Final Project Case Study in Finance - House Rooms Classification

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CSCI E-89 Deep Learning, Fall 2023 **Harvard University Extension School**Prof. Zoran B. Djordjević

Introduction

In FinTech Mortgage business investment (Mortgage Portfolio) decisions are made based on a house and its rooms.

Therefore, having the ability to classify the rooms of a house to identify the type of room such as Dining Room vs Bed Room vs et al enables these investment decisions.

The code in this project helps with binary classification of Dining Room vs Bed Room by using

- Convolutional Neural Networks in Part 1
- Pre-trained Convolutional Neural Network VGG16 in Part 2 and
- Pre-trained Convolutional Neural Networks Xception in Part 3

@Your Name

Downloading the Data

The Data is downloaded from Kaggle https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/robinreni/house-rooms-image-dataset/data

This Kaggle Data set has 1248 bedroom pictures and 1158 dining room pictures









Splitting of Data into Training, Validation & Test DataSets

This Kaggle Data set has 1248 bedroom pictures and 1158 dining room pictures

```
Total training bedroom images: 500
Total training diningroom images: 500
Total validation bedroom images: 300
Total validation diningroom images: 300
Total test bedroom images: 448
Total test diningroom images: 358
```

Part 1 - Convolutional Neural Networks

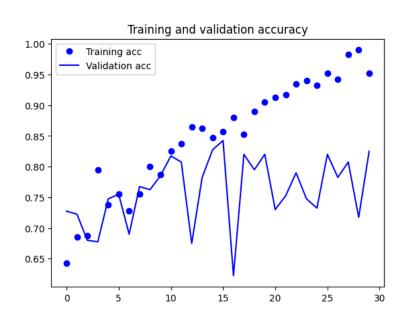
Conv Neural Network

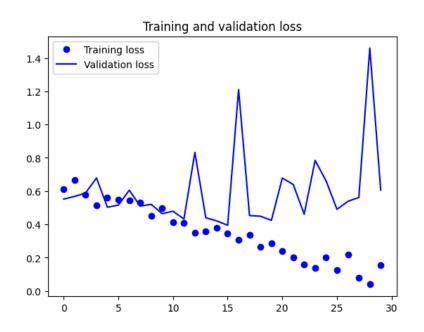
Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 148, 148, 32)	
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2 D)</pre>	(None, 74, 74, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 72, 72, 64)	18496
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 36, 36, 64)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 34, 34, 128)	73856
<pre>max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 17, 17, 128)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 15, 15, 128)	147584
<pre>max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 7, 7, 128)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 6272)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 512)	3211776
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 1)	513

Total params: 3453121 (13.17 MB)
Trainable params: 3453121 (13.17 MB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

Validation Accuracy is at 82.5%





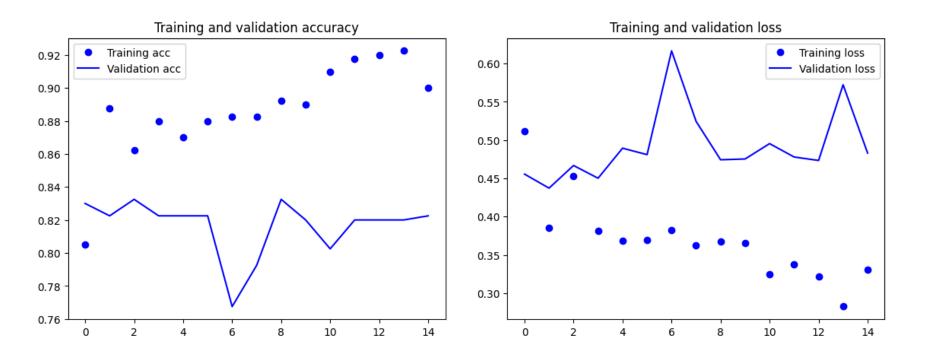
Added the L1 Regularizer (0.0001) on the Dense Layer

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 148, 148, 32)	896
<pre>max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 74, 74, 32)	0
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 72, 72, 64)	18496
<pre>max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 36, 36, 64)	0
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 34, 34, 128)	73856
<pre>max_pooling2d_6 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 17, 17, 128)	0
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 15, 15, 128)	147584
<pre>max_pooling2d_7 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 7, 7, 128)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 6272)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 512)	3211776
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 1)	513

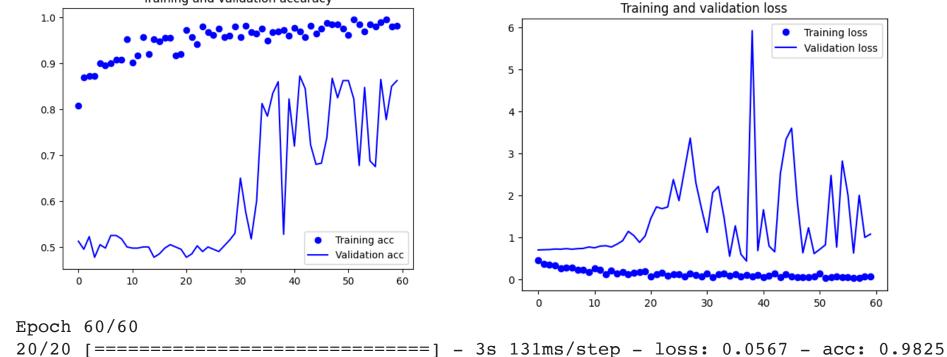
Total params: 3453121 (13.17 MB)
Trainable params: 3453121 (13.17 MB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

Regularization does not help 82.5% vs 82.2%



Model: "model" Layer (type) Output Shape	Param	# (20)	ne tecap	in	g with Congrable Conv2D
input_1 (InputLayer) [(None, 150, 15	50 3)i	n	Hat		g with Separable Conv2D
rescaling (Rescaling) (None, 150, 15		['ir	nput_1[0][0]']	•	
conv2d_8 (Conv2D) (None, 146, 1	146, 32)	2400	['rescaling[0][0]]	
batch_normalization (Batch (None, 146 Normalization)	, 146, 32)	128	['conv2d_8[0][0]']	
activation (Activation) (None, 146, 146	6, 32) 0	['b	atch_normalizatio	n[0][0]']	
separable_conv2d (Separabl (None, 14 eConv2D)	6, 146, 32)	131	2 ['activation[0][0][
batch_normalization_1 (Bat (None, 146 chNormalization)	, 146, 32)	128	['separable_co	nv2d[0][0]']	
activation_1 (Activation) (None, 146, 14	46, 32) 0	['	batch_normalizat	ion_1[0][0]'	
separable_conv2d_1 (Separa (None, 14 bleConv2D)	46, 146, 32)	131	12 ['activation_	1[0][0]']	
max_pooling2d_8 (MaxPoolin (None, 73 g2D)	3, 73, 32)	0	['separable_co	nv2d_1[0][0]']	
batch_normalization_2 (Bat (None, 73, chNormalization)	73, 32)	128	['max_pooling2e	d_8[0][0]"]	
activation_2 (Activation) (None, 73, 73,	32) 0	['b	atch_normalizatio	n_2[0][0]'	
separable_conv2d_2 (Separa (None, 73 bleConv2D)	3, 73, 64)	2336	6 ['activation_2	[0][0]	
batch_normalization_3 (Bat (None, 73, chNormalization)	73, 64)	256	['separable_cor	v2d_2[0][0]']	
activation_3 (Activation) (None, 73, 73,	64) 0	[ˈbː	atch_normalizatio	n_3[0][0]'	
separable_conv2d_3 (Separa (None, 73 bleConv2D)	3, 73, 64)	4672	2 ['activation_3	[0][0]"]	
max_pooling2d_9 (MaxPoolin (None, 3 g2D)	7, 37, 64)	0	['separable_co	nv2d_3[0][0]']	
batch_normalization_4 (Bat (None, 37, chNormalization)	37, 64)	256	['max_pooling2e	d_9[0][0]"	
activation_4 (Activation) (None, 37, 37,	64) 0	[ˈbː	atch_normalizatio	n_4[0][0]'	
separable_conv2d_4 (Separa (None, 33 bleConv2D)	7, 37, 128)	876	8 ['activation_	4[0][0]']	
batch_normalization_5 (Bat (None, 37, chNormalization)	37, 128)	512	['separable_co	nv2d_4[0][0]']	
activation_5 (Activation) (None, 37, 37,	128) 0	['b	oatch_normalizati	on_5[0][0]'	
<pre>separable_conv2d_5 (Separa (bleConv2D)</pre>	None, 37,	37, 1	28)	17536	['activation_5[0][0]']
<pre>max_pooling2d_10 (MaxPooli (ng2D)</pre>	None, 19,	19, 1	28)	0	['separable_conv2d_5[0][0]']
<pre>batch_normalization_6 (Bat (chNormalization)</pre>	None, 19,	19, 1	28)	512	['max_pooling2d_10[0][0]']
activation_6 (Activation) (None, 19,	19, 1	28)	0	['batch_normalization_6[0][0]']
<pre>separable_conv2d_6 (Separa (bleConv2D)</pre>	None, 19,	19, 2	56)	33920	['activation_6[0][0]']
<pre>batch_normalization_7 (Bat (chNormalization)</pre>	None, 19,	19, 2	56)	1024	['separable_conv2d_6[0][0]']
activation_7 (Activation) (None, 19,	19, 2	56)	0	['batch_normalization_7[0][0]']
separable_conv2d_7 (Separa (None, 19,	19, 2	56)	67840	['activation_7[0][0]']

The validation accuracy went up to 86.25% with the SeparableConv2D replacement from the original (only Conv2D withOUT regularization) 82.5%



This shows that Separable CONV2D leads to ~4% increase in accuracy which is a big deal. There is still some overfitting.

60

The of Trainable params decreased to 674,817 from the original

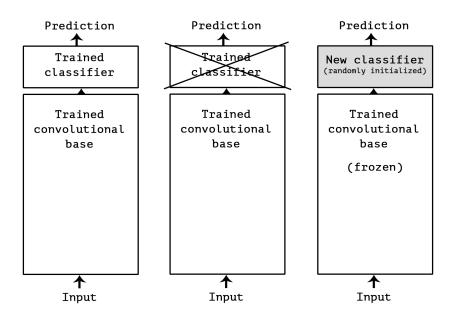
Training and validation accuracy

- val loss: 1.0717 - val acc: 0.8625

Trainable params: 3,453,121 - which is good as with fewer parameters we are getting a 4% accuracy lift.



Pre-trained Convolutional Neural Network VGG16



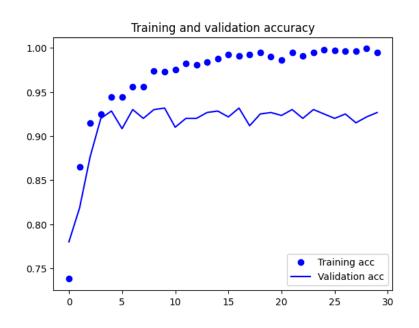
Model: "vgg16"

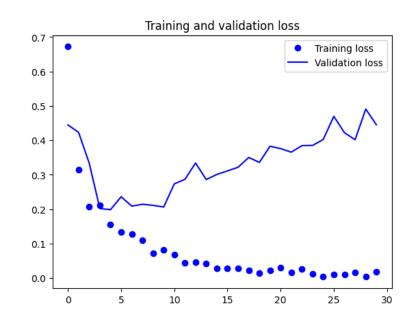
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 150, 150, 3)]	0
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 150, 150, 64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 150, 150, 64)	36928
block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 75, 75, 64)	0
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 75, 75, 128)	73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 75, 75, 128)	147584
block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 37, 37, 128)	0
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 37, 37, 256)	295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 37, 37, 256)	590080
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 37, 37, 256)	590080
block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 18, 18, 256)	0
block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 18, 18, 512)	1180160
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 18, 18, 512)	2359808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 18, 18, 512)	2359808
block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 9, 9, 512)	0
block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 9, 9, 512)	2359808
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 9, 9, 512)	2359808
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 9, 9, 512)	2359808
block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	0

Total params: 14714688 (56.13 MB)
Trainable params: 14714688 (56.13 MB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

Densely-connected classifier

Validation Accuracy 92.67%





Building the VGG16 and layering the dense layers and then freezing them

Model: "sequential_1"

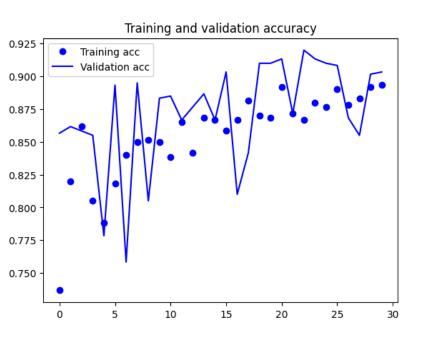
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
vgg16 (Functional)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	14714688
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 8192)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 256)	2097408
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 1)	257
=======================================		========

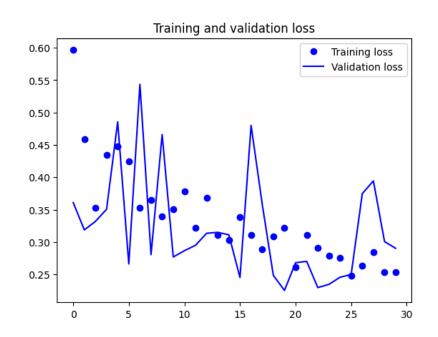
Total params: 16812353 (64.13 MB)

Trainable params: 16812353 (64.13 MB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

In Keras, freezing a network is done by setting its trainable attribute to False:

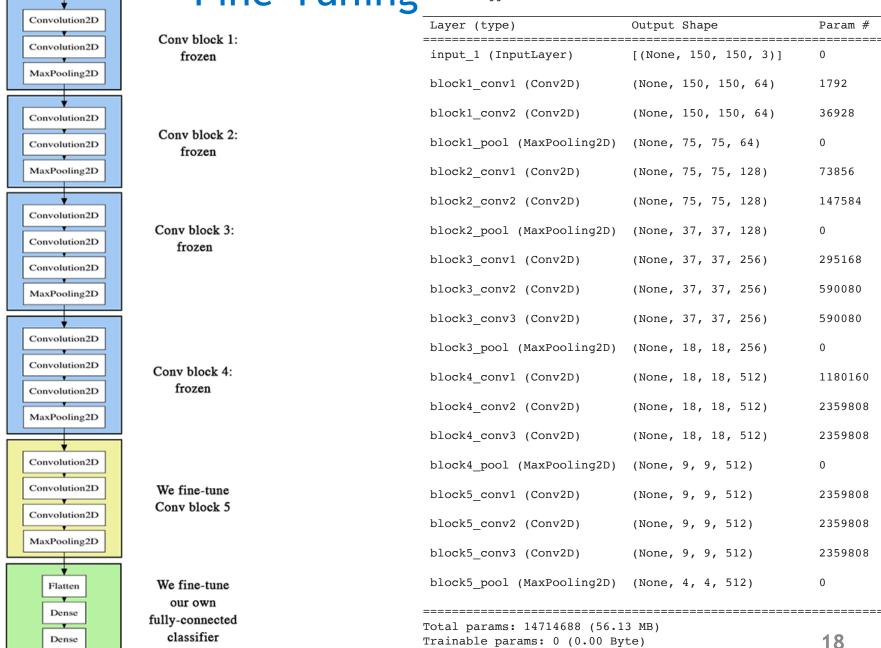
Validation Accuracy is at 90.33%





```
Epoch 30/30
30/30 - 12s - loss: 0.2539 - acc: 0.8933 - val_loss: 0.2903 - val_acc: 0.9033 - 12s/
epoch - 411ms/step
```

Fine-Tuning Model: "vgg16"



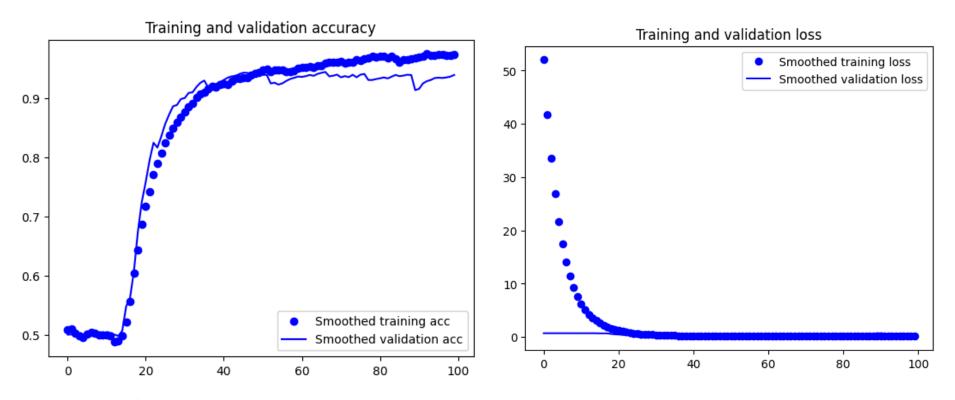
Non-trainable params: 14714688 (56.13 MB)

Fine-tune the last 3 convolutional layers

Let's set this up, starting from where we left off in the previous example:

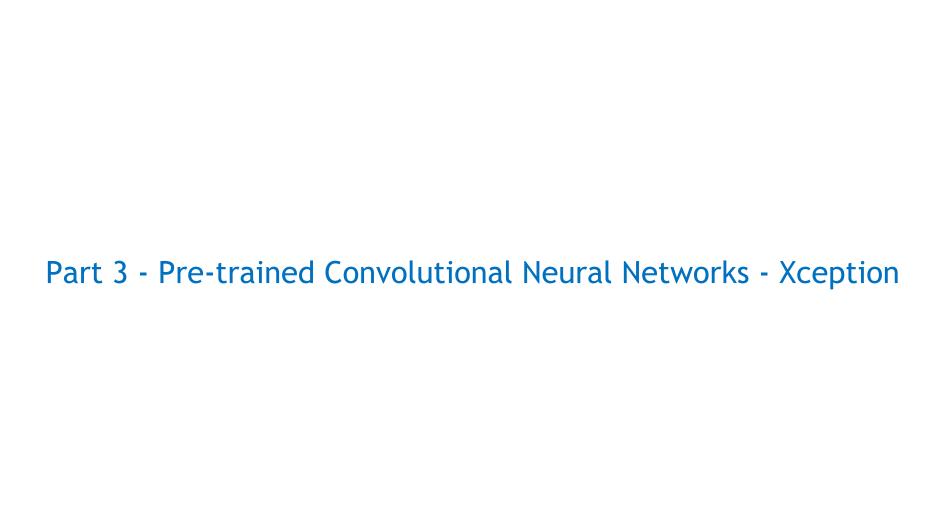
```
[] 1
         conv_base.trainable = True
     2
     3
         #set trainable = False
        for layer in conv_base.layers:
     5
             set_trainable = False
             if layer.name == 'block5_conv1' or layer.name == 'block5_conv2' or layer.name == 'block5_conv3':
     7
                 set_trainable = True
     8
             if set_trainable:
     9
                 layer.trainable = True
    10
             else:
                 layer.trainable = False
    11
         for layer in conv_base.layers:
            print(layer.name, ':', layer.trainable)
     3
    input_1 : False
    block1_conv1 : False
    block1_conv2 : False
    block1_pool : False
    block2 conv1 : False
    block2_conv2 : False
    block2 pool : False
    block3_conv1 : False
    block3_conv2 : False
    block3_conv3 : False
    block3_pool : False
    block4_conv1 : False
    block4_conv2 : False
    block4_conv3 : False
    block4 pool : False
    block5 conv1 : True
    block5 conv2 : True
    block5 conv3 : True
                                                                                             Screenshot
```

Test Accuracy 94.04% & Validation Accuracy 95%



Found 806 images belonging to 2 classes.
<ipython-input-27-19f8443b6c42>:7: UserWarning: `Model.evaluate_generator` is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Please use `Model.evaluate`, which supports generators. test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate_generator(test_generator, steps=50)
WARNING:tensorflow:Your input ran out of data; interrupting training. Make sure that your dataset or generator can generate at least `steps_per_epoch * epochs` batches (in this case, 50 lest acc: 0.940446674823761)

The sum of t

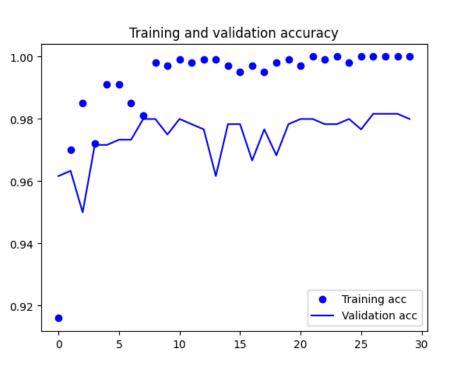


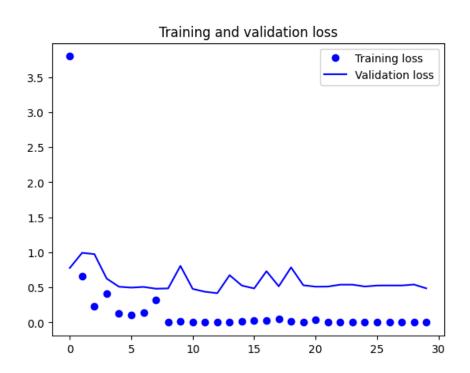
Pretrained Convolutional Neural Networks - Xception

Model: "xception"

===
1
L_bn[0][0]'
L_act[0][0]
2[0][0]']
2_bn[0][0]'
L_ L_

Validation Accuracy 98%





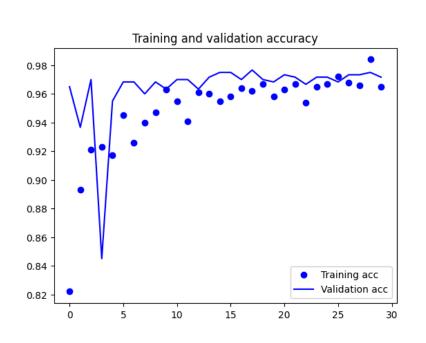
Building the Exception and layering the dense layers and then freezing them

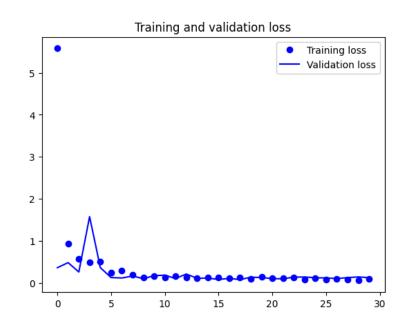
Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
xception (Functional)	(None, 10, 10, 20	48) 20861480
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 204800)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 256)	52429056
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 1)	257

Total params: 73290793 (279.58 MB) Trainable params: 73236265 (279.37 MB) Non-trainable params: 54528 (213.00 KB)

Validation Accuracy 97.17%





```
Epoch 30/30
50/50 - 29s - loss: 0.0867 - acc: 0.9650 - val_loss: 0.1237 - val_acc: 0.9717 - 29s/
epoch - 575ms/step
```

Fine Tuning

Model: "xception"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 299, 299, 3)]	0	[]
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 149, 149, 32)	864	['input_1[0][0]']
<pre>block1_conv1_bn (BatchNorm alization)</pre>	(None, 149, 149, 32)	128	['block1_conv1[0][0]']
<pre>block1_conv1_act (Activati on)</pre>	(None, 149, 149, 32)	0	['block1_conv1_bn[0][0]']
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 147, 147, 64)	18432	['block1_conv1_act[0][0]']
<pre>block1_conv2_bn (BatchNorm alization)</pre>	(None, 147, 147, 64)	256	['block1_conv2[0][0]']
<pre>block1_conv2_act (Activati on)</pre>	(None, 147, 147, 64)	0	['block1_conv2_bn[0][0]']

•••

block14_sepconv2 (Separabl eConv2D)	(None, 10, 10, 2048)	3159552	['block14_sepconv1_act[0][0]']
block14_sepconv2_bn (Batch Normalization)	(None, 10, 10, 2048)	8192	['block14_sepconv2[0][0]']
block14_sepconv2_act (Activation)	(None, 10, 10, 2048)	0	['block14_sepconv2_bn[0][0]']

Total params: 20861480 (79.58 MB)
Trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

Non-trainable params: 20861480 (79.58 MB)

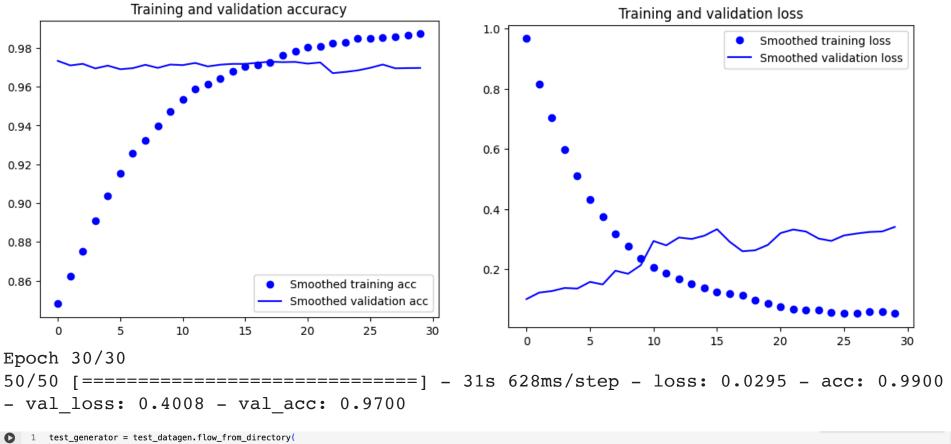
Fine Tune the last 2 Separable Conv. Layers

Fine Tune the last two Separable Convolutional layers in the last block of the Xception Model.

```
[ ]
         conv_base.trainable = True
     1
     2
     3
         #set trainable = False
         for layer in conv_base.layers:
             set_trainable = False
     5
             if layer.name == 'block14_sepconv1' or layer.name == 'block14_sepconv2' :
     6
                 set trainable = True
     7
             if set trainable:
                 layer.trainable = True
     9
    10
             else:
                 layer.trainable = False
    11
```

add_10 : False block13_sepconv1_act : False block13_sepconv1 : False block13_sepconv1_bn : False block13_sepconv2_act : False block13_sepconv2 : False block13_sepconv2_bn : False conv2d_3 : False block13_pool : False batch_normalization_3 : False add_11 : False block14_sepconv1 : True block14_sepconv1_bn : False block14 sepconv1 act : False block14_sepconv2 : True block14_sepconv2_bn : False block14_sepconv2_act : False

Accuracy is extremely high with Xception model and fine tuning it at 98.13% vs that of VGG16 at 94.04%



```
test_generator = test_datagen.flow_from_directory(
test_dir,
target_size=(299, 299),
batch_size=20,
class_mode='binary')

test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate_generator(test_generator, steps=50)
print('test acc:', test_acc)
```

Found 806 images belonging to 2 classes.
<ipython-input-24-la4d34cbe021>:7: UserWarning: `Model.evaluate_generator` is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Please use `Model.evaluate`, which supports generators.
test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate_generator(test_generator, steps=50)

**PNINTED Label 1. **Post of the control of the co

WARNING:tensorflow:Your input ran out of data; interrupting training. Make sure that your dataset or generator can generate at least `steps_per_epoch * epochs` batches (in this case, 50 batest acc: 0.981389582157135

YouTube URLs, Last Page

- Two minute (short): https://youtu.be/uqDYF-L85D8
- 15 minutes (long): https://youtu.be/GPKKnFPIraM

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