

# 14장. 베스트 모델 만들기

(데이터 입력)

```
[ ] 1 from keras.models import Sequential
    2 from keras.layers import Dense
    3 from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint, EarlyStopping
    4
    5 import pandas as pd
    6 import numpy
    7 import tensorflow as tf
    8 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
[ ] 1 # seed 값 설정
    2 seed = 0
    3 numpy.random.seed(seed)
    4 tf.random.set_seed(3)
    5
    6 # 데이터 입력
    7 df_pre = pd.read_csv('wine.csv', header=None)
    8 df = df_pre.sample(frac=1)
```

(데이터 확인)

```
1 print(df.head(5)) #처음 다섯줄 출력
2 print(df.info())
```



	0	1	2	3	4	5	...	7	8	9	10	11	12
5316	6.3	0.18	0.24	3.4	0.053	20.0	...	0.99373	3.11	0.52	9.2	6	0
5210	6.8	0.14	0.18	1.4	0.047	30.0	...	0.99164	3.27	0.54	11.2	6	0
3518	7.3	0.22	0.50	13.7	0.049	56.0	...	0.99940	3.24	0.66	9.0	6	0
1622	7.6	0.67	0.14	1.5	0.074	25.0	...	0.99370	3.05	0.51	9.3	5	0
2443	7.3	0.21	0.29	1.6	0.034	29.0	...	0.99170	3.30	0.50	11.0	8	0

```
[5 rows x 13 columns]
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 6497 entries, 5316 to 2732
Data columns (total 13 columns):
#   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
0    0         6497 non-null   float64
1    1         6497 non-null   float64
2    2         6497 non-null   float64
3    3         6497 non-null   float64
4    4         6497 non-null   float64
5    5         6497 non-null   float64
6    6         6497 non-null   float64
7    7         6497 non-null   float64
8    8         6497 non-null   float64
9    9         6497 non-null   float64
10   10        6497 non-null   float64
11   11        6497 non-null   float64
12   12        6497 non-null   float64
```



(실행)

```
1 dataset = df.values
2 X = dataset[:,0:12]
3 Y = dataset[:,12]
4
5 # 모델 설정
6 model = Sequential()
7 model.add(Dense(30, input_dim=12, activation='relu'))
8 model.add(Dense(12, activation='relu'))
9 model.add(Dense(8, activation='relu'))
10 model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
11
12 #모델 컴파일
13 model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
14               optimizer='adam',
15               metrics=['accuracy'])
16
17 # 모델 실행
18 model.fit(X, Y, epochs=200, batch_size=200)
19
20 # 결과 출력
21 print("\n Accuracy: %.4f" % (model.evaluate(X, Y)[1]))
```

(결과)

```
Epoch 191/200
33/33 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0484 - accuracy: 0.9
Epoch 192/200
33/33 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0449 - accuracy: 0.9
Epoch 193/200
33/33 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0560 - accuracy: 0.9
Epoch 194/200
33/33 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0410 - accuracy: 0.9
Epoch 195/200
33/33 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0501 - accuracy: 0.9
Epoch 196/200
33/33 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0459 - accuracy: 0.9
Epoch 197/200
33/33 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0545 - accuracy: 0.9
Epoch 198/200
33/33 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0480 - accuracy: 0.9
Epoch 199/200
33/33 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0491 - accuracy: 0.9
Epoch 200/200
33/33 [=====] - 0s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0573 - accuracy: 0.9
204/204 [=====] - 0s 950us/step - loss: 0.0470 - accuracy:
Accuracy: 0.9861
```

프레임워크 완성

• 실용: 모델의 장래를 기록하며 저장

```
1 import os

2 # 모델 저장 폴더 설정
3 MODEL_DIR = './model/'
4 if not os.path.exists(MODEL_DIR):
5     os.mkdir(MODEL_DIR)
6 # 모델 저장 조건 설정
7 modelpath="./model/{epoch:02d}-{val_loss:.4f}.hdf5"
8 checkpointer = ModelCheckpoint(filepath=modelpath,
9                                 monitor='val_loss', verbose=1,
10                                save_best_only=True)
11
12 # 모델 실행 및 저장
13 model.fit(X, Y, validation_split=0.2, epochs=200,
14           batch_size=200, verbose=0, callbacks=[checkpointer])
```

→ 앞서 저장한 모델보다 나아졌을 때만 저장

(결과)

```
Epoch 00192: val_loss did not improve from 0.03946
Epoch 00193: val_loss did not improve from 0.03946
Epoch 00194: val_loss did not improve from 0.03946
Epoch 00195: val_loss did not improve from 0.03946
Epoch 00196: val_loss did not improve from 0.03946
Epoch 00197: val_loss did not improve from 0.03946
Epoch 00198: val_loss did not improve from 0.03946
Epoch 00199: val_loss did not improve from 0.03946
Epoch 00200: val_loss did not improve from 0.03946
<tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7fdf72c95f90>
```

Epoch 200

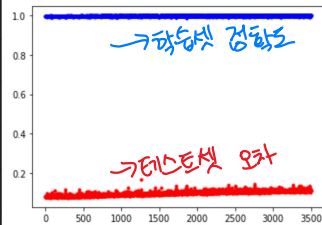
· 성능: 그래프 표현

```
1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

1 # 모델 실행 및 저장
2 history = model.fit(X, Y, validation_split=0.33, epochs=3500, batch_size=500)
3
4 # y_vloss에 테스트셋으로 실험 결과의 오차 값을 저장
5 y_vloss=history.history['val_loss']
6
7 # y_acc 에 학습 셋으로 측정한 정확도의 값을 저장
8 y_acc=history.history['accuracy']
9
10 # x값을 지정하고 정확도를 파란색으로, 오차를 빨간색으로 표시
11 x_len = numpy.arange(len(y_acc))
12 plt.plot(x_len, y_vloss, "o", c="red", markersize=3) → 오차
13 plt.plot(x_len, y_acc, "o", c="blue", markersize=3) → 정확도
14
15 plt.show()
```

(결과) → acc=1일때

```
Epoch 3497/3500
9/9 [=====] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0032 - accuracy: 0.998:
Epoch 3498/3500
9/9 [=====] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0043 - accuracy: 0.998:
Epoch 3499/3500
9/9 [=====] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0034 - accuracy: 0.998:
Epoch 3500/3500
9/9 [=====] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0031 - accuracy: 0.999:
```



(학습의 자동 중단) → 학습이 진행되어도 테스트 오차가 줄지 않으면 학습을 멈추게 함.

```
1 from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
2
3 # 자동 중단 설정
4 early_stopping_callback = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', patience=100)
5
6 # 모델 실행
7 model.fit(X, Y, validation_split=0.2, epochs=2000,
8           batch_size=500, callbacks=[early_stopping_callback])
9
10 # 결과 출력
11 print("\n Accuracy: %.4f" % (model.evaluate(X, Y)[1]))
```

(결과)

```
Epoch 240/2000
2/2 [=====] - 0s 41ms/step - loss: 0.0043 - accuracy: 0.99
Epoch 241/2000
2/2 [=====] - 0s 44ms/step - loss: 0.0046 - accuracy: 0.99
Epoch 242/2000
2/2 [=====] - 0s 42ms/step - loss: 0.0053 - accuracy: 0.99
Epoch 243/2000
2/2 [=====] - 0s 42ms/step - loss: 0.0042 - accuracy: 0.99
Epoch 244/2000
2/2 [=====] - 0s 48ms/step - loss: 0.0041 - accuracy: 0.99
Epoch 245/2000
2/2 [=====] - 0s 44ms/step - loss: 0.0043 - accuracy: 0.99
31/31 [=====] - 0s 874us/step - loss: 0.0187 - accuracy: 0
Accuracy: 0.9969
```