# 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

#### 2 Load the data

```
In [3]: X_train = np.load('./valley/X_train.npy')
        y_train = np.load('./valley/X_train.npy')
        X_test = np.load('./valley/X_test.npy')
        y_test = np.load('./valley/Y_test.npy')
        X_deploy = np.load('./valley/X_deploy.npy')
        y_deploy = np.load('./valley/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 484

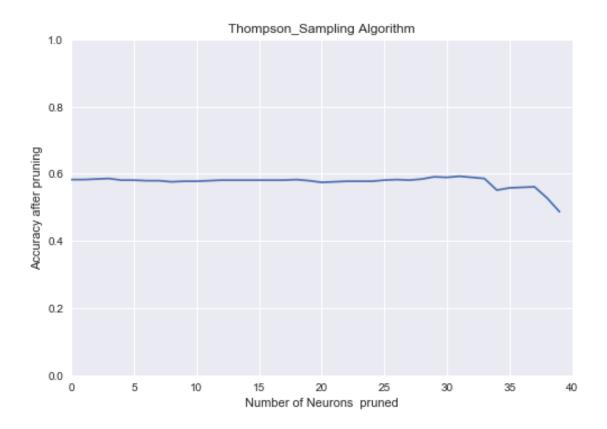
Number of validation examples 122

Number of testing examples 606
In [4]: exec(open("core.py").read()) # pyhton 3x
```

#### 2.1 Run Thompson Sampling pruning Algorithm

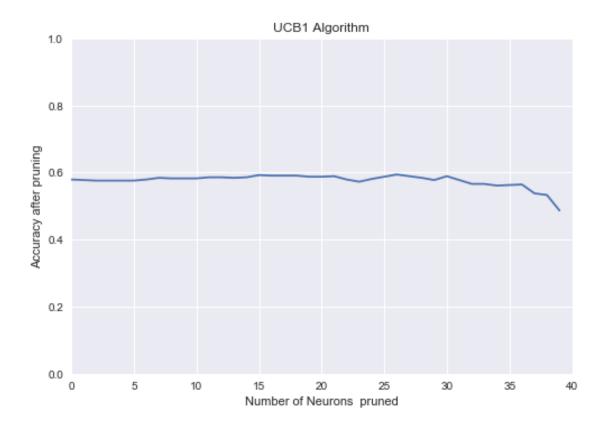
```
In [5]: algo = Thompson_Sampling([], [])
        Alg_name = 'Thompson_Sampling Algorithm'
        path = './Thompson_Sampling/'
        sys.path.append("./Thompson_Sampling")
        exec(open("mnist_cnnFORTESTING.py").read())
/Library/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.6/lib/python3.6/site-packages/sklearn/cross_vali
  "This module will be removed in 0.20.", DeprecationWarning)
Using Theano backend.
Test fraction correct (NN-Score) = 0.70
Test fraction correct (NN-Accuracy) = 0.58
The time for running this method is 9.010173320770264 seconds
Finsh playing start pruining:
Test after pruning= 0.58
Test after pruning= 0.58
Test after pruning= 0.58
Test after pruning= 0.59
Test after pruning= 0.58
Test after pruning= 0.57
Test after pruning= 0.58
Test after pruning= 0.59
Test after pruning= 0.59
Test after pruning= 0.59
```

```
Test after pruning= 0.59
Test after pruning= 0.59
Test after pruning= 0.56
Test after pruning= 0.56
Test after pruning= 0.56
Test after pruning= 0.56
Test after pruning= 0.53
Test after pruning= 0.49
```



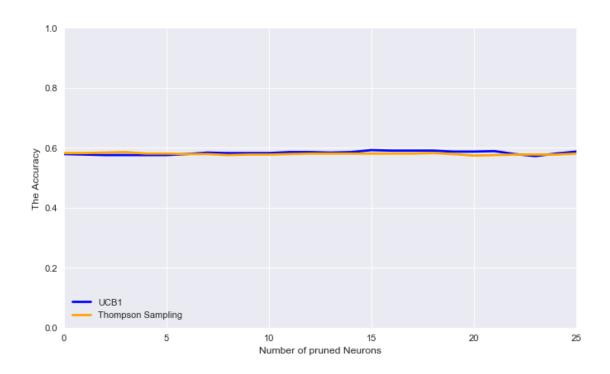
### 2.2 Run UCB1 pruning Algorithm

Test after pruning= 0.58 Test after pruning= 0.59 Test after pruning= 0.59 Test after pruning= 0.58 Test after pruning= 0.59 Test after pruning= 0.58 Test after pruning= 0.57 Test after pruning= 0.58 Test after pruning= 0.59 Test after pruning= 0.59 Test after pruning= 0.59 Test after pruning= 0.58 Test after pruning= 0.58 Test after pruning= 0.59 Test after pruning= 0.58 Test after pruning= 0.57 Test after pruning= 0.57 Test after pruning= 0.56 Test after pruning= 0.56 Test after pruning= 0.56 Test after pruning= 0.54 Test after pruning= 0.53 Test after pruning= 0.49



## 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

