

# 電腦視覺深度學習實作與應用 期末專題報告

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# Contents

資料讀取與前處理

模型架構探討

模型訓練過程

模型比較與分析

分不開的菜餚

## 資料讀取

```
from google.colab import drive
import os
drive.mount('/content/drive')
os.chdir('/tmp')
#存資料到temp
!unzip /content/drive/MyDrive/電腦視覺/Final_Project/train.zip
!unzip /content/drive/MyDrive/電腦視覺/Final_Project/test.zip
```

解壓到自身雲端易造成部分資料遺失

## 資料前處理

## 各類別的资料平衡

糖醋雞丁 606  
福山萬苣 104  
有機小松菜 513  
葡萄 559  
白菜滷 476  
木瓜 648  
香蕉 640  
大陸妹 573  
麻油雞 613  
蒜泥白肉 518  
白米飯 503  
滷雞腿 672  
什錦炒麵 628  
咖哩雞 609  
橘子 617  
空心菜 656  
馬鈴薯燉肉 553  
油菜 586  
麥克雞塊 524  
紅蘿蔔炒蛋 620  
客家小炒 611  
瓜仔肉 643  
青江菜 479  
芥藍菜 333  
小番茄 681  
棗子 690  
麻婆豆腐 569  
柳丁 572  
義大利麵 659  
沙茶肉片 511



糖醋雞丁 690  
福山萬苣 690  
有機小松菜 690  
葡萄 690  
白菜滷 690  
木瓜 690  
香蕉 690  
大陸妹 690  
麻油雞 690  
蒜泥白肉 690  
白米飯 690  
滷雞腿 690  
什錦炒麵 690  
咖哩雞 690  
橘子 690  
空心菜 690  
馬鈴薯燉肉 690  
油菜 690  
麥克雞塊 690  
紅蘿蔔炒蛋 690  
客家小炒 690  
瓜仔肉 690  
青江菜 690  
芥藍菜 690  
小番茄 690  
棗子 690  
麻婆豆腐 690  
柳丁 690  
義大利麵 690  
沙茶肉片 690

# 資料前處理

Check\_img()

→ 隨機取某種類  
一張照片

→ 確認是否為.jpg

ImageDataGenerator

→ Data augmentation

.flow()

→ 生成單張新圖片

.next()

→ 生成下一張新圖片

```
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
    rotation_range=90,
    width_shift_range=0.1,
    height_shift_range=0.1,
    shear_range=0.1,
    zoom_range=0.1,
    horizontal_flip=True,
    fill_mode='nearest')

for i in range(len(class_list)):
    imagelist= os.listdir('/tmp/train/' + class_list[i])
    img_len=len(imagelist)
    if len(imagelist)==0 or len(imagelist)==max_len:
        continue
    else:
        for j in range(max_len-len(imagelist)):
            rand=check_img(imagelist, img_len) #隨機取某種類中的一張照片
            path='/tmp/train/' + str(class_list[i]) + '/' + str(imagelist[rand])
            tem_img=load_img(path)
            tem_img=img_to_array(tem_img)
            tem_img = tem_img.reshape((1,) + tem_img.shape)
            save_path='/tmp/train/' + str(class_list[i])
            # 產生新照片
            gener=datagen.flow(tem_img,
                                batch_size=64,
                                shuffle=False,
                                save_to_dir=save_path,
                                save_prefix='trans_' + str(j),
                                save_format='jpg')
            gener.next()
```

## 資料前處理

## 訓練測試資料設置

```
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image_dataset_from_directory
import tensorflow.compat.v2 as tf

IMG_SIZE = 180
NUM_CLASSES = 50
batch_size = 64
base_dir = '/tmp/train'
train_ds = image_dataset_from_directory(
    directory=base_dir,
    validation_split=0.2,
    subset='training',
    seed=10,
    batch_size=batch_size,
    image_size=(IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE))
val_ds = image_dataset_from_directory(
    directory=base_dir,
    validation_split=0.2,
    seed=10,
    subset='validation',
    batch_size=batch_size,
    image_size=(IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE))
class_names = train_ds.class_names
```

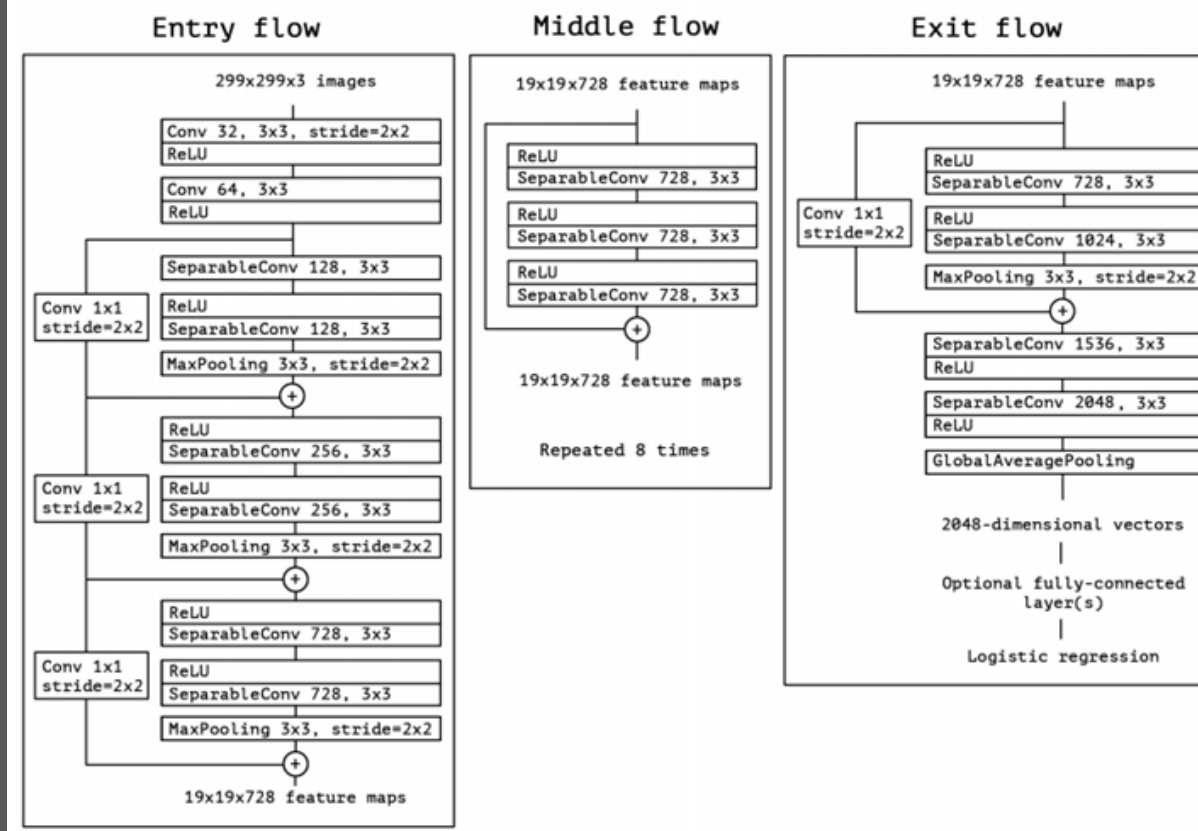
Found 34498 files belonging to 50 classes.  
Using 27599 files for training.  
Found 34498 files belonging to 50 classes.  
Using 6899 files for validation.



# 模型架構探討

## Xception 架構(改良自InceptionV3)

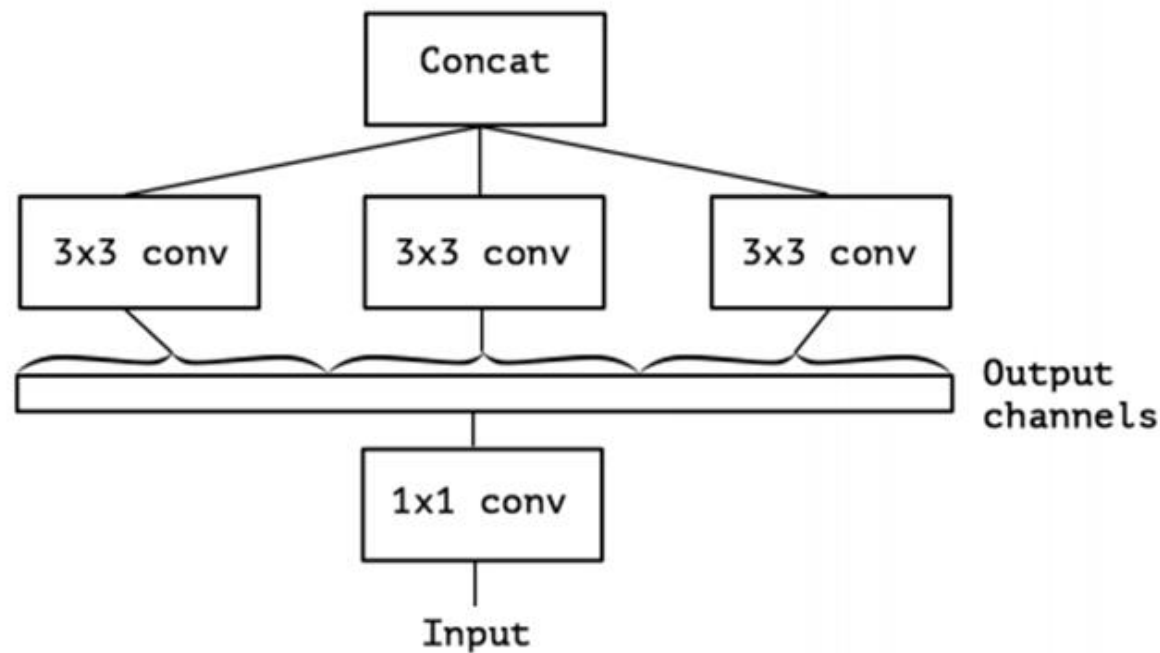
Figure 5. The Xception architecture: the data first goes through the entry flow, then through the middle flow which is repeated eight times, and finally through the exit flow. Note that all Convolution and SeparableConvolution layers are followed by batch normalization [7] (not included in the diagram). All SeparableConvolution layers use a depth multiplier of 1 (no depth expansion).



## 模型架構探討

# Inception module(InceptionV3)

Figure 3. A strictly equivalent reformulation of the simplified Inception module.

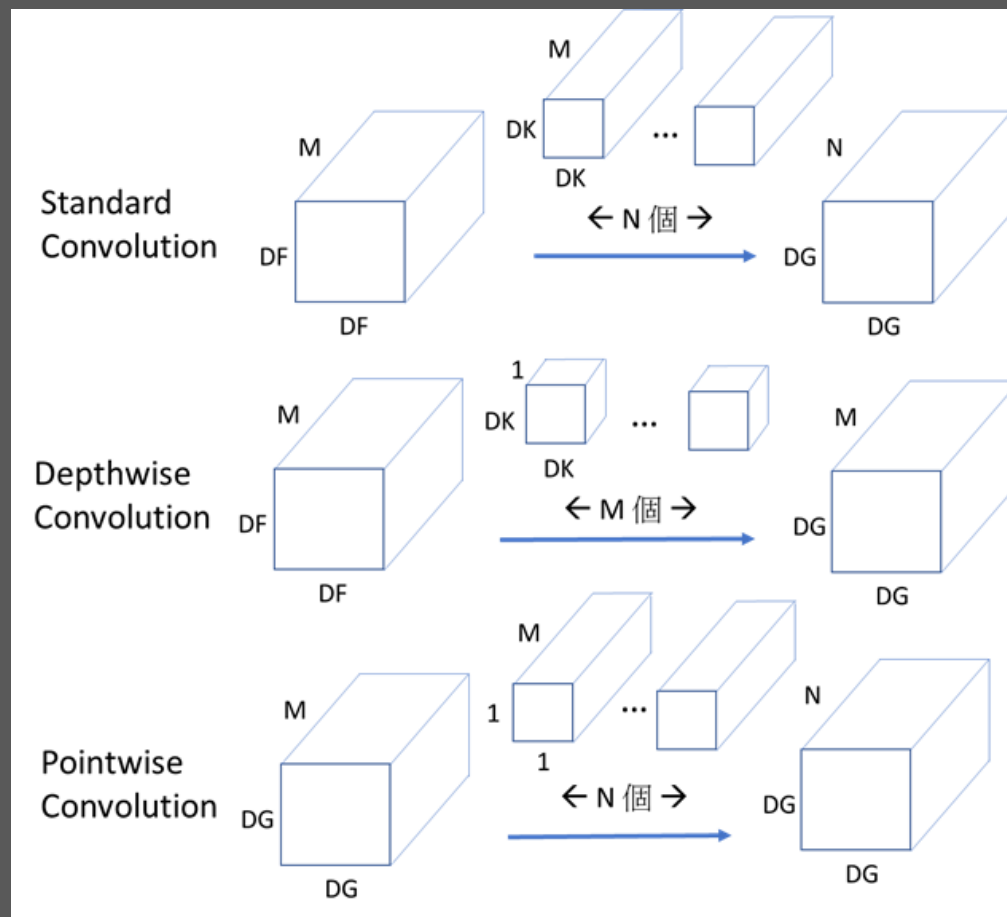


先使用 1x1 卷積層，再將輸出分割給三個 3x3 卷積層做輸入  
(每個 3x3 卷積層都各自為 1/3 的維度)



## 模型架構探討

# Depthwise separable convolution

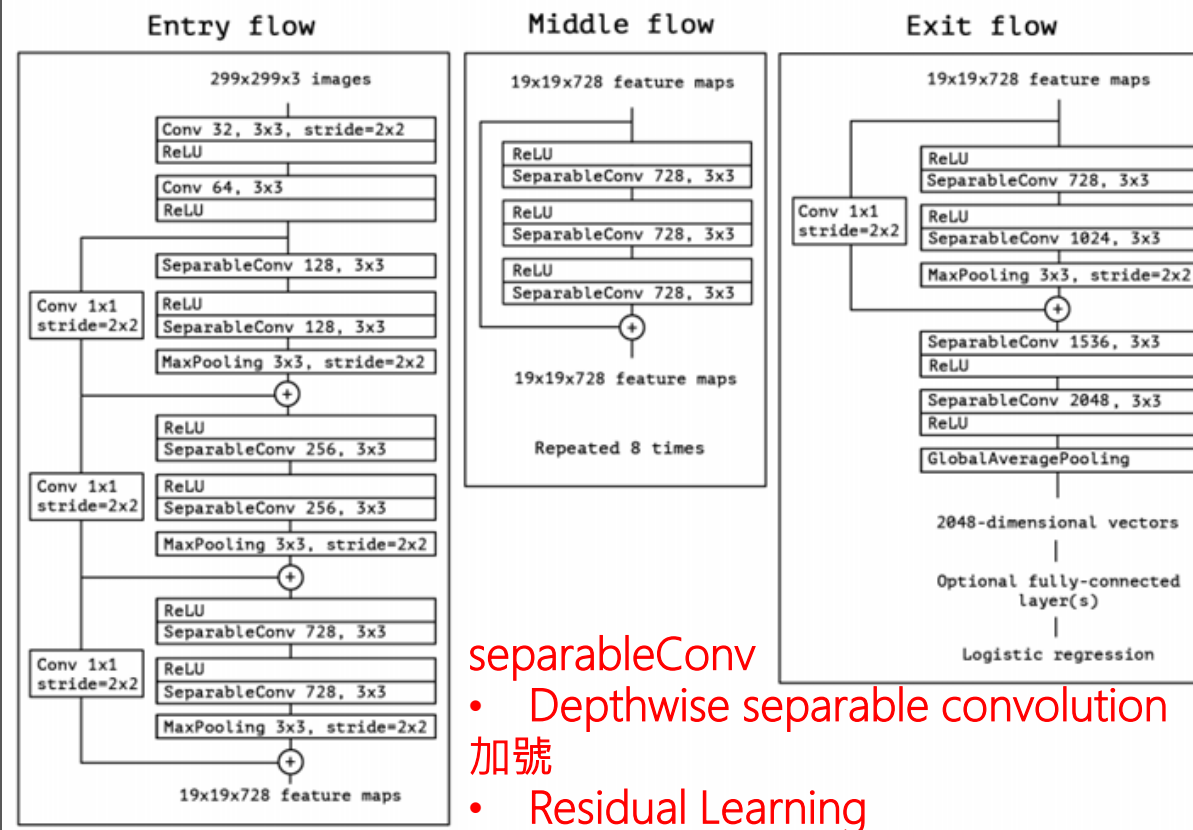


Xception 是先進行  $1 \times 1$  卷積運算，再對通道卷積  
卷積之間會通過ReLU

# 模型架構探討

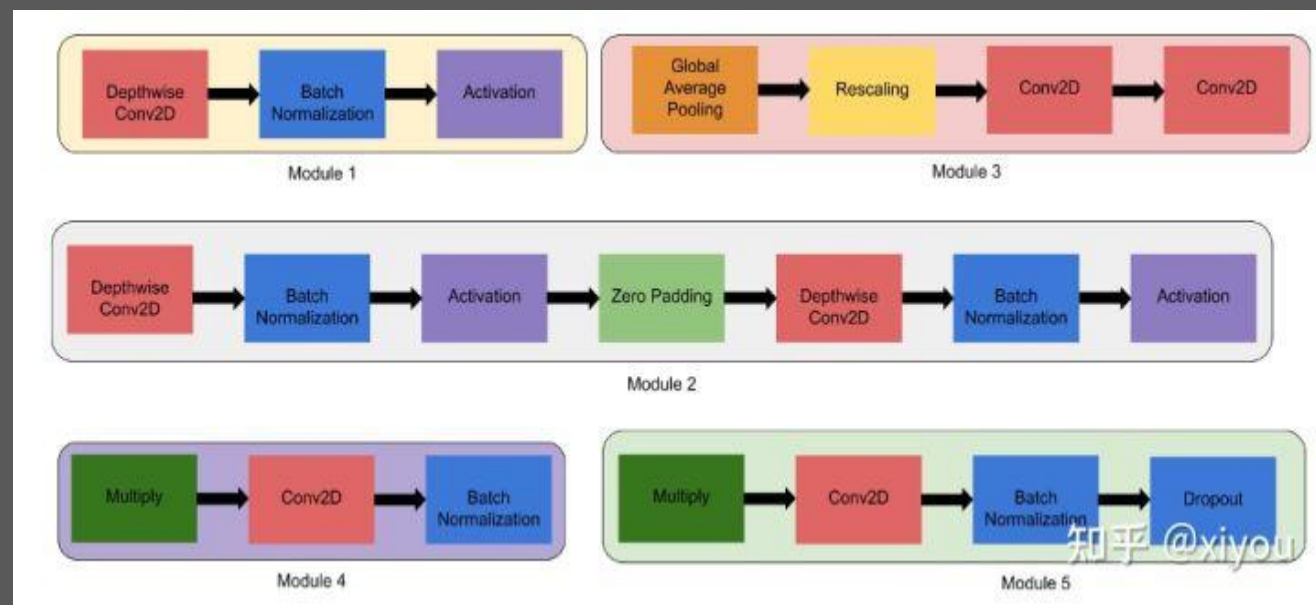
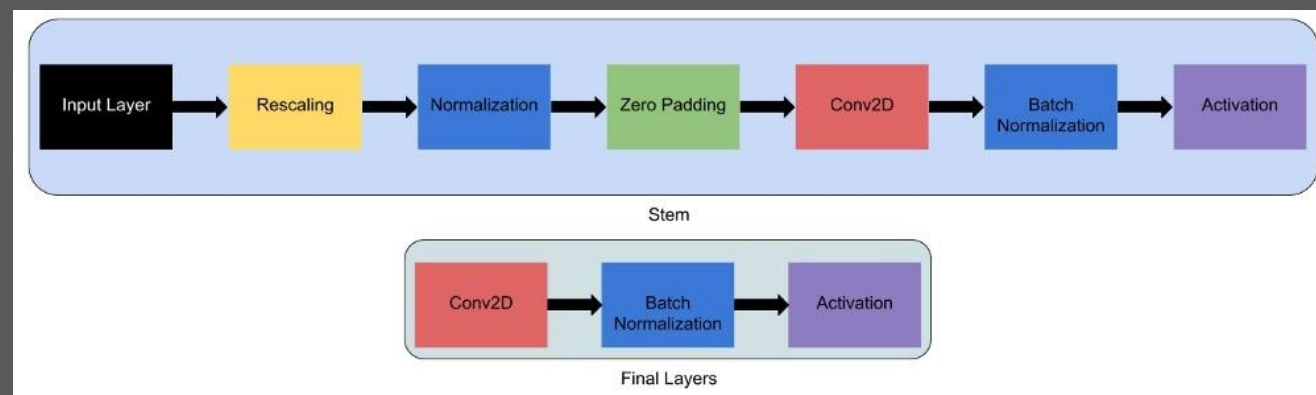
## Xception 架構(改良自InceptionV3)

Figure 5. The Xception architecture: the data first goes through the entry flow, then through the middle flow which is repeated eight times, and finally through the exit flow. Note that all Convolution and SeparableConvolution layers are followed by batch normalization [7] (not included in the diagram). All SeparableConvolution layers use a depth multiplier of 1 (no depth expansion).



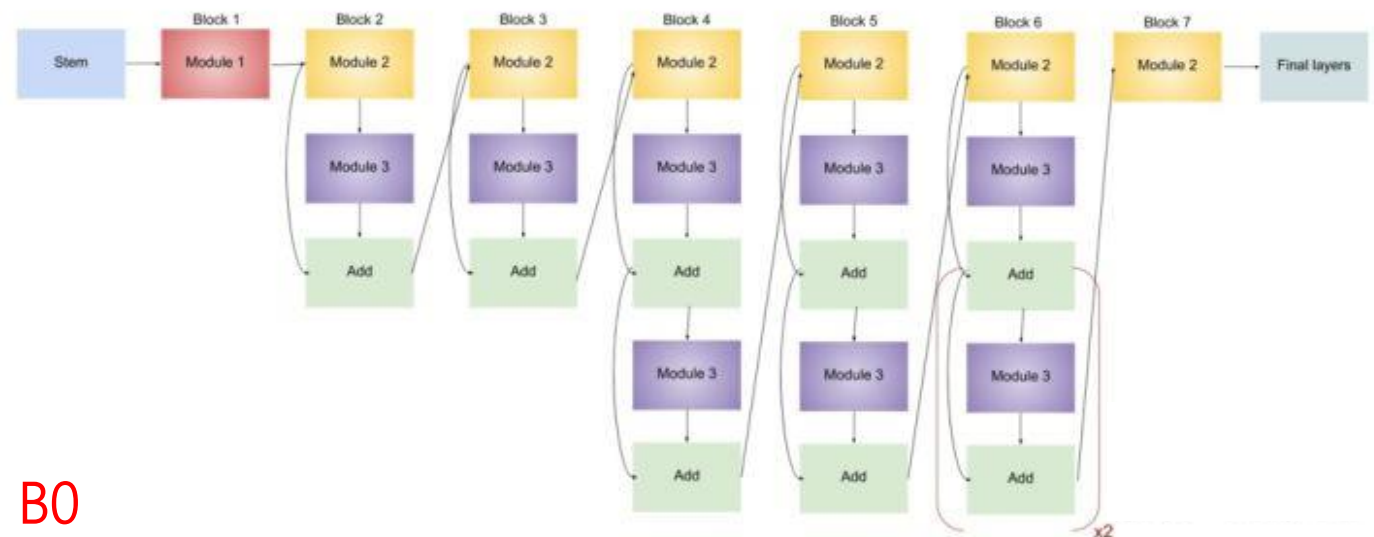
# 模型架構探討

## EfficientNet B0-B7架構(237-813層)

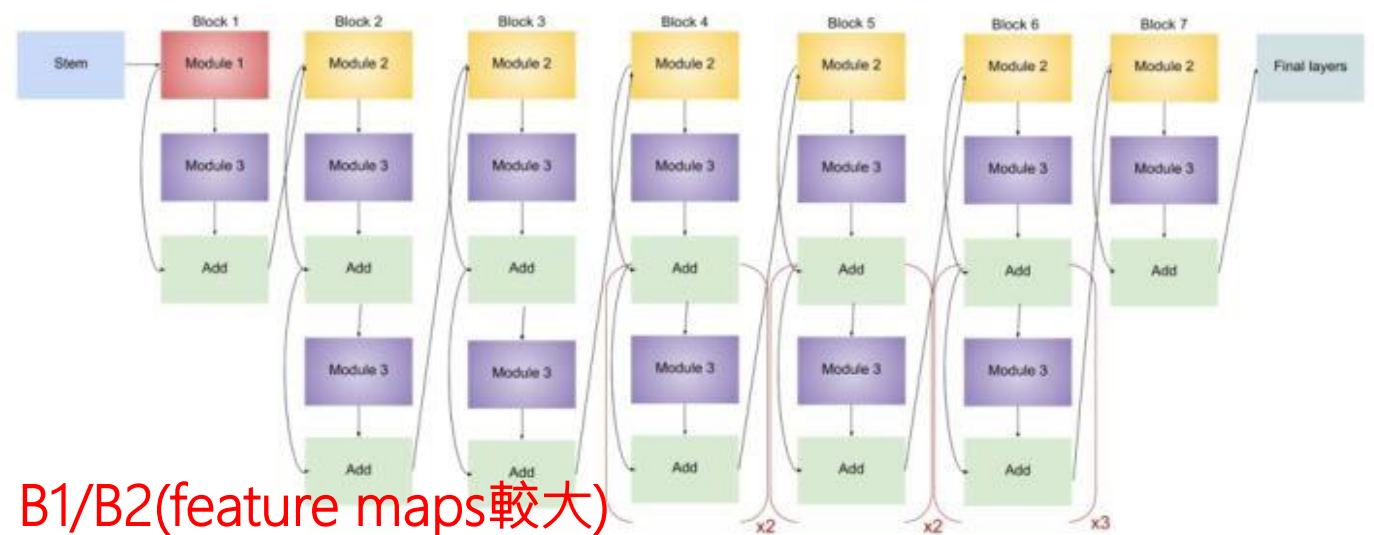


# 模型架構探討

## EfficientNetB0/B1/B2架構



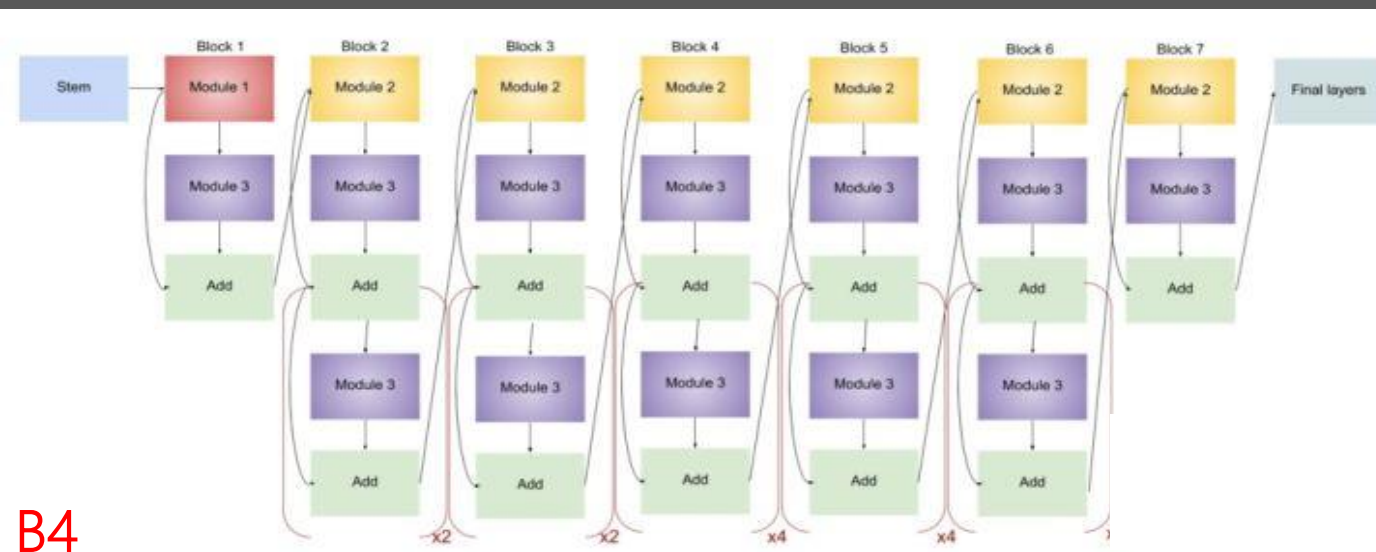
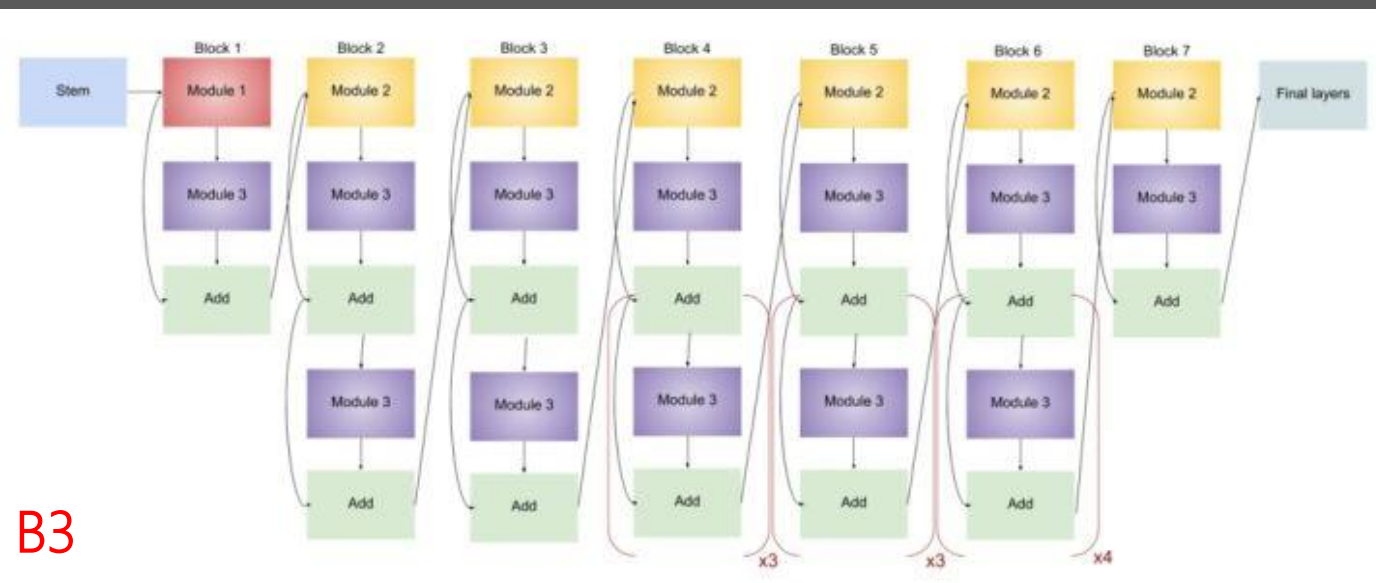
B0



B1/B2(feature maps較大)

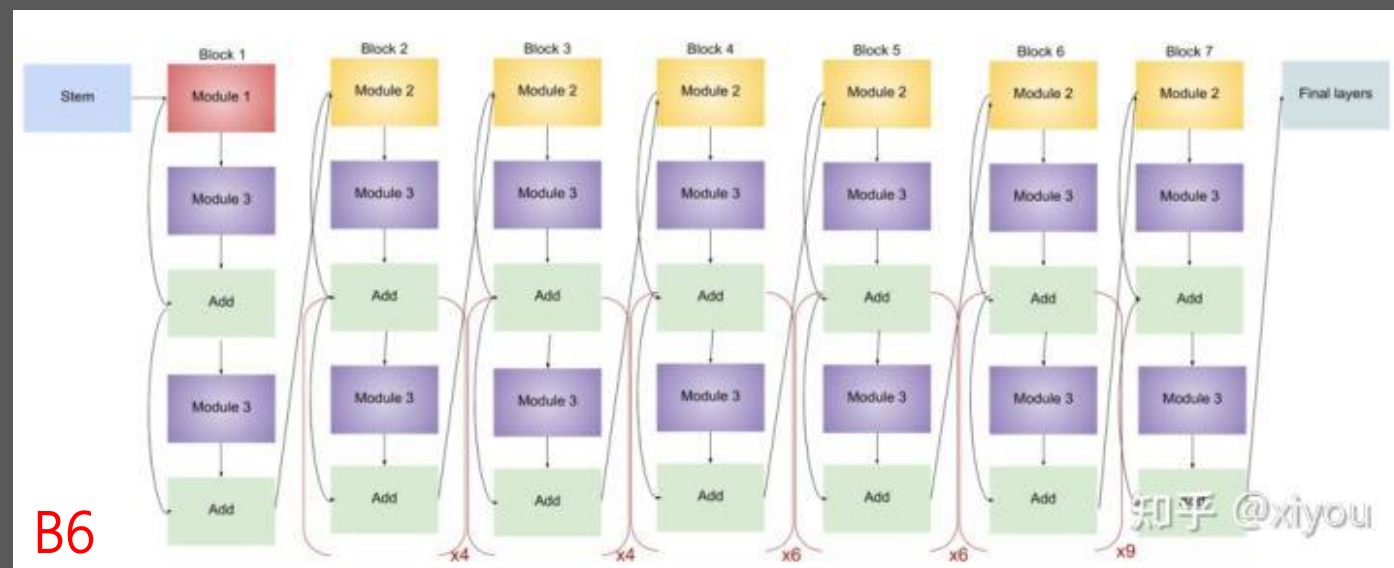
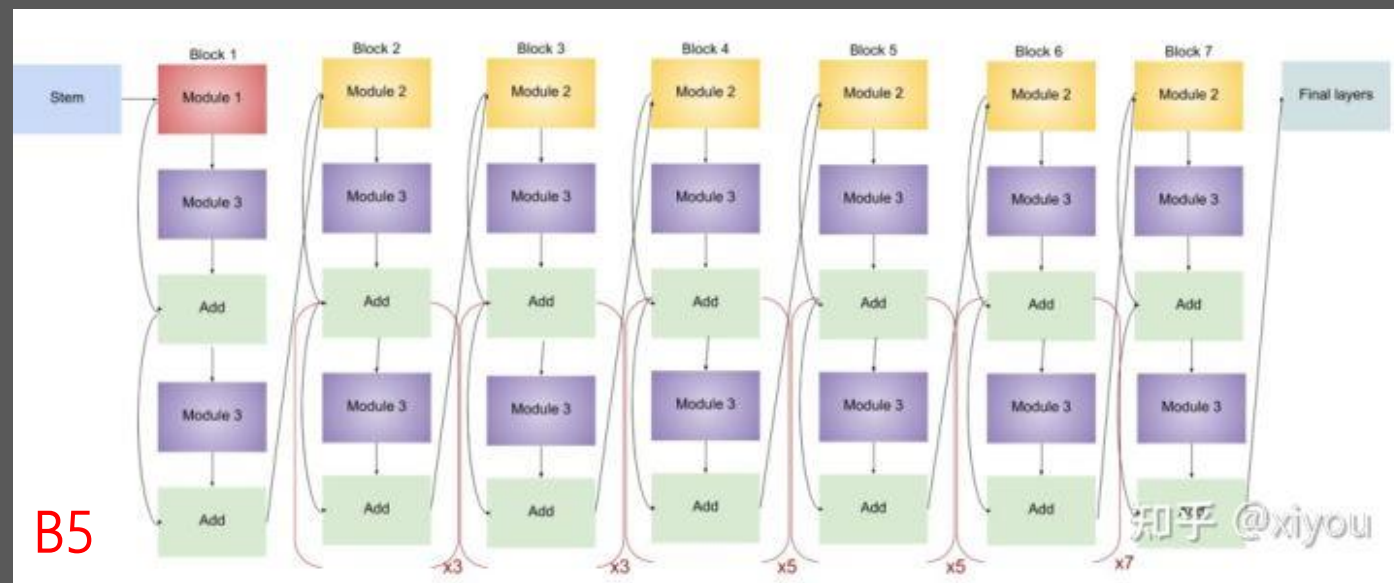
# 模型架構探討

## EfficientNetB3/B4架構



# 模型架構探討

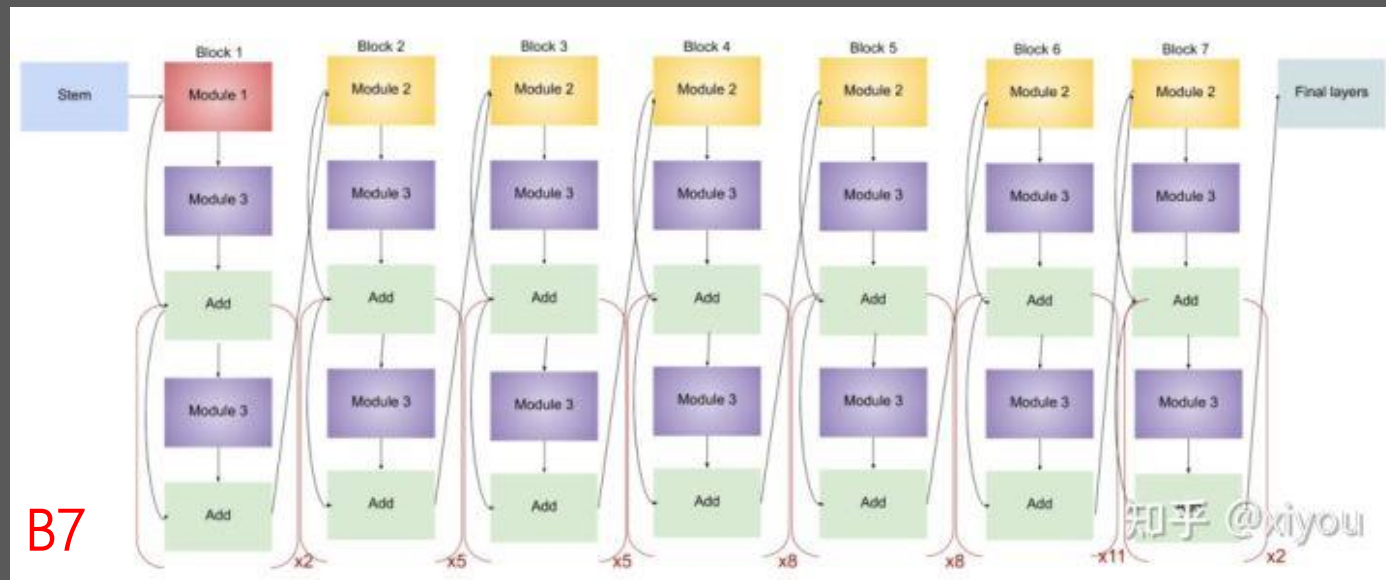
## EfficientNetB5/B6架構





# 模型架構探討

## EfficientNetB7架構



核心理念-複合縮放(Compound Scaling)  
同時調整網路深度、寬度、解析度這三種的縮放方法

$$\begin{aligned} \text{depth: } d &= \alpha^\phi \\ \text{width: } w &= \beta^\phi \\ \text{resolution: } r &= \gamma^\phi \\ \text{s.t. } \alpha \cdot \beta^2 \cdot \gamma^2 &\approx 2 \\ \alpha &\geq 1, \beta \geq 1, \gamma \geq 1 \end{aligned}$$

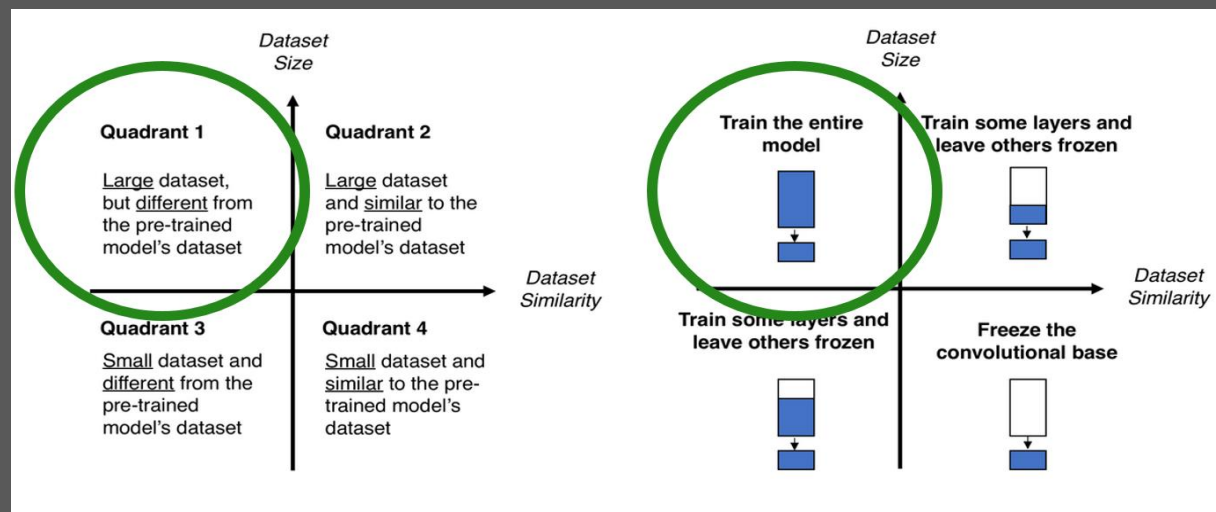
# 模型訓練過程

## Data augmentation

```
from tensorflow.keras.layers.experimental import preprocessing
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras import layers

data_augmentation = Sequential([
    preprocessing.RandomFlip("horizontal"),
    preprocessing.RandomTranslation(height_factor=0.1, width_factor=0.1),
    preprocessing.RandomRotation(0.1),
    preprocessing.RandomZoom(0.1),
    preprocessing.RandomContrast(0.1),
],
name="img_augmentation",
)
```

## Transfer Learning



# 模型訓練過程

## Freeze base model

### Xception

```
Epoch 1/3  
432/432 [=====] - 62s 135ms/step - loss: 4.4032 - accuracy: 0.0331 - top5 accuracy: 0.1426 - val_loss: 4.0126 - val_accuracy: 0.0487 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.1809  
Epoch 2/3  
432/432 [=====] - 59s 134ms/step - loss: 4.1677 - accuracy: 0.0457 - top5 accuracy: 0.1869 - val_loss: 3.9703 - val_accuracy: 0.0568 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.2155  
Epoch 3/3  
432/432 [=====] - 58s 133ms/step - loss: 4.0614 - accuracy: 0.0536 - top5 accuracy: 0.2122 - val_loss: 3.9094 - val_accuracy: 0.0628 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.2384
```

### EfficientNetB0

```
Epoch 1/3  
432/432 [=====] - 46s 91ms/step - loss: 4.5455 - accuracy: 0.0460 - top5 accuracy: 0.1835 - val_loss: 3.5081 - val_accuracy: 0.1232 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.3590  
Epoch 2/3  
432/432 [=====] - 39s 90ms/step - loss: 3.8115 - accuracy: 0.1086 - top5 accuracy: 0.3341 - val_loss: 2.9446 - val_accuracy: 0.2286 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.5405  
Epoch 3/3  
432/432 [=====] - 39s 88ms/step - loss: 3.3534 - accuracy: 0.1672 - top5 accuracy: 0.4518 - val_loss: 2.5583 - val_accuracy: 0.3085 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.6446
```

## Without freeze base model 勝

### Xception

```
Epoch 1/20  
432/432 [=====] - 420s 921ms/step - loss: 2.8748 - accuracy: 0.2742 - top5 accuracy: 0.5705 - val_loss: 1.5493 - val_accuracy: 0.5173 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.8706  
Epoch 2/20  
432/432 [=====] - 400s 924ms/step - loss: 1.4556 - accuracy: 0.5502 - top5 accuracy: 0.8836 - val_loss: 1.1022 - val_accuracy: 0.6418 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.9335  
Epoch 3/20  
432/432 [=====] - 398s 919ms/step - loss: 1.1296 - accuracy: 0.6384 - top5 accuracy: 0.9298 - val_loss: 0.9304 - val_accuracy: 0.6829 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.9491
```

### EfficientNetB0

```
Epoch 1/20  
432/432 [=====] - 212s 436ms/step - loss: 3.8214 - accuracy: 0.1353 - top5 accuracy: 0.3501 - val_loss: 2.5092 - val_accuracy: 0.3238 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.6471  
Epoch 2/20  
432/432 [=====] - 186s 428ms/step - loss: 2.2718 - accuracy: 0.3719 - top5 accuracy: 0.7165 - val_loss: 1.8211 - val_accuracy: 0.4663 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.8066  
Epoch 3/20  
432/432 [=====] - 186s 429ms/step - loss: 1.6516 - accuracy: 0.5057 - top5 accuracy: 0.8459 - val_loss: 1.4554 - val_accuracy: 0.5521 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.8746
```

# 模型訓練過程

## Optimizer

選用Adamax

→相較Adam可以節省運算資源

### Optimizer比較

Optimizer	特點
SGD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>有機會跳出目前局部收斂進而進到另一個局部收斂而得到最小值，而得到全局最小值</li><li>需自行設定learning rate，較難選擇到合適的learning rate</li><li>會造成loss function有嚴重的震蕩</li><li>需要較長時間收斂至最小值</li></ul>
Momentum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>能夠在相關方向加速SGD，抑制SGD的嚴重震蕩，進而加快收斂</li><li>需自行設定learning rate與<math>\beta</math>，有可能會使參數的移動方向偏移梯度下分的方向，進而導至沒有那麼快速的收斂</li></ul>
<u>AdaGrad</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>能夠自動調整learning rate，進而調整收斂</li><li>適合處理稀疏梯度</li><li>依然需要人工設置一個全局的learning rate</li><li>後期，分母梯度平方的累加會越來越大，會使梯度趨近於0，使得訓練結束</li></ul>
Adam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>結合了 <u>AdaGrad</u>與Momentum的優點</li><li>適用於大數據集和高維空間的資料</li><li>目前最常使用的一個Optimizer</li></ul>

# 模型訓練過程

## Xception

- Optimizer : Adamax
- Image size : 180
- Learning rate : 1e-4
- GlobalAveragePooling2D
- BatchNormalization

Model: "model"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 180, 180, 3)]	0
img_augmentation (Sequential)	(None, 180, 180, 3)	0
xception (Functional)	(None, None, None, 2048)	20861480
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 6, 6, 2048)	0
avg_pool (GlobalAveragePooling2D)	(None, 2048)	0
batch_normalization_4 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 2048)	8192
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 2048)	0
pred (Dense)	(None, 50)	102450

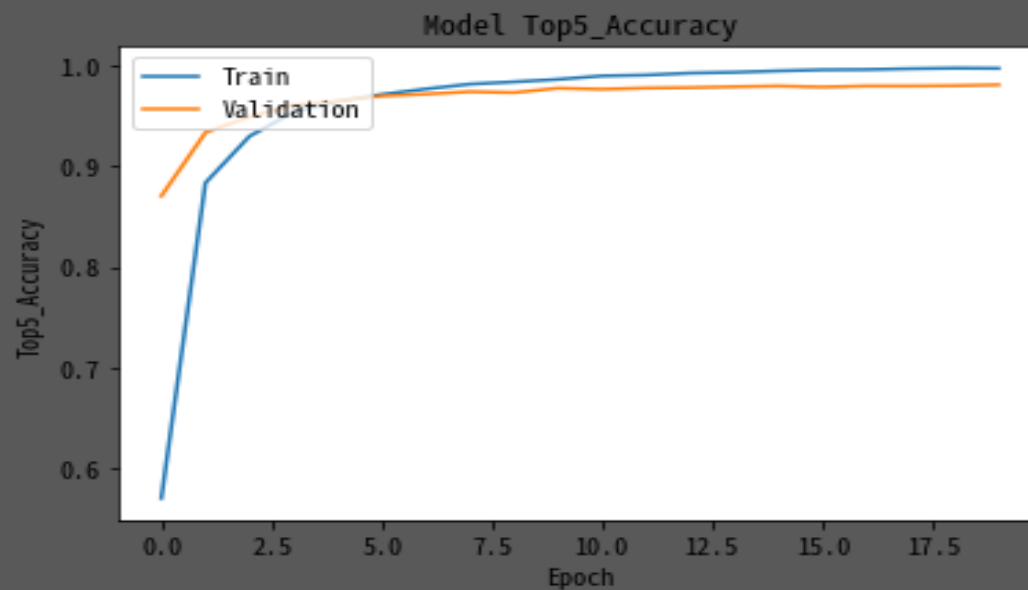
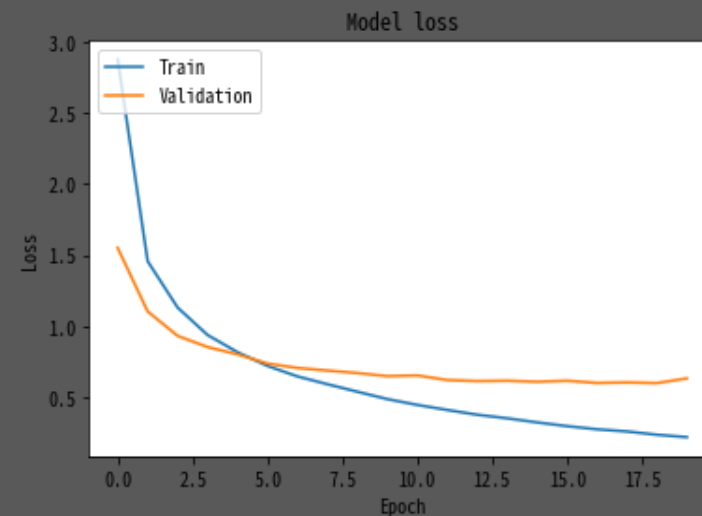
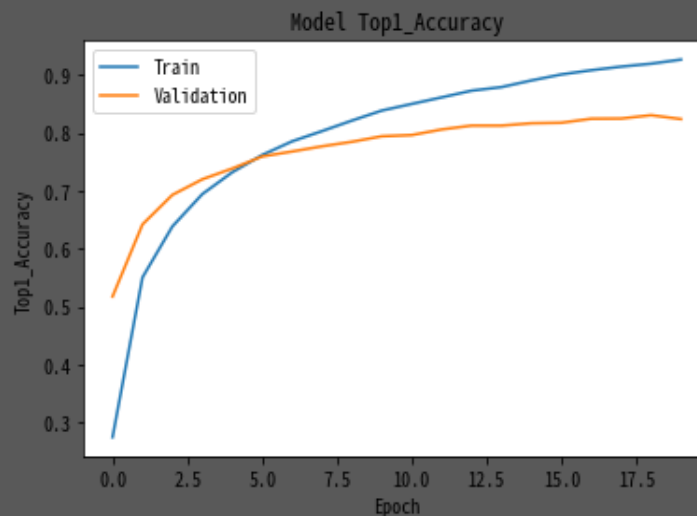
=====  
Total params: 20,972,122  
Trainable params: 20,913,498  
Non-trainable params: 58,624  
=====

```
from tensorflow.keras.applications.xception import Xception
from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
from tensorflow.keras import optimizers

inputs = layers.Input(shape=(IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE, 3))
x = data_augmentation(inputs)
Xception = Xception(include_top=False, weights='imagenet')
x=Xception(x)
x = layers.Dropout(0.5)(x)
x = layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D(name="avg_pool")(x)
x = layers.BatchNormalization()(x)
x = layers.Dropout(0.3)(x)
outputs = layers.Dense(NUM_CLASSES, activation="softmax", name="pred")(x)
# # freeze the weight
# Xception.trainable = False
model = Model(inputs, outputs)
model.compile(loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
              optimizer=optimizers.Adamax(learning_rate=1e-4),
              metrics=['accuracy', tf.keras.metrics.SparseTopKCategoricalAccuracy(k=5, name="top5_accuracy")])
model.summary()
```

# 模型訓練過程

## Xception





# 模型訓練過程

## EfficientNetB0

- Optimizer : Adamax
- Image size : 180
- Learning rate : 1e-4
- GlobalAveragePooling2D
- BatchNormalization

Model: "model"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 180, 180, 3)]	0
img_augmentation (Sequential)	(None, 180, 180, 3)	0
efficientnetb0 (Functional)	(None, None, None, 1280)	4049571
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 5, 5, 1280)	0
avg_pool (GlobalAveragePooling2D)	(None, 1280)	0
batch_normalization (BatchNormalization)	(None, 1280)	5120
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 1280)	0
pred (Dense)	(None, 50)	64050

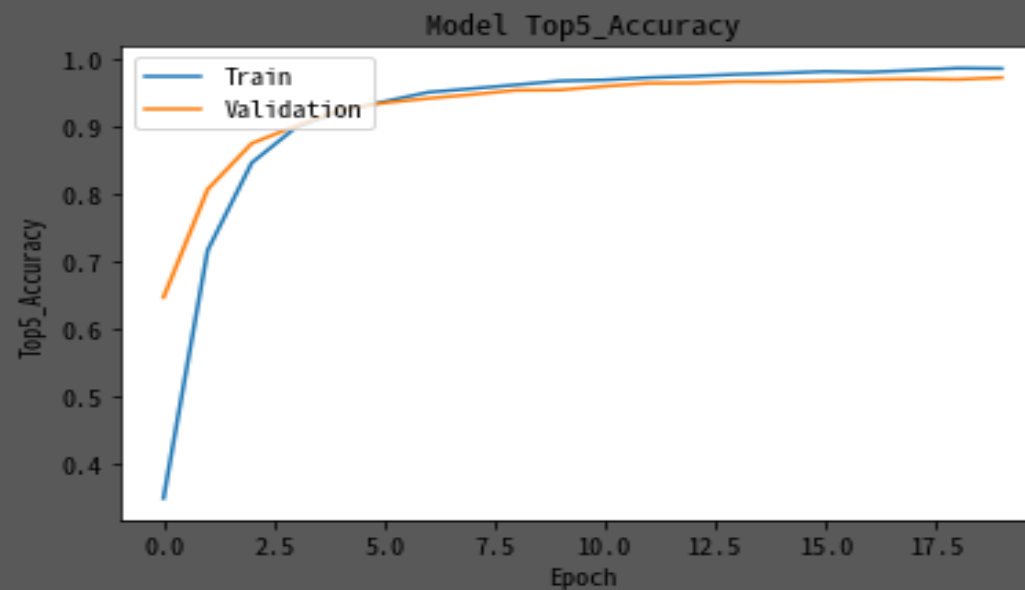
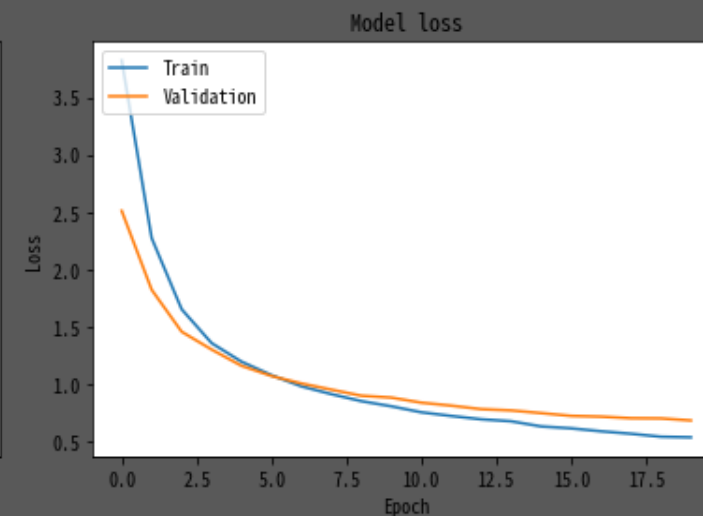
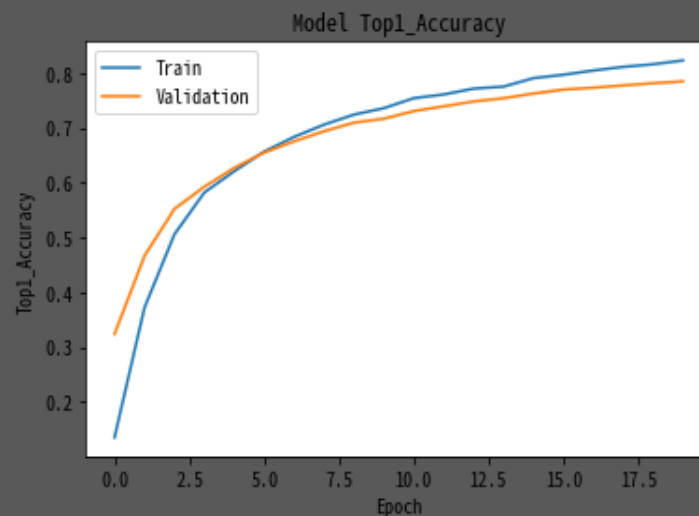
=====  
Total params: 4,118,741  
Trainable params: 4,074,158  
Non-trainable params: 44,583  
=====

```
from tensorflow.keras.applications import EfficientNetB0
from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
from tensorflow.keras import optimizers

inputs = layers.Input(shape=(IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE, 3))
x = data_augmentation(inputs)
EfficientNetB0 = EfficientNetB0(include_top=False, weights='imagenet')
x=EfficientNetB0(x)
x = layers.Dropout(0.5)(x)
x = layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D(name="avg_pool")(x)
x = layers.BatchNormalization()(x)
x = layers.Dropout(0.3)(x)
outputs = layers.Dense(NUM_CLASSES, activation="softmax", name="pred")(x)
# freeze the weight
# EfficientNetB0.trainable = False
model = Model(inputs, outputs)
model.compile(loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
              optimizer=optimizers.Adamax(learning_rate=1e-4),
              metrics=['accuracy', tf.keras.metrics.SparseTopKCategoricalAccuracy(k=5, name="top5_accuracy")])
model.summary()
```

# 模型訓練過程

## EfficientNetB0



# 模型比較

## 不同圖片大小精準度

### Xception

Image size=180

```
Epoch 17/20
432/432 [=====] - 398s 919ms/step - loss: 0.2726 - accuracy: 0.9083 - top5 accuracy: 0.9960 - val_loss: 0.5990 - val_accuracy: 0.8245 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.9797
Epoch 18/20
432/432 [=====] - 397s 917ms/step - loss: 0.2575 - accuracy: 0.9145 - top5 accuracy: 0.9968 - val_loss: 0.6024 - val_accuracy: 0.8248 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.9797
Epoch 19/20
432/432 [=====] - 398s 918ms/step - loss: 0.2344 - accuracy: 0.9195 - top5 accuracy: 0.9974 - val_loss: 0.5980 - val_accuracy: 0.8306 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.9800
Epoch 20/20
432/432 [=====] - 397s 916ms/step - loss: 0.2175 - accuracy: 0.9267 - top5 accuracy: 0.9972 - val_loss: 0.6311 - val_accuracy: 0.8239 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.9809
```

Image size=224

```
Epoch 17/20
432/432 [=====] - 582s 1s/step - loss: 0.1950 - accuracy: 0.9352 - top5 accuracy: 0.9983 - val_loss: 0.5231 - val_accuracy: 0.8487 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.9849
Epoch 18/20
432/432 [=====] - 583s 1s/step - loss: 0.1835 - accuracy: 0.9389 - top5 accuracy: 0.9987 - val_loss: 0.5148 - val_accuracy: 0.8523 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.9839
```

勝

### EfficientNetB0

Image size=180

```
Epoch 17/20
432/432 [=====] - 186s 428ms/step - loss: 0.5864 - accuracy: 0.8048 - top5 accuracy: 0.9799 - val_loss: 0.7142 - val_accuracy: 0.7733 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.9690
Epoch 18/20
432/432 [=====] - 186s 429ms/step - loss: 0.5649 - accuracy: 0.8114 - top5 accuracy: 0.9826 - val_loss: 0.7006 - val_accuracy: 0.7775 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.9697
Epoch 19/20
432/432 [=====] - 185s 428ms/step - loss: 0.5389 - accuracy: 0.8162 - top5 accuracy: 0.9858 - val_loss: 0.6988 - val_accuracy: 0.7816 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.9691
Epoch 20/20
432/432 [=====] - 185s 427ms/step - loss: 0.5339 - accuracy: 0.8231 - top5 accuracy: 0.9853 - val_loss: 0.6812 - val_accuracy: 0.7849 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.9717
```

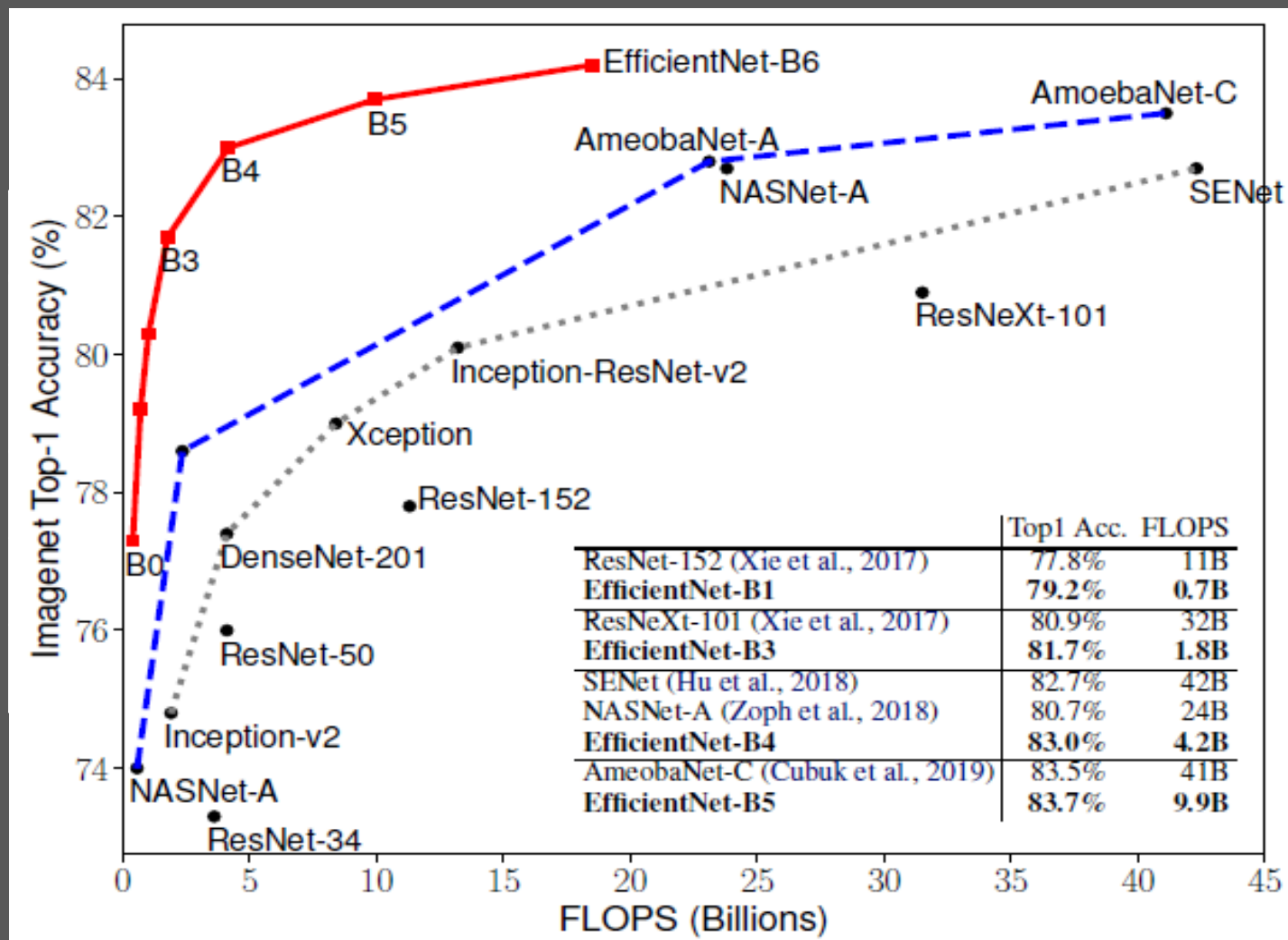
Image size=224

```
Epoch 17/20
432/432 [=====] - 281s 649ms/step - loss: 0.4612 - accuracy: 0.8458 - top5 accuracy: 0.9884 - val_loss: 0.5958 - val_accuracy: 0.8053 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.9793
Epoch 18/20
432/432 [=====] - 281s 649ms/step - loss: 0.4432 - accuracy: 0.8531 - top5 accuracy: 0.9891 - val_loss: 0.5806 - val_accuracy: 0.8124 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.9816
Epoch 19/20
432/432 [=====] - 281s 650ms/step - loss: 0.4181 - accuracy: 0.8594 - top5 accuracy: 0.9906 - val_loss: 0.5931 - val_accuracy: 0.8103 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.9797
Epoch 20/20
432/432 [=====] - 281s 649ms/step - loss: 0.4059 - accuracy: 0.8648 - top5 accuracy: 0.9920 - val_loss: 0.5960 - val_accuracy: 0.8094 - val_top5 accuracy: 0.9817
```

勝

## 模型比較

## 綜合比較



# 模型比較

Precision：預測該類別正確數/預測到該類別的總數

Recall：預測該類別正確數/該類別總數

F1-score：(2\*Recall\* Precision)/(Recall+Precision)

## 模型評估

### EfficientNetB0

Accuracy score: 0.7480730802169563				
Report:				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
三杯雞	0.71	0.60	0.65	124
什錦炒麵	0.78	0.78	0.78	158
椒鹽雞	0.68	0.75	0.72	152
燻香鴨蛋	0.96	0.77	0.86	127
大陸妹	0.68	0.28	0.48	144
客家小炒	0.92	0.65	0.76	153
小香茹	0.99	0.95	0.97	171
有機小松菜	0.28	0.47	0.35	129
有機青松菜	0.23	0.66	0.44	99
木瓜	0.91	0.97	0.94	162
柳丁	0.78	0.80	0.79	143
菓子	0.92	0.98	0.95	173
梅子	0.84	0.80	0.82	155
沙茶肉片	0.42	0.25	0.31	128
油菜	0.23	0.19	0.24	147
洋葱炒蛋	0.94	0.61	0.74	124
滷蛋	0.94	0.94	0.94	155
滷雞腿	0.78	0.89	0.83	169
玉米炒蛋	0.88	0.88	0.88	128
瓜仔肉	0.63	0.80	0.70	161
番茄炒蛋	0.85	0.82	0.83	126
白米飯	0.94	0.96	0.95	126
白菜滷	0.80	0.68	0.74	119
橫山高百	0.20	0.50	0.28	26
空心菜	0.69	0.85	0.76	164
糖醋雞丁	0.68	0.54	0.60	152
紅蘿蔔炒蛋	0.96	0.83	0.89	156
義大利麵	0.66	0.72	0.69	165
芥藍菜	0.71	0.26	0.38	84
菠菜	0.74	0.24	0.36	152
葡萄	0.99	0.94	0.97	140
蒜泥白肉	0.50	0.74	0.60	120
蒸蛋	0.79	0.84	0.81	127
蓮藕	0.97	0.97	0.97	109
綫上樹	0.93	0.69	0.79	124
西瓜	0.97	0.94	0.95	161
豆芽菜	0.91	0.78	0.84	164
開菜	0.69	0.91	0.79	126
青江菜	0.49	0.60	0.54	120
紫薯	0.96	1.00	0.98	160
蜜酥魚排	0.73	0.89	0.80	168
馬鈴薯燉肉	0.52	0.82	0.64	129
高麗菜	0.80	0.92	0.85	122
鳳梨	0.96	0.95	0.96	145
鍋白菜	0.74	0.75	0.75	141
鹽酥雞	0.76	0.80	0.78	151
麥克雞塊	0.96	0.87	0.91	131
麻婆豆腐	0.81	0.73	0.77	143
麻油雞	0.70	0.57	0.63	154
黑胡椒豬柳	0.53	0.54	0.54	127
accuracy			0.75	7006
macro avg	0.75	0.74	0.73	7006
weighted avg	0.77	0.75	0.75	7006

```
print("Accuracy score:", accuracy_score(actual,predict))
print("Report:\n",classification_report(actual,predict,target_names=class_names))
```

### Xception

Accuracy score: 0.7751926919783043				
Report:				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
三杯雞	0.61	0.78	0.69	124
什錦炒麵	0.76	0.84	0.80	158
椒鹽雞	0.76	0.74	0.75	152
燻香鴨蛋	0.97	0.83	0.89	127
大陸妹	0.67	0.62	0.65	144
客家小炒	0.73	0.78	0.75	153
小香茹	0.99	0.96	0.98	171
有機小松菜	0.29	0.49	0.36	129
有機青松菜	0.42	0.54	0.47	99
木瓜	0.83	0.98	0.92	162
柳丁	0.80	0.84	0.82	143
菓子	0.97	0.94	0.95	173
梅子	0.85	0.87	0.86	155
沙茶肉片	0.28	0.42	0.40	128
油菜	0.29	0.24	0.30	147
洋葱炒蛋	0.94	0.71	0.81	124
滷蛋	0.91	0.95	0.92	155
滷雞腿	0.82	0.86	0.84	169
玉米炒蛋	0.95	0.88	0.91	128
瓜仔肉	0.89	0.76	0.82	161
番茄炒蛋	0.86	0.87	0.86	126
白米飯	0.98	0.94	0.96	126
白菜滷	0.71	0.76	0.73	119
橫山高百	0.22	0.35	0.27	26
空心菜	0.75	0.72	0.74	164
糖醋雞丁	0.54	0.59	0.56	152
紅蘿蔔炒蛋	0.92	0.85	0.88	156
義大利麵	0.81	0.69	0.75	165
芥藍菜	0.48	0.51	0.49	84
菠菜	0.68	0.48	0.56	152
葡萄	0.98	0.94	0.96	140
蒜泥白肉	0.51	0.66	0.57	120
蒸蛋	0.89	0.89	0.89	127
蓮藕	0.96	0.98	0.97	109
綫上樹	0.86	0.89	0.87	124
西瓜	0.96	0.93	0.94	161
豆芽菜	0.97	0.86	0.91	164
開菜	0.80	0.86	0.83	126
青江菜	0.63	0.57	0.60	120
紫薯	0.99	0.99	0.99	160
蜜酥魚排	0.82	0.90	0.86	168
馬鈴薯燉肉	0.62	0.83	0.71	129
高麗菜	0.92	0.80	0.85	122
鳳梨	0.95	0.95	0.95	145
鍋白菜	0.75	0.78	0.77	141
鹽酥雞	0.87	0.69	0.77	151
麥克雞塊	0.89	0.89	0.89	131
麻婆豆腐	0.85	0.73	0.79	143
麻油雞	0.67	0.57	0.62	154
黑胡椒豬柳	0.68	0.61	0.65	127
accuracy			0.78	7006
macro avg	0.77	0.76	0.76	7006
weighted avg	0.79	0.78	0.78	7006

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# 模型結果分析

## Xception

## 預測並排序精準度

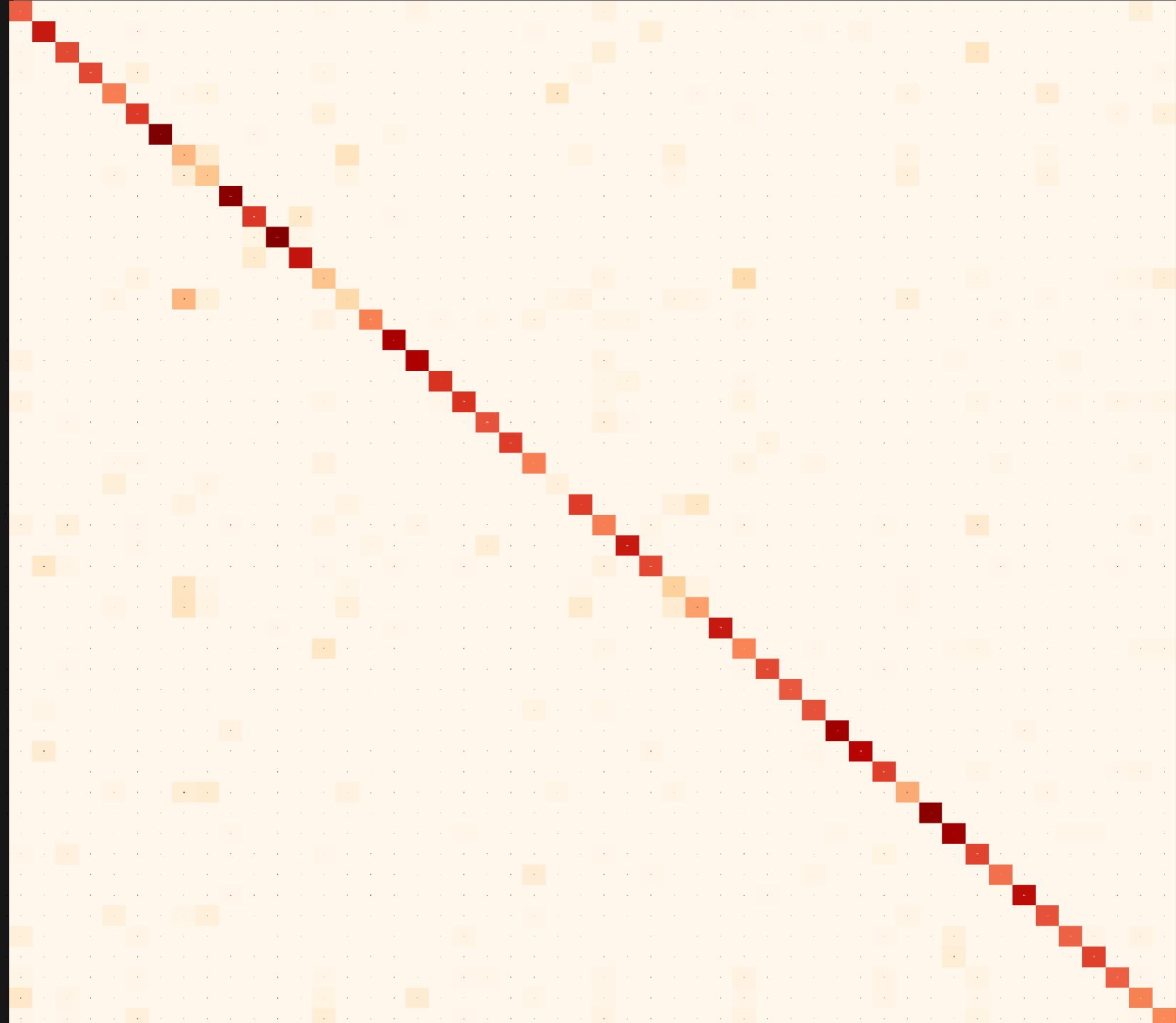
```
predict=[]
ave_acc=[]
actual=[]
for cls in range(len(class_names)):
    imagelist= os.listdir('/tmp/test/'+class_names[cls])
    total_acc=0
    if len(imagelist)==0:
        continue
    else:
        for img in range(len(imagelist)):
            actual.append(cls)
            path='/tmp/test/'+str(class_names[cls])+'/'+str(imagelist[img])
            tem_img=load_img(path, target_size=(IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE))
            tem_img = np.expand_dims(tem_img, axis = 0)
            pred = model.predict(tem_img)[0]
            top_inds = pred.argsort()[::-1][:1]
            for top1 in top_inds:
                total_acc=total_acc+pred[top1]
                predict.append(top1)
            ave_acc.append(total_acc/len(imagelist))
```

```
print("Average accuracy: \n")
top_acc=sorted(ave_acc, reverse = True)
top_class=[]
while len(top_class)<49:
    for i in range(len(class_names)):
        for j in range(len(class_names)):
            if top_acc[i]==ave_acc[j]:
                top_class.append(class_names[j])
                break
for k in range(len(class_names)):
    if k < 9:
        print('  精準度Top.0 {}: {:.3f} {}'.format(k+1, top_acc[k], top_class[k]))
    else:
        print('  精準度Top. {}: {:.3f} {}'.format(k+1, top_acc[k], top_class[k]))
```



# 模型結果分析

## Xception



# 模型結果分析

## Xception

### Top10種類精準度

#### 共同特點

- 顏色單一
- 特徵較明顯
- 不易有配料

Average accuracy:

精準度Top.01:	0.995	香蕉
精準度Top.02:	0.979	蓮霧
精準度Top.03:	0.975	白米飯
精準度Top.04:	0.972	滷蛋
精準度Top.05:	0.970	小番茄
精準度Top.06:	0.967	葡萄
精準度Top.07:	0.966	木瓜
精準度Top.08:	0.965	西瓜
精準度Top.09:	0.962	棗子
精準度Top.10:	0.958	鳳梨



# 模型結果分析

## Xception

### 倒數Top10種類精準度

#### 共同特點

- 肉眼難以分辨
- 多為青菜
- 配料太多元

精準度Top. 41:	0.768	芥藍菜
精準度Top. 42:	0.753	糖醋雞丁
精準度Top. 43:	0.752	黑胡椒豬柳
精準度Top. 44:	0.734	有機青松菜
精準度Top. 45:	0.727	菠菜
精準度Top. 46:	0.716	青江菜
精準度Top. 47:	0.704	沙茶肉片
精準度Top. 48:	0.697	福山萵苣
精準度Top. 49:	0.681	有機小松菜
精準度Top. 50:	0.671	油菜

油菜



有機小松菜



福山萵苣



青江菜



# 模型結果分析

## Xception

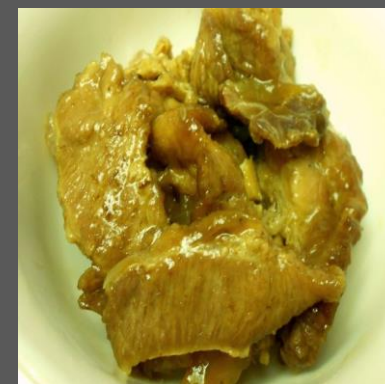
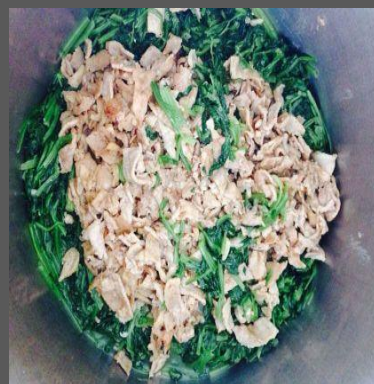
### 倒數Top10種類精準度

#### 共同特點

- 肉眼難以分辨
- 多為青菜
- 配料太多元

精準度Top. 41:	0.768	芥藍菜
精準度Top. 42:	0.753	糖醋雞丁
精準度Top. 43:	0.752	黑胡椒豬柳
精準度Top. 44:	0.734	有機青松菜
精準度Top. 45:	0.727	菠菜
精準度Top. 46:	0.716	青江菜
精準度Top. 47:	0.704	沙茶肉片
精準度Top. 48:	0.697	福山萵苣
精準度Top. 49:	0.681	有機小松菜
精準度Top. 50:	0.671	油菜

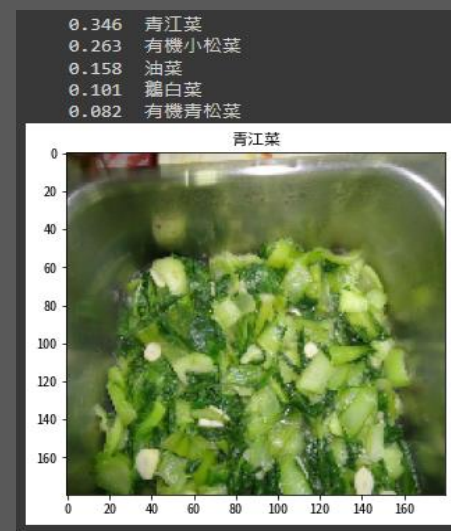
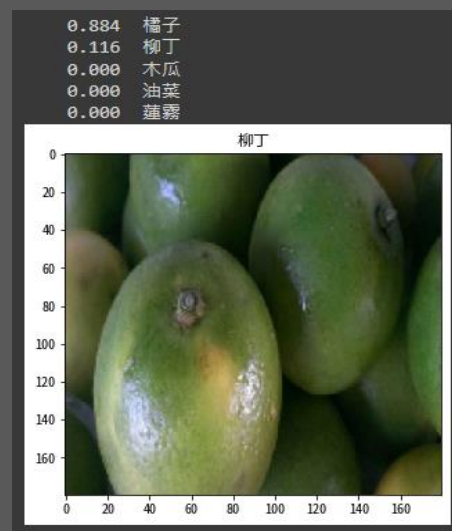
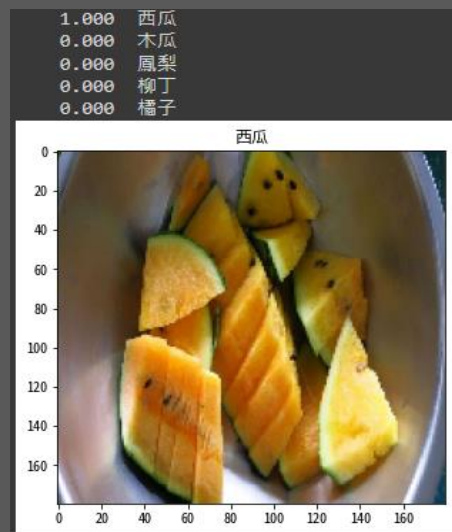
沙茶肉片



# 模型結果分析

## Xception

### Top5 accuracy



# 分不開的菜餚

## 易錯類別

### 篩選條件

- 預測該錯誤類別數大於正確數
- 該錯誤類別數占總數兩成以上

### 共同特點

- 顏色相似
- 輪廓特徵相似

## Xception

```
for i in range(len(class_names)):
    max_val=0
    max_cls=''
    sec_val=0
    sec_cls=''
    imagelist= os.listdir('/tmp/test/'+class_names[i])
    for j in range(len(class_names)):
        if i!=j:
            if mat[j][i]>sec_val:
                sec_val=mat[j][i]
                sec_cls=class_names[j]
            if mat[j][i]>max_val:
                max_val=mat[j][i]
                max_cls=class_names[j]
    if class_names[i]!=max_cls:
        print('Actual:  {:10} Max_predict:  {:10}'.format(class_names[i],max_cls))
    if sec_val/len(imagelist)>0.2 and max_cls!=sec_cls:
        print('Actual:  {:10} Sec_predict:  {:10}'.format(class_names[i],sec_cls))
```

```
Actual:  有機小松菜      Max_predict:  油菜
Actual:  福山萵苣      Max_predict:  大陸妹
Actual:  蒜泥白肉      Sec_predict:  沙茶肉片
```

## EfficientNetB0

```
for i in range(len(class_names)):
    max_val=0
    max_cls=''
    sec_val=0
    sec_cls=''
    imagelist= os.listdir('/tmp/test/'+class_names[i])
    for j in range(len(class_names)):
        if i!=j:
            if mat[j][i]>sec_val:
                sec_val=mat[j][i]
                sec_cls=class_names[j]
            if mat[j][i]>max_val:
                max_val=mat[j][i]
                max_cls=class_names[j]
    if class_names[i]!=max_cls:
        print('Actual:  {:10} Max_predict:  {:10}'.format(class_names[i],max_cls))
    if sec_val/len(imagelist)>0.2 and max_cls!=sec_cls:
        print('Actual:  {:10} Sec_predict:  {:10}'.format(class_names[i],sec_cls))
```

```
Actual:  有機小松菜      Sec_predict:  油菜
Actual:  有機青松菜      Sec_predict:  油菜
Actual:  福山萵苣      Max_predict:  大陸妹
Actual:  空心菜          Sec_predict:  菠菜
Actual:  蒜泥白肉      Sec_predict:  沙茶肉片
```

勝



# 分不開的菜餚

## 易錯類別

### 共同特點

- 顏色相似
- 輪廓特徵相似

### 有機小松菜



### 油菜



# 分不開的菜餚

## 易錯類別

### 共同特點

- 顏色相似
- 輪廓特徵相似

福山萵苣



大陸妹



# 分不開的菜餚

## 易錯類別

### 共同特點

- 顏色相似
- 輪廓特徵相似

蒜泥白肉



沙茶肉片





Thanks For Listening