

# Dropout

Dropout [1] is a technique for regularizing neural networks by randomly setting some features to zero during the forward pass. In this exercise you will implement a dropout layer and modify your fully-connected network to optionally use dropout.

[1] [Geoffrey E. Hinton et al, "Improving neural networks by preventing co-adaptation of feature detectors", arXiv 2012](#)

```
In [1]: # As usual, a bit of setup
from __future__ import print_function
import time
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from cs231n.classifiers.fc_net import *
from cs231n.data_utils import get_CIFAR10_data
from cs231n.gradient_check import eval_numerical_gradient, eval_numerical_gradient_a
from cs231n.solver import Solver

%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

def rel_error(x, y):
    """ returns relative error """
    return np.max(np.abs(x - y) / (np.maximum(1e-8, np.abs(x) + np.abs(y))))
```

run the following from the cs231n directory and try again:  
python setup.py build\_ext --inplace  
You may also need to restart your iPython kernel

```
In [2]: # Load the (preprocessed) CIFAR10 data.

data = get_CIFAR10_data()
for k, v in data.items():
    print('%s: ' % k, v.shape)
```

```
X_train: (49000, 3, 32, 32)
y_train: (49000,)
X_val: (1000, 3, 32, 32)
y_val: (1000,)
X_test: (1000, 3, 32, 32)
y_test: (1000,)
```

## Dropout forward pass

In the file `cs231n/layers.py`, implement the forward pass for dropout. Since dropout behaves differently during training and testing, make sure to implement the operation for both modes.

Once you have done so, run the cell below to test your implementation.

In [3]:

```
np.random.seed(231)
x = np.random.randn(500, 500) + 10

for p in [0.25, 0.4, 0.7]:
    out, _ = dropout_forward(x, {'mode': 'train', 'p': p})
    out_test, _ = dropout_forward(x, {'mode': 'test', 'p': p})

    print('Running tests with p = ', p)
    print('Mean of input: ', x.mean())
    print('Mean of train-time output: ', out.mean())
    print('Mean of test-time output: ', out_test.mean())
    print('Fraction of train-time output set to zero: ', (out == 0).mean())
    print('Fraction of test-time output set to zero: ', (out_test == 0).mean())
    print()
```

```
Running tests with p = 0.25
Mean of input: 10.000207878477502
Mean of train-time output: 10.014059116977283
Mean of test-time output: 10.000207878477502
Fraction of train-time output set to zero: 0.749784
Fraction of test-time output set to zero: 0.0
```

```
Running tests with p = 0.4
Mean of input: 10.000207878477502
Mean of train-time output: 9.977917658761159
Mean of test-time output: 10.000207878477502
Fraction of train-time output set to zero: 0.600796
Fraction of test-time output set to zero: 0.0
```

```
Running tests with p = 0.7
Mean of input: 10.000207878477502
Mean of train-time output: 9.987811912159426
Mean of test-time output: 10.000207878477502
Fraction of train-time output set to zero: 0.30074
Fraction of test-time output set to zero: 0.0
```

## Dropout backward pass

In the file `cs231n/layers.py`, implement the backward pass for dropout. After doing so, run the following cell to numerically gradient-check your implementation.

In [4]:

```
np.random.seed(231)
x = np.random.randn(10, 10) + 10
dout = np.random.randn(*x.shape)

dropout_param = {'mode': 'train', 'p': 0.2, 'seed': 123}
out, cache = dropout_forward(x, dropout_param)
dx = dropout_backward(dout, cache)
dx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(lambda xx: dropout_forward(xx, dropout_param)

# Error should be around e-10 or less
print('dx relative error: ', rel_error(dx, dx_num))
```

```
dx relative error: 5.44560814873387e-11
```

## Inline Question 1:

What happens if we do not divide the values being passed through inverse dropout by  $p$  in the dropout layer? Why does that happen?

## Answer:

It is wanted that the dropout function to output on a similar scale to the input to have a consistent network. The mask is divided by  $p$  to keep the expected values same. If the input and output averages of the dropout function are compared, the reason of the division process by  $p$  can be understood. When dividing by  $p$ , the average of the output terms becomes 10. If not dividing by  $p$ , the average of the output terms is 3, whereas the average of the input terms is 10. The output average terms when dividing by  $p$  becomes similar to the input average terms but they become inconsistent if we do not divide by  $p$ . Even if the output neurons are dropping by dividing, the expected value of the dropout output is kept same. Therefore, the network becomes consistent if the dropout is used.

## Fully-connected nets with Dropout

In the file `cs231n/classifiers/fc_net.py`, modify your implementation to use dropout. Specifically, if the constructor of the net receives a value that is not 1 for the `dropout` parameter, then the net should add dropout immediately after every ReLU nonlinearity. After doing so, run the following to numerically gradient-check your implementation.

In [5]:

```
np.random.seed(231)
N, D, H1, H2, C = 2, 15, 20, 30, 10
X = np.random.randn(N, D)
y = np.random.randint(C, size=(N,))

for dropout in [1, 0.75, 0.5]:
    print('Running check with dropout = ', dropout)
    model = FullyConnectedNet([H1, H2], input_dim=D, num_classes=C,
                              weight_scale=5e-2, dtype=np.float64,
                              dropout=dropout, seed=123)

    loss, grads = model.loss(X, y)
    print('Initial loss: ', loss)

    # Relative errors should be around e-6 or less; Note that it's fine
    # if for dropout=1 you have W2 error be on the order of e-5.
    for name in sorted(grads):
        f = lambda _: model.loss(X, y)[0]
        grad_num = eval_numerical_gradient(f, model.params[name], verbose=False, h=1e-5)
        print('%s relative error: %.2e' % (name, rel_error(grad_num, grads[name])))
    print()
```

```
Running check with dropout = 1
Initial loss: 2.3004790897684924
W1 relative error: 1.48e-07
W2 relative error: 2.21e-05
W3 relative error: 3.53e-07
b1 relative error: 5.38e-09
b2 relative error: 2.09e-09
b3 relative error: 5.80e-11
```

```
Running check with dropout = 0.75
Initial loss: 2.302371489704412
W1 relative error: 1.90e-07
```

W2 relative error: 4.76e-06  
 W3 relative error: 2.60e-08  
 b1 relative error: 4.73e-09  
 b2 relative error: 1.82e-09  
 b3 relative error: 1.70e-10

Running check with dropout = 0.5  
 Initial loss: 2.3042759220785896  
 W1 relative error: 3.11e-07  
 W2 relative error: 1.84e-08  
 W3 relative error: 5.35e-08  
 b1 relative error: 2.58e-08  
 b2 relative error: 2.99e-09  
 b3 relative error: 1.13e-10

## Regularization experiment

As an experiment, we will train a pair of two-layer networks on 500 training examples: one will use no dropout, and one will use a keep probability of 0.25. We will then visualize the training and validation accuracies of the two networks over time.

```
In [6]: # Train two identical nets, one with dropout and one without
np.random.seed(231)
num_train = 500
small_data = {
    'X_train': data['X_train'][:num_train],
    'y_train': data['y_train'][:num_train],
    'X_val': data['X_val'],
    'y_val': data['y_val'],
}

solvers = {}
dropout_choices = [1, 0.25]
for dropout in dropout_choices:
    model = FullyConnectedNet([500], dropout=dropout)
    print(dropout)

    solver = Solver(model, small_data,
                    num_epochs=25, batch_size=100,
                    update_rule='adam',
                    optim_config={
                        'learning_rate': 5e-4,
                    },
                    verbose=True, print_every=100)
    solver.train()
    solvers[dropout] = solver
```

```
1
(Iteration 1 / 125) loss: 7.856644
(Epoch 0 / 25) train acc: 0.260000; val_acc: 0.184000
(Epoch 1 / 25) train acc: 0.416000; val_acc: 0.258000
(Epoch 2 / 25) train acc: 0.482000; val_acc: 0.276000
(Epoch 3 / 25) train acc: 0.532000; val_acc: 0.277000
(Epoch 4 / 25) train acc: 0.600000; val_acc: 0.271000
(Epoch 5 / 25) train acc: 0.708000; val_acc: 0.299000
(Epoch 6 / 25) train acc: 0.722000; val_acc: 0.282000
(Epoch 7 / 25) train acc: 0.832000; val_acc: 0.255000
(Epoch 8 / 25) train acc: 0.878000; val_acc: 0.269000
(Epoch 9 / 25) train acc: 0.902000; val_acc: 0.275000
(Epoch 10 / 25) train acc: 0.888000; val_acc: 0.261000
(Epoch 11 / 25) train acc: 0.926000; val_acc: 0.278000
(Epoch 12 / 25) train acc: 0.960000; val_acc: 0.302000
```

```
(Epoch 13 / 25) train acc: 0.964000; val_acc: 0.306000
(Epoch 14 / 25) train acc: 0.966000; val_acc: 0.309000
(Epoch 15 / 25) train acc: 0.976000; val_acc: 0.289000
(Epoch 16 / 25) train acc: 0.988000; val_acc: 0.302000
(Epoch 17 / 25) train acc: 0.988000; val_acc: 0.309000
(Epoch 18 / 25) train acc: 0.990000; val_acc: 0.312000
(Epoch 19 / 25) train acc: 0.990000; val_acc: 0.316000
(Epoch 20 / 25) train acc: 0.988000; val_acc: 0.313000
(Iteration 101 / 125) loss: 0.117108
(Epoch 21 / 25) train acc: 0.992000; val_acc: 0.297000
(Epoch 22 / 25) train acc: 0.980000; val_acc: 0.302000
(Epoch 23 / 25) train acc: 0.984000; val_acc: 0.294000
(Epoch 24 / 25) train acc: 0.994000; val_acc: 0.303000
(Epoch 25 / 25) train acc: 0.992000; val_acc: 0.289000
0.25
(Iteration 1 / 125) loss: 17.318479
(Epoch 0 / 25) train acc: 0.230000; val_acc: 0.177000
(Epoch 1 / 25) train acc: 0.378000; val_acc: 0.243000
(Epoch 2 / 25) train acc: 0.402000; val_acc: 0.254000
(Epoch 3 / 25) train acc: 0.502000; val_acc: 0.276000
(Epoch 4 / 25) train acc: 0.528000; val_acc: 0.298000
(Epoch 5 / 25) train acc: 0.562000; val_acc: 0.297000
(Epoch 6 / 25) train acc: 0.628000; val_acc: 0.291000
(Epoch 7 / 25) train acc: 0.622000; val_acc: 0.299000
(Epoch 8 / 25) train acc: 0.684000; val_acc: 0.311000
(Epoch 9 / 25) train acc: 0.714000; val_acc: 0.291000
(Epoch 10 / 25) train acc: 0.724000; val_acc: 0.297000
(Epoch 11 / 25) train acc: 0.762000; val_acc: 0.303000
(Epoch 12 / 25) train acc: 0.786000; val_acc: 0.284000
(Epoch 13 / 25) train acc: 0.824000; val_acc: 0.303000
(Epoch 14 / 25) train acc: 0.826000; val_acc: 0.347000
(Epoch 15 / 25) train acc: 0.862000; val_acc: 0.349000
(Epoch 16 / 25) train acc: 0.862000; val_acc: 0.315000
(Epoch 17 / 25) train acc: 0.870000; val_acc: 0.307000
(Epoch 18 / 25) train acc: 0.876000; val_acc: 0.340000
(Epoch 19 / 25) train acc: 0.886000; val_acc: 0.327000
(Epoch 20 / 25) train acc: 0.880000; val_acc: 0.322000
(Iteration 101 / 125) loss: 3.870114
(Epoch 21 / 25) train acc: 0.894000; val_acc: 0.325000
(Epoch 22 / 25) train acc: 0.898000; val_acc: 0.306000
(Epoch 23 / 25) train acc: 0.878000; val_acc: 0.306000
(Epoch 24 / 25) train acc: 0.914000; val_acc: 0.321000
(Epoch 25 / 25) train acc: 0.910000; val_acc: 0.328000
```

In [7]:

```
# Plot train and validation accuracies of the two models

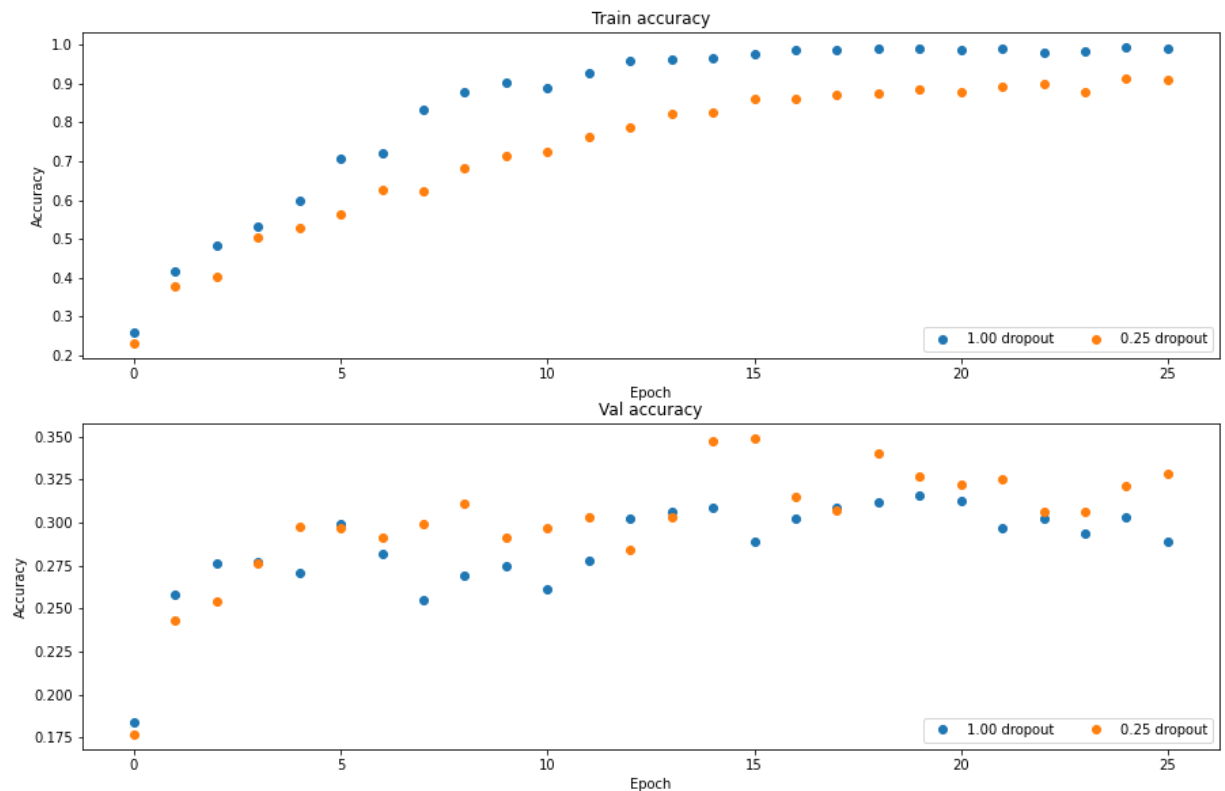
train_accs = []
val_accs = []
for dropout in dropout_choices:
    solver = solvers[dropout]
    train_accs.append(solver.train_acc_history[-1])
    val_accs.append(solver.val_acc_history[-1])

plt.subplot(3, 1, 1)
for dropout in dropout_choices:
    plt.plot(solvers[dropout].train_acc_history, 'o', label='%.2f dropout' % dropout)
plt.title('Train accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend(ncol=2, loc='lower right')

plt.subplot(3, 1, 2)
for dropout in dropout_choices:
    plt.plot(solvers[dropout].val_acc_history, 'o', label='%.2f dropout' % dropout)
plt.title('Val accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
```

```
plt.legend(ncol=2, loc='lower right')

plt.gcf().set_size_inches(15, 15)
plt.show()
```



## Inline Question 2:

Compare the validation and training accuracies with and without dropout -- what do your results suggest about dropout as a regularizer?

## Answer:

The results show that the dropout is preventing the overfitting of the training data. If the dropout is used in the network, the network will have a training accuracy of 91%. If there is no dropout in the network, the training accuracy becomes nearly 99%. Therefore, the network overfits the data when there is no dropout in the network. Accordingly, if we measure the validation accuracy in network with dropout, it becomes 32.8%. Without dropout, the validation accuracy becomes nearly 29%. Therefore, it can be said that the network with dropout is able to predict the validation data better. Lastly, plots also show these facts that validation accuracy with dropout is usually higher than the network without dropout.

## Inline Question 3:

Suppose we are training a deep fully-connected network for image classification, with dropout after hidden layers (parameterized by keep probability  $p$ ). How should we modify  $p$ , if at all, if we decide to decrease the size of the hidden layers (that is, the number of nodes in each layer)?

## Answer:

The keep probability  $p$  value should be increased. As in first question of the assignment, it is seen that if there are more hidden layers, the learning becomes better. However, if there are more layers in the network, the overfitting fact can be occur. Training data may result in overfitting as the layer amount increases. So, there is a trade-off. We can control the  $p$  so that if there are many hidden layers that can cause overfitting, the  $p$  value should be chosen small. However, if the amount of hidden layer is decreased that can result in decreasing probability of overfitting,  $p$  value can be increased to make the learning process stay in a steady speed.