MACHINE LEARNING
COL-774

Assignment 3
Report file

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2018MCS2142

Question1.(Decision Tree)

Continuous Attributes	Binary Attributes	Categorical Attributes
X1	X2	X3
X5		X4
X12		X6
X13		X7
X14		X8
X15		X9
X16		X10
X17		X11
X18		
X19		
X20		
X21		
X22		
X22		

Table 1: Different types of attributes in the data set

For continuous attributes, I converted them to binary based on whether the value is greater than the median threshold or not.
For binary attr, I did boolean(two-way) split.
For categorical, I did the multi-way split.

a. Accuracies against number of nodes in the tree as tree grows

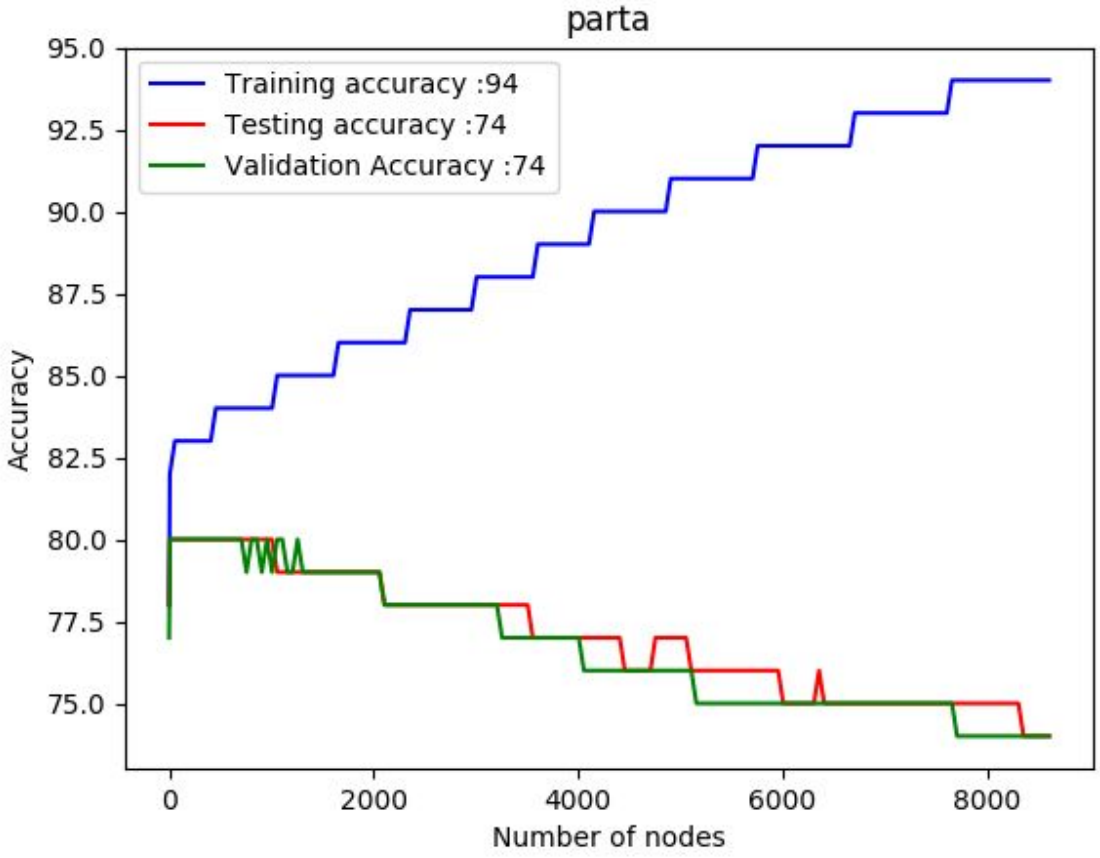
BFS Growth is used

('accuracy Training Data', 94.65555555555555)

('accuracy Testing Data', 74.98333333333333)

('accuracy Validation Data', 74.31666666666666)

Number of nodes - 9257

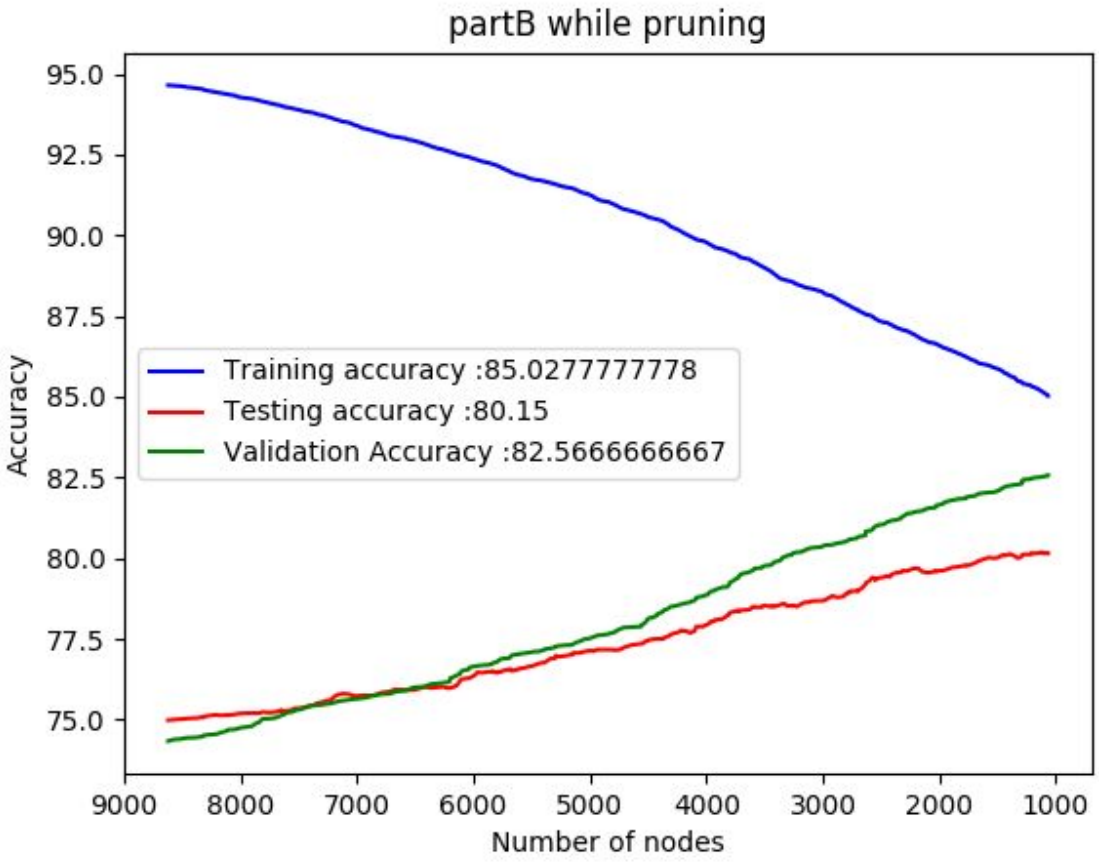


Observations:

Decision Tree with a single node predicts the majority class giving the accuracy of ~78% . As number of nodes increases, Training accuracy increases while Testing and Validation accuracies decreases i.e. overfitting happens.

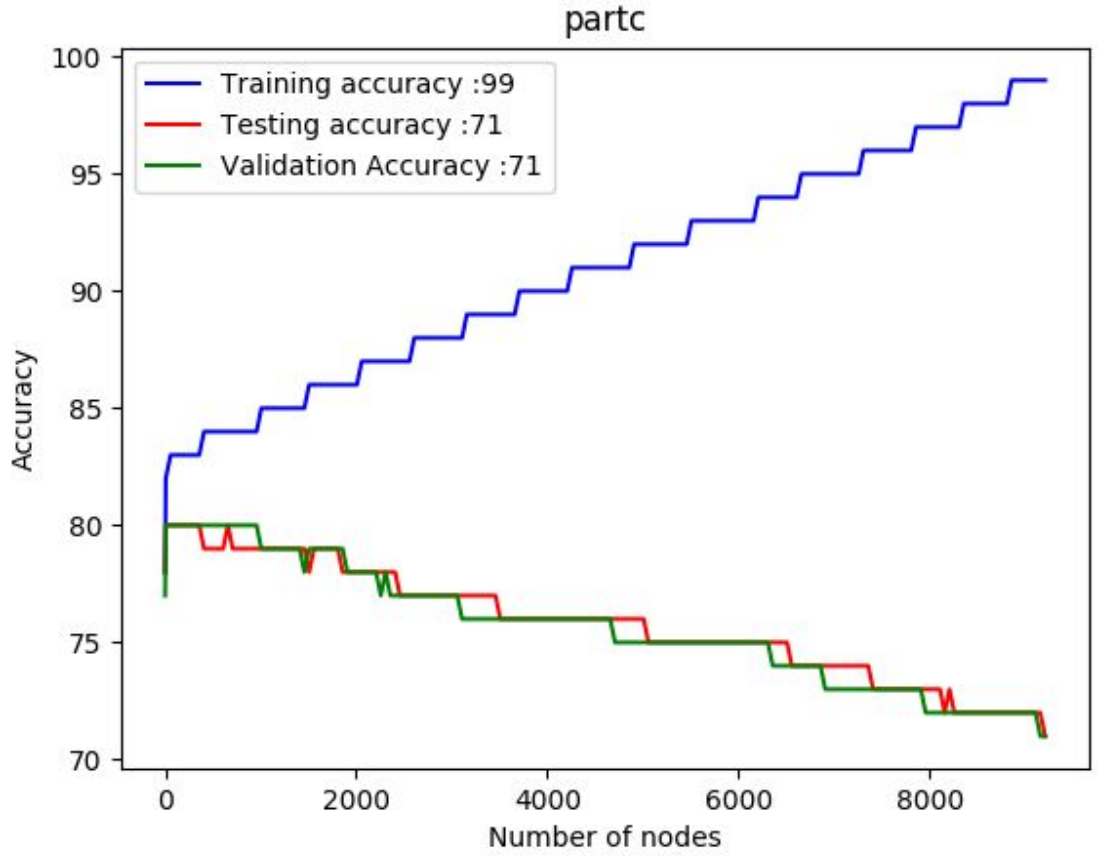
b. Post pruning based on validation set

BFS growth
('accuracy Training Data', 85.02777777778)
('accuracy Testing Data', 80.15)
('accuracy Validation Data', 82.5666667)
Number of Nodes : 993



Observations:
Pruning decreases number of nodes from 9257 to 993 improving validation accuracy from 74% to 82% and testing accuracy from 75% to 80%. And hence helps in generalizing well while reducing overfitting.

c. Using medians dynamically (without pruning)
Number of nodes : 9849
('accuracy Training Data', 99.9)
('accuracy Testing Data', 71.98333333333333)
('accuracy Validation Data', 71.91666666666667)



Numerical Attributes split multiple times in a branch:
(1, [120000.0, 50000.0, 70000.0, 80000.0, 95000.0, 110000.0])
(5, [36.0, 41.5, 48.0, 50.0, 51.0, 54.0])
(12, [107948.0, 34711.5, 59307.0, 46385.0])
(13, [1053.0, 2380.0, 3468.0, 3816.0])
(14, [46896.5, 34027.0, 44291.0, 45766.0, 46106.0])
(15, [40385.0, 48097.0, 48635.0])
(16, [39369.0, 45794.0, 41296.0])

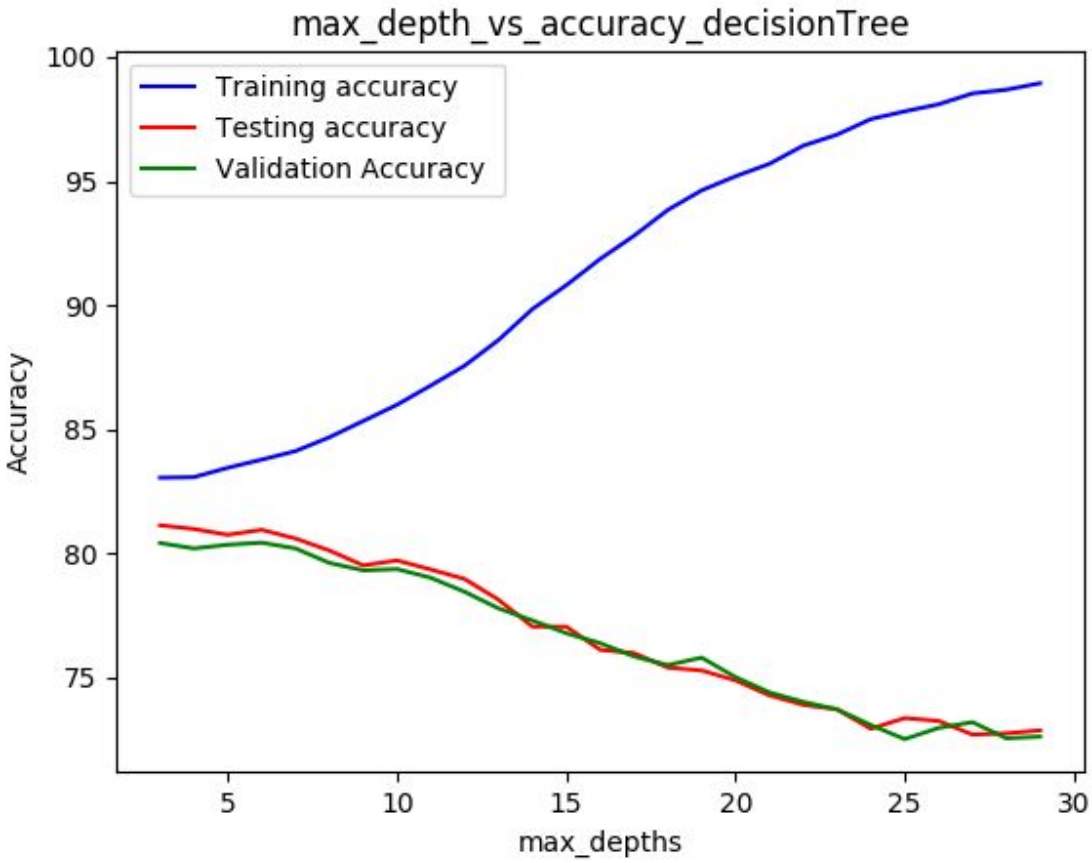
(17, [15500.5, 18929.0, 17132.0])
(18, [1300.0, 1211.0])
(19, [1500.0, 1602.0, 1803.0])
(20, [1500.0, 1287.0, 1058.0])
(21, [2882.5, 3360.0, 5000.0])
(22, [3000.0, 938.5])
(23, [1000.0, 202.0])

Observations:
The training accuracy boosts to ~99 while testing and validation set accuracy is ~72% which shows how bad it overfits the data. Also as same attributes are split multiple times based on median, number of nodes of tree is increased.

d. Using Sklearn library
Scikit-learn implementation :
(i) min_sample_leaf : A split at any depth will only be considered if it leaves at least min_sample_leaf samples in both left and right branches. node.
(ii) min_sample_split : Min samples required to split an internal
(iii) max_depth : Max height of the tree.

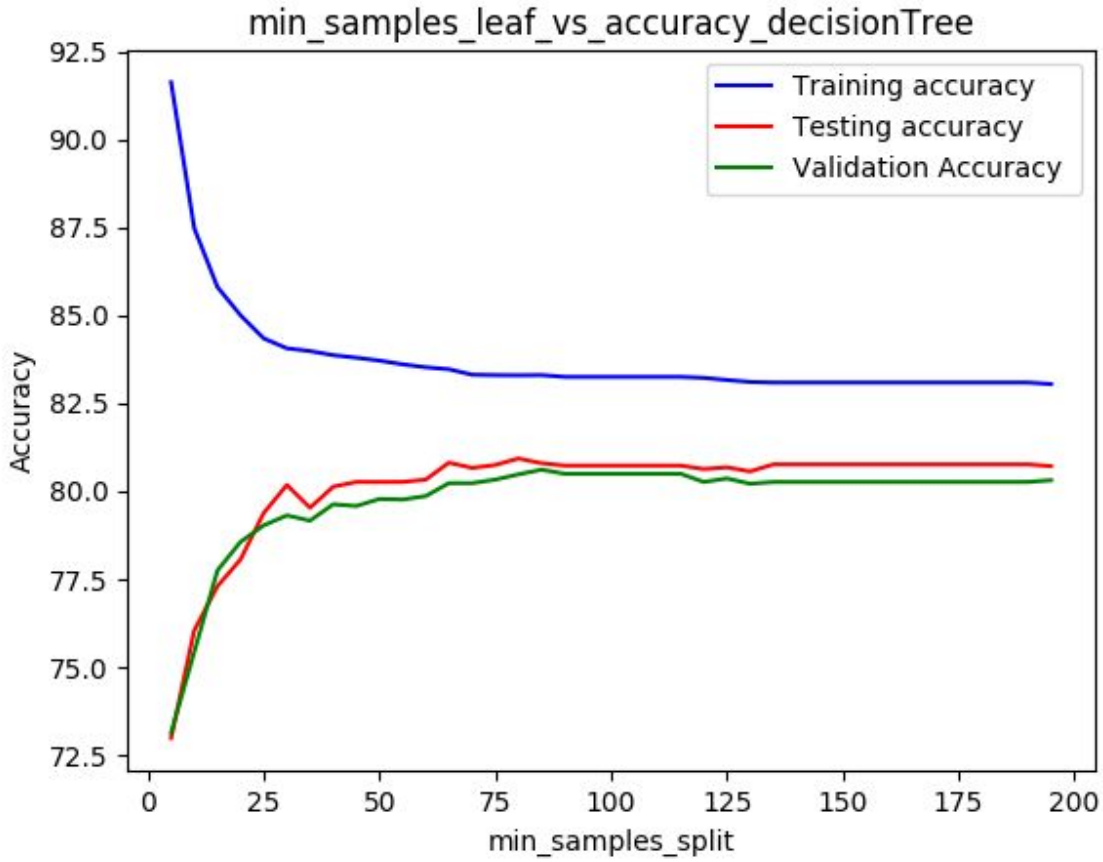
With default parameters
(max_depth=None,min_samples_split=2,min_samples_leaf=1)
(' Accuracy on train : ', 99.96111111111111)
(' Accuracy on valid : ', 72.08333333333333)
(' Accuracy on test : ', 72.11666666666666)

max_depth	2	5	7	10	15	20
Training	82.86	83.45	83.95	85.73	91.10	95.53
Testing	80.85	80.86	80.6	79.83	75.73	72.8
Validation	80.35	80.41	80.3	79.61	75.11	72.91



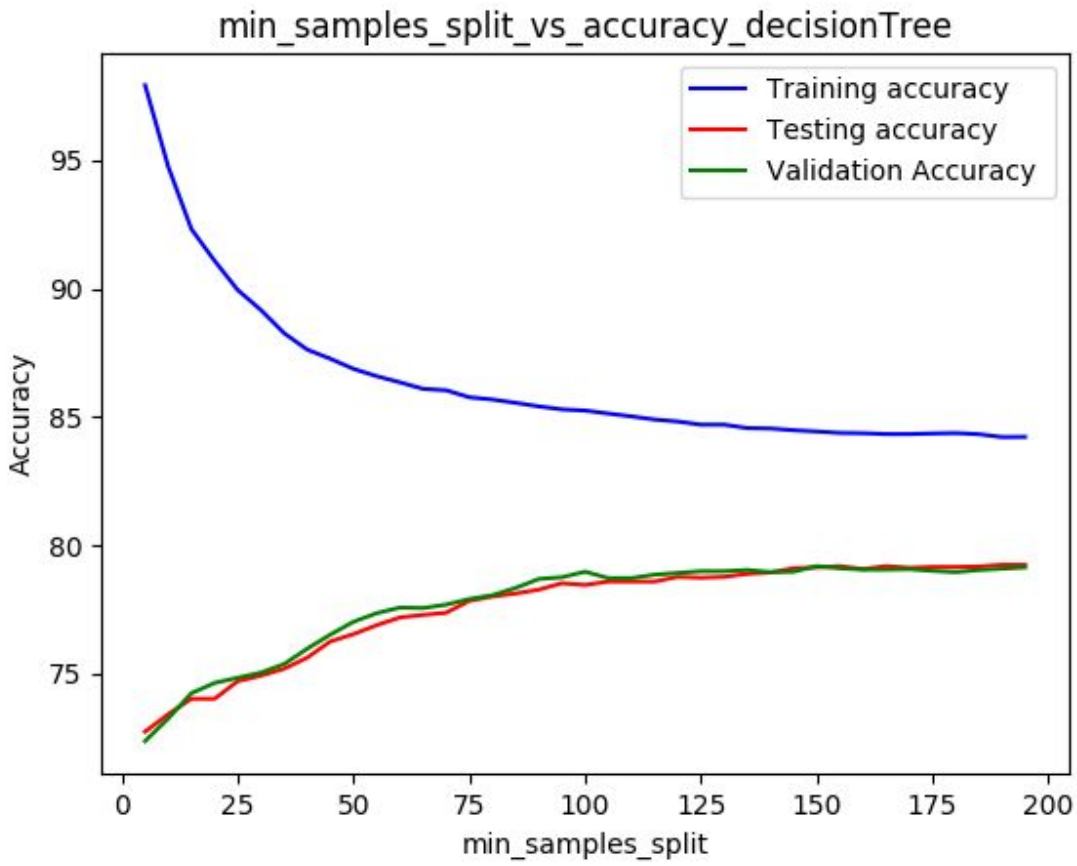
Validation accuracy drops with increase in max_depth.

min_sample_leaf	5	15	20	30	50	150
Training	92.03	85.98	85.13	84.16	83.70	83.09
Testing	71.91	77.36	77.4	79.98	80.03	80.76
Validation	72.86	77.9	78.6	79.68	79.88	80.26



Validation accuracy increases with increase in min_samples_leaf.

min_sample_split	2	5	10	20	50	100
Training	100	98.23	94.95	91.20	87.01	85.26
Testing	70.71	70.31	72.38	73.33	75.56	77.6
Validation	71.26	70.45	72.85	73.16	75.95	78.35



Validation accuracy increases with increase in min_samples_split.

After running grid parameter search, parameters with best validation accuracy are:

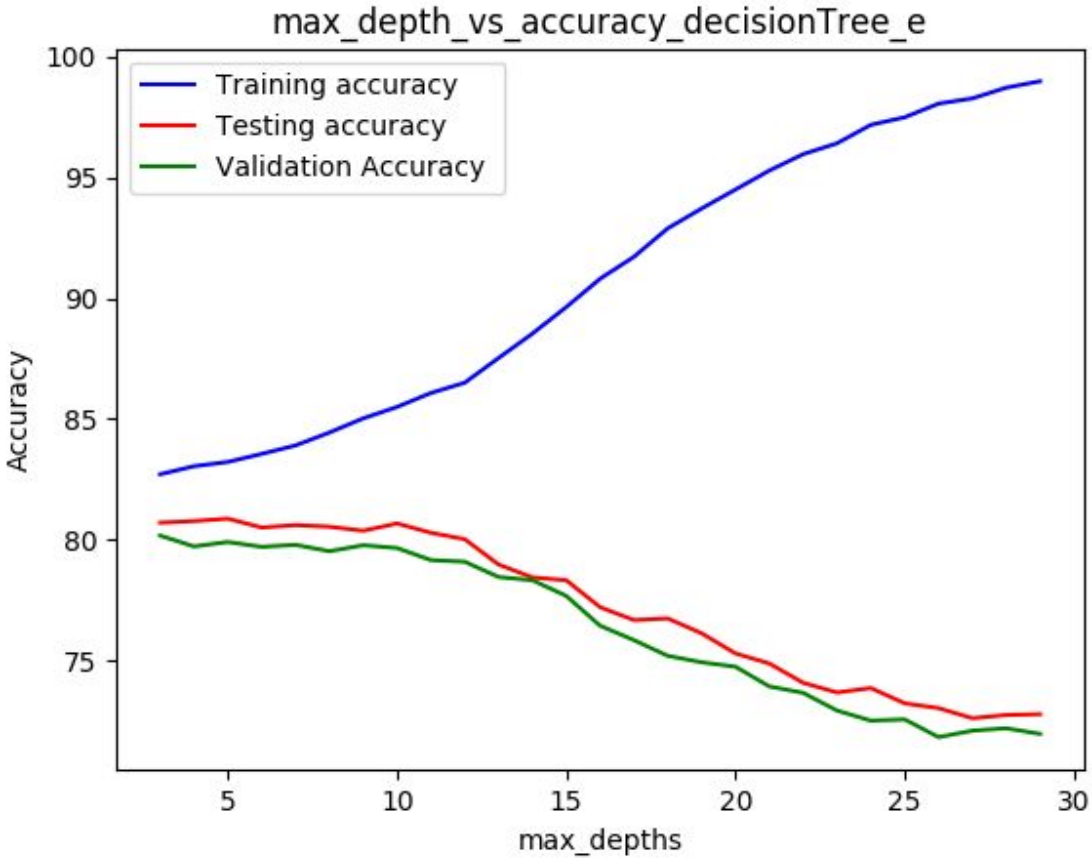
{'min_samples_split': 95, 'max_depth': 19, 'min_samples_leaf': 85}
(‘validation Accuracy : ‘ , 80.61666666666667)
('Accuracy over training :', 83.30555555555556)
('Accuracy over testing :', 80.80000000000001)

Observations:
Training accuracy decreases than part c and is almost same as of part b. However, testing and validation accuracy is increased than part c and is almost same as that in part b. Therefore, the results it produces are close to the results produced by post pruning.

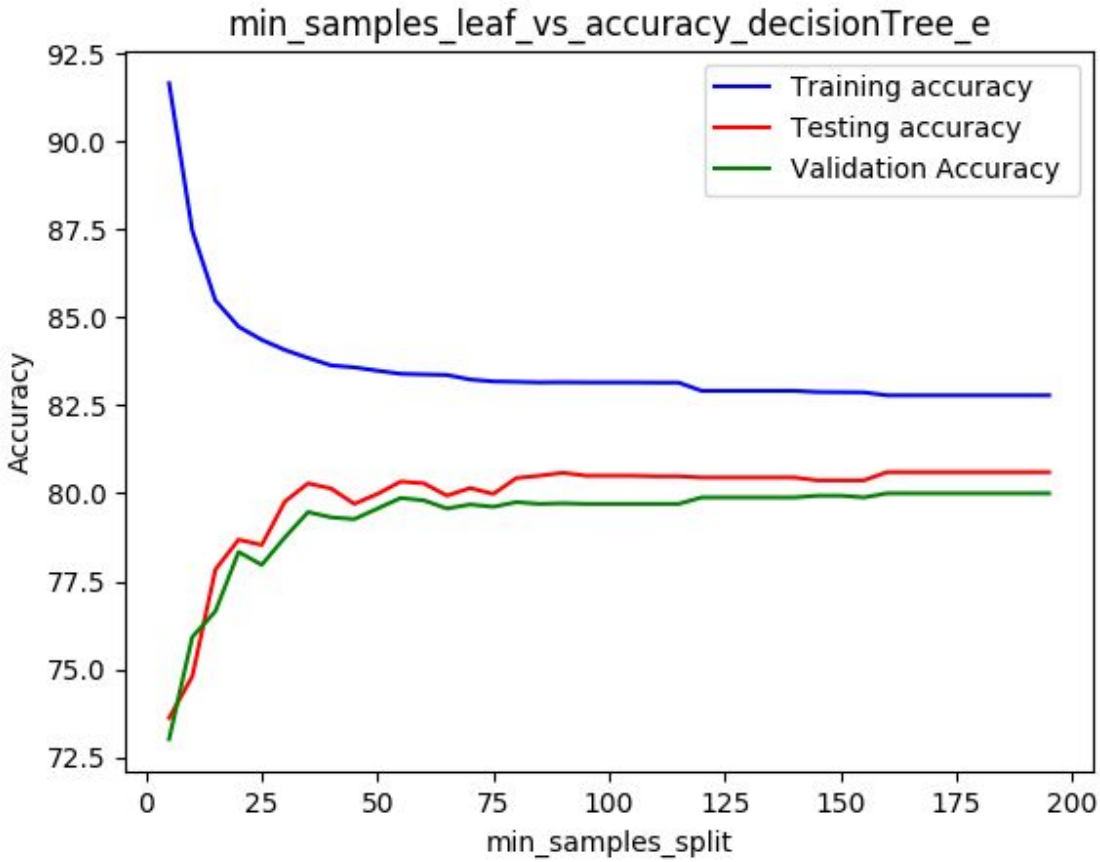
e. Using one hot encoding
with best parameters from part c
{'min_samples_split': 95, 'max_depth': 19, 'min_samples_leaf': 85}

('Accuracy over training :', 83.15)
('Accuracy over Validation :', 79.7)
('Accuracy over testing :', 80.5)

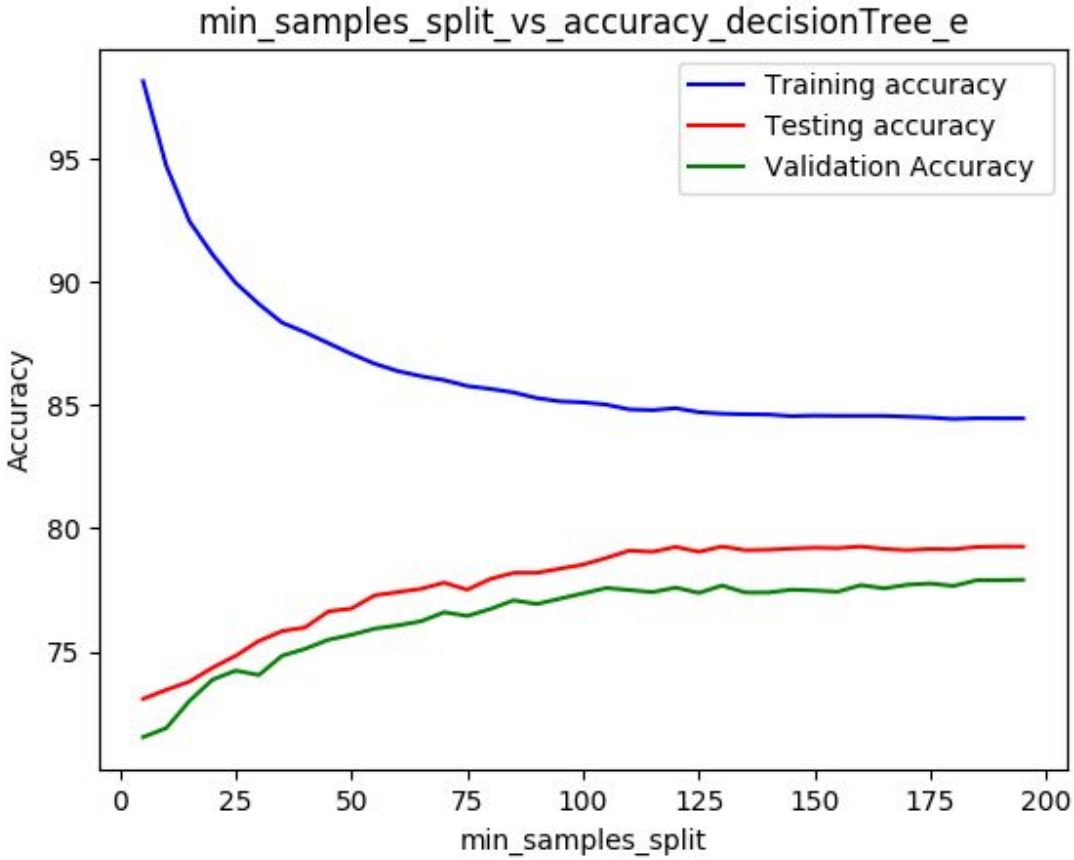
with default parameters:
{(max_depth=None,min_samples_split=2,min_samples_leaf=1) }
(' Accuracy on train : ', 99.96111111111111)
(' Accuracy on valid : ', 71.7)
(' Accuracy on test : ', 72.8)



Validation accuracy decreases with increase in max_depth.



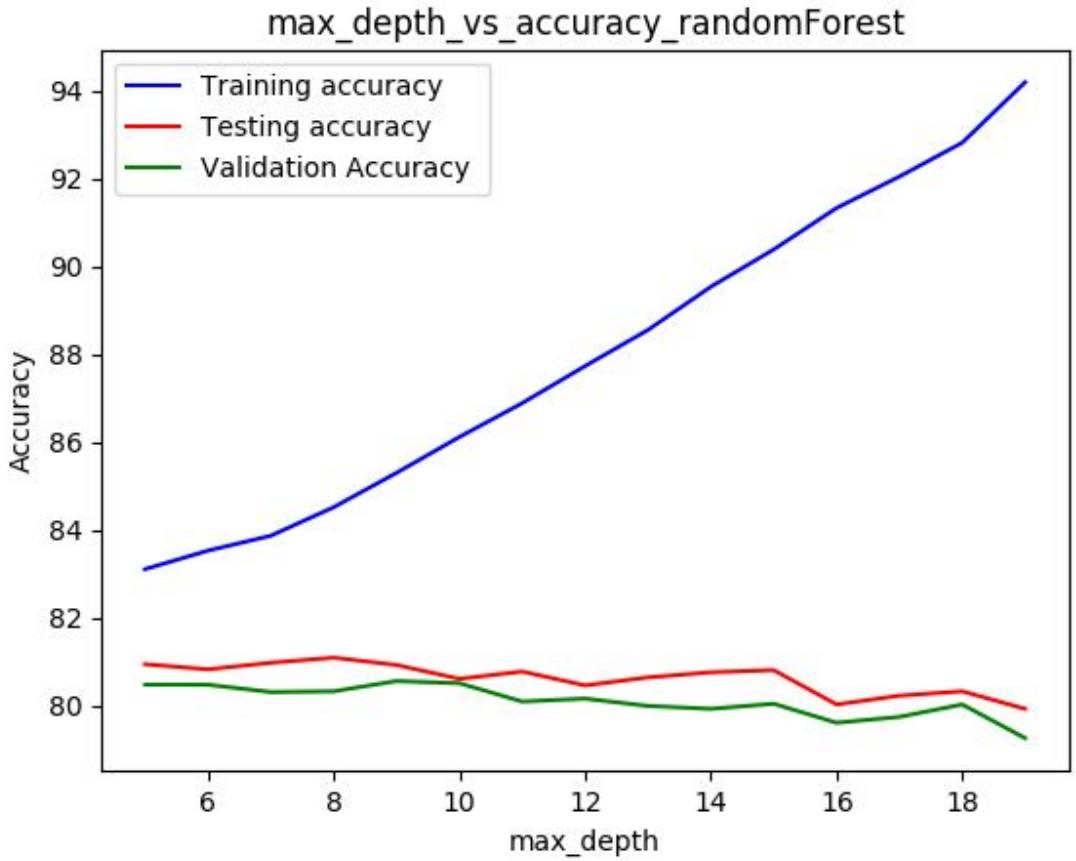
Validation accuracy increases with increase in min_samples_leaf



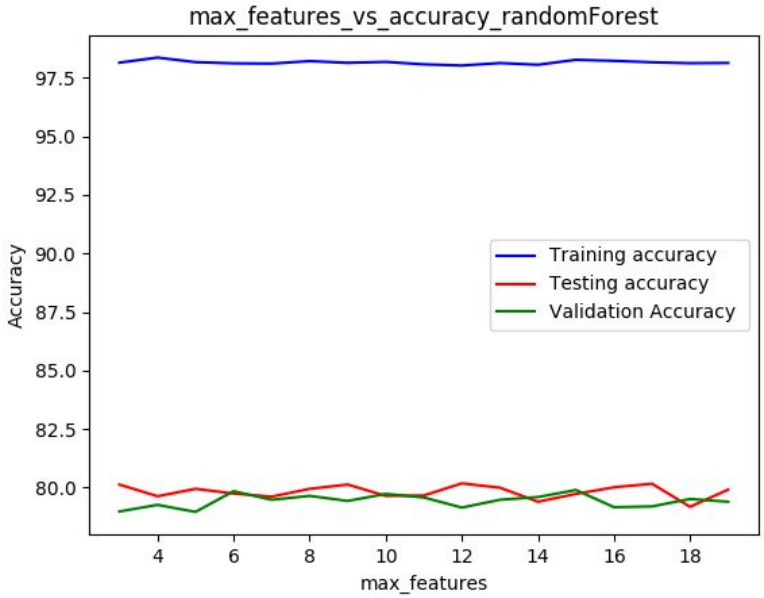
Validation accuracy increases with increase in min_samples_leaf.
Using grid parameter search:
{'min_samples_split': 95, 'max_depth': 5, 'min_samples_leaf': 55}
('validation accuracy :', 80.15)
('Accuracy over training :', 83.08333333333333)
('Accuracy over testing :', 81.0)

Observations:
Training accuracy decreases than part c and is almost same as of part b & d. However, testing and validation accuracy is increased than part c and is almost same as that in part b & d. Therefore, one hot encoding is not showing improvement over the accuracies.

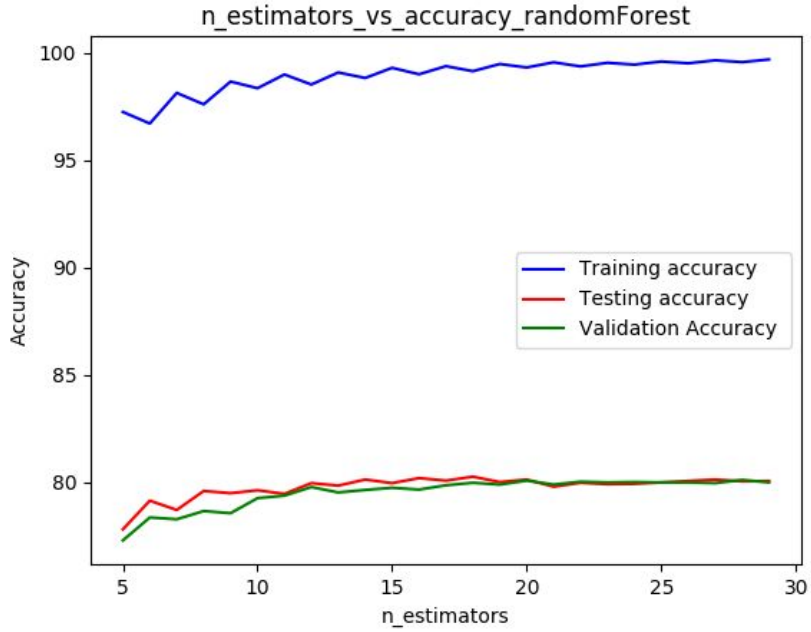
f. Random Forest using sklearn
Using default parameters: 'max_features': auto, 'n_estimators': 10, 'bootstrap': True, 'max_depth': None
with default parameters: bootstrap = True
(' Accuracy on train : ', 98.36111111111111)
(' Accuracy on valid : ', 79.26666666666667)
(' Accuracy on test : ', 79.63333333333334)
with default parameters and bootstrap = False:
(' Accuracy on train : ', 99.96111111111111)
(' Accuracy on valid : ', 79.61666666666667)
(' Accuracy on test : ', 79.21666666666667)



Validation accuracy decreases at some values and increases at some i.e. no fixed pattern is there.



On max_features also, validation accuracy increases at some values and decreases at some i.e. no fixed pattern is followed.



Validation accuracy increases with n_estimators i.e. number of trees in forest.

Best parameters using grid search:
{'max_features': 4, 'n_estimators': 7, 'bootstrap': True, 'max_depth': 8}
(‘validation accuracy:’, 80.63333333333334)
('Accuracy over training :', 84.48333333333333)
('Accuracy over testing :', 80.91666666666667)

Observations :

Training accuracy decreases than part c and is almost same as of part b, d & e. However, testing and validation accuracy is increased than part c and is almost same as that in part b, d & e. Therefore, random forest generalizes quite well as done by post-pruning.

Question2.(Neural Network)

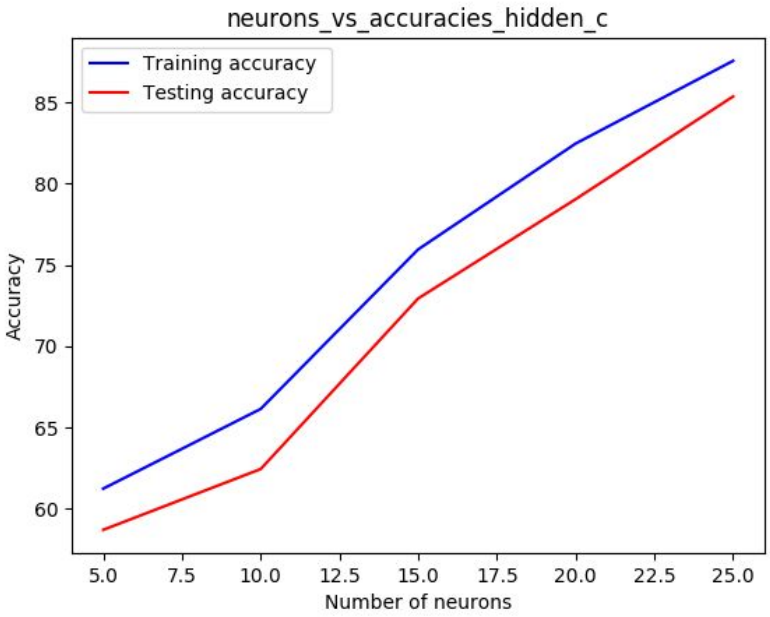
a. The link for the one-hot encoding of train and test data is as follows:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FL6RSb1uUyYtjRmrTCMTIVFrpQn-cmgs

In all the question, used batchsize = 100

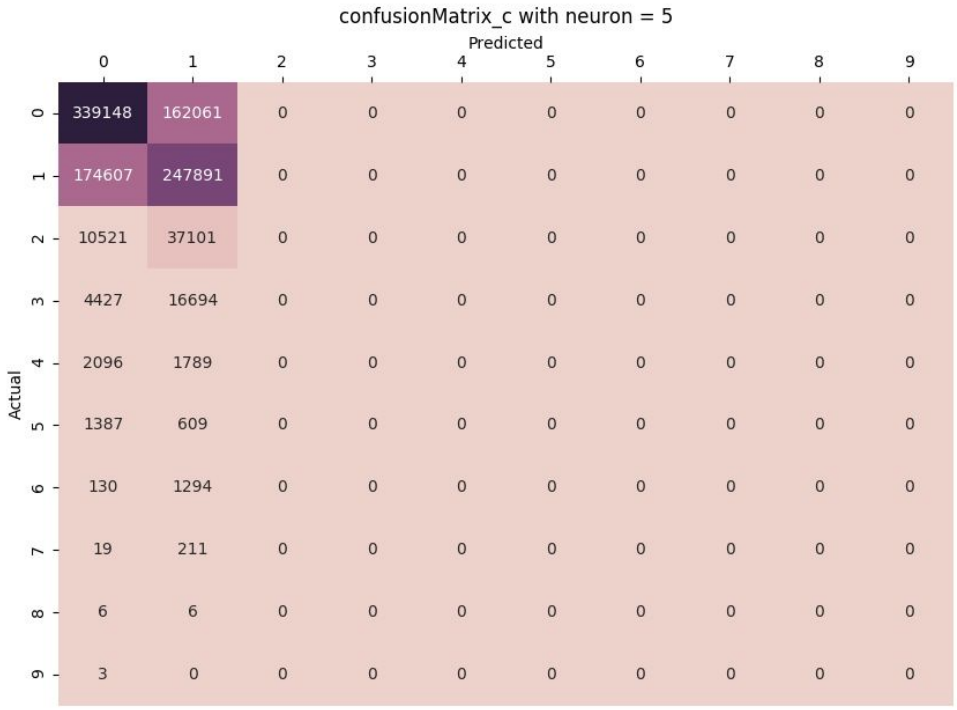
b. Neural Network implemented
Following accuracies are according to the parameters :
With 25 neuron and single hidden layer, sigmoid activation function , constant learning rate
Eta = 0.1
Epochs = 1500
Error threshold = 10 ** -16 (absolute difference between old error and new error)
Used two criteria for stopping the convergence i.e.
either max epochs reached or error threshold reached
('Accuracy On training :', 92.80727708916433)
('Accuracy On testing :', 92.5209)

c. Single hidden layer.
single hidden layer, sigmoid activation function , constant learning rate
The neural network was tested with a single hidden layer and by varying number of units in that layer.
Number of neurons: [5, 10, 15, 20, 25]
Eta = 0.1
Stopping criteria :
Epochs = 1500
Error threshold = 10 ** -16 (absolute difference between old error and new error)

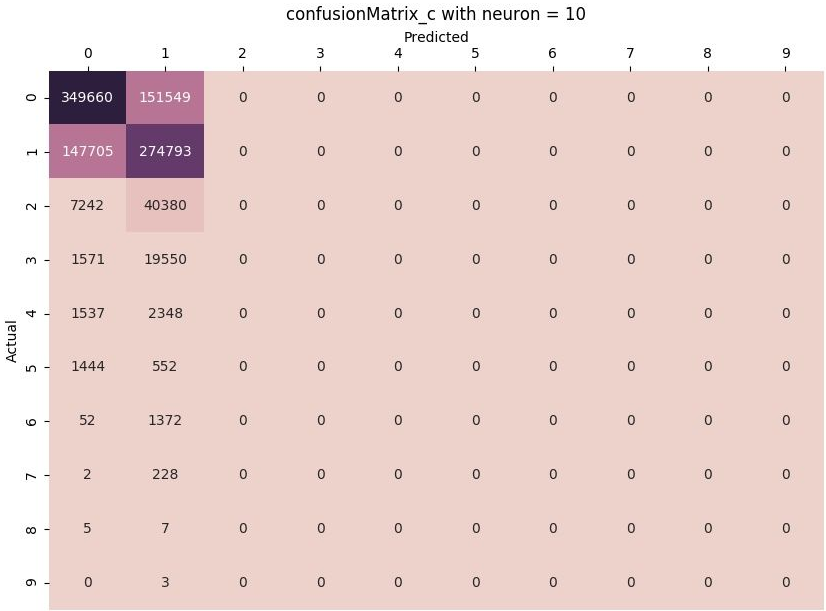
Following are training and testing accuracies:
[5, 10, 15, 20, 25],
{'test': [58.7039, 62.4453, 72.9424, 79.0528, 85.3738],
'train': [61.239504198320674, 66.14554178328669, 75.96161535385846, 82.4750099960016, 87.56497401039584]}
Execution time for training = [2223.289870024, 3286.122042894, 4350.20216608, 5410.647963047, 7474.370280981]



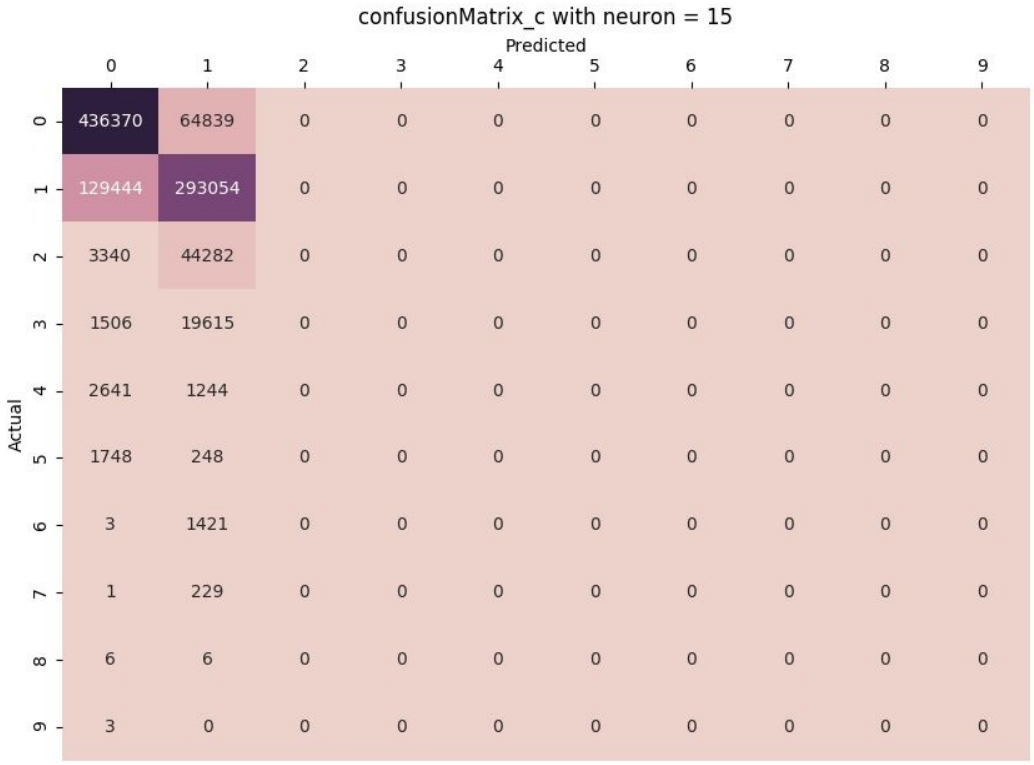
By increasing the number of units in the hidden layer accuracy has gone up. This may be because of the fact that with more neurons we get more parameters and our model learns better. But if we increase it by large number, the model may overfit.
For 5 neurons in single hidden layer



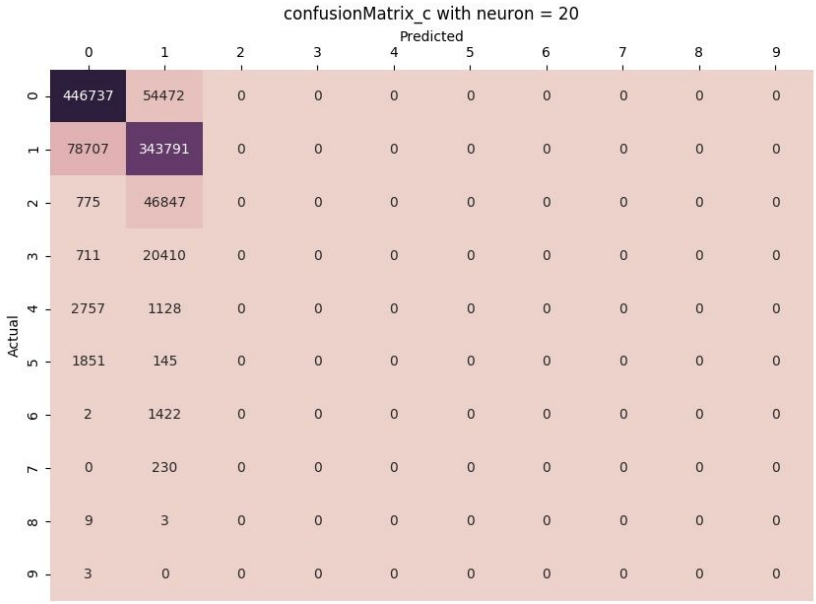
For 10 neurons in hidden layer



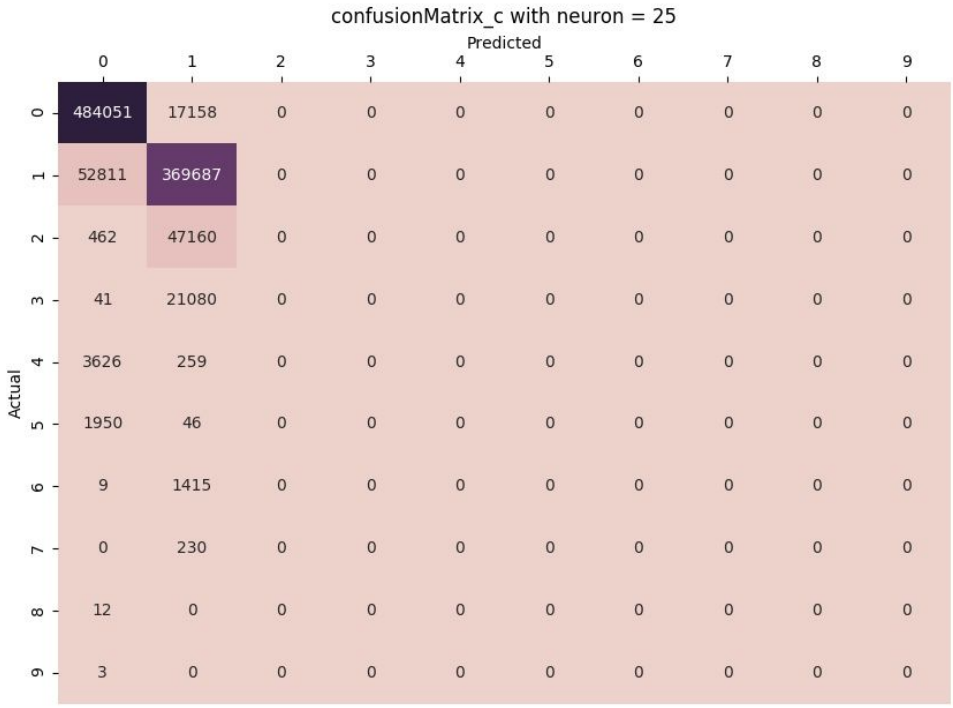
For 15 neurons in hidden layer



For 20 neurons in hidden layer

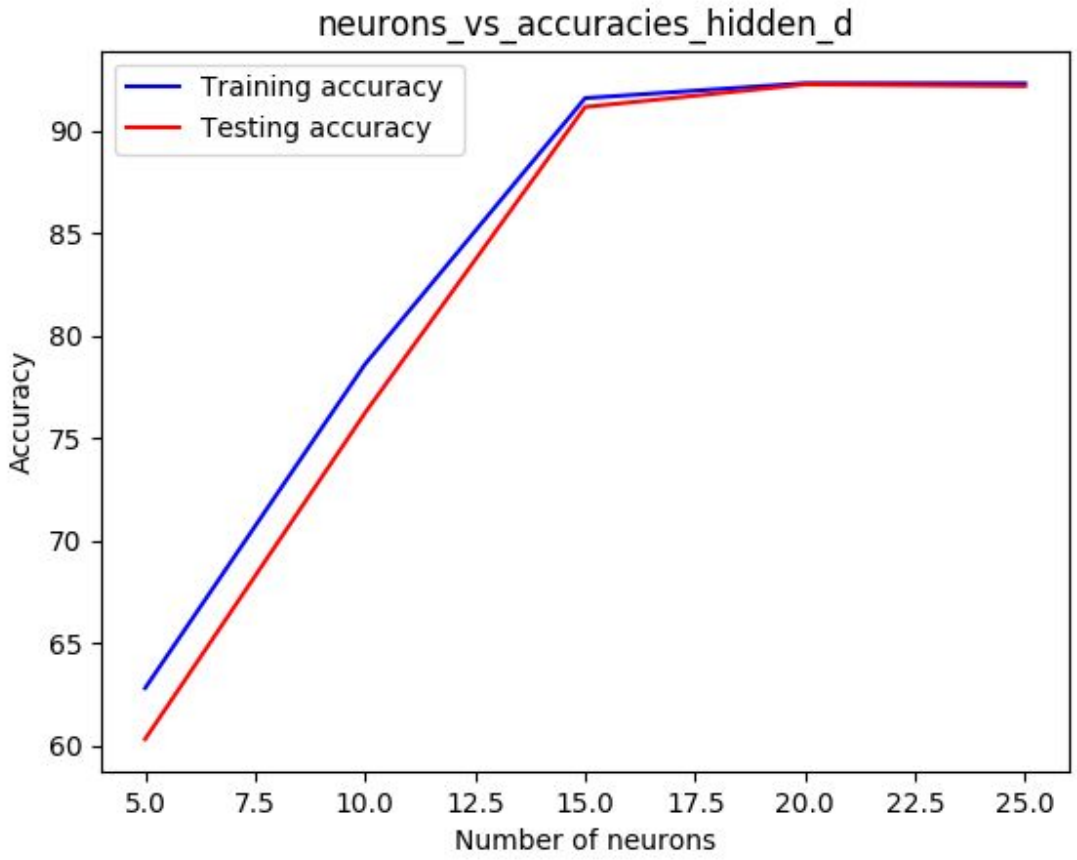


For 25 neurons in hidden layer

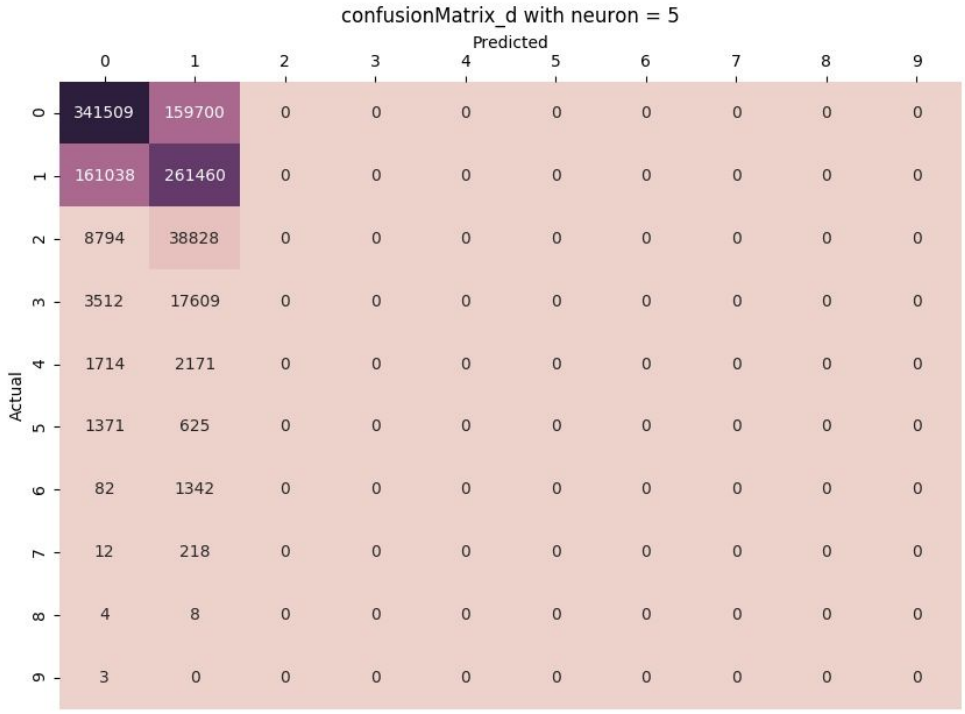


d. 2 hidden layers and same neurons in both of them
two hidden layer, sigmoid activation function , constant learning rate
The neural network was tested with a single hidden layer and by varying number of units in that layer.
Number of neurons: [5, 10, 15, 20, 25]
Eta = 0.1
Stopping criteria :
Epochs = 1500
Error threshold = 10 ** -16 (absolute difference between old error and new error)
Following are testing and training accuracies:
Neurons = [5, 10, 15, 20, 25],
{'test': [60.2969, 76.2335, 91.17, 92.271, 92.1917],
'train': [62.78688524590164, 78.6125549780088, 91.60335865653738, 92.33106757297081, 92.32307077169132]

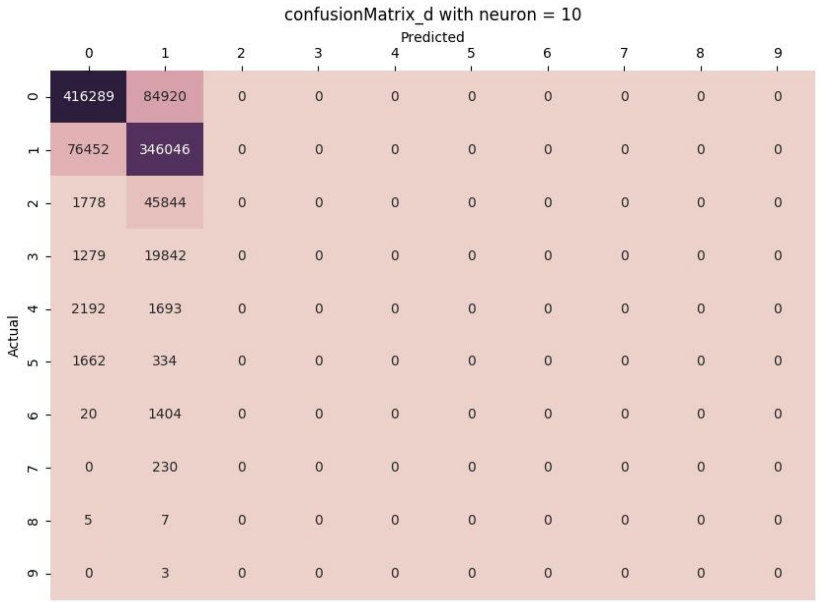
Execution time for training = [3487.135553122, 5689.330428123, 6866.216413021, 8008.11416101, 10414.18355107]



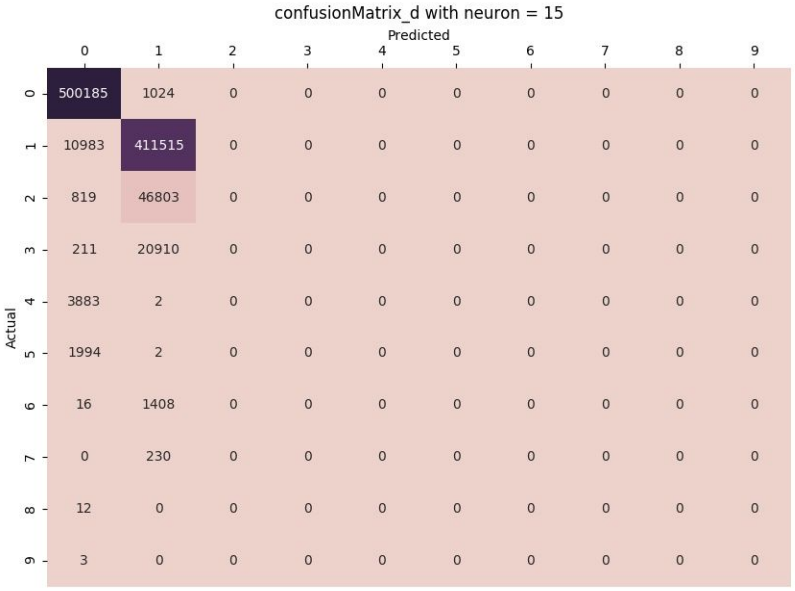
For 5 5 neurons in two hidden layers



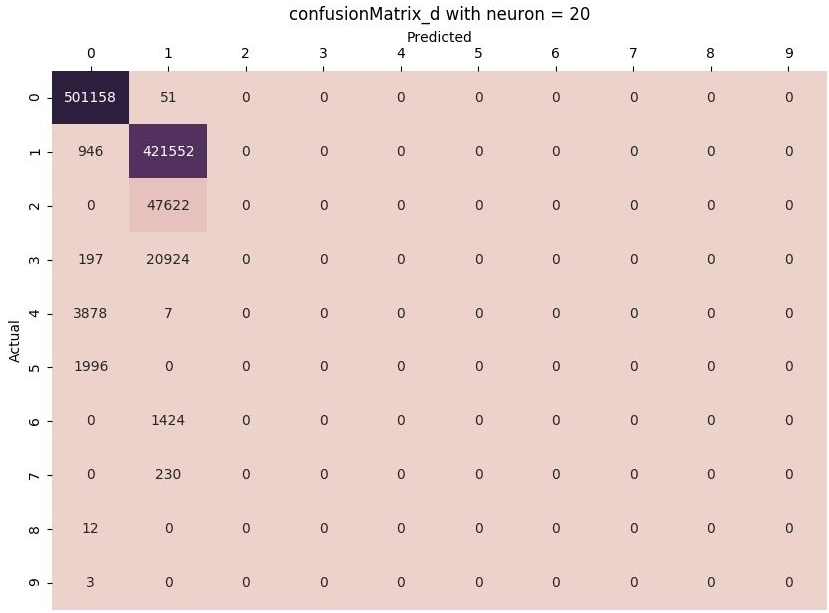
For 10 10 neurons in two hidden layers



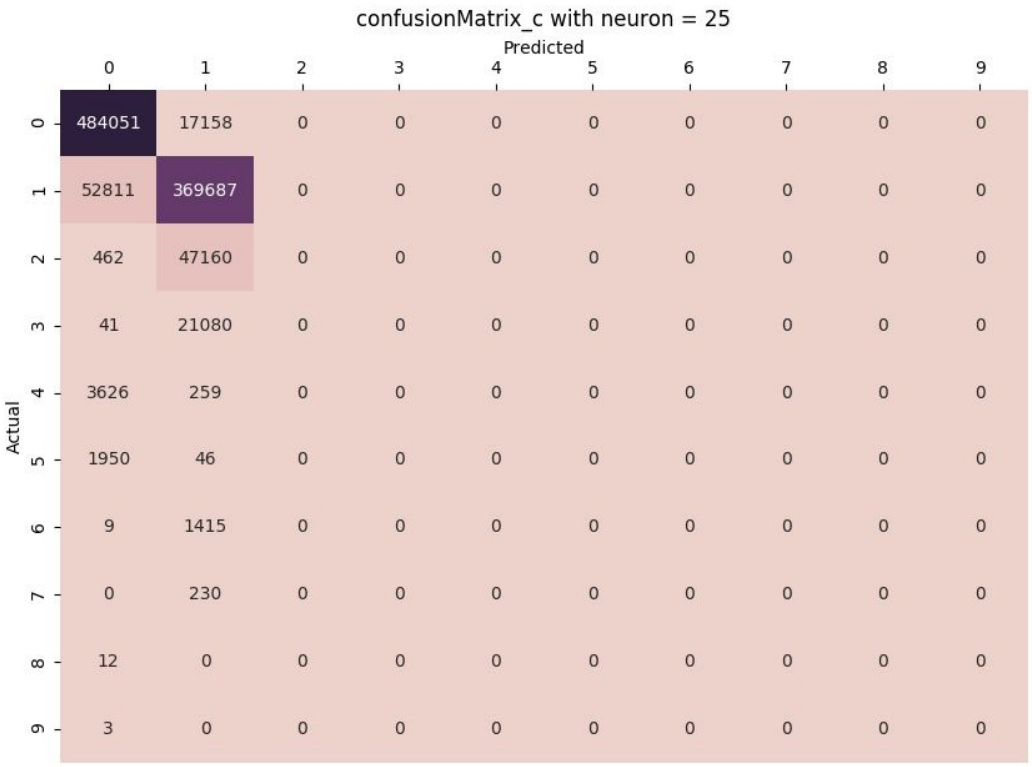
For 15 15 neurons in two hidden layers



For 20 20 neurons in two hidden layers



For 25 25 neurons in two hidden layers



e. Adaptive learning rate

There wasn't any improvement in the accuracy when adaptive learning with tol = 10 ** -4 was used. Some accuracies remained same as earlier while some became even worse.

Single and Double hidden layer, sigmoid activation function , adaptive learning rate

The neural network was tested with a single hidden layer then double hidden layer and by varying number of units in that layer.

Number of neurons: [5, 10, 15, 20, 25]

Eta = 0.1

Stopping criteria :

Epochs = 800

Threshold = 10 ** -25

i) Single Hidden Layer

Following are testing and training accuracies:

Neurons = [5, 10, 15, 20, 25],

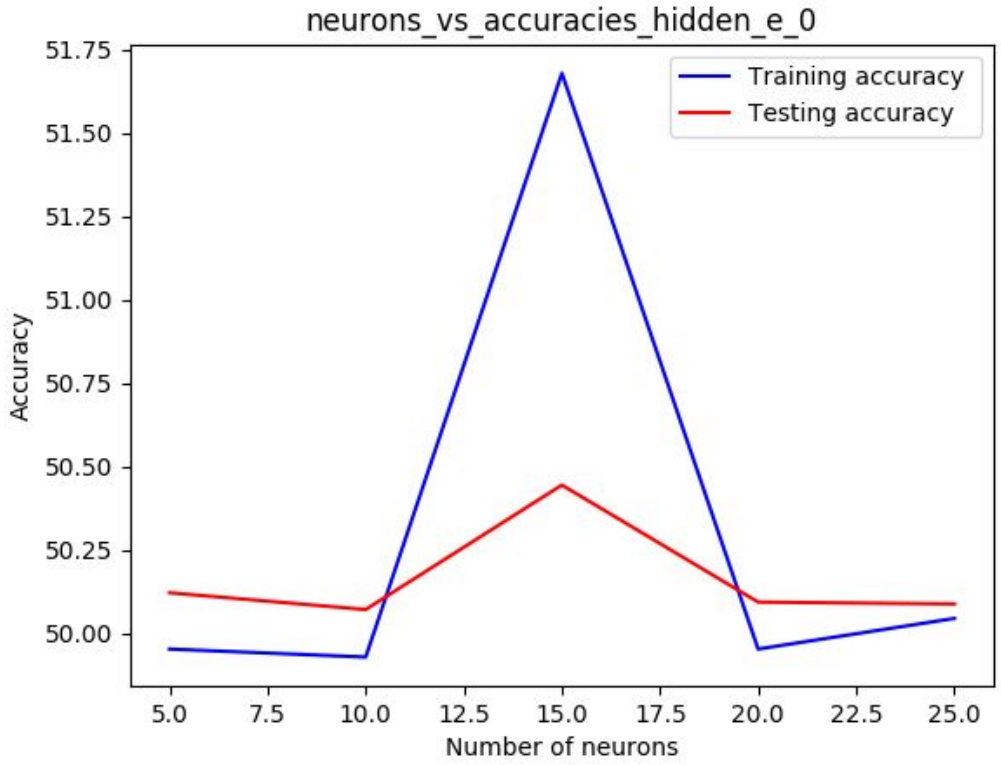
{'test': [50.1209, 50.0705, 50.4442, 50.093,50.0873],

'train': [49.95201919232307, 49.9280287884846,51.67932826869252,

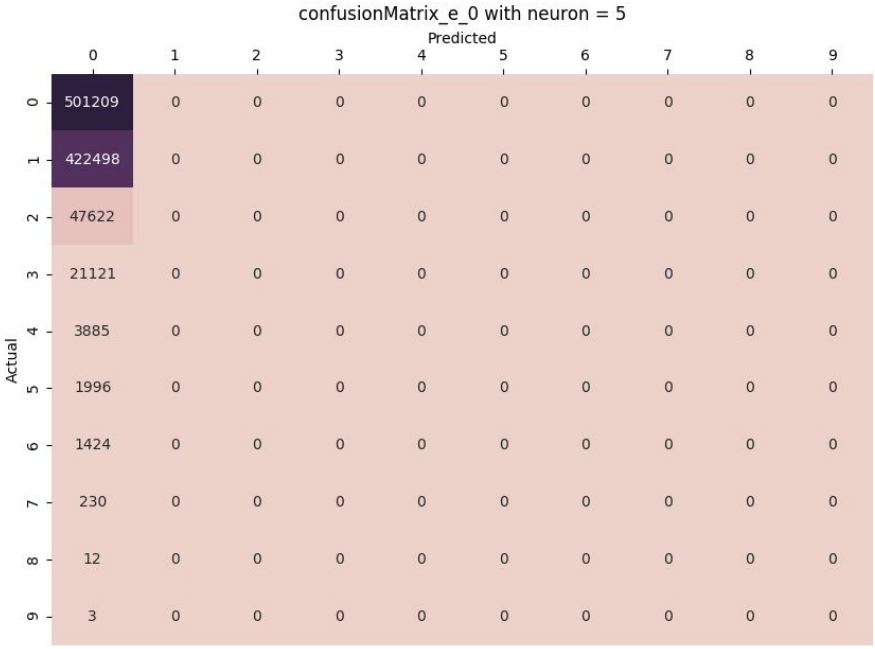
49.95201919232307 ,50.043982407037184]

Execution time for training = [353.9656729698, 464.0275249481,

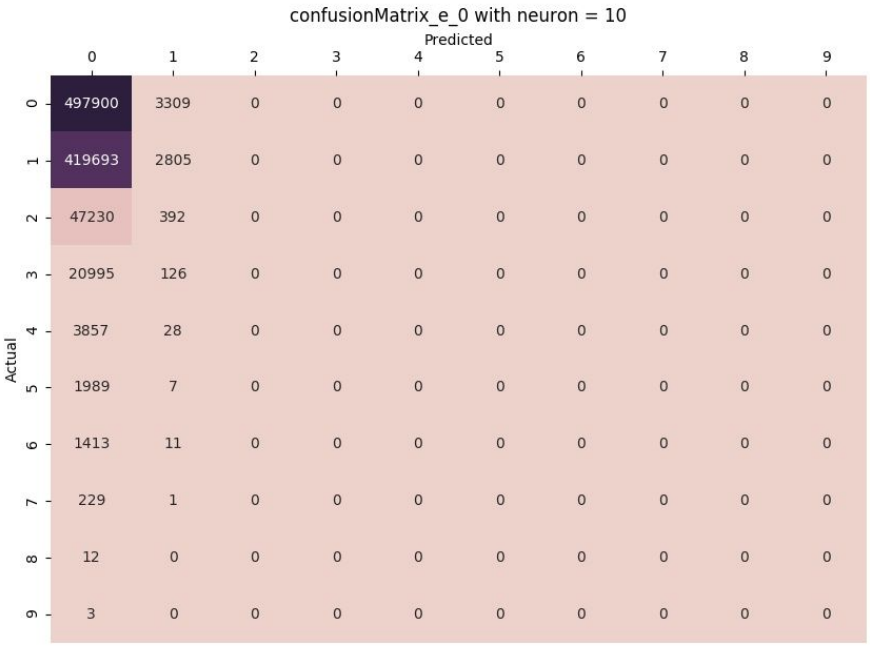
1134.224796057, 881.2413668633, 1108.448998928]



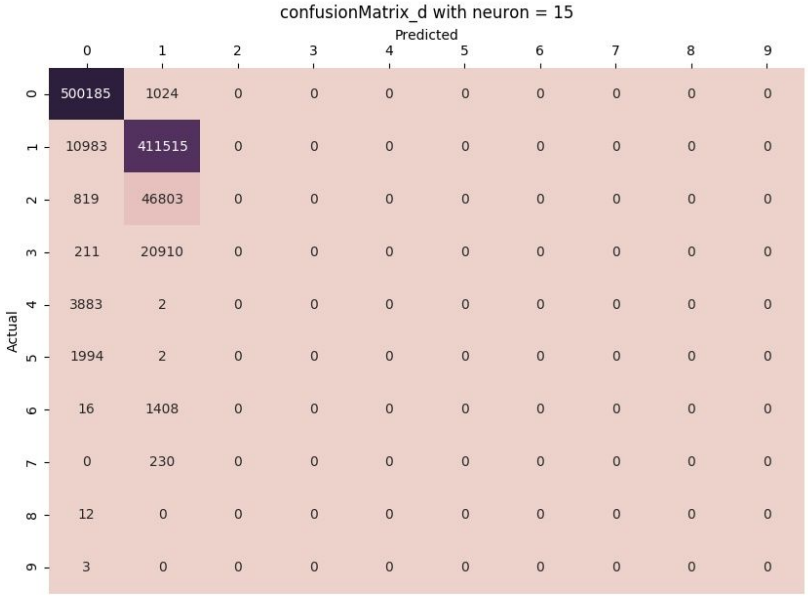
For 5 neurons in single layer



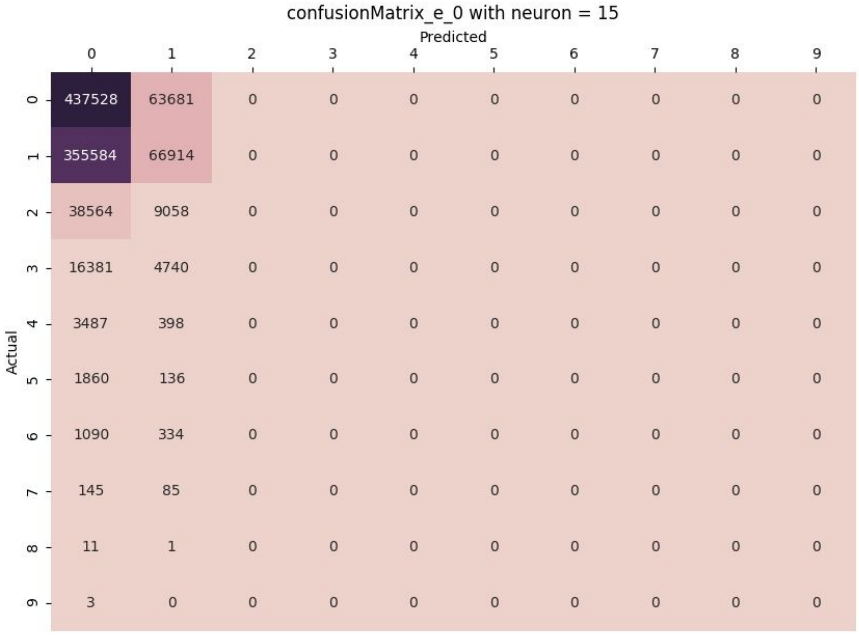
For 10 neurons in single layer



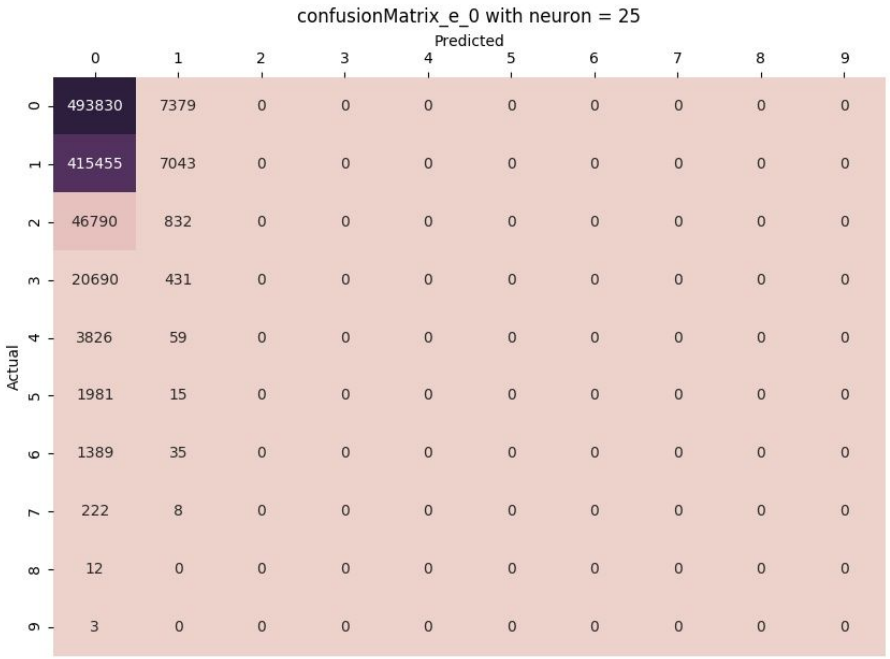
For 15 neurons in single layer



For 20 neurons in single layer

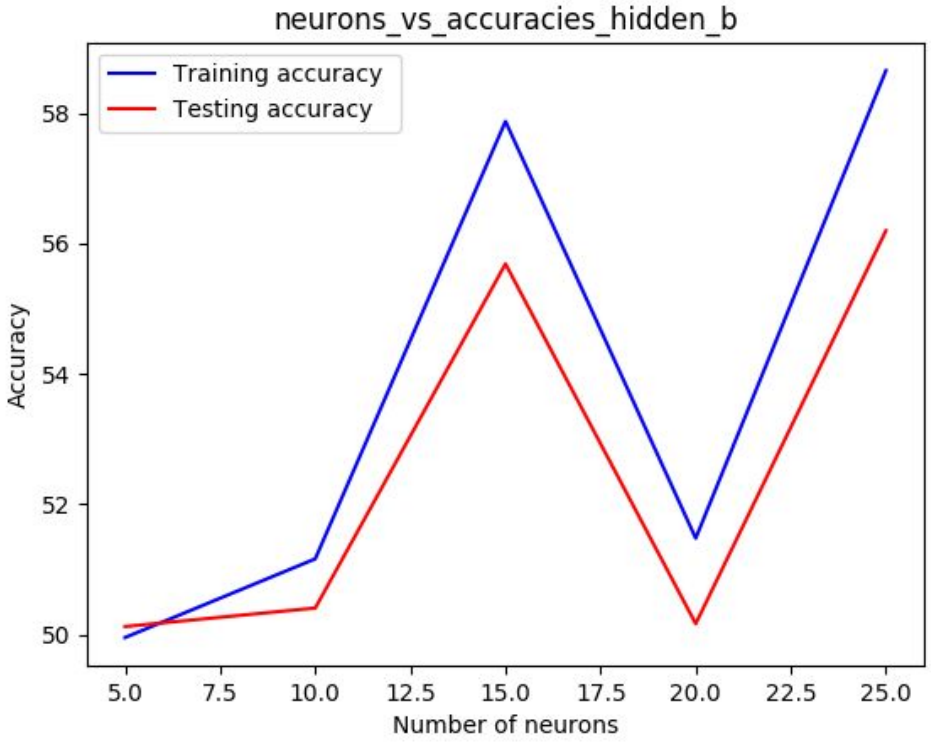


For 25 neurons in single layer

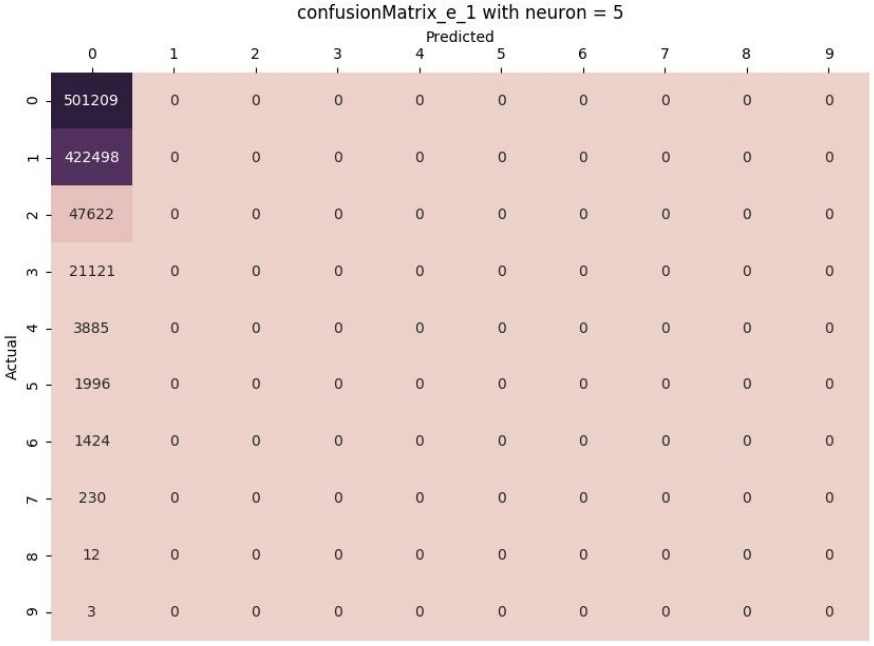


ii) For Two Hidden Layers:

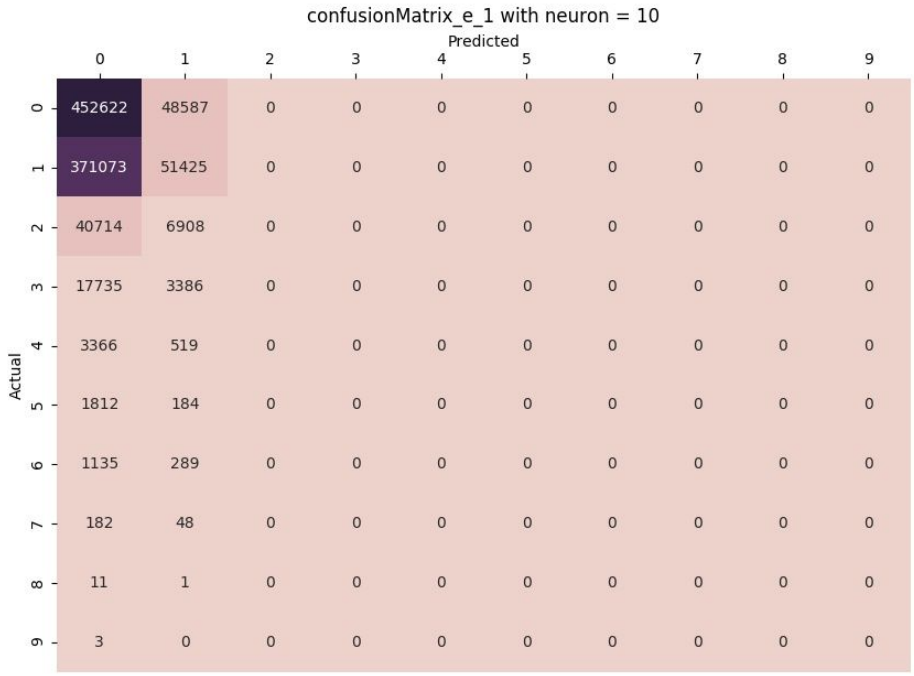
Following are testing and training accuracies:
Neurons = [5, 10, 15, 20, 25],
{'test': [50.1209, 50.4047, 55.6858,50.1633, 56.196],
'train': [49.95201919232307, 51.15953618552579, 57.87285085965614,
51.47540983606557, 58.652538984406235]
Execution time for training = [173.7517058849, 591.768998861,
1229.940575123, 1493.387754202, 2595.921108961]



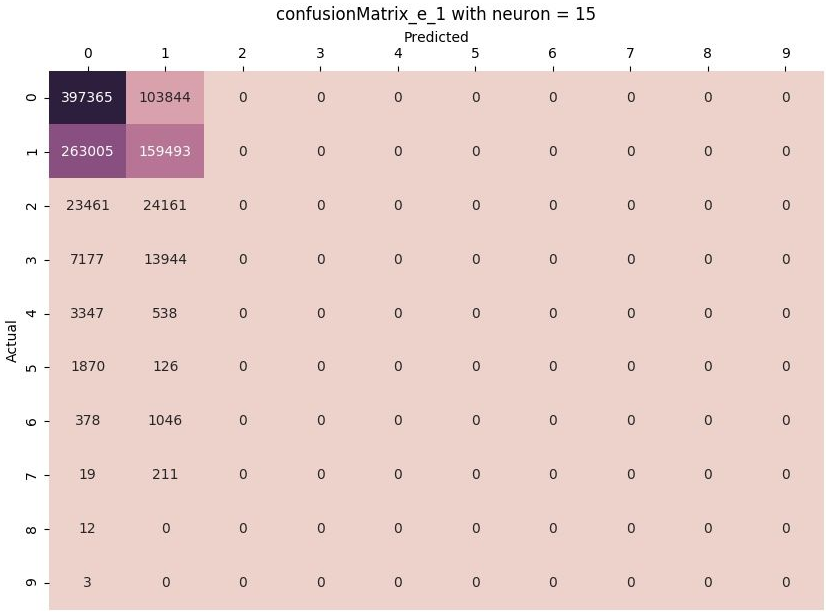
For 5 neurons in two layer



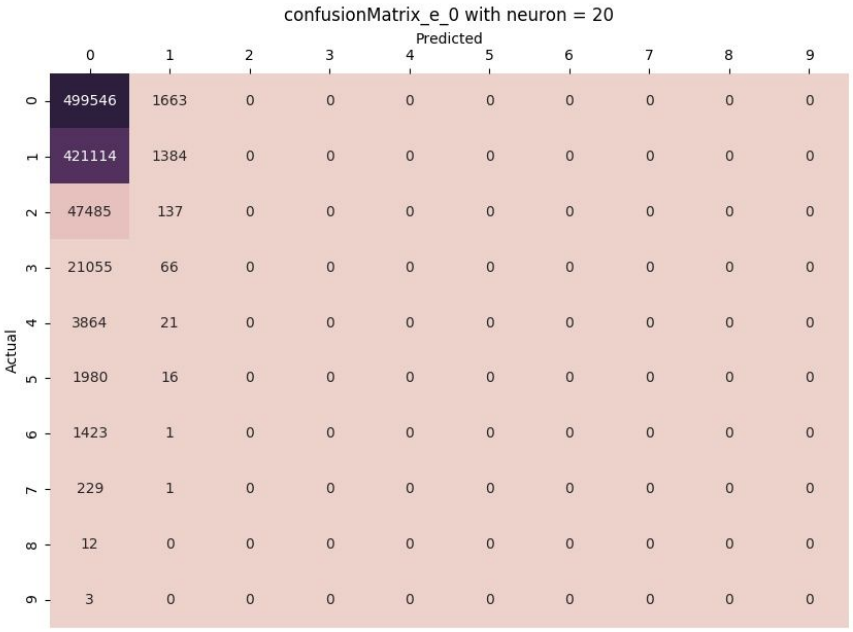
For 10 neurons in two layer



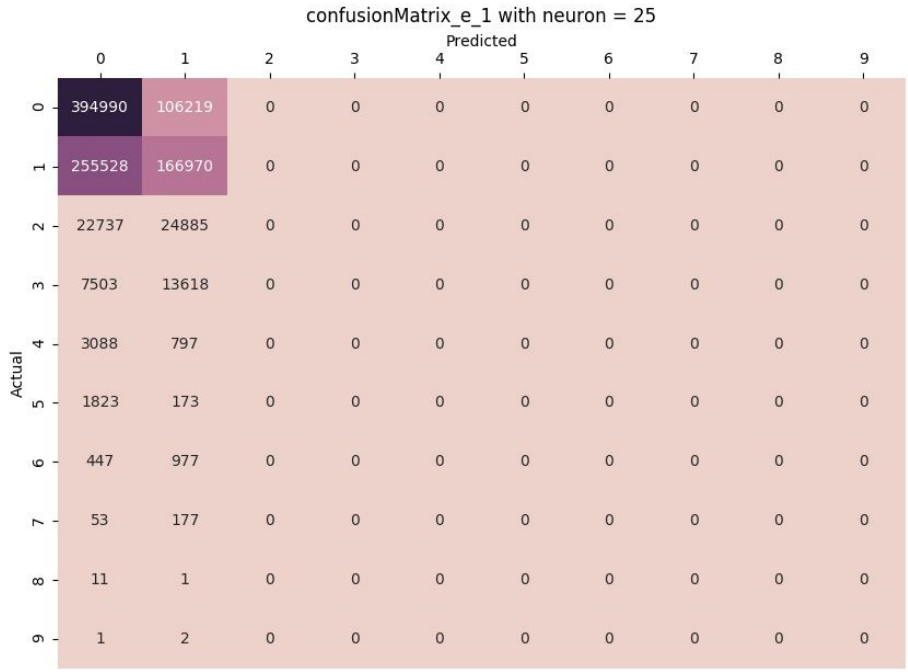
For 15 neurons in two layer



For 20 neurons in two layer



For 25 neurons in two layer

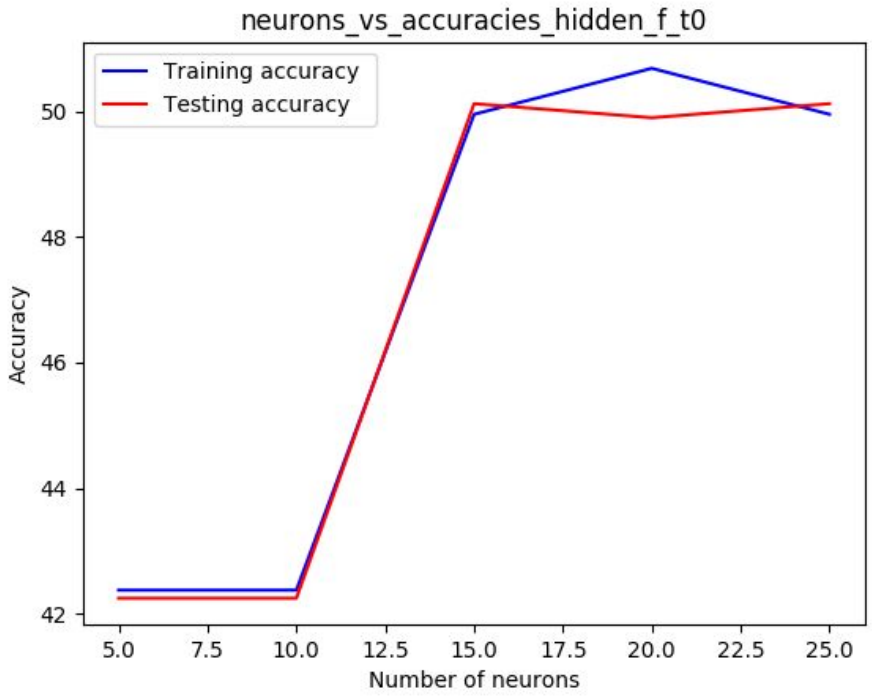


F. Adaptive Learning Rate with Relu

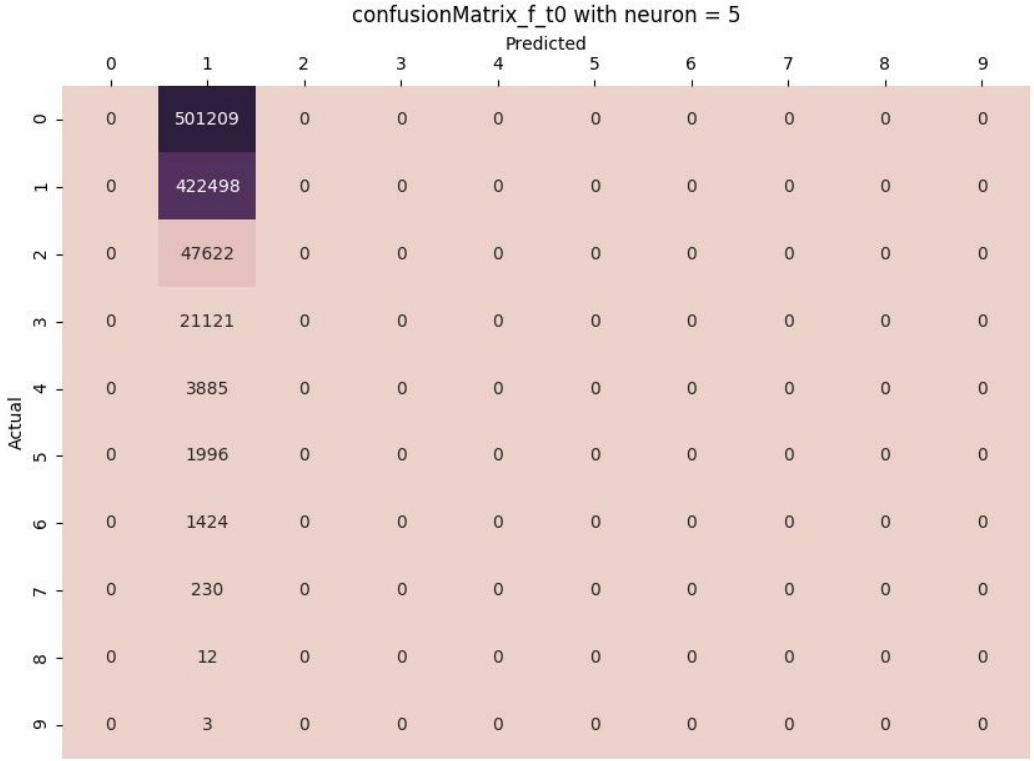
There wasn’t any improvement in the accuracy when adaptive learning with tol = 10 ** -4 was used. Some accuracies remained same as earlier while some became even worse.
Single and Double hidden layer, sigmoid activation function , adaptive learning rate
The neural network was tested with a single hidden layer then double hidden layer and by varying number of units in that layer.
Number of neurons: [5, 10, 15, 20, 25]
Eta = 0.1
Stopping criteria :
Epochs = 1500

i) Single Hidden Layer

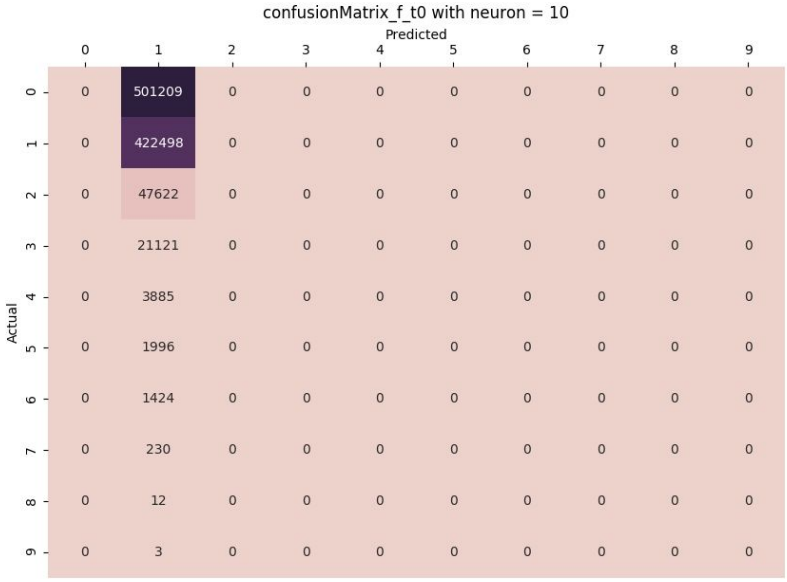
Following are testing and training accuracies:
Neurons = [5, 10, 15, 20, 25],
{'test': [42.2498, 42.2498, 50.1209,49.8976, 50.1209],
'train': [42.37904838064774, 42.37904838064774 , 49.95201919232307, 50.683726509396244, 49.95201919232307]
Execution time for training = [1583.501597881, 2836.295443058, 4570.06251812 , 3842.302116871, 3839.308110952]


neurons_vs_accuracies_hidden_f_t0
Training accuracy
Testing accuracy
Accuracy
Number of neurons
42
44
46
48
50
5.0
7.5
10.0
12.5
15.0
17.5
20.0
22.5
25.0

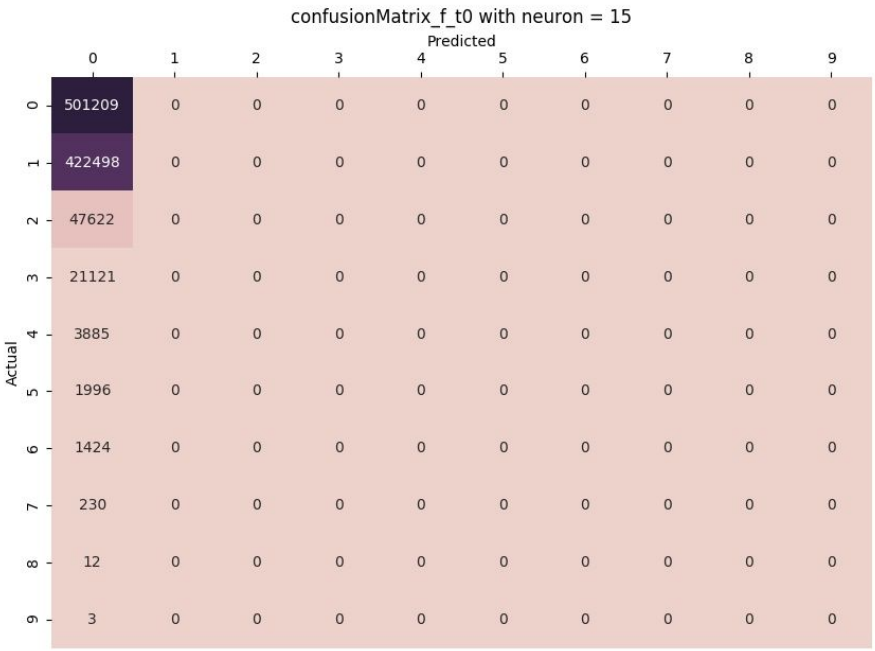
For 5 layers :


confusionMatrix_f_t0 with neuron = 5
Predicted
Actual
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0 0 501209 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 422498 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
2 0 47622 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
3 0 21121 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
4 0 3885 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
5 0 1996 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
6 0 1424 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
7 0 230 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
8 0 12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
9 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

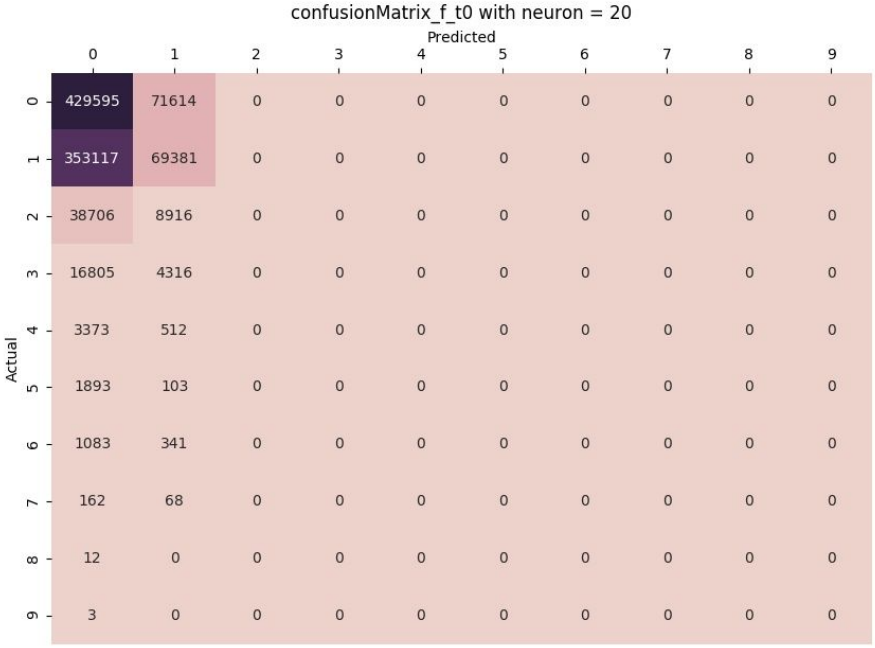
For 10 Layers:



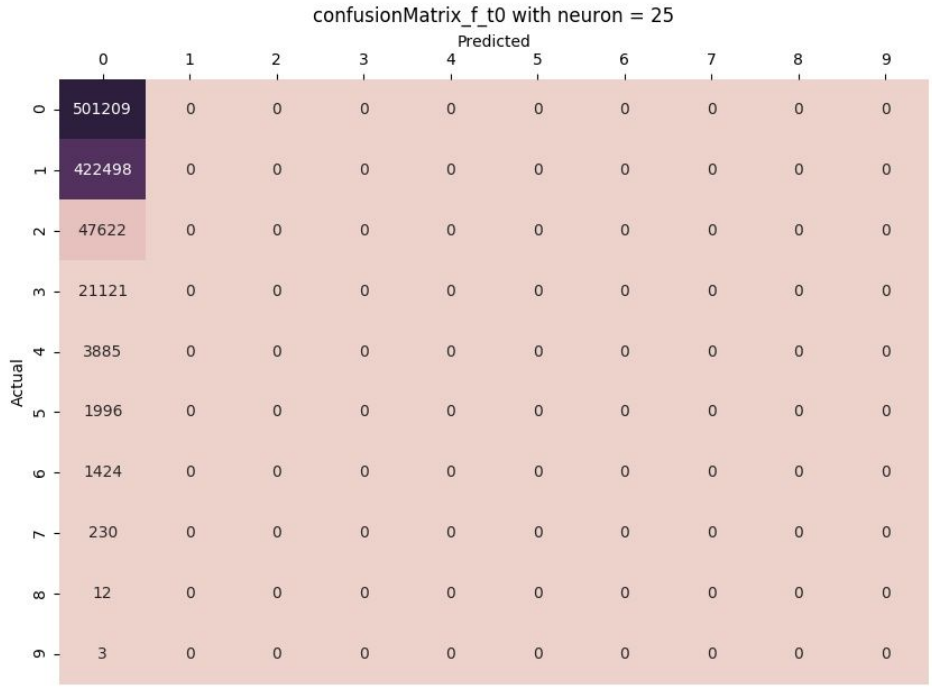
For 15 Layers:



For 20 Layers:

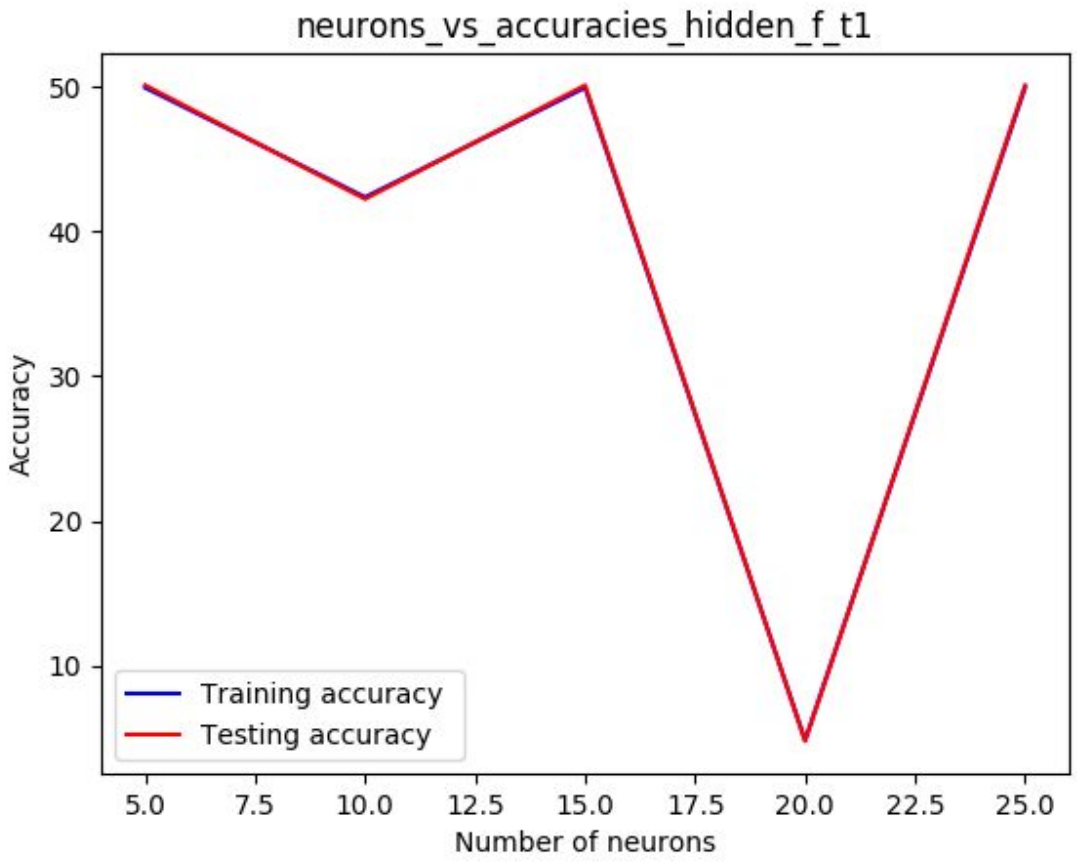


For 25 Layers:

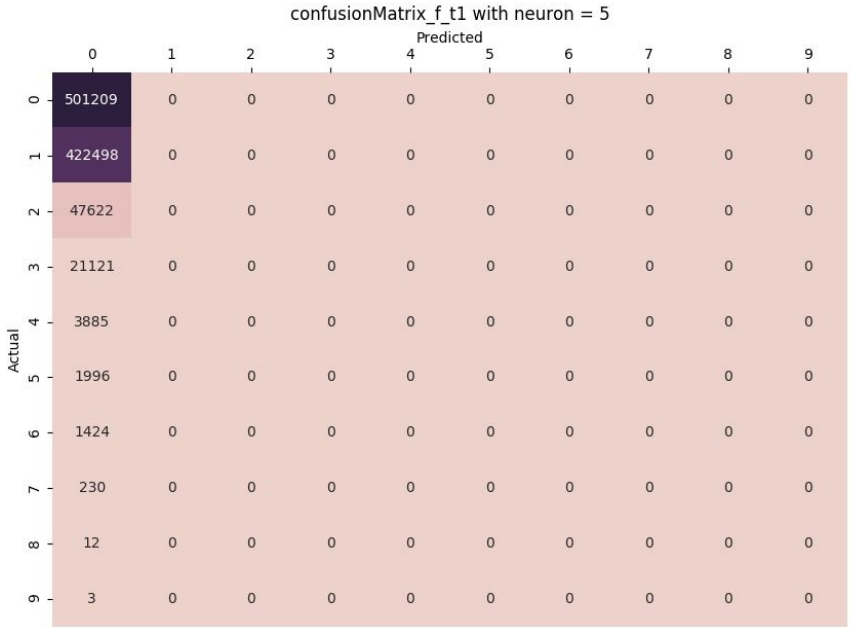


ii) Two Hidden Layers:

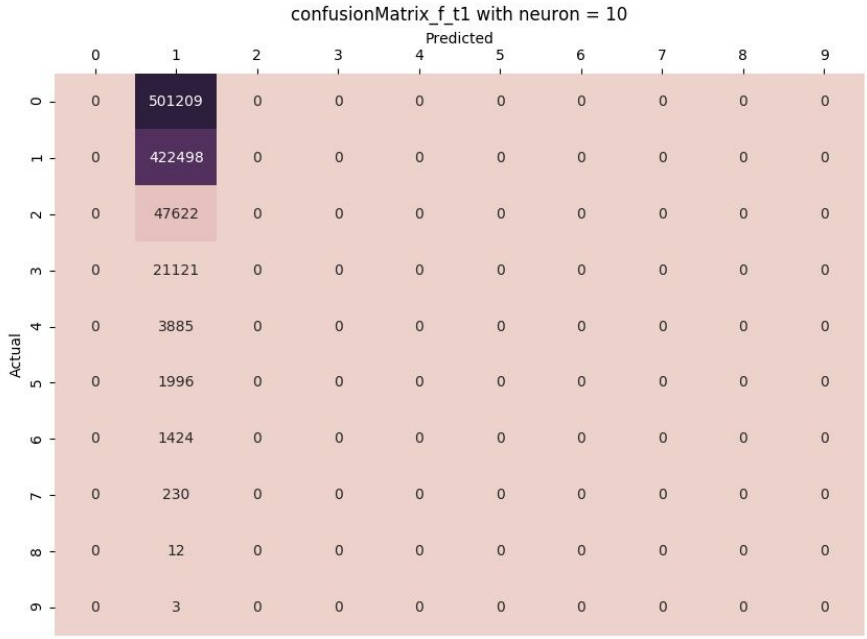
Following are testing and training accuracies:
Neurons = [5, 10, 15, 20, 25],
{'test': [50.1209,42.2498, 50.1209, 4.8220711715313875, 4.7622, 50.1209
],
'train': [49.95201919232307, 42.37904838064774, 49.95201919232307,
49.95201919232307]
Execution time for training = [1825.282280922, 2589.579301119,
2821.268438816, 3837.023085117, 4831.529021025]



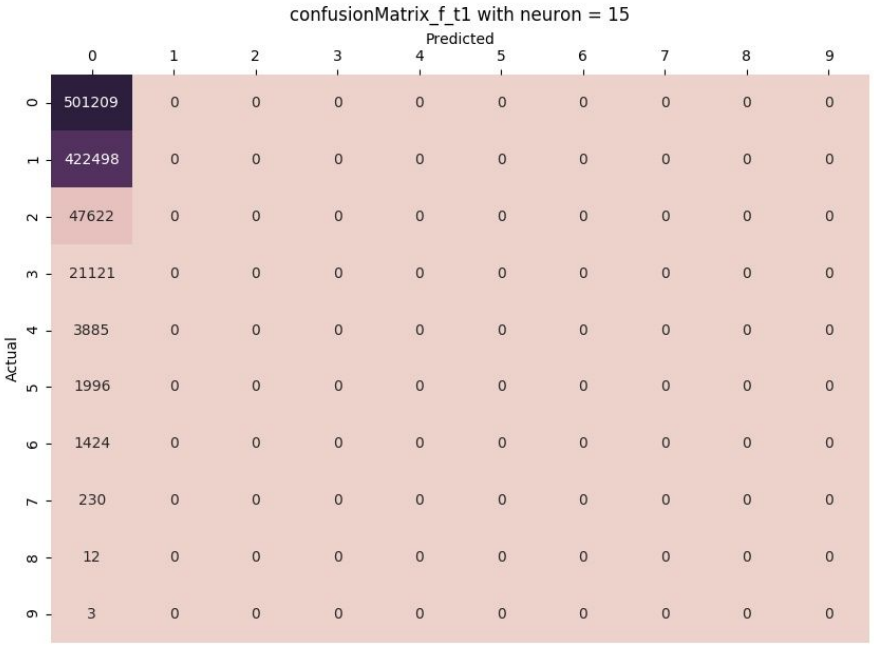
For 5 layers:



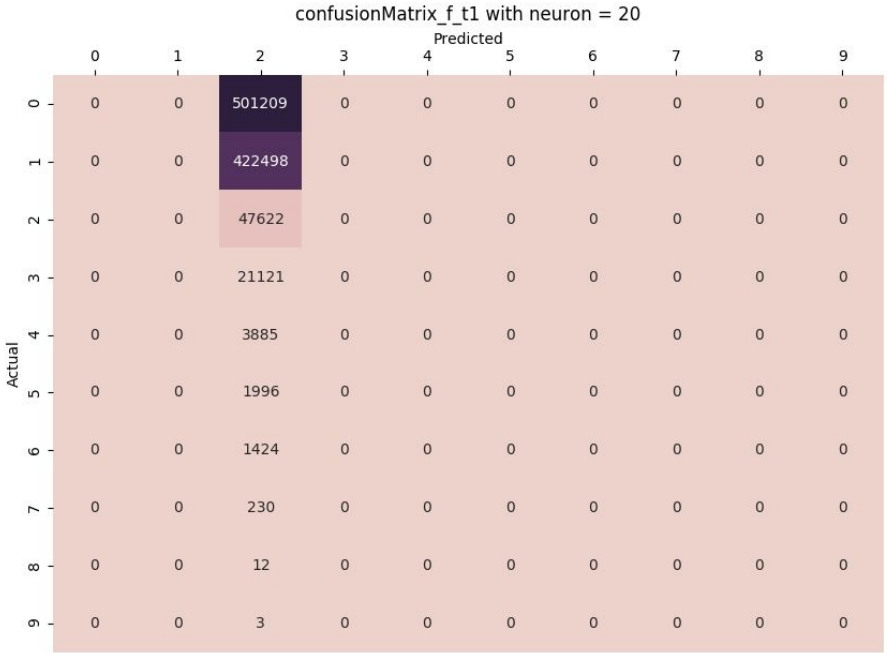
For 10 Layers:



For 15 Layers:



For 20 Layers:



For 25 Layers: