### 모델 개선하기

## 학습 목표

- 모델을 개선하는 여러가지 것들에 대해서 알아본다.
  - 교차 검증
  - 하이퍼 파라미터 튜닝
  - 교차 검증
  - 피처 엔지니어링

### 목차

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```
In [47]: import pandas as pd import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns import plotly.graph_objs as go
```

# 01. 피처 엔지니어링을 통한 모델 개선

목차로 이동하기

```
In [48]: train = pd.read_csv("./data/train.csv")
  test = pd.read_csv("./data/test.csv")
  sub = pd.read_csv("./data/gender_submission.csv")
```

## 데이터 결합

```
In [49]: # 데이터 결합
all_data = pd.concat([train, test], sort=False).reset_index(drop=True)
```

## 결측값 처리

```
In [50]: # Age 결측값 처리 - 평균으로 채움 all_data['Age'].fillna(all_data['Age'].mean(), inplace=True)
# Embarked 결측값 처리 - 최빈값으로 채움 all_data['Embarked'].fillna(all_data['Embarked'].mode()[0], inplace=True)
# Fare 결측값 처리 - 중간값으로 채움 all_data['Fare'].fillna(all_data['Fare'].median(), inplace=True)
```

## 범주형 변수 인코딩

```
In [51]: # Sex 인코딩 all_data['Sex'].map({'male': 0, 'female': 1})
# Embarked 인코딩 all_data['Embarked'] = all_data['Embarked'].map({'C': 0, 'Q': 1, 'S': 2})
```

### 새로운 피처 생성

```
In [52]: # 가족 크기 피처 생성 all_data['FamilySize'] = all_data['SibSp'] + all_data['Parch'] + 1

# 홀로 승선 여부 피처 생성 all_data['IsAlone'] = 1 # 기본 값은 1 (혼자) all_data['IsAlone'].loc[all_data['FamilySize'] > 1] = 0 # 가족이 있으면 0

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```

### 필요 없는 피처 제거

```
In [53]: # 필요 없는 피처 제거 all_data.drop(['PassengerId', 'Name', 'Ticket', 'Cabin'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

#### 데이터 다시 나누기

• 전처리된 데이터를 다시 훈련 데이터와 테스트 데이터로 나눕니다.

```
In [54]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

In [55]: # 데이터 다시 나누기
train_processed = all_data[:len(train)]
test_processed = all_data[len(train):]

# 훈련 데이터와 타켓 변수 분리
X_train_all = train_processed.drop('Survived', axis=1)
y_train_all = train_processed['Survived']
X_test_last = test_processed.drop('Survived', axis=1)

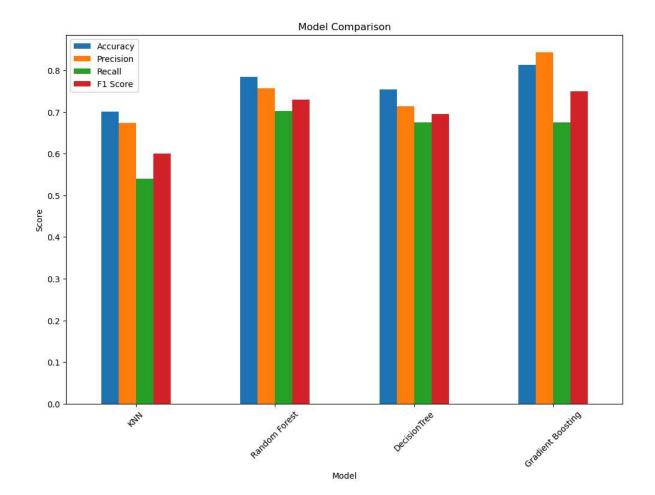
In [56]: # 데이터를 학습 세트와 테스트 세트로 분할 train(70%), test(30%)
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_train_all, y_train_all, test_size=0.3, random_state=42)
```

## 02. 모델 구축 및 학습, 평가

#### 목차로 이동하기

```
In [57]: from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier, GradientBoostingClassifier from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score, f1_score
```

```
In [58]:
         # 모델 리스트
         models = {
             "KNN": KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5),
             "Random Forest": RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=42),
             "DecisionTree": DecisionTreeClassifier(),
             "Gradient Boosting": GradientBoostingClassifier()
         # 결과 저장을 위한 리스트
In [59]:
         results = []
         # 각 모델에 대해 학습, 예측 및 평가 수행
         for name, model in models.items():
             model.fit(X_train, y_train)
             y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
             accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
             precision = precision_score(y_test, y_pred)
             recall = recall_score(y_test, y_pred)
             f1 = f1_score(y_test, y_pred)
             results.append([name, accuracy, precision, recall, f1])
         # 결과 데이터프레임 생성
         results_df = pd.DataFrame(results, columns=['Model', 'Accuracy', 'Precision', 'Recal
         print(results_df)
                       Model Accuracy Precision
                                                    Recall F1 Score
                                       0.674157 0.540541 0.600000
         0
                         KNN 0.701493
                Random Forest 0.783582
                                       0.757282
         1.
                                                  0.702703 0.728972
                DecisionTree 0.753731 0.714286 0.675676 0.694444
         3 Gradient Boosting 0.813433 0.842697 0.675676 0.750000
In [60]: # 시각화
         results_df.set_index('Model').plot(kind='bar', figsize=(12, 8))
         plt.title('Model Comparison')
         plt.ylabel('Score')
         plt.xticks(rotation=45)
         plt.show()
```



# 03. 교차 검증을 이용한 모델 개선

#### 목차로 이동하기

```
In [61]:
         models
         {'KNN': KNeighborsClassifier(),
Out[61]:
          'Random Forest': RandomForestClassifier(random_state=42),
          'DecisionTree': DecisionTreeClassifier(),
          'Gradient Boosting': GradientBoostingClassifier()}
In [62]: from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
          # 교차 검증
         cross_val_results = {}
          for name, model in models.items():
             scores = cross_val_score(model, X_train_all, y_train_all, cv=5, scoring='accurac
             cross_val_results[name] = scores.mean()
         # 교차 검증 결과 출력
          for name, score in cross_val_results.items():
             print(f"{name}: {score:.2f}")
         KNN: 0.71
```

Random Forest: 0.81

DecisionTree: 0.77 Gradient Boosting: 0.83

# 04. 모델 구축 및 모델 학습 후, 평가

```
In [63]: from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingClassifier
         from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
         # 하이퍼파라미터 그리드 정의
In [64]:
         param_grid = {
             'n_estimators': [100, 200, 300],
             'learning_rate': [0.01, 0.1, 0.05],
             'max_depth': [3, 4, 5],
             'subsample': [0.8, 0.9, 1.0],
             'min samples split': [2, 5, 10]
         # 데이터를 학습 세트와 테스트 세트로 분할 train(70%), test(30%)
In [65]:
         X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_train_all, y_train_all,
                                                          test_size=0.3, random_state=42)
In [66]: # GridSearchCV 객체 생성
         grid_search = GridSearchCV(GradientBoostingClassifier(random_state=42),
                                  param_grid.
                                  cv=5, scoring='accuracy', n_jobs=-1, verbose=1)
         # 학습
         grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
         # 최적 하이퍼파라미터 출력
         print("Best parameters found: ", grid_search.best_params_)
         # 최적 모델로 예측
         best_model = grid_search.best_estimator_
         pred = best_model.predict(X_test)
         Fitting 5 folds for each of 243 candidates, totalling 1215 fits
         Best parameters found: {'learning_rate': 0.1, 'max_depth': 3, 'min_samples_split':
         10, 'n_estimators': 200, 'subsample': 0.8}
In [67]: # 최종 모델 평가
         from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report
         # 예측 및 평가
         y_train_pred = best_model.predict(X_train)
         train_accuracy = accuracy_score(y_train, y_train_pred)
         print(f'Training Accuracy: {train_accuracy:.2f}')
         # 분류 보고서 출력
         train_report = classification_report(y_train, y_train_pred)
         print(train_report)
         Training Accuracy: 0.94
                      precision
                                recall f1-score
                                                    support
                      0.92
                                0.99
                 0.0
                                             0.95
                                                        392
                 1.0
                          0.98
                                    0.86
                                             0.91
                                                        231
                                                        623
            accuracy
                                             0.94
                          0.95
                                    0.92
                                                        623
                                             0.93
            macro avg
                        0.94
                                 0.94
                                             0.94
                                                        623
         weighted avg
In [68]: # 테스트 데이터에 대한 예측
```

test\_pred = best\_model.predict(X\_test\_last).astype("int")

```
# 제출 파일 생성
submission = pd.DataFrame({
    "PassengerId": test['PassengerId'],
    "Survived": test_pred
})
submission.shape

Out[68]: # 제출 파일 저장
submission.to_csv('third_submission_gbc.csv', index=False)
```