Lab 1 - Understand Neural Network and Training Process

Implementation

在這個 lab 中我選擇仿照 PyTorch 來實作,首先定義 Parameter 和 Module 兩個類別,Parameter 用來儲存 layer 中的參數及其梯度,Module 則是用來定義神經網路中的 operator,為一個 base class,任何的 layer 都需要繼承自 Module,並實作 forward method。

```
class Parameter:
    def __init__(self, data: np.ndarray) -> None:
        self.data = data
        self.grad = None

class Module:
    def __call__(self, *args, **kwargs) -> np.ndarray:
        return self.forward(*args, **kwargs)

def __repr__(self) -> str:
        layers = '\n'.join([f' ({k}): {v}' for k, v in self.__dict__.items()])
        return f'{self.__class__.__name__}}(\n{layers}\n)'
```

Linear layer 有兩個參數 weight W 和 bias b,其尺寸分別為 (in_features, out_fetures) 和 (1, out_features),其中 in_features 和 out_features 由使用者於呼叫 constructor 時提供,W 的初始值是隨機產生,b 的初始值則全設為 0。

在 forward propagation 中計算 $y=x\times W+b$ 作為輸出回傳;backward propagation 則是以 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial y}$ 為輸入分別計算 weight 的 gradient $\frac{\partial L}{\partial W}=x\times\frac{\partial L}{\partial y}$ 和 bias 的 gradient $\frac{\partial L}{\partial b}=\frac{\partial L}{\partial y}\times 1$,最後將 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$ 回傳作為上一個 layer 的 backward propagation input。

```
class Linear(Module):
    def __init__(self, in_features, out_features) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.in_features = in_features
        self.out_features = out_features

# Initialize weights and biases
        init_factor = 0.01
        self.W = Parameter(np.random.randn(in_features, out_features) *
init_factor)
        self.b = Parameter(np.zeros((1, out_features)))

# Cache for backward pass
        self.x = None
```

```
def forward(self, x):
    self.x = x # cache input for backward pass
    return np.dot(x, self.W.data) + self.b.data

def backward(self, dy):
    self.W.grad = np.dot(self.x.T, dy)
    self.b.grad = np.sum(dy, axis=0, keepdims=True) # sum over batch
dimension
    dx = np.dot(dy, self.W.data.T)
    return dx
```

ReLU 和 Sigmoid 為單純的 element-wise activation functions,沒有參數。 ReLU 不管是 forward 還是 backward 都是把矩陣中負的元素設為 0,正的元素維持原來的值回傳。

```
class ReLU(Module):
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.x = None

def forward(self, x):
        self.x = x
        return np.maximum(0, x)

def backward(self, dy):
    dx = dy.copy()
    dx[self.x < 0] = 0
    return dx</pre>
```

Sigmoid 在 forward propagation 計算 $y=\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}$,backward propagation 則只要計算 input activation 的 gradient $\frac{\partial L}{\partial x}=\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} imes y imes (1-y)$ 。

```
class Sigmoid(Module):
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.y = None

def forward(self, x):
        self.y = 1 / (1 + np.exp(-x))
        return self.y

def backward(self, dy):
        dx = dy * self.y * (1 - self.y)
        return dx
```

Softmax 在 forward propagation 計算 $y=\frac{e^x}{\sum_i e_i^x}$,為了減少重複的計算,先把 e^x 算出來後儲存在中間暫存的變數,再使用暫存的變數來計算總和和最終的 sigmoid output;backward propagation 直接回傳 $\frac{\partial L}{\partial u}$,原因

```
class Softmax(Module):
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.y = None

def forward(self, x):
    # subtract max for numerical stability
        ex = np.exp(x - np.max(x, axis=-1, keepdims=True))
        self.y = ex / np.sum(ex, axis=-1, keepdims=True)
        return self.y

def backward(self, dy):
    # Assume dy is coming from a cross-entropy loss
    return dy
```

Forward and Backward Propagation

模型的架構設計如下:

```
class MLP(Module):
   def __init__(self) -> None:
        self.fc1 = Linear(784, 512)
        self.relu1 = ReLU()
        self.fc2 = Linear(512, 64)
        self.relu2 = ReLU()
        self.fc3 = Linear(64, 10)
        self.softmax = Softmax()
    def forward(self, x):
       x = self.fc1(x)
        x = self.relu1(x)
       x = self.fc2(x)
       x = self.relu2(x)
        x = self.fc3(x)
        x = self.softmax(x)
        return x
    def backward(self, dy):
        dy = self.softmax.backward(dy)
        dy = self.fc3.backward(dy)
        dy = self.relu2.backward(dy)
        dy = self.fc2.backward(dy)
        dy = self.relu1.backward(dy)
        dy = self.fc1.backward(dy)
        return dy
```

```
def train_one_epoch(
   model: Module, trainldr: Iterable, criterion, optimizer
) -> tuple[float, float]:
   total = 0
    correct = 0
    total_loss = 0
    for x, y in tqdm(trainldr):
        # forward propagation
        y_pred = model.forward(x)
        # compute loss
        loss = criterion.forward(y_pred, y)
        total_loss += loss * len(y)
        # compute accuracy
        correct += y[0, np.argmax(y_pred)]
        total += len(y)
        # backward propagation
        grad = criterion.backward()
        model.backward(grad)
        # update parameters
        optimizer.step()
        optimizer.zero_grad()
    avg_loss = total_loss / total
    accuracy = correct / total
    return avg_loss, accuracy
```

在 forward propagation 的過程中,input x 傳入 forward method 後會依序經過 fc1、relu1、fc2、relu2、fc3、softmax 等 layers,做每一層相應的計算,然後輸出一個 size 為 (1, 10) 的 output,其中每個 element 代表輸入的圖片 x 被模型辨識為各個類別的機率。接著將 output 和 ground truth 傳入 criterion 計算 loss,這裡使用的是 cross entropy。

在 backward propagation 中,先呼叫 criterion.backward() 計算 cross entropy 和 softmax 的 gradient (兩者已經 fuse 在一起以簡化計算),接著把 gradient $\frac{\partial L}{\partial y}$ 傳入模型的 backward() method 中,依序經過 fc3、relu2、fc2、relu1、fc1 的 backward(),若經過的是沒有參數的 activation layers,只需要計算 activation 的 gradient 並回傳,若經過有參數的 linear layers,則需要額外再計算各個參數的 gradient 並保存 在該 layer 中,等待後續參數更新。

接著在 update parameters 時則是把所有註冊在 optimizer (這裡使用 SGD,stochastic gradient descent) 的參數做更新,實作細節如下,當呼叫 step() method 時,會把各個參數的 gradient $\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta}$ 乘上 learning rate η 作為變化量用來更新參數,也就是 $\theta^{new} = \theta^{old} - \eta \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta}$ 。把模型中所有參數都更新了之後,再呼叫 $zero_grad()$ method 把各層參數的 gradient 歸零以利下一個 epoch 的計算。

```
class SGD:
   def __init__(self, params: Iterable, lr: float = 1e-3) -> None:
```

```
self.params = params
self.lr = lr

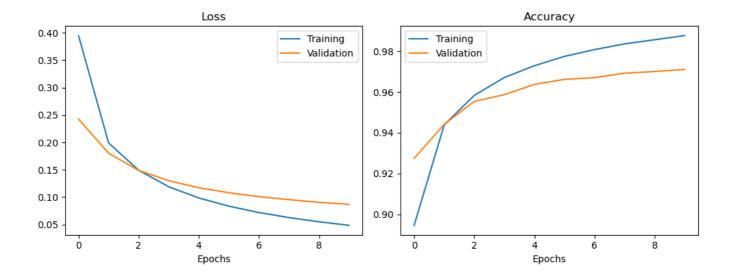
def step(self):
    for param in self.params:
        if param.grad is not None:
            param.data -= self.lr * param.grad

def zero_grad(self):
    for param in self.params:
        if param.grad is not None:
            param.grad.fill(0)
```

Restuls

以下是 training 的過程,我把 training set 中 60000 張圖片中 90% 也就是 54000 張圖片用來做 training,剩下的 10% 也就是 6000 張圖片用來做 validation,使用 SGD optimizer 訓練 10 個 epochs,learining rate 設為 0.0001,可以看到從 epoch 1 開始 training accuracy 和 validation accuracy 就都超過了 90%,持續訓練至 epoch 9 的過程中 loss 皆持續下降、accuracy 持續上升,代表沒有發生 overfitting 的狀況

```
■| 54000/54000 [00:51<00:00, 1043.57it/s]
100%
epoch 6: train loss = 0.07196990830133436, train acc = 0.9807222222222223
         6000/6000 [00:00<00:00, 24308.84it/s]
epoch 6: valid_loss = 0.10090935449249239, valid_acc = 0.967
             54000/54000 [00:52<00:00, 1034.39it/s]
epoch 7: train_loss = 0.06272423243725513, train_acc = 0.9835185185185186
          6000/6000 [00:00<00:00, 24007.19it/s]
epoch 7: valid_loss = 0.09541555517409324, valid_acc = 0.969166666666666666
             54000/54000 [00:51<00:00, 1038.60it/s]
epoch 8: train_loss = 0.05507899726715303, train_acc = 0.985537037037037
         6000/6000 [00:00<00:00, 23730.13it/s]
epoch 8: valid_loss = 0.09068859162762159, valid_acc = 0.97
100% | 54000/54000 [00:52<00:00, 1032.24it/s]
epoch 9: train_loss = 0.04864669430897086, train_acc = 0.9875925925925926
             [ 6000/6000 [00:00<00:00, 24138.61it/s]</pre>
epoch 9: valid_loss = 0.08685051379222415, valid_acc = 0.971
```



使用 test set 中的 10000 張圖片做測試,達到 97.56% 的準確度。

```
100%|| 10000/10000 [00:00<00:00, 23557.67it/s]
test_loss = 0.07949425586468625, test_acc = 0.9756
```