## CNN-Baseline-30E-13L-FFA-test-03

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

- 1.1 Testing Baseline CNN (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/FFA-data/middle/test'
```

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

```
.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-B-30E-13L-03.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: 0.0052 - accuracy: 0.9990
Accuracy: 99.90%
```

Loss: 0.52%

### 1.1.5 Testing the CNN

```
[10]: predictions = loaded_model.predict(x=test_batches, steps=len(test_batches), userbose=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' [ 0 ] :

[]

------

Data from class 'no-face', that was wrongly predicted as 'face' [ 3 ] :

[8132, 8365, 9274]
```

#### 1.1.7 Confusion matrix

```
[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.
          for i, j in itertools.product(range(cm.shape[0]), range(cm.shape[1])):
              plt.text(j, i, cm[i, j],
                       horizontalalignment="center",
                       color="white" if cm[i, j] > thresh else "black")
          plt.tight_layout()
          plt.ylabel('True label')
          plt.xlabel('Predicted label')
```

```
[14]: test_batches.class_indices
[14]: {'no_face': 0, 'face': 1}
[15]: cm_plot_labels = ['no_face','face']
    plot_confusion_matrix(cm=cm, classes=cm_plot_labels, title='Confusion Matrix')

    Confusion matrix, without normalization
    [[1497 3]
```

Γ

0 1500]]

