## CPEN 502 Assignment 1 Report

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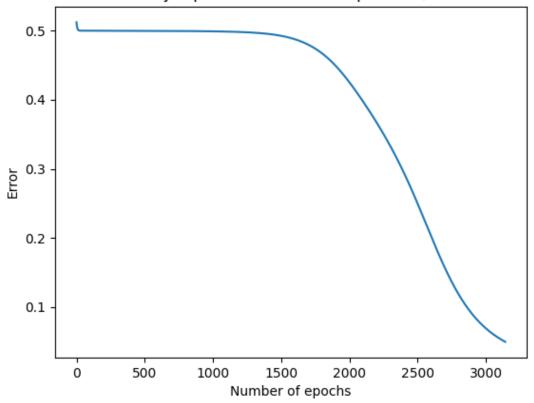
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### Question 1a

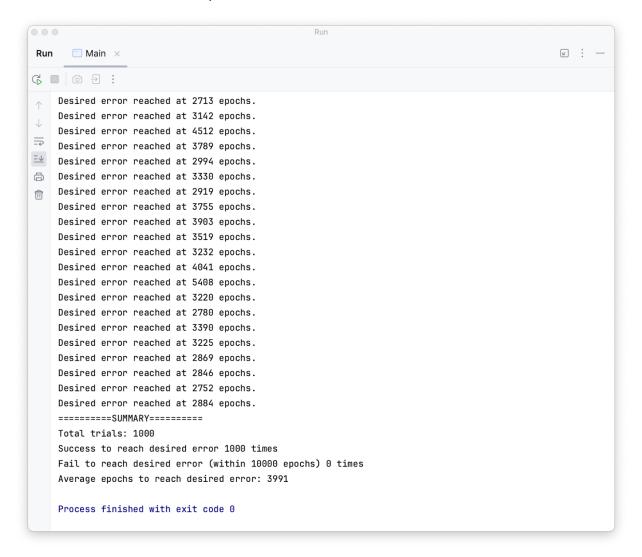
- (1) Set up your network in a 2-input, 4-hidden and 1-output configuration. Apply the XOR training set. Initialize weights to random values in the range -0.5 to +0.5 and set the learning rate to 0.2 with momentum at 0.0.
- a) Define your XOR problem using a binary representation. Draw a graph of total error against number of epochs. On average, how many epochs does it take to reach a total error of less than 0.05? You should perform many trials to get your results, although you don't need to plot them all.

This is a graph of total error against number of epochs in one trial, which reaches the desired error less than 0.05 at 3141 ephochs.





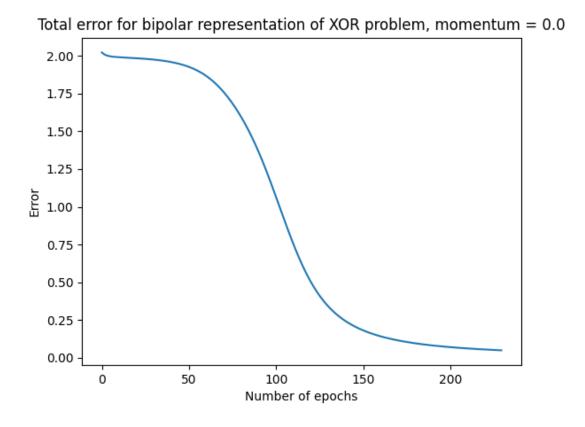
I performed 1000 trials, and on average 3991 epochs it needs to take to reach a total error of less than 0.05. The printed result is as follows:



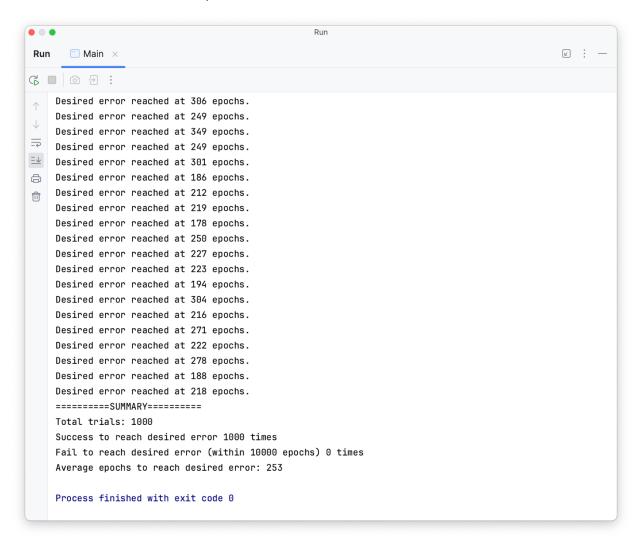
### Question 1b

b) This time use a bipolar representation. Again, graph your results to show the total error varying against number of epochs. On average, how many epochs to reach a total error of less than 0.05? If you run into problems, here is some advice from past students that might help: "We found it interesting that if we update all the  $\delta$  and then all the weights, we are getting a convergence rate at around 40%. However, if we update the output  $\delta$ , then the weights in the hidden-to-output layer, then update the  $\delta$  at the hidden neurons with the just updated hidden-to-output weights, then finally the weights in the input-to-hidden layer -- we will get 100% convergence rate (combined several hundred of trials)."

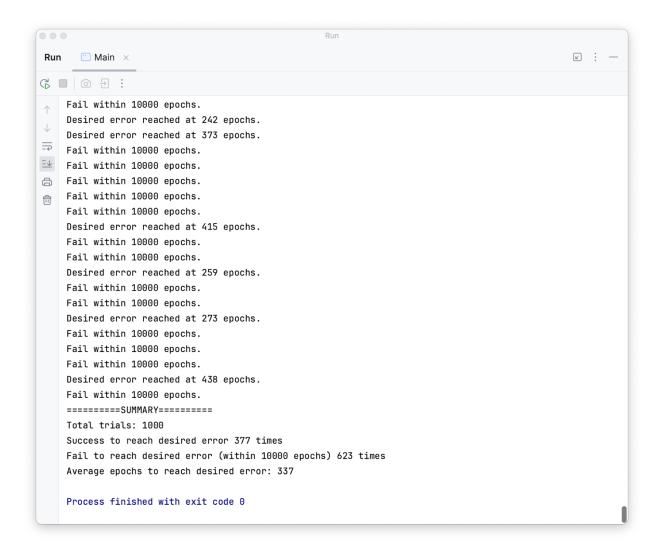
This is a graph of total error against number of epochs in one trial, which reaches the desired error less than 0.05 at 229 ephochs.



I performed 1000 trials, and on average 253 epochs it needs to take to reach a total error of less than 0.05. The printed result is as follows:



Note, the above result for bipolar representation is observed using the advice from the question. When we are not using the advice, (i.e., we update the error signal for the output neuron and the hidden neurons, and then update the weights for the output neuron and then the hidden neurons), there is a high failure rate (62.3%) to reach the error less than 0.05 within 10000 epochs. The result is as follows:

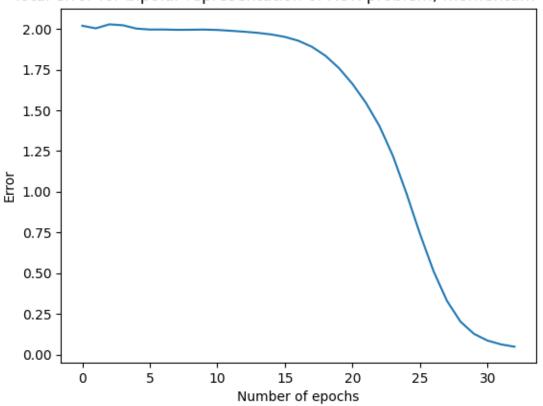


### Question 1c

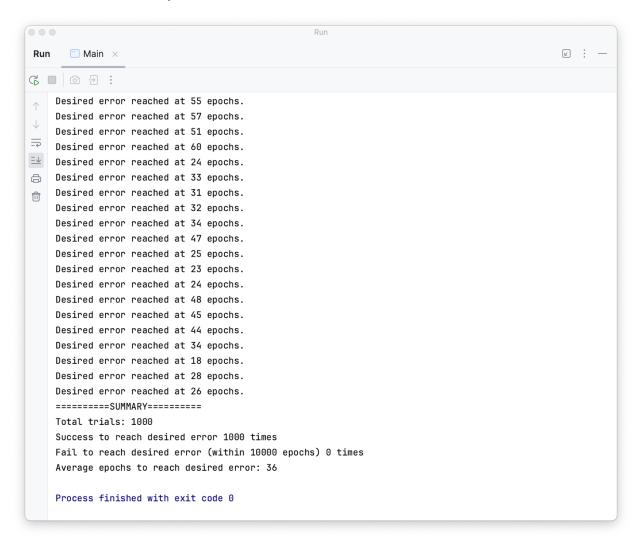
# c) Now set the momentum to 0.9. What does the graph look like now and how fast can 0.05 be reached?

This is a graph of total error against number of epochs in one trial, which reaches the desired error less than 0.05 at 32 ephochs.





I performed 1000 trials, and on average 36 epochs it needs to take to reach a total error of less than 0.05. The printed result is as follows:



## Appendix for source code

### Neuron.java

```
import java.util.Random;
public class Neuron {
    public double argA;
    public double argB;
    public double[] weights;
    public double[] lastWeightsChanges;
    public double output;
    public double weightedSum;
    // error signal
    public double delta;
    final double bias = 1.0;
    public Neuron(int argNumInputs, double argA, double argB){
        // initialize the weights for the neuron (including the bias)
        this.weights = new double[argNumInputs+1];
        this.lastWeightsChanges = new double[weights.length];
        this.argA = argA;
        this.argB = argB;
    }
    public void initializeWeight(){
        for(int i=0; i< weights.length; i++){</pre>
            Random random = new Random();
            weights[i] = -0.5 + random.nextDouble();
    }
    public double[] getLastWeightsChanges(){
        return this.lastWeightsChanges;
    public double[] getWeights(){
        return this.weights;
    public void setWeights(double[] newWeights){
        double[] oldWeights = this.weights;
        double[] changes = new double[oldWeights.length];
        if(newWeights.length != this.weights.length){
            System.out.println("newWeights length does not match the weights for this neuron!");
        for(int i = 0; i < oldWeights.length; i ++){</pre>
            changes[i] = newWeights[i] - oldWeights[i];
        this.weights = newWeights;
        this.lastWeightsChanges = changes;
    public double getWS(){
        return this.weightedSum;
    public void updateOutput(double[] inputs){
        if(inputs.length != this.weights.length-1){
            System.out.println("inputs length don't match the weights for this neuron!");
            System.out.println("inputs length" + inputs.length + " and weights length " + this.weights.length);
        double sum = bias * weights[weights.length-1];
        for (int i = 0; i < inputs.length; i++) {</pre>
            sum += inputs[i] * weights[i];
        this.output = customSigmoid(sum);
        this.weightedSum = sum;
    }
    public double getOutput(){
        return this.output;
```

```
public double sigmoid(double x) {
    return 2 / (1+Math.exp(-x)) - 1;
}

public double customSigmoid(double x) {
    return (argB-argA) / (1+Math.exp(-x)) + argA;
}

public double getDelta(){
    return this.delta;
}

public void setDelta(double delta){
    this.delta = delta;
}
```

}

#### NeuralNet.java

```
import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
public class NeuralNet implements NerualNetInterface{
   public double argA;
   public double argB;
   public Neuron[] hiddenNeurons;
   public Neuron outputNeuron;
   public double learningRate;
   public double momentumTerm;
   public int backwardPropagationVersion;
    * Constructor. (Cannot be declared in an interface, but your implementation will need one)
                              The number of inputs in your input vector
     * @param argNumInputs
                            The number of hidden neurons in your hidden layer. Only a single hidden layer is supported
     * @param argNumHidden
     * @param argLearningRate The learning rate coefficient
     * @param argMomentumTerm The momentum coefficient
     * @param argA
                              Integer lower bound of sigmoid used by the output neuron only.
     * @param argB
                              Integer upper bound of sigmoid used by the output neuron only.
     **/
   public
           NeuralNet(
            int argNumInputs,
            int argNumHidden,
            double argLearningRate,
            double argMomentumTerm,
            double argA,
            double argB,
            int backwardPropagationVersion){
        // initialize variables for the NN
        this.backwardPropagationVersion = backwardPropagationVersion;
        this.argA=argA;
        this.argB=argB;
        this.learningRate = argLearningRate;
        this.momentumTerm = argMomentumTerm;
        // initialize hidden cells
        this.hiddenNeurons = new Neuron[argNumHidden];
        for(int i = 0; i < hiddenNeurons.length; i++){</pre>
           hiddenNeurons[i] = new Neuron(argNumInputs, argA, argB);
        // initialize output cell
        this.outputNeuron = new Neuron(hiddenNeurons.length, argA, argB);
        initializeWeights();
    @Override
   public double sigmoid(double x) {
        return 2 / (1+Math.exp(-x)) - 1;
    @Override
   public double customSigmoid(double x) {
        return (argB-argA) / (1+Math.exp(-x)) + argA;
   public double deri(double x) {
        return (argB-argA) * Math.pow((1+Math.exp(-x)), -2) * Math.exp(-x);
   }
    @Override
    public void initializeWeights() {
        for(int i = 0; i < hiddenNeurons.length; i++){</pre>
            hiddenNeurons[i].initializeWeight();
        outputNeuron.initializeWeight();
   }
    @Override
   public void zeroWeights() {
   }
    @Override
   public double outputFor(double[] X) {
        double[] hiddenLayerOutputs = new double[this.hiddenNeurons.length];
        for(int i = 0; i<hiddenLayerOutputs.length; i++){</pre>
            hiddenNeurons[i].updateOutput(X);
            hiddenLayerOutputs[i] = hiddenNeurons[i].getOutput();
        outputNeuron.updateOutput(hiddenLayerOutputs);
        return outputNeuron.getOutput();
   }
     \ensuremath{^{*}} Given X, update outputs for hidden neurons and output neuron
     * @param X input vector
```

```
public void forward(double[] X){
    double[] hiddenLayerOutputs = new double[this.hiddenNeurons.length];
    for(int i = 0; i<hiddenNeurons.length; i++){</pre>
         hiddenNeurons[i].updateOutput(X);
         hiddenLayerOutputs[i] = hiddenNeurons[i].getOutput();
    outputNeuron.updateOutput(hiddenLayerOutputs);
}
 * backward propagation: update delta for output neuron and hidden neurons
 * and update weights for output neuron and hidden neurons
   (also update the lastWeightsChanges)
   version 1 and version 2 use different orders
public void backwardPropagationVersion1(double[] X, double argValue){
    updateErrorSignalOutputN(argValue);
    updateErrorSignalHiddenNs();
    updateWeightsOutputN();
    updateWeightsHiddenNs(X);
}
 * backward propagation: update delta for output neuron and hidden neurons
   and update weights for output neuron and hidden neurons
   (also update the lastWeightsChanges)
 * version 1 and version 2 use different orders
public void backwardPropagationVersion2(double[] X, double argValue){
    updateErrorSignalOutputN(argValue);
    updateWeightsOutputN();
    updateErrorSignalHiddenNs();
    updateWeightsHiddenNs(X);
private void updateErrorSignalOutputN(double argValue) {
    // update and set up the delta for output cell
    double y_o = outputNeuron.getOutput();
    double ws_o = outputNeuron.getWS();
    double deri_o = deri(ws_o);
    double \delta_o = (argValue-y_o) * (deri_o);
    outputNeuron.setDelta(\delta_0);
private void updateErrorSignalHiddenNs() {
     // update and set up the delta for hidden cells
    for(int i = 0; i < hiddenNeurons.length; i++){</pre>
         double y_hi = hiddenNeurons[i].getOutput();
         double ws_hi = hiddenNeurons[i].getWS();
         double deri_hi = deri(ws_hi);
         double \delta_{hi} = outputNeuron.weights[i] * outputNeuron.getDelta() * (deri_hi);
         hiddenNeurons[i].setDelta(\delta_hi);
private void updateWeightsOutputN() {
    double \delta_o = \text{outputNeuron.getDelta();}
    // update weights for output cell
      w[i]^* = w[i] + \varrho * \delta_o * y_{hi} + \alpha * \Delta w[i];
    double[] oldw_o = outputNeuron.getWeights();
double[] newW_o = new double[oldw_o.length];
    double[] \( \Delta \w_o = \text{outputNeuron.getLastWeightsChanges();} \)
     // update everything but the weight for bias
    for(int i = 0; i < newW_o.length-1; i++){</pre>
         double y_hi = hiddenNeurons[i].getOutput();
         newW_o[i] = oldW_o[i] + this.learningRate * \delta_o * y_hi + this.momentumTerm * \Delta w_o[i];
    // update weight for bias
    int indexForBias = newW_o.length-1;
    newW\_o[indexForBias] = oldW\_o[indexForBias] + this.learningRate * \delta\_o * bias + this.momentumTerm * \Delta w\_o[indexForBias];
     // set up the weights back
    outputNeuron.setWeights(newW_o);
private void updateWeightsHiddenNs(double[] X) {
     // for each, update weights for hidden cells
    for(int i = 0; i < hiddenNeurons.length; i++){</pre>
         double[] oldW_hi = hiddenNeurons[i].getWeights();
         double[] newW_hi = new double[oldW_hi.length];
         double[] \( \Delta \text{w_hi} = \text{hiddenNeurons[i].getLastWeightsChanges();} \)
         double \delta_{hi} = hiddenNeurons[i].getDelta();
         // update everything but the weight for bias
         for(int j = 0; j < newW_hi.length-1; j++){</pre>
             newW_hi[j] = oldW_hi[j] + this.learningRate * \delta_hi * X[j] + this.momentumTerm * \Delta w_hi[j];
         // update weight for bias
         int indexForBias = newW_hi.length-1;
         newW\_hi[indexForBias] = oldW\_hi[indexForBias] + this.learningRate * \delta\_hi * bias + this.momentumTerm * \Delta w\_hi[indexForBias];
         // set up the weights back
         hiddenNeurons[i].setWeights(newW_hi);
```

```
}
}
@Override
public double train(double[] X, double argValue) {
     * For each pattern:
     * using train data and weights to do forward calculation
       get error signals through backward propagation
     * update weights for each cell
     * After training all pattern, check if total error is acceptable,
     * if yes, stop
     * otherwise, repeat training
    forward(X);
    switch(this.backwardPropagationVersion){
       case 1:
            backwardPropagationVersion1(X, argValue);
           break;
        case 2:
           backwardPropagationVersion2(X, argValue);
           break;
    return (0.5 * Math.pow((outputFor(X) - argValue), 2));
@Override
public void save(File argFile) {
@Override
public void load(String argFileName) throws IOException {
 * helper function to print the NN
public void printNN(){
      System.out.println(outputNeuron.getWeights().length); //5
      System.out.println(hiddenNeurons.length); // 4
    System.out.println("-----print NN-----
    System.out.println("output Neuron weights:");
    int i = 0;
    while(i < 5){
        System.out.println(outputNeuron.getWeights()[i]);
    }
    i = 0;
    while(i < 4){
        System.out.println("hidden Neuron "+ i + " weights:");
        while(j<3){
           System.out.println(hiddenNeurons[i].getWeights()[j]);
        i++;
    System.out.println("-----");
}
```

### CommonInterface.java

```
import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
 * This interface is common to both the Neural Net and LUT interfaces.
 * The idea is that you should be able to easily switch the LUT
 * for the Neural Net since the interfaces are identical
 * @date 20 June 2012
 * @author sarbjit
 */
public interface CommonInterface {
    /**
     * @param X The input vector. An array of doubles.
     * @return The value returned by the LUT or NN for this input vector
   public double outputFor(double [] X);
    /**
     * This method will tell the NN or the LUT the output
     * value that should be mapped to the given input vector. I.E.
     * the desired correct output value for an input
     * @param X The input vector
     * @param argValue The new value to learn
     * @return The error in the output for that input vector
     */
    public double train(double [] X, double argValue);
     * A method to write either a LUT or weights of a neural net to a File
     * @param argFile of type File
     */
    public void save(File argFile);
     * Loads the LUT or NN weights from file. The load must of course
     * have knowledge of how the the data was written out by the save method,
     * You should raise an error in the case that an attempt is being made
     * to load data into an LUT or nerual net whose structure does not match
     * the data in the file. (e.g., wrong number of hidden neurons)
     * @param argFileName
     * @throws IOException
     */
    public void load(String argFileName) throws IOException;
}
```

### NerualNetInterface.java

```
public interface NerualNetInterface extends CommonInterface{
    final double bias = 1.0; // The input for each neurons bias weight
     * Return a bipolar sigmoid of the input X
     * @param x The input
     * @return f(x) = 2 / (1+e(-x)) - 1
    public double sigmoid(double x);
     * This method implements a general sigmoid with asymptotes bounded by (a,b)
     * @param x The input
     * @return f(x) = b_{minus_a} / (1+e(-x)) - minus_a
    public double customSigmoid(double x);
    /**
     * Initialize the weights to random values.
     * For say 2 inputs, the input vector is [0] & [1]. We add [2] for the bias.
     * Like wise for hidden units. For say 2 hidden units which are stored in an array.
     * [0] & [1] are the hidden & [2] the bias.
     * We also initialise the last weight change arrays. This is to implement the alpha term.
    public void initializeWeights();
    /**
     * Initialize the weights to 0.
    public void zeroWeights();
}
```

### Main.java

```
public class Main {
    static final double[][] XORInputBinary = \{\{0.0, 0.0\}, \{0.0, 1.0\}, \{1.0, 0.0\}, \{1.0, 1.0\}\};
    static final double[] XOROutputBinary = {0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0};
    static final double[][] XORInputBipolar = \{\{-1.0, -1.0\}, \{-1.0, 1.0\}, \{1.0, -1.0\}, \{1.0, 1.0\}\};
    static final double[] XOROutputBipolar = {-1.0, 1.0, 1.0, -1.0};
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Q1a();
        Q1b();
        Q1c();
    public static void Q1a() {
        int totalTrials = 1000;
        int numOfConverge=0, numOfFail = 0;
        int totalEpochsToConverge = 0;
        for (int trial=0; trial < totalTrials; trial++) {</pre>
            NeuralNet XORNNBinary = new NeuralNet(2, 4, 0.2, 0.0, 0, 1, 2);
             double errs[] = new double[4];
             int numEpoch = 0;
             double totalErr;
             do {
                 totalErr = 0;
                 // train all pattern once
                 for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
                     errs[i] = XORNNBinary.train(XORInputBinary[i], XOROutputBinary[i]);
//
                   totalErr += errs[i];
                 }
                 //after one epoch, calculate the total error
                 for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
                     double output = XORNNBinary.outputFor(XORInputBinary[i]);
                     totalErr += Math.pow((output - XOROutputBinary[i]), 2);
                 totalErr *= 0.5;
                   System.out.println("Total error " + totalErr + " at " + numEpoch + " epochs.");
//
                 numEpoch++;
                 if(totalErr < 0.05){</pre>
                     numOfConverge++;
                     totalEpochsToConverge += numEpoch;
                     System.out.println("Desired error reached at " + numEpoch + " epochs.");
                     break;
             } while (numEpoch < 10000);</pre>
             if(numEpoch >= 10000){
                 System.out.println("Fail within " + numEpoch + " epochs.");
                 numOfFail++;
        System.out.println("======SUMMARY=======");
        System.out.println("Total trials: " + totalTrials);
        System.out.println("Success to reach desired error " + numOfConverge + " times");
System.out.println("Fail to reach desired error (within 10000 epochs) " + numOfFail + " times");
        System.out.println("Average epochs to reach desired error: " + totalEpochsToConverge/numOfConverge);
    }
    public static void Q1b() {
        int totalTrials = 1000;
        int numOfConverge=0, numOfFail = 0;
        int totalEpochsToConverge = 0;
        for (int trial=0; trial < totalTrials; trial++) {</pre>
             NeuralNet XORNNBinary = new NeuralNet(2, 4, 0.2, 0.0, -1, 1, 2);
```

```
double errs[] = new double[4];
            int numEpoch = 0;
            double totalErr;
            do {
                totalErr = 0;
                // train all pattern once
                for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
                    errs[i] = XORNNBinary.train(XORInputBipolar[i], XOROutputBipolar[i]);
//
                  totalErr += errs[i];
                //after one epoch, calculate the total error
                for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
                    double output = XORNNBinary.outputFor(XORInputBipolar[i]);
                    totalErr += Math.pow((output - XOROutputBipolar[i]), 2);
                totalErr *= 0.5;
                  System.out.println("Total error " + totalErr + " at " + numEpoch + " epochs.");
                numEpoch++;
                if(totalErr < 0.05){</pre>
                    numOfConverge++;
                    totalEpochsToConverge += numEpoch;
                    System.out.println("Desired error reached at " + numEpoch + " epochs.");
                }
            } while (numEpoch < 10000);</pre>
            if(numEpoch >= 10000){
                System.out.println("Fail within " + numEpoch + " epochs.");
                numOfFail++;
            }
        System.out.println("======SUMMARY=======");
        System.out.println("Total trials: " + totalTrials);
        System.out.println("Success to reach desired error " + numOfConverge + " times");
        System.out.println("Fail to reach desired error (within 10000 epochs) " + numOfFail + " times");
        System.out.println("Average epochs to reach desired error: " + totalEpochsToConverge/numOfConverge);
    }
    public static void Q1c() {
        int totalTrials = 1000;
        int numOfConverge=0, numOfFail = 0;
        int totalEpochsToConverge = 0;
        for (int trial=0; trial < totalTrials; trial++) {</pre>
            NeuralNet XORNNBinary = new NeuralNet(2, 4, 0.2, 0.9, -1, 1, 2);
            double errs[] = new double[4];
            int numEpoch = 0;
            double totalErr;
            do {
                totalErr = 0;
                // train all pattern once
                for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
                    errs[i] = XORNNBinary.train(XORInputBipolar[i], XOROutputBipolar[i]);
                  totalErr += errs[i];
                }
                //after one epoch, calculate the total error
                for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
                    double output = XORNNBinary.outputFor(XORInputBipolar[i]);
                    totalErr += Math.pow((output - XOROutputBipolar[i]), 2);
                totalErr *= 0.5;
//
                  System.out.println("Total error " + totalErr + " at " + numEpoch + " epochs.");
                numEpoch++;
                if(totalErr < 0.05){</pre>
                    numOfConverge++;
                    totalEpochsToConverge += numEpoch;
                    System.out.println("Desired error reached at " + numEpoch + " epochs.");
                    break;
```