

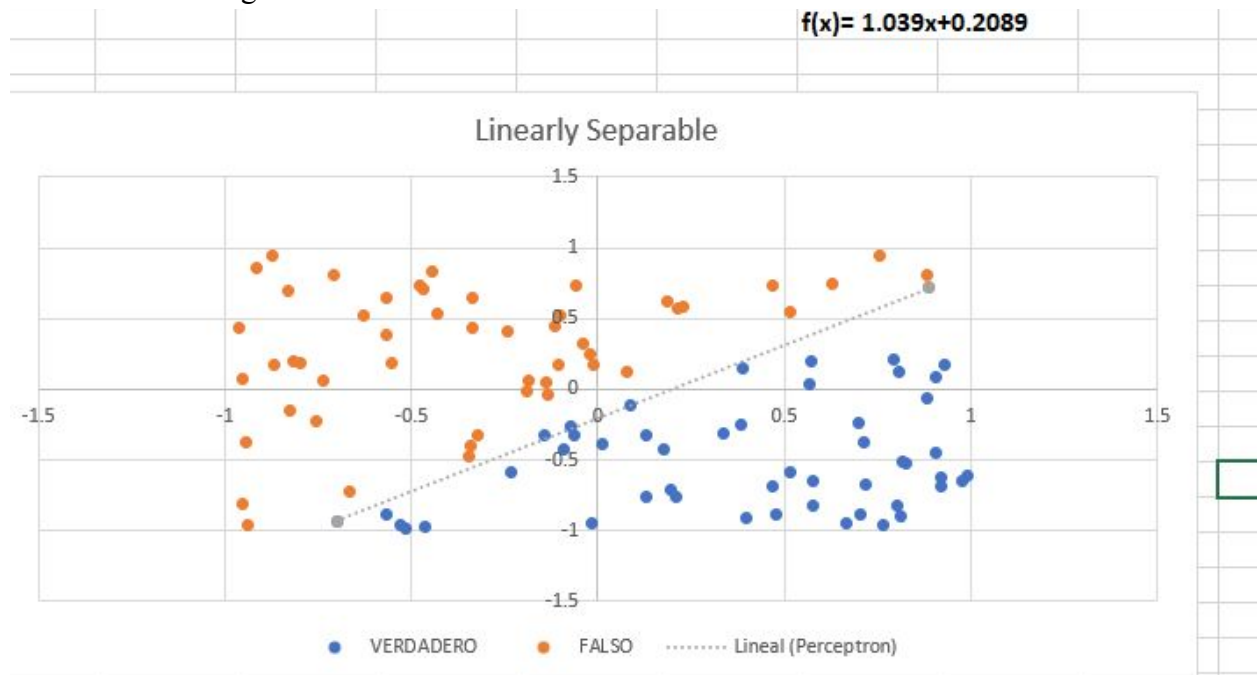
Neural Networks

Introduction

The following text shows the result of applying the knowledge about neural networks, in this lab a single layer network was implemented with only one perceptron.

PART 1

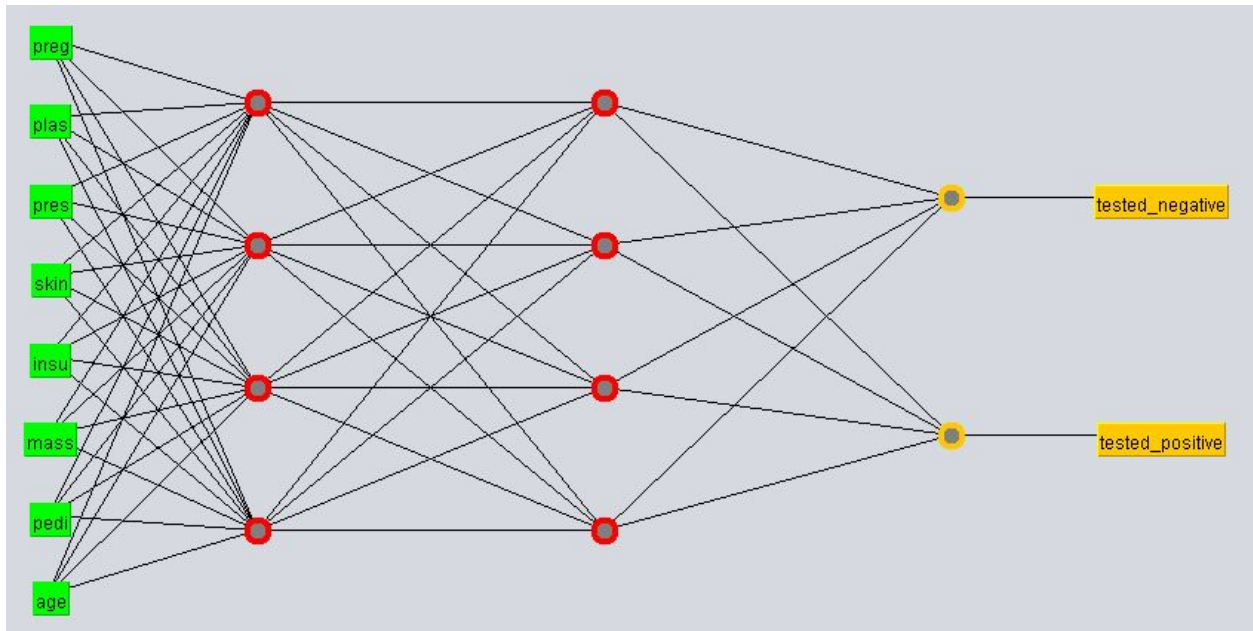
For this first part we plotted all the points for the training set. The blue points are for the TRUE value and the orange ones are for the FALSE value.



PART 2

For this second part we used a data set based on the positive/negative result of a diabetes test. We implemented different 2 layer ANN varying the number of perceptrons on each layer, also we make variations on the Learning Rate and Momentum parameters of WEKA making steps of 0.2 for each parameter. We made a total of 16 iterations with each ANN

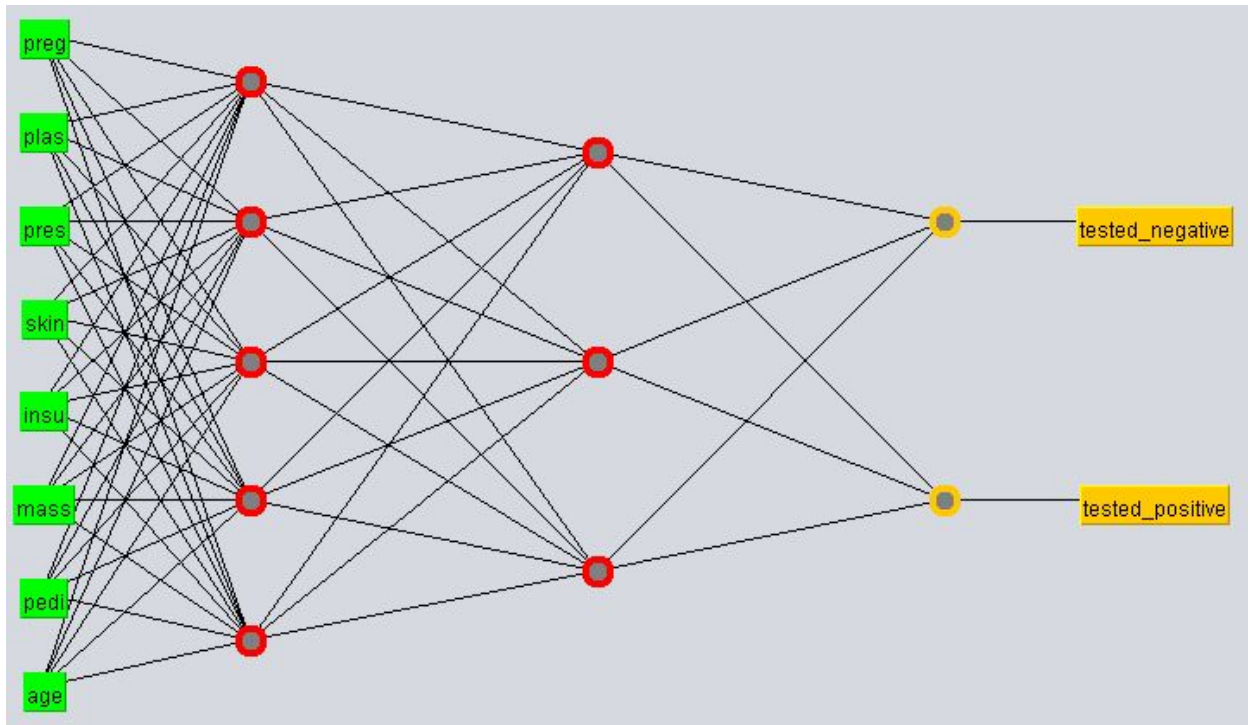
2 layer 4-4 (LearningRate = 0.5, Momentum = 0.4, Epochs = 500)



=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances	633	82.4219 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	135	17.5781 %
Kappa statistic	0.5931	
Mean absolute error	0.2892	
Root mean squared error	0.3758	
Relative absolute error	63.6299 %	
Root relative squared error	78.8463 %	
Total Number of Instances	768	

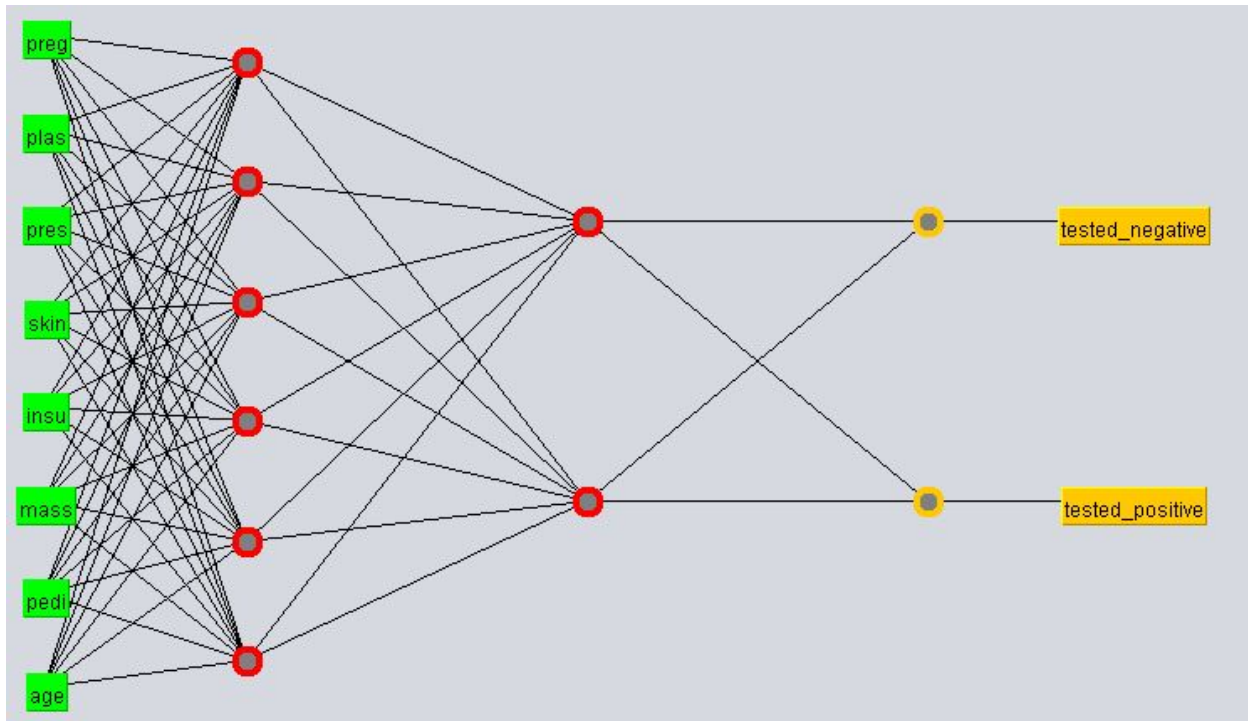
2 layer 5-3 (LearningRate = 0.3, Momentum = 0.6, Epochs = 500)



=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances	626	81.5104 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	142	18.4896 %
Kappa statistic	0.6093	
Mean absolute error	0.2554	
Root mean squared error	0.3701	
Relative absolute error	56.2036 %	
Root relative squared error	77.6574 %	
Total Number of Instances	768	

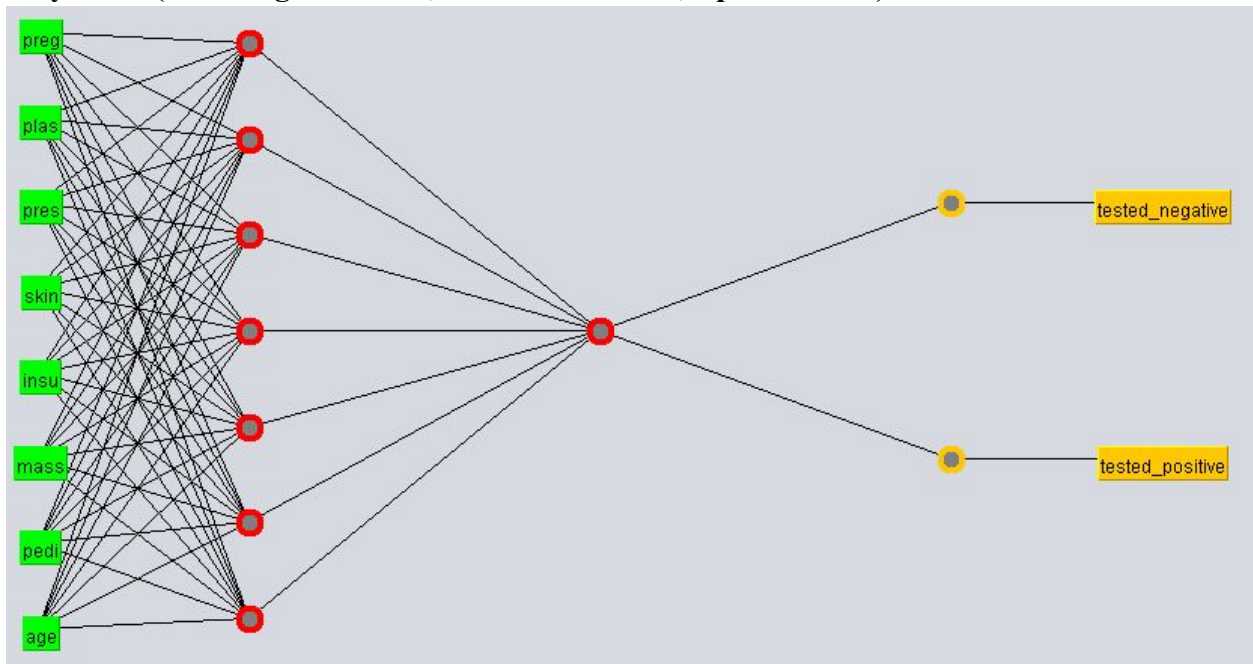
2 layer 6-2 (LearningRate = 0.5, Momentum = 0.8, Epochs = 500)



=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances	618	80.4688 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	150	19.5313 %
Kappa statistic	0.5873	
Mean absolute error	0.2708	
Root mean squared error	0.3865	
Relative absolute error	59.5877 %	
Root relative squared error	81.0815 %	
Total Number of Instances	768	

2 layer 7-1 (LearningRate = 0.3, Momentum = 0.4, Epochs = 500)



=== Summary ===

Correctly Classified Instances	646	84.1146 %
Incorrectly Classified Instances	122	15.8854 %
Kappa statistic	0.6534	
Mean absolute error	0.2547	
Root mean squared error	0.3584	
Relative absolute error	56.0364 %	
Root relative squared error	75.1889 %	
Total Number of Instances	768	

At the time of making each iteration we decided to try some ANN big enough to see the difference between the ones we chose, one of them was having a single layer with 100 perceptrons and the other was having 10 with 6 perceptrons each, having a large network makes it difficult for it to learn taking it more time and also the error is bigger than having less perceptrons and less layers.

We could notice that varying the momentum could make some changes on the error, the momentum can help finding the real minimum values or the local minimum, sometimes this value can vary for each network depending also on the value of the Learning Rate.

- Explanations as to what are ANNs good for.

ANNs are good to solve different types of problems. Some of those are for classification, for optimization and for prediction.

- Where would you use them?

ANNs are useful for classifying data based on the attributes it is given, one use they can have it to classify images

- Are they worth the effort implementing or not?

It takes a lot of time for the Neural Network to learn if you have a lot of data, but it worth the effort because it learn by itself, it is flexible and the structure provide us a good tool for the analysis of the data.

- What kinds of problems do they not solve?

The ones that does not have labeled the data, something important for the ANNs to work correctly is that they need a large amount of data.

References:

Vizcaino P. (2008) APLICACIÓN DE TÉCNICAS DE INDUCCIÓN DE ÁRBOLES DE DECISIÓN A PROBLEMAS DE CLASIFICACIÓN MEDIANTE EL USO DE WEKA (WAIKATO ENVIRONMENT FOR KNOWLEDGE ANALYSIS). Retrieved from http://www.konradlorenz.edu.co/images/stories/suma_digital_sistemas/2009_01/final_paula_andrea.pdf