

1.

```

def OVRfit(X,y):
    ovr = {}
    y1 = pd.DataFrame(index=range(0, len(y)), columns=range(0, len(np.unique(y))))
    for i in range(0, len(np.unique(y))):
        for j in range(0, len(y)):
            if y[j] == np.unique(y)[i]:
                y1.iloc[j, i] = 1
            else:
                y1.iloc[j, i] = 0
    for i in range(0, len(np.unique(y))):
        ovr[f'logit{i}'] = sm.Logit(y1[i].astype(float), X.astype(float)).fit()

    return ovr

```

위와 같은 코드로 ONE VS RESK classifier를 작성했습니다. (계수 fitting 부분)

```

[195] OVRfit(X,Y)

Optimization terminated successfully.
Current function value: 0.360581
Iterations: 8
Optimization terminated successfully.
Current function value: 0.327391
Iterations: 9
Optimization terminated successfully.
Current function value: 0.042271
Iterations: 13
Optimization terminated successfully.
Current function value: 0.027253
Iterations: 15
('logit0': <statsmodels.discrete.discrete_model.BinaryResultsWrapper at 0x7fafe1741610>,
'logit1': <statsmodels.discrete.discrete_model.BinaryResultsWrapper at 0x7fafe1717b50>,
'logit2': <statsmodels.discrete.discrete_model.BinaryResultsWrapper at 0x7fafe1717d10>,
'logit3': <statsmodels.discrete.discrete_model.BinaryResultsWrapper at 0x7fafe18af090>)

```

해당 코드가 잘 작동함을 확인하였고,

```

[196] #2
def OVRpredict(tstX, tsty):
    predy = pd.DataFrame(index=range(0, len(tsty)), columns=range(0, len(np.unique(y))))
    for i in range(0, len(np.unique(y))):
        predy[i] = ovr[f'logit{i}'].predict(tstX)

    prediction = pd.DataFrame(index = range(0, len(tsty)), columns = range(0, 1))
    for i in range(0, len(tsty)):
        prediction[i] = np.argmax(predy.iloc[i])+1
    prediction = prediction.iloc[0]

    y2 = pd.DataFrame(index=range(0, len(tsty)), columns=range(0, len(np.unique(y))))
    for i in range(0, len(tsty)):
        if np.sum(np.round(predy.iloc[i]/ np.sum(predy.iloc[i]), decimals = 1)) == 1:
            y2.iloc[i] = np.round(predy.iloc[i]/ np.sum(predy.iloc[i]), decimals = 1)
        else:
            y2.iloc[i] = np.round(predy.iloc[i]/ np.sum(predy.iloc[i]), decimals = 1)
            y2.iloc[i][np.where(predy.iloc[i]==sorted(predy.iloc[i], reverse=True)[1])[0]] = 0.1

    return y2, prediction

```

```
[197] A = OVRpredict(tstX, tstY)
```

위와 같은 prediction 코드를 작성한 후 적용했습니다.

```

▶ #3
sys.stdout = open(out_name, 'w')

k = 'ID, Actual Class'
split = k.split()
for i in range(0, len(np.unique(Y))):
    split.insert(i+2, f' Class {i+1}')
split.insert(-1, 'Final prediction')
k = ' '.join(split)

print(k)
print('-----')
for i in range(3):
    print(i+1, tstY[i], list(A[0].iloc[i]), A[1][i] )

print('skip: 중간은 생략')
for i in range(len(tstY)-3, len(tstY)):
    print(i+1, tstY[i], list(A[0].iloc[i]), A[1][i] )

[199] #4
confusion_tst = confusion_matrix(tstY, A[1])

accu_tst = 0
for i in range(len(np.unique(Y))):
    accu_tst = accu_tst + confusion_tst[i][i]
accuracy_tst = accu_tst / tstX.shape[0]

print('\n\nconfusion matrix (test)')
print('-----')

print('      predicted class #n Actual 1 ', confusion_tst[0], ' #n class 2 ', confusion_tst[1])
for i in range(2, len(np.unique(Y))):
    print(f'      {i+1} ', confusion_tst[i])
print('model summary')
print('-----')
print('Overall accuracy = ', accuracy_tst)

```

이어서 과제물에서 요구한 바와 같은 결과물을 도출하기 위한 코드를 작성하고 실행한 결과,

ID, Actual , Class 1 , Class 2 , Class 3 , Class 4 ,Final prediction Class

1 1 [0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 0.0] 2
2 1 [0.4, 0.6, 0.0, 0.0] 2
3 1 [0.4, 0.6, 0.0, 0.0] 2
skip: 중간은 생략
334 4 [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0] 4
335 4 [0.1, 0.0, 0.0, 0.9] 4
336 4 [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0] 4

confusion matrix (test)

 predicted class
Actual 1 [49 34 1 2]
class 2 [22 47 11 5]
 3 [0 0 85 1]
 4 [1 1 2 75]

model summary

Overall accuracy = 0.7619047619047619

위와 같은 결과물을 얻었습니다.