



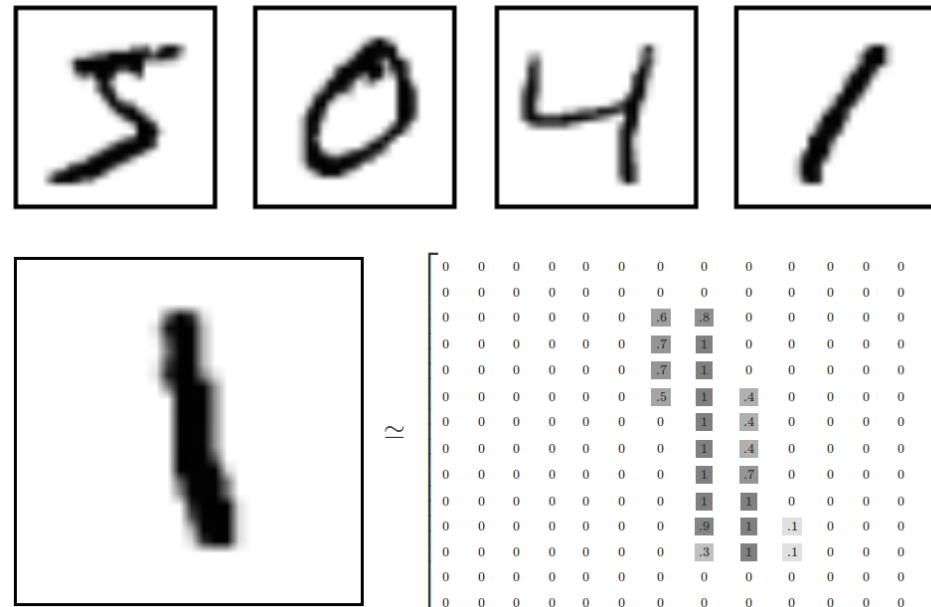
# **(Artificial) Neural Networks with TensorFlow**

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# ANN in TensorFlow: MNIST

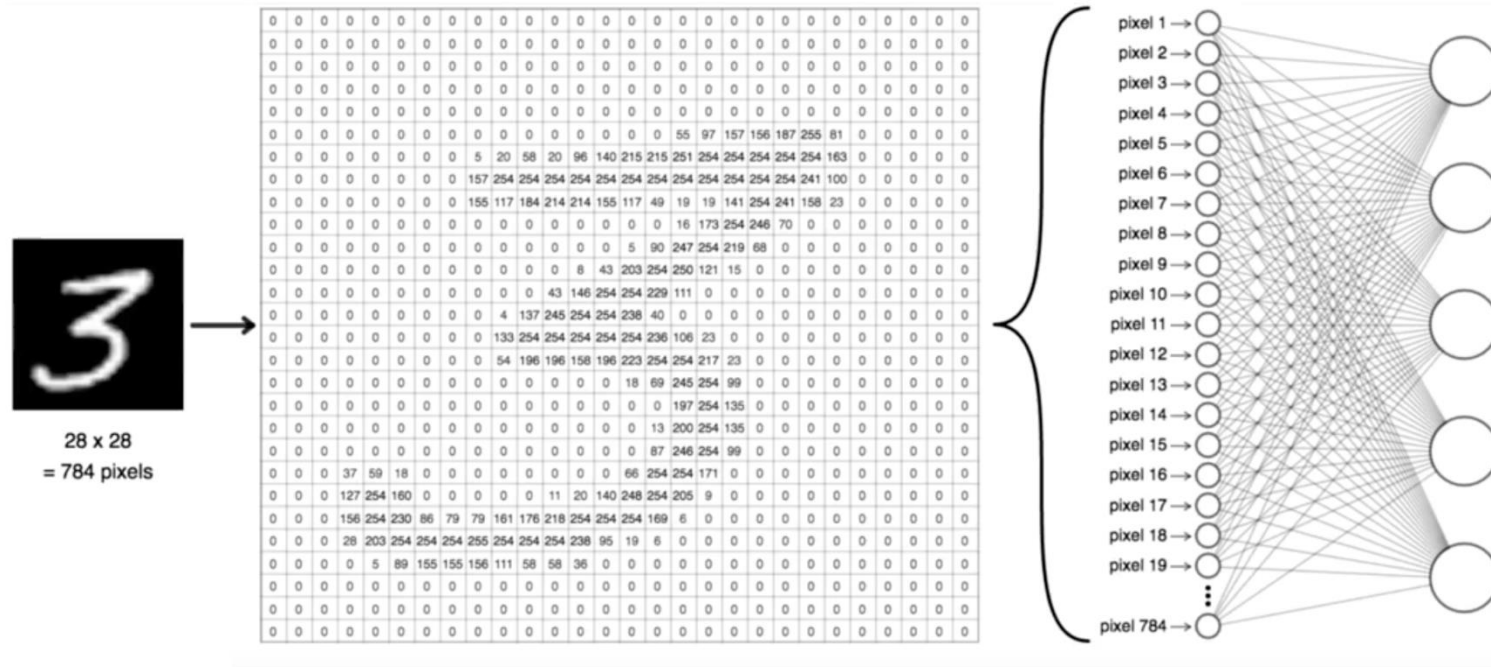
# ANN with MNIST

- MNIST database
  - Mixed National Institute of Standards and Technology database
  - Handwritten digit database
  - 28×28 gray scaled image
  - Flattened matrix into a vector of  $28 \times 28 = 784$

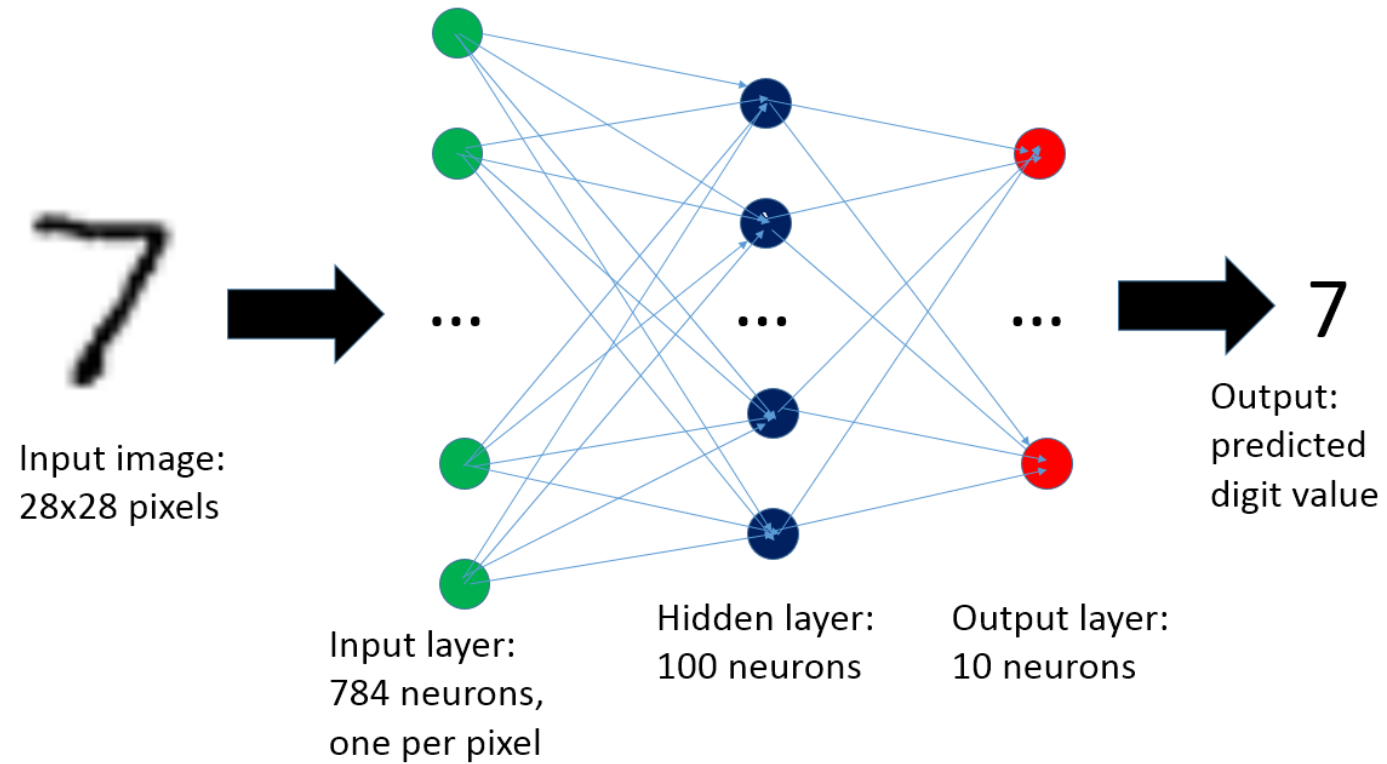


# ANN with TensorFlow

- Feed a gray image to ANN



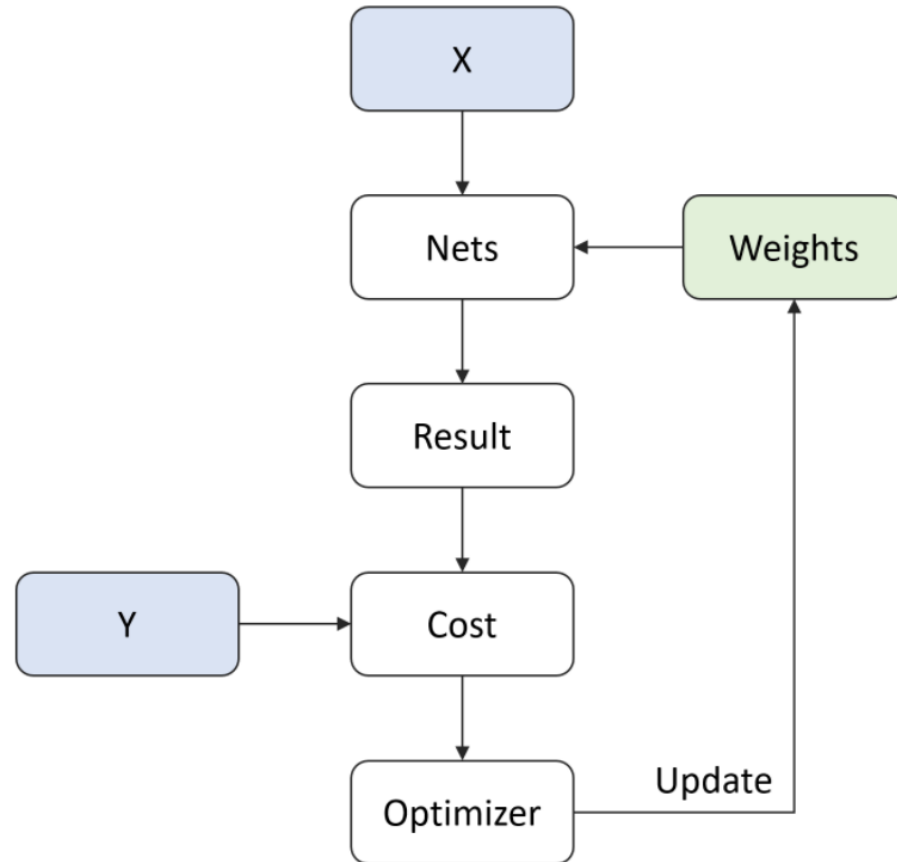
# Our Network Model



# Iterative Optimization

$$\begin{array}{ll} \min_{\theta} & f(\theta) \\ \text{subject to} & g_i(\theta) \leq 0 \end{array}$$

$$\theta := \theta - \alpha \nabla_{\theta} \left( h_{\theta} \left( x^{(i)} \right), y^{(i)} \right)$$



# Mini-batch Gradient Descent

① Linear Regression Cost function  $J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}^i - y^i)^2$   
*m training data*

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}^i - y^i) \cdot x_j^i$$

② Vanilla (Batch) G.D.

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} J(\theta)}_{\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}^i - y^i) x_j^i}$$

③ Stochastic G.D.

**for**  $i$  in range( $m$ ):

$$\theta_j := \theta_j - \alpha \cdot \boxed{\text{only one example}} (\hat{y}^i - y^i) x_j^i$$

④ Mini-batch gradient descent uses  $n$  data batch at each iteration

# ANN with TensorFlow

- Import Library

```
# Import Library
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import tensorflow as tf
```

- Load MNIST Data

- Download MNIST data from TensorFlow tutorial example

```
from tensorflow.examples.tutorials.mnist import input_data
mnist = input_data.read_data_sets("MNIST_data/", one_hot=True)
```

```
Extracting MNIST_data/train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz
Extracting MNIST_data/train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz
Extracting MNIST_data/t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz
Extracting MNIST_data/t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz
```



# One Hot Encoding

```
train_x, train_y = mnist.train.next_batch(10)
img = train_x[3,:].reshape(28,28)

plt.figure(figsize=(5,3))
plt.imshow(img, 'gray')
plt.title("Label : {}".format(np.argmax(train_y[3])))
plt.xticks([])
plt.yticks([])
plt.show()
```

Label : 6



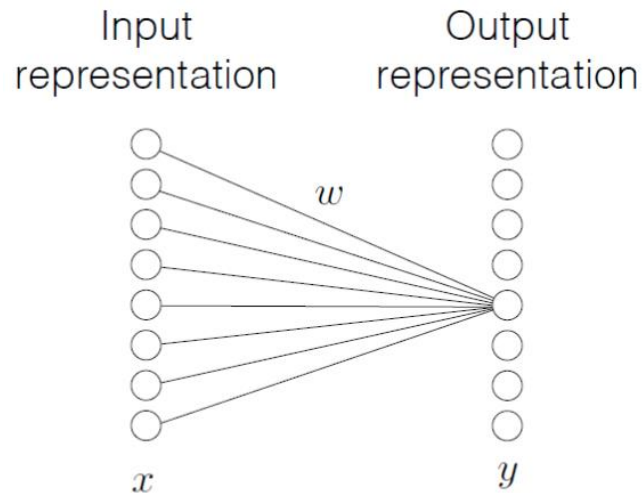
- One hot encoding

```
print ('Train labels : {}'.format(train_y[3, :]))
```

Train labels : [ 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0.]

# Build a Model

- First, the layer performs several matrix multiplication to produce a set of linear activations

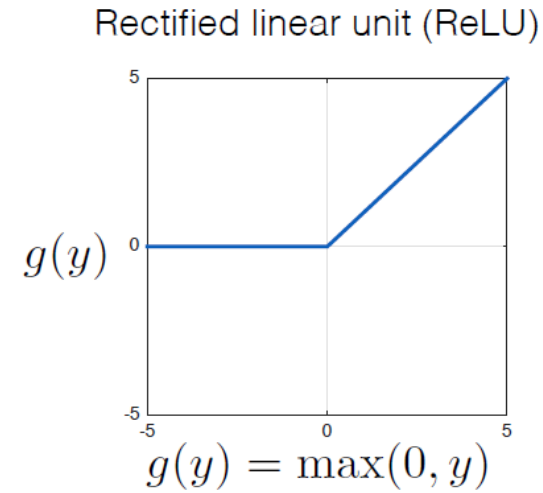
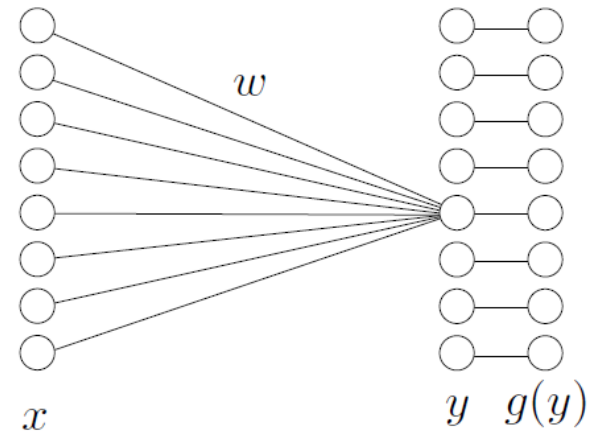


$$y_j = \left( \sum_i \omega_{ij} x_i \right) + b_j$$
$$y = \omega^T x + b$$

```
# hidden1 = tf.matmul(x, weights['hidden1']) + biases['hidden1']  
hidden1 = tf.add(tf.matmul(x, weights['hidden1']), biases['hidden1'])
```

# Build a Model

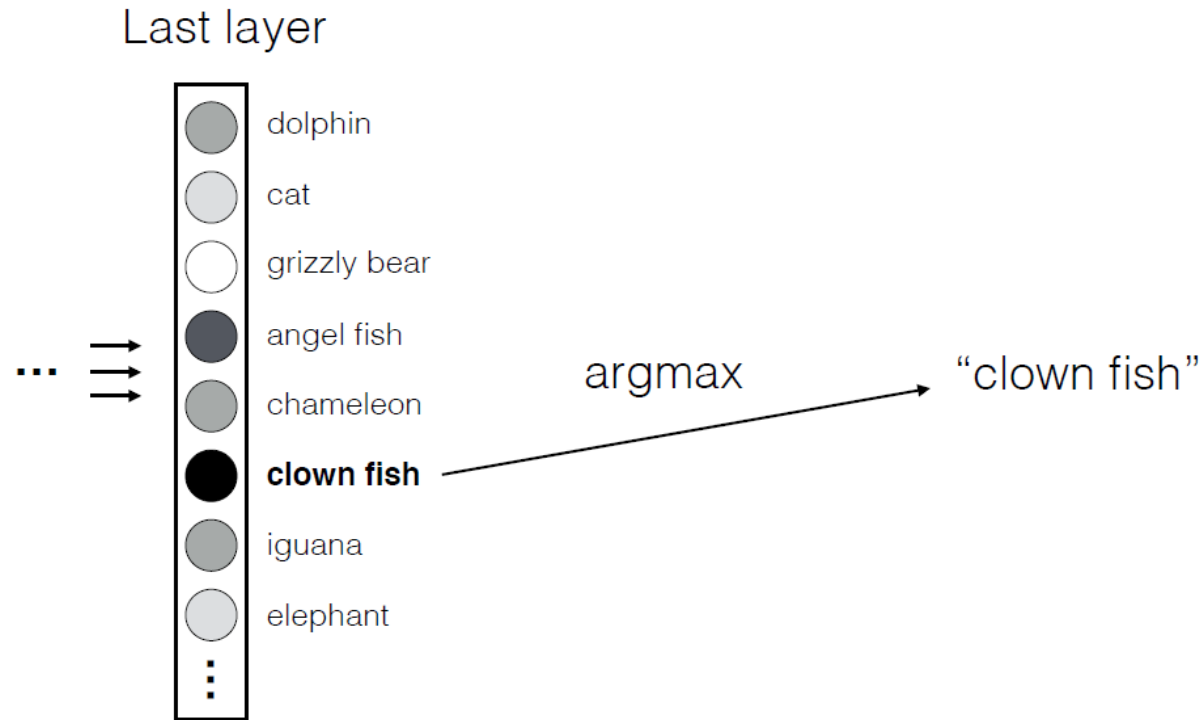
- Second, each linear activation is running through a nonlinear activation function



```
hidden1 = tf.nn.relu(hidden1)
```

# Build a Model

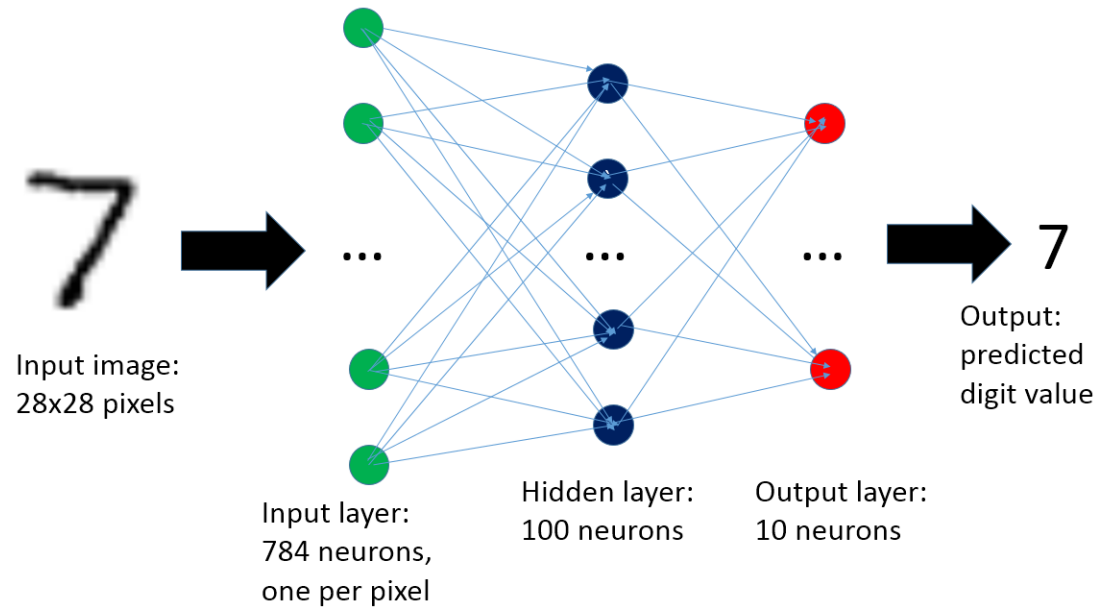
- Third, predict values with an affine transformation



```
# output = tf.matmul(hidden1, weights['output']) + biases['output']  
output = tf.add(tf.matmul(hidden1, weights['output']), biases['output'])
```

# ANN's Shape

- Input size
- Hidden layer size
- The number of classes



```
n_input = 28*28  
n_hidden1 = 100  
n_output = 10
```

# Weights and Biases

- Define parameters based on predefined layer size
- Initialize with normal distribution with  $\mu = 0$  and  $\sigma = 0.1$

```
weights = {  
    'hidden1' : tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([n_input, n_hidden1], stddev = 0.1)),  
    'output' : tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([n_hidden1, n_output], stddev = 0.1)),  
}  
  
biases = {  
    'hidden1' : tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([n_hidden1], stddev = 0.1)),  
    'output' : tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([n_output], stddev = 0.1)),  
}  
  
x = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, n_input])  
y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, n_output])
```

# Build a Model

```
# Define Network
def build_model(x, weights, biases):
    # first hidden layer
    hidden1 = tf.add(tf.matmul(x, weights['hidden1']), biases['hidden1'])
    # non linear activate function
    hidden1 = tf.nn.relu(hidden1)

    # Output layer with linear activation
    output = tf.add(tf.matmul(hidden1, weights['output']), biases['output'])
    return output
```

# Cost, Initializer and Optimizer

- Loss: cross entropy

$$-\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N y^{(i)} \log(h_{\theta}(x^{(i)})) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \log(1 - h_{\theta}(x^{(i)}))$$

- Initializer
  - Initialize all the empty variables
- Optimizer
  - AdamOptimizer: the most popular optimizer

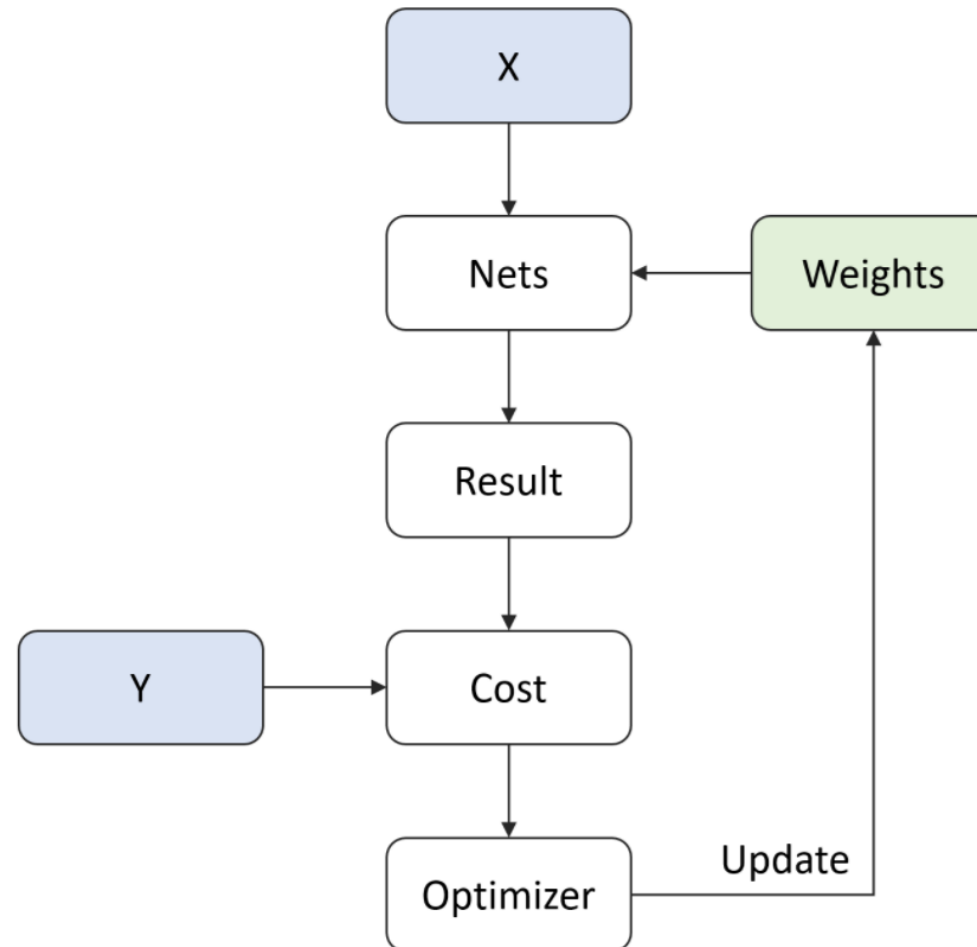
```
# Define Cost
pred = build_model(x, weights, biases)
loss = tf.nn.softmax_cross_entropy_with_logits(logits=pred, labels=y)
loss = tf.reduce_mean(loss)

# optimizer = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(learning_rate).minimize(cost)
LR = 0.0001
optm = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(LR).minimize(loss)

init = tf.global_variables_initializer()
```



# Summary of Model



# Iteration Configuration

- Define parameters for training ANN
  - n\_batch: batch size for stochastic gradient descent
  - n\_iter: the number of learning steps
  - n\_prt: check loss for every n\_prt iteration

```
n_batch = 50      # Batch Size  
n_iter = 2500     # Learning Iteration  
n_prt = 250       # Print Cycle
```

# Optimization

```
# Run initialize
# config = tf.ConfigProto(allow_soft_placement=True) # GPU Allocating policy
# sess = tf.Session(config=config)
sess = tf.Session()
sess.run(init)

# Training cycle
for epoch in range(n_iter):
    train_x, train_y = mnist.train.next_batch(n_batch)
    sess.run(optm, feed_dict={x: train_x, y: train_y})

    if epoch % n_prt == 0:
        c = sess.run(loss, feed_dict={x : train_x, y : train_y})
        print ("Iter : {}".format(epoch))
        print ("Cost : {}".format(c))
```

```
Iter : 0
Cost : 2.4568586349487305
Iter : 250
Cost : 1.4568665027618408
Iter : 500
Cost : 0.7992963194847107
Iter : 750
Cost : 0.6279309988021851
Iter : 1000
Cost : 0.4135037958621979
Iter : 1250
Cost : 0.4507003701016173
```

# Test or Evaluation

```
test_x, test_y = mnist.test.next_batch(100)

my_pred = sess.run(pred, feed_dict={x : test_x})
my_pred = np.argmax(my_pred, axis=1)

labels = np.argmax(test_y, axis=1)

accr = np.mean(np.equal(my_pred, labels))
print("Accuracy : {}".format(accr*100))
```

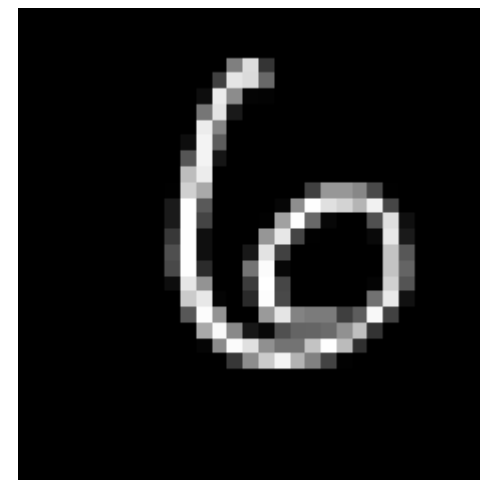
Accuracy : 92.0%

# Test or Evaluation

```
test_x, test_y = mnist.test.next_batch(1)
logits = sess.run(tf.nn.softmax(pred), feed_dict={x : test_x})
predict = np.argmax(logits)

plt.imshow(test_x.reshape(28,28), 'gray')
plt.xticks([])
plt.yticks([])
plt.show()

print('Prediction : {}'.format(predict))
np.set_printoptions(precision=2, suppress=True)
print('Probability : {}'.format(logits.ravel()))
```



Prediction : 6

Probability : [ 0. 0.01 0.04 0. 0.01 0. 0.93 0. 0.01 0. ]