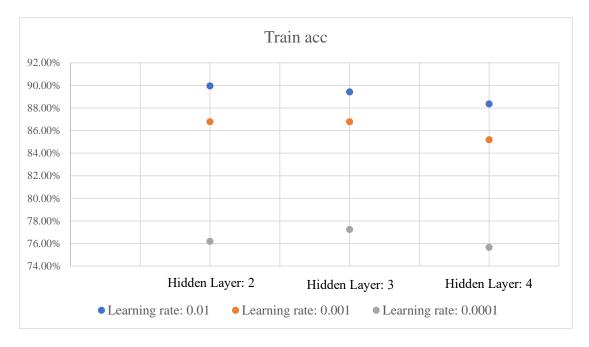
|                      | nn.Sequentail:   | nn.Sequentail:   | nn.Sequentail:   |
|----------------------|--|--|--|
| Hyper-<br>parameters | <pre>self.model = nn.Sequential(     nn.Linear(13, 256),     nn.ReLU(),     nn.Linear(256, 256),     nn.ReLU(),     nn.Linear(256, 2) ).cuda()</pre> | <pre>self.model = nn.Sequential(     nn.Linear(13, 256),     nn.ReLU(),     nn.Linear(256, 256),     nn.ReLU(),     nn.Linear(256, 256),     nn.ReLU(),     nn.Linear(256, 2) ).cuda()</pre> | <pre>self.model = nn.Sequential(     nn.Linear(13, 256),     nn.ReLU(),     nn.Linear(256, 256),     nn.ReLU(),     nn.Linear(256, 256),     nn.ReLU(),     nn.Linear(256, 256),     nn.ReLU(),     nn.Linear(256, 2) ).cuda()</pre> |
|                      | Train acc: 89.9471%  | Train acc: 89.4180%  | Train acc: 88.3598%  |
|                      | Train loss: 0.2731   | Train loss: 0.2746   | Train loss: 0.2774   |
| Learning             | Val acc: 79.0123%  | Val acc: 77.7778%  | Val acc: 79.0123%  |
| rate:0.01            | Val loss: 0.4941   | Val loss: 0.5755   | Val loss: 2.4321   |
|                      | Test acc: 70.9677%   | Test acc: 80.6452%   | Test acc: 67.7419%   |
|                      | Test loss: 0.4597  | Test loss: 0.4125  | Test loss: 0.4612  |
|                      | Train acc: 86.7725%  | Train acc: 86.7725%  | Train acc: 85.1852%  |
|                      | Train loss: 0.3484   | Train loss: 0.3672   | Train loss: 0.3472   |
| Learning             | Val acc: 79.0123%  | Val acc: 81.4815%  | Val acc: 75.3086%  |
| rate:0.001           | Val loss: 0.4613   | Val loss: 0.5360   | Val loss: 0.6932   |
|                      | Test acc: 70.9677%   | Test acc: 70.9677%   | Test acc: 74.1935%   |
|                      | Test loss: 0.5350  | Test loss: 0.5383  | Test loss: 0.5873  |
|                      | Train acc: 76.1905%  | Train acc: 77.2487%  | Train acc: 75.6614%  |
|                      | Train loss: 0.4826   | Train loss: 0.4865   | Train loss: 0.5047   |
| Learning             | Val acc: 67.9012%  | Val acc: 67.9012%  | Val acc: 66.6667%  |
| rate:0.0001          | Val loss: 0.5888   | Val loss: 0.5851   | Val loss: 0.5988   |
|                      | Test acc: 58.0645%   | Test acc: 67.7419%   | Test acc: 64.5161%   |
|                      | Test loss: 0.6807  | Test loss: 0.6647  | Test loss: 0.6679  |

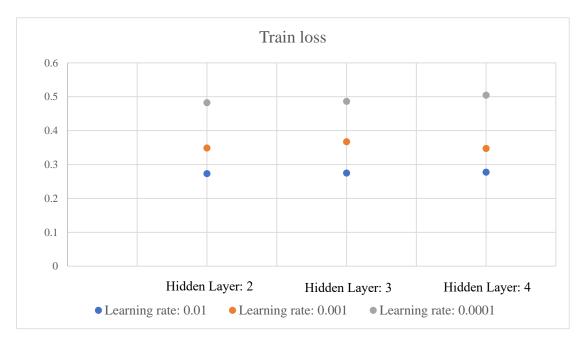
# 2.

根據以上實驗結果,隱藏層數為三層時相較於兩層及四層結果最佳,越多層可能會使模型表現更加,但也可能導致 Overfitting 的情況發生;Learning rate 則是 0.01 時較  $0.001 \cdot 0.0001$  時佳,對於簡單的數據 Learning rate 越大模型表現結果更好。以此數據集來說,隱藏層數為三層且 Learning rate 為 0.01 時模型表現結果最佳。

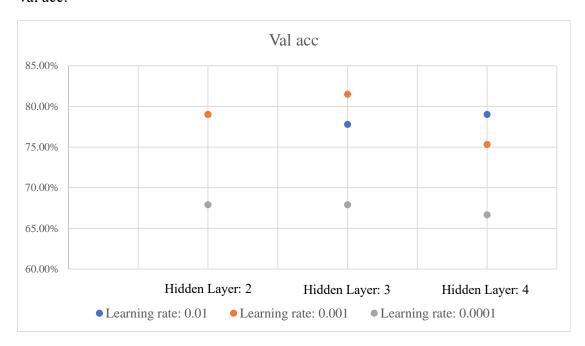
#### Train acc:



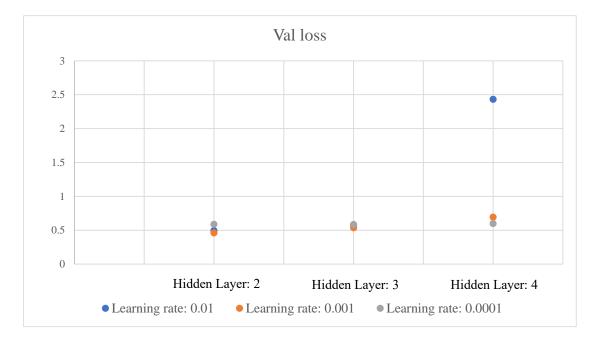
#### Train loss:



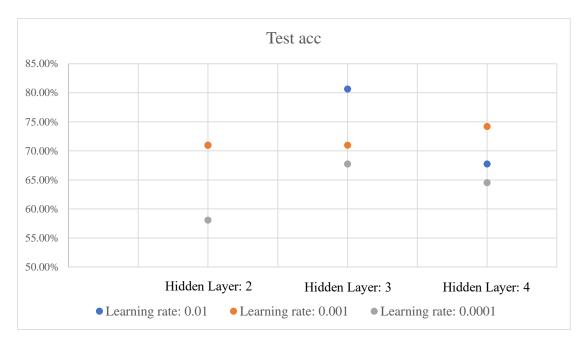
### Val acc:



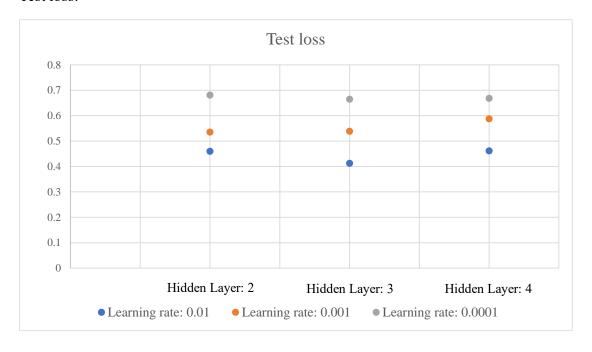
## Val loss:



### Test acc:



### Test loss:



Training acc、Test acc 不同的原因可能為 Testing Data 太少只有 31 筆,預測 正確差 1 筆資料就會讓 accuracy 差大約 3%,且在調整不同參數時模型會學 習太多或太少導致 Overfitting、Underfitting的情況發生,讓 Test acc 較低,也有可能是 Training Data、Test Data 的資料分佈不同,讓模型預測準確率下降。

### 4.

特徵選擇的方法包含過濾法、包裝法、嵌入法

過濾法:根據特徵的發散性或相關性進行評分,並設置一個閾值或選擇待選特 徵的數量,從而篩選出重要特徵

包裝法:根據目標函數 (通常是預測效果的評分),每次根據特徵對模型性能的 貢獻,選擇一些特徵進行保留或排除。

嵌入法:先訓練一個機器學習模型,通過該模型計算各個特徵的權重或重要性,然後根據這些權重從大到小進行特徵選擇。

https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/74198735

## **5.**

TabNet 更適合處理 tabular datasets, TabNet 是一種端到端的神經網絡,專為直接處理原始表格數據而設計,並利用注意力機制來選擇性地解釋每個特徵,不需要手動特徵工程,可以直接輸入原始數據並透過梯度下降(Gradient Descent)進行最佳化,也能夠提供 Local Interpretability 與 Global Interpretability,讓使用者可以理解模型如何做出決策,在許多 tabular datasets 的基準測試中(e.g., XGBoost、LightGBM 等), TabNet 的表現可相仿或超越這些傳統樹模型,在大數據場景下更有優勢。

https://medium.com/@doris2913/%E8%AB%96%E6%96%87-tabnet-attentive-interpretable-tabular-learning-52abeb9d7a

TabNet: Attentive Interpretable Tabular Learning - SÖ Arik, T Pfister