Section 1: ANN vs. Classical Models for CIFAR-10

Loading Data

The data will be loaded and preprocessed based on pipelines from the previous project.

```
# Import custom scikit-learn transformers
from Pipelines.custom transformers import *
import numpy as np
from tensorflow.keras.datasets import cifar10
# Load data
(X train, y train), (X test, y test) = cifar10.load data()
import joblib
# Load preprocessing pipeline
preprocessing = joblib.load('Pipelines/preprocessing.pkl')
preprocessing
Pipeline(steps=[('dataset_combiner', DatasetCombiner()),
                ('reshaper', Reshaper()), ('splitter', Splitter()),
                ('scaler', Scaler())])
# Apply preprocessing pipeline
X train, X test, y train, y test =
preprocessing.fit_transform((X_train, X_test, y train, y test))
```

Building ANN and Tuning

We will first build the architecture of the ANN model, allowing for flexibility in terms of the activation function and number of neurons in each layer.

```
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Input,
BatchNormalization
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam, SGD
from keras_tuner import HyperModel
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping

class HyperANN(HyperModel):

    def __init__(self, *args, epochs=5, num_features=3072, **kwargs):
        super().__init__(*args, **kwargs)
```

```
self.epochs = epochs
        self.num features = num features
    def build(self, hp):
        # Hyperparameters
        num_neurons = [16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512]
        activations = ['relu', 'selu', 'leaky_relu']
dropouts = [0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5]
        num hidden = [2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
        optimizers = ['adam', 'sgd']
        learning rates = [1e-5, 1e-4, 1e-3]
        # Input layer (dense with dropout)
        model = Sequential()
        activation = hp.Choice('input activation', activations)
        if activation == 'selu':
            initializer='lecun normal'
        else:
            initializer='he normal'
        model.add(Input(shape=(self.num features,)))
        model.add(Dense(hp.Choice('input neurons', num neurons),
activation=activation, kernel_initializer=initializer))
        model.add(BatchNormalization())
        model.add(Dropout(hp.Choice('input dropout', dropouts)))
        # Dense hidden layers
        num hidden layers = hp.Choice('num hidden layers', num hidden)
        for i in range(num hidden layers):
            activation = hp.Choice(f'hidden activation{i}',
activations)
            if activation == 'selu':
                initializer='lecun_normal'
            else:
                initializer='he normal'
            model.add(Dense(hp.Choice(f'hidden neurons{i})',
num neurons), activation=activation, kernel initializer=initializer))
            model.add(BatchNormalization())
            model.add(Dropout(hp.Choice(f'hidden dropout{i})',
dropouts)))
        # Dense output layer
        model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
```

```
# Determine batch size for the future fitting
        batch size=hp.Choice('batch size', [16, 32, 64, 128, 256])
        self.batch size = batch size
        # Compiling model
        learning rate = hp.Choice('learning rate', learning rates)
        optimizer = hp.Choice('optimizer', optimizers)
        if optimizer == 'adam':
            optimizer = Adam(learning rate=learning_rate)
        elif optimizer == 'sgd':
            optimizer = SGD(learning rate=learning rate)
        else:
            raise NameError('Optimizer name has not been dealt with
properly!')
        model.compile(optimizer=optimizer,
loss='sparse categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
        return model
    def fit(self, hp, model, *args, **kwargs):
        early stopping = EarlyStopping(
        monitor='val_loss',
        patience=5,
        restore best weights=True
)
        return model.fit(
            *args,
            batch size=self.batch size,
            epochs=self.epochs,
            callbacks=[early stopping]
            **kwarqs,
        )
```

Now, we can tune the ANN using 10 epochs and early stopping with a patience of 5.

```
from keras_tuner import RandomSearch
import time

# Tune and track time
tuner = RandomSearch(HyperANN(epochs=10,
num_features=X_train.shape[1]).build, objective='val_accuracy',
max_trials=200, directory='ANN_Results')

start_time = time.time()
tuner.search(X_train, y_train, validation_split=0.2)
end_time = time.time()

tuning_time_secs = end_time-start_time
```

The ANN will be trained with more epochs.

```
# Get best tuned model
best model = tuner.get best models(num models=1)[0]
best trial = tuner.oracle.get best trials(num trials=1)[0]
best params = best trial.hyperparameters.values
# Show best parameters
print('-----
print(f'Best Parameters: {best params}')
print('-----
---')
early stopping = EarlyStopping(
   monitor='val loss',
   patience=10.
   restore best weights=True
# Train with more epochs
start time = time.time()
best_model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=200, validation split=0.2,
batch size=best params['batch size'], callbacks=[early stopping])
end time = time.time()
# Show time to train with more epochs
tuning time secs = end time-start time
tuning time mins = tuning time secs/60
print('-----
print(f'Time to Train with More Epochs: {tuning time mins} mins')
print('-----
---')
```

```
# Save model
best model.save('Models/ANN.keras')
c:\Users\ethan\anaconda3\envs\ML env\Lib\site-packages\keras\src\
saving\saving lib.py:757: UserWarning: Skipping variable loading for
optimizer 'adam', because it has 2 variables whereas the saved
optimizer has 30 variables.
  saveable.load own variables(weights store.get(inner path))
Best Parameters: {'input activation': 'leaky relu', 'input neurons':
512, 'input_dropout': 0.0, 'num_hidden_layers': 2,
'hidden_activation0': 'leaky_relu', 'hidden_neurons0': 512,
'hidden_dropout0': 0.2, 'hidden_activation1': 'leaky_relu',
'hidden_neurons1': 64, 'hidden_dropout1': 0.3, 'batch_size': 16,
'learning_rate': 0.0001, 'optimizer': 'adam', 'hidden activation2':
'selu', 'hidden_neurons2': 16, 'hidden_dropout2': 0.2,
'hidden activation3': 'relu', 'hidden neurons3': 256,
'hidden_dropout3': 0.5, 'hidden_activation4': 'relu', 'hidden_neurons4': 128, 'hidden_dropout4': 0.1, 'hidden_activation5':
'selu', 'hidden_neurons5': 512, 'hidden_dropout5': 0.5}
Epoch 1/200
2400/2400 ————— 18s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.3288 - loss:
1.9484 - val accuracy: 0.4349 - val loss: 1.6076
Epoch 2/200
2400/2400 ————— 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.3629 - loss:
1.8150 - val_accuracy: 0.4352 - val loss: 1.6005
Epoch 3/200
                         —— 506s 211ms/step - accuracy: 0.3857 -
2400/2400 —
loss: 1.7442 - val accuracy: 0.4400 - val loss: 1.6081
Epoch 4/200
                      ______ 20s 8ms/step - accuracy: 0.4078 - loss:
2400/2400 —
1.6687 - val_accuracy: 0.4659 - val_loss: 1.5376
1.6403 - val accuracy: 0.4673 - val loss: 1.5134
1.6066 - val accuracy: 0.4670 - val loss: 1.5038
Epoch 7/200
2400/2400 — 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.4448 - loss:
1.5746 - val accuracy: 0.4903 - val loss: 1.4550
Epoch 8/200
                _____ 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.4573 - loss:
2400/2400 <del>---</del>
1.5396 - val accuracy: 0.4935 - val loss: 1.4412
Epoch 9/200
                     _____ 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.4564 - loss:
2400/2400 —
1.5327 - val accuracy: 0.4840 - val loss: 1.4549
```

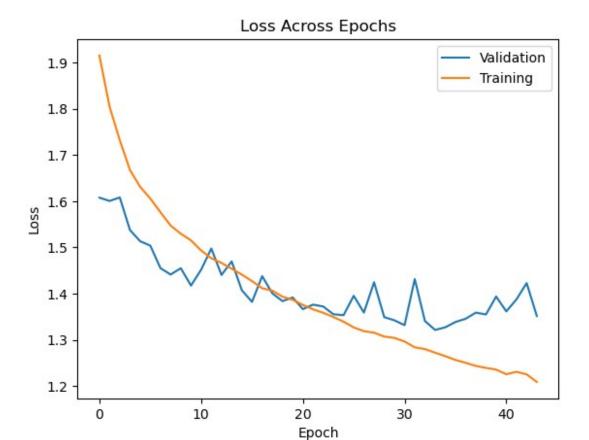
```
Epoch 10/200
1.5013 - val accuracy: 0.5005 - val loss: 1.4173
Epoch 11/200 ______ 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.4776 - loss:
1.4850 - val accuracy: 0.4864 - val loss: 1.4517
Epoch 12/200 ______ 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.4795 - loss:
1.4728 - val accuracy: 0.4622 - val loss: 1.4975
Epoch 13/200
2400/2400 ————— 18s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.4826 - loss:
1.4665 - val_accuracy: 0.4811 - val_loss: 1.4402
Epoch 14/200
                  _____ 18s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.4832 - loss:
2400/2400 ---
1.4565 - val_accuracy: 0.4796 - val_loss: 1.4696
1.4344 - val_accuracy: 0.5027 - val_loss: 1.4072
Epoch 16/200 2400/2400 — 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.4967 - loss:
1.4210 - val accuracy: 0.5131 - val loss: 1.3820
Epoch 17/200 ______ 18s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5053 - loss:
1.4018 - val accuracy: 0.4866 - val loss: 1.4377
Epoch 18/200 ______ 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5107 - loss:
1.3967 - val accuracy: 0.5048 - val loss: 1.4004
Epoch 19/200
               18s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5098 - loss:
2400/2400 ----
1.3871 - val_accuracy: 0.5107 - val_loss: 1.3836
Epoch 20/200
                  _____ 18s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5153 - loss:
2400/2400 ----
1.3804 - val_accuracy: 0.5015 - val_loss: 1.3915
1.3744 - val accuracy: 0.5100 - val loss: 1.3663
Epoch 22/200 ______ 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5233 - loss:
1.3520 - val accuracy: 0.5150 - val loss: 1.3760
Epoch 23/200 ______ 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5247 - loss:
1.3536 - val accuracy: 0.5135 - val loss: 1.3721
Epoch 24/200 ______ 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5243 - loss:
1.3481 - val accuracy: 0.5197 - val loss: 1.3552
Epoch 25/200
1.3370 - val accuracy: 0.5221 - val loss: 1.3532
Epoch 26/200
```

```
2400/2400 ———— 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5288 - loss:
1.3312 - val accuracy: 0.4989 - val loss: 1.3952
Epoch 27/200
                     _____ 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5361 - loss:
2400/2400 ---
1.3170 - val accuracy: 0.5267 - val loss: 1.3589
Epoch 28/200 ______ 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5434 - loss:
1.3049 - val accuracy: 0.4943 - val_loss: 1.4245
Epoch 29/200 ______ 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5376 - loss:
1.3118 - val accuracy: 0.5203 - val loss: 1.3489
Epoch 30/200 ______ 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5421 - loss:
1.2943 - val accuracy: 0.5205 - val loss: 1.3420
Epoch 31/200
2400/2400 — 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5466 - loss:
1.2948 - val accuracy: 0.5299 - val loss: 1.3316
Epoch 32/200
                    _____ 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5529 - loss:
2400/2400 ---
1.2744 - val_accuracy: 0.4984 - val_loss: 1.4313
Epoch 33/200
                    _____ 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5514 - loss:
2400/2400 ———
1.2642 - val accuracy: 0.5266 - val loss: 1.3406
Epoch 34/200 ______ 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5577 - loss:
1.2538 - val accuracy: 0.5294 - val loss: 1.3212
Epoch 35/200 ______ 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5553 - loss:
1.2583 - val accuracy: 0.5295 - val loss: 1.3270
Epoch 36/200 ______ 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5626 - loss:
1.2439 - val accuracy: 0.5236 - val loss: 1.3385
Epoch 37/200
2400/2400 — 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5580 - loss:
1.2472 - val_accuracy: 0.5224 - val loss: 1.3454
Epoch 38/200
                    _____ 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5638 - loss:
2400/2400 ———
1.2373 - val accuracy: 0.5201 - val loss: 1.3587
Epoch 39/200 ______ 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5704 - loss:
1.2323 - val_accuracy: 0.5259 - val_loss: 1.3548
Epoch 40/200 ______ 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5623 - loss:
1.2386 - val accuracy: 0.5146 - val loss: 1.3936
Epoch 41/200 ______ 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5737 - loss:
1.2211 - val accuracy: 0.5191 - val loss: 1.3614
Epoch 42/200
             _____ 17s 7ms/step - accuracy: 0.5690 - loss:
2400/2400 ---
```

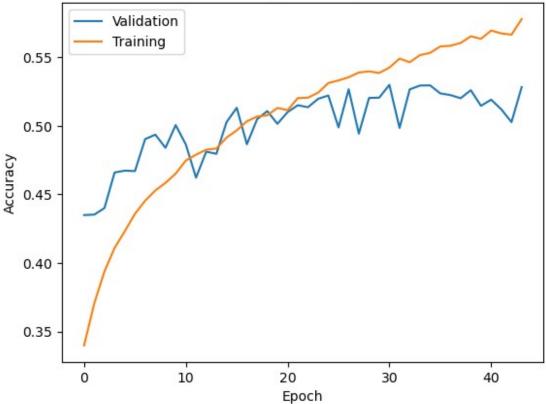
Note that if the number of hidden layers chosen is 2 for example, in the chosen hyperparameters you might see parameters like "hidden_neurons3" which would be the number of hidden neurons in the 4th layer (index 3). This seems contradictory but it is because the tuning would assign values to old parameters even if they were not needed for the current trial. Regardless, the "num_hidden_layers" parameter indicates how many layers were chosen and the extra parameters can be ignored. Next, we will show loss and validation across the epochs.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Print accuracy of saved state
print(f"Validation Accuracy:
{best model.history.history['val accuracy'][-1]}")
print(f"Training Accuracy: {best model.history.history['accuracy'][-
1]}")
# Plot loss
val_loss = best_model.history.history['val_loss']
plt.plot(range(len(val loss)), val loss, label='Validation')
train loss = best model.history.history['loss']
plt.plot(range(len(train loss)), train loss, label='Training')
plt.title('Loss Across Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
# Plot accuracy
val accuracy = best model.history.history['val accuracy']
plt.plot(range(len(val accuracy)), val accuracy, label='Validation')
train accuracy = best model.history.history['accuracy']
plt.plot(range(len(train accuracy)), train accuracy, label='Training')
plt.title('Accuracy Across Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Validation Accuracy: 0.5282291769981384 Training Accuracy: 0.5778385400772095







Compare to Classical Models

The previously found best classical model with dimensionality reduction and the best classical model without dimensionality reduction will be compared to the ANN on the training set.

```
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix,
ConfusionMatrixDisplay

def evaluate(model, X_true, y_true, is_ANN=False):
    """ Evaluate Model Performance """

# List class names in order
    class_names = [
        "airplane", "automobile", "bird", "cat", "deer",
        "dog", "frog", "horse", "ship", "truck"]

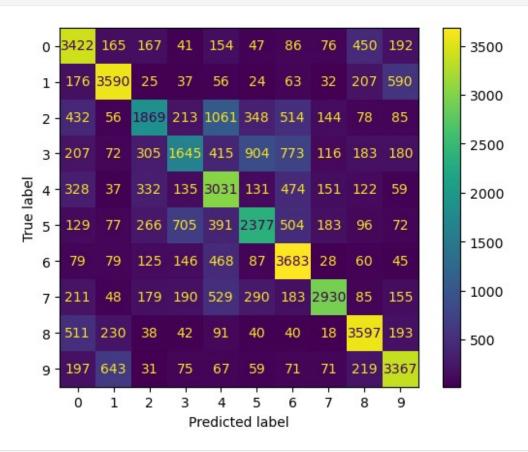
# Make predictions
    start_time = time.time()
    y_pred = model.predict(X_true)
    if is_ANN:
        y_pred = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=-1)
    end_time = time.time()
```

```
# Show prediction time
    pred_time_secs = end_time - start_time
    print(f'Time Taken to Make Prediction: {pred time secs} secs')
    print()
    # Precision, Recall, F1-score
    print('Classification Report')
    print(classification_report(y_true, y_pred))
    print()
    # Confusion Matrix
    cm = confusion_matrix(y_true, y_pred)
    print('Confusion Matrix')
    disp = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(confusion matrix=cm)
    disp.plot()
    plt.show()
import zipfile
import os
# Extract models from zip if it's not already unzipped
if not os.path.exists('Models'):
    file_path = 'Models.zip'
    with zipfile.ZipFile(file path, 'r') as zip ref:
        zip ref.extractall()
```

Now we can evaluate the models on the training set ...

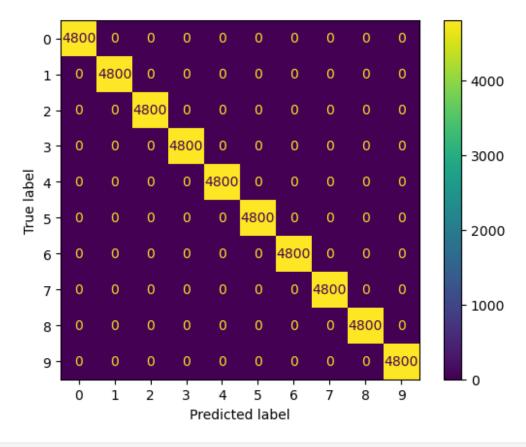
```
# Evaluate ANN
ann_model = best model
evaluate(ann model, X train, y train, is ANN=True)
                            2s 1ms/step
Time Taken to Make Prediction: 2.4192731380462646 secs
Classification Report
              precision
                            recall f1-score
                                               support
                              0.71
                                                  4800
                   0.60
                                        0.65
           1
                   0.72
                              0.75
                                        0.73
                                                  4800
           2
                   0.56
                              0.39
                                        0.46
                                                  4800
           3
                   0.51
                              0.34
                                        0.41
                                                  4800
           4
                   0.48
                              0.63
                                        0.55
                                                  4800
           5
                   0.55
                             0.50
                                        0.52
                                                  4800
           6
                   0.58
                              0.77
                                        0.66
                                                  4800
           7
                   0.78
                              0.61
                                        0.69
                                                  4800
                                        0.73
           8
                   0.71
                              0.75
                                                  4800
```

9	0.68	0.70	0.69	4800
accuracy			0.61	48000
macro avg	0.62	0.61	0.61	48000
weighted avg	0.62	0.61	0.61	48000
-				
Confusion Mat	rix			

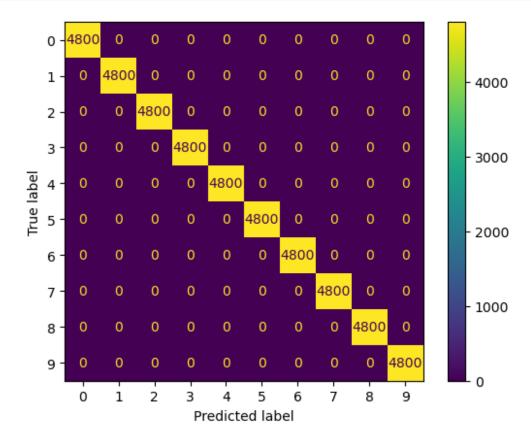


import joblib # Evaluate best classical model without dimensionality reduction (random forest) rf_raw = joblib.load('Models/random_forest_raw.pkl') evaluate(rf_raw, X_train, y_train, is_ANN=False) Time Taken to Make Prediction: 5.8763439655303955 secs Classification Report precision recall f1-score support 0 1.00 1.00 1.00 4800 1 1.00 1.00 1.00 4800 2 1.00 1.00 1.00 4800

3	1.00	1.00	1.00	4800
4	1.00	1.00	1.00	4800
5	1.00	1.00	1.00	4800
6	1.00	1.00	1.00	4800
7	1.00	1.00	1.00	4800
8	1.00	1.00	1.00	4800
9	1.00	1.00	1.00	4800
accuracy			1.00	48000
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	48000
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	48000
Confusion Matrix	X			



	0	1.00	1.00	1.00	4800	
	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	4800	
	2	1.00	1.00	1.00	4800	
	3	1.00	1.00	1.00	4800	
	4	1.00	1.00	1.00	4800	
	5	1.00	1.00	1.00	4800	
	6	1.00	1.00	1.00	4800	
	7	1.00	1.00	1.00	4800	
	8	1.00	1.00	1.00	4800	
	9	1.00	1.00	1.00	4800	
	accuracy			1.00	48000	
	macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	48000	
we	ighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	48000	
Co	nfusion Matrix					



Gradio UI

Gradio will be used so that users can upload their own images and get a classification from the ANN.

```
import gradio as gr
from tensorflow.keras.models import load model
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
import numpy as np
# Load trained ANN
ANN model = load model('Models/ANN.keras')
# Function called during gradio interaction (preprocesses image and
makes prediction)
def predict(img):
    try:
        # Resize image to 32x32
        new size = (32, 32)
        img = img['composite'][:, :, :3]
        img = image.smart resize(img, new size)
        # Flatten
        img = np.array(img).flatten()
        # Scale
        img = img/255
        sample = np.array([img])
        # Make prediction
        prediction = ANN model.predict(sample)
        prediction = np.argmax(prediction, axis=-1)[0]
        # Map prediction to its corresponding name
        class names = ["airplane", "automobile", "bird", "cat",
"deer",
                    "dog", "frog", "horse", "ship", "truck"]
        prediction = class names[prediction]
    except Exception as e:
        return ''
    return prediction
# Interface
interface = gr.Interface(
    fn=predict,
    inputs=gr.ImageEditor(label='Upload or Draw an Image',
type='numpy'),
    outputs=gr.Text(label='Prediction'),
    title='Image Classification',
    description='Upload an image to classify it as one of the
following: **airplane, automobile, bird, cat, deer, dog, frog, horse,
ship, or truck**.',
    live=True
```

```
)
# Launch app
interface.launch()
* Running on local URL: http://127.0.0.1:7884
To create a public link, set `share=True` in `launch()`.
<IPython.core.display.HTML object>
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "c:\Users\ethan\anaconda3\envs\ML env\Lib\site-packages\gradio\
queueing.py", line 625, in process events
    response = await route utils.call process api(
              ^^^^^
  File "c:\Users\ethan\anaconda3\envs\ML env\Lib\site-packages\gradio\
route_utils.py", line 322, in call_process_api
    output = await app.get blocks().process api(
            ^^^^^^^
  File "c:\Users\ethan\anaconda3\envs\ML env\Lib\site-packages\gradio\
blocks.py", line 2132, in process_api
    inputs = await self.preprocess data(
  File "c:\Users\ethan\anaconda3\envs\ML env\Lib\site-packages\gradio\
blocks.py", line 1813, in preprocess data
   File "c:\Users\ethan\anaconda3\envs\ML env\Lib\site-packages\gradio\
components\image editor.py", line 419, in preprocess
    self.blob storage.pop(payload.id)
KeyError: 'rlgkvomr3q'
1/1 -
                      0s 81ms/step
                       0s 28ms/step
1/1 -
1/1 -
                       0s 25ms/step
                       0s 29ms/step
1/1 -
1/1 -
                       0s 25ms/step
                        0s 26ms/step
1/1 -
                       0s 25ms/step
1/1 \cdot
1/1 -
                       0s 22ms/step
                       0s 26ms/step
1/1 \cdot
1/1 \cdot
                       0s 24ms/step
                       0s 24ms/step
1/1 -
                      0s 27ms/step
1/1 -
                       0s 24ms/step
1/1 -
1/1 -
                      - Os 24ms/step
                      - Os 35ms/step
1/1 -
```