#### Contents 2 ☆

- 1 라이브러리 로딩
- 2 데이터 불러오기
- ▼ 3 전처리
  - 3.1 필요없는 fea
  - 3.2 처리하기 힘
  - 3.3 Boolean 캐:
  - 3.4 원핫인코딩
  - 3.5 스케일링
  - 4 데이터셋 분리
  - 5 XGBoost

## 1 라이브러리 로딩

#### In [1]:

```
import numpy as np # Numpy
     import pandas as pd # Pandas
     import matplotlib as mpl #Matplotlib 세팅
   4 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # 시각화 .
   5 | import seaborn as sns # 시각화 도구
   6 from sklearn.model_selection import train
     from sklearn.model_selection import KFole
   8 | from sklearn.cluster import KMeans # 클러
     from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_s
  10 | import xgboost as xgb # XGBoost
  11 | from sklearn.model_selection import Grid's
     from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_scor
     from sklearn.metrics import recall_score
  13
     from imblearn.combine import SMOTEENN, SM
  15
     from hyperopt import hp, fmin, tpe, Tria
  16
     import warnings # 경고문 제거용
  17
  18
  19
  20 %matplotlib inline
  21
     %config Inlinebackend.figure_format = 're
  22
  23 # 한글 폰트 설정
  24 mpl.rc('font', family='D2Coding')
  25
     # 유니코드에서 음수 부호 설정
  26 | mpl.rc('axes', unicode_minus = False)
  27
  28
     warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
  29
     sns.set(font="D2Coding", rc={"axes.unicog"}
     plt.rc('figure', figsize=(10,8))
executed in 727ms, finished 11:24:51 2022-11-23
```

## 2 데이터 불러오기

#### In Γ27:

```
1 data = pd.read_excel('train_test_na_fille
executed in 1.37s, finished 11:24:53 2022-11-23
```

### 3 전처리

### Contents ₽ ♦

- 1 라이브러리 로딩
- 2 데이터 불러오기
- **▼**3 전처리
  - 3.1 필요없는 fea
  - 3.2 처리하기 힘
  - 3.3 Boolean 캐:
  - 3.4 원핫인코딩
  - 3.5 스케일링
  - 4 데이터셋 분리
  - 5 XGBoost

#### In [3]:

1 data.info()

executed in 16ms, finished 11:24:53 2022-11-23

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 8693 entries, 0 to 8692
Data columns (total 18 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype	
0	PassengerId	8693 non-null	object	
1	HomePlanet	8693 non-null	object	
2	CryoSleep	8693 non-null	bool	
3	Cabin1	8590 non-null	object	
4	Cabin2	8590 non-null	float64	
5	Combi	8590 non-null	object	
6	Cabin3	8590 non-null	object	
7	Cabin	8590 non-null	object	
8	Destination	8693 non-null	object	
9	Age	8693 non-null	int64	
10	VĪP	8693 non-null	bool	
11	RoomService	8693 non-null	int64	
12	FoodCourt	8693 non-null	int64	
13	ShoppingMall	8693 non-null	int64	
14	Spa	8693 non-null	int64	
15	VRDeck	8693 non-null	int64	
16	Name	8493 non-null	object	
17	Transported	8693 non-null	bool	
<pre>dtypes: bool(3), float64(1), int64(6), object(</pre>				
memory usage: 1.0+ MB				

### 3.1 필요없는 features 제거

#### In [4]:

```
* 1 # 필요없는 features 제거
2 data.drop(['PassengerId', 'Cabin', 'Cabin'
executed in 15ms, finished 11:24:53 2022-11-23
```

1 data.info()

In [5]:

executed in 16ms, finished 11:24:53 2022-11-23

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 8693 entries, 0 to 8692
Data columns (total 13 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype	
0	HomePlanet	8693 non-null	object	
1	CryoSleep	8693 non-null	bool	
2	Cabin1	8590 non-null	object	
3	Cabin3	8590 non-null	object	
4	Destination	8693 non-null	object	
5	Age	8693 non-null	int64	
6	VIP	8693 non-null	bool	
7	RoomService	8693 non-null	int64	
8	FoodCourt	8693 non-null	int64	
9	ShoppingMall	8693 non-null	int64	
10	Spa	8693 non-null	int64	
11	VRDeck	8693 non-null	int64	
12	Transported	8693 non-null	bool	
<pre>dtypes: bool(3), int64(6), object(4)</pre>				
memory usage: 704.7+ KB				

### 3.2 처리하기 힘든 결측값 제거

#### In [6]:

1 data.isna().sum()

executed in 16ms, finished 11:24:53 2022-11-23

#### Out[6]:

HomePlanet	0
CryoSleep	0
Cabin1	103
Cabin3	103
Destination	0
Age	0
VIP	0
RoomService	0
FoodCourt	0
ShoppingMall	0
Spa	0
VRDeck	0
Transported	0
dtype: int64	

#### In [7]:

▼ 1 # 결측값들 제거(Cabin)

2 data.dropna(axis=0, inplace=True)

executed in 15ms, finished 11:24:53 2022-11-23

### Contents *⊋* ❖

- 1 라이브러리 로딩
- 2 데이터 불러오기
- ▼ 3 전처리
  - 3.1 필요없는 fea
  - 3.2 처리하기 힘
  - 3.3 Boolean 캐:
  - 3.4 원핫인코딩
  - 3.5 스케일링
  - 3.3 · II = 0
  - 4 데이터셋 분리
  - 5 XGBoost

### 3.3 Boolean 캐스팅

#### Contents ₽ ♣

- 1 라이브러리 로딩
- 2 데이터 불러오기
- ▼ 3 전처리
  - 3.1 필요없는 fea
  - 3.2 처리하기 힘
  - 3.3 Boolean 캐:
  - 3.4 원핫인코딩
  - 3.5 스케일링 4 데이터셋 분리
  - 5 XGBoost

### In [8]:

```
* 1 # Cabin3의 값을 변환
2 data['Cabin3'].replace({'P': True,'S': Food ata['Cabin3'] = data['Cabin3'].astype(book)
executed in 16ms, finished 11:24:53 2022-11-23
```

# 3.4 원핫인코딩

#### In [9]:

```
* 1 # 원호인코딩
2 train_encoding = pd.get_dummies(data['Hor data=data.drop('HomePlanet',axis=1)
4 data = data.join(train_encoding)
5
6 train_encoding = pd.get_dummies(data['Degata=data.drop('Destination',axis=1))
8 data = data.join(train_encoding)
9
10 train_encoding = pd.get_dummies(data['Caldata=data.drop('Cabin1',axis=1))
11 data = data.join(train_encoding)
executed in 15ms. finished 11:24:53 2022-11-23
```

#### In [10]:

```
1 data.info()
```

executed in 14ms, finished 11:24:53 2022-11-23

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 8590 entries, 0 to 8692
Data columns (total 24 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	CryoSleep	8590 non-null	bool
1	Cabin3	8590 non-null	bool
2	Age	8590 non-null	int64
3	VIP	8590 non-null	bool
4	RoomService	8590 non-null	int64
5	FoodCourt	8590 non-null	int64
6	ShoppingMall	8590 non-null	int64
7	Spa	8590 non-null	int64
8	VRDeck	8590 non-null	int64
9	Transported	8590 non-null	bool
10	Earth	8590 non-null	uint8
11	Europa	8590 non-null	uint8
12	Mars	8590 non-null	uint8
13	55 Cancri e	8590 non-null	uint8
1 1	DCV 1340 E 33	0000 11	

### 3.5 스케일링

#### 

- 1 라이브러리 로딩
- 2 데이터 불러오기
- ▼ 3 전처리
  - 3.1 필요없는 fea
  - 3.2 처리하기 힘
  - 3.3 Boolean 캐:
  - 3.4 원핫인코딩
  - 3.5 스케일링
  - 4 데이터셋 분리
  - 5 XGBoost

#### In [11]:

```
* 1 # 스케일링
2 col = ['Age', 'RoomService', 'FoodCourt',
    def data_scaled(df, col):
        for i in col:
            data_mean = df[i].mean()
            data_std = df[i].std()
            scaled = (df[i]-data_mean)/data_s
            df[i]=scaled
            return df

executed in 15ms, finished 11:24:53 2022-11-23
```

In [12]:

```
1 data_scaled(data, col)
```

executed in 16ms, finished 11:24:53 2022-11-23

#### Out[12]:

	CryoSleep	Cabin3	Age	VIP	RoomService
0	False	True	0.712274	False	-0.33374
1	False	False	-0.332624	False	-0.16853
2	False	False	2.035811	True	-0.26856
3	False	False	0.294315	False	-0.33374
4	False	False	-0.889902	False	0.12551
8688	False	True	0.851594	True	-0.33374
8689	True	False	-0.750583	False	-0.33374
8690	False	False	-0.193304	False	-0.33374
8691	False	False	0.224655	False	-0.33374
8692	False	False	1.060573	False	-0.14276

8590 rows × 24 columns



### Contents *₽* **‡**

- 1 라이브러리 로딩
- 2 데이터 불러오기
- ▼ 3 전처리
  - 3.1 필요없는 fea
  - 3.2 처리하기 힘
  - 3.3 Boolean 캐:
  - 3.4 원핫인코딩
  - 3.5 스케일링 4 데이터셋 분리
  - 5 XGBoost

#### In [13]:

1 data.columns

executed in 16ms, finished 11:24:53 2022-11-23

#### Out[13]:

## 4 데이터셋 분리

### In [14]:

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train
X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_te
```

### 5 XGBoost

#### In [15]:

```
x 1 xgb_search_space = {'max_depth': hp.qunit
    'min_child_weight': hp.
    'colsample_bytree': hp.ur
    'learning_rate': hp.ur
    'gamma': hp.uniform('q
```

executed in 16ms, finished 11:24:53 2022-11-23

executed in 16ms, finished 11:24:53 2022-11-23

### 

- 1 라이브러리 로딩
- 2 데이터 불러오기
- ▼ 3 전처리
  - 3.1 필요없는 fea
  - 3.2 처리하기 힘
  - 3.3 Boolean 캐:
  - 3.4 원핫인코딩 3.5 스케일링
  - 4 데이터셋 분리
  - 5 XGBoost

#### In [16]:

```
# fmin()에서 호출 시 search_space 값으로 XG
 2
   def bin_objective_func(search_space):
 3
       xgb_clf = xgb.XGBClassifier(n_estimate
 4
                               min_child_we
 5
                               colsample_by
 6
                               learning_rate
 7
                               gamma=search_
 8
 9
       # 3개 k-fold 방식으로 평가된 roc_auc 지.
10
       roc\_auc\_list = \Gamma
11
12
       # 3개 k-fold 방식 적용
13
       kf = KFold(n_splits=3)
14
       # X_train을 다시 학습과 검증용 데이터로 는
15
16
       for tr_index, val_index in kf.split()
17
           # kf.split(X_train)으로 추출된 학습
18
           X_tr, y_tr = X_train.iloc[tr_inde
19
           X_val, y_val = X_train.iloc[val_
20
21
           # early stopping은 30회로 설정하고
22
           xqb_clf.fit(X_tr, y_tr, early_sto
23
                      eval_set=[(X_tr, y_tr)
24
25
           # 1로 예측한 확률값 추출 후 roc auc
26
           score = roc_auc_score(y_val, xqb.
27
           roc_auc_list.append(score)
28
29
       # 3개 k-fold로 계산된 roc_auc 값의 평균
       # HyperOPT는 목적함수의 최솟값을 위한 입!
30
31
       return -1*np.mean(roc_auc_list)
```

executed in 15ms, finished 11:24:53 2022-11-23

#### Contents 2 \*

- 1 라이브러리 로딩
- 2 데이터 불러오기
- ▼ 3 전처리
  - 3.1 필요없는 fea
  - 3.2 처리하기 힘
  - 3.3 Boolean 캐:
  - 3.4 원핫인코딩
  - 3.5 스케일링
  - 4 데이터셋 분리
  - 5 XGBoost

#### In [17]:

executed in 32.6s, finished 11:25:25 2022-11-23

```
[0]
        validation_0-auc:0.88826
                                          valida
[1]
        validation_0-auc:0.90424
                                          valida
[2]
        validation_0-auc:0.91625
                                          valida
Г37
        validation_0-auc:0.92169
                                          valida
        validation_0-auc:0.92532
[4]
                                          valida
[5]
        validation_0-auc:0.92815
                                          valida
[6]
        validation_0-auc:0.93043
                                          valida
[7]
        validation_0-auc:0.93155
                                          valida
[8]
        validation_0-auc:0.93388
                                          valida
[97
        validation_0-auc:0.93488
                                          valida
        validation_0-auc:0.93587
[10]
                                          valida
        validation_0-auc:0.94027
[11]
                                          valida
Γ12٦
        validation_0-auc:0.94098
                                          valida
[13]
        validation_0-auc:0.94329
                                          valida
Г147
        validation_0-auc:0.94341
                                          valida
[15]
        validation_0-auc:0.94468
                                          valida
        validation_0-auc:0.94523
Г167
                                          valida
        validation_0-auc:0.94558
                                          valida
Γ17٦
[18]
        validation_0-auc:0.94712
                                          valida
```

#### In [18]:

```
# 평가용 함수
 1
 2
        get_clf_eval(y_test, pred=None, pred
 3
       confusion = confusion_matrix(y_test,
4
       accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, pre)
5
       precision = precision_score(y_test, ;
6
       recall = recall_score(y_test, pred)
 7
       f1 = f1_score(y_test, pred)
8
         roc_auc = roc_auc_score(y_test, pre)
9
       print('오차 행렬')
10
       print(confusion)
11
12
13
       print('정확도: {0:.4f}, 정밀도: {1:.4f]
14
       재현율: {2:.4f}, F1: {3:.4f}'.format(
```

executed in 16ms, finished 11:25:25 2022-11-23

#### 

- 1 라이브러리 로딩
- 2 데이터 불러오기
- ▼ 3 전처리
  - 3.1 필요없는 fea
  - 3.2 처리하기 힘
  - 3.3 Boolean 캐:
  - 3.4 원핫인코딩 3.5 스케일링
  - 4 데이터셋 분리
  - 5 XGBoost

#### In [26]:

```
x y xgbo = xgb.XGBClassifier(colsample_bytree
learning_rate=0
max_depth=9, min
xgbo.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

executed in 124ms, finished 11:26:17 2022-11-23

#### Out[26]:

```
XGBClassifier(base_score=0.5, booster='gbtree'
              colsample_bylevel=1, colsample_b
              colsample_bytree=0.9227415127512
ds=None,
              enable_categorical=False, eval_m
s=None,
              gamma=3.9860828876917274, gpu_id
ise'.
              importance_type=None, interactio
              learning_rate=0.0679559959769339
              max_cat_threshold=64, max_cat_to
p=0,
              max_depth=9, max_leaves=0, min_c
an,
              monotone_constraints='()', n_est
              num_parallel_tree=1, predictor='
```

In a Jupyter environment, please rerun this cell to show th the notebook.

On GitHub, the HTML representation is unable to render, p with nbviewer.org.

#### In [27]:

...)

```
1 train_pred = xgbo.predict(X_train)
2 train_proba = xgbo.predict_proba(X_train)
3
4 test_pred = xgbo.predict(X_test)
5 test_proba = xgbo.predict_proba(X_test)
6
7 val_pred = xgbo.predict(X_val)
8 val_proba = xgbo.predict_proba(X_val)
executed in 24ms, finished 11:26:21 2022-11-23
```

### Contents *₽* **♦**

- 1 라이브러리 로딩
- 2 데이터 불러오기
- ▼ 3 전처리
  - 3.1 필요없는 fea
  - 3.2 처리하기 힘
  - 3.3 Boolean 캐:
  - 3.4 원핫인코딩
  - 3.5 스케일링
  - 4 데이터셋 분리
  - 5 XGBoost

#### In [28]:

1 get\_clf\_eval(y\_train, train\_pred, train\_;

executed in 20ms, finished 11:26:22 2022-11-23

오차 행렬

[[1976 430]

[ 344 2081]]

정확도: 0.8398, 정밀도: 0.8288, 재현율: 0.858

#### In [29]:

1 get\_clf\_eval(y\_test, test\_pred, test\_prol

executed in 17ms, finished 11:26:24 2022-11-23

오차 행렬

[[838 229]

-[212 869]]

정확도: 0.7947, 정밀도: 0.7914, 재현율: 0.803

#### In [30]:

1 get\_clf\_eval(y\_val, val\_pred, val\_proba)

executed in 13ms, finished 11:26:25 2022-11-23

오차 행렬

[[601 183]

[139 688]]

전확도: 0.8001, 정밀도: 0.7899, 재현율: 0.831

#### In [33]:

1 | fi = pd.DataFrame(xgbo.feature\_importance

executed in 13ms, finished 11:28:08 2022-11-23

#### In [34]:

1 fi.to\_csv('fi\_3.csv')

executed in 8ms. finished 11:28:09 2022-11-23

#### In [ ]:

1

