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1. (2%) 請說明你實作的 CNN model, 其模型架構、訓練參數和準確率為何?並請 用與上述 CNN 接近的參數量, 實做簡單的 DNN model, 同時也說明其模型架 構、訓練參數和準確率為何?並說明你觀察到了什麼? (Collaborators:)

答:

為方便實驗, 我將 train.csv 中的資料 shuffle 後切 1/3 為 validation set(x_test, y_test), 其餘 2/3 為 training set(x_train,y_train)。以下準確率為模型在 validation set 上的準確率。

CNN 模型架構:

```
1 model = Sequential()
 2 model.add(Conv2D(128, (3,3), input_shape = (48,48,1), activation = 'elu'))
 3 model.add(BatchNormalization())
4 model.add(Dropout(0.2))
5 model.add(Conv2D(128, (3,3), activation = 'elu'))
6 model.add(BatchNormalization())
 7 model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size = (2, 2)))
 8 model.add(Dropout(0.2))
10 model.add(Conv2D(256, (3,3), activation = 'elu'))
11 model.add(BatchNormalization())
12 model.add(Dropout(0.3))
13 model.add(Conv2D(256, (3,3), activation = 'elu'))
14 model.add(BatchNormalization())
15 model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size = (2, 2)))
16 model.add(Dropout(0.3))
18 model.add(Conv2D(512, (3,3), activation = 'elu'))
19 model.add(BatchNormalization())
20 model.add(Dropout(0.4))
21 model.add(Conv2D(512, (3,3), activation = 'elu'))
22 model.add(BatchNormalization())
23 model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size = (2, 2)))
24 model.add(Dropout(0.4))
26 model.add(Flatten())
27 model.add(Dense(units = 512, activation = 'elu'))
28 model.add(BatchNormalization())
29 model.add(Dense(units = 512, activation = 'elu'))
30 model.add(BatchNormalization())
31 model.add(Dense(units = 7, activation ='softmax'))
```

CNN 訓練參數:

```
1 model.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss = 'categorical_crossentropy', metrics = ['accuracy'])
2 model.fit(x_train,y_train,validation_data=(x_test,y_test),batch_size=100,epochs=100)
```

CNN 總參數量: 5,900,679

CNN 準確率: 0.6077960068584797

DNN 模型架構:

```
1 model = Sequential()
 2 model.add(Flatten(input shape=(48,48,1)))
 3 model.add(Dense(units = 512, activation = 'elu'))
 4 model.add(BatchNormalization())
 5 model.add(Dropout(0.2))
 6 model.add(Dense(units = 512, activation = 'elu'))
 7 model.add(BatchNormalization())
 8 model.add(Dropout(0.2))
 9
10 model.add(Dense(units = 512, activation = 'elu'))
11 model.add(BatchNormalization())
12 model.add(Dropout(0.3))
13 model.add(Dense(units = 666, activation = 'elu'))
14 model.add(BatchNormalization())
15 model.add(Dropout(0.3))
16
17 model.add(Dense(units = 1024, activation = 'elu'))
18 model.add(BatchNormalization())
19 model.add(Dropout(0.4))
20 model.add(Dense(units = 1024, activation = 'elu'))
21 model.add(BatchNormalization())
22 model.add(Dropout(0,4))
23
24 model.add(Dense(units = 1024, activation = 'elu'))
25 model.add(BatchNormalization())
26 model.add(Dropout(0.4))
27 model.add(Dense(units = 1024, activation = 'elu'))
28 model.add(BatchNormalization())
29 model.add(Dropout(0.4))
30
31 model.add(Dense(units = 7, activation ='softmax'))
```

DNN 訓練參數:

```
1 model.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss = 'categorical_crossentropy', metrics = ['accuracy'])
2 model.fit(x_train,y_train,validation_data=(x_test,y_test),batch_size=100,epochs=100)
```

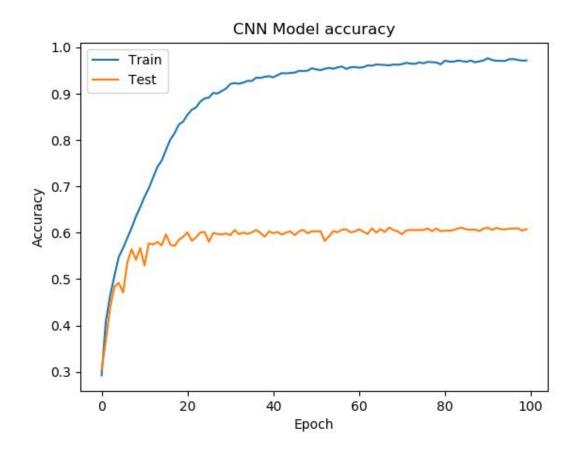
DNN 總參數量: 5,911,305

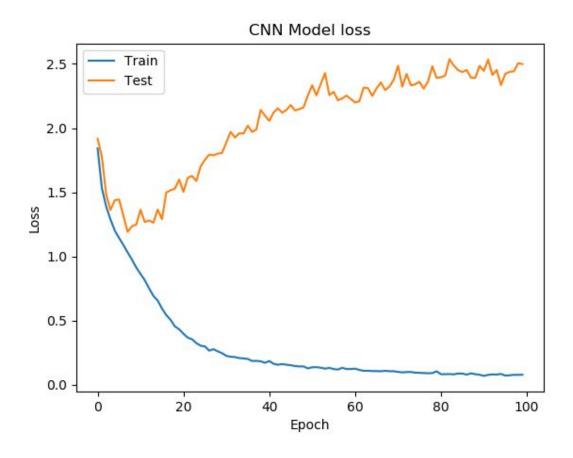
DNN 準確率: 0.4082976256851767

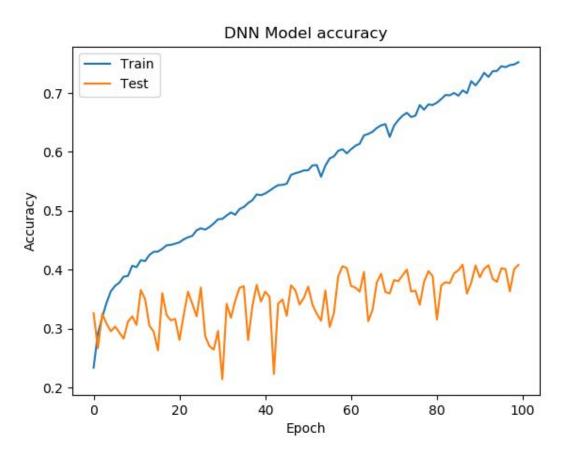
總參數量差不多的 CNN 跟 DNN,用一樣的訓練參數訓練之後, CNN 的表現明顯比 DNN 好很多。

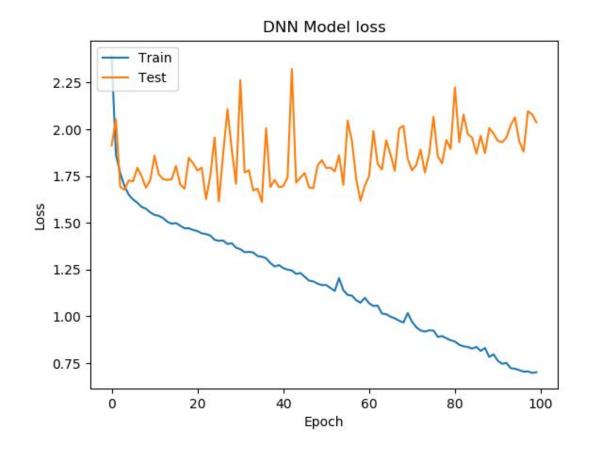
2. (1%) 承上題,請分別畫出這兩個model的訓練過程 (i.e., loss/accuracy v.s. epoch) (Collaborators:)

答:









3. (1%) 請嘗試 data normalization, data augmentation,說明實作方法並且說明實行前後對準確率有什麼樣的影響? (Collaborators:)

答:對以下三種 case 進行實驗

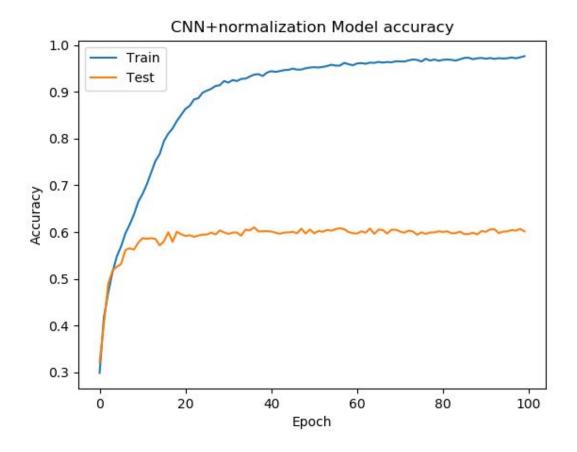
(1) raw: 即為 1. 的 CNN model

準確率: 0.6077960068584797

(2) normalization: 對 48*48*1 個輸入資料的維度分別做 standardization。

準確率: 0.6017347658200004

對最終準確率影響不大, 但可看出訓練過程中的準確率曲線較為平滑。

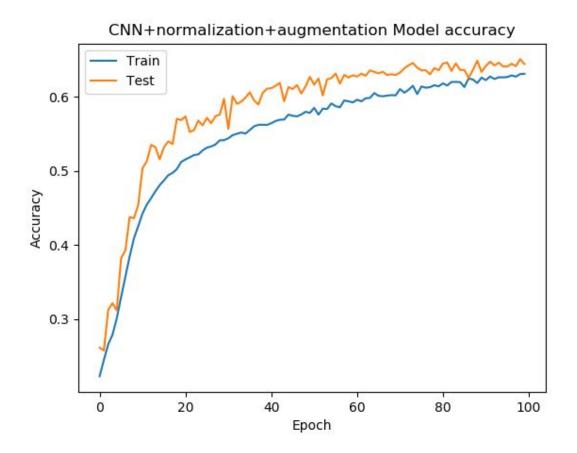


(3) normalization + augmentation: 做完(2)後, 使用 Keras 的 ImageDataGenerator 來產生 資料, 並用 fit generator 進行訓練。

準確率: 0.644163444456056

```
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
           rotation range=40,
 2
 3
           width shift range=0.2,
 4
           height shift range=0.2,
 5
           shear_range=0.2,
 6
           zoom range=0.2,
           horizontal flip=True,
 7
           fill mode='nearest')
 9
   model.fit generator(
           datagen.flow(x_train,y_train,batch_size=100),
10
           validation data=(x test,y test),
11
           steps_per_epoch=len(x_train)//100+1,
12
           epochs=100,
13
           workers=10)
14
```

準確率提高了,從訓練過程中可看出 training accuracy 明顯降低了,可見augmentation



4. (1%) 觀察答錯的圖片中,哪些 class 彼此間容易用混?[繪出 confusion matrix 分析]

(Collaborators:)

答:

- (a) 0 跟 1 的準確率相當低,僅有 0.18 跟 0.08,大多數的 0, 1 都被 predict 成 2 或 6。
- (b) 0 跟 4 最多的比例被判成 6。1,2,3,5 第二多的比例是 6。可見幾乎所有表情都容易被誤判成 6,然後 6 (1660 張)並不是最多的資料,最多的是 3 (2381 張),可能是因為 6 是中立的表情,如果表情做的不夠誇張會被誤判當成中立。

