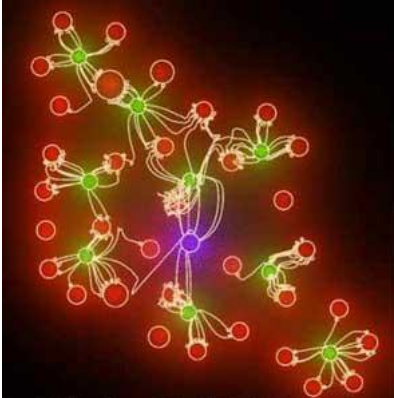


SPSS

SPSS PLS Regression & Neural Networks



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2008.6.4

SPSS Open House

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Model of a hierarchical neural network in action
Image: Kurt W. Fleischer/Caltech Graphics

SPSS

Today's Lecture

PLS Regression

SPSS 16: Analyze > Regression > Partial Least Squares...

Neural Networks

SPSS 16: Analyze > Neural Networks

- Multilayer Perceptron ...(MLP)
- Radial Basis Function ...(RBF)

PLS Regression

PLS: Partial Least Squares (PLS)
- Projection to Latent Structures

편최소제곱
잠재구조사영

- 주요특성:
- 1) 다중공선성(multicollinearity)에 취약하지 않음, 이 점에서 선형회귀와 대조됨.
 - 2) 설명변수 수가 관측 케이스 수보다 많은 경우에도 적용 가능.
 - 3) 계량경제(econometrics), 계량화학(chemometrics) 등 여러 분야에서 활용됨.

Boston Housing Data

The Boston house-price data of Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. 'Hedonic prices and the demand for clean air', J. Environ. Economics & Management, vol.5, 81-102, 1978.

Used in Belsley, Kuh & Welsch, 'Regression diagnostics ...', Wiley, 1980.

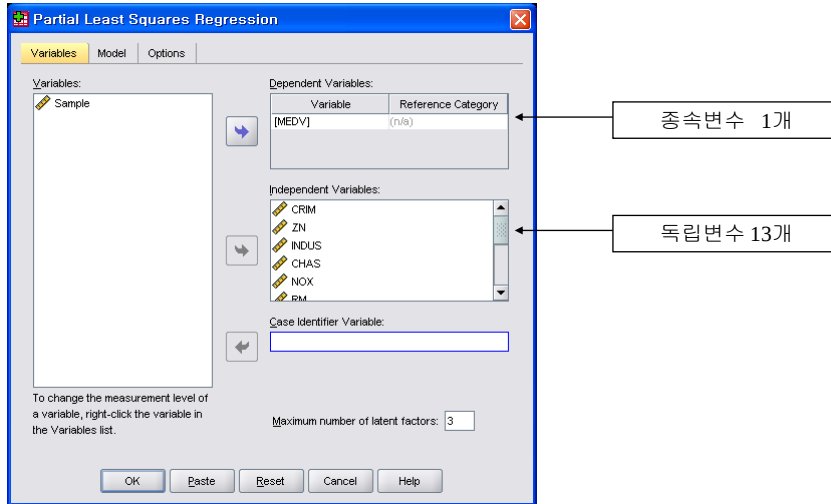
Variables:

CRIM	per capita crime rate by town
ZN	proportion of residential land zoned for lots over 25,000 sq.ft.
INDUS	proportion of non-retail business acres per town
CHAS	Charles River dummy variable (= 1 if tract bounds river; 0 otherwise)
NOX	nitric oxides concentration (parts per 10 million)
RM	average number of rooms per dwelling
AGE	proportion of owner-occupied units built prior to 1940
DIS	weighted distances to five Boston employment centres
RAD	index of accessibility to radial highways
TAX	full-value property-tax rate per \$10,000
PTRATIO	pupil-teacher ratio by town
B	$1000(B_k - 0.63)^2$ where B_k is the proportion of blacks by town
LSTAT	% lower status of the population
MEDV	Median value of owner-occupied homes in \$1000's

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PLS Regression 사례

Boston Housing Data



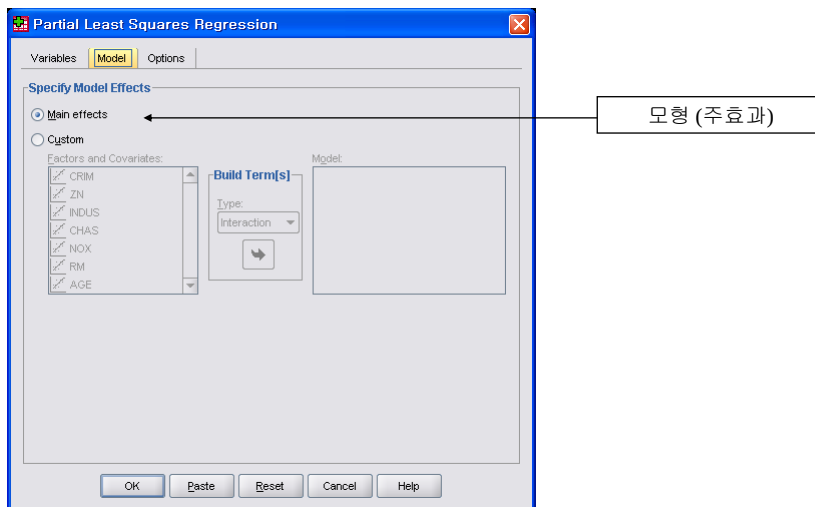
SPSS Korea Open House

5

SPSS

PLS Regression 사례

Boston Housing Data



SPSS Korea Open House

6

SPSS

PLS Regression 사례

Boston Housing Data

Partial Least Squares Regression

Variables | Model | Options

☒ Save estimates for individual cases

Dataset name: CASES

This option saves predicted values, residuals, latent factor scores, and distances as SPSS data. It also plots latent factor scores.

☒ Save estimates for latent factors

Dataset name: FACTORS

This option saves latent factor loadings and latent factor weights as SPSS data. It also plots latent factor weights.

☒ Save estimates for independent variables

Dataset name: PARAMETERS

This option saves regression parameter estimates and variable importance to projection (VIP) as SPSS data. It also plots VIP by latent factor.

OK Paste Reset Cancel Help

예측값, 잔차 등

요인부하, 가중치 등

회귀 계수 등

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PLS Regression 사례

Boston Housing Data

Output:

	Proportion of Variance Explained				
	Statistics				
Latent Factors	X Variance	Cumulative X Variance	Y Variance	Cumulative Y Variance (R-square)	Adjusted R-square
1	.459	.459	.499	.499	.497
2	.109	.568	.207	.706	.705
3	.071	.639	.017	.723	.721

3개의 잠재요인으로 X 변수들의 63.9%를 설명

3개의 잠재요인으로 Y 변수의 72.3%를 설명

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Boston Housing Data

Output: 회귀계수 (parameters)

Parameters	
Independent Variables	Depende...
	MEDV
(Constant)	14.322
CRIM	-.061
ZN	.019
INDUS	-.066
CHAS	2.319
NOX	-6.045
RM	5.080
AGE	-.008
DIS	-.816
RAD	.087
TAX	-.001
PTRATIO	-.757
B	.010
LSTAT	-.485

Boston Housing Data

Output: 변수 중요도 (variable importance)

Variable Importance in the Projection			
Variables	Latent Factors		
	1	2	3
CRIM	.853	.718	.710
ZN	.792	.678	.670
INDUS	1.063	.914	.903
CHAS	.385	.627	.673
NOX	.939	.850	.866
RM	1.527	1.814	1.793
AGE	.828	.779	.775
DIS	.549	.965	.979
RAD	.838	.823	.847
TAX	1.029	.891	.883
PTRATIO	1.115	1.100	1.093
B	.732	.619	.620
LSTAT	1.620	1.606	1.606

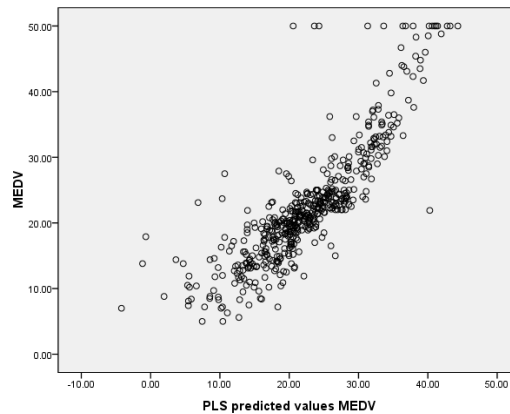
Cumulative Variable Importance

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PLS Regression 사례

Boston Housing Data

Graph: (종속변수) 예측값과 실제값



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PLS Regression 방법론

표기 y : 종속변수, n 개 케이스

X : p 개 독립변수, n 개 케이스

모형 $y = Xb + f$

여기서 b : regression coefficient

f : error

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보통최소제곱 회귀 (Ordinary Least Squares Regression)

$$\min_b \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i^t b)^2$$

여기서 x_i^t 는 X 의 i 번째 행 ($i=1, \dots, n$).

편제곱 회귀 (PLS Regression)

$$\max_b \text{Cov}(y, Xb) \quad \text{단, } b^t b = 1.$$

잠재인자 t_k 와 가중치 w_k (Latent Factor and Weights)

$$t_k \leftarrow X_{[k-1]} w_k$$

여기서 t_k 는 $n \times 1$, w_k 는 $p \times 1$, $k=1, \dots, d$.

잠재인자 부하 (Latent Factor Loadings)

$$x_j = t_1 p_{j1} + \dots + t_d p_{jd}$$

여기서 $p_j^t = (p_{j1}, \dots, p_{jd})$ 는 j 번째 변수에 대한 부하.
 $j=1, \dots, p$

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PLS Regression 기타사항

측정수준: 어느 변수에 대하여도 측정수준으로 scale, ordinal, nominal이 모두 허용된다.

범주형 변수의 가변수 코딩: 범주형(ordinal, nominal) 변수는 모두 0-1 변수로 코딩 된다.

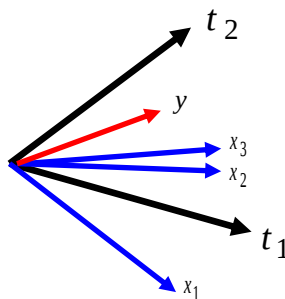
범주 수가 c 개이면 c 개의 0-1(dummy) 변수 $D_1, \dots, D_c$ 가 생성.

표준화: 모든 변수는 PLS 적용에 앞서 평균 0, 표준편차 1이 되도록 ...
범주형 변수의 표현을 위해 생성된 가변수에도 적용된다.

SPSS

PLS Regression 기하

기하: n 차원 공간



참고문헌

SPSS 16.0 Algorithms [PLS Algorithms, pp.582-588]

SPSS Neural Networks and PLS Regression 한글매뉴얼

SPSS

PLS Regression 응용

응용 사례: 근적외선 분광기 자료 Near-Infrared (NIR) Spectroscopy

- 파일 명: yarn_2.sav
- y = 폴리에틸렌 수지 밀도
- X = 268개 스펙트럼에서의 빛 흡수도 (p=228+ 1)
- 28개 관측(=n)

• 모형 $y = b_0 + b_1x_1 + \dots + b_{268}x_{268} + f$

SPSS Analyze > Regression > Partial Least Squares

SPSS

PLS Regression 응용

Proportion of Variance Explained

Latent Factors	Statistics				
	X Variance	Cumulative X Variance	Y Variance	Cumulative Y Variance (R-square)	Adjusted R-square
1	.498	.498	.922	.922	.916
2	.202	.700	.072	.994	.993

2개의 잠재요인으로 설명된 비율

Parameters

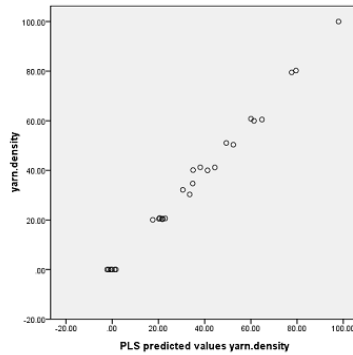
Independent Variables	Dependent Variable
(Constant)	yarn.density
X1	47.604
X2	-.094
X3	.355
X4	.335
X5	.235
X266	.113
X267	
X268	

적합모형의 회귀계수 (파라미터)

SPSS

PLS Regression 응용

y: 실제값과 예측값



SPSS

PLS Regression 설치

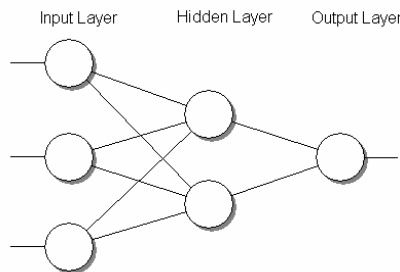
SPSS 16.0에서 PLS 회귀를 하려면 ...

- Python2.5
- SPSSPythonIntegrationPlugIn
- SPSSPLSExtensionModule

<http://www.spss.com/devcentral> 참조


신경망(神經網, neural networks):

- 몇 개의 뉴런(neuron, 신경세포)과 이것들이 배열된 층(layer)으로 구성됨
- 특정의 작업을 수행하는 뉴런들을 연결하여 자극과 반응간의 관계를 학습
- 입력 층(input layer) → 은닉 층(hidden layer) → 출력 층(output layer)



다층 퍼셉트론 (Multi-Layer Perceptron, MLP) 구조

- 입력층 뉴런(입력변수)로부터 전달되는 신호들을 모아 선형결합한다.
- $X_1, \dots, X_p$ 를 설명변수(입력노드)라고 할 때 다음 뉴런에

$$L = w_1 X_1 + \dots + w_p X_p$$

이 전달된다. 여기서 $w_1, \dots, w_p$ 는 신경선(synapse)에 붙는 가중값(weight)

- 뉴런의 활성화

. 로지스틱(logistic): $S = e^L / (1 + e^L)$, $0 \leq S \leq 1$

. 쌍곡 탄젠트(hyperbolic tangent): $S = (e^L - e^{-L}) / (e^L + e^{-L})$, $-1 \leq S \leq 1$

- 출력노드

. 연속형: $O = L$

. 범주형: 소프트맥스(softmax): $O_k = \frac{\exp(L_k)}{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp(L_j)}$ 여기서 k 는 범주.

방사형 기저함수(Radial Basis Functions, RBF) 구조

- 입력층 뉴런(입력변수)로부터 전달되는 신호들을 모아
중심신호와의 거리에 역비례하는 강도로 변환

$$R = \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \{ (X_1 - \mu_1)^2 + \dots + (X_p - \mu_p)^2 \} \right]$$

여기서 $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_p$ 는 각 신호의 중심

- 출력노드: $L = w_1 R_1 + \dots + w_J R_J$

. 연속형: $O = L$

. 범주형: 소프트맥스(softmax): $O_k = \frac{\exp(L_k)}{\sum_{j=1}^K \exp(L_j)}$

역전파 알고리즘(back-propagation algorithm):

- 학습률(eta) η : 가장 큰 경사에 주는 강도
- 모멘트(moment, alpha) α : 이제까지 이동하던 방향에 주는 강도

임의의 위치에서 시작하되

처음에는 큰 학습률을 적용하여 적극적으로 최고점을 탐색하지만

점차 학습률을 줄여 최고점이라고 생각되는 곳에 도달한다.

다시 다른 임의의 위치에서 시작하되 동일한 과정을 반복한다.

이런 과정을 수십 번 반복하여 가장 높은 최고점을 취한다.

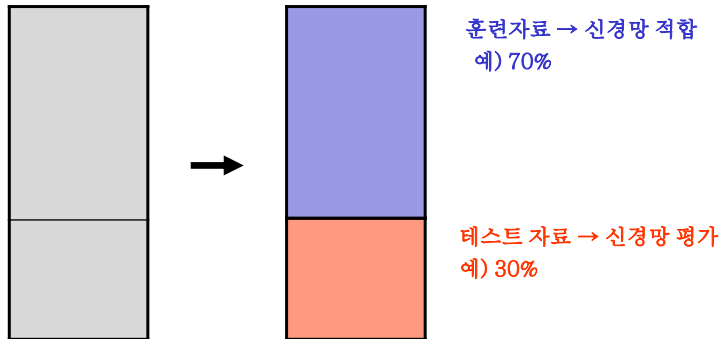
최대화 과정은 눈가림 상태로 “등산”해야 하는 상황과 유사하다.

주어진 위치에서 최대 경사가 되는 방향과 이제까지 이동하던 방향을 절충하되,
도달 위치가 높아질수록 전자의 비중을 줄여 안정성을 도모한다.

SPSS

Neural Networks를 위한 자료 분할

훈련자료(training data), 테스트 자료(test data)



※ 훈련자료 50%, 테스트 자료 25%, 유보자료(hold-out) 25%

SPSS

MLP 사례

German Credit Data

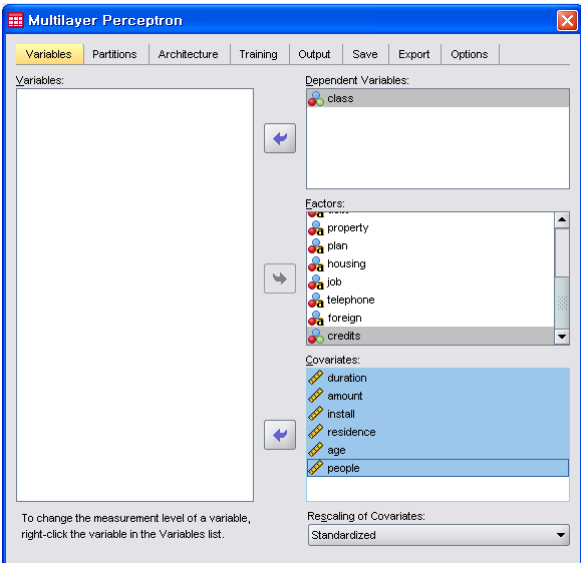
- 은행에서 대출을 받은 1000명에 대한 신용관련 변수와 기록
- 종속변수 class=1 (good), 2 (bad)
- 설명변수: 총 20개 (연속형 7개, 범주형 13개)

	Name	Type	Width	Decimals
1	checking	String	4	0
2	duration	Numeric	4	1
3	history	String	4	0
4	purpose	String	4	0
5	amount	Numeric	4	2
6	savings	String	4	0
7	employ	String	4	0
8	install	Numeric	4	0
9	marital	String	4	0
10	debt	String	4	0

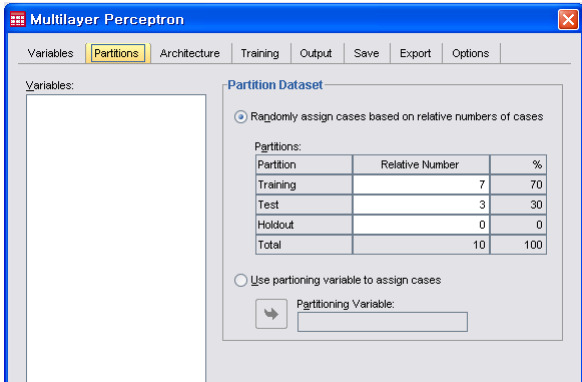


21 class

MLP Variables
German Credit



MLP Partitions
German Credit





MLP 사례

MLP Architecture
German Credit

Multilayer Perceptron

Variables | Partitions | **Architecture** | Training | Output | Save | Export | Options

☐ Automatic architecture selection
Minimum Number of Units in Hidden Layer: 1
Maximum Number of Units in Hidden Layer: 50

☒ Custom architecture

Hidden Layers

Number of Hidden Layers
☒ One
☐ Two

Activation Function
☒ Hyperbolic tangent
☐ Sigmoid

Number of Units
☐ Automatically compute
☒ Custom
Hidden Layer 1: 5
Hidden Layer 2:

Output Layer

Activation Function
☐ Identity
☒ Softmax
☐ Hyperbolic tangent
☐ Sigmoid

Rescaling of Scale Dependent Variables
☒ Standardized
☐ Normalized
Correction: 0.02
☐ Adjusted Normalized
Correction: 0.02
☐ None

The activation function chosen for the output layer determines which rescaling methods are available.



MLP 사례

MLP Save
German Credit

Multilayer Perceptron

Variables | Partitions | Architecture | Training | Output | **Save** | Export | Options

☒ Save predicted value or category for each dependent variable
☒ Save predicted pseudo-probability for each dependent variable

Variables:

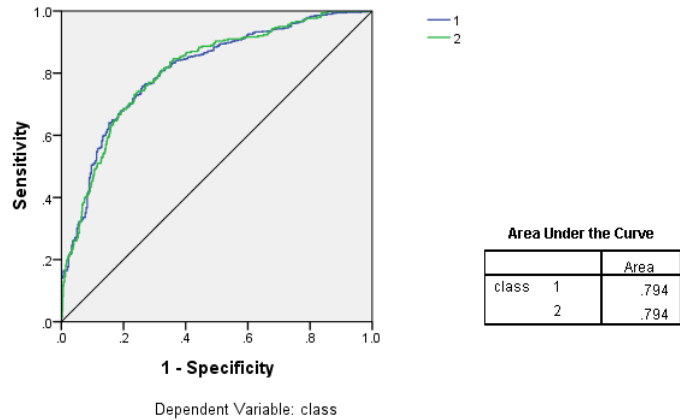
Dependent Variable	Predicted Value or Category		Predicted Pseudo-Probability	
	Name of Saved Variable	Root Name of Saved Variables	Categories to Save	
class	MLP_PredictedValue	MLP_PseudoProbability	25	

OUTPUT: Neural Networks for German Credit Data

Classification				
		Predicted		Percent Correct
		1	2	
Training	1	419	62	87.1%
	2	88	110	55.6%
	Overall Percent	74.7%	25.3%	77.9%
Testing	1	181	38	82.6%
	2	50	52	51.0%
	Overall Percent	72.0%	28.0%	72.6%

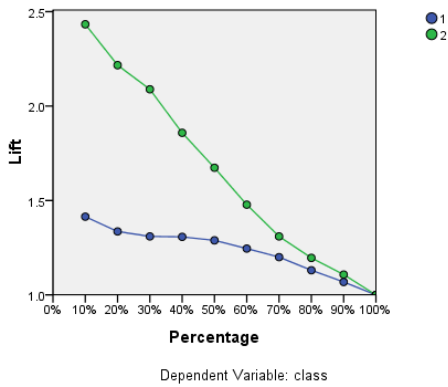
Dependent Variable: class

OUTPUT: Neural Networks for German Credit Data



※ Specificity (특이도) = Probability of correctly identifying a negative
Sensitivity (민감도) = Probability of correctly identifying a positive

OUTPUT : Neural Networks for German Credit Data



향상도(lift):
예측모형이 제공하는 점수(유사확률)를 기준으로 전체(=훈련+테스트) 자료의 상위 p%에 범주 값을 판단해 넣는 경우 그 중에서 실제 그 범주인 케이스들 가운데 옳게 분류된 케이스의 퍼센트(%)가 p의 몇 배인가?

OUTPUT : Neural Networks for German Credit Data

*SPSS DataSet

	class	MLP_Predict edValue	MLP_Pseudo Probability_1	MLP_Pseudo Probability_2
1	1	1	0.978	0.022
2	2	2	0.258	0.742
3	1	1	0.965	0.035
4	1	1	0.536	0.464
5	2	2	0.341	0.659
6	1	1	0.828	0.172
7	1	1	0.960	0.040
8	1	1	0.599	0.401
9	1	1	0.970	0.030
10	2	2	0.246	0.754
11	2	2	0.222	0.778
12	2	2	0.129	0.871
13	1	1	0.876	0.124
14	2	1	0.572	0.428
15	1	2	0.292	0.708

- New Variables:
- 1) MLP_PredictedValue = 예측범주
 - 2) MLP_PseudoProbability_1 = 범주 1 예측 확률
 - 3) MLP_PseudoProbability_2 = 범주 2 예측 확률

Telco Data

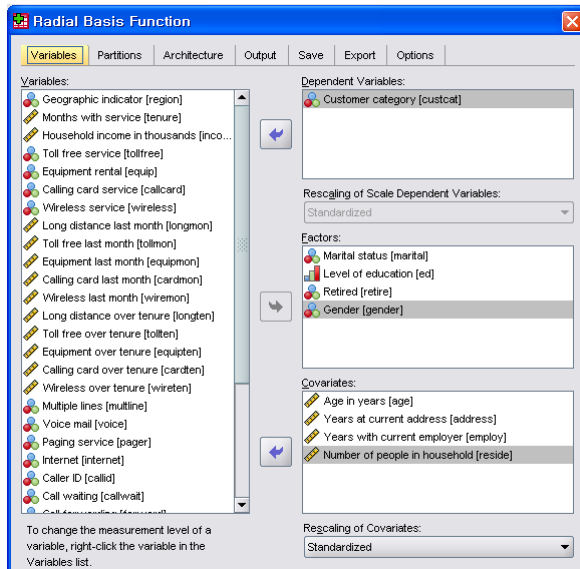
- 전화회사, 1000명에 대한 인구사회적 변수와 통신 서비스 정보
- 종속변수 custcat=1, 2, 3, 4
 - * 1 = “Basic service”, 2 = “E-service”, 3 = “Plus service”, 4 = “Total service”
- 변수 수: 총 42개

telco.sav [SPSS16\Samples\]

	region	tenure	age	marital	address	income	ed	employ
1	2	13	44	1	9	64.00	4	5
2	3	11	33	1	7	136.00	5	5
3	3	68	52	1	24	116.00	1	29
4	2	33	33	0	12	33.00	2	0
5	2	23	30	1	9	30.00	1	2
6	2	41	39	0	17	78.00	2	16
7	3	45	22	1	2	19.00	2	4
8	2	38	35	0	5	76.00	2	10

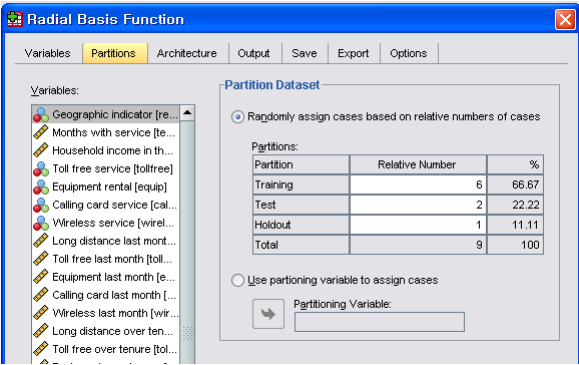
RBF Variables

Telco 데이터



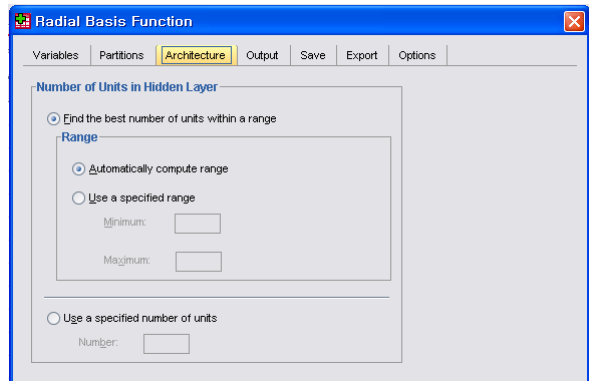
RBF Partitions

Telco 데이터



RBF Architecture

Telco 데이터

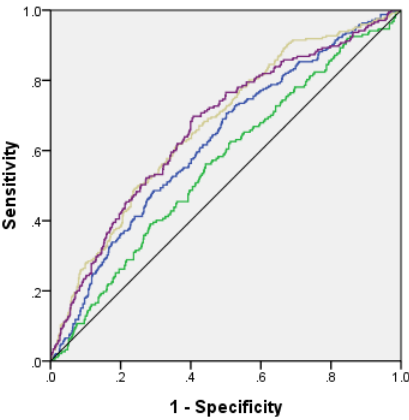


OUTPUT : Neural Networks for Telco Data

Classification						
Sample	Observed	Predicted				Percent Correct
		Basic service	E-service	Plus service	Total service	
Training	Basic service	83	0	72	30	44.9%
	E-service	39	0	65	34	.0%
	Plus service	41	0	122	26	64.6%
	Total service	44	0	53	62	39.0%
	Overall Percent	30.8%	.0%	46.5%	22.7%	39.8%
Testing	Basic service	19	0	34	7	31.7%
	E-service	14	0	23	12	.0%
	Plus service	9	0	34	14	59.6%
	Total service	11	0	17	18	39.1%
	Overall Percent	25.0%	.0%	50.9%	24.1%	33.5%
Holdout	Basic service	6	0	8	7	28.6%
	E-service	7	0	12	11	.0%
	Plus service	11	0	17	7	48.6%
	Total service	12	0	9	10	32.3%
	Overall Percent	30.8%	.0%	39.3%	29.9%	28.2%

Dependent Variable: Customer category

OUTPUT : Neural Networks for Telco Data



Dependent Variable: Customer category

Area Under the Curve		
Customer category		Area
Customer category	Basic service	.625
	E-service	.560
	Plus service	.670
	Total service	.665

참고문헌

SPSS 16.0 Algorithms [MLP Algorithms, pp.470-479, RBF Algorithms, pp.647-652]

SPSS Neural Networks 16.0

SPSS Neural Networks and PLS Regression 한글매뉴얼

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