**Introduction to Deep Neural Networks (Spring 2021)**

**Homework #1 (50 Pts, March 24)**

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**Instruction:** We provide all source codes and datasets in Python. Please write your code to complete two models: *linear regression* and *logistic regression*. Besides, please measure the performance for each model.

**NOTE**: You should write your source code in the **‘EDIT HERE’ part** and do not edit other parts. You can check your code by executing the main code (‘linear\_main.py’ for Linear Regression and ‘logistic\_main.py’ for Logistic Regression).

**TIP 1**: The source code for the perceptron model is provided. Refer to the perceptron model if you are not familiar with the code structure.

**TIP 2**: You can try to implement the Scikit-learn version first and compare it with the results of your code.

[**Submission format**] When you upload your source code, please compress the following files and upload it with the file name **DNN\_HW1\_NAME\_STUDENTID.zip**. Also, convert this file to pdf and upload it as well.

./linear\_sklearn.py

./logistic\_sklearn.py

./models/LinearRegression.py

./models/LogisticRegression.py

**[20 pts]** **Linear regression**

**(1.1) [Implementation]** Implement training and evaluation function in ‘models/LinearRegression.py’ (‘train’ and ‘forward’ respectively) using the gradient descent method. Training should be based on minibatch. Given training data the mean squared error (MSE) loss is defined as follows:

Answer: Fill your code (only EDIT HERE part) here. You also have to submit your code to i-campus.

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| y = y.reshape(x.shape[0], 1) w = self.W #print("x.shape {}, y.shape{}".format(x.shape, y.shape)) #print(int(x.shape[0] / batch\_size)) avgloss = 0 for i in range(epochs):  loss = 0  grad = 0  for j in range(int(x.shape[0] / batch\_size)+1):  predict = self.forward(x[j\*batch\_size:(j+1)\*batch\_size])  error = predict - y[j\*batch\_size:(j+1)\*batch\_size]  sum\_error = 0  for e in error:  e = e \* e  sum\_error += e  loss += 1/len(error) \* sum\_error  grad += 1/(x.shape[0]) \* np.dot(x[j\*batch\_size:(j+1)\*batch\_size].T, error)   avgloss = loss/(int(x.shape[0] / batch\_size)+1)  #print("avg loss: ", avgloss)  w = optim.update(w, grad, lr)  self.W = w  final\_loss = avgloss  **‘train’**  y\_predicted = np.dot(x, self.W)  **‘forward’** |

**(1.2) [Implementation]** Implement the linear regression with scikit-learn library in ‘/linear\_sklearn.py’. The linear regression using scikit-learn library uses an analytic solution. (Use the default hyperparameters.)   
Please refer to the sample code in the following link:   
<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear_model.LinearRegression.html>.  
  
Answer: Fill your code (only EDIT HERE part) here. You also have to submit your code to i-campus.

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| # Make model & optimizer x = train\_x y = train\_y.reshape(x.shape[0], 1) # TRAIN model = LinearRegression().fit(x, y) # EVALUATION MSE = sklearn.metrics.mean\_squared\_error(y, model.predict(x)) |

**(1.3) [Experiments]** For ‘Graduate’ and ‘Concrete’ datasets, please tune the number of training epochs and learning rate to minimize MSE. Report your best results for each optimizer. (In the case of ‘Full-batch,’ it is identical to the case where the mini-batch size is equal to the number of data.) Also, explain your results by comparing different methods.

Answer: Fill in the blank of the table.

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| **Dataset** | **Batch** | **# of epochs** | **Learning rate** | **MSE** |
| **Graduate (# of data: 400)** | Full-batch | 1400 | 0.001 | 0.01 |
| Mini-batch (size=10) | 1400 | 0.001 | 0.01 |
| Scikit-Learn |  |  | 0.01 |
| **Concrete**  **(# of data: 824)** | Full-batch | 50000 | 0.48 | 134.94 |
| Mini-batch (size=10) | 50000 | 0.48 | 134.94 |
| Scikit-Learn |  |  | 134.94 |

**[30 pts]** **Logistic Regression**

**(2.1) [Implementation]** Implement training and evaluation function in ‘models/ LogisticRegression.py’ (‘train’ and ‘forward’ respectively) using the gradient descent method. Training should be based on minibatch. Given training data the cross-entropy loss is defined as follows:

Answer: Fill your code (only EDIT HERE part) here. You also have to submit your code to i-campus.

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| y = y.reshape(x.shape[0], 1) w = self.W #print("x.shape {}, y.shape{}".format(x.shape, y.shape)) #print(int(x.shape[0] / batch\_size))  avgloss = 0 for i in range(epochs):  los = 0  grad = 0  for j in range(int(x.shape[0] / batch\_size) + 1):  predict = np.dot(x[j \* batch\_size:(j + 1) \* batch\_size], w)  predict = self.\_sigmoid(predict)  error = predict - y[j \* batch\_size:(j + 1) \* batch\_size]  sum\_error = 0.0  for k in range(len(error)):  if y[j \* batch\_size + k][0] == 0:  sum\_error += -1 \* np.log(1 - predict[k][0] + epsilon)  elif y[j \* batch\_size + k][0] == 1:  sum\_error += -1 \* np.log(predict[k][0] + epsilon)   los += 1 / len(error) \* sum\_error  grad += 1 / x.shape[0] \* np.dot(x[j \* batch\_size:(j + 1) \* batch\_size].T, error)   avgloss = los / (int(x.shape[0] / batch\_size) + 1)  #print("avg loss: ", avgloss)  w = optim.update(w, grad, lr)  self.W = w  loss = avgloss  **‘train’**  predict = np.dot(x, self.W) for i in range(len(predict)):  if self.\_sigmoid(predict[i][0]) >= threshold:  predict[i][0] = 1  else:  predict[i][0] = 0 y\_predicted = predict  **‘forward’**  sigmoid = 1 / (1 + np.exp(-x))  **‘\_sigmoid’** |

**(2.2) [Implementation]** Implement the logistic regression with scikit-learn library in ‘/linear\_sklearn.py’. Please refer to the sample code in the following link:  
<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear_model.LogisticRegression.html>.

Answer: Fill your code (only EDIT HERE part) here. You also have to submit your code to i-campus.

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| # Make model & optimizer x = train\_x y = train\_y.reshape(x.shape[0], 1).ravel() test\_x, test\_y = test\_data test\_y = test\_y.reshape(test\_x.shape[0], 1).ravel() # TRAIN model = LogisticRegression(max\_iter = num\_epochs).fit(x, y) # EVALUATION pred = model.predict(test\_x) ACC = model.score(test\_x, test\_y) |

**(2.3) [Experiments]** For ‘Titanic’ and ‘Digit’ datasets, please tune the number of training epochs and learning rate to maximize the accuracy. Report your best results for each training method. (In the case of ‘Full-batch,’ it is identical to the case where the mini-batch size is equal to the number of data.) Also, explain your results by comparing different methods.

Answer: Fill in the blank of the table.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Dataset** | **Batch** | **# of epochs** | **Learning rate** | **Accuracy** |
| **Titanic**  **(# of data: 779)** | Full-batch |  |  |  |
| Mini-batch (size=10) |  |  |  |
| Scikit-Learn |  |  | 0.83 |
| **Digit**  **(# of data: 11501)** | Full-batch |  |  |  |
| Mini-batch (size=10) |  |  |  |
| Scikit-Learn |  |  | 0.99 |

**(2.4) [Experiments]** For the ‘Titanic’ dataset, execute the logistic regression with full-batch training and mini-batch training. Given the following parameters, draw two plots each:1) a plot whose x-axis and y-axis are **epochs** and **accuracy**, and 2) a plot whose x-axis and y-axis are **epochs** and **loss**. Use ‘matplotlib’ for plotting the graph.

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| **Parameter Settings** | |
| Batch size | 10 |
| Learning rate | 0.0005 |
| Epsilon | 0.01 |
| Gamma | 0.9 |
| # of Epochs | 30, 60, 90, …, 300 |

Answer: Draw the figure in the blank.

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