

Project 2: Price assurance?

DS 3010 Data Science III: Computational Data Intelligence

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Worcester Polytechnic Institute

1. Introduction

2. Case study: Mobile Phone

3. Accuracy Problem

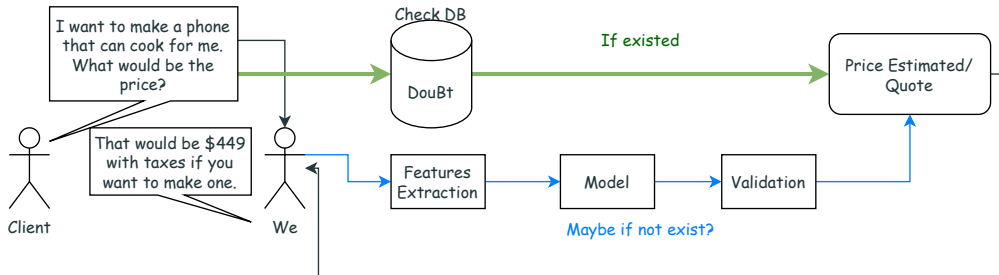
Structured vs Quasi-Continuous

n-Binary vs Dirichlet?

4. Conclusion

Introduction

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Case Study: Mobile Phone

Numerical information

- Battery power
- Talk time

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- Clock speed?
- Front camera and primary camera pixel count?
- Internal storage and RAM?
- Mobile dimensions?

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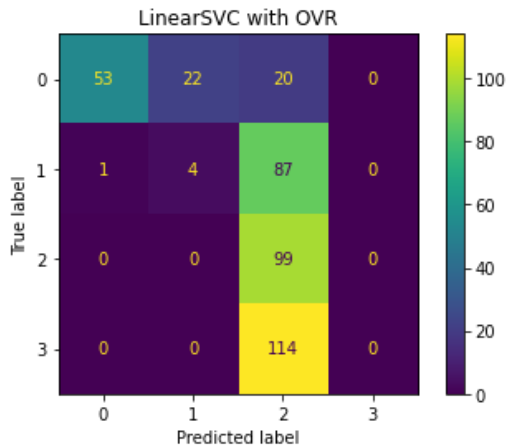
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Non-numerical information

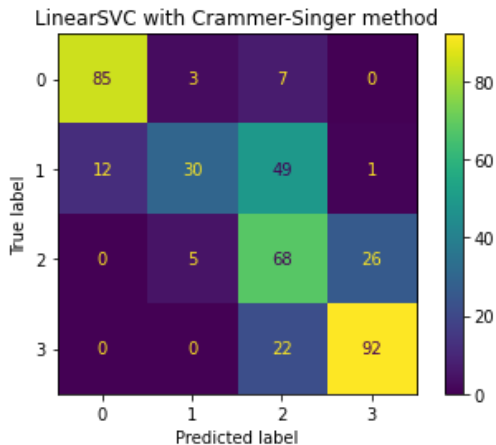
- Connectivity (Bluetooth, 4G, etc.)
- Touchscreen

- Linear model
 - Linear Support Vector Classification (LinearSVC)
 - Logistic Regression (LR)
- Non-linear model
 - Multi-Layer Perceptrons (MLP)

LinearSVC

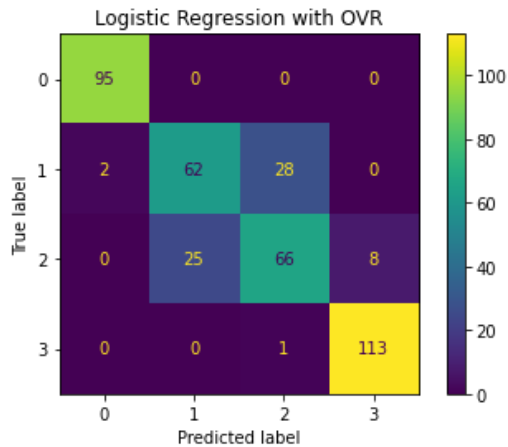


Accuracy=0.39

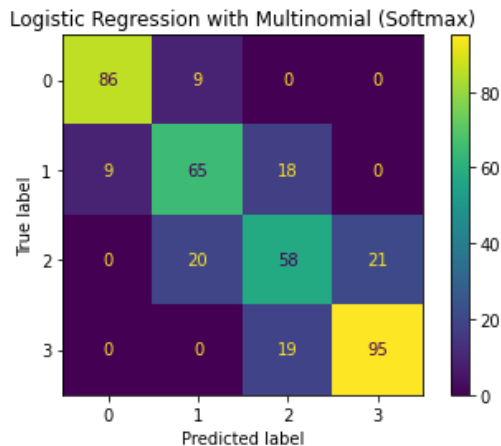


Accuracy=0.68

Logistic Regression

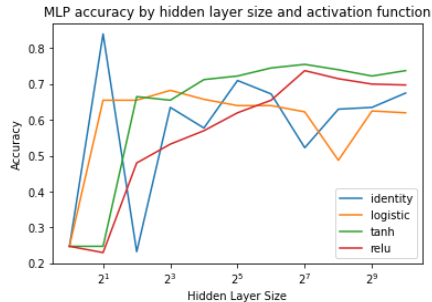
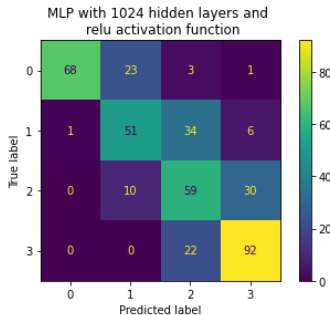
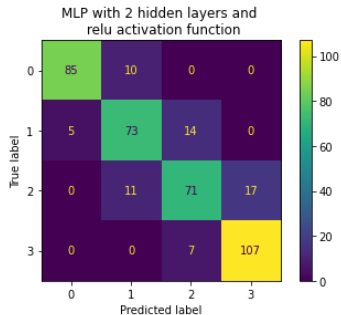


Accuracy = 0.84



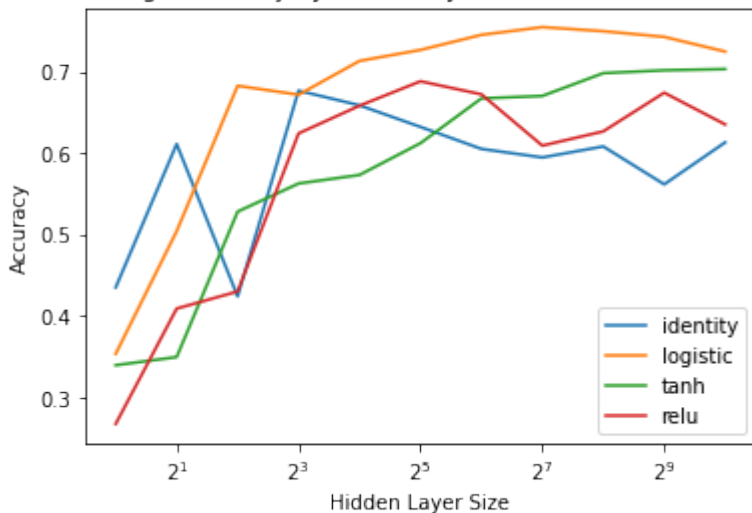
Accuracy = 0.76

Multi-Layer Perceptrons



Multi-Layer Perceptrons

MLP average accuracy by hidden layer size and activation function



Accuracy Problem

Why ordinal classification instead of normal classification?

Let say we have observations

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Categorical}(|\mathcal{C}|, \rho)$$

with a class set $\mathcal{C} = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k\}$ and probability measure ρ .

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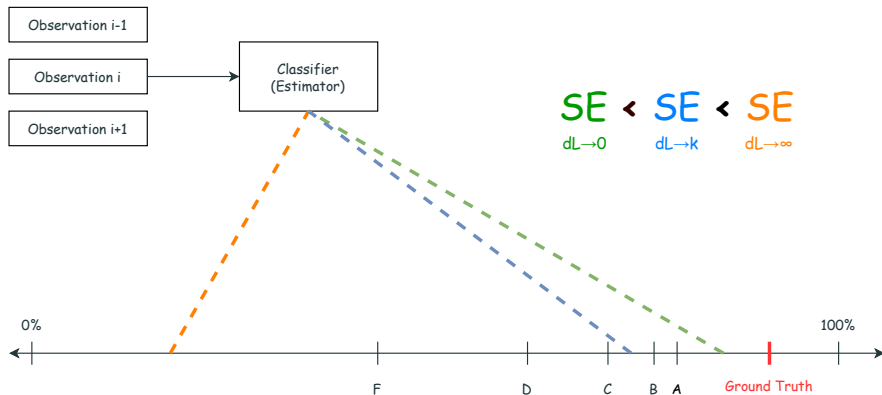
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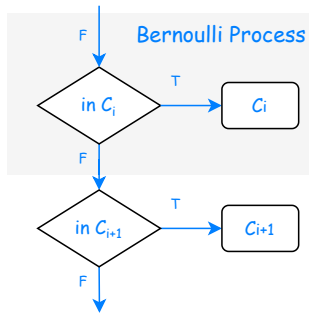
Generally, we would use categorical cross-entropy as our objective. However, what if the class set is quasi-continuous in such the way that distance measure can be used?

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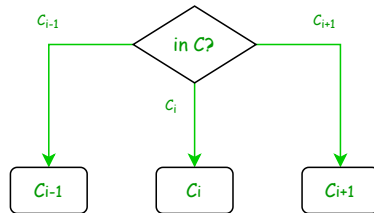


In this scenario, the quasi-continuous space can be defined as discretized space. Notice that the continuity implies that the blue prediction should have less penalty to the objective function compared to orange one.

One-vs-Rest vs Multinomial?



One-VS-Rest



Multinomial

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 - Zero-shot learning with NLP knowledge!
- How can we deal with newly released product?
 - Online learning!