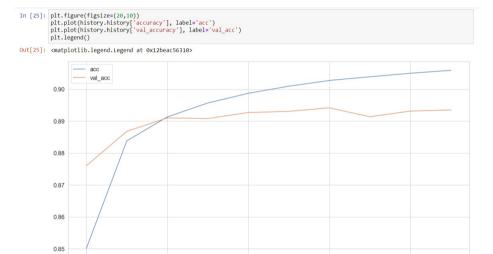
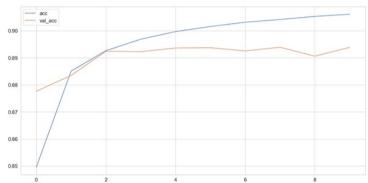
# Implementacja sieci neuronowej

```
In [22]: def getModel():
            model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
                       tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(8,(3,3), activation='relu',input shape=(28, 28,1)),
                       tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(16,(3,3), activation='relu'),
                       tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(32,(3,3), activation='relu'),
                       tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),
                       tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')])
            model.compile(optimizer='adam',
                         loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
                         metrics=['accuracy'])
            return model
         model = getModel()
        model.summary()
         Model: "sequential"
         Layer (type)
                                   Output Shape
                                                            Param #
         conv2d (Conv2D)
                                    (None, 26, 26, 8)
         conv2d 1 (Conv2D)
                                    (None, 24, 24, 16)
                                                            1168
         conv2d_2 (Conv2D)
                                    (None, 22, 22, 32)
                                                            4640
         flatten (Flatten)
                                    (None, 15488)
         dense (Dense)
                                    (None, 10)
         Total params: 160,778
         Trainable params: 160,778
         Non-trainable params: 0
```

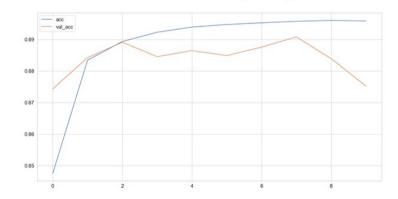


# Optymalizacja – zmiana funkcji aktywacji

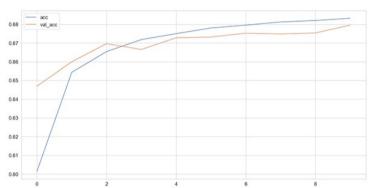
Relu + Adam



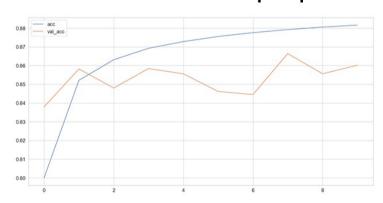
Relu + RMSprop



Swish + Adam



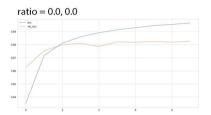
Swish + RMSprop

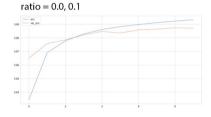


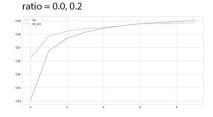
# Optymalizacja - Dropout

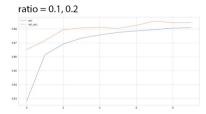
```
In [26]: def getModelDropout(ratios=[0.0,0.0]):
            model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
                        tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(8,(3,3), activation='relu',input_shape=(28, 28,1)),
                        tf.keras.layers.Dropout(ratios[0]),
                        tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(32,(3,3), activation='relu'),
                        tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),
                        tf.keras.layers.Dropout(ratios[1]),
                        tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')])
            model.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning rate=0.001).
                          loss='sparse categorical crossentropy',
                          metrics=['accuracy'])
            return model
         model = getModelDropout([0,0])
        model.summary()
         #del model
         Model: "sequential 8"
         Layer (type)
                                    Output Shape
                                                             Param #
         conv2d 18 (Conv2D)
                                    (None, 26, 26, 8)
         dropout 4 (Dropout)
                                    (None, 26, 26, 8)
         conv2d 19 (Conv2D)
                                    (None, 24, 24, 32)
                                                             2336
         flatten 8 (Flatten)
                                    (None, 18432)
         dropout 5 (Dropout)
                                    (None, 18432)
         dense 8 (Dense)
                                                             184330
         _______
         Total params: 186,746
         Trainable params: 186,746
         Non-trainable params: 0
```

#### Dropout



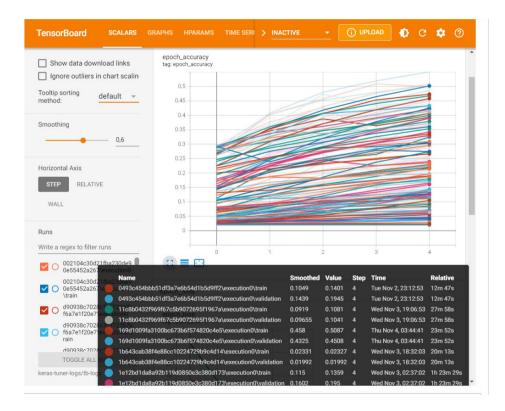






# Optymalizacja – Keras Tuner

```
In [6]: from keras tuner import RandomSearch
         def getModel(hp):
            11_12=tf.keras.regularizers.11_12(hp.Float('L1_L2', 1e-8, 0.01, sampling='log'))
            1 =[tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(8,(3,3), padding='same', activation='relu
                                      kernel_regularizer=11_12, input_shape=(img_size, img_size, 3)),]
            pooling = hp.Int('avg pooling',0,3)
            bn=hp.Int('BN',0,2)
                1.append(tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization())
            for i in range(hp.Int('convs',0,4)):
                if pooling==1:
                   1.append(tf.keras.lavers.AvgPool2D())
                if pooling>=2:
                   1.append(tf.keras.layers.MaxPool2D())
               1.append(tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization())
            1.append(tf.keras.layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D())
            1.append(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(hp.Float('dropout',0,0.9)))
            1.append(tf.keras.layers.Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
            model = tf.keras.models.Sequential(1)
            model.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(hp.Float('lr',0.000001, 0.01, sampling='log')),
                          loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
                         metrics=['accuracy'])
            return model
In [7]: tuner =RandomSearch(getModel,
                            objective="val_accuracy",
                           max trials=15.
                           executions per trial=3, # Uśrednianie wyników
                           overwrite=True,
                           directory="ktuner",
                           project name="resisc45"
In [9]: tuner.search_space_summary()
        Search space summary
        Default search space size: 6
       L2 (Float)
        {'default': 1e-08, 'conditions': [], 'min_value': 1e-08, 'max_value': 0.01, 'step': None, 'sampling': 'log'}
        avg_pooling (Int)
        {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min_value': 0, 'max_value': 2, 'step': 1, 'sampling': None}
        {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min_value': 0, 'max_value': 2, 'step': 1, 'sampling': None}
        convs (Int)
        {'default': None, 'conditions': [], 'min_value': 0, 'max_value': 3, 'step': 1, 'sampling': None}
        {'default': 0.0, 'conditions': [], 'min_value': 0.0, 'max_value': 0.9, 'step': None, 'sampling': None}
        'default': le-05, 'conditions': [], 'min value': le-05, 'max value': 0.1, 'step': None, 'sampling': 'log'}
In [1]: from torch.utils import tensorboard
In [2]: %reload_ext tensorboard
        %tensorboard --logdir keras-tuner-logs/tb-logs --port 6001
```

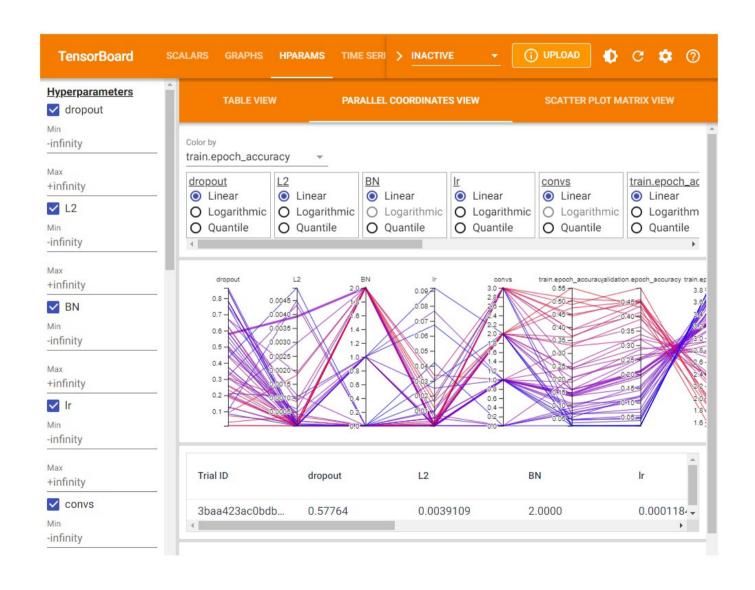


# Optymalizacja – Keras Tuner



n [13]:	models[0].summary()							
	Model: "sequential"							
	Layer (type)	Output				Param #		
	conv2d (Conv2D)	(None,				224		
	batch_normalization (BatchNo	(None,	256,	256,	8)	32		
	max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None,	128,	128,	8)	0		
	conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None,	128,	128,	32)	2336		
	batch_normalization_1 (Batch	(None,	128,	128,	32)	128		
	global_average_pooling2d (Gl	(None,	32)			0		
	dropout (Dropout)	(None,	32)			0		
	dense (Dense)	(None,	45)			1485		
	Total params: 4,205 Trainable params: 4,125 Non-trainable params: 80							
n [14]:	models[1].summary()							
	Model: "sequential"							
	Layer (type)	Output				Param #		
	conv2d (Conv2D)	(None,				224		
	batch_normalization (BatchNo	(None,	256,	256,	8)	32		
	conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None,	256,	256,	32)	2336		
	conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None,	256,	256,	64)	18496		
	conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None,	256,	256,	128)	73856		
	global_average_pooling2d (Gl	(None,	128)	100000		0		
	dropout (Dropout)	(None,	128)			0		
	dense (Dense)	(None,				5805		
	Total params: 100,749							

# Optymalizacja – Keras Tuner

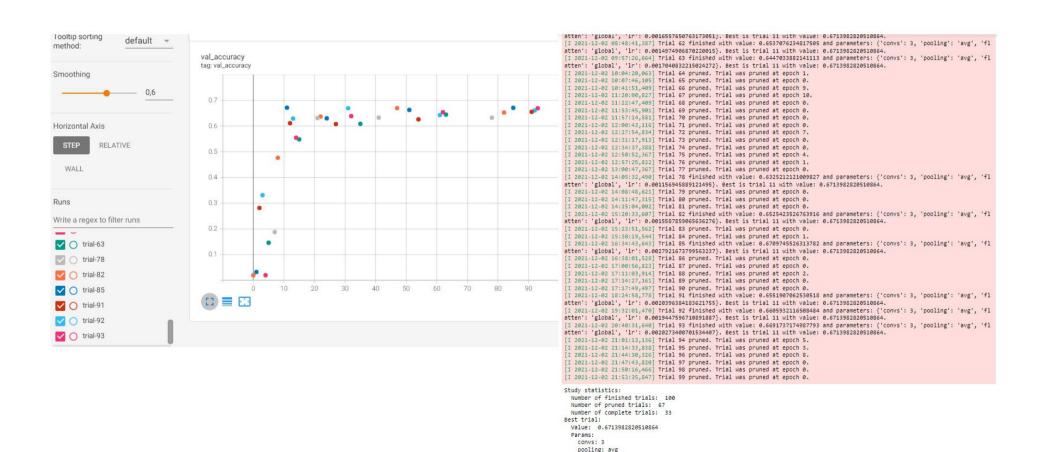


# Optymalizacja - Optuna

```
from optuna.trial import TrialState
from optuna.integration import TFKerasPruningCallback, TensorBoardCallback
def getModel(lr, pooling, flatten, convs):
     1 = [tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(8,(3,3), padding='same', activation='relu',input_shape=(img_size, img_size,3)),]
    for i in range(int(convs)):
           1.append(tf.keras.layers.AvgPool2D())
       if pooling=='max':
           1.append(tf.keras.layers.MaxPool2D())
       1.append(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(2**(i+4),(3,3), padding='same', activation='relu'))
       1.append(tf.keras.layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D())
       1.append(tf.keras.layers.Flatten())
   1.append(tf.keras.layers.Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
   params={'lr':0.001,
        'pooling':'avg',
'flatten':'global',
        'convs':5}
model = getModel(**params)
model.summary()
                            Output Shape
                                                      Param #
Laver (type)
conv2d (Conv2D)
                             (None, 256, 256, 8)
                                                      224
average_pooling2d (AveragePo (None, 128, 128, 8)
                             (None, 128, 128, 16)
average pooling2d 1 (Average (None, 64, 64, 16)
conv2d 2 (Conv2D)
                                                      4649
                            (None, 64, 64, 32)
average_pooling2d_2 (Average (None, 32, 32, 32)
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)
                             (None, 32, 32, 64)
average pooling2d 3 (Average (None, 16, 16, 64)
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)
                                                      73856
                            (None, 16, 16, 128)
average_pooling2d_4 (Average (None, 8, 8, 128)
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)
                             (None, 8, 8, 256)
                                                      295168
global average pooling2d (G1 (None, 256)
dense (Dense)
                            (None, 45)
                                                      11565
Total params: 405,117
Trainable params: 405,117
Non-trainable params: 0
```

```
In [7]: epochs = 20
In [8]: def objective(trial):
             convs = trial.suggest_int("convs", 0, 3)
pooling = trial.suggest_categorical("pooling", ["no", "avg", "max"])
flatten = trial.suggest_categorical("flatten", ["global", "flatten"])
              lr = trial.suggest_float("lr", 1e-5, 1e-1, log=True)
              model = getModel(lr, pooling, flatten, convs)
              history = model.fit(ds_train, # 10% of data
                                     enochs=enochs.
                                     batch_size=batch_size,
                                    validation_freq=1,
validation_data=(ds_val),
                                     callbacks=[TFKerasPruningCallback(trial, "val_accuracy")])
              return history.history['val_accuracy'][-1] # return last val acc
In [9]: study = optuna.create study(direction="maximize") # ==> maximize accuracy
         study.optimize(objective, n_trials=100, timeout=None,
                          callbacks=[TensorBoardCallback('optuna-keras-logs2', 'val_accuracy')])
         pruned_trials = study.get_trials(deepcopy=False, states=[TrialState.PRUNED])
         complete_trials = study.get_trials(deepcopy=False, states=[TrialState.COMPLETE])
         print("Study statistics: ")
         print(" Number of finished trials: ", len(study.trials))
print(" Number of pruned trials: ", len(pruned_trials))
         print(" Number of complete trials: ", len(complete_trials))
         print("Best trial:")
         trial = study.best_trial
         print(" Value: ", trial.value)
         print(" Params: ")
         for key, value in trial.params.items():
          print(" {}: {}".format(key, value))
```

# Optymalizacja - Optuna



flatten: global lr: 0.0013234805544161227

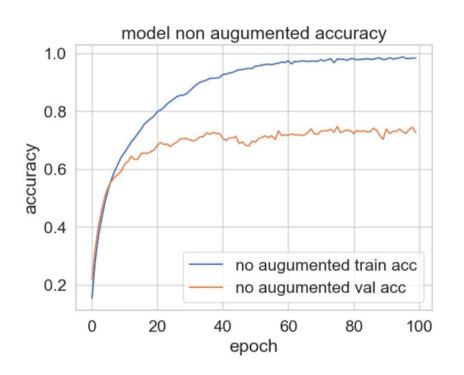
## Augumentacja – gdy mamy za mało danych

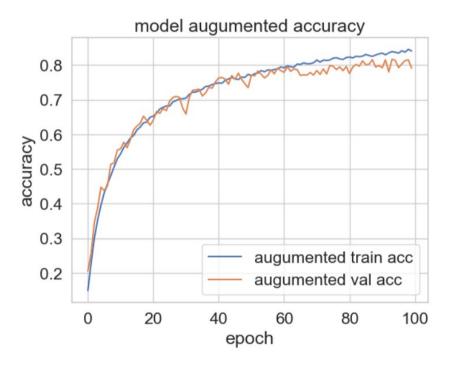
### bez augumentacji

### z augumentacją



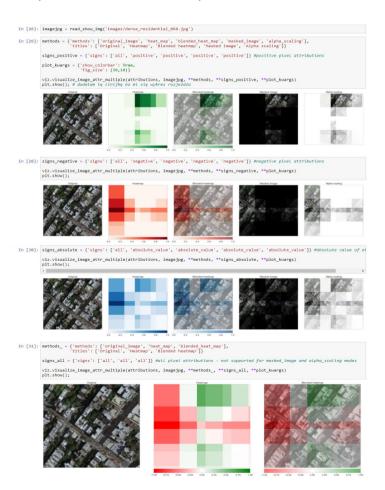
# Augumentacja - wyniki



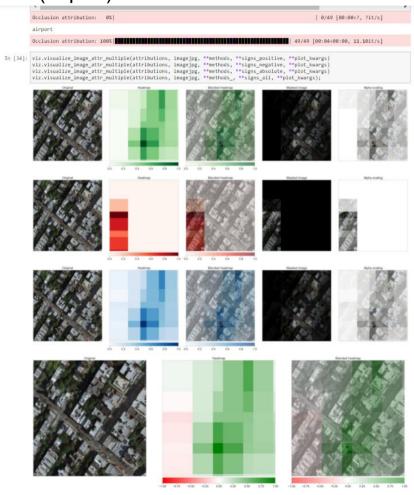


# Klasyfikacja obrazu – analiza modelu (pretrained model resnet50)

 Occlusion sensitivity – klasa właściwa (dense residental)

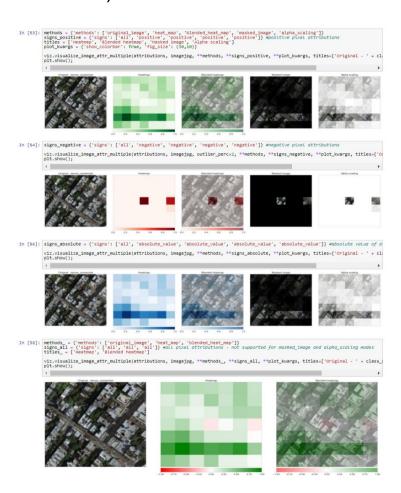


 Occlusion sensitivity – klasa niewłaściwa (airport)

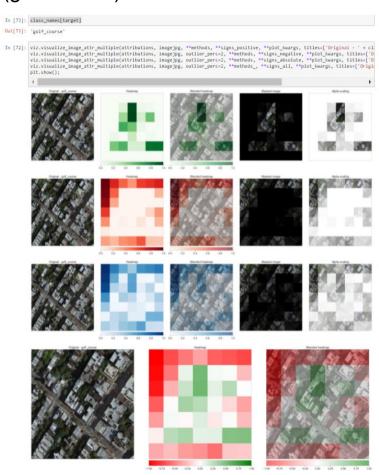


# Klasyfikacja obrazu – analiza modelu (pretrained model resnet50)

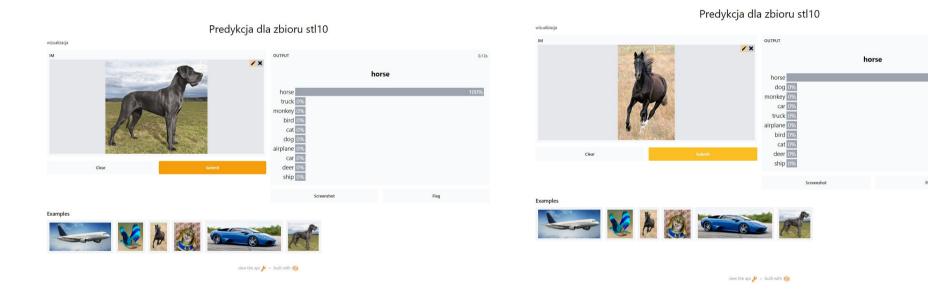
(Guided) GradCAM – klasa właściwa (dense residental)



 (Guided) GradCAM – klasa niewłaściwa (golf course)



# Klasyfikacja obrazu - Niezbyt udane wdrożenie jako aplikacja demo czyli jak oszukać AI (gradio);)



## Gradio kontra pretrenowane modele;)

#### MobileNetV2 vs EfficientNetB0

