# **ECE763-Project 3: Babysitting the training of DNN**

**Problem**: To Practice the babysitting method of training neural network

- The dataset used for training the model is the FDDB face images.
   Nonface images have also been cropped from the background of the same dataset.
- Total training images=1000 (500 face + 500 nonface)
- Total testing images=100 (50 face and 50 non face images)
- Image Size= 20 X 20 X 3 RGB
- The model used for babysitting is a simple 2 layer fully connected network consisting of: one hidden layer with input as the flattened image and 20 neurons followed by ReLU activation, followed by another fully connected layer with 2 outputs corresponding to the two output classes(face and nonface).
- Keras sequential model was used for designing this model, hence the layers added were flatten and dense. Weight regularization used is L2 and optimizer used is SGD(Stochastic gradient descent).
- The steps followed are:
  - 1. Data acquisition, processing, augmentation
  - 2. Sanity check and loss check
  - 3. Hyper parameter tuning
- The process of babysitting with every step in the tuning of Learning Rate and Regularization for face recognition is explained in detail below with code screenshots.
- The babysitting process was also done with CIFAR 10 data set for understanding the process. This is explained later for reference.

#### Face Detection: babysitting the training of neural network

#### A. Data Acquisition from dataset folder

Data is already extracted from FDDB and stored in the dataset folder. Images are obtained from folder and arranged into train and test data. Labels are created as '0' for face and '1' for nonface.

```
path=r'/content/drive/My Drive/dataset/'
img_face_train=[]
for i in range(trainsize//2):
    pat= path + 'dataset_face_train/im{}.jpg'.format(i+1)
    image=cv2.imread(pat)
   img face train.append(image)
img_face_train=np.array(img_face_train)
img_face_test=[]
for i in range(testsize//2):
   pat= path + 'dataset_face_test/im{}.jpg'.format(i+1)
   image=cv2.imread(pat)
   img_face_test.append(image)
img_face_test=np.array(img_face_test)
img nonface train=[]
for i in range(trainsize//2):
   pat= path + 'dataset_nonface_train/im{}.jpg'.format(i+1)
    image=cv2.imread(pat)
    img nonface train.append(image)
img_nonface_train=np.array(img_nonface_train)
img nonface test=[]
for i in range(testsize//2):
    pat= path + 'dataset_nonface_test/im{}.jpg'.format(i+1)
    image=cv2.imread(pat)
    img nonface test.append(image)
img nonface test=np.array(img nonface test)
trainY=np.array([[0]]*(trainsize//2) + [[1]]*(trainsize//2))
testY=np.array([[0]]*(testsize//2) + [[1]]*(testsize//2))
trainY = to_categorical(trainY)
testY = to_categorical(testY)
trainX=np.append(img face train,img nonface train,axis=0)
testX=np.append(img_face_test,img_nonface_test,axis=0)
print(trainX.shape,type(trainX),testX.shape,type(testX))
```

#### **B.** Data Preprocessing and Augmentation:

Normalization is done by subtracting mean and dividing by the standard deviation. Augmentation is done using the ImageDataGenerator function in Keras which contains different augmentation schemes.

```
train_norm = trainX.astype('float32')
test_norm = testX.astype('float32')
# normalize to range 0-1
trainX = train_norm / 255.0
testX = test_norm / 255.0

trainX-=np.mean(trainX,axis=0)
trainX/=np.std(trainX,axis=0)
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rotation_range=15,width_shift_range=0.1,height_shift_range=0.1,horizontal_flip=True,)
```

#### C. Defining the network model:

Keras sequential model is obtained as below followed by compilation.

```
# define cnn model
def define_model(W,L):
    model = Sequential()
    model.add(Flatten(input_shape=(20,20,3)))
    model.add(Dense(10, activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_uniform', kernel_regularizer=12(W)))
    model.add(Dense(2, activation='softmax'))
    # compile model
    opt = SGD(learning_rate=L, momentum=0.9)
    model.compile(optimizer=opt, loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
    return model
```

# D. Training the model with different regularizations and learning rates:

#### Steps in babysitting

 Checking with and without normalization: for fixed Learning Rate=1e-6 and Regularization=0.01

#### Without normalization:

```
Weight Decay=1e-6; Learning Rate=0.01
model = define_model(Weight_Decay,Learning_Rate)
datagen = ImageDataGenerator()
datagen.fit(trainX)
model.fit_generator(datagen.flow(trainX,trainY, batch_size=64),
              steps_per_epoch=trainX.shape[0] // batch_size,epochs=10,
              verbose=1,validation_data=(testX,testY))
Epoch 1/10
15/15 [========= ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6912 - accuracy: 0.5919 - val loss: 0.6907 - val accuracy: 0.6700
Epoch 2/10
15/15 [====
                =========] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6905 - accuracy: 0.5534 - val loss: 0.6903 - val accuracy: 0.5200
Epoch 3/10
15/15 [====
           Epoch 4/10
15/15 [====
           ==========] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.6899 - accuracy: 0.6506 - val_loss: 0.6891 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 5/10
15/15 [====
               =========] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.6887 - accuracy: 0.7667 - val_loss: 0.6884 - val_accuracy: 0.7800
Epoch 6/10
15/15 [====
            Epoch 7/10
15/15 [====
         Epoch 8/10
15/15 [===:
                =========] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6865 - accuracy: 0.6634 - val_loss: 0.6865 - val_accuracy: 0.5300
Epoch 9/10
          15/15 [=====
Epoch 10/10
15/15 [===========] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6850 - accuracy: 0.7885 - val loss: 0.6849 - val accuracy: 0.5400
<keras.callbacks.callbacks.History at 0x7fabe9653630>
```

#### With normalization:

```
Weight_Decay=1e-6;Learning_Rate=0.01
model = define_model(Weight_Decay,Learning_Rate)
datagen = ImageDataGenerator()
datagen.fit(trainX)
model.fit_generator(datagen.flow(trainX,trainY, batch_size=64),
                 steps_per_epoch=trainX.shape[0] // batch_size,epochs=10,
                 verbose=1,validation data=(testX,testY))
Epoch 1/10
15/15 [====
              ==========] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 0.4111 - accuracy: 0.7863 - val_loss: 0.1291 - val_accuracy: 0.9300
Epoch 2/10
15/15 [====
              Epoch 3/10
15/15 [===
                    :========] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.1027 - accuracy: 0.9701 - val_loss: 0.0675 - val_accuracy: 0.9800
Epoch 4/10
15/15 [====
               ==========] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0914 - accuracy: 0.9626 - val_loss: 0.0704 - val_accuracy: 0.9700
Epoch 5/10
15/15 [===
                    =========] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0673 - accuracy: 0.9771 - val_loss: 0.0605 - val_accuracy: 0.9800
Epoch 6/10
15/15 [====
            =========================== - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0491 - accuracy: 0.9923 - val_loss: 0.0455 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 7/10
15/15 [====
                  ========] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0453 - accuracy: 0.9915 - val loss: 0.0590 - val accuracy: 0.9700
Epoch 8/10
                  :========] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0341 - accuracy: 0.9927 - val_loss: 0.0404 - val_accuracy: 0.9800
15/15 [====
Epoch 9/10
15/15 [=====
             Epoch 10/10
           =============== ] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0264 - accuracy: 0.9969 - val_loss: 0.0331 - val_accuracy: 0.9900
15/15 [=====
<keras.callbacks.callbacks.History at 0x7fabeb744b38>
```

We get better accuracy with normalization, hence we use normalization

# 2. Checking with and without Data Augmentation for learning rate=0.00001 and Regularization=1e-6:

#### Without Augmentation:

```
Weight_Decay=1e-6;Learning_Rate=0.00001
model = define_model(Weight_Decay,Learning_Rate)
datagen = ImageDataGenerator()
datagen.fit(trainX)
model.fit_generator(datagen.flow(trainX,trainY, batch_size=64),
              steps_per_epoch=trainX.shape[0] // batch_size,epochs=10,
              verbose=1,validation_data=(testX,testY))
Epoch 1/10
             ==========] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.7280 - accuracy: 0.5994 - val_loss: 0.7512 - val_accuracy: 0.5400
15/15 [===:
Epoch 2/10
            15/15 [====
Epoch 3/10
             ==========] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.6766 - accuracy: 0.6389 - val_loss: 0.7126 - val_accuracy: 0.6000
15/15 [====
Epoch 4/10
15/15 [====
             Epoch 5/10
               ========] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.6626 - accuracy: 0.6560 - val loss: 0.6793 - val accuracy: 0.6400
15/15 [===:
Epoch 6/10
15/15 [===:
                =========] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.6459 - accuracy: 0.6592 - val_loss: 0.6656 - val_accuracy: 0.6700
Epoch 7/10
15/15 [===:
               :========] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.6422 - accuracy: 0.6711 - val_loss: 0.6529 - val_accuracy: 0.6800
Epoch 8/10
15/15 [===:
           Epoch 9/10
               =========] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.6093 - accuracy: 0.6963 - val_loss: 0.6314 - val_accuracy: 0.6900
15/15 [====
Epoch 10/10
         15/15 [=====
<keras.callbacks.callbacks.History at 0x7fabea8dd208>
```

#### With Augmentation:

```
Weight Decay=1e-6; Learning Rate=0.00001
model = define_model(Weight_Decay,Learning_Rate)
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rotation_range=15,width_shift_range=0.1,height_shift_range=0.1,horizontal_flip=True,)
datagen.fit(trainX)
model.fit generator(datagen.flow(trainX,trainY, batch size=64),
                  steps per epoch=trainX.shape[0] // batch size,epochs=10,
                  verbose=1,validation_data=(testX,testY))
Epoch 1/10
15/15 [====
                      ========] - 0s 24ms/step - loss: 0.6968 - accuracy: 0.6167 - val_loss: 0.6227 - val_accuracy: 0.6800
Epoch 2/10
15/15 [====
                :=========== ] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.6612 - accuracy: 0.6132 - val loss: 0.6159 - val accuracy: 0.7000
Epoch 3/10
15/15 [====
                  ==========] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.6418 - accuracy: 0.6338 - val_loss: 0.6090 - val_accuracy: 0.7000
Epoch 4/10
15/15 [====
                    =========] - 0s 26ms/step - loss: 0.6472 - accuracy: 0.6357 - val_loss: 0.6022 - val_accuracy: 0.7100
Epoch 5/10
15/15 [====
                      Epoch 6/10
15/15 [====
                      :=======] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.6401 - accuracy: 0.6357 - val loss: 0.5895 - val accuracy: 0.7100
Epoch 7/10
15/15 [====
                ==========] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.6495 - accuracy: 0.6496 - val loss: 0.5834 - val accuracy: 0.7100
Epoch 8/10
15/15 [====
                ==========] - 0s 26ms/step - loss: 0.6155 - accuracy: 0.6677 - val_loss: 0.5774 - val_accuracy: 0.7100
Epoch 9/10
                      ========] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.6218 - accuracy: 0.6912 - val_loss: 0.5715 - val_accuracy: 0.7100
15/15 [====
Epoch 10/10
                           =======] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.6105 - accuracy: 0.6656 - val_loss: 0.5662 - val_accuracy: 0.7100
<keras.callbacks.callbacks.History at 0x7fabe9ebb278>
```

We get better val accuracy with augmentation, hence we use data augmentation

#### Check for overfit:

# For low regularization=1e-6, high learning rate=0.1 We can see data is over fit and we get accuracy=1

```
Weight_Decay=0;Learning_Rate=0.001
model = define_model(Weight_Decay,Learning_Rate)
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rotation_range=15,width_shift_range=0.1,height_shift_range=0.1,horizontal_flip=True,)
datagen.fit(trainX)
model.fit_generator(datagen.flow(trainX,trainY, batch_size=64),
                    steps_per_epoch=trainX.shape[0] // batch_size,epochs=600,
                    verbose=1,validation_data=(testX,testY))
 Epoch 593/600
 15/15 [======
               Epoch 594/600
 15/15 [===
                                ==] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0136 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 1.1578 - val_accuracy: 0.5000
 Epoch 595/600
 15/15 [=====
                                ===] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0241 - accuracy: 0.9923 - val_loss: 1.1585 - val_accuracy: 0.5000
 Epoch 596/600
 15/15 [======
                    ========] - 0s 27ms/step - loss: 0.0273 - accuracy: 0.9927 - val loss: 1.1582 - val accuracy: 0.5000
 Epoch 597/600
 15/15 [======
                    :========] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0168 - accuracy: 0.9978 - val_loss: 1.1594 - val_accuracy: 0.5000
 Epoch 598/600
 15/15 [===
                                   - 0s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0242 - accuracy: 0.9915 - val_loss: 1.1588 - val_accuracy: 0.5000
 Epoch 599/600
                             ====] - 0s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0199 - accuracy: 0.9936 - val_loss: 1.1603 - val_accuracy: 0.5000
 15/15 [======
 Epoch 600/600
                       ========] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0271 - accuracy: 0.9906 - val_loss: 1.1632 - val_accuracy: 0.5000
 15/15 [======
```

#### Over fit with accuracy=1

#### 4. Sanity Check:

#### Keep constant learning rate=0.001 and increase regularization

(i) Regularization= 0 (no regularization)

```
Weight Decay=0; Learning Rate=0.001
model = define_model(Weight_Decay,Learning_Rate)
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rotation_range=15,width_shift_range=0.1,height_shift_range=0.1,horizontal_flip=True,)
datagen.fit(trainX)
model.fit_generator(datagen.flow(trainX,trainY, batch_size=64),
                 steps_per_epoch=trainX.shape[0] // batch_size,epochs=10,
                 verbose=1,validation_data=(testX,testY))
Epoch 1/10
               =========] - 0s 23ms/step - loss: 0.5936 - accuracy: 0.6774 - val loss: 0.4214 - val accuracy: 0.7800
15/15 [====
Epoch 2/10
15/15 [====
                  Epoch 3/10
15/15 [====
                 :=========] - 0s 26ms/step - loss: 0.3061 - accuracy: 0.8654 - val loss: 0.2252 - val accuracy: 0.9200
Epoch 4/10
15/15 [====
                Epoch 5/10
               ========] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.2398 - accuracy: 0.9079 - val loss: 0.1924 - val accuracy: 0.9100
15/15 [====
Epoch 6/10
               ========] - 0s 26ms/step - loss: 0.2588 - accuracy: 0.8921 - val loss: 0.1735 - val accuracy: 0.9200
15/15 [====
Epoch 7/10
                  =========] - 0s 27ms/step - loss: 0.2266 - accuracy: 0.9115 - val loss: 0.1699 - val accuracy: 0.9200
15/15 [===:
Epoch 8/10
15/15 [===:
                    ========] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.2238 - accuracy: 0.9068 - val loss: 0.1561 - val accuracy: 0.9300
Epoch 9/10
                    =========] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.2206 - accuracy: 0.9167 - val loss: 0.1459 - val accuracy: 0.9200
15/15 [====
Epoch 10/10
15/15 [=====
                     :=======] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.1960 - accuracy: 0.9231 - val loss: 0.1455 - val accuracy: 0.9300
<keras.callbacks.callbacks.History at 0x7fabea0e5eb8>
```

#### (ii) Regularization=1000

```
Weight Decay=1000; Learning Rate=0.001
model = define_model(Weight_Decay,Learning_Rate)
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rotation_range=15, width_shift_range=0.1, height_shift_range=0.1, horizontal_flip=True,)
datagen.fit(trainX)
model.fit_generator(datagen.flow(trainX,trainY, batch_size=64),
                  steps per epoch=trainX.shape[0] // batch size,epochs=10,
                  verbose=1,validation_data=(testX,testY))
Epoch 1/10
                 :==========] - 0s 23ms/step - loss: 20932.9559 - accuracy: 0.5182 - val_loss: 16475.1188 - val_accuracy: 0.4300
15/15 [====
Epoch 2/10
                       ========] - 0s 24ms/step - loss: 4638.9565 - accuracy: 0.4968 - val_loss: 1739.5540 - val_accuracy: 0.4200
15/15 [===:
Epoch 3/10
15/15 [====
                     =========] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 910.6010 - accuracy: 0.4947 - val loss: 1.4076 - val accuracy: 0.5700
Epoch 4/10
15/15 [====
                     ========] - 0s 26ms/step - loss: 173.3468 - accuracy: 0.4797 - val loss: 69.2000 - val accuracy: 0.5700
Epoch 5/10
15/15 [====
                         =======] - 0s 26ms/step - loss: 38.3471 - accuracy: 0.4915 - val_loss: 30.3881 - val_accuracy: 0.5400
Epoch 6/10
                      ========] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 9.1839 - accuracy: 0.5032 - val_loss: 3.9939 - val_accuracy: 0.5600
15/15 [====
Epoch 7/10
15/15 「====
                      ========] - 0s 24ms/step - loss: 2.4816 - accuracy: 0.5267 - val loss: 0.9108 - val accuracy: 0.5700
Epoch 8/10
15/15 [===
                        ========] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 1.1291 - accuracy: 0.5583 - val_loss: 0.8559 - val_accuracy: 0.5500
Epoch 9/10
15/15 [====
                     :=========] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.8495 - accuracy: 0.6100 - val loss: 0.7931 - val accuracy: 0.6400
Epoch 10/10
15/15 [=====
                   <keras.callbacks.callbacks.History at 0x7fabe93636d8>
```

#### Loss increases

## (iii) Regularization=10000

```
Weight Decay=10000; Learning Rate=0.001
model = define_model(Weight_Decay,Learning_Rate)
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rotation_range=15,width_shift_range=0.1,height_shift_range=0.1,horizontal_flip=True,)
datagen.fit(trainX)
model.fit_generator(datagen.flow(trainX,trainY, batch_size=64),
              steps per epoch=trainX.shape[0] // batch size,epochs=10,
              verbose=1,validation_data=(testX,testY))
Epoch 1/10
               =========] - 0s 23ms/step - loss: inf - accuracy: 0.5000 - val_loss: inf - val_accuracy: 0.5000
15/15 [===
Epoch 2/10
15/15 [====
         Epoch 3/10
15/15 [====
            =============== ] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: nan - accuracy: 0.4904 - val loss: nan - val accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 4/10
15/15 [===:
               =========] - 0s 26ms/step - loss: nan - accuracy: 0.4861 - val loss: nan - val accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 5/10
15/15 [====
           Epoch 6/10
        15/15 [====
Epoch 7/10
              ==========] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: nan - accuracy: 0.5043 - val loss: nan - val accuracy: 0.5000
15/15 [====
Fnoch 8/10
            ============= ] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: nan - accuracy: 0.4989 - val_loss: nan - val_accuracy: 0.5000
15/15 [====
Epoch 9/10
             15/15 [====
Epoch 10/10
15/15 [====:
                =========] - 0s 26ms/step - loss: nan - accuracy: 0.4896 - val_loss: nan - val_accuracy: 0.5000
<keras.callbacks.callbacks.History at 0x7fabe92b1fd0>
```

### Loss explodes

#### 5. Sanity Check 2:

#### For a constant Regularization=0.001 and change Learning

#### (i) Learning Rate=1e-6

```
Weight_Decay=0.001;Learning_Rate=1e-6
model = define_model(Weight_Decay,Learning_Rate)
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rotation range=15, width shift range=0.1, height shift range=0.1, horizontal flip=True,)
datagen.fit(trainX)
model.fit_generator(datagen.flow(trainX,trainY, batch_size=64),
                    steps_per_epoch=trainX.shape[0] // batch_size,epochs=10,
                    verbose=1,validation_data=(testX,testY))
Epoch 1/10
15/15 [====
                    ==========] - 0s 24ms/step - loss: 0.9673 - accuracy: 0.4754 - val_loss: 0.8710 - val_accuracy: 0.4800
Epoch 2/10
15/15 [===:
                                   :==] - 0s 26ms/step - loss: 0.9665 - accuracy: 0.4872 - val_loss: 0.8676 - val_accuracy: 0.4800
Epoch 3/10
.
15/15 [===
                                    =] - 0s 24ms/step - loss: 0.9881 - accuracy: 0.4850 - val_loss: 0.8638 - val_accuracy: 0.4900
Epoch 4/10
15/15 [===
                                    =] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.9896 - accuracy: 0.5000 - val_loss: 0.8599 - val_accuracy: 0.4900
Epoch 5/10
15/15 [====
                                       - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.9956 - accuracy: 0.4833 - val_loss: 0.8561 - val_accuracy: 0.4900
Epoch 6/10
15/15 [====
                           :======] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.9801 - accuracy: 0.4890 - val_loss: 0.8523 - val_accuracy: 0.4900
Epoch 7/10
15/15 [===:
                            =======] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.9642 - accuracy: 0.4947 - val_loss: 0.8487 - val_accuracy: 0.4900
Epoch 8/10
15/15 [===
                           :======] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.9907 - accuracy: 0.4690 - val_loss: 0.8449 - val_accuracy: 0.4900
Epoch 9/10
15/15 [===:
                            :======] - 0s 26ms/step - loss: 0.8915 - accuracy: 0.5271 - val_loss: 0.8413 - val_accuracy: 0.5000
Enoch 10/10
15/15 [====
                           =======] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.9559 - accuracy: 0.5044 - val_loss: 0.8378 - val_accuracy: 0.5000
<keras.callbacks.callbacks.Historv at 0x7fabe91b8d68>
```

#### (ii) Learning Rate=1e-3

```
Weight Decay=0.001; Learning Rate=1e-3
model = define_model(Weight_Decay,Learning_Rate)
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rotation_range=15,width_shift_range=0.1,height_shift_range=0.1,horizontal_flip=True,)
datagen.fit(trainX)
model.fit_generator(datagen.flow(trainX,trainY, batch_size=64),
                   steps per epoch=trainX.shape[0] // batch size.epochs=10,
                   verbose=1,validation_data=(testX,testY))
Epoch 1/10
15/15 [===
                               ====] - 0s 23ms/step - loss: 0.7339 - accuracy: 0.6303 - val_loss: 0.4883 - val_accuracy: 0.7800
Epoch 2/10
15/15 [===
                       ========] - 0s 23ms/step - loss: 0.4528 - accuracy: 0.8120 - val_loss: 0.3372 - val_accuracy: 0.8700
Epoch 3/10
15/15 [====
                      :========] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.3966 - accuracy: 0.8419 - val_loss: 0.3013 - val_accuracy: 0.8700
Epoch 4/10
15/15 [====
                  :==========] - 0s 26ms/step - loss: 0.3714 - accuracy: 0.8600 - val_loss: 0.2643 - val_accuracy: 0.8800
Epoch 5/10
                    ==========] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.3286 - accuracy: 0.8875 - val_loss: 0.2496 - val_accuracy: 0.8800
15/15 [====
Epoch 6/10
                 :==========] - 0s 26ms/step - loss: 0.3171 - accuracy: 0.8932 - val_loss: 0.2358 - val_accuracy: 0.9000
15/15 [====
Epoch 7/10
15/15 [====
                   =========] - 0s 26ms/step - loss: 0.3209 - accuracy: 0.8814 - val_loss: 0.2230 - val_accuracy: 0.9300
Epoch 8/10
                   =========] - 0s 26ms/step - loss: 0.2754 - accuracy: 0.9060 - val_loss: 0.2104 - val_accuracy: 0.9200
15/15 [====
Epoch 9/10
15/15 [=====
                 ============ ] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.2828 - accuracy: 0.9112 - val loss: 0.2006 - val accuracy: 0.9200
Epoch 10/10
15/15 [==========] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: 0.2917 - accuracy: 0.8921 - val loss: 0.1974 - val accuracy: 0.9200
<keras.callbacks.callbacks.History at 0x7fabe9017748>
```

#### Accuracy increases

#### (iii) Learning Rate=1e1

```
Weight_Decay=0.001;Learning_Rate=1e1
model = define_model(Weight_Decay,Learning_Rate)
{\tt datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rotation\_range=15, width\_shift\_range=0.1, height\_shift\_range=0.1, horizontal\_flip={\tt True,})}
datagen.fit(trainX)
model.fit_generator(datagen.flow(trainX,trainY, batch_size=64),
                 steps_per_epoch=trainX.shape[0] // batch_size,epochs=10,
                 verbose=1,validation_data=(testX,testY))
Epoch 1/10
               =========] - 0s 23ms/step - loss: nan - accuracy: 0.5031 - val_loss: nan - val_accuracy: 0.5000
15/15 [====
Epoch 2/10
          15/15 [=====
Epoch 3/10
15/15 [====
            Epoch 4/10
15/15 [====
                  =========] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: nan - accuracy: 0.4915 - val loss: nan - val accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 5/10
15/15 [====
               ===========] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: nan - accuracy: 0.5128 - val_loss: nan - val_accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 6/10
15/15 [====
                     :========] - 0s 26ms/step - loss: nan - accuracy: 0.4904 - val_loss: nan - val_accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 7/10
15/15 [===
                    =========] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: nan - accuracy: 0.4990 - val_loss: nan - val_accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 8/10
15/15 [====
                  ========] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: nan - accuracy: 0.5044 - val_loss: nan - val_accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 9/10
                  =========] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: nan - accuracy: 0.4989 - val_loss: nan - val_accuracy: 0.5000
15/15 [====
Epoch 10/10
15/15 [================================] - 0s 25ms/step - loss: nan - accuracy: 0.5010 - val_loss: nan - val_accuracy: 0.5000
<keras.callbacks.callbacks.History at 0x7fabe8dcaeb8>
```

#### Loss explodes => high learning rate

#### 6. Hyper Parameter tuning:

- Based on previous training values on the model we take a range of values for Learning Rate and Regularization and train the model.
- We find the parameters for which loss is minimum/accuracy is maximum.
- Initially larger range is taken. This is called coarse search.
- From value obtained we shrink the range of search. This is called fine search.

## Code for hyperparameter tuning:

#### Result:

```
Regularization= 0.0004976926448961536 Learning Rate= 0.009957543610125987
0.7874 - val loss: 0.2510 - val accuracy: 0.8900
Epoch 2/5
0.8942 - val loss: 0.1733 - val accuracy: 0.9200
Epoch 3/5
0.9295 - val loss: 0.1078 - val accuracy: 0.9900
Epoch 4/5
0.9380 - val loss: 0.0955 - val accuracy: 0.9900
Epoch 5/5
0.9466 - val loss: 0.0943 - val accuracy: 0.9700
Regularization= 0.0009819451632456027 Learning Rate= 1.4029698359848643e-05
Epoch 1/5
0.3429 - val loss: 1.4554 - val accuracy: 0.3900
Epoch 2/5
```

```
0.3643 - val loss: 1.3322 - val accuracy: 0.3800
Epoch 3/5
0.3558 - val loss: 1.2107 - val accuracy: 0.3700
Epoch 4/5
0.3479 - val loss: 1.1063 - val accuracy: 0.3800
0.3814 - val loss: 1.0225 - val accuracy: 0.3900
Regularization= 0.0006936704337253108 Learning Rate= 0.023647209703063228
Epoch 1/5
0.7917 - val loss: 0.3092 - val accuracy: 0.9000
Epoch 2/5
0.8921 - val loss: 0.2892 - val accuracy: 0.9200
Epoch 3/5
0.9092 - val loss: 0.1563 - val accuracy: 0.9500
Epoch 4/5
0.9327 - val loss: 0.1301 - val accuracy: 0.9500
Epoch 5/5
0.9434 - val loss: 0.1149 - val accuracy: 0.9800
Regularization= 0.5761702698763669 Learning Rate= 0.07188863407309697
Epoch 1/5
0.7382 - val loss: 1.4067 - val accuracy: 0.9000
0.7340 - val loss: 2.0138 - val accuracy: 0.8200
Epoch 3/5
0.7333 - val loss: 1.1940 - val accuracy: 0.8500
Epoch 4/5
0.8004 - val loss: 0.6489 - val accuracy: 0.9200
Epoch 5/5
0.8184 - val loss: 0.7781 - val accuracy: 0.8100
Regularization= 0.02080252799814441 Learning Rate= 9.510638091984489e-06
Epoch 1/5
0.5139 - val loss: 1.8229 - val accuracy: 0.4900
Epoch 2/5
0.5235 - val loss: 1.7760 - val accuracy: 0.4900
Epoch 3/5
0.5513 - val loss: 1.7336 - val accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 4/5
0.5577 - val loss: 1.6994 - val accuracy: 0.5100
Epoch 5/5
0.5990 - val loss: 1.6743 - val accuracy: 0.5400
Regularization= 0.0007701708223108339 Learning Rate= 0.00041135436642474434
0.6891 - val loss: 0.5736 - val accuracy: 0.7100
```

```
Epoch 2/5
0.7511 - val loss: 0.4445 - val accuracy: 0.8300
Epoch 3/5
0.8152 - val loss: 0.3705 - val_accuracy: 0.8600
Epoch 4/5
0.8387 - val loss: 0.3228 - val accuracy: 0.9100
0.8719 - val loss: 0.3037 - val accuracy: 0.9100
Regularization= 0.02597090269567742 Learning Rate= 0.05210002876562015
Epoch 1/5
0.7318 - val loss: 1.3807 - val accuracy: 0.9000
Epoch 2/5
0.8782 - val loss: 0.8126 - val accuracy: 0.9600
Epoch 3/5
0.8397 - val loss: 1.6568 - val accuracy: 0.8700
Epoch 4/5
0.8761 - val loss: 0.8959 - val_accuracy: 0.8900
Epoch 5/5
0.8953 - val loss: 0.3821 - val accuracy: 0.9700
Regularization= 0.0006131708565397743 Learning Rate= 3.1631100464508677e-05
0.6165 - val loss: 0.6157 - val accuracy: 0.6600
Epoch 2/5
0.6448 - val loss: 0.5925 - val accuracy: 0.6700
Epoch 3/5
0.6393 - val loss: 0.5705 - val accuracy: 0.7100
Epoch 4/5
0.6571 - val loss: 0.5521 - val accuracy: 0.7100
Epoch 5/5
0.6560 - val loss: 0.5358 - val accuracy: 0.7200
Regularization= 0.0050510393411975696 Learning Rate= 1.172767314994243e-06
Epoch 1/5
0.4904 - val_loss: 1.4104 - val_accuracy: 0.4700
Epoch 2/5
0.4669 - val loss: 1.4060 - val accuracy: 0.4700
Epoch 3/5
0.4833 - val loss: 1.4013 - val accuracy: 0.4700
Epoch 4/5
0.4562 - val loss: 1.3963 - val accuracy: 0.4700
Epoch 5/5
0.4850 - val loss: 1.3915 - val accuracy: 0.4700
Regularization= 0.00016419077079051593 Learning Rate= 0.009751198396703617
Epoch 1/5
```

#### We find from this list that there is minimum loss, maximum accuracy

for Regularization= 0.02597090269567742 Learning Rate= 0.05210002876562015

Testing for these values of Regularization and Learning Rate, we get following result:

```
_, acc = model.evaluate(testX, testY, verbose=0)
print('> %.3f' % (acc * 100.0))
# learning curves
summarize_diagnostics(history)
```

> 98.000

<u>Additional Exercise1:</u> The babysitting process was initially done using CIFAR 10 dataset consisting of 10 classes of images including automobile, bird, cat etc. A small portion of the total dataset of 10000 images was used for this process. The dataset is obtained using Keras library as follows. Remaining processes are same as mentioned for face detection.

```
from keras.datasets import cifar10
# load dataset
  (trainX, trainY), (testX, testY) = cifar10.load_data()
# one hot encode target values
print(testX[0])
print(testX.shape,type(testX))
trainY = to_categorical(trainY)
testY = to_categorical(testY)
```

Additional Exercise2: Instead of a simple fully connected network, a convolutional neural network was used for the same process to increase accuracy. This model consists of 2Dconvolutional layers followed by max pooling. Structure of such a network is given below.

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_uniform', padding='same', kernel_regularizer=12(W), input_shape=(32, 32, 3)))
model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_uniform', padding='same', kernel_regularizer=12(W)))
model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_uniform', padding='same', kernel_regularizer=12(W)))
model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_uniform', padding='same', kernel_regularizer=12(W)))
model.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_uniform', padding='same', kernel_regularizer=12(W)))
model.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_uniform', padding='same', kernel_regularizer=12(W)))
model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model.add(Flatten(input_shape=(32,32,3)))
model.add(Dense(50, activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_uniform', kernel_regularizer=12(W)))
model.add(Dense(50, activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_uniform', kernel_regularizer=12(W)))
model.add(Dense(50, activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_uniform', kernel_regularizer=12(W)))
model.add(Dense(50, activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_uniform', kernel_regularizer=12(W)))
```