

# Term Project Report

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## A. Accuracy: 0.9847

```
54/54 [=====] - 1s 13ms/step - loss: 0.1019 - accuracy: 0.9847
```

## B. Explaining code line by line

- My model's summary

Model: "sequential"		
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	640
batch_normalization (Batch Normalization)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	256
leaky_re_lu (LeakyReLU)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	0
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	36928
batch_normalization_1 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	256
leaky_re_lu_1 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 7, 7, 64)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 3136)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	401536
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
leaky_re_lu_2 (LeakyReLU)	(None, 128)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1290
=====		
Total params: 440,906		
Trainable params: 440,650		
Non-trainable params: 256		

- Explanation (next page)

```

1 import matplotlib.image as img
2 import numpy as np
3 import os
4 from keras.models import Sequential
5 from keras.layers import *
6 from keras.utils.np_utils import to_categorical
7 from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
8
9
10 def loadData(src):
11     # output shape is [-1, 28, 28, 1]
12     x = np.empty([0, 28, 28, 1])
13     # store label of now bmp file
14     y = np.empty([0])
15
16     # os.walk for all directories and files in the given directory
17     for root, dirs, files in os.walk(src):
18
19         # root is going to be like: "./handwrite__detect/train_image\104602513\0" and "0" is the label
20         root_split = root.split("\\")
21
22         # if root get to be like: "./handwrite__detect/train_image\104602513", that's not what we need
23         if len(root_split) == 3:
24             # go through all files in this root
25             for f in files:
26                 # the file's current position
27                 in_file = os.path.join(root, f)
28                 # add the image label to the array
29                 y = np.append(y, [root_split[2]], axis=0)
30
31                 # 1. image only black(255, 255, 255) or white(0, 0, 0), so just choose the first number
32                 # 2. img.imread(in_file) give shape with RGB and transparency
33                 #    , so I just choose to see the R's value
34                 np_img = img.imread(in_file)[: , : , 0].reshape([1, 28, 28, 1])
35                 # add image to the array
36                 x = np.append(x, np_img, axis=0)
37
38     # x: image np_array
39     # y: corresponding label(np_array) to x
40     return x, y
41
42
43 def makeModel():
44     # make a sequential model and add setting to it
45     model = Sequential(
46         [
47             # 2D conv. using 3x3 kernel map , relu activation, and output a feature map numbered 64
48             Conv2D(64, kernel_size=(3, 3), padding="same", input_shape=(28, 28, 1)),

```

```

49         # use batch normalization instead of dropout
50         BatchNormalization(),
51         # relu activation
52         LeakyReLU(),
53         # Pooling layer choose Max value in 2D, pool_size=2x2
54         MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)),
55         # 2D conv. using 3x3 kernel map , relu activation, and output a feature map numbered 64
56         Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding="same"),
57         BatchNormalization(),
58         LeakyReLU(),
59         MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)),
60         # conv layer to fully connected layer
61         Flatten(),
62         # fully connected layer, and output a feature map numbered 128
63         Dense(128),
64         # avoid to overfit: 0.5 is ratio of feature we remain
65         Dropout(0.5),
66         LeakyReLU(),
67         # fully connected using softmax activation, and output 10 which is about number of categories
68         Dense(10, activation="softmax"),
69     ]
70 )
71
72 return model
73
74
75 if __name__ == "__main__":
76     # training data position
77     train_dataset = "./handwrite__detect/train_image"
78     # testing data position
79     test_dataset = "./handwrite__detect/test_image"
80
81     # load data
82     # 1. x: image list, y: number list
83     # 2. shape = [-1, 28, 28, 1]
84     # ----- #
85     # get data from my function
86     x_train, y_train = loadData(train_dataset)
87     # get data from my function
88     x_test, y_test = loadData(test_dataset)
89
90     # normalization the color value: 0~1
91     x_train = x_train / 255
92     # normalization the color value: 0~1
93     x_test = x_test / 255
94     # make the label to 10 categories (definition step)
95     y_train = to_categorical(y_train, 10)
96     # make the label to 10 categories (definition step)
97     y_test = to_categorical(y_test, 10)

```

```
98
99 # make a CNN model
100 model = makeModel()
101
102 # finish the model by adding:
103 # 1. loss: loss function, which is defined in "keras.losses"
104 # 2. optimizer: define in "keras.optimizers"
105 # 3. metrics: performance evaluation functions
106 model.compile(
107     loss="categorical_crossentropy", optimizer="adam", metrics=["accuracy"]
108 )
109
110 # training
111 model.fit(
112     # training bmp data
113     x_train,
114     # training label
115     y_train,
116     # batch size of data each time
117     batch_size=128,
118     # train model 200 times
119     epochs=200,
120     # add testing data to make model more accuracy
121     validation_split=0.1,
122 )
123
124 # accuracy viewing
125 # ----- #
126 # load the saved model
127 model.save("./models/chinese_number_identification_model_BN_policy.h5")
128 # evaluate this model
129 score = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
130
```