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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?

答: 模型架構用助教給的 sample code 下去改, 跑了 70 個 epoch。

<pre> Layer (type)                Output Shape                Param # ----- conv2d_1 (Conv2D)           (None, 64, 44, 44)         1664 batch_normalization_1 (Batch Normalization) (None, 64, 44, 44)         176 zero_padding2d_1 (ZeroPadding2D) (None, 64, 48, 48)         0 max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 64, 23, 23)         0 zero_padding2d_2 (ZeroPadding2D) (None, 64, 25, 25)         0 conv2d_2 (Conv2D)           (None, 64, 23, 23)         36928 batch_normalization_2 (Batch Normalization) (None, 64, 23, 23)         92 zero_padding2d_3 (ZeroPadding2D) (None, 64, 25, 25)         0 conv2d_3 (Conv2D)           (None, 64, 23, 23)         36928 batch_normalization_3 (Batch Normalization) (None, 64, 23, 23)         92 average_pooling2d_1 (AveragePooling2D) (None, 64, 11, 11)         0 zero_padding2d_4 (ZeroPadding2D) (None, 64, 13, 13)         0 conv2d_4 (Conv2D)           (None, 128, 12, 12)        32896 batch_normalization_4 (Batch Normalization) (None, 128, 12, 12)         48 zero_padding2d_5 (ZeroPadding2D) (None, 128, 14, 14)         0 conv2d_5 (Conv2D)           (None, 128, 12, 12)        147584 batch_normalization_5 (Batch Normalization) (None, 128, 12, 12)         48 max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 128, 5, 5)         0 zero_padding2d_6 (ZeroPadding2D) (None, 128, 9, 9)         0 max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 128, 5, 5)         0 zero_padding2d_6 (ZeroPadding2D) (None, 128, 9, 9)         0 </pre>				<pre> max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 128, 5, 5)         0 zero_padding2d_6 (ZeroPadding2D) (None, 128, 9, 9)         0 average_pooling2d_2 (AveragePooling2D) (None, 128, 9, 9)         0 conv2d_6 (Conv2D)           (None, 256, 7, 7)         295168 batch_normalization_6 (Batch Normalization) (None, 256, 7, 7)         28 max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 256, 2, 2)         0 zero_padding2d_7 (ZeroPadding2D) (None, 256, 4, 4)         0 flatten_1 (Flatten)         (None, 4096)               0 dense_1 (Dense)             (None, 2048)               8390656 batch_normalization_7 (Batch Normalization) (None, 2048)               8192 dropout_1 (Dropout)         (None, 2048)               0 dense_2 (Dense)             (None, 1024)               2098176 batch_normalization_8 (Batch Normalization) (None, 1024)               4096 dropout_2 (Dropout)         (None, 1024)               0 dense_3 (Dense)             (None, 7)                  7175 Total params: 11,059,947 Trainable params: 11,053,561 Non-trainable params: 6,386 </pre>			
epoch	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
acc	0.454	0.523	0.592	0.641	0.672	0.683	0.701

Kaggle 準確率: 0.67456

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?

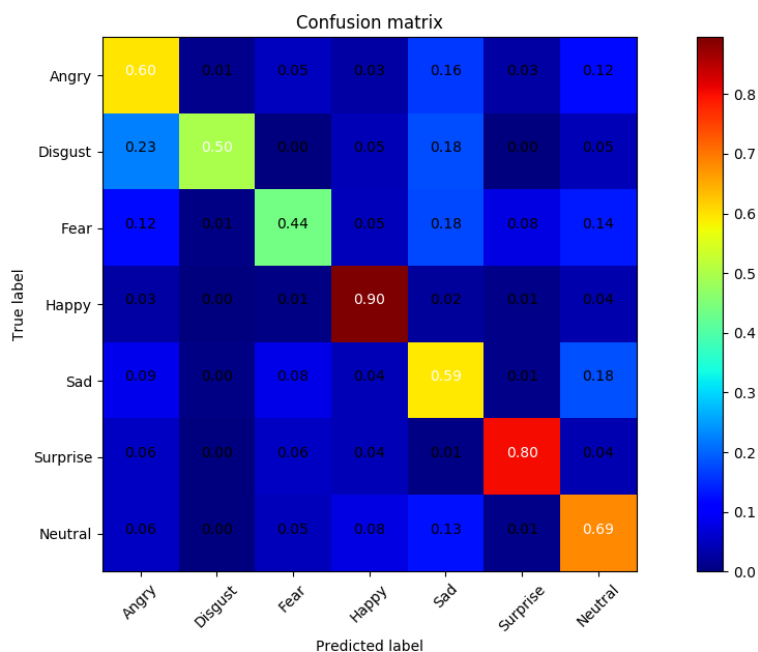
答: 同樣跑 70 個 epoch

<pre> Layer (type)                Output Shape                Param # ----- batch_normalization_1 (Batch Normalization) (None, 48, 48, 1)         4 flatten_1 (Flatten)         (None, 2304)               0 dropout_1 (Dropout)         (None, 2304)               0 dense_1 (Dense)             (None, 824)                1899320 dropout_2 (Dropout)         (None, 824)                0 dense_2 (Dense)             (None, 1024)               844800 dropout_3 (Dropout)         (None, 1024)               0 dense_3 (Dense)             (None, 1024)               1049600 dropout_4 (Dropout)         (None, 1024)               0 dense_4 (Dense)             (None, 1024)               1049600 dropout_5 (Dropout)         (None, 1024)               0 dense_5 (Dense)             (None, 1024)               1049600 dropout_6 (Dropout)         (None, 1024)               0 dense_6 (Dense)             (None, 1024)               1049600 </pre>				<pre> dropout_7 (Dropout)         (None, 1024)               0 dense_7 (Dense)             (None, 1024)               1049600 dropout_8 (Dropout)         (None, 1024)               0 dense_8 (Dense)             (None, 1024)               1049600 dropout_9 (Dropout)         (None, 1024)               0 dense_9 (Dense)             (None, 1024)               1049600 dropout_10 (Dropout)        (None, 1024)               0 dense_10 (Dense)            (None, 1024)               1049600 dropout_11 (Dropout)        (None, 1024)               0 dense_11 (Dense)            (None, 7)                  7175 Total params: 11,148,099 Trainable params: 11,148,097 Non-trainable params: 2 </pre>			
epoch	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
acc	0.443	0.463	0.481	0.507	0.527	0.551	0.548

Kaggle 準確率: 0.51011

在 DeepQ 平台上跑, DNN 比 CNN 快很多, 只用了約 1/6 的時間, 即使把平台上因使用者數量不同造成的影響去除, DNN 應該還是會比較快。不過 DNN 的準確率到了 0.55 左右就差不多到瓶頸了。

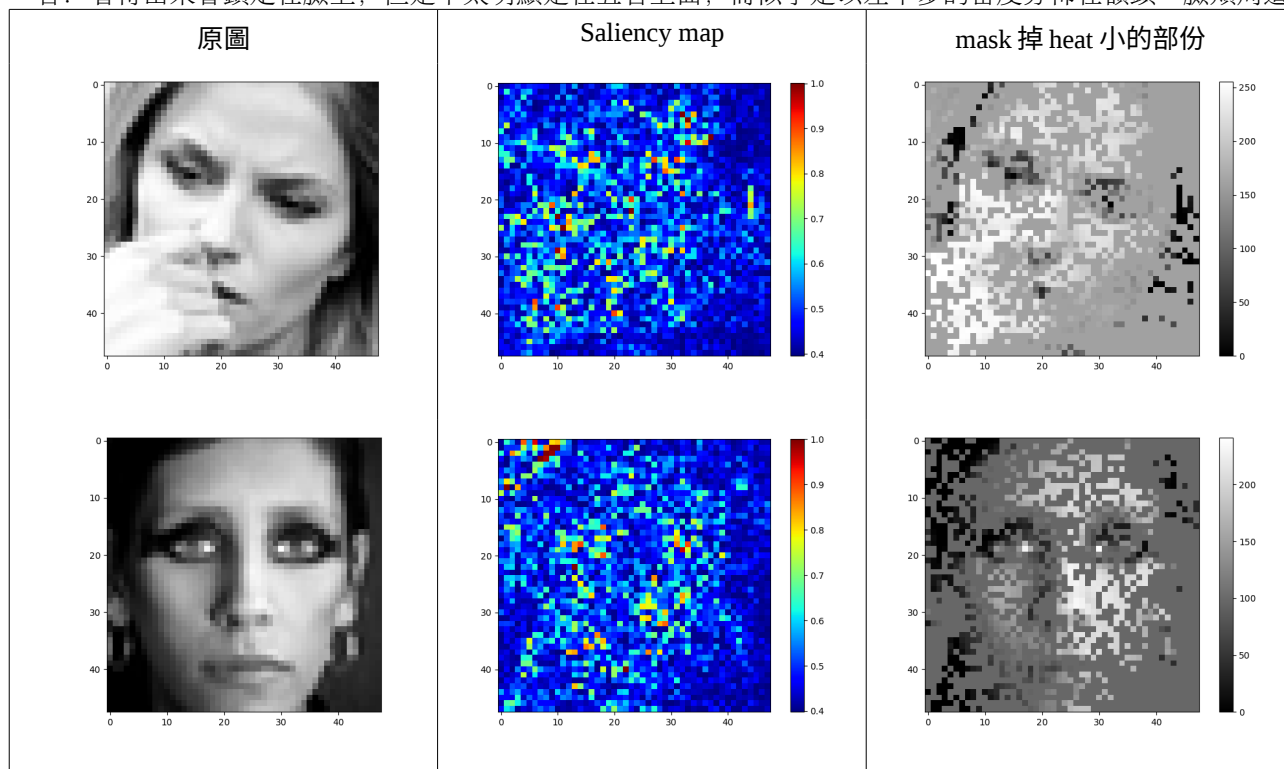
3. (1%) 觀察答錯的圖片中，哪些 class 彼此間容易用混？[繪出 confusion matrix 分析]

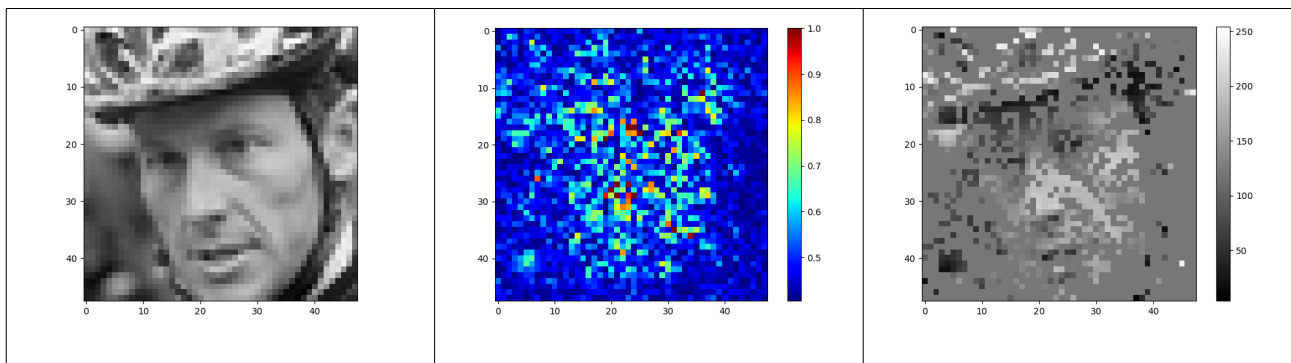


答：由 confusion matrix 可以看到不好分的是 Angry, Disgust, Fear, Sad, Neutral 四種情緒。彼此之間分錯的都是分成另外一類，較不容易與 Happy, Surprise 搞混。

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？

答：看得出來會鎖定在臉上，但是不太明顯是在五官上面，而似乎是以差不多的密度分佈在額頭、臉頰周遭。





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**。

答: 可以看出不同的 **filter** 就會對圖片的不同特性或是某個方向有比較明顯的感應。filter 對特定一張圖片 (id699) 的反應顯示在下圖, 每個圖片的「筆觸」都符合上圖的 filter 看起來的特性。

