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%pip install opency-python In [49]:

Looking in indexes: https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simpleNote: you may need to re start the kernel to use updated packages.

Requirement already satisfied: opency-python in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\site-p ackages (4.6.0.66)

Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.14.5 in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\site-p ackages (from opency-python) (1.21.6)

In [50]: %pip install seaborn

Looking in indexes: https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple

Requirement already satisfied: seaborn in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\site-package

Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib>=2.2 in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\site -packages (from seaborn) (3.5.2)

Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.15 in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\site-pac kages (from seaborn) (1.21.6)

Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=0.23 in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\site-pa ckages (from seaborn) (1.3.5)

Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=1.0 in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\site-pack ages (from seaborn) (1.7.3)

Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\site-pa ckages (from matplotlib>=2.2->seaborn) (0.11.0)

Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\site-p ackages (from matplotlib>=2.2->seaborn) (9.2.0)

Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=2.2.1 in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\sit e-packages (from matplotlib>=2.2->seaborn) (3.0.9)

Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\site -packages (from matplotlib>=2.2->seaborn) (21.3)

Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\si te-packages (from matplotlib>=2.2->seaborn) (1.4.4)

Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\si te-packages (from matplotlib>=2.2->seaborn) (4.34.4)

Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7 in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib \site-packages (from matplotlib>=2.2->seaborn) (2.8.2)

Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2017.3 in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\site-pa ckages (from pandas>=0.23->seaborn) (2022.1)

Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\si te-packages (from kiwisolver>=1.0.1->matplot1ib>=2.2->seaborn) (4.3.0)

Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\site-packag es (from python-dateutil>=2.7->matplotlib>=2.2->seaborn) (1.16.0)

Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

In [6]: %pip install keras

%pip install download

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Looking in indexes: https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple Requirement already satisfied: keras in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\site-packages Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages. Looking in indexes: https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simpleNote: you may need to re start the kernel to use updated packages. Collecting download Downloading https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/packages/37/45/01e7455a9659528e77a41 4b222326d4c525796e4f571bbabcb2e0ff3d1f4/download-0.3.5-py3-none-any.wh1 (8.8 kB) Requirement already satisfied: six in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\site-packages (f rom download) (1.16.0) Requirement already satisfied: requests in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\site-packag es (from download) (2.27.1) Requirement already satisfied: tqdm in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\site-packages (from download) (4.63.0) Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<1.27,>=1.21.1 in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\li b\site-packages (from requests->download) (1.26.8) Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer~=2.0.0 in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda 3\lib\site-packages (from requests->download) (2.0.4) Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\s ite-packages (from requests->download) (2022.6.15) Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\site-pa ckages (from requests->download) (3.3) Requirement already satisfied: colorama in c:\users\xuyic\miniconda3\lib\site-packag es (from $tqdm \rightarrow download$) (0.4.4) Installing collected packages: download Successfully installed download-0.3.5 In [46]: # CIFAR10 from sklearn. model selection import train test split from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler from sklearn.neural_network import MLPClassifier import pandas as pd import numpy as np cifar10_zip_path = "./cifar-10-python.tar.gz" In [47]: cifar10_path = "./cifar-10-python" import os print(os. path. exists(cifar10_zip_path)) print(os. path. exists(cifar10 path)) True True # load the data In [55]: def unpickle(file): import pickle with open(file, 'rb') as fo: dict = pickle. load(fo, encoding='bytes') return dict def load_cifar10_data(cifar10_path): xs = []ys = []

```
for i in range(1, 6):
   data dict = unpickle(cifar10 path + "/data batch " + str(i))
   xs. append(data dict[b'data'])
   ys. append (data dict[b'labels'])
x train = np. concatenate(xs)
y_train = np. concatenate(ys)
data_dict = unpickle(cifar10_path + "/test_batch")
x_test = data_dict[b'data']
```

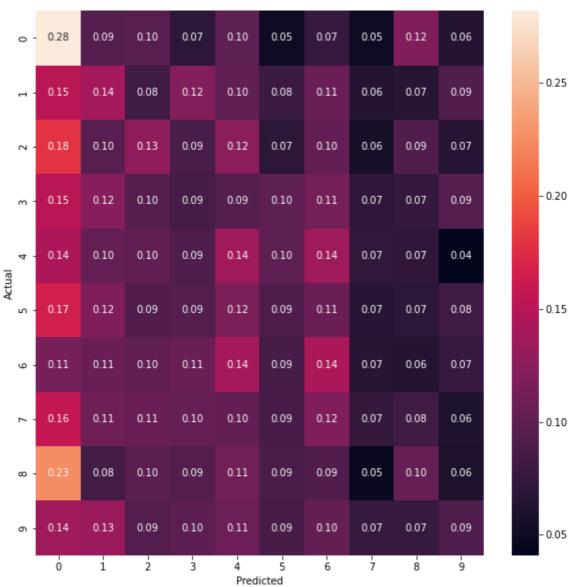
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```
y_test = np. array(data_dict[b'labels'])
             return x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test
        x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test = load_cifar10_data(cifar10_path)
In [68]:
         print (len (x train), len (y train), len (x test), len (y test))
In [69]:
         50000 50000 10000 10000
         print(x train[0]. shape)
In [70]:
         print(x train[0])
         (3072,)
         [ 59 43 50 ... 140 84 72]
         # 我们将会使用层级式k均值对这些图像块建立一中随机地提取这些块
In [71]:
         # 并且应该为每个训练图像提取两个块
         from random import random
         extracted data set = []
         for i in x_train:
             # random between 0 to 2047
             random index = int(random() * 2069)
             temp = i[random_index:random_index + 2]
             # print(temp)
             extracted_data_set. append(temp)
         print(extracted_data_set[:20])
In [53]:
         len(extracted_data_set)
         [array([117, 120], dtype=uint8), array([61, 93], dtype=uint8), array([29, 36], dtype
         =uint8), array([75, 75], dtype=uint8), array([167, 165], dtype=uint8), array([82, 9
         5], dtype=uint8), array([54, 44], dtype=uint8), array([146, 176], dtype=uint8), arra
         y([178, 177], dtype=uint8), array([63, 77], dtype=uint8), array([47, 54], dtype=uint
         8), array([23, 9], dtype=uint8), array([39, 66], dtype=uint8), array([7, 8], dtype=
         uint8), array([175, 172], dtype=uint8), array([188, 222], dtype=uint8), array([71, 7
         5], dtype=uint8), array([108, 112], dtype=uint8), array([229, 199], dtype=uint8), ar
         ray([183, 182], dtype=uint8)]
         50000
Out[53]:
         # KNN分类
In [59]:
         from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
         from sklearn. metrics import accuracy score
         # 将该数据集聚类成50个中心
         model = KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors=50)
         model. fit (extracted data set, y train)
         KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors=50)
Out[59]:
         extracted test set = []
In [64]:
         for i in x test:
             # random between 0 to 2047
             random index = int(random() * 2047)
             temp = i[random index:random index + 2]
             # print(temp)
             extracted_test_set. append(temp)
         extracted test set[:20]
         model. score (extracted_test_set, y_test)
```

```
score = accuracy_score(y_test, model.predict(extracted_test_set))
print(score)
# plot
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix

cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, model.predict(extracted_test_set))
cm = cm. astype('float') / cm. sum(axis=1)[:, np. newaxis]
plt. figure(figsize=(10, 10))
sns. heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='.2f', xticklabels=range(10), yticklabels=range(10)
plt. ylabel('Actual')
plt. xlabel('Predicted')
plt. show()
```

0.1271



```
In [80]: # 你现在拥有一个含有2500个元素的字典
new_test_set = x_test[:2500]
new_test_set2 = []
new_test_set_label = y_test[:2500]
print(len(new_test_set), len(new_test_set_label))
print(new_test_set[:20], new_test_set_label[:20])

for i in range(2500):
    random_index = int(random() * 2047)
    temp = new_test_set[i][random_index:random_index + 2]
    new test_set2. append(temp)
```

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```
print(new test set2[:20], new test set labe1[:20])
          2500 2500
          [[158 159 165 ... 124 129 110]
           [235 231 232 ... 178 191 199]
           [158 158 139 ...
                             8
           [ 60 69 71 ... 198 195 196]
           [223 223 225 ... 79 84 118]
          [ 55 51 50 ... 154 160 148]] [3 8 8 0 6 6 1 6 3 1 0 9 5 7 9 8 5 7 8 6]
          [array([166, 132], dtype=uint8), array([178, 165], dtype=uint8), array([233, 238], d
          type=uint8), array([201, 202], dtype=uint8), array([113, 107], dtype=uint8), array
          ([148, 156], dtype=uint8), array([ 59, 114], dtype=uint8), array([106, 104], dtype=u
          int8), array([130, 114], dtype=uint8), array([34, 75], dtype=uint8), array([132, 13
          3], dtype=uint8), array([158, 230], dtype=uint8), array([16, 15], dtype=uint8), arra
          y([247, 247], dtype=uint8), array([23, 34], dtype=uint8), array([113, 113], dtype=ui
         nt8), array([242, 244], dtype=uint8), array([171, 136], dtype=uint8), array([69, 11
         9], dtype=uint8), array([36, 29], dtype=uint8)] [3 8 8 0 6 6 1 6 3 1 0 9 5 7 9 8 5 7
         8 6]
          # predict
In [83]:
          print(model. predict(new_test_set2))
          print(model. score(new_test_set2, new_test_set_label))
          # plot
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          import seaborn as sns
          # 直方图
          plt. hist(new_test_set_label, bins=10, rwidth=0.9)
          [8 \ 2 \ 0 \dots \ 2 \ 6 \ 1]
          0.1304
          (array([250., 243., 256., 242., 239., 242., 266., 236., 268., 258.]),
Out[83]:
          array([0., 0.9, 1.8, 2.7, 3.6, 4.5, 5.4, 6.3, 7.2, 8.1, 9.]),
           <BarContainer object of 10 artists>)
          250
          200
          150
          100
           50
 In [ ]:
```