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# **Object Recognition**

The objective of this lab is very simple, to recognize objects in images. You will be working with a well-known dataset called CIFAR-10.

You can learn more about this dataset and download it here:

https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar.html

In the webpage above, they also included a few publications based on CIFAR-10 data, which showed some amazing accuracies. The worst network on the page (a shallow convolutional neural network) can classify images with roundly 75% accuracy.

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

Mounted at /content/drive

### 1. Write a function to load data

The dataset webpage in the previous section also provide a simple way to load data from your harddrive using pickle. You may use their function for this exercise.

Construct two numpy arrays for train images and train labels from data\_batch\_1 to data\_batch\_5. Then, construct two numpy arrays for test images, and test labels from test batch file. The original image size is  $32 \times 32 \times 3$ . You may flatten the arrays so the final arrays are of size  $1 \times 3072$ .

```
# Import Tensorflow 2.0
%tensorflow_version 2.x
import tensorflow as tf
import keras
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import random
from tqdm import tqdm

# Check that we are using a GPU, if not switch runtimes
# using Runtime > Change Runtime Type > GPU
assert len(tf.config.list_physical_devices('GPU')) > 0
```

```
In [3]:
         def unpickle(file):
             import pickle
             with open(file, 'rb') as fo:
                 dict = pickle.load(fo, encoding='bytes')
             return dict
In [4]:
         pictures=[]
         labels = []
         for i in range(5):
           file = "/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Lab 3/dataset/cifar-10-batch
           # print(file)
           dataset = unpickle(file)
           pictures.append(dataset[b"data"] )
           labels += dataset[b"labels"]
         # print(np.array(pictures).shape)
         pictures = np.concatenate(np.array(pictures) , axis = 0)
         # print(path)
In [5]:
         len(pictures) , len(labels)
Out[5]: (50000, 50000)
In [6]:
         pictures.shape
Out[6]: (50000, 3072)
```

# 2. Classify Dogs v.s. Cats

Let's start simple by creating logistic regression model to classify images. We will select only two classes of images for this exercise.

- 1. From 50,000 train images and 10,000 test images, we want to reduce the data size. Write code to filter only dog images (label = 3) and cat images (label = 5).
- 2. Create a logistic regression model to classify cats and dogs. Report your accuracy.

```
In [7]:
          dog_labels = []
          dog_img = []
          cat labels= []
          cat img = []
          element_dog = 3
          element cat = 5
          for i in range(len(labels)):
            if (labels[i] == element dog):
              dog labels.append(labels[i])
              dog_img.append(pictures[i])
            elif (labels[i] == element cat):
              cat_labels.append(labels[i])
              cat img.append(pictures[i])
In [8]:
          np.array(dog_img).shape , np.array(cat_img).shape
Out[8]: ((5000, 3072), (5000, 3072))
In [9]:
          img_all = [cat_img ,dog_img]
          # np.array(img_all).shape
          d c img = np.concatenate(np.array(img all),axis = 0)
In [10]:
          d_c_img.shape
Out[10]: (10000, 3072)
In [11]:
          labels_all = [cat_labels,dog_labels]
          d c label = np.concatenate(np.array(labels all),axis=0)
In [12]:
          d_c_label.shape
Out[12]: (10000,)
        import test batch
In [13]:
          test = "/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Lab 3/dataset/cifar-10-batches
          y test = unpickle(test)
          y_test_data = y_test[b"data"]
          y_test_labels = y_test[b"labels"]
In [14]:
          len(y_test_data) , len(y_test_labels)
Out[14]: (10000, 10000)
```

```
In [15]:
          # T : images , t:labels
          T_y_{test_dog} = []
          T y test cat = []
          t_y_{est_dog} = []
          t y test cat = []
          element dog = 3
          element cat = 5
          for i in range(len(y test labels)):
            if (y_test_labels[i] == element_cat):
              t_y_test_cat.append(y_test_labels[i])
              T y test cat.append(y test data[i])
            elif (y_test_labels[i] == element_dog):
              T y test dog.append(y test data[i])
              t_y_test_dog.append(y_test_labels[i])
          # y test dc img test : x test , dc labels test : y test
          img_y_test = [T_y_test_dog , T_y_test_cat]
          labels_y_test = [t_y_test_dog , t_y_test_cat]
          dc img test = np.concatenate(np.array(img y test),axis = 0)
          dc labels test = np.concatenate(np.array(labels y test),axis=0)
          print(dc img test.shape , dc labels test.shape)
         (2000, 3072) (2000,)
In [16]:
          from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
          clf = LogisticRegression(random_state=42,max_iter=1000).fit(d_c_img, d_c_labe
          y pred = clf.predict(dc img test)
         /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/linear model/ logistic.py:940:
         ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
         STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
         Increase the number of iterations (max iter) or scale the data as shown in:
             https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
         Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
             https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regres
           extra warning msg= LOGISTIC SOLVER CONVERGENCE MSG)
In [17]:
          from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
          print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy_score(dc_labels_test , y_pred)}")
```

Accuracy: 0.556

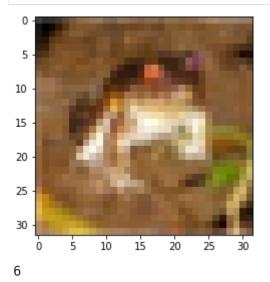
# 3. The Real Challenge

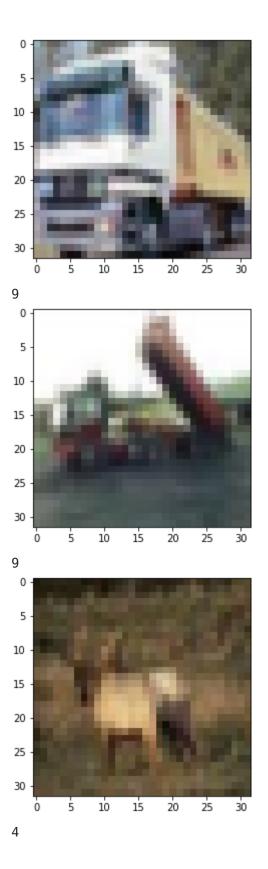
The majority of your score for this lab will come from this real challenge. You are going to construct a neural network model to classify 10 classes of images from CIFAR-10 dataset. You will get half the credits for this one if you complete the assignment, and will get another half if you can exceed the target accuracy of 75%. (You may use any combination of sklearn, opency, or tensorflow to do this exercise).

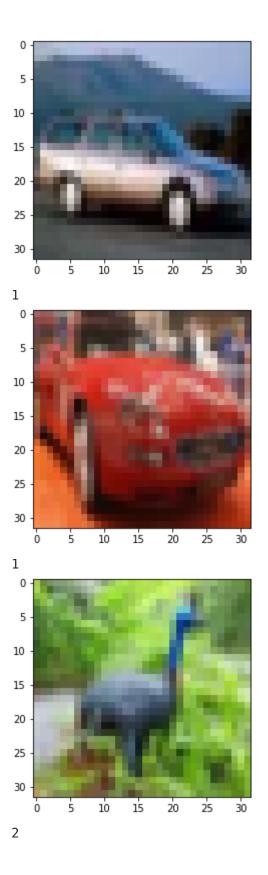
Design at least 3 variants of neural network models. Each model should have different architectures. (Do not vary just a few parameters, the architecture of the network must change in each model). In your notebook, explain your experiments in details and display the accuracy

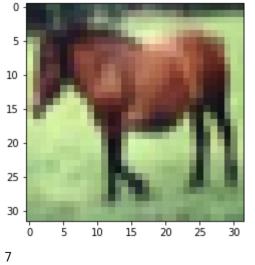
#### load dataset

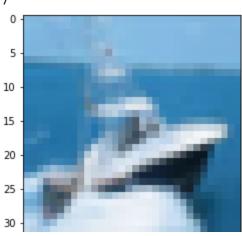
```
X_train: pictures
           y train : labels
           X test: y test data
           y_test : y_test_labels
In [18]:
          pictures.shape
Out[18]: (50000, 3072)
In [19]:
          X train = []
          X_{\text{test}} = []
          for i in range(len(pictures)):
            img = np.reshape(pictures[i], (3,32,32))
            X_train.append(np.transpose(img, (1, 2, 0)))
          print(X_train[0].shape)
          for i in range(len(y_test_data)):
            img = np.reshape(y test data[i], (3,32,32))
            X_test.append(np.transpose(img, (1, 2, 0)))
          y_train = labels
          y test = y test labels
          (32, 32, 3)
In [20]:
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          for i in range(10):
            plt.imshow(X train[i])
            plt.show()
            print(y_train[i])
```





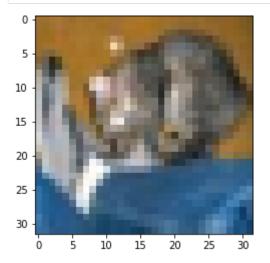


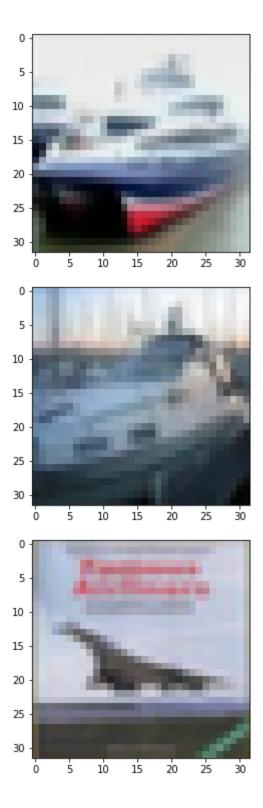


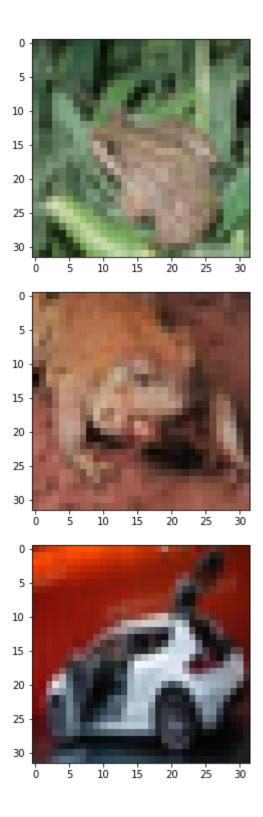


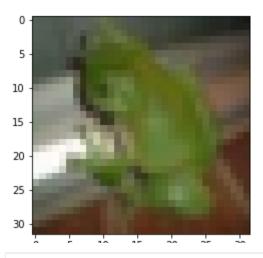
In [21]:

```
for i in range(10):
  plt.imshow(X_test[i])
  plt.show()
```









```
In [22]: # 0->1
    train_images = (np.expand_dims(X_train, axis=-1)/255.).astype(np.float32)
    # train_labels = (y_train).astype(np.int64)
    test_images = (np.expand_dims(X_test, axis=-1)/255.).astype(np.float32)
    # test_labels = (y_test ).astype(np.int64)

In [23]: train_images = train_images.reshape(train_images.shape[:-1])
    print(train_images.shape)

    (50000, 32, 32, 3)

In [24]: test_images = test_images.reshape(test_images.shape[:-1])
    print(test_images.shape)

    (10000, 32, 32, 3)
```

#### Model1

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```
In [25]:
    def define_model():
        model = tf.keras.Sequential()
        model.add(tf.keras.layers.Convolution2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu'
        model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
        model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten())
        model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu', kernel_initia
        model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
        # compile model
        opt = tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(lr=0.001, momentum=0.9)
        model.compile(optimizer=opt, loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics
        return model
    model = define_model()
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/tensorflow/python/keras/optimizer\_v2/optimizer\_v2.py:375: UserWarning: The `lr` argument is deprecated, use `learning\_rate` instead.

"The `lr` argument is deprecated, use `learning rate` instead.")

6/17/21, 17:41

```
In [26]:
             from sklearn import preprocessing
             lb = preprocessing.LabelBinarizer()
            lb.fit(labels)
            y_train = lb.transform(labels)
            y_test = lb.transform(y_test_labels)
In [27]:
            print(y_train)
            [[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]
             [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ 0 \ 1]
             [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ 0 \ 1]
             [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ 0 \ 1]
             [0 1 0 ... 0 0 0]
             [0 \ 1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]]
In [28]:
            print(y_test)
            [[0 0 0 ... 0 0 0]
             [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ 1 \ 0]
             [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ 1 \ 0]
             [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]
             [0 \ 1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]
             [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 1 \ 0 \ 0]]
In [30]:
             # print(train_images)
In [31]:
            test images.shape
Out[31]: (10000, 32, 32, 3)
In [32]:
            y_test.shape
Out[32]: (10000, 10)
           Variable
             X_train : train_images
             • y_train : np.array(y_train)
             • X_test : test_images
```

• y\_test : y\_test

```
In [33]:
     # Define the batch size and the number of epochs to use during training
     BATCH SIZE = 100 #
     EPOCHS = 40
     '''TODO: Use model.fit to train the CNN model, with the same batch_size and n
     H = model.fit(train images,np.array(y train), validation data=(test images ,
    Epoch 1/40
    racy: 0.3410 - val loss: 1.6043 - val accuracy: 0.4343
    Epoch 2/40
    500/500 [============== ] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 1.4989 - accur
    acy: 0.4722 - val_loss: 1.3904 - val_accuracy: 0.5090
    Epoch 3/40
    acy: 0.5258 - val loss: 1.2958 - val accuracy: 0.5358
    Epoch 4/40
    acy: 0.5637 - val_loss: 1.2555 - val_accuracy: 0.5550
    acy: 0.5919 - val loss: 1.1741 - val accuracy: 0.5929
    Epoch 6/40
    acy: 0.6126 - val loss: 1.1447 - val accuracy: 0.5960
    Epoch 7/40
    acy: 0.6339 - val loss: 1.0920 - val accuracy: 0.6204
    acy: 0.6514 - val loss: 1.0814 - val accuracy: 0.6219
    Epoch 9/40
    acy: 0.6676 - val_loss: 1.0560 - val_accuracy: 0.6387
    Epoch 10/40
    acy: 0.6796 - val_loss: 1.0694 - val_accuracy: 0.6282
    Epoch 11/40
    acy: 0.6929 - val loss: 1.0186 - val accuracy: 0.6474
    Epoch 12/40
    acy: 0.7032 - val loss: 1.0166 - val accuracy: 0.6487
    Epoch 13/40
    acy: 0.7183 - val_loss: 1.0079 - val_accuracy: 0.6517
    Epoch 14/40
    acy: 0.7309 - val loss: 0.9886 - val accuracy: 0.6612
    Epoch 15/40
    acy: 0.7427 - val_loss: 0.9942 - val_accuracy: 0.6599
    Epoch 16/40
    acy: 0.7527 - val_loss: 1.0112 - val_accuracy: 0.6581
    Epoch 17/40
    acy: 0.7619 - val loss: 0.9804 - val accuracy: 0.6670
```

```
Epoch 18/40
acy: 0.7744 - val loss: 0.9949 - val accuracy: 0.6590
Epoch 19/40
acy: 0.7815 - val loss: 0.9907 - val accuracy: 0.6617
Epoch 20/40
acy: 0.7957 - val loss: 1.0058 - val accuracy: 0.6657
Epoch 21/40
acy: 0.8055 - val_loss: 0.9981 - val_accuracy: 0.6684
Epoch 22/40
acy: 0.8172 - val loss: 1.0526 - val accuracy: 0.6628
Epoch 23/40
acy: 0.8287 - val_loss: 1.0369 - val_accuracy: 0.6616
Epoch 24/40
acy: 0.8418 - val loss: 1.0573 - val accuracy: 0.6638
Epoch 25/40
acy: 0.8508 - val_loss: 1.0498 - val_accuracy: 0.6668
acy: 0.8619 - val loss: 1.0801 - val accuracy: 0.6640
Epoch 27/40
acy: 0.8710 - val_loss: 1.0963 - val_accuracy: 0.6667
Epoch 28/40
acy: 0.8828 - val loss: 1.1060 - val accuracy: 0.6688
Epoch 29/40
acy: 0.8934 - val_loss: 1.1222 - val_accuracy: 0.6703
Epoch 30/40
500/500 [============= ] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.3120 - accur
acy: 0.9042 - val_loss: 1.1603 - val_accuracy: 0.6652
Epoch 31/40
acy: 0.9127 - val loss: 1.1879 - val accuracy: 0.6646
Epoch 32/40
acy: 0.9246 - val_loss: 1.2191 - val_accuracy: 0.6725
Epoch 33/40
acy: 0.9321 - val loss: 1.2637 - val accuracy: 0.6669
Epoch 34/40
acy: 0.9392 - val_loss: 1.2864 - val_accuracy: 0.6635
Epoch 35/40
acy: 0.9468 - val loss: 1.3412 - val accuracy: 0.6675
Epoch 36/40
acy: 0.9569 - val_loss: 1.3798 - val_accuracy: 0.6568
Epoch 37/40
acy: 0.9639 - val_loss: 1.4530 - val_accuracy: 0.6561
```

# Evaluate accuracy on the test dataset

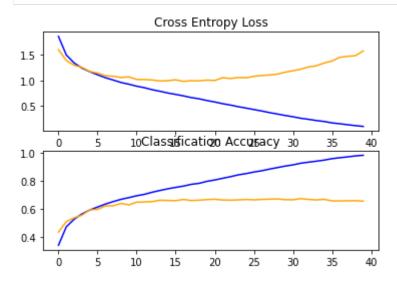
```
In [34]:
        test loss, test acc = model.evaluate(test images , y test)# TODO
        print('Test accuracy:', test acc) # จะเห็นว่าพอ wvaluate ออกมา accuracy ต่ำมากเห
        acy: 0.6547
        Test accuracy: 0.654699981212616
In [45]:
         import sys
         def summarize diagnostics(history):
                # plot loss
                plt.subplot(211)
                plt.title('Cross Entropy Loss')
                plt.plot(history.history['loss'], color='blue', label='train')
                plt.plot(history.history['val loss'], color='orange', label='test')
                # plot accuracy
                plt.subplot(212)
                plt.title('Classification Accuracy')
                plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], color='blue', label='train')
                plt.plot(history.history['val accuracy'], color='orange', label='test
                plt.show()
```

In [46]: print(H.history)

{'loss': [1.8626582622528076, 1.4989218711853027, 1.342417597770691, 1.241615 2954101562, 1.170661449432373, 1.1100300550460815, 1.0526463985443115, 1.0069 069862365723, 0.95875084400177, 0.9255715608596802, 0.8863099217414856, 0.856 3295602798462, 0.8169576525688171, 0.7860075831413269, 0.7526900172233582, 0. 724940836429596, 0.6962292790412903, 0.6622699499130249, 0.6389214992523193, 0.605068564414978, 0.5760378837585449, 0.543362021446228, 0.5162547826766968, 0.484083354473114, 0.45708608627319336, 0.4280926287174225, 0.399846762418746 95, 0.3683443069458008, 0.34072160720825195, 0.31204962730407715, 0.286935210 2279663, 0.25708726048469543, 0.2366359531879425, 0.21259021759033203, 0.1939 8343563079834, 0.16649742424488068, 0.14943167567253113, 0.13040457665920258, 0.11295243352651596, 0.09688997268676758], 'accuracy': [0.34097999334335327, 0.47218000888824463, 0.5258399844169617, 0.5636600255966187, 0.59193998575210 57, 0.6126000285148621, 0.6338800191879272, 0.6513599753379822, 0.66759997606 27747, 0.679639995098114, 0.6929000020027161, 0.7032399773597717, 0.718259990 2153015, 0.7308800220489502, 0.7427200078964233, 0.7527199983596802, 0.761940 0024414062, 0.7744399905204773, 0.7814599871635437, 0.7957000136375427, 0.805 5199980735779, 0.8172199726104736, 0.8286799788475037, 0.841759979724884, 0.8 507599830627441, 0.8619199991226196, 0.8709800243377686, 0.8828200101852417,  $0.8934000134468079,\ 0.90420001745224,\ 0.9126999974250793,\ 0.9246199727058411,$ 0.9321399927139282, 0.9391800165176392, 0.9467800259590149, 0.956939995288848

9, 0.963919997215271, 0.969760000705719, 0.9765200018882751, 0.98144000768661 5], 'val loss': [1.6043137311935425, 1.3903875350952148, 1.295823097229004, 1.2555264234542847, 1.1740790605545044, 1.1447032690048218, 1.091999650001525 9, 1.081357717514038, 1.0559580326080322, 1.0693773031234741, 1.0186221599578 857, 1.0166118144989014, 1.007931113243103, 0.9885696172714233, 0.99422878026 96228, 1.0111860036849976, 0.9804283976554871, 0.9948976635932922, 0.99067127 70462036, 1.0058215856552124, 0.9980943202972412, 1.0526105165481567, 1.03690 4215812683, 1.0572537183761597, 1.0497946739196777, 1.0801067352294922, 1.096 2709188461304, 1.1059794425964355, 1.1222352981567383, 1.1603283882141113, 1. 187942385673523, 1.2191479206085205, 1.2636942863464355, 1.2863949537277222, 1.3411788940429688, 1.379753589630127, 1.4529746770858765, 1.471972703933715 8, 1.484496831893921, 1.5776983499526978], 'val\_accuracy': [0.434300005435943 6, 0.5090000033378601, 0.5357999801635742, 0.5550000071525574, 0.592899978160 8582, 0.5960000157356262, 0.6204000115394592, 0.6219000220298767, 0.638700008 392334, 0.6281999945640564, 0.6474000215530396, 0.6486999988555908, 0.6517000 198364258, 0.6611999869346619, 0.6599000096321106, 0.6581000089645386, 0.6669 999957084656, 0.6589999794960022, 0.6617000102996826, 0.6657000184059143, 0.6 6839998960495, 0.6628000140190125, 0.6615999937057495, 0.6638000011444092, 0. 6668000221252441, 0.6639999747276306, 0.666700005531311, 0.6687999963760376, 0.6703000068664551, 0.6651999950408936, 0.6646000146865845, 0.672500014305114 7, 0.6668999791145325, 0.6635000109672546, 0.6675000190734863, 0.656799972057 3425, 0.6560999751091003, 0.6571999788284302, 0.65829998254776, 0.65469998121 26161}

### In [47]: summarize\_diagnostics(H)

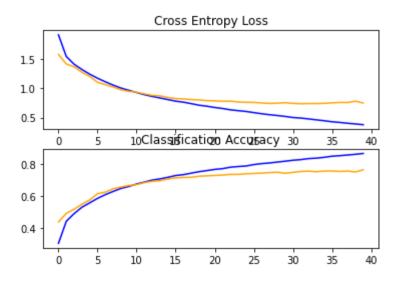


### Model 2

```
In [64]:
       def define model 1():
             model = tf.keras.Sequential()
             model.add(tf.keras.layers.Convolution2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu'
             model.add(tf.keras.layers.Convolution2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu'
             model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
             model.add(tf.keras.layers.Convolution2D(64,(3,3),activation = 'relu',
             model.add(tf.keras.layers.Convolution2D(64,(3,3),activation = 'relu',
             model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
             model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.25)) # กัน model overfit
             model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten())
             model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu', kernel initia
             model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
             # compile model
             opt = tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(lr=0.001, momentum=0.9)
             model.compile(optimizer=opt, loss='categorical crossentropy', metrics
             return model
In [65]:
       model1 = define_model_1()
      /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/tensorflow/python/keras/optimizer v2/o
      ptimizer v2.py:375: UserWarning: The `lr` argument is deprecated, use `learni
      ng_rate` instead.
        "The `lr` argument is deprecated, use `learning rate` instead.")
In [66]:
       BATCH SIZE = 100 #
       EPOCHS = 40
       '''\mathsf{TODO}: Use model.fit to train the CNN model, with the same batch size and \mathsf{n}
       H = model1.fit(train_images,np.array(y_train), validation_data=(test_images)
      Epoch 1/40
      acy: 0.3044 - val loss: 1.5756 - val accuracy: 0.4380
      Epoch 2/40
      acy: 0.4424 - val loss: 1.4141 - val accuracy: 0.4917
      acy: 0.4903 - val loss: 1.3659 - val accuracy: 0.5177
      Epoch 4/40
      acy: 0.5301 - val loss: 1.2732 - val accuracy: 0.5488
      Epoch 5/40
      acy: 0.5578 - val loss: 1.2008 - val accuracy: 0.5758
      Epoch 6/40
      acy: 0.5858 - val loss: 1.1016 - val accuracy: 0.6146
      Epoch 7/40
      acy: 0.6091 - val loss: 1.0614 - val accuracy: 0.6250
      Epoch 8/40
      acy: 0.6292 - val_loss: 1.0214 - val accuracy: 0.6461
      Epoch 9/40
```

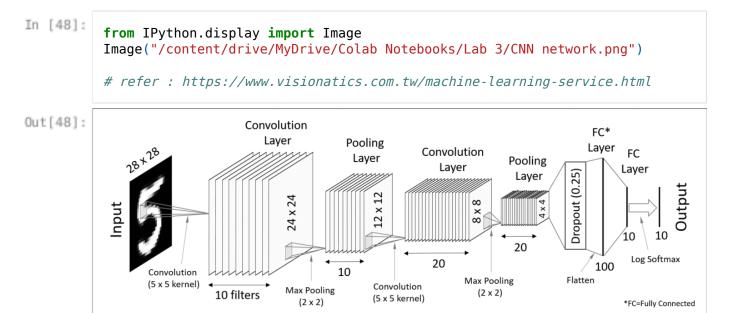
```
acy: 0.6479 - val loss: 0.9748 - val accuracy: 0.6565
Epoch 10/40
acy: 0.6603 - val loss: 0.9483 - val accuracy: 0.6663
Epoch 11/40
acy: 0.6757 - val_loss: 0.9326 - val_accuracy: 0.6717
Epoch 12/40
acy: 0.6879 - val loss: 0.9048 - val accuracy: 0.6845
Epoch 13/40
acy: 0.7002 - val_loss: 0.8788 - val_accuracy: 0.6928
Epoch 14/40
acy: 0.7077 - val_loss: 0.8713 - val_accuracy: 0.6959
Epoch 15/40
acy: 0.7175 - val loss: 0.8437 - val accuracy: 0.7074
Epoch 16/40
acy: 0.7287 - val loss: 0.8251 - val accuracy: 0.7137
Epoch 17/40
acy: 0.7341 - val_loss: 0.8175 - val_accuracy: 0.7166
Epoch 18/40
acy: 0.7435 - val loss: 0.8081 - val accuracy: 0.7178
Epoch 19/40
acy: 0.7527 - val loss: 0.8017 - val accuracy: 0.7243
Epoch 20/40
acy: 0.7597 - val loss: 0.7890 - val accuracy: 0.7268
Epoch 21/40
acy: 0.7670 - val loss: 0.7863 - val accuracy: 0.7294
Epoch 22/40
500/500 [=============] - 3s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6558 - accur
acy: 0.7717 - val_loss: 0.7787 - val_accuracy: 0.7316
acy: 0.7808 - val loss: 0.7816 - val accuracy: 0.7358
Epoch 24/40
acy: 0.7850 - val_loss: 0.7666 - val_accuracy: 0.7356
Epoch 25/40
acy: 0.7883 - val_loss: 0.7611 - val_accuracy: 0.7398
Epoch 26/40
acy: 0.7972 - val_loss: 0.7592 - val_accuracy: 0.7415
Epoch 27/40
acy: 0.8032 - val loss: 0.7502 - val accuracy: 0.7439
Epoch 28/40
acy: 0.8072 - val_loss: 0.7423 - val_accuracy: 0.7470
Epoch 29/40
```

```
acy: 0.8129 - val loss: 0.7457 - val accuracy: 0.7493
    Epoch 30/40
    acy: 0.8184 - val loss: 0.7541 - val accuracy: 0.7428
    Epoch 31/40
    500/500 [============= ] - 3s 6ms/step - loss: 0.5023 - accur
    acy: 0.8241 - val_loss: 0.7434 - val_accuracy: 0.7484
    Epoch 32/40
    acy: 0.8282 - val loss: 0.7369 - val accuracy: 0.7539
     Epoch 33/40
     acy: 0.8346 - val_loss: 0.7398 - val_accuracy: 0.7566
    Epoch 34/40
    acy: 0.8374 - val_loss: 0.7401 - val_accuracy: 0.7523
    Epoch 35/40
     acy: 0.8426 - val loss: 0.7434 - val accuracy: 0.7567
    Epoch 36/40
     acy: 0.8495 - val loss: 0.7517 - val accuracy: 0.7570
    Epoch 37/40
    acy: 0.8529 - val_loss: 0.7590 - val_accuracy: 0.7544
    Epoch 38/40
     acy: 0.8571 - val loss: 0.7582 - val accuracy: 0.7565
    Epoch 39/40
     acy: 0.8613 - val loss: 0.7803 - val accuracy: 0.7512
     Epoch 40/40
     acy: 0.8668 - val loss: 0.7494 - val accuracy: 0.7642
In [67]:
     test loss, test acc = model1.evaluate(test images , y test)# TODO
     print('Test accuracy:', test acc)
     acy: 0.7642
    Test accuracy: 0.76419997215271
In [68]:
     summarize diagnostics(H)
```



### reference

https://machinelearningmastery.com/how-to-develop-a-cnn-from-scratch-for-cifar-10-photo-classification/

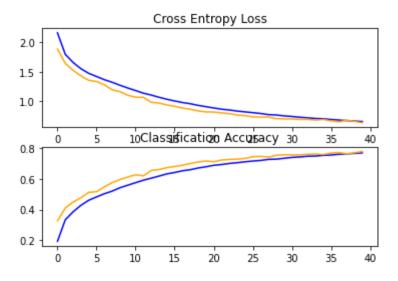


```
In [73]:
        # define cnn model
        def define model2():
              model = tf.keras.Sequential()
              model.add(tf.keras.layers.Convolution2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu'
              model.add(tf.keras.layers.Convolution2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu'
              model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
              model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2))
              model.add(tf.keras.layers.Convolution2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'
              model.add(tf.keras.layers.Convolution2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'
              model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
              model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2))
              model.add(tf.keras.layers.Convolution2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu
              model.add(tf.keras.layers.Convolution2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu
              model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
              model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2))
              model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten())
              model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu', kernel_initia
              model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2))
              model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
              # compile model
              opt = tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(lr=0.001, momentum=0.9)
              model.compile(optimizer=opt, loss='categorical crossentropy', metrics
              return model
In [74]:
        model2 = define model2()
       /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/tensorflow/python/keras/optimizer_v2/o
       ptimizer_v2.py:375: UserWarning: The `lr` argument is deprecated, use `learni
       ng rate` instead.
         "The `lr` argument is deprecated, use `learning rate` instead.")
In [75]:
        BATCH SIZE = 100 #
        EPOCHS = 40
        '''\mathsf{TODO}: Use model.fit to train the CNN model, with the same batch size and \mathsf{n}
        H = model2.fit(train images,np.array(y train), validation data=(test images ,
       Epoch 1/40
       acy: 0.1935 - val_loss: 1.8835 - val accuracy: 0.3272
       Epoch 2/40
       acy: 0.3336 - val loss: 1.6417 - val accuracy: 0.4101
       acy: 0.3856 - val loss: 1.5228 - val accuracy: 0.4495
       Epoch 4/40
       acy: 0.4280 - val loss: 1.4301 - val accuracy: 0.4771
       Epoch 5/40
       acy: 0.4611 - val loss: 1.3544 - val accuracy: 0.5127
       Epoch 6/40
       acy: 0.4826 - val loss: 1.3341 - val accuracy: 0.5166
```

```
Epoch 7/40
acy: 0.5035 - val loss: 1.2769 - val accuracy: 0.5481
Epoch 8/40
acy: 0.5204 - val loss: 1.1931 - val accuracy: 0.5762
Epoch 9/40
acy: 0.5427 - val loss: 1.1612 - val accuracy: 0.5954
Epoch 10/40
500/500 [============== ] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 1.2232 - accur
acy: 0.5591 - val_loss: 1.1001 - val_accuracy: 0.6124
Epoch 11/40
acy: 0.5755 - val loss: 1.0671 - val accuracy: 0.6268
Epoch 12/40
500/500 [============= ] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 1.1350 - accur
acy: 0.5917 - val_loss: 1.0655 - val_accuracy: 0.6202
Epoch 13/40
acy: 0.6049 - val loss: 0.9799 - val accuracy: 0.6552
Epoch 14/40
acy: 0.6184 - val loss: 0.9682 - val accuracy: 0.6615
acy: 0.6327 - val loss: 0.9347 - val accuracy: 0.6733
Epoch 16/40
acy: 0.6419 - val_loss: 0.9136 - val_accuracy: 0.6811
Epoch 17/40
acy: 0.6532 - val loss: 0.8821 - val accuracy: 0.6889
acy: 0.6599 - val loss: 0.8634 - val accuracy: 0.7006
Epoch 19/40
500/500 [============] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.9287 - accur
acy: 0.6711 - val_loss: 0.8344 - val_accuracy: 0.7105
Epoch 20/40
acy: 0.6792 - val loss: 0.8180 - val accuracy: 0.7166
Epoch 21/40
acy: 0.6887 - val loss: 0.8151 - val accuracy: 0.7120
Epoch 22/40
acy: 0.6937 - val loss: 0.8011 - val accuracy: 0.7232
Epoch 23/40
acy: 0.7008 - val_loss: 0.7880 - val_accuracy: 0.7269
Epoch 24/40
500/500 [============= ] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.8316 - accur
acy: 0.7058 - val loss: 0.7648 - val accuracy: 0.7287
Epoch 25/40
acy: 0.7116 - val_loss: 0.7545 - val_accuracy: 0.7332
Epoch 26/40
acy: 0.7165 - val_loss: 0.7346 - val_accuracy: 0.7449
```

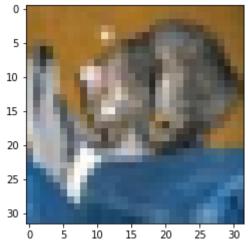
Epoch 27/40

```
acy: 0.7204 - val loss: 0.7289 - val accuracy: 0.7469
    Epoch 28/40
    acy: 0.7273 - val loss: 0.7309 - val accuracy: 0.7422
    Epoch 29/40
    acy: 0.7287 - val loss: 0.7047 - val accuracy: 0.7534
    Epoch 30/40
    acy: 0.7343 - val loss: 0.6979 - val accuracy: 0.7572
    Epoch 31/40
    acy: 0.7401 - val loss: 0.6988 - val accuracy: 0.7562
    Epoch 32/40
    500/500 [============= ] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.7274 - accur
    acy: 0.7430 - val_loss: 0.6899 - val_accuracy: 0.7571
    Epoch 33/40
    acy: 0.7478 - val loss: 0.6920 - val accuracy: 0.7601
    Epoch 34/40
    acy: 0.7489 - val loss: 0.6781 - val accuracy: 0.7624
    Epoch 35/40
    acy: 0.7535 - val loss: 0.6896 - val accuracy: 0.7584
    Epoch 36/40
    acy: 0.7556 - val_loss: 0.6668 - val_accuracy: 0.7689
    Epoch 37/40
    acy: 0.7606 - val loss: 0.6494 - val accuracy: 0.7718
    acy: 0.7630 - val loss: 0.6771 - val accuracy: 0.7634
    Epoch 39/40
    500/500 [============= ] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6623 - accur
    acy: 0.7662 - val loss: 0.6562 - val accuracy: 0.7696
    Epoch 40/40
    In [76]:
     test loss, test acc = model2.evaluate(test images , y test)# TODO
     print('Test accuracy:', test acc)
    acy: 0.7789
    Test accuracy: 0.7789000272750854
In [77]:
     summarize diagnostics(H)
```

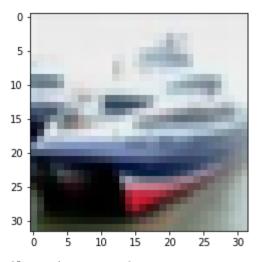


```
for i in range(10):
    predictions = model2.predict(np.array([test_images[i]]))
    prediction = np.argmax(predictions[0])# TODO
    print(f"Class image : {prediction +1}")
    print("Label of this digit is:", y_test[i])
    plt.imshow(test_images[i,:,:], cmap=plt.cm.binary)
    plt.show()
```

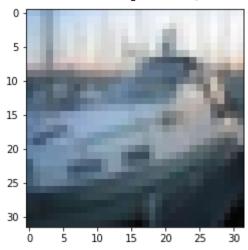
Class image : 4 Label of this digit is:  $[0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0]$ 



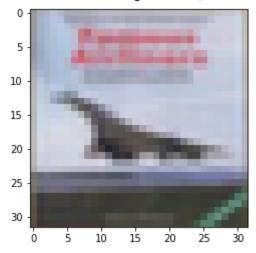
Class image : 9
Label of this digit is: [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0]



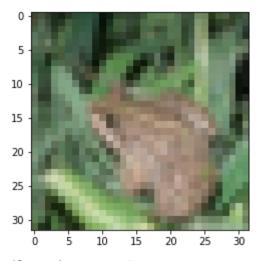
Class image : Label of this digit is: [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0]



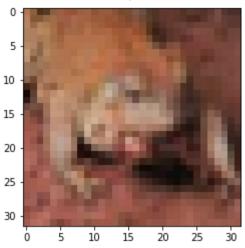
Class image : 1 Label of this digit is:  $[1\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0]$ 



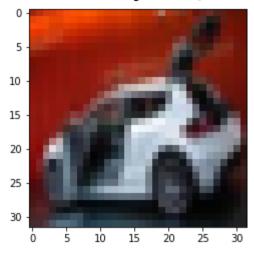
Class image : 7
Label of this digit is: [0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0]



Class image : 7 Label of this digit is:  $[0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0]$ 



Class image : 2 Label of this digit is: [0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]



Class image : 7 Label of this digit is:  $[0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 0]$ 

```
0
 5
10
15
20
25
30
          5
                10
                      15
                             20
                                    25
                                          30
```

Class image : Label of this digit is: [0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0]



```
In [ ]:
         # predictions = model2.predict(np.array([test_images[2]]))
In [ ]:
         # predictions
out[]: array([[8.0983527e-03, 6.2280190e-03, 9.2255854e-05, 1.2325000e-03,
                3.0086128e-05, 2.9635085e-05, 1.0467141e-05, 7.0712020e-05,
                9.7792393e-01, 6.2839459e-03]], dtype=float32)
In [ ]:
         # prediction = np.argmax(predictions[0])# TODO
         # print(f"Class image : {prediction +1}")
        Class image: 9
```

```
In [ ]:
         # print("Label of this digit is:", y_test[2])
         # plt.imshow(test_images[2,:,:], cmap=plt.cm.binary)
```

Label of this digit is: [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0] Out[]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f3625ee0890>

```
5
```

```
from tensorflow.python.client import device_lib
device_lib.list_local_devices()
```

```
Out[79]: [name: "/device:CPU:0"
          device type: "CPU"
          memory_limit: 268435456
          locality {
          }
          incarnation: 11203134324537477335, name: "/device:GPU:0"
          device_type: "GPU"
          memory_limit: 16183459840
          locality {
            bus_id: 1
            links {
            }
          }
          incarnation: 1557725047161276091
          physical_device_desc: "device: 0, name: Tesla P100-PCIE-16GB, pci bus id: 00
         00:00:04.0, compute capability: 6.0"]
```