

ASSIGNMENT-7 - Image Classification

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Github: <https://github.com/KallemPrathusha/ICP-7>

```
import numpy as np
from keras.datasets import cifar10
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Flatten, Conv2D, MaxPooling2D
from keras.constraints import maxnorm
from keras.optimizers import SGD
from keras.utils import np_utils
# from keras import backend as K
# K.tensorflow_backend.set_image_dim_ordering('th')
# fix random seed for reproducibility
seed = 7
np.random.seed(seed)

# load data
(X_train, y_train), (X_test, y_test) = cifar10.load_data()

# convert from int to float and normalize inputs from 0-255 to 0.0-1.0
X_train = X_train.astype('float32') / 255.0
X_test = X_test.astype('float32') / 255.0

# one hot encode outputs
y_train = np_utils.to_categorical(y_train)
y_test = np_utils.to_categorical(y_test)
num_classes = y_test.shape[1]

# transpose the dimensions of the input data
X_train = np.transpose(X_train, (0, 3, 1, 2))
X_test = np.transpose(X_test, (0, 3, 1, 2))

# Create the model
model = Sequential()
model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), input_shape=(3, 32, 32), padding='same',
activation='relu', kernel_constraint=maxnorm(3)))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
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model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same',
kernel_constraint=maxnorm(3)))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu',
kernel_constraint=maxnorm(3)))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same',
kernel_constraint=maxnorm(3)))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(1, 1)))
model.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu',
kernel_constraint=maxnorm(3)))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same',
kernel_constraint=maxnorm(3)))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(1, 1)))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Dense(1024, activation='relu', kernel_constraint=maxnorm(3)))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu', kernel_constraint=maxnorm(3)))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))

# Compile model
epochs = 25
lr = 0.01
decay = lr/epochs
sgd = SGD(lr=lr, momentum=0.9, decay=decay, nesterov=False)
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=sgd, metrics=['accuracy'])
print(model.summary())

# Fit the model
history=model.fit(X_train, y_train, validation_data=(X_test, y_test),
epochs=epochs, batch_size=32)

# Final evaluation of the model
scores = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=0)
print("Accuracy: %.2f%%" % (scores[1]*100))

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Epoch 11/25
1563/1563 [=====] - 13s 9ms/step - loss: 1.2522 - accuracy: 0.5455 - val_loss: 1.2113 - val_accuracy: 0.5635
Epoch 12/25
1563/1563 [=====] - 13s 8ms/step - loss: 1.2348 - accuracy: 0.5533 - val_loss: 1.1823 - val_accuracy: 0.5755
Epoch 13/25
1563/1563 [=====] - 13s 9ms/step - loss: 1.2192 - accuracy: 0.5587 - val_loss: 1.1805 - val_accuracy: 0.5738
Epoch 14/25
1563/1563 [=====] - 13s 8ms/step - loss: 1.2011 - accuracy: 0.5670 - val_loss: 1.1999 - val_accuracy: 0.5718
Epoch 15/25
1563/1563 [=====] - 13s 9ms/step - loss: 1.1913 - accuracy: 0.5699 - val_loss: 1.1476 - val_accuracy: 0.5874
Epoch 16/25
1563/1563 [=====] - 13s 9ms/step - loss: 1.1828 - accuracy: 0.5716 - val_loss: 1.1634 - val_accuracy: 0.5863
Epoch 17/25
1563/1563 [=====] - 13s 8ms/step - loss: 1.1701 - accuracy: 0.5777 - val_loss: 1.1583 - val_accuracy: 0.5869
Epoch 18/25
1563/1563 [=====] - 13s 8ms/step - loss: 1.1629 - accuracy: 0.5797 - val_loss: 1.1809 - val_accuracy: 0.5822
Epoch 19/25
1563/1563 [=====] - 13s 8ms/step - loss: 1.1500 - accuracy: 0.5856 - val_loss: 1.1398 - val_accuracy: 0.5916
Epoch 20/25
1563/1563 [=====] - 13s 9ms/step - loss: 1.1402 - accuracy: 0.5874 - val_loss: 1.1380 - val_accuracy: 0.5943
Epoch 21/25
1563/1563 [=====] - 13s 9ms/step - loss: 1.1329 - accuracy: 0.5918 - val_loss: 1.1396 - val_accuracy: 0.5906
Epoch 22/25
1563/1563 [=====] - 13s 9ms/step - loss: 1.1243 - accuracy: 0.5957 - val_loss: 1.1122 - val_accuracy: 0.5996
Epoch 23/25
1563/1563 [=====] - 13s 8ms/step - loss: 1.1195 - accuracy: 0.5964 - val_loss: 1.1196 - val_accuracy: 0.5958
Epoch 24/25
1563/1563 [=====] - 13s 9ms/step - loss: 1.1130 - accuracy: 0.6001 - val_loss: 1.1029 - val_accuracy: 0.6031
Epoch 25/25
1563/1563 [=====] - 13s 8ms/step - loss: 1.1033 - accuracy: 0.6003 - val_loss: 1.1077 - val_accuracy: 0.6009
Accuracy: 60.09%

[34] predictions = model.predict(X_test[:4])
print(predictions)
print(np.argmax(predictions, axis=1))
print(y_test[:4])

1/1 [=====] - 0s 129ms/step
[[3.0232068e-02 7.2485148e-03 1.8221588e-01 4.2721486e-01 5.1376686e-02
 3.0232068e-02 7.2485148e-03 1.8221588e-01 4.2721486e-01 5.1376686e-02
 3.0232068e-02 7.2485148e-03 1.8221588e-01 4.2721486e-01 5.1376686e-02
 3.0232068e-02 7.2485148e-03 1.8221588e-01 4.2721486e-01 5.1376686e-02]]

0s completed at 20:05

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The Accuracy Score obtained by the model is slightly changed. Initially the accuracy score is around 59.87% and for after the modifications and adding the layers the accuracy is slightly changed.

2. Predict the first 4 images of the test data using the above model. Then, compare with the actual label for those 4 images to check whether or not the model has predicted correctly.

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print(predictions)
print(np.argmax(predictions, axis=1))
print(y_test[:4])

```

```

+ Code + Text
Epoch 25/25
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Accuracy: 60.09%

[33] predictions = model.predict(X_test[:4])
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[[3.0232068e-02 7.2485148e-03 1.8221588e-01 4.2721486e-01 5.1376686e-02
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 3.0232068e-02 7.2485148e-03 1.8221588e-01 4.2721486e-01 5.1376686e-02]]

[3 8 0]
[[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]]

[35] import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Plot training & validation accuracy values
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'])
plt.title('Model accuracy')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Validation'], loc='upper left')
plt.show()

# Plot training & validation loss values
plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])

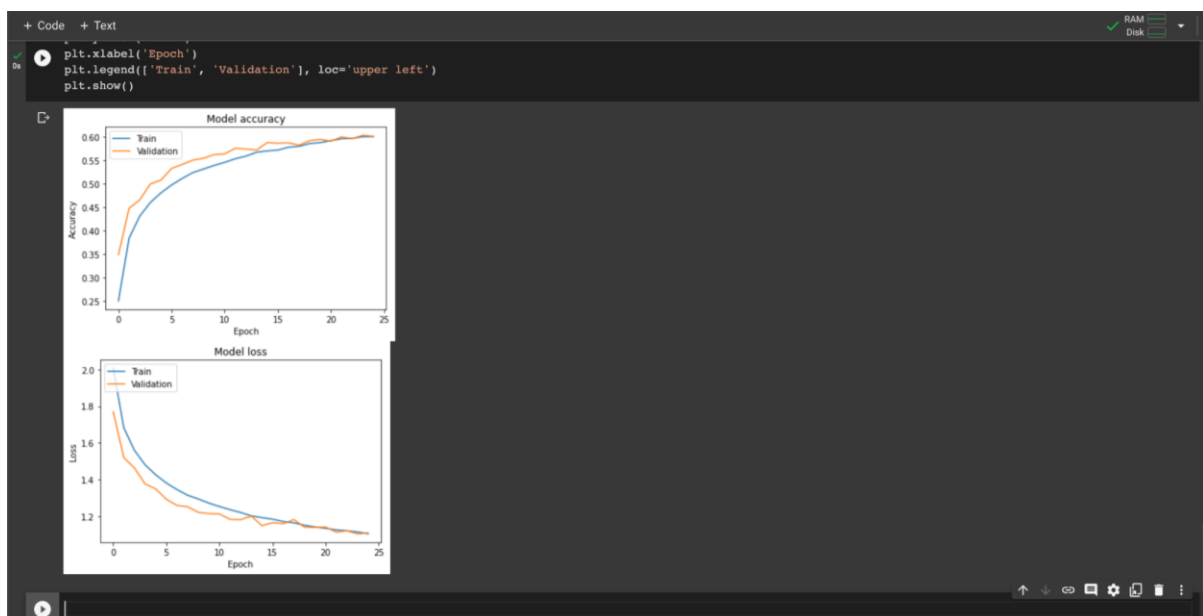
```

3. Visualize Loss and Accuracy using the history object

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Plot training & validation accuracy values
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'])
plt.title('Model accuracy')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Validation'], loc='upper left')
plt.show()

# Plot training & validation loss values
plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
plt.title('Model loss')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Validation'], loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```



The CIFAR-10 dataset, which is a well-known dataset of images separated into 10 classes, is loaded using the code above. Training sets and testing sets are created from the data. The input pictures are normalized between 0 and 1 and translated from integers to floats. One-hot encoding is used for the output labels.

The dimensions of the input data are then transformed to fit the convolutional neural network's anticipated input shape (CNN).

The Keras Sequential API is then used to define the CNN model. It is made up of dense layers with ReLU activation, dropout layers to avoid overfitting, and several convolutional layers with ReLU activation. categorize the photos into the 10 classes. classify the images into the 10 classes. classify the image into the 10 classes. The model is built using categorical cross-entropy as the loss function, stochastic gradient descent (SGD) as the optimizer, and accuracy as the training-phase performance indicator. 32 batches are used during the 25 epochs of model training. model is evaluated on the test set and the accuracy is printed.

The model is then applied to the first 4 photos in the test set to make predictions. To determine whether the model has predicted accurately, the predicted labels are compared to the actual labels. Lastly, the history object returned by the fit() method is used to illustrate the loss and accuracy.