Acmegrade Artificial Intelligence Project

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Topic: Image recognition using CNN on CIFAR-10 Dataset

Theory:

A convolutional neural network (CNN) is a type of artificial neural network used in image recognition and processing that is specifically designed to process pixel data.

Dataset:

The CIFAR-10 dataset consists of 60000 32x32 colour images in 10 classes, with 6000 images per class. There are 50000 training images and 10000 test images. The 10 classes include- airplane, automobile, bird, cat, deer, dog, frog, horse, ship and truck.

Steps:

- 1. Required libraries were imported and TensorFlow version was checked.
- 2. Data set was directly loaded from https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar-10-python.tar.gz
- 3. Dataset was split into train and test sets and their image format was checked.
- 4. The images were processed by reducing pixel values and flattening the label values.
- 5. The CNN model was developed.
- 6. The graphs for accuracy and validation accuracy were plotted.

Results: The validation accuracy starts to remain stable at about 82.94%.

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Importing the libraries

```
In [1]:
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Input, Conv2D, Dense, Flatten, Dropout, BatchNormali
zation, MaxPooling2D, GlobalMaxPooling2D
from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
In [2]:
tf. version
Out[2]:
'2.10.0'
Loading the dataset and splitting to train and test set
In [3]:
data = tf.keras.datasets.cifar10
(X train, y train), (X test, y test) = data.load data()
Downloading data from https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar-10-python.tar.gz
In [4]:
print(X train.shape)
print(y train.shape)
print(X test.shape)
print(y test.shape)
(50000, 32, 32, 3)
(50000, 1)
(10000, 32, 32, 3)
(10000, 1)
In [5]:
# Visualise the dataset
fig, ax = plt.subplots(3, 3)
k = 0
for i in range(3):
   for j in range(3):
       ax[i][j].imshow(X train[k])
plt.show()
 0
```



Pre-process the data

```
In [6]:
```

```
# Reducing the pixel values and then flattenning the label values
X_train, X_test = X_train / 255.0, X_test / 255.0
y_train, y_test = y_train.flatten(), y_test.flatten()
```

```
In [7]:
```

```
# Finding total number of classes
n = len(set(y_train))
print("number of classes:", n)
```

number of classes: 10

Build the model using the functional API

```
In [8]:
```

```
# Input layer
i = Input(shape=X_train[0].shape)
x = Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(i)
x = BatchNormalization()(x)
x = Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(x)
x = BatchNormalization()(x)
x = MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(x)
x = Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(x)
x = BatchNormalization()(x)
x = Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(x)
x = BatchNormalization()(x)
x = MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(x)
x = Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(x)
x = BatchNormalization()(x)
x = Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(x)
x = BatchNormalization()(x)
x = MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(x)
x = Flatten()(x)
x = Dropout(0.2)(x)
```

In [9]:

```
# Hidden layer
x = Dense(1024, activation='relu')(x)
x = Dropout(0.2)(x)
```

In [10]:

```
# Output layer
x = Dense(n, activation='softmax')(x)
```

In [11]:

```
model = Model(i, x)
model.summary()
```

Model: "model"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 32, 32, 3)]	0
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	896
<pre>batch_normalization (BatchN ormalization)</pre>	(None, 32, 32, 32)	128
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	9248
<pre>batch_normalization_1 (Batc hNormalization)</pre>	(None, 32, 32, 32)	128
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 16, 16, 32)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	18496
<pre>batch_normalization_2 (Batc hNormalization)</pre>	(None, 16, 16, 64)	256
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	36928
<pre>batch_normalization_3 (Batc hNormalization)</pre>	(None, 16, 16, 64)	256
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 8, 8, 64)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 128)	73856
<pre>batch_normalization_4 (Batc hNormalization)</pre>	(None, 8, 8, 128)	512
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 128)	147584
<pre>batch_normalization_5 (Batc hNormalization)</pre>	(None, 8, 8, 128)	512
<pre>max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 4, 4, 128)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 2048)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 2048)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 1024)	2098176
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 1024)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 10)	10250

Total params: 2,397,226 Trainable params: 2,396,330 Non-trainable params: 896

In [12]:

```
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
             loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
             metrics=['accuracy'])
```

Fitting the model

In [14]:

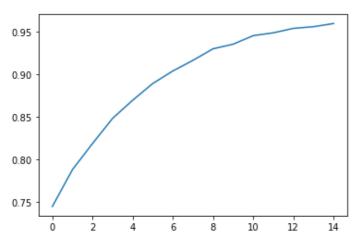
```
history cnn = model.fit(X train, y train, validation data=(X test, y test), epochs=15)
Epoch 1/15
.7449 - val loss: 0.7412 - val accuracy: 0.7456
Epoch 2/15
.7882 - val loss: 0.6537 - val accuracy: 0.7802
Epoch 3/15
.8189 - val loss: 0.6185 - val accuracy: 0.7985
Epoch 4/15
.8485 - val loss: 0.6239 - val accuracy: 0.8002
Epoch 5/15
.8699 - val loss: 0.6479 - val accuracy: 0.8026
Epoch 6/15
.8895 - val loss: 0.5767 - val accuracy: 0.8241
Epoch 7/15
.9043 - val loss: 0.6336 - val accuracy: 0.8168
Epoch 8/15
.9167 - val loss: 0.6132 - val accuracy: 0.8191
Epoch 9/15
.9303 - val loss: 0.6359 - val accuracy: 0.8228
Epoch 10/15
.9357 - val loss: 0.6860 - val accuracy: 0.8111
Epoch 11/15
.9458 - val loss: 0.7000 - val accuracy: 0.8328
Epoch 12/15
.9491 - val loss: 0.7544 - val accuracy: 0.8225
Epoch 13/15
.9543 - val loss: 0.7131 - val accuracy: 0.8286
Epoch 14/15
.9563 - val_loss: 0.7167 - val_accuracy: 0.8299
Epoch 15/15
.9600 - val loss: 0.7012 - val accuracy: 0.8294
```

In [15]:

```
plt.plot(history cnn.history['accuracy'])
```

Out[15]:

[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x18ff6397a30>]

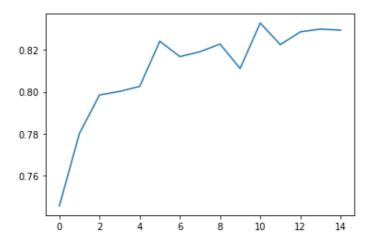


In [16]:

plt.plot(history_cnn.history['val_accuracy'])

Out[16]:

[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x18ff634f490>]



In []: