# Web Economics Assignment (Part B)

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## Step1: Download the data.

The data are put in /dataset folder, and the whole project are available to access from github page: “https://github.com/koalaGreener/Spambase-dataset-classification”

## Step2: Partition the data into 10 folds.

**with** open(filename) **as** infile:  
 **for** line **in** infile:  
 **if**(count % 10 == 0):  
 testDataset.append(line)  
 count += 1  
 **else**:  
 trainingDataset.append(line)  
 count += 1

While read through the file, we separated the file into 10 folds, and every time we use one of the folds to used for testing, the rest of them are used for training.

## Step3: Precondition the data.

In this step, I calculated the sum, mean, standard value respectively, and then used the following formula to transform the training dataset into z-score format. So all of the training dataset are now storing in “trainingDatasetInZScoreFormat” list.

Z-score =

## Step4 – Step6: Linear regression learner trained via stochastic gradient descent (SGD)

In this part, I used the Seaborn [1] package to plot the curves. And the following three graphs are the result of three different learning curves that trained via SGD with different learning rates, while the X axis is iteration, and the Y axis is mean squared error (MSE). You should notice that the measurement of the axis is different in this three graphs.

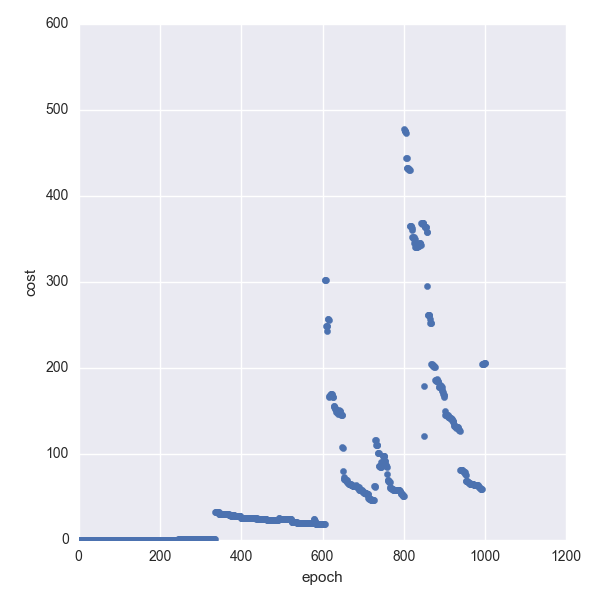


Figure1. mean squared error vs iteration (SGD, learning rate = 0.01)

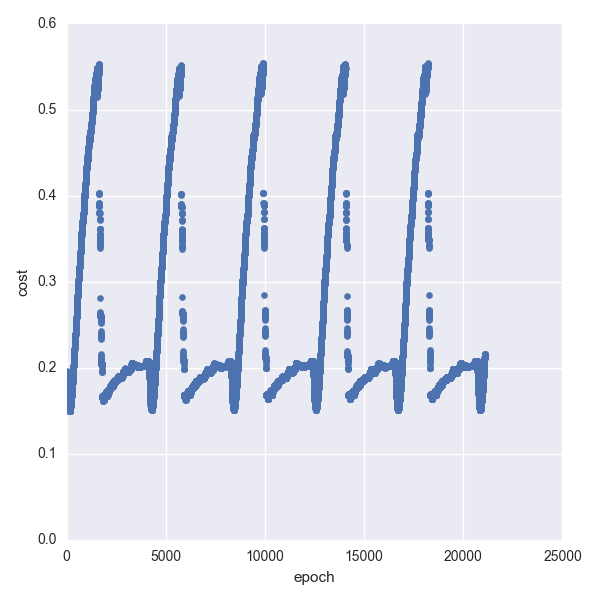


Figure2. mean squared error vs iteration (SGD, learning rate = 0.001)

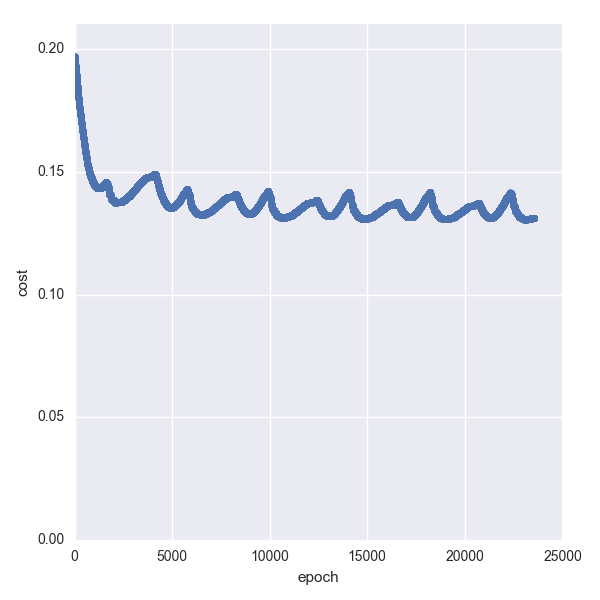


Figure3. mean squared error vs iteration (SGD, learning rate = 0.0001)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Learning rate | Min MSE |
| Figure1 | 0.01 | 0.161840911 |
| Figure2 | 0.001 | 0.150537496 |
| Figure3 | 0.0001 | 0.130540309 |

Table.1 Min mean squared error value of relevant learning rates

As we can observe from the figures and table above, the convergence rates are varied while the learning rate are different. And the best result come from the smallest learning rate, but at this moment, the epoch of the training has reached more than 20000 times which means the gradient descent converge slowly. Anyway, we choose 0.0001 as our parameter to draw the ROC curve.

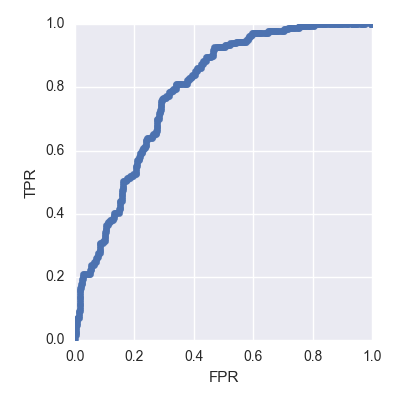


Figure.4 ROC curve of SGD (learning rate = 0.0001)

The AUC of the ROC curve can be calculated simply using the trapezoidal rule [2] and it is 62.18% (0.6218737004693164).

## Step4 – Step6: Linear regression learner trained via batch gradient descent (BGD)

This times we will use the batch gradient descent (BGD) to train the linear regression model.

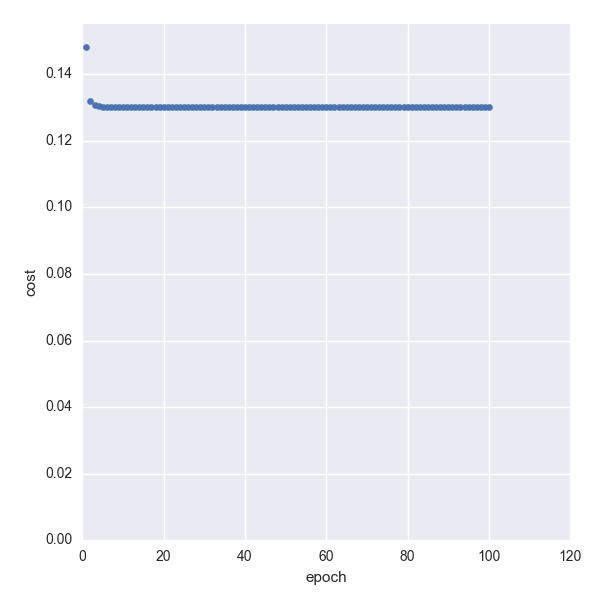


Figure5. mean squared error vs iteration (BGD, learning rate = 1)

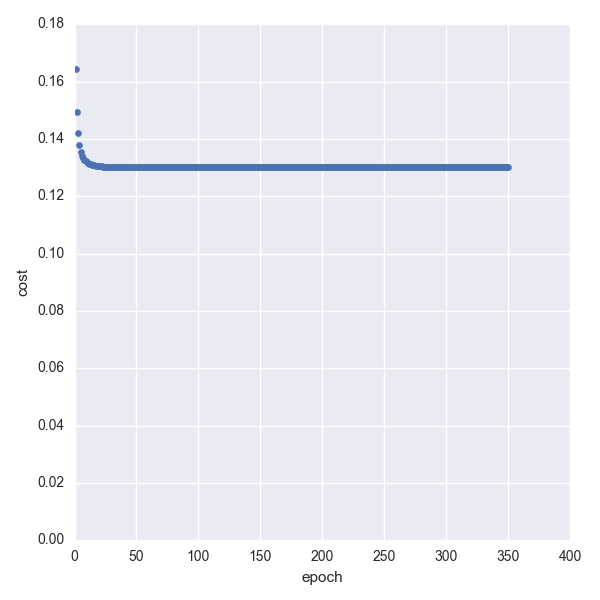


Figure6. mean squared error vs iteration (BGD, learning rate = 0.1)

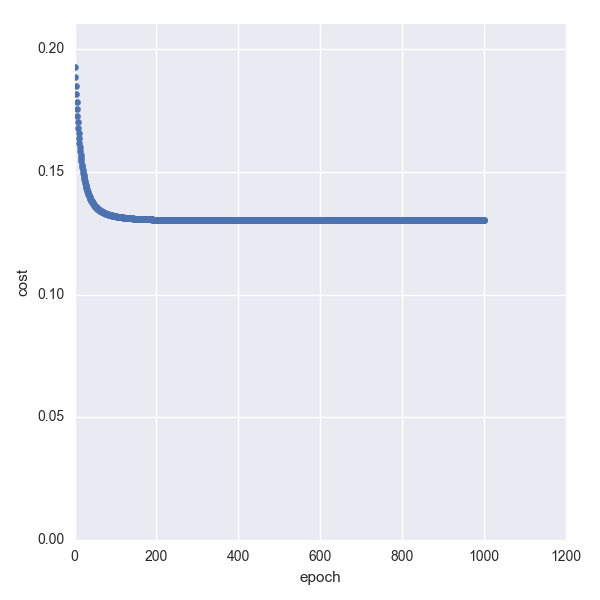


Figure7. mean squared error vs iteration (BGD, learning rate = 0.01)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Learning rate | Min MSE |
| Figure5 | 1 | 0.130181147 |
| Figure6 | 0.1 | 0.130181345 |
| Figure7 | 0.01 | 0.130181551 |

Table.2 Min mean squared error value of relevant learning rates

As we can see from the table.2, there is no big difference between different learning rate when calculated the MSE, so we just use the learning rate = 1 to plot the ROC curve.

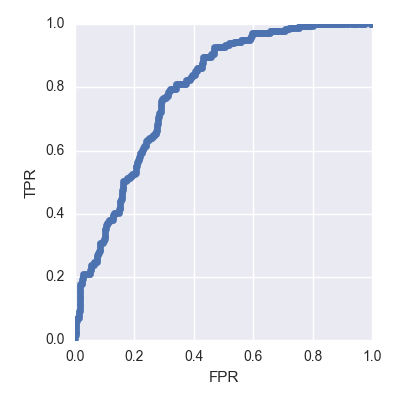


Figure.8 ROC curve of BGD (learning rate = 1)

The AUC of the figure.8 can be calculated simply using the trapezoidal rule [2] and it is 61.55% (0.6155963484425435). The result is quite closed to the SGD one, because both of their result of cost function are about 0.13.