```
fully connected networks.py
                                                           http://localhost:4649/?mode=python
      import numpy as np
      from numpy import random as rnd
      import csv
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      from collections import defaultdict
      #from keras.datasets import cifar10 # Data from keras package
      def unpickle(file):
          "Returns an a dictionary of a single batch, if filename is correct"
          import pickle
          with open(file, 'rb') as fo:
              dict = pickle.load(fo, encoding='bytes')
          return dict
      def calculate mean(x train):
          "Calculate the mean of a set of training data"
          mean = np.mean(x train,axis=0)
          return mean
      def center data(x train):
          #TODO make sure that this works as intended
          #x train = x train.astype('float32')
          mean = calculate mean(x_train)
          centered data = x train - mean
          centered data /= 255
          #centered data = centered data.astype(np.uint8)
          return centered data
      def sigmoid activation function(b):
          return np.power((1+np.exp(-b)), -1)
      def shuffle(X, y):
          Shuffle two corresponding arrays
          assert len(X) == len(y)
          random = np.arange(len(X))
          np.random.shuffle(random)
          X = X[random]
          y = y[random]
          return X, y
      def g(b):
          #return np.tanh(b)
                                 inner sum = inner sum.reshape((len(inner sum),1))
          #return np.tanh(b)
          return sigmoid activation function(b)
      def dg(b):
          #return (1-np.power(np.tanh(b),2))
          o b = sigmoid activation function(b)
          #o b= (1-np.power(np.tanh(b),2))
          #return o b
          return o_b*(1-o_b)
```

```
fully connected networks.py
                                                            http://localhost:4649/?mode=python
   61
   62 def create layer(inputsize, layersize):
          neurons = np.zeros((laversize.1))
   63
   64
          neurons = neurons.reshape(layersize,1)
   65
          w ij = rnd.normal(size=(layersize, inputsize),scale=
      (1/(np.sqrt(inputsize))))
   66
          return (neurons, w ij)
   67
   68 def esign(i):
          if i == 0:
   69
   70
               return 1
   71
          return np.sign(i)
   72
   73 def calculate output(threshold, weight matrix, x):
   74
          if weight matrix.shape[1]==1:
   75
              weight matrix = weight matrix.T
   76
          inner sum = weight matrix@x
   77
          #inner sum = inner sum.reshape((len(inner sum),x.shape[1]))
   78
          inner sum = inner sum - threshold
          ret = g(inner sum)
   79
   80
          assert(ret.shape == threshold.shape)
   81
          return ret
   82
   83 def calculate output batch(threshold, weight matrix, V, batchsize):
   84
   85
   86
          inner sum = weight matrix@V
   87
          #inner sum = inner sum.reshape((len(inner sum),x.shape[1]))
   88
          inner_sum = inner_sum.reshape((threshold.shape[0],batchsize))
   89
          inner sum = inner sum - threshold
   90
          ret = g(inner sum)
   91
          assert(ret.shape == (threshold.shape[0],batchsize))
   92
          return ret
   93
   94
   95
   96 def propagate_forward(V : list, O : list, w : list, batchsize : int) -> None:
   97
   98
          #TODO make sure that it works as intended
   99
          assert(len(V)-1==len(0) and len(0)==len(w))
  100
  101
  102
          for l in range(1,len(V)):
  103
              V[l]= calculate output batch(0[l-1],w[l-1],V[l-1], batchsize)
  104
  105
  106 def calculate b(w, x, 0):
          inner sum = np.dot(w,x)
  107
  108
          inner sum = inner sum - 0
  109
          return inner sum
  110
  111 def calculate d L(b, t, V):
  112
  113
          #TODO make sure it works properly
  114
          return dg(b)(t-V)
  115
  116 def calculate single d(d l, w, b):
  117
  118
          #TODO make sure that the order of multiplications is right
^{2} of ^{1} 9
                                                                           25/10/2019, 21:07
          dqb = dq(b)
```

```
fully connected networks.py
                                                            http://localhost:4649/?mode=python
  120
          inner product = (d l.T@w).T
  121
          #ret = np.multiply(inner product.T, dgb)
  122
          ret = np.multiply(inner product,dgb)
  123
          \#ret = d l*w.T*dqb
  124
          #print(ret)
  125
          return ret
  126
  127
  128 def calculate all d(V, 0, w, t):
  129
          #TODO make sure that it works as intended
  130
  131
          L = len(0) - 1
          b L = calculate b(w[L],V[L], 0[L])
  132
  133
          b L = dq(b L)
  134
          temp = (t-V[-1])
          delta start = b L*temp
  135
  136
          d = [[]]*(L+1)
  137
          d[L] = delta start
          for i in range(L, 0, -1):
  138
  139
              #TODO make sure the range function works as intended
              if(w[i].shape[1]==1):
  140
                   w[i] = w[i].T
  141
  142
  143
              b = calculate b(w[i-1], V[i-1], 0[i-1])
  144
              delta = calculate single d(d[i],w[i],b)
  145
              d[i-1] = delta
          return d
  146
  147
  148
  149
  150 def propagate_backwards(V : list, O : list, w : list, t : int, learning_rate:
      float, batchsize : int):
  151
          #TODO include support for batchsize
  152
          L = len(w)
          d = calculate all d(V,0,w,t)
  153
  154
          for l in range(L):
  155
               if(w[l].shape[1]==1):
  156
                   d w = learning rate*(d[l]@V[l])
  157
  158
                   d w = learning rate*(d[l]@V[l].T)
  159
              d 0 = learning rate* (d[l]@np.ones((batchsize,1)))
  160
              w[l] += d w
  161
              0[1] -= d 0
  162
  163
  164 def create_multible_layers(*argv):
  165
          w = []
          V = [1]
  166
          [] = 0
  167
          inputlayer = np.zeros((argv[0],1))
  168
          V.append(inputlayer)
  169
  170
          old layersize = argv[0]
  171
          for layersize in argy[1:]:
  172
              0 i = np.zeros((layersize,1))
  173
              V_i, w_i = create_layer(old_layersize,layersize)
  174
              old layersize = layersize
  175
              w.append(w_i)
  176
              V.append(V_i)
              0.append(0 i)
                                                                            25/10/2019, 21:07
          return (w,V,0)
```

```
fully connected networks.py
                                                            http://localhost:4649/?mode=python
  179
  180
  181 def learn(learning rate:float, data: list, labels: list,test data : list,
      test labels : list, batchsize: int, *argv):
  182
  183
          w,V,0 = create multible layers(*argv)
  184
          #merged = np.concatenate([data, labels], axis=1)
          ret = defaultdict(list)
  185
  186
          #TODO create a dictionary
  187
          return w = []
  188
          return c = []
  189
          return 0 = []
  190
          return H = []
  191
          return u = []
          for T in range(100):
  192
              #Permutate the data in the beginning of each epoch
  193
  194
              data,labels = shuffle(data,labels)
  195
              for i in range(0, len(data), batchsize):
              # Add test after each epoch (also easy)
  196
  197
                  #print("test")
  198
                  my = i
  199
                  bs = batchsize
  200
                  if my + batchsize >= len(data):
  201
                       bs = len(data) - my
  202
                  V[0] = np.array(data[my:my+bs]).T
  203
                  t = np.array(labels[my:my+bs]).T
                  #t = t.reshape(bs,t.shape[1])
  204
  205
  206
                  propagate forward(V,0,w, bs)
  207
                   propagate backwards(V,0,w,t,learning rate, bs)
  208
              #print(w[0])
              #C = calculate classification error(V,w,0,test data, test labels)
  209
  210
              #print(w[0])
  211
              newH, new u = calculate\ H\ and\ U(V,w,0,data,\ labels)
  212
              return H.append(newH)
  213
              return_u.append(new_u)
  214
              #return c.append(C)
  215
              return w.append(w)
  216
              return_0.append(0)
  217
          print("Finished learning!")
          ret["H"] = return H
  218
  219
          ret["u"] = return u
  220
          ret["w"] = return w
  221
          ret["0"] = return 0
          ret["C"] = return_c
  222
  223
          return ret
  224
  225 def calculate_H_and_U(V,w,0,training_set, label_set):
  226
          H = 0
  227
          #initialize u(l)
  228
          u = []
  229
          for 0 l in 0:
  230
              u.append(np.zeros(0 l.shape))
  231
          batchsize = 100
  232
          for i in range(0,len(training set),batchsize):
  233
              my = i
  234
              bs = batchsize
  235
              if my + batchsize >= len(data):
                  bs = len(training set) - my
                                                                           25/10/2019, 21:07
              V[0] = training set[my:my+bs].T
```

```
fully connected networks.py
                                                             http://localhost:4649/?mode=python
  238
               t = label set[my:my+bs].T
  239
               propagate forward(V,0,w,bs)
               #TODO add to U(l) and H
  240
               #Update H
  241
  242
               y i = np.argmax(V[-1],axis=0)
  243
               y i = y i.tolist()
  244
               transformlabels(y i,10)
  245
               y i = np.array(y i).T
  246
               \#y = np.zeros((len(V[-1]),bs))
  247
               #print(y i)
  248
               \#y[:,y i] = 1
  249
               y i = y i.reshape(10,bs)
  250
               temp = y_i - t
  251
               H += np.sum(np.abs(y i-t))
  252
               #update u
  253
               d = calculate all d(V,0,w,t)
  254
               for l in range(len(u)):
  255
                   u[l] += (d[l]@np.ones((batchsize,1)))
  256
          for l in range(len(u)):
  257
               u[l] = np.linalg.norm(u[l])
  258
          return H/2, u
  259
  260
  261
  262
  263 def calculate classification error(V,w,O, test data, test labels):
  264
          inner sum = 0
          pval = len(test data)
  265
          for my in range(pval):
  266
               V[0] = np.array(test_data[my])
  267
  268
               t my = test labels[my]
               #Propagate Forward
  269
  270
               propagate forward(V,0,w,1)
  271
               #inner sum += np.abs(esign(V[-1][0])-t my)
  272
               y i = np.argmax(V[-1],axis=0)
  273
               y = np.zeros((len(V[-1]),1))
  274
               #print(y i)
  275
               y[y i] = 1
  276
               inner_sum += np.sum(np.abs(y-t_my))
  277
               #print("error")
  278
          return inner sum/(2*pval)
  279
  280
  281
  282 def transformlabels(labels, n):
  283
          for i,label in enumerate(labels):
  284
               temp = np.zeros((n,1))
  285
               temp[label] = 1
  286
               labels[i] = temp
  287
  288
  289 folder name = "/home/edin/uni/ANN/ex-3/cifar-10-batches-py/"
  290 batch 1 = unpickle(folder name+"data_batch_1")
  291 batch 2 = unpickle(folder name+"data batch 2")
  292 batch_3 = unpickle(folder_name+"data_batch_3")
  293 batch 4 = unpickle(folder name+"data batch 4")
  294 batch 5 = unpickle(folder name+"data batch 5")
  295
  296 data = batch 1[b'data']
5 \circ 297 \text{ data} = \text{np.append(data,batch}_2[b'data'], axis=0)
                                                                            25/10/2019, 21:07
```

```
fully connected networks.py
                                                            http://localhost:4649/?mode=python
  298 data = np.append(data,batch 3[b'data'], axis=0)
  299 data = np.append(data,batch 4[b'data'], axis=0)
  300 data = np.append(data,batch 5[b'data'], axis=0)
  301 labels = batch 1[b'labels']
  302 #Since labels are only a normal array
  303 labels += batch 2[b'labels']
  304 labels += batch 3[b'labels']
  305 labels += batch 4[b'labels']
  306 labels += batch 5[b'labels']
  307 data = center data(data)
  308 transformlabels(labels, 10)
  309 labels = np.array(labels)
  310 labels = labels.astype(np.uint8)
  311 labels = np.array(labels).reshape(50000,10)
  312
  313 test_batch = unpickle(folder_name+"test_batch")
  314 test data = batch 5[b'data']
  315 test labels = batch 5[b'labels']
  316 test data = center data(test data)
  317 transformlabels(test labels, 10)
  318 test labels = np.array(test labels)
  319
  320 test labels = test labels.astype(np.uint8)
  321
  322 """
  323 (X_train, y_train), (X_test, y_test) = cifar10.load_data()
  325 # Samples in trainset
  326 samples train = X train.shape[0]
  327
  328 # Samples in testset
  329 samples test = X test.shape[0]
  330
  331 # Input units (3072)
  332 input_units = X_train.shape[1]*X_train.shape[2]*X_train.shape[3]
  333
  334 X train = X train.reshape(-1, input units)
  335
  336 #transformlabels(y_train,10)
  337 X train cent = center data(X train)
  338
  339
  340 def one hot enc(y):
  341
          z = 10
  342
          return np.eye(z)[y].reshape((len(y), z))
  343
  344 y_train = one_hot_enc(y_test)
  345 """
  346 learning rate = 0.01
  347 \text{ batchsize} = 100
  348 #IT DOES NOT WORK
  349 #POSSIBLE PROBLEMS:
  350 # Permutation is not correct
  351 # -> Add assert statements or smth
  352 # Centering Function is fucked up
  353 # Batch processing is fucked up
  354 # -> Test with Aufgabe 2.1 and see if it works
  355 ret dic = learn(learning rate, data, labels, [], [], batchsize, 3072,
      20,20,20,20,10)
6 o § 5 6
                                                                           25/10/2019, 21:07
```

http://localhost: 4649/?mode = python

7 of 7 25/10/2019, 21:07