Neural Network

A multi-layer perceptron (MLP) algorithm with backpropagation.

Inputs

Data: input dataset

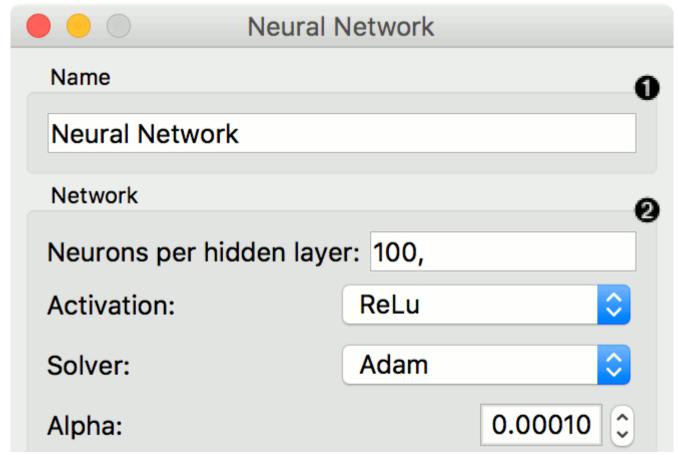
Preprocessor: preprocessing method(s)

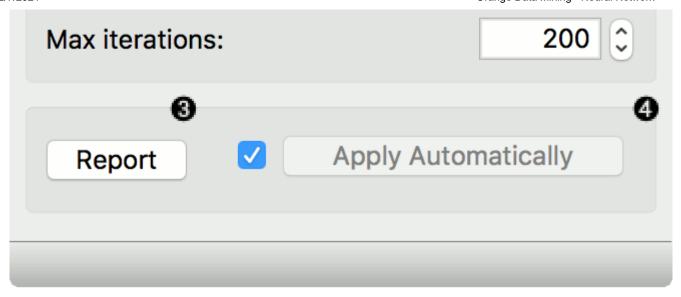
Outputs

Learner: multi-layer perceptron learning algorithm

Model: trained model

The Neural Network widget uses sklearn's Multi-layer Perceptron algorithm that can learn non-linear models as well as linear.





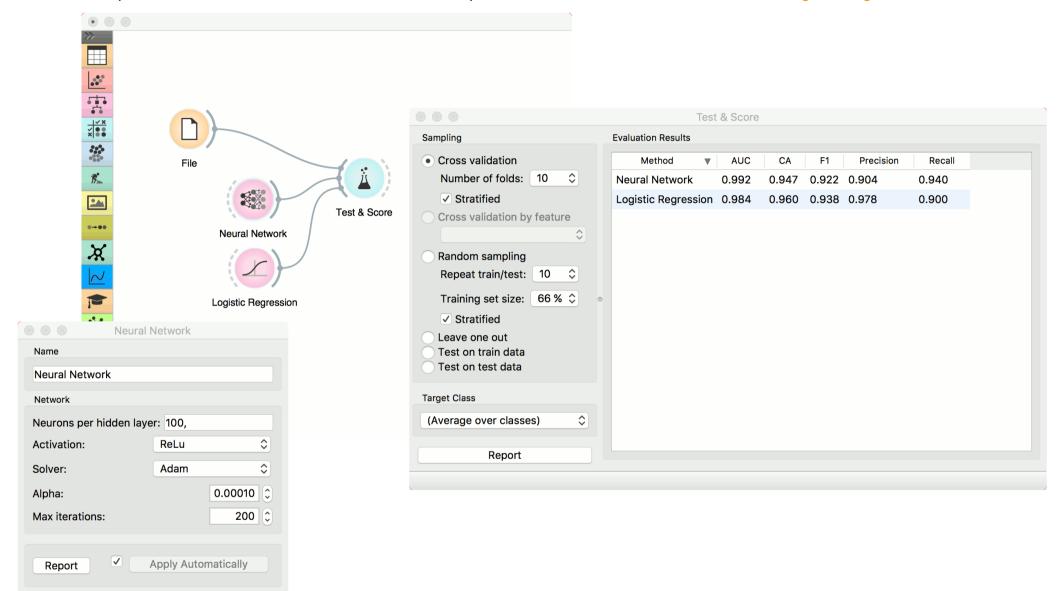
- 1. A name under which it will appear in other widgets. The default name is "Neural Network".
- 2. Set model parameters:
 - Neurons per hidden layer: defined as the ith element represents the number of neurons in the ith hidden layer. E.g. a neural network with 3 layers can be defined as 2, 3, 2.
 - Activation function for the hidden layer:
 - Identity: no-op activation, useful to implement linear bottleneck
 - Logistic: the logistic sigmoid function
 - tanh: the hyperbolic tan function
 - ReLu: the rectified linear unit function
 - Solver for weight optimization:
 - L-BFGS-B: an optimizer in the family of quasi-Newton methods
 - SGD: stochastic gradient descent
 - Adam: stochastic gradient-based optimizer
 - Alpha: L2 penalty (regularization term) parameter
 - Max iterations: maximum number of iterations

Other parameters are set to sklearn's defaults.

- 3. Produce a report.
- 4. When the box is ticked (*Apply Automatically*), the widget will communicate changes automatically. Alternatively, click *Apply*.

Examples

The first example is a classification task on *iris* dataset. We compare the results of **Neural Network** with the Logistic Regression.



The second example is a prediction task, still using the *iris* data. This workflow shows how to use the *Learner* output. We input the **Neural Network** prediction model into **Predictions** and observe the predicted values.

