Spatial batch normalization

In fully connected networks, we performed batch normalization on the activations. To do something equivalent on CNNs, we modify batch normalization slightly.

Normally batch-normalization accepts inputs of shape (N, D) and produces outputs of shape (N, D), where we normalize across the minibatch dimension N. For data coming from convolutional layers, batch normalization accepts inputs of shape (N, C, H, W) and produces outputs of shape (N, C, H, W) where the N dimension gives the minibatch size and the (H, W) dimensions give the spatial size of the feature map.

How do we calculate the spatial averages? First, notice that for the C feature maps we have (i.e., the layer has C filters) that each of these ought to have its own batch norm statistics, since each feature map may be picking out very different features in the images. However, within a feature map, we may assume that across all inputs and across all locations in the feature map, there ought to be relatively similar first and second order statistics. Hence, one way to think of spatial batch-normalization is to reshape the (N, C, H, W) array as an (N*H*W, C) array and perform batch normalization on this array.

Since spatial batch norm and batch normalization are similar, it'd be good to at this point also copy and paste our prior implemented layers from HW #4. Please copy and paste your prior implemented code from HW #4 to start this assignment. If you did not correctly implement the layers in HW #4, you may collaborate with a classmate to use their implementations from HW #4. You may also visit TA or Prof OH to correct your implementation.

You'll want to copy and paste from HW #4:

- layers.py for your FC network layers, as well as batchnorm and dropout.
- layer utils.py for your combined FC network layers.
- optim.py for your optimizers.

Be sure to place these in the nndl/ directory so they're imported correctly. Note, as announced in class, we will not be releasing our solutions.

If you use your prior implementations of the batchnorm, then your spatial batchnorm implementation may be very short. Our implementations of the forward and backward pass are each 6 lines of code.

CS231n has built a solid API for building these modular frameworks and training them, and we will use their very well implemented framework as opposed to "reinventing the wheel." This includes using their Solver, various utility functions, their layer structure, and their implementation of fast CNN layers. This also includes nndl.fc_net, nndl.layers, and nndl.layer_utils. As in prior assignments, we thank Serena Yeung & Justin Johnson for permission to use code written for the CS 231n class (cs231n.stanford.edu).

```
In [1]: ## Import and setups
        import time
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from nndl.conv layers import *
        from cs231n.data utils import get_CIFAR10_data
        from cs231n.gradient check import eval numerical gradient, eval numer
        ical gradient array
        from cs231n.solver import Solver
        %matplotlib inline
        plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10.0, 8.0) # set default size of pl
        plt.rcParams['image.interpolation'] = 'nearest'
        plt.rcParams['image.cmap'] = 'gray'
        # for auto-reloading external modules
        # see http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1907993/autoreload-of-module
        s-in-ipvthon
        %load ext autoreload
        %autoreload 2
        def rel error(x, y):
           """ returns relative error """
          return np.max(np.abs(x - y) / (np.maximum(1e-8, np.abs(x) +
        np.abs(y)))
```

Spatial batch normalization forward pass

Implement the forward pass, spatial_batchnorm_forward in nndl/conv_layers.py. Test your implementation by running the cell below.

```
In [18]: # Check the training-time forward pass by checking means and variance
          # of features both before and after spatial batch normalization
          N, C, H, W = 2, 3, 4, 5
          x = 4 * np.random.randn(N, C, H, W) + 10
          print('Before spatial batch normalization:')
                   Shape: ', x.shape)
          print('
                   Means: ', x.mean(axis=(0, 2, 3)))
          print('
          print('
                   Stds: ', x.std(axis=(0, 2, 3)))
          # Means should be close to zero and stds close to one
          gamma, beta = np.ones(C), np.zeros(C)
          bn param = {'mode': 'train'}
          out, = spatial batchnorm forward(x, gamma, beta, bn param)
          print('After spatial batch normalization:')
          print(' Shape: ', out.shape)
                   Means: ', out.mean(axis=(0, 2, 3)))
          print('
          print(' Stds: ', out.std(axis=(0, 2, 3)))
          # Means should be close to beta and stds close to gamma
          gamma, beta = np.asarray([3, 4, 5]), np.asarray([6, 7, 8])
          out, = spatial batchnorm forward(x, gamma, beta, bn param)
          print('After spatial batch normalization (nontrivial gamma, beta):')
          print(' Shape: ', out.shape)
print(' Means: ', out.mean(axis=(0, 2, 3)))
                   Stds: ', out.std(axis=(0, 2, 3)))
          print('
         Before spatial batch normalization:
             Shape: ', (2, 3, 4, 5))
             Means: ', array([10.63674602, 9.76709054, 12.15721725]))
Stds: ', array([4.19309582, 4.34852982, 4.5610162]))
         After spatial batch normalization:
         (' Shape: ', (2, 3, 4, 5))
          ( '
             Means: ', array([-2.28983499e-16, 4.57966998e-16, -3.62904151e-1
         61))
             Stds: ', array([0.99999972, 0.99999974, 0.99999976]))
         After spatial batch normalization (nontrivial gamma, beta):
             Shape: ', (2, 3, 4, 5))
          ( '
             Means: ', array([6., 7., 8.]))
             Stds: ', array([2.99999915, 3.99999894, 4.9999988 ]))
```

Spatial batch normalization backward pass

Implement the backward pass, spatial_batchnorm_backward in nndl/conv_layers.py. Test your implementation by running the cell below.

```
In [19]: N, C, H, W = 2, 3, 4, 5
          x = 5 * np.random.randn(N, C, H, W) + 12
          gamma = np.random.randn(C)
          beta = np.random.randn(C)
          dout = np.random.randn(N, C, H, W)
          bn_param = {'mode': 'train'}
          fx = lambda x: spatial batchnorm forward(x, gamma, beta, bn param)[0]
          fg = lambda a: spatial batchnorm forward(x, gamma, beta, bn param)[0]
          fb = lambda b: spatial batchnorm forward(x, gamma, beta, bn param)[0]
          dx num = eval numerical gradient array(fx, x, dout)
          da num = eval numerical gradient array(fg, gamma, dout)
          db num = eval numerical gradient array(fb, beta, dout)
          _, cache = spatial_batchnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, bn_param)
dx, dgamma, dbeta = spatial_batchnorm_backward(dout, cache)
          print('dx error: ', rel error(dx num, dx))
          print('dgamma error: ', rel_error(da_num, dgamma))
          print('dbeta error: ', rel error(db num, dbeta))
          ('dx error: ', 1.4042063030895136e-08)
          ('dgamma error: ', 2.4816141845255796e-12)
          ('dbeta error: ', 3.2775501014269754e-12)
```