

## Deep Learning in Biomedical Image Analysis Project 2 林祐安

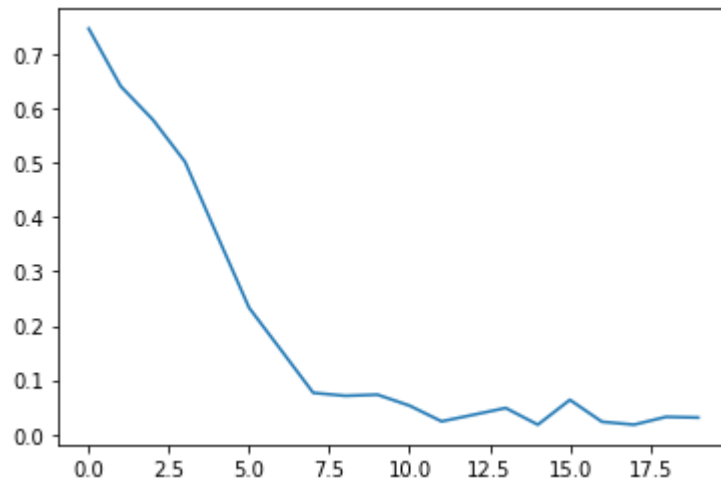
Dataset	Cats_vs_dogs
Number of conv. layers	5
Number of full connected layers	3
Kernel size	3*3
Input shape	256*256*3
Number of training images	2000
Number of testing images	300
epochs	20

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None, 256, 256, 8)	224
batch_normalization_8 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 256, 256, 8)	32
conv2d_12 (Conv2D)	(None, 254, 254, 8)	584
batch_normalization_9 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 254, 254, 8)	32
conv2d_13 (Conv2D)	(None, 252, 252, 16)	1168
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 252, 252, 16)	0
conv2d_14 (Conv2D)	(None, 250, 250, 16)	2320
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 83, 83, 16)	0
conv2d_15 (Conv2D)	(None, 81, 81, 32)	4640
max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 27, 27, 32)	0
flatten_3 (Flatten)	(None, 23328)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 64)	1493056
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 8)	520
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 1)	9
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Total params: 1,502,585		
Trainable params: 1,502,553		
Non-trainable params: 32		

### Data preprocessing

1. the first 3000-th images are set as training set and the 3001-st to 3300-th images are set as testing set.
2. images are reshaped into 256\*256

### loss curve

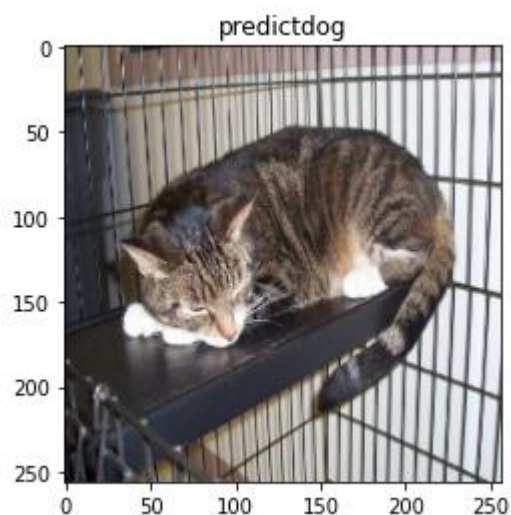


x-direction : epoch

y-direction: loss

### testing set

1. loss: 1.7002
2. accuracy: 71%



Although we add some dropout layers to avoid overfitting, it seems not to work well. Some advanced skills like L1 or L2 regularization would be taken into account.