System Requirements Specification Index

For

Recognize Digits using TensorFlow

Version 1.0

- The MNIST dataset contains 70,000 grayscale images of handwritten digits (0–9).
- Each image is 28x28 pixels (784 total features when flattened).
- It is available directly from tf.keras.datasets.mnist.

1. load and preprocess() -> tuple

Purpose:

To load, flatten, normalize, and prepare the dataset for training and testing.

Instructions:

- Load the MNIST dataset using tf.keras.datasets.mnist.load_data(), which returns two tuples: training and testing data.
- Flatten the 28x28 images into vectors of size 784 using .reshape(-1, 28 * 28).
- Normalize the pixel values by dividing by 255.0 to scale them between 0 and 1.
- For faster training, extract only 10,000 training samples using train_test_split with stratify=y to preserve label distribution.
- Return the x train, x test, y train, and y test arrays.

2. build model() -> tf.keras.Model

Purpose:

To construct and compile a feedforward neural network suitable for classifying digits.

Instructions:

- Use tf.keras.Sequential to define a model consisting of:
 - o A Dense layer with 128 units, 'relu' activation, and input shape=(784,).
 - o A second Dense layer with 64 units and 'relu' activation.
 - o A final Dense layer with 10 units and 'softmax' activation for multi-class output (0 to 9).
- Compile the model with:
 - o Optimizer: 'adam'
 - o Loss function: 'sparse categorical crossentropy' (for integer labels)
 - o Metric: 'accuracy'
- Return the compiled model.

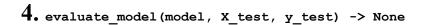
3. train_model(model, x_train, y_train) -> tf.keras.Model

Purpose:

To train the neural network on the prepared dataset.

Instructions:

- Train the model using model.fit() for 10 epochs.
- Set batch size=32 for small batch gradient updates.
- Set verbose=1 to view training progress.
- Return the trained model for evaluation or further use.



Purpose:

To evaluate model performance on unseen test data.

Instructions:

- Evaluate the model using model.evaluate() on the test dataset.
- Extract and print the accuracy as a percentage using Python's f-string formatting: Test Accuracy: 0.9843 (for example).

Purpose:

To predict the digit label for a single sample from the test set.

Instructions:

- Load the first sample from the test set using tf.keras.datasets.mnist.load data().
- Reshape it to shape (1, 784) and normalize it to [0, 1] range.
- Use model.predict() to get the probability distribution.
- Use np.argmax() to find the class with the highest probability.
- Print the predicted digit class using formatted output.

$6. \text{ main()} \rightarrow \text{None}$

Purpose:

To serve as the entry point for the script.

Instructions:

- Call load and preprocess () to get the training and test datasets.
- Build and compile the model using build model ().
- Train the model using train_model().

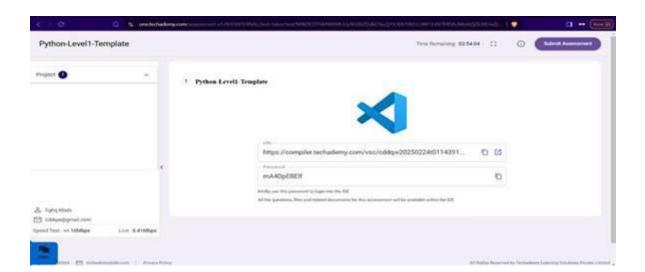
- Evaluate the model with evaluate model().
- Run prediction on a single test sample using predict sample().

Execution Steps to Follow:

- All actions like build, compile, running application, running test cases will be through Command Terminal.
- To open the command terminal the test takers, need to go to Application menu (Three horizontal lines at left top) -> Terminal -> New Terminal
- This editor Auto Saves the code
- If you want to exit(logout) and continue the coding later anytime (using Save & Exit option on Assessment Landing Page)
- These are time bound assessments the timer would stop if you logout and while logging in back using the same credentials the timer would resume from the same time it was stopped from the previous logout.
- To launch application: python3 filename.py
- To run Test cases: python3 -m unittest

Screen shot to run the program

- To run the application
- python3 filename.py
- To run the testcase python3 -m unittest



•	Once you are done with development and ready with submission, you may navigate to the previous tab and submit the workspace. It is mandatory to click on "Submit Assessment" after you are done with code.