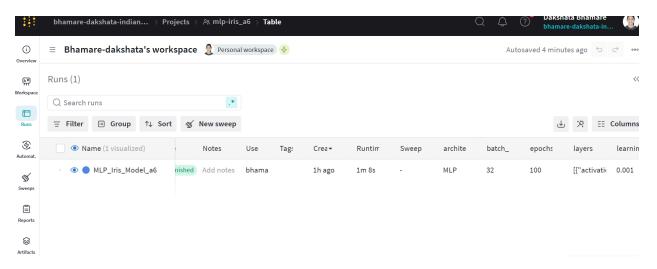
# CS 203: Software Tools and Techniques for AI Assignment 6

Chinmay Pendse (23110245) Bhamare Dakshata(23210027)

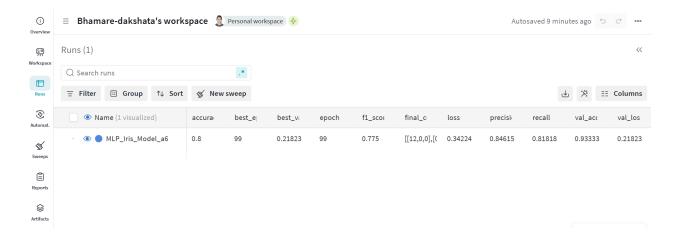
GitHub repository: github

**Section 1: Screenshots of the W&B dashboard** displaying Model architecture., hyperparameters, Logged metrics, Final evaluation results, Confusion matrix visualization, Training and validation loss curves.

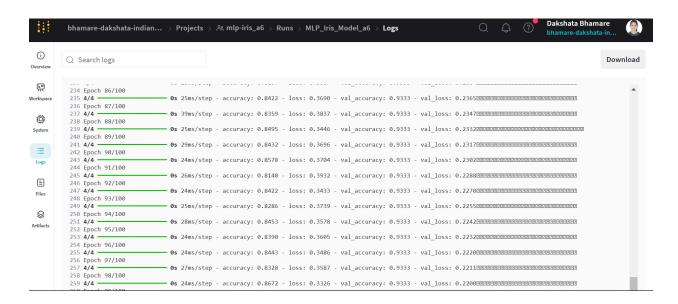
1) The structure of your neural network, including the layers, number of epochs and hyperparameters. It helps visualize how data flows through the model.



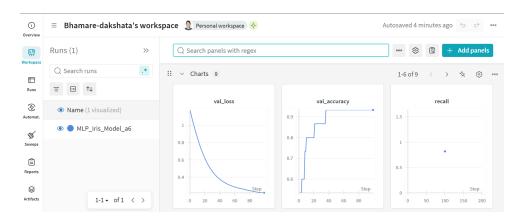
2) Other evaluation results, such as precision, recall, and f1- score, are shown in the next screenshot.

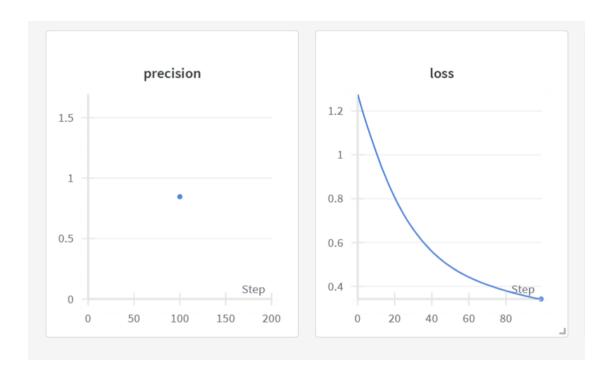


3) Next, the Screenshot captures logged matrics showing validation loss and accuracy.



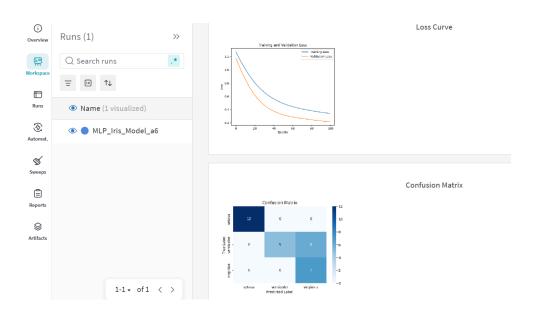
4) The next two Screenshots capture graphs for accuracy, precision, recall and loss.





5) **Confusion Matrix Visualization** – shows the model's classification performance, highlighting correctly and incorrectly classified instances for each category.

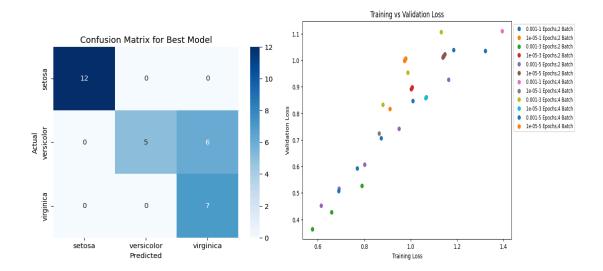
**Training and Validation Loss Curves** – show the progression of training and validation loss over epochs, helping diagnose underfitting, overfitting, or convergence issues.



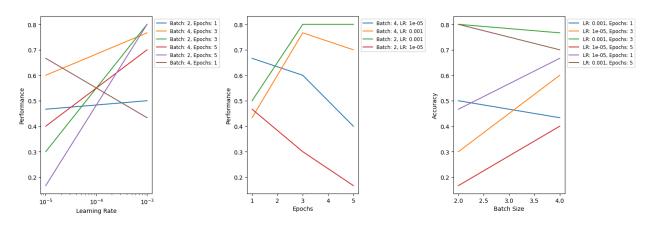
### Section 2: Hyperparameter Optimization and Automated Hyperparameter Search

- 1. Task 1: In this task, we trained the model by generating a parameter grid that stores all the values given in the assignment. Then, using the Keras module, we trained our model to classify the three using different epochs, learning rates and batch sizes.
- Inputs, prediction, and truth values for five samples from the test set.

The confusion matrix for all of the cases we got. Now, from all this, we have the best possible model. Based on the accuracies and the losses, we compared all of them and found the best model. From the output we got during the training, this is a scatter plot for training vs validation loss.



A relation between the hyperparameters and their impact on the performance.

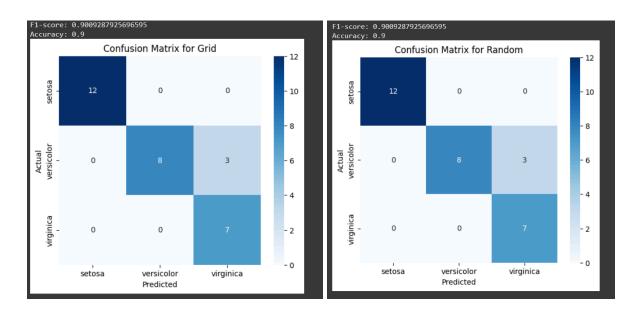


• performance for each hyperparameter combination over accuracy and F1.

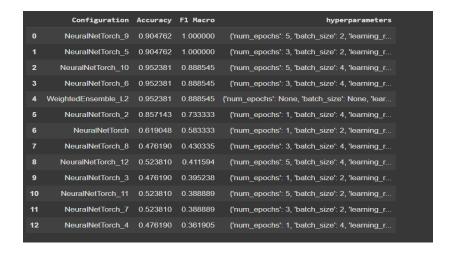
```
'learning_rate': 0.001}, Accuracy: 0.5000, F1
          'batch_size': 2,
                             'epochs': 1,
        {'batch_size': 2, 'epochs': 1, 'learning_rate': 1e-05}, Accuracy: 0.4667, F1 Score: 0.4107
        {'batch_size': 2, 'epochs': 3, 'learning_rate': 0.001}, Accuracy: 0.8000, F1 Score: 0.7925
        {'batch_size': 2,
                            'epochs': 3, 'learning_rate': 1e-05}, Accuracy: 0.3000, F1 Score: 0.2440
         {'batch_size': 2,
                            'epochs': 5, 'learning_rate': 0.001}, Accuracy: 0.8000, F1 Score: 0.7925
          'batch_size': 2, 'epochs': 5, 'learning_rate': 1e-05}, Accuracy: 0.1667, F1 Score: 0.1722
'batch_size': 4, 'epochs': 1, 'learning_rate': 0.001}, Accuracy: 0.4333, F1 Score: 0.3206
         {'batch size': 2,
         {'batch_size': 4, 'epochs': 1, 'learning_rate': 1e-05}, Accuracy: 0.6667, F1 Score: 0.5673
Params:
        {'batch_size': 4, 'epochs': 3, 'learning_rate': 0.001}, Accuracy: 0.7667, F1 Score: 0.7573
Params:
        {'batch_size': 4, 'epochs': 3, 'learning_rate': 1e-05}, Accuracy: 0.6000, F1 Score: 0.6034
Params:
Params: {'batch_size': 4, 'epochs': 5, 'learning_rate': 0.001}, Accuracy: 0.7000, F1 Score: 0.6453
Params: {'batch size': 4, 'epochs': 5, 'learning rate': 1e-05}, Accuracy: 0.4000, F1 Score: 0.3464
```

### 2. Task 2

For this task, we have used Autogloun TabularPredictor, where we manually define the hyperparameters search\_method to grid, random, auto (for Bayesian (as the documentation mentions that auto refers to Bayesian)), and hyperband. Then, we get the following results.

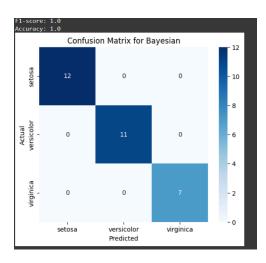


This confusion matrix we got after using Grid and Random search over the defined hyperparameters.



	Configuration	Accuracy	F1 Macro	hyperparameters
0	NeuralNetTorch/e3bff_00003	0.952381	0.888545	{'num_epochs': 3, 'batch_size': 4, 'learning_r
1	WeightedEnsemble_L2	0.952381	0.888545	{'num_epochs': None, 'batch_size': None, 'lear
2	NeuralNetTorch/e3bff_00009	0.857143	0.869091	{'num_epochs': 5, 'batch_size': 4, 'learning_r
3	NeuralNetTorch/e3bff_00001	0.904762	0.775000	{'num_epochs': 1, 'batch_size': 4, 'learning_r
4	NeuralNetTorch/e3bff_00000	0.857143	0.775000	{'num_epochs': 1, 'batch_size': 2, 'learning_r
5	NeuralNetTorch/e3bff_00006	0.619048	0.520000	{'num_epochs': 5, 'batch_size': 4, 'learning_r
6	NeuralNetTorch/e3bff_00002	0.619048	0.604762	{'num_epochs': 5, 'batch_size': 2, 'learning_r
7	NeuralNetTorch/e3bff_00005	0.428571	0.343860	{'num_epochs': 1, 'batch_size': 2, 'learning_r
8	NeuralNetTorch/e3bff_00007	0.523810	0.356261	{'num_epochs': 5, 'batch_size': 4, 'learning_r
9	NeuralNetTorch/e3bff_00008	0.333333	0.209235	{'num_epochs': 1, 'batch_size': 2, 'learning_r
10	NeuralNetTorch/e3bff_00004	0.380952	0.158025	{"num_epochs": 3, 'batch_size': 2, 'learning_r

## This is a data frame for random and grid searches.



)	Configuration	Accuracy	F1 Macro	hyperparameters
0	NeuralNetTorch/a6fb1bb9	0.904762	1.000000	{'num_epochs': 3, 'batch_size': 4, 'learning_r
1	NeuralNetTorch/229a2fd9	0.952381	1.000000	{'num_epochs': 3, 'batch_size': 4, 'learning_r
2	WeightedEnsemble_L2	0.952381	1.000000	{'num_epochs': None, 'batch_size': None, 'lear
3	NeuralNetTorch/e25273be	0.952381	0.961905	{'num_epochs': 5, 'batch_size': 4, 'learning_r
4	NeuralNetTorch/77e01e4b	0.857143	0.961905	{'num_epochs': 3, 'batch_size': 4, 'learning_r
5	NeuralNetTorch/19f29401	0.952381	0.888545	{'num_epochs': 5, 'batch_size': 4, 'learning_r
6	NeuralNetTorch/f746e99b	0.857143	0.775000	{'num_epochs': 1, 'batch_size': 2, 'learning_r
7	NeuralNetTorch/8e93abe0	0.857143	0.688312	{'num_epochs': 5, 'batch_size': 2, 'learning_r
8	NeuralNetTorch/b60b3204	0.714286	0.471501	{'num_epochs': 5, 'batch_size': 4, 'learning_r
9	NeuralNetTorch/77159f2a	0.476190	0.408727	{'num_epochs': 3, 'batch_size': 2, 'learning_r
10	NeuralNetTorch/cb6c7621	0.380952	0.235653	{'num_epochs': 3, 'batch_size': 2, 'learning_r

We got 100 % accuracy for the Bayesian search, maybe because the dataset is so small or the model is overfitting.

We tried our best to get the table for the Hyperband too, However due to versions issues it was not possible and several errors were being displayed during the analysis training of the same.

As per the theory, the accuracies follow the order of

Hyperband/ Bayesian > Grid > Random

However, since our dataset is small, we are getting 100 % accuracy for Bayesin, which might be because the model is overfitting.

Our Table was as follows

Method	Accuaracy	F1 score
Grid	0.9	0.900928
Random	0.9	0.900928
Bayesian	1	1
Hyperband		

Also, looking at the accuracies table, our task is the same.

From this, we understand the difference between manual and automated tuning

### **Manual Tuning**

- We need to adjust hyperparameters manually based on intuition
- Simple but slow and inefficient for complex models.
- Requires trial-and-error runs

### **Automated Search**

- Uses algorithms (e.g., bayesian, grid, or random search) to find the best hyperparameters.
- Faster and avoids human bias
- Works well for deep learning or large models where manual tuning is impractical.

We think for deep learning or large-scale ML tasks, automated search is the better approach because it optimizes performance without excessive trial and error. However, manual tuning might still be better for small models or when computational resources are limited.