CT5133 / CT5145 Deep Learning (/Online) 2022-2023

Assignment 2

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Due date: midnight Sunday 19 March (end Week 10).

Weighting: 20% of the module.

In this assignment the goal is to take advantage of pre-trained NN models to create an embedding with a dataset of movie posters, and demonstrate how to use that embedding.

The dataset is provided, along with some skeleton code for loading it.

The individual steps to be carried out are specified below, with ### YOUR CODE HERE markers, together with the number of marks available for each part.

- Topics: in Part 5 below, students are asked to add some improvement to their models. In general, these improvements will differ between students (or student groups). The proposed improvement must be notified to the lecturer at least 1 week before submission, and approved by the lecturer. If working in a group, the two members of the group should not work on different topics in Part 5: they must work on the same topic and submit identical submissions.
- Students are not required to work incrementally on the parts. It is ok to do all the work in one day, so long as you abide by the rules on notifying groups and notifying topics.
- **Groups**: students may work solo or in a group of two. A student may not work together in a group with any student they have previously worked on a group project with, in this module or any other in the MSc programme. **Groups must be notified to the lecturer in writing before beginning work and at least 1 week before submission.** If working in a group, both students must submit and both submissions must be identical. If working in a group, both students may be asked to explain any aspect of the code in interview (see below), therefore working independently on separate components is not recommended. Any emails concerning the project should be cc-ed to the other group member.
- **Libraries**: code can be written in Keras/Tensorflow, or in PyTorch.

- Plagiarism: students may discuss the assignment together, but you may not look at another student or group's work or allow other students to view yours (other than within a group). You may use snippets of code (eg 1-2 lines) from the internet, if you provide a citation with URL. You may also use a longer snippet of code if it is a utility function, again only with citation. You may not use code from the internet to carry out the core of the assignment. You may not use a large language model to generate code.
- **Submission**: after completing your work in this Jupyter notebook, submit the notebook both in .ipynb and .pdf formats. The content should be identical.
- Interviews: a number of students may be selected for interview, post-submission. The selection will depend on submissions, and random chance may be used also. Interviews will be held in-person (CT5133) or online (CT5145). Interviews will last approximately 10 minutes. The purpose of interviews will be to assess students' understanding of their own submission.

Dataset Credits

The original csv file is from:

https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/neha1703/movie-genre-from-its-poster

I have added the *year* column for convenience.

I believe most of the information is originally from the famous MovieLens dataset:

- https://grouplens.org/datasets/movielens/
- https://movielens.org/

However, I'm not clear whether the poster download URLs (Amazon AWS URLs) which are in the csv obtained from the Kaggle URL above are from a MovieLens source, or elsewhere.

To create the dataset we are using, I have randomly sampled a small proportion of the URLs in the csv, and downloaded the images. I have removed those which fail to download. Code below also filters out those which are in black and white, ie 1 channel only.

Imports

You can add more imports if needed.

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import os
import math
from PIL import Image
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.spatial.distance import cdist, pdist, squareform # useful for distances
```

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from keras import layers, models
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error
from tensorflow.keras.applications.resnet50 import ResNet50, preprocess_input

np.random.seed(2023)
tf.random.set_seed(2023)
```

Utility functions

These functions are provided to save you time. You might not need to understand any of the details here.

```
In [3]: # walk the directory containing posters and read them in. all are the same shape: (
         # all have 3 channels, with a few exceptions (see below).
          # each is named <imdbId>.jpg, which will later allow us to get the metadata from th
          IDs = []
          images = []
          for dirname, _, filenames in os.walk('DL_Sample'):
             for filename in filenames:
                  if filename.endswith(".jpg"):
                      ID = int(filename[:-4])
                      pathname = os.path.join(dirname, filename)
                      im = Image.open(pathname)
                      imnp = np.array(im, dtype=float)
                      if len(imnp.shape) != 3: # we'll ignore a few black-and-white (1 channe
                          print("This is 1 channel, so we omit it", imnp.shape, filename)
                          continue # do not add to our list
                      IDs.append(ID)
                      images.append(imnp)
 In [4]: img_array = np.array(images)
 In [5]: img_array.shape
 Out[5]: (1238, 268, 182, 3)
In [14]: # read the csv
         df = pd.read_csv("Movie_Genre_Year_Poster.csv",
                           encoding="ISO-8859-1", index_col="Unnamed: 0")
          df.head()
                                                           IMDB
Out[14]:
            imdbld
                                        Imdb Link
                                                     Title
                                                                                    Genre
                                                           Score
                                                                                           https://
                                                  Toy Story
         0 114709 http://www.imdb.com/title/tt114709
                                                             8.3 Animation|Adventure|Comedy
                                                    (1995)
                                                                                          amazor
```

Jumanji

(1995)

6.9

1 113497 http://www.imdb.com/title/tt113497

https://

amazor

Action|Adventure|Family

	2	113228	http://www.imdb.com/title/tt113228	Grumpier (Old Men (1995)	6.6	Comedy Romand	ce https:/,
	3	114885	http://www.imdb.com/title/tt114885	Waiting	5.7	Comedy Drama Romand	https:/, ce amazor
	4	113041	http://www.imdb.com/title/tt113041	Father of the Bride Part II (1995)	5.9	Comedy Family Romand	https:/, ce amazor
In [7]:	df2	= df.c	drop_duplicates(subset=["imdb	old"]) # some	imdbI	d values are duplic	cates - j
In [8]:	df3	= df2.	.set_index("imdbId") # the in	ndbId is a mo	re usej	ful index, eg as in	the nex
In [9]:	df4	= df3.	.loc[IDs] # we can now us	se .loc to ta	ke a sı	ıbset	
In [10]:	df4	.shape	# 1254 rows matches the imag	je data shape	above		
Out[10]:	(12	38, 6)					
In [11]:	df4						
Out[11]:			lmdb Link	Title	IMDB Score	Genre	
	im	dbld					
			http://www.imdb.com/title/tt1000771	Recount (2008)	7.5	Drama History	https://ima
	100	0771 h	http://www.imdb.com/title/tt1000771 http://www.imdb.com/title/tt100148	Recount (2008) Midnight Ride (1990)	7.5 5.2	Drama History Action Horror Thriller	
	100	0771 h		Midnight Ride		, ,	amazon.co
	100	0771 h 0148 1540 h	http://www.imdb.com/title/tt100148	Midnight Ride (1990) Perestroika	5.2	Action Horror Thriller	amazon.co https://im. amazon.co https://im.
	100	0771 h 0148 1540 h	http://www.imdb.com/title/tt100148	Midnight Ride (1990) Perestroika (2009) Mr. & Mrs.	5.2 4.5	Action Horror Thriller Drama	amazon.co https://ima amazon.co https://ima amazon.co
	100	0771 h 0148 1540 h	http://www.imdb.com/title/tt100148 http://www.imdb.com/title/tt1001540 http://www.imdb.com/title/tt100200	Midnight Ride (1990) Perestroika (2009) Mr. & Mrs. Bridge (1990)	5.2 4.5 6.7	Action Horror Thriller Drama Drama	amazon.co https://imaamazon.co https://imaamazon.co https://imaamazon.co https://imaamazon.co
	100 100 100 100	0771 h 0148 1540 h 0200	http://www.imdb.com/title/tt100148 http://www.imdb.com/title/tt1001540 http://www.imdb.com/title/tt100200	Midnight Ride (1990) Perestroika (2009) Mr. & Mrs. Bridge (1990)	5.24.56.75.5	Action Horror Thriller Drama Drama	amazon.co https://imaamazon.co https://imaamazon.co https://imaamazon.co https://imaamazon.co

99726	http://www.imdb.com/title/tt99726	Hamlet (1990)	6.8	Drama	https://ima
					amazon.co
99768	http://www.imdb.com/title/tt99768	Hidden Agenda (1990)	7.0	Drama Thriller	https://ima
99836	http://www.imdb.com/title/tt99836	In nome del popolo sovrano (1990)	6.8	Drama History	https://ima

Drama https://im

http://www.imadh.com/title/tt00726 | Hamlet (1000)

1238 rows × 6 columns

00726

```
In [12]: years = df4["Year"].values
    titles = df4["Title"].values
    assert img_array.shape[0] == years.shape[0] == titles.shape[0]

In [13]: def imread(filename):
    """Convenience function: we can supply an ID or a filename.
    We read and return the image in Image format.
    """

    if type(filename) == int:
        # assume its an ID, so create filename
        filename = f"DL_Sample/{filename}.jpg"

    # now we can assume it's a filename, so open and read
    im = Image.open(filename)
    return im

def imshow(im):
    plt.imshow(im)
    plt.axis('off')
```

Part 1. Create embedding [3 marks]

Use a pretrained model, eg as provided by Keras, to create a flat (ie 1D) embedding vector of some size embedding_size for each movie poster, and put all of these together into a single tensor of shape (n_movies, embedding_size).

```
layers.Flatten()
            1)
            x = preprocess input(img array)
            X = model.predict(x)
         assert len(X.shape) == 2 # X should be (n_movies, embedding_size)
         assert X.shape[0] == n_movies
         39/39 [======== ] - 11s 79ms/step
In [16]: model.summary()
        Model: "sequential"
         Layer (type)
                                   Output Shape
                                                             Param #
          resnet50 (Functional)
                                   (None, 9, 6, 2048)
                                                             23587712
          flatten (Flatten)
                                   (None, 110592)
         Total params: 23,587,712
         Trainable params: 23,534,592
         Non-trainable params: 53,120
```

Part 2. Define a nearest-neighbour function [3 marks]

Write a function def nearest(img, k) which accepts an image img, and returns the k movies in the dataset whose posters are most similar to img (as measured in the embedding), ranked by similarity.

```
In [17]: def k_nearest(img, k):
             ### YOUR CODE HERE
             if type(img) == int:
                 image = f"DL_Sample/{img}.jpg"
                 im = Image.open(image)
                 img = np.array(im, dtype=float)
                 img = tf.expand_dims(img, axis = 0)
             img = preprocess_input(img)
             pred = model.predict(img)
             distance = cdist(pred, X, metric = "hamming")
             img_index = np.argsort(distance[0])
             distance = np.sort(distance[0])
             neighbours = []
             for i in range(k+1):
                 neighbours.append(IDs[img_index[i]])
             return np.array(distance[1:k+1]), np.array(neighbours[1:k+1])
```

```
In [17]: k_nearest(90837, 2)
```

```
1/1 [==========] - 1s 818ms/step
Out[17]: (array([0.23546007, 0.23999928]), array([ 106215, 1977002]))
```

Part 3: Demonstrate your nearest-neighbour function [4 marks]

Choose any movie poster. Call this the query poster. Show it, and use your nearest-neighbour function to show the 3 nearest neighbours (excluding the query itself). This means **call** the function you defined above.

Write a comment: in what ways are they similar or dissimilar? Do you agree with the choice and the ranking? Why do you think they are close in the embedding? Do you notice, for example, that the nearest neighbours are from a similar era?

```
In [18]: ### YOUR CODE HERE
         The images are showing as per below due to the lowest distance calculated
         between them. The first image is the reference image and the other three
         are the closest. There is a similarity of color in the 2nd image seen, while
         there is not much similarity if we see the 3rd and the 4th image displayed,
         but it feels the algorithm calculated the closest distance due to less colours
         used in the posters. I don't agree to an extend with the ranking given by the
         cdist algorithm as it's just calculating colour-based similarities and falls
         over to the basic colour schemes when it doesn't find similar colours from the
         given image. The embeddings may be close due to black and white being the most
         in the pixels. I guess the era plays an important role in the poster designning
         and so maybe the nearest neighbours are caught from the similar era as people
         are trying to use the similar styles more often.
         fig = plt.figure(figsize = (15,4))
         Q idx = 90837 # YOUR VALUE HERE - DO NOT USE MY VALUE
         distances, neighbours = k_nearest(90837, 3)
         for i in range(0, 4):
             if i == 0:
                 plt.subplot(1,4,i+1)
                 plt.imshow(imread(Q_idx))
                 plt.axis('off')
                 plt.title('Original Image')
                 continue
             plt.subplot(1,4,i+1)
             plt.imshow(imread(int(neighbours[i-1])))
             plt.axis('off')
         plt.suptitle('Nearest Neighbours')
         plt.show()
```





a regresion task.







Part 4: Year regression [5 marks]

Let's investigate the last question ("similar era") above by running **regression** on the year, ie attempt to predict the year, given the poster. Use a train-test split. Build a suitable Keras neural network model for this, **as a regression head on top of the embedding from Part**1. Include comments to explain the purpose of each part of the model. It should be possible to make a prediction, given a new poster (not part of the original dataset). Write a short comment on model performance: is it possible to predict the year? Based on this result, are there trends over time?

```
In [72]:
         We are making a new regression head with Sequential
         model in which we keep 2 dense layers with `relu`
         activation and the last dense layer acting as the
         "linear" head
          1.1.1
         regressor = keras.Sequential([
             layers.Dense(512, activation="relu"),
             layers.Dense(10, activation="relu"),
             layers.Dense(1, activation = "linear")
         ])
In [20]: ### YOUR CODE HERE
         from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         y = df4.loc[IDs]
         y = np.array(y["Year"])
         assert X.shape[0] == y.shape[0]
         # X is taken from Part 1 where the embeddings are created.
         X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
             X, y, test_size=0.2, shuffle = True, random_state = 2023)
In [80]:
         Taking Adam Optimizer with learning rate 0.01,
         and MeanSquaredError as Loss function as it is
```

```
regressor.compile(
          optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate = 0.01),
          loss = tf.keras.losses.MeanSquaredError()
       print(regressor.optimizer)
       print(regressor.loss)
       <keras.optimizers.optimizer v2.adam.Adam object at 0x000001CAD5DC80A0>
       <keras.losses.MeanSquaredError object at 0x000001CAD5DC8100>
       #Ref: https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/
In [81]:
       #tf/keras/callbacks/ModelCheckpoint
       Model Checkpoint is the way to get the
       best weights from the gradients as the
       model's loss can vary, and finding the
       lowest loss can mean a better regression
       task. Here, validation loss is being used
       to find the lowest loss and saving those
       weights to use with the model.
       checkpoint_filepath = './tmp/checkpoint'
       best_model = keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
          checkpoint_filepath, monitor='val_loss',
          save_best_only=True, save_weights_only=True, verbose = 1)
In [23]: with tf.device("/GPU:0"):
          history = regressor.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs = 100,
                             batch_size = None, validation_split = 0.2,
                             callbacks = [best_model], shuffle = False)
       Epoch 1/100
       Epoch 1: val_loss improved from inf to 164511.90625, saving model to ./tmp\checkpo
       int
       loss: 164511.9062
       Epoch 2/100
       Epoch 2: val_loss improved from 164511.90625 to 56392.25781, saving model to ./tmp
       oss: 56392.2578
       Epoch 3/100
       Epoch 3: val_loss did not improve from 56392.25781
       25/25 [===========] - 0s 20ms/step - loss: 92736.5938 - val_los
       s: 65140.6914
       Epoch 4/100
       21/25 [===============>....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 30611.0742
       Epoch 4: val_loss improved from 56392.25781 to 42580.81641, saving model to ./tmp
       \checkpoint
```

```
s: 42580.8164
Epoch 5/100
Epoch 5: val_loss improved from 42580.81641 to 37474.60938, saving model to ./tmp
\checkpoint
25/25 [============ ] - 2s 71ms/step - loss: 14895.6035 - val_los
s: 37474.6094
Epoch 6/100
Epoch 6: val_loss improved from 37474.60938 to 34844.38281, saving model to ./tmp
\checkpoint
s: 34844.3828
Epoch 7/100
Epoch 7: val_loss improved from 34844.38281 to 34066.51172, saving model to ./tmp
s: 34066.5117
Epoch 8/100
Epoch 8: val loss did not improve from 34066.51172
s: 35224.4102
Epoch 9/100
Epoch 9: val_loss did not improve from 34066.51172
s: 39472.2695
Epoch 10/100
Epoch 10: val loss did not improve from 34066.51172
s: 71326.8906
Epoch 11/100
Epoch 11: val loss did not improve from 34066.51172
s: 166969.4375
Epoch 12/100
21/25 [===============>....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 53684.3086
Epoch 12: val_loss did not improve from 34066.51172
25/25 [============] - 0s 15ms/step - loss: 52720.3164 - val_los
s: 319127.5938
Epoch 13/100
25/25 [================== ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 125075.5156
Epoch 13: val_loss did not improve from 34066.51172
ss: 264667.6875
Epoch 14/100
Epoch 14: val_loss did not improve from 34066.51172
ss: 373416.5938
Epoch 15/100
```

```
Epoch 15: val_loss did not improve from 34066.51172
25/25 [================== ] - 0s 15ms/step - loss: 416432.2500 - val_lo
ss: 101915.3750
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 16: val_loss did not improve from 34066.51172
25/25 [================== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 64752.6406 - val_los
s: 45913.0508
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 17: val_loss did not improve from 34066.51172
s: 42051.4805
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 18: val_loss did not improve from 34066.51172
s: 38505.0742
Epoch 19/100
Epoch 19: val_loss did not improve from 34066.51172
25/25 [============ ] - 0s 15ms/step - loss: 11271.8389 - val_los
s: 36936.2461
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 20: val loss did not improve from 34066.51172
s: 35606.8086
Epoch 21/100
21/25 [===========>.....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 5085.0967
Epoch 21: val loss did not improve from 34066.51172
25/25 [===========] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 4831.7759 - val_los
s: 34693.7656
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 22: val_loss did not improve from 34066.51172
s: 34085.8945
Epoch 23/100
25/25 [============= ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 2354.4038
Epoch 23: val_loss improved from 34066.51172 to 33622.48828, saving model to ./tmp
25/25 [============ ] - 4s 181ms/step - loss: 2354.4038 - val_los
s: 33622.4883
Epoch 24/100
Epoch 24: val_loss improved from 33622.48828 to 33260.08984, saving model to ./tmp
\checkpoint
s: 33260.0898
Epoch 25/100
25/25 [============= ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 1415.5349
Epoch 25: val_loss improved from 33260.08984 to 32947.67578, saving model to ./tmp
\checkpoint
25/25 [============= ] - 3s 130ms/step - loss: 1415.5349 - val_los
s: 32947.6758
```

```
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 26: val_loss improved from 32947.67578 to 32762.64453, saving model to ./tmp
s: 32762.6445
Epoch 27/100
Epoch 27: val_loss improved from 32762.64453 to 32593.88867, saving model to ./tmp
\checkpoint
s: 32593.8887
Epoch 28/100
Epoch 28: val loss improved from 32593.88867 to 32422.75977, saving model to ./tmp
\checkpoint
s: 32422.7598
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 29: val_loss improved from 32422.75977 to 32277.82812, saving model to ./tmp
s: 32277.8281
Epoch 30/100
Epoch 30: val_loss improved from 32277.82812 to 32118.25000, saving model to ./tmp
\checkpoint
s: 32118.2500
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 31: val_loss improved from 32118.25000 to 31882.93945, saving model to ./tmp
\checkpoint
s: 31882.9395
Epoch 32/100
25/25 [============= ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 1184.7468
Epoch 32: val_loss improved from 31882.93945 to 31739.47461, saving model to ./tmp
\checkpoint
s: 31739.4746
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 33: val_loss improved from 31739.47461 to 31564.28320, saving model to ./tmp
\checkpoint
s: 31564.2832
Epoch 34/100
Epoch 34: val_loss improved from 31564.28320 to 31477.81641, saving model to ./tmp
s: 31477.8164
Epoch 35/100
21/25 [====================>.....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 1522.1216
```

```
Epoch 35: val_loss improved from 31477.81641 to 31375.27344, saving model to ./tmp
\checkpoint
s: 31375.2734
Epoch 36/100
Epoch 36: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [================== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 1693.1718 - val_los
s: 31505.1543
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 37: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [================== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 1890.2814 - val_los
s: 31777.4082
Epoch 38/100
Epoch 38: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
s: 32504.0938
Epoch 39/100
Epoch 39: val loss did not improve from 31375.27344
s: 33513.6094
Epoch 40/100
21/25 [===============>.....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 2559.0496
Epoch 40: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
s: 34732.8555
Epoch 41/100
Epoch 41: val loss did not improve from 31375.27344
s: 36410.2344
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 42: val loss did not improve from 31375.27344
s: 39467.8477
Epoch 43/100
Epoch 43: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [================== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 4174.2222 - val_los
s: 47288.0547
Epoch 44/100
Epoch 44: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
s: 65774.1797
Epoch 45/100
21/25 [====================>.....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 4370.9380
Epoch 45: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
s: 106485.6641
Epoch 46/100
21/25 [====================>.....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 7218.2510
```

```
Epoch 46: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [=================== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 6934.4771 - val_los
s: 169308.8438
Epoch 47/100
Epoch 47: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [================== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 15471.5596 - val_los
s: 197121.7344
Epoch 48/100
Epoch 48: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [============= ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 37547.5547 - val_los
s: 112913.3516
Epoch 49/100
25/25 [============== ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 84009.8125
Epoch 49: val loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [============] - 0s 15ms/step - loss: 84009.8125 - val_los
s: 49584.4531
Epoch 50/100
21/25 [==========>.....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 210373.8750
Epoch 50: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
ss: 73965.4531
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 51: val loss did not improve from 31375.27344
ss: 42169.1250
Epoch 52/100
21/25 [==============>.....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 80918.8750
Epoch 52: val loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [===========] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 128104.6094 - val_lo
ss: 383173.7500
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 53: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
ss: 670593.5625
Epoch 54/100
Epoch 54: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
ss: 385770.3125
Epoch 55/100
21/25 [===============>....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 42929.7070
Epoch 55: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [============ ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 42656.9258 - val_los
s: 668777.3125
Epoch 56/100
Epoch 56: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [============= ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 66213.0625 - val_los
s: 770957.5000
Epoch 57/100
21/25 [===============>....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 78415.6406
Epoch 57: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
```

```
25/25 [================== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 73715.0234 - val_los
s: 1054919.3750
Epoch 58/100
Epoch 58: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
s: 1391709.8750
Epoch 59/100
Epoch 59: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
ss: 1772227.3750
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 60: val loss did not improve from 31375.27344
ss: 2086479.0000
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 61: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [================== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 233789.4375 - val_lo
ss: 2436626.0000
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 62: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [================== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 223435.7500 - val_lo
ss: 2300924.5000
Epoch 63/100
Epoch 63: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
ss: 1718038.6250
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 64: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
ss: 332124.4375
Epoch 65/100
21/25 [====================>.....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 956708.6875
Epoch 65: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
oss: 361360.5312
Epoch 66/100
Epoch 66: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [================] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 1169680.7500 - val_1
oss: 1193676.3750
Epoch 67/100
21/25 [============>.....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 717005.0625
Epoch 67: val loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [================== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 744665.0000 - val_lo
ss: 534100.1875
Epoch 68/100
Epoch 68: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [=================== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 469662.4688 - val_lo
```

```
ss: 456036.7812
Epoch 69/100
Epoch 69: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [================] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 341175.9062 - val_lo
ss: 339976.3125
Epoch 70/100
21/25 [============>.....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 224875.6719
Epoch 70: val loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [================== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 238796.1875 - val_lo
ss: 274990.7188
Epoch 71/100
21/25 [=====================>.....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 157095.5938
Epoch 71: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [================== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 165016.4688 - val_lo
ss: 230485.7812
Epoch 72/100
Epoch 72: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [=================] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 114869.3047 - val_lo
ss: 208880.6094
Epoch 73/100
21/25 [===============>....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 81045.1875
Epoch 73: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [============ ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 80273.9375 - val_los
s: 185197.6562
Epoch 74/100
Epoch 74: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [============== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 62622.4180 - val_los
s: 180950.7656
Epoch 75/100
Epoch 75: val loss did not improve from 31375.27344
s: 265095.9688
Epoch 76/100
Epoch 76: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [============] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 46929.8086 - val_los
s: 81836.2266
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 77: val loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [============= ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 23456.9277 - val_los
s: 102311.5859
Epoch 78/100
21/25 [==========>.....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 90958.8984
Epoch 78: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
s: 299278.4688
Epoch 79/100
Epoch 79: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [================== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 113372.4922 - val_lo
ss: 302208.8438
```

```
Epoch 80/100
Epoch 80: val loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [================== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 112688.9375 - val_lo
ss: 237447.3594
Epoch 81/100
Epoch 81: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
ss: 288891.9375
Epoch 82/100
Epoch 82: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [================== ] - 0s 15ms/step - loss: 100448.1797 - val_lo
ss: 40029.0820
Epoch 83/100
21/25 [===============>....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 34481.3516
Epoch 83: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [=================] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 36108.6914 - val_los
s: 43352.9258
Epoch 84/100
Epoch 84: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [============] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 80313.6094 - val_los
s: 41729.9102
Epoch 85/100
21/25 [=====================>.....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 49406.5312
Epoch 85: val loss did not improve from 31375.27344
s: 41530.7539
Epoch 86/100
21/25 [===============>....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 20957.6523
Epoch 86: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [============] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 23200.7656 - val_los
s: 51660.7812
Epoch 87/100
Epoch 87: val loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [================== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 10868.9570 - val_los
s: 48435.3320
Epoch 88/100
21/25 [===========>.....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 9336.3916
Epoch 88: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [========================= ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 9105.0029 - val_los
s: 41756.6211
Epoch 89/100
25/25 [==========] - ETA: 0s - loss: 14597.3457
Epoch 89: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [==================] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 14597.3457 - val_los
s: 39404.0312
Epoch 90/100
21/25 [===============>....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 19172.2461
Epoch 90: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
25/25 [=================== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 20528.5098 - val_los
s: 40159.0664
Epoch 91/100
```

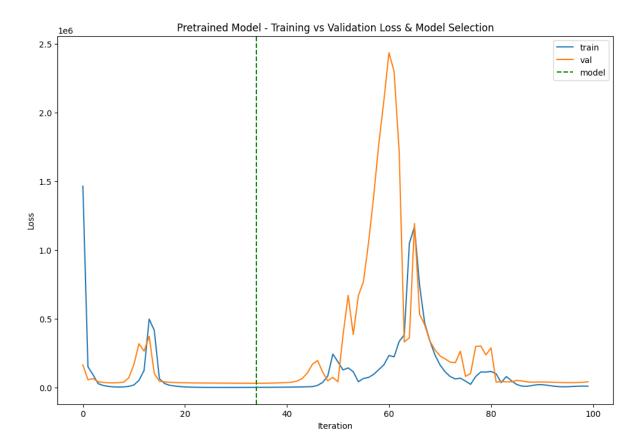
```
Epoch 91: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
     25/25 [================== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 20890.8652 - val_los
     s: 40678.5273
     Epoch 92/100
     21/25 [===============>....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 16383.7705
     Epoch 92: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
     25/25 [================== ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 16778.2070 - val_los
     s: 39987.7969
     Epoch 93/100
     21/25 [===============>....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 11863.0293
     Epoch 93: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
     25/25 [================] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 11707.1514 - val_los
     s: 38826.6953
     Epoch 94/100
     21/25 [===============>.....] - ETA: 0s - loss: 7926.8867
     Epoch 94: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
     s: 37557.3086
     Epoch 95/100
     Epoch 95: val loss did not improve from 31375.27344
     s: 36351.0078
     Epoch 96/100
     Epoch 96: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
     s: 35893.7383
     Epoch 97/100
     Epoch 97: val loss did not improve from 31375.27344
     s: 35905.4023
     Epoch 98/100
     Epoch 98: val loss did not improve from 31375.27344
     s: 36758.5664
     Epoch 99/100
     Epoch 99: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
     25/25 [============ ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 10638.1592 - val_los
     s: 38262.7109
     Epoch 100/100
     Epoch 100: val_loss did not improve from 31375.27344
     s: 42266.3438
In [24]: regressor.summary()
     Load weight takes the file we created using
     Model Checkpoint and loads the weight it
     found while the validation loss was lowest.
```

```
regressor.load_weights(checkpoint_filepath)
```

Model: "sequential_1"

```
Layer (type)
                  Output Shape
                                   Param #
_____
dense (Dense)
                  (None, 512)
                                  56623616
dense_1 (Dense)
               (None, 10)
                                   5130
dense_2 (Dense)
                 (None, 1)
                                  11
_____
Total params: 56,628,757
Trainable params: 56,628,757
Non-trainable params: 0
```

Out[24]: <tensorflow.python.checkpoint.checkpoint.CheckpointLoadStatus at 0x1caa76cffa0>



```
In [25]: preds = regressor.predict(X_test)
    preds = preds.flatten()
    preds_round = [round(val, 0) for val in preds]
```

8/8 [=======] - Os 3ms/step

Mean Absolute Error: 152.7701612903226

Mean Squared Error: 37984.13306451613

Root Mean Squared Error: 194.89518481613683

Out[27]: Y_test Predictions Difference

0	1991.0	1818.0	173.0
1	1992.0	1837.0	155.0

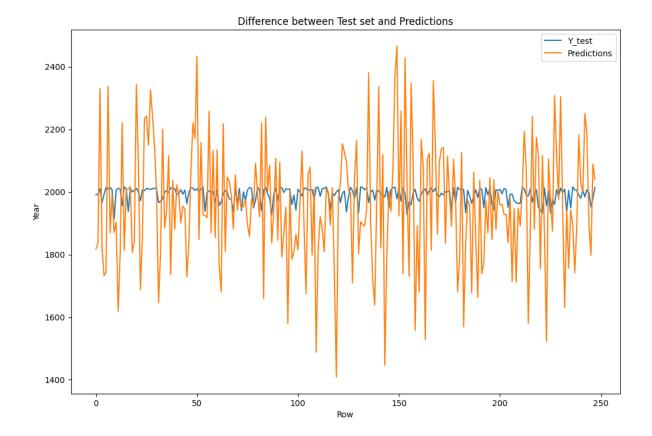
2	2011.0	2331.0	-320.0
3	1967.0	1823.0	144.0
4	1992.0	1733.0	259.0
•••			
243	2007.0	2189.0	-182.0
244	1998.0	1899.0	99.0
245	1952.0	1798.0	154.0
246	1980.0	2089.0	-109.0
247	2014.0	2040.0	-26.0

248 rows × 3 columns

```
In [70]: fig = plt.figure(figsize = (12,8))
    plt.plot(out_df[['Y_test','Predictions']])
    plt.legend(['Y_test', 'Predictions'], loc= 'upper right')
    plt.xlabel('Row')
    plt.ylabel('Year')
    plt.title("Difference between Test set and Predictions")
    plt.suptitle('Pretrained Model')

plt.plot()
```

Out[70]: []



Part 5: Improvements [5 marks]

Propose a possible improvement. Some ideas are suggested below. The chosen improvement must be notified to the lecturer at least 1 week before submission and **must** be approved by the lecturer to avoid duplication with other students. Compare the performance between your original and your new model (the proposed improvement might not actually improve on model performance -- that is ok). Some marks will be awarded for more interesting / challenging / novel improvements.

Ideas:

- Try a different pretrained model for creating the embedding
- Alternative ways of reducing the pretrained model's output to a flat vector for the embedding
- Gather more data (see the csv file for URLs)
- Add different architectural details to the regression head
- Fine-tuning
- Training an end-to-end convnet of your own design (no pretraining)
- Improve the embedding by training a multi-headed model, eg predicting both genre and year
- Create a good visualisation of the embedding.

5.1 Model Implementation

Creating a model with 4 Conv2D layers and 4 Average Pooling layers, Flatten & Dropout layers, and 4 Dense layers with final dense layer as linear activation for regression task.

```
In [28]:
         Training an end-to-end convnet of your
         own design (no pretraining)
         new_model = keras.Sequential([
             layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), padding = "same",
                            activation = 'relu',
                            input_shape = (268, 182, 3),
                            name = 'Conv2D_32'),
             layers.AveragePooling2D(pool_size = (2, 2),
                                      strides = None,
                                      padding = "valid",
                                      name = 'Avg_Pool1'),
             layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding = "valid",
                            activation = 'relu',
                            name = 'Conv2D_64'),
             layers.AveragePooling2D(pool_size = (2, 2),
                                      strides = None,
                                      padding = "valid",
                                      name = 'Avg_Pool2'),
             layers.Conv2D(128, (5, 5),
                            padding = "same",
                            activation = 'relu',
                            name = 'Conv2D_128'),
             layers.AveragePooling2D(pool_size = (2, 2),
                                      strides = None,
                                      padding = "valid",
                                      name = 'Avg_Pool3'),
             layers.Conv2D(256, (7, 7), padding = "same",
                            activation = 'relu',
                            name = 'Conv2D_64_2'),
             layers.AveragePooling2D(pool_size = (2, 2),
                                      strides = None,
                                      padding = "valid",
                                      name = 'Avg_Pool4'),
             layers.Flatten(),
             layers.Dropout(0.5),
             layers.Dense(128, activation="relu",
                           name = 'dense_1'),
             layers.Dense(64, activation="relu",
                           name = 'dense_2'),
             layers.Dense(10, activation="relu",
                           name = 'dense_3'),
             layers.Dense(1, activation = "linear",
                           name = 'linear_layer')
         ])
```

Choosing Adadelta with learning rate 0.01 Calculating loss with Mean Squared Error for **Regression Tasks**

```
In [29]: new_model.compile(
             optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adadelta(learning_rate = 0.01),
             loss = tf.keras.losses.MeanSquaredError()
```

In [30]: new_model.summary()

Model: "sequential_2"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
		896
<pre>Avg_Pool1 (AveragePooling2D)</pre>	(None, 134, 91, 32)	0
Conv2D_64 (Conv2D)	(None, 132, 89, 64)	18496
<pre>Avg_Pool2 (AveragePooling2D)</pre>	(None, 66, 44, 64)	0
Conv2D_128 (Conv2D)	(None, 66, 44, 128)	204928
<pre>Avg_Pool3 (AveragePooling2D)</pre>	(None, 33, 22, 128)	0
Conv2D_64_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 33, 22, 256)	1605888
<pre>Avg_Pool4 (AveragePooling2D)</pre>	(None, 16, 11, 256)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 45056)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 45056)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 128)	5767296
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 10)	650
linear_layer (Dense)	(None, 1)	11

Total params: 7,606,421 Trainable params: 7,606,421 Non-trainable params: 0

5.3 Model Checkpoint

Saving the weights of the lowest value in validation loss found during training phase.

```
In [31]: new_checkpoint_filepath = './tmp/checkpoint1'
         new best = keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
             new_checkpoint_filepath, monitor='val_loss',
             save_best_only=True, save_weights_only=True,
             verbose = 1)
In [32]: X_train1, X_test1, y_train1, y_test1 =
         train_test_split(img_array/255, y, test_size=0.2,
                          shuffle = True, random state = 2023)
In [33]: #Ref: https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/
         #solving-out-memory-oom-errors-keras-tensorflow-running-wayne-cheng/
         This code is taken from the above reference, and is
         used to dynamically allocate memory to GPU making it
         available for each tensorflow operation. This code is
         making sure the below code runs without issues.
         from tensorflow.compat.v1 import ConfigProto
         from tensorflow.compat.v1 import InteractiveSession
         config = ConfigProto()
         config.gpu_options.allow_growth = True
         session = InteractiveSession(config=config)
```

5.4 Model Training

Training the model with 100 epochs, batch size 8 and 20% data split for validation purposes.

```
In [34]: with tf.device("/GPU:0"):
        new_history = new_model.fit(X_train1, y_train1,
                         epochs = 100, batch size = 8,
                         validation_split = 0.2,
                         callbacks = [new_best],
                         shuffle = False)
     Epoch 1/100
     Epoch 1: val_loss improved from inf to 199493.71875, saving model to ./tmp\checkpo
     oss: 199493.7188
     Epoch 2/100
     Epoch 2: val_loss improved from 199493.71875 to 49021.37500, saving model to ./tmp
     \checkpoint1
     ss: 49021.3750
     Epoch 3/100
     Epoch 3: val_loss improved from 49021.37500 to 27767.32031, saving model to ./tmp
     \checkpoint1
     99/99 [============ ] - 3s 26ms/step - loss: 52240.7227 - val los
     s: 27767.3203
```

```
Epoch 4/100
Epoch 4: val_loss improved from 27767.32031 to 17154.51953, saving model to ./tmp
s: 17154.5195
Epoch 5/100
Epoch 5: val_loss improved from 17154.51953 to 9473.31543, saving model to ./tmp\c
heckpoint1
s: 9473.3154
Epoch 6/100
Epoch 6: val loss improved from 9473.31543 to 5432.30127, saving model to ./tmp\ch
eckpoint1
99/99 [===========] - 3s 26ms/step - loss: 9425.7119 - val_los
s: 5432.3013
Epoch 7/100
Epoch 7: val_loss improved from 5432.30127 to 4634.50391, saving model to ./tmp\ch
s: 4634.5039
Epoch 8/100
Epoch 8: val_loss improved from 4634.50391 to 2756.56763, saving model to ./tmp\ch
eckpoint1
s: 2756.5676
Epoch 9/100
Epoch 9: val_loss did not improve from 2756.56763
s: 3195.5369
Epoch 10/100
Epoch 10: val_loss improved from 2756.56763 to 2052.87085, saving model to ./tmp\c
heckpoint1
s: 2052.8708
Epoch 11/100
Epoch 11: val loss did not improve from 2052.87085
s: 2324.3059
Epoch 12/100
Epoch 12: val_loss improved from 2052.87085 to 1768.86731, saving model to ./tmp\c
s: 1768.8673
Epoch 13/100
Epoch 13: val_loss improved from 1768.86731 to 1597.73645, saving model to ./tmp\c
heckpoint1
```

```
s: 1597.7365
Epoch 14/100
Epoch 14: val_loss did not improve from 1597.73645
99/99 [============== - 2s 23ms/step - loss: 2193.0525 - val_los
s: 1608.4677
Epoch 15/100
Epoch 15: val_loss improved from 1597.73645 to 1495.98511, saving model to ./tmp\c
heckpoint1
99/99 [============ - - 3s 26ms/step - loss: 2020.8800 - val los
s: 1495.9851
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 16: val loss did not improve from 1495.98511
99/99 [============ - - 2s 23ms/step - loss: 1887.9541 - val_los
s: 1568.5176
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 17: val_loss improved from 1495.98511 to 1385.56665, saving model to ./tmp\c
s: 1385.5667
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 18: val_loss improved from 1385.56665 to 1360.62781, saving model to ./tmp\c
heckpoint1
99/99 [============== ] - 3s 26ms/step - loss: 1785.8141 - val_los
s: 1360.6278
Epoch 19/100
Epoch 19: val_loss did not improve from 1360.62781
99/99 [============ - - 2s 23ms/step - loss: 1864.9908 - val_los
s: 1411.4452
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 20: val loss did not improve from 1360.62781
s: 1363.9288
Epoch 21/100
Epoch 21: val_loss improved from 1360.62781 to 1352.38257, saving model to ./tmp\c
heckpoint1
s: 1352.3826
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 22: val_loss improved from 1352.38257 to 1276.40649, saving model to ./tmp\c
s: 1276.4065
Epoch 23/100
Epoch 23: val_loss improved from 1276.40649 to 1231.35181, saving model to ./tmp\c
heckpoint1
```

```
s: 1231.3518
Epoch 24/100
Epoch 24: val_loss did not improve from 1231.35181
s: 1233.0322
Epoch 25/100
Epoch 25: val_loss did not improve from 1231.35181
99/99 [============ - - 2s 23ms/step - loss: 1556.0712 - val_los
s: 1268.5778
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 26: val loss improved from 1231.35181 to 1206.68848, saving model to ./tmp\c
heckpoint1
99/99 [============ - - 3s 26ms/step - loss: 1523.9667 - val_los
s: 1206.6885
Epoch 27/100
Epoch 27: val_loss did not improve from 1206.68848
s: 1245.7645
Epoch 28/100
Epoch 28: val_loss improved from 1206.68848 to 1162.13074, saving model to ./tmp\c
99/99 [============] - 3s 25ms/step - loss: 1511.5260 - val los
s: 1162.1307
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 29: val loss did not improve from 1162.13074
s: 1195.3500
Epoch 30/100
Epoch 30: val loss did not improve from 1162.13074
s: 1165.4738
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 31: val_loss did not improve from 1162.13074
s: 1162.4868
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 32: val_loss did not improve from 1162.13074
s: 1343.4525
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 33: val_loss improved from 1162.13074 to 1128.46033, saving model to ./tmp\c
heckpoint1
s: 1128.4603
Epoch 34/100
```

```
Epoch 34: val_loss did not improve from 1128.46033
s: 1390.7494
Epoch 35/100
Epoch 35: val_loss did not improve from 1128.46033
s: 1154.0919
Epoch 36/100
Epoch 36: val_loss improved from 1128.46033 to 1094.68567, saving model to ./tmp\c
heckpoint1
s: 1094.6857
Epoch 37/100
97/99 [==========>.] - ETA: 0s - loss: 1407.3519
Epoch 37: val_loss did not improve from 1094.68567
s: 1207.4171
Epoch 38/100
Epoch 38: val_loss improved from 1094.68567 to 1076.73438, saving model to ./tmp\c \,
heckpoint1
s: 1076.7344
Epoch 39/100
Epoch 39: val_loss did not improve from 1076.73438
s: 1113.1228
Epoch 40/100
Epoch 40: val loss did not improve from 1076.73438
s: 1465.8625
Epoch 41/100
Epoch 41: val_loss improved from 1076.73438 to 1076.26660, saving model to ./tmp\c
heckpoint1
s: 1076.2666
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 42: val_loss improved from 1076.26660 to 1056.73804, saving model to ./tmp\c
heckpoint1
s: 1056.7380
Epoch 43/100
Epoch 43: val_loss improved from 1056.73804 to 1042.40808, saving model to ./tmp\c
s: 1042.4081
Epoch 44/100
```

```
Epoch 44: val_loss improved from 1042.40808 to 1038.53003, saving model to ./tmp\c
heckpoint1
99/99 [============ - - 3s 26ms/step - loss: 1351.3352 - val los
s: 1038.5300
Epoch 45/100
Epoch 45: val_loss did not improve from 1038.53003
s: 1094.0311
Epoch 46/100
Epoch 46: val_loss improved from 1038.53003 to 1028.87610, saving model to ./tmp\c
heckpoint1
s: 1028.8761
Epoch 47/100
97/99 [==========>.] - ETA: 0s - loss: 1279.8744
Epoch 47: val_loss did not improve from 1028.87610
s: 1270.1997
Epoch 48/100
Epoch 48: val_loss did not improve from 1028.87610
s: 1086.2560
Epoch 49/100
Epoch 49: val loss did not improve from 1028.87610
s: 1181.9878
Epoch 50/100
Epoch 50: val_loss improved from 1028.87610 to 1023.65765, saving model to ./tmp\c
heckpoint1
s: 1023.6577
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 51: val_loss improved from 1023.65765 to 1021.91522, saving model to ./tmp\c
heckpoint1
s: 1021.9152
Epoch 52/100
Epoch 52: val_loss did not improve from 1021.91522
99/99 [============ - - 2s 23ms/step - loss: 1384.5225 - val_los
s: 1054.0020
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 53: val loss did not improve from 1021.91522
s: 1280.8002
Epoch 54/100
Epoch 54: val_loss did not improve from 1021.91522
```

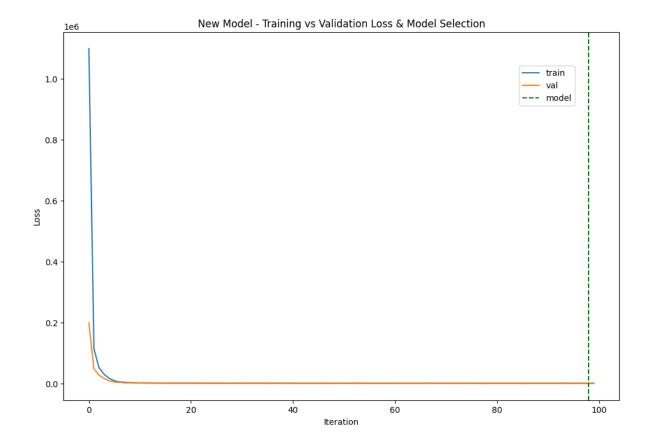
```
s: 1193.0270
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 55: val_loss improved from 1021.91522 to 998.85254, saving model to ./tmp\ch
eckpoint1
s: 998.8525
Epoch 56/100
Epoch 56: val_loss did not improve from 998.85254
s: 1069.1898
Epoch 57/100
Epoch 57: val loss did not improve from 998.85254
s: 1381.3689
Epoch 58/100
Epoch 58: val_loss did not improve from 998.85254
s: 1492.8315
Epoch 59/100
Epoch 59: val_loss did not improve from 998.85254
s: 1002.4512
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 60: val_loss did not improve from 998.85254
s: 1000.9149
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 61: val_loss did not improve from 998.85254
s: 1043.2782
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 62: val_loss did not improve from 998.85254
s: 1241.5518
Epoch 63/100
Epoch 63: val_loss did not improve from 998.85254
99/99 [============ - - 2s 24ms/step - loss: 1218.9043 - val_los
s: 1186.6465
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 64: val loss did not improve from 998.85254
s: 1311.2971
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 65: val_loss did not improve from 998.85254
```

```
s: 1374.3438
Epoch 66/100
97/99 [=========>.] - ETA: 0s - loss: 1292.9016
Epoch 66: val_loss did not improve from 998.85254
s: 1080.4169
Epoch 67/100
97/99 [==========>.] - ETA: 0s - loss: 1363.8981
Epoch 67: val loss did not improve from 998.85254
s: 1154.3430
Epoch 68/100
Epoch 68: val_loss did not improve from 998.85254
s: 1690.4812
Epoch 69/100
Epoch 69: val_loss improved from 998.85254 to 943.26910, saving model to ./tmp\che
ckpoint1
s: 943.2691
Epoch 70/100
Epoch 70: val_loss did not improve from 943.26910
s: 1410.7622
Epoch 71/100
Epoch 71: val_loss did not improve from 943.26910
s: 1426.8193
Epoch 72/100
Epoch 72: val_loss did not improve from 943.26910
99/99 [============ - - 2s 23ms/step - loss: 1329.1245 - val_los
s: 1247.9089
Epoch 73/100
Epoch 73: val_loss did not improve from 943.26910
s: 1213.8613
Epoch 74/100
Epoch 74: val_loss did not improve from 943.26910
99/99 [============ - - 2s 23ms/step - loss: 1267.1825 - val_los
s: 1178.2267
Epoch 75/100
Epoch 75: val loss did not improve from 943.26910
s: 950.1476
Epoch 76/100
Epoch 76: val_loss improved from 943.26910 to 938.28510, saving model to ./tmp\che
ckpoint1
```

```
s: 938.2851
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 77: val_loss did not improve from 938.28510
s: 1316.0547
Epoch 78/100
Epoch 78: val_loss did not improve from 938.28510
99/99 [============= - 2s 23ms/step - loss: 1205.7981 - val_los
s: 995.8564
Epoch 79/100
Epoch 79: val loss did not improve from 938.28510
s: 1295.3560
Epoch 80/100
Epoch 80: val_loss did not improve from 938.28510
s: 1033.6307
Epoch 81/100
Epoch 81: val_loss did not improve from 938.28510
s: 979.3018
Epoch 82/100
Epoch 82: val_loss did not improve from 938.28510
s: 1077.5154
Epoch 83/100
Epoch 83: val_loss did not improve from 938.28510
s: 1045.7056
Epoch 84/100
Epoch 84: val_loss did not improve from 938.28510
s: 1187.8184
Epoch 85/100
Epoch 85: val_loss did not improve from 938.28510
99/99 [============ - - 2s 23ms/step - loss: 1232.7632 - val_los
s: 1110.5825
Epoch 86/100
Epoch 86: val loss did not improve from 938.28510
s: 1189.0972
Epoch 87/100
Epoch 87: val_loss did not improve from 938.28510
```

```
s: 1189.1774
Epoch 88/100
Epoch 88: val_loss did not improve from 938.28510
99/99 [============] - 2s 24ms/step - loss: 1224.3751 - val_los
s: 1183.8450
Epoch 89/100
Epoch 89: val_loss improved from 938.28510 to 917.28430, saving model to ./tmp\che
ckpoint1
s: 917.2843
Epoch 90/100
Epoch 90: val loss improved from 917.28430 to 915.03528, saving model to ./tmp\che
ckpoint1
99/99 [===========] - 3s 26ms/step - loss: 1216.7367 - val_los
s: 915.0353
Epoch 91/100
Epoch 91: val_loss did not improve from 915.03528
s: 1191.5292
Epoch 92/100
Epoch 92: val loss did not improve from 915.03528
s: 952.7643
Epoch 93/100
97/99 [========>.] - ETA: 0s - loss: 1238.5533
Epoch 93: val loss did not improve from 915.03528
s: 949.6810
Epoch 94/100
Epoch 94: val_loss did not improve from 915.03528
s: 1949.3805
Epoch 95/100
Epoch 95: val_loss did not improve from 915.03528
s: 1164.4780
Epoch 96/100
Epoch 96: val_loss did not improve from 915.03528
s: 1042.5039
Epoch 97/100
Epoch 97: val_loss did not improve from 915.03528
s: 1091.7428
Epoch 98/100
Epoch 98: val loss did not improve from 915.03528
```

```
s: 972.9324
       Epoch 99/100
       Epoch 99: val_loss improved from 915.03528 to 913.56488, saving model to ./tmp\che
       ckpoint1
       s: 913.5649
       Epoch 100/100
       Epoch 100: val_loss did not improve from 913.56488
       99/99 [===========] - 2s 24ms/step - loss: 1304.4565 - val_los
       s: 1218.6624
In [37]: new_model.load_weights(new_checkpoint_filepath)
Out[37]: <tensorflow.python.checkpoint.checkpoint.CheckpointLoadStatus at 0x1caa9852f20>
In [53]: lowest = np.amin(new_history.history['val_loss'])
       time = np.where(new_history.history['val_loss'] == lowest)
       fig = plt.figure(figsize = (12,8))
       fig = plt.plot(new_history.history['loss'])
       fig = plt.plot(new_history.history['val_loss'])
       fig = plt.axvline(x = time, color = 'green', linestyle = '--')
       plt.title(
          'New Model - Training vs Validation Loss & Model Selection')
       plt.ylabel('Loss')
       plt.xlabel('Iteration')
       plt.legend(['train', 'val', 'model'], loc= (0.82, 0.8))
       plt.show()
```



5.5 Model Evaluation

```
In [38]: test_loss = new_model.evaluate(X_test1, y_test1)
         print(f"Test MSLE Loss: {test_loss}")
         8/8 [============ ] - 1s 93ms/step - loss: 724.2055
         Test MSLE Loss: 724.2055053710938
In [39]: new_preds = new_model.predict(X_test1)
         new_preds = new_preds.flatten()
         new_preds_round = [round(val, 0) for val in new_preds]
         8/8 [======== ] - 0s 16ms/step
In [40]:
        print(f"Mean Absolute Error:
               {mean_absolute_error(y_test, new_preds_round)}\n")
         print(f"Mean Squared Error:
               {mean_squared_error(y_test, new_preds_round)}\n")
         print(f"Root Mean Squared Error:
               {math.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, new_preds_round))}\n")
         Mean Absolute Error: 21.83467741935484
         Mean Squared Error: 723.3991935483871
         Root Mean Squared Error: 26.89608137904827
In [58]: new_out = pd.DataFrame({"Y_test" : y_test1,
                                "Predictions" : new_preds_round,
                                "Difference" : y_test1 - new_preds_round},
```

9 1913.0 1976.0 -63.0 87 1928.0 1983.0 -55.0 154 1928.0 1966.0 -38.0

130 1933.0

221	1933.0	1974.0	-41.0
•••			

1973.0

-40.0

211	2016.0	1991.0	25.0
80	2016.0	1986.0	30.0

114 2016.0 1909.0 107.0 **236** 2016.0 1987.0 29.0

53 2016.0 1980.0 36.0

248 rows × 3 columns

```
In [69]: fig = plt.figure(figsize = (12,8))
    plt.plot(new_out[['Y_test', 'Predictions']])
    plt.legend(['Y_test', 'Predictions'], loc= 'upper right')
    plt.xlabel('Row')
    plt.ylabel('Year')
    plt.title("Difference between Test set and Predictions")
    plt.suptitle('New Model')

plt.plot()
```

Out[69]: []



5.6 Model Comparison

A direct comparison between both the models suggest that the new trained model works well with the data, and the major reason being that this model was designed to specifically work with the Poster dataset. The Adadelta helped with the decaying learning rate factor which improved the training of course, but the final verdict is seen in Part 5.6 where both are compared. The Pretrained model has imagenet weights and so it doesn't fit quite well when given to do a regression task. On the other hand, our new model has effectively proven both the regression task and also resource management as it took less time to train the model.

It's usually better to use a pretrained model for Classification task as that saves a lot of time, but Regression is a task that usually takes a whole model into consideration and so requires a different weight and needs to be trained together with the convolution layers. So for Regression, it's better to train a new model rather than using a Pre-trained model.

```
In [79]: fig = plt.figure(figsize = (15,6))

plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.plot(out_df[['Y_test','Predictions']])
plt.legend(['Y_test', 'Predictions'], loc= 'lower right')
plt.xlabel('Row')
plt.ylabel('Year')
plt.title(
    "Pretrained Model - Difference b/w Test set and Predictions")
```

Out[79]: []

