
Durgesh Vishwakarma

MSc IT Sem4 2021-22 | **Deep Learning** Practical 10 (**PSIT4P3a**)

VPM's B. N. Bandodkar College of Science, Thane.

PRN: 2015430016

Aim: Denoising of images using autoencoders.

▼ 1. Importing libraries and dataset

First, we'll import all required libraries and MNIST image dataset.

```
#Importing libraries
from keras.layers import Input, Dense
from keras.models import Model
from keras.datasets import mnist
import keras.layers as layers
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

(x_train, _), (x_test, _) = mnist.load_data()

x_train = x_train.astype('float32') / 255.
x_test = x_test.astype('float32') / 255.
x_train = np.reshape(x_train, (len(x_train), 28, 28, 1))
x_test = np.reshape(x_test, (len(x_test), 28, 28, 1))
```

▼ 2. Adding Noise to MNIST Image dataset

We will add some noise to encode our original image into a noisy image dataset, which we'll send later as input to Autoencoders to decode or denoising it.

```
noise_factor = 0.5
x_train_noisy = x_train + noise_factor * np.random.normal(loc=0.0, scale=1.0, size=x_train.shape)
x_test_noisy = x_test + noise_factor * np.random.normal(loc=0.0, scale=1.0, size=x_test.shape)

x_train_noisy = np.clip(x_train_noisy, 0., 1.)
x_test_noisy = np.clip(x_test_noisy, 0., 1.)

print("Below is some sample of Original vs Noisy dataset for review")
n = 10
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 2))
for i in range(1, n + 1):
    #Display original
    ax = plt.subplot(2, n, i)
    plt.imshow(x_test[i].reshape(28, 28))
    plt.gray()
    ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
    ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)

    #Display Encoded
    ax = plt.subplot(2, n, i+n)
    plt.imshow(x_test_noisy[i].reshape(28, 28))
    plt.gray()
    ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
    ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
plt.show()
```

Below is some sample of Original vs Noisy dataset for review



▼ 3. Building Autoencoder model using Keras

Here we will build Autoencoder model using Keras and train it with 100 epochs for better output. It may take few minutes to execute and produce output.

```
input_img = Input(shape=(28, 28, 1))

x = layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(input_img)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2), padding='same')(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(x)
encoded = layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2), padding='same')(x)

x = layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(encoded)
x = layers.UpSampling2D((2, 2))(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same')(x)
x = layers.UpSampling2D((2, 2))(x)
decoded = layers.Conv2D(1, (3, 3), activation='sigmoid', padding='same')(x)

autoencoder = Model(input_img, decoded)
autoencoder.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary_crossentropy')
```

```
autoencoder.fit(x_train_noisy, x_train, epochs=100, batch_size=128, shuffle=True, validation_
```

Epoch 1/100
469/469 [=====] - 7s 8ms/step - loss: 0.2495 - val_loss: 0.1
Epoch 2/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.1133 - val_loss: 0.1
Epoch 3/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.1069 - val_loss: 0.1
Epoch 4/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.1040 - val_loss: 0.1
Epoch 5/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.1024 - val_loss: 0.1
Epoch 6/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.1012 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 7/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.1000 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 8/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0994 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 9/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0986 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 10/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0979 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 11/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0975 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 12/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0971 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 13/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0970 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 14/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0965 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 15/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0963 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 16/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0960 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 17/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0959 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 18/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0959 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 19/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0956 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 20/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0955 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 21/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0951 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 22/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0950 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 23/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0950 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 24/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0950 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 25/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0947 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 26/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0946 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 27/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0947 - val_loss: 0.0
Epoch 28/100
469/469 [=====] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.0944 - val_loss: 0.0

Epoch 29/100

160/160 [-----] 1 - 36 7ms/step - loss: 0.0017 - val_loss: 0.0017

4. Testing Autoencoder model

As our Autoencoder model is ready now. We will compare below to test the model.

1. Original Image
2. Noisy Image
3. Denoise Image

```
decoded_imgs = autoencoder.predict(x_test)
```

```
n = 10
```

```
print("1. Original Image vs 2. Noisy Image vs 3. Denoise Image (Reconstructed from Noisy Imag
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 4))
```

```
for i in range(n):
```

```
    # display original
```

```
    ax = plt.subplot(3, n, i + 1)
```

```
    plt.imshow(x_test[i].reshape(28, 28))
```

```
    plt.gray()
```

```
    ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
```

```
    ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
```

```
    #Display Encoded
```

```
    ax = plt.subplot(3, n, i+1+n)
```

```
    plt.imshow(x_test_noisy[i].reshape(28, 28))
```

```
    plt.gray()
```

```
    ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
```

```
    ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
```

```
    # display reconstruction
```

```
    ax = plt.subplot(3, n, i+1+n+n)
```

```
    plt.imshow(decoded_imgs[i].reshape(28, 28))
```

```
    plt.gray()
```

```
    ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
```

```
    ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
```

```
plt.show()
```



1. Original Image vs 2. Noisy Image vs 3. Denoise Image (Reconstructed Image from Noisy)

