

The title of my thesis

Any short subtitle

Lucas Charpentier



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Master in Computational Science
(Imaging and Biomedical Computing)
60 credits

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Departement of Physics
Faculty of mathematics and natural sciences

UNIVERSITY OF OSLO

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Lucas Charpentier

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Lucas Charpentier

2nd July 2020

Abstract

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Preface

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background and Motivation

1.2 Problem Statement

1.3 Thesis Outline

Chapter 2

Planning the project

2.1 Machine Learning

2.1.1 Supervised Learning

2.1.2 Unsupervised Learning

2.2 Artificial Neural Networks

2.2.1 Perceptron

2.2.2 Multilayer Perceptron

2.2.3 Training a Neural Network

2.3 Convolutional Neural Network

2.3.1 Convolutional Layers

2.3.2 Pooling Layers

2.4 Neural Network Training Optimization

2.4.1 Weight Initialization

2.4.2 Training Batch Size

2.4.3 Dropout

2.5 Network Pruning

2.6 Datasets

2.6.1 MNIST

2.6.2 Fashion MNIST

2.6.3 CIFAR-10

2.7 Architectures

2.7.1 VGG-16

Chapter 3

Single Layer ANN

3.1 Pruning Nodes at Random

3.1.1 MNIST

Artificial Neural Network with single hidden layer of 128 nodes, using adam as optimizer with a learning rate of 0.001 trained on 5 epochs, batch size of 32. Final Accuracy and Loss on test set are: Loss: 0.0734 Accuracy: 0.9770

	Number of Nodes						
	1	2	4	8	16	32	64
Mean	0.9765	0.9760	0.9750	0.9724	0.9658	0.9464	0.8555
σ	0.0007	0.0010	0.0015	0.0027	0.0053	0.0122	0.0394
min	0.9740	0.9660	0.9635	0.9494	0.9337	0.8688	0.6598
25%	0.9762	0.9756	0.9742	0.9710	0.9632	0.9410	0.8331
50%	0.9767	0.9762	0.9753	0.9728	0.9669	0.9489	0.8616
75%	0.9770	0.9767	0.9760	0.9742	0.9695	0.9543	0.8837
max	0.9778	0.9780	0.9779	0.9769	0.9769	0.9685	0.9334

Table 3.1: Long

Trial text

Trial text

	Number of Nodes						
	1	2	4	8	16	32	64
Mean	0.0751	0.0767	0.0801	0.0885	0.1090	0.1680	0.4298
σ	0.0023	0.0032	0.0047	0.0083	0.0157	0.0338	0.0989
min	0.0720	0.0714	0.0710	0.0735	0.0791	0.1006	0.2311
25%	0.07	0.	0.9742	0.9710	0.9632	0.9410	0.8331
50%	0.9767	0.9762	0.9753	0.9728	0.9669	0.9489	0.8616
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max	0.9778	0.9780	0.9779	0.9769	0.9769	0.9685	0.9334

Table 3.2: Long

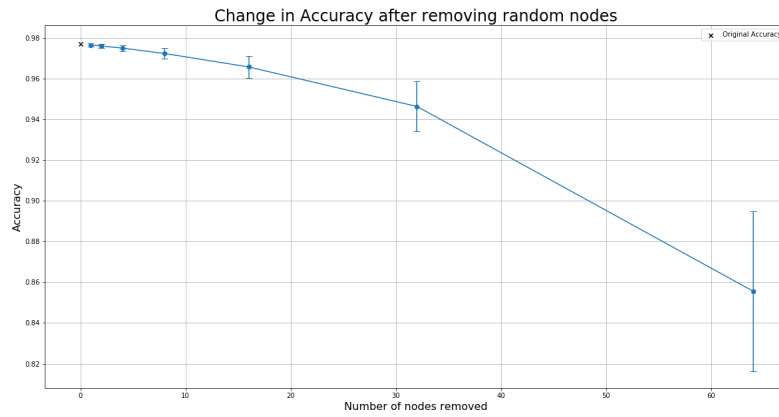


Figure 3.1: Testing

Trial text

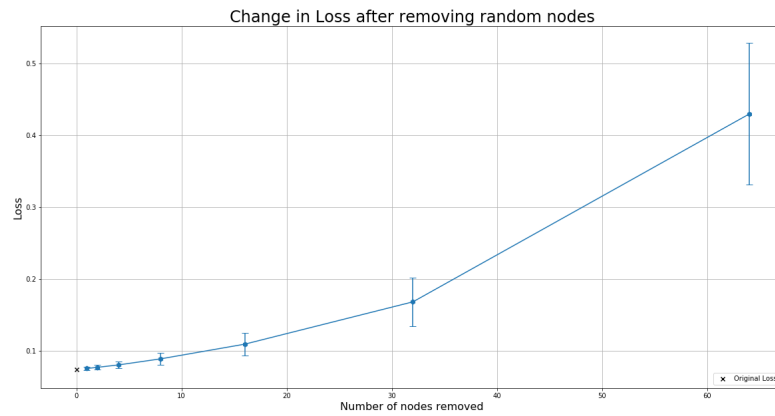


Figure 3.2: Testing

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	Number of Nodes						
	1	2	4	8	16	32	64
Mean	0.0751	0.0767	0.0801	0.0885	0.1090	0.1680	0.4298
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Table 3.3: Long

Trial text

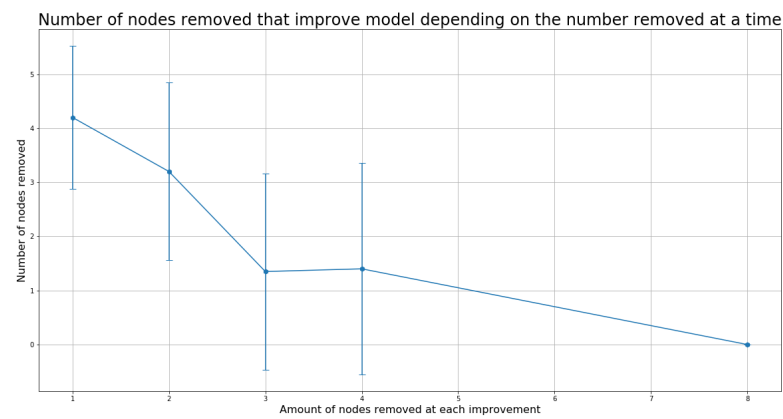


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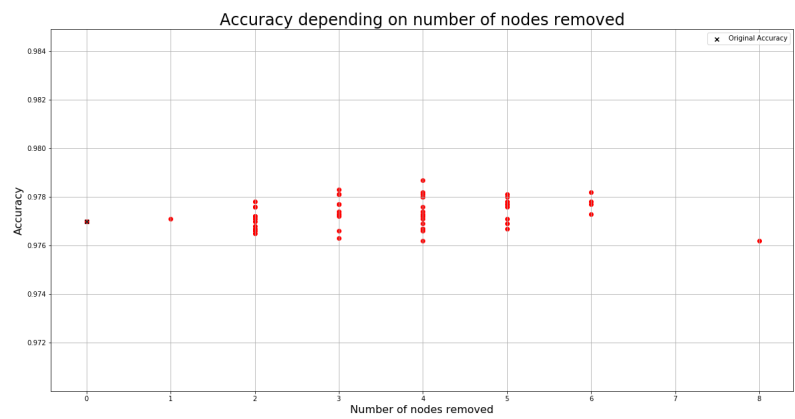


Figure 3.4: Testing

Trial text

Trial text

3.1.2 Fashion MNIST

Trial text

Trial text

Trial text

Trial text

There is trial text here

Trial text

Trial text

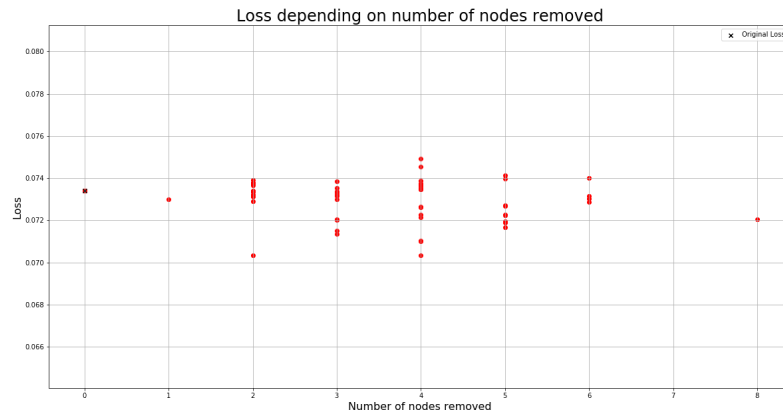


Figure 3.5: Testing

	Number of Nodes						
	1	2	4	8	16	32	64
Mean	0.9765	0.9760	0.9750	0.9724	0.9658	0.9464	0.8555
σ	0.0007	0.0010	0.0015	0.0027	0.0053	0.0122	0.0394
min	0.9740	0.9660	0.9635	0.9494	0.9337	0.8688	0.6598
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Table 3.4: Long

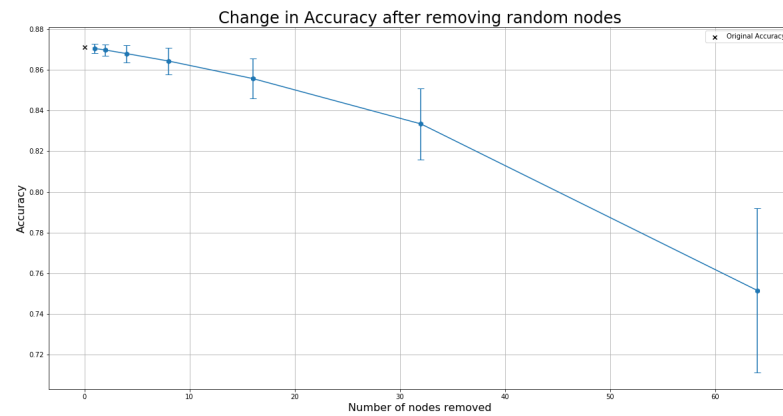


Figure 3.6: Testing

Trial text

Trial text

	Number of Nodes						
	1	2	4	8	16	32	64
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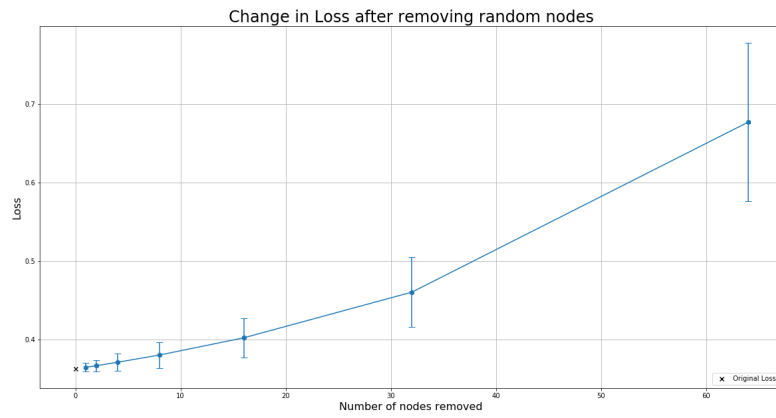


Figure 3.7: Testing

	Number of Nodes						
	1	2	4	8	16	32	64
Mean	0.0751	0.0767	0.0801	0.0885	0.1090	0.1680	0.4298
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max	0.9778	0.9780	0.9779	0.9769	0.9769	0.9685	0.9334

Table 3.6: Long

3.2 Estimating Node Importance based on Loss and Accuracy

3.3 Pruning Nodes based on the Loss and Accuracy

3.4 Effects of Changing Training Batch Size on Node Importance

3.5 Effects of Using Dropout

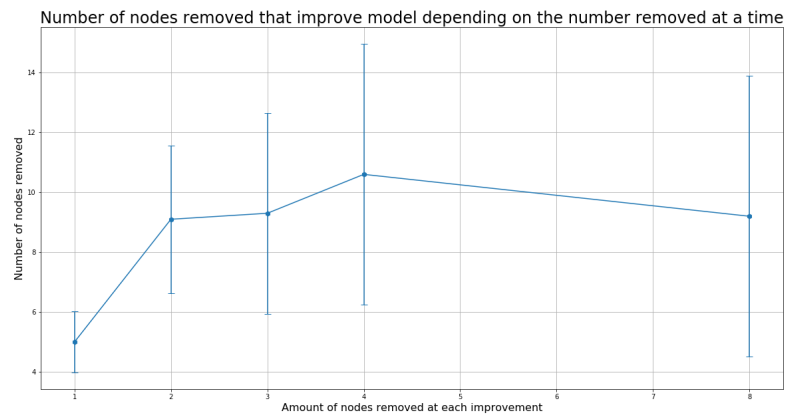


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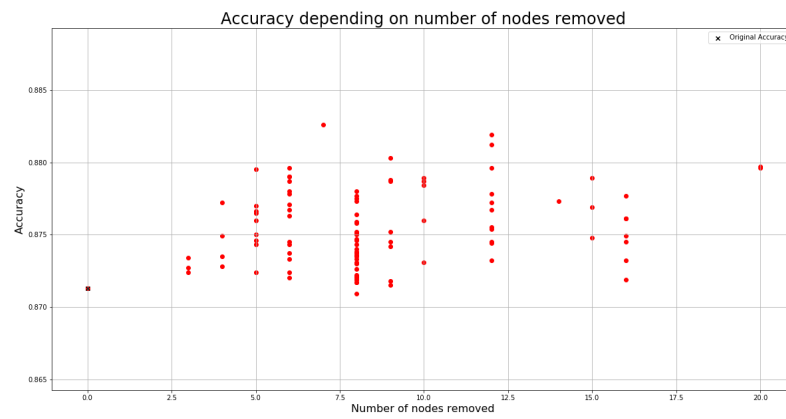


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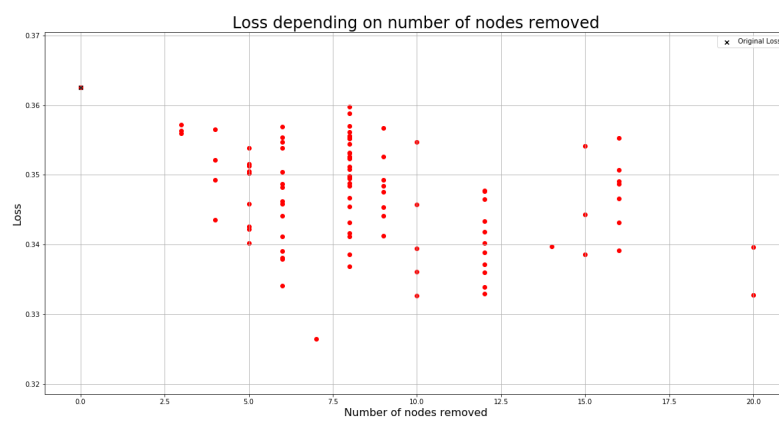


Figure 3.10: Testing

Chapter 4

Multi-Layer Perceptron

- 4.1 Pruning network with pre-calculated importance**
- 4.2 Greedy approach to pruning instead of Exhaustive approach**
- 4.3 Iterative weight initialization using Node importance**

Chapter 5

Convolutional Neural Network

5.1 Looking at effects of per class accuracy after pruning

5.2 Pruning based on class accuracy

Chapter 6

Case study: Reducing a VGG-16 model trained on X dataset

Chapter 7

Conclusion

7.1 Summary

7.2 Future Works

