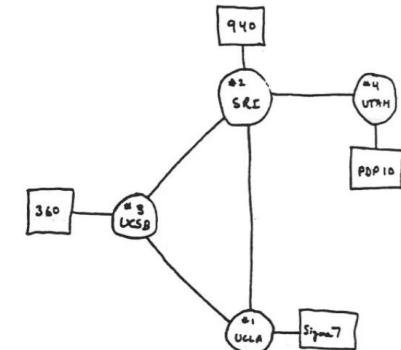
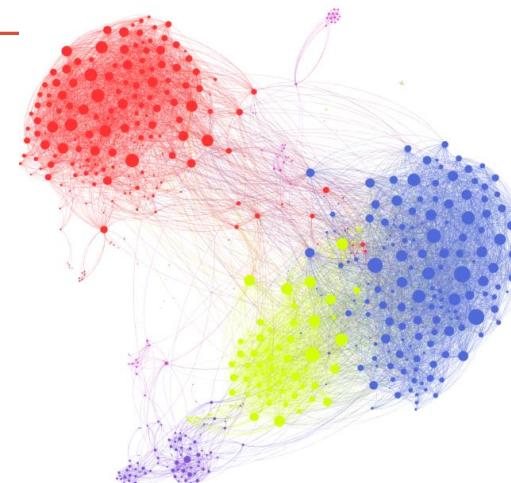
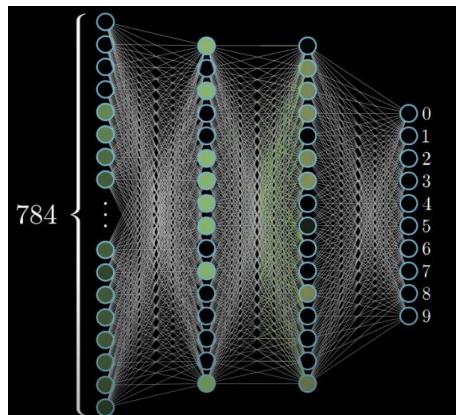


Handout: <https://bit.ly/NeuralNets-GraphRepresentation>

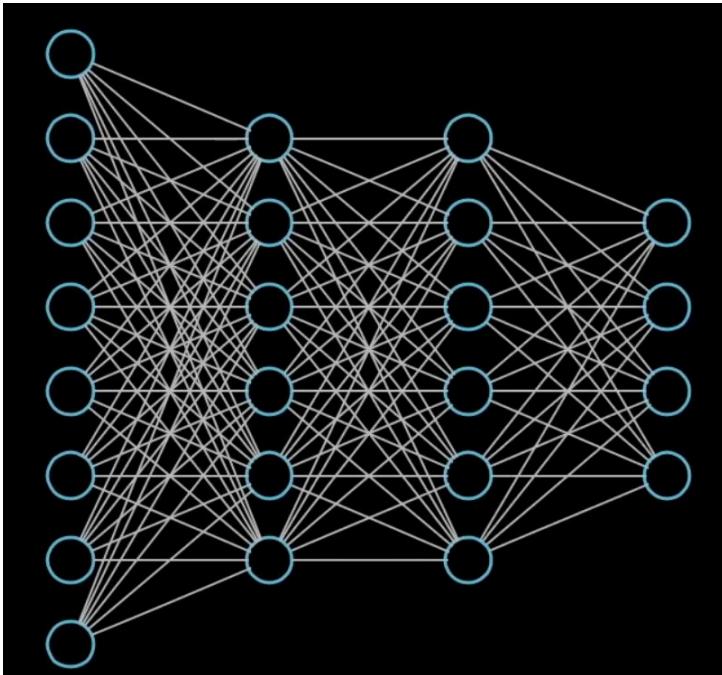
Book your mock interview today!

# GRAPH REPRESENTATION



4 NODES

# Neural Networks: Biologically inspired structure



**Neural Network:** Collection of connected neurons modeled after the brain

Human brain has billions of neurons  
Each neuron is connected to thousands of other neurons

Video intro to neural networks: <https://youtu.be/aircAruvnKk?feature=shared>

# What is an artificial neuron?

0.8

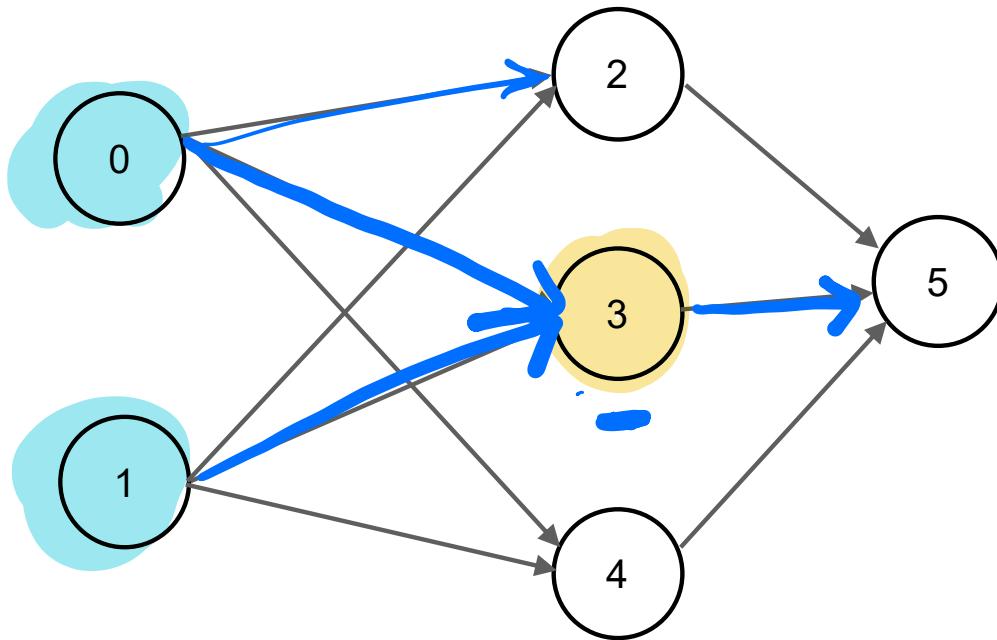
Neuron → Thing that holds a number

If a neuron just holds a number...where does that number come from?

Terminology: the number stored in the neuron is also called its activation value or value for short

# What decides a neuron's value?

A neuron's activation is computed based on the activations of neurons connected to it.  
Think of connections as pathways of information flow!



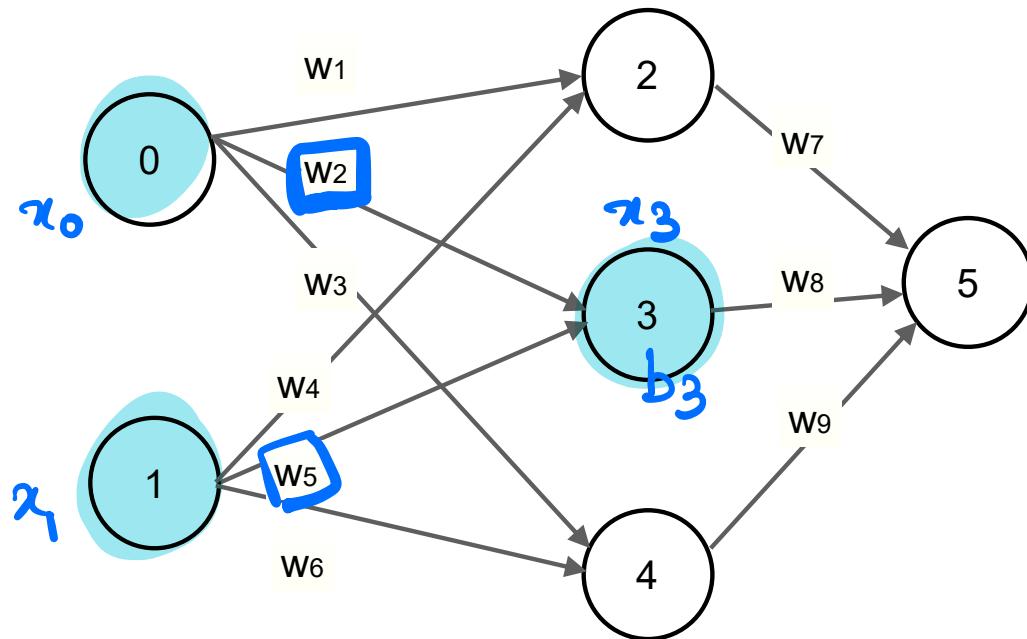
Which neurons will determine the activation value of neuron 3?

neurons 0, 1

An example NN with 6 neurons and 9 connections

# What decides a neuron's value?

The activation for a neuron is computed as the weighted sum of its input neurons (with some adjustments).



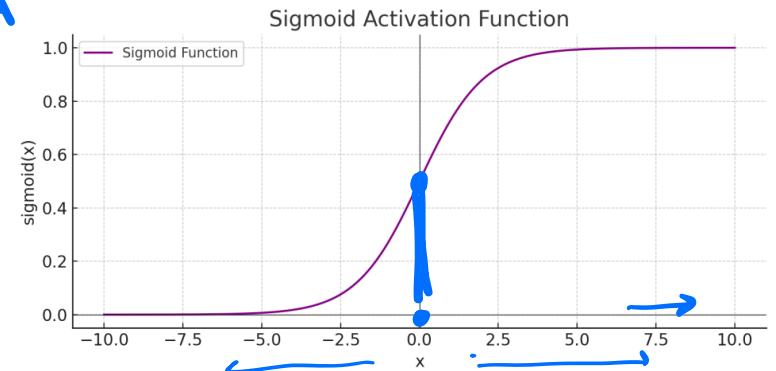
An example NN with 6 neurons and 9 connections

Compute the activation of neuron 3

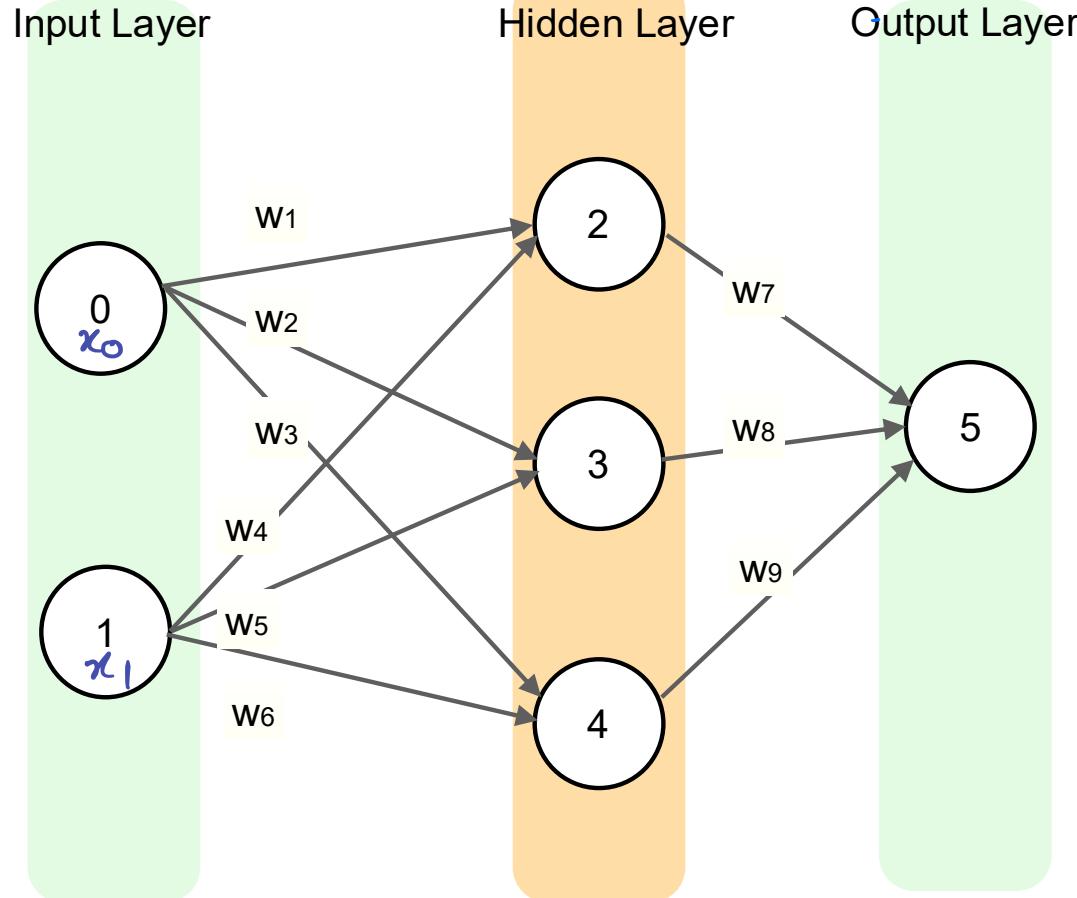
$$x_3 = A(w_2 \cdot x_0 + w_5 \cdot x_1 + b_3)$$

Activation function  $\begin{cases} \text{ReLU} \\ \text{Sigmoid} \end{cases}$

Sigmoid



# How does a feed-forward neural network compute?



A **feedforward neural network (FNN)** is the simplest type of neural network where data flows in one direction — from input to output — without looping back.

## NN Terminology

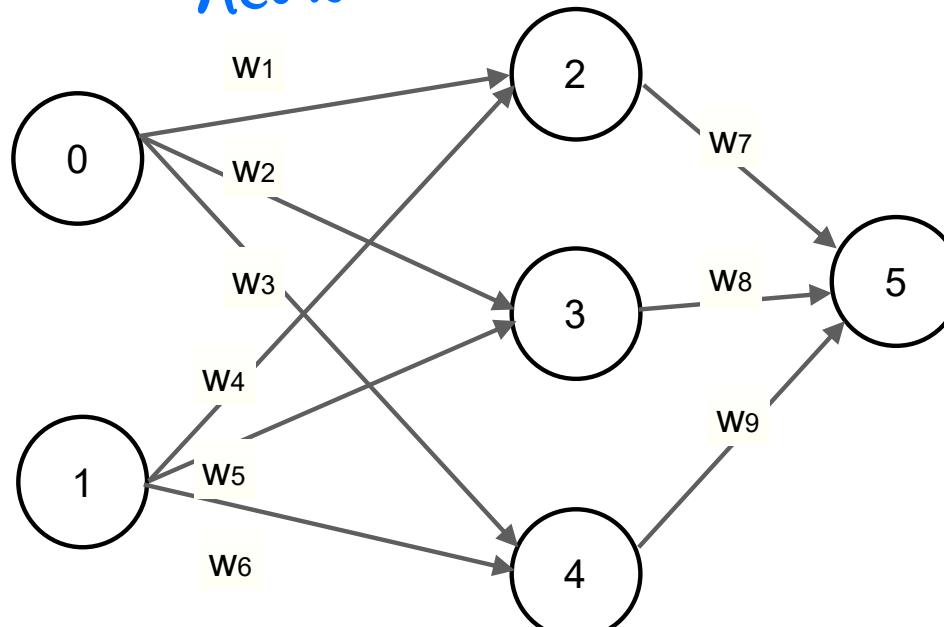
- Neurons
- Connections
- Input Layer
- Hidden Layer(s)
- Output Layer
- Neuron Info: activation value, bias, activation function

How would you represent the neural net using the data structures learned so far?

# Neural Networks as Graphs

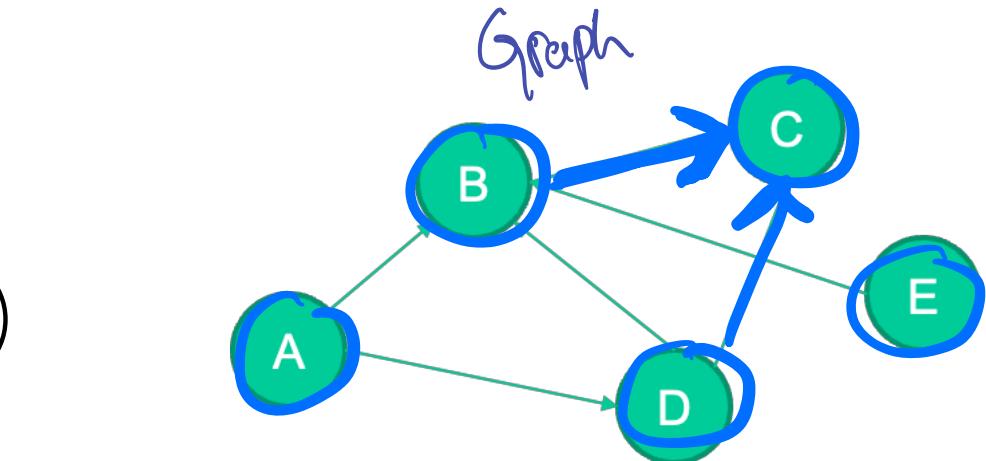
(PA03) Model a neural network as a directed weighted graph.

*neural network*



NN is a set of neurons and connections

- Connections are directed (one-way)
- Connections have weights (strength of connection)



Graph is a set of nodes (vertices) and edges

- Directed graph: Edges go one way
- Undirected graph: Edges go both ways
- Weighted graph: Edges have weights

# Graph Terminology and Notation

Graph  $G = \{V, E\}$

$$G = \{V, E\}$$

- Vertices  $V = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1\}$ ;  $|V| = n$
- Edges  $E = \{(u, v) | u \in V, v \in V\}$ ;  $|E| = m$

EdgeList (New term)

Activity 1: Write the vertices and edges for the example graph

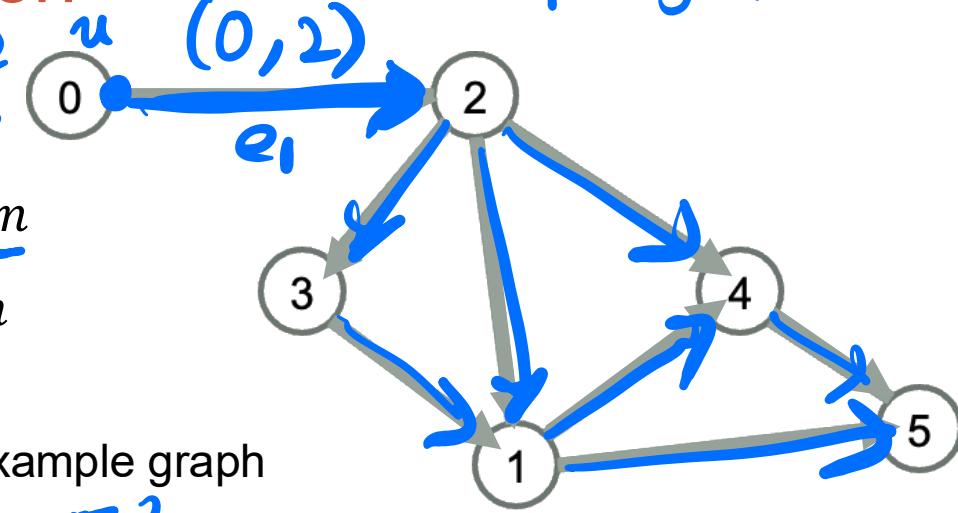
$$V = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$E = \{(0, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 1), (3, 1), (1, 4), (4, 5), (1, 5)\}$$

$$n = 6$$

$$m = 8$$

Example graph

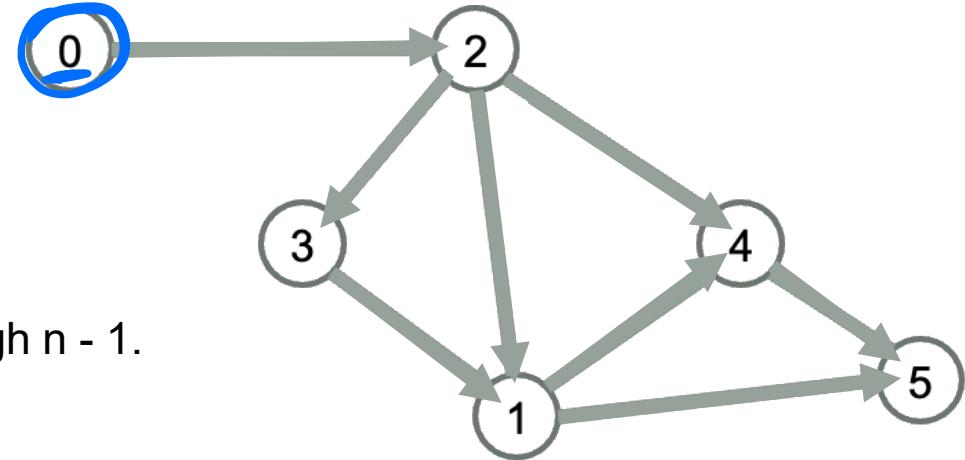


# Representing vertices

Graph  $G = \{V, E\}$

$V = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n - 1\}$

Node Info ( value, bias )



Activity 2: Your graph has vertices labeled 0 through  $n - 1$ .

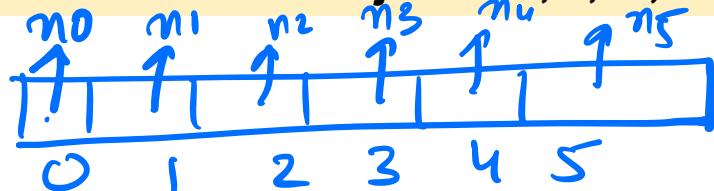
What's the best way to store the set of vertices?

- A. Vector, why?
- B. Hashtable, why?
- C. BST, why?
- D. Something else?

Consider:

1. **What do you need to do with the vertices?**  
(Look them up? Loop through them?)
2. **Does it help that the vertex labels are just 0, 1, 2, ...,  $n - 1$ ?**

Convince your neighbor why your pick is the best.



# Representing vertices with associated info

```
struct NodeInfo {  
    // The value of this Node before activation.  
    double preActivationValue;  
    // The value of this Node after activation.  
    double postActivationValue;  
    double bias; //bias  
    // other fields associated with a neuron  
};  
std::vector<NodeInfo> nodes(n); // where n is known ahead of time  
OR  
std::vector<NodeInfo*> nodes(n);
```

# Representing the graph using an adjacency list

An **adjacency list** is a way to represent a graph where each vertex stores a list of its neighbors (the ones it's connected to by an edge).

$$G = (V, E)$$

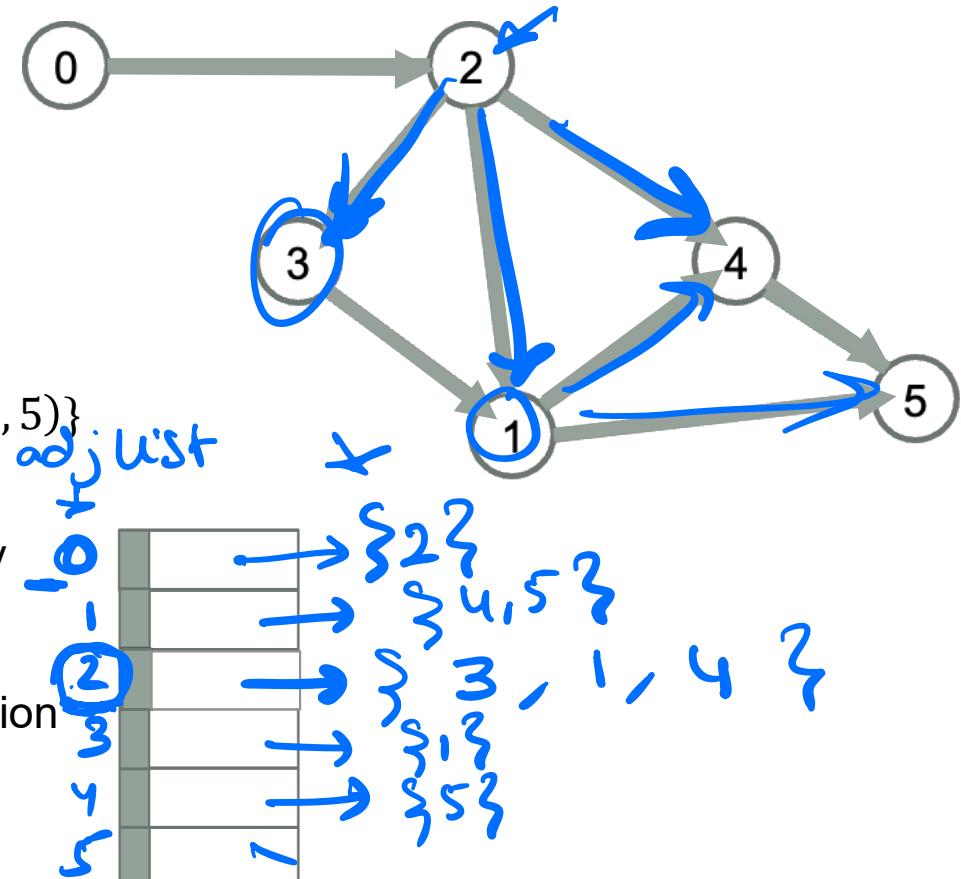
$$V = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$E = \{(0,2), (2,3), (2,1), (2,4), (3,1), (1,4), (1,5), (4,5)\}$$

Guiding question: Given a vertex ( $v$ ), how efficiently can we find all its neighbors?

**Activity 3:** Complete the adjacency list representation of the example graph.

Adjacency list stores the same info as the edge list but organized differently to speed up accessing the neighbors of any vertex  $v$ .



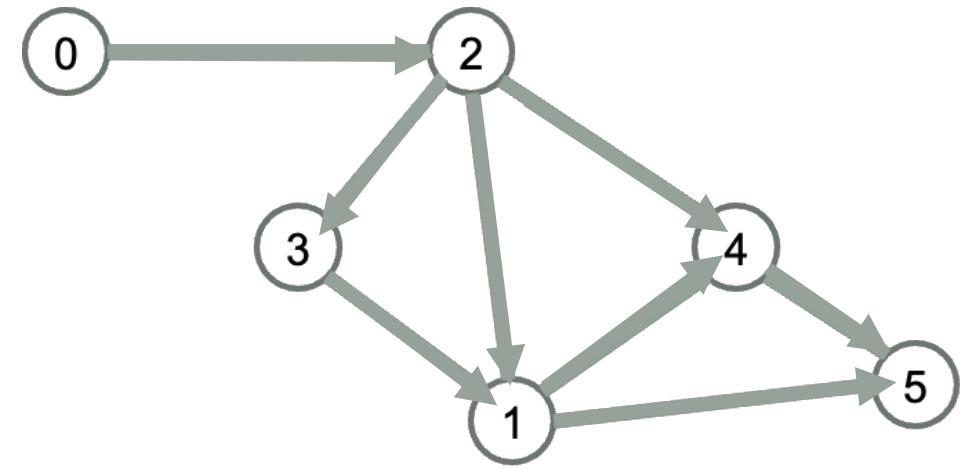
Does this look like any other data structure you have seen so far?

# Representing a graph using an adjacency list

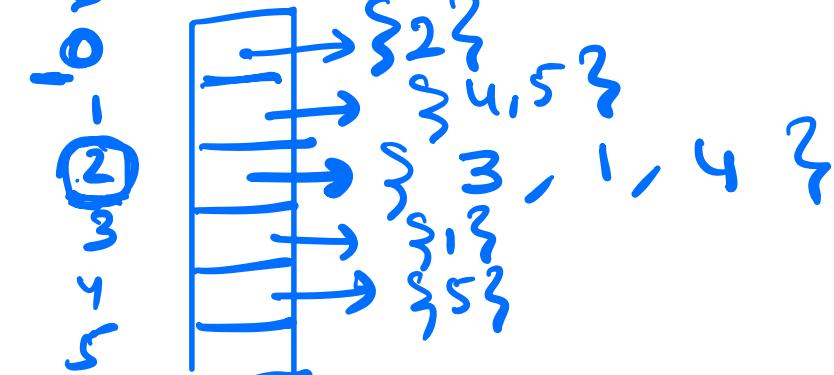
```
class graph{
...
private:
vector<NodeInfo*> nodes;
adjlist;
};
```

Choose the ADT to represent adjlist

- A.  vector<int>
- B.  vector<unordered\_set<int>>
- C.  list<vector<int>> *Cannot index into list*
- D.  vector<list<int>>
- E.  set<list<int>>



adjlist



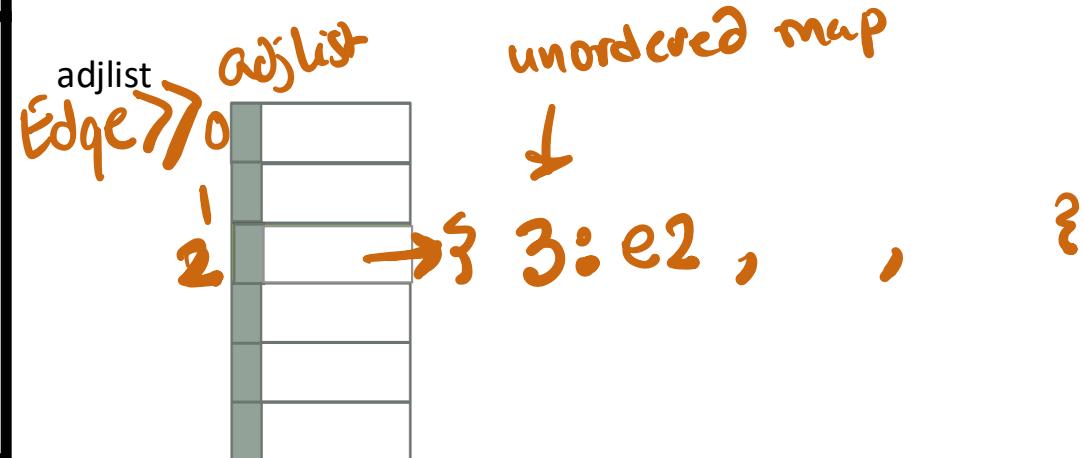
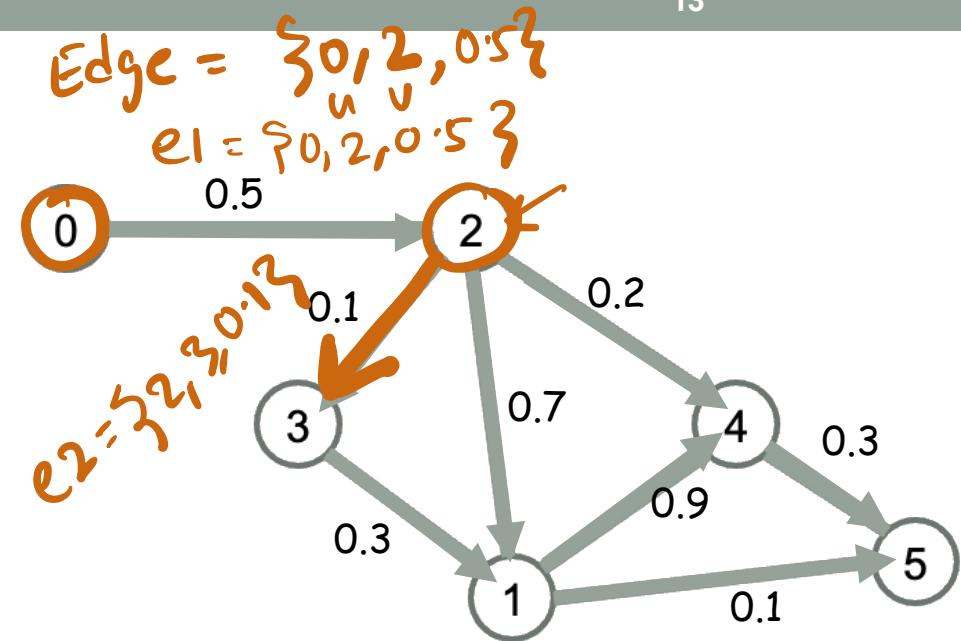
# What if edges had weights?

```
class graph{
    ...
private:
    vector<NodeInfo*> nodes;
    _____ adjlist;
};
```

How would you represent adjlist for a weighted graph?

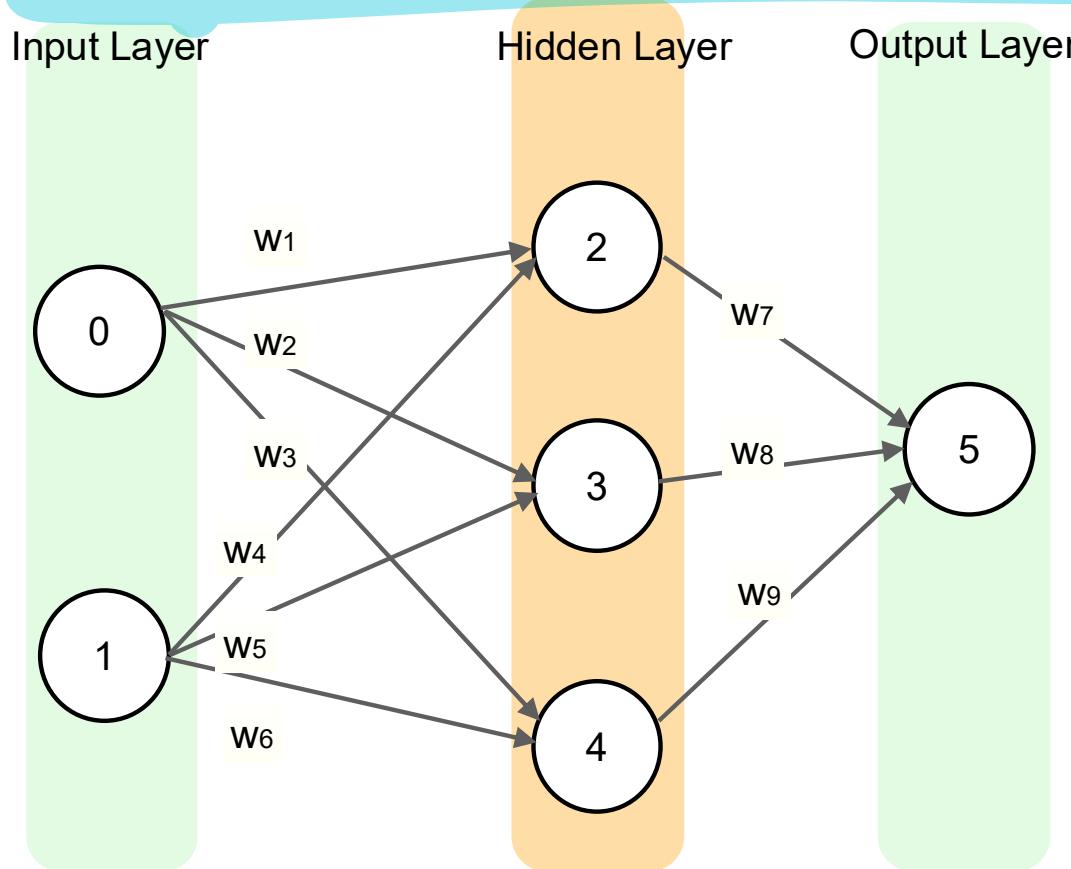
Vector <unordered\_map<int,

```
// Use when edges have no weights
vector<unordered_set<int>> adjlist;
```



# Neural Network structure for upcoming assignment

```
typedef std::vector<std::unordered_map<int, Connection>> AdjList;
```



```
class Graph {  
    std::vector<NodeInfo*> nodes;  
    AdjList adjacencyList;  
};
```

# Understanding the Graph and NeuralNetwork classes

```
typedef std::vector<std::unordered_map<int, Connection>> AdjList;
```

```
class Graph {  
  
public:  
    Graph();  
    Graph(int size);  
    // Constructors and destructor
```

```
    // TODO: graph methods  
    void updateNode(int id, NodeInfo n);  
    NodeInfo* getNode(int id) const;  
    void updateConnection(int v, int u, double w);  
  
protected:  
    // protected to give NeuralNetwork access
```

```
    // adjacency list containing weights for edges.  
    AdjList adjacencyList;
```

```
    // vector storing node info  
    std::vector<NodeInfo*> nodes;
```

```
    // Other functions  
};
```

new keyword!  
protected members  
can be accessed  
by the class or any  
sub class (like  
Neural Network)

sub class  
base class  
subclass specializes  
the base class

class NeuralNetwork : public Graph {  
Read as NeuralNetwork is a Graph.

public:

// Constructors and public functions

private:

// each index of layers holds a vector which  
contains the id's of every node in that layer.  
std::vector<std::vector<int>> layers;

// contains ids of input nodes  
std::vector<int> inputNodeIds;

// contains ids of output nodes  
std::vector<int> outputNodeIds;

// since NeuralNetwork inherits from Graph, you can imagine all of the  
graph members here as well...

};

NN specific  
info

```

void test_algorithm() {
    cout << "test_algorithm" << endl;
    NeuralNetwork nn(6); calls constructor
    Initialize node info
    NodeInfo n0("ReLU", 0, -0.2);
    NodeInfo n1("ReLU", 0, 0.2);
    NodeInfo n2("identity", 0, 0);
    NodeInfo n3("sigmoid", 0, 0.98);
    NodeInfo n4("ReLU", 0, 0.11);
    NodeInfo n5("identity", 0, 0);

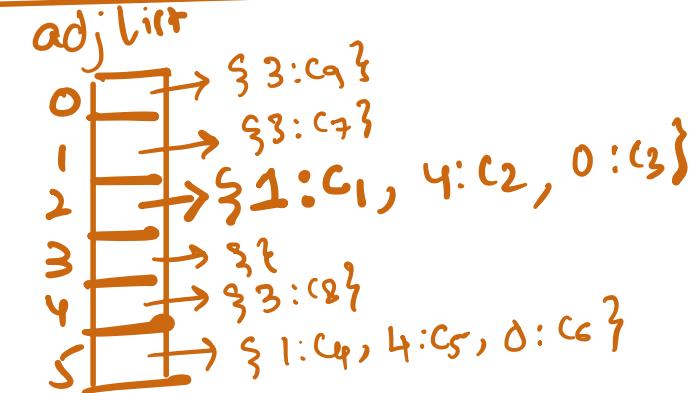
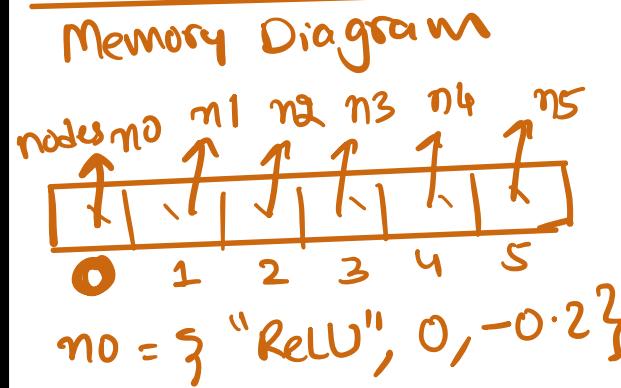
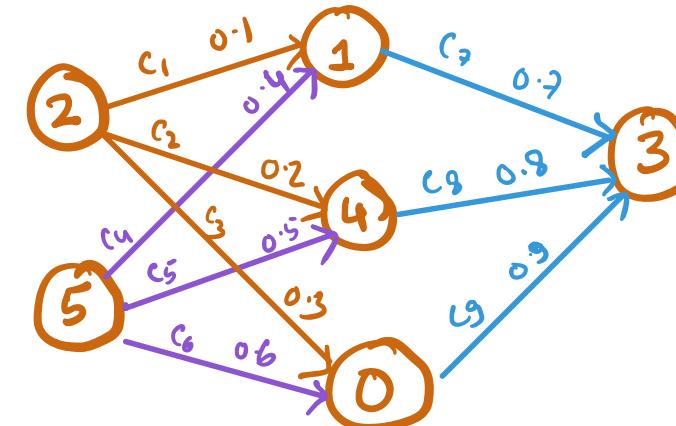
    nn.updateNode(0, n0);
    nn.updateNode(1, n1);
    nn.updateNode(2, n2);
    nn.updateNode(3, n3);
    nn.updateNode(4, n4);
    nn.updateNode(5, n5);

    Should update nn.nodes
    add Edge/Connections
    nn.updateConnection(2, 1, 0.1);
    nn.updateConnection(2, 4, 0.2);
    nn.updateConnection(2, 0, 0.3);
    nn.updateConnection(5, 1, 0.4);
     $c_4 = \{2, 1, 0.4\}$ 
    nn.updateConnection(5, 4, 0.5);
     $c_5 = \{5, 4, 0.5\}$ 
    nn.updateConnection(5, 0, 0.6);
     $c_6 = \{5, 0, 0.6\}$ 
    nn.updateConnection(1, 3, 0.7);
     $c_7 = \{1, 3, 0.7\}$ 
    nn.updateConnection(4, 3, 0.8);
     $c_8 = \{4, 3, 0.8\}$ 
    nn.updateConnection(0, 3, 0.9);
     $c_9 = \{0, 3, 0.9\}$ 

    nn.setInputNodeIds({2, 5});
    nn.setOutputNodeIds({3});
}

```

## Activity 5: Draw the final neural net and its representation in memory



# Next lecture preclass activities

- Review pa03 tutorial: <https://ucsb-cs24.github.io/s25/pa/pa03-tutorial/>
- Finish watching the neural net intro video:  
<https://youtu.be/aircAruvnKk?feature=shared>
- Do the assigned reading: Breadth First Search and Depth First Search on graphs.