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CS4341 Project 2, Artificial Neural Networks

Experimental Write-up

Experiment 1: Holdout Percentage, Data, and Error Rate

For this experiment, since our current implementation pulls the first x% of data out to train with, we randomized the lines in the input files to get a different data set for each iteration.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Experiment #** | **Holdout Percentage** | **Data** | **Error Rate** |
| 1 | 5% | Data1.txt | 15.79% |
| 2 | 10% | Data1.txt | 16.061% |
| 3 | 15% | Data1.txt | 15.93% |
| 4 | 20% | Data1.txt | 15.976% |
| 5 | 25% | Data1.txt | 16.314% |
| 6 | 5% | Data2.txt | 15.97% |
| 7 | 10% | Data2.txt | 15.888% |
| 8 | 15% | Data2.txt | 15.937% |
| 9 | 20% | Data2.txt | 15.945% |
| 10 | 25% | Data2.txt | 16.012% |
| 11 | 5% | Data3.txt | 16.257% |
| 12 | 10% | Data3.txt | 16.156% |
| 13 | 15% | Data3.txt | 16.23% |
| 14 | 20% | Data3.txt | 16.162% |
| 15 | 25% | Data3.txt | 16.354% |
| 16 | 5% | Data4.txt | 16.182% |
| 17 | 10% | Data4.txt | 16.376% |
| 18 | 15% | Data4.txt | 16.467% |
| 19 | 20% | Data4.txt | 16.541% |
| 20 | 25% | Data4.txt | 16.709% |
| 21 | 5% | Data5.txt | 15.829% |
| 22 | 10% | Data5.txt | 15.873% |
| 23 | 15% | Data5.txt | 15.649% |
| 24 | 20% | Data5.txt | 15.297% |
| 25 | 25% | Data5.txt | 14.986% |

Our results are pretty inconclusive. In general, the error doesn’t change substantially through the tests. However, the tests using data5.txt did show a decreasing error as the test set size increased. I think these results convey that choosing the test set can be an important factor in training a network effectively but are inconclusive regarding whether the size of the test data matters.

Experiment 2: Hidden Layer Count and Error Rate

Program Description and Simplifying Assumptions (Question 3)

While we implemented our neural network in Python, we opted to build a modular program structure that would encourage customizability going forward. We built a NeuralNetwork class that manages the whole network, as well as a Node class and a Synapse class that connect layers together. The size of a network constructed using our classes can be controlled directly via parameters input on the command-line in the case of hidden layer or via variables in the NeuralNetwork in the case of the other layers. The network topology is mostly set in stone—that is, the network always accepts two-dimensional input and executes an exclusively binary classification. We believe that configuration was most appropriate for this assignment, however we recognize there are classification problems in Computer Science that require multi-attribute output.