

Problem:

To experiment with various supervised learning algorithms on CIFAR - 100 dataset which consists of 50000 training images and which has been divided into 100 classes. And to analyze the behavior of neural network, decision tree and Naive Bayes algorithms on the 10000 test images.

Data Set 1 – CIFAR 100:

The dataset has 100 classes containing 600 images each. There are 500 training images and 100 testing images per class. The 100 classes in the CIFAR-100 are grouped into 20 superclasses. Each image comes with a "fine" label (the class to which it belongs) and a "coarse" label (the superclass to which it belongs).



RANDOM FOREST:



- A random forest is simply a collection of decision trees whose results are aggregated into one final result.
- random forests are a strong modeling technique and much more robust than a single decision tree.
 - Advantage: They don not over fit.

ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK:

- Computations are structured in terms of an interconnected group of artificial neurons.
- They are usually used to model complex relationships between inputs and outputs or to find patterns in data.

NAIVE BAYES:

 Naive Bayes classifiers are a family of simple probabilistic classifiers based on applying Bayes' theorem with strong (naive) independence assumptions between the features.



RESULTS:



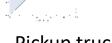
I am presenting the precision, recall and accuracy for 3 classes for each algorithm discussed in previous section :

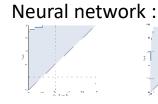
Algorithm Chosen	Classes	Precision	Recall	Accuracy
Decision tree with random forest	Apple	59.09%	0.86	0.46
	Maple tree	51.72%	0.5	0.46
	Pickup truck	41.17%	0.7	0.46
	Apple	86.2%	0.8333	0.55
	Maple tree	73.33%	0.366	0.55
Artificial Neural Network	Pickup truck	100%	0.233	0.55
	Apple	92.3%	0.8	0.557
	Maple tree	60%	0.3	0.557
Naïve Bayes	Pickup truck	80%	0.533	0.557

ROC CURVE:

Random Forest :











Apple

Maple tree Pickup truck

Apple

Maple tree

pickup truck

Naïve Bayes:



Maple tree

