

## 1 Kohonen maps on hand written digits

Your task is to implement the Kohonen algorithm (or self-organizing map) and apply it to a dataset of hand written digits. The advantage of the data set is that it is easy to visualize, so that you can easily control the performance of the algorithm by visual inspection.

- Download the data (`miniproject1_data.zip`) from the moodle website. Unzip the archive which contains the data (`data.txt`) and the labels (`labels.txt`), which tell you which digit each of the data vectors represents. The data are provided in vectors of length  $28 \times 28 = 784$ . You can reshape them to  $28 \times 28$  matrices to visualize the digits. The data are taken from the MNIST database, which is a standard benchmark dataset in machine learning.

Use the provided MATLAB or Python script `name2digit` that takes a string of your name (or that of your partner) and returns a set of four digits. Use only the data corresponding to these four digits for the following analysis.

- Start with a Kohonen network of  $6 \times 6$  neurons that are arranged on a square grid with unit distance and use a Gaussian neighborhood function with (constant) standard deviation  $\sigma = 3$ . Implement the Kohonen algorithm and apply it to the data in `data.txt`. Choose a small (constant) learning rate and report how you decide when your algorithm has converged.
- Visualize your prototypes. Describe your results.
- Using the information in `labels.txt`, find a way to automatically assign one digit to each prototype that is represented best by it. Visualize and interpret your results.
- Explore different sizes of the Kohonen map (try at least 3 different sizes, not less than 36 units). Explore different widths of the neighborhood function (try at least  $\sigma = 1, 3$  and  $5$ ). Describe the role of the width of the neighborhood function. Does the optimal width depend on the size of the Kohonen map?
- Until now, the width of the neighborhood function has been constant. Now, start with a large  $\sigma$  and decrease it over the runtime of the algorithm. Does it improve your result?

## 2 Report

Your report must be handed in by Sunday, November 30th 2014, at 23:55. You may work in teams of two persons but you should both upload your report. Submission takes place via the "moodle" web page. You should upload a zip file (named after your last name) containing a PDF of the report and the source code of the programs. The source

code itself is not part of the written report. The report must not exceed 4 pages and it should contain:

1. your choice of the learning rate and a description how you determine convergence,
2. visualization and description of the learnt prototypes,
3. a description and visualization of your method of assigning the digit that is represented by a prototype,
4. your results of the exploration of different network sizes and widths of the neighborhood function with a discussion of the results, and
5. your results and discussion of varying the width of the neighborhood function over time.

Feel free to add any comments or additional observations that you had while working on the mini-project. You may use the functions provided (MATLAB and Python) for your implementation. Note that for this mini-project and the following one, after the corresponding deadline, there will be a 5-minute session per student during which you will very briefly explain your own source code and implementation of the mini-project. This session will take place during one of the exercise sessions and is mandatory, but will not be used to determine the grade.