Mini-project overview

Lecture 16

Changho Suh

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Plan for Week 2

- 1. Mini-project # 1 (Day 6):
 - Learn how to: architect a machine learning project; do data processing (via pandas); improve a model.
- 2. Mini-project # 2 (Day 7):
 - Learn how to: do data processing for RNN; improve a model.
- 3. Proposal (Days 8,9,10):

Learn how to write a proposal.

Write your own proposal and do rehearsal.

Do final presentation.

Mini-project #1 (Day 6)

Guideline for a machine learning project

Four steps illustrated via:

"STAR" method

Will explain the STAR method while describing the contents of mini-project #1.

1. Situation

Describe the situation:

1. Project context (배경)

2. Challenge (도전적 과제)

1. Situation: Project context

Mini-project #1 is about:

Vehicle manufacturing

There are many car options.

The vehicle test time varies significantly across different options.

1. Situation: Challenge

The challenge that we will address is about:

Time taken for testing a vehicle

Some car options may require long test time.

→ Incurs significant cost and environmental issues.

Hence: Crucial to figure out car options taking short test time.

2. Task: Come up with an ML task

Will consider an ML task that Mercedes-Benz took into account:

Task: Predict vehicle test time.

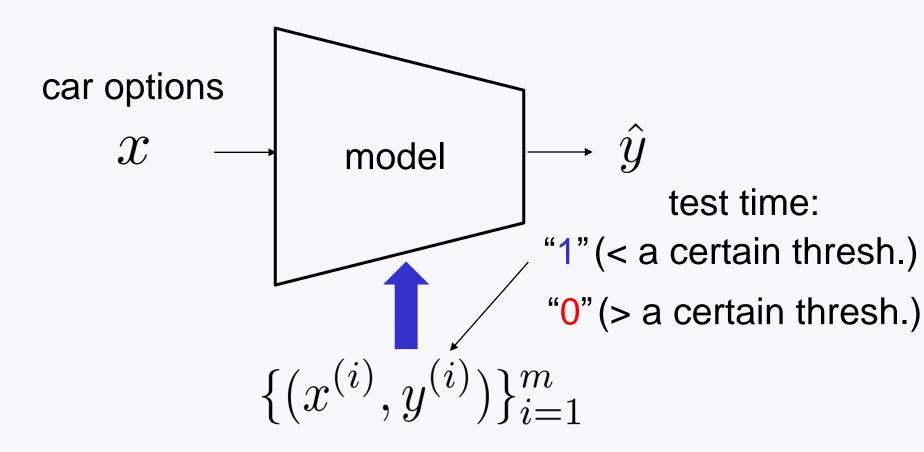
A binary classifier:

Outputs 1 if test time < a certain threshold

0 if test time > a certain threshold

2. Task: ML model

Test-time prediction:



3. Activity: Describe activities

3.1. Dataset:

What are *x* and *y* in detail? What is *m*? How to collect if not prepared yet?

3.2. Model:

Choose a model (LS, LR, DNN, CNN, RNN, RF etc) Explain the rationale behind the choice.

3.3. Target performance:

Accuracy (classification) MSE (regression) Explain the rationale behind the choice using domain knowledge

3.1. Activity: Dataset

Source: Mercedes-Benz provides 4209 examples

Data: anonymized 376 car options

Label: test time

Raw data is in csv file.



<i>X</i> 1	X 2	X 3	У
K	V	at	130.81
K	t	av	88.53
az	W	n	76.26

Will learn how to load data from csv file

3.1. Activity: How to load MB dataset

To this end, will employ:



3.1. Activity: Pre-processing



X 1	 у
K	 130.81
K	 88.53



x1_aa	 x1_K	 x1_z	 у
0	 1	 0	 0
0	 1	 0	 1

- 1. One hot encoding of categorical data $\in \{aa, \ldots, z\}$
- 2. Binary label w/ a median threshold

3.1. Activity: Train/val/test sets

of examples: 4209

Recall: It belongs to the middle range:

$$1,000 \le m \le 10,000$$

Hence: Will take the following split ratio:

80:10:10

3.1. Activity: Data frame → numpy array



for large, multi-dimensional arrays and matrices

x1_aa	 x1_K	•••	у
0	 1		0
0	 1		1



$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots \end{bmatrix}$$
$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = [0 \ 1]$$

3.2. Activity: Model selection

Will try three models for exercise purpose:

LS, LR and DNN

3.3. Activity: Target performance

LS: ~89% accuracy (w/ regularization)

LR: ~89% (w/ regularization)

3.3. Activity: Target performance

DNN: ~89% (w/ some techniques)

Techniques that we will apply:

Regularization, early stopping

He's initialization

Hyperparameter search w/ cross validation:

of layers, learning rate, ...

4. Result: Describe results (impacts)

Explain what your ML model can do:

1. Quantitatively: In terms of numbers (money)

2. Qualitatively: In many other aspects

Three more things to learn from MP1

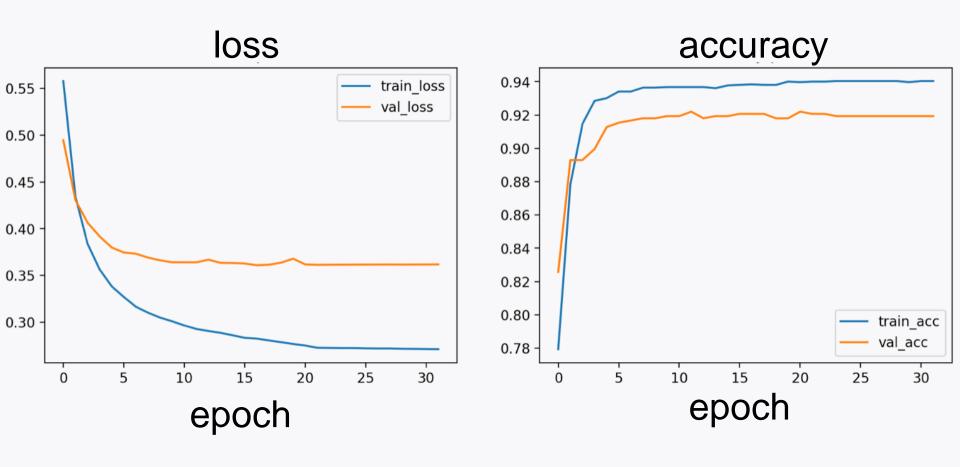
1. Plotting

2. Logging

Track intermediate results

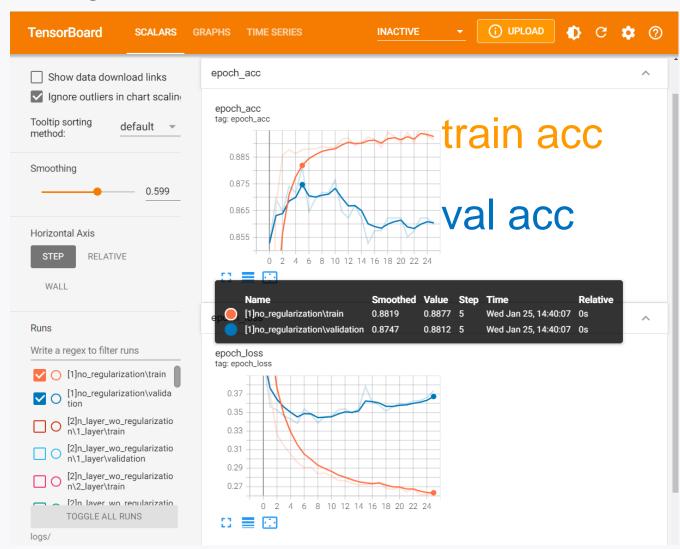
3. Saving

Plotting: A traditional way



Plotting: A more convenient way

Using TensorBoard (visualization tool)



Logging: Track intermediate results

Example:

(LR) regularization_factor=0.9 → acc: 89%

(DNN) learning rate: 0.01, batch size: 512 → acc: 91%

To this end, will use pandas.

Saving

Save parameters of trained models.

Sklearn models: from joblib import dump

Keras models: model.save()

Look ahead

Figure out how mini-project #2 is organized.