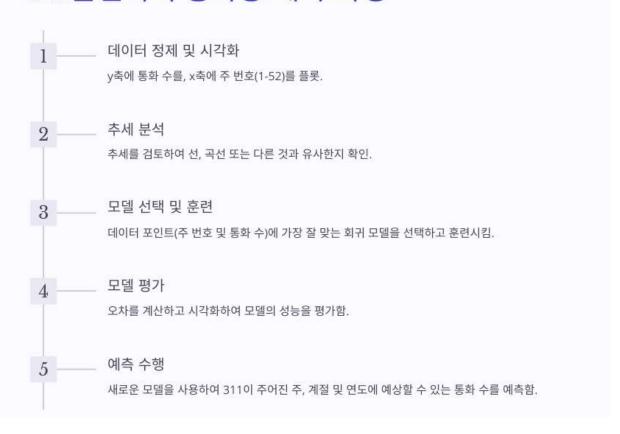
# 311콜센터 통화량 예측

311 통화량 예측의 중요성

주어진 달의 서비스 통화량의 예측은 1년 동안의 통화량과 관련된 날짜와 시간을 살펴보고, 그 통화를 주간 단위로 집계하여 x 값이 주 번호(1-52, 또는 365일을 7일로 나눈 값)이고 y 값이 특정 주의 통화 수인 포인트 집합을 구성함.

### 311콜센터의 통화량 예측 과정



#### 데이터 정제 및 시각화

# 실제 데이터 (xls)



- 1. 빈 값 찾기
- 2. 날짜 파싱
- 3. 원하는 년도에 따라 그 주의 통화량 빈도 구하기

#### 실습!. 데이터 정제 및 시각화

```
8 import csv
   import time
  import numpy as np
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   import tensorflow as tf
  def read(filename, date_idx, date_parse, year=None, bucket=7):
       days in year = 365
       freq = {}
       if year != None:
            for period in range(0, int(days_in_year / bucket)):
               freq[period] = 0
       with open(filename, 'r') as csvfile:
           csvreader = csv.reader(csvfile)
           next(csvreader)
           for row in csvreader:
               if row[date idx] == '':
                   continue
```

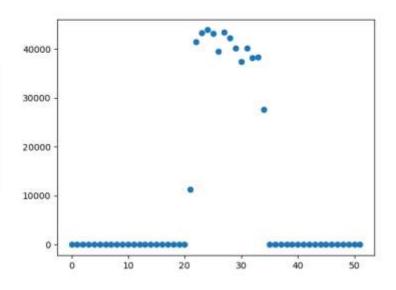
```
t = time.strptime(row[date idx], date parse)#'%m/%d/%Y %H:%M:%S %p'로 데이터 파신
           if year -- None:
               if not t.tm year in freq:
                   freg[t.tm year] = {}
                   for period in range(0, int(days in year / bucket)):
                       freq[t.tm year][period] = 0
               if t.tm yday < (days in year - 1):
                   freq[t.tm_year][int(t.tm_yday / bucket)] += 1
                   print(2)
               if t.tm year == year and t.tm yday < (days in year-1):
                   freg[int(t.tm_yday / bucket)] += 1
   return freq
freq = read(r'C:\Users\dahae\machine learning\311 call_center.csv' , 1, '%m/%d/%Y %H:%M:%S %p', 2014)
X_train = np.asarray(list(freq.keys()))
Y_train = np.asarray(list(freq.values()))
print(freq)
plt.scatter(X_train,Y_train)
plt.show()
```

### 실습!. 데이터 정제 및 시각화

l. 데이터 정제 결과 확인

freq (0: 0, 1: 0, 2: 0, 3: 0, 4: 0, 5: 0, 6: 0, 7: 0, 8: 0, 9: 0, 10: 0, 11: 0, 12: 0, 13: 0, 14: 0, 15: 0, 16: 0, 17: 0, 18: 0, 19: 0, 20: 0, 21: 10889, 22: 40240, 23: 42125, 24: 42673, 25: 41721, 26: 38446, 27: 41915, 28: 41008, 29: 39011, 30: 36069, 31: 38821, 32: 37050, 33: 36967, 34: 26834, 35: 0, 36: 0, 37: 0, 38: 0, 39: 0, 40: 0, 41: 0, 42: 0, 43: 0, 44: 0, 45: 0, 46: 0, 47: 0, 48: 0, 49: 0, 50: 0, 51: 0}

### 2. 데이터 정제 시각화



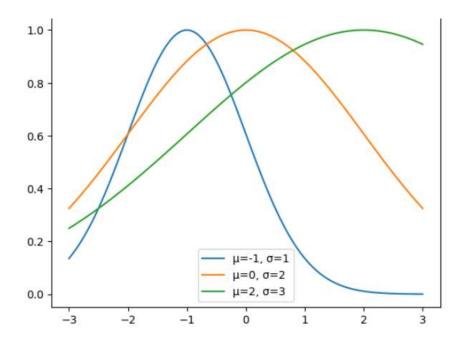
## 실습2. 가우시안 분포와 정규화

# 가우시안 분포

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def gaussian(x, mu, sig):
    return np.exp(-np.power(x - mu, 2.) / (2 * np.power(sig, 2.)))
x_values = np.linspace(-3, 3, 120)
for mu, sig in [(-1, 1), (0, 2), (2, 3)]:
    plt.plot(x_values, gaussian(x_values, mu, sig), label=f' \mu = \{mu\}, \sigma = \{sig\}')

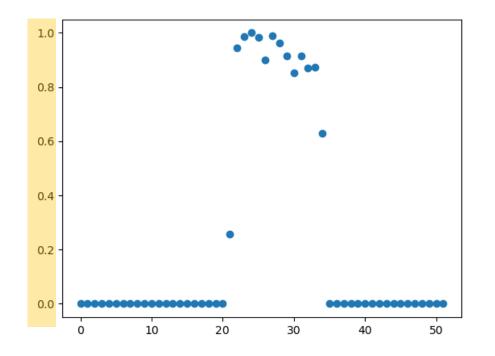
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



### 실습 2. 가우시안 분포와 정규화

# 정규화는 데이터를 일정한 범위로 변환하는 과정

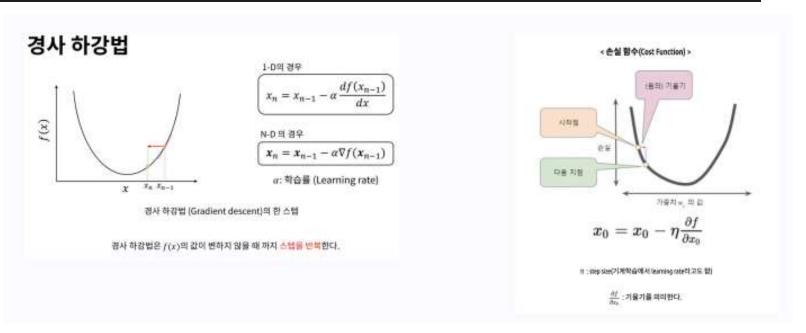
```
maxY = np.max(Y_train)
nY_train = Y_train / np.max(Y_train)
plt.scatter(X_train,nY_train)
plt.show()
```



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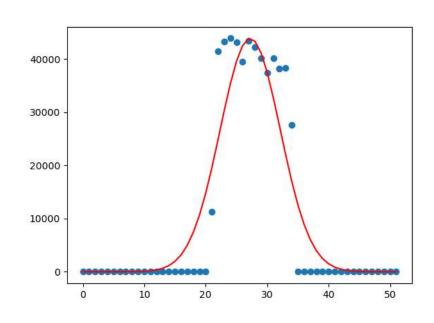
```
class Model:
    def init (self):
        self.mu = tf.Variable(1.0, dtype=tf.float32)
        self.sig = tf.Variable(1.0, dtype=tf.float32)
    def call (self, x):
        x c = tf.cast(x, tf.float32)
        return tf.exp(-tf.pow(x c - self.mu, 2.) / (2. * tf.pow(self.sig, 2.)))
def cost function(predicted y, desired y):
                                                                   비용 함수
    loss function = tf.square(predicted y - desired y)
    return tf.reduce_mean(loss_function)
                                                                  J(\theta_0, \theta_1) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}) - y^{(i)})^2
learning_rate = 1.5 --- 학습률
optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(learning_rate)
```

#### 실습 3. 가우시안 모델 구축



#### 실습 3. 가우시안 모델 구축

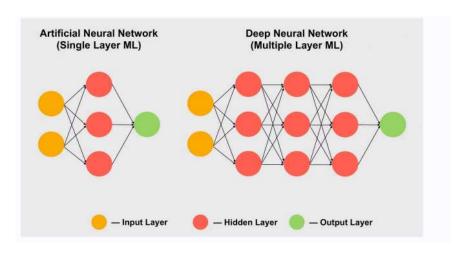
```
training epochs = 50
for epoch in range(training epochs):
    for i in range(0, len(X train)):
        _cost_function = train_step(model, X_train[i], nY_train[i])
    if epoch % 10 == 0:
        print("Current cost_function %f" % (_cost_function.numpy())))
mu val = model.mu
sig val = model.sig
print(mu_val.numpy())
print(sig_val.numpy())
                                                                                               시각화
plt.scatter(X_train, Y_train)
trY2 = maxY * (np.exp(-np.power(X_train - mu_val, 2.) / (2 * np.power(sig_val, 2.))))
plt.plot(X_train, trY2, 'r')
plt.show()
print("Prediction of week 35", trY2[33])
print("Actual week 35", Y_train[33])
```



#### 실습 4. 딥러닝 모델 코드

```
with open(filename, 'r') as csvfile:
                                                                                     csvreader = csv.reader(csvfile) #csv 파일을 열고
 9 vimport csv
                                                                                     next(csvreader)#첫번째 행을 건너뜀(해더 제거)
    import time
    import numpy as np
                                                                                     for row in csyreader:
12 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     from tensorflow.keras import layers, models
                                                                                         if row[date idx] == * :#날짜 피드가 빈 경우 건너뜀
     from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import SGD
                                                                                             continue
     import tensorflow as tf
                                                                                         t - time.strptime(row[date idx], date parse)#'%m/%d/%Y %H:%M:%S %p'로 데이터 파성
17 v def read(filename, date idx, date parse, year=None, bucket=7):
                                                                                         print(t)
         days in year = 365
                                                                                         #테이터 필터링 및 집계
                                                                                         if year == None:
         freq = \{\}
                                                                                             if not t.tm year in freq:
         if year != None:
                                                                                                freq[t.tm_year] = {}
              for period in range(0, int(days in year / bucket)):
                                                                                                for period in range(0, int(days_in_year / bucket)):
                                                                                                    freq[t.tm year][period] = 0
                 freq[period] = 0
                                                                                             if t.tm yday < (days in year - 1):</pre>
                                                                                                freq[t.tm_year][int(t.tm_yday / bucket)] += 1
                                                                                             if t.tm year == year and t.tm yday < (days in year-1):</pre>
                                                                                                freq[int(t.tm yday / bucket)] += 1
                                                                                  return freq
                                                                              freq = read('C:/Users/dahae/machine learning/311 call center.csv', 1, '%m/%d/%Y %H:%M:%S %p', 2014)
```

#### 실습 4. 딥러닝 모델 코드



#### 실습 4. 딥러닝 모델 코드

```
### start of norm on input data
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler

    Actual Data

scaler = MinMaxScaler()
                                                                                                                Predicted Data
                                                                             40000
X train = scaler.fit transform(X train.reshape(-1, 1))#1D->2
                                                           MinMaxScaler
Y train = scaler.fit transform(Y train.reshape(-1, 1))#1D->2D
                                                            는 2차원 입력이
                                                                             30000
                                                            들어가므로
X train = tf.convert to tensor(X train,dtype=tf.float32)
Y train = tf.convert to tensor(Y train, dtype=tf.float32)
                                                           In -> 7n
                                                                             20000
learning rate = 0.1
training epochs = 1000
                                                                             10000
optimizer = SGD(learning rate=learning rate)
model.compile(optimizer=optimizer, loss='mse', metrics=['accuracy'])
model.summary()
history = model.fit(X train, Y train, epochs=training epochs, batch size=13)
                                                                                          10
                                                                                                 20
                                                                                                        30
                                                                                                                      50
y pred = model.predict(X train)
                                                             Ratch의미 생각 해보고
y pred=scaler.inverse transform(y pred) #원래의 크기로 복구
y pred[y pred <0] =0 #음수값이면 0
                                                             Batch를 작게 크게 실험해보기
X train = X train.numpy()*52 #원래의 크기로 복구
                                                             그리고 batch가 작을 때 클 때 장단점 생각해보기
Y train = scaler.inverse transform(Y train)
plt.scatter(X train, Y train, color='blue', s=5,label='Actual Data')
plt.scatter(X train, y pred, color='red', s=5,label='Predicted Data')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```