Tanawin-st123975-auto-encoder

November 12, 2023

[1]: !nvidia-smi

```
Sun Nov 12 17:04:55 2023
  +-----+
   | NVIDIA-SMI 525.105.17 | Driver Version: 525.105.17 | CUDA Version: 12.0
   l------
               Persistence-M| Bus-Id
                                 Disp.A | Volatile Uncorr. ECC |
   | Fan Temp Perf Pwr:Usage/Cap| Memory-Usage | GPU-Util Compute M. |
   |------
    0 Tesla T4
                   Off | 00000000:00:04.0 Off |
   | N/A 44C P8 10W / 70W | OMiB / 15360MiB |
                                           0%
                                              Default |
                    1
                                                   N/A |
   | Processes:
                  PID Type Process name
                                               GPU Memory |
   | GPU
       GI CI
        ID ID
                                               Usage
   |-----|
   | No running processes found
  +-----
[2]: # # Import and creating some helper functions
   # import numpy as np
   # import tensorflow as tf
   # import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   # import copy
   # from tensorflow.keras import layers
   # from tensorflow.keras.datasets import mnist
   # from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
   # def preprocess(array):
   #
      Normalizes the supplied array and reshapes it into the appropriate format.
```

```
#
      array = array.astype("float32") / 255.0
#
      array = np.reshape(array, (len(array), 28, 28, 1))
#
      return array
# def occlude(array):
      11 11 11
#
#
      Adds occlusion.
#
#
      new_array = copy.deepcopy( array )
      print(new array.shape)
#
      new_array[:,10:13,:] = 1.0
#
      return new_array
# def display(array1, array2):
#
#
      Displays ten random images from each one of the supplied arrays.
#
      n = 10
#
      indices = np.random.randint(len(array1), size=n)
#
      images1 = array1[indices, :]
#
      images2 = array2[indices, :]
#
      plt.figure(figsize=(20, 4))
#
      for i, (image1, image2) in enumerate(zip(images1, images2)):
#
          ax = plt.subplot(2, n, i + 1)
#
          plt.imshow(image1.reshape(28, 28))
#
          plt.gray()
#
          ax.qet_xaxis().set_visible(False)
#
          ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
#
          ax = plt.subplot(2, n, i + 1 + n)
          plt.imshow(image2.reshape(28, 28))
#
          plt.gray()
#
          ax.get xaxis().set visible(False)
#
          ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
#
      plt.show()
# # Since we only need images from the dataset to encode and decode, we
# # won't use the labels.
```

```
# (train_data, _), (test_data, _) = mnist.load_data()

# # Normalize and reshape the data
# train_data = preprocess(train_data)
# test_data = preprocess(test_data)

# # Create a copy of the data with added noise
# noisy_train_data = occlude(train_data)
# noisy_test_data = occlude(test_data)

# # Display the train data and a version of it with added noise
# display(train_data, noisy_train_data)
```

```
[3]: import numpy as np import tensorflow as tf import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import copy from tensorflow.keras import layers from tensorflow.keras.datasets import mnist from tensorflow.keras.models import Model from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping, ReduceLROnPlateau from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
```

```
[4]: def preprocess(array):
         array = array.astype("float32") / 255.0
         array = np.reshape(array, (len(array), 28, 28, 1))
         return array
     def occlude(array):
         new array = copy.deepcopy(array)
         new_array[:, 10:13, :] = 1.0
         return new array
     def display(array1, array2, array3, labels=['Actual', 'Occluded', |

¬'Reconstructed']):
         n = 10
         indices = np.random.randint(len(array1), size=n)
         images1 = array1[indices, :]
         images2 = array2[indices, :]
         images3 = array3[indices, :]
         plt.figure(figsize=(20, 8))
         for i, (image1, image2, image3) in enumerate(zip(images1, images2, ____
      →images3)):
             ax = plt.subplot(3, n, i + 1)
             plt.imshow(image1.reshape(28, 28))
             plt.gray()
```

```
ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
        ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
        ax.set_title(labels[0])
        ax = plt.subplot(3, n, i + 1 + n)
        plt.imshow(image2.reshape(28, 28))
        plt.gray()
        ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
        ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
        ax.set_title(labels[1])
        ax = plt.subplot(3, n, i + 1 + 2 * n)
        plt.imshow(image3.reshape(28, 28))
        plt.gray()
        ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
        ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
        ax.set_title(labels[2])
    plt.show()
(train_data, _), (test_data, _) = mnist.load_data()
# Normalize and reshape the data
train_data = preprocess(train_data)
test_data = preprocess(test_data)
# Create a copy of the data with added noise
noisy_train_data = occlude(train_data)
noisy_test_data = occlude(test_data)
# Data augmentation
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
    rotation_range=10,
    width_shift_range=0.1,
    height_shift_range=0.1,
    shear_range=0.1,
    zoom_range=0.1,
    horizontal flip=False,
    vertical_flip=False,
    fill_mode='nearest'
)
# (train_data, _), (test_data, _) = mnist.load_data()
# # Normalize and reshape the data
# train_data = preprocess(train_data)
```

```
# test_data = preprocess(test_data)
# # Create a copy of the data with added noise
# noisy_train_data = occlude(train_data)
# noisy_test_data = occlude(test_data)
# # Define the autoencoder model
# input_img = layers.Input(shape=(28, 28, 1))
# encoded = layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu',
⇒padding='same')(input_img)
# encoded = layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2), padding='same')(encoded)
# encoded = layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', ___
 ⇔padding='same')(encoded)
# encoded = layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2), padding='same')(encoded)
# decoded = layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', 
 ⇔padding='same')(encoded)
# decoded = layers.UpSampling2D((2, 2))(decoded)
# decoded = layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', u)
 ⇔padding='same')(decoded)
# decoded = layers.UpSampling2D((2, 2))(decoded)
# decoded = layers.Conv2D(1, (3, 3), activation='sigmoid', 
 ⇔padding='same')(decoded)
# autoencoder = Model(input_img, decoded)
# autoencoder.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary crossentropy')
# # Train the autoencoder on clean images
# autoencoder.fit(train_data, train_data, epochs=10, batch_size=128, u
 ⇒shuffle=True, validation_data=(test_data, test_data))
```

```
[5]: # Define the autoencoder model

# input_img = layers.Input(shape=(28, 28, 1))

# encoded = layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', \( \pi \)

*padding='same')(input_img)

# encoded = layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2), padding='same')(encoded)

# encoded = layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', \( \pi \)

*padding='same')(encoded)

# encoded = layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2), padding='same')(encoded)

# decoded = layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', \( \pi \)

*padding='same')(encoded)
```

```
# decoded = layers.UpSampling2D((2, 2))(decoded)
# decoded = layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu',
→padding='same')(decoded)
# decoded = layers.UpSampling2D((2, 2))(decoded)
# decoded = layers.Conv2D(1, (3, 3), activation='sigmoid', __
⇔padding='same')(decoded)
input_img = layers.Input(shape=(28, 28, 1))
x = layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(input_img)
x = layers.BatchNormalization()(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2), padding='same')(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(x)
x = layers.BatchNormalization()(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2), padding='same')(x)
x = layers.Dropout(0.25)(x)
encoded = layers.Flatten()(x)
decoded = layers.Reshape((7, 7, 64))(encoded)
decoded = layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(decoded)
decoded = layers.UpSampling2D((2, 2))(decoded)
decoded = layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(decoded)
decoded = layers.UpSampling2D((2, 2))(decoded)
decoded = layers.Conv2D(1, (3, 3), activation='sigmoid', __
 →padding='same')(decoded)
autoencoder = Model(input_img, decoded)
sgd_optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(learning_rate=0.01, momentum=0.9)
# autoencoder.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=0.001), u
⇔loss='binary_crossentropy')
autoencoder.compile(optimizer=sgd_optimizer, loss='binary_crossentropy',_
 →metrics=['accuracy'])
early_stopping = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss',__
 →patience=3, restore_best_weights=True)
reduce lr = tf.keras.callbacks.ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val loss', factor=0.
 →2, patience=2, min_lr=1e-6)
history = autoencoder.fit(
    datagen.flow(train_data, train_data, batch_size=128),
```

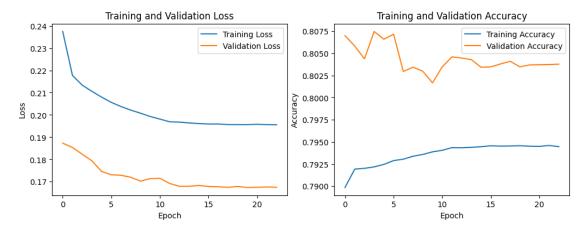
```
epochs=2000,
    steps_per_epoch=len(train_data) // 128,
    validation_data=(test_data, test_data),
    callbacks=[early_stopping, reduce_lr]
autoencoder.save_weights('autoencoder_weights.h5')
Epoch 1/2000
468/468 [============== ] - 29s 36ms/step - loss: 0.2375 -
accuracy: 0.7898 - val_loss: 0.1873 - val_accuracy: 0.8070 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 2/2000
468/468 [============= ] - 16s 35ms/step - loss: 0.2178 -
accuracy: 0.7919 - val_loss: 0.1854 - val_accuracy: 0.8058 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 3/2000
468/468 [============= ] - 16s 34ms/step - loss: 0.2134 -
accuracy: 0.7920 - val_loss: 0.1824 - val_accuracy: 0.8044 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 4/2000
468/468 [============ ] - 16s 34ms/step - loss: 0.2106 -
accuracy: 0.7922 - val_loss: 0.1794 - val_accuracy: 0.8075 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 5/2000
468/468 [============= ] - 16s 34ms/step - loss: 0.2080 -
accuracy: 0.7925 - val_loss: 0.1746 - val_accuracy: 0.8066 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 6/2000
468/468 [============= ] - 16s 34ms/step - loss: 0.2056 -
accuracy: 0.7929 - val_loss: 0.1731 - val_accuracy: 0.8072 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 7/2000
468/468 [============ ] - 16s 34ms/step - loss: 0.2037 -
accuracy: 0.7930 - val_loss: 0.1729 - val_accuracy: 0.8029 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 8/2000
468/468 [=============] - 16s 34ms/step - loss: 0.2022 -
accuracy: 0.7934 - val_loss: 0.1720 - val_accuracy: 0.8034 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 9/2000
468/468 [============= ] - 16s 34ms/step - loss: 0.2008 -
accuracy: 0.7936 - val_loss: 0.1703 - val_accuracy: 0.8030 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 10/2000
468/468 [============= ] - 16s 34ms/step - loss: 0.1993 -
accuracy: 0.7939 - val_loss: 0.1714 - val_accuracy: 0.8017 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 11/2000
468/468 [============= ] - 16s 34ms/step - loss: 0.1981 -
accuracy: 0.7940 - val_loss: 0.1715 - val_accuracy: 0.8035 - lr: 0.0100
Epoch 12/2000
468/468 [============= ] - 16s 34ms/step - loss: 0.1969 -
accuracy: 0.7943 - val loss: 0.1692 - val accuracy: 0.8046 - lr: 0.0020
Epoch 13/2000
```

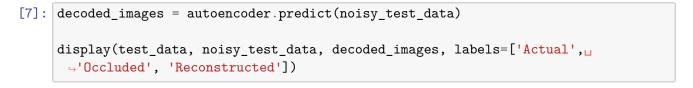
468/468 [=============] - 16s 34ms/step - loss: 0.1968 -

```
Epoch 14/2000
   468/468 [============= ] - 16s 34ms/step - loss: 0.1964 -
   accuracy: 0.7944 - val_loss: 0.1680 - val_accuracy: 0.8043 - lr: 0.0020
   Epoch 15/2000
   468/468 [============= ] - 16s 34ms/step - loss: 0.1961 -
   accuracy: 0.7945 - val_loss: 0.1683 - val_accuracy: 0.8034 - lr: 0.0020
   Epoch 16/2000
   468/468 [============= ] - 16s 34ms/step - loss: 0.1959 -
   accuracy: 0.7946 - val_loss: 0.1679 - val_accuracy: 0.8035 - lr: 4.0000e-04
   Epoch 17/2000
   468/468 [============= ] - 16s 34ms/step - loss: 0.1959 -
   accuracy: 0.7945 - val_loss: 0.1678 - val_accuracy: 0.8038 - lr: 4.0000e-04
   Epoch 18/2000
   accuracy: 0.7945 - val_loss: 0.1675 - val_accuracy: 0.8041 - lr: 4.0000e-04
   Epoch 19/2000
   468/468 [============= ] - 16s 34ms/step - loss: 0.1957 -
   accuracy: 0.7946 - val_loss: 0.1679 - val_accuracy: 0.8035 - lr: 4.0000e-04
   Epoch 20/2000
   468/468 [============= ] - 16s 34ms/step - loss: 0.1956 -
   accuracy: 0.7945 - val_loss: 0.1674 - val_accuracy: 0.8037 - lr: 4.0000e-04
   Epoch 21/2000
   468/468 [============= ] - 16s 34ms/step - loss: 0.1958 -
   accuracy: 0.7945 - val_loss: 0.1675 - val_accuracy: 0.8037 - lr: 8.0000e-05
   Epoch 22/2000
   468/468 [============= ] - 16s 34ms/step - loss: 0.1956 -
   accuracy: 0.7946 - val_loss: 0.1677 - val_accuracy: 0.8037 - lr: 8.0000e-05
   Epoch 23/2000
   accuracy: 0.7945 - val_loss: 0.1675 - val_accuracy: 0.8038 - lr: 1.6000e-05
[6]: training_loss = history.history['loss']
    training_accuracy = history.history['accuracy']
    validation_loss = history.history['val_loss']
    validation_accuracy = history.history['val_accuracy']
    plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
    plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
    plt.plot(training_loss, label='Training Loss')
    plt.plot(validation_loss, label='Validation Loss')
    plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
    plt.xlabel('Epoch')
    plt.ylabel('Loss')
    plt.legend()
```

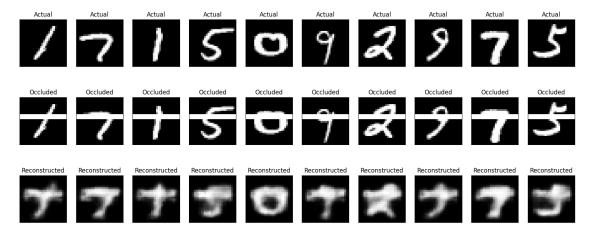
accuracy: 0.7943 - val_loss: 0.1680 - val_accuracy: 0.8045 - lr: 0.0020

```
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(training_accuracy, label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(validation_accuracy, label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend()
```





313/313 [=========] - 1s 2ms/step



```
[8]: # fine_tune_autoencoder = Model(input_img, decoded)
      # fine_tune_autoencoder.compile(optimizer=sgd_optimizer,_
       ⇔loss='binary_crossentropy')
      # fine tune autoencoder.load weights('autoencoder weights.h5')
      # # Freeze layers up to a specific layer for fine-tuning
      # freeze_until_layer = 'name_of_layer_to_freeze' # Replace with the actualu
       ⇔layer name
      # for layer in fine_tune_autoencoder.layers:
            layer.trainable = False
      #
            if layer.name == freeze_until_layer:
                break
      # fine_tune_autoencoder.compile(optimizer=sqd_optimizer,_
       ⇔loss='binary_crossentropy')
 [9]: # # Train the fine-tuned autoencoder
      # fine_tune_history = fine_tune_autoencoder.fit(
            datagen.flow(train_data, train_data, batch_size=128),
            epochs=2000,
            steps_per_epoch=len(train_data) // 128,
            validation data=(test data, test data),
            callbacks=[early_stopping, reduce_lr]
      # )
[10]: # training_loss = fine_tune_history.history['loss']
      # validation_loss = fine_tune_history.history['val_loss']
      # plt.plot(training_loss, label='Training Loss')
      # plt.plot(validation_loss, label='Validation Loss')
      # plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
      # plt.xlabel('Epoch')
      # plt.ylabel('Loss')
      # plt.legend()
      # plt.show()
[11]: # decoded images fine tuned = fine tune autoencoder.predict(noisy test data)
      # display(test_data, noisy_test_data, decoded_images_fine_tuned,_
       ⇔labels=['Actual', 'Occluded', 'Reconstructed'])
```