



LABORATORIUM PEMBELAJARAN ILMU KOMPUTER
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BAB : BACKPROPAGATION (2)
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TANGGAL : 14/11/2022
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A. Praktikum

1. Buka Google Colaboratory melalui [tautan ini](#).
2. Tulis kode berikut ke dalam setiap *cell* pada *notebook* tersebut.
 - a. Fungsi *Training* Backpropagation

```
import numpy as np

def bp_fit(X, target, layer_conf, max_epoch, max_error=.1,
learn_rate=.1, print_per_epoch=100):
    np.random.seed(1)
    nin = [np.empty(i) for i in layer_conf]
    n = [np.empty(j + 1) if i < len(layer_conf) - 1 else np.empty(j)
for i, j in enumerate(layer_conf)]
    w = np.array([np.random.rand(layer_conf[i] + 1, layer_conf[i +
1]) for i in range(len(layer_conf) - 1)], dtype=object)
    dw = [np.empty((layer_conf[i] + 1, layer_conf[i + 1])) for i in
range(len(layer_conf) - 1)]
    d = [np.empty(s) for s in layer_conf[1:]]
    din = [np.empty(s) for s in layer_conf[1:-1]]
    epoch = 0
    mse = 1

    for i in range(0, len(n)-1):
        n[i][-1] = 1

    while (max_epoch == -1 or epoch < max_epoch) and mse >
max_error:
        epoch += 1
        mse = 0

        for r in range(len(X)):
            n[0][: -1] = X[r]

            for L in range(1, len(layer_conf)):
                nin[L] = np.dot(n[L-1], w[L-1])
                n[L][:len(nin[L])] = sig(nin[L])
                e = target[r] - n[-1]
                mse += sum(e ** 2)
                d[-1] = e * sigd(nin[-1])
                dw[-1] = learn_rate * d[-1] * n[-2].reshape((-1, 1))
                for L in range(len(layer_conf) - 1, 1, -1):
                    din[L-2] = np.dot(d[L-1], np.transpose(w[L-1][: -1]))
```

```

        d[L-2] = din[L-2] * np.array(sigd(nin[L-1]))
        dw[L-2] = (learn_rate * d[L-2]) * n[L-2].reshape((-1, 1))
        w += dw
    mse /= len(X)
    if print_per_epoch > -1 and epoch % print_per_epoch == 0:
        print(f'Epoch {epoch}, MSE: {mse}')

    return w, epoch, mse

```

b. Fungsi *Testing* Backpropagation

```

def bp_predict(X, w):
    n = [np.empty(len(i)) for i in w]
    nin = [np.empty(len(i[0])) for i in w]
    predict = []
    n.append(np.empty(len(w[-1][0])))
    for x in X:
        n[0][: -1] = x
        for L in range(0, len(w)):
            nin[L] = np.dot(n[L], w[L])
            n[L + 1][: len(nin[L])] = sig(nin[L])
        predict.append(n[-1].copy())
    return predict

```

c. Percobaan Klasifikasi Dataset Iris

```

from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import minmax_scale
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

iris = datasets.load_iris()
X = minmax_scale(iris.data)
Y = onehot_enc(iris.target)

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, Y,
    test_size=.3, random_state=1)
w, ep, mse = bp_fit(X_train, y_train, layer_conf=(4, 3, 3),
    learn_rate=.1, max_epoch=1000, max_error=.1, print_per_epoch=25)
print(f'Epochs: {ep}, MSE: {mse}')
predict = bp_predict(X_test, w)
predict = onehot_dec(predict)
y_test = onehot_dec(y_test)
accuracy = accuracy_score(predict, y_test)
print('Output:', predict)
print('True :', y_test)
print('Accuracy:', accuracy)

```

B. Screenshot

a. Fungsi Training Backpropagation

c) Fungsi *Training* Backpropagation

Tulis kode ke dalam cell di bawah ini:

```
import numpy as np

def bp_fit(X, target, layer_conf, max_epoch, max_error=.1, learn_rate=.1, print_per_epoch=100):
    np.random.seed(1)
    nin = [np.empty(i) for i in layer_conf]
    n = [np.empty(j + 1) if i < len(layer_conf) - 1 else np.empty(j) for i, j in enumerate(layer_conf)]
    w = np.array([np.random.rand(layer_conf[i] + 1, layer_conf[i + 1]) for i in range(len(layer_conf) - 1)], dtype=object)
    dw = [np.empty((layer_conf[i] + 1, layer_conf[i + 1])) for i in range(len(layer_conf) - 1)]
    d = [np.empty(s) for s in layer_conf[1:]]
    din = [np.empty(s) for s in layer_conf[1:]]
    epoch = 0
    mse = 1

    for i in range(0, len(n)-1):
        n[i][-1] = 1

    while (max_epoch == -1 or epoch < max_epoch) and mse > max_error:
        epoch += 1
        mse = 0

        for r in range(len(X)):
            n[0][:-1] = X[r]

            for L in range(1, len(layer_conf)):
                nin[L] = np.dot(n[L-1], w[L-1])
                n[L][:len(nin[L])] = sig(nin[L])
                e = target[r] - n[-1]
                mse += sum(e ** 2)
                d[-1] = e * sigd(nin[-1])
                dw[-1] = learn_rate * d[-1] * n[-2].reshape((-1, 1))
                for L in range(len(layer_conf) - 1, 1, -1):
                    din[L-2] = np.dot(d[L-1], np.transpose(w[L-1][:-1]))
                    d[L-2] = din[L-2] * np.array(sigd(nin[L-1]))
                    dw[L-2] = (learn_rate * d[L-2]) * n[L-2].reshape((-1, 1))
                w += dw
            mse /= len(X)
            if print_per_epoch > -1 and epoch % print_per_epoch == 0:
                print(f'Epoch {epoch}, MSE: {mse}')

    return w, epoch, mse
```

[?] ✓ 0.4s

b. Fungsi Testing Backpropagation

d) Fungsi *Testing* Backpropagation

Tulis kode ke dalam cell di bawah ini:

```
def bp_predict(X, w):
    n = [np.empty(len(i)) for i in w]
    nin = [np.empty(len(i[0])) for i in w]
    predict = []
    n.append(np.empty(len(w[-1][0])))
    for x in X:
        n[0][:-1] = x
        for L in range(0, len(w)):
            nin[L] = np.dot(n[L], w[L])
            n[L + 1][:len(nin[L])] = sig(nin[L])
            predict.append(n[-1].copy())
    return predict
```

[?] ✓ 0.3s

c. Percobaan Klasifikasi Dataset Iris

e) Percobaan Klasifikasi Dataset Iris



Tulis kode ke dalam cell di bawah ini:

```
from sklearn import datasets
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import minmax_scale
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

iris = datasets.load_iris()
X = minmax_scale(iris.data)
Y = onehot_enc(iris.target)

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=.3, random_state=1)
w, ep, mse = bp_fit(X_train, y_train, layer_conf=(4, 3, 3), learn_rate=.1, max_epoch=1000, max_error=.1, print_per_epoch=25)
print(f'Epochs: {ep}, MSE: {mse}')
predict = bp_predict(X_test, w)
predict = onehot_dec(predict)
y_test = onehot_dec(y_test)
accuracy = accuracy_score(predict, y_test)
print('Output:', predict)
print('True:', y_test)
print('Accuracy:', accuracy)
```

Epoch 25, MSE: 0.4573000553790559
Epoch 50, MSE: 0.321272689922169
Epoch 75, MSE: 0.26680034509393197
Epoch 100, MSE: 0.19045841193641888
Epoch 125, MSE: 0.1320606403281753

```
C:\Users\tridi\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_11276\2865347377.py:35: VisibleDeprecationWarning: Creating an ndarray from ragged nested sequences (which is a
do this, you must specify 'dtype=object' when creating the ndarray.
w += dw

Epoch 25, MSE: 0.4573000553790559
Epoch 50, MSE: 0.321272689922169
Epoch 75, MSE: 0.26680034509393197
Epoch 100, MSE: 0.19045841193641888
Epoch 125, MSE: 0.1320606403281753
Epoch 150, MSE: 0.10002434429710474
Epochs: 151, MSE: 0.09910797309769233
Output: [0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0, 2, 2, 1]
True : [0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2, 2, 0, 2, 2, 1]
Accuracy: 0.9777777777777777
```

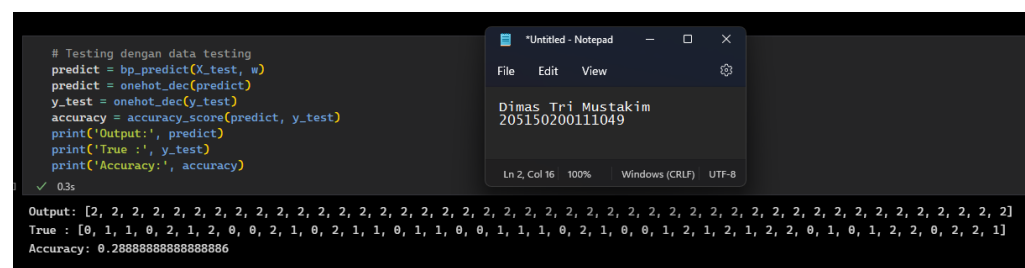
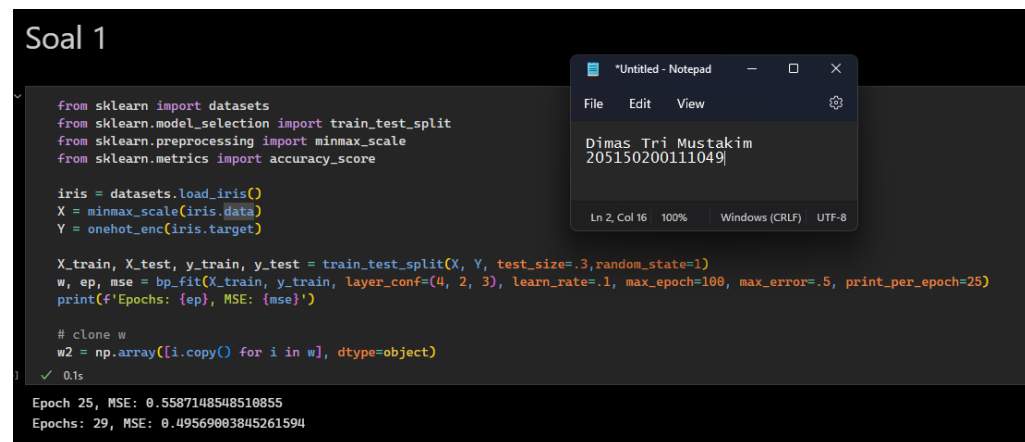
C. Analysis

1. Lakukan klasifikasi dengan menggunakan dataset Iris seperti di atas. Ubahlah beberapa pengaturan sebagai berikut:
 - Rasio data latih 70% dan data uji 30%
 - Hidden neuron = 2
 - Max epoch = 100
 - Learning rate = 0,1
 - Max error = 0,5

Lakukan pengujian (testing) menggunakan data latih dan data uji. Bandingkan nilai akurasi yang didapatkan. Fenomena apa yang terjadi pada pengujian ini? Mengapa hal tersebut terjadi?

Jawab:

Akurasi yang didapatkan dari hasil pengujian didapatkan bahwa kinerja model pada pelatihan tersebut buruk. Fenomena tersebut merupakan underfitting dan terjadi karena pemilihan parameter pelatihan yang ditunjukkan tidak optimal. Berikut screenshot proses pelatihan.




```
# Testing dengan data testing
predict = bp_predict(X_test, w)
predict = onehot_dec(predict)
y_test = onehot_dec(y_test)
accuracy = accuracy_score(predict, y_test)
print('Output:', predict)
print('True :', y_test)
print('Accuracy:', accuracy)

✓ 0.7s

Output: [0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1]
True : [0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2, 2, 0, 2, 1]
Accuracy: 0.9555555555555556
```

```
# Testing dengan data latih
predict = bp_predict(X_train, w2)
predict = onehot_dec(predict)
y_train = onehot_dec(y_train)
accuracy = accuracy_score(predict, y_train)
print('Output:', predict)
print('True :', y_train)
print('Accuracy:', accuracy)

✓ 0.6s

Output: [2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 0, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 2, 2, 0, 2, 2, 0, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0]
True : [2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 0, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 2, 2, 0, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0]
Accuracy: 0.9904761904761905
```

3. Ubahlah parameter berikut agar mendapatkan akurasi tertinggi saat melakukan testing menggunakan data uji :

- Hidden neuron
- Max epoch
- Max error

Berapakah nilai akurasi tertinggi yang dapat Anda peroleh? Berapakah nilai masing-masing parameter tersebut?

Jawab:

Untuk memperoleh kombinasi parameter dengan akurasi tertinggi, saya melakukan perulangan untuk beberapa parameter dari range tertentu dan kemudian dicatat akurasi terhadap data latih dan data testing. Untuk range parameter bisa dilihat di screenshot kode program dibawah.

Soal 3

```
hidden_neurons_value = [i for i in range(2, 11)]
hidden_neurons_value.remove(4)
max_epoch_value = [i for i in range(100, 1001, 100)]
max_error_value = [i/100 for i in range(1, 11)]

import pandas as pd
result_tables = []

# iterate over all possible combinations of hyperparameters
for hidden_neurons in hidden_neurons_value:
    for max_epoch in max_epoch_value:
        for max_error in max_error_value:
            # print hyperparameters combination
            print(f'hidden_neurons: {hidden_neurons}, max_epoch: {max_epoch}, max_error: {max_error}')

            w, ep, mse = bp.fit(X_train, y_train, layer_conf=(4, hidden_neurons, 3), learn_rate=.1, max_epoch=max_epoch, max_error=max_error, print_per_epoch=1)

            # clone w
            w2 = np.array([i.copy() for i in w], dtype=object)

            # Testing dengan data testing
            predict = bp.predict(X_test, w)
            predict = onehot_dec(predict)
            y_test = onehot_dec(y_test)
            accuracy = accuracy_score(predict, y_test)

            # Testing dengan data latih
            predict = bp.predict(X_train, w2)
            predict = onehot_dec(predict)
            y_train = onehot_dec(y_train)
            accuracy2 = accuracy_score(predict, y_train)

            # insert the result into result_tables
            result_tables.append([hidden_neurons, max_epoch, max_error, accuracy, accuracy2])

Output exceeds the size limit. Open the full output data in a text editor
hidden_neurons: 2, max_epoch: 100, max_error: 0.01
hidden_neurons: 2, max_epoch: 100, max_error: 0.02
hidden_neurons: 2, max_epoch: 100, max_error: 0.03
hidden_neurons: 2, max_epoch: 100, max_error: 0.04
```

Dari kode program diatas, didapatkan hasil seperti berikut.

```
result_tables[500]
[8, 100, 0.01, 0.5777777777777777, 0.5523809523809524]

result_df = pd.DataFrame(result_tables, columns=['hidden_neurons', 'max_epoch', 'max_error', 'accuracy', 'accuracy2'])
result_df[(result_df['accuracy'] == 1) & (result_df['accuracy2'] == 1)]

hidden_neurons  max_epoch  max_error  accuracy  accuracy2
1               2         100         0.02       1.0       1.0
2               2         100         0.03       1.0       1.0
3               2         100         0.04       1.0       1.0
4               2         100         0.05       1.0       1.0
5               2         100         0.06       1.0       1.0
...           ...         ...         ...         ...
295             5        1000         0.06       1.0       1.0
296             5        1000         0.07       1.0       1.0
297             5        1000         0.08       1.0       1.0
298             5        1000         0.09       1.0       1.0
299             5        1000         0.10       1.0       1.0

179 rows x 5 columns
```

Terdapat beberapa kombinasi parameter yang dapat menghasilkan nilai akurasi sempurna ketika testing menggunakan data latih dan data uji.

D. Kesimpulan

Overfitting merupakan fenomena ketika sebuah model machine learning memberikan hasil yang akurat ketika melakukan prediksi terhadap data latih tetapi tidak ketika mendapatkan data baru. Overfitting terjadi ketika model tidak dapat menggeneralisasi dan terlalu cocok dengan dataset pelatihan. Overfitting bisa dicegah dengan cara diversifikasi dan memperbesar data training atau menggunakan beberapa strategi data seperti early stopping, pruning, regularization, dan ensembling. Cara lain adalah dengan menghapus data yang tidak relevan (noisy data), dan mengatur hyperparameter ketika pelatihan.

Underfitting merupakan fenomena ketika model tidak bisa menentukan hubungan yang berarti antara input dan output data. Model yang underfit tidak bisa melakukan klasifikasi yang baik pada data yang diberikan. Underfit terjadi ketika tidak dilatih untuk jangka waktu yang cukup (epoch), kurangnya data latih dan fitur data, serta pemilihan hyperparameter yang tidak tepat. Cara mengatasi overfitting adalah dengan menyelesaikan penyebabnya, mulai dari mencari data dengan jumlah yang cukup banyak, fitur lengkap, dan mencari hyperparameter yang sesuai.