



American International University-Bangladesh

Mid assignment – Spring 21-22

Course: Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition [MScCS]

Course Teacher: Dr. Debajyoti Karmaker

Submitted by:

Name: Salsabil, Umme Sadia

Id: 21-92098-2

Dataset: cifar10

Method: CNN

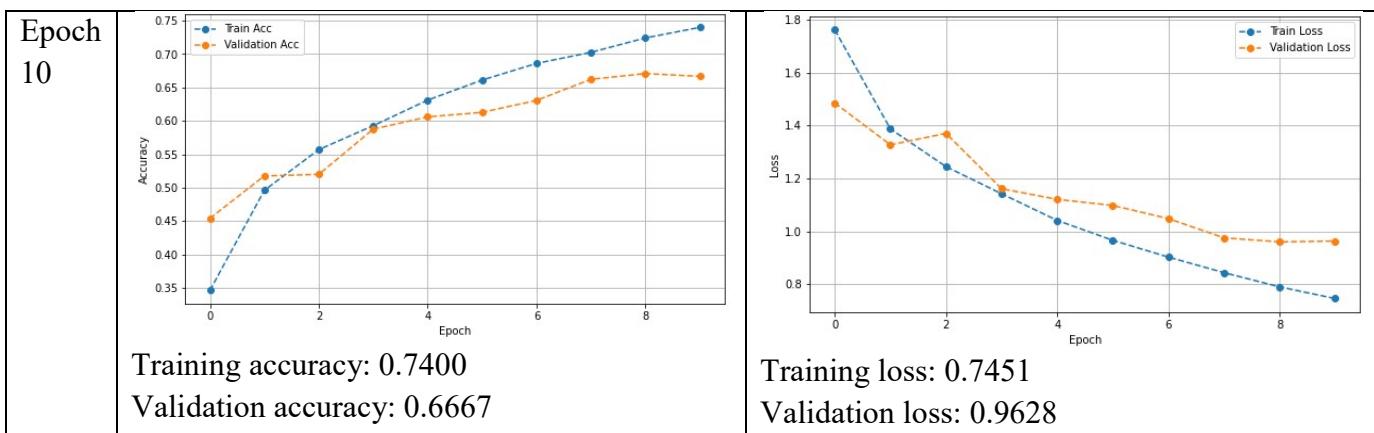
Optimizer used: Adam, SGD, RMSprop

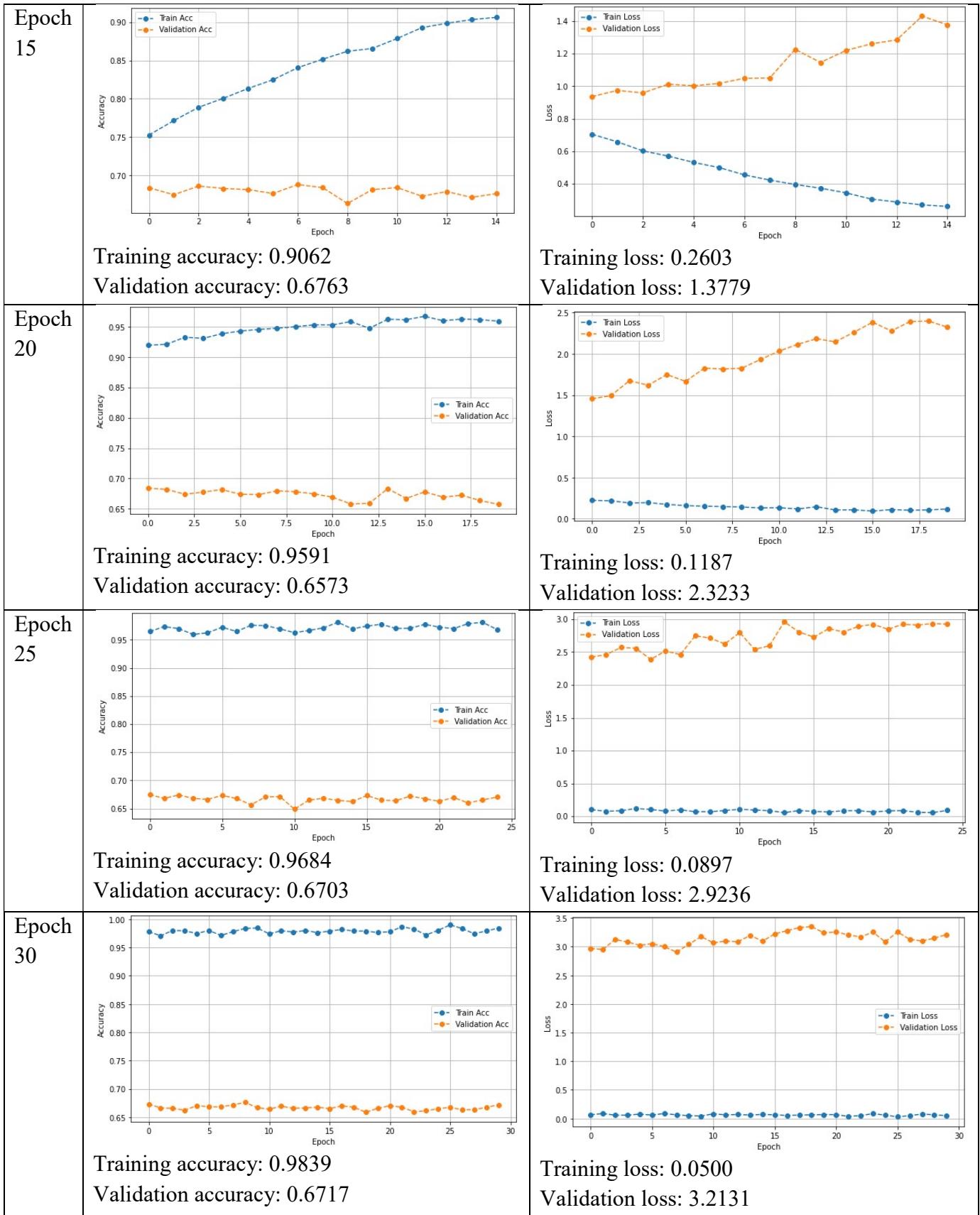
Loss function used: Categorical crossentropy, Sparse categorical crossentropy, Kullback leibler divergence

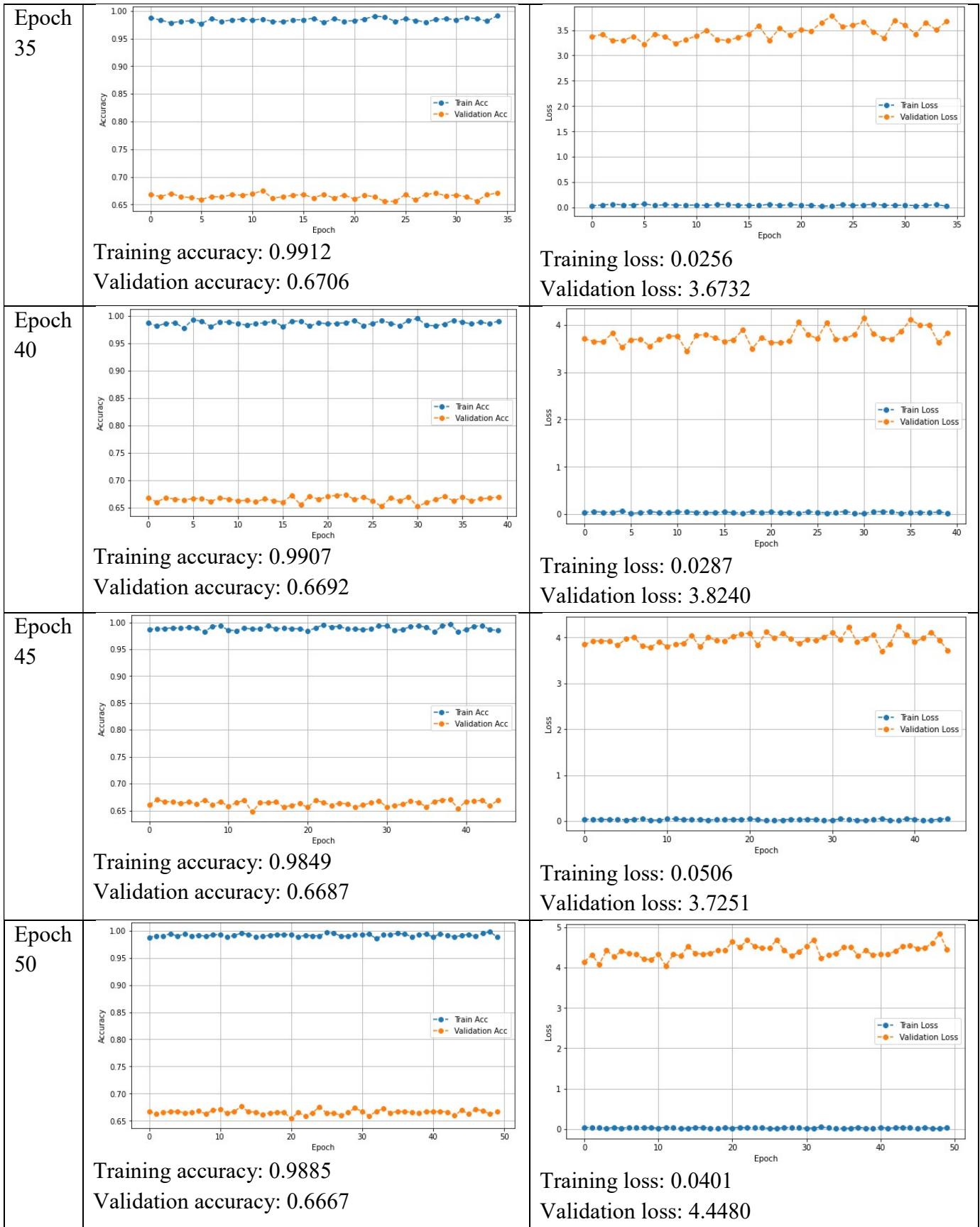
Experiment 1-3: Adam

Optimizer	Adam
Batch size	128
Learning rate	0.001
Validation split	0.3
Epoch	10-50

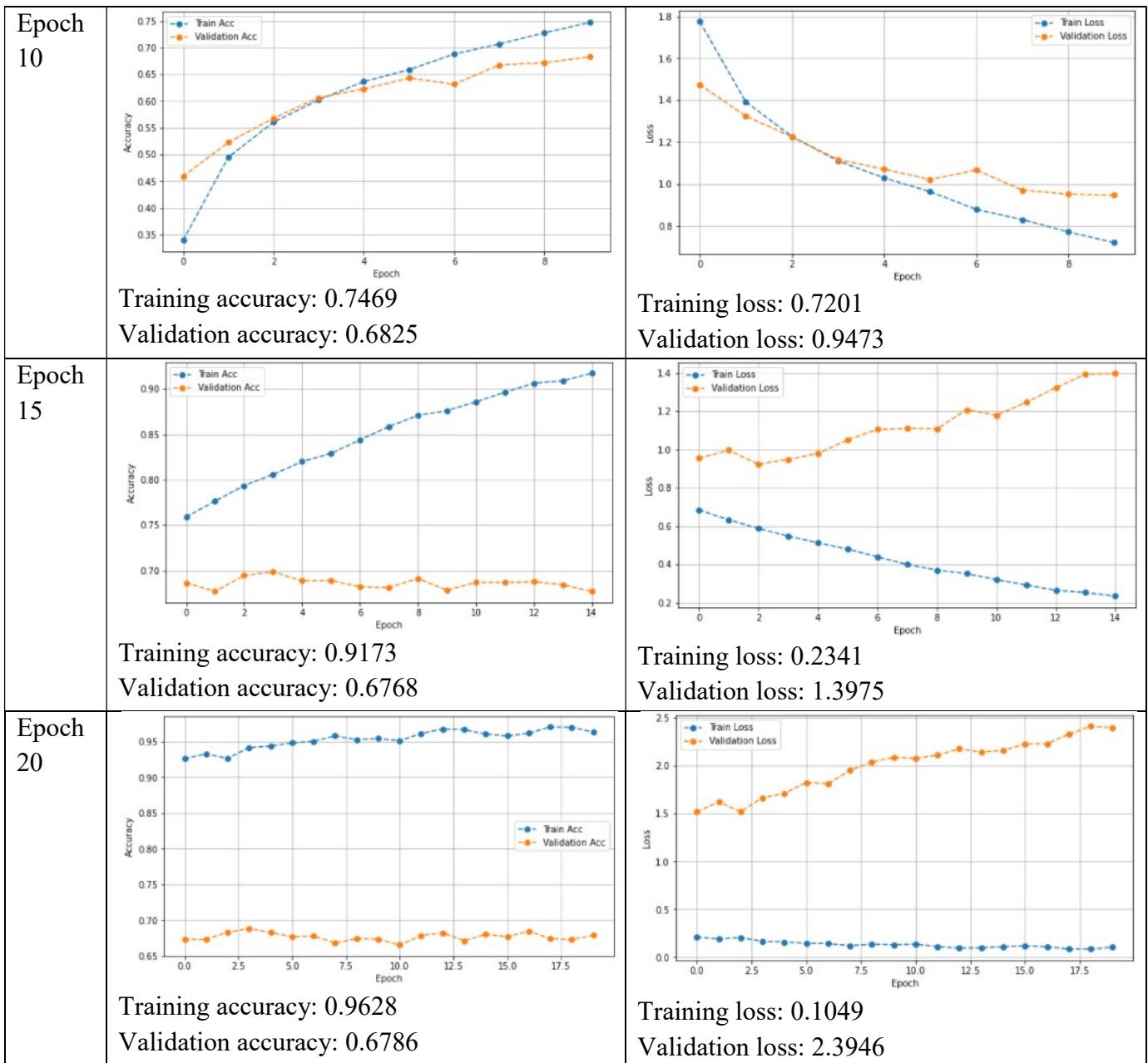
1. Loss function = Categorical crossentropy

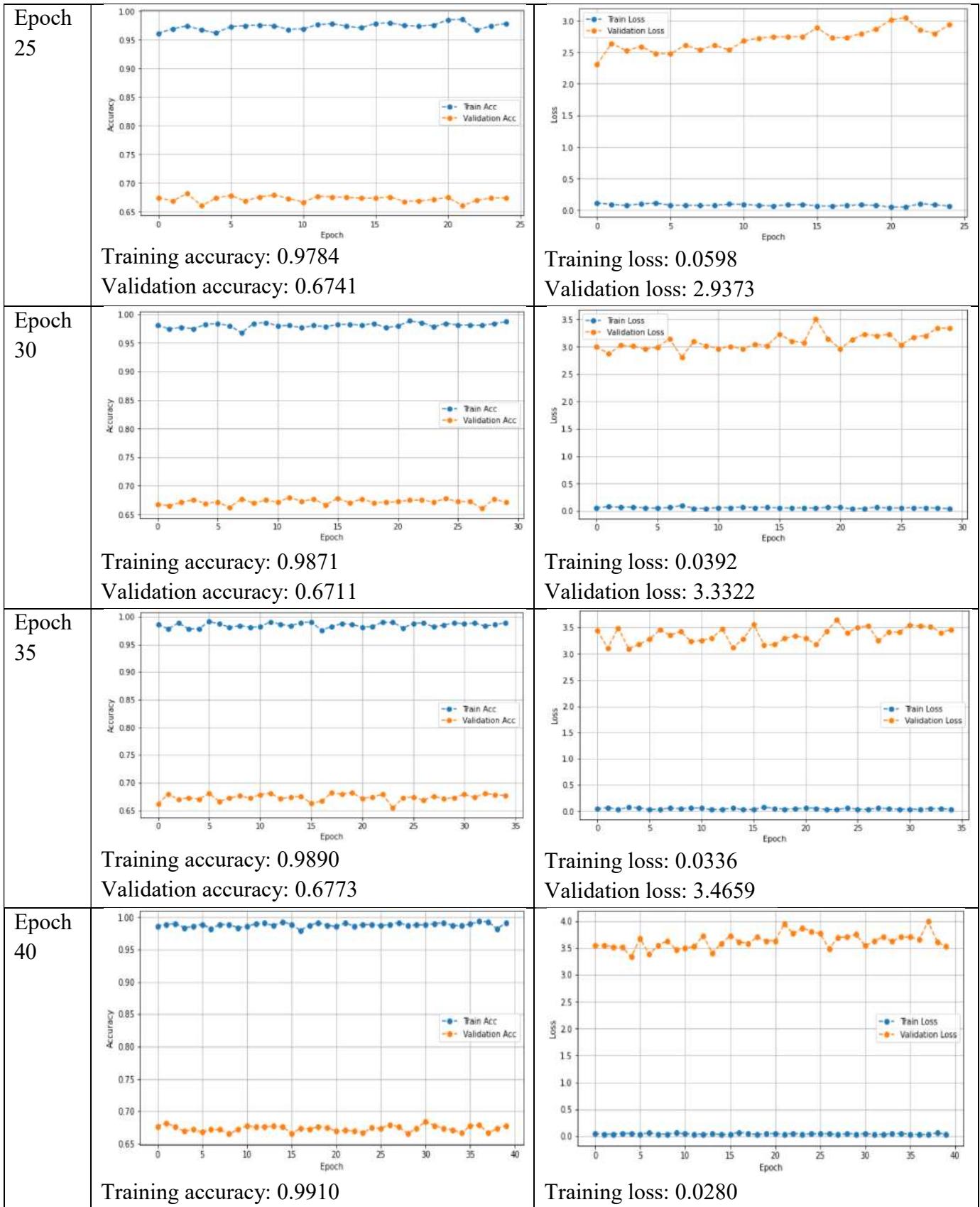


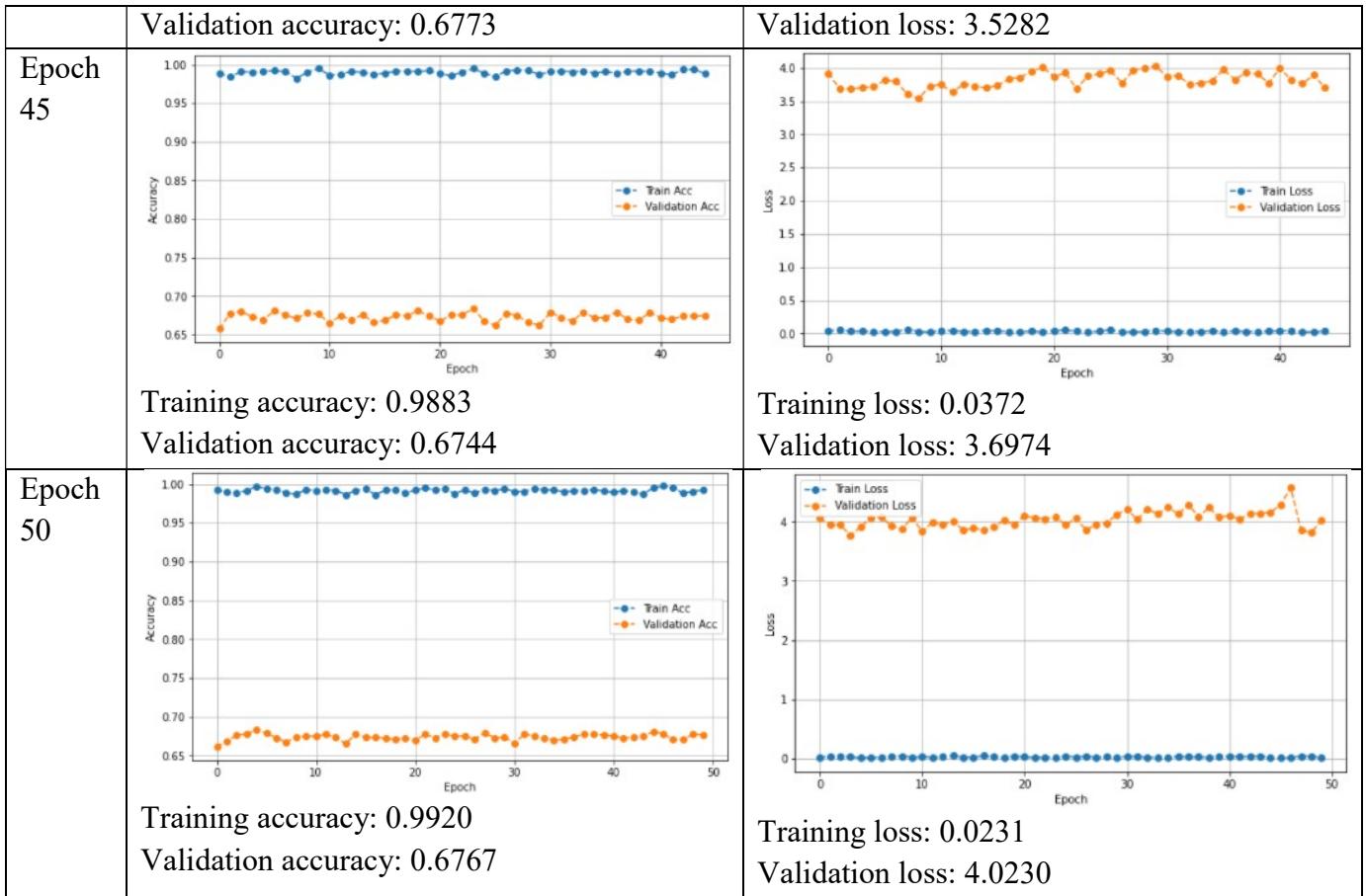




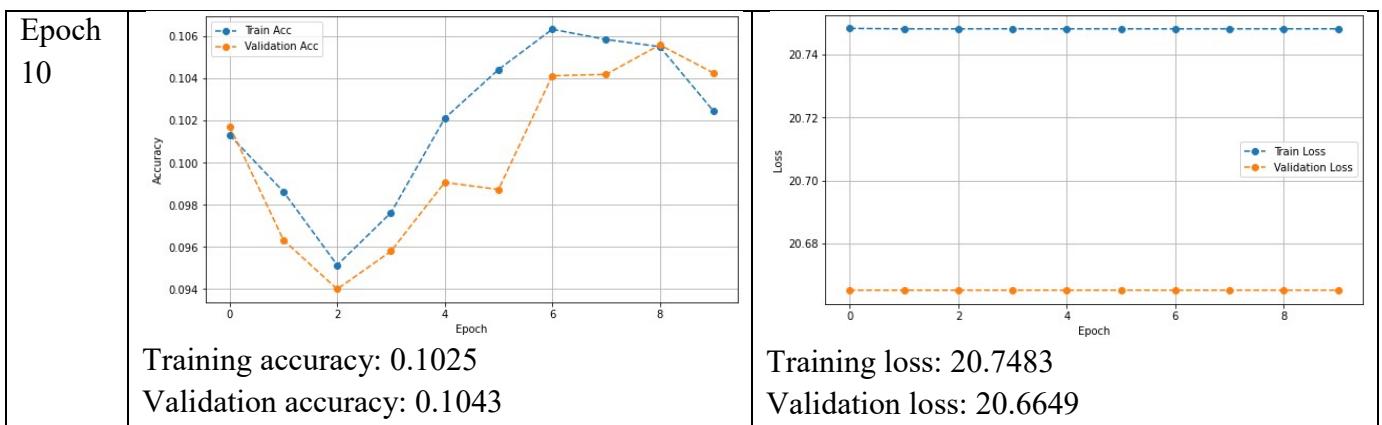
2. Loss function = Sparse categorical crossentropy

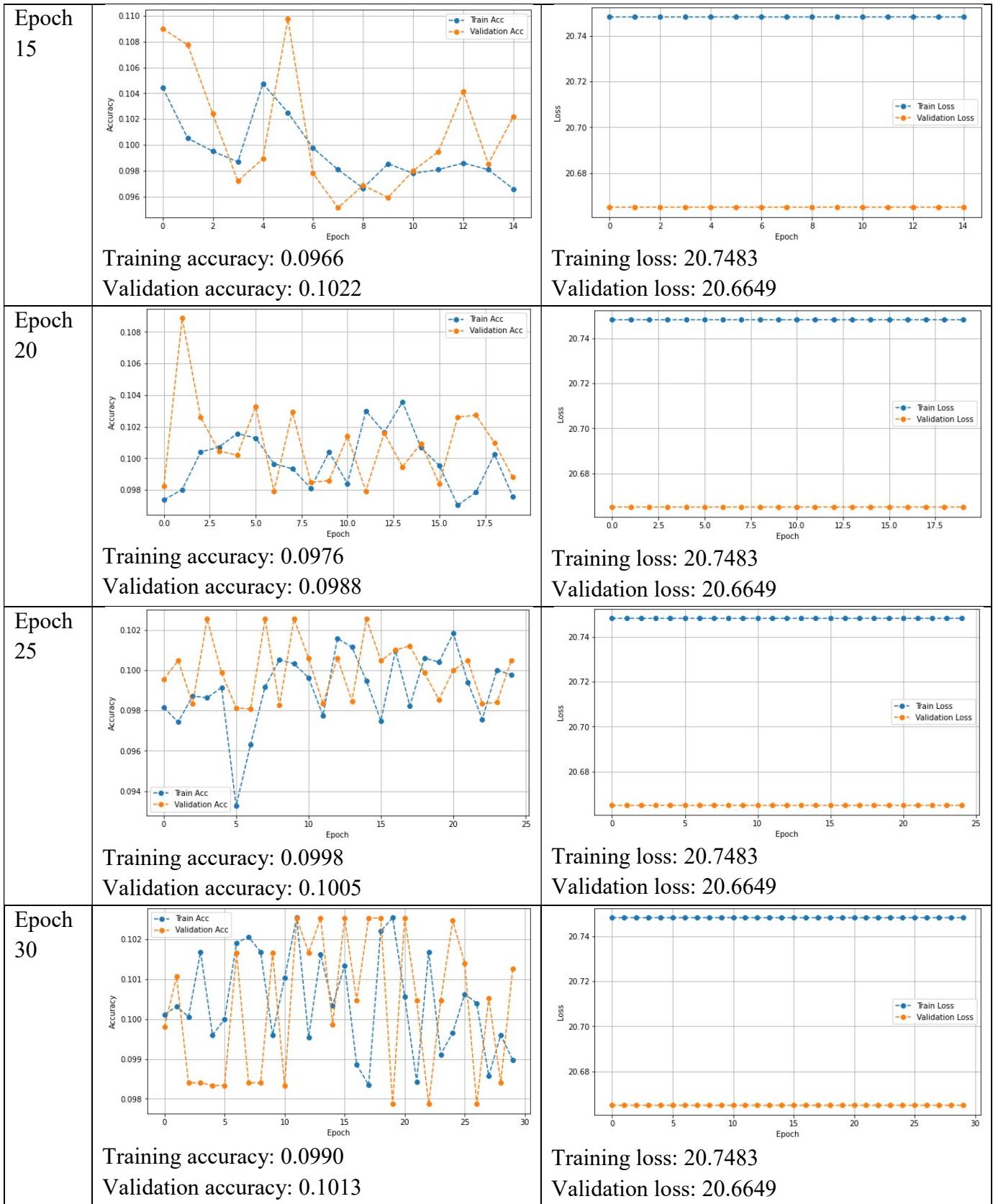


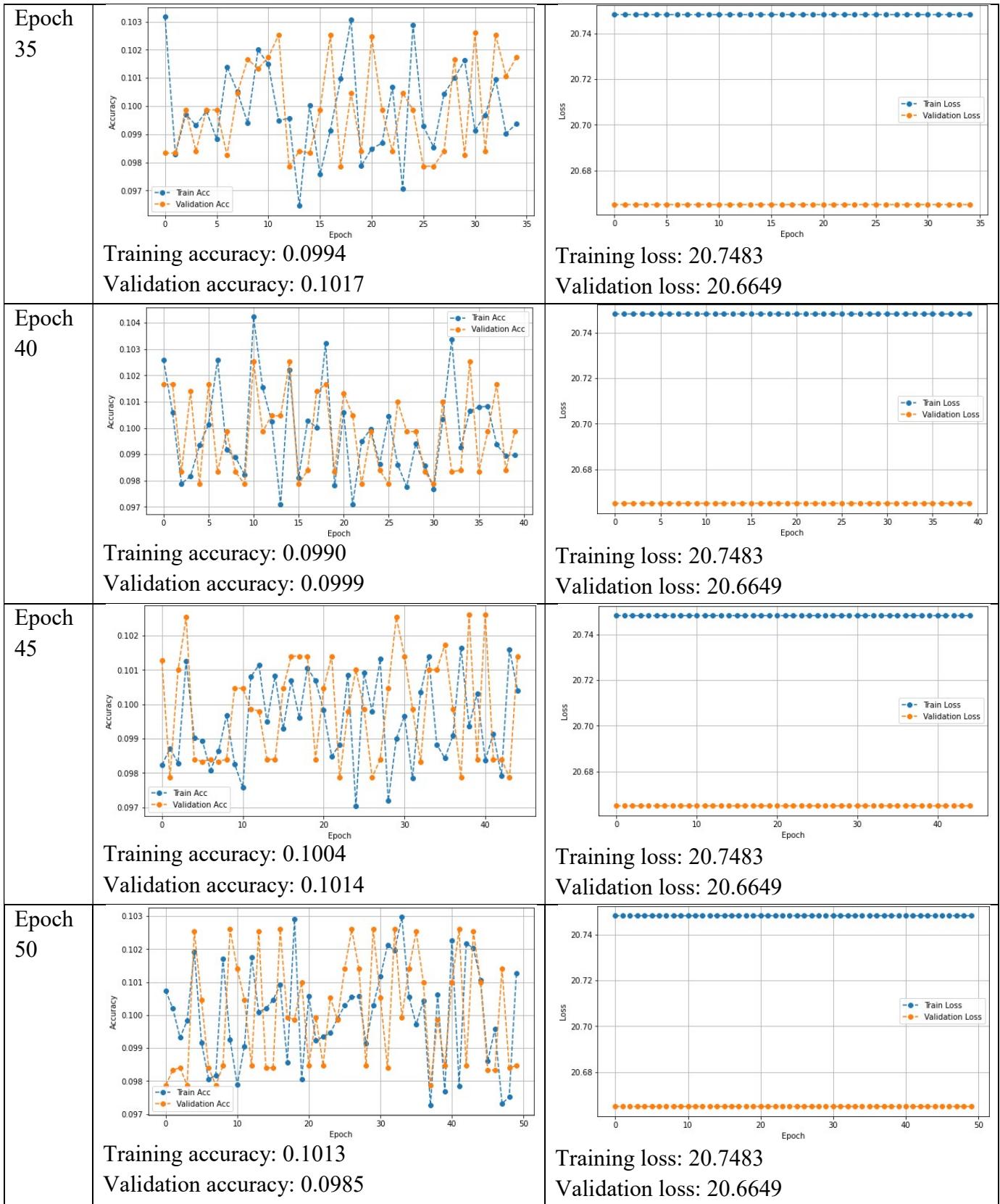




3. Loss function = Kullback leibler divergence



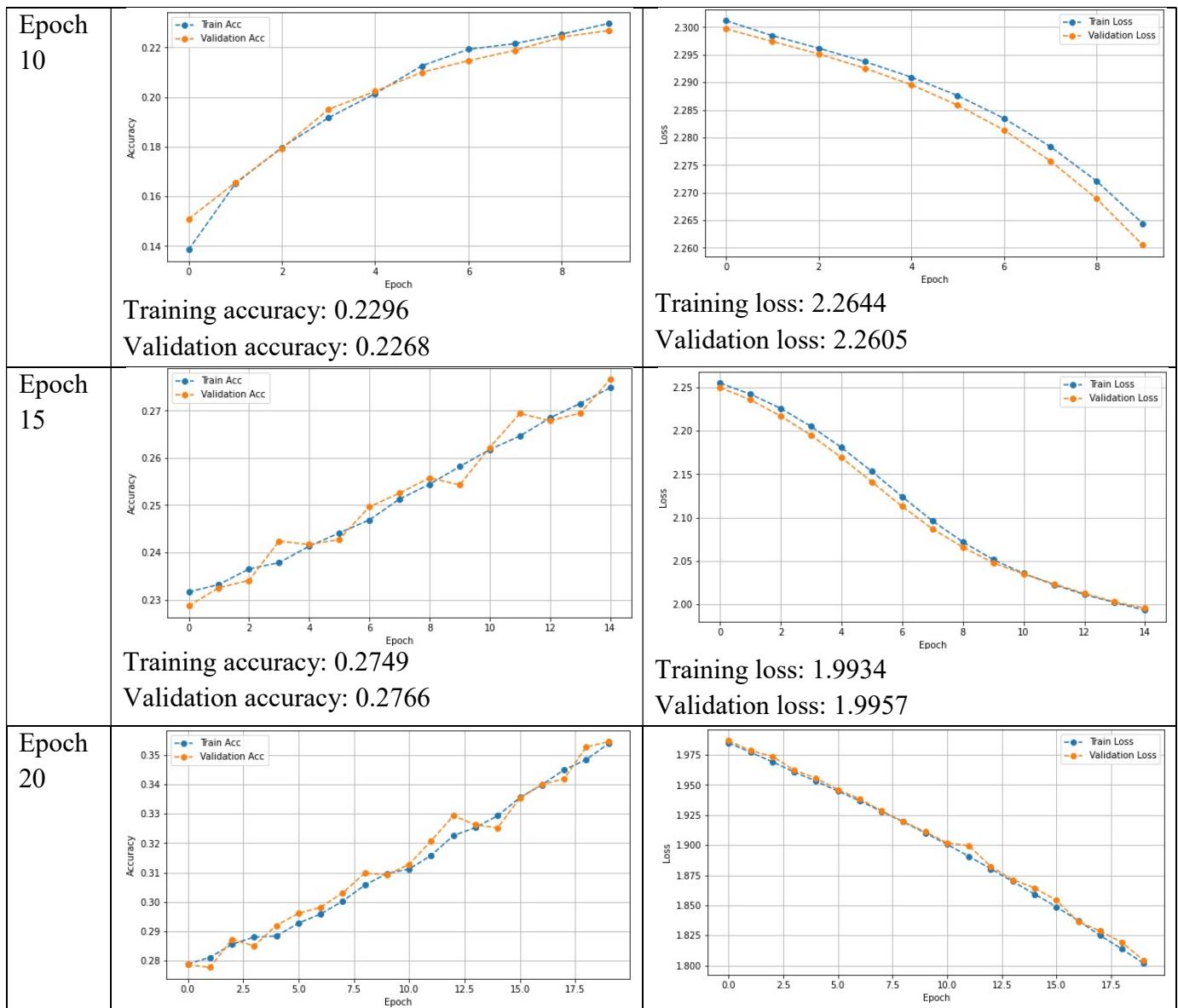


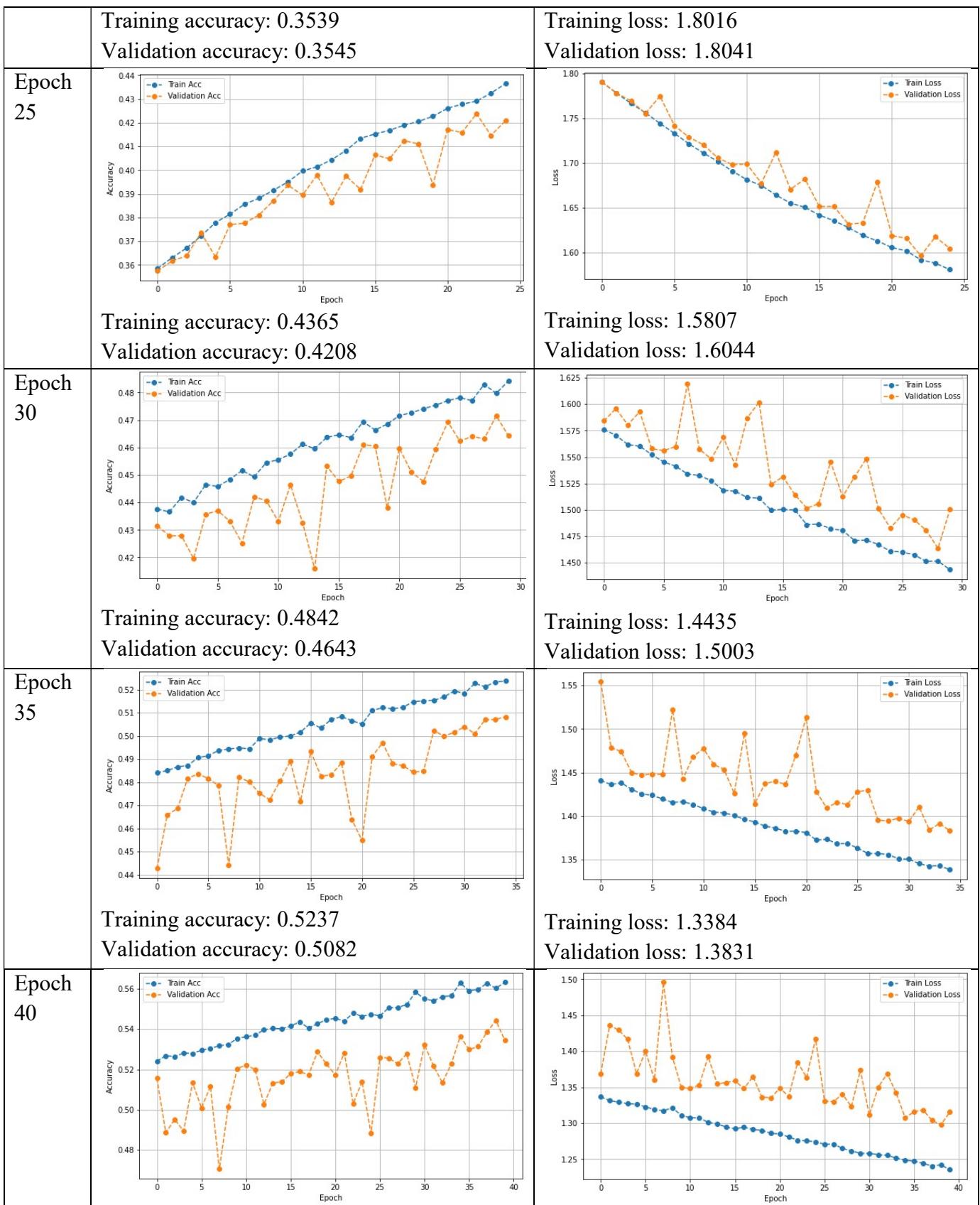


Experiment4-6: SGD

Optimizer	SGD
Batch size	128
Learning rate	0.001
Validation split	0.3
Epoch	10-50

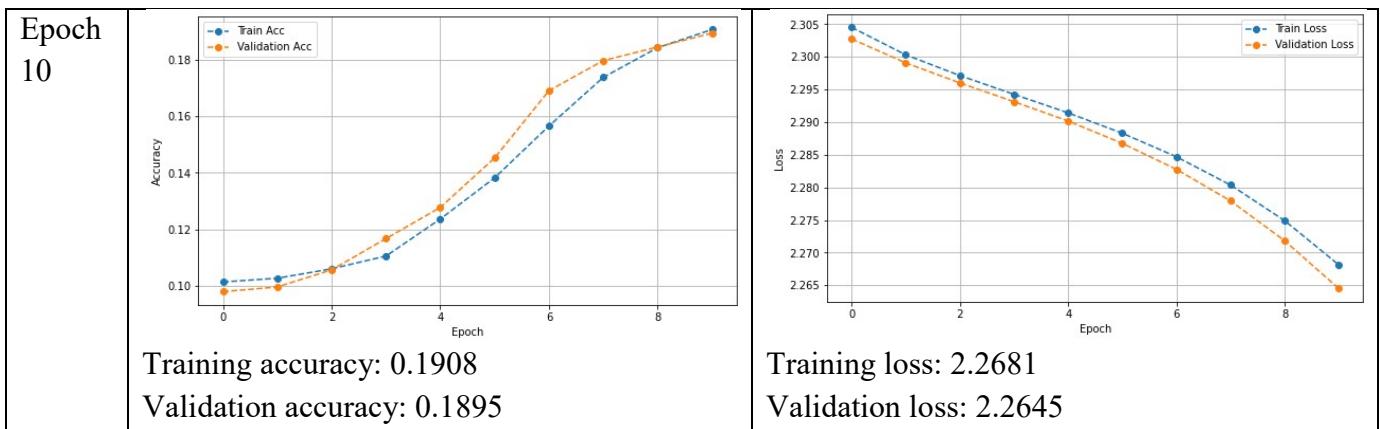
4. Loss function = Categorical crossentropy

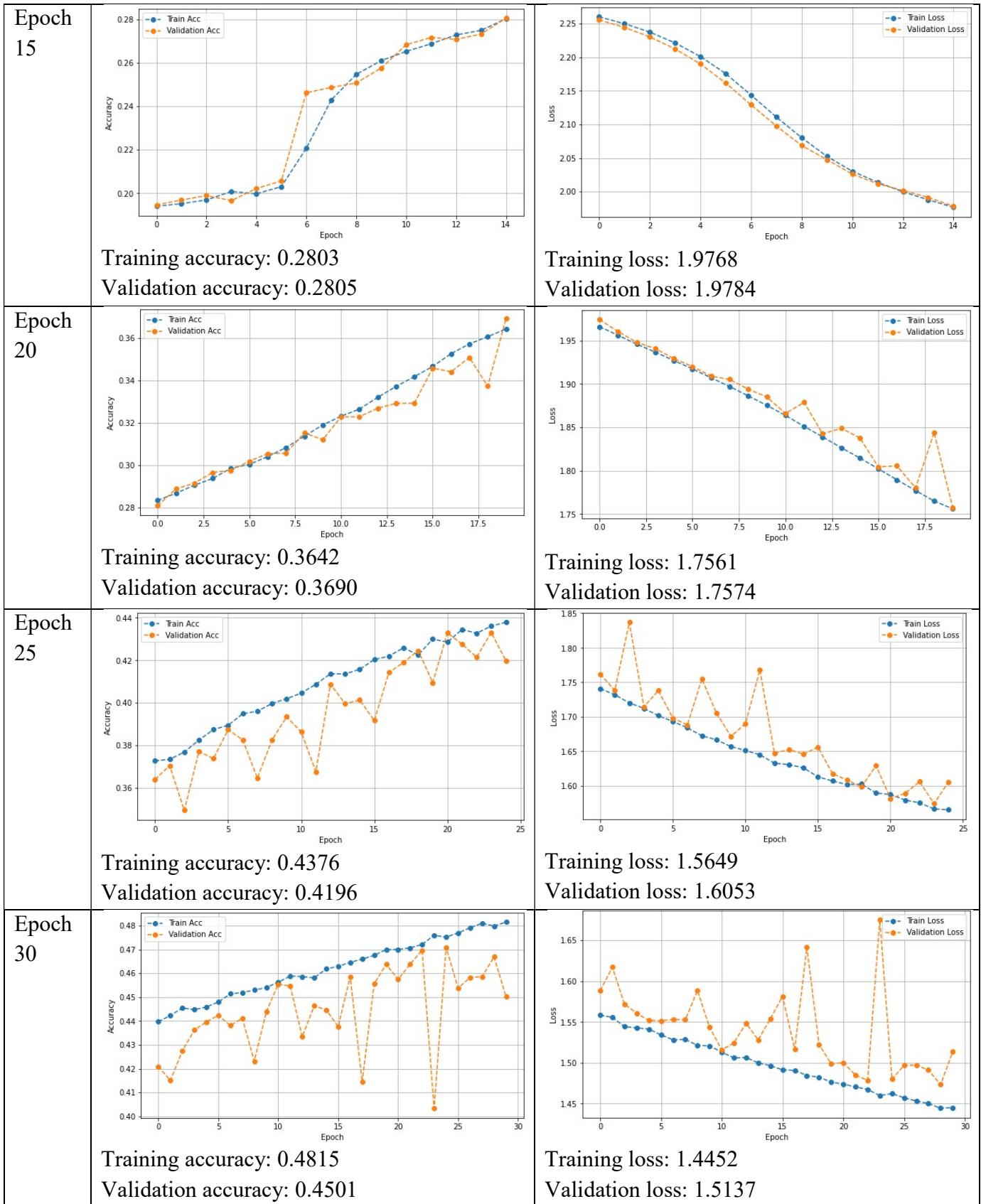


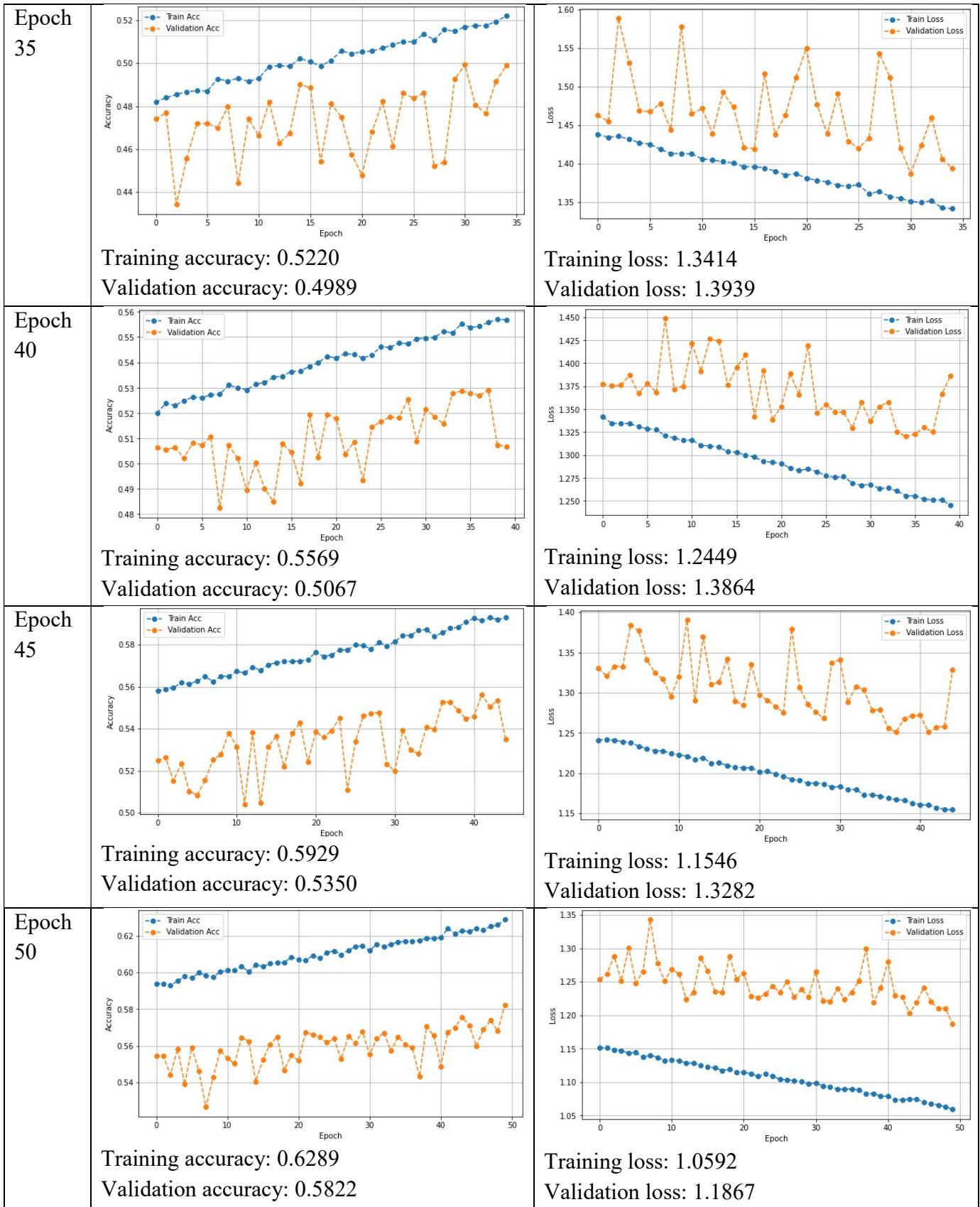




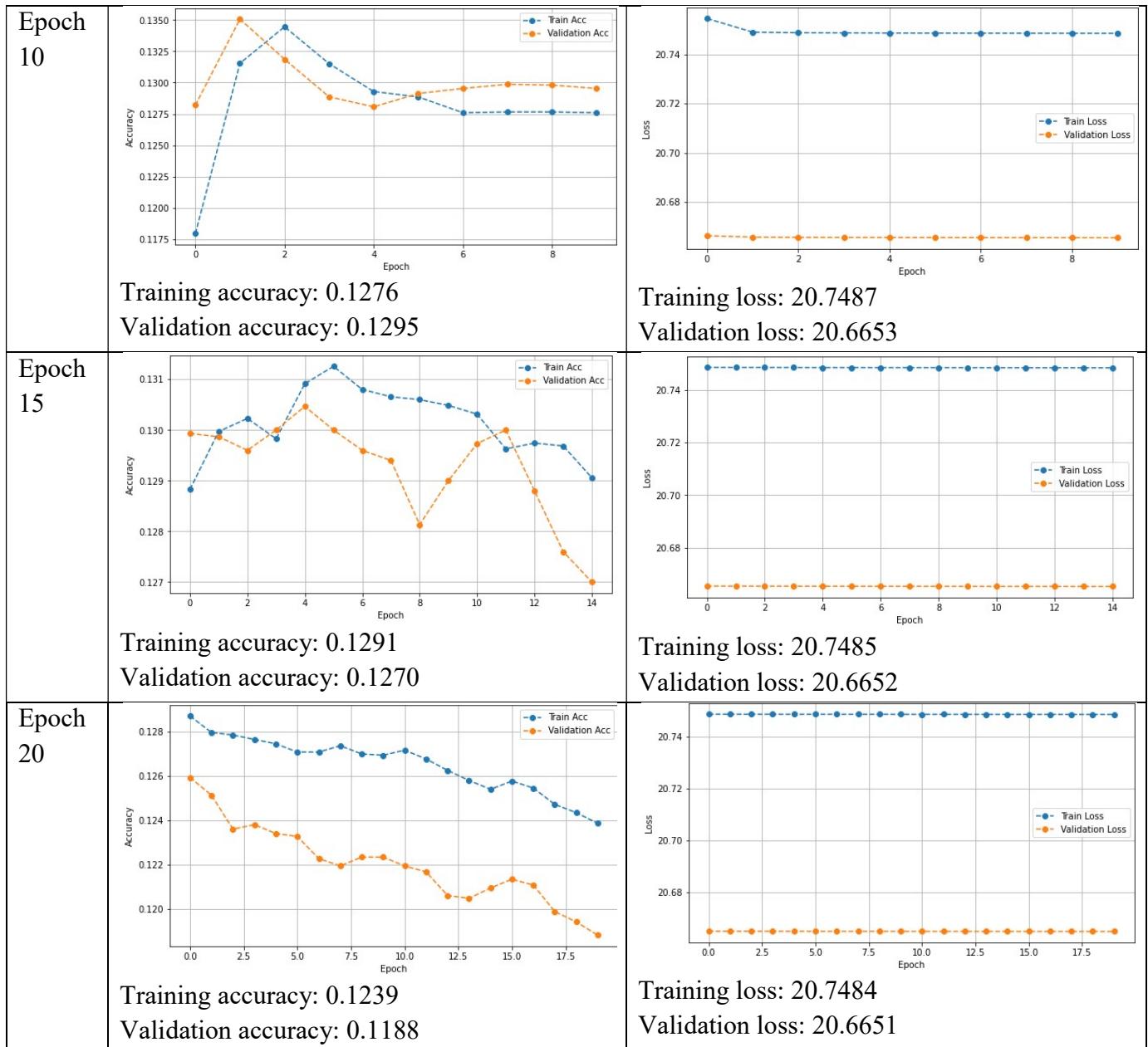
5. Loss function = Sparse categorical crossentropy

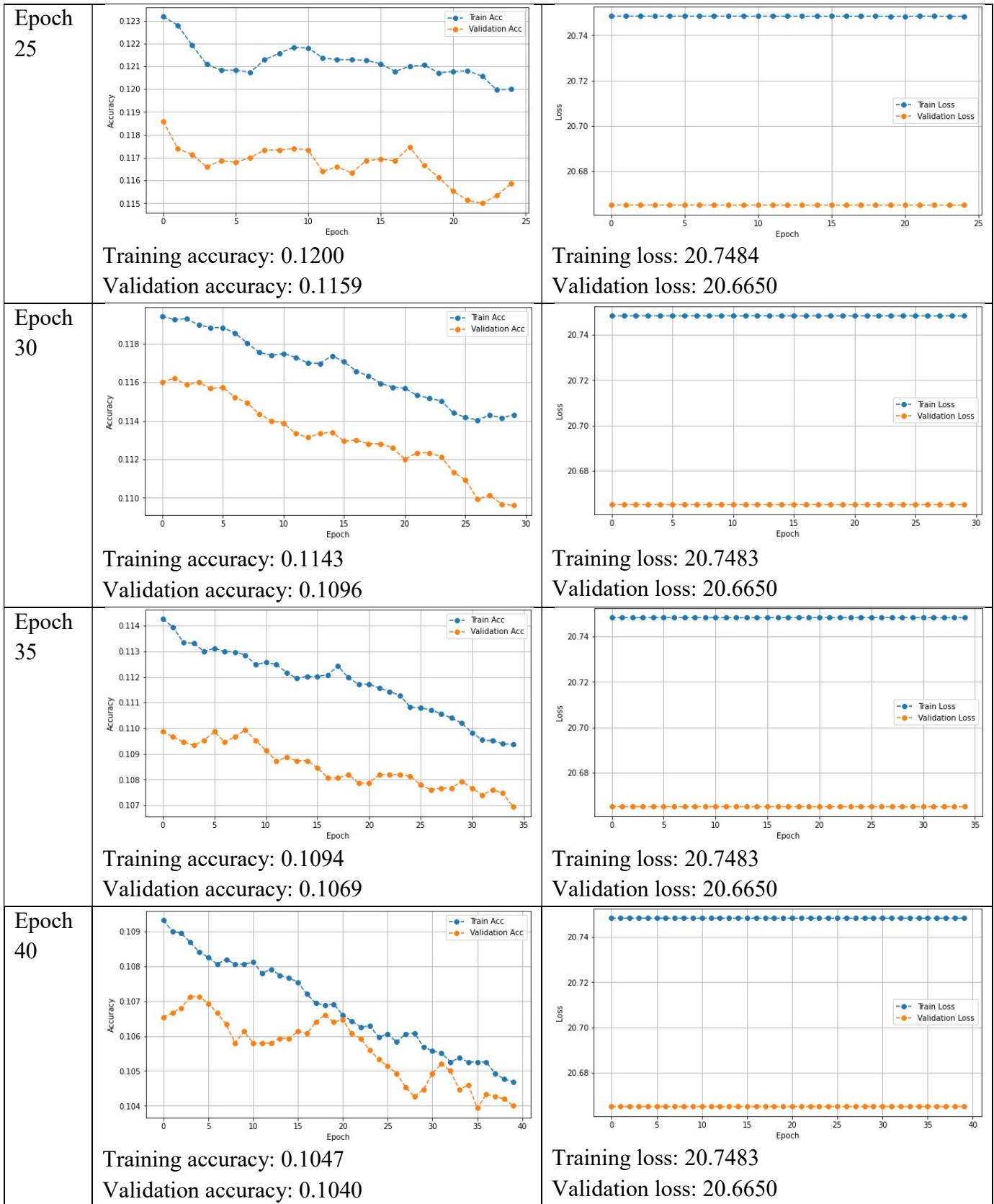


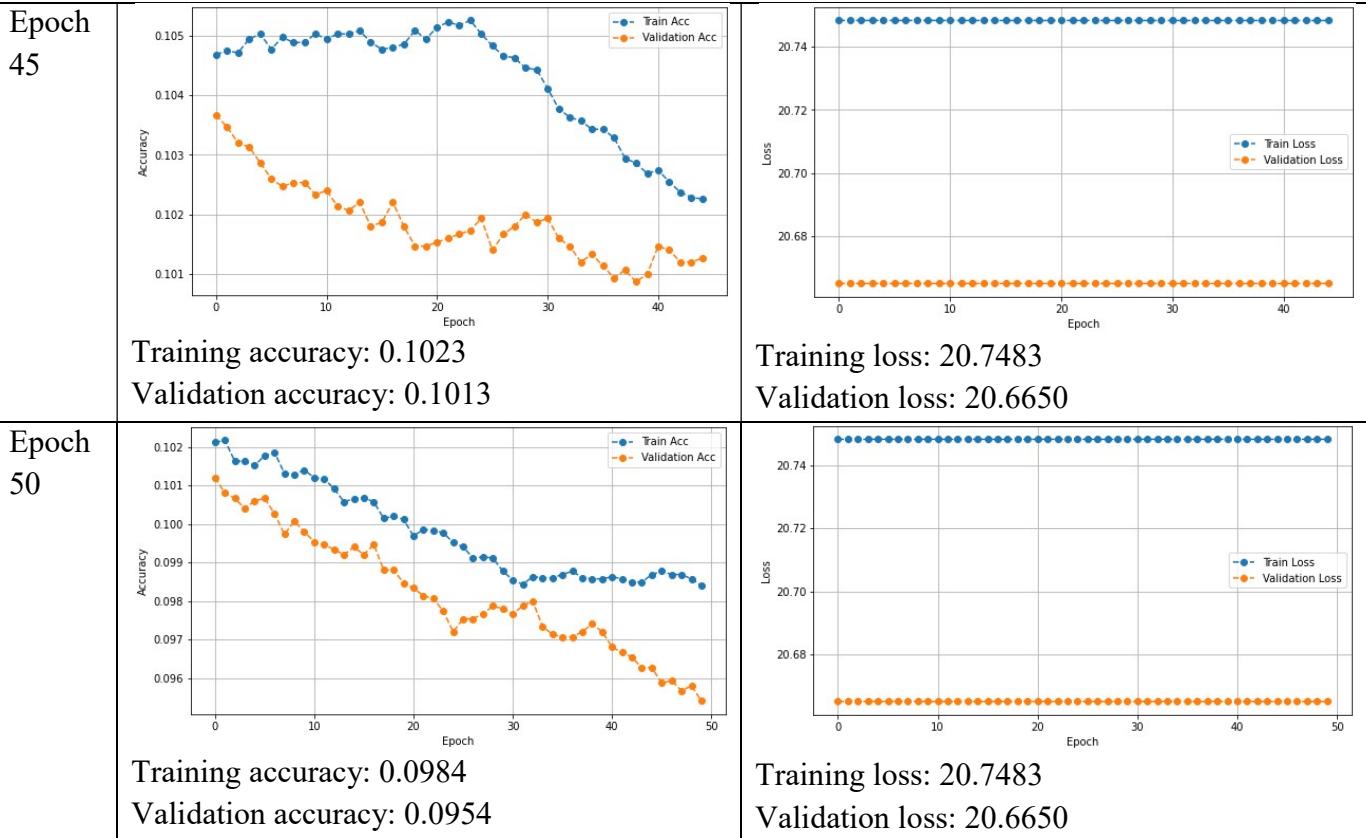




6. Loss function = Kullback leibler divergence



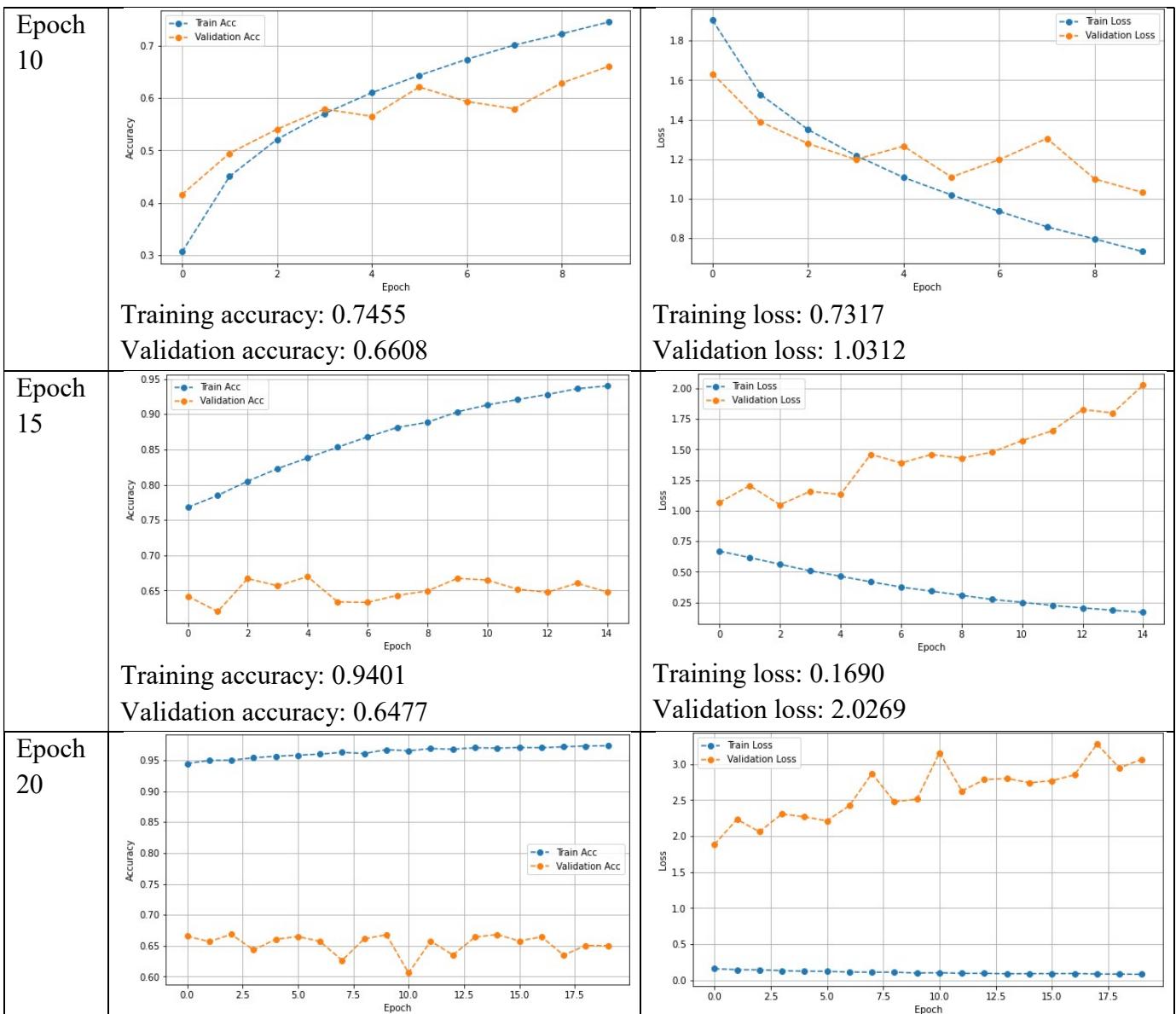


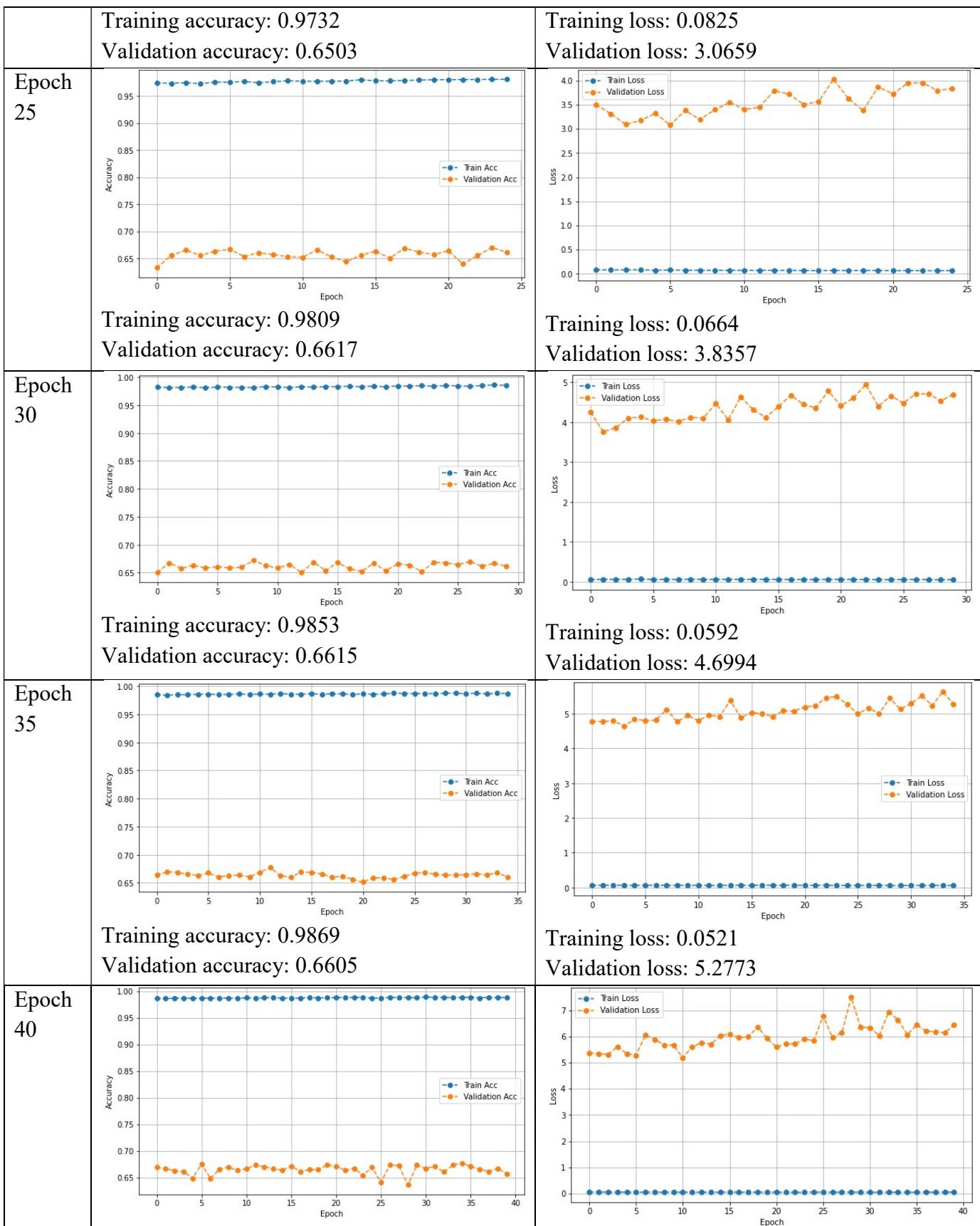


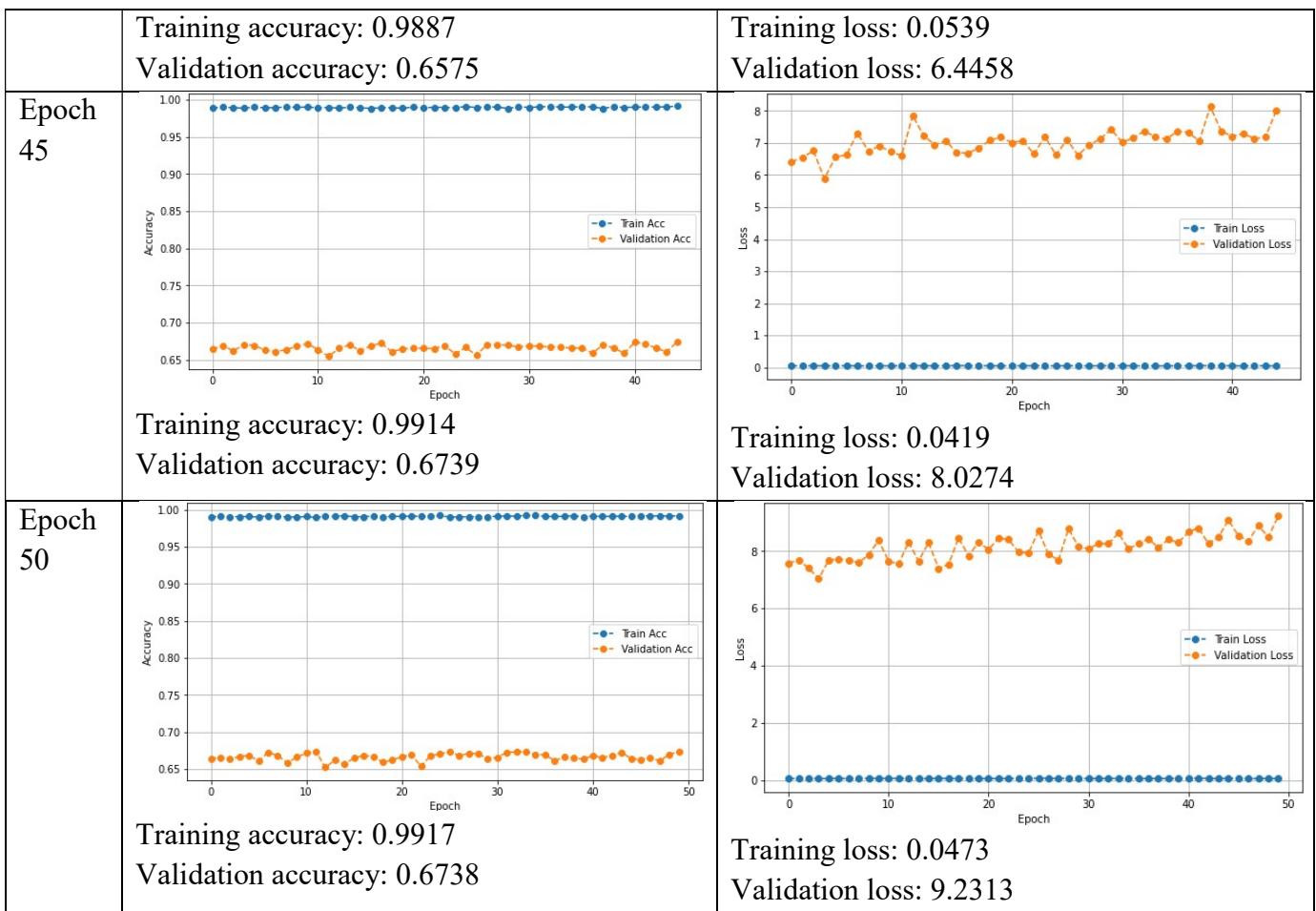
Experiment 7-9: RMSprop

Optimizer	RMSprop
Batch size	128
Learning rate	0.001
Validation split	0.3
Epoch	10-50

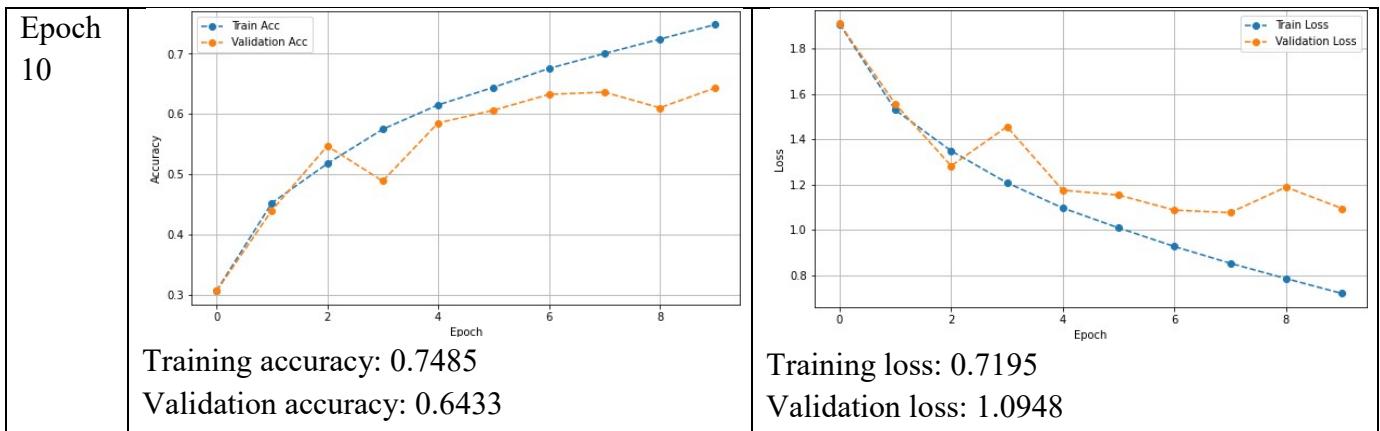
7. Loss function = Categorical crossentropy

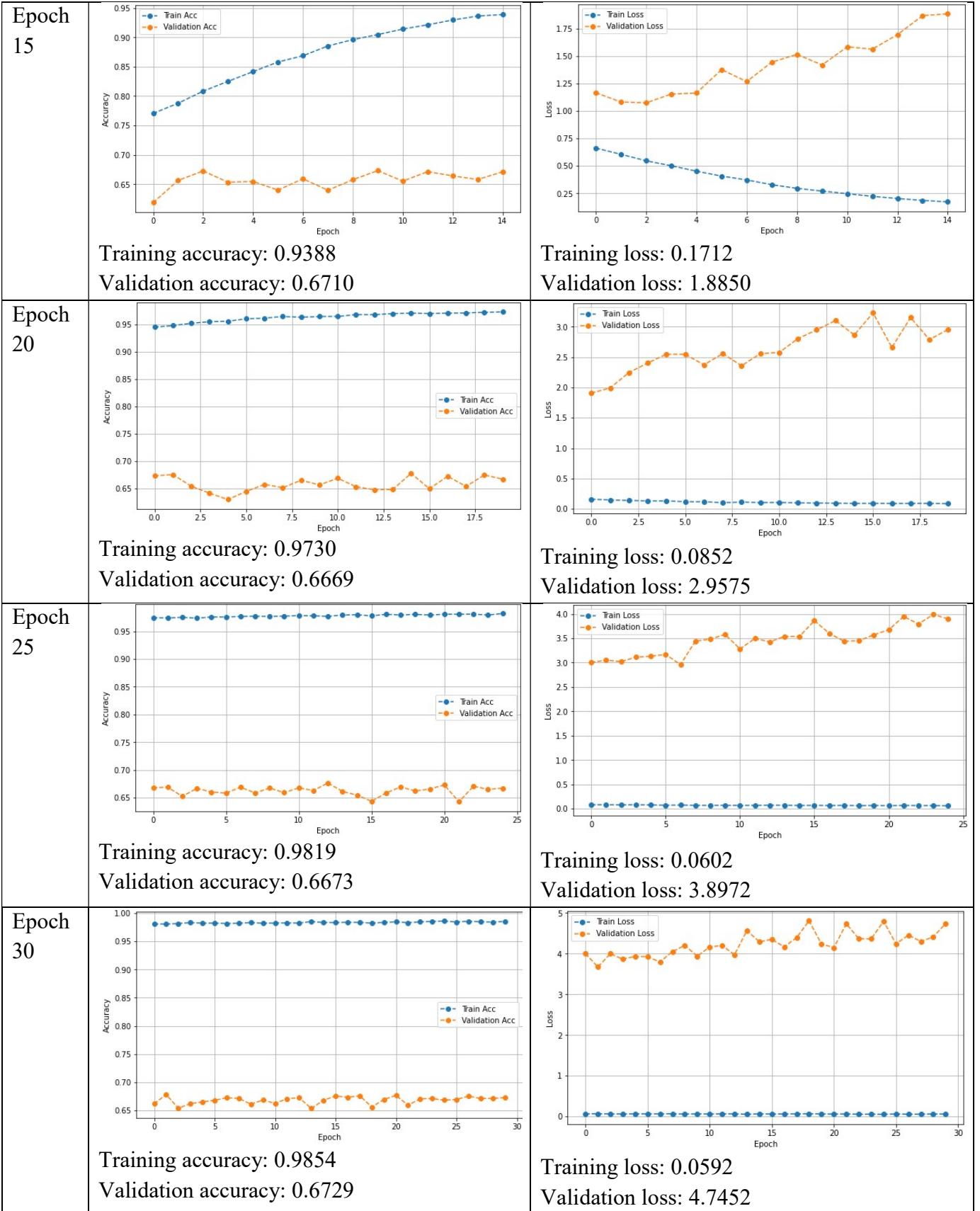


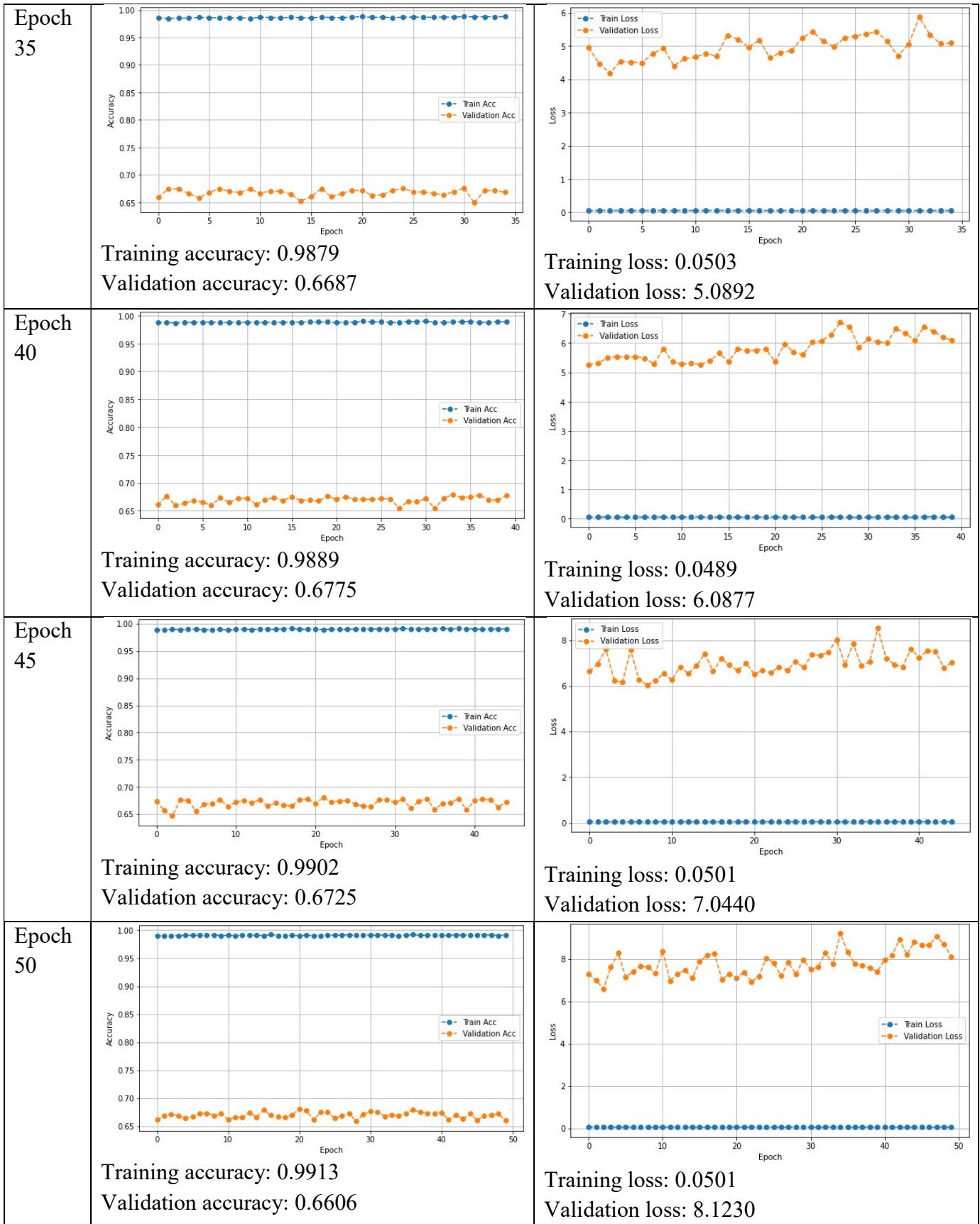




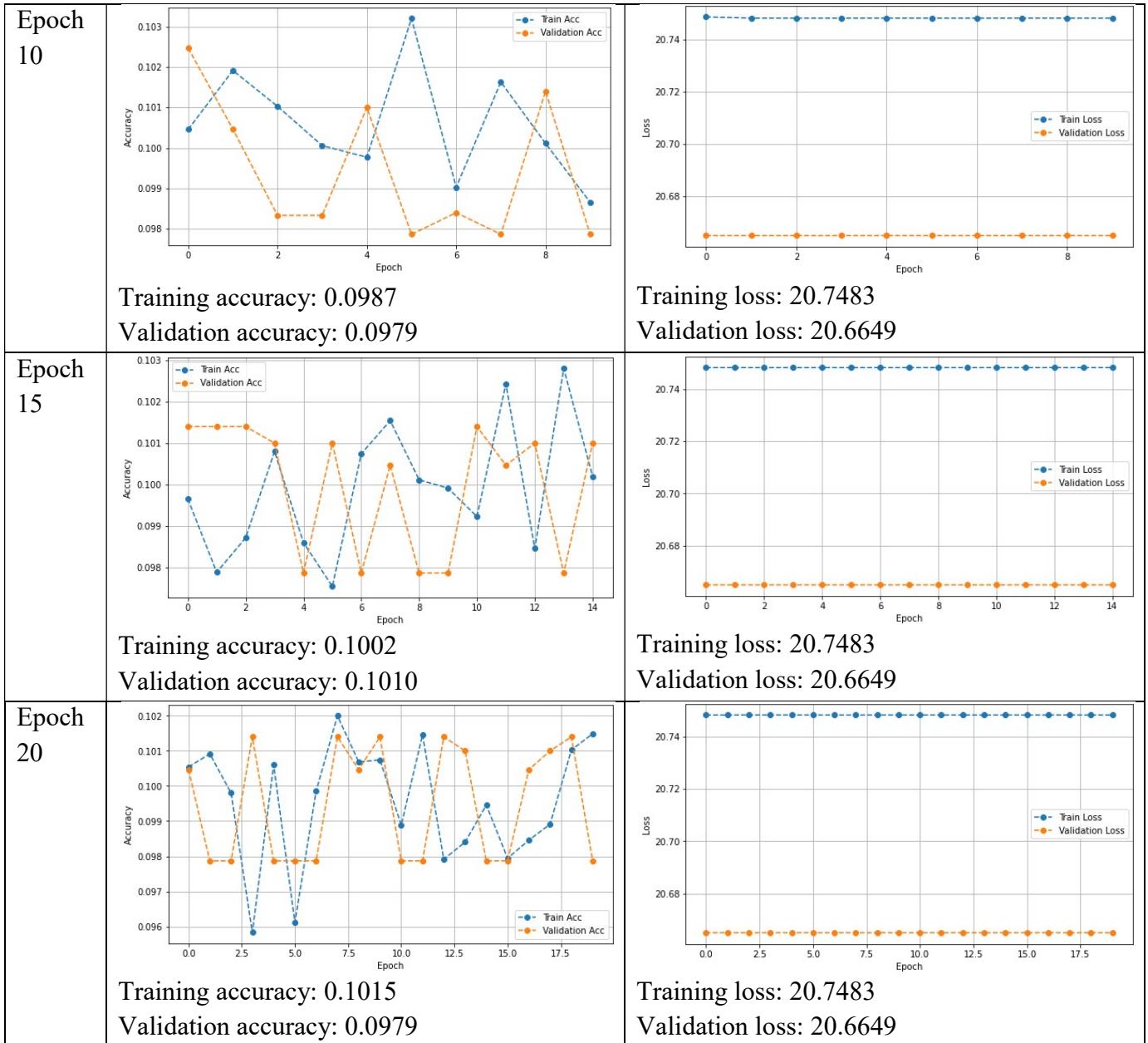
8. Loss function = Sparse categorical crossentropy

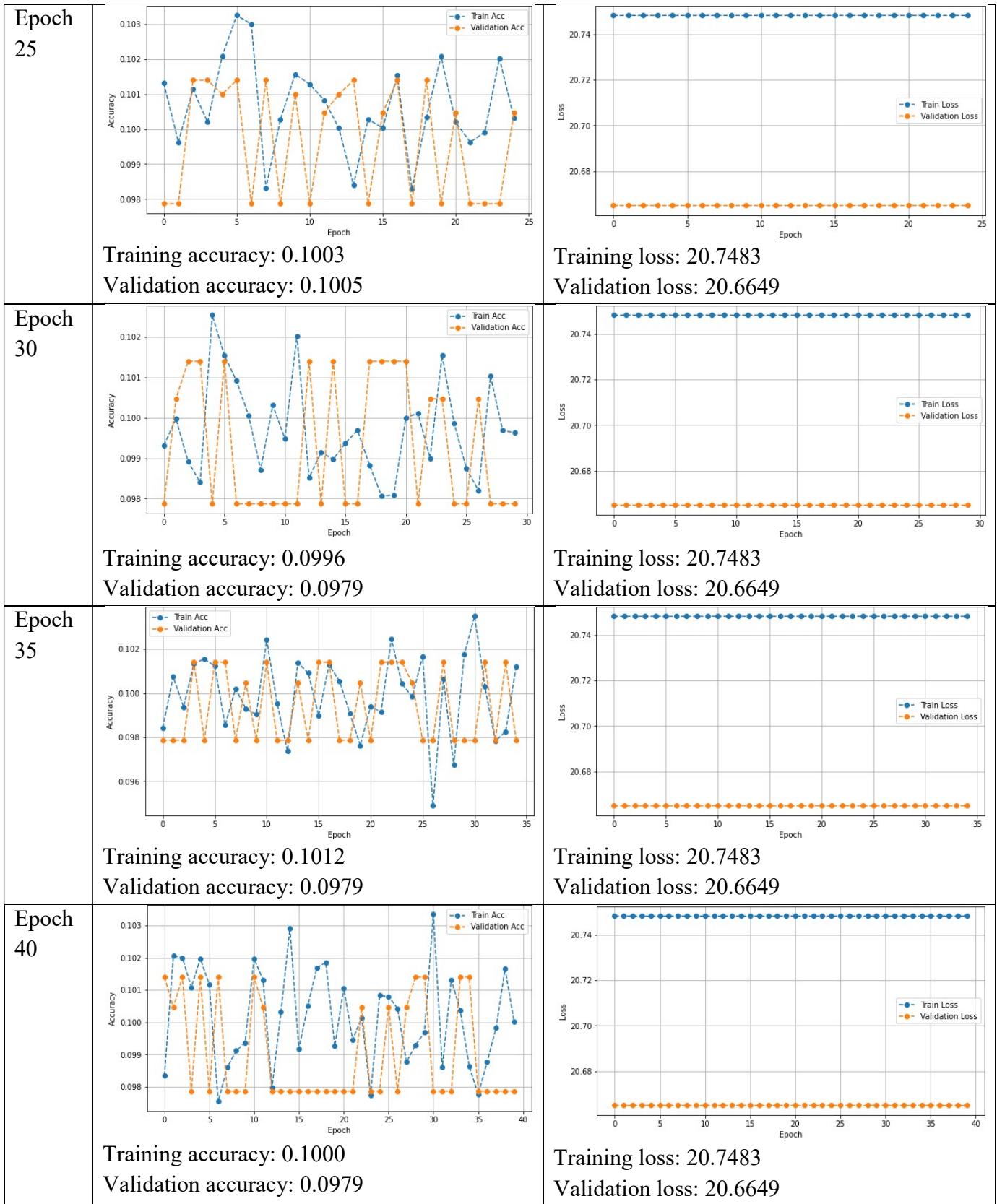


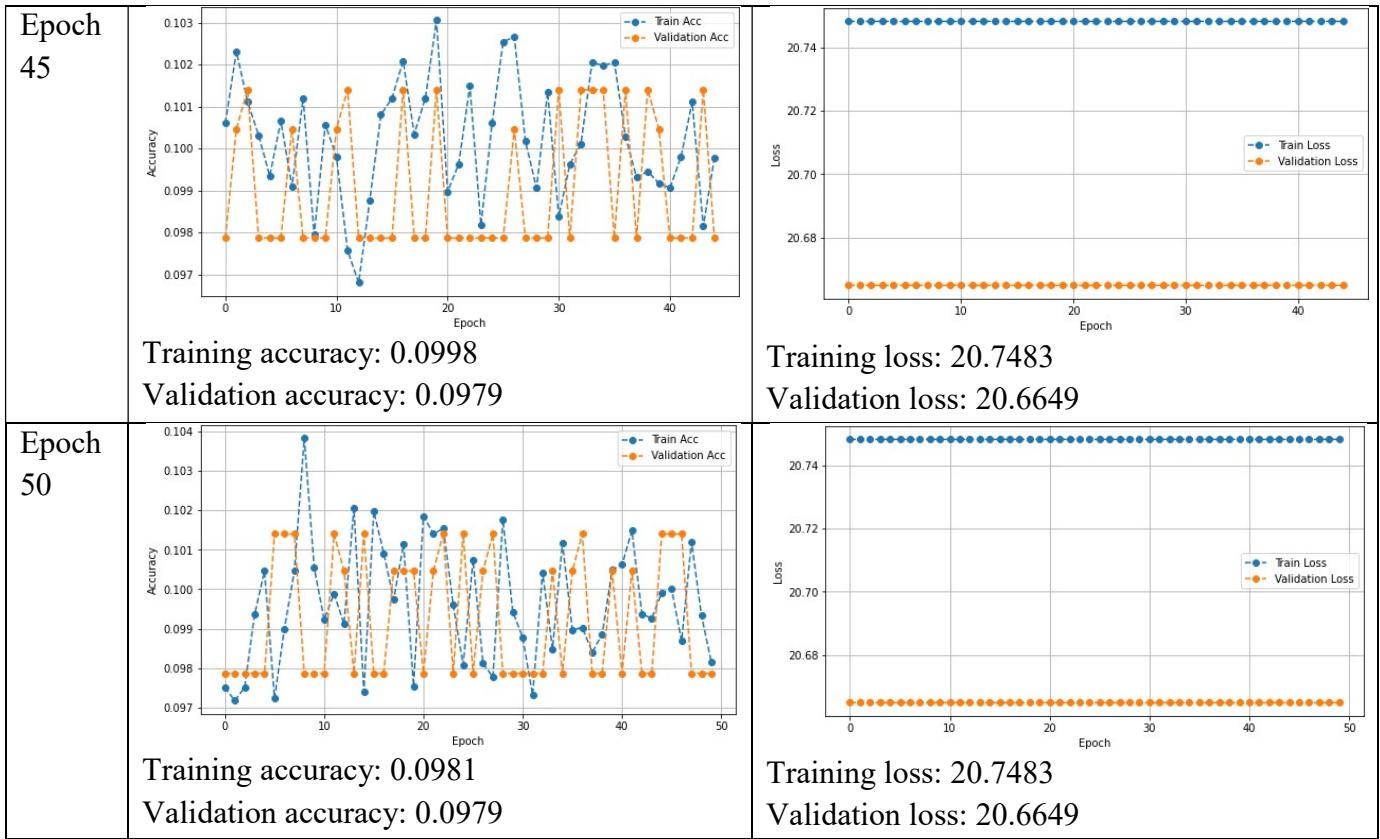




9. Loss function = Kullback leibler divergence







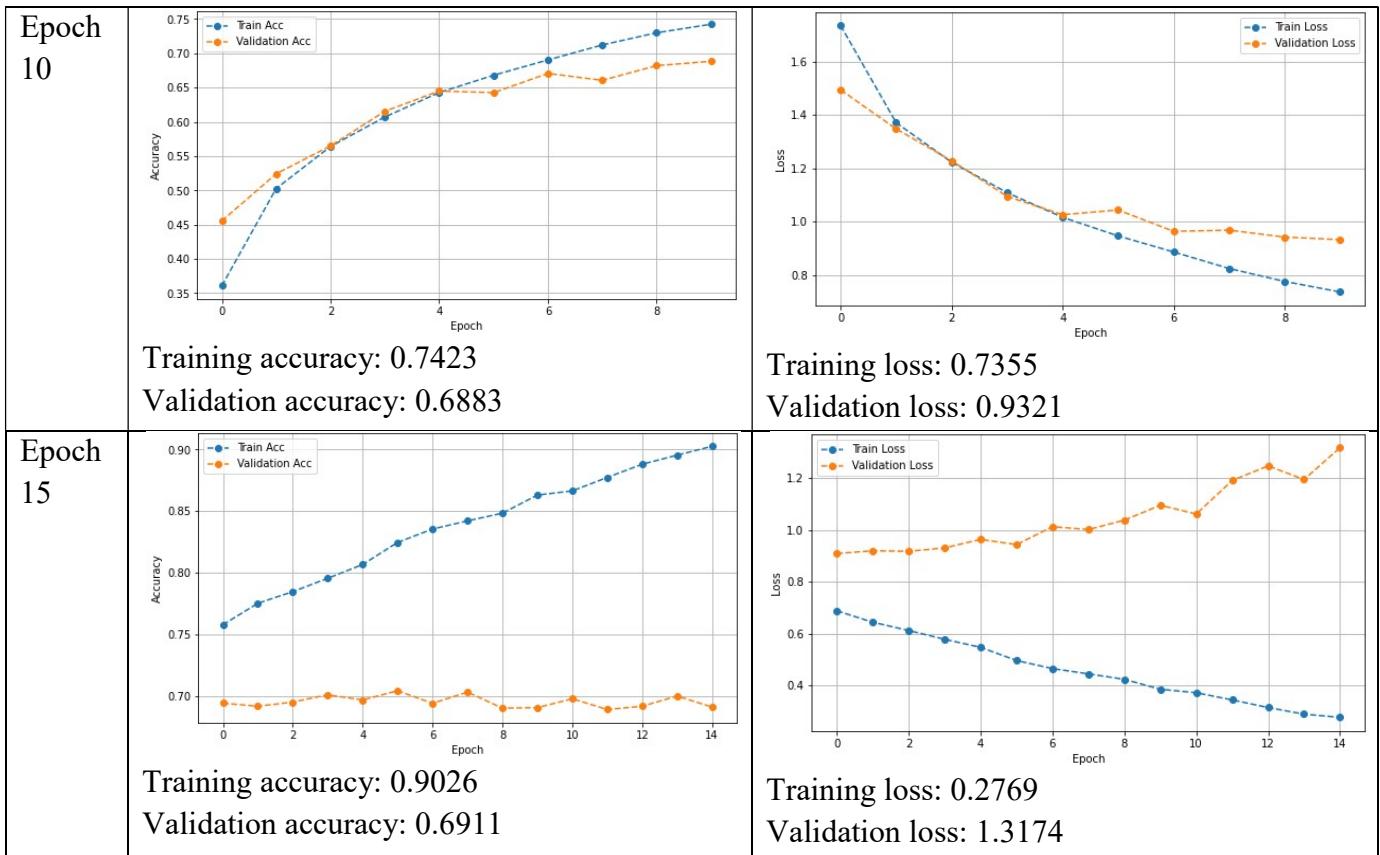
Observation: Highest accuracy 68.25% (0.6825) was achieved when,

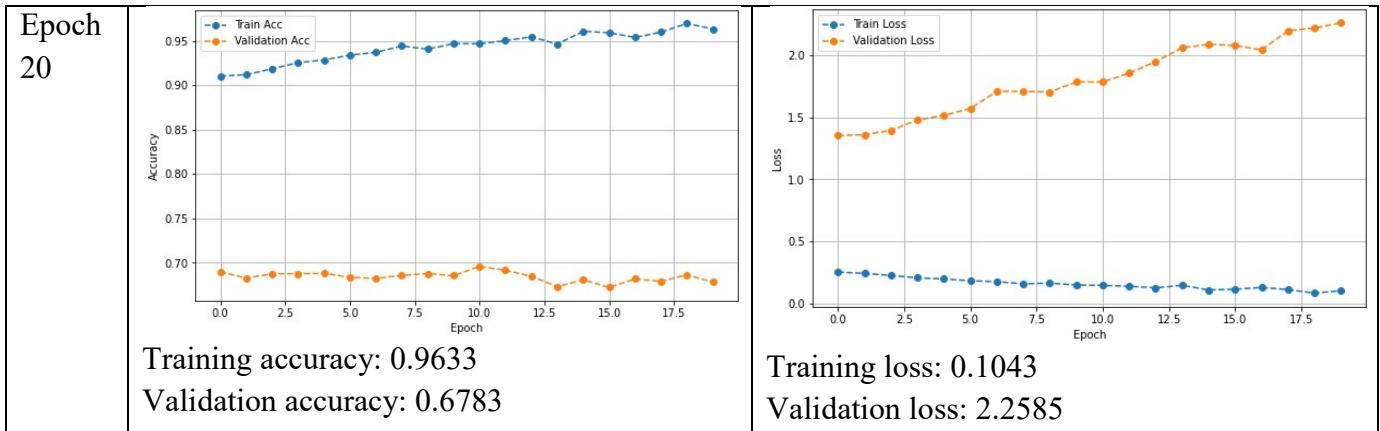
Optimizer	Adam
Loss function	Sparse categorical crossentropy
Batch size	128
Learning rate	0.001
Validation split	0.3
Epoch	10

Experiment 10: changing validation split

Keeping adam optimizer and sparse categorical crossentropy loss function constant, changing validation split from 0.3 to 0.2

Optimizer	Adam
Loss function	Sparse categorical crossentropy
Batch size	128
Learning rate	0.001
Validation split	0.2



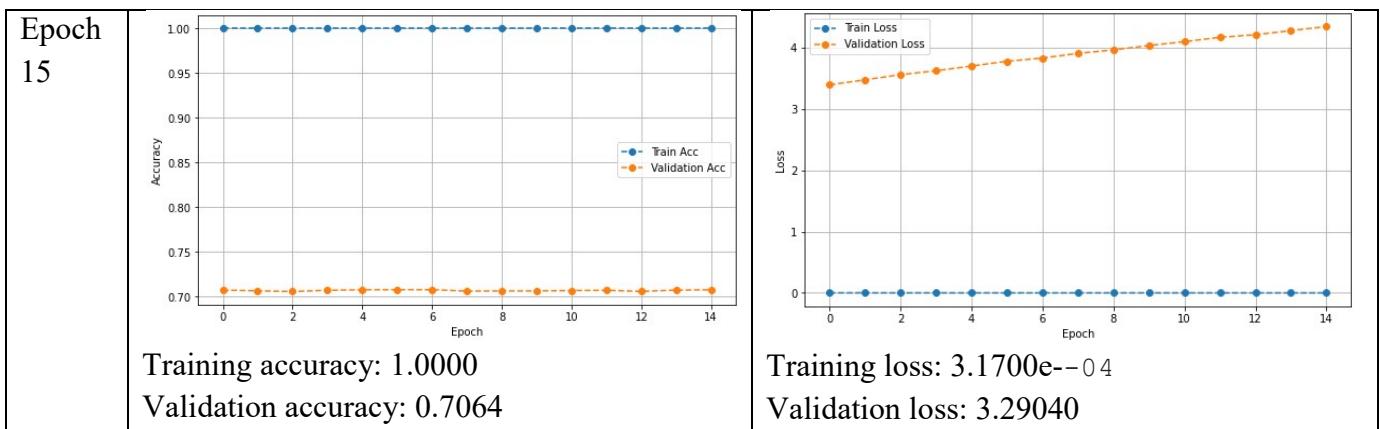


Observation: Accuracy improved to 69.11% (0.6911) at epoch 15 when validation split was 0.2

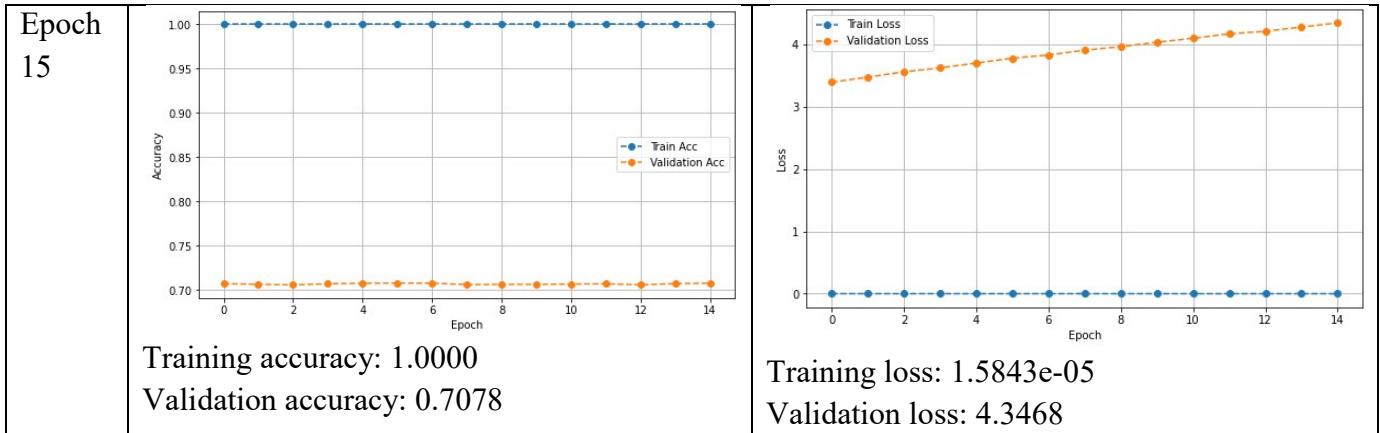
Experiment 11: changing learning rate

Optimizer	Adam
Loss function	Sparse categorical crossentropy
Batch size	128
Learning rate	0.005 - 0.0001
Validation split	0.2
Epoch	15

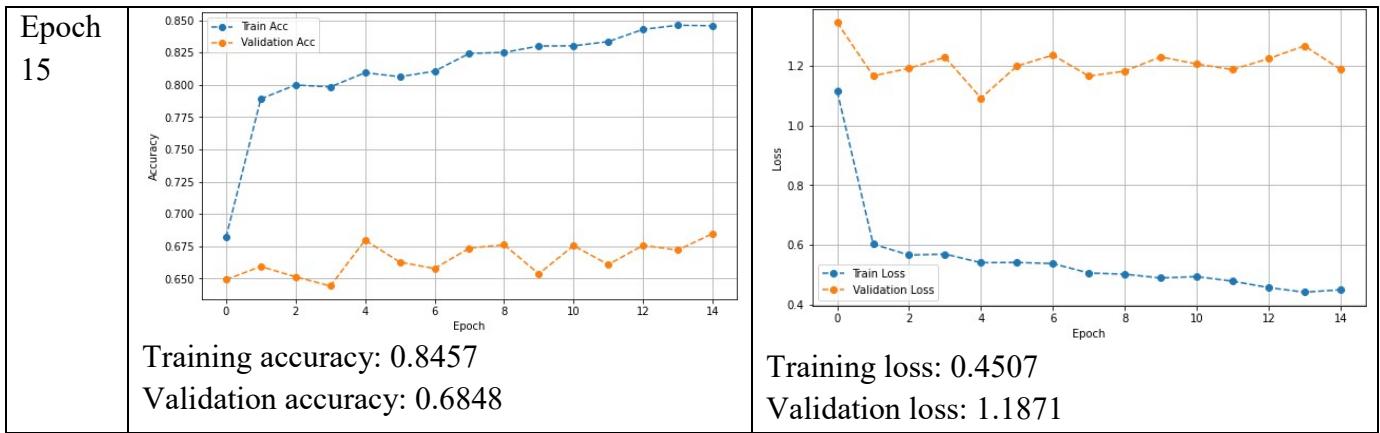
Learning rate = 0.0005



Learning rate = 0.0001



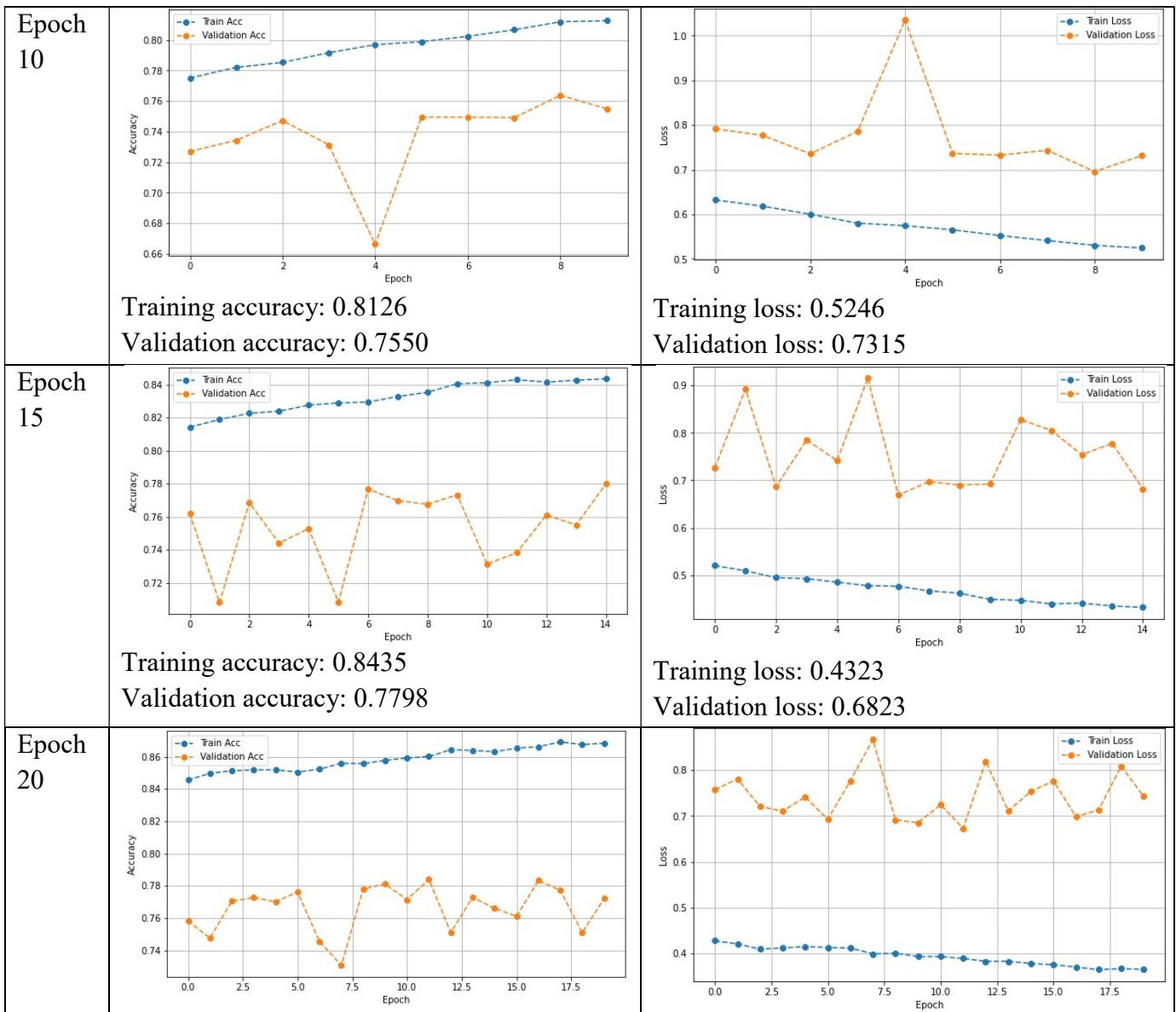
Learning rate: 0.005



Observation: Accuracy is highest (70.78%) and (70.64%) when learning rate is 0.0001 and 0.0005, but the loss is too high (4.3468 and 3.2904). So, in the next experiment dropout will be introduced to see if we can reduce the loss and learning rate will be constant to 0.001.

Experiment 12: Adding dropout and batch normalization after each convolutional layers

Optimizer	Adam
Loss function	Sparse categorical crossentropy
Batch size	128
Learning rate	0.001
Validation split	0.2
Dropout	0.2

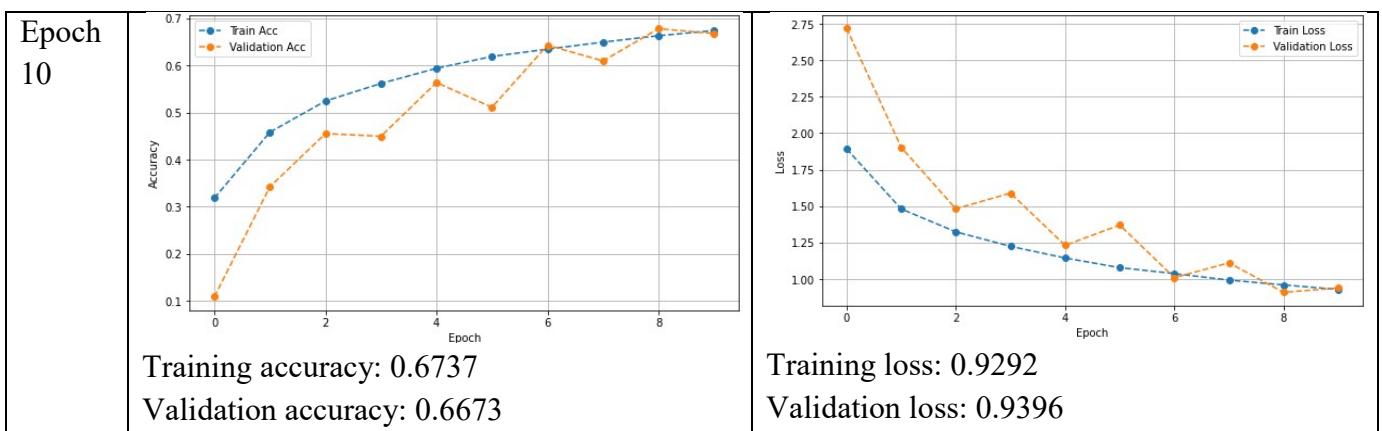


	Training accuracy: 0.8683 Validation accuracy: 0.7720	Training loss: 0.3656 Validation loss: 0.7427
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Observation: Accuracy has been improved to 78% (0.7798) and loss has also reduced (0.6823).

Next, dropout was added to dense layers too to see if we can further improve our model.

Experiment 13: Adding dropout = 0.2 and batch normalization after each dense layer



Observation: As we can see, accuracy was not improved when adding dropout to dense layers.

As of now the highest accuracy is 78% (0.7798) when,

Optimizer	Adam
Loss function	Sparse categorical crossentropy
Batch size	128
Learning rate	0.001
Validation split	0.2
Dropout	0.2 (after each convolutional layer)
Epoch	15

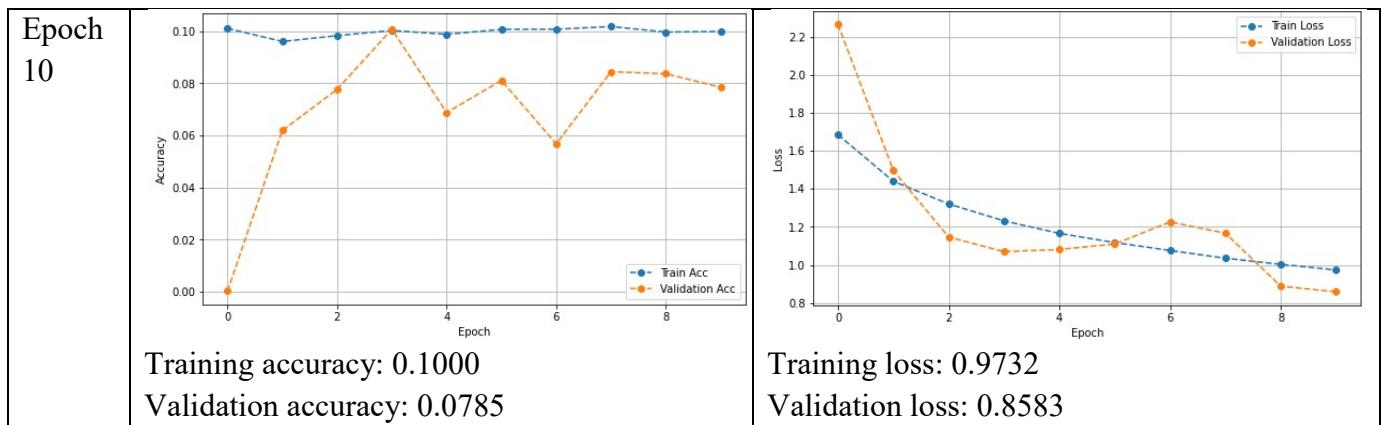
Next, data augmentation will be applied keeping these parameters constant.

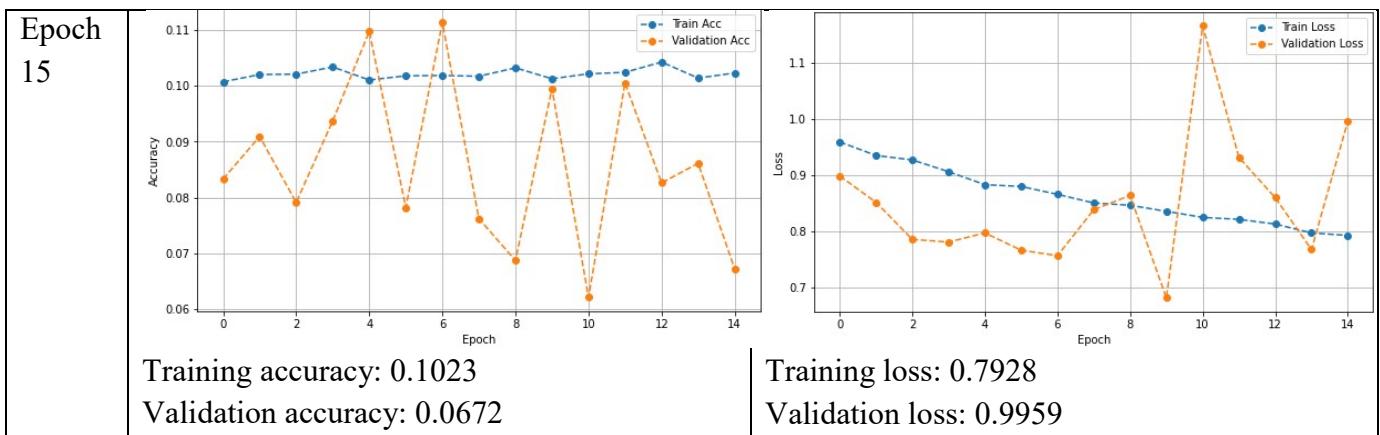
Experiment14: Data augmentation

Augmentation Parameters: featurewise_center=False

```
samplewise_center = False  
featurewise_std_normalization = False  
samplewise_std_normalization = False  
zca_whitening = False,  
rotation_range = 15,  
width_shift_range = 0.1,  
height_shift_range = 0.1  
horizontal_flip=True  
vertical_flip=False
```

Optimizer	Adam
Loss function	Sparse categorical crossentropy
Batch size	128
Learning rate	0.001
Validation split	0.2
Dropout	0.2 (after each convolutional layer)

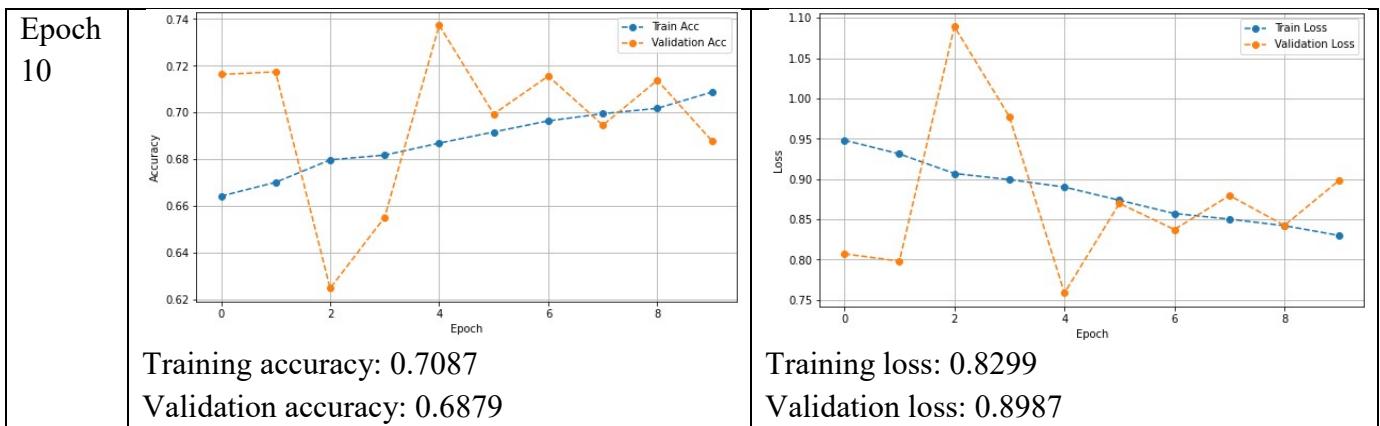


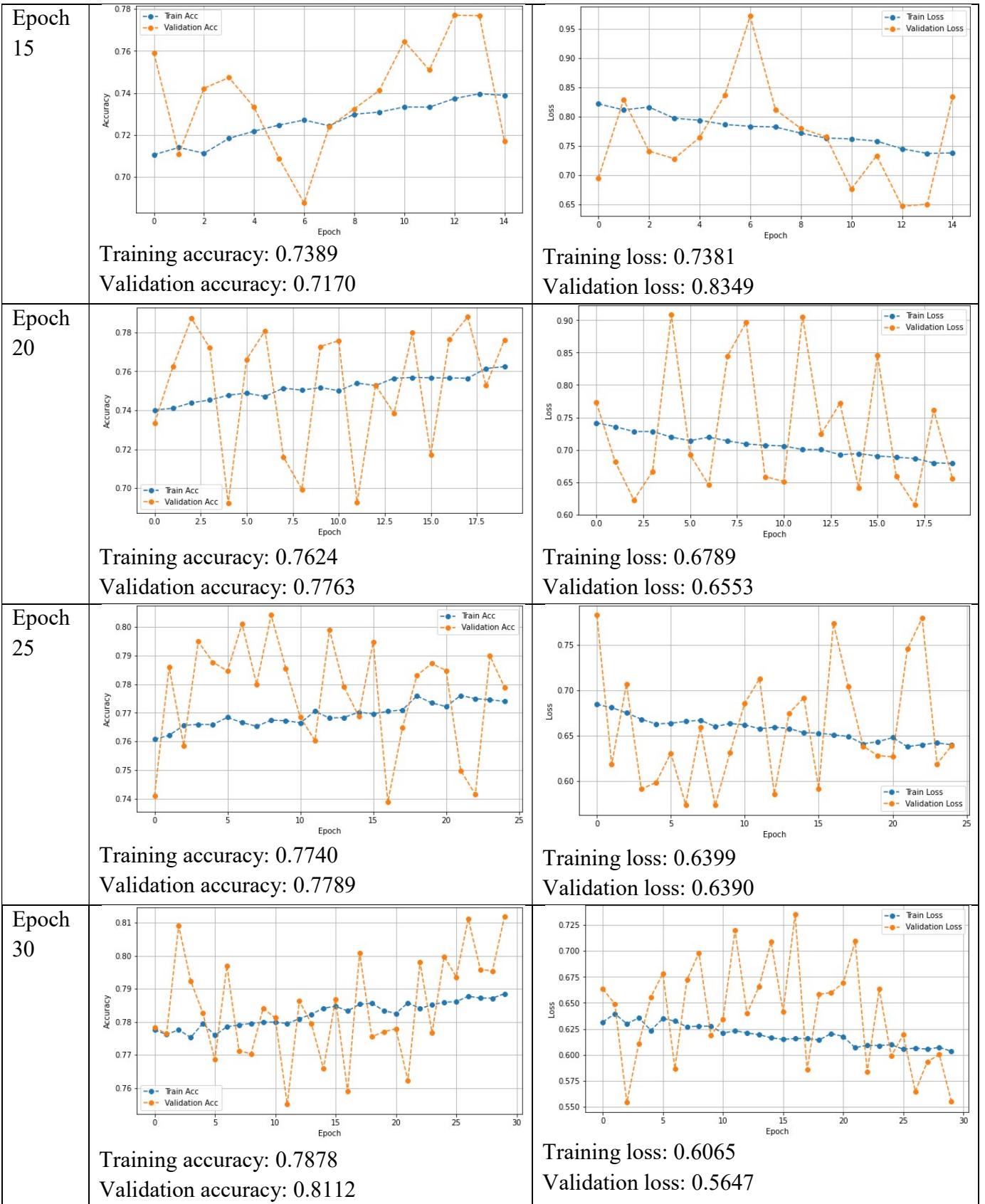


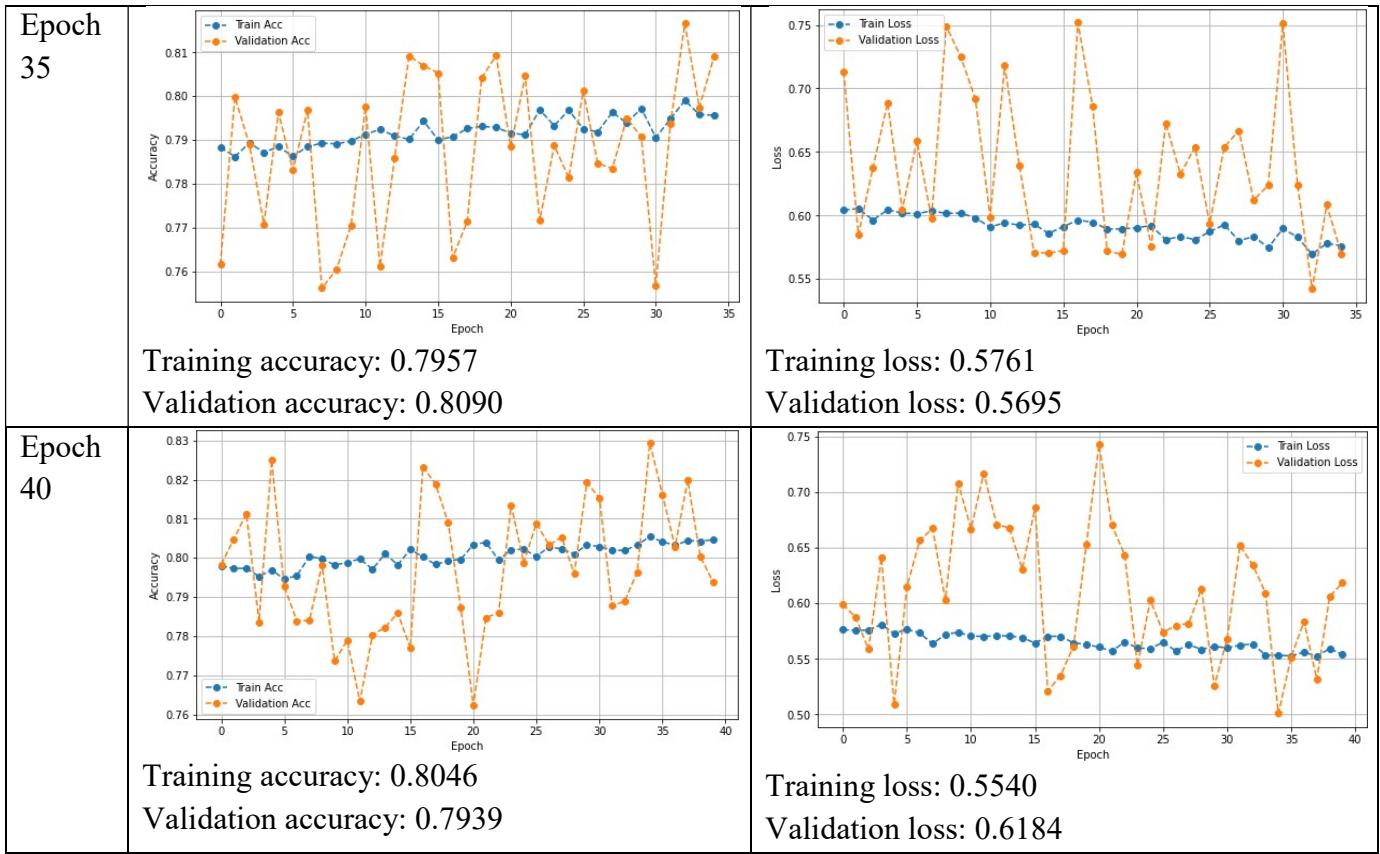
Observation: Here, the accuracy is not very good. So, in the next experiment the function will be changed to categorical crossentropy to improve.

Experiment 15: Data augmentation

Optimizer	Adam
Loss function	Categorical crossentropy
Batch size	128
Learning rate	0.001
Validation split	0.2
Dropout	0.2 (after each convolutional layer)







Observation: Accuracy is highest 81.12% (0.8112) at epoch 30 and loss is also the lowest (0.5647).

But, we can see that the validation accuracy is higher than testing accuracy and validation loss is lower than training loss. This means the model has generalized or the dropout is slightly higher. As there is no dropout in testing, only in training, this may happen.

However, validation accuracy is 79.4% (0.7939) at epoch 40 which is better than previous final accuracy (78%). Moreover at epoch 40 the validation accuracy is slightly lower than testing accuracy and validation loss is higher than training loss which should be the case always.