

Program 3: CIFAR-10

Name: SOURABH S

Reg No: KH.EN.P2MCA25157

Course: MCA B (AI & DS)

Batch: 2025–2027

```
In [1]: import tensorflow as tf
        from tensorflow.keras.datasets import cifar10
        from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Flatten, Conv2D, MaxPooling2D
        from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [ ]: # Load cifar10 dataset using cifar10 dataset module
        (x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = cifar10.load_data()
        #saving it as training set and test set( split it as )
```

```
In [ ]: x_train.shape
        #50000 images of 32x32 pixels in training set
```

```
Out[ ]: (50000, 32, 32, 3)
```

```
In [4]: x_test.shape
        #10000 images of 32x32 pixels in test set)
```

```
Out[4]: (10000, 32, 32, 3)
```

```
In [5]: print(y_test)
        #Labels of test set
```

```
[[3]
 [8]
 [8]
 ...
 [5]
 [1]
 [7]]
```

```
In [6]: #Displaying Sample Images from the MNIST Dataset
        # Select random indices for displaying images
        import numpy as np
        indices = np.random.randint(0, x_train.shape[0], size=16)
```

```
In [7]: # Create a figure and subplots
        fig, axes = plt.subplots(4, 4, figsize=(5, 5))

        # Flatten the axes array for easy iteration
        axes = axes.flatten()

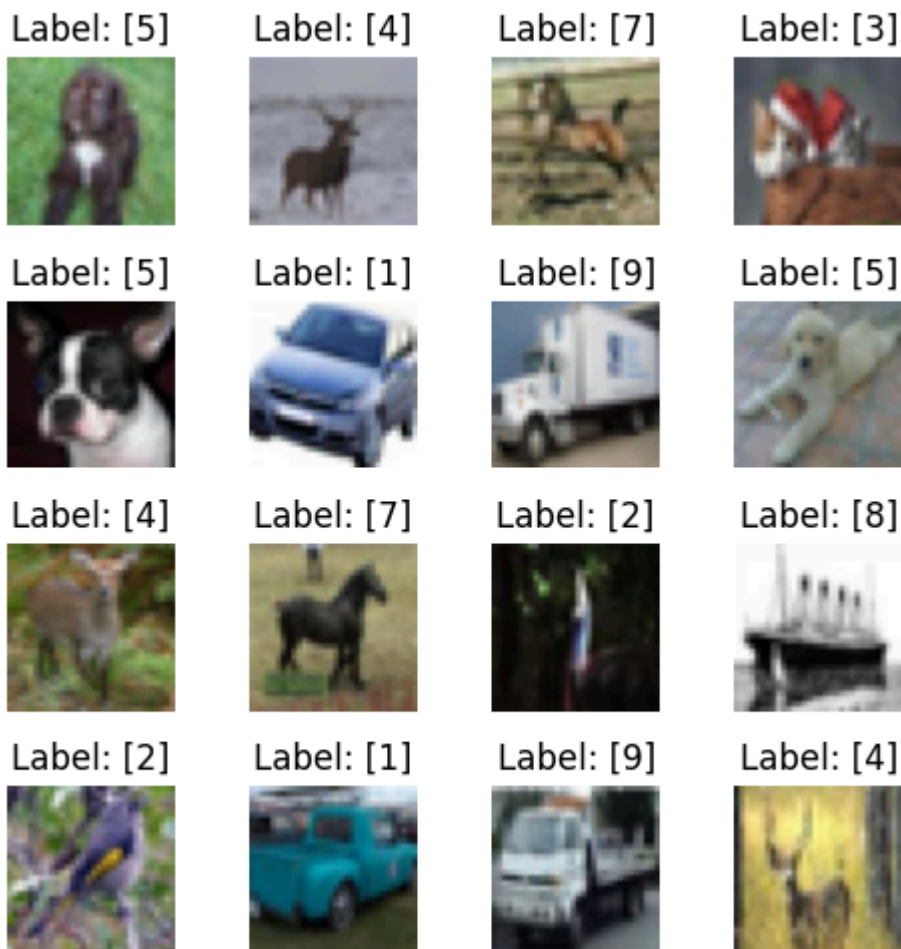
        for i, ax in enumerate(axes):
            image = x_train[indices[i]]
            label = y_train[indices[i]]
```

```

ax.imshow(image)
ax.set_title(f"Label: {label}")
ax.axis('off')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



```

In [8]: # Reshape data for CNN input
        #CNNs expect input data to have a specific shape, typically (num_samples, img_rows, img_cols, 3)
        img_rows, img_cols = 32, 32
        x_train = x_train.reshape(x_train.shape[0], img_rows, img_cols, 3)#shape[0] = number of samples
        x_test = x_test.reshape(x_test.shape[0], img_rows, img_cols, 3)

```

```

In [9]: x_train.shape
        #x_test.shape
        #1 stands for 1 channel , if color images we will have 3 channels (RGB)

```

```

Out[9]: (50000, 32, 32, 3)

```

```

In [10]: # Normalize pixel values to be between 0 and 1
         x_train = x_train / 255.0 # To normalize the pixel values, we divide by 255 (the maximum possible value)
         x_test = x_test / 255.0

```

```

In [11]: # Convert class vectors to binary class matrices

        num_classes = 10 # Number of classes in the CIFAR-10 dataset
        y_train = to_categorical(y_train, num_classes) #1 hotencoding the labels
        y_test = to_categorical(y_test, num_classes)

```

```
In [12]: print(y_test)
```

```
[[0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 1. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 1. 0.]
 ...
 [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 1. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. ... 1. 0. 0.]]
```

```
In [13]: # Create a CNN model
```

```
model = Sequential()# 32 kernels , general we choose odd dimension for kernal si
model.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu',strides=(1,1),padding
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))#2 x 2 blank kernal
model.add(Flatten()) # only 1 convolution layer and 1 pooling layer, so we need
model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))#128 neurons or any no of neurons THIS I
model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))#according to the no of neuro
```

```
c:\Users\user\Desktop\MCA AI DS 2027\S2\Deep Learning\Lab\tfenv\lib\site-packages
\keras\src\layers\convolutional\base_conv.py:113: UserWarning: Do not pass an `in
put_shape`/`input_dim` argument to a layer. When using Sequential models, prefer
using an `Input(shape)` object as the first layer in the model instead.
  super().__init__(activity_regularizer=activity_regularizer, **kwargs)
```

```
In [14]: # Compile the model
```

```
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adamw', metrics=['accu
#this is a classification Problem so we use categorical_crossentropy as the loss
# 2 class classfiction , them binary_crossentropy use karte hai
# advanced optimizers : RMSprop, Adam, Adagrad, Adadelata
#accuracy to evaluate the model , trained well or not
```

```
In [15]: # Train the model
```

```
#model.fit() standard attributes
# history variable will store the training history, which includes the loss and
# Trying to train model with x_train and y_train , batch size of 128 each , tot
#epoch = can be decided by us ,
#get trained batch wise , accuracy is the trainign set accurayc , then the test
history=model.fit(x_train, y_train, batch_size=128, epochs=10, verbose=1, valida
```

Epoch 1/10
 391/391 ————— 19s 44ms/step - accuracy: 0.4556 - loss: 1.5351 - val_accuracy: 0.5266 - val_loss: 1.3118
 Epoch 2/10
 391/391 ————— 16s 42ms/step - accuracy: 0.5694 - loss: 1.2254 - val_accuracy: 0.5655 - val_loss: 1.2207
 Epoch 3/10
 391/391 ————— 19s 48ms/step - accuracy: 0.6120 - loss: 1.1096 - val_accuracy: 0.5933 - val_loss: 1.1809
 Epoch 4/10
 391/391 ————— 18s 45ms/step - accuracy: 0.6473 - loss: 1.0159 - val_accuracy: 0.6184 - val_loss: 1.0904
 Epoch 5/10
 391/391 ————— 18s 45ms/step - accuracy: 0.6699 - loss: 0.9462 - val_accuracy: 0.6213 - val_loss: 1.0960
 Epoch 6/10
 391/391 ————— 17s 44ms/step - accuracy: 0.6894 - loss: 0.8982 - val_accuracy: 0.6372 - val_loss: 1.0390
 Epoch 7/10
 391/391 ————— 17s 44ms/step - accuracy: 0.7074 - loss: 0.8405 - val_accuracy: 0.6388 - val_loss: 1.0398
 Epoch 8/10
 391/391 ————— 17s 43ms/step - accuracy: 0.7209 - loss: 0.8000 - val_accuracy: 0.6546 - val_loss: 0.9978
 Epoch 9/10
 391/391 ————— 17s 44ms/step - accuracy: 0.7425 - loss: 0.7447 - val_accuracy: 0.6476 - val_loss: 1.0336
 Epoch 10/10
 391/391 ————— 18s 45ms/step - accuracy: 0.7554 - loss: 0.7076 - val_accuracy: 0.6532 - val_loss: 1.0057

In [16]: `model.summary()`

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	896
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 16, 16, 32)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 8192)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	1,048,704
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1,290



Total params: 3,152,672 (12.03 MB)

Trainable params: 1,050,890 (4.01 MB)

Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)

Optimizer params: 2,101,782 (8.02 MB)

In [17]: `# Evaluate the model on the test set
 test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
 print('Test accuracy:', test_acc)`

313/313 ————— 1s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.6532 - loss: 1.0057
Test accuracy: 0.6531999707221985

```
In [18]: plt.figure(figsize=(14, 5))

plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')

plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='Validation Loss')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')

plt.savefig('./foo.png')
plt.show()
```

