James Folk

DATA 527 – Predictive Modeling

Assignment 3

DEADLINE: March 28, 2024
Spring 2024

Overview

The purpose of this study is to implement a feed forward network solves the problem of the XOR logic function.

Methodology

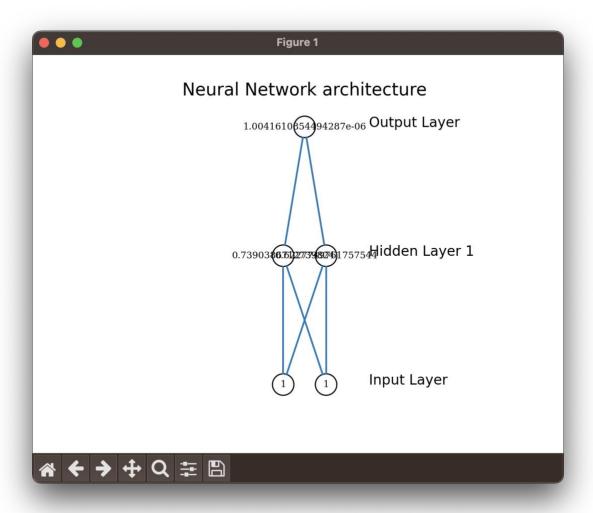
- Creation of the data structure of the Neural Network: I chose to create the neural network using a class data structure.
- Viewing the data: I wanted to be able to view the neural network, so I added functions to draw the neural network using `matplotlib`.
- Writing the feed forward: Following the algorithm of the lecture, I wrote the feed forward process
- Writing the back propagation: Following the algorithm of the lecture, I wrote the back propagation
 process.
- Testing the algorithm: I utilized python's `unittest` package to test the different functionality. The two functions `test_batch_learning` and `test_stochastic` run the batch learning process and the stochastic process.
- Calculation the error: Implemented the estimate_r_squared function, utilizing the trained model to
 predict dependent values based on the dependent values.

Implementation

```
articlealgorithmalgorithmic
Feedforward Neural Network
```

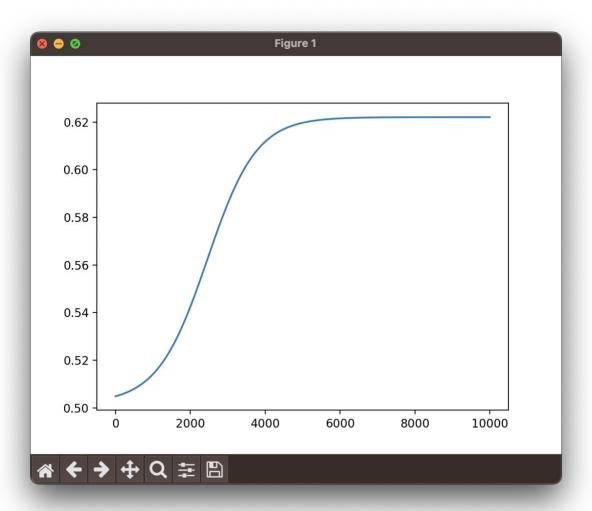
```
 \begin{array}{l} \textbf{function} \ \text{feedforward\_network(network, inputs):} \\ \textbf{each layer} \ l \ \text{in network} \\ \textbf{new\_inputs} \leftarrow [] \\ \textbf{each node} \ n \ \text{in layer} \\ \textbf{activation} \leftarrow \textbf{node['weights'][-1]} \\ \textbf{if from 0 to length(inputs)} - 1 \\ \textbf{activation} += \textbf{node['weights'][i]} * \ \text{inputs}[i] \\ \textbf{node['output']} \leftarrow \textbf{activation\_function(activation)} \\ \textbf{new\_inputs}. \\ \textbf{append(node['output'])} \\ \textbf{inputs} \leftarrow \textbf{new\_inputs} \\ \textbf{inputs} \end{aligned}
```

Results



Neural Network Topography

There are three layers.



Errors per iteration

```
{
    "learningRate": 0.001,
    "iterations": 10000,
    "final mse": 0.6220643031721588,
    "r value": -0.5478559975622943,
    "neural network": {
```

```
"layers": [
{
  "neurons": [
   {
    "bias": 1,
    "weights": [
     0.18144856003867058,
     0.5915557182523438
    ]
   },
   {
    "bias": 1,
    "weights": [
     0.5705911571075168,
     0.34895927025115503
    ]
   }
  ]
},
 {
  "neurons": [
   {
```

```
"bias": 0.6796229808028796,
   "weights": [
    0.6849640803187985
   ]
  },
  {
   "bias": 0.7192036709557639,
   "weights": [
    0.7431559071997575
   ]
  }
 ]
},
{
 "neurons": [
  {
   "bias": 0.9999977865596916,
   "weights": []
  }
```

]

}

Discussion

Challenges Faced and Solutions

- Determining difference between stochastic and batch gradient descent: I am not quite sure if I am doing what is expected for the stochastic and batch gradient descent functionality in the tests.
- Finding the correct learning rate and number of iterations: As I was trying to determine the best learning rate, it seemed not follow a linear cause and effect.
- Neural network topology: It might have not been the best topology to have only one hidden layer with two nodes.

Conclusion

In this work, we investigated the prediction of dependent values using a neural network, with a focus on independent values.

References

The assignment specification.