# module 불러오기

```
In [ ]:
    # data load
 1
    from sklearn.datasets import load wine
 3
 4
    # train test split
    from sklearn.model selection import train test split
 5
    # model
 7
    from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
    from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
    from sklearn.svm import SVC
10
    from sklearn.linear model import SGDClassifier
    from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
12
13
    # report
14
15 from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
```

# wine 데이터 불러오기

```
In []:

1  wine = load_wine()
2  print(wine)

In []:

1  wine.target_names

Out[4]:
array(['class_0', 'class_1', 'class_2'], dtype='<U7')

In []:

1  data = wine.data
2  target = wine.target</pre>
```

# train, test 데이터 분리

```
In [ ]:
    X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(data, target, test size=0.2, random state=77
  2
    X_train
Out[6]:
array([[1.146e+01, 3.740e+00, 1.820e+00, ..., 7.500e-01, 2.810e+00,
        5.620e+02],
       [1.368e+01, 1.830e+00, 2.360e+00, ..., 1.230e+00, 2.870e+00,
        9.900e+02],
       [1.369e+01, 3.260e+00, 2.540e+00, ..., 9.600e-01, 1.820e+00,
        6.800e+02],
       [1.305e+01, 1.650e+00, 2.550e+00, ..., 1.120e+00, 2.510e+00,
        1.105e+03],
       [1.184e+01, 8.900e-01, 2.580e+00, ..., 7.900e-01, 3.080e+00,
        5.200e+02],
       [1.247e+01, 1.520e+00, 2.200e+00, ..., 1.160e+00, 2.630e+00,
        9.370e+02]])
```

### 각 모델들 학습 시키기

```
In [ ]:

1  # DecisionTree
2  model_tree = DecisionTreeClassifier()
3  model_tree.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

#### Out[7]:

#### In [ ]:

```
# RandomForest
model_random_forest = RandomForestClassifier()
model_random_forest.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

### Out[8]:

```
RandomForestClassifier(bootstrap=True, ccp_alpha=0.0, class_weight=None, criterion='gini', max_depth=None, max_features='auto', max_leaf_nodes=None, max_samples=None, min_impurity_decrease=0.0, min_impurity_split=None, min_samples_leaf=1, min_samples_split=2, min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0, n_estimators=100, n_jobs=None, oob_score=False, random_state=None, verbose=0, warm start=False)
```

```
In [ ]:
    # SVM
  1
 2 model_svc = SVC()
  3 model svc.fit(X train, y train)
Out[9]:
SVC(C=1.0, break ties=False, cache size=200, class weight=None, coef0=0.0,
    decision function shape='ovr', degree=3, gamma='scale', kernel='rbf',
    max_iter=-1, probability=False, random_state=None, shrinking=True,
    tol=0.001, verbose=False)
In [ ]:
     # SGD
 1
    model_sgd = SGDClassifier()
  3 model sgd.fit(X train, y train)
Out[10]:
SGDClassifier(alpha=0.0001, average=False, class weight=None,
              early_stopping=False, epsilon=0.1, eta0=0.0, fit_intercept=True,
              l1 ratio=0.15, learning rate='optimal', loss='hinge',
              max_iter=1000, n_iter_no_change=5, n_jobs=None, penalty='l2',
              power t=0.5, random state=None, shuffle=True, tol=0.001,
              validation_fraction=0.1, verbose=0, warm_start=False)
In [ ]:
 1 # Logistic Regression
 2 model LR = LogisticRegression()
    model LR.fit(X train, y train)
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/linear model/ logistic.py:940: Conver
genceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
Increase the number of iterations (max iter) or scale the data as shown in:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html (https://scikit-lear
n.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html)
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear model.html#logistic-regression (h
ttps://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear model.html#logistic-regression)
  extra_warning_msg=_LOGISTIC_SOLVER_CONVERGENCE_MSG)
Out[11]:
LogisticRegression(C=1.0, class_weight=None, dual=False, fit_intercept=True,
                   intercept_scaling=1, l1_ratio=None, max_iter=100,
                   multi_class='auto', n_jobs=None, penalty='l2',
                   random_state=None, solver='lbfgs', tol=0.0001, verbose=0,
                   warm start=False)
```

### 모델 사용해보고 평가하기

```
In [ ]:
```

```
# Decision Tree
y_pred = model_tree.predict(X_test)
print(classification_report(y_pred, y_test))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.91	1.00	0.95	10
1	1.00	0.82	0.90	17
2	0.82	1.00	0.90	9
accuracy			0.92	36
macro avg	0.91	0.94	0.92	36
weighted avg	0.93	0.92	0.92	36

### In [ ]:

```
# Random Forest
y_pred = model_random_forest.predict(X_test)
print(classification_report(y_pred, y_test))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	11
_				
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	14
2	1.00	1.00	1.00	11
accuracy			1.00	36
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	36
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	36

### In [ ]:

```
# SVM
y_pred = model_svc.predict(X_test)
print(classification_report(y_pred, y_test))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.82	0.90	0.86	10
1	0.79	0.58	0.67	19
2	0.27	0.43	0.33	7
accuracy			0.64	36
macro avg	0.63	0.64	0.62	36
weighted avg	0.69	0.64	0.65	36

```
In [ ]:
```

```
# SGD
y_pred = model_sgd.predict(X_test)
print(classification_report(y_pred, y_test))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.82	0.69	0.75	13
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
2	0.91	0.43	0.59	23
accuracy			0.53	36
macro avg	0.58	0.38	0.45	36
weighted avg	0.88	0.53	0.65	36

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/\_classification.py:1272: Unde finedMetricWarning: Recall and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in label s with no true samples. Use `zero\_division` parameter to control this behavior. \_warn\_prf(average, modifier, msg\_start, len(result))

### In [ ]:

```
# Logistic Regression
y_pred = model_LR.predict(X_test)
print(classification_report(y_pred, y_test))
```

support	f1-score	recall	precision	
12	0.96	0.92	1.00	0
15	0.90	0.87	0.93	1
9	0.90	1.00	0.82	2
36	0.92			accuracy
36	0.92	0.93	0.92	macro avg
36	0.92	0.92	0.92	weighted avg

Logistic Regression을 사용한다. 처음애는 Decision tree를 사용하려 했지만 overfitting(100%가 나옴)는 경우가 Logistic Regression보다 1가지 더 많았다. accuracy도 비슷하며, 좀 더 안정적으로 나오는 수치를 택해서 Logistic Regression을 택했다.

### In [ ]:

### In [ ]:

1

#### In [ ]:

1