

在 notebook 里设置超参，参考以下选项

Learning\_Rate = 0.0005      #please be greater than 0

Epoch = 50                  #please be greater than 0

Batch\_Size = 32              #please be greater than 0

Dropout\_Rate = 0.3          #please be 0 to 1 (inclusive)

Weight\_Decay = 0            #please be 0 to 1 (inclusive)

Regularizer = None          #please be L1 or L2 in string

Batch\_Normalization = True   #please be boolean

OPTimization = "adam"       #please be optimization in string

#Available optimization include:

# Adam, AdaDelta, RMSProp, AdaGrad, Nesterov, Momentum

Training\_Rate = 1            #please be 0 to 1 (inclusive)

Cross\_Validate\_Rate = 0      #please be 0 to 1 (inclusive)

Test\_Rate = 0                #please be 0 to 1 (inclusive)

Plot\_Loss = True            #please be boolean

Plot\_Accuracy = True        #please be boolean

Print\_Info = True            #please be boolean

Print\_At = 1                #please be int and be greater than 0

Notebook 内容 (run 模块) :

数据处理, split

```
(train_X, train_Y, cv_X, cv_Y, test_X, test_Y) = data
```

初始化 model = MLP ()

传入 drop ratio, regularizer object, normalizer object, optimizer object

可以以初始化参数或者 set 来传入

用 model.add\_layer() 来构筑整个网络结构, 四个参数 in out activation keep\_prob

有后面两个是因为最后一层的 activation 和 dropout rate 是不一样的, 所以在加层时需要说明

```
model.fit(data, label, epoch, learning_rate, batchsize)
```

```
model.predict(test_x)
```

```
model.evaluate (test_X, test_Y)
```

这个还没实现

```
model.plot(config.Plot_Loss, config.Plot_Accuracy)
```

MLP 模块

需要存储的变量:

Batch 数据 (在 fit 时填入)

Batch size

m 数据量 用于计算

dims 每一层的 dimension (list)

learning rate

epoch

layers list of layer object

optimizer

keep rate for drop out

regularizer

batch normalizer

cost

方法:

加层 add\_layer(in, out, acti, drop):

实例化一个 layer

给 layer Set activation

Set batch normalizer

Set dropout

Set optimiser

都统一继承模型的就行, 这些都是每层独有的

Regularizer 不需要每层都有, 在这里不用传给 layer

把 out 加进 dims 中

Layer 加进 layers 中

Reset regularizer:

每一个 epoch 需要 call 一次来清空之前的 regularizer loss

forward( input, mode = True):

重置 regularizer

逐层 forward, 需要传入 input, train\_mode, 模型 regularizer

Backward () :

逐层跑 layer 的 back, 带 regularizer 因为要算 regularizer 的 loss

Update () :

逐层按模型 lr update params

fit () :

shuffle data

for every epoch

for every batch:

run forward, record loss, accuracy, run backward, update

计算平均 loss, acc

predict () : 在预测集 run forward

evaluate () : 预测然后计算 acc

Layer 模块:

Attribute:

In

Out

激活函数 object

Batchnormalizer 对象

Optimizer 对象

m 数据量

z linear combination

z\_norm normalized z

a 激活值

a\_dropout dropout 之后的激活值

keep\_rate

input

方法

一些 set 来继承 model 中的对象, set dropout activation, batchnormalizer, optimizer

Forward (input, train\_mode, regularizer): 因为 regularizer 需要记录 W

此时给 m, input 赋值

计算 z

根据情况 normalize z

Activate a

如果 training: 需要 regularizer forward, dropout forward

Return a\_drop

Else: return a

Backward

Update (lr): optimizer update, batchnormalizer update

