

MACHINE LEARNING - CS60050

ASSIGNMENT 3 REPORT

SVM & ANN

- **GROUP 61:**
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- **Dataset given:** <https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Spambase>
- **SVM Implementation:**
 - First, the features names from 'spambase.names' (from the given link) are copied into an array, there are a total of 57 features and target class label, which is '**spam**'.
 - The data is first preprocessed using `MinMaxScaler()`, then the data is split using `sklearn 'train_test_split'` into 80:20 for training and testing respectively.
 - Then binary SVM classifier is applied using three different kernels, linear, quadratic and radial basis using `SVC()` from `sklearn.svm`.
 - Among the three, radial basis function seems to outperform the other two with a **best test accuracy** of **93.59%** observed for a **Generalization Constant = 10**.
- **ANN Implementation:**
 - The same data that is normalized and splitted above is again used to train using MLP classifier.
 - We used the `MLPClassifier()` from the `sklearn.neural_network`. We changed the hidden layers and the nodes corresponding to each layer, as mentioned in Part 2a for stochastic gradient descent solver. We also varied the Learning rates for each model.
 - The plots are then drawn for Learning rate(X-axis) (vs) accuracy(Y-axis) for each model, and model(X-axis) (vs) accuracy(Y-axis) for each of the learning rates mentioned.
 - The best accuracy is observed for the architecture '**1 hidden layer with 6 nodes**'. We varied the **max_iters**, **batch_size**, **solver**, **activation** parameters to observe the trend of accuracies. We found that for the given data, the accuracy is the best when activation is '**tanh**'. Also, we tried for '**adam**' solver, which gave better accuracy than normal '**sgd**' solver ('**adam**' is optimized version of classical '**sgd**' solver though) As the question clearly mentions to use '**sgd**', we did that.
 - For the best found MLP model,
 - Number of nodes in the input layer = 57 (number of attributes) (+1 additional bias node);
 - Number of nodes in the output layer = 1 (number of target variables);
 - Number of hidden layers = 1;
 - Number of nodes in the hidden layer 1 = 6;
 - Solver = '**sgd**'
 - Activation used for inner layers = '**tanh**'

- Learning rate = 0.1;
- Test Accuracy = **92.83%**;
- Batch Size = 1500;
- Number of iterations = 551;
- Number of Epochs = 224;

We have checked with many values of hyperparameters, the above set of values provides a better accuracy over other set of values that we tried. The larger learning rates result in unstable training and tiny rates result in a failure to train. Also, for most of our trails on hyper parameters, MLP classifier with 1 hidden layer with 6 nodes gives the best accuracy for learning rate 0.1.

- **RESULTS (RUN ON GOOGLE COLAB):**
 - **For Part 1 (SVM with different Kernel Functions),**

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#####
PART 1 (SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE)
#####
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a) Linear Kernel
-----
| Index | C | Train_Accuracy | Test_Accuracy |
|-----+-----+-----+-----|
| 1 | 0.0001 | 61.14 | 58.41 |
| 2 | 0.001 | 61.14 | 58.41 |
| 3 | 0.01 | 61.3 | 57.87 |
| 4 | 0.1 | 84.76 | 84.04 |
| 5 | 1 | 90.14 | 89.36 |
| 6 | 10 | 92.85 | 91.53 |
| 7 | 100 | 93.59 | 91.53 |
| 8 | 1000 | 93.83 | 91.31 |
| 9 | 10000 | 93.51 | 91.21 |
| 10 | 100000 | 93.53 | 91.31 |
|-----+-----+-----+-----|

++++ For SVM with a linear Kernel,
=> Best Test Accuracy is obtained for C = 10.0
=> For this C, Train Accuracy = 92.85
=> For this C, Test Accuracy = 91.53
```

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b) Quadratic Kernel
-----
| Index | C | Train_Accuracy | Test_Accuracy |
|-----+-----+-----+-----|
| 1 | 0.0001 | 61.14 | 58.41 |
| 2 | 0.001 | 61.22 | 58.52 |
| 3 | 0.01 | 75.27 | 71.88 |
| 4 | 0.1 | 84.1 | 83.82 |
| 5 | 1 | 89.89 | 89.79 |
| 6 | 10 | 94.65 | 92.51 |
| 7 | 100 | 97.26 | 92.4 |
| 8 | 1000 | 98.51 | 91.75 |
| 9 | 10000 | 99.13 | 91.31 |
| 10 | 100000 | 99.4 | 90.88 |
|-----+-----+-----+-----|

++++ For SVM with a quadratic Kernel,
=> Best Test Accuracy is obtained for C = 10.0
=> For this C, Train Accuracy 94.65
=> For this C, Test Accuracy 92.51
```


(iv)For MLP classifier, 2 hidden layers with 2 and 3 nodes respectively

Index	Learning Rate	Test Accuracy	No of Iterations
1	1e-05	58.41	12
2	0.0001	58.41	12
3	0.001	58.41	59
4	0.01	91.21	723
5	0.1	91.1	144

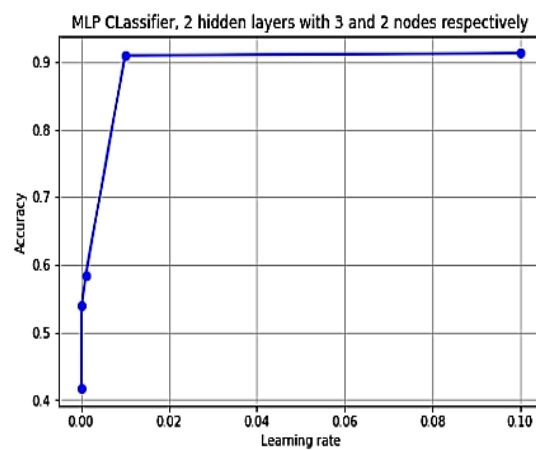
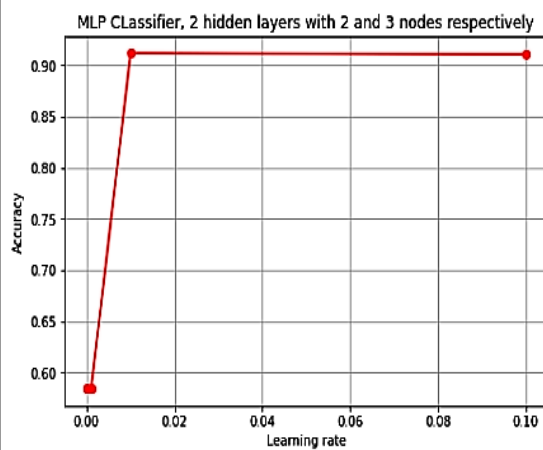
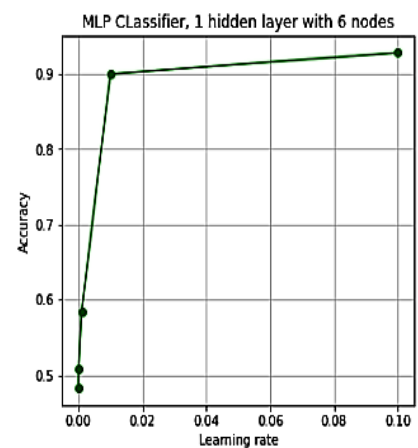
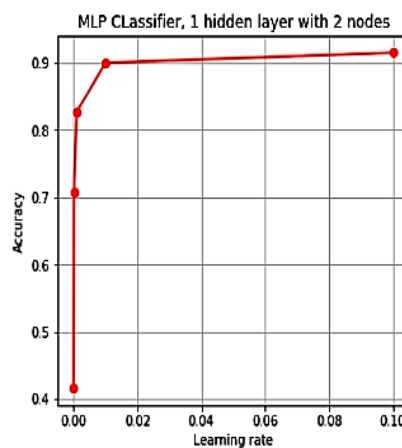
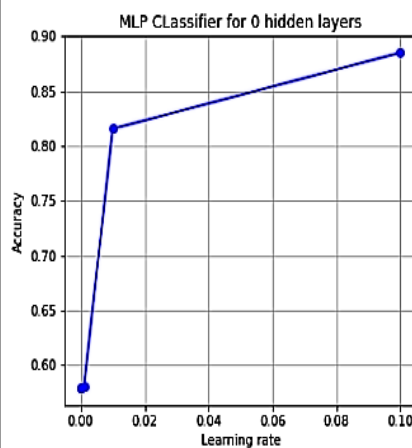
+++ Best Test accuracy is observed for, Learning rate = 0.01 with the Test accuracy = 91.21

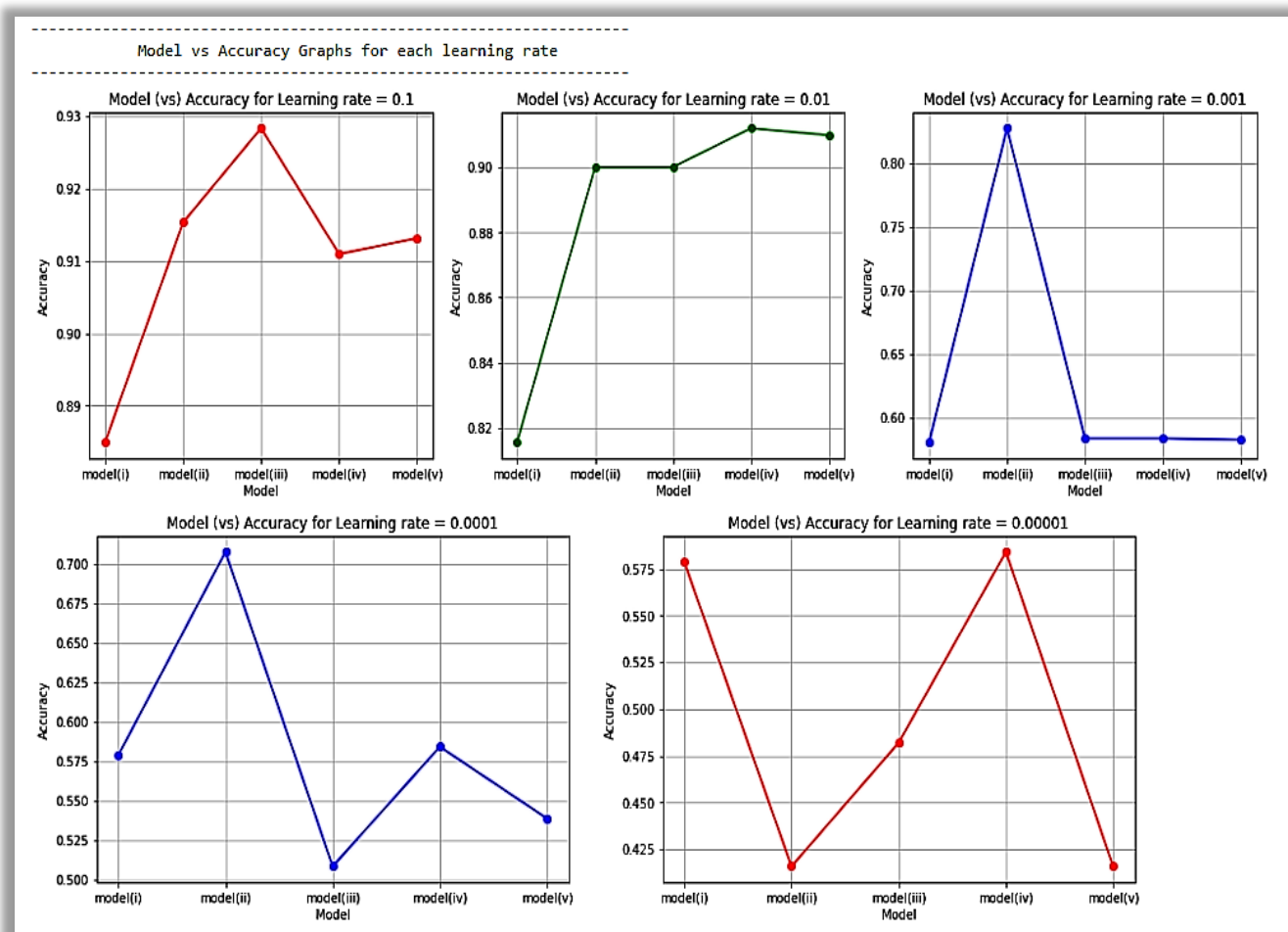
(v)For MLP classifier, 2 hidden layers with 3 and 2 nodes respectively

Index	Learning Rate	Test Accuracy	No of Iterations
1	1e-05	41.59	12
2	0.0001	53.85	204
3	0.001	58.31	90
4	0.01	90.99	747
5	0.1	91.31	127

+++ Best Test accuracy is observed for, Learning rate = 0.1 with the Test accuracy = 91.31

Learning rate vs Accuracy Graphs for each model





Best MLP Model observed

+++ MLP Classifier, 1 hidden layer with 6 nodes

=> Number of nodes in the input layer = 57

=> Number of nodes in the output layer = 1

=> For Learning Rate = 0.1

=> With Test Accuracy = 92.83

=> Loss Computed = 0.1889200467702065

=> Number of Iterations = 551

=> Batch Size = 1500

=> Number of Epochs = 224.0

NOTE: Here, model(i) – 0 hidden layers
 model(ii) – 1 hidden layer with 2 nodes
 model(iii) – 1 hidden layer with 6 nodes
 model (iv) - 2 hidden layers with 2 and 3 nodes respectively
 model (v) - 2 hidden layers with 3 and 2 nodes respectively

3. Comparison between two models:

For the models that we have trained the SVM with radial basis kernel works better than the other models including the MLP classifier. So SVM outperforms the MLPClassifier.