mnist original

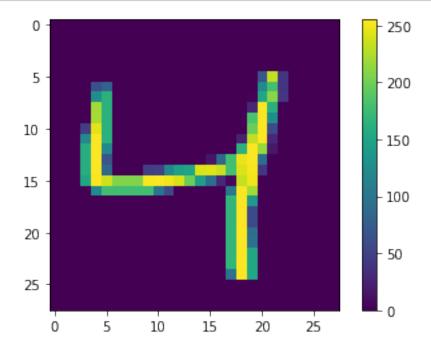
September 21, 2023

```
[46]: import tensorflow as tf
     import keras as keras
     import numpy as np
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
     from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Activation
     from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import RMSprop, SGD
[20]: learning_rate = 0.001
     epochs = 30
     batch_size = 120
[11]: from tensorflow.keras.datasets import mnist#cargar los datos desde internet
     (X_train, Y_train), (X_test, Y_test) = mnist.load_data()
     Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-
     datasets/mnist.npz
     [12]: X_train.shape#dimensión de los datos
[12]: (60000, 28, 28)
[22]: x trainv = X train.reshape(60000, 784)#redimensionar la matriz de datos
     x_{testv} = X_{test.reshape}(10000, 784)
     x_trainv = x_trainv.astype('float32')
     x_{testv} = x_{testv.astype}('float32')#tipo de dato de salida para que no se vaya
      →a cerlo
     x_trainv /= 255 # x_trainv = x_trainv/255
     x_{testv} /= 255
[24]: print(Y_train[10000])
     3
[25]: num classes=10
```

```
y_trainc = keras.utils.to_categorical(Y_train, num_classes)#devuelve una matrizude valores binarios no. de filas igual a la longitud del vector de entrada yuun número de columnas igual al número de clases.

y_testc = keras.utils.to_categorical(Y_test, num_classes)
```

```
[14]: plt.figure()
   plt.imshow(X_train[2])#número de imagen en el mnist
   plt.colorbar()
   plt.grid(False)
   plt.show()
```



```
[15]: #otra forma de pre-procesamiento
train_images = X_train / 255.0#escalara los valores
test_images = Y_train / 255.0
```

[37]: model = Sequential()##modelo
model.add(Dense(512, activation='sigmoid', input_shape=(784,)))##capa de entrada
model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='sigmoid'))
model.summary()

Model: "sequential_2"

Layer (type) Output Shape Param #

```
dense_4 (Dense)
                        (None, 512)
                                           401920
    dense_5 (Dense)
                         (None, 10)
                                           5130
   Total params: 407,050
   Trainable params: 407,050
   Non-trainable params: 0
[38]: #model.compile(optimizer='adam',
            # loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
[47]: model.
     -compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',optimizer=SGD(learning_rate=learning_rate),metrics=
    ##funcion de perdida, optimizador, taza de aprendizaje, métrica
[48]: history = model.fit(x_trainv, y_trainc,
                  batch_size=batch_size,
                  epochs=epochs,
                  verbose=1,
                  validation data=(x testv, y testc)
   Epoch 1/30
   accuracy: 0.1781 - val_loss: 2.2231 - val_accuracy: 0.3118
   accuracy: 0.3973 - val_loss: 2.1411 - val_accuracy: 0.4883
   accuracy: 0.5251 - val_loss: 2.0624 - val_accuracy: 0.5741
   Epoch 4/30
   accuracy: 0.5928 - val_loss: 1.9861 - val_accuracy: 0.6454
   Epoch 5/30
   500/500 [============ ] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 1.9558 -
   accuracy: 0.6388 - val_loss: 1.9127 - val_accuracy: 0.6686
   Epoch 6/30
   accuracy: 0.6639 - val_loss: 1.8422 - val_accuracy: 0.6918
   Epoch 7/30
   500/500 [=========== ] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 1.8168 -
   accuracy: 0.6848 - val_loss: 1.7736 - val_accuracy: 0.7032
   Epoch 8/30
   accuracy: 0.7006 - val_loss: 1.7079 - val_accuracy: 0.7154
```

```
Epoch 9/30
accuracy: 0.7125 - val_loss: 1.6447 - val_accuracy: 0.7430
Epoch 10/30
accuracy: 0.7298 - val_loss: 1.5834 - val_accuracy: 0.7410
accuracy: 0.7381 - val_loss: 1.5253 - val_accuracy: 0.7530
Epoch 12/30
accuracy: 0.7480 - val_loss: 1.4694 - val_accuracy: 0.7666
Epoch 13/30
accuracy: 0.7584 - val_loss: 1.4166 - val_accuracy: 0.7748
Epoch 14/30
500/500 [============ ] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 1.4069 -
accuracy: 0.7663 - val_loss: 1.3662 - val_accuracy: 0.7860
Epoch 15/30
accuracy: 0.7749 - val_loss: 1.3182 - val_accuracy: 0.7901
Epoch 16/30
accuracy: 0.7812 - val_loss: 1.2733 - val_accuracy: 0.7970
Epoch 17/30
500/500 [============ ] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 1.2693 -
accuracy: 0.7873 - val_loss: 1.2305 - val_accuracy: 0.8026
Epoch 18/30
accuracy: 0.7938 - val_loss: 1.1902 - val_accuracy: 0.8078
Epoch 19/30
accuracy: 0.7994 - val_loss: 1.1522 - val_accuracy: 0.8091
Epoch 20/30
accuracy: 0.8033 - val_loss: 1.1165 - val_accuracy: 0.8148
Epoch 21/30
accuracy: 0.8070 - val_loss: 1.0830 - val_accuracy: 0.8183
Epoch 22/30
500/500 [============ ] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 1.0867 -
accuracy: 0.8117 - val_loss: 1.0515 - val_accuracy: 0.8183
accuracy: 0.8151 - val_loss: 1.0216 - val_accuracy: 0.8226
Epoch 24/30
accuracy: 0.8186 - val_loss: 0.9941 - val_accuracy: 0.8221
```

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Epoch 25/30
   accuracy: 0.8205 - val_loss: 0.9673 - val_accuracy: 0.8280
   Epoch 26/30
   accuracy: 0.8232 - val_loss: 0.9427 - val_accuracy: 0.8324
   accuracy: 0.8260 - val_loss: 0.9195 - val_accuracy: 0.8343
   Epoch 28/30
   500/500 [============ ] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.9292 -
   accuracy: 0.8285 - val_loss: 0.8975 - val_accuracy: 0.8360
   Epoch 29/30
   accuracy: 0.8303 - val_loss: 0.8768 - val_accuracy: 0.8393
   Epoch 30/30
   500/500 [============ ] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.8880 -
   accuracy: 0.8322 - val_loss: 0.8574 - val_accuracy: 0.8407
[49]: | score = model.evaluate(x_testv, y_testc, verbose=1) #evaluar la eficiencia del__
    ⊶modelo
    print(score)
    a=model.predict(x_testv) #predicción de la red entrenada
    print(a.shape)
    print(a[1])
    print("resultado correcto:")
    print(y_testc[1])
   accuracy: 0.8407
   [0.8574431538581848, 0.8406999707221985]
   313/313 [=========== ] - Os 1ms/step
   (10000, 10)
   [0.5683311 0.5392339 0.88698 0.7709753 0.10433239 0.69017476
    0.79657227 0.11404323 0.5960265 0.10767218]
   resultado correcto:
    [0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
[]:
```