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| It’s clear that there are some economic shifts happening in the world, if not the US itself.  In light of this, I decided to do some simple investigation into the economic performance of US cities.  This is, by the way, one of the critical reasons to [master data science](http://www.sharpsightlabs.com/blog/master-r-obsolete/). One you know a few critical skills, you will be able to very rapidly get some basic information about (almost) any topic.  In a case such as this (when you’re just personally interested), you can just scrape some data and plot it.  But if you’re working in a business, you will *need* to be able to [generate these types of insights quickly](http://www.sharpsightlabs.com/blog/data-visualizations-are-tools-and-what-youre-building/). A large part of your job will be gathering data and quickly plotting it in ways that generate insight …  **Plotting GDP data for top US cities**  In the following code, we’ll scrape some data about US cities and [plot a line chart using ggplot2](http://www.sharpsightlabs.com/blog/line-chart-ggplot2-amzn/).  There’s actually quite a bit more that we could do with this data, so feel free to create your own plots and leave the code in the comments below.  #=================  # INSTALL PACKAGES  #=================  library(tidyverse)  library(stringr)  library(forcats)  library(rvest)  library(ggthemes)  #============  # SCRAPE DATA  #============  df.metro\_gdp <- read\_html('https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\_of\_U.S.\_metropolitan\_areas\_by\_GDP') %>%  html\_nodes('table') %>%  .[[1]] %>%  html\_table() %>%  as.tibble()  #=======================  # REMOVE 'Rank' VARIABLE  #=======================  df.metro\_gdp <- df.metro\_gdp %>%  select(-Rank)  #================  # RENAME VARIABLE  #================  df.metro\_gdp <- df.metro\_gdp %>% rename(metro\_area = `Metropolitan area`)  # inspect  df.metro\_gdp  # REMOVE 'MSA' FROM metro\_area  df.metro\_gdp <- df.metro\_gdp %>% mutate(metro\_area = str\_replace(metro\_area, ' MSA', ''))  # COERCE TO 'metro\_area' FACTOR  df.metro\_gdp <- df.metro\_gdp %>% mutate(metro\_area = metro\_area %>% as\_factor())  #========================================================  # CREATE NEW VARIABLE:  # - the original 'metro\_area' variable is rather long  # because it's a full 'metropolitan statistical area'  # - we can abbreviate these as the plain city name  # - we'll call the new variable 'metro\_brief'  #========================================================  # get unique values  df.metro\_gdp %>%  select(metro\_area) %>%  unique()  #---------------------------------------------------  # RECODE VALUES  # here we will create the new variable 'metro\_brief'  #---------------------------------------------------  df.metro\_gdp <- df.metro\_gdp %>%  mutate(metro\_area\_brief = recode(metro\_area,'New York–Northern New Jersey–Long Island, NY–NJ–PA' = 'New York'  ,'Los Angeles–Long Beach–Santa Ana, CA' = 'Los Angeles'  ,'Chicago–Joliet–Naperville, IL–IN–WI' = 'Chicago'  ,'Dallas–Fort Worth–Arlington, TX' = 'Dallas'  ,'Washington–Arlington–Alexandria, DC–VA–MD–WV' = 'Washington DC'  ,'Houston–Sugar Land–Baytown, TX' = 'Houston'  ,'San Francisco–Oakland–Fremont, CA' = 'San Francisco'  ,'Philadelphia–Camden–Wilmington, PA–NJ–DE–MD' = 'Philadelphia'  ,'Boston–Cambridge–Quincy, MA–NH' = 'Boston'  ,'Atlanta–Sandy Springs–Marietta, GA' = 'Atlanta'  ))  # INSPECT VALUES  df.metro\_gdp %>% glimpse()  df.metro\_gdp %>% select(metro\_area\_brief)  # CHECK TABLE OF CROSS-VALUES  df.metro\_gdp %>%  #select(metro\_area, metro\_brief) %>%  group\_by(metro\_area, metro\_area\_brief) %>%  summarise()  #======================  # RESHAPE: WIDE TO LONG  #======================  df.metro\_gdp <- df.metro\_gdp %>% gather(key = year, value = gdp\_nominal, -metro\_area, -metro\_area\_brief)  #========================  # COERCE 'year' TO FACTOR  #========================  df.metro\_gdp <- df.metro\_gdp %>% mutate(year = year %>% as.factor())  #===========================================  # WRANGLE AND COERCE 'gdp\_nominal' TO DOUBLE  #===========================================  df.metro\_gdp <- mutate(df.metro\_gdp, gdp\_nominal = str\_remove\_all(gdp\_nominal, ",") %>% as.double())  #================  # PLOT BASIC PLOT  #================  ggplot(df.metro\_gdp, aes(x = year, y = gdp\_nominal, group = metro\_area\_brief)) +  geom\_line(aes(color = metro\_area\_brief))  #==========  # FORMATTED  #==========  df.metro\_gdp %>%  mutate(highlight\_flag = if\_else(metro\_area\_brief == 'New York', T, F)) %>%  ggplot(aes(x = year, y = gdp\_nominal, group = metro\_area\_brief)) +  geom\_line(aes(color = highlight\_flag, alpha = highlight\_flag), size = 1.5) +  scale\_color\_manual(values = c('grey', 'red')) +  scale\_alpha\_manual(values = c(.7, 1)) +  labs(title = 'New York is the best performing US city by metro GDP'  ,subtitle = str\_c("Consistently, New York has a much higher GDP than other metro areas."  ,"\n77% higher than next highest metro in 2017.")  ,y = "Nominal GDP\n(metro area, millions of dollars)"  ,x = 'Year') +  theme(legend.position = 'none'  ,text = element\_text(color = '#3A3A3A'  ,family = 'sans')  ,plot.title = element\_text(margin = margin(b = 10)  ,face = 'bold'  ,size = 20)  ,axis.title = element\_text()  ,plot.subtitle = element\_text(size = 12)  ) +  scale\_y\_continuous(labels = scales::comma\_format())  And here is the finalized chart:    **Sign up now, and get access to our free Data Science Crash Course**  Want to learn more about data analysis and data science?  Sign up now for our email list, and you’ll get access to our **free** Data Science Crash Course.  In the Data Science Crash Course, you’ll learn:   * a step-by-step data science learning plan * the 1 programming language you *need to* learn * 3 essential data visualizations * how to do data manipulation in R * how to get started with machine learning * the difference between machine learning and statistics |
| [Deep Learning from first principles in Python, R and Octave – Part 5](http://feedproxy.google.com/~r/RBloggers/~3/VP54IQ3eM-0/?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email)  **Introduction**  a. *A robot may not injure a human being or, through inaction, allow a human being to come to harm. b. A robot must obey orders given it by human beings except where such orders would conflict with the First Law. c. A robot must protect its own existence as long as such protection does not conflict with the First or Second Law.*  Isaac Asimov's Three Laws of Robotics  *Any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic.*  Arthur C Clarke.  In this 5th part on Deep Learning from first Principles in Python, R and Octave, I solve the MNIST data set of handwritten digits (shown below), from the basics. To do this, I construct a L-Layer, vectorized Deep Learning implementation in Python, R and Octave from scratch and classify the  MNIST data set. The MNIST training data set  contains 60000 handwritten digits from 0-9, and a test set of 10000 digits. MNIST, is a popular dataset for running Deep Learning tests, and has been rightfully termed as the ‘drosophila’ of Deep Learning, by none other than the venerable Prof Geoffrey Hinton.    This implementation allows for arbitrary number of hidden layers and hidden layer units. The activation function at the hidden layers can be one of sigmoid, relu and tanh (will be adding leaky relu soon). The output activation can be used for binary classification with the ‘sigmoid’, or multi-class classification with ‘softmax’. Feel free to download and play around with the code!  But it was anything but. Incorporating a Softmax classifier into the generic L-Layer Deep Learning model was a challenge. Moreover I found that I could not use the gradient descent on 60,000 training samples as my laptop ran out of memory. So I had to implement Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD) for Python, R and Octave. In addition, I had to also implement the numerically stable version of Softmax, as the softmax and its derivative would result in NaNs.  **Numerically stable Softmax**  The Softmax function S_{j} =\frac{e^{Z_{j}}}{\sum_{i}^{k}e^{Z_{i}}}can be numerically unstable because of the division of large exponentials.  To handle this problem we have to implement stable Softmax function as below  S_{j} =\frac{e^{Z_{j}}}{\sum_{i}^{k}e^{Z_{i}}} S_{j} =\frac{e^{Z_{j}}}{\sum_{i}^{k}e^{Z_{i}}} = \frac{Ce^{Z_{j}}}{C\sum_{i}^{k}e^{Z_{i}}} = \frac{e^{Z_{j}+log(C)}}{\sum_{i}^{k}e^{Z_{i}+log(C)}} Therefore S_{j}  = \frac{e^{Z_{j}+ D}}{\sum_{i}^{k}e^{Z_{i}+ D}} Here ‘D’ can be anything. A common choice is D=-max(Z_{1},Z_{2},... Z_{k})  Here is the stable Softmax implementation in Python  # A numerically stable Softmax implementation  def stableSoftmax(Z):  #Compute the softmax of vector x in a numerically stable way.  shiftZ = Z.T - np.max(Z.T,axis=1).reshape(-1,1)  exp\_scores = np.exp(shiftZ)  # normalize them for each example  A = exp\_scores / np.sum(exp\_scores, axis=1, keepdims=True)  cache=Z  return A,cache  While trying to create a L-Layer generic Deep Learning network in the 3 languages, I found it useful to ensure that the model executed correctly on smaller datasets.  You can run into numerous problems while setting up the matrices, which becomes extremely difficult to debug. So in this post, I run the model on 2 smaller data for sets used in my earlier posts(Part 3 & Part4) , in each of the languages, before running the generic model on MNIST.  Here is a fair warning. if you think you can dive directly into Deep Learning, with just some basic knowledge of Machine Learning, you are bound to run into serious issues. Moreover, your knowledge will be incomplete. It is essential that you have a good grasp of Machine and Statistical Learning, the different algorithms, the measures and metrics for selecting the models etc.It would help to be conversant with all the ML models, ML concepts, validation techniques, classification measures  etc. Check out the internet/books for background.  Incidentally you could also check out book, [Practical Machine Learning in R and Python – Machine Learning in Stereo](https://gigadom.wordpress.com/2017/12/05/my-book-practical-machine-learning-with-r-and-python-on-amazon/), available on Amazon. In this book, I implement different ML algorithms,  regularization techniques, model selection, ensemble methods, key measures and metrics. My book is compact, minimalist  and includes implementations of many ML algorithms in R and Python, and can be used as a handy reference.    **1. Random dataset with Sigmoid activation – Python**  import numpy as np  import matplotlib  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  import pandas as pd  from sklearn.datasets import make\_classification, make\_blobs  exec(open("DLfunctions51.py").read()) # Cannot import in Rmd.  # Create a random data set with 9 centeres  X1, Y1 = make\_blobs(n\_samples = 400, n\_features = 2, centers = 9,cluster\_std = 1.3, random\_state =4)    #Create 2 classes  Y1=Y1.reshape(400,1)  Y1 = Y1 % 2  X2=X1.T  Y2=Y1.T  # Set the dimensions of L -layer DL network  layersDimensions = [2, 9, 9,1] # 4-layer model  # Execute DL network with hidden activation=relu and sigmoid output function  parameters = L\_Layer\_DeepModel(X2, Y2, layersDimensions, hiddenActivationFunc='relu', outputActivationFunc="sigmoid",learningRate = 0.3,num\_iterations = 2500, print\_cost = True)    **2. Spiral dataset with Softmax activation – Python**  import numpy as np  import matplotlib  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  import pandas as pd  from sklearn.datasets import make\_classification, make\_blobs  exec(open("DLfunctions51.py").read())  # Create an input data set - Taken from CS231n Convolutional Neural networks  # http://cs231n.github.io/neural-networks-case-study/  N = 100 # number of points per class  D = 2 # dimensionality  K = 3 # number of classes  X = np.zeros((N\*K,D)) # data matrix (each row = single example)  y = np.zeros(N\*K, dtype='uint8') # class labels  for j in range(K):  ix = range(N\*j,N\*(j+1))  r = np.linspace(0.0,1,N) # radius  t = np.linspace(j\*4,(j+1)\*4,N) + np.random.randn(N)\*0.2 # theta  X[ix] = np.c\_[r\*np.sin(t), r\*np.cos(t)]  y[ix] = j  X1=X.T  Y1=y.reshape(-1,1).T  numHidden=100 # No of hidden units in hidden layer  numFeats= 2 # dimensionality  numOutput = 3 # number of classes  # Set the dimensions of the layers  layersDimensions=[numFeats,numHidden,numOutput]  parameters = L\_Layer\_DeepModel(X1, Y1, layersDimensions, hiddenActivationFunc='relu', outputActivationFunc="softmax",learningRate = 0.6,num\_iterations = 9000, print\_cost = True)  ## Cost after iteration 0: 1.098759  ## Cost after iteration 1000: 0.112666  ## Cost after iteration 2000: 0.044351  ## Cost after iteration 3000: 0.027491  ## Cost after iteration 4000: 0.021898  ## Cost after iteration 5000: 0.019181  ## Cost after iteration 6000: 0.017832  ## Cost after iteration 7000: 0.017452  ## Cost after iteration 8000: 0.017161    **3. MNIST dataset with Softmax activation – Python**  In the code below, I execute Stochastic Gradient Descent on the MNIST training data of 60000. I used a mini-batch size of 1000. Python takes about 40 minutes to crunch the data. In addition I also compute the Confusion Matrix and other metrics like Accuracy, Precision and Recall for the MNIST data set. I get an accuracy of 0.93 on the MNIST test set. This accuracy can be improved by choosing more hidden layers or more hidden units and possibly also tweaking the learning rate and the number of epochs.  import numpy as np  import matplotlib  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  import pandas as pd  import math  from sklearn.datasets import make\_classification, make\_blobs  from sklearn.metrics import confusion\_matrix  from sklearn.metrics import accuracy\_score, precision\_score, recall\_score, f1\_score  exec(open("DLfunctions51.py").read())  exec(open("load\_mnist.py").read())  # Read the MNIST training and test sets  training=list(read(dataset='training',path=".\\mnist"))  test=list(read(dataset='testing',path=".\\mnist"))  # Create labels and pixel arrays  lbls=[]  pxls=[]  print(len(training))  #for i in range(len(training)):  for i in range(60000):  l,p=training[i]  lbls.append(l)  pxls.append(p)  labels= np.array(lbls)  pixels=np.array(pxls)  y=labels.reshape(-1,1)  X=pixels.reshape(pixels.shape[0],-1)  X1=X.T  Y1=y.T  # Set the dimensions of the layers. The MNIST data is 28x28 pixels= 784  # Hence input layer is 784. For the 10 digits the Softmax classifier  # has to handle 10 outputs  layersDimensions=[784, 15,9,10] # Works very well,lr=0.01,mini\_batch =1000, total=20000  np.random.seed(1)  costs = []  # Run Stochastic Gradient Descent with Learning Rate=0.01, mini batch size=1000  # number of epochs=3000  parameters = L\_Layer\_DeepModel\_SGD(X1, Y1, layersDimensions, hiddenActivationFunc='relu', outputActivationFunc="softmax",learningRate = 0.01 ,mini\_batch\_size =1000, num\_epochs = 3000, print\_cost = True)  # Compute the Confusion Matrix on Training set  # Compute the training accuracy, precision and recall  proba=predict\_proba(parameters, X1,outputActivationFunc="softmax")  #A2, cache = forwardPropagationDeep(X1, parameters)  #proba=np.argmax(A2, axis=0).reshape(-1,1)  a=confusion\_matrix(Y1.T,proba)  print(a)  from sklearn.metrics import accuracy\_score, precision\_score, recall\_score, f1\_score  print('Accuracy: {:.2f}'.format(accuracy\_score(Y1.T, proba)))  print('Precision: {:.2f}'.format(precision\_score(Y1.T, proba,average="micro")))  print('Recall: {:.2f}'.format(recall\_score(Y1.T, proba,average="micro")))  # Read the test data  lbls=[]  pxls=[]  print(len(test))  for i in range(10000):  l,p=test[i]  lbls.append(l)  pxls.append(p)  testLabels= np.array(lbls)  testPixels=np.array(pxls)  ytest=testLabels.reshape(-1,1)  Xtest=testPixels.reshape(testPixels.shape[0],-1)  X1test=Xtest.T  Y1test=ytest.T  # Compute the Confusion Matrix on Test set  # Compute the test accuracy, precision and recall  probaTest=predict\_proba(parameters, X1test,outputActivationFunc="softmax")  #A2, cache = forwardPropagationDeep(X1, parameters)  #proba=np.argmax(A2, axis=0).reshape(-1,1)  a=confusion\_matrix(Y1test.T,probaTest)  print(a)  from sklearn.metrics import accuracy\_score, precision\_score, recall\_score, f1\_score  print('Accuracy: {:.2f}'.format(accuracy\_score(Y1test.T, probaTest)))  print('Precision: {:.2f}'.format(precision\_score(Y1test.T, probaTest,average="micro")))  print('Recall: {:.2f}'.format(recall\_score(Y1test.T, probaTest,average="micro")))  ##1. Confusion Matrix of Training set  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  ## [[5854 0 19 2 10 7 0 1 24 6]  ## [ 1 6659 30 10 5 3 0 14 20 0]  ## [ 20 24 5805 18 6 11 2 32 37 3]  ## [ 5 4 175 5783 1 27 1 58 60 17]  ## [ 1 21 9 0 5780 0 5 2 12 12]  ## [ 29 9 21 224 6 4824 18 17 245 28]  ## [ 5 4 22 1 32 12 5799 0 43 0]  ## [ 3 13 148 154 18 3 0 5883 4 39]  ## [ 11 34 30 21 13 16 4 7 5703 12]  ## [ 10 4 1 32 135 14 1 92 134 5526]]  ##2. Accuracy, Precision, Recall of Training set  ## Accuracy: 0.96  ## Precision: 0.96  ## Recall: 0.96  ##3. Confusion Matrix of Test set  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  ## [[ 954 1 8 0 3 3 2 4 4 1]  ## [ 0 1107 6 5 0 0 1 2 14 0]  ## [ 11 7 957 10 5 0 5 20 16 1]  ## [ 2 3 37 925 3 13 0 8 18 1]  ## [ 2 6 1 1 944 0 7 3 4 14]  ## [ 12 5 4 45 2 740 24 8 42 10]  ## [ 8 4 4 2 16 9 903 0 12 0]  ## [ 4 10 27 18 5 1 0 940 1 22]  ## [ 11 13 6 13 9 10 7 2 900 3]  ## [ 8 5 1 7 50 7 0 20 29 882]]  ##4. Accuracy, Precision, Recall of Training set  ## Accuracy: 0.93  ## Precision: 0.93  ## Recall: 0.93    **4. Random dataset with Sigmoid activation – R code**  This is the random data set used in the Python code above which was saved as a CSV. The code is used to test a L -Layer DL network with Sigmoid Activation in R.  source("DLfunctions5.R")  # Read the random data set  z <- as.matrix(read.csv("data.csv",header=FALSE))  x <- z[,1:2]  y <- z[,3]  X <- t(x)  Y <- t(y)  # Set the dimensions of the layer  layersDimensions = c(2, 9, 9,1)  # Run Gradient Descent on the data set with relu hidden unit activation  # sigmoid activation unit in the output layer  retvals = L\_Layer\_DeepModel(X, Y, layersDimensions,  hiddenActivationFunc='relu',  outputActivationFunc="sigmoid",  learningRate = 0.3,  numIterations = 5000,  print\_cost = True)  #Plot the cost vs iterations  iterations <- seq(0,5000,1000)  costs=retvals$costs  df=data.frame(iterations,costs)  ggplot(df,aes(x=iterations,y=costs)) + geom\_point() + geom\_line(color="blue") +  ggtitle("Costs vs iterations") + xlab("Iterations") + ylab("Loss")    **5. Spiral dataset with Softmax activation – R**  The spiral data set used in the Python code above, is reused to test  multi-class classification with Softmax.  source("DLfunctions5.R")  Z <- as.matrix(read.csv("spiral.csv",header=FALSE))  # Setup the data  X <- Z[,1:2]  y <- Z[,3]  X <- t(X)  Y <- t(y)  # Initialize number of features, number of hidden units in hidden layer and  # number of classes  numFeats<-2 # No features  numHidden<-100 # No of hidden units  numOutput<-3 # No of classes  # Set the layer dimensions  layersDimensions = c(numFeats,numHidden,numOutput)  # Perform gradient descent with relu activation unit for hidden layer  # and softmax activation in the output  retvals = L\_Layer\_DeepModel(X, Y, layersDimensions,  hiddenActivationFunc='relu',  outputActivationFunc="softmax",  learningRate = 0.5,  numIterations = 9000,  print\_cost = True)  #Plot cost vs iterations  iterations <- seq(0,9000,1000)  costs=retvals$costs  df=data.frame(iterations,costs)  ggplot(df,aes(x=iterations,y=costs)) + geom\_point() + geom\_line(color="blue") +  ggtitle("Costs vs iterations") + xlab("Iterations") + ylab("Costs")  **6. MNIST dataset with Softmax activation – R**  The code below executes a L – Layer Deep Learning network with Softmax output activation, to classify the 10 handwritten digits from MNIST with Stochastic Gradient Descent. The entire 60000 data set was used to train the data. R takes almost 8 hours to process this data set with a mini-batch size of 1000.  The use of ‘for’ loops is limited to iterating through epochs, mini batches and for creating the mini batches itself. All other code is vectorized. Yet, it seems to crawl. Most likely the use of ‘lists’ in R, to return multiple values is performance intensive. Some day, I will try to profile the code, and see where the issue is. However the code works!  Having said that, the Confusion Matrix in R dumps a lot of interesting statistics! There is a bunch of statistical measures for each class. For e.g. the Balanced Accuracy for the digits ‘6’ and ‘9’ is around 50%. Looks like, the classifier is confused by the fact that 6 is inverted 9 and vice-versa. The accuracy on the Test data set is just around 75%. I could have played around with the number of layers, number of hidden units, learning rates, epochs etc to get a much higher accuracy. But since each test took about 8+ hours, I may work on this, some other day!  source("DLfunctions5.R")  source("mnist.R")  #Load the mnist data  load\_mnist()  show\_digit(train$x[2,])  #Set the layer dimensions  layersDimensions=c(784, 15,9, 10) # Works at 1500  x <- t(train$x)  X <- x[,1:60000]  y <-train$y  y1 <- y[1:60000]  y2 <- as.matrix(y1)  Y=t(y2)  # Execute Stochastic Gradient Descent on the entire training set  # with Softmax activation  retvalsSGD= L\_Layer\_DeepModel\_SGD(X, Y, layersDimensions,  hiddenActivationFunc='relu',  outputActivationFunc="softmax",  learningRate = 0.01,  mini\_batch\_size = 1000,  num\_epochs = 1,  print\_cost = True)    # Compute the Confusion Matrix  library(caret)  library(e1071)  predictions=predictProba(retvalsSGD[['parameters']], X,hiddenActivationFunc='relu',  outputActivationFunc="softmax")  confusionMatrix(predictions,Y)  # Confusion Matrix on the Training set  > confusionMatrix(predictions,Y)  Confusion Matrix and Statistics  Reference  Prediction 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  0 5738 1 21 5 16 17 7 15 9 43  1 5 6632 21 24 25 3 2 33 13 392  2 12 32 5747 106 25 28 3 27 44 4779  3 0 27 12 5715 1 21 1 20 1 13  4 10 5 21 18 5677 9 17 30 15 166  5 142 21 96 136 93 5306 5884 43 60 413  6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  7 6 9 13 13 3 4 0 6085 0 55  8 8 12 7 43 1 32 2 7 5703 69  9 2 3 20 71 1 1 2 5 6 19  Overall Statistics    Accuracy : 0.777  95% CI : (0.7737, 0.7804)  No Information Rate : 0.1124  P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16    Kappa : 0.7524  Mcnemar's Test P-Value : NA  Statistics by Class:  Class: 0 Class: 1 Class: 2 Class: 3 Class: 4 Class: 5 Class: 6  Sensitivity 0.96877 0.9837 0.96459 0.93215 0.97176 0.97879 0.00000  Specificity 0.99752 0.9903 0.90644 0.99822 0.99463 0.87380 1.00000  Pos Pred Value 0.97718 0.9276 0.53198 0.98348 0.95124 0.43513 NaN  Neg Pred Value 0.99658 0.9979 0.99571 0.99232 0.99695 0.99759 0.90137  Prevalence 0.09872 0.1124 0.09930 0.10218 0.09737 0.09035 0.09863  Detection Rate 0.09563 0.1105 0.09578 0.09525 0.09462 0.08843 0.00000  Detection Prevalence 0.09787 0.1192 0.18005 0.09685 0.09947 0.20323 0.00000  Balanced Accuracy 0.98314 0.9870 0.93551 0.96518 0.98319 0.92629 0.50000  Class: 7 Class: 8 Class: 9  Sensitivity 0.9713 0.97471 0.0031938  Specificity 0.9981 0.99666 0.9979464  Pos Pred Value 0.9834 0.96924 0.1461538  Neg Pred Value 0.9967 0.99727 0.9009521  Prevalence 0.1044 0.09752 0.0991500  Detection Rate 0.1014 0.09505 0.0003167  Detection Prevalence 0.1031 0.09807 0.0021667  Balanced Accuracy 0.9847 0.98568 0.5005701  # Confusion Matrix on the Training set xtest <- t(test$x) Xtest <- xtest[,1:10000] ytest <-test$y ytest1 <- ytest[1:10000] ytest2 <- as.matrix(ytest1) Ytest=t(ytest2)  Confusion Matrix and Statistics  Reference  Prediction 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  0 950 2 2 3 0 6 9 4 7 6  1 3 1110 4 2 9 0 3 12 5 74  2 2 6 965 21 9 14 5 16 12 789  3 1 2 9 908 2 16 0 21 2 6  4 0 1 9 5 938 1 8 6 8 39  5 19 5 25 35 20 835 929 8 54 67  6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  7 4 4 7 10 2 4 0 952 5 6  8 1 5 8 14 2 16 2 3 876 21  9 0 0 3 12 0 0 2 6 5 1  Overall Statistics    Accuracy : 0.7535  95% CI : (0.7449, 0.7619)  No Information Rate : 0.1135  P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2.2e-16    Kappa : 0.7262  Mcnemar's Test P-Value : NA  Statistics by Class:  Class: 0 Class: 1 Class: 2 Class: 3 Class: 4 Class: 5 Class: 6  Sensitivity 0.9694 0.9780 0.9351 0.8990 0.9552 0.9361 0.0000  Specificity 0.9957 0.9874 0.9025 0.9934 0.9915 0.8724 1.0000  Pos Pred Value 0.9606 0.9083 0.5247 0.9390 0.9241 0.4181 NaN  Neg Pred Value 0.9967 0.9972 0.9918 0.9887 0.9951 0.9929 0.9042  Prevalence 0.0980 0.1135 0.1032 0.1010 0.0982 0.0892 0.0958  Detection Rate 0.0950 0.1110 0.0965 0.0908 0.0938 0.0835 0.0000  Detection Prevalence 0.0989 0.1222 0.1839 0.0967 0.1015 0.1997 0.0000  Balanced Accuracy 0.9825 0.9827 0.9188 0.9462 0.9733 0.9043 0.5000  Class: 7 Class: 8 Class: 9  Sensitivity 0.9261 0.8994 0.0009911  Specificity 0.9953 0.9920 0.9968858  Pos Pred Value 0.9577 0.9241 0.0344828  Neg Pred Value 0.9916 0.9892 0.8989068  Prevalence 0.1028 0.0974 0.1009000  Detection Rate 0.0952 0.0876 0.0001000  Detection Prevalence 0.0994 0.0948 0.0029000  Balanced Accuracy 0.9607 0.9457 0.4989384  **7. Random dataset with Sigmoid activation – Octave**  The Octave code below uses the random data set used by Python. The code below implements a L-Layer Deep Learning with Sigmoid Activation.  source("DL5functions.m")  # Read the data  data=csvread("data.csv");  X=data(:,1:2);  Y=data(:,3);  #Set the layer dimensions  layersDimensions = [2 9 7 1]; #tanh=-0.5(ok), #relu=0.1 best!  # Perform gradient descent  [weights biases costs]=L\_Layer\_DeepModel(X', Y', layersDimensions,  hiddenActivationFunc='relu',  outputActivationFunc="sigmoid",  learningRate = 0.1,  numIterations = 10000);  # Plot cost vs iterations  plotCostVsIterations(10000,costs);    **8. Spiral dataset with Softmax activation – Octave**  The  code below uses the spiral data set used by Python above. The code below implements a L-Layer Deep Learning with Softmax Activation.  # Read the data  data=csvread("spiral.csv");  # Setup the data  X=data(:,1:2);  Y=data(:,3);  # Set the number of features, number of hidden units in hidden layer and number of classess  numFeats=2; #No features  numHidden=100; # No of hidden units  numOutput=3; # No of classes  # Set the layer dimensions  layersDimensions = [numFeats numHidden numOutput];  #Perform gradient descent with softmax activation unit  [weights biases costs]=L\_Layer\_DeepModel(X', Y', layersDimensions,  hiddenActivationFunc='relu',  outputActivationFunc="softmax",  learningRate = 0.1,  numIterations = 10000);    **9. MNIST dataset with Softmax activation – Octave**  The code below implements a L-Layer Deep Learning Network in Octave with Softmax output activation unit, for classifying the 10 handwritten digits in the MNIST dataset. Unfortunately, Octave can only index to around 10000 training at a time,  and I was getting an error ‘error: out of memory or dimension too large for Octave’s index type error: called from…’, when I tried to create a batch size of 20000.  So I had to come with a work around to create a batch size of 10000 (randomly) and then use a mini-batch of 1000 samples and execute Stochastic Gradient Descent. The performance was good. Octave takes about 15 minutes, on a batch size of 10000 and a mini batch of 1000.  I thought if the performance was not good, I could iterate through these random batches and refining the gradients as follows  # Pseudo code that could be used since Octave only allows 10K batches  # at a time  # Randomly create weights  [weights biases] = initialize\_weights()  for i=1:k  # Create a random permutation and create a random batch  permutation = randperm(10000);  X=trainX(permutation,:);  Y=trainY(permutation,:);  # Compute weights from SGD and update weights in the next batch update  [weights biases costs]=L\_Layer\_DeepModel\_SGD(X,Y,mini\_bactch=1000,weights, biases,...);     ...  endfor  # Load the MNIST data  load('./mnist/mnist.txt.gz');  #Create a random permutatation from 60K  permutation = randperm(10000);  disp(length(permutation));  # Use this 10K as the batch  X=trainX(permutation,:);  Y=trainY(permutation,:);  # Set layer dimensions  layersDimensions=[784, 15, 9, 10];  # Run Stochastic Gradient descent with batch size=10K and mini\_batch\_size=1000  [weights biases costs]=L\_Layer\_DeepModel\_SGD(X', Y', layersDimensions,  hiddenActivationFunc='relu',  outputActivationFunc="softmax",  learningRate = 0.01,  mini\_batch\_size = 2000, num\_epochs = 5000);    **9. Final thoughts**  Here are some of my final thoughts after working on Python, R and Octave in this series and in other projects 1. Python, with its highly optimized numpy library, is ideally suited for creating Deep Learning Models, which have a lot of matrix manipulations. Python is a real workhorse when it comes to Deep Learning computations.  2. R is somewhat clunky in comparison to its cousin Python in handling matrices or in returning multiple values. But R’s statistical libraries, dplyr, and ggplot are really superior to the Python peers. Also, I find R handles  dataframes,  much better than Python.  3. Octave is a no-nonsense,minimalist language which is very efficient in handling matrices. It is ideally suited for implementing Machine Learning and Deep Learning from scratch. But Octave has its problems and cannot handle large matrix sizes, and also lacks the statistical libaries of R and Python. They possibly exist in its sibling, Matlab |