NYCU DL Lab1 - Backpropagation

TA 曾昱仁

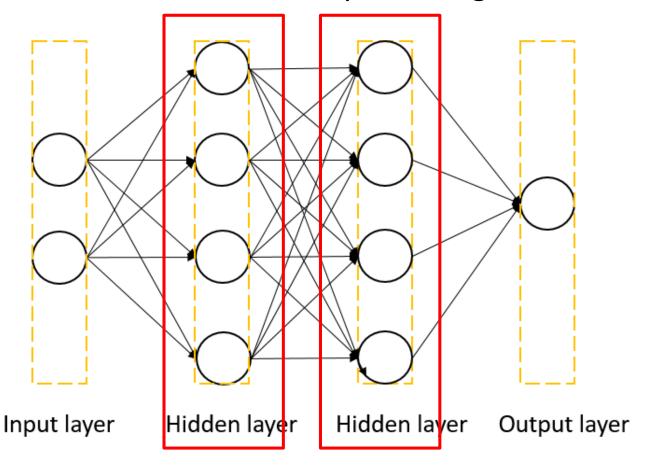
Outline

- Lab Objective
- Lab Description
- Scoring Criteria
- Time Schedule

Lab Objective

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 In this lab, you will need to understand and implement a simple neural network with forward and backward pass using two hidden layers



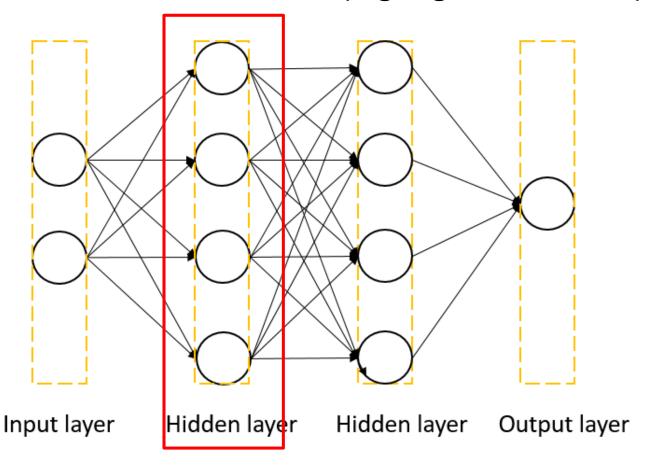
Lab Description

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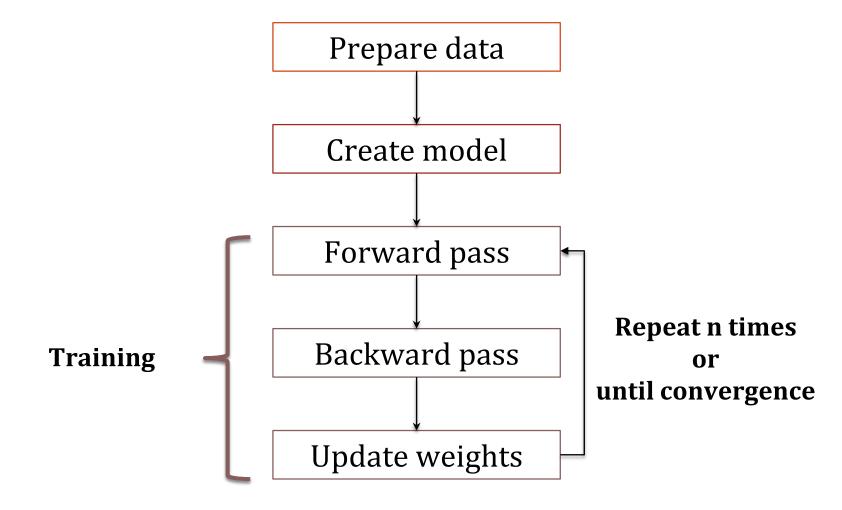
- Implement a simple neural network with two hidden layers.
- You can only use Numpy and other python standard libraries.
 - PyTorch, TensorFlow,..... are not allowed.
- Visualize the results in report.
 - Plot your comparison figure showing the predictions and ground truth.
 - Plot your learning curve (loss, epoch).
 - Print the accuracy of your prediction.
 - matplotlib... is allowed in this part.

Lab Description

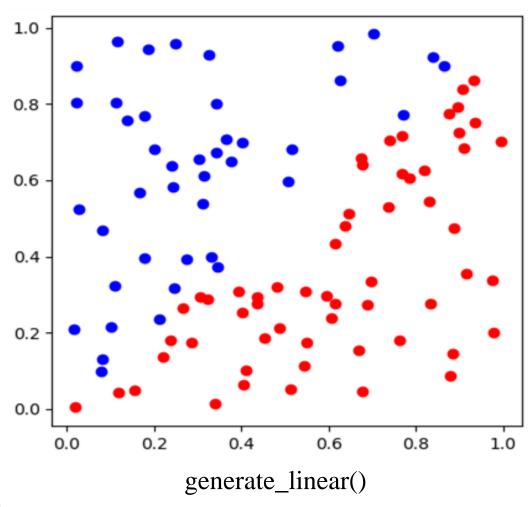
 Each Layer should contain at least one transformation (e.g. Linear, CNN,...) and one activation function (e.g. sigmoid, tanh....)

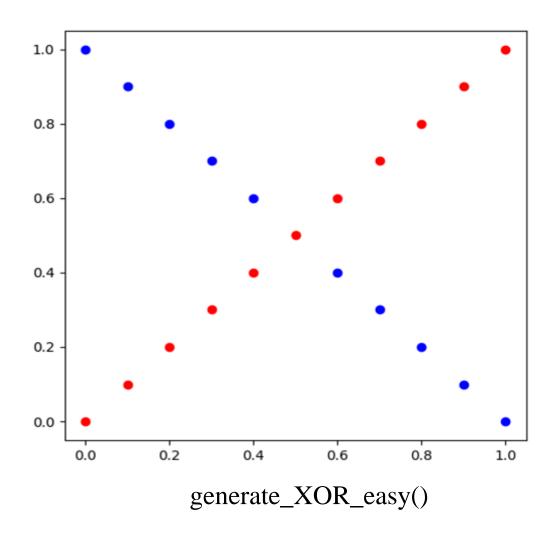


Lab Description – Flowchart



Lab Description - Data





Input data generate

Training & Testing use same data

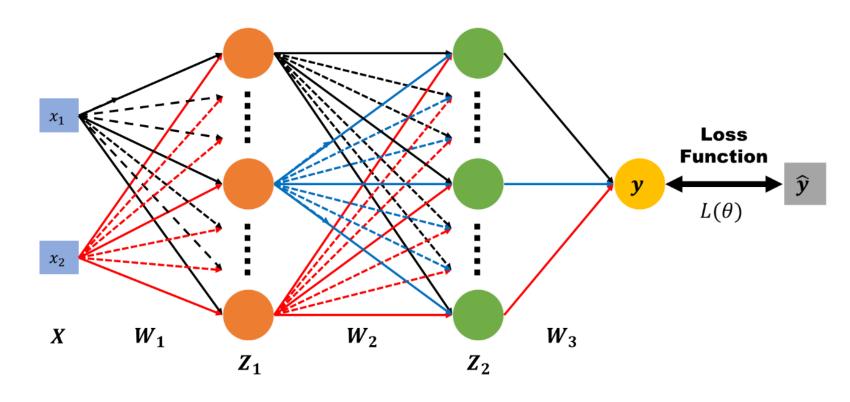
```
def generate XOR easy():
                                                                     import numpy as np
def generate linear(n=100):
                                                                     inputs = []
    import numpy as np
                                                                     labels = []
    pts = np.random.uniform(0, 1, (n, 2))
    inputs = []
                                                                     for i in range(11):
    labels = []
                                                                         inputs.append([0.1*i, 0.1*i])
    for pt in pts:
                                                                         labels.append(0)
        inputs.append([pt[0], pt[1]])
        distance = (pt[0]-pt[1])/1.414
                                                                         if 0.1*i == 0.5:
        if pt[0] > pt[1]:
                                                                            continue
            labels.append(0)
        else:
                                                                         inputs.append([0.1*i, 1-0.1*i])
            labels.append(1)
                                                                         labels.append(1)
    return np.array(inputs), np.array(labels).reshape(n, 1)
                                                                     return np.array(inputs), np.array(labels).reshape(21, 1)
```

Don't overwrite these functions!!!

```
x, y = generate_linear(n=100)
x, y = generate_XOR_easy()
```

Function usage

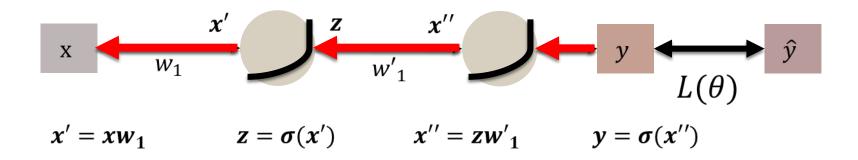
Lab Description – Architecture



 $X:[x_1,x_2]$ y: outputs $\hat{y}:$ ground truth

 W_1, W_2, W_3 : weight matrix of network layers

Lab Description – Backward



Chain rule

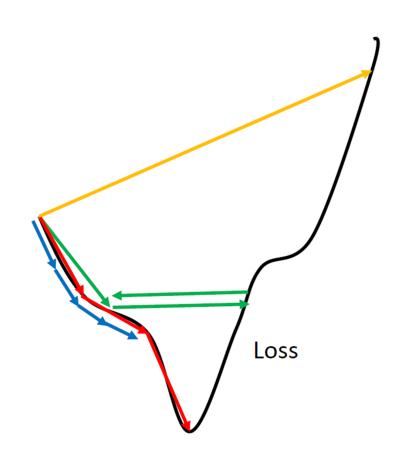
$$y = g(x) \quad z = h(y)$$

$$\mathbf{x} \stackrel{\mathbf{g}()}{\to} \mathbf{y} \stackrel{\mathbf{h}()}{\to} \mathbf{z} \qquad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial w_1} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial w_1} \frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial y}
= \frac{\partial x''}{\partial w_1} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x''} \frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial y}
= \frac{\partial z}{\partial w_1} \frac{\partial x''}{\partial z} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x''} \frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial y}
= \frac{\partial x'}{\partial w_1} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x'} \frac{\partial x''}{\partial z} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x''} \frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial y}
= \frac{\partial x'}{\partial w_1} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x'} \frac{\partial x''}{\partial z} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x''} \frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial y}$$

Lab Description – Gradient descent

Network Parameters $\theta = \{w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4, \cdots\}$

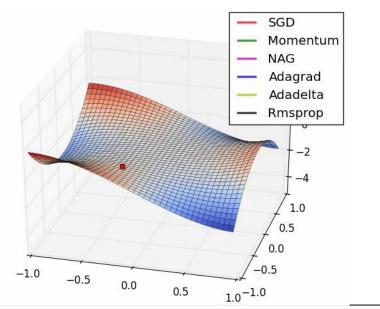


$$\theta^{1} = \theta^{0} - \rho \nabla L(\theta^{0})$$

$$\theta^{2} = \theta^{1} - \rho \nabla L(\theta^{1})$$

$$\theta^{3} = \theta^{2} - \rho \nabla L(\theta^{2})$$

 ρ : Learning rate



Lab Description - Prediction

• In the training, you need to print loss

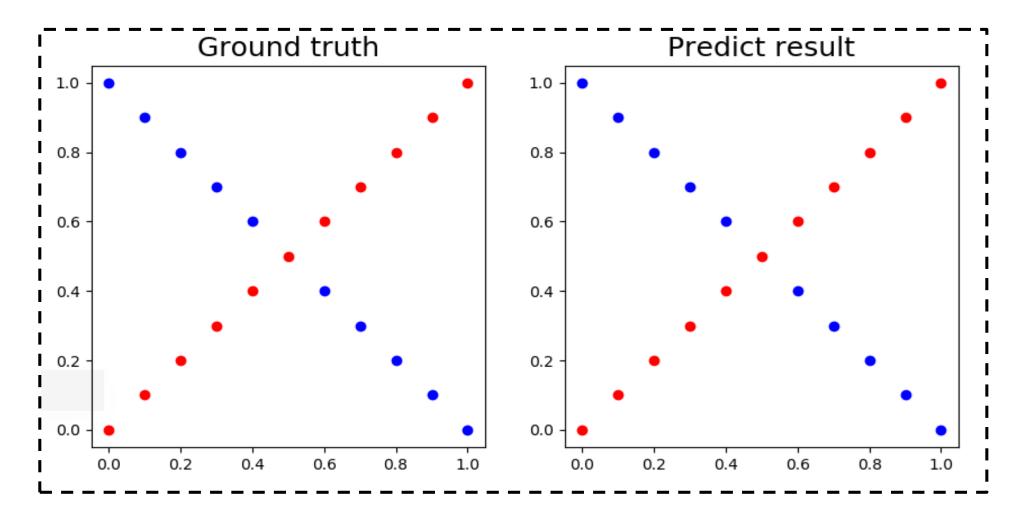
```
epoch 10000 loss : 0.16234523253277644
epoch 15000 loss : 0.2524336634177614
epoch 20000 loss : 0.1590783047540092
epoch 25000 loss : 0.22099447030234853
epoch 30000 loss : 0.3292173477217561
epoch 35000 loss : 0.40406233282426085
epoch 40000 loss : 0.43052897480298924
epoch 45000 loss : 0.4207525735586605
epoch 50000 loss : 0.3934759509342479
epoch 55000 loss : 0.3615008372106921
epoch 60000 loss : 0.33077879872648525
epoch 65000 loss : 0.30333537090819584
epoch 70000 loss : 0.2794858089741792
epoch 75000 loss : 0.25892812312991587
epoch 80000 loss : 0.24119780823897027
epoch 85000 loss : 0.22583656353511342
epoch 90000 loss : 0.21244497028971704
epoch 95000 loss : 0.2006912468389013
```

• In the testing, you need to show your predictions, also the accuracy

```
[[0.01025062]
 [0.99730607]
 [0.02141321]
 [0.99722154]
 [0.03578171]
 [0.99701922]
 [0.04397049]
 [0.99574117]
 [0.04162245]
 [0.92902792]
 [0.03348791]
 [0.02511045]
 [0.94093942]
 [0.01870069]
 [0.99622948]
 [0.01431959]
 [0.99434455]
 [0.01143039]
 0.98992477
 [0.00952752]
 0.98385905]
```

Lab Description - Prediction

• Visualize the predictions and ground truth at the end of the training process



Scoring Criteria

Scoring Criteria

- Report (40%)
- Demo(60%)
 - Experimental results (40%)
 - You have to achieve at least 90% of accuracy to get the demo score.
 - Questions (20%)
- Extra (10%)
 - Implement different optimizers. (2%)
 - Implement different activation functions. (3%)
 - Implement convolutional layers. (5%)

Report format

- 1. Introduction (20%)
- 2. Experiment setups (30%):
 - A. Sigmoid functions
 - B. Neural network
 - C. Backpropagation
- 3. Results of your testing (20%)
 - A. Screenshot and comparison figure
 - B. Show the accuracy of your prediction
 - C. Learning curve (loss, epoch curve)
 - D. Anything you want to present
- 4. Discussion (30%)
 - A. Try different learning rates
 - B. Try different numbers of hidden units
 - C. Try without activation functions
 - D. Anything you want to share
- 5. Extra (10%)
 - A. Implement different optimizers. (2%)
 - B. Implement different activation functions. (3%)
 - C. Implement convolutional layers. (5%)

Time Schedule

Important Date

- Assignment Deadline: 3/26 (Tue.) 11:59 a.m.
- Demo date: 3/26 (Tue.)
- Zip all files in one file
 - Report (.pdf)
 - Source code
- name it like 「DL_LAB1_yourstudentID_name.zip」
 - ●ex:「DL_LAB1_312554018_曾昱仁.zip」
 - If the zip file name or the report spec have format error, you will get a penalty of 5 points.

Time schedule

	LAB1 Back-Propagation	LAB2 CNN	LAB3 CNN	LAB4 RNN+VAE	LAB5 MaskGIT	LAB6 Generative Models
Announce	3/12 (Tabc)	3/26 (Tabc)	4/2 (Tabc)	4/11 (Rn56)	5/7 (Tabc)	5/21 (Tabc)
DEMO	3/26 (Tabc)	4/11 (Rn56)	4/11 (Rn56)	5/7 (Tabc)	TBD	No demo

Demo schedule

- Demo date: 3/26 (Tue.)
 - The Lab 2 announcement is scheduled for 3/26 initially, and the demo starting at around 7 pm.
 - Each person will be allocated approximately 5 minutes.
 - If the scheduled time is inconvenient, please contact the respective TA to arrange an alternative demo session.

link

	Google meet link		
	TA	曾昱仁	OK/Please come in
14:00	student 1		
14:05	student 2		
14:10	student 3		
14:15			
14:20			
14:25			
14:30			

Reference

- 1. http://www.denizyuret.com/2015/03/alec-radfords-animations-for.html
- 2. http://speech.ee.ntu.edu.tw/~tlkagk/courses_ML17_2.html