

이 장에서 다룰 내용

- 단일 변수 모델 구축하기
- 교차 유효성 변수 선택하기
- 기본 다항변수 모델 구축하기
- 의사결정나무, 최근접 이웃 모델 시작하기

1. 사용된 데이터

- KDD Cup 2009: Customer Relationship Prediction
- 프랑스 텔레콤 회사 Orange의 대형 마케팅 데이터베이스를 활용하여
- 고객의 이동 (churn),
- 새로운 제품 또는 서비스 (appetency)를 구매,
- 추가적으로 판매하는 성향을 예측하여 판매 수익을 높이는 것(up-selling)
- 을 예측할 수 있는 기회를 제공합니다.

♥ 훈련데이터로 데이터를 부분 샘플링하여 디버깅 하는데 들이는 시간 줄이기

2. 단일 변수 모델 구축하기

- 범주형 변수 테이블로 설명
- 숫자형 변수 범주화 하여 단일 변수 모델 구축

```
table218 <- table(
   Var218=dTrain[,'Var218'],  # Note: 1
   churn=dTrain[,outcome], # Note: 2
   useNA='ifany') # Note: 3
print(table218)
         churn
   Var218
##
     cJvF 19245
                 1220
     UYBR 17860
                 1618
     <NA>
            423
                  152
```

• 변수 218의 레벨로 이탈 그래프 만들기 • 변수 218의 코드값으로 이탈율 그룹화

```
print(table218[,2]/(table218[,1]+table218[,2]))
         cJvF
                     UYBR
                                < NA >
## 0.05961398 0.08306808 0.26434783
```

• 범주형 변수를 위한 단일 변수 모델 함수

```
mkPredC <- function(outCol, varCol, appCol) { # Note: 1
   pPos <- sum(outCol==pos)/length(outCol) # Note: 2
   naTab <- table(as.factor(outCol[is.na(varCol)]))</pre>
   pPosWna <- (naTab/sum(naTab))[pos] # Note: 3
   vTab <- table(as.factor(outCol), varCol)
   pPosWv \leftarrow (vTab[pos,]+1.0e-3*pPos)/(colSums(vTab)+1.0e-3)
   pred <- pPosWv[appCol] # Note: 5</pre>
   pred[is.na(appCol)] <- pPosWna # Note: 6</pre>
   pred[is.na(pred)] <- pPos # Note: 7</pre>
   pred
        # Note: 8
```

• 단일 범주형 변수 모델을 모든 데이터셋에 적용

```
for(v in catVars) {
   pi <- paste('pred', v, sep='')
   dTrain[,pi] <- mkPredC(dTrain[,outcome],dTrain[,v],dTrain[,v])
   dCal[,pi] <- mkPredC(dTrain[,outcome],dTrain[,v],dCal[,v])
   dTest[,pi] <- mkPredC(dTrain[,outcome],dTrain[,v],dTest[,v])
}</pre>
```

• AUC로 범주형 변수 스코어링하기

```
calcAUC <- function(predcol,outcol) {
    perf <- performance(prediction(predcol,outcol==pos),'auc')</pre>
    as.numeric(perf@y.values)
for(v in catVars) {
   pi <- paste('pred', v, sep='')</pre>
   aucTrain <- calcAUC(dTrain[,pi],dTrain[,outcome])</pre>
   if(aucTrain>=0.8) {
      aucCal <- calcAUC(dCal[,pi],dCal[,outcome])</pre>
      print(sprintf("%s, trainAUC: %4.3f calibrationAUC: %4.3f",
        pi,aucTrain,aucCal))
       "predVar200, trainAUC: 0.830 calibrationAUC: 0.565"
## [1] "predVar202, trainAUC: 0.827 calibrationAUC: 0.525"
## [1] "predVar214, trainAUC: 0.830 calibrationAUC: 0.565"
## [1] "predVar217, trainAUC: 0.897 calibrationAUC: 0.553"
```

2-2 숫자형 단일 변수 모델링

• 숫자의 범위로 새로운 범주형 변수 만들기

2-2 숫자형 단일 변수 모델링

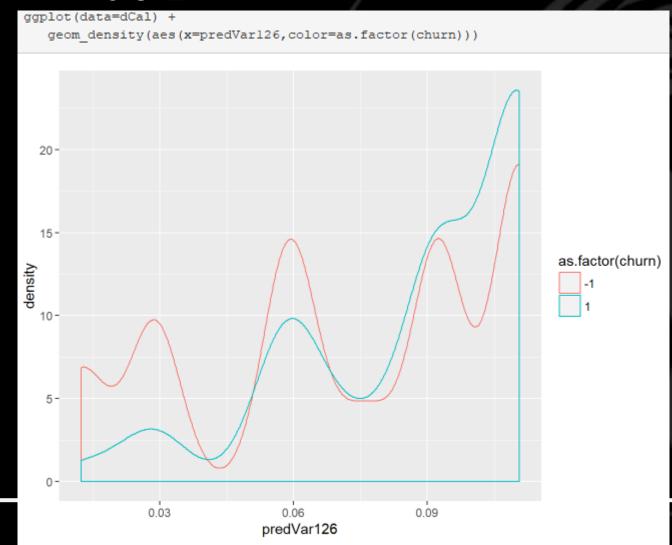
• AUC로 숫자형 변수 스코어링하기

```
for(v in numericVars) {
   pi <- paste('pred', v, sep='')</pre>
   dTrain[,pi] <- mkPredN(dTrain[,outcome],dTrain[,v],dTrain[,v])
   dTest[,pi] <- mkPredN(dTrain[,outcome],dTrain[,v],dTest[,v])</pre>
   dCal[,pi] <- mkPredN(dTrain[,outcome],dTrain[,v],dCal[,v])
   aucTrain <- calcAUC(dTrain[,pi],dTrain[,outcome])</pre>
   if(aucTrain>=0.55) {
      aucCal <- calcAUC(dCal[,pi],dCal[,outcome])</pre>
      print(sprintf("%s, trainAUC: %4.3f calibrationAUC: %4.3f",
        pi,aucTrain,aucCal))
## [1] "predVar6, trainAUC: 0.557 calibrationAUC: 0.554"
## [1] "predVar7, trainAUC: 0.555 calibrationAUC: 0.565"
   [1] "predVarl3, trainAUC: 0.568 calibrationAUC: 0.553"
       "predVar73, trainAUC: 0.608 calibrationAUC: 0.616"
## [1] "predVar74, trainAUC: 0.574 calibrationAUC: 0.566"
## [1] "predVar81, trainAUC: 0.558 calibrationAUC: 0.542"
```

2018 통계학과 데이터분석 학회 유니콘

2-2 숫자형 단일 변수 모델링

• 변수 성능을 그래프로 표현하기





2-3 교차 검증으로 과적합 정도 측정

• 반복 교차 검증 실험 수행

```
var <- 'Var217'
aucs <- rep(0,100)
for(rep in 1:length(aucs)) { # Note: 1
   useForCalRep <- rbinom(n=dim(dTrainAll)[[1]],size=1,prob=0.1)>0
                                                                         # Note: 2
   predRep <- mkPredC(dTrainAll[!useForCalRep,outcome], # Note: 3</pre>
      dTrainAll[!useForCalRep,var],
      dTrainAll[useForCalRep, var])
   aucs[rep] <- calcAUC(predRep,dTrainAll[useForCalRep,outcome]) # Note: 4</pre>
mean (aucs)
## [1] 0.5548469
## [1] 0.5556656
sd(aucs)
## [1] 0.01569641
```

• AIC-inspired 스코어에 따른 변수 선택

```
for(v in catVars) {
                        # Note: 2
  pi <- paste('pred', v, sep='')
 liCheck <- 2*((logLikelyhood(dCal[,outcome],dCal[,pi]) -
      baseRateCheck))
  if(liCheck>minStep) {
     print(sprintf("%s, calibrationScore: %g",
        pi,liCheck))
     selVars <- c(selVars,pi)
## [1] "predVar194, calibrationScore: 5.25759"
## [1] "predVar201, calibrationScore: 5.25521"
## [1] "predVar204, calibrationScore: 5.37414"
## [1] "predVar205, calibrationScore: 24.2323"
## [1] "predVar206, calibrationScore: 34.4434"
## [1] "predVar210, calibrationScore: 10.6681"
       "predVar212, calibrationScore: 6.23409"
       "predVar218, calibrationScore: 13.2455"
      "predVar221, calibrationScore: 12.4098"
      "predVar225, calibrationScore: 22.9074"
## [1] "predVar226, calibrationScore: 6.68931"
## [1] "predVar228, calibrationScore: 15.9644"
## [1] "predVar229, calibrationScore: 24.4946"
```

```
for(v in numericVars) {
  pi <- paste('pred', v, sep='')
  liCheck <- 2*((logLikelyhood(dCal[,outcome],dCal[,pi]) -
      baseRateCheck))
  if(liCheck>=minStep) {
     print(sprintf("%s, calibrationScore: %g",
        pi,liCheck))
     selVars <- c(selVars,pi)
## [1] "predVar6, calibrationScore: 13.2431"
## [1] "predVar7, calibrationScore: 18.685"
## [1] "predVar13, calibrationScore: 10.0632"
## [1] "predVar28, calibrationScore: 11.3864"
## [1] "predVar65, calibrationScore: 9.96938"
## [1] "predVar72, calibrationScore: 12.5353"
## [1] "predVar73, calibrationScore: 48.2524"
## [1] "predVar74, calibrationScore: 19.6324"
## [1] "predVar81, calibrationScore: 8.8741"
## [1] "predVarl13, calibrationScore: 23.136"
## [1] "predVar125, calibrationScore: 6.06029"
## [1] "predVar126, calibrationScore: 74.9556"
## [1] "predVar134, calibrationScore: 5.68144"
## [1] "predVar140, calibrationScore: 16.1816"
## [1] "predVar144, calibrationScore: 15.9858"
## [1] "predVar189, calibrationScore: 42.3059"
```

• 결정나무 모델에 적용하기1

```
library('rpart')
fV <- paste(outcome,'>0 ~ ',
   paste(c(catVars,numericVars),collapse=' + '),sep='')
tmodel <- rpart(fV,data=dTrain)</pre>
print(calcAUC(predict(tmodel,newdata=dTrain),dTrain[,outcome]))
## [1] 0.9241265
## [1] 0.9241265
print(calcAUC(predict(tmodel,newdata=dTest),dTest[,outcome]))
## [1] 0.5266172
## [1] 0.5266172
print(calcAUC(predict(tmodel,newdata=dCal),dCal[,outcome]))
## [1] 0.5126917
## [1] 0.5126917
```

```
tVars <- paste('pred',c(catVars,numericVars),sep='')
fV2 <- paste(outcome, '>0 ~ ',paste(tVars,collapse=' + '),sep='')
tmodel <- rpart(fV2,data=dTrain)</pre>
print(calcAUC(predict(tmodel,newdata=dTrain),dTrain[,outcome]))
## [1] 0.928669
## [1] 0.928669
print(calcAUC(predict(tmodel,newdata=dTest),dTest[,outcome]))
## [1] 0.5390648
## [1] 0.5390648
print(calcAUC(predict(tmodel,newdata=dCal),dCal[,outcome]))
## [1] 0.5384152
## [1] 0.5384152
```

• 결정나무 모델에 적용하기2

```
tmodel <- rpart(fV2,data=dTrain,
   control=rpart.control(cp=0.001,minsplit=1000,
      minbucket=1000, maxdepth=5)
print(calcAUC(predict(tmodel,newdata=dTrain),dTrain[,outcome]))
## [1] 0.9421195
## [1] 0.9421195
print(calcAUC(predict(tmodel,newdata=dTest),dTest[,outcome]))
## [1] 0.5794633
## [1] 0.5794633
print(calcAUC(predict(tmodel,newdata=dCal),dCal[,outcome]))
## [1] 0.547967
```

```
f <- paste(outcome,'>0 ~ ',paste(selVars,collapse=' + '),sep='')
tmodel <- rpart(f,data=dTrain,
   control=rpart.control(cp=0.001,minsplit=1000,
      minbucket=1000, maxdepth=5)
print(calcAUC(predict(tmodel,newdata=dTrain),dTrain[,outcome]))
## [1] 0.6906852
## [1] 0.6906852
print(calcAUC(predict(tmodel,newdata=dTest),dTest[,outcome]))
## [1] 0.6843595
## [1] 0.6843595
print(calcAUC(predict(tmodel,newdata=dCal),dCal[,outcome]))
## [1] 0.6669301
```

• 결정나무 출력하기

```
print(tmodel)
## n= 40518
##
## node), split, n, deviance, yval
         * denotes terminal node
##

    root 40518 2769.3550 0.07379436

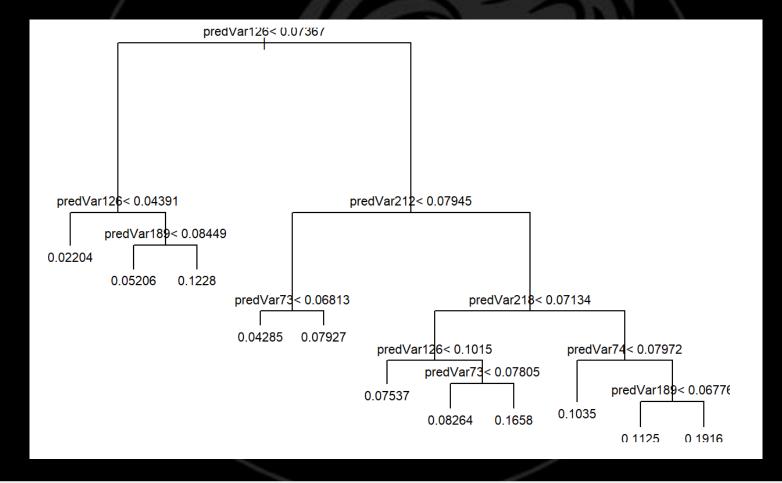
      2) predVar126< 0.07366888 18188 726.4097 0.04167583</p>
##
        4) predVar126< 0.04391312 8804 189.7251 0.02203544 *
##
        5) predVar126>=0.04391312 9384 530.1023 0.06010230
         10) predVar189< 0.08449448 8317 410.4571 0.05206204 *
##
         11) predVar189>=0.08449448 1067 114.9166 0.12277410 *
##

    predVar126>=0.07366888 22330 2008.9000 0.09995522

##
        6) predVar212< 0.07944508 8386 484.2499 0.06153112</p>
         12) predVar73< 0.06813291 4084 167.5012 0.04285015 *
##
         13) predVar73>=0.06813291 4302 313.9705 0.07926546 *
        7) predVar212>=0.07944508 13944 1504.8230 0.12306370
         14) predVar218< 0.07134103 6728 580.7390 0.09542212
           28) predVar126< 0.1015407 3901 271.8426 0.07536529 *
##
           29) predVar126>=0.1015407 2827 305.1617 0.12309870
##
             58) predVar73< 0.07804522 1452 110.0826 0.08264463 *
##
             59) predVar73>=0.07804522 1375 190.1935 0.16581820 *
##
         15) predVar218>=0.07134103 7216 914.1502 0.14883590
##
           30) predVar74< 0.0797246 2579 239.3579 0.10352850 *
##
           31) predVar74>=0.0797246 4637 666.5538 0.17403490
             62) predVar189< 0.06775545 1031 102.9486 0.11251210 *
             63) predVar189>=0.06775545 3606 558.5871 0.19162510 *
```

• 결정나무 그리기

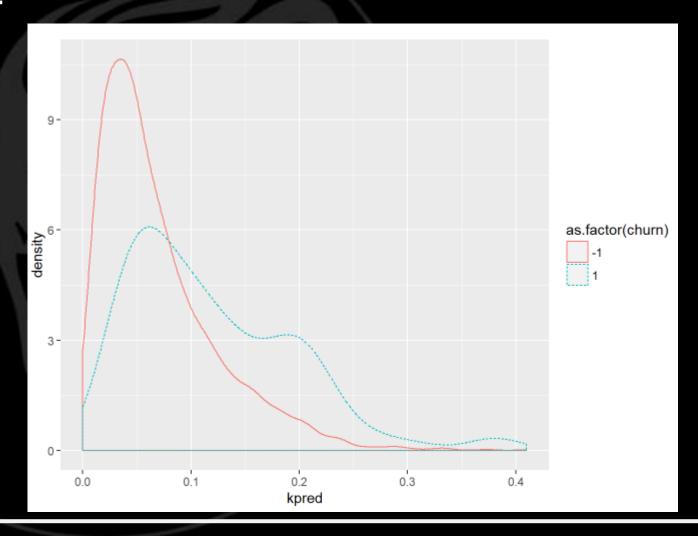
```
par(cex=0.7)
plot(tmodel)
text(tmodel)
```



• K 최근접 이웃 메서드(KNN; K-nearest neighbot)

```
library('class')
nK <- 200
knnTrain <- dTrain[,selVars]</pre>
                               # Note: 1
knnCl <- dTrain[,outcome] == pos # Note: 2
knnPred <- function(df) { # Note: 3</pre>
    knnDecision <- knn(knnTrain,df,knnCl,k=nK,prob=T)</pre>
    ifelse(knnDecision==TRUE, # Note: 4
       attributes (knnDecision) $prob,
       1-(attributes(knnDecision)$prob))
print(calcAUC(knnPred(dTrain[,selVars]),dTrain[,outcome])
## [1] 0.7437617
## [1] 0.7443927
print(calcAUC(knnPred(dCal[,selVars]),dCal[,outcome]))
## [1] 0.7131476
## [1] 0.7119394
print(calcAUC(knnPred(dTest[,selVars]),dTest[,outcome]))
## [1] 0.7179175
```

• 밀도그래프를 이용한 KNN의 성능



• 검증 데이터를 사용한 KNN의 ROC 곡선

```
plotROC <- function(predcol,outcol) {
   perf <- performance(prediction(predcol,outcol==pos), 'tpr', 'fpr')
   pf <- data.frame(
      FalsePositivePate=perf@x.values[[1]],
      TruePositiveRate=perf@y.values[[1]])
   ggplot() +
      geom_line(data=pf,aes(x=FalsePositivePate,y=TruePositivePate)) +
      geom_line(aes(x=c(0,1),y=c(0,1)))
}
print(plotROC(knnPred(dTest[,selVars]),dTest[,outcome]))</pre>
```

