ASSIGNMENT 1: CIFAR100 IMAGE CLASSIFICATION WITH KERAS



INTRODUCTION

CIFAR-100

- 100 CLASSES WITH 600 IMAGES EACH

Process:

- Load and preprocess dataset
 - normalizing pixel values and converting class labels into one-hot encoded vectors
- construct a CNN architecture
 - Used established model e.g. VGG-16
 - trained it on the preprocessed dataset

Training:

- Determined loss and accuracy for training and validation

Experiment:

- Trained different models using base vgg-16 model, extra block of layers, use SGD optimization, and a smaller architecture



MODEL ARCHITECTURE

- VGG-16:
- Input Layer:
- Input dimensions: (32, 32, 3) for CIFAR-100 dataset.
- Convolutional Layers:
- - 2 convolutional layers with 64 filters each, kernel size of (3, 3), and ReLU activation function.
- 2 convolutional layers with 128 filters each, kernel size of (3, 3), and ReLU activation function.
- 3 convolutional layers with 256 filters each, kernel size of (3, 3), and ReLU activation function.
- 3 convolutional layers with 512 filters each, kernel size of (3, 3), and ReLU activation function.
- Max Pooling Layers:
- After every two convolutional layers, there's a max-pooling layer with a pool size of (2, 2) and stride of (2, 2).
- Fully Connected Layers:
- After the convolutional layers, there are three fully connected layers with ReLU activation function.
- - 2 fully connected layers have 4096 units each.
- - The last fully connected layer has 100 units with softmax activation, corresponding to the 100 classes in the CIFAR-100 dataset.
- Regularization:
- Dropout layers with a dropout rate of 0.5 are added after the first two fully connected layers.
- Batch Normalization:
- Batch normalization layers are added after every max-pooling layer to stabilize and accelerate the training process.

Model 1:

- Base model
- Adam optimizer
- Epoch = 20
- Batch = 128

Model 3:

- same architecture as model 1
- Use SGD optimizer
- Epoch = 20
- Batch = 128

Model 2:

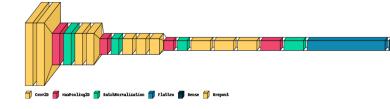
- Another block of 3 convolutional layers with 512 filters each (from base model)
- Adam optimizer
- Epoch = 20
- Batch = 128

Model 3:

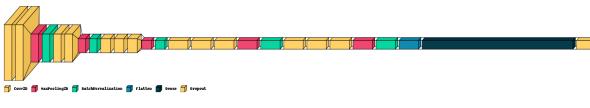
- Smaller network (Input Shape: (32, 32, 3)
- Conv2D(32, (3, 3)) -> MaxPooling2D -> Dropout
- Conv2D(64, (3, 3)) -> MaxPooling2D -> Dropout
- Flatten
- Dense(512) -> Dropout
- Dense(num_classes, softmax activation)
- Adam optimizer, Epoch = 38, Batch = 128

KERAS VISUAL

Model 1: Base model

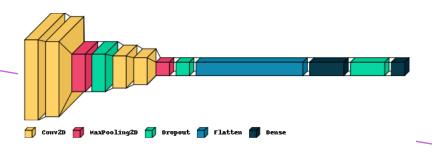


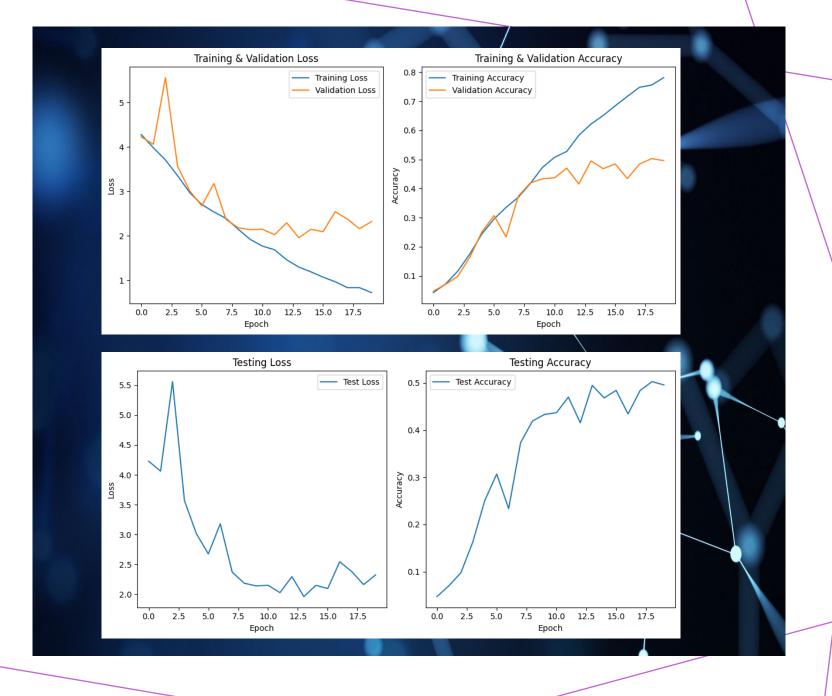
Model 2: With another block of 3 convolutional layers (512 filters)

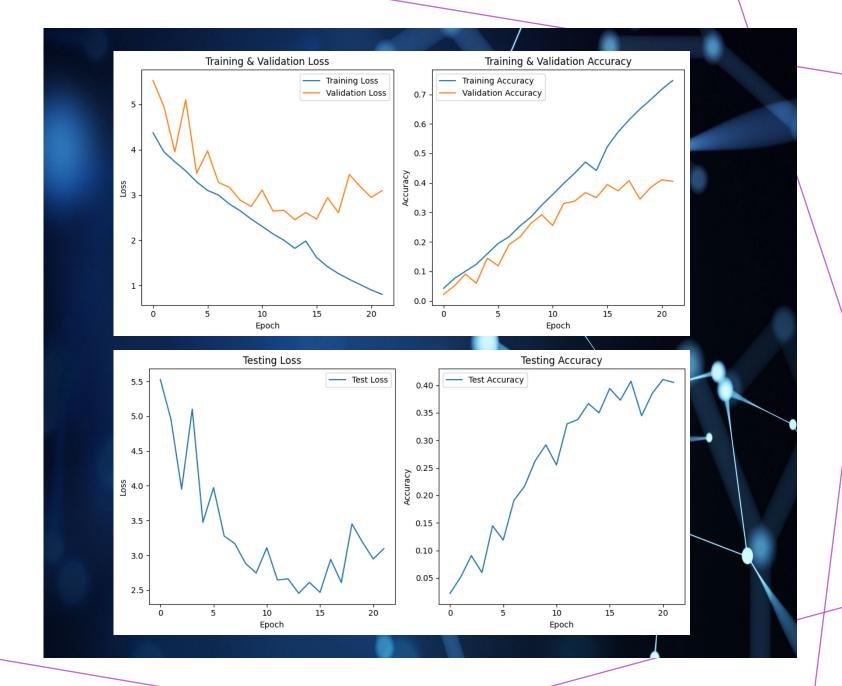


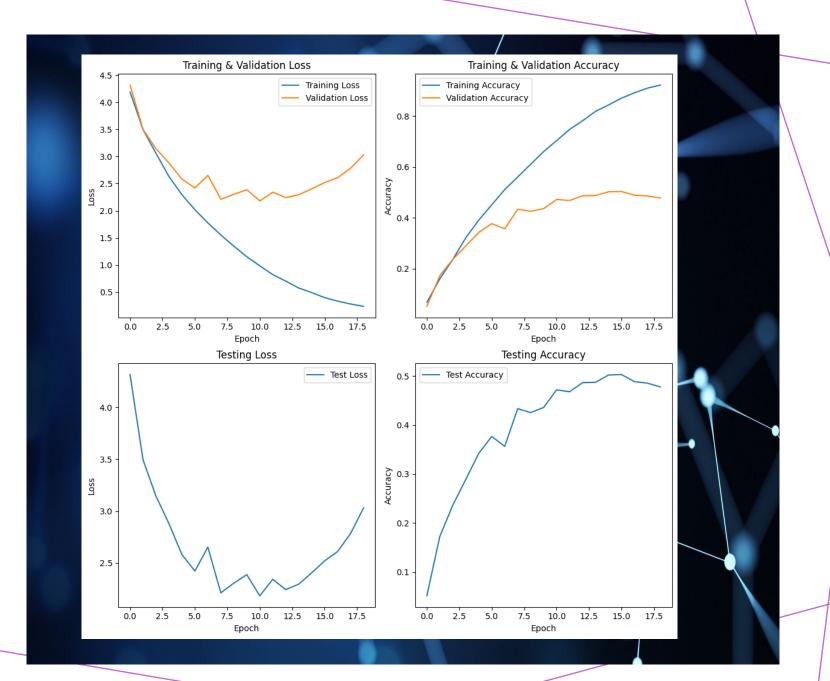
Model 3: same as model 2

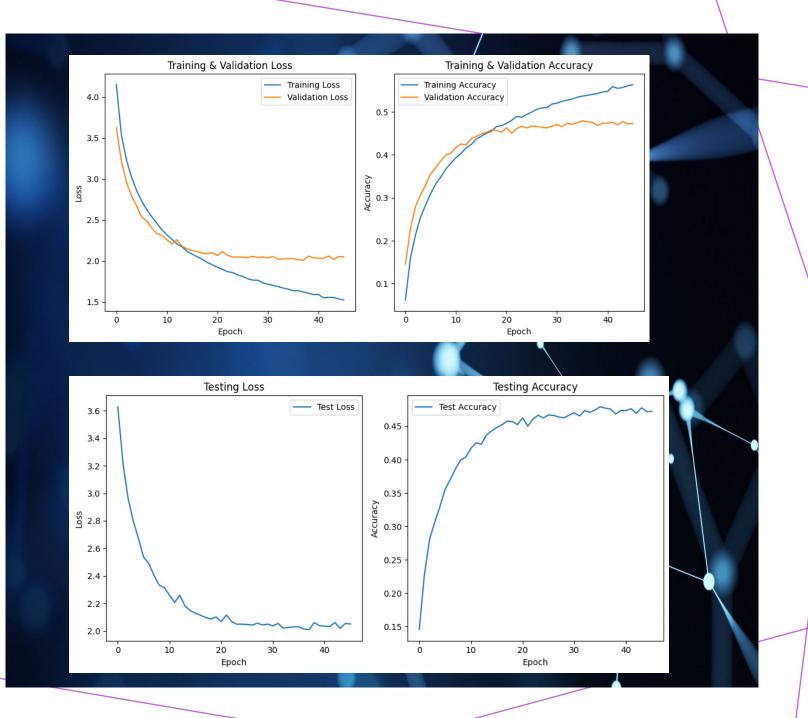
Model 4: With another block of 3 convolutional layers(512 filters)











MODEL RESULTS

- Model 1 (BEST)
- Training accuracy: 0.78
- Test loss: 2.32
- Test accuracy: 0.50

- Model 3
- Training accuracy: 0.70
- Test loss: 2.18
- Test accuracy: 0.47

- Model 2
- Training accuracy: 0.47
- Test loss: 2.45
- Test accuracy: 0.37
- Model 4
- Training accuracy: 0.54
- Test loss: 2.01
- Test accuracy: 0.48

IMAGE LABELING

display of test images, only 2 correctly labeled

Predicted: lizard True: mountain



Predicted: mushroom True: mushroom



Predicted: kangaroo True: camel



Predicted: squirrel True: forest



Predicted: sea True: sea



Predicted: chimpanzee True: butterfly



Predicted: otter True: seal



Predicted: bee True: tulip

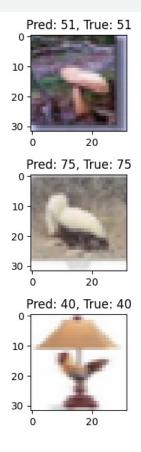


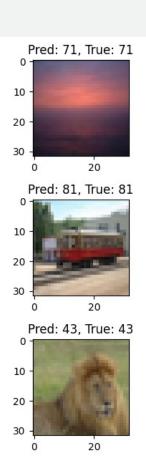
Predicted: sea True: cloud



IMAGE LABELING

Selection of correctly labeled images





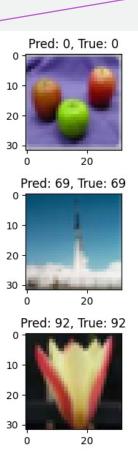
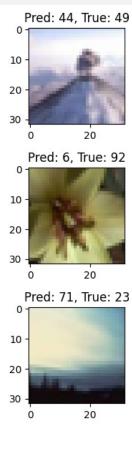
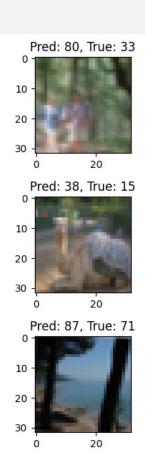
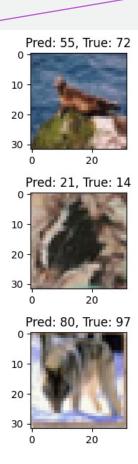


IMAGE LABELING

Selection of incorrectly labeled images







CONCLUSION

- Model 1 had the best test accuracy compared to the other models with a test accuracy of 0.50.
- I could improve the training and testing accuracy using another optimizer or architecture.