Student Number: Name: Bryan Hoang

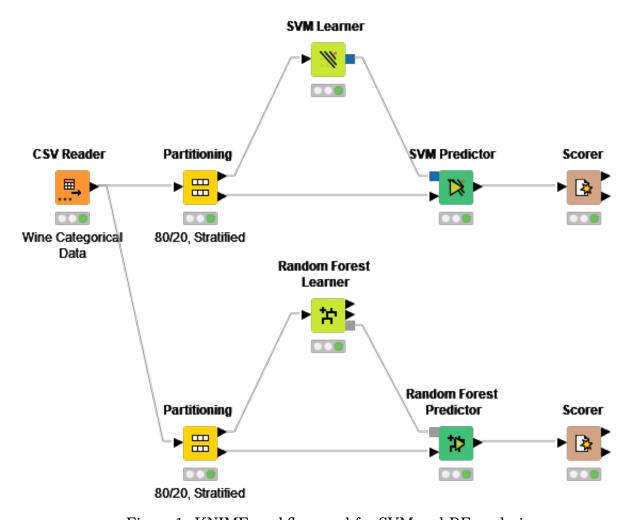


Figure 1: KNIME workflow used for SVM and RF analysis

1. (2 marks) Try using a Support Vector Machine to predict the wine type. Experiment with both the C parameter (penalty for points inside the block) and the choice of kernel. Write a brief comment on which configuration performs best.

Answer:

I tested all three kernel types, each with values of $C \in \{0.1, 1, 10\}$.

Kernel Type: Polynomial

I used degree 1 and degree 2 polynomial kernels, as seen in Figure 2 and Figure 3 respectively.

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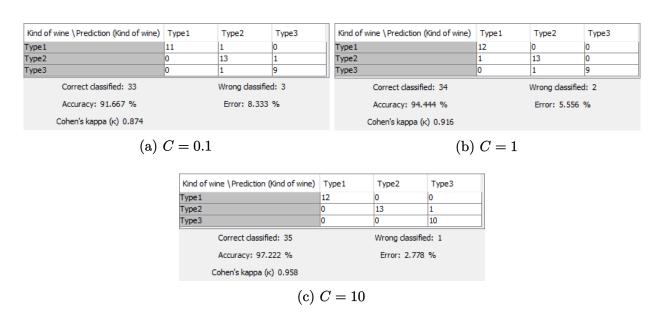


Figure 2: Confusion matrices of the SVM with degree 1 polynomial kernels

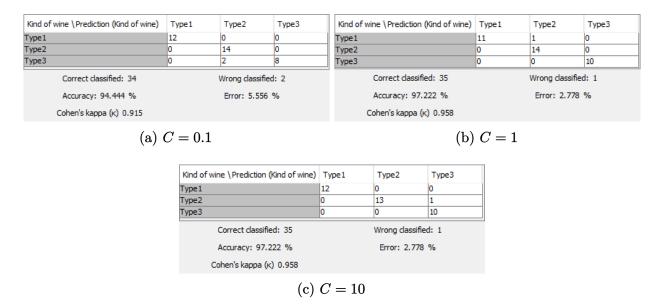


Figure 3: Confusion matrices of the SVM with degree 2 polynomial kernels

Degree 3 and above polynomial kernels could not find support vectors.

Kernel Type: Hyper Tangent

A Hyper Tangent kernel could not find support vectors.

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Kernel Type: Radial basis function (RBF)

For all values of $C \in \{0.1, 1, 10\}$, the RBF kernel performed eactly the same, as seen in Figure 4.

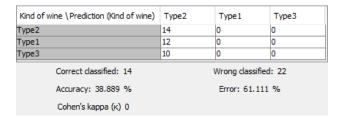


Figure 4: Confusion matrix of the SVM with a RBF kernel

Analysis

For the wine dataset, the SVM performed best with a polynomial kernel. From Figure 2 and Figure 3, we can deduce that an SVM with a degree 2 polynomial kernel and a C value of 10 performs the best among the tested configurations.

Student Number:

Name: Bryan Hoang

2. (2 marks) Try the same prediction using a random forest. Don't be afraid to try a larger number of trees than the default.

Answer:

I used a random forest (RF) with $t \in \{50, 100, 150, 300, 500\}$ trees.

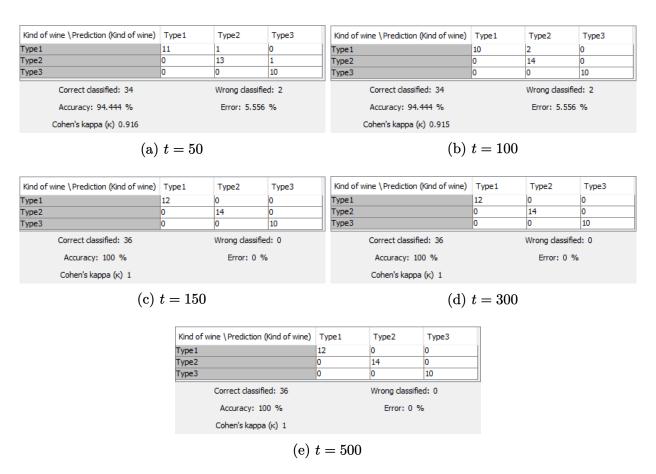


Figure 5: Confusion matrices of the RF with varying number of trees

From Figure 5, we can see that after hitting t = 150 trees, the RF performed perfectly on the dataset.