Madhavan Mukund

- Home
- Professional Activities
- Publications
- Teaching
- Personal

Teaching

- Current Semester
- Past Courses

Advanced Mining Learning, Sep-Dec 2021

- Administrative Details
- Course Plan
- Assignments
- Lecture Summary

Advanced Machine Learning

Sep-Dec, 2021

Assignment 1: DNNs and CNNs

31 October, 2021 Due 14 November 19 November, 2021

- The Tasks
- Solving the Tasks

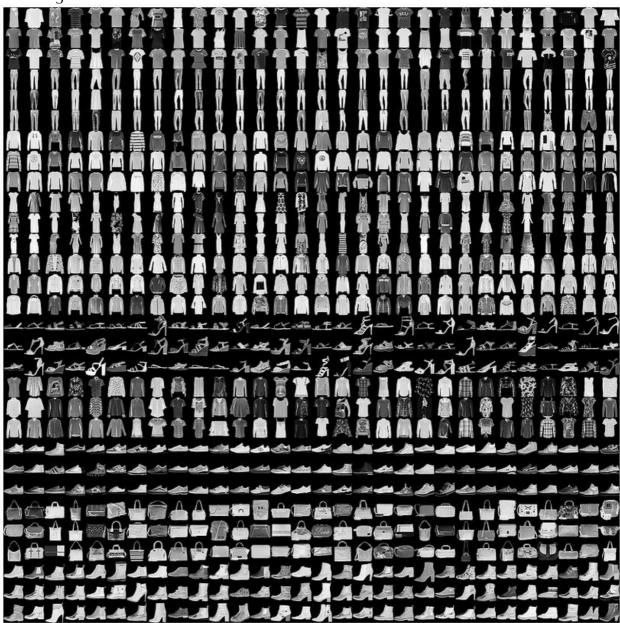
The Task

1. In Lectures 4 and 6, we explored DNNs and CNNs for MNIST. By scrambling the images, we observed that DNNs do not seem to use visual information, wheras CNNs do.

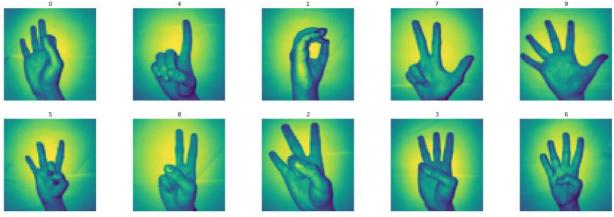
Try a similar experiment with the following datasets and report your findings.

• The Fashion MNIST Dataset contains 60,000 training images and 10,000 training images, each 28×28 pixels, representing ten classes of clothing. Here are examples of

the images.



• The Sign Language Digits Dataset contains 2O62 64×64 pixel images of the digits O to 9 represented using sign language. Here are examples of the images.



2. The parity function takes as input a vector of 2n bits and checks if the number of O's (and 1's) in the input is even. It is more convenient to think of the input as a vector $(x_1, x_2, ..., x_{2n})$ where each $x_i \in \{-1,+1\}$. The parity function then reports the product $x_1x_2...x_{2n}$, which is +1 if the parity is even and -1 if it is odd.

- Try to train a DNN for the parity function on 64-bit inputs. Use randomly generated training sets of sizes 2000 and 5000 and test the results on a suitable validation set.
- Manually design a good network for the parity function and compare its results with respect to the DNNs that were learned from training data.

Solving the Task

- Submit three separate Python notebooks that contain your code and the outcomes of your experiments, with suitable explanations.
 - 1. One with the DNN vs CNN experiments for the Fashion MNIST and Sign Language Digits datasets.
 - 2. One with the DNNs that learn the parity function from training data.
 - 3. One with the manually constructed network for the parity function.
- You may use Kaggle or Colab for this. In this case, you can also submit a link to your notebook via Moodle.
- You may work alone or in groups of two. Each group makes a single submission to Moodle. Use either person's Moodle account to submit. The submission should mention the names of the two partners.

Last modified: Thu 11 Nov 2021