

# CSC411 – A3

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## *I. 20 Newsgroups predictions report:*

### **1. Bernoulli Naive Bayes (Baseline):**

*Accuracy on training set: 0.5987272405868835*

*Accuracy on test set: 0.4579129049389272*

### **2. Multinomial Naive Bayes:**

*Accuracy on training set: 0.9589004772847799*

*Accuracy on test set: 0.7002124269782263 (best performance)*

*Alpha: 0.01*

Q: how to pick the hyperparameter Alpha:

**A:** I use cross validation (*kfold = 10*) to pick the best hyperparameter

**alpha** for Multinomial Naive Bayes. First, I select alpha's range from **0.01 to 1**, and then I uniformly random generate 100 samples of alpha.

Second, I put all those 100-different alphas into cross validation and then calculate its mean score (cross validation will return me 10 scores for each alpha). After I get 100 mean scores, I will pick the highest score as the best hyperparameter alpha.

Q: Why I pick this method?

**A:** Because the classifier that we are going to create is 20 classes classifier, I think it is not belong to Bernoulli, but Multinomial. Therefore, I decide to try Multinomial Naïve Bayes, and they work just as I thought, much better than Bernoulli Naive Bayes.

*\*For detail, please visit q1.py*

### 3. Linear SVM Classifier:

*Accuracy on training set: 0.9671203818278239*

*Accuracy on test set: 0.6972915560276155*

*C: 0.53*

how to pick the hyperparameter C:

I use cross validation (**kfold = 5**) to pick the best hyperparameter **C** for Linear SVM Classifier. First, I select alpha's range from **0.01 to 3**, and then I uniformly random generate 10 samples of alpha. Second, I put all those 10-different C into cross validation and then calculate its mean score (cross validation will return me 5 scores for each C). After I get 10 mean scores, I will pick the highest score as the best hyperparameter C.

**Q:** Why I pick this method?

**A:** SVM is very Effective in high dimensional spaces, so I decide to give it a try. And the result is not bad too, just like what I expected. However, the training process is a little bit long.

*\*For detail, please visit q1.py*

#### 4. Logistic Regression:

*Accuracy on training set: 0.9399858582287431*

*Accuracy on test set: 0.6836165693043016*

*C: 2.19*

how to pick the hyperparameter C:

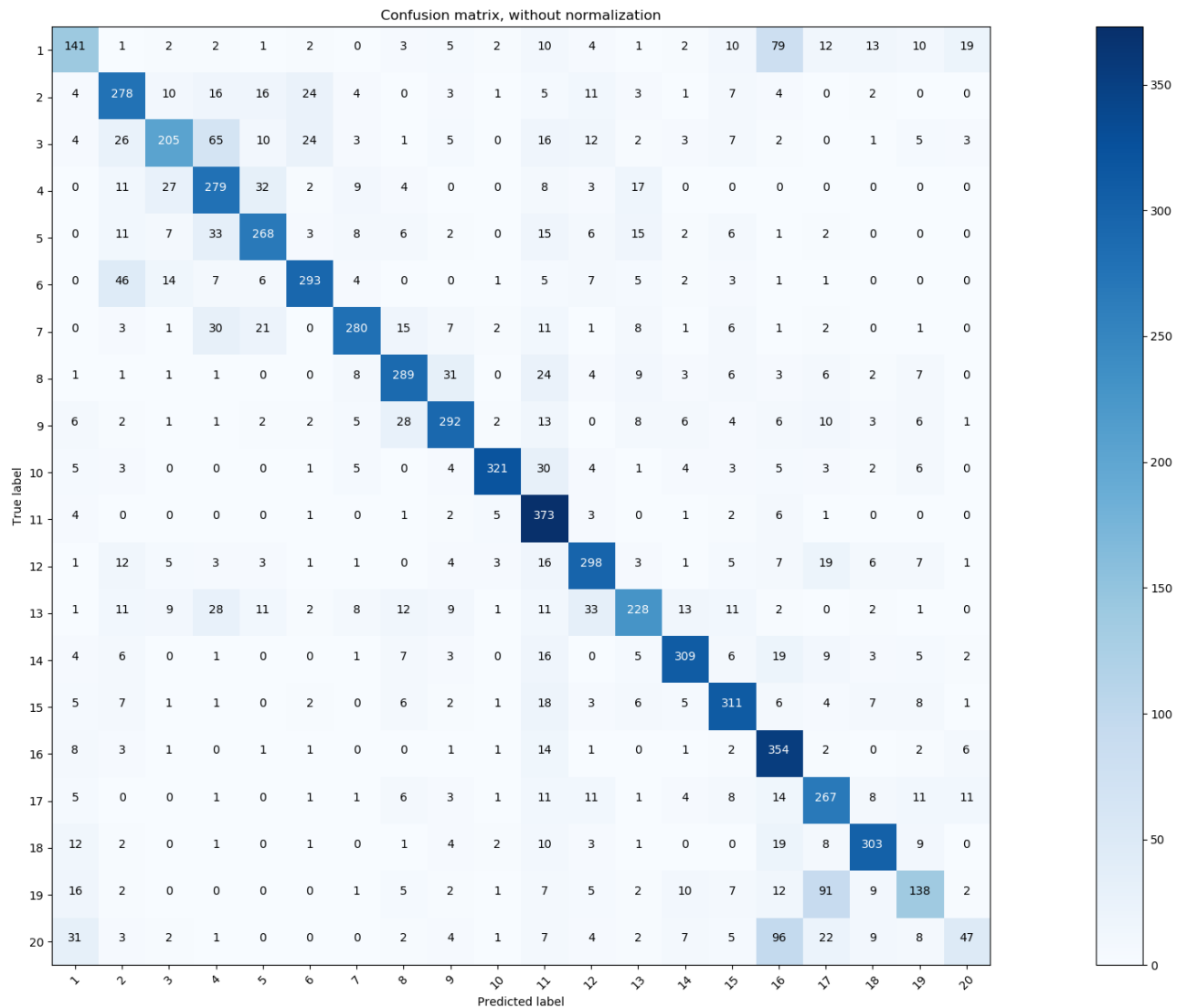
I use cross validation (**kfold = 5**) to pick the best hyperparameter **C** for Logistic Regression Classifier. First, I select alpha's range from **0.01 to 3**, and then I uniformly random generate 10 samples of alpha. Second, I put all those 10-different C into cross validation and then calculate its mean score (cross validation will return me 5 scores for each C). After I get 10 mean scores, I will pick the highest score as the best hyperparameter C.

Q: Why I pick this method?

**A:** Because Logistic Regression may handle non linear effects, and its result is as what I thought, the accuracy is higher than the baseline, but lower than SVM and Multinomial Naive Bayes.

*\*For detail, please visit q1.py*

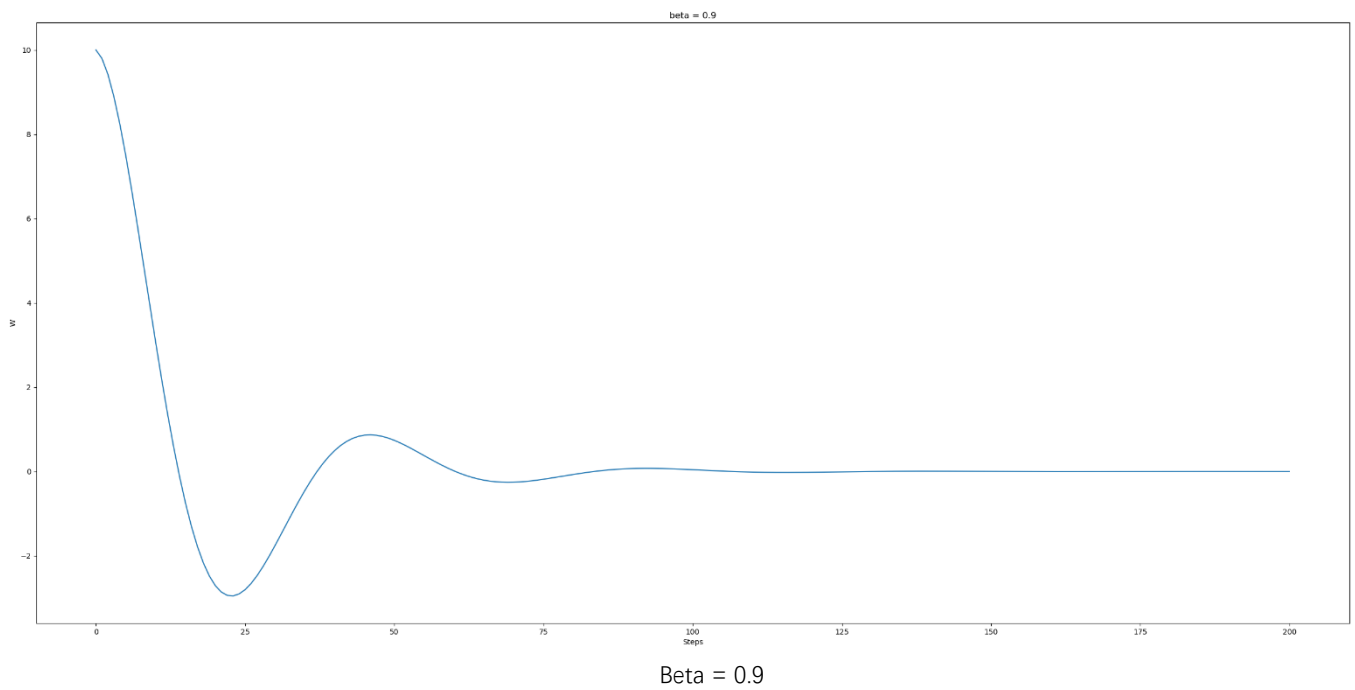
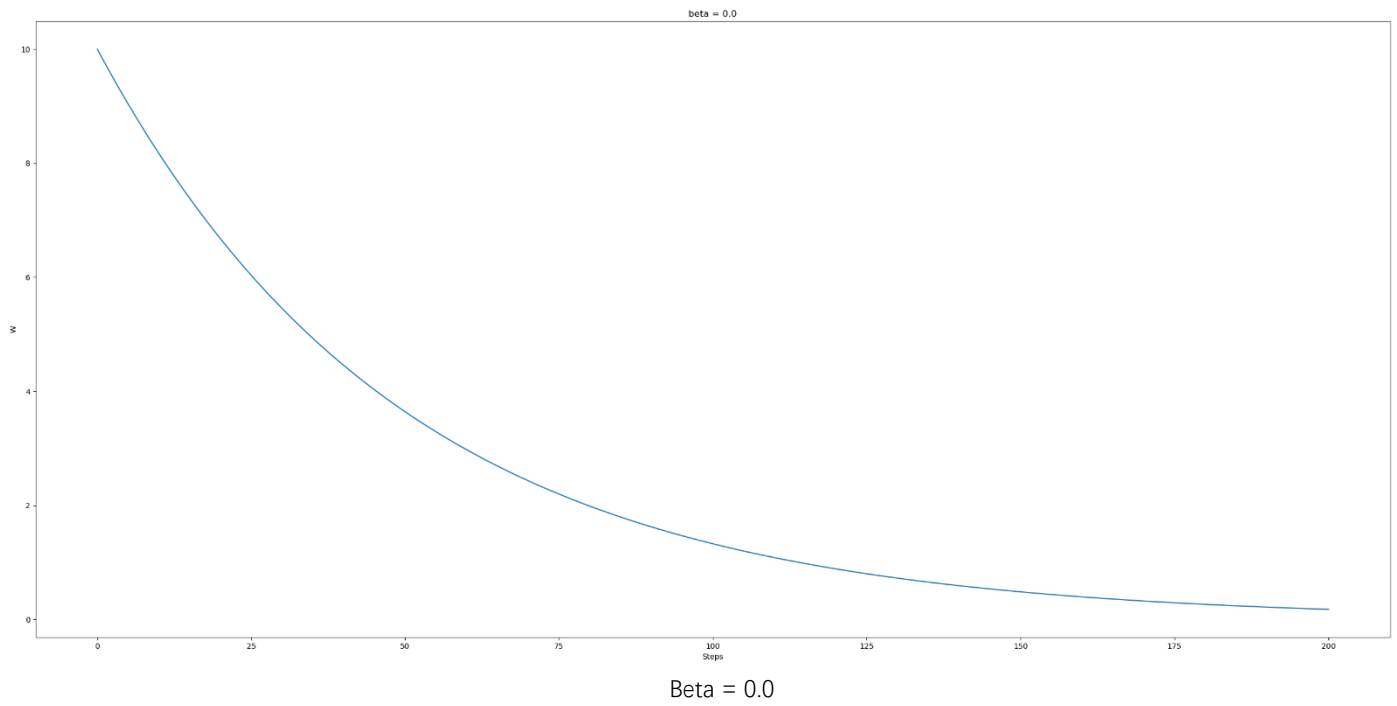
## 5. Confusion matrix for Multinomial Naive Bayes



As the above confusion matrix shows, **16<sup>th</sup> class and 20<sup>th</sup> class** are most confused.

## II. Training SVM with SGD

### 2.1 SGD With Momentum:



## 2.2 Training SVM:

*For detail, please visit [q2.py](#)*

## 2.3 Apply on 4-vs-9 digits on MNIST:

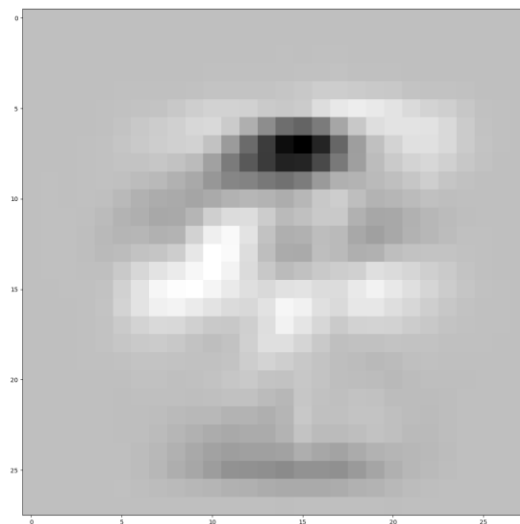
1) model use  $\beta = 0$ :

The training loss: 0.342191688002

The test loss: 0.337671534146

Training accuracy = 0.9329705215419501

Test accuracy = 0.9328980776206021



2) model use  $\beta = 0.1$ :

The training loss: 0.342207800632

The test loss: 0.337795184641

Training accuracy = 0.9340589569160997

Test accuracy = 0.9339862169024302

