Breaking Enigma Codebreaking Techniques from WWII

Kaleb Davis Courtney McGorrill May 2017

1 Introduction

(TODO: Add introduction content)

2 Related Work

Give a brief overview of the work relevant for your thesis.

3 Background

Explain the math and notation.

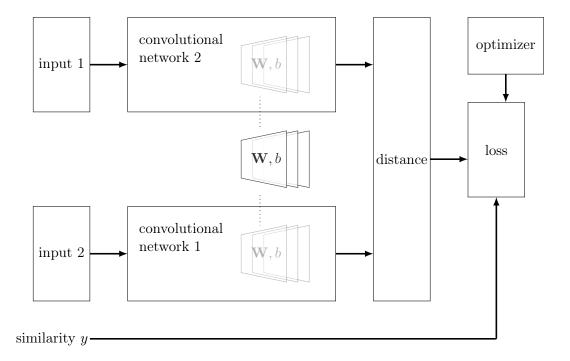


Figure 1: Structure of a siamese neural network. The two convolutional networks share the weights \mathbf{W} and biases b. The distance between the output vectors of the two networks is fed into the the contrastive loss function. The contrastive loss penalizes small or large distances, depending on the similarity label y.

Algorithm 1 Stochastic Gradient Descent: Neural Network

```
Create a mini batch of m samples \mathbf{x}_0 \dots \mathbf{x}_{m-1}
\mathbf{foreach} \ \mathrm{sample} \ \mathbf{x} \ \mathbf{do}
            \mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{x},0} \leftarrow \mathbf{x}
                                                                                                                                                                                \triangleright Set input activation
             \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{foreach} \ \mathrm{Layer} \ l \in \{1 \dots L-1\} \ \mathbf{do} \\ \mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{x},l} \leftarrow \mathbf{W}^l \mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{x},l-1} + \mathbf{b}^l \end{array} 
                                                                                                                                                                                \triangleright Forward pass
                        \mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{x},l} \leftarrow \varphi(\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{x},l})
            end for
            \boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathbf{x},L} \leftarrow \nabla_{\mathbf{a}} C_{\mathbf{x}} \odot \varphi'(\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{x},L})
                                                                                                                                                                                ▷ Compute error
            foreach Layer l \in L-1, L-2...2 do \boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathbf{x},l} \leftarrow ((\mathbf{W}^{l+1})^T \boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathbf{x},l+1}) \odot \varphi'(\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{x},l})
                                                                                                                                                                                ▶ Backpropagate error
            end for
end for
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{for each } l \in L, L-1 \dots 2 \textbf{ do} \\ \mathbf{W}^l \leftarrow \mathbf{W}^l - \frac{\eta}{m} \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathbf{x},l} (\mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{x},l-1})^T \\ \mathbf{b}^l \leftarrow \mathbf{b}^l - \frac{\eta}{m} \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \boldsymbol{\delta}^{\mathbf{x},l} \end{array}
                                                                                                                                                                                \triangleright Gradient descent
end for
```

4 Approach

The approach usually starts with the problem definition and continues with what you have done. Try to give an intuition first and describe everything with words and then be more formal like 'Let g be ...'.

4.1 Problem Definition

Start with a very short motivation why this is important. Then, as stated above, describe the problem with words before getting formal.

4.2 First Part of the Approach

4.3 N-th Part of the Approach

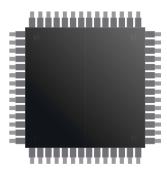
5 Experiments

Type	Accuracy		
A	82.47 ± 3.21		
В	78.47 ± 2.43		
C	84.30 ± 2.35		
D	86.81 ± 3.01		

Table 1: Table caption. foo bar...



(a) Some cool graphic



(b) Some cool related graphic

Figure 2: Caption that appears under the fig This plot shows...

6 Conclusion

7 Acknowledgments

First and foremost, I would like to thank...

- \bullet advisers
- \bullet examiner
- \bullet person1 for the dataset
- ullet person2 for the great suggestion
- \bullet proofreaders

Bibliography