Yuan Chai Hsiang-Hua Chen

Abstract

Hyperparameters are parameters that are specified prior to running machine learning algorithms that have a large effect on the predictive power of statistical models parameter of a prior distribution, the term which used to distinguish them from parameters of the model for the underlying system under analysis. Knowledge of the relative importance of a hyperparameter to an algorithm and its range of values is crucial to hyperparameter tuning and creating effective models.

The hyperparameter database allows users to visualize and understand how to choose hyperparameters that maximize the predictive power of their models. The hyperparameter database is created by running millions of hyperparameter values, calculating the individual conditional expectation of every hyperparameter on the quality of a model. The data science part need to generating models using H2O to find best hyperparameters.

Background

The data we collected and stored concerns predicting housing transaction price which contains values of cities, floors, unit area households counts and parking capacity, rooms, heat fuel, heat type and front door structure. We separated and grouped data into different entities and attributes and build the one-to-many connections between them, which presented the data in more structured and organized way and allows us to query data, sort data, and manipulate data in various ways for the future performance.

Dataset

The dataset is from the website https://www.kaggle.com/econdata/predciting-price-transaction#trainPrice.csv. Housing price always been a popular item that people expect to predict. Since it is critical for us to find out the factors that affecting transaction price. This data set covers different aspects of factors which influence the housing price, which requires the scientific and specific method to calculate the best result.

Normalization

1NF

For all of our tables, We check them one by one and eliminate all the redundant data to ensure there are no repeating groups. We divided Alpha and lambda attributes in GLM Hyperparameter table into atomic as alpha one to seven and lambda one to five. And divided hiddens into hidden one to three in Deep Learning model. We make sure there are no same values in each table.

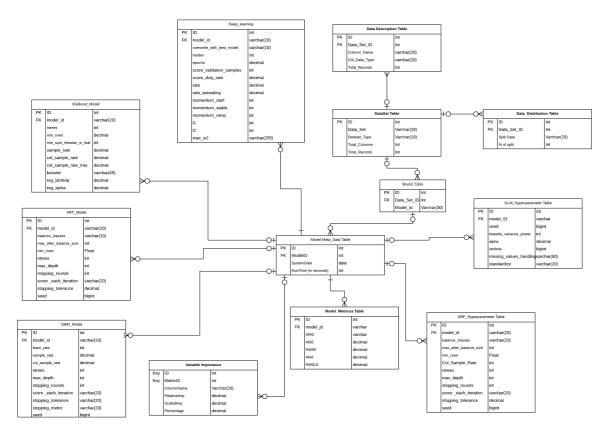
2NF

We check all the tables that whether there are any functional dependencies on part of any candidate key and make sure there are no partial dependencies.

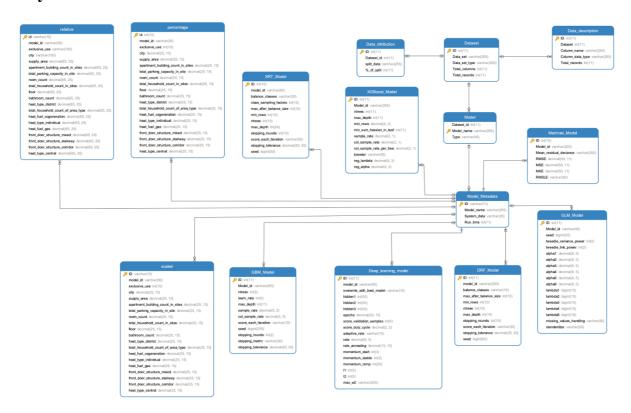
3NF

We check all our tables and make sure there are no non-prime attribute is transitively dependent of any key. All the fields are directly depend on the primary key.

ERD



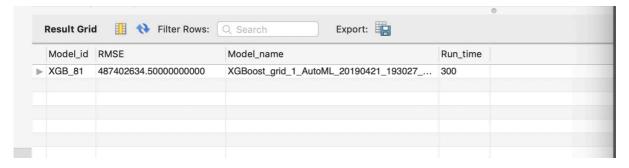
Physical Model



10 Use Cases

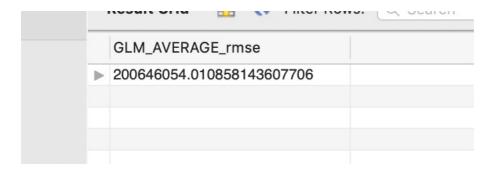
1. Select the best model

SELECT me.Model_id, me.RMSE, mm.Model_name, mm.Run_time
FROM Metrices_Model me inner join Model_Metadata mm
ON me.Model_id = mm.ID
order by RMSE desc
LIMIT 1;



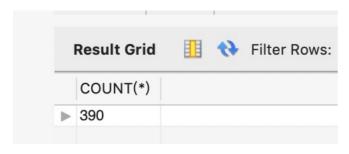
2. Select the average rmse with the same type model

SELECT avg(mm.RMSE) as GLM_AVERAGE_rmse FROM Metrices_Model mm WHERE mm.Model_id LIKE "G%";



3. Select the counts of models which runtime is 2000

SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM Model_Metadata mm
WHERE mm.Run_time = 2000
order BY mm.Run_time;



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4. Select the hyperparameter of the same deep learning model but different runtime.

SELECT mm.ID, mm.Model_name, mm.Run_time, me.RMSE, dl. hidden1, hidden2,hidden3,epochs

FROM Model_Metadata mm left join Deep_learning_model dl

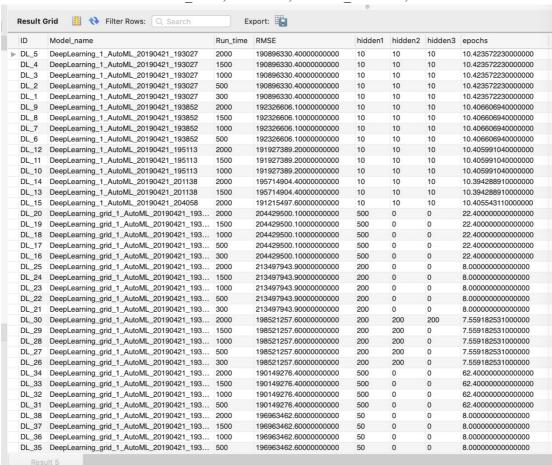
ON mm.ID = dl.model_id

JOIN Metrices_Model me

ON dl.model_id = me.Model_id

WHERE mm.ID LIKE "DL%"

ORDER BY mm.Model name, me.RMSE, mm.Run time desc;



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5. Select ID, name, runtime and rmse which is higher than the average rmse of

all XGB model

```
SELECT metr.ID, metr.Model_id,mm.Model_name, mm.Run_time, metr.RMSE
FROM Metrices_Model metr INNER JOIN Model_Metadata mm
ON metr.Model_id = mm.ID
WHERE metr.Model_id LIKE "XG%"
HAVING metr.RMSE > (
SELECT avg(metr.RMSE)
FROM Metrices_Model metr
WHERE metr.Model_id LIKE "XG%"
)
ORDER BY metr.RMSE DESC;
```

- 11	D Model_id	Model_name	Run_time	RMSE
7	73 XGB_81	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193027	300	487402634.5000000000
7	74 XGB_82	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193027	500	487402634.50000000000
7	75 XGB_83	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193027	1000	487402634.50000000000
7	76 XGB_84	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193027	1500	487402634.50000000000
7	77 XGB_85	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193027	2000	487402634.50000000000
9	11 XGB_219	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_201138	1500	450945562.6000000000
9	12 XGB_220	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_201138	2000	450945562.6000000000
8	14 XGB_122	2 XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193852	500	432719232.6000000000
8	15 XGB_123	3 XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193852	1000	432719232.6000000000
8	16 XGB_124	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193852	1500	432719232.6000000000
▶ 8	17 XGB_125	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193852	2000	432719232.6000000000
9	27 XGB_235	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_204058	2000	398515351.4000000000
8	73 XGB_181	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_201138	1500	370935717.60000000000
8	74 XGB_182	2 XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_201138	2000	370935717.60000000000
9	31 XGB_239	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_204058	2000	356043480.9000000000
7	58 XGB_66	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193027	300	345639699.7000000000
7	59 XGB_67	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193027	500	345639699.7000000000
7	60 XGB_68	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193027	1000	345639699.7000000000
7	61 XGB_69	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193027	1500	345639699.7000000000
7	62 XGB_70	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193027	2000	345639699.7000000000
8	75 XGB_183	3 XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_201138	1500	344434622.4000000000
8	76 XGB_184	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_201138	2000	344434622.4000000000
9	46 XGB_254	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_204058	2000	343505776.2000000000
8	81 XGB_189	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_201138	1500	340762997.70000000000
8	82 XGB_190	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_201138	2000	340762997.70000000000
8	06 XGB_114	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193852	500	329104524.7000000000
8	07 XGB_115	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193852	1000	329104524.7000000000
8	08 XGB_116	XGBoost_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193852	1500	329104524.7000000000
8	09 XGB 117	XGBoost arid 1 AutoML 20190421 193852	2000	329104524.7000000000

6. Select the top 10 rmse in XRT model

SELECT metr.ID, metr.Model id,mm.Model name, mm.Run time, metr.RMSE

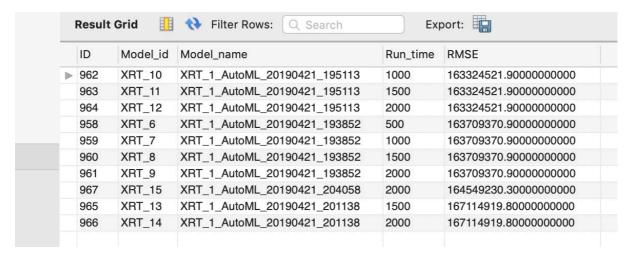
FROM Metrices Model metr INNER JOIN Model Metadata mm

ON metr.Model id = mm.ID

WHERE metr.Model id LIKE "XRT%"

ORDER BY metr.RMSE

LIMIT 10;



7. Select the range of the learning rate of all the model

SELECT

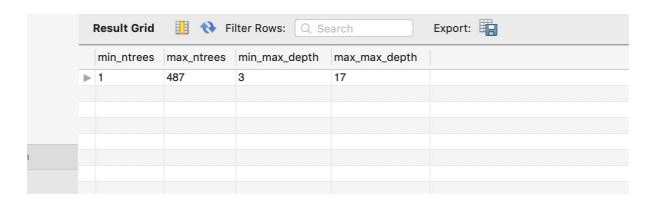
MIN(gm.ntrees) AS min ntrees,

MAX(gm.ntrees) AS max ntrees,

MIN(gm.max_depth) AS min_max_depth,

MAX(gm.max_depth) AS max_max_depth

FROM GBM Model gm;



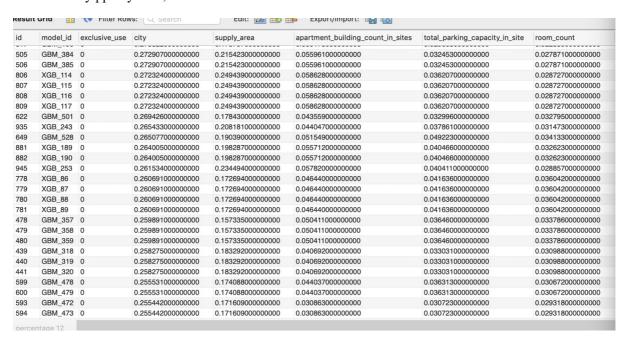
8. Select all cities which variable is higher than 0.08

SELECT *

FROM percentage pp

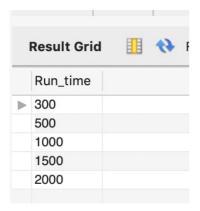
having pp.city > 0.08

order by pp.city desc;



9. Select all the runtime from the dataset

SELECT distinct mm.Run_time from Model_Metadata mm order by mm.Run_time;



10. Select the type, counts of the type and the best RMSE by order from model

data tables

```
SELECT mo.TYPE AS MODEL_TYPE, COUNT(*) AS AMOUNT,

MAX(me.RMSE) AS BEST_RMSE

FROM Model_Metadata mm, Model mo, Metrices_Model me

WHERE mm.Model_name = mo.Model_name AND mm.ID = me.Model_id

GROUP BY mo.type

ORDER BY max(me.RMSE) desc;
```

1	Result Grid	Ⅲ ↔ F	ilter Rows: Q Search	E
	MODEL_TYPE	AMOUNT	BEST_RMSE	
▶	XGB	260	487402634.50000000000	
	GLM	15	317000684.00000000000	
	GBM	556	316428928.70000000000	
	DL	106	244580272.80000000000	
	DRF	15	168065773.30000000000	
	XRT	15	167131676.80000000000	

4 Views

1. Select all the counts of deep learning models in model

```
CREATE

ALGORITHM = UNDEFINED

DEFINER = 'root'@'localhost'

SQL SECURITY DEFINER

VIEW 'finall'.'case1' AS

SELECT

COUNT(0) AS 'COUNT(*)'

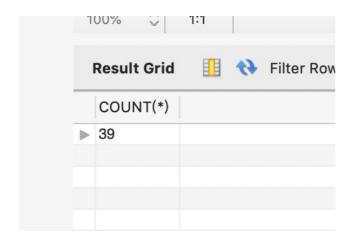
FROM

'finall'.'model' 'm'

WHERE

('m'.'Type' = 'DL')
```

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2. Select average RMSE in DRF model

```
CREATE

ALGORITHM = UNDEFINED

DEFINER = 'root'@'localhost'

SQL SECURITY DEFINER

VIEW 'finall'.'case4' AS

SELECT

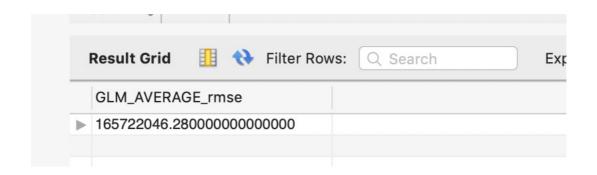
AVG('mm'.'RMSE') AS 'GLM_AVERAGE_rmse'

FROM

'finall'.'metrices_model' 'mm'

WHERE

('mm'.'Model_id' LIKE 'DRF%')
```



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3. Select GLM ID, model name and standardize from metadata by runtime

order

```
CREATE

ALGORITHM = UNDEFINED

DEFINER = 'root'@'localhost'

SQL SECURITY DEFINER

VIEW 'finall'.'case2' AS

SELECT

'mm'.'ID' AS 'ID',

'mm'.'Model_name' AS 'Model_name',

'dl'.'standardize' AS 'standardize'

FROM

('finall'.'model_metadata' 'mm'

JOIN 'finall'.'glm_model' 'dl' ON (('mm'.'ID' = 'dl'.'Model_id')))

ORDER BY 'mm'.'Model_name', 'mm'.'Run_time' DESC
```

	Result Gri	id III 🛟 Filter Rows: 🔾 Search	Export:
	ID	Model_name	standardize
▶	GLM_5	GLM_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193027_mod	TRUE
	GLM_4	GLM_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193027_mod	TRUE
	GLM_3	GLM_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193027_mod	TRUE
	GLM_2	GLM_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193027_mod	TRUE
	GLM_1	GLM_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193027_mod	TRUE
	GLM_9	GLM_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193852_mod	TRUE
	GLM_8	GLM_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193852_mod	TRUE
	GLM_7	GLM_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193852_mod	TRUE
	GLM_6	GLM_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193852_mod	TRUE
	GLM_12	GLM_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_195113_mod	TRUE
	GLM_11	GLM_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_195113_mod	TRUE
	GLM_10	GLM_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_195113_mod	TRUE
	GLM_14	GLM_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_201138_mod	TRUE
	GLM_13	GLM_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_201138_mod	TRUE
	GLM_15	GLM_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_204058_mod	TRUE

4. Select top 20 DL MSE and runtime in metrices model

```
CREATE
    ALGORITHM = UNDEFINED
    DEFINER = 'root'@'localhost'
    SQL SECURITY DEFINER
VIEW 'finall'.'case3' AS
    SELECT
        'metr'.'ID' AS 'ID',
        'metr'.'Model_id' AS 'Model_id',
        'mm'.'Model name' AS 'Model name',
        'mm'.'Run_time' AS 'Run_time',
        'metr'.'MSE' AS 'MSE'
    FROM
        ('finall'.'metrices model' 'metr'
        JOIN 'finall'.'model_metadata' 'mm' ON (('metr'.'Model_id' = 'mm'.'ID')))
    WHERE
        ('metr'.'Model_id' LIKE 'DL%')
    ORDER BY 'metr'. 'MSE'
    LIMIT 20
```

ID	Model_id	Model_name	Run_time	MSE
98	DL_98	DeepLearning_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_204	2000	31800000000000000.00000000000
90	DL_90	DeepLearning_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_2011	1500	32300000000000000.00000000000
91	DL_91	DeepLearning_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_2011	2000	32300000000000000.00000000000
86	DL_86	DeepLearning_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_2011	1500	32800000000000000.00000000000
87	DL_87	DeepLearning_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_2011	2000	32800000000000000.00000000000
101	DL_101	DeepLearning_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_204	2000	33200000000000000.00000000000
99	DL_99	DeepLearning_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_204	2000	33200000000000000.00000000000
63	DL_63	DeepLearning_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_1951	1000	33500000000000000.00000000000
64	DL_64	DeepLearning_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_1951	1500	33500000000000000.00000000000
65	DL_65	DeepLearning_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_1951	2000	33500000000000000.00000000000
72	DL_72	DeepLearning_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_1951	1000	34400000000000000.00000000000
73	DL_73	DeepLearning_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_1951	1500	34400000000000000.00000000000
74	DL_74	DeepLearning_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_1951	2000	34400000000000000.00000000000
84	DL_84	DeepLearning_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_2011	1500	34700000000000000.00000000000
85	DL_85	DeepLearning_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_2011	2000	34700000000000000.00000000000
92	DL_92	DeepLearning_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_2011	1500	35300000000000000.00000000000
93	DL_93	DeepLearning_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_2011	2000	35300000000000000.00000000000
31	DL_31	DeepLearning_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193	500	36200000000000000.00000000000
32	DL_32	DeepLearning_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193	1000	36200000000000000.00000000000
33	DL_33	DeepLearning_grid_1_AutoML_20190421_193	1500	36200000000000000.00000000000

4 Functions

1. Get Average Stopping tolerance in XRT Model

```
CREATE DEFINER=`root`@`localhost`

FUNCTION `get_Average_Stopping_tolerance_in_XRT_Model`(id int)

RETURNS varchar(500) CHARSET utf8

BEGIN

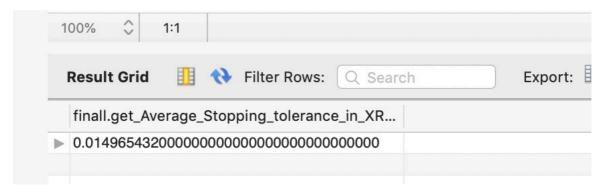
DECLARE a varchar(500);

SELECT AVG(stopping_tolerance) INTO a FROM XRT_Model

WHERE ID = id;

RETURN (a);

END
```



2. get Deep learning model Epochs

```
CREATE DEFINER='root'@'localhost'

FUNCTION 'get_Deep_learning_model_Epochs'(id int) RETURNS varchar(500) CHARSET utf8

BEGIN

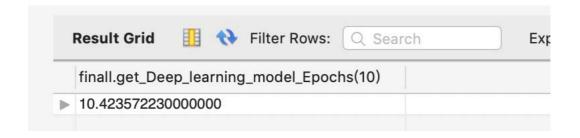
DECLARE a varchar(500);

SELECT epochs INTO a FROM Deep_learning_model

WHERE ID = id limit 1;

RETURN (a);

END
```



3. Get Max_depth_Bigger_Than_Enter_In_XGBoost_Model

CREATE DEFINER='root'@'localhost'

FUNCTION 'Max depth Bigger Than Enter In XGBoost Model' (EnteredNum int)

RETURNS varchar(50) CHARSET utf8

BEGIN

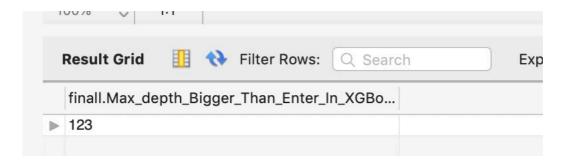
DECLARE b BIGINT;

SELECT count(max depth) INTO b FROM XGBoost Model

WHERE max depth > EnteredNum;

RETURN (b);

END



4. Type Max Get Max MAE In Metrices Model

CREATE DEFINER='root'@'localhost'

FUNCTION 'Type Max Get Max MAE In Metrices Model' (Enter VARCHAR(50))

RETURNS varchar(500) CHARSET utf8

BEGIN

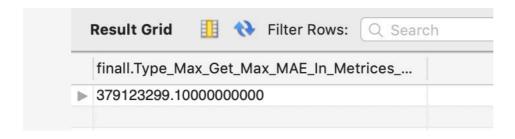
DECLARE namemodel VARCHAR(500);

SELECT max(MAE) INTO name model FROM Metrices Model

where maxx = "max";

RETURN namemodel;

END



Analytics & Conclusions

By storing Hyperparameters data set in the database enables us obtain the structural and organized data to call the different functions for analyzing and select the best model for prediction, which make it more visualized to check and use the data and achieve different utilization. By creating the use cases, functions and views, we can select single or combined date set, get the best model, calculate the average or the max data for improving the different performance.

Contributions

- Hsiang-Hua Chen: 20% from the website, 80% created by myself

- Yuan Chai: 25% from the website, 75% created by myself

Citations

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