

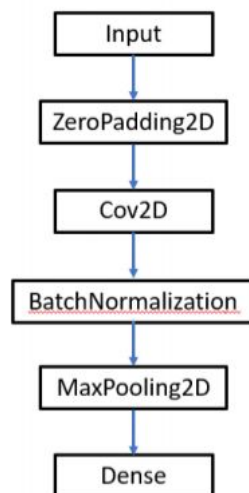
ML-CSE-543 – Machine Learning

Assignment 6 Analysis

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Date: 4th Dec 2020

Q1



- This is the baseline architecture of the model given. Here we obtained the training accuracy of 89.44% for 100 epochs.
- The testing accuracy obtained here was 61.22% for 100 epochs.
- Model appears to be slightly overfit.
- We have used the below configuration of layers.

Model: "sequential"

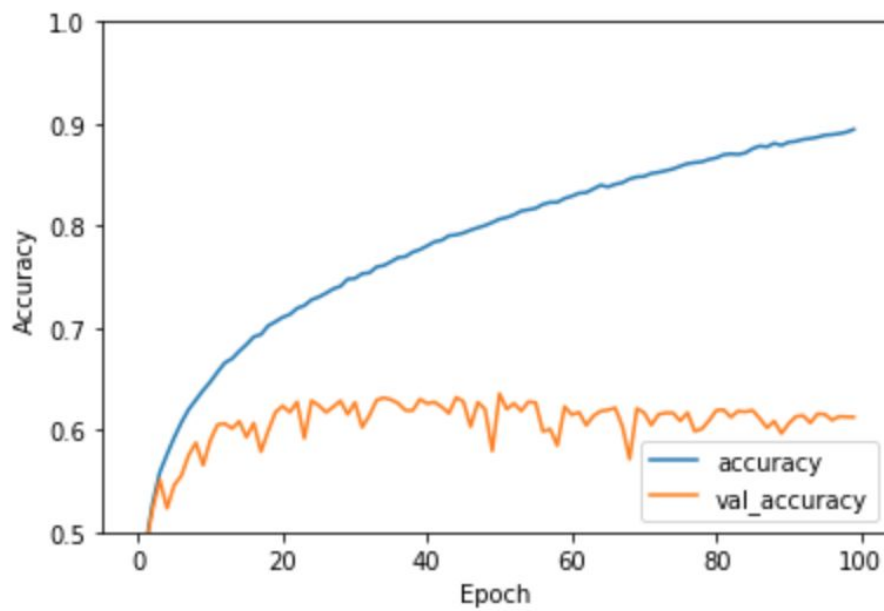
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
zero_padding2d (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 34, 34, 3)	0
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	896
batch_normalization (Batch Normalization)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	128
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 16, 16, 32)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 8192)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 10)	81930
=====		

Total params: 82,954

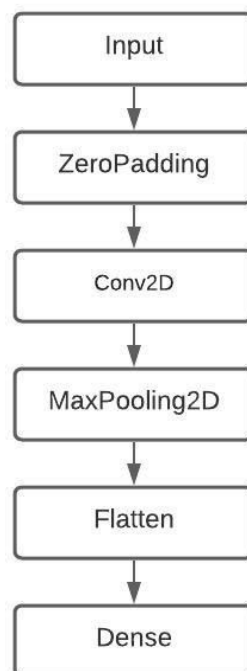
Trainable params: 82,890

Non-trainable params: 64

- Below is the training and testing accuracy graph.



3 a)



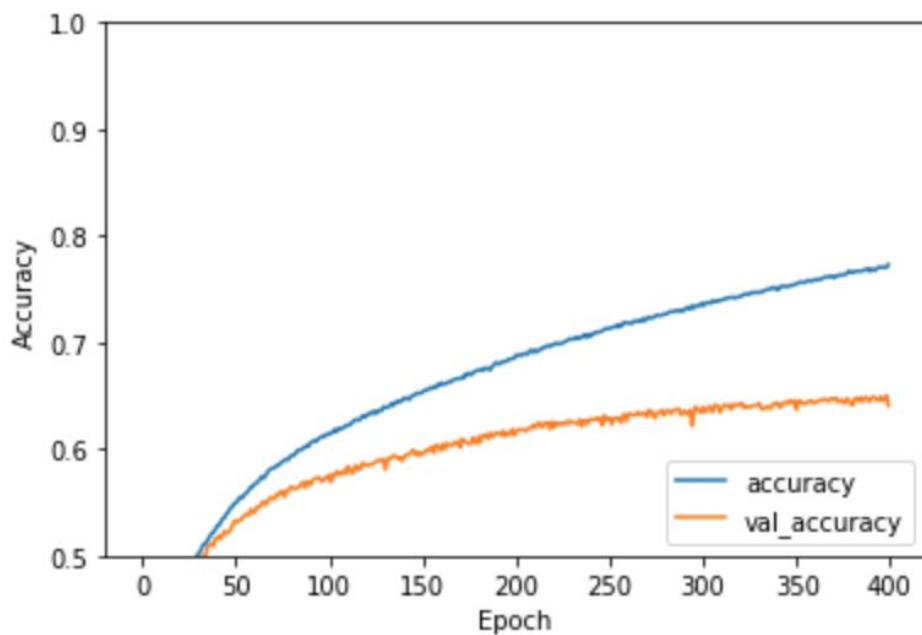
- This is the first variation of the architecture. Here we remove the batch normalization from the baseline architecture.
- The training accuracy obtained at 100 epochs is 61.40%.
- The testing accuracy obtained at 100 epochs is 57.40%
- On further training for 400 epochs accuracy increases.

- The training accuracy at 400 epochs obtained is 77.29%.
- The testing accuracy at 400 epochs obtained is 64.08%.
- We have used the below configuration for layers.

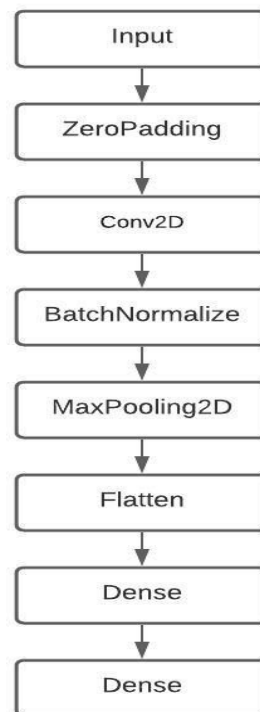
Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
zero_padding2d (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 34, 34, 3)	0
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	896
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 16, 16, 32)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 8192)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 10)	81930
Total params: 82,826		
Trainable params: 82,826		
Non-trainable params: 0		

- Below is the training and testing accuracy graph for (a)



b)



- This is the second variation of the architecture. Here we add an extra dense layer in the baseline architecture.
- The training accuracy obtained at 100 epochs is 99.98%.
- The testing accuracy obtained at 100 epochs is 62.76%
- On further training for 200 epochs training accuracy and model becomes more overfit.
- The training accuracy at 200 epochs obtained is 99.99%.
- The testing accuracy at 200 epochs obtained is 62.65%.
- We have used the below configuration for layers.

Model: "sequential"

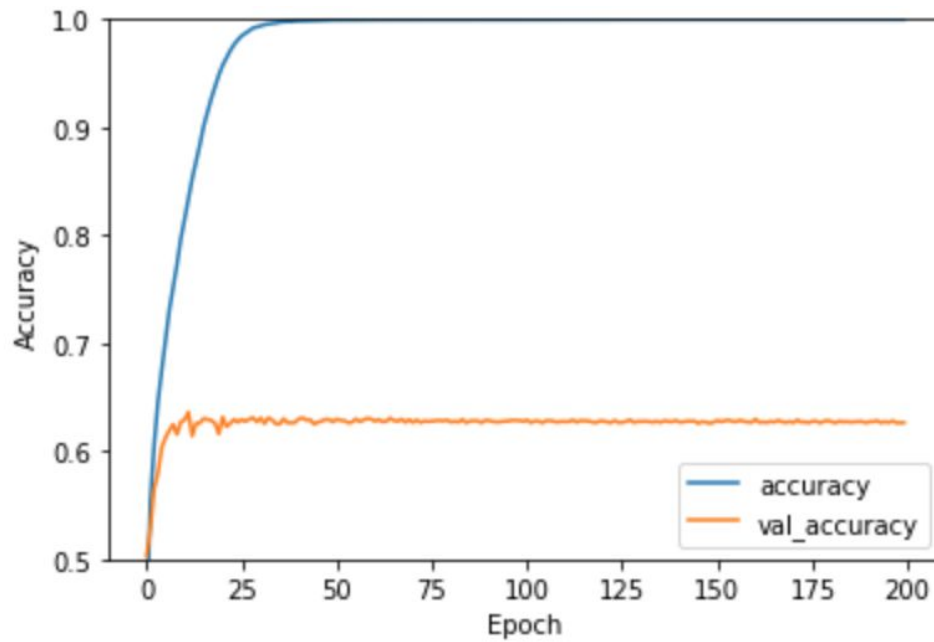
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
zero_padding2d (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 34, 34, 3)	0
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	896
batch_normalization (Batch Normalization)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	128
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 16, 16, 32)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 8192)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 64)	524352
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 10)	650

Total params: 526,026

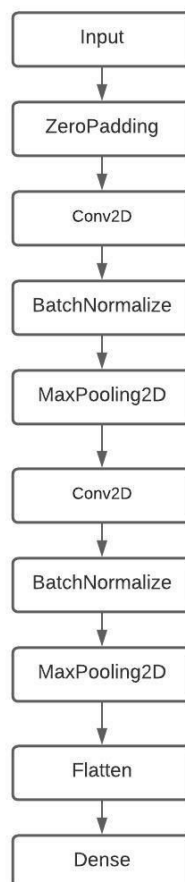
Trainable params: 525,962

Non-trainable params: 64

- Below is the training and testing accuracy graph for (b)



c)



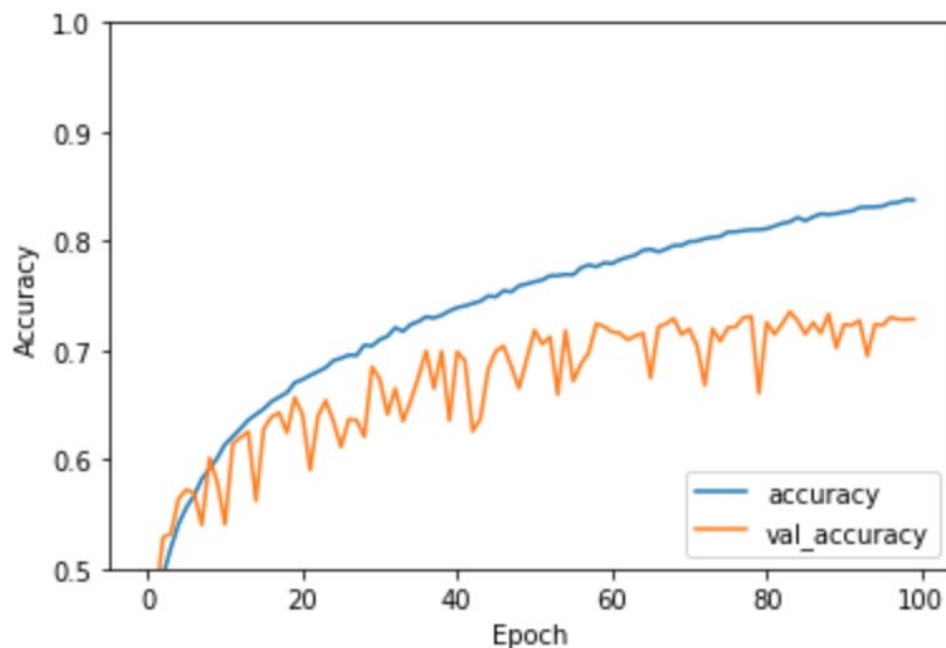
- This is the Third variation of the architecture. Here we add an extra **1 blocks of (Cov2D -> BatchNorm2D->MaxPooling2D)** in the baseline architecture.
- The training accuracy obtained at 100 epochs is 84.23%.

- The testing accuracy obtained at 100 epochs is 70.11%
- On further training for 200 epochs the model becomes more overfit.
- The training accuracy at 200 epochs obtained is 89.67%.
- The testing accuracy at 200 epochs obtained is 69.12%.
- We have used dropout 1 time after block of (Conv2D -> BatchNorm2D->MaxPooling2D) to reduce the overfitting.
- We have used the below configuration for layers.

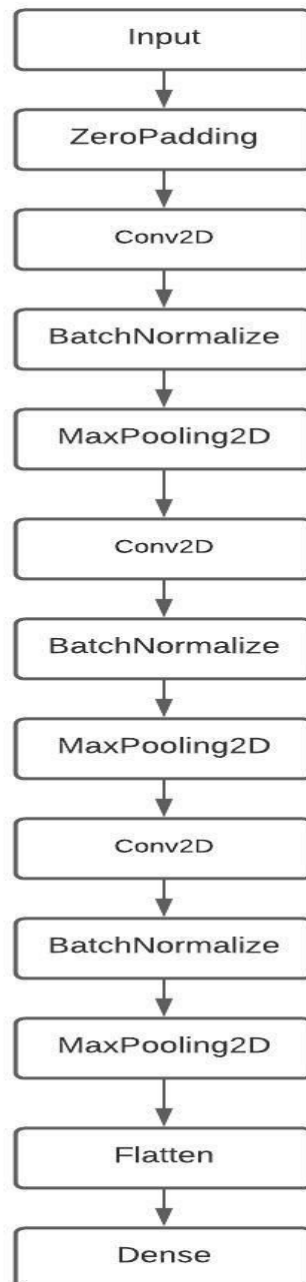
Model: "sequential_4"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
zero_padding2d_4 (ZeroPaddin	(None, 34, 34, 3)	0
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	896
batch_normalization_8 (Batch	(None, 32, 32, 32)	128
max_pooling2d_8 (MaxPooling2	(None, 16, 16, 32)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 16, 16, 32)	0
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	18496
batch_normalization_9 (Batch	(None, 14, 14, 64)	256
max_pooling2d_9 (MaxPooling2	(None, 7, 7, 64)	0
flatten_4 (Flatten)	(None, 3136)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 10)	31370
Total params: 51,146		
Trainable params: 50,954		
Non-trainable params: 192		

- Below is the training and testing accuracy graph for (c)

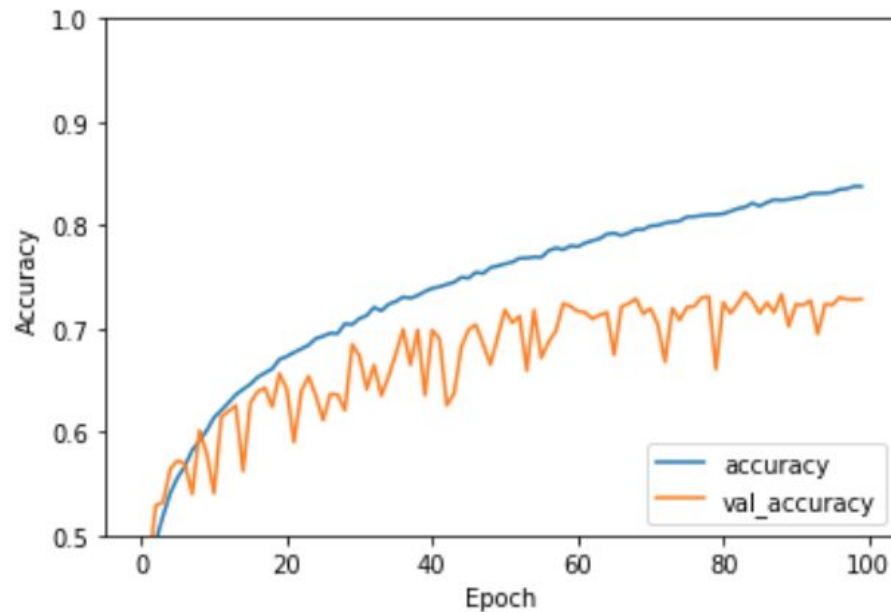


d)



- This is the Third variation of the architecture. Here we add an extra **2 blocks of (Cov2D -> BatchNorm2D->MaxPooling2D) in the baseline architecture.**
- The training accuracy obtained at 50 epochs is 76.07%.
- The testing accuracy obtained at 50 epochs is 69.20%
- On further training for 100 epochs accuracy increases.
- The training accuracy at 100 epochs obtained is 83.75%.
- The testing accuracy at 100 epochs obtained is 72.85 %.

- We have used dropout 2 times after blocks of (Conv2D -> BatchNorm2D->MaxPooling2D) to reduce the overfitting.
- Below is the training and testing accuracy graph for (d)



- We have used the below configuration for layers.

Model: "sequential_6"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
zero_padding2d_6 (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 34, 34, 3)	0
conv2d_18 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	896
batch_normalization_18 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	128
max_pooling2d_18 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 16, 16, 32)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 16, 16, 32)	0
conv2d_19 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	18496
batch_normalization_19 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	256
max_pooling2d_19 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 7, 7, 64)	0
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 7, 7, 64)	0
conv2d_20 (Conv2D)	(None, 5, 5, 128)	73856
batch_normalization_20 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 5, 5, 128)	512
max_pooling2d_20 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 2, 2, 128)	0
flatten_6 (Flatten)	(None, 512)	0
dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 10)	5130
Total params: 99,274		
Trainable params: 98,826		
Non-trainable params: 448		

Model	Train Accuracy	Test Accuracy
Base Model	89.44%	61.22% for 100 epochs
Without BatchNormalization	77.29%.	64.08% for 400 epochs
2 Dense Layers	99.99%.	62.65% for 200 epochs
With 2 blocks 2Covd	89.67%	69.12% for 200 epochs
With 3 blocks 2Covd	83.75%	72.85 % for 100 epochs

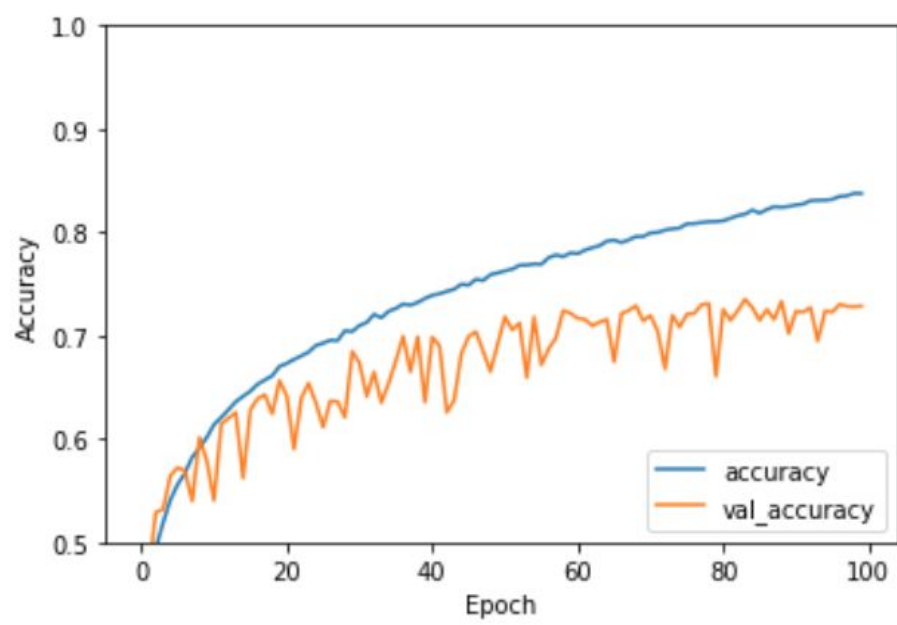
4.

- The best model we have obtained is in the 4th architecture where **3 blocks of (Cov2D -> BatchNorm2D->MaxPooling2D) is present.**
- We have used the below configuration for layers.

Model: "sequential_6"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
zero_padding2d_6 (ZeroPaddin	(None, 34, 34, 3)	0
conv2d_18 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	896
batch_normalization_18 (Batc	(None, 32, 32, 32)	128
max_pooling2d_18 (MaxPooling	(None, 16, 16, 32)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 16, 16, 32)	0
conv2d_19 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	18496
batch_normalization_19 (Batc	(None, 14, 14, 64)	256
max_pooling2d_19 (MaxPooling	(None, 7, 7, 64)	0
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 7, 7, 64)	0
conv2d_20 (Conv2D)	(None, 5, 5, 128)	73856
batch_normalization_20 (Batc	(None, 5, 5, 128)	512
max_pooling2d_20 (MaxPooling	(None, 2, 2, 128)	0
flatten_6 (Flatten)	(None, 512)	0
dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 10)	5130
Total params: 99,274		
Trainable params: 98,826		
Non-trainable params: 448		

- Below is the training and testing accuracy graph for best model



Q2

Steps:

1. Load the dataset into a dataframe and extract X and y
2. Split the dataset into 80:20 ratio
3. Data preprocessing:
 - a. Convert text into lowercase
 - b. Filter out punctuation marks and special characters using Tokenizer from Keras
4. Create sequences using tokenizer.texts_to_sequences method for both X_train and X_test data
5. Pad the sequences to make sentences to equal length using pad_sequences from Keras
6. Prepare Glove embedding using 6B.50d file
 - a. Load glove embedding and prepare a dictionary
 - b. Create embedding matrix for each word in the training dataset using embeddings_index
7. Embedding layer, weights are set to the embedding matrix created in last step, input_dim is set to training data vocabulary length, output_dim is set to 50 (hyperparameter), input_length is set to 50 because padding is done to 50

Model 1 (Bidirectional RNN)

8. Define the model:
 - a. Model is build sequentially using keras.Sequential
 - b. Text tokenizer
 - c. Embedding layer
 - d. Bidirectional RNN is used with 16 neurons. This propagates the input forward and backwards through the RNN layer and then concatenates the final output. Dropout of 0.3 is also added to these layers.
 - e. After the RNN has converted the sequence to a single vector the two dense layers, do some final processing, and convert from this vector representation to a binary classification output.

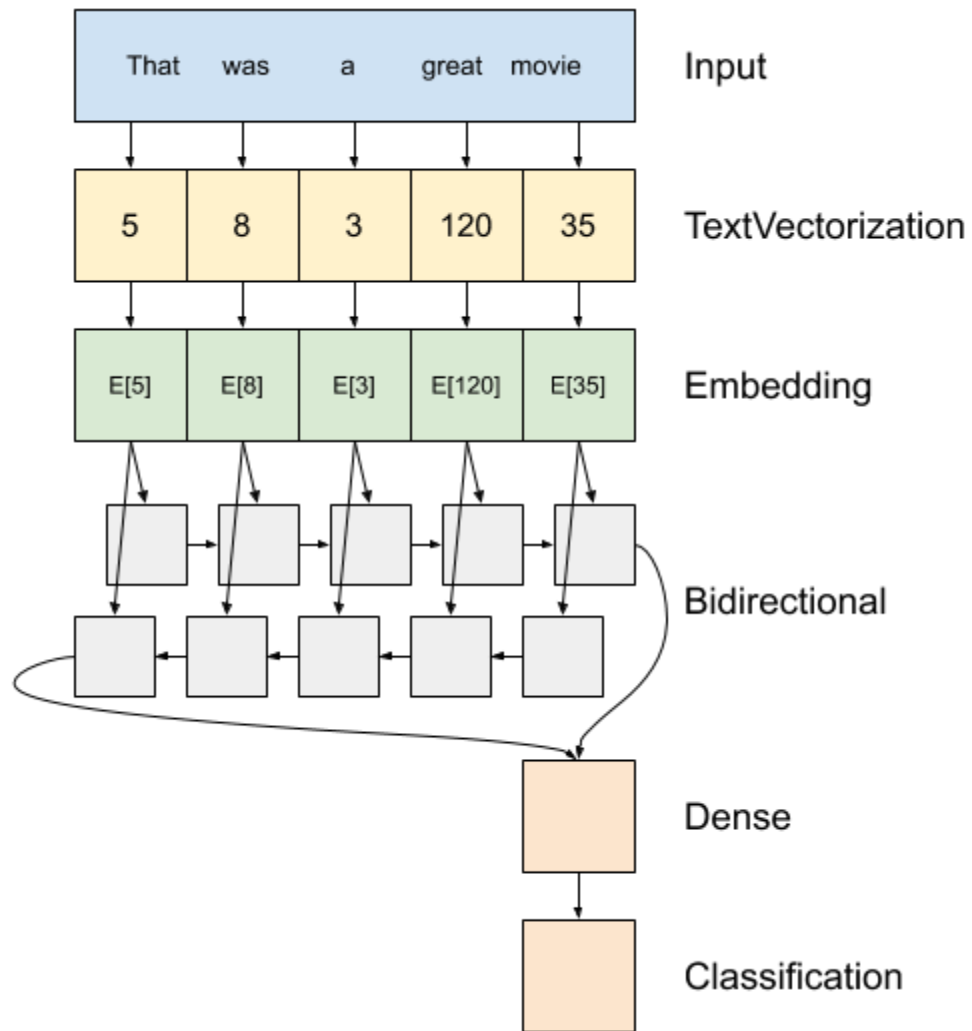


Fig 2.i Diagram for the model used

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None, 50, 50)	138550
bidirectional (Bidirectional)	(None, 50, 32)	2144
dense (Dense)	(None, 50, 64)	2112
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 50, 1)	65
Total params: 142,871		
Trainable params: 4,321		
Non-trainable params: 138,550		

Fig 2.ii Model summary

	Accuracy	Loss
Training	85.76	0.34
Testing	71.81	0.57

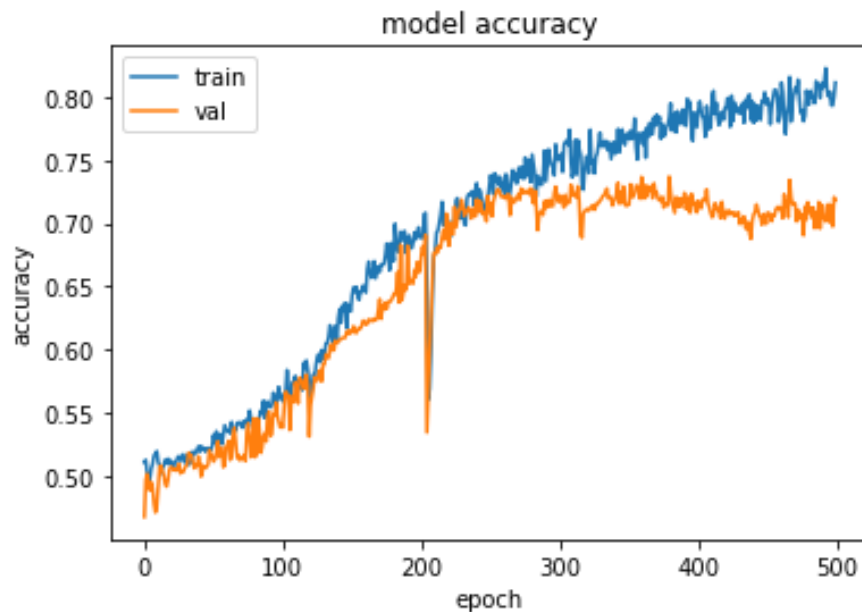


Fig 2.iii) Model Accuracy vs Epochs

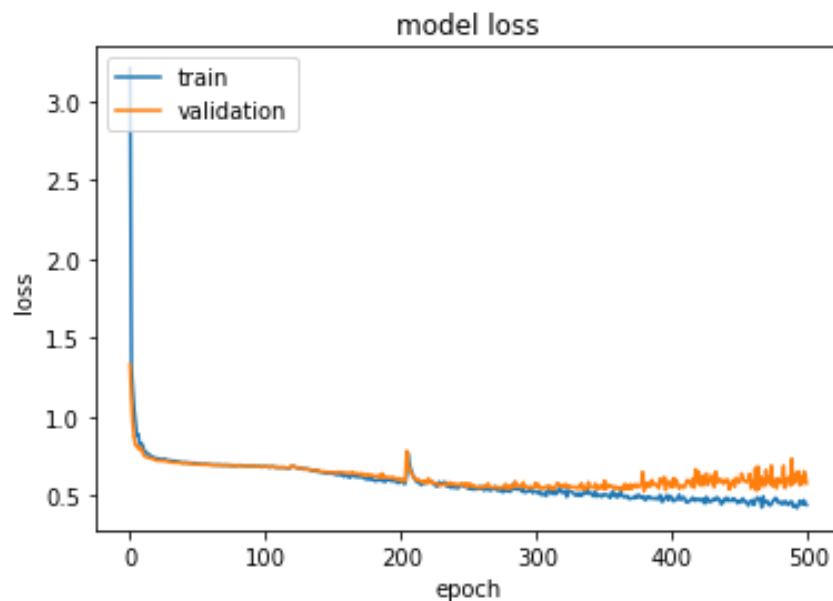


Fig 2.iv) Model Loss vs Epochs

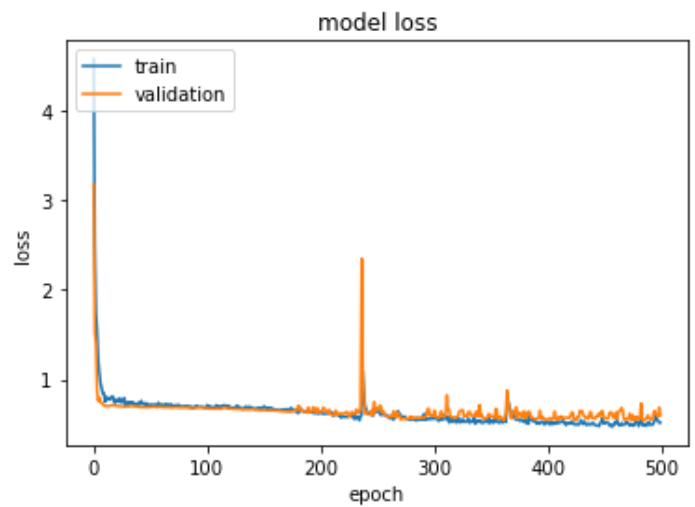
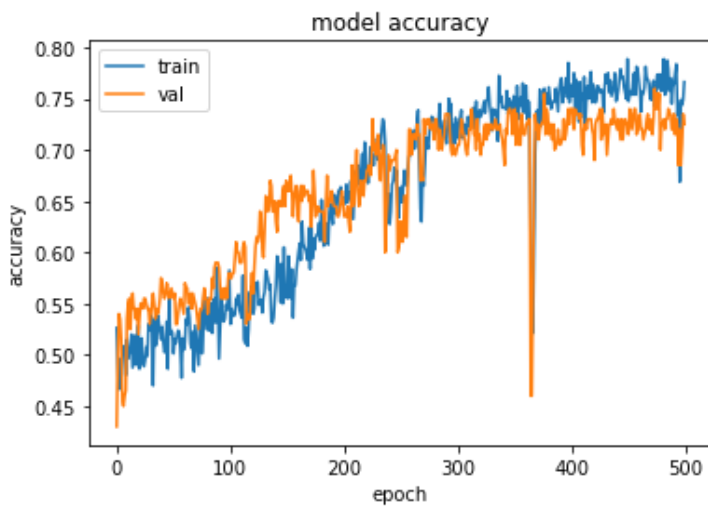
The main advantage to a bidirectional RNN is that the signal from the beginning of the input doesn't need to be processed all the way through every timestep to affect the output.

Model 2 (Stacking two layer of Bidirectional RNNs)

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None, 50, 50)	138550
bidirectional_1 (Bidirection	(None, 50, 32)	2144
bidirectional_2 (Bidirection	(None, 32)	1568
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 64)	2112
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 1)	65
Total params: 144,439		
Trainable params: 5,889		
Non-trainable params: 138,550		

	Accuracy	Loss
Training	80.87	0.42
Testing	72.56	0.60



We don't see any significant improvement with stacking therefore Model 1 is finalized.

Model Baseline (Forward RNN)

Model: "sequential_2"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding (Embedding)	(None, 50, 50)	138550
simple_rnn_3 (SimpleRNN)	(None, 16)	1072
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 64)	1088
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 1)	65

Total params: 140,775
Trainable params: 2,225
Non-trainable params: 138,550

	Accuracy	Loss
Training	51.02	0.69
Testing	46.23	0.68

