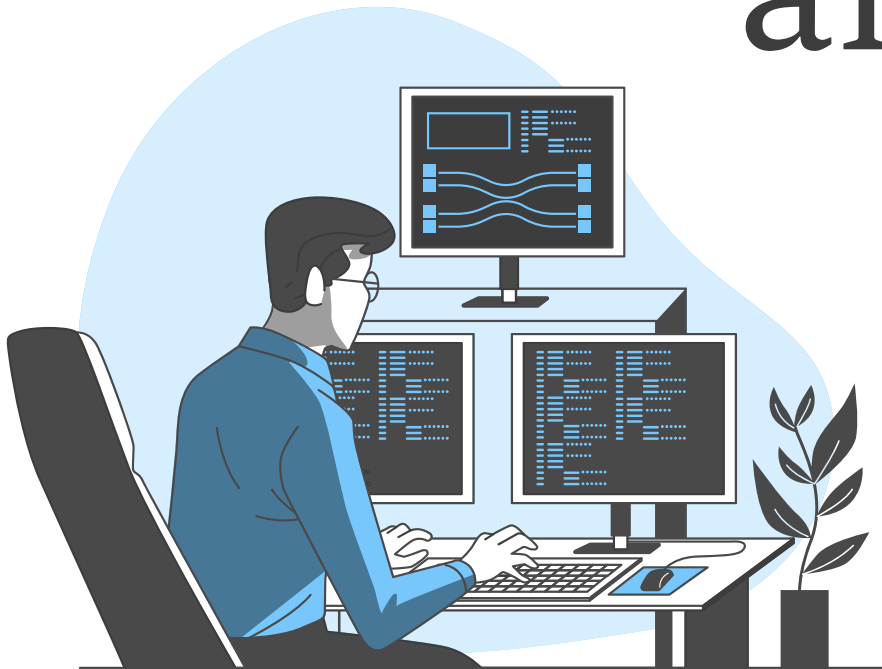
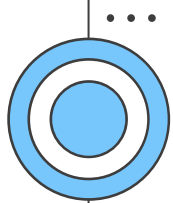


# Analiza tunowalności algorytmów



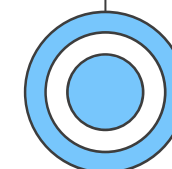
Dominik Kędzierski  
Grzegorz Zakrzewski



# Zbiory danych

<i>Zbiór danych</i>	<i>ID</i>	<i>Liczba obserwacji</i>	<i>Liczba zmiennych</i>
KC1 software defect prediction	1067	2 109	22
Amazon employee access	4135	32 769	9
QSAR biodegradation	1494	1 055	41
Satellite	40900	5100	36

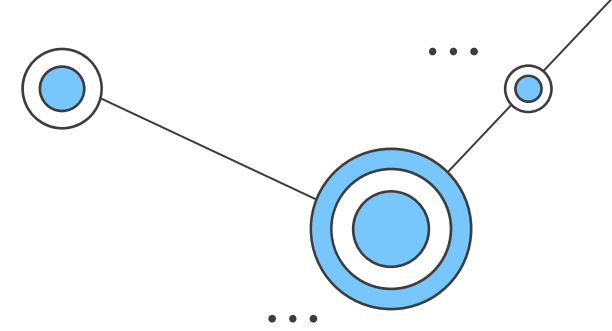
- Binarna zmienna celu
- Nieduże zbiory danych
- Nie zawierają braków danych



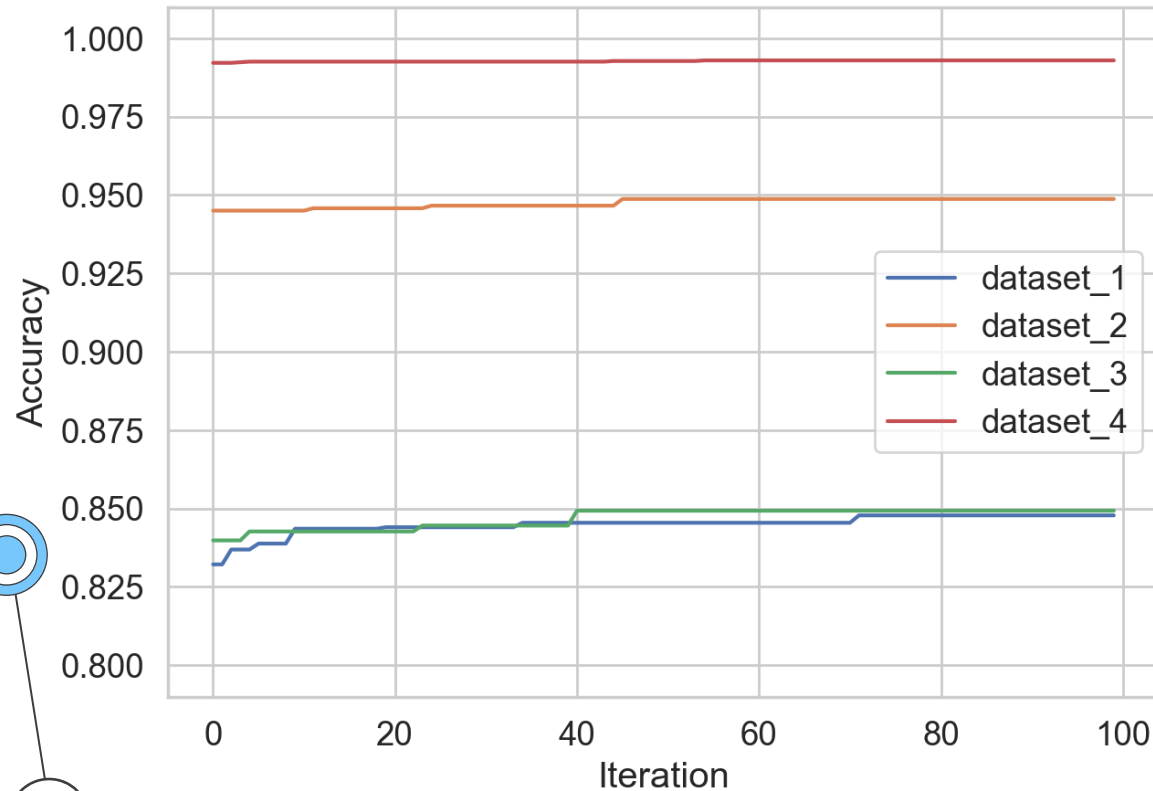
# Algorytmy i hiperparametry

<i>Algorytm</i>	<i>Hiperparametr</i>	<i>Zakres wartości</i>
Random Forest	n_estimators	{ 50, ..., 300 }
	criterion	{ gini, entropy, log_loss }
	max_depth	{ 1, ..., 50 }
	min_samples_split	{ 2, ..., 20 }
	max_features	{ sqrt, log2, None }
K-Nearest Neighbors	n_neighbors	{ 1, ..., 30 }
	p	[ -1.0, 2.0 ]
	weights	{ uniform, distance }
AdaBoost	n_estimators	{ 50, ..., 500 }
	learning_rate	[ 0.01, 2.0 ] (log-scale)
	algorithm	{ SAMME.R, SAMME }

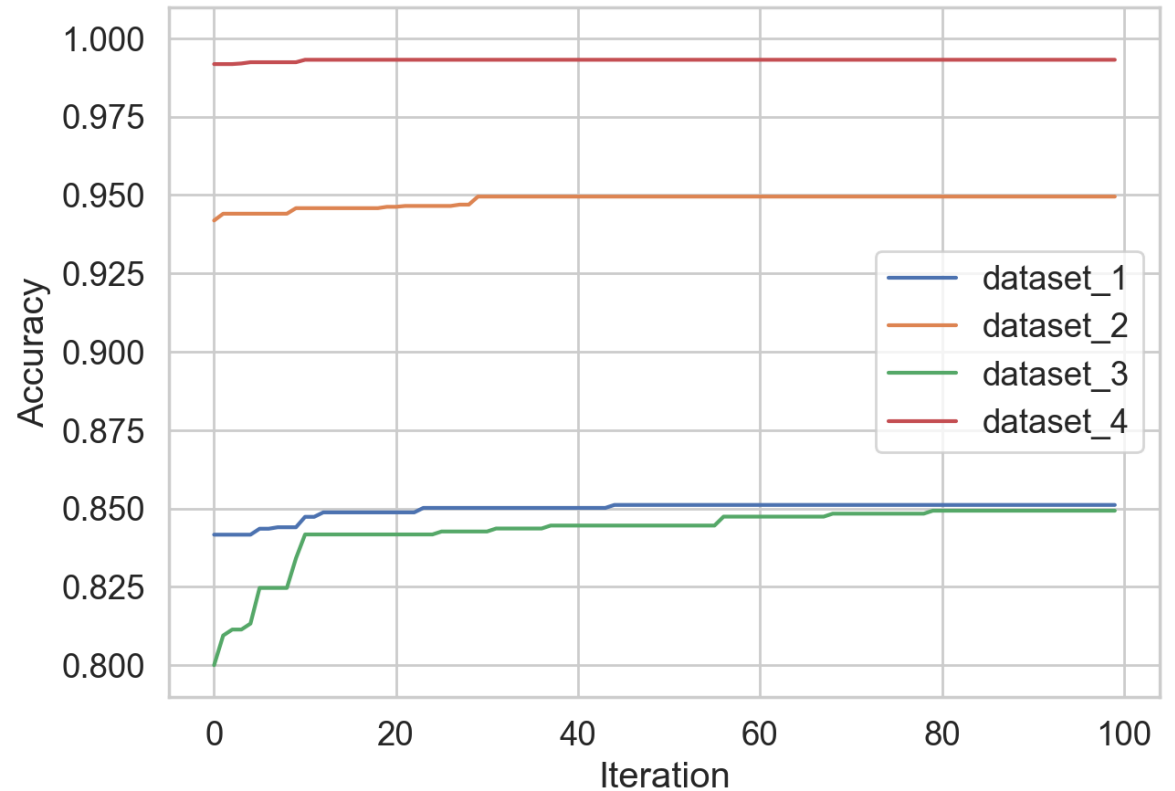
# Analiza zbieżności algorytmów

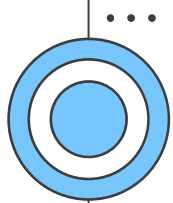


Best knn accuracy for random search



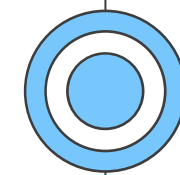
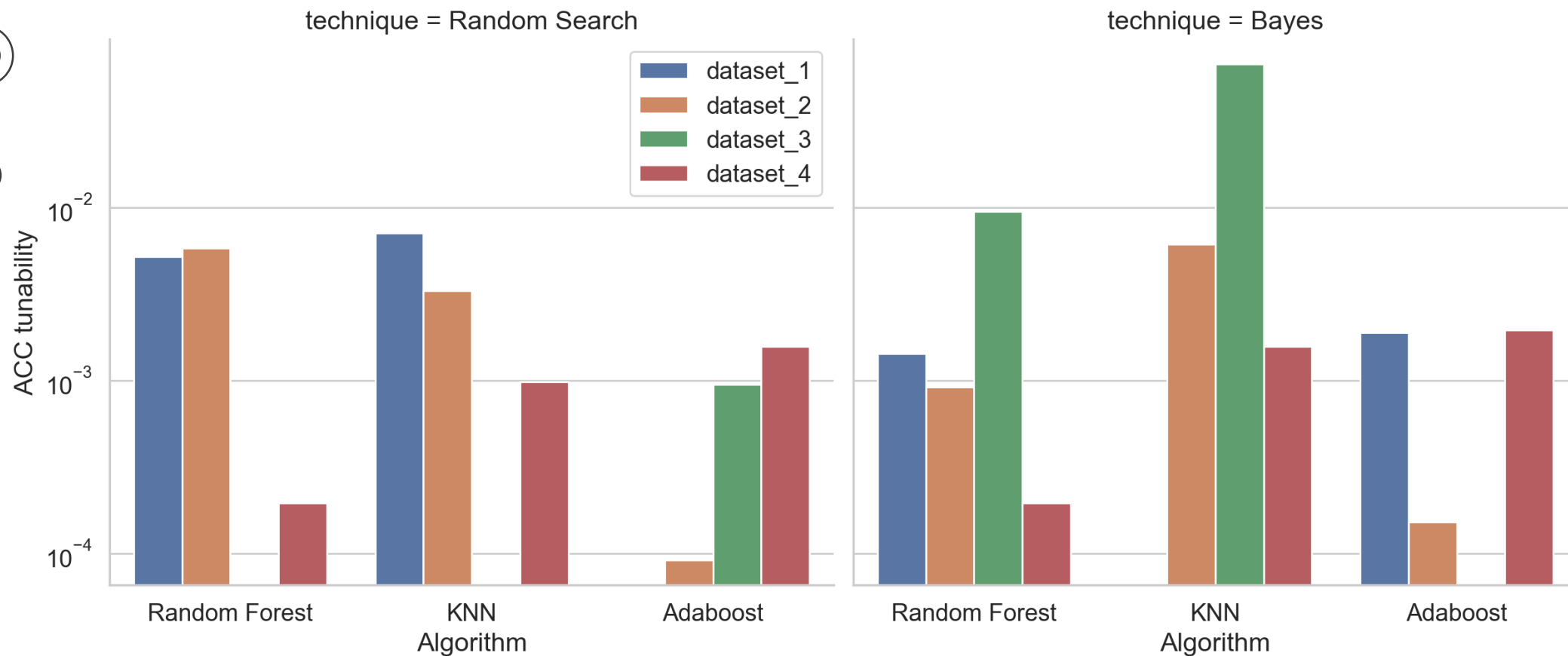
Best knn accuracy for bayesian method

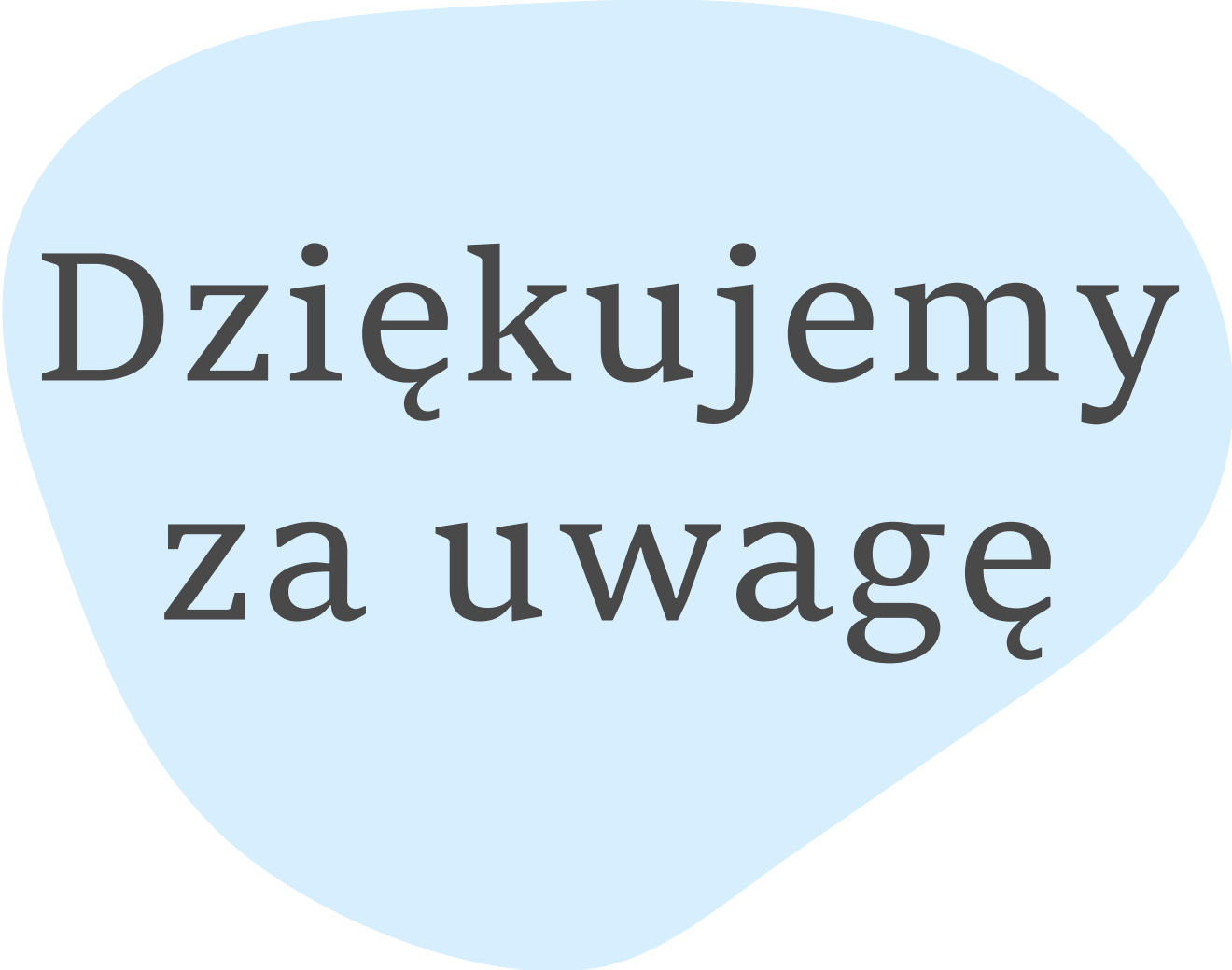
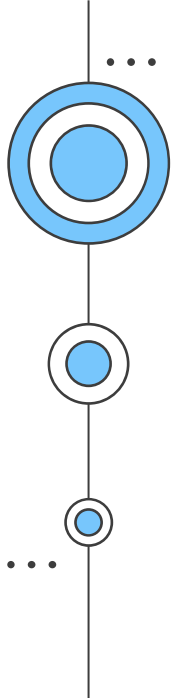




# Analiza tunowalności algorytmów

Barplots of the tunabilities





Dziękujemy  
za uwagę

