1.Load data

train

```
In [2]:
import keras.backend as K
import os
print(os.listdir())
['HW12test', '.DS Store', 'HW12test.zip', 'Untitled.ipynb', 'Hw12.pd
f', 'HW12train.zip', '.ipynb_checkpoints', 'HW12train']
In [9]:
import numpy as np
import cv2
import os
import glob
img dir = "HW12train/" # Enter Directory of all images
data path = os.path.join(img dir,'*g')
files = glob.glob(data path)
train_x = []
for f1 in files:
    img = cv2.imread(f1)
    train x.append(img)
print(np.shape(train x))
(18059, 64, 64, 3)
In [32]:
y=os.listdir('HW12train/')
# extract 1st 2 letters as labels
train y=[ int(i[:2]) for i in y]
print(np.shape(y),np.shape(train_y))
```

test

(18059,) (18059,)

```
In [28]:
import cv2
import os
import glob
img_dir = "HW12test/" # Enter Directory of all images
data_path = os.path.join(img_dir,'*g')
files = glob.glob(data_path)
test_x = []
for f1 in files:
    img = cv2.imread(f1)
    test_x.append(img)
print(np.shape(test))
(2261, 64, 64, 3)
In [140]:
y=os.listdir('HW12test/')
# extract 1st 2 letters as labels
test_y=[ int(i[:2]) for i in y]
print(np.shape(y),np.shape(test y))
(2261,) (2261,)
Scale the data
```

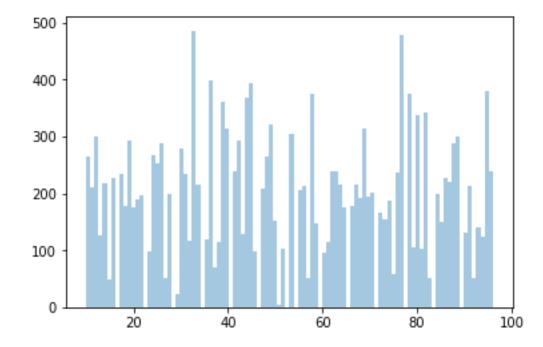
```
train_x=np.array(train_x)/255
test=np.array(test)/255
train_x.shape,test.shape
```

```
Out[31]:
((18059, 64, 64, 3), (2261, 64, 64, 3))
```

In [31]:

```
In [73]:
```

```
# check the distribution of target
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
sns.distplot(train_y,bins=100,kde=False)
plt.show()
```



Use keras build CNN

```
In [35]:
```

```
from keras import layers
from keras.layers import Input, Dense, Activation, ZeroPadding2D, Flatten, Conv2
D
from keras.layers import MaxPooling2D
from keras.models import Model
```

def the struture of CNN

```
In [302]:
def model(input shape):
    # Define the input (64*64)*3. 3 means R,G,B channels, 64*64 pixels. 18059
obs
    X input = Input(input shape)
    # (CONV -> pooling)*4 -> RELU
    X = Conv2D(32, (5,5), strides = (1, 1), name = 'conv1')(X input)
    X = MaxPooling2D((2, 2), strides = (2, 2), name='max_pool1')(X)
    X = Conv2D(32, (5, 5), strides = (1, 1), name = 'conv2')(X)
    X = MaxPooling2D((2, 2), strides = (1, 1), name='max pool2')(X)
    #
    X = Conv2D(32, (5, 5), strides = (1, 1), name = 'conv3')(X)
    X = MaxPooling2D((2, 2), strides = (2, 2), name='max pool3')(X)
    X = Conv2D(64, (5, 5), strides = (1, 1), name = 'conv4')(X)
    X = Flatten()(X)
    X = Dense(1, activation='relu', kernel initializer='random normal', name='out
')(X)
    \#X = Activation('relu')(X)
    # Create model. This creates your Keras model instance, you'll use this inst
ance to train/test the model.
    model = Model(inputs = X input, outputs = X, name='resoluion')
    return model
In [188]:
def R_sq(y_true, y_pred):
    from keras import backend as K
    SS res = K.sum(K.square( y true-y pred ))
    SS tot = K.sum(K.square( y true - K.mean(y true) ) )
    return ( 1 - SS res/(SS tot + K.epsilon()) )
In [ ]:
def residuals(y_true, y_pred):
    return (y true- y pred )
In [303]:
from keras import optimizers
rsmodel = model(train x.shape[1:])
# define optimazier
ad = optimizers.Adam()
```

rsmodel.compile(loss='mean_squared_error', optimizer=ad,metrics=[R_sq]) # SGD, A

compile model

dam....

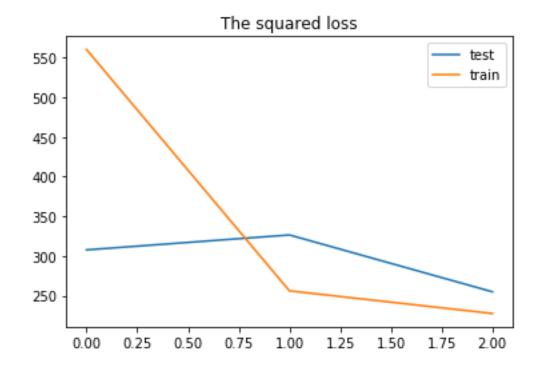
Mabey more epochs will better outcome. I will try it later

a)

```
In [ ]:
rsmodel.fit(train_x, train_y, epochs=3, batch_size=128,validation_data=(test_x,
test_y))
## change batch_size to 64,128,256,512, 1024 see what could happened.
```

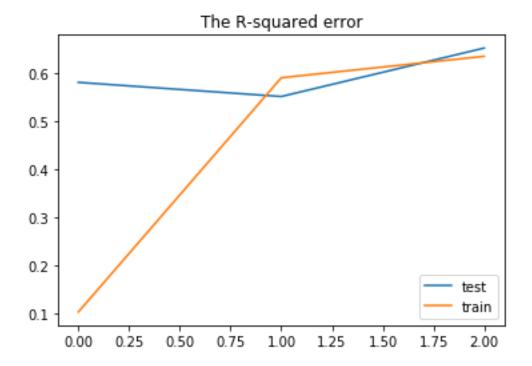
```
In [196]:

plt.plot(rsmodel.history.history['val_loss'],label='test')
plt.plot(rsmodel.history.history['loss'],label='train')
plt.legend()
plt.title('The squared loss')
plt.show()
```



```
In [195]:

plt.plot(rsmodel.history.history['val_R_sq'],label='test')
plt.plot(rsmodel.history.history['R_sq'],label='train')
plt.legend()
plt.title('The R-squared error')
plt.show()
```



b)

jittering

```
In [217]:
```

```
train_x1=[]
for i in range(train_x.shape[0]):
    k=np.random.choice(64, size=62, replace=True)
    train_x1.append(train_x[i,k][:,k])
```

```
In [291]:
```

```
test_x1=[]
for i in range(test_x.shape[0]):
    k=np.random.choice(64, size=62, replace=True)
    test_x1.append(test_x[i,k][:,k])
```

```
In [297]:
```

```
train_x1=np.array(train_x1)
test_x1=np.array(test_x1)
```

In [306]: rsmodel = model(train_x1.shape[1:]) rsmodel.compile(loss='mean_squared_error', optimizer=ad,metrics=[R_sq]) # SGD, A

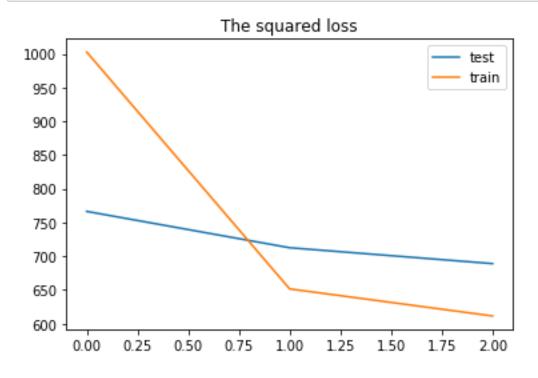
In [307]:

dam....

```
rsmodel.fit(train_x1, train_y, epochs=3, batch_size=256,validation_data=(test_x1
, test_y))
## change batch size to 64,128,256,512, 1024 see what could happened.
```

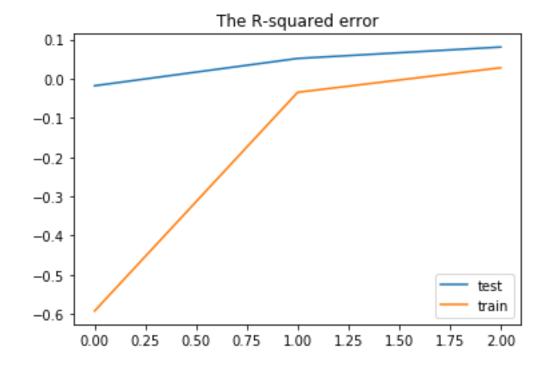
In [308]:

```
plt.plot(rsmodel.history.history['val_loss'],label='test')
plt.plot(rsmodel.history.history['loss'],label='train')
plt.legend()
plt.title('The squared loss')
plt.show()
```



```
In [309]:
```

```
plt.plot(rsmodel.history.history['val_R_sq'],label='test')
plt.plot(rsmodel.history.history['R_sq'],label='train')
plt.legend()
plt.title('The R-squared error')
plt.show()
```



c)

```
In [310]:
```

```
# self define lorenz

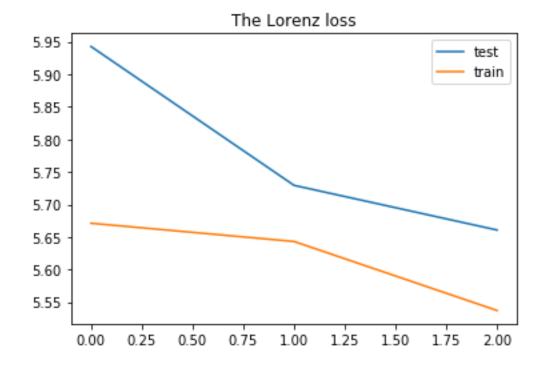
def lorenz(y, y_hat):
    return K.mean(K.log(K.square(y-y_hat)+1), axis=-1)
#/K.shape(val_y)
```

```
In [311]:
```

```
rsmodel.compile(loss=lorenz, optimizer=ad,metrics=[R_sq]) # SGD, Adam....
rsmodel.fit(train_x1, train_y, epochs=3, batch_size=256,validation_data=(test_x1, test_y))
```

In [312]:

```
plt.plot(rsmodel.history.history['val_loss'],label='test')
plt.plot(rsmodel.history.history['loss'],label='train')
plt.legend()
plt.title('The Lorenz loss')
plt.show()
```



In [313]:

```
plt.plot(rsmodel.history.history['val_R_sq'],label='test')
plt.plot(rsmodel.history.history['R_sq'],label='train')
plt.legend()
plt.title('The R-squared error')
plt.show()
```

