

## Exp: 4

BUILD A SIMPLE FEED FORWARD NEURAL NETWORK  
TO RECOGNIZE HANDWRITTEN CHARACTER.

14.08-25

Aim:

To build a simple feed forward neural network to recognize handwritten character.

Pseudo code:

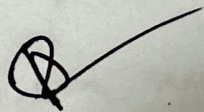
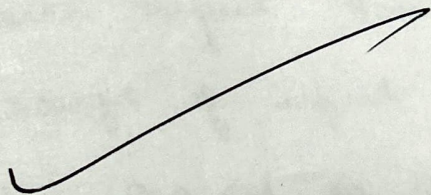
1. Import necessary libraries.  
→ (numpy, tensorflow / keras, matplotlib)
2. Load dataset  
→ (e.g: MNIST / FMNIST of handwritten character)
3. Preprocess data
  - a. Normalize pixel values to range  $[0, 1]$
  - b. Flatten each image into a 1D vector.
  - c. Convert labels into an -not exceeding.
4. Define FFNN architecture.
  - a. Input layer: size = no. of pixels per image
  - b. Hidden layers: fully connected neurons with activation (ReLU)
  - c. Output layer: size = no. of character classes, activation (Softmax).
5. Compile the model
  - a. loss function: Categorical Cross-Entropy.
  - b. Optimizers: SGD / Adam.
  - c. Metrics: Accuracy, F1 score, recall.
6. Train the model.
  - a. Fit training data for  $N$  epochs.
  - b. Validate on test data.



7. Evaluate model performance.
  - a. Test accuracy
  - b. Confusion matrix and classification report
8. Display sample predictions w/ true labels.

### Justification:

1. Choice of model. (FNN):
  - Represents the foundational arch. of Deep learning
2. Learning outcome:
  - understanding of NN layers & activation func.
  - Practical exposure to training, validation & testing in supervised learning





# Observation.

i. Training & Validation Accuracy:

→ Training accuracy  $\sim 98.85\%$  after 20 epochs.

Validation accuracy  $\sim 98.47\%$  indicating model generalizes well to unseen data.



```
1 import numpy as np
2 import tensorflow as tf
3 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
4 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout
5 from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
6 from tensorflow.keras.datasets import mnist
7 (X_train, y_train), (X_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
8 X_train = X_train.reshape(-1, 28*28).astype("float32") / 255.0
9 X_test = X_test.reshape(-1, 28*28).astype("float32") / 255.0
10 print("Training set shape:", X_train.shape, y_train.shape)
11 print("Test set shape:", X_test.shape, y_test.shape)
12 model = Sequential([
13     Dense(256, activation='relu', input_shape=(784,)),
14     Dropout(0.3),
15     Dense(128, activation='relu'),
16     Dropout(0.2),
17     Dense(64, activation='relu'),
18     Dense(10, activation='softmax')
19 ])
20 model.compile(
21     optimizer='adam',
22     loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
23     metrics=['accuracy']
24 )
25 early_stop = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', patience=3, restore_best_weights=True)
26 history = model.fit(
27     X_train, y_train,
28     epochs=20,
29     batch_size=64,
30     validation_split=0.1,
```

```
9 X_test = X_test.reshape(-1, 28*28).astype("float32") / 255.0
10 print("Training set shape:", X_train.shape, y_train.shape)
11 print("Test set shape:", X_test.shape, y_test.shape)
12 model = Sequential([
13     Dense(256, activation='relu', input_shape=(784,)),
14     Dropout(0.3),
15     Dense(128, activation='relu'),
16     Dropout(0.2),
17     Dense(64, activation='relu'),
18     Dense(10, activation='softmax')
19 ])
20 model.compile(
21     optimizer='adam',
22     loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
23     metrics=['accuracy']
24 )
25 early_stop = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', patience=3, restore_best_weights=True)
26 history = model.fit(
27     X_train, y_train,
28     epochs=20,
29     batch_size=64,
30     validation_split=0.1,
31     callbacks=[early_stop],
32     verbose=2
33 )
34 loss, accuracy = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
35 print(f"\nTest Accuracy: {accuracy * 100:.2f}%")
36 model.save("mnist_ffnn_model.h5")
37 print("Model saved as mnist_ffnn_model.h5")
38
```



To enable the following instructions: AVX2 FMA, in other operations, rebuild TensorFlow with the appropriate compiler flags.

Training set shape: (60000, 784) (60000,)

Test set shape: (10000, 784) (10000,)

/home/jupyter-ra2311047010012/.local/lib/python3.10/site-packages/keras/src/layers/core/dense.py:92: UserWarning: Do not pass an `input\_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)

Epoch 1/20

844/844 - 7s - 9ms/step - accuracy: 0.8932 - loss: 0.3489 - val\_accuracy: 0.9667 - val\_loss: 0.1079

Epoch 2/20

844/844 - 5s - 5ms/step - accuracy: 0.9527 - loss: 0.1545 - val\_accuracy: 0.9763 - val\_loss: 0.0787

Epoch 3/20

844/844 - 5s - 6ms/step - accuracy: 0.9623 - loss: 0.1227 - val\_accuracy: 0.9785 - val\_loss: 0.0694

Epoch 4/20

844/844 - 5s - 6ms/step - accuracy: 0.9701 - loss: 0.0983 - val\_accuracy: 0.9802 - val\_loss: 0.0684

Epoch 5/20

844/844 - 5s - 6ms/step - accuracy: 0.9723 - loss: 0.0895 - val\_accuracy: 0.9805 - val\_loss: 0.0680

Epoch 6/20

844/844 - 5s - 6ms/step - accuracy: 0.9756 - loss: 0.0773 - val\_accuracy: 0.9813 - val\_loss: 0.0650

Epoch 7/20

844/844 - 5s - 6ms/step - accuracy: 0.9768 - loss: 0.0735 - val\_accuracy: 0.9812 - val\_loss: 0.0616

Epoch 8/20

844/844 - 5s - 6ms/step - accuracy: 0.9792 - loss: 0.0650 - val\_accuracy: 0.9797 - val\_loss: 0.0754

Epoch 9/20

844/844 - 5s - 6ms/step - accuracy: 0.9813 - loss: 0.0591 - val\_accuracy: 0.9830 - val\_loss: 0.0598

Epoch 10/20

844/844 - 5s - 6ms/step - accuracy: 0.9816 - loss: 0.0585 - val\_accuracy: 0.9833 - val\_loss: 0.0569

Epoch 11/20

844/844 - 5s - 6ms/step - accuracy: 0.9837 - loss: 0.0518 - val\_accuracy: 0.9810 - val\_loss: 0.0730

Epoch 12/20

844/844 - 5s - 5ms/step - accuracy: 0.9832 - loss: 0.0520 - val\_accuracy: 0.9807 - val\_loss: 0.0668

Epoch 13/20

844/844 - 5s - 6ms/step - accuracy: 0.9849 - loss: 0.0475 - val\_accuracy: 0.9830 - val\_loss: 0.0649

313/313  1s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.9814 - loss: 0.0648