



```
1 # K2020008: Split data
2 # K2020008: train, test 데이터 분할
3 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
4 # K2020008: [klearn의 train_test_split() 사용법
5     # 머신러닝 모델을 학습하고 그 결과를 검증하기 위해서는 원래의 데이터를 Training, Validatio
6     # 그렇지 않고 Training에 사용한 데이터를 검증용으로 사용하면 시험문제를 알고 있는 상태에서
7     # 딥러닝을 제외하고도 다양한 기계학습과 데이터 분석 툴을 제공하는 scikit-learn 패키지 중 r
```

```
8
9 # (1) Parameter
10 # arrays : 분할시킬 데이터를 입력 (Python list, Numpy array, Pandas dataframe 등..)
11 # test_size : 테스트 데이터셋의 비율(float)이나 갯수(int) (default = 0.25)
12 # train_size : 학습 데이터셋의 비율(float)이나 갯수(int) (default = test_size의 나머지)
13 # random_state : 데이터 분할시 셔플이 이루어지는데 이를 위한 시드값 (int나 RandomState로 &
14 # shuffle : 셔플여부설정 (default = True)
15 # stratify : 지정한 Data의 비율을 유지한다. 예를 들어, Label Set인 Y가 25%의 0과 75%의 1로
16
17 # (2) Return
18 # X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test : arrays에 데이터와 레이블을 둘 다 넣었을 경우의 반환이
19 # X_train, X_test : arrays에 레이블 없이 데이터만 넣었을 경우의 반환
20 # [출처] [Python] sklearn의 train_test_split() 사용법 |작성자 Paris Lee
21
22 # K2020008: train, test 데이터 분할하기
23 # K2020008: 오버피팅을 막기위해 데이터를 train, test로 분할 함시다
24 x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(data, labels, test_size=0.1)
25 print("데이터 갯수 : {0:d}, 테스트 데이터 갯수 : {1:d}, 데이터 유형 : {2}".format(len(x_train)
26 # K2020008: print("학습데이터 갯수 : {0:d}, 테스트 데이터 갯수 : {1:d}, 데이터 유형 : {2}".for
27 print("학습 데이터[{1}]Wn{0}".format(x_train, len(x_train)))
28 print("학습 레이블[{1}]Wn{0}".format(y_train, len(y_train)))
29 print("테스트 데이터[{1}]Wn{0}".format(x_test, len(x_test)))
30 print("테스트 레이블[{1}]Wn{0}".format(y_test, len(y_test)))
```



```
데이터 갯수 : 512, 테스트 데이터 갯수 : 57, 데이터 유형 : <class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

```
1 # Convert to tensor
2 import torch
3 import torch.nn as nn
4 import torch.nn.functional as F
5 from torch.utils.data import DataLoader, TensorDataset
6 from torch.autograd import Variable
7
8 # K2020008 : 자동 계산을 위해서 사용하는 변수는 torch.autograd에 있는 Variable 입니다.
9
10 # K2020008 : Variable은 아래와 같은 속성들을 갖고 있습니다.
11     # .backward() 가 호출되면 미분이 시작되고 그 정보가 담기게 됩니다.
12
13     # data
14     # Tensor 형태의 데이터
15     # grad
16     # Data가 거쳐온 layer에 대한 미분 값
17     # grad_fn
18     # 미분 값을 계산한 함수에 대한 정보
19
20     # 출처: https://dororongju.tistory.com/142 [웹 개발 메모장]
21
22 # K2020008 : 자동 계산을 위해 변수의 변환
23 x_train = Variable(torch.from_numpy(x_train).float())
24 y_train = Variable(torch.from_numpy(y_train).float())
25
26 x_test = Variable(torch.from_numpy(x_test).float())
27 y_test = Variable(torch.from_numpy(y_test).float())
28
29 print("="*100)
30 print("x_train.data:", x_train.data)
31 print("x_train.grad:", x_train.grad)
32 print("x_train.grad_fn:", x_train.grad_fn)
33 print("데이터 유형 :{0}".format(type(x_train)))
34 print("="*100)
```



```
=====
x_train.data: tensor([[1.9170e+01, 2.4800e+01, 1.3240e+02, ..., 1.7670e-01, 3.1760e-01,
1.0230e-01],
[1.1260e+01, 1.9830e+01, 7.1300e+01, ..., 2.8320e-02, 2.5570e-01,
7.6130e-02],
[1.4900e+01, 2.2530e+01, 1.0210e+02, ..., 2.4750e-01, 2.8660e-01,
1.1550e-01],
...,
[1.5530e+01, 3.3560e+01, 1.0370e+02, ..., 2.0140e-01, 3.5120e-01,
1.2040e-01],
[8.6710e+00, 1.4450e+01, 5.4420e+01, ..., 0.0000e+00, 2.5920e-01,
7.8480e-02],
[1.2880e+01, 2.8920e+01, 8.2500e+01, ..., 6.4930e-02, 2.3720e-01,
7.2420e-02]])
x_train.grad: None
x_train.grad_fn: None
데이터 유형 :<class 'torch.Tensor'>
=====
```

```
1 # K2020008 : Generating dataset
```

```

2      # 파이토치에서는 데이터를 좀 더 쉽게 다룰 수 있도록 유용한 도구로서 데이터셋(Dataset)과 데
3      # 기본적인 사용 방법은 Dataset을 정의하고, 이를 DataLoader에 전달하는 것입니다.
4      # TensorDataset은 기본적으로 텐서를 입력으로 받습니다. 텐서 형태로 데이터를 정의합니다(파
5
6      # K2020008 : TensorDataset의 입력으로 사용하고 train_set/test_set에 저장합니다
7      train_set = TensorDataset(x_train, y_train)
8      test_set = TensorDataset(x_test, y_test)
9
10     # K2020008 : DataLoader
11     # 파이토치의 데이터셋을 만들었다면 데이터로더를 사용 가능합니다.
12     # 데이터로더는 기본적으로 2개의 인자를 입력받는다. 하나는 데이터셋, 미니 배치의 크기입니다
13     # 이때 미니 배치의 크기는 8의 배수를 사용합니다. 그리고 추가적으로 많이 사용되는 인자로 sh
14     # shuffle=True를 선택하면 Epoch마다 데이터셋을 섞어서 데이터가 학습되는 순서를 바꿉니다.
15
16
17     train_loader = DataLoader(train_set, batch_size = 8, shuffle=True)


1
2      # K2020008 : 모델과 설계, Construct model
3      class Model(nn.Module):
4          def __init__(self):
5              super().__init__()
6              # K2020008 : 입력층-은닉층-은닉층-출력층의 5층 구조
7              self.layer1 = nn.Linear(30, 128)
8              self.layer2 = nn.Linear(128, 64)
9              self.layer3 = nn.Linear(64, 32)
10             self.layer4 = nn.Linear(32, 16)
11             self.layer5 = nn.Linear(16, 1)
12             # self.layer6 = nn.Linear(16, 1)
13             # K2020008 : 깊은 신경망은 ReLU 적용
14             self.act = nn.ReLU()
15
16             def forward(self,x):
17                 x = self.act(self.layer1(x))
18                 x = self.act(self.layer2(x))
19                 x = self.act(self.layer3(x))
20                 x = self.act(self.layer4(x))
21                 # x = self.act(self.layer5(x))
22                 x = self.layer5(x)
23                 # K2020008 : 로지스틱 시그모이드
24                 x = torch.sigmoid(x)
25
26                 return x
27
28     model = Model()
29     print(model)

```



<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1IU6DRLHLCqwj2aiLVqLcqJAh64s9trqM#scrollTo=dyhsPzH61mZE&printMode=true>

```
47 # K2020000 : 최종 (loss 계산 / accuracy 계산)
48 # K2020008 : loss은 0에 가깝고, accuracy는 1에 근접해야 좋은 학습 결과임
49 epoch_loss /= len(train_loader)
50 epoch_accuracy /= len(x_train)
51 if epoch % 10 == 0:
52     print(str(epoch).zfill(3), "loss :", round(epoch_loss,4),"accuracy :", round(epoch_accuracy,4))
53
54 losses.append(epoch_loss)
55 accuracies.append(epoch_accuracy)
```



```
/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:21: UserWarning: Using a target s
000 loss : 3.4666 accuracy : 0.3789
010 loss : 0.5066 accuracy : 0.8574
020 loss : 0.4162 accuracy : 0.8945
030 loss : 0.3579 accuracy : 0.9043
040 loss : 0.31 accuracy : 0.9062
050 loss : 0.2839 accuracy : 0.9062
060 loss : 0.2662 accuracy : 0.9043
070 loss : 0.2513 accuracy : 0.9121
080 loss : 0.2386 accuracy : 0.916
090 loss : 0.2316 accuracy : 0.9121
100 loss : 0.2245 accuracy : 0.9199
110 loss : 0.2188 accuracy : 0.9199
120 loss : 0.2154 accuracy : 0.9219
130 loss : 0.2121 accuracy : 0.9219
140 loss : 0.2081 accuracy : 0.9219
150 loss : 0.2082 accuracy : 0.9199
160 loss : 0.2051 accuracy : 0.9199
170 loss : 0.202 accuracy : 0.9199
180 loss : 0.2002 accuracy : 0.9219
190 loss : 0.2002 accuracy : 0.9219
200 loss : 0.2011 accuracy : 0.9219
210 loss : 0.1954 accuracy : 0.9219
220 loss : 0.1967 accuracy : 0.9258
230 loss : 0.1949 accuracy : 0.9238
240 loss : 0.1948 accuracy : 0.9238
250 loss : 0.1918 accuracy : 0.9238
260 loss : 0.1966 accuracy : 0.9258
270 loss : 0.1934 accuracy : 0.9238
280 loss : 0.1891 accuracy : 0.9258
290 loss : 0.189 accuracy : 0.9238
300 loss : 0.1877 accuracy : 0.9238
310 loss : 0.1873 accuracy : 0.9238
320 loss : 0.1864 accuracy : 0.9258
330 loss : 0.1867 accuracy : 0.9238
340 loss : 0.1841 accuracy : 0.9277
350 loss : 0.1855 accuracy : 0.9199
360 loss : 0.182 accuracy : 0.9219
370 loss : 0.1833 accuracy : 0.9258
380 loss : 0.1802 accuracy : 0.9277
390 loss : 0.1819 accuracy : 0.9258
400 loss : 0.1793 accuracy : 0.9277
410 loss : 0.1818 accuracy : 0.9277
420 loss : 0.1797 accuracy : 0.9316
430 loss : 0.1784 accuracy : 0.9258
440 loss : 0.1779 accuracy : 0.9238
450 loss : 0.177 accuracy : 0.9277
460 loss : 0.1797 accuracy : 0.9316
470 loss : 0.1782 accuracy : 0.9277
480 loss : 0.174 accuracy : 0.9277
490 loss : 0.1725 accuracy : 0.9277
500 loss : 0.1726 accuracy : 0.9297
510 loss : 0.1741 accuracy : 0.9297
520 loss : 0.1731 accuracy : 0.9336
530 loss : 0.1705 accuracy : 0.9297
540 loss : 0.1694 accuracy : 0.9316
550 loss : 0.1704 accuracy : 0.9297
560 loss : 0.1695 accuracy : 0.9277
570 loss : 0.1707 accuracy : 0.9316
580 loss : 0.1673 accuracy : 0.9297
590 loss : 0.1695 accuracy : 0.9297
```

600 loss : 0.1695 accuracy : 0.9316  
610 loss : 0.1658 accuracy : 0.9316  
620 loss : 0.1655 accuracy : 0.9336  
630 loss : 0.167 accuracy : 0.9355  
640 loss : 0.1628 accuracy : 0.9355  
650 loss : 0.166 accuracy : 0.9355  
660 loss : 0.1648 accuracy : 0.9297  
670 loss : 0.1623 accuracy : 0.9316  
680 loss : 0.163 accuracy : 0.9336  
690 loss : 0.1612 accuracy : 0.9355  
700 loss : 0.1623 accuracy : 0.9336  
710 loss : 0.1593 accuracy : 0.9336  
720 loss : 0.1596 accuracy : 0.9336  
730 loss : 0.1584 accuracy : 0.9316  
740 loss : 0.1566 accuracy : 0.9355  
750 loss : 0.1578 accuracy : 0.9355  
760 loss : 0.1648 accuracy : 0.9316  
770 loss : 0.1586 accuracy : 0.9355  
780 loss : 0.1567 accuracy : 0.9316  
790 loss : 0.153 accuracy : 0.9355  
800 loss : 0.155 accuracy : 0.9316  
810 loss : 0.156 accuracy : 0.9355  
820 loss : 0.1533 accuracy : 0.9375  
830 loss : 0.1541 accuracy : 0.9355  
840 loss : 0.1548 accuracy : 0.9375  
850 loss : 0.1538 accuracy : 0.9453  
860 loss : 0.1531 accuracy : 0.9395  
870 loss : 0.1579 accuracy : 0.9336  
880 loss : 0.1522 accuracy : 0.9395  
890 loss : 0.1482 accuracy : 0.9355  
900 loss : 0.1497 accuracy : 0.9395  
910 loss : 0.1492 accuracy : 0.9355  
920 loss : 0.1479 accuracy : 0.9375  
930 loss : 0.1498 accuracy : 0.9375  
940 loss : 0.1476 accuracy : 0.9355  
950 loss : 0.1482 accuracy : 0.9375  
960 loss : 0.1476 accuracy : 0.9414  
970 loss : 0.1431 accuracy : 0.9434  
980 loss : 0.1436 accuracy : 0.9434  
990 loss : 0.144 accuracy : 0.9434  
1000 loss : 0.1425 accuracy : 0.9395  
1010 loss : 0.1422 accuracy : 0.9395  
1020 loss : 0.1427 accuracy : 0.9395  
1030 loss : 0.14 accuracy : 0.9453  
1040 loss : 0.14 accuracy : 0.9414  
1050 loss : 0.1403 accuracy : 0.9473  
1060 loss : 0.139 accuracy : 0.9395  
1070 loss : 0.1429 accuracy : 0.9355  
1080 loss : 0.1413 accuracy : 0.9434  
1090 loss : 0.1375 accuracy : 0.9453  
1100 loss : 0.1387 accuracy : 0.9414  
1110 loss : 0.1386 accuracy : 0.9375  
1120 loss : 0.1364 accuracy : 0.9414  
1130 loss : 0.1354 accuracy : 0.9453  
1140 loss : 0.1365 accuracy : 0.9473  
1150 loss : 0.1341 accuracy : 0.9531  
1160 loss : 0.1344 accuracy : 0.9434  
1170 loss : 0.1346 accuracy : 0.9414  
1180 loss : 0.1335 accuracy : 0.9434  
1190 loss : 0.1319 accuracy : 0.9414  
1200 loss : 0.1334 accuracy : 0.9473  
1210 loss : 0.1346 accuracy : 0.9473

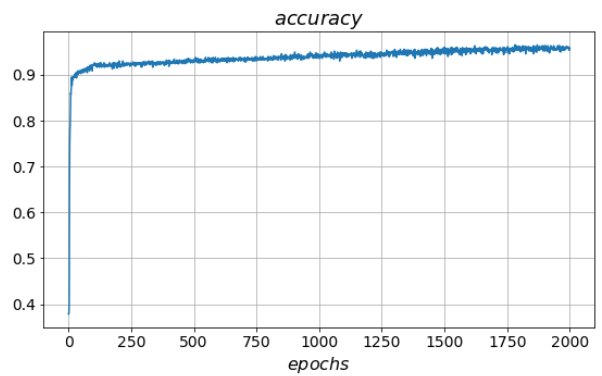
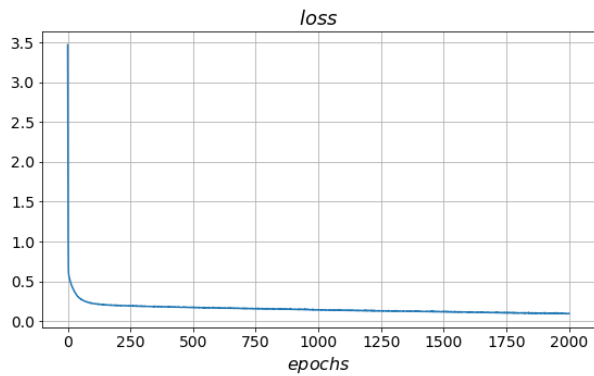


```
1220 loss : 0.1299 accuracy : 0.9395
1230 loss : 0.1316 accuracy : 0.9453
1240 loss : 0.1305 accuracy : 0.9453
1250 loss : 0.1295 accuracy : 0.9434
1260 loss : 0.1311 accuracy : 0.9414
1270 loss : 0.1281 accuracy : 0.9473
1280 loss : 0.1301 accuracy : 0.9453
1290 loss : 0.128 accuracy : 0.9473
1300 loss : 0.1302 accuracy : 0.9414
1310 loss : 0.1276 accuracy : 0.9453
1320 loss : 0.1279 accuracy : 0.9492
1330 loss : 0.1258 accuracy : 0.9492
1340 loss : 0.1305 accuracy : 0.9453
1350 loss : 0.1272 accuracy : 0.9531
1360 loss : 0.1277 accuracy : 0.9531
1370 loss : 0.1303 accuracy : 0.9453
1380 loss : 0.1261 accuracy : 0.9512
1390 loss : 0.1261 accuracy : 0.9492
1400 loss : 0.1258 accuracy : 0.9512
1410 loss : 0.1211 accuracy : 0.9551
1420 loss : 0.1225 accuracy : 0.9492
1430 loss : 0.1238 accuracy : 0.9551
1440 loss : 0.1208 accuracy : 0.9473
1450 loss : 0.1217 accuracy : 0.9551
1460 loss : 0.1204 accuracy : 0.9492
1470 loss : 0.1189 accuracy : 0.9453
1480 loss : 0.124 accuracy : 0.9492
1490 loss : 0.1193 accuracy : 0.9531
1500 loss : 0.1217 accuracy : 0.9453
1510 loss : 0.1202 accuracy : 0.9551
1520 loss : 0.1219 accuracy : 0.9512
1530 loss : 0.1164 accuracy : 0.959
1540 loss : 0.1187 accuracy : 0.9492
1550 loss : 0.1184 accuracy : 0.9512
1560 loss : 0.1209 accuracy : 0.9512
1570 loss : 0.117 accuracy : 0.9414
1580 loss : 0.115 accuracy : 0.9531
1590 loss : 0.1161 accuracy : 0.9492
1600 loss : 0.1113 accuracy : 0.9551
1610 loss : 0.1154 accuracy : 0.9492
1620 loss : 0.1135 accuracy : 0.9629
1630 loss : 0.1117 accuracy : 0.9531
1640 loss : 0.114 accuracy : 0.9512
1650 loss : 0.1155 accuracy : 0.9453
1660 loss : 0.1106 accuracy : 0.957
1670 loss : 0.1104 accuracy : 0.9531
1680 loss : 0.1097 accuracy : 0.9531
1690 loss : 0.11 accuracy : 0.957
1700 loss : 0.1118 accuracy : 0.9551
1710 loss : 0.1121 accuracy : 0.9551
1720 loss : 0.1101 accuracy : 0.9512
1730 loss : 0.1107 accuracy : 0.9551
1740 loss : 0.1059 accuracy : 0.9551
1750 loss : 0.108 accuracy : 0.959
1760 loss : 0.1052 accuracy : 0.9551
1770 loss : 0.1052 accuracy : 0.959
1780 loss : 0.1087 accuracy : 0.9629
1790 loss : 0.1055 accuracy : 0.9551
1800 loss : 0.1046 accuracy : 0.9551
1810 loss : 0.1064 accuracy : 0.957
1820 loss : 0.1048 accuracy : 0.9551
```

```
1830 loss : 0.1025 accuracy : 0.957
1840 loss : 0.1021 accuracy : 0.959
1850 loss : 0.1033 accuracy : 0.959
1860 loss : 0.1014 accuracy : 0.9551
1870 loss : 0.1 accuracy : 0.9648
1880 loss : 0.1017 accuracy : 0.9609
1890 loss : 0.1014 accuracy : 0.9629
1900 loss : 0.1017 accuracy : 0.9531
1910 loss : 0.101 accuracy : 0.9512
1920 loss : 0.1001 accuracy : 0.9512
1930 loss : 0.0999 accuracy : 0.959
1940 loss : 0.0992 accuracy : 0.9551
1950 loss : 0.0979 accuracy : 0.959
1960 loss : 0.0977 accuracy : 0.9629
1970 loss : 0.1007 accuracy : 0.9551
1980 loss : 0.0969 accuracy : 0.959
1990 loss : 0.0964 accuracy : 0.959
2000 loss : 0.0976 accuracy : 0.957
```

```
1 # K2020008 : Matplotlib으로 결과 시각화
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3
4 # K2020008 : Matplotlib는 파이썬에서 데이터를 차트나 플롯(Plot)으로 그려주는 라이브러리
5 # K2020008 : 최초 창의 크기 -> 가로20 세로 5인치로 설정, wspace의 경우는 subplot간의 간격 0.2
6 plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
7 plt.subplots_adjust(wspace=0.2)
8
9 # K2020008 : plt.subplot(nrow,ncol,pos) _> 여러개의 그래프를 그리고 싶을때
10 # K2020008 : 손실률 그래프 추가
11 # K2020008 : 타이틀,라벨 달기 및 폰트 크기 설정
12 plt.subplot(1,2,1)
13 plt.title("$loss$", fontsize = 18)
14 plt.plot(losses)
15 plt.grid()
16 plt.xlabel("$epochs$", fontsize = 16)
17 plt.xticks(fontsize = 14)
18 plt.yticks(fontsize = 14)
19
20 # K2020008 : 정확도 그래프 추가
21 # K2020008 : 타이틀,라벨 달기 및 폰트 크기 설정
22 plt.subplot(1,2,2)
23 plt.title("$accuracy$", fontsize = 18)
24 plt.plot(accuracies)
25 plt.grid()
26 plt.xlabel("$epochs$", fontsize = 16)
27 plt.xticks(fontsize = 14)
28 plt.yticks(fontsize = 14)
29
30 # K2020008 : 그래프 출력
31 plt.show()
```





```

1 # K2020008 : x_test를 입력 했을때 output 결과 정확도를 확인 해 본다
2
3 output = model(x_test)
4 output[output>=0.5] = 1
5 output[output<0.5] = 0
6
7 accuracy = sum(sum(y_test.data.numpy() == output.data.T.numpy())) / len(y_test)
8
9 print("test_set accuracy :", round(accuracy,4))

```

test\_set accuracy : 0.9825

## [학습 성능을 향상시킬 수 있는 방법을 2가지 개선]

딥러닝 학습 향상을 위한 고려 사항 (<http://www.gisdeveloper.co.kr/?p=8443>)

- 다양한 경사하강법(Gradient Descent Variants) 최소의 손실값 찾기 위해 손실함수의 미분으로 는 방식에 대한 선택에 대한 것입니다.

1. SGD 방식에서 Adam 방식으로 변경
2. lr=0.001 -> 0.00001과 학습 반복횟수 200 -> 2000으로 증가 시킴

- [비 교]

1. ptimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=0.001), 반복 : 200 회

```

160 loss : 0.195 accuracy : 0.9336
170 loss : 0.1925 accuracy : 0.918
180 loss : 0.1974 accuracy : 0.9102
190 loss : 0.1942 accuracy : 0.9199

```

```
200 loss : 0.2015 accuracy : 0.9277
```

```
test_set accuracy : 0.9298
```

2. optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=0.000001), 반복 : 2000 회(지속적 학습

---

```
1960 loss : 0.0977 accuracy : 0.9629
```

```
1970 loss : 0.1007 accuracy : 0.9551
```

```
1980 loss : 0.0969 accuracy : 0.959
```

```
1990 loss : 0.0964 accuracy : 0.959
```

```
2000 loss : 0.0976 accuracy : 0.957
```

```
test_set accuracy : 0.9825
```