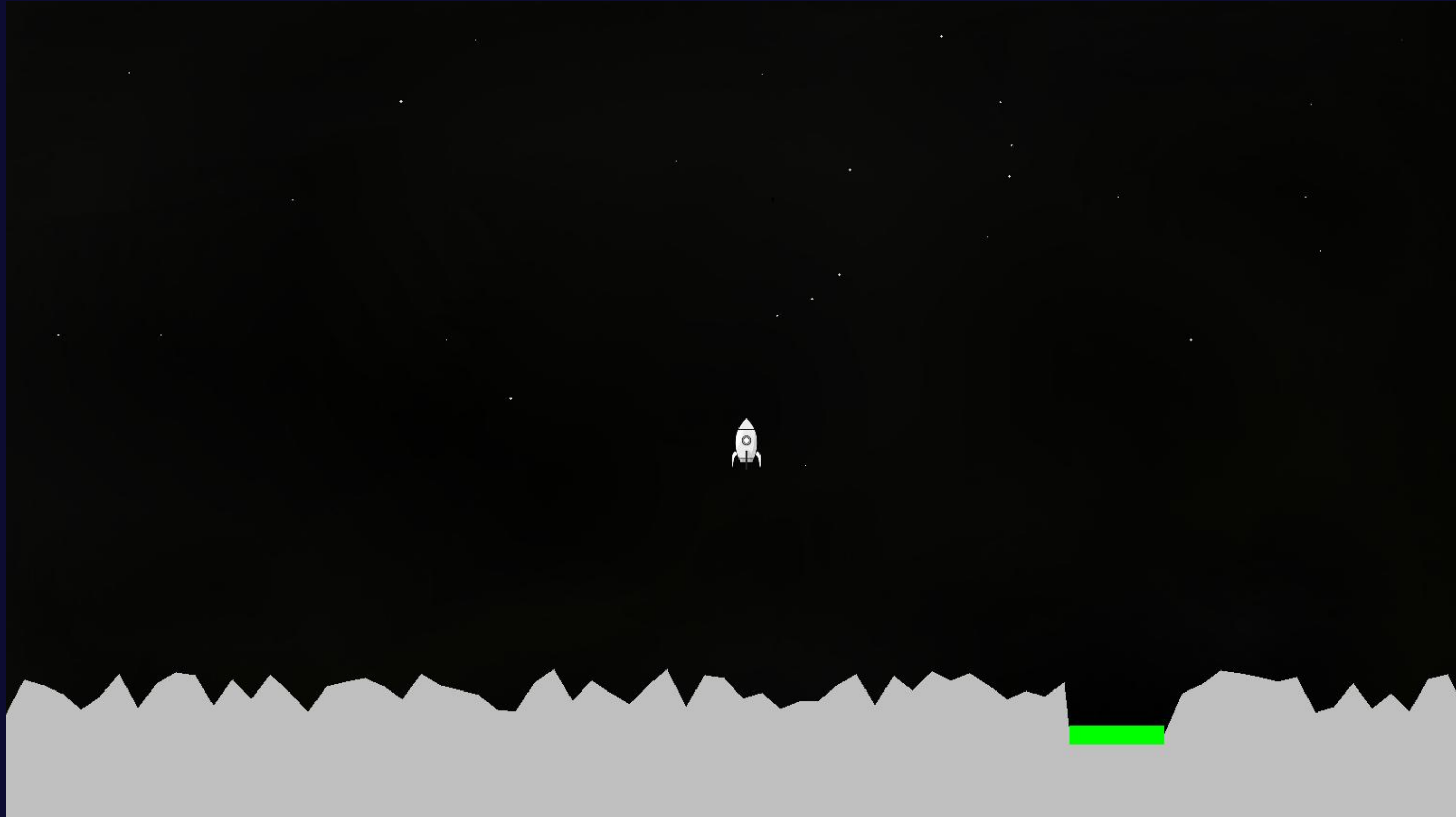




Neuron Network

Rocket Game



Data Partition

ce889_dataCollection

	X axis	Y Axis	Vel-X	Vel-Y
	A	B	C	D
1	617.0829	345.5	0.2	0
2	617.0829	345.3	0.100487	0.053951
3	617.029	345.1995	0.001583	0.034857
4	616.9941	345.1979	-0.09647	0.022692
5	616.9714	345.2944	-0.19343	0.017421
6	616.954	345.4878	-0.28906	0.019004
7	616.935	345.7769	-0.38312	0.027388
8	616.9076	346.16	-0.47537	0.042515
9	616.8651	346.6354	-0.56558	0.064319
10	616.8008	347.201	-0.65352	0.092723
11	616.708	347.8545	-0.73896	0.127644
12	616.5804	348.5935	-0.82167	0.168992
13	616.4114	349.4151	-0.90143	0.216666
14	616.1947	350.3166	-0.97802	0.27056
15	615.9242	351.2946	-1.05122	0.33056
16	615.5936	352.3458	-1.12083	0.396544
17	615.1971	353.4666	-1.19044	0.462528
18	614.7345	354.6571	-1.26005	0.528512
19	614.206	355.9171	-1.32966	0.594495

```
#Importing data and splitting them
df = pd.read_csv('ce889_dataCollection(baha).csv') #Collecting data from the CSV file
x=df.iloc[0:,:1] #this takes the coloumn i want ( remember [from which row : which row
y=df.iloc[0:,1:2]
vx=df.iloc[0:,2:3]
vy=df.iloc[0:,3:4]
```

Data Partition

ce889_dataCollection

	X axis	Y Axis	Vel-X	Vel-Y
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vy=df.iloc[0:,3:4]
```

Splitting the Data

```
12 #it could've been done that both input merged and decrease the lines of code but i used that way to debug easier
13 # Split data into training and testing sets
14 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test, vx_train, vx_test, vy_train, vy_test = train_test_split(*arrays: x,y,vx,vy, test_size=0.2, random_state=7)
```

Data Processing

Data Processing

1

```
def detect_outliers(df, threshold=3): 1 usage
    z_scores = np.abs(zscore(df))
    return (z_scores > threshold).any(axis=1)
```

Data Processing

1

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def detect_outliers(df, threshold=3):  
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```

2

```
def scaling(column):  
    return (column - column.min()) / (column.max() - column.min())
```

Data Processing

1

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def detect_outliers(df, threshold=3): 1 usage
    z_scores = np.abs(zscore(df))
    return (z_scores > threshold).any(axis=1)
```

2

```
def scaling(column):
    return (column - column.min()) / (column.max() - column.min())
```

3

```
x_t=scaling(X_train).to_numpy()
x_v=scaling(X_test).to_numpy()
y_t=scaling(y_train).to_numpy()
y_v=scaling(y_test).to_numpy()
```


Architecture Design

```
inputs = np.column_stack((x_t, y_t, np.ones(x_t.shape[0])))  
# #so shape[0] will be the number of samples that we will use  
actual_outputs = np.column_stack((vx_t, vy_t))
```

```
n_inputs = inputs.shape[1]  
n_hidden_neurons = 15 #according to  
n_outputs = actual_outputs.shape[1]
```

Hyper-Parameters

Using
Matlab

Hidden_neurons	alfa	momentum	Error after 1000E
3	0.5	0.2	0.028122
4			0.027984
6			0.021353
10			0.017237
20			0.018802
15			0.016487
14			0.017177
16			0.016936
15	0.5	0.2	0.016487
17			0.01799
15	0.8		0.015767
15	0.7		0.015936
15	0.9		0.015633
15	1		0.015521
15		0.6	0.015536
15		0.8	0.015537
15		0.4	0.015533
		0.3	0.01553
		0.25	0.015527
		0.15	0.015498
15		0.13	0.015452
15	1	0.14	0.015449

Hyper-Parameters

Using Grid-Search

```
hyperparameters = {
    "learning_rate": np.linspace(start: 0.01, stop: 0.5, num: 10), # Learning rate values between 0.01 and 0.5
    "momentum": np.linspace(start: 0.1, stop: 0.9, num: 5), # Momentum values between 0.1 and 0.9
    "hidden_neurons": [10,12,13, 15,17, 20] # Different numbers of neurons in the hidden layer
}

# Grid search function
def grid_search(grid, inputs, actual_outputs, inputs_val, outputs_val): 1 usage
    param_name = list(grid.keys())
    param_values = list(grid.values())
    best_params = None
    best_score = float('inf') # Start with a big number and go down as we find a better score

    # Iterate through all combinations of hyperparameters
    for values in product(*param_values):
        hyperparams = dict(zip(param_name, values))
        print(f"Testing hyperparameters: {hyperparams}")

        # Train the model with current hyperparameters
        score = train_fn(train_neural_network, inputs, actual_outputs, inputs_val, outputs_val, **hyperparams)
        print(f"Validation score: {score}")

        # Update the best parameters if the current score is better
        if score < best_score:
            best_score = score
            best_params = hyperparams

    return best_params, best_score
```

Hyper-Parameters

Using Grid-Search

```
Epoch 35/40 | Total Error: 0.09238149050040884
Epoch 36/40 | Total Error: 0.09230484508492581
Epoch 37/40 | Total Error: 0.09225759258232494
Epoch 38/40 | Total Error: 0.0922250612627867
Epoch 39/40 | Total Error: 0.092201188536776
Epoch 40/40 | Total Error: 0.09218282231439513
Validation score: 0.38449157848680204
Best Hyperparameters: {'learning_rate': np.float64(0.01), 'momentum': np.float64(0.1), 'hidden_neurons': 10}
Best Validation Score: 0.3580784796725381

Process finished with exit code 0
|
```

Hyper-Parameters

Using Grid-Search Library

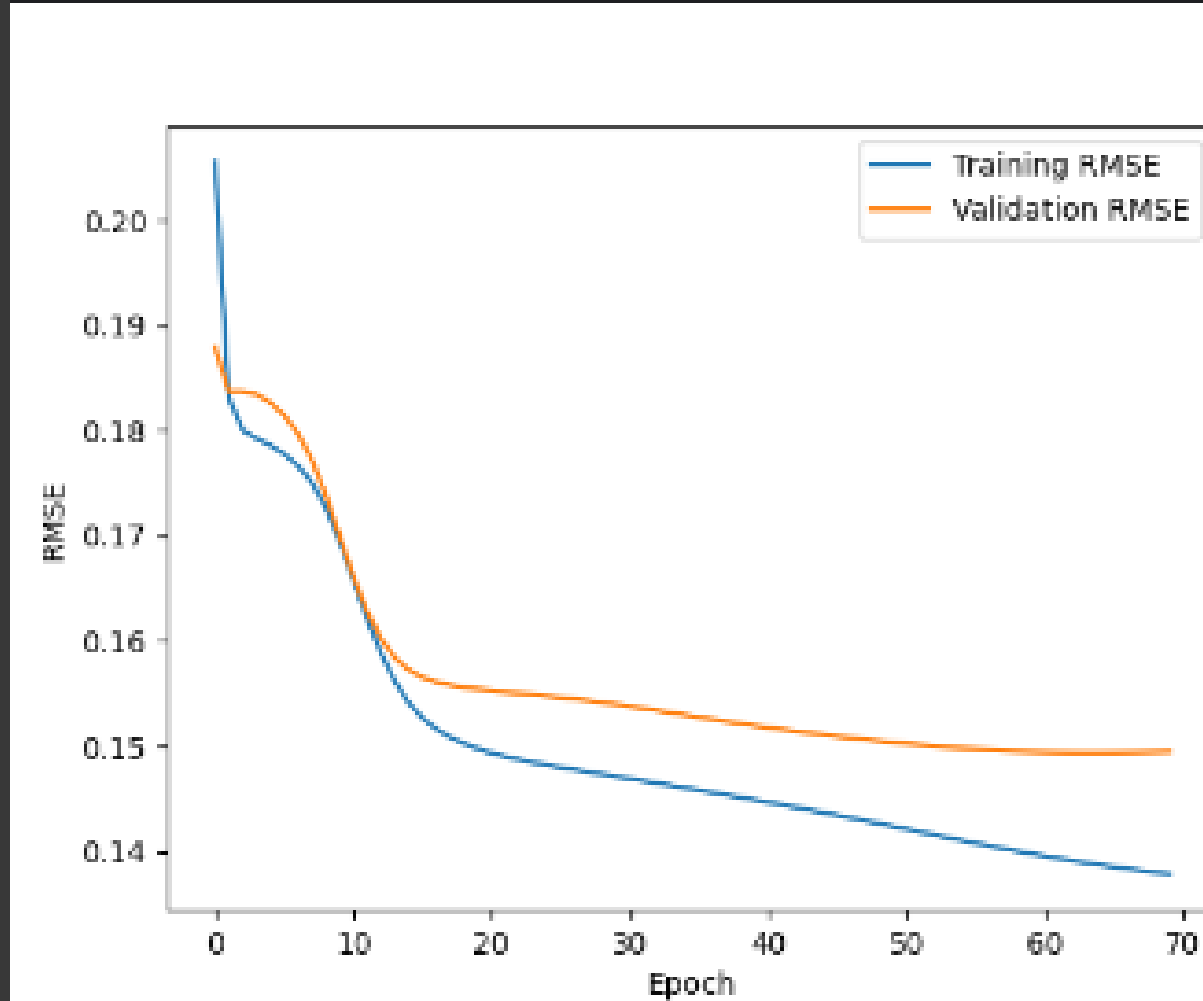
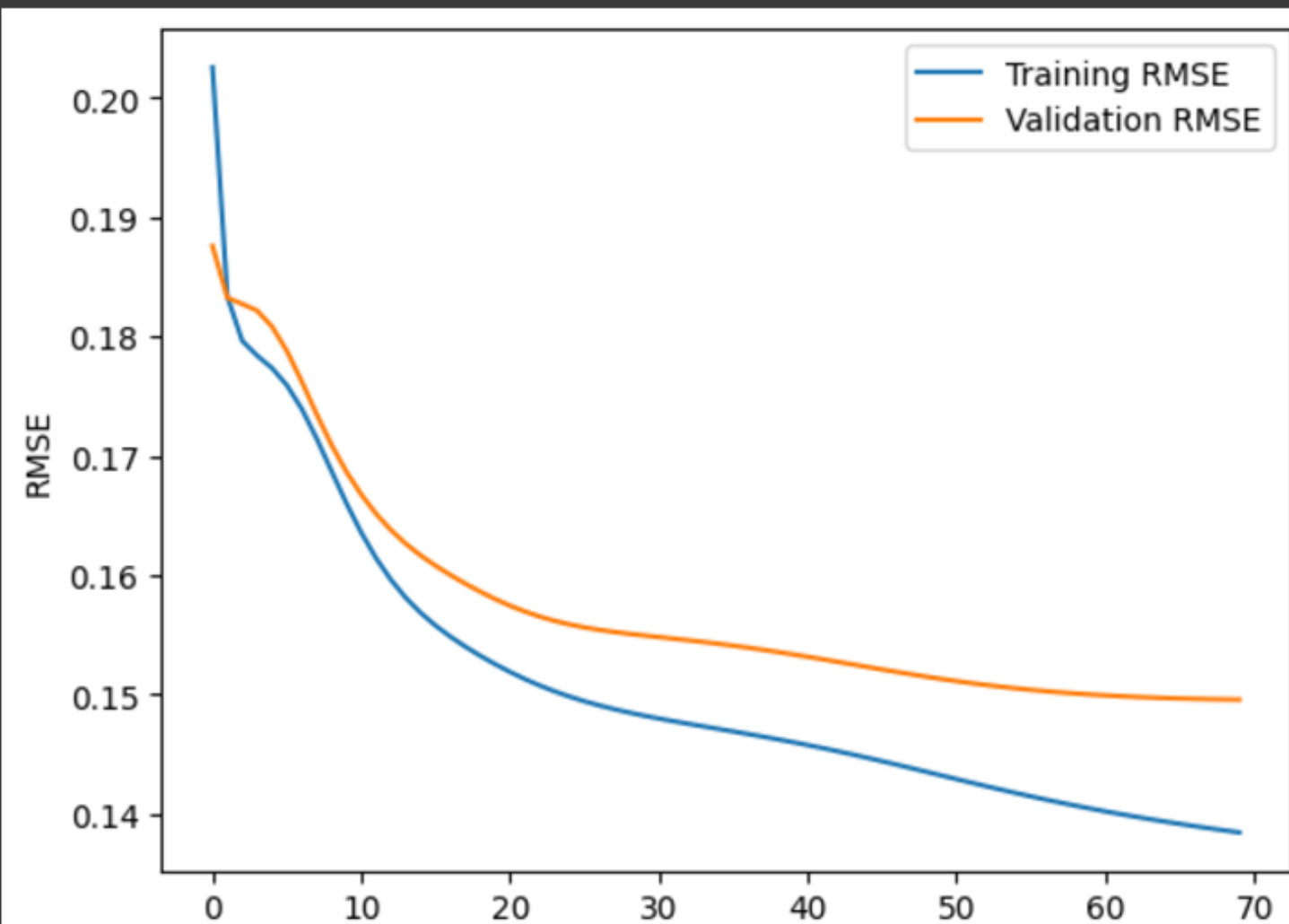
```
"C:\Program Files\Python312\python.exe" "C:\Users\legion\OneDrive - University of Essex\Masters\Neural Networks\Lab4\Erasable.py"
Starting grid search...
Fitting 2 folds for each of 210 candidates, totalling 420 fits
Best parameters: {'batch_size': 16, 'hidden_layer_sizes': (16,), 'learning_rate_init': 0.1, 'max_iter': 100, 'momentum': 0.3}
Best RMSE: 0.1156
Test RMSE: 0.1276

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Hyper-Parameters

Using Trial and Error

Epoch 70/70
Training RMSE: 0.13846901699815226
Validation RMSE: 0.14958328667610613



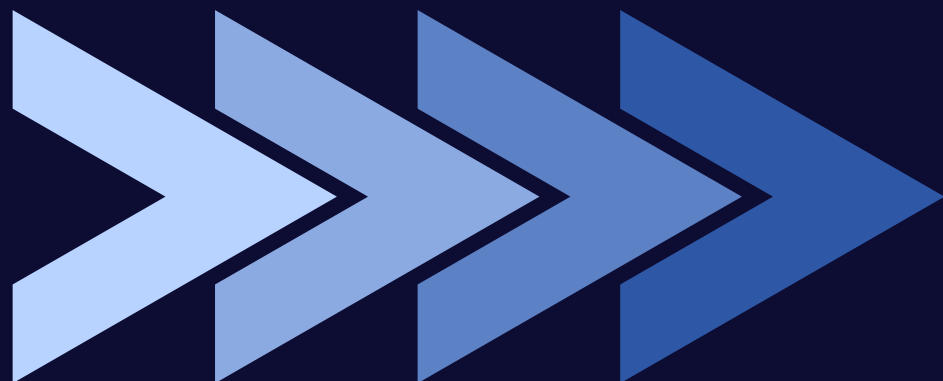
Feed Forward

```
class neuron:
    def __init__(self, inps, ws):
        self.inps = np.array(inps)
        self.ws = np.array(ws)
        self.vs = np.dot(self.inps, self.ws) #Weighted sum by multiplaying inps by weights and then it will go to activation function
        # init some values to be filled later using the eqns
        self.hiddens = np.zeros(self.ws.shape[1]) #hidden neurons
        self.outputs = np.zeros(self.ws.shape[1]) #output neurons
        self.es = np.zeros(len(actual_outputs)) #error array
        self.gd_ys = np.zeros(self.ws.shape[1]) #gradient decent of output
        self.gd_hs = np.zeros(self.ws.shape[1]) #gradient decent of hiddens

    def activation(self, layer):
        #Sigmoid activation function          that if h is given it returns hidden layer (that is used so if i have more than 1 actv fn)
        if layer == 'h':
            self.hiddens = 1 / (1 + np.exp(-0.99*self.vs))
            return self.hiddens
        else:
            self.outputs = 1 / (1 + np.exp(-0.99*self.vs))

for i in range(inputs.shape[0]):
    #1:Forward Pass Hidden Layer
    hidden_neuron = neuron(inputs[i], wsh)
    hidden_outputs = hidden_neuron.activation('h')

    #2:Output Layer
    output_neuron = neuron(np.append(hidden_outputs, values: 1), wsy) #with bais
    #output_neuron = neuron(hidden_outputs, wsy) #without bais
    output_values = output_neuron.activation('o')
```



Error Calculation

```
#calculating error compared to actual outputs given from the CSV file
def error_calc(self, actual_outputs):
    self.es = np.array(actual_outputs) - self.outputs
    return self.es
```



```
#3:Error calc
error = output_neuron.error_calc(actual_outputs[i])
sqr_error = np.square(error)
total_error += np.mean(sqr_error)
```


Back Propagation

```
class neuron:
    def __init__(self, inps, ws):
        self.inps = np.array(inps)
        self.ws = np.array(ws)
        self.vs = np.dot(self.inps, self.ws) #Weighted sum by multiplaying inps by weights and then it will go to activation function
        # init some values to be filled later using the eqns
        self.hiddens = np.zeros(self.ws.shape[1]) #hidden neurons
        self.outputs = np.zeros(self.ws.shape[1]) #output neurons
        self.es = np.zeros(len(actual_outputs)) #error array
        self.gd_ys = np.zeros(self.ws.shape[1]) #gradient decent of output
        self.gd_hs = np.zeros(self.ws.shape[1]) #gradient decent of hiddden

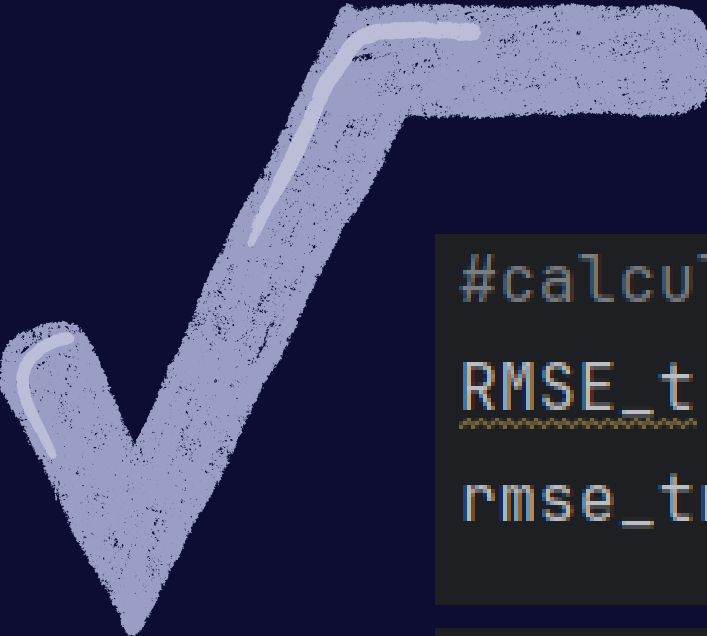
    def activation(self, layer):
        #Sigmoid activation function          that if h is given it returns hidden layer (that is used so if i have more than 1 actv fn)
        if layer == 'h':
            self.hiddens = 1 / (1 + np.exp(-0.99*self.vs))
            return self.hiddens
        else:
            self.outputs = 1 / (1 + np.exp(-0.99*self.vs))

for i in range(inputs.shape[0]):
    #1:Forward Pass Hidden Layer
    hidden_neuron = neuron(inputs[i], wsh)
    hidden_outputs = hidden_neuron.activation('h')

    #2:Output Layer
    output_neuron = neuron(np.append(hidden_outputs, values: 1), wsy) #with bais
    #output_neuron = neuron(hidden_outputs, wsy) #without bais
    output_values = output_neuron.activation('o')
```



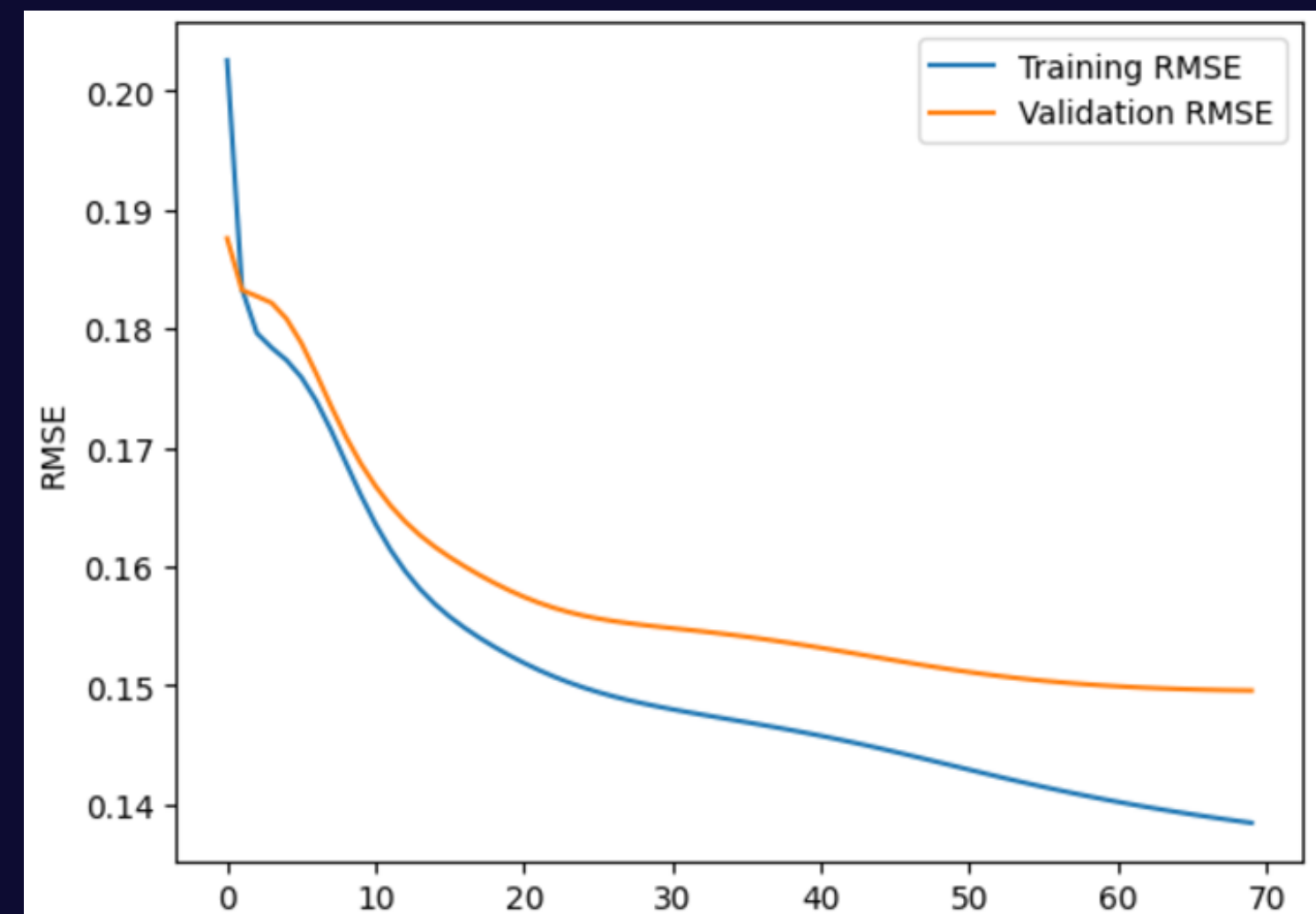
RMSE



```
#calculating the RMSE for the training for each epoch
RMSE_t = np.sqrt(total_error / inputs.shape[0])
rmse_training[epoch] = RMSE_t
```

```
RMSE_v = np.sqrt(total_val_error / inputs_val.shape[0])
rmse_validation[epoch] = RMSE_v
```

```
#Plotting RMSE
plt.plot(*args: rmse_training, label='Training RMSE')
plt.plot(*args: rmse_validation, label='Validation RMSE')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('RMSE')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Stopping Criteria

```
def stopping_cr(epochs, rmse_validation, threshold, lookback):  
    global stopping_counter  
    if epochs < lookback:  
        return False  
    dif = rmse_validation[epochs] - rmse_validation[epochs - lookback]  
    if abs(dif) < threshold or dif > 0:  
        stopping_counter += 1  
    else:  
        stopping_counter = 0  
    if stopping_counter == 3:  
        return True
```



```
if stopping_cr(epoch, rmse_validation, threshold: 0.0001, lookback: 7):  
    print(f"Early stopping triggered at epoch {epoch + 1}")  
    break  
else:  
    print(f"pass counter is {stopping_counter}")
```

Game Integration

```
import numpy as np

class neuron:
    def __init__(self, inps, ws):
        self.inps = np.array(inps)
        self.ws = np.array(ws)
        self.vs = np.dot(self.inps, self.ws) # Weighted sum
        self.hiddens = np.zeros(self.ws.shape[1]) # Initialize hidden activations
        self.outputs = np.zeros(self.ws.shape[1]) # Initialize output activations
        #self.es = np.zeros(len(actual_outputs)) # Error initialization
        #self.gd_ys = np.zeros(self.ws.shape[1]) # Output layer delta
        #self.gd_hs = np.zeros(self.ws.shape[1]) # Hidden layer delta

    def activation(self, layer):
        # Sigmoid activation function
        if layer == 'h':
            self.hiddens = 1 / (1 + np.exp(-0.9*self.vs))
            return self.hiddens
        else:
            self.outputs = 1 / (1 + np.exp(-0.9*self.vs))
            return self.outputs
```

Game Integration

```
class NeuralNetHolder:

    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.weightsx=[[ 1.03836913,  2.36806616 , 1.27618052, -1.39276823 , 6.69020476, -1.07442192,
8.21462095 , -0.07544661],
[ 0.4515546 ,  1.32233404 , 1.35507259 , 1.02626652, -0.41703071 , 0.62394654,
-0.19060612 , 5.58428387],
[ 0.46187807 , 0.04951344 , 0.37191654 , 0.99390402, -3.01751414,  0.67940092,
-3.27905539 , 0.25740749]]

        self.weightsy=[[ 0.01372197 , -1.77085417],
[ 0.74317918,  -6.91405856],
[ -1.16739402 , -2.97859069],
[ 2.25162679 ,  6.35944113],
[-11.16891962 ,  6.85191718],
[ 2.36269928 ,  4.65287534],
[ 11.39313472 , -0.32452071],
[ -9.36612209 ,  0.88832898],
[ 4.57763116 , -1.6717935 ]]
```

Game Integration

```
def predict(self, input_row):  
    # WRITE CODE TO PROCESS INPUT ROW AND PREDICT X_Velocity and Y_Velocity  
    input_row = list(map(float, input_row.split(','))) #taking the CSV row and making it a list  
  
    max_x=640.113  
    max_y=650.402  
    max_vx=7.999  
    max_vy=7.864  
    min_x=-641.203  
    min_y=66.1015  
    min_vx=-6.728294  
    min_vy=-7.920305  
    #Normalizing input by the same way the neural network was trained  
    input_row[0]=(input_row[0]-min_x)/(max_x-min_x)  
    input_row[1]=(input_row[1]-min_y)/(max_y-min_y)  
    #adding the bais  
    input_row.append(1)
```

Game Integration

```
#Forward Pass
hidden_neuron = neuron(input_row, self.weightsh)
hidden_outputs = list(hidden_neuron.activation('h'))
hidden_outputs.append(1) #adding the second bais

output_neuron = neuron(hidden_outputs, self.weightsy)
output_values = output_neuron.activation('o')

#Step4 Denormaliz:
vx=output_values[0]*(max_vx-min_vx)+min_vx
vy=output_values[1]*(max_vy-min_vy)+min_vy
denormalized_output = [vx,vy]

return denormalized_output
```

The background is a dark blue gradient with a subtle, abstract network pattern. This pattern consists of numerous small, light blue circular nodes connected by thin, light blue lines, creating a complex web-like structure that spans the entire frame. The nodes and lines are more densely packed in some areas, particularly towards the right side, while other areas are more sparse.

Thank You