## MLF CNN

## May 1, 2024

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
     import numpy as np
     from sklearn.datasets import fetch_openml
     import tensorflow as tf
     from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
     from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense,
      →Dropout
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
     from tensorflow.keras import layers, models, utils
     from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report
     import seaborn as sns
     from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical # Correctly importing_
     ⇔to categorical
     from ucimlrepo import fetch_ucirepo
[2]: # Fetch dataset
     optical_recognition_of_handwritten_digits = fetch_ucirepo(id=80)
     # Data as pandas dataframes
     X = optical_recognition_of_handwritten_digits.data.features
```

```
# Fetch dataset
optical_recognition_of_handwritten_digits = fetch_ucirepo(id=80)

# Data as pandas dataframes
X = optical_recognition_of_handwritten_digits.data.features
y = optical_recognition_of_handwritten_digits.data.targets

# Metadata
print(optical_recognition_of_handwritten_digits.metadata)

# Variable information
print(optical_recognition_of_handwritten_digits.variables)

# Optionally, print some information about the data
print("Features shape:", X.shape)
print("Target shape:", y.shape)
print("Unique digits in target:", np.unique(y))
```

```
{'uci_id': 80, 'name': 'Optical Recognition of Handwritten Digits',
'repository_url': 'https://archive.ics.uci.edu/dataset/80/optical+recognition+of
+handwritten+digits', 'data_url':
'https://archive.ics.uci.edu/static/public/80/data.csv', 'abstract': 'Two
```

```
versions of this database available; see folder', 'area': 'Computer Science',
'tasks': ['Classification'], 'characteristics': ['Multivariate'],
'num_instances': 5620, 'num_features': 64, 'feature_types': ['Integer'],
'demographics': [], 'target_col': ['class'], 'index_col': None,
'has missing values': 'no', 'missing values symbol': None,
'year_of_dataset_creation': 1998, 'last_updated': 'Wed Aug 23 2023',
'dataset doi': '10.24432/C50P49', 'creators': ['E. Alpaydin', 'C. Kaynak'],
'intro_paper': {'title': 'Methods of Combining Multiple Classifiers and Their
Applications to Handwritten Digit Recognition', 'authors': 'C. Kaynak',
'published_in': 'MSc Thesis, Institute of Graduate Studies in Science and
Engineering, Bogazici University', 'year': 1995, 'url': None, 'doi': None},
'additional info': {'summary': 'We used preprocessing programs made available by
NIST to extract normalized bitmaps of handwritten digits from a preprinted form.
From a total of 43 people, 30 contributed to the training set and different 13
to the test set. 32x32 bitmaps are divided into nonoverlapping blocks of 4x4 and
the number of on pixels are counted in each block. This generates an input
matrix of 8x8 where each element is an integer in the range 0..16. This reduces
dimensionality and gives invariance to small distortions.\r\n\r\nFor info on
NIST preprocessing routines, see M. D. Garris, J. L. Blue, G. T. Candela, D. L.
Dimmick, J. Geist, P. J. Grother, S. A. Janet, and C. L. Wilson, NIST Form-Based
Handprint Recognition System, NISTIR 5469, 1994.', 'purpose': None, 'funded by':
None, 'instances_represent': None, 'recommended_data_splits': None,
'sensitive_data': None, 'preprocessing_description': None, 'variable_info': 'All
input attributes are integers in the range 0..16.\r\nThe last attribute is the
class code 0..9', 'citation': None}}
```

	name	role	tyne	demographic	description	units	\
_			V 2	0 .	-		`
0	Attribute1	Feature	Integer	None	None	None	
1	Attribute2	Feature	Integer	None	None	None	
2	Attribute3	Feature	Integer	None	None	None	
3	Attribute4	Feature	Integer	None	None	None	
4	Attribute5	Feature	Integer	None	None	None	
	•••	•••	•••	•••			
60	Attribute61	Feature	Integer	None	None	None	
61	Attribute62	Feature	Integer	None	None	None	
62	Attribute63	Feature	Integer	None	None	None	
63	Attribute64	Feature	Integer	None	None	None	
64	class	Target	Categorical	None	None	None	

missing\_values 0 no 1 no 2 no 3 no 4 no . . 60 no 61 nο 62 no

```
63
                   no
    64
                   no
    [65 rows x 7 columns]
    Features shape: (5620, 64)
    Target shape: (5620, 1)
    Unique digits in target: [0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
[3]: def create model():
         model = models.Sequential([
             layers.Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu',_
      \rightarrowinput_shape=(8, 8, 1)),
             layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)),
             layers.Dropout(0.25),
             layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'),
             layers.Flatten(),
             layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
             layers.Dropout(0.5),
             layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
         ])
         model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy',__
      →metrics=['accuracy'])
         return model
     model = create_model()
     model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 32)	320
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2 D)</pre>	(None, 3, 3, 32)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 3, 3, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 64)	18496
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 64)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	8320
<pre>dropout_1 (Dropout)</pre>	(None, 128)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1290

```
Total params: 28426 (111.04 KB)
Trainable params: 28426 (111.04 KB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)
```

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```
[4]: # Convert features and labels to numpy arrays (if they are not already)
X = np.array(X)
y = np.array(y)

# Reshape X to fit the model input shape: (n_samples, 8, 8, 1)
X = X.reshape(-1, 8, 8, 1)

# Normalize the feature data
X = X.astype('float32') / 16 # Assuming pixel values range from 0 to 16

# One-hot encode the target labels
y = to_categorical(y, num_classes=10)
```

```
[5]: # Initialize lists to store test labels and predictions
    y_true = []
    y_pred = []
    all_train_loss = []
    all_val_loss = []
    all_train_acc = []
    all_val_acc = []
    num_folds = 5
    kf = KFold(n_splits=num_folds, shuffle=True, random_state=42)
    fold_no = 1
    for train, test in kf.split(X):
        print(f'Training fold {fold_no}...')
     ⇔print('-----
        print(f'Training for fold {fold_no} ...')
        # Fit data to model
        history = model.fit(X[train], y[train],
                          batch_size=32,
                          epochs=10,
                          verbose=1,
                          validation_data=(X[test], y[test]))
        # Append loss and accuracy
        all_train_loss.extend(history.history['loss'])
        all_val_loss.extend(history.history['val_loss'])
```

```
all_train_acc.extend(history.history['accuracy'])
all_val_acc.extend(history.history['val_accuracy'])

# Generate generalization metrics
scores = model.evaluate(X[test], y[test], verbose=0)
print(f'Score for fold {fold_no}: {model.metrics_names[0]} of {scores[0]};_U

{model.metrics_names[1]} of {scores[1]*100}%')

# Predict on the test data
predictions = model.predict(X[test], batch_size=32)
y_pred.extend(np.argmax(predictions, axis=1))
y_true.extend(np.argmax(y[test], axis=1))

fold_no += 1
```

## Training fold 1...

```
Training for fold 1 ...
Epoch 1/10
accuracy: 0.5347 - val_loss: 0.3917 - val_accuracy: 0.9128
Epoch 2/10
accuracy: 0.8648 - val_loss: 0.2316 - val_accuracy: 0.9288
Epoch 3/10
accuracy: 0.9070 - val_loss: 0.1645 - val_accuracy: 0.9466
Epoch 4/10
accuracy: 0.9315 - val_loss: 0.1366 - val_accuracy: 0.9573
Epoch 5/10
accuracy: 0.9464 - val_loss: 0.1118 - val_accuracy: 0.9671
Epoch 6/10
accuracy: 0.9475 - val_loss: 0.1018 - val_accuracy: 0.9751
Epoch 7/10
accuracy: 0.9584 - val_loss: 0.0866 - val_accuracy: 0.9786
Epoch 8/10
accuracy: 0.9646 - val_loss: 0.0820 - val_accuracy: 0.9742
accuracy: 0.9682 - val_loss: 0.0727 - val_accuracy: 0.9786
accuracy: 0.9693 - val_loss: 0.0658 - val_accuracy: 0.9795
```

```
Score for fold 1: loss of 0.0657673254609108; accuracy of 97.95373678207397%
36/36 [========= ] - 0s 777us/step
Training fold 2...
             _____
Training for fold 2 ...
Epoch 1/10
accuracy: 0.9693 - val_loss: 0.0420 - val_accuracy: 0.9867
Epoch 2/10
141/141 [============= ] - Os 2ms/step - loss: 0.1025 -
accuracy: 0.9691 - val_loss: 0.0396 - val_accuracy: 0.9893
accuracy: 0.9751 - val_loss: 0.0402 - val_accuracy: 0.9893
accuracy: 0.9782 - val_loss: 0.0475 - val_accuracy: 0.9840
accuracy: 0.9780 - val_loss: 0.0431 - val_accuracy: 0.9831
accuracy: 0.9760 - val_loss: 0.0404 - val_accuracy: 0.9858
Epoch 7/10
accuracy: 0.9789 - val_loss: 0.0356 - val_accuracy: 0.9893
Epoch 8/10
accuracy: 0.9827 - val_loss: 0.0394 - val_accuracy: 0.9867
Epoch 9/10
accuracy: 0.9798 - val_loss: 0.0459 - val_accuracy: 0.9831
Epoch 10/10
accuracy: 0.9849 - val loss: 0.0519 - val accuracy: 0.9813
Score for fold 2: loss of 0.05190756916999817; accuracy of 98.13167452812195%
36/36 [========== ] - 0s 829us/step
Training fold 3...
______
Training for fold 3 ...
Epoch 1/10
141/141 [============ ] - Os 3ms/step - loss: 0.0681 -
accuracy: 0.9775 - val_loss: 0.0187 - val_accuracy: 0.9920
Epoch 2/10
accuracy: 0.9804 - val_loss: 0.0165 - val_accuracy: 0.9929
Epoch 3/10
```

```
accuracy: 0.9824 - val_loss: 0.0185 - val_accuracy: 0.9938
Epoch 4/10
accuracy: 0.9878 - val_loss: 0.0223 - val_accuracy: 0.9902
Epoch 5/10
accuracy: 0.9840 - val_loss: 0.0211 - val_accuracy: 0.9920
Epoch 6/10
accuracy: 0.9844 - val_loss: 0.0193 - val_accuracy: 0.9920
Epoch 7/10
accuracy: 0.9858 - val_loss: 0.0226 - val_accuracy: 0.9938
Epoch 8/10
accuracy: 0.9878 - val_loss: 0.0248 - val_accuracy: 0.9920
Epoch 9/10
accuracy: 0.9851 - val_loss: 0.0206 - val_accuracy: 0.9929
Epoch 10/10
accuracy: 0.9893 - val_loss: 0.0232 - val_accuracy: 0.9929
Score for fold 3: loss of 0.02319428138434887; accuracy of 99.28825497627258%
36/36 [========= ] - Os 798us/step
Training fold 4...
______
Training for fold 4 ...
Epoch 1/10
accuracy: 0.9878 - val_loss: 0.0063 - val_accuracy: 0.9991
Epoch 2/10
accuracy: 0.9907 - val_loss: 0.0115 - val_accuracy: 0.9956
Epoch 3/10
accuracy: 0.9873 - val_loss: 0.0125 - val_accuracy: 0.9947
Epoch 4/10
141/141 [============= ] - Os 2ms/step - loss: 0.0341 -
accuracy: 0.9889 - val_loss: 0.0088 - val_accuracy: 0.9964
Epoch 5/10
accuracy: 0.9898 - val_loss: 0.0122 - val_accuracy: 0.9956
accuracy: 0.9915 - val_loss: 0.0160 - val_accuracy: 0.9947
Epoch 7/10
accuracy: 0.9902 - val_loss: 0.0130 - val_accuracy: 0.9964
```

```
Epoch 8/10
accuracy: 0.9907 - val_loss: 0.0108 - val_accuracy: 0.9964
accuracy: 0.9900 - val_loss: 0.0126 - val_accuracy: 0.9947
accuracy: 0.9929 - val_loss: 0.0136 - val_accuracy: 0.9947
Score for fold 4: loss of 0.013570494949817657; accuracy of 99.46619272232056%
36/36 [======== ] - 0s 799us/step
Training fold 5...
_____
Training for fold 5 ...
Epoch 1/10
accuracy: 0.9913 - val_loss: 0.0040 - val_accuracy: 0.9982
accuracy: 0.9944 - val_loss: 0.0048 - val_accuracy: 0.9973
accuracy: 0.9902 - val_loss: 0.0063 - val_accuracy: 0.9973
Epoch 4/10
accuracy: 0.9911 - val_loss: 0.0100 - val_accuracy: 0.9973
Epoch 5/10
accuracy: 0.9920 - val_loss: 0.0071 - val_accuracy: 0.9982
Epoch 6/10
accuracy: 0.9927 - val_loss: 0.0111 - val_accuracy: 0.9956
Epoch 7/10
accuracy: 0.9918 - val loss: 0.0132 - val accuracy: 0.9956
Epoch 8/10
141/141 [============= ] - Os 2ms/step - loss: 0.0217 -
accuracy: 0.9935 - val_loss: 0.0092 - val_accuracy: 0.9964
Epoch 9/10
accuracy: 0.9904 - val_loss: 0.0069 - val_accuracy: 0.9973
Epoch 10/10
accuracy: 0.9944 - val_loss: 0.0086 - val_accuracy: 0.9956
Score for fold 5: loss of 0.008615042082965374; accuracy of 99.5551586151123%
36/36 [========== ] - Os 794us/step
```

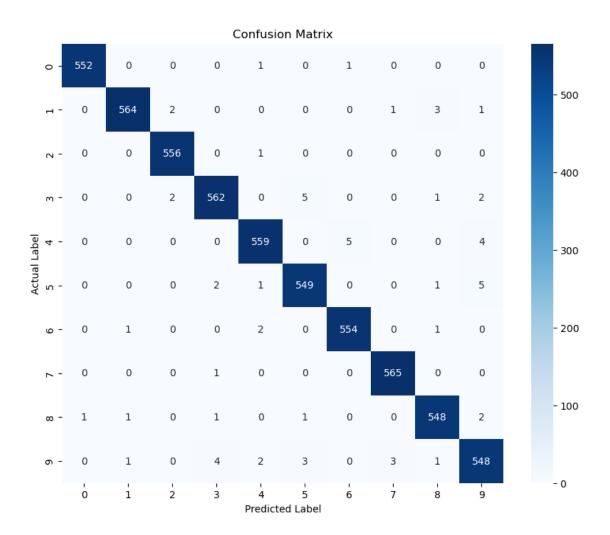
```
[6]: # Generate the confusion matrix
     cm = confusion_matrix(y_true, y_pred)
     print("Confusion Matrix:")
     print(cm)
     # Classification report
     report = classification_report(y_true, y_pred)
     print("Classification Report:")
     print(report)
     # Plotting the confusion matrix
     plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
     sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt="d", cmap='Blues')
     plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
     plt.ylabel('Actual Label')
     plt.xlabel('Predicted Label')
     plt.show()
     # Calculate average loss and accuracy
     average_loss = np.mean(all_val_loss)
     average_accuracy = np.mean(all_val_acc) * 100
     print(f'Average Loss: {average_loss}')
     print(f'Average Accuracy: {average_accuracy}%')
     # Plot training & validation loss values
     plt.figure(figsize=(12, 5))
     plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
     plt.plot(all_train_loss, label='Training Loss')
     plt.plot(all_val_loss, label='Validation Loss')
     plt.title('Loss across all folds')
     plt.xlabel('Epochs')
     plt.ylabel('Loss')
     plt.legend()
     # Plot training & validation accuracy values
     plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
     plt.plot(all_train_acc, label='Training Accuracy')
     plt.plot(all_val_acc, label='Validation Accuracy')
     plt.title('Accuracy across all folds')
     plt.xlabel('Epochs')
     plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
     plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```

```
Confusion Matrix:
[[552 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0]
```

[	0	564	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	1]
[	0	0	556	0	1	0	0	0	0	0]
[	0	0	2	562	0	5	0	0	1	2]
[	0	0	0	0	559	0	5	0	0	4]
[	0	0	0	2	1	549	0	0	1	5]
[	0	1	0	0	2	0	554	0	1	0]
[	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	565	0	0]
[	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	548	2]
[	0	1	0	4	2	3	0	3	1	548]]

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	554
1	0.99	0.99	0.99	571
2	0.99	1.00	1.00	557
3	0.99	0.98	0.98	572
4	0.99	0.98	0.99	568
5	0.98	0.98	0.98	558
6	0.99	0.99	0.99	558
7	0.99	1.00	1.00	566
8	0.99	0.99	0.99	554
9	0.98	0.98	0.98	562
2 COURT CW			0.99	5620
accuracy	2 22	2 22		
macro avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	5620
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	5620



Average Loss: 0.04553227401338518 Average Accuracy: 98.61743795871735%

