## **CS 5720 Neural Networks & Deep Learning**

## Madhavi Mamidala

## 700744319

## Video Recording:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/119qzpRjlxdTJg0Ztzlt5eLpa95H7EQyM/view?usp=sharing

GitHub Link: https://github.com/MadhaviMamidala/CS5720-NN-Assignment-2

1.

```
ICP_Basics in Keras

[279] import keras
import pandas
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers.core import Dense, Activation

# load dataset
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

[18] from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

prive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force\_remount=True).

```
✓ O
     path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Data/diabetes.csv'
     dataset = pd.read_csv(path, header=None).values
     X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(dataset[:,0:8], dataset[:,8],
                                       test_size=0.25, random_state=87)
     np.random.seed(155)
     my_first_nn = Sequential() # create model
     my_first_nn.add(Dense(20, input_dim=8, activation='relu')) # hidden layer
     my_first_nn.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) # output layer
     my_first_nn.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['acc'])
     my_first_nn_fitted = my_first_nn.fit(X_train, Y_train, epochs=100, initial_epoch=0)
     print(my_first_nn.summary())
     print(my_first_nn.evaluate(X_test, Y_test))
  Epoch 80/100 18/18 [=========] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.5917 - acc: 0.7066
     Epoch 81/100
     Epoch 82/100
     Epoch 83/100
     Epoch 84/100
     Epoch 85/100
     18/18 [============] - Os 2ms/step - loss: 0.5624 - acc: 0.7170
```

```
Epoch 92/100
Epoch 93/100
  Epoch 94/100
   Epoch 95/100
    18/18 [==============] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.5429 - acc: 0.7309
    Epoch 96/100
    18/18 [============ ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.5545 - acc: 0.7309
    Epoch 97/100
    Epoch 98/100
    18/18 [==============] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.5438 - acc: 0.7240
    Epoch 99/100
    18/18 [============ ] - Os 3ms/step - loss: 0.5423 - acc: 0.7483
    Epoch 100/100
   Model: "sequential 66"
                   Output Shape
    Layer (type)
    dense_149 (Dense)
                  (None, 20)
                                180
    dense 150 (Dense)
                  (None, 1)
    _____
    Total params: 201
    Trainable params: 201
    Non-trainable params: 0
    6/6 [===============] - Os 4ms/step - loss: 0.7264 - acc: 0.6354
    [0.7263796329498291, 0.6354166865348816]
\frac{\checkmark}{7s} [ \bigcirc ] np.random.seed(155)
   my_first_nn = Sequential() # create model
   my_first_nn.add(Dense(20, input_dim=8, activation='relu')) # hidden layer
   my_first_nn.add(Dense(20, input_dim=4, activation='relu')) # hidden layer
   my_first_nn.add(Dense(20, input_dim=2, activation='relu')) # hidden layer
   my_first_nn.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) # output layer
   my_first_nn.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['acc'])
   my_first_nn_fitted = my_first_nn.fit(X_train, Y_train, epochs=100,
                     initial_epoch=0)
   print(my_first_nn.summary())
   print(my_first_nn.evaluate(X_test, Y_test))
   Epoch 83/100
   18/18 [==============] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.4950 - acc: 0.7535
   Epoch 84/100
   Epoch 85/100
   Epoch 86/100
   Epoch 87/100
   Epoch 88/100
   Epoch 89/100
   Epoch 90/100
   Epoch 91/100
   Epoch 92/100
   Epoch 93/100
```

```
Epoch 91/100
  Epoch 92/100
  Epoch 93/100
  18/18 [============] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.4675 - acc: 0.7569
  Epoch 94/100
  18/18 [============== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.4651 - acc: 0.7812
  Epoch 95/100
  Epoch 96/100
  Epoch 97/100
  Epoch 98/100
  18/18 [=============] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.4684 - acc: 0.7778
  Epoch 99/100
  Epoch 100/100
  Model: "sequential_67"
  Layer (type)
                  Output Shape
                                 Param #
  _____
   dense_151 (Dense)
                  (None, 20)
                                 180
   dense_152 (Dense)
                  (None, 20)
                                 420
   dense_153 (Dense)
                  (None, 20)
                                 420
   dense_154 (Dense)
                   (None, 1)
                                 21
  _____
  Total params: 1,041
  Trainable params: 1,041
  Non-trainable params: 0
  6/6 [=========] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.5917 - acc: 0.6979
  [0.5917186141014099, 0.6979166865348816]
  2. Change the data source to Breast Cancer dataset * available in the source code folder and make required changes. Report accuracy of the
v
os [ ] path = '_/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Data/breastcancer.csv'
```

```
dataset = pd.read_csv(path, header=None).values
  dataset[0]

array(['id', 'diagnosis', 'radius_mean', 'texture_mean', 'perimeter_mean',
  'arnea_mean', 'smoothness_mean', 'compactness_mean',
  'foractal_dimenssion_mean', 'radius_se', 'texture_se',
  'perimeter_se', 'area_se', 'smoothness_se', 'compactness_se',
  'concavity_se', 'concave points_se', 'symmetry_se',
  'fractal_dimension_se', 'radius_worst', 'texture_worst',
  'perimeter_worst', 'arnea_worst', 'smoothness_worst',
  'compactness_worst', 'concavity_worst', 'concave points_worst',
  'symmetry_worst', 'fractal_dimension_worst', nan], dtype=object)
```

```
× [0]
      train_data = dataset[1:,2:32]
      test_data = dataset[1:,1]
      test_data[(test_data == 'M')]=1
      test_data[(test_data == 'B')]=0
      train_data = train_data.astype(float)
      train_data[0]
   Γ→ array([1.799e+01, 1.038e+01, 1.228e+02, 1.001e+03, 1.184e-01, 2.776e-01,
            3.001e-01, 1.471e-01, 2.419e-01, 7.871e-02, 1.095e+00, 9.053e-01,
            8.589e+00, 1.534e+02, 6.399e-03, 4.904e-02, 5.373e-02, 1.587e-02, 3.003e-02, 6.193e-03, 2.538e+01, 1.733e+01, 1.846e+02, 2.019e+03,
           1.622e-01, 6.656e-01, 7.119e-01, 2.654e-01, 4.601e-01, 1.189e-01])
                                                                   + Code + Text
[285] X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(train_data, test_data, test_size=0.25, random_state=87)
      X_train = np.array([np.array(val) for val in X_train])  # reconstruct
Y_train = np.array([np.array(val) for val in Y_train])  # reconstruct
X_test = np.array([np.array(val) for val in X_test])  # reconstruct
      Y_test = np.array([np.array(val) for val in Y_test]) # reconstruct
      np.random.seed(155)
      my_first_nn = Sequential() # create model
      my_first_nn.add(Dense(20, input_dim=30, activation='relu')) # hidden layer
      #my_first_nn.add(Dense(20, input_dim=8, activation='relu')) # hidden layer
      my_first_nn.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) # output layer
      my_first_nn.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['acc'])
      my first nn fitted = my first nn.fit(X train, Y train, epochs=100, initial epoch=0)
      print(my_first_nn.summary())
      print(my_first_nn.evaluate(X_test, Y_test))
       LDUCII 34/ 100
√ [№] 14/14 [==============] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3083 - acc: 0.8826
       Epoch 95/100
   Epoch 96/100
       14/14 [============= ] - Os 3ms/step - loss: 0.2248 - acc: 0.9225
        Epoch 97/100
        14/14 [==============] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.2438 - acc: 0.9085
        Epoch 98/100
       14/14 [============== ] - Os 3ms/step - loss: 0.2410 - acc: 0.9155
        Epoch 99/100
        14/14 [============= ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2815 - acc: 0.9061
        Epoch 100/100
        Model: "sequential_68"
                                                               Param #
        Layer (type)
                                    Output Shape
        _____
        dense_155 (Dense)
                                   (None, 20)
                                                               620
        dense_156 (Dense)
                                    (None, 1)
        _____
        Total params: 641
        Trainable params: 641
        Non-trainable params: 0
        [0.45993831753730774, 0.881118893623352]
```

```
[286] from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
     sc = StandardScaler()
     scaled_train = sc.fit_transform(train_data)
[[6]] X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(scaled_train, test_data, test_size=0.25, random_state=87)
     X_train = np.array([np.array(val) for val in X_train]) # reconstruct
     \(\frac{\text{Train} = np.array(\(\frac{\text{In}}{\text{Lrain}}\) # reconstruct \(\frac{\text{Y-train}}{\text{Train}}\) = np.array(\(\frac{\text{In}}{\text{Lrain}}\)) # reconstruct \(\frac{\text{X-test}}{\text{Test}}\) = np.array(\(\frac{\text{In}}{\text{Lrain}}\)) # reconstruct \(\frac{\text{Y-test}}{\text{Lest}}\) = np.array(\(\frac{\text{In}}{\text{Lrain}}\)) # reconstruct \(\frac{\text{Y-test}}{\text{Lest}}\)) # reconstruct
     my_first_nn = Sequential() # create model
     my_first_nn.add(Dense(20, input_dim=30, activation='relu')) # hidden layer
     #my_first_nn.add(Dense(20, input_dim=8, activation='relu')) # hidden layer
      my_first_nn.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) # output layer
     my_first_nn.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['acc'])

    [288] np.random.seed(155)

     my_nn = Sequential() # create model
      my_nn.add(Dense(20, input_dim=30, activation='relu')) # hidden layer 1
     my_nn.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) # output layer
my_nn.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['acc'])
     my_nn_fitted = my_nn.fit(X_train, Y_train, epochs=100,
                      initial_epoch=0)
     print(my_nn.summary())
     print(my_nn.evaluate(X_test, Y_test))
    + Code + Text
\equiv
                        √ [ P] Epoch 93/100
          Q
       _> Epoch 94/100
          \{x\}
          Epoch 95/100
          Epoch 96/100
Epoch 97/100
          Epoch 98/100
          Epoch 99/100
          Epoch 100/100
          Model: "sequential_70"
          Layer (type)
                                 Output Shape
                                                       Param #
          dense 159 (Dense)
                                                       620
                                 (None, 20)
           dense_160 (Dense)
                                (None, 1)
          _____
          Total params: 641
          Trainable params: 641
          Non-trainable params: 0
          [0.17592251300811768, 0.9650349617004395]
```

```
[ ] from keras import Sequential
             from keras.datasets import mnist
             import numpy as np
             from keras.layers import Dense
            from keras.utils import to_categorical
            (train_images,train_labels),(test_images, test_labels) = mnist.load_data()
            print(train_images.shape[1:])
             #process the data
             #1. convert each image of shape 28*28 to 784 dimensional which will be fed to the network as a single feature
            dimData = np.prod(train_images.shape[1:])
             print(dimData)
             train_data = train_images.reshape(train_images.shape[0],dimData)
            test_data = test_images.reshape(test_images.shape[0],dimData)
             #convert data to float and scale values between 0 and 1
            train_data = train_data.astype('float')
            test_data = test_data.astype('float')
             #scale data
            train_data /=255.0
             test_data /=255.0
             #change the labels frominteger to one-hot encoding. to_categorical is doing the same thing as LabelEncoder()
            train labels one hot = to categorical(train labels)
            test_labels_one_hot = to_categorical(test_labels)
            #creating network
            model = Sequential()
            model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu', input_shape=(dimData,)))
            model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu'))
            model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
            model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
            history = model.fit(train_data, train_labels_one_hot, batch_size=256, epochs=10, verbose=1,
                                         validation_data=(test_data, test_labels_one_hot))
            history.history['accuracy']
| Topic | Column | Co
```

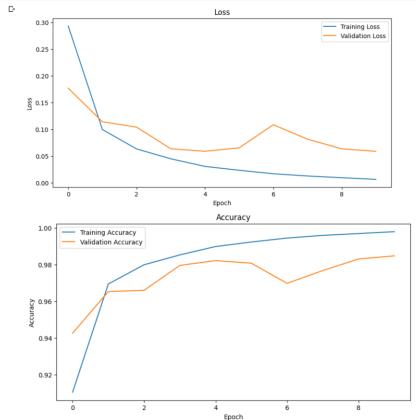
0.9694666862487793, 0.9799500107765198, 0.9853166937828064, 0.98583393642273, 0.9923499822616577, 0.9944999814033508, 0.9959666728973389, 0.99596666600227356, 0.9959333364486694] Use Image Classification on the hand written digits data set (mnist)

1. Plot the loss and accuracy for both training data and validation data using the history object in the source code.

```
# Accessing loss and accuracy values from the history object
training_loss = history.history['loss']
training_accuracy = history.history['accuracy']
validation_loss = history.history['val_loss']
validation_accuracy = history.history['val_accuracy']

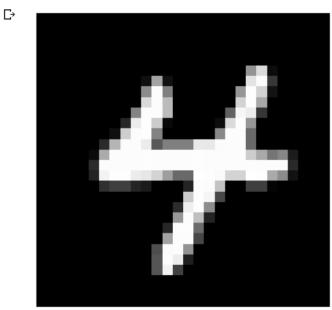
# Plotting the loss
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.plot(training_loss, label='Training_Loss')
plt.plot(validation_loss, label='Validation_Loss')
plt.title('Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

# Plotting the accuracy
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.plot(training_accuracy, label='Training_Accuracy')
plt.plot(validation_accuracy, label='Validation_Accuracy')
plt.title('Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
# Select a random image from the test data
image_index = np.random.randint(0, len(test_data))
image = test_images[image_index]

# Plot the image
plt.imshow(image, cmap='gray')
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```



```
[293] history.history['accuracy']
            [0.8782166838645935,
             0.9625833630561829,
             0.9756166934967041,
             0.9833166599273682,
             0.9877499938011169,
             0.991349995136261,
             0.9930333495140076,
             0.994783341884613,
             0.9956833124160767,
             0.9972500205039978]
[ [ [ [ [ (train_images,train_labels),(test_images, test_labels) = mnist.load_data()
     print(train_images.shape[1:])
     #process the data
     #1. convert each image of shape 28*28 to 784 dimensional which will be fed to the network as a single feature
     dimData = np.prod(train_images.shape[1:])
     print(dimData)
     train_data = train_images.reshape(train_images.shape[0],dimData)
     test_data = test_images.reshape(test_images.shape[0],dimData)
     #convert data to float and scale values between 0 and 1
     train_data = train_data.astype('float')
     test_data = test_data.astype('float')
     #change the labels frominteger to one-hot encoding. to_categorical is doing the same thing as LabelEncoder()
     train_labels_one_hot = to_categorical(train_labels)
     test labels one hot = to categorical(test labels)
     #creating network
     model = Sequential()
     model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu', input_shape=(dimData,)))
     model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu'))
     model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
     model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop', loss='categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
     history = model.fit(train_data, train_labels_one_hot, batch_size=256, epochs=10, verbose=1,
                   validation_data=(test_data, test_labels_one_hot))
                 validation_data=(test_data, test_labels_one_not))
  [→ (28, 28)
    Epoch 1/10
     235/235 [================================] - 7s 26ms/step - loss: 5.0882 - accuracy: 0.8827 - val_loss: 0.5847 - val_accuracy: 0.9360
     -po-07-20
235/235 [===================================] - 6s 25ms/step - loss: 0.1419 - accuracy: 0.9763 - val_loss: 0.3005 - val_accuracy: 0.9664
     [295] history.history['accuracy']
    [0.8827000260353088,
     0.9484000205993652,
0.9588833451271057,
     0.9684333205223083,
     0.9720333218574524.
     0.9763000011444092
     0.9793000221252441,
0.9806166887283325,
0.9836000204086304,
0.9840999841690063]
```

```
ICP_Basics in Keras
[279] import keras
   import pandas
from keras.models import Sequential
   from keras.layers.core import Dense, Activation
   from sklearn.model selection import train test split
   import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
[ ] from google.colab import drive
   drive.mount('/content/drive')
 [ Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force_remount=True).
6s D
    path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Data/diabetes.csv'
    dataset = pd.read_csv(path, header=None).values
    X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(dataset[:,0:8], dataset[:,8],
                                test_size=0.25, random_state=87)
    np.random.seed(155)
    my_first_nn = Sequential() # create model
    my_first_nn.add(Dense(20, input_dim=8, activation='relu')) # hidden layer
    my_first_nn.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) # output layer
    my_first_nn.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['acc'])
    my_first_nn_fitted = my_first_nn.fit(X_train, Y_train, epochs=100, initial_epoch=0)
    print(my_first_nn.summary())
    print(my_first_nn.evaluate(X_test, Y_test))
 Epoch 81/100
    Epoch 82/100
    Epoch 83/100
    Epoch 84/100
    Epoch 85/100
    Epoch 86/100
    Epoch 92/100
Epoch 93/100
  Epoch 94/100
     18/18 [============ ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.5456 - acc: 0.7205
     Epoch 95/100
     Epoch 96/100
     Epoch 97/100
     18/18 [============] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.5644 - acc: 0.7222
     Epoch 98/100
     18/18 [============= ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.5438 - acc: 0.7240
     Epoch 99/100
     Epoch 100/100
     Model: "sequential_66"
     Layer (type)
                      Output Shape
                                      Param #
     -----
     dense_149 (Dense)
                      (None, 20)
                                      180
      dense_150 (Dense)
                      (None, 1)
     _____
     Total params: 201
     Trainable params: 201
     Non-trainable params: 0
```

[0.7263796329498291. 0.6354166865348816]

```
\frac{\checkmark}{7s} [ \bigcirc ] np.random.seed(155)
    my_first_nn = Sequential() # create model
    my_first_nn.add(Dense(20, input_dim=8, activation='relu')) # hidden layer
    \verb|my_first_nn.add(Dense(20, input_dim=4, activation='relu'))| # | hidden | layer| \\
    my_first_nn.add(Dense(20, input_dim=2, activation='relu')) # hidden layer
    my_first_nn.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) # output layer
    my_first_nn.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['acc'])
    my_first_nn_fitted = my_first_nn.fit(X_train, Y_train, epochs=100,
                       initial_epoch=0)
    print(my_first_nn.summary())
   print(my_first_nn.evaluate(X_test, Y_test))
 Epoch 82/100
   Epoch 83/100
    Epoch 84/100
    Enoch 85/100
   Epoch 86/100
    Epoch 87/100
    Epoch 88/100
   Epoch 89/100
    Epoch 90/100
    Epoch 91/100
   18/18 [============= ] - Os 2ms/step - loss: 0.4871 - acc: 0.7708
    Epoch 92/100
    Epoch 93/100
   Epoch 91/100
  18/18 [============== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.4871 - acc: 0.7708
Epoch 92/100
  18/18 [=============] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.4806 - acc: 0.7674
  Epoch 93/100
  18/18 [============] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.4675 - acc: 0.7569
  Epoch 94/100
  18/18 [============== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.4651 - acc: 0.7812
  Epoch 95/100
  Epoch 96/100
  18/18 [=============] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.4880 - acc: 0.7535
  Epoch 97/100
  18/18 [=============] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.5049 - acc: 0.7396
  Epoch 98/100
  Epoch 99/100
  Epoch 100/100
  18/18 [=============] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.4614 - acc: 0.7760
  Model: "sequential_67"
   Laver (type)
                    Output Shape
                                    Param #
  ______
   dense_151 (Dense)
                    (None, 20)
                                    180
   dense_152 (Dense)
                    (None, 20)
                                    420
   dense_153 (Dense)
                    (None, 20)
                                    420
   dense 154 (Dense)
                    (None, 1)
                                    21
  ______
  Total params: 1,041
  Trainable params: 1,041
  Non-trainable params: 0
  None
  6/6 [=========== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.5917 - acc: 0.6979
  [0.5917186141014099, 0.6979166865348816]
```

Change the data source to Breast Cancer dataset \* available in the source code folder and make required changes. Report accuracy of the model.

```
path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Data/breastcancer.csv'
                dataset = pd.read_csv(path, header=None).values
      os [ 1
                      train data = dataset[1:.2:32]
                     test_data = dataset[1:,1]
                    test_data[(test_data == 'M')]=1
                     test_data[(test_data == 'B')]=0
                     train_data = train_data.astype(float)
                     train_data[0]
           - array([1.799e+01, 1.038e+01, 1.228e+02, 1.001e+03, 1.184e-01, 2.776e-01,
                                     1.20e+02, 1.30e+03, 1.20e+02, 1.00e+03, 1.10e+04, 2.70e+04, 3.53e+04, 2.63e+04, 2.63e+
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 + Code + Text
  [285] X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(train_data, test_data, test_size=0.25, random_state=87)
                      X_train = np.array([np.array(val) for val in X_train]) # reconstruct
                      Y_train = np.array([np.array(val) for val in Y_train]) # reconstruct
                      X_test = np.array([np.array(val) for val in X_test]) # reconstruct
                      Y_test = np.array([np.array(val) for val in Y_test]) # reconstruct
                      np.random.seed(155)
                      my_first_nn = Sequential() # create model
                      my_first_nn.add(Dense(20, input_dim=30, activation='relu')) # hidden layer
                     #my_first_nn.add(Dense(20, input_dim=8, activation='relu')) # hidden layer
my_first_nn.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) # output layer
                      my_first_nn.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['acc'])
                     my_first_nn_fitted = my_first_nn.fit(X_train, Y_train, epochs=100, initial_epoch=0)
                      print(my_first_nn.summary())
                      print(my_first_nn.evaluate(X_test, Y_test))
```

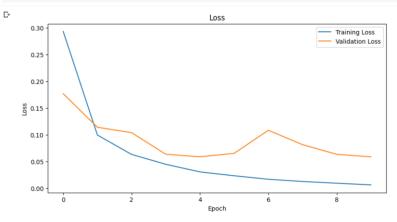
```
LDOCH 34/ 100
Epoch 95/100
   Epoch 96/100
       Epoch 97/100
       14/14 [============ ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.2438 - acc: 0.9085
       Epoch 98/100
       Epoch 99/100
       14/14 [============== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2815 - acc: 0.9061
       Epoch 100/100
       14/14 [============ ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3041 - acc: 0.8944
       Model: "sequential_68"
                                   Output Shape
        Layer (type)
                                                             Param #
       ______
        dense_155 (Dense)
                                  (None, 20)
                                                             620
        dense_156 (Dense)
                                   (None, 1)
       ______
       Total params: 641
       Trainable params: 641
       Non-trainable params: 0
       None
       [0.45993831753730774, 0.881118893623352]
[286] from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
     sc = StandardScaler()
scaled_train = sc.fit_transform(train_data)
[[6]] X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(scaled_train, test_data, test_size=0.25, random_state=87)
     X_{train} = np.array([np.array(val) for val in X_train]) # reconstruct
      Y_train = np.array([np.array(val) for val in Y_train]) # reconstruct
     X_test = np.array([np.array(val) for val in X_test]) # reconstruct
Y_test = np.array([np.array(val) for val in Y_test]) # reconstruct
     np.random.seed(155)
     my_first_nn = Sequential() # create model
     my_first_nn.add(Dense(20, input_dim=30, activation='relu')) # hidden layer
#my_first_nn.add(Dense(20, input_dim=8, activation='relu')) # hidden layer
     my_first_nn.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) # output layer
     my_first_nn.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['acc'])
[288] np.random.seed(155)
     my_nn = Sequential() # create model
     my_nn.add(Dense(20, input_dim=30, activation='relu')) # hidden layer 1
my_nn.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) # output layer
my_nn.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['acc'])
     my_nn_fitted = my_nn.fit(X_train, Y_train, epochs=100,
                       initial_epoch=0)
     print(my_nn.summary())
     print(my_nn.evaluate(X_test, Y_test))
```

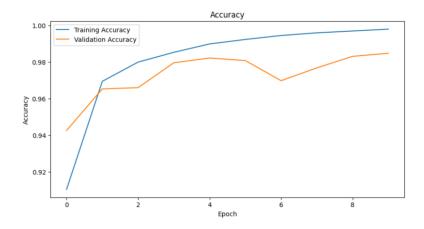
```
+ Code + Text
:=
        14/14 [-
                        √ [ P] Epoch 93/100
         Q
      Epoch 94/100
        {x}
        Epoch 95/100
        Epoch 96/100
14/14 \ [ = = = = = = = = = = = = = = ] \ - \ 0s \ 3ms/step \ - \ loss: \ 0.0248 \ - \ acc: \ 0.9930
        Epoch 97/100
         Epoch 98/100
         Fnoch 99/100
         Epoch 100/100
         Model: "sequential_70"
         Layer (type)
                              Output Shape
                                                 Param #
         dense_159 (Dense)
                              (None, 20)
                                                 620
         dense 160 (Dense)
                                                 21
                              (None, 1)
         Total params: 641
         Trainable params: 641
         Non-trainable params: 0
         [0.17592251300811768, 0.9650349617004395]
[ ] from keras import Sequential
     from keras.datasets import mnist
     import numpy as np
     from keras.lavers import Dense
     from keras.utils import to_categorical
     (train_images,train_labels),(test_images, test_labels) = mnist.load_data()
     print(train images.shape[1:])
     #process the data
     #1. convert each image of shape 28*28 to 784 dimensional which will be fed to the network as a single feature
     dimData = np.prod(train_images.shape[1:])
     print(dimData)
     train data = train images.reshape(train images.shape[0],dimData)
     test_data = test_images.reshape(test_images.shape[0],dimData)
     #convert data to float and scale values between 0 and 1
     train_data = train_data.astype('float')
     test_data = test_data.astype('float')
     #scale data
     train_data /=255.0
     test_data /=255.0
     #change the labels frominteger to one-hot encoding. to_categorical is doing the same thing as LabelEncoder()
     train_labels_one_hot = to_categorical(train_labels)
     test_labels_one_hot = to_categorical(test_labels)
     #creating network
     model = Sequential()
     model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu', input_shape=(dimData,)))
     model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu'))
     model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
     model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
     history = model.fit(train_data, train_labels_one_hot, batch_size=256, epochs=10, verbose=1,
                  validation_data=(test_data, test_labels_one_hot))
     history.history['accuracy']
```

Use Image Classification on the hand written digits data set (mnist)

1. Plot the loss and accuracy for both training data and validation data using the history object in the source code.

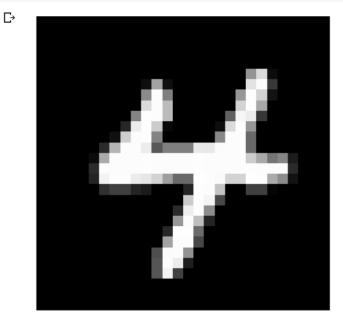
```
[ [ import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         # Accessing loss and accuracy values from the history object
         training_loss = history.history['loss']
         training_accuracy = history.history['accuracy']
validation_loss = history.history['val_loss']
         validation_accuracy = history.history['val_accuracy']
         # Plotting the loss
         plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
         plt.plot(training_loss, label='Training Loss')
         plt.plot(validation_loss, label='Validation Loss')
         plt.title('Loss')
         plt.xlabel('Epoch')
         plt.ylabel('Loss')
         plt.legend()
         plt.show()
         # Plotting the accuracy
         plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
         plt.plot(training_accuracy, label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(validation_accuracy, label='Validation Accuracy')
         plt.title('Accuracy'
         plt.xlabel('Epoch')
         plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
         plt.legend()
         plt.show()
```





```
# Select a random image from the test data
image_index = np.random.randint(0, len(test_data))
image = test_images[image_index]

# Plot the image
plt.imshow(image, cmap='gray')
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```



```
| Comparison of the Comparison
```

0.9930333495140076, 0.994783341884613, 0.9956833124160767, 0.9972500205039978]

```
[ [ ] (train_images, train_labels), (test_images, test_labels) = mnist.load_data()

      print(train_images.shape[1:])
      #process the data
      #1. convert each image of shape 28*28 to 784 dimensional which will be fed to the network as a single feature
      dimData = np.prod(train_images.shape[1:])
      print(dimData)
      train_data = train_images.reshape(train_images.shape[0],dimData)
      test_data = test_images.reshape(test_images.shape[0],dimData)
      #convert data to float and scale values between 0 and 1
      train_data = train_data.astype('float')
test_data = test_data.astype('float')
      #change the labels frominteger to one-hot encoding. to_categorical is doing the same thing as LabelEncoder()
      train_labels_one_hot = to_categorical(train_labels)
      test_labels_one_hot = to_categorical(test_labels)
      #creating network
      model = Sequential()
      model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu', input_shape=(dimData,)))
      model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu'))
      model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
      model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
      history = model.fit(train_data, train_labels_one_hot, batch_size=256, epochs=10, verbose=1,
                    validation_data=(test_data, test_labels_one_hot))
               valldation_data=(test_data, test_labels_one_not))
im Legi
  [→ (28, 28)
     /84
Epoch 1/10
     Epoch 9/10

[295] history.history['accuracy']

     [0.8827000260353088,
      0.9484000205993652,
      0.9588833451271057,
      0.9684333205223083,
      0.9720333218574524.
     0.9720333218574524,
0.9763000011444092,
0.9793000221252441,
0.9806166887283325,
0.9836000204086304,
0.9840999841690063]
```