



05. 분류 실습

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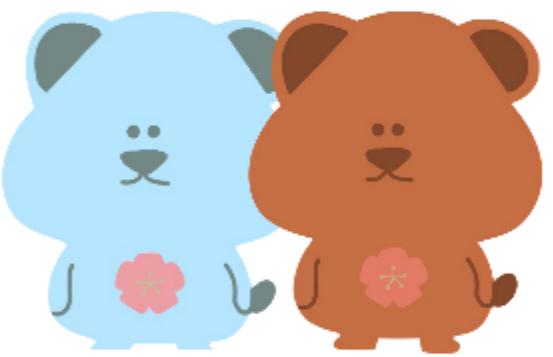
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01. 파머완 4.9장 ‘산탄테르 고객 만족 예측’



#1-1 이진 분류 (binary classification)

#1-1 이진 분류

Dataset Description

You are provided with an anonymized dataset containing a large number of numeric variables. The "TARGET" column is the variable to predict. It equals one for unsatisfied customers and 0 for satisfied customers.

The task is to predict the probability that each customer in the test set is an unsatisfied customer.

클래스 레이블 명: TARGET
TARGET = 1 => 불만족,
TARGET = 0 => 만족

#1-2 데이터 전처리

#1 필요한 모듈 로딩하고 학습 데이터를 DataFrame으로 로딩하기

```
from google.colab import drive
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib
import warnings

# Google Drive 마운트
drive.mount('/content/drive')
file_path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/train_santander.csv'

warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
cust_df = pd.read_csv(file_path, encoding='latin-1')
print('dataset shape:', cust_df.shape)
cust_df.head(3)
```

dataset shape: (76020, 371)									
ID	var3	var15	imp_ent_var16_ult1	imp_op_var39_comer_ult1	imp_op_var39_comer_ult3	imp_op_var40_comer_ult1	imp_op_var40_comer_ult3	imp_op_var40_efect_ult1	imp_op_var40_efect_ult3
0	1	2	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	3	2	34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	4	2	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

3 rows × 371 columns

imp_op_var40_efect_ult3	...	saldo_medio_var33_hace2	saldo_medio_var33_hace3	saldo_medio_var33_ult1	saldo_medio_var33_ult3	saldo_medio_var44_hace2
0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

saldo_medio_var44_hace3	saldo_medio_var44_ult1	saldo_medio_var44_ult3	var38	TARGET
0.0	0.0	0.0	39205.17	0
0.0	0.0	0.0	49278.03	0
0.0	0.0	0.0	67333.77	0

클래스 값 칼럼을 포함한 피처: 371개

#1-2 데이터 전처리

#2 info()로 데이터 분석

```
cust_df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 76020 entries, 0 to 76019
Columns: 371 entries, ID to TARGET
dtypes: float64(111), int64(260)
memory usage: 215.2 MB
```

- 모든 feature 숫자형임
- NULL값 없음

#3 TARGET 속성값의 분포 - 고객의 만족, 불만족 비율

```
print(cust_df['TARGET'].value_counts())
unsatisfied_cnt = cust_df[cust_df['TARGET'] == 1].TARGET.count()
total_cnt = cust_df.TARGET.count()
print('unsatisfied 비율은 {:.2f}'.format(unsatisfied_cnt / total_cnt))
```

```
TARGET
0    73012
1     3008
Name: count, dtype: int64
unsatisfied 비율은 0.04
```

대부분이 만족하고 불만족은 4%

#1-2 데이터 전처리

#4 피처값 분포 확인

```
cust_df.describe()
```

	ID	var3	var15	imp_ent_var16_ult1	imp_op_var39_comer_ult1	imp_op_var39_comer_ult3	imp_op_var40_comer_ult1	imp_op_var40_comer_ult3	imp_op_var40_efect_ult1	imp_op_var40_efect_ult3	...	saldo_medio_var33_hace2
count	76020.000000	76020.000000	76020.000000	76020.000000	76020.000000	76020.000000	76020.000000	76020.000000	76020.000000	76020.000000	...	76020.000000
mean	75964.050723	-1523.199277	33.212865	86.208265	72.363067	119.529632	3.559130	6.472698	0.412946	0.567352	...	7.935824
std	43781.947379	39033.462364	12.956486	1614.757313	339.315831	546.266294	93.155749	153.737066	30.604864	36.513513	...	455.887218
min	1.000000	-999999.000000	5.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000
25%	38104.750000	2.000000	23.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000
50%	76043.000000	2.000000	28.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000
75%	113748.750000	2.000000	40.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000
max	151838.000000	238.000000	105.000000	210000.000000	12888.030000	21024.810000	8237.820000	11073.570000	6600.000000	6600.000000	...	50003.880000

saldo_medio_var33_hace3	saldo_medio_var33_ult1	saldo_medio_var33_ult3	saldo_medio_var44_hace2	saldo_medio_var44_hace3	saldo_medio_var44_ult1	saldo_medio_var44_ult3	var38	TARGET
76020.000000	76020.000000	76020.000000	76020.000000	76020.000000	76020.000000	76020.000000	7.602000e+04	76020.000000
1.365146	12.215580	8.784074	31.505324	1.858575	76.026165	56.614351	1.172358e+05	0.039569
113.959637	783.207399	538.439211	2013.125393	147.786584	4040.337842	2852.579397	1.826646e+05	0.194945
0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	5.163750e+03	0.000000
0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	6.787061e+04	0.000000
0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.064092e+05	0.000000
0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.187563e+05	0.000000
20385.720000	138831.630000	91778.730000	438329.220000	24650.010000	681462.900000	397884.300000	2.203474e+07	1.000000

var3 칼럼에서 min값이 -999999인 이유: NaN값이나 예외값을 -999999로 변환해서 발생한 일

#1-2 데이터 전처리

#5-1 var3에서 -999999 개수

```
cust_df['var3'].value_counts()
```

	count
2	74165
8	138
-999999	116
9	110
3	108
...	...
63	1
194	1
40	1
57	1
87	1

208 rows × 1 columns
dtype: int64

-999999 값이 116개 있음

var3은 숫자형이고,

다른 값에 비해 -999999는 편차가 너무 큼

2는 값이 74165개

=> 2로 바꾸는 것이 적절

#5-2 ID 피처 드롭 및 클래스 데이터셋과 피처 데이터셋 분리

```
# var3 피처 값 대체 및 ID 피처 드롭  
cust_df['var3'].replace(-999999, 2, inplace=True)  
cust_df.drop('ID', axis=1, inplace=True)
```

```
# 피처 세트와 레이블 세트분리. 레이블 컬럼은 DataFrame의 `맨 마지막`에 위치해 컬럼 위치 -1로 분리  
X_features = cust_df.iloc[:, :-1]  
y_labels = cust_df.iloc[:, -1]  
print('피처 데이터 shape:{0}'.format(X_features.shape))
```

피처 데이터 shape:(76020, 369)

ID feature는 단순 식별자 -> feature 드롭
학습, 성능 평가를 위해 피처 데이터셋과 레이블 데이터셋 분리

#1-2 데이터 전처리

#6 TARGET 값 분포도 확인

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_features, y_labels,
                                                    test_size=0.2, random_state=0)

train_cnt = y_train.count()
test_cnt = y_test.count()
print('학습 세트 Shape:{0}, 테스트 세트 Shape:{1}'.format(X_train.shape , X_test.shape))

print(' 학습 세트 레이블 값 분포 비율')
print(y_train.value_counts()/train_cnt)
print('\n 테스트 세트 레이블 값 분포 비율')
print(y_test.value_counts()/test_cnt)
```

비대칭한 데이터셋이니까
Target 값 분포도가
비슷하게 추출되었는지 확인

학습 세트 Shape:(60816, 369), 테스트 세트 Shape:(15204, 369)
학습 세트 레이블 값 분포 비율

TARGET
0 0.960964
1 0.039036
Name: count, dtype: float64

테스트 세트 레이블 값 분포 비율
TARGET
0 0.9583
1 0.0417
Name: count, dtype: float64

학습 데이터셋과 테스트 데이터셋 모두 원본 데이터셋과 유사하게
불만족 4%로 만들어짐

#1-2 데이터 전처리

#7 early stopping의 검증 데이터셋으로 사용하기 위해 데이터셋 분리

```
# X_train, y_train을 다시 학습과 검증 데이터 세트로 분리.  
X_tr, X_val, y_tr, y_val = train_test_split(X_train, y_train,  
                                         test_size=0.3, random_state=0)
```

- 학습용 데이터셋을 다시 학습, 검증 데이터셋으로 분리
- 학습용 데이터: 70%, 검증용 데이터셋: 30%

#1-3-1 모델링: XGBoost

#1 XGBoost

- 사이킷런래퍼 XGBClassifier 기반으로 학습 수행
- n_estimators = 500
- learning_rate = 0.05 (예제 수행 시마다 동일 예측 결과를 위해 설정)
- 성능 평가 지표: auc로
- 조기 중단 파라미터 = 100

```
from xgboost import XGBClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score

# n_estimators는 500으로, learning_rate 0.05, random_state는 예제 수행 시마다 동일 예측 결과를 위해 설정.
# 성능 평가 지표를 auc로, 조기 중단 파라미터는 100으로 설정하고 학습 수행... 버전에 맞게 수정했습니다;
XGBClassifier 생성시에 early_stopping_rounds와 eval_metric 선언

xgb_clf = XGBClassifier(n_estimators=500, learning_rate=0.05, random_state=156,
early_stopping_rounds = 100, eval_metric='auc')
xgb_clf.fit(X_tr, y_tr, eval_set=[(X_tr, y_tr), (X_val, y_val)])


xgb_roc_score = roc_auc_score(y_test, xgb_clf.predict_proba(X_test)[:, 1])
print('ROC AUC: {:.4f}'.format(xgb_roc_score))
```

```
[207] validation_0-auc:0.91002      validation_1-auc:0.83262
[208] validation_0-auc:0.91004      validation_1-auc:0.83261
[209] validation_0-auc:0.91010      validation_1-auc:0.83256
[210] validation_0-auc:0.91019      validation_1-auc:0.83259
[211] validation_0-auc:0.91022      validation_1-auc:0.83258
ROC AUC: 0.8415
```

#1-3-1 모델링: XGBoost

#2 하이퍼 파라미터 검색 공간 설정

- max_depth: 5 ~ 15, 1간격
- min_child_weight: 1 ~ 6, 1간격
- colsample_bytree: 0.5 ~ 0.95
- learning_rate: 0.01 ~ 0.2, 정규 분포된 값으로 검색

```
from hyperopt import hp
xgb_search_space = {'max_depth': hp.quniform('max_depth', 5, 15, 1),
                    'min_child_weight': hp.quniform('min_child_weight', 1, 6, 1),
                    'colsample_bytree': hp.uniform('colsample_bytree', 0.5, 0.95),
                    'learning_rate': hp.uniform('learning_rate', 0.01, 0.2)}
}
```

#1-3 모델링: XGBoost

#3 목적 함수 생성

```
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score

# 목적 함수 설정.
# 주후 fmin()에서 입력된 search_space값으로 XGBClassifier 교차 검증 학습 후 -1* roc_auc 평균 값을 반환.
def objective_func(search_space):
    xgb_clf = XGBClassifier(n_estimators=100, max_depth=int(search_space['max_depth']),
                           min_child_weight=int(search_space['min_child_weight']),
                           colsample_bytree=search_space['colsample_bytree'],
                           learning_rate=search_space['learning_rate'],
                           early_stopping_rounds=30, eval_metric='auc' # 버전에 맞게 수정
    )
    # 3개 k-fold 방식으로 평가된 roc_auc 지표를 담는 list
    roc_auc_list= []

    # 3개 k-fold방식 적용
    kf = KFold(n_splits=3)
    # X_train을 다시 학습과 검증용 데이터로 분리
    for tr_index, val_index in kf.split(X_train):
        # kf.split(X_train)으로 추출된 학습과 검증 index값으로 학습과 검증 데이터 세트 분리
        X_tr, y_tr = X_train.iloc[tr_index], y_train.iloc[tr_index]
        X_val, y_val = X_train.iloc[val_index], y_train.iloc[val_index]
        # early stopping은 30회로 설정하고 추출된 학습과 검증 데이터로 XGBClassifier 학습 수행.
        xgb_clf.fit(X_tr, y_tr, eval_set=[(X_tr, y_tr), (X_val, y_val)])

        # 1로 예측한 확률값 추출후 roc auc 계산하고 평균 roc auc 계산을 위해 list에 결과값 담음.
        score = roc_auc_score(y_val, xgb_clf.predict_proba(X_val)[:, 1])
        roc_auc_list.append(score)

    # 3개 k-fold로 계산된 roc_auc값의 평균값을 반환하되,
    # HyperOpt는 목적함수의 최소값을 위한 입력값을 찾으므로 -1을 곱한 뒤 반환.
    return -1 * np.mean(roc_auc_list)
```

- XGBoost와 LightGBM 에서는 교차 검증 시 early_stopping 미지원
=> K Fold 방식으로 구현
- 3 Fold 교차 검증으로 ROC-AUC 값 반환
- HyperOpt는 목적 함수의 반환값이 최소가 될 수 있는 최적의 값을 찾음
=> -1 * roc_auc 평균값을 반환함

#1-3 모델링: XGBoost

#4 fmin 함수를 호출해 max_eval = 50 까지 반복하면서 최적의 하이퍼 파라미터 도출

```
from hyperopt import fmin, tpe, Trials

trials = Trials()

# fmin()함수를 호출. max_evals 지정된 횟수만큼 반복 후 목적함수의 최소값을 가지는 최적 입력값 추출.
best = fmin(fn=objective_func,
            space=xgb_search_space,
            algo=tpe.suggest,
            max_evals=50, # 최대 반복 횟수를 지정합니다.
            trials=trials, rstate=np.random.default_rng(seed=30))

print('best:', best)
```

```
100%|██████████| 50/50 [49:02<00:00, 58.85s/trial, best loss: -0.8377355574041188]
best: {'colsample_bytree': np.float64(0.8461753280946572), 'learning_rate': np.float64(0.11761398464887646), 'max_depth': np.float64(6.0), 'min_child_weight': np.float64(6.0)}
```

#1-3 모델링: XGBoost

#5 XGBClassifier 재학습시키고, 테스트 데이터셋에서 ROC AUC 측정

```
# n_estimators를 500증가 후 최적으로 찾은 하이퍼 파라미터를 기반으로 학습과 예측 수행.  
xgb_clf = XGBClassifier(n_estimators=500, learning_rate=round(best['learning_rate']),  
5),  
    max_depth=int(best['max_depth']),  
min_child_weight=int(best['min_child_weight']),  
    colsample_bytree=round(best['colsample_bytree'], 5),  
early_stopping_rounds=100, eval_metric="auc"  
)  
  
# evaluation metric을 auc로, early stopping은 100 으로 설정하고 학습 수행.  
xgb_clf.fit(X_tr, y_tr, eval_set=[(X_tr, y_tr), (X_val, y_val)])  
  
xgb_roc_score = roc_auc_score(y_test, xgb_clf.predict_proba(X_test)[:,1])  
print('ROC AUC: {:.4f}'.format(xgb_roc_score))
```

- 0.8415에서 0.8431로 약간 개선됨
- XGBoost는 GBM보다는 빠르지만 수행시간이 오래 걸림
- 양상불 계열 알고리즘은 overfitting, noise에 뛰어남

```
[120] validation_0-auc:0.90184  
[121] validation_0-auc:0.90235  
[122] validation_0-auc:0.90246  
[123] validation_0-auc:0.90297  
[124] validation_0-auc:0.90316  
ROC AUC: 0.8431  
  
validation_0-auc:0.85259  
validation_1-auc:0.83264  
validation_1-auc:0.83252  
validation_1-auc:0.83251  
validation_1-auc:0.83264
```

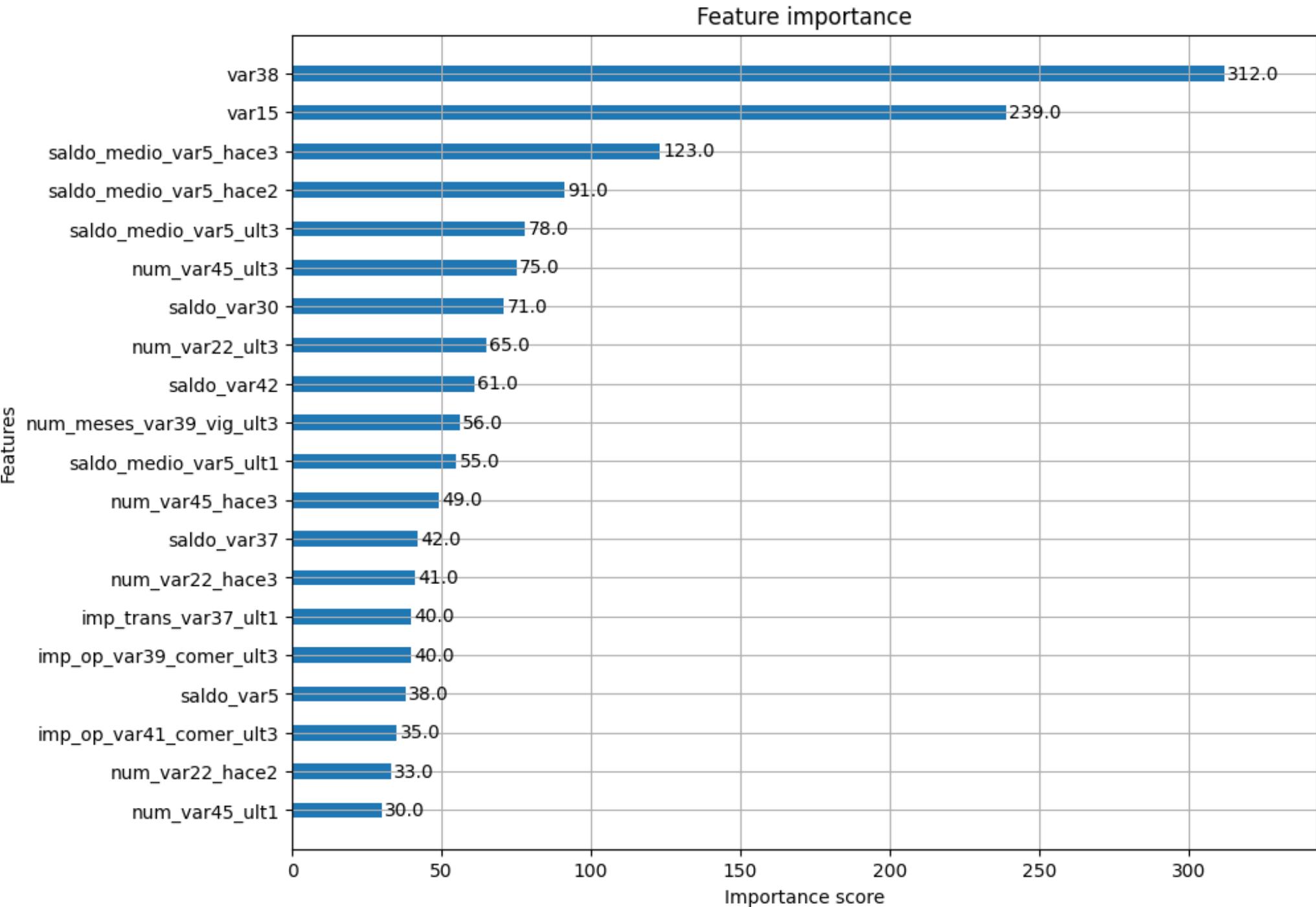
#1-3 모델링: XGBoost

#6 튜닝된 모델에서 각 피처의 중요도 시각화

```
from xgboost import plot_importance
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,1,figsize=(10,8))
plot_importance(xgb_clf, ax=ax , max_num_features=20,height=0.4)
```

Xgboost 모듈의 plot_importance() 메소드 사용



#1-4 모델링: LightGBM

#1 학습, 검증 데이터셋 이용해 eval_set으로 학습 후 테스트 데이터셋으로 평가된 ROC-AUC 값 확인하기

```
from lightgbm import LGBMClassifier
# 버전에 맞게 수정
lgbm_clf = LGBMClassifier(n_estimators=500, early_stopping_rounds=100, eval_metric="auc")

eval_set=[(X_tr, y_tr), (X_val, y_val)]
lgbm_clf.fit(X_tr, y_tr, eval_set=eval_set)

lgbm_roc_score = roc_auc_score(y_test, lgbm_clf.predict_proba(X_test)[:,1])
print('ROC AUC: {:.4f}'.format(lgbm_roc_score))
```

```
[LightGBM] [Warning] Unknown parameter: eval_metric
[LightGBM] [Warning] early_stopping_round is set=100, early_stopping_rounds=100 will be ignored. Current value: early_stopping_round=100
[LightGBM] [Warning] Unknown parameter: eval_metric
[LightGBM] [Info] Number of positive: 1658, number of negative: 40913
[LightGBM] [Info] Auto-choosing row-wise multi-threading, the overhead of testing was 0.157291 seconds.
You can set `force_row_wise=true` to remove the overhead.
And if memory is not enough, you can set `force_col_wise=true`.
[LightGBM] [Info] Total Bins 13308
[LightGBM] [Info] Number of data points in the train set: 42571, number of used features: 242
[LightGBM] [Warning] Unknown parameter: eval_metric
[LightGBM] [Warning] early_stopping_round is set=100, early_stopping_rounds=100 will be ignored. Current value: early_stopping_round=100
[LightGBM] [Info] [binary:BoostFromScore]: pavg=0.038947 -> initscore=-3.205836
[LightGBM] [Info] Start training from score -3.205836
Training until validation scores don't improve for 100 rounds
Early stopping, best iteration is:
[42]  training's binary_logloss: 0.112183    valid_1's binary_logloss: 0.13527
[LightGBM] [Warning] Unknown parameter: eval_metric
ROC AUC: 0.8384
```

- XGBoost와 동일한 n_estimator, early_stopping_rounds
- leaf-wise로 트리 분리
=> XGBoost보다 학습 시간 빠름

#1-4 모델링: LightGBM

#2 하이퍼 파라미터 공간 설정

```
lgbm_search_space = {'num_leaves': hp.quniform('num_leaves', 32, 64, 1),  
                     'max_depth': hp.quniform('max_depth', 100, 160, 1),  
                     'min_child_samples': hp.quniform('min_child_samples', 60, 100, 1),  
                     'subsample': hp.uniform('subsample', 0.7, 1),  
                     'learning_rate': hp.uniform('learning_rate', 0.01, 0.2)}  
}
```

num_leaves = $2^{(max_depth)}$ 이면, depth-wise tree와 같은 수의 leaves를 가짐
=> depth-wise tree보다 더 적게 해야 overfitting 줄일 수 있음

#1-4 모델링: LightGBM

#3 목적 함수 생성

```
def objective_func(search_space):
    lgbm_clf = LGBMClassifier(n_estimators=100, num_leaves=int(search_space['num_leaves']),
                             max_depth=int(search_space['max_depth']),
                             min_child_samples=int(search_space['min_child_samples']),
                             subsample=search_space['subsample'],
                             learning_rate=search_space['learning_rate'],
                             # early stopping은 30회로 설정
                             early_stopping_rounds=30, eval_metric="auc", )
    # 3개 k-fold 방식으로 평가된 roc_auc 지표를 담는 list
    roc_auc_list = []

    # 3개 k-fold방식 적용
    kf = KFold(n_splits=3)
    # X_train을 다시 학습과 검증용 데이터로 분리
    for tr_index, val_index in kf.split(X_train):
        # kf.split(X_train)으로 추출된 학습과 검증 index값으로 학습과 검증 데이터 세트 분리
        X_tr, y_tr = X_train.iloc[tr_index], y_train.iloc[tr_index]
        X_val, y_val = X_train.iloc[val_index], y_train.iloc[val_index]

        # 추출된 학습과 검증 데이터로 XGBClassifier 학습 수행.
        lgbm_clf.fit(X_tr, y_tr, eval_set=[(X_tr, y_tr), (X_val, y_val)])

        # 1로 예측한 확률값 추출후 roc auc 계산하고 평균 roc auc 계산을 위해 list에 결과값 담음.
        score = roc_auc_score(y_val, lgbm_clf.predict_proba(X_val)[:, 1])
        roc_auc_list.append(score)

    # 3개 k-fold로 계산된 roc_auc값의 평균값을 반환하되,
    # HyperOpt는 목적함수의 최소값을 위한 입력값을 찾으므로 -1을 곱한 뒤 반환.
    return -1*np.mean(roc_auc_list)
```

- XGBoost와의 차이점: LGBMClassifier 객체 생성 부분

#1-4 모델링: LightGBM

#4 fmin()을 호출해 최적 하이퍼 파라미터 도출

```
from hyperopt import fmin, tpe, Trials

trials = Trials()

# fmin( )함수를 호출. max_evals지정된 횟수만큼 반복 후 목적함수의 최소값을 가지는 최적 입력값 추출.
best = fmin(fn=objective_func, space=lgbm_search_space, algo=tpe.suggest,
            max_evals=50, # 최대 반복 횟수를 지정합니다.
            trials=trials, rstate=np.random.default_rng(seed=30))

print('best:', best)
```

```
Training time: validation scores don't improve for 50 rounds
Early stopping, best iteration is:
[45]    training's binary_logloss: 0.113185    valid_1's binary_logloss: 0.136743
[LightGBM] [Warning] Unknown parameter: eval_metric
100%|██████████| 50/50 [08:20<00:00, 10.01s/trial, best loss: -0.835974683012816]
best: {'learning_rate': np.float64(0.060410380599969726), 'max_depth': np.float64(122.0), 'min_child_samples': np.float64(87.0), 'num_leaves': np.float64(38.0), 'subsample': np.float64(0.7023057985957527)}
```

#1-4 모델링: LightGBM

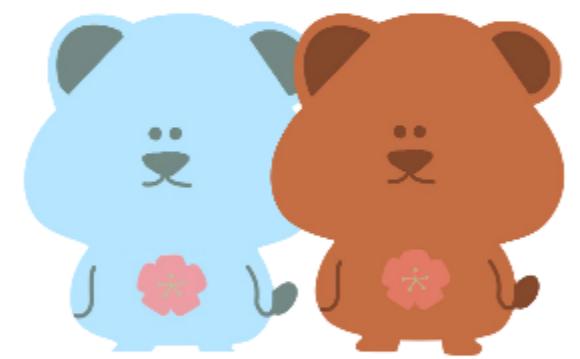
#5 하이퍼 파라미터를 이용해 LightGBM 학습 후 테스트데이터셋에서 ROC-AUC 평가하기

```
from hyperopt import fmin, tpe, Trials  
  
trials = Trials()  
  
# fmin( )함수를 호출. max_evals지정된 횟수만큼 반복 후 목적함수의 최소값을 가지는 최적 입력값 추출.  
best = fmin(fn=objective_func, space=lgbm_search_space, algo=tpe.suggest,  
            max_evals=50, # 최대 반복 횟수를 지정합니다.  
            trials=trials, rstate=np.random.default_rng(seed=30))  
  
print('best:', best)
```

```
[LightGBM] [Warning] Unknown parameter: eval_metric  
[LightGBM] [Warning] early_stopping_round is set=100, early_stopping_rounds=100 will be ignored. Current value: early_stopping_round=100  
[LightGBM] [Warning] Unknown parameter: eval_metric  
[LightGBM] [Info] Number of positive: 1658, number of negative: 40913  
[LightGBM] [Info] Auto-choosing row-wise multi-threading, the overhead of testing was 0.060481 seconds.  
You can set `force_row_wise=true` to remove the overhead.  
And if memory is not enough, you can set `force_col_wise=true`.  
[LightGBM] [Info] Total Bins 12898  
[LightGBM] [Info] Number of data points in the train set: 42571, number of used features: 192  
[LightGBM] [Warning] Unknown parameter: eval_metric  
[LightGBM] [Warning] early_stopping_round is set=100, early_stopping_rounds=100 will be ignored. Current value: early_stopping_round=100  
[LightGBM] [Info] [binary:BoostFromScore]: pavg=0.038947 -> initscore=-3.205836  
[LightGBM] [Info] Start training from score -3.205836  
Training until validation scores don't improve for 100 rounds  
Early stopping, best iteration is:  
[62]   training's binary_logloss: 0.115277    valid_1's binary_logloss: 0.134855  
[LightGBM] [Warning] Unknown parameter: eval_metric  
ROC AUC: 0.8409
```

- 정확도: 0.8409
- 튜닝 전인 0.8384보다 약간 상승
- 정확도가 0.8431인 XGBoost과 성능 차이는 작지만 수행 시간은 훨씬 단축됨

02. ‘Decision Tree and Random Forest Classifier Models’



#2-1 Data Review

#1 불러오고 읽기

```
data = pd.read_csv("drug200.csv")  
data
```

	Age	Sex	BP	Cholesterol	Na_to_K	Drug
0	23	F	HIGH	HIGH	25.355	DrugY
1	47	M	LOW	HIGH	13.093	drugC
2	47	M	LOW	HIGH	10.114	drugC
3	28	F	NORMAL	HIGH	7.798	drugX
4	61	F	LOW	HIGH	18.043	DrugY
...
195	56	F	LOW	HIGH	11.567	drugC
196	16	M	LOW	HIGH	12.006	drugC
197	52	M	NORMAL	HIGH	9.894	drugX
198	23	M	NORMAL	NORMAL	14.020	drugX
199	40	F	LOW	NORMAL	11.349	drugX

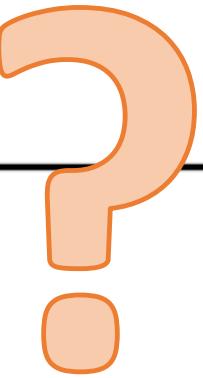
200 rows x 6 columns

#2 Information

```
data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 200 entries, 0 to 199  
Data columns (total 6 columns):  
 #   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype     
 ---  --  
 0   Age            200 non-null    int64    
 1   Sex            200 non-null    object    
 2   BP             200 non-null    object    
 3   Cholesterol    200 non-null    object    
 4   Na_to_K        200 non-null    float64  
 5   Drug           200 non-null    object    
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(4)  
memory usage: 9.5+ KB
```

#2-1 Data Review

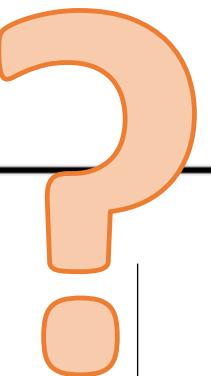


#3 데이터 통계 확인

data.describe()

	Age	Na_to_K
count	200.000000	200.000000
mean	44.315000	16.084485
std	16.544315	7.223956
min	15.000000	6.269000
25%	31.000000	10.445500
50%	45.000000	13.936500
75%	58.000000	19.380000
max	74.000000	38.247000

#2-1 Data Review



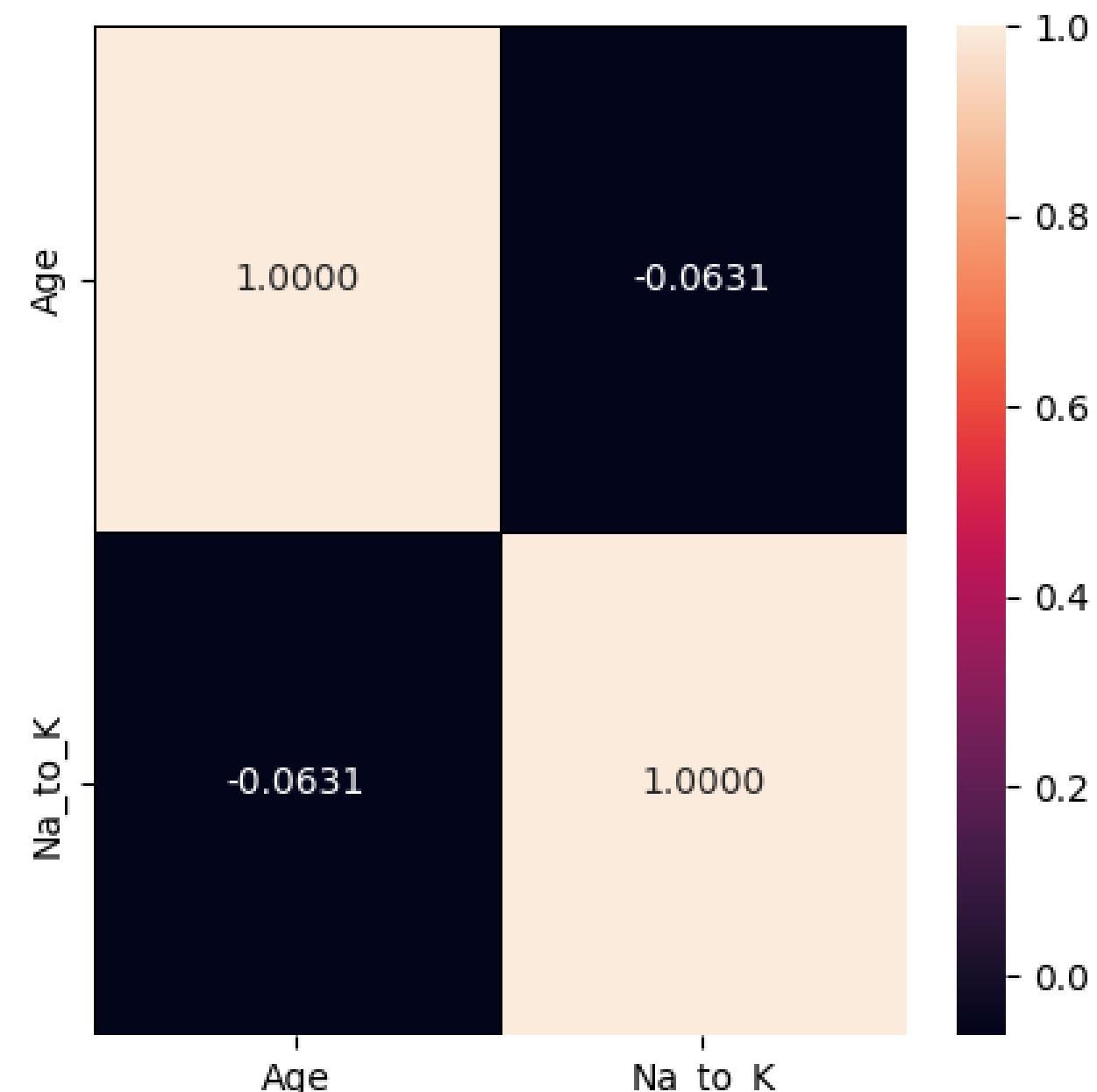
#4 상관관계 보기

```
data.corr()
```

```
data.corr(numeric_only=True)
```

	Age	Na_to_K
Age	1.000000	-0.063119
Na_to_K	-0.063119	1.000000

```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize = (5,5))
sns.heatmap(data.corr(numeric_only=True), annot = True,
            linewidths=0.5, linecolor = "black", fmt = ".4f", ax = ax)
plt.show()
```



#2-1 Data Review

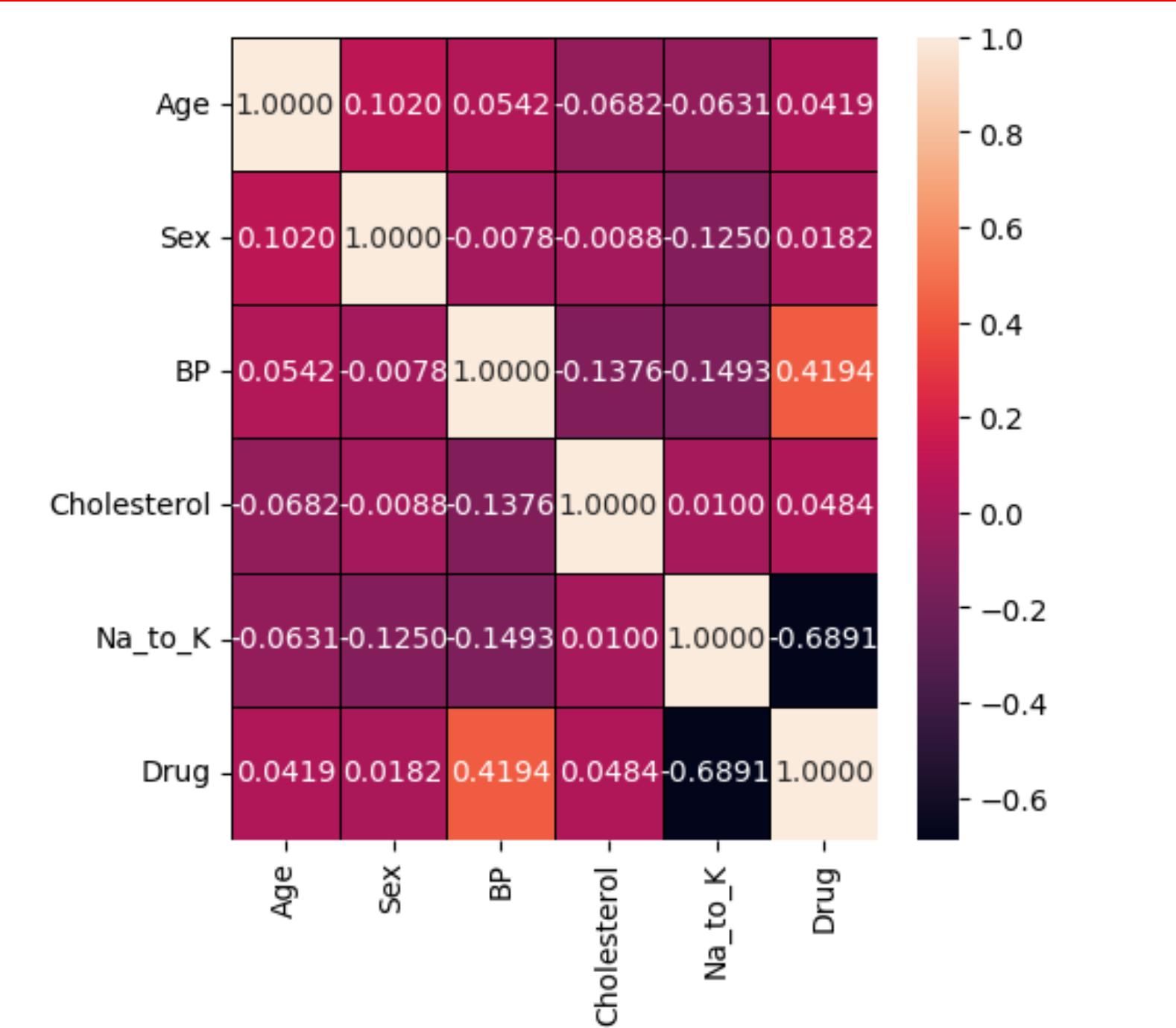
#4 상관관계 보기

```
df_encoded = data.copy()
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder  
for col in df_encoded.columns:  
    if df_encoded[col].dtype == 'object':  
        le = LabelEncoder()  
        df_encoded[col] =  
        le.fit_transform(df_encoded[col])  
  
df_encoded.corr()
```

	Age	Sex	BP	Cholesterol	Na_to_K	Drug
Age	1.000000	0.102027	0.054212	-0.068234	-0.063119	0.041856
Sex	0.102027	1.000000	-0.007814	-0.008811	-0.125008	0.018239
BP	0.054212	-0.007814	1.000000	-0.137552	-0.149312	0.419397
Cholesterol	-0.068234	-0.008811	-0.137552	1.000000	0.010000	0.048415
Na_to_K	-0.063119	-0.125008	-0.149312	0.010000	1.000000	-0.689051
Drug	0.041856	0.018239	0.419397	0.048415	-0.689051	1.000000

```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize = (5,5))  
sns.heatmap(df_encoded.corr(), annot = True, linewidths=0.5,  
linecolor = "black", fmt = ".4f", ax = ax)  
plt.show()
```



#2-2 Checking the data inside & Visualization

#1 Columns 목록

data.columns

결과 : Index(['Age', 'Sex', 'BP', 'Cholesterol', 'Na_to_K', 'Drug'], dtype='object')

	Age	Sex	BP	Cholesterol	Na_to_K	Drug
0	23	F	HIGH	HIGH	25.355	DrugY
1	47	M	LOW	HIGH	13.093	drugC
2	47	M	LOW	HIGH	10.114	drugC
3	28	F	NORMAL	HIGH	7.798	drugX
4	61	F	LOW	HIGH	18.043	DrugY
...
195	56	F	LOW	HIGH	11.567	drugC
196	16	M	LOW	HIGH	12.006	drugC
197	52	M	NORMAL	HIGH	9.894	drugX
198	23	M	NORMAL	NORMAL	14.020	drugX

#2-2 Checking the data inside & Visualization

#2 Age

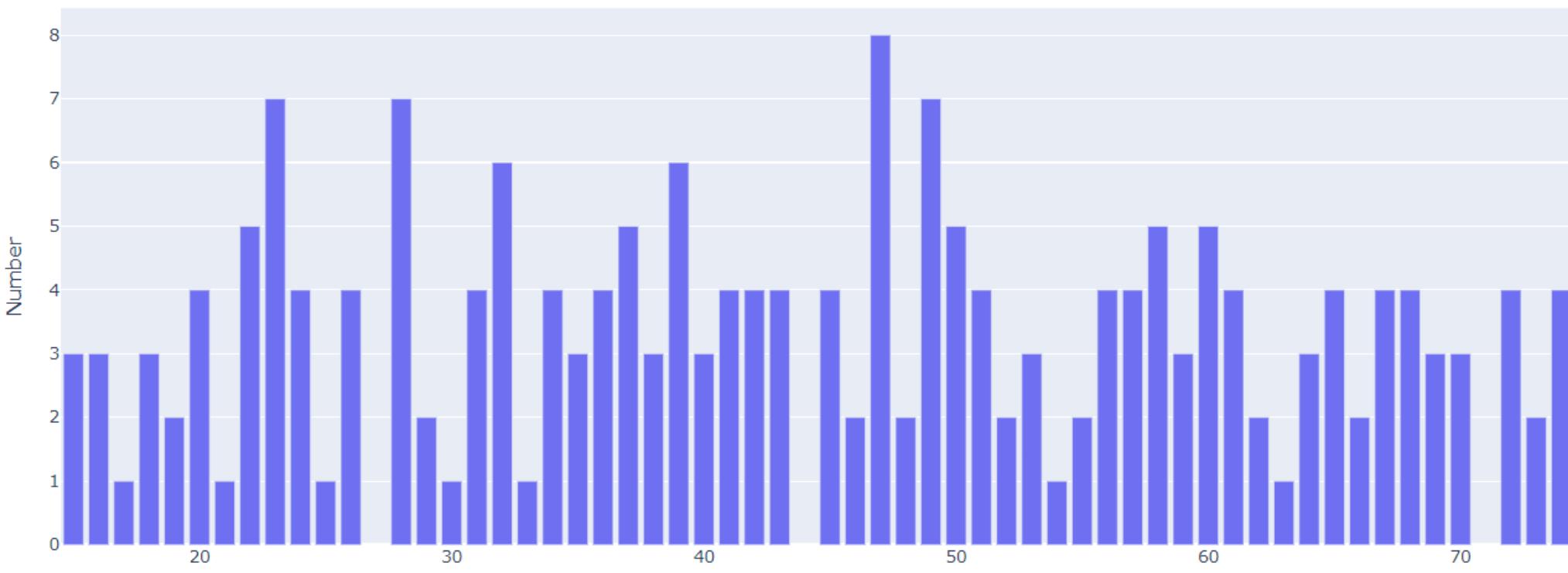
```
data["Age"].value_counts(dropna=False)
```

Age	count
47	8
23	7
28	7
49	7
32	6
39	6
50	5
60	5
22	5
37	5
58	5
43	4
41	4
57	4
65	4
61	4
74	4
45	4
56	4
24	4
26	4
67	4
68	4
31	4
34	4
51	4
42	4
20	4
72	4
36	4
69	3
18	3
16	3
35	3
59	3
64	3
53	3
38	3
70	3
15	3
40	3
55	2
52	2
48	2
29	2
73	2
46	2
66	2
62	2
19	2
63	1
33	1
17	1

```
dataAge = data["Age"].value_counts(dropna = False)  
npar_dataAge = np.array(dataAge)  
x = list(npar_dataAge)  
y = data.Age.value_counts().index
```

```
DataAge = {"Age": y, "Number": x}  
DataAge = pd.DataFrame(DataAge)  
fig = px.bar(DataAge, x = "Age", y = "Number")
```

```
fig.show()
```



#2-2 Checking the data inside & Visualization

#3 Sex

```
data["Sex"].value_counts()
```

count

Sex

M 104

F 96

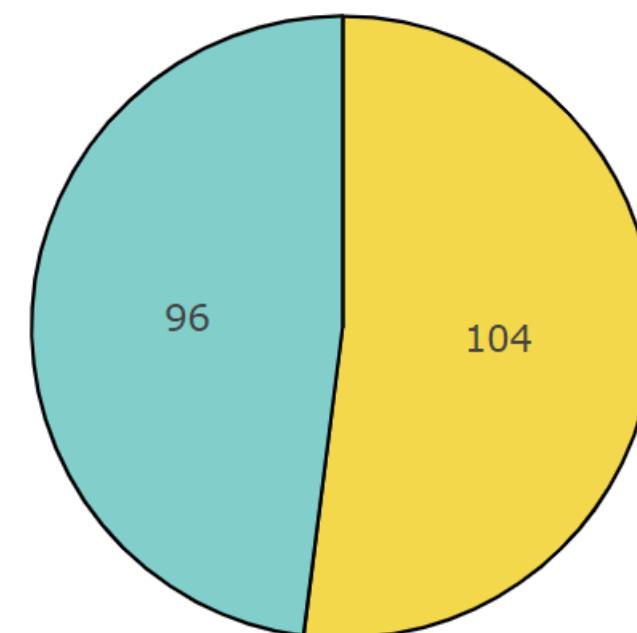
dtype: int64

```
colors = ['gold', 'mediumturquoise']

fig = go.Figure(data = [go.Pie(labels= ['M', 'F'], values=[104, 96])])

fig.update_traces(hoverinfo = 'label + percent', textinfo = 'value', textfont_size = 20,
                  marker = dict(colors = colors, line = dict( color = '#000000', width = 2)))

fig.show()
```



#2-2 Checking the data inside & Visualization

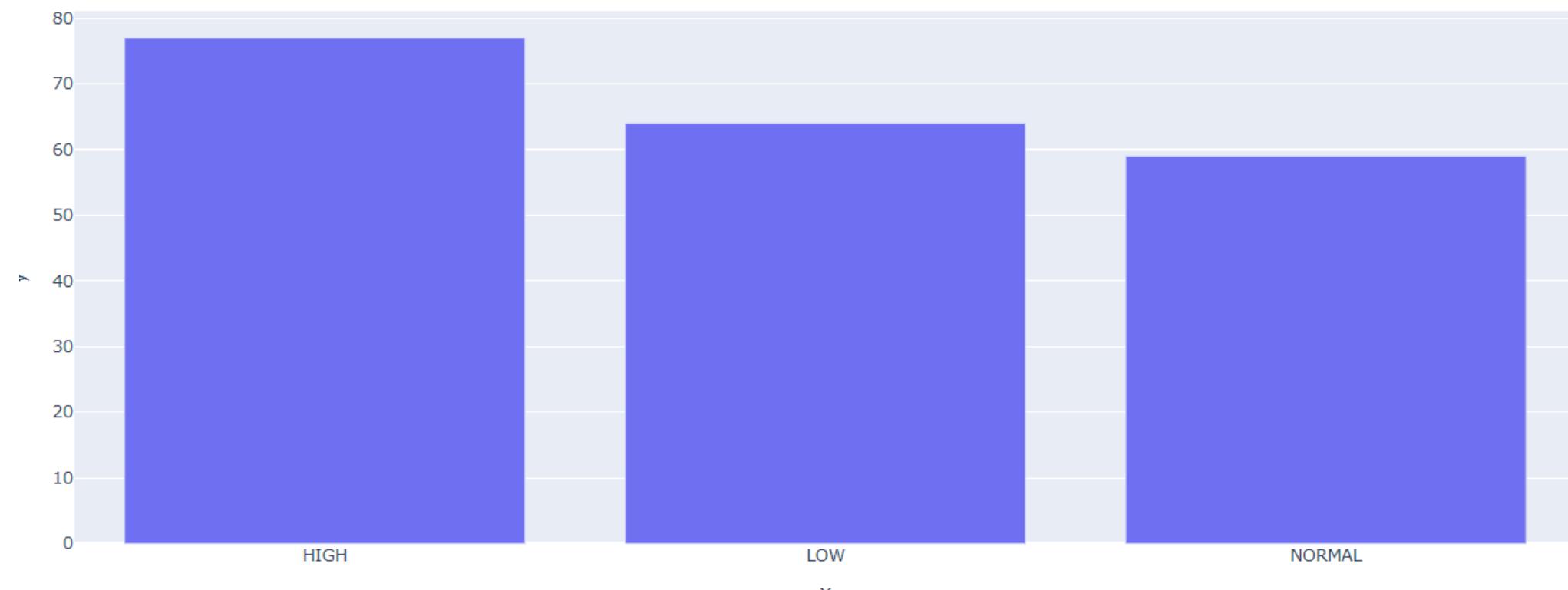
#4 Blood Pressure

```
data["BP"].value_counts()
```

```
BP  
HIGH    77  
LOW     64  
NORMAL  59  
  
dtype: int64
```

```
fig = px.bar(x = ["HIGH", "LOW", "NORMAL"], y = [77, 64, 59])
```

```
fig.show()
```



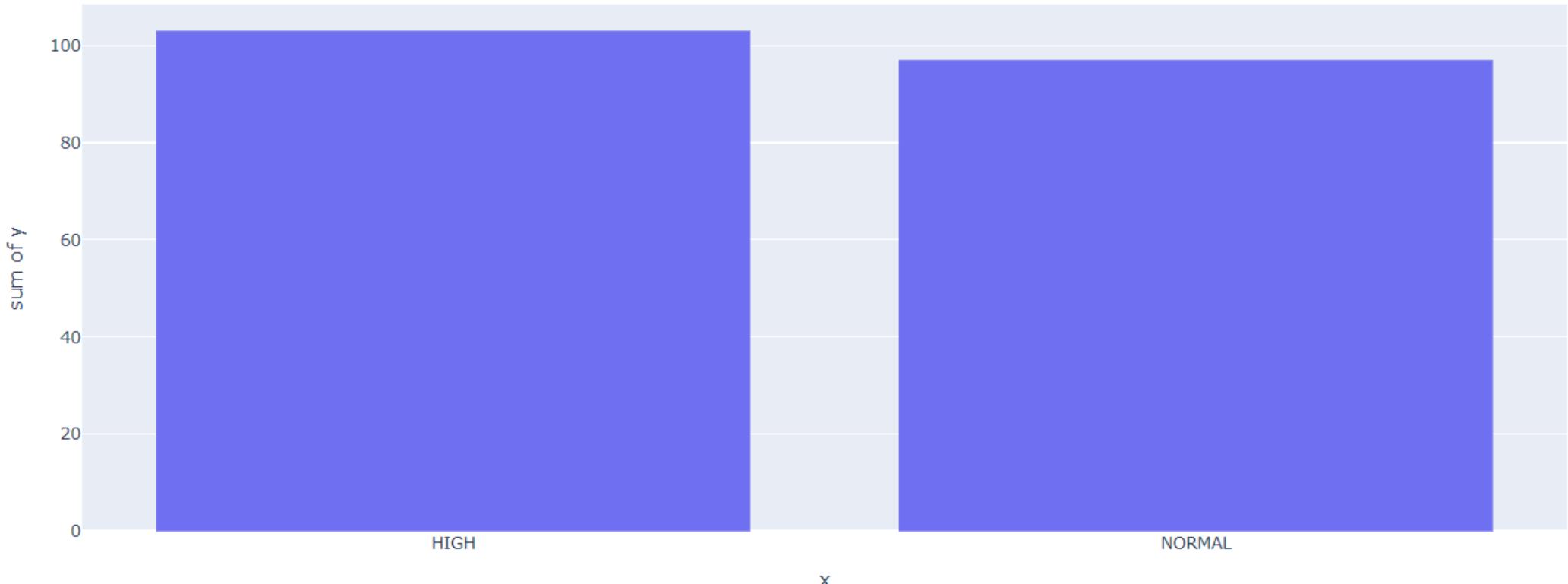
#2-2 Checking the data inside & Visualization

#5 Cholesterol

```
data["Cholesterol"].value_counts()
```

```
Cholesterol  
HIGH      103  
NORMAL    97  
dtype: int64
```

```
fig = px.histogram(x = ["HIGH", "NORMAL"], y = [103, 97])  
fig.show()
```



#2-2 Checking the data inside & Visualization

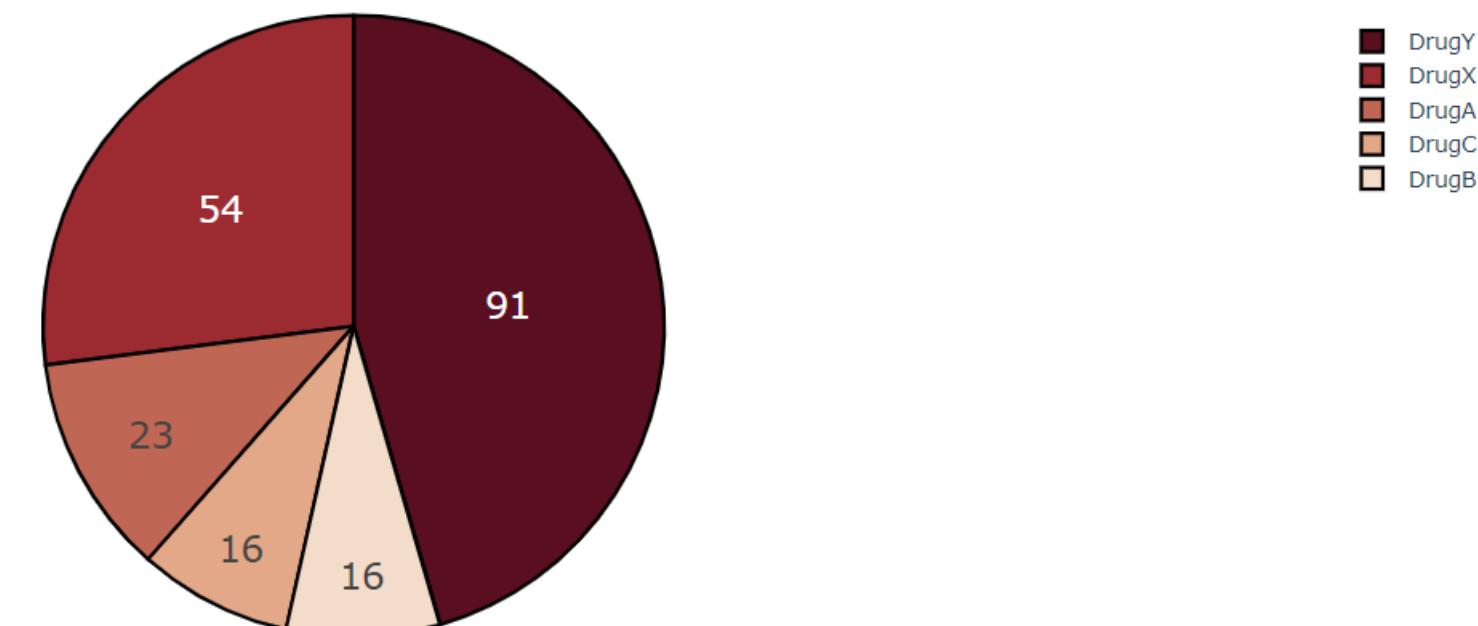
#6 Drug

```
data["Drug"].value_counts()
```

Drug	
DrugY	91
drugX	54
drugA	23
drugC	16
drugB	16

dtype: int64

```
fig = go.Figure(data =  
[go.Pie(labels=["DrugY","DrugX","DrugA","DrugC","DrugB"],  
values=[91,54,23,16,16])])  
  
fig.update_traces(hoverinfo = 'label + percent', textinfo = 'value',  
textfont_size = 20,  
marker = dict(colors = px.colors.sequential.RdBu, line =  
dict( color = '#000000', width = 2)))  
  
fig.show()
```

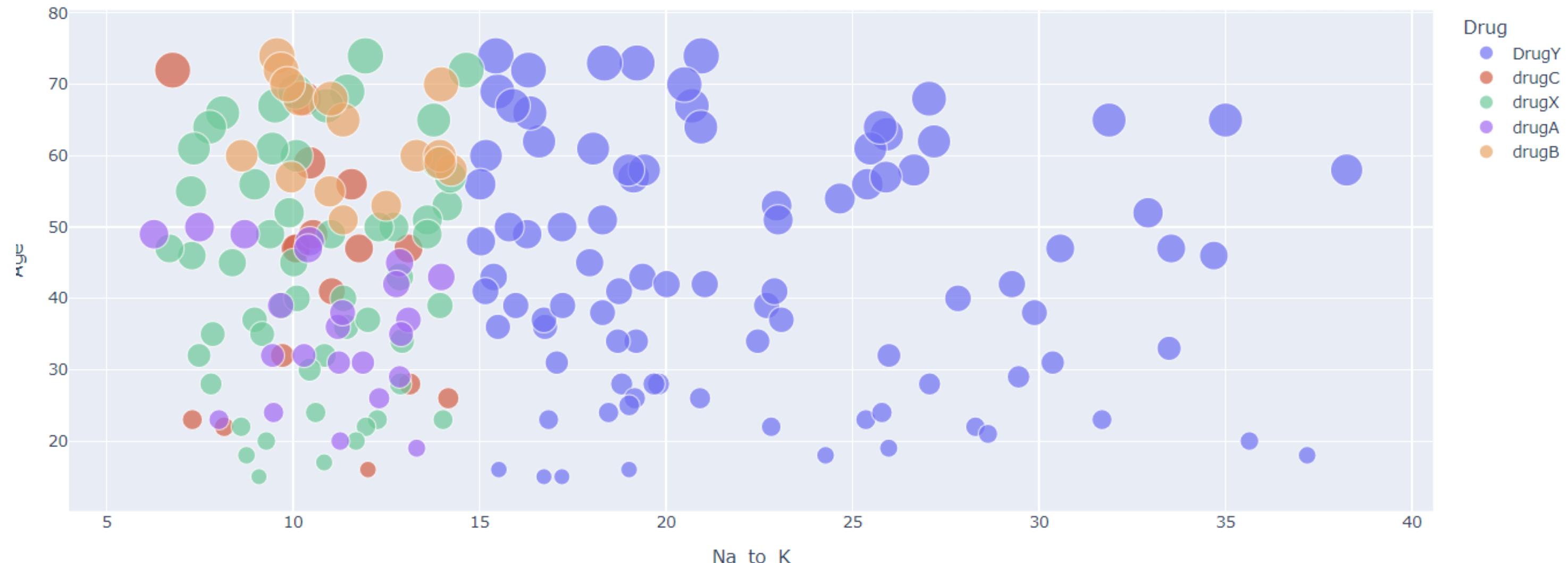


#2-2 Checking the data inside & Visualization

#7 relationship between age and Na_To_K(Na to Potassium Ration)

```
fig = px.scatter(data, x = "Na_to_K", y="Age", color="Drug",
                  size='Age', hover_data=['Na_to_K'])
```

```
fig.show()
```



#2-3-1 Models – Data Preparing

#1 Age

```
# F = 1  
# M = 0  
dataclass.Sex = [1 if i == "F"  
    else 0 for i in dataclass.Sex]
```

#2 Blood Pressure

```
# LOW = 2  
# NORMAL = 1  
# HIGH = 0  
  
for i in range(0,len(dataclass.BP)):  
    if dataclass.BP[i] == "LOW":  
        dataclass.BP[i] = 2  
  
    elif dataclass.BP[i] == "NORMAL":  
        dataclass.BP[i] = 1  
  
    else:  
        dataclass.BP[i] = 0
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder  
  
le = LabelEncoder()  
dataclass['BP'] = le.fit_transform(dataclass['BP'])
```

#2-3-1 Models – Data Preparing

#3 Cholesterol

```
# HIGH = 1  
# NORMAL = 0  
dataclass.Cholesterol = [1 if i == "HIGH"  
    else 0 for i in dataclass.Cholesterol]
```

#4 Drug Type

```
# DrugY = 4  
# drugX = 3  
# drugA = 2  
# drugC = 1  
# drugB = 0  
  
for i in range(0,len(dataclass)):  
    if dataclass.Drug[i] == "DrugY":  
        dataclass.Drug[i] = 4  
    elif dataclass.Drug[i] == "drugX":  
        dataclass.Drug[i] = 3  
    elif dataclass.Drug[i] == "drugA":  
        dataclass.Drug[i] = 2  
    elif dataclass.Drug[i] == "drugC":  
        dataclass.Drug[i] = 1  
    else:  
        dataclass.Drug[i] = 0
```

#2-3-1 Models – Data Preparing

#5 자료형 바꾸기

```
data_types_dict = {'BP': int, "Drug": int}  
dataclass = dataclass.astype(data_types_dict)  
dataclass.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 200 entries, 0 to 199  
Data columns (total 6 columns):  
 #   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype     
 ---  --          --          --          --            
 0   Age         200 non-null    int64    
 1   Sex         200 non-null    int64    
 2   BP          200 non-null    int64    
 3   Cholesterol 200 non-null    int64    
 4   Na_to_K     200 non-null    float64  
 5   Drug        200 non-null    int64    
dtypes: float64(1), int64(5)  
memory usage: 9.5 KB
```

#2-3-1 Models – Data Preparing

#6 train-test data split

```
# x_data  
x_data = dataclass.drop(["Drug"], axis = 1)  
  
#y_data  
y_data = dataclass.Drug.values
```

```
array([4, 1, 1, 3, 4, 3, 4, 1, 4, 4, 1, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 2,  
1, 4, 4, 4,  
        4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 3, 0, 3, 4, 3, 3, 2, 3, 3, 3,  
4, 0, 4, 3,  
        3, 3, 2, 1, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 0, 1, 0, 4, 3, 4, 4, 2,  
4, 3, 0, 4,  
        2, 3, 4, 4, 0, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 2, 4, 2, 3, 0, 3, 1, 2,  
1, 0, 3, 4,  
        4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 2, 2, 1, 3, 4, 3,  
3, 4, 0, 4,  
        2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 3, 3, 2, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 0, 4, 4, 3,  
4, 3, 4, 4,  
        3, 4, 4, 3, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 4, 0, 4, 2, 3, 3, 2, 3, 1,  
2, 0, 3, 3,  
        4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 3, 0, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 2, 3, 3,  
4, 4, 2, 4,  
        2, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 0, 2, 4, 4, 4, 2, 4, 1,  
4, 1, 1, 3,  
        3, 3])
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x_data, y_data, test_size=0.3, random_state=1)
```

#2-3-2 Models – Decision Tree

#1 일반 DT

```
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier  
from sklearn import metrics  
  
dtc = DecisionTreeClassifier()  
  
# Fit the model  
dtc.fit(x_train, y_train)  
  
# Predict the x_test  
predict = dtc.predict(x_test)  
  
print('The accuracy of the Decision Tree is',metrics.accuracy_score(predict,y_test))
```

결과 : The accuracy of the Decision Tree is 0.9666666666666667

96.67 %

#2-3-2 Models – Decision Tree

#2 DT with gini

```
1 DTC_gini = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion='gini', max_depth=3, random_state=0)  
# Fit the model  
DTC_gini.fit(x_train, y_train)  
2 y_pred_gini = DTC_gini.predict(x_test)  
  
4 y_pred_train_gini = DTC_gini.predict(x_train)  
  
3 print('Model accuracy score with criterion gini index: {:.4f}'.format(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_gini)))  
5 print('Training-set accuracy score: {:.4f}'.format(accuracy_score(y_train, y_pred_train_gini)))
```

```
# Print the scores on training and test set
```

```
print('Training set score: {:.4f}'.format(DTC_gini.score(x_train, y_train)))
```

91.43%

```
print('Test set score: {:.4f}'.format(DTC_gini.score(x_test, y_test)))
```

90.00%

#2-3-2 Models – Decision Tree

#3 DT with entropy

```
1 DTC_en = DecisionTreeClassifier(criterion= 'entropy', max_depth=3, random_state=0)  
# Fit the model  
DTC_en.fit(x_train, y_train)  
2 y_pred_en = DTC_en.predict(x_test)  
  
3 print('Model accuracy score with criterion entropy: {:.4f}'.format(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_en)))  
4 y_pred_train_en = DTC_en.predict(x_train)  
  
5 print('Training-set accuracy score: {:.4f}'.format(accuracy_score(y_train, y_pred_train_en)))
```

```
# Print the scores on training and test set
```

```
print('Training set score: {:.4f}'.format(DTC_en.score(x_train, y_train)))
```

91.43%

```
print('Test set score: {:.4f}'.format(DTC_en.score(x_test, y_test)))
```

90.00%

#2-3-3 Models – Random Forest

#1 일반 RF

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier  
  
rfc = RandomForestClassifier(random_state = 0)  
  
# Fit the model  
rfc.fit(x_train, y_train)  
  
# Predict the model  
predict = rfc.predict(x_test)  
  
print('The accuracy of the Random Forest  
is',metrics.accuracy_score(predict,y_test))
```

95.00 %

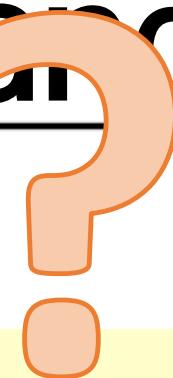
#2 RF with n_estimators=100

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier  
  
rfc_100 = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100,  
random_state=0)  
  
# Fit the model  
rfc_100.fit(x_train, y_train)  
  
# Predict the model  
predict = rfc_100.predict(x_test)  
  
print('The accuracy of the Random Forest  
is',metrics.accuracy_score(predict,y_test))
```

95.00 %

#2-3-3 Models – Random Forest

#3-1 Finding best random state

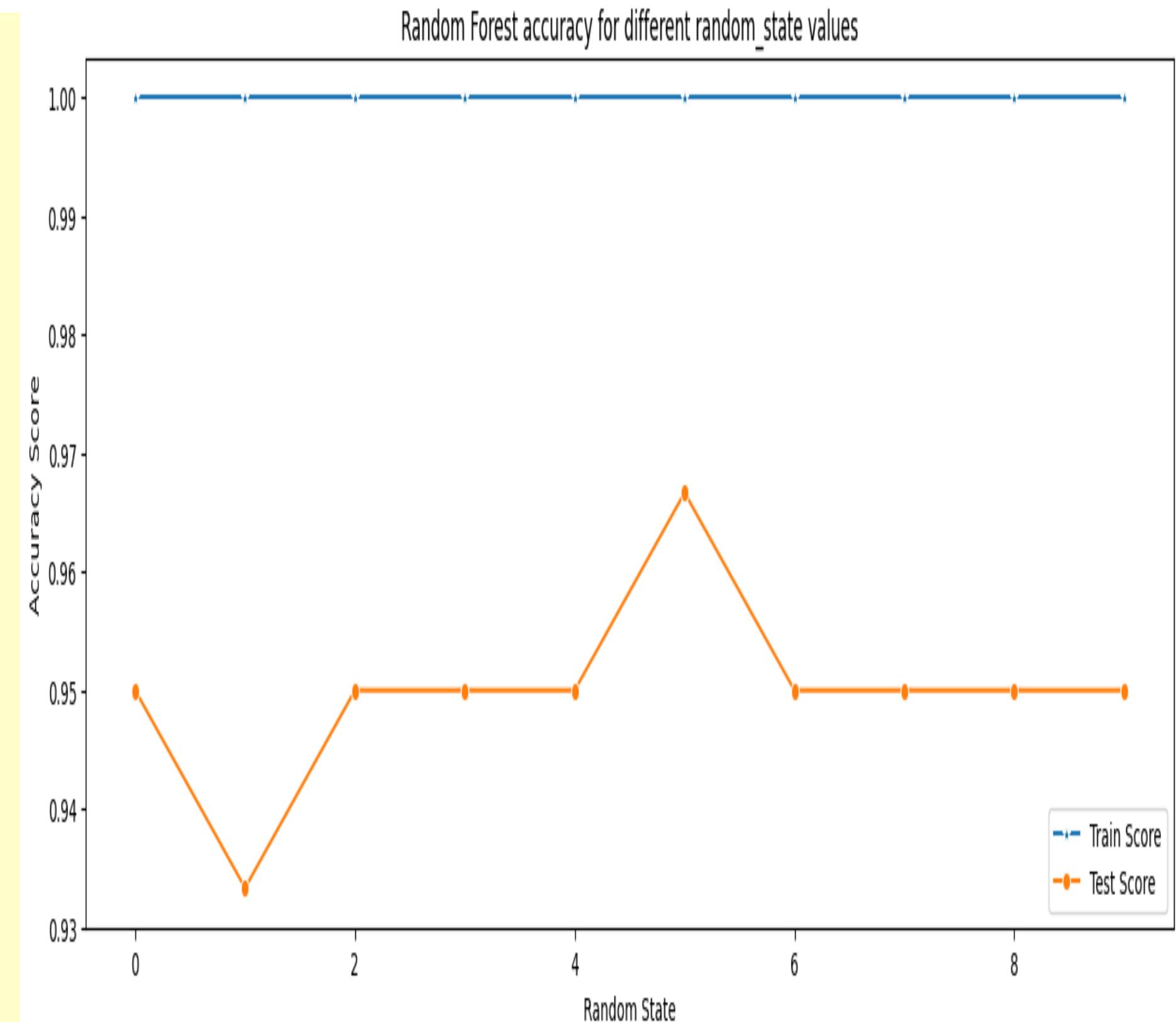


```
test_score_list = []
train_score_list = []

for i in range(0,10):
    rfc2 = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=i)
    rfc2.fit(x_train, y_train)
    test_score_list.append(rfc2.score(x_test, y_test))
    train_score_list.append(rfc2.score(x_train, y_train))

plt.figure(figsize=(15,5))
p = sns.lineplot(x=range(0,10), y=train_score_list, marker='*', label='Train Score')
p = sns.lineplot(x=range(0,10), y=test_score_list, marker='o', label='Test Score')

plt.xlabel("Random State")
plt.ylabel("Accuracy Score")
plt.title("Random Forest accuracy for different random_state values")
plt.show()
```

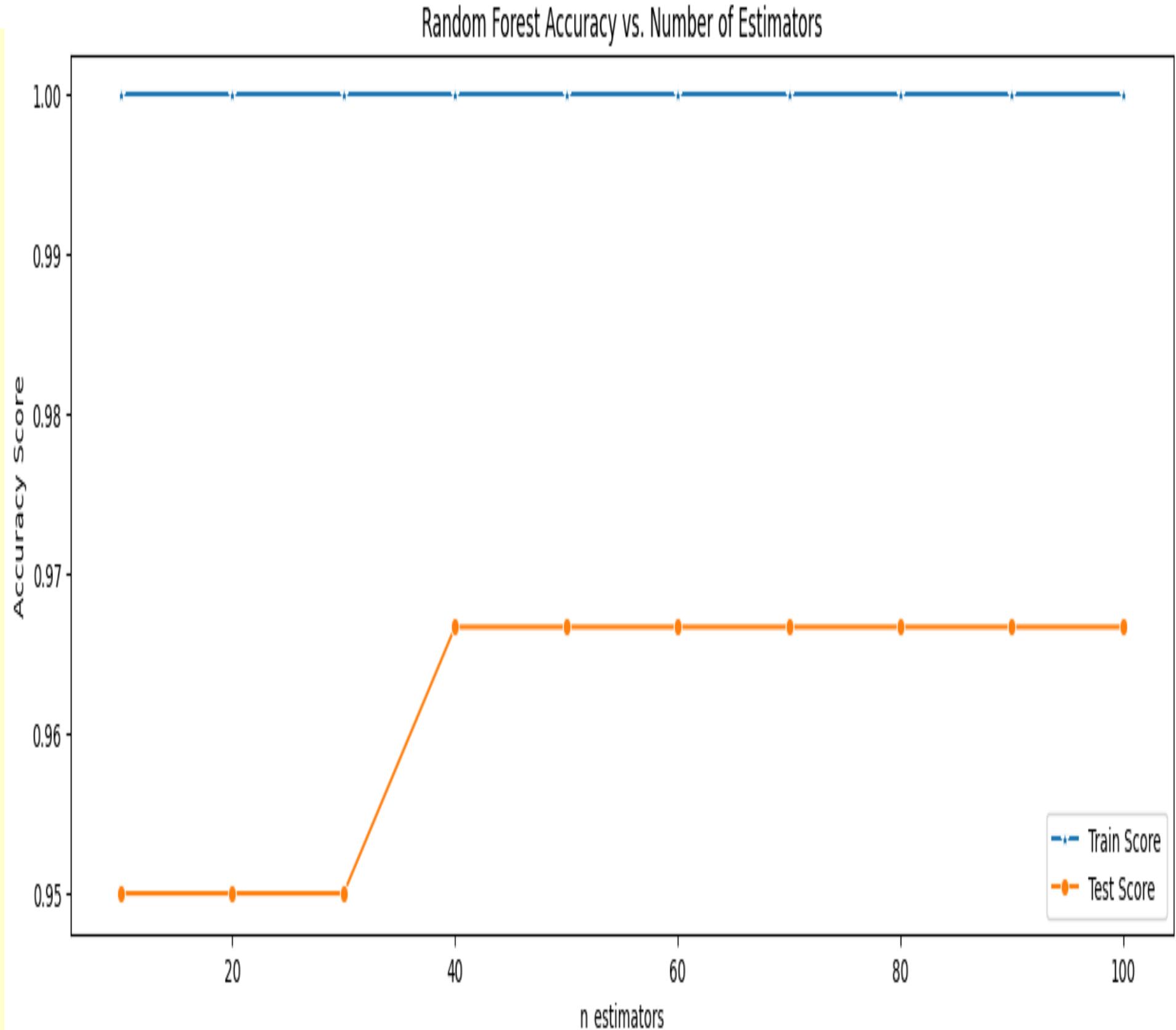


#2-3-3 Models – Random Forest

#3-2 Finding best n_estimators

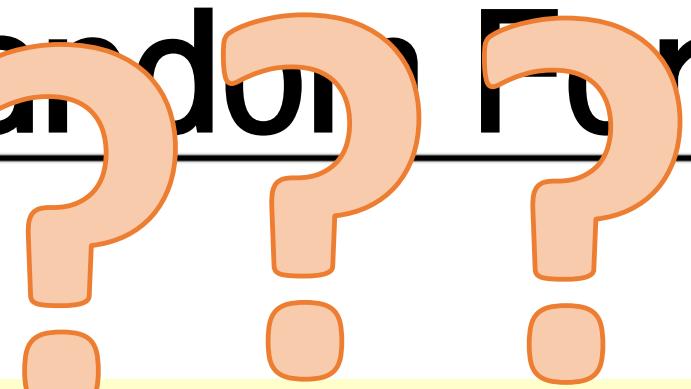
```
test_score_list = []
train_score_list = []
list_n_estimators = [10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90,100]
for n in list_n_estimators:
    rfc3 = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=n,
random_state=5)
    rfc3.fit(x_train, y_train)
    test_score_list.append(rfc3.score(x_test, y_test))
    train_score_list.append(rfc3.score(x_train, y_train))

plt.figure(figsize=(15,5))
p = sns.lineplot(x=list_n_estimators, y=train_score_list,
marker='*', label='Train Score')
p = sns.lineplot(x=list_n_estimators, y=test_score_list,
marker='o', label='Test Score')
plt.xlabel("n_estimators")
plt.ylabel("Accuracy Score")
plt.title("Random Forest Accuracy vs. Number of Estimators")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



#2-3-3 Models – Random Forest

#3-3 RF With The Best Parameters



```
last_rfc = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=5)
```

```
# fit the model
```

```
last_rfc.fit(x_train,y_train)
```

```
predict = last_rfc.predict(x_test)
```

96.67 %

```
print('The accuracy of the Random Forest is',metrics.accuracy_score(predict,y_test)) #실제/예측 순서여야 함
```

```
y_pred_en = last_rfc.predict(x_test)
```

```
print('Model accuracy score with best parameters: {:.4f}'.format(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_en)))
```

```
y_pred_train_en = last_rfc.predict(x_train)
```

96.67 %

```
print('Training-set accuracy score: {:.4f}'.format(accuracy_score(y_train, y_pred_train_en)))
```

91.43 %

```
print('Training set score: {:.4f}'.format(last_rfc.score(x_train, y_train)))
```

100 %

```
print('Test set score: {:.4f}'.format(last_rfc.score(x_test, y_test)))
```

96.67 %

#2-4 Evaluation

#1 Confusion Matrix with 일반 DT

```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix

cm_des = DecisionTreeClassifier()

# fit the model
cm_des.fit(x_train,y_train)

y_pred_cm = cm_des.predict(x_test)
y_true = y_test

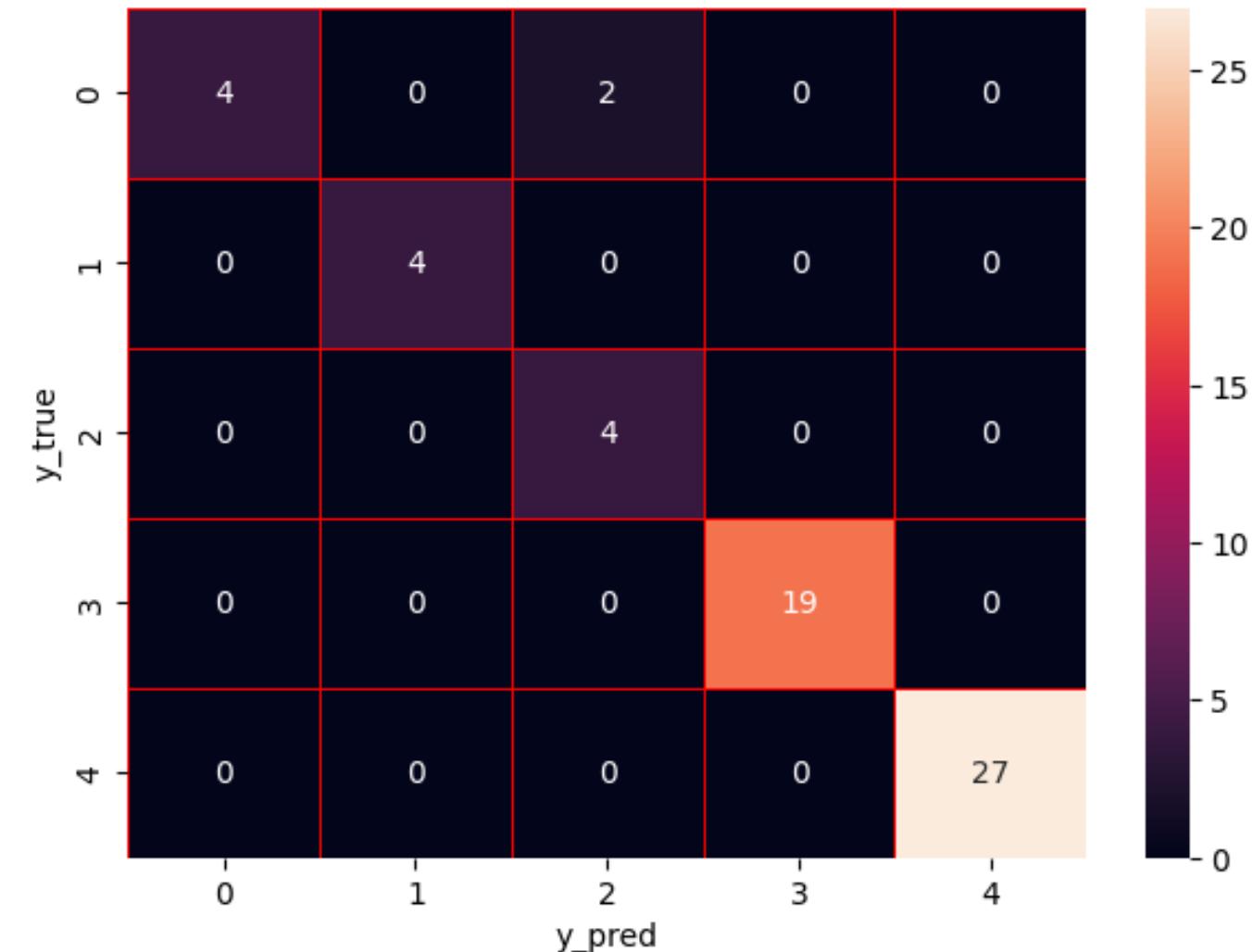
cm_des1 = confusion_matrix( y_true, y_pred_cm)
cm_des1
```

```
array([[ 4,  0,  2,  0,  0],
       [ 0,  4,  0,  0,  0],
       [ 0,  0,  4,  0,  0],
       [ 0,  0,  0, 19,  0],
       [ 0,  0,  0,  0, 27]])
```

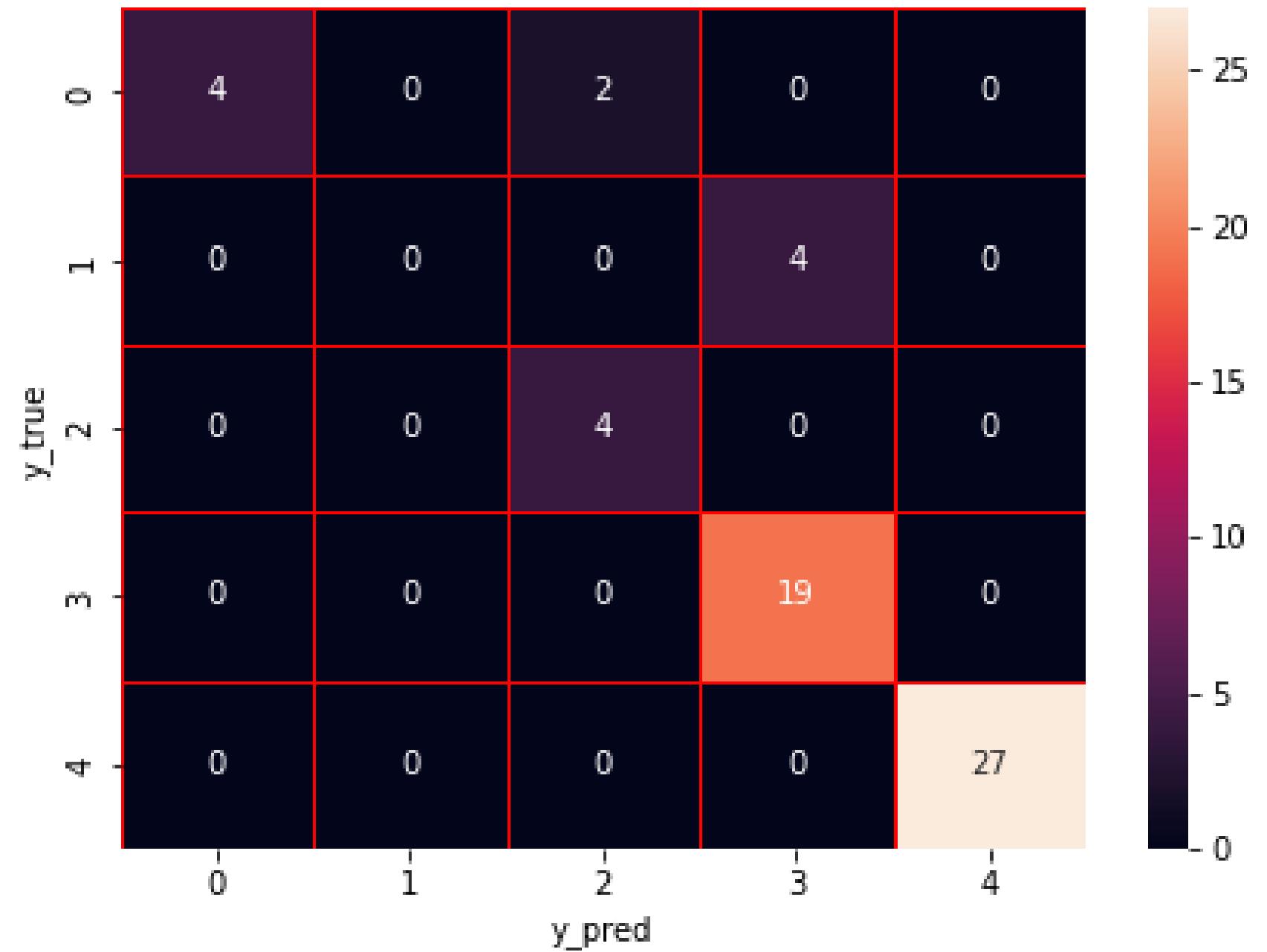
#2-4 Evaluation

#1 Confusion Matrix with 일반 DT

```
f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize = (7,5))
sns.heatmap(cm_des1, annot = True, linewidths=0.5,
linecolor="red", fmt = ".0f", ax = ax)
plt.xlabel("y_pred")
plt.ylabel("y_true")
plt.show()
```

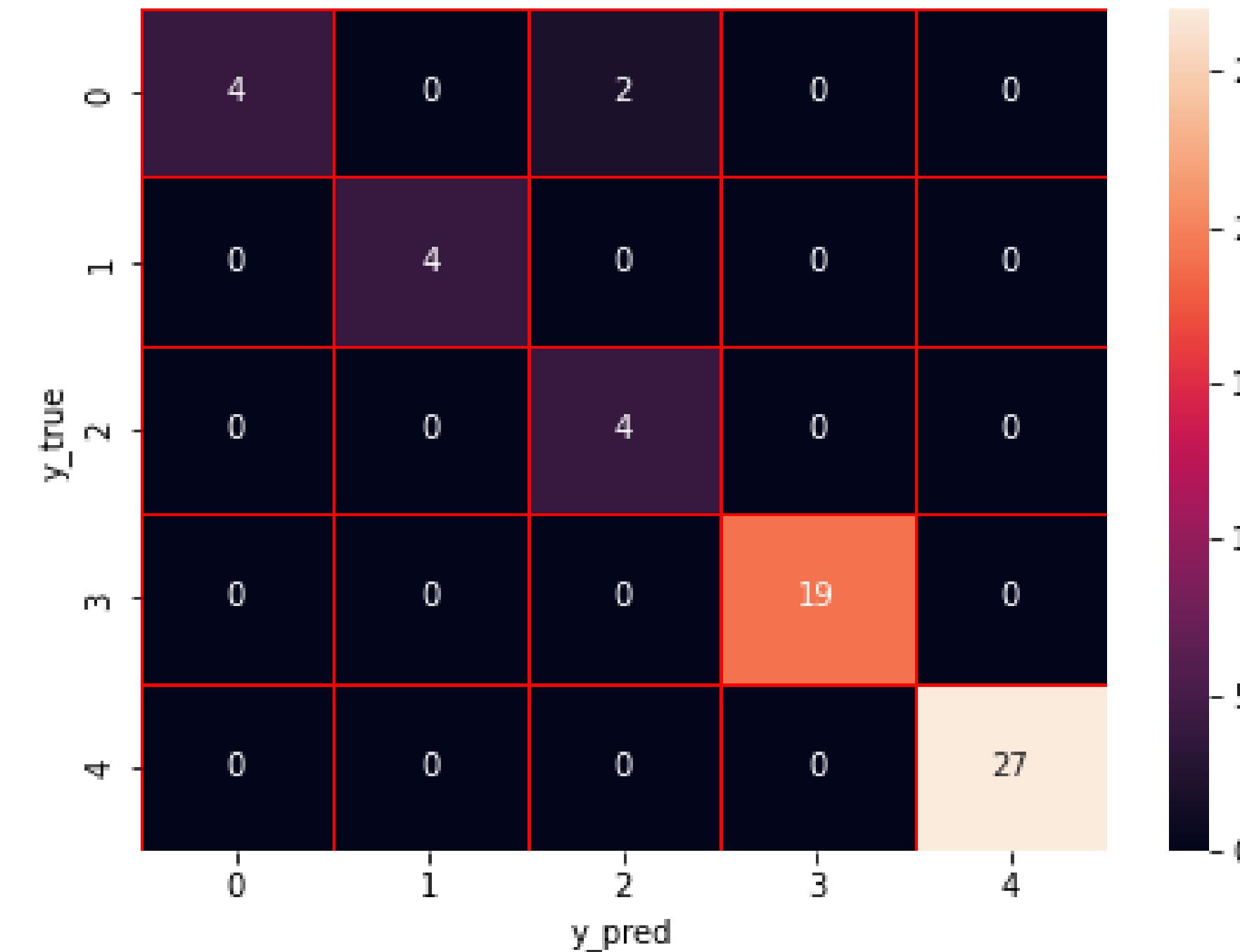


#2 Confusion Matrix with gini&DT

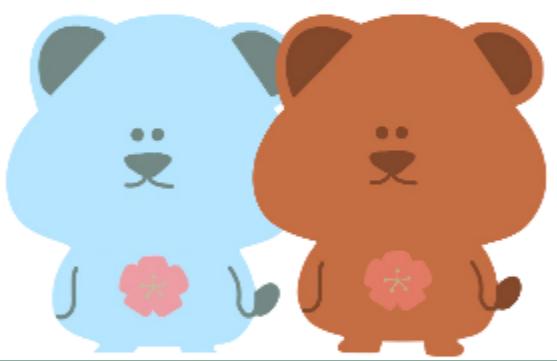


#2-4 Evaluation

#3 Confusion Matrix with RF



03. Beginner Friendly CATBOOST with OPTUNA



#3-1 Data Review

#1 Optuna와 catboost 설치 및 라이브러리 불러오기

```
data = pd.read_csv("drug200.csv")
data
```

#2 Data 불러오고 읽기

```
df = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/heart.csv')
display(df.head())
```

	Age	Sex	ChestPainType	RestingBP	Cholesterol	FastingBS	RestingECG	MaxHR
0	40	M	ATA	140	289	0	Normal	172
1	49	F	NAP	160	180	0	Normal	156
2	37	M	ATA	130	283	0	ST	98
3	48	F	ASY	138	214	0	Normal	108
4	54	M	NAP	150	195	0	Normal	122

▶ df.info()

▶ <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 918 entries, 0 to 917
Data columns (total 12 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Age	918 non-null	int64
1	Sex	918 non-null	object
2	ChestPainType	918 non-null	object
3	RestingBP	918 non-null	int64
4	Cholesterol	918 non-null	int64
5	FastingBS	918 non-null	int64
6	RestingECG	918 non-null	object
7	MaxHR	918 non-null	int64

#3-1 Data Review

#1 복사된 데이터 확인

df.duplicated().sum()

#2 missing data 확인

```
def missing(df):
    missing_number = df.isnull().sum().sort_values(ascending=False)
    missing_percent = (df.isnull().sum()/df.isnull().count()).sort_values(ascending=False)
    missing_values = pd.concat([missing_number, missing_percent], axis=1, keys=['Missing_Number', 'Missing_Percent'])
    return missing_values

missing(df)
```

	Missing_Number	Missing_Percent
Age	0	0.0
Sex	0	0.0
ChestPainType	0	0.0
RestingBP	0	0.0
Cholesterol	0	0.0
FastingBS	0	0.0
RestingECG	0	0.0
MaxHR	0	0.0
ExerciseAngina	0	0.0
ST_Slope	0	0.0
PeakExer	0	0.0
Oldpeak	0	0.0
Thal	0	0.0

#3 이상 데이터 확인

df[categorical].nunique()

0	
Sex	2
ChestPainType	4
RestingECG	3
ExerciseAngina	2
ST_Slope	3

dtype: int64

#3-2 Exploratory Data Analysis& Visualization

#1 Target Variable

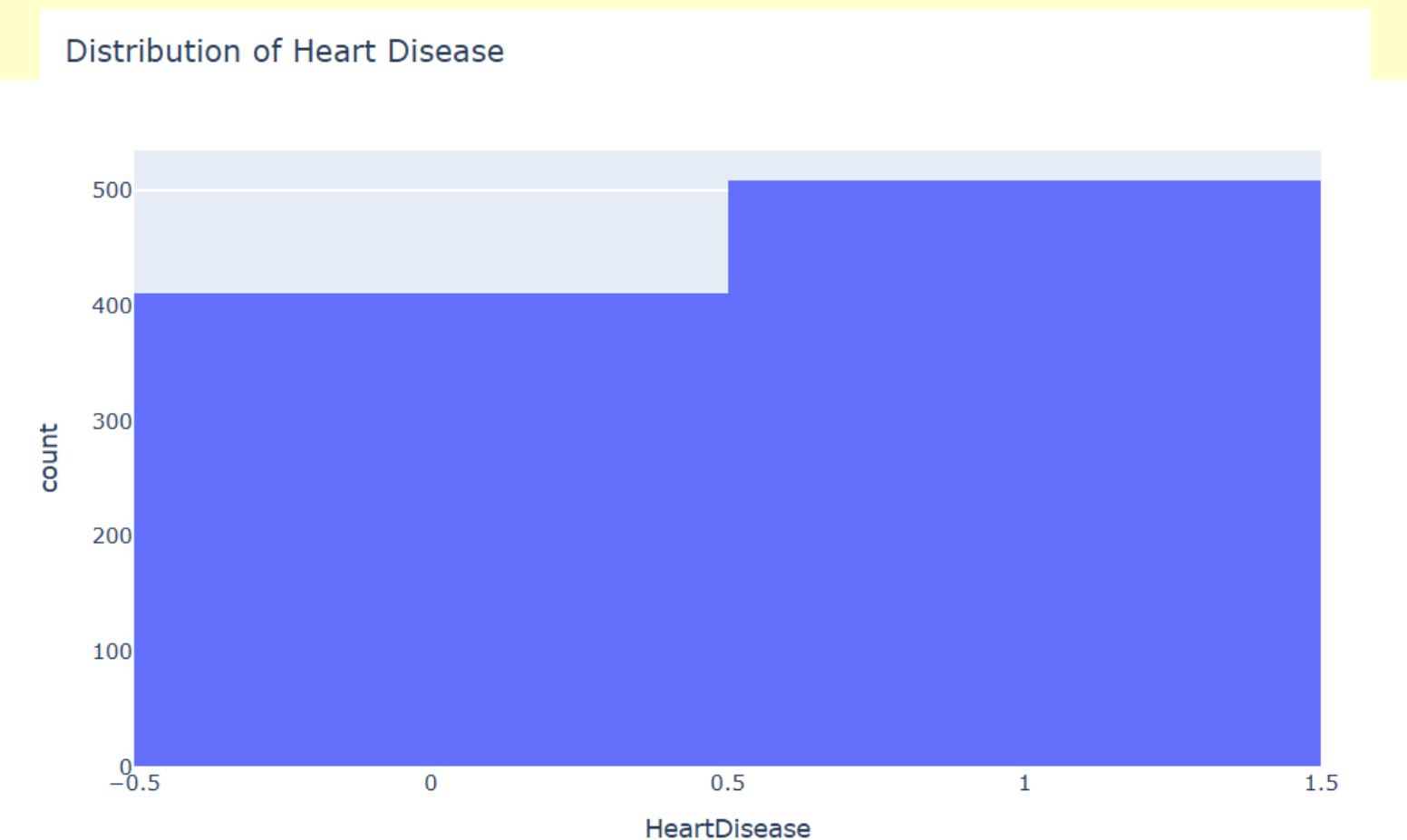
.value_counts() 활용해서 심장병 환자 비율과 명수 확인

결과 :

```
↑ ↓ ⌛ ☰ 🚧 🗃 🚪 ⏺ :  
▶ e: {round(y.value_counts(normalize=True)[0]*100,2)} % --> ({y.value_counts()[0]} patient)  
➡ Percentage of patient had a HeartDisease: 55.34 % --> (508 patient)  
Percentage of patient did not have a HeartDisease: 44.66 % --> (410 patient)
```

*Kaggle 오류로 아래의 plotly.express를 활용해서 시각화

```
import plotly.express as px  
fig = px.histogram(df, x='HeartDisease', title='Distribution of Heart Disease')  
fig.show()
```



#3-2 Exploratory Data Analysis& Visualization

#2 Numerical Features

df[numerical].describe() 활용해서 심장병에 대한 수치형 데이터의 통계 확인

결과 :

	Age	RestingBP	Cholesterol	FastingBS	MaxHR	Oldpeak
count	918.000000	918.000000	918.000000	918.000000	918.000000	918.000000
mean	53.510893	132.396514	198.799564	0.233115	136.809368	0.887364
std	9.432617	18.514154	109.384145	0.423046	25.460334	1.066570

Distribution of Numerical Features

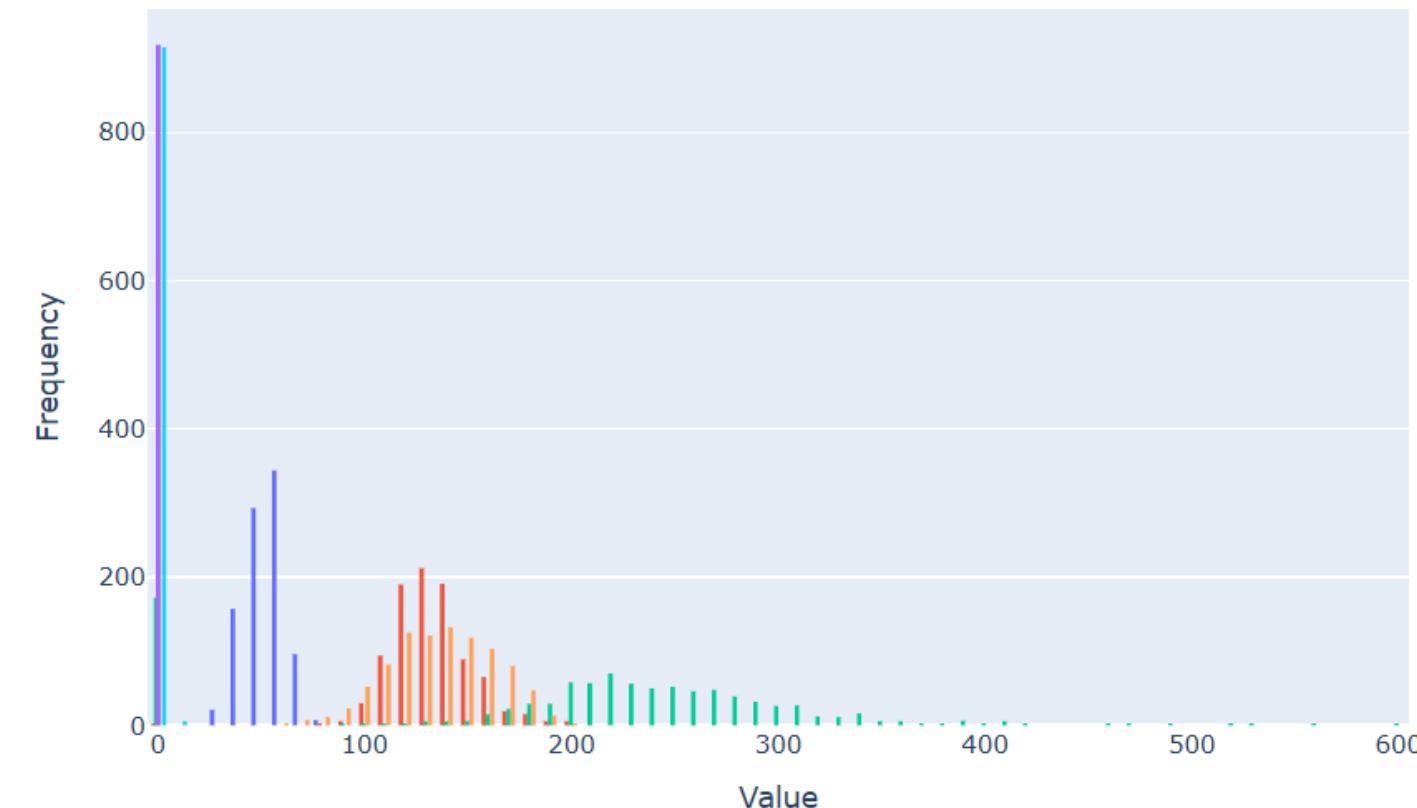
*Kaggle 오류로 아래의 plotly.graph_objects를 활용해서 시각화
import plotly.graph_objects as go

```
fig = go.Figure()

for col in numerical:
    fig.add_trace(go.Histogram(x=df[col], name=col))

fig.update_layout(title='Distribution of Numerical Features',
                  xaxis_title='Value',
                  yaxis_title='Frequency')

fig.show()
```



#3-2 Exploratory Data Analysis& Visualization

#2 Numerical Features

df[numerical].describe() 활용해서 심장병에 대한 수 데이터의 통계 확인

결과 :

	Age	RestingBP	Cholesterol	FastingBS	MaxHR	Oldpeak
count	918.000000	918.000000	918.000000	918.000000	918.000000	918.000000
mean	53.510893	132.396514	198.799564	0.233115	136.809368	0.887364
std	9.432617	18.514154	109.384145	0.423046	25.460334	1.066570

Distribution of Numerical Features

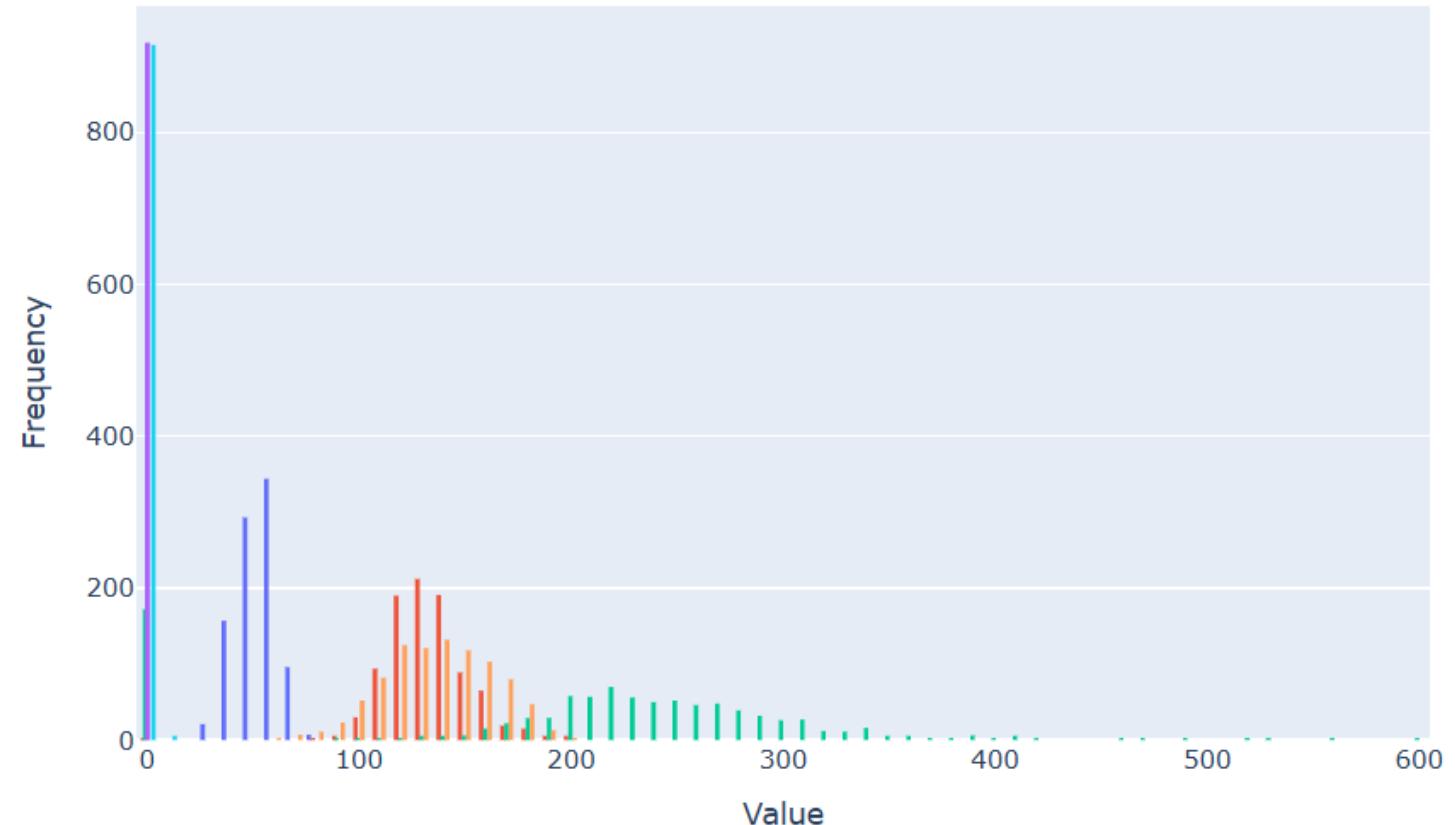
*Kaggle 오류로 아래의 plotly.graph_objects를 활용해서 시각화
import plotly.graph_objects as go

```
fig = go.Figure()

for col in numerical:
    fig.add_trace(go.Histogram(x=df[col], name=col))

fig.update_layout(title='Distribution of Numerical Features',
                  xaxis_title='Value',
                  yaxis_title='Frequency')

fig.show()
```



#3-2 Exploratory Data Analysis& Visualization

#2 Numerical Features

개별 그래프

결과 :

Distribution of Numerical Features (Subplots)



```
skew_limit = 0.75 # This is our threshold-limit to evaluate skewness. Overall below abs(1) seems acceptable for tl
skew_vals = df[numerical].drop('FastingBS', axis=1).skew()
skew_cols= skew_vals[abs(skew_vals)> skew_limit].sort_values(ascending=False)
skew_cols
```

Oldpeak 1.022872

*코드 설명:

Skew_limit: 왜도(데이터 분포의 비대칭성(asymmetry)을 나타내는 통계적 지표)를 평가하기 위한 임계값을 0.75로 설정. 절댓값이 이 값보다 큰 왜도를 가진 변수를 '치우침이 있는' 변수로 간주.

skew_vals: 왜도를 계산. 이때, 'FastingBS' 열을 제외. 이 열은 이진 변수(0 또는 1)이기 때문에 왜도를 계산하는 것이 통계적으로 유의미하지 않을 수 있기 때문.

Skew_cols: 최종적으로 왜도의 절댓값이 0.75를 초과하는 수치형 열들의 이름과 해당 왜도 값이 출력

#3-2 Exploratory Data Analysis& Visualization

#2 Numerical Features

```
numerical1= df.select_dtypes('number').columns
```

```
matrix = np.triu(df[numerical1].corr())
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(14,10))
sns.heatmap (df[numerical1].corr(), annot=True, fmt= '.2f', vmin=-1, vmax=1, center=0, cmap='coolwarm',mask=matrix, ax=ax);
```

*코드 설명:

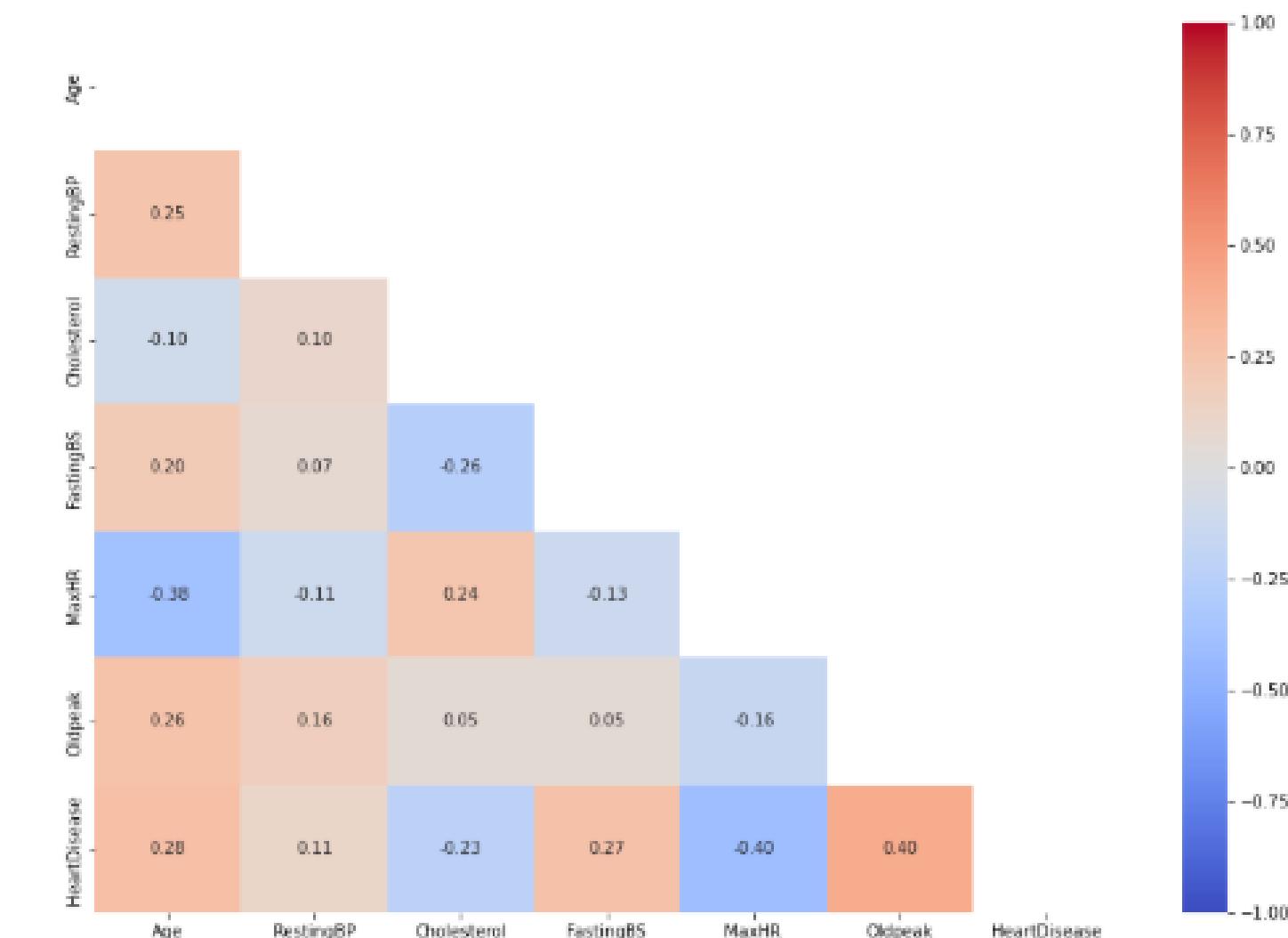
코드 쓰임-데이터프레임의 수치형 변수들 간의 상관관계(correlation)를 계산하고 이를 히트맵(heatmap)으로 시각화가 목적

df[numerical1].corr() :

numerical1에 저장된 수치형 열들 간의 피어슨 상관계수(Pearson correlation coefficient)를 계산하여 상관 행렬(correlation matrix)을 생성함. 상관계수는 두 변수 간의 선형적 관계의 강도와 방향을 나타냄. (-1에서 1 사이의 값을 가짐)

np.triu(...):

NumPy 함수로, 주어진 행렬의 상삼각 행렬(upper triangle)을 반환. 이 경우 상관 행렬의 대각선 위쪽 부분만 남기고 나머지는 0으로 채워진 행렬이 생성

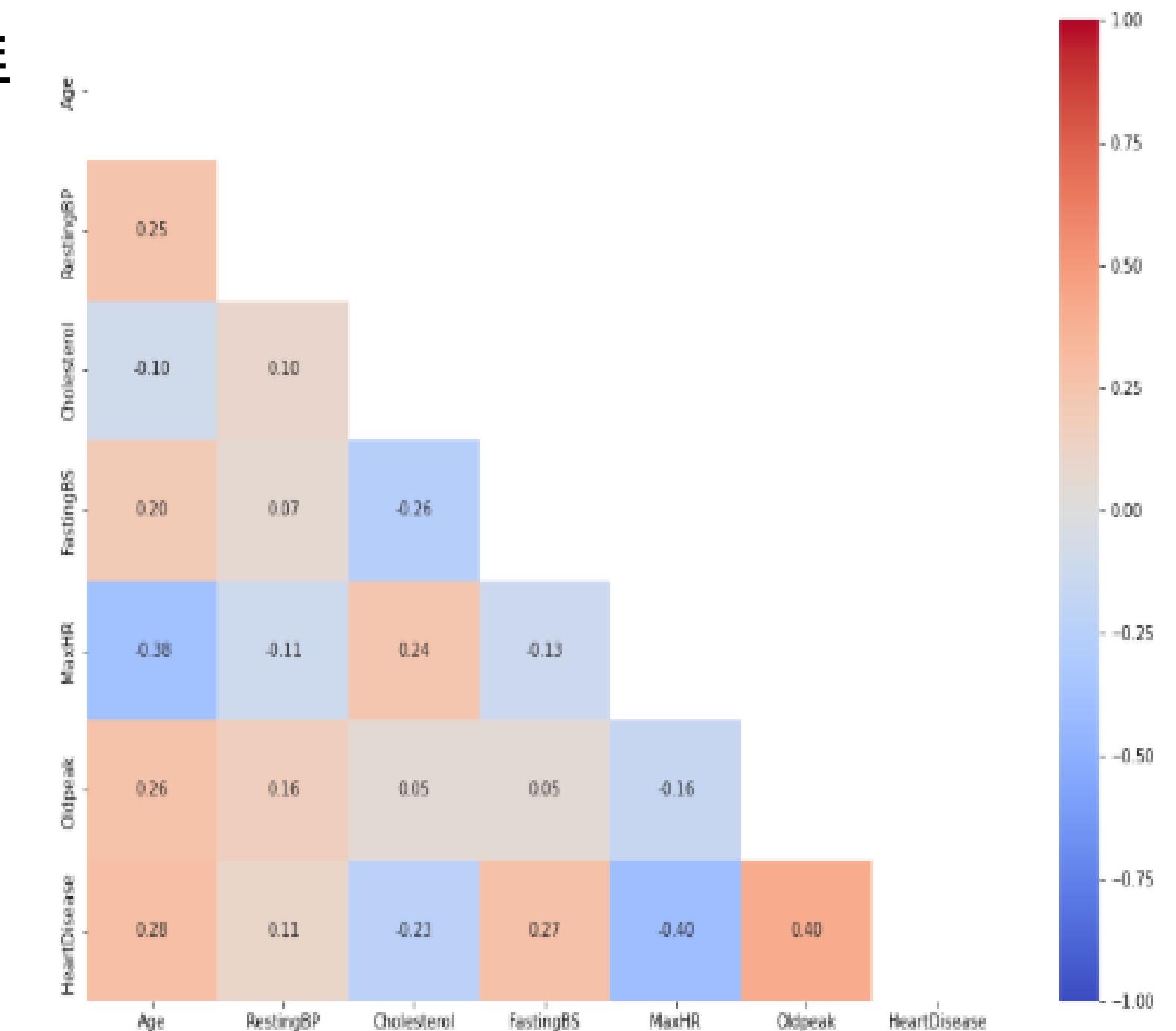


#3-2 Exploratory Data Analysis& Visualization

#2 Numerical Features

-Numerical Features로 얻을 수 있는 데이터 분석 인사이트

1. 수치형 데이터와 target 변수들 사이의 상관관계는 낮다.
2. Oldpeak(우울증 관련 수치)는 심장병과 양의 상관관계를 갖는다.
3. 최대 심박수는 심장병과 음의 상관관계를 갖는다.
4. 콜레스테롤은 심장병과 음의 상관관계를 갖는다.



#3-2 Exploratory Data Analysis& Visualization

#3 Categorical Features

```
df[categorical].head()
```

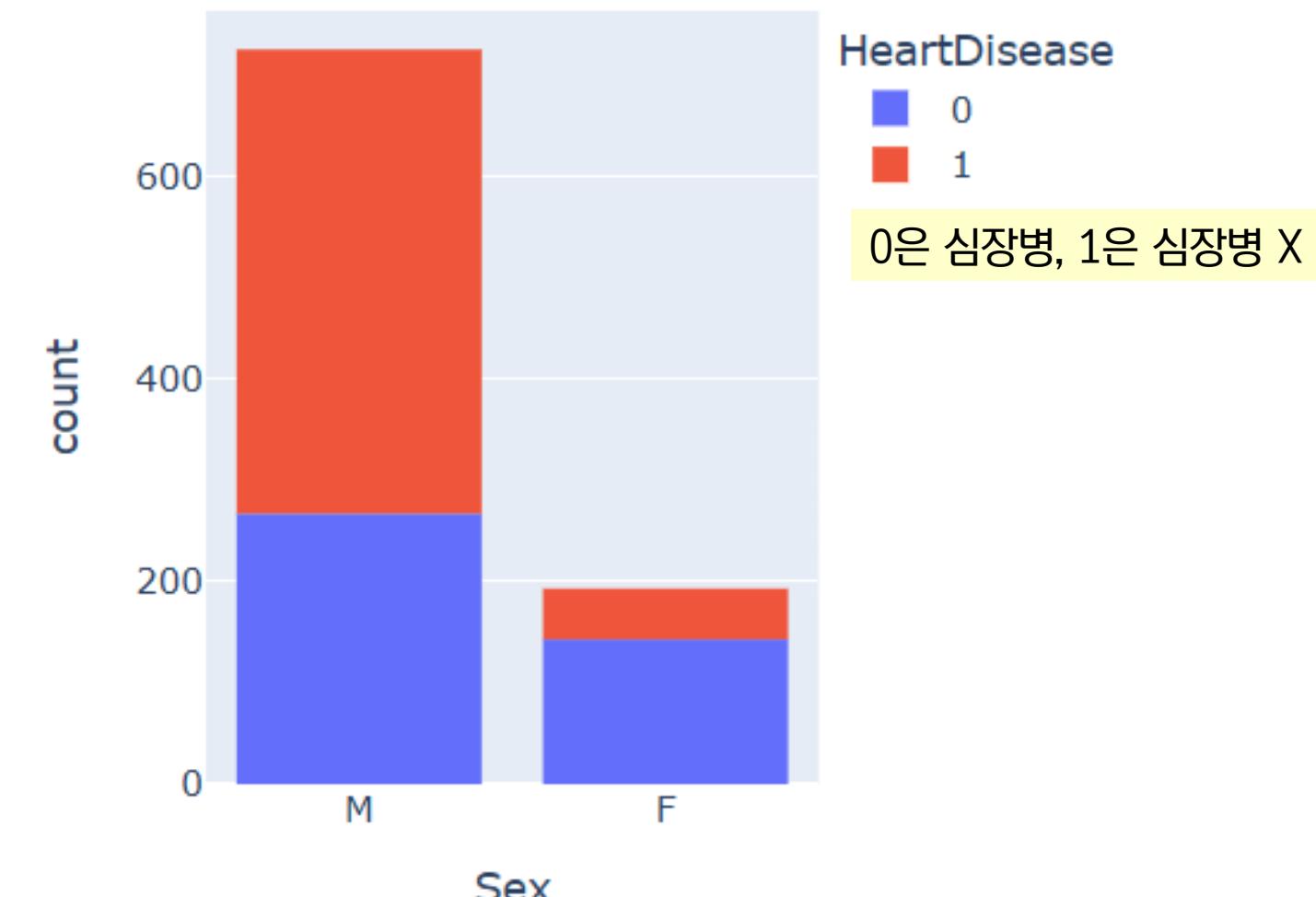
	Sex	ChestPainType	RestingECG	ExerciseAngina	ST_Slope
0	M	ATA	Normal	N	Up
1	F	NAP	Normal	N	Flat
2	M	ATA	ST	N	Up
3	F	ASY	Normal	Y	Flat
4	M	NAP	Normal	N	Up

* 성별에 따른 심장병 발병률 계산

```
print(f'A female person has a probability of {round(df[df["Sex"]=="F"]['HeartDisease'].mean(), 2)}% to have a HeartDisease')  
print()  
print(f'A male person has a probability of {round(df[df["Sex"]=="M"]['HeartDisease'].mean(), 2)}% to have a HeartDisease')  
print()  
A female person has a probability of 25.91 % to have a HeartDisease  
A male person has a probability of 63.17 % to have a HeartDisease
```

*그래프로 시각화

```
fig = px.histogram(df, x="Sex", color="HeartDisease", width=400, height=400)  
fig.show()
```

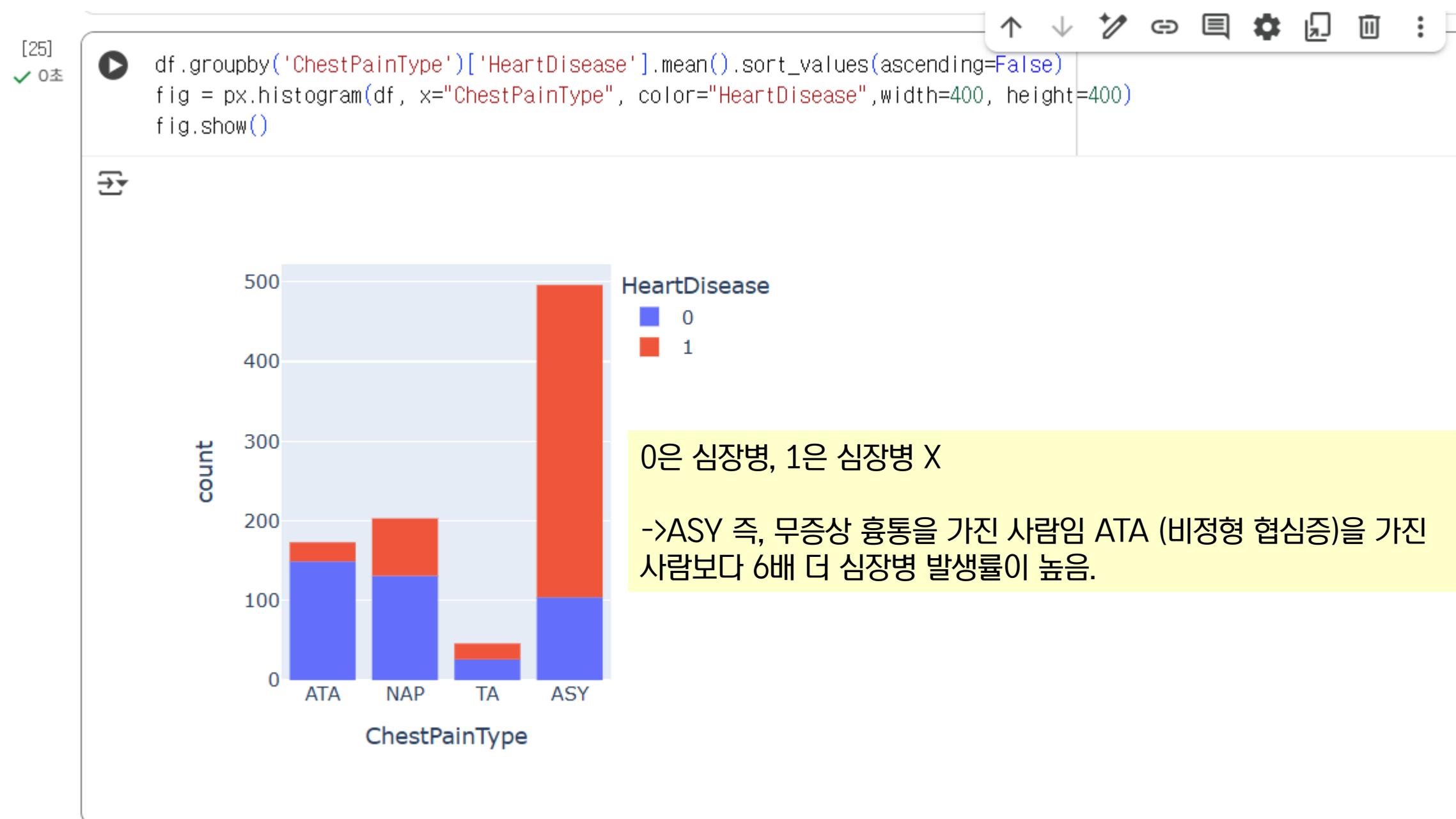


#3-2 Exploratory Data Analysis& Visualization

#3 Categorical Features

- ChestPainType에 따른 심장별 발병률 계산

```
df.groupby('ChestPainType')['HeartDisease'].mean().sort_values(ascending=False)
```

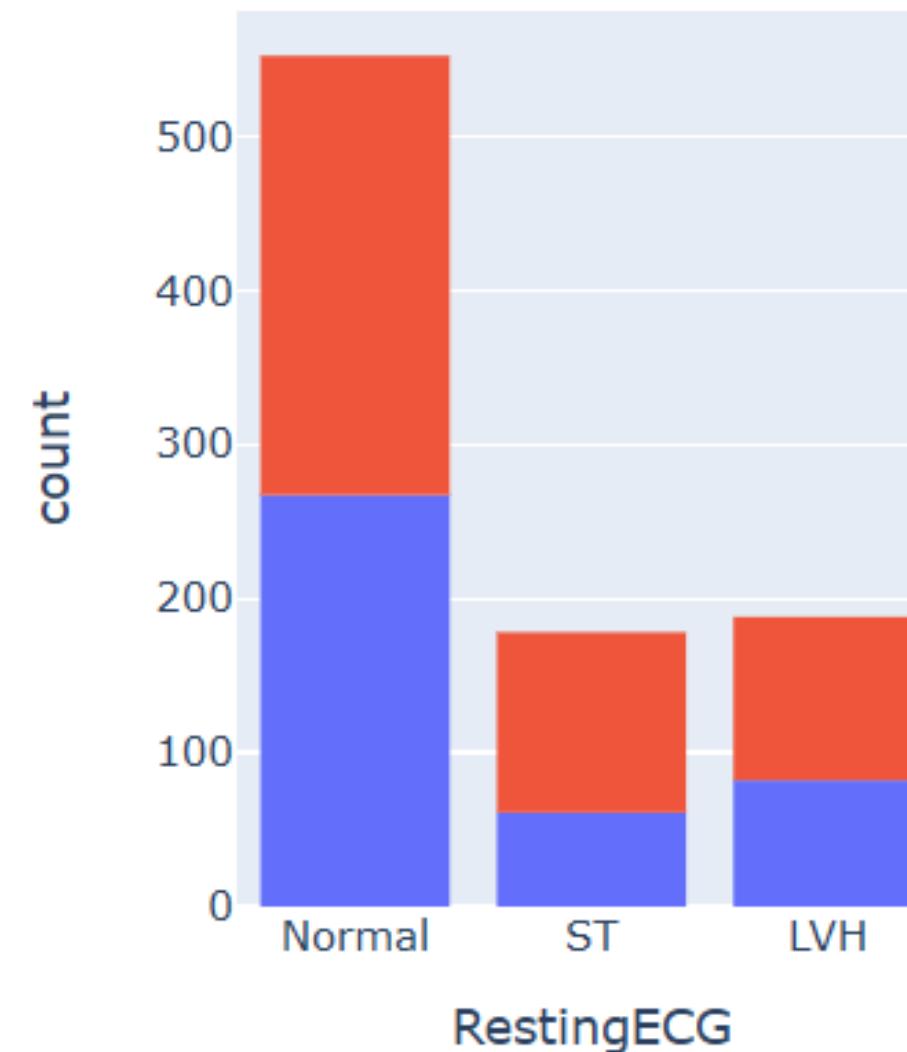


#3-2 Exploratory Data Analysis& Visualization

#3 Categorical Features

- RestingECG에 따른 심장별 발병률 계산

```
df.groupby('RestingECG')['HeartDisease'].mean().sort_values(ascending=False)
```



HeartDisease

- 0
- 1

0은 심장병, 1은 심장병 X

->Resting ECG (안정 시 심전도 검사) 결과만으로는 심장 질환이 있는 사람과 없는 사람 사이에 뚜렷한 차이가 잘 나타나지 않는다

->심전도 결과에서 ST-T파 이상(abnormality) 소견을 보이는 사람이 다른 결과를 보이는 사람(정상, 또는 LVH 등)보다 심장 질환을 가지고 있을 가능성이 더 높다

#3-2 Exploratory Data Analysis& Visualization

#3 Categorical Features

- ExerciseAngina에 따른 심장별 발병률 계산

```
df.groupby('ExerciseAngina')['HeartDisease'].mean().sort_values(ascending=False)
```

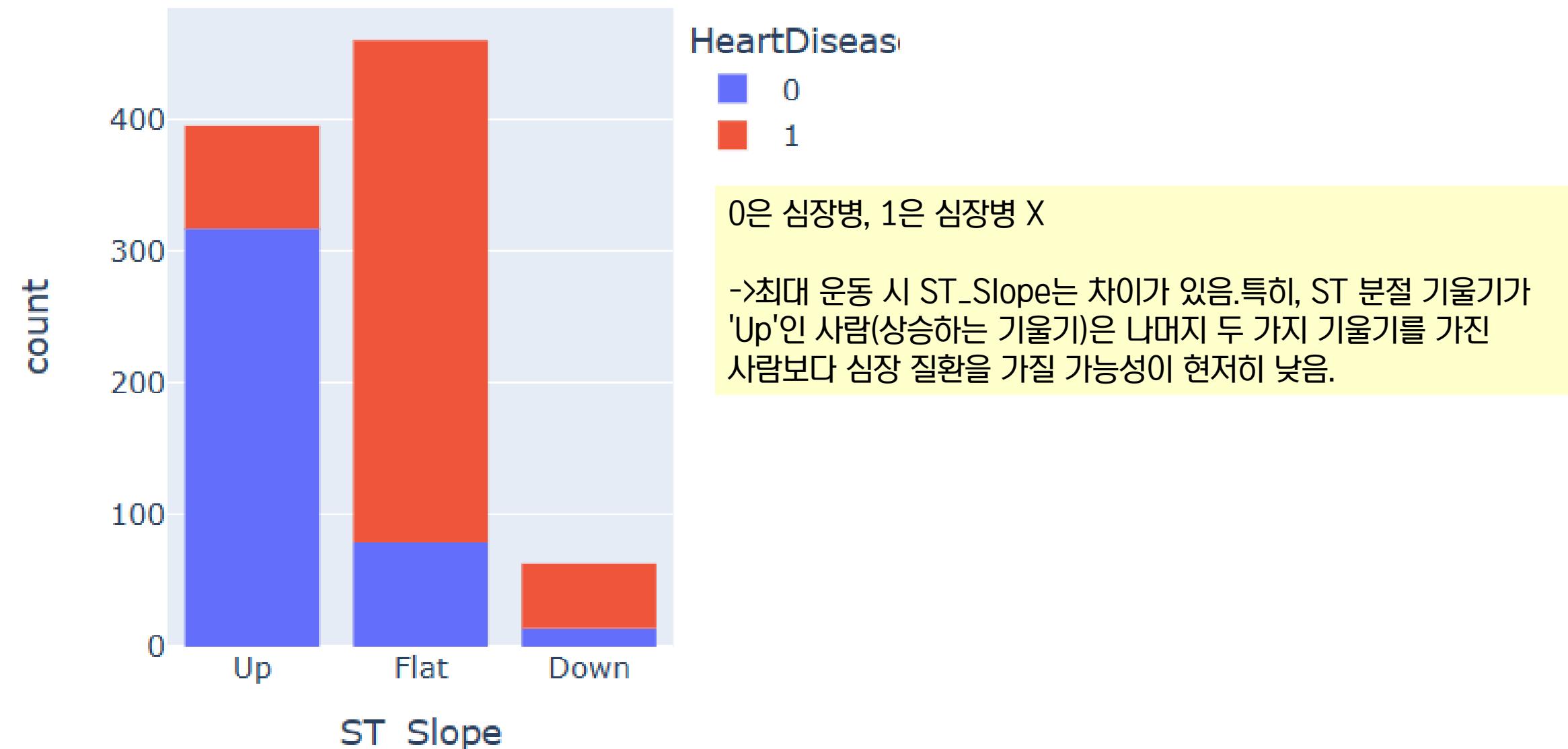


#3-2 Exploratory Data Analysis& Visualization

#3 Categorical Features

- ST_Slope에 따른 심장별 발병률 계산

```
df.groupby('ST_Slope')['HeartDisease'].mean().sort_values(ascending=False)
```

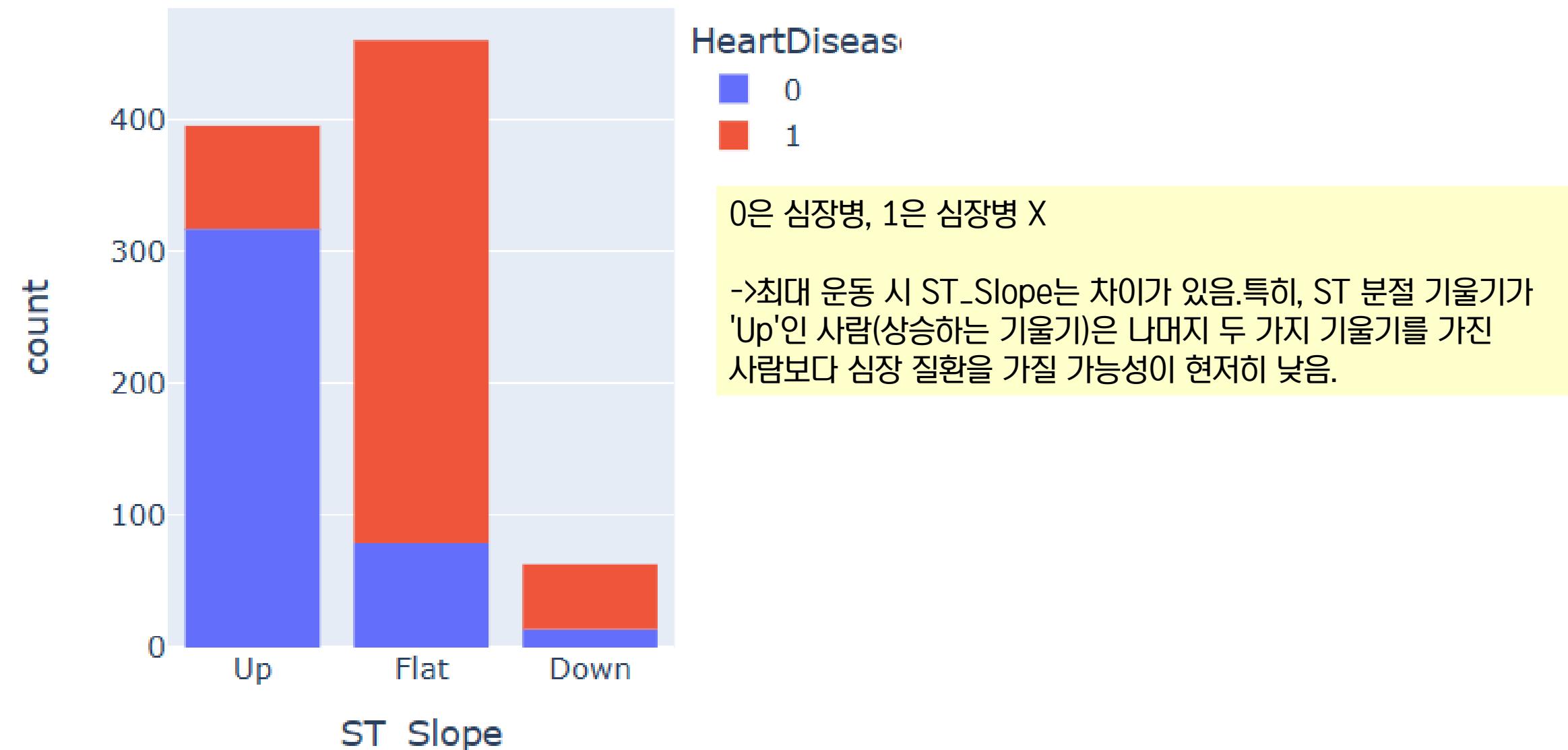


#3-2 Exploratory Data Analysis& Visualization

#3 Categorical Features

- ST_Slope에 따른 심장별 발병률 계산

```
df.groupby('ST_Slope')['HeartDisease'].mean().sort_values(ascending=False)
```



#3-2 Exploratory Data Analysis& Visualization

#4 최종 정리

범주	지표	상관관계/위험도	상세 내용
성별	Gender	남성 위험도 ↑	남성은 여성보다 심장 질환을 가질 가능성이 약 2.44배 높음.
심전도/운동	Exercise Angina	'Yes' 위험도 ↑	운동 유발 협심증이 있는 경우('Yes'), 없는 경우('No')보다 심장 질환 위험이 약 2.4배 높음.
심전도/운동	ST_Slope	'Up' 위험도 ↓	운동 시 ST 분절 기울기가 상승(Up)하는 경우, 다른 기울기(Flat, Down) 대비 심장 질환 가능성이 현저히 낮음.
흉통 유형	ASY (무증상)	ATA 대비 위험도 ↑	무증상 흉통(ASY) 환자는 비정형 협심증(AT) 환자보다 심장 질환 위험이 약 6배 높음 (무증상에 대한 주의 필요).
수치형 지표	Oldpeak	정적(+) 상관관계	Oldpeak (ST 하강/우울증 관련 수치) 수치가 높을수록 심장 질환 위험이 증가함.
수치형 지표	Max Heart Rate	부적(-) 상관관계	최대 심박수가 높을수록 심장 질환 위험이 감소하는 경향을 보임.
특이사항	Cholesterol	부적(-) 상관관계	콜레스테롤 수치는 흥미롭게도 심장 질환과 부적 상관관계(콜레스테롤이 높을수록 위험 낮음)를 보임 (추가 분석 필요).

#3-3 Models – Base model

#1 use dummy classifier model as a base model

```
[16] ✓ 0초
▶ accuracy = []
model_names = []

X= df.drop('HeartDisease', axis=1)
y= df['HeartDisease']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42)

ohe= OneHotEncoder()
ct= make_column_transformer(ohe,categorical),remainder='passthrough')

model = DummyClassifier(strategy='constant', constant=1)
pipe = make_pipeline(ct, model)
pipe.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = pipe.predict(X_test)
accuracy.append(round(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred),4))
print (f'model : {model} and accuracy score is : {round(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred),4)}')

model_names = ['DummyClassifier']
dummy_result_df = pd.DataFrame({'Accuracy':accuracy}, index=model_names)
dummy_result_df
```

→ model : DummyClassifier(constant=1, strategy='constant') and accuracy score is : 0.5942

Accuracy	grid icon
DummyClassifier	0.5942

#3-4 Models

#1 dummy classifier model 정확도

```
[16] ✓ 0초
accuracy = []
model_names = []

X= df.drop('HeartDisease', axis=1)
y= df['HeartDisease']
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42)

ohe= OneHotEncoder()
ct= make_column_transformer(ohe,categorical),remainder='passthrough')

model = DummyClassifier(strategy='constant', constant=1)
pipe = make_pipeline(ct, model)
pipe.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = pipe.predict(X_test)
accuracy.append(round(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred),4))
print (f'model : {model} and accuracy score is : {round(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred),4)}')

model_names = ['DummyClassifier']
dummy_result_df = pd.DataFrame({'Accuracy':accuracy}, index=model_names)
dummy_result_df
```

→ model : DummyClassifier(constant=1, strategy='constant') and accuracy score is : 0.5942

Accuracy	grid icon
DummyClassifier	pen icon
0.5942	

#3-4 Models

#2 Logistic & Linear Discriminant & SVC & KNN 정확도 비교

```
→ model : LogisticRegression(solver='liblinear') and accuracy score is : 0.8841  
model : LinearDiscriminantAnalysis() and accuracy score is : 0.8696  
model : SVC() and accuracy score is : 0.7246  
model : KNeighborsClassifier() and accuracy score is : 0.7174
```

Accuracy	
Logistic	0.8841
LinearDiscriminant	0.8696
SVM	0.7246
KNeighbors	0.7174

#3-4 Models

#3 Logistic & Linear Discriminant & SVC & KNN with Scaler(전처리)

```
s= StandardScaler()  
ct1= make_column_transformer((ohe,categorical),(s,numerical))
```

model : LogisticRegression(solver='liblinear') and accuracy score is : 0.8804
model : LinearDiscriminantAnalysis() and accuracy score is : 0.8696
model : SVC() and accuracy score is : 0.8841
model : KNeighborsClassifier() and accuracy score is : 0.8841

Accuracy	
Logistic_scl	0.8804
LinearDiscriminant_scl	0.8696
SVM_scl	0.8841
KNeighbors_scl	0.8841



스케일러를 사용했을 때, KNN과 SVM의 성능이 좋아짐. 왜냐하면 이
둘은 거리 기반 알고리즘이기 때문임. 스케일링을 통해 모든 특성이
공평하게 반영되어 모델의 예측정확도가 높아짐.

#3-4 Models

#4 Ensemble Models (AdaBoost & Gradient Boosting & Random Forest & Extra Trees)

- 양상블 모델
- ada = AdaBoostClassifier(random_state=0)
- gb = GradientBoostingClassifier(random_state=0)
- rf = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=0)
- et= ExtraTreesClassifier(random_state=0)

```
model : AdaBoostClassifier(random_state=0) and accuracy score is : 0.8732  
model : GradientBoostingClassifier(random_state=0) and accuracy score is : 0.8768  
model : RandomForestClassifier(random_state=0) and accuracy score is : 0.8877  
model : ExtraTreesClassifier(random_state=0) and accuracy score is : 0.8804
```

Accuracy 

Ada	0.8732	
Gradient	0.8768	
Random	0.8877	
ExtraTree	0.8804	

-정확도 점수가 서로 비슷함.
-랜덤 포레스트랑 엑스트라 트리 모두 비슷한 정확도 점수를 가지고 있음.
이 두 모델 모두 하이퍼파라미터 튜닝을 통해 정확도가 더 개선될 수도

#3-4 Models

#5 Ensemble Models (XGBoost & LightGBM & Catboost)

- XGBoost & LightGBM
- ```
xgbc = XGBClassifier(random_state=0)
lgbmc=LGBMClassifier(random_state=0)
```

Accuracy



XGBoost 0.8478



LightGBM 0.8732



- Catboost

```
model = CatBoostClassifier(verbose=False,random_state=0)
```

- Catboost란?

Categorical (범주형)과 Boosting (부스팅)의 합성어로, 특히 범주형 데이터를 효과적으로 처리하도록 최적화된 결정 트리 기반의 경사 부스팅(Gradient Boosting) 알고리즘

-사이킷런 도구와의 호환성 제공

-목적함수:

Logloss: 타겟이 두 가지 값만 가질 때, 또는 target\_border 매개변수가 None이 아닐 때  
MultiClass: 타겟이 두 가지 이상, border\_count 매개변수가 None일 때.

| Accuracy         |        |
|------------------|--------|
| Catboost_default | 0.8804 |

# #3-4 Models

## #6 Catboost HyperParameter Tuning with Optuna

### ▼파라미터 설명

| Parameter                | 설명                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Objective</b>         | <b>목적 함수:</b> 과적합 감지 및 최적 모델 선택에 사용되는 지원되는 지표(metric).                                                              |
| <b>colsample_bylevel</b> | <b>수준별 열 샘플링:</b> 훈련 속도를 높여주며, 일반적으로 모델 품질에 영향을 미치지 않는다.                                                            |
| <b>depth</b>             | <b>트리 깊이:</b> 생성되는 결정 트리의 최대 깊이.                                                                                    |
| <b>boosting_type</b>     | <b>부스팅 유형:</b> 기본적으로 작은 데이터셋에는 [A]로 설정된다. 이는 과적합을 방지하지만 계산 비용이 많이 듈다. 훈련 속도를 높이려면 이 매개변수 값을 [B]로 설정해 볼 수 있다.        |
| <b>bootstrap_type</b>    | <b>부트스트랩 유형:</b> 기본적으로 객체의 가중치를 샘플링하는 방법은 [C]로 설정된다. 이 방법이 [D]로 설정되고 배깅(bagging)의 샘플링 비율 값이 1보다 작으면 훈련이 더 빠르게 수행된다. |

### ▼Optuna로 최적의 하이퍼 파라미터 조합 찾기

```
study = optuna.create_study(direction="maximize")
study.optimize(objective, n_trials=50, timeout=600)
```

### ▼ 최적 파라미터

Number of finished trials: 50

Best trial:

Value: 0.9021739130434783

Params:

objective: CrossEntropy

colsample\_bylevel: 0.07461412258635804

depth: 12

boosting\_type: Plain

bootstrap\_type: MVS

# #3-4 Models

## #7 Catboost HyperParameter Tuning with Optuna

### ▼ 최적 파라미터로 실행

```
model = CatBoostClassifier(verbose=False,random_state=0,
 objective= 'CrossEntropy',
 colsample_bytree= 0.04292240490294766,
 depth= 10,
 boosting_type= 'Plain',
 bootstrap_type= 'MVS')
```

```
model.fit(X_train, y_train, cat_features=categorical_features_indices, eval_set=(X_test, y_test))
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
accuracy.append(round(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred),4))
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))

model_names = ['Catboost_tuned']
result_df6 = pd.DataFrame({'Accuracy':accuracy}, index=model_names)
result_df6
```

|              | precision | recall | f1-score | support |
|--------------|-----------|--------|----------|---------|
| 0            | 0.88      | 0.90   | 0.89     | 112     |
| 1            | 0.93      | 0.91   | 0.92     | 164     |
| accuracy     |           |        | 0.91     | 276     |
| macro avg    | 0.90      | 0.91   | 0.91     | 276     |
| weighted avg | 0.91      | 0.91   | 0.91     | 276     |



최적 파라미터로 정확도가 증가함.

#### Precision:

모델이 클래스 1이라고 예측한 것 중 실제로 클래스 1이 맞은 비율이 93%로, 클래스 0 예측(88%)보다 더 정확했습니다.

#### Recall:

실제 클래스 1인 데이터 중 모델이 클래스 1이라고 정확하게 찾아낸 비율이 91%였습니다.

#### F1:

정밀도와 재현율의 조화 평균을 나타내는 점수로, 클래스 1에 대한 성능이 클래스 0보다 약간 더 높게 나타났습니다.

#### Support:

테스트 데이터 중 실제 클래스 0은 112개, 실제 클래스 1은 164개였습니다. 데이터가 클래스 1에 약간 치우쳐 있습니다.

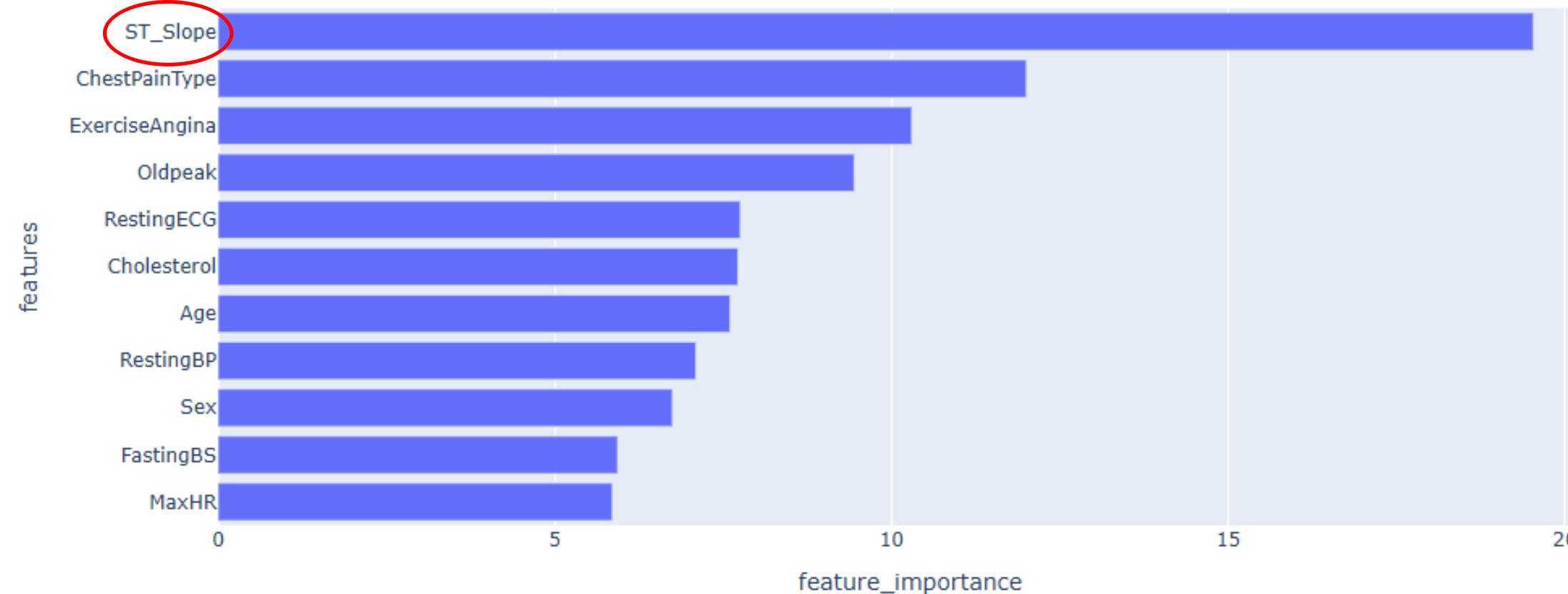
# #3-5 feature\_importance

## #1 feature\_importance

```
▶ feature_importance = np.array(model.get_feature_importance())
features = np.array(X_train.columns)
fi={'features':features, 'feature_importance':feature_importance}
df_fi = pd.DataFrame(fi)
df_fi.sort_values(by=['feature_importance'], ascending=True, inplace=True)
fig = px.bar(df_fi, x='feature_importance', y='features', title="CatBoost Feature Importance", height=500)
fig.show()
```



CatBoost Feature Importance



ST\_slope 가 가장 큰 영향을 끼친  
즉, 중요한 피쳐임을 알 수 있음.

# #3-6 Model Comparison

## #1 Model Comparison



Model Comparison

