







Problem 1: Basics of Neural Networks Learning Objective: In this problem, you are asked to implement a basic multi-layer fully connected neural network from scratch, including forward and backward passes of certain essential layers, to perform an image classification task on the SVHN dataset. You need to implement essential functions in different indicated python files under directory lib. • Provided Code: We provide the skeletons of classes you need to complete. Forward checking and gradient checkings are provided for verifying your implementation as well. • TODOs: You are asked to implement the forward passes and backward passes for standard layers and loss functions, various widelyused optimizers, and part of the training procedure. And finally we want you to train a network from scratch on your own. Also, there are inline questions you need to answer. See README.md to set up your environment. In [54]: from lib.mlp.fully_conn import * from lib.mlp.layer_utils import * from lib.mlp.datasets import * from lib.mlp.train import * from lib.grad_check import * from lib.optim import * import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt %matplotlib inline plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10.0, 8.0) # set default size of plots plt.rcParams['image.interpolation'] = 'nearest' plt.rcParams['image.cmap'] = 'gray' # for auto-reloading external modules # see http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1907993/autoreload-of-modules-in-ipython %load ext autoreload %autoreload 2 The autoreload extension is already loaded. To reload it, use: %reload ext autoreload Loading the data (SVHN) Run the following code block to download SVHN dataset and load in the properly splitted SVHN data. The script get_datasets.sh use wget to download the SVHN dataset. If you have a trouble with executing get_datasets.sh , you can manually download the dataset and extract files. In [55]: !./get datasets.sh # !get datasets.sh for windows users '.' is not recognized as an internal or external command, operable program or batch file. Load the dataset. In [56]: data = SVHN data() for k, v in data.items(): print ("Name: {} Shape: {}".format(k, v.shape)) Name: data train Shape: (70000, 32, 32, 3) Name: labels train Shape: (70000,) Name: data val Shape: (3257, 32, 32, 3) Name: labels val Shape: (3257,) Name: data test Shape: (26032, 32, 32, 3) Name: labels_test Shape: (26032,) Implement Standard Layers You will now implement all the following standard layers commonly seen in a fully connected neural network (aka multi-layer perceptron, MLP). Please refer to the file lib/mlp/layer_utils.py . Take a look at each class skeleton, and we will walk you through the network layer by layer. We provide results of some examples we pre-computed for you for checking the forward pass, and also the gradient checking for the backward pass. FC Forward [2pt] In the class skeleton flatten and fc in lib/mlp/layer_utils.py , please complete the forward pass in function forward . The input to the fc layer may not be of dimension (batch size, features size), it could be an image or any higher dimensional data. We want to convert the input to have a shape of (batch size, features size). Make sure that you handle this dimensionality issue. In [57]: %reload ext autoreload # Test the fc forward function input bz = 3 # batch size input dim = (7, 6, 4)output dim = 4input size = input bz * np.prod(input dim) weight size = output dim * np.prod(input dim) flatten layer = flatten(name="flatten test") single fc = fc(np.prod(input dim), output dim, init scale=0.02, name="fc test") x = np.linspace(-0.1, 0.4, num=input size).reshape(input bz, *input dim)w = np.linspace(-0.2, 0.2, num=weight_size).reshape(np.prod(input_dim), output_dim) b = np.linspace(-0.3, 0.3, num=output dim)single fc.params[single fc.w name] = w single_fc.params[single_fc.b_name] = b out = single fc.forward(flatten layer.forward(x)) correct out = np.array([[0.63910291, 0.83740057, 1.03569824, 1.23399591], [0.61401587, 0.82903823, 1.04406058, 1.25908294],[0.58892884, 0.82067589, 1.05242293, 1.28416997]]) # Compare your output with the above pre-computed ones. # The difference should not be larger than 1e-8print ("Difference: ", rel_error(out, correct_out)) Difference: 4.0260162945880345e-09 FC Backward [2pt] Please complete the function backward as the backward pass of the flatten and fc layers. Follow the instructions in the comments to store gradients into the predefined dictionaries in the attributes of the class. Parameters of the layer are also stored in the predefined dictionary. In [58]: %reload_ext autoreload # Test the fc backward function inp = np.random.randn(15, 2, 2, 3) w = np.random.randn(12, 15)b = np.random.randn(15)dout = np.random.randn(15, 15) flatten layer = flatten(name="flatten test") x = flatten layer.forward(inp) single_fc = fc(np.prod(x.shape[1:]), 15, init_scale=5e-2, name="fc_test") single_fc.params[single_fc.w_name] = w single fc.params[single fc.b name] = b $\label{eq:dx_num} \texttt{dx_num} = \texttt{eval_numerical_gradient_array}(\textbf{lambda} \ \texttt{x:} \ \texttt{single_fc.forward}(\texttt{x}) \, , \ \texttt{x,} \ \texttt{dout})$ $\label{eq:dw_num} \texttt{dw_num} = \texttt{eval_numerical_gradient_array}(\textbf{lambda} \ \texttt{w:} \ \texttt{single_fc.forward}(\texttt{x}) \, , \ \texttt{w,} \ \texttt{dout})$ db_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda b: single fc.forward(x), b, dout) out = single fc.forward(x) dx = single fc.backward(dout) dw = single fc.grads[single fc.w name] db = single_fc.grads[single fc.b name] dinp = flatten_layer.backward(dx) # The error should be around 1e-9 print("dx Error: ", rel error(dx num, dx)) # The errors should be around 1e-10 print("dw Error: ", rel error(dw num, dw)) print("db Error: ", rel_error(db_num, db)) # The shapes should be same print("dinp Shape: ", dinp.shape, inp.shape) dx Error: 9.919217374127022e-10 dw Error: 4.0876053661729464e-10 db Error: 5.320346745276433e-10 dinp Shape: (15, 2, 2, 3) (15, 2, 2, 3) Leaky ReLU Forward [2pt] In the class skeleton leaky_relu in lib/mlp/layer_utils.py , please complete the forward pass. A "leaky" ReLU is similar to a ReLU, but rather than zero-ing out features valued less than 0, they are multiplied by a constant value less than 1. $LeakyReLU(x) = \left\{egin{array}{ll} x & x \geq 0 \ c*x & x < 0 \end{array}
ight., ext{ where } 0 \leq c < 1$ When c=0, a Leaky ReLU is equivalent to a standard ReLU. In [59]: %reload_ext autoreload # Test the leaky relu forward function x = np.linspace(-1.5, 1.5, num=12).reshape(3, 4)lrelu_f = leaky_relu(negative_slope=0.01, name="leaky_relu_f") out = lrelu f.forward(x) correct out = np.array([[-0.015, -0.0122727273, -0.0095454545, -0.0068181818], [-0.0040909091, -0.0013636364, 0.1363636364, 0.4090909091],[0.6818181818, 0.9545454545, 1.2272727273, 1.5 # Compare your output with the above pre-computed ones. # The difference should not be larger than 1e-7 print ("Difference: ", rel_error(out, correct_out)) Difference: 1.3333332805929594e-08 Leaky ReLU Backward [2pt] Please complete the backward pass of the class leaky_relu. In [60]: %reload_ext autoreload # Test the relu backward function x = np.random.randn(15, 15)dout = np.random.randn(*x.shape) lrelu b = leaky relu(negative slope=0.01, name="leaky relu b") dx num = eval numerical gradient array(lambda x: lrelu b.forward(x), x, dout) out = lrelu b.forward(x) dx = lrelu b.backward(dout) # The error should not be larger than 1e-10 print ("dx Error: ", rel_error(dx_num, dx)) dx Error: 5.704247931230445e-12 **Dropout Forward [2pt]** In the class dropout in lib/mlp/layer_utils.py , please complete the forward pass. Remember that the dropout is **only applied during training phase**, you should pay attention to this while implementing the function. Important Note1: The probability argument input to the function is the "keep probability": probability that each activation is kept. Important Note2: If the keep_prob is set to 0, make it as no dropout. In [61]: %reload ext autoreload x = np.random.randn(100, 100) + 5.0print ("----for p in [0, 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, 1]: dropout f = dropout(keep prob=p) out = dropout f.forward(x, True) out test = dropout f.forward(x, False) # Mean of output should be similar to mean of input # Means of output during training time and testing time should be similar print ("Dropout Keep Prob = ", p) print ("Mean of input: ", x.mean()) print ("Mean of output during training time: ", out.mean()) print ("Mean of output during testing time: ", out test.mean()) print ("Fraction of output set to zero during training time: ", (out == 0).mean()) print ("Fraction of output set to zero during testing time: ", (out test == 0).mean()) print ("----") ______ Dropout Keep Prob = 0 Mean of input: 5.012440868896281 Mean of output during training time: 5.012440868896281 Mean of output during testing time: 5.012440868896281 Fraction of output set to zero during training time: 0.0 Fraction of output set to zero during testing time: 0.0 Dropout Keep Prob = 0.25 Mean of input: 5.012440868896281 Mean of output during training time: 5.178488046457585 Mean of output during testing time: 5.012440868896281 Fraction of output set to zero during training time: 0.7418 Fraction of output set to zero during testing time: 0.0 Dropout Keep Prob = 0.5 Mean of input: 5.012440868896281 Mean of output during training time: 5.040957121601264 Mean of output during testing time: 5.012440868896281 Fraction of output set to zero during training time: 0.4947 Fraction of output set to zero during testing time: 0.0 Dropout Keep Prob = 0.75 Mean of input: 5.012440868896281 Mean of output during training time: 5.006751533579759 Mean of output during testing time: 5.012440868896281 Fraction of output set to zero during training time: 0.2514 Fraction of output set to zero during testing time: 0.0 Dropout Keep Prob = 1 Mean of input: 5.012440868896281 Mean of output during training time: 5.012440868896281 Mean of output during testing time: 5.012440868896281 Fraction of output set to zero during training time: 0.0 Fraction of output set to zero during testing time: 0.0 **Dropout Backward [2pt]** Please complete the backward pass. Again remember that the dropout is only applied during training phase, handle this in the backward pass as well. In [62]: %reload ext autoreload x = np.random.randn(5, 5) + 5dout = np.random.randn(*x.shape) keep prob = 0.75dropout b = dropout(keep prob, seed=100) out = dropout b.forward(x, True, seed=1) dx = dropout b.backward(dout) dx num = eval numerical gradient array(lambda xx: dropout b.forward(xx, True, seed=1), x, dout) # The error should not be larger than 1e-10 print ('dx relative error: ', rel error(dx, dx num)) dx relative error: 3.003114792542944e-11 Testing cascaded layers: FC + Leaky ReLU [2pt] Please find the TestFCReLU function in lib/mlp/fully_conn.py. You only need to complete a few lines of code in the TODO block. Please design an Flatten -> FC -> Leaky ReLU network where the parameters of them match the given x, w, and b. Please insert the corresponding names you defined for each layer to param_name_w, and param_name_b respectively. Here you only modify the param_name part, the _w , and _b are automatically assigned during network setup In [63]: %reload_ext autoreload x = np.random.randn(3, 5, 3) # the input features w = np.random.randn(15, 5) # the weight of fc layer b = np.random.randn(5) # the bias of fc layer dout = np.random.randn(3, 5) # the gradients to the output, notice the shape tiny net = TestFCReLU() # TODO: param name should be replaced accordingly # tiny net.net.assign("fullo w", w) tiny net.net.assign("fullo b", b) END OF YOUR CODE out = tiny net.forward(x) dx = tiny net.backward(dout) # TODO: param name should be replaced accordingly # dw = tiny net.net.get grads("fullo w") db = tiny net.net.get grads("fullo b") END OF YOUR CODE dx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda x: tiny_net.forward(x), x, dout) dw num = eval numerical gradient array(lambda w: tiny net.forward(x), w, dout) db num = eval numerical gradient array(lambda b: tiny net.forward(x), b, dout)# The errors should not be larger than 1e-7 print ("dx error: ", rel error(dx num, dx)) print ("dw error: ", rel error(dw num, dw)) print ("db error: ", rel_error(db_num, db)) dx error: 2.081067668494381e-09 dw error: 3.179979446691084e-10 db error: 2.3165646311426867e-11 SoftMax Function and Loss Layer [2pt] In the lib/mlp/layer_utils.py , please first complete the function softmax , which will be used in the function cross_entropy . Then, implement corss_entropy using softmax. Please refer to the lecture slides of the mathematical expressions of the cross entropy loss function, and complete its forward pass and backward pass. In [65]: %reload_ext autoreload num classes, num inputs = 6, 100 x = 0.001 * np.random.randn(num inputs, num classes) y = np.random.randint(num classes, size=num inputs) test loss = cross entropy() dx num = eval numerical gradient(lambda x: test loss.forward(x, y), x, verbose=False) loss = test loss.forward(x, y)dx = test loss.backward() # Test softmax loss function. Loss should be around 1.792 # and dx error should be at the scale of 1e-8 (or smaller) print ("Cross Entropy Loss: ", loss) print ("dx error: ", rel error(dx num, dx)) Cross Entropy Loss: 1.7916525818570477 dx error: 8.043691732695925e-09 Test a Small Fully Connected Network [2pt] Please find the SmallFullyConnectedNetwork function in lib/mlp/fully_conn.py. Again you only need to complete few lines of code in the TODO block. Please design an FC --> Leaky ReLU --> FC network where the shapes of parameters match the given shapes. Please insert the corresponding names you defined for each layer to param_name_w, and param_name_b respectively. Here you only modify the param_name part, the _w , and _b are automatically assigned during network setup. In [68]: %reload_ext autoreload seed = 1234np.random.seed(seed=seed) model = SmallFullyConnectedNetwork() loss_func = cross_entropy() N, D, = 4, 4 # N: batch size, D: input dimension H, C = 30, 7 # H: hidden dimension, C: output dimension std = 0.002x = np.random.randn(N, D)y = np.random.randint(C, size=N) print ("Testing initialization ... ") # TODO: param name should be replaced accordingly # w1_std = abs(model.net.get_params("fullo_1_w").std() - std) b1 = model.net.get params("fullo 1 b").std() w2 std = abs(model.net.get params("fullo 2 w").std() - std) b2 = model.net.get params("fullo 2 b").std() END OF YOUR CODE print(w1 std) print(std) print(w2 std) print(std) assert w1 std < std / 10, "First layer weights do not seem right"</pre> assert np.all(b1 == 0), "First layer biases do not seem right" assert w2 std < std / 10, "Second layer weights do not seem right"</pre> assert np.all(b2 == 0), "Second layer biases do not seem right" print ("Passed!") print ("Testing test-time forward pass ... ") w1 = np.linspace(-0.7, 0.3, num=D*H).reshape(D, H)w2 = np.linspace(-0.2, 0.2, num=H*C).reshape(H, C)b1 = np.linspace(-0.6, 0.2, num=H)b2 = np.linspace(-0.9, 0.1, num=C)# TODO: param name should be replaced accordingly # model.net.assign("fullo 1 w", w1) model.net.assign("fullo 1 b", b1) model.net.assign("fullo 2 w", w2) model.net.assign("fullo 2 b", b2) END OF YOUR CODE feats = np.linspace(-5.5, 4.5, num=N*D).reshape(D, N).T scores = model.forward(feats) correct scores = np.asarray([[-2.33876804, -1.92168925, -1.50461046, -1.08753166, -0.67045287, -0.25337408, 0. [-1.57216705, -1.18571026, -0.79925348, -0.4127967, -0.02633991, 0.36011687, 0.79925348, -0.4127967, -0.02633991, 0.36011687, 0.79925348, -0.4127967, -0.02633991, 0.36011687, 0.79925348, -0.4127967, -0.02633991, 0.36011687, 0.79925348, -0.4127967, -0.02633991, 0.36011687, 0.79925348, -0.4127967, -0.02633991, 0.36011687, 0.79925348, -0.4127967, -0.02633991, 0.36011687, 0.79925348, -0.4127967, -0.02633991, 0.36011687, 0.79925348, -0.4127967, -0.02633991, 0.36011687, 0.79925348, -0.4127967, -0.02633991, 0.36011687, 0.79925348, -0.4127967, -0.02633991, 0.36011687, 0.79925348, -0.4127967, -0.02633991, 0.36011687, 0.79925348, -0.4127967, -0.02633991, 0.36011687, 0.79925348, -0.4127967, -0.02633991, 0.36011687, 0.79925348, -0.4127967, -0.02633991, 0.36011687, 0.79925348, -0.4127967, -0.02633991, 0.36011687, 0.79925348, -0.4127967, -0.000168[-0.80556605, -0.44973128, -0.09389651, 0.26193827, 0.61777304, 0.97360782, 1.3[-0.03896506, 0.2862477, 0.61146047, 0.93667323, 1.261886, 1.58709876, 1.9 scores diff = np.sum(np.abs(scores - correct scores)) assert scores diff < 1e-6, "Your implementation might be wrong!"</pre> print ("Passed!") print ("Testing the loss ...",) y = np.asarray([0, 5, 1, 4])loss = loss_func.forward(scores, y) dLoss = loss_func.backward() correct loss = 2.4250083210516835assert abs(loss - correct_loss) < 1e-10, "Your implementation might be wrong!"</pre> print ("Passed!") print ("Testing the gradients (error should be no larger than 1e-6) ...") din = model.backward(dLoss) for layer in model.net.layers: if not layer.params: continue for name in sorted(layer.grads): f = lambda : loss func.forward(model.forward(feats), y) grad_num = eval_numerical_gradient(f, layer.params[name], verbose=False) print ('%s relative error: %.2e' % (name, rel_error(grad_num, layer.grads[name]))) Testing initialization ... 4.732445743017475e-05 0.002 5.648012981167489e-05 0.002 Passed! Testing test-time forward pass ... ______ Traceback (most recent call last) AssertionError ~\AppData\Local\Temp/ipykernel_11112/1238117818.py in <module> 61 [-0.03896506, 0.2862477 , 0.61146047, 0.93667323, 1.261886 , 1.587098 76, 1.91231153]]) 62 scores diff = np.sum(np.abs(scores - correct scores)) ---> 63 assert scores diff < 1e-6, "Your implementation might be wrong!" 64 print ("Passed!") AssertionError: Your implementation might be wrong! In [72]: scores array([[-2.33876804e+00, -1.92168925e+00, -1.50461046e+00, -1.08753166e+00, -6.70452870e-01, -2.53374077e-01, 1.63704716e+01], [-1.57216705e+00, -1.18571026e+00, -7.99253481e-01, -4.12796698e-01, -2.63399140e-02, 3.60116870e+01, 7.46573653e+01], [-8.05566054e-01, -4.49731280e-01, -9.38965060e-02, 2.61938268e+01, 6.17773042e+01, 9.73607816e+01, 1.32944259e+02], [-3.89650597e-02, 2.86247705e+01, 6.11460469e+01, 9.36673234e+01, 1.26188600e+02, 1.58709876e+02, 1.91231153e+02]]) In [73]: correct scores Out[73]: array([[-2.33876804, -1.92168925, -1.50461046, -1.08753166, -0.67045287, -0.25337408, 0.16370472], [-1.57216705, -1.18571026, -0.79925348, -0.4127967, -0.02633991,0.36011687, 0.74657365], [-0.80556605, -0.44973128, -0.09389651, 0.26193827, 0.61777304,0.97360782, 1.32944259], [-0.03896506, 0.2862477, 0.61146047, 0.93667323, 1.261886,1.58709876, 1.91231153]]) In [74]: scores-correct scores array([[-3.10240900e-09, 1.37376777e-10, 3.37716011e-09, -3.38305806e-09, -1.43274170e-10, 3.09650888e-09, 1.62067669e+01], [1.36236222e-09, -4.96723263e-09, -1.29682542e-09, 2.37357967e-09, -3.95601387e-09, 3.56515701e+01, 7.39107917e+01], [-4.17286750e-09, -7.18371473e-11, 4.02918955e-09, 2.59318885e+01, 6.11595312e+01, 9.63871738e+01, 1.31614816e+02], [2.91905618e-10, 2.83385228e+01, 6.05345865e+01, 9.27306502e+01, 1.24926714e+02, 1.57122778e+02, 1.89318841e+02]]) Test a Fully Connected Network regularized with Dropout [2pt] Please find the DropoutNet function in fully_conn.py under lib/mlp directory. For this part you don't need to design a new network, just simply run the following test code. If something goes wrong, you might want to double check your dropout implementation. In [75]: %reload_ext autoreload seed = 1234np.random.seed(seed=seed) N, D, C = 3, 15, 10X = np.random.randn(N, D)y = np.random.randint(C, size=(N,)) for keep_prob in [0, 0.25, 0.5]: np.random.seed(seed=seed) print ("Dropout p =", keep_prob) model = DropoutNet(keep_prob=keep_prob, seed=seed) loss func = cross entropy() output = model.forward(X, True, seed=seed) loss = loss func.forward(output, y) dLoss = loss_func.backward() dX = model.backward(dLoss) grads = model.net.grads print ("Error of gradients should be around or less than 1e-3") for name in sorted(grads): if name not in model.net.params.keys(): continue f = lambda _: loss_func.forward(model.forward(X, True, seed=seed), y) grad num = eval numerical gradient(f, model.net.params[name], verbose=False, h=1e-5) print ("{} relative error: {}".format(name, rel error(grad num, grads[name]))) print () Dropout p = 0Error of gradients should be around or less than 1e-3 fc1 b relative error: 1.5562038182886694e-05 fc1 w relative error: 9.723764020299864e-05 fc2 b relative error: 2.7841895262663007e-06 fc2 w relative error: 0.0019218743762228804 fc3 b relative error: 6.9596628378975445e-09 fc3 w relative error: 0.0003714499355589531 Dropout p = 0.25Error of gradients should be around or less than 1e-3 fc1 b relative error: 2.1950150920240895e-06 fc1 w relative error: 2.5552274040519906e-05 fc2 b relative error: 1.878084533525588e-06 fc2 w relative error: 0.0009455388205791924 fc3 b relative error: 6.521995746108614e-10 fc3 w relative error: 0.00031318161857379944 Dropout p = 0.5Error of gradients should be around or less than 1e-3 fc1 b relative error: 2.2332156468536366e-07 fc1 w relative error: 7.381101514624856e-05 fc2 b relative error: 2.609643832002952e-07 fc2 w relative error: 0.0039842857920920054 fc3 b relative error: 1.2050218326231938e-09 fc3 w relative error: 3.584680630505416e-05 Training a Network In this section, we defined a TinyNet class for you to fill in the TODO block in lib/mlp/fully_conn.py. Here please design a two layer fully connected network with Leaky ReLU activation (Flatten --> FC --> Leaky ReLU --> FC). • You can adjust the number of hidden neurons, batch_size, epochs, and learning rate decay parameters. Please read the lib/train.py carefully and complete the TODO blocks in the train_net function first. Codes in "Test a Small Fully Connected Network" can be helpful. • In addition, read how the SGD function is implemented in lib/optim.py , you will be asked to complete three other optimization methods in the later sections. In [76]: # Arrange the data data dict = { "data train": (data["data train"], data["labels train"]), "data_val": (data["data_val"], data["labels_val"]), "data_test": (data["data_test"], data["labels_test"]) In [77]: print("Data shape:", data["data train"].shape) print("Flattened data input size:", np.prod(data["data train"].shape[1:])) print("Number of data classes:", max(data['labels train']) + 1) Data shape: (70000, 32, 32, 3) Flattened data input size: 3072 Number of data classes: 10 Now train the network to achieve at least 75% validation accuracy [5pt] You may only adjust the hyperparameters inside the TODO block In [79]: %reload_ext autoreload seed = 123 np.random.seed(seed=seed) model = TinyNet() loss f = cross entropy() optimizer = SGD (model.net, 1e-2) results = None # TODO: Use the train net function you completed to train a network batch size = 100epochs = 30 lr decay = .99lr decay every = 50END OF YOUR CODE results = train net(data dict, model, loss f, optimizer, batch size, epochs, lr decay, lr decay every, show every=10000, verbose=True) opt params, loss hist, train acc hist, val acc hist = results (Iteration 1 / 21000) loss: 2.287865881740393 (Epoch 1 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.19422857142857142, Validation Accuracy: 0.1879029782007983 (Epoch 2 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.23675714285714286, Validation Accuracy: 0.22689591648756524 (Epoch 3 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.33375714285714286, Validation Accuracy: 0.32453177770954866 (Epoch 4 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.42472857142857146, Validation Accuracy: 0.4147988946883635 (Epoch 5 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.4939571428571429, Validation Accuracy: 0.4805035308566165 (Epoch 6 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.5540142857142857, Validation Accuracy: 0.5388394227817009 (Epoch 7 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.5965285714285714, Validation Accuracy: 0.5839729812711084 (Epoch 8 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.6350714285714286, Validation Accuracy: 0.6241940435984035 (Epoch 9 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.6541285714285714, Validation Accuracy: 0.6392385630948726 (Epoch 10 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.6716428571428571, Validation Accuracy: 0.6588885477433221 (Epoch 11 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.6870285714285714, Validation Accuracy: 0.6742400982499233 (Epoch 12 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.6967714285714286, Validation Accuracy: 0.6773104083512435 (Epoch 13 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.7066285714285714, Validation Accuracy: 0.696653361989561 (Epoch 14 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.7141571428571428, Validation Accuracy: 0.697881486030089 (Iteration 10001 / 21000) loss: 0.9897715700557103 (Epoch 15 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.7218428571428571, Validation Accuracy: 0.7132330365366902 (Epoch 16 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.7268, Validation Accuracy: 0.7156892846177464 (Epoch 17 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.7328285714285714, Validation Accuracy: 0.7178385016886706 (Epoch 18 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.7387142857142858, Validation Accuracy: 0.7273564630027632 (Epoch 19 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.7446285714285714, Validation Accuracy: 0.7288916180534234 (Epoch 20 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.7483142857142857, Validation Accuracy: 0.7365673933067239 (Epoch 21 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.7535142857142857, Validation Accuracy: 0.7387166103776481 (Epoch 22 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.7603285714285715, Validation Accuracy: 0.750997850782929 (Epoch 23 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.7636, Validation Accuracy: 0.7531470678538532 (Epoch 24 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.7681142857142857, Validation Accuracy: 0.7519189438133251 (Epoch 25 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.7725857142857143, Validation Accuracy: 0.7574455019957016 (Epoch 26 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.7759142857142857, Validation Accuracy: 0.7580595640159656 (Epoch 27 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.7812857142857143, Validation Accuracy: 0.7660423702793983 (Epoch 28 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.7840571428571429, Validation Accuracy: 0.7657353392692662 (Iteration 20001 / 21000) loss: 0.7879275550312244 (Epoch 29 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.7892142857142858, Validation Accuracy: 0.7706478354313786 (Epoch 30 / 30) Training Accuracy: 0.7936142857142857, Validation Accuracy: 0.7712618974516426 In [80]: # Take a look at what names of params were stored print (opt params.keys()) dict keys(['fullo 1 w', 'fullo 1 b', 'fullo 2 w', 'fullo 2 b']) In [81]: # Demo: How to load the parameters to a newly defined network model = TinyNet() model.net.load(opt_params) val_acc = compute_acc(model, data["data_val"], data["labels_val"]) print ("Validation Accuracy: {}%".format(val_acc*100)) test_acc = compute_acc(model, data["data_test"], data["labels_test"]) print ("Testing Accuracy: {}%".format(test acc*100)) Loading Params: fullo 1 w Shape: (3072, 512) Loading Params: fullo 1 b Shape: (512,) Loading Params: fullo 2 w Shape: (512, 10) Loading Params: fullo 2 b Shape: (10,) Validation Accuracy: 77.12618974516427% Testing Accuracy: 75.7221880762139% In [82]: # Plot the learning curves plt.subplot(2, 1, 1) plt.title('Training loss') loss hist = loss hist[1::100] # sparse the curve a bit plt.plot(loss hist , '-o') plt.xlabel('Iteration') plt.subplot(2, 1, 2) plt.title('Accuracy') plt.plot(train acc hist, '-o', label='Training') plt.plot(val acc hist, '-o', label='Validation') plt.xlabel('Epoch') plt.legend(loc='lower right') plt.gcf().set size inches(15, 12) plt.show() Training loss 2.25 2.00 W. W. W. 1.75 1.50 1.25 1.00 0.75 50 100 150 Iteration Accuracy 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.3 Training 0.2 Validation 5 10 15 20 25 30 Epoch **Different Optimizers** There are several more advanced optimizers than vanilla SGD, you will implement three more sophisticated and widely-used methods in this section. Please complete the TODOs in the lib/optim.py. SGD + Momentum [2pt] The update rule of SGD plus momentum is as shown below: v_t : last update of the velocity γ : momentum η : learning rate $v_t = \gamma v_{t-1} - \eta
abla_{ heta} J(heta)$ $\theta = \theta + v_t$ The initial value of v_t is 0. Complete the SGDM() function in lib/optim.py. In [83]: %reload ext autoreload # Test the implementation of SGD with Momentum seed = 123np.random.seed(seed=seed) N, D = 4, 5test sgd = sequential(fc(N, D, name="sgd fc")) w = np.linspace(-0.4, 0.6, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)dw = np.linspace(-0.6, 0.4, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)v = np.linspace(0.6, 0.9, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)test sgd.layers[0].params = {"sgd fc w": w} test sgd.layers[0].grads = {"sgd fc w": dw} test sgd momentum = SGDM(test sgd, 1e-3, 0.9) test sgd momentum.velocity = {"sgd fc w": v} test sgd momentum.step() updated w = test sgd.layers[0].params["sgd fc w"] velocity = test sgd momentum.velocity["sgd fc w"] expected updated w = np.asarray([[0.47454737, 0.54133684, 0.60812632, 0.67491579, 0.74170526],[0.80849474, 0.87528421, 0.94207368, 1.00886316, 1.07565263], [1.14244211, 1.20923158, 1.27602105, 1.34281053, 1.4096 expected velocity = np.asarray([[0.61138947, 0.62554737, 0.63970526, 0.65386316, 0.66802105], [0.68217895, 0.69633684, 0.71049474, 0.72465263, 0.73881053], [0.75296842, 0.76712632, 0.78128421, 0.79544211, 0.8096 print ('The following errors should be around or less than 1e-8') print ('updated w error: ', rel error(updated w, expected updated w)) print ('velocity error: ', rel error(expected velocity, velocity)) The following errors should be around or less than 1e-8 updated w error: 8.882347033505819e-09 velocity error: 4.269287743278663e-09 Comparing SGD and SGD with Momentum [2pt] Run the following code block to train a multi-layer fully connected network with both SGD and SGD plus Momentum. The network trained with SGDM optimizer should converge faster.



