_validate -> precision: [0.8974359 0.94405594 0.97777778 1 1 ], recall: [0.9047619 0.95238095 0.97222222 1.
        === MODEL SVC ====
===== KFold ===== 
KFold(n_splits=2, random_state=None, shuffle=False)

1. Number of KFold, scores used in Average: 2
C cross_val_scores >> accuracy: 3.483460674157306, standard deviation: 0.0898876404494382

3. Cross_validate -> precision: [0.24731183 0.18055556], recall: [0.25555556 0.31707317]
===== Repeated KFold =====
RepeatedKFold(n_repeats=2, n_splits=2, random_state=2)
1. Number of Repeated KFold, scores used in Average: 4
2. Cross_val_scores -> accuracy: 92.97752808988764, standard deviation: 0.03673229446803942
3. Cross_val_tadate -> precision: [0.97088240.08297305i 0.895238i 0.9091338 ], recall: [0.90587302 0.9094080 0.91498316 0.90606067]
     ===== Leave P Out =====

LeavePout(p=2)

1. Number of Leave P Out, scores used in Average: 15753

2. Cross_val_scores -> accuracy: 95.49609598171777, standard deviation: 0.1464349839753242

3. Cross_validate -> precision: [1. 1. 1. ... 1. 1. 1.], recall: [1. 1. 1. ... 1. 1. 1.]
 Cross-validation iterators with stratification based on class labels
====== Stratified kFold ======= Stratified kFold (n.splits=3, random_state=None, shuffle=False)

1. Number of Stratified kFold, scores used in Average: 3
2. Cross_val_scores -> accuracy: 92.74952919020714, standard deviation: 0.00974344320000854

3. Cross_validate -> precision: [0.8498446 0.95201438 1. ], recall: [0.82638889 0.95217391 1.
 ====== Stratified Shuffle Spilt ======
StratifiedShuffleSplit(n_splits=3, random_state=None, test_size=None,
train_size=None)

1. Number of Stratified Shuffle Spilt, scores used in Average: :
2. Cross_val.scores -> accuracy: 98.14814814914815, standard dev.
3. Cross_validate -> precision: [1. 1. 1.], recall: [1. 1. 1.]
                                                                                                                     iation: 0.026189140043946214
Cross-validation iterators for grouped data
   ===== Group kFold =====

    Number of Group kFold, scores used in Average: 2
    Cross_val_scores -> accuracy: 95.80561797752808, standard deviation: 0.02247191011235955
    Cross_validate -> precision: [0.93995238 0.7984962], recall: [0.93995238 0.98148148]

    ===== StratifiedGroupKFold ======
3
1. Number of StratifiedGroupKFold, scores used in Average: 3
2. Cross_val_scores -> accuracy: 92.74952919020714, standard deviation: 0.00974344326060854
3. Cross_validate -> precision: [0.8498460 0.9524638 1 ], recall: [0.82638889 0.95217391 1.
   ===== Leave One Group Out =====
3
1. Number of Leave One Group Out, scores used in Average: 3
2. Cross_val_scores -> accuracy: 92.74952919920714, standard deviation: 0.06974344326060854
3. Cross_validate -> precision: [0.849846 0.95221438 1. ], recall: [0.82638889 0.95217391 1.
    ===== Leave P Groups Out =====
3 .
Number of Leave P Groups Out, scores used in Average: 3 .
2. Cross_val_scores -> accuracy: 92.74952919920714, standard deviation: 0.00974344326080854 .
3. Cross_validate -> precision: [0.889846 0 .95224638 1 . ], recall: [0.82638889 0.95217391 1.
  ===== Group Shuffle Split =====
2
1. Number of Group Shuffle Split, scores used in Average: 2
2. Cross_val_scores -> accuracy: 95.50561797752808, standard deviation: 0.02247191011235955
3. Cross_validate -> precision: [0.93095238 0.97849462], recall: [0.93095238 0.98148148]
Cross_validation of time_series_data
Time Series Split =====

TimeSeriesSplit(jap=0, max_train_size=None, n_splits=3, test_size=None)

1. Number of Time Series Split, scores used in Average: 3

2. Cross_val_scores -> accuracy: nan, standard deviation: nan

3. Cross_validate -> precision: [ nan 0.3015873 0.33333333], recall: [ nan 0.31666667 0.15151515]
 Process finished with exit code \theta
```

Analizując kod możemy zauważyć, że w ogólnym ujęciu najlepsze parametry dla obu metod uzyskał Shuffle – Spilt (precision: 0,9629, re-call: 0,9841, accuracy: 0,9466). Natomiast wyszczególniając na konkretne metody to:

- Najlepsze wyniki dla cross_validate uzyskano dla: Shuffle-Spilt (precision: 0,9629, re-call: 0,9841)
- Najlepsze wyniki dla cross_val_score uzyskano dla: Stratified Shuffle Spilt (accuracy: 98,14).

Na podstawie wyników można wywnioskować, że lepszą metodą jest cross_validate, ponieważ zwraca więcej metryk oceny, co pozwala na dokładniejsze sprawdzenie strategii krzyżowej. Natomiast pod względem wyników lepszy jest cross_val_score bo uzyskuje wyższe wartości dokładności.