With PyTorch 0.2.0_2

PYTÖRCH

Lab 9 NN for XOR

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Code: https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/





https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/blob/master/pytorch/lab-06-1-softmax_classifier.py

XOR data set

Boolean Expression	Logic Diagram Symbol	Truth Table		
	A	Α	В	х
$X = A \oplus B$		0	0	0
	В	0	1	1
		1	0	1
		1	1	0

```
XOR with
Y = Variable(torch.from numpy(y data))
                                                                                              logistic regression?
# Hypothesis using sigmoid
linear = torch.nn.Linear(2, 1, bias=True)
sigmoid = torch.nn.Sigmoid()
model = torch.nn.Sequential(linear, sigmoid)
optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), 1r=0.1)
for step in range(10001):
   optimizer.zero grad()
   hypothesis = model(X)
   # cost/loss function
   cost = -(Y * torch.log(hypothesis) + (1 - Y)
            * torch.log(1 - hypothesis)).mean()
    cost.backward()
    optimizer.step()
   if step % 100 == 0:
       print(step, cost.data.numpy())
# Accuracy computation
# True if hypothesis>0.5 else False
predicted = (model(X).data > 0.5).float()
                                                              https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/blob/master/pytorch/lab-06-1-softmax_classifier.py
accuracy = (predicted == Y.data).float().mean()
print("\nHypothesis: ", hypothesis.data.numpy(), "\nCorrect: ", predicted.numpy(), "\nAccuracy: ", accuracy)
```

x_data = np.array([[0, 0], [0, 1], [1, 0], [1, 1]], dtype=np.float32)

y_data = np.array([[0], [1], [1], [0]], dtype=np.float32)

X = Variable(torch.from numpy(x data))

```
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Y = Variable(torch.from numpy(y data))
# Hypothesis using sigmoid
linear = torch.nn.Linear(2, 1, bias=True)
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    cost = -(Y * torch.log(hypothesis) + (1 - Y)
             * torch.log(1 - hypothesis)).mean()
    cost.backward()
    optimizer.step()
   if step % 100 == 0:
        print(step, cost.data.numpy())
# Accuracy computation
# True if hypothesis>0.5 else False
predicted = (model(X).data > 0.5).float()
accuracy = (predicted == Y.data).float().mean()
```

x_data = np.array([[0, 0], [0, 1], [1, 0], [1, 1]], dtype=np.float32)

y_data = np.array([[0], [1], [1], [0]], dtype=np.float32)

XOR with logistic regression? But it doesn't work!



https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/blob/master/pytorch/lab-09-2-xor-nn.py

Neural Net

```
x_data = np.array([[0, 0], [0, 1], [1, 0], [1, 1]], dtype=np.float32)
y_data = np.array([[0], [1], [1], [0]], dtype=np.float32)

X = Variable(torch.from_numpy(x_data))
Y = Variable(torch.from_numpy(y_data))
```

```
W_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 5, -1 \\ 5, -1 \end{bmatrix}, B_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -8, 3 \end{bmatrix}

X
\begin{bmatrix} 0, 0 \end{bmatrix}
W_{2} \begin{bmatrix} -11 \\ -11 \end{bmatrix}, b_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}
```

Neural Net

```
x_data = np.array([[0, 0], [0, 1], [1, 0], [1, 1]], dtype=np.float32)
y_data = np.array([[0], [1], [1], [0]], dtype=np.float32)

X = Variable(torch.from_numpy(x_data))
Y = Variable(torch.from_numpy(y_data))
```

```
W_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 5, -1 \\ 5, -1 \end{bmatrix}, B_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -8, 3 \end{bmatrix}

X
\begin{bmatrix} 0, 0 \end{bmatrix}
W_{2} \begin{bmatrix} -11 \\ -11 \end{bmatrix}, b_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -11 \\ -11 \end{bmatrix}, b_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -11 \\ -11 \end{bmatrix}
```

```
linear1 = torch.nn.Linear(2, 2, bias=True)
linear2 = torch.nn.Linear(2, 1, bias=True)
sigmoid = torch.nn.Sigmoid()
model = torch.nn.Sequential(linear1, sigmoid, linear2, sigmoid)
optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=0.1)
```

```
optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=0.1)
for step in range(10001):
                                                                                                                                  [[ 0.0216833 ]
                                                                                                                    Hypothesis:
   optimizer.zero grad()
                                                                                                                     [ 0.97211885]
   hypothesis = model(X)
                                                                                                                     [ 0.97253156]
   # cost/loss function
                                                                                                                      [ 0.04630803]]
   cost = -(Y * torch.log(hypothesis) + (1 - Y)
                                                                                                                    Correct: [[ 0.]
            * torch.log(1 - hypothesis)).mean()
                                                                                                                     [1.]
   cost.backward()
                                                                                                                     [1.]
   optimizer.step()
                                                                                                                     [0.1]
                                                                                                                    Accuracy: 1.0
   if step % 100 == 0:
       print(step, cost.data.numpy())
# Accuracy computation
# True if hypothesis>0.5 else False
predicted = (model(X).data > 0.5).float()
accuracy = (predicted == Y.data).float().mean()
                                                                          https://github.com/hunkim/DeepLearningZeroToAll/blob/master/pytorch/lab-09-2-xor-nn.py
print("\nHypothesis: ", hypothesis.data.numpy(), "\nCorrect: ", predicted.numpy(), "\nAccuracy: ", accuracy)
```

NN for XOR

 $x_{data} = np.array([[0, 0], [0, 1], [1, 0], [1, 1]], dtype=np.float32)$

y data = np.array([[0], [1], [1], [0]], dtype=np.float32)

model = torch.nn.Sequential(linear1, sigmoid, linear2, sigmoid)

X = Variable(torch.from_numpy(x_data))
Y = Variable(torch.from numpy(y data))

sigmoid = torch.nn.Sigmoid()

linear1 = torch.nn.Linear(2, 2, bias=True)
linear2 = torch.nn.Linear(2, 1, bias=True)

With PyTorch 0.2.0_2

PYTORCH

Lab 10

NN, Xavier, Dropout

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