Pruning Multiple neurons at one play

March 28, 2017

Compute the performance of MAB methods of pruning Multiple neurons at one time
MAP for choosing multi arms at one time

In [1]:
```
import numpy as np
import time
import sys
from numpy import *
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn import metrics
%matplotlib inline
#plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (15, 6)
```

1 Load Bokeh

In [2]:
```
from bokeh.layouts import row, gridplot
from bokeh.plotting import figure, output_notebook, show
from bokeh.models import Legend
TOOLS = 'box_zoom,box_select,crosshair,resize,reset,lasso_select,pan,save,poly_select,ta
output_notebook()
```

2 Load the data

In [3]:
```
X_train = np.load('./abalone/X_train.npy')
y_train = np.load('./abalone/y_train.npy')
X_test = np.load('./abalone/X_test.npy')
y_test = np.load('./abalone/y_test.npy')
X_deploy = np.load('./abalone/X_deploy.npy')
y_deploy = np.load('./abalone/y_deploy.npy')
print('Number of training examples',len(X_train))
print('Number of validation examples',len(X_test))
print('Number of testing examples',len(X_deploy))
```

```
Number of training examples 2672
Number of validation examples 669
Number of testing examples 836
```

In [4]:
```
exec(open("core.py").read())  # pyhton 3x
```

2.1 Run Thompson Sampling pruning Algorithm

```
In [5]: algo = Thompson_Sampling([], [])
        Alg_name = 'Thompson_Sampling Algorithm'
        path = './Thompson_Sampling/'
        sys.path.append("./Thompson_Sampling")
        exec(open("mnist_cnnFORTESTING.py").read())
```

```
/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.6/lib/python3.6/site-packages/sklearn/cross_vali
  "This module will be removed in 0.20.", DeprecationWarning)
Using Theano backend.


Test fraction correct (NN-Score) = 0.85
Test fraction correct (NN-Accuracy) = 0.58
The time for running this method is 0.19248676300048828 seconds
Finsh playing start pruining:
Test after pruning= 0.57
Test after pruning= 0.56
Test after pruning= 0.56
Test after pruning= 0.55
Test after pruning= 0.55
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Test after pruning= 0.55
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Test after pruning= 0.53
Test after pruning= 0.52
Test after pruning= 0.53
Test after pruning= 0.45
Test after pruning= 0.47
Test after pruning= 0.47
Test after pruning= 0.47
Test after pruning= 0.46
Test after pruning= 0.39
Test after pruning= 0.37
Test after pruning= 0.37
Test after pruning= 0.36
Test after pruning= 0.37
Test after pruning= 0.37
Test after pruning= 0.37
```
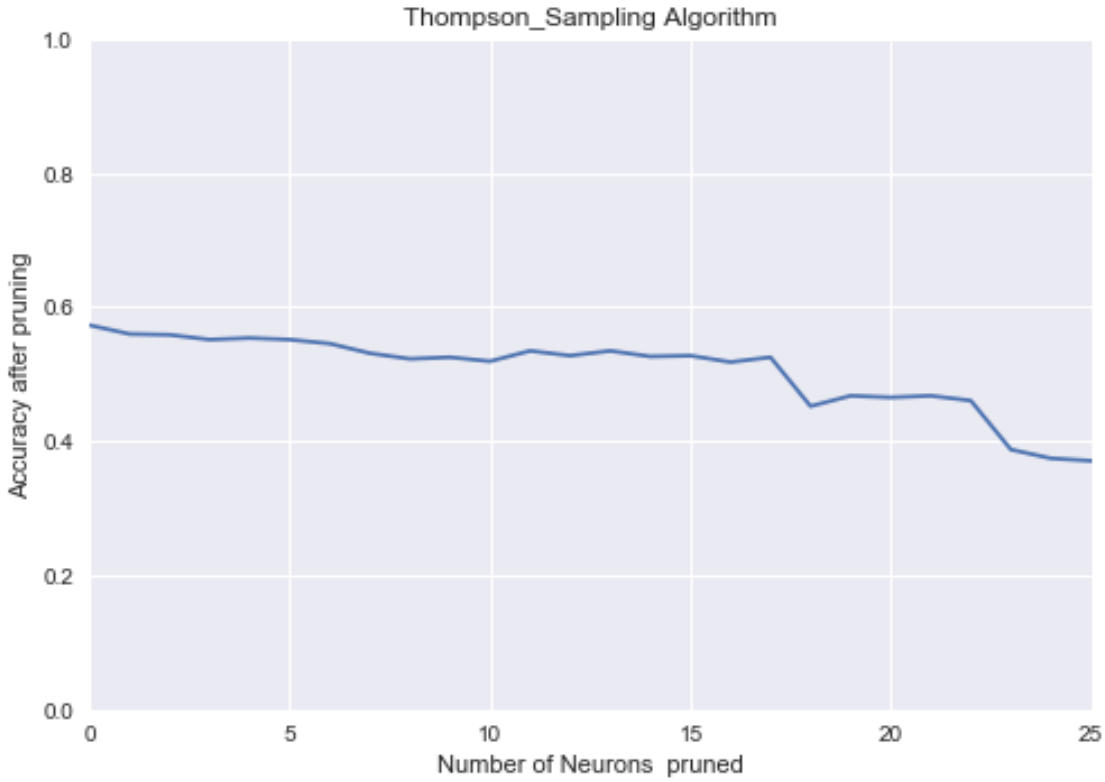
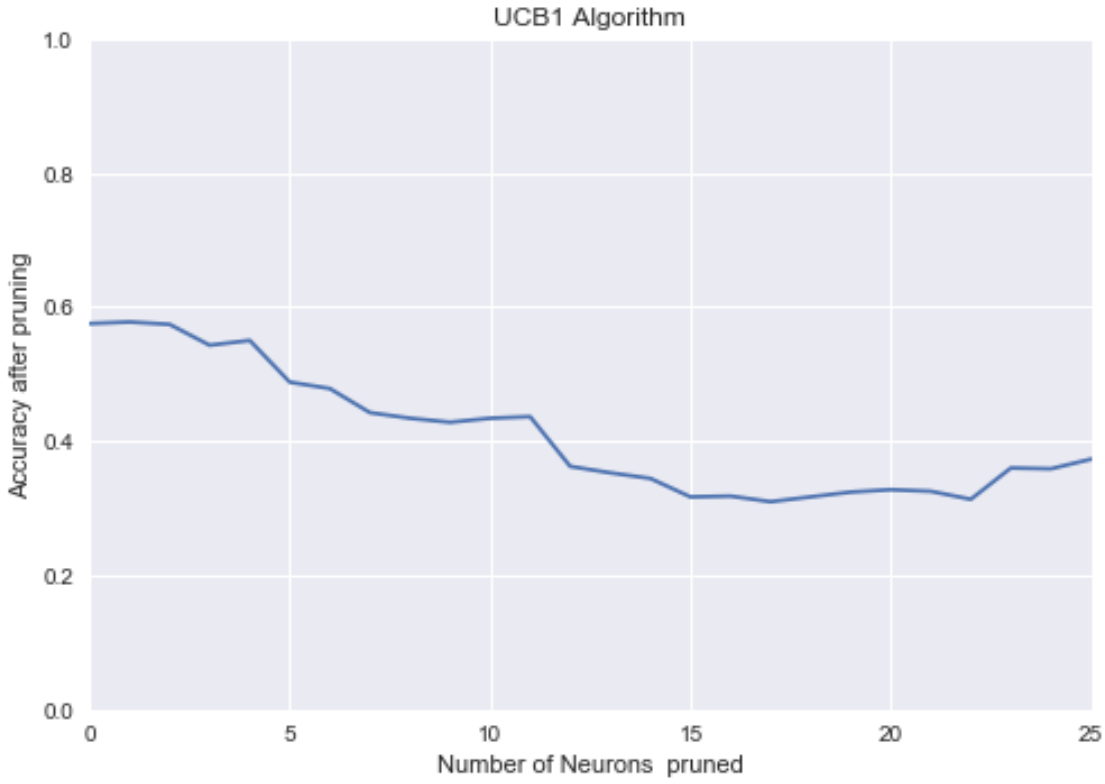



2.2 Run UCB1 pruning Algorithm

```
In [6]: algo = UCB1([], [])
        Alg_name = 'UCB1 Algorithm'
        path = './UCB1/'
        sys.path.append("./UCB1")
        exec(open("mnist_cnnFORTESTING.py").read())
```

```
Test fraction correct (NN-Score) = 0.85
Test fraction correct (NN-Accuracy) = 0.58
The time for running this method is 0.19295215606689453 seconds
Finsh playing start pruining:
Test after pruning= 0.58
Test after pruning= 0.58
Test after pruning= 0.57
Test after pruning= 0.54
Test after pruning= 0.55
Test after pruning= 0.49
Test after pruning= 0.48
Test after pruning= 0.44
Test after pruning= 0.43
Test after pruning= 0.43
```

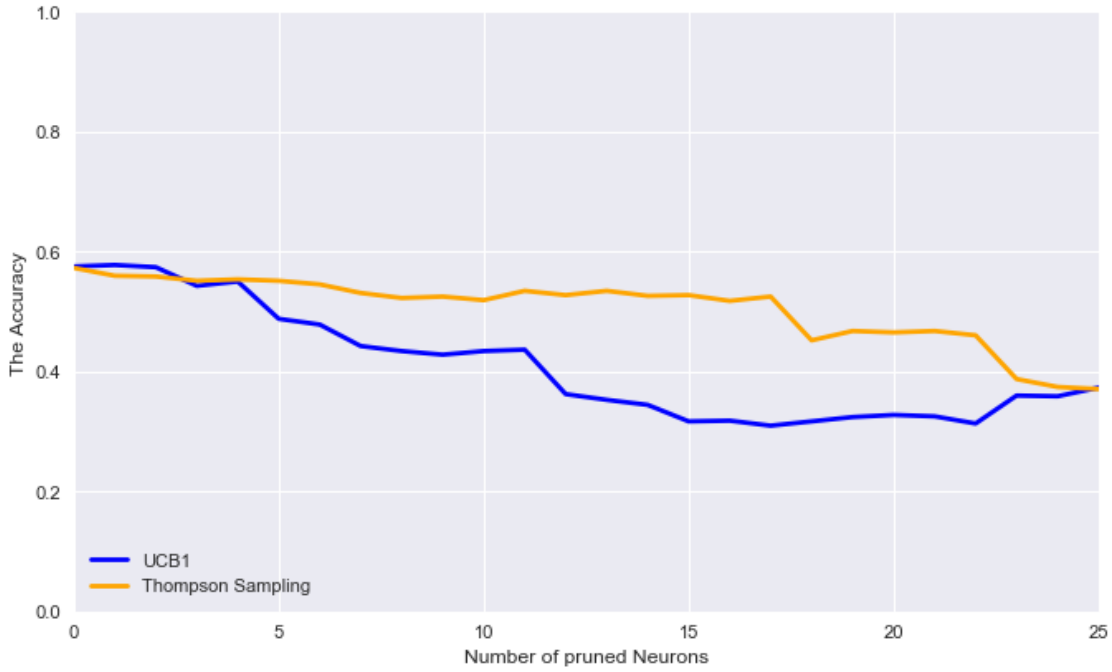
```
Test after pruning= 0.43
Test after pruning= 0.44
Test after pruning= 0.36
Test after pruning= 0.35
Test after pruning= 0.34
Test after pruning= 0.32
Test after pruning= 0.32
Test after pruning= 0.31
Test after pruning= 0.32
Test after pruning= 0.32
Test after pruning= 0.33
Test after pruning= 0.33
Test after pruning= 0.31
Test after pruning= 0.36
Test after pruning= 0.36
Test after pruning= 0.37
Test after pruning= 0.37
Test after pruning= 0.37
Test after pruning= 0.37
Test after pruning= 0.37
```



3 Compare the accuracy

In [7]:
```
ucb1 = np.load('./UCB1/AccuracyAftrerPrune.npy')
ThompsonSampling = np.load('./Thompson_Sampling/AccuracyAftrerPrune.npy')
Accuracy = np.load('AccuracyBeforePruning.npy')
```

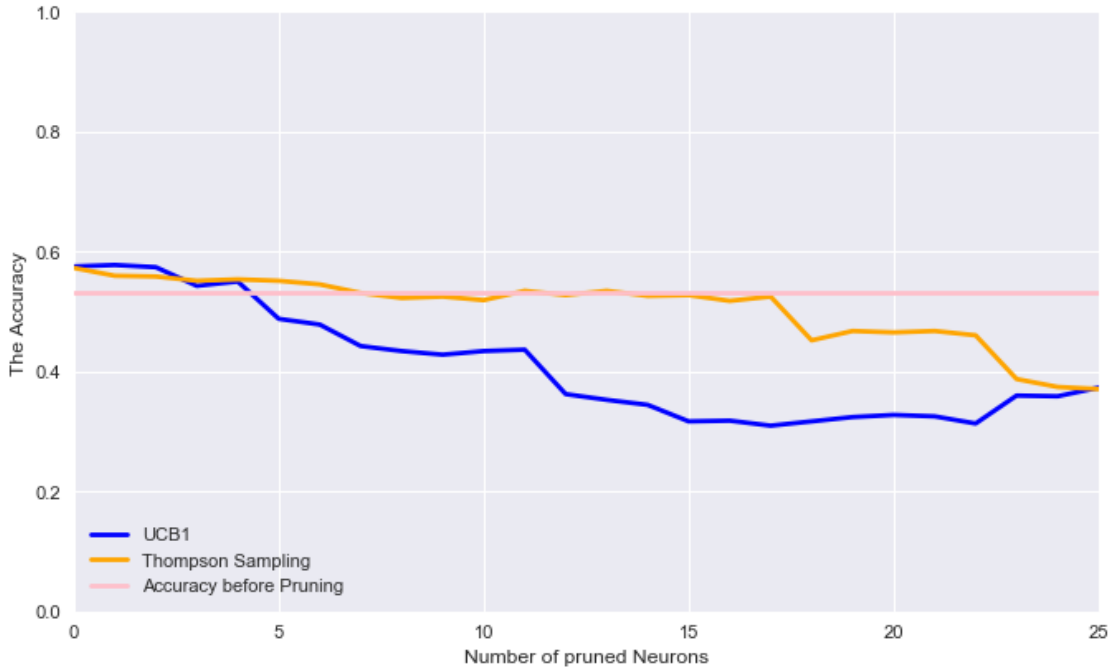
In [8]:
```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6), dpi=80)
ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
N = len(ucb1)
ind = np.arange(N)                # the x locations for the groups
plt.plot(ind , ucb1 , color="blue", linewidth=2.5, linestyle="-", label="UCB1")
plt.plot(ind , ThompsonSampling, color="orange", linewidth=2.5, linestyle="-", label="Th
plt.legend(loc = 3)
plt.axis([0, 25, 0, 1])
plt.xlabel('Number of pruned Neurons')
plt.ylabel('The Accuracy')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



In [9]:
```
p1 = figure(title="The Performance over the number of neurons' pruned", tools=TOOLS)
p1.line(ind, ucb1, legend="ucb1", line_color="blue", line_width=2)
p1.line(ind, ThompsonSampling, legend="Thompson Sampling", line_color="red", line_width=
p1.title.align = "center"
show(p1)
```

4 Comparing All algorithms with the model before pruning

In [10]:
```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6), dpi=80)
ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
N = len(ucb1)
Acc = [Accuracy for col in range(N)]
ind = np.arange(N)                # the x locations for the groups
plt.plot(ind , ucb1 , color="blue", linewidth=2.5, linestyle="-", label="UCB1")
plt.plot(ind , ThompsonSampling, color="orange", linewidth=2.5, linestyle="-", label="T
plt.plot(ind , Acc, color="pink", linewidth=2.5, linestyle="-", label="Accuracy before
plt.legend(loc = 3)
plt.axis([0, 25, 0, 1])
plt.xlabel('Number of pruned Neurons')
plt.ylabel('The Accuracy')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



In [11]:
```
p1 = figure(title="The Performance over the number of neurons' pruned", tools=TOOLS)
p1.line(ind, ucb1, legend="ucb1", line_color="green", line_width=2)
p1.line(ind, ThompsonSampling, legend="Thompson Sampling", line_color="red", line_width
p1.line(ind, Acc, legend="Accuracy", line_dash=(4, 4), line_color="blue", line_width=2)
p1.title.align = "center"
show(p1)
```