# ML\_SP22\_Project\_3 (CNN)

Due Date: 5/16 23:59 pm

```
In [107...
```

```
import sys
import os
import platform
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

In [108...

```
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers
from tensorflow.keras.utils import image_dataset_from_directory
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
```

### The goal for this Project is to practice running CNN using a set of dog and cat image

Make sure you fill in the blank inside the TODO section and try at least two different choices for the following parameters. Summarize your findings briefly at the end of the notebook

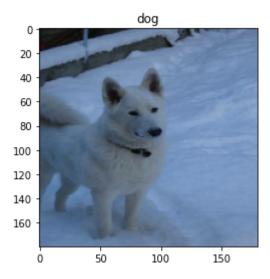
- 1. Define a first model, try two epoch choices and two batch size.
- 2. Add dropout to the first model to see if it helps or not, pick one of the epoch and batch size you had before
- 3. Try a second model with slighly different model arhitecture
- 4. Summarize your findings

### Loading the datasets

```
In [109...
```

```
# download the dogsvscats.zip, save it under your notebook directory
# or somewhere else, change base_dir to where you save the datasets
base_dir = "./dogsvscats"
```

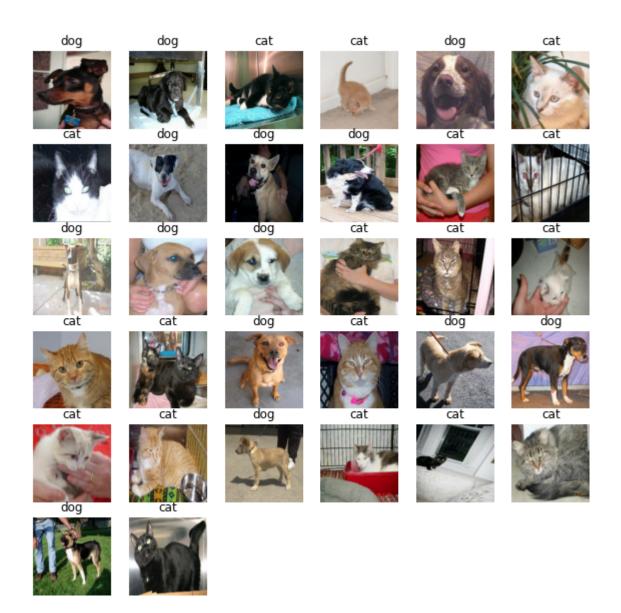
```
In [110...
           train_dataset = image_dataset_from_directory(
                    os.path.join(base_dir, "train"),
                    image_size=(180, 180),
                    batch_size=32)
           Found 2000 files belonging to 2 classes.
In [111...
           validation_dataset = image_dataset_from_directory(
                    os.path.join(base_dir, "validation"),
                    image size=(180, 180),
                    batch_size=32)
           Found 1000 files belonging to 2 classes.
In [112...
           test dataset = image dataset from directory(
                    os.path.join(base dir, "test"),
                    image_size=(180, 180),
                   batch size=1000)
           Found 1000 files belonging to 2 classes.
In [113...
           images, labels = list(train_dataset.take(1))[0]
           class names = train dataset.class names
In [114...
           idx = 2
           plt.imshow(images[idx].numpy().astype("uint8"))
           plt.title(class_names[labels[idx].numpy()])
          Text(0.5, 1.0, 'dog')
Out[114...
```



```
In [115...
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
for images, labels in train_dataset.take(1):
    for i in range(32):
        ax = plt.subplot(6, 6, i + 1)
        plt.imshow(images[i].numpy().astype("uint8"))
        plt.title(class_names[labels[i].numpy()])
        plt.axis("off")

# Plotting the images
plt.show()
```



## Define your first CNN model

```
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential from tensorflow.keras.layers import BatchNormalization from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D from tensorflow.keras.layers import MaxPooling2D from tensorflow.keras.layers import Activation from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dropout
```

```
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Flatten
          from tensorflow.keras.layers import Input
          from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
In [93]:
          # TODO: fill in the blank
          inputs = keras.Input(shape=(180, 180, 3))
          x = layers.Rescaling(1./255)(inputs)
          x = layers.BatchNormalization()(x)
          x = Conv2D(filters=32, kernel size=3, activation="relu")(x)
          x = MaxPooling2D(pool size=2)(x)
          x = Conv2D(filters=64, kernel size=3, activation="relu")(x)
          x = MaxPooling2D(pool size=2)(x)
          x = Conv2D(filters=128, kernel size=3, activation="relu")(x)
          x = layers.Flatten()(x)
          outputs = layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(x)
          model = keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)
In [94]:
          from keras.datasets import mnist
          (train images, train labels), (test images, test labels) = mnist.load data()
          train_images = train_images.reshape((60000, 28, 28, 1))
          train images = train images.astype("float32") / 255
          test images = test images.reshape((10000, 28, 28, 1))
          test images = test images.astype("float32") / 255
          train images.shape
         (60000, 28, 28, 1)
```

### Comiple the model

Out[94]:

from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense

```
In [95]:
          # TODO: fill in the blank
          model.compile(optimizer="rmsprop",
              loss="binary crossentropy",
              metrics=["accuracy"])
          model.summary()
```

Model: "model\_8"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_10 (InputLayer)	[(None, 180, 180, 3)]	0
rescaling_9 (Rescaling)	(None, 180, 180, 3)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_9 (Batc hNormalization)</pre>	(None, 180, 180, 3)	12
conv2d_27 (Conv2D)	(None, 178, 178, 32)	896
<pre>max_pooling2d_18 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 89, 89, 32)	0
conv2d_28 (Conv2D)	(None, 87, 87, 64)	18496
<pre>max_pooling2d_19 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 43, 43, 64)	0
conv2d_29 (Conv2D)	(None, 41, 41, 128)	73856
flatten_11 (Flatten)	(None, 215168)	0
dense_9 (Dense)	(None, 1)	215169
Total params: 308,429 Trainable params: 308,423 Non-trainable params: 6		

## Running the first model

```
# increase epochs
history = model.fit(
    train_dataset,
    epochs=20,
    validation_data=validation_dataset)
```

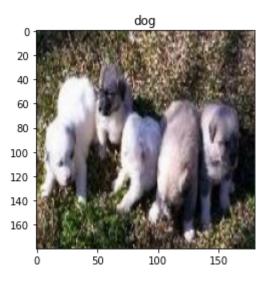
```
Epoch 2/20
cv: 0.6520
Epoch 3/20
cv: 0.7000
Epoch 4/20
cv: 0.7000
Epoch 5/20
63/63 [=============] - 28s 449ms/step - loss: 0.2883 - accuracy: 0.8855 - val loss: 0.7424 - val accura
cv: 0.6560
Epoch 6/20
cy: 0.7010
Epoch 7/20
cy: 0.6970
Epoch 8/20
cy: 0.6840
Epoch 9/20
cv: 0.6820
Epoch 10/20
cv: 0.6850
Epoch 11/20
cv: 0.6810
Epoch 12/20
cy: 0.6840
Epoch 13/20
cv: 0.6860
Epoch 14/20
63/63 [============] - 28s 446ms/step - loss: 0.0264 - accuracy: 0.9945 - val loss: 2.4137 - val accura
cv: 0.6920
Epoch 15/20
63/63 [============] - 28s 448ms/step - loss: 0.0256 - accuracy: 0.9935 - val loss: 2.5007 - val accura
cv: 0.6770
Epoch 16/20
63/63 [============] - 28s 445ms/step - loss: 0.0222 - accuracy: 0.9930 - val loss: 2.5095 - val accura
cv: 0.6810
```

### Now, look at the testing dataset

```
In [82]: test_images, test_labels = list(test_dataset.take(1))[0]
In [83]: class_names
Out[83]: ['cat', 'dog']
```

#### Predict one image at a time

```
idx = 50
plt.imshow(test_images[idx].numpy().astype("uint8"))
plt.title(class_names[test_labels[idx].numpy()])
Out[84]:
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'dog')
```



```
In [85]: img = test_images[idx]
    img_array = image.img_to_array(img)
    img_batch = np.expand_dims(img_array, axis=0)

In [86]:    print(img_array.shape)
    print(img_batch.shape)

(180, 180, 3)
(1, 180, 180, 3)

In [87]:    prediction = model.predict(img_batch)

In [88]:    print(prediction)

[[0.8381897]]
```

## Evaluate your first model out-of-sample

```
In [89]:
# TODO fill-in the blank here
test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels)
print(f"Test accuracy: {test_acc:.3f}")
```

### 66.3% accuracy. Not bad, but we may use Dropout to improve performance

```
In [90]:
          inputs = keras.Input(shape=(180, 180, 3))
          x = layers.Rescaling(1./255)(inputs)
          x = layers.BatchNormalization()(x)
          x = Conv2D(filters=32, kernel size=3, activation="relu")(x)
          x = MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
          x = Conv2D(filters=64, kernel size=3, activation="relu")(x)
          x = MaxPooling2D(pool size=2)(x)
          x = Conv2D(filters=128, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
          x = Dropout(0.2)(x)
          x = layers.Flatten()(x)
          outputs = layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(x)
          model2 = keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)
          model2.compile(
              loss='binary_crossentropy',
              optimizer='adam',
              metrics=['accuracy']
          model2.summary()
```

Model: "model\_7"

	Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
٠	input_9 (InputLayer)	[(None, 180, 180, 3)]	0
	rescaling_8 (Rescaling)	(None, 180, 180, 3)	0
	<pre>batch_normalization_8 (Batc hNormalization)</pre>	(None, 180, 180, 3)	12
	conv2d_24 (Conv2D)	(None, 178, 178, 32)	896
	<pre>max_pooling2d_16 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 89, 89, 32)	0

```
conv2d 25 (Conv2D)
                       (None, 87, 87, 64)
                                            18496
max pooling2d 17 (MaxPoolin (None, 43, 43, 64)
                                            0
g2D)
conv2d 26 (Conv2D)
                       (None, 41, 41, 128)
                                            73856
 dropout 1 (Dropout)
                       (None, 41, 41, 128)
                                             0
flatten 10 (Flatten)
                       (None, 215168)
                                             0
dense 8 (Dense)
                       (None, 1)
                                             215169
_____
Total params: 308,429
Trainable params: 308,423
Non-trainable params: 6
history = model2.fit(
   train dataset,
    epochs=20,
   validation data=validation dataset)
Epoch 1/20
63/63 [========================] - 30s 474ms/step - loss: 0.7936 - accuracy: 0.5140 - val loss: 0.6901 - val accura
cv: 0.5430
Epoch 2/20
63/63 [============] - 30s 471ms/step - loss: 0.6463 - accuracy: 0.5930 - val loss: 0.6813 - val accura
cy: 0.5530
Epoch 3/20
cv: 0.6240
Epoch 4/20
63/63 [===========] - 30s 475ms/step - loss: 0.5530 - accuracy: 0.7110 - val loss: 0.5957 - val accura
cv: 0.6810
Epoch 5/20
63/63 [===========] - 31s 485ms/step - loss: 0.4864 - accuracy: 0.7605 - val loss: 0.5790 - val accura
cv: 0.6960
Epoch 6/20
63/63 [============] - 30s 472ms/step - loss: 0.4033 - accuracy: 0.8140 - val loss: 0.7790 - val accura
cv: 0.6550
Epoch 7/20
```

In [91]:

```
cy: 0.6790
Epoch 8/20
63/63 [============] - 30s 474ms/step - loss: 0.2801 - accuracy: 0.8780 - val loss: 0.8232 - val accura
cv: 0.7040
Epoch 9/20
63/63 [============] - 30s 476ms/step - loss: 0.2044 - accuracy: 0.9245 - val loss: 0.9740 - val accura
cv: 0.6730
Epoch 10/20
63/63 [============] - 30s 474ms/step - loss: 0.1249 - accuracy: 0.9570 - val loss: 1.1982 - val accura
cv: 0.6790
Epoch 11/20
63/63 [============] - 30s 475ms/step - loss: 0.0752 - accuracy: 0.9770 - val loss: 1.3764 - val accura
cv: 0.6890
Epoch 12/20
63/63 [============] - 30s 472ms/step - loss: 0.0686 - accuracy: 0.9725 - val loss: 1.4874 - val accura
cv: 0.6730
Epoch 13/20
63/63 [============] - 30s 470ms/step - loss: 0.0517 - accuracy: 0.9860 - val loss: 1.5559 - val accura
cv: 0.6990
Epoch 14/20
cv: 0.6910
Epoch 15/20
63/63 [===========] - 30s 480ms/step - loss: 0.0167 - accuracy: 0.9965 - val loss: 1.8648 - val accura
cv: 0.6880
Epoch 16/20
cv: 0.6920
Epoch 17/20
63/63 [===========] - 30s 475ms/step - loss: 0.0106 - accuracy: 0.9975 - val loss: 2.1429 - val accura
cv: 0.6920
Epoch 18/20
63/63 [============] - 30s 478ms/step - loss: 0.0157 - accuracy: 0.9960 - val loss: 2.1807 - val accura
cv: 0.6700
Epoch 19/20
cy: 0.6810
Epoch 20/20
63/63 [============] - 30s 470ms/step - loss: 0.0178 - accuracy: 0.9950 - val loss: 2.4069 - val accura
cy: 0.6810
```

test\_images, test\_labels = list(test\_dataset.take(1))[0]
test\_loss, test\_acc = model2.evaluate(test\_images, test\_labels)
print(f"Test\_accuracy: {test\_acc:.3f}")

### Using Dropout, our accuracy slightly increased to 67.9%

### Try different choices of epoch, batch size for your first model

```
Found 2000 files belonging to 2 classes.
Found 1000 files belonging to 2 classes.
Epoch 1/8
racy: 0.6260
Epoch 2/8
racy: 0.6760
Epoch 3/8
racy: 0.6900
Epoch 4/8
racy: 0.7060
Epoch 5/8
racy: 0.6760
Epoch 6/8
```

Changing the epoch and batch size increased the accuracy further to 68.1%

Try a second model with slightly different architecture (no need to be very complicated)

We will implement a model without MaxPooling

```
In [116... # Type your code here
#
inputs = keras.Input(shape=(180, 180, 3))

x = layers.Rescaling(1./255)(inputs)
x = layers.BatchNormalization()(x)

x = Conv2D(filters=32, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = Conv2D(filters=64, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = Conv2D(filters=128, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)

x = layers.Flatten()(x)
outputs = layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(x)

model = keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)
model.summary()
```

Model: "model\_11"

Layer (type) Output Shape Param #

```
input 13 (InputLayer)
                         [(None, 180, 180, 3)]
                                                 0
rescaling 12 (Rescaling)
                         (None, 180, 180, 3)
                                                 0
 batch normalization 12 (Bat (None, 180, 180, 3)
                                                 12
 chNormalization)
 conv2d 36 (Conv2D)
                         (None, 178, 178, 32)
                                                 896
 conv2d 37 (Conv2D)
                         (None, 176, 176, 64)
                                                 18496
 conv2d 38 (Conv2D)
                         (None, 174, 174, 128)
                                                 73856
flatten 14 (Flatten)
                         (None, 3875328)
                                                 0
 dense 12 (Dense)
                          (None, 1)
                                                 3875329
_____
Total params: 3,968,589
Trainable params: 3,968,583
Non-trainable params: 6
```

In [119...

```
model.compile(optimizer="rmsprop",
    loss="binary_crossentropy",
    metrics=["accuracy"])
history = model.fit(
    train_dataset,
    epochs=5,
    validation_data=validation_dataset)
```

The model without MaxPooling provided an accuracy of 67.9%

### Summarize your findings below

```
In [ ]: # Type your answers and comments here
```

In this project, many things were uncovered about the neural network. For the first model, I have learned that adding a dropout layer can improve accuracy of the neural network. This is because dropout layers decrease the risk of overfitting to the data that it is given.

We have also learned that decreasing the epoch and batch size can increase the neural networks accuracy. We can conclude that a small batch size allows our network to train better, with less variability.

Lastly, with our last model without MaxPooling, I have found out that model fitting took significantly longer than the model without it. From this, we can see that pooling is faster to compute than convolutions