Exercise 1 – Report

Antigen Discovery for SARS-CoV-2 (“Corona”) Virus Vaccine

# Data Handling

Each data item is a 9-lengthed sequence of characters, and all of the characters are in a vocabulary of 20 characters. We decided to map each sequence to 9\*20 vector – concatenation of nine (one for character) one-hot encoding vectors, each one is of size 20. This seems like a natural choice because we do not have prior assumptions about the data, we want to keep the order and we do not know if there is any connection between some of the characters.

# Models Architectures

We will try multi-layered perceptron networks with different parameters. The parameters are numbers of layers, number of neurons in each hidden layer and activation function. In all cases the first layer will get 9\*20-sized input vector and the last layer will output 1-sized output vector after going through sigmoid activation. In inference, we round the output, so effectively the threshold is 0.5.

# First Training

For the first training, we tried feed forward network with one hidden layer with 128 neurons with relu activation. We trained the network for 5 epochs. We used batch size of one for simplicity.

I used binary cross entropy loss and learning rate of 0.001.

Results on the test set:

Accuracy: 0.917

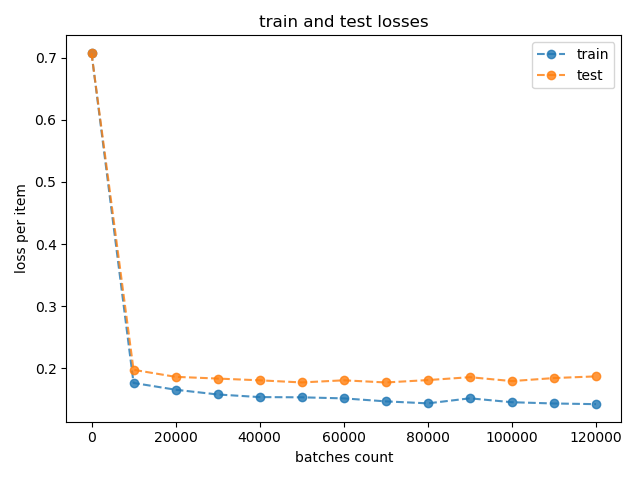
Recall: 0.968

Precision: 0.941

f1: 0.954

We can see that the results are fine – all of the metrics I checked are above 90%. Especially it is good to see that both the recall and the precision are pretty high even though the data set is imbalanced.

Those are the learning curves:



This was sanity check and now we can go forward to hyper-parameters tuning.

## Hyper-Parameters Tuning

There are many architectural choices and parameters to tune when training a neural net. We decided to split them to two groups: "basic" hyper-parameters and architectural parameters.

Basic hyper-parameters

* Learning rate
* Batch size
* Epochs number
* Activation function
* Loss function

Architectural parameters

* Number of layers
* Number of neurons in each layer

We will start by choosing the basic hyper-parameters with an arbitrary architecture, and once find a good configuration test the different architectural parameters with this configuration.

## "Basic" Hyper-Parameters Tuning

The basic architecture I will try the parameters with is multi-layered perceptron with one hidden layer of 256 neurons.

### Batch size

Usually choosing batch size has less to do with model quality and more with performance issues so we just tried some batch sizes and chose 64, which gave fine results in short training time. There is a connection between batch size and learning rate but once we set a fixed batch size, we can just choose the proper learning rate.

**Batch size=64**

### Learning rate

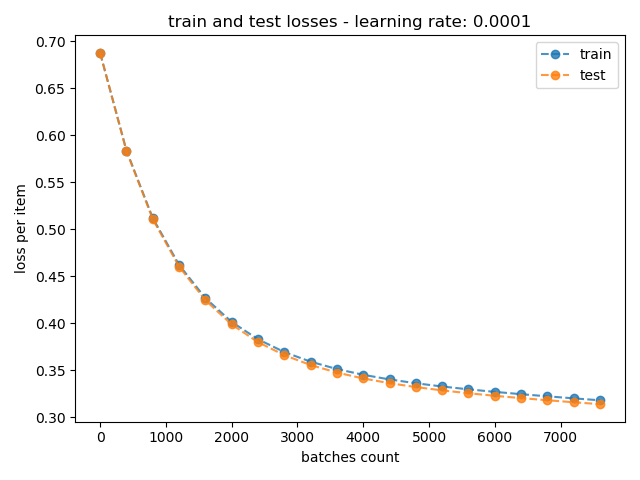
We trained the network with different learning rates, from 0.0001 to 0.1.

The full list:

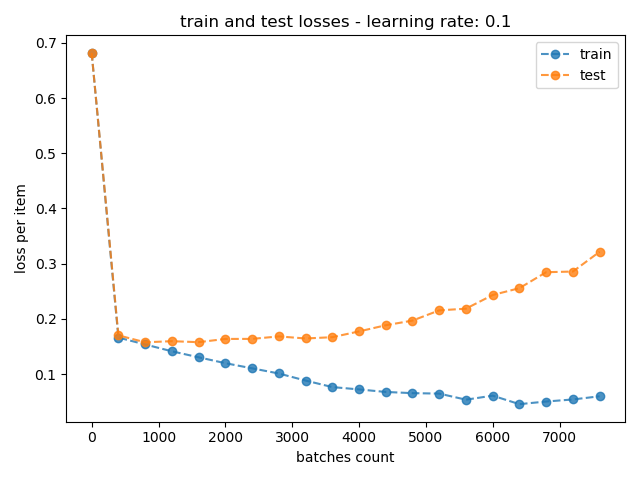
learning\_rates = [10 \*\* (-4), 5 \* 10 \*\* (-4), 10 \*\* (-3), 5 \* 10 \*\* (-3), 10 \*\* (-2), 5 \* 10 \*\* (-2), 10 \*\* (-1)]

Let's take a look in some learning curves to choose a good value:

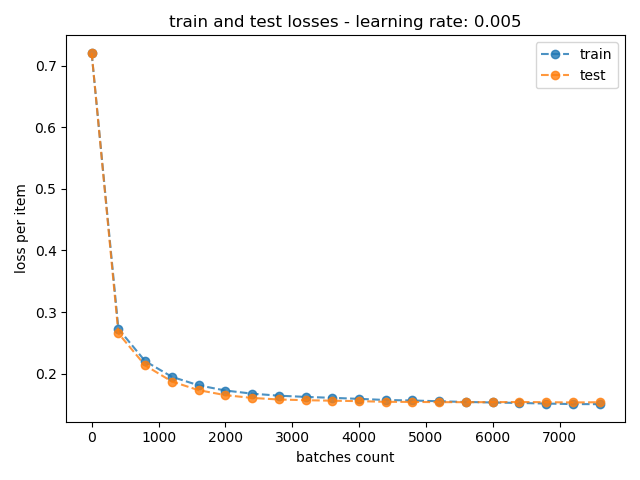
When we have a very small learning rate (0.0001), we have stable but slow learning:



When we have a very big learning rate, (0.1) the train loss goes down but the test loss goes up – overfit.



With a medium learning rate (0.005), we get fast convergence as wanted:



We will go on the safe side and choose a slightly smaller learning rate of 0.002 to avoid problems later.

**Learning rate = 0.002**

## Architectures Comparison

I started by trying different numbers of hidden layers and neurons in each layer. The neurons numbers series I chose are geometric for effective searching.

I tried:

0 hidden layers

1 hidden layer of sizes: 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256

2 hidden layers from same size each: 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256

For now, I follow the instructions and look at the accuracy (and not recall or precision).

We looked at the learning curves as sanity check and they were just fine, similar to first part the curve I showed before, just as expected.

The results are:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **# hidden layers** | **# neurons in each hidden layer** | **accuracy** |
| 0 | - | 90.9% |
| 1 | 8 | 91.4% |
| 1 | 16 | 92.4% |
| 1 | 32 | 92.4% |
| 1 | 64 | 92.6% |
| 1 | 128 | 91.9% |
| 1 | 256 | 91.4% |
| 2 | 8 | 91.7% |
| 2 | 16 | 92.7% |
| 2 | 32 | 91.6% |
| 2 | 64 | 92.7% |
| 2 | 128 | 92.5% |
| 2 | 256 | 93.6% |

We can see that there are differences, but they are not dramatic – the accuracies from 90.9% to 93.6%.

The worst result (90.9%) is with the small network – without hidden layers, and the best one (93.6%) is with the biggest network – two hidden layers of 256 neurons each.

For each positive number of hidden layers I plotted the results as function of the number of neurons in each layer.

For one layer the best results are with medium number of neurons, and for two layers the best results are with many neurons. Anyway, the trends are not very clear, and maybe much of what we see here is only statistic noise.