## DSC 521 Cifar10 Models

### Nolan Stelzner

# Table of Contents

DSC 521 Cifar10 Models	1
Summary:	7
Model 1:	
Model 2:	
Model 2 GPU [Bonus 1]:	
Model 3:	٠ ک

#### Summary:

This project was a fun but tedious task of finding a good performing model as a result of fine tuning the multiple layers, dropouts, activation functions, and optimizers. I found that the 'Adam' optimizer seemed to provide the best results for all my models. After some research it seems that this is common unless you are adjusting the learning rate of each layer, something I did not do. The two most significant performance functions that helped the most were in max pooling and batch normalization. I found that adjusting the number of layers & having a variety of activation functions minimally helped performance. The same goes for the dropout percentages. However, I attempted to use a smaller dropout in my early layers and then increase them throughout the network as I wanted to somewhat smooth out the number of neurons lost throughout the models. I started my attempts of finding the best model by using the hyperparameter tuning module in TensorFlow but got bad results. Most of my models were in the 15-35% accuracy range. This was a mix of dropouts, relu & sigmoid activation functions, sgd and adam optimizers, a variety of dense layers, and multiple different epochs. I think the turning point was including some max pooling into the models; however, I was not able to figure out how to include that into the hyperparameter tuning functions, so I moved on to manually adjusting and running these models. The GPU really sped up the training time of my models, but I could only run my models once and up to 15 epochs because I ran out of RAM on the Colab platform. I did include a couple of examples of the GPU performance in this document so you can see how significant the training times per epoch were improved on the exact same model.

#### Model 1:

My number one performing model was a multi-layer CNN that consisted of different activation's, dropouts, some max pooling, and batch normalization. While batch normalization was not something listed on the project proposal, after some research and many adjustments I found that adding some normalization into the layers helped the accuracy much more than only having max pooling but did not overexert the amount of time required to train, therefor I wanted to keep it included in the model. This specific model trained much faster and had a better performance without too much overfitting or underfitting error. I trained it at 20 epochs on an Adam optimizer that took about 2 hours and resulted in 81% accuracy on the Cifar10 test set. I assume that If I could have used a GPU to train it on more epochs that accuracy would improve significantly.

```
313/313 - 8s - loss: 0.5565 - accuracy: 0.8124
[0.5564824342727661, 0.8123999834060669]

CPU times: user 1h 51min 31s, sys: 6min 20s, total: 1h 57min 52s
Wall time: 1h 8min 9s
```

```
313/313 - 8s - loss: 0.5565 - accuracy: 0.8124
   1.0
   0.9
0.8
0.7
   0.6
                                                 accuracy
                                                 val_accuracy
   0.5
                                 10.0
                                        12.5
        0.0
              2.5
                     5.0
                            7.5
                                              15.0
                                Epoch
```

```
model8 = models.Sequential()
model8.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='elu', input_shape=(32, 32, 3)))
model8.add(layers.BatchNormalization())
model8.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (2, 2)))
model8.add(layers.Activation('relu'))
model8.add(layers.BatchNormalization())
model8.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model8.add(layers.Dropout(0.15))
model8.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3)))
model8.add(layers.Activation('elu'))
model8.add(layers.BatchNormalization())
model8.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (2, 2)))
model8.add(layers.Activation('relu'))
model8.add(layers.BatchNormalization())
model8.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model8.add(layers.Dropout(0.20))
model8.add(layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3)))
model8.add(layers.Activation('relu'))
model8.add(layers.Dropout(0.20))
model8.add(layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3)))
model8.add(layers.Activation('relu'))
model8.add(layers.BatchNormalization())
#model8.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model8.add(layers.Dropout(0.30))
model8.add(layers.Flatten())
model8.add(layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
```

Model: "sequential_3"		
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_14 (Conv2D)	(None, 30, 30, 32)	896
batch_normalization_2 (Batch	h (None, 30, 30, 32)	128
conv2d_15 (Conv2D)	(None, 29, 29, 32)	4128
activation_13 (Activation)	(None, 29, 29, 32)	0
batch_normalization_3 (Batch	h (None, 29, 29, 32)	128
max_pooling2d_6 (MaxPooling	2 (None, 14, 14, 32)	0
dropout_10 (Dropout)	(None, 14, 14, 32)	0
conv2d_16 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 64)	18496
activation_14 (Activation)	(None, 12, 12, 64)	0
batch_normalization_4 (Batch	h (None, 12, 12, 64)	256
conv2d_17 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 64)	16448
activation_15 (Activation)	(None, 11, 11, 64)	0
batch_normalization_5 (Batch	h (None, 11, 11, 64)	256
max_pooling2d_7 (MaxPooling	2 (None, 5, 5, 64)	0
dropout_11 (Dropout)	(None, 5, 5, 64)	0
conv2d_18 (Conv2D)	(None, 3, 3, 128)	73856
activation_16 (Activation)	(None, 3, 3, 128)	0
dropout_12 (Dropout)	(None, 3, 3, 128)	0
onv2d_19 (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 128)	147584
activation_17 (Activation)	(None, 1, 1, 128)	0
oatch_normalization_6 (Batch	(None, 1, 1, 128)	512
dropout_13 (Dropout)	(None, 1, 1, 128)	0
latten_3 (Flatten)	(None, 128)	0
dense 5 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1290

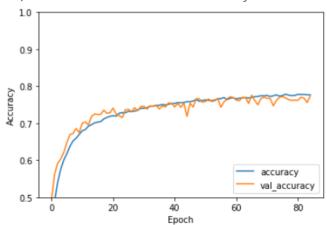
#### Model 2:

My second top performing model achieved a decent accuracy but at the expense of training time. This original model was run at 100 epochs for a 78% accuracy and took nearly 8 hours. The refined model below was reduced to 85 epochs resulting in 77% accuracy and only 5 hours and 40 mins. That is still a long time to train, especially compared the model number 1. For this one I found that using sigmoid activation functions and increasing the dense layers caused it to perform worse. Again, I stuck to the relatively smaller dropouts early on and increased it throughout resulting in a somewhat close accuracy error between both data sets as explained by the chart below. This model is the one I tried to speed up by applying a GPU to but kept running out of RAM. The next section will provide a comparison of speed.

```
CPU times: user 5h 25min 31s, sys: 15min 20s, total: 5h 40min 51s Wall time: 3h 11min 58s
```

313/313 - 5s - loss: 0.6808 - accuracy: 0.7733 [0.6807695031166077, 0.7732999920845032]

313/313 - 5s - loss: 0.6808 - accuracy: 0.7733



```
model6 = models.Sequential()
model6.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(32, 32, 3)))
model6.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model6.add(layers.Dropout(0.10))
model6.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (2, 2)))
model6.add(layers.Activation('relu'))
model6.add(layers.Dropout(0.10))
model6.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3)))
model6.add(layers.Activation('relu'))
model6.add(layers.Dropout(0.15))
model6.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3)))
model6.add(layers.Activation('relu'))
model6.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model6.add(layers.Dropout(0.20))
model6.add(layers.Flatten())
model6.add(layers.Dense(64))
model6.add(layers.Activation('relu'))
model6.add(layers.Dropout(0.20))
model6.add(layers.Dense(64))
model6.add(layers.Activation('relu'))
model6.add(layers.Dropout(0.25))
model6.add(layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
```

Model: "sequential"		
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
24 (C2D)	(N 30 30 64)	
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 30, 30, 64)	1792
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 15, 15, 64)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 15, 15, 64)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	16448
activation (Activation)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 32)	18464
activation_1 (Activation)	(None, 12, 12, 32)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 32)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 10, 10, 32)	9248
activation_2 (Activation)	(None, 10, 10, 32)	0
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2	(None, 5, 5, 32)	0
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 5, 5, 32)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 800)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 64)	51264
activation_3 (Activation)	(None, 64)	0
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 64)	4160
activation_4 (Activation)	(None, 64)	0
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 10)	650
Total params: 102,026 Trainable params: 102,026 Non-trainable params: 0		

## Model 2 GPU [Bonus 1]:

Below is a screenshot comparison of Model #2 being run on a GPU compared to my CPU. The GPU was able to run each epoch in just under 10 seconds while my CPU ran each epoch in about 2 minutes and 10 -15 seconds. Multiply that by 100, 200, or 300 epochs; that is a significant difference in training time. The only issue I ran into was RAM space allowed on the Google Colab platform. They allow for about 12GB of RAM. Running the model for longer than 15 epochs result in an overuse of the allowed RAM and timed me out. I am not entirely sure why this is the case on the platform and not my CPU as I only have 8GB of RAM.

```
Epoch 1/15
Epoch 2/15
1563/1563 [=
     Epoch 3/15
1563/1563 [=
      Epoch 4/15
Fnoch 5/15
1563/1563 Γ=
      Epoch 6/15
Epoch 7/15
1563/1563 [=
     :================================ ] - 9s 6ms/step - loss: 0.9854 - accuracy: 0.6518 - val_loss: 0.9140 - val_accuracy: 0.6739
Epoch 8/15
1563/1563 [
        Epoch 9/15
1563/1563 [=:
     Epoch 10/15
1563/1563 [=
     Epoch 11/15
1563/1563 [===
    ================================ ] - 9s 6ms/step - loss: 0.8899 - accuracy: 0.6812 - val_loss: 0.8911 - val_accuracy: 0.6853
Epoch 12/15
Epoch 13/15
1563/1563 [==
      ============================= ] - 8s 5ms/step - loss: 0.8525 - accuracy: 0.6982 - val_loss: 0.8320 - val_accuracy: 0.7119
Epoch 14/15
Epoch 15/15
CPU times: user 2min 16s, sys: 21.4 s, total: 2min 38s
Wall time: 2min 9s
```

#### Opposed to:

```
Epoch 1/85
Epoch 2/85
1563/1563 [==
    ============================ ] - 136s 87ms/step - loss: 1.4561 - accuracy: 0.4712 - val_loss: 1.2367 - val_accuracy: 0.5614
Epoch 3/85
1563/1563 [=
     Fnoch 4/85
1563/1563 [=
      ============ ] - 133s 85ms/step - loss: 1.2101 - accuracy: 0.5723 - val loss: 1.1227 - val accuracy: 0.6033
Epoch 5/85
1563/1563 [=
      Epoch 6/85
1563/1563 [=
      Epoch 7/85
Fnoch 8/85
Epoch 9/85
1563/1563 [===
    Epoch 10/85
1563/1563 [==
      Enoch 11/85
      1563/1563 [==
Epoch 12/85
1563/1563 [===
      Epoch 13/85
1563/1563 [=
     ==========] - 135s 87ms/step - loss: 0.8779 - accuracy: 0.6964 - val loss: 0.8768 - val accuracy: 0.6954
Epoch 14/85
1563/1563 [===
    Fnoch 15/85
```

#### Model 3:

Model 3 is very similar to model 2. Although I have ordered the model performance by accuracy, I think model 3 performs slightly better than model 2 though. The accuracy is very close to model 2 in nearly half of the training time of model 3. I slightly adjusted the number of dense layers toward the end of the network along with some of the activation functions. I kept the max pooling layers, dropouts, and optimizer the same though as they seem to work just fine and not alter the performance of this model too much if adjusted. I think this model could get close to model 2 in performance if trained longer but based on the chart below it looks like it would take more than 100 epochs as it starts to plateau the longer it is trained.

```
model5 = models.Sequential()
model5.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='elu', input_shape=(32, 32, 3)))
model5.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model5.add(layers.Dropout(0.10))
model5.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (2, 2)))
model5.add(layers.Activation('relu'))
model5.add(layers.Dropout(0.10))
model5.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3)))
model5.add(layers.Activation('relu'))
model5.add(layers.Dropout(0.15))
model5.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3)))
model5.add(layers.Activation('relu'))
model5.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model5.add(layers.Dropout(0.20))
model5.add(layers.Flatten())
model5.add(layers.Dense(64))
model5.add(layers.Activation('relu'))
model5.add(layers.Dropout(0.20))
model5.add(layers.Dense(128))
model5.add(layers.Activation('elu'))
model5.add(layers.Dropout(0.20))
model5.add(layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
```

Model: "sequential\_2"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)		30, 30, 64)	1792
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2	(None,	15, 15, 64)	0
dropout_10 (Dropout)	(None,	15, 15, 64)	0
conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None,	14, 14, 64)	16448
activation_10 (Activation)	(None,	14, 14, 64)	0
dropout_11 (Dropout)	(None,	14, 14, 64)	0
conv2d_12 (Conv2D)	(None,	12, 12, 32)	18464
activation_11 (Activation)	(None,	12, 12, 32)	0
dropout_12 (Dropout)	(None,	12, 12, 32)	0
conv2d_13 (Conv2D)	(None,	10, 10, 32)	9248
activation_12 (Activation)	(None,	10, 10, 32)	0
max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling2	(None,	5, 5, 32)	0
dropout_13 (Dropout)	(None,	5, 5, 32)	0
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None,	800)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None,	64)	51264
activation_13 (Activation)	(None,	64)	0
dropout_14 (Dropout)	(None,	64)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None,	128)	8320
activation_14 (Activation)	(None,	128)	0
dropout_15 (Dropout)	(None,	128)	0
dense_6 (Dense)	(None,	*	1290
Total params: 106 826			

Total params: 106,826 Trainable params: 106,826 Non-trainable params: 0