Pregnancies Glucose Bouchessure SkinThickness Insulin BM Diabetes Pedigree Function Age Outcome 1	
데이터 전처리 null값 제거 X,Y 데이터 설정 1:	
data = data.dropna() # null & MA	
<pre>X = data.drop(['Outcome'],axis = 1) X.head() X = np.asarray(X) print(X) [[6. 148. 72. 33.6 0.627 50.] [1. 85. 66. 26.6 0.351 31.]</pre>	
<pre>print(X) [[6. 148. 72. 33.6 0.627 50.] [1. 85. 66. 26.6 0.351 31.]</pre>	
[8. 183. 64 23.3 0.672 32.]	
<pre>[5. 121. 72 26.2 0.245 30.] [1. 126. 60 30.1 0.349 47.] [1. 93. 70 30.4 0.315 23.]] Y = data['Outcome'].values Y = np.asarray(Y) np.min(X,axis = 0)</pre>	
np.max(Y,axis = 0) [1]: 1 [데이터 노멀라이즈 진행	
# 데이터 노멀라이즈 X = ((X - np.min(X, axis = 0)) / (np.max(X, axis = 0) - np.min(X, axis = 0))) X	
0.48333333], [0.05882353, 0.42713568, 0.54098361,, 0.39642325, 0.11656704, 0.16666667], [0.47058824, 0.91959799, 0.52459016,, 0.34724292, 0.25362938, 0.18333333],, [0.29411765, 0.6080402 , 0.59016393,, 0.390462 , 0.07130658,	
0.15], [0.05882353, 0.63316583, 0.49180328,, 0.4485842 , 0.11571307, 0.43333333], [0.05882353, 0.46733668, 0.57377049,, 0.45305514, 0.10119556, 0.03333333]])	
훈련용 테스트용 데이터 분리 train_x = X[:int(len(X) * 0.8)] train_y = Y[:int(len(X) * 0.8)] test_x = X[int(len(X) * 0.8):] test y = Y[int(len(X) * 0.8):]	
train_x.shape (614, 8)	
: train_y.shape : (614,) : # 5348 5 AF8 5 O 5 5329	
# Eds, uses upon Eds #from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split #train_x, test_x, train_y, test_y = \ # train_test_split(X,Y,test_size = 0.2)	
#print(train_x.shape, test_x.shape) 신경망구축	
### from tensorflow import keras EPOCHS = 100 model = keras.Sequential([keras.layers.Dense(8), #입력층	
<pre>keras.layers.Dense(16,activation = "tanh"), keras.layers.Dense(64,activation = "tanh"), keras.layers.Dense(256,activation = "tanh"), keras.layers.Dense(256,activation = "relu"), keras.layers.Dropout(rate = 0.3), keras.layers.Dense(1,activation = "sigmoid")])</pre>	
# 0,10 \text{ binary_crossentropy} model.compile(optimizer= "adam", loss = "binary_crossentropy", metrics = ['accuracy']) early_stop = keras_callbacks_EarlyStopping(monitor = 'yal_loss' patience = 20)	
<pre>early_stop = keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor = 'val_loss',patience = 20) history = model.fit(train_x,train_y, epochs = EPOCHS,</pre>	
2022-01-07 09:42:30.198163: I tensorflow/core/platform/cpu_feature_guard.cc:145] This TensorFlow binary is optimized with Intel(R) MKL-DNN to use the for structions in performance critical operations: SSE4.1 SSE4.2 To enable them in non-MKL-DNN operations, rebuild TensorFlow with the appropriate compiler flags. 2022-01-07 09:42:30.199571: I tensorflow/core/common_runtime/process_util.cc:115] Creating new thread pool with default inter op setting: 8. Tune using lelism_threads for best performance.	
Train on 614 samples, validate on 154 samples Epoch 1/100 614/614 [====================================	
Epoch 4/100 614/614 [====================================	
614/614 [====================================	
Epoch 11/100 614/614 [====================================	
614/614 [====================================	
Epoch 18/100 614/614 [====================================	
614/614 [====================================	
Epoch 25/100 614/614 [====================================	
614/614 [====================================	
Epoch 32/100 614/614 [====================================	
614/614 [====================================	
Epoch 39/100 614/614 [====================================	
614/614 [====================================	
Epoch 46/100 614/614 [====================================	
614/614 [====================================	
614/614 [====================================	
Epoch 56/100 614/614 [============] - 0s 244us/sample - loss: 0.4382 - accuracy: 0.7915 - val_loss: 0.4520 - val_accuracy: 0.7987 모델의정확도 81%	
np.max(history.history["val_accuracy"]) 0.8116883 # 예측값 비교해보기 pred = model.predict(train x[:5])	
<pre>pred array([[0.49149513],</pre>	
<pre>train_y[:5] array([1, 0, 1, 0, 1])</pre>	
모델시각화 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt	
<pre>train_history = history.history["loss"] validate_history = history.history["val_loss"] fig = plt.figure(figsize = (8,8)) plt.title("loss history") plt.xlabel("EPOCH")</pre>	
<pre>plt.ylabel("LOSS Function") plt.plot(train_history, "red") plt.plot(validate_history, "blue") plt.show()</pre> <pre>loss history</pre>	
0.65 -	
0.60 - 0.55 - 0.55 -	
0.50	
0.45	
<pre>train_history = history.history['accuracy'] validate_history = history.history['val_accuracy']</pre>	
<pre>fig = plt.figure(figsize = (8,8)) plt.title("accuracy history") plt.xlabel("EPOCH") plt.ylabel("accuracy Function") plt.plot(train_history, "red") plt.plot(validate_history, "blue")</pre>	
accuracy history 0.80	
0.78 - 0.76 -	
0.74 - Page 0.72 - 0.72 -	
0.70 -	
0.66 -	
0 10 20 30 40 50 EPOCH	

데이터 가져오기

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

import tensorflow as tf

In [1]: