

# Deep Learning Assignment Report – 2024-25

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## Part 1: Image Classification

### Dataset Description

We utilized two datasets for initial image classification experiments:

- **Fashion-MNIST**: 28x28 grayscale images categorized into 10 clothing item classes.
- **CIFAR-10**: 32x32 RGB images across 10 object classes such as airplanes, cats, and cars.

Both datasets are provided through `tensorflow.keras.datasets`.

### Model Architectures

#### Fashion-MNIST (MLP):

- Fully connected neural network using Functional API
- Two hidden layers with 256 and 128 units
- ReLU activation and Dropout (0.3)
- Glorot uniform initialization

#### CIFAR-10 (CNN):

- Three convolutional blocks with Conv2D, BatchNormalization, MaxPooling, and Dropout
- Flatten and dense layers at the end
- Trained with EarlyStopping

### Training Strategy

- Optimizer: Adam
- EarlyStopping with patience of 3
- Training epochs: 10–30
- Batch size: 128
- Dropout and BatchNormalization to reduce overfitting and stabilize training

## Challenges & Solutions

- Slow convergence on CIFAR-10: Deepened architecture and added normalization layers
- Overfitting in Fashion-MNIST: Resolved with EarlyStopping and Dropout

## Results Summary

### Fashion-MNIST (MLP):

- Test Accuracy: 88.7%
- Validation Accuracy: 89.0%

### CIFAR-10 (CNN):

- Test Accuracy: ~71%

## Part 2: X-ray Classification – MURA Dataset

### Dataset Overview

The MURA dataset includes musculoskeletal radiographs categorized as either *normal* or *abnormal* across seven body parts. An analysis of the training split revealed:

- Total labeled studies: 13,456
- Normal (label 0): 8280 (61.5%)
- Abnormal (label 1): 5176 (38.5%)

Body parts are unevenly represented, with **wrist** and **shoulder** dominating the dataset. Notably, **shoulder** is the only body part where abnormal cases outnumber normal ones. This imbalance was visualized using a heatmap (Figure 1) and informed our training strategy.

### Learning Approach

The pipeline was designed to support:

- Binary classification: Normal vs. Abnormal
- Multitask learning: Body part prediction as auxiliary task
- Modular design with reusable code components
- Resource optimization for Colab Pro (A100 GPU)
- Generalization using data augmentation and sample weighting

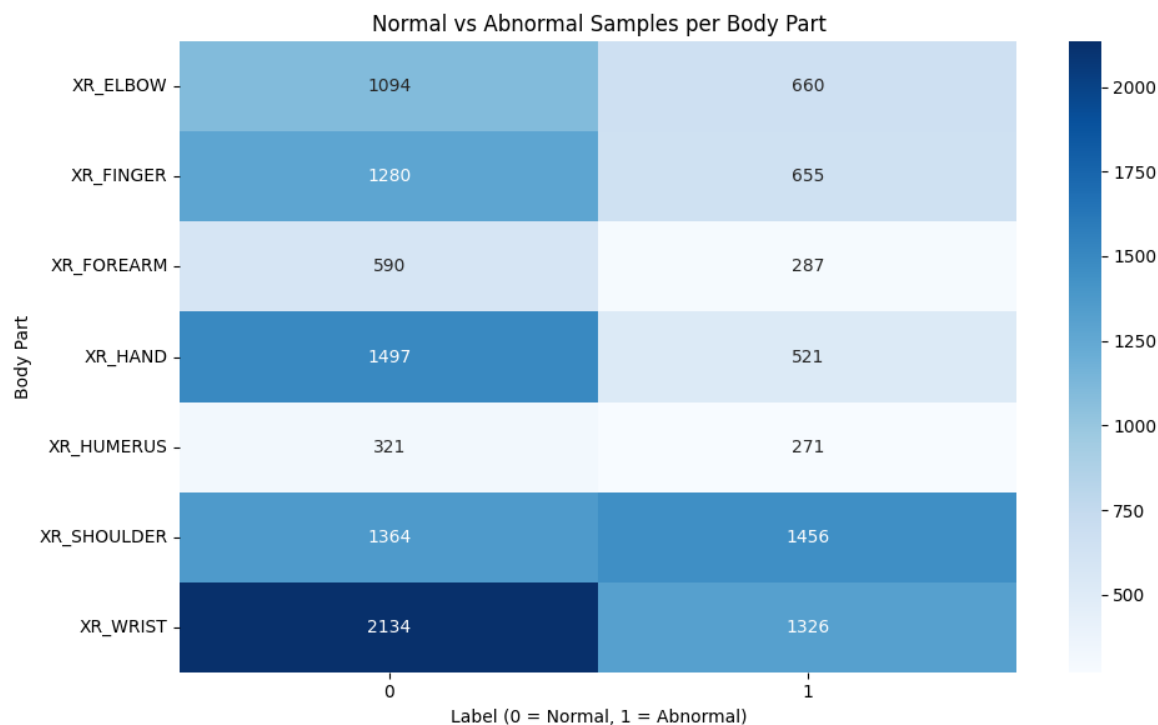


Figure 1: heatmap of MURA Dataset

## Model Development

### CNN from Scratch:

- Custom multitask CNN with two output heads
- Batch normalization and dropout
- Metrics: accuracy, F1-score, precision, recall, categorical accuracy

### EfficientNetB0 (Transfer Learning):

- Pretrained on ImageNet with global average pooling
- Two-phase training: frozen + fine-tuned (top layers)
- Inputs resized to 244x244 RGB and normalized to  $[0, 1]$

## Data Handling

- Grayscale to RGB conversion
- Local caching and float16 usage for memory efficiency
- Data augmentation: flip, brightness, contrast
- Sample weights using `compute_sample_weight`

## Results

### **CNN from Scratch (Multitask):**

- Binary Accuracy: 64.9%
- F1 Score (Abnormal): 0.60
- Body Part Accuracy:  $\sim 100\%$
- Precision (Abnormal): 0.66
- Recall (Abnormal): 0.56

### **EfficientNetB0 with Augmentation:**

- Binary Accuracy:  $\sim 91\%$
- Precision:  $\sim 95\%$
- Recall:  $\sim 95\%$
- F1 Score (Abnormal):  $\sim 0.95$

## Challenges and Strategy Shifts

### **Challenges Encountered:**

- GPU memory exceeded with multitask models
- Output shape mismatch in pretrained multitask architectures
- Crashes in Colab from RAM overflow
- Grayscale inputs incompatible with EfficientNetB0
- Class weight instability in multitask setup
- TensorFlow/Keras version incompatibilities
- Functional API input mismatches
- Overfitting with frozen base models
- Path inconsistencies between local and Colab

### **Solutions Implemented:**

- Switched to binary-only for pretrained models
- Used float16 and smaller batch sizes
- Replaced `ImageDataGenerator` with `tf.data.Dataset`
- Applied `sample_weight` over `class_weight`
- Data augmentation for robustness
- EarlyStopping and ReduceLROnPlateau
- Saved best checkpoints with timestamps
- Guided data decisions using heatmaps

## Final Submission Checklist

- Clean and modular `.ipynb` notebooks
- Complete report with visualizations and metrics
- Preprocessing modules and training scripts
- GitHub Repository: <https://github.com/jasproudis/deep-learning-assignment>