

✓ Practical 5

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```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers
```

- 5A. Generate 61 points for target = $\sin x$, where $x \in [-3, 3]$. Use this dataset to train two layer neural networks using
- ✓ gradient descent learning algorithm. Draw two curves with different colours, for target and output(y) of the trained neural network.

```
# define relu function
def relu_func(z):
    return np.maximum(0,z)

x = np.linspace(-3, 3, 61)
y_true = np.sin(x) # actual y (target)
# initializing the random number generator
np.random.seed(42)

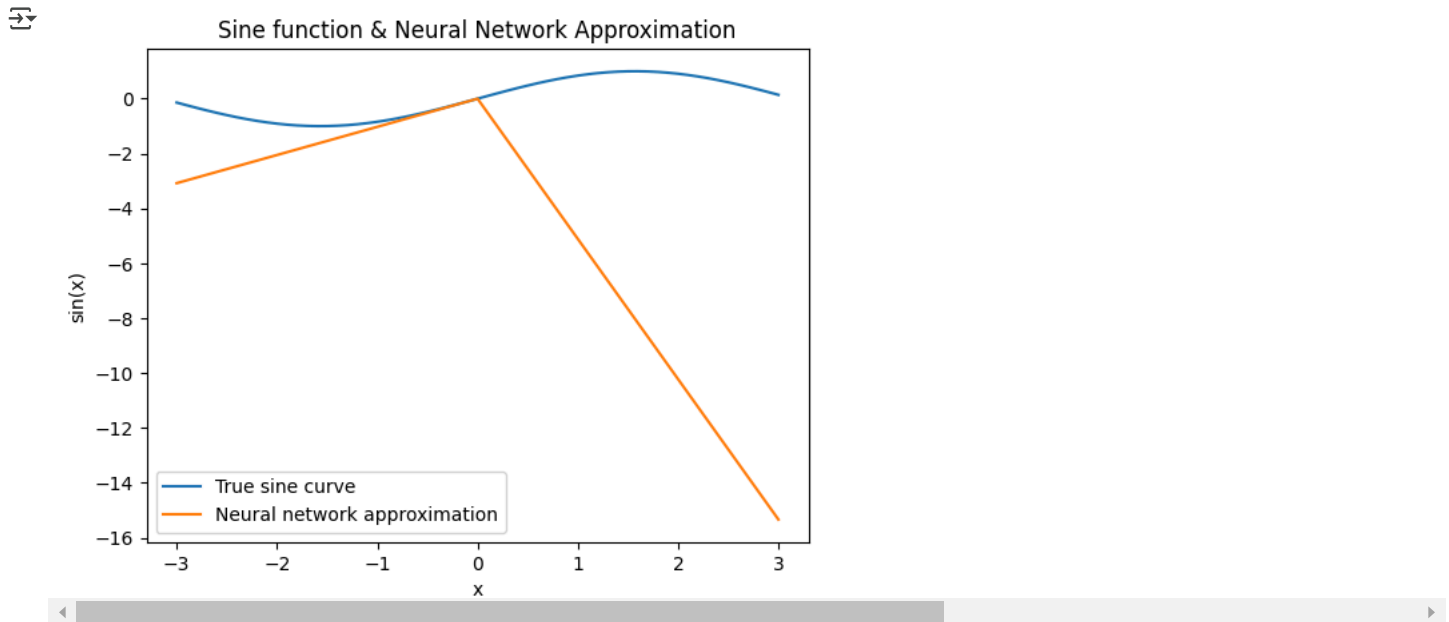
# defining size of each layer
input_size = 1
hidden_size = 10
output_size = 1

# initially weights (W1 & W2) are random and bias (b1 & b2) are zero
W1 = np.random.randn(input_size, hidden_size)
b1 = np.zeros((1, hidden_size))
W2 = np.random.randn(hidden_size, output_size)
b2 = np.zeros((1, output_size))

learning_rate = 0.01
epochs = 1000

for epoch in range(epochs):
    # forward pass
    Z1 = np.dot(x.reshape(-1, 1), W1) + b1
    A1 = relu_func(Z1)
    Z2 = np.dot(A1, W2) + b2
    y_pred = Z2.flatten() # predicted y
# calculating the loss
loss = np.mean((y_pred - y_true)**2)

plt.plot(x, y_true, label='True sine curve')
plt.plot(x, y_pred, label='Neural network approximation')
plt.legend()
plt.xlabel('x')
plt.ylabel('sin(x)')
plt.title('Sine function & Neural Network Approximation')
plt.show()
```



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- 5B. Use MNIST dataset to train neural networks using gradient descent learning algorithm. Experiments with various Architectures of neural networks, and with different activation functions for hidden and output layers.
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```
#Loading MNIST dataset from keras.datasets
(X_train,y_train),(X_test,y_test) = keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()
```

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```
#normalizing data
```

```
X_train = X_train/255.0
X_test = X_test/255.0
print("Data Normalized")
```

Data Normalized

```
#Creating Model
```

```
def create_model(hidden_layer=1,neurons=64,activation='relu',input_shape=(28,28)):
    model = keras.Sequential();
    model.add(keras.layers.Flatten(input_shape=input_shape))    #convert 2D To 1D

    for _ in range(hidden_layer):
        model.add(layers.Dense(neurons,activation=activation))

    model.add(layers.Dense(10,activation="softmax"))
    return model

model = create_model(hidden_layer=1,neurons=64,activation='relu',input_shape=(28,28))
model.compile(optimizer="sgd", loss="sparse_categorical_crossentropy",metrics=['accuracy'])
# model.compile(optimizer="sgd", loss="sparse_categorical_crossentropy")
```

```
history = model.fit(X_train,y_train,epochs = 10, validation_split=0.1)
```

Epoch 1/10
1688/1688 ————— 3s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.7122 - loss: 1.0977 - val_accuracy: 0.9122 - val_loss: 0.3343
 Epoch 2/10
1688/1688 ————— 2s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.8958 - loss: 0.3791 - val_accuracy: 0.9273 - val_loss: 0.2665
 Epoch 3/10
1688/1688 ————— 2s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9115 - loss: 0.3194 - val_accuracy: 0.9338 - val_loss: 0.2402
 Epoch 4/10

```

1688/1688 ————— 2s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9188 - loss: 0.2879 - val_accuracy: 0.9393 - val_loss: 0.2210
Epoch 5/10
1688/1688 ————— 2s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9276 - loss: 0.2590 - val_accuracy: 0.9445 - val_loss: 0.2039
Epoch 6/10
1688/1688 ————— 2s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9301 - loss: 0.2445 - val_accuracy: 0.9480 - val_loss: 0.1892
Epoch 7/10
1688/1688 ————— 3s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9360 - loss: 0.2301 - val_accuracy: 0.9520 - val_loss: 0.1796
Epoch 8/10
1688/1688 ————— 2s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9378 - loss: 0.2197 - val_accuracy: 0.9542 - val_loss: 0.1726
Epoch 9/10
1688/1688 ————— 2s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9431 - loss: 0.2007 - val_accuracy: 0.9563 - val_loss: 0.1639
Epoch 10/10
1688/1688 ————— 2s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9457 - loss: 0.1920 - val_accuracy: 0.9570 - val_loss: 0.1584

```

Model evaluation

```

test_loss, test_accuracy = model.evaluate(X_test,y_test)
print(f"Test Accuracy of model 1: {test_accuracy:.4f}")

```

```

↗ 313/313 ————— 0s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9355 - loss: 0.2152
Test Accuracy of model 1: 0.9443

```

✓ Let's change activation function of hidden layer to "sigmoid"

```

model2 = create_model(hidden_layer=1,neurons=64,activation='sigmoid',input_shape=(28,28))
model2.compile(optimizer="sgd", loss="sparse_categorical_crossentropy",metrics=['accuracy'])

```

```
history = model2.fit(X_train,y_train,epochs = 10, validation_split=0.1)
```

```

↗ Epoch 1/10
1688/1688 ————— 3s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.4929 - loss: 1.9494 - val_accuracy: 0.8527 - val_loss: 1.0008
Epoch 2/10
1688/1688 ————— 2s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.8218 - loss: 0.9304 - val_accuracy: 0.8853 - val_loss: 0.6052
Epoch 3/10
1688/1688 ————— 2s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.8544 - loss: 0.6401 - val_accuracy: 0.8995 - val_loss: 0.4667
Epoch 4/10
1688/1688 ————— 2s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.8745 - loss: 0.5210 - val_accuracy: 0.9090 - val_loss: 0.3982
Epoch 5/10
1688/1688 ————— 2s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.8835 - loss: 0.4621 - val_accuracy: 0.9122 - val_loss: 0.3572
Epoch 6/10
1688/1688 ————— 2s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.8891 - loss: 0.4221 - val_accuracy: 0.9162 - val_loss: 0.3301
Epoch 7/10
1688/1688 ————— 2s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.8938 - loss: 0.3946 - val_accuracy: 0.9187 - val_loss: 0.3106
Epoch 8/10
1688/1688 ————— 2s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9002 - loss: 0.3698 - val_accuracy: 0.9220 - val_loss: 0.2959
Epoch 9/10
1688/1688 ————— 2s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9000 - loss: 0.3631 - val_accuracy: 0.9235 - val_loss: 0.2840
Epoch 10/10
1688/1688 ————— 2s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9051 - loss: 0.3424 - val_accuracy: 0.9232 - val_loss: 0.2749

```

Model evaluation

```

test_loss, test_accuracy = model2.evaluate(X_test,y_test)
print(f"Test Accuracy of model 2: {test_accuracy:.4f}")

```

```

↗ 313/313 ————— 0s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.8958 - loss: 0.3629
Test Accuracy of model 2: 0.9111

```

✓ Let's change activation function of hidden layer to "tanh"

```

model3 = create_model(hidden_layer=1,neurons=64,activation='tanh',input_shape=(28,28))
model3.compile(optimizer="sgd", loss="sparse_categorical_crossentropy",metrics=['accuracy'])

```

```
history = model3.fit(X_train,y_train,epochs = 10, validation_split=0.1)
```

```

↗ Epoch 1/10
1688/1688 ————— 3s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.7332 - loss: 1.0312 - val_accuracy: 0.9125 - val_loss: 0.3519
Epoch 2/10
1688/1688 ————— 2s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.8923 - loss: 0.3942 - val_accuracy: 0.9220 - val_loss: 0.2875
Epoch 3/10
1688/1688 ————— 2s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9069 - loss: 0.3349 - val_accuracy: 0.9278 - val_loss: 0.2569
Epoch 4/10
1688/1688 ————— 2s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9167 - loss: 0.3049 - val_accuracy: 0.9337 - val_loss: 0.2392
Epoch 5/10
1688/1688 ————— 2s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9210 - loss: 0.2810 - val_accuracy: 0.9383 - val_loss: 0.2248
Epoch 6/10
1688/1688 ————— 2s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9240 - loss: 0.2683 - val_accuracy: 0.9397 - val_loss: 0.2134

```

Epoch 7/10

1688/1688 ————— **2s** 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9288 - loss: 0.2512 - val_accuracy: 0.9435 - val_loss: 0.2028

Epoch 8/10

1688/1688 ————— **2s** 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9339 - loss: 0.2357 - val_accuracy: 0.9475 - val_loss: 0.1937

Epoch 9/10

1688/1688 ————— **2s** 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9375 - loss: 0.2244 - val_accuracy: 0.9517 - val_loss: 0.1858

Epoch 10/10

1688/1688 ————— **2s** 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9396 - loss: 0.2135 - val_accuracy: 0.9537 - val_loss: 0.1788

Model evaluation

test_loss, test_accuracy = model.evaluate(X_test,y_test)

print(f"Test Accuracy of model 3: {test_accuracy:.4f}")

**313/313** ————— **0s** 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.9355 - loss: 0.2152

Test Accuracy of model 3: 0.9443