

# MNIST Deep Net

April 15, 2020

## 1 Deep Neural Network For MNIST Classification

### 1.0.1 Import the relevant packages

```
[7]: import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf

import tensorflow_datasets as tfds
```

### 1.1 Data

```
[41]: mnist_dataset, mnist_info = tfds.load(name='mnist', with_info=True,
      ↪as_supervised=True)

mnist_train, mnist_test = mnist_dataset['train'], mnist_dataset['test']

num_validation_samples = 0.1 * mnist_info.splits['train'].num_examples
num_validation_samples = tf.cast(num_validation_samples, tf.int64)

num_test_samples = mnist_info.splits['test'].num_examples
num_test_samples = tf.cast(num_test_samples, tf.int64)

def scale(image, label):
    image = tf.cast(image, tf.float32)
    image /= 255.
    return image, label

scaled_train_and_validation_data = mnist_train.map(scale)

test_data = mnist_test.map(scale)

#To shuffle the data, so it can be as random as possible

BUFFER_SIZE = 10000

shuffled_train_and_validation_data = scaled_train_and_validation_data.
      ↪shuffle(BUFFER_SIZE)
```

```

validation_data = shuffled_train_and_validation_data.
    ↪take(num_validation_samples)
train_data = shuffled_train_and_validation_data.skip(num_validation_samples)

BATCH_SIZE = 500

train_data = train_data.batch(BATCH_SIZE)
validation_data = validation_data.batch(num_validation_samples)
test_data = test_data.batch(num_test_samples)

validation_inputs, validation_targets = next(iter(validation_data))

```

## 1.2 Model

### 1.2.1 Outline the Model

```

[42]: input_size = 784
      output_size = 10
      hidden_layer_size = 500

      model = tf.keras.Sequential([
          tf.keras.layers.Flatten(input_shape=(28, 28, 1)), # Input Layer
          tf.keras.layers.Dense(hidden_layer_size, activation='relu'), # 1st hidden_
          ↪layer
          tf.keras.layers.Dense(hidden_layer_size, activation='relu'), # 2nd hidden_
          ↪layer
          tf.keras.layers.Dense(hidden_layer_size, activation='relu'), # 3rd hidden_
          ↪layer
          tf.keras.layers.Dense(output_size, activation='softmax') # output layer
      ])

```

### 1.2.2 Optimizer and Loss Function

```

[43]: model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
    ↪metrics=['accuracy'])

```

## 1.3 Training

```

[45]: NUM_EPOCHS = 10

      model.fit(train_data,
          epochs = NUM_EPOCHS,
          validation_data = (validation_inputs, validation_targets),
          validation_steps = 10,
          verbose = 2)

```

Epoch 1/10  
Epoch 1/10  
108/108 - 4s - loss: 0.0265 - accuracy: 0.9915 - val\_loss: 0.0278 -  
val\_accuracy: 0.9908  
108/108 - 4s - loss: 0.0265 - accuracy: 0.9915 - val\_loss: 0.0278 -  
val\_accuracy: 0.9908  
Epoch 2/10  
Epoch 2/10  
108/108 - 4s - loss: 0.0197 - accuracy: 0.9939 - val\_loss: 0.0257 -  
val\_accuracy: 0.9922  
108/108 - 4s - loss: 0.0197 - accuracy: 0.9939 - val\_loss: 0.0257 -  
val\_accuracy: 0.9922  
Epoch 3/10  
Epoch 3/10  
108/108 - 4s - loss: 0.0167 - accuracy: 0.9948 - val\_loss: 0.0228 -  
val\_accuracy: 0.9937  
108/108 - 4s - loss: 0.0167 - accuracy: 0.9948 - val\_loss: 0.0228 -  
val\_accuracy: 0.9937  
Epoch 4/10  
Epoch 4/10  
108/108 - 5s - loss: 0.0140 - accuracy: 0.9954 - val\_loss: 0.0177 -  
val\_accuracy: 0.9955  
108/108 - 5s - loss: 0.0140 - accuracy: 0.9954 - val\_loss: 0.0177 -  
val\_accuracy: 0.9955  
Epoch 5/10  
Epoch 5/10  
108/108 - 5s - loss: 0.0142 - accuracy: 0.9954 - val\_loss: 0.0140 -  
val\_accuracy: 0.9960  
108/108 - 5s - loss: 0.0142 - accuracy: 0.9954 - val\_loss: 0.0140 -  
val\_accuracy: 0.9960  
Epoch 6/10  
Epoch 6/10  
108/108 - 5s - loss: 0.0118 - accuracy: 0.9961 - val\_loss: 0.0117 -  
val\_accuracy: 0.9967  
108/108 - 5s - loss: 0.0118 - accuracy: 0.9961 - val\_loss: 0.0117 -  
val\_accuracy: 0.9967  
Epoch 7/10  
Epoch 7/10  
108/108 - 5s - loss: 0.0108 - accuracy: 0.9964 - val\_loss: 0.0104 -  
val\_accuracy: 0.9972  
108/108 - 5s - loss: 0.0108 - accuracy: 0.9964 - val\_loss: 0.0104 -  
val\_accuracy: 0.9972  
Epoch 8/10  
Epoch 8/10  
108/108 - 5s - loss: 0.0087 - accuracy: 0.9972 - val\_loss: 0.0106 -  
val\_accuracy: 0.9967  
108/108 - 5s - loss: 0.0087 - accuracy: 0.9972 - val\_loss: 0.0106 -  
val\_accuracy: 0.9967

```
Epoch 9/10
Epoch 9/10
108/108 - 5s - loss: 0.0103 - accuracy: 0.9964 - val_loss: 0.0175 -
val_accuracy: 0.9945
108/108 - 5s - loss: 0.0103 - accuracy: 0.9964 - val_loss: 0.0175 -
val_accuracy: 0.9945
Epoch 10/10
Epoch 10/10
108/108 - 5s - loss: 0.0082 - accuracy: 0.9972 - val_loss: 0.0168 -
val_accuracy: 0.9950
108/108 - 5s - loss: 0.0082 - accuracy: 0.9972 - val_loss: 0.0168 -
val_accuracy: 0.9950
```

```
[45]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x1afa3006108>
```

```
[45]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x1afa3006108>
```

## 1.4 Test the Model

```
[46]: test_loss, test_accuracy = model.evaluate(test_data)
```

```
1/Unknown - 1s 700ms/step - loss: 0.0923 - accuracy: 0.9805
```

```
[47]: print('Test Loss : {0:.2f}. Test Accuracy : {1:.2f}%'.format(test_loss,
↪test_accuracy * 100.))
```

```
Test Loss : 0.09. Test Accuracy : 98.05%
Test Loss : 0.09. Test Accuracy : 98.05%
```

**Our Model has a Test Accuracy of ~ 98%**