CSC 421

Assignment #1

CIFAR- 10 Classification Report

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Python Version

• Python 3.9.7

How to Run

• To run K-Nearest-Neighbors classification: python ./knn.py

• To run K-Mean classification: python ./k_mean.py

• To run SoftMax classification: python ./softmax.py

Database

I'm using CIFAR-10 datasets. It consists of 60000 32x32x3 images with 10 classes, with 6000 images per classes. 50000 training images and 10000 testing images are loaded using the keras. dataset library.

• "from keras.dataset" import cifar10

K-Nearest-Neighbors

Description

K-Nearest-Neighbors classification uses the majority label of k nearest neighboring images to classify an input image. It captures the similarity of image pixels.

Method

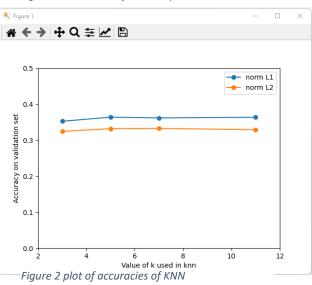
To better improve the performance of our KNN classification problem, I use 5-fold cross validation to tune the hyperparameter. To calculate the distance between images on a graph, L1 distance and L2 distance calculation are used and compared. Different values of k of 3, 5, 7,11 is also used and tuned as hyperparameters. For every combination of distance calculation methods and values of k, 5-fold trainings and validations are completed, and the averages of accuracies are taken and compared to find the best hyperparameter.

Result

A total number of 8 accuracies were computed for all distance calculation methods and values of k. L1 norm performed overall better than L2 norm and value of 5, 7, 11 offer a high accuracy than 3 as the value of k.

Using L1 norm to calculate distances between images and 5 as value of k showed the most promising results of 36.4% average accuracy on the validation set. Using this hyperparameter I was able to get an accuracy of 37.7% on the testing set.

Figure 1 Accuracies of KNN outputs



K mean

Description

K_mean is a clustering algorithm that group the dataset into k number of non-overlapping clusters. The majority of label of images in a cluster determines the label for the cluster.

Method

The training set is divided into k clusters where the cluster's centroid is the arithmetic mean of all the data points within the cluster. There are two hyperparameters that are tuned using 5-fold cross validation. L1 and L2 norm are both used to calculate the distance between points and different number (3,5,7,11) of clusters are also compared to identify the best hyperparameter.

Result

From all the accuracies that the program outputs, we can conclude that in this classification program, the k_mean model works best when k has a value of 11 while using L1 norm to calculate the distance between points. It predicted the testing dataset at an accuracy of 23.41%

Figure 3 K_mean Accuracy output

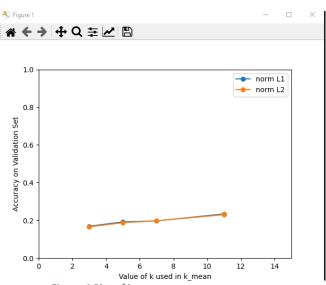


Figure 4 Plot of k-mean accuracy

SoftMax

Description

SoftMax classifier uses a mapping function f that takes an input set of data and map them to the output class labels via a linear dot product and a weight matrix. The output score is transformed into probability using the SoftMax activation function.

Method

The weight matrix is initialized to a N x M matrix of decimal numbers and the bias is initialized to a 1 x M matrix. Label probability is then calculated using dot product and SoftMax activation function. Weight matrix and bias matrix is updated using gradient decent. Ten equally spaced learning rate from 0.04 to 0.44 are used in

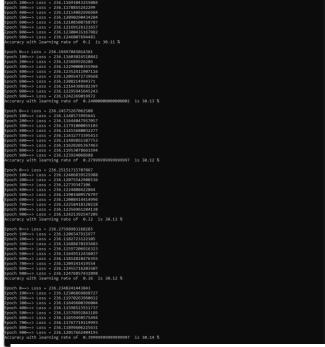
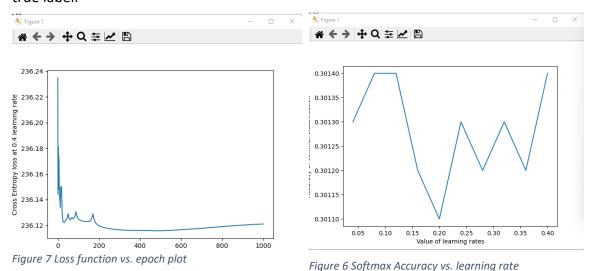


Figure 5Softmax Accuracy output

this training. Loss function is implemented to capture how close the predicted label is to the true label.



Result

SoftMax classifier returns similar results using various learning rate in this test. The accuracy converges to 30% on the testing set. Loss function plot also shows the predicted label converges to the true label as number of iterations increases.

Conclusion

In this experiment, we implemented three different classification models: KNN, K_mean and SoftMax classification. Out of all three models, KNN model obtained the best result of an accuracy of 37.7%.