

```
In [18]: print("Fashion MNIST train - rows:", X_train.shape[0], " columns:", X_train.
print("Fashion MNIST valid - rows:", X_val.shape[0], " columns:", X_val.shap
print("Fashion MNIST test - rows:", X_test.shape[0], " columns:", X_test.sha
```

```
Fashion MNIST train - rows: 48000 columns: (28, 28, 1)
Fashion MNIST valid - rows: 12000 columns: (28, 28, 1)
Fashion MNIST test - rows: 10000 columns: (28, 28, 1)
```

Type *Markdown* and LaTeX:  $\alpha^2$

## Answer [CM1]

### Classify the data using a Convolutional Neural Network

###(Default Network)

Below is the model definition as provided in the Assignment Refer to model summary for more information

```
In [20]: # Model
model = Sequential()
# Add convolution 2D
model.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3, 3),
                 activation='relu',
                 kernel_initializer='he_normal',
                 input_shape=(IMG_ROWS, IMG_COLS, 1)))
model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model.add(Conv2D(32,
                 kernel_size=(3, 3),
                 activation='relu'))
# model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
# model.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(NUM_CLASSES, activation='softmax'))

model.compile(loss=keras.losses.categorical_crossentropy,
              optimizer='adam',
              metrics=[ 'accuracy' ])
```

In [21]: `model.summary()`

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 32)	320
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 13, 13, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 32)	9248
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 3872)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	495744
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 5)	645
Total params: 505,957		
Trainable params: 505,957		
Non-trainable params: 0		

In [22]: `train_model_default = model.fit(X_train, y_train,  
batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,  
epochs=NO_EPOCHS,  
verbose=1,  
validation_data=(X_val, y_val))`

```

375/375 [=====  
accuracy: 0.9892 - val_loss: 0.2337 - val_accuracy: 0.9399  
Epoch 15/20  
375/375 [=====  
accuracy: 0.9913 - val_loss: 0.2461 - val_accuracy: 0.9392  
Epoch 16/20  
375/375 [=====  
accuracy: 0.9917 - val_loss: 0.2722 - val_accuracy: 0.9339  
Epoch 17/20  
375/375 [=====  
accuracy: 0.9925 - val_loss: 0.2799 - val_accuracy: 0.9353  
Epoch 18/20  
375/375 [=====  
accuracy: 0.9937 - val_loss: 0.2779 - val_accuracy: 0.9398  
Epoch 19/20  
375/375 [=====  
accuracy: 0.9955 - val_loss: 0.3020 - val_accuracy: 0.9405  
Epoch 20/20  
375/375 [=====  
accuracy: 0.9952 - val_loss: 0.3053 - val_accuracy: 0.9408

```

Maximum training accuracy is 99.52 % at epoch = 20

Maximum validation accuracy is 94.08% % at epoch = 20 **bold text**

```
In [23]: score = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=0)
print('Test loss:', score[0])
print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
```

Test loss: 0.3479614853858948

Test accuracy: 0.9355000257492065

Our Test loss is .34 and our Test accuracy is 93.55 %

Here validation training accuracy is near to 100% while validation loss is slightly increasing after few epochs. We will discuss this trend in [CM3]

As we can see in the above graph that after 10 epochs, there is increase in loss for validation set, so there is a chance of model getting overfitted.

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