

# Computer Science NEA Report

An investigation into how Artificial Neural Networks work, the effects of their hyper-parameters and their applications in Image Recognition.

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# 1 Analysis

## 1.1 About

Artificial Intelligence mimics human cognition in order to perform tasks and learn from them, Machine Learning is a subfield of Artificial Intelligence that uses algorithms trained on data to produce models (trained programs) and Deep Learning is a subfield of Machine Learning that uses Artificial Neural Networks, a process of learning from data inspired by the human brain. Artificial Neural Networks can be trained to learn a vast number of problems, such as Image Recognition, and have uses across multiple fields, such as medical imaging in hospitals. This project is an investigation into how Artificial Neural Networks work, the effects of changing their hyper-parameters and their applications in Image Recognition. To achieve this, I will derive and research all theory behind the project, using sources such as IBM's online research, and develop Neural Networks from first principles without the use of any third-party Machine Learning libraries. I then will implement the Artificial Neural Networks in Image Recognition, by creating trained models and will allow for experimentation of the hyper-parameters of each model to allow for comparisons between each model's performances, via a Graphical User Interface.

## 1.2 Interview

In order to gain a better foundation for my investigation, I presented my prototype code and interviewed the head of Artificial Intelligence at Cambridge Consultants for input on what they would like to see in my project, these were their responses:

- Q: "Are there any good resources you would recommend for learning the theory behind how Artificial Neural Networks work?"  
A: "There are lots of useful free resources on the internet to use. I particularly like the platform 'Medium' which offers many scientific articles as well as more obvious resources such as IBMs'."
- Q: "What do you think would be a good goal for my project?"  
A: "I think it would be great to aim for applying the Neural Networks on Image Recognition for some famous datasets. For you, I would recommend the MNIST dataset as a goal."
- Q: "What features of the Artificial Neural Networks would you like to be able to experiment with?"  
A: "I'd like to be able to experiment with the number of layers and the number of neurons in each layer, and then be able to see how these changes effect the performance of the model. I can see that you've utilised the Sigmoid transfer function and I would recommend having the option to test alternatives such as the ReLu transfer function, which will help stop issues such as a vanishing gradient."
- Q: "What are some practical constraints of AI?"  
A: "Training AI models can require a large amount of computing power, also large datasets are needed for training models to a high accuracy which can be hard to obtain."
- Q: "What would you say increases the computing power required the most?"  
A: "The number of layers and neurons in each layer will have the greatest effect on the computing power required. This is another reason why I recommend adding the ReLu transfer function as it updates the values of the weights and biases faster than the Sigmoid transfer function."
- Q: "Do you think I should explore other computer architectures for training the models?"  
A: "Yes, it would be great to add support for using graphics cards for training models, as this would be a vast improvement in training time compared to using just CPU power."
- Q: "I am also creating a user interface for the program, what hyper-parameters would you like to be able to control through this?"  
A: "It would be nice to control the transfer functions used, as well as the general hyper-parameters of the model. I also think you could add a progress tracker to be displayed during training for the user."
- Q: "How do you think I should measure the performance of models?"  
A: "You should show the accuracy of the model's predictions, as well as example incorrect and correct prediction results for the trained model. Additionally, you could compare how the size of the training dataset effects the performance of the model after training, to see if a larger dataset would seem beneficial."

- Q: "Are there any other features you would like add?"  
A: "Yes, it would be nice to be able to save a model after training and have the option to load in a trained model for testing."

### 1.3 Project Objectives

- Learn how Artificial Neural Networks work and develop them from first principles
- Implement the Artificial Neural Networks by creating trained models on image datasets
  - Allow use of Graphics Cards for faster training
  - Allow for the saving of trained models
- Develop a Graphical User Interface
  - Provide controls for hyper-parameters of models
  - Display and compare the results each model's predictions

### 1.4 Requirements

| ID | Description      | Satisfied by  | Tested by     |
|----|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1  | test description | test location | Go to page 44 |

### 1.5 Theory behind Artificial Neural Networks

From an abstract perspective, Artificial Neural Networks are inspired by how the human mind works, by consisting of layers of 'neurons' all interconnected via different links, each with their own strength. By adjusting these links, Artificial Neural Networks can be trained to take in an input and give its best prediction as an output.

#### 1.5.1 Structure

I have focused on Feed-Forward Artificial Neural Networks, where values are entered to the input layer and passed forwards repetitively to the next layer until reaching the output layer. Within this, I have learnt two types of Feed-Forward Artificial Neural Networks: Perceptron Artificial Neural Networks, that contain no hidden layers and are best at learning more linear patterns and Multi-Layer Perceptron Artificial Neural Networks, that contain at least one hidden layer, as a result increasing the non-linearity in the Artificial Neural Network and allowing it to learn more complex / non-linear problems.

Multi-Layer Perceptron Artificial Neural Networks consist of:

- An input layer of input neurons, where the input values are entered.
- Hidden layers of hidden neurons.
- An output layer of output neurons, which outputs the final prediction.

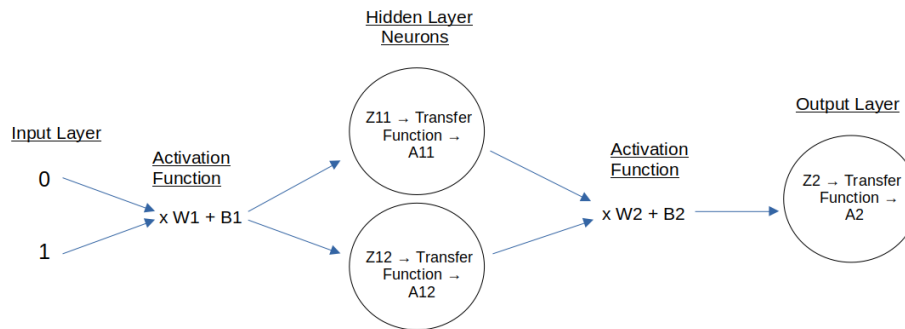


Figure 1: This shows an Artificial Neural Network with one single hidden layer and is known as a Shallow Neural Network.

To implement an Artificial Neural Network, matrices are used to represent the layers, where each layer is a matrix of the layer's neuron's values. In order to use matrices for this, the following basic theory must be known about them:

- When Adding two matrices, both matrices must have the same number of rows and columns. Or one of the matrices can have the same number of rows but only one column, then be added by element-wise addition where each element is added to all of the elements of the other matrix in the same row.
- In order to multiply matrices, I take the 'dot product' of the matrices, which multiplies the row of one matrix with the column of the other, by multiplying matching members and then summing up.
- When taking the dot product of two matrices, the number of columns of the 1st matrix must equal the number of rows of the 2nd matrix. And the result will have the same number of rows as the 1st matrix, and the same number of columns as the 2nd matrix. This is important, as the output of one layer must be formatted correctly to be used with the next layer.
- Alternatively, at times I take the Hadamard product of two matrices which performs element-wise multiplication of the matrices. For this, both matrices must have the same number of rows and columns.
- Transposing a matrix will turn all rows of the matrix into columns and all columns into rows.
- A matrix of values can be classified as a rank of Tensors, depending on the number of dimensions of the matrix. (Eg: A 2-dimensional matrix is a Tensor of rank 2)

I have focused on just using Fully-Connected layers, that will take in input values and apply the following calculations to produce an output of the layer:

- An Activation function

- This calculates the dot product of the input matrix with a weight matrix, then sums the result with a bias matrix
- A Transfer function
  - This takes the result of the Activation function and transfers it to a suitable output value as well as adding more non-linearity to the Neural Network.
  - For example, the Sigmoid Transfer function converts the input to a number between zero and one, making it useful for logistic regression where the output value can be considered as closer to zero or one allowing for a binary classification of predicting zero or one.

### 1.5.2 How Artificial Neural Networks learn

To train an Artificial Neural Network, the following processes will be carried out for each of a number of training epochs:

- Forward Propagation:
  - The process of feeding inputs in and getting a prediction (moving forward through the network)
- Back Propagation:
  - The process of calculating the Loss in the prediction and then adjusting the weights and biases accordingly
  - I have used Supervised Learning to train the Artificial Neural Networks, where the output prediction of the Artificial Neural Network is compared to the values it should have predicted. With this, I can calculate the Loss value of the prediction (how wrong the prediction is from the actual value).
  - I then move back through the network and update the weights and biases via Gradient Descent:
    - \* Gradient Descent aims to reduce the Loss value of the prediction to a minimum, by subtracting the rate of change of Loss with respect to the weights/ biases, multiplied with a learning rate, from the weights/biases.
    - \* To calculate the rate of change of Loss with respect to the weights/biases, you must use the following calculus methods:
      - Partial Differentiation, in order to differentiate the multi-variable functions, by taking respect to one variable and treating the rest as constants.
      - The Chain Rule, where for  $y = f(u)$  and  $u = g(x)$ ,  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial u} * \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} =$
      - For a matrix of  $f(x)$  values, the matrix of  $\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x}$  values is known as the Jacobian matrix

- \* This repetitive process will continue to reduce the Loss to a minimum, if the learning rate is set to an appropriate value

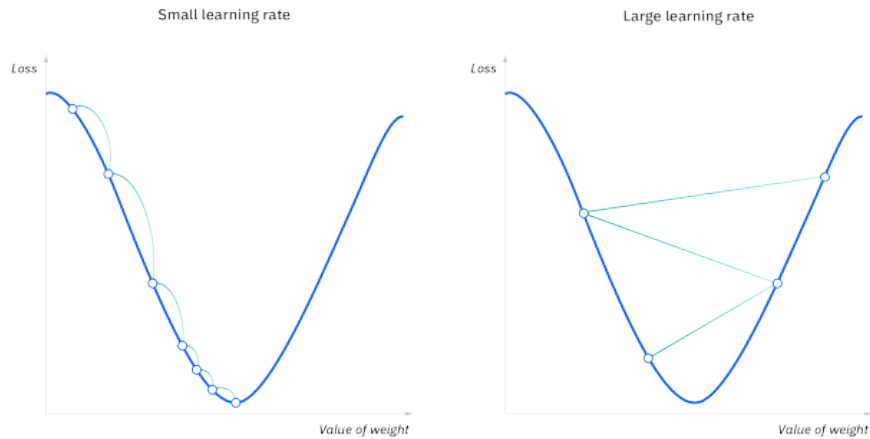


Figure 2: Gradient Descent  
sourced from <https://www.ibm.com/topics/gradient-descent>

- \* However, during backpropagation some issues can occur, such as the following:
  - Finding a false local minimum rather than the global minimum of the function
  - Having an 'Exploding Gradient', where the gradient value grows exponentially to the point of overflow errors
  - Having a 'Vanishing Gradient', where the gradient value decreases to a very small value or zero, resulting in a lack of updating values during training.

## 1.6 Theory Behind Deep Artificial Neural Networks

### 1.6.1 Setup

- Where a layer takes the previous layer's output as its input  $X$
- Then it applies an Activation function to  $X$  to obtain  $Z$ , by taking the dot product of  $X$  with a weight matrix  $W$ , then sums the result with a bias matrix  $B$ . At first the weights are initialised to random values and the biases are set to zeros.

$$- Z = W * X + B$$

- Then it applies a Transfer function to  $Z$  to obtain the layer's output

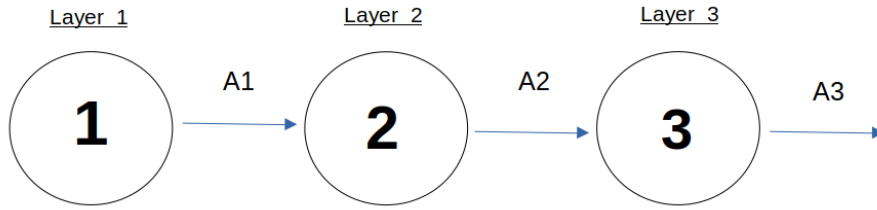


Figure 3: This shows an abstracted view of an Artificial Neural Network with multiple hidden layers and is known as a Deep Neural Network.

- For the output layer, the sigmoid function (explained previously) must be used for either for binary classification via logistic regression, or for multi- class classification where it predicts the output neuron, and the associated class, that has the highest value between zero and one.
  - \* Where  $\text{sigmoid}(Z) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-Z}}$
- However, for the input layer and the hidden layers, another transfer function known as ReLu (Rectified Linear Unit) can be better suited as it produces largers values of  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W}$  and  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial B}$  for Gradient Descent than Sigmoid, so updates at a quicker rate.
  - \* Where  $\text{relu}(Z) = \max(0, Z)$

### 1.6.2 Forward Propagation:

- For each epoch the input layer is given a matrix of input values, which are fed through the network to obtain a final prediction A from the output layer.

### 1.6.3 Back Propagation:

- First the Loss value L is calculated using the following Log-Loss function, which calculates the average difference between A and the value it should have predicted Y. Then the average is found by summing the result of the Loss function for each value in the matrix A, then dividing by the number of predictions m, resulting in a Loss value to show how well the network is performing.
  - Where  $L = -(\frac{1}{m}) * \sum(Y * \log(A) + (1 - Y) * \log(1 - A))$  and "log()" is the natural logarithm
- I then move back through the network, adjusting the weights and biases via Gradient Descent. For each layer, the weights and biases are updated with the following formulae:
  - $W = W - \text{learningRate} * \frac{\partial L}{\partial W}$
  - $B = B - \text{learningRate} * \frac{\partial L}{\partial B}$



- The derivation for Layer 2's  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W}$  and  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial B}$  can be seen below:
  - Functions used so far:
    1.  $Z = W * X + B$
    2.  $A_{relu} = \max(0, Z)$
    3.  $A_{sigmoid} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-Z}}$
    4.  $L = -(\frac{1}{m}) * \sum(Y * \log(A) + (1 - Y) * \log(1 - A))$
  - $\frac{\partial L}{\partial A2} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial A3} * \frac{\partial A3}{\partial Z3} * \frac{\partial Z3}{\partial A2}$   
 By using function 1, where A2 is X for the 3rd layer,  $\frac{\partial Z3}{\partial A2} = W3$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial A2} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial A3} * \frac{\partial A3}{\partial Z3} * W3$
  - $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W2} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial A2} * \frac{\partial A2}{\partial Z2} * \frac{\partial Z2}{\partial W2}$   
 By using function 1, where A1 is X for the 2nd layer,  $\frac{\partial Z2}{\partial W2} = A1$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial W2} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial A2} * \frac{\partial A2}{\partial Z2} * A1$
  - $\frac{\partial L}{\partial B2} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial A2} * \frac{\partial A2}{\partial Z2} * \frac{\partial Z2}{\partial B2}$   
 By using function 1,  $\frac{\partial Z2}{\partial B2} = 1$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial B2} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial A2} * \frac{\partial A2}{\partial Z2} * 1$
- As you can see, when moving back through the network, the  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W}$  and  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial B}$  of the layer can be calculated with the rate of change of loss with respect to its output, which is calculated by the previous layer using the above formula; the derivative of the layer's transfer function, and the layers input (which in this case is A1)
  - Where by using function 2,  $\frac{\partial A_{relu}}{\partial Z} = 1$  when  $Z \geq 0$  otherwise  $\frac{\partial A_{relu}}{\partial Z} = 0$
  - Where by using function 3,  $\frac{\partial A_{sigmoid}}{\partial Z} = A * (1 - A)$
- At the start of backpropagation, the rate of change of loss with respect to the output layer's output has no previous layer's calculations, so instead it can be found with the derivative of the Log-Loss function, as shown in the following:
  - Using function 4,  $\frac{\partial L}{\partial A} = (-\frac{1}{m})(\frac{Y-A}{A*(1-A)})$

## 1.7 Theory behind training the Artificial Neural Networks

Training an Artificial Neural Network's weights and biases to predict on a dataset, will create a trained model for that dataset, so that it can predict on future images inputted. However, training Artificial Neural Networks can involve some problems such as Overfitting, where the trained model learns the patterns of the training dataset too well, causing worse prediction on a different test dataset. This can occur when the training dataset does not cover enough situations of inputs and the desired outputs (by being too small for example), if the model is trained for too many epochs on the poor dataset and having too many layers in the Neural Network. Another problem is Underfitting, where the model has not learnt the patterns of the training dataset well enough, often when it has been trained for too few epochs, or when the Neural Network is too simple (too linear).

### 1.7.1 Datasets

- MNIST dataset
  - The MNIST dataset is a famous dataset of images of handwritten digits from zero to ten and is commonly used to test the performance of an Artificial Neural Network.
  - The dataset consists of 60,000 input images, made up from 28x28 pixels and each pixel has an RGB value from 0 to 255
  - To format the images into a suitable format to be inputted into the Artificial Neural Networks, each image's matrix of RGB values are 'flattened' into a 1 dimensional matrix of values, where each element is also divided by 255 (the max RGB value) to a number between 0 and 1, to standardize the dataset.
  - The output dataset is also loaded, where each output for each image is an array, where the index represents the number of the image, by having a 1 in the index that matches the number represented and zeros for all other indexes.
  - To create a trained Artificial Neural Network model on this dataset, the model will require 10 output neurons (one for each digit), then by using the Sigmoid Transfer function to output a number between one and zero to each neuron, whichever neuron has the highest value is predicted. This is multi-class classification, where the model must predict one of 10 classes (in this case, each class is one of the digits from zero to ten).
- Cat dataset
  - I will also use a dataset of images sourced from <https://github.com/marcopeix>, where each image is either a cat or not a cat.
  - The dataset consists of 209 input images, made up from 64x64 pixels and each pixel has an RGB value from 0 to 255
  - To format the images into a suitable format to be inputted into the Artificial Neural Networks, each image's matrix of RGB values are 'flattened' into a 1 dimensional array of values, where each element is also divided by 255 (the max RGB value) to a number between 0 and 1, to standardize the dataset.
  - The output dataset is also loaded, and is reshaped into a 1 dimensional array of 1s and 0s, to store the output of each image (1 for cat, 0 for non cat)
  - To create a trained Artificial Neural Network model on this dataset, the model will require only 1 output neuron, then by using the Sigmoid Transfer function to output a number between one and zero for the neuron, if the neuron's value is closer to 1 it predicts cat, otherwise it predicts not a cat. This is binary classification, where the model must use logistic regression to predict whether it is a cat or not a cat.

- XOR dataset
  - For experimenting with Artificial Neural Networks, I solve the XOR gate problem, where the Neural Network is fed input pairs of zeros and ones and learns to predict the output of a XOR gate used in circuits.
  - This takes much less computation time than image datasets, so is useful for quickly comparing different hyper-parameters of a Network, whilst still not being linearly separable.

### **1.7.2 Theory behind using Graphics Cards to train Artificial Neural Networks**

Graphics Cards consist of many Tensor cores which are processing units specialised for matrix operations for calculating the co-ordinates of 3D graphics, however they can be used here for operating on the matrices in the network at a much faster speed compared to CPUs. GPUs also include CUDA cores which act as an API to the GPU's computing to be used for any operations (in this case training the Artificial Neural Networks).

## 2 Design

### 2.1 Introduction

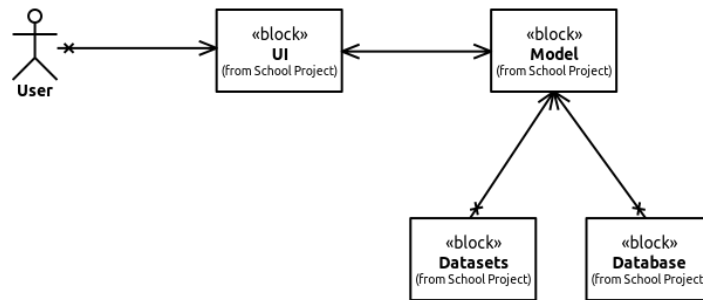
The following design focuses have been made for the project:

- The program will support multiple platforms to run on, including Windows and Linux.
- The program will use python3 as its main programming language.
- I will take an object-orientated approach to the project.
- I will give an option to use either a Graphics Card or a CPU to train and test the Artificial Neural Networks.

I will also be using SysML for designing the following diagrams.

### 2.2 System Architecture

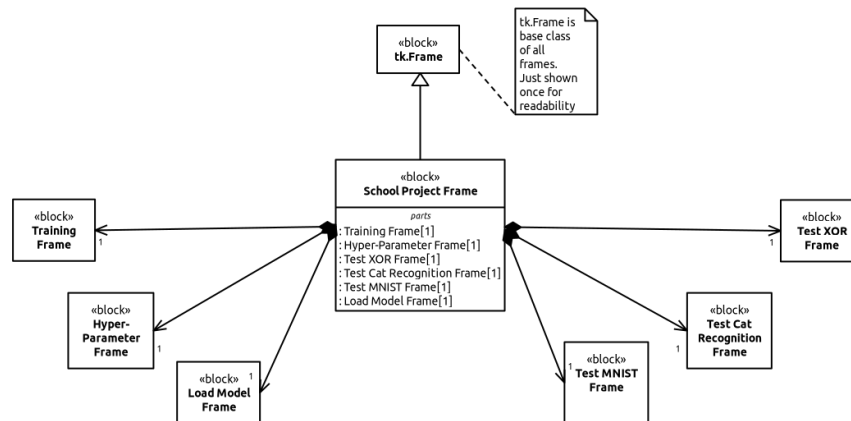
bdd [block] School Project Frame [System Architecture Diagram]



## 2.3 Class Diagrams

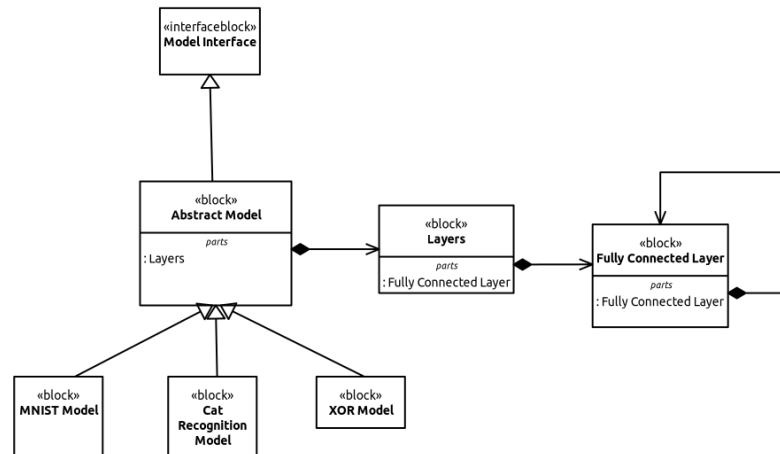
### 2.3.1 UI Class Diagram

bdd [package] School Project [UI Class Diagram]



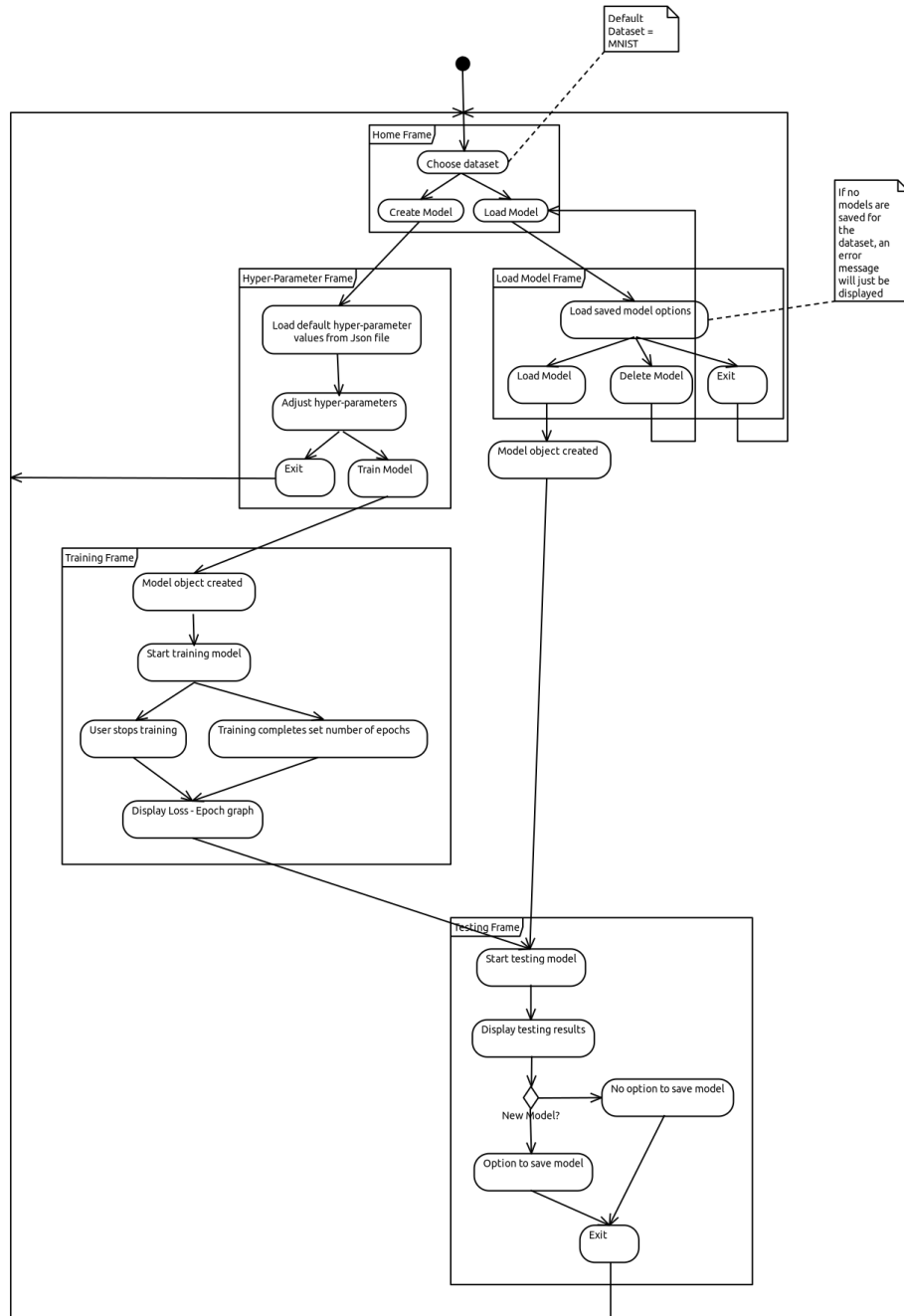
### 2.3.2 Model Class Diagram

bdd [package] School Project [Model Class Diagram]



## 2.4 System Flow chart

act [activity] System Flow chart [System Flow chart]



## 2.5 Algorithms

Refer to Analysis for the algorithms behind the Artificial Neural Networks.

## 2.6 Data Structures

I will use the following data structures in the program:

- Standard lists for storing data, for example storing the shape of the Artificial Neural Network's layers.
- Tuples where tuple unpacking is useful, such as returning multiple values from methods.
- Dictionaries for loading the default hyper-parameter values from a JSON file.
- Matrices to represent the layers and allow for a varied number of neurons in each layer. To represent the Matrices I will use both numpy arrays and cupy arrays.
- A Doubly linked list to represent the Artificial Neural Network, where each node is a layer of the network. This will allow me to traverse both forwards and backwards through the network, as well as storing the first and last layer to start forward and backward propagation respectively.

## 2.7 File Structure

I will use the following file structures to store necessary data for the program:

- A JSON file for storing the default hyper-parameters for creating a new model for each dataset.
- I will store the image dataset files in a 'datasets' directory. The dataset files will either be a compressed archive file (such as .pkl.gz files) or of the Hierarchical Data Format (such as .h5) for storing large datasets with fast retrieval.
- I will save the weights and biases of saved models as numpy arrays in .npz files (a zipped archive file format) in a 'saved-models' directory, due to their compatibility with the numpy library.

## 2.8 Database Design

I will use the following Relational database design for saving models, where the dataset, name and features of the saved model (including the location of the saved models' weights and biases and the saved models' hyper-parameters) are saved:

| Models              |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Model_ID            | integer |
| Dataset             | text    |
| File_Location       | text    |
| Hidden_Layers_Shape | text    |
| Learning_Rate       | float   |
| Name                | text    |
| Train_Dataset_Size  | integer |
| Use_ReLu            | bool    |

- I will also use the following unique constraint, so that each dataset can not have more than one model with the same name:

```
UNIQUE (Dataset, Name)
```

## 2.9 Queries

Here are some example queries for interacting with the database:

- I can query the names of all saved models for a dataset with:

```
SELECT Name FROM Models WHERE Dataset=?;
```

- I can query the file location of a saved model with:

```
SELECT File_Location FROM Models WHERE Dataset=? AND Name=?;
```



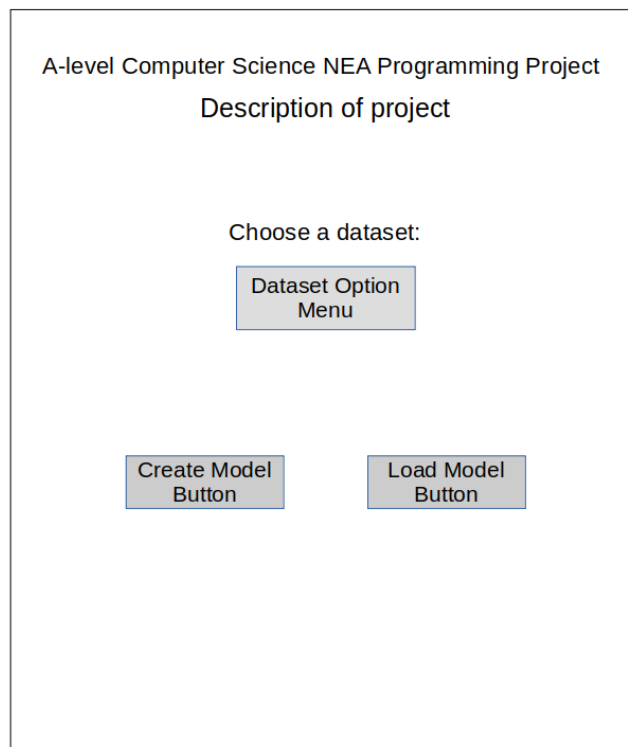
- I can query the features of a saved model with:

```
SELECT * FROM Models WHERE Dataset=? AND Name=?;
```

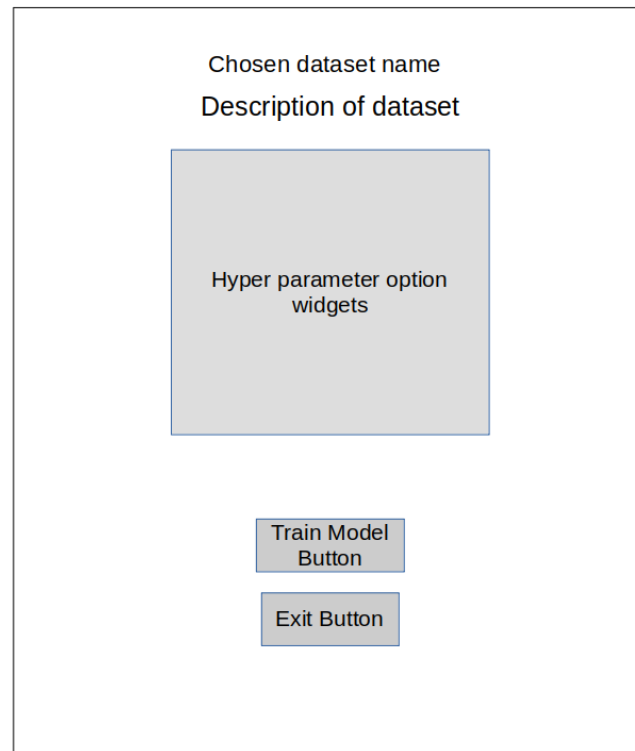
## 2.10 Human-Computer Interaction

Here are the designs of each tkinter frame in the User Interface:

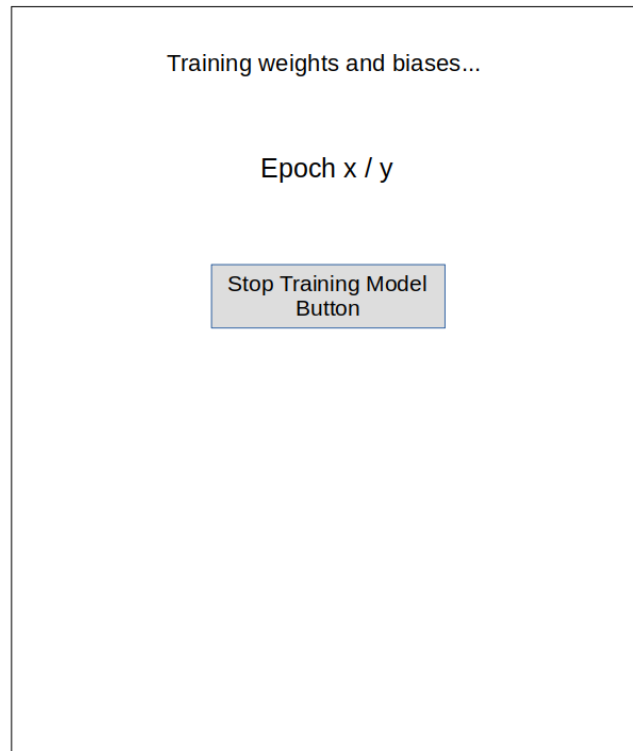
- Home Frame design:



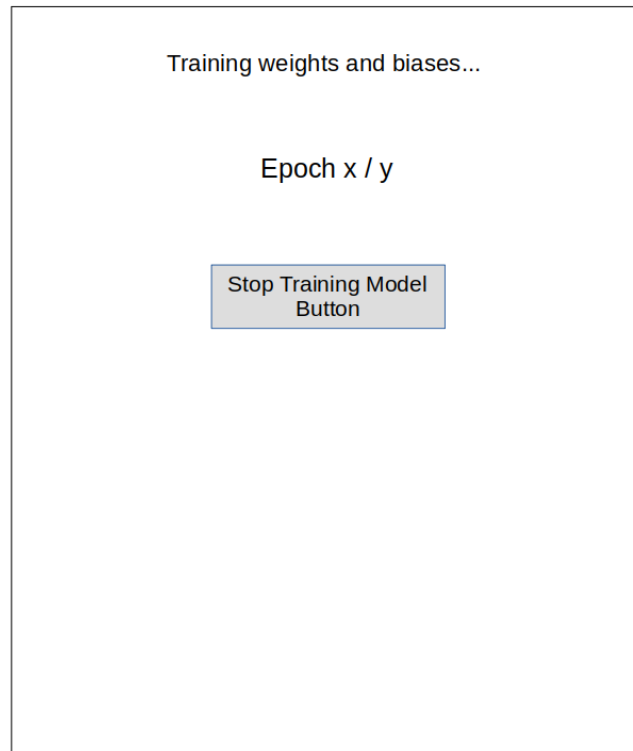
- Hyper-Parameter Frame design:



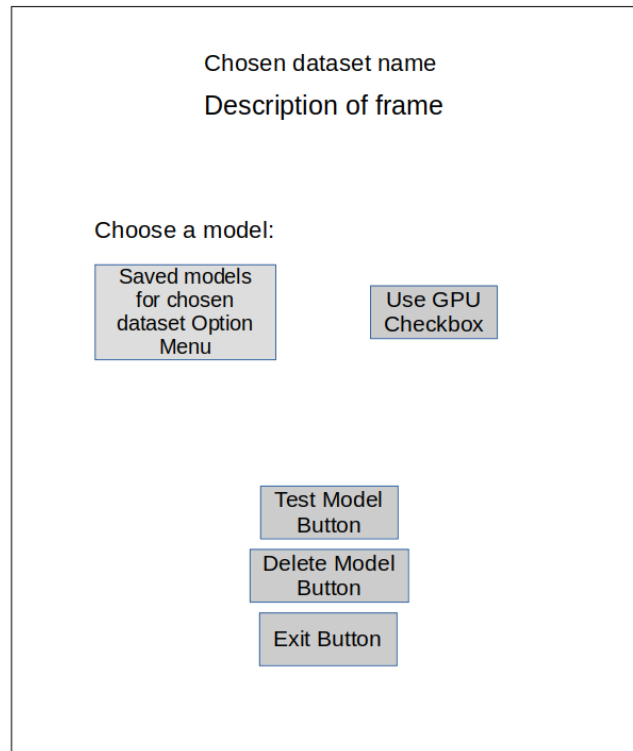
- Training Frame design:
  - During training, the following is displayed on the Training Frame:



- Once training has finished, the following is displayed on the Training Frame:



- Load Model Frame design:



- Test Frame design:

Testing Results:  
 Prediction Accuracy: x %  
 Network Shape: y

Example Results

Enter a name for your trained model:

Text Entry for  
model name

Save Model  
Button

Exit Button

## 2.11 Hardware Design

To allow for faster training of an Artificial Neural Network, I will give the option to use a Graphics Card to train the Artificial Neural Network if available. I will also give the option to load pretrained weights to run on less computationally powerfull hardware using just the CPU as standard.

## 2.12 Workflow and source control

I will use Git along with GitHub to manage my workflow and source control as I develop the project, by utilising the following features:

- Commits and branches for adding features and fixing bugs seperately.
- Using GitHub to back up the project as a repository.
- I will setup automated testing on GitHub after each pushed commit.
- I will also provide the necessary instructions and information for the instal-  
lation and usage of this project, aswell as creating releases of the project  
with new patches.

## 3 Technical Solution TODO

### 3.1 Setup

#### 3.1.1 File Structure

I used the following file structure to organise the code for the project, where `school_project` is the main package and is constructed of two main subpackages:

- The `models` package, which is a self-contained package for creating trained Artificial Neural Network models.
- The `frames` package, which consists of tkinter frames for the User Interface.

```

.
|-- .github
|   |-- workflows
|   |-- tests.yml
|-- .gitignore
|-- LICENSE
|-- notebooks
|   |-- cpu-vs-gpu-analysis.ipynb
|   |-- epoch-count-analysis.ipynb
|   |-- layer-count-analysis.ipynb
|   |-- learning-rate-analysis.ipynb
|   |-- neuron-count-analysis.ipynb
|   |-- relu-analysis.ipynb
|   |-- train-dataset-size-analysis.ipynb
|-- README.md
|-- school_project
|   |-- frames
|   |   |-- create_model.py
|   |   |-- hyper-parameter-defaults.json
|   |   |-- __init__.py
|   |   |-- load_model.py
|   |   |-- test_model.py
|   |-- __init__.py
|   |-- __main__.py
|   |-- models
|   |   |-- cpu
|   |   |   |-- cat_recognition.py
|   |   |   |-- __init__.py
|   |   |   |-- mnist.py
|   |   |   |-- utils
|   |   |   |   |-- __init__.py
|   |   |   |   |-- model.py
|   |   |   |   |-- tools.py
|   |   |   |-- xor.py
|   |   |-- datasets
|   |   |   |-- mnist.pkl.gz
|   |   |   |-- test-cat.h5
|   |   |   |-- train-cat.h5
|   |   |-- gpu
|   |   |   |-- cat_recognition.py
|   |   |   |-- __init__.py
|   |   |   |-- mnist.py
|   |   |   |-- utils
|   |   |   |   |-- __init__.py
|   |   |   |   |-- model.py
|   |   |   |   |-- tools.py
|   |   |   |-- xor.py
|   |   |-- __init__.py
|-- saved-models
|-- test
|   |-- __init__.py
|   |-- models
|   |   |-- cpu
|   |   |   |-- __init__.py
|   |   |   |-- utils
|   |   |   |   |-- __init__.py
|   |   |   |   |-- test_model.py
|   |   |   |   |-- test_tools.py
|   |   |-- gpu
|   |   |   |-- __init__.py
|   |   |   |-- utils
|   |   |   |   |-- __init__.py

```



```
|          |          |-- test_model.py
|          |          `-- test_tools.py
|          |-- __init__.py
|-- setup.py
`-- TODO.md
```

18 directories, 48 files

Each package within the school\_project package contains a `__init__.py` file, which allows the school\_project package to be installed to a virtual environment so that the modules of the package can be imported from the installed package.

- Here is the contents of the frames package's `__init__.py` for example, which allows the classes of all modules in the package to be imported at once:

---

```
1  """Package of tkinter frames for the main window."""
2
3  from .create_model import HyperParameterFrame, TrainingFrame
4  from .load_model import LoadModelFrame
5  from .test_model import TestMNISTFrame, TestCatRecognitionFrame,
   ↪ TestXORFrame
6
7  __all__ = ['create_model', 'load_model', 'test_model']
```

---

I have omitted the source code for this report, which included a Makefile for its compilation.

### 3.1.2 Dependencies

The python dependencies for the project can be installed simply by running the following `setup.py` file (as described in the README.md in the next section). Instructions on installing external dependencies, such as the CUDA Toolkit for using a GPU, are explained in the README.md in the next section also.

- `setup.py` code:

---

```
1  from setuptools import setup, find_packages
2
3  setup(
4      name='school-project',
5      version='1.0.0',
6      packages=find_packages(),
7      url='https://github.com/mcttn22/school-project.git',
8      author='Max Cotton',
9      author_email='maxcotton22@gmail.com',
10     description='Year 13 Computer Science Programming Project',
11     install_requires=[
12         'cupy-cuda12x',
13         'h5py',
14         'matplotlib',
15         'numpy',
16         'pympler'
17     ],
18 )
```

---

### 3.1.3 Git and Github files

To optimise the use of Git and GitHub, I have used the following files:

- A `.gitignore` file for specifying which files and directories should be ignored by Git:

---

```

1 # Byte compiled files
2 __pycache__/_
3
4 # Packaging
5 *.egg-info
6
7 # Database file
8 school_project/saved_models.db

```

---

- A README.md markdown file to give installation and usage instructions for the repository on GitHub:

– Markdown code:

---

```

1 <!-- The following lines generate badges showing the current status of
   ↳ the automated testing (Passing or Failing) and a Python3 badge
   ↳ correspondingly.) -->
2 [![tests](https://github.com/mcttn22/school-project/actions/workflows/tests.yml/badge.svg)](https://
3 [!python](https://img.shields.io/badge/Python-3-3776AB.svg?style=flat&logo=python&logoColor=white)]
4
5 # A-level Computer Science NEA Programming Project
6
7 This project is an investigation into how Artificial Neural Networks
   ↳ (ANNs) work and their applications in Image Recognition, by
   ↳ documenting all theory behind the project and developing
   ↳ applications of the theory, that allow for experimentation via a
   ↳ GUI. The ANNs are created without the use of any 3rd party Machine
   ↳ Learning Libraries and I currently have been able to achieve a
   ↳ prediction accuracy of 99.6% on the MNIST dataset. The report for
   ↳ this project is also included in this repository.
8
9 ## Installation
10
11 1. Download the Repository with:
12
13 - ```
14   git clone https://github.com/mcttn22/school-project.git
15   ```
16 - Or by downloading as a ZIP file
17
18 </br>
19
20 2. Create a virtual environment (venv) with:
21 - Windows:
22   ```
23   python -m venv {venv name}
24   ```
25 - Linux:
26   ```
27   python3 -m venv {venv name}
28   ```
29
30 3. Enter the venv with:
31 - Windows:
32   ```
33   .\{venv name}\Scripts\activate
34   ```
35 - Linux:
36   ```
37   source ./{venv name}/bin/activate
38   ```

```



```

39
40 4. Enter the project directory with:
41     ````
42     cd school-project/
43     ````
44
45 5. For normal use, install the dependencies and the project to the
46    ↪ venv with:
47     - Windows:
48         ````
49         python setup.py install
50         ````
51     - Linux:
52         ````
53         python3 setup.py install
54         ````
55
56 *Note: In order to use an Nvidia GPU for training the networks, the
57    ↪ latest Nvidia drivers must be installed and the CUDA Toolkit must
58    ↪ be installed from
59    <a href="https://developer.nvidia.com/cuda-downloads">here</a>.*
60
61 ## Usage
62
63 Run with:
64     - Windows:
65         ````
66         python school_project
67         ````
68     - Linux:
69         ````
70         python3 school_project
71         ````
72
73 ## Development
74
75 Install the dependencies and the project to the venv in developing
76    ↪ mode with:
77     - Windows:
78         ````
79         python setup.py develop
80         ````
81     - Linux:
82         ````
83         python3 setup.py develop
84         ````
85
86 Run Tests with:
87     - Windows:
88         ````
89         python -m unittest discover .\school_project\test\
90         ````
91     - Linux:
92         ````
93         python3 -m unittest discover ./school_project/test/
94         ````
95
96 Compile Project Report PDF with:
97     ````
98     make all
99     ````
100
101 *Note: This requires the Latexmk library*

```

---


– Which will generate the following:

 Tests passing  Python 3


## A-level Computer Science NEA Programming Project

This project is an investigation into how Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) work and their applications in Image Recognition, by documenting all theory behind the project and developing applications of the theory, that allow for experimentation via a GUI. The ANNs are created without the use of any 3rd party Machine Learning Libraries and I currently have been able to achieve a prediction accuracy of 99.6% on the MNIST dataset. The report for this project is also included in this repository.


### Installation

1. Download the Repository with:
  - `git clone https://github.com/mcttn22/school-project.git` 
  - Or by downloading as a ZIP file
2. Create a virtual environment (venv) with:
  - Windows:

```
python -m venv {venv name}
```


  - Linux:

```
python3 -m venv {venv name}
```



3. Enter the venv with:

◦ Windows:

```
.\{venv name}\Scripts\activate
```



◦ Linux:

```
source ./{venv name}/bin/activate
```



4. Enter the project directory with:

```
cd school-project/
```



5. For normal use, install the dependencies and the project to the venv with:

◦ Windows:

```
python setup.py install
```



◦ Linux:

```
python3 setup.py install
```



*Note: In order to use an Nvidia GPU for training the networks, the latest Nvidia drivers must be installed and the CUDA Toolkit must be installed from [here](#).*

## Usage

Run with:

• Windows:

```
python school_project
```



- Linux:

```
python3 school_project
```



## Development

Install the dependencies and the project to the venv in developing mode with:

- Windows:

```
python setup.py develop
```



- Linux:

```
python3 setup.py develop
```



Run Tests with:

- Windows:

```
python -m unittest discover .\school_project\test\
```



- Linux:

```
python3 -m unittest discover ./school_project/test/
```



Compile Project Report PDF with:

```
make all
```



*Note: This requires the Latexmk library*

- A LICENSE file that describes how others can use my code.

### 3.1.4 Organisation

I also utilise a TODO.md file for keeping track of what features and/or bugs need to be worked on.

## 3.2 models package

This package is a self-contained package for creating trained Artificial Neural Networks and can either be used for a CPU or a GPU, as well as containing the test and training data for all three datasets in a datasets directory. Whilst both the cpu and gpu subpackage are similar in functionality, the cpu subpackage uses NumPy for matrices whereas the gpu subpackage utilise NumPy and another library CuPy which requires a GPU to be utilised for operations with the matrices. For that reason it is only worth showing the code for the cpu subpackage.

Both the cpu and gpu subpackage contain a utils subpackage that provides the tools for creating Artificial Neural Networks, and three modules that are the implementation of Artificial Neural Networks for each dataset.

### 3.2.1 utils subpackage

The utils subpackage consists of a tools.py module that provides a ModelInterface class and helper functions for the model.py module, that contains an AbstractModel class that implements every method from the ModelInterface except for the load\_dataset method.

- tools.py module:

---

```

1  """Helper functions and ModelInterface class for model module."""
2
3  from abc import ABC, abstractmethod
4
5  import numpy as np
6
7  class ModelInterface(ABC):
8      """Interface for ANN models."""
9      @abstractmethod
10     def _setup_layers(setup_values: callable) -> None:
11         """Decorator that sets up model layers and sets up values of each
↪ layer
12         with the method given.
13
14         Args:
15             setup_values (callable): the method that sets up the values of
↪ each
16             layer.
17         Raises:
18             NotImplementedError: if this method is not implemented.
19
20         """
21         raise NotImplementedError
22
23     @abstractmethod
24     def create_model_values(self) -> None:
25         """Create weights and bias/biases
26
27         Raises:
28             NotImplementedError: if this method is not implemented.
29
30         """
31         raise NotImplementedError
32
33     @abstractmethod
34     def load_model_values(self, file_location: str) -> None:
35         """Load weights and bias/biases from .npz file.
36
37         Args:
38             file_location (str): the location of the file to load from.
39         Raises:
40             NotImplementedError: if this method is not implemented.
41
42         """
43         raise NotImplementedError
44
45     @abstractmethod

```



```

46     def load_datasets(self, train_dataset_size: int) -> tuple[np.ndarray,
↳      np.ndarray,
47                                     np.ndarray,
↳                                     np.ndarray]:
48         """Load input and output datasets. For the input dataset, each
↳      column
49         should represent a piece of data and each row should store the
↳      values
50         of the piece of data.
51
52         Args:
53         train_dataset_size (int): the number of train dataset inputs to
↳      use.
54         Returns:
55         tuple of train_inputs, train_outputs,
56         test_inputs and test_outputs.
57         Raises:
58         NotImplementedError: if this method is not implemented.
59
60         """
61         raise NotImplementedError
62
63     @abstractmethod
64     def back_propagation(self, prediction: np.ndarray) -> None:
65         """Adjust the weights and bias/biases via gradient descent.
66
67         Args:
68         prediction (numpy.ndarray): the matrice of prediction values
69         Raises:
70         NotImplementedError: if this method is not implemented.
71
72         """
73         raise NotImplementedError
74
75     @abstractmethod
76     def forward_propagation(self) -> np.ndarray:
77         """Generate a prediction with the weights and bias/biases.
78
79         Returns:
80         numpy.ndarray of prediction values.
81         Raises:
82         NotImplementedError: if this method is not implemented.
83
84         """
85         raise NotImplementedError
86
87     @abstractmethod
88     def test(self) -> None:
89         """Test trained weights and bias/biases.
90
91         Raises:
92         NotImplementedError: if this method is not implemented.
93
94         """
95         raise NotImplementedError
96
97     @abstractmethod
98     def train(self, epochs: int) -> None:
99         """Train weights and bias/biases.
100
101         Args:
102         epochs (int): the number of forward and back propagations to
↳      do.

```

```

103         Raises:
104             NotImplementedError: if this method is not implemented.
105
106         """
107         raise NotImplementedError
108
109     @abstractmethod
110     def save_model_values(self, file_location: str) -> None:
111         """Save the model by saving the weights then biases of each layer
112         ↪ to
113             a .npz file with a given file location.
114
115         Args:
116             file_location (str): the file location to save the model to.
117
118         """
119         raise NotImplementedError
120
121     def relu(z: np.ndarray | int | float) -> np.ndarray | float:
122         """Transfer function, transform input to max number between 0 and z.
123
124         Args:
125             z (numpy.ndarray | int | float):
126                 the numpy.ndarray | int | float to be transferred.
127
128         Returns:
129             numpy.ndarray | float,
130             with all values | the value transferred to max number between 0-z.
131
132         Raises:
133             TypeError: if z is not of type numpy.ndarray | int | float.
134
135         """
136         return np.maximum(0.1*z, 0) # Divide by 10 to stop overflow errors
137
138     def relu_derivative(output: np.ndarray) -> np.ndarray:
139         """Calculate derivative of ReLu Transfer function with respect to z.
140
141         Args:
142             output (numpy.ndarray):
143                 the numpy.ndarray output of the ReLu transfer function.
144
145         Returns:
146             numpy.ndarray,
147             derivative of the ReLu transfer function with respect to z.
148
149         Raises:
150             TypeError: if output is not of type numpy.ndarray.
151
152         """
153         output[output <= 0] = 0
154         output[output > 0] = 1
155
156         return output
157
158     def sigmoid(z: np.ndarray | int | float) -> np.ndarray | float:
159         """Transfer function, transform input to number between 0 and 1.
160
161         Args:
162             z (numpy.ndarray | int | float):
163                 the numpy.ndarray | int | float to be transferred.
164
165         Returns:
166             numpy.ndarray | float,
167             with all values | the value transferred to a number between 0-1.
168
169         Raises:
170             TypeError: if z is not of type numpy.ndarray | int | float.

```

```

164
165     """
166     return 1 / (1 + np.exp(-z))
167
168 def sigmoid_derivative(output: np.ndarray | int | float) -> np.ndarray |
↪ float:
169     """Calculate derivative of sigmoid Transfer function with respect to z.
170
171     Args:
172         output (numpy.ndarray | int | float):
173             the numpy.ndarray | int | float output of the sigmoid transfer
↪ function.
174     Returns:
175         numpy.ndarray | float,
176         derivative of the sigmoid transfer function with respect to z.
177     Raises:
178         TypeError: if output is not of type numpy.ndarray | int | float.
179
180     """
181     return output * (1 - output)
182
183 def calculate_loss(input_count: int,
184                   outputs: np.ndarray,
185                   prediction: np.ndarray) -> float:
186     """Calculate average loss/error of the prediction to the outputs.
187
188     Args:
189         input_count (int): the number of inputs.
190         outputs (np.ndarray):
191             the train/test outputs array to compare with the prediction.
192         prediction (np.ndarray): the array of prediction values.
193     Returns:
194         float loss.
195     Raises:
196         ValueError:
197             if outputs is not a suitable multiplier with the prediction
198             (incorrect shapes)
199
200     """
201     return np.squeeze(-(1/input_count) * np.sum(outputs *
↪ np.log(prediction) + (1 - outputs) * np.log(1 - prediction)))
202
203 def calculate_prediction_accuracy(prediction: np.ndarray,
204                                 outputs: np.ndarray) -> float:
205     """Calculate the percentage accuracy of the predictions.
206
207     Args:
208         prediction (np.ndarray): the array of prediction values.
209         outputs (np.ndarray):
210             the train/test outputs array to compare with the prediction.
211     Returns:
212         float prediction accuracy
213
214     """
215     return 100 - np.mean(np.abs(prediction - outputs)) * 100

```

---

- model.py module:

```

1     """Provides an abstract class for Artificial Neural Network models."""
2
3     import time

```

```

4
5 import numpy as np
6
7 from .tools import (
8     ModelInterface,
9     relu,
10    relu_derivative,
11    sigmoid,
12    sigmoid_derivative,
13    calculate_loss,
14    calculate_prediction_accuracy
15 )
16
17 class _Layers():
18     """Manages linked list of layers."""
19     def __init__(self) -> None:
20         """Initialise linked list."""
21         self.head = None
22         self.tail = None
23
24     def __iter__(self) -> None:
25         """Iterate forward through the network."""
26         current_layer = self.head
27         while True:
28             yield current_layer
29             if current_layer.next_layer is not None:
30                 current_layer = current_layer.next_layer
31             else:
32                 break
33
34     def __reversed__(self) -> None:
35         """Iterate back through the network."""
36         current_layer = self.tail
37         while True:
38             yield current_layer
39             if current_layer.previous_layer is not None:
40                 current_layer = current_layer.previous_layer
41             else:
42                 break
43
44 class _FullyConnectedLayer():
45     """Fully connected layer for Deep ANNs,
46     represented as a node of a Doubly linked list."""
47     def __init__(self, learning_rate: float, input_neuron_count: int,
48                 output_neuron_count: int, transfer_type: str) -> None:
49         """Initialise layer values.
50
51         Args:
52             learning_rate (float): the learning rate of the model.
53             input_neuron_count (int):
54                 the number of input neurons into the layer.
55             output_neuron_count (int):
56                 the number of output neurons into the layer.
57             transfer_type (str): the transfer function type
58                 ('sigmoid' or 'relu')
59
60         """
61         # Setup layer attributes
62         self.previous_layer = None
63         self.next_layer = None
64         self.input_neuron_count = input_neuron_count
65         self.output_neuron_count = output_neuron_count

```

```

66         self.transfer_type = transfer_type
67         self.input: np.ndarray
68         self.output: np.ndarray
69
70         # Setup weights and biases
71         self.weights: np.ndarray
72         self.biases: np.ndarray
73         self.learning_rate = learning_rate
74
75     def __repr__(self) -> str:
76         """Read values of the layer.
77
78         Returns:
79             a string description of the layers's
80             weights, bias and learning rate values.
81
82         """
83         return (f"Weights: {self.weights.tolist()}\n" +
84                 f"Biases: {self.biases.tolist()}\n")
85
86     def init_layer_values_random(self) -> None:
87         """Initialise weights to random values and biases to 0s"""
88         np.random.seed(1) # Sets up pseudo random values for layer weight
89         ↪ arrays
90         self.weights = np.random.rand(self.output_neuron_count,
91         ↪ self.input_neuron_count) - 0.5
92         self.biases = np.zeros(shape=(self.output_neuron_count, 1))
93
94     def init_layer_values_zeros(self) -> None:
95         """Initialise weights to 0s and biases to 0s"""
96         self.weights = np.zeros(shape=(self.output_neuron_count,
97         ↪ self.input_neuron_count))
98         self.biases = np.zeros(shape=(self.output_neuron_count, 1))
99
100     def back_propagation(self, dloss_doutput) -> np.ndarray:
101         """Adjust the weights and biases via gradient descent.
102
103         Args:
104             dloss_doutput (numpy.ndarray): the derivative of the loss of
105             ↪ the
106             layer's output, with respect to the layer's output.
107         Returns:
108             a numpy.ndarray derivative of the loss of the layer's input,
109             with respect to the layer's input.
110         Raises:
111             ValueError:
112             if dloss_doutput
113             is not a suitable multiplier with the weights
114             (incorrect shape)
115
116         """
117         match self.transfer_type:
118             case 'sigmoid':
119                 dloss_dz = dloss_doutput *
120                 ↪ sigmoid_derivative(output=self.output)
121             case 'relu':
122                 dloss_dz = dloss_doutput *
123                 ↪ relu_derivative(output=self.output)
124
125         dloss_dweights = np.dot(dloss_dz, self.input.T)
126         dloss_dbias = np.sum(dloss_dz)
127

```

```

122         assert dloss_dweights.shape == self.weights.shape
123
124         dloss_dinput = np.dot(self.weights.T, dloss_dz)
125
126         # Update weights and biases
127         self.weights -= self.learning_rate * dloss_dweights
128         self.biases -= self.learning_rate * dloss_dbias
129
130         return dloss_dinput
131
132     def forward_propagation(self, inputs) -> np.ndarray:
133         """Generate a layer output with the weights and biases.
134
135         Args:
136             inputs (np.ndarray): the input values to the layer.
137         Returns:
138             a numpy.ndarray of the output values.
139
140         """
141         self.input = inputs
142         z = np.dot(self.weights, self.input) + self.biases
143         if self.transfer_type == 'sigmoid':
144             self.output = sigmoid(z)
145         elif self.transfer_type == 'relu':
146             self.output = relu(z)
147         return self.output
148
149     class AbstractModel(ModelInterface):
150         """ANN model with variable number of hidden layers"""
151         def __init__(self,
152                     hidden_layers_shape: list[int],
153                     train_dataset_size: int,
154                     learning_rate: float,
155                     use_relu: bool) -> None:
156             """Initialise model values.
157
158             Args:
159                 hidden_layers_shape (list[int]):
160                     list of the number of neurons in each hidden layer.
161                 train_dataset_size (int): the number of train dataset inputs to
162                 ↪ use.
163                 learning_rate (float): the learning rate of the model.
164                 use_relu (bool): True or False whether the ReLu Transfer
165                 ↪ function
166                     should be used.
167
168             """
169             # Setup model data
170             self.train_inputs, self.train_outputs, \
171             self.test_inputs, self.test_outputs = self.load_datasets(
172                 ↪ train_dataset_size=train_dataset_size
173             )
174             self.train_losses: list[float]
175             self.test_prediction: np.ndarray
176             self.test_prediction_accuracy: float
177             self.training_progress = ""
178             self.training_time: float
179
180             # Setup model attributes
181             self._running = True
182             self.input_neuron_count: int = self.train_inputs.shape[0]

```

```

181         self.input_count = self.train_inputs.shape[1]
182         self.hidden_layers_shape = hidden_layers_shape
183         self.output_neuron_count = self.train_outputs.shape[0]
184         self.layers_shape = [f'{layer}' for layer in (
185             [self.input_neuron_count] +
186             self.hidden_layers_shape +
187             [self.output_neuron_count]
188         )]
189         self.use_relu = use_relu
190
191         # Setup model values
192         self.layers = _Layers()
193         self.learning_rate = learning_rate
194
195     def __repr__(self) -> str:
196         """Read current state of model.
197
198         Returns:
199             a string description of the model's shape,
200             weights, bias and learning rate values.
201
202         """
203         return (f"Layers Shape: {' '.join(self.layers_shape)}\n" +
204             f"Learning Rate: {self.learning_rate}")
205
206     def set_running(self, value: bool) -> None:
207         """Set the running attribute to the given value.
208
209         Args:
210             value (bool): the value to set the running attribute to.
211
212         """
213         self.__running = value
214
215     def _setup_layers(setup_values: callable) -> None:
216         """Decorator that sets up model layers and sets up values of each
217         ↪ layer
218             with the method given.
219
220         Args:
221             ↪ each setup_values (callable): the method that sets up the values of
222                 layer.
223
224         """
225         def decorator(self, *args, **kwargs) -> None:
226             # Check if setting up Deep Network
227             if len(self.hidden_layers_shape) > 0:
228                 if self.use_relu:
229                     # Add input layer
230                     self.layers.head = _FullyConnectedLayer(
231
232                         ↪ learning_rate=self.learning_rate,
233
234                         ↪ input_neuron_count=self.input_neuron_count,
235
236                         ↪ output_neuron_count=self.hidden_layers_shape[0],
237                         transfer_type='relu'
238                     )
239                     current_layer = self.layers.head

```

```

238         # Add hidden layers
239         for layer in range(len(self.hidden_layers_shape) - 1):
240             current_layer.next_layer = _FullyConnectedLayer(
241                 learning_rate=self.learning_rate,
242
243                 ↪ input_neuron_count=self.hidden_layers_shape[layer],
244
245                 ↪ output_neuron_count=self.hidden_layers_shape[layer
246                 ↪ + 1],
247                 transfer_type='relu'
248             )
249             current_layer.next_layer.previous_layer =
250             ↪ current_layer
251             current_layer = current_layer.next_layer
252         else:
253
254             # Add input layer
255             self.layers.head = _FullyConnectedLayer(
256
257                 ↪ learning_rate=self.learning_rate,
258
259                 ↪ input_neuron_count=self.input_neuron_count,
260
261                 ↪ output_neuron_count=self.hidden_layers_shape[0],
262                 transfer_type='sigmoid'
263             )
264             current_layer = self.layers.head
265
266             # Add hidden layers
267             for layer in range(len(self.hidden_layers_shape) - 1):
268                 current_layer.next_layer = _FullyConnectedLayer(
269                     learning_rate=self.learning_rate,
270
271                     ↪ input_neuron_count=self.hidden_layers_shape[layer],
272
273                     ↪ output_neuron_count=self.hidden_layers_shape[layer
274                     ↪ + 1],
275                     transfer_type='sigmoid'
276                 )
277                 current_layer.next_layer.previous_layer =
278                 ↪ current_layer
279                 current_layer = current_layer.next_layer
280
281             # Add output layer
282             current_layer.next_layer = _FullyConnectedLayer(
283                 learning_rate=self.learning_rate,
284
285                 ↪ input_neuron_count=self.hidden_layers_shape[-1],
286
287                 ↪ output_neuron_count=self.output_neuron_count,
288                 transfer_type='sigmoid'
289             )
290             current_layer.next_layer.previous_layer = current_layer
291             self.layers.tail = current_layer.next_layer
292
293     # Setup Perceptron Network
294     else:
295         self.layers.head = _FullyConnectedLayer(
296             learning_rate=self.learning_rate,
297
298             ↪ input_neuron_count=self.input_neuron_count,
299
300             ↪ output_neuron_count=self.output_neuron_count,

```



```

286                                     transfer_type='sigmoid'
287                                     )
288         self.layers.tail = self.layers.head
289
290         setup_values(self, *args, **kwargs)
291
292     return decorator
293
294 @setup_layers
295 def create_model_values(self) -> None:
296     """Create weights and bias/biases"""
297     # Check if setting up Deep Network
298     if len(self.hidden_layers_shape) > 0:
299
300         # Initialise Layer values to random values
301         for layer in self.layers:
302             layer.init_layer_values_random()
303
304     # Setup Perceptron Network
305     else:
306
307         # Initialise Layer values to zeros
308         for layer in self.layers:
309             layer.init_layer_values_zeros()
310
311 @setup_layers
312 def load_model_values(self, file_location: str) -> None:
313     """Load weights and bias/biases from .npz file.
314
315     Args:
316         file_location (str): the location of the file to load from.
317
318     """
319     data: dict[str, np.ndarray] = np.load(file=file_location)
320
321     # Initialise Layer values
322     i = 0
323     keys = list(data.keys())
324     for layer in self.layers:
325         layer.weights = data[keys[i]]
326         layer.biases = data[keys[i + 1]]
327         i += 2
328
329 def back_propagation(self, dloss_doutput) -> None:
330     """Train each layer's weights and biases.
331
332     Args:
333         dloss_doutput (np.ndarray): the derivative of the loss of the
334         output layer's output, with respect to the output layer's
↪ output.
335
336     """
337     for layer in reversed(self.layers):
338         dloss_doutput =
↪ layer.back_propagation(dloss_doutput=dloss_doutput)
339
340 def forward_propagation(self) -> np.ndarray:
341     """Generate a prediction with the layers.
342
343     Returns:
344         a numpy.ndarray of the prediction values.
345

```

```

346     """
347     output = self.train_inputs
348     for layer in self.layers:
349         output = layer.forward_propagation(inputs=output)
350     return output
351
352 def test(self) -> None:
353     """Test the layers' trained weights and biases."""
354     output = self.test_inputs
355     for layer in self.layers:
356         output = layer.forward_propagation(inputs=output)
357     self.test_prediction = output
358
359     # Calculate performance of model
360     self.test_prediction_accuracy = calculate_prediction_accuracy(
361
362                                     ↪ prediction=self.test_prediction,
363                                     ↪ outputs=self.test_outputs
364                                     )
365
366 def train(self, epoch_count: int) -> None:
367     """Train layers' weights and biases.
368
369     Args:
370         epoch_count (int): the number of training epochs.
371
372     """
373     self.layers_shape = [f'{layer}' for layer in (
374         [self.input_neuron_count] +
375         self.hidden_layers_shape +
376         [self.output_neuron_count]
377     )]
378     self.train_losses = []
379     training_start_time = time.time()
380     for epoch in range(epoch_count):
381         if not self.__running:
382             break
383         self.training_progress = f"Epoch {epoch} / {epoch_count}"
384         prediction = self.forward_propagation()
385         loss = calculate_loss(input_count=self.input_count,
386                               ↪ outputs=self.train_outputs,
387                               ↪ prediction=prediction)
388         self.train_losses.append(loss)
389         if not self.__running:
390             break
391         dloss_doutput = -(1/self.input_count) * ((self.train_outputs -
392             ↪ prediction)/(prediction * (1 - prediction)))
393         self.back_propagation(dloss_doutput=dloss_doutput)
394     self.training_time = round(number=time.time() -
395     ↪ training_start_time,
396                               ndigits=2)
397
398 def save_model_values(self, file_location: str) -> None:
399     """Save the model by saving the weights then biases of each layer
400     ↪ to
401         a .npz file with a given file location.
402
403     Args:
404         file_location (str): the file location to save the model to.
405
406     """
407     saved_model: list[np.ndarray] = []

```

```

404         for layer in self.layers:
405             saved_model.append(layer.weights)
406             saved_model.append(layer.biases)
407         np.savez(file_location, *saved_model)

```

---

### 3.2.2 Artificial Neural Network implementations

The following three modules implement the AbstractModel class from the above model.py module from the utils subpackage, on the three datasets.

- cat\_recognition.py module:

---

```

1  """Implementation of Artificial Neural Network model on Cat Recognition
   ↪ dataset."""
2
3  import h5py
4  import numpy as np
5
6  from .utils.model import AbstractModel
7
8  class CatRecognitionModel(AbstractModel):
9      """ANN model that trains to predict if an image is a cat or not a
   ↪ cat."""
10     def __init__(self,
11                  hidden_layers_shape: list[int],
12                  train_dataset_size: int,
13                  learning_rate: float,
14                  use_relu: bool) -> None:
15         """Initialise Model's Base class.
16
17         Args:
18             hidden_layers_shape (list[int]):
19                 list of the number of neurons in each hidden layer.
20             train_dataset_size (int): the number of train dataset inputs to
   ↪ use.
21             learning_rate (float): the learning rate of the model.
22             use_relu (bool): True or False whether the ReLu Transfer
   ↪ function
23                 should be used.
24
25         """
26         super().__init__(hidden_layers_shape=hidden_layers_shape,
27                          train_dataset_size=train_dataset_size,
28                          learning_rate=learning_rate,
29                          use_relu=use_relu)
30
31     def load_datasets(self, train_dataset_size: int) -> tuple[np.ndarray,
   ↪ np.ndarray,
32                                                                np.ndarray,
   ↪ np.ndarray]:
33
34         """Load image input and output datasets.
35
36         Args:
37             train_dataset_size (int): the number of train dataset inputs to
   ↪ use.
38         Returns:
39             tuple of image train_inputs, train_outputs,
40             test_inputs and test_outputs numpy.ndarrays.
41
42         Raises:

```

```

42         FileNotFoundError: if file does not exist.
43
44     """
45     # Load datasets from h5 files
46     # (h5 files stores large amount of data with quick access)
47     train_dataset: h5py.File = h5py.File(
48         r'school_project/models/datasets/train-cat.h5',
49         'r'
50     )
51     test_dataset: h5py.File = h5py.File(
52         r'school_project/models/datasets/test-cat.h5',
53         'r'
54     )
55
56     # Load input arrays,
57     # containing the RGB values for each pixel in each 64x64 pixel
58     # ↪ image,
59     # for 209 images
60     train_inputs: np.ndarray =
61     ↪ np.array(train_dataset['train_set_x'][:])
62     test_inputs: np.ndarray = np.array(test_dataset['test_set_x'][:])
63
64     # Load output arrays of 1s for cat and 0s for not cat
65     train_outputs: np.ndarray =
66     ↪ np.array(train_dataset['train_set_y'][:])
67     test_outputs: np.ndarray = np.array(test_dataset['test_set_y'][:])
68
69     # Reshape input arrays into 1 dimension (flatten),
70     # then divide by 255 (RGB)
71     # to standardize them to a number between 0 and 1
72     train_inputs = train_inputs.reshape((train_inputs.shape[0],
73     -1)).T / 255
74     test_inputs = test_inputs.reshape((test_inputs.shape[0], -1)).T /
75     ↪ 255
76
77     # Reshape output arrays into a 1 dimensional list of outputs
78     train_outputs = train_outputs.reshape((1, train_outputs.shape[0]))
79     test_outputs = test_outputs.reshape((1, test_outputs.shape[0]))
80
81     # Reduce train datasets' sizes to train_dataset_size
82     train_inputs = (train_inputs.T[:train_dataset_size]).T
83     train_outputs = (train_outputs.T[:train_dataset_size]).T
84
85     return train_inputs, train_outputs, test_inputs, test_outputs

```

---

- mnist.py module:

```

1     """Implementation of Artificial Neural Network model on MNIST dataset."""
2
3     import pickle
4     import gzip
5
6     import numpy as np
7
8     from .utils.model import AbstractModel
9
10    class MNISTModel(AbstractModel):
11        """ANN model that trains to predict Numbers from images."""
12        def __init__(self, hidden_layers_shape: list[int],
13            train_dataset_size: int,
14            learning_rate: float,

```

```

15         use_relu: bool) -> None:
16         """Initialise Model's Base class.
17
18     Args:
19         hidden_layers_shape (list[int]):
20             list of the number of neurons in each hidden layer.
21         train_dataset_size (int): the number of train dataset inputs to
↪ use.
22         learning_rate (float): the learning rate of the model.
23         use_relu (bool): True or False whether the ReLu Transfer
↪ function
24             should be used.
25
26     """
27     super().__init__(hidden_layers_shape=hidden_layers_shape,
28                     train_dataset_size=train_dataset_size,
29                     learning_rate=learning_rate,
30                     use_relu=use_relu)
31
32     def load_datasets(self, train_dataset_size: int) -> tuple[np.ndarray,
↪ np.ndarray,
33                                                             np.ndarray,
34                                                             ↪ np.ndarray]:
35
36         """Load image input and output datasets.
37         Args:
38             train_dataset_size (int): the number of dataset inputs to use.
39         Returns:
40             tuple of image train_inputs, train_outputs,
41             test_inputs and test_outputs numpy.ndarrays.
42
43         Raises:
44             FileNotFoundError: if file does not exist.
45
46     """
47     # Load datasets from pkl.gz file
48     with gzip.open(
49         'school_project/models/datasets/mnist.pkl.gz',
50         'rb'
51     ) as mnist:
52         (train_inputs, train_outputs),\
53         (test_inputs, test_outputs) = pickle.load(mnist,
54         ↪ encoding='bytes')
55
56     # Reshape input arrays into 1 dimension (flatten),
57     # then divide by 255 (RGB)
58     # to standardize them to a number between 0 and 1
59     train_inputs =
60     ↪ np.array(train_inputs.reshape((train_inputs.shape[0],
61                                     -1)).T / 255)
62     test_inputs = np.array(test_inputs.reshape(test_inputs.shape[0],
63     ↪ -1).T / 255)
64
65     # Represent number values
66     # with a one at the matching index of an array of zeros
67     train_outputs = np.eye(np.max(train_outputs) + 1)[train_outputs].T
68     test_outputs = np.eye(np.max(test_outputs) + 1)[test_outputs].T
69
70     # Reduce train datasets' sizes to train_dataset_size
71     train_inputs = (train_inputs.T[:train_dataset_size]).T
72     train_outputs = (train_outputs.T[:train_dataset_size]).T
73
74     return train_inputs, train_outputs, test_inputs, test_outputs

```

---

- xor.py module

---

```

1  """Implementation of Artificial Neural Network model on XOR dataset."""
2
3  import numpy as np
4
5  from .utils.model import AbstractModel
6
7  class XORModel(AbstractModel):
8      """ANN model that trains to predict the output of a XOR gate with two
9      inputs."""
10     def __init__(self,
11                  hidden_layers_shape: list[int],
12                  train_dataset_size: int,
13                  learning_rate: float,
14                  use_relu: bool) -> None:
15         """Initialise Model's Base class.
16
17         Args:
18             hidden_layers_shape (list[int]):
19             list of the number of neurons in each hidden layer.
20             train_dataset_size (int): the number of train dataset inputs to
21     ↪ use.
22             learning_rate (float): the learning rate of the model.
23             use_relu (bool): True or False whether the ReLu Transfer
24     ↪ function
25             should be used.
26
27         """
28         super().__init__(hidden_layers_shape=hidden_layers_shape,
29                          train_dataset_size=train_dataset_size,
30                          learning_rate=learning_rate,
31                          use_relu=use_relu)
32
33     def load_datasets(self, train_dataset_size: int) -> tuple[np.ndarray,
34     ↪ np.ndarray,
35                                     np.ndarray,
36     ↪ np.ndarray]:
37
38         """Load XOR input and output datasets.
39
40         Args:
41             train_dataset_size (int): the number of dataset inputs to use.
42         Returns:
43             tuple of XOR train_inputs, train_outputs,
44             test_inputs and test_outputs numpy.ndarrays.
45
46         """
47         inputs: np.ndarray = np.array([[0, 0, 1, 1],
48                                       [0, 1, 0, 1]])
49         outputs: np.ndarray = np.array([[0, 1, 1, 0]])
50
51         # Reduce train datasets' sizes to train_dataset_size
52         inputs = (inputs.T[:train_dataset_size]).T
53         outputs = (outputs.T[:train_dataset_size]).T
54
55         return inputs, outputs, inputs, outputs

```

---

### 3.3 frames package

I decided to use tkinter for the User Interface and the frames package consists of tkinter frames to be loaded onto the main window when needed. The package also includes a hyper-parameter-defaults.json file, which stores optimum default values for the hyper-parameters to be set to.

- hyper-parameter-defaults.json file contents:

---

```
1  {
2      "MNIST": {
3          "description": "An Image model trained on recognising numbers from
↪ images.",
4          "epochCount": 150,
5          "hiddenLayersShape": [1000, 1000],
6          "minTrainDatasetSize": 1,
7          "maxTrainDatasetSize": 60000,
8          "maxLearningRate": 1
9      },
10     "Cat Recognition": {
11         "description": "An Image model trained on recognising if an image
↪ is a cat or not.",
12         "epochCount": 3500,
13         "hiddenLayersShape": [100, 100],
14         "minTrainDatasetSize": 1,
15         "maxTrainDatasetSize": 209,
16         "maxLearningRate": 0.3
17     },
18     "XOR": {
19         "description": "For experimenting with Artificial Neural Networks,
↪ a XOR gate model has been used for its lesser computation time.",
20         "epochCount": 4700,
21         "hiddenLayersShape": [100, 100],
22         "minTrainDatasetSize": 2,
23         "maxTrainDatasetSize": 4,
24         "maxLearningRate": 1
25     }
26 }
```

---

- create\_model.py module:

---

```
1  """Tkinter frames for creating an Artificial Neural Network model."""
2
3  import json
4  import threading
5  import tkinter as tk
6  import tkinter.font as tkf
7
8  from matplotlib.figure import Figure
9  from matplotlib.backends.backend_tkagg import FigureCanvasTkAgg
10 import numpy as np
11
12 class HyperParameterFrame(tk.Frame):
13     """Frame for hyper-parameter page."""
14     def __init__(self, root: tk.Tk, width: int,
15                 height: int, bg: str, dataset: str) -> None:
16         """Initialise hyper-parameter frame widgets.
17
18         Args:
19             root (tk.Tk): the widget object that contains this widget.
```

---

```

20         width (int): the pixel width of the frame.
21         height (int): the pixel height of the frame.
22         bg (str): the hex value or name of the frame's background
↪ colour.
23         dataset (str): the name of the dataset to use
24         ('MNIST', 'Cat Recognition' or 'XOR')
25     Raises:
26         TypeError: if root, width or height are not of the correct
↪ type.
27
28     """
29     super().__init__(master=root, width=width, height=height, bg=bg)
30     self.root = root
31     self.WIDTH = width
32     self.HEIGHT = height
33     self.BG = bg
34
35     # Setup hyper-parameter frame variables
36     self.dataset = dataset
37     self.use_gpu: bool
38     self.default_hyper_parameters = self.load_default_hyper_parameters(
39
40         ↪ dataset=dataset
41     )
42
43     # Setup widgets
44     self.title_label = tk.Label(master=self,
45                                bg=self.BG,
46                                font=('Arial', 20),
47                                text=dataset)
48     self.about_label = tk.Label(
49         master=self,
50         bg=self.BG,
51         font=('Arial', 14),
52
53         ↪ text=self.default_hyper_parameters['description']
54     )
55     self.learning_rate_scale = tk.Scale(
56         master=self,
57         bg=self.BG,
58         orient='horizontal',
59         label="Learning Rate",
60         length=185,
61         from_=0,
62
63         ↪ to=self.default_hyper_parameters['maxLearningRate'],
64         resolution=0.01
65     )
66     self.learning_rate_scale.set(value=0.1)
67     self.epoch_count_scale = tk.Scale(master=self,
68                                      bg=self.BG,
69                                      orient='horizontal',
70                                      label="Epoch Count",
71                                      length=185,
72                                      from_=0,
73                                      to=10_000,
74                                      resolution=100)
75     self.epoch_count_scale.set(
76
77         ↪ value=self.default_hyper_parameters['epochCount']
78     )
79     self.train_dataset_size_scale = tk.Scale(

```



```

76         master=self,
77         bg=self.BG,
78         orient='horizontal',
79         label="Train Dataset Size",
80         length=185,
81
82         ↪ from_=self.default_hyper_parameters['minTrainDatasetSize'],
83         to=self.default_hyper_parameters['maxTrainDatasetSize'],
84         resolution=1
85     )
86     self.train_dataset_size_scale.set(
87         ↪ value=self.default_hyper_parameters['maxTrainDatasetSize']
88     )
89     self.hidden_layers_shape_label = tk.Label(
90         master=self,
91         bg=self.BG,
92         font=('Arial', 12),
93         text="Enter the number of neurons in
94         ↪ each\n" +
95             "hidden layer, separated by
96         ↪ commas:"
97     )
98     self.hidden_layers_shape_entry = tk.Entry(master=self)
99     self.hidden_layers_shape_entry.insert(0, ",".join(
100         f"{neuron_count}" for neuron_count in
101         ↪ self.default_hyper_parameters['hiddenLayersShape']
102     ))
103     self.use_relu_check_button_var = tk.BooleanVar(value=True)
104     self.use_relu_check_button = tk.Checkbutton(
105         master=self,
106         width=13, height=1,
107         font=tkf.Font(size=12),
108         text="Use ReLu",
109
110         ↪ variable=self.use_relu_check_button_var
111     )
112     self.use_gpu_check_button_var = tk.BooleanVar()
113     self.use_gpu_check_button = tk.Checkbutton(
114         master=self,
115         width=13, height=1,
116         font=tkf.Font(size=12),
117         text="Use GPU",
118
119         ↪ variable=self.use_gpu_check_button_var
120     )
121     self.model_status_label = tk.Label(master=self,
122         bg=self.BG,
123         font=('Arial', 15))
124
125     # Pack widgets
126     self.title_label.grid(row=0, column=0, columnspan=3)
127     self.about_label.grid(row=1, column=0, columnspan=3)
128     self.learning_rate_scale.grid(row=2, column=0, pady=(50,0))
129     self.epoch_count_scale.grid(row=3, column=0, pady=(30,0))
130     self.train_dataset_size_scale.grid(row=4, column=0, pady=(30,0))
131     self.hidden_layers_shape_label.grid(row=2, column=1,
132         padx=30, pady=(50,0))
133     self.hidden_layers_shape_entry.grid(row=3, column=1, padx=30)
134     self.use_relu_check_button.grid(row=2, column=2, pady=(30, 0))
135     self.use_gpu_check_button.grid(row=3, column=2, pady=(30, 0))
136     self.model_status_label.grid(row=5, column=0,

```

```

131         colspan=3, pady=50)
132
133     def load_default_hyper_parameters(self, dataset: str) -> dict[
134         str,
135         str | int | list[int] |
136         ↪ float
137         ]:
138         """Load the dataset's default hyper-parameters from the json file.
139
140         Args:
141             dataset (str): the name of the dataset to load
142             ↪ hyper-parameters
143             for. ('MNIST', 'Cat Recognition' or 'XOR')
144         Returns:
145             a dictionary of default hyper-parameter values.
146         """
147         with open('school_project/frames/hyper-parameter-defaults.json') as
148             ↪ f:
149             return json.load(f)[dataset]
150
151     def create_model(self) -> object:
152         """Create and return a Model using the hyper-parameters set.
153
154         Returns:
155             a Model object.
156         """
157         self.use_gpu = self.use_gpu_check_button_var.get()
158
159         # Validate hidden layers shape input
160         hidden_layers_shape_input = [layer for layer in
161             ↪ self.hidden_layers_shape_entry.get().replace(' ',
162             ↪ '').split(',') if layer != '']
163         for layer in hidden_layers_shape_input:
164             if not layer.isdigit():
165                 self.model_status_label.configure(
166                     text="Invalid hidden layers shape",
167                     fg='red'
168                 )
169                 raise ValueError
170
171         # Create Model
172         if not self.use_gpu:
173             if self.dataset == "MNIST":
174                 from school_project.models.cpu.mnist import MNISTModel as
175                 ↪ Model
176             elif self.dataset == "Cat Recognition":
177                 from school_project.models.cpu.cat_recognition import
178                 ↪ CatRecognitionModel as Model
179             elif self.dataset == "XOR":
180                 from school_project.models.cpu.xor import XORModel as Model
181             model = Model(
182                 hidden_layers_shape = [int(neuron_count) for neuron_count
183                     ↪ in hidden_layers_shape_input],
184                 train_dataset_size = self.train_dataset_size_scale.get(),
185                 learning_rate = self.learning_rate_scale.get(),
186                 use_relu = self.use_relu_check_button_var.get()
187             )
188             model.create_model_values()
189         else:
190             try:
191                 if self.dataset == "MNIST":

```

```

185         from school_project.models.gpu.mnist import MNISTModel
186         ↪ as Model
187     elif self.dataset == "Cat Recognition":
188         from school_project.models.gpu.cat_recognition import
189         ↪ CatRecognitionModel as Model
190     elif self.dataset == "XOR":
191         from school_project.models.gpu.xor import XORModel as
192         ↪ Model
193     model = Model(hidden_layers_shape = [int(neuron_count) for
194     ↪ neuron_count in hidden_layers_shape_input],
195                 train_dataset_size =
196                 ↪ self.train_dataset_size_scale.get(),
197                 learning_rate =
198                 ↪ self.learning_rate_scale.get(),
199                 use_relu =
200                 ↪ self.use_relu_check_button_var.get())
201     model.create_model_values()
202     except ImportError as ie:
203         self.model_status_label.configure(
204             text="Failed to initialise GPU",
205             fg='red'
206         )
207     raise ImportError
208     return model
209
210 class TrainingFrame(tk.Frame):
211     """Frame for training page."""
212     def __init__(self, root: tk.Tk, width: int,
213                 height: int, bg: str,
214                 model: object, epoch_count: int) -> None:
215         """Initialise training frame widgets.
216
217         Args:
218         root (tk.Tk): the widget object that contains this widget.
219         width (int): the pixel width of the frame.
220         height (int): the pixel height of the frame.
221         bg (str): the hex value or name of the frame's background
222         ↪ colour.
223         model (object): the Model object to be trained.
224         epoch_count (int): the number of training epochs.
225         Raises:
226         TypeError: if root, width or height are not of the correct
227         ↪ type.
228
229         """
230         super().__init__(master=root, width=width, height=height, bg=bg)
231         self.root = root
232         self.WIDTH = width
233         self.HEIGHT = height
234         self.BG = bg
235
236         # Setup widgets
237         self.model_status_label = tk.Label(master=self,
238             bg=self.BG,
239             font=('Arial', 15))
240         self.training_progress_label = tk.Label(master=self,
241             bg=self.BG,
242             font=('Arial', 15))
243         self.loss_figure: Figure = Figure()
244         self.loss_canvas: FigureCanvasTkAgg = FigureCanvasTkAgg(
245             ↪ figure=self.loss_figure,

```

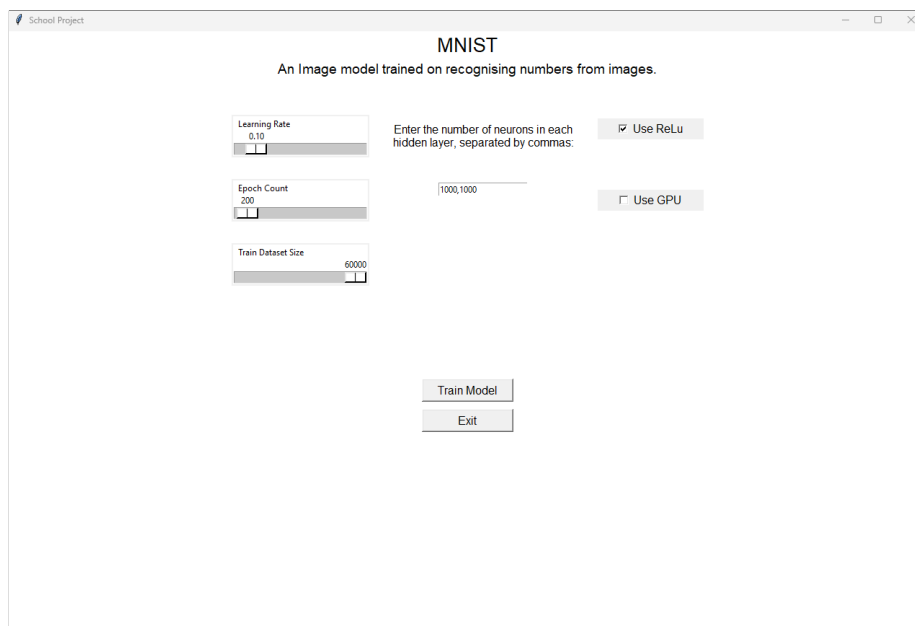
```

237                                     master=self
238                                     )
239
240     # Pack widgets
241     self.model_status_label.pack(pady=(30,0))
242     self.training_progress_label.pack(pady=30)
243
244     # Start training thread
245     self.model_status_label.configure(
246         text="Training weights and
247             ↳ biases...",
248             fg='red'
249         )
250     self.train_thread: threading.Thread = threading.Thread(
251
252             ↳ target=model.train,
253             ↳ args=(epoch_count,)
254         )
255     self.train_thread.start()
256
257 def plot_losses(self, model: object) -> None:
258     """Plot losses of Model training.
259
260     Args:
261         model (object): the Model object thats been trained.
262     """
263     self.model_status_label.configure(
264         text=f"Weights and biases trained in
265             ↳ {model.training_time}s",
266         fg='green'
267     )
268     graph: Figure.axes = self.loss_figure.add_subplot(111)
269     graph.set_title("Learning rate: " +
270                     f"{model.learning_rate}")
271     graph.set_xlabel("Epochs")
272     graph.set_ylabel("Loss Value")
273     graph.plot(np.squeeze(model.train_losses))
274     self.loss_canvas.get_tk_widget().pack()

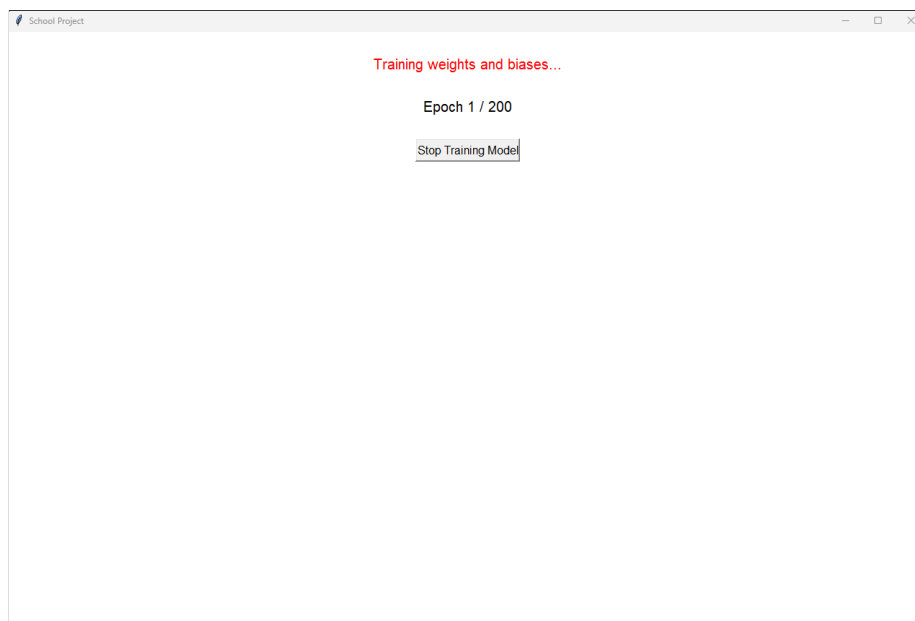
```

---

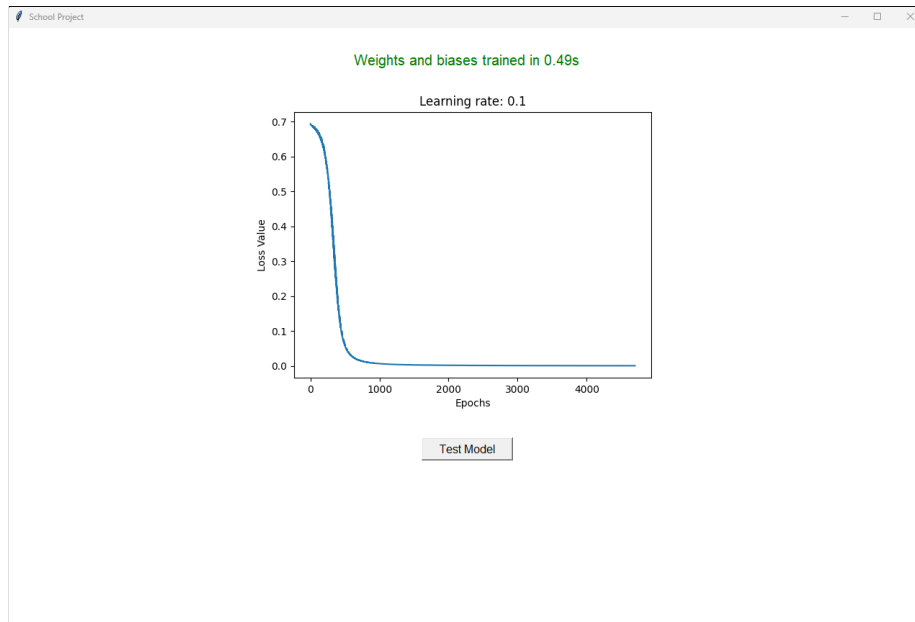
Which outputs the following for the hyper-parameter frame:



And outputs the following for the training frame during training:



And outputs the following for the training frame once training has completed:



- load\_model.py module:

```

1  """Tkinter frames for loading a saved Artificial Neural Network Model."""
2
3  import sqlite3
4  import tkinter as tk
5  import tkinter.font as tkf
6
7  class LoadModelFrame(tk.Frame):
8      """Frame for load model page."""
9      def __init__(self, root: tk.Tk,
10                  width: int, height: int,
11                  bg: str, connection: sqlite3.Connection,
12                  cursor: sqlite3.Cursor, dataset: str) -> None:
13          """Initialise load model frame widgets.
14
15          Args:
16              root (tk.Tk): the widget object that contains this widget.
17              width (int): the pixel width of the frame.
18              height (int): the pixel height of the frame.
19              bg (str): the hex value or name of the frame's background
20  ↪ colour.
21              connection (sqlite3.Connection): the database connection
22  ↪ object.
23              cursor (sqlite3.Cursor): the database cursor object.
24              dataset (str): the name of the dataset to use
25                  ('MNIST', 'Cat Recognition' or 'XOR')
26          Raises:
27              TypeError: if root, width or height are not of the correct
28  ↪ type.
29          """

```

```

28     super().__init__(master=root, width=width, height=height, bg=bg)
29     self.root = root
30     self.WIDTH = width
31     self.HEIGHT = height
32     self.BG = bg
33
34     # Setup load model frame variables
35     self.connection = connection
36     self.cursor = cursor
37     self.dataset = dataset
38     self.use_gpu: bool
39     self.model_options = self.load_model_options()
40
41     # Setup widgets
42     self.title_label = tk.Label(master=self,
43                                bg=self.BG,
44                                font=('Arial', 20),
45                                text=dataset)
46     self.about_label = tk.Label(
47         master=self,
48         bg=self.BG,
49         font=('Arial', 14),
50         text=f"Load a pretrained model for the {dataset}"
51         ↪ dataset."
52     )
53     self.model_status_label = tk.Label(master=self,
54                                        bg=self.BG,
55                                        font=('Arial', 15))
56
57     # Don't give loaded model options if no models have been saved for
58     ↪ the
59     # dataset.
60     if len(self.model_options) > 0:
61         self.model_option_menu_label = tk.Label(
62             master=self,
63             bg=self.BG,
64             font=('Arial', 14),
65             text="Select a model to
66             ↪ load or delete:"
67         )
68         self.model_option_menu_var = tk.StringVar(
69             master=self,
70             ↪ value=self.model_options[0]
71         )
72         self.model_option_menu = tk.OptionMenu(
73             self,
74             ↪ self.model_option_menu_var,
75             *self.model_options
76         )
77         self.use_gpu_check_button_var = tk.BooleanVar()
78         self.use_gpu_check_button = tk.Checkbutton(
79             master=self,
80             width=7, height=1,
81             font=tkf.Font(size=12),
82             text="Use GPU",
83             ↪ variable=self.use_gpu_check_button_var
84         )
85     else:
86         self.model_status_label.configure(

```

```

84         text='No saved models for this
85         ↪ dataset.',
86         fg='red'
87     )
88
89     # Pack widgets
90     self.title_label.grid(row=0, column=0, columnspan=3)
91     self.about_label.grid(row=1, column=0, columnspan=3)
92     if len(self.model_options) > 0: # Check if options should be given
93         self.model_option_menu_label.grid(row=2, column=0, padx=(0,30),
94         ↪ pady=(30,0))
95         self.use_gpu_check_button.grid(row=2, column=2, rowspan=2,
96         ↪ pady=(30,0))
97         self.model_option_menu.grid(row=3, column=0, padx=(0,30),
98         ↪ pady=(10,0))
99     self.model_status_label.grid(row=4, column=0,
100     ↪ columnspan=3, pady=50)
101
102 def load_model_options(self) -> list[str]:
103     """Load the model options from the database.
104
105     Returns:
106         a list of the model options.
107     """
108     sql = f"""
109     SELECT Name FROM Models WHERE Dataset=?
110     """
111     parameters = (self.dataset.replace(" ", "_"),)
112     self.cursor.execute(sql, parameters)
113
114     # Save the string value contained within the tuple of each row
115     model_options = []
116     for model_option in self.cursor.fetchall():
117         model_options.append(model_option[0])
118
119     return model_options
120
121 def load_model(self) -> object:
122     """Create model using saved weights and biases.
123
124     Returns:
125         a Model object.
126     """
127     self.use_gpu = self.use_gpu_check_button_var.get()
128
129     # Query data of selected saved model from database
130     sql = """
131     SELECT * FROM Models WHERE Dataset=? AND Name=?
132     """
133     parameters = (self.dataset.replace(" ", "_"),
134     ↪ self.model_option_menu_var.get())
135     self.cursor.execute(sql, parameters)
136     data = self.cursor.fetchone()
137     hidden_layers_shape_input = [layer for layer in data[3].replace('
138     ↪ ', '').split(',') if layer != '']
139
140     # Create Model
141     if not self.use_gpu:
142         if self.dataset == "MNIST":
143             from school_project.models.cpu.mnist import MNISTModel as
144             ↪ Model

```



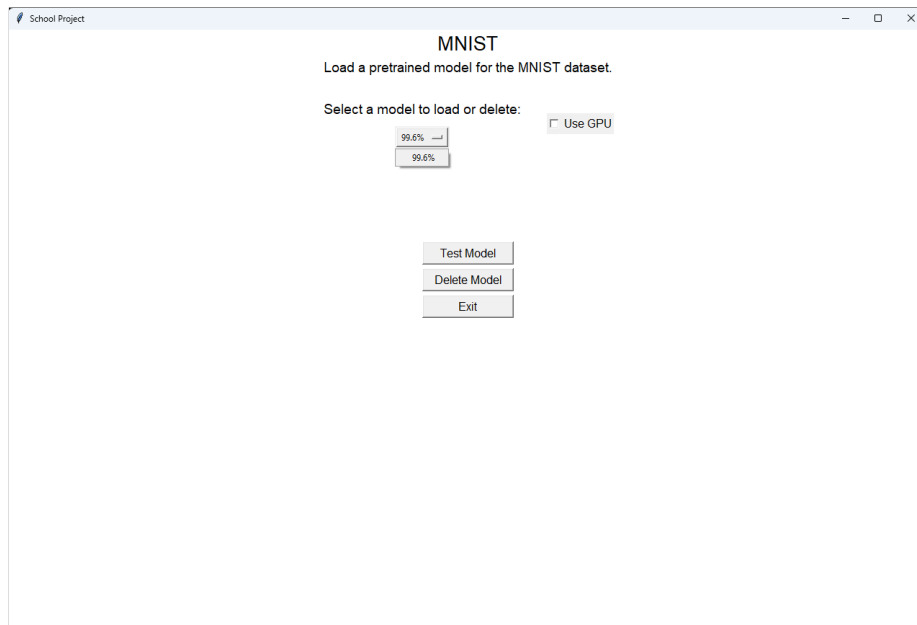
```

139         elif self.dataset == "Cat Recognition":
140             from school_project.models.cpu.cat_recognition import
141                 ↪ CatRecognitionModel as Model
142         elif self.dataset == "XOR":
143             from school_project.models.cpu.xor import XORModel as Model
144         model = Model(
145             hidden_layers_shape=[int(neuron_count) for neuron_count in
146                 ↪ hidden_layers_shape_input],
147             train_dataset_size=data[6],
148             learning_rate=data[4],
149             use_relu=data[7]
150         )
151         model.load_model_values(file_location=data[2])
152     else:
153         try:
154             if self.dataset == "MNIST":
155                 from school_project.models.gpu.mnist import MNISTModel
156                 ↪ as Model
157             elif self.dataset == "Cat Recognition":
158                 from school_project.models.gpu.cat_recognition import
159                 ↪ CatRecognitionModel as Model
160             elif self.dataset == "XOR":
161                 from school_project.models.gpu.xor import XORModel as
162                 ↪ Model
163             model = Model(
164                 hidden_layers_shape=[int(neuron_count) for neuron_count
165                 ↪ in hidden_layers_shape_input],
166                 train_dataset_size=data[6],
167                 learning_rate=data[4],
168                 use_relu=data[7]
169             )
170             model.load_model_values(file_location=data[2])
171         except ImportError as ie:
172             self.model_status_label.configure(
173                 text="Failed to initialise
174                 ↪ GPU",
175                 fg='red'
176             )
177             raise ImportError
178     return model

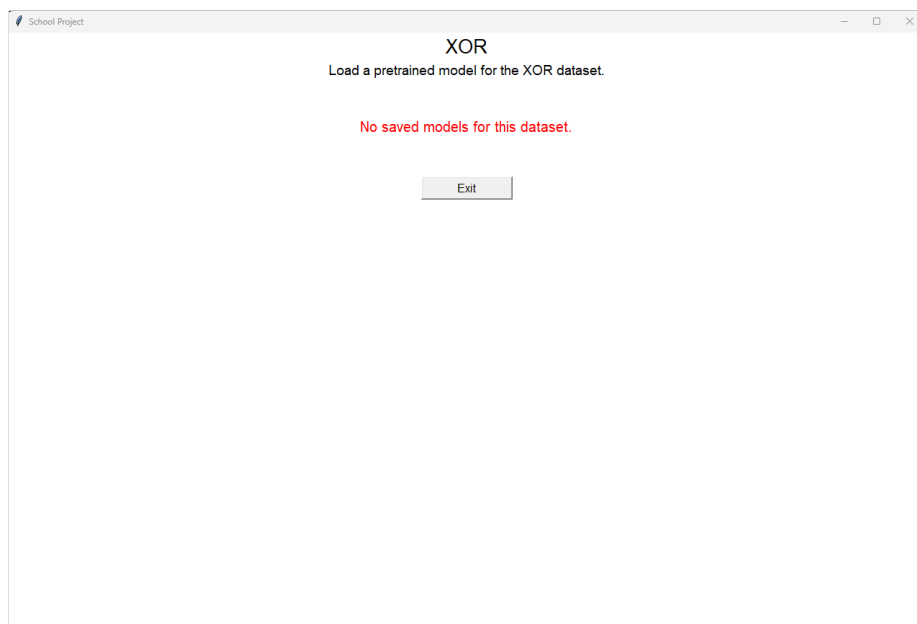
```

---

Which outputs the following for the load model frame when models have been saved for the dataset:



And outputs the following for the load model frame when no models have been saved for the dataset:



### 3.4 \_\_main\_\_.py module

This module is the entrypoint to the project and loads the main window of the User Interface:

---

```

1  """The entrypoint of A-level Computer Science NEA Programming Project."""
2
3  import os
4  import sqlite3
5  import threading
6  import tkinter as tk
7  import tkinter.font as tkf
8  import uuid
9
10 import pympler.tracker as tracker
11
12 from school_project.frames import (HyperParameterFrame, TrainingFrame,
13                                   LoadModelFrame, TestMNISTFrame,
14                                   TestCatRecognitionFrame, TestXORFrame)
15
16 class SchoolProjectFrame(tk.Frame):
17     """Main frame of school project."""
18     def __init__(self, root: tk.Tk, width: int, height: int, bg: str) -> None:
19         """Initialise school project pages.
20
21         Args:
22             root (tk.Tk): the widget object that contains this widget.
23             width (int): the pixel width of the frame.
24             height (int): the pixel height of the frame.
25             bg (str): the hex value or name of the frame's background colour.
26         Raises:
27             TypeError: if root, width or height are not of the correct type.
28
29         """
30         super().__init__(master=root, width=width, height=height, bg=bg)
31         self.root = root.title("School Project")
32         self.WIDTH = width
33         self.HEIGHT = height
34         self.BG = bg
35
36         # Setup school project frame variables
37         self.hyper_parameter_frame: HyperParameterFrame
38         self.training_frame: TrainingFrame
39         self.load_model_frame: LoadModelFrame
40         self.test_frame: TestMNISTFrame | TestCatRecognitionFrame | TestXORFrame
41         self.connection, self.cursor = self.setup_database()
42         self.model = None
43
44         # Record if the model should be saved after testing,
45         # as only newly created models should be given the option to be saved.
46         self.saving_model: bool
47
48         # Setup school project frame widgets
49         self.exit_hyper_parameter_frame_button = tk.Button(
50             master=self,
51             width=13,
52             height=1,
53             font=tkf.Font(size=12),
54             text="Exit",
55             command=self.exit_hyper_parameter_frame
56         )
57         self.exit_load_model_frame_button = tk.Button(
58             master=self,
59             width=13,
60             height=1,
61             font=tkf.Font(size=12),
62             text="Exit",

```

```

63         command=self.exit_load_model_frame
64     )
65     self.train_button = tk.Button(master=self,
66                                   width=13,
67                                   height=1,
68                                   font=tkf.Font(size=12),
69                                   text="Train Model",
70                                   command=self.enter_training_frame)
71     self.stop_training_button = tk.Button(
72         master=self,
73         width=15, height=1,
74         font=tkf.Font(size=12),
75         text="Stop Training Model",
76         command=lambda: self.model.set_running(
77             value=False
78         )
79     )
80     self.test_created_model_button = tk.Button(
81         master=self,
82         width=13, height=1,
83         font=tkf.Font(size=12),
84         text="Test Model",
85         command=self.test_created_model
86     )
87     self.test_loaded_model_button = tk.Button(
88         master=self,
89         width=13, height=1,
90         font=tkf.Font(size=12),
91         text="Test Model",
92         command=self.test_loaded_model
93     )
94     self.delete_loaded_model_button = tk.Button(
95         master=self,
96         width=13, height=1,
97         font=tkf.Font(size=12),
98         text="Delete Model",
99         command=self.delete_loaded_model
100    )
101     self.save_model_label = tk.Label(
102         master=self,
103         text="Enter a name for your trained model:",
104         bg=self.BG,
105         font=('Arial', 15)
106    )
107     self.save_model_name_entry = tk.Entry(master=self, width=13)
108     self.save_model_button = tk.Button(master=self,
109                                       width=13,
110                                       height=1,
111                                       font=tkf.Font(size=12),
112                                       text="Save Model",
113                                       command=self.save_model)
114     self.exit_button = tk.Button(master=self,
115                                  width=13, height=1,
116                                  font=tkf.Font(size=12),
117                                  text="Exit",
118                                  command=self.enter_home_frame)
119
120     # Setup home frame
121     self.home_frame = tk.Frame(master=self,
122                                width=self.WIDTH,
123                                height=self.HEIGHT,
124                                bg=self.BG)

```

```

125     self.title_label = tk.Label(
126         master=self.home_frame,
127         bg=self.BG,
128         font=('Arial', 20),
129         text="A-level Computer Science NEA Programming Project"
130     )
131     self.about_label = tk.Label(
132         master=self.home_frame,
133         bg=self.BG,
134         font=('Arial', 14),
135         text="An investigation into how Artificial Neural Networks work, " +
136             "the effects of their hyper-parameters and their applications " +
137             "in Image Recognition.\n\n" +
138             " - Max Cotton"
139     )
140     self.model_menu_label = tk.Label(master=self.home_frame,
141                                     bg=self.BG,
142                                     font=('Arial', 14),
143                                     text="Create a new model " +
144                                         "or load a pre-trained model "
145                                         "for one of the following datasets:")
146     self.dataset_option_menu_var = tk.StringVar(master=self.home_frame,
147                                                value="MNIST")
148     self.dataset_option_menu = tk.OptionMenu(self.home_frame,
149                                              self.dataset_option_menu_var,
150                                              "MNIST",
151                                              "Cat Recognition",
152                                              "XOR")
153     self.create_model_button = tk.Button(
154         master=self.home_frame,
155         width=13, height=1,
156         font=tkf.Font(size=12),
157         text="Create Model",
158         command=self.enter_hyper_parameter_frame
159     )
160     self.load_model_button = tk.Button(master=self.home_frame,
161                                       width=13, height=1,
162                                       font=tkf.Font(size=12),
163                                       text="Load Model",
164                                       command=self.enter_load_model_frame)
165
166     # Grid home frame widgets
167     self.title_label.grid(row=0, column=0, columnspan=4, pady=(10,0))
168     self.about_label.grid(row=1, column=0, columnspan=4, pady=(10,50))
169     self.model_menu_label.grid(row=2, column=0, columnspan=4)
170     self.dataset_option_menu.grid(row=3, column=0, columnspan=4, pady=30)
171     self.create_model_button.grid(row=4, column=1)
172     self.load_model_button.grid(row=4, column=2)
173
174     self.home_frame.pack()
175
176     # Setup frame attributes
177     self.grid_propagate(flag=False)
178     self.pack_propagate(flag=False)
179
180     @staticmethod
181     def setup_database() -> tuple[sqlite3.Connection, sqlite3.Cursor]:
182         """Create a connection to the pretrained_models database file and
183         setup base table if needed.
184
185         Returns:
186             a tuple of the database connection and the cursor for it.

```

```

187
188
189 connection = sqlite3.connect(
190     database='school_project/saved_models.db'
191 )
192 cursor = connection.cursor()
193 cursor.execute("""
194 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Models
195 (Model_ID INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
196 Dataset TEXT,
197 File_Location TEXT,
198 Hidden_Layers_Shape TEXT,
199 Learning_Rate FLOAT,
200 Name TEXT,
201 Train_Dataset_Size INTEGER,
202 Use_ReLu INTEGER,
203 UNIQUE (Dataset, Name))
204 """)
205 return (connection, cursor)
206
207 def enter_hyper_parameter_frame(self) -> None:
208     """Unpack home frame and pack hyper-parameter frame."""
209     self.home_frame.pack_forget()
210     self.hyper_parameter_frame = HyperParameterFrame(
211         root=self,
212         width=self.WIDTH,
213         height=self.HEIGHT,
214         bg=self.BG,
215         dataset=self.dataset_option_menu_var.get()
216     )
217     self.hyper_parameter_frame.pack()
218     self.train_button.pack()
219     self.exit_hyper_parameter_frame_button.pack(pady=(10,0))
220
221 def enter_load_model_frame(self) -> None:
222     """Unpack home frame and pack load model frame."""
223     self.home_frame.pack_forget()
224     self.load_model_frame = LoadModelFrame(
225         root=self,
226         width=self.WIDTH,
227         height=self.HEIGHT,
228         bg=self.BG,
229         connection=self.connection,
230         cursor=self.cursor,
231         dataset=self.dataset_option_menu_var.get()
232     )
233     self.load_model_frame.pack()
234
235     # Don't give option to test loaded model if no models have been saved
236     # for the dataset.
237     if len(self.load_model_frame.model_options) > 0:
238         self.test_loaded_model_button.pack()
239         self.delete_loaded_model_button.pack(pady=(5,0))
240
241     self.exit_load_model_frame_button.pack(pady=(5,0))
242
243 def exit_hyper_parameter_frame(self) -> None:
244     """Unpack hyper-parameter frame and pack home frame."""
245     self.hyper_parameter_frame.pack_forget()
246     self.train_button.pack_forget()
247     self.exit_hyper_parameter_frame_button.pack_forget()
248     self.home_frame.pack()

```

```

249
250 def exit_load_model_frame(self) -> None:
251     """Unpack load model frame and pack home frame."""
252     self.load_model_frame.pack_forget()
253     self.test_loaded_model_button.pack_forget()
254     self.delete_loaded_model_button.pack_forget()
255     self.exit_load_model_frame_button.pack_forget()
256     self.home_frame.pack()
257
258 def enter_training_frame(self) -> None:
259     """Load untrained model from hyper parameter frame,
260     unpack hyper-parameter frame, pack training frame
261     and begin managing the training thread.
262     """
263     try:
264         self.model = self.hyper_parameter_frame.create_model()
265     except (ValueError, ImportError) as e:
266         return
267     self.hyper_parameter_frame.pack_forget()
268     self.train_button.pack_forget()
269     self.exit_hyper_parameter_frame_button.pack_forget()
270     self.training_frame = TrainingFrame(
271         root=self,
272         width=self.WIDTH,
273         height=self.HEIGHT,
274         bg=self.BG,
275         model=self.model,
276         epoch_count=self.hyper_parameter_frame.epoch_count_scale.get()
277     )
278     self.training_frame.pack()
279     self.stop_training_button.pack()
280     self.manage_training(train_thread=self.training_frame.train_thread)
281
282 def manage_training(self, train_thread: threading.Thread) -> None:
283     """Wait for model training thread to finish,
284     then plot training losses on training frame.
285
286     Args:
287         train_thread (threading.Thread):
288             the thread running the model's train() method.
289     Raises:
290         TypeError: if train_thread is not of type threading.Thread.
291
292     """
293     if not train_thread.is_alive():
294         self.training_frame.training_progress_label.pack_forget()
295         self.training_frame.plot_losses(model=self.model)
296         self.stop_training_button.pack_forget()
297         self.test_created_model_button.pack(pady=(30,0))
298     else:
299         self.training_frame.training_progress_label.configure(
300             text=self.model.training_progress
301         )
302         self.after(100, self.manage_training, train_thread)
303
304 def test_created_model(self) -> None:
305     """Unpack training frame, pack test frame for the dataset
306     and begin managing the test thread."""
307     self.saving_model = True
308     self.training_frame.pack_forget()
309     self.test_created_model_button.pack_forget()
310     if self.hyper_parameter_frame.dataset == "MNIST":

```

```

311         self.test_frame = TestMNISTFrame(
312             root=self,
313             width=self.WIDTH,
314             height=self.HEIGHT,
315             bg=self.BG,
316             use_gpu=self.hyper_parameter_frame.use_gpu,
317             model=self.model
318         )
319     elif self.hyper_parameter_frame.dataset == "Cat Recognition":
320         self.test_frame = TestCatRecognitionFrame(
321             root=self,
322             width=self.WIDTH,
323             height=self.HEIGHT,
324             bg=self.BG,
325             use_gpu=self.hyper_parameter_frame.use_gpu,
326             model=self.model
327         )
328     elif self.hyper_parameter_frame.dataset == "XOR":
329         self.test_frame = TestXORFrame(root=self,
330                                         width=self.WIDTH,
331                                         height=self.HEIGHT,
332                                         bg=self.BG,
333                                         model=self.model)
334     self.test_frame.pack()
335     self.manage_testing(test_thread=self.test_frame.test_thread)
336
337 def test_loaded_model(self) -> None:
338     """Load saved model from load model frame, unpack load model frame,
339     pack test frame for the dataset and begin managing the test thread."""
340     self.saving_model = False
341     try:
342         self.model = self.load_model_frame.load_model()
343     except (ValueError, ImportError) as e:
344         return
345     self.load_model_frame.pack_forget()
346     self.test_loaded_model_button.pack_forget()
347     self.delete_loaded_model_button.pack_forget()
348     self.exit_load_model_frame_button.pack_forget()
349     if self.load_model_frame.dataset == "MNIST":
350         self.test_frame = TestMNISTFrame(
351             root=self,
352             width=self.WIDTH,
353             height=self.HEIGHT,
354             bg=self.BG,
355             use_gpu=self.load_model_frame.use_gpu,
356             model=self.model
357         )
358     elif self.load_model_frame.dataset == "Cat Recognition":
359         self.test_frame = TestCatRecognitionFrame(
360             root=self,
361             width=self.WIDTH,
362             height=self.HEIGHT,
363             bg=self.BG,
364             use_gpu=self.load_model_frame.use_gpu,
365             model=self.model
366         )
367     elif self.load_model_frame.dataset == "XOR":
368         self.test_frame = TestXORFrame(root=self,
369                                         width=self.WIDTH,
370                                         height=self.HEIGHT,
371                                         bg=self.BG,
372                                         model=self.model)

```



```

373         self.test_frame.pack()
374         self.manage_testing(test_thread=self.test_frame.test_thread)
375
376     def manage_testing(self, test_thread: threading.Thread) -> None:
377         """Wait for model test thread to finish,
378            then plot results on test frame.
379
380         Args:
381             test_thread (threading.Thread):
382                 the thread running the model's predict() method.
383         Raises:
384             TypeError: if test_thread is not of type threading.Thread.
385
386         """
387         if not test_thread.is_alive():
388             self.test_frame.plot_results(model=self.model)
389             if self.saving_model:
390                 self.save_model_label.pack(pady=(30,0))
391                 self.save_model_name_entry.pack(pady=10)
392                 self.save_model_button.pack()
393                 self.exit_button.pack(pady=(20,0))
394             else:
395                 self.after(1_000, self.manage_testing, test_thread)
396
397     def save_model(self) -> None:
398         """Save the model, save the model information to the database, then
399            enter the home frame."""
400         model_name = self.save_model_name_entry.get()
401
402         # Check if model name is empty
403         if model_name == '':
404             self.test_frame.model_status_label.configure(
405                 text="Model name can not be blank",
406                 fg='red'
407             )
408             return
409
410         # Check if model name has already been taken
411         dataset = self.dataset_option_menu_var.get().replace(" ", "_")
412         sql = """
413         SELECT Name FROM Models WHERE Dataset=?
414         """
415         parameters = (dataset,)
416         self.cursor.execute(sql, parameters)
417         for saved_model_name in self.cursor.fetchall():
418             if saved_model_name[0] == model_name:
419                 self.test_frame.model_status_label.configure(
420                     text="Model name taken",
421                     fg='red'
422                 )
423                 return
424
425         # Save model to random hex file name
426         file_location = f"school_project/saved-models/{uuid.uuid4().hex}.npz"
427         self.model.save_model_values(file_location=file_location)
428
429         # Save the model information to the database
430         sql = """
431         INSERT INTO Models
432         (Dataset, File_Location, Hidden_Layers_Shape, Learning_Rate, Name,
433         ↩ Train_Dataset_Size, Use_ReLu)
434         VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)

```

```

434         """
435         parameters = (
436             dataset,
437             file_location,
438             self.hyper_parameter_frame.hidden_layers_shape_entry.get(),
439             self.hyper_parameter_frame.learning_rate_scale.get(),
440             model_name,
441             self.hyper_parameter_frame.train_dataset_size_scale.get(),
442             self.hyper_parameter_frame.use_relu_check_button_var.get()
443         )
444         self.cursor.execute(sql, parameters)
445         self.connection.commit()
446
447         self.enter_home_frame()
448
449     def delete_loaded_model(self) -> None:
450         """Delete saved model file and model data from the database."""
451         dataset = self.dataset_option_menu_var.get().replace(" ", "_")
452         model_name = self.load_model_frame.model_option_menu_var.get()
453
454         # Delete saved model
455         sql = f"SELECT File_Location FROM Models WHERE Dataset=? AND Name=?"
456         parameters = (dataset, model_name)
457         self.cursor.execute(sql, parameters)
458         os.remove(self.cursor.fetchone()[0])
459
460         # Remove model data from database
461         sql = "DELETE FROM Models WHERE Dataset=? AND Name=?"
462         parameters = (dataset, model_name)
463         self.cursor.execute(sql, parameters)
464         self.connection.commit()
465
466         # Reload load model frame with new options
467         self.exit_load_model_frame()
468         self.enter_load_model_frame()
469
470     def enter_home_frame(self) -> None:
471         """Unpack test frame and pack home frame."""
472         self.model = None # Free up trained Model from memory
473         self.test_frame.pack_forget()
474         if self.saving_model:
475             self.save_model_label.pack_forget()
476             self.save_model_name_entry.delete(0, tk.END) # Clear entry's text
477             self.save_model_name_entry.pack_forget()
478             self.save_model_button.pack_forget()
479         self.exit_button.pack_forget()
480         self.home_frame.pack()
481         summary_tracker.create_summary() # BUG: Object summary seems to reduce
482                                         # memory leak greatly
483
484     def main() -> None:
485         """Entrypoint of project."""
486         root = tk.Tk()
487         school_project_frame = SchoolProjectFrame(root=root, width=1280,
488                                                    height=835, bg='white')
489         school_project_frame.pack(side='top', fill='both', expand=True)
490         root.mainloop()
491
492         # Stop model training when GUI closes
493         if school_project_frame.model is not None:
494             school_project_frame.model.set_running(value=False)
495

```

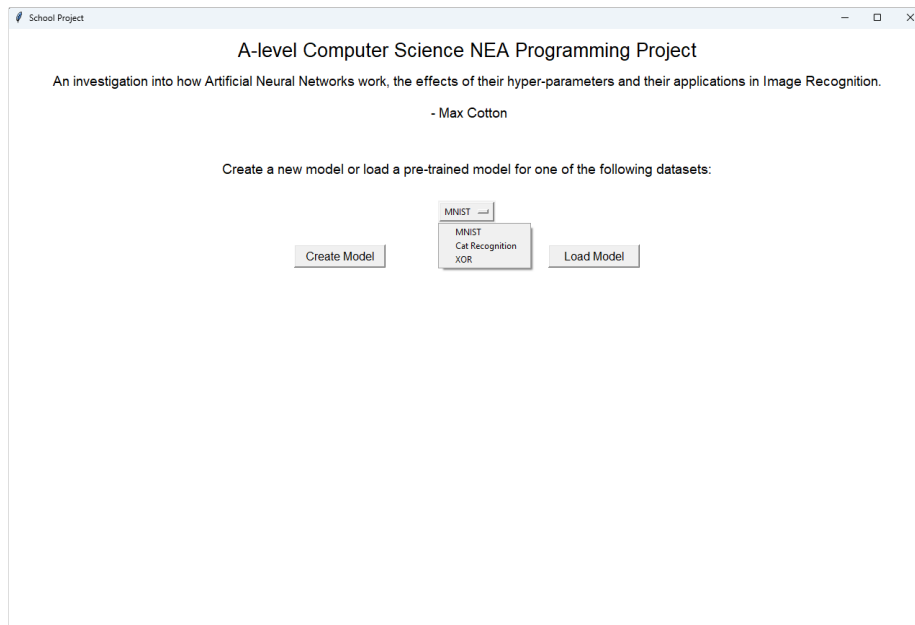
```

496 if __name__ == "__main__":
497     summary_tracker = tracker.SummaryTracker() # Setup object tracker
498     main()

```

---

Which outputs the following for the home frame:



## 4 Testing TODO

### 4.1 Investigation

#### 4.1.1 test\_model module

The test\_model module is contained within the frames package, and contains tkinter frames for testing the trained Artificial Neural Network models for each dataset. Each frame displays the results of the testing along with a random selection of incorrect and correct predictions.

---

```

1  """Tkinter frames for testing a saved Artificial Neural Network model."""
2
3  import random
4  import threading
5  import tkinter as tk
6
7  from matplotlib.figure import Figure
8  from matplotlib.backends.backend_tkagg import FigureCanvasTkAgg
9  import numpy as np
10
11 class TestMNISTFrame(tk.Frame):
12     """Frame for Testing MNIST page."""
13     def __init__(self, root: tk.Tk, width: int,
14                 height: int, bg: str,

```

```

15         use_gpu: bool, model: object) -> None:
16         """Initialise test MNIST frame widgets.
17
18     Args:
19         root (tk.Tk): the widget object that contains this widget.
20         width (int): the pixel width of the frame.
21         height (int): the pixel height of the frame.
22         bg (str): the hex value or name of the frame's background colour.
23         use_gpu (bool): True or False whether the GPU should be used.
24         model (object): The Model object to be tested.
25
26     Raises:
27         TypeError: if root, width or height are not of the correct type.
28
29     """
30     super().__init__(master=root, width=width, height=height, bg=bg)
31     self.root = root
32     self.WIDTH = width
33     self.HEIGHT = height
34     self.BG = bg
35
36     # Setup test MNIST frame variables
37     self.use_gpu = use_gpu
38
39     # Setup widgets
40     self.model_status_label = tk.Label(master=self,
41                                       bg=self.BG,
42                                       font=('Arial', 15))
43     self.results_label = tk.Label(master=self,
44                                  bg=self.BG,
45                                  font=('Arial', 15))
46     self.correct_prediction_figure = Figure()
47     self.correct_prediction_canvas = FigureCanvasTkAgg(
48         figure=self.correct_prediction_figure,
49         master=self
50     )
51     self.incorrect_prediction_figure = Figure()
52     self.incorrect_prediction_canvas = FigureCanvasTkAgg(
53         figure=self.incorrect_prediction_figure,
54         master=self
55     )
56
57     # Grid widgets
58     self.model_status_label.grid(row=0, columnspan=3, pady=(30,0))
59     self.results_label.grid(row=1, columnspan=3)
60     self.incorrect_prediction_canvas.get_tk_widget().grid(row=2, column=0)
61     self.correct_prediction_canvas.get_tk_widget().grid(row=2, column=2)
62
63     # Start test thread
64     self.model_status_label.configure(text="Testing trained model",
65                                     fg='red')
66     self.test_thread = threading.Thread(target=model.test)
67     self.test_thread.start()
68
69 def plot_results(self, model: object) -> None:
70     """Plot results of Model test.
71
72     Args:
73         model (object): the Model object thats been tested.
74
75     """
76     self.model_status_label.configure(text="Testing Results:", fg='green')
77     if not self.use_gpu:

```

```

77         self.results_label.configure(
78             text="Prediction Correctness: " +
79             f"{round(number=100 - np.mean(np.abs(model.test_prediction.round() -
↪ model.test_outputs)) * 100, ndigits=1)}%\n" +
80             f"Network Shape: " +
81             f"{', '.join(model.layers_shape)}\n"
82         )
83
84         test_inputs = np.squeeze(model.test_inputs).T
85         test_outputs = np.squeeze(model.test_outputs).T.tolist()
86         test_prediction = np.squeeze(model.test_prediction).T.tolist()
87
88         # Randomly shuffle order of test_inputs, test_outputs and
↪ test_prediction
89         # whilst maintaining order between them
90         test_data = list(zip(test_inputs,
91                             test_outputs,
92                             test_prediction))
93         random.shuffle(test_data)
94         test_inputs, test_outputs, test_prediction = zip(*test_data)
95
96     elif self.use_gpu:
97
98         import cupy as cp
99
100        self.results_label.configure(
101            text="Prediction Correctness: " +
102            f"{round(number=100 -
↪ np.mean(np.abs(cp.asnumpy(model.test_prediction).round() -
↪ cp.asnumpy(model.test_outputs))) * 100, ndigits=1)}%\n" +
103            f"Network Shape: " +
104            f"{', '.join(model.layers_shape)}\n"
105        )
106
107        test_inputs = cp.asnumpy(cp.squeeze(model.test_inputs)).T
108        test_outputs = cp.asnumpy(cp.squeeze(model.test_outputs)).T.tolist()
109        test_prediction = cp.squeeze(model.test_prediction).T.tolist()
110
111        # Randomly shuffle order of test_inputs, test_outputs and
↪ test_prediction
112        # whilst maintaining order between them
113        test_data = list(zip(test_inputs,
114                            test_outputs,
115                            test_prediction))
116        random.shuffle(test_data)
117        test_inputs, test_outputs, test_prediction = zip(*test_data)
118
119        # Setup incorrect prediction figure
120        self.incorrect_prediction_figure.suptitle("Incorrect predictions:")
121        image_count = 0
122        for i in range(len(test_prediction)):
123            if test_prediction[i].index(max(test_prediction[i])) !=
↪ test_outputs[i].index(max(test_outputs[i])):
124                if image_count == 2:
125                    break
126                elif image_count == 0:
127                    image = self.incorrect_prediction_figure.add_subplot(121)
128                elif image_count == 1:
129                    image = self.incorrect_prediction_figure.add_subplot(122)
130                image.set_title(f"Predicted:
↪ {test_prediction[i].index(max(test_prediction[i]))}\n" +
↪ f"Should have predicted:
↪ {test_outputs[i].index(max(test_outputs[i]))}")

```

```

132         image.imshow(test_inputs[i].reshape((28,28)))
133         image_count += 1
134
135     # Setup correct prediction figure
136     self.correct_prediction_figure.suptitle("Correct predictions:")
137     image_count = 0
138     for i in range(len(test_prediction)):
139         if test_prediction[i].index(max(test_prediction[i])) ==
140             ↪ test_outputs[i].index(max(test_outputs[i])):
141             if image_count == 2:
142                 break
143             elif image_count == 0:
144                 image = self.correct_prediction_figure.add_subplot(121)
145             elif image_count == 1:
146                 image = self.correct_prediction_figure.add_subplot(122)
147             image.set_title(f"Predicted:
148                 ↪ {test_prediction[i].index(max(test_prediction[i]))}")
149             image.imshow(test_inputs[i].reshape((28,28)))
150             image_count += 1
151
152 class TestCatRecognitionFrame(tk.Frame):
153     """Frame for Testing Cat Recognition page."""
154     def __init__(self, root: tk.Tk, width: int,
155                 height: int, bg: str,
156                 use_gpu: bool, model: object) -> None:
157         """Initialise test cat recognition frame widgets.
158
159         Args:
160             root (tk.Tk): the widget object that contains this widget.
161             width (int): the pixel width of the frame.
162             height (int): the pixel height of the frame.
163             bg (str): the hex value or name of the frame's background colour.
164             use_gpu (bool): True or False whether the GPU should be used.
165             model (object): the Model object to be tested.
166
167         Raises:
168             TypeError: if root, width or height are not of the correct type.
169
170         """
171         super().__init__(master=root, width=width, height=height, bg=bg)
172         self.root = root
173         self.WIDTH = width
174         self.HEIGHT = height
175         self.BG = bg
176
177         # Setup image recognition frame variables
178         self.use_gpu = use_gpu
179
180         # Setup widgets
181         self.model_status_label = tk.Label(master=self,
182                                           bg=self.BG,
183                                           font=('Arial', 15))
184         self.results_label = tk.Label(master=self,
185                                       bg=self.BG,
186                                       font=('Arial', 15))
187         self.correct_prediction_figure = Figure()
188         self.correct_prediction_canvas = FigureCanvasTkAgg(
189             figure=self.correct_prediction_figure,
190             master=self
191         )
192         self.incorrect_prediction_figure = Figure()
193         self.incorrect_prediction_canvas = FigureCanvasTkAgg(
194             figure=self.incorrect_prediction_figure,

```

```

192         master=self
193     )
194
195     # Grid widgets
196     self.model_status_label.grid(row=0, columnspan=3, pady=(30,0))
197     self.results_label.grid(row=1, columnspan=3)
198     self.incorrect_prediction_canvas.get_tk_widget().grid(row=2, column=0)
199     self.correct_prediction_canvas.get_tk_widget().grid(row=2, column=2)
200
201     # Start test thread
202     self.model_status_label.configure(text="Testing trained model...",
203                                     fg='red')
204     self.test_thread = threading.Thread(target=model.test)
205     self.test_thread.start()
206
207 def plot_results(self, model: object) -> None:
208     """Plot results of Model test
209
210     Args:
211         model (object): the Model object thats been tested.
212
213     """
214     self.model_status_label.configure(text="Testing Results:", fg='green')
215     if not self.use_gpu:
216         self.results_label.configure(
217             text="Prediction Correctness: " +
218             f"{round(number=100 - np.mean(np.abs(model.test_prediction.round() -
219             ↪ model.test_outputs)) * 100, ndigits=1)}%\n" +
220             f"Network Shape: " +
221             f"{','.join(model.layers_shape)}\n"
222         )
223
224         # Randomly shuffle order of test_inputs, test_outputs and
225         ↪ test_prediction
226         # whilst maintaining order between them
227         test_data = list(zip(model.test_inputs.T,
228                             np.squeeze(model.test_outputs).T.tolist(),
229                             ↪ np.squeeze(model.test_prediction.round()).T.tolist()))
230
231         random.shuffle(test_data)
232         (test_inputs,
233          test_outputs,
234          test_prediction) = map(lambda arr: np.array(arr).T,
235                               zip(*test_data))
236
237     elif self.use_gpu:
238         import cupy as cp
239
240         self.results_label.configure(
241             text="Prediction Correctness: " +
242             f"{round(number=100 -
243             ↪ np.mean(np.abs(cp.asnumpy(model.test_prediction).round() -
244             ↪ cp.asnumpy(model.test_outputs))) * 100, ndigits=1)}%\n" +
245             f"Network Shape: " +
246             f"{','.join(model.layers_shape)}\n"
247         )
248
249         # Randomly shuffle order of test_inputs, test_outputs and
250         ↪ test_prediction
251         # whilst maintaining order between them
252         test_data = list(zip(cp.asnumpy(model.test_inputs).T,

```

```

248         ↪ cp.asnumpy(cp.squeeze(model.test_outputs)).T.tolist(),
249         ↪ cp.asnumpy(cp.squeeze(model.test_prediction)).round().T.tolist()))
250     random.shuffle(test_data)
251     (test_inputs,
252      test_outputs,
253      test_prediction) = map(lambda arr: np.array(arr).T,
254                             zip(*test_data))
255
256     # Setup incorrect prediction figure
257     self.incorrect_prediction_figure.suptitle("Incorrect predictions:")
258     image_count = 0
259     for i in range(len(test_prediction)):
260         if test_prediction[i] != test_outputs[i]:
261             if image_count == 2:
262                 break
263             elif image_count == 0:
264                 image = self.incorrect_prediction_figure.add_subplot(121)
265             elif image_count == 1:
266                 image = self.incorrect_prediction_figure.add_subplot(122)
267             image.set_title(f"Predicted: {'Cat' if test_prediction[i] == 1
268                               ↪ else 'Not a cat'}\n")
269             image.imshow(test_inputs[:,i].reshape((64,64,3)))
270             image_count += 1
271
272     # Setup correct prediction figure
273     self.correct_prediction_figure.suptitle("Correct predictions:")
274     image_count = 0
275     for i in range(len(test_prediction)):
276         if test_prediction[i] == test_outputs[i]:
277             if image_count == 2:
278                 break
279             elif image_count == 0:
280                 image = self.correct_prediction_figure.add_subplot(121)
281             elif image_count == 1:
282                 image = self.correct_prediction_figure.add_subplot(122)
283             image.set_title(f"Predicted: {'Cat' if test_prediction[i] == 1
284                               ↪ else 'Not a cat'}\n")
285             image.imshow(test_inputs[:,i].reshape((64,64,3)))
286             image_count += 1
287
288     class TestXORFrame(tk.Frame):
289         """Frame for Testing XOR page."""
290         def __init__(self, root: tk.Tk, width: int,
291                     height: int, bg: str, model: object) -> None:
292             """Initialise test XOR frame widgets.
293
294             Args:
295                 root (tk.Tk): the widget object that contains this widget.
296                 width (int): the pixel width of the frame.
297                 height (int): the pixel height of the frame.
298                 bg (str): the hex value or name of the frame's background colour.
299                 model (object): the Model object to be tested.
300
301             Raises:
302                 TypeError: if root, width or height are not of the correct type.
303
304             """
305         super().__init__(master=root, width=width, height=height, bg=bg)
306         self.root = root
307         self.WIDTH = width
308         self.HEIGHT = height

```



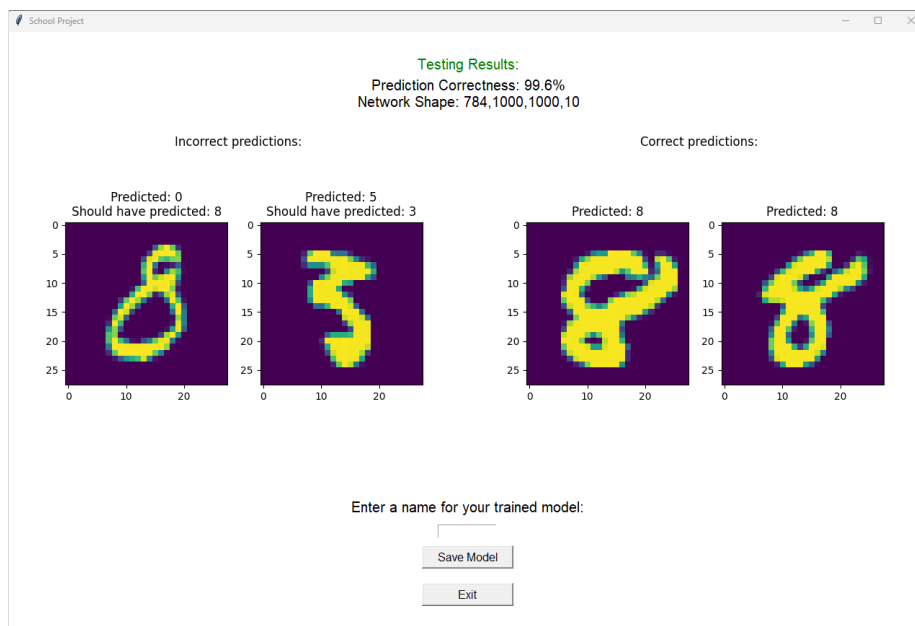
```

306     self.BG = bg
307
308     # Setup widgets
309     self.model_status_label = tk.Label(master=self,
310                                       bg=self.BG,
311                                       font=('Arial', 15))
312     self.results_label = tk.Label(master=self,
313                                  bg=self.BG,
314                                  font=('Arial', 20))
315
316     # Pack widgets
317     self.model_status_label.pack(pady=(30,0))
318
319     # Start test thread
320     self.model_status_label.configure(text="Testing trained model...",
321                                     fg='red')
322     self.test_thread = threading.Thread(target=model.test)
323     self.test_thread.start()
324
325     def plot_results(self, model: object):
326         """Plot results of Model test.
327
328         Args:
329             model (object): the Model object thats been tested.
330
331         """
332         self.model_status_label.configure(text="Testing Results:", fg='green')
333         results = (
334             f"Prediction Accuracy: " +
335             f"{round(number=model.test_prediction_accuracy, ndigits=1)}%\n" +
336             f"Network Shape: " +
337             f"{','.join(model.layers_shape)}\n"
338         )
339         for i in range(model.test_inputs.shape[1]):
340             results += f"{model.test_inputs[0][i]}, "
341             results += f"{model.test_inputs[1][i]} = "
342             if np.squeeze(model.test_prediction)[i] >= 0.5:
343                 results += "1\n"
344             else:
345                 results += "0\n"
346         self.results_label.configure(text=results)
347         self.results_label.pack()

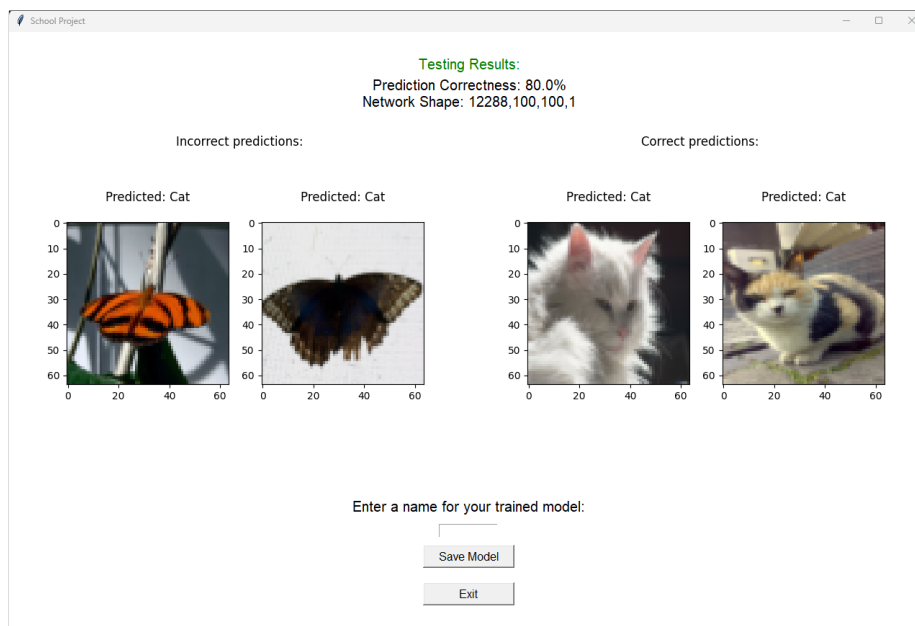
```

---

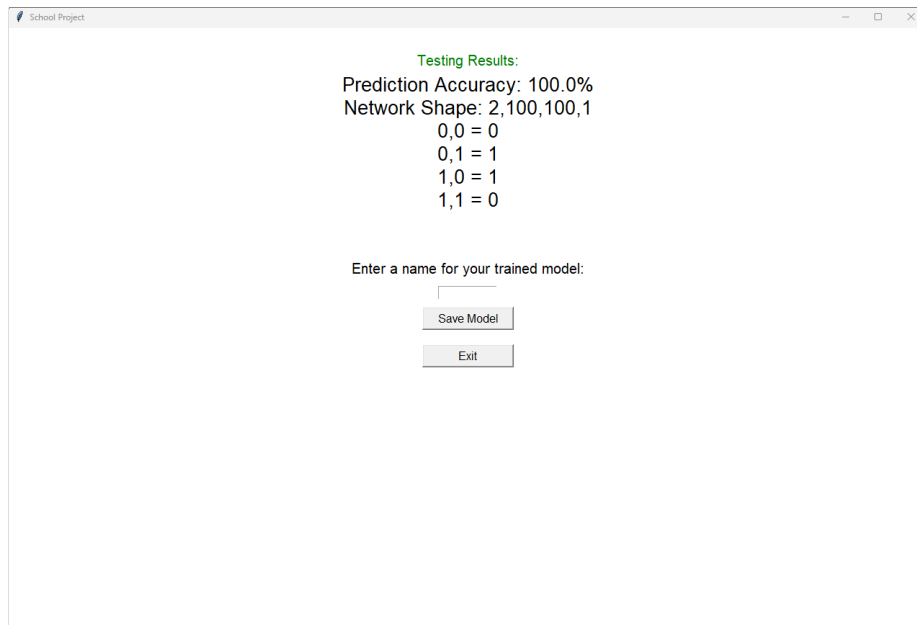
Which outputs the following for the MNIST dataset:



And outputs the following for the Cat Recognition dataset:



And outputs the following for the XOR dataset:



#### 4.1.2 Effects of Hyper-Parameters

## Learning Rate Analysis

The following code trains and tests models on the XOR dataset with varying learning rates, and then plots graphs of Loss Value against Epoch Count.

```
[17]: import os

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

from school_project.models.cpu.xor import XORModel as Model

# Change to root directory of project
os.chdir(os.getcwd())

# Set width and height of figure
plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = [5, 10]

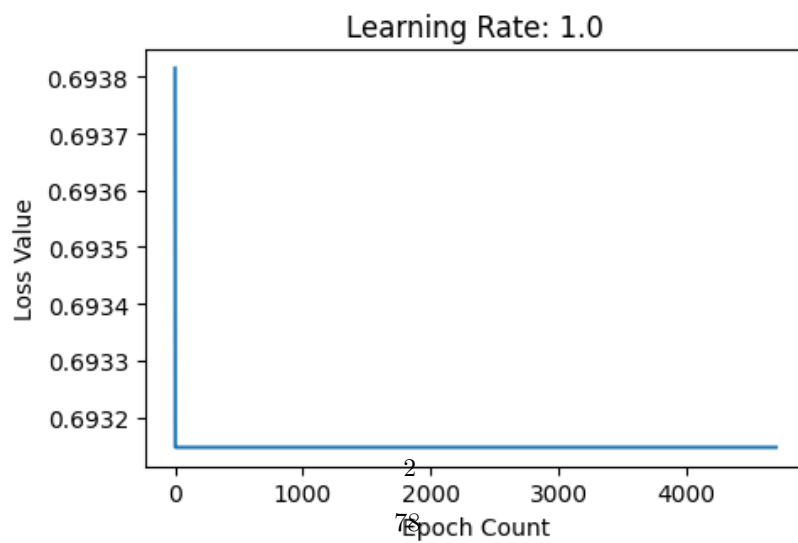
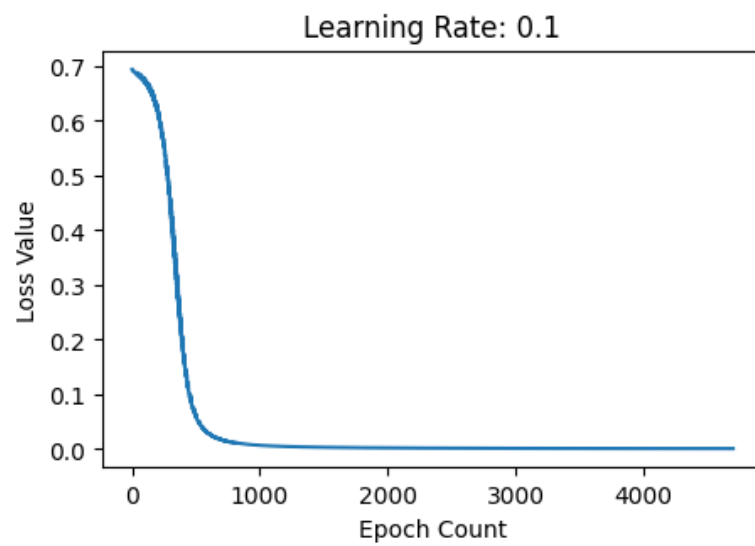
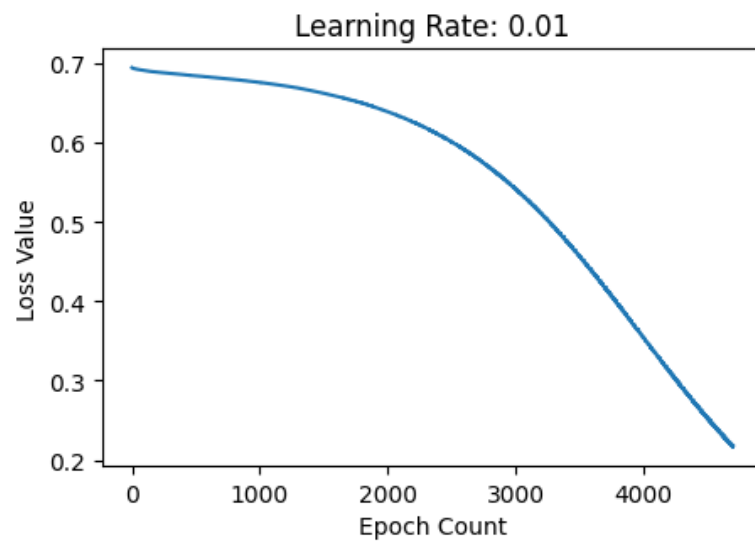
learning_rates = [0.01, 0.1, 1.0]

figure, axis = plt.subplots(nrows=len(learning_rates), ncols=1)

for count, learning_rate in enumerate(learning_rates):
    model = Model(hidden_layers_shape=[100, 100],
                  train_dataset_size=4,
                  learning_rate=learning_rate,
                  use_relu=True)
    model.create_model_values()
    model.train(epoch_count=4_700)
    model.test()

    axis[count].set_title(f"Learning Rate: {model.learning_rate}")
    axis[count].set_xlabel("Epoch Count")
    axis[count].set_ylabel("Loss Value")
    axis[count].plot(np.squeeze(model.train_losses))

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



As shown above, if the learning rate is set to too low of a value (0.01 in this case) the model will take more epochs to reduce the loss value, and may even get stuck in unwanted local minimums. If the learning rate is set to an optimal value (0.1 in this case) the model reduces the loss value efficiently and to a small enough value for predictions. On the other hand, if the learning rate is set to too high of a value (1.0 in this case) the model may learn too quickly and even ‘jump over’ minima, causing the loss value to stop reducing.

## Epoch Count Analysis

The following code trains models on the Cat Recognition dataset and tests the model at regular Epoch Count intervals, and then plots graphs of Test Prediction Accuracy against Epoch Count and Training Time against Epoch Count.

```
[6]: from IPython.display import clear_output, display
import os

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

from school_project.models.gpu.cat_recognition import CatRecognitionModel as Model

# Change to root directory of project
os.chdir(os.getcwd())

# Set width and height of figure
plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = [10, 5]

# Generate list of Epoch Counts from 1 to 5000, incremented by 500
epoch_count_interval = 500
epoch_counts = np.array(list(range(0, 5_000, epoch_count_interval)))

test_prediction accuracies = np.array([])
training_times = np.array([])

# Create model object
model = Model(hidden_layers_shape=[100, 100],
               train_dataset_size=209,
               learning_rate=0.1,
               use_relu=True)
model.create_model_values()

for index, epoch_count in enumerate(epoch_counts):
    clear_output(wait=True)
    display(f"Progress: {round(number=index/len(epoch_counts) * 100, ndigits=2)}%")
```



```

model.train(epoch_count=epoch_count_interval)
model.test()

test_prediction_accuracies = np.append(test_prediction_accuracies,
                                       model.test_prediction_accuracy)

# Add training times cumulatively
if len(training_times) != 0:
    training_times = np.append(training_times,
                              training_times[-1] + model.training_time)
else:
    training_times = np.append(training_times,
                              model.training_time)

clear_output(wait=True)
display("Progress: Complete")

figure, axis = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2)

axis[0].set_xlabel("Epoch Count")
axis[0].set_ylabel("Test Prediction Accuracy (%)")

# Plot regression line
axis[0].plot(epoch_counts, test_prediction_accuracies, marker='x')

# Determine gradient and y-intercept of training times regression line
m, c = np.polyfit(epoch_counts, training_times, deg=1)
print(f"Training Times Regression Line Gradient: {round(number=m, ndigits=2)}")

axis[1].set_xlabel("Epoch Count")
axis[1].set_ylabel("Training Time (s)")

# Plot scatter graph of epoch counts and training times
axis[1].scatter(epoch_counts, training_times, marker='x')

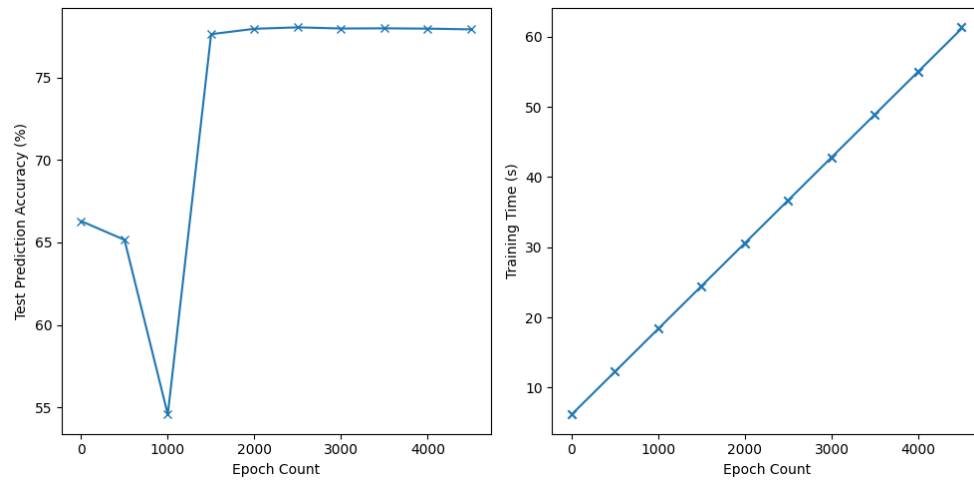
# Plot regression line
axis[1].plot(epoch_counts, m * epoch_counts + c)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

'Progress: Complete'

Training Times Regression Line Gradient: 0.01



As shown above, as the epoch count increases so does both the test prediction accuracy and the training time taken.

## Train Dataset Size Analysis

The following code trains and tests models on the Cat Recognition dataset with varying Train Dataset Sizes, and then plots graphs of Test Prediction Accuracy against Train Dataset Size and Training Time against Train Dataset Size.

```
[1]: from IPython.display import clear_output, display
import os

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

from school_project.models.gpu.cat_recognition import CatRecognitionModel as Model

# Change to root directory of project
os.chdir(os.getcwd())

# Set width and height of figure
plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = [10, 5]

# Generate list of train dataset sizes from 1 to 210, incremented by 13
train_dataset_sizes = np.array(list(range(1, 210, 13)))

test_prediction_accuracies = np.array([])
training_times = np.array([])

for index, train_dataset_size in enumerate(train_dataset_sizes):
    clear_output(wait=True)
    display(f"Progress: {round(number=index/len(train_dataset_sizes) * 100, ndigits=2)}%")

    model = Model(hidden_layers_shape=[100, 100],
                   train_dataset_size=train_dataset_size,
                   learning_rate=0.1,
                   use_relu=True)
    model.create_model_values()
    model.train(epoch_count=2_000)
    model.test()
```

```

test_prediction_accuracies = np.append(test_prediction_accuracies,
                                         model.test_prediction_accuracy)
training_times = np.append(training_times,
                             model.training_time)

clear_output(wait=True)
display("Progress: Complete")

figure, axis = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2)

# Determine gradient and y-intercept of prediction accuracies regression line
m, c = np.polyfit(train_dataset_sizes, test_prediction_accuracies, deg=1)
print(f"Test Prediction Accuracies Regression Line Gradient: {round(number=m, ndigits=2)}")

axis[0].set_xlabel("Train Dataset Size")
axis[0].set_ylabel("Test Prediction Accuracy (%)")

# Plot scatter graph of train dataset sizes and prediction accuracies
axis[0].scatter(train_dataset_sizes, test_prediction_accuracies, marker='x')

axis[0].plot(train_dataset_sizes, m * train_dataset_sizes + c)

# Determine gradient and y-intercept of training times regression line
m, c = np.polyfit(train_dataset_sizes, training_times, deg=1)
print(f"Training Times Regression Line Gradient: {round(number=m, ndigits=2)}")

axis[1].set_xlabel("Train Dataset Size")
axis[1].set_ylabel("Training Time (s)")

# Plot scatter graph of train dataset sizes and training times
axis[1].scatter(train_dataset_sizes, training_times, marker='x')

# Plot regression line
axis[1].plot(train_dataset_sizes, m * train_dataset_sizes + c)

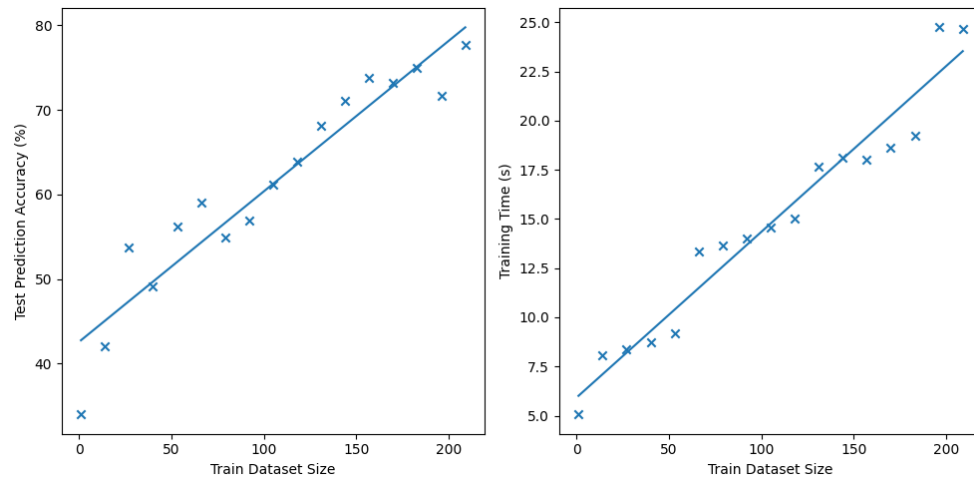
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

'Progress: Complete'

Test Prediction Accuracies Regression Line Gradient: 0.18

Training Times Regression Line Gradient: 0.08



As shown above, as the train dataset size increases do does both the prediction accuracy and the training time taken. Therefore, I can predict that if I increase the size of the Cat Recognition dataset, I could improve the accuracy of the model trained on the dataset.

## Layer Count Analysis

The following code trains and tests models on the Cat Recognition dataset with a varying number of layers, and then plots graphs of Test Prediction Accuracy against Layer Count and Training Time against Layer Count.

```
[1]: from IPython.display import clear_output, display
import os

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

from school_project.models.gpu.cat_recognition import CatRecognitionModel as Model

# Change to root directory of project
os.chdir(os.getcwd())

# Set width and height of figure
plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = [10, 5]

layer_counts = np.array(list(range(1, 5)))
neuron_count = 100
test_prediction_accuracies = np.array([])
training_times = np.array([])

for index, layer_count in enumerate(layer_counts):
    clear_output(wait=True)
    display(f"Progress: {round(number=index/len(layer_counts) * 100, ndigits=2)}%")

    model = Model(
        hidden_layers_shape=[neuron_count for layer in range(layer_count)],
        train_dataset_size=209,
        learning_rate=0.1,
        use_relu=True
    )
    model.create_model_values()
    model.train(epoch_count=3_500)
    model.test()
```

```

test_prediction_accuracies = np.append(test_prediction_accuracies,
                                         model.test_prediction_accuracy)
training_times = np.append(training_times,
                             model.training_time)

clear_output(wait=True)
display("Progress: Complete")

figure, axis = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2)

axis[0].set_xlabel("Layer Count")
axis[0].set_ylabel("Test Prediction Accuracy (%)")

axis[0].plot(layer_counts, test_prediction_accuracies, marker='x')

# Determine gradient and y-intercept of training times regression line
m, c = np.polyfit(layer_counts, training_times, deg=1)
print(f"Training Times Regression Line Gradient: {round(number=m, ndigits=2)}")

axis[1].set_xlabel("Layer Count")
axis[1].set_ylabel("Training Time (s)")

# Plot scatter graph of layer Counts and training times
axis[1].scatter(layer_counts, training_times, marker='x')

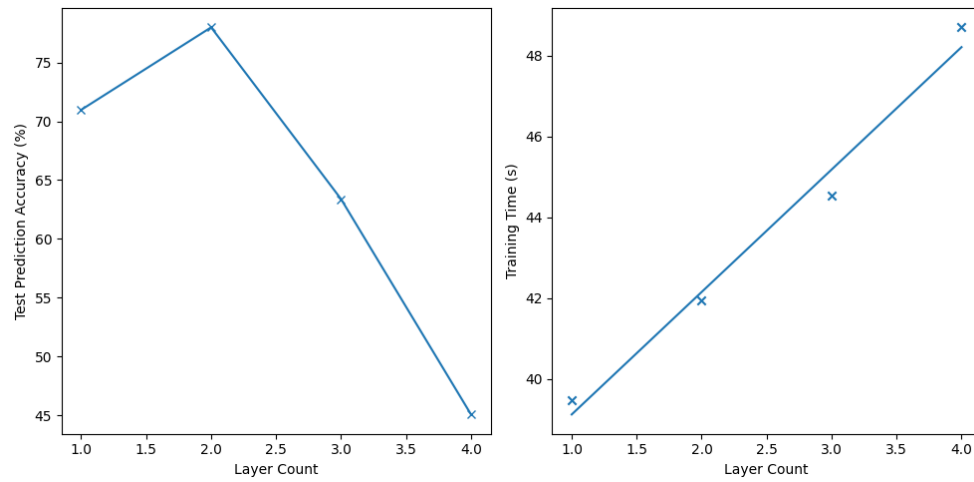
# Plot regression line
axis[1].plot(layer_counts, m * layer_counts + c)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

'Progress: Complete'

Training Times Regression Line Gradient: 3.03



As shown above, as the layer count increases so does the training time taken and the test prediction accuracy at first. However, as the layer count continued to increase the prediction accuracy began to drop greatly (after 2 layers in this case). This is most likely due to the model overfitting and learning the training dataset too closely, causing it to fail on the new inputs of the test dataset.



## Neuron Count Analysis

The following code trains and tests models on the Cat Recognition dataset with a varying number of neurons in each layer, and then plots graphs of Test Prediction Accuracy against Neuron Count and Training Time against Neuron Count.

```
[1]: from IPython.display import clear_output, display
import os

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

from school_project.models.gpu.cat_recognition import CatRecognitionModel as Model

# Change to root directory of project
os.chdir(os.getcwd())

# Set width and height of figure
plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = [10, 5]

# Generate list of neuron counts from 1 to 501, incremented by 100
neuron_counts = np.array(list(range(1, 501, 100)))

layer_count = 2
test_prediction accuracies = np.array([])
training_times = np.array([])

for index, neuron_count in enumerate(neuron_counts):
    clear_output(wait=True)
    display(f"Progress: {round(number=index/len(neuron_counts) * 100, ndigits=2)}%")

    model = Model(
        hidden_layers_shape=[neuron_count for layer in range(layer_count)],
        train_dataset_size=209,
        learning_rate=0.1,
        use_relu=True
    )
    model.create_model_values()
```

```

model.train(epoch_count=3_500)
model.test()

test_prediction_accuracies = np.append(test_prediction_accuracies,
                                       model.test_prediction_accuracy)
training_times = np.append(training_times,
                           model.training_time)

clear_output(wait=True)
display("Progress: Complete")

figure, axis = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2)

axis[0].set_xlabel("Neuron Count")
axis[0].set_ylabel("Test Prediction Accuracy (%)")

axis[0].plot(neuron_counts, test_prediction_accuracies, marker='x')

# Determine gradient and y-intercept of training times regression line
m, c = np.polyfit(neuron_counts, training_times, deg=1)
print(f"Training Times Regression Line Gradient: {round(number=m, ndigits=2)}")

axis[1].set_xlabel("Neuron Count")
axis[1].set_ylabel("Training Time (s)")

# Plot scatter graph of neuron counts and training times
axis[1].scatter(neuron_counts, training_times, marker='x')

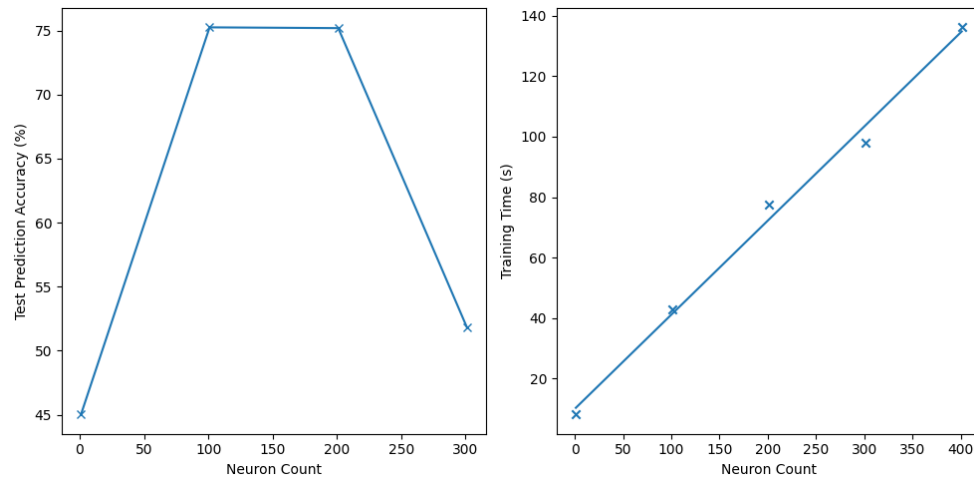
# Plot regression line
axis[1].plot(neuron_counts, m * neuron_counts + c)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

'Progress: Complete'

Training Times Regression Line Gradient: 0.31



As shown above, as the neuron count of each layer increases so does the training time taken and the test prediction accuracy at first. However, as the neuron count continued to increase the prediction accuracy began to drop greatly (after 200 neurons in this case). This is most likely due to the model overfitting and learning the training dataset too closely, causing it to fail on the new inputs of the test dataset.

## ReLu Analysis

The following code trains and tests models on the XOR dataset using ReLu and then not using ReLu, and then plots graphs of Loss Value against Epoch Count.

```
[1]: import os

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

from school_project.models.cpu.xor import XORModel as Model

# Change to root directory of project
os.chdir(os.getcwd())

# Set width and height of figure
plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = [10, 5]

figure, axis = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=2)

model = Model(hidden_layers_shape=[100, 100],
               train_dataset_size=4,
               learning_rate=0.1,
               use_relu=True)
model.create_model_values()
model.train(epoch_count=4_700)
model.test()

axis[0].set_title("Use ReLu: True")
axis[0].set_xlabel("Epoch Count")
axis[0].set_ylabel("Loss Value")
axis[0].plot(np.squeeze(model.train_losses))

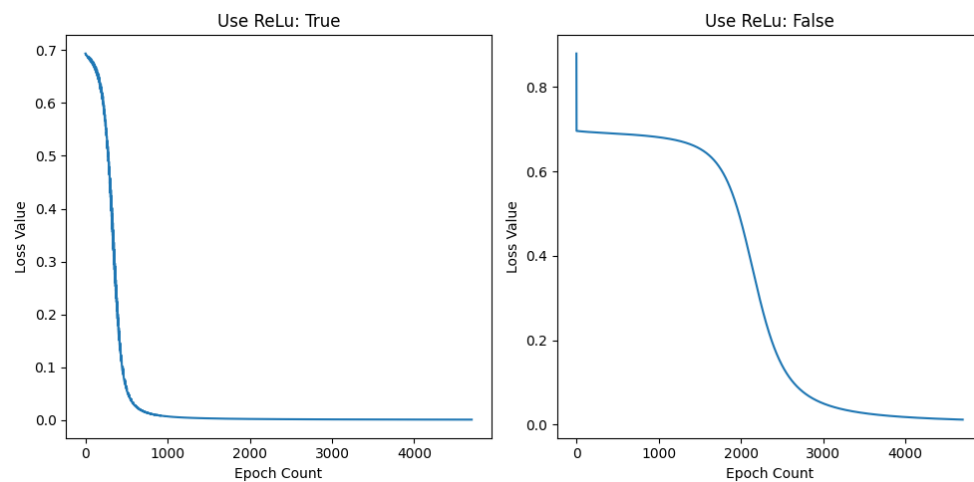
model = Model(hidden_layers_shape=[100, 100],
               train_dataset_size=4,
               learning_rate=0.1,
               use_relu=False)
model.create_model_values()
model.train(epoch_count=4_700)
model.test()
```

```

axis[1].set_title("Use ReLu: False")
axis[1].set_xlabel("Epoch Count")
axis[1].set_ylabel("Loss Value")
axis[1].plot(np.squeeze(model.train_losses))

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



As shown above, when using the ReLu transfer function along with the Sigmoid transfer function, the loss value decreases at a much faster rate than without. The model without the ReLu transfer function does reach the same accuracy but takes far more training epochs to do so.

## CPU vs GPU Analysis

The following code trains a model on the XOR dataset using the CPU and then using the GPU to train, and then outputs the training time taken.

```
[2]: import os

from school_project.models.cpu.cat_recognition import CatRecognitionModel as CPUModel
from school_project.models.gpu.cat_recognition import CatRecognitionModel as GPUModel

# Change to root directory of project
os.chdir(os.getcwd())

model = CPUModel(hidden_layers_shape=[100, 100],
                  train_dataset_size=209,
                  learning_rate=0.1,
                  use_relu=True)
model.create_model_values()
model.train(epoch_count=3_500)

print(f"CPU Training Time: {model.training_time}")

model = GPUModel(hidden_layers_shape=[100, 100],
                  train_dataset_size=209,
                  learning_rate=0.1,
                  use_relu=True)
model.create_model_values()
model.train(epoch_count=3_500)

print(f"GPU Training Time: {model.training_time}")
```

CPU Training Time: 160.45

GPU Training Time: 42.58

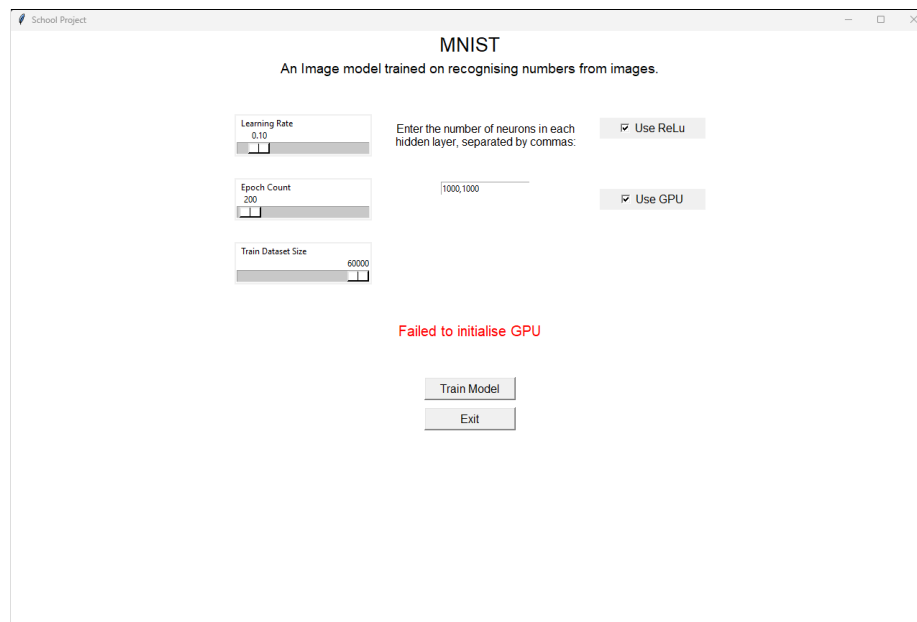
As shown above, the GPU is approximately three times faster at training the model than the CPU, showing how beneficial it is to utilise the parallel computations of the GPU

## 4.2 Manual Testing

### 4.2.1 Input Validation Testing TODO

The following tests check the input validation of each frames' inputs.

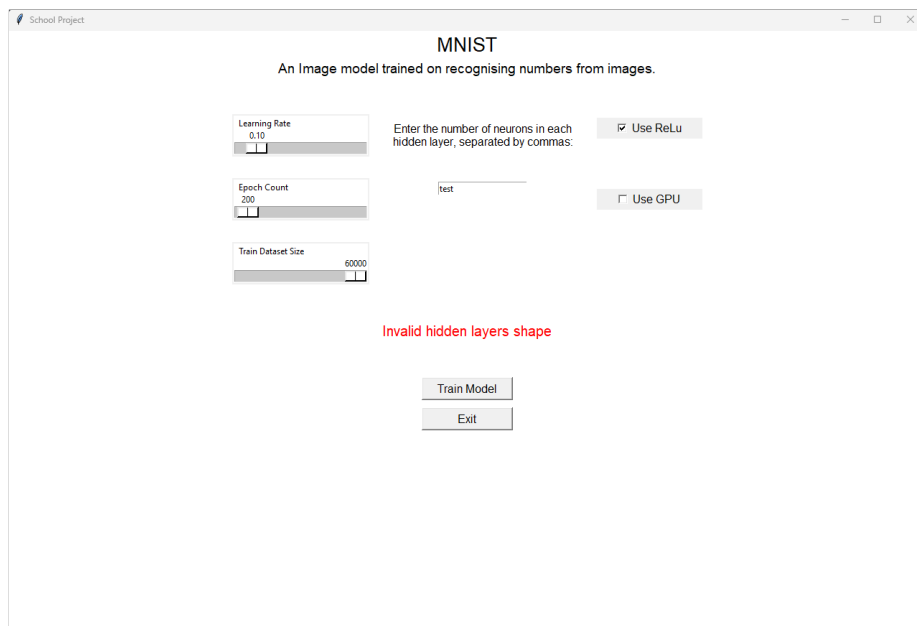
- Hyper Parameter Frame:
  - Use GPU Validation:
    - \* Description: Select Use GPU checkbox without a GPU present.
    - \* Expected Result: The exception should be handled and a usefull error message should be diplayed.
    - \* Actual Result: Expected Result
    - \* Test Status: Pass
    - \* Evidence:



Link to video evidence: <https://github.com/mcttn22/school-project/blob/main/project-report/input-validation-testing-videos.md/#use-gpu-validation>

– Hidden Layers Shape Validation:

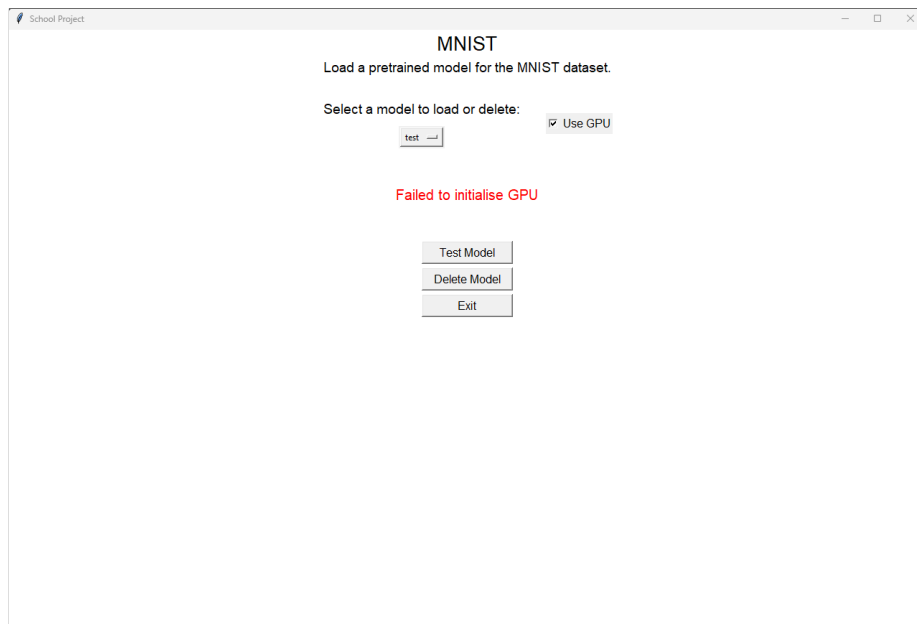
- \* Description: Enter an invalid hidden layers shape.
- \* Data Value: "test"
- \* Data Type: Erroneous
- \* Expected Result: The exception should be handled and a useful error message should be displayed.
- \* Actual Result: Expected Result
- \* Test Status: Pass
- \* Evidence:



Link to video evidence: <https://github.com/mcttn22/school-project/blob/main/project-report/input-validation-testing-videos.md/#hidden-layers-shape-validation>



- Load Model Frame:
  - Use GPU Validation:
    - \* Description: Select Use GPU checkbox without a GPU present.
    - \* Expected Result: The exception should be handled and a usefull error message should be diplayed.
    - \* Actual Result: Expected Result
    - \* Test Status: Pass
    - \* Evidence:

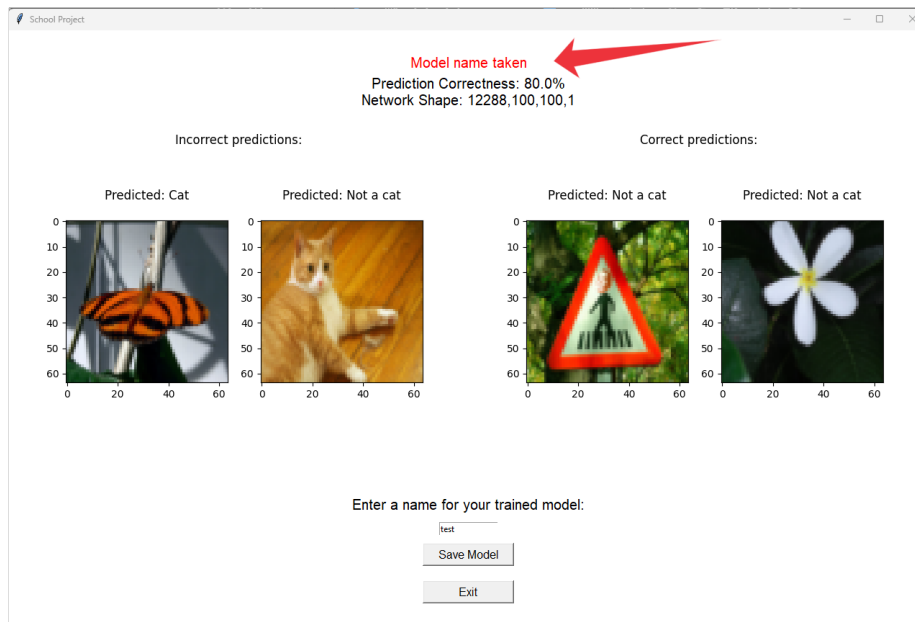


Link to video evidence: <https://github.com/mcttn22/school-project/blob/main/project-report/input-validation-testing-videos.md/#hidden-layers-shape-validation>

- Test Frames:

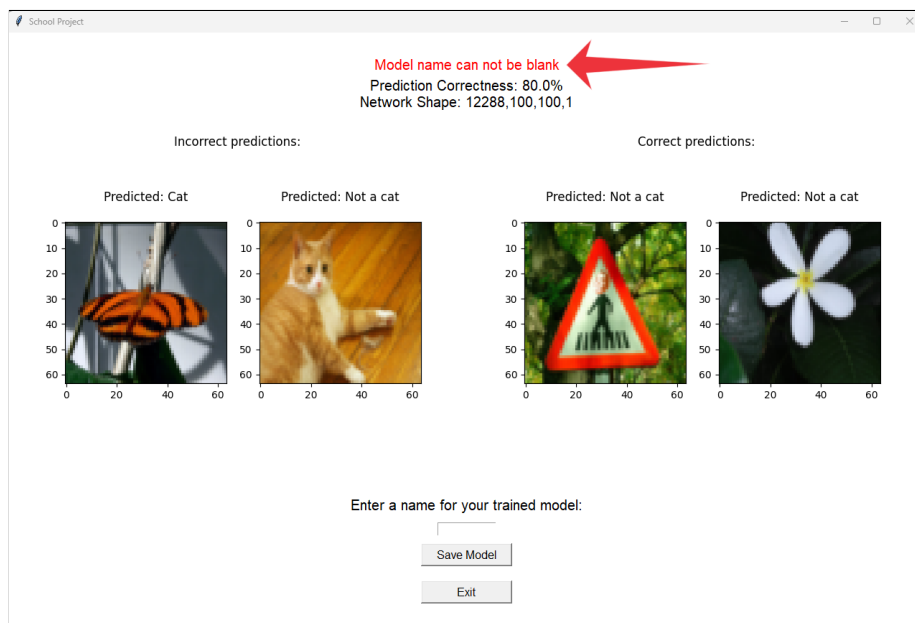
- Taken Trained Model Name Validation:

- \* Description: Try to save a trained model with an already taken name.
    - \* Data Value: "test"
    - \* Data Type: Erroneous
    - \* Expected Result: The exception should be handled and a usefull error message should be diplayed.
    - \* Actual Result: Expected Result
    - \* Test Status: Pass
    - \* Evidence:



Link to video evidence: <https://github.com/mcttn22/school-project/blob/main/project-report/input-validation-testing-videos.md/#hidden-layers-shape-validation>

- Empty Trained Model Name Validation:
  - \* Description: Try to save a trained model with blank name.
  - \* Data Value: ""
  - \* Data Type: Erroneous
  - \* Expected Result: The exception should be handled and a usefull error message should be diplayed.
  - \* Actual Result: Expected Result
  - \* Test Status: Pass
  - \* Evidence:



Link to video evidence: <https://github.com/mcttn22/school-project/blob/main/project-report/input-validation-testing-videos.md/#hidden-layers-shape-validation>

## 4.3 Automated Testing

### 4.3.1 Unit Tests

Within the test package, I have written the following unit tests for the utils subpackage of both the cpu and gpu subpackage of the models package. Similarly to the code for the cpu and gpu subpackage, it is only worth showing the code for the cpu version as both are very similar in functionality.

- test\_model.py module:

```
1  """Unit tests for model module."""
2
3  import unittest
4
5  # Test XOR implementation of Model for its lesser computation time
```

```

6 from school_project.models.cpu.xor import XORModel
7
8 class TestModel(unittest.TestCase):
9     """Unit tests for model module."""
10    def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs) -> None:
11        """Initialise unit tests and inputs."""
12        super(TestModel, self).__init__(*args, **kwargs)
13
14    def test_train_dataset_size(self) -> None:
15        """Test the size of training dataset to be value chosen."""
16        train_dataset_size = 4
17        model = XORModel(hidden_layers_shape = [100, 100],
18                          train_dataset_size = train_dataset_size,
19                          learning_rate = 0.1,
20                          use_relu = True)
21        model.create_model_values()
22        model.train(epoch_count=1)
23        self.assertEqual(first=model.layers.head.input.shape[1],
24                          second=train_dataset_size)
25
26    def test_network_shape(self) -> None:
27        """Test the neuron count of each layer to match the set shape of
28        ↳ the
29        network."""
30        layers_shape = [2, 100, 100, 1]
31        model = XORModel(hidden_layers_shape = [100, 100],
32                          train_dataset_size = 4,
33                          learning_rate = 0.1,
34                          use_relu = True)
35        model.create_model_values()
36        model.train(epoch_count=1)
37        for count, layer in enumerate(model.layers):
38            self.assertEqual(first=layer.input_neuron_count,
39                              second=layers_shape[count])
40
41    def test_learning_rates(self) -> None:
42        """Test learning rate of each layer to be the same."""
43        learning_rate = 0.1
44        model = XORModel(hidden_layers_shape = [100, 100],
45                          train_dataset_size = 4,
46                          learning_rate = learning_rate,
47                          use_relu = True)
48        model.create_model_values()
49        model.train(epoch_count=1)
50        for layer in model.layers:
51            self.assertEqual(first=layer.learning_rate,
52                              ↳ second=learning_rate)
53
54    def test_relu_model_transfer_types(self) -> None:
55        """Test transfer type of each layer to match whats set."""
56        transfer_types = ['relu', 'relu', 'sigmoid']
57        model = XORModel(hidden_layers_shape = [100, 100],
58                          train_dataset_size = 4,
59                          learning_rate = 0.1,
60                          use_relu = True)
61        model.create_model_values()
62        model.train(epoch_count=1)
63        for count, layer in enumerate(model.layers):
64            self.assertEqual(first=layer.transfer_type,
65                              second=transfer_types[count])
66
67    def test_sigmoid_model_transfer_types(self) -> None:

```

```

66         """Test transfer type of each layer to match whats set."""
67         transfer_types = ['sigmoid', 'sigmoid', 'sigmoid']
68         model = XORModel(hidden_layers_shape = [100, 100],
69                           train_dataset_size = 4,
70                           learning_rate = 0.1,
71                           use_relu = False)
72         model.create_model_values()
73         model.train(epoch_count=1)
74         for count, layer in enumerate(model.layers):
75             self.assertEqual(first=layer.transfer_type,
76                             second=transfer_types[count])
77
78     def test_weight_matrice_shapes(self) -> None:
79         """Test that each layer's weight matrix has the same number of
↪ columns
80         as the layer's input matrix's number of rows, for the matrice
81         multiplication."""
82         model = XORModel(hidden_layers_shape = [100, 100],
83                           train_dataset_size = 4,
84                           learning_rate = 0.1,
85                           use_relu = True)
86         model.create_model_values()
87         model.train(epoch_count=1)
88         for layer in model.layers:
89             self.assertEqual(first=layer.weights.shape[1],
90                             second=layer.input.shape[0])
91
92     def test_bias_matrice_shapes(self) -> None:
93         """Test that each layer's bias matrix has the same number of rows
94         as the result of the layer's weights and input multiplication, for
95         element-wise addition of the biases."""
96         model = XORModel(hidden_layers_shape = [100, 100],
97                           train_dataset_size = 4,
98                           learning_rate = 0.1,
99                           use_relu = True)
100         model.create_model_values()
101         model.train(epoch_count=1)
102         for layer in model.layers:
103             self.assertEqual(first=layer.biases.shape[0],
104                             second=layer.weights.shape[0])
105
106     def test_layer_output_shapes(self) -> None:
107         """Test the shape of each layer's activation function's output."""
108         model = XORModel(hidden_layers_shape = [100, 100],
109                           train_dataset_size = 4,
110                           learning_rate = 0.1,
111                           use_relu = True)
112         model.create_model_values()
113         model.train(epoch_count=1)
114         for layer in model.layers:
115             self.assertEqual(
116                 first=(layer.weights.shape[0],
↪ layer.input.shape[1]),
117                 second=layer.output.shape
118             )
119
120 if __name__ == '__main__':
121     unittest.main()

```

---

- test\_tools.py module:

---

```

1  """Unit tests for tools module."""
2
3  import unittest
4
5  from school_project.models.cpu.utils import tools
6
7  class TestTools(unittest.TestCase):
8      """Unit tests for the tools module."""
9      def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs) -> None:
10         """Initialise unit tests."""
11         super(TestTools, self).__init__(*args, **kwargs)
12
13     def test_relu(self) -> None:
14         """Test ReLu output range to be >=0."""
15         test_inputs = [-100, 0, 100]
16         for test_input in test_inputs:
17             output = tools.relu(z=test_input)
18             self.assertGreaterEqual(a=output, b=0)
19
20     def test_sigmoid(self) -> None:
21         """Test sigmoid output range to be within 0-1."""
22         test_inputs = [-100, 0, 100]
23         for test_input in test_inputs:
24             output = tools.sigmoid(z=test_input)
25             self.assertTrue(expr=output >= 0 and output <= 1)
26
27 if __name__ == '__main__':
28     unittest.main()

```

---



---

```

1  """Unit tests for tools module."""
2
3  import unittest
4
5  from school_project.models.cpu.utils import tools
6
7  class TestTools(unittest.TestCase):
8      """Unit tests for the tools module."""
9      def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs) -> None:
10         """Initialise unit tests."""
11         super(TestTools, self).__init__(*args, **kwargs)
12
13     def test_relu(self) -> None:
14         """Test ReLu output range to be >=0."""
15         test_inputs = [-100, 0, 100]
16         for test_input in test_inputs:
17             output = tools.relu(z=test_input)
18             self.assertGreaterEqual(a=output, b=0)
19
20     def test_sigmoid(self) -> None:
21         """Test sigmoid output range to be within 0-1."""
22         test_inputs = [-100, 0, 100]
23         for test_input in test_inputs:
24             output = tools.sigmoid(z=test_input)
25             self.assertTrue(expr=output >= 0 and output <= 1)
26
27 if __name__ == '__main__':
28     unittest.main()

```

---

### 4.3.2 GitHub Automated Testing

With the following configuration programmed in the `.github/workflows/tests.yml` file, the unit tests are run automatically on GitHub servers after each commit that is pushed to GitHub, and the status of the tests (either passing or failing) can be viewed on the repository's page. This automatic testing allows for a faster workflow and allows me to identify which changes (commits) cause issues within the code, allowing for easier maintenance of the project.

---

```
1  name: Tests
2
3  on:
4    push:
5      branches: [ "main" ]
6    pull_request:
7      branches: [ "main" ]
8
9  permissions:
10     contents: read
11
12  jobs:
13    build:
14
15      runs-on: ubuntu-latest
16
17      steps:
18        - uses: actions/checkout@v3
19        - name: Set up Python 3.10
20          uses: actions/setup-python@v3
21          with:
22            python-version: "3.10"
23        - name: Install dependencies
24          run: |
25            python -m pip install --upgrade pip
26            pip install numpy
27        - name: Test
28          run: |
29            python -m unittest discover ./school_project/test/models/cpu
```

---