Projeto Inteligência Artifical (Afonso Fernandes - 2221437, Luís Oliveira - 2221441)

Conjunto de validação train4

Modelos:

S

- Modelo de raíz
- Otimizador:
- Com e sem Data Augmentation

Found 10000 files halonging to 10 glasses

Dados Base:

```
In [1]:
```

```
from keras.utils import image dataset from directory
import tensorflow as tf
train dir 1 = 'trainning/train1'
train dir 2 = 'trainning/train2'
train dir 3 = 'trainning/train3'
validation dir = 'train4' # Validation
train dir 5 = 'trainning/train5'
test_dir = 'test'
trainning = [train_dir_1, train_dir_2,train_dir_3,train_dir_5]
train dir = train dir 2
IMG SIZE = 32 \# 32x32
# image dataset from directory with labels="inferred" for
# getting the images in the subdirectories and translating the subdirectory as a class
# of type categorical
#train_dataset = image_dataset_from_directory(train_dir,image_size=(IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE),b
atch size=32, labels="inferred", label mode="categorical")
test dataset = image dataset from directory(test dir,image size=(IMG SIZE, IMG SIZE), lab
els="inferred", label mode="categorical")
validation dataset = image dataset from directory(validation dir,image size=(IMG SIZE, IM
G SIZE), labels="inferred", label mode="categorical")
train dataset = tf.data.Dataset
for i in trainning:
    if i == trainning[0]:
        train dataset = image dataset from directory(i, image size=(IMG SIZE, IMG SIZE),
labels="inferred", label_mode="categorical")
        continue
    train dataset = train dataset.concatenate( image dataset from directory(i, image size
=(IMG SIZE, IMG SIZE), labels="inferred", label mode="categorical"))
Found 10000 files belonging to 10 classes.
```

Found 10000 files belonging to 10 classes.

Gráfico da validation accuracy vs test accuracy

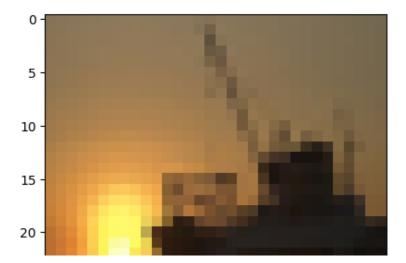
In [2]:

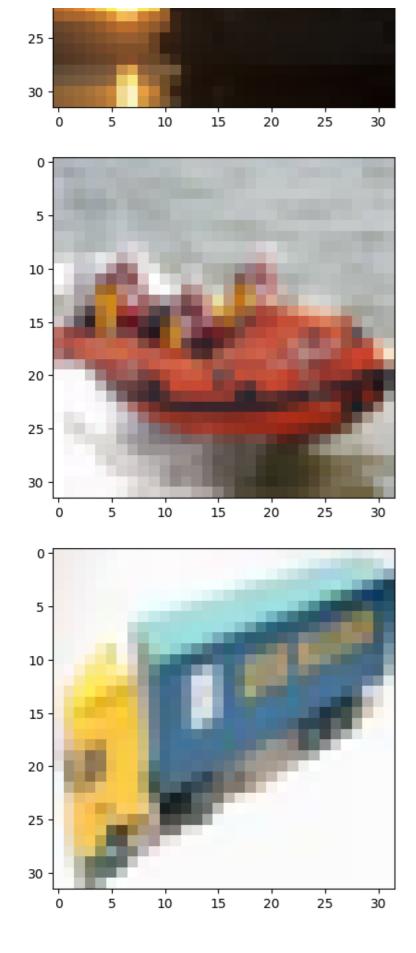
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def graph(history):
    # Use the correct key names from the history object
   acc = history.history['accuracy']
   val acc = history.history['val accuracy']
   loss = history.history['loss']
    val loss = history.history['val loss']
    epochs = range(1, len(acc) + 1)
   plt.figure(figsize=(14, 5))
    # Plot training and validation accuracy
    plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
    plt.plot(epochs, acc, 'bo-', label='Training accuracy')
   plt.plot(epochs, val acc, 'b-', label='Validation accuracy')
   plt.title('Training and validation accuracy')
   plt.xlabel('Epochs')
   plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
   plt.legend()
    # Plot training and validation loss
   plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
   plt.plot(epochs, loss, 'bo-', label='Training loss')
    plt.plot(epochs, val loss, 'b-', label='Validation loss')
   plt.title('Training and validation loss')
   plt.xlabel('Epochs')
   plt.ylabel('Loss')
   plt.legend()
   plt.show()
```

In [3]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
for data_batch, labels_batch in train_dataset:
    print('data batch shape:', data_batch.shape)
    print('labels batch shape:', labels_batch.shape)
    break
for data_batch, _ in train_dataset.take(1):
    for i in range(3):
        plt.imshow(data_batch[i].numpy().astype("uint8"))
        plt.show()
```

data batch shape: (32, 32, 32, 3) labels batch shape: (32, 10)





Modelo S sem Data augmentation:

```
In [ ]:
```

```
import os
import tensorflow as tf
# Para revêr ou treinar mais
model_path = "models_S/S_without_DA.h5"
model = tf.keras.models.load_model(model_path)
```

```
In [ ]:
model.summary()
```

Optimização da procura de hyperparâmetros através do optuna

```
In [ ]:
```

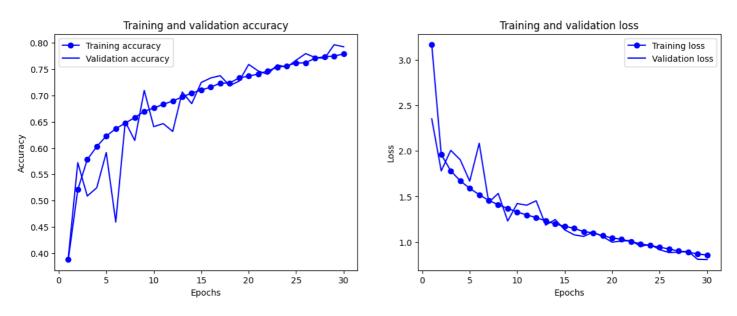
```
import optuna
import keras
from keras import layers
def create model (trial):
   n conv layers = trial.suggest int('n conv layers', 2, 3)
    #making the model
   reg = keras.regularizers.12(0.005)
   dropConv = 0.2
   dropFinal = 0.5
    inputs = keras.Input(shape=(IMG SIZE, IMG SIZE, 3))
    x = layers.Rescaling(1./255) (inputs)
    for i in range(n conv layers):
        n_filters = trial.suggest_int('n_filters1_{}'.format(i), 32, 128, step=32)
        n filters2 = trial.suggest int('n filters2 {}'.format(i), 32, 128, step=32)
        n_ksize = trial.suggest_int('n_ksize1_{}'.format(i), 2, 3)
        n_ksize1 = trial.suggest_int('n_ksize2_{}'.format(i), 2, 3)
        x = layers.Conv2D(filters=n filters, kernel size=n ksize,padding="same", activat
ion="relu", kernel_regularizer=reg) (x)
        x = layers.BatchNormalization(axis=-1)(x)
        x = layers.Conv2D(filters=n filters2, kernel size=n ksize1, padding="same", activ
ation="relu", kernel regularizer=reg) (x)
        x = layers.BatchNormalization(axis=-1)(x)
        x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=2)(x)
        x = layers.Dropout(dropConv)(x)
    #The flatten and classification process
    x = layers.Flatten()(x)
    x = layers.Dense(512, activation="relu", kernel regularizer=reg)(x) #trial.suggest i
nt('dense units', 512, 1024, step=512)
   x = layers.BatchNormalization()(x)
   x = layers.Dropout(dropFinal)(x)
   outputs = layers.Dense(10, activation="softmax")(x)
   model = keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)
   lr schedule = tf.keras.optimizers.schedules.ExponentialDecay(
    initial_learning_rate=trial.suggest_float('learning_rate IN', 1e-3, 1e-2, log=True),
    decay steps=10000,
    decay rate=0.6)
    # Suggest optimizer
    optimizer options = ['Adam', 'RMSprop']
    optimizer selected = trial.suggest categorical('optimizer', optimizer options)
    if optimizer_selected == 'Adam':
        optimizer = keras.optimizers.Adam(learning rate=lr schedule)
    else:
        optimizer = keras.optimizers.RMSprop(learning rate=lr schedule)
    model.compile(optimizer=optimizer,
                  loss='categorical crossentropy',
                  metrics=['accuracy'])
    return model
def objective(trial):
   model = create model(trial)
    callbacks = [keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
```

```
filepath=f'models_S/model_best_{trial.number}.h5',
    save_best_only=True,
    monitor='val loss',
    mode='min',
    verbose=0
),
keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(
    monitor='val loss',
   min delta=0,
   patience=4,
    verbose=0,
    mode='min',
    restore best weights=True,
) ]
batch size = trial.suggest int('batch size', 32, 128, step=32)
history = model.fit(train dataset,
                    batch size=batch size,
                    epochs=30,
                    validation data=validation dataset,
                    callbacks=callbacks,
                    verbose=0) # não verboso
graph(history)
val loss = history.history['val loss'][-1]
return val loss
```

Utilização do Optuna:

- Criação do Modelo com os campos dos hyperparâmetros com sugestões de valores para serem testados
- Definição do objetivo de maximizar a accuracy e callback para guardar sempre o melhor modelo definido pela accuracy

[I 2024-06-19 17:12:17,850] A new study created in memory with name: no-name-c2f53027-0f57-40d9-a0d9-0a731b6b2db8



[I 2024-06-19 18:05:48,769]

Trial 1 finished with value: 0.8066616654396057 and parameters:

```
{'n_conv_layers': 3,
'n_filters1_0': 128,
'n_filters2_0': 96,
'n_ksize1_0': 3,
'n_ksize2_0': 2,
```

```
'n_filters1_1': 32,
'n_filters2_1': 32,
'n_ksize1_1': 3,
'n_ksize2_1': 2,
'n_filters1_2': 96,
'n_filters2_2': 32,
'n_ksize1_2': 2,
'n_ksize2_2': 2,
'learning_rate_IN': 0.0020018655778243685,
'optimizer': 'RMSprop',
'batch size': 128}.
Best is trial 1 with value: 0.8066616654396057.
In [ ]:
study = optuna.create study(direction='minimize')
study.optimize(objective, n trials=6) # Ajustar número de trials para um estudo mais com
pleto
print(f"Best trial: {study.best trial.params}")

    Com o modelo já carregado do ficheiro, continuar o treino

In [ ]:
import os
import tensorflow as tf
model path = "models S/S without DA 1.h5"
model = tf.keras.models.load model(model path)
In [28]:
callbacks = [keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
         filepath='models_S/S_without_DA.h5',
         save best only=True,
        monitor='val loss',
        mode='min',
         verbose=1
    ), keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(
    monitor='val loss',
    min delta=0,
    patience=5,
    verbose=1,
    mode='auto',
    restore best weights=True,
) ]
```

history = model.fit(
 train_dataset,
 epochs=100,
 batch size=128,

verbose=1

callbacks=callbacks,

sim/não verboso

validation_data=validation_dataset,

```
Epoch 1: val loss improved from inf to 0.81660, saving model to models S\S without DA.h5
7999 - val loss: 0.8166 - val accuracy: 0.8015
Epoch 2/100
Epoch 2: val loss improved from 0.81660 to 0.81083, saving model to models S\S without DA
.h5
013 - val loss: 0.8108 - val accuracy: 0.7999
Epoch 3/100
Epoch 3: val loss did not improve from 0.81083
068 - val loss: 0.8255 - val accuracy: 0.7993
Epoch 4/100
Epoch 4: val loss did not improve from 0.81083
067 - val_loss: 0.8220 - val_accuracy: 0.7983
Epoch 5/100
Epoch 5: val loss did not improve from 0.81083
099 - val loss: 0.8480 - val_accuracy: 0.7889
Epoch 6/100
Epoch 6: val loss did not improve from 0.81083
093 - val loss: 0.8455 - val accuracy: 0.7877
Epoch 7/100
Epoch 7: val loss improved from 0.81083 to 0.79669, saving model to models S\S without DA
116 - val loss: 0.7967 - val_accuracy: 0.8021
Epoch 8/100
Epoch 8: val loss improved from 0.79669 to 0.77490, saving model to models S\S without DA
152 - val loss: 0.7749 - val accuracy: 0.8112
Epoch 9/100
Epoch 9: val loss did not improve from 0.77490
167 - val loss: 0.7931 - val accuracy: 0.8020
Epoch 10/\overline{100}
Epoch 10: val loss did not improve from 0.77490
202 - val loss: 0.7902 - val accuracy: 0.8058
Epoch 11/100
Epoch 11: val loss did not improve from 0.77490
181 - val_loss: 0.7826 - val_accuracy: 0.8047
Epoch 12/100
Epoch 12: val loss improved from 0.77490 to 0.76458, saving model to models S\S without D
185 - val loss: 0.7646 - val accuracy: 0.8123
Epoch 13/100
Epoch 13: val loss improved from 0.76458 to 0.76322, saving model to models S\S without D
227 - val loss: 0.7632 - val accuracy: 0.8123
Epoch 14/100
Epoch 14: val loss did not improve from 0.76322
```

```
201 - val loss: 0.7646 - val accuracy: 0.8113
Epoch 15/\overline{100}
Epoch 15: val loss did not improve from 0.76322
241 - val loss: 0.7703 - val accuracy: 0.8101
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 16: val loss did not improve from 0.76322
280 - val loss: 0.7716 - val accuracy: 0.8060
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 17: val loss did not improve from 0.76322
266 - val_loss: 0.7682 - val_accuracy: 0.8084
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 18: val_loss did not improve from 0.76322
Restoring model weights from the end of the best epoch: 13.
261 - val loss: 0.7705 - val_accuracy: 0.8102
Epoch 18: early stopping
```

• Avaliar Modelo:

• Guardar o modelo depois de ter sido treinado:

val loss: 0.7556588649749756

```
In []:
# Guardar por alguma razão extra
keras.models.save_model(model, "models_S\S_without_DA.h5")
```

Modelo S com Data augmentation:

Parecido com o feito anteriormente mas com Data augmentation:

Optimização da procura de hyperparâmetros através do optuna com Data Augmentation

```
import optuna
import keras
from keras import layers

def create_model(trial):
    n_conv_layers = trial.suggest_int('n_conv_layers', 2, 3)
    # Definição da augmentação da informação
    reg = keras.regularizers.12(0.005)
    dropConv = 0.2
    dropFinal = 0.5
    data_augmentation = keras.Sequential(
```

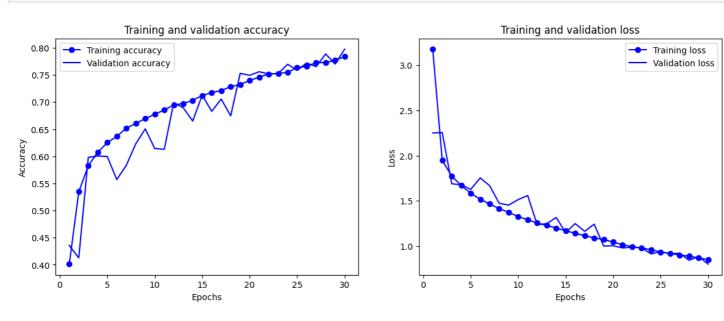
```
[layers.RandomFlip("horizontal"),
        layers.RandomRotation(0.1),
        layers.RandomZoom(0.2),])
    # Criação do dito Modelo
    inputs = keras.Input(shape=(IMG SIZE, IMG SIZE, 3))
    # Data augmentation
   x = data augmentation (inputs)
   x = layers.Rescaling(1./255) (inputs)
    for i in range(n conv layers):
        n filters = trial.suggest int('n filters1 {}'.format(i), 32, 128, step=32)
        #n filters2 = trial.suggest int('n filters2 {}'.format(i), 32, 128, step=32)
        n filters2 = n filters
        n ksize = trial.suggest int('n ksize1 {}'.format(i), 2, 3)
        #n ksize1 = trial.suggest int('n ksize2 {}'.format(i), 2, 3)
        n ksize1 = n ksize
        x = layers.Conv2D(filters=n filters, kernel size=n ksize,padding="same", activat
ion="relu", kernel regularizer=reg) (x)
        x = layers.BatchNormalization(axis=-1)(x)
        x = layers.Conv2D(filters=n filters2, kernel size=n ksize1,padding="same", activ
ation="relu", kernel regularizer=reg) (x)
        x = layers.BatchNormalization(axis=-1)(x)
        x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=2)(x)
        x = layers.Dropout(dropConv)(x)
    #The flatten and classification process
    x = layers.Flatten()(x)
    x = layers.Dense(trial.suggest int('dense units', 256, 512, step=256), activation="r
elu", kernel regularizer=reg)(x)
   x = layers.BatchNormalization()(x)
   x = layers.Dropout(dropFinal)(x)
   outputs = layers.Dense(10, activation="softmax")(x)
   model = keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)
   lr schedule = tf.keras.optimizers.schedules.ExponentialDecay(
    initial learning rate=trial.suggest float('learning rate IN', 1e-3, 1e-2, log=True),
   decay steps=10000,
   decay_rate=0.6)
    # Suggest optimizer
    optimizer options = ['Adam', 'RMSprop']
    optimizer selected = trial.suggest categorical('optimizer', optimizer options)
    if optimizer selected == 'Adam':
        optimizer = keras.optimizers.Adam(learning rate=lr schedule)
    else:
        optimizer = keras.optimizers.RMSprop(learning rate=lr schedule)
    model.compile(optimizer=optimizer,
                  loss='categorical crossentropy',
                  metrics=['accuracy'])
    return model
def objective(trial):
   model = create model(trial)
    callbacks = [keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
        filepath=f'models S/model best DA {trial.number}.h5',
        save best only=True,
        monitor='val loss',
       mode='min',
       verbose=0
    keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(
        monitor='val loss',
       min delta=0,
        patience=4,
        verbose=1,
       mode='min',
```

Utilização do Optuna:

- Criação do Modelo com os campos dos hyperparâmetros com sugestões de valores para serem testados
- Definição do objetivo de maximizar a accuracy e callback para guardar sempre o melhor modelo definido pela accuracy

In []:

```
study = optuna.create_study(direction='minimize')
study.optimize(objective, n_trials=2) # Ajustar número de trials para um estudo mais co
mpleto
print(f"Best trial: {study.best_trial.params}")
```



Utilização dos parâmetros encontrados no Modelo S sem Data Augmentation

```
In [33]:
```

```
import keras
# Load do novo melhor modelo
best_model = keras.models.load_model("models_S\model_best_DA_0.h5")
```

In [34]:

```
model.summary()
```

Model: "model_48"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_49 (InputLayer)	[(None, 32, 32, 3)]	0
rescaling_48 (Rescaling)	(None, 32, 32, 3)	0

```
(None, 32, 32, 128)
 conv2d 150 (Conv2D)
                                                3584
batch_normalization_216 (Ba (None, 32, 32, 128)
                                                512
tchNormalization)
                        (None, 32, 32, 96)
                                                49248
conv2d 151 (Conv2D)
batch normalization 217 (Ba (None, 32, 32, 96)
                                                384
tchNormalization)
max pooling2d 117 (MaxPooli (None, 16, 16, 96)
                                                0
ng2D)
dropout 183 (Dropout)
                      (None, 16, 16, 96)
conv2d 152 (Conv2D) (None, 16, 16, 32)
                                                27680
batch normalization 218 (Ba (None, 16, 16, 32)
                                                128
tchNormalization)
conv2d 153 (Conv2D) (None, 16, 16, 32)
                                                4128
batch_normalization_219 (Ba (None, 16, 16, 32)
                                                128
tchNormalization)
max_pooling2d_118 (MaxPooli (None, 8, 8, 32)
ng2D)
dropout 184 (Dropout) (None, 8, 8, 32)
conv2d 154 (Conv2D) (None, 8, 8, 96)
                                                12384
batch normalization 220 (Ba (None, 8, 8, 96)
                                                384
tchNormalization)
conv2d 155 (Conv2D)
                        (None, 8, 8, 32)
                                                12320
batch normalization 221 (Ba (None, 8, 8, 32)
                                                128
tchNormalization)
max_pooling2d_119 (MaxPooli (None, 4, 4, 32)
ng2D)
dropout_185 (Dropout)
                        (None, 4, 4, 32)
                                                0
flatten_48 (Flatten)
                        (None, 512)
dense 114 (Dense)
                         (None, 512)
                                                262656
batch normalization 222 (Ba (None, 512)
                                                2048
tchNormalization)
dropout_186 (Dropout) (None, 512)
dense 115 (Dense)
                    (None, 10)
                                                 5130
______
```

Total params: 380,842 Trainable params: 378,986 Non-trainable params: 1,856

In [35]:

```
callbacks = [keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
       filepath='models S/S with DA.h5',
       save best only=True,
       monitor='val loss',
       mode='min',
       verbose=0
   ), keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(
```

```
monitor='val_loss',
   min delta=0,
   patience=2,
   verbose=0,
   mode='min',
   restore best weights=True,
  ) ]
history = best model.fit(
 train dataset,
 epochs=100, batch size=128,
 validation data=validation dataset,
 callbacks=callbacks,
  verbose=1
)
Epoch 1/100
906 - val loss: 0.7876 - val accuracy: 0.7982
Epoch 2/100
959 - val loss: 0.7700 - val accuracy: 0.8023
Epoch 3/100
983 - val loss: 0.7618 - val accuracy: 0.8073
Epoch 4/100
001 - val loss: 0.8270 - val accuracy: 0.7853
Epoch 5/100
021 - val loss: 0.7307 - val accuracy: 0.8153
Epoch 6/100
076 - val loss: 0.7288 - val accuracy: 0.8113
Epoch 7/100
084 - val loss: 0.7160 - val_accuracy: 0.8147
Epoch 8/1\overline{0}0
124 - val loss: 0.7158 - val_accuracy: 0.8143
Epoch 9/100
158 - val loss: 0.7004 - val accuracy: 0.8169
Epoch 10/100
174 - val_loss: 0.7054 - val_accuracy: 0.8148
Epoch 11/100
213 - val loss: 0.6948 - val accuracy: 0.8184
Epoch 12/100
211 - val loss: 0.6928 - val accuracy: 0.8168
Epoch 13/100
234 - val loss: 0.6810 - val accuracy: 0.8195
Epoch 14/\overline{100}
304 - val loss: 0.6813 - val accuracy: 0.8196
Epoch 15/100
270 - val_loss: 0.6696 - val_accuracy: 0.8230
Epoch 16/100
300 - val_loss: 0.6646 - val_accuracy: 0.8239
Epoch 17/100
343 - val loss: 0.6708 - val accuracy: 0.8199
Epoch 18/100
1252/1252 [=============== ] - 51s 41ms/step - loss: 0.6235 - accuracy: 0.8
345 - val loss: 0.6522 - val accuracy: 0.8249
Epoch 19/100
```

```
348 - val loss: 0.6556 - val accuracy: 0.8256
Epoch 20/\overline{100}
391 - val loss: 0.6442 - val accuracy: 0.8265
Epoch 21/100
403 - val loss: 0.6489 - val accuracy: 0.8253
Epoch 22/100
439 - val loss: 0.6390 - val accuracy: 0.8279
Epoch 23/100
426 - val loss: 0.6307 - val accuracy: 0.8313
Epoch 24/100
417 - val loss: 0.6329 - val accuracy: 0.8308
Epoch 25/100
442 - val loss: 0.6310 - val accuracy: 0.8277
```

• Avaliar Modelo:

```
In [37]:
```

• Guardar o modelo depois de ter sido treinado:

val loss: 0.6306564211845398

```
In [38]:
```

```
keras.models.save_model(best_model, "models_S\S_with_DA.h5")
```