## **Assignment 25**

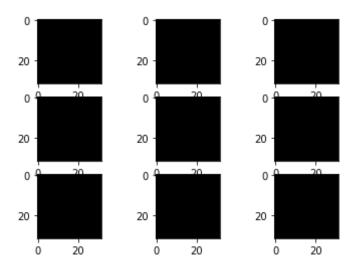
```
In [1]: import os
         import tensorflow as tf
         from tensorflow import keras
         The default version of TensorFlow in Colab will soon switch to TensorFlow 2.x.
         We recommend you upgrade now or ensure your notebook will continue to use TensorFlow 1.x
        via the %tensorflow version 1.x magic: more info.
In [0]: # import keras
        # from keras.datasets import cifar10
        # from keras.models import Model, Sequential
         # from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Flatten, Input, AveragePooli
        ng2D, merge, Activation
         # from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, BatchNormalization
        # from keras.layers import Concatenate
         # from keras.optimizers import Adam
         from tensorflow.keras import models, layers
         from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
         from tensorflow.keras.layers import BatchNormalization, Activation, Fla
         tten
         from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
In [0]: # Hyperparameters
        batch size = 128
        num classes = 10
         epochs = 10
         1 = 40
         num filter = 12
         compression = 0.5
        dropout rate = 0.2
```

#### Loading data

```
In [4]: # Load CIFAR10 Data
        (X train, y train), (X test, y test) = tf.keras.datasets.cifar10.load d
        ata()
       img height, img width, channel = X train.shape[1],X train.shape[2],X tr
        ain.shape[3]
       # convert to one hot encoing
        y train = tf.keras.utils.to categorical(y train, num classes)
       y test = tf.keras.utils.to categorical(y test, num classes)
       Downloading data from https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar-10-python.
       tar.gz
        In [5]: X train.shape
Out[5]: (50000, 32, 32, 3)
       Standarding data
In [0]: def prep pixels(train, test):
       # convert from integers to floats
           train norm = train.astype('float32')
           test norm = test.astype('float32')
       # normalize to range 0-1
           train norm = train norm / 255.0
           test norm = test norm / 255.0
       # return normalized images
            return train norm, test norm
In [0]: X_train,X_test=prep_pixels(X_train,X_test)
In [8]: #https://machinelearningmastery.com/how-to-configure-image-data-augment
```

```
ation-when-training-deep-learning-neural-networks/
from numpy import expand dims
from keras.preprocessing.image import load img
from keras.preprocessing.image import img to array
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from matplotlib import pyplot
c=X train[1]
c.shape
samples = expand dims(c, 0)
# create image data augmentation generator
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rotation range=90)
# prepare iterator
it = datagen.flow(samples, batch size=1)
# generate samples and plot
for i in range(9):
    pyplot.subplot(330 + 1 + i)
# generate batch of images
    batch = it.next()
# convert to unsigned integers for viewing
    image = batch[0].astype('uint8')
# plot raw pixel data
    pyplot.imshow(image)
# show the figure
pyplot.show()
```

Using TensorFlow backend.



In [0]: # Defining the model

### Model using dense layer

```
In [0]: # Dense Block
def denseblock(input, num_filter = 64, dropout_rate = 0):
    global compression
    temp = input
    for _ in range(l):
        BatchNorm = layers.BatchNormalization()(temp)
        relu = layers.Activation('relu')(BatchNorm)
        Conv2D_3_3 = layers.Conv2D(int(num_filter*compression), (5,5),k
    ernel_initializer="he_uniform" ,padding='same')(relu)
        if dropout_rate>0:
            Conv2D_3_3 = layers.Dropout(dropout_rate)(Conv2D_3_3)
        concat = layers.Concatenate(axis=-1)([temp,Conv2D_3_3])
        temp = concat
    return temp
```

```
## transition Blosck
def transition(input, num filter = 32, dropout rate = 0):
    global compression
    BatchNorm = layers.BatchNormalization()(input)
    relu = layers.Activation('relu')(BatchNorm)
    Conv2D BottleNeck = layers.Conv2D(int(num filter*compression), (5,5)
), kernel initializer="he uniform" ,padding='same')(relu)
   if dropout rate>0:
         Conv2D BottleNeck = layers.Dropout(dropout rate)(Conv2D Bottle
Neck)
    avg = layers.AveragePooling2D(pool_size=(2,2))(Conv2D_BottleNeck)
    return avg
#output laver
def output layer(input):
    global compression
    BatchNorm = layers.BatchNormalization()(input)
    relu = layers.Activation('relu')(BatchNorm)
    AvgPooling = layers.AveragePooling2D(pool size=(2,2))(relu)
   flat = layers.Flatten()(AvgPooling)
    output = layers.Dense(num classes, activation='softmax')(flat)
    return output
```

```
conv layer = layers.Conv2D(num filter, (1,1), use bias=False ,padding=
         'same') (input)
         last = layers.GlobalMaxPooling2D()(conv layer)
         output = layers.Activation('softmax')(last)
In [19]: model = Model(inputs=[input], outputs=[output])
         model.summary()
         Model: "model 1"
                                      Output Shape
         Layer (type)
                                                                 Param #
         input 5 (InputLayer)
                                       [(None, 32, 32, 3)]
                                                                 0
         conv2d 215 (Conv2D)
                                       (None, 32, 32, 10)
                                                                 30
         global max pooling2d 1 (Glob (None, 10)
                                                                 0
         activation 208 (Activation)
                                       (None, 10)
         Total params: 30
         Trainable params: 30
         Non-trainable params: 0
In [0]: # determine Loss function and Optimizer
         model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',
                       optimizer=Adam(), metrics=['accuracy'])
In [21]: #https://machinelearningmastery.com/how-to-develop-a-cnn-from-scratch-f
         or-cifar-10-photo-classification/
         def summarize diagnostics(history):
                 # plot loss
                 pyplot.subplot(121)
                 pyplot.title('Cross Entropy Loss')
                 pyplot.plot(history.history['loss'], color='blue', label='trai
         n')
                 pyplot.plot(history.history['val loss'], color='orange', label=
```

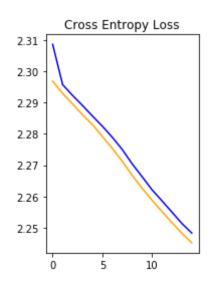
```
'test')
      pyplot.show()
# run the test harness for evaluating a model
def run test harness():
      # define model
      # create data generator
      datagen = ImageDataGenerator(width shift range=0.1, height shif
t range=0.1, horizontal flip=True)
      # prepare iterator
      it train = datagen.flow(X train, y train, batch size=64)
      # fit model
      steps = int(X train.shape[0] / 64)
      history = model.fit generator(it train, steps per epoch=steps,
epochs=15, validation data=(X test, y test), verbose=1)
      # evaluate model
      , acc = model.evaluate(X test, y test, verbose=0)
      print('> %.3f' % (acc * 100.0))
      # learning curves
      summarize_diagnostics(history)
# entry point, run the test harness
run test harness()
Epoch 1/15
c: 0.1021Epoch 1/15
10000/781 [============
========= | - 2s 153us/sample - loss: 2.2
888 - acc: 0.1032
- acc: 0.1021 - val loss: 2.2968 - val acc: 0.1032
Epoch 2/15
```

```
c: 0.1090Epoch 1/15
______
 ______
______
98 - acc: 0.1346
- acc: 0.1091 - val loss: 2.2929 - val acc: 0.1346
Epoch 3/15
c: 0.1288Epoch 1/15
______
35 - acc: 0.1378
- acc: 0.1288 - val loss: 2.2896 - val acc: 0.1378
Epoch 4/15
c: 0.1359Epoch 1/15
30 - acc: 0.1553
- acc: 0.1359 - val loss: 2.2862 - val acc: 0.1553
Epoch 5/15
c: 0.1446Epoch 1/15
```

```
______
 ______
13 - acc: 0.1320
- acc: 0.1445 - val loss: 2.2830 - val acc: 0.1320
Epoch 6/15
c: 0.1471Epoch 1/15
10000/781 [============
______
78 - acc: 0.1554
- acc: 0.1472 - val loss: 2.2792 - val acc: 0.1554
Epoch 7/15
c: 0.1503Epoch 1/15
78 - acc: 0.1560
- acc: 0.1502 - val loss: 2.2754 - val acc: 0.1560
Epoch 8/15
c: 0.1525Epoch 1/15
_____
______
```

```
40 - acc: 0.1551
- acc: 0.1526 - val loss: 2.2713 - val acc: 0.1551
Epoch 9/15
c: 0.1503Epoch 1/15
28 - acc: 0.1549
- acc: 0.1502 - val loss: 2.2667 - val acc: 0.1549
Epoch 10/15
c: 0.1525Epoch 1/15
______
 ______
89 - acc: 0.1568
- acc: 0.1525 - val loss: 2.2626 - val acc: 0.1568
Epoch 11/15
c: 0.1546Epoch 1/15
______
 _____
========= - l - 1s 69us/sample - loss: 2.25
33 - acc: 0.1534
```

```
- acc: 0.1546 - val loss: 2.2588 - val acc: 0.1534
Epoch 12/15
c: 0.1528Epoch 1/15
26 - acc: 0.1563
- acc: 0.1527 - val loss: 2.2552 - val acc: 0.1563
Epoch 13/15
c: 0.1565Epoch 1/15
-----
______
______
38 - acc: 0.1568
- acc: 0.1565 - val loss: 2.2517 - val acc: 0.1568
Epoch 14/15
c: 0.1572Epoch 1/15
______
64 - acc: 0.1552
- acc: 0.1573 - val loss: 2.2482 - val acc: 0.1552
Epoch 15/15
```



train\_loss: 0.1203 train\_acc: 0.9561

val\_loss: 0.6271 val\_acc: 0.8439

### Model without dense layer

In [0]: from keras import regularizers

```
# Dense Block
def denseblock(input, num filter = 12, dropout rate = 0.2):
    global compression
    temp = input
    for in range(l):
        BatchNorm = layers.BatchNormalization()(temp)
        relu = layers.Activation('relu')(BatchNorm)
        Conv2D 3 3 = layers.Conv2D(int(num filter*compression), (5,5),
use bias=False ,padding='same')(relu)
        if dropout rate>0:
            Conv2D 3 3 = layers.Dropout(dropout rate)(Conv2D 3 3)
        concat = layers.Concatenate(axis=-1)([temp,Conv2D 3 3])
        temp = concat
    return temp
## transition Blosck
def transition(input, num filter = 12, dropout rate = 0.2):
    global compression
    BatchNorm = layers.BatchNormalization()(input)
    relu = layers.Activation('relu')(BatchNorm)
    Conv2D_BottleNeck = layers.Conv2D(int(num filter*compression), (5,5)
), use bias=False ,padding='same')(relu)
    if dropout rate>0:
         Conv2D BottleNeck = layers.Dropout(dropout rate)(Conv2D Bottle
Neck)
    avg = layers.AveragePooling2D(pool size=(2,2))(Conv2D BottleNeck)
    return avg
#output layer
def output layer(input):
    global compression
    BatchNorm = layers.BatchNormalization()(input)
    relu = layers.Activation('relu')(BatchNorm)
    AvgPooling = layers. MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2,2))(relu)
    output = layers.Conv2D(filters=10, kernel size=(2,2),activation='sof
tmax')(AvgPooling)
```

```
flat = layers.Flatten()(output)
             return flat
         num filter = 12
         dropout rate = 0
         l = 12
         input = layers.Input(shape=(img height, img width, channel,))
         First Conv2D = layers.Conv2D(32, (3,3), use bias=False ,padding='same')
         (input)
         First Block = denseblock(First Conv2D, 10, dropout rate)
         First Transition = transition(First Block, 64, dropout rate)
         Second Block = denseblock(First Transition, 10, dropout rate)
         Second Transition = transition(Second Block, 32, dropout rate)
         Third Block = denseblock(Second Transition, num filter, dropout rate)
         Third Transition = transition(Third Block, 32, dropout rate)
         conv layer = layers.Conv2D(num filter, (1,1), use bias=False ,padding=
         'same')(input)
         last = layers.GlobalMaxPooling2D()(conv layer)
         output = layers.Activation('softmax')(last)
In [23]: model = Model(inputs=[input], outputs=[output])
         model.summary()
         Model: "model 2"
         Layer (type)
                                      Output Shape
                                                                 Param #
         input 6 (InputLayer)
                                       [(None, 32, 32, 3)]
                                                                 0
                                       (None, 32, 32, 12)
         conv2d 256 (Conv2D)
                                                                 36
```

0

global max pooling2d 2 (Glob (None, 12)

```
activation 248 (Activation) (None, 12)
        Total params: 36
        Trainable params: 36
        Non-trainable params: 0
In [0]: # determine Loss function and Optimizer
        #a=keras.optimizers.Adam(learning rate=0.001, beta 1=0.9, beta 2=0.999,
         amsgrad=False)
        model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',
                      optimizer='Adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
In [0]: def summarize diagnostics(history):
                # plot loss
                pyplot.subplot(121)
                pyplot.title('Cross Entropy Loss')
                pyplot.plot(history.history['loss'], color='blue', label='trai
        n')
                pyplot.plot(history.history['val loss'], color='orange', label=
        'test')
                pyplot.show()
        # run the test harness for evaluating a model
        def run test harness():
                # define model
                # create data generator
                datagen = ImageDataGenerator(width shift range=0.1, height shif
        t range=0.1, horizontal_flip=True)
                # prepare iterator
                it train = datagen.flow(X train, y train, batch size=60)
                # fit model
                steps = int(X train.shape[0] / 39)
                history = model.fit generator(it train, steps per epoch=steps,
```

```
epochs=20, validation_data=(X_test, y_test), verbose=1)
    # evaluate model
    _, acc = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=0)
    print('> %.3f' % (acc * 100.0))
    # learning curves
    summarize_diagnostics(history)

# entry point, run the test harness
```

```
In [0]: from keras.models import load_model
    #saving model weights
    model.save('my_model.h5')
```

#### JUST CONTINUING THE MODEL FOR ANOTHER 5 EPOCHS

```
In [0]: def summarize diagnostics(history):
                # plot loss
                pyplot.subplot(121)
                pyplot.title('Cross Entropy Loss')
                pyplot.plot(history.history['loss'], color='blue', label='trai
        n')
                pyplot.plot(history.history['val loss'], color='orange', label=
        'test')
                pyplot.show()
        # run the test harness for evaluating a model
        def run test harness():
                # define model
                # create data generator
                datagen = ImageDataGenerator(width_shift_range=0.1, height_shif
        t range=0.1, horizontal flip=True)
                # prepare iterator
                it train = datagen.flow(X train, y train, batch size=60)
                # fit model
```

```
steps = int(X train.shape[0] / 39)
               history = model.fit generator(it train, steps per epoch=steps,
        epochs=5, validation data=(X test, y test), verbose=1)
               # evaluate model
               , acc = model.evaluate(X test, y test, verbose=0)
               print('> %.3f' % (acc * 100.0))
               # learning curves
               summarize diagnostics(history)
        # entry point, run the test harness
        train_loss: 0.0350 train_acc: 0.9877
        val loss: 0.5632 val acc: 0.8954
In [31]: from prettytable import PrettyTable
        conclusion= PrettyTable()
        conclusion.field names = [ "Model", 'epochs', 'train_loss', 'train acc',
        "test loss", 'test acc']
        conclusion.add row(["model with dense layer", 75,0.1203, 0.956, 0.6271,
        0.8431)
        conclusion.add row(["model without dense layer",205, 0.035, 0.987,0.563
        ,0.895])
        print(conclusion)
             ---+----+
                  Model
                             | epochs | train loss | train acc | test lo
        ss | test acc |
        +-----
        ---+----+
           model with dense layer | 75 | 0.1203 | 0.956
                                                                 0.627
        1 | 0.843 |
         model without dense layer | 205 | 0.035 |
                                                       0.987
                                                                 0.563
           0.895
```

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# **Conclusion**

Overfitting is one the problem in this assignment since dropouts was excluded.

Even tried using L2 regularization but still models are overfitting.

Loss on test data doesnot change after certain number of iterations which can be seen from plots.