# **HW4 Pattern Recognition**

### 2019150445 신백록

## 1. Download MNIST dataset

```
In [1]:
                                        import numpy as np
                                        from tensorflow.keras.datasets import mnist
                                        (X,y),(X_test,y_test)=mnist.load_data()
                                        print(X.shape)
                                        print(X_test.shape)
                                        print(y.shape)
                                        print(y_test.shape)
                                     Init Plugin
                                     Init Graph Optimizer
                                     Init Kernel
                                     (60000, 28, 28)
                                     (10000, 28, 28)
                                     (60000,)
                                     (10000,)
In [2]:
                                        from sklearn.model selection import train test split
                                        X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.1, strain_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.1, strain_test_split(X,
In [3]:
                                       print(X train.shape)
                                        print(X_val.shape)
                                     (54000, 28, 28)
                                     (6000, 28, 28)
In [4]:
                                     X train=np.reshape(X train,(-1,28,28,1))
                                       X_{\text{test=np.reshape}}(X_{\text{test,}}(-1,28,28,1))
                                        X_{val=np.reshape}(X_{val},(-1,28,28,1))
```

```
In [5]:
    from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical
        X_train=X_train/255.
        X_val=X_val/255.
        X_test=X_test/255.

        y_train=to_categorical(y_train)
        y_val=to_categorical(y_val)
        y_test=to_categorical(y_test)
        print(X_train.shape)
        print(y_train.shape)

        (54000, 28, 28, 1)
        (54000, 10)
```

### 2. Build the CNN Model

```
In [6]:
         from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D,Flatten,Dense
         from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
         from tensorflow.keras.utils import plot_model
         A net=Sequential()
         A_net.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu',input_shape=(28,28,1)))
         A_net.add(MaxPooling2D((2,2), strides=2))
         A net.add(Conv2D(64,(3,3),activation='relu'))
         A_net.add(MaxPooling2D((2,2), strides=2))
         A_net.add(Conv2D(128,(3,3),activation='relu'))
         A_net.add(MaxPooling2D((2,2), strides=2))
         A_net.add(Flatten())
         A_net.add(Dense(64,activation='relu'))
         A_net.add(Dense(10,activation='softmax'))
         A_net.summary()
         plot model(A net, show shapes=True)
```

Metal device set to: Apple M1
Model: "sequential"

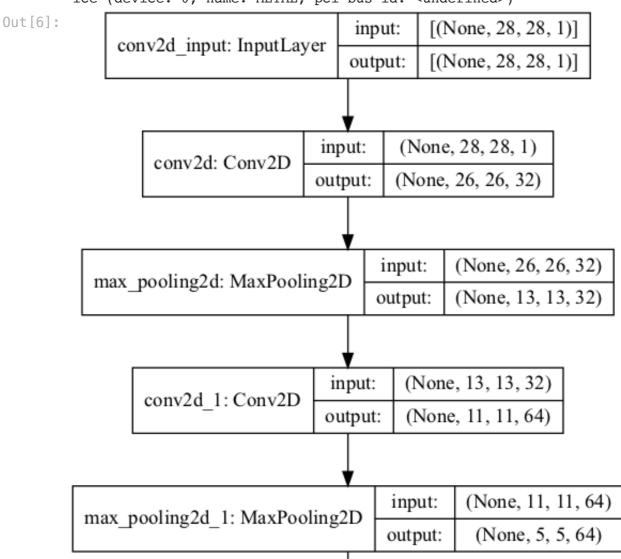
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 32)	320
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 13, 13, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 64)	18496

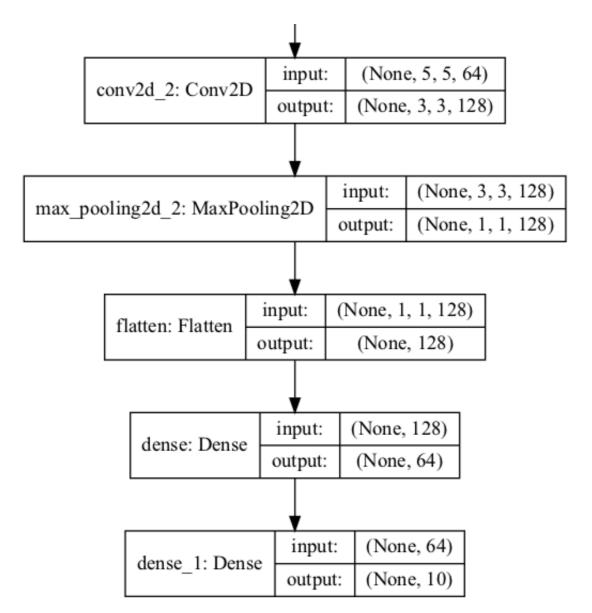
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2</pre>	(None,	5, 5, 64)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None,	3, 3, 128)	73856
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2	(None,	1, 1, 128)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None,	128)	0
dense (Dense)	(None,	64)	8256
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	10)	650 =======

Total params: 101,578
Trainable params: 101,578
Non-trainable params: 0

2021-12-02 00:25:27.405725: I tensorflow/core/common\_runtime/pluggable\_device/pluggable\_device\_factory.cc:305] Could not identify NUMA node of platfor m GPU ID 0, defaulting to 0. Your kernel may not have been built with NUMA support.

2021-12-02 00:25:27.405825: I tensorflow/core/common\_runtime/pluggable\_device/pluggable\_device\_factory.cc:271] Created TensorFlow device (/job:localhost/replica:0/task:0/device:GPU:0 with 0 MB memory) -> physical PluggableDevice (device: 0, name: METAL, pci bus id: <undefined>)





```
In [7]:
    B_net=Sequential()
    B_net.add(Conv2D(16,(3,3),activation='relu',input_shape=(28,28,1),padding=
    B_net.add(Conv2D(16,(3,3),activation='relu',padding='same'))
    B_net.add(MaxPooling2D((2,2), strides=2))
    B_net.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu'))
    B_net.add(MaxPooling2D((2,2), strides=2))
    B_net.add(MaxPooling2D((2,2), strides=2))
    B_net.add(Flatten())
    B_net.add(Dense(64,activation='relu'))
    B_net.add(Dense(10,activation='softmax'))

B_net.summary()
    plot_model(B_net, show_shapes=True)
```

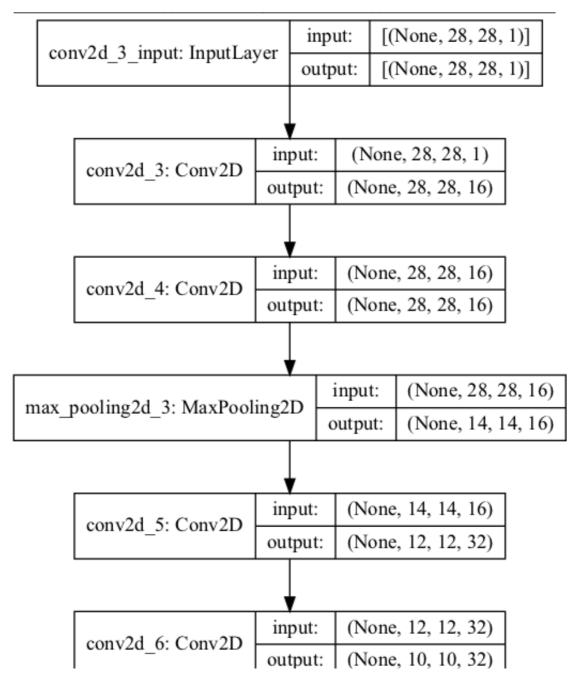
Model: "sequential 1"

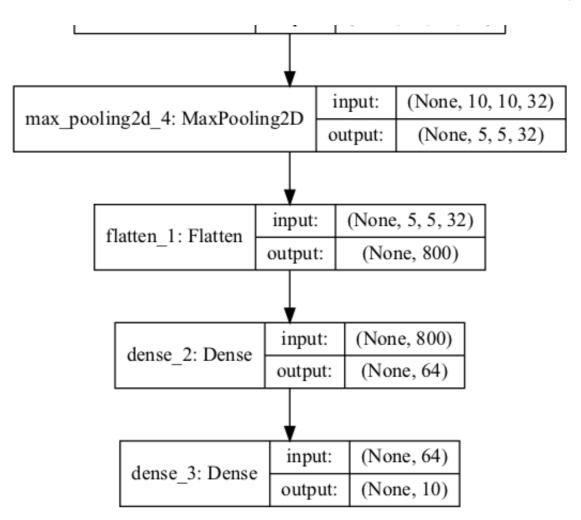
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 16)	160
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 16)	2320

max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2	(None,	14, 14, 16)	0
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None,	12, 12, 32)	4640
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None,	10, 10, 32)	9248
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2	(None,	5, 5, 32)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None,	800)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	64)	51264
dense_3 (Dense)	(None,	10)	650

Total params: 68,282 Trainable params: 68,282 Non-trainable params: 0







## 3. Training and Evaluation

## 3.a)

In [8]:

A\_net.compile(loss='categorical\_crossentropy',optimizer='adam', metrics=['all A\_result=A\_net.fit(X\_train,y\_train,batch\_size=32,epochs=10,validation\_data=

```
2021-12-02 00:25:29.067786: I tensorflow/compiler/mlir/mlir graph optimizat
      ion_pass.cc:176] None of the MLIR Optimization Passes are enabled (register
      ed 2)
      2021-12-02 00:25:29.071482: W tensorflow/core/platform/profile utils/cpu ut
      ils.cc:128] Failed to get CPU frequency: 0 Hz
      2021-12-02 00:25:29.211361: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom gr
      aph optimizer registry.cc:112] Plugin optimizer for device type GPU is enab
      led.
      Epoch 1/10
      0.9339
      2021-12-02 00:25:43.756813: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom gr
      aph_optimizer_registry.cc:112] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enab
      acc: 0.9339 - val loss: 0.0941 - val acc: 0.9738
      acc: 0.9763 - val_loss: 0.1026 - val_acc: 0.9693
      Epoch 3/10
      1688/1688 [============== ] - 16s 9ms/step - loss: 0.0516 -
      acc: 0.9840 - val_loss: 0.0633 - val_acc: 0.9807
      Epoch 4/10
      acc: 0.9875 - val_loss: 0.0595 - val_acc: 0.9828
      Epoch 5/10
      acc: 0.9890 - val_loss: 0.0537 - val_acc: 0.9813
      Epoch 6/10
      acc: 0.9916 - val_loss: 0.0406 - val_acc: 0.9890
      Epoch 7/10
      acc: 0.9929 - val loss: 0.0635 - val acc: 0.9827
      Epoch 8/10
      acc: 0.9941 - val loss: 0.0447 - val acc: 0.9877
      Epoch 9/10
      acc: 0.9951 - val_loss: 0.0606 - val_acc: 0.9845
      Epoch 10/10
      acc: 0.9956 - val_loss: 0.0579 - val_acc: 0.9860
In [9]:
      A_val_loss, A_val_acc = A_net.evaluate(X_val,y_val)
      print(A val acc)
      : 0.9860
      0.9860000014305115
In [10]:
      B_net.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',optimizer='adam', metrics=['d
      B result=B net.fit(X train,y train,batch size=32,epochs=10,validation data
```

2021. 12. 2. 오전 1:34

```
Epoch 1/10
       6/1688 [.....] - ETA: 17s - loss: 2.2830 - acc:
     0.1823
     2021-12-02 00:28:13.572537: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom gr
     aph optimizer registry.cc:112] Plugin optimizer for device type GPU is enab
     led.
     0.9538
     2021-12-02 00:28:28.066847: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom gr
     aph_optimizer_registry.cc:112] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enab
     led.
     acc: 0.9539 - val_loss: 0.0689 - val_acc: 0.9810
     Epoch 2/10
     acc: 0.9856 - val loss: 0.0504 - val acc: 0.9855
     acc: 0.9893 - val_loss: 0.0398 - val_acc: 0.9882
     Epoch 4/10
     1688/1688 [============== ] - 16s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0248 -
     acc: 0.9921 - val_loss: 0.0441 - val_acc: 0.9883
     Epoch 5/10
     acc: 0.9940 - val_loss: 0.0296 - val_acc: 0.9913
     Epoch 6/10
     acc: 0.9945 - val_loss: 0.0350 - val_acc: 0.9908
     Epoch 7/10
     acc: 0.9956 - val_loss: 0.0399 - val_acc: 0.9890
     Epoch 8/10
     acc: 0.9960 - val loss: 0.0374 - val acc: 0.9897
     Epoch 9/10
     acc: 0.9966 - val loss: 0.0467 - val acc: 0.9895
     Epoch 10/10
     acc: 0.9971 - val_loss: 0.0381 - val_acc: 0.9903
In [11]:
     B val loss, B val acc = B net.evaluate(X val, y val)
     print(B val acc)
```

```
: 0.9903
0.9903333187103271
```

Since validation accuracy for A network is 0.986 & validation accuracy for B network is 0.9903, network B works slightly better than network A. But there could have some bias with the validation set so in order to precise the result, we have to consider doing cross validation or we have to analyze from test set. But in terms of the validation accuracy for this certain validation set, we can say network B is better.

#### 3.b)

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

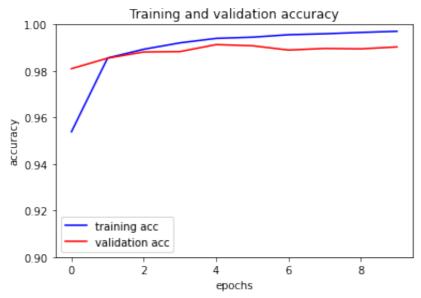
accuracy=B_result.history['acc']
accuracy_val=B_result.history['val_acc']

plt.clf()
plt.plot(accuracy,'b',label='training acc')
plt.plot(accuracy_val,'b', color='r', label='validation acc')

plt.title('Training and validation accuracy')
plt.xlabel('epochs')
plt.ylabel('accuracy')
plt.ylim(0.9,1)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

/var/folders/9r/7f1bw3q15yz7435178lsgb5w0000gp/T/ipykernel\_3857/2743705492. py:8: UserWarning: color is redundantly defined by the 'color' keyword argu ment and the fmt string "b" (-> color=(0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1)). The keyword argu ment will take precedence.

plt.plot(accuracy\_val, 'b', color='r', label='validation acc')



In first epoch, train accuracy is about 0.95 and validation accuracy is 0.981. When the epoch goes on, train accuracy and validation accuracy converges to 1 & about 0.99 respectively. We have to evaluate the model to test set to find whether the model is overfitted or not but in this graph with the validation accuracy, the model seems to be not overfitted or very slightly overfitted and it seems to converge well.

## 3.c)

```
In [15]:
B_net.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
```

Test accuracy is about 0.9915. Since the final train accuracy is 0.9971, we can say the model is very slightly overfitted or not overfitted to train set.

### 3.d)

First, add dropout function to the model between the layers to prevent overfitting. Second, add regularizer in Convolution layer and it will prevent overfitting problem. Also, Callback that stops learning when validation accuracy was not improved for several epochs would be helpful to prevent overfitting. Lastly, when we take a look at the B\_network, there are many parameters in Dense layer after Flatten function. So, we can use GlobalAveragePooling2D or GlobalMaxPooling2D instead of Flatten function and it makes the number of parameter much smaller than before.

For example in below, I add some Dropout layer between the Convolution layers and everything else is same with B\_net.

```
In [17]:
          from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dropout
          B_net_adj=Sequential()
          B net adj.add(Conv2D(16,(3,3),activation='relu',input_shape=(28,28,1),padd
          B_net_adj.add(Conv2D(16,(3,3),activation='relu',padding='same'))
          B_net_adj.add(MaxPooling2D((2,2), strides=2))
          B_net_adj.add(Dropout(0.2))
          B_net_adj.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu'))
          B net adj.add(Dropout(0.2))
          B net adj.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu'))
          B_net_adj.add(MaxPooling2D((2,2), strides=2))
          B net adj.add(Dropout(0.3))
          B net adj.add(Flatten())
          B net adj.add(Dense(64,activation='relu'))
          B net adj.add(Dropout(0.4))
          B net adj.add(Dense(10,activation='softmax'))
          B net adj.summary()
          plot_model(B_net_adj, show_shapes=True)
```

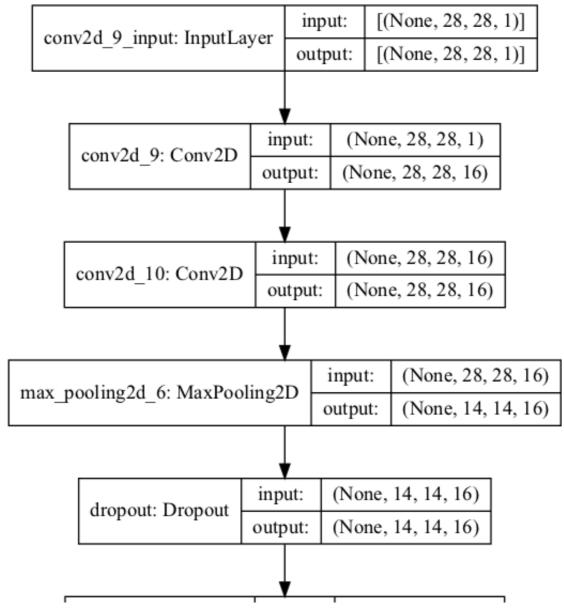
Model: "sequential 3"

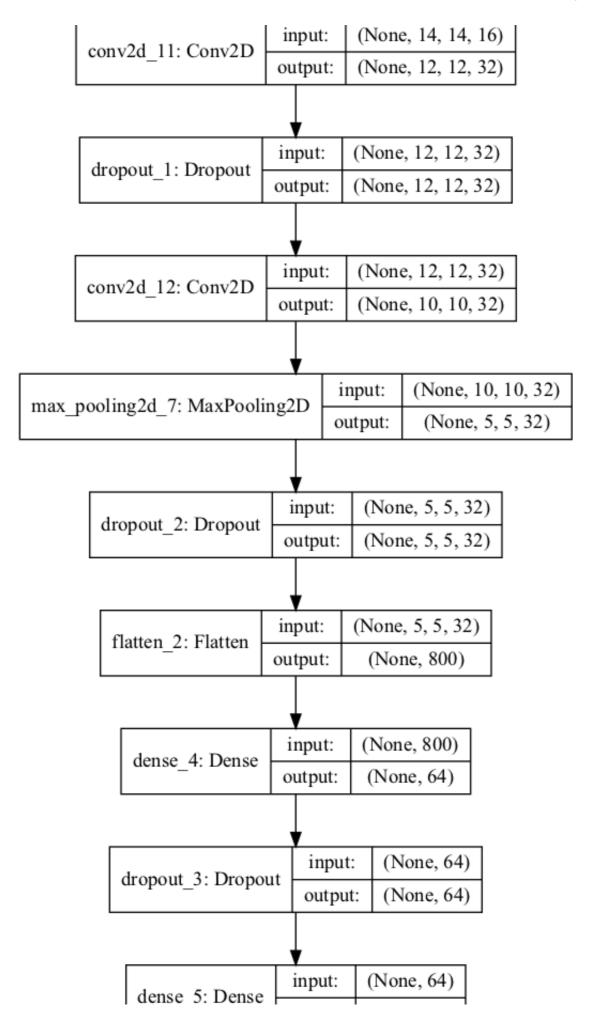
Layer (type)	Output	Shape		Param #
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None,	28, 28,	16)	160
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None,	28, 28,	16)	2320
max_pooling2d_6 (MaxPooling2	(None,	14, 14,	16)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None,	14, 14,	16)	0

conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 32)	4640
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 32)	0
conv2d_12 (Conv2D)	(None, 10, 10, 32)	9248
max_pooling2d_7 (MaxPooling2	(None, 5, 5, 32)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 5, 5, 32)	0
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None, 800)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 64)	51264
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 10)	650

Total params: 68,282 Trainable params: 68,282 Non-trainable params: 0







output: (None, 10)

```
In [18]:
      B_net_adj.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',optimizer='adam', metrics
      B result adj=B net adj.fit(X train,y train,batch size=32,epochs=10,validat
     Epoch 1/10
     2021-12-02 00:54:11.151232: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom gr
     aph optimizer registry.cc:112] Plugin optimizer for device type GPU is enab
     0.8929
     2021-12-02 00:54:27.624037: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom gr
     aph_optimizer_registry.cc:112] Plugin optimizer for device_type GPU is enab
     led.
     acc: 0.8929 - val loss: 0.0668 - val acc: 0.9797
     acc: 0.9641 - val_loss: 0.0542 - val_acc: 0.9830
     Epoch 3/10
     acc: 0.9716 - val_loss: 0.0419 - val_acc: 0.9870
     Epoch 4/10
     acc: 0.9774 - val_loss: 0.0385 - val_acc: 0.9892
     Epoch 5/10
     acc: 0.9788 - val_loss: 0.0404 - val_acc: 0.9883
     Epoch 6/10
     acc: 0.9810 - val_loss: 0.0386 - val_acc: 0.9875
     Epoch 7/10
     acc: 0.9824 - val loss: 0.0350 - val acc: 0.9888
     Epoch 8/10
     acc: 0.9831 - val loss: 0.0321 - val acc: 0.9892
     Epoch 9/10
     1688/1688 [=============] - 17s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0541 -
     acc: 0.9847 - val loss: 0.0381 - val acc: 0.9883
     Epoch 10/10
     acc: 0.9842 - val loss: 0.0361 - val acc: 0.9880
In [20]:
      B_net_adj.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
     : 0.9931
     [0.021898901090025902, 0.9931000471115112]
Out[20]:
```

The train accuracy in last epoch is about 0.984 but test accuracy is about 0.9931. It is better than B\_net in above! The Dropout function prevents overfitting and results the best output.

Lastly, I add some I2 regularizer in Dense layer after Flatten. Also I add Callback that stops learning if validation acc was not improved for 4 epochs.

```
In [33]:
          import keras
          B net adj2=Sequential()
          B_net_adj2.add(Conv2D(16,(3,3),activation='relu',input_shape=(28,28,1),pade
          B_net_adj2.add(Conv2D(16,(3,3),activation='relu',padding='same'))
          B_net_adj2.add(MaxPooling2D((2,2), strides=2))
          B net adj2.add(Dropout(0.2))
          B net adj2.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu'))
          B net adj2.add(Dropout(0.2))
          B_net_adj2.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu'))
          B_net_adj2.add(MaxPooling2D((2,2), strides=2))
          B_net_adj2.add(Dropout(0.3))
          B_net_adj2.add(Flatten())
          B_net_adj2.add(Dense(64,activation='relu',kernel_regularizer=keras.regular:
          B_net_adj2.add(Dropout(0.4))
          B_net_adj2.add(Dense(10,activation='softmax'))
          B net adj2.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_8"

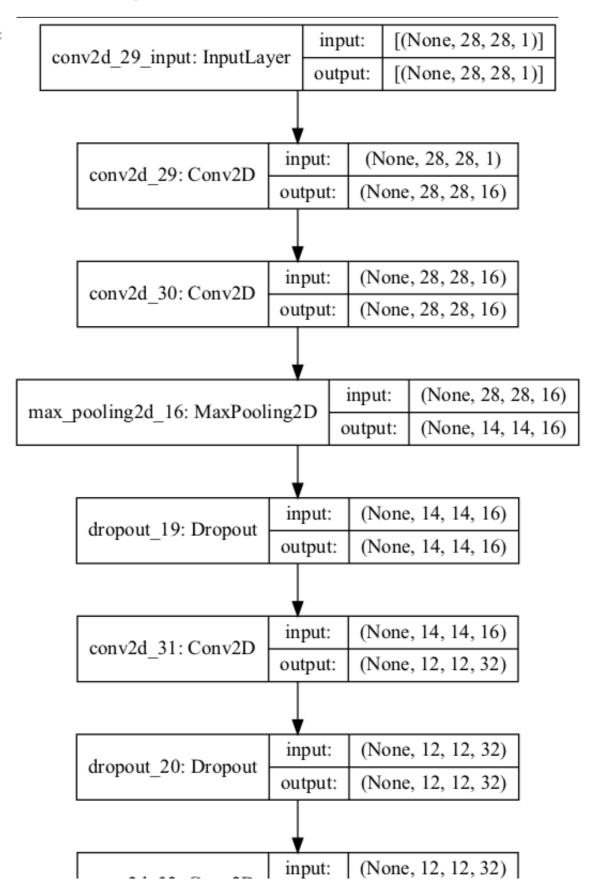
plot model(B net adj2, show shapes=True)

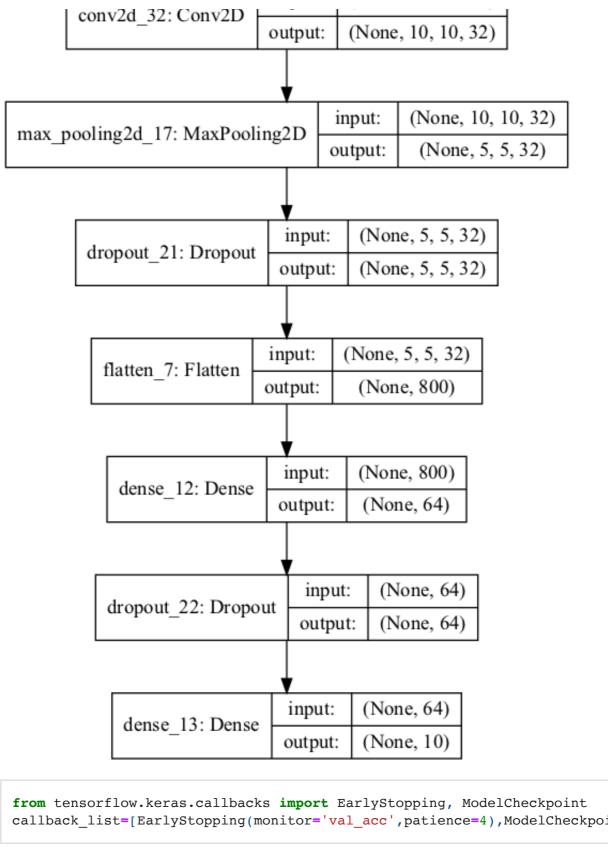
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_29 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 1	160
conv2d_30 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 1	2320
max_pooling2d_16 (MaxPooling	(None, 14, 14, 1	0
dropout_19 (Dropout)	(None, 14, 14, 1	0
conv2d_31 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 3	32) 4640
dropout_20 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 3	32) 0
conv2d_32 (Conv2D)	(None, 10, 10, 3	9248
max_pooling2d_17 (MaxPooling	(None, 5, 5, 32)	0
dropout_21 (Dropout)	(None, 5, 5, 32)	0
flatten_7 (Flatten)	(None, 800)	0
dense_12 (Dense)	(None, 64)	51264
dropout_22 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0

dense\_13 (Dense) (None, 10) 650

Total params: 68,282 Trainable params: 68,282 Non-trainable params: 0

Out[33]:





2021-12-02 01:17:05.890591: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom\_graph\_optimizer\_registry.cc:112] Plugin optimizer for device\_type GPU is enabled.

2021-12-02 01:17:22.926795: I tensorflow/core/grappler/optimizers/custom\_graph\_optimizer\_registry.cc:112] Plugin optimizer for device\_type GPU is enabled.

```
acc: 0.9587 - val_loss: 0.1750 - val_acc: 0.9837
Epoch 2/20
acc: 0.9642 - val_loss: 0.1692 - val_acc: 0.9832
Epoch 3/20
acc: 0.9663 - val loss: 0.1648 - val acc: 0.9845
Epoch 4/20
acc: 0.9703 - val_loss: 0.1588 - val_acc: 0.9848
Epoch 5/20
1688/1688 [=============] - 18s 11ms/step - loss: 0.2004 -
acc: 0.9718 - val loss: 0.1566 - val acc: 0.9850
Epoch 6/20
acc: 0.9726 - val_loss: 0.1439 - val_acc: 0.9878
Epoch 7/20
acc: 0.9741 - val loss: 0.1450 - val acc: 0.9878
Epoch 8/20
acc: 0.9750 - val_loss: 0.1448 - val_acc: 0.9860
Epoch 9/20
1688/1688 [============= ] - 18s 11ms/step - loss: 0.1862 -
acc: 0.9748 - val_loss: 0.1433 - val_acc: 0.9872
Epoch 10/20
acc: 0.9761 - val_loss: 0.1312 - val_acc: 0.9888
Epoch 11/20
acc: 0.9768 - val loss: 0.1377 - val acc: 0.9887
Epoch 12/20
acc: 0.9771 - val loss: 0.1383 - val acc: 0.9878
Epoch 13/20
acc: 0.9775 - val_loss: 0.1237 - val_acc: 0.9905
Epoch 14/20
1688/1688 [============== ] - 18s 11ms/step - loss: 0.1730 -
acc: 0.9786 - val_loss: 0.1326 - val_acc: 0.9885
Epoch 15/20
acc: 0.9777 - val loss: 0.1333 - val acc: 0.9885
Epoch 16/20
acc: 0.9778 - val_loss: 0.1222 - val_acc: 0.9897
Epoch 17/20
acc: 0.9787 - val_loss: 0.1228 - val_acc: 0.9898
```

In [38]:

B\_net\_adj2.evaluate(X\_test, y\_test)

The train accuracy for last epoch is 0.979 but test accuracy is 0.9934. It is slightly better than above model!