




# Python语言构建 机器学习系统 第2版（影印版）

Building Machine Learning Systems with Python  
*Second Edition*

Luis Pedro Coelho, Willi Richert 著

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运用Python语言创建实用的机器学习系统，从数据中获得更多价值

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# Python 语言构建机器学习系统

第 2 版  
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*Luis Pedro Coelho, Willi Richert* 著



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**Luis Pedro Coelho** is a computational biologist: someone who uses computers as a tool to understand biological systems. In particular, Luis analyzes DNA from microbial communities to characterize their behavior. Luis has also worked extensively in bioimage informatics – the application of machine learning techniques for the analysis of images of biological specimens. His main focus is on the processing and integration of large-scale datasets.

Luis has a PhD from Carnegie Mellon University, one of the leading universities in the world in the area of machine learning. He is the author of several scientific publications.

Luis started developing open source software in 1998 as a way to apply real code to what he was learning in his computer science courses at the Technical University of Lisbon. In 2004, he started developing in Python and has contributed to several open source libraries in this language. He is the lead developer on the popular computer vision package for Python and mahotas, as well as the contributor of several machine learning codes.

Luis currently divides his time between Luxembourg and Heidelberg.

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I thank my wife, Rita, for all her love and support and my daughter, Anna, for being the best thing ever.

---

**Willi Richert** has a PhD in machine learning/robotics, where he used reinforcement learning, hidden Markov models, and Bayesian networks to let heterogeneous robots learn by imitation. Currently, he works for Microsoft in the Core Relevance Team of Bing, where he is involved in a variety of ML areas such as active learning, statistical machine translation, and growing decision trees.

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This book would not have been possible without the support of my wife, Natalie, and my sons, Linus and Moritz. I am especially grateful for the many fruitful discussions with my current or previous managers, Andreas Bode, Clemens Marschner, Hongyan Zhou, and Eric Crestan, as well as my colleagues and friends, Tomasz Marciniak, Cristian Eigel, Oliver Niehoerster, and Philipp Adelt. The interesting ideas are most likely from them; the bugs belong to me.

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# About the Reviewers

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**Radim Řehůřek** is a tech geek and developer at heart. He founded and led the research department at Seznam.cz, a major search engine company in central Europe. After finishing his PhD, he decided to move on and spread the machine learning love, starting his own privately owned R&D company, RaRe Consulting Ltd. RaRe specializes in made-to-measure data mining solutions, delivering cutting-edge systems for clients ranging from large multinationals to nascent start-ups.

Radim is also the author of a number of popular open source projects, including gensim and smart\_open.

A big fan of experiencing different cultures, Radim has lived around the globe with his wife for the past decade, with his next steps leading to South Korea. No matter where he stays, Radim and his team always try to evangelize data-driven solutions and help companies worldwide make the most of their machine learning opportunities.



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# Preface

One could argue that it is a fortunate coincidence that you are holding this book in your hands (or have it on your eBook reader). After all, there are millions of books printed every year, which are read by millions of readers. And then there is this book read by you. One could also argue that a couple of machine learning algorithms played their role in leading you to this book—or this book to you. And we, the authors, are happy that you want to understand more about the hows and whys.

Most of the book will cover the *how*. How has data to be processed so that machine learning algorithms can make the most out of it? How should one choose the right algorithm for a problem at hand?

Occasionally, we will also cover the *why*. Why is it important to measure correctly? Why does one algorithm outperform another one in a given scenario?

We know that there is much more to learn to be an expert in the field. After all, we only covered some *hows* and just a tiny fraction of the *whys*. But in the end, we hope that this mixture will help you to get up and running as quickly as possible.

## What this book covers

*Chapter 1, Getting Started with Python Machine Learning*, introduces the basic idea of machine learning with a very simple example. Despite its simplicity, it will challenge us with the risk of overfitting.

*Chapter 2, Classifying with Real-world Examples*, uses real data to learn about classification, whereby we train a computer to be able to distinguish different classes of flowers.

*Chapter 3, Clustering – Finding Related Posts*, teaches how powerful the bag of words approach is, when we apply it to finding similar posts without really "understanding" them.

*Chapter 4, Topic Modeling*, moves beyond assigning each post to a single cluster and assigns them to several topics as a real text can deal with multiple topics.

*Chapter 5, Classification – Detecting Poor Answers*, teaches how to use the bias-variance trade-off to debug machine learning models though this chapter is mainly on using a logistic regression to find whether a user's answer to a question is good or bad.

*Chapter 6, Classification II – Sentiment Analysis*, explains how Naïve Bayes works, and how to use it to classify tweets to see whether they are positive or negative.

*Chapter 7, Regression*, explains how to use the classical topic, regression, in handling data, which is still relevant today. You will also learn about advanced regression techniques such as the Lasso and ElasticNets.

*Chapter 8, Recommendations*, builds recommendation systems based on customer product ratings. We will also see how to build recommendations just from shopping data without the need for ratings data (which users do not always provide).

*Chapter 9, Classification – Music Genre Classification*, makes us pretend that someone has scrambled our huge music collection, and our only hope to create order is to let a machine learner classify our songs. It will turn out that it is sometimes better to trust someone else's expertise than creating features ourselves.

*Chapter 10, Computer Vision*, teaches how to apply classification in the specific context of handling images by extracting features from data. We will also see how these methods can be adapted to find similar images in a collection.

*Chapter 11, Dimensionality Reduction*, teaches us what other methods exist that can help us in downsizing data so that it is chewable by our machine learning algorithms.

*Chapter 12, Bigger Data*, explores some approaches to deal with larger data by taking advantage of multiple cores or computing clusters. We also have an introduction to using cloud computing (using Amazon Web Services as our cloud provider).

*Appendix, Where to Learn More Machine Learning*, lists many wonderful resources available to learn more about machine learning.

## What you need for this book

This book assumes you know Python and how to install a library using `easy_install` or `pip`. We do not rely on any advanced mathematics such as calculus or matrix algebra.

---

We are using the following versions throughout the book, but you should be fine with any more recent ones:

- Python 2.7 (all the code is compatible with version 3.3 and 3.4 as well)
- NumPy 1.8.1
- SciPy 0.13
- scikit-learn 0.14.0

## Who this book is for

This book is for Python programmers who want to learn how to perform machine learning using open source libraries. We will walk through the basic modes of machine learning based on realistic examples.

This book is also for machine learners who want to start using Python to build their systems. Python is a flexible language for rapid prototyping, while the underlying algorithms are all written in optimized C or C++. Thus the resulting code is fast and robust enough to be used in production as well.

## Conventions

In this book, you will find a number of styles of text that distinguish between different kinds of information. Here are some examples of these styles, and an explanation of their meaning.

Code words in text, database table names, folder names, filenames, file extensions, pathnames, dummy URLs, user input, and Twitter handles are shown as follows: "We then use `poly1d()` to create a model function from the model parameters."



A block of code is set as follows:


```
[aws info]
AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID = AAKIIT7HHF6IUSN3OCAA
AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY = <your secret key>
```

Any command-line input or output is written as follows:

```
>>> import numpy
>>> numpy.version.full_version
1.8.1
```

**New terms** and **important words** are shown in bold. Words that you see on the screen, in menus or dialog boxes for example, appear in the text like this: "Once the machine is stopped, the **Change instance type** option becomes available."

 Warnings or important notes appear in a box like this. 

 Tips and tricks appear like this. 

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The code for this book is also available on GitHub at <https://github.com/luispedro/BuildingMachineLearningSystemsWithPython>. This repository is kept up-to-date so that it will incorporate both errata and any necessary updates for newer versions of Python or of the packages we use in the book.

## Errata

Although we have taken every care to ensure the accuracy of our content, mistakes do happen. If you find a mistake in one of our books—maybe a mistake in the text or the code—we would be grateful if you could report this to us. By doing so, you can save other readers from frustration and help us improve subsequent versions of this book. If you find any errata, please report them by visiting <http://www.packtpub.com/submit-errata>, selecting your book, clicking on the **Errata Submission Form** link, and entering the details of your errata. Once your errata are verified, your submission will be accepted and the errata will be uploaded to our website or added to any list of existing errata under the Errata section of that title.

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