NNDL ASSIGNMENT 8

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1. Add one more hidden layer to autoencoder

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#Add one more hidden layer to autoencoder
from keras.layers import Input, Dense
 from keras.models import Model
 encoding_dim = 32
 input_img = Input(shape=(784,))
  # "encoded" is the encoded representation of the input
 encoded = Dense(encoding_dim, activation='relu')(input_img)
  # "decoded" is the lossy reconstruction of the inpu
 decoded = Dense(784, activation='sigmoid')(encoded)
# this model maps an input to its reconstruction
 autoencoder = Model(input_img, decoded)
 # this model maps an input to its encoded representation
autoencoder.compile(optimizer='adadelta', loss='binary_crossentropy')
  from keras.datasets import mnist, fashion_mnist
 import numpy as np
 (x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = fashion_mnist.load_data()
x_train = x_train.astype('float32') / 255.
  x_test = x_test.astype('float32') / 255.
 x_train = x_train.reshape((len(x_train), np.prod(x_train.shape[1:])))
 x_test = x_test.reshape((len(x_test), np.prod(x_test.shape[1:])))
 \verb"autoencoder.fit" (x_train, x_train, "autoencoder.fit"), the state of the state 
                                                    epochs=5,
                                                    batch_size=256,
                                                    shuffle=True,
                                                    validation_data=(x_test, x_test))
 Epoch 1/5
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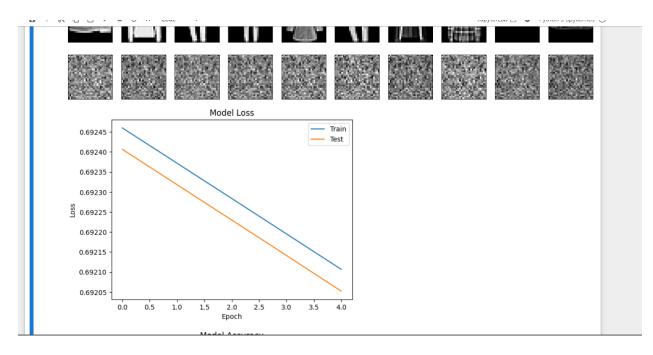
2. Do the prediction on the test data and then visualize one of the reconstructed version of that test data. Also, visualize the same test data before reconstruction using Matplotlib

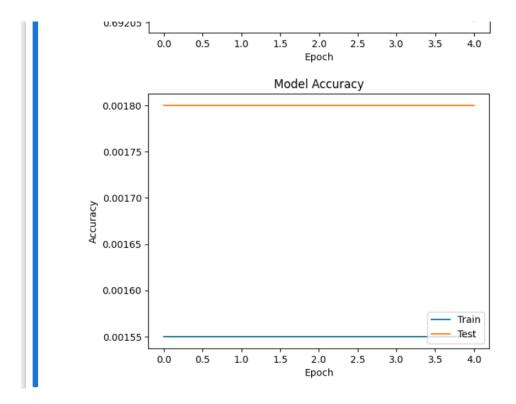
```
#Do the prediction on the test data and then visualize one of the reconstructed version of that test data.
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#Also, visualize the same test data before reconstruction using Matplotlib
from keras.layers import Input, Dense
from keras.models import Model
from keras.datasets import mnist, fashion_mnist
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
encoding_dim = 32
input_img = Input(shape=(784,))
hidden_1 = Dense(256, activation='relu')(input_img)
encoded = Dense(encoding_dim, activation='relu')(hidden_1)
hidden 2 = Dense(256, activation='relu')(encoded)
# Define the output layer
decoded = Dense(784, activation='sigmoid')(hidden_2)
# Define the autoencoder model
autoencoder = Model(input_img, decoded)
# Compile the model
autoencoder.compile(optimizer='adadelta', loss='binary crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
# Load the fashion MNIST dataset
(x_train, _), (x_test, _) = fashion_mnist.load_data()
x_train = x_train.astype('float32') / 255.
x_test = x_test.astype('float32') / 255.
test = x test reshame((len(x test) nn nrod(x test shame[1:])))
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JupyterLab 🖸 🐞 Python 3 (ipykernel) ○
             history = autoencoder.fit(x_train, x_train,
                               epochs=5,
                               batch_size=256,
shuffle=True,
                               validation_data=(x_test, x_test))
             decoded_imgs = autoencoder.predict(x_test)
             # Visualize one of the reconstructed images
              n = 10 # number of images to display
             plt.figure(figsize=(20, 4))

for i in range(n):
                # Display original test image
ax = plt.subplot(2, 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 reconstructed test image
                 ax = plt.subplot(2, n, i + 1 + 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()
             plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
             plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
plt.title('Model Loss')
             plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
             plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'], loc='upper right')
             plt.show()
```

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plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
plt.title('Node' loss')
plt.ylabel('loss')
plt.ylabel('loss')
plt.legend(('rain', 'Test'], loc='upper right')
plt.legend(('rain', 'Test'], loc='upper right')
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'])
plt.title('Node' Accuracy')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend(('rain', 'Test'], loc='lower right')
plt.legend(('rain', 'Test'], loc='lower right')
plt.legend(('rain', 'Test'], loc='lower right')
plt.legend(('rain', 'Test'), loc='lower right')
plt.l
```





3. Repeat the question 2 on the denoisening autoencoder

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[7]: #Repeat the question 2 on the denoisening autoencoder
         from keras.layers import Input, Dense
        from keras.models import Model
        encoding_dim = 32 # 32 floats -> compression of factor 24.5, assuming the input is 784 floats
        input_img = Input(shape=(784,))
encoded = Dense(encoding_dim, activation='relu')(input_img)
# "decoded" is the lossy reconstruction of the input
         decoded = Dense(784, activation='sigmoid')(encoded)
        # this model maps an input to its encoded representation
autoencoder.compile(optimizer='adadelta', loss='binary_crossentropy')
         from keras.datasets import fashion_mnist
         import numpy as np
        (x_train, _), (x_test, _) = fashion_mnist.load_data()
x_train = x_train.astype('float32') / 255.
x_test = x_test.astype('float32') / 255.
x_train = x_train.reshape((len(x_train), np.prod(x_train.shape[1:])))
         x_test = x_test.reshape((len(x_test), np.prod(x_test.shape[1:])))
        notise_notisy = 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)
         autoencoder.fit(x_train_noisy, x_train,
                                epochs=10,
batch_size=256,
                                shuffle=True,
validation_data=(x_test_noisy, x_test_noisy))
         Epoch 1/10
```

Git Hub Link: https://github.com/HemanthLakkimsetti76/NNDL Assignment8

```
Epoch 1/10
              -----] - 4s 13ms/step - loss: 0.6966 - val_loss: 0.6965
   235/235 [===
           -----] - 4s 17ms/step - loss: 0.6963 - val_loss: 0.6962
   Epoch 3/10
   235/235 [===
Epoch 4/10
          -----] - 3s 13ms/step - loss: 0.6960 - val_loss: 0.6959
            -----] - 3s 12ms/step - loss: 0.6957 - val_loss: 0.6956
   235/235 [==:
   Epoch 5/10
   235/235 [=======] - 3s 12ms/step - loss: 0.6954 - val_loss: 0.6953 Epoch 6/10
   235/235 [-----] - 4s 17ms/step - loss: 0.6951 - val_loss: 0.6950
   235/235 [======] - 3s 12ms/step - loss: 0.6949 - val_loss: 0.6948
             -----] - 3s 12ms/step - loss: 0.6946 - val_loss: 0.6945
   235/235 [===
   Epoch 9/10
```

4. plot loss and accuracy using the history object

```
[8]: #plot loss and accuracy using the history object
from keras.layers import Input, Dense
      from keras.models import Model
      from keras.datasets import fashion_mnist
     import numpy as np
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     encoding_dim = 32
     input_img = Input(shape=(784,))
     encoded = Dense(encoding_dim, activation='relu')(input_img)
     decoded = Dense(784, activation='sigmoid')(encoded)
     autoencoder = Model(input_img, decoded)
     # Compile the model
     autoencoder.compile(optimizer='adadelta', loss='binary_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
     # Load the fashion MNIST dataset
     (x_train, _), (x_test, _) = fashion_mnist.load_data()
     # Normalize the data and flatten the ima
     x_train = x_train.astype('float32') / 255.
     x_test = x_test.astype('float32') / 255.
x_train = x_train.reshape((len(x_train), np.prod(x_train.shape[1:])))
     x_test = x_test.reshape((len(x_test), np.prod(x_test.shape[1:])))
      x_test_noisy = x_test + noise_factor * np.random.normal(loc=0.0, scale=1.0, size=x_test.shape)
     history = autoencoder.fit(x_train_noisy, x_train,
                     epochs=10,
```

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epochs=10,
                 batch_size=256,
                 shuffle=True,
                validation data=(x test noisy, x test noisy))
decoded imgs = autoencoder.predict(x test noisy)
# Visualize one of the noisy test images
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 4))
n = 10
for i in range(n):
   ax = plt.subplot(2, n, i + 1)
    plt.imshow(x_test_noisy[i].reshape(28, 28))
    plt.gray()
    ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
   ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
# Visualize one of the reconstructed test images
for i in range(n):
   ax = plt.subplot(2, n, i + 1 + 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()
plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
plt.title('Model Loss')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'], loc='upper right')
plt.show()
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    plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'])
    plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'])
    plt.title('Model Accuracy')
    plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
    plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'], loc='lower right')
    plt.show()
    Epoch 1/10
235/235 [===
           Epoch 2/10
235/235 [===
          Epoch 3/10
    235/235 [===
Epoch 4/10
           235/235 [-----
           Epoch 5/10
235/235 [====
            Epoch 6/10
235/235 [==
           Epoch 7/10
    235/235 [===
Epoch 8/10
          235/235 [==========] - 3s 13ms/step - loss: 0.6951 - accuracy: 0.0015 - val loss: 0.6950 - val accuracy: 0.0015
    Epoch 9/10
235/235 [===
           Epoch 10/10
    1328
```

