## Multivariable linear regression

$$H(x) = U \times +b.$$

$$H(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (U \times 1 + U \times 2 + U \times x_3 + b)$$

$$Cost(W,b) = \frac{1}{m} \frac{s}{2\pi i} \left( h(x_1(x_2), x_2(x_2), x_3(x_2) - y(x_2) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$H(x_1, -x_0) = (U_1 \times 1 + U_2 \times 2 + - - U_n \times n + b)$$

$$U = (x_1, x_2, x_3, ..., x_n) \cdot (w_1)$$

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instance1	1 variable1			목표값
	<b>x1</b>	<b>x2</b>	<b>x3</b>	Y
	73	80	75	152
	93	88	93	185
	89	91	90	180

## Multi-variable linear regression TF

```
x_{data} = [[73., 80., 75.]]
          [93., 88., 93.],
          [89., 91., 90.],
          [96., 98., 100.],
          [73., 66., 70.]]
y_{data} = [[152.],
          [185.].
          [180.].
          [196.],
          [142.]]
# None = n과 같다고 생각하기
X = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, 3])
Y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, 1])
W = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([3, 1]), name='weight')
b = tf. Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='bias')
```

Shape 한번 더 확인

```
# Hypothesis
hypothesis = tf.matmul(X, W) + b
# Simplified cost/loss function
cost = tf.reduce mean(tf.square(hypothesis - Y))
# Minimize
optimizer = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(learning_rate=1e-5)
train = optimizer.minimize(cost)
# Launch the graph in a session.
sess = tf.Session()
# Initializes global variables in the graph.
sess.rum(tf.global_variables_initializer())
 for step in range(2001):
    cost_val, hy_val, _ = sess.run(
         [cost, hypothesis, train], feed_dict={X: x_data, Y: y_data})
    if step % 10 == 0:
        print(step, "Cost: ", cost_val, "#nPrediction:#n", hy_val)
```

## Loading Data from file

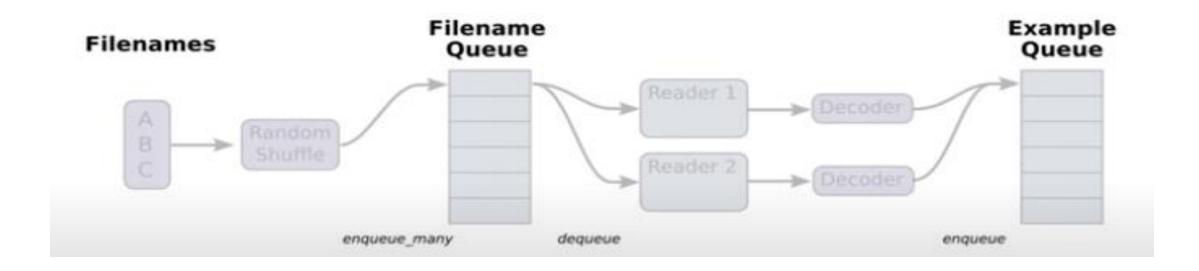
```
xy = np.loadtxt('data-01-test-score.csv', delimiter=',', dtype=np.float32)
x_data = xy[:, 0:-1]
y_data = xy[:, [-1]]
```

X\_data: 전체 n개의 instance 중에서 마지막 column 제외하고 가져온다.

Y\_data: 전체 n개의 instance 중에서 마지막 column만 가져온다.

## Queue Runners

- 파일의 크기가 클 때 메모리가 부족한 경우 발생
- 여러 개의 파일을 큐에 쌓고 Reader로 연결 후 Decoder을 거쳐 Queue에 쌓음



```
filename_queue = tf.train.string_input_producer(
                                                                   파일 불러오기
   ['data-01-test-score.csv'], shuffle=False, name='filename_queue')
 reader = tf.TextLineReader()
 key, value = reader.read(filename_queue)
                                                                   파일 읽기
# Default values, in case of empty columns. Also specifies the type of the
# decoded result.
                                                                   읽어온 value값 parsing 및 type 지정
record_defaults = [[0.], [0.], [0.], [0.]]
xy = tf.decode_csv(value, record_defaults=record_defaults)
# collect batches of csv in
train_x_batch, train_y_batch = \#
```

tf.train.batch([xy[0:-1], xy[-1:]], batch\_size=10) 값들을 batch만큼 데이터 읽어 들임

```
for step in range(2001):
    x_batch, y_batch = sess.run([train_x_batch, train_y_batch])
    cost_val, hy_val, _ = sess.run(
        [cost, hypothesis, train], feed_dict={X: x_batch, Y: y_batch})
    if step % 10 == 0:
        print(step, "Cost: ", cost_val, "\nPrediction:\n", hy_val)

coord.request_stop()
coord.join(threads)
```

배치의 순서 무작위로 하고 싶다 : shuffle\_batch 사용