CNN-FFA-30E-13L-basis-test-01

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1 Are Relations Relevant in CNNs? A Study Based on a Facial Dataset

- 1.1 Testing CNN with Features Further Apart (30 Epochs 13 Layers)
- 1.1.1 Imports, Seed, GPU integration

```
[1]: import numpy as np
import random
import tensorflow as tf
```

```
[2]: # Seeds for better reproducibility
seed = 42
np.random.seed(seed)
random.seed(seed)
tf.random.set_seed(seed)
```

```
[3]: from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
import itertools
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import warnings
warnings.simplefilter(action='ignore', category=FutureWarning)
%matplotlib inline
```

```
[4]: physical_devices = tf.config.experimental.list_physical_devices('GPU')
print("Num GPUs Available: ", len(physical_devices))
tf.config.experimental.set_memory_growth(physical_devices[0], True)
```

Num GPUs Available: 1

1.1.2 Data preparation

```
[5]: test_path = '../../picasso_dataset/basis-data/middle/test'
```

```
[6]: test_batches = ImageDataGenerator(preprocessing_function=tf.keras.applications.

→vgg16.preprocess_input) \
```

```
.flow_from_directory(directory=test_path, target_size=(224,224), u classes=['no_face', 'face'], batch_size=10, shuffle=False)
```

Found 3000 images belonging to 2 classes.

```
[7]: assert test_batches.n == 3000
assert test_batches.num_classes == 2
```

1.1.3 Loading the trained CNN

```
[8]: filename='../models/CNN-FFA-30E-13L-01.h5' loaded_model = load_model(filename)
```

1.1.4 Accuracy and loss of the trained model

```
[9]: scores = loaded_model.evaluate(test_batches, verbose=2)
print("Accuracy: %.2f%%" % (scores[1]*100))
print("Loss: %.2f%%" % (scores[0]*100))
```

```
300/300 - 7s - loss: 0.1753 - accuracy: 0.9577
Accuracy: 95.77%
Loss: 17.53%
```

1.1.5 Testing the CNN

```
[10]: predictions = loaded_model.predict(x=test_batches, steps=len(test_batches), u

→verbose=0)
```

1.1.6 Index of wrongly predicted pictures

```
[11]: y_true=test_batches.classes
y_pred=np.argmax(predictions, axis=-1)
cm = confusion_matrix(y_true = y_true, y_pred = y_pred)
```

```
Data from class 'face', that was wrongly predicted as 'no-face' [ 127 ] : [8023, 8041, 8057, 8061, 8064, 8075, 8079, 8093, 8095, 8107, 8128, 8130, 8131, 8161, 8170, 8171, 8184, 8186, 8196, 8201, 8209, 8216, 8218, 8223, 8224, 8233, 8247, 8255, 8281, 8295, 8304, 8313, 8317, 8325, 8369, 8405, 8407, 8426, 8443, 8448, 8459, 8475, 8498, 8501, 8507, 8510, 8518, 8527, 8550, 8559, 8568, 8585, 8588, 8604, 8648, 8684, 8699, 8709, 8736, 8737, 8743, 8757, 8808, 8811, 8818, 8835, 8836, 8838, 8844, 8846, 8859, 8922, 8925, 8940, 8942, 8948, 8963, 8991, 9002, 9005, 9008, 9017, 9032, 9035, 9059, 9080, 9090, 9096, 9103, 9117, 9171, 9186, 9188, 9204, 9209, 9220, 9231, 9253, 9258, 9264, 9274, 9284, 9308, 9310, 9311, 9313, 9315, 9317, 9324, 9333, 9337, 9340, 9343, 9357, 9362, 9375, 9395, 9401, 9424, 9425, 9432, 9455, 9457, 9461, 9472, 9476, 9481]
```

1.1.7 Confusion matrix

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```
[13]: def plot_confusion_matrix(cm, classes,
                                normalize=False,
                                title='Confusion matrix',
                                cmap=plt.cm.Blues):
          plt.imshow(cm, interpolation='nearest', cmap=cmap)
          plt.title(title)
          plt.colorbar()
          tick_marks = np.arange(len(classes))
          plt.xticks(tick_marks, classes, rotation=45)
          plt.yticks(tick_marks, classes)
          if normalize:
              cm = cm.astype('float') / cm.sum(axis=1)[:, np.newaxis]
              print("Normalized confusion matrix")
          else:
              print('Confusion matrix, without normalization')
          print(cm)
          thresh = cm.max() / 2.
```

