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# K2020008: 사이킷런(sklearn)이란?
# K2020008: 사이킷런은 파이썬에서 머신러닝 분석을 할 때 유용하게 사용할 수 있는 라이브러리 입니다
# K2020008: s이킷런에 내장되어있는 유방암 데이터 import
from sklearn.datasets import load_breast_cancer
# K2020008: sklearn에 내장된 원본 데이터 불러오기 변수 저장
cancer = load_breast_cancer()
# K2020008: 독립변수 데이터 모음(영향을 주는 변수)
data = cancer.data
# K2020008: 종속변수 데이터 모음(영향을 받는 변수)
labels = cancer.target
# print('\{0:2d\} {1:3d} {2:4d}'.format(x, x*x, x*x*x))
# print('0:2d 1:3d 2:4d' % (x, x*x, x*x*x))
print("독립변수 -> 암에 영향을 주는 변수₩n%s" % data)
print("종속변수 → 암진단을 받은 경우 = 1, 암진단을 받지 않은 경우 = 0₩n%s" % labels)
print("행, 열 ₩n", data.shape)
   독립변수 -> 암에 영향을 주는 변수
   [[1.799e+01 1.038e+01 1.228e+02 ... 2.654e-01 4.601e-01 1.189e-01]
   [2.057e+01 1.777e+01 1.329e+02 ... 1.860e-01 2.750e-01 8.902e-02]
   [1.969e+01 2.125e+01 1.300e+02 ... 2.430e-01 3.613e-01 8.758e-02]
   [1.660e+01 2.808e+01 1.083e+02 ... 1.418e-01 2.218e-01 7.820e-02]
   [2.060e+01 2.933e+01 1.401e+02 ... 2.650e-01 4.087e-01 1.240e-01]
   [7.760e+00 2.454e+01 4.792e+01 ... 0.000e+00 2.871e-01 7.039e-02]]
   종속변수 -> 암진단을 받은 경우 = 1, 암진단을 받지 않은 경우 = 0
   10110101011111111111110111010111100011
   0\;1\;0\;1\;0\;1\;0\;1\;0\;1\;1\;1\;1\;1\;1\;1\;0\;0\;1\;1\;1\;1\;1\;1\;0\;1\;1\;1\;1\;1\;1\;1\;1\;1\;1\;0\;1
   1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
   행, 열
   (569, 30)
# K2020008: Split data
# K2020008: train, test 데이터 분할
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
# K2020008: [klearn의 train_test_split() 사용법
  # 머신러닝 모델을 학습하고 그 결과를 검증하기 위해서는 원래의 데이터를 Training, Validation, Te
  # 그렇지 않고 Training에 사용한 데이터를 검증용으로 사용하면 시험문제를 알고 있는 상태에서 공부
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# 딥러닝을 제외하고도 다양한 기계학습과 데이터 분석 툴을 제공하는 scikit-learn 패키지 중 model\_

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# (1) Parameter
   # arrays : 분할시킬 데이터를 입력 (Python list, Numpy array, Pandas dataframe 등..)
   # test_size : 테스트 데이터셋의 비율(float)이나 갯수(int) (default = 0.25)
   # train_size : 학습 데이터셋의 비율(float)이나 갯수(int) (default = test_size의 나머지)
   # random state : 데이터 분할시 셔플이 이루어지는데 이를 위한 시드값 (int나 RandomState로 입력)
   # shuffle : 셔플여부설정 (default = True)
   # stratify : 지정한 Data의 비율을 유지한다. 예를 들어, Label Set인 Y가 25%의 0과 75%의 1로 이루
   # (2) Return
   # X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test : arrays에 데이터와 레이블을 둘 다 넣었을 경우의 반환이며, C
   # X_train, X_test : arrays에 레이블 없이 데이터만 넣었을 경우의 반환
   # [출처] [Python] sklearn의 train_test_split() 사용법|작성자 Paris Lee
# K2020008: train, test 데이터 분할하기
# K2020008: 오버피팅을 막기위해 데이터를 train, test로 분할 합시다
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(data, labels, test_size=0.1)
print("데이터 갯수 : {0:d}, 테스트 데이터 갯수 : {1:d}, 데이터 유형 : {2}".format(len(x_train), len
# K2020008: print("학습데이터 갯수 : {0:d}, 테스트 데이터 갯수 : {1:d}, 데이터 유형 : {2}".format(I
print("학습 데이터[{1}]₩n{0}".format(x_train, len(x_train)))
print("학습 레이블[{1}]₩n{0}".format(y_train, len(y_train)))
print("테스트 데이터[{1}]\\n{0}\".format(x_test,len(x_test)))
print("테스트 레이블[{1}]₩n{0}".format(y_test,len(y_test)))
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데이터 갯수 : 512, 테스트 데이터 갯수 : 57, 데이터 유형 : <class 'numpy.ndarray'>
# Convert to tensor
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader, TensorDataset
from torch.autograd import Variable
# K2020008 : 자동 계산을 위해서 사용하는 변수는 torch.autograd에 있는 Variable 입니다.
# K2020008 : Variable은 아래와 같은 속성들을 갖고 있습니다.
   # .backward() 가 호출되면 미분이 시작되고 그 정보가 담기게 됩니다.
   # data
   # Tensor 형태의 데이터
   # grad
   # Data가 거쳐온 layer에 대한 미분 값
   # grad_fn
   # 미분 값을 계산한 함수에 대한 정보
   # 출처: https://dororongju.tistory.com/142 [웹 개발 메모장]
# K2020008 : 자동 계산을 위해 변수의 변환
x_train = Variable(torch.from_numpy(x_train).float())
y_train = Variable(torch.from_numpy(y_train).float())
x_test = Variable(torch.from_numpy(x_test).float())
y_test = Variable(torch.from_numpy(y_test).float())
print("="*100)
print("x_train.data:", x_train.data)
print("x_train.grad:", x_train.grad)
print("x_train.grad_fn:", x_train.grad_fn)
print("데이터 유형 :{0}".format(type(x_train)))
print("="*100)
     x_train.data: tensor([[1.5040e+01, 1.6740e+01, 9.8730e+01, ..., 1.0180e-01, 2.1770e-01,
             8.5490e-02],
            [1.3980e+01, 1.9620e+01, 9.1120e+01, ..., 1.8270e-01, 3.1790e-01,
             1.0550e-011.
            [2.8110e+01, 1.8470e+01, 1.8850e+02, ..., 1.5950e-01, 1.6480e-01,
             5.5250e-021.
            [1.2030e+01, 1.7930e+01, 7.6090e+01, ..., 2.7960e-02, 2.1710e-01,
             7.0370e-02],
            [1.3050e+01, 1.9310e+01, 8.2610e+01, ..., 1.1110e-02, 2.4390e-01,
             6.2890e-021.
            [1.1080e+01, 1.4710e+01, 7.0210e+01, ..., 4.3060e-02, 1.9020e-01,
             7.3130e-02]])
     x_train.grad: None
     x_train.grad_fn: None
     데이터 유형 :<class 'torch.Tensor'>
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# 파이토치에서는 데이터를 좀 더 쉽게 다룰 수 있도록 유용한 도구로서 데이터셋(Dataset)과 데이터5
   # 기본적인 사용 방법은 Dataset을 정의하고, 이를 DataLoader에 전달하는 것입니다.
   # TensorDataset은 기본적으로 텐서를 입력으로 받습니다. 텐서 형태로 데이터를 정의합니다(파라메터
# K2020008 : TensorDataset의 입력으로 사용하고 train_set/test_set에 저장합니다
train_set = TensorDataset(x_train, y_train)
test_set = TensorDataset(x_test, y_test)
# K2020008 : DataLoader
   # 파이토치의 데이터셋을 만들었다면 데이터로더를 사용 가능합니다.
   # 데이터로더는 기본적으로 2개의 인자를 입력받는다. 하나는 데이터셋, 미니 배치의 크기입니다.
   # 이때 미니 배치의 크기는 8의 배수를 사용합니다. 그리고 추가적으로 많이 사용되는 인자로 shuffle
   # shuffle=True를 선택하면 Epoch마다 데이터셋을 섞어서 데이터가 학습되는 순서를 바꿉니다.
train_loader = DataLoader(train_set, batch_size = 8, shuffle=True)
# K2020008 : 모델과 설계, Construct model
class Model(nn.Module):
 def __init__(self):
   super().__init__()
   # K2020008 : 입력층-은닉층-/ 출력층의 5층 구조
   self.layer1 = nn.Linear(30, 128)
   self.layer2 = nn.Linear(128, 64)
   self.layer3 = nn.Linear(64, 32)
   self.layer4 = nn.Linear(32, 16)
   self.layer5 = nn.Linear(16, 1)
   # self.layer6 = nn.Linear(16, 1)
   # K2020008 : 깊은 신경망은 ReLU 적용
   self.act = nn.ReLU()
 def forward(self.x):
   x = self.act(self.layer1(x))
   x = self.act(self.layer2(x))
   x = self.act(self.layer3(x))
   x = self.act(self.layer4(x))
   \# x = self.act(self.layer5(x))
   x = self.layer5(x)
   # K2020008 : 로지스틱 시그모이드
   x = torch.sigmoid(x)
   return x
model = Model()
print(model)
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# K2020008 : 옵티마이저 설계, Configure optimizer
# optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), Ir=0.001)
# optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(model.parameters(), Ir=0.00001)
optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(model.parameters(), Ir=0.00001)
# optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(model.parameters(), Ir=0.0001, weight_decay=0.001)
epochs = 2001
losses = list()
accuracies = list()
# K2020008 : 학습 진행 (200회)
for epoch in range(epochs):
 epoch_loss = 0
 epoch_accuracy = 0
 # K2020008 : 8개씩 훈련
 for x, y in train_loader:
   # print(len(x))
   # print(len(y))
   optimizer.zero_grad()
   # K2020008 : 학습 모델 적용 -> H(x) 계산
   output = model(x)
   # K2020008 : cost 계산
   loss = F.binary_cross_entropy(output, y)
   # K2020008 : cost로 H(x) 개선
   # K2020008 : loss를 x로 미분
   # K2020008 : 경사하강법(Gradient descent 구현)
   # optimizer.zero_grad()
   loss.backward()
   optimizer.step()
   # K2020008 : 테이터의 정규화 (0, 1)
   \# K2020008 : output >= 0.5 -> 1, output < 0.5 -> 0
   output[output>=0.5] = 1
   output[output<0.5] = 0
   # K2020008 : 예측값이(output.data.T) 같으면 True
   accuracy = sum(sum(y.data.numpy() == output.data.T.numpy()))
   # K2020008 : Cost 계산 / accuracy 계산
   epoch_loss += loss.item()
   epoch_accuracy += accuracy
```

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# K2020008 : 학습이 잘 되는지 확인하기 위한 내용출력
# K2020008 : 최조 (Cost 게사 / 2001/2007 게사)
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# NZUZUUUO · 母言 (UUSI 河徑 / accuracy 河徑)
# K2020008 : loss은 O에 가깝고, accuracy는 1에 근접해야 좋은 학습 결과임
epoch_loss /= len(train_loader)
epoch_accuracy /= len(x_train)
if epoch % 10 == 0:
    print(str(epoch).zfill(3), "loss :", round(epoch_loss,4),"accuracy :", round(epoch_accuracy,4))

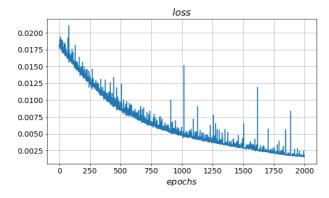
losses.append(epoch_loss)
accuracies.append(epoch_accuracy)
```

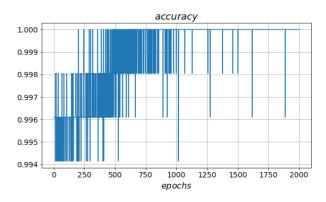
```
/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:21: UserWarning: Using a target s
000 loss: 0.0183 accuracy: 0.9961
010 loss: 0.0189 accuracy: 0.9961
020 loss: 0.0176 accuracy: 0.9961
030 loss: 0.0173 accuracy: 0.9961
040 loss: 0.0169 accuracy: 0.9941
050 loss: 0.0183 accuracy: 0.9961
060 loss: 0.0168 accuracy: 0.9961
070 loss: 0.0162 accuracy: 0.9961
080 loss: 0.0169 accuracy: 0.9941
090 loss: 0.0159 accuracy: 0.9941
100 loss: 0.0169 accuracy: 0.9941
110 loss: 0.0153 accuracy: 0.9961
120 loss: 0.0153 accuracy: 0.9961
130 loss: 0.0149 accuracy: 0.9961
140 loss: 0.0147 accuracy: 0.9941
150 loss: 0.015 accuracy: 0.9961
160 loss: 0.0146 accuracy: 0.9941
170 loss: 0.0136 accuracy: 0.9961
180 loss: 0.0137 accuracy: 0.9961
190 loss: 0.0136 accuracy: 0.998
200 loss: 0.0134 accuracy: 1.0
210 loss: 0.0137 accuracy: 0.9961
220 loss: 0.0132 accuracy: 0.9961
230 loss: 0.013 accuracy: 0.9961
240 loss: 0.0134 accuracy: 0.9961
250 loss: 0.0131 accuracy: 0.9961
260 loss: 0.0126 accuracy: 0.998
270 loss: 0.0136 accuracy: 0.9961
280 loss: 0.0125 accuracy: 0.9961
290 loss: 0.0116 accuracy: 0.9961
300 loss: 0.013 accuracy: 1.0
310 loss: 0.0114 accuracy: 0.9961
320 loss: 0.0123 accuracy: 0.9961
330 loss: 0.011 accuracy: 0.9961
340 loss: 0.0112 accuracy: 0.998
350 loss: 0.0107 accuracy: 0.9961
360 loss: 0.0106 accuracy: 0.998
370 loss: 0.0104 accuracy: 0.9961
380 loss: 0.0103 accuracy: 0.9961
390 loss: 0.0101 accuracy: 0.9961
400 loss: 0.0099 accuracy: 0.998
410 loss: 0.011 accuracy: 0.998
420 loss: 0.0101 accuracy: 0.998
430 loss: 0.0098 accuracy: 0.9961
440 loss: 0.0094 accuracy: 0.9961
450 loss: 0.0097 accuracy: 0.9961
460 loss: 0.0094 accuracy: 1.0
470 loss: 0.0092 accuracy: 0.9961
480 loss: 0.0094 accuracy: 0.998
490 loss: 0.0091 accuracy: 0.998
500 loss: 0.0097 accuracy: 0.9961
510 loss: 0.0095 accuracy: 1.0
520 loss: 0.0083 accuracy: 1.0
530 loss: 0.0085 accuracy: 1.0
540 loss: 0.0084 accuracy: 0.9961
550 loss: 0.0098 accuracy: 1.0
560 loss: 0.0083 accuracy: 0.9961
570 loss: 0.008 accuracy: 1.0
580 loss: 0.0085 accuracy: 1.0
590 loss: 0.0077 accuracy: 0.998
```

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600 loss: 0.008 accuracy: 0.998
610 loss: 0.0081 accuracy: 0.9961
620 loss: 0.0083 accuracy: 0.998
630 loss : 0.0076 accuracy : 1.0
640 loss: 0.0081 accuracy: 0.998
650 loss: 0.0071 accuracy: 0.998
660 loss: 0.0086 accuracy: 0.998
670 loss: 0.0072 accuracy: 1.0
680 loss: 0.007 accuracy: 1.0
690 loss: 0.007 accuracy: 0.998
700 loss: 0.0069 accuracy: 1.0
710 loss: 0.0066 accuracy: 1.0
720 loss: 0.0065 accuracy: 1.0
730 loss: 0.0079 accuracy: 0.998
740 loss: 0.0074 accuracy: 1.0
750 loss: 0.0063 accuracy: 1.0
760 loss: 0.0068 accuracy: 1.0
770 loss: 0.0066 accuracy: 1.0
780 loss: 0.0061 accuracy: 1.0
790 loss: 0.0059 accuracy: 1.0
800 loss: 0.0064 accuracy: 0.998
810 loss: 0.0062 accuracy: 0.998
820 loss: 0.0059 accuracy: 1.0
830 loss: 0.0064 accuracy: 1.0
840 loss: 0.0057 accuracy: 1.0
850 loss: 0.0056 accuracy: 1.0
860 loss: 0.0056 accuracy: 1.0
870 loss: 0.0059 accuracy: 1.0
880 loss: 0.0061 accuracy: 1.0
890 loss: 0.0058 accuracy: 1.0
900 loss: 0.0051 accuracy: 1.0
910 loss: 0.0058 accuracy: 0.998
920 loss: 0.005 accuracy: 1.0
930 loss: 0.0051 accuracy: 1.0
940 loss: 0.0054 accuracy: 1.0
950 loss: 0.0049 accuracy: 0.998
960 loss: 0.0049 accuracy: 1.0
970 loss: 0.0058 accuracy: 1.0
980 loss: 0.0049 accuracy: 1.0
990 loss: 0.0049 accuracy: 1.0
1000 loss: 0.0054 accuracy: 0.998
1010 loss: 0.0044 accuracy: 1.0
1020 loss: 0.0047 accuracy: 1.0
1030 loss: 0.0045 accuracy: 1.0
1040 loss: 0.0045 accuracy: 1.0
1050 loss: 0.0049 accuracy: 1.0
1060 loss: 0.0055 accuracy: 1.0
1070 loss: 0.0049 accuracy: 1.0
1080 loss: 0.0049 accuracy: 1.0
1090 loss: 0.0045 accuracy: 1.0
1100 loss: 0.0046 accuracy: 1.0
1110 loss: 0.0043 accuracy: 1.0
1120 loss: 0.0053 accuracy: 1.0
1130 loss: 0.0049 accuracy: 1.0
1140 loss: 0.0046 accuracy: 1.0
1150 loss: 0.0055 accuracy: 1.0
1160 loss: 0.0042 accuracy: 1.0
1170 loss: 0.0041 accuracy: 1.0
1180 loss: 0.0042 accuracy: 1.0
1190 loss: 0.0046 accuracy: 1.0
1200 loss: 0.0039 accuracy: 1.0
1210 loss: 0 004 accuracy: 1 0
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1220 loss: 0.0038 accuracy: 1.0
1230 loss: 0.0042 accuracy: 1.0
1240 loss: 0.0038 accuracy: 1.0
1250 loss: 0.0038 accuracy: 1.0
1260 loss: 0.0036 accuracy: 1.0
1270 loss: 0.0036 accuracy: 1.0
1280 loss: 0.0038 accuracy: 1.0
1290 loss: 0.0038 accuracy: 1.0
1300 loss: 0.0036 accuracy: 1.0
1310 loss: 0.0037 accuracy: 1.0
1320 loss: 0.0034 accuracy: 1.0
1330 loss: 0.0044 accuracy: 1.0
1340 loss: 0.0035 accuracy: 1.0
1350 loss: 0.0038 accuracy: 1.0
1360 loss : 0.0034 accuracy : 1.0
1370 loss: 0.0033 accuracy: 1.0
1380 loss: 0.0033 accuracy: 1.0
1390 loss: 0.0033 accuracy: 1.0
1400 loss: 0.0032 accuracy: 1.0
1410 loss: 0.0034 accuracy: 1.0
1420 loss: 0.0031 accuracy: 1.0
1430 loss: 0.0031 accuracy: 1.0
1440 loss: 0.0032 accuracy: 1.0
1450 loss: 0.003 accuracy: 1.0
1460 loss: 0.0048 accuracy: 0.998
1470 loss: 0.0033 accuracy: 1.0
1480 loss: 0.0032 accuracy: 1.0
1490 loss: 0.003 accuracy: 1.0
1500 loss: 0.0031 accuracy: 1.0
1510 loss: 0.0028 accuracy: 1.0
1520 loss: 0.0027 accuracy: 1.0
1530 loss: 0.0029 accuracy: 1.0
1540 loss: 0.0032 accuracy: 1.0
1550 loss: 0.0028 accuracy: 1.0
1560 loss: 0.0038 accuracy: 1.0
1570 loss: 0.0034 accuracy: 1.0
1580 loss: 0.0027 accuracy: 1.0
1590 loss: 0.0026 accuracy: 1.0
1600 loss: 0.0024 accuracy: 1.0
1610 loss: 0.0027 accuracy: 1.0
1620 loss: 0.0029 accuracy: 1.0
1630 loss: 0.0024 accuracy: 1.0
1640 loss: 0.0025 accuracy: 1.0
1650 loss: 0.0024 accuracy: 1.0
1660 loss: 0.0025 accuracy: 1.0
1670 loss: 0.0025 accuracy: 1.0
1680 loss: 0.0023 accuracy: 1.0
1690 loss: 0.0026 accuracy: 1.0
1700 loss: 0.0024 accuracy: 1.0
1710 loss: 0.0022 accuracy: 1.0
1720 loss: 0.0023 accuracy: 1.0
1730 loss: 0.0023 accuracy: 1.0
1740 loss: 0.0025 accuracy: 1.0
1750 loss: 0.0024 accuracy: 1.0
1760 loss: 0.0021 accuracy: 1.0
1770 loss: 0.0021 accuracy: 1.0
1780 loss: 0.0021 accuracy: 1.0
1790 loss: 0.002 accuracy: 1.0
1800 loss: 0.002 accuracy: 1.0
1810 loss: 0.002 accuracy: 1.0
1820 loss: 0.002 accuracy: 1.0
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1830 loss: 0.002 accuracy: 1.0
     1840 loss: 0.0021 accuracy: 1.0
     1850 loss: 0.0019 accuracy: 1.0
     1860 loss: 0.0018 accuracy: 1.0
     1870 loss: 0.0018 accuracy: 1.0
     1880 loss: 0.0019 accuracy: 1.0
     1890 loss: 0.0018 accuracy: 1.0
     1900 loss: 0.0018 accuracy: 1.0
     1910 loss: 0.0019 accuracy: 1.0
     1920 loss: 0.0026 accuracy: 1.0
     1930 loss: 0.0018 accuracy: 1.0
     1940 loss: 0.0018 accuracy: 1.0
     1950 loss: 0.0017 accuracy: 1.0
     1960 loss: 0.0018 accuracy: 1.0
     1970 loss: 0.0018 accuracy: 1.0
     1980 loss: 0.0017 accuracy: 1.0
     1990 loss: 0.0016 accuracy: 1.0
     2000 loss: 0.0015 accuracy: 1.0
# K2020008 : Matplotlib으로 결과 시각화
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# K2020008: Matplotlib는 파이썬에서 데이타를 차트나 플롯(Plot)으로 그려주는 라이브러리
# K2020008 : 최초 창의 크기 -> 가로20 세로 5인치로 설정, wspace의 경우는 subplot간의 간격 0.2
plt.figure(figsize=(20.5))
plt.subplots_adjust(wspace=0.2)
# K2020008 : plt.subplot(nrow,ncol,pos) _> 여러개의 그래프를 그리고 싶을때
# K2020008 : 손실률 그래프 추이
# K2020008 : 타이틀,라벨 달기 및 폰트 크기 설정
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.title("$loss$",fontsize = 18)
plt.plot(losses)
plt.grid()
plt.xlabel("$epochs$", fontsize = 16)
plt.xticks(fontsize = 14)
plt.yticks(fontsize = 14)
# K2020008 : 정확도 그래프 추이
# K2020008 : 타이틀,라벨 달기 및 폰트 크기 설정
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.title("$accuracy$", fontsize = 18)
plt.plot(accuracies)
plt.grid()
plt.xlabel("$epochs$", fontsize = 16)
plt.xticks(fontsize = 14)
plt.yticks(fontsize = 14)
# K2020008 : 그래프 출력
plt.show()
```





```
# K2020008 : x_test를 입력 했을때 output 결과 정확도를 확인 해 본다

output = model(x_test)
output[output>=0.5] = 1
output[output<0.5] = 0

accuracy = sum(sum(y_test.data.numpy() == output.data.T.numpy())) /len(y_test)
print("test_set accuracy :", round(accuracy,4))

T > test_set accuracy : 0.9825
```

## [학습 성능을 향상시킬 수 있는 방법을 2가지 개선]

- 딥러닝 학습 향상을 위한 고려 사항 (<u>http://www.gisdeveloper.co.kr/?p=8443</u>)
  - 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
  - [비교]
  - 1. ptimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), Ir=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(), Ir=0.000001), 반복 : 2000 회(지속적 학습

```
1960 loss : 0.0018 accuracy : 1.0
1970 loss : 0.0018 accuracy : 1.0
1980 loss : 0.0017 accuracy : 1.0
1990 loss : 0.0016 accuracy : 1.0
2000 loss : 0.0015 accuracy : 1.0
```

test\_set accuracy : 0.9825