



Final project and assignments



Paulina Stochel



Multi-Layer Neural Network

Algorithm:

- ◊ Initialize Network.
- ◊ Forward Propagate.
- ◊ Back Propagate Error.
- ◊ Train Network.
- ◊ Predict.



Multi-Layer Neural Network

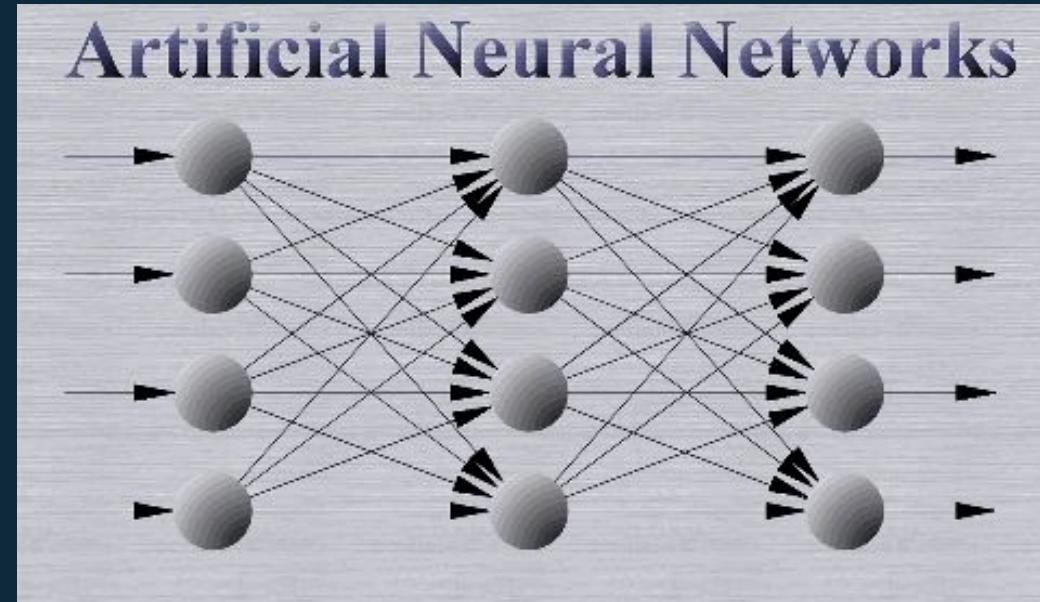


- ◇ class Neuron
 - bias
 - weights
 - delta
- ◇ layers
 - input layer
 - hidden layers
 - output layer



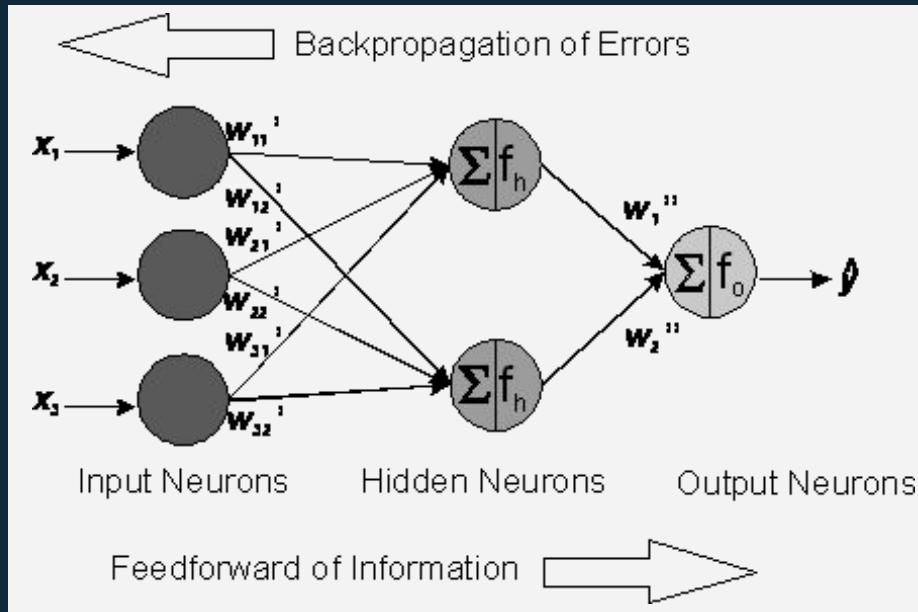


Multi-Layer Neural Network





Multi-Layer Neural Network





Example output

Expected=0, Got=0

Expected=1, Got=1

Expected=2, Got=1

Expected=2, Got=2



Multi-Layer Neural Network

K - fold cross validation

96% -> 98%

Scores:

[96.66666666666667, 96.66666666666667, 96.66666666666667, 100.0, 100.0]

Mean Accuracy:

98.000%

	98%
Folds number	5
Learning rate	0.01
Iterations number	1000
Neurons in hidden layer	15



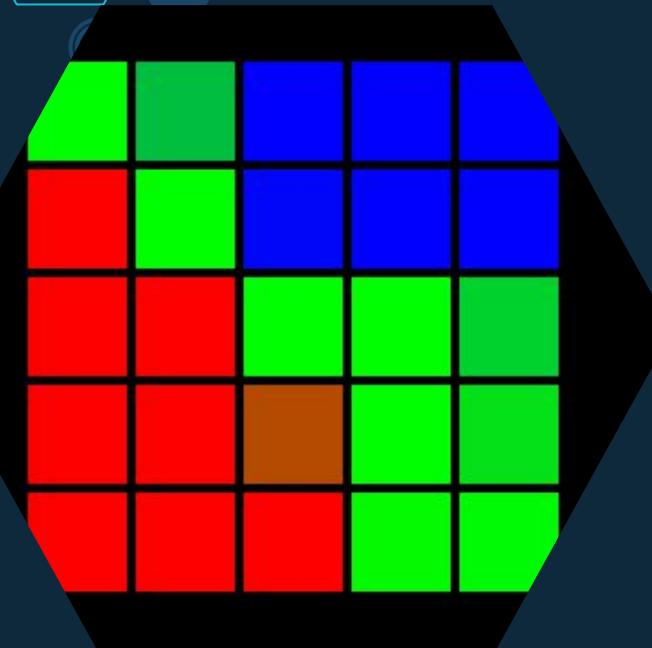
K - fold cross validation parameters and accuracy

	97.33%	95.33%	97.33%	98%	97.33%
Folds number	5	5	5	5	6
Learning rate	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.01	0.01
Iterations number	500	1000	1000	1000	1000
Neurons in hidden layer	5	15	15	15	15





Self-Organizing Map



Algorithm:

- ◊ Initialize node's weights.
 - ◊ Randomly chosen vector.
 - ◊ Finding Best Matching Unit.
 - ◊ Calculating radius.
 - ◊ Adjusting node's weights.
 - ◊ Repeating for N iterations.
- 

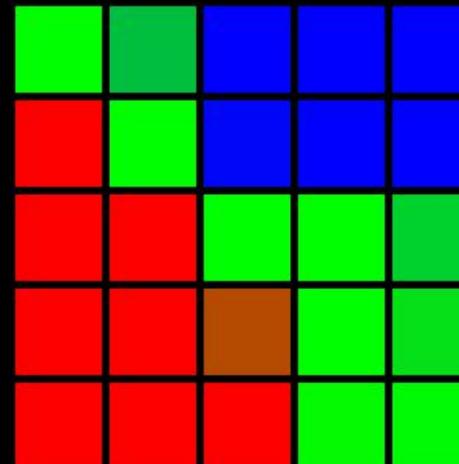
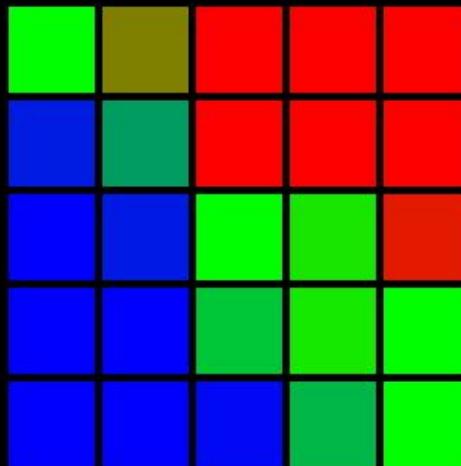
SOM

```
SOM = np.random.random( (som_dimensions[0], som_dimensions[1], m) )
```

```
for i in range(n_iterations):
    ...
    for x in range(SOM.shape[0]):
        for y in range(SOM.shape[1]):
            w = SOM[x, y, :].reshape(m, 1)
            w_dist = np.sum((np.array([x, y]) - bmu_idx) ** 2)
            # if the distance is within the current neighbourhood radius
            if w_dist <= r**2:
                infl = calculate_influence(w_dist, r)
                new_w = w + (l * infl * (t - w))
            SOM[x, y, :] = new_w.reshape(1, m)
```



Self-Organizing Map





Self-Organizing Map

Using SOM as an
input of neural network

96% -> 97.333%

Parameter	value
Learning rate	0.5
Iterations number	1000
Grid dimension	5



Final project



Associative Graph Data Structure (AGDS) Used for Data Representation and Reasoning



AGDS

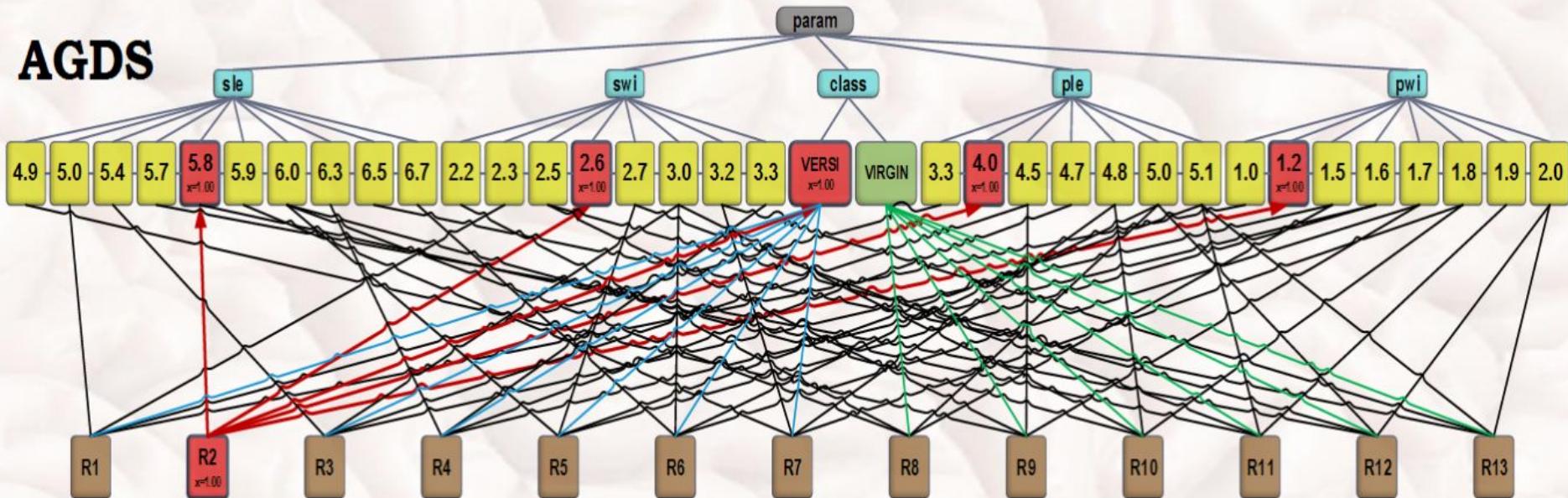
Algorithm:

- ◊ Initialize structure of attributes and values.
- ◊ Sorting values in each attribute.
- ◊ Calculating weight for connections.
- ◊ Connecting objects to corresponding values.
- ◊ Assigning value x in value nodes.
- ◊ Counting similarities to the chosen object.



AGDS

AGDS



Source: lectures of dr hab. Adrian Horzyk, <http://home.agh.edu.pl/~horzyk/>



Final project

House Sales in King County, USA

- ◊ date,
- ◊ price,
- ◊ bedrooms,
- ◊ bathrooms,
- ◊ square footage of the home,
- ◊ floors,
- ◊ House which has a view to a waterfront,
- ◊ condition,
- ◊ grade of the house,
- ◊ square footage of house apart from basement,
- ◊ Built Year,
- ◊ Latitude coordinate,
- ◊ Longitude coordinate



Final project

Example:



w a c
t a n
e r d
f r i
l f t
o v r
r o i
i o n
o r e
n o n
d v e
e e m
m s t
g w t
t s w
n n e
e e e
m t t
g t e
l t d
i t d
n t a
z o d
i p d
r e o
n o o
z i a
e p t
i v n
l i n
l i n
l o t

180000, 3, 2, 1000, 1000, 1, 0, 0, 4, 10, 1200, 200, 1995, 0, 98178, 47.3097, -122.327, 1500,
1300

#1 - 96,51%

149900, 2, 1.75, 1090, 1950, 1, 0, 0, 4, 8, 1090, 0, 1982, 0, 98198, 47.3782, -122.319, 1360, 3426

#2 - 96,13%

202200, 2, 1.75, 1330, 2159, 1, 0, 0, 4, 8, 1330, 0, 1979, 0, 98198, 47.3822, -122.32, 1220, 3679

#3 - 95,86%

176000, 2, 1, 920, 2332, 1, 0, 0, 4, 8, 920, 0, 1980, 0, 98198, 47.3779, -122.32, 1310, 2853





Thank you
for your
attention!

