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1 import numpy as np
2
3 from nndl.layers import *
4 from nndl.conv_layers import *
5 from cs231n.fast_layers import *
6 from nndl.layer_utils import *
7 from nndl.conv_layer_utils import *
8
9 import pdb
10
11 """
12 This code was originally written for CS 231n at Stanford University
13 (cs231n.stanford.edu). It has been modified in various areas for use in the
14 ECE 239AS class at UCLA. This includes the descriptions of what code to
15 implement as well as some slight potential changes in variable names to be
16 consistent with class nomenclature. We thank Justin Johnson & Serena Yeung
17 for
18 permission to use this code. To see the original version, please visit
19 cs231n.stanford.edu.
20 """
21
22 class ThreeLayerConvNet(object):
23     """
24     A three-layer convolutional network with the following architecture:
25
26     conv - relu - 2x2 max pool - affine - relu - affine - softmax
27
28     The network operates on minibatches of data that have shape (N, C, H, W)
29     consisting of N images, each with height H and width W and with C input
30     channels.
31     """
32
33     def __init__(self, input_dim=(3, 32, 32), num_filters=32, filter_size=7,
34                 hidden_dim=100, num_classes=10, weight_scale=1e-3, reg=0.0,
35                 dtype=np.float32, use_batchnorm=False):
36         """
37         Initialize a new network.
38
39         Inputs:
40         - input_dim: Tuple (C, H, W) giving size of input data
41         - num_filters: Number of filters to use in the convolutional layer
42         - filter_size: Size of filters to use in the convolutional layer
43         - hidden_dim: Number of units to use in the fully-connected hidden
44           layer
45         - num_classes: Number of scores to produce from the final affine
46           layer.
47         - weight_scale: Scalar giving standard deviation for random
48           initialization
49         - reg: Scalar giving L2 regularization strength
50         - dtype: numpy datatype to use for computation.
51         """
52         self.use_batchnorm = use_batchnorm
53         self.params = {}
54         self.reg = reg
55         self.dtype = dtype
56
57         # ===== #
58         # YOUR CODE HERE:

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57         # Initialize the weights and biases of a three layer CNN. To
initialize:
58         # - the biases should be initialized to zeros.
59         # - the weights should be initialized to a matrix with entries
60         # drawn from a Gaussian distribution with zero mean and
61         # standard deviation given by weight_scale.
62         # ===== #
63         C, H, W = input_dim
64         self.params['W1'] = weight_scale * \
65             np.random.randn(num_filters, C, filter_size, filter_size)
66         self.params['W2'] = weight_scale * \
67             np.random.randn(num_filters * H * W // 4, hidden_dim)
68         self.params['W3'] = weight_scale * \
69             np.random.randn(hidden_dim, num_classes)
70         self.params['b1'] = np.zeros(num_filters)
71         self.params['b2'] = np.zeros(hidden_dim)
72         self.params['b3'] = np.zeros(num_classes)
73         # ===== #
74         # END YOUR CODE HERE
75         # ===== #
76
77         for k, v in self.params.items():
78             self.params[k] = v.astype(dtype)
79
80     def loss(self, X, y=None):
81         """
82         Evaluate loss and gradient for the three-layer convolutional network.
83
84         Input / output: Same API as TwoLayerNet in fc_net.py.
85         """
86         W1, b1 = self.params['W1'], self.params['b1']
87         W2, b2 = self.params['W2'], self.params['b2']
88         W3, b3 = self.params['W3'], self.params['b3']
89
90         # pass conv_param to the forward pass for the convolutional layer
91         filter_size = W1.shape[2]
92         conv_param = {'stride': 1, 'pad': (filter_size - 1) / 2}
93
94         # pass pool_param to the forward pass for the max-pooling layer
95         pool_param = {'pool_height': 2, 'pool_width': 2, 'stride': 2}
96
97         scores = None
98
99         # ===== #
100        # YOUR CODE HERE:
101        # Implement the forward pass of the three layer CNN. Store the
output
102        # scores as the variable "scores".
103        # ===== #
104        h1, cache1 = conv_relu_pool_forward(
105            X, self.params['W1'], self.params['b1'], conv_param, pool_param)
106        h2, cache2 = affine_relu_forward(
107            h1, self.params['W2'], self.params['b2'])
108        scores, cache3 = affine_forward(
109            h2, self.params['W3'], self.params['b3'])
110        # ===== #
111        # END YOUR CODE HERE
112        # ===== #
113
114        if y is None:

```

```

115         return scores
116
117     loss, grads = 0, {}
118     # ===== #
119     # YOUR CODE HERE:
120     # Implement the backward pass of the three layer CNN. Store the
121     grads
122     # in the grads dictionary, exactly as before (i.e., the gradient of
123     # self.params[k] will be grads[k]). Store the loss as "loss", and
124     # don't forget to add regularization on ALL weight matrices.
125     # ===== #
126     data_loss, dout = softmax_loss(scores, y)
127     reg_loss = self.reg * 0.5 * \
128         (np.sum(self.params['W1']**2) + np.sum(self.params['W2']
129             ** 2) +
130         np.sum(self.params['W3']**2))
131     loss = data_loss + reg_loss
132     dout, grads['W3'], grads['b3'] = affine_backward(dout, cache3)
133     grads['W3'] += 2 * self.reg * self.params['W3']
134
135     dout, grads['W2'], grads['b2'] = affine_relu_backward(dout, cache2)
136     grads['W2'] += 2 * self.reg * self.params['W2']
137
138     _, grads['W1'], grads['b1'] = conv_relu_pool_backward(dout, cache1)
139     grads['W1'] += 2 * self.reg * self.params['W1']
140     # ===== #
141     # END YOUR CODE HERE
142     # ===== #
143
144     return loss, grads
145
146 pass

```