Image Classification

In this project, you'll classify images from the CIFAR-10 dataset (https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar.html). The dataset consists of airplanes, dogs, cats, and other objects. You'll preprocess the images, then train a convolutional neural network on all the samples. The images need to be normalized and the labels need to be one-hot encoded. You'll get to apply what you learned and build a convolutional, max pooling, dropout, and fully connected layers. At the end, you'll get to see your neural network's predictions on the sample images.

Get the Data

Run the following cell to download the CIFAR-10 dataset for python (https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar-10-python.tar.gz).

Data

CIFAR-10 is an established computer-vision dataset used for object recognition. It is a subset of the 80 million tiny images dataset and consists of 60,000 32x32 color images containing one of 10 object classes, with 6000 images per class. It was collected by Alex Krizhevsky, Vinod Nair, and Geoffrey Hinton.

Let's get the data by running the following function

In [2]:
```
from urllib.request import urlretrieve
from os.path import isfile, isdir
from tqdm import tqdm
import tarfile

cifar10_dataset_folder_path = 'cifar-10-batches-py'

class DLProgress(tqdm):
    last_block = 0

    def hook(self, block_num=1, block_size=1, total_size=None):
        self.total = total_size
        self.update((block_num - self.last_block) * block_size)
        self.last_block = block_num

if not isfile('cifar-10-python.tar.gz'):
    with DLProgress(unit='B', unit_scale=True, miniters=1, desc='CIFAR-10 Dataset
        urlretrieve(
            'https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar-10-python.tar.gz',
            'cifar-10-python.tar.gz',
            pbar.hook)

if not isdir(cifar10_dataset_folder_path):
    with tarfile.open('cifar-10-python.tar.gz') as tar:
        tar.extractall()
        tar.close()
```

Explore the Data

The dataset is broken into batches to prevent your machine from running out of memory. The CIFAR-10 dataset consists of 5 batches, named `data_batch_1`, `data_batch_2`, etc.. Each batch contains the labels and images that are one of the following:

- airplane
- automobile
- bird
- cat
- deer
- dog
- frog
- horse
- ship
- truck

Understanding a dataset is part of making predictions on the data. Play around with the code cell below by changing the `batch_id` and `sample_id`. The `batch_id` is the id for a batch (1-5). The `sample_id` is the id for a image and label pair in the batch.

Ask yourself "What are all possible labels?", "What is the range of values for the image data?", "Are the labels in order or random?". Answers to questions like these will help you preprocess the data and end up with better predictions.

The following are some helper functions students can use in their code

In [3]:
```
import pickle
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelBinarizer


def _load_label_names():
    """
    Load the label names from file
    """
    return ['airplane', 'automobile', 'bird', 'cat', 'deer', 'dog', 'frog', 'hors


def load_cfar10_batch(cifar10_dataset_folder_path, batch_id):
    """
    Load a batch of the dataset
    """
    with open(cifar10_dataset_folder_path + '/data_batch_' + str(batch_id), mode=
        batch = pickle.load(file, encoding='latin1')

    features = batch['data'].reshape((len(batch['data']), 3, 32, 32)).transpose(0
    labels = batch['labels']

    return features, labels


def display_stats(cifar10_dataset_folder_path, batch_id, sample_id):
    """
    Display Stats of the the dataset
    """
    batch_ids = list(range(1, 6))

    if batch_id not in batch_ids:
        print('Batch Id out of Range. Possible Batch Ids: {}'.format(batch_ids))
        return None

    features, labels = load_cfar10_batch(cifar10_dataset_folder_path, batch_id)

    if not (0 <= sample_id < len(features)):
        print('{} samples in batch {}.  {} is out of range.'.format(len(features)
        return None

    print('\nStats of batch {}:'.format(batch_id))
    print('Samples: {}'.format(len(features)))
    print('Label Counts: {}'.format(dict(zip(*np.unique(labels, return_counts=Tru
    print('First 20 Labels: {}'.format(labels[:20]))

    sample_image = features[sample_id]
    sample_label = labels[sample_id]
    label_names = _load_label_names()

    print('\nExample of Image {}:'.format(sample_id))
    print('Image - Min Value: {} Max Value: {}'.format(sample_image.min(), sample
    print('Image - Shape: {}'.format(sample_image.shape))
    print('Label - Label Id: {} Name: {}'.format(sample_label, label_names[sample
    plt.axis('off')
    plt.imshow(sample_image)


def _preprocess_and_save(normalize, one_hot_encode, features, labels, filename):
    """
    Preprocess data and save it to file
    """
    features = normalize(features)
    labels = one_hot_encode(labels)

    pickle.dump((features, labels), open(filename, 'wb'))


def preprocess_and_save_data(cifar10_dataset_folder_path, normalize, one_hot_enco
    """
    Preprocess Training and Validation Data
    """
    n_batches = 5
    valid_features = []
    valid_labels = []

    for batch_i in range(1, n_batches + 1):
        features, labels = load_cfar10_batch(cifar10_dataset_folder_path, batch_i
        validation_count = int(len(features) * 0.1)

        # Prprocess and save a batch of training data
        _preprocess_and_save(
            normalize,
            one_hot_encode,
            features[:-validation_count],
            labels[:-validation_count],
            'preprocess_batch_' + str(batch_i) + '.p')

        # Use a portion of training batch for validation
        valid_features.extend(features[-validation_count:])
        valid_labels.extend(labels[-validation_count:])

    # Preprocess and Save all validation data
    _preprocess_and_save(
        normalize,
        one_hot_encode,
        np.array(valid_features),
        np.array(valid_labels),
        'preprocess_validation.p')

    with open(cifar10_dataset_folder_path + '/test_batch', mode='rb') as file:
        batch = pickle.load(file, encoding='latin1')

    # load the training data
    test_features = batch['data'].reshape((len(batch['data']), 3, 32, 32)).transp
    test_labels = batch['labels']

    # Preprocess and Save all training data
    _preprocess_and_save(
        normalize,
        one_hot_encode,
        np.array(test_features),
        np.array(test_labels),
        'preprocess_training.p')


def batch_features_labels(features, labels, batch_size):
    """
    Split features and labels into batches
    """
    for start in range(0, len(features), batch_size):
        end = min(start + batch_size, len(features))
        yield features[start:end], labels[start:end]


def load_preprocess_training_batch(batch_id, batch_size):
    """
    Load the Preprocessed Training data and return them in batches of <batch_size
    """
    filename = 'preprocess_batch_' + str(batch_id) + '.p'
    features, labels = pickle.load(open(filename, mode='rb'))

    # Return the training data in batches of size <batch_size> or less
    return batch_features_labels(features, labels, batch_size)


def display_image_predictions(features, labels, predictions):
    n_classes = 10
    label_names = _load_label_names()
    label_binarizer = LabelBinarizer()
    label_binarizer.fit(range(n_classes))
    label_ids = label_binarizer.inverse_transform(np.array(labels))

    fig, axies = plt.subplots(nrows=4, ncols=2)
    fig.tight_layout()
    fig.suptitle('Softmax Predictions', fontsize=20, y=1.1)

    n_predictions = 3
    margin = 0.05
    ind = np.arange(n_predictions)
    width = (1. - 2. * margin) / n_predictions

    for image_i, (feature, label_id, pred_indicies, pred_values) in enumerate(zip
        pred_names = [label_names[pred_i] for pred_i in pred_indicies]
        correct_name = label_names[label_id]

        axies[image_i][0].imshow(feature*255)
        axies[image_i][0].set_title(correct_name)
        axies[image_i][0].set_axis_off()

        axies[image_i][1].barh(ind + margin, pred_values[::-1], width)
        axies[image_i][1].set_yticks(ind + margin)
        axies[image_i][1].set_yticklabels(pred_names[::-1])
        axies[image_i][1].set_xticks([0, 0.5, 1.0])
```

In [21]:
```
%matplotlib inline
%config InlineBackend.figure_format = 'retina'

import numpy as np

# Explore the dataset
batch_id = 3
sample_id = 5
display_stats(cifar10_dataset_folder_path, batch_id, sample_id)
```

```
Stats of batch 3:
Samples: 10000
Label Counts: {0: 994, 1: 1042, 2: 965, 3: 997, 4: 990, 5: 1029, 6: 978, 7: 101
5, 8: 961, 9: 1029}
First 20 Labels: [8, 5, 0, 6, 9, 2, 8, 3, 6, 2, 7, 4, 6, 9, 0, 0, 7, 3, 7, 2]

Example of Image 5:
Image - Min Value: 9 Max Value: 255
Image - Shape: (32, 32, 3)
Label - Label Id: 2 Name: bird
```