CDS Machine Learning Week 5 Assignment - Image Classification

By Jasper Pieterse, Daria Mihalia and Jochem Pannekoek

The goal of this assignment is to test and compare some simple deep learning architectures for the problem of image classification. We will be using Tensorflow and the CIFAR-10 dataset. We re-cycled code and markdown from <u>This tutorial</u> and this <u>Jupyter notebook</u>.

```
from __future__ import absolute_import, division, print_function, unicode_literals
import datetime
import time
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import datasets, layers, models

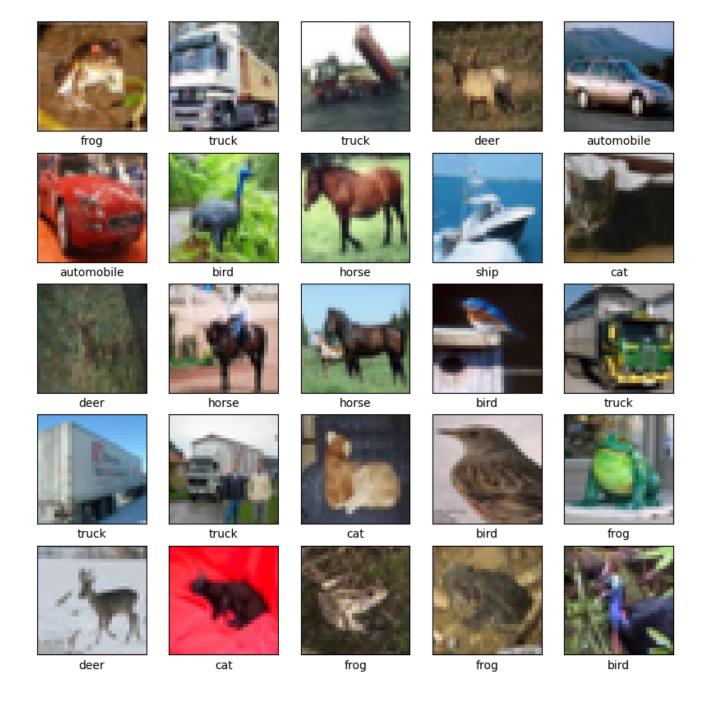
#seeds for reproducibility
np.random.seed(0)
tf.random.set_seed(0)
```

Download and prepare the CIFAR10 dataset

The CIFAR10 dataset contains 60,000 color images in 10 classes, with 6,000 images in each class. The dataset is divided into 50,000 training images and 10,000 testing images. The classes are mutually exclusive and there is no overlap between them.

Verify the data

To verify that the dataset looks correct, let's plot the first 25 images from the training set and display the class name below each image:



Exercise 1 - Multi Layer Perceptron (MLP)

Modify the provided script 'perceptron.py' to build a MLP. Use architectures with 0, 1 and 2 hidden layers. Keep the complexity of the model bounded so runs do not take much more than 1 hour to reach the maximum of testing accuracy. Notice that the input needs to be "flattened" since there is no spatial structure in this fully connected design. This can be achieved by adding a dummy layer with no free parameters with "layers.Flatten()" as the first layer in the constructor "model.Sequential()". Obtain the learning curves and discuss the results. Report the optimizer in use, initialization parameters, the learning rate, etc. Is early stopping convenient in this model?

Defining the models

```
#The provided model in perceptron.py is a MLP with no hidden layers.
#To make it a multi-layer perceptron, we simply add 1 or 2 hidden layers.
model_0 = models.Sequential([ #architecture constructor
        layers.Flatten(),
        layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')])
model_1 = models.Sequential([
    layers.Flatten(),
                                          # input layer [flatten image to 1D vector
    layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'), # hidden layer with 512 neurons and relu
    layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')# output layer of 10 catergories with sof
])
model_2 = models.Sequential([
    layers.Flatten(),
    layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'),
    layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'), # add 2nd hidden layer
    layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
])
#use same optimizer and loss function for all models
opt = tf.keras.optimizers.legacy.Adam(learning_rate=0.001)
np.random.seed(0)
tf.random.set_seed(0)
```

Training the models

```
models_list = [model_0, model_1, model_2]
histories_without_es = [] # store history of each model without early stopping
histories_with_es = []  # store history of each model with early stopping
print_statements = []  # store print to print at the end
# train each model and plot
for i, model in enumerate(models_list):
    # train the model without early stopping [callback argument]
    print(f"Training model_{i} without early stopping...")
    history_without_es = model.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs=50,
                                validation_data=(test_images, test_labels))
    # evaluate and store
    histories_without_es.append(history_without_es)
    test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels)
    print_statement = f"Model_{i} without early stopping - Test Loss: {test_loss},
    print_statements.append(print_statement)
    print(print_statement)
    # re-compile the model to ensure it is the same as the original
    model.compile(optimizer= opt, loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', metrics=|
    # train again but now with early stopping
    print(f"Training model_{i} with early stopping...")
    callback = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor='val_accuracy', patience=3)
    history_with_es = model.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs=50,
                                   validation_data=(test_images, test_labels), call
    # evaluate and store
    histories_with_es.append(history_with_es)
    test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels)
    print_statement = f"Model_{i} with early stopping - Test Loss: {test_loss}, Tes
    print_statements.append(print_statement)
    print(print_statement)
```

```
# print all statements again at the end
print("\n" + "="*30 + " Print Statements " + "="*30)
for statement in print_statements:
  print(statement)
# plot learning curves
def plot_learning_curves(histories, title):
  for i, history in enumerate(histories):
     plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
     plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
     plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Train Accuracy', color = 'Medi
     plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy', colo
     plt.title(f'Model_{i} - {title} - Accuracy')
     plt.xlabel('Epoch')
     plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
     plt.legend()
     plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
     plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Train Loss', color = 'DarkOrange')
     plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='Validation Loss', color = 'Ora
     plt.title(f'Model {i} - {title} - Loss')
     plt.xlabel('Epoch')
     plt.ylabel('Loss')
     plt.legend()
     plt.show()
plot_learning_curves(histories_with_es, 'With early stopping')
plot_learning_curves(histories_without_es, 'Without early stopping')
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Epoch 46/50
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Epoch 50/50
Model_0 without early stopping - Test Loss: 2.009751081466675, Test Accuracy:
Training model_0 with early stopping...
Epoch 1/10
Epoch 2/10
Epoch 3/10
Epoch 4/10
Epoch 5/10
Epoch 6/10
Model_0 with early stopping - Test Loss: 1.9690543413162231, Test Accuracy: 0
Training model_1 without early stopping...
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Epoch 2/50
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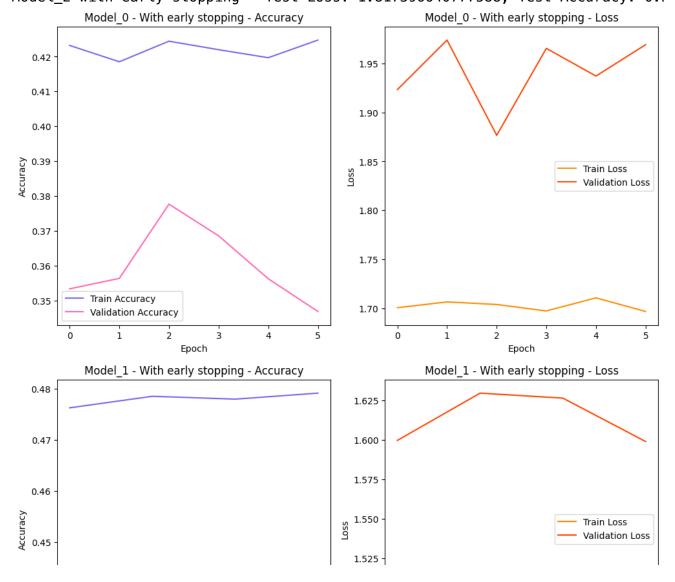
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Model_1 without early stopping - Test Loss: 1.6162830591201782, Test Accuracy
Training model_1 with early stopping...
Epoch 1/10
Epoch 2/10
Epoch 3/10
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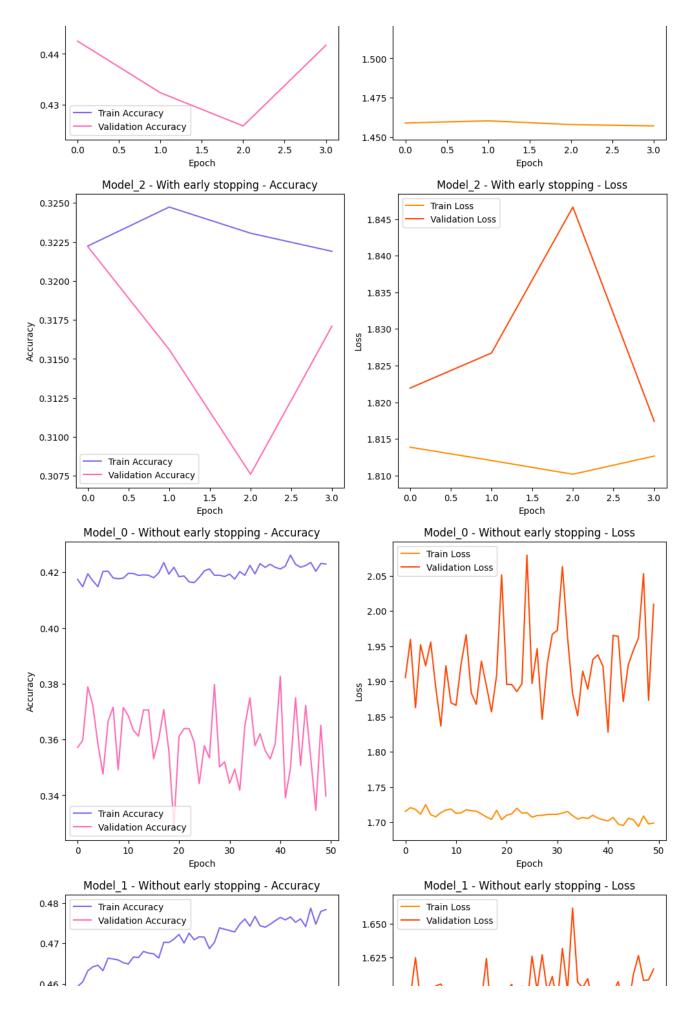
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Model_1 with early stopping - Test Loss: 1.598970651626587, Test Accuracy: 0.4
Training model_2 without early stopping...
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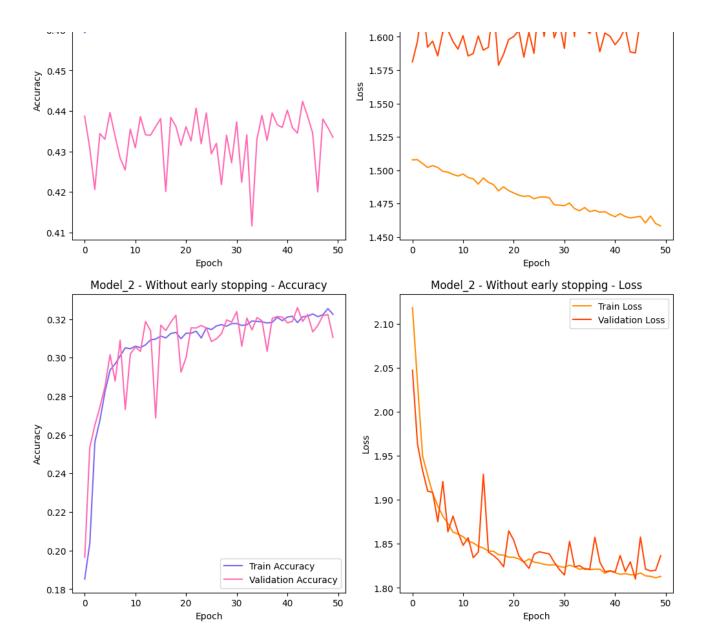
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Model_2 without early stopping - Test Loss: 1.8366405963897705, Test Accuracy
Training model_2 with early stopping...
Epoch 1/10
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         Epoch 2/10
          ==========] - 5s 3ms/step - loss: 1.8120 - acci
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Epoch 3/10
Epoch 4/10
Model_2 with early stopping - Test Loss: 1.817396640777588, Test Accuracy: 0.3
```

Model_0 without early stopping - Test Loss: 2.009751081466675, Test Accuracy: Model_0 with early stopping - Test Loss: 1.9690543413162231, Test Accuracy: 0 Model_1 without early stopping - Test Loss: 1.6162830591201782, Test Accuracy Model_1 with early stopping - Test Loss: 1.598970651626587, Test Accuracy: 0.4 Model_2 without early stopping - Test Loss: 1.8366405963897705, Test Accuracy: 0.4 Model_2 with early stopping - Test Loss: 1.817396640777588, Test Accuracy: 0.5







Discussion

The obtained results are:

Model 0 without early stopping - Test Loss: 2.010, Test Accuracy: 0.3397

Model 0 with early stopping - Test Loss: 1.969, Test Accuracy: 0.3478

Model 1 without early stopping - Test Loss: 1.616, Test Accuracy: 0.4335 Model_1 with early stopping - Test Loss: 1.598, Test Accuracy: 0.4417

Model_2 without early stopping - Test Loss: 1.836, Test Accuracy: 0.3104 Model_2 with early stopping - Test Loss: 1.8173 Test Accuracy: 0.3171

Both the validation loss and accuracy are very noisy. This makes it hard to properly implement an early stopping mechanism and this renders the training with early stopping basically useless. If one could smooth out this validation stochastisty, early stopping might become viable.

The model with no hidden layer seems unable to learn, it's validation accuracy wildly varies, while its training accuracy increases very slowly (1% in 20 epochs)

The model with a single hidden layer also has a very hard time learning, the validation fluctuations only being a bit smaller. Its training increase is double that of the 0 layer model (2% in 20 epochs) and it also scored significantly better on test accuracy (fluctuating around 43% instead of 36% val accuracy).

The model with two hidden layers is most interesting. The validation curves actually seem to follow the training curves, instead of being seperated from them. Initially it starts at a lot lower validation accuracy but it learns significantly more (20% increase in 20 epochs!). The fluctuations in the validation curves are still pretty significant though. The single-layer perceptron outperform the double-layer one significantly for small epochs (43% vs 31% validation accuracy) We expect that the two layer perceptron can eventually outperform the single-layer perceptron, given enough epochs.

We will test this below.

```
models_list = [model_2]
histories without es = [] # store history of each model without early stopping
histories_with_es = []
                          # store history of each model with early stopping
print statements = []
                          # store print to print at the end
# train each model and plot
for i, model in enumerate(models list):
    # train the model without early stopping [callback argument]
    print(f"Training model_{i} without early stopping...")
    history_without_es = model.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs=150,
                                validation data=(test images, test labels))
    # evaluate and store
    histories without es.append(history without es)
    test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels)
    print_statement = f"Model_{i} without early stopping - Test Loss: {test_loss},
```

```
print_statements.append(print_statement)
  print(print_statement)
# print all statements again at the end
print("\n" + "="*30 + " Print Statements " + "="*30)
for statement in print_statements:
  print(statement)
# plot learning curves
def plot learning curves(histories, title):
  for i, history in enumerate(histories):
     plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
     plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
     plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Train Accuracy', color = 'Medi
     plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy', cold
     plt.title(f'Model {i} - {title} - Accuracy')
     plt.xlabel('Epoch')
     plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
     plt.legend()
     plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
     plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Train Loss', color = 'DarkOrange')
     plt.plot(history.history['val loss'], label='Validation Loss', color = 'Ora
     plt.title(f'Model_{i} - {title} - Loss')
     plt.xlabel('Epoch')
     plt.ylabel('Loss')
     plt.legend()
     plt.show()
plot learning curves(histories with es, 'With early stopping')
plot_learning_curves(histories_without_es, 'Without early stopping')
   Training model_0 without early stopping...
   Epoch 1/150
   Epoch 2/150
   Epoch 3/150
   Epoch 4/150
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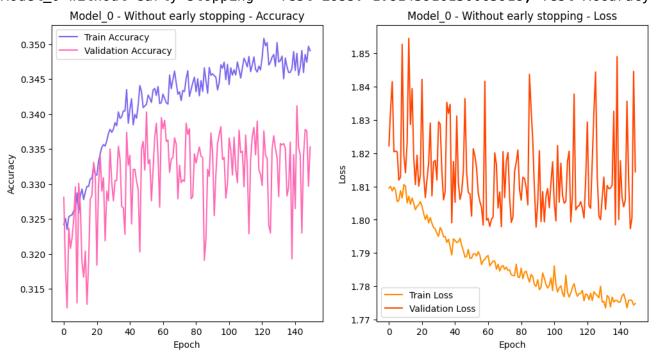
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Enach 113/1Ea

Ehncu 112/12A
1563/1563 [====================================
Epoch 114/150
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Epoch 115/150
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Epoch 136/150
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Epoch 137/150
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Epoch 138/150
1563/1563 [====================================
Enoch 139/150

```
Epoch 140/150
Epoch 141/150
Epoch 142/150
1563/1563 [=====
           ========] - 5s 3ms/step - loss: 1.7771 - acci
Epoch 143/150
1563/1563 [=====
           =========] - 6s 4ms/step - loss: 1.7777 - acci
Epoch 144/150
          1563/1563 [======
Epoch 145/150
Epoch 146/150
1563/1563 [========
         Epoch 147/150
Epoch 148/150
Epoch 149/150
1563/1563 [======
         Epoch 150/150
          =========== ] - 6s 4ms/step - loss: 1.7748 - acci
1563/1563 [======
Model_0 without early stopping - Test Loss: 1.8143916130065918, Test Accuracy
```

Model_0 without early stopping - Test Loss: 1.8143916130065918, Test Accuracy



Note: the plot says model 0, but its actually model 2. Interestingly, learning accuracy only improved by 2%. The validation fluctuations are still very severe. This means the single-layer MLP has the best complexity of these models to fit the data correctly.

Exercise 2 - Large Single Layer MLP

Reuse the code from part 1 to build and run a MLP with one hidden layer as big a you can. Compare the performance of your design with the results appearing in Table 1 of [https://arxiv.org/pdf/1611.03530.pdf] for a MLP of 512 units in a single hidden layer. Report the best result found for a maximum of 1000 epochs or 2 hrs CPU running time. The best accuracy amongst all teams will be awarded extra points.

Load model or create new model

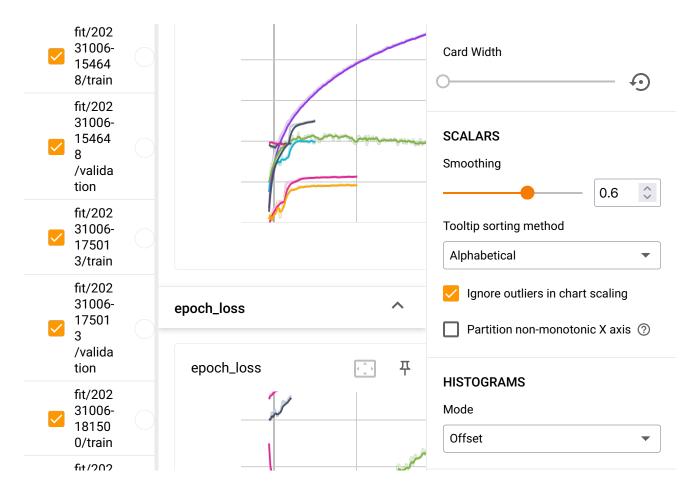
```
#hyperparameter tuning
load_model = False
units = 2048
learning_rate = 0.0005
if load model:
    # load the saved best model if there is one
        model_large_hidden = tf.keras.models.load_model('best_model.h5')
        print("No saved model found, create a new model.")
    except OSError:
        pass
else:
        # otherwise train a new one
        model_large_hidden = models.Sequential([
        layers.Flatten(),
        layers.Dense(units = units, activation='relu'),
        layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
    ])
        opt = tf.keras.optimizers.legacy.Adam(learning_rate= learning_rate)
        model_large_hidden.compile(optimizer=opt,
                                   loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
```

metrics=['accuracy'])

Import callbacks

```
# use checkpoint callback to save the best model
checkpoint_filepath = 'best_model.h5' # file path for best model
checkpoint = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
    filepath=checkpoint_filepath,
    save_weights_only=False,
    monitor='val_accuracy',
    mode='max',
                              # save max val accuracy
    save_best_only=True,
                              # only save the best model
    verbose=1)
                              # monitor progress
# use early stopping
early_stopping = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor='val_accuracy', patience=
# reduce learning rate on plateaus
reduce_lr = tf.keras.callbacks.ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val_accuracy', factor=0.5
# monitor during training callback
log_dir = "./logs/fit/" + datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M%S")
tensorboard = tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(log_dir=log_dir)
%load ext tensorboard
%tensorboard --logdir ./logs/
    The tensorboard extension is already loaded. To reload it, use:
      %reload_ext tensorboard
    Reusing TensorBoard on port 6006 (pid 5502), started 2:49:52 ago. (Use '!kill
    5502' to kill it.)
```

TensorBoard TIME SERIES **SCALARSINACTIVE** Q Filter runs (reg Q Filter tags (regex) Scalars **Image** Histogram Pinned Settings X Run fit/202 Pin cards for a quick view and **GENERAL** 31006comparison Horizontal Axis 15305 4/train Step ^ epoch_accuracy fit/202 31006-Enable step selection and data table 15305 (Scalars only) 꾸 epoch_accuracy Enable Range Selection /valida tion Link by step 0



Train the large model

```
# train the model
start_time = time.time()
history_large_hidden = model_large_hidden.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs=15
                                               validation_data=(test_images, test_lage)
                                               callbacks=[checkpoint, early_stopping
                                               verbose=1) # monitor progress
end_time = time.time()
test_loss, test_acc = model_large_hidden.evaluate(test_images, test_labels, verbose
print(f"Training Time: {end_time - start_time} seconds")
print(f"Test Loss: {test_loss}, Test Accuracy: {test_acc}")
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(history_large_hidden.history['accuracy'], label='Train Accuracy', color =
plt.plot(history_large_hidden.history['val_accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy',
plt.title(f'Large Single Layer Model - Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend()
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
```

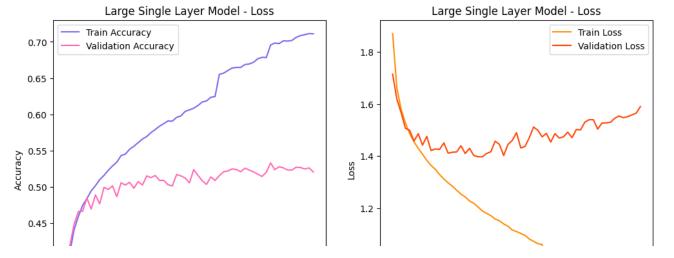
```
plt.plot(history_large_hidden.history['loss'], label='Irain Loss', color = 'DarkOra
plt.plot(history_large_hidden.history['val_loss'], label='Validation Loss', color =
plt.title(f'Large Single Layer Model - Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
  Epoch 1/150
  Epoch 1: val accuracy improved from -inf to 0.38280, saving model to best model
  Epoch 2/150
  Epoch 2: val_accuracy improved from 0.38280 to 0.41890, saving model to best_r
  Epoch 3/150
  Epoch 3: val_accuracy improved from 0.41890 to 0.44820, saving model to best_r
  Epoch 4/150
  Epoch 4: val_accuracy improved from 0.44820 to 0.46610, saving model to best_r
  Epoch 5/150
  Epoch 5: val_accuracy improved from 0.46610 to 0.46630, saving model to best_r
  Epoch 6/150
  Epoch 6: val accuracy improved from 0.46630 to 0.48460, saving model to best
  Epoch 7/150
  Epoch 7: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.48460
  Epoch 8/150
  Epoch 8: val accuracy improved from 0.48460 to 0.48890, saving model to best r
  Epoch 9/150
  Epoch 9: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.48890
  Epoch 10/150
  Epoch 10: val_accuracy improved from 0.48890 to 0.49930, saving model to best
  Epoch 11/150
  Epoch 11: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.49930
```

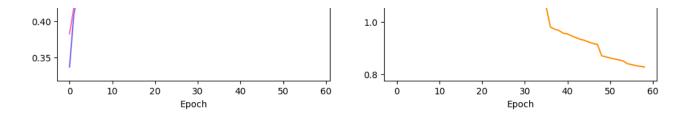
```
Epoch 12/150
Epoch 12: val_accuracy improved from 0.49930 to 0.50130, saving model to best
Epoch 13/150
Epoch 13: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.50130
Epoch 14/150
Epoch 14: val accuracy improved from 0.50130 to 0.50560, saving model to best
Epoch 15/150
Epoch 15: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.50560
Epoch 16/150
Epoch 16: val accuracy improved from 0.50560 to 0.50630, saving model to best
Epoch 17/150
Epoch 17: val accuracy did not improve from 0.50630
Epoch 18/150
Epoch 18: val_accuracy improved from 0.50630 to 0.50720, saving model to best
Epoch 19/150
Epoch 19: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.50720
Epoch 20/150
Epoch 20: val_accuracy improved from 0.50720 to 0.51510, saving model to best
Epoch 21/150
Epoch 21: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.51510
Epoch 22/150
Epoch 22: val_accuracy improved from 0.51510 to 0.51560, saving model to best
Epoch 23/150
Epoch 23: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.51560
Epoch 24/150
Epoch 24: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.51560
1563/1563 [========
```

```
Epoch 25/150
Epoch 25: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.51560
Epoch 26/150
Epoch 26: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.51560
Epoch 27/150
Epoch 27: val_accuracy improved from 0.51560 to 0.51700, saving model to best
Epoch 28/150
Epoch 28: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.51700
Epoch 29/150
Epoch 29: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.51700
Epoch 30/150
Epoch 30: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.51700
Epoch 31/150
Epoch 31: val_accuracy improved from 0.51700 to 0.52380, saving model to best
Epoch 32/150
Epoch 32: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.52380
Epoch 33/150
Epoch 33: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.52380
Epoch 34/150
Epoch 34: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.52380
Epoch 35/150
Epoch 35: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.52380
Epoch 36/150
Epoch 36: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.52380
Epoch 37/150
Epoch 37: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.52380
```

```
Epoch 38/150
Epoch 38: val accuracy did not improve from 0.52380
Epoch 39/150
Epoch 39: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.52380
Epoch 40/150
Epoch 40: val accuracy improved from 0.52380 to 0.52470, saving model to best
Epoch 41/150
Epoch 41: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.52470
Epoch 42/150
Epoch 42: val accuracy did not improve from 0.52470
Epoch 43/150
Epoch 43: val_accuracy improved from 0.52470 to 0.52580, saving model to best
Epoch 44/150
Epoch 44: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.52580
Epoch 45/150
Epoch 45: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.52580
Epoch 46/150
Epoch 46: val accuracy did not improve from 0.52580
Epoch 47/150
Epoch 47: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.52580
Epoch 48/150
Epoch 48: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.52580
Epoch 49/150
Epoch 49: val accuracy improved from 0.52580 to 0.53290, saving model to best
Epoch 50/150
Epoch 50: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.53290
```

```
Epoch 51/150
Epoch 51: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.53290
Epoch 52/150
Epoch 52: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.53290
Epoch 53/150
Epoch 53: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.53290
Epoch 54/150
Epoch 54: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.53290
Epoch 55/150
Epoch 55: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.53290
Epoch 56/150
Epoch 56: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.53290
Epoch 57/150
Epoch 57: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.53290
Epoch 58/150
Epoch 58: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.53290
Epoch 59/150
Epoch 59: val accuracy did not improve from 0.53290
Training Time: 393.0499541759491 seconds
Test Loss: 1.5896819829940796, Test Accuracy: 0.5205000042915344
```





Discussion

The 512 single-layer MLP in the paper has:

a training accuracy of 99.80 and a test accuracy of 50.39 with weight decay a training accuracy of 100.0 and a test accuracy of 50.51 without weight decay

During experimentation with the hyperparameters, we obtained the following results:

For a 1024 single-layer MLP we found a test accuracy of 49.91% without weight decay (Ir = 0.001; ADAM; plateau adaptive LR)

For a 2056 single-layer MLP with (Ir = 0.005) we found a test accuracy of 39.34% For a 2056 single-layer MLP with (Ir = 0.0005) we found a test accuracy of 48.4% after 150 epochs with severe overfitting. Based on this, we implemented a early stopping mechanism and did another run.

Running this same model again with same parameters but early stopping, we got the curve above. The best model had an accuracy of 53.29% and is stored in the 'best_model.h5' file and can be found in the brightspace submission. It can be loaded using the code at the start of the exercise for inference.

Conclusion:

- Wider layers can learn more by the sheer force of parameters, but are computationally more intensive and in practice not worth it.
- Wide layers are more likely to overfit and need a smaller learning rate to converge properly
- Early stopping can help with a higher patience (10 epochs in our case)

Exercise 3 - Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)

Study the performance properties of the convolutional network provided in the Tensorflow tutorial. How is the learning affected if instead of ReLU units, tanh() activations are used? What is the reason for this? Compare also at least two different optimizer algorithms.

Create the convolutional base

The 6 lines of code below define the convolutional base using a common pattern: a stack of Conv2D and MaxPooling2D layers.

As input, a CNN takes tensors of shape (image_height, image_width, color_channels), ignoring the batch size. If you are new to these dimensions, color_channels refers to (R,G,B). In this example, you will configure your CNN to process inputs of shape (32, 32, 3), which is the format of CIFAR images. You can do this by passing the argument input_shape to your first layer.

```
model = models.Sequential()
model.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(32, 32, 3)))
model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
```

Let's display the architecture of your model so far:

model.summary()

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 30, 30, 32)	896
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2 D)</pre>	(None, 15, 15, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 13, 13, 64)	18496
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 6, 6, 64)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 4, 4, 64)	36928

Total params: 56320 (220.00 KB)

```
Trainable params: 56320 (220.00 KB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)
```

Above, you can see that the output of every Conv2D and MaxPooling2D layer is a 3D tensor of shape (height, width, channels). The width and height dimensions tend to shrink as you go deeper in the network. The number of output channels for each Conv2D layer is controlled by the first argument (e.g., 32 or 64). Typically, as the width and height shrink, you can afford (computationally) to add more output channels in each Conv2D layer.

Add Dense layers on top

To complete the model, you will feed the last output tensor from the convolutional base (of shape (4, 4, 64)) into one or more Dense layers to perform classification. Dense layers take vectors as input (which are 1D), while the current output is a 3D tensor. First, you will flatten (or unroll) the 3D output to 1D, then add one or more Dense layers on top. CIFAR has 10 output classes, so you use a final Dense layer with 10 outputs.

```
model.add(layers.Flatten())
model.add(layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.Dense(10))
```

Here's the complete architecture of your model:

model.summary()

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 30, 30, 32)	896
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2 D)</pre>	(None, 15, 15, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 13, 13, 64)	18496
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 6, 6, 64)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 4, 4, 64)	36928
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 1024)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 64)	65600

The network summary shows that (4, 4, 64) outputs were flattened into vectors of shape (1024) before going through two Dense layers.

Compile and train the model

```
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
    loss=tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(from_logits=True),
    metrics=['accuracy'])
history = model.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs=10,
      validation_data=(test_images, test_labels))
 Epoch 1/10
 Epoch 2/10
 Epoch 3/10
 Epoch 4/10
 Epoch 5/10
 Epoch 6/10
 Epoch 7/10
 Epoch 8/10
 Epoch 9/10
 Epoch 10/10
```

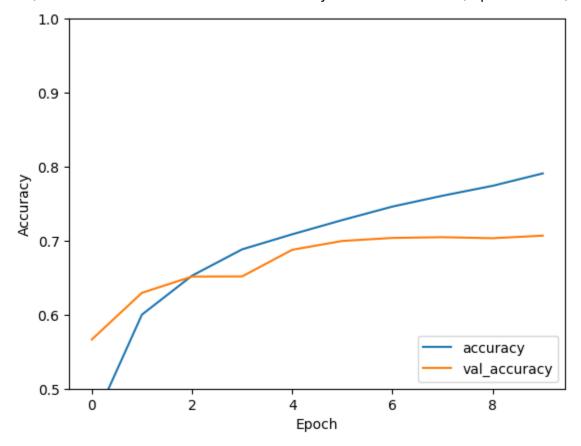
Evaluate the model

```
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label = 'val_accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
```

```
pit.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.ylim([0.5, 1])
plt.legend(loc='lower right')

test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels, verbose=2)

313/313 - 1s - loss: 0.8816 - accuracy: 0.7068 - 695ms/epoch - 2ms/step
```



print(f'Performance of activation relu and oprimizer Adam is: {(test_acc*100):.2f}

Performance of activation relu and oprimizer Adam is: 70.68 %

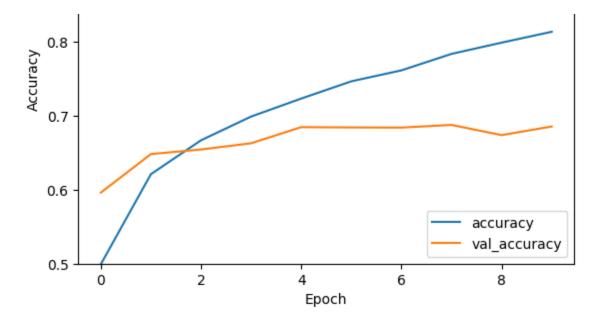
Your simple CNN has achieved a test accuracy of over 70%. Not bad for a few lines of code! For another CNN style, check out the <u>TensorFlow 2 quickstart for experts</u> example that uses the Keras subclassing API and tf.GradientTape.

Testing with activation = 'tanh'

```
model = models.Sequential()
model.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='tanh', input_shape=(32, 32, 3)))
model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='tanh'))
model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='tanh'))
```

and the second second second

```
model.add(layers.Flatten())
model.add(layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.Dense(10))
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
       loss=tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(from_logits=True),
       metrics=['accuracy'])
history = model.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs=10,
          validation_data=(test_images, test_labels))
  Epoch 1/10
  Epoch 2/10
  Epoch 3/10
  Epoch 4/10
  Epoch 5/10
  Epoch 6/10
  Epoch 7/10
  Epoch 8/10
  Epoch 9/10
  Epoch 10/10
  plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label = 'val_accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.ylim([0.5, 1])
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels, verbose=2)
  313/313 - 1s - loss: 1.0499 - accuracy: 0.6854 - 696ms/epoch - 2ms/step
    1.0 -
    0.9
```



print(f'Performance of activation tanh and oprimizer Adam is: {(test_acc*100):.2f}

Performance of activation tanh and oprimizer Adam is: 68.54 %

How does 'relu' model compare to 'tanh' in performance? What is the reason for this?

The relu model performed better than the tanh one (70.68% compared to 68.54%) as expected when relu will not encounter the Vanishing Gradient problem. This problem is expected to hinder the effective learning in the tanh case. Relu sets all negative values to zero which creates sparcity (similar to the dropout method) reducing computational complexity so further improving the accuracy.

Comparing optimization functions

First, summarizing the already implemented optimizer - the 'adam' optimizer: it combines both the momentum and the root mean squared propagation methods for gradient descent. It maintains the mean and uncentered variance for each parameter and adapts the learning rates for each parameter based on the historical and squared gradients and it includes bias correction.

The second method: 'stochastic gradient descent'. In each iteration, the model updates its parameters using the gradient of the low wrt to a mini-batch of training data and uses a fixed learning rate.

Lastly, the 'root mean square propagation': it maintains a moving average of squared gradients for each parameter and the learning rates are scaled inversly proportional to the square root of the average (as opposed to the SGD's fixed learning rate).

Generate the model

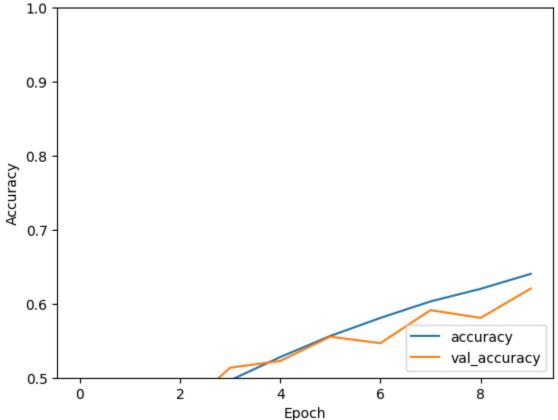
```
# generate the model again
model = models.Sequential()
model.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(32, 32, 3)))
model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.Flatten())
model.add(layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.Dense(10))
Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD)
# using Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD) with Momentum as an optiimiser
model.compile(optimizer='SGD',
        loss=tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(from_logits=True),
       metrics=['accuracy'])
history = model.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs=10,
           validation_data=(test_images, test_labels))
  Epoch 1/10
  Epoch 2/10
  Epoch 3/10
  Epoch 4/10
  Epoch 5/10
  Epoch 6/10
  Epoch 7/10
  Epoch 8/10
  Epoch 9/10
  Epoch 10/10
  plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['val accuracy'], label = 'val accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.ylim([0.5, 1])
plt.legend(loc='lower right')

test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels, verbose=2)

313/313 - 1s - loss: 1.0881 - accuracy: 0.6204 - 673ms/epoch - 2ms/step

1.0
```



print(f'Performance of activation relu and oprimizer Stochastic Gradient Descent is

Performance of activation relu and oprimizer Stochastic Gradient Descent is: (

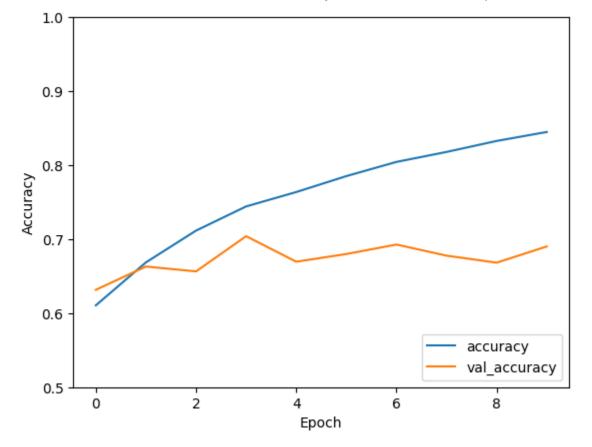
Root mean squared propagation

```
TOOT LOOP
                     ---] - טס אווס/סנכף - נטסס. שישאוע - acci
  Epoch 3/10
  Epoch 4/10
  Epoch 5/10
              ========== ] - 8s 5ms/step - loss: 0.6804 - acci
  1563/1563 [========
  Epoch 6/10
                 ========] - 8s 5ms/step - loss: 0.6187 - acci
  1563/1563 [=====
  Epoch 7/10
  Epoch 8/10
  Epoch 9/10
  Epoch 10/10
  1563/1563 [======
                ========] - 8s 5ms/step - loss: 0.4538 - acci
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='accuracy')
```

```
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label = 'val_accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.ylim([0.5, 1])
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
```

test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels, verbose=2)

313/313 - 1s - loss: 1.0202 - accuracy: 0.6901 - 672ms/epoch - 2ms/step



print(f'Performance of activation relu and oprimizer Root Mean Squared Propagation Performance of activation relu and oprimizer Root Mean Squared Propagation is

Discussion

As expected, the adaptive learning rates from the adam (70.68%) and RMSprop optimizers (69.01%) led to a much higher performance compared to the SGD optimizer (62.04%). Both RMSprop and adam use momentum and are less sensitive to initial weights and learning rate and can also handle noisier data. Thuse, they are more well suited for an image recognition task as given in this assignment.

However, if we were to have for example some storage restrictions or our models would seem unstable or overfit, SGD could be a more reliable choice.

Exercise 4 - CNN vs MLP

Try to outperform the convolutional network of part 3 with a MLP that uses approximately the same number of parameters. The CNN had a total of 122570 parameters.

We will create two models with approximately the same number of parameters with different structures and see if we can outperform the CNN. Report your results and explain them.

We can calculate the number of free parameters by:

```
(#neurons_first_hidden_layer * #neurons_second_hidden_layer) +
(#neurons_second_hidden_layer * #neurons_third_hidden_layer) + ... + (#neurons_x_hidden_layer
* #neurons_last_hidden_layer) + (#neurons_in_first_hidden_layer + ... +
#neurons_in_last_hidden_layer) = #free_parameters
```

Therefore if we have a model with three hidden layers of 896, 128, and 64 we get

```
(896 * 128) + (128 * 64) + (64 * 10) + (896 + 128 + 64 + 10) = 124618
another option is:
```

(256 * 256)+(256 * 128)+(128 * 128)+(128 * 64)+(64 * 10)+(256+256+128+128+64+10) = 124362

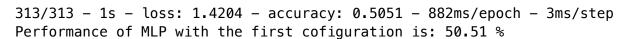
#To create a MLP with approximately the same number of parameters as the CNN, $\!\!\!$ #we create hidden layers with the number of parameters described above in model sun

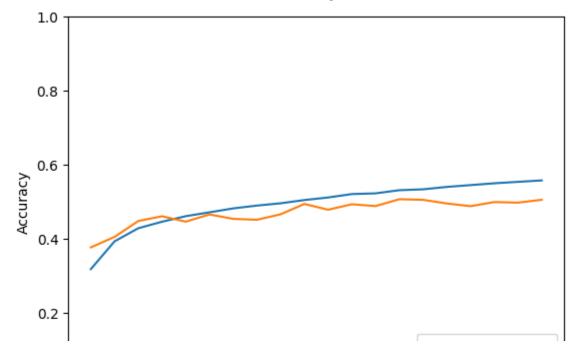
```
tayersivense(050, activation— reta j,\pi nituaen tayer with 050 nearons and reta \epsilon
  layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),# hidden layer with 128 neurons and relu a
  layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'),# hidden layer with 64 neurons and relu act
  layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')# output layer of 10 catergories with sof
])
model_4 = models.Sequential([
  layers.Flatten(),
                           # input layer [flatten image to 1D vector
  layers.Dense(256, activation='relu'),# hidden layer with 896 neurons and relu a
  layers.Dense(256, activation='relu'),# hidden layer with 128 neurons and relu a
  layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),# hidden layer with 64 neurons and relu ac
  layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),# hidden layer with 64 neurons and relu ac
  layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'),# hidden layer with 64 neurons and relu act
  layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')# output layer of 10 catergories with sof
])
np.random.seed(0)
tf.random.set_seed(0)
model_3.compile(optimizer='adam',
         loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
         metrics=['accuracy'])
model_4.compile(optimizer='adam',
         loss='sparse categorical crossentropy',
         metrics=['accuracy'])
history_MLP = model_3.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs=20,
             validation_data=(test_images, test_labels))
   Epoch 1/20
   Epoch 2/20
   Epoch 3/20
   Epoch 4/20
   Epoch 5/20
   Epoch 6/20
   Epoch 7/20
   Epoch 8/20
   Epoch 9/20
   Epoch 10/20
```

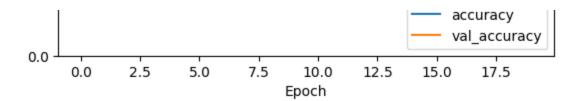
```
Epoch 11/20
Epoch 12/20
Epoch 13/20
Epoch 14/20
Epoch 15/20
Epoch 16/20
Epoch 17/20
Epoch 18/20
Epoch 19/20
Epoch 20/20
plt.plot(history_MLP.history['accuracy'], label='accuracy')
```

```
plt.plot(history_MLP.history['accuracy'], label='accuracy')
plt.plot(history_MLP.history['val_accuracy'], label = 'val_accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
```

MLP_test_loss, MLP_test_acc = model_3.evaluate(test_images, test_labels, verbose=2 print(f'Performance of MLP with the first cofiguration is: {(MLP_test_acc*100):.2f}







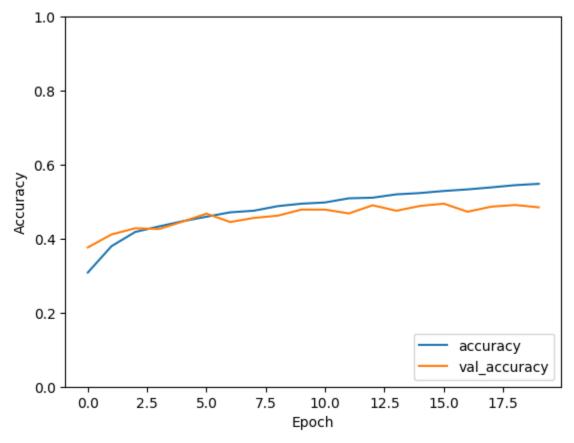
```
Epoch 1/20
Epoch 2/20
Epoch 3/20
Epoch 4/20
Epoch 5/20
Epoch 6/20
Epoch 7/20
Epoch 8/20
Epoch 9/20
Epoch 10/20
Epoch 11/20
Epoch 12/20
Epoch 13/20
Epoch 14/20
Epoch 15/20
Epoch 16/20
Epoch 17/20
Epoch 18/20
Epoch 19/20
Epoch 20/20
```

plt.plot(history_MLP.history['accuracy'], label='accuracy')
plt.plot(history_MLP.history['val_accuracy'], label = 'val_accuracy')

```
pit.xiabe('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
```

MLP_test_loss, MLP_test_acc = model_4.evaluate(test_images, test_labels, verbose=2 print(f'Performance of MLP with the second cofiguration is: {(MLP_test_acc*100):.21

313/313 - 1s - loss: 1.4836 - accuracy: 0.4847 - 897ms/epoch - 3ms/step Performance of MLP with the second cofiguration is: 48.47 %



Discussion:

As shown below, the MLP cannot outperform the CNN. After all, the CNN was made for these types of problems. It is possible to get different cofigurations that lead to approximately the same number of parameters as in the CNN. However, MLP cannot get much higher than a 0.5 validation accuracy with both the tested configurations here. With the CNN this was quickly at 0.7 as demonstrated earlier.