COSC 6373 - HW9-ICA - Minh Nguyen #2069407

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In [85]: import os
         import numpy as np
         import tensorflow as tf
         import keras
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import seaborn as sns
         from keras.models import Sequential, Model
         from keras.layers import Dense, Activation, Flatten, Input
         from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, UpSampling2D
         from sklearn.neighbors import KernelDensity
In [86]: # Create generators for training, validation and testing
         # Generate data from the images in a folder, allows use of datasets that do
         # Image resizing is done by the generator so a folder with any sized-images
         DATASET_PATH = 'flowers'
         BATCH SIZE = 32
         IMG_SIZE = 224
         TARGET SIZE = (224, 224)
         VALIDATION_SPLIT = 0.1 # 10% validation split
         # Function to load images from a directory
         def load_dataset(flower_type, subset=None):
             dataset = tf.keras.preprocessing.image_dataset_from_directory(
                 os.path.join(DATASET_PATH, flower_type), # Load from specific class
                 label_mode=None, # We don't need class labels
                 image_size=(IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE), # Resize images
                 batch size=BATCH SIZE,
                 interpolation="bilinear", # Preserve features
                 subset=subset,
                 validation_split=VALIDATION_SPLIT if subset else None,
                 seed=42
             # Normalize images (convert range from [0,255] to [0,1])
             # set labels to be the same as the images
             \# dataset = dataset.map(lambda x: x / 255.0)
             dataset = dataset.map(lambda x: (x / 255.0, x / 255.0))
             return dataset
         # Load sunflower dataset with split
         sunflower_train = load_dataset("sunflower", subset="training") # 90% for tr
         sunflower val = load dataset("sunflower", subset="validation") # 10% for va
         # Load other flowers (full dataset for testing)
         daisy_dataset = load_dataset("daisy", subset=None)
         dandelion_dataset = load_dataset("dandelion", subset=None)
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rose_dataset = load_dataset("rose", subset=None)
 tulip_dataset = load_dataset("tulip", subset=None)
 # Load 10% of sunflower data again for testing
 sunflower_test = load_dataset("sunflower", subset="validation")
 # Combine test dataset (10% sunflower + all other flowers)
 test_dataset = sunflower_test.concatenate(daisy_dataset).concatenate(rose_da
 # Check some images from training set
 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
 for image batch in sunflower train.take(1):
     for i in range(5):
         ax = plt.subplot(1, 5, i + 1)
         plt.imshow(image batch[0][i].numpy())
         plt.axis("off")
 plt.show()
Found 733 files.
Using 660 files for training.
Found 733 files.
Using 73 files for validation.
Found 764 files.
Found 1052 files.
Found 784 files.
Found 984 files.
Found 733 files.
Using 73 files for validation.
```











```
In [87]: # Define the convolutional autoencoder model
    # input shape must be the same size as the images that will be fed into it to
    # The output layer must be the same dimensions as the original image
    # model = Sequential()

# # Encoder
    # model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu', input_shape
    # model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2), padding='same'))

# model.add(Conv2D(16, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same'))

# model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2), padding='same'))

# model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2), padding='same')) # Bottleneck: (2

# # Decoder
    # model.add(Conv2D(8, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same'))
# model.add(UpSampling2D((2, 2)))
```

```
# model.add(UpSampling2D((2, 2)))
         # model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same'))
         # model.add(UpSampling2D((2, 2)))
         # model.add(Conv2D(3, (3, 3), activation='sigmoid', padding='same')) # Outp
         # # Compile the model
         # # model.compile(optimizer='adadelta', loss='mean_squared_error')
         # model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mean_squared_error')
         # model.summary()
In [88]: # Define the convolutional autoencoder model
         input layer = Input(shape=(224, 224, 3))
         \# x = Conv2D(32, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu')(input layer)
         x = Conv2D(32, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='sigmoid')(input_layer)
         x = MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2), padding='same')(x)
         x = Conv2D(16, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(x)
         x = MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2), padding='same')(x)
         x = Conv2D(8, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(x)
         encoded = MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2,2), padding='same')(x) # Bottleneck: (2
         # Decoder
         y = Conv2D(8, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(encoded)
         y = UpSampling2D((2, 2))(y)
         y = Conv2D(16, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(y)
         y = UpSampling2D((2, 2))(y)
         y = Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(y)
         y = UpSampling2D((2, 2))(y)
         output_layer = Conv2D(3, (3, 3), activation='sigmoid', padding='same')(y)
         model = Model(inputs=input_layer, outputs=output_layer)
         # Compile the model
         model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mean_squared_error')
         model.summary()
```

model.add(Conv2D(16, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same'))

Model: "functional 21"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Par
<pre>input_layer_5 (InputLayer)</pre>	(None, 224, 224, 3)	
conv2d_35 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 32)	
max_pooling2d_15 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 112, 112, 32)	
conv2d_36 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 16)	4
max_pooling2d_16 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 56, 56, 16)	
conv2d_37 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 8)	1
max_pooling2d_17 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 28, 28, 8)	
conv2d_38 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 8)	
up_sampling2d_15 (UpSampling2D)	(None, 56, 56, 8)	
conv2d_39 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 16)	1
up_sampling2d_16 (UpSampling2D)	(None, 112, 112, 16)	
conv2d_40 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 32)	4
up_sampling2d_17 (UpSampling2D)	(None, 224, 224, 32)	
conv2d_41 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 3)	

Total params: 13,939 (54.45 KB)
Trainable params: 13,939 (54.45 KB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)

```
In [89]: # Train the model
    model.fit(sunflower_train, validation_data=sunflower_val, epochs=10)
    # model.fit(sunflower_train, validation_data=sunflower_val, epochs=10, steps
```

```
21/21 -
                                  - 13s 564ms/step - loss: 0.0823 - val_loss: 0.0756
        Epoch 2/10
                                  - 11s 529ms/step - loss: 0.0724 - val_loss: 0.0527
        21/21 —
        Epoch 3/10
        21/21 -
                                  - 11s 524ms/step - loss: 0.0479 - val loss: 0.0381
        Epoch 4/10
        21/21 -
                                  - 11s 531ms/step - loss: 0.0382 - val_loss: 0.0326
        Epoch 5/10
        21/21 -
                                  - 11s 539ms/step - loss: 0.0325 - val_loss: 0.0249
        Epoch 6/10
        21/21 -
                                  • 12s 545ms/step - loss: 0.0248 - val loss: 0.0218
        Epoch 7/10
        21/21 -
                                  • 12s 542ms/step - loss: 0.0214 - val_loss: 0.0203
        Epoch 8/10
                                  - 12s 558ms/step - loss: 0.0194 - val loss: 0.0195
        21/21 —
        Epoch 9/10
        21/21 —
                                  - 11s 530ms/step - loss: 0.0188 - val_loss: 0.0187
        Epoch 10/10
        21/21 -
                                  - 11s 534ms/step - loss: 0.0181 - val_loss: 0.0182
Out[89]: <keras.src.callbacks.history.History at 0x30d2bbfb0>
In [90]: # Function to visualize original vs reconstructed images
         def display_reconstructed_images(dataset, model, num_images=5):
             batch = next(iter(dataset.take(1)))[0].numpy() # Convert tensor to NumF
             reconstructed images = model.predict(batch)
             plt.figure(figsize=(10, 4))
             for i in range(num images):
                 plt.subplot(2, num_images, i + 1)
                 plt.imshow(batch[i])
                 plt.axis('off')
                 plt.subplot(2, num_images, num_images + i + 1)
                 plt.imshow(reconstructed_images[i])
                 plt.axis('off')
             plt.show()
         # Display reconstruction results on sunflower validation images
         display_reconstructed_images(sunflower_val, model)
        1/1
                                 0s 273ms/step
```

Epoch 1/10

```
In [91]: # Evaluate the Autoencoder to each one of the other flower types to detect a
         # and find the MSE between the normal and anomalous images.
         # Evaluate the model on daisy images
         daisy mse = model.evaluate(daisy dataset)
         print(f"Daisy MSE: {daisy_mse}")
         # Evaluate the model on dandelion images
         dandelion mse = model.evaluate(dandelion dataset)
         print(f"Dandelion MSE: {dandelion_mse}")
         # Evaluate the model on rose images
         rose_mse = model.evaluate(rose_dataset)
         print(f"Rose MSE: {rose mse}")
         # Evaluate the model on tulip images
         tulip mse = model.evaluate(tulip dataset)
         print(f"Tulip MSE: {tulip_mse}")
         # Evaluate the model on sunflower images (10% of the dataset)
         sunflower mse = model.evaluate(sunflower test)
         print(f"Sunflower MSE: {sunflower_mse}")
         # Evaluate the model on all images (sunflower + other flowers)
         test_mse = model.evaluate(test_dataset)
         print(f"Test MSE: {test_mse}")
                          4s 149ms/step - loss: 0.0159
        Daisy MSE: 0.015503820963203907
                               --- 5s 146ms/step - loss: 0.0113
        Dandelion MSE: 0.011167307384312153
                              ---- 4s 145ms/step - loss: 0.0200
        Rose MSE: 0.020253827795386314
                                - 5s 146ms/step - loss: 0.0216
        Tulip MSE: 0.02189662866294384
        3/3 — 0s 91ms/step - loss: 0.0185
        Sunflower MSE: 0.01819453202188015
        116/116 -
                                 —— 17s 147ms/step - loss: 0.0166
        Test MSE: 0.017048511654138565
In [92]: # Function to compute Mean Squared Error (MSE) for a dataset
         def compute_mse(dataset, model):
             mse list = []
             for batch in dataset:
                 reconstructed = model.predict(batch[0])
                 \# mse = np.mean(np.square(batch - reconstructed), axis=(1, 2, 3)) \#
                 mse = np.mean(np.square(batch[0] - reconstructed), axis=(1, 2, 3))
                 mse list.extend(mse)
             return np.array(mse_list)
         # Compute MSE for each dataset
         mse_daisy = compute_mse(daisy_dataset, model)
         mse_dandelion = compute_mse(dandelion_dataset, model)
         mse_rose = compute_mse(rose_dataset, model)
         mse_tulip = compute_mse(tulip_dataset, model)
         mse_sunflower = compute_mse(sunflower_test, model)
```

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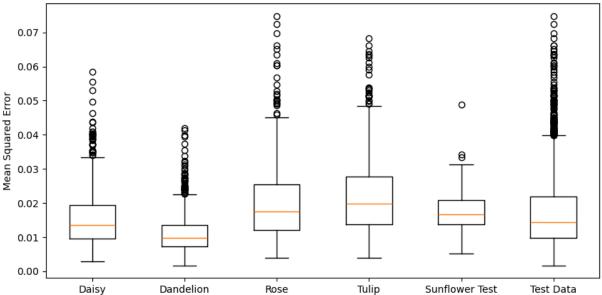
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```

/var/folders/b5/174qqshj3px_y32r11qg8td40000gn/T/ipykernel_24480/3230945074. py:21: MatplotlibDeprecationWarning: The 'labels' parameter of boxplot() has been renamed 'tick_labels' since Matplotlib 3.9; support for the old name will be dropped in 3.11.

plt.boxplot([mse_daisy.flatten(), mse_dandelion.flatten(),





```
In [93]: from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
         pca = PCA(n components=5) # Reduce dimensions for KDE stability
         # Define encoder separately
         encoder = Model(inputs=model.input, outputs=encoded)
         # Function to extract latent representations
         def get_latent_features(dataset, encoder):
             latent_features = []
             for images, _ in dataset:
                 encoded = encoder.predict(images)
                 latent_features.append(encoded.reshape(encoded.shape[0], -1))
             # for batch in dataset:
             #
                   images = batch[0] # Extract only images as dataset is returning (
                   encoded = encoder.predict(images)
                   latent_features.append(encoded.reshape(encoded.shape[0], -1))
             return np.vstack(latent features)
         # Extract latent features
         latent sunflower train = get latent features(sunflower train, encoder)
         latent_sunflower_val = get_latent_features(sunflower_val, encoder)
```

```
latent_sunflower = get_latent_features(sunflower_test, encoder)
latent daisy = get latent features(daisy dataset, encoder)
latent_dandelion = get_latent_features(dandelion_dataset, encoder)
latent_rose = get_latent_features(rose_dataset, encoder)
latent tulip = get latent features(tulip dataset, encoder)
latent_test = get_latent_features(test_dataset, encoder)
print("Shape of latent_sunflower_train:", latent_sunflower_train.shape)
print("Shape of latent_sunflower_val:", latent_sunflower_val.shape)
print("Shape of latent sunflower:", latent sunflower.shape)
# Fit KDE to sunflower latent space
# kde = KernelDensity(kernel='gaussian', bandwidth=0.5).fit(latent_sunflower
# kde = KernelDensity(kernel='gaussian', bandwidth=1.0).fit(latent_sunflower
latent_sunflower_train_pca = pca.fit_transform(latent_sunflower_train)
kde = KernelDensity(kernel='gaussian', bandwidth=0.5).fit(latent_sunflower_t
def compute density(latent features, kde):
    # return kde.score_samples(latent_features)
    return kde.score_samples(pca.transform(latent_features))
# Compute density scores
print("Computing density scores...")
density_sunflower_train = compute_density(latent_sunflower_train, kde)
density sunflower val = compute density(latent sunflower val, kde)
density_sunflower = compute_density(latent_sunflower, kde)
density daisy = compute density(latent daisy, kde)
density dandelion = compute density(latent dandelion, kde)
density_rose = compute_density(latent_rose, kde)
density_tulip = compute_density(latent_tulip, kde)
density_test = compute_density(latent_test, kde)
```

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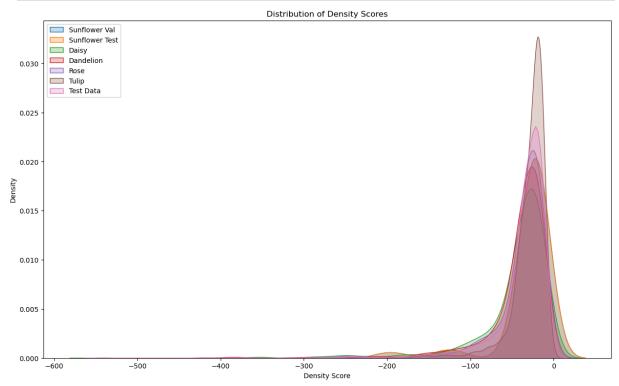
      1/1
      0s 59ms/step

       Shape of latent sunflower train: (660, 6272)
       Shape of latent_sunflower_val: (73, 6272)
       Shape of latent_sunflower: (73, 6272)
       Computing density scores...
In [94]: # print(np.var(latent_sunflower_train))
        # print(np.var(latent_sunflower_val))
        # print(np.var(latent sunflower))
        # print(density_sunflower_train[:10]) # Inspect first 10 values
        # print(density sunflower val[:10])
        # print(density_sunflower[:10])
In [97]: # Plot density distribution
         plt.figure(figsize=(15, 9))
        # sns.kdeplot(density_sunflower_train, label="Sunflower Train", fill=True)
        sns.kdeplot(density_sunflower_val, label="Sunflower Val", fill=True)
         sns.kdeplot(density_sunflower, label="Sunflower Test", fill=True)
         sns.kdeplot(density_daisy, label="Daisy", fill=True)
         sns.kdeplot(density_dandelion, label="Dandelion", fill=True)
```

```
sns.kdeplot(density_rose, label="Rose", fill=True)
sns.kdeplot(density_tulip, label="Tulip", fill=True)
sns.kdeplot(density_test, label="Test Data", fill=True)

# plt.hist(density_sunflower_train, alpha=0.5, label="Sunflower Train", dens # plt.hist(density_sunflower_val, alpha=0.5, label="Sunflower Val", density=# plt.hist(density_sunflower, alpha=0.5, label="Baisy", density=True)
# plt.hist(density_daisy, alpha=0.5, label="Dandelion", density=True)
# plt.hist(density_dandelion, alpha=0.5, label="Bose", density=True)
# plt.hist(density_tulip, alpha=0.5, label="Rose", density=True)
# plt.hist(density_tulip, alpha=0.5, label="Tulip", density=True)
# plt.hist(density_test, alpha=0.5, label="Test Data", density=True)

plt.xlabel("Density Score")
plt.title("Distribution of Density Scores")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



5. How does the autoencoder work for anomaly detection?

An autoencoder works for anomaly detection by learning a representation of "normal" data through its encoding process, and then identifying data points that deviate significantly from this learned representation by calculating a reconstruction error, where large reconstruction errors indicate anomalies. The bigger the difference between the original data and its reconstructed version, the more likely it is an anomaly.

6. What other methods can be used instead of autoencoders for anomaly detection?

Other methods that can be used for anomaly detection include:

- KNN: Anomaly detection can be performed by calculating the distance of each data point to its k-nearest neighbors, and identifying data points that are significantly different from their neighbors.
- One-Class Support Vector Machine (OCSVM): OCSVM is a type of SVM that learns a decision boundary around the normal data points, and identifies anomalies as data points that fall outside this boundary.
- etc.