Introduction:

- 1. In this assignment, you will build Convolutional Neural Network to classify CIFAR-10 Images.
- 2. You can directly load dataset from many deep learning packages.
- 3. You can use any deep learning packages such as pytorch, keras or tensorflow for this assignment.

Requirements:

- 1. You need to load cifar 10 data and split the entire training dataset into training and validation.
- 2. You will implement a CNN model to classify cifar 10 images with provided structure.
- 3. You need to plot the training and validation accuracy or loss obtained from above step.
- 4. Then you can use tuned hyper-parameters to train using the entire training dataset.
- 5. You should report the testing accuracy using the model with complete data.
- 6. You may try to change the structure (e.g, add BN layer or dropout layer,...) and analyze your findings.

Google Colab

• If you do not have GPU, the training of a CNN can be slow. Google Colab is a good option.

Batch Normalization (BN)

Background:

- Batch Normalization is a technique to speed up training and help make the model more stable.
- In simple words, batch normalization is just another network layer that gets inserted between a hidden layer and the next hidden layer. Its job is to take the outputs from the first hidden layer and normalize them before passing them on as the input of the next hidden layer.
- For more detailed information, you may refer to the original paper: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1502.03167.pdf).

BN Algorithm:

- Input: Values of x over a mini-batch: $\mathbf{B} = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$;
- Output: $\{y_i = BN_{\gamma,\beta}(x_i)\}, \gamma, \beta$ are learnable parameters

Normalization of the Input:

$$\mu_{\mathbf{B}} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i$$

$$\sigma_{\mathbf{B}}^2 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (x_i - \mu_{\mathbf{B}})^2$$

$$\hat{x}_i = \frac{x_i - \mu_{\mathbf{B}}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{\mathbf{B}}^2} + \epsilon}$$

Re-scaling and Offsetting:

$$y_i = \gamma \hat{x}_i + \beta = BN_{\gamma,\beta}(x_i)$$

Advantages of BN:

- 1. Improves gradient flow through the network.
- 2. Allows use of saturating nonlinearities and higher learning rates.
- 3. Makes weights easier to initialize.
- 4. Act as a form of regularization and may reduce the need for dropout.

Implementation:

- The batch normalization layer has already been implemented in many packages. You may simply call the function to build the layer. For example: torch.nn.BatchNorm2d() using pytroch package, keras.layers.BatchNormalization() using keras package.
- The location of BN layer: Please make sure BatchNormalization is between a Conv / Dense layer and an activation layer.

1. Data preparation

1.1. Load data

```
In [3]:
        # Load Cifar-10 Data
        # This is just an example, you may load dataset from other packages.
        import keras
        import numpy as np
        import tensorflow.keras
        ### If you can not load keras dataset, un-comment these two lines.
        #import ssl
        #ssl._create_default_https_context = ssl._create_unverified_context
        (x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = keras.datasets.cifar10.load_data()
        print('shape of x train: ' + str(x train.shape))
        print('shape of y_train: ' + str(y_train.shape))
        print('shape of x_test: ' + str(x_test.shape))
        print('shape of y_test: ' + str(y_test.shape))
        print('number of classes: ' + str(np.max(y_train) - np.min(y_train) + 1))
        shape of x_train: (50000, 32, 32, 3)
        shape of y_train: (50000, 1)
        shape of x_test: (10000, 32, 32, 3)
        shape of y test: (10000, 1)
        number of classes: 10
```

1.2. One-hot encode the labels (5 points)

In the input, a label is a scalar in $\{0, 1, \dots, 9\}$. One-hot encode transform such a scalar to a 10-dim vector. E.g., a scalar y_train[j]=3 is transformed to the vector y_train_vec[j]= [0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0].

- 1. Implement a function to_one_hot that transforms an $n \times 1$ array to a $n \times 10$ matrix.
- 2. Apply the function to y_train and y_test.

```
In [4]: def to_one_hot(y, num_class=10):
            y_new = []
            for val in y:
                tempArr = np.zeros(num_class)
                tempArr[val] = 1
                y_new.append(tempArr)
            return np.asarray(y_new)
            pass
        x_train, x_test = x_train.astype('float32') / 255, x_test.astype('float32') /
        y_train_vec = to_one_hot(y_train)
        y_test_vec = to_one_hot(y_test)
        print('Shape of y_train_vec: ' + str(y_train_vec.shape))
        print('Shape of y_test_vec: ' + str(y_test_vec.shape))
        print(y_train[0])
        print(y_train_vec[0])
        Shape of y_train_vec: (50000, 10)
        Shape of y_test_vec: (10000, 10)
        [6]
        [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0.]
```

Remark: the outputs should be

- Shape of y train vec: (50000, 10)
- Shape of y test vec: (10000, 10)
- [6]
- [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0.]

1.3. Randomly partition the training set to training and validation sets (5 points)

Randomly partition the 50K training samples to 2 sets:

- a training set containing 40K samples: x tr, y tr
- a validation set containing 10K samples: x_val, y_val

```
In [5]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

x_tr, x_val, y_tr, y_val = train_test_split(x_train,y_train_vec,test_size=0.2,

print('Shape of x_tr: ' + str(x_tr.shape))
print('Shape of y_tr: ' + str(y_tr.shape))
print('Shape of x_val: ' + str(x_val.shape))
print('Shape of y_val: ' + str(y_val.shape))

Shape of x_tr: (40000, 32, 32, 3)
Shape of y_tr: (40000, 10)
Shape of y_val: (10000, 32, 32, 3)
Shape of y_val: (10000, 10)
```

2. Build a CNN and tune its hyper-parameters (50 points)

- Build a convolutional neural network model using the below structure:
- It should have a structure of: Conv ReLU Max Pool ConV ReLU Max Pool Dense -ReLU - Dense - Softmax
- In the graph 3@32x32 means the dimension of input image, 32@30x30 means it has 32 filters and the dimension now becomes 30x30 after the convolution.
- All convolutional layers (Conv) should have stride = 1 and no padding.
- Max Pooling has a pool size of 2 by 2.



- You may use the validation data to tune the hyper-parameters (e.g., learning rate, and optimization algorithm)
- Do NOT use test data for hyper-parameter tuning!!!
- Try to achieve a validation accuracy as high as possible.

In [6]: # Build the model from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense, Dropout, Activa from keras.models import Sequential model = Sequential() model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(32, 32, 3))) model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2))) model.add(Conv2D(64, (4, 4), activation='relu')) model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2))) model.add(Flatten()) model.add(Dense(256, activation='relu')) model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax')) model.summary()

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 30, 30, 32)	896
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 15, 15, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 64)	32832
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 6, 6, 64)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 2304)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 256)	590080
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 10)	2570

Total params: 626,378 Trainable params: 626,378

Non-trainable params: 0

```
In [7]: # Define model optimizer and loss function
    from tensorflow.keras import optimizers

lr = 0.0001
    model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=optimizers.RMSprop(lest))
```

```
# Train the model and store model parameters/loss values
In [8]:
     model_1 = model.fit(x_tr, y_tr, batch_size=128, epochs=50, validation_data=(x_
     model.save('model_1.h5')
     Epoch 1/50
     313/313 [=============== ] - 7s 6ms/step - loss: 1.9130 - ac
     curacy: 0.3328 - val_loss: 1.7204 - val_accuracy: 0.3934
     Epoch 2/50
     curacy: 0.4212 - val_loss: 1.6346 - val_accuracy: 0.4177
     Epoch 3/50
     curacy: 0.4651 - val_loss: 1.4741 - val_accuracy: 0.4801
     Epoch 4/50
     curacy: 0.4913 - val_loss: 1.3970 - val_accuracy: 0.5091
     Epoch 5/50
     curacy: 0.5149 - val_loss: 1.4378 - val_accuracy: 0.4946
     curacy: 0.5310 - val_loss: 1.3207 - val_accuracy: 0.5356
     Epoch 7/50
```

3. Plot the training and validation loss curve versus epochs. (5 points)

```
In [9]: model_1.history.keys()
Out[9]: dict_keys(['loss', 'accuracy', 'val_loss', 'val_accuracy'])
```

```
In [10]: # Plot the loss curve
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    #%matplotlib inline

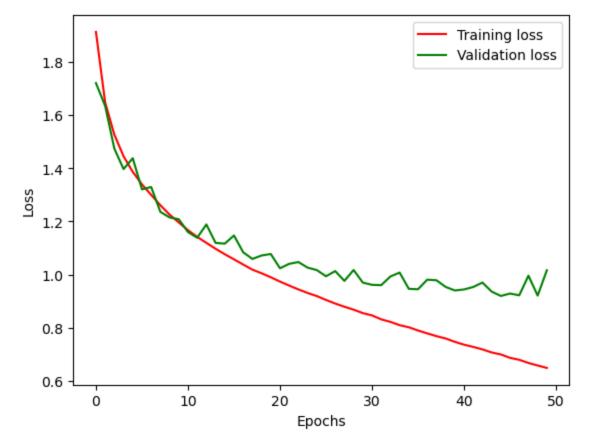
loss = model_1.history['loss']
    val_loss = model_1.history['val_loss']

plt.xlabel('Epochs')
    plt.ylabel('Loss')

epochs = range(len(loss))

plt.plot(epochs, loss, 'red', label='Training loss')
    plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, 'green', label='Validation loss')

plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```



4. Train (again) and evaluate the model (5 points)

- To this end, you have found the "best" hyper-parameters.
- Now, fix the hyper-parameters and train the network on the entire training set (all the 50K training samples)
- · Evaluate your model on the test set.

Train the model on the entire training set

Why? Previously, you used 40K samples for training; you wasted 10K samples for the sake of hyper-parameter tuning. Now you already know the hyper-parameters, so why not using all the 50K samples for training?

```
In [11]: #<Compile your model again (using the same hyper-parameters you tuned above)>
    model = Sequential()
    model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation = 'relu', input_shape=(32, 32, 3)))

    model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))

    model.add(Conv2D(64, (4, 4), activation = 'relu'))
    model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))

    model.add(Flatten())
    model.add(Dense(256, activation = 'relu'))
    model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))

model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=optimizers.RMSprop(le)
```

In [12]: #<Train your model on the entire training set (50K samples)>
model_2 = model.fit(x_train, y_train_vec, batch_size=128, epochs=50)
model.save('model_2.h5')

```
Epoch 1/50
0.3516
Epoch 2/50
0.4488
Epoch 3/50
0.4925
Epoch 4/50
0.5208
Epoch 5/50
0.5439
Epoch 6/50
0.5618
Epoch 7/50
0.5779
Epoch 8/50
391/391 [============ ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 1.1724 - acc:
0.5905
Epoch 9/50
0.6011
Epoch 10/50
0.6126
Epoch 11/50
0.6223
Epoch 12/50
0.6311
Epoch 13/50
0.6397
Epoch 14/50
0.6481
Epoch 15/50
0.6558
Epoch 16/50
391/391 [============ ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.9778 - acc:
0.6607
Epoch 17/50
0.6700
Epoch 18/50
0.6756
Epoch 19/50
0.6785
```

```
Epoch 20/50
0.6854
Epoch 21/50
0.6893
Epoch 22/50
0.6950
Epoch 23/50
0.7007
Epoch 24/50
0.7061
Epoch 25/50
0.7098
Epoch 26/50
0.7132
Epoch 27/50
0.7170
Epoch 28/50
0.7214
Epoch 29/50
0.7250
Epoch 30/50
0.7289
Epoch 31/50
391/391 [============ ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.7783 - acc:
0.7339
Epoch 32/50
0.7366
Epoch 33/50
0.7401
Epoch 34/50
0.7462
Epoch 35/50
0.7494
Epoch 36/50
0.7518
Epoch 37/50
0.7542
Epoch 38/50
0.7596
```

```
Epoch 39/50
0.7621
Epoch 40/50
Epoch 41/50
0.7676
Epoch 42/50
0.7737
Epoch 43/50
0.7757
Epoch 44/50
0.7783
Epoch 45/50
0.7829
Epoch 46/50
0.7843
Epoch 47/50
0.7889
Epoch 48/50
0.7924
Epoch 49/50
0.7946
Epoch 50/50
0.7996
```

5. Evaluate the model on the test set (5 points)

Do NOT use the test set until now. Make sure that your model parameters and hyperparameters are independent of the test set.

6. Building model with new structure (25 points)

- In this section, you can build your model with adding new layers (e.g, BN layer or dropout layer, ...).
- If you want to regularize a Conv/Dense layer, you should place a Dropout layer before the Conv/Dense layer.
- You can try to compare their loss curve and testing accuracy and analyze your findings.
- You need to try at lease two different model structures.

First Model using Batch Normalization:

```
In [15]: #Building the model
         model = Sequential()
         model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), input_shape=(32, 32, 3)))
         model.add(BatchNormalization())
         model.add(Activation('relu'))
         model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
         model.add(Conv2D(64, (4, 4)))
         model.add(BatchNormalization())
         model.add(Activation('relu'))
         model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
         model.add(Flatten())
         model.add(Dense(256))
         model.add(BatchNormalization())
         model.add(Activation('relu'))
         model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
         model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential_2"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)		896
<pre>batch_normalization (BatchN ormalization)</pre>	(None, 30, 30, 32)	128
activation (Activation)	(None, 30, 30, 32)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 15, 15, 32)	0
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 64)	32832
<pre>batch_normalization_1 (Batch hormalization)</pre>	(None, 12, 12, 64)	256
<pre>activation_1 (Activation)</pre>	(None, 12, 12, 64)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 6, 6, 64)	0
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None, 2304)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 256)	590080
<pre>batch_normalization_2 (Batch hormalization)</pre>	(None, 256)	1024
<pre>activation_2 (Activation)</pre>	(None, 256)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 10)	2570

Total params: 627,786 Trainable params: 627,082 Non-trainable params: 704

In [16]: # Doing data augmentation

from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

temp_data = ImageDataGenerator(rotation_range=20, height_shift_range=0.2, wid

In [17]: # Define model optimizer and loss function
lr = 0.0001
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=optimizers.RMSprop(le)

```
In [18]: # Fits the model with real-time data augmentation

model_3 = model.fit(temp_data.flow(x_tr, y_tr, batch_size=128), steps_per_epoc model.save('model_3.h5')
```

```
Epoch 1/50
c: 0.3656 - val_loss: 2.4578 - val_acc: 0.1781
Epoch 2/50
c: 0.4496 - val_loss: 1.3038 - val_acc: 0.5356
Epoch 3/50
c: 0.4795 - val_loss: 1.3265 - val_acc: 0.5329
Epoch 4/50
c: 0.5039 - val_loss: 1.3783 - val_acc: 0.5250
Epoch 5/50
c: 0.5272 - val_loss: 1.3185 - val_acc: 0.5375
Epoch 6/50
c: 0.5393 - val_loss: 1.1908 - val_acc: 0.5739
c: 0.5526 - val_loss: 1.1303 - val_acc: 0.6010
Epoch 8/50
312/312 [============= ] - 13s 41ms/step - loss: 1.2407 - ac
c: 0.5639 - val_loss: 1.2059 - val_acc: 0.5753
Epoch 9/50
312/312 [================ ] - 17s 55ms/step - loss: 1.2130 - ac
c: 0.5734 - val_loss: 1.2646 - val_acc: 0.5725
Epoch 10/50
c: 0.5788 - val_loss: 1.1789 - val_acc: 0.5882
Epoch 11/50
c: 0.5857 - val_loss: 1.0359 - val_acc: 0.6362
Epoch 12/50
c: 0.5939 - val_loss: 1.0656 - val_acc: 0.6271
c: 0.6001 - val_loss: 1.1833 - val_acc: 0.5955
Epoch 14/50
c: 0.6079 - val loss: 0.9492 - val acc: 0.6704
Epoch 15/50
c: 0.6140 - val_loss: 0.9662 - val_acc: 0.6683
Epoch 16/50
c: 0.6156 - val_loss: 0.9131 - val_acc: 0.6832
Epoch 17/50
c: 0.6196 - val_loss: 1.0033 - val_acc: 0.6528
Epoch 18/50
c: 0.6253 - val_loss: 0.8912 - val_acc: 0.6915
Epoch 19/50
c: 0.6297 - val_loss: 1.0065 - val_acc: 0.6571
```

```
Epoch 20/50
c: 0.6344 - val_loss: 0.9751 - val_acc: 0.6627
Epoch 21/50
c: 0.6318 - val_loss: 0.9671 - val_acc: 0.6597
Epoch 22/50
c: 0.6374 - val_loss: 0.9991 - val_acc: 0.6585
Epoch 23/50
c: 0.6443 - val_loss: 0.9475 - val_acc: 0.6770
Epoch 24/50
c: 0.6469 - val_loss: 0.8552 - val_acc: 0.7046
Epoch 25/50
312/312 [============= ] - 12s 40ms/step - loss: 0.9937 - ac
c: 0.6529 - val_loss: 0.8869 - val_acc: 0.6950
Epoch 26/50
c: 0.6514 - val_loss: 0.9376 - val_acc: 0.6821
Epoch 27/50
c: 0.6583 - val_loss: 0.9209 - val_acc: 0.6819
Epoch 28/50
c: 0.6583 - val_loss: 0.9754 - val_acc: 0.6615
Epoch 29/50
c: 0.6627 - val_loss: 0.9787 - val_acc: 0.6696
c: 0.6633 - val_loss: 0.8911 - val_acc: 0.6914
Epoch 31/50
c: 0.6690 - val_loss: 1.0136 - val_acc: 0.6559
Epoch 32/50
c: 0.6691 - val_loss: 0.8290 - val_acc: 0.7115
Epoch 33/50
c: 0.6729 - val_loss: 0.8371 - val_acc: 0.7097
Epoch 34/50
c: 0.6704 - val_loss: 0.8873 - val_acc: 0.6940
Epoch 35/50
c: 0.6746 - val_loss: 1.0502 - val_acc: 0.6431
c: 0.6783 - val_loss: 0.8319 - val_acc: 0.7164
Epoch 37/50
c: 0.6808 - val_loss: 0.9591 - val_acc: 0.6668
Epoch 38/50
c: 0.6804 - val_loss: 0.7991 - val_acc: 0.7232
```

```
Epoch 39/50
c: 0.6862 - val_loss: 0.7952 - val_acc: 0.7266
Epoch 40/50
c: 0.6818 - val_loss: 0.8805 - val_acc: 0.7011
Epoch 41/50
c: 0.6900 - val_loss: 0.8577 - val_acc: 0.7064
Epoch 42/50
c: 0.6872 - val_loss: 0.8338 - val_acc: 0.7083
Epoch 43/50
c: 0.6917 - val_loss: 0.7739 - val_acc: 0.7294
Epoch 44/50
312/312 [============== ] - 13s 40ms/step - loss: 0.8786 - ac
c: 0.6956 - val_loss: 0.8520 - val_acc: 0.7049
Epoch 45/50
c: 0.6950 - val_loss: 1.0208 - val_acc: 0.6720
Epoch 46/50
c: 0.6958 - val_loss: 0.8281 - val_acc: 0.7132
Epoch 47/50
c: 0.6945 - val_loss: 0.7788 - val_acc: 0.7283
Epoch 48/50
c: 0.6983 - val_loss: 0.8050 - val_acc: 0.7161
c: 0.7012 - val_loss: 0.7685 - val_acc: 0.7353
Epoch 50/50
c: 0.6985 - val_loss: 0.9000 - val_acc: 0.6996
```

```
In [35]: # Plot the loss curve

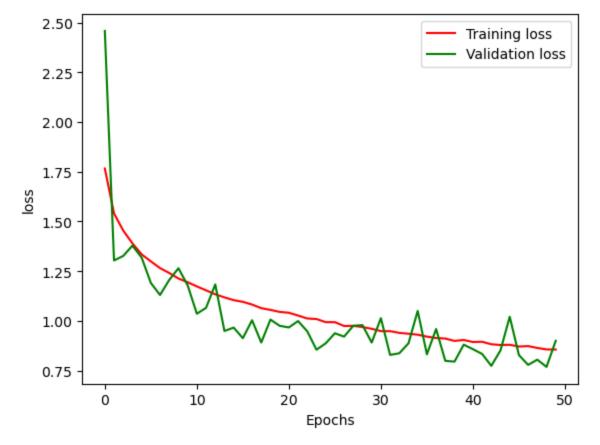
loss = model_3.history['loss']
val_loss = model_3.history['val_loss']

plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('loss')

epochs = range(len(loss))

plt.plot(epochs, loss, 'red', label='Training loss')
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, 'green', label='Validation loss')

plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Train the model on the entire training set

Why? Previously, you used 40K samples for training; you wasted 10K samples for the sake of hyper-parameter tuning. Now you already know the hyper-parameters, so why not using all the 50K samples for training?

```
#<Compile your model again (using the same hyper-parameters you tuned above)>
In [23]:
         model = Sequential()
         model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), input_shape=(32, 32, 3)))
         model.add(BatchNormalization())
         model.add(Activation('relu'))
         model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
         model.add(Conv2D(64, (4, 4)))
         model.add(BatchNormalization())
         model.add(Activation('relu'))
         model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
         model.add(Flatten())
         model.add(Dense(256))
         model.add(BatchNormalization())
         model.add(Activation('relu'))
         model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
         model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=optimizers.RMSprop(le
         # Data augmentation
         temp_data = ImageDataGenerator( rotation_range=20, height_shift_range=0.2, wid
                                        zoom_range = 0.2, shear_range = 0.2, horizontal
```

In [24]: model_4 = model.fit(temp_data.flow(x_train, y_train_vec, batch_size=128), step
model.save('model_4.h5')

```
Epoch 1/50
c: 0.3651
Epoch 2/50
c: 0.4496
Epoch 3/50
c: 0.4872
Epoch 4/50
c: 0.5133
Epoch 5/50
c: 0.5304
Epoch 6/50
c: 0.5475
Epoch 7/50
c: 0.5579
Epoch 8/50
312/312 [============= ] - 13s 41ms/step - loss: 1.2169 - ac
c: 0.5675
Epoch 9/50
c: 0.5772
Epoch 10/50
c: 0.5853
Epoch 11/50
c: 0.5951
Epoch 12/50
c: 0.6023
Epoch 13/50
c: 0.6049
Epoch 14/50
c: 0.6117
Epoch 15/50
c: 0.6160
Epoch 16/50
312/312 [=============== ] - 13s 41ms/step - loss: 1.0790 - ac
c: 0.6201
Epoch 17/50
312/312 [=============== ] - 13s 40ms/step - loss: 1.0638 - ac
c: 0.6233
Epoch 18/50
c: 0.6294
Epoch 19/50
c: 0.6320
```

```
Epoch 20/50
c: 0.6377
Epoch 21/50
c: 0.6397
Epoch 22/50
c: 0.6438
Epoch 23/50
c: 0.6457
Epoch 24/50
c: 0.6526
Epoch 25/50
c: 0.6540
Epoch 26/50
c: 0.6552
Epoch 27/50
312/312 [============= ] - 13s 41ms/step - loss: 0.9790 - ac
c: 0.6587
Epoch 28/50
c: 0.6600
Epoch 29/50
c: 0.6640
Epoch 30/50
c: 0.6676
Epoch 31/50
c: 0.6700
Epoch 32/50
c: 0.6674
Epoch 33/50
c: 0.6719
Epoch 34/50
c: 0.6762
Epoch 35/50
c: 0.6753
Epoch 36/50
c: 0.6763
Epoch 37/50
c: 0.6800
Epoch 38/50
c: 0.6822
```

```
Epoch 39/50
    c: 0.6855
    Epoch 40/50
    c: 0.6860
    Epoch 41/50
    c: 0.6847
    Epoch 42/50
    312/312 [============== ] - 12s 40ms/step - loss: 0.8935 - ac
    c: 0.6879
    Epoch 43/50
    c: 0.6886
    Epoch 44/50
    c: 0.6907
    Epoch 45/50
    312/312 [=============== ] - 12s 40ms/step - loss: 0.8883 - ac
    c: 0.6902
    Epoch 46/50
    c: 0.6950
    Epoch 47/50
    c: 0.6964
    Epoch 48/50
    c: 0.6942
    Epoch 49/50
    c: 0.6998
    Epoch 50/50
    c: 0.7003
In [22]: # Evaluate your model performance (testing accuracy) on testing data.
    current_model = load_model('model_3.h5')
    current_acc = current_model.evaluate(x_test, y_test_vec)
    print('loss = ' + str(current_acc[0]))
    print('accuracy = ' + str(current_acc[1]))
    0.6935
    loss = 0.9273090958595276
    accuracy = 0.6934999823570251
```

Second Model using Batch Normalization and Dropout:

```
In [26]: # Build the model
         model = Sequential()
         model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), input_shape=(32, 32, 3)))
         model.add(BatchNormalization())
         model.add(Activation('relu'))
         model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
         model.add(Conv2D(64, (4, 4)))
         model.add(BatchNormalization())
         model.add(Activation('relu'))
         model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
         model.add(Flatten())
         model.add(Dropout(0.5))
         model.add(Dense(256))
         model.add(BatchNormalization())
         model.add(Activation('relu'))
         model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
         model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential_5"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	 (None, 30, 30, 32)	
<pre>batch_normalization_9 (Batc hNormalization)</pre>	(None, 30, 30, 32)	128
activation_9 (Activation)	(None, 30, 30, 32)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_10 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 15, 15, 32)	0
conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 64)	32832
<pre>batch_normalization_10 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 12, 12, 64)	256
activation_10 (Activation)	(None, 12, 12, 64)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_11 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 6, 6, 64)	0
flatten_5 (Flatten)	(None, 2304)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 2304)	0
dense_10 (Dense)	(None, 256)	590080
<pre>batch_normalization_11 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 256)	1024
activation_11 (Activation)	(None, 256)	0
dense_11 (Dense)	(None, 10)	2570

Total params: 627,786 Trainable params: 627,082 Non-trainable params: 704

In [27]: # Define model optimizer and loss function

lr = 0.001

model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=optimizers.RMSprop(le

```
In [28]: # Train the model and store model parameters/loss values
    model_5 = model.fit(x_tr, y_tr, batch_size=128, epochs=50, validation_data=(x_model.save('model_5.h5')
```

```
Epoch 1/50
0.5006 - val_loss: 2.7804 - val_acc: 0.2018
Epoch 2/50
0.6166 - val_loss: 1.2008 - val_acc: 0.5772
Epoch 3/50
0.6665 - val_loss: 1.0610 - val_acc: 0.6245
Epoch 4/50
0.6932 - val_loss: 1.4986 - val_acc: 0.4899
Epoch 5/50
0.7161 - val_loss: 0.9244 - val_acc: 0.6689
Epoch 6/50
0.7391 - val_loss: 0.9386 - val_acc: 0.6749
Epoch 7/50
0.7531 - val_loss: 0.8941 - val_acc: 0.6939
Epoch 8/50
313/313 [============= ] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6700 - acc:
0.7646 - val_loss: 0.9386 - val_acc: 0.6734
Epoch 9/50
0.7772 - val_loss: 1.1281 - val_acc: 0.6478
Epoch 10/50
0.7930 - val_loss: 0.7531 - val_acc: 0.7419
Epoch 11/50
0.8009 - val_loss: 1.6648 - val_acc: 0.5407
Epoch 12/50
313/313 [================= ] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.5464 - acc:
0.8089 - val_loss: 0.7800 - val_acc: 0.7381
Epoch 13/50
313/313 [================= ] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.5231 - acc:
0.8166 - val_loss: 0.9620 - val_acc: 0.6889
Epoch 14/50
0.8278 - val loss: 0.8791 - val acc: 0.7092
Epoch 15/50
0.8353 - val_loss: 1.3240 - val_acc: 0.6039
Epoch 16/50
0.8436 - val_loss: 0.9667 - val_acc: 0.6909
Epoch 17/50
0.8504 - val_loss: 0.7658 - val_acc: 0.7568
Epoch 18/50
0.8548 - val_loss: 1.5756 - val_acc: 0.6043
Epoch 19/50
0.8626 - val_loss: 0.7440 - val_acc: 0.7624
```

```
Epoch 20/50
0.8670 - val_loss: 0.7336 - val_acc: 0.7613
Epoch 21/50
0.8736 - val_loss: 0.9102 - val_acc: 0.7213
Epoch 22/50
0.8770 - val_loss: 0.7705 - val_acc: 0.7434
Epoch 23/50
0.8797 - val_loss: 0.7592 - val_acc: 0.7550
Epoch 24/50
0.8838 - val_loss: 1.1308 - val_acc: 0.6733
Epoch 25/50
0.8882 - val_loss: 0.8588 - val_acc: 0.7492
Epoch 26/50
0.8938 - val_loss: 1.0947 - val_acc: 0.7022
Epoch 27/50
0.8953 - val_loss: 0.8790 - val_acc: 0.7471
Epoch 28/50
0.9004 - val_loss: 0.7724 - val_acc: 0.7734
Epoch 29/50
0.9031 - val loss: 0.8976 - val acc: 0.7265
Epoch 30/50
0.9041 - val_loss: 0.9509 - val_acc: 0.7280
Epoch 31/50
0.9074 - val_loss: 0.9693 - val_acc: 0.7400
Epoch 32/50
0.9100 - val_loss: 0.7696 - val_acc: 0.7632
Epoch 33/50
0.9105 - val_loss: 1.1291 - val_acc: 0.6982
Epoch 34/50
0.9149 - val_loss: 0.8032 - val_acc: 0.7610
Epoch 35/50
0.9153 - val_loss: 0.8516 - val_acc: 0.7659
Epoch 36/50
313/313 [================== ] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.2392 - acc:
0.9173 - val_loss: 1.4489 - val_acc: 0.6315
Epoch 37/50
0.9196 - val_loss: 0.8341 - val_acc: 0.7567
Epoch 38/50
0.9231 - val_loss: 1.2317 - val_acc: 0.6546
```

```
Epoch 39/50
0.9238 - val_loss: 0.7900 - val_acc: 0.7576
Epoch 40/50
0.9247 - val_loss: 1.2296 - val_acc: 0.6916
Epoch 41/50
0.9261 - val_loss: 1.0066 - val_acc: 0.7182
Epoch 42/50
0.9265 - val_loss: 1.1948 - val_acc: 0.6981
Epoch 43/50
0.9285 - val_loss: 0.9009 - val_acc: 0.7587
Epoch 44/50
0.9266 - val_loss: 0.9652 - val_acc: 0.7536
Epoch 45/50
0.9302 - val_loss: 0.8061 - val_acc: 0.7746
Epoch 46/50
0.9326 - val_loss: 1.2095 - val_acc: 0.7192
Epoch 47/50
0.9323 - val_loss: 1.2535 - val_acc: 0.6457
Epoch 48/50
0.9325 - val loss: 0.8520 - val acc: 0.7464
Epoch 49/50
313/313 [================ ] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.1897 - acc:
0.9346 - val_loss: 0.9192 - val_acc: 0.7530
Epoch 50/50
313/313 [============== ] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.1895 - acc:
0.9351 - val_loss: 0.9600 - val_acc: 0.7219
```

```
In [34]: # Plot the loss curve
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    %matplotlib inline

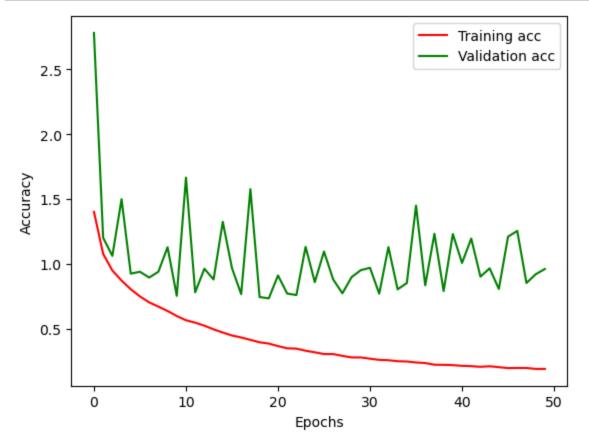
loss = model_5.history['loss']
    val_loss = model_5.history['val_loss']

epochs = range(len(loss))

plt.xlabel('Epochs')
    plt.ylabel('Accuracy')

plt.plot(epochs, loss, 'red', label='Training acc')
    plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, 'green', label='Validation acc')

plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```



Train the model on the entire training set

Why? Previously, you used 40K samples for training; you wasted 10K samples for the sake of hyper-parameter tuning. Now you already know the hyper-parameters, so why not using all the 50K samples for training?

In [30]: #<Compile your model again (using the same hyper-parameters you tuned above)> from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense, Dropout, Activa from keras.models import Sequential model = Sequential() model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), input_shape=(32, 32, 3))) model.add(BatchNormalization()) model.add(Activation('relu')) model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2))) model.add(Conv2D(64, (4, 4))) model.add(BatchNormalization()) model.add(Activation('relu')) model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2))) model.add(Flatten()) model.add(Dropout(0.5)) model.add(Dense(256)) model.add(BatchNormalization()) model.add(Activation('relu')) model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax')) model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=optimizers.RMSprop(le

```
In [31]: # Train the model and store model parameters/loss values
    model_6 = model.fit(x_train, y_train_vec, batch_size=128, epochs=50)
    model.save('model_6.h5')
```

```
Epoch 1/50
0.5261
Epoch 2/50
0.6375
Epoch 3/50
0.6840
Epoch 4/50
0.7147
Epoch 5/50
0.7312
Epoch 6/50
0.7508
Epoch 7/50
0.7684
Epoch 8/50
391/391 [============ ] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.6324 - acc:
0.7792
Epoch 9/50
0.7924
Epoch 10/50
0.7995
Epoch 11/50
0.8099
Epoch 12/50
0.8190
Epoch 13/50
391/391 [=============== ] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.4952 - acc:
0.8270
Epoch 14/50
0.8338
Epoch 15/50
391/391 [============ ] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.4559 - acc:
0.8417
Epoch 16/50
391/391 [============ ] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.4435 - acc:
0.8457
Epoch 17/50
391/391 [=============== ] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.4250 - acc:
0.8520
Epoch 18/50
0.8567
Epoch 19/50
0.8624
```

```
Epoch 20/50
0.8679
Epoch 21/50
Epoch 22/50
0.8781
Epoch 23/50
0.8799
Epoch 24/50
0.8826
Epoch 25/50
0.8870
Epoch 26/50
0.8895
Epoch 27/50
0.8910
Epoch 28/50
0.8956
Epoch 29/50
0.8983
Epoch 30/50
0.9002
Epoch 31/50
0.9013
Epoch 32/50
0.9057
Epoch 33/50
0.9061
Epoch 34/50
0.9062
Epoch 35/50
0.9115
Epoch 36/50
0.9121
Epoch 37/50
0.9162
Epoch 38/50
0.9130
```

```
Epoch 39/50
   0.9152
   Epoch 40/50
   0.9191
   Epoch 41/50
   0.9202
   Epoch 42/50
   0.9204
   Epoch 43/50
   0.9224
   Epoch 44/50
   0.9245
   Epoch 45/50
   0.9237
   Epoch 46/50
   0.9254
   Epoch 47/50
   0.9271
   Epoch 48/50
   0.9273
   Epoch 49/50
   0.9264
   Epoch 50/50
   0.9284
In [32]: # Evaluate your model performance (testing accuracy) on testing data.
   current_model = load_model('model_5.h5')
   current_acc = current_model.evaluate(x_test, y_test_vec)
   print('loss = ' + str(current_acc[0]))
   print('accuracy = ' + str(current_acc[1]))
   0.7103
   loss = 0.9862155318260193
   accuracy = 0.7103000283241272
```

Comparision and Analysis:

Normal CNN model: is not that efficient and has an accuracy of 66 % and after using full training dataset it achieves accuracy of 70 %. My first model which uses data augmentation and batch normalization has a accuracy of 69 % and after using full training dataset it achieves has accuracy of 70 %. My second and final model which uses batch normalization and dropout has an accuracy of 71 % and after using full training dataset it achieves an accuracy of ~72 %.

```
In [36]: from numba import cuda
  device = cuda.get_current_device()
  device.reset()
```