Scaling

• 범위(Scale)가 다른 변수의 범위(Scale)를 비슷하게 맞추기 위한 목적

```
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

▼ I. 실습 데이터

→ 1) seaborn 'mpg' Data Set

```
import seaborn as sns

DF = sns.load_dataset('mpg')
```

• 자동차 연비(mpg) 데이터

o mpg: miles per gallon

• 1 mile: 1.6 Km

o 1 gallon: 3.78 Liter

DF.info()

RangeIndex: 398 entries, 0 to 397 Data columns (total 9 columns): Column Non-Null Count Dtype 0 398 non-null float64 mpg cylinders 398 non-null int64 1 displacement 398 non-null float64 392 non-null float64 3 horsepower weight 398 non-null int64 5 acceleration 398 non-null float64 model_year 398 non-null 6 int64 7 origin 398 non-null object 8 398 non-null name object

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

dtypes: float64(4), int64(3), object(2)

memory usage: 28.1+ KB

DF.head()

mpg	cylinders	displacement	horsepower	weight	acceleration	model_year	ori
0 18.0	8	307.0	130.0	3504	12.0	70	
1 15.0 • X, y Data	8	350.0	165.0	3693	11.5	70	
4 10.0	O	J 10.U	1.50.0	J4JU	11.0	10	
<pre>X = DF[['weight' y = DF['mpg']</pre>	']]						

→ 2) Without Scaling

• X값 확인

X[:5]

weight 0 3504 1 3693 2 3436 3 3433 4 3449

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

fig = plt.figure(figsize = (9, 6))
sns.regplot(x = X, y = y)
plt.xlabel('weight_Without_Scaling')
plt.show()
```



→ 3) With Normalization

sklearn Package

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler

scaler1 = MinMaxScaler()
X_Norm = scaler1.fit_transform(X)
```

• 정규화된 X값 확인

```
weight_whiledet_ocuming
```

```
X_Norm[:5]
```

• 정규화된 X값 모델생성

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize = (9, 6))
sns.regplot(x = X_Norm, y = y)
plt.xlabel('weight_With_Normalization')
plt.show()
```

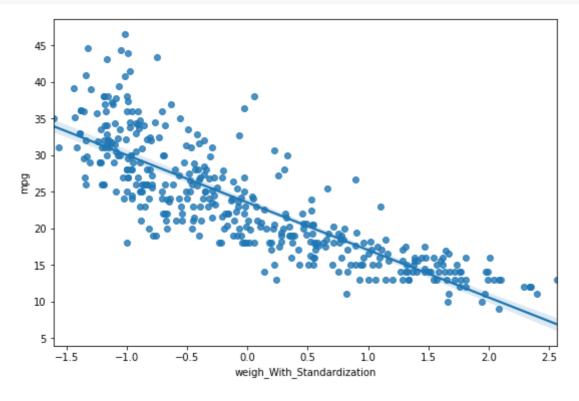
AE .

→ 4) With Standardization

• sklearn Package

• 표준화된 X값 모델생성

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize = (9, 6))
sns.regplot(x = X_Stan, y = y)
plt.xlabel('weigh_With_Standardization')
plt.show()
```



#

#

#

The End

#

#

#