Project 2_Report

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執行方式: python3 HW2.py (must in 'code' folder) (Coding with Python 3.6.5)
Original Dataset: (Kaggle)Titanic: Machine Learning from Disaster

- 利用 Titanic Dataset 原有欄位內容更改 Survived / not Survived(Died)的結果。
- Original Data Columns: PassengerId, Survived, Pclass, Name, Sex, Age,
 SibSp, Parch, Ticket, Fare, Cabin, Embarked

• 9 Features:

- Survived: {'0(Died)': 0, '1(Survived)': 1}
- Pclass: {1, 2, 3}
- Sex: {'female': 0, 'male': 1}
- Fare: {'Fare<=7.91':0, '7.91<Fare<=14.454':1, '14.454<Fare<=31':2, 'Fare>31': 3}
- Embarked: {'S':0, 'C':1, 'Q':2}
- FamilySize = 'SibSp'+'Parch'+1
- IsAlone: {'FamilySize>1':0, 'FamilySize=1':1}
- Title: {"Mr":1, "Master":2, "Mrs":3, "Miss":4, "Rare":5}

1.Design Absolutely Right Rules

Define died rules (else survived):

	PClass	Sex	Age	Fare	Embarked
(1)				0	
(2)	3	1			0
(3)				2	0
(4)	2	0	1		

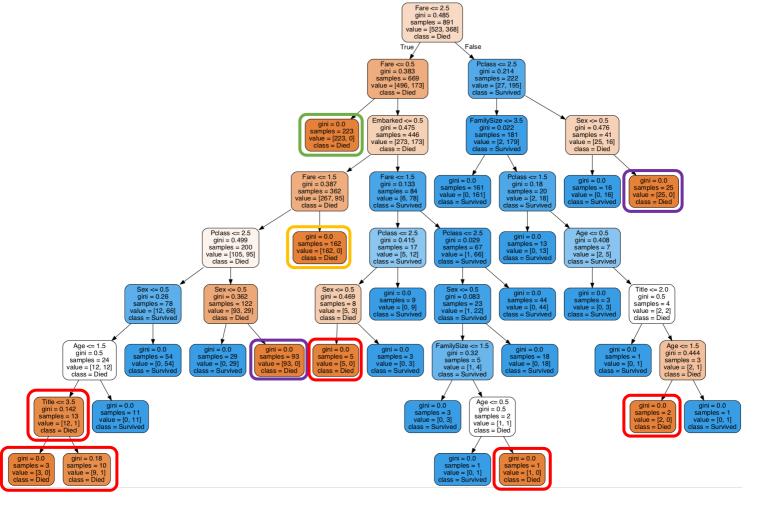
- (1) Fare=0
- (2) PClass=3, Sex=1, Embarked=0
- (3) Fare=2, Embarked=0
- (4) PClass=2, Sex=0, Age=1
- Data 數量:
 - Training Data(891): Survived(368) / Died(523)
 - Test Data(418): Survived(185) / Died(233)

2.Compare with Decision Tree:

- Decision tree is generated with 'graphviz'.
- Max_depth 藉由 Cross Validation 的 Accuracy 結果來協助決定:
 - 利用KFold,split=10次的方式進行cross validation
 - max_depth從1開始測試到max_attributes(features的數量)

Max_depth	Avg Accuracy
1	0.775618
2	0.785693
3	0.884407
4	0.884407
5	0.940574
6	0.971948
7	0.987678
8	0.988801

● 因此 max_depth 設定為 8,產生 decision tree:



- 上圖利用顏色區分對應的Rules: ■=(1)**,**■=(2), =(3), =(4)。
- Accuracy(Decision Tree): 0.9952153110047847

討論:

- Absolutely Rules希望不要設計得太複雜(怕decision tree太複雜不易觀察), 因為一開始設計得比較複雜(7 Rules)後發現整個decision tree很雜不易觀察, 後來修改成4條Rules,方便觀察討論,也刻意不用同樣的features(共用5種 features,每個rule使用1 ~ 3種不等),希望可以測試效果。
- 以training data來說,除了左下角第二個block有1人被錯誤分類之外,基本上都是可以被正確分類的。左下角三個block的部分的錯誤分類可能原因為:Rule4設定的Age限制為'Age=1',然而左下角倒數第二排的Block卻是'Age=0' or 'Age=1'都可能存在的狀況。
- 因為decision tree的設計,在split時,best partition的情形可能與我建立的rules不同,所以才有同一個rule被分散在多個branches的狀況,其中以Rule4最為明顯(被分散在4個branches),Rule2則是被分散在2個branches。
- Predict的accuracy分數很高,可能是因為features都經過前處理分類,所以每個feature大致上類別也不多(2 ~ 5種,FamilySize除外),且rules沒有設計得太複雜。經實驗,若rules增加至7條,Accuracy分數大約會降至0.9左右(一開始設計7rules時的情形)。

3.Compare with SVM:

- Kernel: RBF
- SVC(C=1.0, cache_size=200, class_weight=None, coef0=0.0, decision_function_shape='ovr', degree=3, gamma='auto', kernel='rbf', max_iter=-1, probability=False, random_state=None, shrinking=True, tol=0.001, verbose=False)
- SVM Cross Validation:

fit_time: [0.01348495 0.011904 0.01039577 0.01253772 0.01304007 0.01208425 0.01102209 0.01150608 0.01073003 0.01133227]

score_time: [0.00122595 0.00103498 0.00108624 0.0010891 0.00117493

0.00098109 0.00141478 0.0011282 0.00097895 0.00118399] test score: [0.9 0.94444444 0.82222222 0.93258427 0.88764045

train_score: [0.92759051 0.92134831 0.91510612 0.92394015 0.93391521 0.90773067 0.93017456 0.92394015 0.93399751 0.92777086]

- Accuracy(SVM): 0.9282296650717703
- 討論:
 - SVM的accuracy較低,可能因為我並沒有特別測試、優化SVM的參數,不像decision tree有經過cross validation來修改max depth。
 - SVM的cross validation accuracy結果相較於max depth=8的decision tree而

言也算較低,甚至有到0.86 (灰底標示)的情形,可能因此也造成最終的accuracy(SVM)較低。

4.Compare with Neural Network (MLPClassifier) :

- MLPClassifier(solver='lbfgs', alpha=1e-5, hidden_layer_sizes=(10, 2), random state=1)
- NN Cross Validation:

fit time: [0.10598779 0.11074567 0.108814 0.12226796 0.10256696

0.10102415 0.10120201 0.10838509 0.10668683 0.10283685]

score time: [0.00036001 0.00064421 0.00036216 0.00105596 0.00034094

0.00033879 0.0003562 0.00056005 0.00036788 0.0004859]

test score: [0.93333333 0.98888889 1. 1. 0.96629213

0.98876404 0.98876404 0.98876404 0.98863636 0.98863636]

train_score: [0.99625468 0.99500624 0.99750312 0.99376559 0.99750623

0.99376559 0.99501247 0.99376559 0.99003736 0.99377335]

avg_test_score = 0.9832079189999998

avg_train_score = 0.994639022

- Accuracy(Neural Network): 0.992822966507177
- 計論:
 - NN的accuracy較SVM高,可能是因為hidden_layer_sizes參數有經過測試、調整。
 - NN的cross validation accuracy結果相較於max_depth=8的decision tree的 average accuracy而言算高,然而predict的結果並沒有比decision tree好。