

- **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**

•Backpropagation Training

OUTLINE

•Applications

–IDS

–Eyes

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 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' .

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

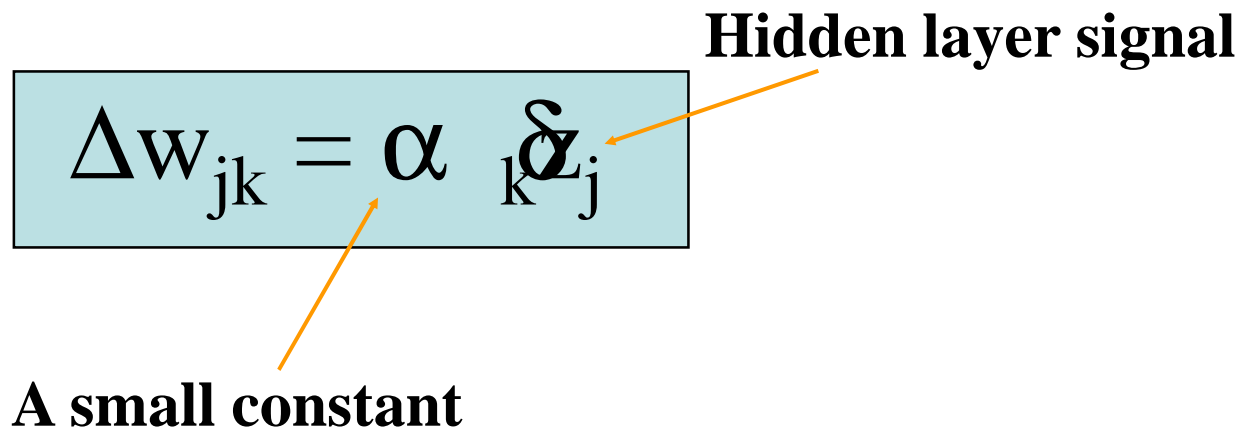
Required output

Actual output

Derivative of f

Training Algorithm 2

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



The diagram shows the formula $\Delta w_{jk} = \alpha \delta_j z_k$ inside a light blue rectangular box. An orange arrow points from the text "A small constant" below to the symbol α . Another orange arrow points from the text "Hidden layer signal" above to the symbol δ_j .

$$\Delta w_{jk} = \alpha \delta_j z_k$$

A small constant

Hidden layer signal

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^{th} hidden unit is:

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

The delta term for the j^{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:

$$\Delta w_{ij} = \alpha \delta_i x_j$$

- 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

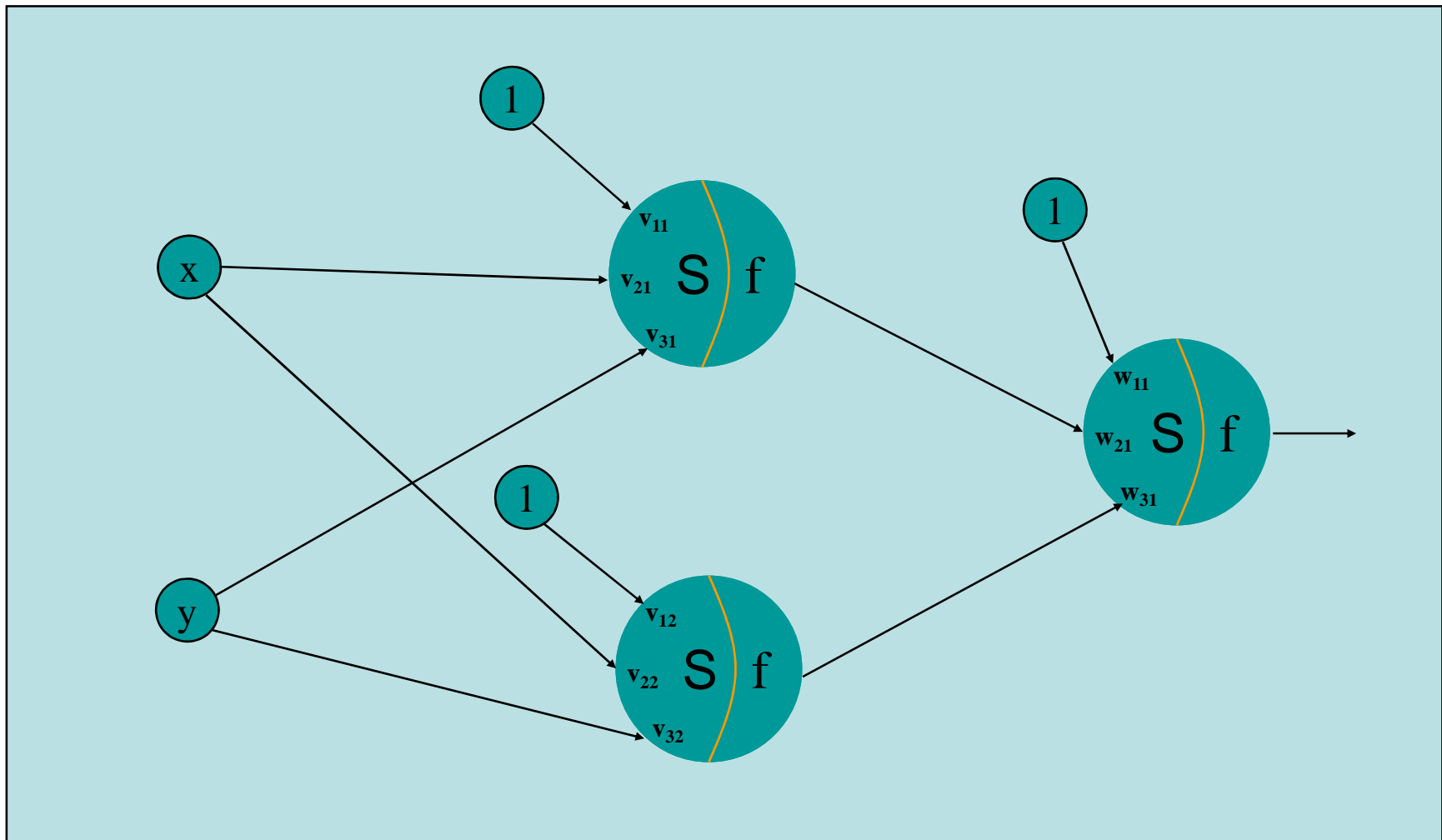
- There are a number of options in the design of a backprop system
 - Initial weights – best to set the initial weights (and all other free parameters) to random numbers inside a small range of values (say – 0.5 to 0.5)
 - Number of cycles – tend to be quite large for backprop systems
 - Number of neurons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

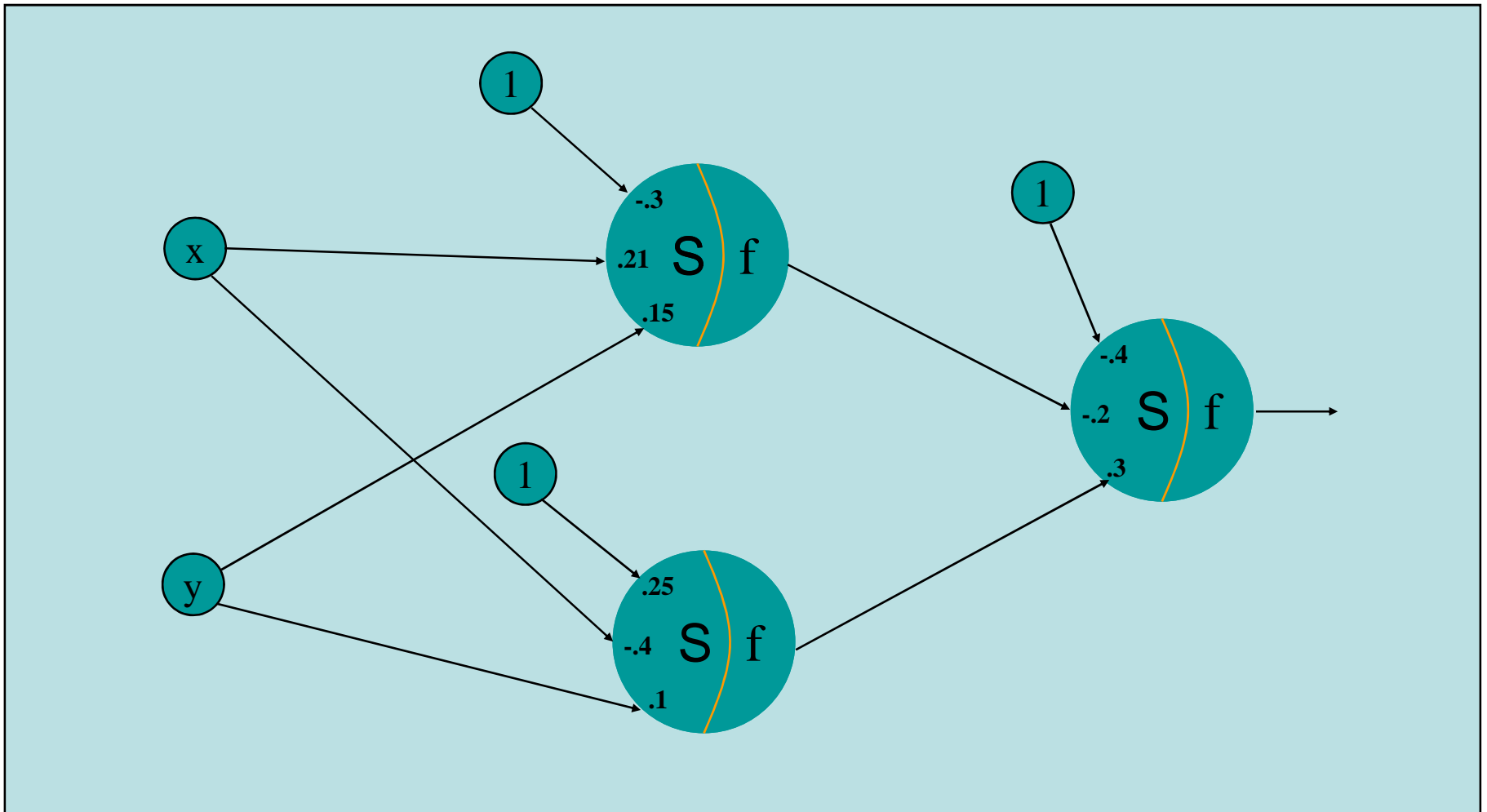
X	Y	F
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

XOR Architecture

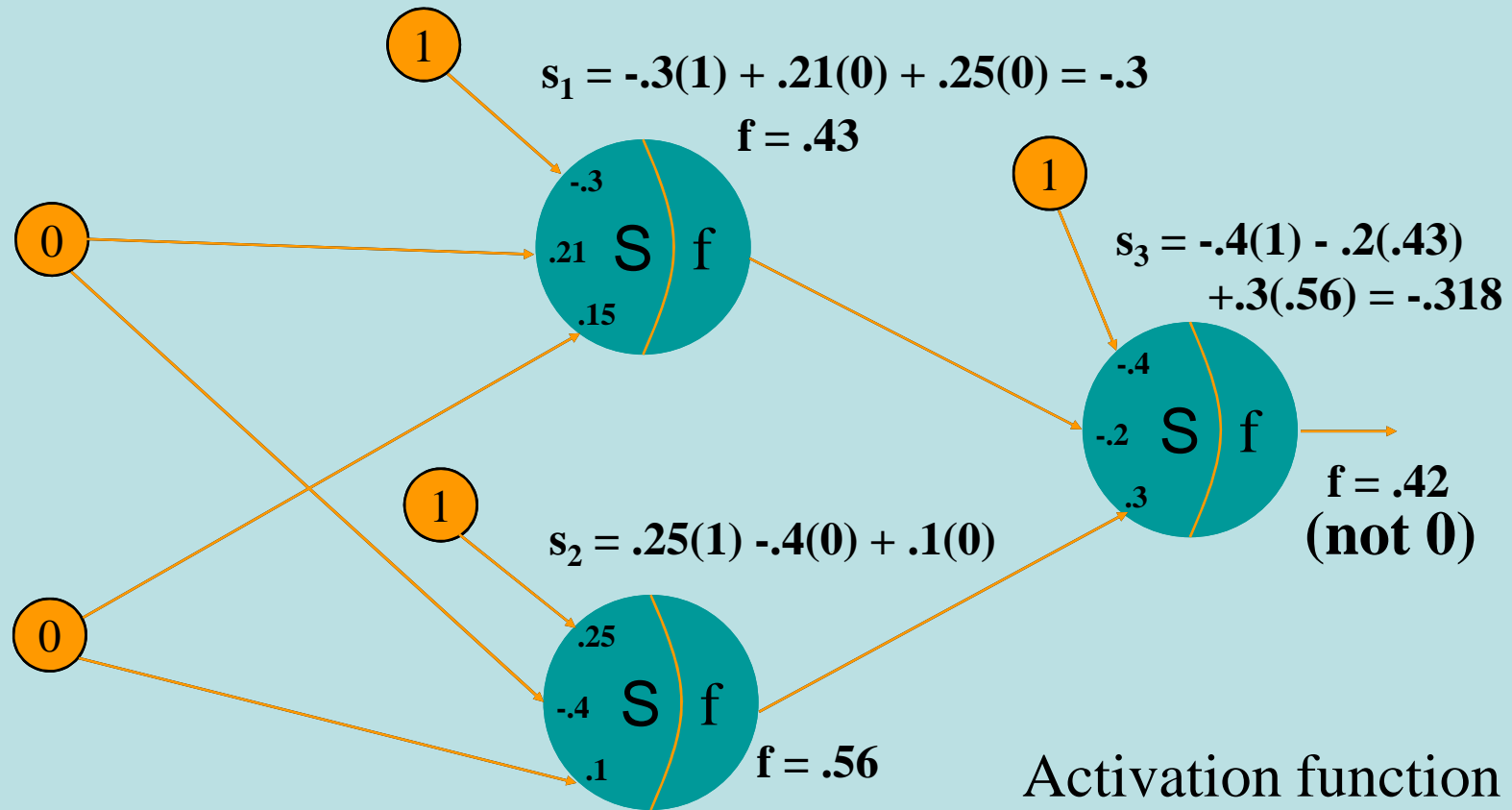


Initial Weights

- Randomly assign small weight values:



Feedforward – 1st Pass

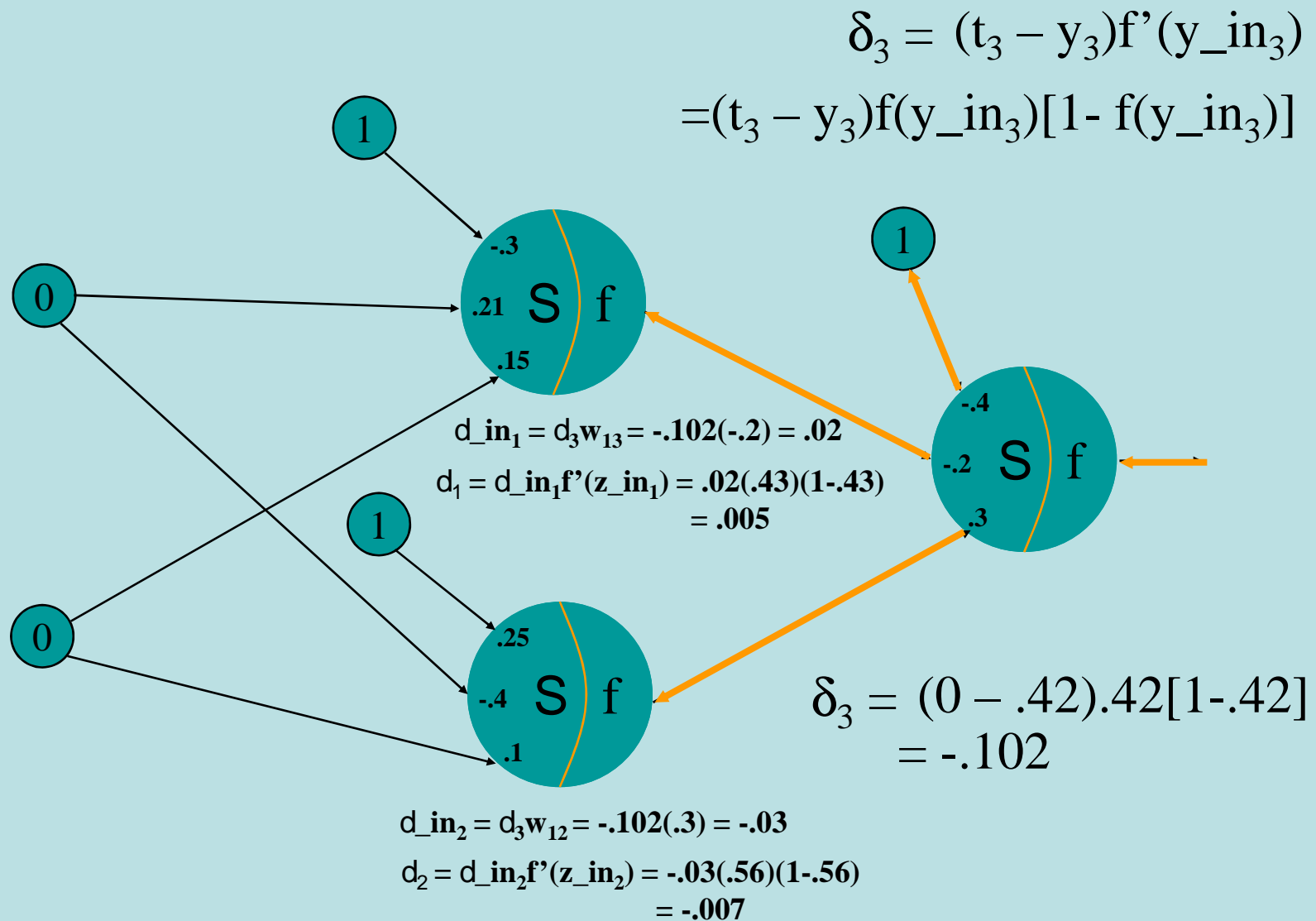


Training Case: (0 0 0)

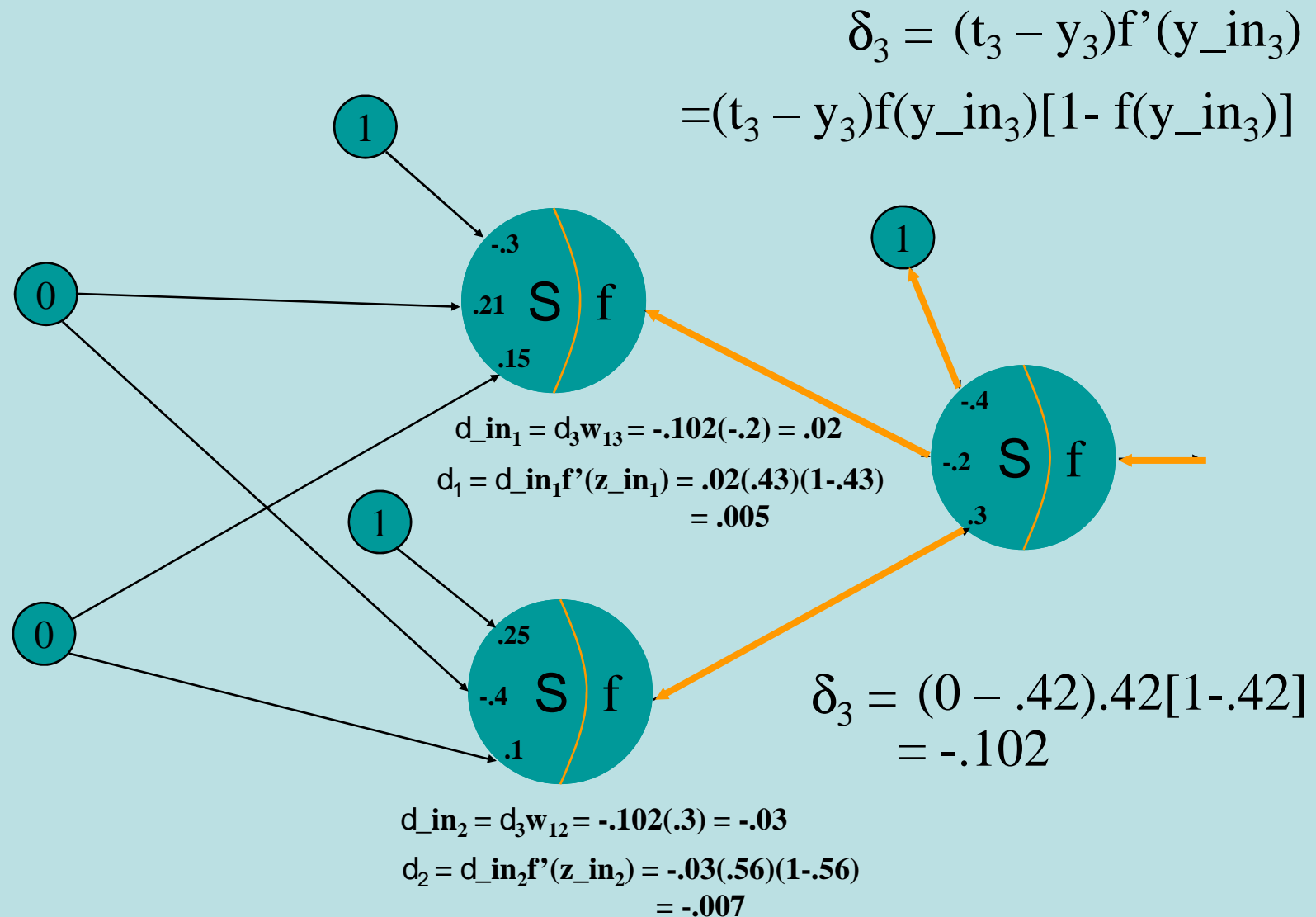
Activation function f :

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

Backpropagate

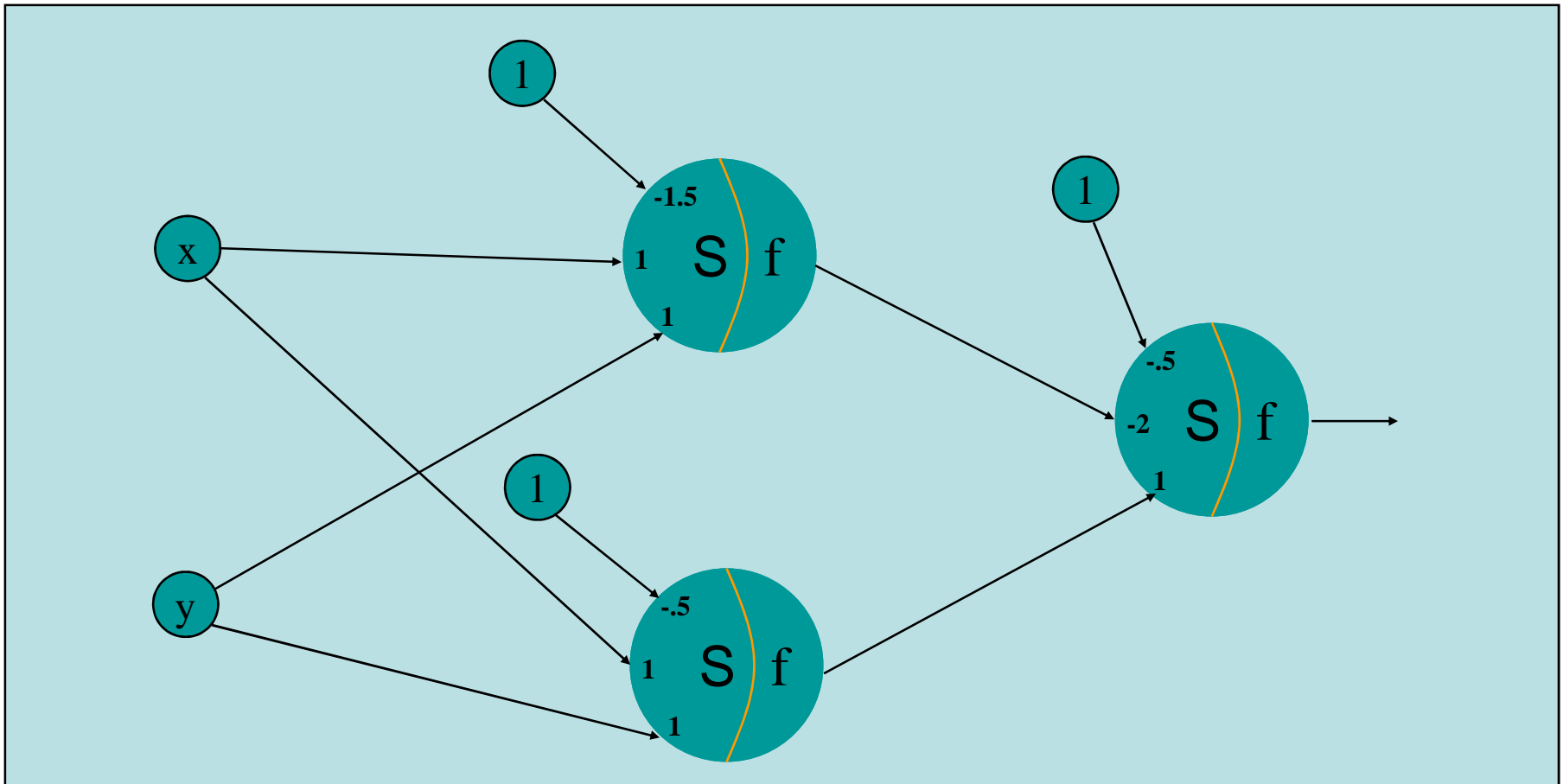


Update the Weights – First Pass



Final Result

- After about 500 iterations:



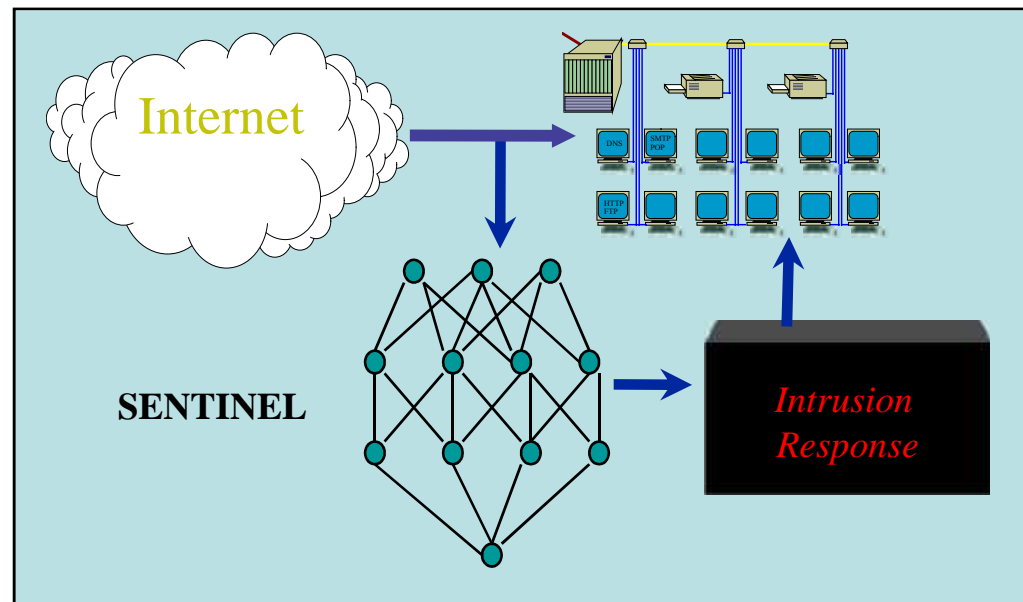
Applications

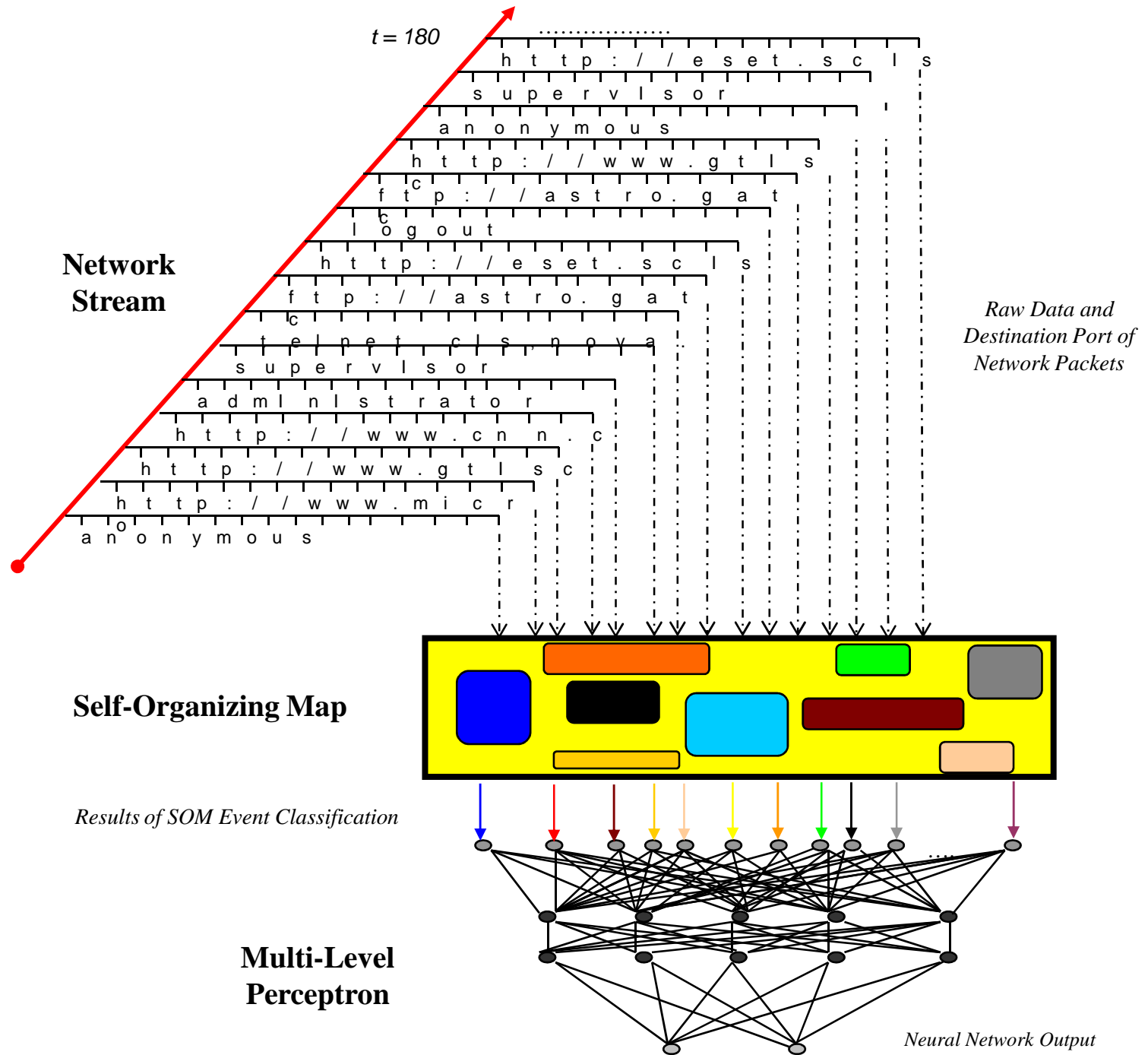
Intrusion Detection Systems

- **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

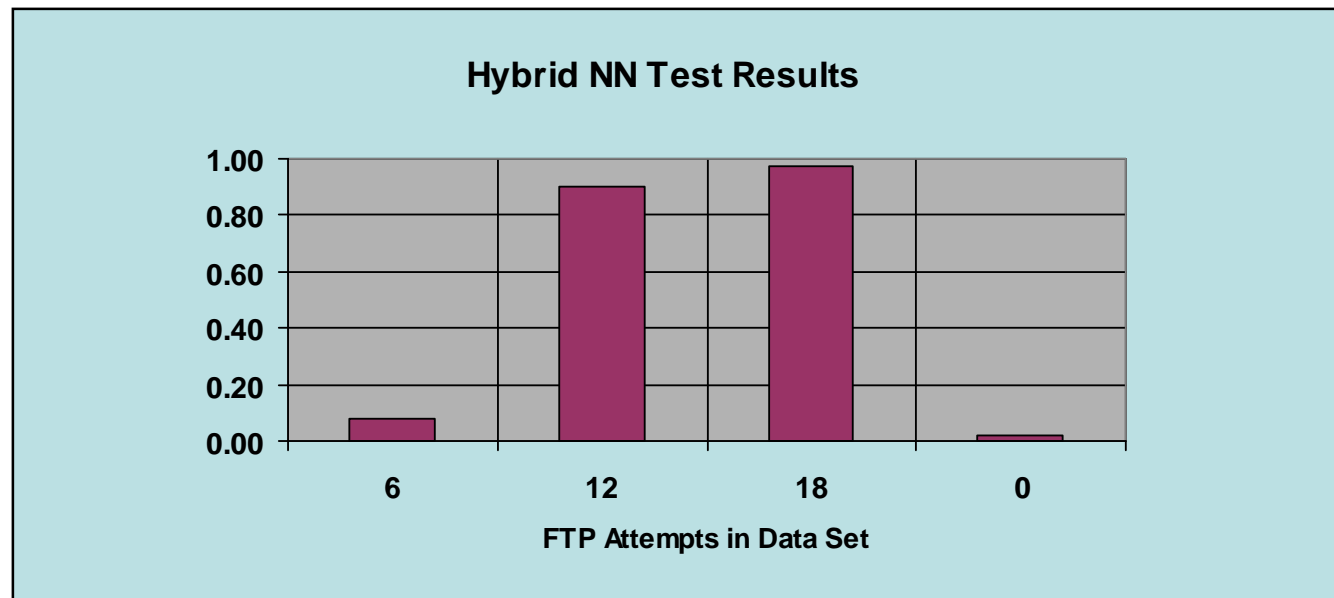
- GOAL: Initial design and development of a neural network-based misuse detection system which explores the use of this technology in the identification of instances of external attacks on a computer network.





Results

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

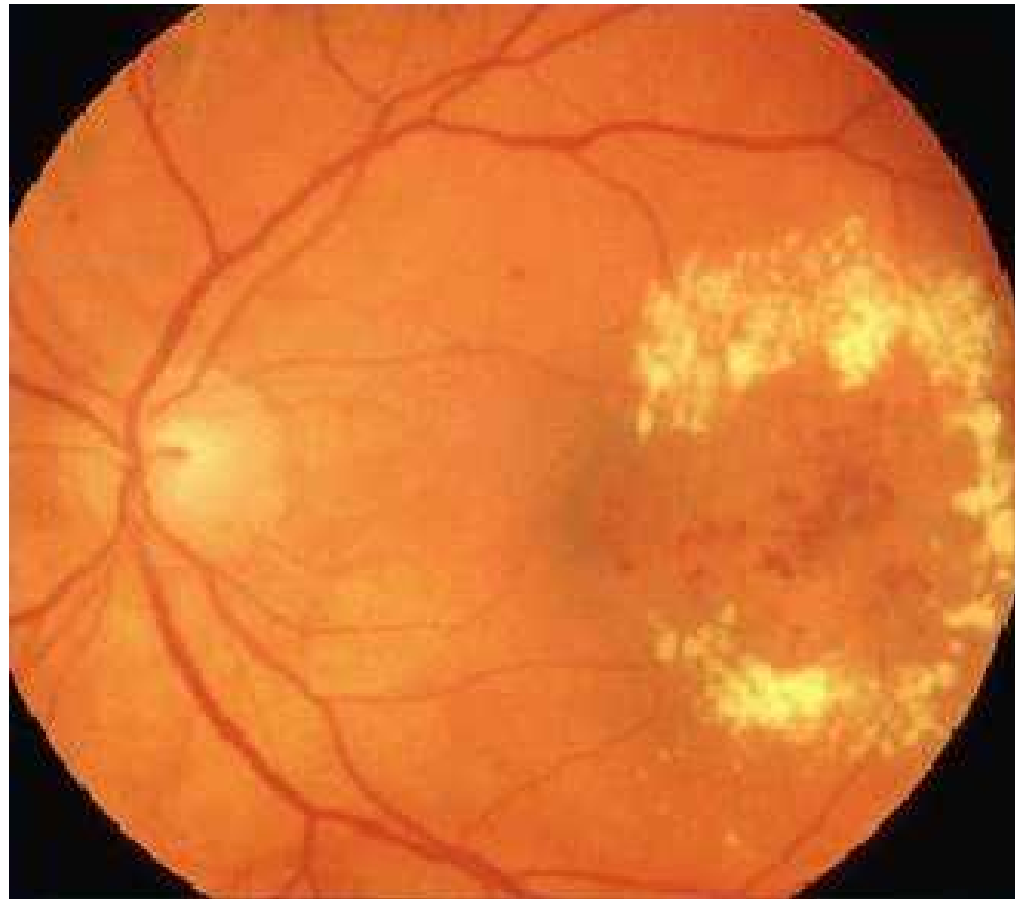


An automatic screening system for Diabetic Retinopathy

- 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

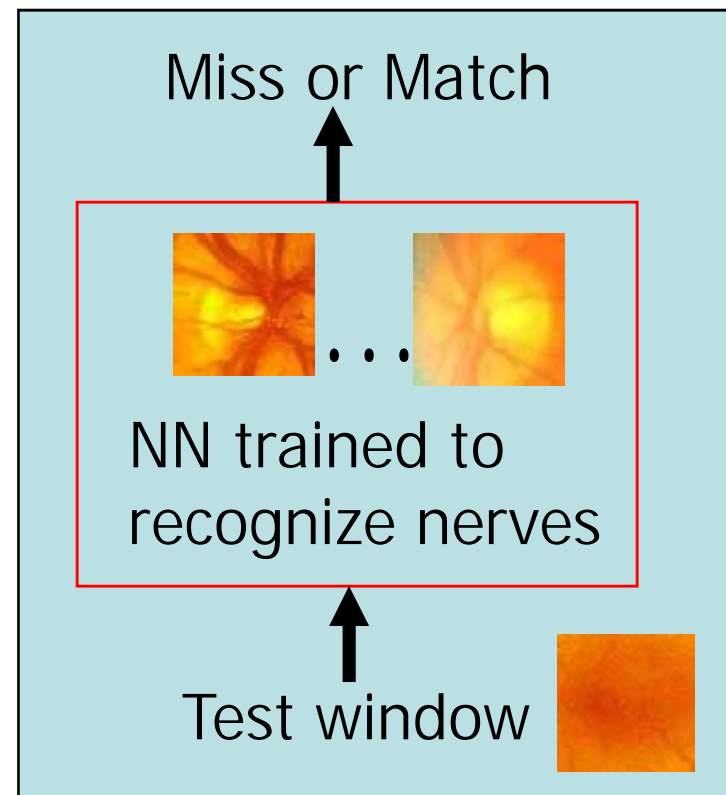
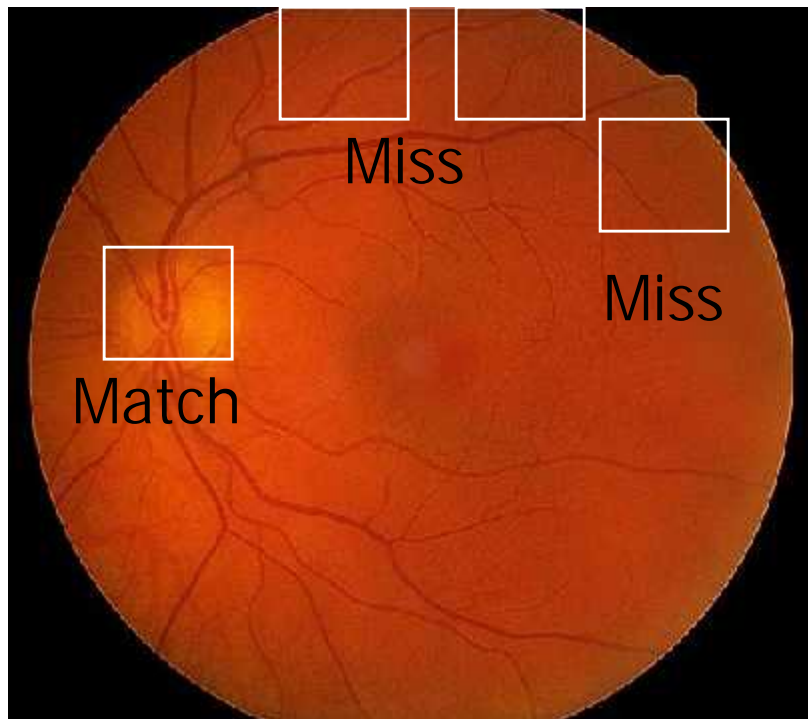
Example

- 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