Pruning Multiple neurons at one play

March 30, 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('./iris/X_train.npy')
y_train = np.load('./iris/y_train.npy')
X_test = np.load('./iris/X_test.npy')
y_test = np.load('./iris/y_test.npy')
X_deploy = np.load('./iris/X_deploy.npy')
y_deploy = np.load('./iris/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 96
Number of validation examples 24
Number of testing examples 30
```

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())
```

```
24 test samples


/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 score: 0.203268691897
Test accuracy: 0.875
The time for running this method is 4.9345152378082275 seconds
Finsh playing start pruining:
Test accuracy after pruning: 1.0
Test accuracy after pruning: 1.0
Test accuracy after pruning: 0.966666638851
Test accuracy after pruning: 0.733333349228
Test accuracy after pruning: 0.666666686535
Test accuracy after pruning: 0.666666686535
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Test accuracy after pruning: 0.666666686535
Test accuracy after pruning: 0.666666686535
Test accuracy after pruning: 0.366666674614
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Test accuracy after pruning: 0.366666674614
Test accuracy after pruning: 0.366666674614
```
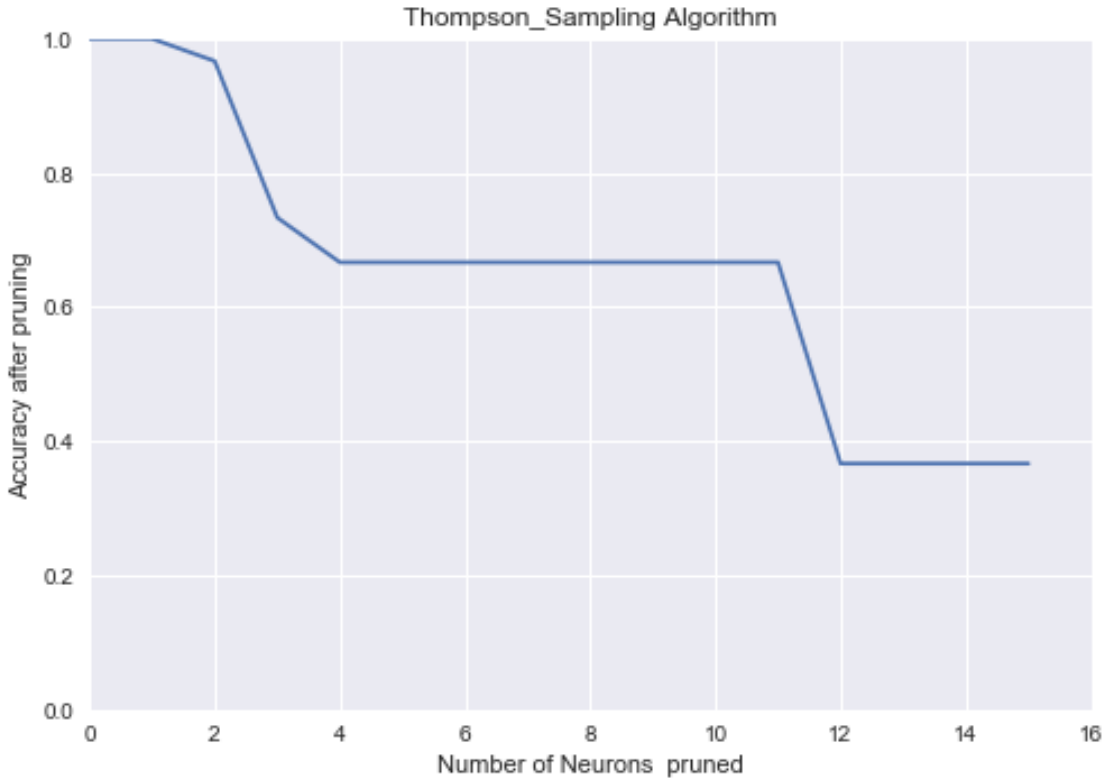
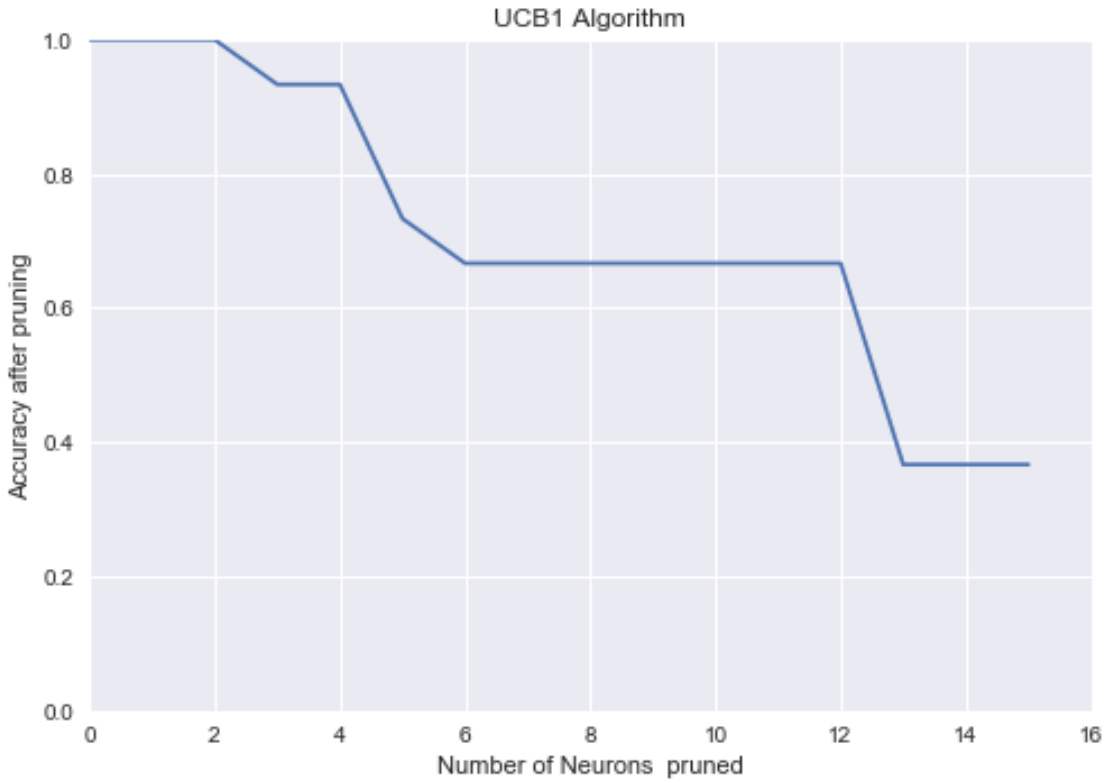



2.2 Run UCB1 pruning Algorithm

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

```
24 test samples
Test score: 0.203268691897
Test accuracy: 0.875
The time for running this method is 5.55451512336731 seconds
Finsh playing start pruining:
Test accuracy after pruning: 1.0
Test accuracy after pruning: 1.0
Test accuracy after pruning: 1.0
Test accuracy after pruning: 0.933333337307
Test accuracy after pruning: 0.933333337307
Test accuracy after pruning: 0.733333349228
Test accuracy after pruning: 0.666666686535
Test accuracy after pruning: 0.666666686535
Test accuracy after pruning: 0.666666686535
```

```
Test accuracy after pruning: 0.666666686535
Test accuracy after pruning: 0.666666686535
Test accuracy after pruning: 0.666666686535
Test accuracy after pruning: 0.666666686535
Test accuracy after pruning: 0.366666674614
Test accuracy after pruning: 0.366666674614
Test accuracy after pruning: 0.366666674614
```

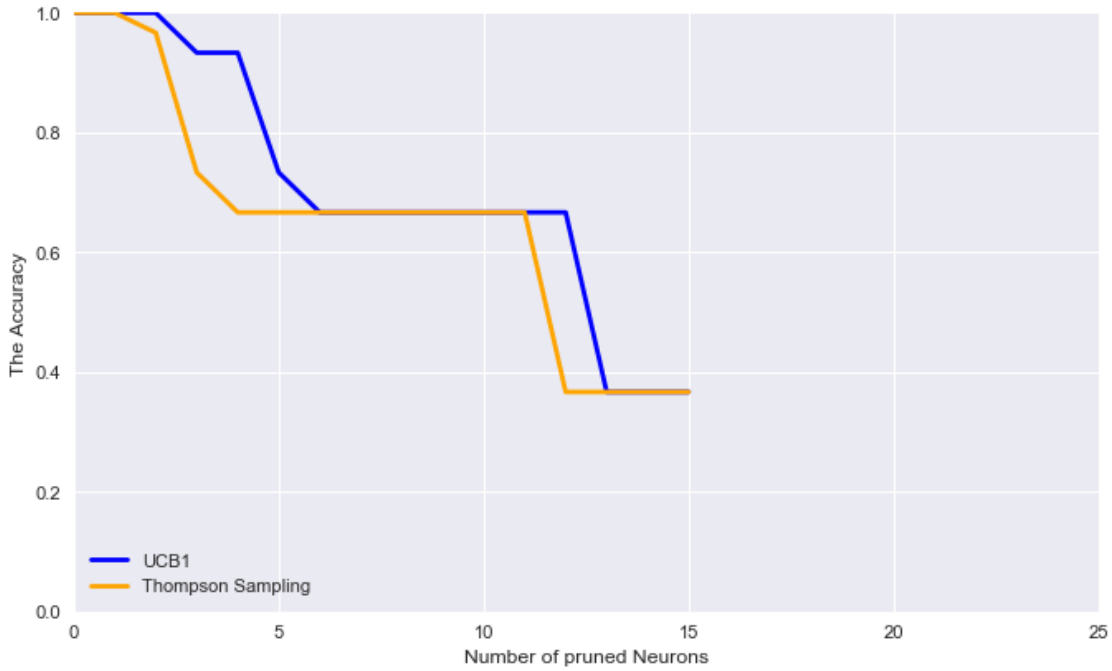


3 Compare the accuracy

```
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()
```

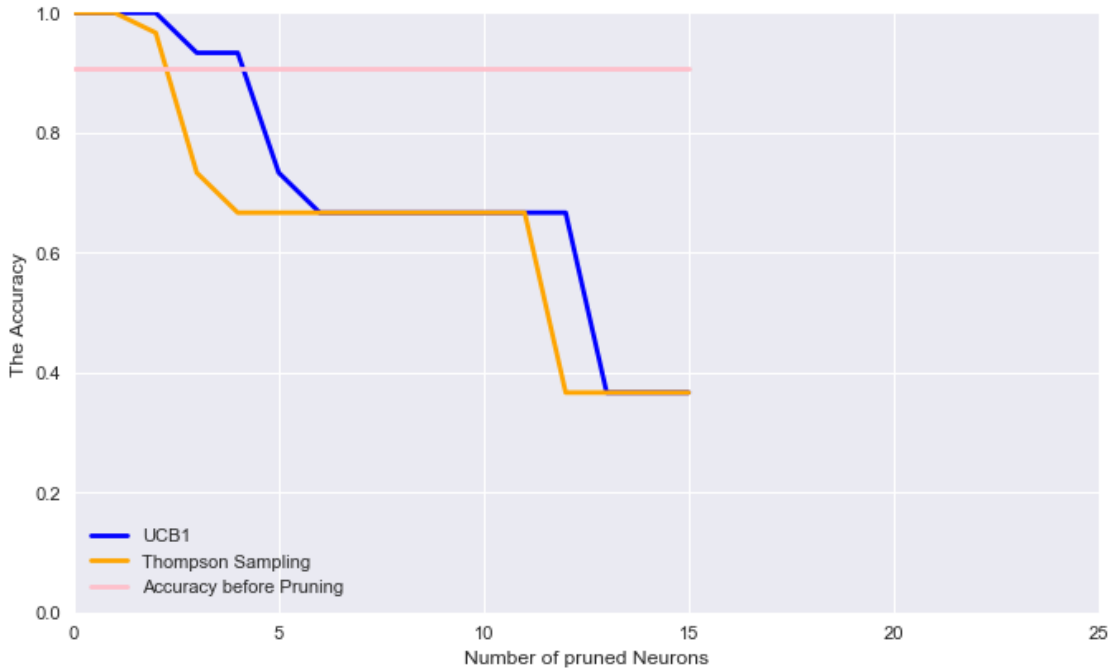



```
In [9]: p1 = figure(title="The Performance over the number of neurons' pruned", tools=TOOLS)
        p1.line(ind, ucb1, legend="ucb1", line_color="blue", line_width=2)
        p1.line(ind, ThompsonSampling, legend="Thompson Sampling", line_color="red", line_width=
        p1.title.align = "center"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