

Assignment No. 4

EECS 658

Introduction to Machine Learning

Due: 11:59 PM, Tuesday, October 16, 2022

Submit deliverables in a single zip file to Canvas

Name of the zip file: FirstnameLastname_Assignment4 (with your first and last name)

Name of the Assignment folder within the zip file: FirstnameLastname_Assignment4

Deliverables:

1. Copy of Rubric4.docx with your name and ID filled out (do not submit a PDF)
2. Python source code for CompareFeatureSelectionMethods
3. Screen print showing the successful execution of CompareFeatureSelectionMethods. (Copy and paste the output from the Python console screen to a Word document and PDF it).
4. For Part 2, using the PoV formula and the values from the eigenvalue matrix, show that the program calculated the PoV correctly. (see “Deliverable 4 (PoV) Example” on Canvas).
5. Answers to the following questions for CompareFeatureSelectionMethods:
 - a. Based on accuracy which dimensionality reduction method, PCA, simulate annealing, or the genetic algorithm worked the best?
 - b. For each of the two other methods, explain why you think it did not perform as well as the best one.
 - c. Did the best dimensionality reduction method produce a better accuracy than using none (i.e. the results of Part 1)? Explain possible reasons why it did or did not.
 - d. Did Part 2 produce the same set of best features as Part 3? Explain possible reasons why it did or did not.
 - e. Did Part 2 produce the same set of best features as Part 4? Explain possible reasons why it did or did not.
 - f. Did Part 3 produce the same set of best features as Part 4? Explain possible reasons why it did or did not.

Assignment:

- In this assignment, you will use 2-fold cross-validation of the iris data set using the Decision Tree machine learning model.
- This assignment has four parts.
- In each part (except the first one) you will use different dimensionality reduction methods on the iris data set.
- For each of the parts, the Python program should display (with a label showing the Part number):
 - Confusion matrix
 - Accuracy metric
 - List of features used to obtain the final confusion matrix and accuracy metric.
- Name the program CompareFeatureSelectionMethods
- Part 1:

- Use the original 4 features: sepal-length, sepal-width, petal-length, and petal-width.
- Part 2:
 - Refer to the “Python Example” in the “PCA Feature Transformation” lecture slides.
 - Use PCA to transform the original 4 features (i.e., sepal-length, sepal-width, petal-length, petal-width) into 4 new features (z_1 , z_2 , z_3 , and z_4).
 - Display the eigenvalues and eigenvectors matrices.
 - Select a subset of the transformed features, so that $PoV > 0.90$.
 - Display the PoV
 - Use the selected subset of transformed features to calculate the confusion matrix and accuracy metric.
- Part 3:
 - Use simulated annealing to select the best set of features from the 4 original features (i.e., sepal-length, sepal-width, petal-length, petal-width) plus the 4 transformed features (z_1 , z_2 , z_3 , and z_4) from Part 2 (for a total of 8 features).
 - Set the iterations = 100
 - Perturb with randomly selected 1 or 2 parameters (because 1-5% of 8 is < 1)
 - c in $Pr[accept] = 1$
 - Use restart value (x) of 10
 - Print out for each iteration:
 - Subset of features
 - Accuracy
 - $Pr[accept]$
 - Random Uniform
 - Status: Improved, Accepted, Discarded, or Restart
- Part 4:
 - Use the genetic algorithm we discussed in class to select the best set of features from the 4 original features plus the 4 transformed features from Part 2 (for a total of 8 features).
 - For the initial population use the following sets of features:
 - z_1 , sepal-length, sepal-width, petal-length, petal-width
 - z_1 , z_2 , sepal-width, petal-length, petal-width
 - z_1 , z_2 , z_3 , sepal-width, petal-length
 - z_1 , z_2 , z_3 , z_4 , sepal-width
 - z_1 , z_2 , z_3 , z_4 , sepal-length
 - Run the algorithm for 50 generations
 - At the end of each generation, print out the features and the accuracy for the 5 best sets of features and the generation number.

Remember:

- Your Programming Assignments are individual-effort.

- You can brainstorm with other students and help them work through problems in their programs, but everyone should have their own unique assignment programs.