```
In [1]: # 머신러닝
        # 객실 사용 여부 관련 데이터
        # 1. 데이터 탐색
        import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        hotel=pd.read_csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ADPclass/ADP_book_ver01/main/data/hotel_bookings.csv")
        #결측
        hotel.isna().sum()
Out[1]: is canceled
                                             0
        deposit type
                                             0
        lead_time
        stays_in_weekend_nights
                                             0
        stays in week nights
                                             0
        is_repeated_guest
                                           358
        previous cancellations
                                             0
        previous bookings not canceled
                                             0
        booking_changes
                                             0
        days_in_waiting_list
                                             0
        adr
                                          1063
        dtype: int64
        hotel.info()
In [2]:
       <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
       RangeIndex: 20000 entries, 0 to 19999
       Data columns (total 11 columns):
           Column
        #
                                           Non-Null Count Dtype
           is_canceled
                                            20000 non-null int64
           deposit_type
                                           20000 non-null object
        2
           lead time
                                           19995 non-null float64
        3
           stays_in_weekend_nights
                                           20000 non-null int64
           stays_in_week_nights
                                           20000 non-null int64
           is repeated quest
                                           19642 non-null float64
           previous_cancellations
                                           20000 non-null int64
           previous_bookings_not_canceled 20000 non-null int64
           booking_changes
                                           20000 non-null int64
           days_in_waiting_list
                                           20000 non-null int64
           adr
                                           18937 non-null float64
        10
       dtypes: float64(3), int64(7), object(1)
       memory usage: 1.7+ MB
```

In [3]: hotel.describe()

Out[3]:		is_canceled	lead_time	stays_in_weekend_nights	stays_in_week_nights	is_repeated_guest	previous_cancellations	previous_booking
	count	20000.00000	19995.000000	20000.000000	20000.000000	19642.000000	20000.000000	
	mean	0.12000	85.978345	0.892550	2.380400	0.038133	0.032900	
	std	0.32497	96.427240	0.952077	1.777345	0.191521	0.455552	
	min	0.00000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
	25%	0.00000	11.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
	50%	0.00000	51.000000	1.000000	2.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
	75%	0.00000	132.000000	2.000000	3.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
	max	1.00000	629.000000	13.000000	30.000000	1.000000	26.000000	

```
In [4]: # hotel.groupby(hotel['deposit type']).mean()['adr']
       hotel.groupby('deposit_type').mean()['adr']
Out[4]: deposit type
       No Deposit
                   101.965190
        Non Refund
                     89.689476
        Refundable
                     67.456154
       Name: adr, dtype: float64
In [5]: # 결측치 존재 여부
       # 결측치가 있는 변수 3개 결측치의 개수는 총 1426
       # 종속 변수는 int , 독립변수는 object, int, float object는 인코딩 해줄필요 있음
       # 종속변수인 deposit_type은 대부분 No
       #1-2 결측치를 탐색하고 대체 방법 및 근거를 제시하시오
       # 결측치가 있는 변수는 리드타임, 재이용 고객, adr이다. leadtiem은 1%미만으로 삭제한다.
       # is repeated guest 최빈값 대체 adr은 type별 평균 adr
       hotel_nonull=hotel
       hotel_nonull.dropna(subset=['lead_time'],axis=0,inplace=True)
       #binary is repeated guest 최빈값으로
       hotel_nonull['is_repeated_guest'] = hotel_nonull['is_repeated_guest'].fillna(0)
       # adr 은 연속형변수라 평균 대치법을 사용
       # 보증금 유형에 따라 adr이 다르기 때문에
       # adr 그룹별 평균을 이요
```

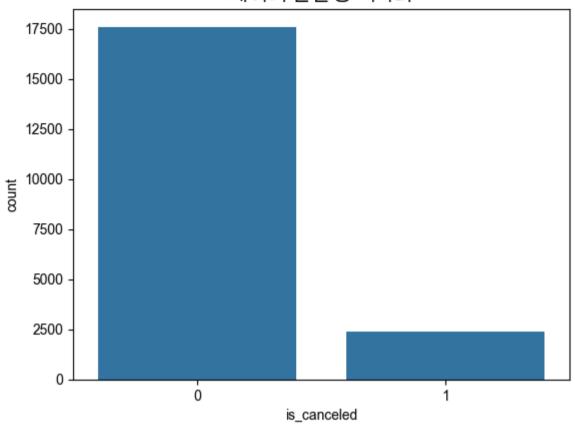
```
fill_mean_func=lambda g:g.fillna(g.mean())
         hotel nonull=hotel nonull.groupby(['deposit type']).apply(fill mean func)
        hotel nonull
In [6]:
Out[6]:
                              is_canceled lead_time stays_in_weekend_nights stays_in_week_nights is_repeated_guest previous_cancellations previous
         deposit_type
                                                                                                                 0.0
           No Deposit
                           0
                                       0
                                               105.0
                                                                           2
                                                                                                 5
                                                                                                                                         0
                                       0
                                              303.0
                                                                                                                 0.0
                           1
                                                                           2
                                                                                                 2
                                                                                                                                         0
                                               33.0
                                                                                                                 0.0
                           2
                                       0
                                                                           2
                                                                                                 3
                                                                                                                                         0
                           3
                                       0
                                               48.0
                                                                           0
                                                                                                                 0.0
                                                                                                 1
                                                                                                                                         0
                                                                                                7
                           4
                                       0
                                               216.0
                                                                           4
                                                                                                                 0.0
                                                                                                                                         0
                                       ...
          Refundable 15249
                                                                                                                 0.0
                                       0
                                              169.0
                                                                           0
                                                                                                 3
                                                                                                                                         0
                                                                           2
                      15428
                                       0
                                              339.0
                                                                                                 5
                                                                                                                 0.0
                                                                                                                                         0
                       15661
                                       0
                                              169.0
                                                                           1
                                                                                                 3
                                                                                                                 0.0
                                                                                                                                         0
                      16644
                                       0
                                              169.0
                                                                                                3
                                                                                                                 0.0
                                                                           1
                                                                                                                                         0
                       16851
                                               169.0
                                                                                                                 0.0
                                       0
                                                                           1
                                                                                                 3
                                                                                                                                         0
        19995 rows × 10 columns
```

```
In [7]: deposit_type=pd.Series([a[0]for a in hotel_nonull.index.tolist()], index=[a[1]for a in hotel_nonull.index.tolist()])
hotel_nonull.index=hotel_nonull.index.droplevel(0)
hotel_nonull['deposit_type']=deposit_type
```

```
In [8]: hotel_nonull.isna().sum()
```

```
Out[8]: is_canceled
                                          0
        lead time
        stays in weekend nights
                                          0
        stays_in_week_nights
                                          0
        is repeated quest
                                          0
        previous cancellations
                                          0
        previous_bookings_not_canceled
        booking changes
        days in waiting list
                                          0
        adr
                                          0
        deposit_type
                                          0
        dtype: int64
In []: #1-4 데이터 불균형을 시각화 하고 식별하고 불균형 판단 근거를 작성하시오
        import seaborn as sns
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from matplotlib import font manager.rc
        font path='/Library/Fonts/Arial Unicode.ttf'
        # font_path = 'C:/Windows/Fonts/malgun.ttf'
        # font path = '/usr/share/fonts/truetype/nanum/NanumGothic.ttf'font path = '/usr/share/fonts/nanum/NanumGothic.ttf'
        font=font manager.FontProperties(fname=font path).get name()
        rc('font',family=font)
        sns.countplot(x='is canceled',data=hotel nonull)
        plt.title('데이터 불균형 시각화',fontsize=14)
        plt.show()
        ratio0=round(len(hotel nonull[hotel nonull['is canceled']==0])/len(hotel nonull)*100,2)
        ratio1=round(len(hotel_nonull[hotel_nonull['is_canceled']==1])/len(hotel_nonull)*100,2)
        print('이비율', ratio0)
        print('1비율', ratio1)
        plt.show()
```

데이터 불균형 시각화



0비율 88.0 1비율 12.0

```
In [10]: # 1-5 오버 샘플링 기법을 설명하고 비교한 뒤 2개 법을 선정하고 근거를 제시하시오
# 소수 레이블을 다수 레이블 수만큼 중식시켜 학습에 충분한 데이터를 확보하는 기법이다. 언더 샘플링은 데이터 손실의 문제로
# 예측성능이 저하 되는 단점이 있으므로 일반적으로 불균형한 데이터를 처리하는 방식으로 오버 샘플링을 사용한다.
# 1. 랜덤 오버셈플링
# 단순 복사하는 방식으로 과적학 발생가능성 있지만 사용방법이 간단하다다는 장점이었다.
# 2. SMOTE
# k 근접 이웃을 찾아 해당 데이터와 k개 이웃들의 차이를 일정 값으로 만들어 기존데이터와 약간의 차이를 지닌 새로운 데이터를 생성하는 방법
# 느리자만, 과적합 예방
# 1-6 이유 SMOTE와 오버랜덤 샘플릴 선택

hotel_nonull=pd.get_dummies(hotel_nonull)
from imblearn.over_sampling import RandomOverSampler,SMOTE
import time

X=hotel_nonull[hotel_nonull.columns.difference(['is_canceled'])]
y=hotel_nonull['is_canceled']
```

```
start=time.time()
         ros=RandomOverSampler(random state=42)
         X ro, y ro=ros.fit resample(X,y)
         print(time.time()-start)
         start=time.time()
         sm=SMOTE(random state=42)
         X_sm,y_sm=sm.fit_resample(X,y)
         print(time.time()-start)
        0.018808841705322266
        0.014161825180053711
In [11]: from sklearn.model selection import train test split
         from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
         from sklearn.metrics import classification report
         X train, X test, Y train, Y test = train test split(X, y, stratify=y, random state=42, test size=0.2)
         clf=RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=100,min samples split=10)
         clf.fit(X_train,Y_train)
         print(classification_report(Y_test,clf.predict(X_test)))
         X train, X test, Y train, Y test = train test split(X ro, y ro, stratify=y ro, random state=42, test size=0.2)
         clf=RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=100,min samples split=10)
         clf.fit(X_train,Y_train)
         print(classification report(Y test,clf.predict(X test)))
         X_train,X_test,Y_train,Y_test = train_test_split(X_sm,y_sm,stratify=y_sm,random state=42,test size=0.2)
         clf=RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100,min_samples_split=10)
         clf.fit(X train, Y train)
         print(classification report(Y test,clf.predict(X test)))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0 1	0.92 0.97	1.00 0.36	0.96 0.53	3519 480
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.94 0.93	0.68 0.92	0.92 0.74 0.91	3999 3999 3999
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0 1	0.97 0.93	0.93 0.98	0.95 0.95	3519 3519
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.95 0.95	0.95 0.95	0.95 0.95 0.95	7038 7038 7038
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0 1	0.88 0.89	0.90 0.88	0.89 0.89	3519 3519
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.89 0.89	0.89 0.89	0.89 0.89 0.89	7038 7038 7038

1) 가설검정 (평균 = 60인가?)

• 가설(보통 양측):

• $H_0: \mu = 60$

• $H_1: \mu \neq 60$

• 표본: n=10, 표본평균 $ar{x}$, 표본표준편차 s

• 검정통계량(모분산 미지, n=10 → t-검정):

$$t=rac{ar{x}-60}{s/\sqrt{n}},\quad df=n-1=9$$

- 의사결정(유의수준 $\alpha = 0.05$, 양측):
 - 임계값: $t_{0.975,9}pprox \mathbf{2.262}$
 - |t| > 2.262 이면 H_0 기각("60이 아니다" 유의), 아니면 채택(기각 못 함).
 - 또는 p값(양측) $p=2\left[1-F_{t,9}(|t|)\right]$ 로 판단.

만약 모표준편차 σ 가 **알려져 있다면** z-검정 사용:

 $z=(ar{x}-60)/(\sigma/\sqrt{n})$, 임계값 1.96(양측, 5%).

2) "오차한계 5"일 때 최소 표본수 n

여기서 **오차한계(E)**는 95% 신뢰구간의 $\pm E$ 를 뜻한다고 해석합니다(절대 단위 5).

• 기획 단계 표본수 공식(평균 추정)

모표준편차를 σ 로 두면

 $n_0=\left(\frac{z_{0.975}}{sigma}\right)^2 \quad 1.96$

 σ 를 모르면 **파일럿의 표본표준편차** s(여기선 n=10의 s)로 대체하는 것이 일반적입니다:

$$npprox \left(rac{1.96\,s}{5}
ight)^2,$$
 올림

작은 표본 보정(t-값 반영)

In []: #*통계분석*

```
# 공장에서는 시제품의 농도가 60% 라고 주장하며 품질 관리팀에서 10개의 샘플을 뽑았다. 유의 수준 5% 안에 검증하시오
         # 1-1 연구가설, 귀무가설작성하시요
         # 1-2 유효한 샘플 수를 계산하시오
         # 1-3 검정통계량을 구하고 ㅏ연구가설 채택 여부를 계산하시오
         import scipy.stats as stats
         data=[52,61,61,60,26,45,60,35,60,14]
         print(stats.shapiro(data))# 비모수
         # 1-1 HO : 600/Ch.
         # H1: 600/ OFLICE.
         # 윌콕슨 써야겠다 생각.
         import numpy as np
         std=np.std(data)
         # 정규 분포
         print((stats.t.ppf(q=0.025,df=9)*std/5)**2)# 오차 한계 5 신뢰수준 0.05 를 넣고 z 인데 양측검정이므로 변경하였음.
         print(stats.wilcoxon(np.array(data)-60))# 기각 이므로 60이 아니다.
        ShapiroResult(statistic=0.8137151002883911, pvalue=0.02126994915306568)
        53,22868006902618
       WilcoxonResult(statistic=3.0, pvalue=0.0625089161964483)
        /opt/homebrew/Caskroom/miniforge/base/envs/general/lib/python3.11/site-packages/scipy/stats/_morestats.py:4088: UserWarning: Exa
        ct p-value calculation does not work if there are zeros. Switching to normal approximation.
         warnings.warn("Exact p-value calculation does not work if there are "
        /opt/homebrew/Caskroom/miniforge/base/envs/general/lib/python3.11/site-packages/scipy/stats/_morestats.py:4102: UserWarning: Sam
        ple size too small for normal approximation.
         warnings.warn("Sample size too small for normal approximation.")
In [27]: #통계2
         import pandas as pd
         from urllib.parse import urlsplit, urlunsplit, quote, parse qsl, urlencode
         from urllib.parse import urlparse, urlunparse, quote, parse_qsl, urlencode
         def url_to_ascii(url: str) -> str:
            한글/공백 등 비ASCII 문자가 들어간 URL을
            - 호스트: IDNA(punycode)
            - path/params/query/fragment: UTF-8 percent-encoding
            으로 변환 (ASCII only).
             .....
            s = urlparse(url) # <-- urlsplit 대신 urlparse
            # 1) 호스트를 IDNA(punycode)로
```

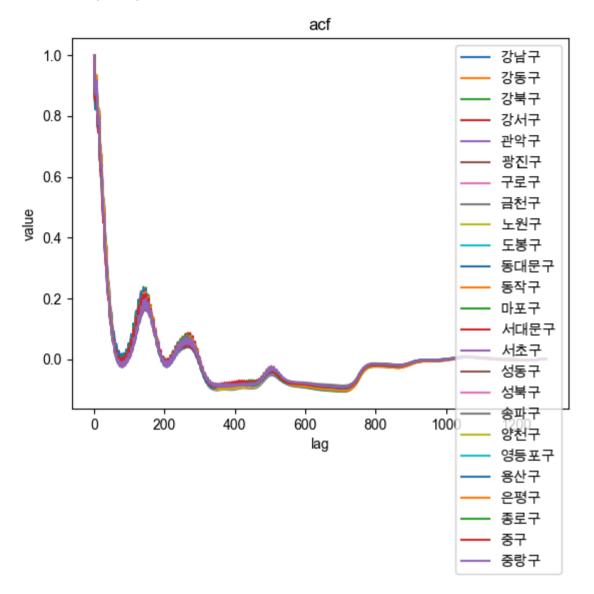
```
host = s.hostname or ""
             try:
                host ascii = host.encode("idna").decode("ascii") if host else ""
             except Exception:
                host ascii = host
            # userinfo와 port 복원
             userinfo = ""
            if s.username is not None:
                userinfo = quote(s.username, safe="-. ~")
                if s.password is not None:
                     userinfo += ":" + quote(s.password, safe="-. ~")
                userinfo += "@"
             port = f":{s.port}" if s.port else ""
             netloc = f"{userinfo}{host ascii}{port}"
             # 2) 경로/파라미터/쿼리/프래그먼트 인코딩
             path = quote(s.path, safe="/-. ~%")
             params = quote(s.params, safe=";=-. ~%")
             # 쿼리는 key=value 단위로 재인코딩 (공백을 %20로 유지)
             query_pairs = parse_qsl(s.query, keep_blank_values=True)
             query = urlencode(query pairs, doseg=True, safe="-. ~", encoding="utf-8", quote via=quote)
             fragment = guote(s.fragment, safe="-. ~%")
             return urlunparse((s.scheme, netloc, path, params, query, fragment))
         # url=url to ascii("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ADPclass/ADP book ver01/main/data/서울특별시 코로나19.csv")
         # covid=pd.read csv(url)
         covid=pd.read excel("/Users/dongunyun/github.com/PREP ADP/서울시 자치구별 코로나 확진자, 사망자 현황(일자별).xlsx")
In [28]: from urllib.parse import urlparse, urlunparse, quote, unquote, parse qsl, urlencode
```

```
def url_to_ascii(url: str) -> str:
    """사람이 읽기 좋은(한글 포함) URL -> RFC3986 ASCII URL"""
    s = urlparse(url)
    host = s.hostname or ""
    try:
        host_ascii = host.encode("idna").decode("ascii") if host else ""
    except Exception:
        host_ascii = host
    userinfo = ""
    if s.username is not None:
        userinfo = quote(s.username, safe="-._~")
        if s.password is not None:
        userinfo += ":" + quote(s.password, safe="-._~")
        userinfo += "@"
```

```
port = f":{s.port}" if s.port else ""
    netloc = f"{userinfo}{host ascii}{port}"
    path = quote(s.path, safe="/-. ~%")
    params = quote(s.params, safe=";=-. ~%")
    g pairs = parse gsl(s.guery, keep blank values=True)
   # 공백은 %20로 통일 (quote_via=quote)
    query = urlencode(q pairs, doseq=True, safe="-. ~", encoding="utf-8", quote via=quote)
    fragment = quote(s.fragment, safe="-. ~%")
    return urlunparse((s.scheme, netloc, path, params, query, fragment))
def url_to_unicode(url: str) -> str:
    """RFC3986 ASCII URL(퍼센트/푸니코드) → 사람이 읽기 좋은 한글 URL"""
    s = urlparse(url)
   # 호스트: punycode → 유니코드
   host = s.hostname or ""
    try:
       host_uni = host.encode("ascii").decode("idna") if host else ""
    except Exception:
       host uni = host
    # userinfo 복원
    username = unquote(s.username) if s.username else None
    password = unquote(s.password) if s.password else None
    userinfo = ""
    if username is not None:
       userinfo = username + (f":{password}" if password is not None else "") + "@"
    port = f":{s.port}" if s.port else ""
    netloc = f"{userinfo}{host uni}{port}"
    path = unquote(s.path, encoding="utf-8")
    params = unquote(s.params, encoding="utf-8")
    # 쿼리는 안전하게 파싱해서 key=value 문자열로 복원(사람이 읽기 좋게)
    q_pairs = parse_qsl(s.query, keep_blank_values=True, encoding="utf-8")
    query = %".join([f"{k}={v}" if v != "" else f"{k}=" for k, v in q_pairs])
    fragment = unquote(s.fragment, encoding="utf-8")
    return urlunparse((s.scheme, netloc, path, params, query, fragment))
def is_well_encoded(ascii_url: str) -> bool:
    '잘 인코딩됐는지' 체크: ASCII URL을 디코드→다시 인코드 했을 때
    정규화된 ASCII가 동일한지 비교.
    try:
       return url_to_ascii(url_to_unicode(ascii_url)) == url_to_ascii(ascii_url)
```

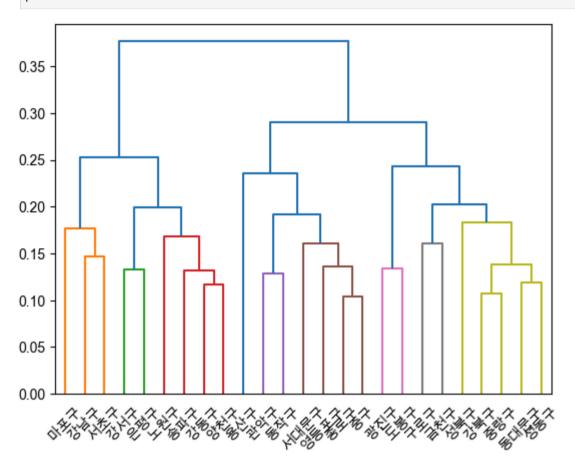
```
except Exception:
                 return False
         url_to_unicode(url)
         'https://raw.qithubusercontent.com/ADPclass/ADP book ver01/main/data/서울특별시 코로나19.csv'
Out[28]:
In [29]: covid new=[]
         column_name=[a for a in covid.columns]# if 'Unnamed' not in a]
         for idx,row in covid.iterrows():
             if idx==0:
                 continue
             if idx==len(covid)-1:
                 continue
             row new={}
             row new[column name[0]]=row.iloc[0]
             for i in range(1,len(row),2):
                 row new[column name[i]]=row.iloc[i]+row.iloc[i+1]
             covid new.append(row new)
In [30]: covid_new=pd.DataFrame(covid_new)
         print(covid new.shape)
        (1284, 29)
In [31]: covid1=covid_new[covid_new.columns.difference(['구분','기타','타시도','총합계'])]
         import numpy as np
         import statsmodels.api as sm
         from statsmodels.tsa.arima process import ArmaProcess
         def acf(x,n_lags):
             return sm.tsa.stattools.acf(x,nlags=n_lags)
         n lags=1284
         lag_arr=np.repeat(n_lags,covid1.shape[1])
         acf_list=list(map(acf,covid1.transpose().to_numpy(),lag_arr))
         acf_df=pd.DataFrame(acf_list).transpose()
         acf_df.columns=covid1.columns
         acf_df=acf_df.T
In [41]: acf_df.T.plot()
         plt.xlabel('lag')
         plt.ylabel('value')
         plt.title('acf')
```

Out[41]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'acf')



```
import scipy.cluster.hierarchy as sch
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import font_manager, rc
font_path='/Library/Fonts/Arial Unicode.ttf'
font= font_manager.FontProperties(fname=font_path).get_name()
rc('font',family=font)
plt.figure()
label=acf_df.index
dend1=sch.linkage(acf_df,method='average')
cutoff=0.5*max(dend1[:,2])#거리임
```

```
dend_res1=sch.dendrogram(dend1,color_threshold=cutoff,labels=label)
plt.show()
```



```
In [45]: import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from sklearn.datasets import make_blobs from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler from sklearn.cluster import AgglomerativeClustering from scipy.cluster.hierarchy import dendrogram

# --- sklearn 모델에서 멘트로그램을 그리기 위한 헬퍼 --- def plot_dendrogram(model, **kwargs):
"""

sklearn AgglomerativeClustering 모델의 children_/distances_로 SciPy dendrogram을 그립니다.
"""

# 각 merge에 포함된 샘플 수 계산
```

```
counts = np.zeros(model.children .shape[0])
    n samples = len(model.labels )
    for i, merge in enumerate(model.children ):
        cnt = 0
        for child idx in merge:
            if child idx < n samples: # leaf node</pre>
                cnt += 1
            else:
                cnt += counts[child idx - n samples]
        counts[i] = cnt
    linkage matrix = np.column stack(
        [model.children_, model.distances_, counts]
    ).astype(float)
    dendrogram(linkage matrix, **kwargs)
# --- 예시 데이터 ---
# X, y_true = make_blobs(n_samples=200, centers=4, cluster_std=1.1, random_state=7)
X = StandardScaler().fit_transform(acf_df)
# --- 전체 트리 학습 (덴드로그램 용) ---
# distances 를 얻기 위해 distance threshold=0, n clusters=None로 설정
    model_full = AgglomerativeClustering(
       linkage="average",
       distance_threshold=0.0,
       n clusters=None,
       compute distances=True, # 구버전 sklearn이면 TypeError → except 분기로 처리
except TypeError:
    model_full = AgglomerativeClustering(
       linkage="ward",
       distance_threshold=0.0,
       n_clusters=None,
model_full.fit(X)
# --- 덴드로그램 ---
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
plt.title("Hierarchical Clustering Dendrogram (sklearn)")
plot_dendrogram(model_full, truncate_mode="level", p=5,labels=acf_df.index) # 깊이 제한(옵션)
plt.xlabel("Merged sample index or (cluster size)")
plt.ylabel("Distance")
```

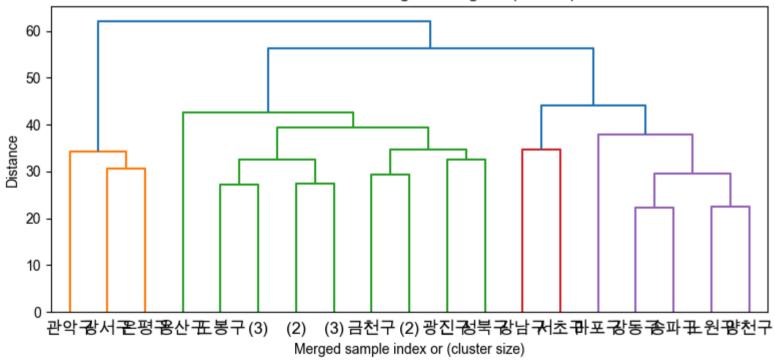
```
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

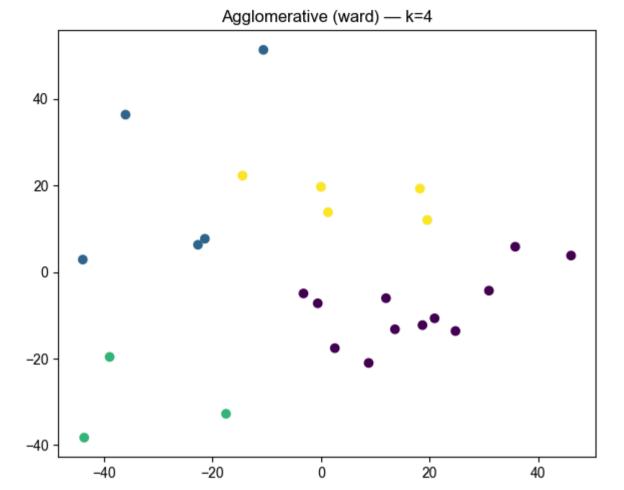
# --- 원하는 클러스터 개수로 자르기 ---
k = 4

model_k = AgglomerativeClustering(linkage="ward", n_clusters=k)
labels = model_k.fit_predict(X)

from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
# --- 산점도 시각화 ---
pca=PCA()
PCA_X=pca.fit_transform(X)
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 5))
plt.scatter(PCA_X[:, 0], PCA_X[:, 1], c=labels)
plt.title(f"Agglomerative (ward) - k={k}")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

Hierarchical Clustering Dendrogram (sklearn)





In []: