

COMP47750

Neural Network Tutorial Solutions

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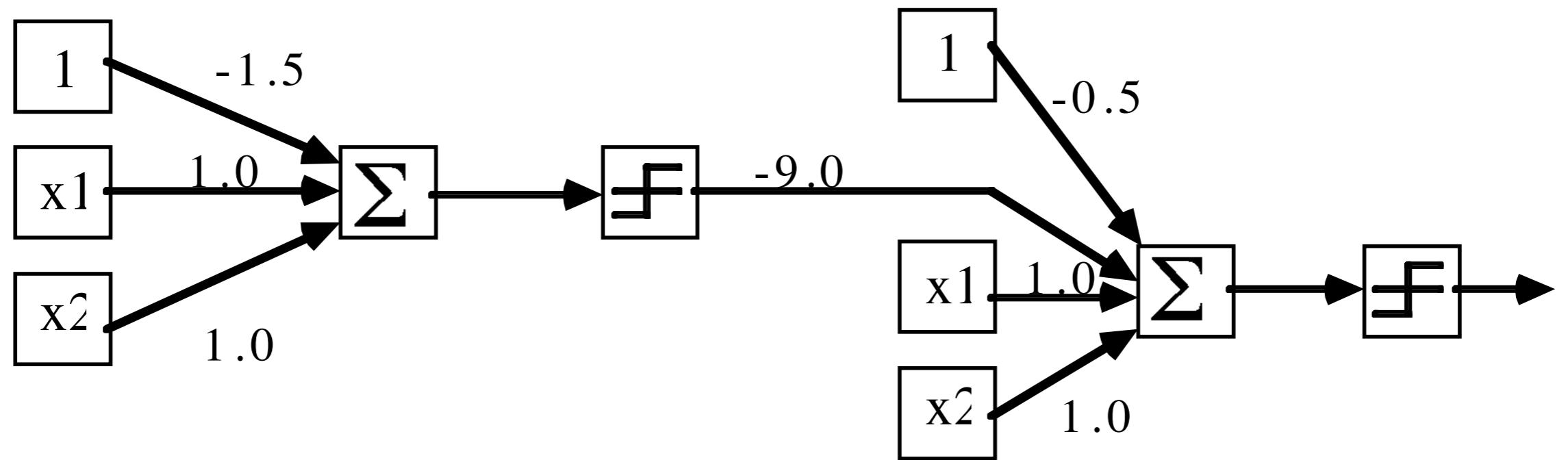
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Q1(a)

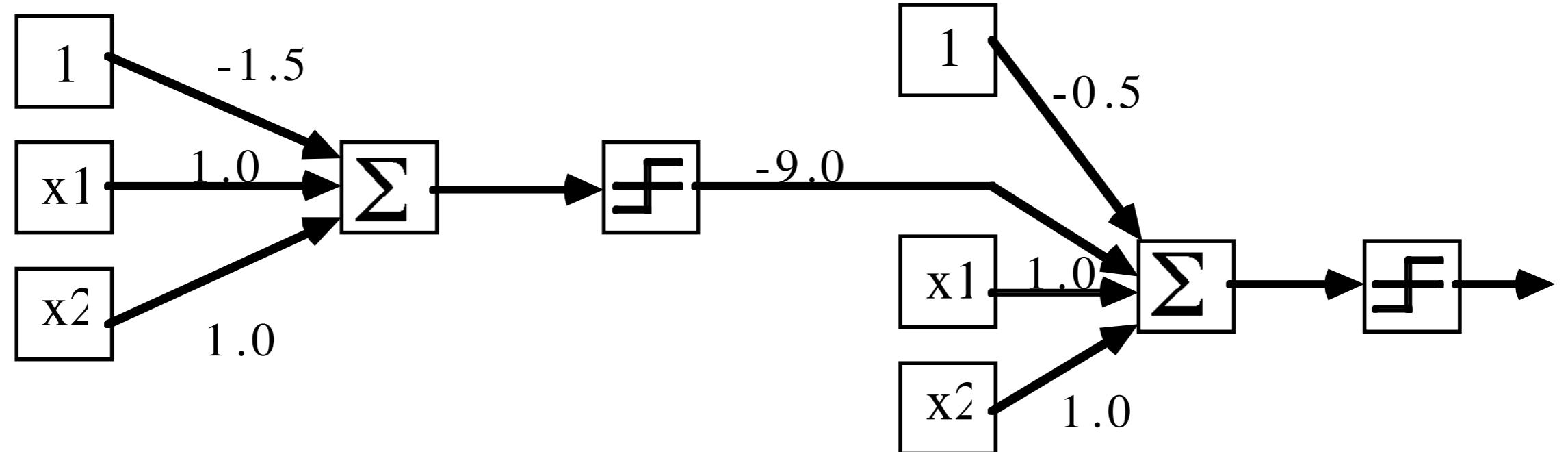
Even though the XOR Problem is linearly unseparable, the following arrangement of two Perceptrons is able to classify the XOR inputs correctly. Show that this is true. Assume that the transfer function for each neuron is a step function that outputs 1 for positive and 0 for negative input.



x1 , x2	sum1	out1	sum2	out2
0 0	-1.5	0	-0.5	0
1 0	-0.5	0	0.5	1
0 1	-0.5	0	0.5	1
1 1	0.5	1	-7.5	0

Q1(b)

The -9.0 weight linking the output of the first neuron to the input of the second is much larger than is necessary. What is the minimum value that this can have and still produce the correct results?



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{sum2} < 0 \\
 & 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 - 0.5 + w \times 1 < 0 \\
 & 1.5 + w < 0 \\
 & w < -1.5
 \end{aligned}$$

Q4

The data in the table below is from a data mining application from insurance sales that attempts to identify customers likely to buy caravan insurance. In its present format the data has 86 fields, the 86th field being the feature we wish to be able to predict (assuming we want to facilitate this data-mining exercise!). Not all the data fields are shown here – merely a representative sample. Each data record describes a household; the first feature is an enumerated type, the second is a number between 1 and 10, etc. The training data is tagged with whether a household has a caravan insurance policy or not. The objective is to be able to take an untagged record in the same format and predict if it is a good prospect for selling caravan insurance.

1 Customer Subtype	7 Living together
1 High Income, expensive child	8 Singles
2 Very Important Provincials	9 Household without children
3 High status seniors	10 Household with children
4 Affluent senior apartments	11 High level education
5 Mixed seniors	12 Medium level education
6 Career and childcare	13 Lower level education
7 Dinki's (double income no kids)	14 Social class A
... <41 codes in all>	15 Social class B1
2 Number of houses 1 – 10	16 Social class B2
3 Avg size household 1 – 6	17 Social class C
4 Avg age	18 Social class D
1 20-30 years	19 Rented house
2 30-40 years	20 Home owners
3 40-50 years	21 1 car
4 50-60 years	22 2 cars
5 60-70 years	23 No car
6 70-80 years	24 Average income
5 Customer main type	25 Contribution car policies
1 Successful hedonists	26 Contribution motorcycle/scooter policies
2 Driven Growers	27 Contribution trailer policies
3 Average Family	28 Contribution tractor policies
4 Career Loners	29 Contribution life insurances
5 Living well	... <several other similar features>
6 Cruising Seniors	
7 Retired and Religious	
8 Family with grown ups	
9 Conservative families	
10 Farmers	
6 Married	86 Number of caravan policies 0 – 1

Q4

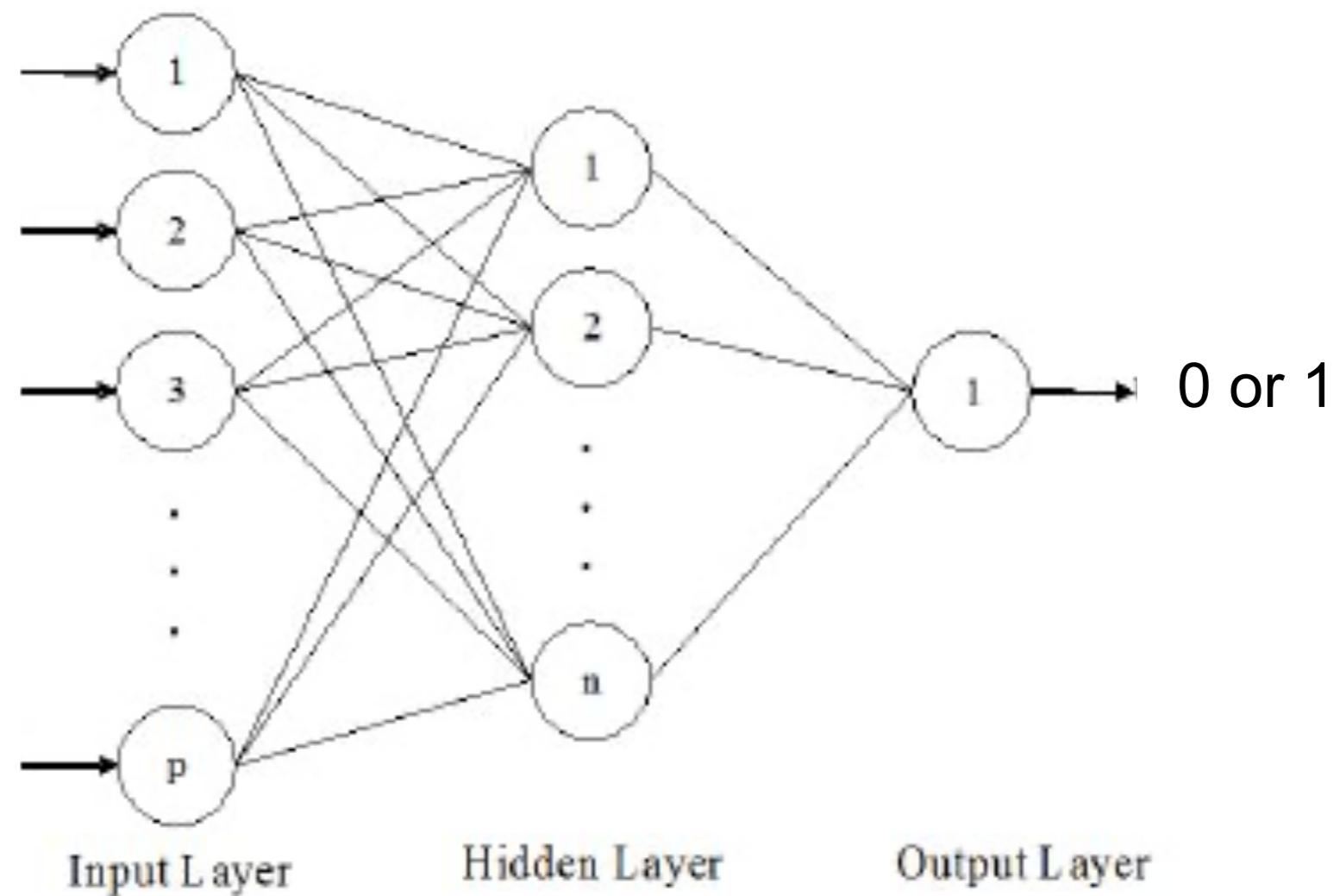
- a) Describe in outline the architecture of a feedforward neural network that might be trained to predict whether a given customer is a candidate for caravan insurance.
- b) Show how the features presented might be mapped onto the inputs of the neural network.
- c) The number fields in the data will result in a very large neural network. Examine the data and make proposals for compressing the number of inputs to the network.

1 Customer Subtype	7 Living together
1 High Income, expensive child	8 Singles
2 Very Important Provincials	9 Household without children
3 High status seniors	10 Household with children
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1 20-30 years	19 Rented house
2 30-40 years	20 Home owners
3 40-50 years	21 1 car
4 50-60 years	22 2 cars
5 60-70 years	23 No car
6 70-80 years	24 Average income
5 Customer main type	25 Contribution car policies
1 Successful hedonists	26 Contribution motorcycle/scooter policies
2 Driven Growers	27 Contribution trailer policies
3 Average Family	28 Contribution tractor policies
4 Career Loners	29 Contribution life insurances
5 Living well	... <several other similar features>
6 Cruising Seniors	
7 Retired and Religious	
8 Family with grown ups	
9 Conservative families	
10 Farmers	
6 Married	86 Number of caravan policies 0 – 1

Q4(a)

- a) Describe in outline the architecture of a feedforward neural network that might be trained to predict whether a given customer is a candidate for caravan insurance.

85 features
map to inputs
 > 85 input neurons



Q4(b)

Show how the features presented might be mapped onto the inputs of the neural network.

Category Features One-Hot

1 Customer Subtype

- 1 High Income, expensive child
- 2 Very Important Provincials
- 3 High status seniors
- 4 Affluent senior apartments
- 5 Mixed seniors
- 6 Career and childcare
- 7 Dinki's (double income no kids)
- ... <41 codes in all>

2 Number of houses 1 – 10

3 Avg size household 1 – 6

4 Avg age

- 1 20-30 years
- 2 30-40 years
- 3 40-50 years
- 4 50-60 years
- 5 60-70 years
- 6 70-80 years

5 Customer main type

- 1 Successful hedonists
- 2 Driven Growers
- 3 Average Family
- 4 Career Loners
- 5 Living well
- 6 Cruising Seniors
- 7 Retired and Religeous
- 8 Family with grown ups
- 9 Conservative families
- 10 Farmers

6 Married

7 Living together

8 Singles

9 Household without children

10 Household with children

11 High level education

12 Medium level education

13 Lower level education

14 Social class A

15 Social class B1

16 Social class B2

17 Social class C

18 Social class D

19 Rented house

20 Home owners

21 1 car

22 2 cars

23 No car

24 Average income

25 Contribution car policies

26 Contribution motorcycle/scooter policies

27 Contribution trailer policies

28 Contribution tractor policies

29 Contribution life insurances

... <several other similar features>

Binary

Numeric

86 Number of caravan policies 0 – 1

Output

Q4(c)

The number fields in the data will result in a very large neural network.

Examine the data and make proposals for compressing the number of inputs to the network.

Category Features One-Hot

1 Customer Subtype

- 1 High Income, expensive child
- 2 Very Important Provincials
- 3 High status seniors
- 4 Affluent senior apartments
- 5 Mixed seniors
- 6 Career and childcare
- 7 Dinki's (double income no kids)
- ... <41 codes in all>

2 Number of houses 1 – 10

3 Avg size household 1 – 6

4 Avg age

- 1 20-30 years
- 2 30-40 years
- 3 40-50 years
- 4 50-60 years
- 5 60-70 years
- 6 70-80 years

Grey Codes?

5 Customer main type

- 1 Successful hedonists
- 2 Driven Growers
- 3 Average Family
- 4 Career Loners
- 5 Living well
- 6 Cruising Seniors
- 7 Retired and Religious
- 8 Family with grown ups
- 9 Conservative families
- 10 Farmers

6 Married

7 Living together

8 Singles

9 Household without children

10 Household with children

11 High level education

12 Medium level education

13 Lower level education

14 Social class A

15 Social class B1

16 Social class B2

17 Social class C

18 Social class D

19 Rented house

20 Home owners

21 1 car

22 2 cars

23 No car

24 Average income

25 Contribution car policies

26 Contribution motorcycle/scooter policies

27 Contribution trailer policies

28 Contribution tractor policies

29 Contribution life insurances

... <several other similar features>

Binary

Numeric

Merge

Merge into
Ordinal
Features

Output

86 Number of caravan policies 0 – 1