

# Guided Projects Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning

## Guided Projects: Supervised Learning

### Handwritten Digit Recognition

<b>Name</b>	Lakshmi Thirunavukkarasu
<b>Course</b>	AI and ML (Batch 5)
<b>Problem Statement</b>	Compare the performance of the SVM and MLP classifier for MNIST dataset.

### Software requirements prerequisites

Anaconda

Python 3.8

Python Packages

NumPy

Pandas

Scikit

Matplotlib

### Steps

#### 1. Load the Dataset

##### Download the dataset

```
In [2]: 1 digits = datasets.load_digits()  
        2 dir(digits)
```

```
Out[2]: ['DESCR', 'data', 'feature_names', 'frame', 'images', 'target', 'target_names']
```

```
In [3]: 1 print(digits.images.shape)  
        2 print(digits.target.shape)  
        3 print(digits.target)
```

```
(1797, 8, 8)  
(1797,)  
[0 1 2 ... 8 9 8]
```

```
In [4]: 1 plt.imshow(digits.images[0])  
        2 plt.show()  
        3 digits.target_names[0]
```

## 2. Preprocessing

Squeeze the dataset into a vector and apply Normalization technique.

### squeezing the data into vector

```
In [5]: 1 image_resaped = digits.images.reshape((len(digits.images), -1))
        2 image_resaped.shape
```

Out[5]: (1797, 64)

```
In [6]: 1 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
        2 scaler = StandardScaler()
        3 x_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(image_resaped)
```

```
In [7]: 1 y = digits.target
        2 y.shape
```

Out[7]: (1797,)

## 3. Validate whether the data is balanced or not

```
In [8]: 1 unique, counts = np.unique(digits.target,return_counts = True)
        2 result = np.column_stack((unique, counts))
        3 print(result)
```

```
[[ 0 178]
 [ 1 182]
 [ 2 177]
 [ 3 183]
 [ 4 181]
 [ 5 182]
 [ 6 181]
 [ 7 179]
 [ 8 174]
 [ 9 180]]
```

## 4. Build MLP Classifier

### MLP Classifier

```
In [11]: 1 kf = KFold(n_splits = 5, shuffle = True, random_state = 2)
        2 mlp = MLPClassifier(hidden_layer_sizes=(300,300), activation='relu', solver='adam',
        3                       random_state=1, max_iter=2000,shuffle=True,momentum=0.9,alpha=0.001, learning_rate = 'adaptive')
        4 acc_score_mlp = []
        5 for k, (train_index, test_index) in enumerate(kf.split(x_scaled)):
        6
        7     #print("TRAIN:", train_index, "TEST:", test_index)
        8     X_train, X_test = x_scaled[train_index], x_scaled[test_index]
        9     y_train, y_test = digits.target[train_index], digits.target[test_index]
        10
        11     #print(x_train)
        12     #mlp = MLPClassifier(hidden_layer_sizes=(15,), activation='Logistic', alpha=1e-4, solver='sgd', tol=1e-4, random_state=
        13     mlp.fit(X_train,y_train)
        14     predictions = mlp.predict(X_test)
        15     score = accuracy_score(y_test, predictions)
        16     acc_score_mlp.append(score)
        17     print(accuracy_score(y_test, predictions))
        18     print(classification_report(y_test,predictions))
        19     print(confusion_matrix(y_test,predictions))
```

## 5. Build SVM (Linear Classifier)

## SVC Linear Model

```
In [12]: 1 kf = KFold(n_splits = 5, shuffle = True, random_state = 2)
2 svc_linear = SVC(kernel='linear')
3 acc_score = []
4
5 acc_score_svc_linear = []
6
7 for k, (train_index, test_index) in enumerate(kf.split(x_scaled)):
8
9     #print("TRAIN:", train_index, "TEST:", test_index)
10    X_train, X_test = x_scaled[train_index], x_scaled[test_index]
11    y_train, y_test = digits.target[train_index], digits.target[test_index]
12
13    #print(x_train)
14    #mlp = MLPClassifier(hidden_layer_sizes=(15,), activation='Logistic', alpha=1e-4, solver='sgd', tol
15
16
17    svc_linear.fit(X_train, y_train)
18    predictions = svc_linear.predict(X_test)
19    score = accuracy_score(y_test, predictions)
20    acc_score_svc_linear.append(score)
21    print(score)
22    print(classification_report(y_test, predictions))
```

## 6. Build SVM (RBF Kernel)

### SVC - RBF Kernel

```
In [13]: 1 kf = KFold(n_splits = 5, shuffle = True, random_state = 2)
2 svc_rbf = SVC(kernel='rbf')
3 acc_score_svc_rbf = []
4
5 for k, (train_index, test_index) in enumerate(kf.split(x_scaled)):
6
7     #print("TRAIN:", train_index, "TEST:", test_index)
8     X_train, X_test = x_scaled[train_index], x_scaled[test_index]
9     y_train, y_test = digits.target[train_index], digits.target[test_index]
10
11     #print(x_train)
12     #mlp = MLPClassifier(hidden_layer_sizes=(15,), activation='Logistic', alpha=1e-4, sol
13     svc_rbf.fit(X_train, y_train)
14     predictions = svc_rbf.predict(X_test)
15     score = accuracy_score(y_test, predictions)
16     acc_score_svc_rbf.append(score)
17     print(score)
```

## 7. Mean Performance Report for MLP and SVM classifiers

```
In [14]: 1 print("Total SVC(RBF Kernel) model accuracy: ", np.mean(acc_score_svc_rbf))
2 print("Total SVC(Linear) model accuracy: ", np.mean(acc_score_svc_linear))
3 print("Total MLP model accuracy: ", np.mean(acc_score_mlp))
```

```
Total SVC(RBF Kernel) model accuracy: 0.981641906530486
Total SVC(Linear) model accuracy: 0.9799736923553081
Total MLP model accuracy: 0.9816434540389972
```