ECE C147/247 HW4 Q1: Optimization for Fully Connected Networks

In this notebook, we will implement different optimization rules for gradient descent. We have provided starter code; however, you will need to copy and paste your code from your implementation of the modular fully connected nets in HW #3 to build upon this.

`utils` has built a solid API for building these modular frameworks and training them, and we will use their very well implemented framework as opposed to "reinventing the wheel." This includes using their Solver, various utility functions, and their layer structure. This also includes `nndl.fc_net`, `nndl.layers`, and `nndl.layer_utils`.

In [1]:
```
## Import and setups

import time
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from nndl.fc_net import *
from utils.data_utils import get_CIFAR10_data
from utils.gradient_check import eval_numerical_gradient, eval_numerical_gradient_array
from utils.solver import Solver

%matplotlib inline
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10.0, 8.0) # set default size of plots
plt.rcParams['image.interpolation'] = 'nearest'
plt.rcParams['image.cmap'] = 'gray'

# for auto-reloading external modules
# see http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1907993/autoreload-of-modules-in-ipython
%load_ext autoreload
%autoreload 2

def rel_error(x, y):
  """ returns relative error """
  return np.max(np.abs(x - y) / (np.maximum(1e-8, np.abs(x) + np.abs(y))))
```

In [2]:
```
# Load the (preprocessed) CIFAR10 data.

data = get_CIFAR10_data()
for k in data.keys():
  print('{}: {} '.format(k, data[k].shape))
```

```
X_train: (49000, 3, 32, 32)
y_train: (49000,)
X_val: (1000, 3, 32, 32)
y_val: (1000,)
X_test: (1000, 3, 32, 32)
y_test: (1000,)
```

Building upon your HW #3 implementation

Copy and paste the following functions from your HW #3 implementation of a modular FC net:

- `affine_forward` in `nndl/layers.py`
- `affine_backward` in `nndl/layers.py`
- `relu_forward` in `nndl/layers.py`
- `relu_backward` in `nndl/layers.py`
- `affine_relu_forward` in `nndl/layer_utils.py`
- `affine_relu_backward` in `nndl/layer_utils.py`

- The `FullyConnectedNet` class in `nndl/fc_net.py`

Test all functions you copy and pasted

In [5]:
```
from nndl.layer_tests import *

affine_forward_test(); print('\n')
affine_backward_test(); print('\n')
relu_forward_test(); print('\n')
relu_backward_test(); print('\n')
affine_relu_test(); print('\n')
fc_net_test()
```

```
If affine_forward function is working, difference should be less than 1e-9:
difference: 9.769847728806635e-10


If affine_backward is working, error should be less than 1e-9::
dx error: 2.363967198662533e-10
dw error: 1.6097343635075995e-10
db error: 1.580234993153846e-10


If relu_forward function is working, difference should be around 1e-8:
difference: 4.999999798022158e-08


If relu_forward function is working, error should be less than 1e-9:
dx error: 3.275625385633504e-12


If affine_relu_forward and affine_relu_backward are working, error should be less than 1e-9::
dx error: 3.2582542651794285e-10
dw error: 6.005113770498464e-10
db error: 2.548002399814824e-11


Running check with reg = 0
Initial loss: 2.303374998448424
W1 relative error: 6.857310860468233e-07
W2 relative error: 7.676133530383611e-07
W3 relative error: 3.21777696148275e-07
b1 relative error: 2.516268473877123e-09
b2 relative error: 5.8869748840310205e-09
b3 relative error: 1.3958093070769016e-10
Running check with reg = 3.14
Initial loss: 6.805991217574755
W1 relative error: 1.1150231465873393e-08
W2 relative error: 1.079142654594727e-07
W3 relative error: 2.63566134196156e-08
b1 relative error: 2.8315564777658047e-08
b2 relative error: 2.575581561894071e-09
b3 relative error: 2.4802815598088873e-10
```

Training a larger model

In general, proceeding with vanilla stochastic gradient descent to optimize models may be fraught with problems and limitations, as discussed in class. Thus, we implement optimizers that improve on SGD.

SGD + momentum

In the following section, implement SGD with momentum. Read the `nndl/optim.py` API, and be sure you understand it. After, implement `sgd_momentum` in `nndl/optim.py`. Test your implementation of `sgd_momentum` by running the cell below.

In [6]:
```
from nndl.optim import sgd_momentum

N, D = 4, 5
w = np.linspace(-0.4, 0.6, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)
dw = np.linspace(-0.6, 0.4, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)
v = np.linspace(0.6, 0.9, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)

config = {'learning_rate': 1e-3, 'velocity': v}
next_w, _ = sgd_momentum(w, dw, config=config)

expected_next_w = np.asarray([
  [ 0.1406,      0.20738947,  0.27417895,  0.34096842,  0.40775789],
  [ 0.47454737,  0.54133684,  0.60812632,  0.67491579,  0.74170526],
  [ 0.80849474,  0.87528421,  0.94207368,  1.00886316,  1.07565263],
  [ 1.14244211,  1.20923158,  1.27602105,  1.34281053,  1.4096    ]])
expected_velocity = np.asarray([
  [ 0.5406,      0.55475789,  0.56891579, 0.58307368,  0.59723158],
  [ 0.61138947,  0.62554737,  0.63970526,  0.65386316,  0.66802105],
  [ 0.68217895,  0.69633684,  0.71049474,  0.72465263,  0.73881053],
  [ 0.75296842,  0.76712632,  0.78128421,  0.79544211,  0.8096    ]])

print('next_w error: {}'.format(rel_error(next_w, expected_next_w)))
print('velocity error: {}'.format(rel_error(expected_velocity, config['velocity'])))
```

```
next_w error: 8.882347033505819e-09
velocity error: 4.269287743278663e-09
```

SGD + Nesterov momentum

Implement `sgd_nesterov_momentum` in `ndl/optim.py` .

In [7]:
```
from nndl.optim import sgd_nesterov_momentum

N, D = 4, 5
w = np.linspace(-0.4, 0.6, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)
dw = np.linspace(-0.6, 0.4, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)
v = np.linspace(0.6, 0.9, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)

config = {'learning_rate': 1e-3, 'velocity': v}
next_w, _ = sgd_nesterov_momentum(w, dw, config=config)

expected_next_w = np.asarray([
  [0.08714,      0.15246105,  0.21778211,  0.28310316,  0.34842421],
  [0.41374526,   0.47906632,  0.54438737,  0.60970842,  0.67502947],
  [0.74035053,   0.80567158,  0.87099263,  0.93631368,  1.00163474],
  [1.06695579,   1.13227684,  1.19759789,  1.26291895,  1.32824   ]])
expected_velocity = np.asarray([
  [ 0.5406,      0.55475789,  0.56891579,  0.58307368,  0.59723158],
  [ 0.61138947,  0.62554737,  0.63970526,  0.65386316,  0.66802105],
  [ 0.68217895,  0.69633684,  0.71049474,  0.72465263,  0.73881053],
  [ 0.75296842,  0.76712632,  0.78128421,  0.79544211,  0.8096    ]])

print('next_w error: {}'.format(rel_error(next_w, expected_next_w)))
print('velocity error: {}'.format(rel_error(expected_velocity, config['velocity'])))
```

```
next_w error: 1.0875186845081027e-08
velocity error: 4.269287743278663e-09
```

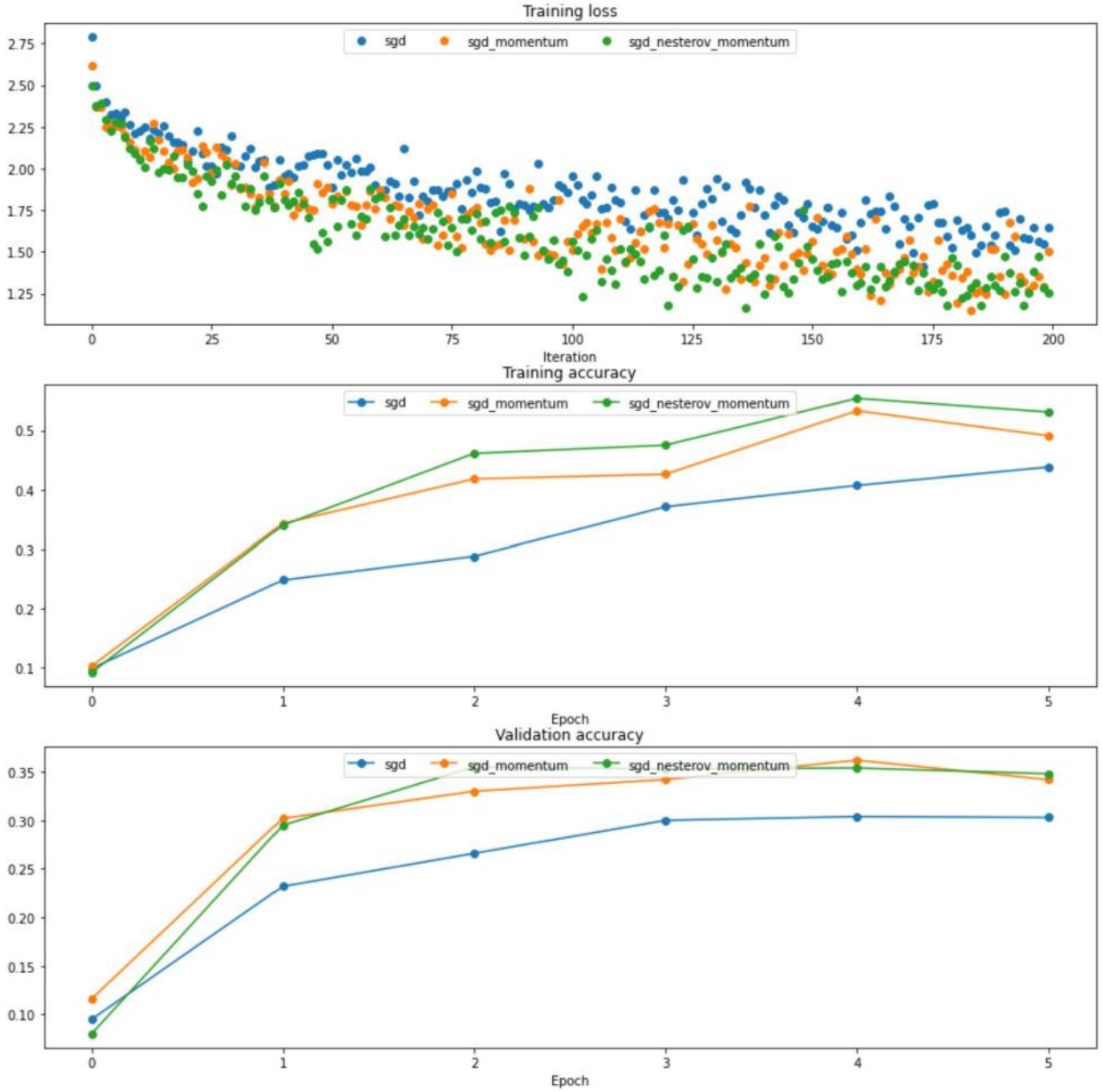
Evaluating SGD, SGD+Momentum, and SGD+NesterovMomentum

Run the following cell to train a 6 layer FC net with SGD, SGD+momentum, and SGD+Nesterov momentum. You should see that SGD+momentum achieves a better loss than SGD, and that SGD+Nesterov momentum achieves a slightly better loss (and training accuracy) than SGD+momentum.

In [8]:
```
num_train = 4000
```

```
small_data = {
  'X_train': data['X_train'][:num_train],
  'y_train': data['y_train'][:num_train],
  'X_val': data['X_val'],
  'y_val': data['y_val'],
}

solvers = {}

for update_rule in ['sgd', 'sgd_momentum', 'sgd_nesterov_momentum']:
  print('Optimizing with {}'.format(update_rule))
  model = FullyConnectedNet([100, 100, 100, 100, 100], weight_scale=5e-2)

  solver = Solver(model, small_data,
                  num_epochs=5, batch_size=100,
                  update_rule=update_rule,
                  optim_config={
                    'learning_rate': 1e-2,
                  },
                  verbose=False)
  solvers[update_rule] = solver
  solver.train()
  print

plt.subplot(3, 1, 1)
plt.title('Training loss')
plt.xlabel('Iteration')

plt.subplot(3, 1, 2)
plt.title('Training accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')

plt.subplot(3, 1, 3)
plt.title('Validation accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')

for update_rule, solver in solvers.items():
  plt.subplot(3, 1, 1)
  plt.plot(solver.loss_history, 'o', label=update_rule)

  plt.subplot(3, 1, 2)
  plt.plot(solver.train_acc_history, '-o', label=update_rule)

  plt.subplot(3, 1, 3)
  plt.plot(solver.val_acc_history, '-o', label=update_rule)

for i in [1, 2, 3]:
  plt.subplot(3, 1, i)
  plt.legend(loc='upper center', ncol=4)
plt.gcf().set_size_inches(15, 15)
plt.show()
```

```
Optimizing with sgd
Optimizing with sgd_momentum
Optimizing with sgd_nesterov_momentum
```



RMSProp

Now we go to techniques that adapt the gradient. Implement `rmsprop` in `nndl/optim.py`. Test your implementation by running the cell below.

In [9]:

```
from nndl.optim import rmsprop

N, D = 4, 5
w = np.linspace(-0.4, 0.6, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)
dw = np.linspace(-0.6, 0.4, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)
a = np.linspace(0.6, 0.9, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)

config = {'learning_rate': 1e-2, 'a': a}
next_w, _ = rmsprop(w, dw, config=config)

expected_next_w = np.asarray([
  [-0.39223849, -0.34037513, -0.28849239, -0.23659121, -0.18467247],
  [-0.132737,   -0.08078555, -0.02881884,  0.02316247,  0.07515774],
  [ 0.12716641,  0.17918792,  0.23122175,  0.28326742,  0.33532447],
  [ 0.38739248,  0.43947102,  0.49155973,  0.54365823,  0.59576619]])
expected_cache = np.asarray([
  [ 0.5976,      0.6126277,   0.6277108,   0.64284931,  0.65804321],
  [ 0.67329252,  0.68859723,  0.70395734,  0.71937285,  0.73484377],
  [ 0.75037008,  0.7659518,   0.78158892,  0.79728144,  0.81302936],
  [ 0.82883269,  0.84469141,  0.86060554,  0.87657507,  0.8926    ]])
```

```
print('next_w error: {}'.format(rel_error(expected_next_w, next_w)))
print('cache error: {}'.format(rel_error(expected_cache, config['a'])))
```

```
next_w error: 9.524687511038133e-08
cache error: 2.6477955807156126e-09
```

Adaptive moments

Now, implement `adam` in `nndl/optim.py`. Test your implementation by running the cell below.

In [11]:

```
# Test Adam implementation; you should see errors around 1e-7 or less
from nndl.optim import adam

N, D = 4, 5
w = np.linspace(-0.4, 0.6, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)
dw = np.linspace(-0.6, 0.4, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)
v = np.linspace(0.6, 0.9, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)
a = np.linspace(0.7, 0.5, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)

config = {'learning_rate': 1e-2, 'v': v, 'a': a, 't': 5}
next_w, _ = adam(w, dw, config=config)

expected_next_w = np.asarray([
  [-0.40094747, -0.34836187, -0.29577703, -0.24319299, -0.19060977],
  [-0.1380274,  -0.08544591, -0.03286534,  0.01971428,  0.0722929],
  [ 0.1248705,   0.17744702,  0.23002243,  0.28259667,  0.33516969],
  [ 0.38774145,  0.44031188,  0.49288093,  0.54544852,  0.59801459]])
expected_a = np.asarray([
  [ 0.69966,     0.68908382,  0.67851319,  0.66794809,  0.65738853,],
  [ 0.64683452,  0.63628604,  0.6257431,   0.61520571,  0.60467385,],
  [ 0.59414753,  0.58362676,  0.57311152,  0.56260183,  0.55209767,],
  [ 0.54159906,  0.53110598,  0.52061845,  0.51013645,  0.49966,    ]])
expected_v = np.asarray([
  [ 0.48,        0.49947368,  0.51894737,  0.53842105,  0.55789474],
  [ 0.57736842,  0.59684211,  0.61631579,  0.63578947,  0.65526316],
  [ 0.67473684,  0.69421053,  0.71368421,  0.73315789,  0.75263158],
  [ 0.77210526,  0.79157895,  0.81105263,  0.83052632,  0.85      ]])

print('next_w error: {}'.format(rel_error(expected_next_w, next_w)))
print('a error: {}'.format(rel_error(expected_a, config['a'])))
print('v error: {}'.format(rel_error(expected_v, config['v'])))
```

```
next_w error: 1.1395691798535431e-07
a error: 4.208314038113071e-09
v error: 4.214963193114416e-09
```

Comparing SGD, SGD+NesterovMomentum, RMSProp, and Adam

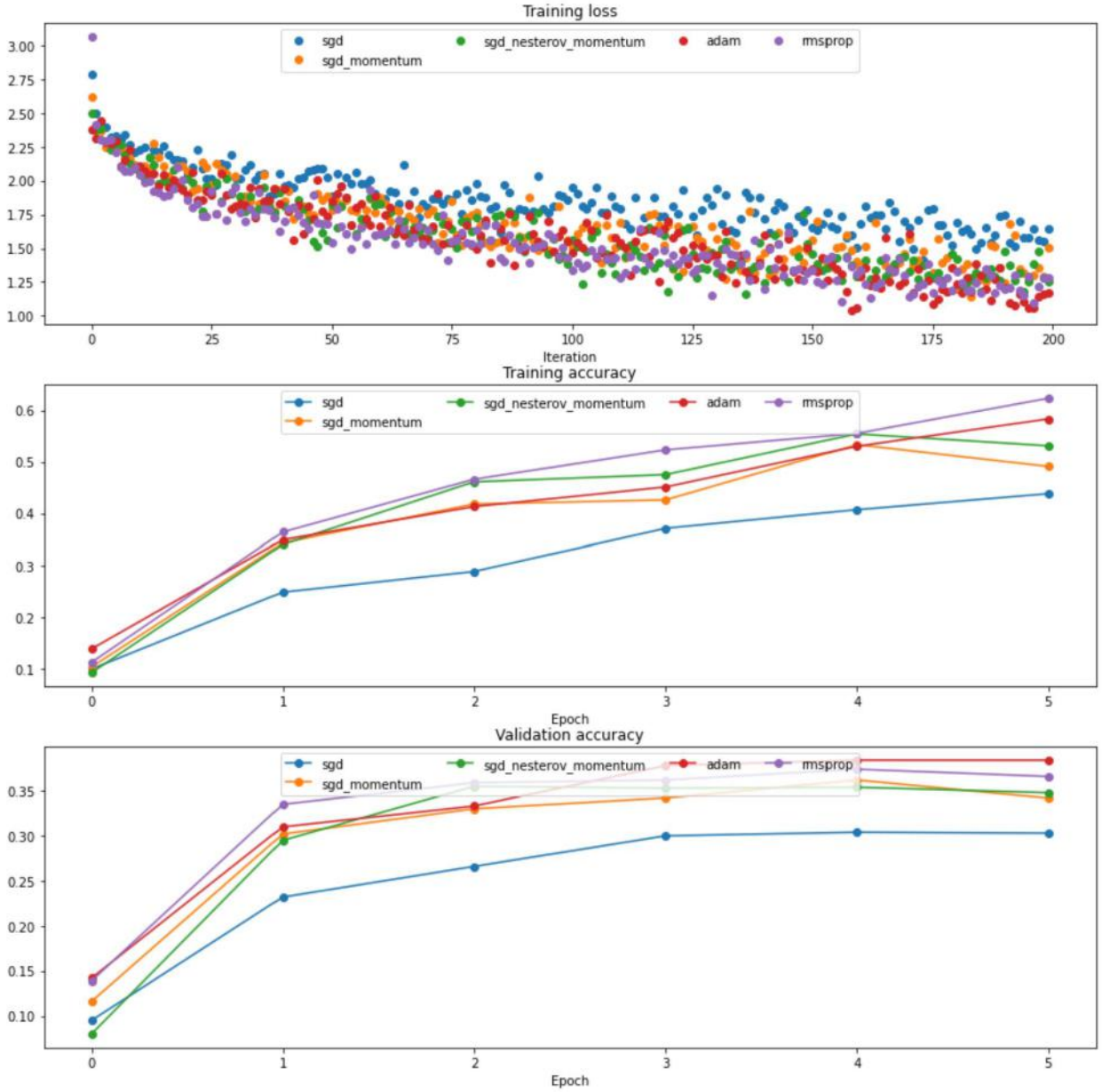
The following code will compare optimization with SGD, Momentum, Nesterov Momentum, RMSProp and Adam. In our code, we find that RMSProp, Adam, and SGD + Nesterov Momentum achieve approximately the same training error after a few training epochs.

In [12]:

```
learning_rates = {'rmsprop': 2e-4, 'adam': 1e-3}

for update_rule in ['adam', 'rmsprop']:
  print('Optimizing with {}'.format(update_rule))
  model = FullyConnectedNet([100, 100, 100, 100, 100], weight_scale=5e-2)

  solver = Solver(model, small_data,
                  num_epochs=5, batch_size=100,
                  update_rule=update_rule,
                  optim_config={
                    'learning_rate': learning_rates[update_rule]
                  },
```

```
                    verbose=False)
  solvers[update_rule] = solver
  solver.train()
  print

plt.subplot(3, 1, 1)
plt.title('Training loss')
plt.xlabel('Iteration')

plt.subplot(3, 1, 2)
plt.title('Training accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')

plt.subplot(3, 1, 3)
plt.title('Validation accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')

for update_rule, solver in solvers.items():
  plt.subplot(3, 1, 1)
  plt.plot(solver.loss_history, 'o', label=update_rule)

  plt.subplot(3, 1, 2)
  plt.plot(solver.train_acc_history, '-o', label=update_rule)

  plt.subplot(3, 1, 3)
  plt.plot(solver.val_acc_history, '-o', label=update_rule)

for i in [1, 2, 3]:
  plt.subplot(3, 1, i)
  plt.legend(loc='upper center', ncol=4)
plt.gcf().set_size_inches(15, 15)
plt.show()
```

```
Optimizing with adam
Optimizing with rmsprop
```



Easier optimization

In the following cell, we'll train a 4 layer neural network having 500 units in each hidden layer with the different optimizers, and find that it is far easier to get up to 50+% performance on CIFAR-10. After we implement batchnorm and dropout, we'll ask you to get 55+% on CIFAR-10.

In [13]:

```
optimizer = 'adam'
best_model = None

layer_dims = [500, 500, 500]
weight_scale = 0.01
learning_rate = 1e-3
lr_decay = 0.9

model = FullyConnectedNet(layer_dims, weight_scale=weight_scale,
                          use_batchnorm=True)

solver = Solver(model, data,
                num_epochs=10, batch_size=100,
                update_rule=optimizer,
                optim_config={
                  'learning_rate': learning_rate,
                },
                lr_decay=lr_decay,
```

```
                verbose=True, print_every=50)
solver.train()
```

```
(Iteration 1 / 4900) loss: 2.303629
(Epoch 0 / 10) train acc: 0.150000; val_acc: 0.164000
(Iteration 51 / 4900) loss: 1.774466
(Iteration 101 / 4900) loss: 1.864332
(Iteration 151 / 4900) loss: 1.556623
(Iteration 201 / 4900) loss: 1.557418
(Iteration 251 / 4900) loss: 1.742280
(Iteration 301 / 4900) loss: 1.905783
(Iteration 351 / 4900) loss: 1.637200
(Iteration 401 / 4900) loss: 1.526135
(Iteration 451 / 4900) loss: 1.521564
(Epoch 1 / 10) train acc: 0.428000; val_acc: 0.441000
(Iteration 501 / 4900) loss: 1.561486
(Iteration 551 / 4900) loss: 1.554491
(Iteration 601 / 4900) loss: 1.543946
(Iteration 651 / 4900) loss: 1.385529
(Iteration 701 / 4900) loss: 1.425173
(Iteration 751 / 4900) loss: 1.540616
(Iteration 801 / 4900) loss: 1.357907
(Iteration 851 / 4900) loss: 1.626862
(Iteration 901 / 4900) loss: 1.466829
(Iteration 951 / 4900) loss: 1.544114
(Epoch 2 / 10) train acc: 0.488000; val_acc: 0.484000
(Iteration 1001 / 4900) loss: 1.666742
(Iteration 1051 / 4900) loss: 1.526628
(Iteration 1101 / 4900) loss: 1.539166
(Iteration 1151 / 4900) loss: 1.446044
(Iteration 1201 / 4900) loss: 1.414799
(Iteration 1251 / 4900) loss: 1.342977
(Iteration 1301 / 4900) loss: 1.575358
(Iteration 1351 / 4900) loss: 1.419483
(Iteration 1401 / 4900) loss: 1.440173
(Iteration 1451 / 4900) loss: 1.176719
(Epoch 3 / 10) train acc: 0.516000; val_acc: 0.502000
(Iteration 1501 / 4900) loss: 1.335112
(Iteration 1551 / 4900) loss: 1.293916
(Iteration 1601 / 4900) loss: 1.470218
(Iteration 1651 / 4900) loss: 1.232994
(Iteration 1701 / 4900) loss: 1.411225
(Iteration 1751 / 4900) loss: 1.422639
(Iteration 1801 / 4900) loss: 1.352091
(Iteration 1851 / 4900) loss: 1.324811
(Iteration 1901 / 4900) loss: 1.329972
(Iteration 1951 / 4900) loss: 1.233757
(Epoch 4 / 10) train acc: 0.545000; val_acc: 0.476000
(Iteration 2001 / 4900) loss: 1.205185
(Iteration 2051 / 4900) loss: 1.470377
(Iteration 2101 / 4900) loss: 1.162367
(Iteration 2151 / 4900) loss: 1.357951
(Iteration 2201 / 4900) loss: 1.232868
(Iteration 2251 / 4900) loss: 1.272105
(Iteration 2301 / 4900) loss: 1.074457
(Iteration 2351 / 4900) loss: 1.220854
(Iteration 2401 / 4900) loss: 0.974765
(Epoch 5 / 10) train acc: 0.562000; val_acc: 0.529000
(Iteration 2451 / 4900) loss: 1.174441
(Iteration 2501 / 4900) loss: 1.105419
(Iteration 2551 / 4900) loss: 1.082825
(Iteration 2601 / 4900) loss: 1.200558
(Iteration 2651 / 4900) loss: 1.071913
(Iteration 2701 / 4900) loss: 1.170630
(Iteration 2751 / 4900) loss: 1.241453
(Iteration 2801 / 4900) loss: 1.030365
(Iteration 2851 / 4900) loss: 0.973189
(Iteration 2901 / 4900) loss: 1.332866
(Epoch 6 / 10) train acc: 0.599000; val_acc: 0.517000
(Iteration 2951 / 4900) loss: 1.107921
(Iteration 3001 / 4900) loss: 1.103678
```

```
(Iteration 3051 / 4900) loss: 1.173848
(Iteration 3101 / 4900) loss: 1.237449
(Iteration 3151 / 4900) loss: 1.363807
(Iteration 3201 / 4900) loss: 1.139764
(Iteration 3251 / 4900) loss: 1.208968
(Iteration 3301 / 4900) loss: 0.998561
(Iteration 3351 / 4900) loss: 0.847466
(Iteration 3401 / 4900) loss: 1.143264
(Epoch 7 / 10) train acc: 0.624000; val_acc: 0.529000
(Iteration 3451 / 4900) loss: 1.009258
(Iteration 3501 / 4900) loss: 0.850020
(Iteration 3551 / 4900) loss: 0.853643
(Iteration 3601 / 4900) loss: 0.847587
(Iteration 3651 / 4900) loss: 1.089864
(Iteration 3701 / 4900) loss: 0.983375
(Iteration 3751 / 4900) loss: 1.192917
(Iteration 3801 / 4900) loss: 1.186817
(Iteration 3851 / 4900) loss: 0.964879
(Iteration 3901 / 4900) loss: 1.132026
(Epoch 8 / 10) train acc: 0.670000; val_acc: 0.523000
(Iteration 3951 / 4900) loss: 1.224819
(Iteration 4001 / 4900) loss: 0.842471
(Iteration 4051 / 4900) loss: 0.991945
(Iteration 4101 / 4900) loss: 1.026309
(Iteration 4151 / 4900) loss: 0.979127
(Iteration 4201 / 4900) loss: 1.057147
(Iteration 4251 / 4900) loss: 0.888057
(Iteration 4301 / 4900) loss: 1.153214
(Iteration 4351 / 4900) loss: 0.899978
(Iteration 4401 / 4900) loss: 1.044466
(Epoch 9 / 10) train acc: 0.689000; val_acc: 0.538000
(Iteration 4451 / 4900) loss: 1.143102
(Iteration 4501 / 4900) loss: 1.131958
(Iteration 4551 / 4900) loss: 0.922324
(Iteration 4601 / 4900) loss: 1.114319
(Iteration 4651 / 4900) loss: 0.966344
(Iteration 4701 / 4900) loss: 0.886925
(Iteration 4751 / 4900) loss: 1.032075
(Iteration 4801 / 4900) loss: 1.079755
(Iteration 4851 / 4900) loss: 0.713890
(Epoch 10 / 10) train acc: 0.684000; val_acc: 0.548000
```

In [14]:

```
y_test_pred = np.argmax(model.loss(data['X_test']), axis=1)
y_val_pred = np.argmax(model.loss(data['X_val']), axis=1)
print('Validation set accuracy: {}'.format(np.mean(y_val_pred == data['y_val'])))
print('Test set accuracy: {}'.format(np.mean(y_test_pred == data['y_test'])))
```

```
Validation set accuracy: 0.548
Test set accuracy: 0.526
```

In [ ]:

```
#py files are appended in the end
```

ECE C147/247 HW4 Q2: Batch Normalization

In this notebook, you will implement the batch normalization layers of a neural network to increase its performance. Please review the details of batch normalization from the lecture notes.

`utils` has built a solid API for building these modular frameworks and training them, and we will use their very well implemented framework as opposed to "reinventing the wheel." This includes using their Solver, various utility functions, and their layer structure. This also includes `nndl.fc_net`, `nndl.layers`, and `nndl.layer_utils`.

In [1]:
```
## Import and setups

import time
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from nndl.fc_net import *
from nndl.layers import *
from utils.data_utils import get_CIFAR10_data
from utils.gradient_check import eval_numerical_gradient, eval_numerical_gradient_array
from utils.solver import Solver

%matplotlib inline
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10.0, 8.0) # set default size of plots
plt.rcParams['image.interpolation'] = 'nearest'
plt.rcParams['image.cmap'] = 'gray'

# for auto-reloading external modules
# see http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1907993/autoreload-of-modules-in-ipython
%load_ext autoreload
%autoreload 2

def rel_error(x, y):
  """ returns relative error """
  return np.max(np.abs(x - y) / (np.maximum(1e-8, np.abs(x) + np.abs(y))))
```

In [2]:
```
# Load the (preprocessed) CIFAR10 data.

data = get_CIFAR10_data()
for k in data.keys():
  print('{}: {} '.format(k, data[k].shape))
```

```
X_train: (49000, 3, 32, 32)
y_train: (49000,)
X_val: (1000, 3, 32, 32)
y_val: (1000,)
X_test: (1000, 3, 32, 32)
y_test: (1000,)
```

Batchnorm forward pass

Implement the training time batchnorm forward pass, `batchnorm_forward`, in `nndl/layers.py`. After that, test your implementation by running the following cell.

In [10]:
```
# Check the training-time forward pass by checking means and variances
# of features both before and after batch normalization

# Simulate the forward pass for a two-layer network
N, D1, D2, D3 = 200, 50, 60, 3
X = np.random.randn(N, D1)
W1 = np.random.randn(D1, D2)
W2 = np.random.randn(D2, D3)
a = np.maximum(0, X.dot(W1)).dot(W2)
```

```
print('Before batch normalization:')
print('  means: ', a.mean(axis=0))
print('  stds: ', a.std(axis=0))

# Means should be close to zero and stds close to one
print('After batch normalization (gamma=1, beta=0)')
a_norm, _ = batchnorm_forward(a, np.ones(D3), np.zeros(D3), {'mode': 'train'})
print('  mean: ', a_norm.mean(axis=0))
print('  std: ', a_norm.std(axis=0))

# Now means should be close to beta and stds close to gamma
gamma = np.asarray([1.0, 2.0, 3.0])
beta = np.asarray([11.0, 12.0, 13.0])
a_norm, _ = batchnorm_forward(a, gamma, beta, {'mode': 'train'})
print('After batch normalization (nontrivial gamma, beta)')
print('  means: ', a_norm.mean(axis=0))
print('  stds: ', a_norm.std(axis=0))
```

```
Before batch normalization:
  means:  [-31.54775839  -2.13022673   7.25127046]
  stds:  [34.27351436 28.88761231 26.67249724]
After batch normalization (gamma=1, beta=0)
  mean:  [ 1.07691633e-16  2.73392420e-17 -2.25375274e-16]
  std:  [1.         0.99999999 0.99999999]
After batch normalization (nontrivial gamma, beta)
  means:  [11. 12. 13.]
  stds:  [1.         1.99999999 2.99999998]
```

Implement the testing time batchnorm forward pass, `batchnorm_forward`, in `nndl/layers.py`. After that, test your implementation by running the following cell.

In [12]:

```
# Check the test-time forward pass by running the training-time
# forward pass many times to warm up the running averages, and then
# checking the means and variances of activations after a test-time
# forward pass.

N, D1, D2, D3 = 200, 50, 60, 3
W1 = np.random.randn(D1, D2)
W2 = np.random.randn(D2, D3)

bn_param = {'mode': 'train'}
gamma = np.ones(D3)
beta = np.zeros(D3)
for t in np.arange(50):
  X = np.random.randn(N, D1)
  a = np.maximum(0, X.dot(W1)).dot(W2)
  batchnorm_forward(a, gamma, beta, bn_param)
bn_param['mode'] = 'test'
X = np.random.randn(N, D1)
a = np.maximum(0, X.dot(W1)).dot(W2)
a_norm, _ = batchnorm_forward(a, gamma, beta, bn_param)

# Means should be close to zero and stds close to one, but will be
# noisier than training-time forward passes.
print('After batch normalization (test-time):')
print('  means: ', a_norm.mean(axis=0))
print('  stds: ', a_norm.std(axis=0))
```

```
After batch normalization (test-time):
  means:  [ 0.07545855 -0.0280366   0.00382865]
  stds:  [1.07523389 0.88768455 1.00772173]
```

Batchnorm backward pass

Implement the backward pass for the batchnorm layer, `batchnorm_backward` in `nndl/layers.py`. Check your implementation by running the following cell.

In [29]:
```
# Gradient check batchnorm backward pass

N, D = 4, 5
x = 5 * np.random.randn(N, D) + 12
gamma = np.random.randn(D)
beta = np.random.randn(D)
dout = np.random.randn(N, D)

bn_param = {'mode': 'train'}
fx = lambda x: batchnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, bn_param)[0]
fg = lambda a: batchnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, bn_param)[0]
fb = lambda b: batchnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, bn_param)[0]

dx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fx, x, dout)
da_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fg, gamma, dout)
db_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fb, beta, dout)

_, cache = batchnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, bn_param)
dx, dgamma, dbeta = batchnorm_backward(dout, cache)
print('dx error: ', rel_error(dx_num, dx))
print('dgamma error: ', rel_error(da_num, dgamma))
print('dbeta error: ', rel_error(db_num, dbeta))
```

```
dx error:  3.5297368619555174e-10
dgamma error:  7.31144936081657e-12
dbeta error:  3.55494649413544e-12
```

Implement a fully connected neural network with batchnorm layers

Modify the `FullyConnectedNet()` class in `nndl/fc_net.py` to incorporate batchnorm layers. You will need to modify the class in the following areas:

(1) The gammas and betas need to be initialized to 1's and 0's respectively in `__init__`.

(2) The `batchnorm_forward` layer needs to be inserted between each affine and relu layer (except in the output layer) in a forward pass computation in `loss`. You may find it helpful to write an `affine_batchnorm_relu()` layer in `nndl/layer_utils.py` although this is not necessary.

(3) The `batchnorm_backward` layer has to be appropriately inserted when calculating gradients.

After you have done the appropriate modifications, check your implementation by running the following cell.

Note, while the relative error for W3 should be small, as we backprop gradients more, you may find the relative error increases. Our relative error for W1 is on the order of 1e-4.

In [39]:
```
N, D, H1, H2, C = 2, 15, 20, 30, 10
X = np.random.randn(N, D)
y = np.random.randint(C, size=(N,))

for reg in [0, 3.14]:
  print('Running check with reg = ', reg)
  model = FullyConnectedNet([H1, H2], input_dim=D, num_classes=C,
                            reg=reg, weight_scale=5e-2, dtype=np.float64,
                            use_batchnorm=True)

  loss, grads = model.loss(X, y)
  print('Initial loss: ', loss)

  for name in sorted(grads):
    f = lambda _: model.loss(X, y)[0]
    grad_num = eval_numerical_gradient(f, model.params[name], verbose=False, h=1e-5)
    print('{} relative error: {}'.format(name, rel_error(grad_num, grads[name])))
  if reg == 0: print('\n')
```

```
Running check with reg =  0
```

```
Initial loss:  2.319241634671405
W1 relative error: 1.6918241008909617e-05
W2 relative error: 4.792639563597038e-06
W3 relative error: 1.675576175771179e-09
b1 relative error: 2.220446049250313e-08
b2 relative error: 4.163336342344337e-09
b3 relative error: 1.6114415179444514e-10
beta1 relative error: 5.5828517433487906e-09
beta2 relative error: 5.346903076489941e-09
gamma1 relative error: 5.877709094343308e-09
gamma2 relative error: 4.9197460741167614e-09


Running check with reg =  3.14
Initial loss:  7.399125432521264
W1 relative error: 0.00014917960368898732
W2 relative error: 1.6363784203472635e-05
W3 relative error: 2.3982468429133698e-08
b1 relative error: 5.551115123125783e-09
b2 relative error: 4.6629367034256575e-07
b3 relative error: 2.055117372645774e-10
beta1 relative error: 3.3494040953666204e-08
beta2 relative error: 4.185378026215697e-09
gamma1 relative error: 3.2529576716641514e-08
gamma2 relative error: 7.05719777990773e-09
```

Training a deep fully connected network with batch normalization.

To see if batchnorm helps, let's train a deep neural network with and without batch normalization.

In [42]:

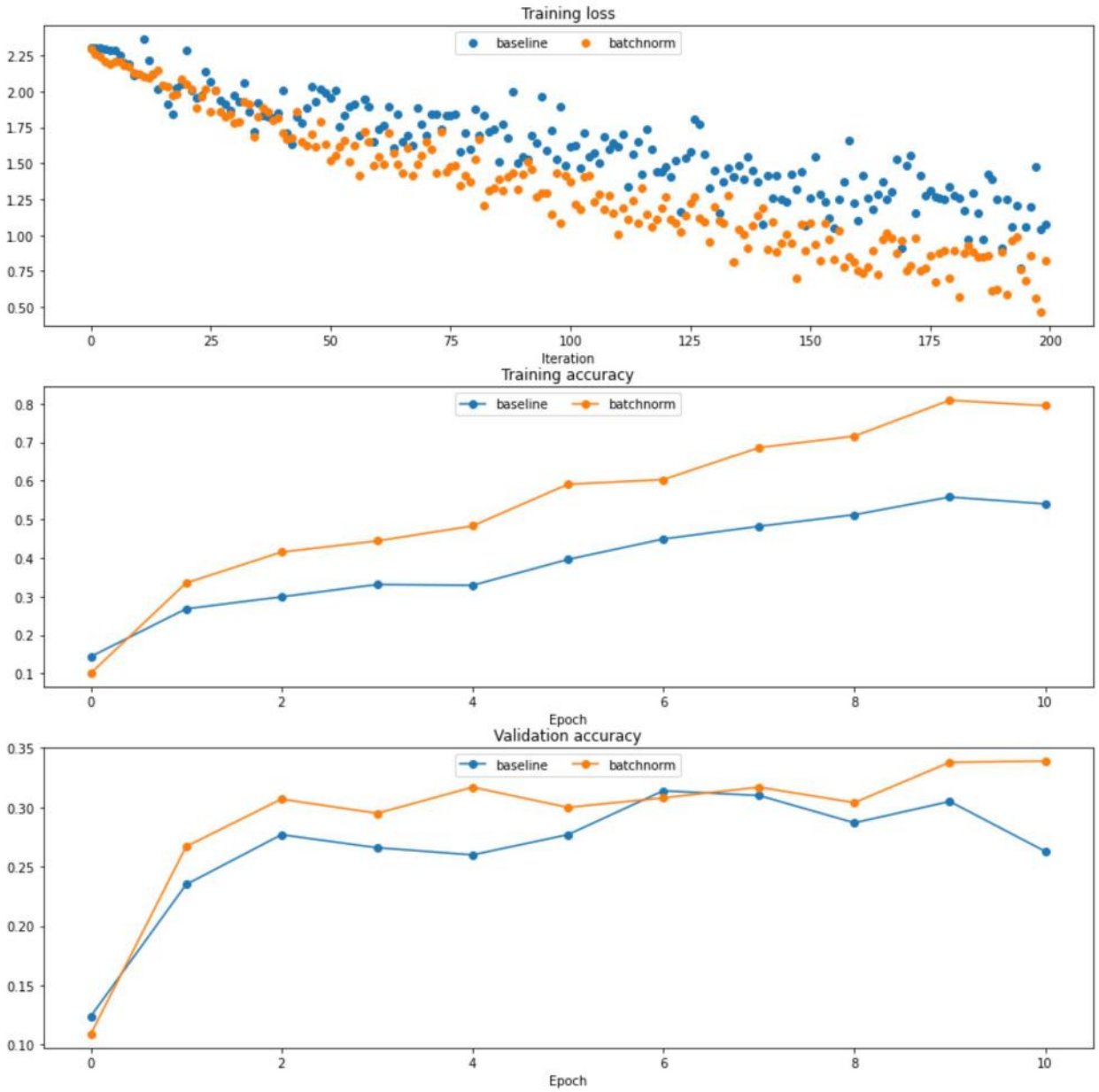
```
# Try training a very deep net with batchnorm
hidden_dims = [100, 100, 100, 100, 100]

num_train = 1000
small_data = {
  'X_train': data['X_train'][:num_train],
  'y_train': data['y_train'][:num_train],
  'X_val': data['X_val'],
  'y_val': data['y_val'],
}

weight_scale = 2e-2
bn_model = FullyConnectedNet(hidden_dims, weight_scale=weight_scale, use_batchnorm=True)
model = FullyConnectedNet(hidden_dims, weight_scale=weight_scale, use_batchnorm=False)

bn_solver = Solver(bn_model, small_data,
                num_epochs=10, batch_size=50,
                update_rule='adam',
                optim_config={
                  'learning_rate': 1e-3,
                },
                verbose=True, print_every=200)
bn_solver.train()

solver = Solver(model, small_data,
                num_epochs=10, batch_size=50,
                update_rule='adam',
                optim_config={
                  'learning_rate': 1e-3,
                },
                verbose=True, print_every=200)
solver.train()
```

```
(Iteration 1 / 200) loss: 2.297757
(Epoch 0 / 10) train acc: 0.101000; val_acc: 0.109000
(Epoch 1 / 10) train acc: 0.335000; val_acc: 0.267000
(Epoch 2 / 10) train acc: 0.415000; val_acc: 0.307000
```

```
(Epoch 3 / 10) train acc: 0.444000; val_acc: 0.295000
(Epoch 4 / 10) train acc: 0.483000; val_acc: 0.317000
(Epoch 5 / 10) train acc: 0.591000; val_acc: 0.300000
(Epoch 6 / 10) train acc: 0.603000; val_acc: 0.308000
(Epoch 7 / 10) train acc: 0.686000; val_acc: 0.317000
(Epoch 8 / 10) train acc: 0.716000; val_acc: 0.304000
(Epoch 9 / 10) train acc: 0.809000; val_acc: 0.338000
(Epoch 10 / 10) train acc: 0.795000; val_acc: 0.339000
(Iteration 1 / 200) loss: 2.302021
(Epoch 0 / 10) train acc: 0.144000; val_acc: 0.124000
(Epoch 1 / 10) train acc: 0.268000; val_acc: 0.235000
(Epoch 2 / 10) train acc: 0.299000; val_acc: 0.277000
(Epoch 3 / 10) train acc: 0.331000; val_acc: 0.266000
(Epoch 4 / 10) train acc: 0.329000; val_acc: 0.260000
(Epoch 5 / 10) train acc: 0.396000; val_acc: 0.277000
(Epoch 6 / 10) train acc: 0.449000; val_acc: 0.314000
(Epoch 7 / 10) train acc: 0.482000; val_acc: 0.310000
(Epoch 8 / 10) train acc: 0.512000; val_acc: 0.287000
(Epoch 9 / 10) train acc: 0.558000; val_acc: 0.305000
(Epoch 10 / 10) train acc: 0.540000; val_acc: 0.263000
```

In [43]:

```
plt.subplot(3, 1, 1)
plt.title('Training loss')
plt.xlabel('Iteration')

plt.subplot(3, 1, 2)
plt.title('Training accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')

plt.subplot(3, 1, 3)
plt.title('Validation accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')

plt.subplot(3, 1, 1)
plt.plot(solver.loss_history, 'o', label='baseline')
plt.plot(bn_solver.loss_history, 'o', label='batchnorm')

plt.subplot(3, 1, 2)
plt.plot(solver.train_acc_history, '-o', label='baseline')
plt.plot(bn_solver.train_acc_history, '-o', label='batchnorm')

plt.subplot(3, 1, 3)
plt.plot(solver.val_acc_history, '-o', label='baseline')
plt.plot(bn_solver.val_acc_history, '-o', label='batchnorm')

for i in [1, 2, 3]:
  plt.subplot(3, 1, i)
  plt.legend(loc='upper center', ncol=4)
plt.gcf().set_size_inches(15, 15)
plt.show()
```



Batchnorm and initialization

The following cells run an experiment where for a deep network, the initialization is varied. We do training for when batchnorm layers are and are not included.

In [45]:

```
# Try training a very deep net with batchnorm
hidden_dims = [50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50]

num_train = 1000
small_data = {
  'X_train': data['X_train'][:num_train],
  'y_train': data['y_train'][:num_train],
  'X_val': data['X_val'],
  'y_val': data['y_val'],
}

bn_solvers = {}
solvers = {}
weight_scales = np.logspace(-4, 0, num=20)
for i, weight_scale in enumerate(weight_scales):
  print('Running weight scale {} / {}'.format(i + 1, len(weight_scales)))
  bn_model = FullyConnectedNet(hidden_dims, weight_scale=weight_scale, use_batchnorm=True)
  model = FullyConnectedNet(hidden_dims, weight_scale=weight_scale, use_batchnorm=False)

  bn_solver = Solver(bn_model, small_data,
```

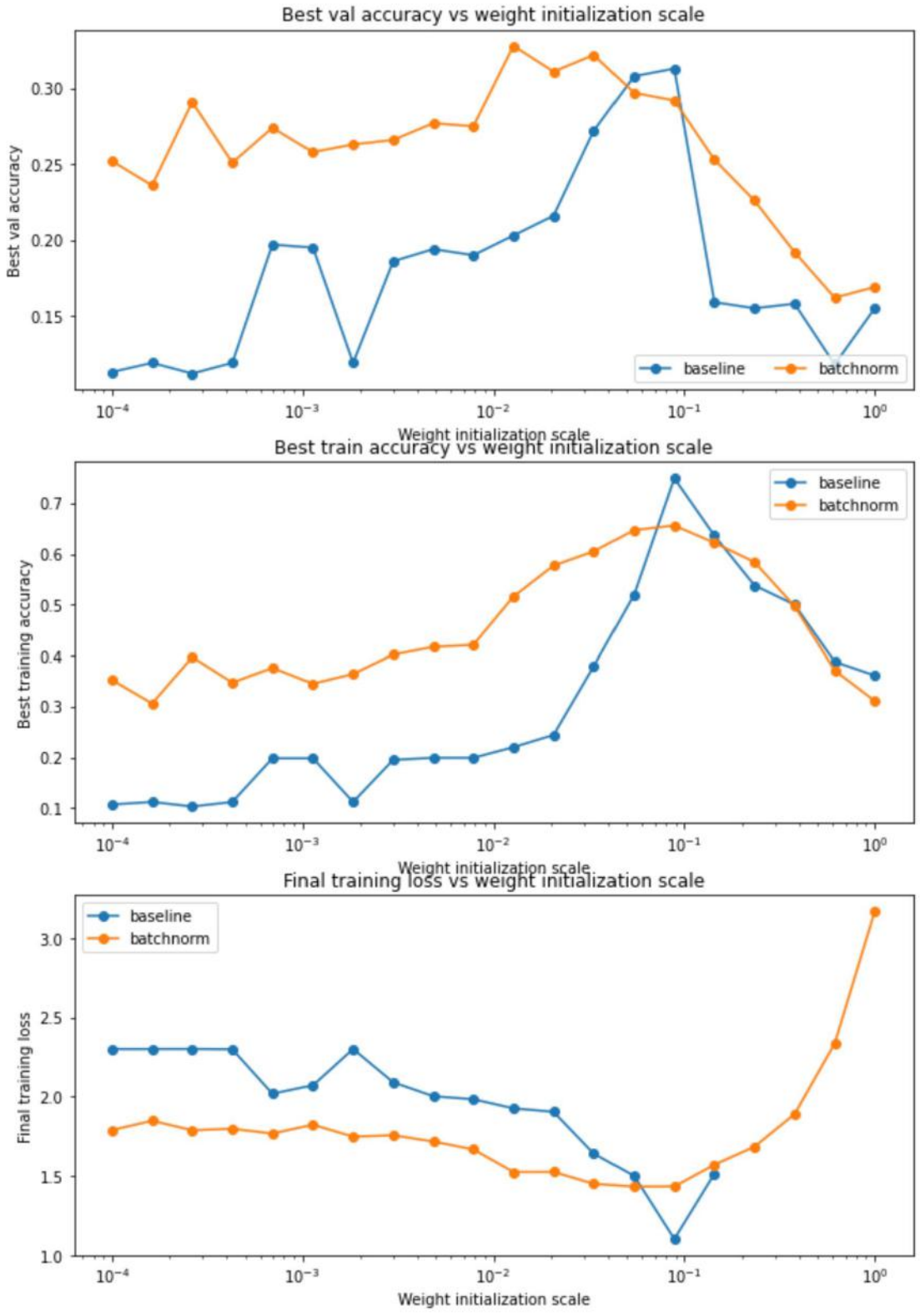
```
                num_epochs=10, batch_size=50,
                update_rule='adam',
                optim_config={
                  'learning_rate': 1e-3,
                },
                verbose=False, print_every=200)
  bn_solver.train()
  bn_solvers[weight_scale] = bn_solver

  solver = Solver(model, small_data,
                num_epochs=10, batch_size=50,
                update_rule='adam',
                optim_config={
                  'learning_rate': 1e-3,
                },
                verbose=False, print_every=200)
  solver.train()
  solvers[weight_scale] = solver
```

```
Running weight scale 1 / 20
Running weight scale 2 / 20
Running weight scale 3 / 20
Running weight scale 4 / 20
Running weight scale 5 / 20
Running weight scale 6 / 20
Running weight scale 7 / 20
Running weight scale 8 / 20
Running weight scale 9 / 20
Running weight scale 10 / 20
Running weight scale 11 / 20
Running weight scale 12 / 20
Running weight scale 13 / 20
Running weight scale 14 / 20
Running weight scale 15 / 20
Running weight scale 16 / 20
Running weight scale 17 / 20
Running weight scale 18 / 20
Running weight scale 19 / 20
Running weight scale 20 / 20
```

In [46]:

```
# Plot results of weight scale experiment
best_train_accs, bn_best_train_accs = [], []
best_val_accs, bn_best_val_accs = [], []
final_train_loss, bn_final_train_loss = [], []

for ws in weight_scales:
  best_train_accs.append(max(solvers[ws].train_acc_history))
  bn_best_train_accs.append(max(bn_solvers[ws].train_acc_history))

  best_val_accs.append(max(solvers[ws].val_acc_history))
  bn_best_val_accs.append(max(bn_solvers[ws].val_acc_history))

  final_train_loss.append(np.mean(solvers[ws].loss_history[-100:]))
  bn_final_train_loss.append(np.mean(bn_solvers[ws].loss_history[-100:]))

plt.subplot(3, 1, 1)
plt.title('Best val accuracy vs weight initialization scale')
plt.xlabel('Weight initialization scale')
plt.ylabel('Best val accuracy')
plt.semilogx(weight_scales, best_val_accs, '-o', label='baseline')
plt.semilogx(weight_scales, bn_best_val_accs, '-o', label='batchnorm')
plt.legend(ncol=2, loc='lower right')

plt.subplot(3, 1, 2)
plt.title('Best train accuracy vs weight initialization scale')
plt.xlabel('Weight initialization scale')
plt.ylabel('Best training accuracy')
plt.semilogx(weight_scales, best_train_accs, '-o', label='baseline')
plt.semilogx(weight_scales, bn_best_train_accs, '-o', label='batchnorm')
plt.legend()
```

```
plt.subplot(3, 1, 3)
plt.title('Final training loss vs weight initialization scale')
plt.xlabel('Weight initialization scale')
plt.ylabel('Final training loss')
plt.semilogx(weight_scales, final_train_loss, '-o', label='baseline')
plt.semilogx(weight_scales, bn_final_train_loss, '-o', label='batchnorm')
plt.legend()

plt.gcf().set_size_inches(10, 15)
plt.show()
```



Question:

In the cell below, summarize the findings of this experiment, and WHY these results make sense.

Answer:

1. Batchnorm makes the model more robust against weight initialization. We see that training and validation accuracy fluctuate more for baseline model than that for batchnorm model.
2. We also see that there is an optimum weight scale for which both baseline and batchnorm model performs good than other weight scale.

In [ ]:
```
#All py files are appended in the end
```

ECE C147/247 HW4 Q3: Dropout

In this notebook, you will implement dropout. Then we will ask you to train a network with batchnorm and dropout, and acheive over 55% accuracy on CIFAR-10.

`utils` has built a solid API for building these modular frameworks and training them, and we will use their very well implemented framework as opposed to "reinventing the wheel." This includes using their Solver, various utility functions, and their layer structure. This also includes `nndl.fc_net`, `nndl.layers`, and `nndl.layer_utils`.

In [2]:
```
## Import and setups

import time
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from nndl.fc_net import *
from nndl.layers import *
from utils.data_utils import get_CIFAR10_data
from utils.gradient_check import eval_numerical_gradient, eval_numerical_gradient_array
from utils.solver import Solver

%matplotlib inline
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10.0, 8.0) # set default size of plots
plt.rcParams['image.interpolation'] = 'nearest'
plt.rcParams['image.cmap'] = 'gray'

# for auto-reloading external modules
# see http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1907993/autoreload-of-modules-in-ipython
%load_ext autoreload
%autoreload 2

def rel_error(x, y):
  """ returns relative error """
  return np.max(np.abs(x - y) / (np.maximum(1e-8, np.abs(x) + np.abs(y))))
```

In [3]:
```
# Load the (preprocessed) CIFAR10 data.

data = get_CIFAR10_data()
for k in data.keys():
  print('{}: {} '.format(k, data[k].shape))
```

```
X_train: (49000, 3, 32, 32)
y_train: (49000,)
X_val: (1000, 3, 32, 32)
y_val: (1000,)
X_test: (1000, 3, 32, 32)
y_test: (1000,)
```

Dropout forward pass

Implement the training and test time dropout forward pass, `dropout_forward`, in `nndl/layers.py`. After that, test your implementation by running the following cell.

In [4]:
```
x = np.random.randn(500, 500) + 10

for p in [0.3, 0.6, 0.75]:
  out, _ = dropout_forward(x, {'mode': 'train', 'p': p})
  out_test, _ = dropout_forward(x, {'mode': 'test', 'p': p})

  print('Running tests with p = ', p)
  print('Mean of input: ', x.mean())
  print('Mean of train-time output: ', out.mean())
```

```
  print('Mean of test-time output: ', out_test.mean())
  print('Fraction of train-time output set to zero: ', (out == 0).mean())
  print('Fraction of test-time output set to zero: ', (out_test == 0).mean())
```

```
Running tests with p =  0.3
Mean of input:  10.000668613713762
Mean of train-time output:  9.985453927668857
Mean of test-time output:  10.000668613713762
Fraction of train-time output set to zero:  0.301104
Fraction of test-time output set to zero:  0.0
Running tests with p =  0.6
Mean of input:  10.000668613713762
Mean of train-time output:  10.00106528141077
Mean of test-time output:  10.000668613713762
Fraction of train-time output set to zero:  0.600112
Fraction of test-time output set to zero:  0.0
Running tests with p =  0.75
Mean of input:  10.000668613713762
Mean of train-time output:  10.00447872476764
Mean of test-time output:  10.000668613713762
Fraction of train-time output set to zero:  0.749832
Fraction of test-time output set to zero:  0.0
```

Dropout backward pass

Implement the backward pass, `dropout_backward` , in `nndl/layers.py` . After that, test your gradients by running the following cell:

In [5]:

```
x = np.random.randn(10, 10) + 10
dout = np.random.randn(*x.shape)

dropout_param = {'mode': 'train', 'p': 0.8, 'seed': 123}
out, cache = dropout_forward(x, dropout_param)
dx = dropout_backward(dout, cache)
dx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda xx: dropout_forward(xx, dropout_param)[0], x, dou

print('dx relative error: ', rel_error(dx, dx_num))
```

```
dx relative error:  1.892902803621409e-11
```

Implement a fully connected neural network with dropout layers

Modify the `FullyConnectedNet()` class in `nndl/fc_net.py` to incorporate dropout. A dropout layer should be incorporated after every ReLU layer. Concretely, there shouldn't be a dropout at the output layer since there is no ReLU at the output layer. You will need to modify the class in the following areas:

(1) In the forward pass, you will need to incorporate a dropout layer after every relu layer.

(2) In the backward pass, you will need to incorporate a dropout backward pass layer.

Check your implementation by running the following code. Our W1 gradient relative error is on the order of 1e-6 (the largest of all the relative errors).

In [6]:

```
N, D, H1, H2, C = 2, 15, 20, 30, 10
X = np.random.randn(N, D)
y = np.random.randint(C, size=(N,))

for dropout in [0, 0.25, 0.5]:
  print('Running check with dropout = ', dropout)
  model = FullyConnectedNet([H1, H2], input_dim=D, num_classes=C,
                            weight_scale=5e-2, dtype=np.float64,
                            dropout=dropout, seed=123)
```

```
  loss, grads = model.loss(X, y)
  print('Initial loss: ', loss)

  for name in sorted(grads):
    f = lambda _: model.loss(X, y)[0]
    grad_num = eval_numerical_gradient(f, model.params[name], verbose=False, h=1e-5)
    print('{} relative error: {}'.format(name, rel_error(grad_num, grads[name])))
  print('\n')
```

```
Running check with dropout =  0
Initial loss:  2.3051948273987857
W1 relative error: 2.5272575351926774e-07
W2 relative error: 1.5034484923408755e-05
W3 relative error: 2.753446897744538e-07
b1 relative error: 2.93695746140462e-06
b2 relative error: 5.0513392951881574e-08
b3 relative error: 1.1740467838205477e-10


Running check with dropout =  0.25
Initial loss:  2.29898614757146
W1 relative error: 9.737728978465634e-07
W2 relative error: 2.4340451942780774e-08
W3 relative error: 3.042456581180938e-08
b1 relative error: 2.005618875946033e-08
b2 relative error: 1.897778283870511e-09
b3 relative error: 1.3020038897981 56e-10


Running check with dropout =  0.5
Initial loss:  2.302437587710995
W1 relative error: 4.553388018985473e-08
W2 relative error: 2.9742181064823555e-08
W3 relative error: 4.3413246357224405e-07
b1 relative error: 1.872463027156301e-08
b2 relative error: 5.045590828136527e-09
b3 relative error: 8.009887154529434e-11
```

Dropout as a regularizer

In class, we claimed that dropout acts as a regularizer by effectively bagging. To check this, we will train two small networks, one with dropout and one without dropout.

In [7]:

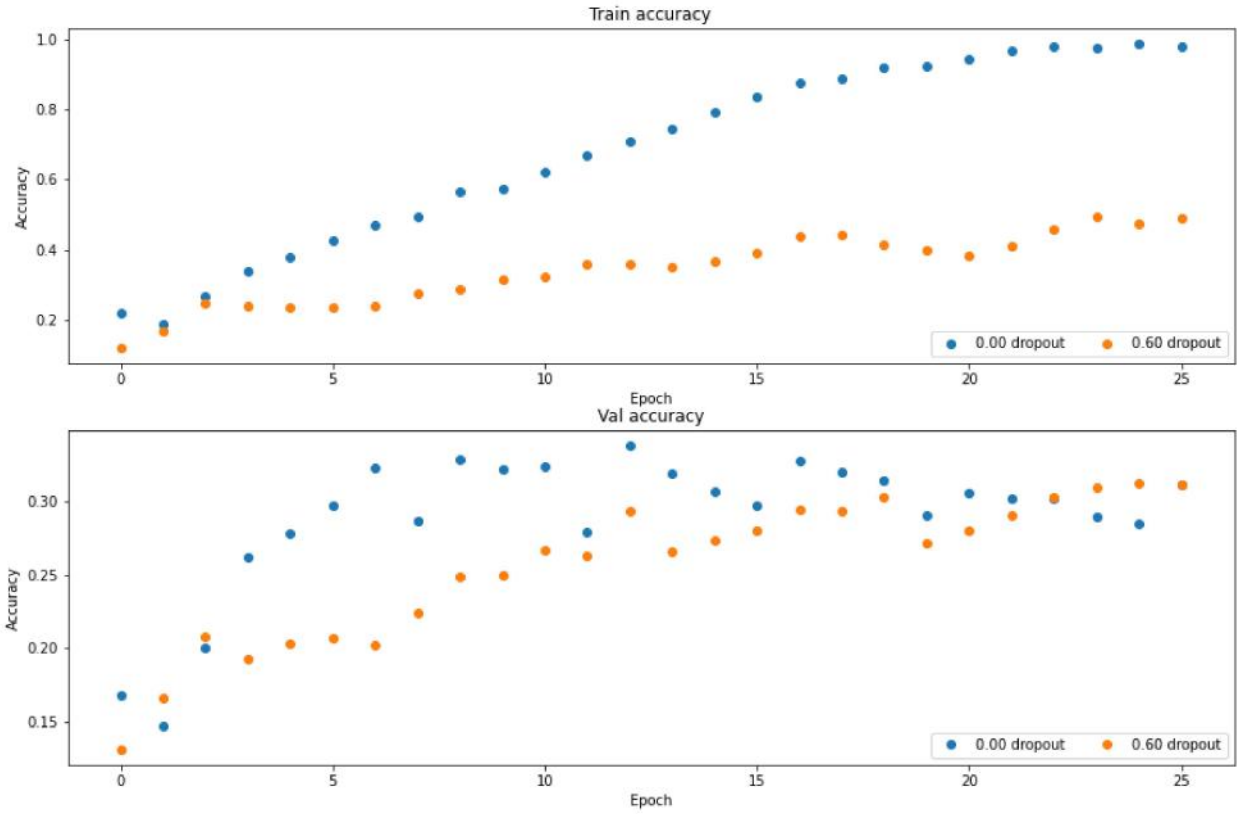
```
# Train two identical nets, one with dropout and one without

num_train = 500
small_data = {
  'X_train': data['X_train'][:num_train],
  'y_train': data['y_train'][:num_train],
  'X_val': data['X_val'],
  'y_val': data['y_val'],
}

solvers = {}
dropout_choices = [0, 0.6]
for dropout in dropout_choices:
  model = FullyConnectedNet([100, 100, 100], dropout=dropout)

  solver = Solver(model, small_data,
                  num_epochs=25, batch_size=100,
                  update_rule='adam',
                  optim_config={
                    'learning_rate': 5e-4,
                  },
                  verbose=True, print_every=100)
  solver.train()
  solvers[dropout] = solver
```

```
(Iteration 1 / 125) loss: 2.300804
(Epoch 0 / 25) train acc: 0.220000; val_acc: 0.168000
(Epoch 1 / 25) train acc: 0.188000; val_acc: 0.147000
(Epoch 2 / 25) train acc: 0.266000; val_acc: 0.200000
(Epoch 3 / 25) train acc: 0.338000; val_acc: 0.262000
(Epoch 4 / 25) train acc: 0.378000; val_acc: 0.278000
(Epoch 5 / 25) train acc: 0.428000; val_acc: 0.297000
(Epoch 6 / 25) train acc: 0.468000; val_acc: 0.323000
(Epoch 7 / 25) train acc: 0.494000; val_acc: 0.287000
(Epoch 8 / 25) train acc: 0.566000; val_acc: 0.328000
(Epoch 9 / 25) train acc: 0.572000; val_acc: 0.322000
(Epoch 10 / 25) train acc: 0.622000; val_acc: 0.324000
(Epoch 11 / 25) train acc: 0.670000; val_acc: 0.279000
(Epoch 12 / 25) train acc: 0.710000; val_acc: 0.338000
(Epoch 13 / 25) train acc: 0.746000; val_acc: 0.319000
(Epoch 14 / 25) train acc: 0.792000; val_acc: 0.307000
(Epoch 15 / 25) train acc: 0.834000; val_acc: 0.297000
(Epoch 16 / 25) train acc: 0.876000; val_acc: 0.327000
(Epoch 17 / 25) train acc: 0.886000; val_acc: 0.320000
(Epoch 18 / 25) train acc: 0.918000; val_acc: 0.314000
(Epoch 19 / 25) train acc: 0.922000; val_acc: 0.290000
(Epoch 20 / 25) train acc: 0.944000; val_acc: 0.306000
(Iteration 101 / 125) loss: 0.156105
(Epoch 21 / 25) train acc: 0.968000; val_acc: 0.302000
(Epoch 22 / 25) train acc: 0.978000; val_acc: 0.302000
(Epoch 23 / 25) train acc: 0.976000; val_acc: 0.289000
(Epoch 24 / 25) train acc: 0.986000; val_acc: 0.285000
(Epoch 25 / 25) train acc: 0.978000; val_acc: 0.311000
(Iteration 1 / 125) loss: 2.306395
(Epoch 0 / 25) train acc: 0.120000; val_acc: 0.131000
(Epoch 1 / 25) train acc: 0.170000; val_acc: 0.166000
(Epoch 2 / 25) train acc: 0.246000; val_acc: 0.208000
(Epoch 3 / 25) train acc: 0.240000; val_acc: 0.193000
(Epoch 4 / 25) train acc: 0.234000; val_acc: 0.203000
(Epoch 5 / 25) train acc: 0.234000; val_acc: 0.207000
(Epoch 6 / 25) train acc: 0.238000; val_acc: 0.202000
(Epoch 7 / 25) train acc: 0.276000; val_acc: 0.224000
(Epoch 8 / 25) train acc: 0.288000; val_acc: 0.249000
(Epoch 9 / 25) train acc: 0.314000; val_acc: 0.250000
(Epoch 10 / 25) train acc: 0.324000; val_acc: 0.267000
(Epoch 11 / 25) train acc: 0.360000; val_acc: 0.263000
(Epoch 12 / 25) train acc: 0.360000; val_acc: 0.293000
(Epoch 13 / 25) train acc: 0.352000; val_acc: 0.266000
(Epoch 14 / 25) train acc: 0.366000; val_acc: 0.273000
(Epoch 15 / 25) train acc: 0.390000; val_acc: 0.280000
(Epoch 16 / 25) train acc: 0.438000; val_acc: 0.294000
(Epoch 17 / 25) train acc: 0.442000; val_acc: 0.293000
(Epoch 18 / 25) train acc: 0.416000; val_acc: 0.303000
(Epoch 19 / 25) train acc: 0.400000; val_acc: 0.271000
(Epoch 20 / 25) train acc: 0.384000; val_acc: 0.280000
(Iteration 101 / 125) loss: 1.881304
(Epoch 21 / 25) train acc: 0.412000; val_acc: 0.290000
(Epoch 22 / 25) train acc: 0.460000; val_acc: 0.303000
(Epoch 23 / 25) train acc: 0.494000; val_acc: 0.309000
(Epoch 24 / 25) train acc: 0.474000; val_acc: 0.312000
(Epoch 25 / 25) train acc: 0.488000; val_acc: 0.311000
```

In [8]:

```
# Plot train and validation accuracies of the two models

train_accs = []
val_accs = []
for dropout in dropout_choices:
  solver = solvers[dropout]
  train_accs.append(solver.train_acc_history[-1])
  val_accs.append(solver.val_acc_history[-1])

plt.subplot(3, 1, 1)
for dropout in dropout_choices:
  plt.plot(solvers[dropout].train_acc_history, 'o', label='%.2f dropout' % dropout)
```

```
plt.title('Train accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend(ncol=2, loc='lower right')

plt.subplot(3, 1, 2)
for dropout in dropout_choices:
  plt.plot(solvers[dropout].val_acc_history, 'o', label='%.2f dropout' % dropout)
plt.title('Val accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend(ncol=2, loc='lower right')

plt.gcf().set_size_inches(15, 15)
plt.show()
```



Question

Based off the results of this experiment, is dropout performing regularization? Explain your answer.

Answer:

Yes, dropout is performing regularization as we can the both the models have similar validation accuracy but model with no dropout have very high training accuracy i.e. model without dropout is overfitting.

Final part of the assignment

Get over 55% validation accuracy on CIFAR-10 by using the layers you have implemented. You will be graded according to the following equation:

```
min(floor((X - 32%)) / 28%, 1)
```

where if you get 60% or higher validation accuracy, you get full points.

In [15]:

```
# ================================================================ #
# YOUR CODE HERE:
```

```
#   Implement a FC-net that achieves at least 55% validation accuracy
#   on CIFAR-10.
# ================================================================ #
hidden_dims = [200,400,800,800,400]
model = FullyConnectedNet(hidden_dims, dropout=0.2, use_batchnorm=True, weight_scale=1e-2)

solver = Solver(model, data,
                  num_epochs=25, batch_size=256,
                  update_rule='adam',
                  optim_config={
                    'learning_rate': 5e-3,
                  },
                  lr_decay=0.95,
                  verbose=True, print_every=100)
solver.train()

# ================================================================ #
# END YOUR CODE HERE
# ================================================================ #
```

```
(Iteration 1 / 4775) loss: 2.302327
(Epoch 0 / 25) train acc: 0.113000; val_acc: 0.097000
(Iteration 101 / 4775) loss: 1.779209
(Epoch 1 / 25) train acc: 0.436000; val_acc: 0.468000
(Iteration 201 / 4775) loss: 1.513056
(Iteration 301 / 4775) loss: 1.578397
(Epoch 2 / 25) train acc: 0.525000; val_acc: 0.457000
(Iteration 401 / 4775) loss: 1.602773
(Iteration 501 / 4775) loss: 1.488037
(Epoch 3 / 25) train acc: 0.521000; val_acc: 0.509000
(Iteration 601 / 4775) loss: 1.590357
(Iteration 701 / 4775) loss: 1.290636
(Epoch 4 / 25) train acc: 0.552000; val_acc: 0.540000
(Iteration 801 / 4775) loss: 1.365004
(Iteration 901 / 4775) loss: 1.337844
(Epoch 5 / 25) train acc: 0.577000; val_acc: 0.543000
(Iteration 1001 / 4775) loss: 1.164903
(Iteration 1101 / 4775) loss: 1.314970
(Epoch 6 / 25) train acc: 0.620000; val_acc: 0.564000
(Iteration 1201 / 4775) loss: 1.256558
(Iteration 1301 / 4775) loss: 1.158617
(Epoch 7 / 25) train acc: 0.587000; val_acc: 0.548000
(Iteration 1401 / 4775) loss: 1.183747
(Iteration 1501 / 4775) loss: 1.192084
(Epoch 8 / 25) train acc: 0.621000; val_acc: 0.564000
(Iteration 1601 / 4775) loss: 1.161690
(Iteration 1701 / 4775) loss: 1.077603
(Epoch 9 / 25) train acc: 0.653000; val_acc: 0.584000
(Iteration 1801 / 4775) loss: 1.049501
(Iteration 1901 / 4775) loss: 1.013423
(Epoch 10 / 25) train acc: 0.673000; val_acc: 0.559000
(Iteration 2001 / 4775) loss: 1.204154
(Iteration 2101 / 4775) loss: 1.177057
(Epoch 11 / 25) train acc: 0.659000; val_acc: 0.565000
(Iteration 2201 / 4775) loss: 1.151376
(Epoch 12 / 25) train acc: 0.703000; val_acc: 0.582000
(Iteration 2301 / 4775) loss: 1.034299
(Iteration 2401 / 4775) loss: 1.110599
(Epoch 13 / 25) train acc: 0.704000; val_acc: 0.588000
(Iteration 2501 / 4775) loss: 1.062121
(Iteration 2601 / 4775) loss: 0.994460
(Epoch 14 / 25) train acc: 0.725000; val_acc: 0.590000
(Iteration 2701 / 4775) loss: 1.092445
(Iteration 2801 / 4775) loss: 1.001792
(Epoch 15 / 25) train acc: 0.704000; val_acc: 0.584000
(Iteration 2901 / 4775) loss: 0.977682
(Iteration 3001 / 4775) loss: 0.877472
(Epoch 16 / 25) train acc: 0.727000; val_acc: 0.577000
(Iteration 3101 / 4775) loss: 0.887661
(Iteration 3201 / 4775) loss: 0.853887
(Epoch 17 / 25) train acc: 0.748000; val_acc: 0.583000
```

```
(Iteration 3301 / 4775) loss: 0.907220
(Iteration 3401 / 4775) loss: 0.847191
(Epoch 18 / 25) train acc: 0.752000; val_acc: 0.585000
(Iteration 3501 / 4775) loss: 0.808808
(Iteration 3601 / 4775) loss: 0.825502
(Epoch 19 / 25) train acc: 0.777000; val_acc: 0.593000
(Iteration 3701 / 4775) loss: 0.812555
(Iteration 3801 / 4775) loss: 0.804781
(Epoch 20 / 25) train acc: 0.786000; val_acc: 0.581000
(Iteration 3901 / 4775) loss: 0.853470
(Iteration 4001 / 4775) loss: 0.884780
(Epoch 21 / 25) train acc: 0.786000; val_acc: 0.584000
(Iteration 4101 / 4775) loss: 0.791657
(Iteration 4201 / 4775) loss: 0.919025
(Epoch 22 / 25) train acc: 0.802000; val_acc: 0.574000
(Iteration 4301 / 4775) loss: 0.790375
(Epoch 23 / 25) train acc: 0.807000; val_acc: 0.586000
(Iteration 4401 / 4775) loss: 0.818866
(Iteration 4501 / 4775) loss: 0.964608
(Epoch 24 / 25) train acc: 0.809000; val_acc: 0.580000
(Iteration 4601 / 4775) loss: 0.869007
(Iteration 4701 / 4775) loss: 0.870042
(Epoch 25 / 25) train acc: 0.818000; val_acc: 0.600000
```

In [ ]:

```
#all py files are attached in the end
```

```python
import numpy as np


"""
This file implements various first-order update rules that are commonly used for
training neural networks. Each update rule accepts current weights and the
gradient of the loss with respect to those weights and produces the next set of
weights. Each update rule has the same interface:

def update(w, dw, config=None):

Inputs:
  - w: A numpy array giving the current weights.
  - dw: A numpy array of the same shape as w giving the gradient of the
    loss with respect to w.
  - config: A dictionary containing hyperparameter values such as learning rate,
    momentum, etc. If the update rule requires caching values over many
    iterations, then config will also hold these cached values.

Returns:
  - next_w: The next point after the update.
  - config: The config dictionary to be passed to the next iteration of the
    update rule.

NOTE: For most update rules, the default learning rate will probably not perform
well; however the default values of the other hyperparameters should work well
for a variety of different problems.

For efficiency, update rules may perform in-place updates, mutating w and
setting next_w equal to w.
"""


def sgd(w, dw, config=None):
  """
  Performs vanilla stochastic gradient descent.

  config format:
  - learning_rate: Scalar learning rate.
  """
  if config is None: config = {}
  config.setdefault('learning_rate', 1e-2)

  w -= config['learning_rate'] * dw
  return w, config


def sgd_momentum(w, dw, config=None):
  """
  Performs stochastic gradient descent with momentum.

  config format:
  - learning_rate: Scalar learning rate.
  - momentum: Scalar between 0 and 1 giving the momentum value.
    Setting momentum = 0 reduces to sgd.
  - velocity: A numpy array of the same shape as w and dw used to store a moving
    average of the gradients.
  """
  if config is None: config = {}
  config.setdefault('learning_rate', 1e-2)
  config.setdefault('momentum', 0.9) # set momentum to 0.9 if it wasn't there
  v = config.get('velocity', np.zeros_like(w))   # gets velocity, else sets it to
  zero.

  # ================================================================ #
  # YOUR CODE HERE:
  #   Implement the momentum update formula.  Return the updated weights
  #   as next_w, and the updated velocity as v.
  # ================================================================ #
  v = config['momentum'] * v - config['learning_rate'] * dw
  next_w = w+v
  # ================================================================ #
```

```
    # END YOUR CODE HERE
    # ================================================================ #

    config['velocity'] = v

    return next_w, config

  def sgd_nesterov_momentum(w, dw, config=None):
    """
    Performs stochastic gradient descent with Nesterov momentum.

    config format:
    - learning_rate: Scalar learning rate.
    - momentum: Scalar between 0 and 1 giving the momentum value.
      Setting momentum = 0 reduces to sgd.
    - velocity: A numpy array of the same shape as w and dw used to store a moving
      average of the gradients.
    """
    if config is None: config = {}
    config.setdefault('learning_rate', 1e-2)
    config.setdefault('momentum', 0.9) # set momentum to 0.9 if it wasn't there
    v = config.get('velocity', np.zeros_like(w))   # gets velocity, else sets it to
    zero.

    # ================================================================ #
    # YOUR CODE HERE:
    #   Implement the momentum update formula.  Return the updated weights
    #   as next_w, and the updated velocity as v.
    # ================================================================ #
    v_new = config['momentum'] * v - config['learning_rate'] * dw
    next_w = w+v_new + config['momentum'] *(v_new-v)
    v = v_new
    # ================================================================ #
    # END YOUR CODE HERE
    # ================================================================ #

    config['velocity'] = v

    return next_w, config

  def rmsprop(w, dw, config=None):
    """
    Uses the RMSProp update rule, which uses a moving average of squared gradient
    values to set adaptive per-parameter learning rates.

    config format:
    - learning_rate: Scalar learning rate.
    - decay_rate: Scalar between 0 and 1 giving the decay rate for the squared
      gradient cache.
    - epsilon: Small scalar used for smoothing to avoid dividing by zero.
    - beta: Moving average of second moments of gradients.
    """
    if config is None: config = {}
    config.setdefault('learning_rate', 1e-2)
    config.setdefault('decay_rate', 0.99)
    config.setdefault('epsilon', 1e-8)
    config.setdefault('a', np.zeros_like(w))

    next_w = None

    # ================================================================ #
    # YOUR CODE HERE:
    #   Implement RMSProp.  Store the next value of w as next_w.  You need
    #   to also store in config['a'] the moving average of the second
    #   moment gradients, so they can be used for future gradients. Concretely,
    #   config['a'] corresponds to "a" in the lecture notes.
    # ================================================================ #
    config['a'] = config['decay_rate']*config['a'] + (1-config['decay_rate'])*dw*dw
    next_w = w - (config['learning_rate']*dw)/(np.sqrt(config['a'])+config['epsilon'])
    # ================================================================ #
    # END YOUR CODE HERE
    # ================================================================ #
```

```
    return next_w, config


def adam(w, dw, config=None):
    """
    Uses the Adam update rule, which incorporates moving averages of both the
    gradient and its square and a bias correction term.

    config format:
    - learning_rate: Scalar learning rate.
    - beta1: Decay rate for moving average of first moment of gradient.
    - beta2: Decay rate for moving average of second moment of gradient.
    - epsilon: Small scalar used for smoothing to avoid dividing by zero.
    - m: Moving average of gradient.
    - v: Moving average of squared gradient.
    - t: Iteration number.
    """
    if config is None: config = {}
    config.setdefault('learning_rate', 1e-3)
    config.setdefault('beta1', 0.9)
    config.setdefault('beta2', 0.999)
    config.setdefault('epsilon', 1e-8)
    config.setdefault('v', np.zeros_like(w))
    config.setdefault('a', np.zeros_like(w))
    config.setdefault('t', 0)

    next_w = None

    # ================================================================ #
    # YOUR CODE HERE:
    #   Implement Adam.  Store the next value of w as next_w.  You need
    #   to also store in config['a'] the moving average of the second
    #   moment gradients, and in config['v'] the moving average of the
    #   first moments.  Finally, store in config['t'] the increasing time.
    # ================================================================ #
    config['t']+=1
    config['v'] = config['beta1']*config['v'] + (1-config['beta1'])*dw
    config['a'] = config['beta2']*config['a'] + (1-config['beta2'])*dw*dw
    v = config['v']/(1-config['beta1']**config['t'])
    a = config['a']/(1-config['beta2']**config['t'])
    next_w = w -(config['learning_rate']*v)/(np.sqrt(a)+config['epsilon'])
    # ================================================================ #
    # END YOUR CODE HERE
    # ================================================================ #

    return next_w, config
```

```python
import numpy as np


def affine_forward(x, w, b):
    """
    Computes the forward pass for an affine (fully-connected) layer.

    The input x has shape (N, d_1, ..., d_k) and contains a minibatch of N
    examples, where each example x[i] has shape (d_1, ..., d_k). We will
    reshape each input into a vector of dimension D = d_1 * ... * d_k, and
    then transform it to an output vector of dimension M.

    Inputs:
    - x: A numpy array containing input data, of shape (N, d_1, ..., d_k)
    - w: A numpy array of weights, of shape (D, M)
    - b: A numpy array of biases, of shape (M,)

    Returns a tuple of:
    - out: output, of shape (N, M)
    - cache: (x, w, b)
    """

    # ============================================================ #
    # YOUR CODE HERE:
    #   Calculate the output of the forward pass.  Notice the dimensions
    #   of w are D x M, which is the transpose of what we did in earlier
    #   assignments.
    # ============================================================ #

    out = x.reshape(x.shape[0],-1).dot(w)+b

    # ============================================================ #
    # END YOUR CODE HERE
    # ============================================================ #

    cache = (x, w, b)
    return out, cache


def affine_backward(dout, cache):
    """
    Computes the backward pass for an affine layer.

    Inputs:
    - dout: Upstream derivative, of shape (N, M)
    - cache: Tuple of:
      - x: A numpy array containing input data, of shape (N, d_1, ..., d_k)
      - w: A numpy array of weights, of shape (D, M)
      - b: A numpy array of biases, of shape (M,)

    Returns a tuple of:
    - dx: Gradient with respect to x, of shape (N, d1, ..., d_k)
    - dw: Gradient with respect to w, of shape (D, M)
    - db: Gradient with respect to b, of shape (M,)
    """
    x, w, b = cache
    dx, dw, db = None, None, None

    # ============================================================ #
    # YOUR CODE HERE:
    #   Calculate the gradients for the backward pass.
    # Notice:
    #   dout is N x M
    #   dx should be N x d1 x ... x dk; it relates to dout through multiplication with w, which is D x M
    #   dw should be D x M; it relates to dout through multiplication with x, which is N x D after reshaping
    #   db should be M; it is just the sum over dout examples
    # ============================================================ #
    dx = dout.dot(w.T).reshape(x.shape)
    dw = x.reshape(x.shape[0],-1).T.dot(dout).reshape(w.shape)
    db = np.sum(dout,axis=0)
```

```
    # ================================================================ #
    # END YOUR CODE HERE
    # ================================================================ #

    return dx, dw, db

  def relu_forward(x):
    """
    Computes the forward pass for a layer of rectified linear units (ReLUs).

    Input:
    - x: Inputs, of any shape

    Returns a tuple of:
    - out: Output, of the same shape as x
    - cache: x
    """
    # ================================================================ #
    # YOUR CODE HERE:
    #   Implement the ReLU forward pass.
    # ================================================================ #
    out = np.maximum(x,0)
    # ================================================================ #
    # END YOUR CODE HERE
    # ================================================================ #

    cache = x
    return out, cache


  def relu_backward(dout, cache):
    """
    Computes the backward pass for a layer of rectified linear units (ReLUs).

    Input:
    - dout: Upstream derivatives, of any shape
    - cache: Input x, of same shape as dout

    Returns:
    - dx: Gradient with respect to x
    """
    x = cache

    # ================================================================ #
    # YOUR CODE HERE:
    #   Implement the ReLU backward pass
    # ================================================================ #
    dx = dout
    dx[x<0]=0

    # ================================================================ #
    # END YOUR CODE HERE
    # ================================================================ #

    return dx

  def batchnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, bn_param):
    """
    Forward pass for batch normalization.

    During training the sample mean and (uncorrected) sample variance are
    computed from minibatch statistics and used to normalize the incoming data.
    During training we also keep an exponentially decaying running mean of the mean
    and variance of each feature, and these averages are used to normalize data
    at test-time.

    At each timestep we update the running averages for mean and variance using
    an exponential decay based on the momentum parameter:

    running_mean = momentum * running_mean + (1 - momentum) * sample_mean
    running_var = momentum * running_var + (1 - momentum) * sample_var
```

```
143
144     Note that the batch normalization paper suggests a different test-time
145     behavior: they compute sample mean and variance for each feature using a
146     large number of training images rather than using a running average. For
147     this implementation we have chosen to use running averages instead since
148     they do not require an additional estimation step; the torch7 implementation
149     of batch normalization also uses running averages.
150
151     Input:
152     - x: Data of shape (N, D)
153     - gamma: Scale parameter of shape (D,)
154     - beta: Shift paremeter of shape (D,)
155     - bn_param: Dictionary with the following keys:
156       - mode: 'train' or 'test'; required
157       - eps: Constant for numeric stability
158       - momentum: Constant for running mean / variance.
159       - running_mean: Array of shape (D,) giving running mean of features
160       - running_var Array of shape (D,) giving running variance of features
161
162     Returns a tuple of:
163     - out: of shape (N, D)
164     - cache: A tuple of values needed in the backward pass
165     """
166     mode = bn_param['mode']
167     eps = bn_param.get('eps', 1e-5)
168     momentum = bn_param.get('momentum', 0.9)
169
170     N, D = x.shape
171     running_mean = bn_param.get('running_mean', np.zeros(D, dtype=x.dtype))
172     running_var = bn_param.get('running_var', np.zeros(D, dtype=x.dtype))
173
174     out, cache = None, None
175     if mode == 'train':
176
177       # ============================================================ #
178       # YOUR CODE HERE:
179       #   A few steps here:
180       #     (1) Calculate the running mean and variance of the minibatch.
181       #     (2) Normalize the activations with the running mean and variance.
182       #     (3) Scale and shift the normalized activations.  Store this
183       #         as the variable 'out'
184       #     (4) Store any variables you may need for the backward pass in
185       #         the 'cache' variable.
186       # ============================================================ #
187       cur_mean = np.mean(x,axis=0)
188       cur_var = np.var(x,axis=0)
189       running_mean = momentum * running_mean + (1 - momentum) * cur_mean
190       running_var= momentum * running_var + (1 - momentum) * cur_var
191       x_n = (x-cur_mean)/np.sqrt(cur_var+eps)
192       out = gamma*x_n+beta
193       cache = x,x_n,cur_mean,cur_var,eps,gamma
194       # ============================================================ #
195       # END YOUR CODE HERE
196       # ============================================================ #
197
198     elif mode == 'test':
199
200       # ============================================================ #
201       # YOUR CODE HERE:
202       #   Calculate the testing time normalized activation.  Normalize using
203       #   the running mean and variance, and then scale and shift appropriately.
204       #   Store the output as 'out'.
205       # ============================================================ #
206
207       x = (x-running_mean)/np.sqrt(running_var +eps)
208       out = gamma*x+beta
209
210       # ============================================================ #
211       # END YOUR CODE HERE
212       # ============================================================ #
213
214     else:
```

```
    raise ValueError('Invalid forward batchnorm mode "%s"' % mode)

  # Store the updated running means back into bn_param
  bn_param['running_mean'] = running_mean
  bn_param['running_var'] = running_var

  return out, cache

def batchnorm_backward(dout, cache):
  """
  Backward pass for batch normalization.

  For this implementation, you should write out a computation graph for
  batch normalization on paper and propagate gradients backward through
  intermediate nodes.

  Inputs:
  - dout: Upstream derivatives, of shape (N, D)
  - cache: Variable of intermediates from batchnorm_forward.

  Returns a tuple of:
  - dx: Gradient with respect to inputs x, of shape (N, D)
  - dgamma: Gradient with respect to scale parameter gamma, of shape (D,)
  - dbeta: Gradient with respect to shift parameter beta, of shape (D,)
  """
  dx, dgamma, dbeta = None, None, None

  # ============================================================== #
  # YOUR CODE HERE:
  #   Implement the batchnorm backward pass, calculating dx, dgamma, and dbeta.
  # ============================================================== #
  x,x_n,mean,var,eps,gamma = cache
  dbeta = np.sum(dout,axis=0)
  dgamma = np.sum(dout*x_n,axis=0)
  dxh = dout*gamma
  std = np.sqrt(var+eps)
  du = -np.sum((1/std)*dxh,axis=0)
  dv = -np.sum((1/(2*((std)**3)))*(x-mean)*dxh,axis=0)
  dx = dxh*(1/std) + du/x.shape[0] + (2*(x-mean)/x.shape[0])*dv
  # ============================================================== #
  # END YOUR CODE HERE
  # ============================================================== #

  return dx, dgamma, dbeta

def dropout_forward(x, dropout_param):
  """
  Performs the forward pass for (inverted) dropout.

  Inputs:
  - x: Input data, of any shape
  - dropout_param: A dictionary with the following keys:
    - p: Dropout parameter. We drop each neuron output with probability p.
    - mode: 'test' or 'train'. If the mode is train, then perform dropout;
      if the mode is test, then just return the input.
    - seed: Seed for the random number generator. Passing seed makes this
      function deterministic, which is needed for gradient checking but not in
      real networks.

  Outputs:
  - out: Array of the same shape as x.
  - cache: A tuple (dropout_param, mask). In training mode, mask is the dropout
    mask that was used to multiply the input; in test mode, mask is None.
  """
  p, mode = dropout_param['p'], dropout_param['mode']
  if 'seed' in dropout_param:
    np.random.seed(dropout_param['seed'])

  mask = None
  out = None

  if mode == 'train':
```

```
      # ============================================================ #
      # YOUR CODE HERE:
      #   Implement the inverted dropout forward pass during training time.
      #   Store the masked and scaled activations in out, and store the
      #   dropout mask as the variable mask.
      # ============================================================ #

      mask = (np.random.rand(*x.shape) < (1-p) )/(1-p)
      out = x*mask

      # ============================================================ #
      # END YOUR CODE HERE
      # ============================================================ #

    elif mode == 'test':

      # ============================================================ #
      # YOUR CODE HERE:
      #   Implement the inverted dropout forward pass during test time.
      # ============================================================ #

      out=x

      # ============================================================ #
      # END YOUR CODE HERE
      # ============================================================ #

    cache = (dropout_param, mask)
    out = out.astype(x.dtype, copy=False)

    return out, cache

  def dropout_backward(dout, cache):
    """
    Perform the backward pass for (inverted) dropout.

    Inputs:
    - dout: Upstream derivatives, of any shape
    - cache: (dropout_param, mask) from dropout_forward.
    """
    dropout_param, mask = cache
    mode = dropout_param['mode']

    dx = None
    if mode == 'train':
      # ============================================================ #
      # YOUR CODE HERE:
      #   Implement the inverted dropout backward pass during training time.
      # ============================================================ #

      (dropout_param, mask) = cache
      dx = dout*mask

      # ============================================================ #
      # END YOUR CODE HERE
      # ============================================================ #
    elif mode == 'test':
      # ============================================================ #
      # YOUR CODE HERE:
      #   Implement the inverted dropout backward pass during test time.
      # ============================================================ #

      dx=dout

      # ============================================================ #
      # END YOUR CODE HERE
      # ============================================================ #
    return dx

  def svm_loss(x, y):
    """
    Computes the loss and gradient using for multiclass SVM classification.
```

```
359
360     Inputs:
361     - x: Input data, of shape (N, C) where x[i, j] is the score for the jth class
362       for the ith input.
363     - y: Vector of labels, of shape (N,) where y[i] is the label for x[i] and
364       0 <= y[i] < C
365
366     Returns a tuple of:
367     - loss: Scalar giving the loss
368     - dx: Gradient of the loss with respect to x
369     """
370     N = x.shape[0]
371     correct_class_scores = x[np.arange(N), y]
372     margins = np.maximum(0, x - correct_class_scores[:, np.newaxis] + 1.0)
373     margins[np.arange(N), y] = 0
374     loss = np.sum(margins) / N
375     num_pos = np.sum(margins > 0, axis=1)
376     dx = np.zeros_like(x)
377     dx[margins > 0] = 1
378     dx[np.arange(N), y] -= num_pos
379     dx /= N
380     return loss, dx
381
382
383   def softmax_loss(x, y):
384     """
385     Computes the loss and gradient for softmax classification.
386
387     Inputs:
388     - x: Input data, of shape (N, C) where x[i, j] is the score for the jth class
389       for the ith input.
390     - y: Vector of labels, of shape (N,) where y[i] is the label for x[i] and
391       0 <= y[i] < C
392
393     Returns a tuple of:
394     - loss: Scalar giving the loss
395     - dx: Gradient of the loss with respect to x
396     """
397
398     probs = np.exp(x - np.max(x, axis=1, keepdims=True))
399     probs /= np.sum(probs, axis=1, keepdims=True)
400     N = x.shape[0]
401     loss = -np.sum(np.log(probs[np.arange(N), y])) / N
402     dx = probs.copy()
403     dx[np.arange(N), y] -= 1
404     dx /= N
405     return loss, dx
406
```

```python
from .layers import *


def affine_relu_forward(x, w, b):
  """
  Convenience layer that performs an affine transform followed by a ReLU

  Inputs:
  - x: Input to the affine layer
  - w, b: Weights for the affine layer

  Returns a tuple of:
  - out: Output from the ReLU
  - cache: Object to give to the backward pass
  """
  a, fc_cache = affine_forward(x, w, b)
  out, relu_cache = relu_forward(a)
  cache = (fc_cache, relu_cache)
  return out, cache

def affine_relu_backward(dout, cache):
  """
  Backward pass for the affine-relu convenience layer
  """
  fc_cache, relu_cache = cache
  da = relu_backward(dout, relu_cache)
  dx, dw, db = affine_backward(da, fc_cache)
  return dx, dw, db

def affine_batchnorm_relu_forward(x, w, b, gamma, beta, bn_params):
  """
  Convenience layer that performs an affine transform followed by batchnorma and a
  ReLU

  Inputs:
  - x: Input to the affine layer
  - w, b: Weights for the affine layer
  - gamma, beta, bn_params: params for batchnorm

  Returns a tuple of:
  - out: Output from the ReLU
  - cache: Object to give to the backward pass
  """
  a, fc_cache = affine_forward(x, w, b)
  b, bn_cache = batchnorm_forward(a, gamma, beta, bn_params)
  out, relu_cache = relu_forward(b)
  cache = (fc_cache, bn_cache, relu_cache)
  return out, cache


def affine_batchnorm_relu_backward(dout, cache):
  """
  Backward pass for the affine-batchnorm-relu convenience layer
  """
  fc_cache, bn_cache, relu_cache = cache
  da = relu_backward(dout, relu_cache)
  dbn,dgamma, dbeta = batchnorm_backward(da, bn_cache)
  dx, dw, db = affine_backward(dbn, fc_cache)
  return dx, dw, db, dgamma, dbeta

```

```python
import numpy as np
from .layers import *
from .layer_utils import *


class TwoLayerNet(object):
  """
  A two-layer fully-connected neural network with ReLU nonlinearity and
  softmax loss that uses a modular layer design. We assume an input dimension
  of D, a hidden dimension of H, and perform classification over C classes.

  The architecure should be affine - relu - affine - softmax.

  Note that this class does not implement gradient descent; instead, it
  will interact with a separate Solver object that is responsible for running
  optimization.

  The learnable parameters of the model are stored in the dictionary
  self.params that maps parameter names to numpy arrays.
  """

  def __init__(self, input_dim=3*32*32, hidden_dims=100, num_classes=10,
               dropout=0, weight_scale=1e-3, reg=0.0):
    """
    Initialize a new network.

    Inputs:
    - input_dim: An integer giving the size of the input
    - hidden_dims: An integer giving the size of the hidden layer
    - num_classes: An integer giving the number of classes to classify
    - dropout: Scalar between 0 and 1 giving dropout strength.
    - weight_scale: Scalar giving the standard deviation for random
      initialization of the weights.
    - reg: Scalar giving L2 regularization strength.
    """
    self.params = {}
    self.reg = reg

    # ============================================================ #
    # YOUR CODE HERE:
    #   Initialize W1, W2, b1, and b2.  Store these as self.params['W1'],
    #   self.params['W2'], self.params['b1'] and self.params['b2']. The
    #   biases are initialized to zero and the weights are initialized
    #   so that each parameter has mean 0 and standard deviation weight_scale.
    #   The dimensions of W1 should be (input_dim, hidden_dim) and the
    #   dimensions of W2 should be (hidden_dims, num_classes)
    # ============================================================ #


    # ============================================================ #
    # END YOUR CODE HERE
    # ============================================================ #

  def loss(self, X, y=None):
    """
    Compute loss and gradient for a minibatch of data.

    Inputs:
    - X: Array of input data of shape (N, d_1, ..., d_k)
    - y: Array of labels, of shape (N,). y[i] gives the label for X[i].

    Returns:
    If y is None, then run a test-time forward pass of the model and return:
    - scores: Array of shape (N, C) giving classification scores, where
      scores[i, c] is the classification score for X[i] and class c.

    If y is not None, then run a training-time forward and backward pass and
    return a tuple of:
    - loss: Scalar value giving the loss
    - grads: Dictionary with the same keys as self.params, mapping parameter
      names to gradients of the loss with respect to those parameters.
    """
```

```
    scores = None

    # ============================================================ #
    # YOUR CODE HERE:
    #   Implement the forward pass of the two-layer neural network. Store
    #   the class scores as the variable 'scores'.  Be sure to use the layers
    #   you prior implemented.
    # ============================================================ #

    # ============================================================ #
    # END YOUR CODE HERE
    # ============================================================ #

    # If y is None then we are in test mode so just return scores
    if y is None:
      return scores

    loss, grads = 0, {}
    # ============================================================ #
    # YOUR CODE HERE:
    #   Implement the backward pass of the two-layer neural net.  Store
    #   the loss as the variable 'loss' and store the gradients in the
    #   'grads' dictionary.  For the grads dictionary, grads['W1'] holds
    #   the gradient for W1, grads['b1'] holds the gradient for b1, etc.
    #   i.e., grads[k] holds the gradient for self.params[k].
    #
    #   Add L2 regularization, where there is an added cost 0.5*self.reg*W^2
    #   for each W.  Be sure to include the 0.5 multiplying factor to
    #   match our implementation.
    #
    #   And be sure to use the layers you prior implemented.
    # ============================================================ #

    # ============================================================ #
    # END YOUR CODE HERE
    # ============================================================ #

    return loss, grads


class FullyConnectedNet(object):
  """
  A fully-connected neural network with an arbitrary number of hidden layers,
  ReLU nonlinearities, and a softmax loss function. This will also implement
  dropout and batch normalization as options. For a network with L layers,
  the architecture will be

  {affine - [batch norm] - relu - [dropout]} x (L - 1) - affine - softmax

  where batch normalization and dropout are optional, and the {...} block is
  repeated L - 1 times.

  Similar to the TwoLayerNet above, learnable parameters are stored in the
  self.params dictionary and will be learned using the Solver class.
  """

  def __init__(self, hidden_dims, input_dim=3*32*32, num_classes=10,
               dropout=0, use_batchnorm=False, reg=0.0,
               weight_scale=1e-2, dtype=np.float32, seed=None):
    """
    Initialize a new FullyConnectedNet.

    Inputs:
    - hidden_dims: A list of integers giving the size of each hidden layer.
    - input_dim: An integer giving the size of the input.
    - num_classes: An integer giving the number of classes to classify.
    - dropout: Scalar between 0 and 1 giving dropout strength. If dropout=0 then
      the network should not use dropout at all.
    - use_batchnorm: Whether or not the network should use batch normalization.
    - reg: Scalar giving L2 regularization strength.
    - weight_scale: Scalar giving the standard deviation for random
      initialization of the weights.
```

```
145       - dtype: A numpy datatype object; all computations will be performed using
146         this datatype. float32 is faster but less accurate, so you should use
147         float64 for numeric gradient checking.
148       - seed: If not None, then pass this random seed to the dropout layers. This
149         will make the dropout layers deteriminstic so we can gradient check the
150         model.
151       """
152       self.use_batchnorm = use_batchnorm
153       self.use_dropout = dropout > 0
154       self.reg = reg
155       self.num_layers = 1 + len(hidden_dims)
156       self.dtype = dtype
157       self.params = {}
158
159       # ============================================================ #
160       # YOUR CODE HERE:
161       #   Initialize all parameters of the network in the self.params dictionary.
162       #   The weights and biases of layer 1 are W1 and b1; and in general the
163       #   weights and biases of layer i are Wi and bi. The
164       #   biases are initialized to zero and the weights are initialized
165       #   so that each parameter has mean 0 and standard deviation weight_scale.
166       #
167       #   BATCHNORM: Initialize the gammas of each layer to 1 and the beta
168       #   parameters to zero.  The gamma and beta parameters for layer 1 should
169       #   be self.params['gamma1'] and self.params['beta1'].  For layer 2, they
170       #   should be gamma2 and beta2, etc. Only use batchnorm if self.use_batchnorm
171       #   is true and DO NOT do batch normalize the output scores.
172       # ============================================================ #
173       prev_dim = input_dim
174       for i in range(self.num_layers):
175           w = 'W'+str(i+1)
176           b = 'b'+str(i+1)
177           if i == len(hidden_dims):
178               self.params[w] = np.random.normal(loc=0.0,scale=weight_scale, size =
                  (prev_dim,num_classes))
179               self.params[b] = np.zeros((num_classes))
180           else:
181               self.params[w] = np.random.normal(loc=0.0,scale=weight_scale, size =
                  (prev_dim,hidden_dims[i]))
182               self.params[b] = np.zeros((hidden_dims[i]))
183               prev_dim = hidden_dims[i]
184               if self.use_batchnorm:
185                   self.params['gamma'+str(i+1)] = np.ones((hidden_dims[i]))
186                   self.params['beta'+str(i+1)] = np.zeros((hidden_dims[i]))
187
188
189       # ============================================================ #
190       # END YOUR CODE HERE
191       # ============================================================ #
192
193       # When using dropout we need to pass a dropout_param dictionary to each
194       # dropout layer so that the layer knows the dropout probability and the mode
195       # (train / test). You can pass the same dropout_param to each dropout layer.
196       self.dropout_param = {}
197       if self.use_dropout:
198         self.dropout_param = {'mode': 'train', 'p': dropout}
199         if seed is not None:
200           self.dropout_param['seed'] = seed
201
202       # With batch normalization we need to keep track of running means and
203       # variances, so we need to pass a special bn_param object to each batch
204       # normalization layer. You should pass self.bn_params[0] to the forward pass
205       # of the first batch normalization layer, self.bn_params[1] to the forward
206       # pass of the second batch normalization layer, etc.
207       self.bn_params = []
208       if self.use_batchnorm:
209         self.bn_params = [{'mode': 'train'} for i in np.arange(self.num_layers - 1)]
210
211       # Cast all parameters to the correct datatype
212       for k, v in self.params.items():
213         self.params[k] = v.astype(dtype)
214
```

```
215
216     def loss(self, X, y=None):
217       """
218       Compute loss and gradient for the fully-connected net.
219
220       Input / output: Same as TwoLayerNet above.
221       """
222       X = X.astype(self.dtype)
223       mode = 'test' if y is None else 'train'
224
225       # Set train/test mode for batchnorm params and dropout param since they
226       # behave differently during training and testing.
227       if self.dropout_param is not None:
228         self.dropout_param['mode'] = mode
229       if self.use_batchnorm:
230         for bn_param in self.bn_params:
231           bn_param['mode'] = mode
232
233       scores = None
234
235       # ============================================================== #
236       # YOUR CODE HERE:
237       #   Implement the forward pass of the FC net and store the output
238       #   scores as the variable "scores".
239       #
240       #   BATCHNORM: If self.use_batchnorm is true, insert a bathnorm layer
241       #   between the affine_forward and relu_forward layers.  You may
242       #   also write an affine_batchnorm_relu() function in layer_utils.py.
243       #
244       #   DROPOUT: If dropout is non-zero, insert a dropout layer after
245       #   every ReLU layer.
246       # ============================================================== #
247       act = []
248       cache = []
249       masks = []
250       for i in range(self.num_layers):
251           w = 'W'+str(i+1)
252           b = 'b'+str(i+1)
253           gamma = 'gamma'+str(i+1)
254           beta = 'beta'+str(i+1)
255           temp_c = []
256           if i==0:
257               if self.use_batchnorm:
258                   a,c =
                      affine_batchnorm_relu_forward(X,self.params[w],self.params[b],self.par
                      ams[gamma],self.params[beta],self.bn_params[i])
259               else:
260                   a,c = affine_relu_forward(X,self.params[w],self.params[b])
261               temp_c.append(c)
262               if self.use_dropout:
263                   a,dc = dropout_forward(a,self.dropout_param)
264                   temp_c.append(dc)
265               act.append(a)
266           elif i==self.num_layers-1:
267               a,c = affine_forward(act[i-1],self.params[w],self.params[b])
268               temp_c.append(c)
269               scores=a
270           else:
271               if self.use_batchnorm:
272                   a,c =
                      affine_batchnorm_relu_forward(act[i-1],self.params[w],self.params[b],s
                      elf.params[gamma], self.params[beta],self.bn_params[i])
273               else:
274                   a,c = affine_relu_forward(act[i-1],self.params[w],self.params[b])
275               temp_c.append(c)
276               if self.use_dropout:
277                   a,dc = dropout_forward(a,self.dropout_param)
278                   temp_c.append(dc)
279               act.append(a)
280               temp_c.append(c)
281           cache.append(temp_c)
282
```

```
        # ============================================================ #
        # END YOUR CODE HERE
        # ============================================================ #

        # If test mode return early
        if mode == 'test':
          return scores

        loss, grads = 0.0, {}
        # ============================================================ #
        # YOUR CODE HERE:
        #   Implement the backwards pass of the FC net and store the gradients
        #   in the grads dict, so that grads[k] is the gradient of self.params[k]
        #   Be sure your L2 regularization includes a 0.5 factor.
        #
        #   BATCHNORM: Incorporate the backward pass of the batchnorm.
        #
        #   DROPOUT: Incorporate the backward pass of dropout.
        # ============================================================ #
        loss=0
        loss, ds = softmax_loss(scores,y)
        for i in np.arange(self.num_layers-1,-1,-1):
            w = 'W'+str(i+1)
            b = 'b'+str(i+1)
            gamma = 'gamma'+str(i+1)
            beta = 'beta'+str(i+1)
            loss += self.reg*0.5*np.sum(np.square(self.params[w]))
            if i==self.num_layers-1:
                da,grads[w], grads[b] = affine_backward(ds,cache[i][0])
            else:
                if self.use_dropout:
                    da = dropout_backward(da,cache[i][1])
                if self.use_batchnorm:
                    da,grads[w], grads[b], grads[gamma], grads[beta] =
                    affine_batchnorm_relu_backward(da,cache[i][0])
                else:
                    da,grads[w], grads[b] = affine_relu_backward(da,cache[i][0])
            grads[w] += self.reg*self.params[w]


        # ============================================================ #
        # END YOUR CODE HERE
        # ============================================================ #

        return loss, grads

```