

Backpropagation

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Backpropagation

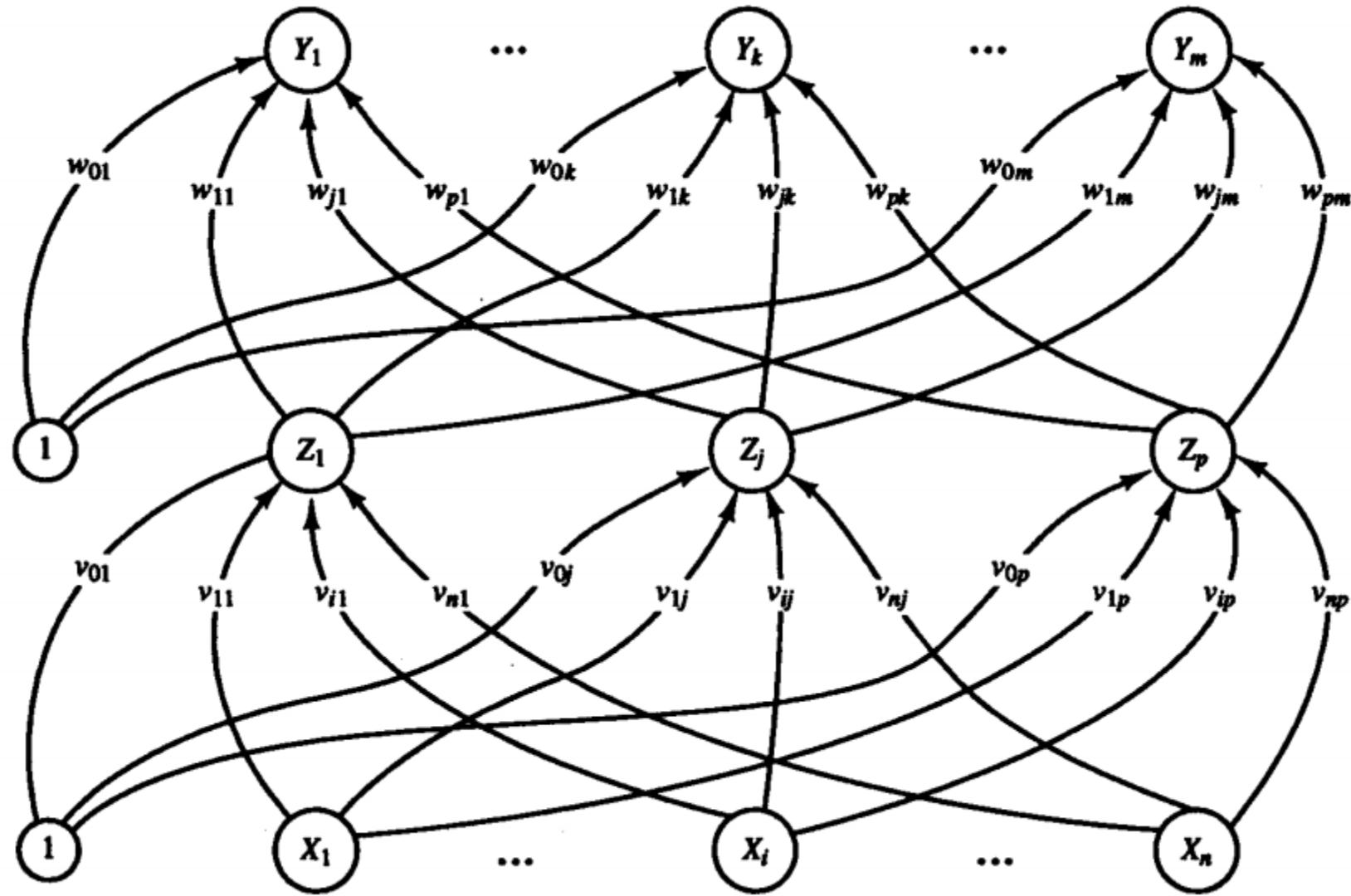
- Jaringan saraf *multilayer*
- Bekerja secara *supervised*—ada *training* dan *testing*— sehingga dapat digunakan untuk klasifikasi dan prediksi

Backpropagation

- Pada *training*, ada tiga tahap: *feedforward*, perhitungan *error* secara mundur (*backpropagation*), dan perubahan nilai bobot
- Pada *testing*, hanya dilakukan *feedforward*
- Dapat menggunakan arsitektur satu atau banyak *hidden layer*
- Pada banyak kasus, satu *hidden layer* cukup

Backpropagation

- Jumlah neuron pada *input layer* sejumlah fitur/ciri/dimensi data
- Jumlah neuron pada *output layer* sejumlah kelas atau pola kelas
- **Bias** dapat digunakan pada *hidden layer* dan *output layer*



Sumber: Fausett (1994)

Fungsi Aktivasi

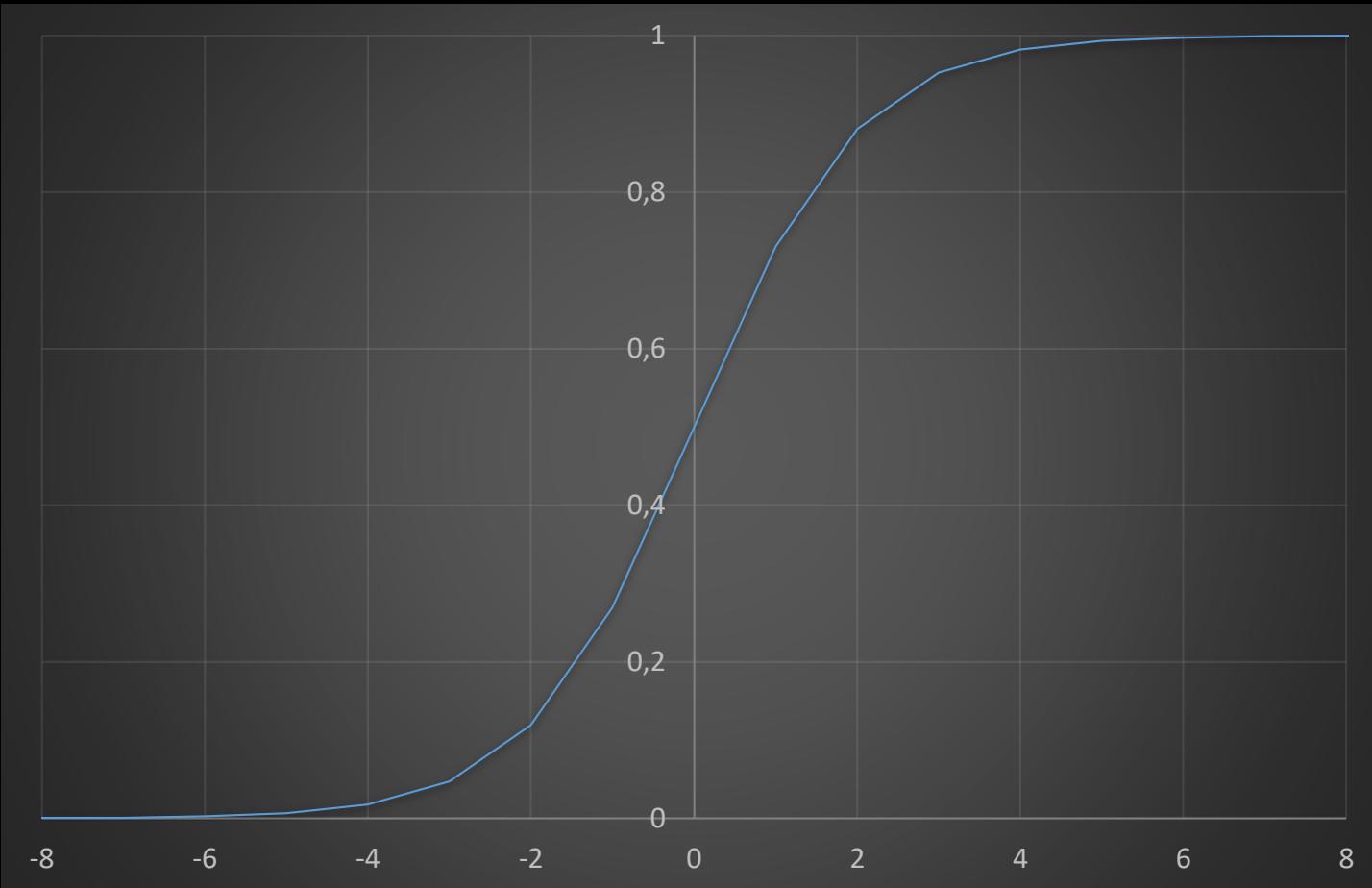
- Fungsi aktivasi yang sering digunakan adalah **sigmoid biner**:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}}$$

- Pada *input layer* tidak ada fungsi aktivasi
- Diferensial dari $f(x)$ ⁽¹⁾:

$$f'(x) = f(x)[1 - f(x)]$$

⁽¹⁾ <https://towardsdatascience.com/derivative-of-the-sigmoid-function-536880cf918e>



Fungsi Sigmoid Biner

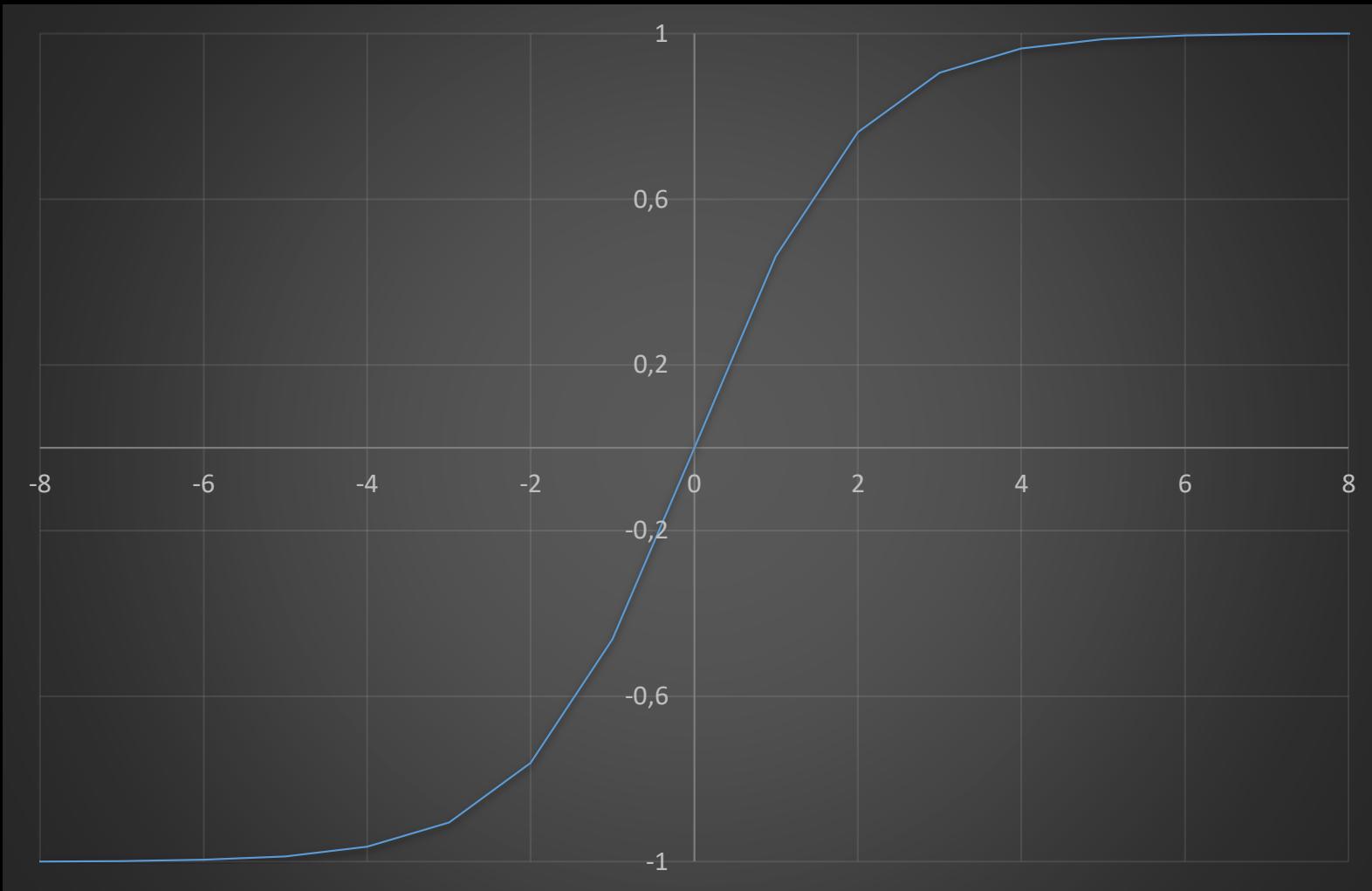
Fungsi Aktivasi

- Fungsi aktivasi yang juga dapat digunakan adalah **sigmoid biner**:

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{1 + e^{-x}} - 1$$

- Diferensial dari $f(x)$:

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} [1 + f(x)][1 - f(x)]$$



Fungsi Sigmoid Bipolar

Algoritme

1. Inisialisasi nilai bobot; umumnya dengan nilai acak antara 0–1
2. Selama kondisi berhenti belum tercapai, lakukan langkah 3–10
3. Untuk setiap data latih, lakukan langkah 4–9

Algoritme: Feedforward

4. Setiap **neuron input** menerima data latih x dan meneruskan ke *hidden layer*
5. Setiap **neuron hidden** menjumlahkan (Σ) nilai yang diterima (z_{in}), menghitung nilai aktivasinya $z = f(z_{in})$, dan meneruskan ke *output layer*
6. Setiap **neuron output** menjumlahkan (Σ) nilai yang diterima (y_{in}) dan menghitung nilai aktivasinya $y = f(y_{in})$

Algoritme: Backpropagation

7. Setiap **neuron output** menghitung nilai *error* (selisih) antara output y dengan target t :

$$\delta_k = (t_k - y_k)f'(y_{in_k})$$

$$\Delta w_{jk} = \alpha \delta_k z_j$$

Algoritme: Backpropagation

- Setiap neuron *hidden* menjumlahkan nilai δ dari *output layer*:

$$\delta_{in_j} = \sum_{k=1}^m \delta_k w_{jk}$$

$$\delta_j = \delta_{in_j} f'(z_{in_j})$$

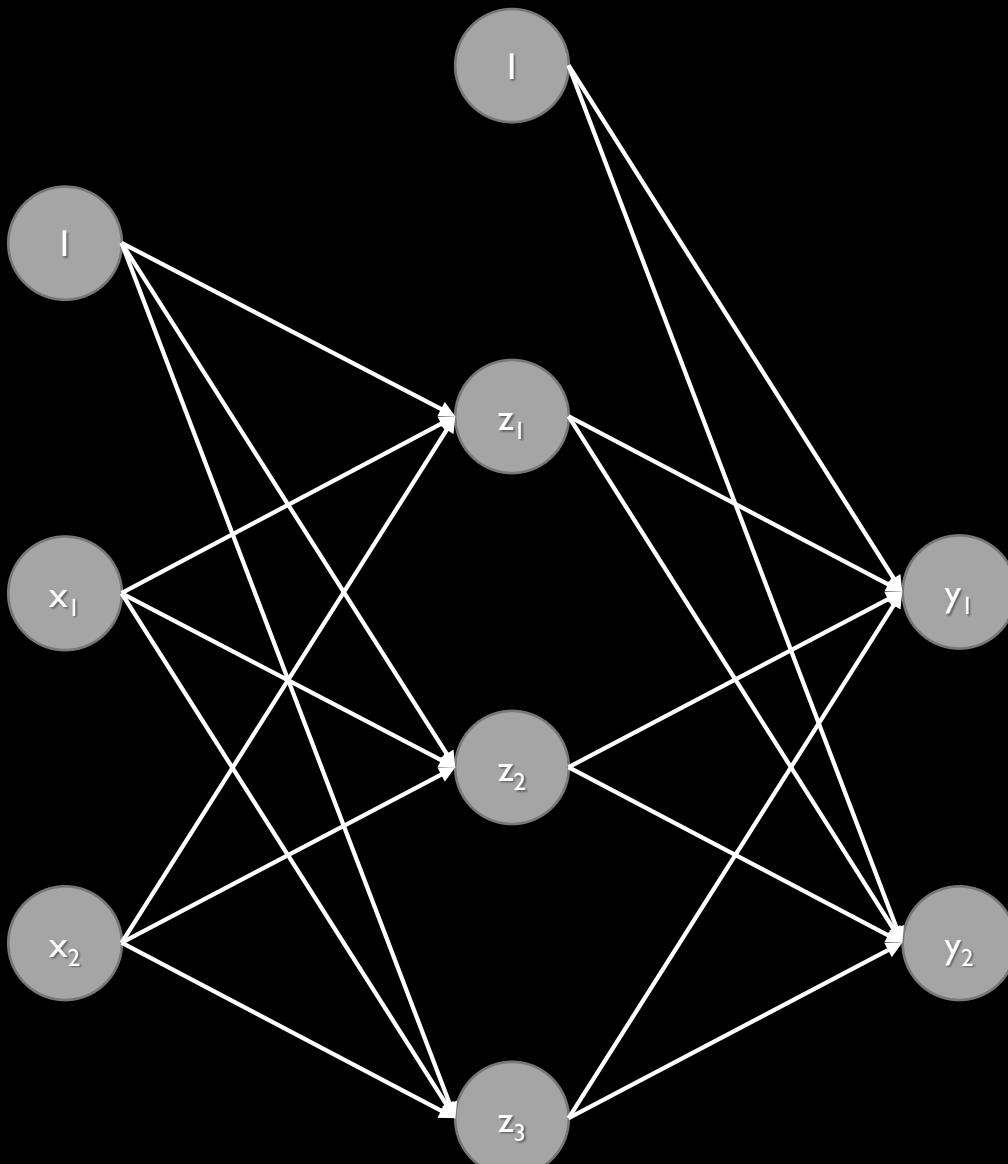
$$\Delta v_{ij} = \alpha \delta_j x_i$$

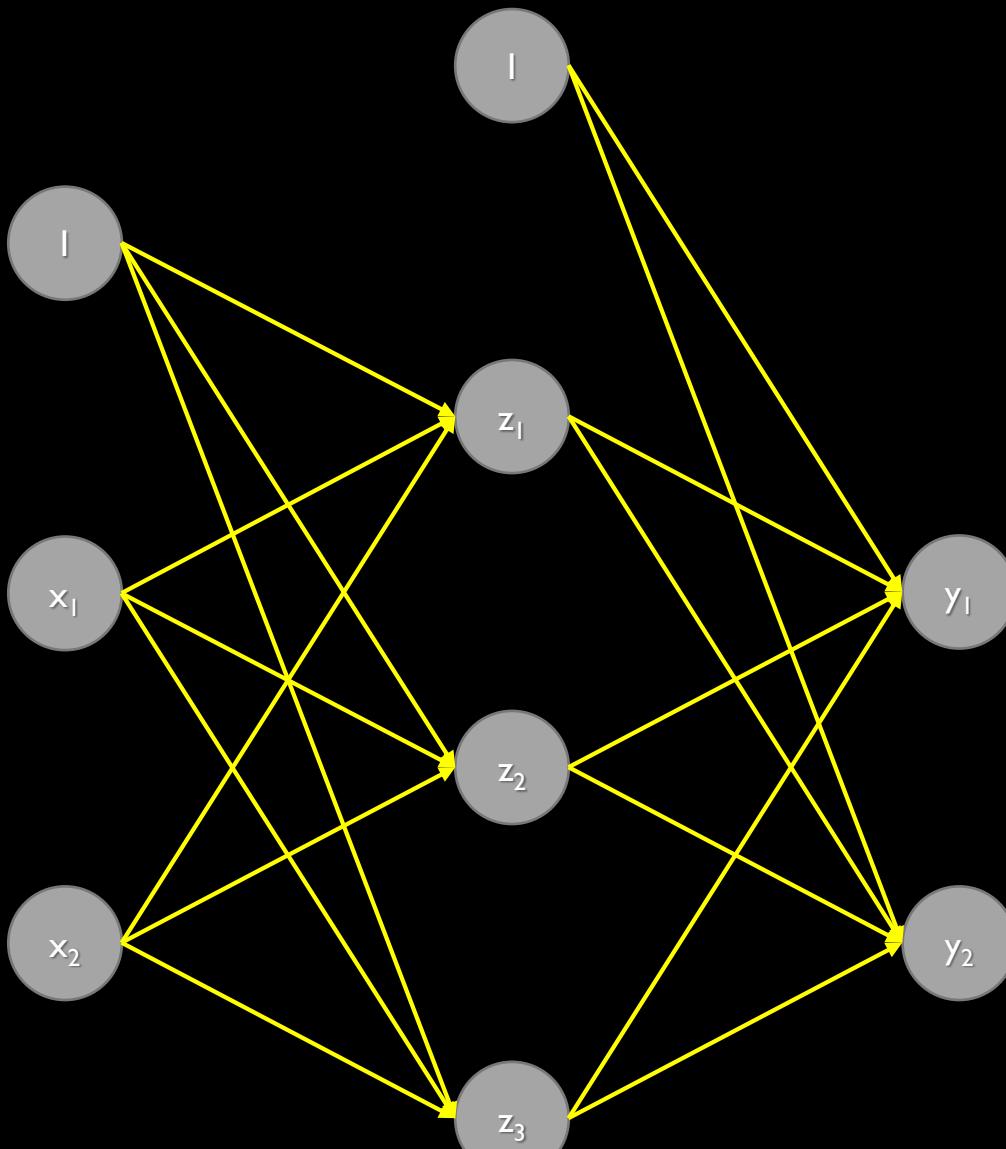
Algoritme: Update Bobot

9. Setiap neuron *output* dan *hidden* meng-update nilai bobotnya:

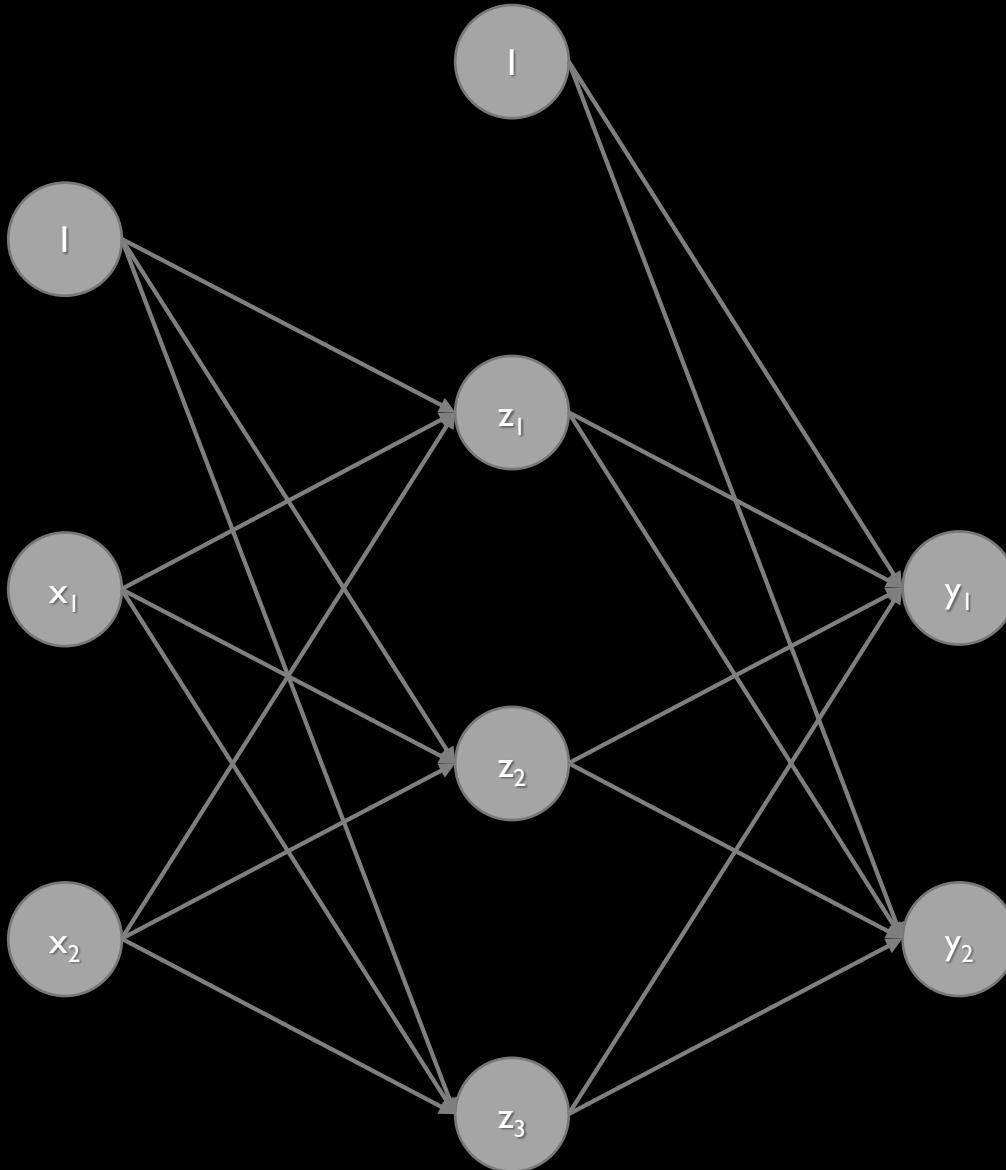
$$w'_{jk} = w_{jk} + \Delta w_{jk}$$

$$v'_{jk} = v_{jk} + \Delta v_{jk}$$

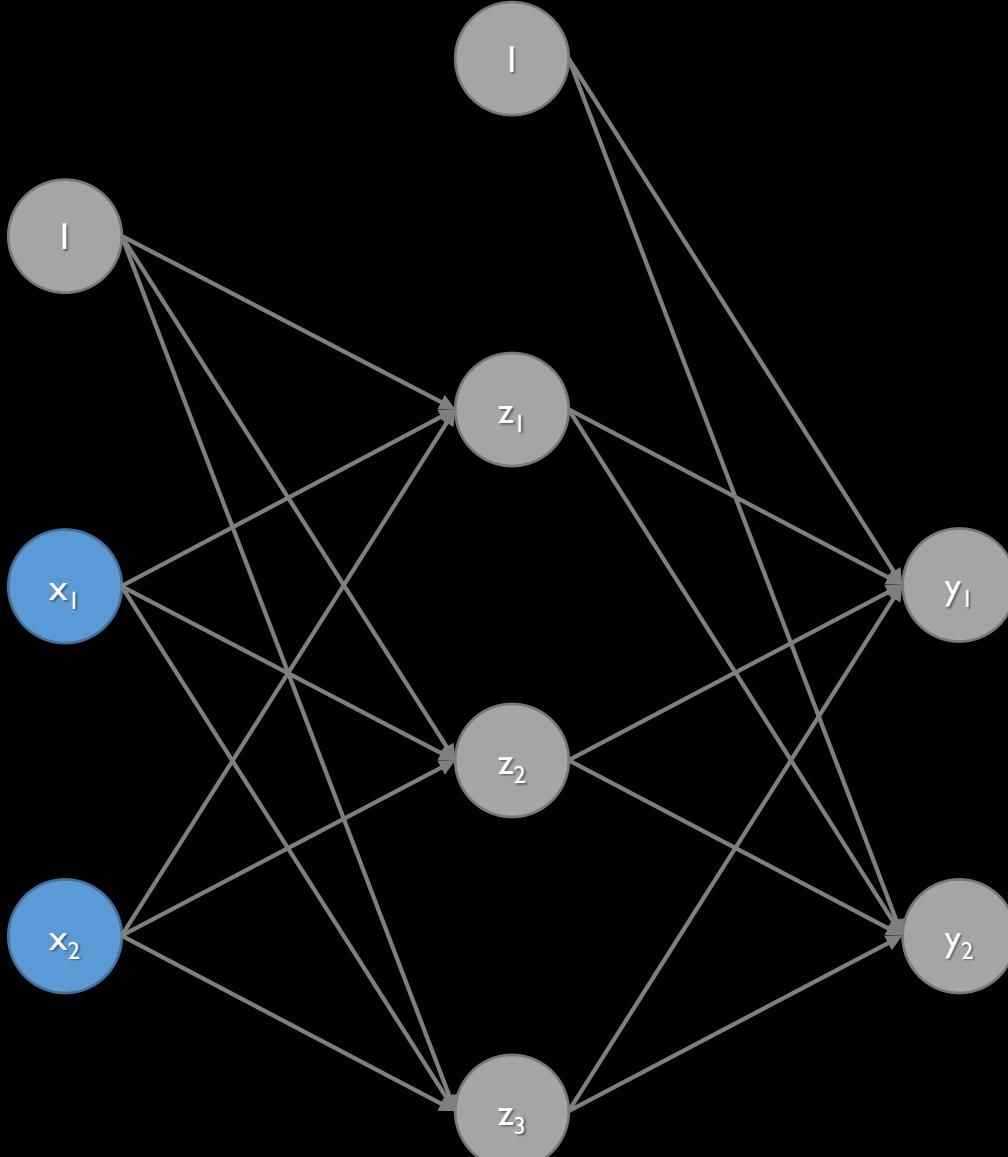




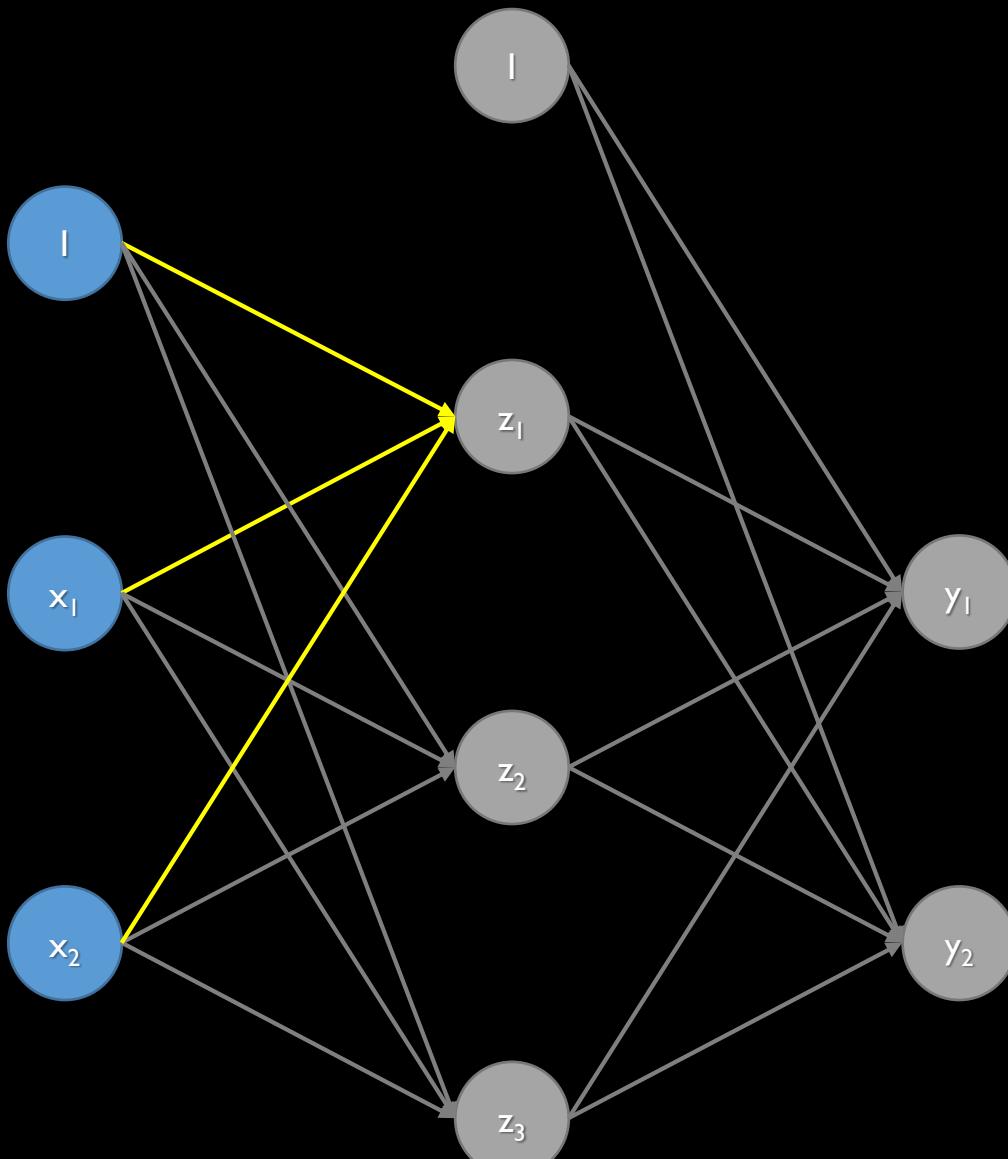
Inisialisasi nilai bobot



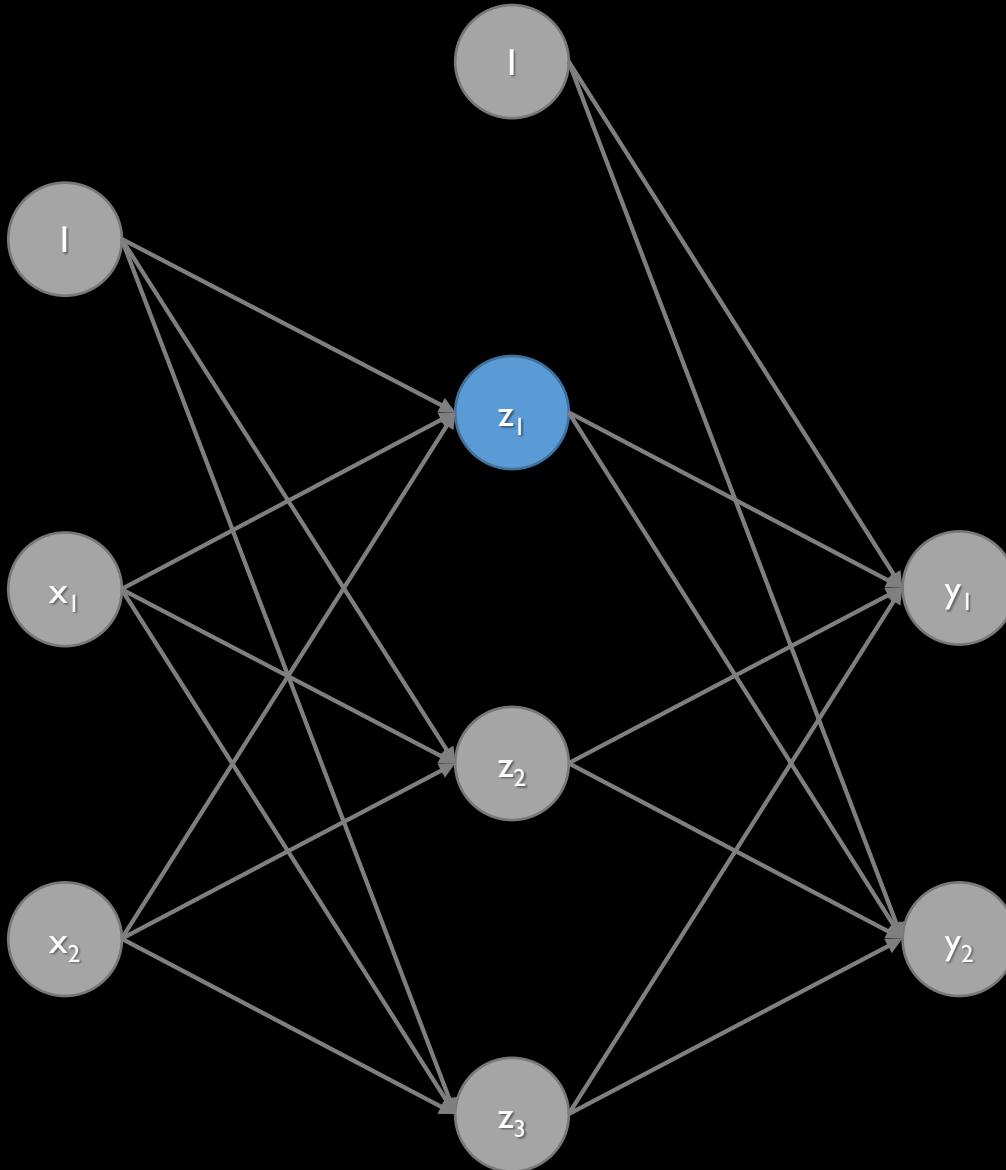
Fase I:
Feedforward



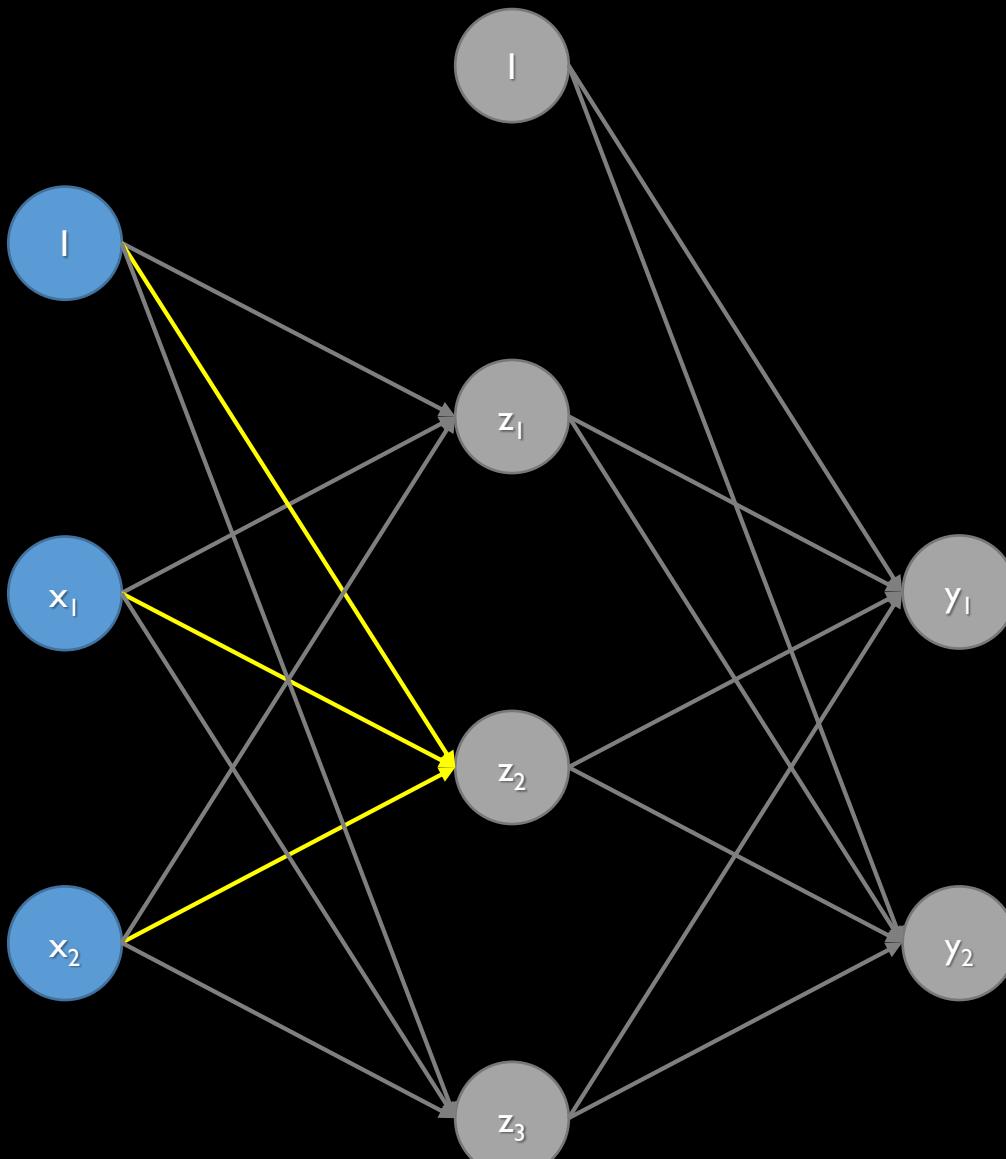
Data latih I masuk
(tidak ada aktivasi)



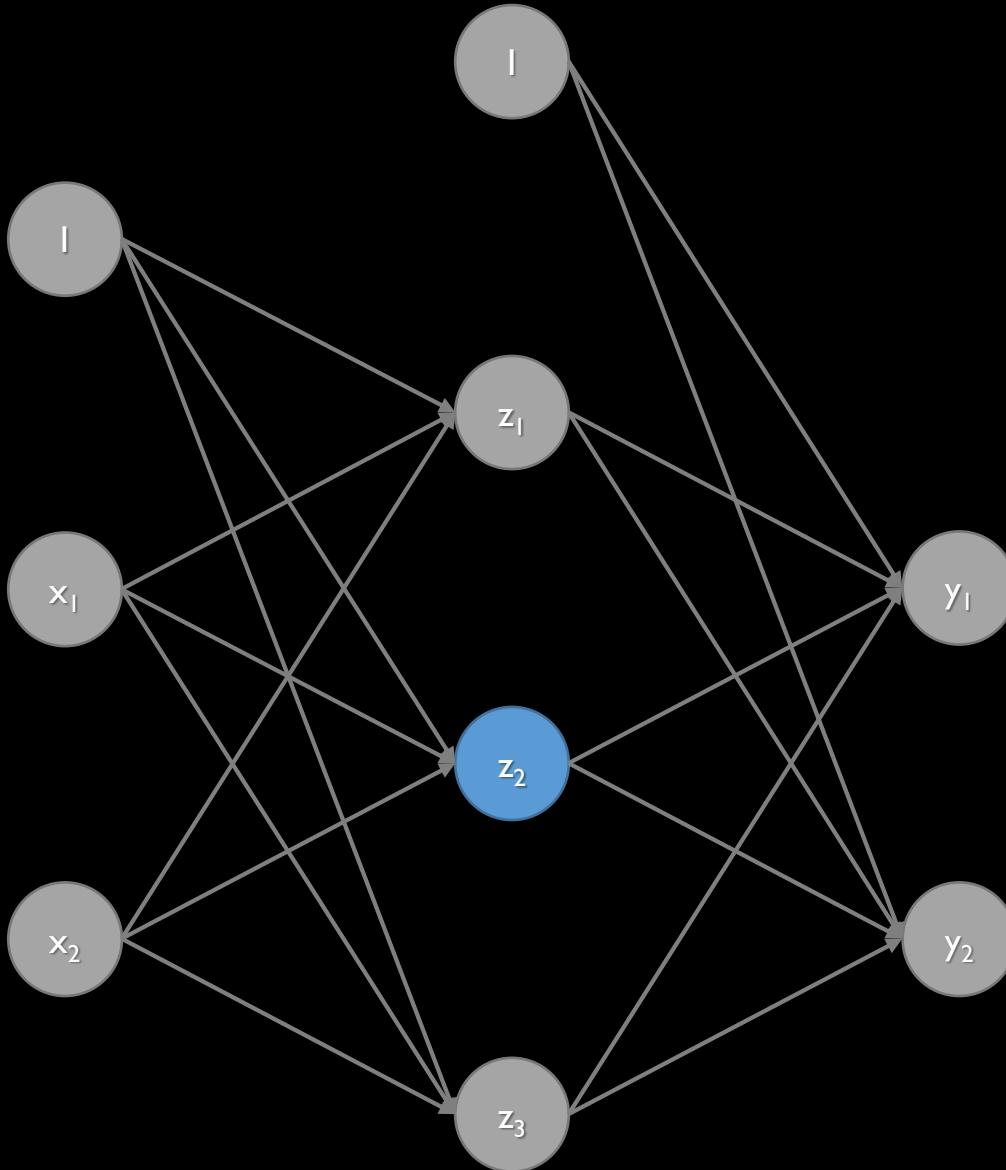
Hitung z_{in1}



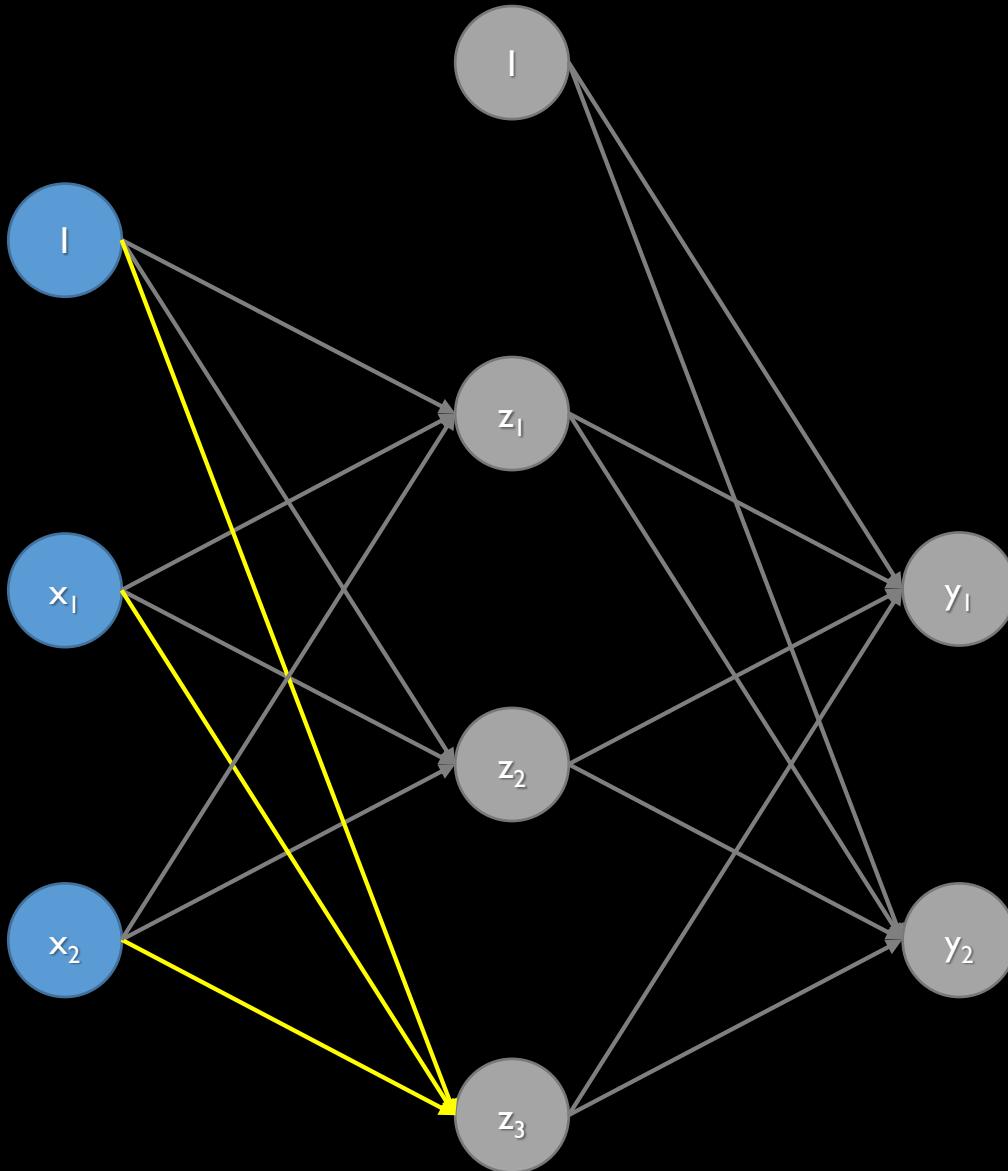
Hitung nilai aktivasi
 $z_1 = f(z_{in_1})$



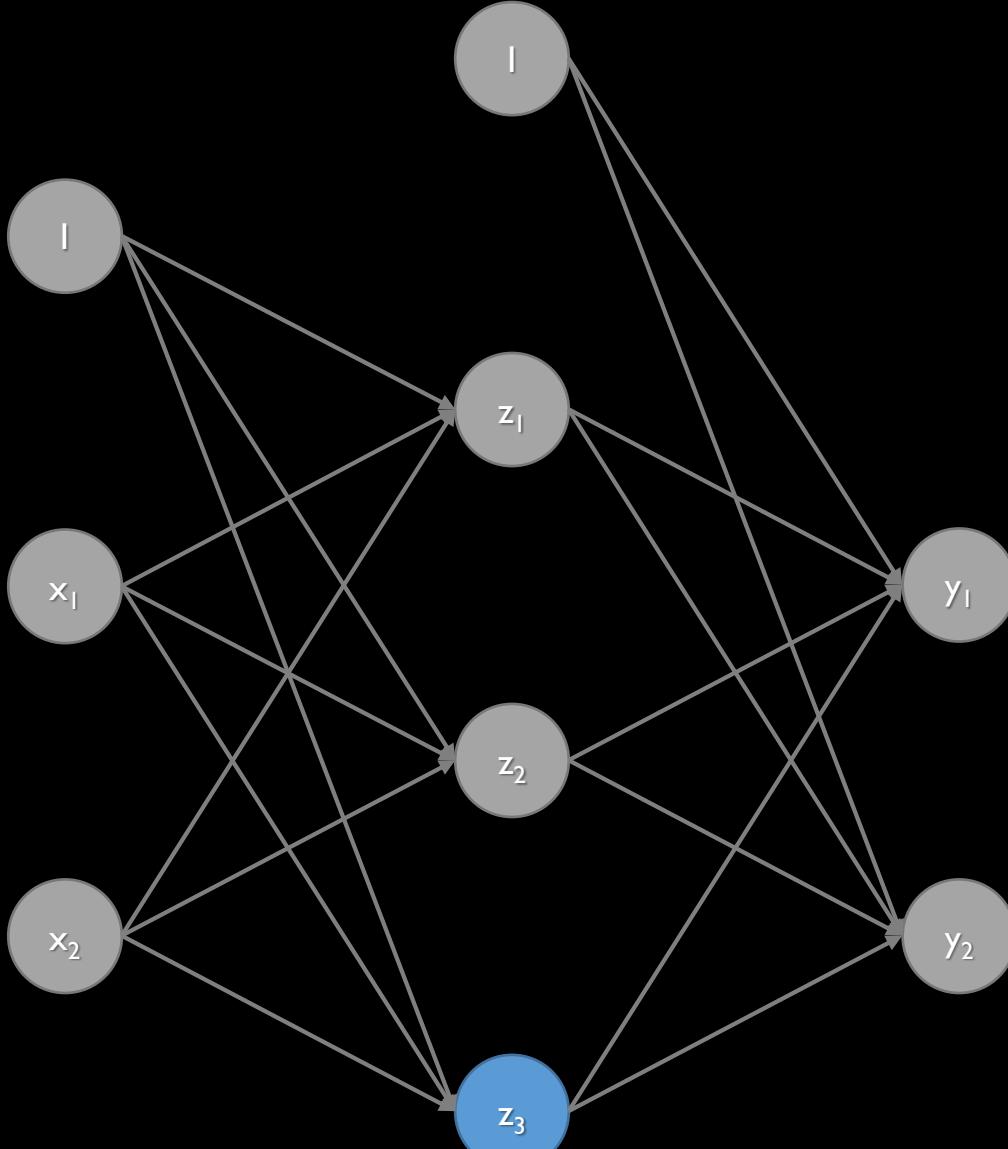
Hitung z_{in2}



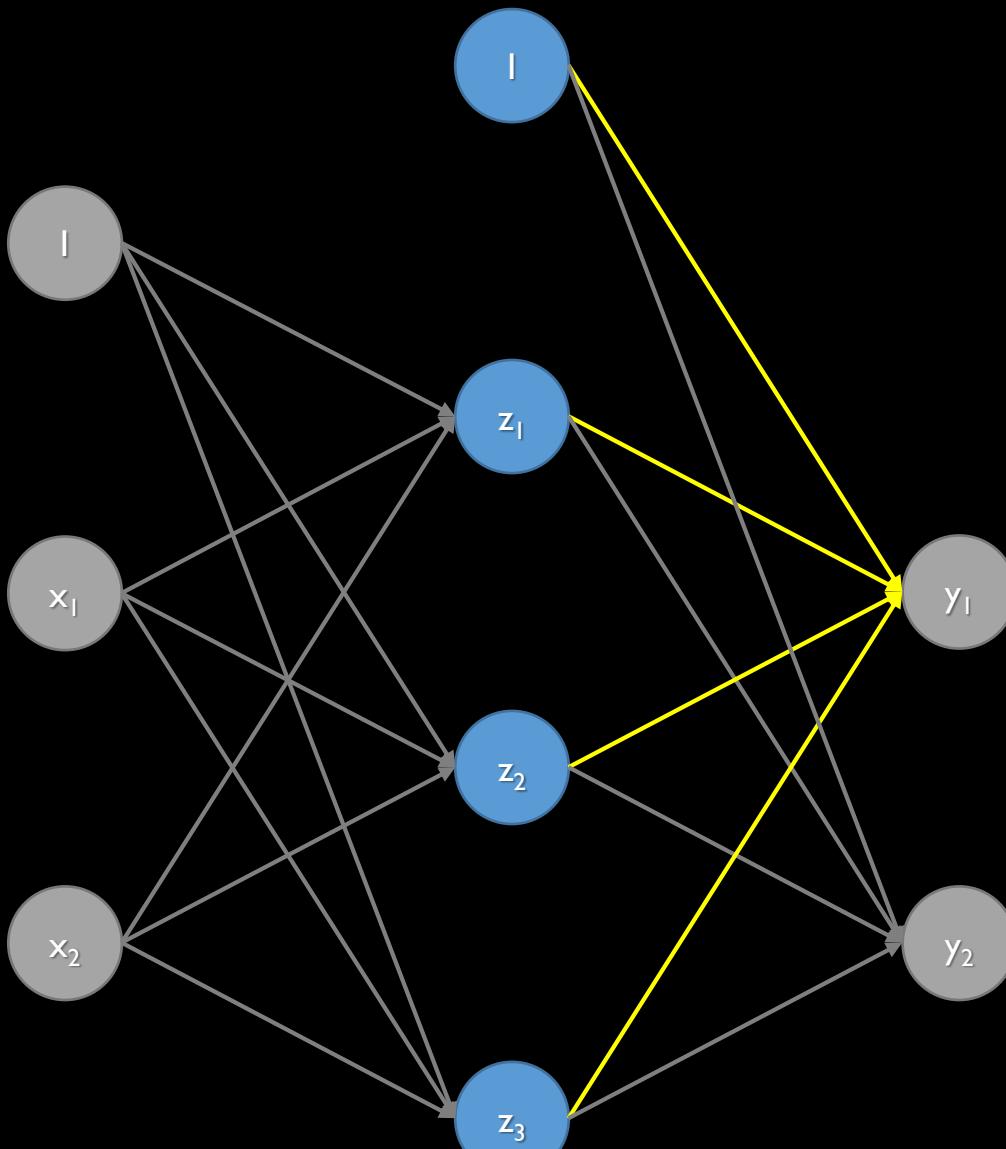
Hitung nilai aktivasi
 $z_2 = f(z_{in_2})$



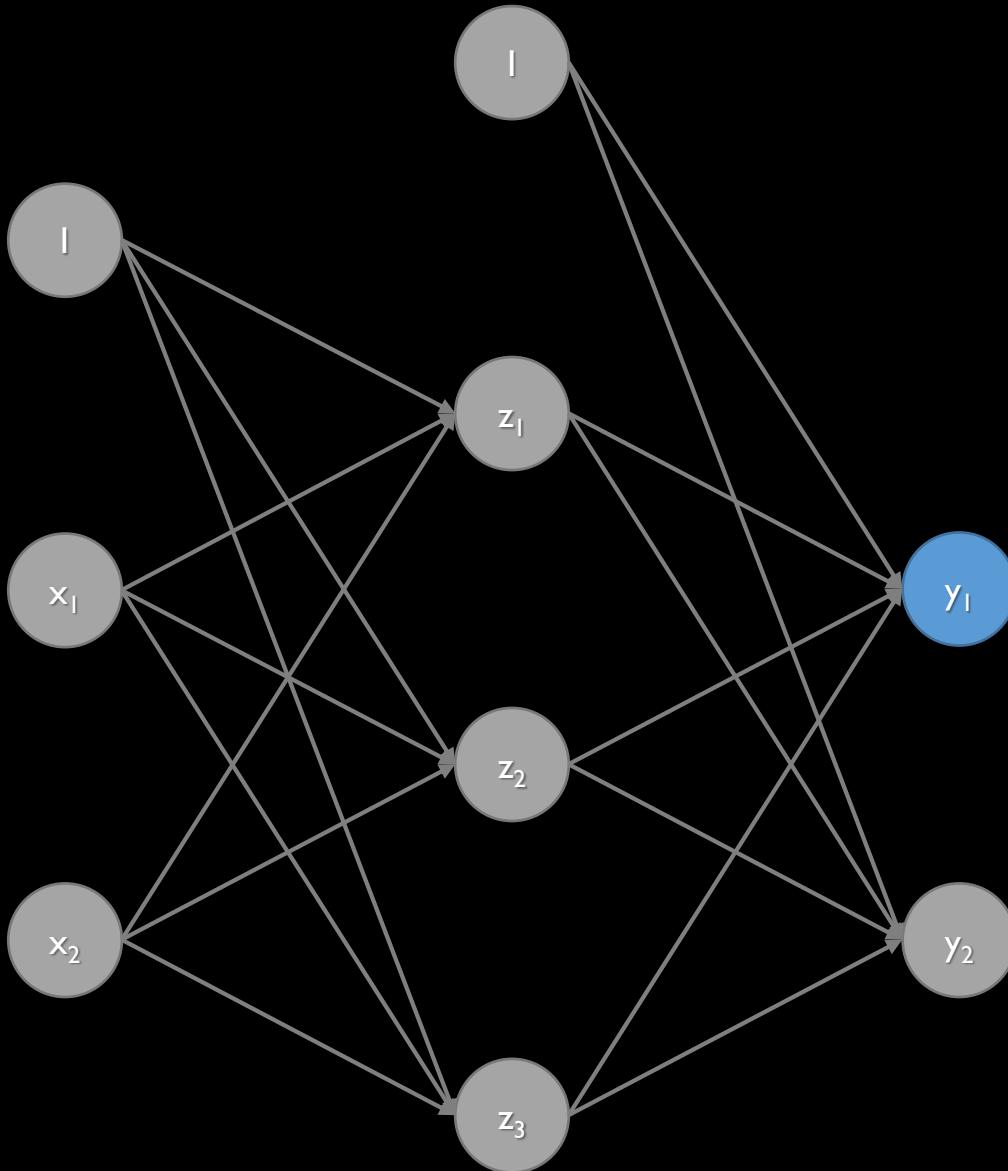
Hitung z_{in3}



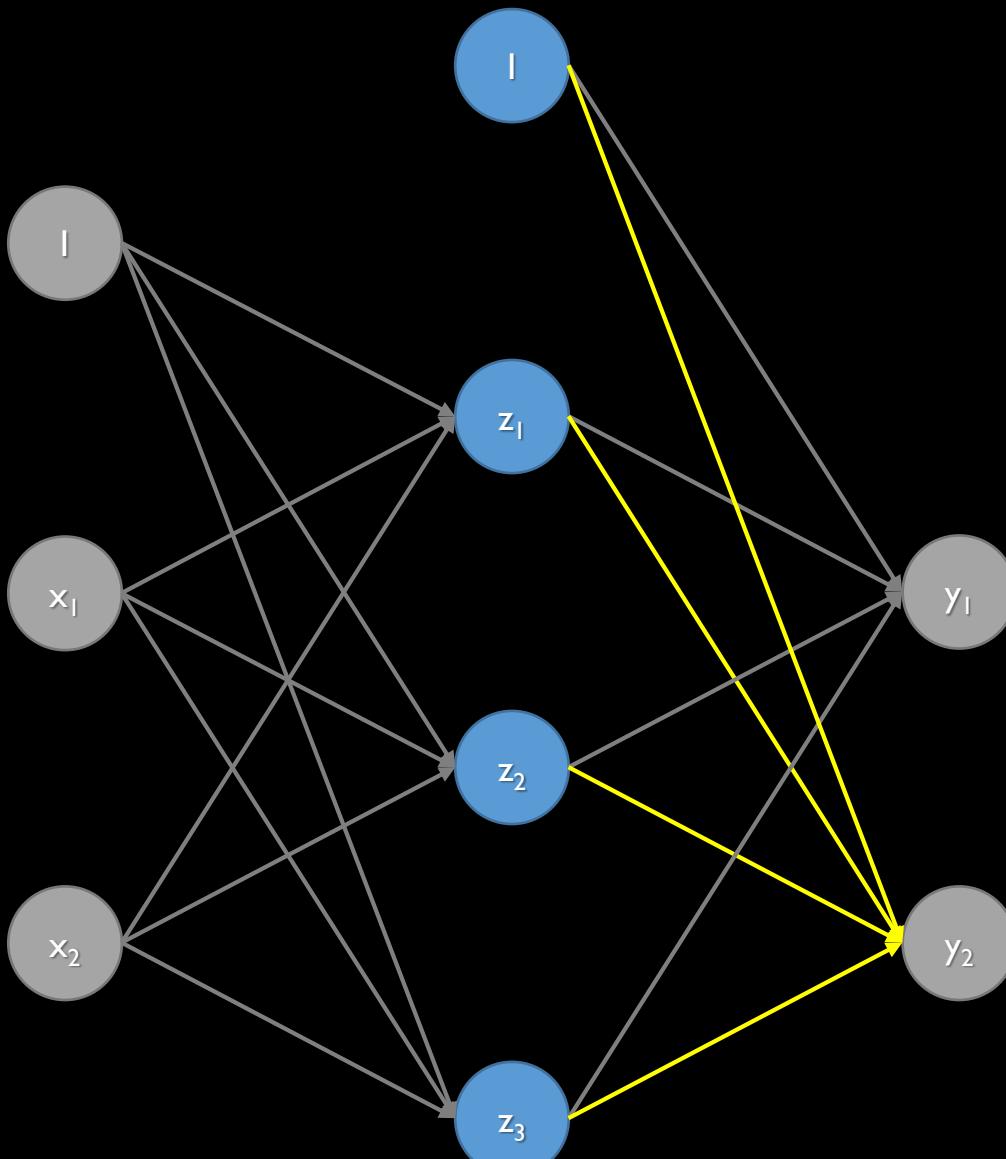
Hitung nilai aktivasi
 $z_3 = f(z_{in_3})$



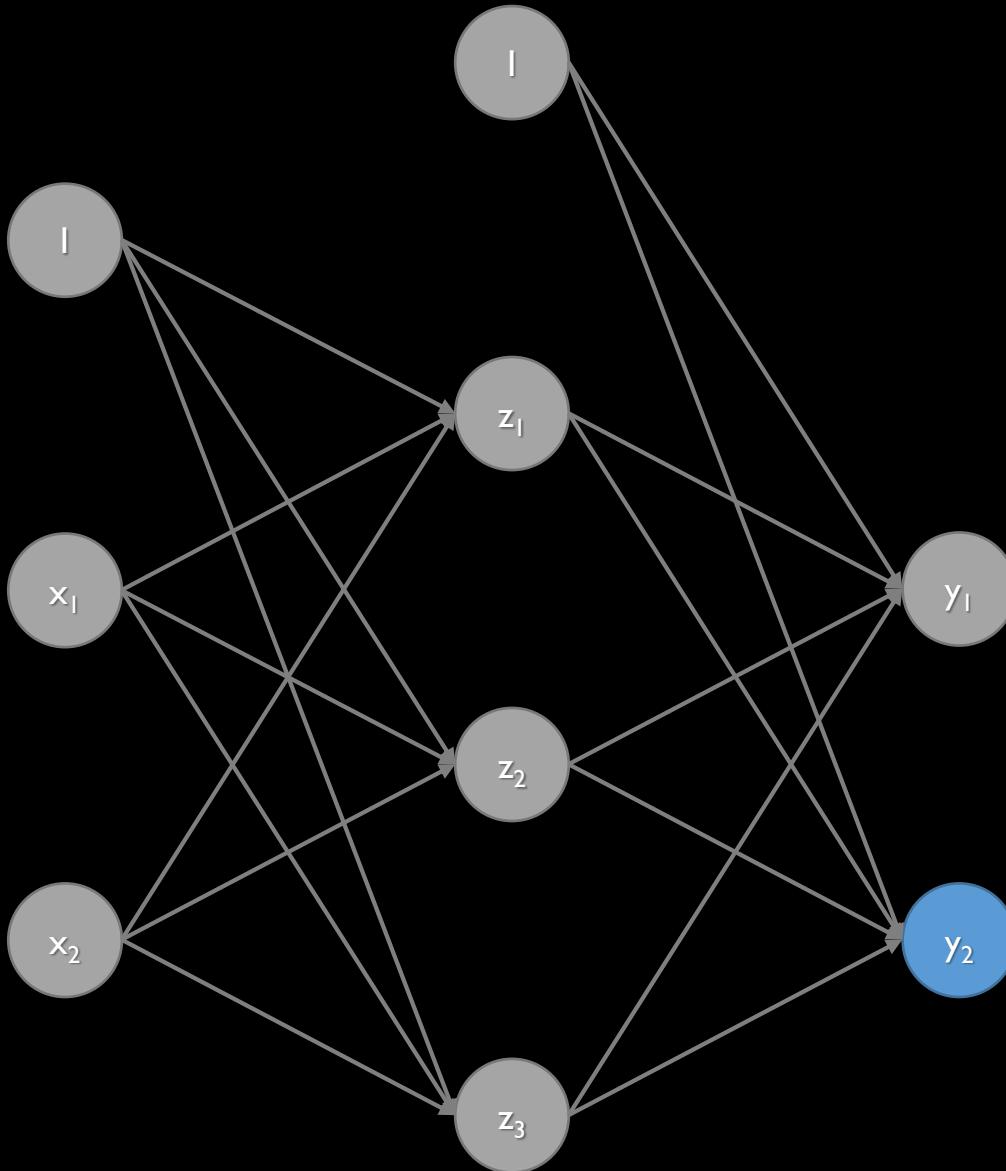
Hitung y_{in1}



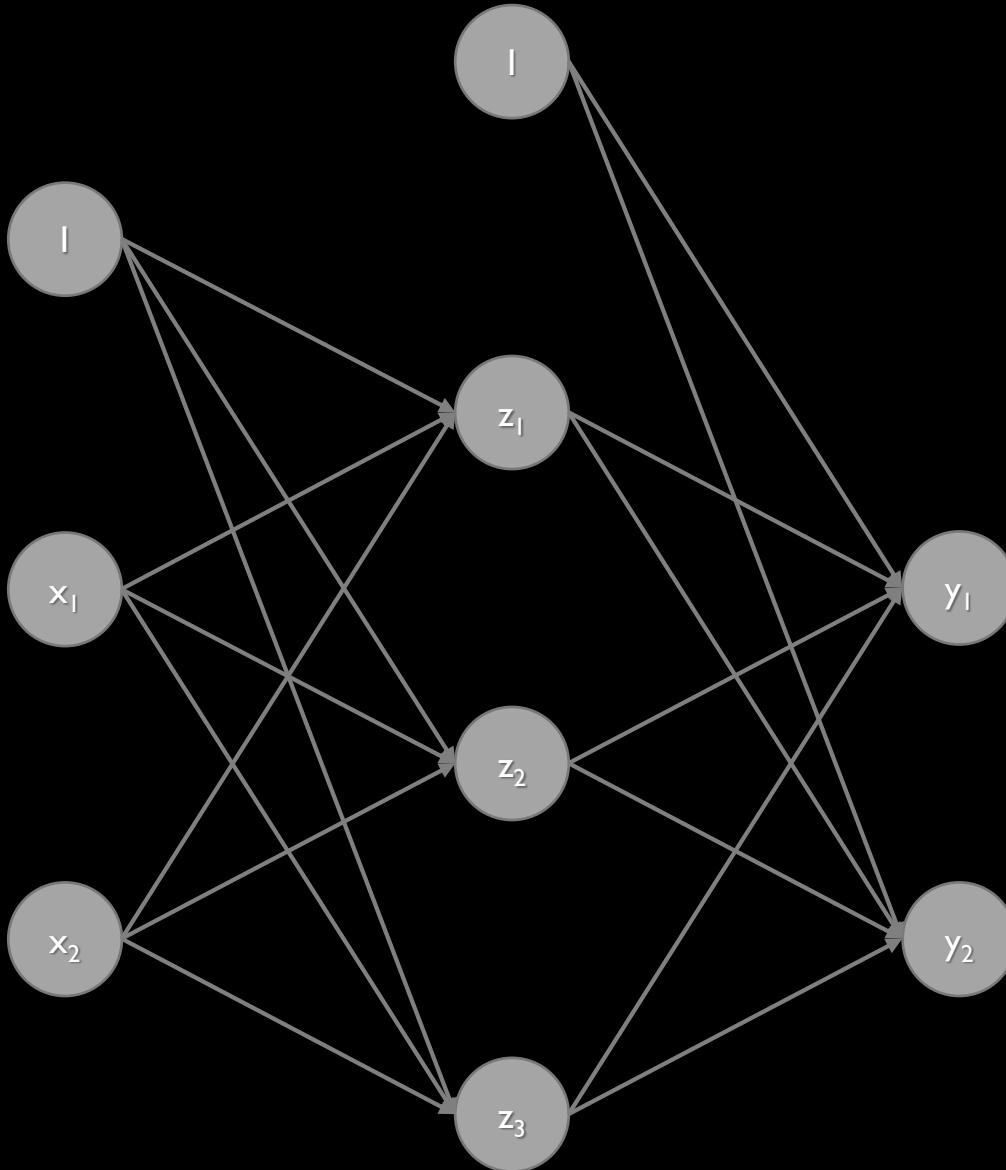
Hitung nilai aktivasi
 $y_1 = f(y_{in_1})$



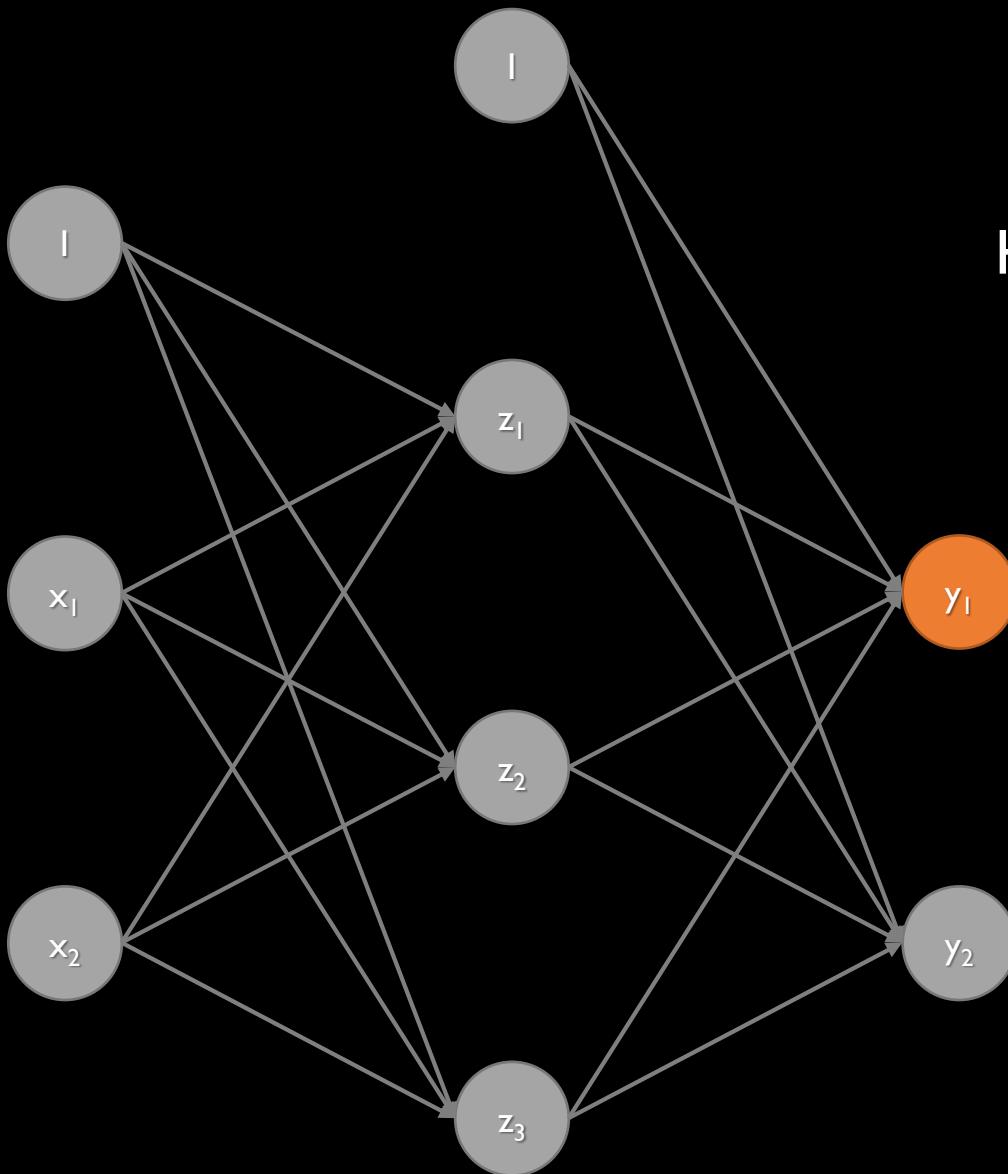
Hitung $y_{in\ 2}$



Hitung nilai aktivasi
 $y_2 = f(y_{in_2})$

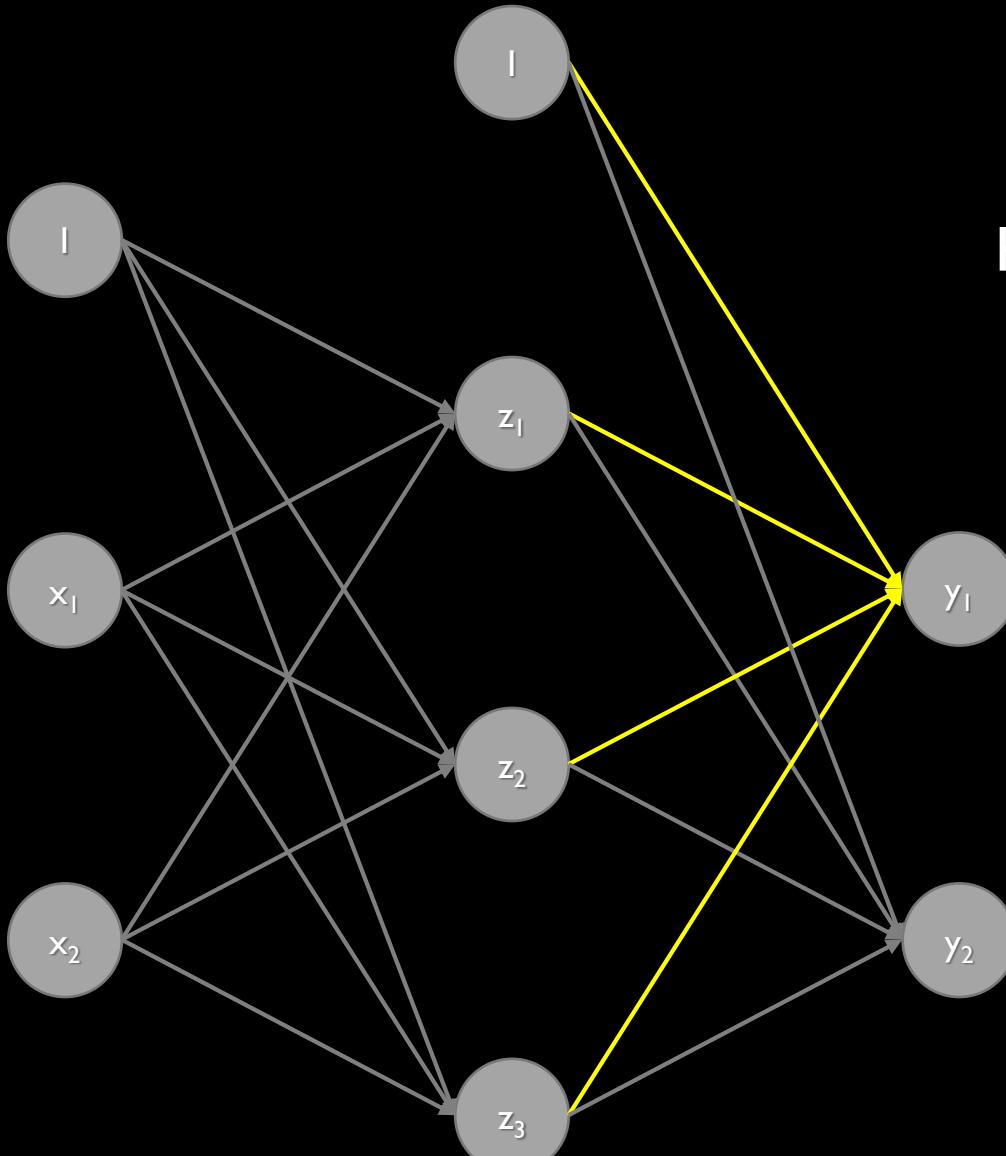


Fase 2:
Backpropagation

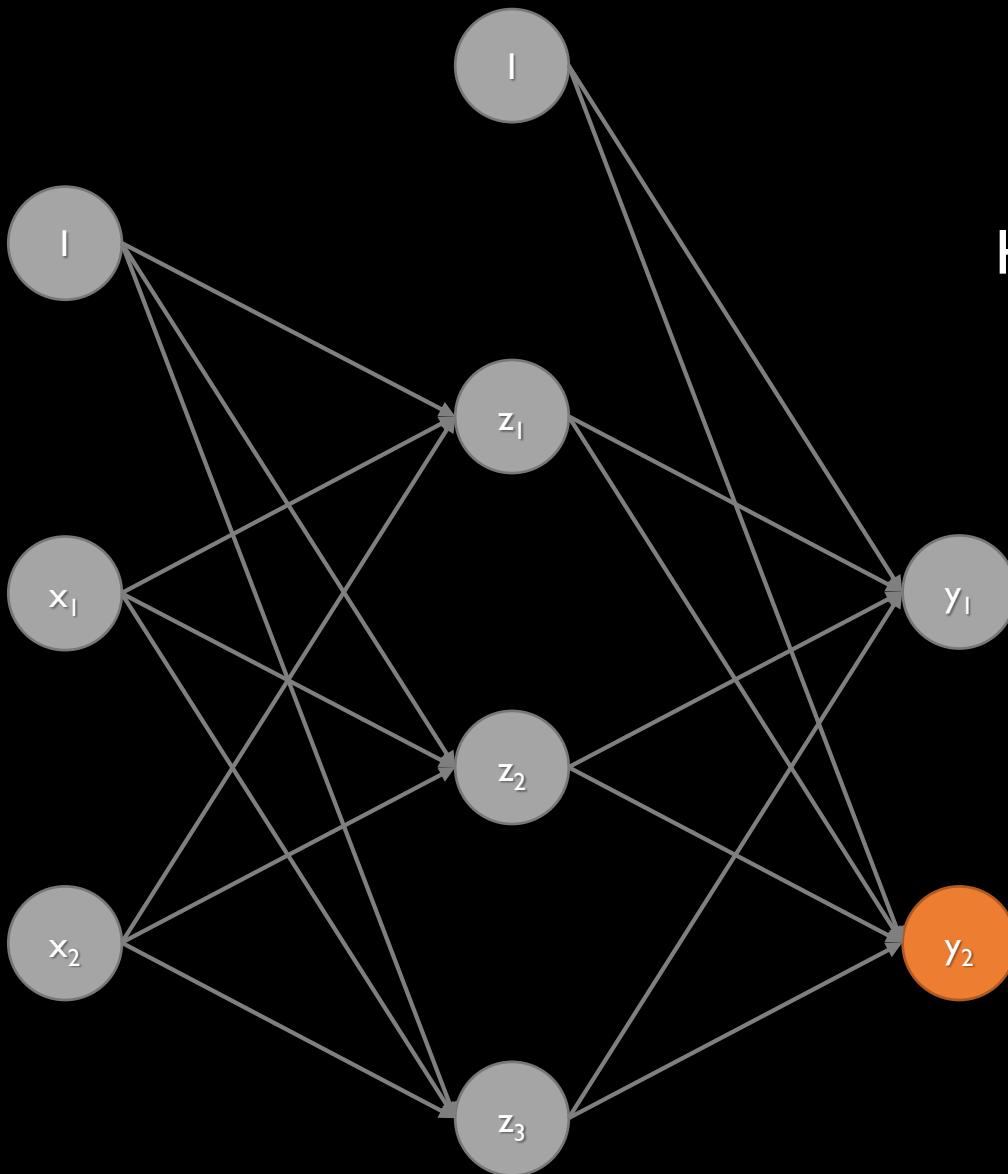


Hitung

$$\delta_1 = (t_1 - y_1)f'(y_{in_1})$$

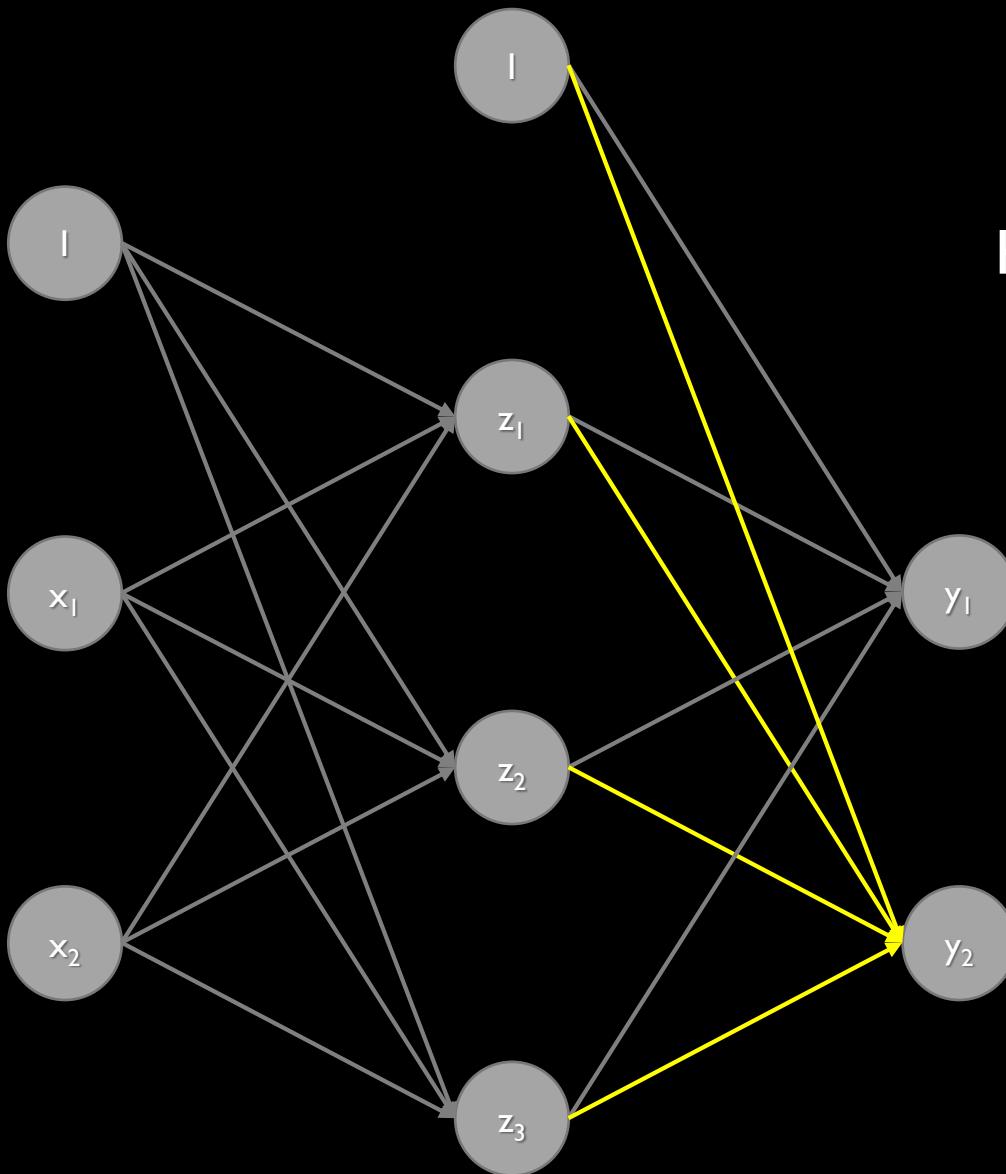


Hitung
 $\Delta w_i = \alpha \delta_1 z_i$

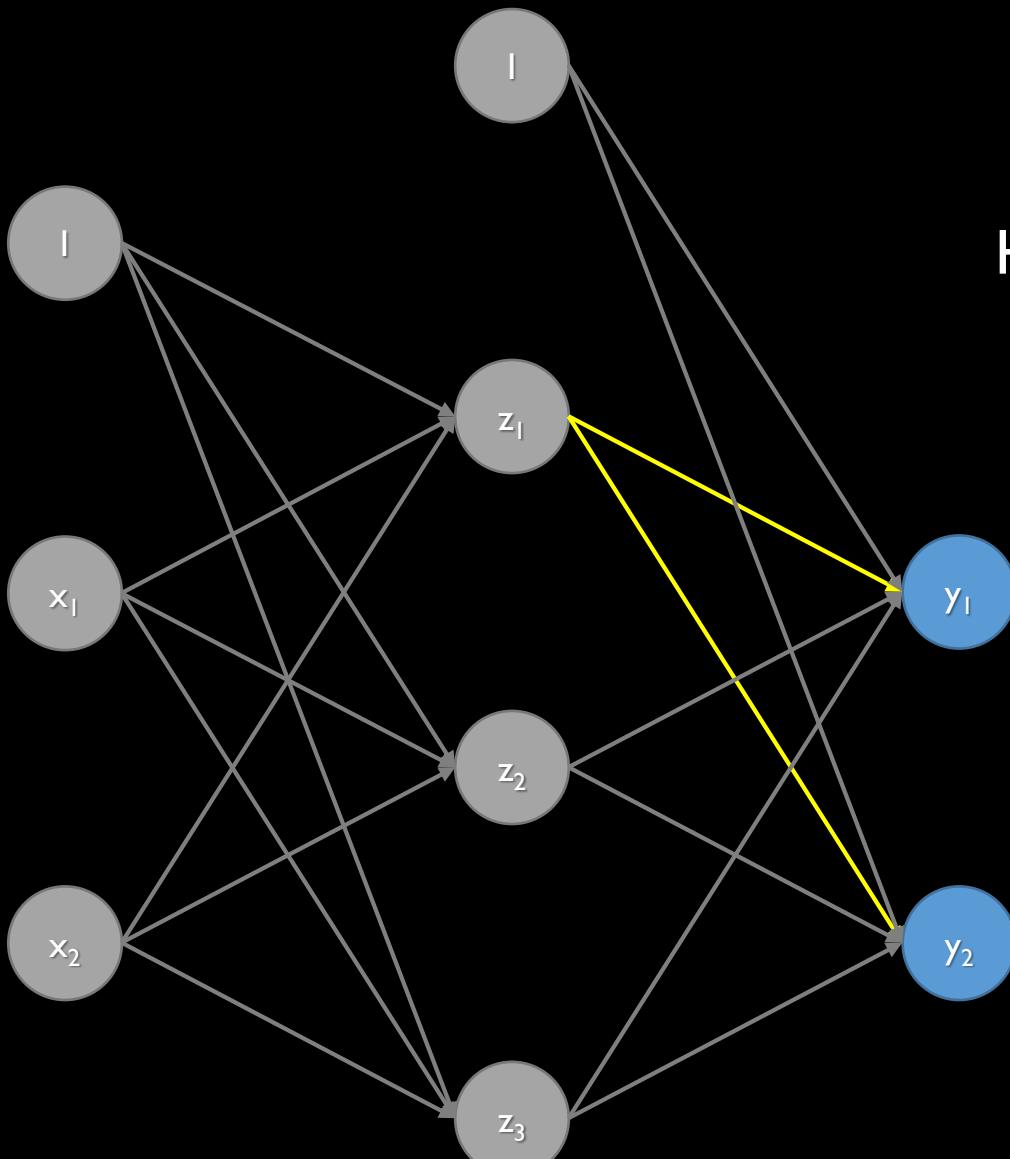


Hitung

$$\delta_2 = (t_2 - y_2)f'(y_{in\ 2})$$

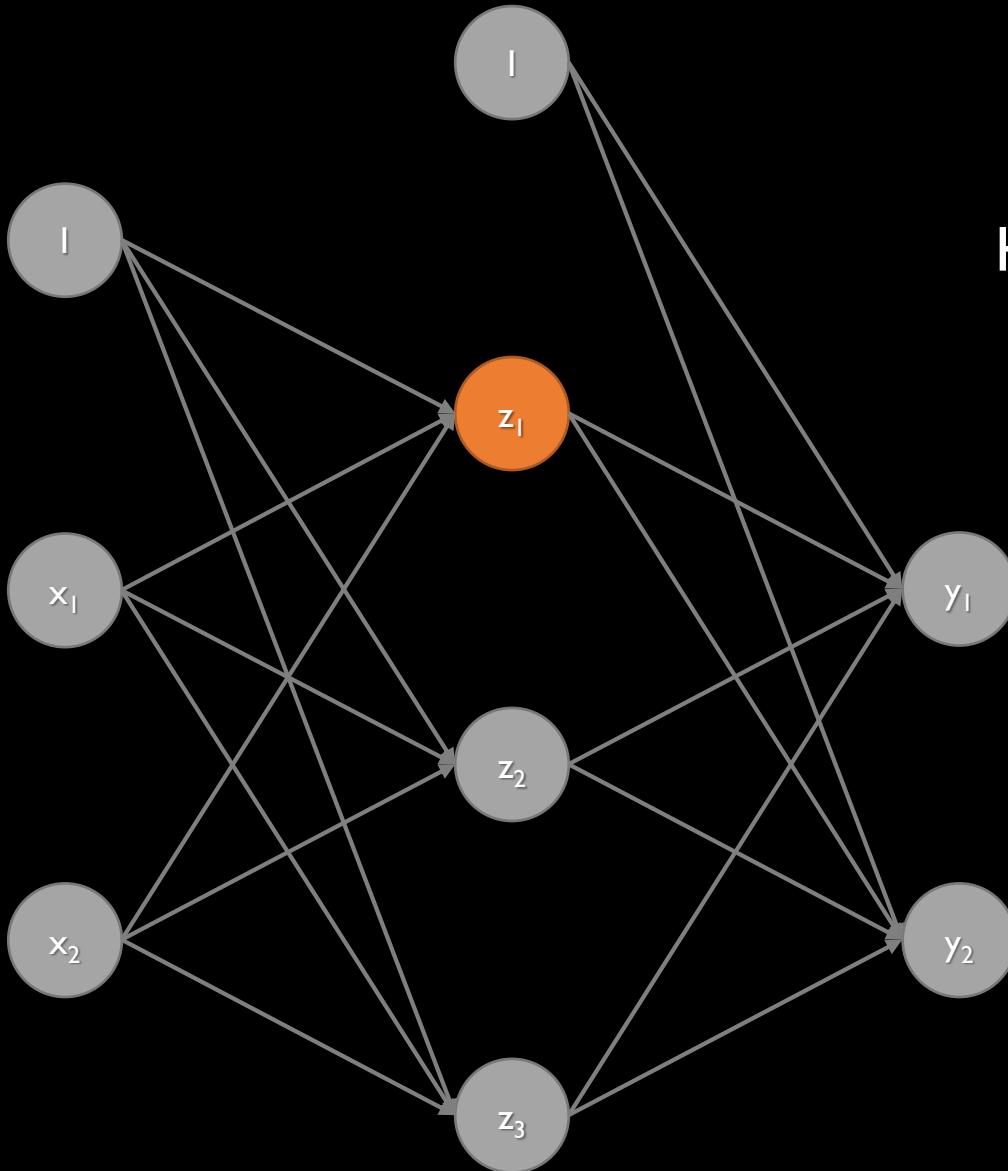


Hitung
 $\Delta w_i = \alpha \delta_2 z_i$

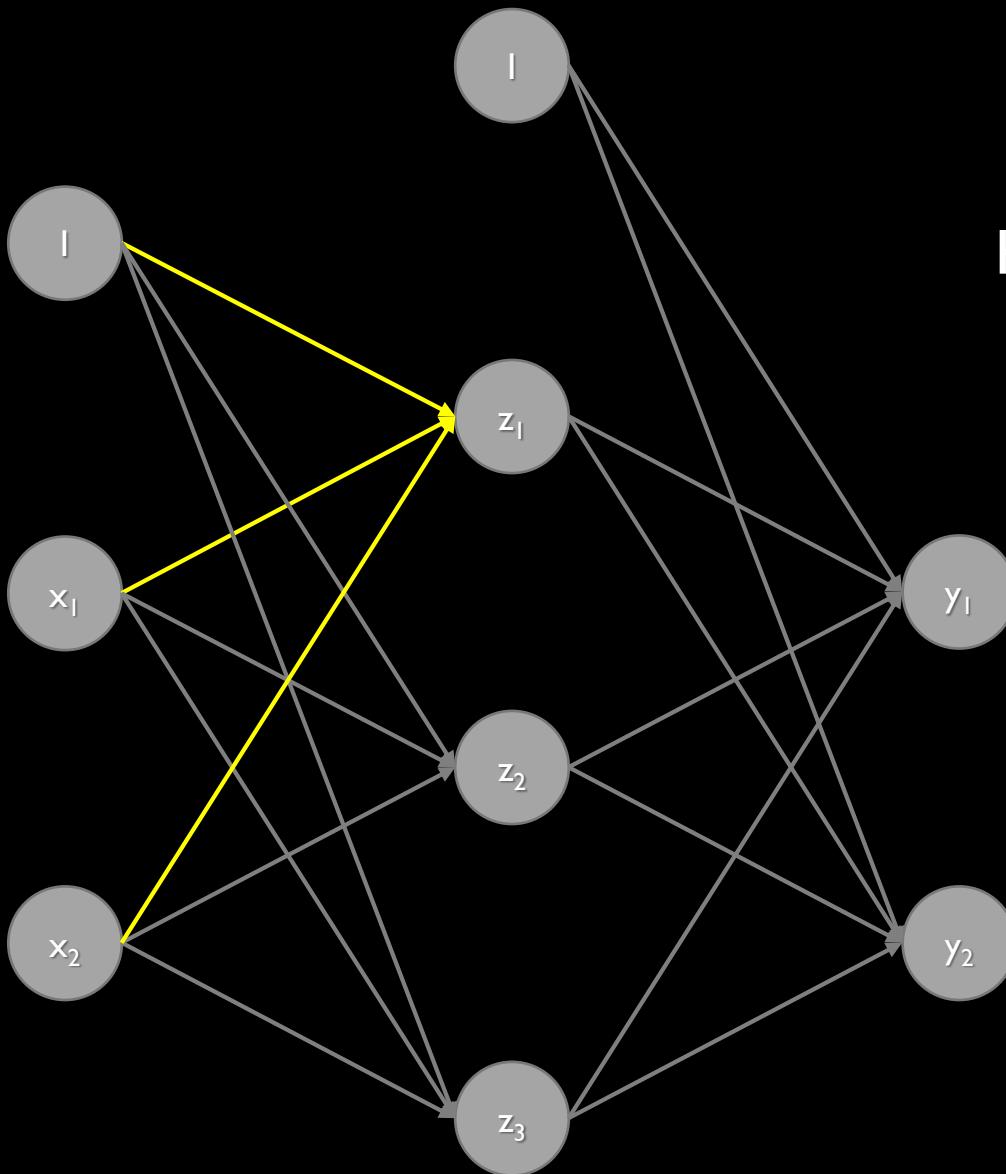


Hitung

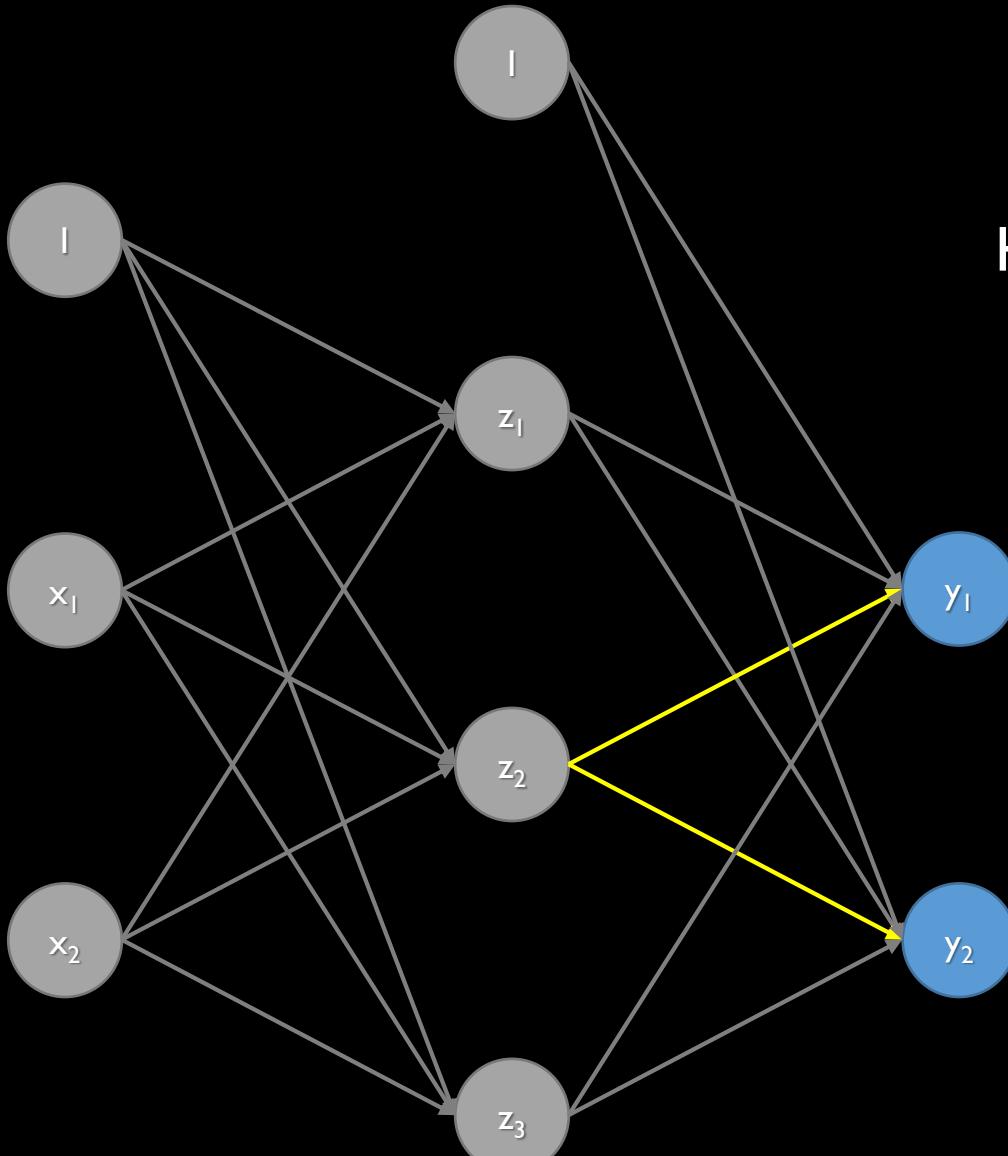
$$\delta_{in_1} = \sum_{i=1}^n \delta_i w_i$$



Hitung
 $\delta_1 = \delta_{in_1} f'(z_{in_1})$

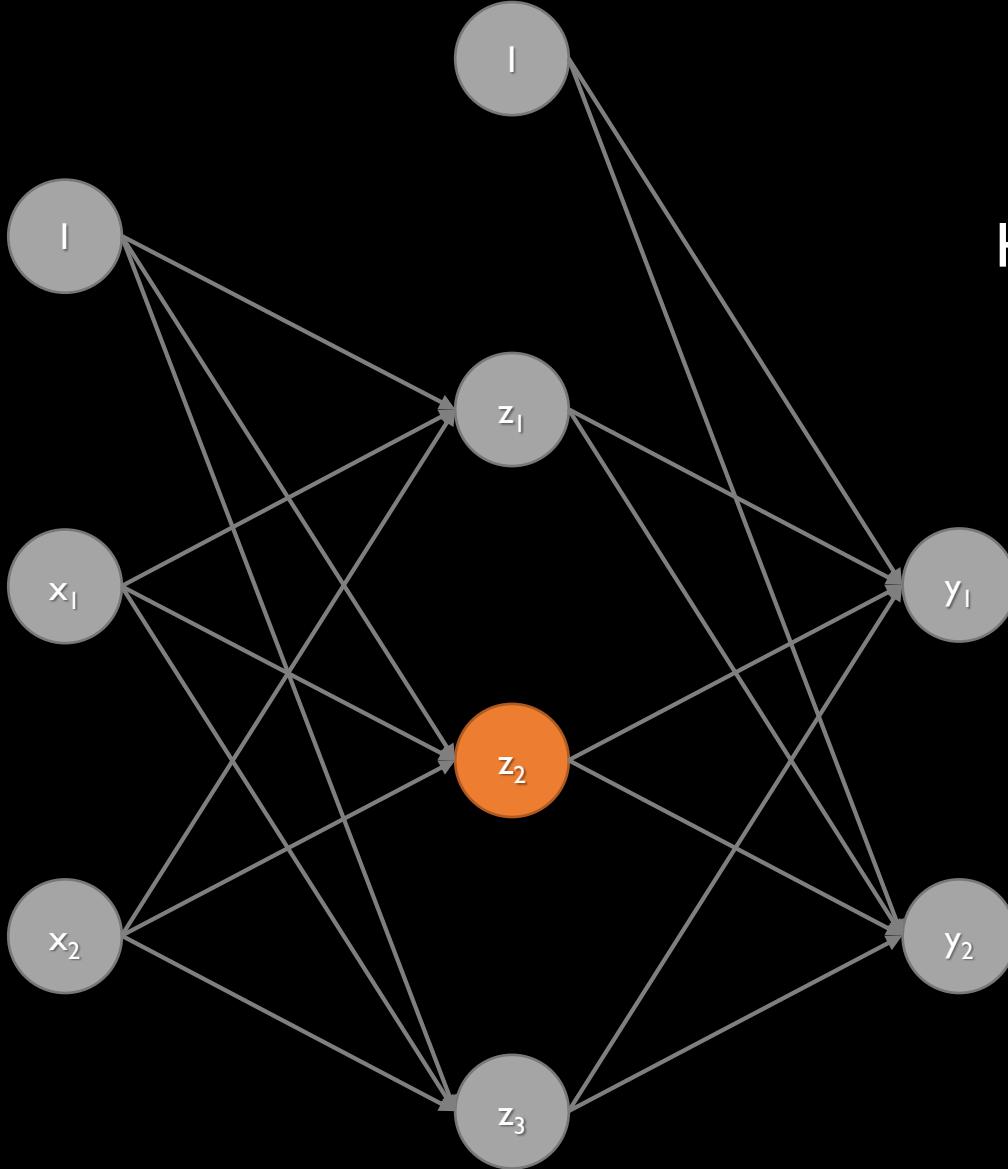


Hitung
 $\Delta w_i = \alpha \delta_1 x_i$

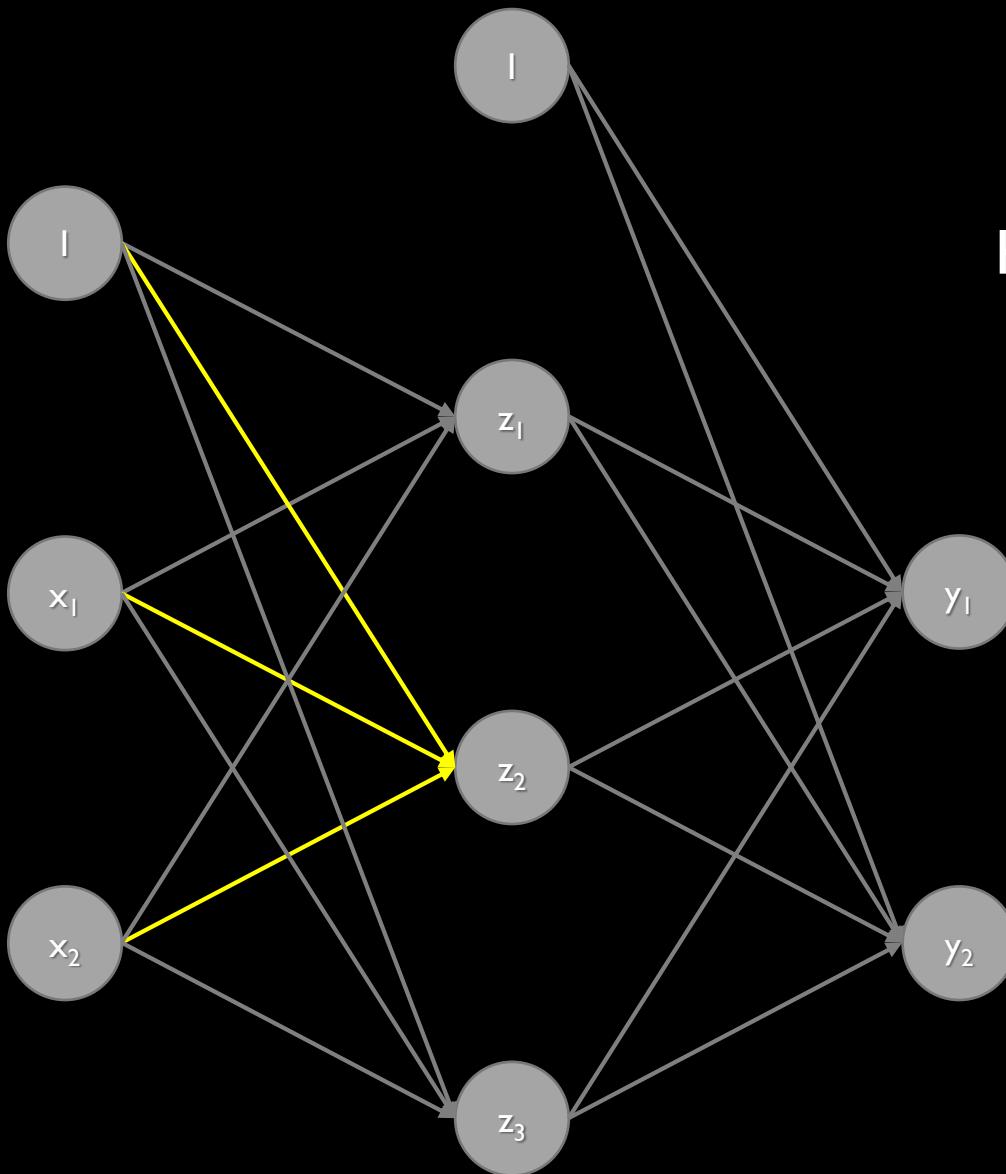


Hitung

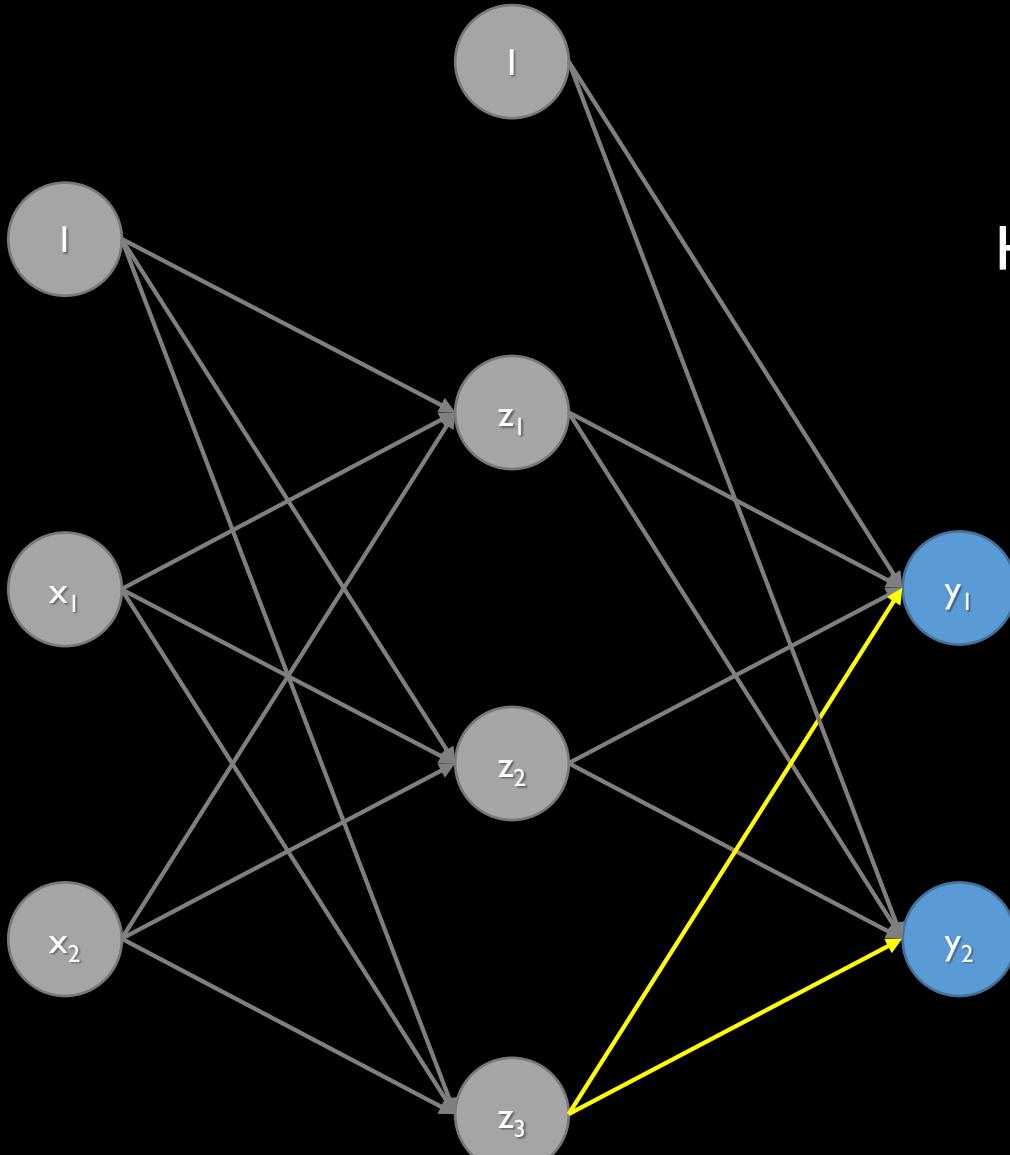
$$\delta_{in_2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \delta_i w_i$$



Hitung
 $\delta_2 = \delta_{in\ 2} f'(z_{in\ 2})$

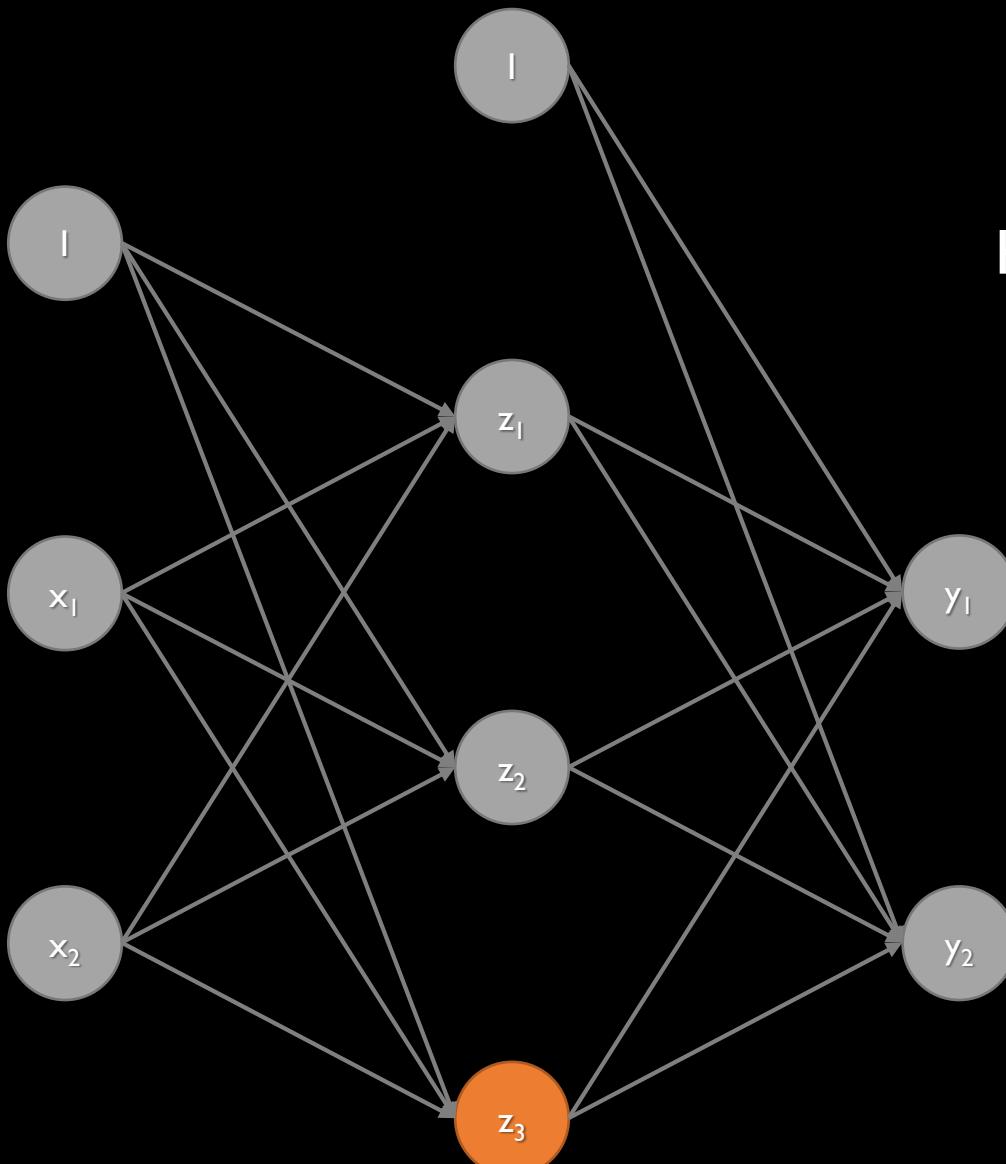


Hitung
 $\Delta w_i = \alpha \delta_2 x_i$

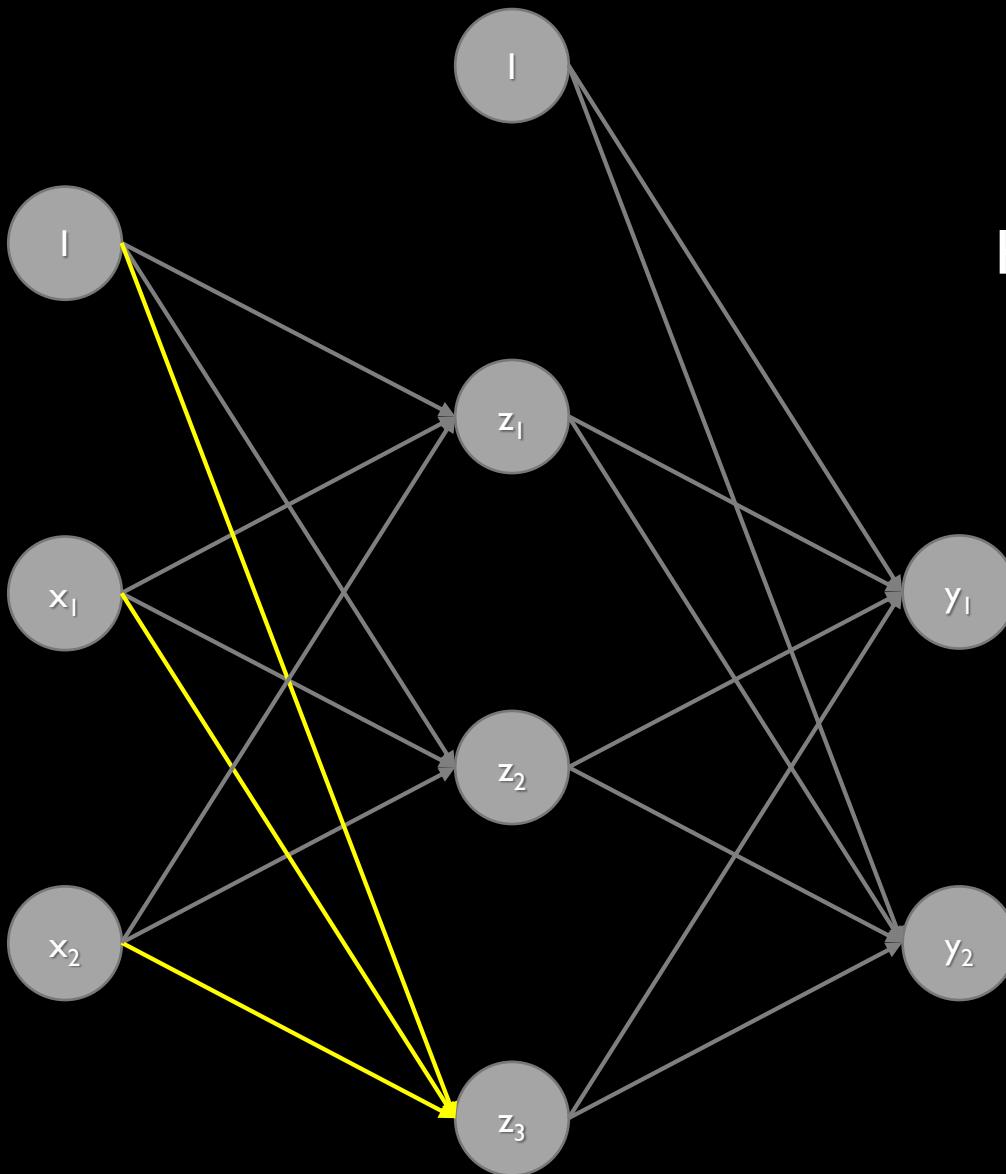


Hitung

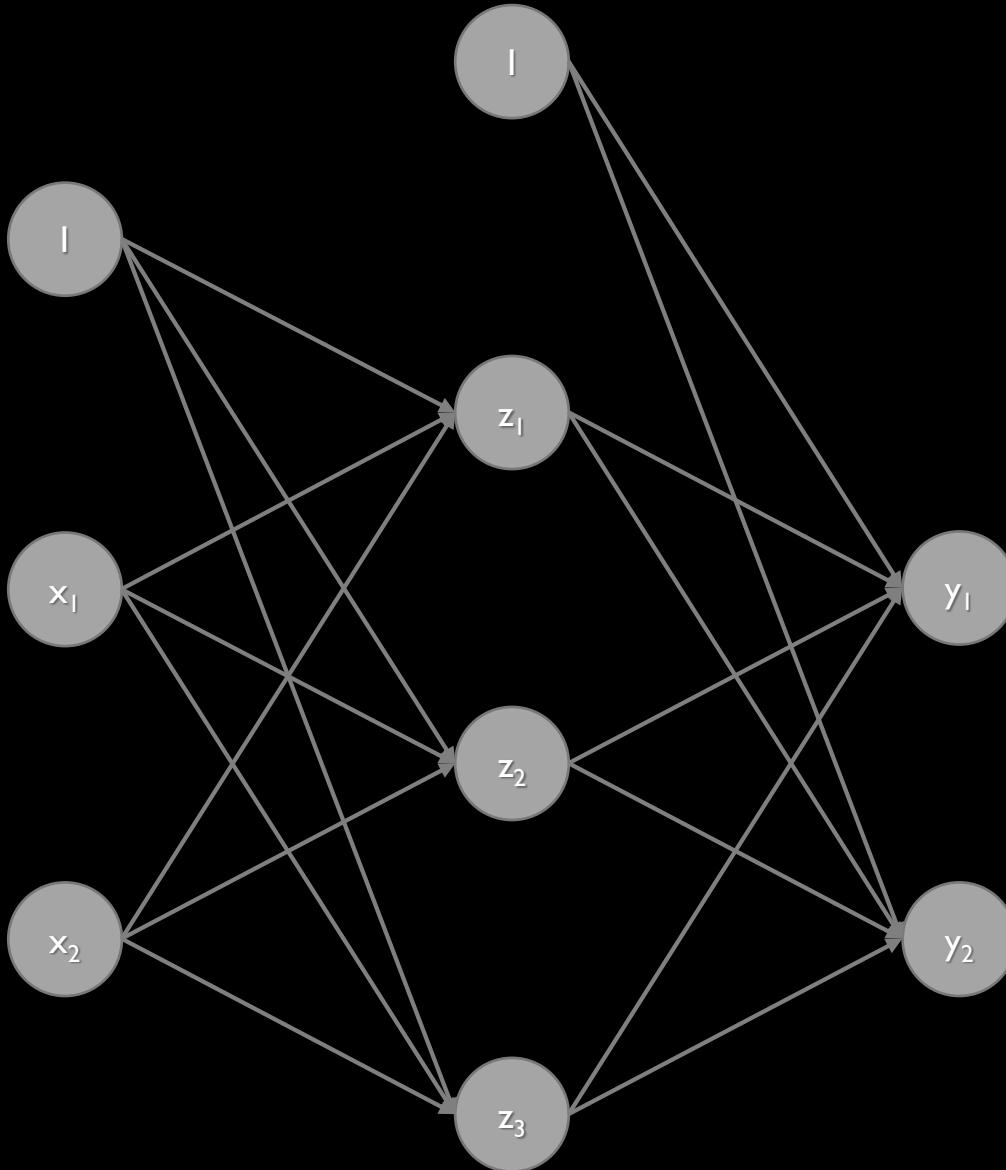
$$\delta_{in_3} = \sum_{i=1}^n \delta_i w_i$$



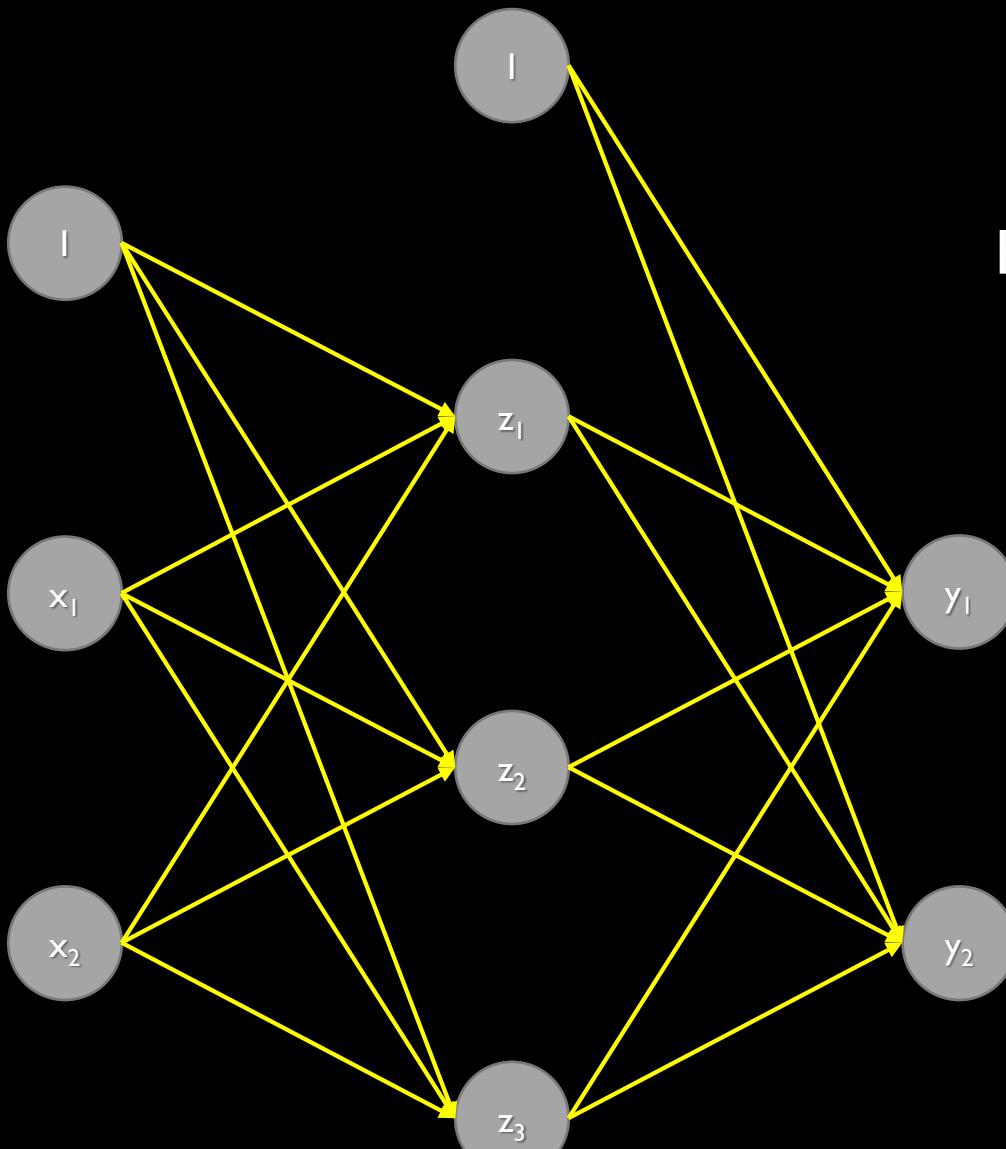
Hitung
 $\delta_3 = \delta_{in\ 3} f'(z_{in\ 3})$



Hitung
 $\Delta w_i = \alpha \delta_3 x_i$

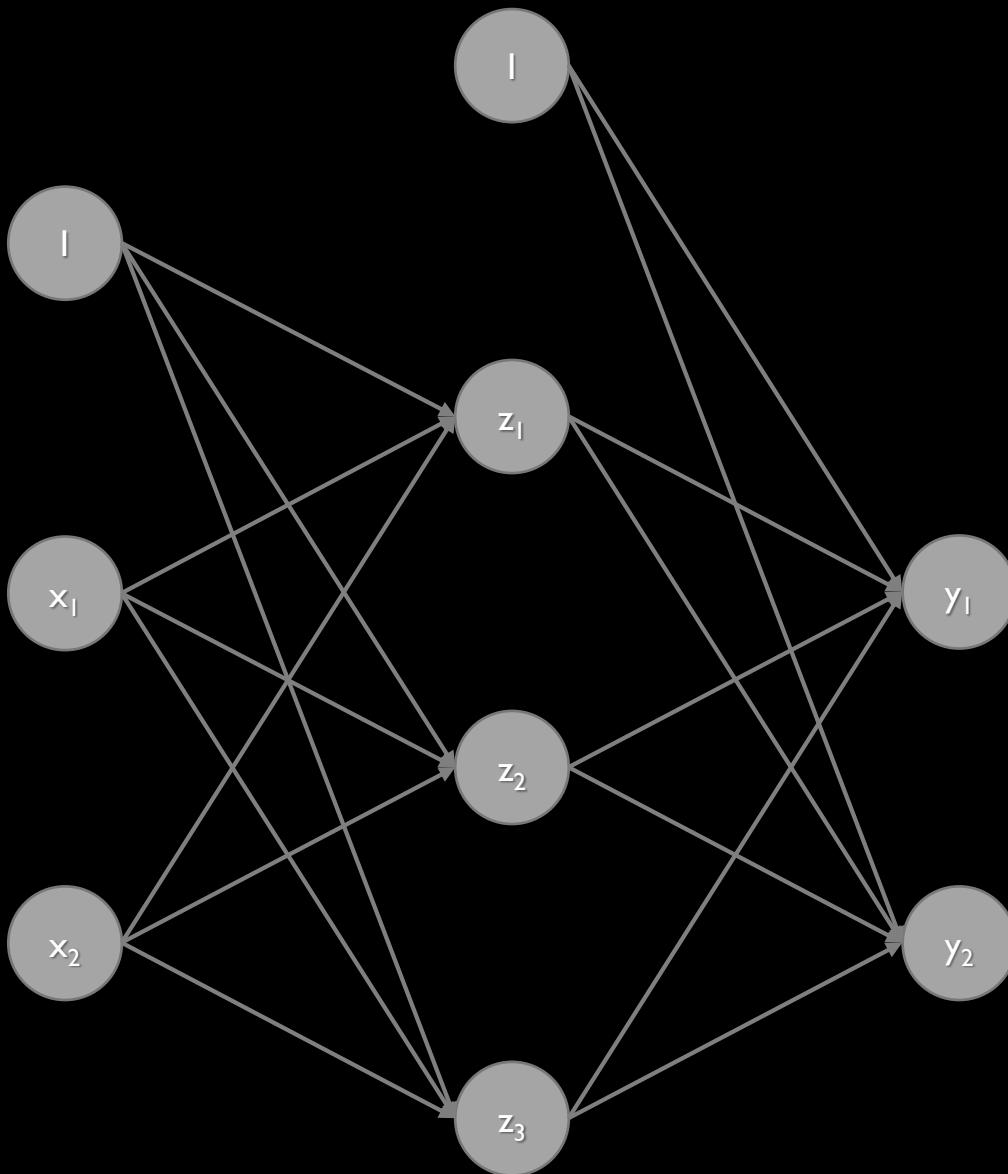


Fase 3:
Update nilai bobot

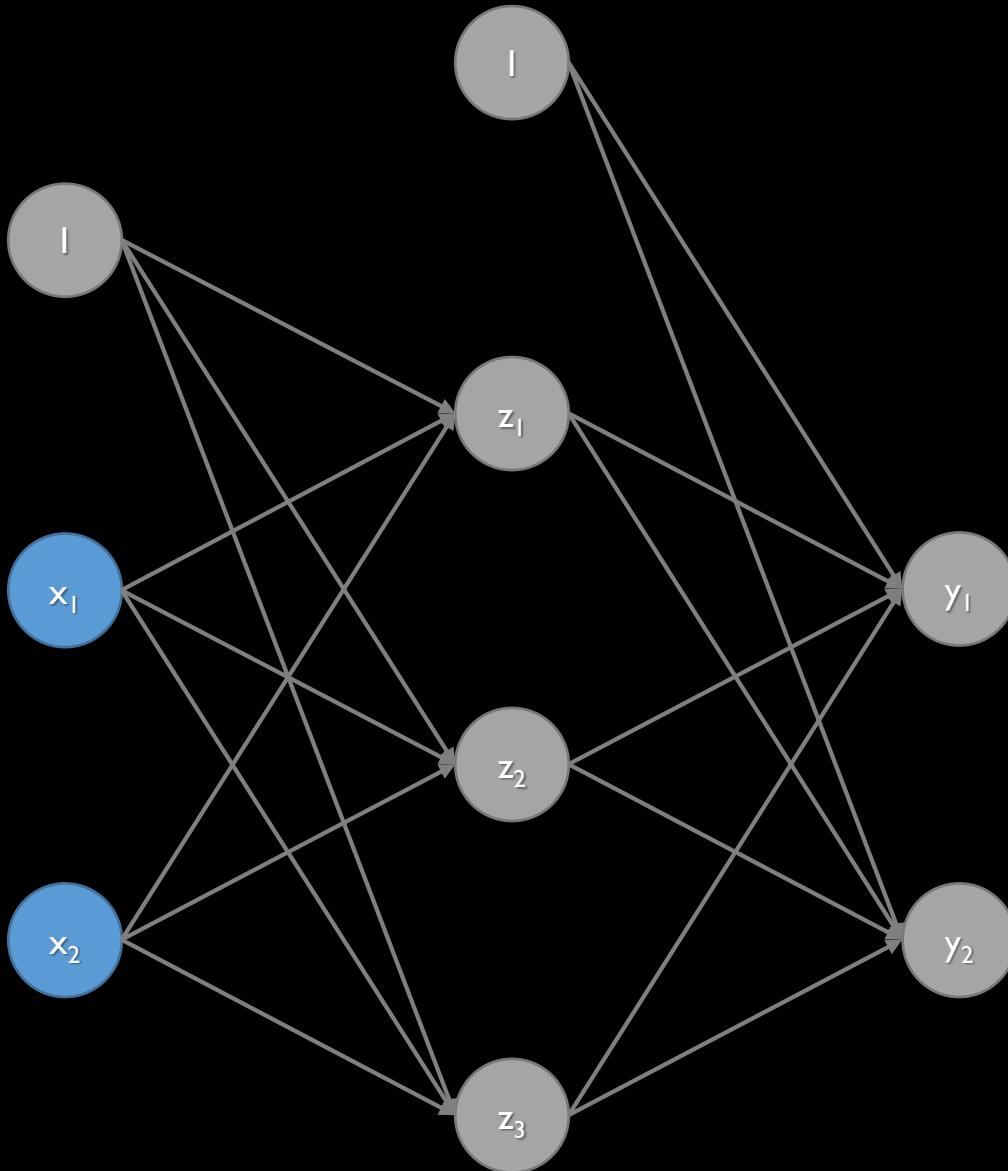


Hitung

$$w'_{ij} = w_{ij} + \Delta w_{ij}$$



Fase I:
Feedforward



Data latih 2 masuk

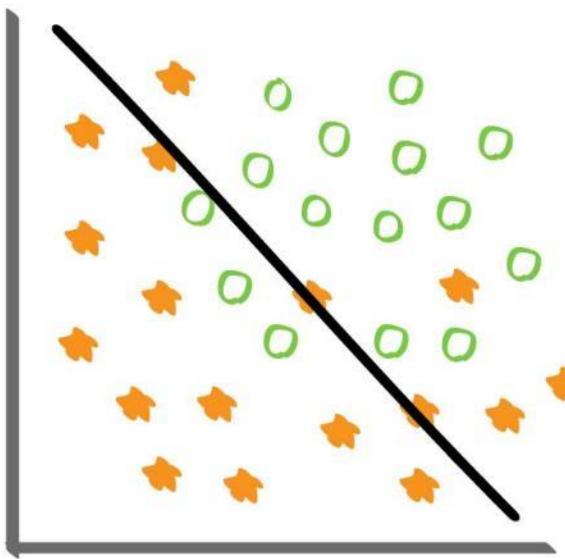


A complex network graph is shown against a dark blue background filled with binary code. The graph consists of numerous white nodes connected by orange and yellow lines. A large cluster of nodes is located in the upper right, while a single prominent node with many outgoing connections is in the lower left. The word "BLOCK" appears twice in the background, once near the bottom center and once on the far right.

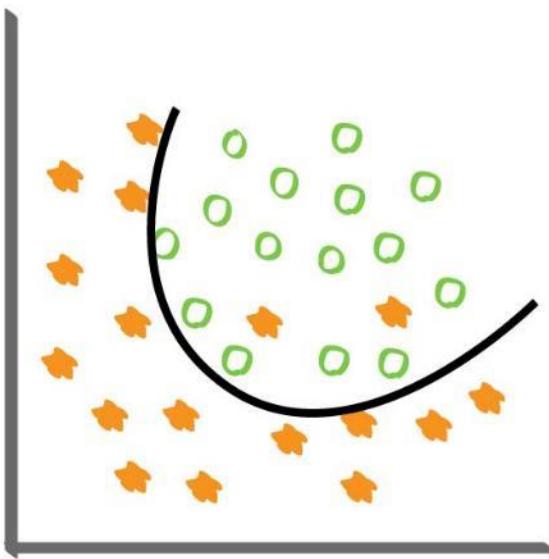
Kondisi Fit

Kondisi Fit

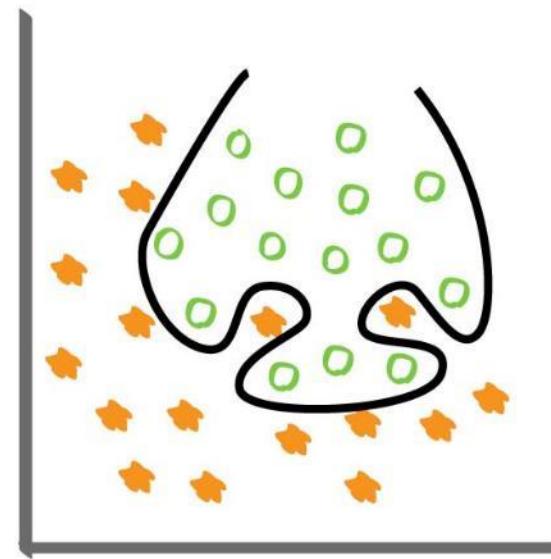
- Proses pelatihan/*training fitting* menghasilkan nilai-nilai bobot **sesuai dengan data latih**
- Proses pelatihan yang **terlalu lama** akan menghasilkan nilai-nilai bobot yang **terlalu spesifik** terhadap data latih, yang disebut dengan *overfitting*
- Jika digunakan untuk mengklasifikasi data uji, **akurasi akan menjadi kurang baik**
- Sebuah metode klasifikasi seharusnya bersifat *general*, tidak spesifik terhadap data latih saja



Underfitting



Fit



Overfitting

Overfitting

- Contoh: klasifikasi jenis kelamin berdasarkan wajah
- *Rule* terbaik/optimal (misal):
 - Pria: rahang lebar, mata besar, hidung lebar
 - Wanita: rahang kecil, mata kecil, hidung kecil
- *Rule* yang dihasilkan oleh JST *overfitting*:
 - Pria: rule terbaik + warna kulit gelap
 - Wanita: rule terbaik + warna kulit cerah

Kondisi Fit

- Maka, proses pelatihan sebaiknya tidak terlalu lama sehingga tidak terlalu spesifik terhadap data latih
- Sehingga klasifikasi data uji akan menghasilkan akurasi yang baik

Kondisi Fit

Beberapa cara untuk menghindari *overfitting* (tidak selalu berlaku):

- Tambah data latih
- Gunakan arsitektur yang tidak terlalu kompleks
- Gunakan *error* maks. yang tidak terlalu rendah
- Batasi jumlah *epoch*
- Reduksi dimensi data (seleksi ciri/*feature*)

Gradient Descent

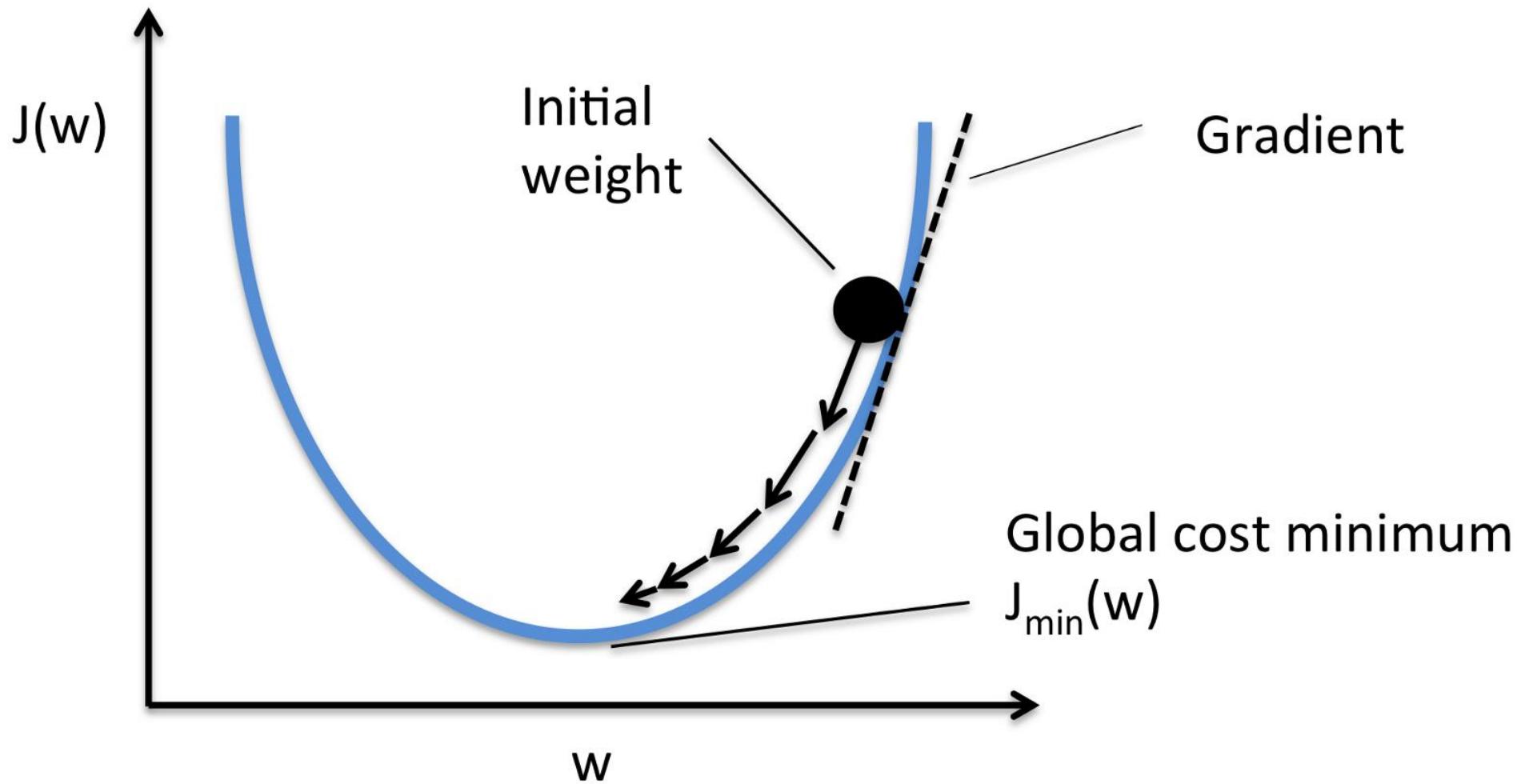


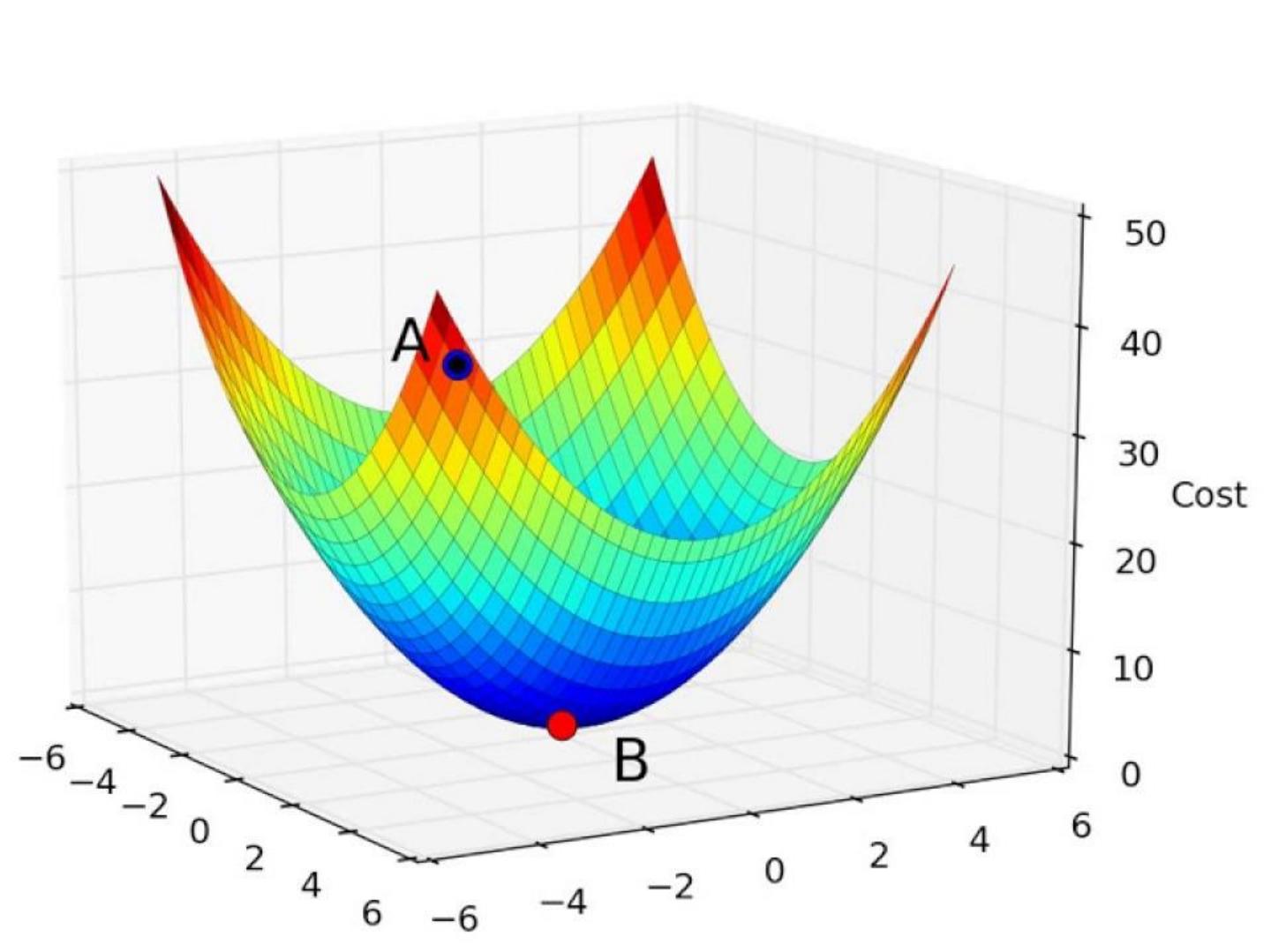
Gradient Descent

- Proses pelatihan/*training* mencari nilai-nilai bobot optimal yang **meminimalkan** *error/loss/residual/cost*/selisih antara nilai *output* JST dan nilai target
- Pencarian nilai-nilai bobot tersebut dapat saja dilakukan secara ***brute force***, namun tentu saja pelatihan akan menjadi **tidak terarah**

Gradient Descent

- Gradient descent adalah algoritme yang meminimalkan *error* secara terarah menuju ke **titik konvergen**
- *Gradient/slope/kemiringan* dari ***cost function*** (mis. MSE) digunakan untuk menurunkan *error* secara bertahap berdasarkan *learning rate*
- *Gradient* dari sebuah fungsi diketahui dari *diferensial/turunan* dari fungsi tersebut



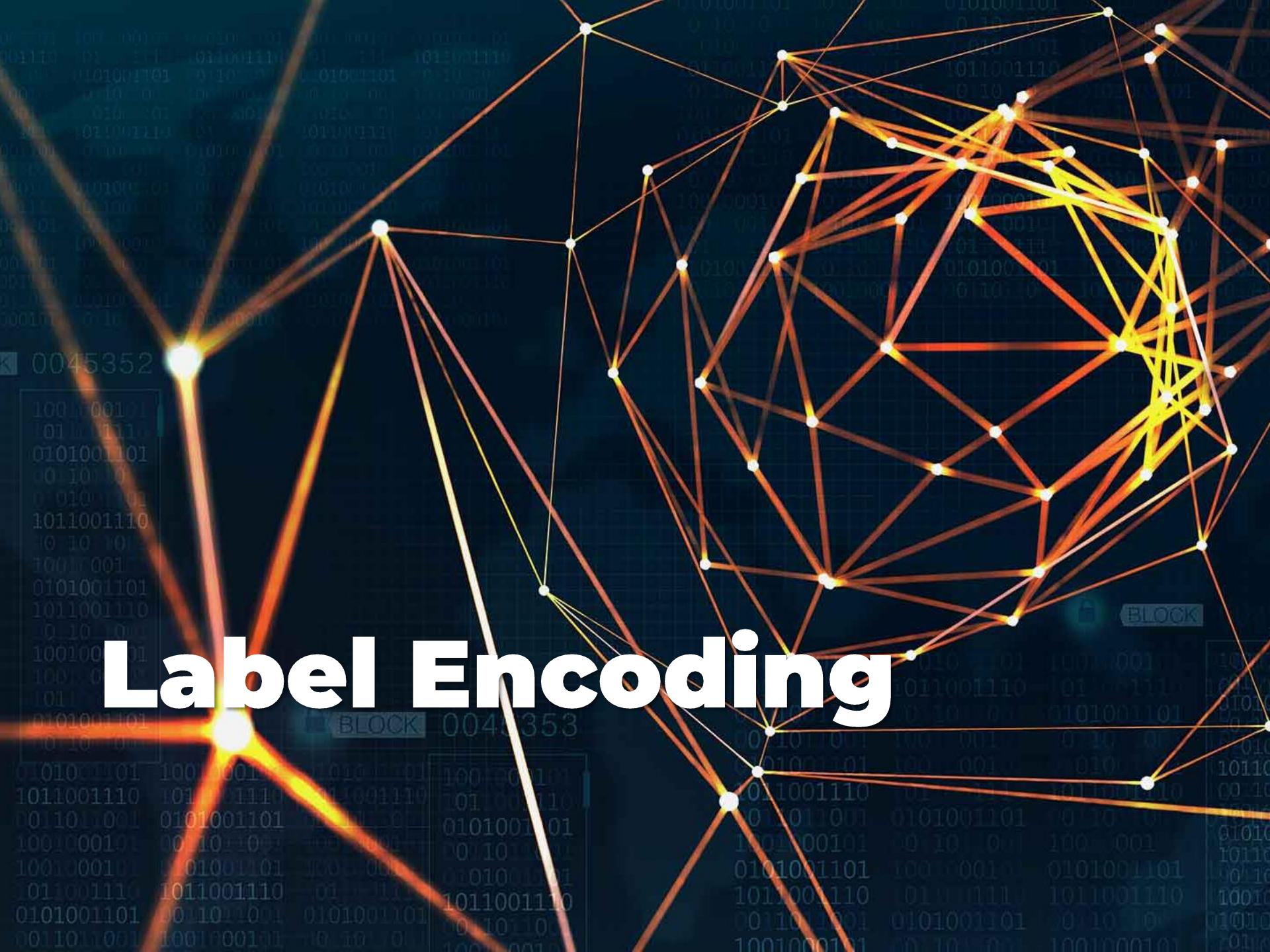


Update Nilai Bobot

Ada beberapa strategi untuk *update* nilai bobot:

- **Batch gradient descent:** update dilakukan setelah semua data latih diproses
- **Mini-batch gradient descent:** update dilakukan setelah setiap beberapa data latih diproses
- **Stochastic gradient descent:** update dilakukan setelah pada setiap data latih

Label Encoding



Label Encoding

- Label/kelas dapat direpresentasikan (*encode*) dalam beberapa pola: **biner** dan **one-hot**

Pola Biner

Contoh:

- Kelas: [1, 2, 3]

Pola biner:

```
[[0, 0],  
 [0, 1],  
 [1, 0]]
```

Pola Biner

Contoh:

- Kelas: [1, 2, 3, 4]

Pola biner:

```
[[0, 0, 0],  
 [0, 0, 1],  
 [0, 1, 0],  
 [0, 1, 1]]
```

Pola Biner

```
def bin_enc(lbl):
    mi = min(lbl)
    length = len(bin(max(lbl) - mi + 1)[2:])
    enc = []

    for i in lbl:
        b = bin(i - mi)[2:].zfill(length)

        enc.append([int(n) for n in b])

    return enc
```

Pola Biner

```
def bin_dec(enc, mi=0):
    lbl = []

    for e in enc:
        rounded = [int(round(x)) for x in e]
        string = ''.join(str(x) for x in rounded)
        num = int(string, 2) + mi

        lbl.append(num)

    return lbl
```

Pola One-Hot

Contoh:

- Kelas: [1, 2, 3]

Pola biner:

```
[[1, 0, 0],  
 [0, 1, 0],  
 [0, 0, 1]]
```

Pola One-Hot

Contoh:

- Kelas: [3, 4, 5, 6]

Pola biner:

```
[[1, 0, 0, 0]
 [0, 1, 0, 0]
 [0, 0, 1, 0]
 [0, 0, 0, 1]]
```

```
def onehot_enc(lbl, min_val=0):
    mi = min(lbl)
    enc = np.full((len(lbl), max(lbl) - mi + 1), min_val,
np.int8)

    for i, x in enumerate(lbl):
        enc[i, x - mi] = 1

    return enc

def onehot_dec(enc, mi=0):
    return [np.argmax(e) + mi for e in enc]
```

Implementasi



```
import numpy as np

# Fungsi sigmoid
def sig(X):
    return [1 / (1 + np.exp(-x)) for x in X]
```

```
# Turunan dari fungsi sigmoid
def sigd(X):
    for i, x in enumerate(X):
        s = sig([x])[0]

    yield s * (1 - s)
```

```
def bp_fit(C, X, t, a, mep, mer):
    # nin: neuron input
    nin = [np.empty(i) for i in C]

    # n: neuron
    n = [np.empty(j + 1) if i < len(C) - 1 else np.empty(j) for i,
j in enumerate(C)]

    # w: weight
    w = np.array([np.random.rand(C[i] + 1, C[i + 1]) for i in
range(len(C) - 1)])

    # dw: delta weight
    dw = [np.empty((C[i] + 1, C[i + 1])) for i in range(len(C) -
1)]

    # d: delta
    d = [np.empty(s) for s in C[1:]]

    # din: delta input
    din = [np.empty(s) for s in C[1:-1]]
```

```
# din: delta input  
din = [np.empty(s) for s in C[1:-1]]  
  
# ep: epoch  
ep = 0  
  
# mse: mean square error  
mse = 1  
  
# Inisialisasi bias dengan nilai 1  
for i in range(0, len(n) - 1):  
    n[i][-1] = 1
```

```
# Inisialisasi bias dengan nilai 1
for i in range(0, len(n) - 1):
    n[i][-1] = 1

# Lakukan training selama belum mencapai epoch maks.
# atau mse masih lebih dari error maks.
while (mep == -1 or ep < mep) and mse > mer:

    ep += 1
    mse = 0

    # Loop setiap layer
    for r in range(len(X)):
        n[0][: -1] = X[r]

        # Fase 1: feedforward
        for L in range(1, len(C)):

            # Hitung neuron input
            nin[L] = np.dot(n[L - 1], w[L - 1])

            # Hitung nilai aktivasi
            n[L][:len(nin[L])] = sig(nin[L])
```

```
# Hitung nilai aktivasi
n[L][:len(nin[L])] = sig(nin[L])

# Selisih antara nilai neuron output dengan target
e = t[r] - n[-1]

# Hitung MSE
mse += sum(e ** 2)

# Fase 2: backpropagation
# Hitung delta di output layer
d[-1] = e * list(sigd(nin[-1]))

# Hitung delta w di output layer
dw[-1] = a * d[-1] * n[-2].reshape((-1, 1))
```

```
# Hitung delta w di output layer
dw[-1] = a * d[-1] * n[-2].reshape((-1, 1))

for L in range(len(C) - 1, 1, -1):
    # Hitung delta input
    din[L - 2] = np.dot(d[L - 1], np.transpose(w[L - 1][:-1]))

    # Hitung delta
    d[L - 2] = din[L - 2] * np.array(list(sigd(nin[L - 1])))

    # Hitung delta w
    dw[L - 2] = (a * d[L - 2]) * n[L - 2].reshape((-1, 1))

    # Update nilai bobot
    w += dw

# Bagi MSE dengan banyaknya data
mse /= len(X)

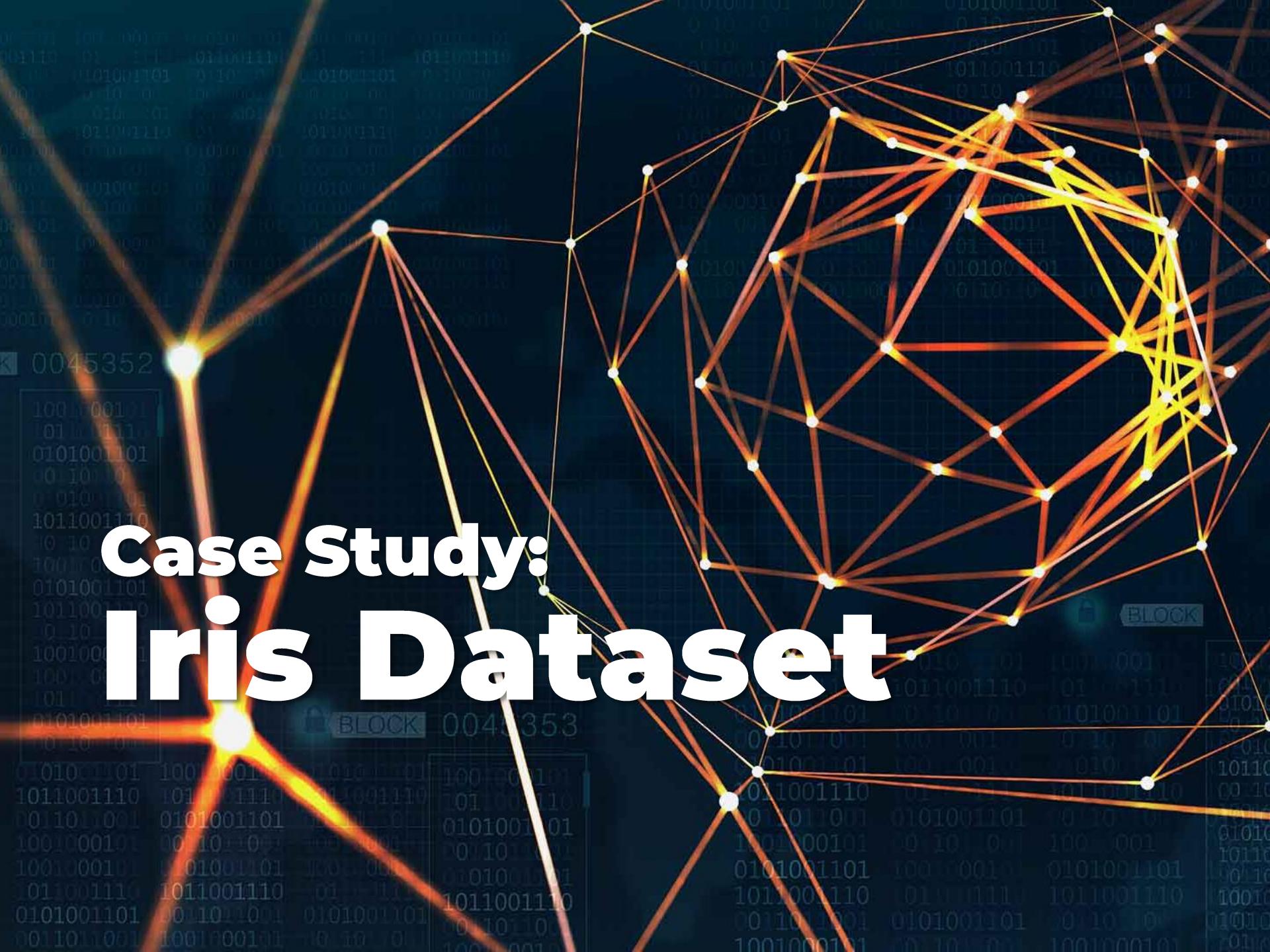
# Return bobot hasil training, jumlah epoch, dan MSE
return w, ep, mse
```

```
def bp_predict(X, w):  
    # Inisialisasi neuron dan neuron input  
    n = [np.empty(len(i)) for i in w]  
    nin = [np.empty(len(i[0])) for i in w]  
  
    # Hasil  
    predict = []  
  
    # Tambahkan bias  
    n.append(np.empty(len(w[-1][0])))  
  
    # Loop data input  
    for x in X:  
  
        # Masukkan data ke neuron input  
        n[0][:-1] = x  
  
        # Untuk setiap neuron output,  
        # hitung nilai input dan nilai aktivasi  
        for L in range(0, len(w)):  
            nin[L] = np.dot(n[L], w[L])  
            n[L + 1][:len(nin[L])] = sig(nin[L])  
  
        predict.append(n[-1].copy())  
  
    return predict
```



http://bit.ly/jst-bp

Case Study: Iris Dataset



```
import numpy as np

# Instalasi: pip install scikit-learn
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import minmax_scale
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```

```
# Arsitektur JST
c = 4, 3, 2

# Load dataset
iris = load_iris()

# Normalisasi data
X = minmax_scale(iris.data)

# Konversi label (Y) dengan pola one hot
Y = onehot_enc(iris.target)

# Bagi menjadi data training dan testing
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, Y,
test_size=.3)

# Lakukan training
w, ep, mse = bp_fit(c, X_train, [p[i] for i in y_train],
.1, 1000, .1)
```

```
print(f'Epoch: {ep}')
print(f'MSE: {mse}')

# Lakukan testing
predict = bp_predict(X_test, w)

# Konversi dari pola one hot ke label
predict = onehot_dec(predict)
y_test = onehot_dec(y_test)

# Hitung akurasi klasifikasi
acc = accuracy_score(out, y_test)

print(f'Output: {out}')
print(f'True: {y_test}')
print(f'Accuracy: {acc}')
```

Output:

Epoch: 171

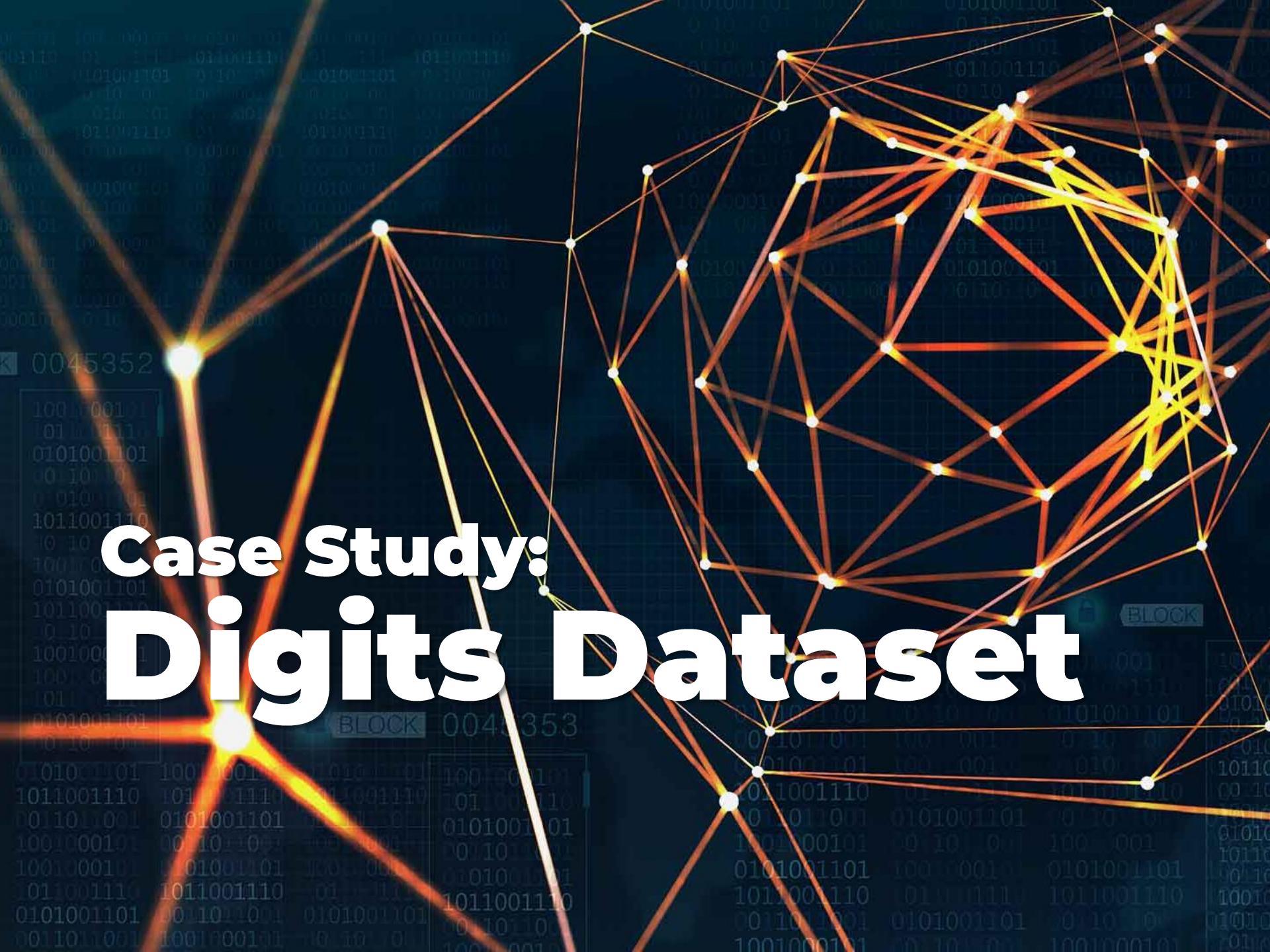
MSE: 0.09914887886321906

Output: [1 2 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 0 2 1 0 1 2 1]

True: [1 2 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 0 2 1 0 1 2 1]
1 0 1 0 0 2 2 1 2 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 0 1 1]

Accuracy: 0.9777777777777777

Case Study: Digits Dataset



Digits Dataset

- Dataset citra karakter angka 0–9 (10 kelas)
- Jumlah karakter per kelas: ~ 180
- Jumlah karakter total: 1797
- Ukuran citra: 8x8 piksel (64 dimensi)

A selection from the 64-dimensional digits dataset

```
from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import minmax_scale
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

digits = datasets.load_digits()
X = minmax_scale(digits.data)
Y = onehot_enc(digits.target)
c = 64, 30, 30, 10

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, Y,
test_size=.3)
w, ep, mse = bp_fit(c, X_train, y_train, .1, -1, .1)

print(f'Epoch: {ep}')
print(f'MSE: {mse}')

predict = bp_predict(X_test, w)
predict = onehot_dec(predict)
y_test = onehot_dec(y_test)
acc = accuracy_score(predict, y_test)

print(f'Output: {predict}')
print(f'True : {y_test}')
print(f'Accuracy: {acc}')
```

The background features a complex network graph with numerous nodes connected by glowing orange and yellow lines. The nodes are small white dots with a slight glow. The graph is highly interconnected, forming a dense web. In the bottom left corner, there is a digital interface element consisting of a blue rectangular frame containing binary code. The text "BLOCK" appears twice in the frame, once above the ID "0045352" and once below the ID "0045353". The binary code itself is a grid of 0s and 1s.

Alhamdulillah.