Capstone Project

Image classifier for the SVHN dataset

Instructions

In this notebook, you will create a neural network that classifies real-world images digits. You will use concepts from throughout this course in building, training, testing, validating and saving your Tensorflow classifier model.

This project is peer-assessed. Within this notebook you will find instructions in each section for how to complete the project. Pay close attention to the instructions as the peer review will be carried out according to a grading rubric that checks key parts of the project instructions. Feel free to add extra cells into the notebook as required.

How to submit

When you have completed the Capstone project notebook, you will submit a pdf of the notebook for peer review. First ensure that the notebook has been fully executed from beginning to end, and all of the cell outputs are visible. This is important, as the grading rubric depends on the reviewer being able to view the outputs of your notebook. Save the notebook as a pdf (File -> Download as -> PDF via LaTeX). You should then submit this pdf for review.

Let's get started!

We'll start by running some imports, and loading the dataset. For this project you are free to make further imports throughout the notebook as you wish.

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Flatten, Softmax, Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Dro
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
from scipy.io import loadmat
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```



For the capstone project, you will use the SVHN dataset. This is an image dataset of over 600,000 digit images in all, and is a harder dataset than MNIST as the numbers appear in the context of natural scene images. SVHN is obtained from house numbers in Google Street View images.

 Y. Netzer, T. Wang, A. Coates, A. Bissacco, B. Wu and A. Y. Ng. "Reading Digits in Natural Images with Unsupervised Feature Learning". NIPS Workshop on Deep Learning and Unsupervised Feature Learning, 2011.

Your goal is to develop an end-to-end workflow for building, training, validating, evaluating and saving a neural network that classifies a real-world image into one of ten classes.

```
In [ ]: # Run this cell to load the dataset

train = loadmat('data/train_32x32.mat')
test = loadmat('data/test_32x32.mat')
```

Both train and test are dictionaries with keys X and y for the input images and labels respectively.

1. Inspect and preprocess the dataset

- Extract the training and testing images and labels separately from the train and test dictionaries loaded for you.
- Select a random sample of images and corresponding labels from the dataset (at least 10), and display them in a figure.
- Convert the training and test images to grayscale by taking the average across all colour channels for each pixel. *Hint: retain the channel dimension, which will now have size 1.*
- Select a random sample of the grayscale images and corresponding labels from the dataset (at least 10), and display them in a figure.

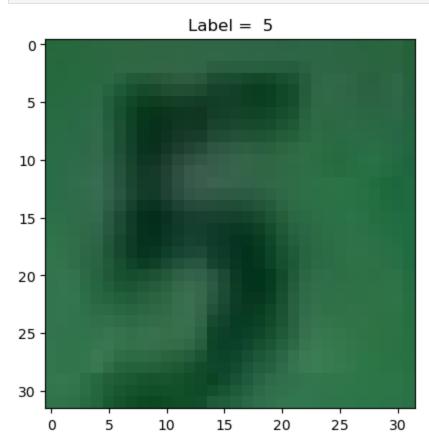
```
In []: x_train, y_train = train['X'], train['y']
    x_test, y_test = test['X'], test['y']

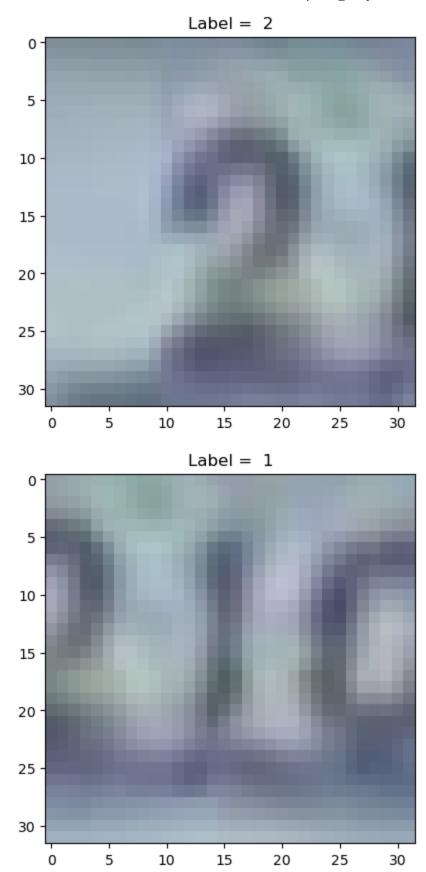
In []: x_test.shape, x_train.shape

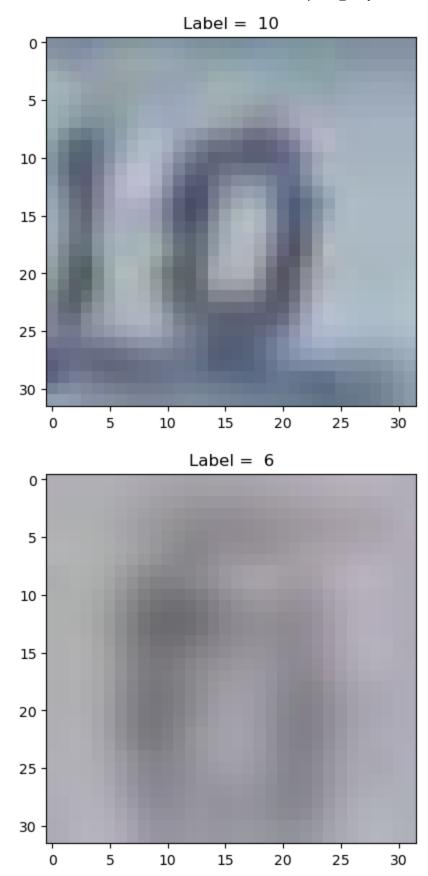
Out[]: ((32, 32, 3, 26032), (32, 32, 3, 73257))

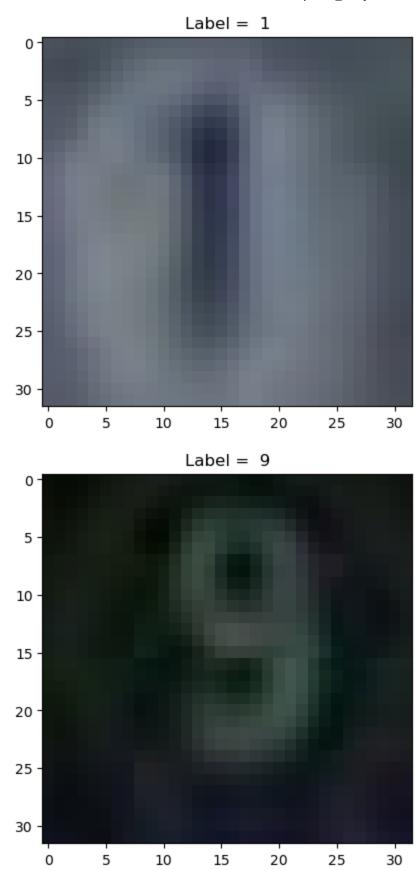
In []: x_train = np.transpose(x_train, (3, 0, 1, 2))
    x_test = np.transpose(x_test, (3, 0, 1, 2))

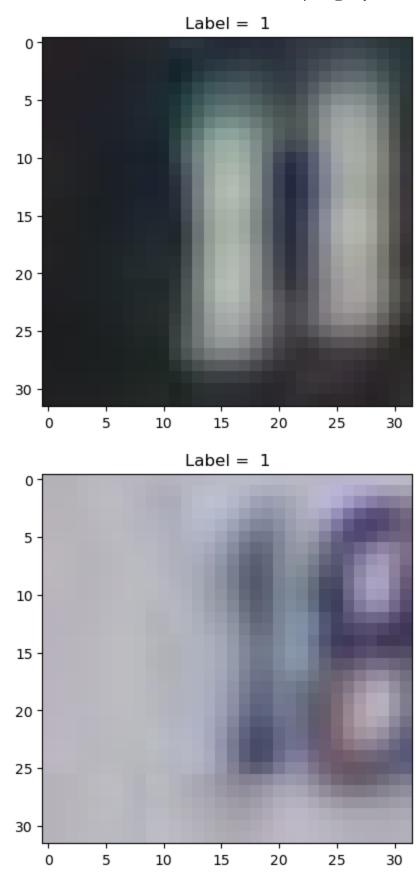
In []: for i in range(0,11):
    fig = plt.figure()
    plt.title('Label = %i' %(int(y_test[i])))
    plt.imshow(x_test[i])
    plt.show()
```

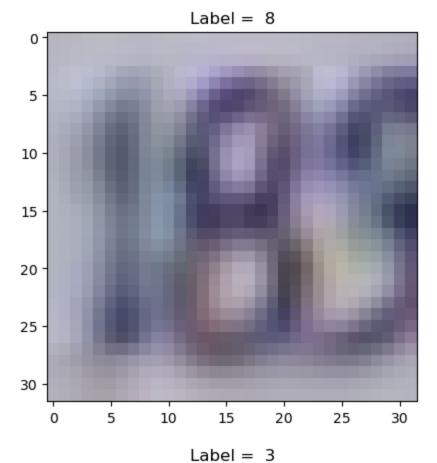


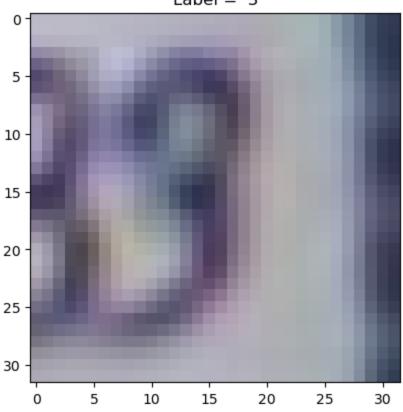






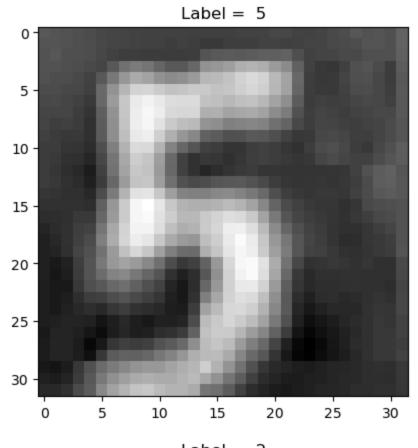


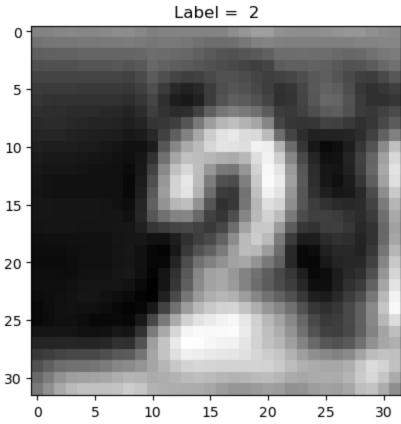


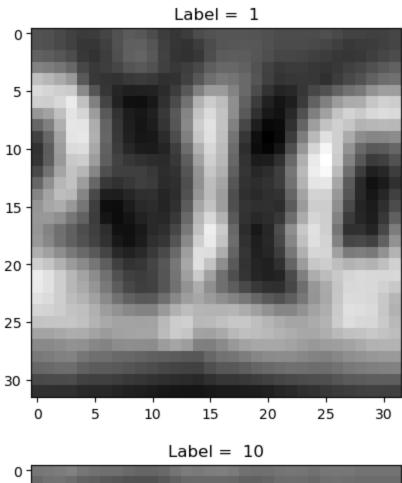


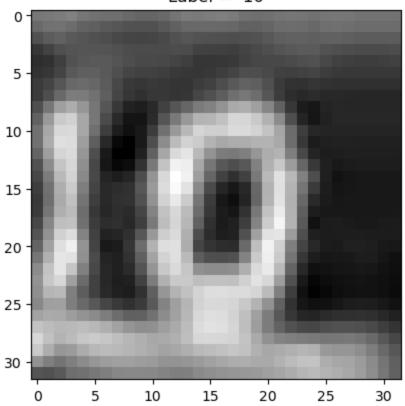
```
In [ ]: x_test = np.sum(x_test, axis=3) / 3
    x_train = np.sum(x_train, axis=3) / 3
In [ ]: for i in range(0,11):
    fig = plt.figure()
```

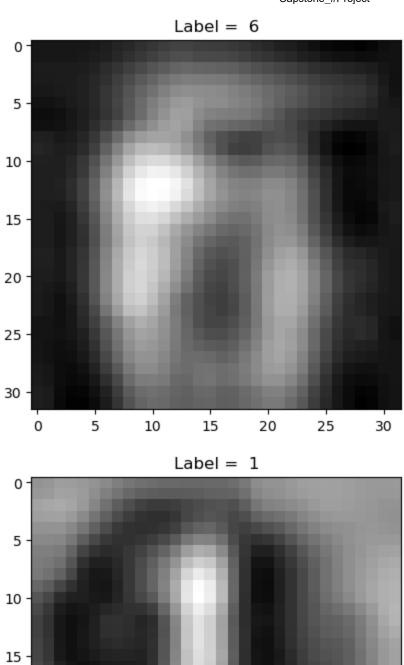
```
plt.title('Label = %i' %(int(y_test[i])))
plt.imshow(x_test[i], cmap='gray_r')
plt.show()
```



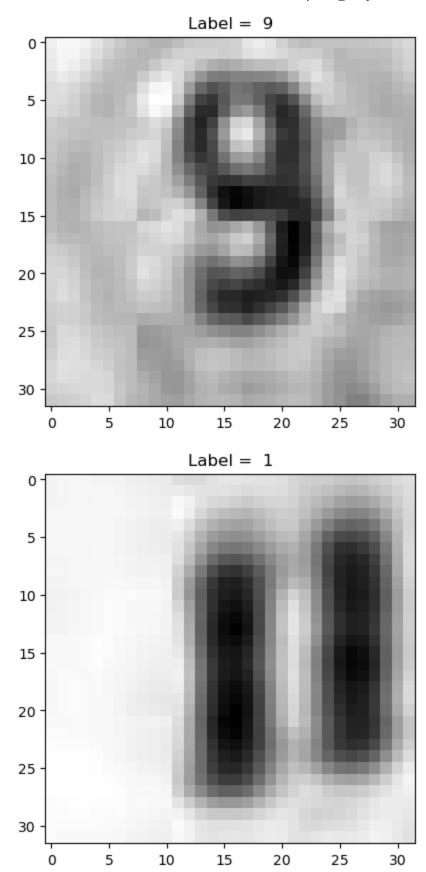


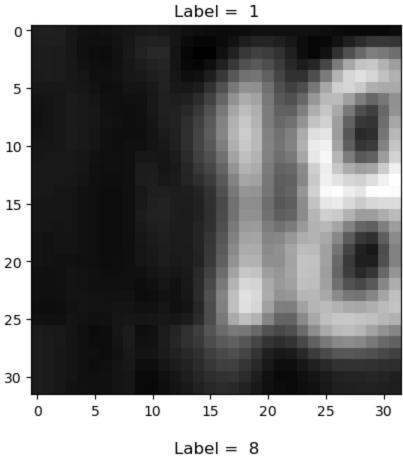


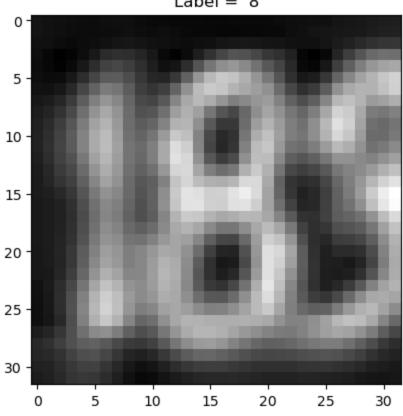


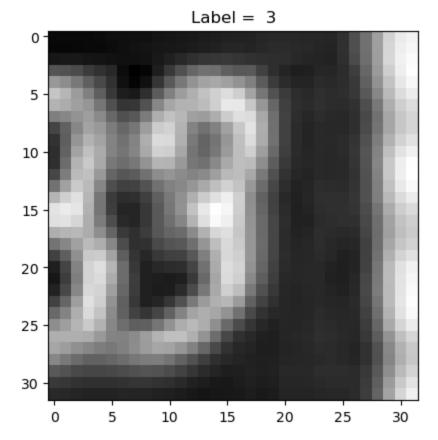


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2. MLP neural network classifier

- Build an MLP classifier model using the Sequential API. Your model should use only Flatten and Dense layers, with the final layer having a 10-way softmax output.
- You should design and build the model yourself. Feel free to experiment with different MLP architectures. *Hint: to achieve a reasonable accuracy you won't need to use more than 4 or 5 layers*.
- Print out the model summary (using the summary() method)
- Compile and train the model (we recommend a maximum of 30 epochs), making use of both training and validation sets during the training run.
- Your model should track at least one appropriate metric, and use at least two callbacks during training, one of which should be a ModelCheckpoint callback.
- As a guide, you should aim to achieve a final categorical cross entropy training loss of less than 1.0 (the validation loss might be higher).
- Plot the learning curves for loss vs epoch and accuracy vs epoch for both training and validation sets.
- Compute and display the loss and accuracy of the trained model on the test set.

```
In [ ]: # Developing the Sequential model for MLP classifier
model_mlp = Sequential([
    Flatten(input_shape=(32, 32, 1)),
    Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    Dense(64, activation='relu'),
    Dense(64, activation='relu'),
    Dense(32, activation='relu'),
```

```
Dense(11, activation='softmax')
])
```

In []: model_mlp.summary()

Model: "sequential"

| Layer (type) | Output Shape | Param # |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|
| flatten (Flatten) | (None, 1024) | 0 |
| dense (Dense) | (None, 128) | 131200 |
| dense_1 (Dense) | (None, 64) | 8256 |
| dense_2 (Dense) | (None, 64) | 4160 |
| dense_3 (Dense) | (None, 32) | 2080 |
| dense_4 (Dense) | (None, 11) | 363 |
| | | |

Total params: 146,059 Trainable params: 146,059 Non-trainable params: 0

```
In [ ]: # Compiling the MLP model
model_mlp.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', metrics=[
```

```
In []: # Reshaping the datasets

x_train = x_train[...,np.newaxis]
x_test = x_test[...,np.newaxis]
```

```
In [ ]: # Fitting the MLP model
    history_mlp = model_mlp.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=30, batch_size=260, validation_sp
```

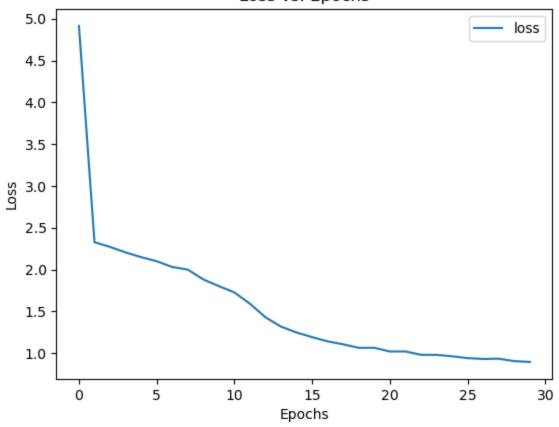
```
Epoch 1/30
Epoch 1: val_loss improved from inf to 2.36020, saving model to model_checkpoints\che
ckpoint
1297 - val_loss: 2.3602 - val_accuracy: 0.1863
Epoch 2/30
Epoch 2: val_loss improved from 2.36020 to 2.31391, saving model to model_checkpoints
1800 - val_loss: 2.3139 - val_accuracy: 0.1766
Epoch 3/30
Epoch 3: val loss improved from 2.31391 to 2.24837, saving model to model checkpoints
\checkpoint
919 - val_loss: 2.2484 - val_accuracy: 0.1946
Epoch 4/30
Epoch 4: val_loss improved from 2.24837 to 2.19060, saving model to model_checkpoints
2109 - val_loss: 2.1906 - val_accuracy: 0.2140
Epoch 5/30
Epoch 5: val_loss improved from 2.19060 to 2.18165, saving model to model_checkpoints
\checkpoint
2356 - val_loss: 2.1816 - val_accuracy: 0.1933
Epoch 6/30
Epoch 6: val_loss improved from 2.18165 to 2.05045, saving model to model_checkpoints
628 - val_loss: 2.0505 - val_accuracy: 0.2891
Epoch 7/30
Epoch 7: val_loss improved from 2.05045 to 2.00536, saving model to model_checkpoints
\checkpoint
938 - val_loss: 2.0054 - val_accuracy: 0.3008
Epoch 8: val_loss improved from 2.00536 to 1.95475, saving model to model_checkpoints
\checkpoint
958 - val_loss: 1.9548 - val_accuracy: 0.2991
Epoch 9/30
Epoch 9: val_loss improved from 1.95475 to 1.88399, saving model to model_checkpoints
\checkpoint
342 - val_loss: 1.8840 - val_accuracy: 0.3445
Epoch 10: val_loss improved from 1.88399 to 1.77925, saving model to model_checkpoint
s\checkpoint
822 - val_loss: 1.7793 - val_accuracy: 0.3990
```

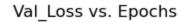
```
Epoch 11/30
Epoch 11: val_loss improved from 1.77925 to 1.67799, saving model to model_checkpoint
s\checkpoint
207 - val_loss: 1.6780 - val_accuracy: 0.4323
Epoch 12/30
Epoch 12: val_loss improved from 1.67799 to 1.51520, saving model to model_checkpoint
s\checkpoint
651 - val_loss: 1.5152 - val_accuracy: 0.4803
Epoch 13/30
Epoch 13: val loss improved from 1.51520 to 1.35996, saving model to model checkpoint
s\checkpoint
260 - val_loss: 1.3600 - val_accuracy: 0.5468
Epoch 14/30
Epoch 14: val_loss improved from 1.35996 to 1.24938, saving model to model_checkpoint
5788 - val_loss: 1.2494 - val_accuracy: 0.6088
Epoch 15/30
Epoch 15: val loss did not improve from 1.24938
6063 - val_loss: 1.2679 - val_accuracy: 0.5979
Epoch 16/30
Epoch 16: val_loss improved from 1.24938 to 1.16893, saving model to model_checkpoint
s\checkpoint
6268 - val_loss: 1.1689 - val_accuracy: 0.6226
Epoch 17/30
Epoch 17: val_loss improved from 1.16893 to 1.15735, saving model to model_checkpoint
s\checkpoint
6461 - val_loss: 1.1573 - val_accuracy: 0.6373
Epoch 18/30
Epoch 18: val_loss improved from 1.15735 to 1.04085, saving model to model_checkpoint
s\checkpoint
6581 - val_loss: 1.0408 - val_accuracy: 0.6796
Epoch 19/30
Epoch 19: val_loss did not improve from 1.04085
6732 - val_loss: 1.1133 - val_accuracy: 0.6493
Epoch 20/30
Epoch 20: val_loss did not improve from 1.04085
6725 - val_loss: 1.0526 - val_accuracy: 0.6749
Epoch 21/30
Epoch 21: val_loss did not improve from 1.04085
```

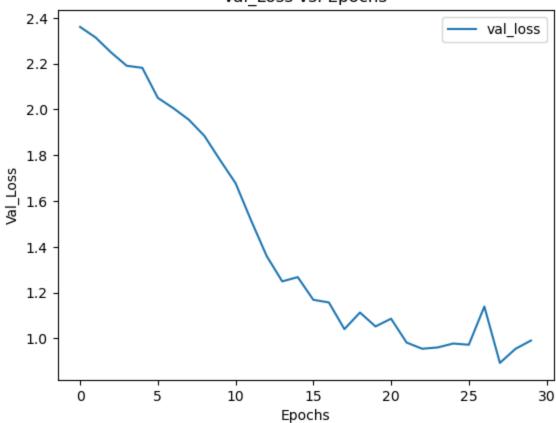
```
6877 - val loss: 1.0864 - val accuracy: 0.6626
   Epoch 22/30
   Epoch 22: val_loss improved from 1.04085 to 0.98228, saving model to model_checkpoint
   s\checkpoint
   6890 - val_loss: 0.9823 - val_accuracy: 0.7027
   Epoch 23/30
   Epoch 23: val loss improved from 0.98228 to 0.95524, saving model to model checkpoint
   s\checkpoint
   7021 - val_loss: 0.9552 - val_accuracy: 0.7139
   Epoch 24/30
   Epoch 24: val loss did not improve from 0.95524
   7020 - val_loss: 0.9609 - val_accuracy: 0.7125
   Epoch 25/30
   Epoch 25: val_loss did not improve from 0.95524
   7075 - val_loss: 0.9781 - val_accuracy: 0.7030
   Epoch 26/30
   Epoch 26: val loss did not improve from 0.95524
   7118 - val_loss: 0.9726 - val_accuracy: 0.7058
   Epoch 27/30
   Epoch 27: val_loss did not improve from 0.95524
   7167 - val loss: 1.1395 - val accuracy: 0.6403
   Epoch 28/30
   Epoch 28: val_loss improved from 0.95524 to 0.89335, saving model to model_checkpoint
   s\checkpoint
   7157 - val loss: 0.8933 - val accuracy: 0.7305
   Epoch 29/30
   Epoch 29: val loss did not improve from 0.89335
   7244 - val_loss: 0.9547 - val_accuracy: 0.7065
   Epoch 30/30
   Epoch 30: val loss did not improve from 0.89335
   7291 - val loss: 0.9911 - val accuracy: 0.6942
In [ ]: # Converting the history to pandas dataframe
   df_mlp = pd.DataFrame(history_mlp.history)
   df mlp.head()
```

```
Out[]:
                               val_loss val_accuracy
                loss accuracy
                               2.360201
                                            0.186323
         0 4.913829
                      0.129666
         1 2.327513 0.179976 2.313905
                                            0.176631
         2 2.270968
                     0.191898 2.248368
                                            0.194649
         3 2.204926 0.210857 2.190604
                                            0.214032
         4 2.148843 0.235595 2.181646
                                            0.193284
```

Loss vs. Epochs

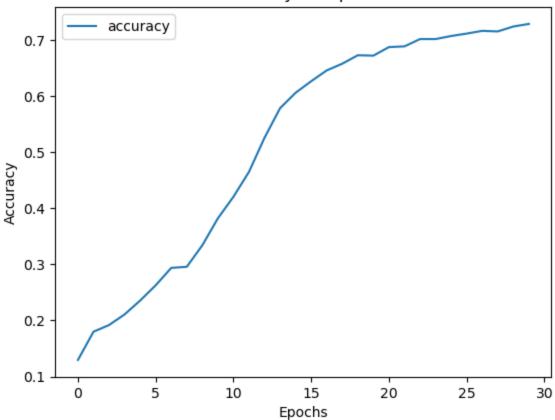




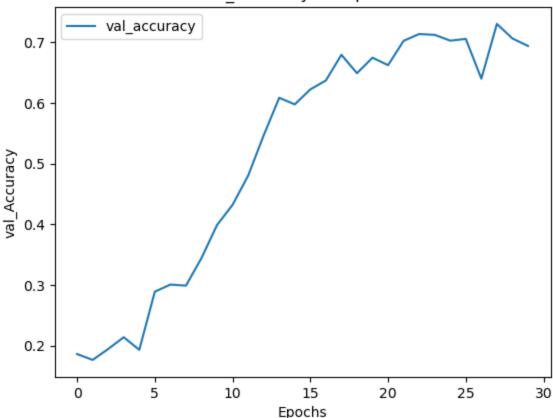


```
In [ ]: # Make a plot for the accuracy
acc_plot = df_mlp.plot(y='accuracy', title='Accuracy vs. Epochs', legend='False')
acc_plot.set(xlabel='Epochs', ylabel='Accuracy')
Out[ ]: [Text(0.5, 0, 'Epochs'), Text(0, 0.5, 'Accuracy')]
```

Accuracy vs. Epochs



val Accuracy vs. Epochs



3. CNN neural network classifier

- Build a CNN classifier model using the Sequential API. Your model should use the Conv2D, MaxPool2D, BatchNormalization, Flatten, Dense and Dropout layers. The final layer should again have a 10-way softmax output.
- You should design and build the model yourself. Feel free to experiment with different CNN architectures. *Hint: to achieve a reasonable accuracy you won't need to use more than 2 or 3 convolutional layers and 2 fully connected layers.*)
- The CNN model should use fewer trainable parameters than your MLP model.
- Compile and train the model (we recommend a maximum of 30 epochs), making use of both training and validation sets during the training run.
- Your model should track at least one appropriate metric, and use at least two callbacks during training, one of which should be a ModelCheckpoint callback.
- You should aim to beat the MLP model performance with fewer parameters!
- Plot the learning curves for loss vs epoch and accuracy vs epoch for both training and validation sets.
- Compute and display the loss and accuracy of the trained model on the test set.

```
BatchNormalization(),
    Dropout(0.3),
    Conv2D(filters=8, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu', name='conv_2'),
    BatchNormalization(),
    MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), name='pool_1'),
    Dropout(0.3),
    Flatten(name='flatten'),
    Dense(units=32, activation='relu', name='dense_1'),
    Dense(units=11, activation='softmax', name='dense_2')
])
```

In []: model_cnn.summary()

Model: "sequential_1"

conv_1 (Conv2D)

ormalization)

| Layer (type) | Output Shape | Param # |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------|
| conv_1 (Conv2D) | (None, 30, 30, 16) | 160 |
| Layer (type) | Output Shape | Param # |

(None, 30, 30, 16)

160

64

dropout (Dropout) (None, 30, 30, 16)

batch_normalization (BatchN (None, 30, 30, 16)

conv 2 (Conv2D) (None, 28, 28, 8) 1160

batch_normalization_1 (Batc (None, 28, 28, 8) 32 hNormalization)

pool_1 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 14, 14, 8)

(None, 14, 14, 8) dropout_1 (Dropout)

flatten (Flatten) (None, 1568)

dense_1 (Dense) (None, 32) 50208

dense 2 (Dense) (None, 11) 363

______ Total params: 51,987

Trainable params: 51,939 Non-trainable params: 48

```
In [ ]: model_cnn.compile(optimizer='adam',
                      loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
                      metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
checkpoint_path_cnn = 'model_cnn_checkpoints/checkpoint'
In [ ]:
        checkpoint_cnn = ModelCheckpoint(checkpoint_path_cnn, frequency='epoch', save_weights_
```

```
history_cnn = model_cnn.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=30,batch_size=264,validation spli
In [ ]:
```

```
Epoch 1/30
Epoch 1: val_loss improved from inf to 1.30102, saving model to model_cnn_checkpoints
\checkpoint
209/209 [================ ] - 67s 312ms/step - loss: 1.9576 - accuracy:
0.3279 - val_loss: 1.3010 - val_accuracy: 0.5752
Epoch 2/30
Epoch 2: val_loss improved from 1.30102 to 0.73070, saving model to model_cnn_checkpo
ints\checkpoint
0.7168 - val_loss: 0.7307 - val_accuracy: 0.7779
Epoch 3/30
Epoch 3: val loss improved from 0.73070 to 0.64180, saving model to model cnn checkpo
ints\checkpoint
0.7926 - val_loss: 0.6418 - val_accuracy: 0.8075
Epoch 4/30
Epoch 4: val_loss improved from 0.64180 to 0.57969, saving model to model_cnn_checkpo
ints\checkpoint
209/209 [=================] - 57s 273ms/step - loss: 0.6001 - accuracy:
0.8188 - val_loss: 0.5797 - val_accuracy: 0.8268
Epoch 5/30
Epoch 5: val loss improved from 0.57969 to 0.50648, saving model to model cnn checkpo
ints\checkpoint
0.8335 - val_loss: 0.5065 - val_accuracy: 0.8506
Epoch 6/30
Epoch 6: val_loss did not improve from 0.50648
209/209 [=============== ] - 52s 249ms/step - loss: 0.5164 - accuracy:
0.8422 - val_loss: 0.5094 - val_accuracy: 0.8511
Epoch 7/30
Epoch 7: val_loss did not improve from 0.50648
0.8509 - val loss: 0.5436 - val accuracy: 0.8386
Epoch 8/30
Epoch 8: val loss did not improve from 0.50648
0.8568 - val_loss: 0.5106 - val_accuracy: 0.8464
Epoch 9/30
Epoch 9: val loss improved from 0.50648 to 0.46371, saving model to model cnn checkpo
ints\checkpoint
0.8603 - val_loss: 0.4637 - val_accuracy: 0.8634
Epoch 10/30
Epoch 10: val_loss did not improve from 0.46371
209/209 [============] - 52s 246ms/step - loss: 0.4445 - accuracy:
0.8629 - val_loss: 0.5312 - val_accuracy: 0.8389
Epoch 11/30
Epoch 11: val_loss improved from 0.46371 to 0.45768, saving model to model_cnn_checkp
oints\checkpoint
```

```
209/209 [================= ] - 52s 247ms/step - loss: 0.4314 - accuracy:
0.8688 - val_loss: 0.4577 - val_accuracy: 0.8647
Epoch 12/30
Epoch 12: val_loss did not improve from 0.45768
209/209 [================== ] - 53s 252ms/step - loss: 0.4204 - accuracy:
0.8695 - val_loss: 0.4636 - val_accuracy: 0.8645
Epoch 13/30
Epoch 13: val_loss improved from 0.45768 to 0.43977, saving model to model_cnn_checkp
oints\checkpoint
209/209 [================ ] - 1192s 6s/step - loss: 0.4087 - accuracy:
0.8748 - val_loss: 0.4398 - val_accuracy: 0.8726
Epoch 14/30
Epoch 14: val_loss improved from 0.43977 to 0.42802, saving model to model_cnn_checkp
oints\checkpoint
209/209 [================] - 60s 285ms/step - loss: 0.4034 - accuracy:
0.8755 - val_loss: 0.4280 - val_accuracy: 0.8738
Epoch 15/30
Epoch 15: val_loss did not improve from 0.42802
209/209 [================ ] - 60s 288ms/step - loss: 0.3941 - accuracy:
0.8774 - val_loss: 0.4876 - val_accuracy: 0.8529
Epoch 16/30
Epoch 16: val loss did not improve from 0.42802
209/209 [================= ] - 59s 284ms/step - loss: 0.3864 - accuracy:
0.8798 - val_loss: 0.4543 - val_accuracy: 0.8654
Epoch 17/30
Epoch 17: val_loss did not improve from 0.42802
209/209 [================== ] - 51s 245ms/step - loss: 0.3832 - accuracy:
0.8817 - val loss: 0.5025 - val accuracy: 0.8523
Epoch 18/30
Epoch 18: val_loss improved from 0.42802 to 0.42650, saving model to model_cnn_checkp
oints\checkpoint
0.8834 - val_loss: 0.4265 - val_accuracy: 0.8789
Epoch 19/30
Epoch 19: val loss did not improve from 0.42650
0.8836 - val_loss: 0.4295 - val_accuracy: 0.8739
Epoch 20/30
Epoch 20: val loss improved from 0.42650 to 0.40848, saving model to model cnn checkp
oints\checkpoint
209/209 [=========================== ] - 55s 262ms/step - loss: 0.3688 - accuracy:
0.8854 - val_loss: 0.4085 - val_accuracy: 0.8814
Epoch 21/30
Epoch 21: val_loss did not improve from 0.40848
209/209 [============] - 55s 261ms/step - loss: 0.3620 - accuracy:
0.8867 - val_loss: 0.4499 - val_accuracy: 0.8661
Epoch 22/30
Epoch 22: val_loss did not improve from 0.40848
209/209 [================] - 60s 286ms/step - loss: 0.3564 - accuracy:
```

```
0.8893 - val_loss: 0.4331 - val_accuracy: 0.8730
     Epoch 23/30
     Epoch 23: val_loss did not improve from 0.40848
     209/209 [================= ] - 59s 282ms/step - loss: 0.3529 - accuracy:
     0.8899 - val_loss: 0.4581 - val_accuracy: 0.8662
     Epoch 24/30
     Epoch 24: val_loss did not improve from 0.40848
     209/209 [================= ] - 59s 284ms/step - loss: 0.3516 - accuracy:
     0.8905 - val_loss: 0.4241 - val_accuracy: 0.8757
     Epoch 25/30
     Epoch 25: val_loss did not improve from 0.40848
     0.8907 - val_loss: 0.4488 - val_accuracy: 0.8656
     Epoch 26/30
     Epoch 26: val_loss improved from 0.40848 to 0.40549, saving model to model_cnn_checkp
     oints\checkpoint
     0.8912 - val_loss: 0.4055 - val_accuracy: 0.8821
     Epoch 27/30
     Epoch 27: val loss did not improve from 0.40549
     209/209 [================= ] - 62s 299ms/step - loss: 0.3428 - accuracy:
     0.8927 - val_loss: 0.4278 - val_accuracy: 0.8758
     Epoch 28/30
     Epoch 28: val loss did not improve from 0.40549
     209/209 [================== ] - 58s 277ms/step - loss: 0.3409 - accuracy:
     0.8939 - val_loss: 0.4152 - val_accuracy: 0.8783
     Epoch 29/30
     Epoch 29: val loss did not improve from 0.40549
     209/209 [================== ] - 58s 280ms/step - loss: 0.3411 - accuracy:
     0.8937 - val_loss: 0.4272 - val_accuracy: 0.8750
     Epoch 30/30
     Epoch 30: val loss did not improve from 0.40549
     209/209 [================] - 55s 261ms/step - loss: 0.3378 - accuracy:
     0.8934 - val_loss: 0.4138 - val_accuracy: 0.8797
In []: df_cnn = pd.DataFrame(history_cnn.history)
     df cnn.head()
Out[ ]:
         loss accuracy val loss val accuracy
     0 1.957572 0.327873 1.301021
                         0.575157
     1 0.905590 0.716847 0.730696
                         0.777942
     2 0.684754 0.792581 0.641799
                         0.807535
```

```
In [ ]: # Make a plot for the loss
loss_plot = df_cnn.plot(y='loss', title='Loss vs. Epochs', legend='False')
```

0.826809

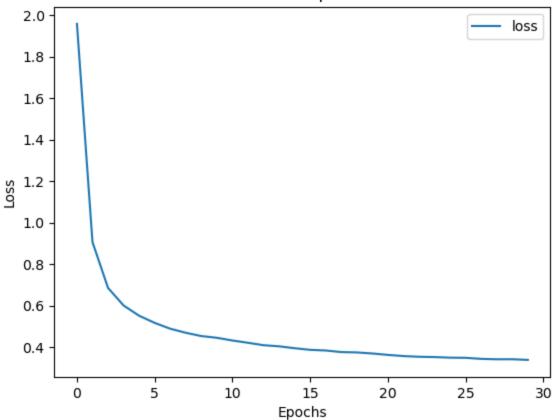
0.850560

3 0.600095 0.818827 0.579692

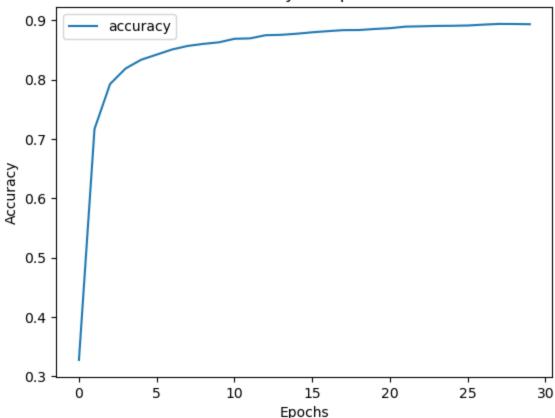
4 0.550703 0.833534 0.506482

```
loss_plot.set(xlabel='Epochs', ylabel='Loss')
Out[]: [Text(0.5, 0, 'Epochs'), Text(0, 0.5, 'Loss')]
```

Loss vs. Epochs



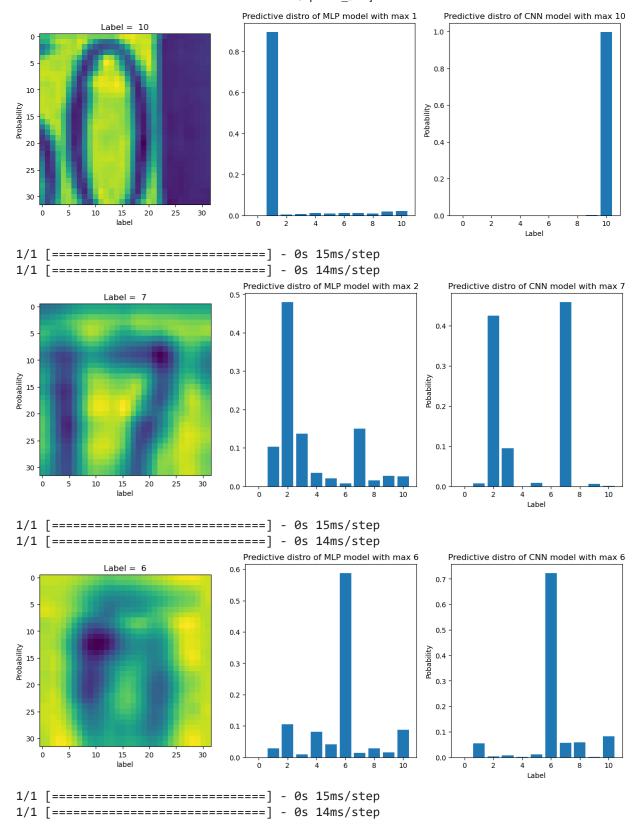
Accuracy vs. Epochs

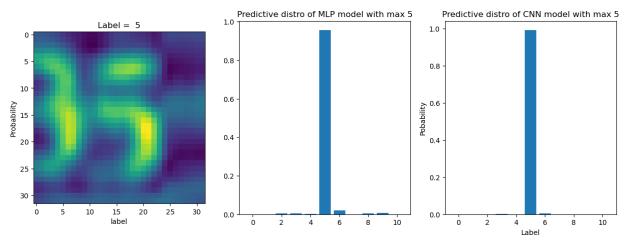


4. Get model predictions

- Load the best weights for the MLP and CNN models that you saved during the training run.
- Randomly select 5 images and corresponding labels from the test set and display the images with their labels.
- Alongside the image and label, show each model's predictive distribution as a bar chart, and the final model prediction given by the label with maximum probability.

```
814/814 [=======================] - 8s 10ms/step - loss: 0.4688 - accuracy: 0.
        8635
        [0.4688352644443512, 0.8634757399559021]
Out[ ]:
In [ ]:
        # Pltotting the image and the predictive distribution bar charts for random images in
        prediction_mlp = []
        prediction_cnn = []
        for i in range(0,5):
            j=int(np.random.random()*100)
            prediction_mlp = model_mlp.predict(x_test[j][np.newaxis,...])
            prediction_cnn = model_cnn.predict(x_test[j][np.newaxis,...])
            fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(15, 5))
            axs[0].set_title('Label = %i' %((y_test[j])))
            axs[0].imshow(x_test[j])
            axs[1].set title('Predictive distro of MLP model with max %i' %(np.argmax(predicti
            axs[1].bar(range(0,11), prediction_mlp[0])
            axs[0].set_xlabel('label')
            axs[0].set ylabel('Probability')
            axs[2].set title('Predictive distro of CNN model with max %i' %(np.argmax(predicti
            axs[2].bar(range(0,11), prediction_cnn[0])
            axs[2].set_xlabel('Label')
            axs[2].set ylabel('Pobability')
            plt.show()
        Predictive distro of MLP model with max 4
                                                                    Predictive distro of CNN model with max 4
                    Label = 1
                                     0.5
                                                                  0.7
                                                                  0.6
                                     0.4
         10
                                                                  0.5
                                     0.3
         15
                                                                  0.4
                                                                  0.3
         20
                                     0.2
                                                                  0.2
         25
                                     0.1
                                                                  0.1
                  10
                      15
                          20
                              25
                                 30
                                                                  0.0
                      label
```





In []: