

# Assignment 6.2a

author: Rachel Nelson

class: DSC650

## Assignment 6.2a

Using section 5.2 in Deep Learning with Python as a guide, create a ConvNet model that classifies images CIFAR10 small images classification dataset. Do not use dropout or data-augmentation in this part. Save the model, predictions, metrics, and validation plots in the `dsc650/assignments/assignment06/results` directory. If you are using JupyterHub, you can include those plots in your Jupyter notebook.

```
23 from keras.datasets import cifar10
    from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical
    import pandas as pd

    from keras import layers
    from keras import models
    import pandas as pd
    from keras.datasets import mnist
    from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical
    import os, shutil
    from keras.datasets import cifar10
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

24 # Listing 5.5 Instantiating a small convnet for dogs vs. cats classification
    model = models.Sequential()
    model.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(32, 32, 3)))
    model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
    model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
    model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
    model.add(layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
    model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2,2)))
    model.add(layers.Flatten())
    model.add(layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'))
    model.add(layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
```

```
model.summary()
```

```
Model: "sequential_3"
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 30, 30, 32)	896
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling 2D)	(None, 15, 15, 32)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 13, 13, 64)	18496

max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling 2D)	(None, 6, 6, 64)	0
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 4, 4, 128)	73856
max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling 2D)	(None, 2, 2, 128)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 512)	0
dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 512)	262656
dense_7 (Dense)	(None, 10)	5130

```

=====
Total params: 361,034
Trainable params: 361,034
Non-trainable params: 0

```

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```

25 (train_images, train_labels), (test_images, test_labels) = cifar10.load_data()
    train_images.shape
    test_images.shape

25 (10000, 32, 32, 3)

26 train_images = train_images.reshape((50000, 32, 32, 3))
    train_images = train_images.astype('float32') / 255

    test_images = test_images.reshape((10000, 32, 32, 3))
    test_images = test_images.astype('float32') / 255

    train_labels = to_categorical(train_labels)
    test_labels = to_categorical(test_labels)

27 model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop',
                  loss='categorical_crossentropy',
                  metrics=['accuracy'])
    history = model.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs=10, batch_size=64, validation_data=(test_images, t

Epoch 1/10
782/782 [=====] - 21s 26ms/step - loss: 1.5785 - accuracy: 0.4277 - val_loss: 1.
Epoch 2/10
782/782 [=====] - 19s 24ms/step - loss: 1.1618 - accuracy: 0.5901 - val_loss: 1.
Epoch 3/10
782/782 [=====] - 20s 25ms/step - loss: 0.9733 - accuracy: 0.6591 - val_loss: 1.
Epoch 4/10
782/782 [=====] - 19s 24ms/step - loss: 0.8404 - accuracy: 0.7065 - val_loss: 1.
Epoch 5/10
782/782 [=====] - 19s 24ms/step - loss: 0.7414 - accuracy: 0.7417 - val_loss: 1.
Epoch 6/10
782/782 [=====] - 20s 26ms/step - loss: 0.6546 - accuracy: 0.7718 - val_loss: 0.
Epoch 7/10
782/782 [=====] - 21s 26ms/step - loss: 0.5776 - accuracy: 0.7981 - val_loss: 0.
Epoch 8/10
782/782 [=====] - 20s 26ms/step - loss: 0.5127 - accuracy: 0.8228 - val_loss: 1.
Epoch 9/10
782/782 [=====] - 20s 26ms/step - loss: 0.4515 - accuracy: 0.8424 - val_loss: 0.
Epoch 10/10
782/782 [=====] - 20s 25ms/step - loss: 0.3995 - accuracy: 0.8622 - val_loss: 0.

```

```

34 model.save('results/6.2a_model.h5')

29 test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels)
   test_acc

313/313 [=====] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.9916 - accuracy: 0.7173
29 0.7172999978065491

```

```

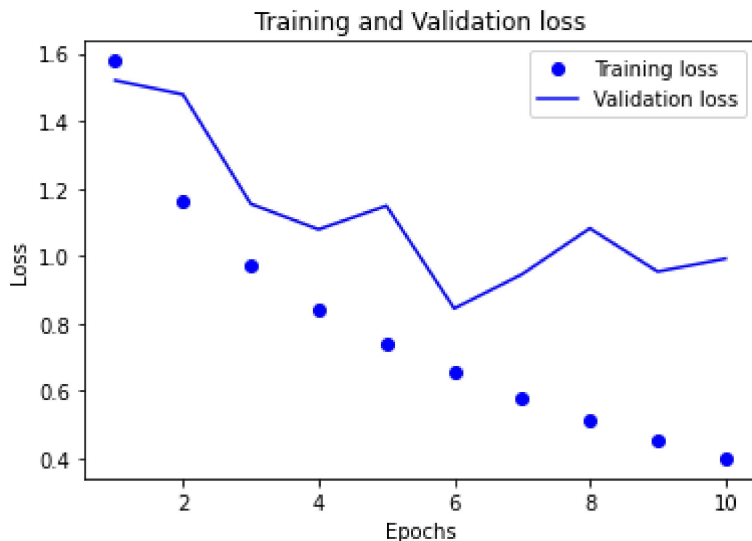
33 history_dict = history.history
   loss_values = history_dict['loss']
   accuracy = history_dict['accuracy']
   val_loss_values = history_dict['val_loss']

   epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)

   #Plotting Training and Validation Loss on an image
   plt.plot(epochs, loss_values, 'bo', label='Training loss')
   plt.plot(epochs, val_loss_values, 'b', label='Validation loss')
   plt.title('Training and Validation loss')
   plt.xlabel('Epochs')
   plt.ylabel('Loss')
   plt.legend()

   plt.show()
   plt.savefig('results/6.2a_LossPlot.png')

```



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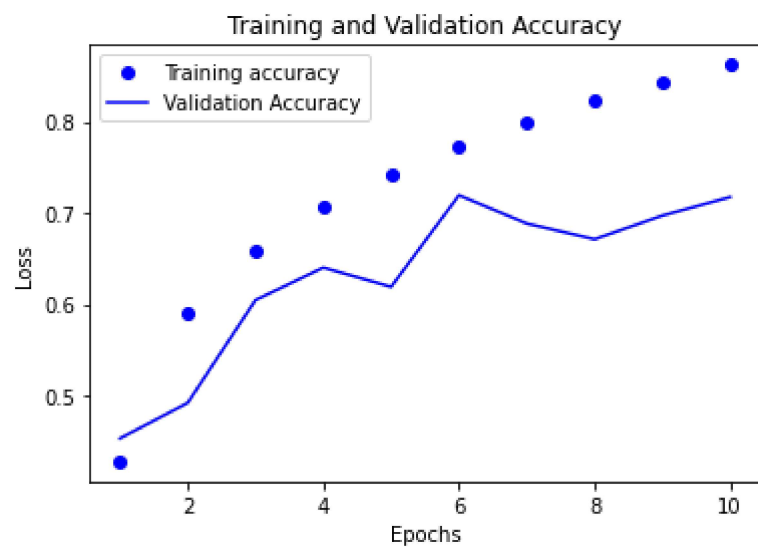
```

32 plt.clf()
   acc_values = history_dict['accuracy']
   val_acc_values = history_dict['val_accuracy']

   plt.plot(epochs, acc_values, 'bo', label='Training accuracy')
   plt.plot(epochs, val_acc_values, 'b', label='Validation Accuracy')
   plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
   plt.xlabel('Epochs')
   plt.ylabel('Loss')
   plt.legend()

   plt.show()
   plt.savefig('results/6.2a_AccuracyPlot.png')

```



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