## Problem Set #9

MACS 30150, Dr. Evans

Due Wednesday, Mar. 20 at 11:59pm

1. Neural network horse race (10 points). For this problem, you will test the predictive accuracy of three models on classifying wines into one of three possible cultivars. The data in the file strongdrink.txt. You used these data in PS7, exercise 1. The data are comprised of 176 observations, each of which is a chemical analysis of an Italian wine. Each wine is from one of three known cultivars (a cultivar is a group of grapes selected for desirable characteristics that can be maintained by propagation). The chemical analysis determined the quantities of the following 13 different constituents (the last 13 variables):

Variable	Name	Variable	Name
Alcohol	alco	Nonflavanoid phenols	nonfl_phen
Malic acid	malic	Proanthocyanins	proanth
$\operatorname{Ash}$	ash	Color intensity	${\tt color\_int}$
Alkalinity of ash	alk	Hue	hue
Magnesium	magn	OD280/OD315 of diluted wines	OD280rat
Total phenols	$\mathtt{tot\_phen}$	Proline	proline
Flavanoids	flav		

- (a) Create a scatterplot of the data where the x-variable is alcohol (alco) and the y-variable is color intensity (color\_int). Make the dot of each of the three possible cultivar types a different color. Make sure your plot has a legend.
- (b) Use sklearn.linear\_model.LogisticRegression to fit a multinomial logistic model of cultivar on features alcohol (alco), malic acid (malic), total phenols (tot\_phen), and color intensity (color\_int) with the following linear predictor.

$$Pr(cultivar_i = j | X\beta_j) = \frac{e^{\eta_j}}{1 + \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} e^{\eta_j}} \quad \text{for} \quad j = 1, 2$$
where  $\eta_j = \beta_{j,0} + \beta_{j,1} alco_i + \beta_{j,2} malic_i + \beta_{j,3} tot\_phen_i + \beta_{j,4} color\_int_i$ 

Use  $sklearn.model\_selection.RandomizedSearchCV$  to optimally tune the hyperparameters penalty and C in the Logistic regression model. Set  $n\_iter=200$ ,  $n\_jobs=-1$ , cv=5 for k=5 k-fold cross validation,  $random\_state=25$ , and  $scoring='neg\_mean\_squared\_error'$ . This last option will allow you to compare the MSE of the optimized multinomial logit model (it will output the negative MSE). Set your parameter distributions over which to test random combinations to the following.

Report your optimal tuning parameter values (use the .best\_params\_ object of your RandomizedSearchCV().fit(X, y)) results). Report the MSE of your optimal results (use the .best\_score\_ object of your RandomizedSearchCV().fit(X, y)) results.

(c) Use sklearn.ensemble.RandomForestClassifier to fit a random forest model of cultivar on the same four features used in part (b). Use sklearn.model\_selection.RandomizedSearchCV to optimally tune the hyperparameters in the random forest classification model. Tune the parameters n\_estimators, max\_depth, min\_samples\_split, min\_samples\_leaf, and max\_features. Set n\_iter=200, n\_jobs=-1, cv=5 for k = 5 k-fold cross validation, random\_state=25, and scoring='neg\_mean\_squared\_error'. Set your Random Forest parameter distributions over which to test random combinations to the following.

Report your optimal tuning parameter values (use the .best\_params\_ object of your RandomizedSearchCV().fit(X, y)) results). Report the MSE of your optimal results (use the .best\_score\_ object of your RandomizedSearchCV().fit(X, y)) results.

(d) Use sklearn.svm.SVC to fit a support vector machines classifier model of cultivar with a Gaussian radial basis function kernel kernel='rbf' on the four features used in parts (b) and (c). Use sklearn.model\_selection.RandomizedSearchCV to optimally tune the hyperparameters in the support vector machines classifier model. Tune the parameters C penalty parameter, gamma kernel coefficient, and shrinking. Set n\_iter=200, n\_jobs=-1, cv=5 for k = 5 k-fold cross validation, random\_state=25, and scoring='neg\_mean\_squared\_error'. Set your SVM parameter distributions over which to test random combinations to the following.

- Report your optimal tuning parameter values (use the .best\_params\_ object of your RandomizedSearchCV().fit(X, y)) results). Report the MSE of your optimal results (use the .best\_score\_ object of your RandomizedSearchCV().fit(X, y)) results.
- (e) Use sklearn.neural\_network.MLPClassifier to fit a multiple hidden layer neural network (multiple layer perceptron) model of cultivar. Use sklearn.model\_selection.RandomizedSearchCV to optimally tune the hyperparameters in the MLP classifier model. Tune the parameters hidden\_layer\_sizes, activation, and alpha. Set n\_iter=200, n\_jobs=-1, cv=5 for k=5 k-fold cross validation, random\_state=25, and scoring='neg\_mean\_squared\_error'. Set your MLP parameter distributions over which to test random combinations to the following.

Report your optimal tuning parameter values (use the .best\_params\_ object of your RandomizedSearchCV().fit(X, y)) results). Report the MSE of your optimal results (use the .best\_score\_ object of your RandomizedSearchCV().fit(X, y)) results.

(f) Which of the above three models do you think is the best predictor of cultivar? Why?