10.1 k-Nearest Neighbor I

	단위별 학습내용 (Week10)
wk10-1	k-인접기법(k-Nearest Neighbor)
wk10-2	k-인접기법 (가중치)
wk10-3	판별분석
wk10-4	판별분석 II

POSTECH

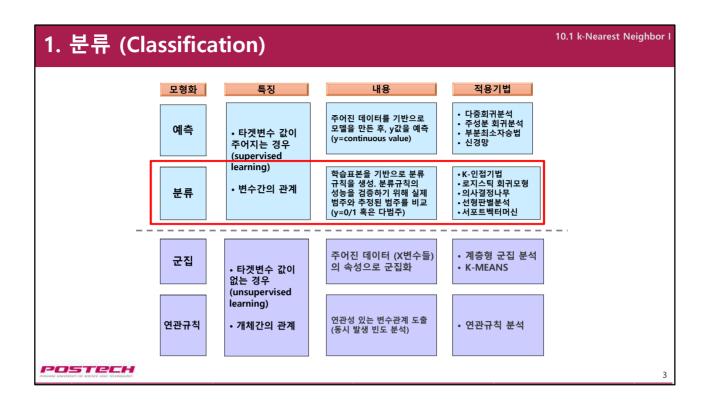
10.1 k-Nearest Neighbor I

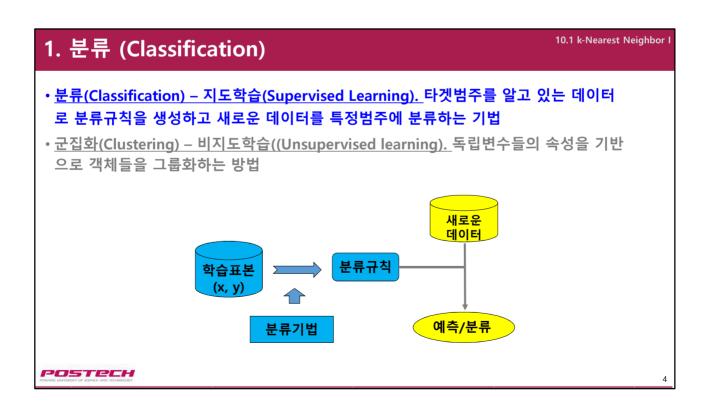
Wk10-1: k-인접기법(k-Nearest Neighbor) I

POSTECH

ⓒ포항공대 산업경영공학과 이혜선

2



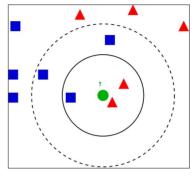


2. k-인접기법 (k-nearest neighbor method)

10.1 k-Nearest Neighbor

k-인접방법 (kNN): k개의 가장 가까운 이웃들을 사용해서 분류하는 방법

- k개의 인접객체를 고려할 때, 새로운 객체 ●는 어느 범주로 할당?
- (1) 만약 k=3로 정하면, 새로운 객체는 ▲ 의 범주로 분류되고,
- (2) 만약 k=5로 정하면, 새로운 객체는 의 범주로 분류된다.



From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



5

2. k-인접기법 (k-nearest neighbor method)

10.1 k-Nearest Neighbor I

• 최적 k는?

- k가 너무 크면 데이터 구조를 파악하기 어렵고, 너무 작으면 과적합(overfitting) 위험이 있음
- 교차검증(cross-validation)으로 정확도가 높은 k를 선정

l 장점

- 단순하며 효율적
- 데이터 분산을 추정할 필요 없음
- 빠른 훈련 단계

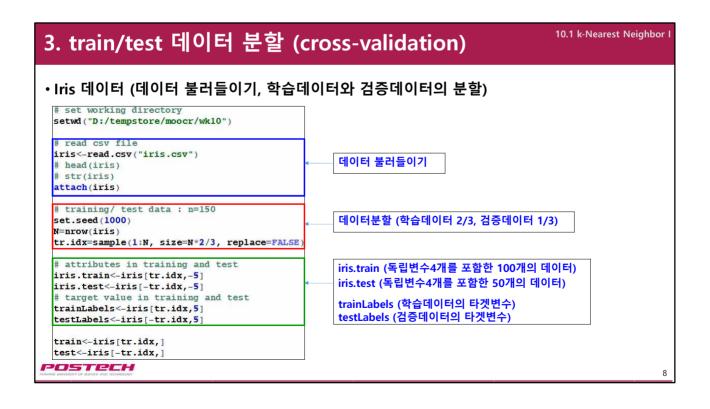
다전

- 모델을 생성하지 않음
- 느린 분류 단계
 - 많은 메모리 필요
 - 결측치는 추가 작업 필요

POSTECH

6

2. k-인접기법 (k-nearest neighbor method) 10.1 k-Nearest Neighbor I •kNN 을 수행하기 위한 추가 패키지 설치 # lec10 12 knn.R # lec10 1 knn.R # Classification # k-Nearest Neighbor • kNN 수행을 위한 패키지: "class" # packages install.packages("class") #no weighted value knn • 분류분석 후 검증에 사용되는 cross table을 위한 패키지: install.packages("gmodels")#crosstable install.packages("scales") #for graph "gmodels" library(class) • 최적 k 등 그래프를 위한 패키지: " scales" library (gmodels) library(scales) POSTECH



4. kNN의 수행과 결과

10.1 k-Nearest Neighbor I

• kNN함수: knn(train=학습데이터, test=검증데이터, cl=타겟변수, k=)

```
# knn (5-nearest neighbor)
md1<-knn(train=iris.train,test=iris.test,cl=trainLabels,k=5)
md1</pre>
```

md1에는 test 데이터(50개)들을 예측한 결과가 저장되어 있음

[1] setosa setosa setosa [4] setosa setosa setosa [7] setosa setosa setosa

md1

[10] setosa setosa setosa [13] setosa setosa setosa [16] setosa versicolor versicolor

[16] secosa versicolor versicolor [19] versicolor versicolor versicolor [22] versicolor versicolor versicolor [25] versicolor versicolor versicolor

[28] versicolor versicolor versicolor [31] versicolor versicolor virginica [34] virginica virginica virginica

[37] virginica virginica virginica [40] virginica virginica virginica [43] virginica versicolor virginica [46] virginica virginica virginica

[46] virginica virginica virginica Levels: setosa versicolor virginica

POSTECH

• k=5를 한 kNN의 결과

9

4. kNN의 수행과 결과

10.1 k-Nearest Neighbor I

• knn의 매뉴얼 : help(knn)

k: k-Nearest Neighbour Classification • Find in Topic

k-Nearest Neighbour Classification

Description

k-nearest neighbour classification for test set from training set. For each row of the test set, the k nearest (in Euclidean distance) training set vectors are found, and the classification is decided by majority vote, with ties broken at random. If there are ties for the kth nearest vector, all candidates are included in the vote.

Usage

knn(train, test, cl, k = 1, l = 0, prob = FALSE, use.all = TRUE)

Arguments

train matrix or data frame of training set cases.

matrix or data frame of test set cases. A vector will be interpreted as a row vector for a single case.

cl factor of true classifications of training set

k number of neighbours considered.

ninimum vote for definite decision, otherwise doubt. (More precisely, less than k-1 dissenting votes are allowed, even if k is increased by ties.)

prob If this is true, the proportion of the votes for the winning class are returned as attribute prob

use.all controls handling of ties. If true, all distances equal to the kth largest are included. If false, a random selection of distances equal to the kth is chosen to use exactly k neighbours.

POSTECH

10

