**Biologically Inspired Artificial Intelligence**

Project report



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1. Introduction  
     
   Our target was to write a program using Neural Network able to recognize shapes that are represented as black and white pictures 28px x 28px.
2. Assumptions

- Program was written using C++ language

- Program should recognize shapes represented as 28x28 table

- For testing we used 2 datasets:  
 MNIST – handwriten numbers 0-9  
 FashionMist – zalando clothes categories

3.Datasets

Datasets contains 60,000 samples evenly speeded across.

Mnist have numbers from 0-9[labels]

And the FashionMnist:



|  |
| --- |
| 0 T-shirt/top |
| 1 Trouser |
| 2 Pullover |
| 3 Dress |
| 4 Coat |
| 5 Sandal |
| 6 Shirt |
| 7 Sneaker |
| 8 Bag |
| 9 Ankle boot |

1. Program

Program at the beginning use random function to fulfill weights.

All data in program are stored in global variables, weights and neurons values are stored in tables.

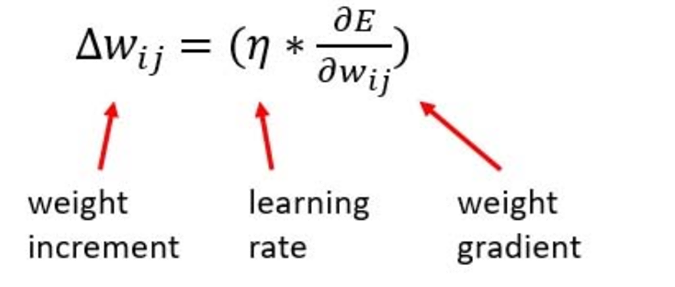
During learning process neural network use backpropagation to modify weights.

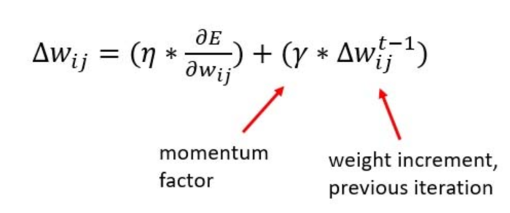
So first we feed forward our network until we get output. We compare our output with label. Then we can calculate that gradient which is needed for backpropagate change of weights.

Backpropagation process is going backward from output layer through all hidden layers.

Then we take learning rate and gradient multiply by each other and adding to this momentum multiplied by previous delta.

That results in delta of weight change applied to the model.





Error is a sum of square differences between target value and prediction. That error compared to epsilon is used for checking how well the learning process is going. When error is lower than epsilon learning for sample is ended. Otherwise learning is ended when number of epochs is reached

E_{total} = \sum \frac{1}{2}(target - output)^{2}

Program while learning generates report which is saved to file. Looking into this report shows us how it is going.  
  
(Sample number870) iteration number: 273, Error = 0.000997581

(Sample number871) iteration number: 512, Error = 0.00135195

(Sample number872) iteration number: 1, Error = 0.000740836

(Sample number873) iteration number: 380, Error = 0.000998412

(Sample number874) iteration number: 277, Error = 0.000997419

(Sample number875) iteration number: 343, Error = 0.00099814

(Sample number876) iteration number: 8, Error = 0.000998168

Thanks to that data we were able to left computer for long time and after process was done see how well it gone. Any learning issues would showed up in that report.

Also we generate files with testing results:

(Sample number9992) TRUE , answer: 8, correct answer: 8. Error was 0.0292595

(Sample number9993) TRUE , answer: 9, correct answer: 9. Error was 0.275095

(Sample number9994) TRUE , answer: 0, correct answer: 0. Error was 0.120354

(Sample number9995) TRUE , answer: 1, correct answer: 1. Error was 0.00140042

(Sample number9996) TRUE , answer: 2, correct answer: 2. Error was 0.00238889

(Sample number9997) TRUE , answer: 3, correct answer: 3. Error was 0.00348724

(Sample number9998) TRUE , answer: 4, correct answer: 4. Error was 0.0973766

(Sample number9999) FALSE , answer: 8, correct answer: 5. Error was 0.397794

(Sample number10000) TRUE , answer: 6, correct answer: 6. Error was 0.000766179

Number of correct samples: 8968 / 10000

Accuracy: 89.68

Label: 0 Occurance980 Postive predictions: 931 95%

Label: 1 Occurance1135 Postive predictions: 1106 97.4449%

Label: 2 Occurance1032 Postive predictions: 938 90.8915%

Label: 3 Occurance1010 Postive predictions: 911 90.198%

Label: 4 Occurance982 Postive predictions: 919 93.5845%

Label: 5 Occurance892 Postive predictions: 645 72.3094%

Label: 6 Occurance958 Postive predictions: 909 94.8852%

Label: 7 Occurance1028 Postive predictions: 906 88.1323%

Label: 8 Occurance974 Postive predictions: 841 86.345%

Label: 9 Occurance1009 Postive predictions: 862 85.4311%

Epochs: 512Learning rate: 0.01Epsilon: 0.01Hidden Neuron count: 128

Samples learned: 6000

That data provides us information about tests, they were crucial to make some comparison. We were getting feedback from network using these reports.

1. Models

We learned our network many times to see how it behave when we change parameters like epsilon and learning rate.  
  
We provided into our repositorium 3 model learned for whole 60k samples in both 1hiddenLayer and 2hiddenLater networks. Learning such network take a while. So for more tests we decide to learn network from 6k samples, that was enough to see changing in accuracy regarding input parameters.

1. Test 1 layer

First test showed best result that we achieved during this project. Over 94% in 1 layer. It is on MNIST numbers dataset, all numbers were 90%+.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Label | % of accuracy |  |  |  |
| 0 | 98.7755% |  |  |  |
| 1 | 99.1189% |  | samples | 60k |
| 2 | 93.2171% |  | testing samples | 10k |
| 3 | 95.6436% |  | epochs | 512 |
| 4 | 90.0204% |  | learning rate | 0,001 |
| 5 | 92.4888% |  | momentum | 0,9 |
| 6 | 96.1378% |  | epsilon | 0,001 |
| 7 | 91.2451% |  | hidden neurons | 128 |
| 8 | 90.7598% |  |  |  |
| 9 | 95.1437% |  |  |  |
| Total: | 94.33% |  |  |  |

Second test was done on Fashion data set were we achieved maximum of 73% for long run at whole dataset.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Label | % of accuracy |  |  |  |
| 0 T-shirt/top | 59.4% |  |  |  |
| 1 Trouser | 91.2% |  | samples | 60k |
| 2 Pullover | 74.5% |  | testing samples | 10k |
| 3 Dress | 92% |  | epochs | 512 |
| 4 Coat | 25.2% |  | learning rate | 0,001 |
| 5 Sandal | 90.3% |  | momentum | 0,9 |
| 6 Shirt | 54.7% |  | epsilon | 0,001 |
| 7 Sneaker | 80.4% |  | hidden neurons | 128 |
| 8 Bag | 93.9% |  |  |  |
| 9 Ankle boot | 68.4% |  |  |  |
| Total: | 73% |  |  |  |

5.Second Hidden layer

We were supposed to add second hidden layer to our network, we changed a bit our program to achieve this. With second layer training process get more time consuming, so for comparison we decided not to change any variables from previous long run test. We added second hidden layer with the same amount of neurons.

It was a bit surprising that for numbers dataset we didn’t get better results, it was still around 94%

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Label | % of accuracy |  |  |  |
| 0 | 99.0816% |  |  |  |
| 1 | 98.4141% |  | samples | 60k |
| 2 | 91.376% |  | testing samples | 10k |
| 3 | 97.1287% |  | epochs | 512 |
| 4 | 94.0937% |  | learning rate | 0,001 |
| 5 | 87.7803% |  | momentum | 0,9 |
| 6 | 97.3904% |  | epsilon | 0,001 |
| 7 | 93.9689% |  | hidden neurons | 128 |
| 8 | 86.8583% |  |  |  |
| 9 | 94.45% |  |  |  |
| Total: | 94.17% |  |  |  |

And even worse for fashion dataset:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Label | % of accuracy |  |  |  |
| 0 T-shirt/top | 19% |  |  |  |
| 1 Trouser | 91.7% |  | samples | 60k |
| 2 Pullover | 5% |  | testing samples | 10k |
| 3 Dress | 72% |  | epochs | 512 |
| 4 Coat | 36.1% |  | learning rate | 0,001 |
| 5 Sandal | 88.4% |  | momentum | 0,9 |
| 6 Shirt | 90.2% |  | epsilon | 0,001 |
| 7 Sneaker | 97.8% |  | hidden neurons | 128 |
| 8 Bag | 93.4% |  |  |  |
| 9 Ankle boot | 60.2% |  |  |  |
| Total: | 65.38% |  |  |  |

We can see that network have the same problems with recognizing “4” and “8” in both test. And in second dataset network had more problems with recognizing Coats and Ankle boots, what was interesting adding second layer changed dramatically accuracy for recognizing shirts.

For sure we could tweak our 2 layer network to get better results, but for limited time we decided to provide more tests on 1 layer network.

1. Tests with different parameters

Our reference test was done on 6k sample for learn and 0.001 learning rate/epsilon. It gave us really nice result overall around 90% for only 6k samples:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Label | % of accuracy |  |  |  |
| 0 | 95% |  |  |  |
| 1 | 97.4449% |  | samples | 6k |
| 2 | 90.8915% |  | testing samples | 10k |
| 3 | 90.198% |  | epochs | 512 |
| 4 | 93.5845% |  | learning rate | 0,001 |
| 5 | 72.3094% |  | momentum | 0,9 |
| 6 | 94.8852% |  | epsilon | 0,001 |
| 7 | 88.1323% |  | hidden neurons | 128 |
| 8 | 86.345% |  |  |  |
| 9 | 85.4311% |  |  |  |
| Total: | 89.68% |  |  |  |

Than we played with learning rate, we changed it from 0.001 to 0.01, it resulted in better accuracy around +1%

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Label | % of accuracy |  |  |  |
| 0 | 95% |  |  |  |
| 1 | 98.326% |  | samples | 6k |
| 2 | 90.8915% |  | testing samples | 10k |
| 3 | 92.5743% |  | epochs | 512 |
| 4 | 94.7047% |  | learning rate | 0,01 |
| 5 | 81.7265% |  | momentum | 0,9 |
| 6 | 95.7203% |  | epsilon | 0,001 |
| 7 | 88.2296% |  | hidden neurons | 128 |
| 8 | 83.6756% |  |  |  |
| 9 | 81.665% |  |  |  |
| Total: | 90.42% |  |  |  |

Changing it more to 0.1 resulted in decreased accuracy.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Label | % of accuracy |  |  |  |
| 0 | 81.0204% |  |  |  |
| 1 | 40.9692% |  | samples | 6k |
| 2 | 81.686% |  | testing samples | 10k |
| 3 | 91.0891% |  | epochs | 512 |
| 4 | 88.2892% |  | learning rate | 0,1 |
| 5 | 54.7085% |  | momentum | 0,9 |
| 6 | 94.7808% |  | epsilon | 0,001 |
| 7 | 86.4786% |  | hidden neurons | 128 |
| 8 | 79.4661% |  |  |  |
| 9 | 86.9177% |  |  |  |
| Total: | 78.25% |  |  |  |

After this tests we go for playing with epsilon value, and we did the same steps 0.001->0.01->0.1.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Label | % of accuracy |  |  |  |
| 0 | 93.1633% |  |  |  |
| 1 | 97.6211% |  | samples | 6k |
| 2 | 89.6318% |  | testing samples | 10k |
| 3 | 90.7921% |  | epochs | 512 |
| 4 | 91.5479% |  | learning rate | 0,001 |
| 5 | 75% |  | momentum | 0,9 |
| 6 | 96.8685% |  | epsilon | 0,01 |
| 7 | 87.9377% |  | hidden neurons | 128 |
| 8 | 81.3142% |  |  |  |
| 9 | 85.1338% |  |  |  |
| Total: | 89.14% |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Label | % of accuracy |  |  |  |
| 0 | 93.5714% |  |  |  |
| 1 | 96.5639% |  | samples | 6k |
| 2 | 87.0155% |  | testing samples | 10k |
| 3 | 90.7921% |  | epochs | 512 |
| 4 | 89.4094% |  | learning rate | 0,001 |
| 5 | 79.5964% |  | momentum | 0,9 |
| 6 | 95.1983% |  | epsilon | 0,1 |
| 7 | 86.965% |  | hidden neurons | 128 |
| 8 | 78.4394% |  |  |  |
| 9 | 87.4133% |  |  |  |
| Total: | 88.68% |  |  |  |

That tests showed us that epsilon at level 0.001 was best option.

We decided to make one more test combining learning rate and epsilon change.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Label | % of accuracy |  |  |  |
| 0 | 95% |  |  |  |
| 1 | 97.4449% |  | samples | 6k |
| 2 | 90.8915% |  | testing samples | 10k |
| 3 | 90.198% |  | epochs | 512 |
| 4 | 93.5845% |  | learning rate | 0,01 |
| 5 | 72.3094% |  | momentum | 0,9 |
| 6 | 94.8852% |  | epsilon | 0,01 |
| 7 | 88.1323% |  | hidden neurons | 128 |
| 8 | 86.345% |  |  |  |
| 9 | 85.4311% |  |  |  |
| Total: | 89.68% |  |  |  |

And one more time we realized that our reference sample was the best. For that kind of data both learning rate and epsilon should be at the same value of 0.001. Going lower make really low performance in learning process and not provide better results.

7.Summary

For us project was really interesting because both of us didn’t have a lot of knowledge before in that subject. We learned a lot about mathematic that is background of neural networks. This implementation is really basic one, but this is good starting point of understanding problems that are connected with it. We achieved accuracy rates above 90% what we could call a success.  
  
  
  
  
Repo: <https://github.com/gancu/nn_biai>