DLL LETTER RECOGN

May 2, 2025

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[22]: # Step 1: Import Libraries
      import zipfile
      import os
      import pandas as pd
      import numpy as np
      import tensorflow as tf
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
      from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, StandardScaler
[24]:  # Step 2: Extract ZIP
      zip_path = 'letter+recognition.zip'
      extract_to = './letter_data'
      with zipfile.ZipFile(zip_path, 'r') as zip_ref:
          zip_ref.extractall(extract_to)
[26]: # Step 3: Load Dataset
      data_path = os.path.join(extract_to, 'letter-recognition.data')
      column_names = ['letter', 'x-box', 'y-box', 'width', 'high', 'onpix', 'x-bar',
                      'y-bar', 'x2bar', 'y2bar', 'xybar', 'x2ybr', 'xy2br', 'x-ege',
                      'xegvy', 'y-ege', 'yegvx']
[28]: df = pd.read_csv(data_path, names=column_names)
[30]: # Encode labels
      label_encoder = LabelEncoder()
      df['letter'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(df['letter']) # A=0, ..., Z=25
      # Split features and labels
      X = df.drop('letter', axis=1).values.astype(np.float32)
      y = df['letter'].values.astype(np.int32)
[32]: # Normalize features
      scaler = StandardScaler()
     X = scaler.fit_transform(X)
      # Train-test split
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X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2,_
       →random state=42)
      # Convert labels to one-hot
      y_train_oh = tf.one_hot(y_train, depth=26)
      y test oh = tf.one hot(y test, depth=26)
     2025-05-02 11:58:52.544980: E
     external/local_xla/xla/stream_executor/cuda/cuda_platform.cc:51] failed call to
     cuInit: INTERNAL: CUDA error: Failed call to cuInit: CUDA_ERROR_NO_DEVICE: no
     CUDA-capable device is detected
[34]: # Step 4: Build Model from Scratch (No Keras)
      class DNNModel(tf.Module):
          def __init__(self):
              super().__init__()
              self.W1 = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal([16, 128], stddev=0.1),__
       →name='W1')
              self.b1 = tf.Variable(tf.zeros([128]), name='b1')
              self.W2 = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal([128, 64], stddev=0.1),
       →name='W2')
              self.b2 = tf.Variable(tf.zeros([64]), name='b2')
              self.W3 = tf.Variable(tf.random.normal([64, 26], stddev=0.1), name='W3')
              self.b3 = tf.Variable(tf.zeros([26]), name='b3')
          def __call__(self, x):
              x = tf.nn.relu(tf.matmul(x, self.W1) + self.b1)
              x = tf.nn.relu(tf.matmul(x, self.W2) + self.b2)
              logits = tf.matmul(x, self.W3) + self.b3
              return logits
      model = DNNModel()
[36]: # Step 5: Training Setup
      learning_rate = 0.001
      optimizer = tf.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate)
      loss_fn = tf.losses.CategoricalCrossentropy(from_logits=True)
[38]: # Accuracy metric
      def compute_accuracy(logits, labels):
          preds = tf.argmax(logits, axis=1)
          true = tf.argmax(labels, axis=1)
          return tf.reduce_mean(tf.cast(tf.equal(preds, true), tf.float32))
[42]: # Step 6: Train Model (Corrected)
      epochs = 30
      batch_size = 64
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train_size = X_train.shape[0]
steps_per_epoch = train_size // batch_size
train_losses, train_accuracies = [], []
for epoch in range(epochs):
    epoch_loss = 0.0
    epoch_acc = 0.0
    for i in range(0, train_size, batch_size):
        X_batch = X_train[i:i+batch_size]
        y_batch = y_train_oh[i:i+batch_size]
        with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
            logits = model(X_batch)
            loss = loss_fn(y_batch, logits)
        grads = tape.gradient(loss, model.trainable_variables)
        optimizer.apply_gradients(zip(grads, model.trainable_variables))
        acc = compute_accuracy(logits, y_batch)
        epoch_loss += loss.numpy()
        epoch_acc += acc.numpy()
    avg_loss = epoch_loss / steps_per_epoch
    avg_acc = epoch_acc / steps_per_epoch
    train losses.append(avg loss)
    train_accuracies.append(avg_acc)
    print(f"Epoch {epoch+1}/{epochs} - Loss: {avg_loss:.4f} - Accuracy:
 \rightarrow {avg_acc:.4f}")
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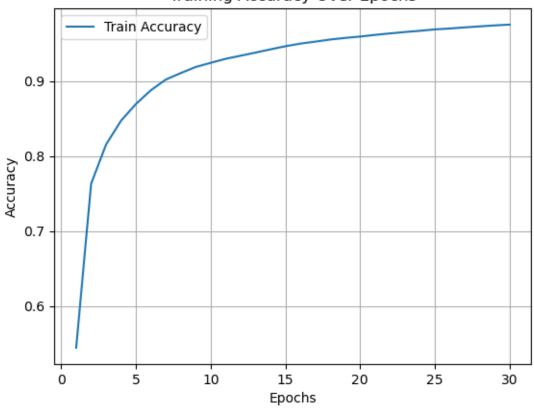
```
Epoch 1/30 - Loss: 1.7468 - Accuracy: 0.5445
Epoch 2/30 - Loss: 0.8170 - Accuracy: 0.7632
Epoch 3/30 - Loss: 0.6298 - Accuracy: 0.8154
Epoch 4/30 - Loss: 0.5194 - Accuracy: 0.8472
Epoch 5/30 - Loss: 0.4434 - Accuracy: 0.8696
Epoch 6/30 - Loss: 0.3870 - Accuracy: 0.8879
Epoch 7/30 - Loss: 0.3434 - Accuracy: 0.9021
Epoch 8/30 - Loss: 0.3085 - Accuracy: 0.9107
Epoch 9/30 - Loss: 0.2800 - Accuracy: 0.9189
Epoch 10/30 - Loss: 0.2566 - Accuracy: 0.9244
Epoch 11/30 - Loss: 0.2368 - Accuracy: 0.9297
Epoch 12/30 - Loss: 0.2197 - Accuracy: 0.9339
Epoch 13/30 - Loss: 0.2045 - Accuracy: 0.9381
Epoch 14/30 - Loss: 0.1910 - Accuracy: 0.9424
Epoch 15/30 - Loss: 0.1790 - Accuracy: 0.9465
Epoch 16/30 - Loss: 0.1681 - Accuracy: 0.9500
Epoch 17/30 - Loss: 0.1581 - Accuracy: 0.9527
Epoch 18/30 - Loss: 0.1491 - Accuracy: 0.9555
Epoch 19/30 - Loss: 0.1408 - Accuracy: 0.9576
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Epoch 20/30 - Loss: 0.1330 - Accuracy: 0.9594
Epoch 21/30 - Loss: 0.1260 - Accuracy: 0.9617
Epoch 22/30 - Loss: 0.1194 - Accuracy: 0.9636
Epoch 23/30 - Loss: 0.1132 - Accuracy: 0.9655
Epoch 24/30 - Loss: 0.1075 - Accuracy: 0.9671
Epoch 25/30 - Loss: 0.1022 - Accuracy: 0.9690
Epoch 26/30 - Loss: 0.0972 - Accuracy: 0.9702
Epoch 27/30 - Loss: 0.0925 - Accuracy: 0.9717
Epoch 28/30 - Loss: 0.0882 - Accuracy: 0.9730
Epoch 29/30 - Loss: 0.0842 - Accuracy: 0.9743
Epoch 30/30 - Loss: 0.0801 - Accuracy: 0.9754
[44]: # Step 7: Evaluate on Test Set
logits_test = model(X_test)
test_acc = compute_accuracy(logits_test, y_test_oh)
print(f"\nTest Accuracy: {test_acc.numpy():.4f}")
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Test Accuracy: 0.9515

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[46]: # Step 8: Plot Accuracy Curve
    plt.plot(range(1, epochs+1), train_accuracies, label='Train Accuracy')
    plt.xlabel("Epochs")
    plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
    plt.title("Training Accuracy Over Epochs")
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
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[48]: # Step 9: Sample Predictions
sample_logits = model(X_test[:5])
sample_preds = tf.argmax(sample_logits, axis=1).numpy()
sample_true = y_test[:5]

print("\nSample Predictions:")
for i in range(5):
    pred_char = label_encoder.inverse_transform([sample_preds[i]])[0]
    true_char = label_encoder.inverse_transform([sample_true[i]])[0]
    print(f"Predicted: {pred_char}, Actual: {true_char}")
```

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Predicted: Z, Actual: T
Predicted: L, Actual: L
Predicted: A, Actual: A
Predicted: E, Actual: E
Predicted: Q, Actual: Q
```

Sample Predictions: