Python

머신러닝 분류 문제

Spring 2025





참고자료

[1] 참고 교재: "실무자를 위한 딥러닝"

• 5장: 데이터 세트 만들기

• 7장: 고전 모델 실습

• 13장: 케라스와 MNIST를 활용한 CNN 분석

<Original Text>

- Practical Deep Learning: A Python-Based Introduction

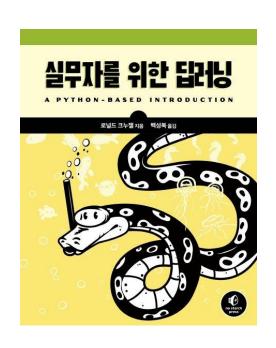
[2] 소스 코드 및 데이터 세트

• 소스

https://github.com/rkneusel9/PracticalDeepLearningPython/

• 데이터

https://archive.ics.uci.edu/dataset/53/iris





머신러닝 기반 분류

- [1] 머신러닝을 이용한 분류 실습
 - 아이리스 꽃 학습 데이터 세트 준비
 - 데이터 전처리 및 피쳐 분석
 - 머신러닝 모델 적용 및 실행
 - 머신러닝 모델 별 성능 분석
- [2] 딥러닝을 이용한 이미지 분류 실습
 - MNIST 학습 데이터 세트 준비
 - MNIST 데이터 피쳐 분석
 - 딥러닝 모델(CNN) 적용 및 실행
 - CNN 모델 구조 별 성능 분석



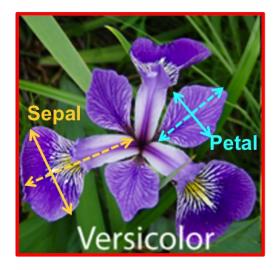
머신러닝 기반 분류



붓꽃 분류하기



Iris 꽃 종류







• Setosa: 부채 붓꽃

• Versicolour: 베르시 붓꽃

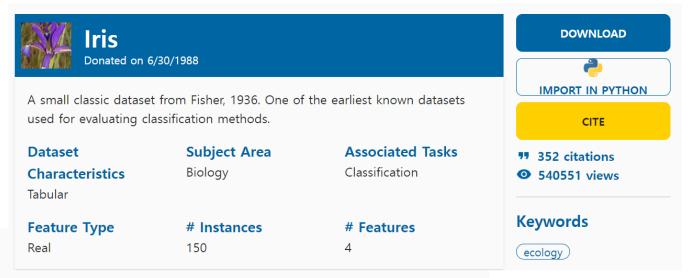
• Virginica: 버지니카 붓꽃

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Iris 꽃 데이터 UC Irvine ML Repository



https://archive.ics.uci.edu/dataset/53/iris



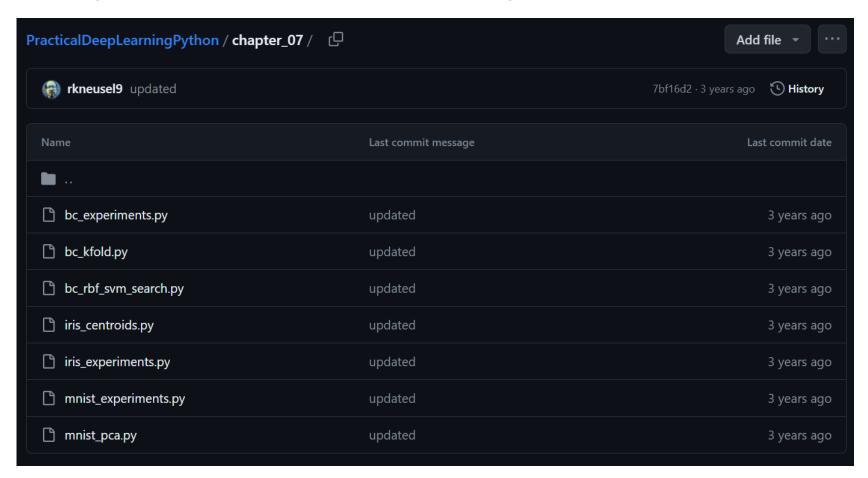
Variables Table

Variable Name	Role	Туре	Demographic	Description	Units	Missing Values
sepal length	Feature	Continuous			cm	no
sepal width	Feature	Continuous			cm	no
petal length	Feature	Continuous			cm	no
petal width	Feature	Continuous			cm	no
class	Target	Categorical		class of iris plant: Iris Setosa, Iris Versicolour, or Iris Virginica		no

Iris 꽃 분류 소스 코드



https://github.com/rkneusel9/PracticalDeepLearningPython/tree/main/chapter_07



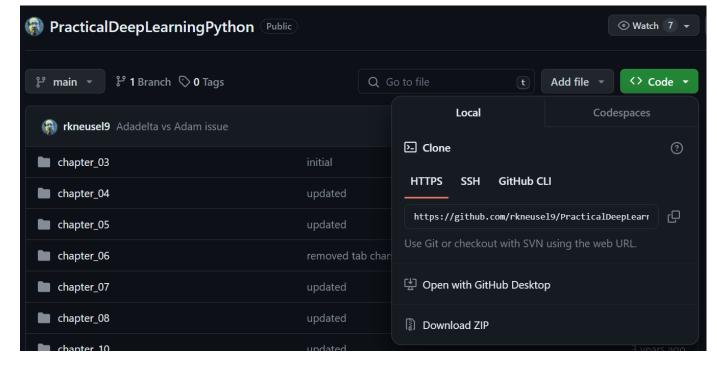
소스 코드 준비



% git clone https://github.com/rkneusel9/PracticalDeepLearningPython

```
sbbaik@SEONGBOK-THINKPAD MINGW64 /d/ttt
$ git clone https://github.com/rkneusel9/PracticalDeepLearningPython
Cloning into 'PracticalDeepLearningPython'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 310, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (43/43), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (17/17), done.
remote: Total 310 (delta 31), reused 35 (delta 26), pack-reused 267
Receiving objects: 100% (310/310), 416.71 KiB | 10.16 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (171/171), done.
```

또는, zip 파일 다운로드



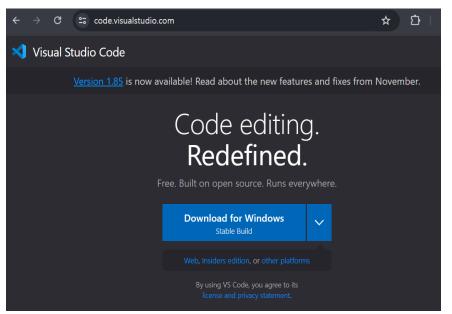
실행 환경 구성



● 파이썬 설치 ==> python.org/downloads



● 개발 환경 설치 ==> vs code



● 파이썬 패키지 설치

- pip install numpy # 넘파이

- pip install scikit-learn # 싸이킷-런 패키지

● 또는, 다른 개발 환경 ==> 파이참(PyCharm)

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Iris 꽃 데이터 직접 로딩



load_iris.py

```
with open("data/iris/iris.data") as f:
                                                     '₩n' 문자 지우기
   lines = [i[:-1] for i in f.readlines()]
                                                           붓꽃 종류별 레이블 0,1,2로
n = ["Iris-setosa","Iris-versicolor","Iris-virginica"]
                                                                   달아주기
x = [n.index(i.split(",")[-1])  for i in lines if i != ""]
x = np.array(x, dtype="uint8")
y = [[float(j) for j in i.split(",")[:-1]] for i in lines if i != ""]
y = np.array(y)
                                                       붓꽃 데이터 값 2차원 배열로 저장
                                                            (레코드, 4가지 특징값)
i = np.argsort(np.random.random(x.shape[0]))
x = x[i]
y = y[i]
                               무작위로 섞어 주기
np.save("data/iris/iris_features.npy", y)
np.save("data/iris/iris_labels.npy", x)
```

Iris 꽃 데이터 import 모듈 import 하기



```
Install the ucimlrepo package
                                                         데이터 모듈 설치
 pip install ucimlrepo
Import the dataset into your code
 from ucimlrepo import fetch ucirepo
 # fetch dataset
                                                   데이터 모듈 import
 iris = fetch ucirepo(id=53)
 # data (as pandas dataframes)
 X = iris.data.features
 y = iris.data.targets
 # metadata
 print(iris.metadata)
 # variable information
 print(iris.variables)
```

Iris 꽃 분류 학습 iris_experiments.py



```
print("Nearest centroid:")
from sklearn.neighbors import NearestCentroid
                                                                 run(x train, y train, x test, y test, NearestCentroid())
                                                                 print("k-NN classifier (k=3):")
                                                                 run(x train, y train, x test, y test,
def run(x train, y train, x test, y test, clf):
                                                              KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors=3))
   clf.fit(x_train, y_train)
                                                                 print("Naive Bayes classifier (Gaussian):")
   print("
             predictions :", clf.predict(x test))
                                                                 run(x train, y train, x test, y test, GaussianNB())
             actual labels:", y test)
   print("
                                                                 print("Naive Bayes classifier (Multinomial):")
             score = %0.4f" % clf.score(x_test, y_test))
   print("
                                                                 run(x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test, MultinomialNB())
                                                                 print("Decision Tree classifier:")
def main():
                                                                 run(x train, y train, x test, y test, DecisionTreeClassifier())
   x = np.load("../data/iris/iris features.npy")
                                                                 print("Random Forest classifier (estimators=5):")
   y = np.load("../data/iris/iris labels.npy")
                                                                 run(xa train, ya train, xa test, ya test,
   N = 120
                                                              RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=5))
   x train = x[:N]; x test = x[N:]
   y_{train} = y[:N]; y_{test} = y[N:]
                                                                 print("SVM (linear, C=1.0):")
   xa train=np.load
                                                                 run(xa train, ya train, xa test, ya test, SVC(kernel="linear",
("../data/iris/iris train features augmented.npy")
                                                             C=1.0)
   ya_train=np.load
                                                                 print("SVM (RBF, C=1.0, gamma=0.25):")
("../data/iris/iris_train_labels_augmented.npv")
                                                                 run(xa train, ya train, xa test, ya test, SVC(kernel="rbf",
   xa test =np.load
                                                             C=1.0, gamma=0.25))
("../data/iris/iris_test_features_augmented.npy")
                                                                 print("SVM (RBF, C=1.0, gamma=0.001, augmented)")
   ya test =np.load
                                                                 run(xa train, ya train, xa test, ya test, SVC(kernel="rbf",
("../data/iris/iris_test_labels_augmented.npy")
                                                             C=1.0, gamma=0.001))
                                                                 print("SVM (RBF, C=1.0, gamma=0.001, original)")
```

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gamma=0.001))

run(x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test, SVC(kernel="rbf", C=1.0,

Iris 꽃 분류 학습 iris_classification.py

import numpy as np from ucimlrepo import fetch ucirepo from sklearn.model selection import train test split from sklearn.neighbors import NearestCentroid, KNeighborsClassifier from sklearn.naive bayes import GaussianNB, **MultinomialNB** from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier from sklearn.svm import SVC def run(x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test, clf): clf.fit(x_train, y_train) predictions :", clf.predict(x_test)) print(" actual labels:", list(y test)) print(" score = %0.4f" % clf.score(x_test, y_test)) print(" print() def main(): # fetch dataset using ucimlrepo iris = fetch_ucirepo(id=53) X = iris.data.features.values # pandas DataFrame → numpy array y = iris.data.targets['class'].values # target column 이름은 'class'

```
# train-test split (기존 방식처럼 120:30 분할)
   x \text{ train, } x \text{ test} = X[:120], X[120:]
   y train, y test = y[:120], y[120:]
   # 증강 데이터 대체 없음 → 동일 데이터 사용
   xa_train, ya_train = x_train, y_train
   xa test, ya test = x test, y test
   print("Nearest centroid:")
   run(x train, y train, x test, y test, NearestCentroid())
   print("k-NN classifier (k=3):")
   run(x train, y train, x test, y test,
KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors=3))
   print("Naive Bayes classifier (Gaussian):")
   run(x train, y train, x test, y test, GaussianNB())
   print("Naive Bayes classifier (Multinomial):")
   run(x train, y train, x test, y test, MultinomialNB())
   print("Decision Tree classifier:")
   run(x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test, DecisionTreeClassifier())
   print("Random Forest classifier (estimators=5):")
   run(xa train, ya train, xa test, ya test,
RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=5))
   print("SVM (linear, C=1.0):")
   run(xa train, ya train, xa test, ya test, SVC(kernel="linear",
C=1.0)
   print("SVM (RBF, C=1.0, gamma=0.25):")
   run(xa train, ya train, xa test, ya test, SVC(kernel="rbf",
C=1.0, gamma=0.25))
   print("SVM (RBF, C=1.0, gamma=0.001, augmented)")
   run(xa train, ya train, xa test, ya test, SVC(kernel="rbf",
C=1.0, gamma=0.001))
   print("SVM (RBF, C=1.0, gamma=0.001, original)")
   run(x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test, SVC(kernel="rbf", C=1.0,
gamma=0.001))
```



머신러닝 기반 이미지 분류



[1] 머신러닝을 이용한 이미지 분류 실습

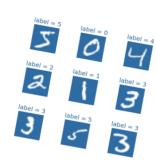
- 아이리스 꽃 학습 데이터 세트 준비
- 데이터 전처리 및 피쳐 분석
- 머신러닝 모델 적용 및 실행
- 머신러닝 모델 별 성능 분석

[2] 딥러닝을 이용한 이미지 분류 실습

- MNIST 학습 데이터 세트 준비
- MNIST 데이터 피쳐 분석
- 딥러닝 모델(CNN) 적용 및 실행
- CNN 모델 구조 별 성능 분석



딥러닝 기반 이미지 분류



실 소글씨(MNIST) 분류하기

MNIST 데이터 세트



NIST Special Database 19 Handprinted Forms and Characters Database

Patrick J Grother
Visual Image Processing Group
Advanced Systems Division
National Institute of Standards and Technology

patrick@magi.ncsl.nist.gov

March 16, 1995

Modified NIST 데이터베이스

HANDWRITING SAMPLE FORM

NAME	DATE	CITY	STATE	ZIP			
	8-3-89	MINDEN C	ITY mi	48456			
This sample of handwriting and letters Please print the fol 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 × 9	us being collected for us lowing characters in the 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	boxes that appear	uter recognition of below 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8				
0123456789	012345	6789	0123450				
87 701 87 701		759	960941 960941				
158 4586 158 4584	32123 33/33	832656	56	82 82			
7481 80539 7481 80539	9 419219	19	67	904			
61738 7296 61738 729	58 745 ⁻ 8	75 75	390 390 5	5716 7/6			
109334	1 [002			
gyxlakpdsbtziru							
94×1aKfdsbrzInumwFqscnhocv							
ZXSBNGECMYW	QTKFLUOHPI:	RVDJA					
ZXSBNGECMYWQTKFLUOHPIRVDJA							

Please print the following text in the box below:

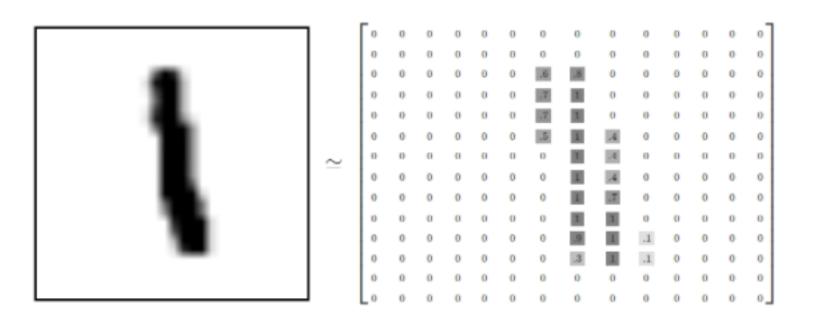
We, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America

We, the people of the United States, In order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to our selves and cor posterity do ordain and

MNIST 데이터 세트



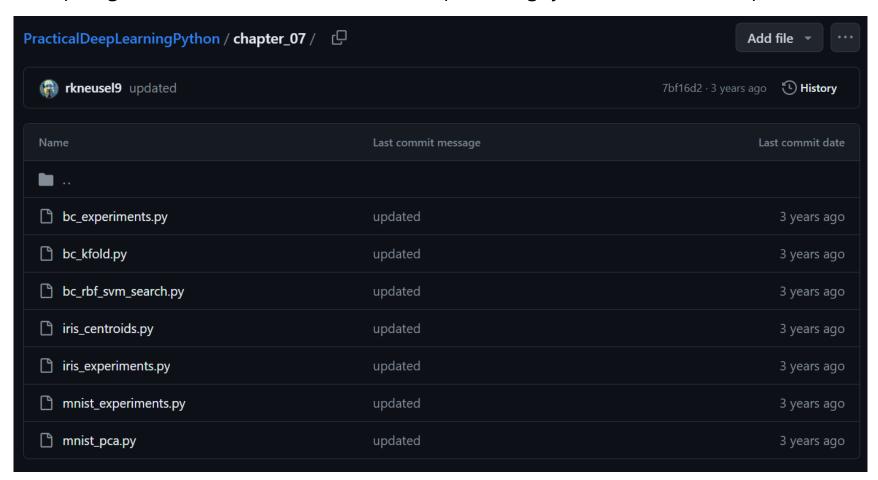
- 딥러닝 분야의 Hello, World
- 60,000개의 training set / 10,000개의 test set
- 28x28 흑백 이미지







https://github.com/rkneusel9/PracticalDeepLearningPython/tree/main/chapter_07



ML기반 MNIST 분류 성능

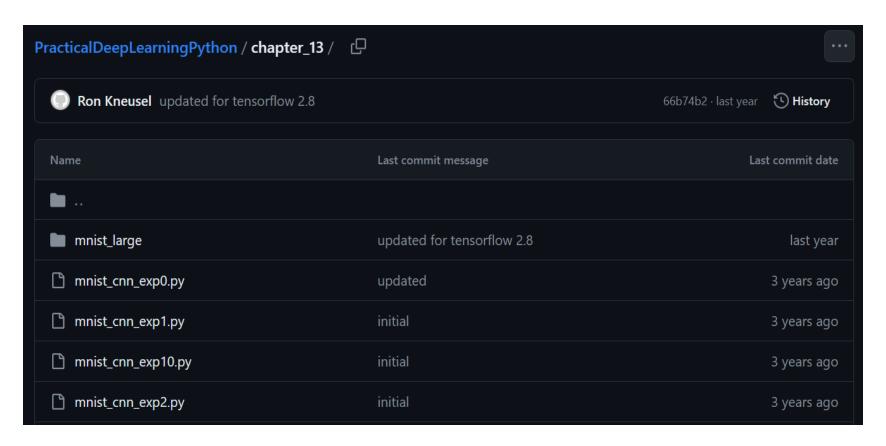


- LinearSVM (C=10.0) : score = 0.8784 (time, train= 880.605, test= 0.035)
- Nearest centroid : score = 0.7523 (time, train= 0.024, test= 0.005)
- k-NN classifier (k=3) : score = 0.9360 (time, train= 0.294, test= 4.541)
- k-NN classifier (k=7) : score = 0.9372 (time, train= 0.170, test= 5.206)
- Naive Bayes (Gaussian) : score = 0.7999 (time, train= 0.032, test= 0.025)
- Decision Tree : score = 0.8422 (time, train = 5.981, test = 0.006)
- Random Forest (trees = 5): score = 0.8816 (time, train = 4.082, test = 0.016)
- Random Forest (trees= 50): score = 0.9252 (time, train= 41.157, test= 0.138)
- Random Forest (trees=500): score = 0.9270 (time, train= 472.070, test= 1.372)
- Random Forest (trees=1000): score = 0.9269 (time, train= 820.068, test= 2.689)

DL기반 MNIST 소스 코드



https://github.com/rkneusel9/PracticalDeepLearningPython/tree/main/chapter_13



mnist_cnn_exp0.py



```
from keras.datasets import mnist
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Flatten
from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D
from keras import backend as K

(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()

x_train = x_train.astype('float32')

x_test = x_test.astype('float32')

x_train /= 255

x_test /= 255

y_train = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_train, num_classes)

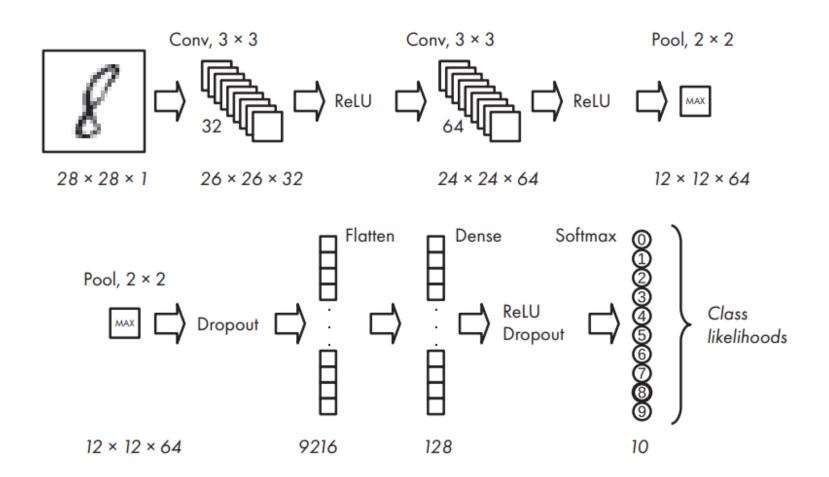
y_test = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_test, num_classes)
```

import keras

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3, 3),
          activation='relu',
          input shape=input shape))
model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)))
model.add(Dropout(0.25))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
model.add(Dense(num classes, activation='softmax'))
model.compile(loss=keras.losses.categorical_crossentropy,
        optimizer=keras.optimizers.Adadelta(),
        metrics=['accuracv'])
history = model.fit(x_train, y_train,
      batch_size=batch_size,
      epochs=epochs,
      verbose=1.
      validation data=(x test, y test))
score = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose=0)
```

mnist_cnn_exp0.py CNN기반모델 구조





mnist_cnn_exp0.py model summary



Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 32)	320
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	18496
<pre>max_pooling2d(MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 12, 12, 64)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 64)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 9216)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	1179776
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1290

Total params: 1199882 (4.58 MB)

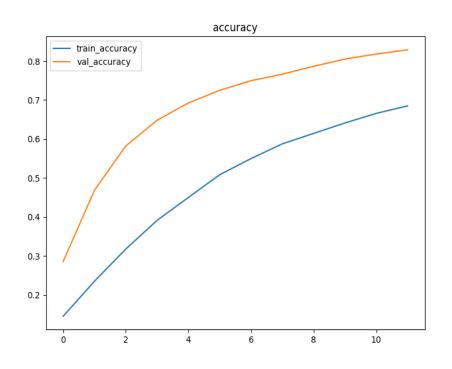
Trainable params: 1199882 (4.58 MB) Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

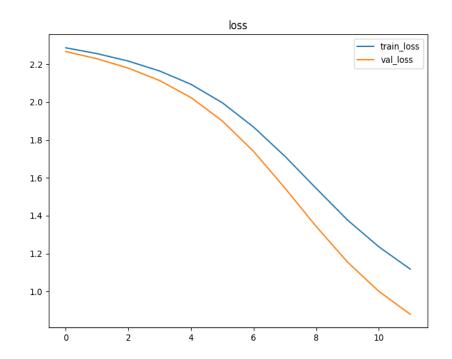
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mnist_cnn_exp0.py 분류성능



- - 4s 9ms/step loss: 1.1179 accuracy: 0.6851 val_loss: 0.8793 val_accuracy: 0.8289





전처리 추가



https://colab.research.google.com/github/tensorflow/datasets/blob/master/docs/keras_example.ipynb?hl=ko

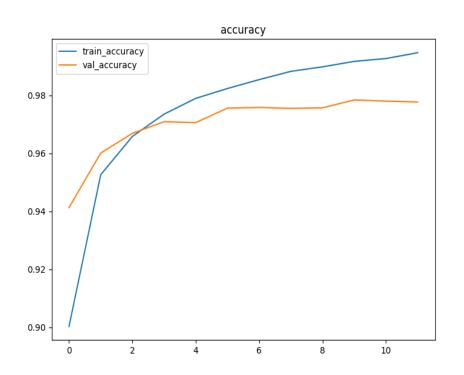
```
import tensorflow as tf
import tensorflow datasets as tfds
(ds train, ds test), ds info = tfds.load(
   'mnist',
   split=['train', 'test'],
   shuffle files=True,
   as supervised=True,
   with info=True,
def normalize img(image, label):
 """Normalizes images: `uint8` -> `float32`."""
 return tf.cast(image, tf.float32) / 255., label
ds_train = ds_train.map(
   normalize img, num parallel calls=tf.data.AUTOTUNE)
ds train = ds train.cache()
ds train =
ds train.shuffle(ds info.splits['train'].num examples)
ds train = ds train.batch(128)
ds train = ds train.prefetch(tf.data.AUTOTUNE)
```

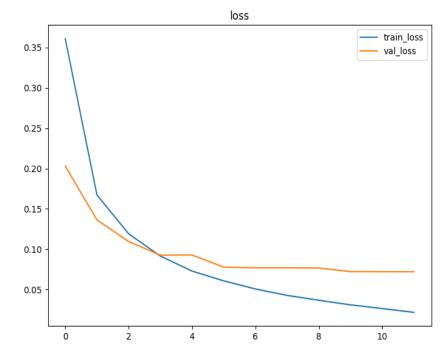
```
ds test = ds test.map(
   normalize img, num parallel calls=tf.data.AUTOTUNE)
ds_{test} = ds_{test.batch}(128)
ds test = ds test.cache()
ds test = ds test.prefetch(tf.data.AUTOTUNE)
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
 tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input shape=(28, 28)),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
 tf.keras.layers.Dense(10)
model.compile(
   optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(0.001),
loss=tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(from | 1
ogits=True),
   metrics=[tf.keras.metrics.SparseCategoricalAccuracy()],
history = model.fit(
   ds train,
   epochs=6+6,
   validation data=ds test,
```

전처리 추가 모델 분류 성능



- - 2s 3ms/step loss: 0.0218 sparse_categorical_accuracy: 0.9947
 - val_loss: 0.0721 val_sparse_categorical_accuracy: 0.9777





CNN 기반 전처리 추가 모델



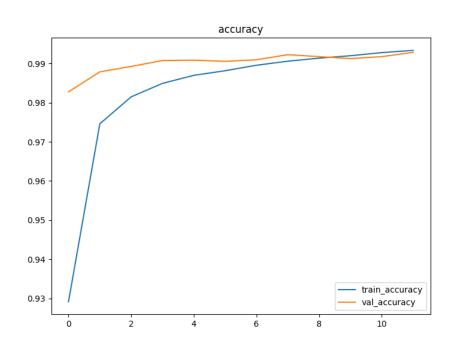
https://colab.research.google.com/github/tensorflow/datasets/blob/master/docs/keras_example.ipynb?hl=ko

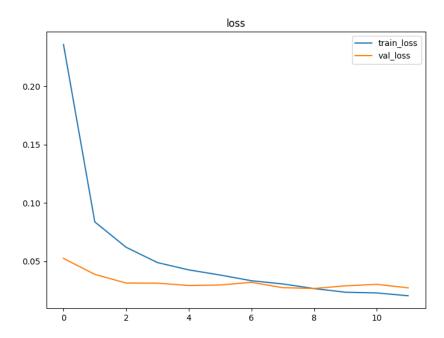
```
(ds train, ds test), ds info = tfds.load(
                                                              model = Sequential()
                                                              model.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu',
   'mnist',
   split=['train', 'test'],
                                                              input shape=(28, 28, 1)))
   shuffle files=True,
                                                              model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
   as supervised=True,
                                                              model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)))
   with info=True,
                                                              model.add(Dropout(0.25))
                                                              model.add(Flatten())
def normalize img(image, label):
                                                              model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
   """Normalizes images: `uint8` -> `float32`."""
                                                              model.add(Dropout(0.5))
   return tf.cast(image, tf.float32) / 255., label
                                                              model.add(Dense(num classes, activation='softmax'))
ds train = ds train.map(normalize img,
num parallel calls=tf.data.AUTOTUNE)
                                                              model.compile(loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
ds train = ds train.cache()
                                                                         optimizer='adam',
ds_train = ds_train.shuffle(ds_info.splits['train'].num_examples)
                                                                         metrics=['accuracy'])
ds train = ds train.batch(128)
ds train = ds train.prefetch(tf.data.AUTOTUNE)
                                                              print("Model parameters = %d" % model.count params())
                                                              print(model.summary())
ds test = ds test.map(normalize img,
num_parallel_calls=tf.data.AUTOTUNE)
                                                              history = model.fit(
ds test = ds test.batch(128)
                                                                 ds train,
ds test = ds test.cache()
                                                                 epochs=12,
ds test = ds test.prefetch(tf.data.AUTOTUNE)
                                                                 validation data=ds test,
```



CNN 기반 전처리 추가 모델 성능

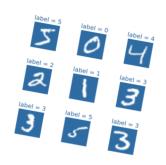
- - 5s 10ms/step loss: 0.0204 accuracy: 0.9934 val_loss: 0.0272 val_accuracy: 0.9929







Q&A





Leistung ist nicht alles / Keinen Studierenden zurücklassen



