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Deep Learning Homework 2 🛸 💻 (50 points)

TensorFlow, Keras, NumPy

In this problem, you are asked to train and test a fully- connected neural network for entire MNIST handwritten digit dataset. Some information of the network is as follows:

- Its structure is 784-200-50-10. Here 784 means the input layer has 784 input neurons. This is because each image in MNIST dataset is 28x28 and you need to stretch them to a length-784 vector. 200 and 50 are the number of neurons in hidden layers. 10 is the number of neurons in output layer since there are 10 types of digits.
- The two hidden layers are followed by ReLU layers
- The output layer is a softmax layer
 - Use deep learning framework (Pytorch or Tensorflow) to train and test this network. You are allowed to use the corresponding autograd or nn module to train the network.
 - (Optional maybe a good choice for your project) Use only Numpy (which can be used to load the data MNIST) or Keras to train and test this network. You are NOT allowed to use deep learning framework (e.g. Pytorch, Tensorflow etc.) and the corresponding autograd or nn module to train the network.
 - Performance Requirement and Submission:
 - The test accuracy should achieve above 95%
 - Submission should include your source codes and screen snapshot of your train and test accuracy, plus the training time

Suggestion for hyperparameter setting (not necessary to follow):

- Learning rate can be set as 0.01
- If you choose to use mini-batch SGD, the batch size can be set as 128 Number of epochs can be set as 10.

Code and Output:

import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import tensorflow as tf

#Load the minst dataset:

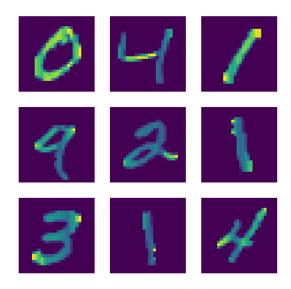
```
minst_dataset = tf.keras.datasets.mnist
(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = minst_dataset.load_data()
print(x_train.shape , y_train.shape)
print(x_test.shape, y_test.shape)
```

print(x_train[0])

#Data Pre-Processing: Normalize(Min-Max scaling)

```
x_train = tf.keras.utils.normalize(x_train, axis=1)
x_test = tf.keras.utils.normalize(x_test, axis=1)

plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))
for i in range(1, 10):
   plt.subplot(3, 3, i)
   plt.axis('off')
   plt.imshow(x_train[i].squeeze())
```



#Create Fully connected with 2 hidden layers network model

model.summary()

flatten (Flatten) (None, 784) 0 dense (Dense) (None, 200) 157000 dense_1 (Dense) (None, 50) 10050
dense_1 (Dense) (None, 50) 10050
dense_2 (Dense) (None, 10) 510

#Training Model

model.fit(x_train, y_train, batch_size = 128, epochs=10) print("The model has successfully trained")

model.save('sample.model')

```
Epoch 1/10
   469/469 [==
                                ======] - 3s 4ms/step - loss: 0.5303 - accuracy: 0.8517
   Epoch 2/10
   469/469 [==
                                  =====] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.2217 - accuracy: 0.9350
   Epoch 3/10
   469/469 [==:
                            ========] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1651 - accuracy: 0.9514
   Epoch 4/10
   469/469 [==
                              =======] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1289 - accuracy: 0.9618
   Epoch 5/10
                               ======] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1052 - accuracy: 0.9693
   469/469 [==
   Epoch 6/10
   469/469 [==
                              =======] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0876 - accuracy: 0.9744
   Epoch 7/10
   469/469 [==
                              =======] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0754 - accuracy: 0.9777
   Epoch 8/10
   469/469 [==
                          ========] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0646 - accuracy: 0.9817
   Epoch 9/10
   469/469 [===
                            =======] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0558 - accuracy: 0.9841
   Epoch 10/10
   The model has successfully trained
```

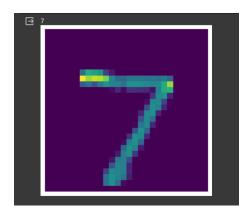
#Model Evaluation

```
s_model = tf.keras.models.load_model('sample.model')
loss, accuracy = s_model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
print('Test loss:', loss)
print('Test accuracy:', np.round((accuracy)*100, 2))
```

#Testing Model

```
y_predicted = model.predict(x_test)
```

```
plt.imshow(x_test[0].squeeze())
plt.axis('off')
print(np.argmax(y_predicted[0]))
```



plt.imshow(x_test[200].squeeze())
plt.axis('off')
print(np.argmax(y_predicted[200]))

