

Using ChatGPT for Model Optimization and Data Analysis

Specific Examples of Prompts Used:

- 'How is Grid Search used for tuning hidden layers in a neural network?'
- 'Provide Python code to implement Grid Search for MLP hidden layers in sklearn.'
- 'How do I scale and unscaled selected columns in a dataset?'
- ' Can you extend the code to provide a comprehensive list of pairs up to (5,5)?'

How AI Responses Helped or Hindered Understanding

- **Helped:** The AI provided clear, well-structured explanations and refined our responses, which improved readability and efficiency.
- **Hindered:** At times, the AI offered overly simplified responses or did not fully understand our specific context without additional clarification.

It provides insights into how AUC (Area Under the Curve) is a crucial metric when selecting a model for targeting customers in Wave 2 because it measures how well the model distinguishes between positive and negative cases. Side by side ChatGPT was insightful as its explanations regarding the use of cross validation and grid search for model building and selection. It was also helpful in providing approaches and steps to be taken to analyze projected profit and ROME calculations.

Limitations

Tendency for Overgeneralization: Some responses pulled in irrelevant third-party data, requiring careful verification. ChatGPT kept giving us the wrong prompt and explanations

Also, ChatGPT occasionally provided generic answers that needed refinement. Losing ongoing conversations forced re-explanations, reducing workflow efficiency.

It sometimes suggested solutions that were not optimal or required tweaking to fit our specific needs.

How AI Complemented

Using ChatGPT was a valuable tool in supporting model optimization, data preprocessing, etc. It provided logical explanations and code snippets, enhancing efficiency. However, human oversight was essential to validate responses, refine methodologies, and ensure alignment with business objectives. By using ChatGPT as an ****assistive tool rather than a complete solution****, it is more useful to broaden understanding while critically evaluating outputs. Moving forward, we plan to refine our approach to prompt engineering and validation to further enhance our learning experience.

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How Grid Search is Used for Hidden Layers:

1. Define the Search Space:
 - Specify different hidden layer configurations to test, e.g.,
`hidden_layer_sizes = [(10,), (20,), (10,10), (50,20), (100,50,20)]`
 - This list represents different network architectures, such as:
 - `(10,)` → 1 hidden layer with 10 neurons
 - `(10,10)` → 2 hidden layers with 10 neurons each
 - `(50,20)` → 2 hidden layers with 50 and 20 neurons
 - `(100,50,20)` → 3 hidden layers with decreasing neuron counts
2. Use `GridSearchCV` to Iterate Over Configurations:
 - The `GridSearchCV` function from `sklearn.model_selection` systematically evaluates all possible combinations of hyperparameters.
 - Example code for applying grid search to an MLP classifier:

```
python
from sklearn.neural_network import MLPClassifier
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV

param_grid = {'hidden_layer_sizes': [(10,), (20,), (10,10), (50,20), (100,50,20)]

mlp = MLPClassifier(max_iter=1000, solver='lbfgs', random_state=42)
grid_search = GridSearchCV(mlp, param_grid, scoring='roc_auc', cv=5)
```

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- This is required to reverse the transformation.

2. Apply the Unscaling Formula
 - If standardization was used:
$$X_{\text{original}} = (X_{\text{scaled}} \times \sigma) + \mu$$
 - If min-max scaling was used, you would need the original min/max values instead.
3. Replace the Scaled Data with Unscaled Values
 - The transformed data is stored back into the dataset.

Alternative for Min-Max Scaling:

If Min-Max Scaling was used instead of standardization, the unscaling formula would be:

```
python
min_vals = intuit75k[columns_to_unscale].min()
max_vals = intuit75k[columns_to_unscale].max()

def unscale_minmax(scaled_df, min_vals, max_vals):
    return (scaled_df * (max_vals - min_vals)) + min_vals # Reverse min-max scaling

intuit75k[columns_to_unscale] = unscale_minmax(intuit75k[columns_to_unscale], min_vals, max_vals)
```

This will restore the original values before scaling, ensuring consistency in data interpretation.

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now show me a code to unscale/descale the selected columns

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To reverse the scaling (unscale/descale) the selected columns, you need to store the scaling parameters (e.g., mean and standard deviation if standardization was applied, or min/max if normalization was used) when initially scaling the data. Below is the Python code to unscale/descale the selected columns:

Code to Unscale/Descale the Selected Columns

```
python
# Define columns to unscale
columns_to_unscale = ["dollars", "last", "sincepurch", "numords"]

# Retrieve original mean and standard deviation (assuming standardization was applied)
means = intuit75k[columns_to_unscale].mean()
stds = intuit75k[columns_to_unscale].std()

# Function to reverse the scaling process
def unscale_data(scaled_df, means, stds):
    return (scaled_df * stds) + means # Reverse standardization formula

# Apply unscaling
intuit75k[columns_to_unscale] = unscale_data(intuit75k[columns_to_unscale], means, stds)
```

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THIS IS THE CODE TO SCALE THE DATA:

columns_to_scale = ["dollars", "last", "sincepurch", "numords"]

Scale only selected columns while keeping other columns intact

intuit75k = intuit75k.copy() # Make a copy to preserve original data

intuit75k[columns_to_scale] =

rsm.scale_df(intuit75k[columns_to_scale], sf=1)

Display result

intuit75k

The provided code scales selected numerical columns in the dataset while keeping other columns unchanged. Here's a breakdown of what it does:

Code Explanation:

- Defines Columns to Scale:
 - The `columns_to_scale` list includes:
 - `dollars` (total spending)
 - `last` (time since last purchase)
 - `sincepurch` (time since first purchase)

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(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), ..., (5,1), (5,2), (5,3).

can you code for till (5, 5)

Sure! To generate all pairs (x, y) where both x and y range from 1 to 5, you can use the following code:

python

```
nr_hnodes = range(1, 6)
hls = [(x, y) for x in nr_hnodes for y in nr_hnodes]
```

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This will produce:

ini

```
[(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5),
(2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5),
(3,1), (3,2), (3,3), (3,4), (3,5),
(4,1), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5),
(5,1), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5)]
```

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Let me know if you need any modifications! 🚀

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Search

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