

```
In [1]: import tensorflow as tf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from tensorflow import keras
import numpy as np

(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = keras.datasets.fashion_mnist.load_data(

# There are 10 image classes in this dataset and each class has a mapping corr

#0 T-shirt/top
#1 Trouser
#2 pullover
#3 Dress
#4 Coat
#5 sandals
#6 shirt
#7 sneaker
#8 bag
#9 ankle boot

# https://ml-course.github.io/master/09%20-%20Convolutional%20Neural%20Network
```

WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\Sakshi's PC\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python311\site-packages\keras\src\losses.py:2976: The name tf.losses.sparse\_softmax\_cross\_entropy is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.losses.sparse\_softmax\_cross\_entropy instead.

Downloading data from <https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz> (<https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz>)

29515/29515 [=====] - 0s 0us/step

Downloading data from <https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz> (<https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz>)

26421880/26421880 [=====] - 5s 0us/step

Downloading data from <https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz> (<https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz>)

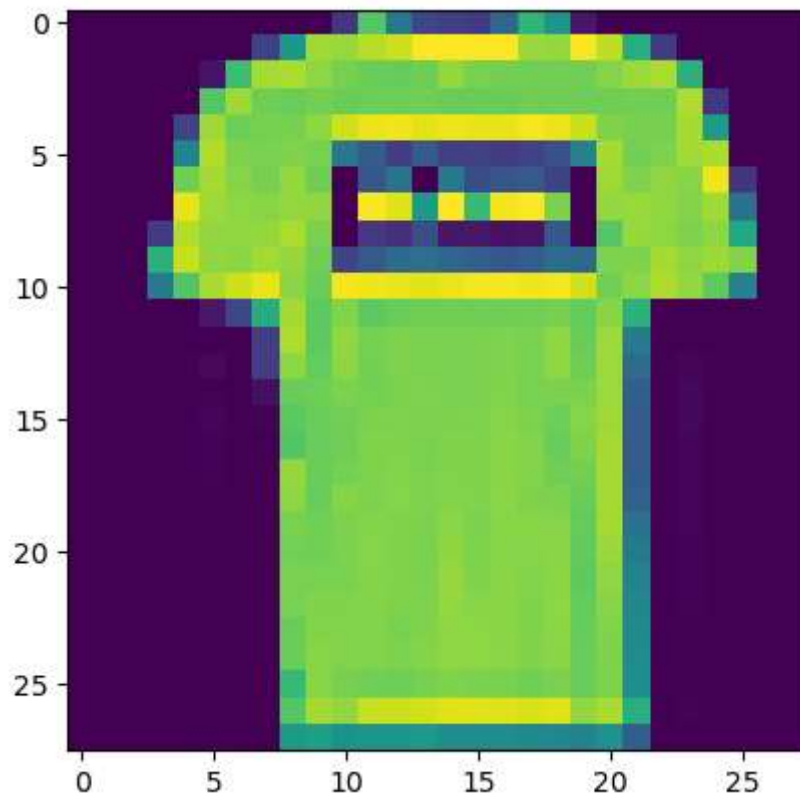
5148/5148 [=====] - 0s 0s/step

Downloading data from <https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz> (<https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz>)

4422102/4422102 [=====] - 1s 0us/step

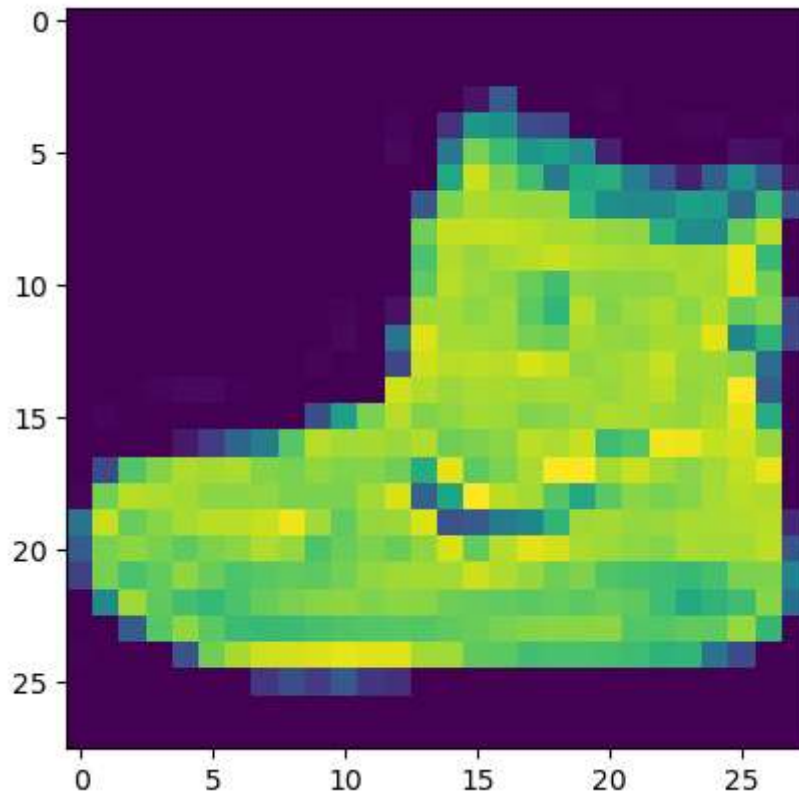
```
In [2]: plt.imshow(x_train[1])
```

```
Out[2]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x22d91216e10>
```



```
In [3]: plt.imshow(x_train[0])
```

```
Out[3]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x22d91357750>
```



```
In [4]: # Next, we will preprocess the data by scaling the pixel values to be between
x_train = x_train.astype('float32') / 255.0
x_test = x_test.astype('float32') / 255.0

x_train = x_train.reshape(-1, 28, 28, 1)
x_test = x_test.reshape(-1, 28, 28, 1)

# 28, 28 comes from width, height, 1 comes from the number of channels
# -1 means that the length in that dimension is inferred.
# This is done based on the constraint that the number of elements in an ndarray
# each image is a row vector (784 elements) and there are lots of such rows (L
```

```
In [5]: # converting the training_images array to 4 dimensional array with sizes 60000
x_train.shape
```

```
Out[5]: (60000, 28, 28, 1)
```

```
In [6]: x_test.shape
```

```
Out[6]: (10000, 28, 28, 1)
```

```
In [7]: y_train.shape
```

```
Out[7]: (60000,)
```

```
In [8]: y_test.shape
```

```
Out[8]: (10000,)
```



```

In [9]: # We will use a convolutional neural network (CNN) to classify the fashion ite
# The CNN will consist of multiple convolutional layers followed by max poolin
# dropout, and dense layers. Here is the code for the model:

model = keras.Sequential([
    keras.layers.Conv2D(32, (3,3), activation='relu', input_shape=(28,28,1)),
    # 32 filters (default), randomly initialized
    # 3*3 is Size of Filter
    # 28,28,1 size of Input Image
    # No zero-padding: every output 2 pixels less in every dimension
    # in Paramter shwon 320 is value of weights: (3x3 filter weights + 32 bias
    # 32*3*3=288(Total)+32(bias)= 320

    keras.layers.MaxPooling2D((2,2)),
    # It shown 13 * 13 size image with 32 channel or filter or depth.

    keras.layers.Dropout(0.25),
    # Reduce Overfitting of Training sample drop out 25% Neuron

    keras.layers.Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation='relu'),
    # Deeper Layers use 64 filters
    # 3*3 is Size of Filter
    # Observe how the input image on 28x28x1 is transformed to a 3x3x64 featur
    # 13(Size)-3(Filter Size )+1(bias)=11 Size for Width and Height with 64 De
    # in Paramter shwon 18496 is value of weights: (3x3 filter weights + 64 bi
    # 64*3*3=576+1=577*32 + 32(bias)=18496

    keras.layers.MaxPooling2D((2,2)),
    # It shown 5 * 5 size image with 64 channel or filter or depth.

    keras.layers.Dropout(0.25),

    keras.layers.Conv2D(128, (3,3), activation='relu'),
    # Deeper Layers use 128 filters
    # 3*3 is Size of Filter
    # Observe how the input image on 28x28x1 is transformed to a 3x3x128 featu
    # It show 5(Size)-3(Filter Size )+1(bias)=3 Size for Width and Height with
    # 128*3*3=1152+1=1153*64 + 64(bias)= 73856

    # To classify the images, we still need a Dense and Softmax Layer.
    # We need to flatten the 3x3x128 feature map to a vector of size 1152
    # https://medium.com/@iamvarman/how-to-calculate-the-number-of-parameters-

    keras.layers.Flatten(),
    keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    # 128 Size of Node in Dense Layer
    # 1152*128 = 147584

    keras.layers.Dropout(0.25),
    keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
    # 10 Size of Node another Dense Layer
    # 128*10+10 bias= 1290
])

```

WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\Sakshi's PC\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python311\site-packages\keras\src\backend.py:873: The name tf.get\_default\_graph is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.get\_default\_graph instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\Sakshi's PC\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python311\site-packages\keras\src\layers\pooling\max\_pooling2d.py:161: The name tf.nn.max\_pool is deprecated. Please use tf.nn.max\_pool2d instead.

In [10]: `model.summary()`

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 32)	320
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 13, 13, 32)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 13, 13, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 5, 5, 64)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 5, 5, 64)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 3, 3, 128)	73856
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 1152)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	147584
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1290
Total params: 241546 (943.54 KB)		
Trainable params: 241546 (943.54 KB)		
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)		

```
In [11]: # Compile and Train the Model
# After defining the model, we will compile it and train it on the training data

model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])

history = model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=10, validation_data=(x_test, y_test))

# 1875 is a number of batches. By default batches contain 32 samples. 60000 / 32 = 1875
```

WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\Sakshi's PC\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python311\site-packages\keras\src\optimizers\\_\_init\_\_.py:309: The name tf.train.Optimizer is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.train.Optimizer instead.

Epoch 1/10

WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\Sakshi's PC\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python311\site-packages\keras\src\utils\tf\_utils.py:492: The name tf.ragged.RaggedTensorValue is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.ragged.RaggedTensorValue instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\Sakshi's PC\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python311\site-packages\keras\src\engine\base\_layer\_utils.py:384: The name tf.executing\_eagerly\_outside\_functions is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.executing\_eagerly\_outside\_functions instead.

1875/1875 [=====] - 29s 15ms/step - loss: 0.5689 - accuracy: 0.7886 - val\_loss: 0.3816 - val\_accuracy: 0.8611

Epoch 2/10

1875/1875 [=====] - 27s 14ms/step - loss: 0.3728 - accuracy: 0.8630 - val\_loss: 0.3128 - val\_accuracy: 0.8855

Epoch 3/10

1875/1875 [=====] - 26s 14ms/step - loss: 0.3241 - accuracy: 0.8802 - val\_loss: 0.3029 - val\_accuracy: 0.8871

Epoch 4/10

1875/1875 [=====] - 26s 14ms/step - loss: 0.2972 - accuracy: 0.8905 - val\_loss: 0.2729 - val\_accuracy: 0.9000

Epoch 5/10

1875/1875 [=====] - 26s 14ms/step - loss: 0.2802 - accuracy: 0.8961 - val\_loss: 0.2773 - val\_accuracy: 0.8941

Epoch 6/10

1875/1875 [=====] - 27s 14ms/step - loss: 0.2645 - accuracy: 0.9014 - val\_loss: 0.2655 - val\_accuracy: 0.9037

Epoch 7/10

1875/1875 [=====] - 27s 15ms/step - loss: 0.2521 - accuracy: 0.9061 - val\_loss: 0.2607 - val\_accuracy: 0.9004

Epoch 8/10

1875/1875 [=====] - 27s 14ms/step - loss: 0.2422 - accuracy: 0.9095 - val\_loss: 0.2558 - val\_accuracy: 0.9069

Epoch 9/10

1875/1875 [=====] - 27s 15ms/step - loss: 0.2324 - accuracy: 0.9112 - val\_loss: 0.2429 - val\_accuracy: 0.9091

Epoch 10/10

1875/1875 [=====] - 26s 14ms/step - loss: 0.2293 - accuracy: 0.9137 - val\_loss: 0.2543 - val\_accuracy: 0.9088



In [12]: *# Finally, we will evaluate the performance of the model on the test data.*

```
test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)

print('Test accuracy:', test_acc)
```

```
313/313 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.2543 - accur
acy: 0.9088
Test accuracy: 0.9088000059127808
```

In [13]: `pred = model.predict(x_test)`  
`pred`

```
313/313 [=====] - 2s 5ms/step
```

```
Out[13]: array([[4.72687944e-10, 4.70370028e-11, 2.51631355e-10, ...,
  4.28298517e-05, 4.35415731e-10, 9.99956131e-01],
 [7.08246034e-07, 2.29262217e-11, 9.99829650e-01, ...,
  1.00810624e-22, 1.14914656e-09, 2.48267197e-19],
 [7.83738519e-10, 1.00000000e+00, 3.29792235e-11, ...,
  9.74168265e-21, 4.09122953e-12, 1.89905846e-21],
 ...,
 [1.65549727e-10, 2.30544395e-16, 4.22858797e-11, ...,
  4.64661165e-12, 1.00000000e+00, 4.75911153e-14],
 [1.09682628e-11, 1.00000000e+00, 1.97278977e-12, ...,
  2.06001718e-21, 1.84952395e-13, 4.25730571e-20],
 [7.98275960e-06, 1.06374330e-07, 7.01506133e-06, ...,
  9.77163836e-02, 4.87984908e-05, 2.99475185e-04]], dtype=float32)
```

In [ ]: