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# **Question 1: Dataset Preparation and EDA**

1. Dataset Preparation
2. EDA Findings

# **Question 2: Solution Design**

1. ANN Architecture
2. Approach Justification

# **Question 3: Model Development & Evaluation**

1. Model development and optimization process
2. Optimization techniques for ANN
   1. **Optimization Process**

Optimization is a main vital process in ANN. It is an iterative process to adjust the model parameters weights and biases to minimize the loss function of the model. Selecting the optimization technique and it’s hyperparameters is a very critical to achieve a fast convergence.

1. Variants of gradient descent

The base algorithm of the gradient descent is to minimize the cost function, adjusting its model parameters iteratively. The primary difference between it’s variants is the data used for each parameter update.

* 1. Batch Gradient Descent (Batch GD):

This computes the entire input dataset to update the model parameters.

**Pros**: Convergence is stable

**Cons**: This might get slow for lager datasets, computationally and memory intensive for large datasets.

* 1. Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD)

Instead of using entire dataset to compute the gradient decent SGD use a small batch to compute the gradient decent (Use a single randomly selected dataset at a time).

**Pros**: Much faster compared to Batch Gradient Descent, less computationally intensive, Inherent noise helps to avoid local minima and saddle points.

**Cons**: Noisy updates can lead to less or unstable convergence.

* 1. Mini Batch Gradient Decent:

Update parameters processing a small batch of training data.

**Pros**: This method identified as the best of the balance between the SGC speed and the stability of the Batch GD.

**Cons**: Since this is introducing a new hyperparameter called batch size which required a tuning.

* 1. Momentum

This can accelerate the GD by adding fraction helping the optimizer to continue in a consistent direction.

**Pros**: It helps the optimizer to push through the flat regions and escape the shallow local minima which faster the converges.

**Cons**: Required tuning due to adding another hyperparameter.

1. Adaptive Learning Rate Methods (RMSprop, Adam)

These algorithms adjust the learning rate for each parameter independently based on historical gradients.

* 1. RMSprop:

An adaptive learning rate algorithm that adjusts the learning rate for each parameter independently based on a moving average of the squared gradients.

**Pros**: RMSprop normalizes the gradient to prevent oscillations and achieve smoother and faster convergence, especially for non-stationary objective functions.

**Cons**: Hyperparameters such as decay rate need to be adjusted

* 1. Adam:

It is a very popular and effective optimization tool that combines the benefits of both Momentum and RMSprop. It calculates an adaptive learning rate for each parameter based on estimates of both the first moment (mean, like Momentum) and second moment (uncentered variance, like RMSprop) of the gradient.

**Pros**: It is computationally efficient, has low memory requirements, and is suitable for problems with large data sets and parameters. It also features bias correction, which improves the accuracy of moment estimates, especially in the early stages of training.

**Cons**: It is more complex than other methods and requires several hyperparameters, but the default values ​​often work well.

1. Initialization and stability:

Strategies to ensure a good starting point for training and maintain numerical stability.

* 1. Batch Normalization:

Normalize the input of each layer so that the mean of each minibatch is 0 and the variance is 1.

**Pros**: It stabilizes and accelerates training/ improves flow of gradient/ decreases the model's sensitivity to the weight initialization which helps to mitigate "internal covariate shift" where the distribution of layer inputs changes during training.

**Cons**: Introduces extra computational overhead during training.

* 1. Early Stopping:

This is a practical and effective way to prevent overfitting by monitoring the model's performance on the validation set during training. Also, it helps to mitigate overfitting.

**Pros**: An effective and easy way to prevent overfitting and reduce training time.

**Cons**: Validation performance should be closely monitored, and training may be stopped prematurely if the validation loss fluctuates temporarily.

1. Overfitting Mitigation

Techniques to improve model generalization and avoid fitting noise in the training data.

* 1. L1 and L2 Regularization:

Depending on the size of the model’s weight, a penalty term is added to the cost function. L1 (Lasso) adds the sum of absolute values, while L2 (Ridge) adds the sum of squared values.

**Pros**: Effectively prevent models with excessive weights and complexity, and improve generalization capabilities.

**Cons**: New regularization parameters that need to be adjusted

* 1. Dropout:

In each training iteration, a random portion of neurons are temporarily "dropped" or ignored.

**Pros**: A powerful yet simple technique that prevents neurons from co-adapting excessively and forces the network to learn more robust and redundant representations. It can be viewed as training an ensemble of many smaller subnetworks, which is thought to improve generalization.

**Cons**: Introducing dropout rate as hyperparameter that needs to be adjusted.

* 1. **Optimization Techniques**

Hyperparameters are external configurations of a model that are set before the training process begins and are not learned from the data. Tuning hyperparameters is crucial for optimizing model performance because their values ​​directly control the behavior and efficiency of the learning process.

1. Learning Rate

This is arguably the most important hyperparameter. It controls the step size taken during each parameter update.

**Role**: A larger learning rate and a larger step size may lead to faster convergence, but may exceed the minimum and cause divergence. A smaller learning rate may ensure stable convergence, but the speed may be very slow and may cause the model to fall into a local minimum.

**Impact**: The ideal learning rate should be high enough to quickly escape from local minima, but low enough to allow for stable convergence. Techniques such as learning rate scheduling (e.g., decreasing the learning rate over time) or cyclic learning rates can help achieve both goals.

**Tuning Strategy**: Start with a logarithmic search (e.g., 0.1, 0.01, 0.001). Use the Learning Rate Finder: Train for a few epochs while exponentially increasing the learning rate and plot the loss. The optimal learning rate is usually where the loss decreases the most.

1. Batch Size

This determines the number of training examples used to process a single estimate of the gradient.

**Role**:

For small batch size: Provides a noisy stochastic estimate of the true gradient. This noise can act as a regularizer, helping the model generalize better. However, it is computationally less efficient per iteration (requiring more updates) and can lead to convergence instabilities.

For larger batch size: They provide a more accurate estimate of the true gradient, leading to more stable and direct convergence in each period. They are also more amenable to parallelization. However, they often converge to sharp minima that generalize poorly and require more memory.

**Impact**: There is a trade-off between computational efficiency and generalizability. The “generalizability gap” observed in large classes is a key research topic.

**Tuning Strategy**: It is often limited by the available GPU memory. A common starting point is 32 or 64. As a general rule, when you increase the batch size by a factor of \*k\*, you can often increase the learning rate by a factor of √k to maintain stability.

1. Network Depth

This denotes to the number of layers in the neural network.

**Role**: Depth is a key factor in the representational power of deep learning. Deeper networks can learn hierarchical features - simple patterns (edges) in early layers, complex patterns (faces, objects) in later layers.

**Impact**:

*Too Shallow*: The model may lack the ability to learn the underlying complexities of the data, leading to underfitting.

Too Deep:

* *Vanishing Gradient*: Gradients become too small or too large with backpropagation in many layers and stop learning. (Relured with ReLU, BatchNorm, residual connections).
* *Degradation Problem*: Accuracy quickly saturates and then decreases as layers increase, indicating that deeper networks are more difficult to optimize, not less expressive. (Solved by Residual Networks/ResNet).

**Tuning Strategy:** Start with a well-known and proven architecture (e.g. ResNet-50 for image tasks). Increasing depth should be done to increase the capacity of the model, but it should be accompanied by techniques such as batch normalization and connection rejection to ensure that the network remains trainable.

# **Question 4: Web Application**

# **Question 5: Explainable AI**

1. Method Comparison

Explainable AI is a set of techniques and methods which is used to interpret the decisions taken from an AI model understandable to humans. Without the explainable AI, the model will be a “Blackbox” and the outputs or the results generating from the model don’t have a proper transparency how the decisions are made. XAI will give insights into why model made the prediction, it enhances transparency, trustworthiness and improves debugging capabilities.

XAI methodologies can broadly divide into two categories.

1. Intrinsic (Model-Specific)
2. Post-hoc (Model-Agnostic)

Intrinsic (Model-Specific):

Such models are interpretable by design. Their processes of decision making are simple and can be comprehended easily without the help of a separate explanation model.

Ex: Decision Trees, Rule-Based Systems

Post-Hoc (Model-Agnostic):

These methods are used after training a model. They help explain complex models, often called "black boxes," like deep neural networks and gradient boosting machines. They do this by looking at the connection between input features and model outputs.

* LIME (Local Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanation):

It explains individual predictions by closely modeling the situation with an interpretable substitute, which is often a linear model. It changes input data points and learns a local interpretable model to estimate the prediction.

* SHAP (Shapley Additive Explanation):

Uses ideas from cooperative game theory, specifically Shapley values, to fairly assign the contribution of each feature to the model's output. SHAP offers both local and global interpretability and has solid theoretical support.

* Partial Dependance Plots (PDPs):

Visualize how a feature affects the predicted outcome by averaging over other features.

* Individual Conditional Expectation (ICE):

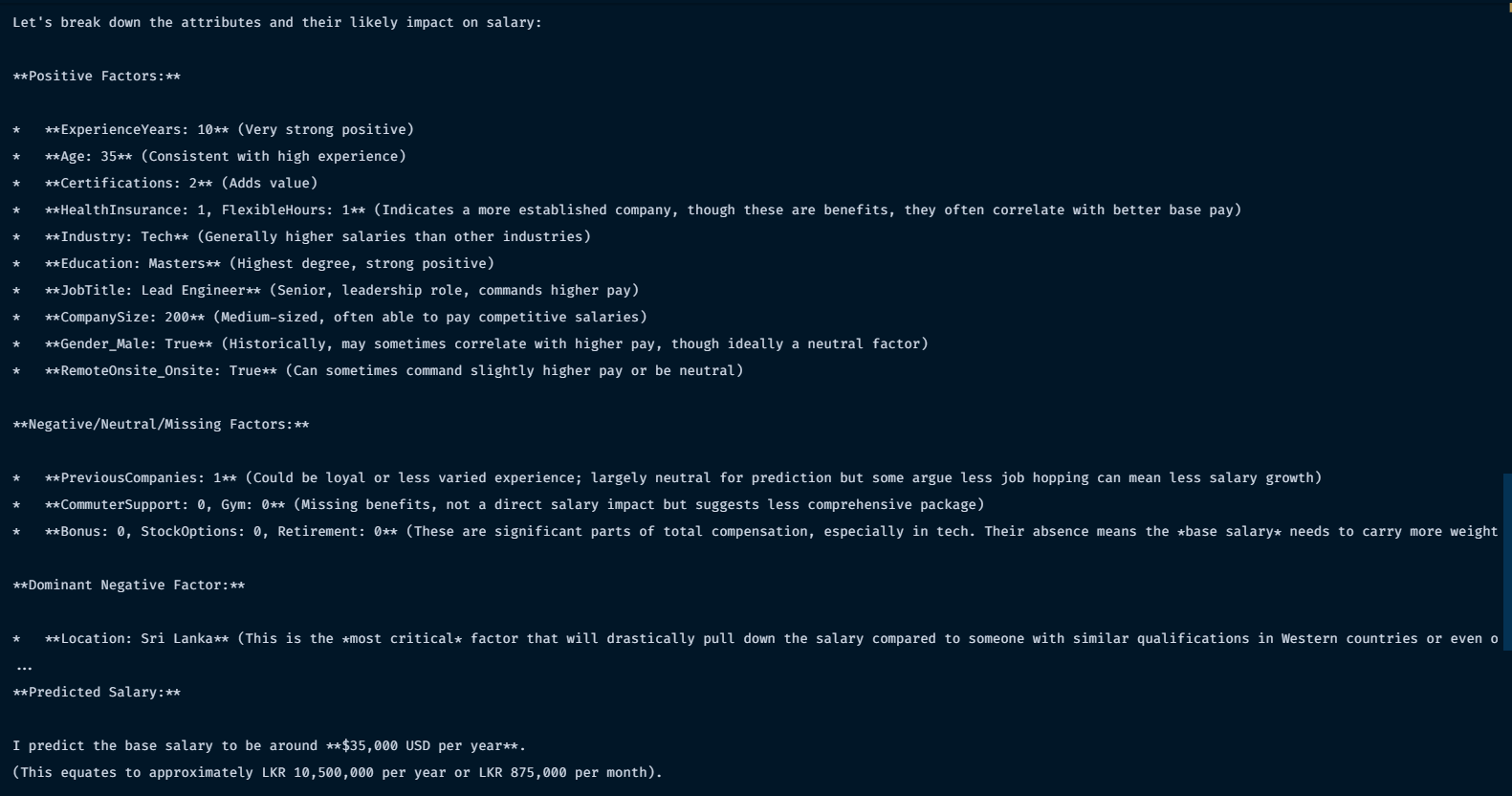
Like PDP but shows one curve per case, revealing the heterogeneity of feature effects.

1. Implementation an explainable AI

# **Question 6: GenAI Implementation**

1. Transformer Architecture
2. GenAI Implementation
3. Performance Analysis

gemini-2.5-flash output of the chosen problem



**Console output:**

Let's break down the attributes and their likely impact on salary:

\*\*Positive Factors:\*\*

\* \*\*ExperienceYears: 10\*\* (Very strong positive)

\* \*\*Age: 35\*\* (Consistent with high experience)

\* \*\*Certifications: 2\*\* (Adds value)

\* \*\*HealthInsurance: 1, FlexibleHours: 1\*\* (Indicates a more established company, though these are benefits, they often correlate with better base pay)

\* \*\*Industry: Tech\*\* (Generally higher salaries than other industries)

\* \*\*Education: Masters\*\* (Highest degree, strong positive)

\* \*\*JobTitle: Lead Engineer\*\* (Senior, leadership role, commands higher pay)

\* \*\*CompanySize: 200\*\* (Medium-sized, often able to pay competitive salaries)

\* \*\*Gender\_Male: True\*\* (Historically, may sometimes correlate with higher pay, though ideally a neutral factor)

\* \*\*RemoteOnsite\_Onsite: True\*\* (Can sometimes command slightly higher pay or be neutral)

\*\*Negative/Neutral/Missing Factors:\*\*

\* \*\*PreviousCompanies: 1\*\* (Could be loyal or less varied experience; largely neutral for prediction but some argue less job hopping can mean less salary growth)

\* \*\*CommuterSupport: 0, Gym: 0\*\* (Missing benefits, not a direct salary impact but suggests less comprehensive package)

\* \*\*Bonus: 0, StockOptions: 0, Retirement: 0\*\* (These are significant parts of total compensation, especially in tech. Their absence means the \*base salary\* needs to carry more weight, but also might indicate a less generous overall compensation philosophy. This will significantly lower the \*total compensation\* compared to a role with these benefits, and might even slightly depress the base.)

\*\*Dominant Negative Factor:\*\*

\* \*\*Location: Sri Lanka\*\* (This is the \*most critical\* factor that will drastically pull down the salary compared to someone with similar qualifications in Western countries or even other Asian tech hubs like Singapore/Dubai. Salaries in Sri Lanka for tech roles, even senior ones, are significantly lower.)

...

\*\*Predicted Salary:\*\*

**I predict the base salary to be around \*\*$35,000 USD per year\*\*.**

**(This equates to approximately LKR 10,500,000 per year or LKR 875,000 per month).**

Custom implementation trained model output: