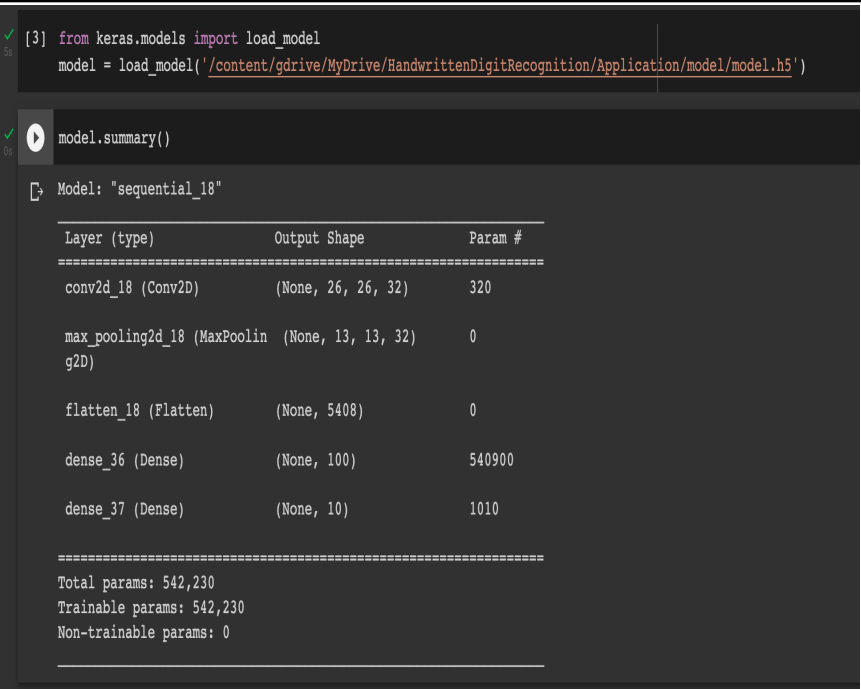
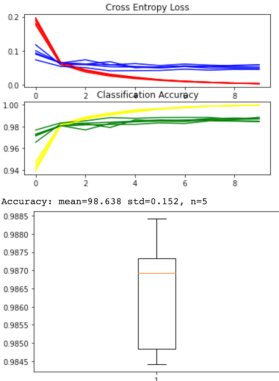


**Project Development
Phase
Model Performance Test**

Date	10 November 2022
Team ID	PNT2022TMID00805
Project Name	Project - A Novel Method for Handwritten Digit Application
Maximum Marks	10 Marks

Model Performance Testing:

S.No.	Parameter	Values	Screenshot
1.	Model Summary	model.summary()	 <pre> [3] from keras.models import load_model model = load_model('/content/gdrive/MyDrive/HandwrittenDigitRecognition/Application/model/model.h5') model.summary() Model: "sequential_18" _____ Layer (type) Output Shape Param # ----- conv2d_18 (Conv2D) (None, 26, 26, 32) 320 max_pooling2d_18 (MaxPoolin (None, 13, 13, 32) 0 g2D) flatten_18 (Flatten) (None, 5408) 0 dense_36 (Dense) (None, 100) 540900 dense_37 (Dense) (None, 10) 1010 Total params: 542,230 Trainable params: 542,230 Non-trainable params: 0 </pre>

2.	Accuracy	Training Accuracy - Validation Accuracy -	98.638 <div><h3>Learning Curve</h3><pre>In [84]: def show_learning_curve(histories): for i in range(len(histories)): """ Plot loss""" plt.subplot(2, 1, 1) plt.title('Cross Entropy Loss') plt.plot(histories[i].history['loss'], color='red', label='train') plt.plot(histories[i].history['val_loss'], color='blue', label='test') """ Plot accuracy""" plt.subplot(2, 1, 2) plt.title('Classification Accuracy') plt.plot(histories[i].history['accuracy'], color='yellow', label='train') plt.plot(histories[i].history['val_accuracy'], color='green', label='test') plt.show()</pre><p>> 98.483 > 98.733 > 98.442 > 98.842 > 98.692</p><p>/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:4: MatplotlibDeprecationWarning: Adding an axes using the same arguments as a previous axes currently reuses the earlier instance. In a future version, a new instance will always be created and returned. Meanwhile, this warning can be suppressed, and the future behavior ensured, by passing a unique label to each axes instance.</p><p>after removing the cwd from sys.path.</p><p>/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:9: MatplotlibDeprecationWarning: Adding an axes using the same arguments as a previous axes currently reuses the earlier instance. In a future version, a new instance will always be created and returned. Meanwhile, this warning can be suppressed, and the future behavior ensured, by passing a unique label to each axes instance.</p><p>if __name__ == '__main__':</p><p>The figure displays three plots related to model performance. The top plot, titled 'Cross Entropy Loss', shows training loss (red line) and validation loss (blue line) over 10 epochs. The training loss starts at approximately 0.18 and decreases to about 0.05, while the validation loss starts at about 0.12 and decreases to about 0.05. The middle plot, titled 'Classification Accuracy', shows training accuracy (yellow line) and validation accuracy (green line) over 10 epochs. The training accuracy starts at approximately 0.94 and increases to about 0.98, while the validation accuracy starts at about 0.94 and increases to about 0.98. The bottom plot is a box plot showing the distribution of accuracy values, with a mean of 98.638, standard deviation of 0.152, and n=5. The box plot shows a median accuracy of approximately 98.638, with a range from about 98.483 to 98.842.</p></div>
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Performance Testing

It was done with locust.py

locust.py

```
from locust
import HttpUser,
task, between
import os

def
getImg(filePath)
:
    _fileName =
os.path.basename
(filePath)

    _fileContent =
open(filePath, 'r
b')

    return
    _fileName,
    _fileContent,
    'file'

    _files= {

"Images":getImg(
"../Test
Images/2.jpeg"),

"Images":getImg(
"../Test
Images/3.jpeg"),
    }

headers =
{'content-type':
'multipart/form-
data'}

class
PerformanceTest(
HttpUser):

    @task
```

```

def
home(self):
    r =
self.client.post
(" ",
files=_files,
headers =
headers)
print(r)

```

