

## Comparative performances of XFSVC and SVM for IRIS, SATIMG, PHONEME and OPTD64 datasets

R. Dogaru and Ioana Dogaru ,  
NHC Lab,  
May 25, 2016.

**Platform:** Octave 4.0 on Windows-XP, Intel 2-core E7500 2.93Ghz

**SVM** – LIBSVM (<https://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~cjlin/libsvm/>)  
implementation (.MEX prepared for Octave)

**FSVC-NT** (no-tune – fastest – version of FSVC, with eta=0); This version gives a large number of RBF units but using fast training and with some advantages in embedded systems design.

**FSVC** with tuned Adaline (standard version of FSVC) – may achieve better performance with less units but larger training times.

IRIS problem

Implement	Parameters	RBF- units (or SVs)	Training time (s)	Accuracy	Notes
FSVC-NT	xfsvc(1,.6,0/16,'rbf_dog','manh','iris',20); xfsvc(.1,.5,0/16,'rbf_dog','manh','iris',20);	15 7	0 <sup>1</sup>	<b>100%</b>	
SVM	Gaussian kernel $(\gamma, C) = (0.1, 10)$	27	0	94%	

PHONEME problem

Implement	Parameters	RBF- units (or SVs)	Training time (s)	Accuracy	Notes
FSVC-NT	xfsvc(4,0.14,0,'rbf_dog','manh','phoneme',2); xfsvc(1,0.03,0,'rbf_gus','eucl','phoneme',2);	1565 2329	0.093 0.36	87.23% <b>88.82%</b>	
SVM	Gaussian kernel $(\gamma, C) = (28, 10)$	961	0.468	88.675%	

<sup>1</sup> Too small to be measured with routines from time.h

#### OPTD64 problem

Implement	Parameters	RBF-units (or SVs)	Training time (s)	Accuracy	Notes
FSVC-NT	<code>xfsvc(.25,1,0,'rbf_gus','eucl','optd64',2);</code> <code>xfsvc(1,7.6,0,'rbf_dog','manh','optd64',2);</code>	1720 595	0.953 0.218	<b>98.664%</b> 97.663%	
SVM	Gaussian kernel $(\gamma, C) = (0.046, 10)$	1076	0.95	98.442%	

#### SATIMG problem

Implement	Parameters	RBF-units (or SVs)	Training time (s)	Accuracy	Notes
FSVC-NT	<code>xfsvc(.5,15,0,'rbf_gus','eucl','satimg',2);</code>	2115	0.6	91.67%	
FSVC	<code>xfsvc(4,25,1/32,'rbf_gus','eucl','satimg',8);</code>	1654	2.06	<b>91.889%</b>	
SVM	Gaussian kernel $(\gamma, C) = (1.76, 10)$	1244	0.75	91.67%	

#### Usage:

- Data should be prepared using the LIBSVM format;
- Data should be randomized (consecutive samples from random classes in the training set)
- Tuning advice: Start with "prag=1" and a big radius (e.g. 64), then divide by 2 the value until entering a region with good accuracy; fine tuning of radius (and eventually the "prag" parameters) until getting the best performance
- More details in the list of papers from `xfsvc.m` (to be cited when used in published work)
- Details on parameters and running examples are included in `xfsvc.m` file