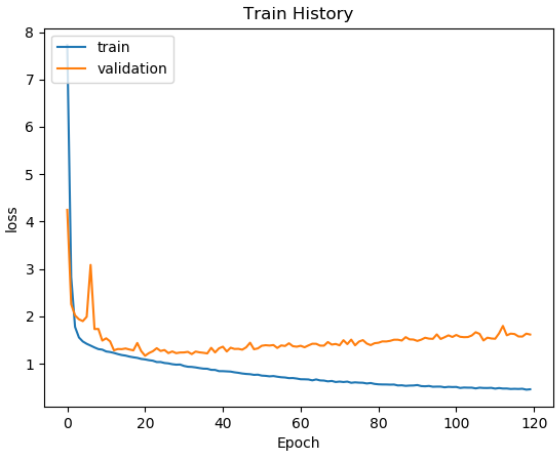
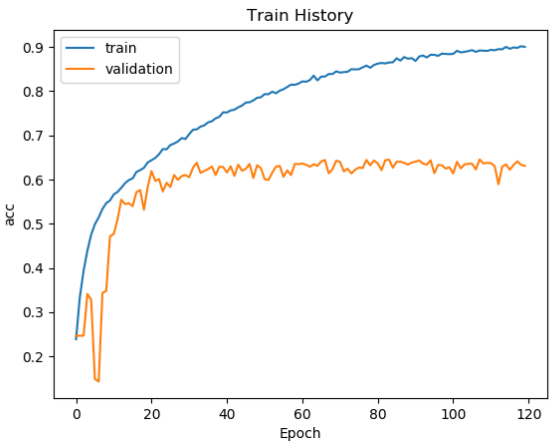
1. (1%) 請說明你實作的 CNN model，其模型架構、訓練過程和準確率為何？

| Layer (type) | Output Shape | Param # |
|---|---|---|
| conv2d_1 (Conv2D) | (None, 44, 44, 64) | 1664 |
| leaky_re_lu_1 (LeakyReLU) | (None, 44, 44, 64) | 0 |
| batch_normalization_1 (Batch | (None, 44, 44, 64) | 256 |
| max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2 | (None, 22, 22, 64) | 0 |
| dropout_1 (Dropout) | (None, 22, 22, 64) | 0 |
| conv2d_2 (Conv2D) | (None, 20, 20, 128) | 73856 |
| leaky_re_lu_2 (LeakyReLU) | (None, 20, 20, 128) | 0 |
| batch_normalization_2 (Batch | (None, 20, 20, 128) | 512 |
| max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2 | (None, 10, 10, 128) | 0 |
| dropout_2 (Dropout) | (None, 10, 10, 128) | 0 |
| conv2d_3 (Conv2D) | (None, 8, 8, 512) | 590336 |
| leaky_re_lu_3 (LeakyReLU) | (None, 8, 8, 512) | 0 |
| batch_normalization_3 (Batch | (None, 8, 8, 512) | 2048 |
| max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2 | (None, 4, 4, 512) | 0 |
| dropout_3 (Dropout) | (None, 4, 4, 512) | 0 |
| 2d_4 (Conv2D) | (None, 2, 2, 512) | 2359808 |
| _re_lu_4 (LeakyReLU) | (None, 2, 2, 512) | 0 |
| _normalization_4 (Batch | (None, 2, 2, 512) | 2048 |
| age_pooling2d_1 (Average | (None, 1, 1, 512) | 0 |
| out_4 (Dropout) | (None, 1, 1, 512) | 0 |
| ten_1 (Flatten) | (None, 512) | 0 |
| e_1 (Dense) | (None, 512) | 262656 |
| out_5 (Dropout) | (None, 512) | 0 |
| e_2 (Dense) | (None, 512) | 262656 |
| vation_1 (Activation) | (None, 512) | 0 |
| out_6 (Dropout) | (None, 512) | 0 |
| e_3 (Dense) | (None, 7) | 3591 |
| vation_2 (Activation) | (None, 7) | 0 |

```
- Total params: 3,559,431
- Trainable params: 3,556,999
- Non-trainable params: 2,432
```



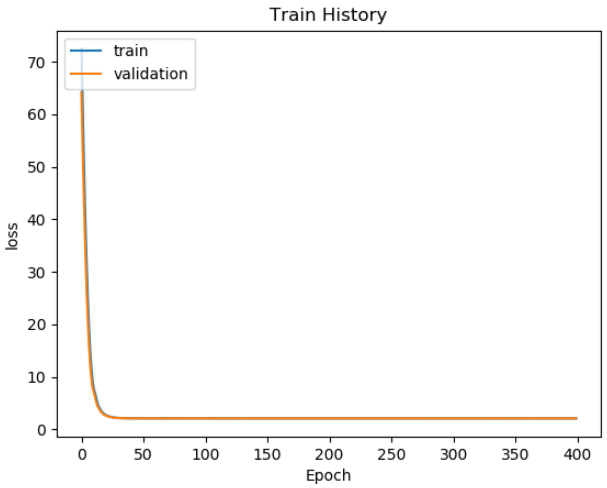

Final Valid ACC are around 65%

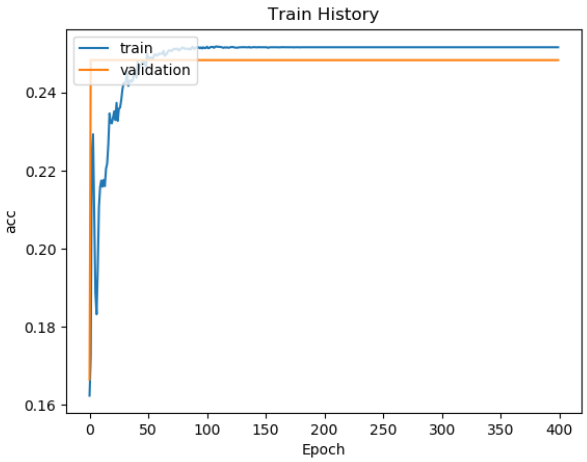
2. (1%) 承上題，請用與上述 CNN 接近的參數量，實做簡單的 DNN model。其模型架構、訓練過程和準確率為何？試與上題結果做比較，並說明你觀察到了什麼？
(Collaborators: )

```
Epoch 180/180
25838/25838 [==============================] - 0s 16us/step
- loss: 2.1008 - acc: 0.2516 - val_loss: 2.0967 - val_acc: 0.2483
```

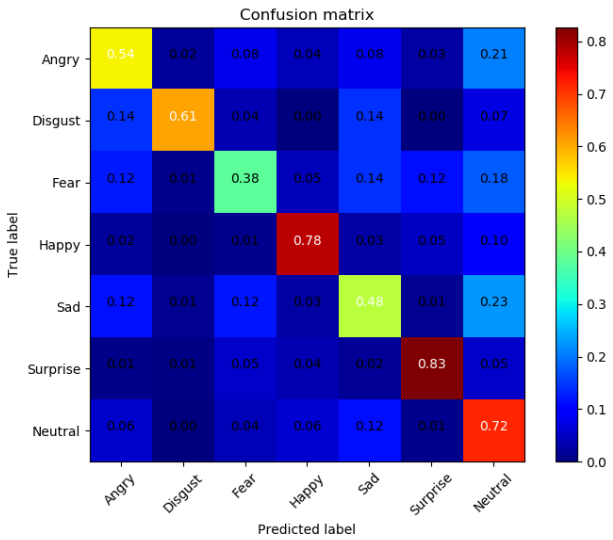
DNN sucks, it the model will be in local optimal 0.2483 even more often than CNN for image processing.

| Layer (type) | Output Shape | Param # |
|---|---|---|
| dense_118 (Dense) | (None, 1024) | 2360320 |
| dropout_78 (Dropout) | (None, 1024) | 0 |
| dense_119 (Dense) | (None, 512) | 524800 |
| activation_78 (Activation) | (None, 512) | 0 |
| dropout_79 (Dropout) | (None, 512) | 0 |
| dense_120 (Dense) | (None, 512) | 262656 |
| activation_79 (Activation) | (None, 512) | 0 |
| dropout_80 (Dropout) | (None, 512) | 0 |
| dense_121 (Dense) | (None, 128) | 65664 |
| activation_80 (Activation) | (None, 128) | 0 |
| dropout_81 (Dropout) | (None, 128) | 0 |
| dense_122 (Dense) | (None, 256) | 33024 |
| activation_81 (Activation) | (None, 256) | 0 |
| dropout_82 (Dropout) | (None, 256) | 0 |
| dense_123 (Dense) | (None, 256) | 65792 |
| activation_82 (Activation) | (None, 256) | 0 |
| dropout_83 (Dropout) | (None, 256) | 0 |
| dense_124 (Dense) | (None, 128) | 32896 |
| activation_83 (Activation) | (None, 128) | 0 |
| dropout_84 (Dropout) | (None, 128) | 0 |
| dense_125 (Dense) | (None, 7) | 903 |
| activation_84 (Activation) | (None, 7) | 0 |

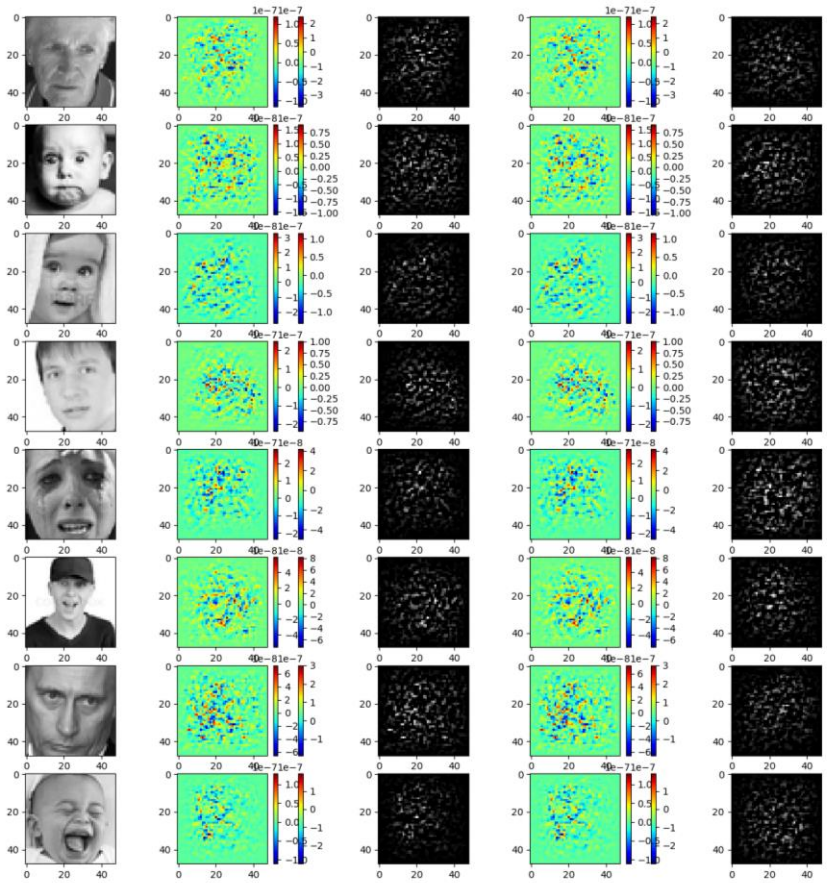



3. (1%) 觀察答錯的圖片中，哪些 class 彼此間容易用混？[繪出 confusion matrix 分析]
(Collaborators: )
It appears that class “Neutral” are a bit easy to be classified as incorrect ; but are good Overall.




4. (1%) 從(1)(2)可以發現，使用 CNN 的確有些好處，試繪出其 saliency maps，觀察模型在做 classification 時，是 focus 在圖片的哪些部份？
(Collaborators: r05546003 r05546024 r05546026)
If mostly focus on the central facial area, or the nose area.



答：

5. (1%) 承(1)(2)，利用上課所提到的 gradient ascent 方法，觀察特定層的 filter 最容易被哪種圖片 activate。
   (Collaborators: r05546003 r05546024 r05546026 )
   答：It appears filter 9, 21, 29 are activated.