

法律声明

□ 本课件包括演示文稿、示例、代码、题库、视频和声音等内容，小象学院和主讲老师拥有完全知识产权的权利；只限于善意学习者在本课程使用，不得在课程范围外向任何第三方散播。任何其他人或机构不得盗版、复制、仿造其中的创意及内容，我们保留一切通过法律手段追究违反者的权利。

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提升实践



小象学院
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邹博

主要内容

- XGBoost简介
- Kaggle简介
- 代码实践

XGBoost

- ❑ XGBoost是使用梯度提升框架实现的高效、灵活、可移植的机器学习库，全称是eXtreme Gradient Boosting，是GBDT(GBM)的一个C++实现。它将树的生成并行完成，从而提高学习速度。
- ❑ 一般地说，XGBoost的速度和性能优于sklearn.ensemble.GradientBoostingClassifier类。
- ❑ XGBoost的作者为华盛顿大学陈天奇，并封装了Python接口，随着在机器学习竞赛中的优异表现，其他学者封装完成了R/Julia等接口。

XGBoost官网

□ 官网：

■ <https://xgboost.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

□ 代码：

■ <https://github.com/dmlc/xgboost/>

Flexible

Supports regression, classification, ranking and user defined objectives.

Multiple Languages

Supports multiple languages including C++, Python, R, Java, Scala, Julia.

Distributed on Cloud

Supports distributed training on multiple machines, including AWS, GCE, Azure, and Yarn clusters. Can be integrated with Flink, Spark and other cloud dataflow systems.

Portable

Runs on Windows, Linux and OS X, as well as various cloud Platforms

Battle-tested

Wins many data science and machine learning challenges. Used in production by multiple companies.

Performance

The well-optimized backend system for the best performance with limited resources. The distributed version solves problems beyond billions of examples with same code.

dmlc / xgboost

Watch 484

Star 4,277

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Code

Issues 295

Pull requests 5

Wiki

Pulse

Graphs

Scalable, Portable and Distributed Gradient Boosting (GBDT, GBRT or GBM) Library, for Python, R, Java, Scala, C++ and more. Runs on single machine, Hadoop, Spark, Flink and DataFlow

2,828 commits

1 branch

7 releases

137 contributors

Branch: master

New pull request

Find file

Clone or download



tqchen committed on GitHub [CORE] Refactor cache mechanism (#1540)

Latest commit ecec5f7 a day ago

R-package

Fix the "No visible binding" CRAN checks (#1504)

9 days ago

amalgamation

[R-package] GPL2 dependency reduction and some fixes (#1401)

a month ago

demo

resolved dead link in demo/distributed-training/README.md (#1484)

16 days ago

dmlc-core @ c5c3312

Fix warnings from g++5 or higher (#1510)

8 days ago

doc

Fix minor typos in parameters.md (#1521)

6 days ago

include/xgboost

[CORE] Refactor cache mechanism (#1540)

a day ago

数据

```
class xgboost. DMatrix (data, label=None, missing=None, weight=None, silent=False,  
feature_names=None, feature_types=None)
```

Bases: **object**

Data Matrix used in XGBoost.

DMatrix is a internal data structure that used by XGBoost which is optimized for both memory efficiency and training speed. You can construct DMatrix from numpy.array

feature_names

Get feature names (column labels).

Returns: **feature_names**

Return type: list or None

feature_types

Get feature types (column types).

Returns: **feature_types**

Return type: list or None

训练

```
xgboost.train(params, dtrain, num_boost_round=10, evals=(), obj=None, feval=None,
maximize=False, early_stopping_rounds=None, evals_result=None, verbose_eval=True,
learning_rates=None, xgb_model=None, callbacks=None)
```

Train a booster with given parameters.

- Parameters:**
- **params** (*dict*) – Booster params.
 - **dtrain** (*DMatrix*) – Data to be trained.
 - **num_boost_round** (*int*) – Number of boosting iterations.
 - **evals** (*list of pairs (DMatrix, string)*) – List of items to be evaluated during training, this allows user to watch performance on the validation set.
 - **obj** (*function*) – Customized objective function.
 - **feval** (*function*) – Customized evaluation function.
 - **maximize** (*bool*) – Whether to maximize feval.
 - **early_stopping_rounds** (*int*) – Activates early stopping. Validation error needs to decrease at least every <early_stopping_rounds> round(s) to continue training. Requires at least one item in evals. If there's more than one, will use the last. Returns the model from the last iteration (not the best one). If early stopping occurs, the model will have three additional fields: bst.best_score, bst.best_iteration and bst.best_ntree_limit. (Use bst.best_ntree_limit to get the correct value if num_parallel_tree and/or num_class appears in the parameters)
 - **evals_result** (*dict*) – This dictionary stores the evaluation results of all the items in watchlist. Example: with a watchlist containing [(dtest,'eval'), (dtrain,'train')] and a parameter containing ('eval_metric', 'logloss') Returns: {'train': {'logloss': ['0.48253', '0.35953']}, 'eval': {'logloss': ['0.480385', '0.357756']}}
 - **verbose_eval** (*bool or int*) – Requires at least one item in evals. If *verbose_eval* is True then the evaluation metric on the validation set is printed at each boosting stage. If *verbose_eval* is an integer then the evaluation metric on the validation set is printed at every given *verbose_eval* boosting stage. The last boosting stage / the boosting stage found by using *early_stopping_rounds* is also printed. Example: with *verbose_eval*=4 and at least one item in evals, an evaluation metric is printed every 4 boosting stages, instead of every boosting stage.
 - **learning_rates** (*list or function*) – List of learning rate for each boosting round or a customized function that calculates eta in terms of current number of round and the total number of boosting round (e.g. yields learning rate decay) - list l: eta = l[boosting round] - function f: eta = f(boosting round, num_boost_round)
 - **xgb_model** (*file name of stored xgb model or 'Booster' instance*) – Xgb model to be loaded before training (allows training continuation).
 - **callbacks** (*list of callback functions*) – List of callback functions that are applied at end of each iteration.

Returns: **booster**
Return a trained booster model

预测

predict (*data*, *output_margin=False*, *ntree_limit=0*, *pred_leaf=False*)

Predict with data.

NOTE: This function is not thread safe.

For each booster object, predict can only be called from one thread. If you want to run prediction using multiple thread, call `bst.copy()` to make copies of model object and then call predict

Parameters:

- **data** (*DMatrix*) – The dmatrix storing the input.
- **output_margin** (*bool*) – Whether to output the raw untransformed margin value.
- **ntree_limit** (*int*) – Limit number of trees in the prediction; defaults to 0 (use all trees).
- **pred_leaf** (*bool*) – When this option is on, the output will be a matrix of (nsample, ntrees) with each record indicating the predicted leaf index of each sample in each tree. Note that the leaf index of a tree is unique per tree, so you may find leaf 1 in both tree 1 and tree 0.

Returns: **prediction**

Return numpy array

Kaggle简介

- Kaggle是一个数据分析的竞赛平台，网址：
<https://www.kaggle.com/>。
- 注册新账号后的导航界面：

Hi zoubu! We'd like to welcome you to Kaggle.

Since you're new, here's just a few ways to get started:



Explore the competitions

Download data from one of the active competitions listed below.



Learn from great code









Check out best practice code from top Kagglers on our [kernels page](#).
















Visit the jobs board

See who's hiring on our [jobs board](#).

Kaggle类别

		Meta Kaggle Kaggle's public data on competitions, users, submission scores, and kernels
		Amazon Fine Food Reviews Analyze ~500,000 food reviews from Amazon
		NBA shot logs Moneyball data, for basketball.
101		Digit Recognizer Classify handwritten digits using the famous MNIST data
		Titanic: Machine Learning from Disaster Predict survival on the Titanic using Excel, Python, R & Random Forests
		Facial Keypoints Detection Detect the location of keypoints on face images
		First Steps With Julia Use Julia to identify characters from Google Street View images

Active Competitions

		Predicting Red Hat Business Value Classify customer potential	15 days 1685 teams 1470 kernels \$50,000
		Bosch Production Line Performance Reduce manufacturing failures	2 months 224 teams \$30,000
		TalkingData Mobile User Demographics Get to know millions of mobile device users	41 hours 1714 teams 2813 kernels \$25,000
		Melbourne University AES/MathWorks/NIH Seizures Predict seizures in long-term human intracranial EEG recordings	2 months 46 teams \$20,000
		Integer Sequence Learning 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7?!	26 days 218 teams 415 kernels Knowledge
		Painter by Numbers Does every painter leave a fingerprint?	57 days 29 teams 92 kernels Knowledge
		Leaf Classification Can you see the random forest for the leaves?	5 months 52 teams 71 kernels Knowledge
		House Prices: Advanced Regression Techniques Sold! How do home features add up to its price tag?	5 months 83 teams 80 kernels Knowledge
		Dogs vs. Cats Redux: Kernels Edition Distinguish images of dogs from cats	5 months 3 teams 4 kernels Knowledge



Knowledge • 4,690 teams

Titanic: Machine Learning from Disaster

Fri 28 Sep 2012

Sat 31 Dec 2016 (3 months to go)

Dashboard

Home



Data



Make a submission



Information



Description

Evaluation

Rules

Prizes

Frequently Asked Question...

Getting Started With Excel

Getting Started With Pytho...

Getting Started With Pytho...

Getting Started With Rand...

New: Getting Started with R

Submission Instructions

Forum



Kernels



New Script

New Notebook

Leaderboard



Visualization



My Team



GitHub



My Submissions



Competition Details » [Get the Data](#) » [Make a submission](#)

Predict survival on the Titanic using Excel, Python, R & Random Forests

If you're new to data science and machine learning, or looking for a simple intro to the Kaggle competitions platform, this is the best place to start. Continue reading below the competition description to discover a number of tutorials, benchmark models, and more.

Competition Description

The sinking of the RMS Titanic is one of the most infamous shipwrecks in history. On April 15, 1912, during her maiden voyage, the Titanic sank after colliding with an iceberg, killing 1502 out of 2224 passengers and crew. This sensational tragedy shocked the international community and led to better safety regulations for ships.

One of the reasons that the shipwreck led to such loss of life was that there were not enough lifeboats for the passengers and crew. Although there was some element of luck involved in surviving the sinking, some groups of people were more likely to survive than others, such as women, children, and the upper-class.

In this challenge, we ask you to complete the analysis of what sorts of people were likely to survive. In particular, we ask you to apply the tools of machine learning to predict which passengers survived the tragedy.

数据

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cabin	Embarked
1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22	1	0	A/5 21171	7.25		S
2	1	1	John Bradley (Florence Briggs)	female	38	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	C85	C
3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26	0	0	ON/02. 31012	7.925		S
4	1	1	Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May)	female	35	1	0	113803	53.1	C123	S
5	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35	0	0	373450	8.05		S
6	0	3	Moran, Mr. James	male		0	0	330877	8.4583		Q
7	0	1	McCarthy, Mr. Timothy J	male	54	0	0	17463	51.8625	E46	S
8	0	3	Olsson, Master. Gosta Leon	male	2	3	1	349909	21.075		S
9	1	3	W. Oscar W (Elisabeth Vilhelmina)	female	27	0	2	347742	11.1333		S
10	1	2	Wright, Mrs. Nicholas (Adele)	female	14	1	0	237736	30.0708		C
11	1	3	Andstrom, Miss. Marguerite Ida	female	4	1	1	PP 9549	16.7	G6	S
12	1	1	Bonnell, Miss. Elizabeth	female	58	0	0	113783	26.55	C103	S
13	0	3	Undercock, Mr. William Henry	male	20	0	0	A/5. 2151	8.05		S
14	0	3	Andersson, Mr. Anders Johan	male	39	1	5	347082	31.275		S
15	0	3	Adams, Miss. Hulda Amanda Adolf	female	14	0	0	350406	7.8542		S
16	1	2	Leet, Mrs. (Mary D Kingcome)	female	55	0	0	248706	16		S
17	0	3	Rice, Master. Eugene	male	2	4	1	382652	29.125		Q
18	1	2	Williams, Mr. Charles Eugene	male		0	0	244373	13		S
19	0	3	Mrs. Julius (Emelia Maria)	female	31	1	0	345763	18		S
20	1	3	Masselmani, Mrs. Fatima	female		0	0	2649	7.225		C
21	0	2	Fynney, Mr. Joseph J	male	35	0	0	239865	26		S
22	1	2	Beesley, Mr. Lawrence	male	34	0	0	248698	13	D56	S
23	1	3	McGowan, Miss. Anna "Annie"	female	15	0	0	330923	8.0292		Q
24	1	1	Wheeler, Mr. William Thompson	male	28	0	0	113788	35.5	A6	S
25	0	3	Olsson, Miss. Torborg Danira	female	8	3	1	349909	21.075		S
26	1	3	Carl Oscar (Selma Augusta Emilia)	female	38	1	5	347077	31.3875		S
27	0	3	Emir, Mr. Farred Chehab	male		0	0	2631	7.225		C
28	0	1	Fortune, Mr. Charles Alexander	male	19	3	2	19950	263	C23 C25 C27	S
29	1	3	Dwyer, Miss. Ellen "Nellie"	female		0	0	330959	7.8792		Q
30	0	3	Todoroff, Mr. Lalio	male		0	0	349216	7.8958		S
31	0	1	Uruchurtu, Don. Manuel E	male	40	0	0	PC 17601	27.7208		C
32	1	1	Mrs. William Augustus (Maria)	female		1	0	PC 17569	146.5208	B78	C
33	1	3	Glynn, Miss. Mary Agatha	female		0	0	335677	7.75		Q

数据说明

VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS:

survival	Survival (0 = No; 1 = Yes)
pclass	Passenger Class (1 = 1st; 2 = 2nd; 3 = 3rd)
name	Name
sex	Sex
age	Age
sibsp	Number of Siblings/Spouses Aboard
parch	Number of Parents/Children Aboard
ticket	Ticket Number
fare	Passenger Fare
cabin	Cabin
embarked	Port of Embarkation (C = Cherbourg; Q = Queenstown; S = Southampton)

SPECIAL NOTES:

Pclass is a proxy for socio-economic status (SES)

1st ~ Upper; 2nd ~ Middle; 3rd ~ Lower

Age is in Years; Fractional if Age less than One (1)

If the Age is Estimated, it is in the form xx.5

With respect to the family relation variables (i.e. sibsp and parch) some relations were ignored. The following are the definitions used for sibsp and parch.

Sibling: Brother, Sister, Stepbrother, or Stepsister of Passenger Aboard Titanic

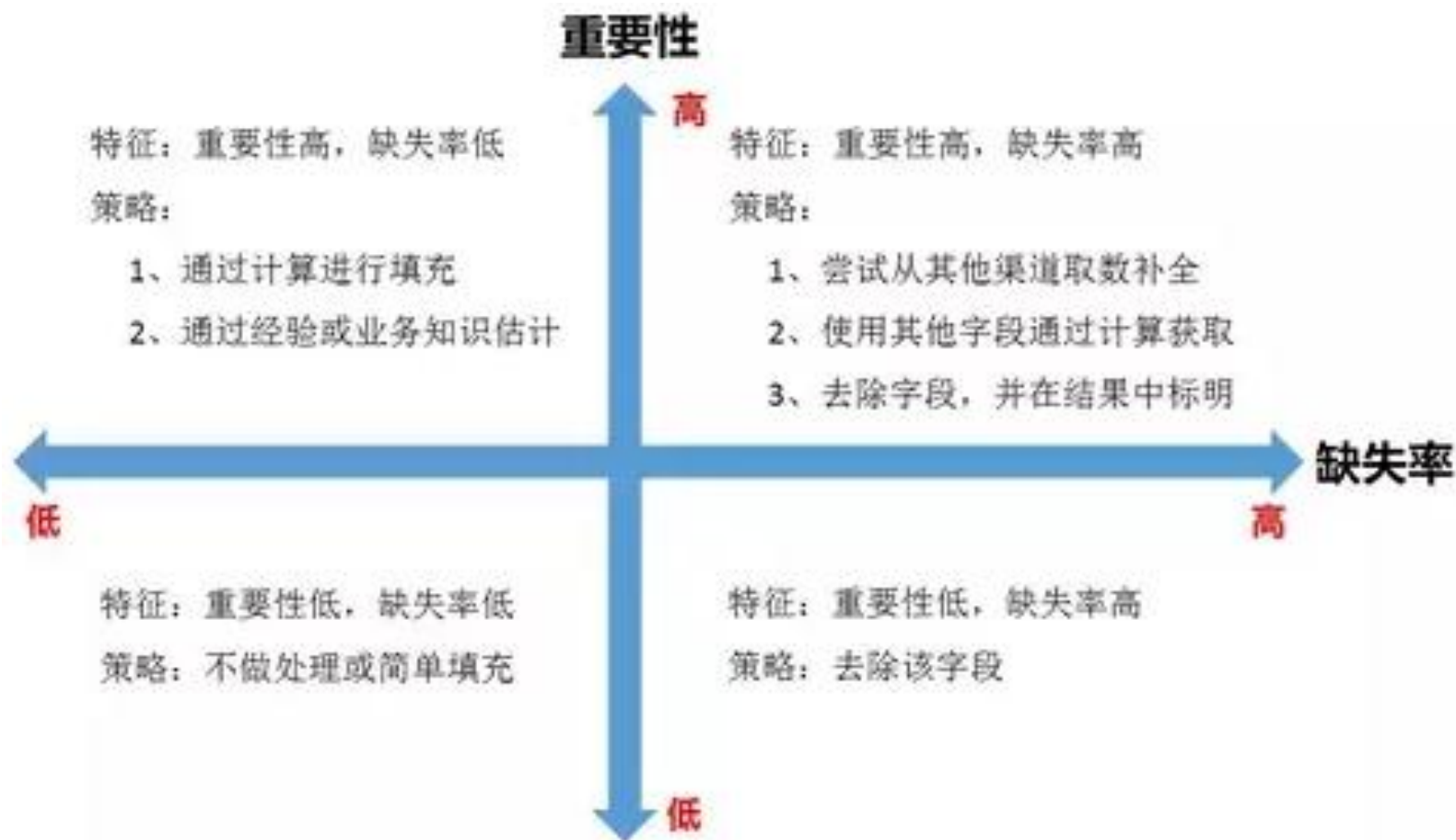
Spouse: Husband or Wife of Passenger Aboard Titanic (Mistresses and Fiances Ignored)

Parent: Mother or Father of Passenger Aboard Titanic

Child: Son, Daughter, Stepson, or Stepdaughter of Passenger Aboard Titanic

Other family relatives excluded from this study include cousins, nephews/nieces, aunts/uncles, and in-laws. Some children travelled only with a nanny, therefore parch=0 for them. As well, some travelled with very close friends or neighbors in a village, however, the definitions do not support such relations.

数据预处理 – 清洗



数据处理

```
def load_data(file_name, is_train):
    data = pd.read_csv(file_name) # 数据文件路径
    # print data.describe()

    # 性别
    data['Sex'] = data['Sex'].map({'female': 0, 'male': 1}).astype(int)

    # 补齐船票价格缺失值
    if len(data.Fare[data.Fare.isnull()]) > 0:
        fare = np.zeros(3)
        for f in range(0, 3):
            fare[f] = data[data.Pclass == f + 1]['Fare'].dropna().median()
        for f in range(0, 3): # loop 0 to 2
            data.loc[(data.Fare.isnull()) & (data.Pclass == f + 1), 'Fare'] = fare[f]

    # 年龄: 使用均值代替缺失值
    # mean_age = data['Age'].dropna().mean()
    # data.loc[(data.Age.isnull()), 'Age'] = mean_age
    if is_train:
        # 年龄: 使用随机森林预测年龄缺失值
        print '随机森林预测缺失年龄: --start--'
        data_for_age = data[['Age', 'Survived', 'Fare', 'Parch', 'SibSp', 'Pclass']]
        age_exist = data_for_age.loc[(data.Age.notnull())] # 年龄不缺失的数据
        age_null = data_for_age.loc[(data.Age.isnull())]
        # print age_exist
        x = age_exist.values[:, 1:]
        y = age_exist.values[:, 0]
        rfr = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=1000)
        rfr.fit(x, y)
        age_hat = rfr.predict(age_null.values[:, 1:])
        # print age_hat
        data.loc[(data.Age.isnull()), 'Age'] = age_hat
    print '随机森林预测缺失年龄: --over--'
```


预测

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    x, y = load_data('8.Titanic.train.csv', True)
    x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.5, random_s

    lr = LogisticRegression(penalty='l2')
    lr.fit(x_train, y_train)
    y_hat = lr.predict(x_test)
    lr_rate = show_accuracy(y_hat, y_test, 'Logistic回归 ')
    # write_result(lr, 1)

    rfc = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100)
    rfc.fit(x_train, y_train)
    y_hat = rfc.predict(x_test)
    rfc_rate = show_accuracy(y_hat, y_test, '随机森林 ')
    # write_result(rfc, 2)

    # XGBoost
    data_train = xgb.DMatrix(x_train, label=y_train)
    data_test = xgb.DMatrix(x_test, label=y_test)
    watch_list = [(data_test, 'eval'), (data_train, 'train')]
    param = {'max_depth': 3, 'eta': 0.1, 'silent': 1, 'objective': 'binary:logistic'}
           # 'subsample': 1, 'alpha': 0, 'lambda': 0, 'min_child_weight': 1}
    bst = xgb.train(param, data_train, num_boost_round=100, evals=watch_list)
    y_hat = bst.predict(data_test)
```

8.5.Titanic

```
[92]    eval-error:0.143605 train-error:0.103293
[93]    eval-error:0.143605 train-error:0.103293
[94]    eval-error:0.143605 train-error:0.103293
[95]    eval-error:0.144353 train-error:0.104790
[96]    eval-error:0.144353 train-error:0.104790
[97]    eval-error:0.144353 train-error:0.104790
[98]    eval-error:0.146597 train-error:0.104790
[99]    eval-error:0.146597 train-error:0.104790
```

Logistic回归: 78.833%

随机森林: 92.745%

XGBoost: 85.340%

Demo

作业

- 安装并使用提供的Wine数据，使用XGBoost做分类预测。

参考文献

- ❑ Tianqi Chen and Carlos Guestrin. *XGBoost: A Scalable Tree Boosting System*. In 22nd SIGKDD Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining, 2016
- ❑ API:
http://xgboost.readthedocs.io/en/latest/python/python_api.html
- ❑ Python:
<https://github.com/dmlc/xgboost/tree/master/demo/guide-python>
- ❑ 介绍: <https://xgboost.readthedocs.io/en/latest/model.html>

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课前甜点 - 九九归一

: 算法班/机器学习班

邹博_机器学习

1月27日 23:35 来自 微博 weibo.com

今晚再次分享了变分-贝叶斯变分, 分“变分算法、变分用于求解隐变量、变分用于求解系统参数”三部分。从KL散度的各种变形, 给出KL散度和NLL的关系。在平均场的假定下完成变分的最核心公式。使用ising模型, 以变分为工具对图像进行去噪; 对高斯参数使用变分贝叶斯进行推断。

MC-EM的启示

变分算法改进EM算法: Monte Carlo EL

$$Q(\theta, \tilde{\theta}) = \int p(Z|X, \tilde{\theta}) \ln p(Z, X|\theta) dZ$$

$$Q(\theta, \tilde{\theta}) = \frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=1}^L \ln p^{(l)}(Z, X|\theta)$$

5. 用计算统计量的方式改进变分? $p(z_i = k | z_{-i}, w) = \frac{e^{\alpha_{ik} + \beta_i}}{\sum_{k=1}^K e^{\alpha_{ik} + \beta_i}}$

估计总结

变分贝叶斯估计: Maximum Likelihood Estimate

$$P(\theta|X) = \prod_i P(\theta|x_i)$$

$$P(\theta|X) = \frac{P(X|\theta)P(\theta)}{P(X)}$$

法目标函数分析

KL散度度量: $KL(p||q) = -\sum p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} = E_{p(x)}[-\log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}]$

$$KL(p||q) = -\sum p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} = E_{p(x)}[-\log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}]$$

$$KL(p||q) = -\sum p(x) \log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} = E_{p(x)}[-\log \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}]$$

邹博_机器学习

4月27日 09:15 来自 微博 weibo.com

今晚8点, 开启我个人最大规模的算法班——报名人数超千, 兴奋且忐忑。从线性表入手, 从链表常见问题的算法分析和代码实现, 过渡到堆栈和队列, 引出Dijkstra算法的进阶版、括号匹配问题、逆波兰表达式等, 描述经典的直方图矩形面积和收集雨水问题。这个春天, 我们一起算法。

课程介绍

去口诀

$$64 \rightarrow 62 \rightarrow 58 \rightarrow 78 \rightarrow 24 \rightarrow 69 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 34$$

$$64 \rightarrow 62 \rightarrow 58 \rightarrow 34 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 69 \rightarrow 24 \rightarrow 78$$

步分析与思考

两个数字求和的范围是[0, 18], 进位最大1, 第1位相加不会影响到第i+2位的计算。

再次放大

面面、面线的:

分析

复杂度仅O(1)的最长括号匹配

阅读 1.3万

推广

16

19

17

课前甜点 – 为什么机器人听不懂人话

- ❑ 什么是人话？人话的背后是意图，处理语言实际是对意图的处理。目标对了，效果才能好。
- ❑ 语言离不开语义场景。把语言从语义场景里孤立出来，语义就会变得不明确。确定语义场景是语言处理第一步。如果不能让对话按照用户意图保持在一定场景，不能按照用户意图任意跳出和转换，不能算真正的语义场景处理。
- ❑ 理解语义的细微差别是语言处理第一要务。不能理解语义之间的细微差别，不能算语义处理。
- ❑ 能够容错纠错是语义处理的重要功能，会让交互更自然。
- ❑ 对同一问题的不同表达方式的理解决是区别语义处理和非语义处理的重要标志。
- ❑ 只有机器人自己说话不前后矛盾，才是真正做好了语义处理。