

深度第一次作業

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實驗目的

實驗本資料集對於分類行為下，不同參數對普通Multilayer perceptron(MLP,多層感知器)所造成之影響，以及和 eXtreme Gradient Boosting (XGboost)，在準確率，精確性，招回率以及F1-score 等評估指標的評價

資料集及分類目的

資料集

Predict students' dropout and academic

success
<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/the-devastator/higher-education-predictors-of-student-retention/code>

資料比數:4424是一份由34+1個欄位所構成

大致欄位有
狀況、申請方式、申請順序、課程、就讀時段（白天／夜間）、
先前學歷、國籍、母親學歷、父親學歷等等

分類任務是依照Target分成3類分別是Graduate、
Dropout、Enrolled(畢業、退學、在學)

各類別 筆數:比例

Graduate 2209:0.4993

Dropout 1421:0.3212

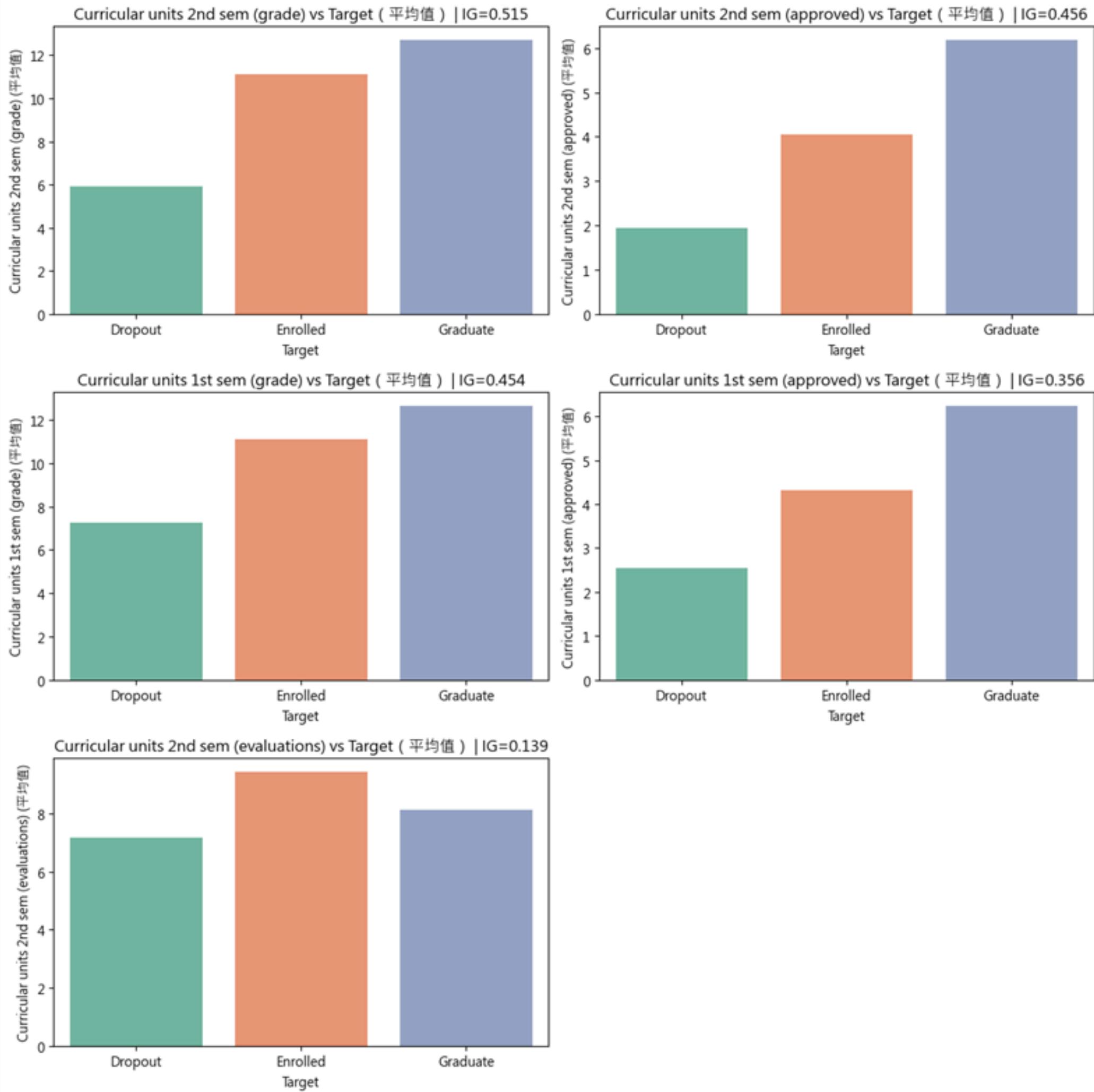
Enrolled 7940:1795

資訊獲利 (Information Gain)

整體熵 = 1.4713

- Curricular units 2nd sem (grade) 0.5150
- Curricular units 2nd sem (approved) 0.4560
- Curricular units 1st sem (grade) 0.4539
- Curricular units 1st sem (approved) 0.3563
- Curricular units 2nd sem (evaluations) 0.1391
- Tuition fees up to date 0.1325
- Curricular units 1st sem (evaluations) 0.1302
- Course 0.0959
- Age at enrollment 0.0895
- Application mode 0.0753
- Curricular units 2nd sem (enrolled) 0.0727
- Curricular units 1st sem (enrolled) 0.0725

IG 值前5名平均值 與Target關係



資料前處理方式

Targer設為目標欄位，並把Target 轉為類別
數值資料正規化(每個數值欄位變成均值 0、標準差 1)使用
`StandardScaler()`

對類別資料做One-Hot Encoding(熱編碼)
合併成單一特徵矩陣

對Target資料做LabelEncoding(0到k-1)

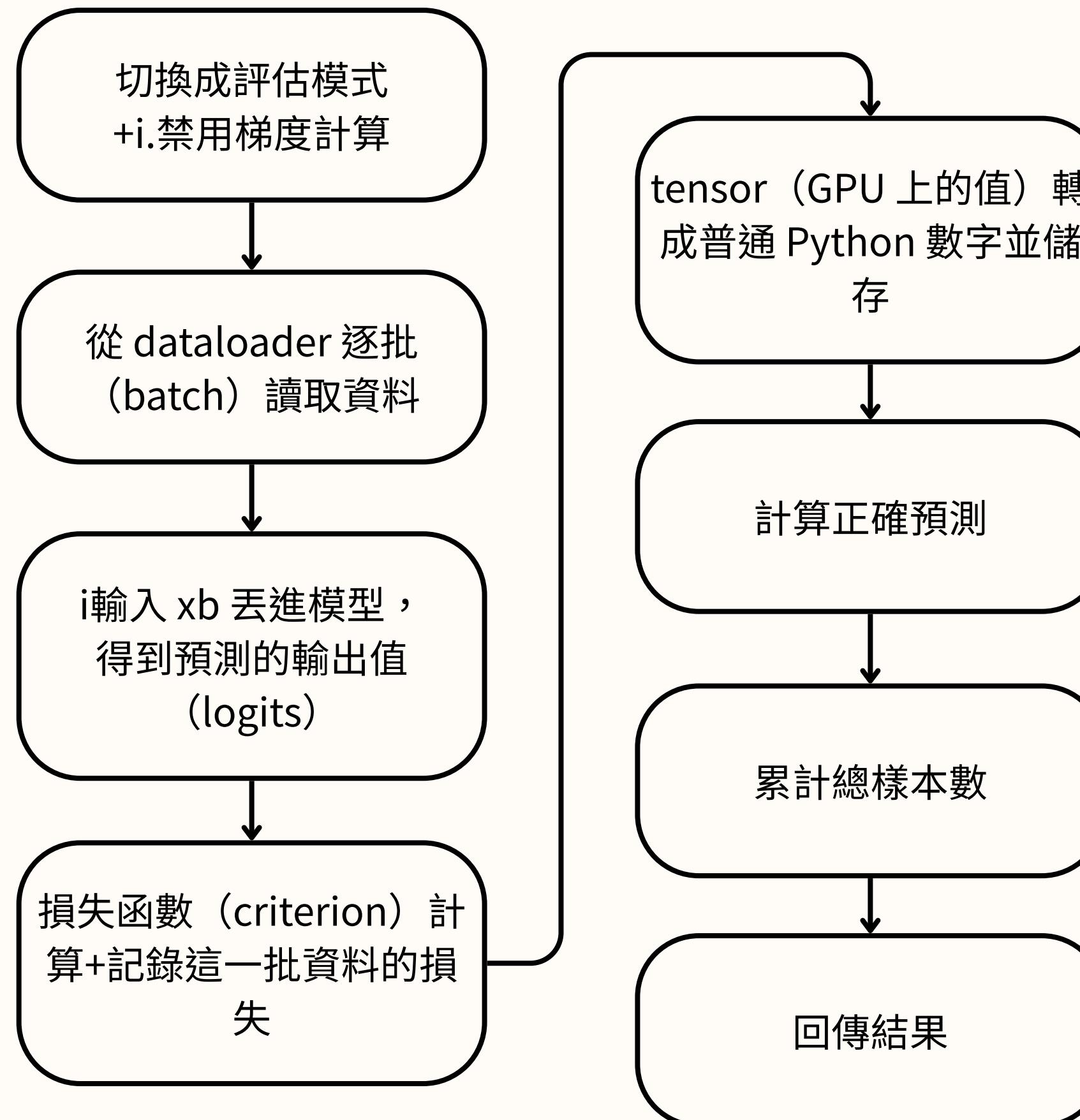
方法

對處理好的資料作資料切分，

- 訓練:驗證:測試->70:15:14
- 筆數為-> 3096:664:664

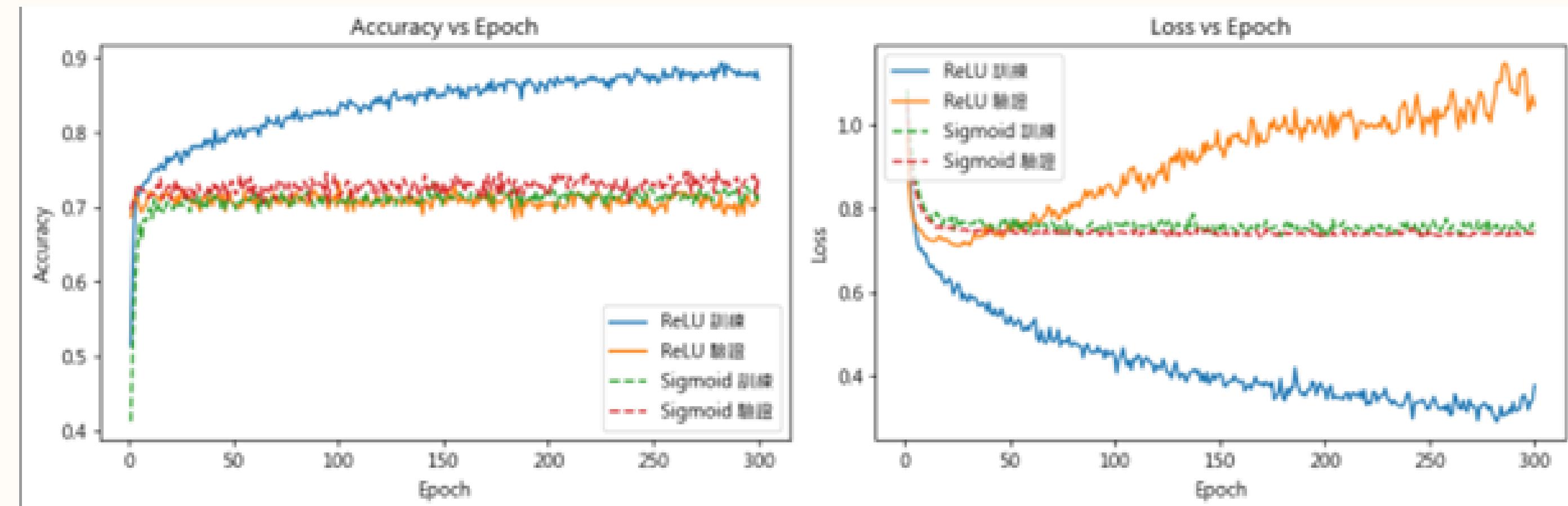
轉成numpy 在打成PyTorch Dataset /
Dataloader

建立 loss 函數



模型訓練

固定多次訓練relu容易過擬和



模型訓練

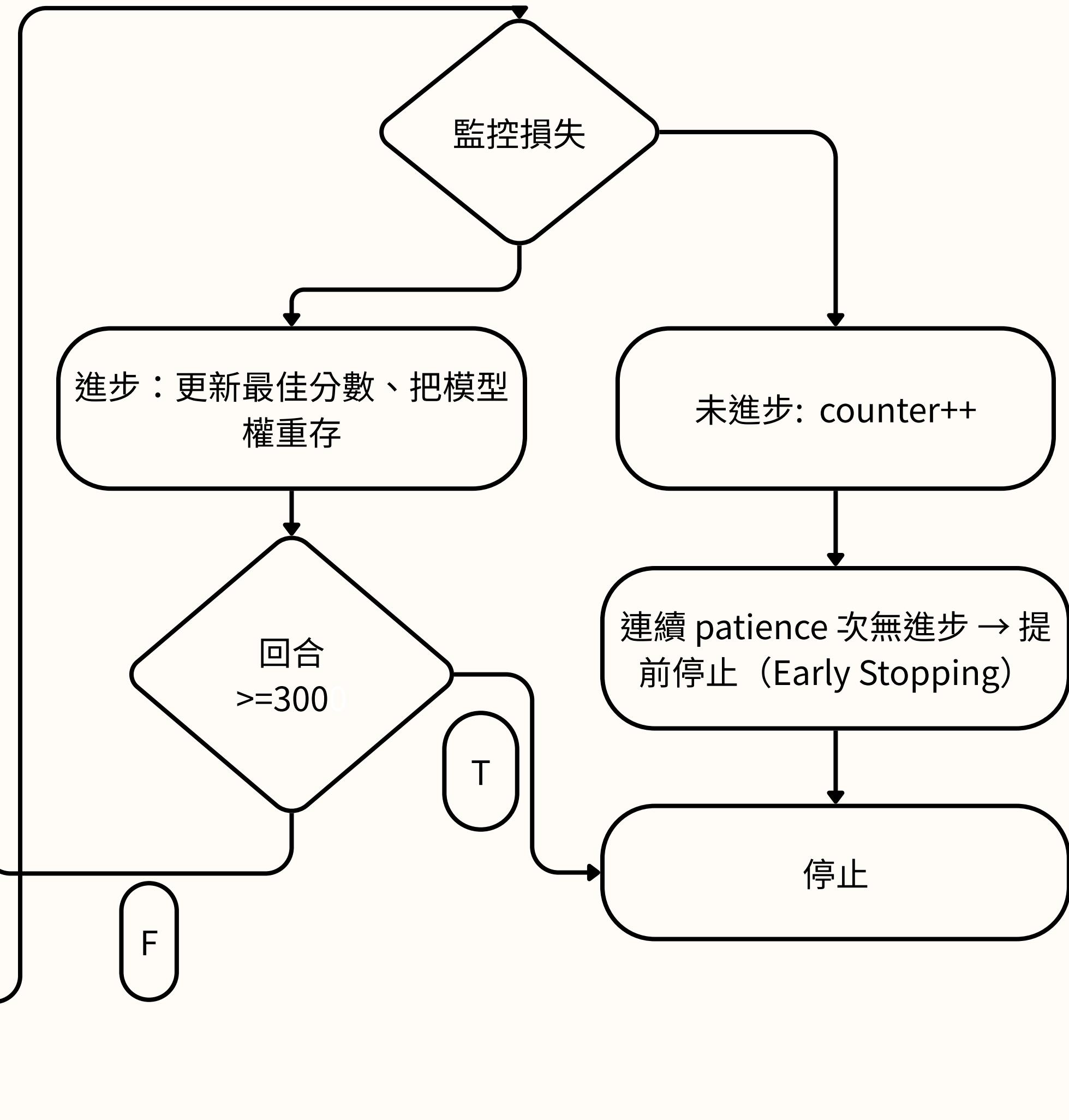
導入參數(使用激活函數，最高回合，多少回合沒進步停止，判斷有進步條件，學習率，權重衰減等)

訓練迴圈

向前->反向>更新權重

驗證階段

調整學習率
(當前監控指標餵給降低學習率的排程器；若停滯達閾值，就把 lr 乘 0.5)



實驗設計

1. 隱藏層數(2、5)
2. 訓練 Batch size(256、1024)
3. 初始學習率(0.001、0.0003)
4. 激活函數(Relu 、 LeakyRelu(0.01))

以及另外訓練XGBoost作為比較

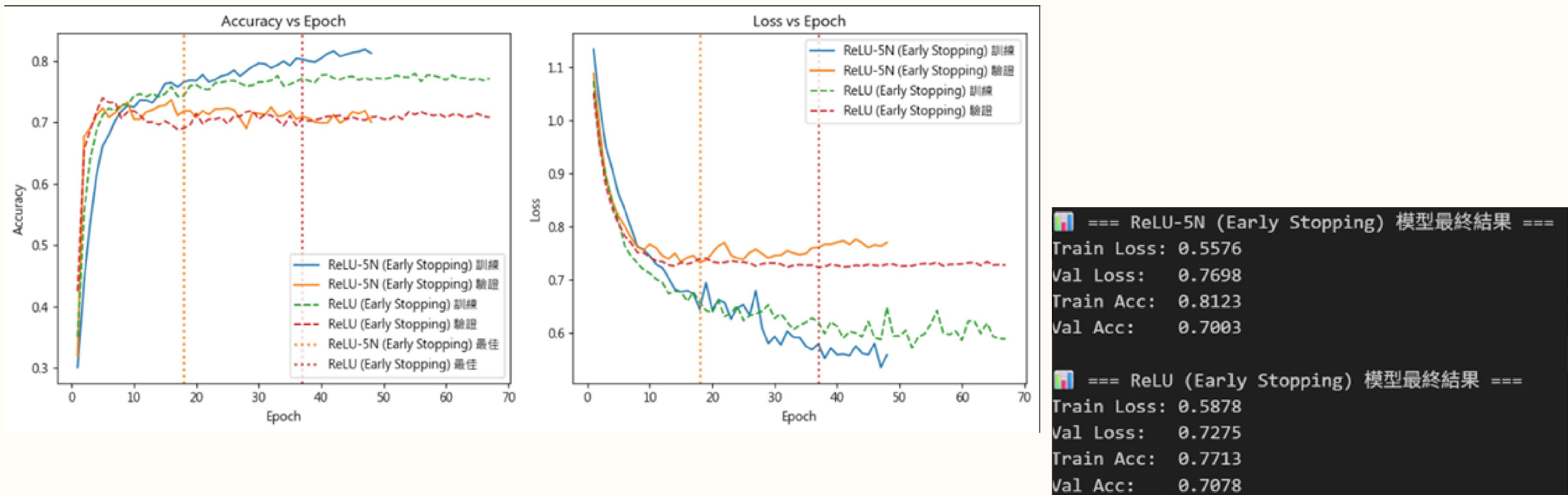
使用超參數

```
n_estimators=200,      # 樹的數量  
max_depth=6,          # 每棵樹的最大深度 → 控制模型複雜度  
learning_rate=0.05,    # 學習率 (eta) → 每次樹貢獻的權重)  
subsample=0.8,         # 每次建樹時隨機抽取 80% 訓練樣本  
colsample_bytree=0.8,  # 每棵樹只使用 80% 的特徵 (特徵隨機化)  
random_state=42,       # 固定隨機種子
```

結果

隱藏層數(2、5)

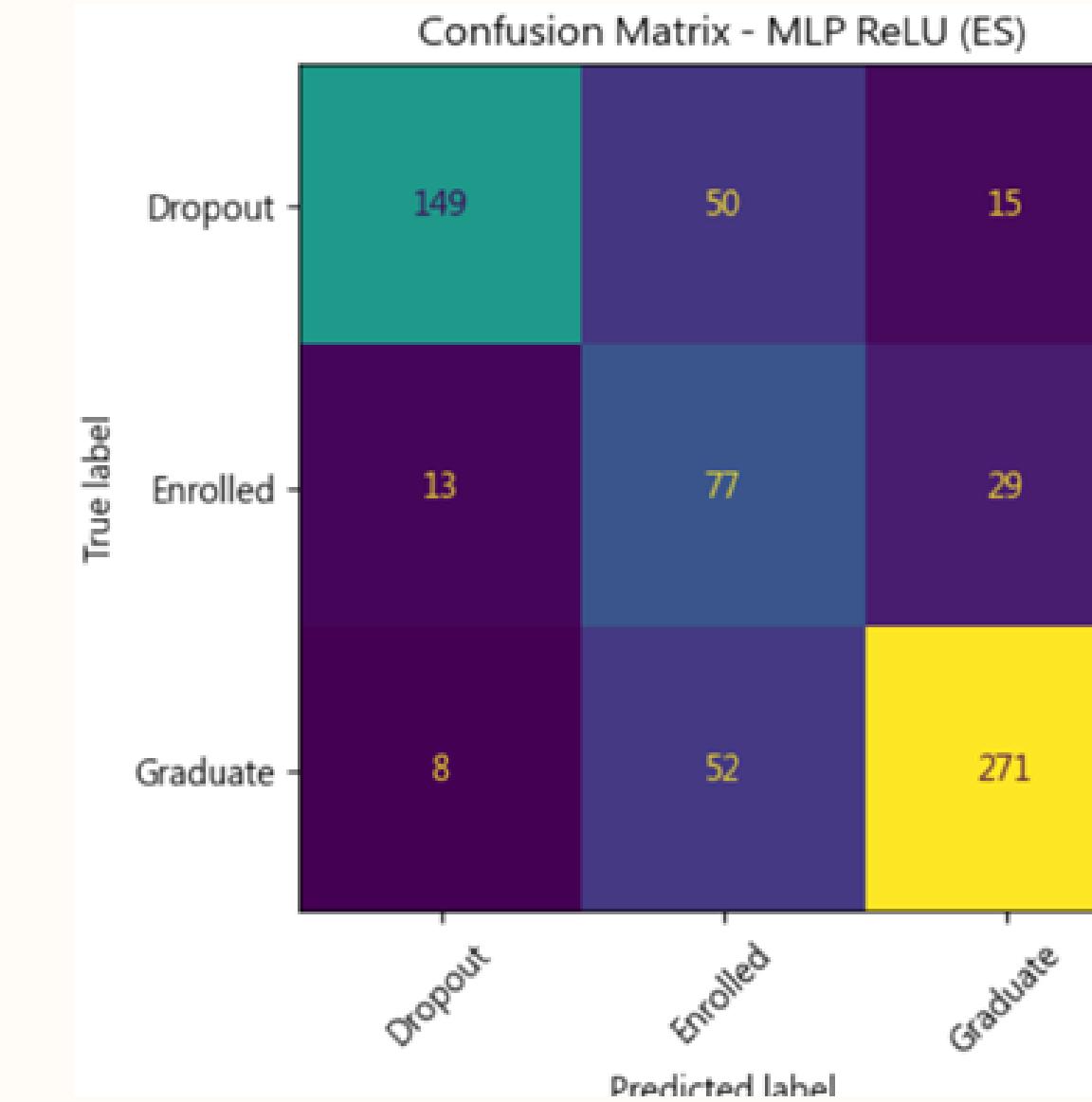
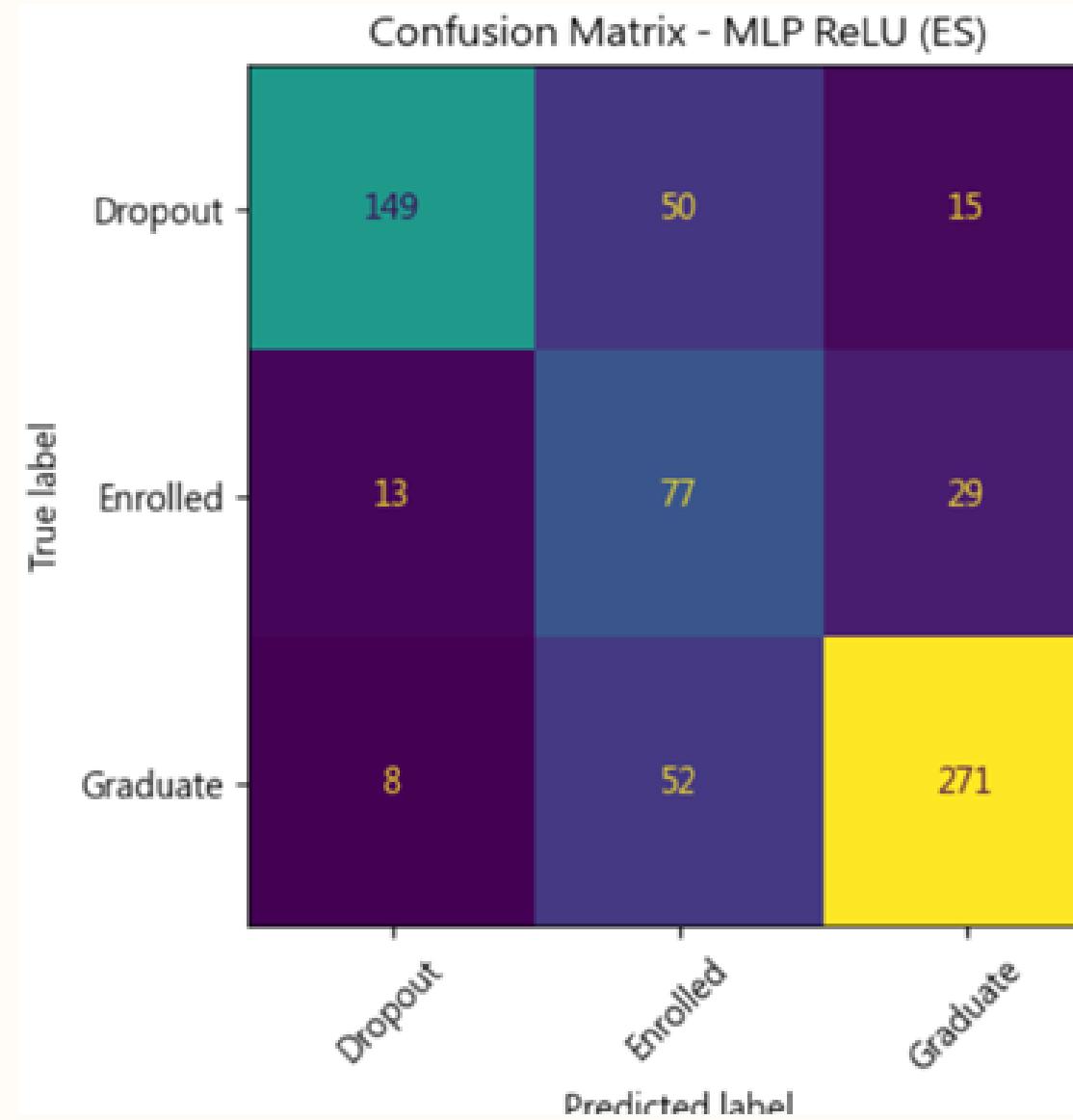
訓練



測試

Accuracy 、 Precision 、 Recall 、 F1

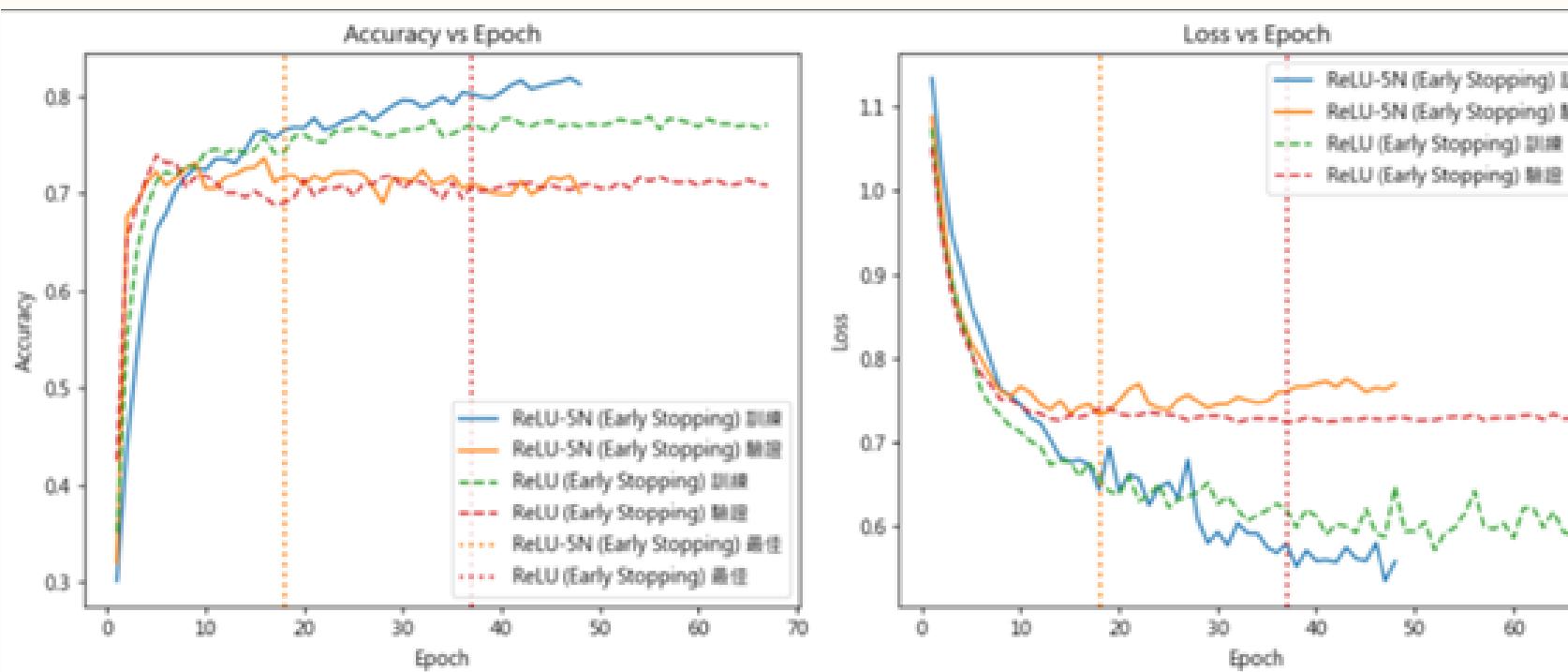
2	MLP ReLU (ES)	0.748494	0.788433	0.748494	0.760966
3	MLP ReLU-5N (ES)	0.745482	0.797678	0.745482	0.761025



訓練 Batch size

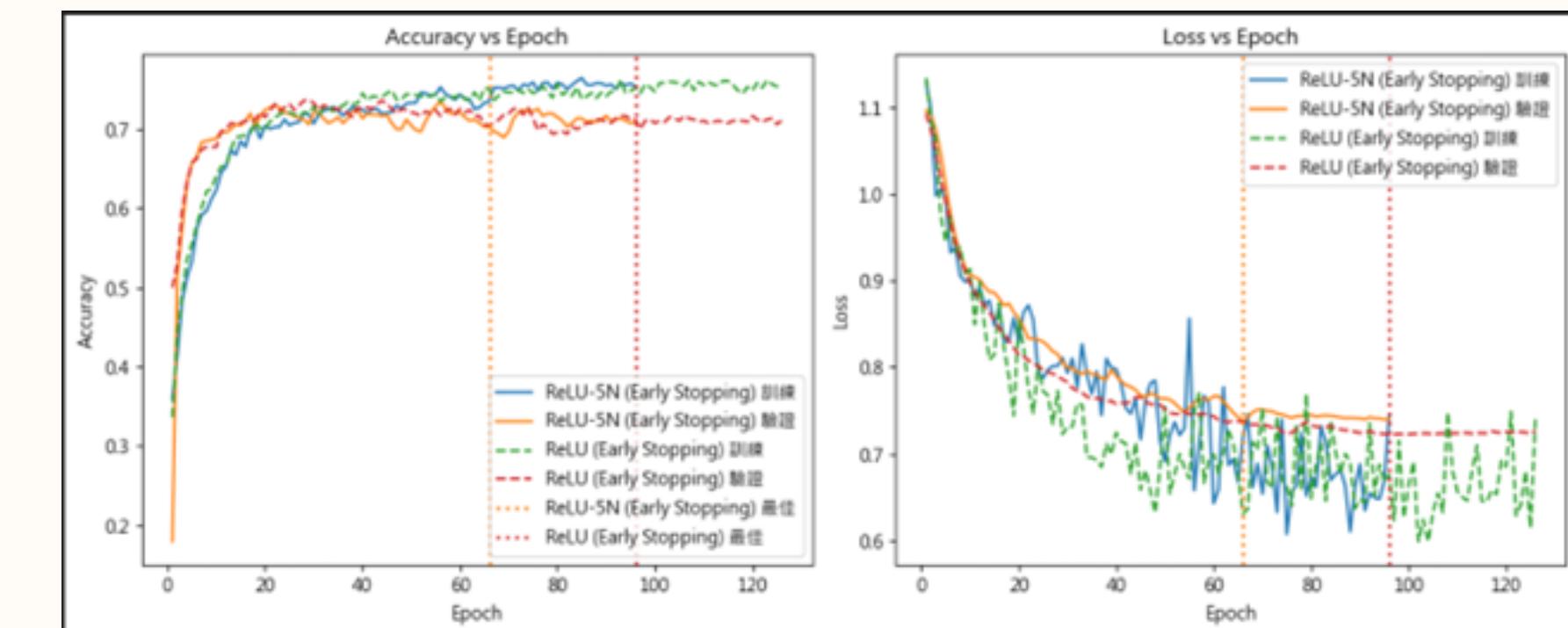
訓練、驗證

Batch size=256



```
[4] === ReLU-5N (Early Stopping) 模型最終結果 ===  
Train Loss: 0.5576  
Val Loss: 0.7698  
Train Acc: 0.8123  
Val Acc: 0.7003  
  
[4] === ReLU (Early Stopping) 模型最終結果 ===  
Train Loss: 0.5878  
Val Loss: 0.7275  
Train Acc: 0.7713  
Val Acc: 0.7078
```

Batch size=1024

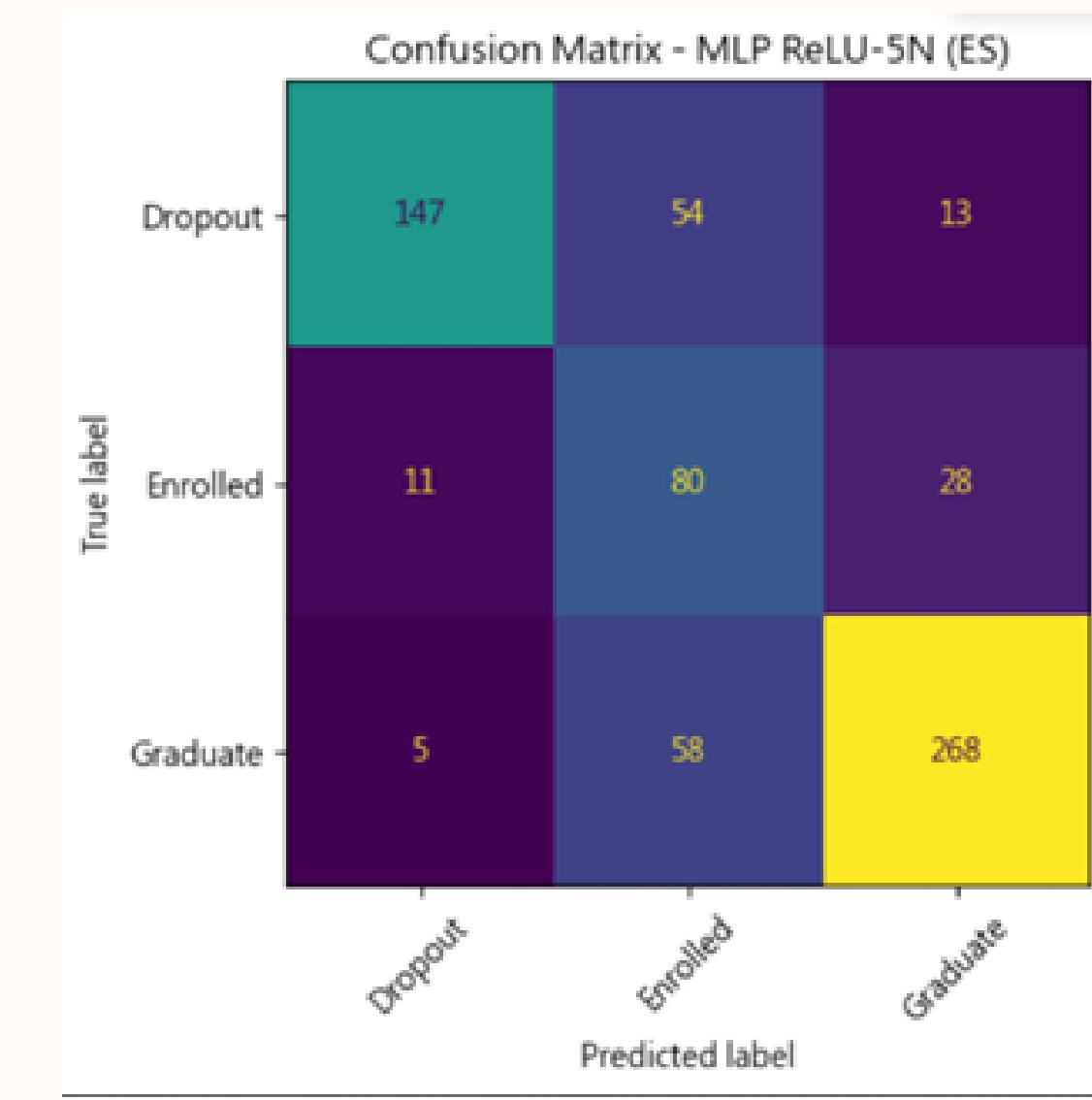
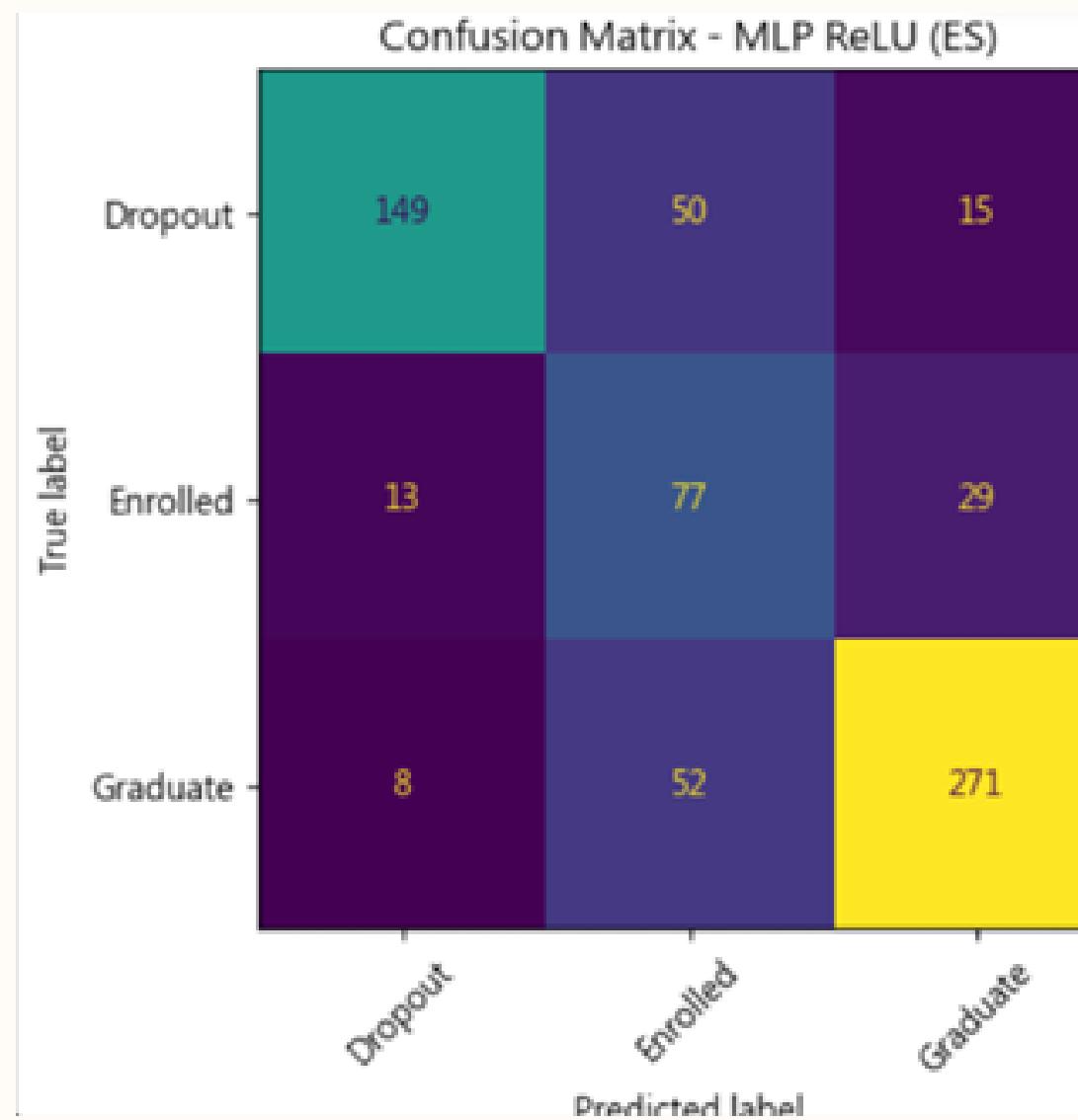


```
[!] === ReLU-5N (Early Stopping) 模型最終結果 ===  
Train Loss: 0.7450  
Val Loss: 0.7404  
Train Acc: 0.7545  
Val Acc: 0.7093  
  
[!] === ReLU (Early Stopping) 模型最終結果 ===  
Train Loss: 0.7418  
Val Loss: 0.7268  
Train Acc: 0.7526  
Val Acc: 0.7108
```

測試

Batch size=256

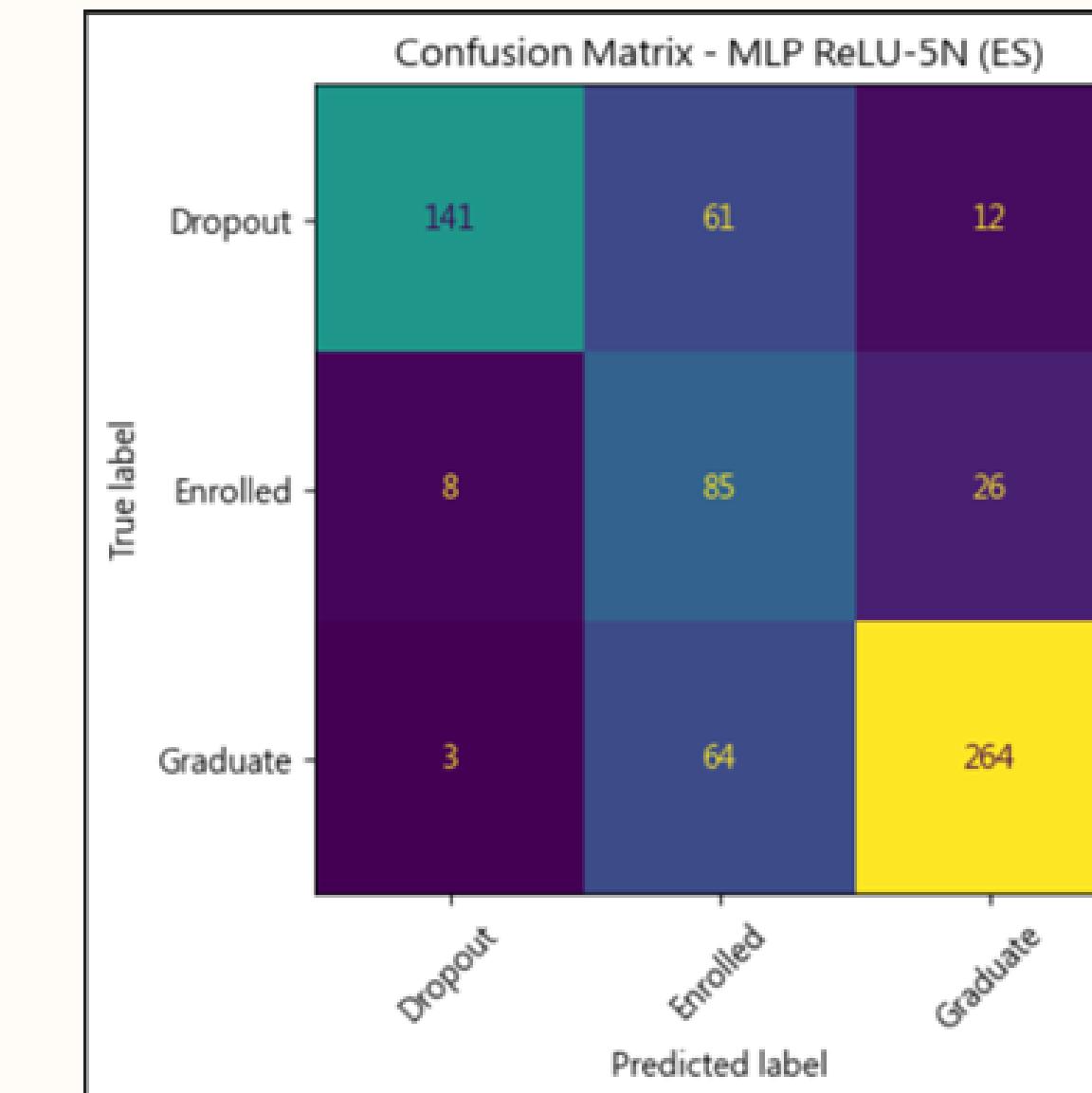
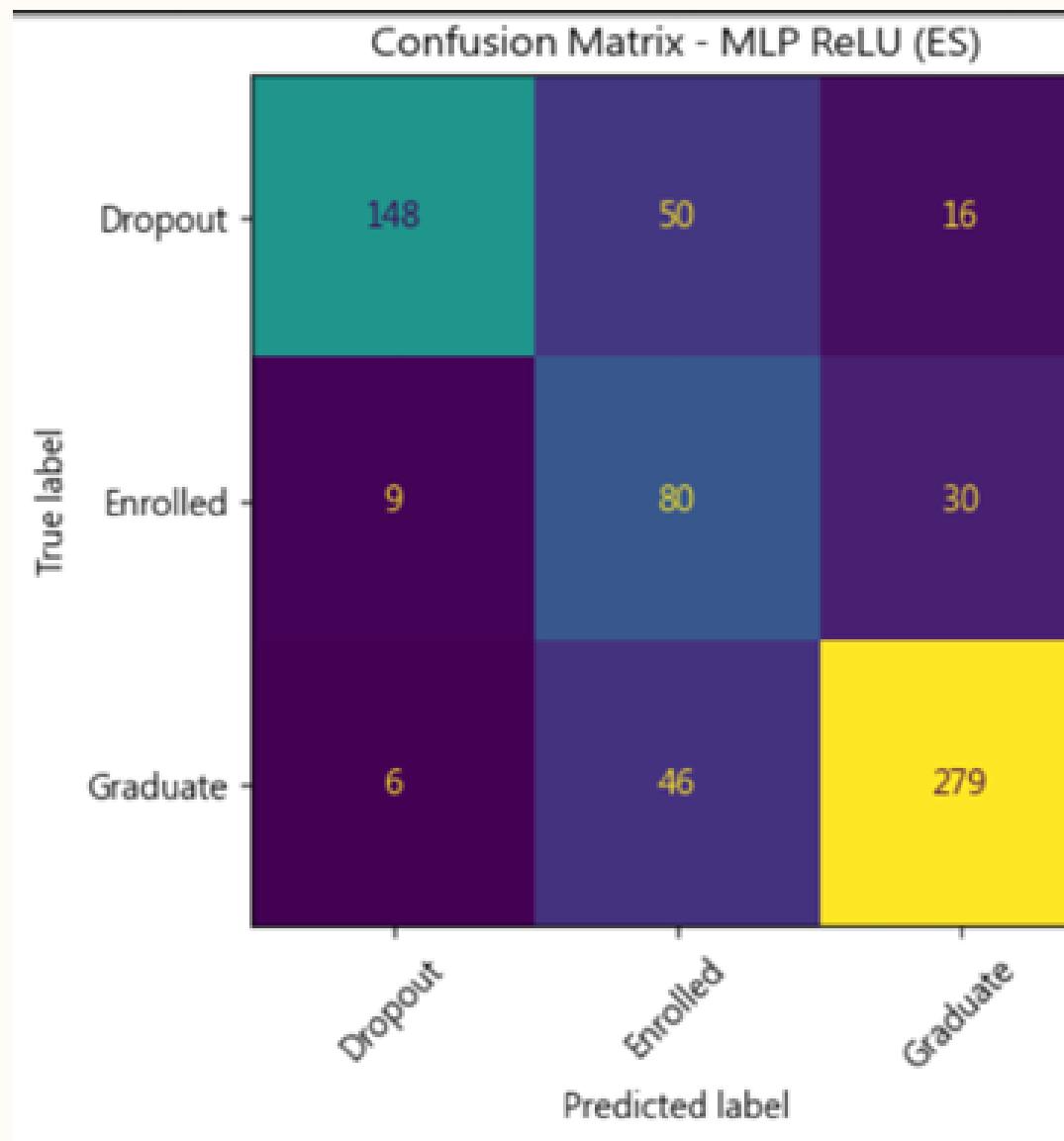
2	MLP ReLU (ES)	0.748494	0.788433	0.748494	0.760966
3	MLP ReLU-5N (ES)	0.745482	0.797678	0.745482	0.761025



測試

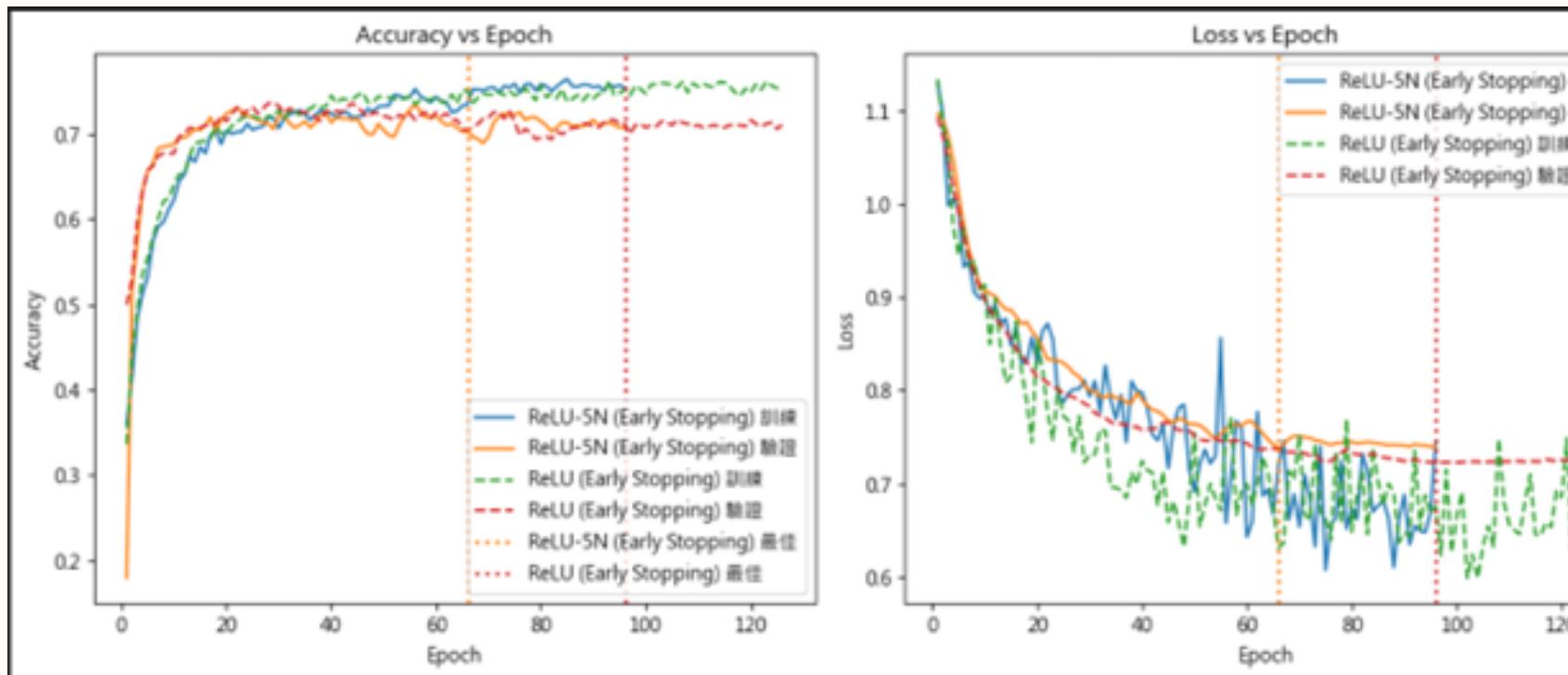
Batch size=1024

2	MLP ReLU (ES)	0.763554	0.802031	0.763554	0.774270
3	MLP ReLU-5N (ES)	0.737952	0.807275	0.737952	0.756731

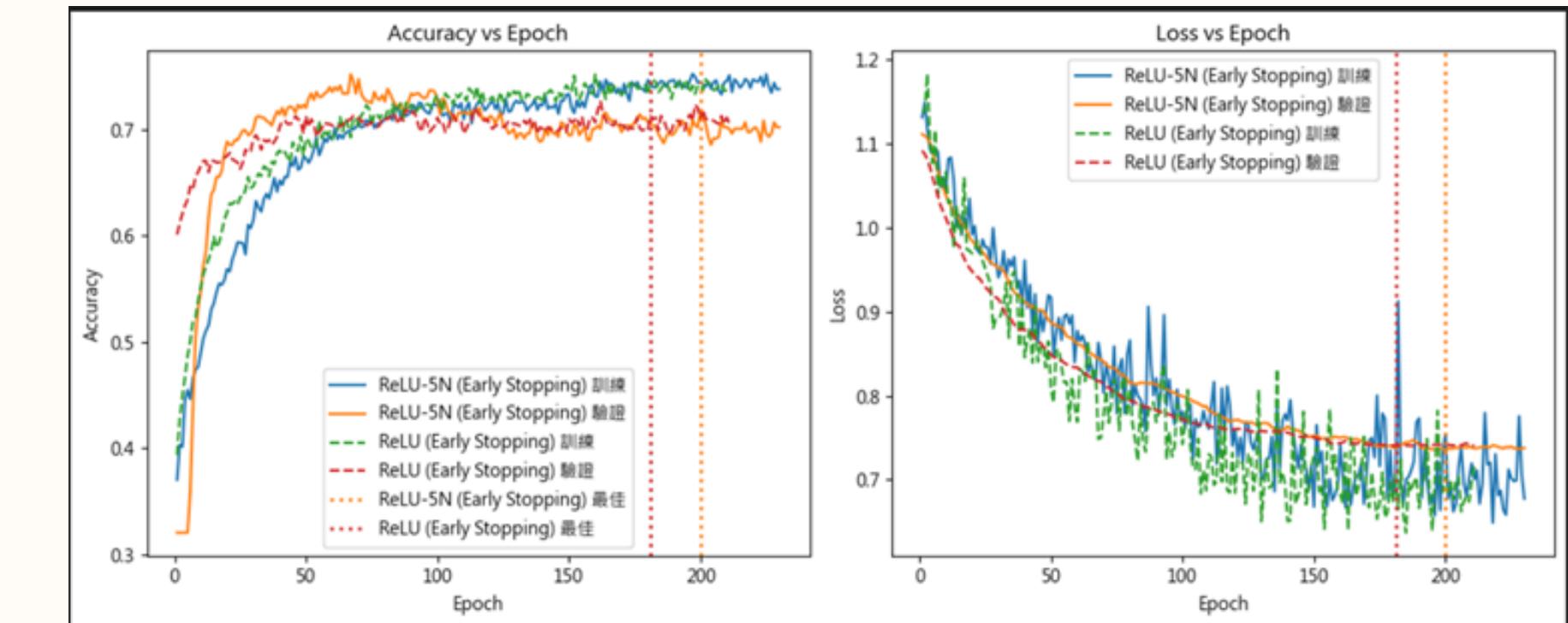


1. 初始學習率

$\text{LR}=1\text{e-}3(0.001)$



$\text{LR}=3\text{e-}4(0.0003)$



■ === ReLU-5N (Early Stopping) 模型最終結果 ===
Train Loss: 0.7450
Val Loss: 0.7404
Train Acc: 0.7545
Val Acc: 0.7093

■ === ReLU (Early Stopping) 模型最終結果 ===
Train Loss: 0.7418
Val Loss: 0.7268
Train Acc: 0.7526
Val Acc: 0.7108

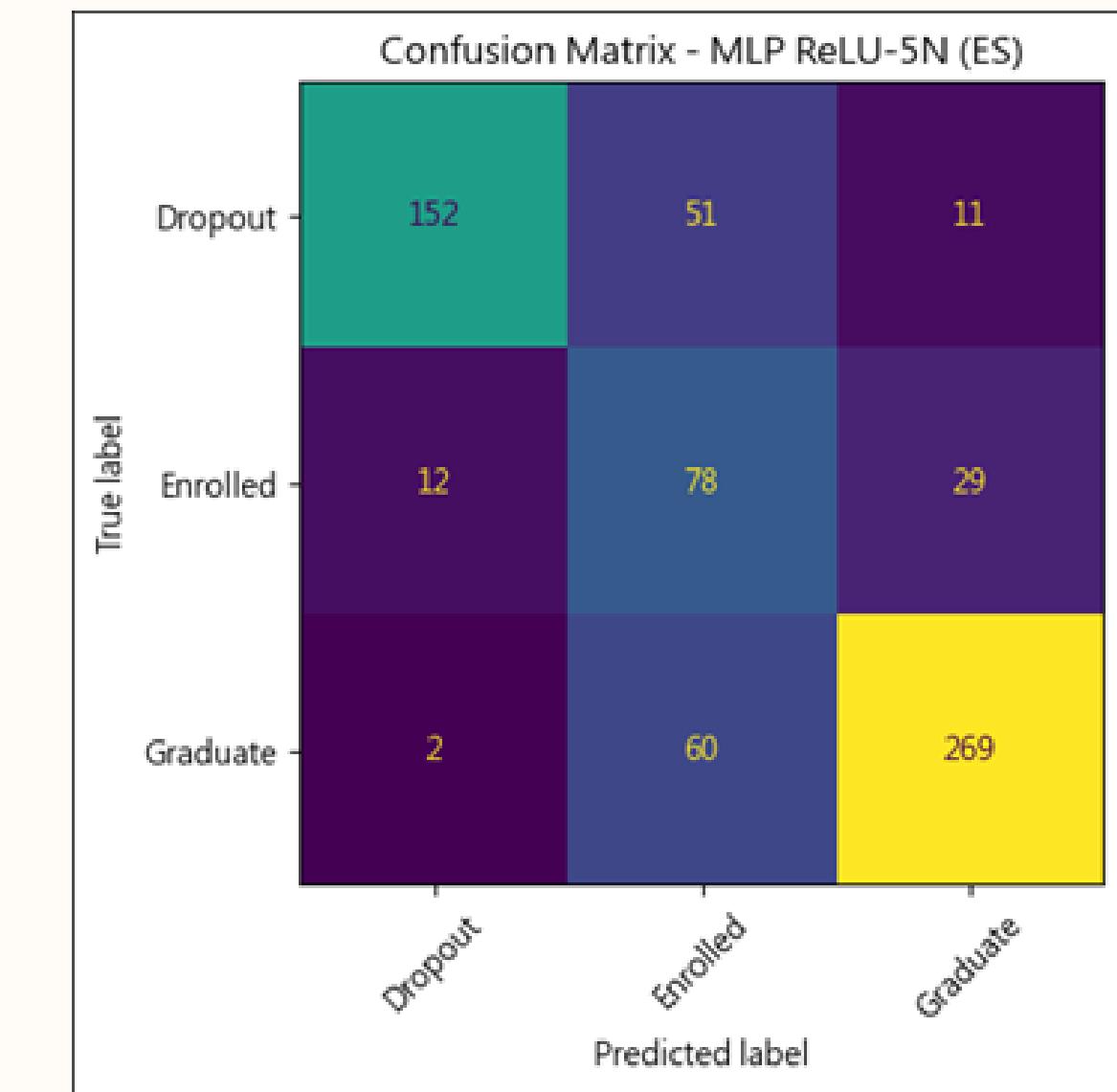
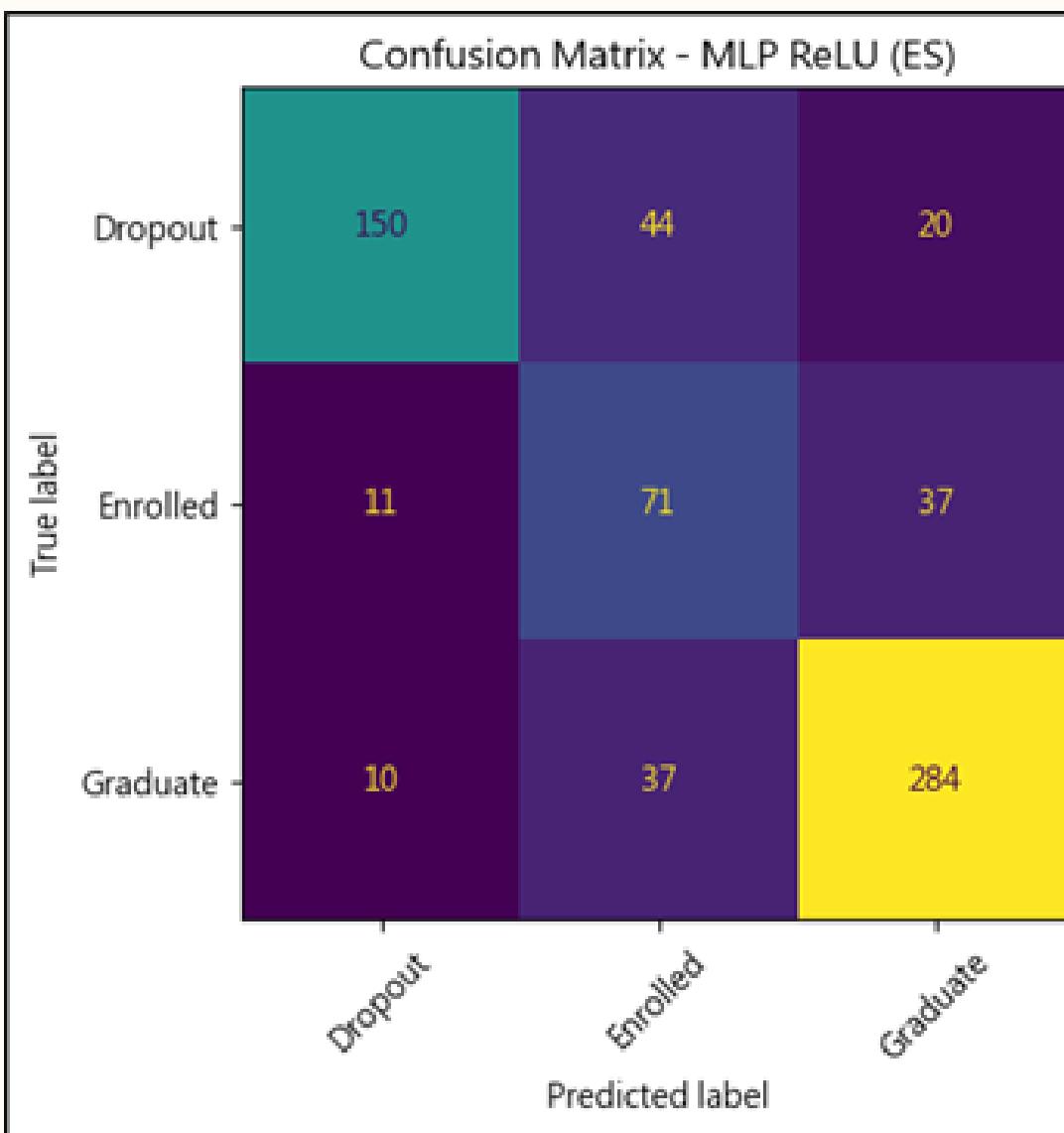
■ === ReLU-5N (Early Stopping) 模型最終結果 ===
Train Loss: 0.6777
Val Loss: 0.7378
Train Acc: 0.7377
Val Acc: 0.7018

■ === ReLU (Early Stopping) 模型最終結果 ===
Train Loss: 0.7161
Val Loss: 0.7406
Train Acc: 0.7364
Val Acc: 0.7048

測試

IR=1e-3(0.001)

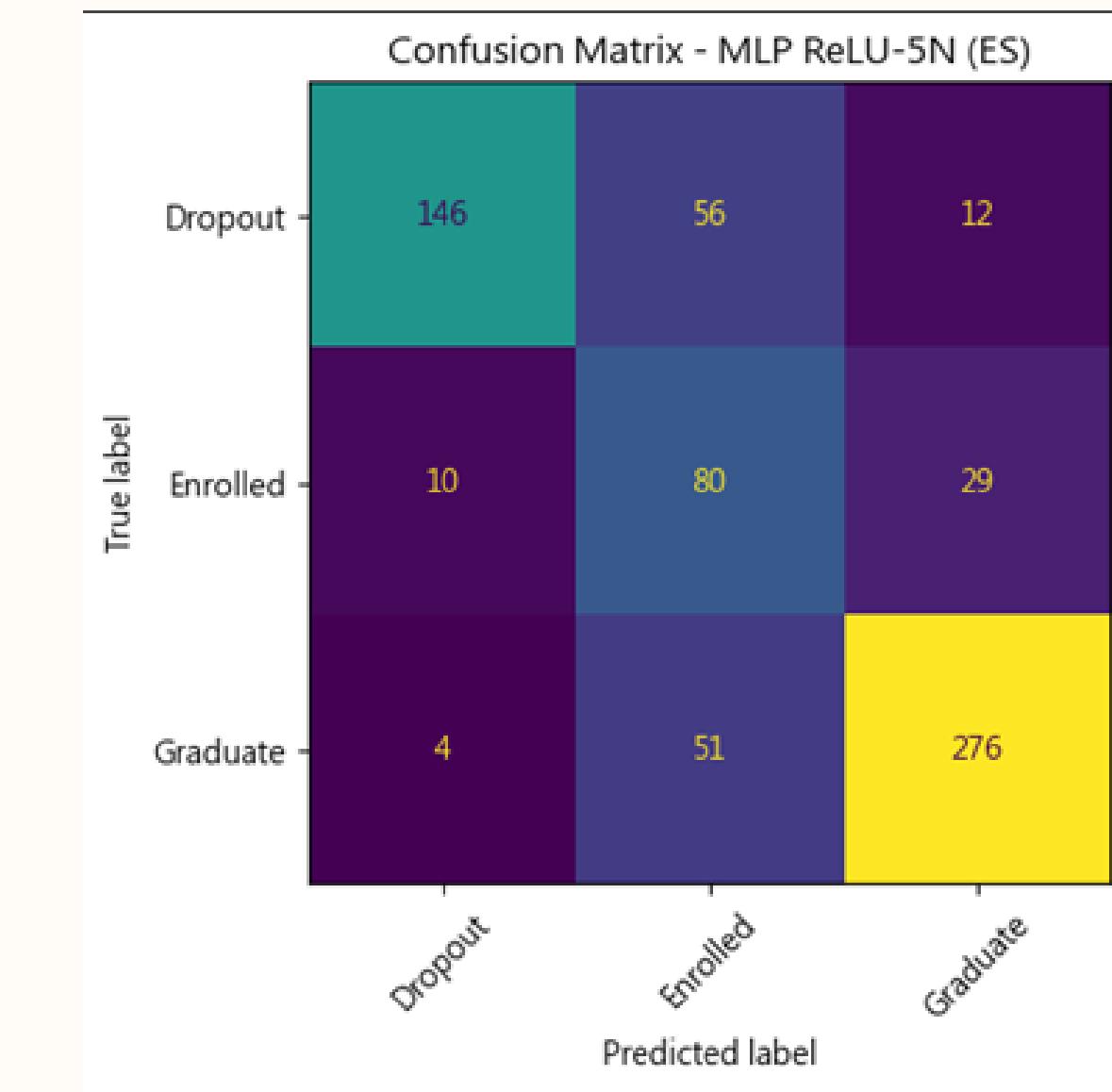
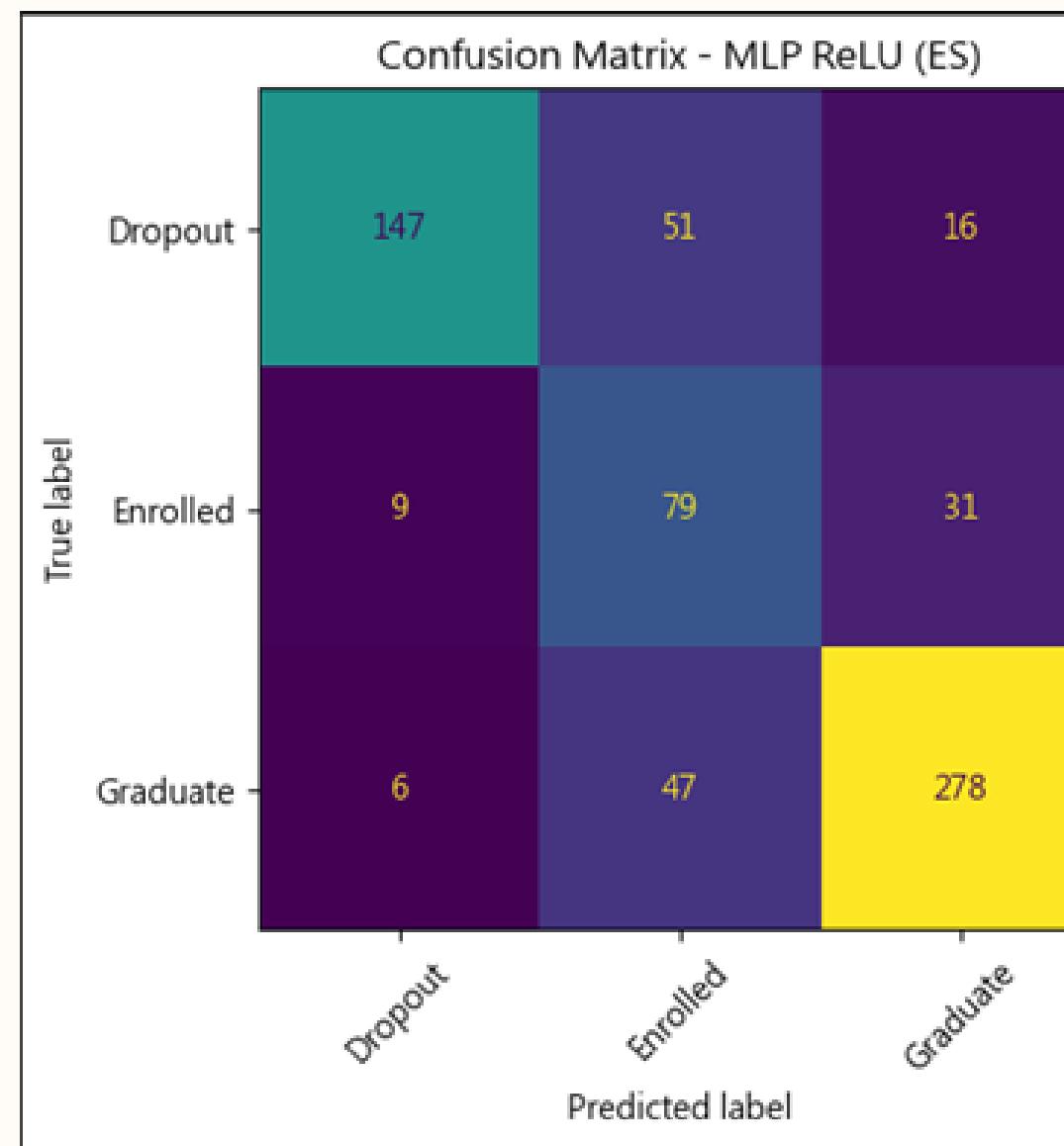
2	MLP ReLU (ES)	0.763554	0.802031	0.763554	0.774270
3	MLP ReLU-5N (ES)	0.737952	0.807275	0.737952	0.756731



測試

IR=3e-4(0.0003)

2	MLP ReLU (ES)	0.759036	0.798841	0.759036	0.770170
3	MLP ReLU-5N (ES)	0.756024	0.804779	0.756024	0.769978

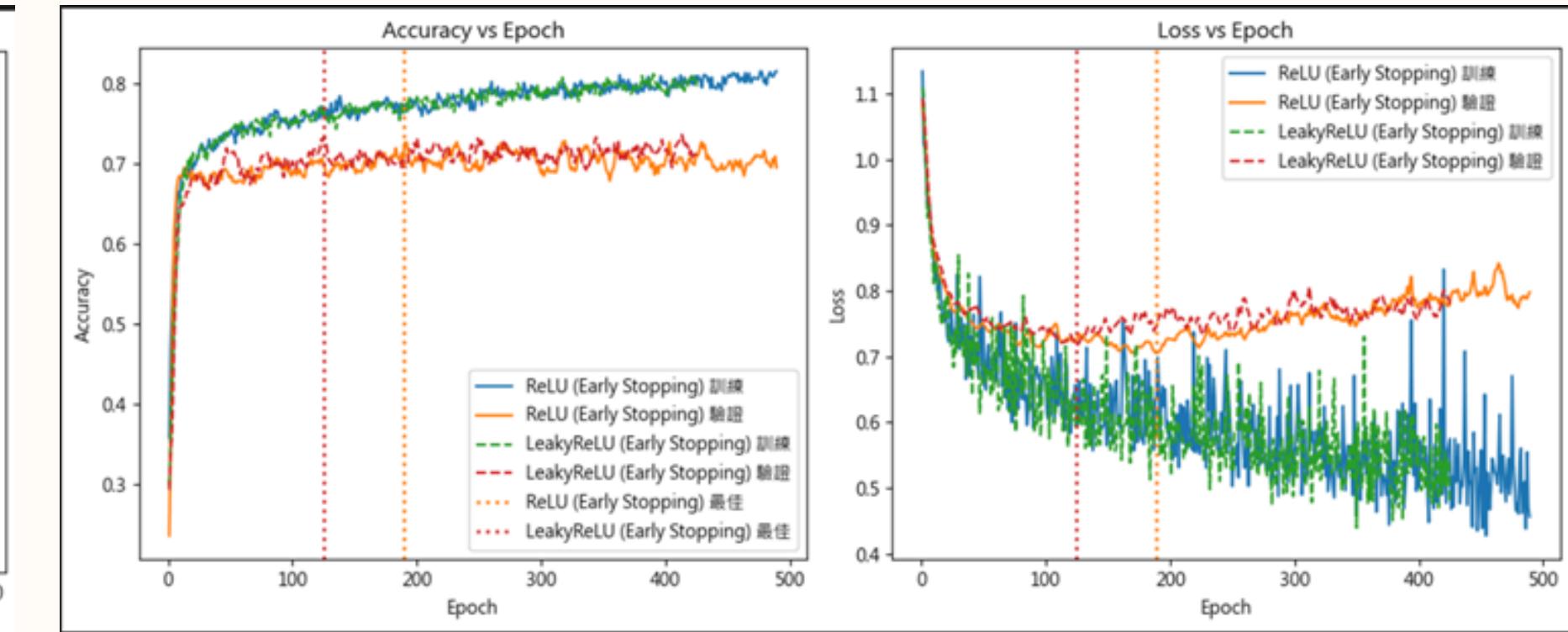
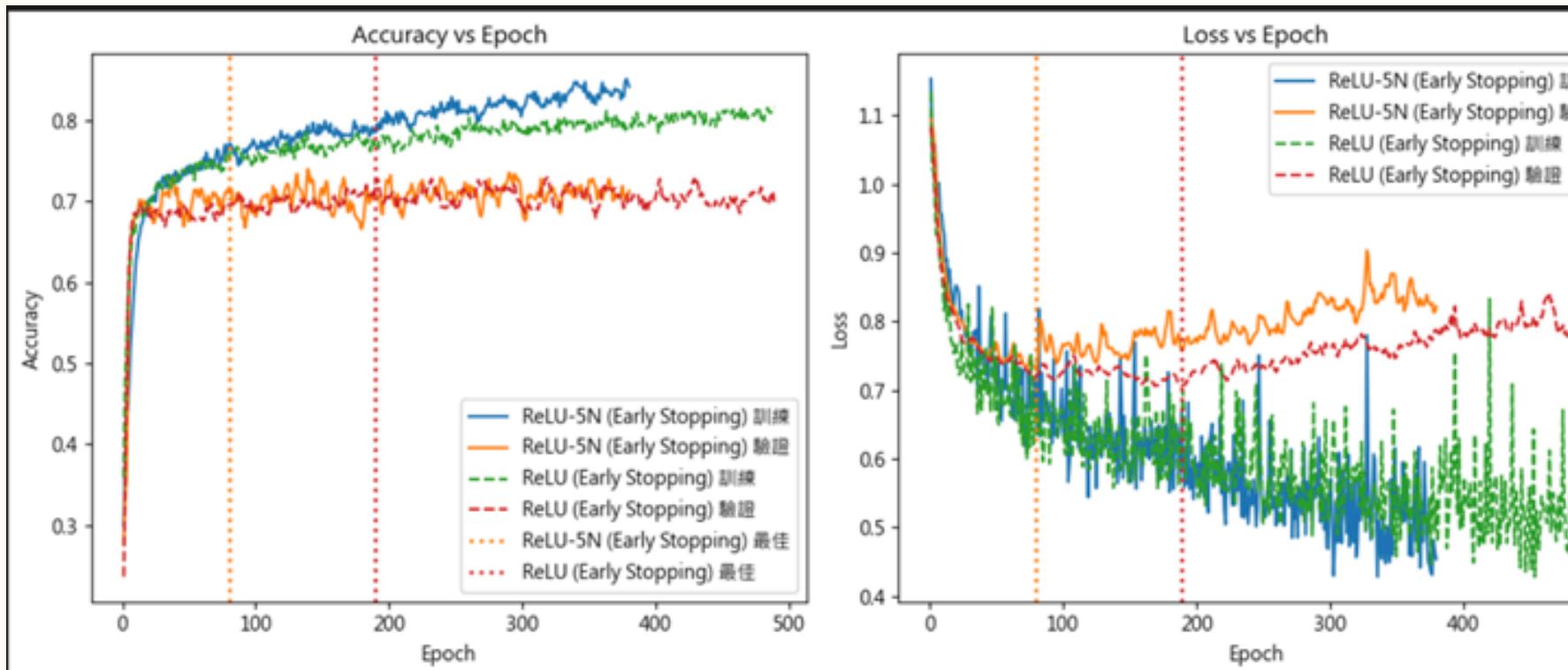


- 最佳參數組合
- 驗證、測試_batch_size=256
- 訓練batch_size =1024
- 優化器:Adam
- LR=1e-3
- weight_decay:L2正則
- 用驗證停止(30次無進步停止、最高300次) ,

激活函數加上 Leaky_Relu(0.01) 比較 以及機器學習模型 XGboots 比

ReLU_2層 VS ReLU_5層

ReLU_2層 VS LeakyReLU

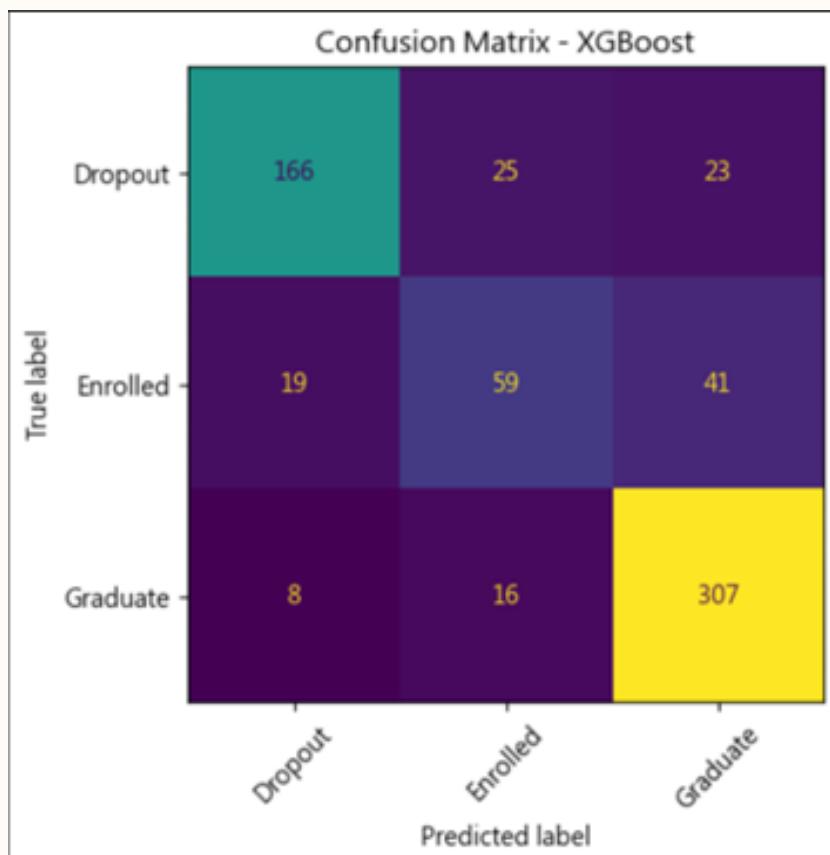


```
■ === ReLU-5N (Early Stopping) 模型最終結果 ===  
Train Loss: 0.7015  
Val Loss: 0.7524  
Train Acc: 0.7432  
Val Acc: 0.7093  
  
■ === ReLU (Early Stopping) 模型最終結果 ===  
Train Loss: 0.6755  
Val Loss: 0.7515  
Train Acc: 0.7384  
Val Acc: 0.6988  
  
■ === LeakyReLU (Early Stopping) 模型最終結果 ===  
Train Loss: 0.6773  
Val Loss: 0.7506  
Train Acc: 0.7183  
Val Acc: 0.6807
```

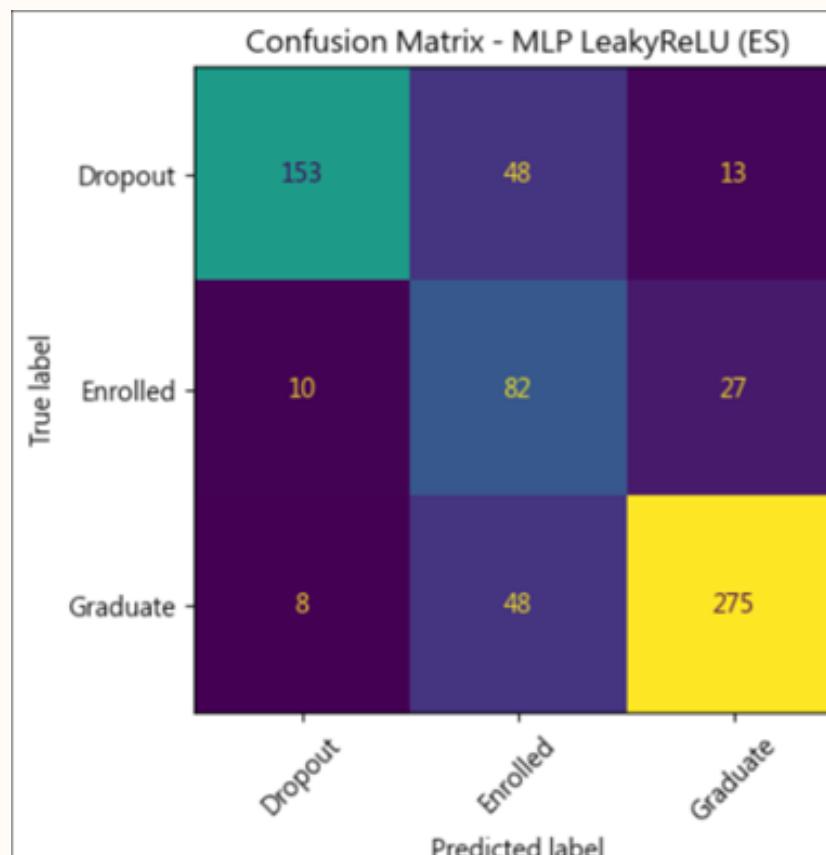
測試

	Model	Accuracy	Precision(w)	Recall(w)	F1(w)
0	XGBoost	0.801205	0.795440	0.801205	0.795468
1	MLP LeakyReLU (ES)	0.768072	0.806118	0.768072	0.779533
2	MLP ReLU (ES)	0.733434	0.798545	0.733434	0.752466
3	MLP ReLU-5N (ES)	0.765060	0.804169	0.765060	0.775272

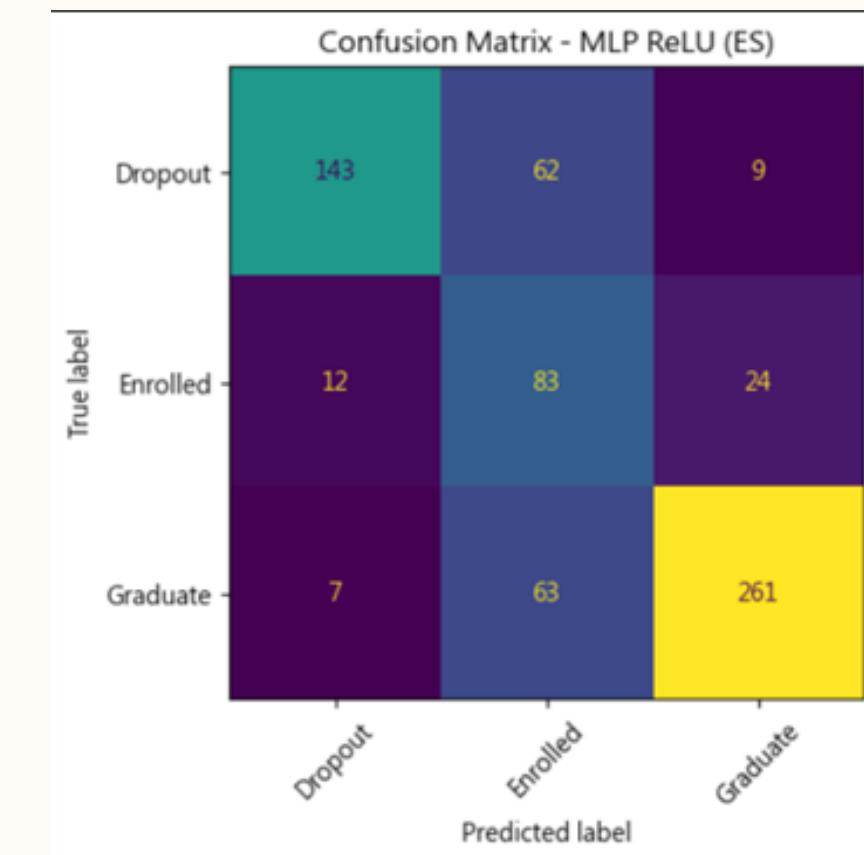
XGBoost



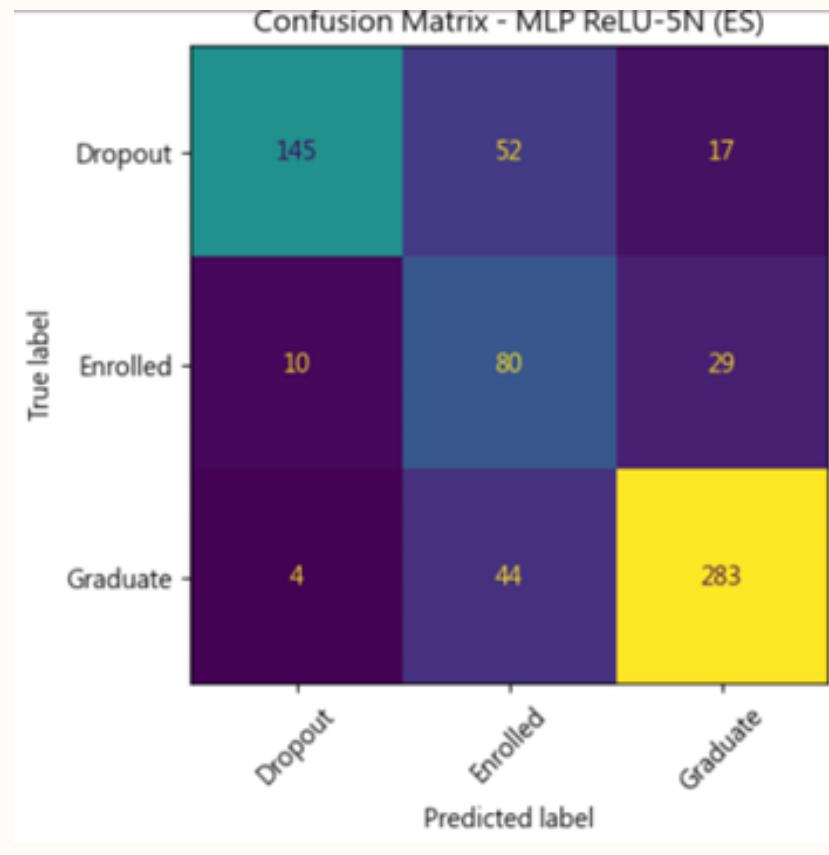
LeakyReLU



ReLU_2層



ReLU_5層



結論

- MLP 模型在不同超參數設定下（層數、Batch Size、學習率、激活函數）表現差異明顯。
- 兩層隱藏層（Relu_2N）整體表現最佳，但在 Batch Size = 1024 時，Relu_5N 偶爾會更好，表示深層網路在大批次訓練下能學得更充分。
- 學習率 $1e-3$ 表現最佳，收斂快又穩定；ReLU 激活函數效果也比 LeakyReLU 好。

謝謝大家