**first steps: how to**

For those who will laugh at seeing deep learning with one hidden layer and the Iris data set of 150 records, I will say: you’re perfectly right   
The goal at this stage is simply to take the first steps

**fit a regression model manually (hard way)**

Subject: predict Sepal.Length given other Iris parameters  
1st with gradient descent and default hyper-parameters value for learning rate (0.001) and mini batch size (32)  
  
**input**

data(iris)

xmat <- cbind(iris[,2:4], as.numeric(iris$Species))

ymat <- iris[,1]

amlmodel <- automl\_train\_manual(Xref = xmat, Yref = ymat)

**output**

(cost: mse)

cost epoch10: 20.9340400047156 (cv cost: 25.205632342013) (LR:  0.001 )

cost epoch20: 20.6280923387762 (cv cost: 23.8214521197268) (LR:  0.001 )

cost epoch30: 20.3222407903838 (cv cost: 22.1899741289456) (LR:  0.001 )

cost epoch40: 20.0217966054298 (cv cost: 21.3908446693146) (LR:  0.001 )

cost epoch50: 19.7584058034009 (cv cost: 20.7170232035934) (LR:  0.001 )

   dim X: ...

**input**

res <- cbind(ymat, automl\_predict(model = amlmodel, X = xmat))

colnames(res) <- c('actual', 'predict')

head(res)

**output**

     actual   predict

[1,]    5.1 -2.063614

[2,]    4.9 -2.487673

[3,]    4.7 -2.471912

[4,]    4.6 -2.281035

[5,]    5.0 -1.956937

[6,]    5.4 -1.729314

:-[] no pain, no gain …

After some manual fine tuning on learning rate, mini batch size and iterations number (epochs):

**input**

data(iris)

xmat <- cbind(iris[,2:4], as.numeric(iris$Species))

ymat <- iris[,1]

amlmodel = automl\_train\_manual(

               Xref = xmat, Yref = ymat,

               hpar = list(

                   learningrate = 0.01,

                   minibatchsize = 2^2,

                   numiterations = 30

                   )

               )

**output**

(cost: mse)

cost epoch10: 5.55679482839698 (cv cost: 4.87492997304325) (LR:  0.01 )

cost epoch20: 1.64996951479802 (cv cost: 1.50339773126712) (LR:  0.01 )

cost epoch30: 0.647727077375946 (cv cost: 0.60142564484723) (LR:  0.01 )

   dim X: ...

**input**

res <- cbind(ymat, automl\_predict(model = amlmodel, X = xmat))

colnames(res) <- c('actual', 'predict')

head(res)

**output**

     actual  predict

[1,]    5.1 4.478478

[2,]    4.9 4.215683

[3,]    4.7 4.275902

[4,]    4.6 4.313141

[5,]    5.0 4.531038

[6,]    5.4 4.742847

Better result, but with human efforts!

**fit a regression model automatically (easy way, Mix 1)**

Same subject: predict Sepal.Length given other Iris parameters

**input**

data(iris)

xmat <- as.matrix(cbind(iris[,2:4], as.numeric(iris$Species)))

ymat <- iris[,1]

start.time <- Sys.time()

amlmodel <- automl\_train(

                Xref = xmat, Yref = ymat,

                autopar = list(

                    psopartpopsize = 15,

                    numiterations = 5,

                    nbcores = 4

                    )

                )

end.time <- Sys.time()

cat(paste('time ellapsed:', end.time - start.time, '\n'))

**output**

(cost: mse)

iteration 1 particle 1 weighted err: 22.05305 (train: 19.95908 cvalid: 14.72417 ) BEST MODEL KEPT

iteration 1 particle 2 weighted err: 31.69094 (train: 20.55559 cvalid: 27.51518 )

iteration 1 particle 3 weighted err: 22.08092 (train: 20.52354 cvalid: 16.63009 )

iteration 1 particle 4 weighted err: 20.02091 (train: 19.18378 cvalid: 17.09095 ) BEST MODEL KEPT

iteration 1 particle 5 weighted err: 28.36339 (train: 20.6763 cvalid: 25.48073 )

iteration 1 particle 6 weighted err: 28.92088 (train: 20.92546 cvalid: 25.9226 )

iteration 1 particle 7 weighted err: 21.67837 (train: 20.73866 cvalid: 18.38941 )

iteration 1 particle 8 weighted err: 29.80416 (train: 16.09191 cvalid: 24.66206 )

iteration 1 particle 9 weighted err: 22.93199 (train: 20.5561 cvalid: 14.61638 )

iteration 1 particle 10 weighted err: 21.18474 (train: 19.64622 cvalid: 15.79992 )

iteration 1 particle 11 weighted err: 23.32084 (train: 20.78257 cvalid: 14.43688 )

iteration 1 particle 12 weighted err: 22.27164 (train: 20.81055 cvalid: 17.15783 )

iteration 1 particle 13 weighted err: 2.23479 (train: 1.95683 cvalid: 1.26193 ) BEST MODEL KEPT

iteration 1 particle 14 weighted err: 23.1183 (train: 20.79754 cvalid: 14.99564 )

iteration 1 particle 15 weighted err: 20.71678 (train: 19.40506 cvalid: 16.12575 )

...

iteration 4 particle 3 weighted err: 0.3469 (train: 0.32236 cvalid: 0.26104 )

iteration 4 particle 4 weighted err: 0.2448 (train: 0.07047 cvalid: 0.17943 )

iteration 4 particle 5 weighted err: 0.09674 (train: 5e-05 cvalid: 0.06048 ) BEST MODEL KEPT

iteration 4 particle 6 weighted err: 0.71267 (train: 6e-05 cvalid: 0.44544 )

iteration 4 particle 7 weighted err: 0.65614 (train: 0.63381 cvalid: 0.57796 )

iteration 4 particle 8 weighted err: 0.46477 (train: 0.356 cvalid: 0.08408 )

...

time ellapsed: 2.65109273195267

**input**

res <- cbind(ymat, automl\_predict(model = amlmodel, X = xmat))

colnames(res) <- c('actual', 'predict')

head(res)

**output**

     actual  predict

[1,]    5.1 5.193862

[2,]    4.9 4.836507

[3,]    4.7 4.899531

[4,]    4.6 4.987896

[5,]    5.0 5.265334

[6,]    5.4 5.683173

It’s even better, with no human efforts but machine time  
Users on Windows won’t benefit from parallelization, the function uses parallel package included with R base…

**fit a regression model experimentally (experimental way, Mix 2)**

Same subject: predict Sepal.Length given other Iris parameters

**input**

data(iris)

xmat <- as.matrix(cbind(iris[,2:4], as.numeric(iris$Species)))

ymat <- iris[,1]

amlmodel <- automl\_train\_manual(

                Xref = xmat, Yref = ymat,

                hpar = list(

                    modexec = 'trainwpso',

                    numiterations = 30,

                    psopartpopsize = 50

                    )

                )

**output**

(cost: mse)

cost epoch10: 0.113576786377019 (cv cost: 0.0967069106128153) (LR:  0 )

cost epoch20: 0.0595472259640828 (cv cost: 0.0831404427407914) (LR:  0 )

cost epoch30: 0.0494578776185938 (cv cost: 0.0538888075333611) (LR:  0 )

   dim X: ...

**input**

res <- cbind(ymat, automl\_predict(model = amlmodel, X = xmat))

colnames(res) <- c('actual', 'predict')

head(res)

**output**

     actual  predict

[1,]    5.1 5.028114

[2,]    4.9 4.673366

[3,]    4.7 4.738188

[4,]    4.6 4.821392

[5,]    5.0 5.099064

[6,]    5.4 5.277315

Pretty good too, even **better**!  
**But** time consuming on larger datasets: where gradient descent should be preferred in this case

**fit a regression model with custom cost (experimental way, Mix 2)**

Same subject: predict Sepal.Length given other Iris parameters  
Let’s try with Mean Absolute Percentage Error instead of Mean Square Error

**input**

data(iris)

xmat <- as.matrix(cbind(iris[,2:4], as.numeric(iris$Species)))

ymat <- iris[,1]

f <- 'J=abs((y-yhat)/y)'

f <- c(f, 'J=sum(J[!is.infinite(J)],na.rm=TRUE)')

f <- c(f, 'J=(J/length(y))')

f <- paste(f, collapse = ';')

amlmodel <- automl\_train\_manual(

                Xref = xmat, Yref = ymat,

                hpar = list(

                    modexec = 'trainwpso',

                    numiterations = 30,

                    psopartpopsize = 50,

                    costcustformul = f

                    )

                )

**output**

(cost: custom)

cost epoch10: 0.901580275333795 (cv cost: 1.15936129555304) (LR:  0 )

cost epoch20: 0.890142834441629 (cv cost: 1.24167078564786) (LR:  0 )

cost epoch30: 0.886088388448652 (cv cost: 1.22756121243449) (LR:  0 )

   dim X: ...

**input**

res <- cbind(ymat, automl\_predict(model = amlmodel, X = xmat))

colnames(res) <- c('actual', 'predict')

head(res)

**output**

     actual  predict

[1,]    5.1 4.693915

[2,]    4.9 4.470968

[3,]    4.7 4.482036

[4,]    4.6 4.593667

[5,]    5.0 4.738504

[6,]    5.4 4.914144

**fit a classification model with softmax (Mix 2)**

Subject: predict Species given other Iris parameters  
Softmax is available with PSO, no derivative needed 

**input**

data(iris)

xmat = iris[,1:4]

lab2pred <- levels(iris$Species)

lghlab <- length(lab2pred)

iris$Species <- as.numeric(iris$Species)

ymat <- matrix(seq(from = 1, to = lghlab, by = 1), nrow(xmat), lghlab, byrow = TRUE)

ymat <- (ymat == as.numeric(iris$Species)) + 0

amlmodel <- automl\_train\_manual(

                Xref = xmat, Yref = ymat,

                hpar = list(

                    modexec = 'trainwpso',

                    layersshape = c(10, 0),

                    layersacttype = c('relu', 'softmax'),

                    layersdropoprob = c(0, 0),

                    numiterations = 50,

                    psopartpopsize = 50

                    )

                )

**output**

(cost: crossentropy)

cost epoch10: 0.373706545886467 (cv cost: 0.36117608867856) (LR:  0 )

cost epoch20: 0.267034060152876 (cv cost: 0.163635821437066) (LR:  0 )

cost epoch30: 0.212054571476337 (cv cost: 0.112664100290429) (LR:  0 )

cost epoch40: 0.154158717402463 (cv cost: 0.102895917099299) (LR:  0 )

cost epoch50: 0.141037927317585 (cv cost: 0.0864623836595045) (LR:  0 )

   dim X: ...

**input**

res <- cbind(ymat, automl\_predict(model = amlmodel, X = xmat))

colnames(res) <- c(paste('act',lab2pred, sep = '\_'),

paste('pred',lab2pred, sep = '\_'))

head(res)

tail(res)

**output**

  act\_setosa act\_versicolor act\_virginica pred\_setosa pred\_versicolor pred\_virginica

1          1              0             0   0.9863481     0.003268881    0.010383018

2          1              0             0   0.9897295     0.003387193    0.006883349

3          1              0             0   0.9856347     0.002025946    0.012339349

4          1              0             0   0.9819881     0.004638452    0.013373451

5          1              0             0   0.9827623     0.003115452    0.014122277

6          1              0             0   0.9329747     0.031624836    0.035400439

    act\_setosa act\_versicolor act\_virginica pred\_setosa pred\_versicolor pred\_virginica

145          0              0             1  0.02549091    2.877957e-05      0.9744803

146          0              0             1  0.08146753    2.005664e-03      0.9165268

147          0              0             1  0.05465750    1.979652e-02      0.9255460

148          0              0             1  0.06040415    1.974869e-02      0.9198472

149          0              0             1  0.02318048    4.133826e-04      0.9764061

150          0              0             1  0.03696852    5.230936e-02      0.9107221

**change the model parameters (shape …)**

Same subject: predict Species given other Iris parameters  
1st example: with gradient descent and 2 hidden layers containing 10 nodes, with various activation functions for hidden layers

**input**

data(iris)

xmat = iris[,1:4]

lab2pred <- levels(iris$Species)

lghlab <- length(lab2pred)

iris$Species <- as.numeric(iris$Species)

ymat <- matrix(seq(from = 1, to = lghlab, by = 1), nrow(xmat), lghlab, byrow = TRUE)

ymat <- (ymat == as.numeric(iris$Species)) + 0

amlmodel <- automl\_train\_manual(

                Xref = xmat, Yref = ymat,

                hpar = list(

                    layersshape = c(10, 10, 0),

                    layersacttype = c('tanh', 'relu', ''),

                    layersdropoprob = c(0, 0, 0)

                    )

                )

nb: last activation type may be left to blank (it will be set automatically)

2nd example: with gradient descent and no hidden layer (logistic regression)

**input**

data(iris)

xmat = iris[,1:4]

lab2pred <- levels(iris$Species)

lghlab <- length(lab2pred)

iris$Species <- as.numeric(iris$Species)

ymat <- matrix(seq(from = 1, to = lghlab, by = 1), nrow(xmat), lghlab, byrow = TRUE)

ymat <- (ymat == as.numeric(iris$Species)) + 0

amlmodel <- automl\_train\_manual(

                Xref = xmat, Yref = ymat,

                hpar = list(

                    layersshape = c(0),

                    layersacttype = c('sigmoid'),

                    layersdropoprob = c(0)

                    )

                )