# Project-6

# CIS 666 Artificial Intelligence

Image classification using Convolutional Neural Network (CNN )

Fathima Syeda

Student ID: 2790024

## **Abstract**

In this project we take the 15- scene classification data and train it using the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) to be able to classify images into 15 scenes. The scene classification data consists of a total of 4485 images of 15 scenes. We set aside 30% of the images for testing and use the remaining 3140 images in training the CNN. Apart from the 15- scene data we also use the MNIST dataset for classification using CNN. We resize the 15-scene dataset images to 32x32 and the MNIST dataset images to 28x28 for faster computation. The accuracy of the classification of both the datasets is found and compared. We use the ReLu activation function in the convolution layers and soft-max activation in the final fully connected layer.

## Contents

1.	Intro	Introduction:		
	Convol	utional Layer:	4	
2.		Steps involved in Convolutional Neural Networks.		
3.	Program Outline			
4.	Prog	Program Implementation		
	4.1	trainMNISTData (x_train, y_train, x_test, y_test)	6	
	4.2	15SceneCNN(X_train, Y_train, X_test, Y_test)	6	
5	Testi	Testing		
6	Obta	Obtained Results		
7	Cond	Conclusion14		
Ω	Rafarai	Pafarancas 1/		

#### 1. Introduction:

A convolutional neural network is a special kind of Artificial neural network that specialises in detecting patterns. A CNN network consists of three kinds of layers: Convolutional layer, Pooling Layer, Fully connected Layer.

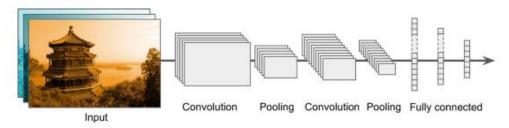


Figure 14-11. Typical CNN architecture

## Convolutional Layer:

The most important building block of a CNN is the convolutional layer. neurons in the first convolutional layer are not connected to every single pixel in the input image but only to pixels in their receptive fields. In turn, each neuron in the second convolutional layer is connected only to neurons located within a small rectangle in the first layer. This architecture allows the network to concentrate on small low-level features in the first hidden layer, then assemble them into larger higher-level features in the next hidden layer, and so on.

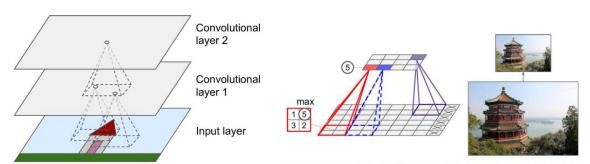


Figure 14-2. CNN layers with rectangular local receptive fields

Figure 14-8. Max pooling layer (2 × 2 pooling kernel, stride 2, no padding)

#### Pooling Layers:

The goal of these layers is to subsample (i.e., shrink) the input image in order to reduce the computational load, the memory usage, and the number of parameters (thereby limiting the risk of overfitting). Just like in convolutional layers, each neuron in a pooling layer is connected to the outputs of a limited number of neurons in the previous layer, located within a small rectangular receptive field.

#### Fully Connected Layer:

This layer is heavy data driven layer. It gives the top best or most probable classification. In this layer the actual learning of the non-linear combination of the features occurs.

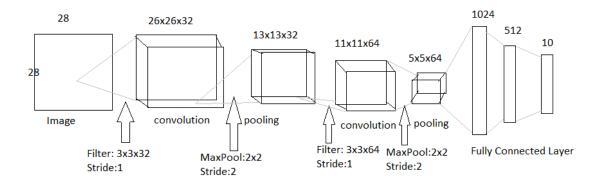
Géron, Aurélien. Hands-On Machine Learning with Scikit-Learn, Keras, and TensorFlow (pp. 456-457). O'Reilly Media. Kindle Edition

## 2. Steps involved in Convolutional Neural Networks.

- 1. Read the MNIST dataset and the 15-scene dataset from the MNIST website and <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/zaiyankhan/zaiyan-assignment-5">https://www.kaggle.com/zaiyankhan/zaiyan-assignment-5</a> respectively.
- 2. Set aside 70 % of the data from each of the 15 categories of the scene dataset for training and the rest are used for testing.
- 3. Resize the images of the scene dataset to 32x32x1.
- 4. Set up the parameters for the Convolution layer 1 as follows:
  - a. Filters dimension=[3,3,D], Input=[wxHxD], number of filters =32, stride =1
  - b. Set the activation function as inside the convolution layer as **ReLu**.
- 5. Set up the parameters for the Pooling Layer as Max Pooling: 2x2 with stride =2
- 6. Again, add another Convolution layer with the same parameters as the first one but the **number of filters =64** and the input is the result of pooling from the previous layer.
- 7. Add another Pooling layer with the same parameters as those in the previous one.
- 8. Finally add three Dense() of 1024,512,10 to form the Fully Connected Layer.
- 9. Compile the network to train over the CNN and test the data on the model to get the accuracy.

## 3. Program Outline

In this project we make use of python's Keras Deep learning library to make the CNN network. Since there are two datasets MNIST and 15-scene dataset we must build two separate CNN networks to build their respective models.



The above figure shows the steps of CNN for a single MNIST image.

The CNN model for the MNIST dataset consists of a convolution layer with parameters as filters = 32, kernel size=(3,3), padding = 'Same', input shape=28x28x1 stride=1 . An activation layer of ReLU is included in the convolution layer itself. This layer outputs a 26x26x32 convoluted image. The next layer is a polling layer , where we use a MaxPool :2x2 with stride =2 whose output is 13x13x32. The third layer is again a convolution layer where the number of filters is 64 . Then again, a second

MaxPool layer is added followed by a Fully connected layer made of Dense(1024), Dense(512), Dense(10) with activation function as SoftMax.

The CNN network for the 15-scene dataset is similar to the one built for the MNIST dataset where it has 1 convolution layer, MaxPool layer, convolution layer, MaxPool Layer and then a Fully connected layer of Dense(1024), Dense(512), Dense(15) with activation function as SoftMax.

## 4. Program Implementation

The program consists of 2 functions to implement CNN network using python's deep learning Keras library on the MNIST and 15 scene datasets for classification.

- trainMNISTData (x\_train, y\_train, x\_test, y\_test)
- 15SceneCNN(X\_train, Y\_train, X\_test, Y\_test)

#### 4.1 trainMNISTData (x train, y train, x test, y test)

This function takes in the train and testing values and builds the CNN network for the MNIST dataset . It then complies the training data to build a model. Then uses this model to test the testing data and print the accuracy.

```
4.2 15SceneCNN(X train, Y train, X test, Y test)
```

This function takes in the train and testing values and builds the CNN network for the 15-Scene dataset . It then complies the training data to build a model. Then uses this model to test the testing data and print the accuracy.

## 5 Testing

We train 15-scen dataset by adding three convolution layers (filters=32,64,86) and 3 max pooling layers to the CNN network. We notice that as more layers are added that is the deeper the network gets the higher the accuracy (54%) but the takes more computation time.

```
Epoch 1/100
Epoch 2/100
Epoch 3/100
Epoch 4/100
Epoch 5/100
Epoch 6/100
Epoch 7/100
Epoch 8/100
Epoch 9/100
Epoch 10/100
Epoch 11/100
Epoch 12/100
Epoch 13/100
```

```
Epoch 14/100
Epoch 15/100
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 19/100
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 21/100
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 23/100
50/49 [============== - 11s 225ms/step - loss: 1.2931 - acc: 0.5646
Epoch 24/100
Epoch 25/100
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 27/100
Epoch 28/100
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 30/100
50/49 [==============] - 11s 227ms/step - loss: 1.2345 - acc: 0.5997
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 34/100
Epoch 35/100
Epoch 36/100
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 38/100
Epoch 39/100
Epoch 40/100
Epoch 41/100
Epoch 42/100
```

```
Epoch 43/100
Epoch 44/100
Epoch 45/100
Epoch 46/100
Epoch 47/100
Epoch 48/100
Epoch 49/100
Epoch 50/100
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 52/100
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 54/100
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 56/100
Epoch 57/100
Epoch 58/100
Epoch 59/100
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 63/100
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 66/100
Epoch 67/100
Epoch 68/100
Epoch 69/100
Epoch 70/100
Epoch 71/100
Epoch 72/100
```

```
Epoch 73/100
Epoch 74/100
Epoch 75/100
Epoch 76/100
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 78/100
Epoch 79/100
Epoch 80/100
Epoch 81/100
Epoch 82/100
50/49 [============= - 12s 234ms/step - loss: 0.7674 - acc: 0.7414
Epoch 83/100
Epoch 84/100
Epoch 85/100
Epoch 86/100
Epoch 87/100
Epoch 88/100
Epoch 89/100
Epoch 90/100
Epoch 91/100
Epoch 92/100
Epoch 93/100
Epoch 94/100
Epoch 95/100
Epoch 96/100
Epoch 97/100
Epoch 98/100
Epoch 99/100
Epoch 100/100
Accuracy: 0.5412639379501343
```

### 6 Obtained Results

The following is the result when the CNN network is used to train and model **the MNIST Dataset** with 2 alternate convolution and pooling layers with filters =32,64 with epoch =100.

```
Epoch 1/10
60000/60000 [==============] - 135s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1176 - accuracy: 0.9637
Epoch 2/10
60000/60000 [==============] - 135s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0475 - accuracy: 0.9859
Epoch 3/10
60000/60000 [==============] - 124s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0359 - accuracy: 0.9895
Epoch 4/10
60000/60000 [==============] - 129s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0291 - accuracy: 0.9912
Epoch 5/10
60000/60000 [==============] - 150s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0226 - accuracy: 0.9932
Epoch 6/10
Epoch 7/10
60000/60000 [=============] - 133s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0170 - accuracy: 0.9948
Epoch 8/10
60000/60000 [=============] - 130s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0167 - accuracy: 0.9954
Epoch 9/10
60000/60000 [=============] - 134s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0156 - accuracy: 0.9960
Epoch 10/10
60000/60000 [==============] - 133s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0137 - accuracy: 0.9962
```

We see that the accuracy is 99%.

The following is the result when the CNN network is used to train and model the 15- scene Dataset with 2 alternate convolution and pooling layers with filters =32,64 with epoch =100.

We see that the accuracy is 48%.

```
Epoch 1/100
Epoch 2/100
Epoch 3/100
Epoch 4/100
Epoch 5/100
Epoch 6/100
Epoch 7/100
Epoch 8/100
Epoch 9/100
Epoch 10/100
Epoch 11/100
```

```
Epoch 12/100
Epoch 13/100
Epoch 14/100
Epoch 15/100
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 19/100
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 21/100
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 23/100
50/49 [==============] - 7s 135ms/step - loss: 1.3469 - acc: 0.5525
Epoch 24/100
Epoch 25/100
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 27/100
Epoch 28/100
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 30/100
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 34/100
Epoch 35/100
Epoch 36/100
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 38/100
Epoch 39/100
Epoch 40/100
```

```
Epoch 41/100
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 43/100
Epoch 44/100
50/49 [==============] - 7s 131ms/step - loss: 1.2436 - acc: 0.5892
Epoch 45/100
Epoch 46/100
Epoch 47/100
36 - acc: 0.61
Epoch 48/100
Epoch 49/100
Epoch 50/100
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 52/100
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 54/100
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 56/100
Epoch 57/100
Epoch 58/100
Epoch 59/100
50/49 [==============] - 7s 137ms/step - loss: 1.1241 - acc: 0.6395
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 63/100
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 66/100
Epoch 67/100
Epoch 68/100
Epoch 69/100
```

```
Epoch 70/100
Epoch 71/100
Epoch 72/100
Epoch 73/100
50/49 [==============] - 7s 136ms/step - loss: 0.9879 - acc: 0.6777
Epoch 74/100
Epoch 75/100
Epoch 76/100
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 78/100
Epoch 79/100
Epoch 80/100
Epoch 81/100
Epoch 82/100
Epoch 83/100
Epoch 84/100
Epoch 85/100
Epoch 86/100
Epoch 87/100
Epoch 88/100
50/49 [==============] - 7s 135ms/step - loss: 0.9228 - acc: 0.7025
Epoch 89/100
Epoch 90/100
Epoch 91/100
Epoch 92/100
Epoch 93/100
Epoch 94/100
Epoch 95/100
Epoch 96/100
Epoch 97/100
Epoch 98/100
Epoch 99/100
```

50/49 [====================================
Epoch 100/100
50/49 [====================================
1345/1345 [====================================

Accuracy: 0.4877323508262634

## 7 Conclusion

- We notice that the MNIST dataset get an accuracy of 98% when trained on the CNN network which is higher than what we get when trained on SLP or MLP neural network.
- The more layers there are in the CNN network the higher the accuracy.
- A smaller filter for example filter= 3x3 will use fewer parameters and require fewer computations, and it will usually perform better when compared to a filter=5x5
- Unlike a regular neural network, once a CNN has learned to recognize a pattern in one location, it can recognize it in any other location.
- As the CNN has partially connected layers and weight sharing it can work for large datasets too and not just small datasets like MNIST.

### 8. References

- Géron, Aurélien. Hands-On Machine Learning with Scikit-Learn, Keras, and TensorFlow (pp. 456-457). O'Reilly Media. Kindle Edition
- Class Notes