

2019 2019 Fall EE5183 FinTech - Homework 2

Deep learning Model: Deep Neural Network

Note: All the result shown in this report came from the jupyter lab IDE and the code has been format to .py in pycharm IDE later.

1. Using grid search with the values in the picture below:

```
parameters = {
    'epochs': [10, 20, 30],
    'units': [16, 32, 48, 64],
    'batch_size': [16, 32, 64],
    'learn_rate': [0.001, 0.003, 0.01],
    'hidden_layers': [1, 2, 3]}
gridSearch = GridSearchCV(estimator=classifier,
                           param_grid=parameters,
                           n_jobs=-1)
```

The hyperparameter I got from the grid search:

Best: 0.962857 using {'batch_size': 64, 'epochs': 20, 'hidden_layers': 2, 'learn_rate': 0.003, 'units': 64}

DNN training accuracy & training loss:

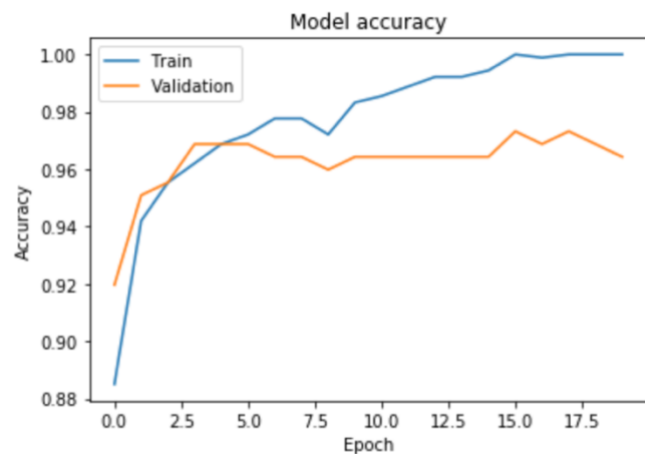
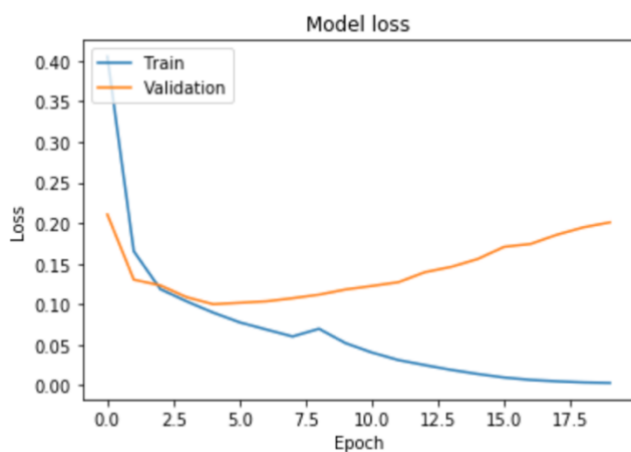
Trained Acc: 0.99285716

Trained Loss: 0.04204638173125984

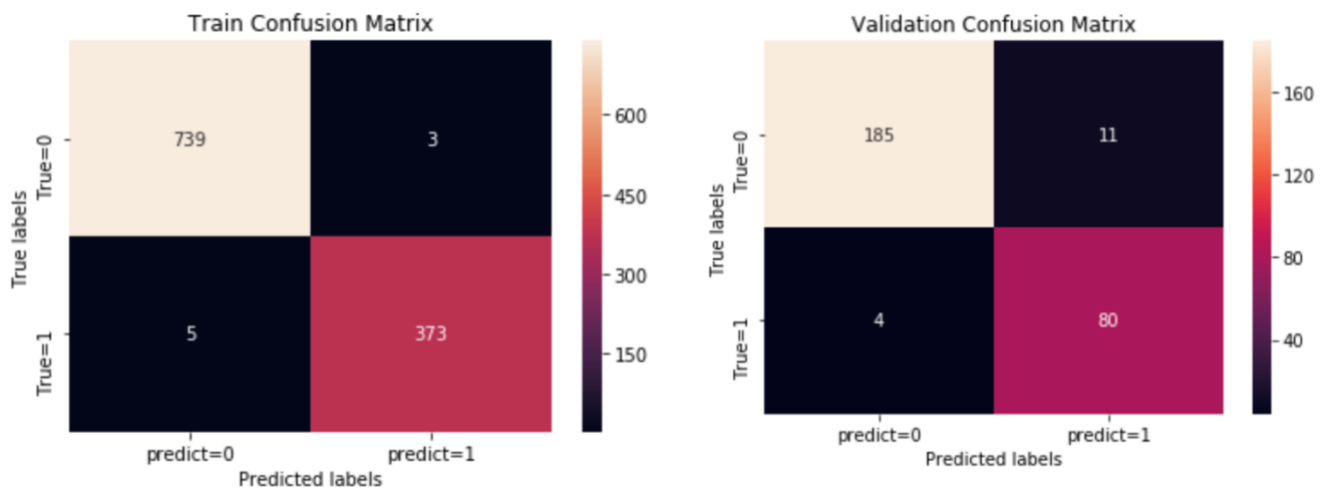
DNN testing accuracy & testing loss:

Tested Acc: 0.9464286

Tested Loss: 0.36126516674246106



2. Confusion matrices of DNN:



3. precision, recall, F1-score, average:

Class 0

Precision: 0.9788359788359788

Recall: 0.9438775510204082

F-score: 0.9610389610389609

Class 1

Precision: 0.8791208791208791

Recall: 0.9523809523809523

F-score: 0.9142857142857143

Average

Precision: 0.928978428978429

Recall: 0.9481292517006803

F-score: 0.9376623376623376

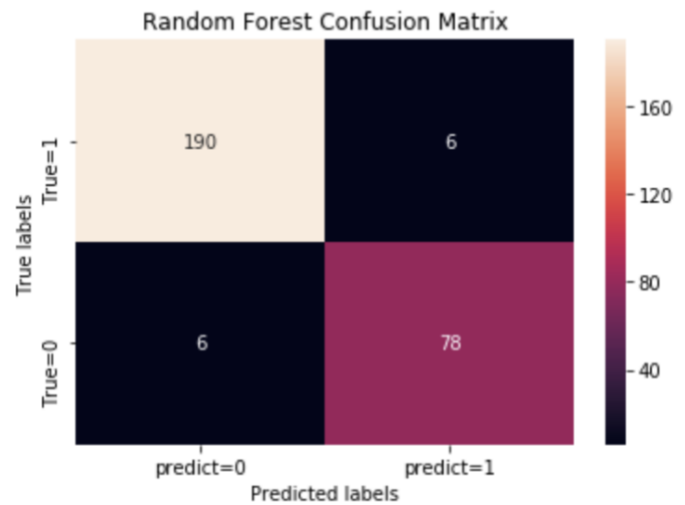
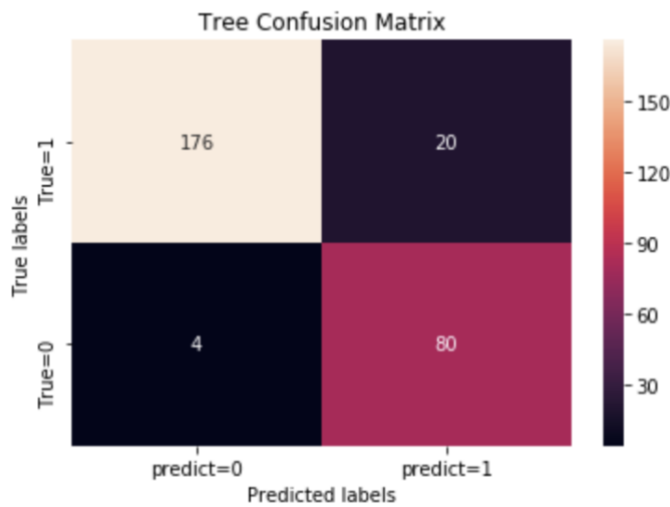
4. What is difference between decision tree and random forest

- Random forest builds multiple decision trees and merges them together to get a more accurate and stable prediction. It uses to solve the decision tree's habit of over-fitting to the training set

5. Decision Tree result & Random Forest result:

Accuracy: 0.9142857142857143
Precision: 0.9777777777777777
Recall: 0.8979591836734694
F1_score: 0.9361702127659575

Accuracy: 0.9571428571428572
Precision: 0.9693877551020408
Recall: 0.9693877551020408
F1_score: 0.9693877551020408



6. Plot ROC, PRC

