

Assignment 2: Classify Mushrooms/Digits Using BP-ANN

Data Source 1: UCI ML Repository <https://www.kaggle.com/uciml/datasets>

Data Source 2: MNIST database at <http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/>

Requires:

1. Preprocess (if needed) the original data into a format that can be used by BP-ANN.
 - a) There are n attributes (which attribute is the decision)
 - b) Each attribute has its own value (different number of value)
2. Suggestion: using the Mushroom Data:
 - a) There are 8,124 examples with desired output: you need to randomly choose 15% as testing data and use the rest 85% as training data
 - b) There are two classes: p (poison, 48.2%) or e (edible, 51.8%)
 - c) The first attribute is the desired output, and the rest are features of the mushroom to be classified
 - d) Attribute Information:
 - 1) cap-shape: bell=b, conical=c, convex=x, flat=f, knobbed=k, sunken=s
 - 2) cap-surface: fibrous=f, grooves=g, scaly=y, smooth=s
 - 3) cap-color: brown=n, buff=b, cinnamon=c, gray=g, green=r, pink=p, purple=u, red=e, white=w, yellow=y
 - 4) bruises?: bruises=t,no=f
 - 5) odor: almond=a,anise=l,creosote=c,fishy=y,foul=f, musty=m,none=n,pungent=p,spicy=s
 - 6) gill-attachment: attached=a,descending=d,free=f,notched=n
 - 7) gill-spacing: close=c,crowded=w,distant=d
 - 8) gill-size: broad=b,narrow=n
 - 9) gill-color: black=k,brown=n,buff=b,chocolate=h,gray=g, green=r,orange=o,pink=p,purple=u,red=e, white=w,yellow=y
 - 10) stalk-shape: enlarging=e,tapering=t
 - 11) stalk-root: bulbous=b,club=c,cup=u,equal=e, rhizomorphs=z,rooted=r,missing=?
 - 12) stalk-surface-above-ring: fibrous=f,scaly=y,silky=k,smooth=s
 - 13) stalk-surface-below-ring: fibrous=f,scaly=y,silky=k,smooth=s
 - 14) stalk-color-above-ring: brown=n,buff=b,cinnamon=c,gray=g,orange=o, pink=p,red=e,white=w,yellow=y

- 15) stalk-color-below-ring: brown=n, buff=b, cinnamon=c, gray=g, orange=o, pink=p, red=e, white=w, yellow=y
- 16) veil-type: partial=p, universal=u
- 17) veil-color: brown=n, orange=o, white=w, yellow=y
- 18) ring-number: none=n, one=o, two=t
- 19) ring-type: cobwebby=c, evanescent=e, flaring=f, large=l, none=n, pendant=p, sheathing=s, zone=z
- 20) spore-print-color: black=k, brown=n, buff=b, chocolate=h, green=r, orange=o, purple=u, white=w, yellow=y
- 21) population: abundant=a, clustered=c, numerous=n, scattered=s, several=v, solitary=y
- 22) habitat: grasses=g, leaves=l, meadows=m, paths=p, urban=u, waste=w, woods=d
- e) Sample data: p,x,s,n,t,p,f,c,n,k,e,e,s,s,w,w,p,w,o,p,k,s,u
e,x,s,y,t,a,f,c,b,k,e,c,s,s,w,w,p,w,o,p,n,n,g
e,b,s,w,t,l,f,c,b,n,e,c,s,s,w,w,p,w,o,p,n,n,m

f) By 2004, researchers claim that several approach can gain 99-100% accuracy

3. Suggestion 2: MNIST Data: hand writing digit number recognition

- a) There are 60,000 training data
- b) There are 10,000 test data
- c) Read this paper: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1003.0358v1.pdf>

4. Use BP-ANN algorithm to build your own software to learn whether or not a give mushroom is poison or edible, or recognize the hand written digits.

5. Sample BP-ANN procedure applying to the mushroom/MNIST data set

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- (1). Preprocessing input mushroom data from letters to some digits
 - (2). Divide the data (for mushroom data) into training examples (90%) and testing examples (10%) and create two input files respectively
 - (3). Input training examples and test examples
 - (4). Initialize learning speed, weights, and hidden values for the ANN
 - (5). Training:

Terminate when accuracy is not changed or max number of epochs

//FWD computation

for each input training data $x \in X$

compute the hidden value for every hidden node of each layer

//check if the desired output is equal to the actual output

if (yes) accuracy++

else

//Call BP for the output layer

for each output node

 calculate delta value and save them

end for each output node

//Call BP for each hidden layer

for each hidden layer

 for each hidden unit h

 compute delta value and save them

 // end for each hidden unit h

 for each hidden unit h

 update corresponding weights

 //end for each hidden unit h

 //end for each hidden layer

//end if-else

//end of epoch and need to check termination condition

Testing Procedure:

FWD through the trained ANN with every testing data

 if (correct) test accuracy ++

 Output the accuracy

//end FWD

6. Output:

- a) You can use the command “script outPutFileName” to dump all standard I/O as shown in the following figure. Or you may redirect all the I/O to a file. Either way works
- b) The standard I/O output should contain:
 - 1) Topology: number of hidden layers and number of nodes for each layer;
 - 2) initial learning speed;
 - 3) initial weights;
 - 4) for each epoch: print out epoch number and its accuracy;
 - 5) dump some intermediate weights at appoint of significance;

- 6) When training is done: training accuracy, CPU running time, and total number of epochs;
- 7) final weights before testing;
- 8) accuracy for testing;

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linux.cs.wvu.edu - PuTTY
zhangj@linux-01:~$ script outFile
Script started, file is outFile
zhangj@linux-01:~$ you can name the file as run1 run2 or run3
you: command not found
zhangj@linux-01:~$ the standard output will be captured in the outFile
The program 'the' is currently not installed. To run 'the' please ask your administrator to
zhangj@linux-01:~$ exit
exit
Script done, file is outFile
zhangj@linux-01:~$ less outFile
zhangj@linux-01:~$ cat outFile
Script started on Fri 18 Nov 2016 01:37:59 PM PST
zhangj@linux-01:~$ you can name the file as run1 run2 or run3
you: command not found
zhangj@linux-01:~$ the standard output will be captured in the outFile
The program 'the' is currently not installed. To run 'the' please ask your administrator to
zhangj@linux-01:~$ exit
exit
Script done on Fri 18 Nov 2016 01:38:56 PM PST
zhangj@linux-01:~$

```

7. If you have any questions on this document, please e-mail me.

8. Hand in

- a) A text document file to explain your approach and discussion of the problems and results: I/O, topology, parameter changes, speed, accuracy, etc...
 - 1) Topology: number of hidden layers and number of nodes for each layer;
 - 2) initial learning speed;
 - 3) initial weights;
 - 4) for each epoch: print out epoch number and its accuracy;
 - 5) dump some intermediate weights at appoint of significance;
 - 6) When training is done: training accuracy, CPU running time, and total number of epochs;
 - 7) final weights before testing;
 - 8) test result
- b) Script file capture both randomly generated weights and the result weights for all layers for each epoch
- c) The program
- d) Output should be clearly shows the test result with standard I/O
- e) ReadMe file
- f) Using FirstNameLastNameBPANN.zip