

Designing & Training FFNN



**California Science
and Technology**
UNIVERSITY

About Me

 Author and Technologist

 Worked for TI, Magma, Apache, Cadence, Paripath and now AITS.

 20 years in EDA/CAD/ML industry

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Course Overview

- ❑ Pre-requisites
 - ❑ basic computer science principles and skills
 - ❑ Probability theory
 - ❑ Multivariable calculus and Linear algebra
- ❑ Applied course with emphasis on real life projects
- ❑ Math and programming makes it fun and challenging
- ❑ Make friends for study groups for projects.
- ❑ Reference Book :
 - ❑ Machine Intelligence, Rohit Sharma, 2018.
 - ❑ srohit0.github.io/mida/

Homework	Quiz	Midterm Project	Final Project	Final Exam	Participation	Total
5%	15%	20%	25%	30%	5%	100%

Material

- ❑ Text Book:

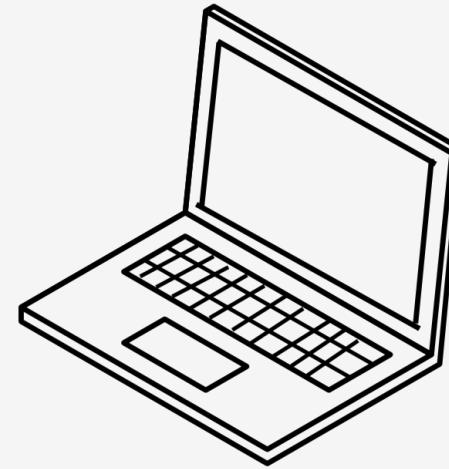
- ❑ [Machine Intelligence](#) by Rohit Sharma

- ❑ References Material:

- ❑ [Python Machine Learning, 2nd Edition](#), by Sebastian Raschka
 - ❑ [Deep Learning](#), by Ian Goodfellow

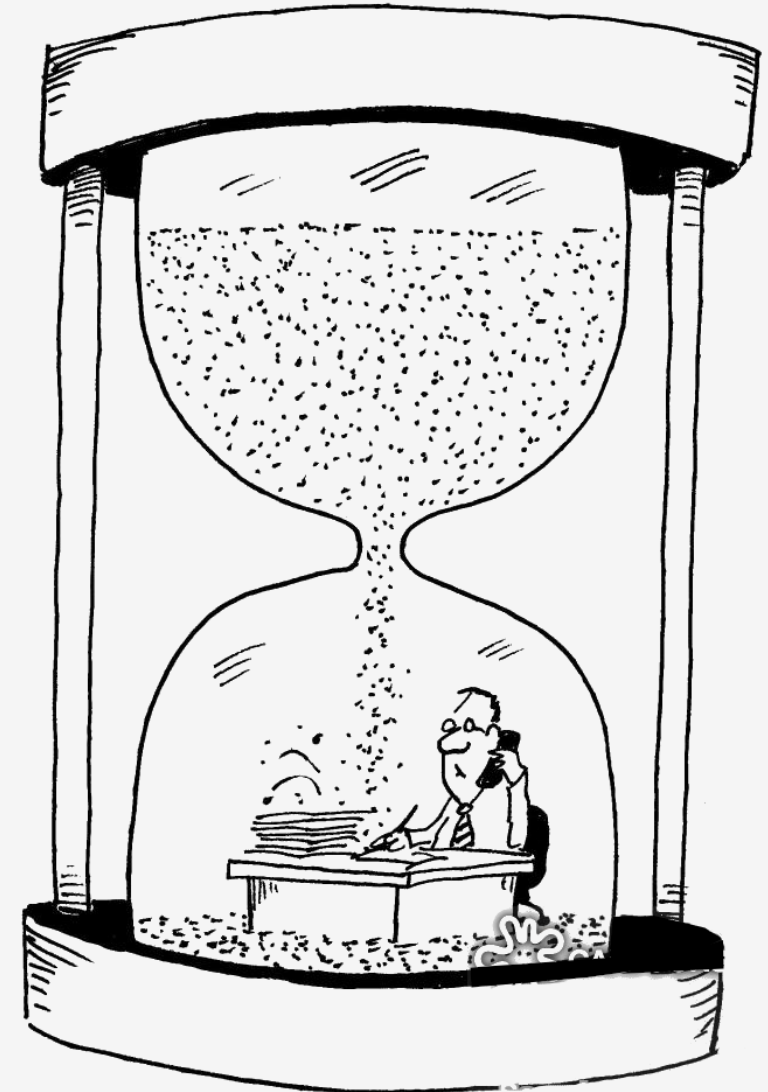
- ❑ Software

- ❑ Python
 - ❑ Google Colab or Jupyter notebook



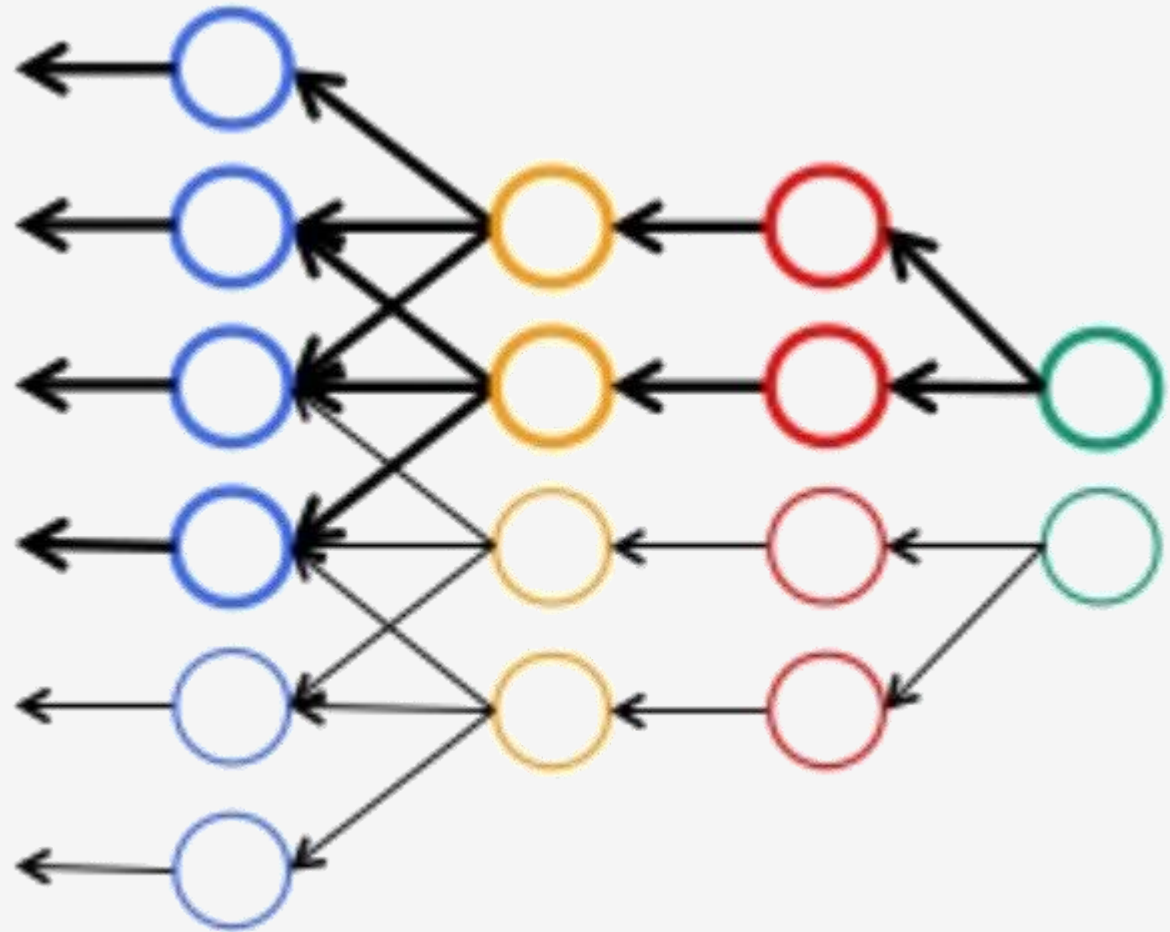
Final Projects Discussion

Mid Tern Project Submission Date – Dec 2nd



Review

- ❑ Chain Rule
- ❑ Computing Error Gradients
- ❑ Backprop algorithm
- ❑ Vanishing Gradients
- ❑ Exploding Gradients
- ❑ Workarounds
 - ❑ Gradient Clipping
 - ❑ Regularization



Design FFNN – 1

- ☐ Define problem and the value
- ☐ Select feature set
- ☐ Inspect Data
 - ☐ Cleansing
 - ☐ Augmentation
 - ☐ Add/Remove features based on domain expertise
- ☐ Use t-sne to visualize.
- ☐ Explore Data
 - ☐ Statistical properties like
 - ☐ Mean,
 - ☐ Median
 - ☐ Sigma
 - ☐ Norms
 - ☐ Range
 - ☐ Normalize
 - ☐ Check covariance matrix
 - ☐ find overlapping features

Design FFNN – 2

- ❑ Randomize dataset
- ❑ Decide train-test split ration.
- ❑ Use t-sne to visualize and PCA or LDA to reduce dataset if needed.
- ❑ Decide number of features based on accuracy/precision (regression) and number of classes (classification)
 - ❑ more classes need more features
 - ❑ high precision requires more features
- ❑ Number of features becomes your input layer.
- ❑ Number of classes become output layer.

Design FFNN - 3

- ❑ Start with a few (around 5) hidden layers and observe high bias.
- ❑ Choice of activation function
 - ❑ Relu
 - ❑ Sigmoid
 - ❑ Tanh
- ❑ Tune in hyperparameters to improve stability of training.
 - ❑ Learning rate alpha
 - ❑ Learning decay
 - ❑ Weight Initialization
 - ❑ Regularization parameter like λ (L_2 norm) or dropout factor
 - ❑ Gradient Clipping
- ❑ Add more features in input and/or hidden layers to improve accuracy.

Design FFNN - 4

- ❑ Slowly increase number of epochs to few hundreds to overserve accuracy stagnation.
- ❑ If accuracy is acceptable, your model is ready for deployment.
- ❑ If not, repeat the process.

Over to Handout



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