Machine Learning Modeling Day 3 Notes

SageMaker Automated Model Tuning

A way to concurrently train multiple models with different hyperparameter configurations to determine the most optimal set of hyperparameters based on a predetermined metric.

Before you start using hyperparameter tuning, you should have a well-defined machine learning problem, including the following:

- A dataset
- An understanding of the type of algorithm you need to train
- · A clear understanding of how you measure success

Parameters vs. Hyperparameters

- Parameters are set values that change once training starts.
- Hyperparameters are set values that cannot be changed once training starts and throughout the entire duration
 of training.

Automated Model Tuning with the XGBoost Algorithm

Hyperparameter ranges:

```
hyperparameter_ranges = {
    'eta': tuner.ContinuousParameter(0, 1),
    'min_child_weight': tuner.ContinuousParameter(3, 7),
    'max_depth': tuner.IntegerParameter(2, 8)
}
```

Metric:

```
objective_metric_name = 'validation:mse' # mean squared error
```

Hyperparameter tuning jobs:

```
hyperparameter_tuner = tuner.HyperparameterTuner(
    estimator,
    objective_metric_name,
    hyperparameter_ranges, # config param ranges
    objective_type='Minimize',
    max_jobs=6,
    max_parallel_jobs=3)
```

Hyperparameter Configuration

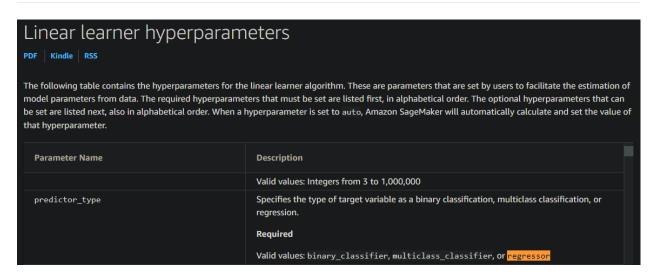
Automated Model Tuning with the XGBoost Algorithm

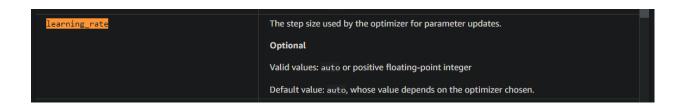
Hyperparameter Configuration:

Y

the attributes for the /set_hyperparameters method are the **required** hyperparameters while the ones in the hyperparameter_ranges are the **optional** hyperparameters.

Documentation for the objective metrics for the Linear Learner algorithm





Challenge Lab - Automated Model Tuning with Linear Learner

Hyperparameter Configuration:

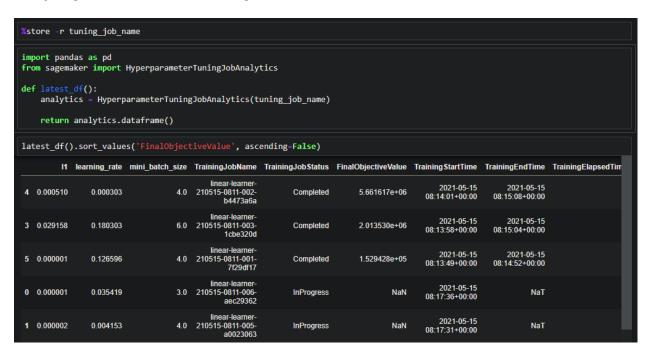
```
# # estimator.set_hyperparameters(
# # eval_metric='rmse',
# # objective='reg:squarederror',
# # num_round=10)
estimator.set_hyperparameters(
    predictor_type='regressor
 \# hyperparameter_ranges = \{
        'eta': tuner.ContinuousParameter(0, 1),
    'min_child_weight': tuner.ContinuousParameter(3, 7),
       'max_depth': tuner.IntegerParameter(2, 8)
 # }
 # Linear Learner hyperparams
 hyperparameter_ranges = {
      'learning_rate': tuner.ContinuousParameter(1e-5, 1),
'mini_batch_size': tuner.IntegerParameter(3, 6),
      '11': tuner.ContinuousParameter(1e-7, 1)
 }
# objective_metric_name = 'validation:mse' # mean squared error
objective_metric_name = 'validation:objective_loss'
 hyperparameter_tuner = tuner.HyperparameterTuner(
     estimator,
     objective_metric_name,
     hyperparameter_ranges, # config param ranges objective_type='Minimize',
     max_jobs=6,
     max_parallel_jobs=3)
```

Hyperparameter tuning and usage of Jupyter Notebook's %store magic

```
tuning_job_name = response['HyperParameterTuningJobName']
%store tuning_job_name
tuning_job_name
Stored 'tuning_job_name' (str)
'sagemaker-xgboost-210515-0721'
from time import sleep
while response['H
    response = client.describe_hyper_parameter_tuning_job(
        HyperParameterTuningJobName=job_name
    print(response['HyperParameterTuningJobStatus'])
    sleep(60)
InProgress
InProgress
InProgress
InProgress
InProgress
InProgress
InProgress
InProgress
Completed
```

· used for model evaluation

Analyzing Automated Model Tuning Results



Nested Hyperparameter Tuning

 An approach to tune different algorithms or model families with different objective metrics and hyperparameter configurations. • i.e. Solve a problem using different model families

Additional Notes

Documentation for the objective metrics for the Linear Learner algorithm

The linear learner algorithm reports the metrics in the following table, which are computed during training. Choos one of them as the objective metric. To avoid overfitting, we recommend tuning the model against a validation metric instead of a training metric.		
Metric Name	Description	Optimiza Direction
	hyperparameter to recall_at_target_precision and setting the value for the target_precision hyperparameter.	
validation: <mark>objective_loss</mark>	The mean value of the objective loss function on the validation dataset every epoch. By default, the loss is logistic loss for binary classification and squared loss for regression. To set loss to other types, use the loss hyperparameter.	Minimize
validation:binary_classification_accuracy	The accuracy of the final model on the validation dataset.	Maximize
validation:binary_f_beta	The F beta score of the final model on	Maximize

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/linear-learner-tuning.html