

# Report

## Abstract:

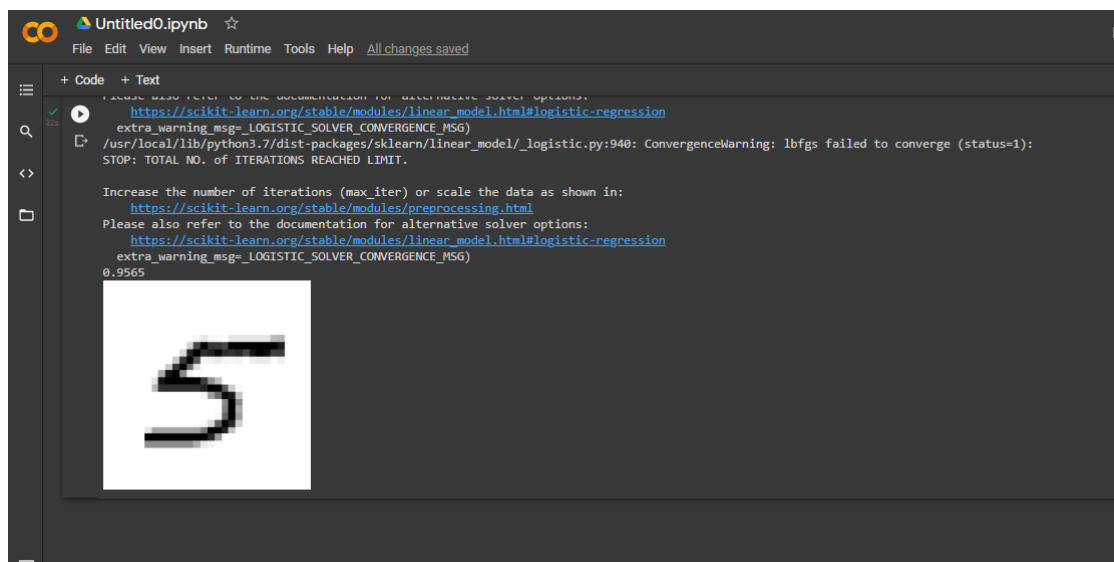
The MNIST handwritten digit classification problem is a standard dataset in computer vision and deep learning. The dataset is solved, it can be used as the basis for learning and practicing how to develop, evaluate and also convolutional deep learning neural networks for image classification from scratch.

## Introduction:

The MNIST dataset is an acronym that stands for the modified national institute of standards and technology dataset. It is a dataset of 60,000 small square 28x28 pixel, grayscale images of handwritten single digits between 0 and 9. It is a widely used and deeply understood dataset and for the most part is solved. Top performing models are deep learning convolutional neural networks that achieve a classification accuracy of above 99%, with an error rate between 0.4% and 0.2% on the hold out test dataset.

## Results:

Now, talk about my result,

A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook interface. The top bar shows the file name 'Untitled0.ipynb' and a star icon. Below the bar is a menu with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Runtime', 'Tools', and 'Help'. The main area has a tab for 'Code' and a 'Text' tab. The code cell contains several lines of text, including a warning message from sklearn: 'ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1): STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.' Below the warning, there is a link to sklearn documentation for linear models and another link for preprocessing. At the bottom of the code cell, the value '0.9565' is displayed. Below the code cell, there is a large square image showing a handwritten digit '5' on a white background.

I have done my work in Google colab.

I have found 95% accuracy in my project-work.

## Discussion:

At first, I imported the `fetch_openml` from the `sklearn.datasets` library. Then I created a variable `mnist`, and stored in it the `mnist_784` dataset from the `fetch_openml`. I created array variables `x` and `y`. I stored in them the data. I have 784 (28x28) pixels of features, and these are now stored in `x`. Then I tried to see that picture `x` using `matplotlib`. And since the data, I stored to the 3025th element, the image was shown and that was a 5 digit of number. If I talk about my accuracy, cross-validation increases the efficiency of the model. So that I would like to use cross-validate in my model, and the output was 95%.