

# Image features exercise

*Complete and hand in this completed worksheet (including its outputs and any supporting code outside of the worksheet) with your assignment submission. For more details see the [assignments page](#) on the course website.*

We have seen that we can achieve reasonable performance on an image classification task by training a linear classifier on the pixels of the input image. In this exercise we will show that we can improve our classification performance by training linear classifiers not on raw pixels but on features that are computed from the raw pixels.

All of your work for this exercise will be done in this notebook.

```
In [1]: import random
import numpy as np
from cs231n.data_utils import load_CIFAR10
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

%matplotlib inline
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10.0, 8.0) # set default size of plots
plt.rcParams['image.interpolation'] = 'nearest'
plt.rcParams['image.cmap'] = 'gray'

# for auto-reloading external modules
# see http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1907993/autoreload-of-modules-in-ipython
%load_ext autoreload
%autoreload 2
```

## Load data

Similar to previous exercises, we will load CIFAR-10 data from disk.

```
In [2]: from cs231n.features import color_histogram_hsv, hog_feature

def get_CIFAR10_data(num_training=49000, num_validation=1000, num_test=1000):
    # Load the raw CIFAR-10 data
    cifar10_dir = 'cs231n/datasets/cifar-10-batches-py'

    # Cleaning up variables to prevent loading data multiple times (which may cause errors)
    del X_train, y_train
    del X_test, y_test
    print('Clear previously loaded data.')
except:
    pass

X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test = load_CIFAR10(cifar10_dir)

# Subsample the data
mask = list(range(num_training, num_training + num_validation))
```

```

X_val = X_train[mask]
y_val = y_train[mask]
mask = list(range(num_training))
X_train = X_train[mask]
y_train = y_train[mask]
mask = list(range(num_test))
X_test = X_test[mask]
y_test = y_test[mask]

return X_train, y_train, X_val, y_val, X_test, y_test

X_train, y_train, X_val, y_val, X_test, y_test = get_CIFAR10_data()

```

## Extract Features

For each image we will compute a Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG) as well as a color histogram using the hue channel in HSV color space. We form our final feature vector for each image by concatenating the HOG and color histogram feature vectors.

Roughly speaking, HOG should capture the texture of the image while ignoring color information, and the color histogram represents the color of the input image while ignoring texture. As a result, we expect that using both together ought to work better than using either alone. Verifying this assumption would be a good thing to try for your own interest.

The `hog_feature` and `color_histogram_hsv` functions both operate on a single image and return a feature vector for that image. The `extract_features` function takes a set of images and a list of feature functions and evaluates each feature function on each image, storing the results in a matrix where each column is the concatenation of all feature vectors for a single image.

```

In [3]: from cs231n.features import *

num_color_bins = 10 # Number of bins in the color histogram
feature_fns = [hog_feature, lambda img: color_histogram_hsv(img, nbin=num_color_bins)]
X_train_feats = extract_features(X_train, feature_fns, verbose=True)
X_val_feats = extract_features(X_val, feature_fns)
X_test_feats = extract_features(X_test, feature_fns)

# Preprocessing: Subtract the mean feature
mean_feat = np.mean(X_train_feats, axis=0, keepdims=True)
X_train_feats -= mean_feat
X_val_feats -= mean_feat
X_test_feats -= mean_feat

# Preprocessing: Divide by standard deviation. This ensures that each feature
# has roughly the same scale.
std_feat = np.std(X_train_feats, axis=0, keepdims=True)
X_train_feats /= std_feat
X_val_feats /= std_feat
X_test_feats /= std_feat

# Preprocessing: Add a bias dimension

```

```
X_train_feats = np.hstack([X_train_feats, np.ones((X_train_feats.shape[0], 1))])
X_val_feats = np.hstack([X_val_feats, np.ones((X_val_feats.shape[0], 1))])
X_test_feats = np.hstack([X_test_feats, np.ones((X_test_feats.shape[0], 1))])
```

```
Done extracting features for 1000 / 49000 images
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Done extracting features for 49000 / 49000 images
```

## Train SVM on features

Using the multiclass SVM code developed earlier in the assignment, train SVMs on top of the features extracted above; this should achieve better results than

training SVMs directly on top of raw pixels.

```
In [7]: # Use the validation set to tune the Learning rate and regularization strength

from cs231n.classifiers.linear_classifier import LinearSVM

learning_rates = [1e-9, 1e-8, 1e-7]
regularization_strengths = [5e4, 5e5, 5e6]

results = {}
best_val = -1
best_svm = None

#####
# TODO:
# Use the validation set to set the Learning rate and regularization strength.
# This should be identical to the validation that you did for the SVM; save
# the best trained classifier in best_svm. You might also want to play
# with different numbers of bins in the color histogram. If you are careful
# you should be able to get accuracy of near 0.44 on the validation set.
#####
# *****START OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)*****

for rs in regularization_strengths:
    for lr in learning_rates:
        svm = LinearSVM()
        loss_hist = svm.train(X_train_feats, y_train, lr, rs, num_iters=5000)
        y_train_pred = svm.predict(X_train_feats)
        train_accuracy = np.mean(y_train_pred == y_train)

        y_val_pred = svm.predict(X_val_feats)
        test_accuracy = np.mean(y_val == y_val_pred)
        if test_accuracy > best_val:
            best_val = test_accuracy
            best_svm = svm
        results[(lr,rs)] = train_accuracy, test_accuracy

# *****END OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)*****


# Print out results.
for lr, reg in sorted(results):
    train_accuracy, val_accuracy = results[(lr, reg)]
    print('lr %e reg %e train accuracy: %f val accuracy: %f' %
          (lr, reg, train_accuracy, val_accuracy))

print('best validation accuracy achieved during cross-validation: %f' % best_val)

lr 1.000000e-09 reg 5.000000e+04 train accuracy: 0.092082 val accuracy: 0.092000
lr 1.000000e-09 reg 5.000000e+05 train accuracy: 0.096102 val accuracy: 0.089000
lr 1.000000e-09 reg 5.000000e+06 train accuracy: 0.415204 val accuracy: 0.420000
lr 1.000000e-08 reg 5.000000e+04 train accuracy: 0.136388 val accuracy: 0.137000
lr 1.000000e-08 reg 5.000000e+05 train accuracy: 0.415163 val accuracy: 0.416000
lr 1.000000e-08 reg 5.000000e+06 train accuracy: 0.416653 val accuracy: 0.419000
lr 1.000000e-07 reg 5.000000e+04 train accuracy: 0.413796 val accuracy: 0.424000
lr 1.000000e-07 reg 5.000000e+05 train accuracy: 0.406612 val accuracy: 0.399000
lr 1.000000e-07 reg 5.000000e+06 train accuracy: 0.362755 val accuracy: 0.357000
best validation accuracy achieved during cross-validation: 0.424000
```

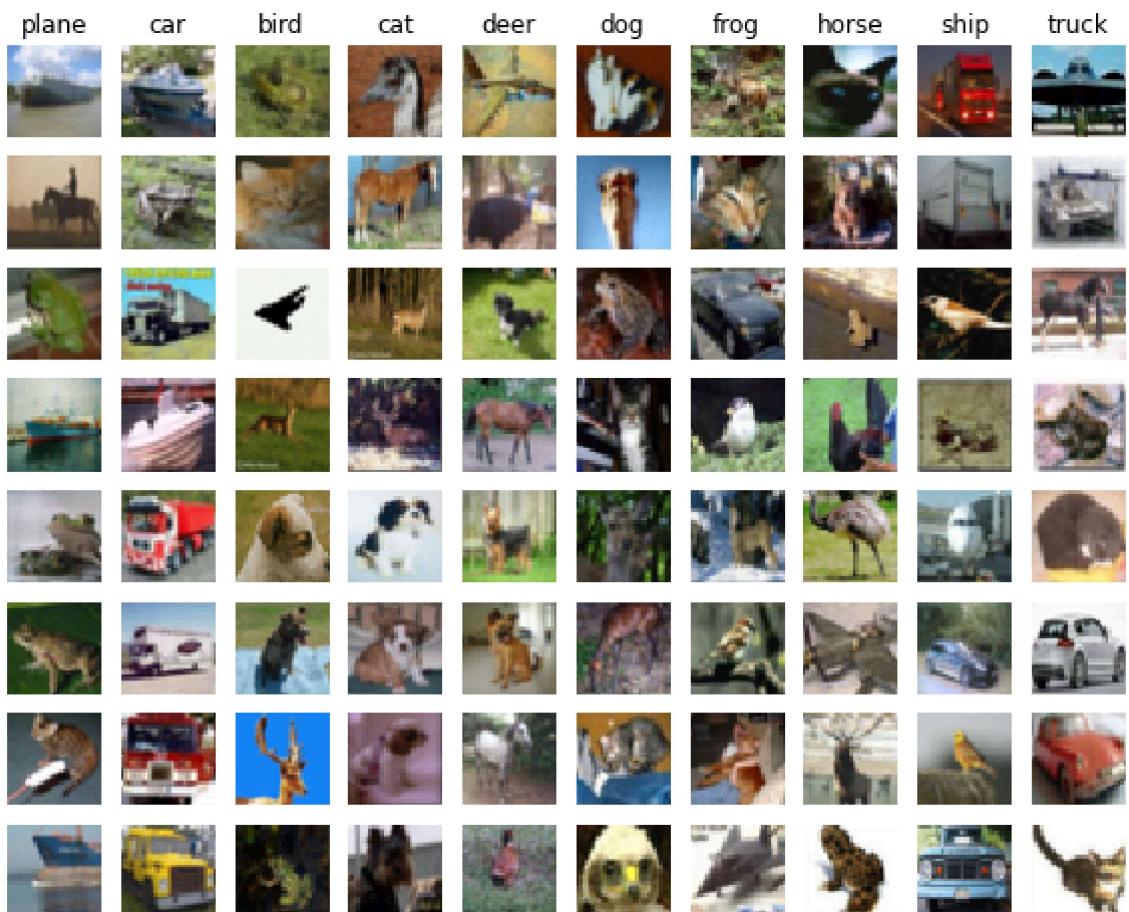
```
In [8]: # Evaluate your trained SVM on the test set: you should be able to get at least
y_test_pred = best_svm.predict(X_test_feats)
```

```
test_accuracy = np.mean(y_test == y_test_pred)
print(test_accuracy)
```

0.426

In [9]: # An important way to gain intuition about how an algorithm works is to  
# visualize the mistakes that it makes. In this visualization, we show examples  
# of images that are misclassified by our current system. The first column  
# shows images that our system labeled as "plane" but whose true label is  
# something other than "plane".

```
examples_per_class = 8
classes = ['plane', 'car', 'bird', 'cat', 'deer', 'dog', 'frog', 'horse', 'ship'
for cls, cls_name in enumerate(classes):
    idxs = np.where((y_test != cls) & (y_test_pred == cls))[0]
    idxs = np.random.choice(idxs, examples_per_class, replace=False)
    for i, idx in enumerate(idxs):
        plt.subplot(examples_per_class, len(classes), i * len(classes) + cls + 1)
        plt.imshow(X_test[idx].astype('uint8'))
        plt.axis('off')
        if i == 0:
            plt.title(cls_name)
plt.show()
```



## Inline question 1:

Describe the misclassification results that you see. Do they make sense?

*Your Answer :*

Do make sense, because the main kinds of features we use are HOG feature and color histogram feature. For example, there are lots of frog images misclassified

as plane, and they have same shape and color. Also, for birds, many misclassified images have color background. Therefore, they do make sense.

## Neural Network on image features

Earlier in this assignment we saw that training a two-layer neural network on raw pixels achieved better classification performance than linear classifiers on raw pixels. In this notebook we have seen that linear classifiers on image features outperform linear classifiers on raw pixels.

For completeness, we should also try training a neural network on image features. This approach should outperform all previous approaches: you should easily be able to achieve over 55% classification accuracy on the test set; our best model achieves about 60% classification accuracy.

```
In [10]: # Preprocessing: Remove the bias dimension
# Make sure to run this cell only ONCE
print(X_train_feats.shape)
X_train_feats = X_train_feats[:, :-1]
X_val_feats = X_val_feats[:, :-1]
X_test_feats = X_test_feats[:, :-1]

print(X_train_feats.shape)
```

(49000, 155)  
(49000, 154)

```
In [14]: from cs231n.classifiers.neural_net import TwoLayerNet

input_dim = X_train_feats.shape[1]
hidden_dim = 500
num_classes = 10

net = TwoLayerNet(input_dim, hidden_dim, num_classes)
best_net = None

#####
# TODO: Train a two-Layer neural network on image features. You may want to #
# cross-validate various parameters as in previous sections. Store your best #
# model in the best_net variable. #
#####

# *****START OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)*****
results = {}
best_val = -1
best_net = None

learning_rates = [1e-2, 1e-1, 5e-1, 1, 5]
regularization_strengths = [1e-3, 5e-3, 1e-2, 1e-1, 0.5, 1]

for lr in learning_rates:
    for reg in regularization_strengths:
        net = TwoLayerNet(input_dim, hidden_dim, num_classes)
        # Train the network
        stats = net.train(X_train_feats, y_train, X_val_feats, y_val,
                          num_iters=1500, learning_rate=lr, reg=reg)
        val_acc = (net.predict(X_val_feats) == y_val).mean()

        if stats['val_acc'] > best_val:
            best_val = stats['val_acc']
            best_net = net
```

```

    if val_acc > best_val:
        best_val = val_acc
        best_net = net
    results[(lr,reg)] = val_acc

# *****END OF YOUR CODE (DO NOT DELETE/MODIFY THIS LINE)*****

```

```

e:\CS280\CS280-Fall24-Assignment1\Homework1_partB\cs231n\classifiers\neural_net.py:104: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero encountered in log
    loss = -np.sum(np.log(exp_scores[range(N), list(y)])))
e:\CS280\CS280-Fall24-Assignment1\Homework1_partB\cs231n\classifiers\neural_net.py:102: RuntimeWarning: overflow encountered in subtract
    shift_scores = scores - np.max(scores, axis = 1, keepdims= True)
e:\CS280\CS280-Fall24-Assignment1\Homework1_partB\cs231n\classifiers\neural_net.py:102: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in subtract
    shift_scores = scores - np.max(scores, axis = 1, keepdims= True)
e:\CS280\CS280-Fall24-Assignment1\Homework1_partB\cs231n\classifiers\neural_net.py:106: RuntimeWarning: overflow encountered in scalar add
    loss += 0.5 * reg * (np.sum(W1* W1) + np.sum(W2* W2))
c:\Users\86136\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\core\fromnumeric.py:88: RuntimeWarning: overflow encountered in reduce
    return ufunc.reduce(obj, axis, dtype, out, **passkwargs)
e:\CS280\CS280-Fall24-Assignment1\Homework1_partB\cs231n\classifiers\neural_net.py:106: RuntimeWarning: overflow encountered in multiply
    loss += 0.5 * reg * (np.sum(W1* W1) + np.sum(W2* W2))

```

In [15]: # Run your best neural net classifier on the test set. You should be able  
# to get more than 55% accuracy.

```

test_acc = (best_net.predict(X_test_feats) == y_test).mean()
print(test_acc)

```

0.577