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로지스틱 회귀 분석

- $$Pr(Y = 1|x) = F(a + bx)$$

- F 로 어떤 함수를 사용하는지에 따라 다양한 함수가 존재
- 로지스틱 모형 : $F(x) = \frac{\exp(x)}{1 + \exp(x)}$ 이 계산의 편리성으로 인해 많이 사용됨.

Data - buytest 자료

- 설명변수 (25개):

ID, AGE, INCOME, SEX, MARRIED (1: 결혼, 0: 미혼),
FICO (신용점수), OWNHOME (자가 주택 소유 여부, 1: 소유),
LOC (거주지, A-H), BUY6, 12, 18 (최근 6, 12, 18개월 간의 구입
횟수), VALUE24 (지난 24개월 간의 구입 총액), ORGSRC (고객 분류),
DISCBUY (할인 고객 여부, 1: 할인 고객), RETURN24 (지난 24개월 간
상품 반품 여부), COA6 (6개월 간의 주소변경 여부, 1: 주소변경)

- 반응변수: RESPOND (DM에 대한 반응 여부)
- 자료 수: 10,000

로지스틱 회귀분석 with R

- 자료 불러오기

```
buytest = read.table("buytest.txt", header = T)
dim(buytest)

## [1] 10000      26

summary(buytest)
```

##	ID	RESPOND	AGE	INCOME	SEX
##	000054889:	1 Min. :0.0000	Min. :18.00	Min. : 15.00	: 234
##	000219612:	1 1st Qu.:0.0000	1st Qu.:38.00	1st Qu.: 35.00	F:4489
##	001044039:	1 Median :0.0000	Median :44.00	Median : 50.00	M:5277
##	001079946:	1 Mean :0.0767	Mean :44.56	Mean : 47.95	
##	001108462:	1 3rd Qu.:0.0000	3rd Qu.:51.00	3rd Qu.: 61.00	
##	001109024:	1 Max. :1.0000	Max. :75.00	Max. :114.00	
##	(Other) :9994		NA's :234	NA's :234	
##	MARRIED	FICO	OWNHOME	LOC	
##	Min. :0.0000	Min. :577.0	Min. :0.0000	E :2261	
##	1st Qu.:0.0000	1st Qu.:676.0	1st Qu.:0.0000	F :2168	
##	Median :1.0000	Median :695.0	Median :0.0000	B :1828	
##	Mean :0.5842	Mean :694.3	Mean :0.3341	H :1093	
##	3rd Qu.:1.0000	3rd Qu.:714.0	3rd Qu.:1.0000	G : 950	
##	Max. :1.0000	Max. :800.0	Max. :1.0000	A : 585	
##	NA's :234	NA's :39	NA's :234	(Other):1115	
##	CLIMATE	BUY6	BUY12	BUY18	
##	Min. :10.00	Min. :0.0000	Min. :0.0000	Min. :0.0000	
##	1st Qu.:20.00	1st Qu.:0.0000	1st Qu.:0.0000	1st Qu.:0.0000	
##	Median :20.00	Median :0.0000	Median :0.0000	Median :0.0000	
##	Mean :20.04	Mean :0.1889	Mean :0.2889	Mean :0.2474	

- 자료 전처리

```
buytest[buytest$SEX == "", 'SEX'] = NA
levels(buytest$SEX)[1] = NA
buytest[buytest$ORGSRC == "", 'ORGSRC'] = NA
levels(buytest$ORGSRC)[1] = NA
buydata = buytest[,-c(1, 10, 19:26)] # 사용되지 않는 변수 제거
buydata = buydata[complete.cases(buydata),] # 결측치 제거
buydata = model.matrix(~., buydata)[,-1] # 가변수 생성
```

로지스틱 회귀분석 with R

- 자료 전처리

```
head(buydata)
```

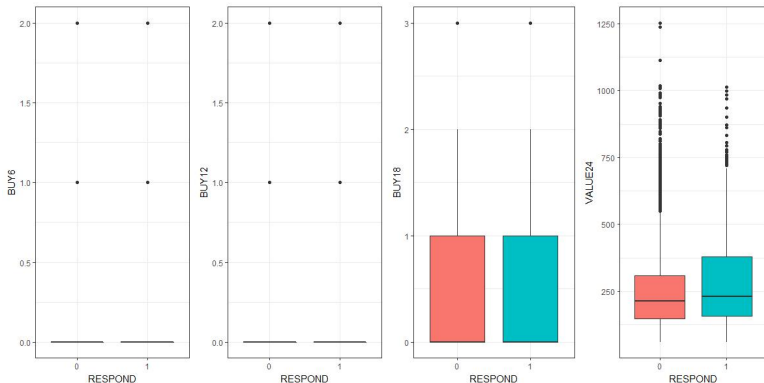
##	RESPOND	AGE	INCOME	SEX	MARRIED	FICO	OWNHOME	LOCB	LOCC	LOCD	LOCE	LOCF	LOGC
## 1	0	71	67	1	1	719	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 2	0	53	72	1	1	751	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 3	0	53	70	0	1	725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 4	0	45	56	0	0	684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 5	0	32	66	0	0	651	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
## 6	0	35	48	0	0	691	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
##	LOCH	BUY6	BUY12	BUY18	VALUE24	ORGSRC	ORGSRCI	ORGSRCO	ORGSRCP	ORGSRCR	ORGSRCU		
## 1	0	1	1	1	318	0	0	1	0	0	0		0
## 2	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	1			0
## 3	0	1	1	1	265	1	0	0	0	0	0		0
## 4	0	0	0	1	448	0	0	1	0	0	0		0
## 5	0	0	0	0	161	0	0	0	0	1			0
## 6	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0			0
##	DISCBUY	RETURN24	COA6										
## 1	1		0	0									
## 2	0		0	0									
## 3	0		0	0									
## 4	1		0	0									
## 5	0		0	0									
## 6	0		1	0									

로지스틱 회귀분석 with R

A boxplot showing FICO scores for two groups: RESPOND = 0 (red box) and RESPOND = 1 (teal box). The y-axis represents FICO scores from 600 to 800. The x-axis is labeled 'RESPOND'. The red box (RESPOND = 0) has a median around 695, with whiskers extending from approximately 675 to 715. The teal box (RESPOND = 1) has a median around 690, with whiskers extending from approximately 665 to 710. Both groups show numerous outliers, particularly on the lower end of the scale.

로지스틱 회귀분석 with R

- 자료 분포 살펴보기2



로지스틱 회귀분석 with R

- 모형 적합
- `glm(formula, family, data)`

```
logit = glm(RESPOND ~ ., data = as.data.frame(buydata), family = 'binomial')
logit

##
## Call:  glm(formula = RESPOND ~ ., family = "binomial", data = as.data.frame(buydata)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept)          AGE          INCOME          SEXM          MARRIED          FICO
##  2.3973899   -0.0380312   -0.0015214   -0.0713741    0.5038395   -0.0049738
##   OWNHOME          LOCB          LOCC          LOCD          LOCE          LOCF
## -0.4256962   -0.1262557    0.3478551    0.3462659   -0.1352524   -0.1635054
##    LOCG          LOCH          BUY6          BUY12          BUY18          VALUE24
## -0.0434595   -0.1686800   -0.1093377   -0.4444969    0.7818865   -0.0002022
##  ORGSRCD   ORGSRCI   ORGSRCO   ORGSRCP   ORGSRCR   ORGSRCU
## -0.1236215    0.0627375    0.0841392    0.1517176    0.0401122    0.0588698
##  DISCBUY   RETURN24          COA6
## -0.0611812   -0.0846248    0.1299149
##
## Degrees of Freedom: 9220 Total (i.e. Null);  9194 Residual
## Null Deviance:      4915
## Residual Deviance: 4687  AIC: 4741
```

모형의 평가

- 주어진 자료로 예측력/안정성을 평가하기 위해서 자료를 분할한다.
 - Training set : 모형 적합에 사용할 자료
 - Test set : 모형 평가에 사용할 자료
- 모형 적합과 모형 평가에 사용되는 자료가 서로 다르게 하여 예측력/안정성을 확인할 수 있다.
- 이산형 출력변수의 경우 각 부분집합에 포함되는 출력변수의 비율이 비슷하게 하는것이 좋다.

자료의 분할

- Buydata training set을 7, test set을 3으로 나눈다.

```
set.seed(1)
train_ind = sample(1:nrow(buydata), size = floor(nrow(buydata)*0.7),
                  replace = F)
train = as.data.frame(buydata[train_ind,])
test = as.data.frame(buydata[-train_ind,])
X_train = buydata[train_ind, -1]
y_train = buydata[train_ind, 1]
X_test = buydata[-train_ind, -1]
y_test = buydata[-train_ind, 1]

dim(X_train)

## [1] 6454    26

dim(X_test)

## [1] 2767    26
```

- ```
par(mfrow = c(1,2))
barplot(table(y_train),
 main = paste("The distribution of RESPOND in Training set
 \n # of (Y=0): # of (Y=1)=",
 paste(round(table(y_train)/sum(y_train == 1),2),
 collapse = ":"))))

barplot(table(y_test),
 main = paste("The distribution of RESPOND in Testset
 \n # of (Y=0): # of (Y=1)=",
 paste(round(table(y_test)/sum(y_test == 1),2),
 collapse = ":"))))
```





## 모형의 평가

- 연속형 출력변수의 경우  $R^2$  값이나 AIC, BIC 등을 이용한다.
- 이산형 출력변수
  - 분류가 얼마나 잘되었는지를 오분류율을 기준으로 사용한다.
  - 오류의 종류에 따라 손실이 다를 수 있으므로 (예, 질병진단) 손실값을 기준으로 사용할 수 있다.



## 불균형 자료 모형 평가를 위한 척도

|     |    | 예측값      |          |          |
|-----|----|----------|----------|----------|
|     |    | 0        | 1        | 합계       |
| 실제값 | 0  | $a_{00}$ | $a_{01}$ | $a_{0.}$ |
|     | 1  | $a_{10}$ | $a_{11}$ | $a_{1.}$ |
|     | 합계 | $a_{.0}$ | $a_{.1}$ | $a$      |

Table : 분류표

- 위와 같이 주어진 분류표에 대해, precision과 recall은 아래와 같이 정의.

$$\begin{aligned} precision &= \frac{a_{11}}{a_{11} + a_{01}} \\ recall &= \frac{a_{11}}{a_{11} + a_{10}} \quad (= \text{민감도}) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

- $F_1$  스코어 : precision, recall의 조화평균.

$$F_1 = 2 \cdot \frac{\text{precision} \cdot \text{recall}}{\text{precision} + \text{recall}}$$

## 사후 확률

- training set으로 로지스틱 회귀모형을 적합한다.
- test set의 사후확률을 계산한다.

$$\Pr(class = 1|\mathbf{x})$$

```
logit = glm(RESPOND~., data = train, family = "binomial")
prob = predict(logit, test, type = 'response')
prob[1:10]
```

```
2 3 18 33 34 37 40
0.06071576 0.07857268 0.05092754 0.11571055 0.10254184 0.20019725 0.09803432
43 44 48
0.06987288 0.05551399 0.11749213
```

절단값

- 사후확률이 계산되었으면 확률을 이용하여 분류를 한다.
- 분류하기 위한 기준을 절단값이라고 하며 일반적으로 확률 0.5를 이용한다.
- 특수한 사전 정보나 이익(손실)함수가 있을 경우 절단값을 조절한다.

```
cutoff = 0.5
ifelse(prob[1:10] > cutoff,1,0)

2 3 18 33 34 37 40 43 44 48
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

cutoff = 1/6

classification = function(model, newdata, cutoff){
 prob = predict(model,newdata,'response')
 ifelse(prob > cutoff,1,0)
}
```

## 분류표

- ```
table(test$RESPOND, classification(logit, test, 0.5))

##
##          0
## 0 2561
## 1  206

crosstable = function(model, newdata, cutoff){
  table(test$RESPOND, classification(model, newdata, cutoff))
}

crosstable(logit, test, 1/4)

##
##          0      1
## 0 2547      14
## 1  203        3
```

분류표의 분석

```
cutoff_res = function(beta_hat = NULL, newx, response, cutoff, pred_prob = NULL){
  if (!is.null(beta_hat)) {
    X = cbind(1, as.matrix(newx))
    pred_prob = 1/(1+exp(-X%*%beta_hat))
    pred = ifelse(pred_prob > cutoff, 1, 0)
    error_rate = mean(response != pred)
    sensitivity = sum(response == 1 & pred == 1)/sum(response == 1)
    specificity = sum(response == 0 & pred == 0)/sum(response == 0)
    precision = sum(response == 1 & pred == 1)/sum(pred == 1)
    recall = sensitivity
    if (sum(response == 1 & pred == 1) == 0) {f1 = 0}
    else {f1 = 2*(precision*recall)/(precision+recall)}
    cross_table = table(response, pred)
    return(list(res = c(cutoff, round(error_rate,4),
                      round(sensitivity,4), round(specificity,4), round(f1, 4)),
                      cross_table = cross_table))
  }
}

cutoff_res(logit$coefficients, X_test, y_test, 1/4)

## $res
## [1] 0.2500 0.0784 0.0146 0.9945 0.0269
##
## $cross_table
##      pred
## response 0    1
##      0 2547  14
##      1  203   3
```

ROC 곡선

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ROC 곡선 및 AUC

```
prob = predict(logit, train, type = 'response')

#### AUC

library(ROCR)

## Loading required package: gplots
##
## Attaching package: 'gplots'
## The following object is masked from 'package:stats':
##
##      lowess

#### Training set

AUC = performance(prediction(prob , train[, 'RESPOND']) , "auc")
AUC@y.values # area under the curve

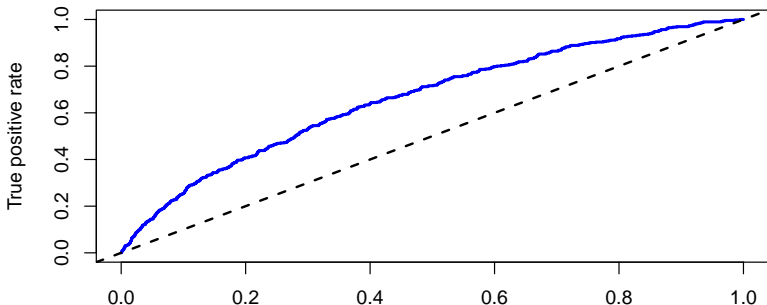
## [[1]]
## [1] 0.6627131
```

ROC 곡선 및 AUC

```
#### ROC curve
```

```
ROC = performance(prediction(prob, y_train) , "tpr","fpr")
plot(ROC , main = paste("ROC curve for Train data\n AUC:",
                        round(as.numeric(AUC@y.values),4)),
     col = "blue", lwd = 2.5)
abline(c(0,0), c(1,1), lty = 2, lwd = 2)
```

ROC curve for Train data
AUC: 0.6627



- AUC : 0.6627
- ROC 곡선으로 모형을 평가할 수 있다.
- ROC 곡선의 아래 면적 (Area Under Curve,AUC)을 이용하여 모형 평가
- 대체로 AUC는 1보다 작고 0.5보다 크다.
- AUC가 크면 각 절단값에 대해서 민감도와 특이도가 높아 좋은 모형으로 볼 수 있다.

- ```
cutoff_can = seq(0.01, 0.99, by = 0.01)

cutoff_out = t(sapply(1:length(cutoff_can),
 function(i) cutoff_res(logit$coefficients, X_train,
 y_train, cutoff_can[i])[1])))

colnames(cutoff_out) = c("cutoff", "error rate", "sensitivity", "specificity", "f1 score")
```

## 로지스틱 모형과 절단값의 선택

- 절단값 선택

| ## |       | cutoff | error rate | sensitivity | specificity | f1 score |
|----|-------|--------|------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| ## | [1,]  | 0.01   | 0.9247     | 1.0000      | 0.0000      | 0.1401   |
| ## | [2,]  | 0.02   | 0.9112     | 0.9959      | 0.0149      | 0.1413   |
| ## | [3,]  | 0.03   | 0.8633     | 0.9856      | 0.0675      | 0.1467   |
| ## | [4,]  | 0.04   | 0.7541     | 0.9259      | 0.1905      | 0.156    |
| ## | [5,]  | 0.05   | 0.6408     | 0.8519      | 0.3190      | 0.1668   |
| ## | [6,]  | 0.06   | 0.5217     | 0.7551      | 0.4558      | 0.1790   |
| ## | [7,]  | 0.07   | 0.4171     | 0.6584      | 0.5767      | 0.1921   |
| ## | [8,]  | 0.08   | 0.3342     | 0.5597      | 0.6744      | 0.2014   |
| ## | [9,]  | 0.09   | 0.2693     | 0.4650      | 0.7523      | 0.2064   |
| ## | [10,] | 0.10   | 0.2166     | 0.3868      | 0.8157      | 0.2120   |
| ## | [11,] | 0.11   | 0.1808     | 0.3333      | 0.8587      | 0.2173   |
| ## | [12,] | 0.12   | 0.1554     | 0.2881      | 0.8899      | 0.2182   |
| ## | [13,] | 0.13   | 0.1394     | 0.2284      | 0.9120      | 0.1979   |
| ## | [14,] | 0.14   | 0.1253     | 0.1975      | 0.9298      | 0.1918   |
| ## | [15,] | 0.15   | 0.1154     | 0.1708      | 0.9427      | 0.1822   |
| ## | [16,] | 0.16   | 0.1074     | 0.1399      | 0.9539      | 0.1641   |
| ## | [17,] | 0.17   | 0.0987     | 0.1193      | 0.9650      | 0.154    |
| ## | [18,] | 0.18   | 0.0942     | 0.0988      | 0.9715      | 0.1364   |
| ## | [19,] | 0.19   | 0.0910     | 0.0802      | 0.9765      | 0.1173   |
| ## | [20,] | 0.20   | 0.0875     | 0.0679      | 0.9812      | 0.1046   |
| ## | [21,] | 0.21   | 0.0858     | 0.0514      | 0.9844      | 0.0828   |
| ## | [22,] | 0.22   | 0.0832     | 0.0370      | 0.9884      | 0.0628   |
| ## | [23,] | 0.23   | 0.0813     | 0.0329      | 0.9908      | 0.0575   |
| ## | [24,] | 0.24   | 0.0793     | 0.0309      | 0.9931      | 0.0554   |
| ## | [25,] | 0.25   | 0.0789     | 0.0267      | 0.9940      | 0.0486   |

## 로지스틱 모형과 절단값의 선택

- 학습자료의 오분류율을 최소화하는 절단값 선택.

```
cutoff_out[which.min(cutoff_out[,2]),]

cutoff error rate sensitivity specificity f1 score
0.3900 0.0753 0.0021 0.9998 0.0041

mean(y_train ==1)

[1] 0.07530214

cutoff_res(logit$coefficients, X_train, y_train,
 cutoff_out[which.min(cutoff_out[,2]), 1])[[2]]

pred
response 0 1
0 5967 1
1 485 1
```

## 로지스틱 모형과 절단값의 선택

- 학습자료에서 민감도를 0.5 이상으로 하는 절단값 선택.

```

cutoff_out[tail(which(cutoff_out[,3] >= 0.5), n = 1),]

cutoff error rate sensitivity specificity f1 score
0.0800 0.3342 0.5597 0.6744 0.2014

cutoff_sel = cutoff_out[tail(which(cutoff_out[,3] >= 0.5), n = 1), 1]
cutoff_res(logit$coefficients, X_train, y_train, cutoff_sel)[[2]]

pred
response 0 1
0 4025 1943
1 214 272

```

- 학습자료의  $F_1$  스코어를 최대화하는 절단값 선택.

```

cutoff_out[which.max(cutoff_out[,5]),]

cutoff error rate sensitivity specificity f1 score
0.1200 0.1554 0.2881 0.8899 0.2182

cutoff_res(logit$coefficients, X_train, y_train,
 cutoff_out[which.max(cutoff_out[,5]), 1])[[2]]

pred
response 0 1
0 5311 657
1 346 140

```

## 로지스틱 모형과 절단값의 선택

- 예측자료에서의 비교.

```
cutoff = c()
cutoff[1] = cutoff_out[which.min(cutoff_out[,2]), 1]
cutoff[2] = cutoff_out[tail(which(cutoff_out[,3] >= 0.5), n = 1), 1]
cutoff[3] = cutoff_out[which.max(cutoff_out[,5]), 1]
as.data.frame(sapply(cutoff, function(cut) cutoff_res(logit$coefficients, X_test,
 y_test, cut)[1])),
 row.names = colnames(cutoff_out))

V1 V2 V3
cutoff 0.3900 0.0800 0.1200
error rate 0.0748 0.3332 0.1547
sensitivity 0.0049 0.5000 0.2718
specificity 0.9992 0.6802 0.8914
f1 score 0.0096 0.1826 0.2074
```







## Variable selection with R

- Logistic + Forward selection (AIC)

```
null = glm(RESPOND~1, data = train); full = glm(RESPOND~., data = train)
forward = step(null, scope = list(lower = null, upper = full),
 data = train, direction = "forward")
```

```
summary(forward)
```

##

```
Call:
```

```
glm(formula = RESPOND ~ BUY18 + OWNHOME + AGE + BUY12 + MARRIED +
LOCC + FICO + LOCP + LOCB + INCOME, data = train)
```

##

```
Deviance Residuals:
```

| ## | Min      | 1Q       | Median   | 3Q       | Max     |
|----|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| ## | -0.26791 | -0.09206 | -0.06670 | -0.03868 | 1.01028 |

##

```
Coefficients:
```

```
Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
```

```
(Intercept) 0.3262361 0.0801814 4.069 4.78e-05 ***
```

|          |           |           |       |          |     |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-------|----------|-----|
| ## BUY18 | 0.0694760 | 0.0090448 | 7.681 | 1.81e-14 | *** |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-------|----------|-----|

```
OWNHOME -0.0329263 0.0070377 -4.679 2.95e-06 ***
```

```
AGE -0.0020054 0.0003530 -5.681 1.40e-08 ***
```

```
BUY12 -0.0456320 0.0119280 -3.826 0.000132 ***
```

```
MARRIED 0.0276245 0.0071956 3.839 0.000125 ***
```

|         |           |           |       |          |    |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-------|----------|----|
| ## LOCC | 0.0382158 | 0.0141253 | 2.705 | 0.006839 | ** |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-------|----------|----|

```
FICO -0.0002418 0.0001121 -2.157 0.031051 *
```

```
LCD 0.0228751 0.0144686 1.581 0.113923
```

```
I OCB -0.0131579 0.0085870 -1.532 0.125494
```

## Penalized regression

- 다음과 같은 선형 모형에서

$$y = X\beta + \epsilon \quad , \quad \epsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I)$$

$\hat{\beta}_{LSE} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$ 은  $\hat{\beta}_{LSE} \sim N(\beta, (X^T X)^{-1} \sigma^2)$ 이므로  $\beta$ 의 불편 추정량이지만 분산이 매우 클수가 있다.

- 여기서 objective function =  $(y - X\beta)^T (y - X\beta)$

- Ridge

$$\hat{\beta} = \underset{\beta}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ (y - X\beta)^T (y - X\beta) + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j^2 \right\}$$

- Lasso

$$\hat{\beta} = \underset{\beta}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ (y - X\beta)^T (y - X\beta) + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p |\beta_j| \right\}$$

- Lasso는 shrinkage뿐만 아니라 변수 선택까지 해준다는 특징이 있다.
- tuning parameter  $\lambda$ 는 cross validation등을 이용해 추정한다.

- $$\operatorname{argmin}_{\beta} \left\{ \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - X_i' \beta)^2 + \lambda P(\beta) \right\}$$

- Ridge penalty:  $P(\beta) = \sum \beta^2$

- Ridge penalty:  $P(\beta) = \sum_j \beta_j^2$   
Lasso penalty:  $P(\beta) = \sum_j |\beta_j|$

## Penalized regression with R

- Logistic + Ridge

```
#---- logistic + ridge
library(glmnet)

Loading required package: Matrix
Loading required package: foreach
Loaded glmnet 2.0-13

ridge.fit = glmnet(X_train, as.factor(y_train), alpha = 0,
 family="binomial")
ridge.fit$lambda[c(1, 10, 100)]

[1] 26.175438761 11.330722582 0.002617544

ridge.fit$beta[,c(1, 10, 100)]

26 x 3 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"
s0 s9 s99
AGE -1.556600e-39 -1.352294e-04 -0.0298988675
INCOME -4.868359e-40 -4.212515e-05 -0.0047845732
SEXM -1.505248e-39 -1.283891e-04 0.0005356394
MARRIED 1.347485e-38 1.173292e-03 0.4010388756
FICO -2.504627e-40 -2.173753e-05 -0.0033362463
OWNHOME -3.683045e-38 -3.192917e-03 -0.5038841946
LOCB -1.319271e-38 -1.146848e-03 -0.3429212597
LOCC 4.351218e-38 3.774385e-03 0.3137131718
LOCD 2.881456e-38 2.499459e-03 0.1215334481
LOCE -1.382887e-38 -1.195488e-03 -0.2504779251
LOCF -7.235543e-39 -6.217229e-04 -0.1242547872
LOCG 0.875142e-39 0.452842e-04 0.0700540812
```

## Penalized regression with R

- Logistic + Ridge with 10-fold CV

```
set.seed(1)
cv.ridge = cv.glmnet(X_train, as.factor(y_train), alpha = 0,
 family = "binomial")
bestlam = cv.ridge$lambda.min
ridge.fit = glmnet(X_train, as.factor(y_train), alpha = 0,
 lambda = bestlam, family = "binomial")
ridge.fit$beta

26 x 1 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"
s0
AGE -0.0269156186
INCOME -0.0045085786
SEXM 0.0007387316
MARRIED 0.3520187373
FICO -0.0031073647
OWNHOME -0.4686363636
LOCB -0.2719477846
LOCC 0.3464695216
LOCD 0.1717206193
LOCE -0.1888539060
LOCF -0.0749223342
LOCG -0.0361349143
LOCH -0.1441467686
BUY6 -0.0582406887
BUY12 -0.2545706755
BUY18 0.6696679228
VALUE24 -0.0002322529
```



## Penalized regression with R

- Logistic + Lasso

```
#-- logistic + lasso
lasso.fit = glmnet(X_train, as.factor(y_train), alpha = 1,
 family="binomial")
lasso.fit$lambda[c(1, 5, 10)]

[1] 0.02617544 0.01804171 0.01133072

lasso.fit$beta[,c(1, 5, 10)]

26 x 3 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"
s0 s4 s9
AGE . . -0.005299303
INCOME . . .
SEXM . . .
MARRIED . . .
FICO . . .
OWNHOME . . -0.166842286
LOCB . . .
LOCC . . .
LOCD . . .
LOCE . . .
LOCF . . .
LOCG . . .
LOCH . . .
BUY6 . . .
BUY12 . . .
BUY18 . 0.1907342 0.324379835
VALUE24
```

```
set.seed(1)
cv.lasso = cv.glmnet(X_train, as.factor(y_train), alpha = 1,
 family="binomial")
bestlam = cv.lasso$lambda.min
lasso.fit = glmnet(X_train, as.factor(y_train), alpha = 1,
 lambda = bestlam, family="binomial")
lasso.fit$beta

26 x 1 sparse Matrix of class "dgCMatrix"
s0
AGE -0.025073002
INCOME -0.002932617
SEXM .
MARRIED 0.305312003
FICO -0.002275609
OWNHOME -0.449116044
LOCB -0.123710234
LOCC 0.368131200
LOCD 0.179503732
LOCE -0.040834021
LOCF .
LOGG .
LOCH .
BUY6 .
BUY12 -0.215888169
BUY18 0.595990891
VAIUE24
```

## 방법들 비교

- 위와 같은 모형 적합 및 평가, 절단값 선택과정을 전진선택법 (AIC 사용), Ridge, Lasso에 적용하여 예측자료에서 비교.
- 모형 평가에서는 각 모형에 대해 학습자료에서의 AUC, 예측자료에서의 AUC를 계산하여 비교.
- 학습자료에서의 절단값을 선택하는 여러가지 기준을 이용하여 예측자료에서 예측 성능 비교.

## 방법들 비교

- 모형별 회귀계수 저장.

```
beta_hat = logit$coefficients

#-----
forward selection
#-----
tmp = forward$coefficients
beta_forward = c()
for (i in 1:length(beta_hat)){
 if (names(beta_hat)[i] %in% names(tmp)) beta_forward[i] = tmp[names(beta_hat)[i]]
 else beta_forward[i] = 0
}
beta_hat = cbind(beta_hat, beta_forward)

#-----
Ridge & LASSO
#-----
beta_hat = cbind(beta_hat, c(ridge.fit$a0, as.vector(ridge.fit$beta)),
 c(lasso.fit$a0, as.vector(lasso.fit$beta)))
```

- 모형별 AUC 값 비교.

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## 방법들 비교

- 학습자료에서의 오분류율을 최소화하는 절단값을 이용하여 예측자료에서 예측 성능 비교.

```
cut_sel = matrix(0, nrow = 4, ncol = 3)
for (i in 1:4){
 cutoff_out = t(sapply(1:length(cutoff_can),
 function(j) cutoff_res(beta_hat[,i], X_train,
 y_train, cutoff_can[j]))[[1]]))
 cut_sel[i, 1] = cutoff_out[which.min(cutoff_out[,2]), 1]
 cut_sel[i, 2] = cutoff_out[tail(which(cutoff_out[,3] >= 0.5), n = 1), 1]
 cut_sel[i, 3] = cutoff_out[which.max(cutoff_out[,5]), 1]
}

matrix(t(sapply(1:4, function(i) cutoff_res(beta_hat[,i], X_test,
 y_test, cut_sel[i, 1]))[[1]])),
 nrow = 4,
 dimnames = list(model_names, c("cutoff", "error rate", "sensitivity",
 "specificity", "f1 score")))
```

|              | cutoff | error rate | sensitivity | specificity | f1 score |
|--------------|--------|------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| Logistic     | 0.39   | 0.0748     | 0.0049      | 0.9992      | 0.0096   |
| Logistic+AIC | 0.57   | 0.0744     | 0.0000      | 1.0000      | 0.0000   |
| Ridge        | 0.34   | 0.0744     | 0.0049      | 0.9996      | 0.0096   |
| LASSO        | 0.35   | 0.0744     | 0.0000      | 1.0000      | 0.0000   |

- 학습자료에서의 민감도를 0.5 이상으로 하는 절단값을 이용하여 예측자료에서 예측 성능 비교.

| ##              | cutoff | error rate | sensitivity | specificity | f1 score |
|-----------------|--------|------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| ## Logistic     | 0.08   | 0.3332     | 0.5000      | 0.6802      | 0.1826   |
| ## Logistic+AIC | 0.52   | 0.3863     | 0.5485      | 0.6189      | 0.1745   |
| ## Ridge        | 0.08   | 0.3325     | 0.5194      | 0.6794      | 0.1887   |
| ## LASSO        | 0.08   | 0.3267     | 0.5146      | 0.6861      | 0.1900   |

- 학습자료에서의  $F_1$  스코어를 최대화 하는 절단값을 이용하여 예측자료에서 예측 성능 비교.

| ##              | cutoff | error rate | sensitivity | specificity | f1 score |
|-----------------|--------|------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| ## Logistic     | 0.12   | 0.1547     | 0.2718      | 0.8914      | 0.2074   |
| ## Logistic+AIC | 0.53   | 0.1568     | 0.2864      | 0.8879      | 0.2138   |
| ## Ridge        | 0.10   | 0.2035     | 0.3544      | 0.8321      | 0.2059   |
| ## LASSO        | 0.10   | 0.2017     | 0.3301      | 0.8360      | 0.1960   |





## 의사결정나무

- if-then 으로 표현되는 규칙으로 생성되는 모형
- root node, child node, parent node, terminal node, internal node, branch, depth 등으로 구성.
- 장점: 좋은 해석력과 이상치에 둔감.
- 단점: 예측력이 떨어지고 분산이 커서 추정량이 안정적이지 않음.

- Downloaded from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2346192> by University of California, San Diego on Tue, 20 Jun 2017 12:02:05 UTC



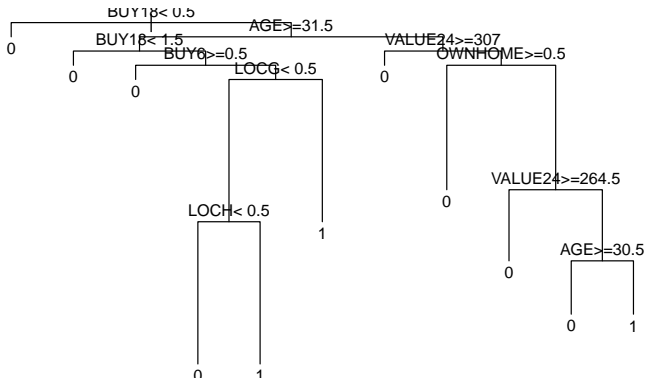
- `rpart.control`

- minbucket: terminal node에서의 최소 관측치의 수.
- cp: Complexity parameter ( $\alpha$ ), 기본값은 0.01로 설정.

```
n= 6454
##
node), split, n, loss, yval, (yprob)
* denotes terminal node
##
1) root 6454 486 0 (0.92469786 0.07530214)
2) BUY18< 0.5 4527 274 0 (0.93947427 0.06052573) *
3) BUY18>=0.5 1927 212 0 (0.88998443 0.11001557)
6) AGE>=31.5 1768 170 0 (0.90384615 0.09615385)
12) BUY18< 1.5 1505 124 0 (0.91760797 0.08239203) *
13) BUY18>=1.5 263 46 0 (0.82509506 0.17490494)
26) BUY6>=0.5 175 19 0 (0.89142857 0.10857143) *
27) BUY6< 0.5 88 27 0 (0.69318182 0.30681818)
54) LOCG< 0.5 78 18 0 (0.76923077 0.23076923)
108) LOCH< 0.5 62 6 0 (0.90322581 0.09677419) *
109) LOCH>=0.5 16 4 1 (0.25000000 0.75000000) *
55) LOCG>=0.5 10 1 1 (0.10000000 0.90000000) *
7) AGE< 31.5 159 42 0 (0.73584906 0.26415094)
14) VALUE24>=307 111 19 0 (0.82882883 0.17117117) *
15) VALUE24< 307 48 23 0 (0.52083333 0.47916667)
30) OWNHOME>=0.5 15 3 0 (0.80000000 0.20000000) *
31) OWNHOME< 0.5 33 13 1 (0.39393939 0.60606061)
62) VALUE24>=264.5 10 3 0 (0.70000000 0.30000000) *
63) VALUE24< 264.5 23 6 1 (0.26086957 0.73913043)
126) AGE>=30.5 7 2 0 (0.71428571 0.28571429) *
127) AGE< 30.5 16 1 1 (0.06250000 0.93750000) *
```

## buydata with decision tree

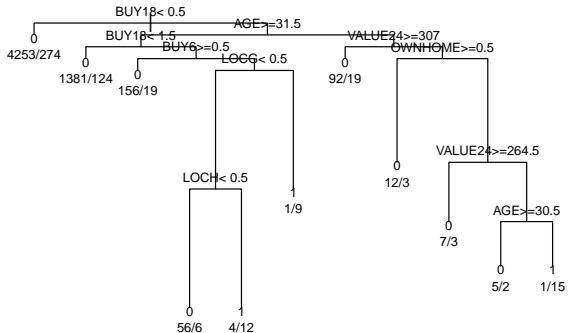
```
plot(tree.buydata)
text(tree.buydata, cex = 0.8)
```



[illegible]

## buydata with decision tree

```
plot(tree.buydata, margin = 0.1)
text(tree.buydata, cex = 0.7, use.n = T)
```



A horizontal progress bar consisting of 20 small circles. The first 7 circles are filled black, and the remaining 13 circles are empty white.

## Pruning, 가지치기

- cost-complexity을 최소화하는 모형 선택

```
tree.buydata = rpart(as.factor(RESPOND)~., data = train, control = rpart.control(cp = 0.001))
printcp(tree.buydata)
```

```

Classification tree:
rpart(formula = as.factor(RESPOND) ~ ., data = train, control = rpart.control(cp = 0.001))
##
```

```
Variables actually used in tree construction:
```

```
[1] AGE BUY18 BUY6 FICO INCOME LOCB LOCC LOCF LOCG
```

```
[10] LOCH OWNHOME VALUE24
```

```
##
Root node error: 486/6454 = 0.075302
```

```
##
n= 6454
```

```
##
CP nsplit rel error xerror xstd
```

```
1 0.0059156 0 1.00000 1.00000 0.043620
```

```
2 0.0041152 10 0.93827 0.99177 0.043454
```

```
3 0.0024691 12 0.93004 0.99794 0.043578
```

```
4 0.0013717 17 0.91770 1.01440 0.043907
```

```
5 0.0012346 20 0.91358 1.04321 0.044474
```

```
6 0.0010288 31 0.89918 1.05144 0.044634
```

```
7 0.0010000 39 0.89095 1.04938 0.044594
```

## Pruning, 가지치기

- CP : complexity parameter
- nsplit :  $|T| - 1$
- rel error :  $RSS(|T|)/RSS(1)$ ,  $RSS(k)$ : residual sum of squares for the tree with  $k$  terminal nodes.

나무 T의 오분류율 = rel error  $\times$  Root node error

- `xerror`  $\times$  Root node error : cross-validation error rate (10-fold CV)
- `xstd` : the standard error of `xerror`



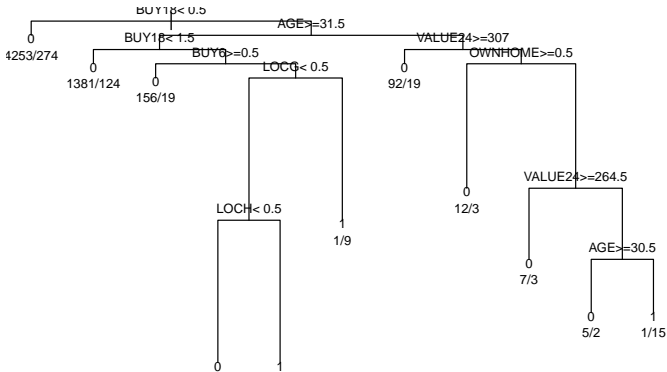
## Pruning, 가지치기

```
prune.buydata = prune(tree.buydata, cp = 0.005)
prune.buydata

n= 6454
##
node), split, n, loss, yval, (yprob)
* denotes terminal node
##
1) root 6454 486 0 (0.92469786 0.07530214)
2) BUY18< 0.5 4527 274 0 (0.93947427 0.06052573) *
3) BUY18>=0.5 1927 212 0 (0.88998443 0.11001557)
6) AGE>=31.5 1768 170 0 (0.90384615 0.09615385)
12) BUY18< 1.5 1505 124 0 (0.91760797 0.08239203) *
13) BUY18>=1.5 263 46 0 (0.82509506 0.17490494)
26) BUY6>=0.5 175 19 0 (0.89142857 0.10857143) *
27) BUY6< 0.5 88 27 0 (0.69318182 0.30681818)
54) LOCG< 0.5 78 18 0 (0.76923077 0.23076923)
108) LOCH< 0.5 62 6 0 (0.90322581 0.09677419) *
109) LOCH>=0.5 16 4 1 (0.25000000 0.75000000) *
55) LOCG>=0.5 10 1 1 (0.10000000 0.90000000) *
7) AGE< 31.5 159 42 0 (0.73584906 0.26415094)
14) VALUE24>=307 111 19 0 (0.82882883 0.17117117) *
15) VALUE24< 307 48 23 0 (0.52083333 0.47916667)
30) OWNHOME>=0.5 15 3 0 (0.80000000 0.20000000) *
31) OWNHOME< 0.5 33 13 1 (0.39393939 0.60606061)
62) VALUE24>=264.5 10 3 0 (0.70000000 0.30000000) *
63) VALUE24< 264.5 23 6 1 (0.26086957 0.73913043)
126) AGE>=30.5 7 2 0 (0.71428571 0.28571429) *
```

## Pruning, 가지치기

```
plot(prune.buydata)
text(prune.buydata, cex = 0.7, use.n = T)
```



- CV를 이용하여 적절한 가지치기 찾기

```
[1] 0.07839427 0.07652141 0.07451454 0.07375332 0.07375332 0.07358573
[7] 0.07358573 0.07357947 0.07264216 0.07280013 0.07280013 0.07309599
[13] 0.07400804 0.07385812 0.07402935 0.07402935 0.07448482 0.07479879
[19] 0.07479879 0.07494985 0.07494985 0.07510684 0.07510684 0.07510684
[25] 0.07510684 0.07510684 0.07510684 0.07510684 0.07510684 0.07510684
```

## Bagging & RandomForest

- Bootstrap aggregating:

Bootstrap 표본을 이용하여 모형을 적합.

적합된 모형을 이용하여 예측값을 구하고 그 평균이나 최빈값을 이용하여 예측.

- Random Forest:

Bagging와 흡사한 방식으로 적합하지만 전체 변수  $p$ 을 사용하지 않고  $m \approx \sqrt{p}$ 개의 변수를 랜덤하게 선택하여 이 변수들에서만 나무 모형을 적합.

100

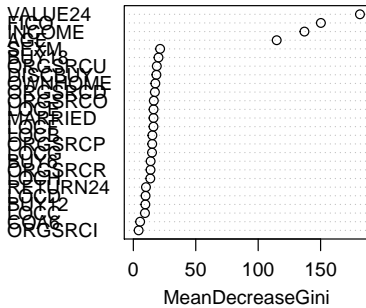
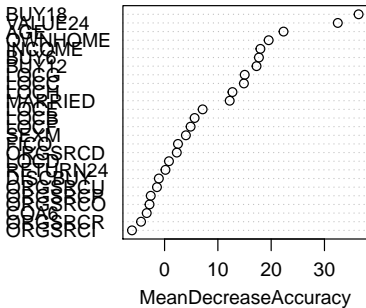
A set of small navigation icons typically found in Beamer presentations, including symbols for back, forward, search, and other slide controls.

- 변수의 층

- 변수의 중요도 평가

```
varImpPlot(bag.fit)
```

bag.fit



## Bagging with R

- 변수의 중요도 평가

```
importance(bag.fit)
```

| ##         | 0          |               | 1 | MeanDecreaseAccuracy | MeanDecreaseGini |
|------------|------------|---------------|---|----------------------|------------------|
| ## AGE     | 18.9826688 | 14.6246518770 |   | 22.3223230           | 114.837041       |
| ## INCOME  | 18.3851637 | 0.0002270112  |   | 17.9788551           | 137.058983       |
| ## SEXM    | 4.5603124  | -1.8420525126 |   | 3.9993910            | 21.444837        |
| ## MARRIED | 12.6504742 | -2.1593780914 |   | 12.2197085           | 16.153212        |
| ## FICO    | 2.2196027  | 1.3041227799  |   | 2.5152368            | 150.237245       |
| ## OWNHOME | 18.7644969 | 5.7492548241  |   | 19.5325807           | 17.629495        |
| ## LOCB    | 5.2300338  | 2.2530010684  |   | 5.6379442            | 15.255700        |
| ## LOCC    | 11.8695461 | 10.5873086116 |   | 14.8870146           | 9.303287         |
| ## LOCD    | -0.6570701 | 5.4801448448  |   | 0.8261815            | 9.798880         |
| ## LOCE    | 6.1223763  | 5.4735396583  |   | 7.1441480            | 16.190131        |
| ## LOCF    | 4.1955880  | 2.6770841613  |   | 4.8834447            | 16.136970        |
| ## LOCG    | 13.5552580 | 7.1892750615  |   | 15.0403042           | 14.968393        |
| ## LOCH    | 8.6116017  | 13.6523608078 |   | 12.7375233           | 13.569721        |
| ## BUY6    | 18.2756634 | -1.0401812334 |   | 17.7041941           | 13.832496        |
| ## BUY12   | 18.3548041 | -9.8893877817 |   | 17.2530306           | 9.635502         |
| ## BUY18   | 33.3774354 | 10.7827845382 |   | 36.4030778           | 20.155567        |
| ## VALUE24 | 32.9547277 | -8.5112638027 |   | 32.5006302           | 181.532130       |
| ## ORGSRCD | 1.7016260  | 2.0740379226  |   | 2.2927006            | 17.266872        |
| ## ORGSRCI | -6.2061533 | -0.6357188717 |   | -6.1153098           | 4.241807         |
| ## ORGSRCO | -2.1487036 | -2.5343330529 |   | -2.8238635           | 16.411465        |
| ## ORGSRCP | -2.5942259 | -0.1941494487 |   | -2.5937897           | 15.120350        |
| ## ORGSRCR | -5.7943054 | 3.4525476575  |   | -4.4135749           | 13.758309        |
| ## ORGSRCU | -2.2865741 | 2.5669121751  |   | -1.4271582           | 18.800321        |

## RandomForest with R

```
set.seed(1)
rf.fit = randomForest(x= X_train, y = as.factor(y_train),
 mtry = floor(sqrt(p)), ntree = 500, importance = T)

rf.fit

##
Call:
randomForest(x = X_train, y = as.factor(y_train), ntree = 500, mtry = floor(sqrt(p))
Type of random forest: classification
Number of trees: 500
No. of variables tried at each split: 5
##
OOB estimate of error rate: 7.56%
Confusion matrix:
0 1 class.error
0 5965 3 0.000502681
1 485 1 0.997942387

mean(y_test != predict(rf.fit, X_test))

[1] 0.07372606
```

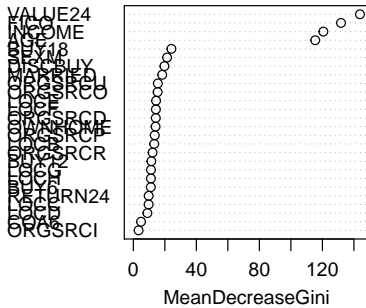
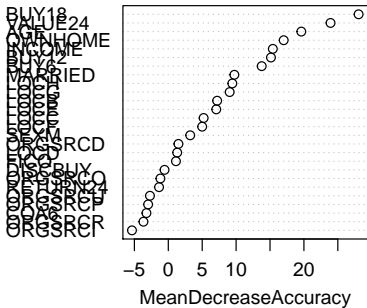


## RandomForest with R

- 변수의 중요도 평가

```
varImpPlot(rf.fit)
```

rf.fit



- 변수의 중요도 평가

- 변수의 중요도 평가

| ##         | 0          | 1          | MeanDecreaseAccuracy | MeanDecreaseGini |
|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|------------------|
| ## AGE     | 16.3672154 | 13.6951214 | 19.6153828           | 115.466646       |
| ## INCOME  | 15.7512494 | 0.8339830  | 15.4144256           | 120.628491       |
| ## SEXM    | 3.2516800  | 0.1948610  | 3.2312540            | 21.421611        |
| ## MARRIED | 9.9829210  | 0.1232558  | 9.7424958            | 18.320483        |
| ## FICO    | 0.7161066  | 1.6229367  | 1.1280775            | 131.817719       |
| ## OWNHOME | 15.7906106 | 6.4855615  | 17.0166659           | 14.118126        |
| ## LOCB    | 7.0494952  | 1.8047641  | 7.2034364            | 13.249472        |
| ## LOCC    | 2.8787144  | 8.5306199  | 5.2094749            | 9.711090         |
| ## LOCD    | 0.3096278  | 3.5760325  | 1.3093823            | 8.915793         |
| ## LOCE    | 6.6207543  | 2.4146180  | 7.0729732            | 14.442517        |
| ## LOCF    | 4.2829281  | 3.1402135  | 4.9956141            | 14.326898        |
| ## LOCG    | 7.5276433  | 5.5971058  | 9.0524397            | 11.202337        |
| ## LOCH    | 8.7072556  | 3.8341445  | 9.4403879            | 11.169681        |
| ## BUY6    | 13.9196678 | -2.8318499 | 13.7730200           | 11.108509        |
| ## BUY12   | 15.4747366 | -8.0371611 | 15.1383148           | 11.443821        |
| ## BUY18   | 25.5911486 | 11.0810982 | 28.0615451           | 24.159079        |
| ## VALUE24 | 24.5793044 | -6.5161863 | 23.9248679           | 143.842073       |
| ## ORGSRCD | 0.5875620  | 3.0738652  | 1.4927652            | 14.266742        |
| ## ORGSRCI | -5.0862227 | -1.7150918 | -5.3562680           | 3.335523         |
| ## ORGSRCO | -1.5530348 | 1.1668484  | -1.1657044           | 15.425394        |
| ## ORGSRCP | -3.1005284 | -0.1356451 | -2.9760362           | 13.581794        |
| ## ORGSRCR | -3.6472426 | -0.3798578 | -3.6672000           | 12.208561        |
| ## ORGSRCU | -2.7697821 | -0.1755594 | -2.7032758           | 15.538865        |

## Gradient Boosting

- AdaBoost: 자료의 오분류 여부에 의해 가중치를 업데이트.
- GBM (Gradient Boosting Method): 그래디언트 강하 기법으로 부스팅을 설명.
  - Shrinkage (Friedman 2001)  
 $F_n = F_{n-1} + f_n$ 으로 업데이트를 하는 대신,  $F_n = F_{n-1} + \eta f_n$ ,  $\eta \in (0, 1)$ 으로 업데이트.

## Gradient Boosting with xgboost

xgboost is short for eXtreme Gradient Boosting package.

- `objective`
  - `reg:linear`: for linear regression
  - `binary:logistic`: for logistic regression for classification
- `eta`: step size of each boosting step
- `max.depth`: maximum depth of tree
- `nround`: the max number of iterations

```
install.packages("xgboost")
```

## Gradient Boosting with xgboost

```
training
library(xgboost)

boost.fit = xgboost(data = X_train, label = y_train, max.depth = 2,
 eta = 0.1, nround = 2, objective = "binary:logistic")

[1] train-error:0.075302
[2] train-error:0.075302

testing
pred = predict(boost.fit, X_test)
mean(y_test != round(pred))

[1] 0.07444886
```

## Gradient Boosting with xgboost

- Validation for nround

```
validation set
set.seed(123)
val.ind = sample(1:nrow(X_train), size = floor(nrow(X_train)*0.3))
val.err = c()
candidates = seq(from = 50, to = 250, by = 20)
for (i in candidates){
 boost.val = xgboost(data = X_train[-val.ind,], label = y_train[-val.ind], max.depth = 2,
 eta = 0.1, nround = i, objective = "binary:logistic", verbose = 0)
 pred.val = predict(boost.val, X_train[val.ind,])
 val.err = c(val.err, mean(y_train[val.ind] != round(pred.val)))
}
val.err

[1] 0.06869835 0.06869835 0.06869835 0.06869835 0.06869835 0.06818182
[7] 0.06818182 0.06818182 0.06818182 0.06818182 0.06818182

which.min(val.err)

[1] 6
```

## Gradient Boosting with xgboost

```
boost.fit = xgboost(data = X_train, label = y_train, max.depth = 2,
 eta = 0.1, nround = candidates[which.min(val.err)], objective = "binary:logistic")
pred = predict(boost.fit, X_test)
mean(y_test != round(pred))

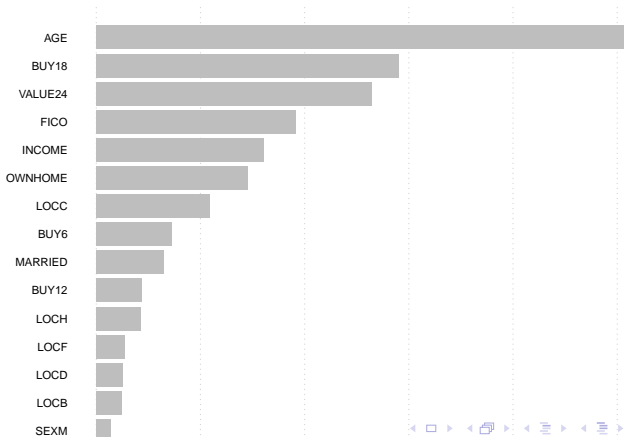
[1] 0.07408746

relative influence
import_mat = xgb.importance(colnames(X_train), model = boost.fit)
print(import_mat)
```

| ##     | Feature | Gain         | Cover        | Frequency   |
|--------|---------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| ## 1:  | AGE     | 0.2539029501 | 0.2204086531 | 0.210526316 |
| ## 2:  | BUY18   | 0.1449728584 | 0.1774062417 | 0.091533181 |
| ## 3:  | VALUE24 | 0.1320686033 | 0.1112637172 | 0.151029748 |
| ## 4:  | FICO    | 0.0956610425 | 0.1311882671 | 0.151029748 |
| ## 5:  | INCOME  | 0.0801702893 | 0.0911149501 | 0.100686499 |
| ## 6:  | OWNHOME | 0.0726177020 | 0.0909539245 | 0.054919908 |
| ## 7:  | LOCC    | 0.0544839982 | 0.0517878235 | 0.043478261 |
| ## 8:  | BUY6    | 0.0362888650 | 0.0028422337 | 0.025171625 |
| ## 9:  | MARRIED | 0.0325740174 | 0.0401201337 | 0.036613272 |
| ## 10: | BUY12   | 0.0219128876 | 0.0100172614 | 0.020594966 |
| ## 11: | LOCH    | 0.0212842253 | 0.0065609941 | 0.022883295 |
| ## 12: | LOCF    | 0.0137657579 | 0.0054418662 | 0.016018307 |
| ## 13: | LOCD    | 0.0127332803 | 0.0193484966 | 0.022883295 |
| ## 14: | LOCB    | 0.0120800714 | 0.0168521233 | 0.022883295 |
| ## 15: | SEXM    | 0.0068540885 | 0.0043614005 | 0.009153318 |
| ## 16: | ORGSRCU | 0.0034697666 | 0.0131104784 | 0.011441648 |

## Gradient Boosting with xgboost

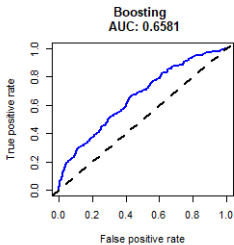
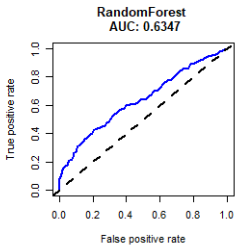
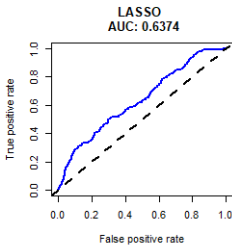
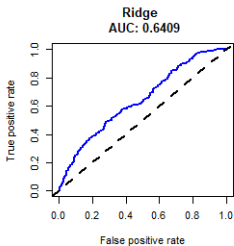
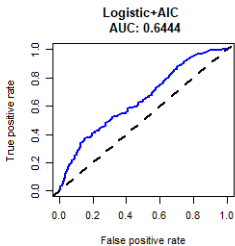
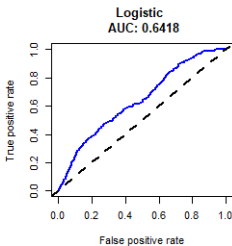
```
library(Ckmeans.1d.dp)
xgb.plot.importance(importance_matrix = import_mat)
```







- 모형별 ROC curve 및 AUC 값 비교.



- [illegible]

- | ##              | cutoff | error rate | sensitivity | specificity | f1 score |
|-----------------|--------|------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| ## Logistic     | 0.12   | 0.1547     | 0.2718      | 0.8914      | 0.2074   |
| ## Logistic+AIC | 0.53   | 0.1568     | 0.2864      | 0.8879      | 0.2138   |
| ## Ridge        | 0.10   | 0.2035     | 0.3544      | 0.8321      | 0.2059   |
| ## LASSO        | 0.10   | 0.2017     | 0.3301      | 0.8360      | 0.1960   |
| ## RandomForest | 0.28   | 0.0763     | 0.0922      | 0.9906      | 0.1526   |
| ## Boosting     | 0.12   | 0.1493     | 0.2573      | 0.8985      | 0.2042   |

#### 4. Case-control sampling



## Case-control sampling: 표본 추출 방법

- buytest 자료에서 “RESPOND=0”인 자료를 “RESPOND=1”인 자료  
수의 2배만큼 랜덤하게 추출. 이 때 반복횟수는 50으로 설정.

```
n1 = sum(y_train == 1)
set.seed(6)
cc_ind = sample(1:sum(y_train == 0),
 size = 2*n1, replace = F)
cc_data = rbind(train[y_train == 1,],
 train[y_train == 0,][cc_ind,])
cc_data = cc_data[sample(1:nrow(cc_data), nrow(cc_data), replace = F),]
table(cc_data$RESPOND)

##
0 1
972 486

dim(cc_data)

[1] 1458 27
```

### Case-control sampling: 표본 추출 방법

- buytest 자료에서 “RESPOND=0”인 자료를 “RESPOND=1”인 자료  
수의 2배만큼 랜덤하게 추출. 이 때 반복횟수는 50으로 설정.

```
tol_iter = 50
beta_list = list()
set.seed(6)
for (iter in 1:tol_iter){
 cc_ind = sample(1:sum(y_train == 0),
 size = 2*n1, replace = F)
 cc_data = rbind(train[y_train == 1,],
 train[y_train == 0,][cc_ind,])
 beta_list[[iter]] = coef(glm(RESPOND~., data = cc_data, family = 'binomial'))
}
train_pred_probs = sapply(1:tol_iter,
 function(iter) 1/(1+exp(-cbind(1, X_train)%*%
 beta_list[[iter]])))
train_pred_prob = rowMeans(train_pred_probs)
test_pred_probs = sapply(1:tol_iter,
 function(iter) 1/(1+exp(-cbind(1, X_test)%*%
 beta_list[[iter]])))
test_pred_prob = rowMeans(test_pred_probs)
```



## Case-control sampling: 표본 추출 방법

- 보정된 과소 추출법 이용, 로지스틱 회귀분석의 학습자료와 예측자료에서 AUC.

```
auc_res(newx = X_train, newy = y_train, pred_prob = train_pred_prob)
[1] 0.6646239

auc_res(newx = X_test, newy = y_test, pred_prob = test_pred_prob)
[1] 0.6444104
```

- (직접해보기) 위와 같은 보정된 과소 추출법을 전진선택법 (AIC), Ridge, LASSO, RandomForest, Boosting에 대해 실행하고, AUC 비교 여러 절단값 선택 방법들을 시행하여 예측성능 비교.