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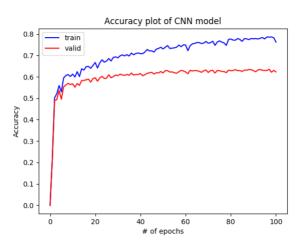
# 1. (1%) 請說明你實作的 CNN model, 其模型架構、訓練過程和準確率為何?

### ● 模型架構:

plot\_model(model, to\_file='model.png')

conv2d_1_input: InputLayer	Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
conv2d_1: Conv2D	conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None,	46, 46, 32)	320
batch_normalization_1: BatchNormalization	batch_normalization_1 (Batch	(None,	46, 46, 32)	128
dropout_1: Dropout	dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	46, 46, 32)	0
conv2d_2: Conv2D	conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None,	44, 44, 32)	9248
average_pooling2d_1: AveragePooling2D	average_pooling2d_1 (Average	(None,	22, 22, 32)	0
dropout_2: Dropout	dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	22, 22, 32)	0
conv2d_3: Conv2D	conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None,	20, 20, 64)	18496
batch_normalization_2: BatchNormalization	batch_normalization_2 (Batch	(None,	20, 20, 64)	256
dropout_3: Dropout	dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None,	20, 20, 64)	0
conv2d_4: Conv2D	conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None,	18, 18, 64)	36928
zero_padding2d_1: ZeroPadding2D	zero_padding2d_1 (ZeroPaddin	(None,	20, 20, 64)	0
average_pooling2d_2: AveragePooling2D	average_pooling2d_2 (Average	(None,	10, 10, 64)	0
dropout_4: Dropout	dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None,	10, 10, 64)	0
conv2d_5: Conv2D	conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None,	8, 8, 128)	73856
batch_normalization_3: BatchNormalization	batch_normalization_3 (Batch	(None,	8, 8, 128)	512
dropout_5: Dropout	dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None,	8, 8, 128)	0
conv2d_6: Conv2D	conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None,	6, 6, 128)	147584
	zero_padding2d_2 (ZeroPaddin	(None,	8, 8, 128)	0
zero_padding2d_2: ZeroPadding2D	max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2	(None,	4, 4, 128)	0
max_pooling2d_1: MaxPooling2D	dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None,	4, 4, 128)	0
dropout_6: Dropout	flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None,	2048)	0
flatten_1: Flatten	dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	712)	1458888
dense_1: Dense	dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None,	712)	0
dropout_7: Dropout	dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	7)	4991
dense_2: Dense	activation_1 (Activation)	(None,	7)	0
activation_1: Activation	Total params: 1,751,207			

- 訓練方法:
  - ❖ training data左右翻轉
  - ◆ 對data做histogram equalization
  - ◆ 使用keras和上述的模型做100個epoch
- 訓練過程:
  - ♦ model.fit(train in, train out, epochs=100, batch size=128, validation split=0.1)

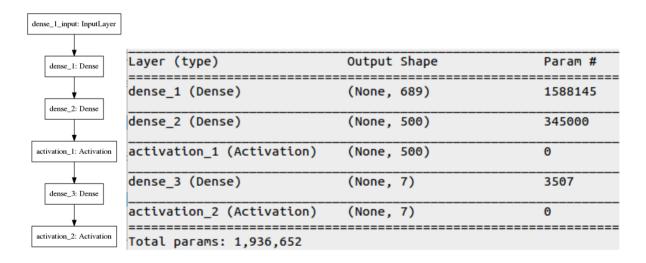


• 準確度: Public test data: 66.70%

# 2. (1%) 承上題,請用與上述 CNN 接近的參數量,實做簡單的 DNN model。其模型架構、訓練過程和準確率為何?試與上題結果做比較,並說明你觀察到了什麼?

#### ● 模型架構

plot model(model, to file='model.png')

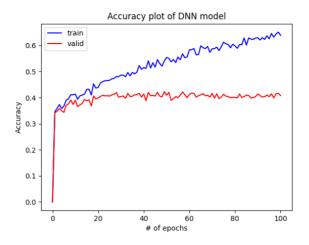


#### 訓練方法:

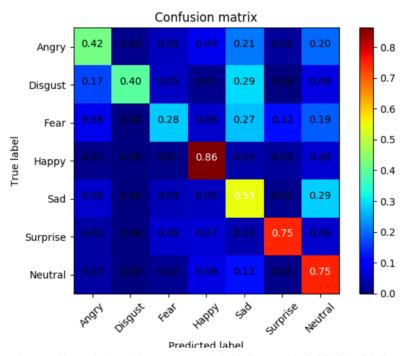
- ❖ training data左右翻轉
- ◆ 對data做histogram equalization
- ❖ 使用keras和上述的模型做100個epoch

### ● 訓練過程

♦ model.fit(train\_in, train\_out, epochs=100, batch\_size=128, validation\_split=0.1)

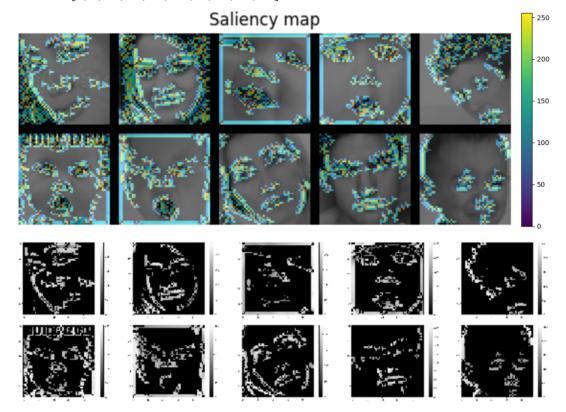


- 準確度: Public test data: 42.29%
- 比較
  - ◆ DNN一個epoch花的時間比較短,可能是因為model的結構比較簡單
  - ❖ 這個DNN model雖然沒有Dropout,但是loss卻下降的比較慢,CNN若沒有Dropout,一下子準確度就飆到9X%造成overfit
  - ❖ 整體的準確度比較低,因為他不像CNN有把data當作一張圖片
- 3. (1%) 觀察答錯的圖片中,哪些 class 彼此間容易用混?[繪出 confusion matrix 分析]
  - 使用第1題的model,並將後10%的data來來做validation



- ◆ 由上表可知Fear的正確率最低,28%正確率就有27%的資料被誤判成Sad
- ◆ 正確率低於50%的Angry, Disgust, Fear, 皆有超過20%的data被判為Sad,而Sad有29%的資料被誤認為Neutral
- ❖ Model對Happy的辨識度最高
- Code: confuse.py
- 4. (1%) 從(1)(2)可以發現,使用 CNN 的確有些好處,試繪出其 saliency maps,觀察模型在做 classification 時,是 focus 在圖片的哪些部份?

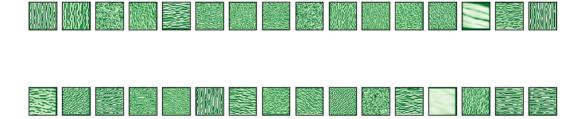
- 使用keras vis中的visualize saliency
  - ♦ visualize saliency(model, 0, [pred class], test in[NUM])
  - ◆ 使用CNN model的第0層、pred class為預測的答案、test in[NUM]為原始圖片
  - ❖ gradient愈大愈偏紅色, gradient低於一定程度不會顯示
  - ◆ 取testing data中id為以下的圖片
  - ♦ ids = [1, 5, 10, 18, 20, 21, 28, 43, 50, 78]



- 分析
  - ❖ 由上圖可發現, model會focus在圖片的眼睛鼻子嘴巴
- Code : *saliency.py*

# 5. (1%) 承(1)(2),利用上課所提到的 gradient ascent 方法,觀察特定層的filter最容易被哪種圖片 activate。

Filters of layer conv2d\_1 (# Ascent Epoch 200 )



Output of layerconv2d\_1 (Given image 78)





#### 觀察

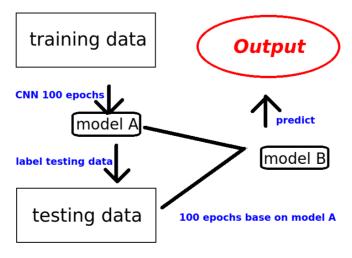
- ❖ 不同的filter會有不同的篩選標準
- ❖ 由上面幾張圖可以發現第26個filter個別容易被activate
- ◆ 經過嘗試很多張照片,對於我的model,每一種類型的照片似乎activate相同的filter
- ◆ 某些filter會將五官凸顯出來,不同的filter凸顯不一樣的部位,例如第31個會找出眉毛
- Gradient Ascent

for i in range(200):
loss\_value, grads\_value = iterate([output])
output += grads\_value

• Code : *layer.py* 

## [Bonus] (1%) 從 training data 中移除部份 label, 實做 semi-supervised learning

- 使用第1題的model-A將test data標上label,並使用所有得資料一起產生model-B
- 使用model-B預測test data (self training)



● 準確度: Public test data: 66.06%

- ◆ 此model做semi-supervised learning對於準確度的提升沒有幫助
- Code: semi.py

[Bonus] (1%) 在Problem 5 中,提供了3個 hint,可以嘗試實作及觀察 (但也可以不限於 hint 所提到的方向,也可以自己去研究更多關於 CNN 細節的資料),並說明你做了些什麼? [完成1個: +0.4%, 完成2個: +0.7%, 完成3個: +1%]