PR_HW3

January 26, 2020

1 Pattern Recognition - HW3 - Mohammad Doosti Lakhani - 98722278

Index:

- 1. Import Libraries
- 2. Loading Data
- 3. Pretrained Feature Extraction
- 4. Feature Reduction
 - 1. PCA
 - 1. 2D PCA
 - 2. Visualization
 - 3. 3D PCA
 - 4. Visualization
 - 2. TSN-E
 - 1. 2D TSN-E
 - 2. Visualization
 - 3. 3D TSN-E
 - 4. Visualization
- 5. Train Test Split
- 6. Train Models
 - 1. PCA
 - 1. SVC Linear PCA 2D
 - 2. SVC Linear PCA 3D
 - 3. SVC RBF PCA 2D
 - 4. SVC RBF PCA 3D
 - 2. TSN-E
 - 1. SVC Linear TSN-E 2D
 - 2. SVC Linear TSN-E 3D
 - 3. SVC RBF TSN-E 2D
 - 4. SVC RBF TSN-E 3D
 - 3. Fully Connected

1.1 1 Import Libraries

```
In [1]: %tensorflow_version 1.x
        from __future__ import print_function
        import pickle
        import seaborn as sns
        import matplotlib.pylab as plt
        import PIL
        from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
        import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        from sklearn.svm import SVC, LinearSVC
        from sklearn.svm import base
        from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
        from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
        from sklearn.manifold import TSNE
        import keras
        from keras import backend as K
        from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
        from keras.optimizers import Adam
        from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping, ReduceLROnPlateau, ModelCheckpoint, Learning
        from keras.layers import Dense, Conv2D, BatchNormalization, Activation
        from keras.layers import AveragePooling2D, Input, Flatten
        from keras.regularizers import 12
        from keras.models import Model
        from keras.utils import to_categorical
        from keras.applications.vgg19 import VGG19
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/deprecation.py:144: FutureWarning: The ski warnings.warn(message, FutureWarning)
Using TensorFlow backend.

1.2 2 Loading Data

You need to put your data in the following structure:

```
/class1
        /class2
        /...
In [ ]: from google.colab import drive
        drive.mount('/content/drive')
        !unrar x drive/My\ Drive/IUST-PR/HW3/data.rar /content
In [17]: # loading data
         batch_size = 64
         n_{classes} = 3
         img_size = (224, 224)
         datagen = ImageDataGenerator()
         train_iterator = datagen.flow_from_directory('data/train/', class_mode='categorical',
                                                       batch_size=batch_size, target_size=img_s
         # only for NN model
         test_iterator = datagen.flow_from_directory('data/test/', class_mode='categorical',
                                                       batch_size=batch_size, target_size=img_s
         n = 541
         x = np.empty((n, img_size[0], img_size[1], n_classes))
         y = np.empty((n, n_classes))
         for idx in range(len(train_iterator)):
             batchx = train_iterator[idx][0]
             batchy = train_iterator[idx][1]
             if batchx.shape[0] < batch_size:</pre>
                 x[idx*batch_size:] = batchx
                 y[idx*batch_size:] = batchy
             else:
                 x[idx*batch_size:(idx+1)*batch_size] = batchx
                 y[idx*batch_size:(idx+1)*batch_size] = batchy
         n_{test} = 31
         y_test = np.empty((n_test, n_classes))
         for idx in range(len(test_iterator)):
             batchy = test_iterator[idx][1]
             if batchx.shape[0] < batch_size:</pre>
                 y_test[idx*batch_size:] = batchy
             else:
                 y_test[idx*batch_size:(idx+1)*batch_size] = batchy
         print(x.shape)
         print(y.shape)
         print(y_test.shape)
```

Found 541 images belonging to 3 classes.

```
Found 31 images belonging to 3 classes. (541, 224, 224, 3) (541, 3) (31, 3)
```

1.3 3 Pretrained Feature Extraction

When a CNN model is trained on a large dataset that can represent images similar to our custom dataset, has features that are common in first layers and more specific in the last layers. So we remove fully connected layers and use convolutional layers as the features extracted from ImageNet dataset where it is the superset of our dataset. These features even though are in low dimensional manner w.r.t. input images, they contain much more usefull information about images.

```
In [18]: # feature extraction

model = VGG19(include_top=False, weights='imagenet', input_tensor=None, input_shape=()
    features = model.predict_generator(train_iterator, steps=9)
    features_test = model.predict_generator(test_iterator, steps=1)
    print('NN data train shape:', features.shape)
    print('NN data test shape:', features_test.shape)
NN data train shape: (541, 7, 7, 512)
NN data test shape: (31, 7, 7, 512)
```

1.4 4 Feature Reduction

In this step, we have 77512 features to feed to our SVM models to train. But we want to reduce this info and use only 2 and 3 feature that represent our whole features.

So we use PCA and TSN-E to reduce to 2 and 3 features.

- 1. PCA
 - 1. 2D PCA
 - 2. Visualization
 - 3. 3D PCA
 - 4. Visualization
- 2. TSN-E
 - 1. 2D TSN-E
 - 2. Visualization
 - 3. 3D TSN-E
 - 4. Visualization

1.4.1 4.A PCA

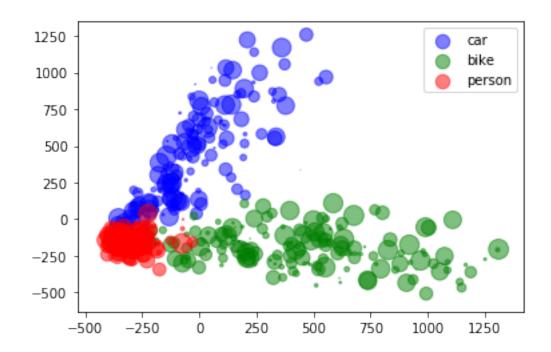
- 1. 2D PCA
- 2. Visualization
- 3. 3D PCA
- 4. Visualization

4.A.a 2D PCA

4.A.b Visualization

```
In [6]: colors = np.argmax(y, axis=1)
    fig, ax = plt.subplots()
    x_ = pca_2d_features[:,0]
    y_ = pca_2d_features[:,1]
    legend_ = ['blue', 'green', 'red']
    for idx, color in enumerate(['car', 'bike', 'person']):
        area = (15 * np.random.rand(len(x)))**2
        print(x_[colors==idx].shape, y_[colors==idx].shape, colors[colors==idx].shape)
        ax.scatter(x_[colors==idx], y_[colors==idx], s=area, c=legend_[idx], alpha=0.5, laid
    ax.legend()
    plt.show()
(165,) (165,) (165,)
```

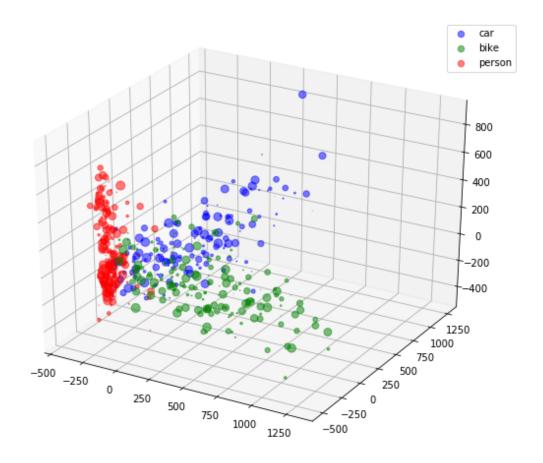
(165,) (165,) (165,) (169,) (169,) (169,) (207,) (207,) (207,)



4.A.c 3D PCA

4.A.d Visualization

```
In [35]: colors = np.argmax(y, axis=1)
         fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
         ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')
         x_ = pca_3d_features[:, 0]
         y_ = pca_3d_features[:, 1]
         z_ = pca_3d_features[:, 2]
         legend_ = ['blue', 'green', 'red']
         for idx, color in enumerate(['car', 'bike', 'person']):
             area = (9 * np.random.rand(len(x)))**2
             print(x_[colors==idx].shape, y_[colors==idx].shape, colors[colors==idx].shape)
             ax.scatter(x_[colors==idx], y_[colors==idx], z_[colors==idx], s=area, c=legend_[id==idx]
         ax.legend()
         plt.show()
(165,) (165,) (165,)
(169,) (169,) (169,)
(207,) (207,) (207,)
```



1.4.2 4.B TSN-E

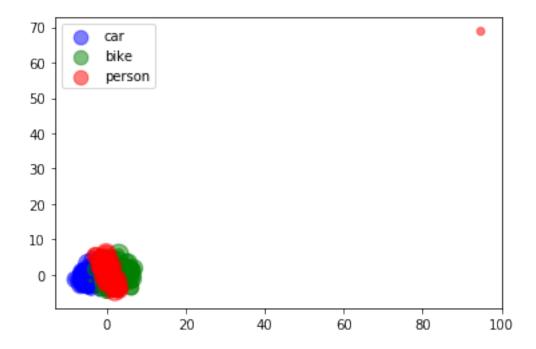
- 1. 2D TSN-E
- 2. Visualization
- 3. 3D TSN-E
- 4. Visualization

4.B.a 2D TSN-E

4.B.b Visualization

```
In [40]: colors = np.argmax(y, axis=1)
    fig, ax = plt.subplots()
    x_ = tsne_2d_features[:,0]
    y_ = tsne_2d_features[:,1]
    legend_ = ['blue', 'green', 'red']
    for idx, color in enumerate(['car', 'bike', 'person']):
        area = (15 * np.random.rand(len(x)))**2
        print(x_[colors==idx].shape, y_[colors==idx].shape, colors[colors==idx].shape)
        ax.scatter(x_[colors==idx], y_[colors==idx], s=area, c=legend_[idx], alpha=0.5, 1:
    ax.legend()
    plt.show()

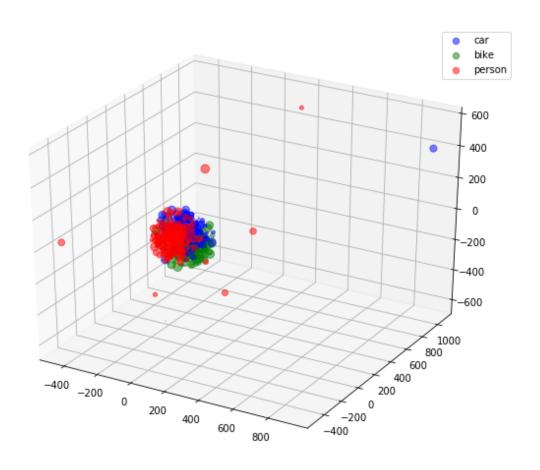
(165,) (165,) (165,)
(169,) (169,) (207,) (207,)
```



4.B.c 3D TSN-E

4.B.d Visualization

(207,) (207,) (207,)



1.5 5 Train Test Split

11 11 11

Enum of possible models

For validating our trained model we need to separate a small proportion of our data to propose to our trained model where those have not been seen at all.

> np.ar test

> np.ar test_

> > n

```
In [41]: # train test split
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
        pca_2d_x_train, pca_2d_x_test, pca_2d_y_train, pca_2d_y_test = train_test_split(pca_2d_y_train)
        tsne_2d_x_train, tsne_2d_x_test, tsne_2d_y_train, tsne_2d_y_test = train_test_split(test_split)
        tsne_3d_x_train, tsne_3d_x_test, tsne_3d_y_train, tsne_3d_y_test = train_test_split(tall)
        print('PCA 2D features train size:',pca_2d_x_train.shape, '-----','PCA 2D features to
        print('PCA 3D features train size:',pca_3d_x_train.shape, '-----','PCA 3D features to
        print('TSNE 2D features train size:',tsne_2d_x_train.shape, '-----','TSNE 2D features
        print('TSNE 3D features train size:',tsne_3d_x_train.shape, '-----','TSNE 3D features
PCA 2D features train size: (486, 2) ----- PCA 2D features test size (55, 2)
PCA 3D features train size: (486, 3) ----- PCA 3D features test size (55, 3)
TSNE 2D features train size: (486, 2) ----- TSNE 2D features test size (55, 2)
TSNE 3D features train size: (486, 3) ----- TSNE 3D features test size (55, 3)
1.6 6 Train Models
  1. PCA 1. SVC Linear - PCA 2D 2. SVC Linear - PCA 3D 3. SVC RBF - PCA 2D 4. SVC RBF -
    PCA 3D
  2. TSN-E
      1. SVC Linear - TSN-E 2D
      2. SVC Linear - TSN-E 3D
      3. SVC RBF - TSN-E 2D
      4. SVC RBF - TSN-E 3D
  3. Fully Connected
In [ ]: # SVM
       class SVM_MODELS:
```

```
n n n
            SVC = 1
            LINEAR_SVC = 2
        # %% functions
        def build_svm(model_type: int, x: np.ndarray, y: np.ndarray, svc_kernel: str = None, sa
                      path: str = None, **kwargs) -> base:
            Trains a SVM model
            :param model_type: The kernel of SVM model (see `SVM_MODELS` class)
            :param suc_kernel: The possible kernels for `SVC` model (It must be one of linear,
            It will be ignored if `model_type = LINEAR_SVC`
            :param x: Features in form of numpy ndarray
            :param y: Labels in form of numpy ndarray
            :param save: Whether save trained model on disc or not
            :param path: Path to save fitted model
            :param kwargs: A dictionary of other optional arguments of models in format of {'a
            :return:A trained VSM model
            if model_type == SVM_MODELS.SVC:
                model = SVC(kernel=svc_kernel, **kwargs)
            elif model_type == SVM_MODELS.LINEAR_SVC:
                model = LinearSVC(**kwargs)
            else:
                raise Exception('Model {} is not valid'.format(model_type))
            model.fit(x, y)
            if save:
                if path is None:
                    path = ''
                pickle.dump(model, open(path + model.__module__ + '.model', 'wb'))
            return model
1.6.1 6.A PCA
  1. SVC Linear - PCA 2D
  2. SVC Linear - PCA 3D
  3. SVC RBF - PCA 2D
  4. SVC RBF - PCA 3D
6.A.a SVC Linear - PCA 2D
In [43]: # SVC LINEAR PCA 2D
         pca_2d_svc_linear = build_svm(model_type=SVM_MODELS.LINEAR_SVC, x=pca_2d_x_train, y=p
                                    max_iter=200000, path='models/pca_2d_', multi_class='ovr')
```

```
print('PCA 2D - SVC LINEAR - Test accuracy', pca_2d_svc_linear.score(pca_2d_x_test, pcm = confusion_matrix(pca_2d_svc_linear.predict(pca_2d_x_test), pca_2d_y_test)

df_cm = pd.DataFrame(cm, range(n_classes), range(n_classes))

sns.set(font_scale=1.4)

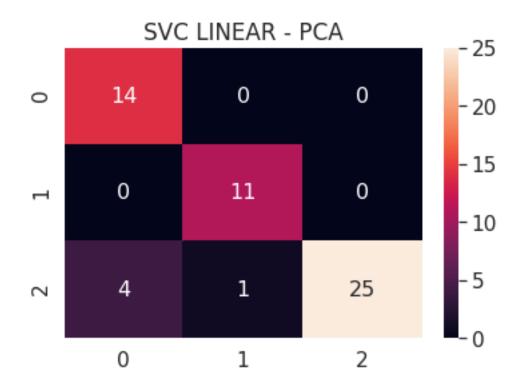
sns.heatmap(df_cm, annot=True, annot_kws={"size": 16})

plt.title('SVC LINEAR - PCA')

plt.show()
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/sklearn/svm/_base.py:947: ConvergenceWarning: Liblinear "the number of iterations.", ConvergenceWarning)

PCA 2D - SVC LINEAR - Test accuracy 0.90909090909091

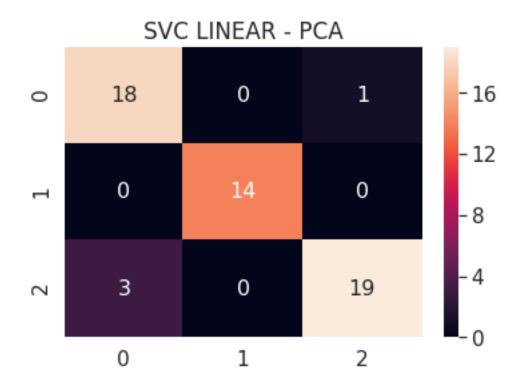


6.A.b SVC Linear - PCA 3D

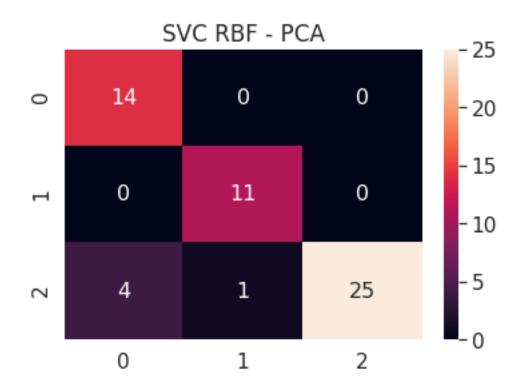
```
sns.heatmap(df_cm, annot=True, annot_kws={"size": 16})
plt.title('SVC LINEAR - PCA')
plt.show()
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/sklearn/svm/_base.py:947: ConvergenceWarning: Liblinear "the number of iterations.", ConvergenceWarning)

PCA 3D - SVC LINEAR - Test accuracy 0.92727272727272

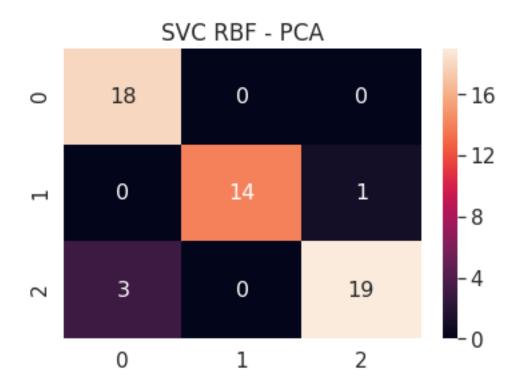


6.A.c SVC RBF - PCA 2D



6.A.d SVC RBF - PCA 3D

PCA 3D - SVC RBF - Test accuracy 0.92727272727272

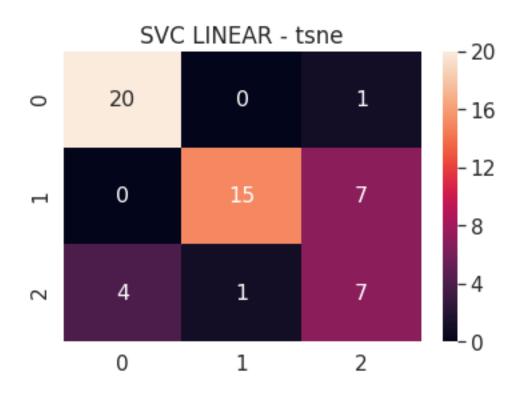


1.6.2 6.B TSN-E

- 1. SVC Linear TSN-E 2D
- 2. SVC Linear TSN-E 3D
- 3. SVC RBF TSN-E 2D
- 4. SVC RBF TSN-E 3D

6.B.a SVC Linear - TSN-E 2D

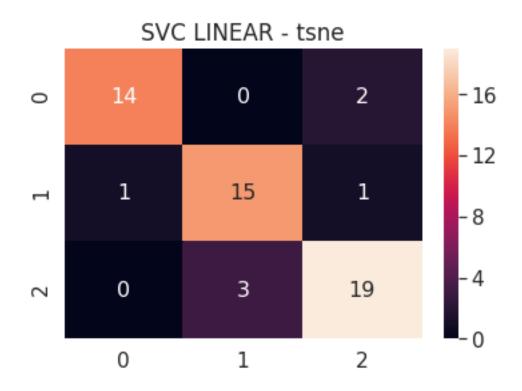
tsne 2D - SVC LINEAR - Test accuracy 0.7636363636363637



6.B.b SVC Linear - TSN-E 3D

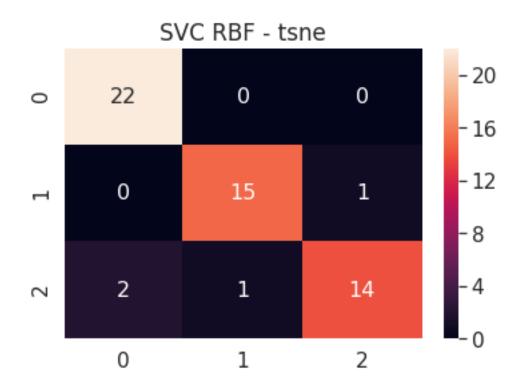
/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/sklearn/svm/_base.py:947: ConvergenceWarning: Liblinear "the number of iterations.", ConvergenceWarning)

tsne 3D - SVC LINEAR - Test accuracy 0.87272727272727



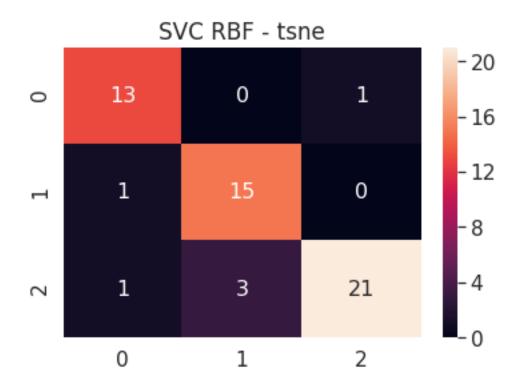
6.B.c SVC RBF - TSN-E 2D

tsne 2D - SVC RBF - Test accuracy 0.92727272727272



6.B.d SVC RBF - TSN-E 3D

tsne 3D - SVC RBF - Test accuracy 0.8909090909090909



1.6.3 6.C Fully Connected

```
In [27]: def fc(input_shape, n_classes, print_summary=True):
             inputs = Input(shape=input_shape)
             x = Flatten(name='flatten')(inputs)
             x = Dense(64, activation='relu', name='fc1')(x)
             x = Dense(64, activation='relu', name='fc2')(x)
             x = Dense(n_classes, activation='softmax', name='predictions')(x)
             model = Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=x)
             if print_summary:
                 model.summary()
             return model
         fc_model = fc(features.shape[1:], n_classes)
         fc_model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accurac']
         import os
         def prepare_directory(model_type='vgg19'):
             save_dir = os.path.join(os.getcwd(), 'models')
             model_name = '%s_model.{epoch:03d}.h5' % model_type
             if not os.path.isdir(save_dir):
                 os.makedirs(save_dir)
             filepath = os.path.join(save_dir, model_name)
             return filepath
```

```
checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint(filepath=filepath, monitor='val_acc', verbose=0, save_be
   callbacks = [checkpoint]
   fc_model.fit(features, y,
       validation_split=0.1, epochs=50,
       verbose=1, workers=1, callbacks=callbacks)
   score = fc_model.evaluate(features, y, batch_size=64)
   print(fc_model.metrics_names)
   print(score)
Model: "model_5"
        Output Shape
                  Param #
Layer (type)
______
         (None, 7, 7, 512)
input_8 (InputLayer)
_____
flatten (Flatten) (None, 25088)
                      0
_____
fc1 (Dense)
           (None, 64)
                     1605696
_____
          (None, 64)
fc2 (Dense)
                     4160
_____
predictions (Dense) (None, 3)
                     195
 _____
Total params: 1,610,051
Trainable params: 1,610,051
Non-trainable params: 0
Train on 486 samples, validate on 55 samples
Epoch 1/50
Epoch 2/50
Epoch 3/50
Epoch 4/50
Epoch 5/50
Epoch 6/50
Epoch 7/50
Epoch 8/50
Epoch 9/50
```

filepath = prepare_directory()

```
Epoch 10/50
Epoch 11/50
Epoch 12/50
Epoch 13/50
Epoch 14/50
Epoch 15/50
Epoch 16/50
Epoch 17/50
Epoch 18/50
Epoch 19/50
Epoch 20/50
Epoch 21/50
Epoch 22/50
Epoch 23/50
Epoch 24/50
Epoch 25/50
Epoch 26/50
Epoch 27/50
Epoch 28/50
Epoch 29/50
Epoch 30/50
Epoch 31/50
Epoch 32/50
Epoch 33/50
```

```
Epoch 34/50
Epoch 35/50
Epoch 36/50
Epoch 37/50
Epoch 38/50
Epoch 39/50
Epoch 40/50
Epoch 41/50
Epoch 42/50
Epoch 43/50
Epoch 44/50
Epoch 45/50
Epoch 46/50
Epoch 47/50
Epoch 48/50
Epoch 49/50
Epoch 50/50
541/541 [========= ] - Os 74us/step
['loss', 'acc']
[0.20855218491581207, 0.9870609971599966]
In [54]: print('VGG 19 - FC - Test accuracy', fc_model.evaluate(features_test, y_test, batch_s
  cm = confusion_matrix(np.argmax(fc_model.predict(features_test), axis=1), np.argmax(y
  df_cm = pd.DataFrame(cm, range(n_classes), range(n_classes))
  sns.set(font_scale=1.4)
  sns.heatmap(df_cm, annot=True, annot_kws={"size": 16})
  plt.title('FC model on VGG 19 Features')
  plt.show()
31/31 [======== ] - Os 252us/step
```

