Multi reverse

July 18, 2023

```
[17]: import numpy as np
     import torch
     device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
     s = {
                             : "regression",
          'problem'
          'approach'
                             : "few-shot learning",
          'method'
                            : "non-parametric",
                           : "siamese network",
          'algorithm'
          'goal'
                            : "learn a distribution using few samples from it",
         'input' : "samples from a distribution",
'input type' : "vectors",
          'input meaning' : "spectrum",
          'output'
                            : "samples from a distribution",
          'output type' : "one number",
          'output meaning' : "temperature or pressure, depending on distribution",
          'number of ways' : 2,
          'number of shots' : 1,
          'number of folds' : 8,
          'support-query ratio': 0.8,
          'task size'
                            : 5,
          'learning rate' : 1e-4,
          'input dimension' : 10000,
          'output dimension' : 1,
          'feature dimension': 300,
          'epoch'
                             : 1000,
          'epoch development' : 100,
          'data'
                          : 'temperature 230509 discrete',
                          : 'pressure_230516_discrete',
          'data P'
                             : 'temperature_230509_discrete',
          'cross validation round': 16,
          'cross validation round development' : 3,
          'batch size'
                         : 32,
          'best model folder' : 'single_T_best_model/'
     }
```

```
[18]: import data_accessor as acc
data_names_list = [
```

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'temperature_230509_discrete',
          'pressure_230516_discrete'
      data_dictionary = acc.setup(data_names_list)
     loading temperature_230509_discrete_____
             input shape (number, dimension): (6000, 10000)
             label shape (number, dimension): (6000, 1)
             there are 16 folds
             4200 for training, 600 for validating, 1200 for testing
     loading pressure_230516_discrete_____
             input shape (number, dimension): (5000, 10000)
             label shape (number, dimension): (5000, 1)
             there are 16 folds
             3500 for training, 500 for validating, 1000 for testing
[19]: import torch.nn as nn
      class SingleTaskNetwork(torch.nn.Module):
         def __init__(self, device, input_dimension, feature_dimension,_
       →output_dimension):
              """ Input: input, anchor, anchor label
              Output: prediction for input"""
             super().__init__()
             self.input dimension = input dimension
             self.hidden_dimension = 300
             self.feature_hidden_dimension = 36
             self.feature_dimension = feature_dimension
             self.output_dimension = output_dimension
             self.device = device
              self.feature_sequential = torch.nn.Sequential(
                  torch.nn.Linear(self.input_dimension, self.hidden_dimension),
                 torch.nn.Linear(self.hidden_dimension, self.hidden_dimension),
                 nn.ReLU(),
                 torch.nn.Linear(self.hidden_dimension, self.feature_dimension)
              self.auxiliary sequential = torch.nn.Sequential(
                  torch.nn.Linear(self.feature dimension, self.
       →feature_hidden_dimension),
                  nn.ReLU(),
                  torch.nn.Linear(self.feature_hidden_dimension, self.
       →feature_hidden_dimension),
                  nn.ReLU().
                  torch.nn.Linear(self.feature_hidden_dimension, self.
       →output dimension)
             self.to(device)
```

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self.float()
def forward(self, input):
    feature_input = self.feature_sequential(input)
    prediction = self.auxiliary_sequential(feature_input)
    return prediction
```

```
[20]: from tools import SaveBestModel, PatienceEarlyStopping, Scheduler, plot_loss
      class Manager:
          """ DOES: train & evaluate a Siamese network
          def __init__(self, epoch, cross_validation_round):
              self._network = SingleTaskNetwork(device, s['input dimension'],__

¬s['feature dimension'], s['output dimension'])
              self._network.apply(self.initializer)
              self. learning rate = s['learning rate']
              self._optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(
                  params=self._network.parameters(), lr=self._learning_rate,
                  weight_decay=3e-3)
              self._energy = nn.MSELoss()
              self._train_loss = []
              self. valid loss = []
              self._test_loss = []
              self._epoch = epoch
              self._stopper = PatienceEarlyStopping(patience=5, min_delta=1e-7)
              self._cross_validation_round = cross_validation_round
              self. saver = SaveBestModel(s['best model folder'])
              self._scheduler = Scheduler(optimizer=self._optimizer,
                  minimum learning rate=1e-6, patience=5, factor=0.5)
          def initializer(self, layer):
              if type(layer) == nn.Linear:
                  nn.init.kaiming_normal_(layer.weight) # normal version
          def _step(self, job):
              input, input_label = job
              # print(f"input dtype is {input_1.dtype}")
              prediction = self._network(input)
              loss = self._energy(input_label, prediction)
              return loss
          def train(self, train_dataloader, valid_dataloader):
              """ DOES: calculate loss from tasks
                  NOTE: we have a BATCH of tasks here """
              for e in range(self._epoch):
                  # print(f"train() epoch {e}")
                  batch train loss = []
                  for _, batch in enumerate(train_dataloader):
                      self._optimizer.zero_grad()
                      loss = self._step(batch)
                      loss.backward()
```

```
self._optimizer.step()
            batch_train_loss.append(loss.item())
        self._train_loss.append(np.mean(batch_train_loss))
        batch_valid_loss = []
        with torch.no_grad():
            for _, batch in enumerate(valid_dataloader):
                loss = self._step(batch)
                batch_valid_loss.append(loss.item())
        self._valid_loss.append(np.mean(batch_valid_loss))
        # saving, early stopping, scheduler for EACH epoch!
        self._saver(current_loss=np.mean(batch_valid_loss),
              model=self._network,
              round=self._cross_validation_round
        self._scheduler(np.mean(batch_valid_loss))
        self._stopper(np.mean(batch_valid_loss))
        if self._stopper.early_stop == True:
            print(f"EARLY STOPPING @ epoch {e}")
            break
    # summary printout, after we're done with epochs
    print(f"min train loss: {np.min(self._train_loss)}")
    print(f"min valid loss: {np.min(self._valid_loss)}")
    plot_loss(self._train_loss, self._valid_loss)
    return np.min(self. valid loss)
def test(self, test_dataloader):
    with torch.no_grad():
        batch_test_loss = []
        for _, batch in enumerate(test_dataloader):
            loss = self._step(batch)
            batch_test_loss.append(loss.item())
        self._test_loss.append(np.mean(batch_test_loss))
    return np.min(self._test_loss)
```

```
= network_object.train(
                 DataLoader(DefaultDataset(
                 data_dictionary[s['data P']]['data'],
                 data_dictionary[s['data P']]['label'],
                 data_dictionary[s['data P']]['train_
      →indices'][cross_validation_round],
                 device=device,), shuffle=False, batch_size=s['batch size']),
                 DataLoader(DefaultDataset(
                 data_dictionary[s['data P']]['data'],
                 data_dictionary[s['data P']]['label'],
                 data_dictionary[s['data P']]['valid_
      →indices'][cross_validation_round],
                 device=device,), shuffle=False, batch_size=s['batch size']))
             print(f"using {s['data T']}")
             network_object._saver.reset()
             network_object._stopper.reset()
             network_object._train_loss = []
             network_object._valid_loss = []
             print(f"reset: train & valid loss, early stopper, saver")
             valid_loss = network_object.train(
                 DataLoader(DefaultDataset(
                 data_dictionary[s['data T']]['data'],
                 data_dictionary[s['data T']]['label'],
                 data_dictionary[s['data T']]['train_

___
      →indices'][cross_validation_round],
                 device=device,), shuffle=False, batch_size=s['batch size']),
                 DataLoader(DefaultDataset(
                 data_dictionary[s['data T']]['data'],
                 data_dictionary[s['data T']]['label'],
                 data_dictionary[s['data T']]['valid_
      →indices'][cross_validation_round],
                 device=device,), shuffle=False, batch_size=s['batch size']))
             CV_saver(current_loss=valid_loss, round=cross_validation_round)
             cross_validation_loss.append(valid_loss)
     print()
     print(f"\nbest model is: {CV_saver.best_model_name} with {CV_saver.
      ⇔current_best_loss}")
     print(f"The aggregate performance is: mean {np.mean(cross_validation_loss)},_u

std {np.std(cross_validation_loss)}")
[]: network_object._network.load_state_dict(torch.load(s['best model folder'] +___
     →CV_saver.best_model_name))
     test_loss = network_object.test(
                 DataLoader(DefaultDataset(
                 data_dictionary[s['data P']]['data'],
                 data_dictionary[s['data P']]['label'],
```

testing loss: for temperature_230509_discrete: 280.7644894248561 testing loss: for pressure_230516_discrete: 0.0003345543432260456