# midastask2part1

April 11, 2021

Author: Pushkar Patel

# 1 Task 2 - Part 1

**Imports** 

```
[1]: import shutil
    from PIL import Image
    import numpy as np
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    from matplotlib.pyplot import imshow
    %matplotlib inline

import tensorflow as tf
    from tensorflow import keras
    from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
    from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image

from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
    from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Flatten, Lambda
    from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D
    from tensorflow.keras.layers import BatchNormalization
    from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
```

Extracting the imges

```
[4]: shutil.unpack_archive('trainPart1.zip', '../input/trainpart1zip')
```

# 1.1 Inspecting the image

Browsing through the dataset, we can see that there a total of 62 classes - 10 numbers from 0 to 9, 26 lowercase alphabets and 26 uppercase alphabets, having 40 examples each.

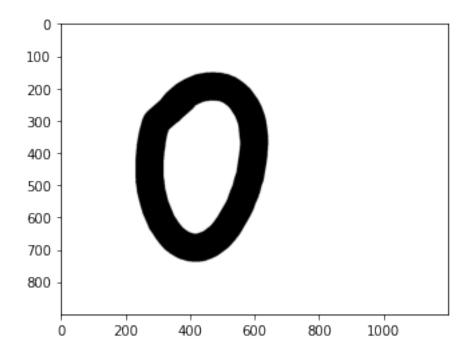
Inspecting the image to view its dimensions and colour channels

```
[]: image = Image.open('../input/trainpart1zip/train/Sample001/img001-001.png')
    np_image = np.array(image)
    print(np_image.shape)
    print(image.mode)
```

imshow(image)

(900, 1200, 3) RGB

#### []: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7efbe2070dd0>



The image is of dimension 900x1200 with three colour channels. Looking at the images in the directory, I found that all the images are black and white and contain only handwritten digits or alphabets. We can convert them to single grayscale colour channel to reduce computations, improve speed and make the architecture less compled.

#### 1.2 Preprossing the images to convert test and validation input and labels

NOTE: Initially, I tried to build the network on the full image dimension of 900x1200, but that just overloaded the memory with too many parameters.

Since for the later tasks, I have to downsample the images to the size of MNIST i.e. 28x28, I made all other images of this dimension.

Since the images in our dataset are not square, one way to reduce the dimension of images in this set in order to have the same input shape as the MNIST dataset can be to downscale the largest dimension to 28 and then zero-pad the shorter dimension with 0 to make it 28x28.

Also, the 0 values are displayed as black and the higher values as white, which is opposite in our case. Hence, I'll invert time in our dataset of match to that of MNIST.

So, for our current image of 900x1200, 1200px would be scaled down to 28pxs and 900 would scale

down to 900\*28/1200 = 21px. Then, I would pad it with 0s in the top and bottom to make it 28x28. I'm padding it with zeros because: - 0 values don't add any extra information to the image - The MNIST images have their background values as 0

Instead of padding all the images before training, I would pad them on-the-fly with a Lambda layer in the modes, before passing it to the first convolution layer.

I noticed that after resizing down, the images are still recognizable from each other so, a conv net should be able to recognize them too.

I'll use ImageDataGenerator from Keras to preprocess and split the training images into train and validations sets.

I've normalized all pixel values to be in the range of 0 to 1 for the data to have similar range.

I split the training and validation sets in 80:20 ratio.

```
[5]: train_datagen1 = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, validation_split=0.2, 

→preprocessing_function=lambda x: 1-x)
```

I create the generator object which would generate the training and validation sets. It takes the input from the images folder. I'm reducing the size of the images by 20x while taking the input, and changing the colour channel to grayscale. Each set is of batch size 64. I chose this as it's a good enough batch size for this size of dataset. The class labels are categorical and are one-hot encoded for all of the 62 classes (10 numbers + 26 lowercase alphabets + 26 uppercase alphabets).

Variables that would be used globally. I set max epochs of 400.

```
[6]: BATCH_SIZE = 64
IMAGE_SIZE = (21, 28)
EPOCHS = 400
```

Using ImageDataGenerator, I convert the images to their one-hot encodings so that the task becomes that of classification, rather than a regression one.

Found 1984 images belonging to 62 classes.

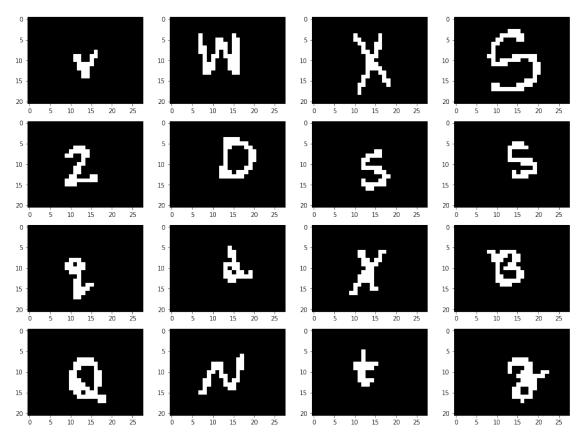
```
class_mode='categorical',
color_mode='grayscale',
subset='validation',
seed=42,
shuffle=True)
```

#### Found 496 images belonging to 62 classes.

The ImageDataGenerator class has automatically detected the 62 classes.

Viewing the generated samples

```
[]: X_train_batch0, y_train_batch0 = train_generator1.next()
    print(X_train_batch0.shape, y_train_batch0.shape)
    print(y_train_batch0[0])
    plt.figure(figsize=(16,12))
    for i in range(1, 17):
        plt.subplot(4,4,i)
        imshow(tf.squeeze(X_train_batch0[i]), cmap='gray')
    plt.show()
```



```
[]: X_validation_batch0, y_validation_batch0 = validation_generator1.next()
    print(X_validation_batch0.shape, y_validation_batch0.shape)
    print(y_validation_batch0[0])
    plt.figure(figsize=(16,12))
    for i in range(1, 17):
       plt.subplot(4,4,i)
       imshow(tf.squeeze(X_validation_batch0[i]), cmap='gray')
    plt.show()
   (64, 21, 28, 1) (64, 62)
   0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0.]
       15
                                      15
       20
                                      20 -
            10
              15
                                                          10
                 20 25
                            10 15
                                20 25
                                           10
                                             15
                                                20
                                                  25
                                                        5
                                                             15
                                                               20
       10
                      10
                                      10
                                      15
                                                     15
       15
                                             15 20 25
                                      20 -
              15
                 20 25
                              15 20 25
       10
                                      10
       15
                                      15
```

# 1.3 Building the model

10 15

20 25

I train the model for 400 epochs and use early stopping with a patience level of 20 epochs in order to prevent model from overfitting and save the best weights of the mode.

0 5 10 15 20 25

5 10 15 20 25

Using Early Stopping to prevent overfitting, with a patience level of 20 epochs.

```
[9]: early_stopping_callback = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(
    monitor='val_loss',
    mode='min',
    patience=20,
    restore_best_weights=True,
    verbose=1)
```

#### 1.3.1 Experiment 1: Building the first model inspired from LeNet

I quickly build a first model, which inspired by the original LeNet, with slight modifications, to check how it performs and will then tune the hyperparameter accordingly. I also use dropouts with a probability of 0.4 for each Fully Connected Layer.

```
[]: model1 = Sequential()
     # Lambda Layer for adding Padding
     model1.add(Lambda(lambda image: tf.image.resize_with_crop_or_pad(
             image, 28, 28), input_shape=(*IMAGE_SIZE, 1)))
     # 1st Convolution Layer
     model1.add(Conv2D(6, kernel_size=(5,5), padding='same', activation='relu'))
     model1.add(BatchNormalization())
     model1.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2), strides=2))
     # 2nd Convolution Layer
     model1.add(Conv2D(16, kernel_size=(5,5), activation='relu'))
     model1.add(BatchNormalization())
     model1.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2), strides=2))
     # Passing to a Fully Connected Layer
     model1.add(Flatten())
     # 1st Fully Connected Layer
     model1.add(Dense(256, activation='relu'))
     model1.add(BatchNormalization())
     model1.add(Dropout(0.4))
     # 2nd Fully Connected Layer
     model1.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
     model1.add(BatchNormalization())
     model1.add(Dropout(0.4))
     # Output Layer
     model1.add(Dense(62, activation='softmax'))
```

```
[]: model1.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_3"

Layer (type)	Output	 Shape	 Param #
	<u>.</u>		
lambda_1 (Lambda)	(None,	28, 28, 1)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None,	28, 28, 6)	156
batch_normalization_8 (Batch	(None,	28, 28, 6)	24
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2	(None,	14, 14, 6)	0
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None,	10, 10, 16)	2416
batch_normalization_9 (Batch	(None,	10, 10, 16)	64
max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling2	(None,	5, 5, 16)	0
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None,	400)	0
dense_6 (Dense)	(None,	256)	102656
batch_normalization_10 (Batc	(None,	256)	1024
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None,	256)	0
dense_7 (Dense)	(None,	128)	32896
batch_normalization_11 (Batc	(None,	128)	512
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None,	128)	0
dense_8 (Dense)	(None,	62)	7998
Total params: 147,746			<b></b>

Total params: 147,746 Trainable params: 146,934 Non-trainable params: 812

\_\_\_\_\_\_

```
[]: model1.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=Adam(), u

→metrics=['accuracy'])
```

Saving the checkpoint

```
[]: checkpoint_filepath1 = 'exp1/checkpoint'
model_checkpoint_callback1 = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
    filepath=checkpoint_filepath1,
    save_weights_only=True,
```

```
monitor='val_loss',
    mode='min',
    save_best_only=True)
[]: history1 = model1.fit(
    train_generator1,
    epochs=EPOCHS,
    validation_data=validation_generator1,
    steps_per_epoch = train_generator1.samples // BATCH_SIZE,
    validation_steps = validation_generator1.samples // BATCH_SIZE,
    callbacks=[model_checkpoint_callback1, early_stopping_callback]
  Epoch 1/400
  0.0213 - val_loss: 4.1208 - val_accuracy: 0.0179
  Epoch 2/400
  0.0806 - val_loss: 4.1611 - val_accuracy: 0.0357
  Epoch 3/400
  0.1817 - val_loss: 4.3968 - val_accuracy: 0.0246
  Epoch 4/400
  0.2270 - val_loss: 4.6091 - val_accuracy: 0.0246
  Epoch 5/400
  0.2881 - val_loss: 4.8350 - val_accuracy: 0.0268
  Epoch 6/400
  0.3656 - val_loss: 4.8434 - val_accuracy: 0.0469
  Epoch 7/400
  0.4072 - val_loss: 4.9224 - val_accuracy: 0.0469
  0.4540 - val_loss: 4.8551 - val_accuracy: 0.0513
  Epoch 9/400
  0.4856 - val_loss: 4.6808 - val_accuracy: 0.0536
  Epoch 10/400
  0.5063 - val_loss: 4.6372 - val_accuracy: 0.0714
  Epoch 11/400
```

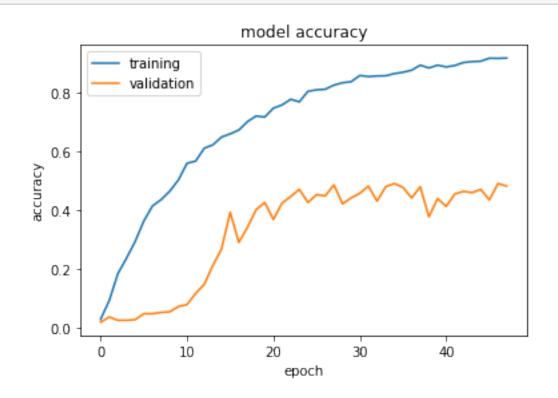
0.5538 - val\_loss: 4.2520 - val\_accuracy: 0.0781

Epoch 12/400

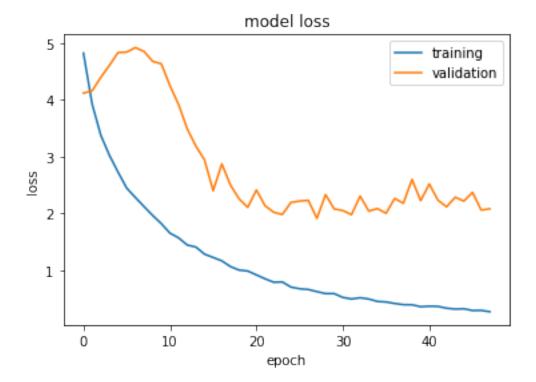
```
0.5662 - val_loss: 3.9199 - val_accuracy: 0.1161
Epoch 13/400
0.6169 - val_loss: 3.4918 - val_accuracy: 0.1473
Epoch 14/400
0.6255 - val_loss: 3.1866 - val_accuracy: 0.2121
Epoch 15/400
0.6570 - val_loss: 2.9442 - val_accuracy: 0.2679
Epoch 16/400
0.6580 - val_loss: 2.4005 - val_accuracy: 0.3929
Epoch 17/400
0.6832 - val_loss: 2.8734 - val_accuracy: 0.2902
Epoch 18/400
0.7115 - val_loss: 2.5002 - val_accuracy: 0.3415
Epoch 19/400
0.7156 - val_loss: 2.2576 - val_accuracy: 0.4018
Epoch 20/400
0.7211 - val_loss: 2.1082 - val_accuracy: 0.4263
Epoch 21/400
0.7535 - val_loss: 2.4135 - val_accuracy: 0.3683
Epoch 22/400
0.7557 - val_loss: 2.1371 - val_accuracy: 0.4241
Epoch 23/400
0.7891 - val_loss: 2.0216 - val_accuracy: 0.4464
Epoch 24/400
0.7741 - val_loss: 1.9824 - val_accuracy: 0.4710
Epoch 25/400
0.8188 - val_loss: 2.1950 - val_accuracy: 0.4263
Epoch 26/400
0.8098 - val_loss: 2.2190 - val_accuracy: 0.4531
Epoch 27/400
0.8170 - val_loss: 2.2322 - val_accuracy: 0.4487
Epoch 28/400
```

```
0.8295 - val_loss: 1.9150 - val_accuracy: 0.4866
Epoch 29/400
0.8508 - val_loss: 2.3321 - val_accuracy: 0.4219
Epoch 30/400
0.8538 - val_loss: 2.0796 - val_accuracy: 0.4420
Epoch 31/400
0.8504 - val_loss: 2.0516 - val_accuracy: 0.4576
Epoch 32/400
0.8538 - val_loss: 1.9795 - val_accuracy: 0.4821
Epoch 33/400
0.8662 - val_loss: 2.3053 - val_accuracy: 0.4308
Epoch 34/400
0.8681 - val_loss: 2.0423 - val_accuracy: 0.4799
Epoch 35/400
0.8709 - val_loss: 2.0857 - val_accuracy: 0.4911
Epoch 36/400
0.8756 - val_loss: 2.0038 - val_accuracy: 0.4777
Epoch 37/400
0.8919 - val_loss: 2.2656 - val_accuracy: 0.4420
Epoch 38/400
0.9013 - val_loss: 2.1795 - val_accuracy: 0.4799
Epoch 39/400
0.8820 - val_loss: 2.6005 - val_accuracy: 0.3772
Epoch 40/400
0.8931 - val_loss: 2.2258 - val_accuracy: 0.4397
Epoch 41/400
0.8867 - val_loss: 2.5196 - val_accuracy: 0.4129
Epoch 42/400
0.9028 - val_loss: 2.2333 - val_accuracy: 0.4554
Epoch 43/400
0.9080 - val_loss: 2.1177 - val_accuracy: 0.4643
Epoch 44/400
```

```
0.9143 - val_loss: 2.2859 - val_accuracy: 0.4598
   Epoch 45/400
   31/31 [=========
                      ========] - 36s 1s/step - loss: 0.3035 - accuracy:
   0.9181 - val_loss: 2.2188 - val_accuracy: 0.4710
   Epoch 46/400
                     ========] - 36s 1s/step - loss: 0.2734 - accuracy:
   31/31 [=====
   0.9212 - val_loss: 2.3719 - val_accuracy: 0.4353
   Epoch 47/400
   31/31 [=====
                       ========] - 36s 1s/step - loss: 0.2909 - accuracy:
   0.9129 - val_loss: 2.0599 - val_accuracy: 0.4911
   Epoch 48/400
   0.9236 - val_loss: 2.0825 - val_accuracy: 0.4821
   Restoring model weights from the end of the best epoch.
   Epoch 00048: early stopping
[]: plt.plot(history1.history['accuracy'])
    plt.plot(history1.history['val_accuracy'])
    plt.title('model accuracy')
    plt.ylabel('accuracy')
    plt.xlabel('epoch')
    plt.legend(['training', 'validation'], loc='best')
    plt.show()
```



```
[]: plt.plot(history1.history['loss'])
   plt.plot(history1.history['val_loss'])
   plt.title('model loss')
   plt.ylabel('loss')
   plt.xlabel('epoch')
   plt.legend(['training', 'validation'], loc='best')
   plt.show()
```



The model performs well on the training set but goes not generalizes well on the validation set. The model is overfitting on the training data.

One reason for the overfitting can be that there's not enough training data. For this part of the task, this cannot be improved upon. So, I'll try other ways to reduce overfitting: - Data Augmentation - Regularization - Using different activation function - Changing the model architecture

For regularization, I'm using dropout.

#### 1.3.2 Experiment 2: Augmenting training data

I augment the data by randomly shearing it by a range of 0.1 and rotating it by a range of 0.5 degrees.

So, these augmentation methods should help generalize better on unseen images.

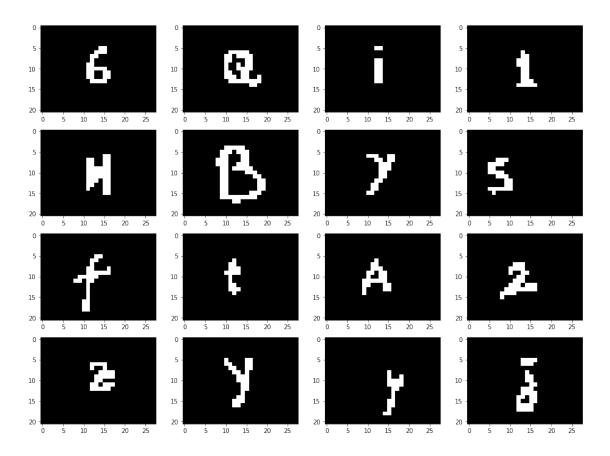
Sidenote: On using other data augmentation techniques I tried other parameters tool, like horizontal and vertical shifts but, they blurred the images and the training set and they didn't

really looked like the validation samples anymore (I also tested them for a small epoch and they were actually giving worse results than the first experiment). I'll show some samples to see why I did not augment much on these images, before going forward with the model building.

#### Unaugmented data

```
[]: no_augmentation = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255,__
      →preprocessing_function=lambda x: 1-x)
     no_augmentation_gen = no_augmentation.flow_from_directory(
             '../input/trainpart1zip/train',
             target_size=IMAGE_SIZE,
             batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,
             class_mode='categorical',
             color_mode='grayscale',
             seed=42,
             shuffle=True)
     X_no_aug, _ = no_augmentation_gen.next()
     plt.figure(figsize=(16,12))
     for i in range(1, 17):
         plt.subplot(4,4,i)
         imshow(tf.squeeze(X_no_aug[i]), cmap='gray')
     plt.show()
```

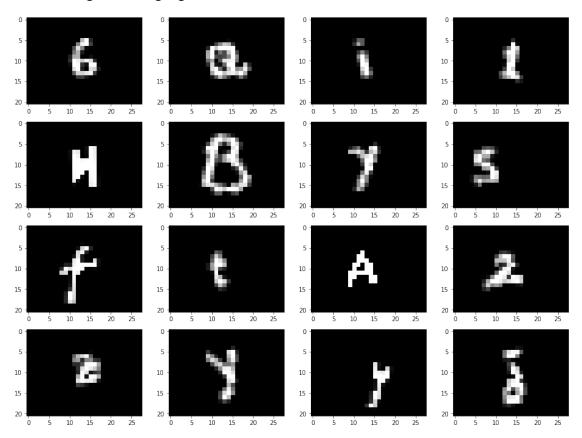
Found 2480 images belonging to 62 classes.



#### Checking rotation with max angle of 15

```
[]: augmentation_test_rotation = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255,__
     →rotation_range=15, preprocessing_function=lambda x: 1-x)
     augmentation_test_rotation_gen = augmentation_test_rotation.flow_from_directory(
             '../input/trainpart1zip/train',
             target_size=IMAGE_SIZE,
             batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,
             class_mode='categorical',
             color_mode='grayscale',
             seed=42,
             shuffle=True)
     X_aug_rot, _ = augmentation_test_rotation_gen.next()
     plt.figure(figsize=(16,12))
     for i in range(1, 17):
         plt.subplot(4,4,i)
         imshow(tf.squeeze(X_aug_rot[i]), cmap='gray')
     plt.show()
```

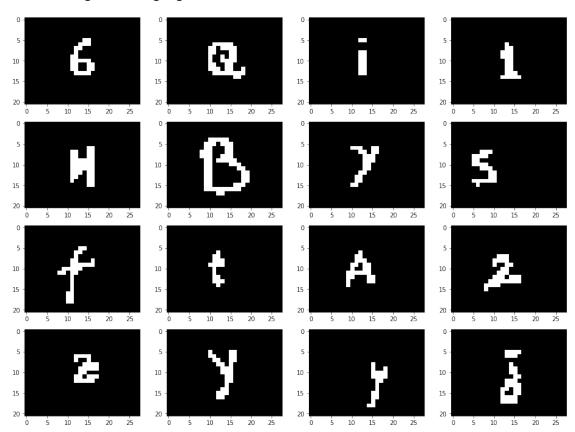
Found 2480 images belonging to 62 classes.



# Checking shear with max shear of 0.3

```
plt.show()
```

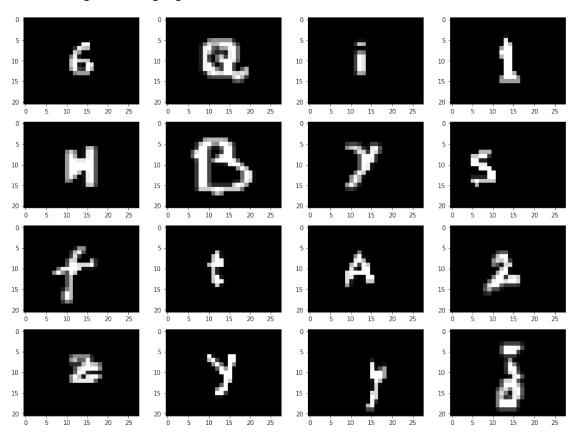
Found 2480 images belonging to 62 classes.



# Checking zoom with max zoom of 0.2

```
plt.subplot(4,4,i)
imshow(tf.squeeze(X_aug_zoom[i]), cmap='gray')
plt.show()
```

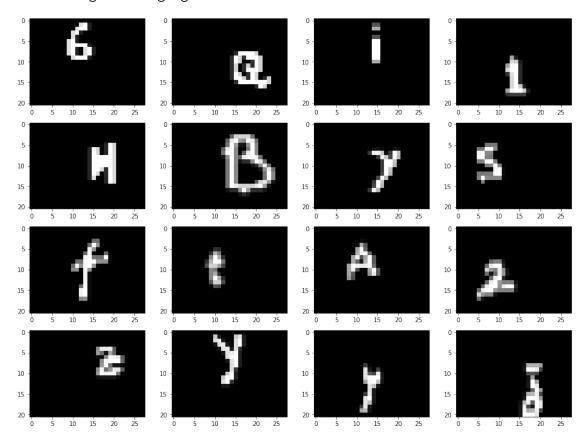
Found 2480 images belonging to 62 classes.



# Checking with horizontal and vertical shift of 0.2

```
X_aug_shift, _ = augmentation_test_shift_gen.next()
plt.figure(figsize=(16,12))
for i in range(1, 17):
    plt.subplot(4,4,i)
    imshow(tf.squeeze(X_aug_shift[i]), cmap='gray')
plt.show()
```

Found 2480 images belonging to 62 classes.



Conclusion: On what augmentation to choose These augmentations don't turn out very well. They look very different form the training data. I think the closest is the shear, but there's no noticeable effect that I can see from the naked eye. I think I'll still go on with a little of shear and a little of rotation and see how the model performs.

```
[]: train_datagen2 = ImageDataGenerator(
    rescale=1./255,
    validation_split=0.2,
    shear_range=0.1,
    rotation_range=0.5,
    preprocessing_function=lambda x: 1-x)
```

```
validation_datagen2 = ImageDataGenerator(
    rescale=1./255,
    validation_split=0.2,
    preprocessing_function=lambda x: 1-x)
```

```
train_generator2 = train_datagen2.flow_from_directory(
    '../input/trainpart1zip/train',
    target_size=IMAGE_SIZE,
    batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,
    class_mode='categorical',
    color_mode='grayscale',
    subset='training',
    seed=42,
    shuffle=True)
```

Found 1984 images belonging to 62 classes.

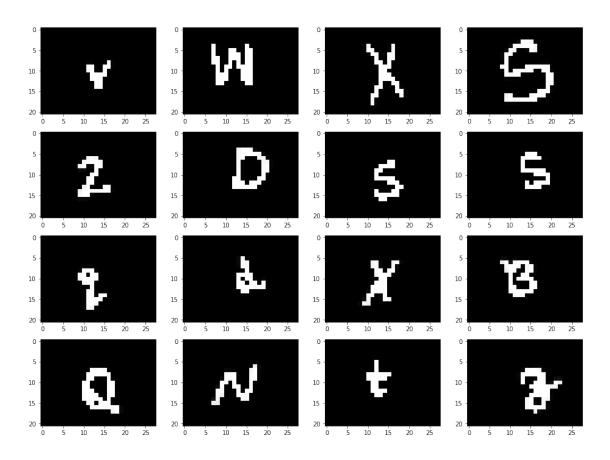
```
validation_generator2 = validation_datagen2.flow_from_directory(
    '../input/trainpart1zip/train',
    target_size=IMAGE_SIZE,
    batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,
    class_mode='categorical',
    color_mode='grayscale',
    subset='validation',
    seed=42,
    shuffle=True)
```

Found 496 images belonging to 62 classes.

Viewing the Generated samples

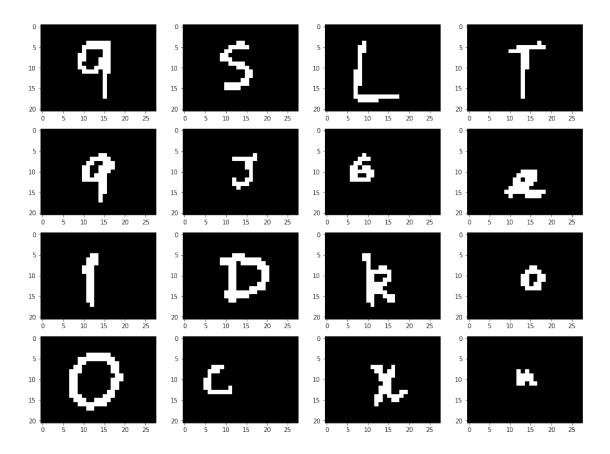
```
[]: X_train_batch0, y_train_batch0 = train_generator2.next()
print(X_train_batch0.shape, y_train_batch0.shape)
plt.figure(figsize=(16,12))
for i in range(1, 17):
    plt.subplot(4,4,i)
    imshow(tf.squeeze(X_train_batch0[i]), cmap='gray')
plt.show()
```

(64, 21, 28, 1) (64, 62)



```
[]: X_validation_batch0, y_validation_batch0 = validation_generator2.next()
    print(X_validation_batch0.shape, y_validation_batch0.shape)
    plt.figure(figsize=(16,12))
    for i in range(1, 17):
        plt.subplot(4,4,i)
        imshow(tf.squeeze(X_validation_batch0[i]), cmap='gray')
    plt.show()
```

(64, 21, 28, 1) (64, 62)



Using the same architecture as before

```
# 1st Fully Connected Layer
model2.add(Dense(256, activation='relu'))
model2.add(BatchNormalization())
model2.add(Dropout(0.4))

# 2nd Fully Connected Layer
model2.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
model2.add(BatchNormalization())
model2.add(Dropout(0.4))

# Output Layer
model2.add(Dense(62, activation='softmax'))
```

# []: model2.summary()

Model: "sequential\_5"

Layer (type)	 Output Shape	Param #
lambda_3 (Lambda)	(None, 28, 28, 1	.) 0
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 6	3) 156
batch_normalization_12 (Batc	(None, 28, 28, 6	3) 24
max_pooling2d_6 (MaxPooling2	(None, 14, 14, 6	3) 0
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 10, 10, 1	2416
batch_normalization_13 (Batc	(None, 10, 10, 1	.6) 64
max_pooling2d_7 (MaxPooling2	(None, 5, 5, 16)	0
flatten_3 (Flatten)	(None, 400)	0
dense_9 (Dense)	(None, 256)	102656
batch_normalization_14 (Batc	(None, 256)	1024
dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_10 (Dense)	(None, 128)	32896
batch_normalization_15 (Batc	(None, 128)	512
dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0

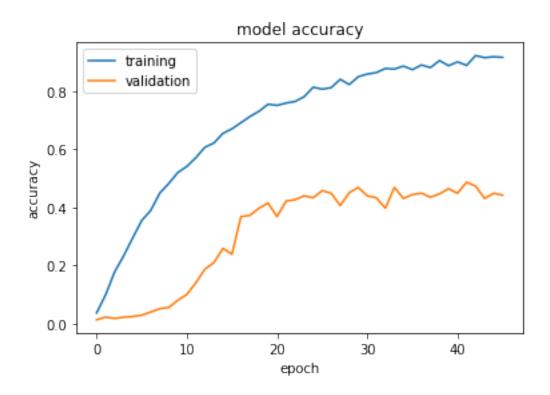
```
(None, 62)
                                        7998
  dense_11 (Dense)
   ______
  Total params: 147,746
  Trainable params: 146,934
  Non-trainable params: 812
[]: model2.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=Adam(),__
   →metrics=['accuracy'])
  Saving the checkpoint
[]: checkpoint filepath2 = 'exp2/checkpoint'
   model_checkpoint_callback2 = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
      filepath=checkpoint_filepath2,
      save_weights_only=True,
      monitor='val_loss',
      mode='min',
      save_best_only=True)
[]: history2 = model2.fit(
      train_generator2,
      epochs=EPOCHS,
      validation_data=validation_generator2,
      steps_per_epoch = train_generator2.samples // BATCH_SIZE,
      validation_steps = validation_generator2.samples // BATCH_SIZE,
      callbacks=[model_checkpoint_callback2, early_stopping_callback]
  Epoch 1/400
  0.0292 - val_loss: 4.1171 - val_accuracy: 0.0134
  Epoch 2/400
  0.0845 - val_loss: 4.2481 - val_accuracy: 0.0223
  Epoch 3/400
  0.1834 - val_loss: 4.4117 - val_accuracy: 0.0179
  Epoch 4/400
  0.2378 - val_loss: 4.4836 - val_accuracy: 0.0223
  Epoch 5/400
  0.3004 - val_loss: 4.7244 - val_accuracy: 0.0246
  Epoch 6/400
  0.3474 - val_loss: 4.7267 - val_accuracy: 0.0290
```

Epoch 7/400

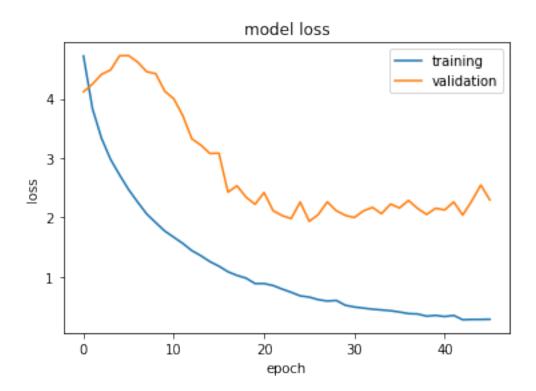
```
0.3897 - val_loss: 4.6166 - val_accuracy: 0.0402
Epoch 8/400
0.4473 - val_loss: 4.4550 - val_accuracy: 0.0513
Epoch 9/400
0.4767 - val_loss: 4.4226 - val_accuracy: 0.0558
Epoch 10/400
0.5219 - val_loss: 4.1272 - val_accuracy: 0.0804
Epoch 11/400
0.5503 - val_loss: 3.9994 - val_accuracy: 0.1004
Epoch 12/400
0.5729 - val_loss: 3.7159 - val_accuracy: 0.1406
Epoch 13/400
0.6084 - val_loss: 3.3262 - val_accuracy: 0.1875
Epoch 14/400
0.6108 - val_loss: 3.2196 - val_accuracy: 0.2098
Epoch 15/400
0.6619 - val_loss: 3.0782 - val_accuracy: 0.2589
Epoch 16/400
0.6728 - val_loss: 3.0833 - val_accuracy: 0.2388
Epoch 17/400
0.6973 - val_loss: 2.4277 - val_accuracy: 0.3683
Epoch 18/400
0.7043 - val_loss: 2.5340 - val_accuracy: 0.3728
Epoch 19/400
0.7281 - val_loss: 2.3432 - val_accuracy: 0.3973
Epoch 20/400
0.7548 - val_loss: 2.2234 - val_accuracy: 0.4152
Epoch 21/400
0.7495 - val_loss: 2.4204 - val_accuracy: 0.3683
Epoch 22/400
0.7651 - val_loss: 2.1153 - val_accuracy: 0.4219
Epoch 23/400
```

```
0.7648 - val_loss: 2.0327 - val_accuracy: 0.4263
Epoch 24/400
0.7823 - val_loss: 1.9827 - val_accuracy: 0.4397
Epoch 25/400
0.8152 - val_loss: 2.2615 - val_accuracy: 0.4330
Epoch 26/400
0.8148 - val_loss: 1.9355 - val_accuracy: 0.4576
Epoch 27/400
0.8309 - val_loss: 2.0500 - val_accuracy: 0.4487
Epoch 28/400
0.8555 - val_loss: 2.2629 - val_accuracy: 0.4062
Epoch 29/400
0.8217 - val_loss: 2.1148 - val_accuracy: 0.4509
Epoch 30/400
0.8474 - val_loss: 2.0364 - val_accuracy: 0.4688
Epoch 31/400
0.8794 - val_loss: 2.0007 - val_accuracy: 0.4397
Epoch 32/400
0.8642 - val_loss: 2.1119 - val_accuracy: 0.4330
Epoch 33/400
0.8802 - val_loss: 2.1717 - val_accuracy: 0.3973
Epoch 34/400
0.8962 - val_loss: 2.0637 - val_accuracy: 0.4688
Epoch 35/400
0.8870 - val_loss: 2.2267 - val_accuracy: 0.4308
Epoch 36/400
0.8794 - val_loss: 2.1612 - val_accuracy: 0.4442
Epoch 37/400
0.8886 - val_loss: 2.2871 - val_accuracy: 0.4487
Epoch 38/400
0.8957 - val_loss: 2.1536 - val_accuracy: 0.4353
Epoch 39/400
```

```
0.9113 - val_loss: 2.0523 - val_accuracy: 0.4464
  Epoch 40/400
  0.8947 - val_loss: 2.1564 - val_accuracy: 0.4643
  Epoch 41/400
  0.9133 - val_loss: 2.1274 - val_accuracy: 0.4487
  Epoch 42/400
  0.8859 - val_loss: 2.2628 - val_accuracy: 0.4866
  Epoch 43/400
  0.9185 - val_loss: 2.0414 - val_accuracy: 0.4732
  Epoch 44/400
  0.9142 - val_loss: 2.2787 - val_accuracy: 0.4308
  Epoch 45/400
  0.9170 - val_loss: 2.5477 - val_accuracy: 0.4487
  Epoch 46/400
  0.9306 - val_loss: 2.2970 - val_accuracy: 0.4420
  Restoring model weights from the end of the best epoch.
  Epoch 00046: early stopping
[]: plt.plot(history2.history['accuracy'])
  plt.plot(history2.history['val_accuracy'])
  plt.title('model accuracy')
  plt.ylabel('accuracy')
  plt.xlabel('epoch')
  plt.legend(['training', 'validation'], loc='best')
  plt.show()
```



```
[]: plt.plot(history2.history['loss'])
   plt.plot(history2.history['val_loss'])
   plt.title('model loss')
   plt.ylabel('loss')
   plt.xlabel('epoch')
   plt.legend(['training', 'validation'], loc='best')
   plt.show()
```



There's no visible improvements, than the first experiment. I think this is so because in this case, even slightly augmenting data leads to larger variations and since we don't have a lot of training samples, it still overfits to this data and does not generalize well on the validation set. So, I'll not use regularization in further experiments.

#### 1.3.3 Experiment 3: Using different activation function: Mish

From refs. [4] and [5], I will use the new Mish activation over ReLU. I'll use the training samples from first experiment as they gave better results than the second experiment and will use the same activation.

```
[10]: # Mish Activation Function
def mish(x):
    return tf.keras.layers.Lambda(lambda x: x*tf.tanh(tf.math.log(1+tf.
    →exp(x))))(x)
```

```
model3.add(BatchNormalization())
model3.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2), strides=2))
# 2nd Convolution Layer
model3.add(Conv2D(16, kernel_size=(5,5), activation=mish))
model3.add(BatchNormalization())
model3.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2), strides=2))
# Passing to a Fully Connected Layer
model3.add(Flatten())
# 1st Fully Connected Layer
model3.add(Dense(256, activation=mish))
model3.add(BatchNormalization())
model3.add(Dropout(0.4))
# 2nd Fully Connected Layer
model3.add(Dense(128, activation=mish))
model3.add(BatchNormalization())
model3.add(Dropout(0.4))
# Output Layer
model3.add(Dense(62, activation='softmax'))
```

# []: model3.summary()

Model: "sequential\_9"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	 Param #
lambda_7 (Lambda)	(None, 28, 28, 1)	0
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 6)	156
batch_normalization_16 (Batc	(None, 28, 28, 6)	24
max_pooling2d_8 (MaxPooling2	(None, 14, 14, 6)	0
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 10, 10, 16)	2416
batch_normalization_17 (Batc	(None, 10, 10, 16)	64
max_pooling2d_9 (MaxPooling2	(None, 5, 5, 16)	0
flatten_4 (Flatten)	(None, 400)	0
dense_12 (Dense)	(None, 256)	102656

```
batch_normalization_18 (Batc (None, 256)
                                         1024
   dropout_8 (Dropout) (None, 256)
   dense_13 (Dense)
                  (None, 128)
                                         32896
   _____
   batch_normalization_19 (Batc (None, 128)
                                         512
          _____
   dropout_9 (Dropout) (None, 128)
   dense_14 (Dense) (None, 62)
                                        7998
   ______
   Total params: 147,746
   Trainable params: 146,934
   Non-trainable params: 812
[]: model3.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=Adam(),__
    →metrics=['accuracy'])
   Saving the checkpoint
[]: checkpoint_filepath3 = 'exp3/checkpoint'
   model_checkpoint_callback3 = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
      filepath=checkpoint_filepath3,
      save_weights_only=True,
      monitor='val loss',
      mode='min',
      save_best_only=True)
[]: history3 = model3.fit(
      train_generator1,
      epochs=EPOCHS,
      validation_data=validation_generator1,
      steps_per_epoch = train_generator1.samples // BATCH_SIZE,
      validation_steps = validation_generator1.samples // BATCH_SIZE,
      callbacks=[model_checkpoint_callback3, early_stopping_callback]
   )
   Epoch 1/400
   0.0266 - val_loss: 4.1515 - val_accuracy: 0.0134
   Epoch 2/400
   0.0993 - val_loss: 4.2567 - val_accuracy: 0.0156
   Epoch 3/400
```

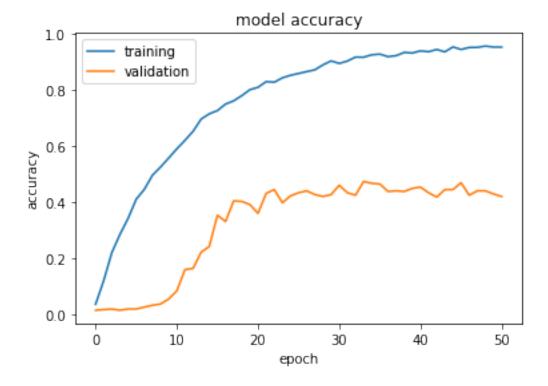
```
0.1945 - val_loss: 4.3816 - val_accuracy: 0.0179
Epoch 4/400
0.2681 - val_loss: 4.4611 - val_accuracy: 0.0134
Epoch 5/400
0.3386 - val_loss: 4.4283 - val_accuracy: 0.0179
Epoch 6/400
0.4173 - val_loss: 4.4882 - val_accuracy: 0.0179
Epoch 7/400
0.4271 - val_loss: 4.4642 - val_accuracy: 0.0246
Epoch 8/400
0.4965 - val_loss: 4.4612 - val_accuracy: 0.0312
Epoch 9/400
0.5288 - val_loss: 4.3792 - val_accuracy: 0.0357
Epoch 10/400
0.5701 - val_loss: 4.1353 - val_accuracy: 0.0536
Epoch 11/400
0.6180 - val_loss: 3.9084 - val_accuracy: 0.0826
Epoch 12/400
0.6358 - val_loss: 3.5125 - val_accuracy: 0.1585
Epoch 13/400
0.6511 - val_loss: 3.4489 - val_accuracy: 0.1629
Epoch 14/400
0.7029 - val_loss: 3.1760 - val_accuracy: 0.2210
Epoch 15/400
0.7348 - val_loss: 3.0905 - val_accuracy: 0.2411
Epoch 16/400
0.7115 - val_loss: 2.5326 - val_accuracy: 0.3527
Epoch 17/400
0.7337 - val_loss: 2.6130 - val_accuracy: 0.3304
Epoch 18/400
0.7852 - val_loss: 2.3660 - val_accuracy: 0.4040
Epoch 19/400
```

```
0.7889 - val_loss: 2.2848 - val_accuracy: 0.4018
Epoch 20/400
0.8143 - val_loss: 2.3281 - val_accuracy: 0.3906
Epoch 21/400
0.8139 - val_loss: 2.6179 - val_accuracy: 0.3594
Epoch 22/400
0.8436 - val_loss: 2.1490 - val_accuracy: 0.4308
Epoch 23/400
0.8399 - val_loss: 2.1528 - val_accuracy: 0.4442
Epoch 24/400
0.8506 - val_loss: 2.3637 - val_accuracy: 0.3973
Epoch 25/400
0.8463 - val_loss: 2.3321 - val_accuracy: 0.4219
Epoch 26/400
0.8700 - val_loss: 2.1540 - val_accuracy: 0.4330
Epoch 27/400
0.8603 - val_loss: 2.1453 - val_accuracy: 0.4397
Epoch 28/400
0.8690 - val_loss: 2.2682 - val_accuracy: 0.4263
0.8810 - val_loss: 2.3403 - val_accuracy: 0.4196
Epoch 30/400
0.9025 - val_loss: 2.2534 - val_accuracy: 0.4263
Epoch 31/400
0.9030 - val_loss: 2.1394 - val_accuracy: 0.4598
Epoch 32/400
0.9033 - val_loss: 2.4519 - val_accuracy: 0.4330
Epoch 33/400
0.9130 - val_loss: 2.4075 - val_accuracy: 0.4241
Epoch 34/400
0.9154 - val_loss: 2.2416 - val_accuracy: 0.4732
Epoch 35/400
```

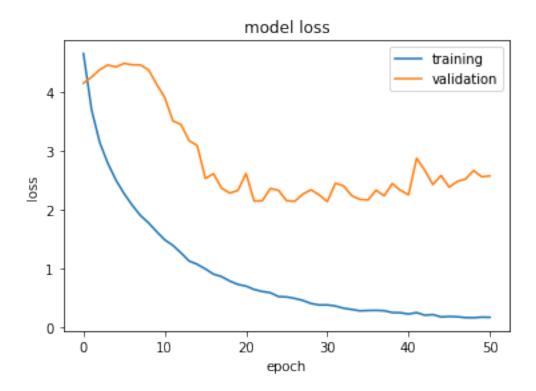
```
0.9247 - val_loss: 2.1780 - val_accuracy: 0.4665
Epoch 36/400
0.9267 - val_loss: 2.1670 - val_accuracy: 0.4643
Epoch 37/400
0.9190 - val_loss: 2.3336 - val_accuracy: 0.4375
Epoch 38/400
0.9259 - val_loss: 2.2386 - val_accuracy: 0.4397
Epoch 39/400
0.9399 - val_loss: 2.4461 - val_accuracy: 0.4375
Epoch 40/400
0.9271 - val_loss: 2.3309 - val_accuracy: 0.4487
Epoch 41/400
0.9474 - val_loss: 2.2564 - val_accuracy: 0.4531
Epoch 42/400
0.9441 - val_loss: 2.8769 - val_accuracy: 0.4330
Epoch 43/400
0.9553 - val_loss: 2.6698 - val_accuracy: 0.4174
Epoch 44/400
0.9330 - val_loss: 2.4294 - val_accuracy: 0.4442
0.9581 - val_loss: 2.5843 - val_accuracy: 0.4442
Epoch 46/400
0.9464 - val_loss: 2.3843 - val_accuracy: 0.4688
Epoch 47/400
0.9528 - val_loss: 2.4827 - val_accuracy: 0.4241
Epoch 48/400
0.9590 - val_loss: 2.5212 - val_accuracy: 0.4397
Epoch 49/400
0.9595 - val_loss: 2.6670 - val_accuracy: 0.4397
Epoch 50/400
0.9595 - val_loss: 2.5618 - val_accuracy: 0.4286
Epoch 51/400
```

```
0.9547 - val_loss: 2.5758 - val_accuracy: 0.4196
Restoring model weights from the end of the best epoch.
Epoch 00051: early stopping
```

```
[]: plt.plot(history3.history['accuracy'])
   plt.plot(history3.history['val_accuracy'])
   plt.title('model accuracy')
   plt.ylabel('accuracy')
   plt.xlabel('epoch')
   plt.legend(['training', 'validation'], loc='best')
   plt.show()
```



```
[]: plt.plot(history3.history['loss'])
   plt.plot(history3.history['val_loss'])
   plt.title('model loss')
   plt.ylabel('loss')
   plt.xlabel('epoch')
   plt.legend(['training', 'validation'], loc='best')
   plt.show()
```



This model performs "slightly" better than our model from Experiment 1 and also does so in less epochs. However, there is some variance as the model overfits. We used early stopping with patience level 20, so our model gives best results at around epoch 31.

# 1.3.4 Experiment 4: Using higher temperature in Softmax

Higher temperature in softmax helps get 'softer' weights. This can help improve accuracy further as the 'probability' is nor more evenly distributed across the classes.

```
# Passing to a Fully Connected Layer
model4.add(Flatten())

# 1st Fully Connected Layer
model4.add(Dense(256, activation=mish))
model4.add(BatchNormalization())
model4.add(Dropout(0.4))

# 2nd Fully Connected Layer
model4.add(Dense(128, activation=mish))
model4.add(BatchNormalization())
model4.add(Dropout(0.4))

# Output Layer
# Increasing the softmax temperature
temp = 5
model4.add(Lambda(lambda x: x / temp))
model4.add(Dense(62, activation='softmax'))
```

# []: model4.summary()

Model: "sequential\_1"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
lambda_1 (Lambda)	(None,	28, 28, 1)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None,	28, 28, 6)	156
batch_normalization_1 (Batch	(None,	28, 28, 6)	24
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2	(None,	14, 14, 6)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None,	10, 10, 16)	2416
batch_normalization_2 (Batch	(None,	10, 10, 16)	64
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2	(None,	5, 5, 16)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None,	400)	0
dense (Dense)	(None,	256)	102656
batch_normalization_3 (Batch	(None,	256)	1024
dropout (Dropout)	(None,	256)	0

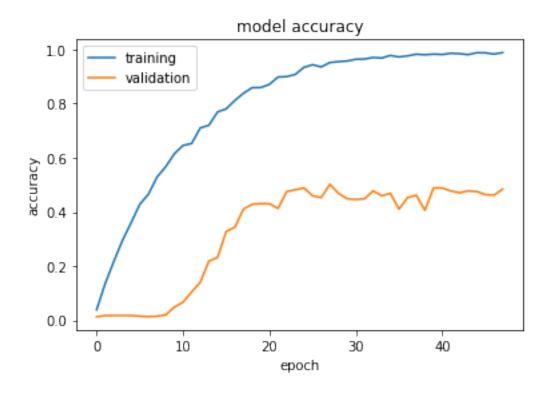
```
(None, 128)
   dense_1 (Dense)
                                          32896
   batch_normalization_4 (Batch (None, 128)
                                          512
   dropout_1 (Dropout)
                   (None, 128)
       _____
   lambda 2 (Lambda)
                       (None, 128)
   dense_2 (Dense) (None, 62)
   ______
   Total params: 147,746
   Trainable params: 146,934
   Non-trainable params: 812
[]: model4.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=Adam(),__
    →metrics=['accuracy'])
[]: checkpoint_filepath4 = 'exp4/checkpoint'
   model_checkpoint_callback4 = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
      filepath=checkpoint_filepath4,
      save_weights_only=True,
      monitor='val_loss',
      mode='min',
      save_best_only=True)
[]: history4 = model4.fit(
      train_generator1,
      epochs=EPOCHS,
      validation_data=validation_generator1,
      steps_per_epoch = train_generator1.samples // BATCH_SIZE,
      validation_steps = validation_generator1.samples // BATCH_SIZE,
      callbacks=[model_checkpoint_callback4, early_stopping_callback]
   Epoch 1/400
   accuracy: 0.0277 - val_loss: 4.1238 - val_accuracy: 0.0134
   Epoch 2/400
   accuracy: 0.1154 - val_loss: 4.1265 - val_accuracy: 0.0179
   accuracy: 0.2144 - val_loss: 4.1399 - val_accuracy: 0.0179
   Epoch 4/400
   accuracy: 0.2855 - val_loss: 4.1655 - val_accuracy: 0.0179
```

```
Epoch 5/400
accuracy: 0.3662 - val_loss: 4.1651 - val_accuracy: 0.0179
Epoch 6/400
accuracy: 0.4318 - val_loss: 4.1768 - val_accuracy: 0.0156
Epoch 7/400
accuracy: 0.4688 - val_loss: 4.1357 - val_accuracy: 0.0134
Epoch 8/400
accuracy: 0.5179 - val_loss: 4.0965 - val_accuracy: 0.0156
Epoch 9/400
31/31 [============= - - 30s 985ms/step - loss: 2.4400 -
accuracy: 0.5749 - val_loss: 4.0263 - val_accuracy: 0.0201
Epoch 10/400
31/31 [============= ] - 30s 973ms/step - loss: 2.2798 -
accuracy: 0.6201 - val_loss: 3.9638 - val_accuracy: 0.0491
Epoch 11/400
accuracy: 0.6669 - val_loss: 3.7348 - val_accuracy: 0.0670
Epoch 12/400
accuracy: 0.6509 - val_loss: 3.5989 - val_accuracy: 0.1049
Epoch 13/400
accuracy: 0.7129 - val_loss: 3.4710 - val_accuracy: 0.1406
Epoch 14/400
accuracy: 0.7249 - val_loss: 3.1647 - val_accuracy: 0.2188
Epoch 15/400
accuracy: 0.7668 - val_loss: 3.0287 - val_accuracy: 0.2321
Epoch 16/400
accuracy: 0.7949 - val_loss: 2.5981 - val_accuracy: 0.3281
Epoch 17/400
accuracy: 0.8257 - val_loss: 2.5388 - val_accuracy: 0.3438
Epoch 18/400
accuracy: 0.8483 - val_loss: 2.3304 - val_accuracy: 0.4107
Epoch 19/400
31/31 [============= - - 30s 982ms/step - loss: 0.9624 -
accuracy: 0.8597 - val_loss: 2.2412 - val_accuracy: 0.4286
Epoch 20/400
accuracy: 0.8718 - val_loss: 2.1417 - val_accuracy: 0.4308
```

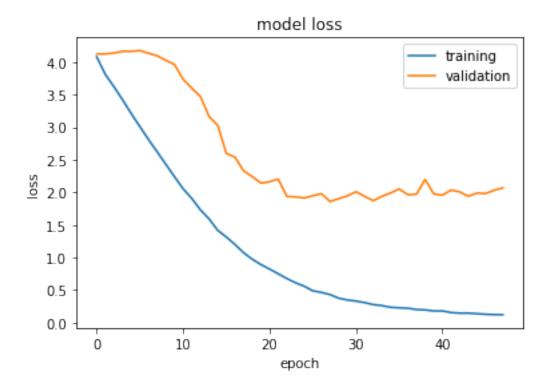
```
Epoch 21/400
accuracy: 0.8760 - val_loss: 2.1626 - val_accuracy: 0.4308
Epoch 22/400
accuracy: 0.8862 - val_loss: 2.2033 - val_accuracy: 0.4129
Epoch 23/400
accuracy: 0.9092 - val_loss: 1.9373 - val_accuracy: 0.4754
Epoch 24/400
accuracy: 0.9146 - val_loss: 1.9298 - val_accuracy: 0.4821
Epoch 25/400
31/31 [============= - - 30s 974ms/step - loss: 0.5605 -
accuracy: 0.9423 - val_loss: 1.9122 - val_accuracy: 0.4888
Epoch 26/400
accuracy: 0.9533 - val_loss: 1.9479 - val_accuracy: 0.4598
Epoch 27/400
accuracy: 0.9359 - val_loss: 1.9799 - val_accuracy: 0.4531
Epoch 28/400
accuracy: 0.9543 - val_loss: 1.8585 - val_accuracy: 0.5022
Epoch 29/400
accuracy: 0.9591 - val_loss: 1.9026 - val_accuracy: 0.4688
Epoch 30/400
accuracy: 0.9648 - val_loss: 1.9449 - val_accuracy: 0.4487
Epoch 31/400
accuracy: 0.9624 - val_loss: 2.0093 - val_accuracy: 0.4464
Epoch 32/400
accuracy: 0.9650 - val_loss: 1.9374 - val_accuracy: 0.4487
Epoch 33/400
accuracy: 0.9660 - val_loss: 1.8723 - val_accuracy: 0.4777
Epoch 34/400
accuracy: 0.9678 - val_loss: 1.9376 - val_accuracy: 0.4598
Epoch 35/400
31/31 [============= - - 30s 972ms/step - loss: 0.2329 -
accuracy: 0.9817 - val_loss: 1.9904 - val_accuracy: 0.4688
Epoch 36/400
accuracy: 0.9727 - val_loss: 2.0521 - val_accuracy: 0.4107
```

```
accuracy: 0.9739 - val_loss: 1.9637 - val_accuracy: 0.4531
  Epoch 38/400
  accuracy: 0.9830 - val_loss: 1.9705 - val_accuracy: 0.4621
  Epoch 39/400
  accuracy: 0.9827 - val_loss: 2.1982 - val_accuracy: 0.4062
  Epoch 40/400
  accuracy: 0.9852 - val_loss: 1.9766 - val_accuracy: 0.4888
  Epoch 41/400
  accuracy: 0.9800 - val_loss: 1.9562 - val_accuracy: 0.4888
  Epoch 42/400
  accuracy: 0.9809 - val_loss: 2.0347 - val_accuracy: 0.4777
  Epoch 43/400
  accuracy: 0.9886 - val_loss: 2.0074 - val_accuracy: 0.4710
  Epoch 44/400
  accuracy: 0.9827 - val_loss: 1.9388 - val_accuracy: 0.4777
  Epoch 45/400
  accuracy: 0.9916 - val_loss: 1.9889 - val_accuracy: 0.4754
  Epoch 46/400
  accuracy: 0.9885 - val_loss: 1.9810 - val_accuracy: 0.4643
  Epoch 47/400
  accuracy: 0.9813 - val_loss: 2.0325 - val_accuracy: 0.4621
  Epoch 48/400
  accuracy: 0.9898 - val_loss: 2.0685 - val_accuracy: 0.4844
  Restoring model weights from the end of the best epoch.
  Epoch 00048: early stopping
[]: plt.plot(history4.history['accuracy'])
  plt.plot(history4.history['val_accuracy'])
  plt.title('model accuracy')
  plt.ylabel('accuracy')
  plt.xlabel('epoch')
  plt.legend(['training', 'validation'], loc='best')
  plt.show()
```

Epoch 37/400



```
[]: plt.plot(history4.history['loss'])
  plt.plot(history4.history['val_loss'])
  plt.title('model loss')
  plt.ylabel('loss')
  plt.xlabel('epoch')
  plt.legend(['training', 'validation'], loc='best')
  plt.show()
```



This is a slight improvement over the last experiment. This can be due to the case that the 'probabilities' are now more spread out.

#### 1.3.5 Experiment 5: Changing the Model Architecture

From ref. [1] and [2], I modify the architecture to see if it gives better results. This model is actually shown to give some very good results on the MNIST competition in Kaggle.

```
# 2nd Convolution Layer
model5.add(Conv2D(64, kernel_size=3, activation=mish))
model5.add(BatchNormalization())
model5.add(Conv2D(64, kernel_size=3, activation=mish))
model5.add(BatchNormalization())
model5.add(Conv2D(64, kernel_size=5, strides=2, padding='same',_
→activation=mish))
model5.add(BatchNormalization())
model5.add(Dropout(0.4))
# 3rd Convolution Layer
model5.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size = 4, activation=mish))
model5.add(BatchNormalization())
# Passing to a Fully Connected Layer
model5.add(Flatten())
model5.add(Dropout(0.4))
# Output Layer
# Increasing the softmax temperature
temp = 5
model5.add(Lambda(lambda x: x / temp))
model5.add(Dense(62, activation='softmax'))
```

#### [13]: model5.summary()

Model: "sequential\_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	 Param #
lambda_1 (Lambda)	(None, 28, 28, 1)	0
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 32)	320
batch_normalization_7 (Batch	(None, 26, 26, 32)	128
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 32)	9248
batch_normalization_8 (Batch	(None, 24, 24, 32)	128
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 32)	25632
batch_normalization_9 (Batch	(None, 12, 12, 32)	128
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 32)	0

```
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)
                   (None, 10, 10, 64)
    -----
    batch_normalization_10 (Batc (None, 10, 10, 64)
                                              256
    conv2d 11 (Conv2D) (None, 8, 8, 64)
                                              36928
    batch normalization 11 (Batc (None, 8, 8, 64)
                         (None, 4, 4, 64)
                                             102464
    conv2d 12 (Conv2D)
    batch_normalization_12 (Batc (None, 4, 4, 64)
                                         256
    dropout_4 (Dropout) (None, 4, 4, 64)
                          (None, 1, 1, 128)
    conv2d_13 (Conv2D)
    batch_normalization_13 (Batc (None, 1, 1, 128)
                                             512
    flatten_1 (Flatten) (None, 128)
                                             Ω
    dropout_5 (Dropout)
                         (None, 128)
    -----
    lambda 2 (Lambda)
                         (None, 128)
                  (None, 62)
    dense 1 (Dense)
                                     7998
    ______
    Total params: 333,950
    Trainable params: 333,118
    Non-trainable params: 832
    ______
[18]: model5.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=Adam(),
     →metrics=['accuracy'])
    Saving the Checkpoint
[19]: checkpoint_filepath5 = 'exp5/checkpoint'
    model_checkpoint_callback5 = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
       filepath=checkpoint_filepath5,
       save_weights_only=True,
       monitor='val_loss',
       mode='min',
       save_best_only=True)
[20]: history5 = model5.fit(
       train_generator1,
       epochs=EPOCHS,
       validation_data=validation_generator1,
```

```
steps_per_epoch = train_generator1.samples // BATCH_SIZE,
  validation_steps = validation_generator1.samples // BATCH_SIZE,
  callbacks=[model_checkpoint_callback5, early_stopping_callback]
Epoch 1/400
0.3234 - val_loss: 4.0727 - val_accuracy: 0.0246
Epoch 2/400
0.4321 - val_loss: 4.1239 - val_accuracy: 0.0290
Epoch 3/400
accuracy: 0.5060 - val_loss: 4.0812 - val_accuracy: 0.0446
Epoch 4/400
0.5597 - val_loss: 4.0960 - val_accuracy: 0.0424
Epoch 5/400
0.6308 - val_loss: 4.0556 - val_accuracy: 0.0536
0.6641 - val_loss: 3.9447 - val_accuracy: 0.0915
Epoch 7/400
0.6955 - val_loss: 3.7015 - val_accuracy: 0.1161
Epoch 8/400
0.7308 - val_loss: 2.8872 - val_accuracy: 0.3080
Epoch 9/400
0.7673 - val_loss: 2.9189 - val_accuracy: 0.2701
Epoch 10/400
0.7878 - val_loss: 2.5545 - val_accuracy: 0.3728
Epoch 11/400
```

```
0.8218 - val_loss: 2.2063 - val_accuracy: 0.4643
Epoch 12/400
0.8514 - val_loss: 2.4770 - val_accuracy: 0.3817
Epoch 13/400
accuracy: 0.8842 - val_loss: 1.6656 - val_accuracy: 0.6049
Epoch 14/400
0.8834 - val_loss: 1.5947 - val_accuracy: 0.6071
```

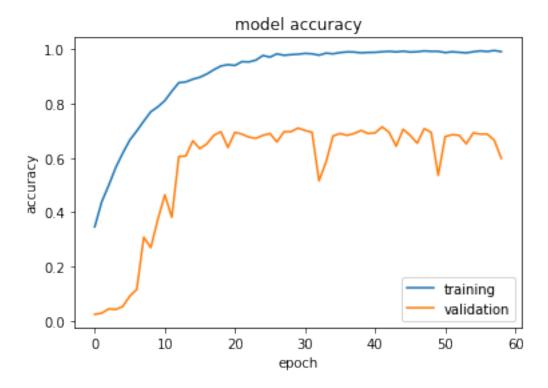
```
Epoch 15/400
0.8920 - val_loss: 1.3526 - val_accuracy: 0.6629
Epoch 16/400
0.9087 - val_loss: 1.3519 - val_accuracy: 0.6339
Epoch 17/400
0.9138 - val_loss: 1.2571 - val_accuracy: 0.6518
Epoch 18/400
0.9205 - val_loss: 1.1376 - val_accuracy: 0.6830
Epoch 19/400
0.9406 - val_loss: 1.1997 - val_accuracy: 0.6964
Epoch 20/400
0.9452 - val_loss: 1.3390 - val_accuracy: 0.6384
Epoch 21/400
0.9473 - val_loss: 1.0999 - val_accuracy: 0.6942
Epoch 22/400
0.9535 - val_loss: 1.0842 - val_accuracy: 0.6875
Epoch 23/400
0.9622 - val_loss: 1.1422 - val_accuracy: 0.6763
Epoch 24/400
0.9608 - val_loss: 1.1675 - val_accuracy: 0.6719
Epoch 25/400
0.9785 - val_loss: 1.1351 - val_accuracy: 0.6830
Epoch 26/400
0.9721 - val_loss: 1.0954 - val_accuracy: 0.6897
Epoch 27/400
0.9838 - val_loss: 1.2542 - val_accuracy: 0.6585
Epoch 28/400
0.9802 - val_loss: 1.0532 - val_accuracy: 0.6964
Epoch 29/400
0.9878 - val_loss: 1.0767 - val_accuracy: 0.6964
Epoch 30/400
0.9813 - val_loss: 1.0640 - val_accuracy: 0.7098
```

```
Epoch 31/400
0.9878 - val_loss: 1.0837 - val_accuracy: 0.7009
Epoch 32/400
accuracy: 0.9857 - val_loss: 1.1099 - val_accuracy: 0.6942
Epoch 33/400
31/31 [========================== ] - 31s 1s/step - loss: 0.1503 - accuracy:
0.9784 - val_loss: 1.8992 - val_accuracy: 0.5156
Epoch 34/400
accuracy: 0.9885 - val_loss: 1.5575 - val_accuracy: 0.5848
Epoch 35/400
accuracy: 0.9828 - val_loss: 1.0923 - val_accuracy: 0.6808
Epoch 36/400
0.9868 - val_loss: 1.0968 - val_accuracy: 0.6897
Epoch 37/400
accuracy: 0.9904 - val_loss: 1.1810 - val_accuracy: 0.6830
Epoch 38/400
0.9915 - val_loss: 1.0821 - val_accuracy: 0.6897
Epoch 39/400
0.9864 - val_loss: 1.0334 - val_accuracy: 0.7009
Epoch 40/400
0.9879 - val_loss: 1.1909 - val_accuracy: 0.6897
Epoch 41/400
0.9896 - val_loss: 1.1311 - val_accuracy: 0.6920
Epoch 42/400
0.9928 - val_loss: 1.0773 - val_accuracy: 0.7143
Epoch 43/400
0.9908 - val_loss: 1.1309 - val_accuracy: 0.6942
Epoch 44/400
0.9880 - val_loss: 1.4652 - val_accuracy: 0.6429
Epoch 45/400
0.9925 - val_loss: 1.0613 - val_accuracy: 0.7054
Epoch 46/400
0.9924 - val_loss: 1.1210 - val_accuracy: 0.6830
```

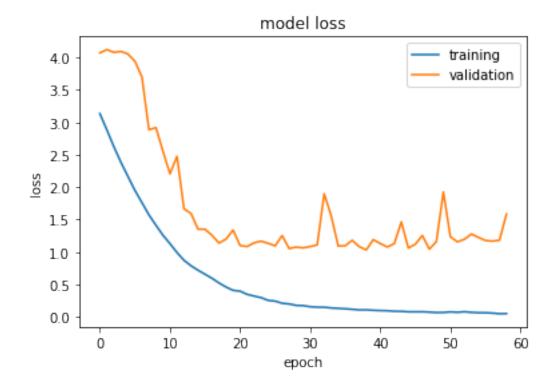
```
0.9910 - val_loss: 1.2553 - val_accuracy: 0.6540
  Epoch 48/400
  0.9947 - val_loss: 1.0441 - val_accuracy: 0.7076
  Epoch 49/400
  0.9929 - val_loss: 1.1608 - val_accuracy: 0.6942
  Epoch 50/400
  0.9918 - val_loss: 1.9271 - val_accuracy: 0.5357
  Epoch 51/400
  0.9872 - val_loss: 1.2352 - val_accuracy: 0.6786
  Epoch 52/400
  0.9896 - val_loss: 1.1573 - val_accuracy: 0.6853
  Epoch 53/400
  0.9883 - val_loss: 1.1964 - val_accuracy: 0.6830
  Epoch 54/400
  0.9878 - val_loss: 1.2779 - val_accuracy: 0.6518
  Epoch 55/400
  0.9932 - val_loss: 1.2255 - val_accuracy: 0.6920
  Epoch 56/400
  0.9905 - val_loss: 1.1773 - val_accuracy: 0.6875
  Epoch 57/400
  0.9905 - val_loss: 1.1688 - val_accuracy: 0.6875
  Epoch 58/400
  0.9944 - val_loss: 1.1803 - val_accuracy: 0.6652
  Epoch 59/400
  0.9906 - val_loss: 1.5860 - val_accuracy: 0.5982
  Restoring model weights from the end of the best epoch.
  Epoch 00059: early stopping
[21]: plt.plot(history5.history['accuracy'])
  plt.plot(history5.history['val_accuracy'])
   plt.title('model accuracy')
   plt.ylabel('accuracy')
   plt.xlabel('epoch')
```

Epoch 47/400

```
plt.legend(['training', 'validation'], loc='best')
plt.show()
```



```
[22]: plt.plot(history5.history['loss'])
   plt.plot(history5.history['val_loss'])
   plt.title('model loss')
   plt.ylabel('loss')
   plt.xlabel('epoch')
   plt.legend(['training', 'validation'], loc='best')
   plt.show()
```



This gives the best accuracy among all of the previous examples. Works great!

# 1.3.6 Experiment 6: Changing the Model Architecture even further: Using Efficientnet

Effecient Net is being used a lot nowdays so, I'll see how this architecture works for this dataset. I don't have very high hopes for this because: 1. We are not using pre-trained weights 2. We don't have a large trainign data

But I'll still give it a try to see how it does.

For this EfficientNet Model, I would use Early Stopping with larger patience value. This is so because the Keras Website says

"Note: the accuracy will increase very slowly and may overfit."

on Training a model with EfficientNet from scratch.

Saving the Checkpoint

```
[]: checkpoint_filepath6 = 'exp6/checkpoint'
model_checkpoint_callback6 = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
    filepath=checkpoint_filepath6,
    save_weights_only=True,
    monitor='val_loss',
    mode='min',
    save_best_only=True)
```

Early Stopping Callback

```
[]: early_stopping_callback2 = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(
    monitor='val_loss',
    mode='min',
    patience=100,
    restore_best_weights=True,
    verbose=1)
```

```
[]: from tensorflow.keras.applications import EfficientNetBO
     # Initializer taken from the source code
     DENSE_KERNEL_INITIALIZER = {
         'class_name': 'VarianceScaling',
         'config': {
             'scale': 1. / 3.,
             'mode': 'fan_out',
             'distribution': 'uniform'
         }
     }
     # Input Layer
     inputs = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(*IMAGE_SIZE, 1))
     # Lambda Layer for adding Padding
     x = tf.keras.layers.Lambda(lambda image: tf.image.resize_with_crop_or_pad(
             image, 28, 28), input_shape=(*IMAGE_SIZE, 1))(inputs)
     # Efficient layer except the top layer
     x = EfficientNetB0(include_top=False, weights=None,
         input_shape=(48, 48, 1))(x)
     # Top
     # Global Average Pooling Layer
     x = tf.keras.layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D(name='avg_pool')(x)
     x = tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.4, name='top dropout')(x)
     # Output Layer
     outputs = tf.keras.layers.Dense(62,
         activation='softmax',
         kernel_initializer=DENSE_KERNEL_INITIALIZER,
         name='predictions')(x)
     model6 = tf.keras.Model(inputs, outputs)
     model6.compile(
```

```
optimizer="adam", loss="categorical_crossentropy", metrics=["accuracy"]
   )
   model6.summary()
  Model: "model 7"
   ._____
  Layer (type) Output Shape
                                  Param #
  ______
  input_19 (InputLayer) [(None, 45, 60, 1)]
  efficientnetb0 (Functional) (None, 2, 2, 1280) 4048991
  avg_pool (GlobalAveragePooli (None, 1280)
  top_dropout (Dropout) (None, 1280)
  -----
  predictions (Dense) (None, 62)
                                   79422
  _____
  Total params: 4,128,413
  Trainable params: 4,086,394
  Non-trainable params: 42,019
[]: history6 = model6.fit(
     train_generator1,
     epochs=EPOCHS,
     validation_data=validation_generator1,
     steps_per_epoch = train_generator1.samples // BATCH_SIZE,
     validation_steps = validation_generator1.samples // BATCH_SIZE,
     callbacks=[model_checkpoint_callback6, early_stopping_callback2]
   )
  Epoch 1/400
  0.0201 - val_loss: 4.1315 - val_accuracy: 0.0179
  Epoch 2/400
  0.0468 - val_loss: 4.1495 - val_accuracy: 0.0156
  Epoch 3/400
  0.0709 - val_loss: 4.1952 - val_accuracy: 0.0179
  0.1198 - val_loss: 4.2058 - val_accuracy: 0.0134
  Epoch 5/400
  0.2088 - val_loss: 4.2741 - val_accuracy: 0.0156
```

```
Epoch 6/400
0.3269 - val_loss: 4.3717 - val_accuracy: 0.0179
Epoch 7/400
0.4527 - val_loss: 4.7584 - val_accuracy: 0.0156
Epoch 8/400
0.5704 - val_loss: 5.0353 - val_accuracy: 0.0134
Epoch 9/400
0.6688 - val_loss: 5.7188 - val_accuracy: 0.0179
Epoch 10/400
0.7401 - val_loss: 6.1509 - val_accuracy: 0.0156
Epoch 11/400
0.7929 - val_loss: 6.6623 - val_accuracy: 0.0156
Epoch 12/400
0.7995 - val_loss: 7.3675 - val_accuracy: 0.0156
Epoch 13/400
0.8292 - val_loss: 8.9104 - val_accuracy: 0.0156
Epoch 14/400
0.8784 - val_loss: 8.4325 - val_accuracy: 0.0179
Epoch 15/400
0.8752 - val_loss: 8.1772 - val_accuracy: 0.0156
Epoch 16/400
0.8964 - val_loss: 8.1100 - val_accuracy: 0.0179
Epoch 17/400
0.8748 - val_loss: 6.7461 - val_accuracy: 0.0268
Epoch 18/400
0.8759 - val_loss: 6.5141 - val_accuracy: 0.0179
Epoch 19/400
0.8865 - val_loss: 8.9487 - val_accuracy: 0.0223
Epoch 20/400
0.8911 - val_loss: 9.2894 - val_accuracy: 0.0179
Epoch 21/400
0.8883 - val_loss: 9.7851 - val_accuracy: 0.0179
```

```
Epoch 22/400
0.8952 - val_loss: 8.2647 - val_accuracy: 0.0246
Epoch 23/400
0.9314 - val_loss: 6.5974 - val_accuracy: 0.0491
Epoch 24/400
0.9231 - val_loss: 7.7193 - val_accuracy: 0.0424
Epoch 25/400
0.9325 - val_loss: 6.6000 - val_accuracy: 0.1183
Epoch 26/400
0.9353 - val_loss: 5.7006 - val_accuracy: 0.1518
Epoch 27/400
0.9373 - val_loss: 5.6679 - val_accuracy: 0.1830
Epoch 28/400
0.9280 - val_loss: 5.2927 - val_accuracy: 0.1920
Epoch 29/400
0.9401 - val_loss: 5.1008 - val_accuracy: 0.2366
Epoch 30/400
0.9410 - val_loss: 5.3950 - val_accuracy: 0.2143
Epoch 31/400
0.9356 - val_loss: 6.5190 - val_accuracy: 0.1585
Epoch 32/400
0.9415 - val_loss: 5.8759 - val_accuracy: 0.2009
Epoch 33/400
0.9443 - val_loss: 5.5675 - val_accuracy: 0.2076
Epoch 34/400
0.9465 - val_loss: 5.6272 - val_accuracy: 0.2188
Epoch 35/400
0.9338 - val_loss: 5.9353 - val_accuracy: 0.1987
Epoch 36/400
0.9442 - val_loss: 6.0334 - val_accuracy: 0.1830
Epoch 37/400
0.9382 - val_loss: 6.3359 - val_accuracy: 0.2188
```

```
Epoch 38/400
0.9304 - val_loss: 5.9970 - val_accuracy: 0.2098
Epoch 39/400
0.9412 - val_loss: 6.3312 - val_accuracy: 0.2143
Epoch 40/400
0.9326 - val_loss: 6.4238 - val_accuracy: 0.2143
Epoch 41/400
0.9385 - val_loss: 6.2502 - val_accuracy: 0.2031
Epoch 42/400
0.9292 - val_loss: 5.7950 - val_accuracy: 0.2522
Epoch 43/400
0.9415 - val_loss: 5.5785 - val_accuracy: 0.2545
Epoch 44/400
0.9417 - val_loss: 6.5161 - val_accuracy: 0.2455
Epoch 45/400
0.9436 - val_loss: 6.1442 - val_accuracy: 0.2031
Epoch 46/400
0.9513 - val_loss: 6.6339 - val_accuracy: 0.1786
Epoch 47/400
0.9556 - val_loss: 5.2963 - val_accuracy: 0.2723
Epoch 48/400
0.9508 - val_loss: 6.0020 - val_accuracy: 0.2433
Epoch 49/400
0.9449 - val_loss: 5.8678 - val_accuracy: 0.2500
Epoch 50/400
0.9616 - val_loss: 5.5817 - val_accuracy: 0.2522
Epoch 51/400
0.9651 - val_loss: 5.5550 - val_accuracy: 0.2656
Epoch 52/400
0.9604 - val_loss: 5.1319 - val_accuracy: 0.2589
Epoch 53/400
0.9591 - val_loss: 5.7757 - val_accuracy: 0.2455
```

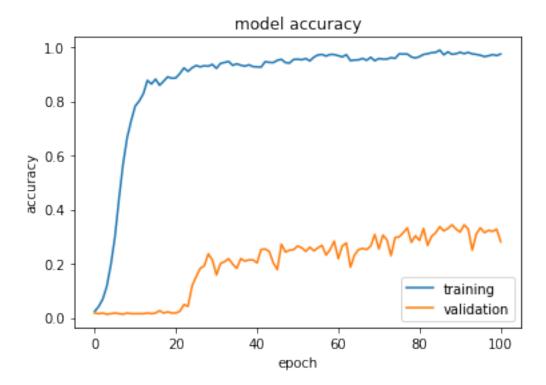
```
Epoch 54/400
0.9507 - val_loss: 5.8126 - val_accuracy: 0.2612
Epoch 55/400
0.9709 - val_loss: 5.4918 - val_accuracy: 0.2478
Epoch 56/400
0.9723 - val_loss: 5.1332 - val_accuracy: 0.2589
Epoch 57/400
0.9770 - val_loss: 5.1077 - val_accuracy: 0.2679
Epoch 58/400
0.9625 - val_loss: 5.5382 - val_accuracy: 0.2321
Epoch 59/400
0.9789 - val_loss: 5.3676 - val_accuracy: 0.2522
Epoch 60/400
0.9771 - val_loss: 5.4748 - val_accuracy: 0.2835
Epoch 61/400
0.9738 - val_loss: 5.1669 - val_accuracy: 0.2188
Epoch 62/400
0.9675 - val_loss: 5.1975 - val_accuracy: 0.2656
Epoch 63/400
0.9790 - val_loss: 5.4748 - val_accuracy: 0.2768
Epoch 64/400
0.9548 - val_loss: 6.8398 - val_accuracy: 0.1875
Epoch 65/400
0.9543 - val_loss: 6.5336 - val_accuracy: 0.2321
Epoch 66/400
0.9508 - val_loss: 6.0277 - val_accuracy: 0.2522
Epoch 67/400
0.9639 - val_loss: 5.5973 - val_accuracy: 0.2567
Epoch 68/400
0.9551 - val_loss: 5.4199 - val_accuracy: 0.2522
Epoch 69/400
0.9657 - val_loss: 5.3094 - val_accuracy: 0.2656
```

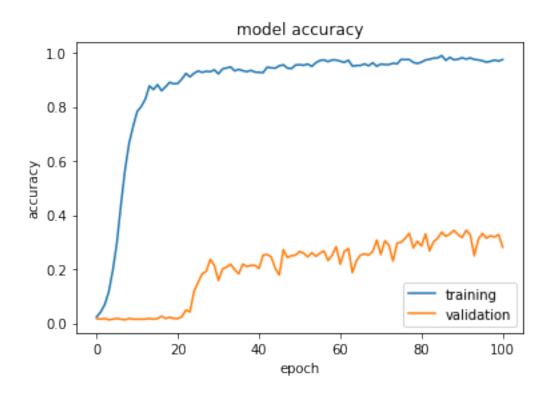
```
Epoch 70/400
0.9510 - val_loss: 5.9611 - val_accuracy: 0.3080
Epoch 71/400
0.9619 - val_loss: 6.7030 - val_accuracy: 0.2545
Epoch 72/400
0.9589 - val_loss: 5.7207 - val_accuracy: 0.3058
Epoch 73/400
0.9569 - val_loss: 5.5011 - val_accuracy: 0.2879
Epoch 74/400
0.9704 - val_loss: 6.1242 - val_accuracy: 0.2299
Epoch 75/400
0.9605 - val_loss: 5.5948 - val_accuracy: 0.2969
Epoch 76/400
0.9792 - val_loss: 5.0845 - val_accuracy: 0.2991
Epoch 77/400
0.9736 - val_loss: 5.4756 - val_accuracy: 0.3147
Epoch 78/400
0.9782 - val_loss: 5.4632 - val_accuracy: 0.3326
Epoch 79/400
0.9582 - val_loss: 5.0367 - val_accuracy: 0.2790
Epoch 80/400
0.9656 - val_loss: 5.1341 - val_accuracy: 0.3036
Epoch 81/400
0.9695 - val_loss: 5.0010 - val_accuracy: 0.2857
Epoch 82/400
0.9776 - val_loss: 4.7405 - val_accuracy: 0.3304
Epoch 83/400
0.9755 - val_loss: 5.2778 - val_accuracy: 0.2679
Epoch 84/400
0.9753 - val_loss: 5.1260 - val_accuracy: 0.3013
Epoch 85/400
0.9835 - val_loss: 4.8906 - val_accuracy: 0.3147
```

```
Epoch 86/400
0.9886 - val_loss: 4.5963 - val_accuracy: 0.3371
Epoch 87/400
0.9780 - val_loss: 4.7077 - val_accuracy: 0.3214
Epoch 88/400
0.9848 - val_loss: 4.8737 - val_accuracy: 0.3304
Epoch 89/400
0.9751 - val_loss: 4.8525 - val_accuracy: 0.3438
Epoch 90/400
0.9795 - val_loss: 4.9865 - val_accuracy: 0.3281
Epoch 91/400
0.9865 - val_loss: 4.9824 - val_accuracy: 0.3170
Epoch 92/400
0.9811 - val_loss: 5.0791 - val_accuracy: 0.3438
Epoch 93/400
0.9834 - val_loss: 5.2380 - val_accuracy: 0.3281
Epoch 94/400
0.9740 - val_loss: 6.1203 - val_accuracy: 0.2500
Epoch 95/400
0.9751 - val_loss: 5.0995 - val_accuracy: 0.3103
Epoch 96/400
0.9723 - val_loss: 5.0952 - val_accuracy: 0.3326
Epoch 97/400
0.9724 - val_loss: 5.6316 - val_accuracy: 0.3147
Epoch 98/400
0.9698 - val_loss: 5.4321 - val_accuracy: 0.3237
Epoch 99/400
0.9730 - val_loss: 5.2021 - val_accuracy: 0.3192
Epoch 100/400
0.9761 - val_loss: 5.2520 - val_accuracy: 0.3281
Epoch 101/400
0.9800 - val_loss: 5.7342 - val_accuracy: 0.2812
```

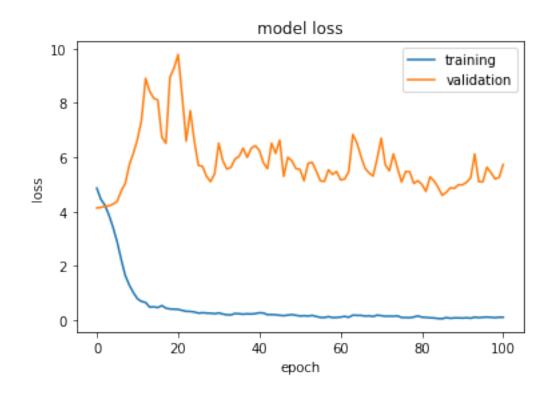
Restoring model weights from the end of the best epoch. Epoch 00101: early stopping

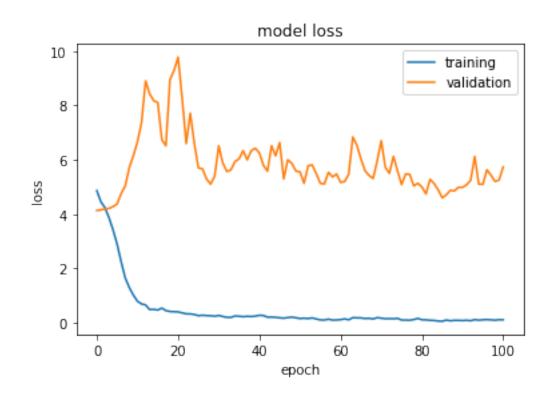
```
[]: plt.plot(history6.history['accuracy'])
   plt.plot(history6.history['val_accuracy'])
   plt.title('model accuracy')
   plt.ylabel('accuracy')
   plt.xlabel('epoch')
   plt.legend(['training', 'validation'], loc='best')
   plt.show()
```





```
[]: plt.plot(history6.history['loss'])
   plt.plot(history6.history['val_loss'])
   plt.title('model loss')
   plt.ylabel('loss')
   plt.xlabel('epoch')
   plt.legend(['training', 'validation'], loc='best')
   plt.show()
```





As expected, this does not converge. Infact, it's only half as good. This accuracy result is similar to the one shown in ref. [6] here.

### 1.4 Observations form these experiments

- I downscaled the images to the dimensions of that of the MNIST Images while making sure that the images are still recognizable from each other. This would reduce the number of parameters in our network. I also padded the images with 0 to maintain the aspect ratio and inverted the images so that the background now has 0 as the pixel value.
- I started with a modified version of the original LeNet, which was used to classify on the MNIST dataset, as our current dataset closely resembles it, I got an accuracy of around 50%.
- Data Augmentation did not help for this dataset as the augmented data was very different from the original data and it actually performed worse. I did not use Data augmentation for later experiments.
- I tried the Mish Activation function instead of ReLU and it reached the same accuracy in lesser epochs, however it had some variance issues for the training accuracy in the later epochs.
- Using Softmax with greater temperature, which spreads the probabilities and it actually gave similar results in lesser epochs.
- I tried different architectures: One which is known to give pretty good accuracy on the MNIST dataset in Kaggle Competitions and one Modified EfficientNet Architecture.
  - The first of them gave very good results compared to the original LeNet and in lesser epoch. It achieved an accuracy of 71.43%! An improvement of more than 20% on the original experiment.
  - The EfficientNet architecture actually gave the worst results in all of the experiments, but I think this was due to the scarcity of training data and not using a pretrained model.

## 1.5 Conclusions and Future Improvements

- Overall, I think the Experiment 5 gave very good result, with around 71.43% accuracy, followed by LeNet with Mish and higher temperature Softmax. Clearly, the models were overfitting the data and I think that if trained with more data, they would perform better. For the future parts of this task, I would be using these two architectures.
- EfficientNet can give better results than from Experiment 6 but again, it needs more data and some pre-trainined weights. EfficientNetV2, released recently can also be a good model, but I can't find an Open Source Implementation of it and it's a little complex to build it in this duration, so I didn not try it, but I'm sure that it would give better results than what I got from EfficientNet here.
- I have tuned the hyperparameters from what I could read online. However, I think using Weights & Biases Sweeps would give better insights. I got to know about this relatively late and there was not much time left to set it up. But it would be sweet in the future to improve the model using this.

#### 2 References

- [1] EMNIST handwritten character recognition with Deep Learning
- [2] How to choose CNN Architecture MNIST

- [3] Swish Vs Mish: Latest Activation Functions
- [4] Mish Class Definition in Keras
- [5] Mnist\_EfficientNet Kaggle Notebook
- [6] Image classification via fine-tuning with EfficientNet
- [7] Keras EfficientNet Implementation Source Code
- [8] Keras ModelCheckpoint Documentaion
- [9] Keras EarlyStopping Documentaion
- [10] Keras ImageDataGenerator Documentation
- [11] Keras EfficientNetB0 Documentation
- [12] Effect of Batch Size on Neural Net Training
- [13] How does temperature affect softmax in machine learning?
- $\bullet~$  [14] Temperatured softmax  $\,\cdot\,$  Issue #3092  $\,\cdot\,$  keras-team/keras
- [15] EfficientNetV2: Smaller Models and Faster Training
- [16] Notes from Deeplearning.ai's Deep Learning Speciaization

[]: