

Ex1 – Advanced Topics in Machine Learning

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I've run the 3 multi-class "classifiers" (OVA – one VS all, AP – all pairs, RAND – random) and tested the prediction accuracy on test file (the test file accidentally sent by you) **with two methods:**

1. hamming distance

2. loss based decision

I will write 3 specific epochs (start =1, mid= 25, end=50)

Hyper parameters (for all trains):

$\lambda = 0.1$

$\eta = 0.1$

Epochs = 50

1. OVA:

#####	epoch: 1	#####
hamming accuracy is: 84.60 %		
loss accuracy is: 92.30 %		
#####	epoch: 25	#####
hamming accuracy is: 82.00 %		
loss accuracy is: 93.00 %		
#####	epoch: 50	#####
hamming accuracy is: 91.10 %		
loss accuracy is: 93.70 %		

2. AP:

#####	epoch: 1	#####
hamming accuracy is: 88.40 %		
loss accuracy is: 91.40 %		
#####	epoch: 25	#####
hamming accuracy is: 93.80 %		
loss accuracy is: 95.60 %		
#####	epoch: 50	#####
hamming accuracy is: 96.20 %		
loss accuracy is: 96.10 %		

3. RAND:

#####	epoch: 1	#####
hamming accuracy is: 85.80 %		
loss accuracy is: 88.20 %		
#####	epoch: 25	#####
hamming accuracy is: 91.20 %		
loss accuracy is: 93.70 %		
#####	epoch: 50	#####
hamming accuracy is: 93.50 %		
loss accuracy is: 93.40 %		

It is obvious to see, that in almost every epoch and every classifier, the **loss accuracy** was **much better than the hamming distance accuracy**.

And from all “classifiers” above, the most accurate was the **AP classifier** with ~96%!
In the second place was OVA, and in the last place RAND.

Its important to say, that the RAND classifier contains 16 classifiers, (f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{15}) and uniformly selected (generate matrix uniformly between 0 to 1 ($x \rightarrow [0,1]$), multiply by 2 ($x \rightarrow [0,2]$), sub -1 ($x \rightarrow [-1,1]$), and then round to nearest integer ($x \rightarrow \{-1, 0, 1\}$)).
Therefor, it was very unstable (in some runs, the accuracy was around 50% and sometimes around 70%).

The training section:

I’ve created 3 matrix, one for each classifier (W1 – OVA, W2-AP, W3- RAND),
with 784 rows and #of classifiers columns.
W1 was (784x4), W2 was (784,16) ,W3 was (784x16).
for every input I’ve trained all classifiers in W1, W2, W3 (based on the true label)

The decoding section:

there was the “ideally classifier” matrix with 4 rows (row for each class) and #of classifiers columns (column for each classifier).

To get the prediction (classifier #) , I checked the “accepted row” from all f_i in the classifier (which was the prediction of the classifier).

for example:

in W1, there was 4 classifiers : f_0, f_1, f_2, f_3 , so we get $f(x) = [f_0(x), f_1(x), f_2(x), f_3(x)]$

then, for the class prediction, I used 2 methods (as mentioned).

1. hamming distance:

the goal was to choose the closest row/class in the “ideally classifier” to $f(x)$ (the minimum hamming distance)

2. loss based decision:

the goal was to choose the row/class such that, the loss of $f(x)$ and row #s will be the minimum (the minimum loss)

It seems to be that the more classifiers we put W (OVA – 4, AP – 6) the more accuracy we get.