### Demo: Convolutional neural networks on the "slash" dataset

Fraida Fund

In this demo, we'l look at an example of a task that is difficult for "classical" machine learning models, and difficult for fully connected neural networks, but easy for convolutional neural networks.

#### The slash dataset

The "slash" dataset, developed by Sophie Searcy, is a set of images, each of which includes a "slash" on a background of random noise. The data is divided into two classes according to whether the slash is downward facing or upward facing.

```
examples = []

n_side = 30
n_ex = 500 #number of examples in each class

for i in range(n_ex):
    examples.append(gen_example(size=n_side, label=0))
    examples.append(gen_example(size=n_side, label=1))
```

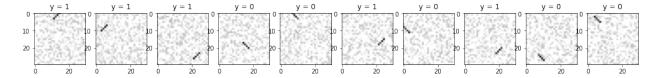
```
y = np.array([0,1]*n_ex)
x = np.stack(examples)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(18,4))

n_print = 10 # number of examples to show

ex_indices = np.random.choice(len(y), n_print, replace=False)

for i, index in enumerate(ex_indices):
    plt.subplot(1, n_print, i+1, )
    plt.imshow(x[index,...], cmap='gray')
    plt.title(f"y = {y[index]}")
```



We'l prepare training and test data in two formats:

- "flat" for traditional ML models and fully connected neural networks, which don't care about the spatial arrangement of the features.
- "image" for convolutional neural networks.

```
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, stratify=y, test_size=0.25)

x_train_flat = x_train.reshape(x_train.shape[0], -1)

x_test_flat = x_test.reshape(x_test.shape[0], -1)

x_train_img = x_train[...,np.newaxis]

x_test_img = x_test[...,np.newaxis]
```

```
print("Flat data shape: ", x_train_flat.shape)
print("Image data shape: ", x_train_img.shape)
```

```
Flat data shape: (750, 900)
Image data shape: (750, 30, 30, 1)
```

The feature data is in the range 0 to 1:

```
x.min(), x.max()
(0.0, 1.0)
```

## Train logistic regression, random forest, KNN, SVM models

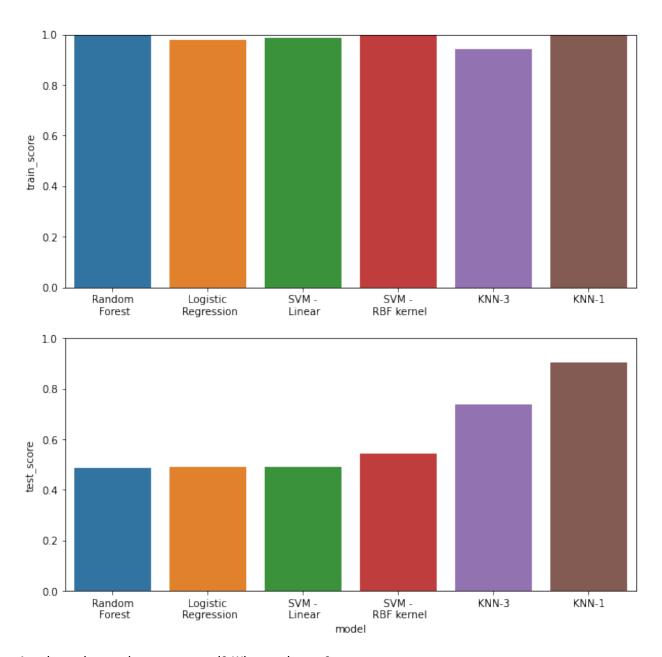
Next, we'l try to train some classic ML models on this dataset.

```
models = {
    "Logistic\n Regression": linear_model.LogisticRegression(),
    "KNN-1": neighbors.KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=1),
    "KNN-3": neighbors.KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=3),
```

```
"Random\n Forest": ensemble.RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100),
    "SVM -\n Linear": svm.SVC(kernel="linear"),
    "SVM -\n RBF kernel": svm.SVC(kernel="rbf")
}
results = []
for model_name in models.keys():
    model = models[model_name]
   model.fit(x_train_flat, y_train)
    train_score = model.score(x_train_flat, y_train)
    test_score = model.score(x_test_flat, y_test)
   results.append({"model": model_name, "train_score": train_score, "test_score":
        test_score})
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:938: ConvergenceWarning:
    lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression
 n iter i = check optimize result(
results_df = pd.DataFrame(results)
plt.figure(figsize =(10,10));
plt.subplot(2,1,1)
sns.barplot(x=results_df.sort_values('test_score')['model'],
    y=results_df.sort_values('test_score')['train_score']);
plt.ylim(0,1);
plt.xlabel("")
plt.subplot(2,1,2)
sns.barplot(x=results_df.sort_values('test_score')['model'],
```

y=results\_df.sort\_values('test\_score')['test\_score']);

plt.ylim(0,1);



Are these the results we expected? Why or why not?

Do any of these models do a good job of learning whether a slash is forward-facing or backward-facing?

# Train a fully connected neural network

```
nin = x_train_flat.shape[1]
nh1 = 64
nh2 = 64
nh3 = 64
nout = 1
model_fc = Sequential()
model_fc.add(Dense(units=nh1, input_shape=(nin,), activation='relu', name='hidden1'))
model_fc.add(Dense(units=nh2, input_shape=(nh1,), activation='relu', name='hidden2'))
model_fc.add(Dense(units=nh3, input_shape=(nh2,), activation='relu', name='hidden3'))
```

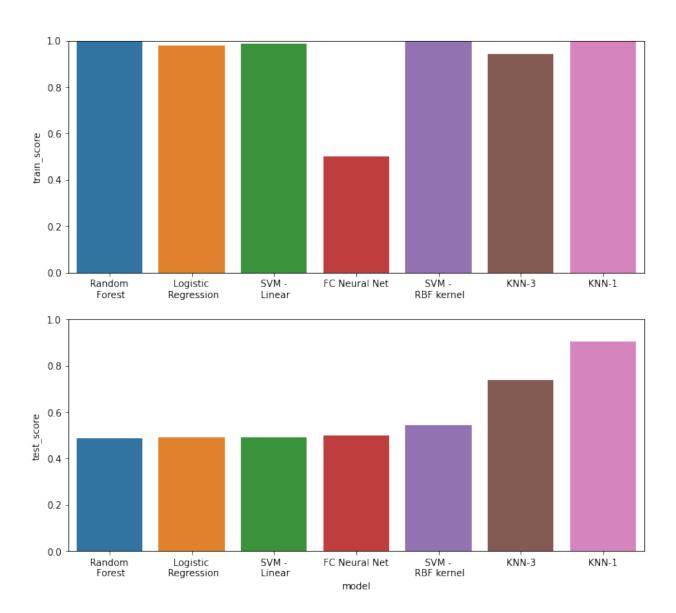
```
Model: "sequential"
Layer (type) Output Shape Param #
______
         (None, 64)
                        57664
hidden1 (Dense)
hidden2 (Dense)
          (None, 64)
                            4160
            (None, 64)
hidden3 (Dense)
                            4160
output (Dense) (None, 1) 65
______
Total params: 66,049
Trainable params: 66,049
Non-trainable params: 0
```

```
hist = model_fc.fit(x_train_flat, y_train, epochs=100,
    validation_split=0.25, callbacks=[
        keras.callbacks.ReduceLROnPlateau(factor=.5, patience=2, verbose=1),
        keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(patience=20, restore_best_weights=True, verbose=1)
])
```

```
Epoch 1/100
18/18 [============= ] - 1s 10ms/step - loss: 0.7058 - accuracy: 0.5196 -
  val loss: 0.6991 - val accuracy: 0.5266
Epoch 2/100
val_loss: 0.7063 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 3/100
val_loss: 0.7054 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 00003: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0005000000237487257.
Epoch 4/100
18/18 [=======
            val_loss: 0.6921 - val_accuracy: 0.5266
Epoch 5/100
val_loss: 0.7001 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 6/100
val_loss: 0.6947 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 00006: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0002500000118743628.
```

```
Epoch 7/100
val_loss: 0.6939 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 8/100
val_loss: 0.6930 - val_accuracy: 0.5053
Epoch 00008: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0001250000059371814.
Epoch 9/100
val_loss: 0.6926 - val_accuracy: 0.5319
Epoch 10/100
18/18 [=========== ] - Os 2ms/step - loss: 0.6924 - accuracy: 0.5196 -
  val_loss: 0.6950 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 00010: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 6.25000029685907e-05.
val_loss: 0.6945 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 12/100
val_loss: 0.6939 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 00012: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 3.125000148429535e-05.
Epoch 13/100
val_loss: 0.6940 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 14/100
val_loss: 0.6938 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 00014: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.5625000742147677e-05.
Epoch 15/100
val_loss: 0.6938 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 16/100
val_loss: 0.6938 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 00016: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 7.812500371073838e-06.
Epoch 17/100
val_loss: 0.6938 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 18/100
val_loss: 0.6940 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 00018: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 3.906250185536919e-06.
Epoch 19/100
val_loss: 0.6940 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
18/18 [=======] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.6922 - accuracy: 0.5089 -
  val_loss: 0.6939 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
```

```
Epoch 00020: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.9531250927684596e-06.
val_loss: 0.6939 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 22/100
val_loss: 0.6939 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 00022: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 9.765625463842298e-07.
Epoch 23/100
18/18 [============ ] - Os 2ms/step - loss: 0.6922 - accuracy: 0.5089 -
   val_loss: 0.6939 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 24/100
                    18/18 [========
   val_loss: 0.6939 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 00024: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 4.882812731921149e-07.
Restoring model weights from the end of the best epoch.
Epoch 00024: early stopping
train_score = model_fc.evaluate(x_train_flat, y_train)[1]
test_score = model_fc.evaluate(x_test_flat, y_test)[1]
24/24 [============== ] - Os 1ms/step - loss: 0.6931 - accuracy: 0.5000
8/8 [============== ] - Os 908us/step - loss: 0.6931 - accuracy: 0.5000
results.append({"model": 'FC Neural Net', "train_score": train_score, "test_score":
   test_score})
results_df = pd.DataFrame(results)
plt.figure(figsize =(11,10));
plt.subplot(2,1,1)
sns.barplot(x=results_df.sort_values('test_score')['model'],
   y=results_df.sort_values('test_score')['train_score']);
plt.vlim(0,1);
plt.xlabel("")
plt.subplot(2,1,2)
sns.barplot(x=results_df.sort_values('test_score')['model'],
   y=results_df.sort_values('test_score')['test_score']);
plt.ylim(0,1);
```



### Train a convolutional neural network

```
Model: "sequential_1"
Layer (type) Output Shape Param #
______
                 (None, 30, 30, 10)
conv2d (Conv2D)
                                 90
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D) (None, 15, 15, 10) 0
batch_normalization (BatchNo (None, 15, 15, 10)
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)
                (None, 15, 15, 10)
                                 900
global_average_pooling2d (Gl (None, 10)
dense (Dense) (None, 1)
______
Total params: 1,041
Trainable params: 1,021
Non-trainable params: 20
hist = model_conv.fit(x_train_img, y_train, epochs=100,
  validation split=0.25, callbacks=[
    keras.callbacks.ReduceLROnPlateau(factor=.5, patience=2, verbose=1),
    keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(patience=20, restore_best_weights=True, verbose=1)
  ])
train_score = model_conv.evaluate(x_train_img, y_train)[1]
test_score = model_conv.evaluate(x_test_img, y_test)[1]
Epoch 1/100
18/18 [============= ] - 1s 12ms/step - loss: 0.6873 - accuracy: 0.5107 -
  val_loss: 0.6918 - val_accuracy: 0.5266
Epoch 2/100
val_loss: 0.6916 - val_accuracy: 0.5266
Epoch 3/100
val_loss: 0.6912 - val_accuracy: 0.9628
val_loss: 0.6901 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 5/100
val_loss: 0.6877 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 6/100
val_loss: 0.6819 - val_accuracy: 0.9096
Epoch 7/100
val_loss: 0.6750 - val_accuracy: 0.9628
```

Epoch 8/100

```
val_loss: 0.6731 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
val_loss: 0.7511 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 10/100
val_loss: 0.8749 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 00010: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0005000000237487257.
Epoch 11/100
val_loss: 0.9042 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 12/100
18/18 [========
             val_loss: 0.9495 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 00012: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0002500000118743628.
Epoch 13/100
18/18 [============= ] - Os 8ms/step - loss: 0.2693 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
  val_loss: 0.9276 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
val_loss: 0.9100 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 00014: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0001250000059371814.
Epoch 15/100
val_loss: 0.8956 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 16/100
val_loss: 0.8715 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 00016: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 6.25000029685907e-05.
Epoch 17/100
val loss: 0.8325 - val accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 18/100
val_loss: 0.7972 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 00018: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 3.125000148429535e-05.
Epoch 19/100
val_loss: 0.7574 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 20/100
18/18 [=======] - Os 8ms/step - loss: 0.2254 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
  val_loss: 0.7200 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 00020: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.5625000742147677e-05.
Epoch 21/100
18/18 [============= ] - Os 8ms/step - loss: 0.2255 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
  val_loss: 0.6787 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 22/100
```

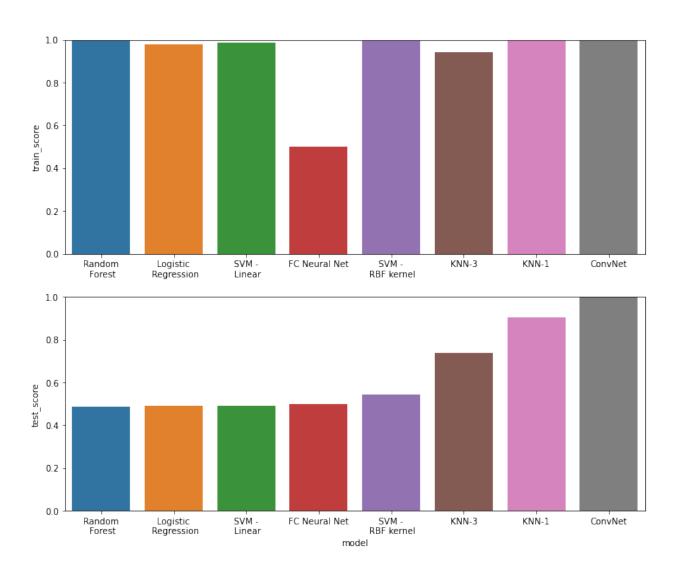
```
val_loss: 0.6425 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
val_loss: 0.6048 - val_accuracy: 0.4734
Epoch 24/100
val_loss: 0.5676 - val_accuracy: 0.4787
Epoch 25/100
18/18 [============ ] - Os 16ms/step - loss: 0.2185 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
  val_loss: 0.5350 - val_accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 26/100
18/18 [============ ] - Os 15ms/step - loss: 0.2213 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
  val_loss: 0.5021 - val_accuracy: 0.5904
Epoch 27/100
18/18 [================= ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 0.2215 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
  val_loss: 0.4724 - val_accuracy: 0.6915
Epoch 28/100
val_loss: 0.4454 - val_accuracy: 0.7713
Epoch 29/100
18/18 [============ ] - Os 10ms/step - loss: 0.2174 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
  val_loss: 0.4187 - val_accuracy: 0.8670
18/18 [============ ] - Os 10ms/step - loss: 0.2197 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
  val_loss: 0.3943 - val_accuracy: 0.9149
Epoch 31/100
val_loss: 0.3735 - val_accuracy: 0.9362
Epoch 32/100
val_loss: 0.3539 - val_accuracy: 0.9574
18/18 [============ ] - Os 14ms/step - loss: 0.2153 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
  val_loss: 0.3371 - val_accuracy: 0.9574
Epoch 34/100
val_loss: 0.3228 - val_accuracy: 0.9681
Epoch 35/100
val_loss: 0.3094 - val_accuracy: 0.9681
Epoch 36/100
val_loss: 0.2977 - val_accuracy: 0.9894
val_loss: 0.2875 - val_accuracy: 0.9894
Epoch 38/100
val_loss: 0.2800 - val_accuracy: 0.9894
Epoch 39/100
val_loss: 0.2732 - val_accuracy: 0.9947
Epoch 40/100
```

```
val_loss: 0.2703 - val_accuracy: 0.9894
val_loss: 0.2670 - val_accuracy: 0.9894
Epoch 42/100
val_loss: 0.2625 - val_accuracy: 0.9894
Epoch 43/100
18/18 [============ ] - Os 13ms/step - loss: 0.2089 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
 val_loss: 0.2617 - val_accuracy: 0.9894
Epoch 44/100
val_loss: 0.2618 - val_accuracy: 0.9894
Epoch 45/100
val_loss: 0.2653 - val_accuracy: 0.9681
Epoch 00045: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 7.812500371073838e-06.
Epoch 46/100
18/18 [============ ] - Os 14ms/step - loss: 0.2030 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
 val_loss: 0.2563 - val_accuracy: 0.9894
Epoch 47/100
val_loss: 0.2479 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 48/100
val_loss: 0.2405 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
val_loss: 0.2339 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 50/100
val_loss: 0.2291 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 51/100
val_loss: 0.2240 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
val_loss: 0.2198 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 53/100
val_loss: 0.2159 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 54/100
val_loss: 0.2125 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
val_loss: 0.2092 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 56/100
18/18 [============ ] - Os 14ms/step - loss: 0.1975 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
 val_loss: 0.2068 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 57/100
```

```
val_loss: 0.2042 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 58/100
val_loss: 0.2019 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 59/100
val loss: 0.1997 - val accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 60/100
val_loss: 0.1979 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 61/100
val_loss: 0.1961 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 62/100
18/18 [========
           =======] - Os 7ms/step - loss: 0.1938 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
  val_loss: 0.1944 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 63/100
val_loss: 0.1927 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 64/100
val_loss: 0.1914 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 65/100
val_loss: 0.1907 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 66/100
val_loss: 0.1897 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 67/100
18/18 [============ ] - Os 13ms/step - loss: 0.1911 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
  val_loss: 0.1888 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 68/100
val_loss: 0.1878 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 69/100
val loss: 0.1872 - val accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 70/100
val_loss: 0.1863 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 71/100
val_loss: 0.1854 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 72/100
val_loss: 0.1849 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 73/100
val_loss: 0.1840 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 74/100
18/18 [============ ] - Os 13ms/step - loss: 0.1846 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
  val_loss: 0.1835 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 75/100
18/18 [============== ] - Os 8ms/step - loss: 0.1888 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
```

```
val_loss: 0.1828 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 76/100
18/18 [============= ] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.1876 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
  val_loss: 0.1822 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 77/100
val loss: 0.1816 - val accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 78/100
val_loss: 0.1813 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 79/100
val_loss: 0.1807 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 80/100
18/18 [=======
               ========] - Os 14ms/step - loss: 0.1845 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
  val_loss: 0.1802 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 81/100
val_loss: 0.1797 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 82/100
18/18 [============ ] - Os 17ms/step - loss: 0.1816 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
  val_loss: 0.1793 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 83/100
18/18 [================== ] - 0s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1799 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
  val_loss: 0.1789 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 84/100
18/18 [============ ] - Os 15ms/step - loss: 0.1837 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
  val_loss: 0.1783 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 85/100
val_loss: 0.1779 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 86/100
18/18 [=========== ] - Os 13ms/step - loss: 0.1836 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
  val_loss: 0.1774 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 87/100
val loss: 0.1766 - val accuracy: 1.0000
18/18 [================== ] - Os 11ms/step - loss: 0.1853 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
  val_loss: 0.1761 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 89/100
val_loss: 0.1758 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 90/100
val_loss: 0.1755 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
val_loss: 0.1750 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 92/100
18/18 [============ ] - Os 10ms/step - loss: 0.1860 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
  val_loss: 0.1746 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 93/100
18/18 [============== ] - Os 8ms/step - loss: 0.1791 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
```

```
val_loss: 0.1741 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 94/100
18/18 [=========== ] - Os 14ms/step - loss: 0.1803 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
   val_loss: 0.1738 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 95/100
18/18 [============ ] - Os 13ms/step - loss: 0.1780 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
   val loss: 0.1736 - val accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 96/100
val_loss: 0.1731 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 97/100
val_loss: 0.1728 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 98/100
                  =======] - Os 7ms/step - loss: 0.1784 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
18/18 [=======
   val_loss: 0.1723 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 99/100
val_loss: 0.1721 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 100/100
18/18 [============ ] - Os 12ms/step - loss: 0.1795 - accuracy: 1.0000 -
   val_loss: 0.1714 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
24/24 [============= ] - Os 4ms/step - loss: 0.1720 - accuracy: 1.0000
8/8 [=============== ] - Os 3ms/step - loss: 0.1817 - accuracy: 1.0000
results.append({"model": 'ConvNet', "train_score": train_score, "test_score": test_score})
results_df = pd.DataFrame(results)
plt.figure(figsize =(12,10));
```



# Using the same model on different slashes

Not only did our convolutional network learn forward and backward slashes - it can even generalize to slightly different forward and backward slashes.

Let's generate data with heavier background noise, and longer slashes:

```
np.clip(ex,0.,1., out=ex)
           return ex
examples = []
n = 30
n_ex = 50 #number of examples in each class
for i in range(n_ex):
            examples.append(gen_example_different(size=n_side, label=0))
            examples.append(gen_example_different(size=n_side, label=1))
y_new = np.array([0,1]*n_ex)
x_new = np.stack(examples)
plt.figure(figsize=(18,4))
n_print = 10 # number of examples to show
ex_indices = np.random.choice(len(y_new), n_print, replace=False)
for i, index in enumerate(ex_indices):
           plt.subplot(1, n_print, i+1, )
           plt.imshow(x_new[index,...], cmap='gray')
           plt.title(f"y = {y_new[index]}")
plt.figure(figsize=(18,4))
for i, index in enumerate(ex_indices):
            plt.subplot(1, n_print, i+1, )
           plt.imshow(x_new[index,...], cmap='gray')
           plt.title("yhat = %0.2f" % model_conv.predict(x_new[index].reshape((1,30,30,1))))
                                                                                                                      yhat = 0.04
                                                                                                                                                yhat = 1.00
new_test_score = model_conv.evaluate(x_new[...,np.newaxis], y_new)[1]
4/4 [======== 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 - 0.9400 
What about forward and backward slashes at different angles?
```

```
max_rot = 10
def gen_example_rotated(size=20, label=0):
    max_s_pattern = int(size // 4)
```

```
s_pattern = 15
    pattern = 1- np.eye(s_pattern)
    if label:
        pattern = pattern[:, ::-1]
    ex = np.ones((size,size))
    point_loc = np.random.randint(0, size - s_pattern + 1, size=(2, ))
    ex[point_loc[0]:point_loc[0] + s_pattern, point_loc[1]:point_loc[1] + s_pattern] =
   rot_angle = np.random.uniform(-max_rot, max_rot)
    ex = scipy.ndimage.rotate(ex, angle=rot_angle, cval=1, reshape = False)
    ex = ex + noise_scale*(np.random.rand(size, size) - .5)
   np.clip(ex,0.,1., out=ex)
    return ex
examples = []
n \text{ side} = 30
n_ex = 50 #number of examples in each class
for i in range(n_ex):
    examples.append(gen_example_rotated(size=n_side, label=0))
    examples.append(gen_example_rotated(size=n_side, label=1))
y_new = np.array([0,1]*n_ex)
x_new = np.stack(examples)
plt.figure(figsize=(18,4))
n_print = 10 # number of examples to show
ex_indices = np.random.choice(len(y_new), n_print, replace=False)
for i, index in enumerate(ex_indices):
    plt.subplot(1, n_print, i+1, )
    plt.imshow(x_new[index,...], cmap='gray')
    plt.title(f"y = {y_new[index]}")
plt.figure(figsize=(18,4))
for i, index in enumerate(ex_indices):
   plt.subplot(1, n_print, i+1, )
   plt.imshow(x_new[index,...], cmap='gray')
   plt.title("yhat = %0.2f" % model_conv.predict(x_new[index].reshape((1,30,30,1))))
```

### Visualizing what the network learns

```
from ipywidgets import interactive
from ipywidgets import Layout
import ipywidgets as widgets
def plot layer(test idx, layer idx):
  convout1_f = K.function(model_conv.inputs, [model_conv.layers[layer_idx].output])
  convolutions = np.squeeze(convout1_f(x[test_idx].reshape((1,30,30,1))))
  if (len(convolutions.shape)) > 1:
   m = convolutions.shape[2]
   n = int(np.ceil(np.sqrt(m)))
    # Visualization of each filter of the layer
   fig = plt.figure(figsize=(15,12))
    print(model_conv.layers[layer_idx].name)
   for i in range(m):
       ax = fig.add subplot(n,n,i+1)
        ax.imshow(convolutions[:,:,i], cmap='gray')
        ax.set title(i)
  else:
   print(model_conv.layers[layer_idx].name)
   plt.imshow(convolutions.reshape(1, convolutions.shape[0]), cmap='gray');
   plt.yticks([])
   plt.xticks(range(convolutions.shape[0]))
style = {'description_width': 'initial'}
layout = Layout(width="800px")
test_idx = widgets.IntSlider(min=0, max=len(x)-1, value=0, style=style, layout=layout)
layer_idx = widgets.IntSlider(min=0, max=len(model_conv.layers)-2, value=0, style=style,
    layout=layout)
interactive(plot_layer, test_idx=test_idx, layer_idx=layer_idx)
```

```
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/ipywidgets/widgets/widget_int.py in __init__(self, value,
   min, max, step, **kwargs)
                if step is not None:
     60
     61
                    kwargs['step'] = step
---> 62
                super(cls, self).__init__(**kwargs)
     63
            __init__.__doc__ = _bounded_int_doc_t
     64
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/ipywidgets/widgets/widget_int.py in __init__(self, value,
   min, max, step, **kwargs)
    97
                if step is not None:
     98
                    kwargs['step'] = step
---> 99
                super(_BoundedInt, self).__init__(**kwargs)
    100
    101
            @validate('value')
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/ipywidgets/widgets/widget_int.py in __init__(self, value,
    **kwargs)
                if value is not None:
     78
     79
                    kwargs['value'] = value
---> 80
                super(_Int, self).__init__(**kwargs)
     81
     82
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/ipywidgets/widgets/widget.py in __init__(self, **kwargs)
                """Public constructor"""
                self._model_id = kwargs.pop('model_id', None)
    199
--> 200
                super(Widget, self).__init__(**kwargs)
    201
    202
                Widget._call_widget_constructed(self)
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/traitlets/config/configurable.py in __init__(self, **kwargs)
     71
     72
                # load kwarg traits, other than config
---> 73
                super(Configurable, self).__init__(**kwargs)
     74
     75
                # load config
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/traitlets/traitlets.py in __init__(self, *args, **kwargs)
                    for key, value in kwargs.items():
    996
                        if self.has trait(key):
                            setattr(self, key, value)
--> 997
    998
                        else:
                            # passthrough args that don't set traits to super
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/traitlets/traitlets.py in __set__(self, obj, value)
                    raise TraitError('The "%s" trait is read-only.' % self.name)
    584
                else:
                    self.set(obj, value)
--> 585
    586
            def validate(self, obj, value):
    587
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/traitlets/traitlets.py in set(self, obj, value)
```

```
557
            def set(self, obj, value):
    558
--> 559
                new_value = self._validate(obj, value)
    560
                try:
                    old_value = obj._trait_values[self.name]
    561
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/traitlets/traitlets.py in _validate(self, obj, value)
                    return value
                if hasattr(self, 'validate'):
    590
--> 591
                    value = self.validate(obj, value)
    592
                if obj._cross_validation_lock is False:
    593
                    value = self._cross_validate(obj, value)
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/traitlets/traitlets.py in validate(self, obj, value)
  1675
                    return value
  1676
                else:
-> 1677
                    self.error(obj, value)
  1678
            def info(self):
  1679
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/traitlets/traitlets.py in error(self, obj, value)
                        % (self.name, self.info(), msg)
  1523
-> 1524
                raise TraitError(e)
  1525
  1526
TraitError: The 'style' trait of an IntSlider instance must be a SliderStyle, but a value of
    class 'dict' (i.e. {'description_width': 'initial'}) was specified.
```