## STAT 427 Notes

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## Setup

```
# Loads the MNIST dataset, saves as an .RData file if not in WD
if (!(file.exists("mnist_data.RData"))) {
  # ## installs older python version
  {\it \# reticulate::install\_python("3.10:latest")}
  # keras::install_keras(python_version = "3.10")
  # ## re-loads keras
  # library(keras)
  ## get MNIST data
  mnist <- dataset_mnist()</pre>
  ## save to WD as .RData
  save(mnist, file = "mnist_data.RData")
} else {
  ## read-in MNIST data
  load(file = "mnist_data.RData")
# Access the training and testing sets
x_train <- mnist$train$x</pre>
y_train <- mnist$train$y</pre>
x_test <- mnist$test$x</pre>
y_test <- mnist$test$y</pre>
rm(mnist)
```

```
## plot function, from OG data
plot_mnist <- function(plt) {
    ## create image
    image(x = 1:28,
        y = 1:28,
        ## image is oriented incorrectly, this fixes it
        z = t(apply(plt, 2, rev)),
        ## 255:0 puts black on white canvas,
        ## changing to 0:255 puts white on black canvas
        col = gray((255:0)/255),
        axes = FALSE)

## create plot border</pre>
```

```
rect(xleft = 0.5,
    ybottom = 0.5,
    xright = 28 + 0.5,
    ytop = 28 + 0.5,
    border = "black",
    lwd = 1)
}
```

```
## train data
# initialize matrix
x_train_2 <- matrix(nrow = nrow(x_train),</pre>
                     ncol = 28*28)
## likely a faster way to do this in the future
for (i in 1:nrow(x_train)) {
  ## get each layer's matrix image, stretch to 28^2 \times 1
 x_train_2[i, ] <- matrix(x_train[i, , ], 1, 28*28)</pre>
}
x_train_2 <- x_train_2 %>%
 as.data.frame()
## test data
x_test_2 <- matrix(nrow = nrow(x_test),</pre>
                    ncol = 28*28)
for (i in 1:nrow(x_test)) {
  x_test_2[i, ] <- matrix(x_test[i, , ], 1, 28*28)</pre>
x_test_2 <- x_test_2 %>%
  as.data.frame()
## re-scale data
x_train_2 <- x_train_2 / 256</pre>
x_{test_2} < x_{test_2} / 256
## response
# x_test_2$y <- y_test
\# x_train_2$y \leftarrow y_train
```

## Model

```
x_glm <- x_train_2[indices, ]</pre>
y_glm <- y_train[indices]</pre>
train_pred <- list()</pre>
## drop cols with all 0s
x_glm \leftarrow x_glm[, (colSums(x_glm) > 0)]
## 10 model method
for (i in 0:9) {
print(i)
y_glm_i = (y_glm == i)
init_model <- cv.glmnet(x = x_glm %>% as.matrix,
                         y = y_glm_i,
                         family = binomial,
                         alpha = 1)
train_pred[[i + 1]] <- predict(init_model,</pre>
                                x_glm %>% as.matrix,
                                s = init_model$lambda.min,
                                type = "response")
}
## [1] 0
## [1] 1
## Warning: glmnet.fit: algorithm did not converge
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## Warning: glmnet.fit: algorithm did not converge
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## Warning: glmnet.fit: algorithm did not converge
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```
## Warning: glmnet.fit: algorithm did not converge
## format results
predictions <- data.frame(train_pred)</pre>
names(predictions) <- c("zero",</pre>
                         "one",
                         "two",
                         "three",
                         "four",
                         "five",
                         "six",
                         "seven",
                         "eight",
                         "nine")
#write.csv(predictions, "pred.csv", row.names = FALSE)
## convert to numeric
\max_{col} \leftarrow apply(X = predictions,
                 MARGIN = 1,
                 FUN = function(x) names(x)[which.max(x)])
```

```
word_to_number <- c("zero" = 0,</pre>
               "one" = 1,
               "two" = 2,
               "three" = 3,
               "four" = 4,
               "five" = 5,
               "six" = 6,
               "seven" = 7,
               "eight" = 8,
               "nine" = 9)
preds <- word_to_number[max_col] %>% as.numeric
## confusion matrix
table(y_glm, preds)
##
      preds
## y_glm 0
            1
                    3
                        4
                      2
##
     0 969
            1
               1
                    0
                            3
                              3
                                    2
                                        7
                                            0
##
     1 1 1083 6
                          2 0 1
                                      7
                                            0
                   9 11 2 12
##
     2 5
            8 891
                                       20
                                          3
                                   11
       1
##
     3
            5
               18 931
                       3
                           24
                               4
                                       16
                                          8
##
     4 1 3 2
                   1 920
                          1
                               4
                                      9 29
                                    1
##
     5 7 5 2
                   22
                       7 822
                              15
                                  1
                                      15
                                          6
##
     6 0 5
               7
                           8 951
                                       2
                                          0
                   1
                       3
                                    0
        1
##
     7
           5 10
                   0
                       9
                           2
                               0 1041
                                        2
                                          18
##
               9
                       8
                              9
     8
      5 14
                   21
                           18
                                    4 901
                                           14
##
                   8 16
                          7
                                   22
                                        9 902
```

```
## misclassification rate
mean(!(y_glm == preds))
```

## [1] 0.0589