# Neural Networks image recognition - ConvNet

- 1. Add random noise (see below on size parameter on <a href="np.random.normal">np.random.normal</a> (<a href="https://numpy.org/doc/stable/reference/random/generated">https://numpy.org/doc/stable/reference/random/generated</a> /numpy.random.normal.html)) to the images in training and testing. \*\*Make sure each image gets a different noise feature added to it. Inspect by printing out several images. Note the size parameter should match the data. \*\*
- 2. Compare the accuracy of train and val after N epochs for MLNN with and without noise.
- 3. Vary the amount of noise by changing the scale parameter in np.random.normal by a factor. Use .1, .5, 1.0, 2.0, 4.0 for the scale and keep track of the accuracy for training and validation and plot these results.
- 4. Compare these results with the previous week where we used a MultiLayer Perceptron (this week we use a ConvNet).

# **Neural Networks - Image Recognition**

```
In [1]: import keras
from keras.datasets import mnist
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.optimizers import RMSprop
from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Flatten
from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D
```

2023-04-16 13:44:10.507163: I tensorflow/core/platform/cpu\_feature\_gu ard.cc:182] This TensorFlow binary is optimized to use available CPU instructions in performance-critical operations.

To enable the following instructions: AVX2 FMA, in other operations, rebuild TensorFlow with the appropriate compiler flags.

```
In [12]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
ematplotlib.inline
```

### **Conv Net**

Trains a simple convnet on the MNIST dataset. Gets to 99.25% test accuracy after 12 epochs (there is still a lot of margin for parameter tuning).

```
In [2]: # input image dimensions
        img_rows, img_cols = 28, 28
        # the data, shuffled and split between train and test sets
        (x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
        if backend.image_data_format() == 'channels_first':
            x_train = x_train.reshape(x_train.shape[0], 1, img_rows, img_cols)
            x_test = x_test.reshape(x_test.shape[0], 1, img_rows, img_cols)
            input_shape = (1, img_rows, img_cols)
        else:
            x_train = x_train.reshape(x_train.shape[0], img_rows, img_cols, 1)
            x_test = x_test.reshape(x_test.shape[0], img_rows, img_cols, 1)
            input_shape = (img_rows, img_cols, 1)
        x_train = x_train.astype('float32')
        x_test = x_test.astype('float32')
        x_{train} /= 255
        x_test /= 255
        print('x_train shape:', x_train.shape)
        print(x_train.shape[0], 'train samples')
        nrintly toct chang[0]
        x_train shape: (60000, 28, 28, 1)
        60000 train samples
        10000 test samples
```

```
In [3]: batch_size = 128
      num_classes = 10
      epochs = 12
      # convert class vectors to binary class matrices
      y_train = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_train, num_classes)
      y_test = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_test, num_classes)
      model = Sequential()
      model.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3, 3),
                   activation='relu',
                   input_shape=input_shape))
      model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
      model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
      model.add(Dropout(0.25))
      model.add(Flatten())
      model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
      model.add(Dropout(0.5))
      model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
      model.compile(loss=keras.losses.categorical_crossentropy,
                 optimizer=keras.optimizers.Adadelta(),
                 metrics=['accuracy'])
      model.fit(x_train, y_train,
              batch_size=batch_size,
              epochs=epochs,
              verbose=1,
              validation_data=(x_test, y_test))
      score = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose=0)
      print('Test loss:', score[0])
      print ( | Tost accuracy | | coars[1])
      Epoch 1/12
      885 - accuracy: 0.1440 - val_loss: 2.2592 - val_accuracy: 0.3264
      Epoch 2/12
      407 - accuracy: 0.2569 - val_loss: 2.2015 - val_accuracy: 0.5702
      Epoch 3/12
      799 - accuracy: 0.3637 - val_loss: 2.1268 - val_accuracy: 0.6406
      Epoch 4/12
      005 - accuracy: 0.4412 - val_loss: 2.0256 - val_accuracy: 0.6694
      Epoch 5/12
      931 - accuracy: 0.4965 - val_loss: 1.8867 - val_accuracy: 0.6966
      Epoch 6/12
      498 - accuracy: 0.5449 - val_loss: 1.7087 - val_accuracy: 0.7202
      Epoch 7/12
      871 - accuracy: 0.5766 - val_loss: 1.5036 - val_accuracy: 0.7490
      Epoch 8/12
      469/469 [============================ ] - 49s 105ms/step - loss: 1.5
```

#### In [4]: import numpy as np

```
#Use .1, .5, 1.0, 2.0, 4.0

x_train_noise10 = x_train + np.random.normal(0, 255*.10, x_train.shape
x_test_noise10 = x_test + np.random.normal(0, 255*.10, x_test.shape)

x_train_noise50 = x_train + np.random.normal(0, 255*.50, x_train.shape
x_test_noise50 = x_test + np.random.normal(0, 255*.50, x_test.shape)

x_train_noise1 = x_train + np.random.normal(0, 255*1, x_train.shape)
x_test_noise1 = x_test + np.random.normal(0, 255*1, x_test.shape)

x_train_noise2 = x_train + np.random.normal(0, 255*2, x_train.shape)
x_test_noise2 = x_test + np.random.normal(0, 255*2, x_test.shape)

x_train_noise4 = x_train + np.random.normal(0, 255*4, x_train.shape)
```

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```
In [5]: batch_size = 128
      num_classes = 10
      epochs = 12
      # convert class vectors to binary class matrices
      # y_train = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_train, num_classes)
      # y_test = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_test, num_classes)
      model = Sequential()
      model.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3, 3),
                  activation='relu',
                  input_shape=input_shape))
      model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
      model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
      model.add(Dropout(0.25))
      model.add(Flatten())
      model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
      model.add(Dropout(0.5))
      model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
      model.compile(loss=keras.losses.categorical_crossentropy,
                optimizer=keras.optimizers.Adadelta(),
                metrics=['accuracy'])
      model.fit(x_train_noise10, y_train,
             batch_size=batch_size,
             epochs=epochs,
             verbose=1,
             validation_data=(x_test_noise10, y_test))
      score_cn10 = model.evaluate(x_test_noise10, y_test, verbose=0)
      print('Test loss:', score_cn10[0])
      nrint/!Tost accuracy! coors cn10[1])
      Epoch 1/12
      077 - accuracy: 0.1035 - val_loss: 2.5031 - val_accuracy: 0.1005
      Epoch 2/12
      662 - accuracy: 0.0992 - val_loss: 2.3037 - val_accuracy: 0.0955
      Epoch 3/12
      012 - accuracy: 0.0990 - val_loss: 2.3026 - val_accuracy: 0.0972
      Epoch 4/12
      395 - accuracy: 0.0982 - val_loss: 2.3026 - val_accuracy: 0.0974
      Epoch 5/12
      217 - accuracy: 0.0991 - val_loss: 2.3026 - val_accuracy: 0.0972
      Epoch 6/12
      169 - accuracy: 0.0976 - val_loss: 2.3026 - val_accuracy: 0.0972
      Epoch 7/12
      122 - accuracy: 0.1073 - val_loss: 2.3026 - val_accuracy: 0.1135
      Epoch 8/12
```

```
In [6]: batch_size = 128
      num_classes = 10
      epochs = 12
      # convert class vectors to binary class matrices
      # y_train = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_train, num_classes)
      # y_test = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_test, num_classes)
     model = Sequential()
      model.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3, 3),
                  activation='relu',
                  input_shape=input_shape))
      model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
      model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
     model.add(Dropout(0.25))
      model.add(Flatten())
      model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
      model.add(Dropout(0.5))
      model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
      model.compile(loss=keras.losses.categorical_crossentropy,
                optimizer=keras.optimizers.Adadelta(),
                metrics=['accuracy'])
      model.fit(x_train_noise50, y_train,
             batch_size=batch_size,
             epochs=epochs,
             verbose=1,
             validation_data=(x_test_noise50, y_test))
      score_cn50 = model.evaluate(x_test_noise50, y_test, verbose=0)
      print('Test loss:', score_cn50[0])
      Epoch 1/12
      9229 - accuracy: 0.0996 - val_loss: 5.0691 - val_accuracy: 0.0987
      Epoch 2/12
      355 - accuracy: 0.1017 - val_loss: 2.3117 - val_accuracy: 0.1132
      Epoch 3/12
      161 - accuracy: 0.1076 - val_loss: 2.3030 - val_accuracy: 0.1130
      Epoch 4/12
      958 - accuracy: 0.1098 - val_loss: 2.3027 - val_accuracy: 0.1135
      Epoch 5/12
      007 - accuracy: 0.1106 - val_loss: 2.3026 - val_accuracy: 0.1135
      Epoch 6/12
      654 - accuracy: 0.1122 - val_loss: 2.3026 - val_accuracy: 0.1135
      Epoch 7/12
      505 - accuracy: 0.1113 - val_loss: 2.3026 - val_accuracy: 0.1135
      Epoch 8/12
```

```
In [7]: batch_size = 128
      num_classes = 10
      epochs = 12
      # convert class vectors to binary class matrices
      # y_train = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_train, num_classes)
      # y_test = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_test, num_classes)
      model = Sequential()
      model.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3, 3),
                   activation='relu',
                   input_shape=input_shape))
      model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
      model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
      model.add(Dropout(0.25))
      model.add(Flatten())
      model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
      model.add(Dropout(0.5))
      model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
      model.compile(loss=keras.losses.categorical_crossentropy,
                 optimizer=keras.optimizers.Adadelta(),
                 metrics=['accuracy'])
      model.fit(x_train_noise1, y_train,
              batch_size=batch_size,
              epochs=epochs,
              verbose=1,
              validation_data=(x_test_noise1, y_test))
      score_cn1 = model.evaluate(x_test_noise1, y_test, verbose=0)
      print('Test loss:', score_cn1[0])
      nrint/ Tost accuracy | comp cn1[1])
      Epoch 1/12
      7454 - accuracy: 0.1012 - val_loss: 7.8296 - val_accuracy: 0.1026
      Epoch 2/12
      469/469 [============================] - 54s 116ms/step - loss: 12.
      6091 - accuracy: 0.0983 - val_loss: 2.3154 - val_accuracy: 0.0979
      Epoch 3/12
      323 - accuracy: 0.1000 - val_loss: 2.3033 - val_accuracy: 0.0982
      Epoch 4/12
      072 - accuracy: 0.0973 - val_loss: 2.3026 - val_accuracy: 0.0981
      Epoch 5/12
      153 - accuracy: 0.1100 - val_loss: 2.3026 - val_accuracy: 0.1135
      Epoch 6/12
      454 - accuracy: 0.1116 - val_loss: 2.3025 - val_accuracy: 0.1135
      Epoch 7/12
      941 - accuracy: 0.1120 - val_loss: 2.3025 - val_accuracy: 0.1135
      Epoch 8/12
```

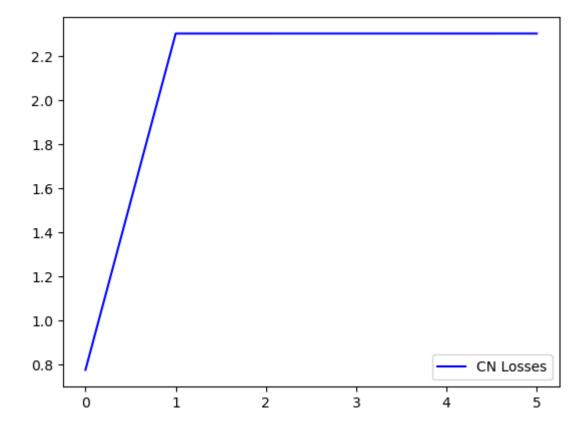
```
In [8]: batch_size = 128
      num_classes = 10
      epochs = 12
      # convert class vectors to binary class matrices
      # y_train = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_train, num_classes)
      # y_test = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_test, num_classes)
      model = Sequential()
      model.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3, 3),
                   activation='relu',
                   input_shape=input_shape))
      model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
      model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
      model.add(Dropout(0.25))
      model.add(Flatten())
      model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
      model.add(Dropout(0.5))
      model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
      model.compile(loss=keras.losses.categorical_crossentropy,
                 optimizer=keras.optimizers.Adadelta(),
                 metrics=['accuracy'])
      model.fit(x_train_noise2, y_train,
              batch_size=batch_size,
              epochs=epochs,
              verbose=1,
              validation_data=(x_test_noise2, y_test))
      score_cn2 = model.evaluate(x_test_noise2, y_test, verbose=0)
      print('Test loss:', score_cn2[0])
      nrint(|Tost accuracy | comp cn2[1])
      Epoch 1/12
      9.7692 - accuracy: 0.0992 - val_loss: 21.7722 - val_accuracy: 0.1029
      Epoch 2/12
      4011 - accuracy: 0.0983 - val_loss: 2.4419 - val_accuracy: 0.0996
      Epoch 3/12
      966 - accuracy: 0.1025 - val_loss: 2.3050 - val_accuracy: 0.1010
      Epoch 4/12
      469/469 [================ ] - 50s 107ms/step - loss: 3.3
      580 - accuracy: 0.1018 - val_loss: 2.3028 - val_accuracy: 0.1010
      Epoch 5/12
      401 - accuracy: 0.1027 - val_loss: 2.3026 - val_accuracy: 0.1010
      126 - accuracy: 0.1022 - val_loss: 2.3026 - val_accuracy: 0.1010
      Epoch 7/12
      325 - accuracy: 0.1087 - val_loss: 2.3025 - val_accuracy: 0.1135
      Epoch 8/12
```

```
In [9]: batch_size = 128
      num_classes = 10
      epochs = 12
      # convert class vectors to binary class matrices
      # y_train = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_train, num_classes)
      # y_test = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_test, num_classes)
     model = Sequential()
      model.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3, 3),
                  activation='relu',
                  input_shape=input_shape))
      model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
      model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
     model.add(Dropout(0.25))
      model.add(Flatten())
     model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
      model.add(Dropout(0.5))
      model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
      model.compile(loss=keras.losses.categorical_crossentropy,
                optimizer=keras.optimizers.Adadelta(),
                metrics=['accuracy'])
      model.fit(x_train_noise4, y_train,
             batch_size=batch_size,
             epochs=epochs,
             verbose=1,
             validation_data=(x_test_noise4, y_test))
      score_cn4 = model.evaluate(x_test_noise4, y_test, verbose=0)
      print('Test loss:', score_cn4[0])
      nrint/lTost accuracy | comp cn/[1])
      Epoch 1/12
      4.1149 - accuracy: 0.1022 - val_loss: 33.0794 - val_accuracy: 0.0964
      Epoch 2/12
      8600 - accuracy: 0.0998 - val_loss: 2.3936 - val_accuracy: 0.0899
      Epoch 3/12
      283 - accuracy: 0.1028 - val_loss: 2.3037 - val_accuracy: 0.1031
      Epoch 4/12
      036 - accuracy: 0.1034 - val_loss: 2.3027 - val_accuracy: 0.1028
      Epoch 5/12
      702 - accuracy: 0.1049 - val_loss: 2.3026 - val_accuracy: 0.1028
      Epoch 6/12
      708 - accuracy: 0.1042 - val_loss: 2.3026 - val_accuracy: 0.1028
      Epoch 7/12
      141 - accuracy: 0.1044 - val_loss: 2.3026 - val_accuracy: 0.1028
      Epoch 8/12
```

#### **Visualization of Loss**

```
In [13]: cn_losses = np.array([score[0], score_cn10[0], score_cn50[0], score_cn
    plt.plot(cn_losses, label='CN Losses', color='b')
```

Out[13]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f82db0cfac0>



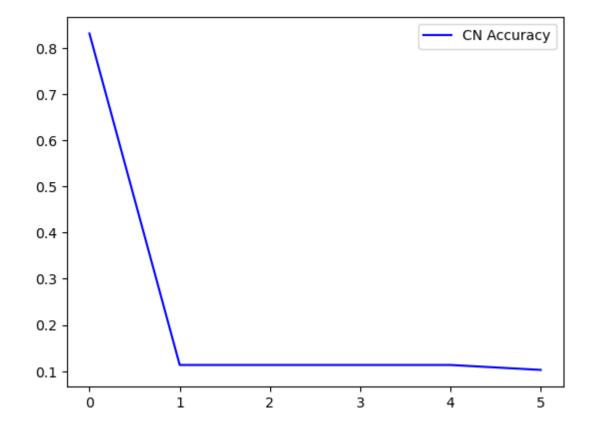
```
In [14]: Challes of
```

Out[14]: array([0.77717024, 2.3025353 , 2.30251789, 2.30252743, 2.30251932, 2.30254698])

## **Visualization of Accuracy**

```
In [15]: cn_accur = np.array([score[1], score_cn10[1], score_cn50[1], score_cn1
    plt.plot(cn_accur, label='CN Accuracy', color='b')
```

Out[15]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f82fa036700>



As seen in the visualizations of both loss and accuracy above (and in the previous assignment), adding noise (.10 to .50 to 1 to 2 to 4) greatly increases loss and decreases accuracy- even at a low level. It is interesting though that once noise wrecks the result, adding more noise does not further degrade accuracy or increase loss.

```
In []:
```