

CNN-BatchNorm

February 22, 2025

0.1 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).

```
[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_numerical_gradient_array
from cs231n.solver import Solver

%matplotlib inline
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10.0, 8.0) # set default size of plots
plt.rcParams['image.interpolation'] = 'nearest'
plt.rcParams['image.cmap'] = 'gray'

# for auto-reloading external modules
# see http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1907993/
# autoreload-of-modules-in-ipython
%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))))
```

0.2 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.

```
[4]: # Check the training-time forward pass by checking means and variances
# 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:')
print('  Shape: ', x.shape)
print('  Means: ', x.mean(axis=(0, 2, 3)))
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)
print(' Means: ', out.mean(axis=(0, 2, 3)))
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)))
print(' Stds: ', out.std(axis=(0, 2, 3)))

```

Before spatial batch normalization:

```

Shape: (2, 3, 4, 5)
Means: [ 9.80136114  9.90090105 10.00137045]
Stds:  [4.32814964  3.98175974  3.71136151]

```

After spatial batch normalization:

```

Shape: (2, 3, 4, 5)
Means: [ 2.72004641e-16 -2.87270208e-16 -7.77156117e-17]
Stds:  [0.99999973  0.99999968  0.99999964]

```

After spatial batch normalization (nontrivial gamma, beta):

```

Shape: (2, 3, 4, 5)
Means: [6. 7. 8.]
Stds:  [2.9999992  3.99999874  4.99999819]

```

0.3 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.

```

[7]: 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: 3.318137337346304e-08
dgamma error: 1.2087530944577545e-11
dbeta error: 1.500845804123788e-11

CNN-Layers

February 22, 2025

0.1 Convolutional neural network layers

In this notebook, we will build the convolutional neural network layers. This will be followed by a spatial batchnorm, and then in the final notebook of this assignment, we will train a CNN to further improve the validation accuracy on CIFAR-10.

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).

```
[7]: ## 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_numerical_gradient_array
from cs231n.solver import Solver

%matplotlib inline
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10.0, 8.0) # set default size of plots
plt.rcParams['image.interpolation'] = 'nearest'
plt.rcParams['image.cmap'] = 'gray'

# for auto-reloading external modules
# see http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1907993/
↳ autoreload-of-modules-in-ipython
%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))))
```

0.2 Implementing CNN layers

Just as we implemented modular layers for fully connected networks, batch normalization, and dropout, we'll want to implement modular layers for convolutional neural networks. These layers are in `nndl/conv_layers.py`.

0.2.1 Convolutional forward pass

Begin by implementing a naive version of the forward pass of the CNN that uses `for` loops. This function is `conv_forward_naive` in `nndl/conv_layers.py`. Don't worry about efficiency of implementation. Later on, we provide a fast implementation of these layers. This version ought to test your understanding of convolution. In our implementation, there is a triple `for` loop.

After you implement `conv_forward_naive`, test your implementation by running the cell below.

```
[11]: x_shape = (2, 3, 4, 4)
w_shape = (3, 3, 4, 4)
x = np.linspace(-0.1, 0.5, num=np.prod(x_shape)).reshape(x_shape)
w = np.linspace(-0.2, 0.3, num=np.prod(w_shape)).reshape(w_shape)
b = np.linspace(-0.1, 0.2, num=3)

conv_param = {'stride': 2, 'pad': 1}
out, _ = conv_forward_naive(x, w, b, conv_param)
correct_out = np.array([[[[-0.08759809, -0.10987781],
                           [-0.18387192, -0.2109216 ]],
                          [[ 0.21027089,  0.21661097],
                           [ 0.22847626,  0.23004637]],
                          [[ 0.50813986,  0.54309974],
                           [ 0.64082444,  0.67101435]]],
                         [[[-0.98053589, -1.03143541],
                           [-1.19128892, -1.24695841]],
                          [[ 0.69108355,  0.66880383],
                           [ 0.59480972,  0.56776003]],
                          [[ 2.36270298,  2.36904306],
                           [ 2.38090835,  2.38247847]]]])

# Compare your output to ours; difference should be around 1e-8
print('Testing conv_forward_naive')
print('difference: ', rel_error(out, correct_out))
```

```
Testing conv_forward_naive
difference:  2.2121476417505994e-08
```

0.2.2 Convolutional backward pass

Now, implement a naive version of the backward pass of the CNN. The function is `conv_backward_naive` in `nndl/conv_layers.py`. Don't worry about efficiency of implementation. Later on, we provide a fast implementation of these layers. This version ought to test your understanding of convolution. In our implementation, there is a quadruple `for` loop.

After you implement `conv_backward_naive`, test your implementation by running the cell below.

```
[13]: x = np.random.randn(4, 3, 5, 5)
w = np.random.randn(2, 3, 3, 3)
b = np.random.randn(2,)
dout = np.random.randn(4, 2, 5, 5)
conv_param = {'stride': 1, 'pad': 1}

out, cache = conv_forward_naive(x,w,b,conv_param)

dx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda x: conv_forward_naive(x, w, b,
    ↪conv_param)[0], x, dout)
dw_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda w: conv_forward_naive(x, w, b,
    ↪conv_param)[0], w, dout)
db_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda b: conv_forward_naive(x, w, b,
    ↪conv_param)[0], b, dout)

out, cache = conv_forward_naive(x, w, b, conv_param)
dx, dw, db = conv_backward_naive(dout, cache)

# Your errors should be around 1e-9'
print('Testing conv_backward_naive function')
print('dx error: ', rel_error(dx, dx_num))
print('dw error: ', rel_error(dw, dw_num))
print('db error: ', rel_error(db, db_num))
```

```
Testing conv_backward_naive function
dx error:  8.355816981267655e-10
dw error:  8.123878038245589e-10
db error:  2.306418550147359e-11
```

0.2.3 Max pool forward pass

In this section, we will implement the forward pass of the max pool. The function is `max_pool_forward_naive` in `nndl/conv_layers.py`. Do not worry about the efficiency of implementation.

After you implement `max_pool_forward_naive`, test your implementation by running the cell below.

```
[16]: x_shape = (2, 3, 4, 4)
x = np.linspace(-0.3, 0.4, num=np.prod(x_shape)).reshape(x_shape)
pool_param = {'pool_width': 2, 'pool_height': 2, 'stride': 2}

out, _ = max_pool_forward_naive(x, pool_param)

correct_out = np.array([[[[-0.26315789, -0.24842105],
                           [-0.20421053, -0.18947368]],
                          [[-0.14526316, -0.13052632],
```

```

        [-0.08631579, -0.07157895]],
        [[-0.02736842, -0.01263158],
         [ 0.03157895,  0.04631579]]],
        [[[ 0.09052632,  0.10526316],
          [ 0.14947368,  0.16421053]],
         [[ 0.20842105,  0.22315789],
          [ 0.26736842,  0.28210526]],
         [[ 0.32631579,  0.34105263],
          [ 0.38526316,  0.4          ]]]])

# Compare your output with ours. Difference should be around 1e-8.
print('Testing max_pool_forward_naive function:')
print('difference: ', rel_error(out, correct_out))

```

Testing max_pool_forward_naive function:
difference: 4.1666665157267834e-08

0.2.4 Max pool backward pass

In this section, you will implement the backward pass of the max pool. The function is `max_pool_backward_naive` in `nndl/conv_layers.py`. Do not worry about the efficiency of implementation.

After you implement `max_pool_backward_naive`, test your implementation by running the cell below.

```

[19]: x = np.random.randn(3, 2, 8, 8)
      dout = np.random.randn(3, 2, 4, 4)
      pool_param = {'pool_height': 2, 'pool_width': 2, 'stride': 2}

      dx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda x: max_pool_forward_naive(x,
      ↪pool_param)[0], x, dout)

      out, cache = max_pool_forward_naive(x, pool_param)
      dx = max_pool_backward_naive(dout, cache)

      # Your error should be around 1e-12
      print('Testing max_pool_backward_naive function:')
      print('dx error: ', rel_error(dx, dx_num))

```

Testing max_pool_backward_naive function:
dx error: 3.275629593175273e-12

0.3 Fast implementation of the CNN layers

Implementing fast versions of the CNN layers can be difficult. We will provide you with the fast layers implemented by `cs231n`. They are provided in `cs231n/fast_layers.py`.

The fast convolution implementation depends on a Cython extension; to compile it you need to run the following from the `cs231n` directory:


```
python setup.py build_ext --inplace
```

NOTE: The fast implementation for pooling will only perform optimally if the pooling regions are non-overlapping and tile the input. If these conditions are not met then the fast pooling implementation will not be much faster than the naive implementation.

You can compare the performance of the naive and fast versions of these layers by running the cell below.

You should see pretty drastic speedups in the implementation of these layers. On our machine, the forward pass speeds up by 17x and the backward pass speeds up by 840x. Of course, these numbers will vary from machine to machine, as well as on your precise implementation of the naive layers.

NOTE: I had to add `####` from `im2col_cython` import `col2im_6d_cython` to the `fast_layers.py` file to manually import

```
[36]: from cs231n.fast_layers import conv_forward_fast, conv_backward_fast
      from time import time

      x = np.random.randn(100, 3, 31, 31)
      w = np.random.randn(25, 3, 3, 3)
      b = np.random.randn(25,)
      dout = np.random.randn(100, 25, 16, 16)
      conv_param = {'stride': 2, 'pad': 1}

      t0 = time()
      out_naive, cache_naive = conv_forward_naive(x, w, b, conv_param)
      t1 = time()
      out_fast, cache_fast = conv_forward_fast(x, w, b, conv_param)
      t2 = time()

      print('Testing conv_forward_fast:')
      print('Naive: %fs' % (t1 - t0))
      print('Fast: %fs' % (t2 - t1))
      print('Speedup: %fx' % ((t1 - t0) / (t2 - t1)))
      print('Difference: ', rel_error(out_naive, out_fast))

      t0 = time()
      dx_naive, dw_naive, db_naive = conv_backward_naive(dout, cache_naive)
      t1 = time()
      dx_fast, dw_fast, db_fast = conv_backward_fast(dout, cache_fast)
      t2 = time()

      print('\nTesting conv_backward_fast:')
      print('Naive: %fs' % (t1 - t0))
      print('Fast: %fs' % (t2 - t1))
      print('Speedup: %fx' % ((t1 - t0) / (t2 - t1)))
      print('dx difference: ', rel_error(dx_naive, dx_fast))
      print('dw difference: ', rel_error(dw_naive, dw_fast))
```

```
print('db difference: ', rel_error(db_naive, db_fast))
```

Testing conv_forward_fast:

Naive: 1.578271s

Fast: 0.004506s

Speedup: 350.269803x

Difference: 2.3595434930110773e-11

Testing conv_backward_fast:

Naive: 2.673719s

Fast: 0.003083s

Speedup: 867.248550x

dx difference: 1.766990009976018e-11

dw difference: 4.659914426279771e-13

db difference: 7.385586901438423e-14

```
[38]: from cs231n.fast_layers import max_pool_forward_fast, max_pool_backward_fast
```

```
x = np.random.randn(100, 3, 32, 32)
```

```
dout = np.random.randn(100, 3, 16, 16)
```

```
pool_param = {'pool_height': 2, 'pool_width': 2, 'stride': 2}
```

```
t0 = time()
```

```
out_naive, cache_naive = max_pool_forward_naive(x, pool_param)
```

```
t1 = time()
```

```
out_fast, cache_fast = max_pool_forward_fast(x, pool_param)
```

```
t2 = time()
```

```
print('Testing pool_forward_fast:')
```

```
print('Naive: %fs' % (t1 - t0))
```

```
print('fast: %fs' % (t2 - t1))
```

```
print('speedup: %fx' % ((t1 - t0) / (t2 - t1)))
```

```
print('difference: ', rel_error(out_naive, out_fast))
```

```
t0 = time()
```

```
dx_naive = max_pool_backward_naive(dout, cache_naive)
```

```
t1 = time()
```

```
dx_fast = max_pool_backward_fast(dout, cache_fast)
```

```
t2 = time()
```

```
print('\nTesting pool_backward_fast:')
```

```
print('Naive: %fs' % (t1 - t0))
```

```
print('speedup: %fx' % ((t1 - t0) / (t2 - t1)))
```

```
print('dx difference: ', rel_error(dx_naive, dx_fast))
```

Testing pool_forward_fast:

Naive: 0.143386s

fast: 0.001656s

```
speedup: 86.582781x
difference: 0.0
```

Testing pool_backward_fast:

```
Naive: 0.354107s
speedup: 79.786892x
dx difference: 0.0
```

0.4 Implementation of cascaded layers

We've provided the following functions in `nndl/conv_layer_utils.py`: - `conv_relu_forward` - `conv_relu_backward` - `conv_relu_pool_forward` - `conv_relu_pool_backward`

These use the fast implementations of the conv net layers. You can test them below:

```
[41]: from nndl.conv_layer_utils import conv_relu_pool_forward, \
      ↪conv_relu_pool_backward

x = np.random.randn(2, 3, 16, 16)
w = np.random.randn(3, 3, 3, 3)
b = np.random.randn(3,)
dout = np.random.randn(2, 3, 8, 8)
conv_param = {'stride': 1, 'pad': 1}
pool_param = {'pool_height': 2, 'pool_width': 2, 'stride': 2}

out, cache = conv_relu_pool_forward(x, w, b, conv_param, pool_param)
dx, dw, db = conv_relu_pool_backward(dout, cache)

dx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda x: conv_relu_pool_forward(x, w, \
      ↪b, conv_param, pool_param)[0], x, dout)
dw_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda w: conv_relu_pool_forward(x, w, \
      ↪b, conv_param, pool_param)[0], w, dout)
db_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda b: conv_relu_pool_forward(x, w, \
      ↪b, conv_param, pool_param)[0], b, dout)

print('Testing conv_relu_pool')
print('dx error: ', rel_error(dx_num, dx))
print('dw error: ', rel_error(dw_num, dw))
print('db error: ', rel_error(db_num, db))
```

Testing conv_relu_pool

```
dx error: 9.882390256487472e-09
dw error: 2.663698368367585e-08
db error: 6.65388282638145e-11
```

```
[43]: from nndl.conv_layer_utils import conv_relu_forward, conv_relu_backward

x = np.random.randn(2, 3, 8, 8)
w = np.random.randn(3, 3, 3, 3)
```

```

b = np.random.randn(3,)
dout = np.random.randn(2, 3, 8, 8)
conv_param = {'stride': 1, 'pad': 1}

out, cache = conv_relu_forward(x, w, b, conv_param)
dx, dw, db = conv_relu_backward(dout, cache)

dx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda x: conv_relu_forward(x, w, b,
    ↪conv_param)[0], x, dout)
dw_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda w: conv_relu_forward(x, w, b,
    ↪conv_param)[0], w, dout)
db_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda b: conv_relu_forward(x, w, b,
    ↪conv_param)[0], b, dout)

print('Testing conv_relu:')
print('dx error: ', rel_error(dx_num, dx))
print('dw error: ', rel_error(dw_num, dw))
print('db error: ', rel_error(db_num, db))

```

Testing conv_relu:

dx error: 3.4657015676911663e-09

dw error: 6.055527507435172e-10

db error: 9.560799348488284e-11

0.5 What next?

We saw how helpful batch normalization was for training FC nets. In the next notebook, we'll implement a batch normalization for convolutional neural networks, and then finish off by implementing a CNN to improve our validation accuracy on CIFAR-10.

CNN

February 22, 2025

1 Convolutional neural networks

In this notebook, we'll put together our convolutional layers to implement a 3-layer CNN. Then, we'll ask you to implement a CNN that can achieve $> 65\%$ validation error on CIFAR-10.

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).

If you have not completed the Spatial BatchNorm Notebook, please see the following description from that notebook:

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 layer 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.

```
[43]: # As usual, a bit of setup

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from nndl.cnn import *
from cs231n.data_utils import get_CIFAR10_data
from cs231n.gradient_check import eval_numerical_gradient_array, \
    eval_numerical_gradient
from nndl.layers import *
from nndl.conv_layers import *
from cs231n.fast_layers import *
from cs231n.solver import Solver
```

```
%matplotlib inline
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10.0, 8.0) # set default size of plots
plt.rcParams['image.interpolation'] = 'nearest'
plt.rcParams['image.cmap'] = 'gray'

# for auto-reloading external modules
# see http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1907993/
# ↪ autoreload-of-modules-in-ipython
%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))))
```

The autoreload extension is already loaded. To reload it, use:

```
%reload_ext autoreload
```

```
[45]: # Load the (preprocessed) CIFAR10 data.

data = get_CIFAR10_data()
for k in data.keys():
    print('{:}: {}'.format(k, data[k].shape))
```

```
X_train: (49000, 3, 32, 32)
y_train: (49000,)
X_val: (1000, 3, 32, 32)
y_val: (1000,)
X_test: (1000, 3, 32, 32)
y_test: (1000,)
```

1.1 Three layer CNN

In this notebook, you will implement a three layer CNN. The `ThreeLayerConvNet` class is in `mndl/cnn.py`. You'll need to modify that code for this section, including the initialization, as well as the calculation of the loss and gradients. You should be able to use the building blocks you have either earlier coded or that we have provided. Be sure to use the fast layers.

The architecture of this CNN will be:

conv - relu - 2x2 max pool - affine - relu - affine - softmax

We won't use batchnorm yet. You've also done enough of these to know how to debug; use the cells below.

Note: As we are implementing several layers CNN networks. The gradient error can be expected for the `eval_numerical_gradient()` function. If your `W1 max relative error` and `W2 max relative error` are around or below 0.01, they should be acceptable. Other errors should be less than $1e-5$.

```
[47]: num_inputs = 2
input_dim = (3, 16, 16)
reg = 0.0
num_classes = 10
X = np.random.randn(num_inputs, *input_dim)
y = np.random.randint(num_classes, size=num_inputs)

model = ThreeLayerConvNet(num_filters=3, filter_size=3,
                           input_dim=input_dim, hidden_dim=7,
                           dtype=np.float64)
loss, grads = model.loss(X, y)
for param_name in sorted(grads):
    f = lambda _: model.loss(X, y)[0]
    param_grad_num = eval_numerical_gradient(f, model.params[param_name],
    ↪ verbose=False, h=1e-6)
    e = rel_error(param_grad_num, grads[param_name])
    print('{} max relative error: {}'.format(param_name,
    ↪ rel_error(param_grad_num, grads[param_name])))
```

```
W1 max relative error: 0.00010852821359486105
W2 max relative error: 0.010412591269013187
W3 max relative error: 4.068535589905829e-05
b1 max relative error: 1.0431328216629674e-05
b2 max relative error: 4.867010904919526e-07
b3 max relative error: 1.5226219759562686e-09
```

1.1.1 Overfit small dataset

To check your CNN implementation, let's overfit a small dataset.

```
[51]: num_train = 100
small_data = {
    'X_train': data['X_train'][:num_train],
    'y_train': data['y_train'][:num_train],
    'X_val': data['X_val'],
    'y_val': data['y_val'],
}

model = ThreeLayerConvNet(weight_scale=1e-2)

solver = Solver(model, small_data,
                 num_epochs=10, batch_size=50,
                 update_rule='adam',
                 optim_config={
                     'learning_rate': 1e-3,
                 },
                 verbose=True, print_every=1)
solver.train()
```

```

(Iteration 1 / 20) loss: 2.338677
(Epoch 0 / 10) train acc: 0.220000; val_acc: 0.128000
(Iteration 2 / 20) loss: 3.345180
(Epoch 1 / 10) train acc: 0.380000; val_acc: 0.148000
(Iteration 3 / 20) loss: 2.385010
(Iteration 4 / 20) loss: 2.224656
(Epoch 2 / 10) train acc: 0.300000; val_acc: 0.142000
(Iteration 5 / 20) loss: 2.444555
(Iteration 6 / 20) loss: 2.146446
(Epoch 3 / 10) train acc: 0.390000; val_acc: 0.144000
(Iteration 7 / 20) loss: 1.704748
(Iteration 8 / 20) loss: 1.808097
(Epoch 4 / 10) train acc: 0.520000; val_acc: 0.164000
(Iteration 9 / 20) loss: 2.104152
(Iteration 10 / 20) loss: 1.358138
(Epoch 5 / 10) train acc: 0.580000; val_acc: 0.158000
(Iteration 11 / 20) loss: 1.300434
(Iteration 12 / 20) loss: 1.228642
(Epoch 6 / 10) train acc: 0.660000; val_acc: 0.163000
(Iteration 13 / 20) loss: 1.221502
(Iteration 14 / 20) loss: 1.038735
(Epoch 7 / 10) train acc: 0.720000; val_acc: 0.159000
(Iteration 15 / 20) loss: 0.912560
(Iteration 16 / 20) loss: 0.916493
(Epoch 8 / 10) train acc: 0.820000; val_acc: 0.194000
(Iteration 17 / 20) loss: 0.452047
(Iteration 18 / 20) loss: 0.671948
(Epoch 9 / 10) train acc: 0.830000; val_acc: 0.195000
(Iteration 19 / 20) loss: 0.520446
(Iteration 20 / 20) loss: 0.769077
(Epoch 10 / 10) train acc: 0.880000; val_acc: 0.203000

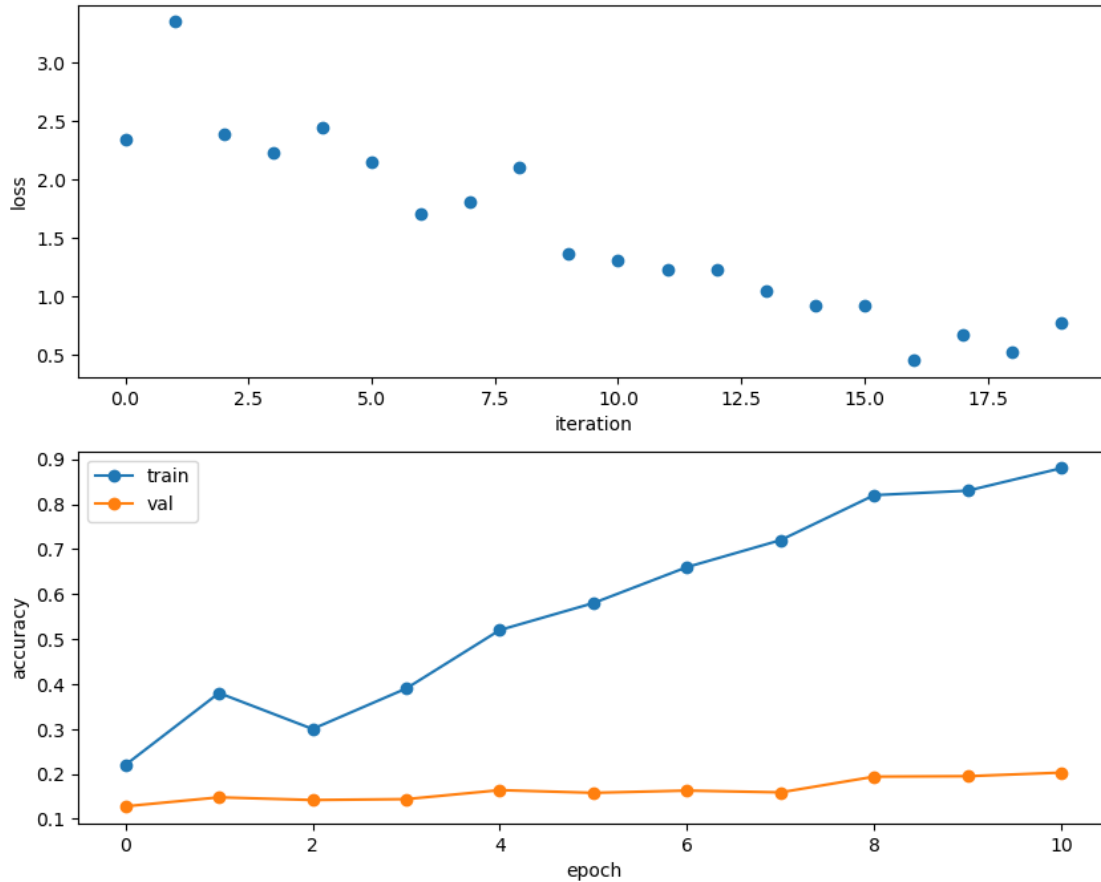
```

```

[52]: plt.subplot(2, 1, 1)
      plt.plot(solver.loss_history, 'o')
      plt.xlabel('iteration')
      plt.ylabel('loss')

      plt.subplot(2, 1, 2)
      plt.plot(solver.train_acc_history, '-o')
      plt.plot(solver.val_acc_history, '-o')
      plt.legend(['train', 'val'], loc='upper left')
      plt.xlabel('epoch')
      plt.ylabel('accuracy')
      plt.show()

```

1.2 Train the network

Now we train the 3 layer CNN on CIFAR-10 and assess its accuracy.

```
[54]: model = ThreeLayerConvNet(weight_scale=0.001, hidden_dim=500, reg=0.001)

solver = Solver(model, data,
                 num_epochs=1, batch_size=50,
                 update_rule='adam',
                 optim_config={
                     'learning_rate': 1e-3,
                 },
                 verbose=True, print_every=20)
solver.train()
```

```
(Iteration 1 / 980) loss: 2.304722
(Epoch 0 / 1) train acc: 0.108000; val_acc: 0.102000
(Iteration 21 / 980) loss: 2.109824
(Iteration 41 / 980) loss: 2.063419
(Iteration 61 / 980) loss: 1.831345
```

(Iteration 81 / 980) loss: 1.814290
(Iteration 101 / 980) loss: 1.755108
(Iteration 121 / 980) loss: 1.987110
(Iteration 141 / 980) loss: 1.897018
(Iteration 161 / 980) loss: 1.690577
(Iteration 181 / 980) loss: 1.597991
(Iteration 201 / 980) loss: 1.673956
(Iteration 221 / 980) loss: 1.900232
(Iteration 241 / 980) loss: 1.664683
(Iteration 261 / 980) loss: 2.000050
(Iteration 281 / 980) loss: 1.882632
(Iteration 301 / 980) loss: 1.654336
(Iteration 321 / 980) loss: 1.912904
(Iteration 341 / 980) loss: 1.461951
(Iteration 361 / 980) loss: 2.141363
(Iteration 381 / 980) loss: 1.732332
(Iteration 401 / 980) loss: 1.536433
(Iteration 421 / 980) loss: 1.740040
(Iteration 441 / 980) loss: 2.041982
(Iteration 461 / 980) loss: 1.785856
(Iteration 481 / 980) loss: 1.475595
(Iteration 501 / 980) loss: 1.500443
(Iteration 521 / 980) loss: 1.885525
(Iteration 541 / 980) loss: 1.804075
(Iteration 561 / 980) loss: 1.497636
(Iteration 581 / 980) loss: 1.687978
(Iteration 601 / 980) loss: 1.597039
(Iteration 621 / 980) loss: 1.682585
(Iteration 641 / 980) loss: 1.733066
(Iteration 661 / 980) loss: 1.816733
(Iteration 681 / 980) loss: 1.797447
(Iteration 701 / 980) loss: 1.524239
(Iteration 721 / 980) loss: 1.682606
(Iteration 741 / 980) loss: 1.512069
(Iteration 761 / 980) loss: 1.691373
(Iteration 781 / 980) loss: 1.445274
(Iteration 801 / 980) loss: 1.628165
(Iteration 821 / 980) loss: 1.327850
(Iteration 841 / 980) loss: 1.690517
(Iteration 861 / 980) loss: 1.622303
(Iteration 881 / 980) loss: 1.612131
(Iteration 901 / 980) loss: 1.527980
(Iteration 921 / 980) loss: 1.321658
(Iteration 941 / 980) loss: 1.630335
(Iteration 961 / 980) loss: 1.442380
(Epoch 1 / 1) train acc: 0.443000; val_acc: 0.447000

2 Get > 65% validation accuracy on CIFAR-10.

In the last part of the assignment, we'll now ask you to train a CNN to get better than 65% validation accuracy on CIFAR-10.

2.0.1 Things you should try:

- Filter size: Above we used 7x7; but VGGNet and onwards showed stacks of 3x3 filters are good.
- Number of filters: Above we used 32 filters. Do more or fewer do better?
- Batch normalization: Try adding spatial batch normalization after convolution layers and vanilla batch normalization after affine layers. Do your networks train faster?
- Network architecture: Can a deeper CNN do better? Consider these architectures:
 - [conv-relu-pool]xN - conv - relu - [affine]xM - [softmax or SVM]
 - [conv-relu-pool]XN - [affine]XM - [softmax or SVM]
 - [conv-relu-conv-relu-pool]xN - [affine]xM - [softmax or SVM]

2.0.2 Tips for training

For each network architecture that you try, you should tune the learning rate and regularization strength. When doing this there are a couple important things to keep in mind:

- If the parameters are working well, you should see improvement within a few hundred iterations
- Remember the coarse-to-fine approach for hyperparameter tuning: start by testing a large range of hyperparameters for just a few training iterations to find the combinations of parameters that are working at all.
- Once you have found some sets of parameters that seem to work, search more finely around these parameters. You may need to train for more epochs.

```
[56]: # ===== #
# YOUR CODE HERE:
#   Implement a CNN to achieve greater than 65% validation accuracy
#   on CIFAR-10.
# ===== #
model = ThreeLayerConvNet(weight_scale=0.001, num_filters=64, filter_size=3)

solver = Solver(model, data,
    num_epochs=15, batch_size=1000,
    update_rule='adam',
    optim_config={
        'learning_rate': 2e-3,
    },
    verbose=True, print_every=10000000)
solver.train()
# ===== #
# END YOUR CODE HERE
# ===== #
```

```
(Iteration 1 / 735) loss: 2.302588
(Epoch 0 / 15) train acc: 0.101000; val_acc: 0.106000
(Epoch 1 / 15) train acc: 0.420000; val_acc: 0.446000
(Epoch 2 / 15) train acc: 0.504000; val_acc: 0.513000
(Epoch 3 / 15) train acc: 0.585000; val_acc: 0.566000
(Epoch 4 / 15) train acc: 0.607000; val_acc: 0.565000
(Epoch 5 / 15) train acc: 0.629000; val_acc: 0.575000
(Epoch 6 / 15) train acc: 0.659000; val_acc: 0.605000
(Epoch 7 / 15) train acc: 0.665000; val_acc: 0.616000
(Epoch 8 / 15) train acc: 0.664000; val_acc: 0.616000
(Epoch 9 / 15) train acc: 0.682000; val_acc: 0.623000
(Epoch 10 / 15) train acc: 0.674000; val_acc: 0.619000
(Epoch 11 / 15) train acc: 0.712000; val_acc: 0.626000
(Epoch 12 / 15) train acc: 0.705000; val_acc: 0.615000
(Epoch 13 / 15) train acc: 0.731000; val_acc: 0.625000
(Epoch 14 / 15) train acc: 0.723000; val_acc: 0.620000
(Epoch 15 / 15) train acc: 0.751000; val_acc: 0.664000
```

[]:

Helper Files and Related Code

February 22, 2025

1 All code modified for the problems

1.1 data_utils.py

```
[ ]: from __future__ import print_function

from six.moves import cPickle as pickle
import numpy as np
import os
import imageio
from imageio import imread
import platform

def load_pickle(f):
    version = platform.python_version_tuple()
    if version[0] == '2':
        return pickle.load(f)
    elif version[0] == '3':
        return pickle.load(f, encoding='latin1')
    raise ValueError("invalid python version: {}".format(version))

def load_CIFAR_batch(filename):
    """ load single batch of cifar """
    with open(filename, 'rb') as f:
        datadict = load_pickle(f)
        X = datadict['data']
        Y = datadict['labels']
        X = X.reshape(10000, 3, 32, 32).transpose(0,2,3,1).astype("float")
        Y = np.array(Y)
        return X, Y

def load_CIFAR10(ROOT):
    """ load all of cifar """
    xs = []
    ys = []
    # for b in range(1,6):
    #     f = os.path.join(ROOT, 'data_batch_%d' % (b, ))
    #     X, Y = load_CIFAR_batch(f)
```

```

# xs.append(X)
# ys.append(Y)
""" NOTE FOR THE GRADERS: I had something going on with my join ROOT_
function
so I decided to simply manually join the file directory with a similar_
for loop
because I kept getting the same error despite having the correct_
directory
You can see I tested to see if the directory is present in the normal_
code"""
for b in range(1, 6):
    f = f"/Users/ctang/Desktop/ECE_C147/HW3/cifar-10-batches-py/
    data_batch_{b}"
    if not os.path.exists(f):
        raise FileNotFoundError(f"File not found: {f}")
    X, Y = load_CIFAR_batch(f)
    xs.append(X)
    ys.append(Y)
Xtr = np.concatenate(xs)
Ytr = np.concatenate(ys)
del X, Y
Xte, Yte = load_CIFAR_batch(os.path.join(ROOT, 'test_batch'))
return Xtr, Ytr, Xte, Yte

def get_CIFAR10_data(num_training=49000, num_validation=1000, num_test=1000,
                    subtract_mean=True):
    """
Load the CIFAR-10 dataset from disk and perform preprocessing to prepare
it for classifiers. These are the same steps as we used for the SVM, but
condensed to a single function.
"""
    # Load the raw CIFAR-10 data
    cifar10_dir = '/Users/ctang/Desktop/ECE_C147/HW3/cifar-10-batches-py/
    test_batch'
    X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test = load_CIFAR10(cifar10_dir)

    # Subsample the data
    mask = list(range(num_training, num_training + num_validation))
    X_val = X_train[mask]
    y_val = y_train[mask]
    mask = list(range(num_training))
    X_train = X_train[mask]
    y_train = y_train[mask]
    mask = list(range(num_test))
    X_test = X_test[mask]

```

```

y_test = y_test[mask]

# Normalize the data: subtract the mean image
if subtract_mean:
    mean_image = np.mean(X_train, axis=0)
    X_train -= mean_image
    X_val -= mean_image
    X_test -= mean_image

# Transpose so that channels come first
X_train = X_train.transpose(0, 3, 1, 2).copy()
X_val = X_val.transpose(0, 3, 1, 2).copy()
X_test = X_test.transpose(0, 3, 1, 2).copy()

# Package data into a dictionary
return {
    'X_train': X_train, 'y_train': y_train,
    'X_val': X_val, 'y_val': y_val,
    'X_test': X_test, 'y_test': y_test,
}

def load_tiny_imagenet(path, dtype=np.float32, subtract_mean=True):
    """
    Load TinyImageNet. Each of TinyImageNet-100-A, TinyImageNet-100-B, and
    TinyImageNet-200 have the same directory structure, so this can be used
    to load any of them.

    Inputs:
    - path: String giving path to the directory to load.
    - dtype: numpy datatype used to load the data.
    - subtract_mean: Whether to subtract the mean training image.

    Returns: A dictionary with the following entries:
    - class_names: A list where class_names[i] is a list of strings giving the
      WordNet names for class i in the loaded dataset.
    - X_train: (N_tr, 3, 64, 64) array of training images
    - y_train: (N_tr,) array of training labels
    - X_val: (N_val, 3, 64, 64) array of validation images
    - y_val: (N_val,) array of validation labels
    - X_test: (N_test, 3, 64, 64) array of testing images.
    - y_test: (N_test,) array of test labels; if test labels are not available
      (such as in student code) then y_test will be None.
    - mean_image: (3, 64, 64) array giving mean training image
    """
    # First load wnids
    with open(os.path.join(path, 'wnids.txt'), 'r') as f:

```

```

wnids = [x.strip() for x in f]

# Map wnids to integer labels
wnid_to_label = {wnid: i for i, wnid in enumerate(wnids)}

# Use words.txt to get names for each class
with open(os.path.join(path, 'words.txt'), 'r') as f:
    wnid_to_words = dict(line.split('\t') for line in f)
    for wnid, words in wnid_to_words.iteritems():
        wnid_to_words[wnid] = [w.strip() for w in words.split(',')]
class_names = [wnid_to_words[wnid] for wnid in wnids]

# Next load training data.
X_train = []
y_train = []
for i, wnid in enumerate(wnids):
    if (i + 1) % 20 == 0:
        print('loading training data for synset %d / %d' % (i + 1,
↪len(wnids)))
        # To figure out the filenames we need to open the boxes file
        boxes_file = os.path.join(path, 'train', wnid, '%s_boxes.txt' % wnid)
        with open(boxes_file, 'r') as f:
            filenames = [x.split('\t')[0] for x in f]
            num_images = len(filenames)

            X_train_block = np.zeros((num_images, 3, 64, 64), dtype=dtype)
            y_train_block = wnid_to_label[wnid] * np.ones(num_images, dtype=np.
↪int64)

            for j, img_file in enumerate(filenames):
                img_file = os.path.join(path, 'train', wnid, 'images', img_file)
                img = imread(img_file)
                if img.ndim == 2:
                    ## grayscale file
                    img.shape = (64, 64, 1)
                X_train_block[j] = img.transpose(2, 0, 1)
                X_train.append(X_train_block)
                y_train.append(y_train_block)

# We need to concatenate all training data
X_train = np.concatenate(X_train, axis=0)
y_train = np.concatenate(y_train, axis=0)

# Next load validation data
with open(os.path.join(path, 'val', 'val_annotations.txt'), 'r') as f:
    img_files = []
    val_wnids = []
    for line in f:

```



```

        img_file, wnid = line.split('\t')[:2]
        img_files.append(img_file)
        val_wnids.append(wnid)
    num_val = len(img_files)
    y_val = np.array([wnid_to_label[wnid] for wnid in val_wnids])
    X_val = np.zeros((num_val, 3, 64, 64), dtype=dtype)
    for i, img_file in enumerate(img_files):
        img_file = os.path.join(path, 'val', 'images', img_file)
        img = imread(img_file)
        if img.ndim == 2:
            img.shape = (64, 64, 1)
        X_val[i] = img.transpose(2, 0, 1)

# Next load test images
# Students won't have test labels, so we need to iterate over files in the
# images directory.
    img_files = os.listdir(os.path.join(path, 'test', 'images'))
    X_test = np.zeros((len(img_files), 3, 64, 64), dtype=dtype)
    for i, img_file in enumerate(img_files):
        img_file = os.path.join(path, 'test', 'images', img_file)
        img = imread(img_file)
        if img.ndim == 2:
            img.shape = (64, 64, 1)
        X_test[i] = img.transpose(2, 0, 1)

    y_test = None
    y_test_file = os.path.join(path, 'test', 'test_annotations.txt')
    if os.path.isfile(y_test_file):
        with open(y_test_file, 'r') as f:
            img_file_to_wnid = {}
            for line in f:
                line = line.split('\t')
                img_file_to_wnid[line[0]] = line[1]
        y_test = [wnid_to_label[img_file_to_wnid[img_file]] for img_file in
img_files]
    y_test = np.array(y_test)

    mean_image = X_train.mean(axis=0)
    if subtract_mean:
        X_train -= mean_image[None]
        X_val -= mean_image[None]
        X_test -= mean_image[None]

    return {
        'class_names': class_names,
        'X_train': X_train,
        'y_train': y_train,

```

```

        'X_val': X_val,
        'y_val': y_val,
        'X_test': X_test,
        'y_test': y_test,
        'class_names': class_names,
        'mean_image': mean_image,
    }

def load_models(models_dir):
    """
    Load saved models from disk. This will attempt to unpickle all files in a
    directory; any files that give errors on unpickling (such as README.txt)
    ↪ will
    be skipped.

    Inputs:
    - models_dir: String giving the path to a directory containing model files.
    Each model file is a pickled dictionary with a 'model' field.

    Returns:
    A dictionary mapping model file names to models.
    """
    models = {}
    for model_file in os.listdir(models_dir):
        with open(os.path.join(models_dir, model_file), 'rb') as f:
            try:
                models[model_file] = load_pickle(f)['model']
            except pickle.UnpicklingError:
                continue
    return models

```

1.2 layers.py

```

[15]: import numpy as np
import pdb

"""
This code was originally written for CS 231n at Stanford University
(cs231n.stanford.edu). It has been modified in various areas for use in the
ECE 239AS class at UCLA. This includes the descriptions of what code to
implement as well as some slight potential changes in variable names to be
consistent with class nomenclature. We thank Justin Johnson & Serena Yeung for
permission to use this code. To see the original version, please visit
cs231n.stanford.edu.
"""

```

```

def affine_forward(x, w, b):
    """
    Computes the forward pass for an affine (fully-connected) layer.

    The input x has shape (N, d_1, ..., d_k) and contains a minibatch of N
    examples, where each example x[i] has shape (d_1, ..., d_k). We will
    reshape each input into a vector of dimension D = d_1 * ... * d_k, and
    then transform it to an output vector of dimension M.

    Inputs:
    - x: A numpy array containing input data, of shape (N, d_1, ..., d_k)
    - w: A numpy array of weights, of shape (D, M)
    - b: A numpy array of biases, of shape (M,)

    Returns a tuple of:
    - out: output, of shape (N, M)
    - cache: (x, w, b)
    """

    # ===== #
    # YOUR CODE HERE:
    # Calculate the output of the forward pass. Notice the dimensions
    # of w are D x M, which is the transpose of what we did in earlier
    # assignments.
    # ===== #
    X = x.reshape((x.shape[0], -1))
    out = np.dot(X, w) + b

    # ===== #
    # END YOUR CODE HERE
    # ===== #

    cache = (x, w, b)
    return out, cache

def affine_backward(dout, cache):
    """
    Computes the backward pass for an affine layer.

    Inputs:
    - dout: Upstream derivative, of shape (N, M)
    - cache: Tuple of:
      - x: Input data, of shape (N, d_1, ..., d_k)
      - w: Weights, of shape (D, M)

    Returns a tuple of:

```

```

- dx: Gradient with respect to x, of shape (N, d1, ..., d_k)
- dw: Gradient with respect to w, of shape (D, M)
- db: Gradient with respect to b, of shape (M,)
"""
x, w, b = cache
dx, dw, db = None, None, None

# ===== #
# YOUR CODE HERE:
#   Calculate the gradients for the backward pass.
# ===== #
X = x.reshape((x.shape[0], -1))
db = np.sum(dout, axis=0)
dw = np.dot(X.T, dout)
dx = np.dot(dout, w.T).reshape(x.shape)

# ===== #
# END YOUR CODE HERE
# ===== #

return dx, dw, db

def relu_forward(x):
    """
    Computes the forward pass for a layer of rectified linear units (ReLU).

    Input:
    - x: Inputs, of any shape

    Returns a tuple of:
    - out: Output, of the same shape as x
    - cache: x
    """
    # ===== #
    # YOUR CODE HERE:
    #   Implement the ReLU forward pass.
    # ===== #
    out = np.maximum(0, x)

    # ===== #
    # END YOUR CODE HERE
    # ===== #

    cache = x
    return out, cache

```

```
def relu_backward(dout, cache):
    """
    Computes the backward pass for a layer of rectified linear units (ReLU).

    Input:
    - dout: Upstream derivatives, of any shape
    - cache: Input x, of same shape as dout

    Returns:
    - dx: Gradient with respect to x
    """
    x = cache

    # ===== #
    # YOUR CODE HERE:
    #   Implement the ReLU backward pass
    # ===== #
    dx = dout*(x>0)

    # ===== #
    # END YOUR CODE HERE
    # ===== #

    return dx

def batchnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, bn_param):
    """
    Forward pass for batch normalization.

    During training the sample mean and (uncorrected) sample variance are
    computed from minibatch statistics and used to normalize the incoming data.
    During training we also keep an exponentially decaying running mean of the
    ↪ mean
    and variance of each feature, and these averages are used to normalize data
    at test-time.

    At each timestep we update the running averages for mean and variance using
    an exponential decay based on the momentum parameter:

    running_mean = momentum * running_mean + (1 - momentum) * sample_mean
    running_var = momentum * running_var + (1 - momentum) * sample_var

    Note that the batch normalization paper suggests a different test-time
    behavior: they compute sample mean and variance for each feature using a
    large number of training images rather than using a running average. For
    this implementation we have chosen to use running averages instead since

```

they do not require an additional estimation step; the torch7 implementation of batch normalization also uses running averages.

Input:

- *x*: Data of shape (N, D)
- *gamma*: Scale parameter of shape (D,)
- *beta*: Shift parameter of shape (D,)
- *bn_param*: Dictionary with the following keys:
- *mode*: 'train' or 'test'; required
- *eps*: Constant for numeric stability
- *momentum*: Constant for running mean / variance.
- *running_mean*: Array of shape (D,) giving running mean of features
- *running_var*: Array of shape (D,) giving running variance of features

Returns a tuple of:

- *out*: of shape (N, D)
 - *cache*: A tuple of values needed in the backward pass
- """

```
mode = bn_param['mode']
eps = bn_param.get('eps', 1e-5)
momentum = bn_param.get('momentum', 0.9)

N, D = x.shape
running_mean = bn_param.get('running_mean', np.zeros(D, dtype=x.dtype))
running_var = bn_param.get('running_var', np.zeros(D, dtype=x.dtype))

out, cache = None, None
if mode == 'train':

    # ===== #
    # YOUR CODE HERE:
    #   A few steps here:
    #   (1) Calculate the running mean and variance of the minibatch.
    #   (2) Normalize the activations with the sample mean and variance.
    #   (3) Scale and shift the normalized activations. Store this
    #       as the variable 'out'
    #   (4) Store any variables you may need for the backward pass in
    #       the 'cache' variable.
    # ===== #

    sample_mean = np.mean(x, axis=0)
    sample_var = np.var(x, axis=0)
    x_hat = (x - sample_mean) / np.sqrt(sample_var + eps)
    out = gamma * x_hat + beta
    cache = (x, x_hat, sample_mean, sample_var, gamma, beta, eps)
    running_mean = momentum * running_mean + (1 - momentum) * sample_mean
    running_var = momentum * running_var + (1 - momentum) * sample_var
```

```

# ===== #
# END YOUR CODE HERE
# ===== #

elif mode == 'test':

# ===== #
# YOUR CODE HERE:
#   Calculate the testing time normalized activation. Normalize using
#   the running mean and variance, and then scale and shift appropriately.
#   Store the output as 'out'.
# ===== #
    x_hat = (x - running_mean)/np.sqrt(running_var + eps)
    out = gamma * x_hat + beta

# ===== #
# END YOUR CODE HERE
# ===== #

else:
    raise ValueError('Invalid forward batchnorm mode "%s" % mode)

# Store the updated running means back into bn_param
bn_param['running_mean'] = running_mean
bn_param['running_var'] = running_var

return out, cache

def batchnorm_backward(dout, cache):
    """
    Backward pass for batch normalization.

    For this implementation, you should write out a computation graph for
    batch normalization on paper and propagate gradients backward through
    intermediate nodes.

    Inputs:
    - dout: Upstream derivatives, of shape (N, D)
    - cache: Variable of intermediates from batchnorm_forward.

    Returns a tuple of:
    - dx: Gradient with respect to inputs x, of shape (N, D)
    - dgamma: Gradient with respect to scale parameter gamma, of shape (D,)
    - dbeta: Gradient with respect to shift parameter beta, of shape (D,)
    """
    dx, dgamma, dbeta = None, None, None

```

```

# ===== #
# YOUR CODE HERE:
# Implement the batchnorm backward pass, calculating dx, dgamma, and
↪dbeta.
# ===== #
x, x_hat, sample_mean, sample_var, gamma, beta, eps = cache
N, D = x.shape
dbeta = np.sum(dout, axis=0)
dgamma = np.sum(dout * x_hat, axis=0)
dx_hat = dout * gamma
dsample_var = np.sum(dx_hat * (x-sample_mean) * (-0.5) * (sample_var +
↪eps)**(-1.5), axis=0)
dsample_mean = np.sum(dx_hat * (-1)/np.sqrt(sample_var + eps), axis=0) +
↪dsample_var * np.mean(-2 * (x - sample_mean), axis=0)
dx = dx_hat / np.sqrt(sample_var + eps) + dsample_var * 2 * (x -
↪sample_mean) / N + dsample_mean / N

# ===== #
# END YOUR CODE HERE
# ===== #

return dx, dgamma, dbeta

def dropout_forward(x, dropout_param):
    """
    Performs the forward pass for (inverted) dropout.

    Inputs:
    - x: Input data, of any shape
    - dropout_param: A dictionary with the following keys:
    - p: Dropout parameter. We keep each neuron output with probability p.
    - mode: 'test' or 'train'. If the mode is train, then perform dropout;
      if the mode is test, then just return the input.
    - seed: Seed for the random number generator. Passing seed makes this
      function deterministic, which is needed for gradient checking but not in
      real networks.

    Outputs:
    - out: Array of the same shape as x.
    - cache: A tuple (dropout_param, mask). In training mode, mask is the
    ↪dropout
      mask that was used to multiply the input; in test mode, mask is None.
    """
    p, mode = dropout_param['p'], dropout_param['mode']
    if 'seed' in dropout_param:
        np.random.seed(dropout_param['seed'])

```



```

mask = None
out = None

if mode == 'train':
    # ===== #
    # YOUR CODE HERE:
    # Implement the dropout forward pass during training time.
    # Store the masked and scaled activations in out, and store the
    # dropout mask as the variable mask.
    # ===== #
    mask = (np.random.rand(*x.shape) < p)/p
    out = x*mask

    # ===== #
    # END YOUR CODE HERE
    # ===== #

elif mode == 'test':
    # ===== #
    # YOUR CODE HERE:
    # Implement the dropout forward pass during test time.
    # ===== #
    out = x

    # ===== #
    # END YOUR CODE HERE
    # ===== #

cache = (dropout_param, mask)
out = out.astype(x.dtype, copy=False)

return out, cache

def dropout_backward(dout, cache):
    """
    Perform the backward pass for dropout.

    Inputs:
    - dout: Upstream derivatives, of any shape
    - cache: (dropout_param, mask) from dropout_forward.
    """
    dropout_param, mask = cache
    mode = dropout_param['mode']

    dx = None

```

```

if mode == 'train':
# ===== #
# YOUR CODE HERE:
# Implement the dropout backward pass during training time.
# ===== #
    dx = dout*mask

# ===== #
# END YOUR CODE HERE
# ===== #
elif mode == 'test':
# ===== #
# YOUR CODE HERE:
# Implement the dropout backward pass during test time.
# ===== #
    dx = dout
# ===== #
# END YOUR CODE HERE
# ===== #
return dx

def svm_loss(x, y):
    """
    Computes the loss and gradient using for multiclass SVM classification.

    Inputs:
    - x: Input data, of shape (N, C) where x[i, j] is the score for the jth
    ↪ class
    for the ith input.
    - y: Vector of labels, of shape (N,) where y[i] is the label for x[i] and
    0 ≤ y[i] < C

    Returns a tuple of:
    - loss: Scalar giving the loss
    - dx: Gradient of the loss with respect to x
    """
    N = x.shape[0]
    correct_class_scores = x[np.arange(N), y]
    margins = np.maximum(0, x - correct_class_scores[:, np.newaxis] + 1.0)
    margins[np.arange(N), y] = 0
    loss = np.sum(margins) / N
    num_pos = np.sum(margins > 0, axis=1)
    dx = np.zeros_like(x)
    dx[margins > 0] = 1
    dx[np.arange(N), y] -= num_pos
    dx /= N
    return loss, dx

```

```

def softmax_loss(x, y):
    """
    Computes the loss and gradient for softmax classification.

    Inputs:
    - x: Input data, of shape (N, C) where x[i, j] is the score for the jth
    class for the ith input.
    - y: Vector of labels, of shape (N,) where y[i] is the label for x[i] and
    0 <= y[i] < C

    Returns a tuple of:
    - loss: Scalar giving the loss
    - dx: Gradient of the loss with respect to x
    """
    probs = np.exp(x - np.max(x, axis=1, keepdims=True))
    probs /= np.sum(probs, axis=1, keepdims=True)
    N = x.shape[0]
    loss = -np.sum(np.log(probs[np.arange(N), y])) / N
    dx = probs.copy()
    dx[np.arange(N), y] -= 1
    dx /= N
    return loss, dx

```

1.3 conv_layers.py

```

[17]: import numpy as np
      from nn1.layers import *
      import pdb

      """
      This code was originally written for CS 231n at Stanford University
      (cs231n.stanford.edu). It has been modified in various areas for use in the
      ECE 239AS class at UCLA. This includes the descriptions of what code to
      implement as well as some slight potential changes in variable names to be
      consistent with class nomenclature. We thank Justin Johnson & Serena Yeung for
      permission to use this code. To see the original version, please visit
      cs231n.stanford.edu.
      """

      def conv_forward_naive(x, w, b, conv_param):
          """
          A naive implementation of the forward pass for a convolutional layer.

```

The input consists of N data points, each with C channels, height H and width

W . We convolve each input with F different filters, where each filter spans all C channels and has height HH and width WW .

Input:

- x : Input data of shape (N, C, H, W)
- w : Filter weights of shape (F, C, HH, WW)
- b : Biases, of shape $(F,)$
- $conv_param$: A dictionary with the following keys:
- 'stride': The number of pixels between adjacent receptive fields in the horizontal and vertical directions.
- 'pad': The number of pixels that will be used to zero-pad the input.

Returns a tuple of:

- out : Output data, of shape (N, F, H', W') where H' and W' are given by
 $H' = 1 + (H + 2 * pad - HH) / stride$
 $W' = 1 + (W + 2 * pad - WW) / stride$
- $cache$: $(x, w, b, conv_param)$

```
"""
out = None
pad = conv_param['pad']
stride = conv_param['stride']

# ===== #
# YOUR CODE HERE:
# Implement the forward pass of a convolutional neural network.
# Store the output as 'out'.
# Hint: to pad the array, you can use the function np.pad.
# ===== #
x_pad = np.pad(x, ((0,), (0,), (pad,), (pad,)), mode='constant',
constant_values=0)
N, C, H, W = x.shape
F, _, HH, WW = w.shape
# Calculate output dimensions
H_out = 1 + (H + 2 * pad - HH) // stride
W_out = 1 + (W + 2 * pad - WW) // stride
out = np.zeros((N, F, H_out, W_out))

for i in range(N):
    for f in range(F):
        for h_out in range(H_out):
            for w_out in range(W_out):
                x_slice = x_pad[i, :, h_out * stride:h_out * stride + HH,
w_out * stride:w_out * stride + WW]
                out[i, f, h_out, w_out] = np.sum(x_slice * w[f]) + b[f]
```

```

cache = (x, w, b, conv_param)
return out, cache

# ===== #
# END YOUR CODE HERE
# ===== #

cache = (x, w, b, conv_param)
return out, cache

def conv_backward_naive(dout, cache):
    """
    A naive implementation of the backward pass for a convolutional layer.

    Inputs:
    - dout: Upstream derivatives.
    - cache: A tuple of (x, w, b, conv_param) as in conv_forward_naive

    Returns a tuple of:
    - dx: Gradient with respect to x
    - dw: Gradient with respect to w
    - db: Gradient with respect to b
    """
    dx, dw, db = None, None, None

    N, F, out_height, out_width = dout.shape
    x, w, b, conv_param = cache

    stride, pad = [conv_param['stride'], conv_param['pad']]
    xpad = np.pad(x, ((0,0), (0,0), (pad,pad), (pad,pad)), mode='constant')
    num_filts, _, f_height, f_width = w.shape

    # ===== #
    # YOUR CODE HERE:
    # Implement the backward pass of a convolutional neural network.
    # Calculate the gradients: dx, dw, and db.
    # ===== #

    dx = np.zeros_like(x)
    dw = np.zeros_like(w)
    db = np.zeros_like(b)
    xpad = np.pad(x, ((0,), (0,)), (pad,)), (pad,)), mode='constant',
    ↪constant_values=0)
    dxpad = np.zeros_like(xpad)
    for i in range(N):
        for f in range(F):

```

```

        for h_out in range(out_height):
            for w_out in range(out_width):
                x_slice = xpad[i, :, h_out*stride:h_out*stride+f_height,
↪w_out*stride:w_out*stride+f_width]
                dw[f] += x_slice * dout[i, f, h_out, w_out]
                dxpadd[i, :, h_out*stride:h_out*stride+f_height, w_out*stride:
↪w_out*stride+f_width] += w[f] * dout[i, f, h_out, w_out]
                db[f] += dout[i, f, h_out, w_out]
                dx = dxpadd[:, :, pad:pad+x.shape[2], pad:pad+x.shape[3]]

# ===== #
# END YOUR CODE HERE
# ===== #

return dx, dw, db

def max_pool_forward_naive(x, pool_param):
    """
    A naive implementation of the forward pass for a max pooling layer.

    Inputs:
    - x: Input data, of shape (N, C, H, W)
    - pool_param: dictionary with the following keys:
    - 'pool_height': The height of each pooling region
    - 'pool_width': The width of each pooling region
    - 'stride': The distance between adjacent pooling regions

    Returns a tuple of:
    - out: Output data
    - cache: (x, pool_param)
    """
    out = None

# ===== #
# YOUR CODE HERE:
# Implement the max pooling forward pass.
# ===== #
    N, C, H, W = x.shape
    xpad = np.pad(x, ((0,), (0,), (0,), (0,)), mode='constant',
↪constant_values=0)

    pool_height, pool_width, stride = pool_param['pool_height'],
↪pool_param['pool_width'], pool_param['stride']
    out_height = 1 + (H - pool_height) / stride
    out_width = 1 + (W - pool_width) / stride

```

```

out = np.zeros((N, C, int(out_height), int(out_width)))
for i in range(N):
    for j in range(C):
        for k in range(int(out_height)):
            for l in range(int(out_width)):
                window = xpad[i, j, k*stride:k*stride+pool_height, l*stride:
↪l*stride+pool_width]
                out[i, j, k, l] = np.max(window)

# ===== #
# END YOUR CODE HERE
# ===== #
cache = (x, pool_param)
return out, cache

def max_pool_backward_naive(dout, cache):
    """
    A naive implementation of the backward pass for a max pooling layer.

    Inputs:
    - dout: Upstream derivatives
    - cache: A tuple of (x, pool_param) as in the forward pass.

    Returns:
    - dx: Gradient with respect to x
    """
    dx = None
    x, pool_param = cache
    pool_height, pool_width, stride = pool_param['pool_height'],
↪pool_param['pool_width'], pool_param['stride']

    # ===== #
    # YOUR CODE HERE:
    # Implement the max pooling backward pass.
    # ===== #
    N, C, H, W = x.shape
    dx = np.zeros_like(x)
    xpad = np.pad(x, ((0,), (0,), (0,), (0,)), mode='constant',
↪constant_values=0)
    for i in range(N):
        for j in range(C):
            for k in range(int(dout.shape[2])):
                for l in range(int(dout.shape[3])):
                    window = xpad[i, j, k*stride:k*stride+pool_height, l*stride:
↪l*stride+pool_width]
                    mask = (window == np.max(window))

```

```

        dx[i, j, k*stride:k*stride+pool_height, l*stride:
↪l*stride+pool_width] += mask * dout[i, j, k, l]

# ===== #
# END YOUR CODE HERE
# ===== #

return dx

def spatial_batchnorm_forward(x, gamma, beta, bn_param):
    """
    Computes the forward pass for spatial batch normalization.

    Inputs:
    - x: Input data of shape (N, C, H, W)
    - gamma: Scale parameter, of shape (C,)
    - beta: Shift parameter, of shape (C,)
    - bn_param: Dictionary with the following keys:
    - mode: 'train' or 'test'; required
    - eps: Constant for numeric stability
    - momentum: Constant for running mean / variance. momentum=0 means that
      old information is discarded completely at every time step, while
      momentum=1 means that new information is never incorporated. The
      default of momentum=0.9 should work well in most situations.
    - running_mean: Array of shape (D,) giving running mean of features
    - running_var: Array of shape (D,) giving running variance of features

    Returns a tuple of:
    - out: Output data, of shape (N, C, H, W)
    - cache: Values needed for the backward pass
    """
    out, cache = None, None

    # ===== #
    # YOUR CODE HERE:
    #   Implement the spatial batchnorm forward pass.
    #
    #   You may find it useful to use the batchnorm forward pass you
    #   implemented in HW #4.
    # ===== #
    N, C, H, W = x.shape
    mode = bn_param['mode']
    eps = bn_param.get('eps', 1e-5)
    momentum = bn_param.get('momentum', 0.9)
    cache = {}
    running_mean = bn_param.get('running_mean', np.zeros(C, dtype=x.dtype))
    running_var = bn_param.get('running_var', np.zeros(C, dtype=x.dtype))

```



```

if(mode == 'train'):
    sample_mean = np.mean(x, axis=(0, 2, 3))
    sample_var = np.var(x, axis=(0, 2, 3))
    x_hat = (x - sample_mean.reshape(1, C, 1, 1)) / np.sqrt(sample_var.
↪reshape(1, C, 1, 1) + eps)
    out = gamma.reshape(1, C, 1, 1) * x_hat + beta.reshape(1, C, 1, 1)
    running_mean = momentum * running_mean + (1 - momentum) * sample_mean
    running_var = momentum * running_var + (1 - momentum) * sample_var
    cache = (x, x_hat, sample_mean, sample_var, gamma, beta, eps)
elif(mode == 'test'):
    x_hat = (x - running_mean.reshape(1, C, 1, 1)) / np.sqrt(running_var.
↪reshape(1, C, 1, 1) + eps)
    out = gamma.reshape(1, C, 1, 1) * x_hat + beta.reshape(1, C, 1, 1)
else:
    raise ValueError('Invalid forward batchnorm mode "%s"' % mode)

bn_param['running_mean'] = running_mean
bn_param['running_var'] = running_var

# ===== #
# END YOUR CODE HERE
# ===== #

return out, cache

def spatial_batchnorm_backward(dout, cache):
    """
    Computes the backward pass for spatial batch normalization.

    Inputs:
    - dout: Upstream derivatives, of shape (N, C, H, W)
    - cache: Values from the forward pass

    Returns a tuple of:
    - dx: Gradient with respect to inputs, of shape (N, C, H, W)
    - dgamma: Gradient with respect to scale parameter, of shape (C,)
    - dbeta: Gradient with respect to shift parameter, of shape (C,)
    """
    dx, dgamma, dbeta = None, None, None

    # ===== #
    # YOUR CODE HERE:
    # Implement the spatial batchnorm backward pass.
    #
    # You may find it useful to use the batchnorm forward pass you

```

```

#   implemented in HW #4.
# ===== #
N, C, H, W = dout.shape
x, x_hat, sample_mean, sample_var, gamma, beta, eps = cache
dbeta = np.sum(dout, axis=(0, 2, 3))
dgamma = np.sum(dout * x_hat, axis=(0, 2, 3))
dx_hat = dout * gamma.reshape(1, C, 1, 1)
dsample_var = np.sum(dx_hat * (x - sample_mean.reshape(1, C, 1, 1)) *
                    (-0.5) * (sample_var.reshape(1, C, 1, 1) + eps)**(-1.
↪5),
                    axis=(0, 2, 3))
dsample_mean = np.sum(dx_hat * (-1) / np.sqrt(sample_var.reshape(1, C, 1,
↪1) + eps),
                    axis=(0, 2, 3)) + dsample_var * np.mean(-2 * (x -
↪sample_mean.reshape(1, C, 1, 1)),
                    axis=(0, 2,
↪3))
dx = dx_hat / np.sqrt(sample_var.reshape(1, C, 1, 1) + eps) + dsample_var.
↪reshape(1, C, 1, 1) * 2 * (x - sample_mean.reshape(1, C, 1, 1)) / (N * H *
↪W) + dsample_mean.reshape(1, C, 1, 1) / (N * H * W)

# ===== #
# END YOUR CODE HERE
# ===== #

return dx, dgamma, dbeta

```

```

-----
ModuleNotFoundError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
Cell In[17], line 2
      1 import numpy as np
----> 2 from nndl.layers import *
      3 import pdb
      5 """
      6 This code was originally written for CS 231n at Stanford University
      7 (cs231n.stanford.edu).  It has been modified in various areas for use i:
↪the
      (...
      12 cs231n.stanford.edu.
      13 """

ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'nndl'

```

[]: