## autosklearn-fail analysis

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| cv(folds) | time_left_for_this_task | per_run_time_limit | Accuracy |
|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| 3         | 300                     | 100                | 0.685    |
| 3         | 1200                    | 100                | 0.685    |
| 3         | 1800                    | 300                | 0.67     |
| 5         | 300                     | None               | 0.6375   |
| 5         | 1200                    | 300                | 0.67     |
| 5         | 200                     | None               | 0.6375   |
| 5         | 200                     | 1200               | 0.6725   |
| 8         | 300                     | None               | 0.64     |

In addition to the above combinations, I have also experimented with modifying the values of parameters such as initial\_configurations\_via\_metalearning, ensemble\_size, ensemble\_class, ensemble\_nbest, and resampling\_strategy. However, these adjustments did not yield any improvement in accuracy.

In the original code without specifying these parameters, AutoSklearn uses its default resampling strategy and the AutoML accuracy is 0.58. However, changing resampling\_strategy to "cv" from the default "holdout" increases upto 0.6875. Using cross-validation can help to reduce overfitting and improve the generalization performance of the model. It provides a better evaluation of the model's performance on unseen data, which is crucial for preventing overfitting. AutoSklearn performs hyperparameter tuning during its training process. The cross-validation strategy affects how this tuning is performed, and different strategies may result in different sets of hyperparameters being selected which can improve the performance of the models.

As for why increasing the number of folds decreases the accuracy, it's a bit counter-intuitive. As the number of folds increases, each fold represents a smaller portion of the training data. With a higher number of folds, the model is trained on smaller subsets, which might not capture the full complexity of the underlying patterns in the data.

Another interesting finding was that limiting per run time improved accuracy significantly. AutoSklearn divides the total time among different steps, including data preprocessing, feature engineering, and model training. Allocating more time to a specific step doesn't necessarily guarantee better results. It's possible that the first configuration distributed time more effectively across different components, leading to better overall performance.