

**/01**

**outil de visualisation  
pour un réseau  
neuronale convolutif**

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# Creation du repo

## Progrès

Les présentations sont des outils de communication pouvant être utilisés en tant que conférences.

## Résultats importants

Les présentations sont des outils de communication pouvant être utilisés en tant que conférences.



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# Planning

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présentation

repo git hub

test de différente configuration

pre trained model

data augmentation

Création d'un premier model avec des couche convolutionel

creation d'une fonction learning curve

Création d'un baseline model

Visualisation des chiffres

Analyse des données train/test

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**Baseline**

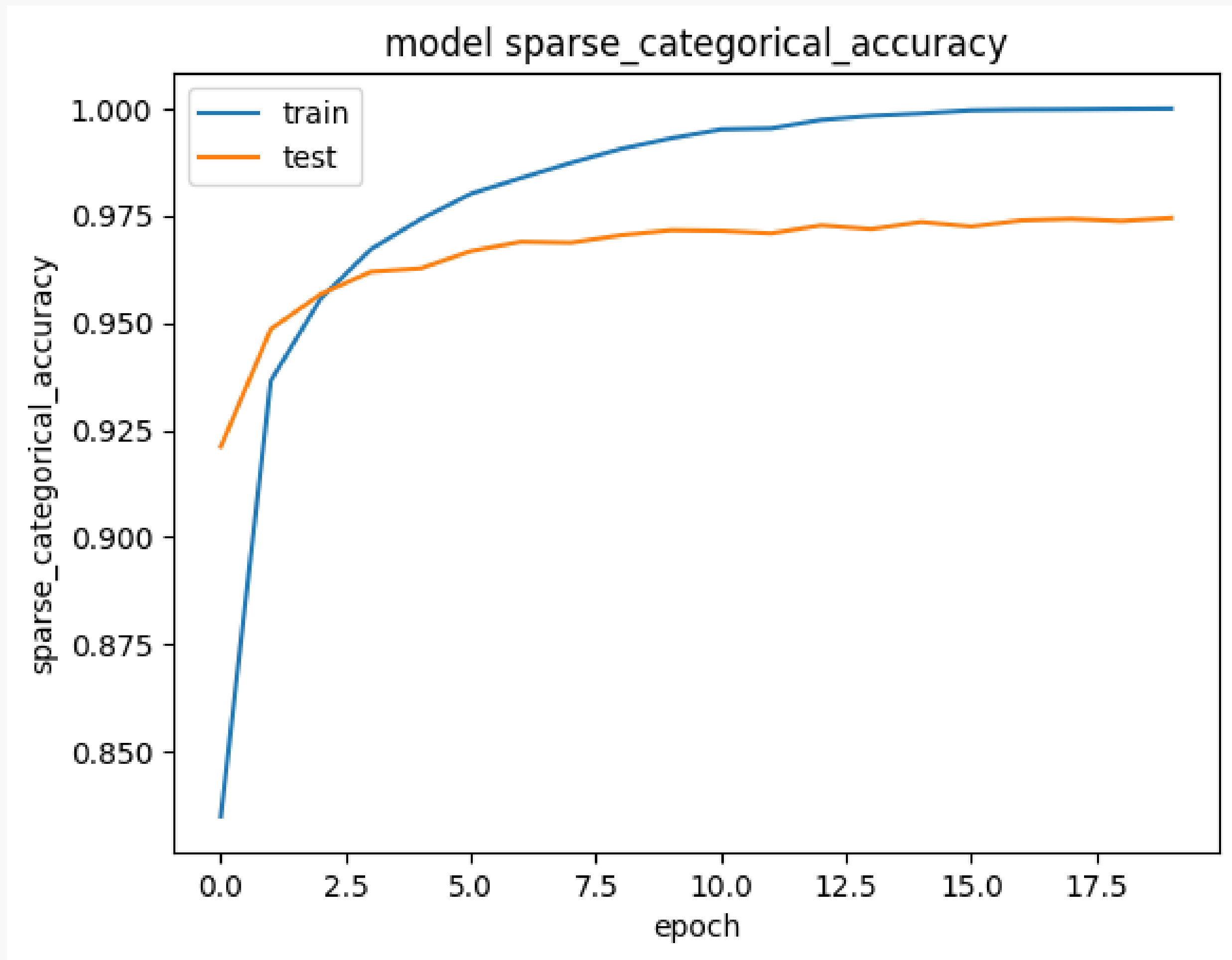
```
model = Sequential()
model.add(Input(784))
# model.add(Flatten(input_shape = (28,28)))
# model.add(RandomFlip("horizontal"))
# model.add(RandomRotation(0.1))
model.add(Dense(397, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(100, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))

# Compile model
model.compile(loss = sparse_categorical_crossentropy, optimizer='adam', metrics=["sparse_categorical_accuracy"])

# Fit the model
history = model.fit(x = X_train, y = y_train, epochs=20, batch_size= 512, validation_split= 0.33 )

# Save model
model.save("data/model_baseline.h5")

learning_curve_dl(history, "sparse_categorical_accuracy")
```





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**Convolutional**

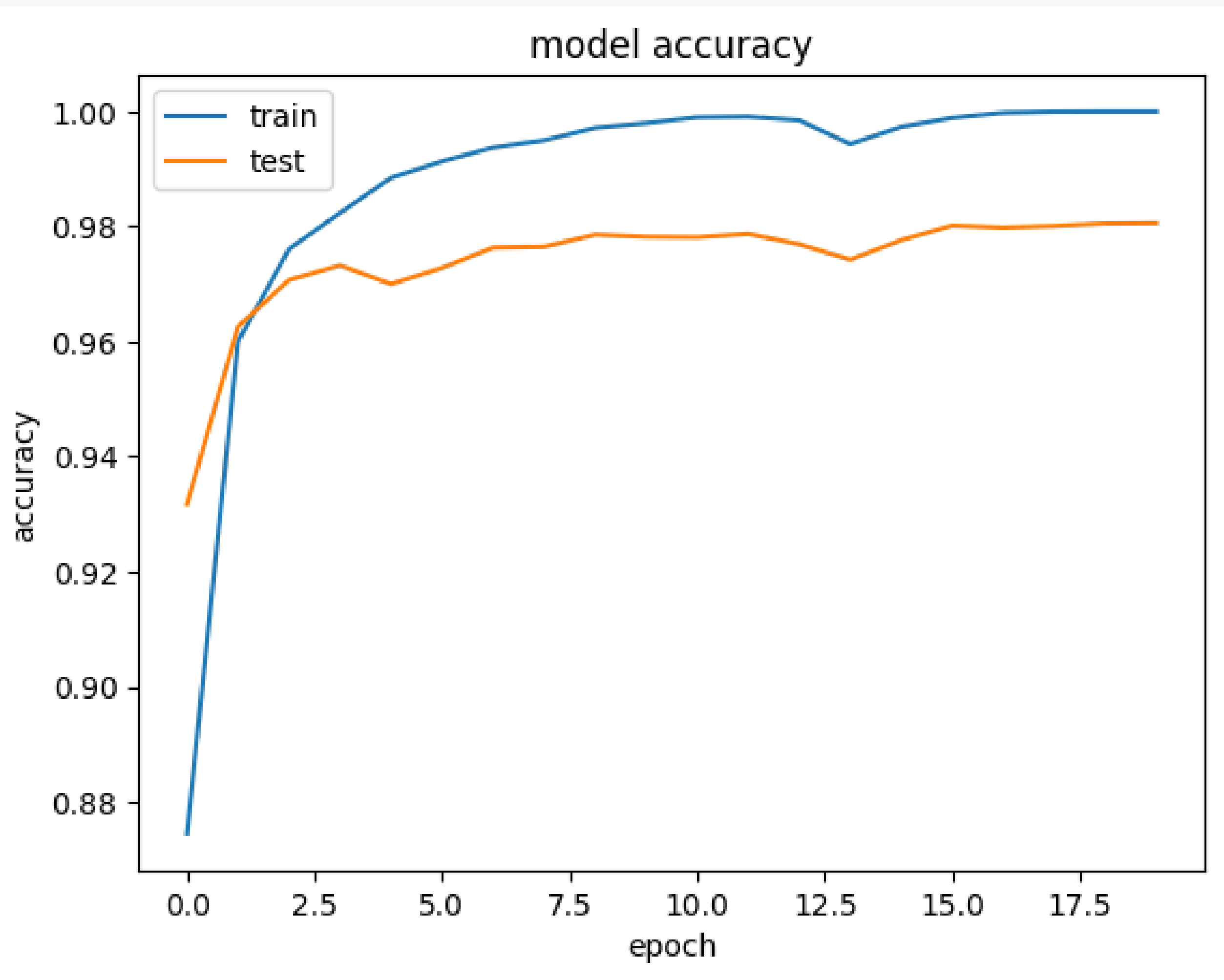
**1st iter**

# Data augmentation

```
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(  
    rotation_range=10,      # randomly rotate the images by up to 10 degrees  
    zoom_range=0.1,        # randomly zoom the images by up to 10%  
    width_shift_range=0.1,  # randomly shift the images horizontally by up to 10%  
    height_shift_range=0.1, # randomly shift the images vertically by up to 10%  
    horizontal_flip=True,   # randomly flip the images horizontally  
    vertical_flip=False,    # don't randomly flip the images vertically  
    fill_mode='nearest'    # fill any empty pixels with the nearest value  
)
```

# Architecture

```
model = Sequential()  
# model.add(Input(784))  
model.add(Conv2D(32, (3,3), activation = 'relu', input_shape=(28, 28, 1)))  
model.add(Flatten())  
# model.add(RandomFlip("horizontal"))  
# model.add(RandomRotation(0.1))  
  
model.add(Dense(32, activation='relu'))  
model.add(Dense(16, activation='relu'))  
model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))  
  
# Compile model  
model.compile(loss = sparse_categorical_crossentropy, optimizer='adam', metrics=["accuracy"])  
  
# Fit the model  
history = model.fit(x = x_train, y = y_train, epochs=20, validation_split= 0.33, batch_size = 128 )
```



**/09**

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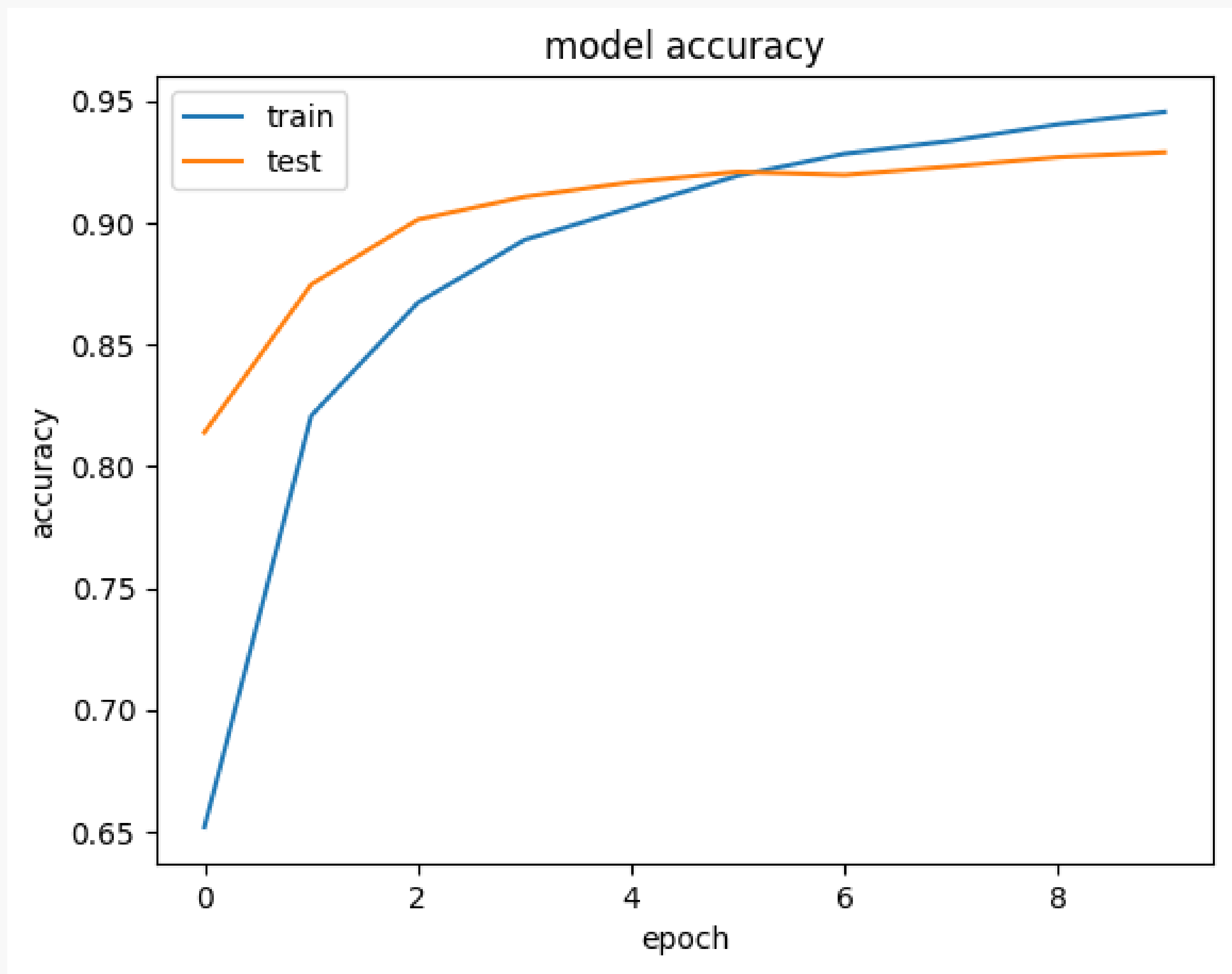
**Convolutional**  
**2nd iter**

# Data augmentation

```
# Create a data generator for data augmentation
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
    rotation_range=90,          # randomly rotate the images by up to 10 degrees
    zoom_range=0.3,            # randomly zoom the images by up to 10%
    width_shift_range=0.1,      # randomly shift the images horizontally by up to 10%
    height_shift_range=0.1,     # randomly shift the images vertically by up to 10%
    horizontal_flip=True,       # randomly flip the images horizontally
    vertical_flip=False,        # don't randomly flip the images vertically
    fill_mode='nearest'        # fill any empty pixels with the nearest value
)
```

# Architecture

```
model = Sequential()  
# model.add(Input(784))  
model.add(BatchNormalization(input_shape=(28, 28, 1)))  
model.add(Conv2D(32, (3,3), activation = 'relu'))  
model.add(MaxPooling2D((2,2)))  
model.add(Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation = 'relu'))  
model.add(MaxPooling2D((2,2)))  
model.add(Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation = 'relu'))  
model.add(Flatten())  
model.add(Dense(256, activation='relu'))  
model.add(Dropout(0.5))  
model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))  
model.add(Dropout(0.5))  
model.add(Dense(64, activation='relu'))  
model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
```





# Perspective

- **Tester d'autres modèles**
- **Repenser le design de l'application**

**Merci !**