Neural Networks image recognition - ConvNet 1. Add random noise (see below on size parameter on np.random.normal) to the images in training and testing. Make sure each image gets a different noise feature added to it. Inspect by printing out several images. Note - the size parameter should match the data. 2. Compare the accuracy of train and val after N epochs for MLNN with and without noise. 3. Vary the amount of noise by changing the scale parameter in np.random.normal by a factor. Use 1, 15, 1.0, 2.0, 4.0 for the scale and keep track of the accuracy for training and validation and plot these results. 4. Compare these results with the previous week where we used a MultiLayer Perceptron (this week we use a ConvNet). **Neural Networks - Image Recognition** In [2]: import keras from keras.datasets import mnist from keras.models import Sequential from keras.optimizers import RMSprop from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Flatten from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D from keras import backend **Conv Net** Trains a simple convnet on the MNIST dataset. Gets to 99.25% test accuracy after 12 epochs (there is still a lot of margin for parameter tuning). In [3]: # input image dimensions img rows, img cols = 28, 28num classes = 10 # the data, shuffled and split between train and test sets (x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load data() if backend.image data format() == 'channels first': x_train = x_train.reshape(x_train.shape[0], 1, img_rows, img_cols) x test = x test.reshape(x test.shape[0], 1, img rows, img cols) input shape = (1, img rows, img cols) else: x train = x train.reshape(x train.shape[0], img rows, img cols, 1) x test = x test.reshape(x test.shape[0], img rows, img cols, 1) input shape = (img rows, img_cols, 1) x train = x train.astype('float32') x_test = x_test.astype('float32') x train /= 255 x test /= 255 print('x_train shape:', x_train.shape) print(x train.shape[0], 'train samples') print(x test.shape[0], 'test samples') # convert class vectors to binary class matrices y train = keras.utils.to categorical(y train, num classes) y test = keras.utils.to categorical(y test, num classes) x_train shape: (60000, 28, 28, 1) 60000 train samples 10000 test samples First, I am running the network without noise added as a baseline. In [12]: batch size = 128 num classes = 10 epochs = 12 model = Sequential() model.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu', input shape=input shape)) model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu')) model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2))) model.add(Dropout(0.25)) model.add(Flatten()) model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu')) model.add(Dropout(0.5)) model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax')) model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy', optimizer="adam", metrics=['accuracy']) history = model.fit(x_train, y_train, batch size=batch size, epochs=epochs, verbose=1, validation data=(x test, y test)) baseline_score = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose=0) print('Test loss:', baseline_score[0]) print('Test accuracy:', baseline score[1]) baseline accuracy = baseline score[1] Epoch 1/12 Epoch 2/12 Epoch 3/12 Epoch 4/12 Epoch 5/12 Epoch 6/12 Epoch 7/12 Epoch 9/12 Epoch 10/12 Epoch 11/12 Epoch 12/12 Test loss: 0.027807746082544327 Test accuracy: 0.9923999905586243 In [13]: baseline accuracy 0.9923999905586243 Below, I am printing some images and their labels from the unaltered (baseline) dataset. In [14]: x train.shape,x test.shape, y train.shape, y test.shape ((60000, 28, 28, 1), (10000, 28, 28, 1), (60000, 10), (10000, 10))Out[14]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt In [15]: %matplotlib inline import numpy as np In [18]: plt.imshow(x_train[0]) <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x29f8a0fd0> Out[18]: 0 -5 -10 -15 -20 -25 -10 15 20 25 5 In [19]: plt.imshow(x_test[0]) <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x28ea98550> Out[19]: 0 -5 -10 -15 -20 -25 -5 25 10 15 20 In [20]: **from** numpy **import** argmax argmax(keras.utils.to_categorical(y_train[0], 10),axis=1) array([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0]) argmax(keras.utils.to_categorical(y_test[0], 10),axis=1) array([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0]) Adding noise here In [24]: scale = [0.1, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 4.0]noise 0 train = np.random.normal(scale=0.1, size=[60000,28,28,1]) noise 1 train = np.random.normal(scale=0.5, size=[60000,28,28,1]) noise 2 train = np.random.normal(scale=1.0, size=[60000,28,28,1]) noise 3 train = np.random.normal(scale=2.0, size=[60000,28,28,1]) noise 4 train = np.random.normal(scale=4.0, size=[60000,28,28,1]) noise 0 test = np.random.normal(scale=0.1, size=[10000,28,28,1]) noise_1_test = np.random.normal(scale=0.5, size=[10000,28,28,1]) noise 2 test = np.random.normal(scale=1.0, size=[10000,28,28,1]) noise 3 test = np.random.normal(scale=2.0, size=[10000,28,28,1]) noise 4 test = np.random.normal(scale=4.0, size=[10000,28,28,1]) In [25]: x train_n0 = x_train + noise_0_train x_train_n1 = x_train + noise_1_train x_train_n2 = x_train + noise_2_train x train n3 = x train + noise 3 train x train n4 = x train + noise 4 train x test n0 = x test + noise 0 testx_test_n1 = x_test + noise_1_test x test n2 = x test + noise 2 testx test n3 = x test + noise 3 testx_test_n4 = x_test + noise_4_test Inspecting noisy images here In [26]: plt.imshow(x_train_n0[0]) <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x28bad2b30> Out[26]: 0 -5 -10 -15 -20 -25 -10 15 5 20 25 plt.imshow(x_train_n1[0]) <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x28b4adc30> 5 · 10 -15 20 25 10 15 20 25 5 In [28]: plt.imshow(x_train_n2[0]) <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x2d7dd37f0> Out[28]: 5 · 10 -15 -20 -In [29]: plt.imshow(x_train_n3[0]) <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x29f318a90> Out[29]: 5 · 10 -15 20 -25 25 10 15 20 5 plt.imshow(x_train_n4[0]) <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x174201330> Out[30]: 5 · 10 -15 -20 25 15 0 10 20 25 plt.imshow(x_test_n0[0]) <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x174235d80> Out[31]: 5 -10 -15 -20 -25 -10 15 25 20 5 In [32]: plt.imshow(x_test_n1[0]) <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x174264640> Out[32]: 5 · 10 -20 25 -15 10 20 25 5 I will use the following code chunks to train the CNN with the different noise parameters (created above). I will also keep track of each accuracy score output, in respect to the noise parameters used during training. In [36]: batch size = 128 num_classes = 10 epochs = 12 x_train_noisy = [x_train_n0, x_train_n1, x_train_n2, x_train_n3, x_train_n4] x_test_noisy = [x_test_n0, x_test_n1, x_test_n2, x_test_n3, x_test_n4] noisy_scores = [] for i in [0,1,2,3,4]: model noisy = Sequential() model_noisy.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=input_shape)) model_noisy.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu')) model noisy.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2))) model_noisy.add(Dropout(0.25)) model_noisy.add(Flatten()) model_noisy.add(Dense(128, activation='relu')) model_noisy.add(Dropout(0.5)) model noisy.add(Dense(num classes, activation='softmax')) model_noisy.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer="adam", metrics=['accuracy']) history_noisy = model_noisy.fit(x_train_noisy[i], y_train, batch_size=batch_size, epochs=epochs, verbose=1, validation_data=(x_test_noisy[i], y_test)) score_noisy = model_noisy.evaluate(x_test_noisy[i], y_test, verbose=0) noisy_scores.append(score_noisy[1]) Epoch 1/12 Epoch 2/12 Epoch 3/12 Epoch 4/12 Epoch 5/12 Epoch 6/12 Epoch 7/12 Epoch 8/12 Epoch 9/12 Epoch 10/12 Epoch 11/12 Epoch 12/12 Epoch 1/12 Epoch 2/12 Epoch 3/12 Epoch 4/12 Epoch 5/12 Epoch 6/12 Epoch 7/12 Epoch 8/12 Epoch 9/12 Epoch 10/12 Epoch 11/12 Epoch 12/12 Epoch 1/12 Epoch 2/12 Epoch 3/12 Epoch 4/12 Epoch 5/12 Epoch 6/12 Epoch 7/12 Epoch 8/12 Epoch 9/12 Epoch 11/12 Epoch 12/12 Epoch 2/12 Epoch 3/12 Epoch 5/12 Epoch 6/12 Epoch 8/12 Epoch 9/12 Epoch 11/12 Epoch 12/12 Epoch 2/12 Epoch 3/12 Epoch 5/12 Epoch 6/12 Epoch 8/12 Epoch 9/12 Epoch 10/12 Epoch 11/12 Epoch 12/12 In [37]: baseline_accuracy, noisy_scores (0.9923999905586243, Out[37]: [0.9923999905586243, 0.9668999910354614, 0.8327999711036682, 0.4726000130176544, 0.2117999941110611]) In [38]: plt.figure() plt.xlabel('Scale Parameter Setting (np.random.normal)') plt.ylabel('Accuracy Score') plt.plot(scale, noisy scores) plt.axhline(baseline_accuracy, color='purple') # baseline accuracy score plt.title("CNN Accuracy Scores for different levels of noise") plt.xticks(ticks=scale) ([<matplotlib.axis.XTick at 0x166eec190>, Out[38]: <matplotlib.axis.XTick at 0x166eec1c0>, <matplotlib.axis.XTick at 0x161fbd3f0>, <matplotlib.axis.XTick at 0x164d562f0>, <matplotlib.axis.XTick at 0x166f316c0>], [Text(0.1, 0, '0.1'), Text(0.5, 0, '0.5'),Text(1.0, 0, '1.0'), Text(2.0, 0, '2.0'), Text(4.0, 0, '4.0')]) CNN Accuracy Scores for different levels of noise 1.0 0.9 0.8 Accuracy Score 9.0 9.0 9.0 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.5 2.0 0.1 1.0 Scale Parameter Setting (np.random.normal) The purple, horizontal line, in the plot above represents the baseline (unmodified data's) accuracy score. In relation to the neural network from last week's assignment, this model was more accurate in all categories. The convolutional neural network: Had a higher overall accuracy score Experienced a slower rate of decrease in accuracy score, as noise was added to the input. Ended up having higher accuracy scores than last week's model in all noise categories.