

빅데이터 군집 분석

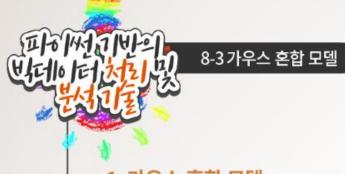
3

심화:가우스 혼합 모델

가우스 혼합 모델 등장 배경

가우스 혼합 모델 실습





1) 등장 배경

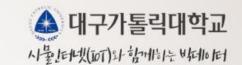
◆ K-평균 알고리즘의 약점

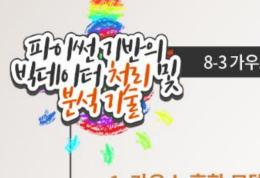
K-평균 알고리즘의 장점

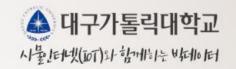
- 사용이 편리
- 직관적인 개념

K-평균 알고리즘의 단점

- 유연성 부족:
- → 군집 중심 원형 경계를 사용한 군집 할당
- 확정적 군집 할당
- → 비확률적인 군집 할당 기준





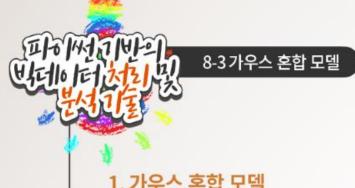


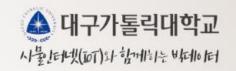
2) 정상적인 적용 결과 Vs. 비정상적인 적용 결과

◆ 표준 패키지 불러오기

%matplotlib inline import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns; sns.set()



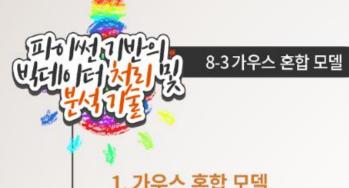


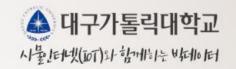


2) 정상적인 적용 결과 Vs. 비정상적인 적용 결과

▶ 정상적인 K-평균 군집 분석

from sklearn.datasets.samples_generator import make_blobs X, y_true = make_blobs(n_samples=400, centers=4, cluster_std=0.60, random_state=0) X = X[:, ::-1]plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c='gray', alpha=0.4);

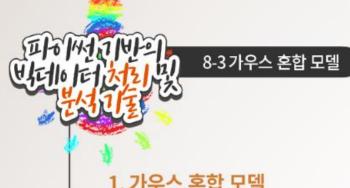


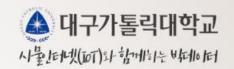


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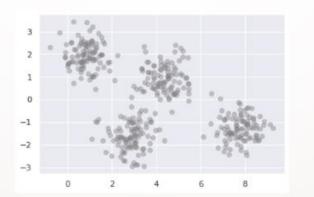


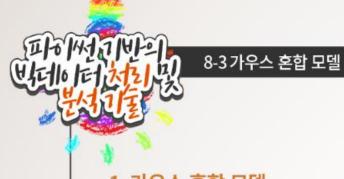


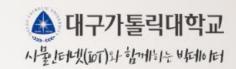
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plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c='gray', alpha=0.4);
```



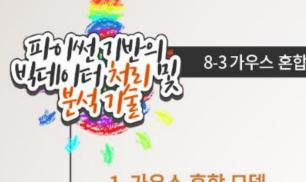


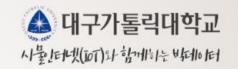


2) 정상적인 적용 결과 Vs. 비정상적인 적용 결과

정상적인 K-평균 군집 분석

from sklearn.cluster import KMeans kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=4, random_state=0) clusters = kmeans.fit(X).predict(X) plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=clusters, s=40, cmap='viridis') plt.scatter(centers[:, 0], centers[:, 1], c='red');



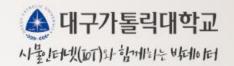


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정상적인 K-평균 군집 분석

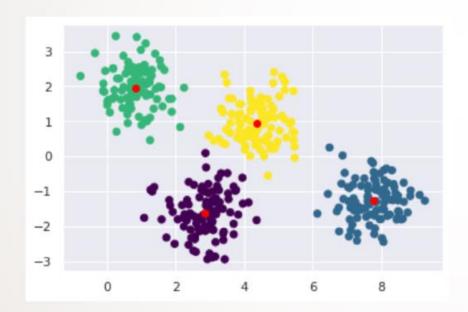
```
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clusters = kmeans.fit(X).predict(X)
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=clusters, s=40, cmap='viridis')
plt.scatter(centers[:, 0], centers[:, 1], c='red');
```





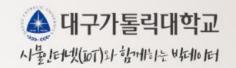


◆ 정상적인 K-평균 군집 분석 결과



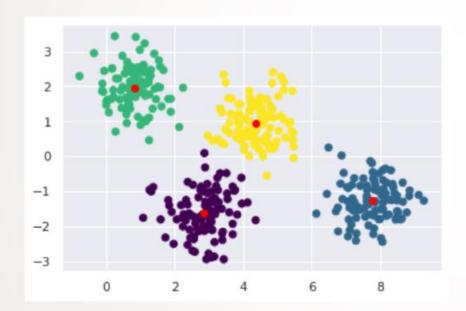






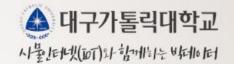


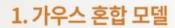
◆ 정상적인 K-평균 군집 분석 결과

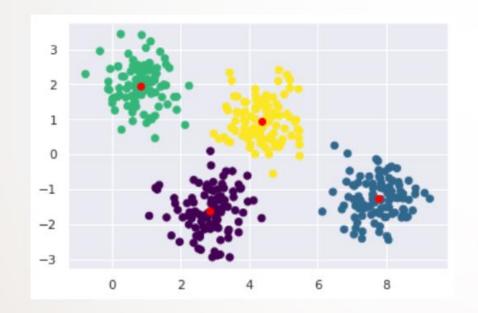






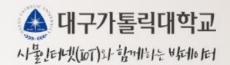




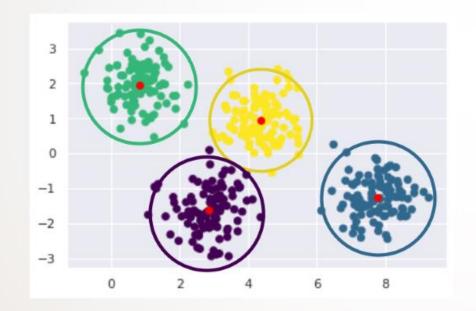






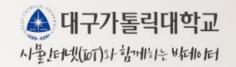




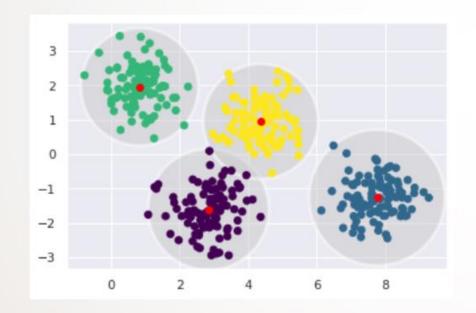






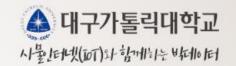


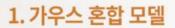


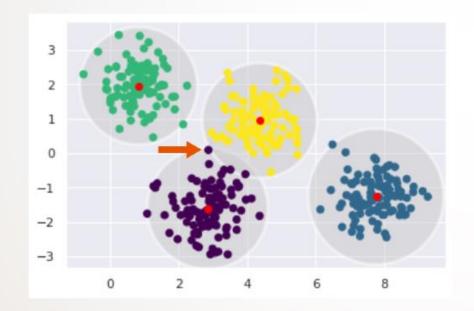






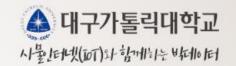




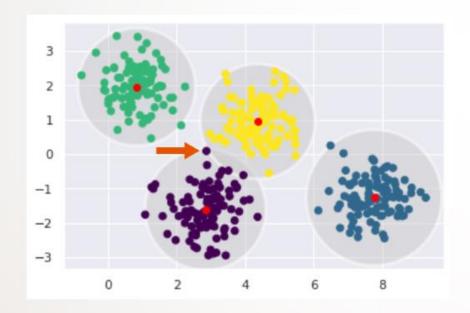


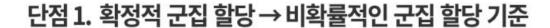




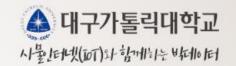


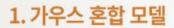




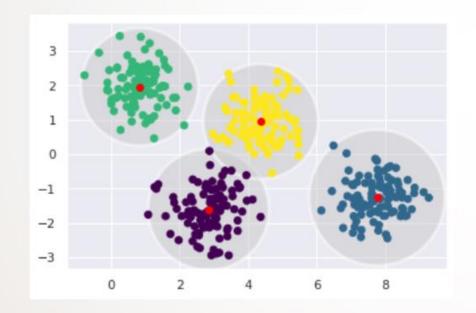




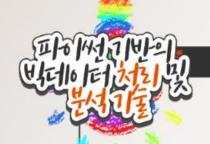


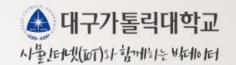


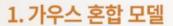
◆ K-평균 군집의 잘못된 결과



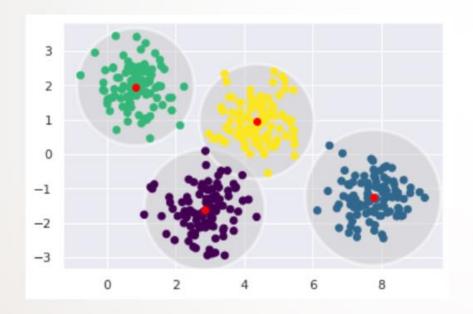


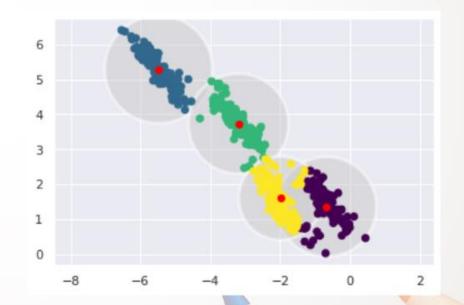






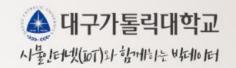
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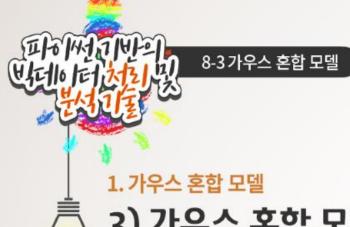


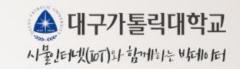
2) 정상적인 적용 결과 Vs. 비정상적인 적용 결과

- ◆ K-평균 군집 분석 단점 개선
- 각 점과 모든 군집까지의 거리를 비교하여 확률적으로 군집 할당의 가능성 측정
- 원형 대신 타원형을 군집 경계로 허용

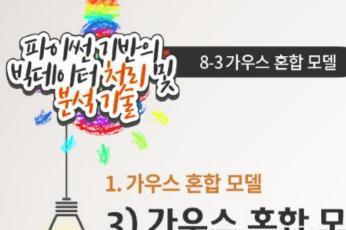
가우스 혼합 모델



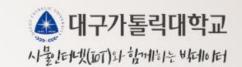




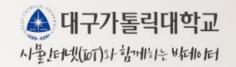
from sklearn.mixture import GaussianMixture gmm = GaussianMixture(n_components=4).fit(X) labels = gmm.predict(X) plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=labels, s=40, cmap='viridis') c='red');



from sklearn.mixture import GaussianMixture
gmm = GaussianMixture (n_components=4).fit(X)
labels = gmm.predict(X)
plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=labels, s=40, cmap='viridis') c='red');

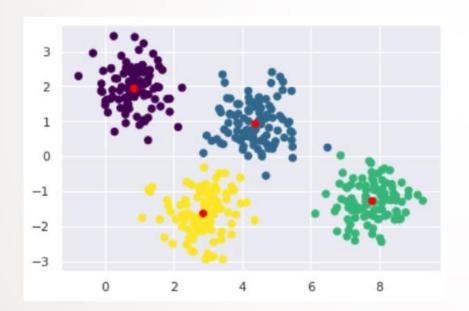




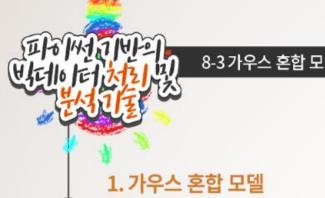


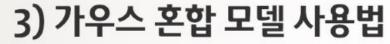


♦ 결과

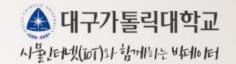




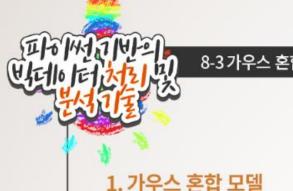




- ◆ 확률적 군집 할당
- probs = gmm.predict_proba(X) print(probs[:5].round(3))



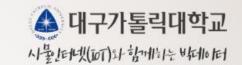




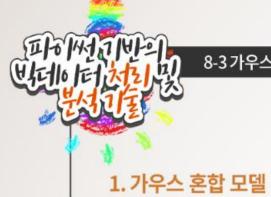


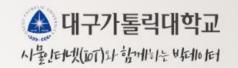
- ◆ 확률적 군집 할당
- probs = gmm predict_proba(X)
 print(probs[:5].round(3))

```
0.531 0.469 0.
```





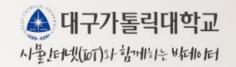




◆ 확률적 군집 할당

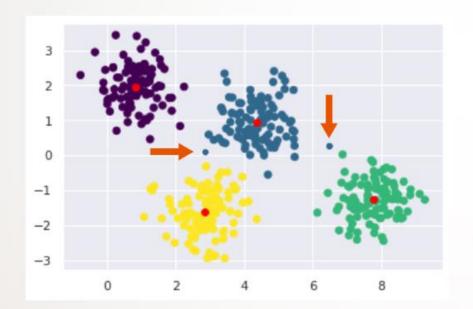
size = 50 * probs.max(1) ** 2 plt.scatter(X[:, 0], X[:, 1], c=labels, cmap='viridis', s=size) plt.scatter(centers[:, 0], centers[:, 1], c='red');



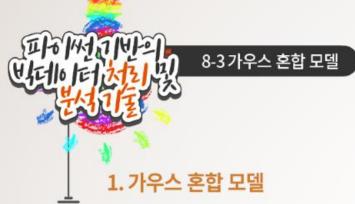




◆ 확률적 군집 할당





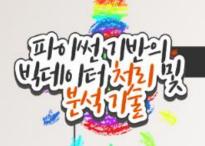


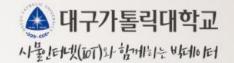
사물년네((ज) 화함에 하는 박네에서

3) 가우스 혼합 모델 사용법

◆ 타원형 군집 할당

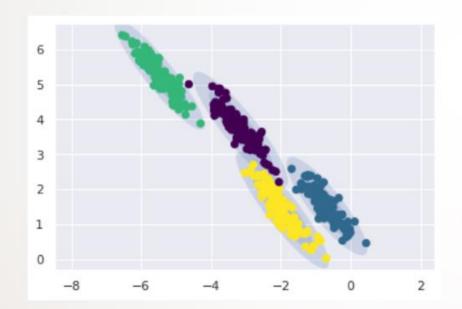
from sklearn.mixture import GaussianMixture
gmm = GaussianMixture(n_components=4, covariance_type='full', random_state=42)
plot_gmm(gmm, X_new)



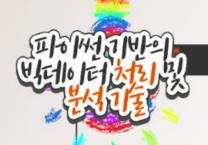


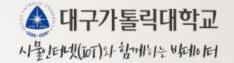
3) 가우스 혼합 모델 사용법

♦ 타원형 군집 할당



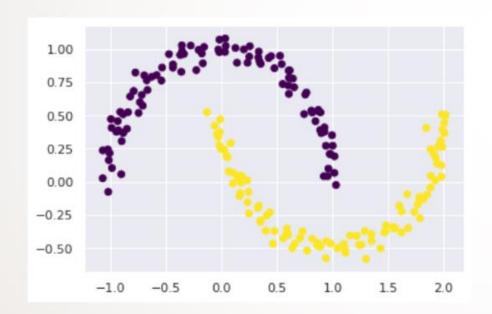






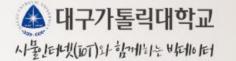


◆ 복잡한 군집 할당



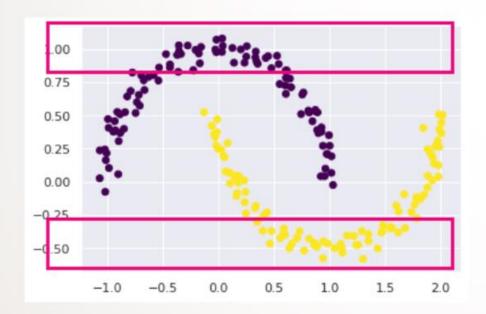




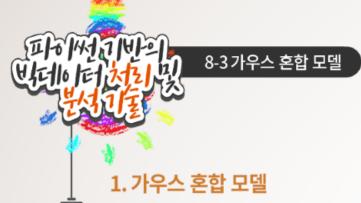


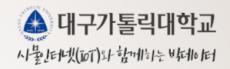


◆ 복잡한 군집 할당





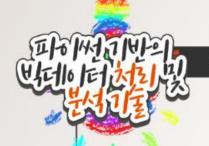


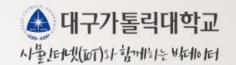


◆ 복잡한 군집 할당

from sklearn.mixture import GaussianMixture gmm = GaussianMixture (n_components=16, covariance_type='full', random_state=0) plot_gmm(gmm, X_new)

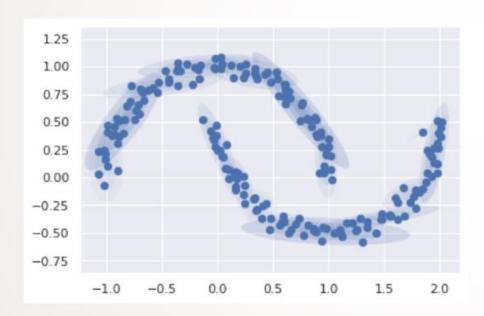
16개의 가우스 모델을 혼합하여 군집을 할당하라!





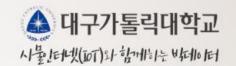


◆ 복잡한 군집 할당



분리된 데이터 군집 발견 X → 입력 데이터의 일부분을 파편적으로 군집 할당





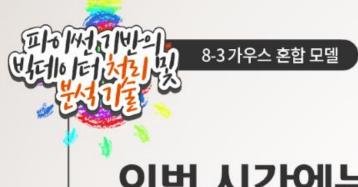
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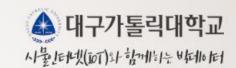
심화:가우스 혼합 모델

가우스 혼합 모델 등장 배경

가우스 혼합 모델 실습







심화:가우스 혼합 모델

머신러닝

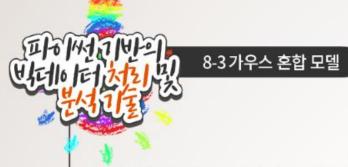
지도 학습

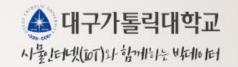
비지도 학습

회귀 분석 분류 분석

군집 분석

Scikit-Learn 패키지 사용

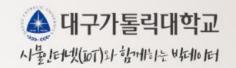




실습 참고 자료

- · Colab 노트북 파일
- Scikit-Learn 공식 사이트 자료
 - https://scikit-learn.org/stable/user_guide.html





과제 안내

- 과 제:퀴즈
- 제출 방법: 과제 게시판 제출 방법 안내 참조

질의 응답 게시판

• 학습 내용, 퀴즈, 과제 등에 대한 질의응답 게시판을 통한 질의응답