# Welcome to the CoGrammar Revision: Neural Networks

The session will start shortly...

Questions? Drop them in the chat. We'll have dedicated moderators answering questions.



## **Data Science Session Housekeeping**

- The use of disrespectful language is prohibited in the questions, this is a supportive, learning environment for all - please engage accordingly.
   (Fundamental British Values: Mutual Respect and Tolerance)
- No question is daft or silly ask them!
- There are Q&A sessions midway and at the end of the session, should you
  wish to ask any follow-up questions. Moderators are going to be
  answering questions as the session progresses as well.
- If you have any questions outside of this lecture, or that are not answered during this lecture, please do submit these for upcoming Academic Sessions. You can submit these questions here: <u>Questions</u>



#### Data Science Session Housekeeping cont.

- For all non-academic questions, please submit a query:
   www.hyperiondev.com/support
- Report a safeguarding incident:
   www.hyperiondev.com/safeguardreporting
- We would love your feedback on lectures: Feedback on Lectures

## Skills Bootcamp 8-Week Progression Overview

#### **Fulfil 4 Criteria to Graduation**

Criterion 1: Initial Requirements

Timeframe: First 2 Weeks
Guided Learning Hours (GLH):
Minimum of 15 hours
Task Completion: First four tasks

Due Date: 24 March 2024

Criterion 2: Mid-Course Progress

**60** Guided Learning Hours

Data Science - **13 tasks** Software Engineering - **13 tasks** Web Development - **13 tasks** 

Due Date: 28 April 2024



## Skills Bootcamp Progression Overview

## Criterion 3: Course Progress

Completion: All mandatory tasks, including Build Your Brand and resubmissions by study period end Interview Invitation: Within 4 weeks post-course Guided Learning Hours: Minimum of 112 hours by support end date (10.5 hours average, each week)

## Criterion 4: Demonstrating Employability

Final Job or Apprenticeship
Outcome: Document within 12
weeks post-graduation
Relevance: Progression to
employment or related
opportunity





## **Important Notice**

Please check your spam folders for any important communication from us. If you have accidentally unsubscribed, please reach out to your support team.

## **Learning Objectives**

- Understand the fundamental concepts of neural networks.
- Understand the building blocks of neural networks.
- Grasp how we use Keras to build a neural network.
- Know and understand the different hyperparameters
- Understand how the process of hyperparameter tuning greatly influences model quality and performance



## Revision: Neural Networks



## **Neural Network Layers**

- Input layer: number of neurons in the input layer is equal to the number of features in the data, sometimes one additional for bias.
- Hidden layer/s: intermediate layer/s between input and output layer where all the computation is done. If number of layers is
  - > 0: Only capable of representing linearly separable data \_\_\_\_\_ Most common
  - > 1 2: Data is less complex and have fewer dimensions or features
  - More layers for optimum solution in large dimensions/many features

Output layer: number of neurons depends on whether the model is a regressor (only one neuron) or classifier (one neuron for each class label).



## **Neural Network Layers**

#### Number of neurons in hidden layers

- Few neurons in hidden layers can cause underfitting
- Too many neurons in the hidden layers may result in
  - Overfitting, limited training set cannot train all the neurons.
  - > Training time increases with more neurons in the hidden layers.
- Number of neurons in the hidden layer (generally)
  - should be between input and output layer sizes.
  - $\succ$  should be 2/3 the input layer size, plus the output layer size.
  - should be sqrt(input layer nodes \* output layer nodes).
  - should keep on decreasing in subsequent layers to get more and more close to pattern and feature extraction and to identify the target class.

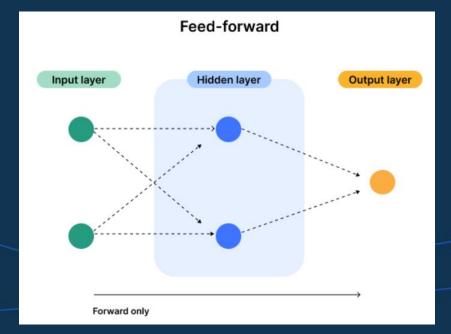
CoGrammar

However, the optimum number of neurons is case dependent.

Introduction to Neural Networks with Java Jeff Heaton

## Feedforward Neural Networks

Feedforward Networks / Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs): data moves from input to output in a single direction, with only input, hidden, and output layers, no feedback loops.

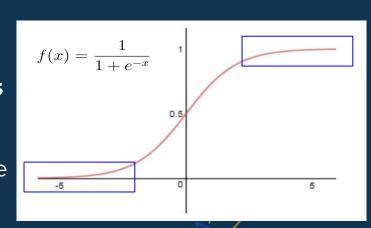






# Sigmoid Activation Function

- Sigmoid is a smooth function and is continuously differentiable.
- ♦ Non-linear, ranges from 0 1
- Mostly used in binary classification problems
- However, activation of neurons saturates either near 0 or 1 (blue areas), derivative of the sigmoid function becomes very small



Function outputs are **not zero-centered.** Training the neural network is more difficult and unstable.

## Tanh Activation Function

- **E.g. Inputs get multiplied by 3 at each node**
- Some values can explode and become astronomical, causing others to seem insignificant.

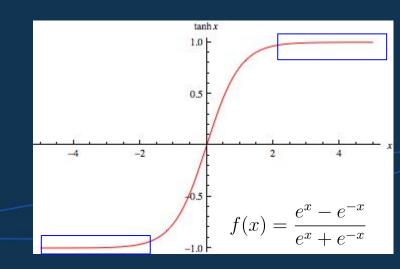
5	15	45	135	405
0,01	0,03	0,09	0,27	0,81
-0,5	-1,5	-4,5	-13,5	-40,5

x\*3

Tanh activation function regulates values in between -1 and +1 tanh(x\*3)

5	1	0,995	0,995	0,995
0,01	0,030	0,090	0,263	0,658
-0,5	-0,905	-0,991	-0,995	-0,995

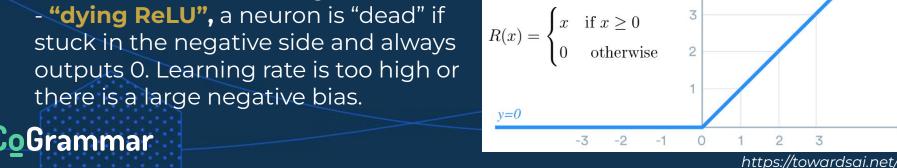
Saturation issue present, but centered around zero, preferred over Sigmoid
 Grammar



## **ReLU Activation Function**

R(x) = max(0, x)

- Rectified linear unit (ReLU): most widely used activation function.
- Computationally cheap, less time to train, converges faster.
- Linearity ensures the slope does not plateau, or "saturate," for large x
- No vanishing gradient problem suffered by other activation functions \*
- Downside: zero for all negative values - "dying ReLU", a neuron is "dead" if stuck in the negative side and always there is a large negative bias.



# Questions and Answers





Thank you for attending







