# Assignment 4: Build a Supervised Autoencoder.

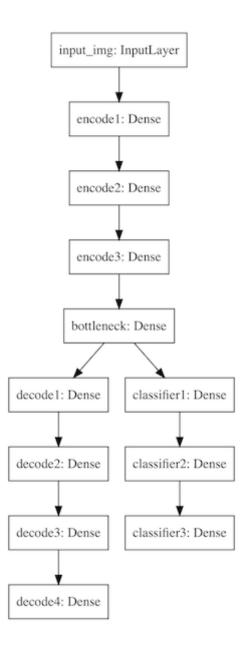
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Due Date: Tuesday 5/2/2023 11:59PM

PCA and the standard autoencoder are unsupervised dimensionality reduction methods, and their learned features are not discriminative. If you build a classifier upon the low-dimensional features extracted by PCA and autoencoder, you will find the classification accuracy very poor.

Linear discriminant analysis (LDA) is a traditionally supervised dimensionality reduction method for learning low-dimensional features which are highly discriminative. Likewise, can we extend autoencoder to supervised learning?

You are required to build and train a supervised autoencoder look like the following. You are required to add other layers properly to alleviate overfitting.



# O. You will do the following:

- 1. Build a standard dense autoencoder, visual the low-dim features and the reconstructions, and evaluate whether the learned low-dim features are discriminative.
- 2. Repeat the above process by training a supervised autoencoder.

## 1. Data preparation

### 1.1. Load data

### 1.2. One-hot encode the labels

In the input, a label is a scalar in  $\{0, 1, \dots, 9\}$ . One-hot encode transform such a scalar to a 10-dim vector. E.g., a scalar y\_train[j]=3 is transformed to the vector y\_train\_vec[j]=[0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0].

- 1. Define a function to\_one\_hot that transforms an n imes 1 array to a n imes 10 matrix.
- 2. Apply the function to  $y_train$  and  $y_test$ .

```
In [2]:
    import numpy as np
    def to_one_hot(y, num_class=10):
```

```
results = np.zeros((len(y), num_class))
for i, label in enumerate(y):
    results[i, label] = 1.
    return results

y_train_vec = to_one_hot(y_train)
y_test_vec = to_one_hot(y_test)

print('Shape of y_train_vec: ' + str(y_train_vec.shape))
print('Shape of y_test_vec: ' + str(y_test_vec.shape))

print(y_train[0])
print(y_train_vec[0])

Shape of y_train_vec: (60000, 10)
```

```
Shape of y_train_vec: (60000, 10)
Shape of y_test_vec: (10000, 10)
5
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
```

## 1.3. Randomly partition the training set to training and validation sets

Randomly partition the 60K training samples to 2 sets:

- a training set containing 10K samples;
- a validation set containing 50K samples. (You can use only 10K to save time.)

```
In [3]:
    rand_indices = np.random.permutation(60000)
    train_indices = rand_indices[0:10000]
    valid_indices = rand_indices[10000:20000]

    x_val = x_train[valid_indices, :]
    y_val = y_train_vec[valid_indices, :]

    x_tr = x_train[train_indices, :]
    y_tr = y_train_vec[train_indices, :]

    print('Shape of x_tr: ' + str(x_tr.shape))
    print('Shape of y_tr: ' + str(y_tr.shape))
    print('Shape of x_val: ' + str(y_val.shape))
    print('Shape of y_val: ' + str(y_val.shape))

Shape of x tr: (10000, 784)
```

Shape of y tr: (10000, 10)

```
Shape of x_val: (10000, 784)
Shape of y val: (10000, 10)
```

## 2. Build an unsupervised autoencoder and tune its hyper-parameters

hw4

- 1. Build a dense autoencoder model
- 2. Your encoder should contain 3 dense layers and 1 bottlenect layer with 2 as output size.
- 3. Your decoder should contain 4 dense layers with 784 as output size.
- 4. You can choose different number of hidden units in dense layers.
- 5. Do not add other layers (no activation layers), you may add them in later sections.
- 6. Use the validation data to tune the hyper-parameters (e.g., network structure, and optimization algorithm)
  - Do NOT use test data for hyper-parameter tuning!!!
- 7. Try to achieve a validation loss as low as possible.
- 8. Evaluate the model on the test set.
- 9. Visualize the low-dim features and reconstructions.

### 2.1. Build the model (20 points)

```
In [4]:
    from keras.layers import *
    from keras import models
    input_img = Input(shape=(784,), name='input_img')

#Model
    # encode:128->32->8 -> bottleneck->
    #Decoed: bottleneck->8->32->128->784
    #tested with the above architecture..finally it gave 93% accuracy
    #below implemented one gave 95% accuracy

encodel = Dense(256, activation='relu', name='encode1')(input_img)
    encode2 = Dense(128, activation='relu', name='encode2')(encode1)
    encode3 = Dense(64, activation='relu', name='encode3')(encode2)

bottleneck = Dense(2, activation='relu', name='bottleneck')(encode3)

decode1 = Dense(64, activation='relu', name='decode1')(bottleneck)
    decode2 = Dense(128, activation='relu', name='decode2')(decode1)
```

```
decode3 = Dense(256, activation='relu', name='decode3')(decode2)
decode4 = Dense(784, activation='relu', name='decode4')(decode3)
ae = models.Model(input_img, decode4)
ae.summary()
```

Model: "model"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_img (InputLayer)	[(None, 784)]	0
encode1 (Dense)	(None, 256)	200960
encode2 (Dense)	(None, 128)	32896
encode3 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
bottleneck (Dense)	(None, 2)	130
decode1 (Dense)	(None, 64)	192
decode2 (Dense)	(None, 128)	8320
decode3 (Dense)	(None, 256)	33024
decode4 (Dense)	(None, 784)	201488

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Total params: 485,266 Trainable params: 485,266 Non-trainable params: 0

```
In [5]:
```

```
# print the network structure to a PDF file

from IPython.display import SVG
from keras.utils.vis_utils import model_to_dot, plot_model

SVG(model_to_dot(ae, show_shapes=False).create(prog='dot', format='svg'))

plot_model(
    model=ae, show_shapes=False,
    to_file='unsupervised_ae.pdf'
```

```
# you can find the file "unsupervised_ae.pdf" in the current directory.
```

### 2.2. Train the model and tune the hyper-parameters (5 points)

```
In [6]:
     from tensorflow.keras import optimizers
     learning rate = 1E-2 # tuned!
     ae.compile(loss='mean squared error',
            optimizer=optimizers.RMSprop(learning rate=learning rate))
In [7]:
     history = ae.fit(x_tr, x_tr,
                batch size=128,
                epochs=100,
                validation_data=(x_val, x_val))
     Epoch 1/100
     79/79 [========================== ] - 8s 9ms/step - loss: 0.0822 - val loss: 0.0759
     Epoch 2/100
     79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0720 - val loss: 0.0693
     Epoch 3/100
     Epoch 4/100
     79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0639 - val loss: 0.0601
     Epoch 5/100
     Epoch 6/100
     79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0569 - val loss: 0.0551
     Epoch 7/100
     Epoch 8/100
     79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0526 - val loss: 0.0524
     Epoch 9/100
     Epoch 10/100
     Epoch 11/100
     Epoch 12/100
```

```
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0485 - val loss: 0.0516
Epoch 13/100
Epoch 14/100
Epoch 15/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0465 - val loss: 0.0518
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 19/100
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 21/100
Epoch 22/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0430 - val loss: 0.0466
Epoch 23/100
Epoch 24/100
Epoch 25/100
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 27/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0417 - val loss: 0.0464
Epoch 28/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0414 - val loss: 0.0432
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 30/100
Epoch 31/100
79/79 [=============] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0407 - val loss: 0.0457
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 34/100
```

```
Epoch 35/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0402 - val loss: 0.0465
Epoch 36/100
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 38/100
Epoch 39/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0399 - val loss: 0.0444
Epoch 40/100
79/79 [=========================== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0396 - val loss: 0.0468
Epoch 41/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0397 - val loss: 0.0437
Epoch 42/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0394 - val loss: 0.0428
Epoch 43/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0392 - val loss: 0.0416
Epoch 44/100
79/79 [========================= ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0390 - val loss: 0.0437
Epoch 45/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0390 - val loss: 0.0467
Epoch 46/100
79/79 [============== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0390 - val loss: 0.0425
Epoch 47/100
Epoch 48/100
79/79 [========================= ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0386 - val loss: 0.0420
Epoch 49/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0394 - val loss: 0.0438
Epoch 50/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0393 - val loss: 0.0410
Epoch 51/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0389 - val loss: 0.0449
Epoch 52/100
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 54/100
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 56/100
79/79 [====================] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0384 - val loss: 0.0446
Epoch 57/100
```

```
79/79 [==================== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0383 - val loss: 0.0417
Epoch 58/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0384 - val loss: 0.0452
Epoch 59/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0382 - val loss: 0.0412
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 63/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0378 - val loss: 0.0416
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 65/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0375 - val loss: 0.0407
Epoch 66/100
Epoch 67/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0379 - val loss: 0.0409
Epoch 68/100
Epoch 69/100
Epoch 70/100
Epoch 71/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0371 - val loss: 0.0432
Epoch 72/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0372 - val loss: 0.0420
Epoch 73/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 1s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0370 - val loss: 0.0423
Epoch 74/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0369 - val loss: 0.0411
Epoch 75/100
Epoch 76/100
79/79 [==============] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0369 - val loss: 0.0406
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 78/100
Epoch 79/100
```

```
Epoch 80/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0367 - val loss: 0.0420
Epoch 81/100
Epoch 82/100
Epoch 83/100
Epoch 84/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0367 - val loss: 0.0432
Epoch 85/100
Epoch 86/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0366 - val loss: 0.0421
Epoch 87/100
Epoch 88/100
Epoch 89/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0362 - val loss: 0.0398
Epoch 90/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0362 - val loss: 0.0387
Epoch 91/100
Epoch 92/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0363 - val loss: 0.0401
Epoch 93/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0362 - val loss: 0.0417
Epoch 94/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0361 - val loss: 0.0410
Epoch 95/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0361 - val loss: 0.0401
Epoch 96/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0360 - val loss: 0.0402
Epoch 97/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0359 - val loss: 0.0405
Epoch 98/100
79/79 [========================== ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0358 - val loss: 0.0416
Epoch 99/100
Epoch 100/100
```

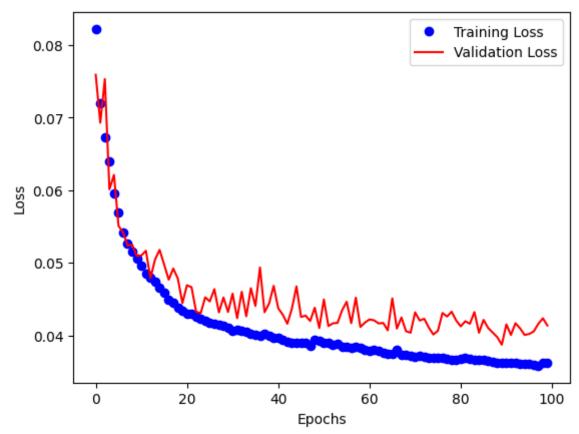
hw4

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

```
loss = history.history['loss']
val_loss = history.history['val_loss']

epochs = range(len(loss))

plt.plot(epochs, loss, 'bo', label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, 'r', label='Validation Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



## 2.3. Visualize the reconstructed test images (5 points)

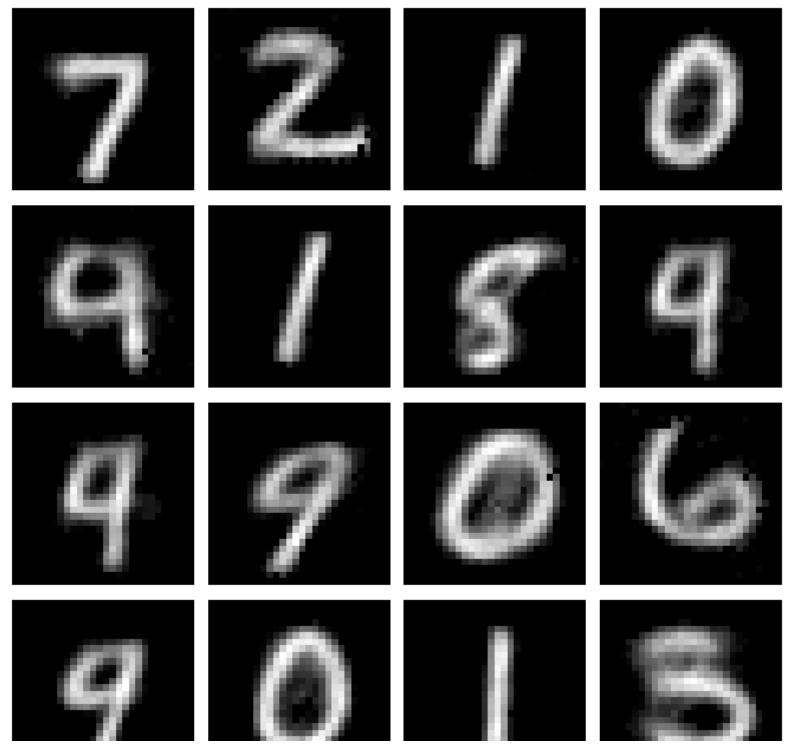
In [9]: ae\_output = ae.predict(x\_test).reshape((10000, 28, 28))

ROW = 5
COLUMN = 4

x = ae\_output
 fname = 'reconstruct\_ae.pdf'

fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=ROW, ncols=COLUMN, figsize=(8, 10))
 for ax, i in zip(axes.flat, np.arange(ROW\*COLUMN)):
 image = x[i].reshape(28, 28)
 ax.imshow(image, cmap='gray')
 ax.axis('off')

plt.tight\_layout()
 plt.savefig(fname)
 plt.show()



```
test set.
In [10]:
          loss = ae.evaluate(x_test, x_test)
          print('loss = ' + str(loss))
In [11]:
          # build the encoder network
          ae_encoder = models.Model(input_img, bottleneck)
          ae_encoder.summary()
         Model: "model_1"
                                       Output Shape
          Layer (type)
                                                                  Param #
          input_img (InputLayer)
                                       [(None, 784)]
                                                                  0
          encode1 (Dense)
                                       (None, 256)
                                                                  200960
          encode2 (Dense)
                                       (None, 128)
                                                                  32896
          encode3 (Dense)
                                       (None, 64)
                                                                  8256
          bottleneck (Dense)
                                       (None, 2)
                                                                  130
```

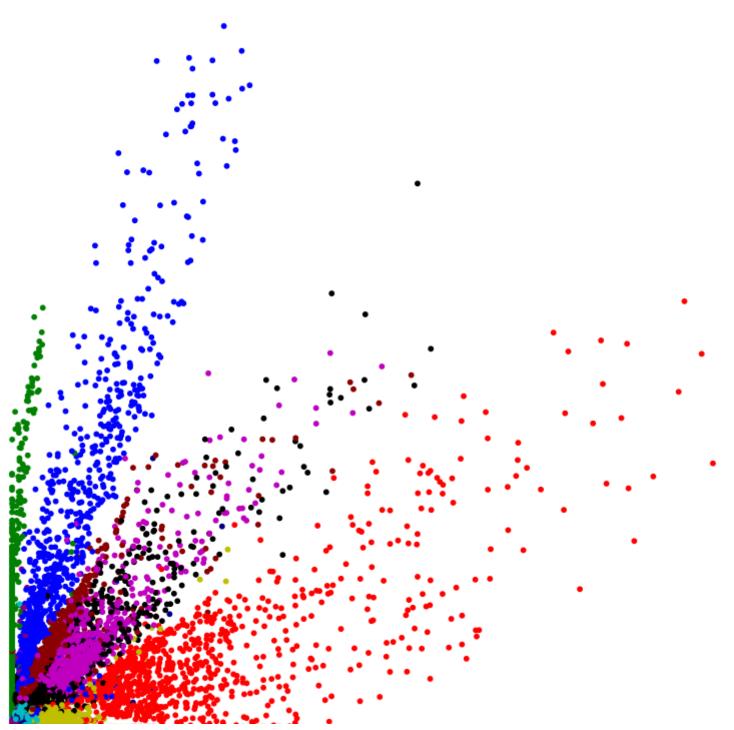
Total params: 242,242 Trainable params: 242,242 Non-trainable params: 0

```
In [12]:
```

```
# extract low-dimensional features from the test data
encoded test = ae encoder.predict(x test)
print('Shape of encoded test: ' + str(encoded test.shape))
```

hw4 313/313 [========== ] - Os 1ms/step Shape of encoded\_test: (10000, 2)

```
In [13]:
          colors = np.array(['r', 'g', 'b', 'm', 'c', 'k', 'y', 'purple', 'darkred', 'navy'])
          colors_test = colors[y_test]
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          %matplotlib inline
          fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
          plt.scatter(encoded_test[:, 0], encoded_test[:, 1], s=10, c=colors_test, edgecolors=colors_test)
          plt.axis('off')
          plt.tight_layout()
          fname = 'ae_code.pdf'
          plt.savefig(fname)
```



#### Remark:

Judging from the visualization, the low-dim features seems not discriminative, as 2D features from different classes are mixed. Let quantatively find out whether they are discriminative.

## 3. Are the learned low-dim features discriminative? (10 points)

To find the answer, lets train a classifier on the training set (the extracted 2-dim features) and evaluation on the test set.

```
In [14]:
         # extract the 2D features from the training, validation, and test samples
         f tr = ae encoder.predict(x tr)
         f val = ae encoder.predict(x val)
         f te = ae encoder.predict(x test)
         print('Shape of f_tr: ' + str(f_tr.shape))
         print('Shape of f_te: ' + str(f_te.shape))
         313/313 [=========== ] - Os 1ms/step
         313/313 [============ ] - 0s 1ms/step
         313/313 [============ ] - 0s 1ms/step
         Shape of f tr: (10000, 2)
        Shape of f te: (10000, 2)
In [15]:
         from keras.layers import Dense, Input
         from keras import models
         input feat = Input(shape=(2,))
         #model: input->hidden1 layer -> hidden2 -> output
         # 2 *128 * 128 *10[classes]
         hidden1 = Dense(128, activation='relu')(input feat)
         hidden2 = Dense(128, activation='relu')(hidden1)
         output = Dense(10, activation='softmax')(hidden2)
         classifier = models.Model(input feat, output)
         classifier.summary()
```

Model: "model\_2"

```
Layer (type)
                        Output Shape
                                              Param #
                                              0
input 1 (InputLayer)
                        [(None, 2)]
dense (Dense)
                        (None, 128)
                                              384
dense 1 (Dense)
                        (None, 128)
                                             16512
dense 2 (Dense)
                        (None, 10)
                                              1290
______
Total params: 18,186
Trainable params: 18,186
Non-trainable params: 0
```

```
In [16]:
```

```
Epoch 1/30
c: 0.4142
Epoch 2/30
c: 0.5254
Epoch 3/30
c: 0.5916
Epoch 4/30
c: 0.6576
Epoch 5/30
c: 0.6834
Epoch 6/30
c: 0.7134
```

```
Epoch 7/30
c: 0.7136
Epoch 8/30
c: 0.7057
Epoch 9/30
c: 0.7313
Epoch 10/30
c: 0.7295
Epoch 11/30
c: 0.7476
Epoch 12/30
c: 0.7401
Epoch 13/30
c: 0.7581
Epoch 14/30
c: 0.7606
Epoch 15/30
c: 0.7648
Epoch 16/30
c: 0.7671
Epoch 17/30
c: 0.7652
Epoch 18/30
c: 0.7746
Epoch 19/30
c: 0.7847
Epoch 20/30
c: 0.7806
Epoch 21/30
c: 0.7859
```

```
Epoch 22/30
c: 0.7837
Epoch 23/30
c: 0.7824
Epoch 24/30
c: 0.7865
Epoch 25/30
c: 0.7895
Epoch 26/30
c: 0.7827
Epoch 27/30
c: 0.7888
Epoch 28/30
c: 0.7836
Epoch 29/30
c: 0.7879
Epoch 30/30
c: 0.7903
```

hw4

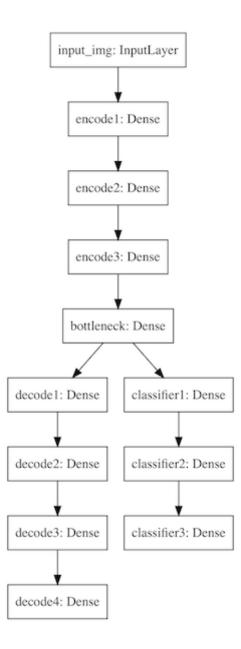
### Conclusion

Using the 2D features, the validation accuracy is 60~70%. Recall that using the original data, the accuracy is about 97%. Obviously, the 2D features are not very discriminative.

We are going to build a supervised autoencode model for learning low-dimensional discriminative features.

## 4. Build a supervised autoencoder model

You are required to build and train a supervised autoencoder look like the following. (Not necessary the same. You can use convolutional layers as well.) You are required to add other layers properly to alleviate overfitting.



## 4.1. Build the network (30 points)

```
In [17]:
          # build the supervised autoencoder network
          from keras.layers import *
          from keras import models
          from keras.regularizers import 12
          input img = Input(shape=(784,), name='input img')
          # encoder network
          encode1 = Dense(256, activation='relu', name='encode1')(input img)
          encode2 = Dense(128, activation='relu', name='encode2')(encode1)
          encode3 = Dense(64, activation='relu', name='encode3')(encode2)
          # The width of the bottleneck layer must be exactly 2.
          bottleneck = Dense(2, activation='relu', name='bottleneck')(encode3)
          # decoder network
          decode1 = Dense(64, activation='relu', name='decode1')(bottleneck)
          decode2 = Dense(128, activation='relu', name='decode2')(decode1)
          decode3 = Dense(256, activation='relu', name='decode3')(decode2)
          decode4 = Dense(784, activation='relu', name='decode4')(decode3)
          # build a classifier upon the bottleneck layer
          classifier1 = Dense(64, activation='relu', name='classifier1')(bottleneck)
          #droputt layer
          classifier2 = Dense(128, activation='relu', name='classifier2',kernel regularizer=12(0.01))(classifier1)
          #droput layer
          classifier3 = Dense(10, activation='softmax', name='classifier3')(classifier2)
In [18]:
          # connect the input and the two outputs
          sae = models.Model(input img, [decode4, classifier3])
          sae.summary()
         Model: "model 3"
          Layer (type)
                                         Output Shape
                                                              Param #
                                                                           Connected to
```

input_img (InputLayer)	[(None, 784)]	0	[]
encode1 (Dense)	(None, 256)	200960	['input_img[0][0]']
encode2 (Dense)	(None, 128)	32896	['encode1[0][0]']
encode3 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256	['encode2[0][0]']
bottleneck (Dense)	(None, 2)	130	['encode3[0][0]']
decode1 (Dense)	(None, 64)	192	['bottleneck[0][0]']
decode2 (Dense)	(None, 128)	8320	['decode1[0][0]']
classifier1 (Dense)	(None, 64)	192	['bottleneck[0][0]']
decode3 (Dense)	(None, 256)	33024	['decode2[0][0]']
classifier2 (Dense)	(None, 128)	8320	['classifier1[0][0]']
decode4 (Dense)	(None, 784)	201488	['decode3[0][0]']
classifier3 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1290	['classifier2[0][0]']

Total params: 495,068 Trainable params: 495,068 Non-trainable params: 0

```
In [19]: # print the network structure to a PDF file

from IPython.display import SVG
    from keras.utils.vis_utils import model_to_dot, plot_model

SVG(model_to_dot(sae, show_shapes=False).create(prog='dot', format='svg'))

plot_model(
    model=sae, show_shapes=False,
    to_file='supervised_ae.pdf'
)

# you can find the file "supervised_ae.pdf" in the current directory.
```

### 4.2. Train the new model and tune the hyper-parameters

The new model has multiple output. Thus we specify **multiple** loss functions and their weights.

```
Epoch 1/100
s: 1.4264 - val loss: 0.6434 - val decode4 loss: 0.0666 - val classifier3 loss: 0.9827
Epoch 2/100
s: 0.7268 - val loss: 0.4410 - val decode4 loss: 0.0623 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6387
Epoch 3/100
s: 0.4373 - val loss: 0.3906 - val decode4 loss: 0.0602 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5748
Epoch 4/100
s: 0.3098 - val loss: 0.3683 - val decode4 loss: 0.0586 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5595
Epoch 5/100
s: 0.2439 - val loss: 0.2837 - val decode4 loss: 0.0581 - val classifier3 loss: 0.4062
Epoch 6/100
s: 0.1838 - val loss: 0.2860 - val decode4 loss: 0.0571 - val classifier3 loss: 0.4200
Epoch 7/100
s: 0.1513 - val loss: 0.2475 - val decode4 loss: 0.0551 - val classifier3 loss: 0.3540
Epoch 8/100
s: 0.1292 - val loss: 0.2518 - val decode4 loss: 0.0557 - val classifier3 loss: 0.3662
Epoch 9/100
s: 0.1075 - val_loss: 0.2345 - val_decode4_loss: 0.0543 - val classifier3 loss: 0.3370
Epoch 10/100
```

```
s: 0.0910 - val loss: 0.2569 - val decode4 loss: 0.0537 - val classifier3 loss: 0.3866
Epoch 11/100
s: 0.0823 - val loss: 0.2454 - val decode4 loss: 0.0537 - val classifier3 loss: 0.3645
Epoch 12/100
s: 0.0706 - val loss: 0.2512 - val decode4 loss: 0.0536 - val classifier3 loss: 0.3785
Epoch 13/100
s: 0.0647 - val loss: 0.2414 - val decode4 loss: 0.0536 - val classifier3 loss: 0.3603
Epoch 14/100
s: 0.0508 - val loss: 0.2540 - val decode4 loss: 0.0529 - val classifier3 loss: 0.3883
Epoch 15/100
s: 0.0431 - val loss: 0.2617 - val decode4 loss: 0.0520 - val classifier3 loss: 0.4071
Epoch 16/100
s: 0.0433 - val loss: 0.2721 - val decode4 loss: 0.0522 - val classifier3 loss: 0.4279
Epoch 17/100
s: 0.0396 - val loss: 0.2504 - val decode4 loss: 0.0518 - val classifier3 loss: 0.3868
Epoch 18/100
s: 0.0385 - val loss: 0.2673 - val decode4 loss: 0.0533 - val classifier3 loss: 0.4186
Epoch 19/100
s: 0.0356 - val loss: 0.3223 - val decode4 loss: 0.0512 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5337
Epoch 20/100
s: 0.0332 - val loss: 0.2675 - val decode4 loss: 0.0507 - val classifier3 loss: 0.4248
Epoch 21/100
s: 0.0323 - val loss: 0.2822 - val decode4 loss: 0.0512 - val classifier3 loss: 0.4536
Epoch 22/100
s: 0.0291 - val loss: 0.2894 - val decode4 loss: 0.0509 - val classifier3 loss: 0.4692
Epoch 23/100
s: 0.0285 - val_loss: 0.2717 - val_decode4_loss: 0.0505 - val classifier3 loss: 0.4355
Epoch 24/100
s: 0.0294 - val loss: 0.2741 - val decode4 loss: 0.0502 - val classifier3 loss: 0.4412
Epoch 25/100
```

```
s: 0.0197 - val loss: 0.2703 - val decode4 loss: 0.0498 - val classifier3 loss: 0.4356
Epoch 26/100
s: 0.0259 - val loss: 0.2918 - val decode4 loss: 0.0501 - val classifier3 loss: 0.4777
Epoch 27/100
s: 0.0255 - val loss: 0.2986 - val decode4 loss: 0.0497 - val classifier3 loss: 0.4920
Epoch 28/100
s: 0.0272 - val loss: 0.2744 - val decode4 loss: 0.0500 - val classifier3 loss: 0.4430
Epoch 29/100
s: 0.0257 - val loss: 0.2784 - val decode4 loss: 0.0492 - val classifier3 loss: 0.4527
Epoch 30/100
s: 0.0177 - val loss: 0.2880 - val decode4 loss: 0.0493 - val classifier3 loss: 0.4732
Epoch 31/100
s: 0.0255 - val loss: 0.3320 - val decode4 loss: 0.0493 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5605
Epoch 32/100
s: 0.0236 - val loss: 0.2955 - val decode4 loss: 0.0485 - val classifier3 loss: 0.4887
Epoch 33/100
s: 0.0187 - val loss: 0.2930 - val decode4 loss: 0.0488 - val classifier3 loss: 0.4838
Epoch 34/100
s: 0.0173 - val loss: 0.3359 - val decode4 loss: 0.0483 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5709
Epoch 35/100
s: 0.0227 - val loss: 0.3388 - val decode4 loss: 0.0483 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5763
Epoch 36/100
s: 0.0211 - val loss: 0.3392 - val decode4 loss: 0.0486 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5769
Epoch 37/100
s: 0.0242 - val loss: 0.2601 - val decode4 loss: 0.0479 - val classifier3 loss: 0.4210
Epoch 38/100
s: 0.0157 - val_loss: 0.3082 - val_decode4_loss: 0.0477 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5176
Epoch 39/100
s: 0.0248 - val loss: 0.3460 - val decode4 loss: 0.0474 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5937
Epoch 40/100
```

```
s: 0.0217 - val loss: 0.3072 - val decode4 loss: 0.0470 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5171
Epoch 41/100
s: 0.0171 - val loss: 0.3228 - val decode4 loss: 0.0469 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5484
Epoch 42/100
s: 0.0198 - val loss: 0.3186 - val decode4 loss: 0.0478 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5382
Epoch 43/100
s: 0.0170 - val loss: 0.2996 - val decode4 loss: 0.0468 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5024
Epoch 44/100
s: 0.0275 - val loss: 0.3044 - val decode4 loss: 0.0464 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5120
Epoch 45/100
s: 0.0207 - val loss: 0.3438 - val decode4 loss: 0.0475 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5888
Epoch 46/100
s: 0.0191 - val loss: 0.3363 - val decode4 loss: 0.0471 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5747
Epoch 47/100
s: 0.0230 - val loss: 0.2947 - val decode4 loss: 0.0462 - val classifier3 loss: 0.4942
Epoch 48/100
s: 0.0193 - val loss: 0.3122 - val decode4 loss: 0.0461 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5285
Epoch 49/100
s: 0.0187 - val loss: 0.2886 - val decode4 loss: 0.0466 - val classifier3 loss: 0.4813
Epoch 50/100
s: 0.0170 - val loss: 0.3599 - val decode4 loss: 0.0463 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6242
Epoch 51/100
s: 0.0189 - val loss: 0.3471 - val decode4 loss: 0.0459 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5991
Epoch 52/100
s: 0.0155 - val loss: 0.3411 - val decode4 loss: 0.0460 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5870
Epoch 53/100
s: 0.0212 - val_loss: 0.3406 - val_decode4_loss: 0.0460 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5860
Epoch 54/100
s: 0.0155 - val loss: 0.3422 - val decode4 loss: 0.0458 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5895
Epoch 55/100
```

```
s: 0.0246 - val loss: 0.3424 - val decode4 loss: 0.0459 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5900
Epoch 56/100
s: 0.0159 - val loss: 0.4244 - val decode4 loss: 0.0460 - val classifier3 loss: 0.7540
Epoch 57/100
s: 0.0140 - val loss: 0.4563 - val decode4 loss: 0.0450 - val classifier3 loss: 0.8201
Epoch 58/100
s: 0.0172 - val loss: 0.3227 - val decode4 loss: 0.0453 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5524
Epoch 59/100
s: 0.0135 - val loss: 0.3272 - val decode4 loss: 0.0457 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5598
Epoch 60/100
s: 0.0350 - val loss: 0.3255 - val decode4 loss: 0.0463 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5557
Epoch 61/100
s: 0.0198 - val loss: 0.3062 - val decode4 loss: 0.0451 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5197
Epoch 62/100
s: 0.0174 - val loss: 0.3497 - val decode4 loss: 0.0449 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6066
Epoch 63/100
s: 0.0279 - val loss: 0.3689 - val decode4 loss: 0.0456 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6444
Epoch 64/100
s: 0.0178 - val loss: 0.3484 - val decode4 loss: 0.0460 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6024
Epoch 65/100
s: 0.0215 - val loss: 0.3590 - val decode4 loss: 0.0452 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6251
Epoch 66/100
s: 0.0124 - val loss: 0.3540 - val decode4 loss: 0.0447 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6163
Epoch 67/100
s: 0.0187 - val loss: 0.3552 - val decode4 loss: 0.0445 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6189
Epoch 68/100
s: 0.0152 - val_loss: 0.3384 - val_decode4_loss: 0.0450 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5846
Epoch 69/100
s: 0.0141 - val loss: 0.3548 - val decode4 loss: 0.0447 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6178
Epoch 70/100
```

```
s: 0.0181 - val loss: 0.3930 - val decode4 loss: 0.0444 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6945
Epoch 71/100
s: 0.0156 - val loss: 0.3835 - val decode4 loss: 0.0446 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6750
Epoch 72/100
s: 0.0219 - val loss: 0.3558 - val decode4 loss: 0.0447 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6198
Epoch 73/100
s: 0.0267 - val loss: 0.3466 - val decode4 loss: 0.0444 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6022
Epoch 74/100
s: 0.0118 - val loss: 0.3221 - val decode4 loss: 0.0472 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5474
Epoch 75/100
s: 0.0091 - val loss: 0.3346 - val decode4 loss: 0.0447 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5779
Epoch 76/100
s: 0.0191 - val loss: 0.3398 - val decode4 loss: 0.0444 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5888
Epoch 77/100
s: 0.0157 - val loss: 0.3342 - val decode4 loss: 0.0440 - val classifier3 loss: 0.5786
Epoch 78/100
s: 0.0166 - val loss: 0.3676 - val decode4 loss: 0.0442 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6446
Epoch 79/100
s: 0.0124 - val loss: 0.3730 - val decode4 loss: 0.0441 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6558
Epoch 80/100
s: 0.0144 - val loss: 0.4114 - val decode4 loss: 0.0442 - val classifier3 loss: 0.7317
Epoch 81/100
s: 0.0116 - val loss: 0.4069 - val decode4 loss: 0.0441 - val classifier3 loss: 0.7231
Epoch 82/100
s: 0.0191 - val loss: 0.3559 - val decode4 loss: 0.0440 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6218
Epoch 83/100
s: 0.0316 - val_loss: 0.4265 - val_decode4_loss: 0.0439 - val classifier3 loss: 0.7628
Epoch 84/100
s: 0.0192 - val loss: 0.3878 - val decode4 loss: 0.0438 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6856
Epoch 85/100
```

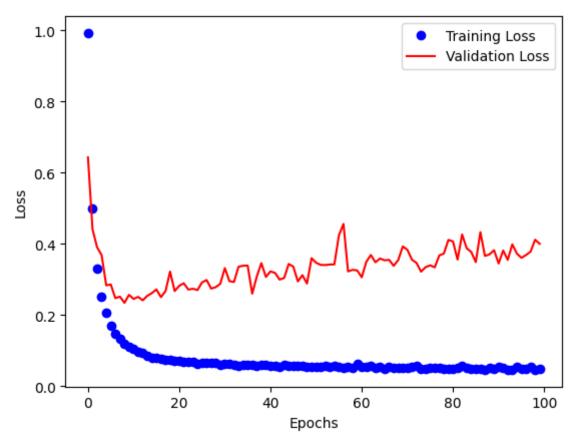
```
s: 0.0123 - val loss: 0.3773 - val decode4 loss: 0.0453 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6621
Epoch 86/100
s: 0.0145 - val loss: 0.3488 - val decode4 loss: 0.0438 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6082
Epoch 87/100
s: 0.0152 - val loss: 0.4330 - val decode4 loss: 0.0469 - val classifier3 loss: 0.7697
Epoch 88/100
s: 0.0102 - val loss: 0.3663 - val decode4 loss: 0.0433 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6437
Epoch 89/100
s: 0.0211 - val loss: 0.3707 - val decode4 loss: 0.0438 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6510
Epoch 90/100
s: 0.0153 - val loss: 0.3824 - val decode4 loss: 0.0473 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6681
Epoch 91/100
s: 0.0233 - val loss: 0.3450 - val decode4 loss: 0.0440 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6000
Epoch 92/100
s: 0.0175 - val loss: 0.3815 - val decode4 loss: 0.0437 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6734
Epoch 93/100
s: 0.0102 - val loss: 0.3551 - val decode4 loss: 0.0443 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6195
Epoch 94/100
s: 0.0091 - val loss: 0.3988 - val decode4 loss: 0.0437 - val classifier3 loss: 0.7080
Epoch 95/100
s: 0.0224 - val loss: 0.3730 - val decode4 loss: 0.0440 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6561
Epoch 96/100
s: 0.0149 - val loss: 0.3608 - val decode4 loss: 0.0433 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6328
Epoch 97/100
s: 0.0124 - val loss: 0.3687 - val decode4 loss: 0.0432 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6491
Epoch 98/100
s: 0.0279 - val_loss: 0.3783 - val_decode4_loss: 0.0441 - val classifier3 loss: 0.6659
Epoch 99/100
s: 0.0103 - val loss: 0.4118 - val decode4 loss: 0.0437 - val classifier3 loss: 0.7344
Epoch 100/100
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

loss = history.history['loss']
val_loss = history.history['val_loss']

epochs = range(len(loss))

plt.plot(epochs, loss, 'bo', label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, 'r', label='Validation Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



## Question (10 points)

Do you think overfitting is happening? If yes, what can you do? Please make necessary changes to the supervised autoencoder network structure.

You can use the new model without overfitting for the following sections.

Yes model overfitted initially. With regularization on dense layers, overfitting got reduced and now model seems better.

## 4.3. Visualize the reconstructed test images

```
In [23]: sae_output = sae.predict(x_test)[0].reshape((10000, 28, 28))

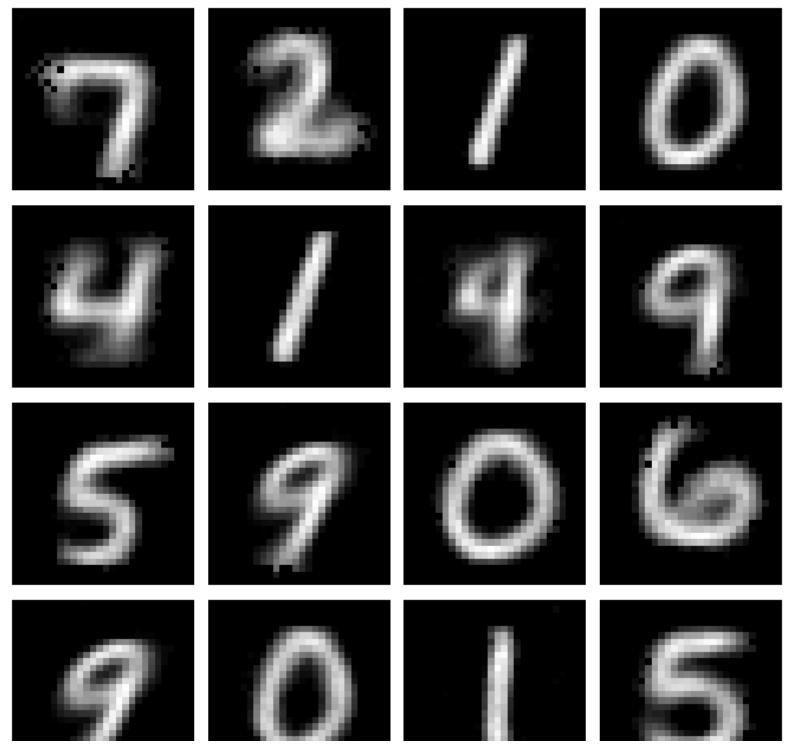
ROW = 5
COLUMN = 4
```

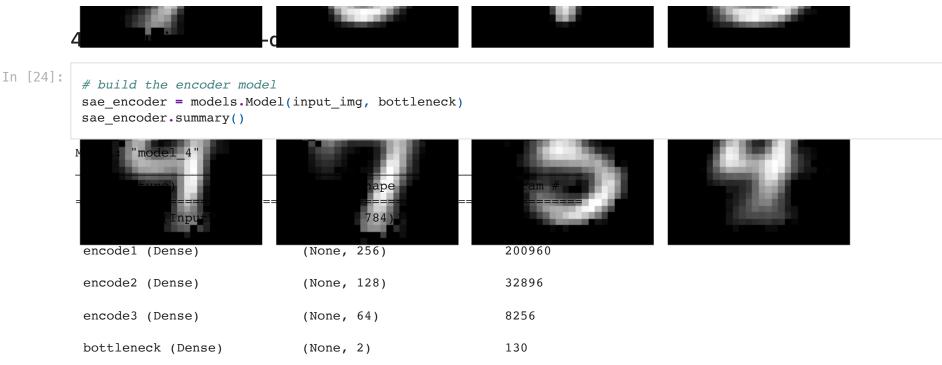
```
x = sae_output
fname = 'reconstruct_sae.pdf'

fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=ROW, ncols=COLUMN, figsize=(8, 10))
for ax, i in zip(axes.flat, np.arange(ROW*COLUMN)):
    image = x[i].reshape(28, 28)
    ax.imshow(image, cmap='gray')
    ax.axis('off')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.savefig(fname)
plt.show()
```

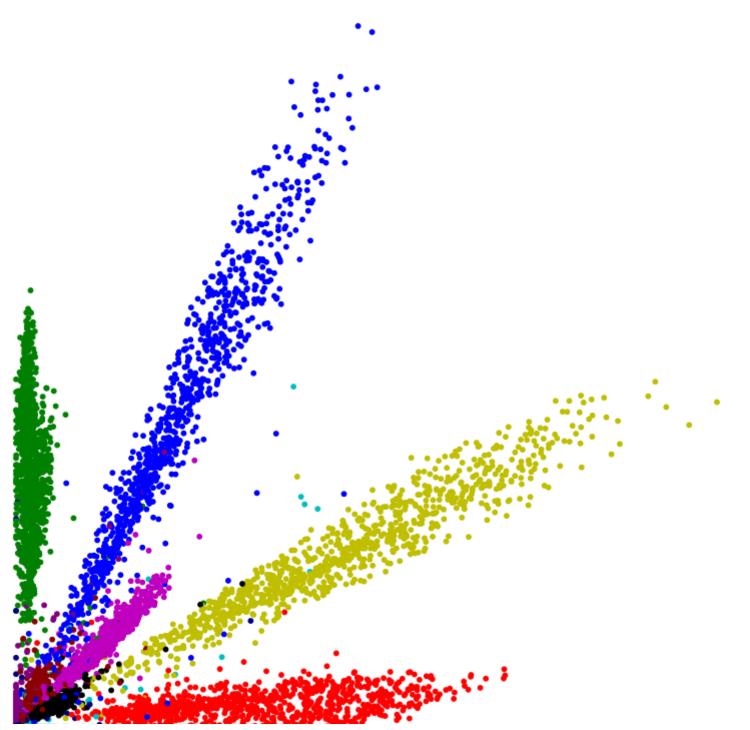
313/313 [=======] - 1s 2ms/step





Total params: 242,242 Trainable params: 242,242 Non-trainable params: 0

```
In [25]:
          # extract test features
          encoded_test = sae_encoder.predict(x_test)
         print('Shape of encoded test: ' + str(encoded test.shape))
          colors = np.array(['r', 'g', 'b', 'm', 'c', 'k', 'y', 'purple', 'darkred', 'navy'])
         colors_test = colors[y_test]
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          %matplotlib inline
          fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
         plt.scatter(encoded test[:, 0], encoded test[:, 1], s=10, c=colors test, edgecolors=colors test)
         plt.axis('off')
         plt.tight layout()
```



## 4.5. Are the learned low-dim features discriminative? (10 points)

To find the answer, lets train a classifier on the training set (the extracted 2-dim features) and evaluation on the validation and test set.

```
In [26]:
         # extract 2D features from the training, validation, and test samples
         f tr = sae encoder.predict(x tr)
         f val = sae encoder.predict(x val)
         f_te = sae_encoder.predict(x_test)
         313/313 [=========== ] - Os 1ms/step
         313/313 [============ ] - 0s 1ms/step
         313/313 [============ ] - 0s 1ms/step
In [27]:
         # build a classifier which takes the 2D features as input
         from keras.layers import *
         from keras import models
         input feat = Input(shape=(2,))
         hidden1 = Dense(128, activation='relu')(input feat)
         do1 = Dropout(0.4)(hidden1)
         hidden2 = Dense(128, activation='relu')(do1)
         output = Dense(10, activation='softmax')(hidden2)
         classifier = models.Model(input_feat, output)
         classifier.summary()
```

Model: "model 5"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_2 (InputLayer)	[(None, 2)]	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 128)	384
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 128)	16512

(None, 10)

dense 5 (Dense)

```
Total params: 18,186
   Trainable params: 18,186
   Non-trainable params: 0
In [28]:
   classifier.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',
         optimizer=optimizers.RMSprop(learning rate=1E-4),
         metrics=['acc'])
   history = classifier.fit(f_tr, y_tr,
           batch size=32,
           epochs=30,
           validation data=(f val, y val))
   Epoch 1/30
   c: 0.4488
   Epoch 2/30
   c: 0.5475
   Epoch 3/30
   c: 0.5964
   Epoch 4/30
   c: 0.6784
   Epoch 5/30
   c: 0.7354
   Epoch 6/30
   c: 0.7977
   Epoch 7/30
   c: 0.8393
   Epoch 8/30
   c: 0.9031
   Epoch 9/30
   c: 0.9313
```

1290

Epoch 10/30

```
c: 0.9369
Epoch 11/30
c: 0.9415
Epoch 12/30
c: 0.9486
Epoch 13/30
c: 0.9490
Epoch 14/30
c: 0.9493
Epoch 15/30
c: 0.9494
Epoch 16/30
c: 0.9495
Epoch 17/30
c: 0.9497
Epoch 18/30
c: 0.9500
Epoch 19/30
c: 0.9498
Epoch 20/30
c: 0.9506
Epoch 21/30
c: 0.9500
Epoch 22/30
c: 0.9500
Epoch 23/30
c: 0.9505
Epoch 24/30
c: 0.9506
Epoch 25/30
```

```
c: 0.9507
Epoch 26/30
c: 0.9512
Epoch 27/30
c: 0.9507
Epoch 28/30
c: 0.9503
Epoch 29/30
c: 0.9506
Epoch 30/30
c: 0.9511
```

### Remark: (10 points)

The validation accuracy must be above 90%. It means the low-dim features learned by the supervised autoencoder are very effective.

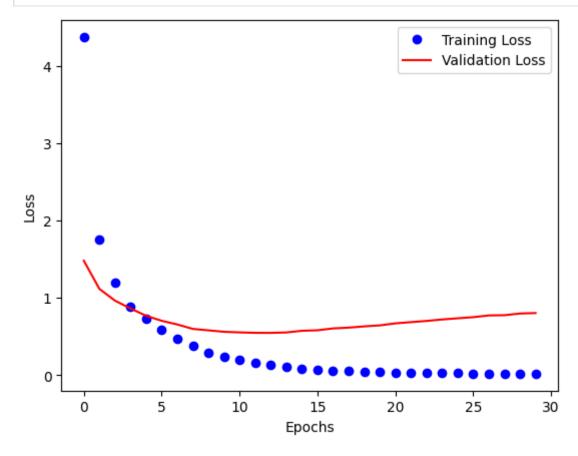
Accuracy is 95% which is a good classification aaccuracy.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

loss = history.history['loss']
val_loss = history.history['val_loss']
```

```
epochs = range(len(loss))

plt.plot(epochs, loss, 'bo', label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, 'r', label='Validation Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Now the model is not overfitting and we got 95% accuracy.