學號:B03902013 系級: 資工四 姓名:吳克駿

1.(1%) 請說明你實作的 CNN model, 其模型架構、訓練過程和準確率為何?

Collaborators:張庭維、楊力權

答:模型架構

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	zero_padding2d_5 (ZeroPaddin	(None, 12, 12, 128)	0
======================================	 (None, 44, 44, 64)	 1664			
activation_1 (Activation)	(None, 44, 44, 64)	0	dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	0
batch_normalization_1 (Batch	(None, 44, 44, 64)	256	conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 10, 10, 128)	147584
	(None, 48, 48, 64)	0	activation_5 (Activation)	(None, 10, 10, 128)	0
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2	(None, 22, 22, 64)	0			512
zero_padding2d_2 (ZeroPaddin	(None, 24, 24, 64)	0	batch_normalization_5 (Batch		312
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	0	average_pooling2d_2 (Average	(None, 4, 4, 128)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 22, 22, 64)	36928	zero_padding2d_6 (ZeroPaddin	(None, 6, 6, 128)	0
activation_2 (Activation)	. , , , ,	0	dropout 5 (Dropout)	(None, 6, 6, 128)	0
batch_normalization_2 (Batch		256	flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 4608)	0
zero_padding2d_3 (ZeroPaddin		0	dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 256)	1179904
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	0	 activation_6 (Activation)	(None, 256)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 22, 22, 128)	73856			
activation_3 (Activation)	(None, 22, 22, 128)	0	dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
batch_normalization_3 (Batch	(None, 22, 22, 128)	512	dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 128)	32896
average_pooling2d_1 (Average	(None, 10, 10, 128)	0	activation_7 (Activation)	(None, 128)	0
zero_padding2d_4 (ZeroPaddin	(None, 12, 12, 128)	0	dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	0			
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 10, 10, 128)	147584	dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
activation_4 (Activation)	(None, 10, 10, 128)	0	activation_8 (Activation)	(None, 64)	0
batch_normalization_4 (Batch	(None, 10, 10, 128)	512	dropout 8 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
	(None, 12, 12, 128)	0	dense 4 (Dense)		AFF
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	0	dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 7)	455
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 10, 10, 128)	147584	activation_9 (Activation)	(None, 7)	0
activation_5 (Activation)	(None, 10, 10, 128)	0	Total params: 1,631,175		
- '			Trainable params: 1,630,151		
batch_normalization_5 (Batch	(None, 10, 10, 128)	512	Non-trainable params: 1,024		

訓練過程:

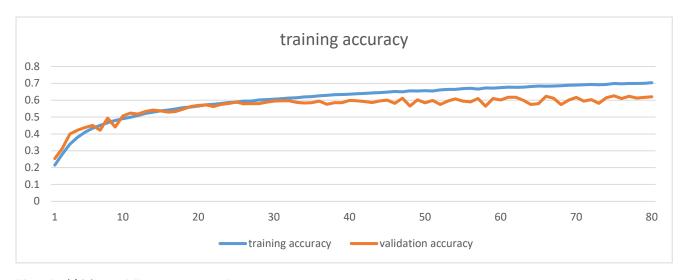
使用 categorical_crossentropy 來計算損失函數,優化器則使用 adadelta。

在 training_model 的部分,利用 np.rot90 來將圖片旋轉 90 度增加 data 數量。

取 50000 個 data train,最後面 7418 個 data 做 validation。

Epoch=80, batch=128, 但會在中間儲存 validation accuracy 最高的 data。

訓練結果:



Kaggle 結果: public:60.378% private:61.186%

2.(1%) 承上題,請用與上述 CNN 接近的參數量,實做簡單的 DNN model。其模型架構、訓練過程和準確率為何?試與上題結果做比較,並說明你觀察到了什麼?

Collaborators:張庭維、楊力權

答:

模型架構:

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Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	640)	1475200
activation_l (Activation)	(None,	640)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	640)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	320)	205120
activation_2 (Activation)	(None,	320)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	320)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None,	160)	51360
activation_3 (Activation)	(None,	160)	0
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None,	160)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None,	7)	1127
activation_4 (Activation)	(None,	7)	0
Total params: 1,732,807 Trainable params: 1,732,807 Non-trainable params: 0			

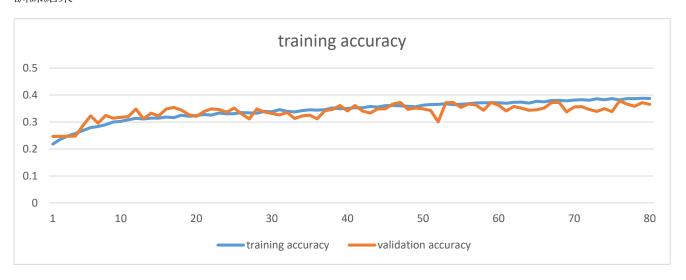
過三層 DNN,總參數量比先前做的 CNN 稍多

訓練過程:

直接將原本 2304 維的 data 餵入, epoch=80, batch=128。

一樣使用 categorical_crossentropy 來計算損失函數,優化器使用 adadelta。 沒有做圖片的翻轉,因此取前 25000 個 data 訓練,後面則做 validation

訓練結果:



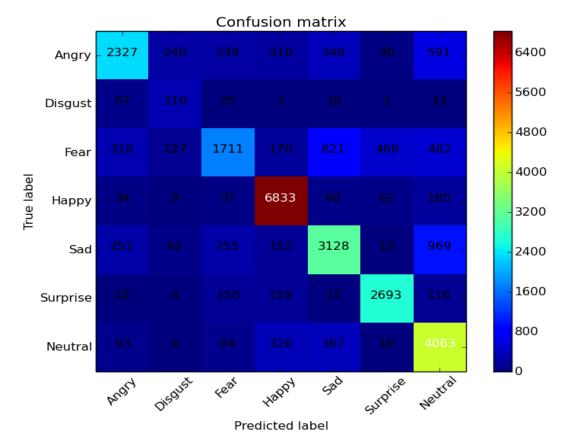
Kaggle 結果: public:35.692% private:36.166%

觀察:

由於 DNN 是鋪平的 data,因此圖片中上下的關係直接忽略,所以雖然使用的參數稍多一點,但做出的結果 卻輸 CNN 不少。可能是因為 CNN 有 convolution 以及 pooling 的動作,更能抓出圖片的特徵,而在做 pooling 的同時,也有效的降低維度,因此也具提升效率的效果。

3.(1%) 觀察答錯的圖片中,哪些 class 彼此間容易用混?[繪出 confusion matrix 分析] Collaborators:None

答:

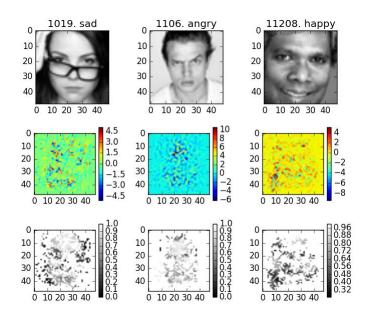


由圖可發現,由於 happy 的 model 最多,因此判斷起來的準確率也最高;而比例上較多判錯的則是 fear 跟 sad 之間,或者是把 label 錯判成 neutral,由於 neutral 很難定義,因此滿容易誤判。

4.(1%) 從(1)(2)可以發現,使用 CNN 的確有些好處,試繪出其 saliency maps,觀察模型在做 classification 時,是 focus 在圖片的哪些部份?

Collaborators: 張庭維、楊力權

答:

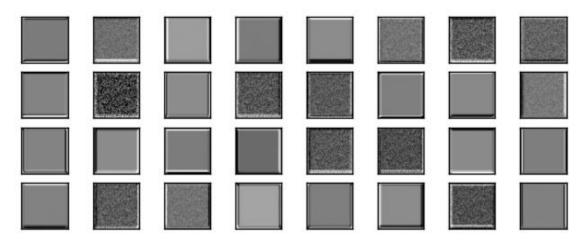


由圖可見,在做 classification 時,會比較 focus 在臉部的中間,尤其是五官為主,因為五官最能夠區別人的表情狀況。

5.(1%) 承(1)(2),利用上課所提到的 gradient ascent 方法,觀察特定層的 filter 最容易被哪種圖片 activate。

Collaborators: 張庭維、楊力權

答:



圖為對 CNN 第一層做 gradient accent,但幾乎所有的圖片都是雜訊,猜測是由於訓練才剛開始,且模型沒有訓練好,因此出現多雜訊。