Advanced techniques

Practice Session 5

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Outline

Will learn how to apply the advanced techniques:

Generalization techniques regularization, early stopping, dropout

Weight initialization

He's initialization

Techniques for training stability

batch normalization, learning rate decaying

Start with a two-layer DNN

```
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
opt = Adam(learning_rate=0.01,
          beta_1 = 0.9
          beta_2 = 0.999)
model.compile(optimizer=opt,
             loss='binary_crossentropy',
             metrics=['acc'])
```

Training

model.fit(X_train,y_train, epochs=10)

```
Epoch 1/10
0.8342
Epoch 2/10
814/814 [================== - 0s 528us/step - loss: 0.3224 - acc:
0.8507
Epoch 3/10
814/814 [=============== ] - 0s 526us/step - loss: 0.3198 - acc:
0.8505
Epoch 4/10
0.8520
Epoch 5/10
814/814 [============== ] - 0s 519us/step - loss: 0.3155 - acc:
0.8516
Epoch 6/10
814/814 [============== ] - 0s 523us/step - loss: 0.3134 - acc:
0.8545
Epoch 7/10
0.8567
Epoch 8/10
814/814 [========================] - 0s 527us/step - loss: 0.3102 - acc:
0.8555
Epoch 9/10
814/814 [=============== ] - 0s 522us/step - loss: 0.3081 - acc:
0.8576
Epoch 10/10
814/814 [=======================] - 0s 544us/step - loss: 0.3043 - acc:
0.8594
```

Evaluation

```
val_hist = model.evaluate(X_val,y_val)
print(val_hist)
```

Regularization

```
from tensorflow.keras.regularizers import 12
model = Sequential()
                           for weights
                                          regularization
model.add(Dense(128,
          kernel_regularizer=12(0.01),
                                          factor
          bias_regularizer=12(0.01)))
```

Early stopping

```
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(128,kernel_regularizer=12(0.01),
          bias regularizer=12(0.01),
          activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(1,kernel_regularizer=12(0.01),
          bias regularizer=12(0.01),
          activation='sigmoid'))
opt = Adam(learning_rate=0.01,beta_1 = 0.9,beta_2 = 0.999)
model.compile(optimizer=opt,
                                            # of epochs with no
              loss='binary_crossentropy') improvement after which
                                            training will stop.
es_callback = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', patience=2)
hist = model.fit(X_train, y_train,
                validation_data=(X_val, y_val),
                epochs=100,callbacks=[es_callback])
```

no improvement for 2 epochs

train_loss = hist.history['loss']

val_loss = hist.history['val_loss']

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.plot(train_loss,label='train loss')
plt.plot(val_loss,label='val loss')
plt.legend()
                         0.46
                                                             train loss
plt.show()
                                                             val loss
                         0.45
                         0.44
                         0.43
                                            no improvement for 2 epochs
                         0.42
                         0.41
                         0.40
                              0.0
                                  0.5
                                      1.0
                                           1.5
                                               2.0
                                                   2.5
                                                        3.0
                                                            3.5
```

```
Epoch 1/100
Epoch 3/100
Epoch 4/100
Epoch 5/100
Epoch 6/100
Epoch 7/100
Epoch 8/100
Epoch 9/100
Epoch 10/100
Epoch 11/100
Epoch 12/100
Epoch 14/100
Epoch 15/100
Epoch 16/100
           improvement for 15 epochs
814/814 [========== ] - 0s 593us/step
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 19/100
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 21/100
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 23/100
Epoch 24/100
814/814 [==========================] - 0s 586us/step - loss: 0.3982 - val loss: 0.3892
```

```
train_loss = hist.history['loss']
val_loss = hist.history['val_loss']
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.plot(train_loss,label='train loss')
plt.plot(val_loss,label='val loss')
plt.legend()
                       0.45
                                                      train loss
plt.show()
                                                       val loss
                       0.44
                       0.43
                       0.42
                       0.41
                       0.40
                       0.39
                                               15
                                  5
                                        10
                                                      20
```

no improvement for 15 epochs

Dropout

from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dropout

```
model.add(Dropout(0.9))

dropout rate
```

Weight initialization

```
from tensorflow.keras.initializers import HeNormal
init = HeNormal()
model.add(Dense(128,kernel_regularizer=12(0.01),
          bias_regularizer=12(0.01),
          kernel_initializer=init,
          activation='relu'))
                                   initializer setup
```

Batch normalization

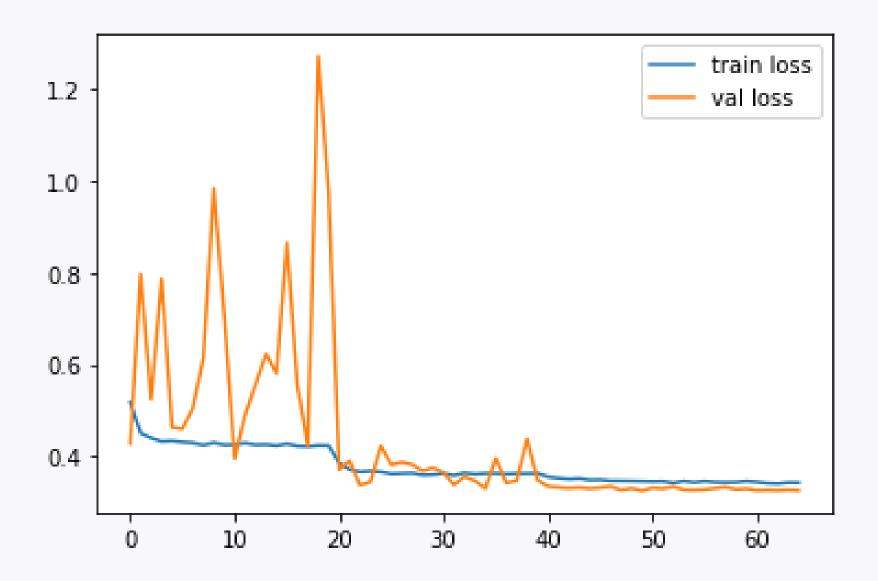
```
from tensorflow.keras.layers import BatchNormalization
from tensorflow.keras.layers import ReLU
init = HeNormal()
model.add(Dense(128,kernel_regularizer=12(0.01),
         bias_regularizer=12(0.01),
         kernel_initializer=init))
model.add(BatchNormalization()) ← prior to activation
model.add(ReLU())
```

Learning rate decaying

from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import LearningRateScheduler

```
def scheduler(epoch, Ir):
    if epoch in [20,40,60]:
        Ir = 0.1*Ir
    else:
        Ir = Ir
    return Ir
```

Learning rate decaying



Look ahead

Will learn how to implement cross validation.