

- **More on Hebbian Learning**

**Review** • **Heteroassociative Architecture**

- **Backpropagation**

## **Review – Backpropagation**

- **Backpropagation is the most well know and widely used neural network system**
- **It is a multi-layered, feedfoward, perceptron-like structure**
- **Uses the backpropagation rule (or generalized delta rule) for training**

# OUTLINE

## Backpropagation Training Training Algorithm 1

- **Step 0: Initialize the weights to small random values**
- **Step 1: Feed the training sample through the network and determine the final output**
- **Step 2: Compute the error for each output unit, for unit k it is:**

The diagram shows the formula  $\delta_k = (t_k - y_k)f'(y_{in_k})$  inside a light blue box. Three orange arrows point from text labels to parts of the formula: 'Required output' points to  $t_k$ , 'Actual output' points to  $y_k$ , and 'Derivative of f' points to  $f'$ .

$$\delta_k = (t_k - y_k)f'(y_{in_k})$$

Required output

Actual output

Derivative of f

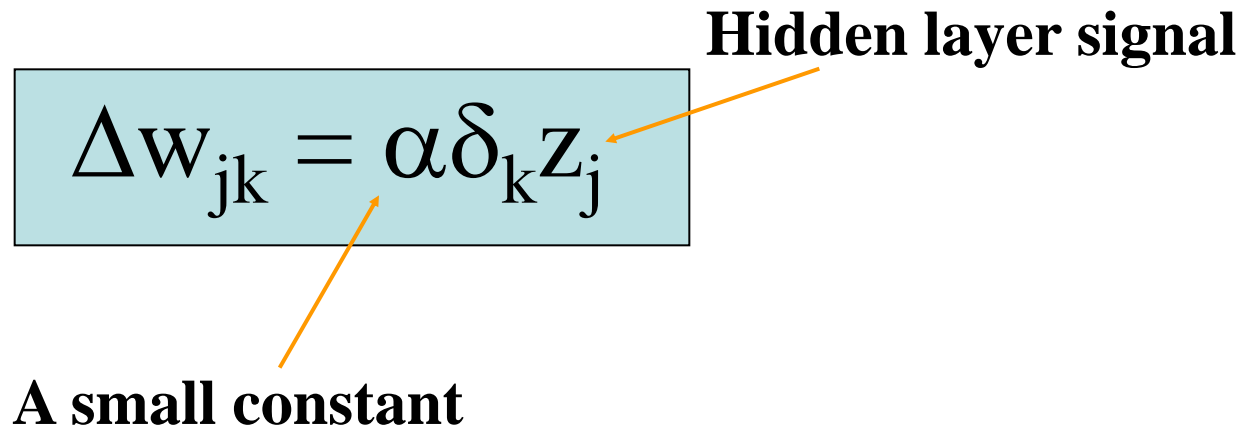
# Training Algorithm 2

- Step 3: Calculate the weight correction term for each output unit, for unit k it is:

$$\Delta w_{jk} = \alpha \delta_k z_j$$

Hidden layer signal

A small constant

The diagram shows the equation  $\Delta w_{jk} = \alpha \delta_k z_j$  inside a light blue rectangular box. An orange arrow points from the text 'Hidden layer signal' to the variable  $z_j$  in the equation. Another orange arrow points from the text 'A small constant' to the Greek letter  $\alpha$  in the equation.

# Training Algorithm 3

- Step 4: Propagate the delta terms (errors) back through the weights of the hidden units where the delta input for the  $j^{\text{th}}$  hidden unit is:

$$\delta_{\text{in}_j} = \sum_{k=1}^m \delta_k w_{jk}$$

The delta term for the  $j^{\text{th}}$  hidden unit is:

$$\delta_j = \delta_{\text{in}_j} f'(z_{\text{in}_j})$$

# Training Algorithm 4

- Step 5: Calculate the weight correction term for the hidden units:

$$\Delta w_{ij} = \alpha \delta_j x_i$$

- Step 6: Update the weights:

$$w_{jk}(\text{new}) = w_{jk}(\text{old}) + \Delta w_{jk}$$

- Step 7: Test for stopping (maximum cycles, small changes, etc)

# Options

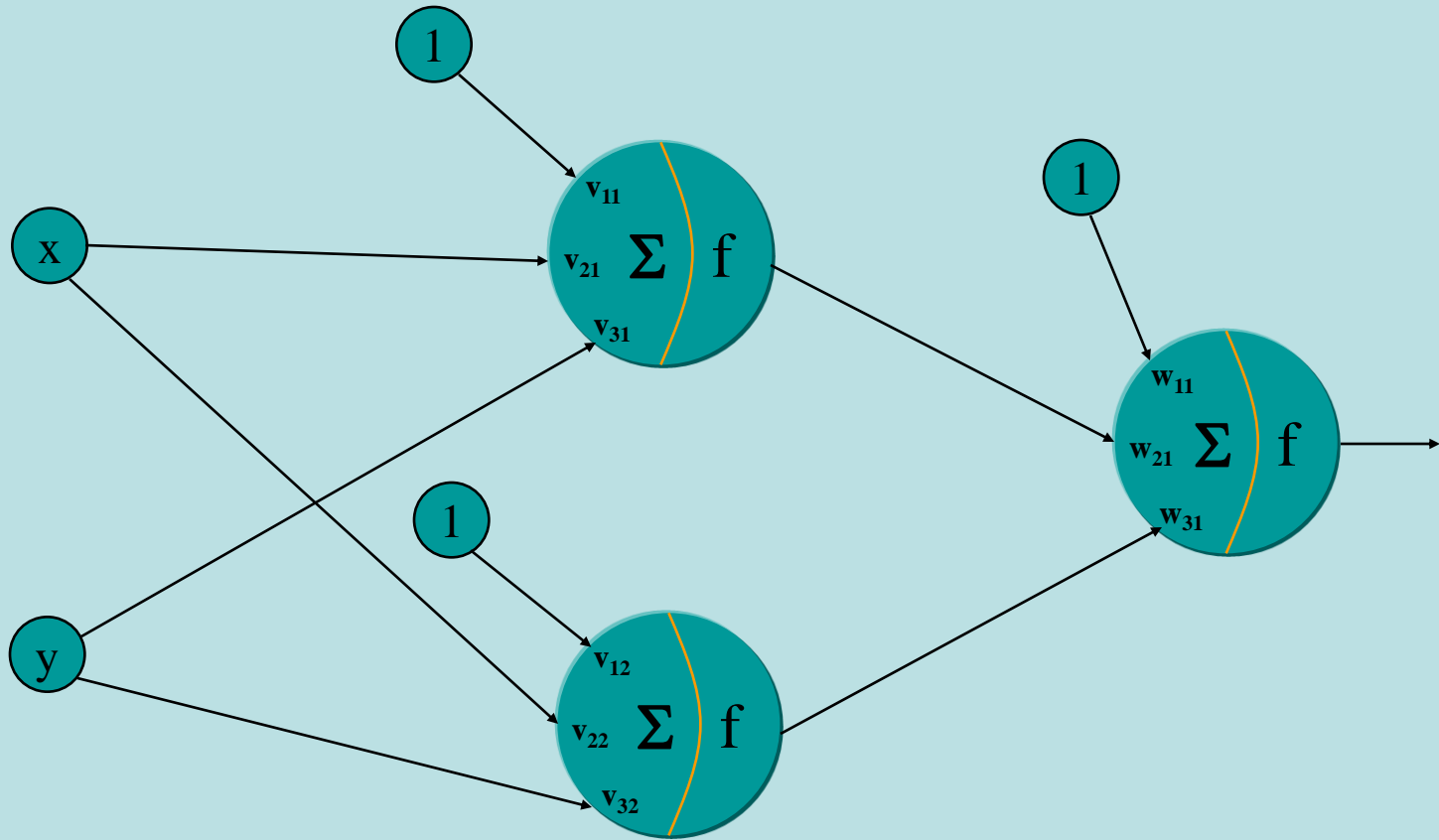
- There are a number of options in the design of a backprop system
  - Initial weights – best to set the initial weights (and all other free parameters) to random numbers inside a small range of values (say – 0.5 to 0.5)
  - Number of cycles – tend to be quite large for backprop systems
  - Number of neurons in the hidden layer – as few as possible

# Example

- The XOR function could not be solved by a single layer perceptron network
- The function is:

X	Y	F
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

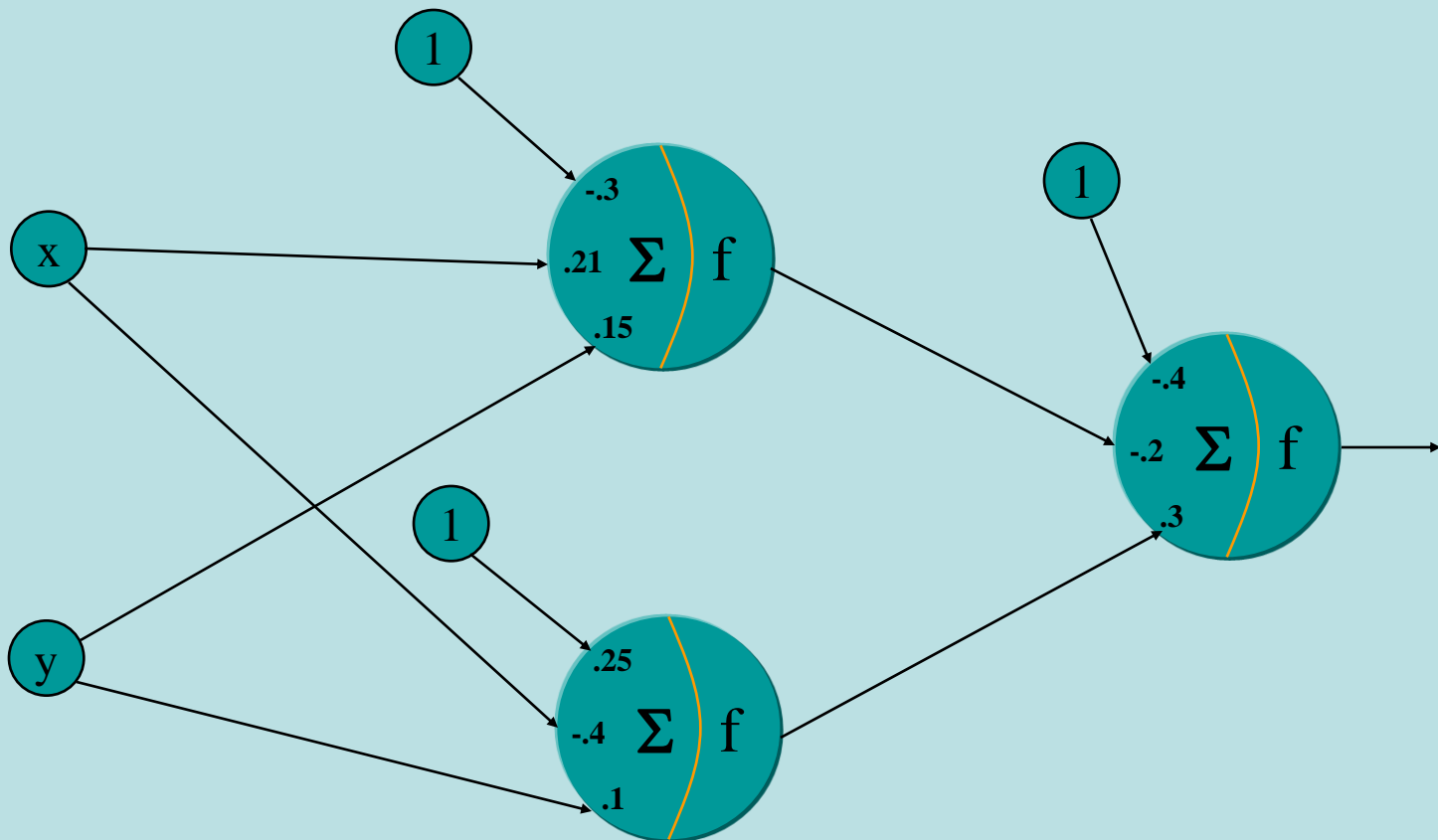
# XOR Architecture



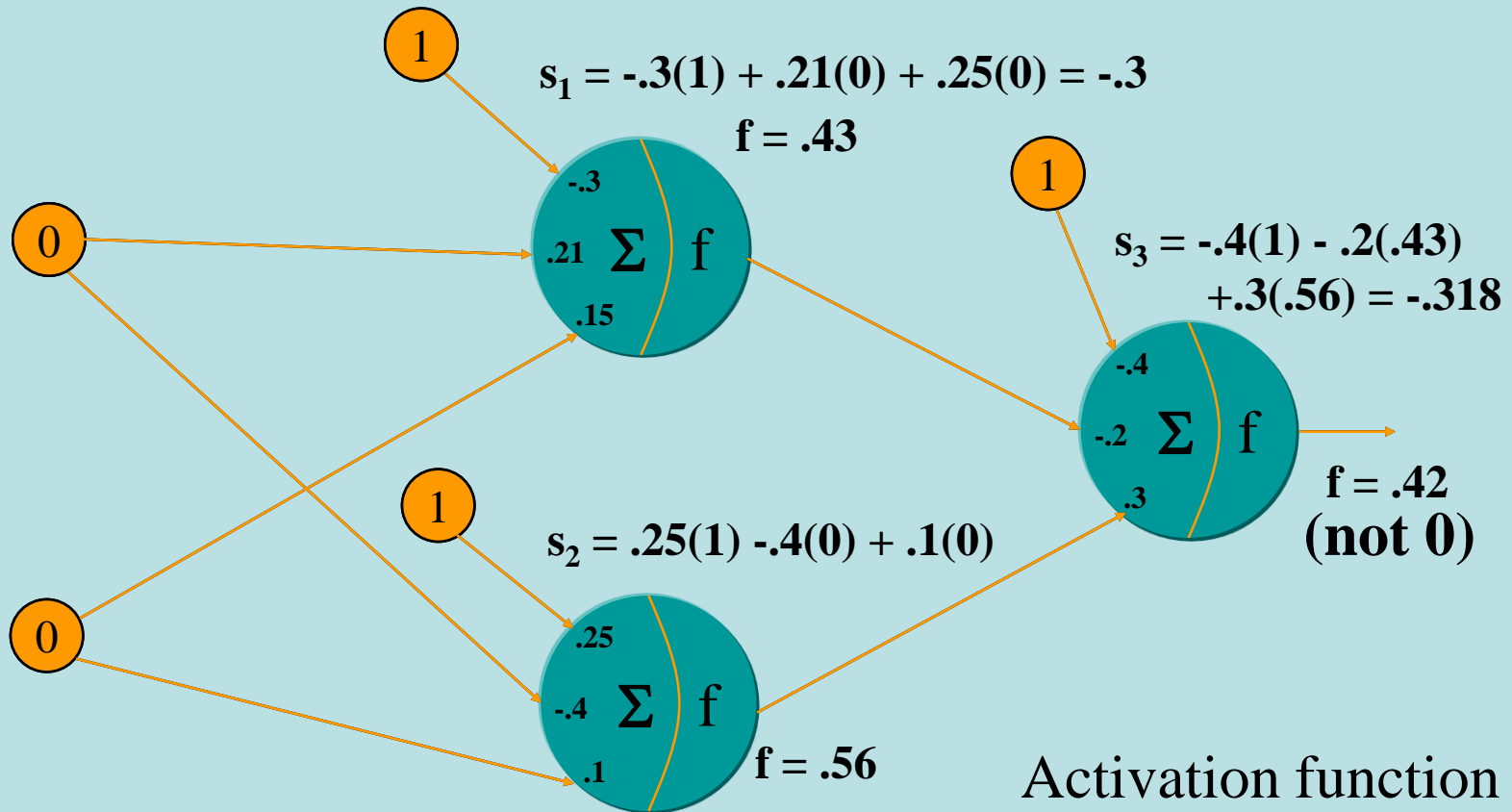


# Initial Weights

- Randomly assign small weight values:



# Feedforward – 1<sup>st</sup> Pass

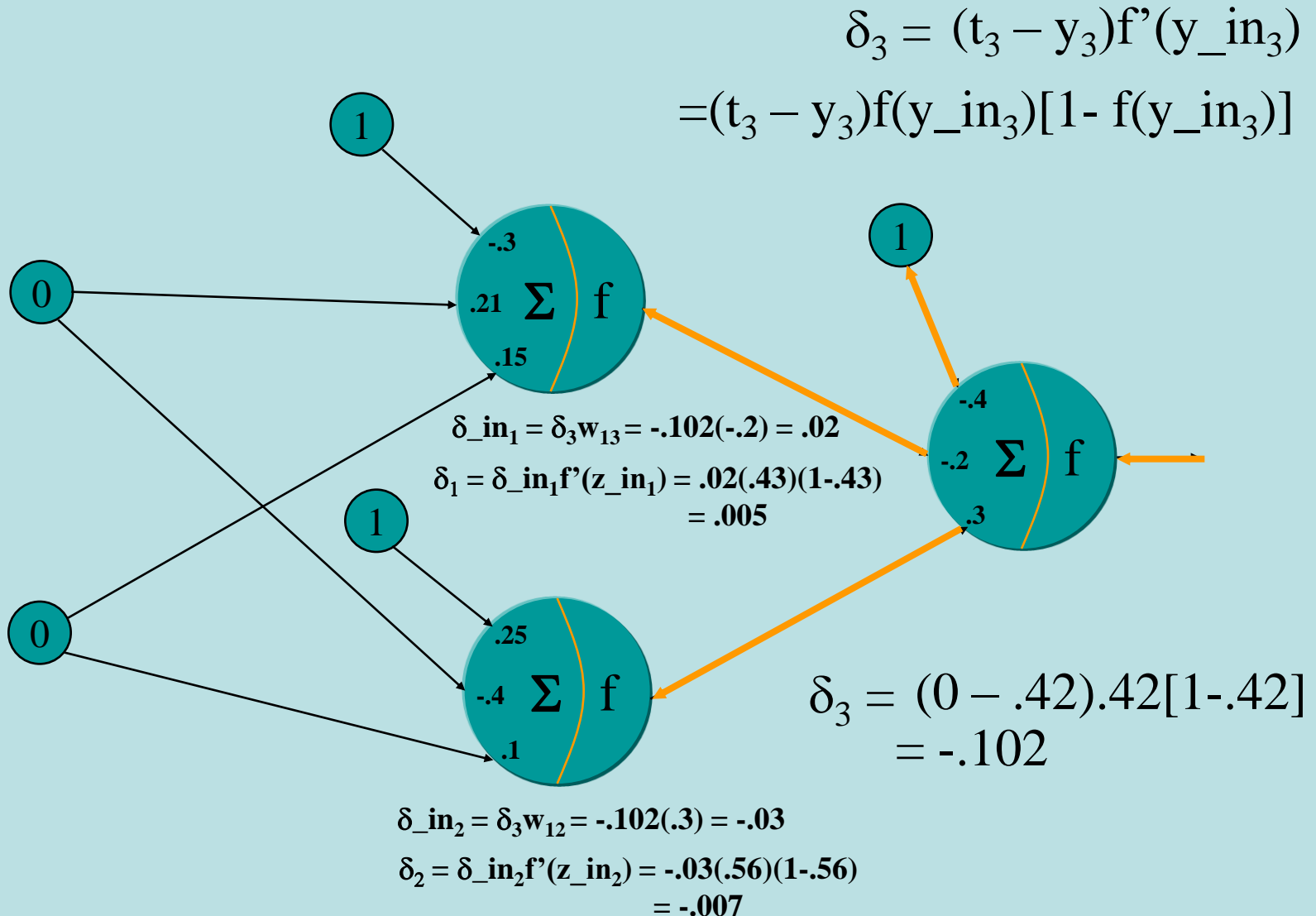


Training Case: (0 0 0)

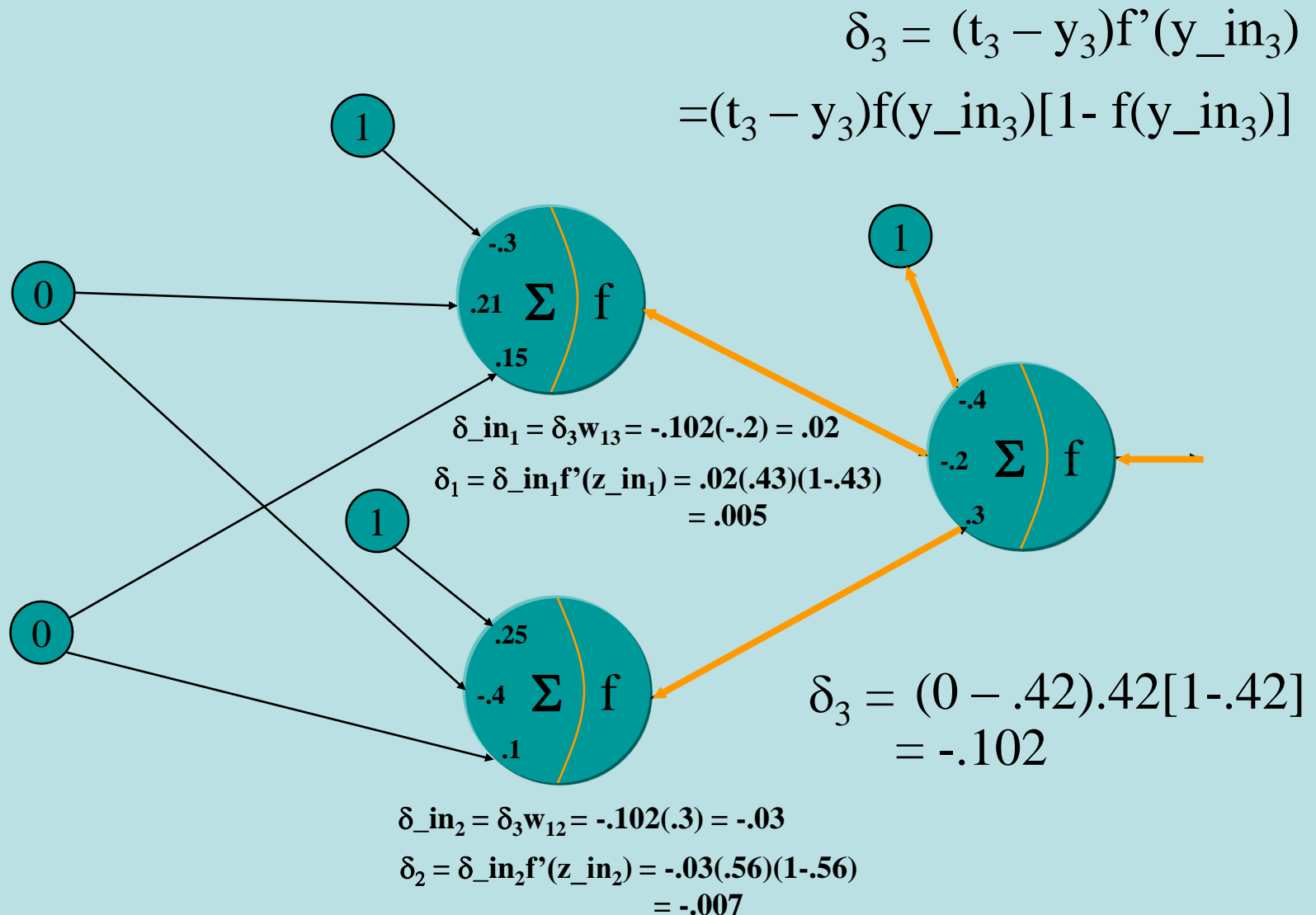
Activation function  $f$ :

$$y_j = \frac{1}{1 + e^{s_j}}$$

# Backpropagate

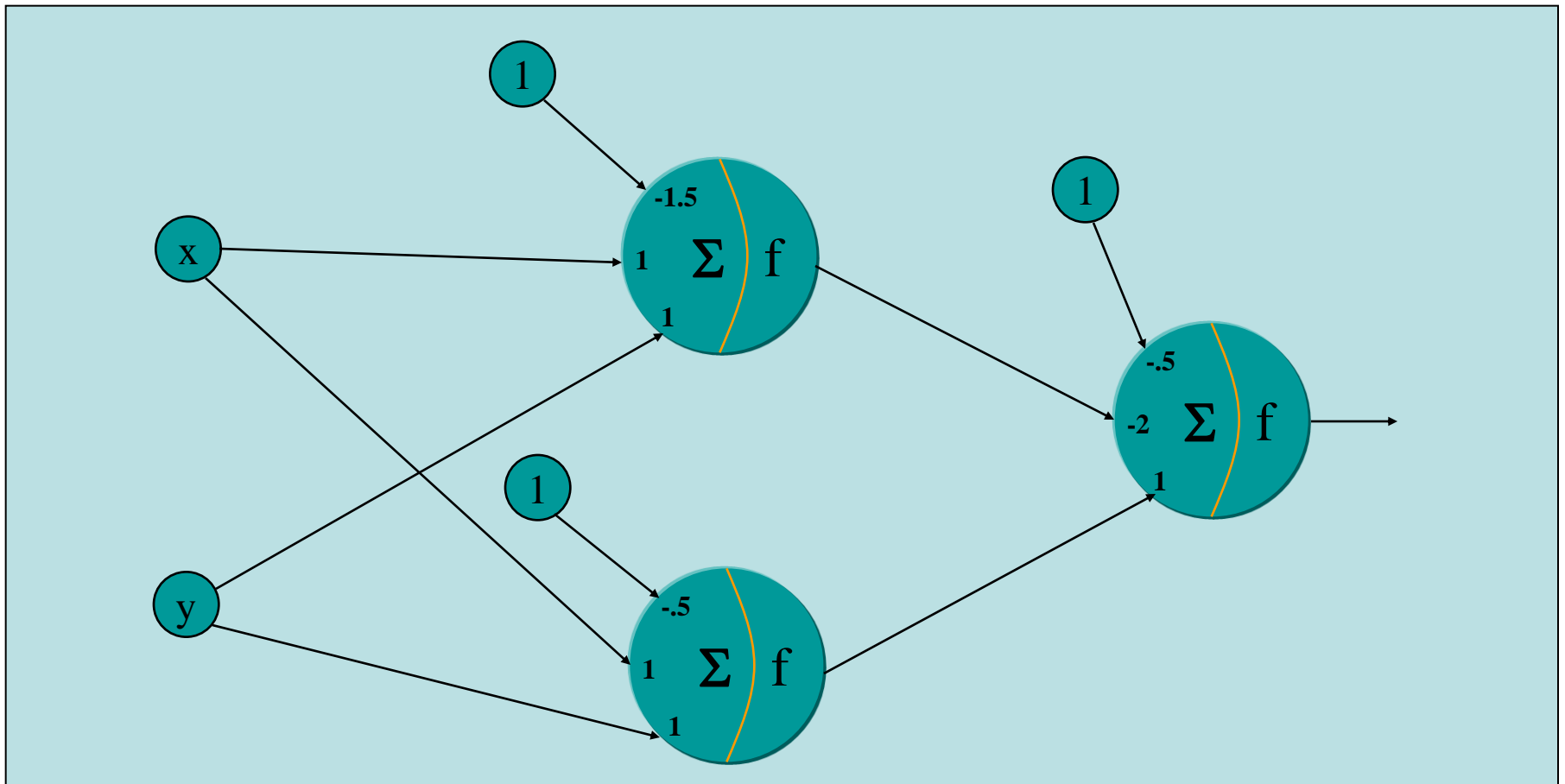


# Update the Weights – First Pass



# Final Result

- After about 500 iterations:



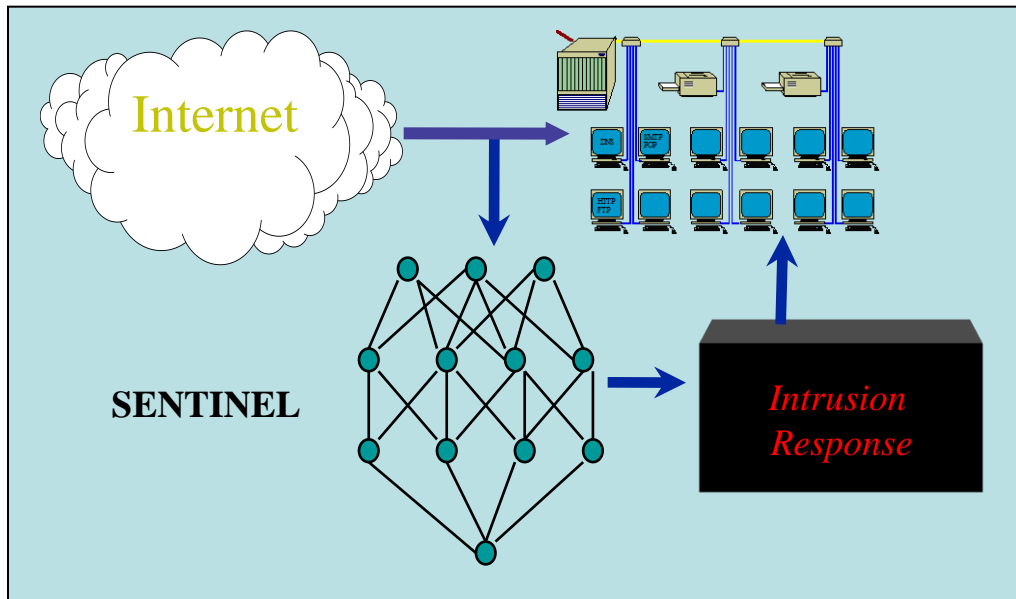
# Applications

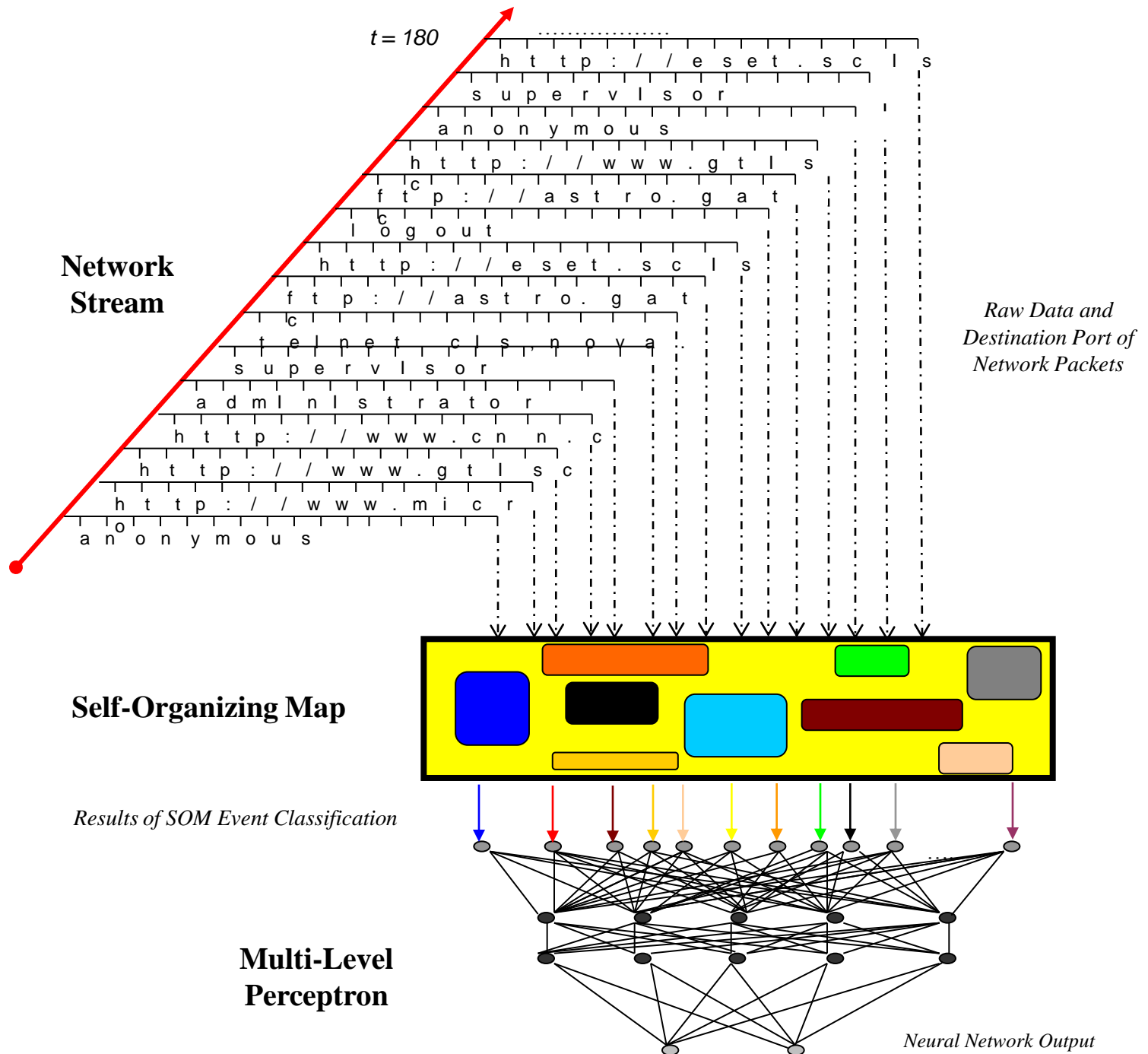
## Intrusion Detection Systems

- **Anomaly Detection** - The identification of unauthorized system usage by discovering statistical variances from established norm, (e.g., profiles of authorized users). Primarily used for detecting internal intrusions.
- **Misuse Detection** - The detection of external attacks (“hackers”, etc.). Traditionally addressed by matching current activities to established attacks patterns.

# Sentinel

- GOAL: Initial design and development of a neural network-based misuse detection system which explores the use of this technology in the identification of instances of external attacks on a computer network.

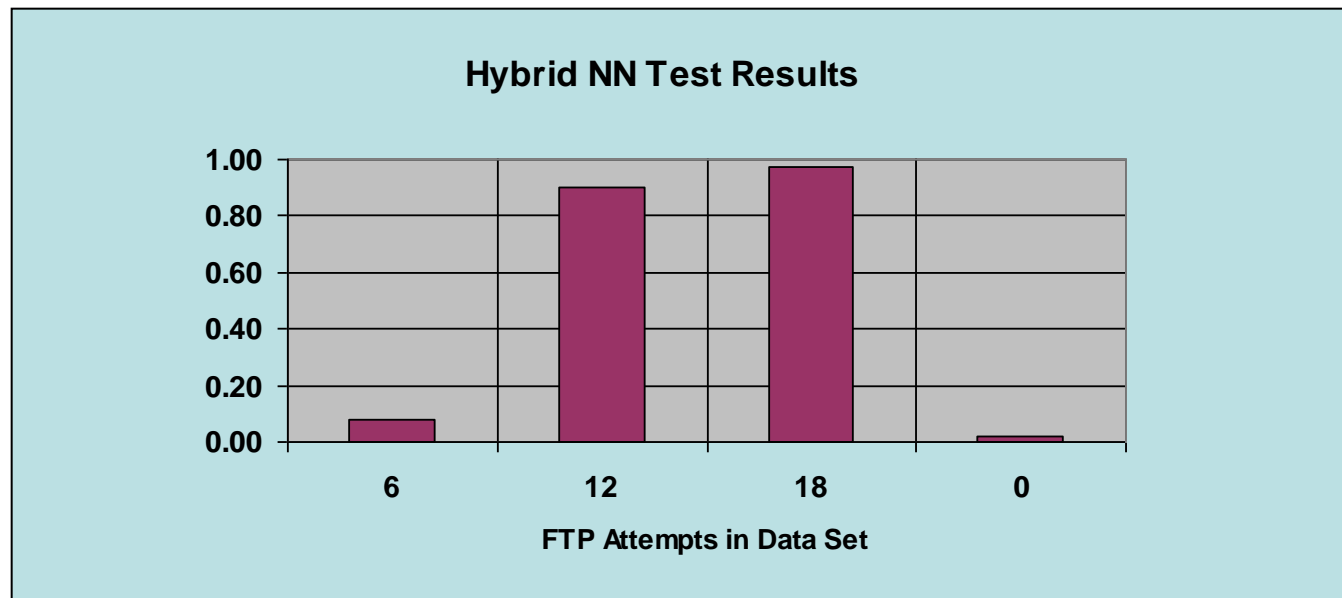






# Results

- Tested with data sets containing 6, 12, 18, and 0 “attacks” in each 180 event data set
- Successfully detected  $\geq 12$  “attacks” in test cases
- Failed to “alert” in lower number of “attacks” (per design)

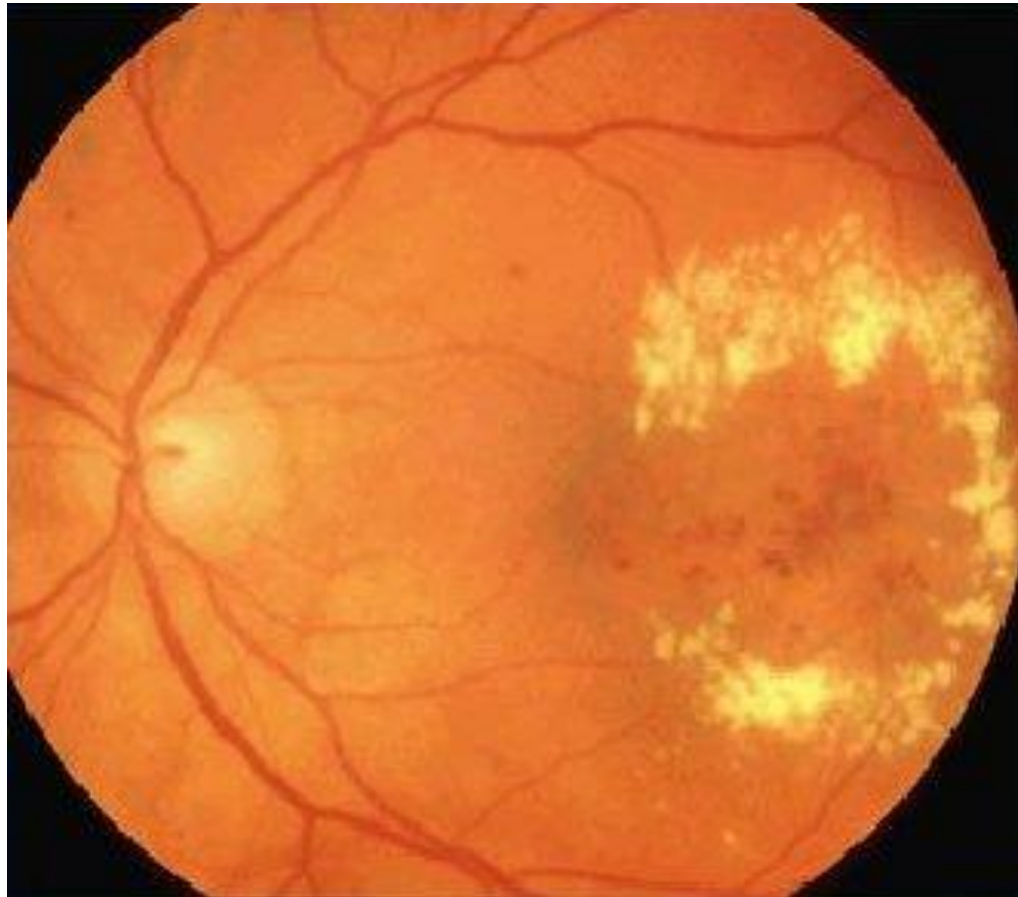


# An automatic screening system for Diabetic Retinopathy

- Visual Features:
  - Nerve: Circular yellow and bright area from which vessels emerge
  - Macula: Dark elliptic red area
  - Microaneurysms: Small scattered red and dark spots (in the order of 10x10 pixels in our database of images)
  - Haemorrhages: Larger red blots
  - Cotton spots (exudates): Yellow blots

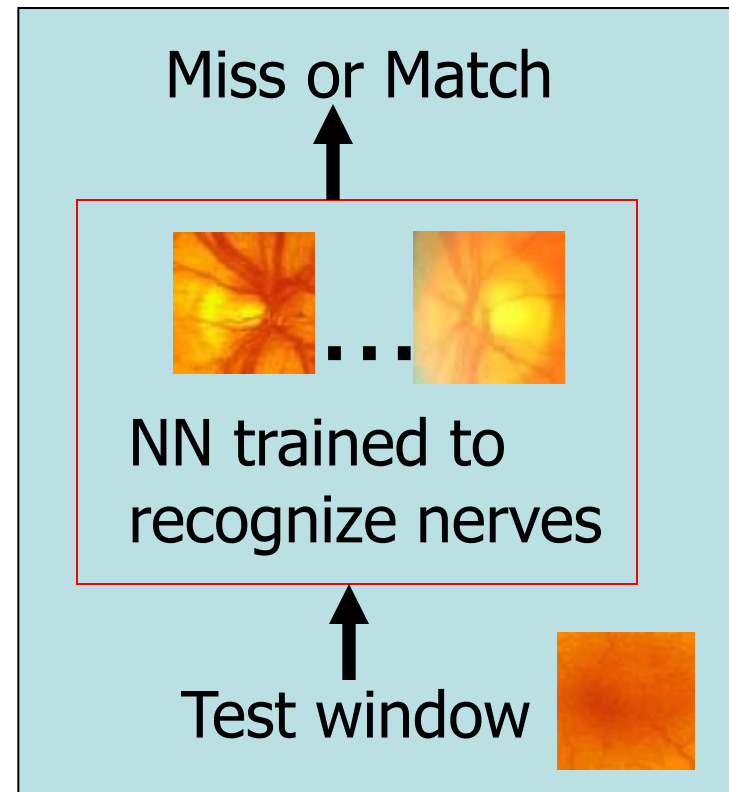
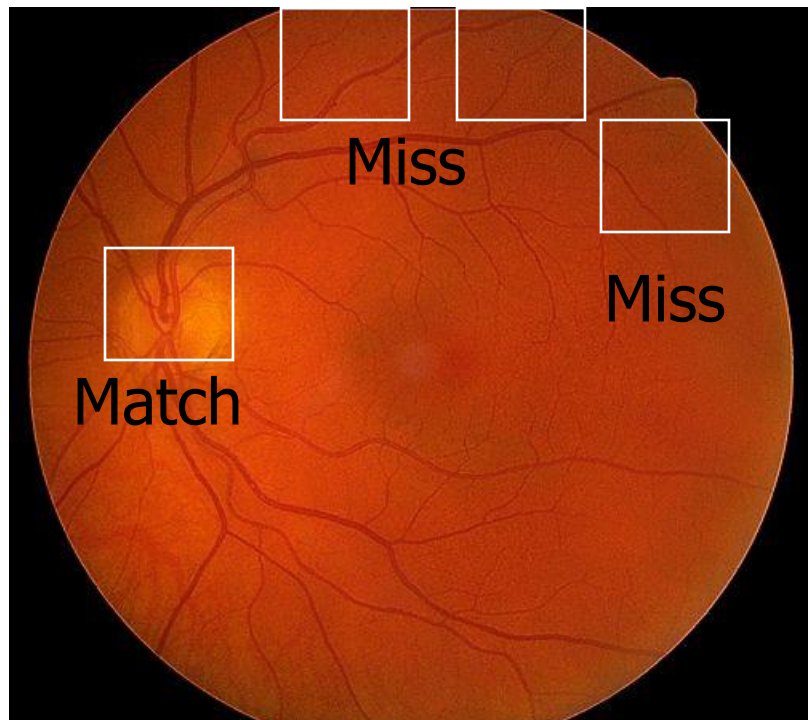
# Example

- Cotton Spots:



# Approach

- A moving window searches for the matching pattern



# Possible Quiz

**What can vary in a backpropagation system?**

**What is misuse detection?**

**What is backpropagated during training?**

## SUMMARY

- Backpropagation Training
- Applications
  - IDS
  - Eyes