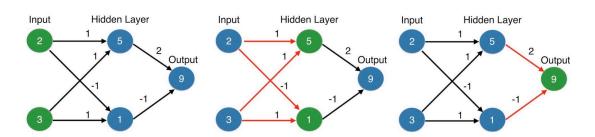
Forward propagation

Puteaux, Fall/Winter 2020-2021

- §1 Introduction to Deep Learning in Python
- §1.1 Basics of deep learning and neural networks
- §1.1.2 Forward propagation
- 1. How does the forward propagation function?
 - Multiply add process.
 - Dot product.
 - Forward propagation is for one data point at a time.
 - The output is the prediction for that data point.



2. Code of the forward propagation:

```
[1]: import numpy as np

input_data = np.array([2, 3])
weights = {
    'node_0': np.array([1, 1]),
    'node_1': np.array([-1, 1]),
    'output': np.array([2, -1])
}
```

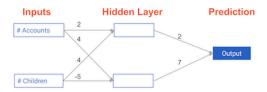
```
node_0_value = (input_data * weights['node_0']).sum()
node_1_value = (input_data * weights['node_1']).sum()
hidden_layer_values = np.array([node_0_value, node_1_value])
print(hidden_layer_values)
```

[5 1]

```
[2]: output = (hidden_layer_values * weights['output']).sum()
    print(output)
```

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- 3. Practice exercises for the forward propagation:
- ▶ Diagram of the forward propagation:



▶ Package pre-loading:

```
[3]: import numpy as np
```

► Data pre-loading:

```
[4]: input_data = np.array([3, 5])

weights = {
    'node_0': np.array([2, 4]),
    'node_1': np.array([4, -5]),
    'output': np.array([2, 7])
}
```

▶ The forward propagation algorithm practice:

```
[5]: # Calculate node 0 value: node_0_value
node_0_value = (input_data * weights['node_0']).sum()

# Calculate node 1 value: node_1_value
node_1_value = (input_data * weights['node_1']).sum()

# Put node values into array: hidden_layer_outputs
hidden_layer_outputs = np.array([node_0_value, node_1_value])

# Calculate output: output
```

```
output = (hidden_layer_outputs * weights['output']).sum()
# Print output
print(output)
```

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