

# HW 4 Report

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## About My Model Design

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```
# Define DNN Model
class MyModel(torch.nn.Module):

    def __init__(self):
        super(MyModel, self).__init__()
        self.l1=torch.nn.Linear(100,30,bias=True)
        self.l2=torch.nn.Linear(30,15,bias=True)
        self.l3 = torch.nn.Linear(15,1,bias=True)

        self.Sigmoid = torch.nn.Sigmoid()
        self.ReLU=torch.nn.ReLU()

        self.dropout = torch.nn.Dropout(p=0.2)

    def forward(self, x):
        x = self.dropout(self.ReLU((self.l1(x))))
        x = self.dropout(self.ReLU((self.l2(x))))
        y_pred = self.Sigmoid(self.l3(x))
        return y_pred
```

### Model Layers

#### 1. Input layer:

- Input dimension: 100
- output dimension: 30

#### 2. Frist hidden layer:

- Input dimension : 30
- output dimension : 15
- activation function: ReLU
- dropout: 0.2

#### 3. Second hidden layer:

- input dimension: 15
- output dimension: 1
- activation function: ReLU
- dropout: 0.2

#### 4. output :

- output : 1
- activation function: sigmoid

## Number of Parameters

The number of parameters: 3511 elements

```
MyModel(  
    (layer1): Sequential(  
      (0): Linear(in_features=100, out_features=30, bias=True)  
      (1): ReLU()  
      (2): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)  
    )  
    (layer2): Sequential(  
      (0): Linear(in_features=30, out_features=15, bias=True)  
      (1): ReLU()  
      (2): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)  
    )  
    (layer3): Sequential(  
      (0): Linear(in_features=15, out_features=1, bias=True)  
      (1): Sigmoid()  
    )  
  )  
)
```

The number of parameters: 3511 elements.

## Weighted F1 Score I obtained

```
In [15]: # Load best performance model  
checkpoint = torch.load('./bestModel.pt')  
trained_model = MyModel()  
  
trained_model.load_state_dict(checkpoint['state_dict'])  
  
# evaluate  
trained_model.eval()  
with torch.no_grad():  
  
    # load test dataset  
    test_x = torch.from_numpy(np.loadtxt('./HW4_testX.csv', delimiter=',', dtype=np.float32))  
    test_y = torch.from_numpy(np.loadtxt('./HW4_testY.csv', delimiter=',', dtype=np.float32).reshape(-1,1))  
  
    # evaluate using weighted f1 score.  
    y_pred = trained_model(test_x)  
    yp = y_pred.detach().numpy()  
    yp = [1.0 if x > 0.5 else 0.0 for x in yp]  
  
    print("weighted F1:", f1_score(test_y, yp, average='weighted'))
```

weighted F1: 0.8329938841330211

## Hyper parameter setting

```
# Hyper parameter setting  
batch_size = 1000  
learning_rate = 0.01  
weight_decay = 0.02  
num_epoch = 500  
momentum = 0.95  
  
# Create Loss function and optimizer  
criterion = torch.nn.BCELoss()  
optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr = learning_rate, weight_decay=weight_decay, momentum = momentum)  
  
# Create datasets and dataloader  
trainset = HW4_trainDataset()  
testset = HW4_testDataset()  
train_loader = DataLoader(trainset, batch_size = batch_size, shuffle = True)  
test_loader = DataLoader(testset, batch_size = batch_size, shuffle = False)
```

mini-batch size : 1000

num\_epoch : 500

loss function: torch.nn.BCELoss()

optimizer : torch.optim.SGD()  
(learning\_rate:0.01, weight decay: 0.02, momentum:0.95)

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## comments

unlike my conventional belief, larger mini-batch size such as 1000, yielded better f1 score. I`m tryint to figure out the reason.

## Random Seeds Configuration

```
# Configure Random seeds  
torch.manual_seed(777)  
torch.backends.cudnn.deterministic = True  
torch.backends.cudnn.benchmark = False  
np.random.seed(777)
```