# Assignment 6: 100 Points Cross-Validation, Random Search, Grid Search and Bayesian Optimization

Due Date: M 03/17

# Part A: Cross-Validation (30 Points)

# Cross-Validation on a Large Dataset

 $\bf Q1.$  Consider a dataset with 1,500 samples and 25 features. You are performing 10-fold cross-validation to tune the hyperparameters of a model.

(a)	How many samples will be used for training and testing in each fold?  In each fold, samples will be used for training, and samples will be used for testing (7 points).
	Answers:
	Total samples = 1500. Using 10-fold cross-validation, the dataset is split into 10 equal parts. Test samples per fold = $\frac{1500}{10} = 150$ . Training samples per fold = Total samples - Test samples = $1500 - 150 = 1350$ . Answer: 1,350 samples will be used for training, and 150 samples will be used for testing.
(b)	Given that the model achieves an accuracy of 85% on each fold, what will be the overall accuracy after completing the 10-fold cross-validation? The overall accuracy will be % after completing the 10-fold cross-validation (8 points).

#### Answers:

Since each fold achieves 85% accuracy, the average accuracy over all folds remains 85%.

Answer: 85%

## **Stratified Cross-Validation**

**Q2.** You are now performing stratified 5-fold cross-validation on a dataset with 2,000 samples where 60% of the samples belong to Class A, and 40% belong to Class B.

(a) How many samples from each class will be in each fold?

Class A samples in each fold = \_\_\_\_\_\_, Class B samples in each fold = \_\_\_\_\_\_,

### **Answers:**

Total samples = 2000.

Class A samples =  $2000 \times 0.60 = 1200$ .

Class B samples =  $2000 \times 0.40 = 800$ .

Since there are 5 folds, each fold gets:

Class A per fold =  $\frac{1200}{5} = 240$ .

Class B per fold =  $\frac{800}{5}$  = 160.

Answer: Class A: 240 samples, Class B: 160 samples.

# **Answers:**

Total samples per fold = 240 (Class A) + 160 (Class B) = 400.

Proportion of Class A =  $\frac{240}{400} \times 100 = 60\%$ .

Answer: 60%

# Part B: Grid Search and Random Search (40 Points)

# Grid Search with Multiple Hyperparameters

Q3. You are tuning a machine learning model with the following hyperparameters:

- C: [0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100]
- $\bullet \ \epsilon{:} \ [0.01, \ 0.1, \ 0.5, \ 1]$
- $\gamma$ : ['scale', 'auto']
- (a) How many total hyperparameter combinations are there in the grid?

  The total number of hyperparameter combinations in the grid is

  (10 points).

#### **Answers:**

Options for C=5, for  $\epsilon=4$ , for  $\gamma=2$ . Total combinations  $=5\times4\times2=40$ .

Answer: 40

### **Answers:**

Each of the 40 combinations is evaluated using 10-fold cross-validation. Total evaluations =  $40 \times 10 = 400$ .

**Answer:** 400

# Random Search with Multiple Iterations

**Q4.** You are now performing random search over the same hyperparameters, but you randomly select 12 combinations.

(a) How many different hyperparameter combinations will be selected in each iteration?

The number of hyperparameter combinations selected in each iteration is \_\_\_\_\_ (10 points).

#### Answers:

By the problem statement, 12 combinations are randomly selected per iteration.

Answer: 12

(b) If you perform 20 iterations of random search, how many total evaluations will be conducted?

The total number of evaluations conducted will be \_\_\_\_\_(10 points).

#### Answers:

Total evaluations = Number of iterations  $\times$  combinations per iteration =  $20 \times 12 = 240$ .

Answer: 240

# Part C: Bayesian Optimization (30 Points)

**Q5.** You are tuning the hyperparameters of a model with the following hyperparameter ranges:

- C: [0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100]
- $\epsilon$ : [0.01, 0.1, 0.5, 1]
- $\gamma$ : ['scale', 'auto']

Number of iterations in Bayesian optimization = 50.

(a) What is the total number of hyperparameter combinations in the search space?

The total number of hyperparameter combinations in the search space is \_\_\_\_\_ (7 points).

#### Answers:

The hyperparameter space is the same as in grid search: C has 5 options,  $\epsilon$  has 4 options, and  $\gamma$  has 2 options.

Total combinations =  $5 \times 4 \times 2 = 40$ .

Answer: 40

(b) If Bayesian optimization selects 4 combinations per iteration, how many evaluations will be done in 50 iterations?

The total number of evaluations performed will be \_\_\_\_\_ (7 points).

## **Answers:**

Evaluations per iteration = 4.

Total evaluations =  $4 \times 50 = 200$ .

Answer: 200

#### **Answers:**

Grid search evaluations = Total combinations  $\times$  number of folds =  $40 \times 10 = 400$ .

Answer: 400

(d) How does the total number of evaluations compare between Grid Search and Bayesian Optimization?

The total evaluations for Grid Search are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the total evaluations for Bayesian Optimization are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (8 points).

#### Answers:

From (c), Grid Search requires 400 evaluations.

From (b), Bayesian Optimization requires 200 evaluations.

Answer: Grid Search: 400, Bayesian Optimization: 200