

Lab: 10
09-10-25

PERFORM COMPRESSION ON MNIST DATASET USING AUTOENCODER.

AIM

To implement an autoencoder for compressing and reconstructing images from the MNIST dataset.

Objectives:

1. To understand the concept and working of autoencoders
2. To perform image compression using the encoder-decoder.
3. To visualize and analyze reconstructed images and the quality
4. To explore dimensionality reduction through neural networks

pseudocode

start
Import necessary libraries (tensorflow/
Keras, numpy, matplotlib)

Load MNIST dataset (8 P)
Normalise pixel values (0-1)
flatten images into 784-dimensional
vectors

define autoencoder architecture

Encoder

Input layer (784)

Dense (128, activation = 'relu')

Dense (64, activation = 'relu')

Dense (32, activation = 'relu')

Decoder

Dense (64, activation = 'relu')

Dense(784, activation = 'sigmoid')

compile the model

loss: MSE

optimizer: Adam

evaluate model performance on test data.

plot training loss curve

END

Observation

Training Behavior: Autoencoder learned to reconstruct digits over epochs. Training loss decreased steadily.

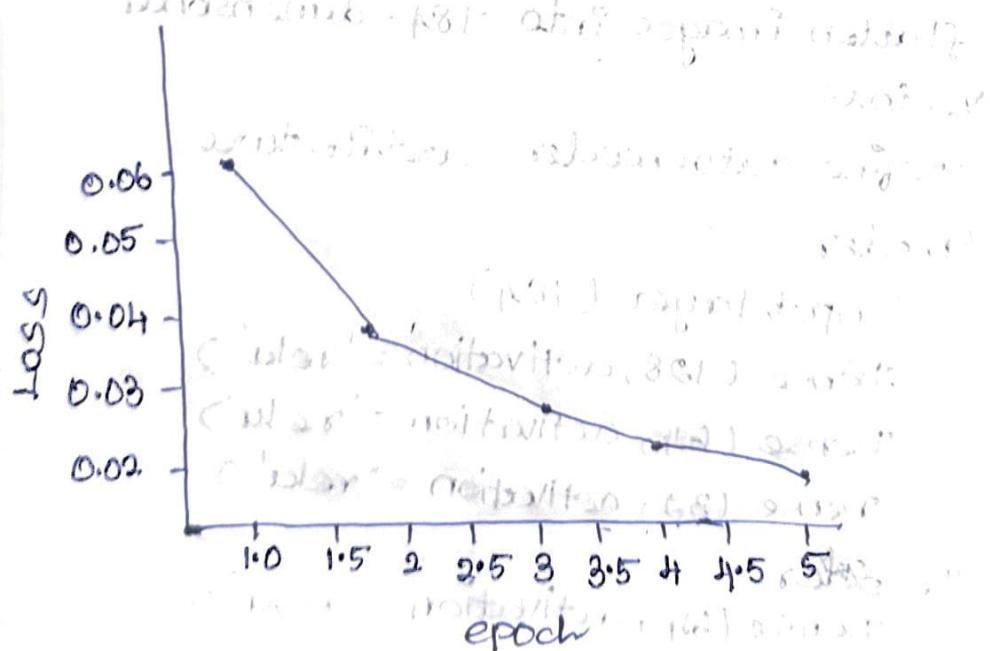
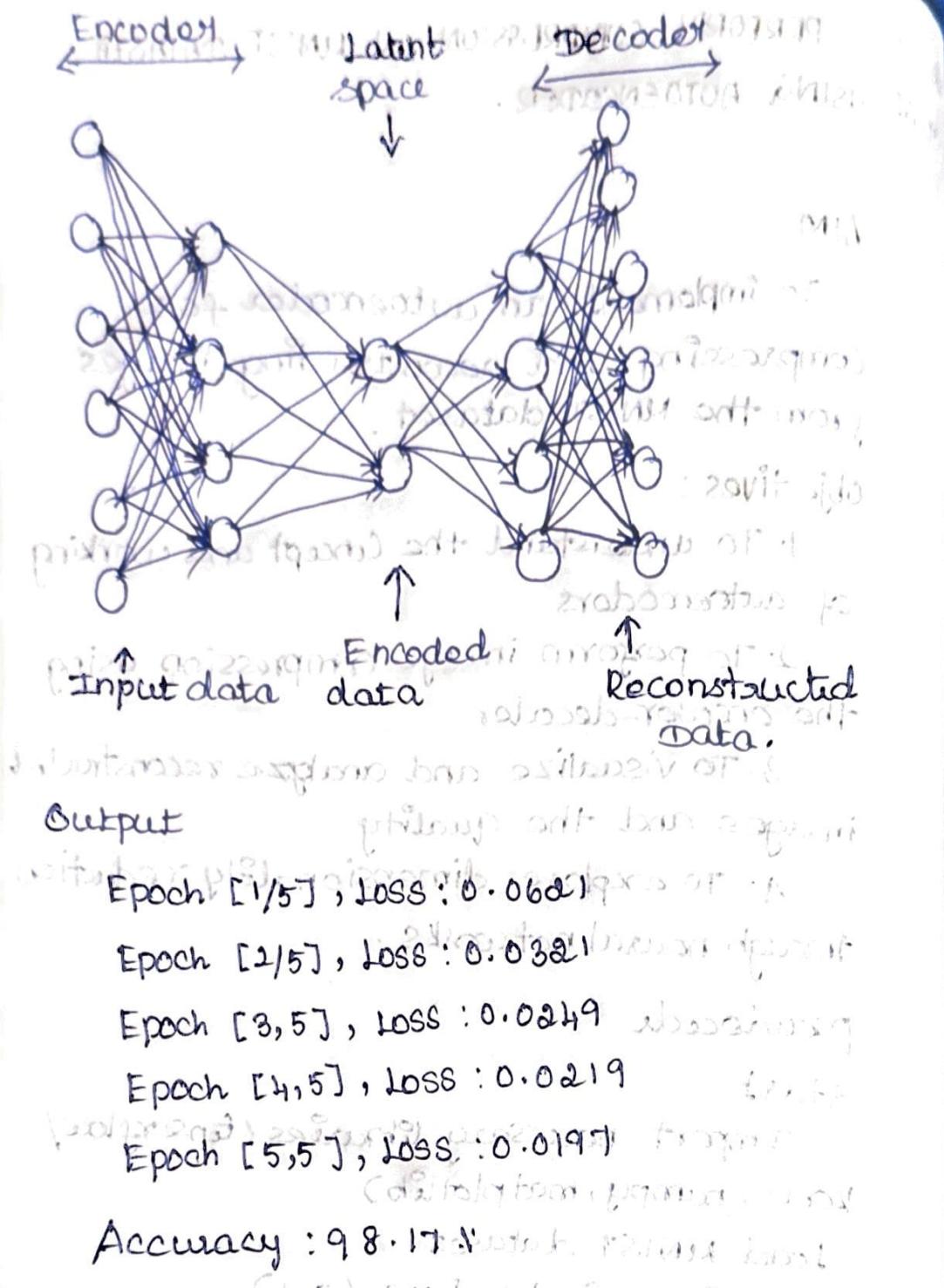
Compression effect: 784D inputs compressed to 32D latent space. reconstructed images kept key digit details, with slight loss of sharpness.

Visualization: original vs reconstructed images showed strong similarity. latent space captured distinct digit patterns.

Interpretation: performed non-linear dimensionality reduction. learned features useful for clustering or classification

Result:

Implement and perform compression on MNIST dataset using autoencoder.



```
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
from torchvision import datasets, transforms
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
▶ transform = transforms.Compose([transforms.ToTensor()])
train_data = datasets.MNIST(root='./data', train=True, download=True, transform=transform)
test_data = datasets.MNIST(root='./data', train=False, download=True, transform=transform)
```

```
⤵ 100% |██████████| 9.91M/9.91M [00:00<00:00, 38.0MB/s]
100% |██████████| 28.9k/28.9k [00:00<00:00, 1.08MB/s]
100% |██████████| 1.65M/1.65M [00:00<00:00, 9.76MB/s]
100% |██████████| 4.54k/4.54k [00:00<00:00, 8.63MB/s]
```

```
train_loader = DataLoader(train_data, batch_size=128, shuffle=True)
test_loader = DataLoader(test_data, batch_size=128, shuffle=False)
```

```
class Autoencoder(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        # Encoder: reduce 784 → 128 → 64 → 32
        self.encoder = nn.Sequential(
            nn.Linear(28*28, 128),
            nn.ReLU(),
            nn.Linear(128, 64),
            nn.ReLU(),
            nn.Linear(64, 32)
        )
        # Decoder: reconstruct 32 → 64 → 128 → 784
        self.decoder = nn.Sequential(
            nn.Linear(32, 64),
            nn.ReLU(),
            nn.Linear(64, 128),
            nn.ReLU(),
            nn.Linear(128, 28*28),
            nn.Sigmoid()
        )
```

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◆ What can I help you build?



```
def forward(self, x):
    x = x.view(-1, 28*28)          # Flatten the image
    encoded = self.encoder(x)
    decoded = self.decoder(encoded)
    return decoded

device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
model = Autoencoder().to(device)
criterion = nn.MSELoss()
optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=0.001)

epochs = 5
losses = []
```

```
for epoch in range(epochs):
    model.train()
    running_loss = 0.0
    for images, _ in train_loader:
        images = images.to(device)
        optimizer.zero_grad()
        outputs = model(images)
        loss = criterion(outputs, images.view(-1, 28*28))
        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()
        running_loss += loss.item()
    avg_loss = running_loss / len(train_loader)
    losses.append(avg_loss)
    print(f"Epoch [{epoch+1}/{epochs}], Loss: {avg_loss:.4f}")
```

```
Epoch [1/5], Loss: 0.0621
Epoch [2/5], Loss: 0.0321
Epoch [3/5], Loss: 0.0249
Epoch [4/5], Loss: 0.0219
Epoch [5/5], Loss: 0.0197
```

```
model.eval()
with torch.no_grad():
    for images, _ in test_loader:
        images = images.to(device)
```

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```
model.eval()
with torch.no_grad():
    for images, _ in test_loader:
        images = images.to(device)
        outputs = model(images)
        break
```

↑ ↓ ⌂

```
▶ model.eval()
total_loss = 0
with torch.no_grad():
    for images, _ in test_loader:
        images = images.to(device)
        outputs = model(images)
        loss = criterion(outputs, images.view(-1, 28*28))
        total_loss += loss.item()

avg_mse = total_loss / len(test_loader)
accuracy = (1 - avg_mse) * 100
print(f"Approximate Reconstruction Accuracy: {accuracy:.2f}%")
```

→ Approximate Reconstruction Accuracy: 98.17%

```
▶ f, axarr = plt.subplots(2, 10, figsize=(12, 3))
for i in range(10):
    axarr[0][i].imshow(images[i].cpu().squeeze(), cmap="gray")
    axarr[0][i].axis("off")
    axarr[1][i].imshow(outputs[i].cpu().view(28, 28), cmap="gray")
    axarr[1][i].axis("off")
plt.suptitle("Top: Original Images | Bottom: Reconstructed Images")
plt.show()
```

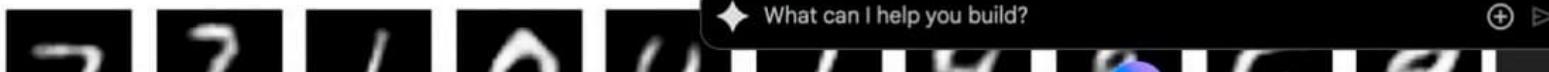
Top: Original Images | Bottom: Reconstructed Images



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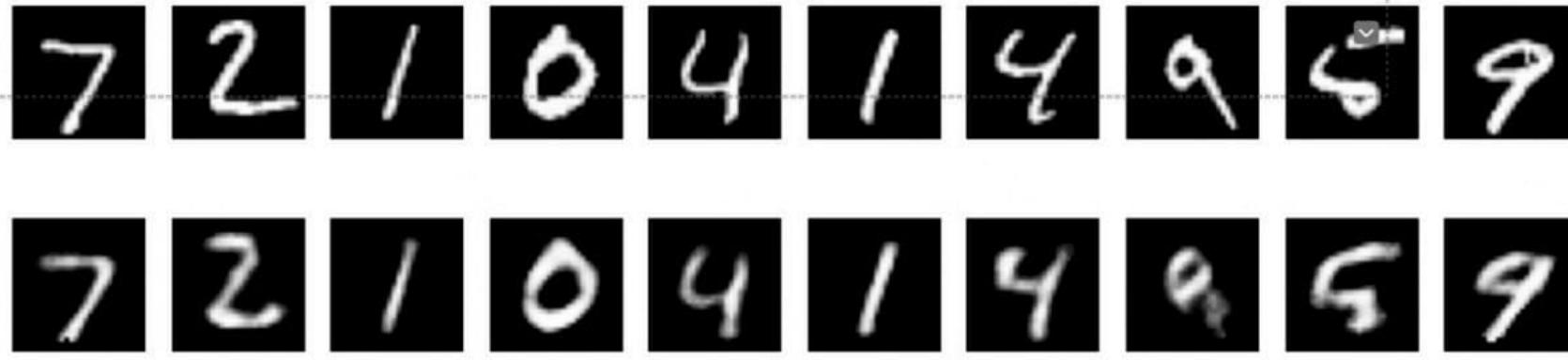
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Show an example of training



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plt.suptitle("Top: Original Images | Bottom: Reconstructed Images")
plt.show()
```

Top: Original Images | Bottom: Reconstructed Images



```
plt.plot(range(1, epochs + 1), losses, marker='o')
plt.title("Training Loss per Epoch (Autoencoder)")
plt.xlabel("Epoch")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

Training Loss per Epoch (Autoencoder)

[10]

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```
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