Both the networks were evaluated on the dataset using the same training hyperparameters. I experimented with different batch sizes like 100, 256 and 512. The batch size of 256 gave consistent results. The learning rate was 0.01. The optimizer as used in both the networks according to the original paper was selected for this evaluation which is a stochastic gradient descent optimizer with a momentum of 0.9.

The training dataset was split into two parts with 10% for validation and 90% for training. The trained model was evaluated on the test dataset. All the image pixel values were standardized by subtracting the mean of the whole dataset and dividing by the standard deviation. No resizing was done for the images. The training and validation were done on their original sizes.

a) Googlenet training for MNIST

Within the first 10 epochs the model reached an accuracy of above 99% for both training and validation. The trained model after 10 epochs showed 99.11% accuracy on the test dataset.

b) GoogleNet training for CIFAR10

After 100 epochs of training, the training and validation accuracy for GoogleNet on CIFAR 10 was around 98% and 78% respectively. The test dataset accuracy was 77.10% after 100 epochs.

c) VGG-11 training for MNIST

As with GoogleNet, VGG-11 also showed above 99% accuracy within the first few epochs for training and validation. After 20 epochs, it showed 99.15% accuracy on test dataset.

d) VGG-11 training for CIFAR10

On CIFAR 10, this model showed around 90% accuracy on training and 80% accuracy on validation after 100 epochs. On test dataset, the final accuracy it showed was 79.14% For MNIST dataset, both the models demonstrated outstanding performance within a few epochs of training with specified hyperparameters. But for CIFAR 10, the models started overfitting. So, using two augmentation techniques of horizontal flipping and horizontal and vertical shifting of the images, training was done on the augmented version of the datasets which reduced the overfitting to a big extent and showed superior accuracy.

i) GoogleNet training for CIFAR10 with augmentation:

Within 70 epochs, the model displayed an accuracy of 84.76% on the validation dataset and above 90% accuracy on training. This shows how the overfitting was reduced.

ii) VGG-11 training for CIFAR10 with augmentation:

Within 80 epochs, the model showed an accuracy of 87.48% on the validation dataset and 93% accuracy on training. The VGG-11 was more generalized compared to GoogleNet

^{**}The results and screenshot for training are put in the appendix section from next page.

Appendix

Fig - Screenshot for GoogleNet training on MNIST

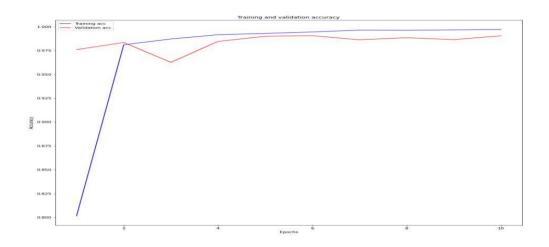


Fig - GoogleNet training on MNIST Accuracy curve

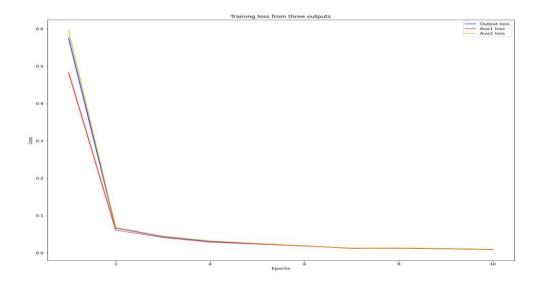


Fig - GoogleNet training on MNIST Loss curve

```
history = model.fit(x=x_train, ytrain, ytrain, ytrain), y=[Y_train, ytrain, ytrain, ytrain], y=[Y_train, ytrain], y=[Y_train, ytrain, ytrain], y=[Y_train, ytrain, ytrain], y=[Y_train, ytrain, y=[Y_train, ytrain, ytrain
```

Fig - Screenshot for GoogleNet training on CIFAR10

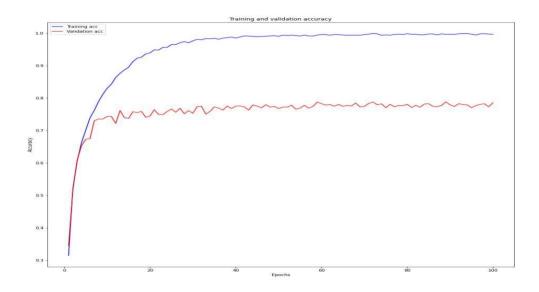


Fig - GoogleNet training on CIFAR10 Accuracy curve

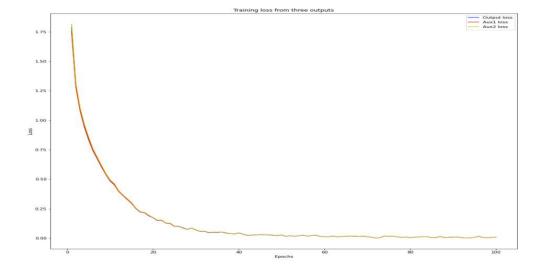


Fig - GoogleNet training on CIFAR10 Loss curve

Fig - Screenshot for GoogleNet training on CIFAR10 with augmentation

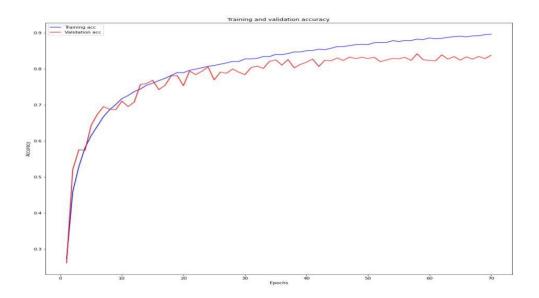


Fig - GoogleNet training on CIFAR10 with augmentation Accuracy Curve

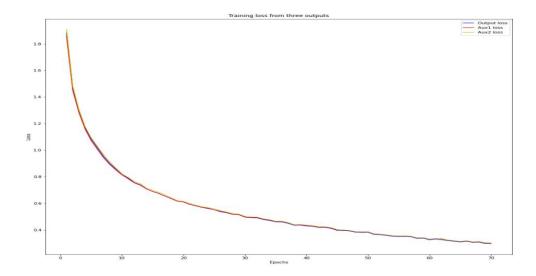


Fig - GoogleNet training on CIFAR10 with augmentation Loss Curve

Fig - Screenshot for VGG-11 training on MNIST

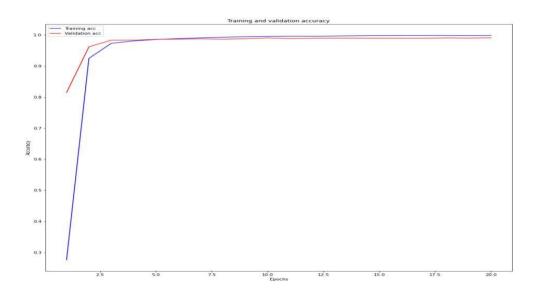


Fig - VGG-11 training on MNIST Accuracy Curve

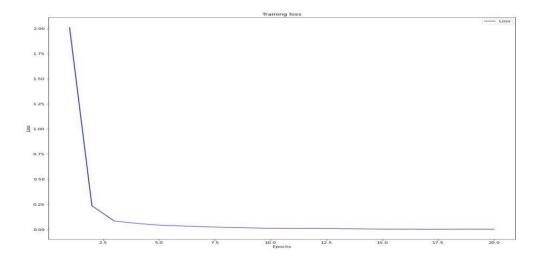


Fig 16 - VGG-11 training on MNIST Loss Curve

Fig - Screenshot for VGG-11 training on CIFAR-10

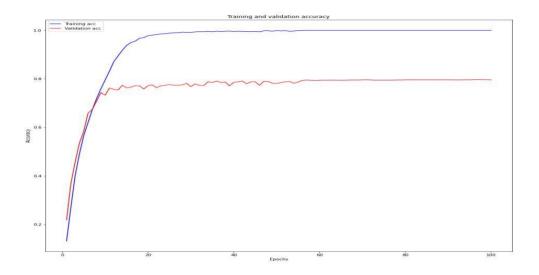


Fig – VGG-11 training on CIFAR10 Accuracy Curve

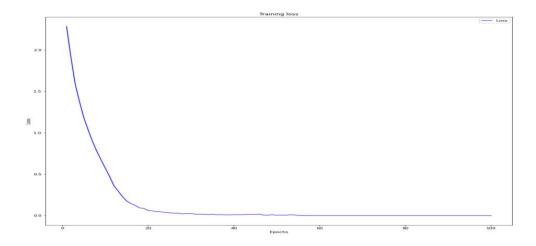


Fig - VGG-11 training on CIFAR10 Loss Curve

Fig - Screenshot for VGG-11 training on CIFAR-10 with augmentation

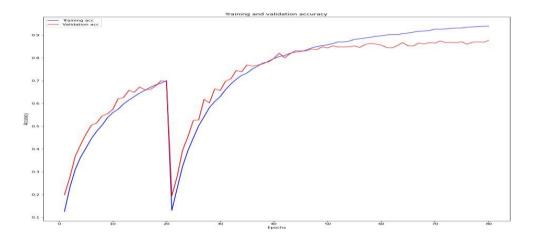


Fig - VGG-11 training on CIFAR10 with augmentation Accuracy Curve

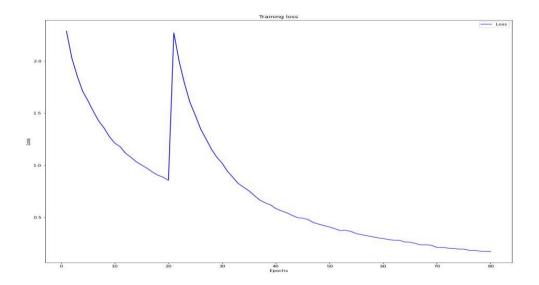


Fig - VGG-11 training on CIFAR10 with augmentation Loss Curve