

10장. 차원 축소 (Dimension Reduction) 과제

In [1]: `!pip install seaborn`

```
Requirement already satisfied: seaborn in c:\Users\W이준용\Anaconda3\envs\data_mining\lib\site-packages (0.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=0.23 in c:\Users\W이준용\Anaconda3\envs\data_mining\lib\site-packages (from seaborn) (1.1.3)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=1.0 in c:\Users\W이준용\Anaconda3\envs\data_mining\lib\site-packages (from seaborn) (1.5.2)
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib>=2.2 in c:\Users\W이준용\Anaconda3\envs\data_mining\lib\site-packages (from seaborn) (3.3.2)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.15 in c:\Users\W이준용\Anaconda3\envs\data_mining\lib\site-packages (from seaborn) (1.19.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2017.2 in c:\Users\W이준용\Anaconda3\envs\data_mining\lib\site-packages (from pandas>=0.23->seaborn) (2020.1)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7.3 in c:\Users\W이준용\Anaconda3\envs\data_mining\lib\site-packages (from pandas>=0.23->seaborn) (2.8.1)
Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in c:\Users\W이준용\Anaconda3\envs\data_mining\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=2.2->seaborn) (0.10.0)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2020.06.20 in c:\Users\W이준용\Anaconda3\envs\data_mining\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=2.2->seaborn) (2020.6.20)
Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in c:\Users\W이준용\Anaconda3\envs\data_mining\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=2.2->seaborn) (1.3.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in c:\Users\W이준용\Anaconda3\envs\data_mining\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=2.2->seaborn) (8.0.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing!=2.0.4,!=2.1.2,!=2.1.6,>=2.0.3 in c:\Users\W이준용\Anaconda3\envs\data_mining\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=2.2->seaborn) (2.4.7)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\Users\W이준용\Anaconda3\envs\data_mining\lib\site-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.7.3->pandas>=0.23->seaborn) (1.15.0)
```

1. 데이터셋

In [2]: `import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import os
from typing import List, Tuple
import csv
from scratch.linear_algebra import Vector, get_column`

1.1 데이터셋 다운로드

In [3]: `import requests

dataset_path = os.path.join('data', 'wdbc.data')
if os.path.exists(dataset_path) is False:
 data = requests.get("https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/breast-cancer-wisconsin/wdbc.data")

 with open(dataset_path, "w") as f:
 f.write(data.text)`

1.2 데이터 파싱

In [4]: `def parse_cancer_row(row: List[str]) -> Tuple[Vector, int]:
 measurements = [float(value) for value in row[2:]]
 label = row[1]
 label = 1 if label == 'M' else 0
 return measurements, label`

1.3 데이터 읽기

위스콘신 유방암 진단 데이터셋 (Wisconsin Breast Cancer Diagnostic dataset) <https://www.kaggle.com/uciml/breast-cancer-wisconsin-data>
(<https://www.kaggle.com/uciml/breast-cancer-wisconsin-data>)

In [5]: `X_cancer : List[Vector] = []
y_cancer : List[int] = []
with open(dataset_path) as f:
 reader = csv.reader(f)
 for row in reader:
 x, y = parse_cancer_row(row)
 X_cancer.append(x)
 y_cancer.append(y)`

In [6]: `print(X_cancer[0])
print(y_cancer[0])`

```
[17.99, 10.38, 122.8, 1001.0, 0.1184, 0.2776, 0.3001, 0.1471, 0.2419, 0.07871, 1.095, 0.9053, 8.589, 153.4, 0.006399, 0.04904, 0.05373, 0.01587, 0.03003, 0.006193, 25.38, 17.33, 184.6, 2019.0, 0.1622, 0.6656, 0.7119, 0.2654, 0.4601, 0.1189]
1
```

1.4 데이터 컬럼명

In [7]: `columns = [
 "radius_mean", "texture_mean", "perimeter_mean", "area_mean", "smoothness_mean",
 "compactness_mean", "concavity_mean", "points_mean", "symmetry_mean", "dimension_mean",
 "radius_se", "texture_se", "perimeter_se", "area_se", "smoothness_se",
 "compactness_se", "concavity_se", "points_se", "symmetry_se", "dimension_se",
 "radius_worst", "texture_worst", "perimeter_worst", "area_worst", "smoothness_worst",
 "compactness_worst", "concavity_worst", "points_worst", "symmetry_worst", "dimension_worst",
]`

2. 데이터 탐색

2.1 클래스 비율 확인

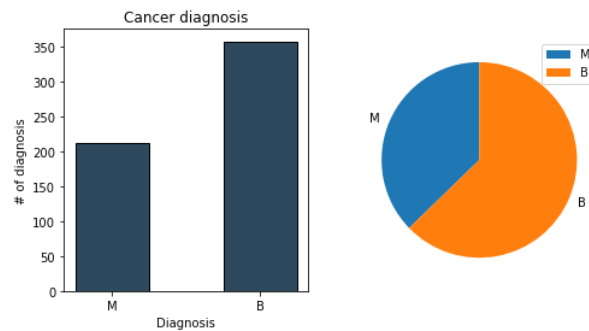
```
In [8]: from collections import defaultdict
label_type = defaultdict(int)
for y in y_cancer:
    label = 'M' if y == 1 else 'B'
    label_type[label] += 1
```

```
In [9]: plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.bar(label_type.keys(),
        label_type.values(),
        0.5,
        facecolor="#2E495E",
        edgecolor=(0, 0, 0)) # Black edges for each bar

plt.xlabel("Diagnosis")
plt.ylabel("# of diagnosis")
plt.title("Cancer diagnosis")

plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
pies = plt.pie(label_type.values(),
               labels=label_type.keys(),
               startangle=90)

plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



2.2 특징 별 히스토그램

```
In [10]: from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from typing import Dict

def draw_histogram(data: List[Vector],
                  column_names: List[str],
                  max_columns: int = 5):

    num_variables = len(data[0])
    num_rows = (num_variables-1)//max_columns + 1
    num_cols = num_variables if num_rows == 1 else max_columns

    def get_ax(row, col):
        if num_rows == 1 and num_cols == 1:
            current_ax = ax
        elif num_rows == 1:
            current_ax = ax[col]
        else:
            current_ax = ax[row][col]

        return current_ax

    def histogram(ax, data, column_name):

        n, bins, patches = ax.hist(data,
                                    8,
                                    facecolor="#2E495E",
                                    edgecolor=(0, 0, 0))

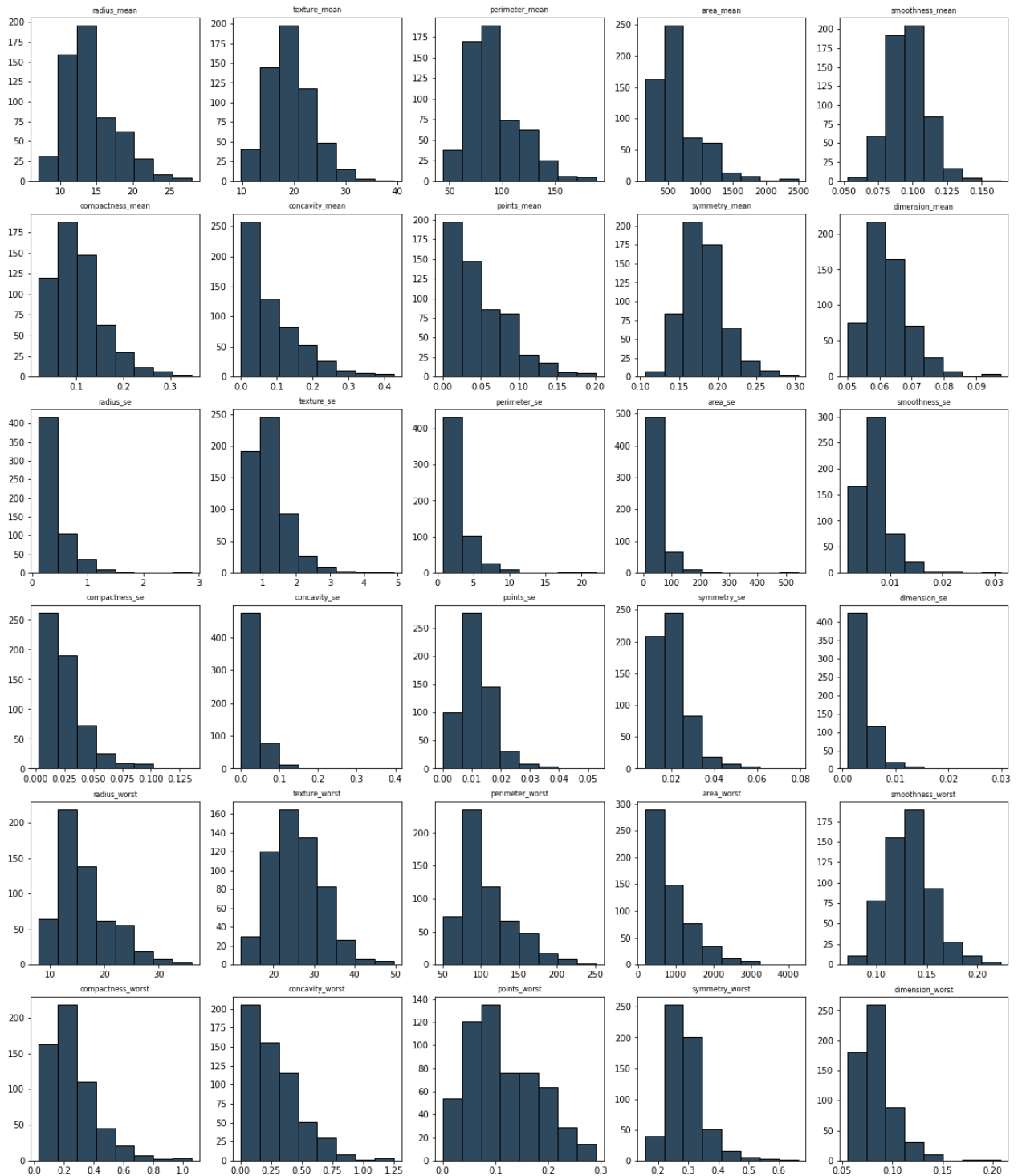
        ax.set_title(column_name, fontsize=8)

    fig, ax = plt.subplots(num_rows,
                          num_cols,
                          figsize=(num_cols*4, num_rows*4))

    for row in range(num_rows):
        for col in range(num_cols):
            data_index = num_cols * row + col
            current_ax = get_ax(row, col)
            histogram(current_ax,
                      get_column(data, data_index),
                      column_names[data_index])

    plt.show()
```

```
In [11]: draw_histogram(X_cancer, columns)
```



2.3 특징 쌍 별 산포도

```
In [12]: from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

def draw_scatter(points_by_class: Dict[str, List[Vector]],
                 column_names: List[str],
                 index_pairs: List[List],
                 max_columns: int = 5):

    num_rows = (len(index_pairs)-1)//max_columns + 1
    num_cols = len(index_pairs) if num_rows == 1 else max_columns

    fig, ax = plt.subplots(num_rows, num_cols,
                           figsize=(num_cols*5, num_rows*5))
    rgb_values = sns.color_palette("pastel", len(points_by_class))

    def get_ax(row, col):
        if num_rows == 1 and num_cols == 1 :
            current_ax = ax
        elif num_rows == 1:
            current_ax = ax[col]
        else:
            current_ax = ax[row][col]

        return current_ax

    for row in range(num_rows):
        for col in range(num_cols):
            i, j = pairs[num_cols * row + col]
            current_ax = get_ax(row, col)
            current_ax.set_title(f'{column_names[i]} vs {column_names[j]}',
                                fontsize=8)
            current_ax.set_xticks([])
            current_ax.set_yticks([])

            for k, (class_type, points) in enumerate(points_by_class.items()):
                xs = [point[i] for point in points]
                ys = [point[j] for point in points]
                current_ax.scatter(xs, ys, color=rgb_values[k], s=10,
                                  label=class_type)

    last_ax = get_ax(-1, -1)
    last_ax.legend(loc='lower right', prop={'size': 8})
    plt.show()
```

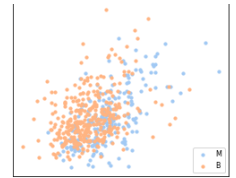
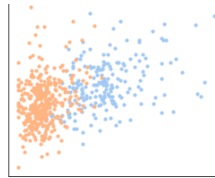
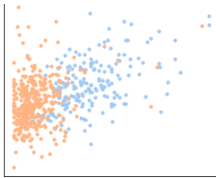
```
In [13]: from typing import Dict
points_by_diagnosis: Dict[str, List[Vector]] = defaultdict(list)
for i, x in enumerate(X_cancer):
    y = y_cancer[i]
    label = 'M' if y == 1 else 'B'
    points_by_diagnosis[label].append(x)
```

```
In [14]: start = 0
end = start + 10
pairs = [(i, j) for i in range(start, end) for j in range(i+1, end) if i < j]
marks = ['+', '.'] # 추가함.
print(pairs)
```

```
[(0, 1), (0, 2), (0, 3), (0, 4), (0, 5), (0, 6), (0, 7), (0, 8), (0, 9), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 6), (1, 7), (1, 8), (1, 9), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (2, 6), (2, 7), (2, 8), (2, 9), (3, 4), (3, 5), (3, 6), (3, 7), (3, 8), (3, 9), (4, 5), (4, 6), (4, 7), (4, 8), (4, 9), (5, 6), (5, 7), (5, 8), (5, 9), (6, 7), (6, 8), (6, 9), (7, 8), (7, 9), (8, 9)]
```

```
In [15]: draw_scatter(points_by_diagnosis, columns, pairs)
```





3. 데이터 전처리

3.1 데이터 표준화 (Standardization)

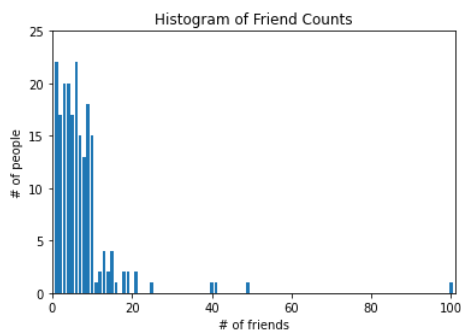
```
In [16]: from scratch.working_with_data import scale, rescale

def normalization(data: List[Vector],
                  means : Vector = None,
                  stdevs : Vector = None) -> List[Vector]:
    dim = len(data[0])
    if means is None :
        means, stdevs = scale(data)

    rescaled = [v[:] for v in data]

    for v in rescaled:
        for i in range(dim):
            if stdevs[i] > 0:
                v[i] = (v[i] - means[i]) / stdevs[i]

    return rescaled, means, stdevs
```



4. 로지스틱 회귀

4.1 모델 훈련

```
In [17]: import random
import tqdm
import IPython.display as display
from scratch.linear_algebra import Vector, vector_mean, dot
from scratch.gradient_descent import gradient_step
from scratch.logistic_regression import logistic, negative_log_gradient
from scratch.logistic_regression import negative_log_likelihood

def logistic_regression(xs: List[Vector],
                      ys: List[float],
                      learning_rate: float = 0.001,
                      num_steps: int = 1000,
                      batch_size: int = 1) -> Vector:

    # Start with a random guess
    beta = [random.random() for _ in range(len(xs[0]))]

    with tqdm.trange(num_steps) as t:
        for epoch in t:
            for start in range(0, len(xs), batch_size):
                batch_xs = xs[start:start+batch_size]
                batch_ys = ys[start:start+batch_size]

                gradient = negative_log_gradient(batch_xs, batch_ys, beta)
                beta = gradient_step(beta, gradient, -learning_rate)
                loss = negative_log_likelihood(batch_xs, batch_ys, beta)
                t.set_description(f"epoch {epoch} : loss = {loss:.3f}")

    return beta
```

4.2 모델 테스트

5. 차원 축소 적용

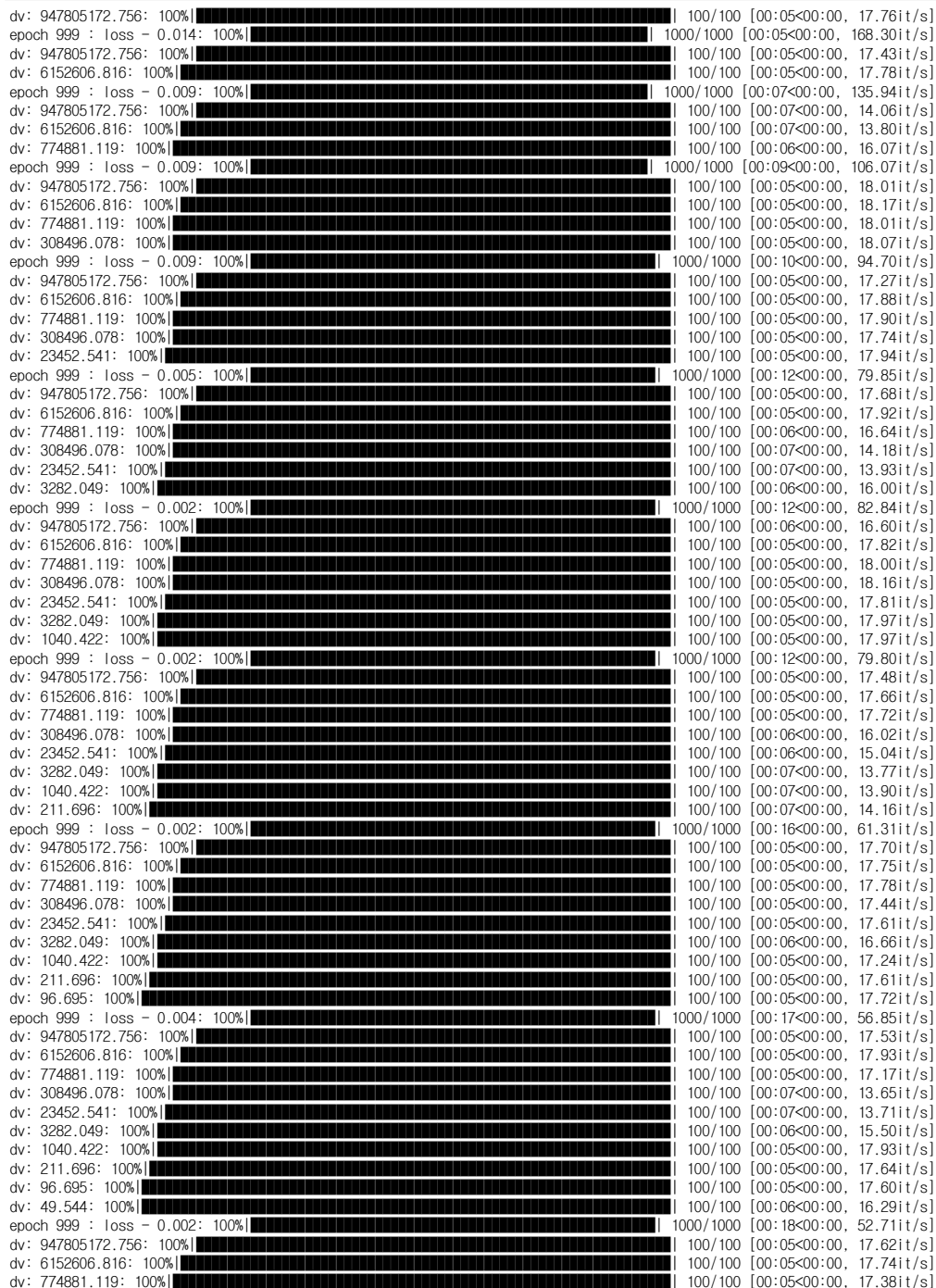
localhost:8888/notebooks/OneDrive - 한국외국어대학교/바탕 화면/한국외대 데이터마이닝/과제제출/10. Dimension Reduction Homework Stud... 7/11

A PCA plot showing the relationship between Dim 1 and Dim 2. The plot displays two groups of data points: M (blue) and B (orange). The B group is clustered on the left side of the plot, while the M group is clustered on the right side. The legend indicates that blue dots represent M and orange dots represent B.

차원 축소 후 회귀 분석을 하는 코드를 작성하시오.

1차원에서 15차원까지 각 차원 별로 성능을 확인하고 성능 그래프를 그려보시오.


```
plt.plot(x_value, a, color = '#5f00ff', label = 'accuracy')
plt.plot(x_value, p, color = '#ffa000', label = 'precision')
plt.plot(x_value, r, color = '#008000', label = 'recall')
plt.plot(x_value, f1, color = '#ff0000', label = 'f1_score')
plt.xlabel('component')
plt.ylabel('confusion_matrix')
plt.legend()
```



```
Out[27]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x1a983a63b80>
```



