FullyConnectedNets

December 9, 2023

[ ]:
```
# This mounts your Google Drive to the Colab VM.
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

# TODO: Enter the foldername in your Drive where you have saved the unzipped
# assignment folder, e.g. 'cs231n/assignments/assignment2/'
FOLDERNAME = None
assert FOLDERNAME is not None, "[!] Enter the foldername."

# Now that we've mounted your Drive, this ensures that
# the Python interpreter of the Colab VM can load
# python files from within it.
import sys
sys.path.append('/content/drive/My Drive/{}'.format(FOLDERNAME))

# This downloads the CIFAR-10 dataset to your Drive
# if it doesn't already exist.
%cd /content/drive/My\ Drive/$FOLDERNAME/cs231n/datasets/
!bash get_datasets.sh
%cd /content/drive/My\ Drive/$FOLDERNAME
```

1 Multi-Layer Fully Connected Network

In this exercise, you will implement a fully connected network with an arbitrary number of hidden layers.

Read through the `FullyConnectedNet` class in the file `cs231n/classifiers/fc_net.py`.

Implement the network initialization, forward pass, and backward pass. Throughout this assignment, you will be implementing layers in `cs231n/layers.py`. You can re-use your implementations for `affine_forward`, `affine_backward`, `relu_forward`, `relu_backward`, and `softmax_loss` from Assignment 1. For right now, don't worry about implementing dropout or batch/layer normalization yet, as you will add those features later.

[1]:
```
# Setup cell.
import time
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
from cs231n.classifiers.fc_net import *
from cs231n.data_utils import get_CIFAR10_data
from cs231n.gradient_check import eval_numerical_gradient,␣
 ↪eval_numerical_gradient_array
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"

# %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))))
```

```
========== You can safely ignore the message below if you are NOT working on
ConvolutionalNetworks.ipynb ==========
        You will need to compile a Cython extension for a portion of this
assignment.
        The instructions to do this will be given in a section of the notebook
below.
```

[2]:
```
# Load the (preprocessed) CIFAR-10 data.
data = get_CIFAR10_data()
for k, v in list(data.items()):
    print(f"{k}: {v.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,)
```

1.1 Initial Loss and Gradient Check

As a sanity check, run the following to check the initial loss and to gradient check the network both with and without regularization. This is a good way to see if the initial losses seem reasonable.

For gradient checking, you should expect to see errors around 1e-7 or less.

[3]:
```
np.random.seed(231)
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
    )

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

    # Most of the errors should be on the order of e-7 or smaller.
    # NOTE: It is fine however to see an error for W2 on the order of e-5
    # for the check when reg = 0.0
    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(f"{name} relative error: {rel_error(grad_num, grads[name])}")
```

```
Running check with reg =  0
Initial loss:  2.3004790897684924
W1 relative error: 1.4839894979053162e-07
W2 relative error: 1.7087519151419446e-05
W3 relative error: 4.4440381453460744e-07
b1 relative error: 4.660094557753541e-09
b2 relative error: 8.268817281086673e-10
b3 relative error: 6.108376558130278e-11
Running check with reg =  3.14
Initial loss:  7.052114776533016
W1 relative error: 6.862884860440611e-09
W2 relative error: 3.522821562176466e-08
W3 relative error: 7.13413094706395e-09
b1 relative error: 1.475242847895799e-08
b2 relative error: 1.7223749776283708e-09
b3 relative error: 2.378772438198909e-10
```

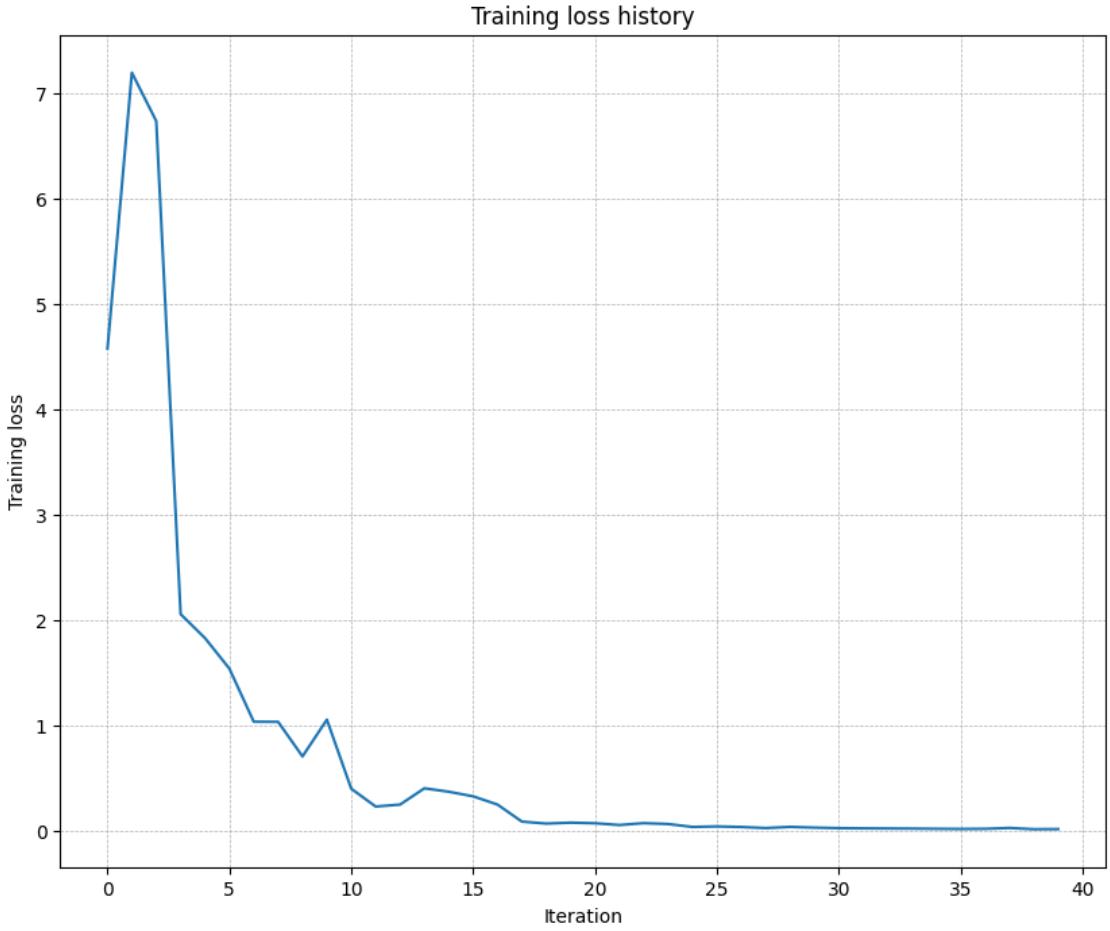
As another sanity check, make sure your network can overfit on a small dataset of 50 images. First, we will try a three-layer network with 100 units in each hidden layer. In the following cell, tweak the **learning rate** and **weight initialization scale** to overfit and achieve 100% training accuracy within 20 epochs.

[4]:
```
# TODO: Use a three-layer Net to overfit 50 training examples by
# tweaking just the learning rate and initialization scale.

```

```
num_train = 50
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 = 2.25e-2   # Experiment with this!
learning_rate = 1e-2  # Experiment with this!
model = FullyConnectedNet(
    [100, 100],
    weight_scale=weight_scale,
    dtype=np.float64
)
solver = Solver(
    model,
    small_data,
    print_every=10,
    num_epochs=20,
    batch_size=25,
    update_rule="sgd",
    optim_config={"learning_rate": learning_rate},
)
solver.train()

plt.plot(solver.loss_history)
plt.title("Training loss history")
plt.xlabel("Iteration")
plt.ylabel("Training loss")
plt.grid(linestyle='--', linewidth=0.5)
plt.show()
```

```
(Iteration 1 / 40) loss: 4.572488
(Epoch 0 / 20) train acc: 0.180000; val_acc: 0.123000
(Epoch 1 / 20) train acc: 0.320000; val_acc: 0.113000
(Epoch 2 / 20) train acc: 0.560000; val_acc: 0.139000
(Epoch 3 / 20) train acc: 0.660000; val_acc: 0.162000
(Epoch 4 / 20) train acc: 0.840000; val_acc: 0.187000
(Epoch 5 / 20) train acc: 0.860000; val_acc: 0.183000
(Iteration 11 / 40) loss: 0.394412
(Epoch 6 / 20) train acc: 0.900000; val_acc: 0.195000
(Epoch 7 / 20) train acc: 0.960000; val_acc: 0.210000
(Epoch 8 / 20) train acc: 1.000000; val_acc: 0.208000
(Epoch 9 / 20) train acc: 1.000000; val_acc: 0.204000
(Epoch 10 / 20) train acc: 1.000000; val_acc: 0.198000
(Iteration 21 / 40) loss: 0.066708
(Epoch 11 / 20) train acc: 1.000000; val_acc: 0.189000
```

```
(Epoch 12 / 20) train acc: 1.000000; val_acc: 0.192000
(Epoch 13 / 20) train acc: 1.000000; val_acc: 0.190000
(Epoch 14 / 20) train acc: 1.000000; val_acc: 0.192000
(Epoch 15 / 20) train acc: 1.000000; val_acc: 0.194000
(Iteration 31 / 40) loss: 0.019873
(Epoch 16 / 20) train acc: 1.000000; val_acc: 0.198000
(Epoch 17 / 20) train acc: 1.000000; val_acc: 0.195000
(Epoch 18 / 20) train acc: 1.000000; val_acc: 0.191000
(Epoch 19 / 20) train acc: 1.000000; val_acc: 0.187000
(Epoch 20 / 20) train acc: 1.000000; val_acc: 0.188000
```



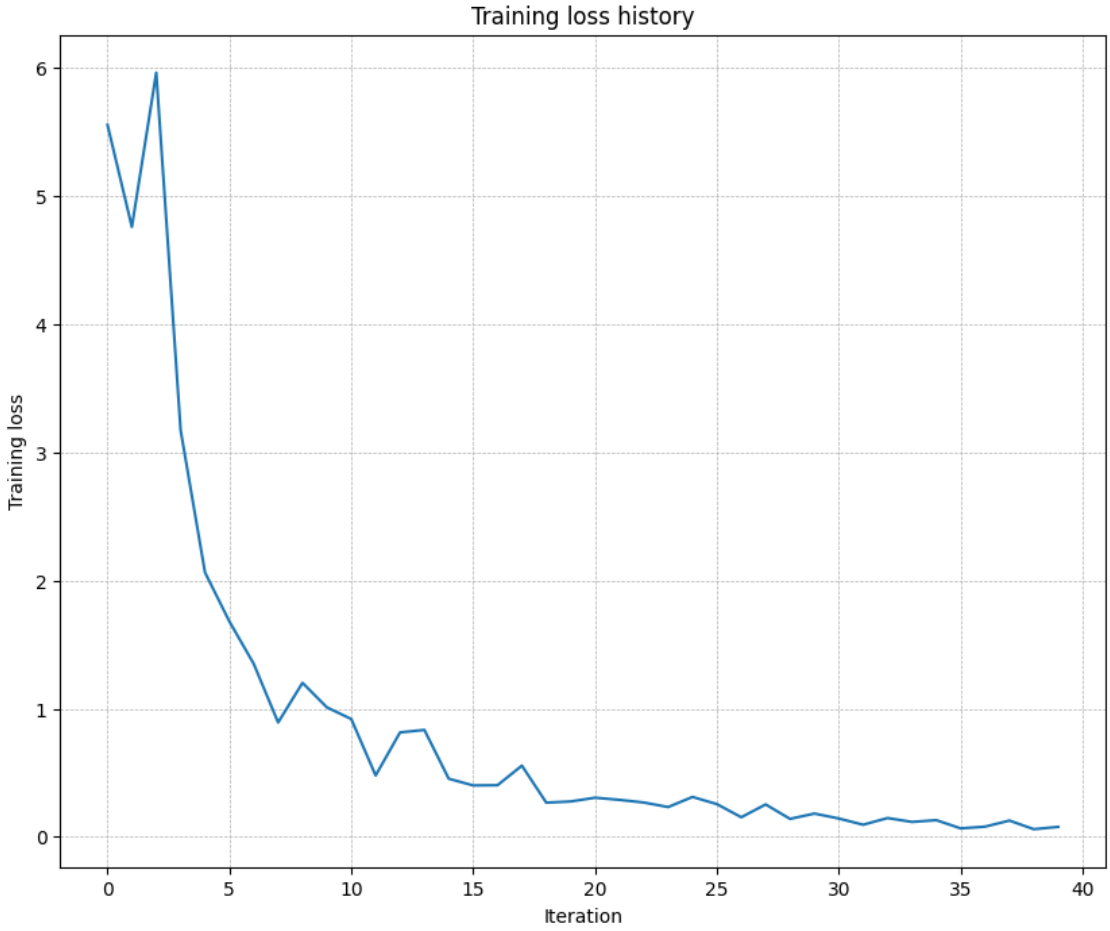
Now, try to use a five-layer network with 100 units on each layer to overfit on 50 training examples. Again, you will have to adjust the learning rate and weight initialization scale, but you should be able to achieve 100% training accuracy within 20 epochs.

[5]:
```
# TODO: Use a five-layer Net to overfit 50 training examples by
# tweaking just the learning rate and initialization scale.
```

```
num_train = 50
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'],
}

learning_rate = 1e-2  # Experiment with this!
weight_scale = 0.05  # Experiment with this!
model = FullyConnectedNet(
    [100, 100, 100, 100],
    weight_scale=weight_scale,
    dtype=np.float64
)
solver = Solver(
    model,
    small_data,
    print_every=10,
    num_epochs=20,
    batch_size=25,
    update_rule='sgd',
    optim_config={'learning_rate': learning_rate},
)
solver.train()

plt.plot(solver.loss_history)
plt.title('Training loss history')
plt.xlabel('Iteration')
plt.ylabel('Training loss')
plt.grid(linestyle='--', linewidth=0.5)
plt.show()
```

```
(Iteration 1 / 40) loss: 5.557032
(Epoch 0 / 20) train acc: 0.200000; val_acc: 0.108000
(Epoch 1 / 20) train acc: 0.240000; val_acc: 0.085000
(Epoch 2 / 20) train acc: 0.260000; val_acc: 0.116000
(Epoch 3 / 20) train acc: 0.560000; val_acc: 0.125000
(Epoch 4 / 20) train acc: 0.700000; val_acc: 0.139000
(Epoch 5 / 20) train acc: 0.820000; val_acc: 0.133000
(Iteration 11 / 40) loss: 0.919214
(Epoch 6 / 20) train acc: 0.840000; val_acc: 0.134000
(Epoch 7 / 20) train acc: 0.880000; val_acc: 0.150000
(Epoch 8 / 20) train acc: 0.920000; val_acc: 0.146000
(Epoch 9 / 20) train acc: 0.960000; val_acc: 0.140000
(Epoch 10 / 20) train acc: 0.960000; val_acc: 0.147000
(Iteration 21 / 40) loss: 0.304914
(Epoch 11 / 20) train acc: 0.960000; val_acc: 0.149000
```

```
(Epoch 12 / 20) train acc: 0.960000; val_acc: 0.143000
(Epoch 13 / 20) train acc: 0.980000; val_acc: 0.155000
(Epoch 14 / 20) train acc: 1.000000; val_acc: 0.138000
(Epoch 15 / 20) train acc: 1.000000; val_acc: 0.141000
(Iteration 31 / 40) loss: 0.142800
(Epoch 16 / 20) train acc: 1.000000; val_acc: 0.142000
(Epoch 17 / 20) train acc: 1.000000; val_acc: 0.148000
(Epoch 18 / 20) train acc: 1.000000; val_acc: 0.152000
(Epoch 19 / 20) train acc: 1.000000; val_acc: 0.138000
(Epoch 20 / 20) train acc: 1.000000; val_acc: 0.132000
```



1.2 Inline Question 1:

Did you notice anything about the comparative difficulty of training the three-layer network vs. training the five-layer network? In particular, based on your experience, which network seemed more sensitive to the initialization scale? Why do you think that is the case?

1.3 Answer:

Yes, training the 5-layer network is significantly harder in comparison to three-layer network. The 5-layer network is significantly sensitive in comparison to the 3-layer network. cause: - it highly senstive to gradient exploding if the learning rate or weights are hights - will result in diminishing gradients if weights are too low and the learning rate is also low.

2 Update rules

So far we have used vanilla stochastic gradient descent (SGD) as our update rule. More sophisticated update rules can make it easier to train deep networks. We will implement a few of the most commonly used update rules and compare them to vanilla SGD.

2.1 SGD+Momentum

Stochastic gradient descent with momentum is a widely used update rule that tends to make deep networks converge faster than vanilla stochastic gradient descent. See the Momentum Update section at http://cs231n.github.io/neural-networks-3/#sgd for more information.

Open the file `cs231n/optim.py` and read the documentation at the top of the file to make sure you understand the API. Implement the SGD+momentum update rule in the function `sgd_momentum` and run the following to check your implementation. You should see errors less than e-8.

[6]:
```
from cs231n.optim import sgd_momentum

N, D = 4, 5
w = np.linspace(-0.4, 0.6, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)
dw = np.linspace(-0.6, 0.4, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)
v = np.linspace(0.6, 0.9, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)

config = {"learning_rate": 1e-3, "velocity": v}
next_w, _ = sgd_momentum(w, dw, config=config)

expected_next_w = np.asarray([
  [ 0.1406,      0.20738947,  0.27417895,  0.34096842,  0.40775789],
  [ 0.47454737,  0.54133684,  0.60812632,  0.67491579,  0.74170526],
  [ 0.80849474,  0.87528421,  0.94207368,  1.00886316,  1.07565263],
  [ 1.14244211,  1.20923158,  1.27602105,  1.34281053,  1.4096    ]])
expected_velocity = np.asarray([
  [ 0.5406,      0.55475789,  0.56891579, 0.58307368,  0.59723158],
  [ 0.61138947,  0.62554737,  0.63970526,  0.65386316,  0.66802105],
  [ 0.68217895,  0.69633684,  0.71049474,  0.72465263,  0.73881053],
  [ 0.75296842,  0.76712632,  0.78128421,  0.79544211,  0.8096    ]])

# Should see relative errors around e-8 or less
print("next_w error: ", rel_error(next_w, expected_next_w))
print("velocity error: ", rel_error(expected_velocity, config["velocity"]))
```

```
next_w error:  8.882347033505819e-09
velocity error:  4.269287743278663e-09
```

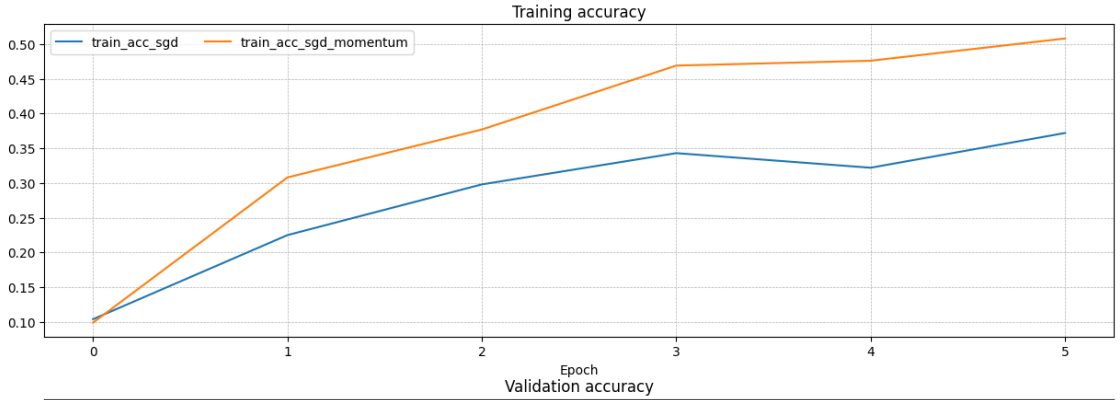
Once you have done so, run the following to train a six-layer network with both SGD and SGD+momentum. You should see the SGD+momentum update rule converge faster.

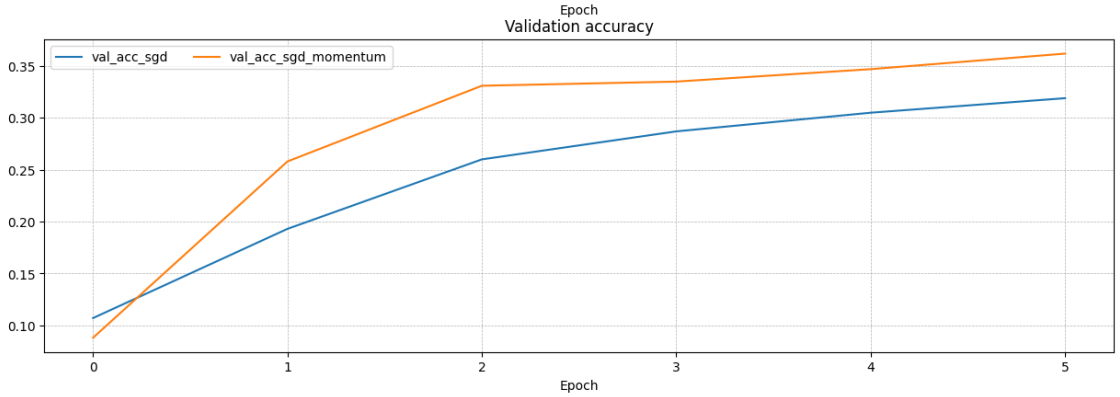
[7]:
```
num_train = 4000
small_data = {
  'X_train': data['X_train'][:num_train],
  'y_train': data['y_train'][:num_train],
  'X_val': data['X_val'],
  'y_val': data['y_val'],
}

solvers = {}

for update_rule in ['sgd', 'sgd_momentum']:
    print('Running with ', update_rule)
    model = FullyConnectedNet(
        [100, 100, 100, 100, 100],
        weight_scale=5e-2
    )

    solver = Solver(
        model,
        small_data,
        num_epochs=5,
        batch_size=100,
        update_rule=update_rule,
        optim_config={'learning_rate': 5e-3},
        verbose=True,
    )
    solvers[update_rule] = solver
    solver.train()

fig, axes = plt.subplots(3, 1, figsize=(15, 15))

axes[0].set_title('Training loss')
axes[0].set_xlabel('Iteration')
axes[1].set_title('Training accuracy')
axes[1].set_xlabel('Epoch')
axes[2].set_title('Validation accuracy')
axes[2].set_xlabel('Epoch')

for update_rule, solver in solvers.items():
    axes[0].plot(solver.loss_history, label=f"loss_{update_rule}")
    axes[1].plot(solver.train_acc_history, label=f"train_acc_{update_rule}")
    axes[2].plot(solver.val_acc_history, label=f"val_acc_{update_rule}")
```

```python
for ax in axes:
    ax.legend(loc="best", ncol=4)
    ax.grid(linestyle='--', linewidth=0.5)

plt.show()
```

```
Running with  sgd
(Iteration 1 / 200) loss: 2.559978
(Epoch 0 / 5) train acc: 0.104000; val_acc: 0.107000
(Iteration 11 / 200) loss: 2.356070
(Iteration 21 / 200) loss: 2.214091
(Iteration 31 / 200) loss: 2.205928
(Epoch 1 / 5) train acc: 0.225000; val_acc: 0.193000
(Iteration 41 / 200) loss: 2.132095
(Iteration 51 / 200) loss: 2.118950
(Iteration 61 / 200) loss: 2.116443
(Iteration 71 / 200) loss: 2.132549
(Epoch 2 / 5) train acc: 0.298000; val_acc: 0.260000
(Iteration 81 / 200) loss: 1.977227
(Iteration 91 / 200) loss: 2.007528
(Iteration 101 / 200) loss: 2.004762
(Iteration 111 / 200) loss: 1.885342
(Epoch 3 / 5) train acc: 0.343000; val_acc: 0.287000
(Iteration 121 / 200) loss: 1.891517
(Iteration 131 / 200) loss: 1.923677
(Iteration 141 / 200) loss: 1.957744
(Iteration 151 / 200) loss: 1.966736
(Epoch 4 / 5) train acc: 0.322000; val_acc: 0.305000
(Iteration 161 / 200) loss: 1.801483
(Iteration 171 / 200) loss: 1.973780
(Iteration 181 / 200) loss: 1.666572
(Iteration 191 / 200) loss: 1.909494
(Epoch 5 / 5) train acc: 0.372000; val_acc: 0.319000
Running with  sgd_momentum
(Iteration 1 / 200) loss: 3.153778
(Epoch 0 / 5) train acc: 0.099000; val_acc: 0.088000
(Iteration 11 / 200) loss: 2.227203
(Iteration 21 / 200) loss: 2.125706
(Iteration 31 / 200) loss: 1.932679
(Epoch 1 / 5) train acc: 0.308000; val_acc: 0.258000
(Iteration 41 / 200) loss: 1.946330
(Iteration 51 / 200) loss: 1.780464
(Iteration 61 / 200) loss: 1.753502
(Iteration 71 / 200) loss: 1.844626
(Epoch 2 / 5) train acc: 0.377000; val_acc: 0.331000
(Iteration 81 / 200) loss: 2.028389
(Iteration 91 / 200) loss: 1.685415
```

```
(Iteration 101 / 200) loss: 1.513204
(Iteration 111 / 200) loss: 1.431671
(Epoch 3 / 5) train acc: 0.469000; val_acc: 0.335000
(Iteration 121 / 200) loss: 1.678510
(Iteration 131 / 200) loss: 1.545366
(Iteration 141 / 200) loss: 1.617381
(Iteration 151 / 200) loss: 1.693830
(Epoch 4 / 5) train acc: 0.476000; val_acc: 0.347000
(Iteration 161 / 200) loss: 1.466674
(Iteration 171 / 200) loss: 1.425210
(Iteration 181 / 200) loss: 1.377763
(Iteration 191 / 200) loss: 1.363371
(Epoch 5 / 5) train acc: 0.508000; val_acc: 0.362000
```





2.2 RMSProp and Adam

RMSProp [1] and Adam [2] are update rules that set per-parameter learning rates by using a running average of the second moments of gradients.

In the file `cs231n/optim.py`, implement the RMSProp update rule in the `rmsprop` function and implement the Adam update rule in the `adam` function, and check your implementations using the tests below.

NOTE: Please implement the *complete* Adam update rule (with the bias correction mechanism), not the first simplified version mentioned in the course notes.

[1] Tijmen Tieleman and Geoffrey Hinton. "Lecture 6.5-rmsprop: Divide the gradient by a running average of its recent magnitude." COURSERA: Neural Networks for Machine Learning 4 (2012).

[2] Diederik Kingma and Jimmy Ba, "Adam: A Method for Stochastic Optimization", ICLR 2015.

[8]:
```
from cs231n.optim import rmsprop
```

[9]:
```
# Test RMSProp implementation


N, D = 4, 5
w = np.linspace(-0.4, 0.6, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)
dw = np.linspace(-0.6, 0.4, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)
cache = np.linspace(0.6, 0.9, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)

config = {'learning_rate': 1e-2, 'cache': cache}
next_w, _ = rmsprop(w, dw, config=config)

expected_next_w = np.asarray([
  [-0.39223849, -0.34037513, -0.28849239, -0.23659121, -0.18467247],
  [-0.132737,   -0.08078555, -0.02881884,  0.02316247,  0.07515774],
  [ 0.12716641,  0.17918792,  0.23122175,  0.28326742,  0.33532447],
  [ 0.38739248,  0.43947102,  0.49155973,  0.54365823,  0.59576619]])
expected_cache = np.asarray([
  [ 0.5976,      0.6126277,   0.6277108,   0.64284931,  0.65804321],
  [ 0.67329252,  0.68859723,  0.70395734,  0.71937285,  0.73484377],
  [ 0.75037008,  0.7659518,   0.78158892,  0.79728144,  0.81302936],
  [ 0.82883269,  0.84469141,  0.86060554,  0.87657507,  0.8926    ]])

# You should see relative errors around e-7 or less
print('next_w error: ', rel_error(expected_next_w, next_w))
print('cache error: ', rel_error(expected_cache, config['cache']))
```

```
next_w error:  1.0007967647444523e-07
cache error:  2.6477955807156126e-09
```

[10]:
```
# Test Adam implementation
from cs231n.optim import adam
```

```
N, D = 4, 5
w = np.linspace(-0.4, 0.6, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)
dw = np.linspace(-0.6, 0.4, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)
m = np.linspace(0.6, 0.9, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)
v = np.linspace(0.7, 0.5, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)

config = {'learning_rate': 1e-2, 'm': m, 'v': v, 't': 5}
next_w, _ = adam(w, dw, config=config)

expected_next_w = np.asarray([
  [-0.40094747, -0.34836187, -0.29577703, -0.24319299, -0.19060977],
  [-0.1380274,  -0.08544591, -0.03286534,  0.01971428,  0.0722929],
  [ 0.1248705,   0.17744702,  0.23002243,  0.28259667,  0.33516969],
  [ 0.38774145,  0.44031188,  0.49288093,  0.54544852,  0.59801459]])
expected_v = np.asarray([
  [ 0.69966,     0.68908382,  0.67851319,  0.66794809,  0.65738853,],
  [ 0.64683452,  0.63628604,  0.6257431,   0.61520571,  0.60467385,],
  [ 0.59414753,  0.58362676,  0.57311152,  0.56260183,  0.55209767,],
  [ 0.54159906,  0.53110598,  0.52061845,  0.51013645,  0.49966,   ]])
expected_m = np.asarray([
  [ 0.48,        0.49947368,  0.51894737,  0.53842105,  0.55789474],
  [ 0.57736842,  0.59684211,  0.61631579,  0.63578947,  0.65526316],
  [ 0.67473684,  0.69421053,  0.71368421,  0.73315789,  0.75263158],
  [ 0.77210526,  0.79157895,  0.81105263,  0.83052632,  0.85      ]])

# You should see relative errors around e-7 or less
print('next_w error: ', rel_error(expected_next_w, next_w))
print('v error: ', rel_error(expected_v, config['v']))
print('m error: ', rel_error(expected_m, config['m']))
```

```
next_w error:  1.1395691798535431e-07
v error:  4.208314038113071e-09
m error:  4.214963193114416e-09
```

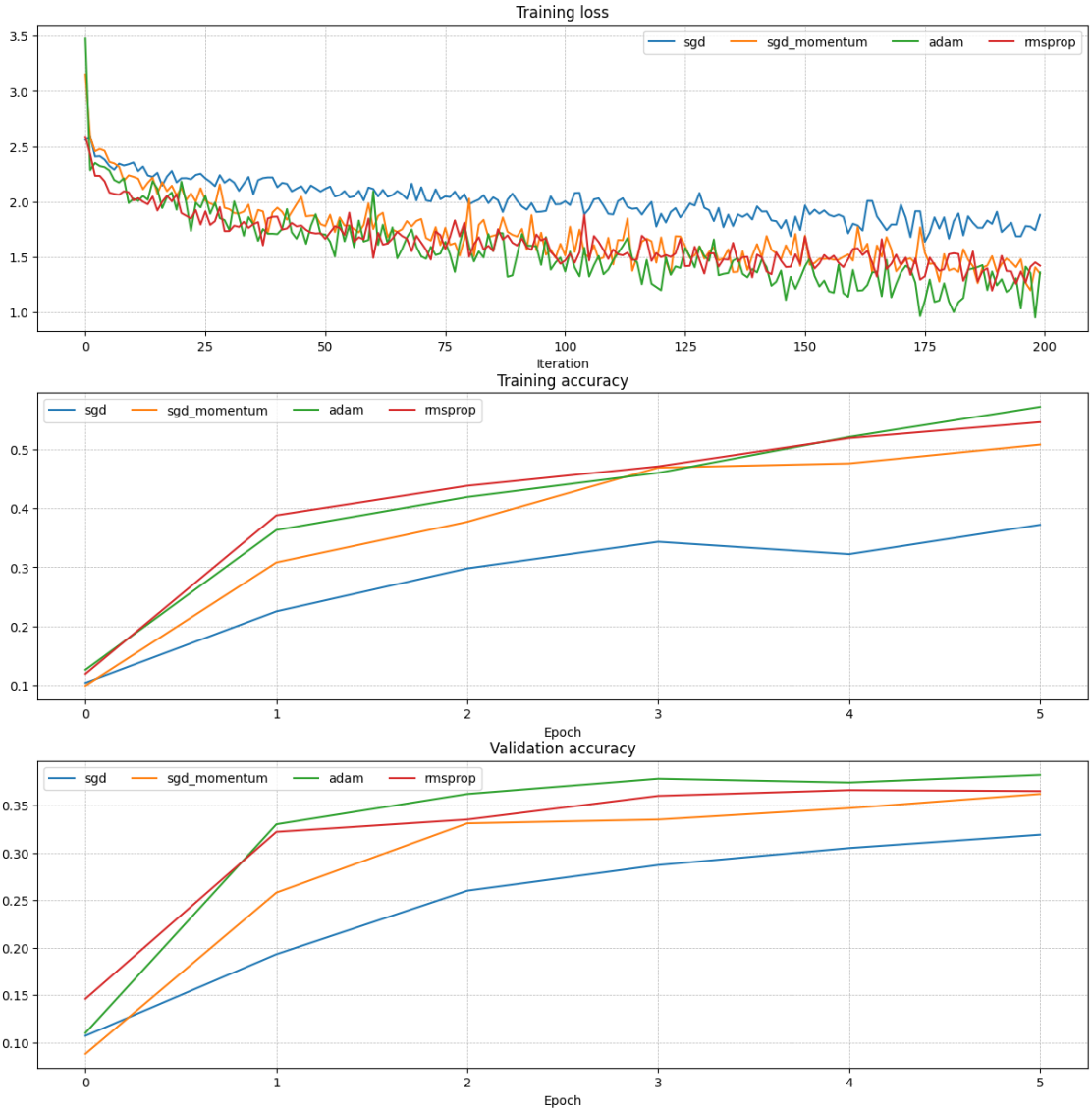
Once you have debugged your RMSProp and Adam implementations, run the following to train a pair of deep networks using these new update rules:

[11]:
```
learning_rates = {'rmsprop': 1e-4, 'adam': 1e-3}
for update_rule in ['adam', 'rmsprop']:
    print('Running with ', update_rule)
    model = FullyConnectedNet(
        [100, 100, 100, 100, 100],
        weight_scale=5e-2
    )
    solver = Solver(
        model,
        small_data,
```

```
        num_epochs=5,
        batch_size=100,
        update_rule=update_rule,
        optim_config={'learning_rate': learning_rates[update_rule]},
        verbose=True
    )
    solvers[update_rule] = solver
    solver.train()
    print()

fig, axes = plt.subplots(3, 1, figsize=(15, 15))

axes[0].set_title('Training loss')
axes[0].set_xlabel('Iteration')
axes[1].set_title('Training accuracy')
axes[1].set_xlabel('Epoch')
axes[2].set_title('Validation accuracy')
axes[2].set_xlabel('Epoch')

for update_rule, solver in solvers.items():
    axes[0].plot(solver.loss_history, label=f"{update_rule}")
    axes[1].plot(solver.train_acc_history, label=f"{update_rule}")
    axes[2].plot(solver.val_acc_history, label=f"{update_rule}")

for ax in axes:
    ax.legend(loc='best', ncol=4)
    ax.grid(linestyle='--', linewidth=0.5)

plt.show()
```

```
Running with  adam
(Iteration 1 / 200) loss: 3.476928
(Epoch 0 / 5) train acc: 0.126000; val_acc: 0.110000
(Iteration 11 / 200) loss: 2.027712
(Iteration 21 / 200) loss: 2.183358
(Iteration 31 / 200) loss: 1.744257
(Epoch 1 / 5) train acc: 0.363000; val_acc: 0.330000
(Iteration 41 / 200) loss: 1.707951
(Iteration 51 / 200) loss: 1.703835
(Iteration 61 / 200) loss: 2.094758
(Iteration 71 / 200) loss: 1.505558
(Epoch 2 / 5) train acc: 0.419000; val_acc: 0.362000
(Iteration 81 / 200) loss: 1.594429
(Iteration 91 / 200) loss: 1.519017
(Iteration 101 / 200) loss: 1.368522
(Iteration 111 / 200) loss: 1.470400
(Epoch 3 / 5) train acc: 0.460000; val_acc: 0.378000
(Iteration 121 / 200) loss: 1.199064
```

```
(Iteration 131 / 200) loss: 1.464705
(Iteration 141 / 200) loss: 1.359863
(Iteration 151 / 200) loss: 1.415069
(Epoch 4 / 5) train acc: 0.521000; val_acc: 0.374000
(Iteration 161 / 200) loss: 1.382818
(Iteration 171 / 200) loss: 1.359900
(Iteration 181 / 200) loss: 1.095947
(Iteration 191 / 200) loss: 1.243088
(Epoch 5 / 5) train acc: 0.572000; val_acc: 0.382000

Running with  rmsprop
(Iteration 1 / 200) loss: 2.589166
(Epoch 0 / 5) train acc: 0.119000; val_acc: 0.146000
(Iteration 11 / 200) loss: 2.012753
(Iteration 21 / 200) loss: 1.897553
(Iteration 31 / 200) loss: 1.735190
(Epoch 1 / 5) train acc: 0.388000; val_acc: 0.322000
(Iteration 41 / 200) loss: 1.865721
(Iteration 51 / 200) loss: 1.664257
(Iteration 61 / 200) loss: 1.492239
(Iteration 71 / 200) loss: 1.629832
(Epoch 2 / 5) train acc: 0.438000; val_acc: 0.335000
(Iteration 81 / 200) loss: 1.501212
(Iteration 91 / 200) loss: 1.604447
(Iteration 101 / 200) loss: 1.468036
(Iteration 111 / 200) loss: 1.568515
(Epoch 3 / 5) train acc: 0.471000; val_acc: 0.360000
(Iteration 121 / 200) loss: 1.498400
(Iteration 131 / 200) loss: 1.532087
(Iteration 141 / 200) loss: 1.521506
(Iteration 151 / 200) loss: 1.685055
(Epoch 4 / 5) train acc: 0.519000; val_acc: 0.366000
(Iteration 161 / 200) loss: 1.573015
(Iteration 171 / 200) loss: 1.427850
(Iteration 181 / 200) loss: 1.525377
(Iteration 191 / 200) loss: 1.329725
(Epoch 5 / 5) train acc: 0.546000; val_acc: 0.365000
```



2.3 Inline Question 2:

AdaGrad, like Adam, is a per-parameter optimization method that uses the following update rule:

```
cache += dw**2
w += - learning_rate * dw / (np.sqrt(cache) + eps)
```

John notices that when he was training a network with AdaGrad that the updates became very small, and that his network was learning slowly. Using your knowledge of the AdaGrad update rule, why do you think the updates would become very small? Would Adam have the same issue?

2.4 Answer:

During the traing, the cache become very large, then the step size become the zero.

3 Train a Good Model!

Train the best fully connected model that you can on CIFAR-10, storing your best model in the `best_model` variable. We require you to get at least 50% accuracy on the validation set using a fully connected network.

If you are careful it should be possible to get accuracies above 55%, but we don't require it for this part and won't assign extra credit for doing so. Later in the assignment we will ask you to train the best convolutional network that you can on CIFAR-10, and we would prefer that you spend your effort working on convolutional networks rather than fully connected networks.

Note: You might find it useful to complete the `BatchNormalization.ipynb` and `Dropout.ipynb` notebooks before completing this part, since those techniques can help you train powerful models.

[12]:
```
best_model = None

################################################################################
# TODO: Train the best FullyConnectedNet that you can on CIFAR-10. You might   #
# find batch/layer normalization and dropout useful. Store your best model in  #
# the best_model variable.                                                     #
################################################################################
# *****START OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)*****

best_params = {}
best_val=-1
num_train = 500
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'],
}
# random tuning hyper params
for i in range(30):
    lr = 10 ** np.random.uniform(-4, -2.5)
    reg = 10 ** np.random.uniform(-5, -3)
    ws = 10 ** np.random.uniform(-3, -1)
    model = FullyConnectedNet([256, 128, 100],
                              reg=reg,
                              weight_scale=ws)
    solver = Solver(model, data=small_data,
                    update_rule='adam',
                    optim_config={'learning_rate': lr},
                    num_epochs=5, batch_size=100,
                    verbose=False
                    )
    solver.train()
    val = solver.best_val_acc
    if val > best_val:
```

```
        best_val = val
        best_params = {'lr': lr, 'reg': reg, 'ws': ws}
    print(f'lr: {lr:.5f} ws: {ws:.5f}, reg: {reg:.5f}, acc: {val:.5f}')
print(f'best small dataset val acc: {best_val}')
# best model
print('traing best model with full data...')
best_model = FullyConnectedNet([256, 128, 100],
                               reg=best_params['reg'],
                               weight_scale=best_params['ws'])
solver = Solver(best_model, data=data,
                    update_rule='adam',
                    optim_config={'learning_rate': best_params['lr']},
                    num_epochs=20, batch_size=100,
                    verbose=False
                    )
solver.train()

print(f'best model val acc: {solver.best_val_acc}')

# *****END OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)*****
################################################################################
#                                END OF YOUR CODE                              #
################################################################################
```

```
lr: 0.00010 ws: 0.00221, reg: 0.00023, acc: 0.20300
lr: 0.00011 ws: 0.00159, reg: 0.00037, acc: 0.21800
lr: 0.00012 ws: 0.01332, reg: 0.00006, acc: 0.28700
lr: 0.00048 ws: 0.01217, reg: 0.00004, acc: 0.31000
lr: 0.00054 ws: 0.00196, reg: 0.00003, acc: 0.22800
lr: 0.00029 ws: 0.00576, reg: 0.00075, acc: 0.26200
```

```
/home/assignment2/cs231n/layers.py:147: RuntimeWarning: invalid value
encountered in divide
  x /= x.sum(axis=1, keepdims=True)
/home/assignment2/cs231n/layers.py:148: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero
encountered in log
  loss = -np.log(x[range(N), y]).sum() / N
```

```
lr: 0.00013 ws: 0.09131, reg: 0.00003, acc: 0.08700
lr: 0.00173 ws: 0.00189, reg: 0.00014, acc: 0.27300
lr: 0.00017 ws: 0.02564, reg: 0.00080, acc: 0.27800
lr: 0.00202 ws: 0.00249, reg: 0.00008, acc: 0.29600
lr: 0.00196 ws: 0.06319, reg: 0.00013, acc: 0.12700
lr: 0.00030 ws: 0.01074, reg: 0.00001, acc: 0.31500
lr: 0.00016 ws: 0.00577, reg: 0.00005, acc: 0.27100
lr: 0.00069 ws: 0.00174, reg: 0.00002, acc: 0.25100
lr: 0.00063 ws: 0.06188, reg: 0.00099, acc: 0.23700
lr: 0.00013 ws: 0.02236, reg: 0.00003, acc: 0.31300
lr: 0.00019 ws: 0.00211, reg: 0.00045, acc: 0.21200
```

```
lr: 0.00023 ws: 0.00102, reg: 0.00011, acc: 0.17300
lr: 0.00021 ws: 0.00737, reg: 0.00002, acc: 0.27200
lr: 0.00017 ws: 0.03450, reg: 0.00010, acc: 0.25000
lr: 0.00051 ws: 0.02986, reg: 0.00002, acc: 0.28400
lr: 0.00011 ws: 0.01170, reg: 0.00032, acc: 0.25300
lr: 0.00034 ws: 0.02287, reg: 0.00007, acc: 0.32500
lr: 0.00012 ws: 0.01290, reg: 0.00002, acc: 0.26500
lr: 0.00015 ws: 0.01673, reg: 0.00079, acc: 0.31500
lr: 0.00046 ws: 0.01603, reg: 0.00003, acc: 0.32700
lr: 0.00141 ws: 0.02311, reg: 0.00001, acc: 0.29200
lr: 0.00039 ws: 0.05052, reg: 0.00003, acc: 0.21500
lr: 0.00026 ws: 0.00710, reg: 0.00046, acc: 0.26400
lr: 0.00075 ws: 0.04563, reg: 0.00035, acc: 0.25100
best small dataset val acc: 0.327
traing best model with full data…
best model val acc: 0.54
```

4 Test Your Model!

Run your best model on the validation and test sets. You should achieve at least 50% accuracy on the validation set.

[13]:
```
y_test_pred = np.argmax(best_model.loss(data['X_test']), axis=1)
y_val_pred = np.argmax(best_model.loss(data['X_val']), axis=1)
print('Validation set accuracy: ', (y_val_pred == data['y_val']).mean())
print('Test set accuracy: ', (y_test_pred == data['y_test']).mean())
```

```
Validation set accuracy:  0.54
Test set accuracy:  0.538
```

BatchNormalization

December 9, 2023

[ ]:
```
# This mounts your Google Drive to the Colab VM.
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

# TODO: Enter the foldername in your Drive where you have saved the unzipped
# assignment folder, e.g. 'cs231n/assignments/assignment2/'
FOLDERNAME = None
assert FOLDERNAME is not None, "[!] Enter the foldername."

# Now that we've mounted your Drive, this ensures that
# the Python interpreter of the Colab VM can load
# python files from within it.
import sys
sys.path.append('/content/drive/My Drive/{}'.format(FOLDERNAME))

# This downloads the CIFAR-10 dataset to your Drive
# if it doesn't already exist.
%cd /content/drive/My\ Drive/$FOLDERNAME/cs231n/datasets/
!bash get_datasets.sh
%cd /content/drive/My\ Drive/$FOLDERNAME
```

1 Batch Normalization

One way to make deep networks easier to train is to use more sophisticated optimization procedures such as SGD+momentum, RMSProp, or Adam. Another strategy is to change the architecture of the network to make it easier to train. One idea along these lines is batch normalization, proposed by [1] in 2015.

To understand the goal of batch normalization, it is important to first recognize that machine learning methods tend to perform better with input data consisting of uncorrelated features with zero mean and unit variance. When training a neural network, we can preprocess the data before feeding it to the network to explicitly decorrelate its features. This will ensure that the first layer of the network sees data that follows a nice distribution. However, even if we preprocess the input data, the activations at deeper layers of the network will likely no longer be decorrelated and will no longer have zero mean or unit variance, since they are output from earlier layers in the network. Even worse, during the training process the distribution of features at each layer of the network will shift as the weights of each layer are updated.

The authors of [1] hypothesize that the shifting distribution of features inside deep neural networks may make training deep networks more difficult. To overcome this problem, they propose to insert into the network layers that normalize batches. At training time, such a layer uses a minibatch of data to estimate the mean and standard deviation of each feature. These estimated means and standard deviations are then used to center and normalize the features of the minibatch. A running average of these means and standard deviations is kept during training, and at test time these running averages are used to center and normalize features.

It is possible that this normalization strategy could reduce the representational power of the network, since it may sometimes be optimal for certain layers to have features that are not zero-mean or unit variance. To this end, the batch normalization layer includes learnable shift and scale parameters for each feature dimension.

[1] Sergey Ioffe and Christian Szegedy, "Batch Normalization: Accelerating Deep Network Training by Reducing Internal Covariate Shift", ICML 2015.

[1]:
```
# Setup cell.
import time
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from cs231n.classifiers.fc_net import *
from cs231n.data_utils import get_CIFAR10_data
from cs231n.gradient_check import eval_numerical_gradient,␣
 ↪eval_numerical_gradient_array
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"

# %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))))

def print_mean_std(x,axis=0):
    print(f"  means: {x.mean(axis=axis)}")
    print(f"  stds:  {x.std(axis=axis)}\n")
```

```
========== You can safely ignore the message below if you are NOT working on
ConvolutionalNetworks.ipynb ==========
        You will need to compile a Cython extension for a portion of this
assignment.
        The instructions to do this will be given in a section of the notebook
below.
```

[2]:
```
# Load the (preprocessed) CIFAR-10 data.
data = get_CIFAR10_data()
for k, v in list(data.items()):
    print(f"{k}: {v.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,)
```

2 Batch Normalization: Forward Pass

In the file `cs231n/layers.py`, implement the batch normalization forward pass in the function `batchnorm_forward`. Once you have done so, run the following to test your implementation.

Referencing the paper linked to above in [1] may be helpful!

[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.
np.random.seed(231)
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_mean_std(a,axis=0)

gamma = np.ones((D3,))
beta = np.zeros((D3,))

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

gamma = np.asarray([1.0, 2.0, 3.0])
beta = np.asarray([11.0, 12.0, 13.0])

# Now means should be close to beta and stds close to gamma.
print('After batch normalization (gamma=', gamma, ', beta=', beta, ')')
a_norm, _ = batchnorm_forward(a, gamma, beta, {'mode': 'train'})
print_mean_std(a_norm,axis=0)
```

```
Before batch normalization:
  means: [ -2.3814598  -13.18038246   1.91780462]
  stds:  [27.18502186 34.21455511 37.68611762]

After batch normalization (gamma=1, beta=0)
  means: [ 3.55271368e-17  8.88178420e-17 -2.76167977e-17]
  stds:  [0.99999999 1.         1.        ]

After batch normalization (gamma= [1. 2. 3.] , beta= [11. 12. 13.] )
  means: [11. 12. 13.]
  stds:  [0.99999999 1.99999999 2.99999999]
```

[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.

np.random.seed(231)
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 range(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_mean_std(a_norm,axis=0)
```

```
After batch normalization (test-time):
  means: [-0.03927354 -0.04349152 -0.10452688]
  stds:  [1.01531428 1.01238373 0.97819988]
```

3 Batch Normalization: Backward Pass

Now implement the backward pass for batch normalization in the function `batchnorm_backward`.

To derive the backward pass you should write out the computation graph for batch normalization and backprop through each of the intermediate nodes. Some intermediates may have multiple outgoing branches; make sure to sum gradients across these branches in the backward pass.

Once you have finished, run the following to numerically check your backward pass.

[5]:
```
# Gradient check batchnorm backward pass.
np.random.seed(231)
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, a, beta, bn_param)[0]
fb = lambda b: batchnorm_forward(x, gamma, b, bn_param)[0]

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

_, cache = batchnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, bn_param)
dx, dgamma, dbeta = batchnorm_backward(dout, cache)

# You should expect to see relative errors between 1e-13 and 1e-8.
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:  1.7029227094228273e-09
dgamma error:  7.420414216247087e-13
dbeta error:  2.8795057655839487e-12
```

4 Batch Normalization: Alternative Backward Pass

In class we talked about two different implementations for the sigmoid backward pass. One strategy is to write out a computation graph composed of simple operations and backprop through all intermediate values. Another strategy is to work out the derivatives on paper. For example, you can derive a very simple formula for the sigmoid function's backward pass by simplifying gradients on paper.

Surprisingly, it turns out that you can do a similar simplification for the batch normalization backward pass too!

In the forward pass, given a set of inputs $X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \cdots \\ x_N \end{bmatrix}$,

we first calculate the mean μ and variance v. With μ and v calculated, we can calculate the standard deviation σ and normalized data Y. The equations and graph illustration below describe the computation (y_i is the i-th element of the vector Y).

$$\mu = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{k=1}^{N} x_k \qquad v = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{k=1}^{N}(x_k - \mu)^2 \tag{1}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{v + \epsilon} \qquad y_i = \frac{x_i - \mu}{\sigma} \tag{2}$$

The meat of our problem during backpropagation is to compute $\frac{\partial L}{\partial X}$, given the upstream gradient we receive, $\frac{\partial L}{\partial Y}$. To do this, recall the chain rule in calculus gives us $\frac{\partial L}{\partial X} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial Y} \cdot \frac{\partial Y}{\partial X}$.

The unknown/hard part is $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial X}$. We can find this by first deriving step-by-step our local gradients at $\frac{\partial v}{\partial X}$, $\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial X}$, $\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial v}$, $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial \sigma}$, and $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial \mu}$, and then use the chain rule to compose these gradients (which appear in the form of vectors!) appropriately to compute $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial X}$.

If it's challenging to directly reason about the gradients over X and Y which require matrix multiplication, try reasoning about the gradients in terms of individual elements x_i and y_i first: in that case, you will need to come up with the derivations for $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i}$, by relying on the Chain Rule to first calculate the intermediate $\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x_i}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x_i}$, $\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x_i}$, then assemble these pieces to calculate $\frac{\partial y_i}{\partial x_i}$.

You should make sure each of the intermediary gradient derivations are all as simplified as possible, for ease of implementation.

After doing so, implement the simplified batch normalization backward pass in the function `batchnorm_backward_alt` and compare the two implementations by running the following. Your two implementations should compute nearly identical results, but the alternative implementation should be a bit faster.

[6]:
```
np.random.seed(231)
N, D = 100, 500
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'}
out, cache = batchnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, bn_param)

t1 = time.time()
dx1, dgamma1, dbeta1 = batchnorm_backward(dout, cache)
t2 = time.time()
dx2, dgamma2, dbeta2 = batchnorm_backward_alt(dout, cache)
t3 = time.time()
```

```
print('dx difference: ', rel_error(dx1, dx2))
print('dgamma difference: ', rel_error(dgamma1, dgamma2))
print('dbeta difference: ', rel_error(dbeta1, dbeta2))
print('speedup: %.2fx' % ((t2 - t1) / (t3 - t2)))
```

```
dx difference:  1.99334280431787e-12
dgamma difference:  0.0
dbeta difference:  0.0
speedup: 2.48x
```

5 Fully Connected Networks with Batch Normalization

Now that you have a working implementation for batch normalization, go back to your `FullyConnectedNet` in the file `cs231n/classifiers/fc_net.py`. Modify your implementation to add batch normalization.

Concretely, when the `normalization` flag is set to `"batchnorm"` in the constructor, you should insert a batch normalization layer before each ReLU nonlinearity. The outputs from the last layer of the network should not be normalized. Once you are done, run the following to gradient-check your implementation.

Hint: You might find it useful to define an additional helper layer similar to those in the file `cs231n/layer_utils.py`.

[7]:
```
np.random.seed(231)
N, D, H1, H2, C = 2, 15, 20, 30, 10
X = np.random.randn(N, D)
y = np.random.randint(C, size=(N,))

# You should expect losses between 1e-4~1e-10 for W,
# losses between 1e-08~1e-10 for b,
# and losses between 1e-08~1e-09 for beta and gammas.
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,
                            normalization='batchnorm')

  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('%s relative error: %.2e' % (name, rel_error(grad_num, grads[name])))
  if reg == 0: print()
```

```
Running check with reg =  0
Initial loss:  2.2611955101340957
W1 relative error: 1.10e-04
W2 relative error: 2.85e-06
W3 relative error: 4.14e-10
b1 relative error: 3.11e-07
b2 relative error: 2.22e-08
b3 relative error: 1.01e-10
beta1 relative error: 7.33e-09
beta2 relative error: 1.89e-09
gamma1 relative error: 6.96e-09
gamma2 relative error: 3.35e-09

Running check with reg =  3.14
Initial loss:  6.996533220108303
W1 relative error: 1.98e-06
W2 relative error: 2.28e-06
W3 relative error: 2.79e-08
b1 relative error: 1.67e-08
b2 relative error: 7.99e-07
b3 relative error: 2.10e-10
beta1 relative error: 6.65e-09
beta2 relative error: 3.48e-09
gamma1 relative error: 5.94e-09
gamma2 relative error: 5.78e-09
```

6 Batch Normalization for Deep Networks

Run the following to train a six-layer network on a subset of 1000 training examples both with and without batch normalization.

[8]:
```
np.random.seed(231)

# 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 = 0.05
bn_model = FullyConnectedNet(hidden_dims, weight_scale=weight_scale,␣
 ↪normalization='batchnorm')
```

```
model = FullyConnectedNet(hidden_dims, weight_scale=weight_scale,␣
  ↪normalization=None)

print('Solver with batch norm:')
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=20)
bn_solver.train()

print('\nSolver without batch norm:')
solver = Solver(model, small_data,
                num_epochs=10, batch_size=50,
                update_rule='adam',
                optim_config={
                  'learning_rate': 1e-3,
                },
                verbose=True, print_every=20)
solver.train()
```

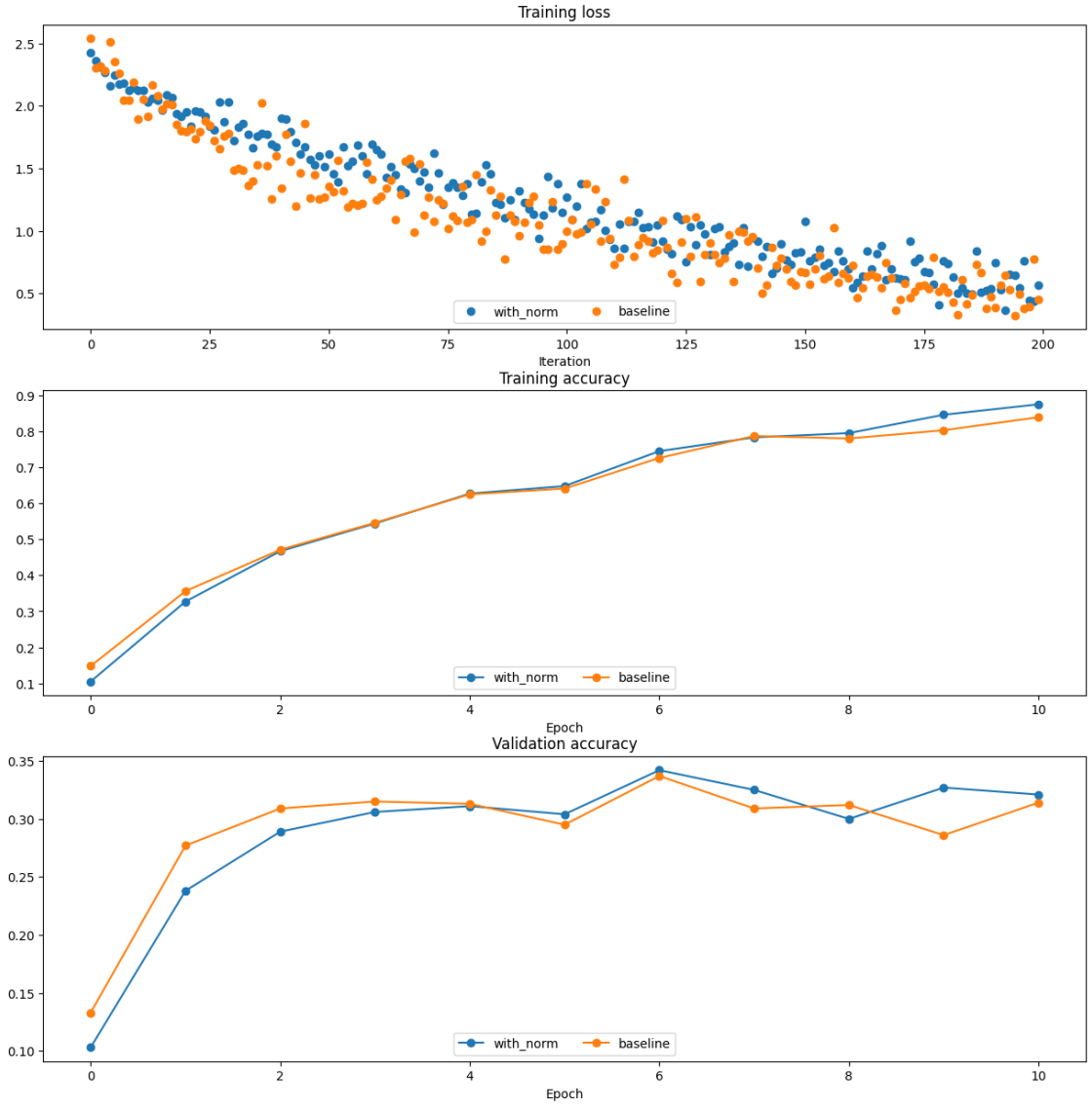
```
Solver with batch norm:
(Iteration 1 / 200) loss: 2.427351
(Epoch 0 / 10) train acc: 0.105000; val_acc: 0.103000
(Epoch 1 / 10) train acc: 0.327000; val_acc: 0.238000
(Iteration 21 / 200) loss: 1.948564
(Epoch 2 / 10) train acc: 0.467000; val_acc: 0.289000
(Iteration 41 / 200) loss: 1.903018
(Epoch 3 / 10) train acc: 0.544000; val_acc: 0.306000
(Iteration 61 / 200) loss: 1.647409
(Epoch 4 / 10) train acc: 0.627000; val_acc: 0.311000
(Iteration 81 / 200) loss: 1.135101
(Epoch 5 / 10) train acc: 0.648000; val_acc: 0.304000
(Iteration 101 / 200) loss: 1.273210
(Epoch 6 / 10) train acc: 0.745000; val_acc: 0.342000
(Iteration 121 / 200) loss: 0.920716
(Epoch 7 / 10) train acc: 0.783000; val_acc: 0.325000
(Iteration 141 / 200) loss: 0.916120
(Epoch 8 / 10) train acc: 0.795000; val_acc: 0.300000
(Iteration 161 / 200) loss: 0.545200
(Epoch 9 / 10) train acc: 0.846000; val_acc: 0.327000
(Iteration 181 / 200) loss: 0.734921
(Epoch 10 / 10) train acc: 0.875000; val_acc: 0.321000

Solver without batch norm:
(Iteration 1 / 200) loss: 2.539770
```

```
(Epoch 0 / 10) train acc: 0.148000; val_acc: 0.133000
(Epoch 1 / 10) train acc: 0.356000; val_acc: 0.277000
(Iteration 21 / 200) loss: 1.794760
(Epoch 2 / 10) train acc: 0.471000; val_acc: 0.309000
(Iteration 41 / 200) loss: 1.341023
(Epoch 3 / 10) train acc: 0.546000; val_acc: 0.315000
(Iteration 61 / 200) loss: 1.250173
(Epoch 4 / 10) train acc: 0.625000; val_acc: 0.313000
(Iteration 81 / 200) loss: 1.087767
(Epoch 5 / 10) train acc: 0.641000; val_acc: 0.295000
(Iteration 101 / 200) loss: 0.997107
(Epoch 6 / 10) train acc: 0.726000; val_acc: 0.337000
(Iteration 121 / 200) loss: 1.084311
(Epoch 7 / 10) train acc: 0.787000; val_acc: 0.309000
(Iteration 141 / 200) loss: 0.703266
(Epoch 8 / 10) train acc: 0.780000; val_acc: 0.312000
(Iteration 161 / 200) loss: 0.720623
(Epoch 9 / 10) train acc: 0.803000; val_acc: 0.286000
(Iteration 181 / 200) loss: 0.506984
(Epoch 10 / 10) train acc: 0.839000; val_acc: 0.314000
```

Run the following to visualize the results from two networks trained above. You should find that using batch normalization helps the network to converge much faster.

[9]:
```
def plot_training_history(title, label, baseline, bn_solvers, plot_fn,␣
 ↪bl_marker='.', bn_marker='.', labels=None):
    """utility function for plotting training history"""
    plt.title(title)
    plt.xlabel(label)
    bn_plots = [plot_fn(bn_solver) for bn_solver in bn_solvers]
    bl_plot = plot_fn(baseline)
    num_bn = len(bn_plots)
    for i in range(num_bn):
        label='with_norm'
        if labels is not None:
            label += str(labels[i])
        plt.plot(bn_plots[i], bn_marker, label=label)
    label='baseline'
    if labels is not None:
        label += str(labels[0])
    plt.plot(bl_plot, bl_marker, label=label)
    plt.legend(loc='lower center', ncol=num_bn+1)


plt.subplot(3, 1, 1)
plot_training_history('Training loss','Iteration', solver, [bn_solver], \
                      lambda x: x.loss_history, bl_marker='o', bn_marker='o')
plt.subplot(3, 1, 2)
```

```
plot_training_history('Training accuracy','Epoch', solver, [bn_solver], \
                      lambda x: x.train_acc_history, bl_marker='-o',␣
 ↪bn_marker='-o')
plt.subplot(3, 1, 3)
plot_training_history('Validation accuracy','Epoch', solver, [bn_solver], \
                      lambda x: x.val_acc_history, bl_marker='-o',␣
 ↪bn_marker='-o')

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



7 Batch Normalization and Initialization

We will now run a small experiment to study the interaction of batch normalization and weight initialization.

The first cell will train eight-layer networks both with and without batch normalization using different scales for weight initialization. The second layer will plot training accuracy, validation set accuracy, and training loss as a function of the weight initialization scale.

[10]:
```
np.random.seed(231)

# 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'],
  'y_val': data['y_val'],
}

bn_solvers_ws = {}
solvers_ws = {}
weight_scales = np.logspace(-4, 0, num=20)
for i, weight_scale in enumerate(weight_scales):
    print('Running weight scale %d / %d' % (i + 1, len(weight_scales)))
    bn_model = FullyConnectedNet(hidden_dims, weight_scale=weight_scale,␣
 ↪normalization='batchnorm')
    model = FullyConnectedNet(hidden_dims, weight_scale=weight_scale,␣
 ↪normalization=None)

    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_ws[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_ws[weight_scale] = solver
```

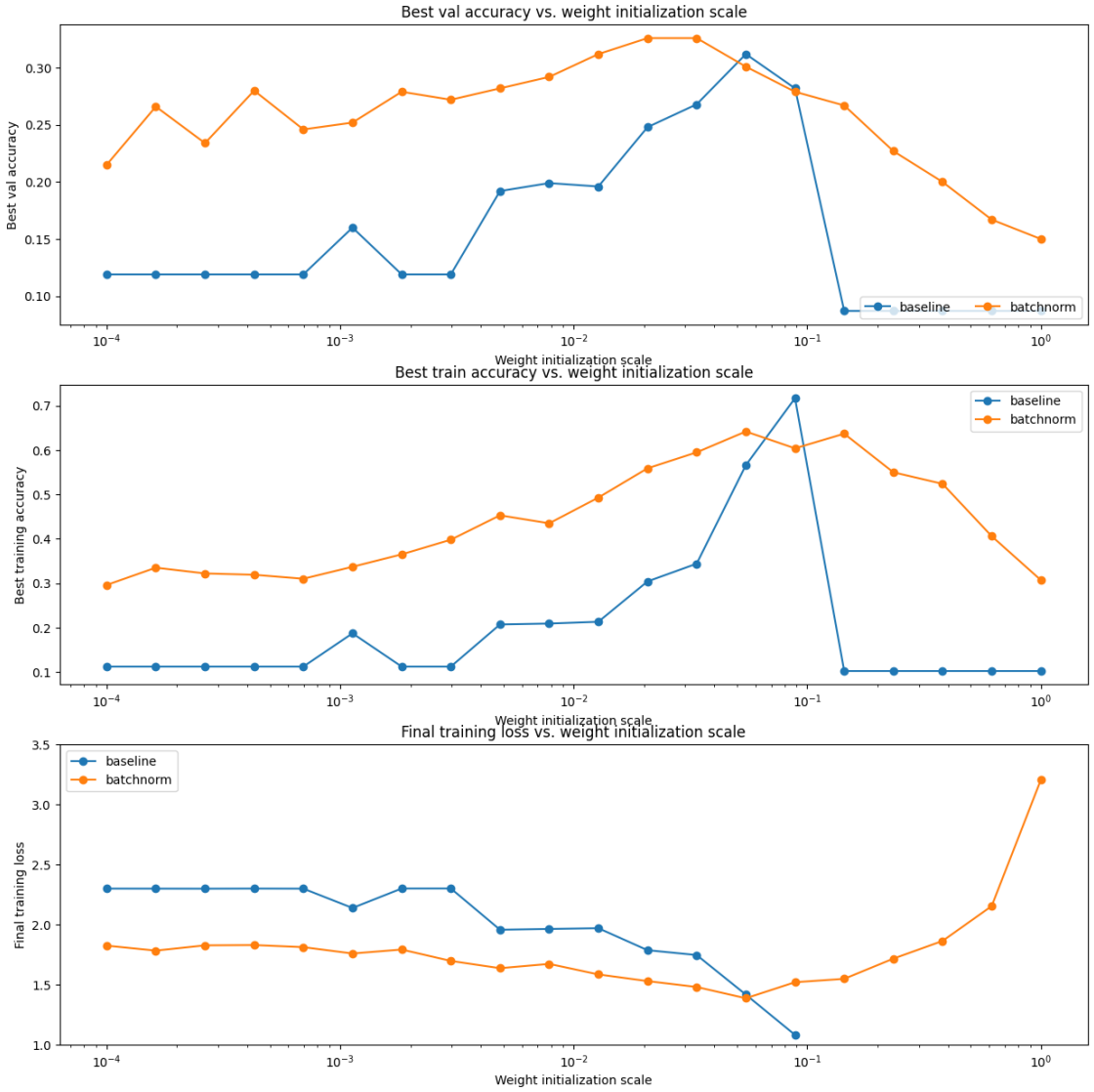
```
Running weight scale 1 / 20
Running weight scale 2 / 20
Running weight scale 3 / 20
Running weight scale 4 / 20
Running weight scale 5 / 20
Running weight scale 6 / 20
Running weight scale 7 / 20
Running weight scale 8 / 20
Running weight scale 9 / 20
Running weight scale 10 / 20
Running weight scale 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
```

```
/home/assignment2/cs231n/layers.py:147: RuntimeWarning: invalid value
encountered in divide
  x /= x.sum(axis=1, keepdims=True)
/home/assignment2/cs231n/layers.py:148: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero
encountered in log
  loss = -np.log(x[range(N), y]).sum() / N
```

```
Running weight scale 17 / 20
Running weight scale 18 / 20
Running weight scale 19 / 20
Running weight scale 20 / 20
```

[11]:
```
# 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[ws].train_acc_history))
  bn_best_train_accs.append(max(bn_solvers_ws[ws].train_acc_history))

  best_val_accs.append(max(solvers_ws[ws].val_acc_history))
  bn_best_val_accs.append(max(bn_solvers_ws[ws].val_acc_history))

  final_train_loss.append(np.mean(solvers_ws[ws].loss_history[-100:]))
  bn_final_train_loss.append(np.mean(bn_solvers_ws[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.gca().set_ylim(1.0, 3.5)

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



7.1 Inline Question 1:

Describe the results of this experiment. How does the weight initialization scale affect models with/without batch normalization differently, and why?

7.2 Answer:

BN layer could cause the more smooth curve , in other word, less sensitive to the weight initialization. Because the distribution of each layers' input has been normalized and scale and shifting by a learning method.

8 Batch Normalization and Batch Size

We will now run a small experiment to study the interaction of batch normalization and batch size.

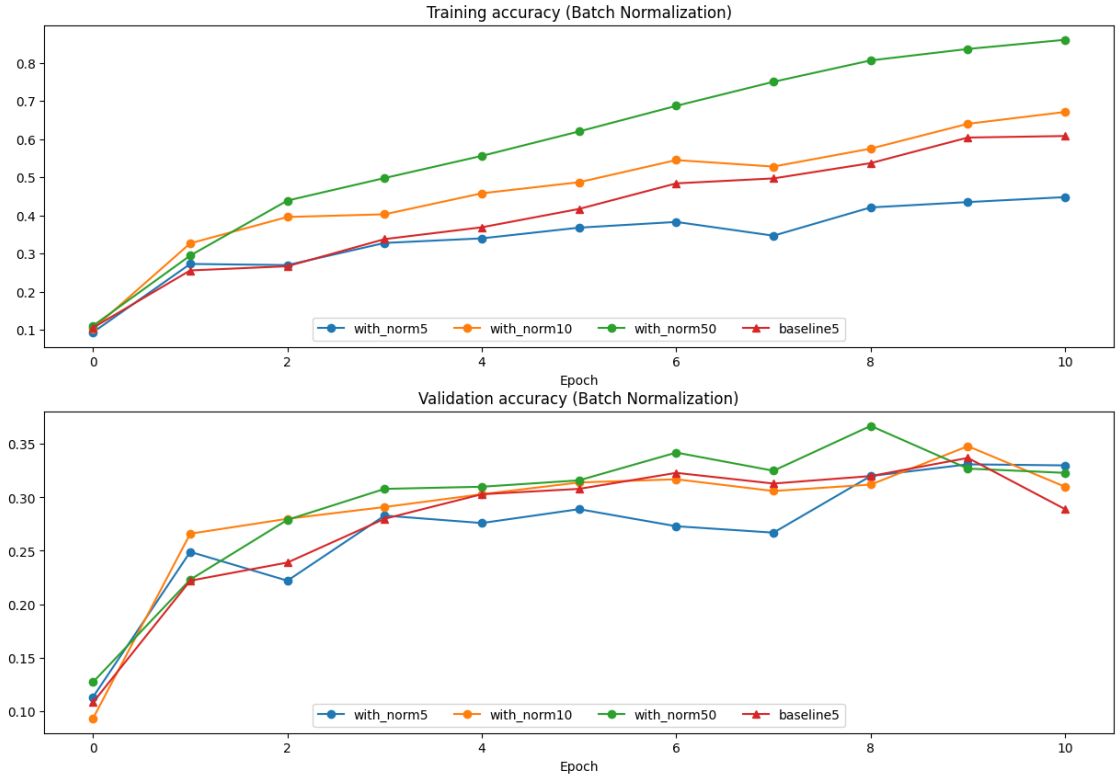
The first cell will train 6-layer networks both with and without batch normalization using different batch sizes. The second layer will plot training accuracy and validation set accuracy over time.

[12]:
```
def run_batchsize_experiments(normalization_mode):
    np.random.seed(231)

    # 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'],
    }
    n_epochs=10
    weight_scale = 2e-2
    batch_sizes = [5,10,50]
    lr = 10**(-3.5)
    solver_bsize = batch_sizes[0]

    print('No normalization: batch size = ',solver_bsize)
    model = FullyConnectedNet(hidden_dims, weight_scale=weight_scale,␣
↪normalization=None)
    solver = Solver(model, small_data,
                    num_epochs=n_epochs, batch_size=solver_bsize,
                    update_rule='adam',
                    optim_config={
                      'learning_rate': lr,
                    },
                    verbose=False)
    solver.train()

    bn_solvers = []
    for i in range(len(batch_sizes)):
        b_size=batch_sizes[i]
        print('Normalization: batch size = ',b_size)
        bn_model = FullyConnectedNet(hidden_dims, weight_scale=weight_scale,␣
↪normalization=normalization_mode)
        bn_solver = Solver(bn_model, small_data,
                           num_epochs=n_epochs, batch_size=b_size,
                           update_rule='adam',
                           optim_config={
                             'learning_rate': lr,
```

```
                        },
                        verbose=False)
        bn_solver.train()
        bn_solvers.append(bn_solver)

    return bn_solvers, solver, batch_sizes

batch_sizes = [5,10,50]
bn_solvers_bsize, solver_bsize, batch_sizes = ␣
 ↪run_batchsize_experiments('batchnorm')
```

```
No normalization: batch size =  5
Normalization: batch size =  5
Normalization: batch size =  10
Normalization: batch size =  50
```

[13]:
```
plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
plot_training_history('Training accuracy (Batch Normalization)','Epoch',␣
 ↪solver_bsize, bn_solvers_bsize, \
                      lambda x: x.train_acc_history, bl_marker='-^',␣
 ↪bn_marker='-o', labels=batch_sizes)
plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)
plot_training_history('Validation accuracy (Batch Normalization)','Epoch',␣
 ↪solver_bsize, bn_solvers_bsize, \
                      lambda x: x.val_acc_history, bl_marker='-^',␣
 ↪bn_marker='-o', labels=batch_sizes)

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



8.1 Inline Question 2:

Describe the results of this experiment. What does this imply about the relationship between batch normalization and batch size? Why is this relationship observed?

8.2 Answer:

- With the same batchsize, the network with BN layer could have a effectiveness as regularization, becausse the traing acc and validation acc is similar.
- With the more batch size in network with BN layers, the acc will improve
- Because the BN layer have the regularization ability. The larger batchsize could represent the whole dataset better.

9 Layer Normalization

Batch normalization has proved to be effective in making networks easier to train, but the dependency on batch size makes it less useful in complex networks which have a cap on the input batch size due to hardware limitations.

Several alternatives to batch normalization have been proposed to mitigate this problem; one such technique is Layer Normalization [2]. Instead of normalizing over the batch, we normalize over the features. In other words, when using Layer Normalization, each feature vector corresponding to a single datapoint is normalized based on the sum of all terms within that feature vector.

[2] Ba, Jimmy Lei, Jamie Ryan Kiros, and Geoffrey E. Hinton. "Layer Normalization." stat 1050 (2016): 21.

9.1 Inline Question 3:

Which of these data preprocessing steps is analogous to batch normalization, and which is analogous to layer normalization?

1. Scaling each image in the dataset, so that the RGB channels for each row of pixels within an image sums up to 1.
2. Scaling each image in the dataset, so that the RGB channels for all pixels within an image sums up to 1.
3. Subtracting the mean image of the dataset from each image in the dataset.
4. Setting all RGB values to either 0 or 1 depending on a given threshold.

9.2 Answer:

1.LN 2.BN 3.LN 4.BN

10 Layer Normalization: Implementation

Now you'll implement layer normalization. This step should be relatively straightforward, as conceptually the implementation is almost identical to that of batch normalization. One significant difference though is that for layer normalization, we do not keep track of the moving moments, and the testing phase is identical to the training phase, where the mean and variance are directly calculated per datapoint.

Here's what you need to do:

- In `cs231n/layers.py`, implement the forward pass for layer normalization in the function `layernorm_forward`.

Run the cell below to check your results. * In `cs231n/layers.py`, implement the backward pass for layer normalization in the function `layernorm_backward`.

Run the second cell below to check your results. * Modify `cs231n/classifiers/fc_net.py` to add layer normalization to the `FullyConnectedNet`. When the `normalization` flag is set to `"layernorm"` in the constructor, you should insert a layer normalization layer before each ReLU nonlinearity.

Run the third cell below to run the batch size experiment on layer normalization.

[14]:
```
# Check the training-time forward pass by checking means and variances
# of features both before and after layer normalization.

# Simulate the forward pass for a two-layer network.
np.random.seed(231)
N, D1, D2, D3 =4, 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 layer normalization:')
print_mean_std(a,axis=1)

gamma = np.ones(D3)
beta = np.zeros(D3)

# Means should be close to zero and stds close to one.
print('After layer normalization (gamma=1, beta=0)')
a_norm, _ = layernorm_forward(a, gamma, beta, {'mode': 'train'})
print_mean_std(a_norm,axis=1)

gamma = np.asarray([3.0,3.0,3.0])
beta = np.asarray([5.0,5.0,5.0])

# Now means should be close to beta and stds close to gamma.
print('After layer normalization (gamma=', gamma, ', beta=', beta, ')')
a_norm, _ = layernorm_forward(a, gamma, beta, {'mode': 'train'})
print_mean_std(a_norm,axis=1)
```

```
Before layer normalization:
  means: [-59.06673243 -47.60782686 -43.31137368 -26.40991744]
  stds:  [10.07429373 28.39478981 35.28360729  4.01831507]

After layer normalization (gamma=1, beta=0)
  means: [ 2.59052039e-16  0.00000000e+00  2.22044605e-16 -5.55111512e-16]
  stds:  [0.99999995 0.99999999 1.         0.99999969]

After layer normalization (gamma= [3. 3. 3.] , beta= [5. 5. 5.] )
  means: [5. 5. 5. 5.]
  stds:  [2.99999985 2.99999998 2.99999999 2.99999907]
```

[15]:
```
# Gradient check batchnorm backward pass.
np.random.seed(231)
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)

ln_param = {}
fx = lambda x: layernorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, ln_param)[0]
fg = lambda a: layernorm_forward(x, a, beta, ln_param)[0]
fb = lambda b: layernorm_forward(x, gamma, b, ln_param)[0]
```

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

_, cache = layernorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, ln_param)
dx, dgamma, dbeta = layernorm_backward(dout, cache)

# You should expect to see relative errors between 1e-12 and 1e-8.
print('dx error: ', rel_error(dx_num, dx))
print('dgamma error: ', rel_error(da_num, dgamma))
print('dbeta error: ', rel_error(db_num, dbeta))
```

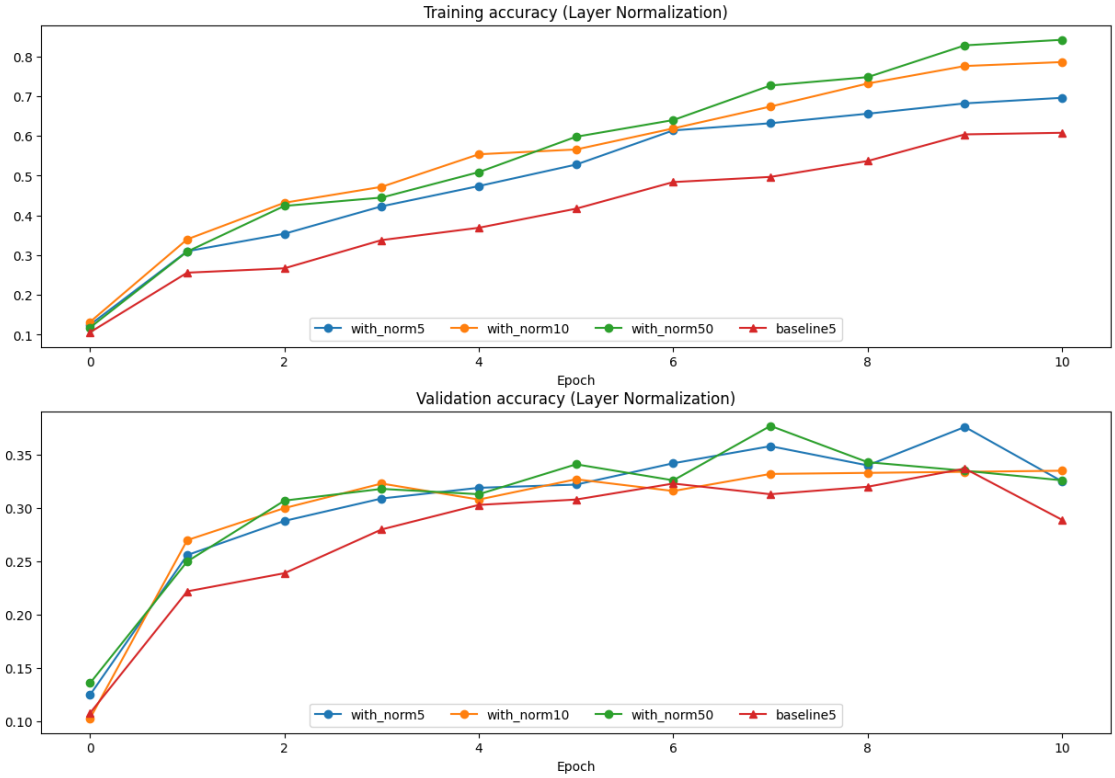
```
dx error:  1.433616168873336e-09
dgamma error:  4.519489546032799e-12
dbeta error:  2.276445013433725e-12
```

11 Layer Normalization and Batch Size

We will now run the previous batch size experiment with layer normalization instead of batch normalization. Compared to the previous experiment, you should see a markedly smaller influence of batch size on the training history!

[16]:
```
ln_solvers_bsize, solver_bsize, batch_sizes = run_batchsize_experiments('layernorm')

plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
plot_training_history('Training accuracy (Layer Normalization)','Epoch', solver_bsize, ln_solvers_bsize, \
                      lambda x: x.train_acc_history, bl_marker='-^', bn_marker='-o', labels=batch_sizes)
plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)
plot_training_history('Validation accuracy (Layer Normalization)','Epoch', solver_bsize, ln_solvers_bsize, \
                      lambda x: x.val_acc_history, bl_marker='-^', bn_marker='-o', labels=batch_sizes)

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

```
No normalization: batch size =  5
Normalization: batch size =  5
Normalization: batch size =  10
Normalization: batch size =  50
```



11.1 Inline Question 4:

When is layer normalization likely to not work well, and why?

1. Using it in a very deep network
2. Having a very small dimension of features
3. Having a high regularization term

11.2 Answer:

2 3. Because LN layer normalize each dimension so when there is a small dimension of features, it's performance is like BN layer has a small batch. The LN layer is like a regularization layer, then having high reg term would let the model too weak

Dropout

December 9, 2023

[ ]:
```
# This mounts your Google Drive to the Colab VM.
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

# TODO: Enter the foldername in your Drive where you have saved the unzipped
# assignment folder, e.g. 'cs231n/assignments/assignment2/'
FOLDERNAME = None
assert FOLDERNAME is not None, "[!] Enter the foldername."

# Now that we've mounted your Drive, this ensures that
# the Python interpreter of the Colab VM can load
# python files from within it.
import sys
sys.path.append('/content/drive/My Drive/{}'.format(FOLDERNAME))

# This downloads the CIFAR-10 dataset to your Drive
# if it doesn't already exist.
%cd /content/drive/My\ Drive/$FOLDERNAME/cs231n/datasets/
!bash get_datasets.sh
%cd /content/drive/My\ Drive/$FOLDERNAME
```

1 Dropout

Dropout [1] is a technique for regularizing neural networks by randomly setting some output activations to zero during the forward pass. In this exercise, you will implement a dropout layer and modify your fully connected network to optionally use dropout.

[1] Geoffrey E. Hinton et al, "Improving neural networks by preventing co-adaptation of feature detectors", arXiv 2012

[1]:
```
# Setup cell.
import time
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from cs231n.classifiers.fc_net import *
from cs231n.data_utils import get_CIFAR10_data
from cs231n.gradient_check import eval_numerical_gradient,␣
↪eval_numerical_gradient_array
```

```
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"

# %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))))
```

```
========== You can safely ignore the message below if you are NOT working on
ConvolutionalNetworks.ipynb ==========
        You will need to compile a Cython extension for a portion of this
assignment.
        The instructions to do this will be given in a section of the notebook
below.
```

[2]:
```
# Load the (preprocessed) CIFAR-10 data.
data = get_CIFAR10_data()
for k, v in list(data.items()):
    print(f"{k}: {v.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,)
```

2 Dropout: Forward Pass

In the file `cs231n/layers.py`, implement the forward pass for dropout. Since dropout behaves differently during training and testing, make sure to implement the operation for both modes.

Once you have done so, run the cell below to test your implementation.

[3]:
```
np.random.seed(231)
x = np.random.randn(500, 500) + 10

for p in [0.25, 0.4, 0.7]:
    out, _ = dropout_forward(x, {'mode': 'train', 'p': p})
    out_test, _ = dropout_forward(x, {'mode': 'test', 'p': p})

    print('Running tests with p = ', p)
```

```
    print('Mean of input: ', x.mean())
    print('Mean of train-time output: ', out.mean())
    print('Mean of test-time output: ', out_test.mean())
    print('Fraction of train-time output set to zero: ', (out == 0).mean())
    print('Fraction of test-time output set to zero: ', (out_test == 0).mean())
    print()
```

```
Running tests with p =  0.25
Mean of input:  10.000207878477502
Mean of train-time output:  10.014059116977283
Mean of test-time output:  10.000207878477502
Fraction of train-time output set to zero:  0.749784
Fraction of test-time output set to zero:  0.0

Running tests with p =  0.4
Mean of input:  10.000207878477502
Mean of train-time output:  9.977917658761159
Mean of test-time output:  10.000207878477502
Fraction of train-time output set to zero:  0.600796
Fraction of test-time output set to zero:  0.0

Running tests with p =  0.7
Mean of input:  10.000207878477502
Mean of train-time output:  9.987811912159426
Mean of test-time output:  10.000207878477502
Fraction of train-time output set to zero:  0.30074
Fraction of test-time output set to zero:  0.0
```

3 Dropout: Backward Pass

In the file `cs231n/layers.py`, implement the backward pass for dropout. After doing so, run the following cell to numerically gradient-check your implementation.

[4]:
```
np.random.seed(231)
x = np.random.randn(10, 10) + 10
dout = np.random.randn(*x.shape)

dropout_param = {'mode': 'train', 'p': 0.2, 'seed': 123}
out, cache = dropout_forward(x, dropout_param)
dx = dropout_backward(dout, cache)
dx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda xx: dropout_forward(xx,␣
 ↪dropout_param)[0], x, dout)

# Error should be around e-10 or less.
print('dx relative error: ', rel_error(dx, dx_num))
```

```
dx relative error:  5.44560814873387e-11
```

3.1 Inline Question 1:

What happens if we do not divide the values being passed through inverse dropout by `p` in the dropout layer? Why does that happen?

3.2 Answer:

The mean of the layer's output would not keep the same mean as before.

4 Fully Connected Networks with Dropout

In the file `cs231n/classifiers/fc_net.py`, modify your implementation to use dropout. Specifically, if the constructor of the network receives a value that is not 1 for the `dropout_keep_ratio` parameter, then the net should add a dropout layer immediately after every ReLU nonlinearity. After doing so, run the following to numerically gradient-check your implementation.

[5]:
```
np.random.seed(231)
N, D, H1, H2, C = 2, 15, 20, 30, 10
X = np.random.randn(N, D)
y = np.random.randint(C, size=(N,))

for dropout_keep_ratio in [1, 0.75, 0.5]:
    print('Running check with dropout = ', dropout_keep_ratio)
    model = FullyConnectedNet(
        [H1, H2],
        input_dim=D,
        num_classes=C,
        weight_scale=5e-2,
        dtype=np.float64,
        dropout_keep_ratio=dropout_keep_ratio,
        seed=123
    )

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

    # Relative errors should be around e-6 or less.
    # Note that it's fine if for dropout_keep_ratio=1 you have W2 error be on␣
↪the order of e-5.
    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('%s relative error: %.2e' % (name, rel_error(grad_num,␣
↪grads[name])))
    print()
```

```
Running check with dropout =  1
Initial loss:  2.3004790897684924
W1 relative error: 1.48e-07
W2 relative error: 1.71e-05
W3 relative error: 4.44e-07
b1 relative error: 4.66e-09
b2 relative error: 8.27e-10
b3 relative error: 6.11e-11

Running check with dropout =  0.75
Initial loss:  2.302371489704412
W1 relative error: 1.90e-07
W2 relative error: 1.30e-06
W3 relative error: 2.60e-08
b1 relative error: 1.76e-09
b2 relative error: 1.82e-09
b3 relative error: 1.20e-10

Running check with dropout =  0.5
Initial loss:  2.30427592207859
W1 relative error: 5.75e-07
W2 relative error: 5.55e-08
W3 relative error: 6.47e-08
b1 relative error: 5.37e-09
b2 relative error: 1.91e-09
b3 relative error: 1.31e-10
```

5 Regularization Experiment

As an experiment, we will train a pair of two-layer networks on 500 training examples: one will use no dropout, and one will use a keep probability of 0.25. We will then visualize the training and validation accuracies of the two networks over time.

[6]:
```
# Train two identical nets, one with dropout and one without.
np.random.seed(231)
num_train = 500
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'],
}

solvers = {}
dropout_choices = [1, 0.25]
for dropout_keep_ratio in dropout_choices:
```

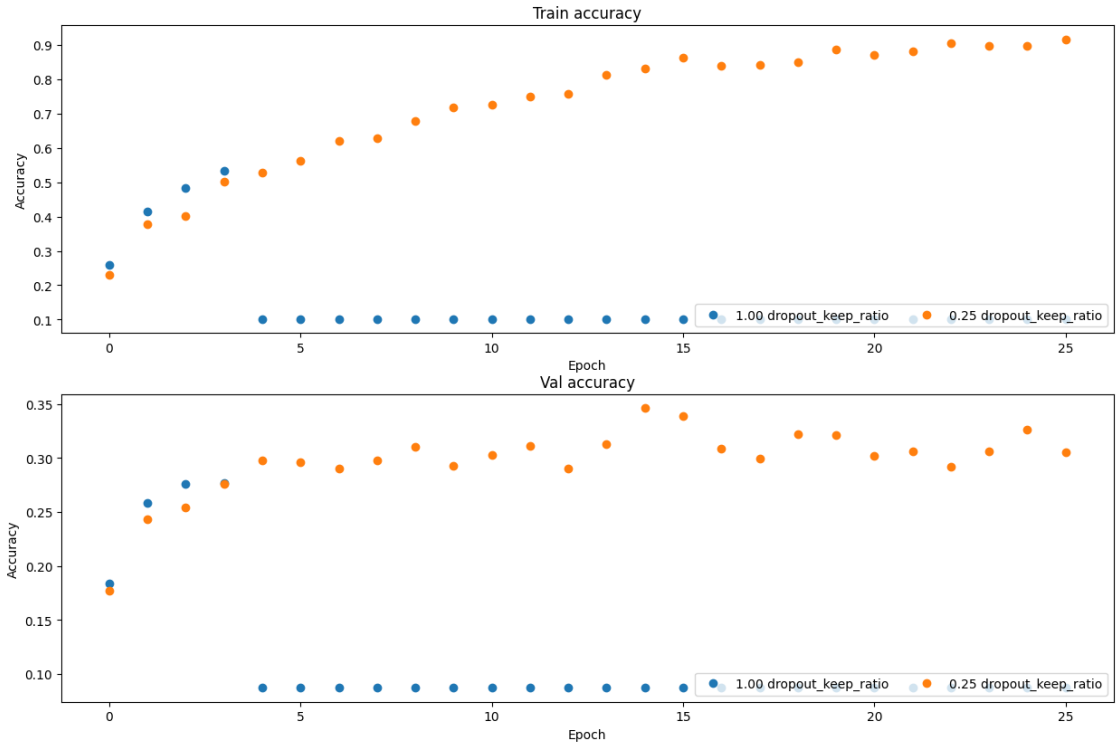
```
    model = FullyConnectedNet(
        [500],
        dropout_keep_ratio=dropout_keep_ratio
    )
    print(dropout_keep_ratio)

    solver = Solver(
        model,
        small_data,
        num_epochs=25,
        batch_size=100,
        update_rule='adam',
        optim_config={'learning_rate': 5e-4,},
        verbose=True,
        print_every=100
    )
    solver.train()
    solvers[dropout_keep_ratio] = solver
    print()
```

```
1
(Iteration 1 / 125) loss: 7.856643
(Epoch 0 / 25) train acc: 0.260000; val_acc: 0.184000

/home/assignment2/cs231n/layers.py:148: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero
encountered in log
  loss = -np.log(x[range(N), y]).sum() / N

(Epoch 1 / 25) train acc: 0.416000; val_acc: 0.258000
(Epoch 2 / 25) train acc: 0.482000; val_acc: 0.276000
(Epoch 3 / 25) train acc: 0.532000; val_acc: 0.277000
(Epoch 4 / 25) train acc: 0.102000; val_acc: 0.087000

/home/assignment2/cs231n/layers.py:147: RuntimeWarning: invalid value
encountered in divide
  x /= x.sum(axis=1, keepdims=True)

(Epoch 5 / 25) train acc: 0.102000; val_acc: 0.087000
(Epoch 6 / 25) train acc: 0.102000; val_acc: 0.087000
(Epoch 7 / 25) train acc: 0.102000; val_acc: 0.087000
(Epoch 8 / 25) train acc: 0.102000; val_acc: 0.087000
(Epoch 9 / 25) train acc: 0.102000; val_acc: 0.087000
(Epoch 10 / 25) train acc: 0.102000; val_acc: 0.087000
(Epoch 11 / 25) train acc: 0.102000; val_acc: 0.087000
(Epoch 12 / 25) train acc: 0.102000; val_acc: 0.087000
(Epoch 13 / 25) train acc: 0.102000; val_acc: 0.087000
(Epoch 14 / 25) train acc: 0.102000; val_acc: 0.087000
(Epoch 15 / 25) train acc: 0.102000; val_acc: 0.087000
(Epoch 16 / 25) train acc: 0.102000; val_acc: 0.087000
(Epoch 17 / 25) train acc: 0.102000; val_acc: 0.087000
```

```
(Epoch 18 / 25) train acc: 0.102000; val_acc: 0.087000
(Epoch 19 / 25) train acc: 0.102000; val_acc: 0.087000
(Epoch 20 / 25) train acc: 0.102000; val_acc: 0.087000
(Iteration 101 / 125) loss: nan
(Epoch 21 / 25) train acc: 0.102000; val_acc: 0.087000
(Epoch 22 / 25) train acc: 0.102000; val_acc: 0.087000
(Epoch 23 / 25) train acc: 0.102000; val_acc: 0.087000
(Epoch 24 / 25) train acc: 0.102000; val_acc: 0.087000
(Epoch 25 / 25) train acc: 0.102000; val_acc: 0.087000

0.25
(Iteration 1 / 125) loss: 17.318479
(Epoch 0 / 25) train acc: 0.230000; val_acc: 0.177000
(Epoch 1 / 25) train acc: 0.378000; val_acc: 0.243000
(Epoch 2 / 25) train acc: 0.402000; val_acc: 0.254000
(Epoch 3 / 25) train acc: 0.502000; val_acc: 0.276000
(Epoch 4 / 25) train acc: 0.528000; val_acc: 0.298000
(Epoch 5 / 25) train acc: 0.562000; val_acc: 0.296000
(Epoch 6 / 25) train acc: 0.620000; val_acc: 0.290000
(Epoch 7 / 25) train acc: 0.628000; val_acc: 0.298000
(Epoch 8 / 25) train acc: 0.678000; val_acc: 0.310000
(Epoch 9 / 25) train acc: 0.718000; val_acc: 0.293000
(Epoch 10 / 25) train acc: 0.726000; val_acc: 0.303000
(Epoch 11 / 25) train acc: 0.750000; val_acc: 0.311000
(Epoch 12 / 25) train acc: 0.758000; val_acc: 0.290000
(Epoch 13 / 25) train acc: 0.814000; val_acc: 0.313000
(Epoch 14 / 25) train acc: 0.830000; val_acc: 0.346000
(Epoch 15 / 25) train acc: 0.862000; val_acc: 0.339000
(Epoch 16 / 25) train acc: 0.840000; val_acc: 0.309000
(Epoch 17 / 25) train acc: 0.842000; val_acc: 0.299000
(Epoch 18 / 25) train acc: 0.850000; val_acc: 0.322000
(Epoch 19 / 25) train acc: 0.886000; val_acc: 0.321000
(Epoch 20 / 25) train acc: 0.872000; val_acc: 0.302000
(Iteration 101 / 125) loss: 4.133272
(Epoch 21 / 25) train acc: 0.882000; val_acc: 0.306000
(Epoch 22 / 25) train acc: 0.904000; val_acc: 0.292000
(Epoch 23 / 25) train acc: 0.898000; val_acc: 0.306000
(Epoch 24 / 25) train acc: 0.898000; val_acc: 0.326000
(Epoch 25 / 25) train acc: 0.916000; val_acc: 0.305000
```

[7]:
```python
# Plot train and validation accuracies of the two models.
train_accs = []
val_accs = []
for dropout_keep_ratio in dropout_choices:
    solver = solvers[dropout_keep_ratio]
    train_accs.append(solver.train_acc_history[-1])
```

```
    val_accs.append(solver.val_acc_history[-1])

plt.subplot(3, 1, 1)
for dropout_keep_ratio in dropout_choices:
    plt.plot(
        solvers[dropout_keep_ratio].train_acc_history, 'o', label='%.2f␣
 ↪dropout_keep_ratio' % dropout_keep_ratio)
plt.title('Train accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend(ncol=2, loc='lower right')

plt.subplot(3, 1, 2)
for dropout_keep_ratio in dropout_choices:
    plt.plot(
        solvers[dropout_keep_ratio].val_acc_history, 'o', label='%.2f␣
 ↪dropout_keep_ratio' % dropout_keep_ratio)
plt.title('Val accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend(ncol=2, loc='lower right')

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



5.1 Inline Question 2:

Compare the validation and training accuracies with and without dropout – what do your results suggest about dropout as a regularizer?

5.2 Answer:

The dropout method would highly improve the performance of the generalization ability.

ConvolutionalNetworks

December 9, 2023

1 Convolutional Networks

So far we have worked with deep fully connected networks, using them to explore different optimization strategies and network architectures. Fully connected networks are a good testbed for experimentation because they are very computationally efficient, but in practice all state-of-the-art results use convolutional networks instead.

First you will implement several layer types that are used in convolutional networks. You will then use these layers to train a convolutional network on the CIFAR-10 dataset.

[1]:
```
# Setup cell.
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from cs231n.classifiers.cnn import *
from cs231n.data_utils import get_CIFAR10_data
from cs231n.gradient_check import eval_numerical_gradient_array,␣
 ↪eval_numerical_gradient
from cs231n.layers import *
from cs231n.fast_layers import *
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))))
```

```
========== You can safely ignore the message below if you are NOT working on
ConvolutionalNetworks.ipynb ==========
        You will need to compile a Cython extension for a portion of this
```

assignment.

The instructions to do this will be given in a section of the notebook below.

[2]:
```
# Load the (preprocessed) CIFAR-10 data.
data = get_CIFAR10_data()
for k, v in list(data.items()):
    print(f"{k}: {v.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,)
```

2 Convolution: Naive Forward Pass

The core of a convolutional network is the convolution operation. In the file `cs231n/layers.py`, implement the forward pass for the convolution layer in the function `conv_forward_naive`.

You don't have to worry too much about efficiency at this point; just write the code in whatever way you find most clear.

You can test your implementation by running the following:

[3]:
```
x_shape = (2, 3, 4, 4)
w_shape = (3, 3, 4, 4)
x = np.linspace(-0.1, 0.5, num=np.prod(x_shape)).reshape(x_shape)
w = np.linspace(-0.2, 0.3, num=np.prod(w_shape)).reshape(w_shape)
b = np.linspace(-0.1, 0.2, num=3)

conv_param = {'stride': 2, 'pad': 1}
out, _ = conv_forward_naive(x, w, b, conv_param)
correct_out = np.array([[[[-0.08759809, -0.10987781],
                          [-0.18387192, -0.2109216 ]],
                         [[ 0.21027089,  0.21661097],
                          [ 0.22847626,  0.23004637]],
                         [[ 0.50813986,  0.54309974],
                          [ 0.64082444,  0.67101435]]],
                        [[[-0.98053589, -1.03143541],
                          [-1.19128892, -1.24695841]],
                         [[ 0.69108355,  0.66880383],
                          [ 0.59480972,  0.56776003]],
                         [[ 2.36270298,  2.36904306],
                          [ 2.38090835,  2.38247847]]]])

# Compare your output to ours; difference should be around e-8
print('Testing conv_forward_naive')
```

```
print('difference: ', rel_error(out, correct_out))
```

```
Testing conv_forward_naive
difference:  2.2121476417505994e-08
```

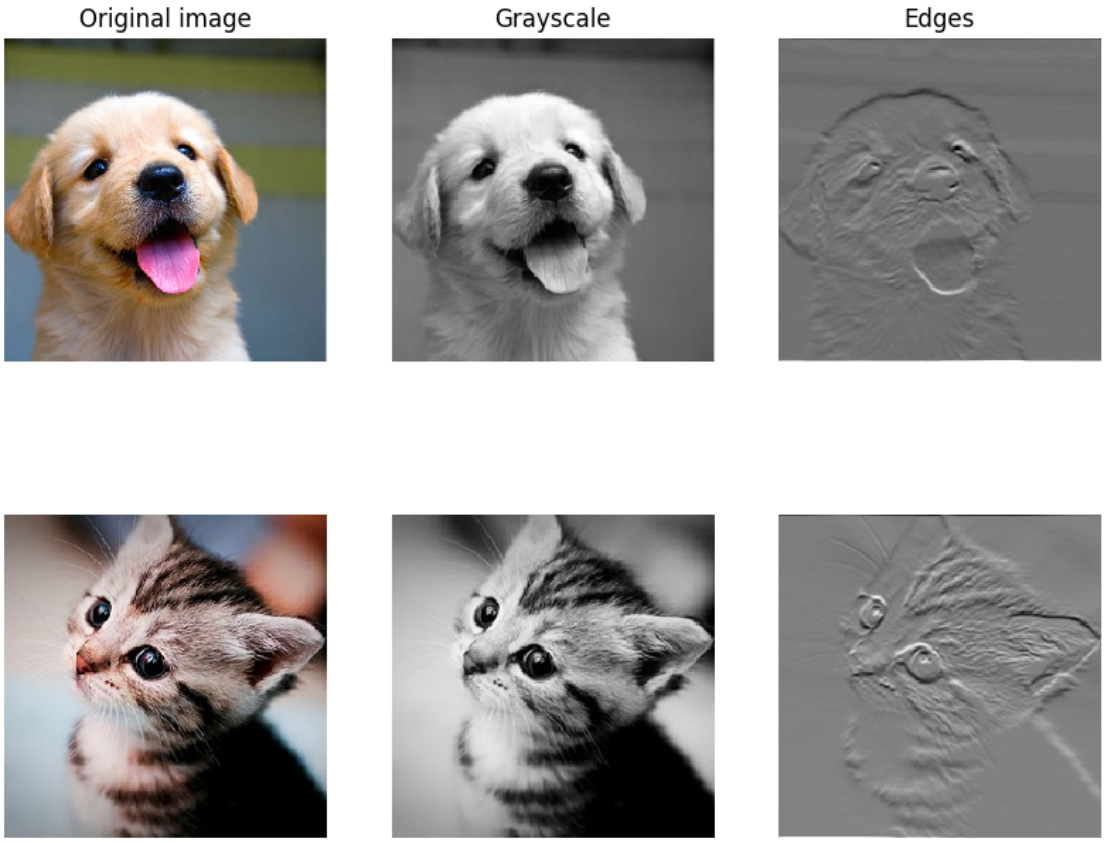
2.1 Aside: Image Processing via Convolutions

As fun way to both check your implementation and gain a better understanding of the type of operation that convolutional layers can perform, we will set up an input containing two images and manually set up filters that perform common image processing operations (grayscale conversion and edge detection). The convolution forward pass will apply these operations to each of the input images. We can then visualize the results as a sanity check.

[4]:
```
from imageio import imread
from PIL import Image

kitten = imread('cs231n/notebook_images/kitten.jpg')
puppy = imread('cs231n/notebook_images/puppy.jpg')
# kitten is wide, and puppy is already square
d = kitten.shape[1] - kitten.shape[0]
kitten_cropped = kitten[:, d//2:-d//2, :]

img_size = 200   # Make this smaller if it runs too slow
resized_puppy = np.array(Image.fromarray(puppy).resize((img_size, img_size)))
resized_kitten = np.array(Image.fromarray(kitten_cropped).resize((img_size,␣
 ↪img_size)))
x = np.zeros((2, 3, img_size, img_size))
x[0, :, :, :] = resized_puppy.transpose((2, 0, 1))
x[1, :, :, :] = resized_kitten.transpose((2, 0, 1))

# Set up a convolutional weights holding 2 filters, each 3x3
w = np.zeros((2, 3, 3, 3))

# The first filter converts the image to grayscale.
# Set up the red, green, and blue channels of the filter.
w[0, 0, :, :] = [[0, 0, 0], [0, 0.3, 0], [0, 0, 0]]
w[0, 1, :, :] = [[0, 0, 0], [0, 0.6, 0], [0, 0, 0]]
w[0, 2, :, :] = [[0, 0, 0], [0, 0.1, 0], [0, 0, 0]]

# Second filter detects horizontal edges in the blue channel.
w[1, 2, :, :] = [[1, 2, 1], [0, 0, 0], [-1, -2, -1]]

# Vector of biases. We don't need any bias for the grayscale
# filter, but for the edge detection filter we want to add 128
# to each output so that nothing is negative.
b = np.array([0, 128])

# Compute the result of convolving each input in x with each filter in w,
```

```
# offsetting by b, and storing the results in out.
out, _ = conv_forward_naive(x, w, b, {'stride': 1, 'pad': 1})

def imshow_no_ax(img, normalize=True):
    """ Tiny helper to show images as uint8 and remove axis labels """
    if normalize:
        img_max, img_min = np.max(img), np.min(img)
        img = 255.0 * (img - img_min) / (img_max - img_min)
    plt.imshow(img.astype('uint8'))
    plt.gca().axis('off')

# Show the original images and the results of the conv operation
plt.subplot(2, 3, 1)
imshow_no_ax(puppy, normalize=False)
plt.title('Original image')
plt.subplot(2, 3, 2)
imshow_no_ax(out[0, 0])
plt.title('Grayscale')
plt.subplot(2, 3, 3)
imshow_no_ax(out[0, 1])
plt.title('Edges')
plt.subplot(2, 3, 4)
imshow_no_ax(kitten_cropped, normalize=False)
plt.subplot(2, 3, 5)
imshow_no_ax(out[1, 0])
plt.subplot(2, 3, 6)
imshow_no_ax(out[1, 1])
plt.show()
```

```
/tmp/ipykernel_14568/3128955772.py:4: DeprecationWarning: Starting with ImageIO
v3 the behavior of this function will switch to that of iio.v3.imread. To keep
the current behavior (and make this warning disappear) use `import imageio.v2 as
imageio` or call `imageio.v2.imread` directly.
  kitten = imread('cs231n/notebook_images/kitten.jpg')
/tmp/ipykernel_14568/3128955772.py:5: DeprecationWarning: Starting with ImageIO
v3 the behavior of this function will switch to that of iio.v3.imread. To keep
the current behavior (and make this warning disappear) use `import imageio.v2 as
imageio` or call `imageio.v2.imread` directly.
  puppy = imread('cs231n/notebook_images/puppy.jpg')
```



3 Convolution: Naive Backward Pass

Implement the backward pass for the convolution operation in the function `conv_backward_naive` in the file `cs231n/layers.py`. Again, you don't need to worry too much about computational efficiency.

When you are done, run the following to check your backward pass with a numeric gradient check.

[5]:
```
np.random.seed(231)
x = np.random.randn(4, 3, 5, 5)
w = np.random.randn(2, 3, 3, 3)
b = np.random.randn(2,)
dout = np.random.randn(4, 2, 5, 5)
conv_param = {'stride': 1, 'pad': 1}

dx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda x: conv_forward_naive(x, w, b,␣
 ↪conv_param)[0], x, dout)
dw_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda w: conv_forward_naive(x, w, b,␣
 ↪conv_param)[0], w, dout)
```

```
db_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda b: conv_forward_naive(x, w, b,␣
 ↪conv_param)[0], b, dout)

out, cache = conv_forward_naive(x, w, b, conv_param)
dx, dw, db = conv_backward_naive(dout, cache)

# Your errors should be around e-8 or less.
print('Testing conv_backward_naive function')
print('dx error: ', rel_error(dx, dx_num))
print('dw error: ', rel_error(dw, dw_num))
print('db error: ', rel_error(db, db_num))
```

```
Testing conv_backward_naive function
dx error:  1.159803161159293e-08
dw error:  2.2471264748452487e-10
db error:  3.372664737114914e-11
```

4 Max-Pooling: Naive Forward Pass

Implement the forward pass for the max-pooling operation in the function `max_pool_forward_naive` in the file `cs231n/layers.py`. Again, don't worry too much about computational efficiency.

Check your implementation by running the following:

[6]:
```
x_shape = (2, 3, 4, 4)
x = np.linspace(-0.3, 0.4, num=np.prod(x_shape)).reshape(x_shape)
pool_param = {'pool_width': 2, 'pool_height': 2, 'stride': 2}

out, _ = max_pool_forward_naive(x, pool_param)

correct_out = np.array([[[[-0.26315789, -0.24842105],
                          [-0.20421053, -0.18947368]],
                         [[-0.14526316, -0.13052632],
                          [-0.08631579, -0.07157895]],
                         [[-0.02736842, -0.01263158],
                          [ 0.03157895,  0.04631579]]],
                        [[[ 0.09052632,  0.10526316],
                          [ 0.14947368,  0.16421053]],
                         [[ 0.20842105,  0.22315789],
                          [ 0.26736842,  0.28210526]],
                         [[ 0.32631579,  0.34105263],
                          [ 0.38526316,  0.4       ]]]])

# Compare your output with ours. Difference should be on the order of e-8.
print('Testing max_pool_forward_naive function:')
print('difference: ', rel_error(out, correct_out))
```

```
Testing max_pool_forward_naive function:
difference:  4.1666665157267834e-08
```

5 Max-Pooling: Naive Backward

Implement the backward pass for the max-pooling operation in the function `max_pool_backward_naive` in the file `cs231n/layers.py`. You don't need to worry about computational efficiency.

Check your implementation with numeric gradient checking by running the following:

[7]:
```
np.random.seed(231)
x = np.random.randn(3, 2, 8, 8)
dout = np.random.randn(3, 2, 4, 4)
pool_param = {'pool_height': 2, 'pool_width': 2, 'stride': 2}

dx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda x: max_pool_forward_naive(x,␣
 ↪pool_param)[0], x, dout)

out, cache = max_pool_forward_naive(x, pool_param)
dx = max_pool_backward_naive(dout, cache)

# Your error should be on the order of e-12
print('Testing max_pool_backward_naive function:')
print('dx error: ', rel_error(dx, dx_num))
```

```
Testing max_pool_backward_naive function:
dx error:  3.27562514223145e-12
```

6 Fast Layers

Making convolution and pooling layers fast can be challenging. To spare you the pain, we've provided fast implementations of the forward and backward passes for convolution and pooling layers in the file `cs231n/fast_layers.py`.

6.0.1 Execute the below cell, save the notebook, and restart the runtime

The fast convolution implementation depends on a Cython extension; to compile it, run the cell below. Next, save the Colab notebook (`File > Save`) and **restart the runtime** (`Runtime > Restart runtime`). You can then re-execute the preceeding cells from top to bottom and skip the cell below as you only need to run it once for the compilation step.

The API for the fast versions of the convolution and pooling layers is exactly the same as the naive versions that you implemented above: the forward pass receives data, weights, and parameters and produces outputs and a cache object; the backward pass recieves upstream derivatives and the cache object and produces gradients with respect to the data and weights.

Note: The fast implementation for pooling will only perform optimally if the pooling regions are non-overlapping and tile the input. If these conditions are not met then the fast pooling

implementation will not be much faster than the naive implementation.

You can compare the performance of the naive and fast versions of these layers by running the following:

[12]:
```
# Rel errors should be around e-9 or less.
from cs231n.fast_layers import conv_forward_fast, conv_backward_fast
from time import time
np.random.seed(231)
x = np.random.randn(100, 3, 31, 31)
w = np.random.randn(25, 3, 3, 3)
b = np.random.randn(25,)
dout = np.random.randn(100, 25, 16, 16)
conv_param = {'stride': 2, 'pad': 1}

t0 = time()
out_naive, cache_naive = conv_forward_naive(x, w, b, conv_param)
t1 = time()
out_fast, cache_fast = conv_forward_fast(x, w, b, conv_param)
t2 = time()

print('Testing conv_forward_fast:')
print('Naive: %fs' % (t1 - t0))
print('Fast: %fs' % (t2 - t1))
print('Speedup: %fx' % ((t1 - t0) / (t2 - t1)))
print('Difference: ', rel_error(out_naive, out_fast))

t0 = time()
dx_naive, dw_naive, db_naive = conv_backward_naive(dout, cache_naive)
t1 = time()
dx_fast, dw_fast, db_fast = conv_backward_fast(dout, cache_fast)
t2 = time()

print('\nTesting conv_backward_fast:')
print('Naive: %fs' % (t1 - t0))
print('Fast: %fs' % (t2 - t1))
print('Speedup: %fx' % ((t1 - t0) / (t2 - t1)))
print('dx difference: ', rel_error(dx_naive, dx_fast))
print('dw difference: ', rel_error(dw_naive, dw_fast))
print('db difference: ', rel_error(db_naive, db_fast))
```

```
Testing conv_forward_fast:
Naive: 7.625389s
Fast: 0.008714s
Speedup: 875.101237x
Difference:  4.926407851494105e-11

Testing conv_backward_fast:
Naive: 5.661232s
```

```
Fast: 0.009988s
Speedup: 566.799418x
dx difference:  1.949764775345631e-11
dw difference:  3.553178415828856e-13
db difference:  6.6005679596028364e-15
```

[13]:
```python
# Relative errors should be close to 0.0.
from cs231n.fast_layers import max_pool_forward_fast, max_pool_backward_fast
np.random.seed(231)
x = np.random.randn(100, 3, 32, 32)
dout = np.random.randn(100, 3, 16, 16)
pool_param = {'pool_height': 2, 'pool_width': 2, 'stride': 2}

t0 = time()
out_naive, cache_naive = max_pool_forward_naive(x, pool_param)
t1 = time()
out_fast, cache_fast = max_pool_forward_fast(x, pool_param)
t2 = time()

print('Testing pool_forward_fast:')
print('Naive: %fs' % (t1 - t0))
print('fast: %fs' % (t2 - t1))
print('speedup: %fx' % ((t1 - t0) / (t2 - t1)))
print('difference: ', rel_error(out_naive, out_fast))

t0 = time()
dx_naive = max_pool_backward_naive(dout, cache_naive)
t1 = time()
dx_fast = max_pool_backward_fast(dout, cache_fast)
t2 = time()

print('\nTesting pool_backward_fast:')
print('Naive: %fs' % (t1 - t0))
print('fast: %fs' % (t2 - t1))
print('speedup: %fx' % ((t1 - t0) / (t2 - t1)))
print('dx difference: ', rel_error(dx_naive, dx_fast))
```

```
Testing pool_forward_fast:
Naive: 0.740697s
fast: 0.004180s
speedup: 177.182046x
difference:  0.0

Testing pool_backward_fast:
Naive: 0.220536s
fast: 0.010168s
speedup: 21.689106x
dx difference:  0.0
```

7 Convolutional "Sandwich" Layers

In the previous assignment, we introduced the concept of "sandwich" layers that combine multiple operations into commonly used patterns. In the file `cs231n/layer_utils.py` you will find sandwich layers that implement a few commonly used patterns for convolutional networks. Run the cells below to sanity check their usage.

[14]:
```
from cs231n.layer_utils import conv_relu_pool_forward, conv_relu_pool_backward
np.random.seed(231)
x = np.random.randn(2, 3, 16, 16)
w = np.random.randn(3, 3, 3, 3)
b = np.random.randn(3,)
dout = np.random.randn(2, 3, 8, 8)
conv_param = {'stride': 1, 'pad': 1}
pool_param = {'pool_height': 2, 'pool_width': 2, 'stride': 2}

out, cache = conv_relu_pool_forward(x, w, b, conv_param, pool_param)
dx, dw, db = conv_relu_pool_backward(dout, cache)

dx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda x: conv_relu_pool_forward(x, w,␣
 ↪b, conv_param, pool_param)[0], x, dout)
dw_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda w: conv_relu_pool_forward(x, w,␣
 ↪b, conv_param, pool_param)[0], w, dout)
db_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda b: conv_relu_pool_forward(x, w,␣
 ↪b, conv_param, pool_param)[0], b, dout)

# Relative errors should be around e-8 or less
print('Testing conv_relu_pool')
print('dx error: ', rel_error(dx_num, dx))
print('dw error: ', rel_error(dw_num, dw))
print('db error: ', rel_error(db_num, db))
```

```
Testing conv_relu_pool
dx error:  9.591132621921372e-09
dw error:  5.802455944849637e-09
db error:  3.57960501324485e-10
```

[15]:
```
from cs231n.layer_utils import conv_relu_forward, conv_relu_backward
np.random.seed(231)
x = np.random.randn(2, 3, 8, 8)
w = np.random.randn(3, 3, 3, 3)
b = np.random.randn(3,)
dout = np.random.randn(2, 3, 8, 8)
conv_param = {'stride': 1, 'pad': 1}

out, cache = conv_relu_forward(x, w, b, conv_param)
dx, dw, db = conv_relu_backward(dout, cache)
```

```
dx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda x: conv_relu_forward(x, w, b,␣
 ↪conv_param)[0], x, dout)
dw_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda w: conv_relu_forward(x, w, b,␣
 ↪conv_param)[0], w, dout)
db_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda b: conv_relu_forward(x, w, b,␣
 ↪conv_param)[0], b, dout)

# Relative errors should be around e-8 or less
print('Testing conv_relu:')
print('dx error: ', rel_error(dx_num, dx))
print('dw error: ', rel_error(dw_num, dw))
print('db error: ', rel_error(db_num, db))
```

```
Testing conv_relu:
dx error:  1.5218619980349303e-09
dw error:  3.3715893156038223e-10
db error:  4.8422803898140394e-11
```

8 Three-Layer Convolutional Network

Now that you have implemented all the necessary layers, we can put them together into a simple convolutional network.

Open the file `cs231n/classifiers/cnn.py` and complete the implementation of the `ThreeLayerConvNet` class. Remember you can use the fast/sandwich layers (already imported for you) in your implementation. Run the following cells to help you debug:

8.1 Sanity Check Loss

After you build a new network, one of the first things you should do is sanity check the loss. When we use the softmax loss, we expect the loss for random weights (and no regularization) to be about `log(C)` for `C` classes. When we add regularization the loss should go up slightly.

[18]:
```
model = ThreeLayerConvNet()

N = 50
X = np.random.randn(N, 3, 32, 32)
y = np.random.randint(10, size=N)

loss, grads = model.loss(X, y)
print('Initial loss (no regularization): ', loss)

model.reg = 0.5
loss, grads = model.loss(X, y)
print('Initial loss (with regularization): ', loss)
```

```
Initial loss (no regularization):  2.302585431553377
Initial loss (with regularization):  2.5084869500174656
```

8.2 Gradient Check

After the loss looks reasonable, use numeric gradient checking to make sure that your backward pass is correct. When you use numeric gradient checking you should use a small amount of artifical data and a small number of neurons at each layer. Note: correct implementations may still have relative errors up to the order of e-2.

[19]:
```
num_inputs = 2
input_dim = (3, 16, 16)
reg = 0.0
num_classes = 10
np.random.seed(231)
X = np.random.randn(num_inputs, *input_dim)
y = np.random.randint(num_classes, size=num_inputs)

model = ThreeLayerConvNet(
    num_filters=3,
    filter_size=3,
    input_dim=input_dim,
    hidden_dim=7,
    dtype=np.float64
)
loss, grads = model.loss(X, y)
# Errors should be small, but correct implementations may have
# relative errors up to the order of e-2
for param_name in sorted(grads):
    f = lambda _: model.loss(X, y)[0]
    param_grad_num = eval_numerical_gradient(f, model.params[param_name],␣
 ↪verbose=False, h=1e-6)
    e = rel_error(param_grad_num, grads[param_name])
    print('%s max relative error: %e' % (param_name, rel_error(param_grad_num,␣
 ↪grads[param_name])))
```

```
W1 max relative error: 4.076677e-04
W2 max relative error: 1.822723e-02
W3 max relative error: 3.064049e-04
b1 max relative error: 3.477652e-05
b2 max relative error: 2.517459e-03
b3 max relative error: 1.212754e-09
```

8.3 Overfit Small Data

A nice trick is to train your model with just a few training samples. You should be able to overfit small datasets, which will result in very high training accuracy and comparatively low validation accuracy.

[20]:
```
np.random.seed(231)

num_train = 100
```

```
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'],
}

model = ThreeLayerConvNet(weight_scale=1e-2)

solver = Solver(
    model,
    small_data,
    num_epochs=15,
    batch_size=50,
    update_rule='adam',
    optim_config={'learning_rate': 1e-3,},
    verbose=True,
    print_every=1
)
solver.train()
```

```
(Iteration 1 / 30) loss: 2.414060
(Epoch 0 / 15) train acc: 0.200000; val_acc: 0.137000
(Iteration 2 / 30) loss: 3.102925
(Epoch 1 / 15) train acc: 0.140000; val_acc: 0.087000
(Iteration 3 / 30) loss: 2.270330
(Iteration 4 / 30) loss: 2.096705
(Epoch 2 / 15) train acc: 0.240000; val_acc: 0.094000
(Iteration 5 / 30) loss: 1.838880
(Iteration 6 / 30) loss: 1.934188
(Epoch 3 / 15) train acc: 0.510000; val_acc: 0.173000
(Iteration 7 / 30) loss: 1.827912
(Iteration 8 / 30) loss: 1.639574
(Epoch 4 / 15) train acc: 0.520000; val_acc: 0.188000
(Iteration 9 / 30) loss: 1.330082
(Iteration 10 / 30) loss: 1.756115
(Epoch 5 / 15) train acc: 0.630000; val_acc: 0.167000
(Iteration 11 / 30) loss: 1.024162
(Iteration 12 / 30) loss: 1.041826
(Epoch 6 / 15) train acc: 0.750000; val_acc: 0.229000
(Iteration 13 / 30) loss: 1.142777
(Iteration 14 / 30) loss: 0.835706
(Epoch 7 / 15) train acc: 0.790000; val_acc: 0.247000
(Iteration 15 / 30) loss: 0.587786
(Iteration 16 / 30) loss: 0.645509
(Epoch 8 / 15) train acc: 0.820000; val_acc: 0.252000
(Iteration 17 / 30) loss: 0.786844
(Iteration 18 / 30) loss: 0.467054
```

```
(Epoch 9 / 15) train acc: 0.820000; val_acc: 0.178000
(Iteration 19 / 30) loss: 0.429880
(Iteration 20 / 30) loss: 0.635498
(Epoch 10 / 15) train acc: 0.900000; val_acc: 0.206000
(Iteration 21 / 30) loss: 0.365807
(Iteration 22 / 30) loss: 0.284220
(Epoch 11 / 15) train acc: 0.820000; val_acc: 0.201000
(Iteration 23 / 30) loss: 0.469343
(Iteration 24 / 30) loss: 0.509369
(Epoch 12 / 15) train acc: 0.920000; val_acc: 0.211000
(Iteration 25 / 30) loss: 0.111638
(Iteration 26 / 30) loss: 0.145388
(Epoch 13 / 15) train acc: 0.930000; val_acc: 0.213000
(Iteration 27 / 30) loss: 0.155575
(Iteration 28 / 30) loss: 0.143398
(Epoch 14 / 15) train acc: 0.960000; val_acc: 0.212000
(Iteration 29 / 30) loss: 0.158160
(Iteration 30 / 30) loss: 0.118934
(Epoch 15 / 15) train acc: 0.990000; val_acc: 0.220000
```

[21]:
```
# Print final training accuracy.
print(
    "Small data training accuracy:",
    solver.check_accuracy(small_data['X_train'], small_data['y_train'])
)
```

```
Small data training accuracy: 0.82
```

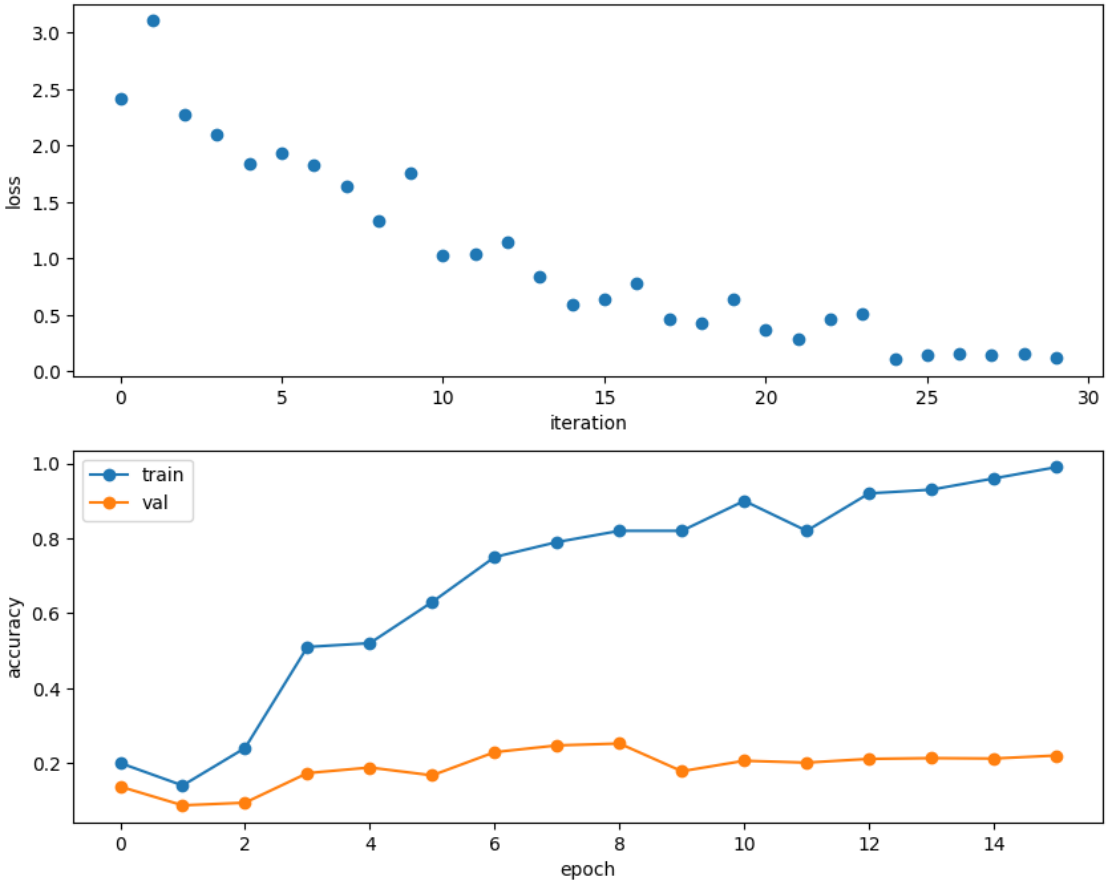
[22]:
```
# Print final validation accuracy.
print(
    "Small data validation accuracy:",
    solver.check_accuracy(small_data['X_val'], small_data['y_val'])
)
```

```
Small data validation accuracy: 0.252
```

Plotting the loss, training accuracy, and validation accuracy should show clear overfitting:

[23]:
```
plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
plt.plot(solver.loss_history, 'o')
plt.xlabel('iteration')
plt.ylabel('loss')

plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)
plt.plot(solver.train_acc_history, '-o')
plt.plot(solver.val_acc_history, '-o')
plt.legend(['train', 'val'], loc='upper left')
plt.xlabel('epoch')
plt.ylabel('accuracy')
```

```
plt.show()
```



8.4 Train the Network

By training the three-layer convolutional network for one epoch, you should achieve greater than 40% accuracy on the training set:

[24]:
```
model = ThreeLayerConvNet(weight_scale=0.001, hidden_dim=500, reg=0.001)

solver = Solver(
    model,
    data,
    num_epochs=1,
    batch_size=50,
    update_rule='adam',
    optim_config={'learning_rate': 1e-3,},
    verbose=True,
    print_every=20
)
```

```
solver.train()
```

```
(Iteration 1 / 980) loss: 2.304740
(Epoch 0 / 1) train acc: 0.103000; val_acc: 0.107000
(Iteration 21 / 980) loss: 2.098229
(Iteration 41 / 980) loss: 1.949788
(Iteration 61 / 980) loss: 1.888398
(Iteration 81 / 980) loss: 1.877093
(Iteration 101 / 980) loss: 1.851877
(Iteration 121 / 980) loss: 1.859353
(Iteration 141 / 980) loss: 1.800181
(Iteration 161 / 980) loss: 2.143292
(Iteration 181 / 980) loss: 1.830573
(Iteration 201 / 980) loss: 2.037280
(Iteration 221 / 980) loss: 2.020304
(Iteration 241 / 980) loss: 1.823728
(Iteration 261 / 980) loss: 1.692679
(Iteration 281 / 980) loss: 1.882594
(Iteration 301 / 980) loss: 1.798261
(Iteration 321 / 980) loss: 1.851960
(Iteration 341 / 980) loss: 1.716323
(Iteration 361 / 980) loss: 1.897655
(Iteration 381 / 980) loss: 1.319744
(Iteration 401 / 980) loss: 1.738790
(Iteration 421 / 980) loss: 1.488866
(Iteration 441 / 980) loss: 1.718409
(Iteration 461 / 980) loss: 1.744440
(Iteration 481 / 980) loss: 1.605460
(Iteration 501 / 980) loss: 1.494847
(Iteration 521 / 980) loss: 1.835179
(Iteration 541 / 980) loss: 1.483923
(Iteration 561 / 980) loss: 1.676871
(Iteration 581 / 980) loss: 1.438325
(Iteration 601 / 980) loss: 1.443469
(Iteration 621 / 980) loss: 1.529369
(Iteration 641 / 980) loss: 1.763475
(Iteration 661 / 980) loss: 1.790329
(Iteration 681 / 980) loss: 1.693343
(Iteration 701 / 980) loss: 1.637078
(Iteration 721 / 980) loss: 1.644564
(Iteration 741 / 980) loss: 1.708919
(Iteration 761 / 980) loss: 1.494252
(Iteration 781 / 980) loss: 1.901751
(Iteration 801 / 980) loss: 1.898991
(Iteration 821 / 980) loss: 1.489988
(Iteration 841 / 980) loss: 1.377615
(Iteration 861 / 980) loss: 1.763751
(Iteration 881 / 980) loss: 1.540284
```

```
(Iteration 901 / 980) loss: 1.525582
(Iteration 921 / 980) loss: 1.674166
(Iteration 941 / 980) loss: 1.714316
(Iteration 961 / 980) loss: 1.534668
(Epoch 1 / 1) train acc: 0.504000; val_acc: 0.499000
```

[25]:
```
# Print final training accuracy.
print(
    "Full data training accuracy:",
    solver.check_accuracy(data['X_train'], data['y_train'])
)
```

```
Full data training accuracy: 0.4761836734693878
```

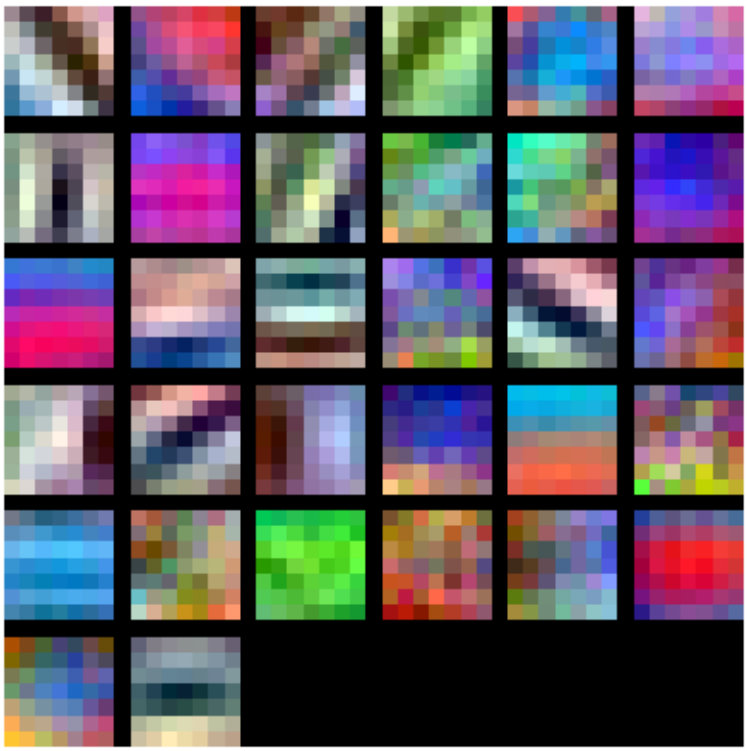
[26]:
```
# Print final validation accuracy.
print(
    "Full data validation accuracy:",
    solver.check_accuracy(data['X_val'], data['y_val'])
)
```

```
Full data validation accuracy: 0.499
```

8.5 Visualize Filters

You can visualize the first-layer convolutional filters from the trained network by running the following:

[28]:
```
from cs231n.vis_utils import visualize_grid

grid = visualize_grid(model.params['W1'].transpose(0, 2, 3, 1))
plt.imshow(grid.astype('uint8'))
plt.axis('off')
plt.gcf().set_size_inches(5, 5)
plt.show()
```



9 Spatial Batch Normalization

We already saw that batch normalization is a very useful technique for training deep fully connected networks. As proposed in the original paper (link in `BatchNormalization.ipynb`), batch normalization can also be used for convolutional networks, but we need to tweak it a bit; the modification will be called "spatial batch normalization."

Normally, batch-normalization accepts inputs of shape `(N, D)` and produces outputs of shape `(N, D)`, where we normalize across the minibatch dimension `N`. For data coming from convolutional layers, batch normalization needs to accept inputs of shape `(N, C, H, W)` and produce outputs of shape `(N, C, H, W)` where the `N` dimension gives the minibatch size and the `(H, W)` dimensions give the spatial size of the feature map.

If the feature map was produced using convolutions, then we expect every feature channel's statistics e.g. mean, variance to be relatively consistent both between different images, and different locations within the same image – after all, every feature channel is produced by the same convolutional filter! Therefore, spatial batch normalization computes a mean and variance for each of the `C` feature channels by computing statistics over the minibatch dimension `N` as well the spatial dimensions `H` and `W`.

[1] Sergey Ioffe and Christian Szegedy, "Batch Normalization: Accelerating Deep Network Training by Reducing Internal Covariate Shift", ICML 2015.

10 Spatial Batch Normalization: Forward Pass

In the file `cs231n/layers.py`, implement the forward pass for spatial batch normalization in the function `spatial_batchnorm_forward`. Check your implementation by running the following:

[29]:
```
np.random.seed(231)

# Check the training-time forward pass by checking means and variances
# of features both before and after spatial batch normalization.
N, C, H, W = 2, 3, 4, 5
x = 4 * np.random.randn(N, C, H, W) + 10

print('Before spatial batch normalization:')
print('  shape: ', x.shape)
print('  means: ', x.mean(axis=(0, 2, 3)))
print('  stds: ', x.std(axis=(0, 2, 3)))

# Means should be close to zero and stds close to one
gamma, beta = np.ones(C), np.zeros(C)
bn_param = {'mode': 'train'}
out, _ = spatial_batchnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, bn_param)
print('After spatial batch normalization:')
print('  shape: ', out.shape)
print('  means: ', out.mean(axis=(0, 2, 3)))
print('  stds: ', out.std(axis=(0, 2, 3)))

# Means should be close to beta and stds close to gamma
gamma, beta = np.asarray([3, 4, 5]), np.asarray([6, 7, 8])
out, _ = spatial_batchnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, bn_param)
print('After spatial batch normalization (nontrivial gamma, beta):')
print('  shape: ', out.shape)
print('  means: ', out.mean(axis=(0, 2, 3)))
print('  stds: ', out.std(axis=(0, 2, 3)))
```

```
Before spatial batch normalization:
  shape:  (2, 3, 4, 5)
  means:  [9.33463814 8.90909116 9.11056338]
  stds:  [3.61447857 3.19347686 3.5168142 ]
After spatial batch normalization:
  shape:  (2, 3, 4, 5)
  means:  [ 1.38777878e-16  1.94289029e-17 -9.43689571e-17]
  stds:  [0.99999962 0.99999951 0.9999996 ]
After spatial batch normalization (nontrivial gamma, beta):
  shape:  (2, 3, 4, 5)
  means:  [6. 7. 8.]
  stds:  [2.99999885 3.99999804 4.99999798]
```

[30]:
```
np.random.seed(231)

# 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, C, H, W = 10, 4, 11, 12

bn_param = {'mode': 'train'}
gamma = np.ones(C)
beta = np.zeros(C)
for t in range(50):
  x = 2.3 * np.random.randn(N, C, H, W) + 13
  spatial_batchnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, bn_param)
bn_param['mode'] = 'test'
x = 2.3 * np.random.randn(N, C, H, W) + 13
a_norm, _ = spatial_batchnorm_forward(x, 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 spatial batch normalization (test-time):')
print('  means: ', a_norm.mean(axis=(0, 2, 3)))
print('  stds: ', a_norm.std(axis=(0, 2, 3)))
```

```
After spatial batch normalization (test-time):
  means:  [-0.08034406  0.07562881  0.05716371  0.04378383]
  stds:  [0.96718744 1.0299714  1.02887624 1.00585577]
```

11 Spatial Batch Normalization: Backward Pass

In the file `cs231n/layers.py`, implement the backward pass for spatial batch normalization in the function `spatial_batchnorm_backward`. Run the following to check your implementation using a numeric gradient check:

[31]:
```
np.random.seed(231)
N, C, H, W = 2, 3, 4, 5
x = 5 * np.random.randn(N, C, H, W) + 12
gamma = np.random.randn(C)
beta = np.random.randn(C)
dout = np.random.randn(N, C, H, W)

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

#You should expect errors of magnitudes between 1e-12~1e-06
_, cache = spatial_batchnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, bn_param)
dx, dgamma, dbeta = spatial_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:  3.423838597848309e-07
dgamma error:  7.0963199356067174e-12
dbeta error:  3.275380797385891e-12
```

12 Spatial Group Normalization

In the previous notebook, we mentioned that Layer Normalization is an alternative normalization technique that mitigates the batch size limitations of Batch Normalization. However, as the authors of [2] observed, Layer Normalization does not perform as well as Batch Normalization when used with Convolutional Layers:

> With fully connected layers, all the hidden units in a layer tend to make similar contributions to the final prediction, and re-centering and rescaling the summed inputs to a layer works well. However, the assumption of similar contributions is no longer true for convolutional neural networks. The large number of the hidden units whose receptive fields lie near the boundary of the image are rarely turned on and thus have very different statistics from the rest of the hidden units within the same layer.

The authors of [3] propose an intermediary technique. In contrast to Layer Normalization, where you normalize over the entire feature per-datapoint, they suggest a consistent splitting of each per-datapoint feature into G groups and a per-group per-datapoint normalization instead.

Visual comparison of the normalization techniques discussed so far (image edited from [3])

Even though an assumption of equal contribution is still being made within each group, the authors hypothesize that this is not as problematic, as innate grouping arises within features for visual recognition. One example they use to illustrate this is that many high-performance handcrafted features in traditional computer vision have terms that are explicitly grouped together. Take for example Histogram of Oriented Gradients [4] – after computing histograms per spatially local block, each per-block histogram is normalized before being concatenated together to form the final feature vector.

You will now implement Group Normalization.

[2] Ba, Jimmy Lei, Jamie Ryan Kiros, and Geoffrey E. Hinton. "Layer Normalization." stat 1050 (2016): 21.

[3] Wu, Yuxin, and Kaiming He. "Group Normalization." arXiv preprint arXiv:1803.08494 (2018).

[4] N. Dalal and B. Triggs. Histograms of oriented gradients for human detection. In Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 2005.

13 Spatial Group Normalization: Forward Pass

In the file `cs231n/layers.py`, implement the forward pass for group normalization in the function `spatial_groupnorm_forward`. Check your implementation by running the following:

[33]:
```
np.random.seed(231)

# Check the training-time forward pass by checking means and variances
# of features both before and after spatial batch normalization.
N, C, H, W = 2, 6, 4, 5
G = 2
x = 4 * np.random.randn(N, C, H, W) + 10
x_g = x.reshape((N*G,-1))
print('Before spatial group normalization:')
print('  shape: ', x.shape)
print('  means: ', x_g.mean(axis=1))
print('  stds: ', x_g.std(axis=1))

# Means should be close to zero and stds close to one
gamma, beta = np.ones((1,C,1,1)), np.zeros((1,C,1,1))
bn_param = {'mode': 'train'}

out, _ = spatial_groupnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, G, bn_param)
out_g = out.reshape((N*G,-1))
print('After spatial group normalization:')
print('  shape: ', out.shape)
print('  means: ', out_g.mean(axis=1))
print('  stds: ', out_g.std(axis=1))
```

```
Before spatial group normalization:
  shape:  (2, 6, 4, 5)
  means:  [9.72505327 8.51114185 8.9147544  9.43448077]
  stds:  [3.67070958 3.09892597 4.27043622 3.97521327]
After spatial group normalization:
  shape:  (2, 6, 4, 5)
  means:  [-2.14643118e-16  5.25505565e-16  2.65528340e-16 -3.38618023e-16]
  stds:  [0.99999963 0.99999948 0.99999973 0.99999968]
```

14 Spatial Group Normalization: Backward Pass

In the file `cs231n/layers.py`, implement the backward pass for spatial batch normalization in the function `spatial_groupnorm_backward`. Run the following to check your implementation using a numeric gradient check:

[34]:
```
np.random.seed(231)
N, C, H, W = 2, 6, 4, 5
G = 2
x = 5 * np.random.randn(N, C, H, W) + 12
```

```
gamma = np.random.randn(1,C,1,1)
beta = np.random.randn(1,C,1,1)
dout = np.random.randn(N, C, H, W)

gn_param = {}
fx = lambda x: spatial_groupnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, G, gn_param)[0]
fg = lambda a: spatial_groupnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, G, gn_param)[0]
fb = lambda b: spatial_groupnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, G, gn_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 = spatial_groupnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, G, gn_param)
dx, dgamma, dbeta = spatial_groupnorm_backward(dout, cache)

# You should expect errors of magnitudes between 1e-12 and 1e-07.
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:  7.413109384854475e-08
dgamma error:  9.468195772749234e-12
dbeta error:  3.35440867127888e-12
```

[ ]:

[ ]:

PyTorch

December 9, 2023

1 Introduction to PyTorch

You've written a lot of code in this assignment to provide a whole host of neural network functionality. Dropout, Batch Norm, and 2D convolutions are some of the workhorses of deep learning in computer vision. You've also worked hard to make your code efficient and vectorized.

For the last part of this assignment, though, we're going to leave behind your beautiful codebase and instead migrate to one of two popular deep learning frameworks: in this instance, PyTorch.

1.1 Why do we use deep learning frameworks?

- Our code will now run on GPUs! This will allow our models to train much faster. When using a framework like PyTorch you can harness the power of the GPU for your own custom neural network architectures without having to write CUDA code directly (which is beyond the scope of this class).
- In this class, we want you to be ready to use one of these frameworks for your project so you can experiment more efficiently than if you were writing every feature you want to use by hand.
- We want you to stand on the shoulders of giants! PyTorch is an excellent frameworks that will make your lives a lot easier, and now that you understand their guts, you are free to use them :)
- Finally, we want you to be exposed to the sort of deep learning code you might run into in academia or industry.

1.2 What is PyTorch?

PyTorch is a system for executing dynamic computational graphs over Tensor objects that behave similarly as numpy ndarray. It comes with a powerful automatic differentiation engine that removes the need for manual back-propagation.

1.3 How do I learn PyTorch?

One of our former instructors, Justin Johnson, made an excellent tutorial for PyTorch.

You can also find the detailed API doc here. If you have other questions that are not addressed by the API docs, the PyTorch forum is a much better place to ask than StackOverflow.

2 Table of Contents

This assignment has 5 parts. You will learn PyTorch on **three different levels of abstraction**, which will help you understand it better and prepare you for the final project.

1. Part I, Preparation: we will use CIFAR-10 dataset.
2. Part II, Barebones PyTorch: **Abstraction level 1**, we will work directly with the lowest-level PyTorch Tensors.
3. Part III, PyTorch Module API: **Abstraction level 2**, we will use `nn.Module` to define arbitrary neural network architecture.
4. Part IV, PyTorch Sequential API: **Abstraction level 3**, we will use `nn.Sequential` to define a linear feed-forward network very conveniently.
5. Part V, CIFAR-10 open-ended challenge: please implement your own network to get as high accuracy as possible on CIFAR-10. You can experiment with any layer, optimizer, hyperparameters or other advanced features.

Here is a table of comparison:

API	Flexibility	Convenience
Barebone	High	Low
`nn.Module`	High	Medium
`nn.Sequential`	Low	High

3 GPU

You can manually switch to a GPU device on Colab by clicking `Runtime -> Change runtime type` and selecting `GPU` under `Hardware Accelerator`. You should do this before running the following cells to import packages, since the kernel gets restarted upon switching runtimes.

[1]:
```
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
from torch.utils.data import sampler

import torchvision.datasets as dset
import torchvision.transforms as T

import numpy as np

USE_GPU = True
dtype = torch.float32 # We will be using float throughout this tutorial.

if USE_GPU and torch.cuda.is_available():
    device = torch.device('cuda')
else:
    device = torch.device('cpu')
```

```
# Constant to control how frequently we print train loss.
print_every = 100
print('using device:', device)
```

```
/root/miniconda3/envs/mmdt/lib/python3.8/site-packages/tqdm/auto.py:21:
TqdmWarning: IProgress not found. Please update jupyter and ipywidgets. See
https://ipywidgets.readthedocs.io/en/stable/user_install.html
  from .autonotebook import tqdm as notebook_tqdm

using device: cuda
```

4 Part I. Preparation

Now, let's load the CIFAR-10 dataset. This might take a couple minutes the first time you do it, but the files should stay cached after that.

In previous parts of the assignment we had to write our own code to download the CIFAR-10 dataset, preprocess it, and iterate through it in minibatches; PyTorch provides convenient tools to automate this process for us.

[2]:
```
NUM_TRAIN = 49000

# The torchvision.transforms package provides tools for preprocessing data
# and for performing data augmentation; here we set up a transform to
# preprocess the data by subtracting the mean RGB value and dividing by the
# standard deviation of each RGB value; we've hardcoded the mean and std.
transform = T.Compose([
                T.ToTensor(),
                T.Normalize((0.4914, 0.4822, 0.4465), (0.2023, 0.1994, 0.2010))
            ])

# We set up a Dataset object for each split (train / val / test); Datasets load
# training examples one at a time, so we wrap each Dataset in a DataLoader which
# iterates through the Dataset and forms minibatches. We divide the CIFAR-10
# training set into train and val sets by passing a Sampler object to the
# DataLoader telling how it should sample from the underlying Dataset.
cifar10_train = dset.CIFAR10('./cs231n/datasets', train=True, download=True,
                             transform=transform)
loader_train = DataLoader(cifar10_train, batch_size=64,
                          sampler=sampler.SubsetRandomSampler(range(NUM_TRAIN)))

cifar10_val = dset.CIFAR10('./cs231n/datasets', train=True, download=True,
                           transform=transform)
loader_val = DataLoader(cifar10_val, batch_size=64,
                        sampler=sampler.SubsetRandomSampler(range(NUM_TRAIN,␣
↪50000)))

cifar10_test = dset.CIFAR10('./cs231n/datasets', train=False, download=True,
```

```
                                transform=transform)
loader_test = DataLoader(cifar10_test, batch_size=64)
```

```
Files already downloaded and verified
Files already downloaded and verified
Files already downloaded and verified
```

5 Part II. Barebones PyTorch

PyTorch ships with high-level APIs to help us define model architectures conveniently, which we will cover in Part II of this tutorial. In this section, we will start with the barebone PyTorch elements to understand the autograd engine better. After this exercise, you will come to appreciate the high-level model API more.

We will start with a simple fully-connected ReLU network with two hidden layers and no biases for CIFAR classification. This implementation computes the forward pass using operations on PyTorch Tensors, and uses PyTorch autograd to compute gradients. It is important that you understand every line, because you will write a harder version after the example.

When we create a PyTorch Tensor with `requires_grad=True`, then operations involving that Tensor will not just compute values; they will also build up a computational graph in the background, allowing us to easily backpropagate through the graph to compute gradients of some Tensors with respect to a downstream loss. Concretely if x is a Tensor with `x.requires_grad == True` then after backpropagation `x.grad` will be another Tensor holding the gradient of x with respect to the scalar loss at the end.

5.0.1 PyTorch Tensors: Flatten Function

A PyTorch Tensor is conceptionally similar to a numpy array: it is an n-dimensional grid of numbers, and like numpy PyTorch provides many functions to efficiently operate on Tensors. As a simple example, we provide a `flatten` function below which reshapes image data for use in a fully-connected neural network.

Recall that image data is typically stored in a Tensor of shape N x C x H x W, where:

- N is the number of datapoints
- C is the number of channels
- H is the height of the intermediate feature map in pixels
- W is the height of the intermediate feature map in pixels

This is the right way to represent the data when we are doing something like a 2D convolution, that needs spatial understanding of where the intermediate features are relative to each other. When we use fully connected affine layers to process the image, however, we want each datapoint to be represented by a single vector – it's no longer useful to segregate the different channels, rows, and columns of the data. So, we use a "flatten" operation to collapse the `C x H x W` values per representation into a single long vector. The flatten function below first reads in the N, C, H, and W values from a given batch of data, and then returns a "view" of that data. "View" is analogous to numpy's "reshape" method: it reshapes x's dimensions to be N x ??, where ?? is allowed to be anything (in this case, it will be C x H x W, but we don't need to specify that explicitly).

[3]:
```
def flatten(x):
    N = x.shape[0] # read in N, C, H, W
    return x.view(N, -1)  # "flatten" the C * H * W values into a single vector␣
 ↪per image

def test_flatten():
    x = torch.arange(12).view(2, 1, 3, 2)
    print('Before flattening: ', x)
    print('After flattening: ', flatten(x))

test_flatten()
```

```
Before flattening:  tensor([[[[ 0,  1],
          [ 2,  3],
          [ 4,  5]]],


        [[[ 6,  7],
          [ 8,  9],
          [10, 11]]]])
After flattening:  tensor([[ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4,  5],
        [ 6,  7,  8,  9, 10, 11]])
```

5.0.2 Barebones PyTorch: Two-Layer Network

Here we define a function `two_layer_fc` which performs the forward pass of a two-layer fully-connected ReLU network on a batch of image data. After defining the forward pass we check that it doesn't crash and that it produces outputs of the right shape by running zeros through the network.

You don't have to write any code here, but it's important that you read and understand the implementation.

[4]:
```
import torch.nn.functional as F  # useful stateless functions

def two_layer_fc(x, params):
    """
    A fully-connected neural networks; the architecture is:
    NN is fully connected -> ReLU -> fully connected layer.
    Note that this function only defines the forward pass;
    PyTorch will take care of the backward pass for us.

    The input to the network will be a minibatch of data, of shape
    (N, d1, ..., dM) where d1 * ... * dM = D. The hidden layer will have H␣
 ↪units,
    and the output layer will produce scores for C classes.

    Inputs:
```

```
    - x: A PyTorch Tensor of shape (N, d1, ..., dM) giving a minibatch of
      input data.
    - params: A list [w1, w2] of PyTorch Tensors giving weights for the network;
      w1 has shape (D, H) and w2 has shape (H, C).

    Returns:
    - scores: A PyTorch Tensor of shape (N, C) giving classification scores for
      the input data x.
    """
    # first we flatten the image
    x = flatten(x)  # shape: [batch_size, C x H x W]

    w1, w2 = params

    # Forward pass: compute predicted y using operations on Tensors. Since w1 and
    # w2 have requires_grad=True, operations involving these Tensors will cause
    # PyTorch to build a computational graph, allowing automatic computation of
    # gradients. Since we are no longer implementing the backward pass by hand we
    # don't need to keep references to intermediate values.
    # you can also use `.clamp(min=0)`, equivalent to F.relu()
    x = F.relu(x.mm(w1))
    x = x.mm(w2)
    return x


def two_layer_fc_test():
    hidden_layer_size = 42
    x = torch.zeros((64, 50), dtype=dtype)  # minibatch size 64, feature dimension 50
    w1 = torch.zeros((50, hidden_layer_size), dtype=dtype)
    w2 = torch.zeros((hidden_layer_size, 10), dtype=dtype)
    scores = two_layer_fc(x, [w1, w2])
    print(scores.size())  # you should see [64, 10]

two_layer_fc_test()
```

```
torch.Size([64, 10])
```

5.0.3 Barebones PyTorch: Three-Layer ConvNet

Here you will complete the implementation of the function `three_layer_convnet`, which will perform the forward pass of a three-layer convolutional network. Like above, we can immediately test our implementation by passing zeros through the network. The network should have the following architecture:

1. A convolutional layer (with bias) with `channel_1` filters, each with shape `KW1 x KH1`, and

zero-padding of two
2. ReLU nonlinearity
3. A convolutional layer (with bias) with `channel_2` filters, each with shape `KW2 x KH2`, and zero-padding of one
4. ReLU nonlinearity
5. Fully-connected layer with bias, producing scores for C classes.

Note that we have **no softmax activation** here after our fully-connected layer: this is because PyTorch's cross entropy loss performs a softmax activation for you, and by bundling that step in makes computation more efficient.

HINT: For convolutions: http://pytorch.org/docs/stable/nn.html#torch.nn.functional.conv2d; pay attention to the shapes of convolutional filters!

[33]:
```
import torch.nn.functional as F
def three_layer_convnet(x, params):
    """
    Performs the forward pass of a three-layer convolutional network with the
    architecture defined above.

    Inputs:
    - x: A PyTorch Tensor of shape (N, 3, H, W) giving a minibatch of images
    - params: A list of PyTorch Tensors giving the weights and biases for the
      network; should contain the following:
      - conv_w1: PyTorch Tensor of shape (channel_1, 3, KH1, KW1) giving weights
        for the first convolutional layer
      - conv_b1: PyTorch Tensor of shape (channel_1,) giving biases for the␣
↪first
        convolutional layer
      - conv_w2: PyTorch Tensor of shape (channel_2, channel_1, KH2, KW2) giving
        weights for the second convolutional layer
      - conv_b2: PyTorch Tensor of shape (channel_2,) giving biases for the␣
↪second
        convolutional layer
      - fc_w: PyTorch Tensor giving weights for the fully-connected layer. Can␣
↪you
        figure out what the shape should be?
      - fc_b: PyTorch Tensor giving biases for the fully-connected layer. Can␣
↪you
        figure out what the shape should be?

    Returns:
    - scores: PyTorch Tensor of shape (N, C) giving classification scores for x
    """
    conv_w1, conv_b1, conv_w2, conv_b2, fc_w, fc_b = params
    scores = None
    ␣
↪################################################################################
```

```
    # TODO: Implement the forward pass for the three-layer ConvNet.
    #
    ##########################################################################
    # *****START OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)*****


    conv1 = F.conv2d(x, conv_w1, bias=conv_b1, stride=1, padding=2)
    relu1 = F.relu(conv1)

    #
    conv2 = F.conv2d(relu1, conv_w2, bias=conv_b2, stride=1, padding=1)
    relu2 = F.relu(conv2)

    #
    flat = torch.flatten(relu2, start_dim=1)
    #
    scores = torch.matmul(flat, fc_w) + fc_b

    # *****END OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)*****
    ##########################################################################
    #                                END OF YOUR CODE                        #
    #
    ##########################################################################
    return scores
```

After defining the forward pass of the ConvNet above, run the following cell to test your implementation.

When you run this function, scores should have shape (64, 10).

[34]:
```
def three_layer_convnet_test():
    x = torch.zeros((64, 3, 32, 32), dtype=dtype)  # minibatch size 64, image
↪size [3, 32, 32]

    conv_w1 = torch.zeros((6, 3, 5, 5), dtype=dtype)  # [out_channel,
↪in_channel, kernel_H, kernel_W]
    conv_b1 = torch.zeros((6,))  # out_channel
    conv_w2 = torch.zeros((9, 6, 3, 3), dtype=dtype)  # [out_channel,
↪in_channel, kernel_H, kernel_W]
    conv_b2 = torch.zeros((9,))  # out_channel

    # you must calculate the shape of the tensor after two conv layers, before
↪the fully-connected layer
    fc_w = torch.zeros((9 * 32 * 32, 10))
```

```
    fc_b = torch.zeros(10)

    scores = three_layer_convnet(x, [conv_w1, conv_b1, conv_w2, conv_b2, fc_w,␣
 ↪fc_b])
    print(scores.size())  # you should see [64, 10]
three_layer_convnet_test()
```

```
torch.Size([64, 10])
```

5.0.4 Barebones PyTorch: Initialization

Let's write a couple utility methods to initialize the weight matrices for our models.

- `random_weight(shape)` initializes a weight tensor with the Kaiming normalization method.
- `zero_weight(shape)` initializes a weight tensor with all zeros. Useful for instantiating bias parameters.

The `random_weight` function uses the Kaiming normal initialization method, described in:

He et al, *Delving Deep into Rectifiers: Surpassing Human-Level Performance on ImageNet Classification*, ICCV 2015, https://arxiv.org/abs/1502.01852

[35]:
```
def random_weight(shape):
    """
    Create random Tensors for weights; setting requires_grad=True means that we
    want to compute gradients for these Tensors during the backward pass.
    We use Kaiming normalization: sqrt(2 / fan_in)
    """
    if len(shape) == 2:  # FC weight
        fan_in = shape[0]
    else:
        fan_in = np.prod(shape[1:]) # conv weight [out_channel, in_channel, kH,␣
 ↪kW]
    # randn is standard normal distribution generator.
    w = torch.randn(shape, device=device, dtype=dtype) * np.sqrt(2. / fan_in)
    w.requires_grad = True
    return w

def zero_weight(shape):
    return torch.zeros(shape, device=device, dtype=dtype, requires_grad=True)

# create a weight of shape [3 x 5]
# you should see the type `torch.cuda.FloatTensor` if you use GPU.
# Otherwise it should be `torch.FloatTensor`
random_weight((3, 5))
```

[35]:
```
tensor([[-1.4485, -0.5565, -0.4819,  0.3215,  0.3340],
        [-0.9374, -0.4870,  1.2816,  0.3548, -0.5463],
        [ 0.6362, -0.9033, -0.1104, -0.0279, -2.0169]], device='cuda:0',
```

```
        requires_grad=True)
```

5.0.5 Barebones PyTorch: Check Accuracy

When training the model we will use the following function to check the accuracy of our model on the training or validation sets.

When checking accuracy we don't need to compute any gradients; as a result we don't need PyTorch to build a computational graph for us when we compute scores. To prevent a graph from being built we scope our computation under a `torch.no_grad()` context manager.

[36]:
```
def check_accuracy_part2(loader, model_fn, params):
    """
    Check the accuracy of a classification model.

    Inputs:
    - loader: A DataLoader for the data split we want to check
    - model_fn: A function that performs the forward pass of the model,
      with the signature scores = model_fn(x, params)
    - params: List of PyTorch Tensors giving parameters of the model

    Returns: Nothing, but prints the accuracy of the model
    """
    split = 'val' if loader.dataset.train else 'test'
    print('Checking accuracy on the %s set' % split)
    num_correct, num_samples = 0, 0
    with torch.no_grad():
        for x, y in loader:
            x = x.to(device=device, dtype=dtype)  # move to device, e.g. GPU
            y = y.to(device=device, dtype=torch.int64)
            scores = model_fn(x, params)
            _, preds = scores.max(1)
            num_correct += (preds == y).sum()
            num_samples += preds.size(0)
        acc = float(num_correct) / num_samples
        print('Got %d / %d correct (%.2f%%)' % (num_correct, num_samples, 100 *␣
↪acc))
```

5.0.6 BareBones PyTorch: Training Loop

We can now set up a basic training loop to train our network. We will train the model using stochastic gradient descent without momentum. We will use `torch.functional.cross_entropy` to compute the loss; you can read about it here.

The training loop takes as input the neural network function, a list of initialized parameters (`[w1, w2]` in our example), and learning rate.

[37]:
```
def train_part2(model_fn, params, learning_rate):
    """
```

```
    Train a model on CIFAR-10.

    Inputs:
    - model_fn: A Python function that performs the forward pass of the model.
      It should have the signature scores = model_fn(x, params) where x is a
      PyTorch Tensor of image data, params is a list of PyTorch Tensors giving
      model weights, and scores is a PyTorch Tensor of shape (N, C) giving
      scores for the elements in x.
    - params: List of PyTorch Tensors giving weights for the model
    - learning_rate: Python scalar giving the learning rate to use for SGD

    Returns: Nothing
    """
    for t, (x, y) in enumerate(loader_train):
        # Move the data to the proper device (GPU or CPU)
        x = x.to(device=device, dtype=dtype)
        y = y.to(device=device, dtype=torch.long)

        # Forward pass: compute scores and loss
        scores = model_fn(x, params)
        loss = F.cross_entropy(scores, y)

        # Backward pass: PyTorch figures out which Tensors in the computational
        # graph has requires_grad=True and uses backpropagation to compute the
        # gradient of the loss with respect to these Tensors, and stores the
        # gradients in the .grad attribute of each Tensor.
        loss.backward()

        # Update parameters. We don't want to backpropagate through the
        # parameter updates, so we scope the updates under a torch.no_grad()
        # context manager to prevent a computational graph from being built.
        with torch.no_grad():
            for w in params:
                w -= learning_rate * w.grad

                # Manually zero the gradients after running the backward pass
                w.grad.zero_()

        if t % print_every == 0:
            print('Iteration %d, loss = %.4f' % (t, loss.item()))
            check_accuracy_part2(loader_val, model_fn, params)
            print()
```

5.0.7 BareBones PyTorch: Train a Two-Layer Network

Now we are ready to run the training loop. We need to explicitly allocate tensors for the fully connected weights, `w1` and `w2`.

Each minibatch of CIFAR has 64 examples, so the tensor shape is `[64, 3, 32, 32]`.

After flattening, `x` shape should be `[64, 3 * 32 * 32]`. This will be the size of the first dimension of `w1`. The second dimension of `w1` is the hidden layer size, which will also be the first dimension of `w2`.

Finally, the output of the network is a 10-dimensional vector that represents the probability distribution over 10 classes.

You don't need to tune any hyperparameters but you should see accuracies above 40% after training for one epoch.

[38]:
```
hidden_layer_size = 4000
learning_rate = 1e-2

w1 = random_weight((3 * 32 * 32, hidden_layer_size))
w2 = random_weight((hidden_layer_size, 10))

train_part2(two_layer_fc, [w1, w2], learning_rate)
```

```
Iteration 0, loss = 2.8666
Checking accuracy on the val set
Got 125 / 1000 correct (12.50%)

Iteration 100, loss = 2.5177
Checking accuracy on the val set
Got 303 / 1000 correct (30.30%)

Iteration 200, loss = 1.6090
Checking accuracy on the val set
Got 382 / 1000 correct (38.20%)

Iteration 300, loss = 2.2256
Checking accuracy on the val set
Got 370 / 1000 correct (37.00%)

Iteration 400, loss = 1.8674
Checking accuracy on the val set
Got 414 / 1000 correct (41.40%)

Iteration 500, loss = 1.7503
Checking accuracy on the val set
Got 418 / 1000 correct (41.80%)

Iteration 600, loss = 1.7705
Checking accuracy on the val set
Got 412 / 1000 correct (41.20%)

Iteration 700, loss = 2.1058
Checking accuracy on the val set
```

```
Got 417 / 1000 correct (41.70%)
```

5.0.8 BareBones PyTorch: Training a ConvNet

In the below you should use the functions defined above to train a three-layer convolutional network on CIFAR. The network should have the following architecture:

1. Convolutional layer (with bias) with 32 5x5 filters, with zero-padding of 2
2. ReLU
3. Convolutional layer (with bias) with 16 3x3 filters, with zero-padding of 1
4. ReLU
5. Fully-connected layer (with bias) to compute scores for 10 classes

You should initialize your weight matrices using the `random_weight` function defined above, and you should initialize your bias vectors using the `zero_weight` function above.

You don't need to tune any hyperparameters, but if everything works correctly you should achieve an accuracy above 42% after one epoch.

[40]:
```
learning_rate = 3e-3

channel_1 = 32
channel_2 = 16

conv_w1 = None
conv_b1 = None
conv_w2 = None
conv_b2 = None
fc_w = None
fc_b = None

################################################################################
# TODO: Initialize the parameters of a three-layer ConvNet.                    #
################################################################################
# *****START OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)*****
conv_w1 = random_weight((channel_1, 3, 5, 5))
conv_b1 = zero_weight(channel_1)

conv_w2 = random_weight((channel_2, channel_1, 3, 3))
conv_b2 = zero_weight(channel_2)

fc_w = random_weight((channel_2 * 32* 32, 10))
fc_b = zero_weight(10)

# *****END OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)*****
################################################################################
#                                 END OF YOUR CODE                             #
################################################################################
```

```
params = [conv_w1, conv_b1, conv_w2, conv_b2, fc_w, fc_b]
train_part2(three_layer_convnet, params, learning_rate)
```

```
Iteration 0, loss = 3.4614
Checking accuracy on the val set
Got 140 / 1000 correct (14.00%)

Iteration 100, loss = 1.7108
Checking accuracy on the val set
Got 387 / 1000 correct (38.70%)

Iteration 200, loss = 1.6542
Checking accuracy on the val set
Got 416 / 1000 correct (41.60%)

Iteration 300, loss = 1.7082
Checking accuracy on the val set
Got 442 / 1000 correct (44.20%)

Iteration 400, loss = 1.6048
Checking accuracy on the val set
Got 440 / 1000 correct (44.00%)

Iteration 500, loss = 1.5491
Checking accuracy on the val set
Got 470 / 1000 correct (47.00%)

Iteration 600, loss = 1.4132
Checking accuracy on the val set
Got 482 / 1000 correct (48.20%)

Iteration 700, loss = 1.6461
Checking accuracy on the val set
Got 486 / 1000 correct (48.60%)
```

6 Part III. PyTorch Module API

Barebone PyTorch requires that we track all the parameter tensors by hand. This is fine for small networks with a few tensors, but it would be extremely inconvenient and error-prone to track tens or hundreds of tensors in larger networks.

PyTorch provides the `nn.Module` API for you to define arbitrary network architectures, while tracking every learnable parameters for you. In Part II, we implemented SGD ourselves. PyTorch also provides the `torch.optim` package that implements all the common optimizers, such as RMSProp, Adagrad, and Adam. It even supports approximate second-order methods like L-BFGS! You can refer to the doc for the exact specifications of each optimizer.

To use the Module API, follow the steps below:

1. Subclass `nn.Module`. Give your network class an intuitive name like `TwoLayerFC`.
2. In the constructor `__init__()`, define all the layers you need as class attributes. Layer objects like `nn.Linear` and `nn.Conv2d` are themselves `nn.Module` subclasses and contain learnable parameters, so that you don't have to instantiate the raw tensors yourself. `nn.Module` will track these internal parameters for you. Refer to the doc to learn more about the dozens of builtin layers. **Warning**: don't forget to call the `super().__init__()` first!
3. In the `forward()` method, define the *connectivity* of your network. You should use the attributes defined in `__init__` as function calls that take tensor as input and output the "transformed" tensor. Do *not* create any new layers with learnable parameters in `forward()`! All of them must be declared upfront in `__init__`.

After you define your Module subclass, you can instantiate it as an object and call it just like the NN forward function in part II.

6.0.1 Module API: Two-Layer Network

Here is a concrete example of a 2-layer fully connected network:

[41]:
```
class TwoLayerFC(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, input_size, hidden_size, num_classes):
        super().__init__()
        # assign layer objects to class attributes
        self.fc1 = nn.Linear(input_size, hidden_size)
        # nn.init package contains convenient initialization methods
        # http://pytorch.org/docs/master/nn.html#torch-nn-init
        nn.init.kaiming_normal_(self.fc1.weight)
        self.fc2 = nn.Linear(hidden_size, num_classes)
        nn.init.kaiming_normal_(self.fc2.weight)

    def forward(self, x):
        # forward always defines connectivity
        x = flatten(x)
        scores = self.fc2(F.relu(self.fc1(x)))
        return scores

def test_TwoLayerFC():
    input_size = 50
    x = torch.zeros((64, input_size), dtype=dtype)  # minibatch size 64,␣
 ↪feature dimension 50
    model = TwoLayerFC(input_size, 42, 10)
    scores = model(x)
    print(scores.size())  # you should see [64, 10]
test_TwoLayerFC()
```

```
torch.Size([64, 10])
```

6.0.2 Module API: Three-Layer ConvNet

It's your turn to implement a 3-layer ConvNet followed by a fully connected layer. The network architecture should be the same as in Part II:

1. Convolutional layer with `channel_1` 5x5 filters with zero-padding of 2
2. ReLU
3. Convolutional layer with `channel_2` 3x3 filters with zero-padding of 1
4. ReLU
5. Fully-connected layer to `num_classes` classes

You should initialize the weight matrices of the model using the Kaiming normal initialization method.

HINT: http://pytorch.org/docs/stable/nn.html#conv2d

After you implement the three-layer ConvNet, the `test_ThreeLayerConvNet` function will run your implementation; it should print `(64, 10)` for the shape of the output scores.

[44]:
```
class ThreeLayerConvNet(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, in_channel, channel_1, channel_2, num_classes):
        super().__init__()
        ########################################################################
        # TODO: Set up the layers you need for a three-layer ConvNet with the  #
        # architecture defined above.                                          #
        ########################################################################
        # *****START OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)*****
        self.conv1  = torch.nn.
 ↪Conv2d(in_channels=in_channel,out_channels=channel_1,kernel_size=(5,5),padding=2)
        self.conv2  = torch.nn.
 ↪Conv2d(channel_1,channel_2,kernel_size=(3,3),padding=1)
        self.fc     = torch.nn.Linear(channel_2*32*32,num_classes)

        self.Relu   = torch.nn.ReLU()



        # *****END OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)*****
        ########################################################################
        #                            END OF YOUR CODE                          ␣
 ↪#
        ########################################################################

    def forward(self, x):
        scores = None
        ########################################################################
        # TODO: Implement the forward function for a 3-layer ConvNet. you      #
        # should use the layers you defined in __init__ and specify the        #
        # connectivity of those layers in forward()                            #
        ########################################################################
```

```
        # *****START OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)*****

        out1 = self.Relu(self.conv1(x))

        out2 = self.Relu(self.conv2(out1))

        out3 = flatten(out2)

        scores = self.fc(out3)


        # *****END OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)*****
        ################################################################################
        #                                END OF YOUR CODE                              #
        ################################################################################
        return scores


def test_ThreeLayerConvNet():
    x = torch.zeros((64, 3, 32, 32), dtype=dtype)  # minibatch size 64, image␣
 ↪size [3, 32, 32]
    model = ThreeLayerConvNet(in_channel=3, channel_1=12, channel_2=8,␣
 ↪num_classes=10)
    scores = model(x)
    print(scores.size())  # you should see [64, 10]
test_ThreeLayerConvNet()
```

```
torch.Size([64, 10])
```

6.0.3 Module API: Check Accuracy

Given the validation or test set, we can check the classification accuracy of a neural network.

This version is slightly different from the one in part II. You don't manually pass in the parameters anymore.

[45]:
```
def check_accuracy_part34(loader, model):
    if loader.dataset.train:
        print('Checking accuracy on validation set')
    else:
        print('Checking accuracy on test set')
    num_correct = 0
    num_samples = 0
    model.eval()  # set model to evaluation mode
    with torch.no_grad():
        for x, y in loader:
            x = x.to(device=device, dtype=dtype)  # move to device, e.g. GPU
            y = y.to(device=device, dtype=torch.long)
```

```
            scores = model(x)
            _, preds = scores.max(1)
            num_correct += (preds == y).sum()
            num_samples += preds.size(0)
        acc = float(num_correct) / num_samples
        print('Got %d / %d correct (%.2f)' % (num_correct, num_samples, 100 *␣
↪acc))
```

6.0.4 Module API: Training Loop

We also use a slightly different training loop. Rather than updating the values of the weights ourselves, we use an Optimizer object from the `torch.optim` package, which abstract the notion of an optimization algorithm and provides implementations of most of the algorithms commonly used to optimize neural networks.

[47]:
```
def train_part34(model, optimizer, epochs=1):
    """
    Train a model on CIFAR-10 using the PyTorch Module API.

    Inputs:
    - model: A PyTorch Module giving the model to train.
    - optimizer: An Optimizer object we will use to train the model
    - epochs: (Optional) A Python integer giving the number of epochs to train␣
↪for

    Returns: Nothing, but prints model accuracies during training.
    """
    model = model.to(device=device)  # move the model parameters to CPU/GPU
    for e in range(epochs):
        for t, (x, y) in enumerate(loader_train):
            model.train()  # put model to training mode
            x = x.to(device=device, dtype=dtype)  # move to device, e.g. GPU
            y = y.to(device=device, dtype=torch.long)

            scores = model(x)
            loss = F.cross_entropy(scores, y)

            # Zero out all of the gradients for the variables which the␣
↪optimizer
            # will update.
            optimizer.zero_grad()

            # This is the backwards pass: compute the gradient of the loss with
            # respect to each  parameter of the model.
            loss.backward()

            # Actually update the parameters of the model using the gradients
```

```
            # computed by the backwards pass.
            optimizer.step()

            if t % print_every == 0:
                print('Iteration %d, loss = %.4f' % (t, loss.item()))
                check_accuracy_part34(loader_val, model)
                print()
```

6.0.5 Module API: Train a Two-Layer Network

Now we are ready to run the training loop. In contrast to part II, we don't explicitly allocate parameter tensors anymore.

Simply pass the input size, hidden layer size, and number of classes (i.e. output size) to the constructor of `TwoLayerFC`.

You also need to define an optimizer that tracks all the learnable parameters inside `TwoLayerFC`.

You don't need to tune any hyperparameters, but you should see model accuracies above 40% after training for one epoch.

[48]:
```
hidden_layer_size = 4000
learning_rate = 1e-2
model = TwoLayerFC(3 * 32 * 32, hidden_layer_size, 10)
optimizer = optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=learning_rate)

train_part34(model, optimizer)
```

```
Iteration 0, loss = 2.9310
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 110 / 1000 correct (11.00)

Iteration 100, loss = 2.3063
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 317 / 1000 correct (31.70)

Iteration 200, loss = 2.3911
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 386 / 1000 correct (38.60)

Iteration 300, loss = 1.8780
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 407 / 1000 correct (40.70)

Iteration 400, loss = 2.1774
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 398 / 1000 correct (39.80)

Iteration 500, loss = 1.7160
Checking accuracy on validation set
```

```
Got 415 / 1000 correct (41.50)

Iteration 600, loss = 1.6240
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 429 / 1000 correct (42.90)

Iteration 700, loss = 1.7183
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 452 / 1000 correct (45.20)
```

6.0.6 Module API: Train a Three-Layer ConvNet

You should now use the Module API to train a three-layer ConvNet on CIFAR. This should look very similar to training the two-layer network! You don't need to tune any hyperparameters, but you should achieve above above 45% after training for one epoch.

You should train the model using stochastic gradient descent without momentum.

[49]:
```
learning_rate = 3e-3
channel_1 = 32
channel_2 = 16

model = None
optimizer = None
################################################################################
# TODO: Instantiate your ThreeLayerConvNet model and a corresponding optimizer #
################################################################################
# *****START OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)*****
model = ThreeLayerConvNet(in_channel=3, channel_1=12, channel_2=8,␣
 ↪num_classes=10)
optimizer  = optim.SGD(model.parameters(),lr=learning_rate,momentum=0.9,␣
 ↪nesterov=True)

# *****END OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)*****
################################################################################
#                                END OF YOUR CODE                              #
################################################################################

train_part34(model, optimizer)
```

```
Iteration 0, loss = 2.3111
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 89 / 1000 correct (8.90)

Iteration 100, loss = 1.7186
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 419 / 1000 correct (41.90)
```

```
Iteration 200, loss = 1.7442
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 448 / 1000 correct (44.80)

Iteration 300, loss = 1.4426
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 497 / 1000 correct (49.70)

Iteration 400, loss = 1.5188
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 501 / 1000 correct (50.10)

Iteration 500, loss = 1.4607
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 518 / 1000 correct (51.80)

Iteration 600, loss = 1.2886
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 542 / 1000 correct (54.20)

Iteration 700, loss = 1.1997
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 525 / 1000 correct (52.50)
```

7 Part IV. PyTorch Sequential API

Part III introduced the PyTorch Module API, which allows you to define arbitrary learnable layers and their connectivity.

For simple models like a stack of feed forward layers, you still need to go through 3 steps: subclass `nn.Module`, assign layers to class attributes in `__init__`, and call each layer one by one in `forward()`. Is there a more convenient way?

Fortunately, PyTorch provides a container Module called `nn.Sequential`, which merges the above steps into one. It is not as flexible as `nn.Module`, because you cannot specify more complex topology than a feed-forward stack, but it's good enough for many use cases.

7.0.1 Sequential API: Two-Layer Network

Let's see how to rewrite our two-layer fully connected network example with `nn.Sequential`, and train it using the training loop defined above.

Again, you don't need to tune any hyperparameters here, but you shoud achieve above 40% accuracy after one epoch of training.

[50]:
```
# We need to wrap `flatten` function in a module in order to stack it
# in nn.Sequential
class Flatten(nn.Module):
```

```
    def forward(self, x):
        return flatten(x)

hidden_layer_size = 4000
learning_rate = 1e-2

model = nn.Sequential(
    Flatten(),
    nn.Linear(3 * 32 * 32, hidden_layer_size),
    nn.ReLU(),
    nn.Linear(hidden_layer_size, 10),
)

# you can use Nesterov momentum in optim.SGD
optimizer = optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=learning_rate,
                      momentum=0.9, nesterov=True)

train_part34(model, optimizer)
```

```
Iteration 0, loss = 2.3752
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 167 / 1000 correct (16.70)

Iteration 100, loss = 1.8184
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 406 / 1000 correct (40.60)

Iteration 200, loss = 1.4227
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 417 / 1000 correct (41.70)

Iteration 300, loss = 1.8018
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 441 / 1000 correct (44.10)

Iteration 400, loss = 1.3358
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 451 / 1000 correct (45.10)

Iteration 500, loss = 1.9796
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 444 / 1000 correct (44.40)

Iteration 600, loss = 1.7731
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 418 / 1000 correct (41.80)

Iteration 700, loss = 1.6833
```

```
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 469 / 1000 correct (46.90)
```

7.0.2 Sequential API: Three-Layer ConvNet

Here you should use `nn.Sequential` to define and train a three-layer ConvNet with the same architecture we used in Part III:

1. Convolutional layer (with bias) with 32 5x5 filters, with zero-padding of 2
2. ReLU
3. Convolutional layer (with bias) with 16 3x3 filters, with zero-padding of 1
4. ReLU
5. Fully-connected layer (with bias) to compute scores for 10 classes

You can use the default PyTorch weight initialization.

You should optimize your model using stochastic gradient descent with Nesterov momentum 0.9.

Again, you don't need to tune any hyperparameters but you should see accuracy above 55% after one epoch of training.

[52]:
```
channel_1 = 32
channel_2 = 16
learning_rate = 1e-2

model = None
optimizer = None

################################################################################
# TODO: Rewrite the 2-layer ConvNet with bias from Part III with the           #
# Sequential API.                                                              #
################################################################################
# *****START OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)*****
model = nn.Sequential(
    nn.Conv2d(3,channel_1,(5,5),padding=2),
    nn.ReLU(),
    nn.Conv2d(channel_1,channel_2,(3,3),padding=1),
    nn.ReLU(),
    nn.Flatten(),
    nn.Linear(channel_2*32*32,10)
)
optimizer = optim.SGD(model.parameters(),  lr= learning_rate,momentum=0.9,␣
 ↪nesterov=True)
pass

# *****END OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)*****
################################################################################
#                                 END OF YOUR CODE                             #
################################################################################
```

```
train_part34(model, optimizer)
```

```
Iteration 0, loss = 2.3139
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 103 / 1000 correct (10.30)

Iteration 100, loss = 1.5093
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 442 / 1000 correct (44.20)

Iteration 200, loss = 1.6592
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 500 / 1000 correct (50.00)

Iteration 300, loss = 1.3473
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 505 / 1000 correct (50.50)

Iteration 400, loss = 1.2888
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 520 / 1000 correct (52.00)

Iteration 500, loss = 1.3244
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 542 / 1000 correct (54.20)

Iteration 600, loss = 1.0678
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 567 / 1000 correct (56.70)

Iteration 700, loss = 1.5471
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 577 / 1000 correct (57.70)
```

8 Part V. CIFAR-10 open-ended challenge

In this section, you can experiment with whatever ConvNet architecture you'd like on CIFAR-10.

Now it's your job to experiment with architectures, hyperparameters, loss functions, and optimizers to train a model that achieves **at least 70%** accuracy on the CIFAR-10 **validation** set within 10 epochs. You can use the check_accuracy and train functions from above. You can use either `nn.Module` or `nn.Sequential` API.

Describe what you did at the end of this notebook.

Here are the official API documentation for each component. One note: what we call in the class "spatial batch norm" is called "BatchNorm2D" in PyTorch.

- Layers in torch.nn package: http://pytorch.org/docs/stable/nn.html
- Activations: http://pytorch.org/docs/stable/nn.html#non-linear-activations
- Loss functions: http://pytorch.org/docs/stable/nn.html#loss-functions
- Optimizers: http://pytorch.org/docs/stable/optim.html

8.0.1 Things you might try:

- **Filter size**: Above we used 5x5; would smaller filters be more efficient?
- **Number of filters**: Above we used 32 filters. Do more or fewer do better?
- **Pooling vs Strided Convolution**: Do you use max pooling or just stride convolutions?
- **Batch normalization**: Try adding spatial batch normalization after convolution layers and vanilla batch normalization after affine layers. Do your networks train faster?
- **Network architecture**: The network above has two layers of trainable parameters. Can you do better with a deep network? Good architectures to try include:
  - [conv-relu-pool]xN -> [affine]xM -> [softmax or SVM]
  - [conv-relu-conv-relu-pool]xN -> [affine]xM -> [softmax or SVM]
  - [batchnorm-relu-conv]xN -> [affine]xM -> [softmax or SVM]
- **Global Average Pooling**: Instead of flattening and then having multiple affine layers, perform convolutions until your image gets small (7x7 or so) and then perform an average pooling operation to get to a 1x1 image picture (1, 1 , Filter#), which is then reshaped into a (Filter#) vector. This is used in Google's Inception Network (See Table 1 for their architecture).
- **Regularization**: Add l2 weight regularization, or perhaps use Dropout.

8.0.2 Tips for training

For each network architecture that you try, you should tune the learning rate and other hyperparameters. When doing this there are a couple important things to keep in mind:

- If the parameters are working well, you should see improvement within a few hundred iterations
- Remember the coarse-to-fine approach for hyperparameter tuning: start by testing a large range of hyperparameters for just a few training iterations to find the combinations of parameters that are working at all.
- Once you have found some sets of parameters that seem to work, search more finely around these parameters. You may need to train for more epochs.
- You should use the validation set for hyperparameter search, and save your test set for evaluating your architecture on the best parameters as selected by the validation set.

8.0.3 Going above and beyond

If you are feeling adventurous there are many other features you can implement to try and improve your performance. You are **not required** to implement any of these, but don't miss the fun if you have time!

- Alternative optimizers: you can try Adam, Adagrad, RMSprop, etc.
- Alternative activation functions such as leaky ReLU, parametric ReLU, ELU, or MaxOut.
- Model ensembles
- Data augmentation
- New Architectures

- ResNets where the input from the previous layer is added to the output.
- DenseNets where inputs into previous layers are concatenated together.
- This blog has an in-depth overview

8.0.4 Have fun and happy training!

[53]:
```
################################################################################
# TODO:                                                                        ␣
 ↪#
# Experiment with any architectures, optimizers, and hyperparameters.          #
# Achieve AT LEAST 70% accuracy on the *validation set* within 10 epochs.      #
#                                                                              #
# Note that you can use the check_accuracy function to evaluate on either      #
# the test set or the validation set, by passing either loader_test or         #
# loader_val as the second argument to check_accuracy. You should not touch    #
# the test set until you have finished your architecture and  hyperparameter   #
# tuning, and only run the test set once at the end to report a final value.   #
################################################################################
model = None
optimizer = None

# *****START OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)*****

class Residual(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, input_channels, num_channels, use_1x1conv=False,␣
 ↪strides=1):
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(input_channels, num_channels, kernel_size=3,␣
 ↪padding=1,stride=strides)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(num_channels, num_channels, kernel_size=3,␣
 ↪padding=1)
        if use_1x1conv:
            self.conv3 = nn.Conv2d(input_channels, num_channels, kernel_size=1,␣
 ↪stride=strides)
        else:
            self.conv3 = None
        self.bn1 = nn.BatchNorm2d(num_channels)
        self.bn2 = nn.BatchNorm2d(num_channels)
    def forward(self, X):
        Y = F.relu(self.bn1(self.conv1(X)))
        Y = self.bn2(self.conv2(Y))
        if self.conv3:
            X = self.conv3(X)
        Y += X
        return F.relu(Y)
def resnet_block(input_channels, num_channels, num_residuals,
                 first_block=False):
```

```
    blk = []
    for i in range(num_residuals):
        if i == 0 and not first_block:
            blk.append(Residual(input_channels, num_channels,
                                use_1x1conv=True, strides=2))
        else:
            blk.append(Residual(num_channels, num_channels))
    return blk
b1 = nn.Sequential(nn.Conv2d(3, 64, kernel_size=7, stride=2, padding=3),
                   nn.BatchNorm2d(64), nn.ReLU(),
                   nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=3, stride=2, padding=1))
b2 = nn.Sequential(*resnet_block(64, 64, 2, first_block=True))
b3 = nn.Sequential(*resnet_block(64, 128, 2))
b4 = nn.Sequential(*resnet_block(128, 256, 2))
b5 = nn.Sequential(*resnet_block(256, 512, 2))
net = nn.Sequential(b1, b2, b3, b4, b5,
                    nn.AdaptiveAvgPool2d((1,1)),
                    nn.Flatten(), nn.Linear(512, 10))
model = net
optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=5e-4, betas=[0.9, 0.999])

# *****END OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)*****
################################################################################
#                                 END OF YOUR CODE                             #
################################################################################

# You should get at least 70% accuracy.
# You may modify the number of epochs to any number below 15.
train_part34(model, optimizer, epochs=10)
```

```
Iteration 0, loss = 2.3904
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 125 / 1000 correct (12.50)

Iteration 100, loss = 1.6604
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 393 / 1000 correct (39.30)

Iteration 200, loss = 1.5844
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 476 / 1000 correct (47.60)

Iteration 300, loss = 1.1226
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 517 / 1000 correct (51.70)

Iteration 400, loss = 1.4365
Checking accuracy on validation set
```

```
Got 465 / 1000 correct (46.50)

Iteration 500, loss = 1.4084
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 570 / 1000 correct (57.00)

Iteration 600, loss = 1.2827
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 579 / 1000 correct (57.90)

Iteration 700, loss = 1.0054
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 618 / 1000 correct (61.80)

Iteration 0, loss = 1.2532
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 598 / 1000 correct (59.80)

Iteration 100, loss = 0.9684
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 609 / 1000 correct (60.90)

Iteration 200, loss = 1.0783
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 614 / 1000 correct (61.40)

Iteration 300, loss = 1.0035
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 653 / 1000 correct (65.30)

Iteration 400, loss = 1.2451
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 658 / 1000 correct (65.80)

Iteration 500, loss = 1.1515
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 662 / 1000 correct (66.20)

Iteration 600, loss = 0.8603
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 662 / 1000 correct (66.20)

Iteration 700, loss = 0.8202
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 658 / 1000 correct (65.80)

Iteration 0, loss = 0.7286
Checking accuracy on validation set
```

```
Got 653 / 1000 correct (65.30)

Iteration 100, loss = 0.8557
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 658 / 1000 correct (65.80)

Iteration 200, loss = 0.8507
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 689 / 1000 correct (68.90)

Iteration 300, loss = 0.8846
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 692 / 1000 correct (69.20)

Iteration 400, loss = 0.7641
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 684 / 1000 correct (68.40)

Iteration 500, loss = 0.7525
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 702 / 1000 correct (70.20)

Iteration 600, loss = 0.5199
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 683 / 1000 correct (68.30)

Iteration 700, loss = 0.8020
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 682 / 1000 correct (68.20)

Iteration 0, loss = 0.6889
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 699 / 1000 correct (69.90)

Iteration 100, loss = 0.5151
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 727 / 1000 correct (72.70)

Iteration 200, loss = 0.6491
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 677 / 1000 correct (67.70)

Iteration 300, loss = 0.7189
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 698 / 1000 correct (69.80)

Iteration 400, loss = 0.7375
Checking accuracy on validation set
```

```
Got 741 / 1000 correct (74.10)

Iteration 500, loss = 0.8096
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 734 / 1000 correct (73.40)

Iteration 600, loss = 0.7616
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 729 / 1000 correct (72.90)

Iteration 700, loss = 0.7265
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 694 / 1000 correct (69.40)

Iteration 0, loss = 0.5310
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 719 / 1000 correct (71.90)

Iteration 100, loss = 0.5988
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 726 / 1000 correct (72.60)

Iteration 200, loss = 0.3763
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 724 / 1000 correct (72.40)

Iteration 300, loss = 0.5565
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 732 / 1000 correct (73.20)

Iteration 400, loss = 0.4783
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 727 / 1000 correct (72.70)

Iteration 500, loss = 0.5782
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 739 / 1000 correct (73.90)

Iteration 600, loss = 0.5602
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 747 / 1000 correct (74.70)

Iteration 700, loss = 0.5789
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 712 / 1000 correct (71.20)

Iteration 0, loss = 0.3332
Checking accuracy on validation set
```

```
Got 735 / 1000 correct (73.50)

Iteration 100, loss = 0.5502
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 722 / 1000 correct (72.20)

Iteration 200, loss = 0.6209
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 735 / 1000 correct (73.50)

Iteration 300, loss = 0.3921
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 753 / 1000 correct (75.30)

Iteration 400, loss = 0.7833
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 733 / 1000 correct (73.30)

Iteration 500, loss = 0.5715
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 740 / 1000 correct (74.00)

Iteration 600, loss = 0.3527
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 740 / 1000 correct (74.00)

Iteration 700, loss = 0.5166
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 761 / 1000 correct (76.10)

Iteration 0, loss = 0.4620
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 761 / 1000 correct (76.10)

Iteration 100, loss = 0.3778
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 770 / 1000 correct (77.00)

Iteration 200, loss = 0.3987
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 758 / 1000 correct (75.80)

Iteration 300, loss = 0.3676
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 758 / 1000 correct (75.80)

Iteration 400, loss = 0.3768
Checking accuracy on validation set
```

```
Got 768 / 1000 correct (76.80)

Iteration 500, loss = 0.4738
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 737 / 1000 correct (73.70)

Iteration 600, loss = 0.3766
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 769 / 1000 correct (76.90)

Iteration 700, loss = 0.4619
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 768 / 1000 correct (76.80)

Iteration 0, loss = 0.2001
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 766 / 1000 correct (76.60)

Iteration 100, loss = 0.2534
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 750 / 1000 correct (75.00)

Iteration 200, loss = 0.4306
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 743 / 1000 correct (74.30)

Iteration 300, loss = 0.1691
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 732 / 1000 correct (73.20)

Iteration 400, loss = 0.2367
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 754 / 1000 correct (75.40)

Iteration 500, loss = 0.3483
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 756 / 1000 correct (75.60)

Iteration 600, loss = 0.2798
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 777 / 1000 correct (77.70)

Iteration 700, loss = 0.4314
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 776 / 1000 correct (77.60)

Iteration 0, loss = 0.2899
Checking accuracy on validation set
```

```
Got 769 / 1000 correct (76.90)

Iteration 100, loss = 0.1229
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 766 / 1000 correct (76.60)

Iteration 200, loss = 0.3386
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 779 / 1000 correct (77.90)

Iteration 300, loss = 0.2369
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 762 / 1000 correct (76.20)

Iteration 400, loss = 0.3076
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 745 / 1000 correct (74.50)

Iteration 500, loss = 0.2192
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 751 / 1000 correct (75.10)

Iteration 600, loss = 0.3389
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 762 / 1000 correct (76.20)

Iteration 700, loss = 0.2165
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 764 / 1000 correct (76.40)

Iteration 0, loss = 0.1223
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 757 / 1000 correct (75.70)

Iteration 100, loss = 0.2368
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 766 / 1000 correct (76.60)

Iteration 200, loss = 0.1430
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 754 / 1000 correct (75.40)

Iteration 300, loss = 0.1262
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 747 / 1000 correct (74.70)

Iteration 400, loss = 0.1688
Checking accuracy on validation set
```

```
Got 761 / 1000 correct (76.10)

Iteration 500, loss = 0.3242
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 765 / 1000 correct (76.50)

Iteration 600, loss = 0.2573
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 744 / 1000 correct (74.40)

Iteration 700, loss = 0.1714
Checking accuracy on validation set
Got 773 / 1000 correct (77.30)
```

8.1 Describe what you did

In the cell below you should write an explanation of what you did, any additional features that you implemented, and/or any graphs that you made in the process of training and evaluating your network.

Answer: Bulit a ResNet architecture for CIFIAR10 dataset, train for 10 epochs.Get the test acc at 74.97%.

8.2 Test set – run this only once

Now that we've gotten a result we're happy with, we test our final model on the test set (which you should store in best_model). Think about how this compares to your validation set accuracy.

[54]:
```
best_model = model
check_accuracy_part34(loader_test, best_model)
```

```
Checking accuracy on test set
Got 7497 / 10000 correct (74.97)
```