

Faculty of Computing and Information Technology

University of the Punjab, Lahore

Artificial Intelligence Lab 14

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Backward Propagation for Binary Classification

Objective

- Understand the concept of forward and backward propagation.
- Implement a neural network with one hidden layer.
- Train the network to classify a custom dataset.
- Visualize the decision boundary.

Key Concepts

- 1. **Forward Propagation**: Computes the output of the neural network given the input and current weights.
- 2. **Backward Propagation**: Adjusts the weights to minimize the loss by calculating gradients.
- 3. **Binary Cross-Entropy Loss**: Evaluates the error for binary classification tasks.

Dataset

X1	X2	Label
0.1	0.6	1
0.15	0.71	1
0.25	0.8	1
0.35	0.45	1
0.5	0.5	0
0.6	0.2	0
0.65	0.3	0
0.8	0.35	0

Tasks for Students

- 1. Dataset Setup:
 - o Define the given dataset in your code.
- 2. Parameter Initialization:
 - o Initialize the weights and biases for a simple neural network.
- 3. Forward Propagation:
 - o Implement the forward propagation logic to compute outputs.
- 4. Loss Calculation:
 - Write a function to compute the binary cross-entropy loss.
- 5. Backward Propagation:
 - Implement the backward propagation logic to compute gradients for weight updates.

6. **Training**:

Train the neural network on the dataset, iterating through epochs and updating weights.

7. Visualization:

o Plot the decision boundary to show how the network classifies the data points.

Code Template

```
# Step 2: Initialize weights and biases
def initialize parameters (input size, hidden size, output size):
    Initialize the weights and biases for the network.
   pass
# Step 3: Implement forward propagation
def forward propagation(X, weights):
    Compute the forward pass through the network.
   pass
# Step 4: Compute the loss
def compute_loss(y_true, y_pred):
   Compute binary cross-entropy loss.
   pass
# Step 5: Implement backward propagation
def backward propagation(X, y, weights, cache):
    Compute gradients for backward propagation.
   pass
# Step 6: Update weights
def update parameters (weights, gradients, learning rate):
    Update the weights using gradient descent.
   pass
# Step 7: Training loop
def train network(X, y, hidden size, learning rate, epochs):
   Train the neural network.
   pass
# Step 8: Plot decision boundary
def plot_decision_boundary(X, y, weights):
    Visualize the decision boundary of the trained network.
    11 11 11
   pass
```

Instructions

1. Complete the Code:

o Fill in the placeholders in the provided code template to complete each step.

2. Train the Model:

o Train your neural network on the dataset for a specified number of epochs and observe the loss values.

3. Visualize Results:

o Use a plotting library to visualize the decision boundary and data points.