cnn

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1 Home 3: Build a CNN for image recognition.

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1.1 1. Data preparation

1.1.1 1.1. Load data

1.1.2 1.2. One-hot encode the labels

In the input, a label is a scalar in $\{0, 1, \dots, 9\}$. One-hot encode transform such a scalar to a 10-dim vector. E.g., a scalar y_train[j]=3 is transformed to the vector y_train_vec[j]=[0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0].

- 1. Define a function to_one_hot that transforms an $n \times 1$ array to a $n \times 10$ matrix.
- 2. Apply the function to y_train and y_test.

```
result[i,label]=1
    return result
    y_train_vec = to_one_hot(y_train)
    y_test_vec = to_one_hot(y_test)

    print('Shape of y_train_vec: ' + str(y_train_vec.shape))
    print('Shape of y_test_vec: ' + str(y_test_vec.shape))

    print(y_train[0])
    print(y_train_vec[0])

Shape of y_train_vec: (50000, 10)
Shape of y_test_vec: (10000, 10)
[6]
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0.]
```

Remark: the outputs should be

- Shape of y_train_vec: (50000, 10)
- Shape of y_test_vec: (10000, 10)
- [6]
- [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0.]

1.1.3 1.3. Randomly partition the training set to training and validation sets

Randomly partition the 50K training samples to 2 sets: * a training set containing 40K samples * a validation set containing 10K samples

1.2 2. Build a CNN and tune its hyper-parameters

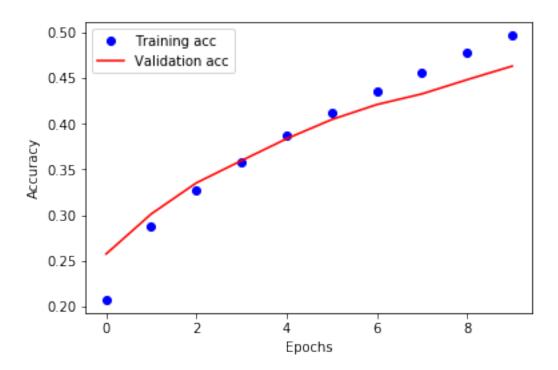
- 1. Build a convolutional neural network model
- 2. Use the validation data to tune the hyper-parameters (e.g., network structure, and optimization algorithm)
- 3. Try to achieve a validation accuracy as high as possible.

```
In [4]: from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense
      from keras.models import Sequential
      model = Sequential()
      model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same', input_shape=(32, 32, 3
      model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
      model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same'))
      model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
      model.add(Flatten())
      model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
      model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
      model.summary()
Layer (type) Output Shape Param #
______
                      (None, 32, 32, 32)
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2 (None, 16, 16, 32) 0
               (None, 16, 16, 64) 18496
conv2d 2 (Conv2D)
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2 (None, 8, 8, 64)
flatten_1 (Flatten)
                 (None, 4096)
______
dense_1 (Dense)
                      (None, 128)
                                          524416
dense_2 (Dense) (None, 10)
                                          1290
______
Total params: 545,098
Trainable params: 545,098
Non-trainable params: 0
In [5]: from keras import optimizers
      learning_rate = 1E-5 # to be tuned!
      model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
```

```
metrics=['acc'])
In [6]: history = model.fit(x_tr, y_tr, batch_size=32, epochs=10, validation_data=(x_val, y_val)
Train on 40000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
Epoch 1/10
Epoch 2/10
Epoch 3/10
Epoch 4/10
Epoch 5/10
Epoch 6/10
Epoch 7/10
Epoch 8/10
Epoch 9/10
Epoch 10/10
In [7]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   %matplotlib inline
   acc = history.history['acc']
   val_acc = history.history['val_acc']
   epochs = range(len(acc))
   plt.plot(epochs, acc, 'bo', label='Training acc')
   plt.plot(epochs, val_acc, 'r', label='Validation acc')
   plt.xlabel('Epochs')
   plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
   plt.legend()
```

optimizer=optimizers.RMSprop(lr=learning_rate),

plt.show()



1.3 3. Train (again) and evaluate the model

- To this end, we have found the "best" hyper-parameters.
- Now, fix the hyper-parameters and train the network on the entire training set (all the 50K training samples)
- Evaluate the model on the test set.

1.3.1 3.1. Train the model on the entire training set

Why? Previously, we used 40K samples for training; we wasted 10K samples for the sake of hyper-parameter tuning. Now we already know the hyper-parameters, so why not using all the 50K samples for training?

```
model1.add(layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding='same'))
model1.add(layers.BatchNormalization())
model1.add(Activation('relu'))
model1.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model1.add(layers.Flatten())
model1.add(layers.Dropout(0.5))
model1.add(layers.Dense(512))
model1.add(layers.BatchNormalization())
model1.add(Activation('relu'))
model1.add(layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
```

model1.summary()

Layer (type)	Output Shape	 Param #
	· · ·	
conv2d_32 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	896
batch_normalization_29 (Batc	(None, 32, 32, 32)	128
activation_29 (Activation)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	0
max_pooling2d_30 (MaxPooling	(None, 16, 16, 32)	0
conv2d_33 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	18496
batch_normalization_30 (Batc	(None, 16, 16, 64)	256
activation_30 (Activation)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	0
max_pooling2d_31 (MaxPooling	(None, 8, 8, 64)	0
conv2d_34 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 128)	73856
batch_normalization_31 (Batc	(None, 8, 8, 128)	512
activation_31 (Activation)	(None, 8, 8, 128)	0
max_pooling2d_32 (MaxPooling	(None, 4, 4, 128)	0
flatten_10 (Flatten)	(None, 2048)	0
dropout_9 (Dropout)	(None, 2048)	0
dense_16 (Dense)	(None, 512)	1049088
batch_normalization_32 (Batc	(None, 512)	2048

```
_____
dense_17 (Dense)
              5130
       (None, 10)
._____
Total params: 1,150,410
Trainable params: 1,148,938
Non-trainable params: 1,472
-----
In [29]: from keras import optimizers
  learning_rate = 3E-4 # to be tuned!
  model1.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer=optimizers.RMSprop(lr=learn
In [30]: history = model1.fit(x_train, y_train_vec, batch_size=128, epochs=50)
Epoch 1/50
Epoch 2/50
Epoch 3/50
Epoch 4/50
Epoch 5/50
Epoch 6/50
Epoch 7/50
Epoch 8/50
Epoch 9/50
Epoch 10/50
Epoch 11/50
Epoch 12/50
Epoch 13/50
Epoch 14/50
Epoch 15/50
Epoch 16/50
```

activation_32 (Activation) (None, 512)

```
Epoch 17/50
Epoch 18/50
Epoch 19/50
Epoch 20/50
Epoch 21/50
Epoch 22/50
Epoch 23/50
Epoch 24/50
Epoch 25/50
Epoch 26/50
Epoch 27/50
Epoch 28/50
Epoch 29/50
Epoch 30/50
Epoch 31/50
Epoch 32/50
Epoch 33/50
Epoch 34/50
Epoch 35/50
Epoch 36/50
Epoch 37/50
Epoch 38/50
Epoch 39/50
Epoch 40/50
```

```
Epoch 41/50
Epoch 42/50
Epoch 43/50
Epoch 44/50
Epoch 45/50
Epoch 46/50
Epoch 47/50
Epoch 48/50
Epoch 49/50
Epoch 50/50
```

1.3.2 3.2. Evaluate the model on the test set

1.4 Data augmentation

```
In [9]: from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

    datagen_train = ImageDataGenerator(
    width_shift_range = 0.1,
    height_shift_range = 0.1,
    horizontal_flip = True)

    datagen_train.fit(x_train)

In [21]: from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense, Activation
    from keras.models import Sequential
    from keras import layers
    model1 = Sequential()
```

```
model1.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), padding='same', input_shape=(32, 32, 3)))
       model1.add(layers.BatchNormalization())
       model1.add(Activation('relu'))
       model1.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
       model1.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding='same'))
       model1.add(layers.BatchNormalization())
       model1.add(Activation('relu'))
       model1.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
       model1.add(layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding='same'))
       model1.add(layers.BatchNormalization())
       model1.add(Activation('relu'))
       model1.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
       model1.add(layers.Flatten())
       model1.add(layers.Dropout(0.5))
       model1.add(layers.Dense(512))
       model1.add(layers.BatchNormalization())
       model1.add(Activation('relu'))
       model1.add(layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
       model1.summary()
 -----
                       Output Shape
Layer (type)
______
conv2d 13 (Conv2D)
                       (None, 32, 32, 32)
-----
batch_normalization_9 (Batch (None, 32, 32, 32)
activation_9 (Activation) (None, 32, 32, 32)
max_pooling2d_13 (MaxPooling (None, 16, 16, 32) 0
conv2d_14 (Conv2D) (None, 16, 16, 64) 18496
batch_normalization_10 (Batc (None, 16, 16, 64) 256
activation_10 (Activation) (None, 16, 16, 64) 0
max_pooling2d_14 (MaxPooling (None, 8, 8, 64)
conv2d_15 (Conv2D) (None, 8, 8, 128)
batch_normalization_11 (Batc (None, 8, 8, 128)
                                             512
activation_11 (Activation) (None, 8, 8, 128)
```

max_pooling2d_15 (MaxPooling (None, 4, 4, 128) 0

```
flatten_5 (Flatten) (None, 2048)
 _____
                       (None, 2048)
dropout_7 (Dropout)
  -----
dense 8 (Dense) (None, 512)
                                               1049088
batch_normalization_12 (Batc (None, 512)
                                               2048
activation_12 (Activation) (None, 512)
                (None, 10)
dense_9 (Dense)
                                    5130
______
Total params: 1,150,410
Trainable params: 1,148,938
Non-trainable params: 1,472
In [22]: model1.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='rmsprop', metrics=['accura
In [17]: from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
       batch size = 32
       checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint(filepath='MLP.weights.best.hdf5', verbose=1, save_best_or
        \#history = model2.fit(x_train, y_train_vec, batch_size=128, epochs=10)
In [28]: model1.fit_generator(datagen_train.flow(x_train, y_train_vec, batch_size=32),
                          steps_per_epoch=x_train.shape[0] // batch_size,
                          epochs = 25,
                          verbose=2,
                          callbacks=[checkpoint],
                          validation_data=(x_test, y_test_vec),
                          validation_steps=x_test.shape[0] // batch_size)
Epoch 1/25
- 156s - loss: 0.7768 - acc: 0.7360 - val_loss: 0.7090 - val_acc: 0.7625
Epoch 00001: val_loss improved from 0.71476 to 0.70901, saving model to MLP.weights.best.hdf5
Epoch 2/25
- 157s - loss: 0.7601 - acc: 0.7439 - val_loss: 0.7014 - val_acc: 0.7745
Epoch 00002: val_loss improved from 0.70901 to 0.70140, saving model to MLP.weights.best.hdf5
Epoch 3/25
- 155s - loss: 0.7428 - acc: 0.7480 - val_loss: 1.3019 - val_acc: 0.6793
Epoch 00003: val_loss did not improve from 0.70140
Epoch 4/25
- 153s - loss: 0.7327 - acc: 0.7529 - val_loss: 0.7865 - val_acc: 0.7423
```

```
Epoch 00004: val_loss did not improve from 0.70140
Epoch 5/25
 - 153s - loss: 0.7190 - acc: 0.7571 - val loss: 0.8275 - val acc: 0.7400
Epoch 00005: val_loss did not improve from 0.70140
Epoch 6/25
- 154s - loss: 0.7077 - acc: 0.7611 - val_loss: 0.8883 - val_acc: 0.7056
Epoch 00006: val_loss did not improve from 0.70140
Epoch 7/25
- 153s - loss: 0.7028 - acc: 0.7643 - val_loss: 0.6701 - val_acc: 0.7832
Epoch 00007: val_loss improved from 0.70140 to 0.67005, saving model to MLP.weights.best.hdf5
Epoch 8/25
 - 148s - loss: 0.6931 - acc: 0.7665 - val_loss: 0.6966 - val_acc: 0.7820
Epoch 00008: val_loss did not improve from 0.67005
Epoch 9/25
- 154s - loss: 0.6881 - acc: 0.7696 - val_loss: 0.8197 - val_acc: 0.7315
Epoch 00009: val_loss did not improve from 0.67005
Epoch 10/25
- 157s - loss: 0.6801 - acc: 0.7720 - val_loss: 0.7311 - val_acc: 0.7605
Epoch 00010: val_loss did not improve from 0.67005
Epoch 11/25
- 154s - loss: 0.6689 - acc: 0.7749 - val_loss: 0.6025 - val_acc: 0.8047
Epoch 00011: val_loss improved from 0.67005 to 0.60250, saving model to MLP.weights.best.hdf5
Epoch 12/25
- 162s - loss: 0.6627 - acc: 0.7766 - val_loss: 0.6843 - val_acc: 0.7736
Epoch 00012: val_loss did not improve from 0.60250
Epoch 13/25
- 159s - loss: 0.6610 - acc: 0.7790 - val_loss: 0.8087 - val_acc: 0.7282
Epoch 00013: val_loss did not improve from 0.60250
Epoch 14/25
- 149s - loss: 0.6517 - acc: 0.7812 - val_loss: 0.6933 - val_acc: 0.7773
Epoch 00014: val_loss did not improve from 0.60250
Epoch 15/25
- 148s - loss: 0.6467 - acc: 0.7826 - val_loss: 0.5933 - val_acc: 0.8062
Epoch 00015: val_loss improved from 0.60250 to 0.59333, saving model to MLP.weights.best.hdf5
Epoch 16/25
 - 152s - loss: 0.6402 - acc: 0.7859 - val_loss: 0.6885 - val_acc: 0.7700
```

```
Epoch 00016: val_loss did not improve from 0.59333
Epoch 17/25
- 153s - loss: 0.6360 - acc: 0.7876 - val loss: 0.7582 - val acc: 0.7878
Epoch 00017: val_loss did not improve from 0.59333
Epoch 18/25
- 151s - loss: 0.6338 - acc: 0.7885 - val_loss: 0.6813 - val_acc: 0.7894
Epoch 00018: val_loss did not improve from 0.59333
Epoch 19/25
- 152s - loss: 0.6293 - acc: 0.7872 - val loss: 0.5339 - val acc: 0.8263
Epoch 00019: val_loss improved from 0.59333 to 0.53386, saving model to MLP.weights.best.hdf5
Epoch 20/25
 - 149s - loss: 0.6225 - acc: 0.7912 - val_loss: 0.7426 - val_acc: 0.7630
Epoch 00020: val_loss did not improve from 0.53386
Epoch 21/25
- 154s - loss: 0.6190 - acc: 0.7937 - val_loss: 0.6205 - val_acc: 0.8052
Epoch 00021: val_loss did not improve from 0.53386
Epoch 22/25
- 152s - loss: 0.6120 - acc: 0.7960 - val_loss: 0.6579 - val_acc: 0.8069
Epoch 00022: val_loss did not improve from 0.53386
Epoch 23/25
- 152s - loss: 0.6109 - acc: 0.7956 - val_loss: 0.6266 - val_acc: 0.8027
Epoch 00023: val_loss did not improve from 0.53386
Epoch 24/25
- 155s - loss: 0.6071 - acc: 0.7969 - val_loss: 0.5392 - val_acc: 0.8273
Epoch 00024: val_loss did not improve from 0.53386
Epoch 25/25
- 162s - loss: 0.6021 - acc: 0.7992 - val_loss: 0.6713 - val_acc: 0.7905
Epoch 00025: val_loss did not improve from 0.53386
Out[28]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0xb3c793f98>
In [30]: model1.load_weights('MLP.weights.best.hdf5')
        loss_and_acc = model1.evaluate(x_test, y_test_vec)
        print('loss = ' + str(loss_and_acc[0]))
        print('accuracy = ' + str(loss_and_acc[1]))
10000/10000 [========== ] - 5s 499us/step
loss = 0.5338634187221527
```