Batch Normalization

In this notebook, you will implement the batch normalization layers of a neural network to increase its performance. If you have any confusion, please review the details of batch normalization from the lecture notes.

CS231n has built a solid API for building these modular frameworks and training them, and we will use their very well implemented framework as opposed to "reinventing the wheel." This includes using their Solver, various utility functions, and their layer structure. This also includes nndl.fc_net, nndl.layers, and nndl.layer_utils. As in prior assignments, we thank Serena Yeung & Justin Johnson for permission to use code written for the CS 231n class (cs231n.stanford.edu).

In [1]:

```
## Import and setups

import time
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from nndl.fc_net import *
from nndl.layers import *
from cs231n.data_utils import get_CIFAR10_data
from cs231n.gradient_check import eval_numerical_gradient, eval_numerical_gradient_a
from cs231n.solver import Solver

%matplotlib inline
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10.0, 8.0) # set default size of plots
plt.rcParams['image.interpolation'] = 'nearest'
plt.rcParams['image.cmap'] = 'gray'

# for auto-reloading external modules
# see http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1907993/autoreload-of-modules-in-ipython
%load_ext autoreload
%autoreload 2

def rel_error(x, y):
  """ returns relative error """
  return np.max(np.abs(x - y) / (np.maximum(1e-8, np.abs(x) + np.abs(y))))
```

In [2]:

```
# Load the (preprocessed) CIFAR10 data.

data = get_CIFAR10_data()
for k in data.keys():
  print('{}: {} '.format(k, data[k].shape))
```

```
X_train: (49000, 3, 32, 32)
y_train: (49000,)
X_val: (1000, 3, 32, 32)
y_val: (1000,)
X_test: (1000, 3, 32, 32)
y_test: (1000,)
```

Batchnorm forward pass

Implement the training time batchnorm forward pass, `batchnorm_forward` , in `nndl/layers.py` . After that, test your implementation by running the following cell.

In [3]:

```
# Check the training-time forward pass by checking means and variances
# of features both before and after batch normalization

# Simulate the forward pass for a two-layer network
N, D1, D2, D3 = 200, 50, 60, 3
X = np.random.randn(N, D1)
W1 = np.random.randn(D1, D2)
W2 = np.random.randn(D2, D3)
a = np.maximum(0, X.dot(W1)).dot(W2)

print('Before batch normalization:')
print('  means: ', a.mean(axis=0))
print('  stds: ', a.std(axis=0))

# Means should be close to zero and stds close to one
print('After batch normalization (gamma=1, beta=0)')
a_norm, _ = batchnorm_forward(a, np.ones(D3), np.zeros(D3), {'mode': 'train'})
print('  mean: ', a_norm.mean(axis=0))
print('  std: ', a_norm.std(axis=0))

# Now means should be close to beta and stds close to gamma
gamma = np.asarray([1.0, 2.0, 3.0])
beta = np.asarray([11.0, 12.0, 13.0])
a_norm, _ = batchnorm_forward(a, gamma, beta, {'mode': 'train'})
print('After batch normalization (nontrivial gamma, beta)')
print('  means: ', a_norm.mean(axis=0))
print('  stds: ', a_norm.std(axis=0))
```

```
Before batch normalization:
  means:  [-34.63913235   8.02031228  27.81437078]
  stds:  [36.0004351  34.24710459 44.10177699]
After batch normalization (gamma=1, beta=0)
  mean:  [5.02931030e-16 2.52575738e-17 1.03316861e-16]
  std:  [1. 1. 1.]
After batch normalization (nontrivial gamma, beta)
  means:  [11. 12. 13.]
  stds:  [1.         1.99999999 2.99999999]
```

Implement the testing time batchnorm forward pass, `batchnorm_forward`, in `nndl/layers.py`. After that, test your implementation by running the following cell.

In [4]:

```
# Check the test-time forward pass by running the training-time
# forward pass many times to warm up the running averages, and then
# checking the means and variances of activations after a test-time
# forward pass.

N, D1, D2, D3 = 200, 50, 60, 3
W1 = np.random.randn(D1, D2)
W2 = np.random.randn(D2, D3)

bn_param = {'mode': 'train'}
gamma = np.ones(D3)
beta = np.zeros(D3)
for t in np.arange(50):
  X = np.random.randn(N, D1)
  a = np.maximum(0, X.dot(W1)).dot(W2)
  batchnorm_forward(a, gamma, beta, bn_param)
bn_param['mode'] = 'test'
X = np.random.randn(N, D1)
a = np.maximum(0, X.dot(W1)).dot(W2)
a_norm, _ = batchnorm_forward(a, gamma, beta, bn_param)

# Means should be close to zero and stds close to one, but will be
# noisier than training-time forward passes.
print('After batch normalization (test-time):')
print('  means: ', a_norm.mean(axis=0))
print('  stds: ', a_norm.std(axis=0))
```

```
After batch normalization (test-time):
  means:  [ 0.07872688 -0.04093016 -0.08922362]
  stds:  [1.0576903  0.99762145 0.95151787]
```

Batchnorm backward pass

Implement the backward pass for the batchnorm layer, `batchnorm_backward` in `nndl/layers.py` . Check your implementation by running the following cell.

In [5]:

```
# Gradient check batchnorm backward pass

N, D = 4, 5
x = 5 * np.random.randn(N, D) + 12
gamma = np.random.randn(D)
beta = np.random.randn(D)
dout = np.random.randn(N, D)

bn_param = {'mode': 'train'}
fx = lambda x: batchnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, bn_param)[0]
fg = lambda a: batchnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, bn_param)[0]
fb = lambda b: batchnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, bn_param)[0]

dx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fx, x, dout)
da_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fg, gamma, dout)
db_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fb, beta, dout)

_, cache = batchnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, bn_param)
dx, dgamma, dbeta = batchnorm_backward(dout, cache)
print('dx error: ', rel_error(dx_num, dx))
print('dgamma error: ', rel_error(da_num, dgamma))
print('dbeta error: ', rel_error(db_num, dbeta))
```

```
dx error:  5.438826357167099e-10
dgamma error:  2.989481533218919e-12
dbeta error:  3.275645486029122e-12
```

Implement a fully connected neural network with batchnorm layers

Modify the `FullyConnectedNet()` class in `nndl/fc_net.py` to incorporate batchnorm layers. You will need to modify the class in the following areas:

(1) The gammas and betas need to be initialized to 1's and 0's respectively in `__init__`.

(2) The `batchnorm_forward` layer needs to be inserted between each affine and relu layer (except in the output layer) in a forward pass computation in `loss`. You may find it helpful to write an `affine_batchnorm_relu()` layer in `nndl/layer_utils.py` although this is not necessary.

(3) The `batchnorm_backward` layer has to be appropriately inserted when calculating gradients.

After you have done the appropriate modifications, check your implementation by running the following cell.

Note, while the relative error for W3 should be small, as we backprop gradients more, you may find the relative error increases. Our relative error for W1 is on the order of 1e-4.

In [6]:

```
N, D, H1, H2, C = 2, 15, 20, 30, 10
X = np.random.randn(N, D)
y = np.random.randint(C, size=(N,))

for reg in [0, 3.14]:
  print('Running check with reg = ', reg)
  model = FullyConnectedNet([H1, H2], input_dim=D, num_classes=C,
                            reg=reg, weight_scale=5e-2, dtype=np.float64,
                            use_batchnorm=True)

  loss, grads = model.loss(X, y)
  print('Initial loss: ', loss)

  for name in sorted(grads):
    f = lambda _: model.loss(X, y)[0]
    grad_num = eval_numerical_gradient(f, model.params[name], verbose=False, h=1e-5
    print('{} relative error: {}'.format(name, rel_error(grad_num, grads[name])))
  if reg == 0: print('\n')
```

```
Running check with reg =  0
Initial loss:  2.2211738368223894
W1 relative error: 5.925251839604438e-06
W2 relative error: 0.000278056447058082
W3 relative error: 4.745842505044503e-07
b1 relative error: 0.004440536827132745
b2 relative error: 0.0022204460492503126
b3 relative error: 4.779071408552745e-07
beta1 relative error: 4.73619408597463e-07
beta2 relative error: 4.76028832939637e-07
gamma1 relative error: 4.7182194817663683e-07
gamma2 relative error: 4.788565027705718e-07


Running check with reg =  3.14
Initial loss:  6.692697238391027
W1 relative error: 7.697131670776335e-05
W2 relative error: 6.808932503531371e-06
W3 relative error: 4.102207598446421e-05
b1 relative error: 1.7763568394002505e-07
b2 relative error: 2.220446049250313e-08
b3 relative error: 4.7210835730734625e-07
beta1 relative error: 6.74498069818721e-07
beta2 relative error: 4.5888452928750607e-07
gamma1 relative error: 6.76241015540894e-07
gamma2 relative error: 4.539803822469235e-07
```

Training a deep fully connected network with batch normalization.

To see if batchnorm helps, let's train a deep neural network with and without batch normalization.

In [7]:

```
# Try training a very deep net with batchnorm
hidden_dims = [100, 100, 100, 100, 100]

num_train = 1000
small_data = {
  'X_train': data['X_train'][:num_train],
  'y_train': data['y_train'][:num_train],
  'X_val': data['X_val'],
  'y_val': data['y_val'],
}

weight_scale = 2e-2
bn_model = FullyConnectedNet(hidden_dims, weight_scale=weight_scale, use_batchnorm=T
model = FullyConnectedNet(hidden_dims, weight_scale=weight_scale, use_batchnorm=Fals

bn_solver = Solver(bn_model, small_data,
                num_epochs=10, batch_size=50,
                update_rule='adam',
                optim_config={
                  'learning_rate': 1e-3,
                },
                verbose=True, print_every=200)
bn_solver.train()

solver = Solver(model, small_data,
                num_epochs=10, batch_size=50,
                update_rule='adam',
                optim_config={
                  'learning_rate': 1e-3,
                },
                verbose=True, print_every=200)
solver.train()
```

```
(Iteration 1 / 200) loss: 2.305632
(Epoch 0 / 10) train acc: 0.142000; val_acc: 0.135000
(Epoch 1 / 10) train acc: 0.346000; val_acc: 0.269000
(Epoch 2 / 10) train acc: 0.419000; val_acc: 0.296000
(Epoch 3 / 10) train acc: 0.514000; val_acc: 0.314000
(Epoch 4 / 10) train acc: 0.553000; val_acc: 0.309000
(Epoch 5 / 10) train acc: 0.596000; val_acc: 0.333000
(Epoch 6 / 10) train acc: 0.631000; val_acc: 0.300000
(Epoch 7 / 10) train acc: 0.704000; val_acc: 0.337000
(Epoch 8 / 10) train acc: 0.756000; val_acc: 0.322000
(Epoch 9 / 10) train acc: 0.775000; val_acc: 0.321000
```

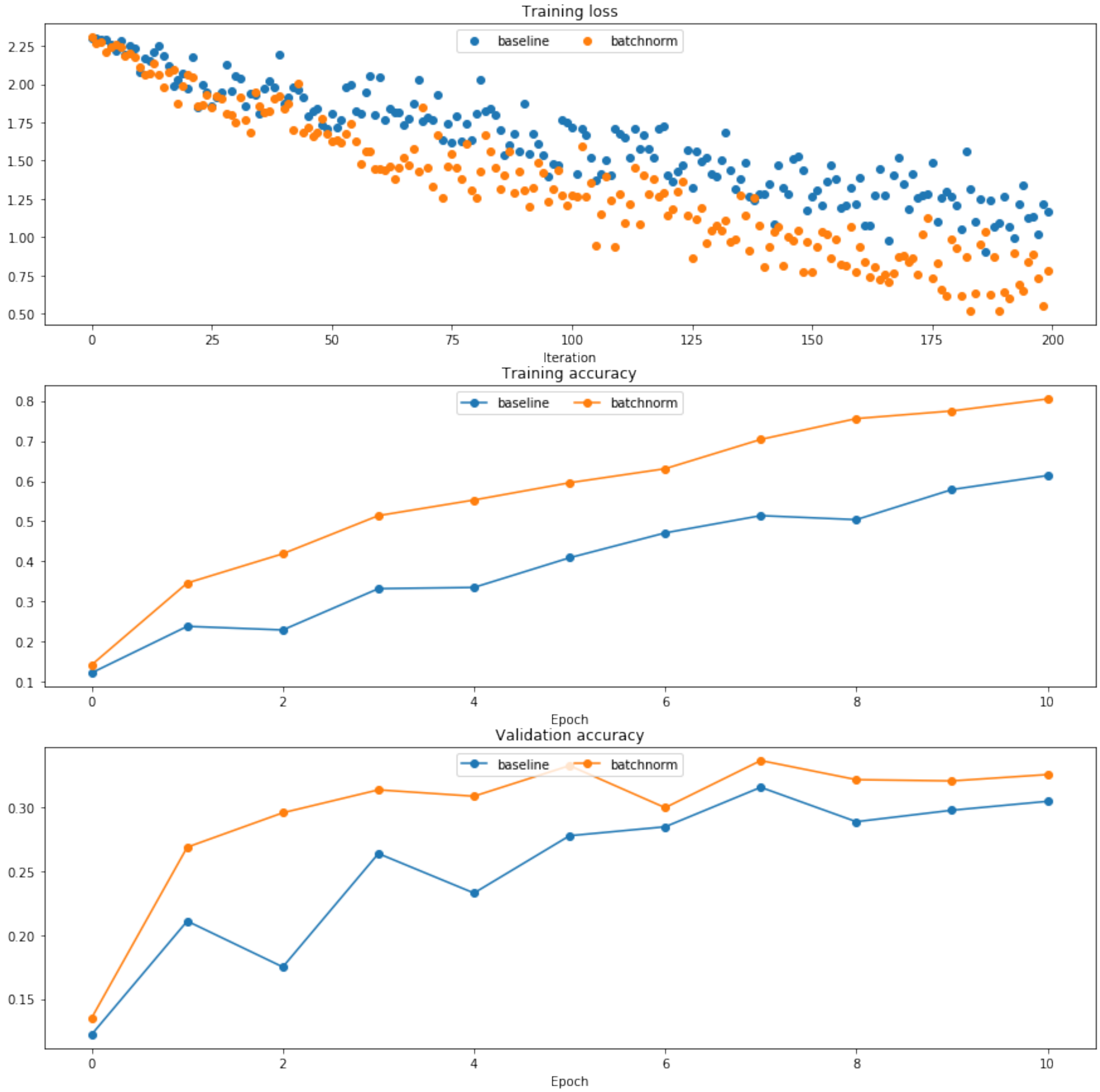
```
(Epoch 10 / 10) train acc: 0.805000; val_acc: 0.326000
(Iteration 1 / 200) loss: 2.302068
(Epoch 0 / 10) train acc: 0.122000; val_acc: 0.122000
(Epoch 1 / 10) train acc: 0.238000; val_acc: 0.211000
(Epoch 2 / 10) train acc: 0.229000; val_acc: 0.175000
(Epoch 3 / 10) train acc: 0.332000; val_acc: 0.264000
(Epoch 4 / 10) train acc: 0.335000; val_acc: 0.233000
(Epoch 5 / 10) train acc: 0.409000; val_acc: 0.278000
(Epoch 6 / 10) train acc: 0.471000; val_acc: 0.285000
(Epoch 7 / 10) train acc: 0.514000; val_acc: 0.316000
(Epoch 8 / 10) train acc: 0.504000; val_acc: 0.289000
(Epoch 9 / 10) train acc: 0.579000; val_acc: 0.298000
(Epoch 10 / 10) train acc: 0.614000; val_acc: 0.305000
```

In [8]:

```
plt.subplot(3, 1, 1)
plt.title('Training loss')
plt.xlabel('Iteration')

plt.subplot(3, 1, 2)
plt.title('Training accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')

plt.subplot(3, 1, 3)
plt.title('Validation accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')

plt.subplot(3, 1, 1)
plt.plot(solver.loss_history, 'o', label='baseline')
plt.plot(bn_solver.loss_history, 'o', label='batchnorm')

plt.subplot(3, 1, 2)
plt.plot(solver.train_acc_history, '-o', label='baseline')
plt.plot(bn_solver.train_acc_history, '-o', label='batchnorm')

plt.subplot(3, 1, 3)
plt.plot(solver.val_acc_history, '-o', label='baseline')
plt.plot(bn_solver.val_acc_history, '-o', label='batchnorm')

for i in [1, 2, 3]:
  plt.subplot(3, 1, i)
  plt.legend(loc='upper center', ncol=4)
plt.gcf().set_size_inches(15, 15)
plt.show()
```

```
/Users/luyutong/Desktop/Yr1Quar2/EE239AS/hw4/hw4_virtualenv/lib/python
3.6/site-packages/matplotlib/cbook/deprecation.py:106: MatplotlibDepre
cationWarning: Adding an axes using the same arguments as a previous a
xes currently reuses the earlier instance.  In a future version, a new
instance will always be created and returned.  Meanwhile, this warning
can be suppressed, and the future behavior ensured, by passing a uniqu
e label to each axes instance.
```

```
warnings.warn(message, mplDeprecation, stacklevel=1)
```



Batchnorm and initialization

The following cells run an experiment where for a deep network, the initialization is varied. We do training for when batchnorm layers are and are not included.

In [9]:

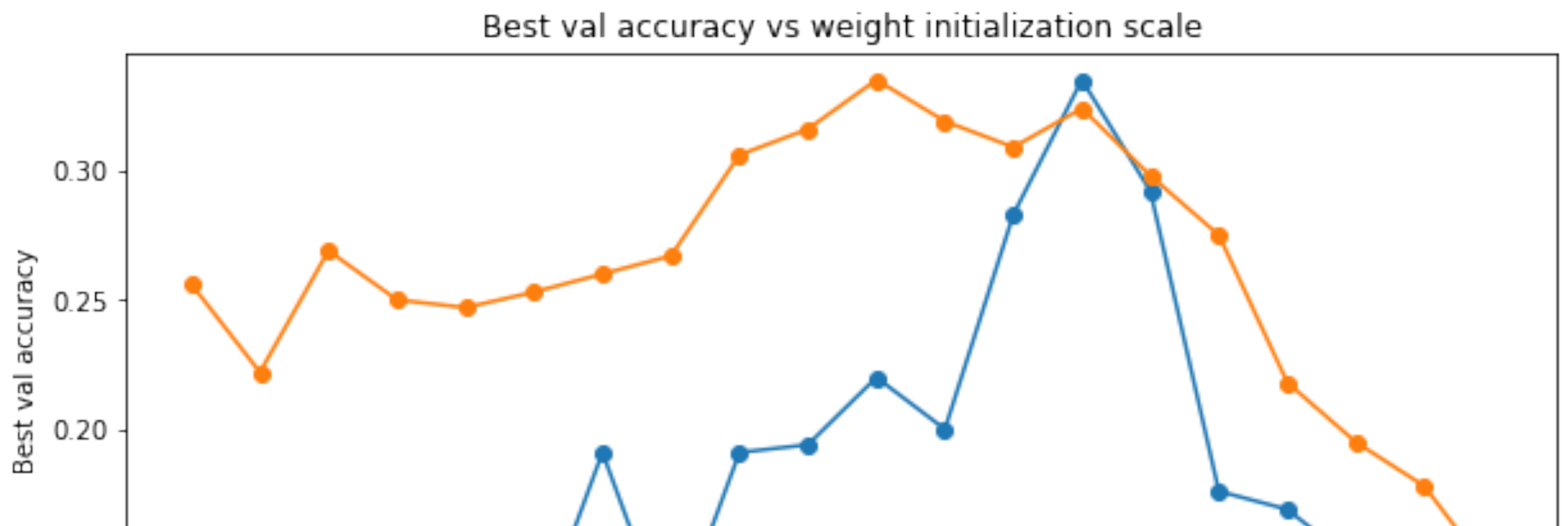
```
# Try training a very deep net with batchnorm
hidden_dims = [50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50]

num_train = 1000
small_data = {
  'X_train': data['X_train'][:num_train],
  'y_train': data['y_train'][:num_train],
  'X_val': data['X_val'],
```

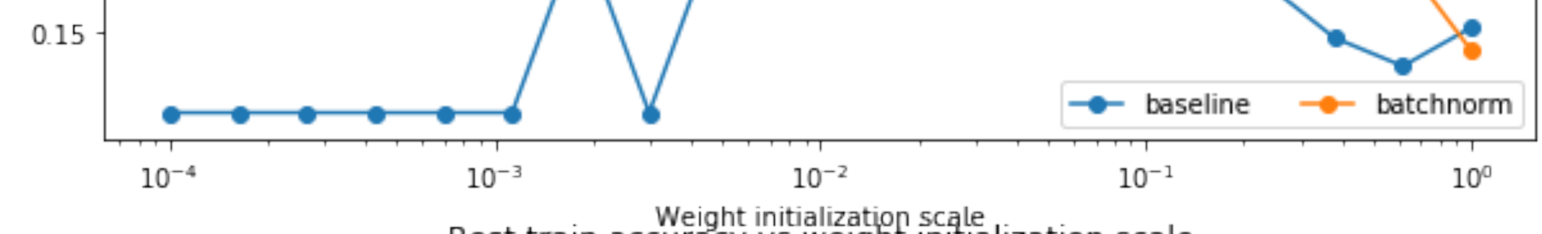
```
  'X_val': data['X_val'],
  'y_val': data['y_val'],
}

bn_solvers = {}
solvers = {}
weight_scales = np.logspace(-4, 0, num=20)
for i, weight_scale in enumerate(weight_scales):
  print('Running weight scale {} / {}'.format(i + 1, len(weight_scales)))
  bn_model = FullyConnectedNet(hidden_dims, weight_scale=weight_scale, use_batchnorm
  model = FullyConnectedNet(hidden_dims, weight_scale=weight_scale, use_batchnorm=Fa

  bn_solver = Solver(bn_model, small_data,
                  num_epochs=10, batch_size=50,
                  update_rule='adam',
                  optim_config={
                    'learning_rate': 1e-3,
                  },
                  verbose=False, print_every=200)
  bn_solver.train()
  bn_solvers[weight_scale] = bn_solver

  solver = Solver(model, small_data,
                  num_epochs=10, batch_size=50,
                  update_rule='adam',
                  optim_config={
                    'learning_rate': 1e-3,
                  },
                  verbose=False, print_every=200)
  solver.train()
  solvers[weight_scale] = solver
```

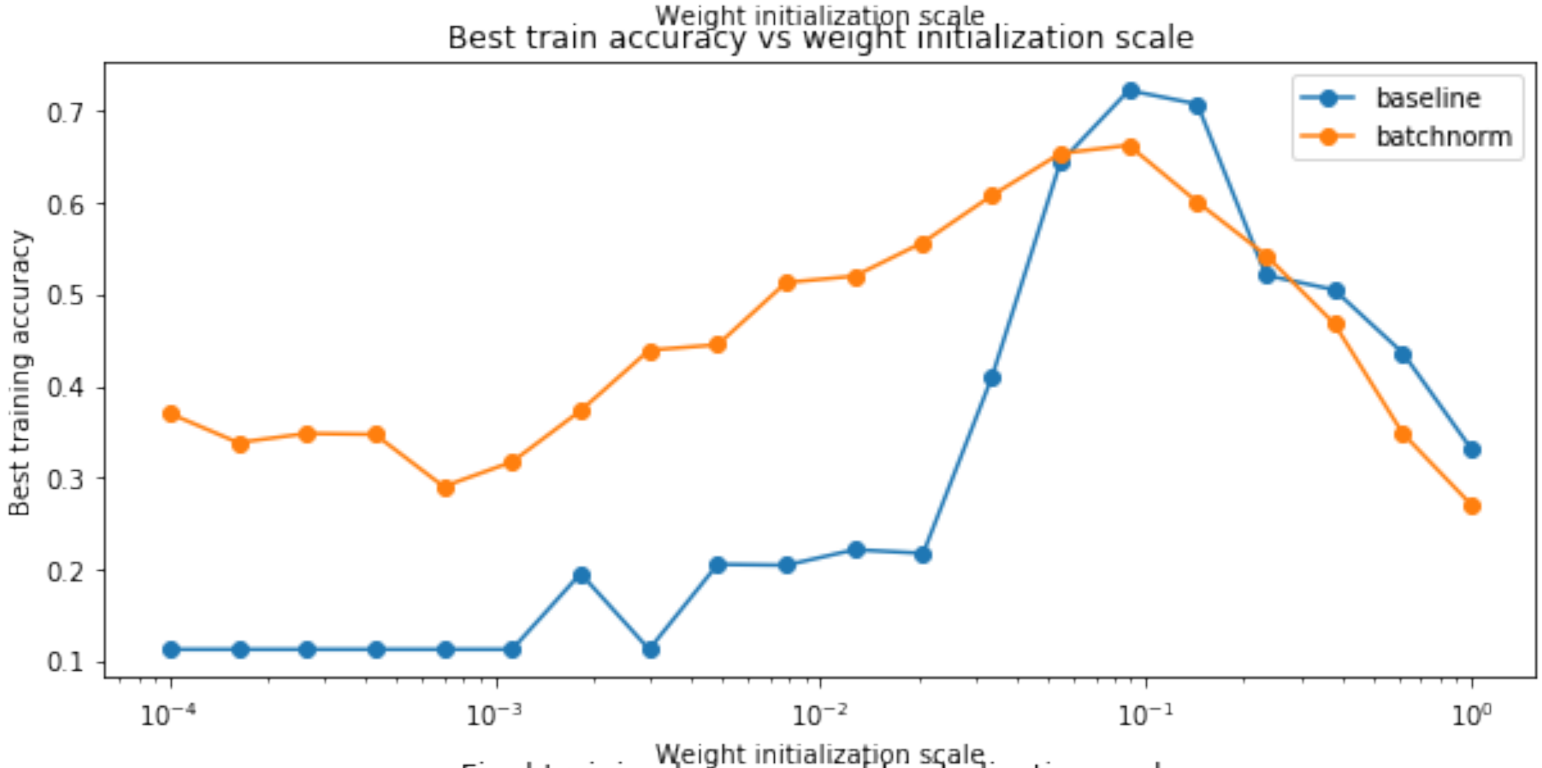
```
Running weight scale 1 / 20
Running weight scale 2 / 20
Running weight scale 3 / 20
Running weight scale 4 / 20
Running weight scale 5 / 20
Running weight scale 6 / 20
Running weight scale 7 / 20
Running weight scale 8 / 20
Running weight scale 9 / 20
Running weight scale 10 / 20
Running weight scale 11 / 20
Running weight scale 12 / 20
Running weight scale 13 / 20
Running weight scale 14 / 20
Running weight scale 15 / 20
Running weight scale 16 / 20
Running weight scale 17 / 20
Running weight scale 18 / 20
Running weight scale 19 / 20
Running weight scale 20 / 20
```

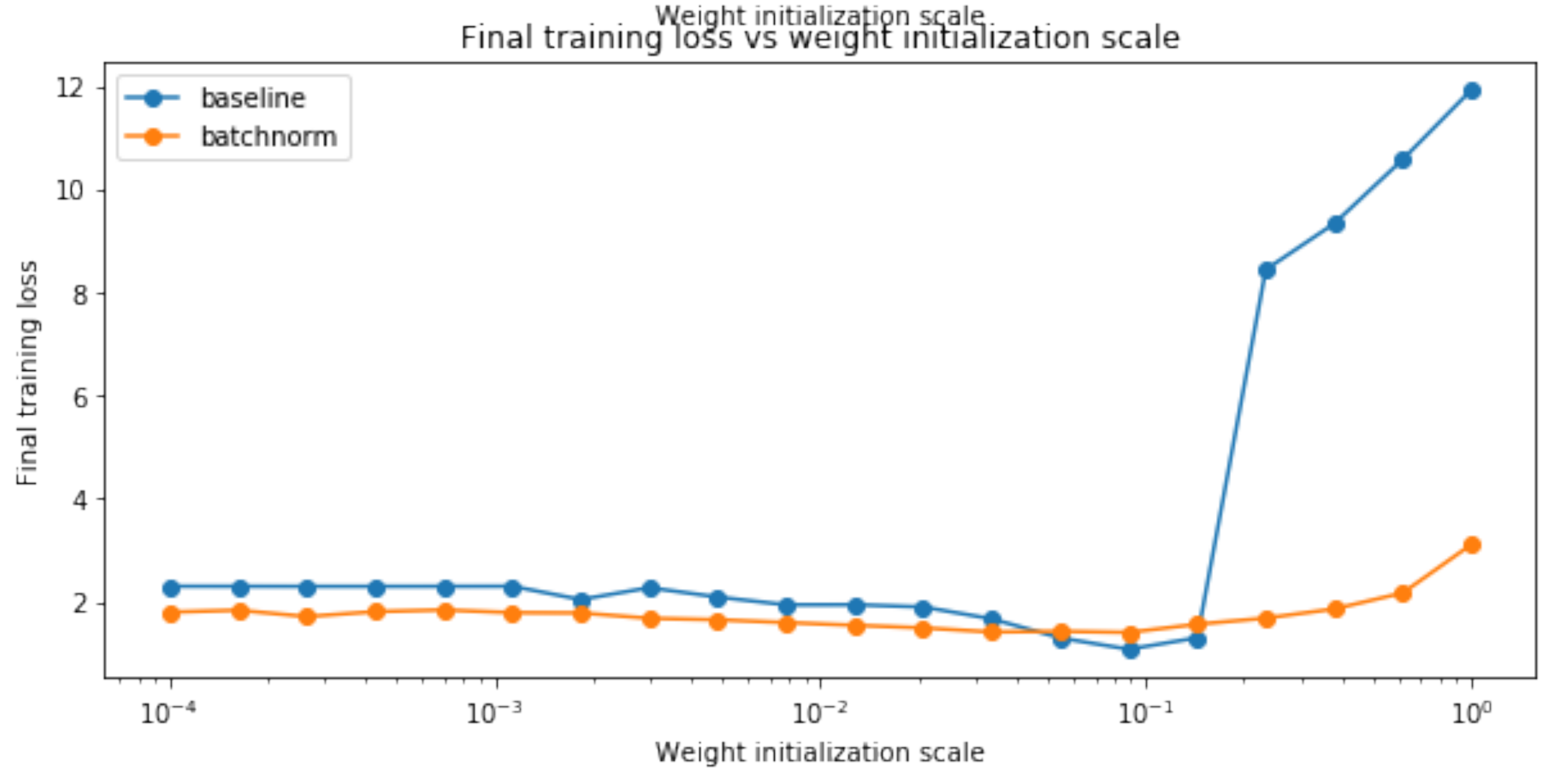
In [10]:

```
# Plot results of weight scale experiment
best_train_accs, bn_best_train_accs = [], []
best_val_accs, bn_best_val_accs = [], []
final_train_loss, bn_final_train_loss = [], []

for ws in weight_scales:
  best_train_accs.append(max(solvers[ws].train_acc_history))
  bn_best_train_accs.append(max(bn_solvers[ws].train_acc_history))

  best_val_accs.append(max(solvers[ws].val_acc_history))
  bn_best_val_accs.append(max(bn_solvers[ws].val_acc_history))

  final_train_loss.append(np.mean(solvers[ws].loss_history[-100:]))
  bn_final_train_loss.append(np.mean(bn_solvers[ws].loss_history[-100:]))

plt.subplot(3, 1, 1)
plt.title('Best val accuracy vs weight initialization scale')
plt.xlabel('Weight initialization scale')
plt.ylabel('Best val accuracy')
plt.semilogx(weight_scales, best_val_accs, '-o', label='baseline')
plt.semilogx(weight_scales, bn_best_val_accs, '-o', label='batchnorm')
plt.legend(ncol=2, loc='lower right')

plt.subplot(3, 1, 2)
plt.title('Best train accuracy vs weight initialization scale')
plt.xlabel('Weight initialization scale')
plt.ylabel('Best training accuracy')
plt.semilogx(weight_scales, best_train_accs, '-o', label='baseline')
plt.semilogx(weight_scales, bn_best_train_accs, '-o', label='batchnorm')
plt.legend()

plt.subplot(3, 1, 3)
plt.title('Final training loss vs weight initialization scale')
plt.xlabel('Weight initialization scale')
plt.ylabel('Final training loss')
plt.semilogx(weight_scales, final_train_loss, '-o', label='baseline')
plt.semilogx(weight_scales, bn_final_train_loss, '-o', label='batchnorm')
plt.legend()

plt.gcf().set_size_inches(10, 15)
plt.show()
```









Question:

In the cell below, summarize the findings of this experiment, and WHY these results make sense.

Answer:

It can be observed that batchnorm gives better performance than the baseline overall. When the weight initialization scale is pretty small(~1e-4) or large(~1), both training accuracy and validation accuracy for the baseline are ver low and have high training losses. After applying batchnorm, both the training and validation accuracies will be improved and the final training loss will be reduced. Therefore, it can be concluded that batch normalization is robust and weight initialization scale should be neither too large or too small, otherwise it will impede the training and validation accuracies.

The cause of the above observation is that when the weight initialization scale is small, it is easy to kill the activation in the latter hidden layers, then the output for every hidden layer may be the same. Similarly, when the weight initialization scale is large, the network may be saturating too fast. Therefore, only choosing appropriate weight initialization scale will ensure the process of training. As for the robustness for the batch normalization, since after every activation of the hidden layer, it will transfer the output to be a distribution with zero mean and variance being one. Therefore, it will make the network not that symmetrical and make it not die or saturate too fast.

In [ ]:

```

```