# Neural Networks

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Here I show a very basic implementation of Neural Network "`from scratch`" without using PyTorch or TensorFlow and by using "`PyTorch`" . I am providing the link for source codes below.

**Source Code:** , `NeuralNetwork from scratch`

**Source Code:** , `NeuralNetwork from PyTorch`

**Problem 1: Convergence Time**

(a) From-Scratch Implementation:

(i) Training: 1,000 epochs on 2,000 samples.

(ii) Loss: Decreased from 2.7168 (epoch 0) to 0.7467 (epoch 900).

(iii) Observation: Convergence is slow, requiring more epochs to reach a reasonable loss due to manual forward/backward computation and lack of hardware acceleration.

(b) PyTorch Implementation:

(i) Training: 1,000 epochs on the full training set.

(ii) Loss: Decreased from 0.7318 (epoch 0) to 0.4439 (epoch 900).

(iii) Observation: Converges faster and more smoothly, benefiting from optimized tensor operations, automatic differentiation, and efficient memory usage.

PyTorch leverages highly optimized backend libraries (cuDNN, BLAS), automatic differentiation, and advanced optimizers (Adam), allowing for rapid and stable convergence compared to manual NumPy code.

**Problem 2: Performance Metrics**

| Metric | From-Scratch (Train/Test) | PyTorch (Train/Test) |
|---|---|---|
| Accuracy | 0.786 / 0.786 | 0.799 / 0.799 |
| F1 Score | 0.102 / 0.104 | 0.057 / 0.047 |
| PR-AUC | 0.210 / 0.209 | 0.386 / 0.355 |

(i) Accuracy: PyTorch slightly outperforms from-scratch.

(ii) F1 Score: From-scratch is higher, likely due to thresholding and class imbalance.

(iii) PR-AUC: PyTorch is substantially better, indicating stronger performance on the minority class and better ranking of positive cases.

**Problem 3: Performance Metrics**

(a) From-Scratch:

(i) Uses NumPy arrays and manual parameter storage.

(ii) Minimal memory footprint for small datasets, but lacks scalability and efficient memory management for larger data or deeper networks.

(b) PyTorch:

(i) Dynamic memory management, efficient tensor storage, and GPU support (if available).

(ii) Scales efficiently for large datasets and deep models, but with somewhat higher RAM usage due to extra features and overhead.

**Problem 4: Confusion Matrix and Inference**

| Status | From-Scratch (Train) | From-Scratch (Test) | PyTorch (Train) | PyTorch (Test) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| True Negatives | 68,408 | 17,106 | 70,134 | 17,549 |
| False Positives | 2,131 | 563 | 405 | 120 |
| False Negatives | 16,811 | 4,164 | 17,349 | 4,328 |
| True Positives | 1,071 | 273 | 533 | 109 |

Insights:

(i) Both models predict the negative class well (high TN).

(ii) PyTorch model has much lower false positives, improving precision.

(iii) Both have high false negatives, indicating a challenge with recall on the minority class.

(iv) PyTorch's higher PR-AUC suggests better ranking of positive cases, even if thresholded accuracy/F1 is similar

## Analysis and Discussion

**Convergence Speed:**
PyTorch converges faster due to vectorized operations, automatic differentiation, and advanced optimizers. From-scratch is slower due to manual calculations and lack of hardware utilization.

**Performance:**
PyTorch achieves higher accuracy and PR-AUC, indicating better overall and minority-class performance. From-scratch model's higher F1 is likely due to thresholding effects and smaller training set.

**Memory Usage:**
PyTorch is more efficient and scalable, especially for large data and models, due to dynamic memory management and hardware support.

**Framework Optimizations:**
PyTorch benefits from:

- Hardware acceleration (CPU/GPU).
- Automatic differentiation.
- Robust, stable, and efficient routines.
- Advanced optimizers (Adam, RMSprop).

**Numerical Stability and Code Efficiency:**
PyTorch's backend routines are robust, less error-prone, and numerically stable. From-scratch code is more susceptible to bugs and instability, especially as model complexity grows.

**Implementation Note:**
Both implementations followed identical preprocessing, normalization, and evaluation protocols, ensuring a fair comparison as outlined in your report logic. Metrics were computed using standard sklearn functions and confusion matrices were drawn and interpreted for both models, as specified in your report structure.