Machine Learning 2016 Fall hw2 – Spam Classification

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1. Logistic Regression Function

```
Fit training data
                                      Numpy array with shape (n_samples, n_features)
Numpy array with shape (n_samples, 1)
          def fit(self, X, y):
    if len(y.shape) == 1:
        y = np.array([[num] for num in y])
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                 if len(X) == 0 or len(X) != len(y):
    print('length of X and y not equal')
    return
                                                                                                                                                                  Predict output values for given data
                                                                                                                                                                  params:
x: features to predict
                                                                                                                                                                  returns:
    y: output value
                  init w = np.array([-1.43] + [0.01 \text{ for } i \text{ in } range(len(X[0])-1)])
                 self.w = init_w
w_acc = np.array([le-5 for i in range(len(X[0]))])
                                                                                                                                                                  def predict(self, x):
                                                                                                                                                                         return expit(np.dot(x, self.w))
                  for i in range(self.iteration+1):
                        # compute gradients of w and su
wgrad = self.compute_grad(X, y)
                                                                                                                                                                   Compute gradients given data
                                                                         sum over all training data
                                                                                                                                                                        X: training features
                        # compute summation of past gradients, for adagrad
w_acc = w_acc + wgrad**2
                                                                                                                                                                        y: ground truth
                                                                                                                                                                  wgrad: gradients for weights
                        # update parameters, using adagrad
if self.adagrad:
    self.w = self.w - self.rate*(1.0/np.sqrt(w_acc))*wgrad
                                                                                                                                                                  def compute_grad(self, X, y):
    delta = y[:,0] - self.predict(X)
    wgrad = -delta.dot(X)
    return wgrad
                               self.w = self.w - self.rate*wgrad
                             compute and print training error/validation error every 1000 pass
                       # compute and print training error/validation error every 1000 if i % 1000 == 0:

# E in(training set error)

train_ans = (self.predict(X)>0.5).astype(float)

train_error = np.mean(np.absolute(y[:,0] - train_ans))

print('iteration %d,\ttrain error: %f|' % (i, train error))
```

(1) predict

$$y = sigmoid(\sum (w_i \cdot x_i))$$

(2) compute grad

計算 w 的 gradient,
$$grad_i = \sum (-x_{ji} \cdot (y_j - \bar{y}_j))$$

(3) update

使用 gradient descent(沒有使用 SGD,一次計算全部 sample),並用 Adagrad 加強 gradient descent 的功能

2. method 2: Multi-layer Perceptrons

```
def fit(self, X, y):
    self.initialize_coef(X, y)

num_examples = len(X)

if len(y.shape) == l:
    y = np.array([[num] for num in y])

# when should we stop?

last_error = 1000000.0
consecutive_increase = 0

for num_iter in range(self.max_passes):

a = self.forward(X)

error = loss(a[-1], y)
values = np.sum(np.array([np.dot(s.ravel(), s.ravel()) for s in self.w]))
error_reg = error + (0.5 * self.reg) * values / num_examples

if num_iter % 50 == 0:

train_error = np.mean(np.absolute((a[-1]>0.5).astype(float)-y))

#print('\tau', num_iter, '\tau', error_reg, '\tau', train_error)

if error_reg > last_error:
    consecutive_increase = 0

last_error = error_reg

if consecutive_increase = 0

last_error = error_reg

if consecutive_increase = 0

deltas = [np.array([]) for i in range(len(self.dims))]
    dW, db = [0 for i in range(len(self.w))], [0 for i in range(len(self.b))]

last = len(self.dims)-2
```

```
deltas = [np.array([]) for i in range(len(self.dims))]

dW, db = [0 for i in range(len(self.W))], [0 for i in range(len(self.b))]

last = len(self.dims)-2

deltas[last] = a[-1] - y

for i in range(len(self.dims)-2, 0, -1):
    deltas[i-1] = np.dot(deltas[i], self.w[i].T)
    derivatives(a[i], deltas[i-1], self.activation type[i-1])
    dw[i-1] = (np.dot(a[i-1].T, deltas[i-1]) + self.reg * self.w[i-1]) / num_examples

db[i-1] = np.mean(deltas[i-1], 0)

grads = dW + db
    self.optimizer.update_params(grads)

def forward(self, X):
    z, a = [0 for i in range(len(self.dims))], [X]+[0 for i in range(len(self.dims)-1)]

for i in range(len(self.w[i]) + self.b[i]

z[i+1] = a[i].dot(self.w[i]) + self.b[i]

if (i + 1) != len(self.hidden_layer_size)+1:
    a[i+1] = activation(z[i+1], self.activation_type[i])

else:
    a[i+1] = z[i+1]

return a
```

第二個方法我選擇實作 DNN, 主要的技巧如下:

- (1) Forward pass
 - 從 input layer 開始,計算下一層 neuron 的 input $input = activation(b + output \cdot w)$,直到 output layer
- (2) Back propagation

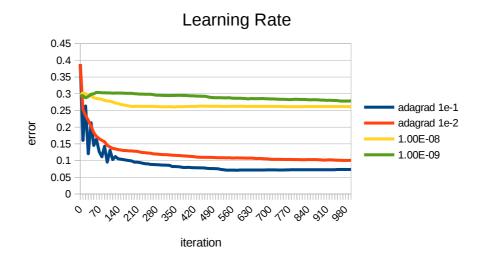
從 output layer 開始,先計算 $delta_{last} = y - \bar{y}$,接著利用每一層間的 w 計算前一層的結果在 delta 上 佔的權重,再利用這個權重更新 w

(3) update

使用 ADAM optimizer, 參考 sklearn 的實作

3. Discussion

(1) Logistic Regression Learning Rate



沒有使用 adagrad 時,很明顯 w 更新地很慢,甚至會卡住無法下降,使用 adagrad 可以很好地解決這個問題。learning rate 愈大時 error 下降愈快,但 rate 太大時可能會有波動(如 adagrad 1e-1)。

(2) Neural Net Hidden-layer Size

size	(30,1)	(30,30,1)	(30,30,2)	(30,30,5)	(30,30,10)	(30,20,5)	(50,30,5)
accuracy	0.928	0.938	0.943	0.945	0.945	0.946	0.945

針對 DNN 的 hidden layer size 做了一些實驗,這裡的 accuracy 是拿 training data 做 5-fold cross validation 的平均 accuracy。可以看到三層 hidden layer 表現明顯較兩層好,而每層 hidden layer 的維度則沒有太大影響。考慮 training 速度之後,選用(30, 30, 2)來做其他實驗。

(3) Feature Selection

由於在 hw1 中,feature selection 是很重要的一個環節,因此在這次作業也嘗試選擇 feature。

- (a) Chi-Square
 - 對於每個 feature 和 class 做 chi-square test,移除值最小的兩維(剛好是最後兩維,平均大寫序列長度和總大寫序列長度),重新 train 後發現 accuracy 變低。
- (b) Pearson correlation

對於每個 feature 和 class 算 pearson correlation,若 feature 和 class 具有線性關係, correlation 應該較大,因此移除 correlation 最小的數維,但實驗後也發現 accuracy 降低。

經過以上兩個實驗後,找不到比較好取 feature 的方法,因此都使用所有維度進行實驗。

(4) Comparison between different models

model	Logistic Regression	MLP	Random Forest n_trees=9	Random Forest n_trees=99	Gradient Boosting n_trees=9	Gradient Boosting n_trees=99
accuracy	0.928	0.945	0.943	0.952	0.928	0.950

除了 DNN,這次還實作了 Random Forest,另外用 sklearn 的 GradientBoostingClassifier 一起做了實驗。除了 Logistic Regression 之外的幾個 model 都有差不多的 accuracy,最後最好的 model 就是用 DNN model + Random Forest model 進行投票得來的。