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1 import numpy as np
2
3 from nndl.layers import *
4 from nndl.conv_layers import *
5 from cs231n.fast_layers import *
6 from nndl.layer_utils import *
7 from nndl.conv_layer_utils import *
8
9 import pdb
10
11 """
12 This code was originally written for CS 231n at Stanford University
13 (cs231n.stanford.edu). It has been modified in various areas for use in the
14 ECE 239AS class at UCLA. This includes the descriptions of what code to
15 implement as well as some slight potential changes in variable names to be
16 consistent with class nomenclature. We thank Justin Johnson & Serena Yeung for
17 permission to use this code. To see the original version, please visit
18 cs231n.stanford.edu.
19 """
20
21 class ThreeLayerConvNet(object):
22     """
23     A three-layer convolutional network with the following architecture:
24
25     conv - relu - 2x2 max pool - affine - relu - affine - softmax
26
27     The network operates on minibatches of data that have shape (N, C, H, W)
28     consisting of N images, each with height H and width W and with C input
29     channels.
30     """
31
32     def __init__(self, input_dim=(3, 32, 32), num_filters=32, filter_size=7,
33                 hidden_dim=100, num_classes=10, weight_scale=1e-3, reg=0.0,
34                 dtype=np.float32, use_batchnorm=False):
35         """
36         Initialize a new network.
37
38         Inputs:
39         - input_dim: Tuple (C, H, W) giving size of input data
40         - num_filters: Number of filters to use in the convolutional layer
41         - filter_size: Size of filters to use in the convolutional layer
42         - hidden_dim: Number of units to use in the fully-connected hidden layer
43         - num_classes: Number of scores to produce from the final affine layer.
44         - weight_scale: Scalar giving standard deviation for random initialization
45           of weights.
46         - reg: Scalar giving L2 regularization strength
47         - dtype: numpy datatype to use for computation.
48         """
49         self.use_batchnorm = use_batchnorm
50         self.params = {}
51         self.reg = reg
52         self.dtype = dtype
53
54         # ===== #
55         # YOUR CODE HERE:
56         # Initialize the weights and biases of a three layer CNN. To initialize:
57         # - the biases should be initialized to zeros.
58         # - the weights should be initialized to a matrix with entries
59         #   drawn from a Gaussian distribution with zero mean and
60         #   standard deviation given by weight_scale.
61         # ===== #
62
63         C, H, W = input_dim
64         F = num_filters
65         filterHeight = filter_size
66         filterWidth = filter_size
67         stride = 1
68         P = (filter_size - 1) / 2
69         Hc = ((H + 2 * P - filterHeight) / stride) + 1

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70 Wc = ((W + 2 * P - filterWidth) / stride) + 1
71
72 Wl = weight_scale * np.random.randn(F, C, filterHeight, filterWidth)
73 b1 = np.zeros((F))
74
75
76 width_pool = 2
77 height_pool = 2
78 # stride_pool = 2
79 # Hp = ((Hc - height_pool) / stride_pool) + 1
80 # Wp = ((Wc - width_pool) / stride_pool) + 1
81
82
83
84 Hh = hidden_dim
85 W2 = weight_scale * np.random.randn((F * Hc * Wc)/(width_pool* height_pool), Hh)
86 b2 = np.zeros((Hh))
87
88
89
90 Hc = num_classes
91 W3 = weight_scale * np.random.randn(Hh, Hc)
92 b3 = np.zeros((Hc))
93
94 self.params['W1'], self.params['b1'] = W1, b1
95 self.params['W2'], self.params['b2'] = W2, b2
96 self.params['W3'], self.params['b3'] = W3, b3
97 # ===== #
98 # END YOUR CODE HERE
99 # ===== #
100
101 for k, v in self.params.items():
102     self.params[k] = v.astype(dtype)
103
104
105 def loss(self, X, y=None):
106     """
107     Evaluate loss and gradient for the three-layer convolutional network.
108
109     Input / output: Same API as TwoLayerNet in fc_net.py.
110     """
111     W1, b1 = self.params['W1'], self.params['b1']
112     W2, b2 = self.params['W2'], self.params['b2']
113     W3, b3 = self.params['W3'], self.params['b3']
114
115     # pass conv_param to the forward pass for the convolutional layer
116     filter_size = W1.shape[2]
117     conv_param = {'stride': 1, 'pad': (filter_size - 1) / 2}
118
119     # pass pool_param to the forward pass for the max-pooling layer
120     pool_param = {'pool_height': 2, 'pool_width': 2, 'stride': 2}
121
122     scores = None
123
124     # ===== #
125     # YOUR CODE HERE:
126     # Implement the forward pass of the three layer CNN. Store the output
127     # scores as the variable "scores".
128     # ===== #
129     out1, cache1 = conv_relu_pool_forward(X, W1, b1, conv_param, pool_param)
130     out2, cache2 = affine_relu_forward(out1, W2, b2)
131     scores, cache3 = affine_forward(out2, W3, b3)
132
133
134     # N, F, Hp, Wp = out1.shape
135     # out2 = out1.reshape((N, F * Hp * Wp))
136
137
138     # ===== #
139     # END YOUR CODE HERE

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140 # ===== #
141
142 if y is None:
143     return scores
144
145 loss, grads = 0, {}
146 # ===== #
147 # YOUR CODE HERE:
148 # Implement the backward pass of the three layer CNN. Store the grads
149 # in the grads dictionary, exactly as before (i.e., the gradient of
150 # self.params[k] will be grads[k]). Store the loss as "loss", and
151 # don't forget to add regularization on ALL weight matrices.
152 # ===== #
153 loss, dscores = softmax_loss(scores, y)
154 reg_loss = 0.5 * self.reg * np.sum(W1**2)
155 reg_loss += 0.5 * self.reg * np.sum(W2**2)
156 reg_loss += 0.5 * self.reg * np.sum(W3**2)
157 loss = loss + reg_loss
158
159 dx3, grads['W3'], grads['b3'] = affine_backward(dscores, cache3)
160 dx2, grads['W2'], grads['b2'] = affine_relu_backward(dx3, cache2)
161 dx1, grads['W1'], grads['b1'] = conv_relu_pool_backward(dx2, cache1)
162
163 grads['W1'] += self.reg * self.params['W1']
164 grads['W2'] += self.reg * self.params['W2']
165 grads['W3'] += self.reg * self.params['W3']
166 # ===== #
167 # END YOUR CODE HERE
168 # ===== #
169
170 return loss, grads
171
172
173 pass

```