## Keras MLPs on MNIST

```
import tensorflow as tf
In [1]:
         from tensorflow.keras import utils
         from tensorflow.keras.datasets import mnist
         import seaborn as sns
         from tensorflow.keras.initializers import RandomNormal
         from tensorflow.python.keras import Input, Model
         from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Activation
         from tensorflow.python.keras.layers import Dense, BatchNormalization
         from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
         %matplotlib notebook
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import numpy as np
         import time
        # https://gist.github.com/greydanus/f6eee59eaf1d90fcb3b534a25362cea4
In [2]:
         # https://stackoverflow.com/a/14434334
         # this function is used to update the plots for each epoch and error
         def plt dynamic(x, vy, ty, ax, colors=['b']):
             ax.plot(x, vy, 'b', label="Validation Loss")
             ax.plot(x, ty, 'r', label="Train Loss")
             plt.legend()
             plt.grid()
             fig.canvas.draw()
```

### 1.Load data

```
Number of training examples: 10000 and each image is of shape (28, 28)
         # if you observe the input shape its 2 dimensional vector
In [5]:
         # for each image we have a (28*28) vector
         # we will convert the (28*28) vector into single dimensional vector of 1 * 784
         X train = X train.reshape(X train.shape[0], X train.shape[1]*X train.shape[2])
         X test = X test.reshape(X test.shape[0], X test.shape[1]*X test.shape[2])
         # after converting the input images from 3d to 2d vectors
In [6]:
         print("Number of training examples :", X train.shape[0], "and each image is of shape (%d)"%(X train.shape[1]))
         print("Number of training examples:", X test.shape[0], "and each image is of shape (%d)"%(X test.shape[1]))
        Number of training examples: 60000 and each image is of shape (784)
        Number of training examples: 10000 and each image is of shape (784)
         # An example data point
In [7]:
         print(X train[0])
           0
           0
                            0
                                                0
                                                                                 0
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                       0
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                                            3
                                                       18 126 136 175
                                               18
                                                   18
                                                                        26 166 255
         247 127
                                            0
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                                                                            94 154
         170 253 253 253 253 253 225 172 253 242 195
                                                       64
                              49 238 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 251
                                                                            93 82
          82
              56
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                                                                   11
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              14
                   1 154 253
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                              11 190 253
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                                                                            35 241
         225 160 108
                                               81 240 253 253 119
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```

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0
                     0
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                                                                 93 252 253 187
   0
                             0 249 253 249
   0
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                                                                46
                                                                    130
                                                                        183 253
253 207
                     0
                   39 148
                           229 253 253 253 250 182
                                                        24 114 221 253 253 253
253 201
           78
                     0
           23
               66 213 253 253 253 253 198
                                               81
   0
                     0
                                               18 171 219 253 253 253 253 195
                     0
                                           0
  55 172 226 253 253 253 253 244 133
                                          11
                                                                               0
                                           0 136 253 253 253 212 135 132
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                                           01
# if we observe the above matrix each cell is having a value between 0-255
# before we move to apply machine learning algorithms lets try to normalize the data
\# X \Rightarrow (X - Xmin)/(Xmax-Xmin) = X/255
X train = X train/255
X \text{ test} = X \text{ test/255}
# example data point after normlizing
print(X train[0])
[0.
             0.
                         0.
                                      0.
                                                  0.
                                                              0.
0.
             0.
                         0.
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```

In [9]:

45 186 253 253 150

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0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
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0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
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0.	0.	0.	0.	0. 0.	0. 0.
0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.01176471	0. 0.07058824		
			0.10196078		
	0.49803922		0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.11764706	0.14117647	0.36862745	0.60392157
0.66666667	0.99215686	0.99215686	0.99215686	0.99215686	0.99215686
		0.99215686	0.94901961		0.25098039
0. 0.	0. 0.	0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	0.19215686
	0.99215686	0.99215686	0.99215686	0.99215686	0.99215686
0.99215686	0.99215686	0.99215686	0.98431373	0.36470588	0.32156863
	0.21960784	0.15294118	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.07058824	0.85882353	0.99215686
0.99215080	0.99215686	0.99215686	0.99215686 0.	0.77647059	0.71372549
0.90002743	0.94309604	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.31372549	0.61176471	0.41960784	0.99215686
0.99215686	0.80392157	0.04313725		0.16862745	0.60392157
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0. 0.	0.	0.	0. 0.60392157	0.	0.
0.	0.03490190	0.00392137	0.00392137	0.99213080	0.33294116
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0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	Θ.	0.	0.
0.			0.74509804		
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0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.04313725

0.74509804 0. 0.	0.99215686 0. 0.	0.2745098 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.
0. 0.88235294 0.	0. 0.62745098 0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.00392157 0.	0.1372549 0. 0.	0. 0.
0.	0.	0. 0. 0.09803922 0.	0. 0.	0. 0. 0.94117647 0.	0. 0.
0. 0. 0. 0.58823529	0. 0. 0. 0.10588235	0. 0.17647059 0.	0. 0. 0.72941176 0.	0. 0.99215686 0.	0. 0.99215686 0.
0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.0627451	0.17647059 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.36470588	0. 0. 0.98823529	0. 0. 0.99215686	0. 0. 0.73333333
0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.97647059	0. 0. 0. 0.99215686	0. 0. 0. 0.97647059	0. 0. 0. 0.25098039	0. 0. 0.
0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.18039216	0. 0. 0. 0.50980392	0.	0.
0	0.81176471	0.00784314	0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 9.99215686	0. 0	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.99215686 0.	0.78823529 0.	0.30588235 0.	0.	Θ. Θ.	0. 0.
0. 0.99215686 0.	0. 0.99215686 0.	0.09019608 0.99215686 0.	0. 0.25882353 0.77647059 0.	0.83529412 0.31764706 0.	0.99215686 0.00784314 0.

```
0.07058824 0.67058824
                                             0.
          0.85882353 0.99215686 0.99215686 0.99215686 0.99215686 0.76470588
          0.31372549 0.03529412 0.
                                             0.
          0.
                      0.
                                             0.
          0.21568627 0.6745098 0.88627451 0.99215686 0.99215686 0.99215686
          0.99215686 0.95686275 0.52156863 0.04313725 0.
                      0.
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                                                        0.53333333 0.99215686
          0.99215686 0.99215686 0.83137255 0.52941176 0.51764706 0.0627451
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          0.
                      0.
                                                                    0.
          # here we are having a class number for each image. y\{0,1,2,\ldots,9\}
In [10]:
          print("Class label of first image :", y train[0])
          # lets convert this into a 10 dimensional vector
          # ex: consider an image is 5 convert it into 5 \Rightarrow [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0]
          # this conversion needed for MLPs
          Y train = utils to categorical(y train, 10)
          Y test = utils.to categorical(y test, 10)
          print("After converting the output into a vector : ",Y train[0])
         Class label of first image: 5
         After converting the output into a vector: [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
```

## 2.simple Input output model with no hidden layer

### 2.1 intialize parametrs

```
In [11]: # some model parameters

output_dim = 10
input_dim = X_train.shape[1] # 784

batch_size = 128
nb_epoch = 20
```

#### 2.2 intialize model

```
In [12]: # start building a model
#input(728)-->outpu(10) as 10 classes are there

model = Sequential()

model.add(Dense(output_dim, input_dim=input_dim, activation='softmax'))
```

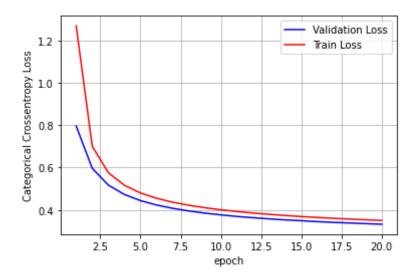
### 2.3 Configure model and fit on train data

```
In [13]:
     # Before training a model, you need to configure the learning process, which is done via the compile method
     #fit() function Trains the model for a fixed number of epochs (iterations on a dataset).
     model.compile(optimizer='sqd', loss='categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
     history = model.fit(X train, Y train, steps per epoch=500, epochs=nb epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X test, Y test)
    Epoch 1/20
    uracy: 0.8329
    Epoch 2/20
    uracy: 0.8615
    Epoch 3/20
    uracy: 0.8760
    Epoch 4/20
```

```
uracy: 0.8829
Epoch 5/20
uracy: 0.8878
Epoch 6/20
uracy: 0.8908
Epoch 7/20
uracy: 0.8940
Epoch 8/20
uracy: 0.8964
Epoch 9/20
uracy: 0.8980
Epoch 10/20
uracy: 0.8995
Epoch 11/20
uracy: 0.9005
Epoch 12/20
uracy: 0.9018
Epoch 13/20
uracy: 0.9028
Epoch 14/20
uracy: 0.9042
Epoch 15/20
uracy: 0.9040
Epoch 16/20
uracy: 0.9062
Epoch 17/20
uracy: 0.9064
Epoch 18/20
uracy: 0.9070
Epoch 19/20
```

```
uracy: 0.9077
        Epoch 20/20
        uracy: 0.9081
In [13]:
         score = model.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
In [14]:
         print('Test score:', score[0])
         print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
         fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
         ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
         # list of epoch numbers
         x = list(range(1, nb epoch+1))
         # print(history.history.keys())
         # dict keys(['val loss', 'val acc', 'loss', 'acc'])
         # history = model drop.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epochs=nb epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X te
         # we will get val loss and val acc only when you pass the paramter validation data
         # val loss : validation loss
         # val acc : validation accuracy
         # loss : training loss
         # acc : train accuracy
         # for each key in histrory.histrory we will have a list of length equal to number of epochs
         vy = history.history['val loss']
         ty = history.history['loss']
         plt dynamic(x, vy, ty, ax)
        Test score: 0.3329598903656006
```

Test accuracy: 0.9081000089645386



# Assignment start Below

# 1.Two hidden layer Architecture

## 1.1 Two hidden layer with Relu + Adam

```
model1 relu = Sequential()
In [28]:
          model1 relu.add(Dense(420, activation='relu', input shape=(input dim,)))
          model1 relu.add(Dense(100, activation='relu'))
          model1 relu.add(Dense(output dim, activation='softmax'))
          model1 relu.build()
          model1 relu.summary()
         Model: "sequential_5"
         Layer (type)
                                       Output Shape
                                                                  Param #
         dense 3 (Dense)
                                       (None, 420)
                                                                  329700
         dense_4 (Dense)
                                       (None, 100)
                                                                  42100
```

```
Total params: 372,810
  Trainable params: 372,810
  Non-trainable params: 0
   model1 relu.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
In [18]:
   history = model1 relu.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epochs=nb epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X test
  Epoch 1/20
  uracy: 0.9641
  Epoch 2/20
  uracy: 0.9710
  Epoch 3/20
  uracy: 0.9762
  Epoch 4/20
  uracy: 0.9756
  Epoch 5/20
  uracy: 0.9803
  Epoch 6/20
  uracy: 0.9802
  Epoch 7/20
  uracv: 0.9793
  Epoch 8/20
  uracy: 0.9786
  Epoch 9/20
  uracy: 0.9772
  Epoch 10/20
  uracy: 0.9790
  Epoch 11/20
  uracy: 0.9791
  Epoch 12/20
```

1010

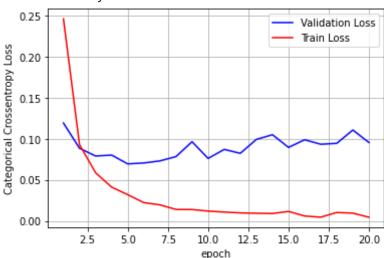
(None, 10)

dense 5 (Dense)

```
uracy: 0.9801
   Epoch 13/20
   uracv: 0.9788
   Epoch 14/20
   uracv: 0.9792
   Epoch 15/20
   uracv: 0.9804
   Epoch 16/20
   uracy: 0.9800
   Epoch 17/20
   uracy: 0.9811
   Epoch 18/20
   uracy: 0.9812
   Epoch 19/20
   uracy: 0.9792
   Epoch 20/20
   uracy: 0.9829
   score = model1 relu.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
In [19]:
   print('Test score:', score[0])
   print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
   fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
   ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
   x = list(range(1, nb epoch+1))
   vv = history.history['val loss']
   ty = history.history['loss']
   plt dynamic(x, vy, ty, ax)
```

Test score: 0.09534730017185211

#### Test accuracy: 0.9829000234603882



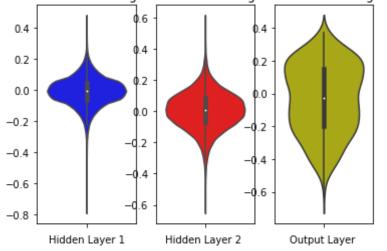
```
for layers in model1 relu.layers:
In [21]:
              print("layer name", layers.name, ",input shape", layers.input shape, ",output shape", layers.output_shape)
          w after = model1 relu.get weights()
          print(len(w after))
          for i in range(len(w after)):
              print(w after[i].shape)
         layer name module wrapper 7 ,input shape (None, 784) ,output shape (None, 420)
         layer name module wrapper 8 ,input shape (None, 420) ,output shape (None, 100)
         layer name module wrapper 9 ,input shape (None, 100) ,output shape (None, 10)
         6
         (784, 420)
         (420,)
         (420, 100)
         (100,)
         (100, 10)
         (10,)
          w after = model1 relu.get weights()
In [22]:
          h1 w = w after[0].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          h2_w = w_after[2].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          out_w = w_after[4].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
```

```
fig = plt.figure()
plt.title("Weight matrices after model trained")
plt.subplot(1, 3, 1)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=h1_w,color='b')
plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 1')

plt.subplot(1, 3, 2)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=h2_w, color='r')
plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 2 ')

plt.subplot(1, 3, 3)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=out_w,color='y')
plt.xlabel('Output Layer ')
plt.show()
```

#### Trained model Weightsined model Weightsined model Weights



### batch normalization

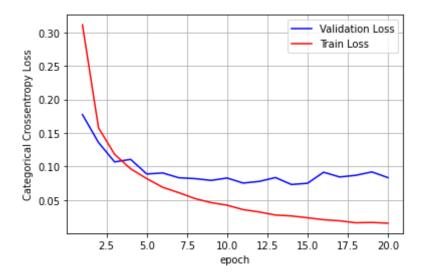
```
In [27]: model1_batch = Sequential()
```

```
model1 batch.add(Dense(420, activation='relu', input shape=(input dim,), kernel initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.069,
       model1 batch.add(BatchNormalization())
       model1 batch.add(Dense(100, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.141, seed=None)) )
       model1 batch.add(BatchNormalization())
       model1 batch.add(Dense(output dim, activation='softmax'))
       model.build()
       model1 batch.summary()
      Model: "sequential 4"
      Layer (type)
                            Output Shape
                                               Param #
       dense (Dense)
                            (None, 420)
                                               329700
      module wrapper 10 (ModuleWra (None, 420)
                                               1680
      dense 1 (Dense)
                            (None, 100)
                                               42100
      module wrapper 11 (ModuleWra (None, 100)
                                               400
       dense 2 (Dense)
                                               1010
                            (None, 10)
       _____
      Total params: 374,890
      Trainable params: 373,850
      Non-trainable params: 1,040
       model1 batch.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
In [29]:
       history = model1 batch.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epochs=nb epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X te
       Epoch 1/20
      curacy: 0.9477
       Epoch 2/20
      curacy: 0.9596
      Epoch 3/20
      curacy: 0.9687
       Epoch 4/20
```

```
curacy: 0.9670
Epoch 5/20
curacy: 0.9724
Epoch 6/20
curacy: 0.9737
Epoch 7/20
curacy: 0.9747
Epoch 8/20
curacy: 0.9757
Epoch 9/20
curacy: 0.9765
Epoch 10/20
curacy: 0.9759
Epoch 11/20
curacy: 0.9777
Epoch 12/20
curacy: 0.9791
Epoch 13/20
curacy: 0.9768
Epoch 14/20
curacy: 0.9781
Epoch 15/20
curacy: 0.9781
Epoch 16/20
curacy: 0.9760
Epoch 17/20
curacy: 0.9782
Epoch 18/20
curacy: 0.9767
Epoch 19/20
```

```
curacy: 0.9762
       Epoch 20/20
       curacy: 0.9791
       score = model1 batch.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
In [30]:
        print('Test score:', score[0])
        print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
       fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
        ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
       # list of epoch numbers
       x = list(range(1, nb epoch+1))
       # print(history.history.keys())
       # dict keys(['val loss', 'val acc', 'loss', 'acc'])
       # history = model drop.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epochs=nb epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X te
       # we will get val loss and val acc only when you pass the paramter validation data
       # val loss : validation loss
       # val acc : validation accuracy
        # loss : training loss
        # acc : train accuracy
       # for each key in histrory.histrory we will have a list of length equal to number of epochs
        vy = history.history['val loss']
       ty = history.history['loss']
        plt dynamic(x, vy, ty, ax)
```

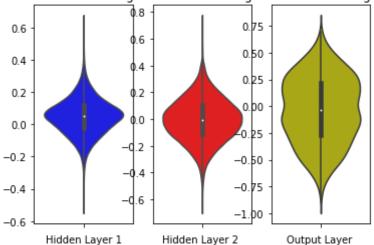
Test score: 0.08354396373033524 Test accuracy: 0.9790999889373779



```
for layers in model1 batch.layers:
In [31]:
              print("layer name", layers.name, ",input shape", layers.input shape, ",output shape", layers.output shape)
          w after = model1 batch.get weights()
          print(len(w after))
          for i in range(len(w after)):
              print(w after[i].shape)
         layer name dense ,input shape (None, 784) ,output shape (None, 420)
         layer name module wrapper 10 ,input shape (None, 420) ,output shape (None, 420)
         layer name dense 1 ,input shape (None, 420) ,output shape (None, 100)
         layer name module wrapper 11 ,input shape (None, 100) ,output shape (None, 100)
         layer name dense 2 ,input shape (None, 100) ,output shape (None, 10)
         14
         (784, 420)
         (420,)
         (420,)
         (420,)
         (420,)
          (420,)
         (420, 100)
         (100,)
         (100,)
         (100,)
         (100,)
         (100,)
```

```
(100, 10)
         (10,)
          w_after = model1_batch.get_weights()
In [32]:
          h1 w = w after[0].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          h2 w = w after[6].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          out w = w after[12].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          fig = plt.figure()
          plt.title("Weight matrices after model trained")
          plt.subplot(1, 3, 1)
          plt.title("Trained model Weights")
          ax = sns.violinplot(y=h1 w,color='b')
          plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 1')
          plt.subplot(1, 3, 2)
          plt.title("Trained model Weights")
          ax = sns.violinplot(y=h2 w, color='r')
          plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 2 ')
          plt.subplot(1, 3, 3)
          plt.title("Trained model Weights")
          ax = sns.violinplot(y=out w,color='y')
          plt.xlabel('Output Layer ')
          plt.show()
```





## dropout

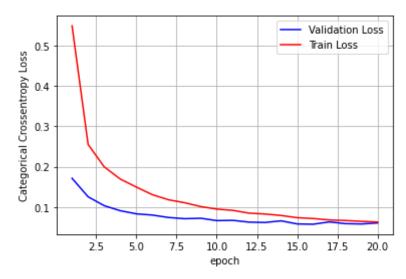
```
# Using relu
 In [ ]:
           #If we sample weights from a normal distribution N(0,\sigma) we satisfy this condition with \sigma=\sqrt{(2/(ni))}.
           \#h1 \implies \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(fan\ in))} = 0.062 \implies N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.062)
           #h2 => \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(fan\ in))} = 0.125 => N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.125)
           #out => \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(\text{fan in}+1))} = 0.120 => N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.120)
           from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dropout
In [33]:
           model1 drop = Sequential()
           model1 drop.add(Dense(420, activation='relu', input shape=(input dim,), kernel initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, sto
           model1 drop.add(BatchNormalization())
           model1 drop.add(Dropout(0.5))
           model1 drop.add(Dense(100, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.141, seed=None)) )
           model1 drop.add(BatchNormalization())
           model1 drop.add(Dropout(0.5))
           model1 drop.add(Dense(output dim, activation='softmax'))
```

```
model1 drop.summary()
     Model: "sequential 6"
                     Output Shape
     Layer (type)
                                    Param #
     dense 6 (Dense)
                      (None, 420)
                                    329700
     module wrapper 12 (ModuleWra (None, 420)
                                    1680
     dropout (Dropout)
                     (None, 420)
                                    0
     dense 7 (Dense)
                                    42100
                      (None, 100)
     module wrapper 13 (ModuleWra (None, 100)
                                    400
     dropout 1 (Dropout)
                      (None, 100)
                                    0
     dense 8 (Dense)
                      (None, 10)
                                    1010
     Total params: 374,890
     Trainable params: 373,850
     Non-trainable params: 1,040
     model1 drop.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
In [34]:
     history = model1 drop.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epochs=nb epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X tes
     Epoch 1/20
     curacy: 0.9469
     Epoch 2/20
     curacy: 0.9602
     Epoch 3/20
     curacy: 0.9686
     Epoch 4/20
     curacy: 0.9722
     Epoch 5/20
     curacy: 0.9740
```

```
Epoch 6/20
curacy: 0.9738
Epoch 7/20
curacy: 0.9759
Epoch 8/20
curacy: 0.9776
Epoch 9/20
curacy: 0.9789
Epoch 10/20
curacy: 0.9801
Epoch 11/20
curacy: 0.9796
Epoch 12/20
curacy: 0.9805
Epoch 13/20
curacy: 0.9813
Epoch 14/20
curacy: 0.9798
Epoch 15/20
curacy: 0.9820
Epoch 16/20
curacy: 0.9819
Epoch 17/20
curacy: 0.9804
Epoch 18/20
curacy: 0.9829
Epoch 19/20
curacy: 0.9822
Epoch 20/20
curacy: 0.9819
```

```
score = model1 drop.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
In [35]:
          print('Test score:', score[0])
          print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
          fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
          ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
          # list of epoch numbers
          x = list(range(1, nb epoch+1))
          # print(history.history.keys())
          # dict keys(['val loss', 'val acc', 'loss', 'acc'])
          # history = model drop.fit(X train, Y_train, batch_size=batch_size, epochs=nb_epoch, verbose=1, validation_data=(X_te
          # we will get val loss and val acc only when you pass the paramter validation data
          # val loss : validation loss
          # val acc : validation accuracy
          # loss : training loss
          # acc : train accuracy
          # for each key in histrory.histrory we will have a list of length equal to number of epochs
          vy = history.history['val loss']
          ty = history.history['loss']
          plt dynamic(x, vy, ty, ax)
```

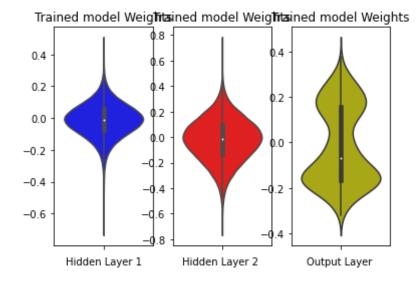
Test score: 0.06042179465293884 Test accuracy: 0.9818999767303467



```
In [36]:
          for layers in model1 drop.layers:
              print("layer name", layers.name, ", input shape", layers.input shape, ", output shape", layers.output shape)
          w after = model1 drop.get weights()
          print(len(w after))
          for i in range(len(w after)):
              print(w after[i].shape)
         layer name dense 6 ,input shape (None, 784) ,output shape (None, 420)
         layer name module wrapper 12 ,input shape (None, 420) ,output shape (None, 420)
         layer name dropout ,input shape (None, 420) ,output shape (None, 420)
         layer name dense 7 ,input shape (None, 420) ,output shape (None, 100)
         layer name module wrapper 13 ,input shape (None, 100) ,output shape (None, 100)
         layer name dropout 1 ,input shape (None, 100) ,output shape (None, 100)
         layer name dense 8 ,input shape (None, 100) ,output shape (None, 10)
         14
         (784, 420)
         (420,)
         (420,)
          (420,)
         (420,)
         (420,)
         (420, 100)
         (100,)
         (100,)
```

(100,)

```
(100,)
         (100,)
         (100, 10)
         (10,)
          w_after = model1_drop.get_weights()
In [37]:
          h1 w = w after[0].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          h2 w = w after[6].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          out w = w after[12].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          fig = plt.figure()
          plt.title("Weight matrices after model trained")
          plt.subplot(1, 3, 1)
          plt.title("Trained model Weights")
          ax = sns.violinplot(y=h1 w,color='b')
          plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 1')
          plt.subplot(1, 3, 2)
          plt.title("Trained model Weights")
          ax = sns.violinplot(y=h2 w, color='r')
          plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 2 ')
          plt.subplot(1, 3, 3)
          plt.title("Trained model Weights")
          ax = sns.violinplot(y=out w,color='y')
          plt.xlabel('Output Layer')
          plt.show()
```



## 2. Three hidden layer Architecture

# 2.1 Three hidden layer with Relu + Adam

```
In [38]:
          batch size = 150
          nb epoch = 30
          model2 relu = Sequential()
In [39]:
          model2 relu.add(Dense(520, activation='relu', input shape=(input dim,)))
          model2 relu.add(Dense(320, activation='relu'))
          model2 relu.add(Dense(120, activation='relu'))
          model2_relu.add(Dense(output_dim, activation='softmax'))
          model2 relu.summary()
         Model: "sequential 7"
         Layer (type)
                                       Output Shape
                                                                  Param #
         dense 9 (Dense)
                                       (None, 520)
                                                                 408200
         dense 10 (Dense)
                                       (None, 320)
                                                                 166720
```

```
dense 12 (Dense)
            (None, 10)
                    1210
  Total params: 614,650
  Trainable params: 614,650
  Non-trainable params: 0
In [40]:
   model2 relu.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
   history = model2 relu.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epochs=nb epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X tes
  Epoch 1/30
  curacy: 0.9630
  Epoch 2/30
  curacy: 0.9731
  Epoch 3/30
  curacy: 0.9773
  Epoch 4/30
  curacy: 0.9769
  Epoch 5/30
  curacy: 0.9797
  Epoch 6/30
  curacy: 0.9784
  Epoch 7/30
  curacy: 0.9817
  Epoch 8/30
  curacy: 0.9820
  Epoch 9/30
  curacy: 0.9803
  Epoch 10/30
  curacy: 0.9809
  Epoch 11/30
```

38520

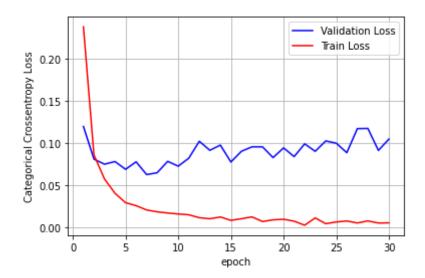
dense 11 (Dense)

(None, 120)

```
curacy: 0.9805
Epoch 12/30
curacy: 0.9775
Epoch 13/30
curacy: 0.9794
Epoch 14/30
curacy: 0.9784
Epoch 15/30
curacy: 0.9822
Epoch 16/30
curacy: 0.9806
Epoch 17/30
curacy: 0.9818
Epoch 18/30
curacy: 0.9821
Epoch 19/30
curacy: 0.9842
Epoch 20/30
curacy: 0.9824
Epoch 21/30
curacy: 0.9842
Epoch 22/30
curacy: 0.9823
Epoch 23/30
curacy: 0.9818
Epoch 24/30
curacy: 0.9815
Epoch 25/30
curacy: 0.9822
Epoch 26/30
```

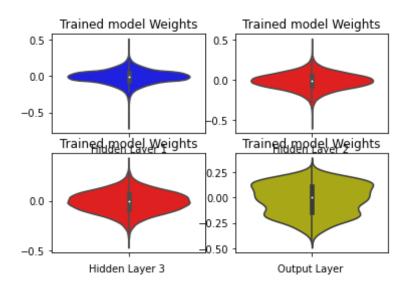
```
curacy: 0.9848
    Epoch 27/30
    curacy: 0.9789
    Epoch 28/30
    curacy: 0.9791
    Epoch 29/30
    curacy: 0.9839
    Epoch 30/30
    curacy: 0.9813
    score = model2 relu.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
In [41]:
     print('Test score:', score[0])
     print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
     fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
     ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
     x = list(range(1, nb epoch+1))
     vy = history.history['val loss']
     ty = history.history['loss']
     plt dynamic(x, vy, ty, ax)
```

Test score: 0.1049598753452301 Test accuracy: 0.9812999963760376



```
In [42]:
          for layers in model2 relu.layers:
              print("layer name", layers.name, ", input shape", layers.input shape, ", output shape", layers.output shape, ", bias shape
          w after = model2 relu.get weights()
          print(len(w after))
          for i in range(len(w after)):
              print(w after[i].shape)
         layer name dense 9 ,input shape (None, 784) ,output shape (None, 520) ,bias shape (520,)
         layer name dense 10 ,input shape (None, 520) ,output shape (None, 320) ,bias shape (320,)
         layer name dense 11 ,input shape (None, 320) ,output shape (None, 120) ,bias shape (120,)
         layer name dense 12 ,input shape (None, 120) ,output shape (None, 10) ,bias shape (10,)
         8
         (784, 520)
         (520,)
         (520, 320)
         (320,)
         (320, 120)
         (120,)
         (120, 10)
         (10,)
          w_after = model2_relu.get_weights()
In [43]:
          h1 w = w after[0].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
```

```
h2 w = w after[2].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
h3 w = w after[4].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
out w = w after[6].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
fig = plt.figure()
plt.title("Weight matrices after model trained")
plt.subplot(2, 2, 1)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=h1 w,color='b')
plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 1')
plt.subplot(2, 2, 2)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=h2 w, color='r')
plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 2 ')
plt.subplot(2, 2, 3)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=h3 w, color='r')
plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 3 ')
plt.subplot(2, 2, 4)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=out w,color='y')
plt.xlabel('Output Layer ')
plt.show()
```



#### 2.2 batch normalization

```
In [46]: model2_batch = Sequential()
    model2_batch.add(Dense(500, activation='relu', input_shape=(input_dim,), kernel_initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, st
    model2_batch.add(BatchNormalization())

model2_batch.add(Dense(200, activation='relu', kernel_initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.1, seed=None)))
model2_batch.add(BatchNormalization())

model2_batch.add(Dense(50, activation='relu', kernel_initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.2, seed=None)))
model2_batch.add(BatchNormalization())

model2_batch.add(Dense(output_dim, activation='softmax'))

model2_batch.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_9"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_14 (Dense)	(None, 500)	392500

```
dense 15 (Dense)
                (None, 200)
                           100200
   module wrapper 15 (ModuleWra (None, 200)
                           800
   dense 16 (Dense)
                (None, 50)
                           10050
   module wrapper 16 (ModuleWra (None, 50)
                           200
   dense 17 (Dense)
                           510
                (None, 10)
    _____
   Total params: 506,260
   Trainable params: 504,760
   Non-trainable params: 1,500
    model2 batch.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
In [47]:
    history = model2 batch.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epochs=nb epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X te
   Epoch 1/30
   curacy: 0.9637
   Epoch 2/30
   curacy: 0.9758
   Epoch 3/30
   curacy: 0.9767
   Epoch 4/30
   curacy: 0.9740
   Epoch 5/30
   curacy: 0.9738
   Epoch 6/30
   curacy: 0.9717
   Epoch 7/30
   curacy: 0.9771
   Epoch 8/30
   curacy: 0.9779
```

2000

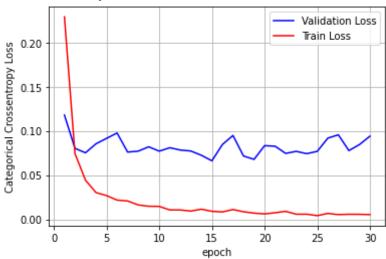
module wrapper 14 (ModuleWra (None, 500)

Epoch 9/30 400/400 [===================================
curacy: 0.9779 Epoch 10/30
400/400 [===================================
curacy: 0.9778 Epoch 11/30
400/400 [===================================
curacy: 0.9790 Epoch 12/30
400/400 [===================================
curacy: 0.9811 Epoch 13/30
400/400 [===================================
Epoch 14/30
400/400 [===================================
Epoch 15/30 400/400 [===================================
curacy: 0.9815
Epoch 16/30 400/400 [===================================
curacy: 0.9785
Epoch 17/30 400/400 [===================================
curacy: 0.9774 Epoch 18/30
400/400 [===================================
curacy: 0.9820 Epoch 19/30
400/400 [===================================
curacy: 0.9832 Epoch 20/30
400/400 [===================================
Epoch 21/30
400/400 [===================================
Epoch 22/30
400/400 [===================================
Epoch 23/30 400/400 [===================================
curacy: 0.9827

```
Epoch 24/30
     curacy: 0.9823
    Epoch 25/30
     curacy: 0.9811
     Epoch 26/30
     curacy: 0.9797
     Epoch 27/30
     curacy: 0.9804
     Epoch 28/30
    curacy: 0.9820
     Epoch 29/30
     curacy: 0.9806
     Epoch 30/30
     curacy: 0.9804
     score = model2 batch.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
In [48]:
     print('Test score:', score[0])
     print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
     fig.ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
     ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
     # list of epoch numbers
     x = list(range(1, nb epoch+1))
     # print(history.history.keys())
     # dict keys(['val loss', 'val acc', 'loss', 'acc'])
     # history = model drop.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epochs=nb epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X te
     # we will get val loss and val acc only when you pass the paramter validation data
     # val loss : validation loss
     # val acc : validation accuracy
     # loss : training loss
     # acc : train accuracy
     # for each key in histrory.histrory we will have a list of length equal to number of epochs
```

```
vy = history.history['val_loss']
ty = history.history['loss']
plt_dynamic(x, vy, ty, ax)
```

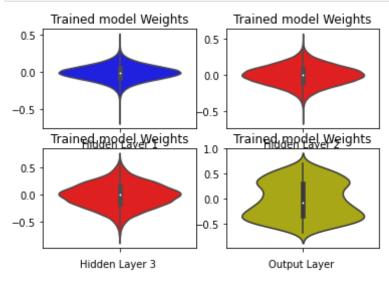
Test score: 0.09398580342531204 Test accuracy: 0.980400025844574



```
for layers in model2 batch.layers:
In [50]:
              print("layer name", layers.name, ", input shape", layers.input shape, ", output shape", layers.output shape)
          w after = model2 batch.get weights()
          print(len(w after))
          for i in range(len(w after)):
              print(w after[i].shape)
         layer name dense 14 ,input shape (None, 784) ,output shape (None, 500)
         layer name module wrapper 14 ,input shape (None, 500) ,output shape (None, 500)
         layer name dense 15 ,input shape (None, 500) ,output shape (None, 200)
         layer name module wrapper 15 ,input shape (None, 200) ,output shape (None, 200)
         layer name dense 16 ,input shape (None, 200) ,output shape (None, 50)
         layer name module wrapper 16 ,input shape (None, 50) ,output shape (None, 50)
         layer name dense 17 ,input shape (None, 50) ,output shape (None, 10)
         20
         (784, 500)
         (500,)
         (500,)
```

```
(500,)
          (500,)
          (500,)
         (500, 200)
          (200,)
          (200.)
          (200,)
          (200.)
          (200.)
         (200, 50)
         (50,)
         (50,)
          (50,)
         (50,)
          (50,)
         (50, 10)
          (10,)
In [51]:
          w after = model2 batch.get weights()
          h1 w = w after[0].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          h2 w = w after[6].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          h3 w = w after[12].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          out w = w after[18].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          fig = plt.figure()
          plt.title("Weight matrices after model trained")
          plt.subplot(2, 2, 1)
          plt.title("Trained model Weights")
          ax = sns.violinplot(y=h1 w,color='b')
          plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 1')
          plt.subplot(2, 2, 2)
          plt.title("Trained model Weights")
          ax = sns.violinplot(y=h2 w, color='r')
          plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 2 ')
          plt.subplot(2, 2, 3)
          plt.title("Trained model Weights")
          ax = sns.violinplot(y=h3 w, color='r')
          plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 3 ')
```

```
plt.subplot(2, 2, 4)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=out_w,color='y')
plt.xlabel('Output Layer ')
plt.show()
```



## 2.3 dropout

```
In [52]: from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dropout
    model2_drop = Sequential()

model2_drop.add(Dense(500, activation='relu', input_shape=(input_dim,), kernel_initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, std
model2_drop.add(BatchNormalization())
model2_drop.add(Dropout(0.5))

model2_drop.add(Dense(200, activation='relu', kernel_initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.1, seed=None)))
model2_drop.add(BatchNormalization())
model2_drop.add(Dense(50, activation='relu', kernel_initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.2, seed=None)))
model2_drop.add(BatchNormalization())
model2_drop.add(BatchNormalization())
model2_drop.add(BatchNormalization())
model2_drop.add(Dropout(0.5))
```

```
model2_drop.add(Dense(output dim, activation='softmax'))
        model2 drop.summary()
       Model: "sequential 10"
                              Output Shape
       Layer (type)
                                                   Param #
       dense 18 (Dense)
                               (None, 500)
                                                   392500
       module wrapper 17 (ModuleWra (None, 500)
                                                   2000
       dropout 2 (Dropout)
                               (None, 500)
                                                   0
       dense 19 (Dense)
                              (None, 200)
                                                   100200
       module wrapper 18 (ModuleWra (None, 200)
                                                   800
       dropout 3 (Dropout)
                               (None, 200)
                                                   0
       dense 20 (Dense)
                               (None, 50)
                                                   10050
       module_wrapper 19 (ModuleWra (None, 50)
                                                   200
       dropout 4 (Dropout)
                               (None, 50)
                                                   0
       dense 21 (Dense)
                               (None, 10)
                                                   510
       Total params: 506,260
       Trainable params: 504,760
       Non-trainable params: 1,500
       model2 drop.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
In [53]:
        history = model2 drop.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epochs=nb epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X test
       Epoch 1/30
       curacy: 0.9345
       Epoch 2/30
       curacy: 0.9549
       Epoch 3/30
```

```
curacy: 0.9623
Epoch 4/30
curacy: 0.9688
Epoch 5/30
curacy: 0.9707
Epoch 6/30
curacy: 0.9731
Epoch 7/30
curacy: 0.9751
Epoch 8/30
curacy: 0.9792
Epoch 9/30
curacy: 0.9785
Epoch 10/30
curacy: 0.9807
Epoch 11/30
curacy: 0.9795
Epoch 12/30
curacy: 0.9812
Epoch 13/30
curacy: 0.9805
Epoch 14/30
curacy: 0.9813
Epoch 15/30
curacy: 0.9811
Epoch 16/30
curacy: 0.9830
Epoch 17/30
curacy: 0.9808
Epoch 18/30
```

```
curacy: 0.9821
  Epoch 19/30
  curacy: 0.9836
  Epoch 20/30
  curacy: 0.9831
  Epoch 21/30
  curacy: 0.9832
  Epoch 22/30
  curacy: 0.9830
  Epoch 23/30
  curacy: 0.9841
  Epoch 24/30
  curacy: 0.9830
  Epoch 25/30
  curacy: 0.9838
  Epoch 26/30
  curacy: 0.9844
  Epoch 27/30
  curacy: 0.9843
  Epoch 28/30
  curacy: 0.9825
  Epoch 29/30
  curacy: 0.9845
  Epoch 30/30
  curacy: 0.9823
  score = model2 drop.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
In [54]:
  print('Test score:', score[0])
  print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
  fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
```

```
ax.set_xlabel('epoch'); ax.set_ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')

# list of epoch numbers
x = list(range(1,nb_epoch+1))

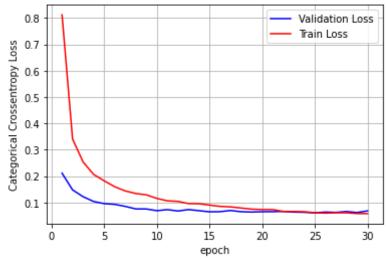
# print(history.history.keys())
# dict_keys(['val_loss', 'val_acc', 'loss', 'acc'])
# history = model_drop.fit(X_train, Y_train, batch_size=batch_size, epochs=nb_epoch, verbose=1, validation_data=(X_te)

# we will get val_loss and val_acc only when you pass the paramter validation_data
# val_loss : validation loss
# val_acc : validation accuracy

# loss : training loss
# acc : train accuracy
# for each key in history.history we will have a list of length equal to number of epochs

vy = history.history['val_loss']
ty = history.history['val_loss']
plt_dynamic(x, vy, ty, ax)
```

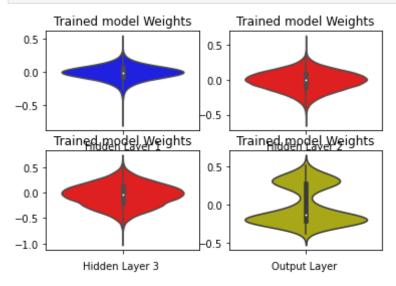
Test score: 0.06829633563756943 Test accuracy: 0.9822999835014343



```
In [56]: for layers in model2_drop.layers:
    print("layer name",layers.name,",input shape",layers.input_shape,",output shape",layers.output_shape)
```

```
w after = model2 drop.get weights()
          print(len(w after))
          for i in range(len(w after)):
              print(w after[i].shape)
         layer name dense 18 ,input shape (None, 784) ,output shape (None, 500)
         layer name module wrapper 17 ,input shape (None, 500) ,output shape (None, 500)
         layer name dropout 2 ,input shape (None, 500) ,output shape (None, 500)
         layer name dense 1\overline{9}, input shape (None, 500), output shape (None, 200)
         layer name module wrapper 18 ,input shape (None, 200) ,output shape (None, 200)
         layer name dropout 3 ,input shape (None, 200) ,output shape (None, 200)
         layer name dense 2\overline{0} ,input shape (None, 200) ,output shape (None, 50)
         layer name module wrapper 19 ,input shape (None, 50) ,output shape (None, 50)
         layer name dropout 4 ,input shape (None, 50) ,output shape (None, 50)
         layer name dense 21 ,input shape (None, 50) ,output shape (None, 10)
         20
         (784, 500)
         (500,)
         (500,)
         (500,)
         (500,)
         (500,)
         (500, 200)
         (200.)
         (200.)
         (200,)
         (200.)
          (200,)
         (200, 50)
         (50,)
         (50,)
         (50,)
         (50,)
         (50,)
         (50, 10)
         (10,)
          w after = model2 drop.get weights()
In [57]:
          h1 w = w after[0].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          h2 w = w after[6].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          h3 w = w after[12].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          out w = w after[18].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
```

```
fig = plt.figure()
plt.title("Weight matrices after model trained")
plt.subplot(2, 2, 1)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=h1 w,color='b')
plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 1')
plt.subplot(2, 2, 2)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=h2 w, color='r')
plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 2 ')
plt.subplot(2, 2, 3)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=h3 w, color='r')
plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 3 ')
plt.subplot(2, 2, 4)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=out w,color='y')
plt.xlabel('Output Layer')
plt.show()
```



## 3. Five hidden layer Architecture

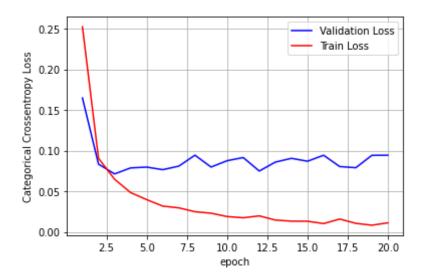
## 3.1 Five hidden layer with Relu + Adam

```
In [58]:
          batch size = 100
          nb epoch = 20
In [59]:
          model3 relu = Sequential()
          model3 relu.add(Dense(600, activation='relu', input shape=(input dim,)))
          model3 relu.add(Dense(300, activation='relu'))
          model3 relu.add(Dense(150, activation='relu'))
          model3 relu.add(Dense(75, activation='relu'))
          model3 relu.add(Dense(30, activation='relu'))
          model3 relu.add(Dense(output dim, activation='softmax'))
          model3 relu.summary()
         Model: "sequential 11"
         Layer (type)
                                       Output Shape
                                                                  Param #
         dense 22 (Dense)
                                       (None, 600)
                                                                  471000
         dense 23 (Dense)
                                       (None, 300)
                                                                  180300
         dense 24 (Dense)
                                       (None, 150)
                                                                 45150
         dense 25 (Dense)
                                       (None, 75)
                                                                  11325
         dense 26 (Dense)
                                       (None, 30)
                                                                 2280
                                                                  310
         dense 27 (Dense)
                                       (None, 10)
         Total params: 710,365
         Trainable params: 710,365
         Non-trainable params: 0
          model3 relu.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
In [60]:
          history = model3 relu.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epochs=nb epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X tes
         Epoch 1/20
```

```
curacy: 0.9506
Epoch 2/20
curacy: 0.9744
Epoch 3/20
curacy: 0.9774
Epoch 4/20
curacy: 0.9772
Epoch 5/20
curacy: 0.9791
Epoch 6/20
curacy: 0.9798
Epoch 7/20
curacy: 0.9787
Epoch 8/20
curacy: 0.9769
Epoch 9/20
curacy: 0.9803
Epoch 10/20
curacy: 0.9792
Epoch 11/20
curacy: 0.9771
Epoch 12/20
curacy: 0.9816
Epoch 13/20
curacy: 0.9826
Epoch 14/20
curacy: 0.9797
Epoch 15/20
curacy: 0.9803
Epoch 16/20
```

```
curacy: 0.9822
    Epoch 17/20
    curacy: 0.9835
    Epoch 18/20
    curacy: 0.9827
    Epoch 19/20
    curacy: 0.9816
    Epoch 20/20
    curacy: 0.9844
    score = model3 relu.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
In [61]:
    print('Test score:', score[0])
    print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
    fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
    ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
    x = list(range(1, nb epoch+1))
    vy = history.history['val loss']
    ty = history.history['loss']
    plt dynamic(x, vy, ty, ax)
```

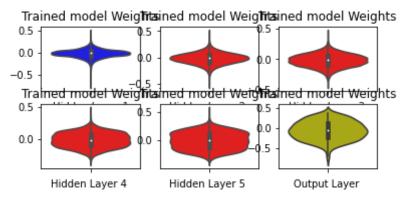
Test score: 0.09438823908567429 Test accuracy: 0.9843999743461609



```
In [62]:
          for layers in model3 relu.layers:
              print("layer name", layers.name, ", input shape", layers.input shape, ", output shape", layers.output shape, ", bias shape
          w after = model3 relu.get weights()
          print(len(w after))
          for i in range(len(w after)):
              print(w after[i].shape)
         layer name dense 22 ,input shape (None, 784) ,output shape (None, 600) ,bias shape (600,)
         layer name dense 23 ,input shape (None, 600) ,output shape (None, 300) ,bias shape (300,)
         layer name dense 24 ,input shape (None, 300) ,output shape (None, 150) ,bias shape (150,)
         layer name dense 25 ,input shape (None, 150) ,output shape (None, 75) ,bias shape (75,)
         layer name dense 26 ,input shape (None, 75) ,output shape (None, 30) ,bias shape (30,)
         layer name dense 27 ,input shape (None, 30) ,output shape (None, 10) ,bias shape (10,)
         12
         (784, 600)
         (600,)
         (600, 300)
         (300,)
         (300, 150)
         (150,)
         (150, 75)
         (75,)
         (75, 30)
         (30,)
```

```
(30, 10)
         (10,)
         w after = model3 relu.get weights()
In [63]:
          h1 w = w after[0].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          h2 w = w after[2].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          h3 w = w after[4].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          h4 w = w after[6].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          h5 w = w after[8].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          out w = w after[10].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          fig = plt.figure()
          plt.title("Weight matrices after model trained")
          plt.subplot(3, 3, 1)
          plt.title("Trained model Weights")
          ax = sns.violinplot(y=h1 w,color='b')
          plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 1')
          plt.subplot(3, 3, 2)
          plt.title("Trained model Weights")
          ax = sns.violinplot(y=h2 w, color='r')
          plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 2 ')
          plt.subplot(3, 3, 3)
          plt.title("Trained model Weights")
          ax = sns.violinplot(y=h3 w, color='r')
          plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 3 ')
          plt.subplot(3, 3, 4)
          plt.title("Trained model Weights")
          ax = sns.violinplot(y=h4 w, color='r')
          plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 4 ')
          plt.subplot(3, 3, 5)
          plt.title("Trained model Weights")
          ax = sns.violinplot(y=h5 w, color='r')
          plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 5 ')
          plt.subplot(3, 3, 6)
          plt.title("Trained model Weights")
```

```
ax = sns.violinplot(y=out_w,color='y')
plt.xlabel('Output Layer ')
plt.show()
```



#### 3.2 batch Normalization

```
In [66]: model3_batch = Sequential()
    model3_batch.add(Dense(600, activation='relu', input_shape=(input_dim,), kernel_initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, st
    model3_batch.add(Dense(300, activation='relu', kernel_initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.08, seed=None)))
    model3_batch.add(Dense(150, activation='relu', kernel_initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.115, seed=None)))
    model3_batch.add(Dense(150, activation='relu', kernel_initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.115, seed=None)))
    model3_batch.add(Dense(75, activation='relu', kernel_initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.163, seed=None)))
    model3_batch.add(Dense(30, activation='relu', kernel_initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.258, seed=None)))
    model3_batch.add(Dense(30, activation='relu', kernel_initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.258, seed=None)))
    model3_batch.add(Dense(output_dim, activation='softmax'))

    model3_batch.add(Dense(output_dim, activation='softmax'))
```

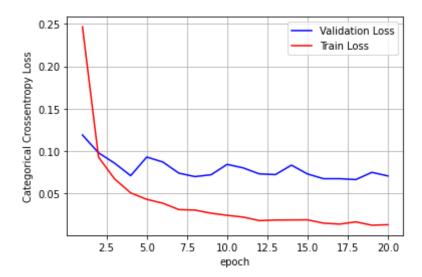
Model: "sequential\_13"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #					
dense_29 (Dense)	(None,	600)	471000					
module_wrapper_20 (ModuleWra	(None,	600)	2400					
dense_30 (Dense)	(None,	300)	180300					
module_wrapper_21 (ModuleWra	(None,	300)	1200					
dense_31 (Dense)	(None,	150)	45150					
module_wrapper_22 (ModuleWra	(None,	150)	600					
dense_32 (Dense)	(None,	75)	11325					
module_wrapper_23 (ModuleWra	(None,	75)	300					
dense_33 (Dense)	(None,	30)	2280					
module_wrapper_24 (ModuleWra	(None,	30)	120					
dense_34 (Dense)	(None,	10)	310					
Total params: 714,985 Trainable params: 712,675 Non-trainable params: 2,310								

```
curacy: 0.9798
Epoch 5/20
curacy: 0.9727
Epoch 6/20
curacy: 0.9751
Epoch 7/20
curacy: 0.9783
Epoch 8/20
curacy: 0.9805
Epoch 9/20
curacy: 0.9793
Epoch 10/20
ccuracy: 0.9776
Epoch 11/20
curacy: 0.9788
Epoch 12/20
curacy: 0.9799
Epoch 13/20
curacy: 0.9804
Epoch 14/20
curacy: 0.9792
Epoch 15/20
curacy: 0.9807
Epoch 16/20
curacy: 0.9844
Epoch 17/20
curacy: 0.9814
Epoch 18/20
curacy: 0.9815
Epoch 19/20
```

```
curacy: 0.9816
        Epoch 20/20
        curacy: 0.9830
        score = model3 batch.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
In [681:
        print('Test score:', score[0])
        print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
        fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
        ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
        # list of epoch numbers
        x = list(range(1, nb epoch+1))
        # print(history.history.keys())
        # dict keys(['val loss', 'val acc', 'loss', 'acc'])
        # history = model drop.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epochs=nb epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X te
        # we will get val loss and val acc only when you pass the paramter validation data
        # val loss : validation loss
        # val acc : validation accuracy
        # loss : training loss
        # acc : train accuracy
        # for each key in histrory.histrory we will have a list of length equal to number of epochs
        vy = history.history['val loss']
        ty = history.history['loss']
        plt dynamic(x, vy, ty, ax)
```

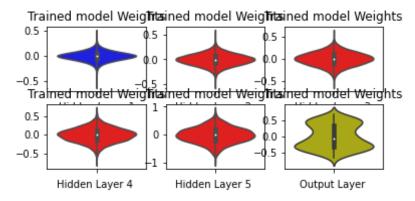
Test score: 0.07062286138534546 Test accuracy: 0.9829999804496765



```
In [70]:
          for layers in model3 batch.layers:
              print("layer name", layers.name, ", input shape", layers.input shape, ", output shape", layers.output shape)
          w after = model3 batch.get weights()
          print(len(w after))
          for i in range(len(w after)):
              print(w after[i].shape)
         layer name dense 29 ,input shape (None, 784) ,output shape (None, 600)
         layer name module wrapper 20 ,input shape (None, 600) ,output shape (None, 600)
         layer name dense 30 ,input shape (None, 600) ,output shape (None, 300)
         layer name module wrapper 21 ,input shape (None, 300) ,output shape (None, 300)
         layer name dense 31 ,input shape (None, 300) ,output shape (None, 150)
         layer name module wrapper 22 ,input shape (None, 150) ,output shape (None, 150)
         layer name dense 32 ,input shape (None, 150) ,output shape (None, 75)
         layer name module wrapper 23 ,input shape (None, 75) ,output shape (None, 75)
         layer name dense 33 ,input shape (None, 75) ,output shape (None, 30)
         layer name module wrapper 24 ,input shape (None, 30) ,output shape (None, 30)
         layer name dense 34 ,input shape (None, 30) ,output shape (None, 10)
         32
         (784, 600)
         (600,)
         (600,)
         (600,)
         (600,)
         (600,)
```

```
(600, 300)
          (300,)
          (300,)
          (300,)
          (300,)
          (300,)
          (300, 150)
          (150,)
          (150,)
          (150,)
         (150,)
          (150.)
          (150, 75)
         (75,)
          (75,)
          (75,)
         (75,)
         (75,)
          (75, 30)
          (30,)
          (30,)
          (30,)
          (30,)
         (30,)
          (30, 10)
         (10,)
          w after = model3 batch.get weights()
In [72]:
          h1 w = w after[0].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          h2 w = w after[6].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          h3 w = w after[12].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          h4 w = w after[18].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          h5 w = w after[24].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          out w = w after[30].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          fig = plt.figure()
          plt.title("Weight matrices after model trained")
          plt.subplot(3, 3, 1)
          plt.title("Trained model Weights")
          ax = sns.violinplot(y=h1 w,color='b')
          plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 1')
```

```
plt.subplot(3, 3, 2)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=h2 w, color='r')
plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 2 ')
plt.subplot(3, 3, 3)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=h3 w, color='r')
plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 3 ')
plt.subplot(3, 3,4)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=h4 w, color='r')
plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 4 ')
plt.subplot(3, 3, 5)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=h5 w, color='r')
plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 5 ')
plt.subplot(3, 3, 6)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=out w,color='y')
plt.xlabel('Output Layer')
plt.show()
```



### 3.3 drop out

from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dropout

```
In [73]:
          model3 drop = Sequential()
          model3 drop.add(Dense(600, activation='relu', input shape=(input dim,), kernel initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, sto
          model3 drop.add(BatchNormalization())
          model3 drop.add(Dropout(0.5))
          model3 drop.add(Dense(300, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.08, seed=None)))
          model3 drop.add(BatchNormalization())
          model3 drop.add(Dropout(0.5))
          model3 drop.add(Dense(150, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.115, seed=None)))
          model3 drop.add(BatchNormalization())
          model3 drop.add(Dropout(0.5))
          model3 drop.add(Dense(75, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.163, seed=None)))
          model3 drop.add(BatchNormalization())
          model3 drop.add(Dropout(0.5))
          model3 drop.add(Dense(30, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.258, seed=None)))
          model3 drop.add(BatchNormalization())
          model3 drop.add(Dropout(0.5))
          model3 drop.add(Dense(output dim, activation='softmax'))
          model3 drop.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_14"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
dense_35 (Dense)	(None,	600)	471000
module_wrapper_25 (ModuleWra	(None,	600)	2400
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None,	600)	0
dense_36 (Dense)	(None,	300)	180300
module_wrapper_26 (ModuleWra	(None,	300)	1200
dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None,	300)	0

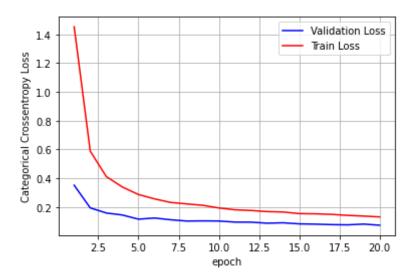
	dense_37 (Dense)	(None,	150)	45150				
	module_wrapper_27 (ModuleWra	(None,	150)	600				
	dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None,	150)	0				
	dense_38 (Dense)	(None,	75)	11325				
	module_wrapper_28 (ModuleWra	(None,	75)	300				
	dropout_8 (Dropout)	(None,	75)	0				
	dense_39 (Dense)	(None,	30)	2280				
	module_wrapper_29 (ModuleWra	(None,	30)	120				
	dropout_9 (Dropout)	(None,	30)	0				
	dense_40 (Dense)	(None,	10)	310				
In [74]:	history = model3_drop.fit(X_ Epoch 1/20 600/600 [===================================	train,	Y_train, batch_siz	e=batch_siz	e, epochs=nb_epoch;	, verbose=1,		_
	Epoch 2/20 600/600 [===================================				•		_	_
	600/600 [===================================		====] - 10s 17ms/st		•		_	_

ccuracy: 0.9700

```
Epoch 6/20
ccuracy: 0.9696
Epoch 7/20
ccuracy: 0.9732
Epoch 8/20
ccuracy: 0.9759
Epoch 9/20
ccuracy: 0.9760
Epoch 10/20
ccuracy: 0.9771
Epoch 11/20
ccuracy: 0.9775
Epoch 12/20
ccuracy: 0.9767
Epoch 13/20
ccuracy: 0.9805
Epoch 14/20
ccuracy: 0.9789
Epoch 15/20
ccuracy: 0.9806
Epoch 16/20
ccuracy: 0.9812
Epoch 17/20
ccuracy: 0.9829
Epoch 18/20
ccuracy: 0.9818
Epoch 19/20
ccuracy: 0.9821
Epoch 20/20
ccuracy: 0.9837
```

```
score = model3 drop.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
In [75]:
          print('Test score:', score[0])
          print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
          fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
          ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
          # list of epoch numbers
          x = list(range(1, nb epoch+1))
          # print(history.history.keys())
          # dict keys(['val loss', 'val acc', 'loss', 'acc'])
          # history = model drop.fit(X train, Y_train, batch_size=batch_size, epochs=nb_epoch, verbose=1, validation_data=(X_te
          # we will get val loss and val acc only when you pass the paramter validation data
          # val loss : validation loss
          # val acc : validation accuracy
          # loss : training loss
          # acc : train accuracy
          # for each key in histrory.histrory we will have a list of length equal to number of epochs
          vy = history.history['val loss']
          ty = history.history['loss']
          plt dynamic(x, vy, ty, ax)
```

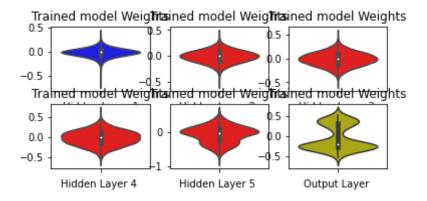
Test score: 0.07375040650367737 Test accuracy: 0.9836999773979187



```
for layers in model3 drop.layers:
In [77]:
              print("layer name", layers.name, ", input shape", layers.input shape, ", output shape", layers.output shape)
          w after = model3 drop.get weights()
          print(len(w after))
          for i in range(len(w after)):
              print(w after[i].shape)
         layer name dense 35 ,input shape (None, 784) ,output shape (None, 600)
         layer name module wrapper 25 ,input shape (None, 600) ,output shape (None, 600)
         layer name dropout 5 ,input shape (None, 600) ,output shape (None, 600)
         layer name dense 3\overline{6} ,input shape (None, 600) ,output shape (None, 300)
         layer name module wrapper 26 ,input shape (None, 300) ,output shape (None, 300)
         layer name dropout 6 ,input shape (None, 300) ,output shape (None, 300)
         laver name dense 3\overline{7} ,input shape (None, 300) ,output shape (None, 150)
         layer name module wrapper 27 ,input shape (None, 150) ,output shape (None, 150)
         layer name dropout 7 ,input shape (None, 150) ,output shape (None, 150)
         layer name dense 3\overline{8}, input shape (None, 150), output shape (None, 75)
         layer name module wrapper 28 ,input shape (None, 75) ,output shape (None, 75)
         layer name dropout 8 ,input shape (None, 75) ,output shape (None, 75)
         layer name dense 3\overline{9} ,input shape (None, 75) ,output shape (None, 30)
         layer name module wrapper 29 ,input shape (None, 30) ,output shape (None, 30)
         layer name dropout 9 ,input shape (None, 30) ,output shape (None, 30)
         layer name dense 4\overline{0}, input shape (None, 30), output shape (None, 10)
         32
         (784, 600)
```

```
(600,)
          (600,)
          (600,)
          (600,)
          (600,)
          (600, 300)
          (300,)
          (300,)
          (300,)
          (300,)
          (300,)
          (300, 150)
          (150,)
          (150,)
          (150,)
          (150,)
          (150,)
          (150, 75)
          (75,)
          (75,)
          (75,)
          (75,)
          (75,)
          (75, 30)
          (30,)
          (30,)
          (30,)
          (30,)
          (30,)
          (30, 10)
          (10,)
In [78]:
          w after = model3 drop.get weights()
          h1_w = w_after[0].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          h2_w = w_after[6].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          h3_w = w_after[12].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          h4_w = w_after[18].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          h5_w = w_after[24].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          out w = w after[30].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
          fig = plt.figure()
          plt.title("Weight matrices after model trained")
```

```
plt.subplot(3, 3, 1)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=h1 w,color='b')
plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 1')
plt.subplot(3, 3, 2)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=h2 w, color='r')
plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 2 ')
plt.subplot(3, 3, 3)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=h3 w, color='r')
plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 3 ')
plt.subplot(3, 3,4)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=h4_w, color='r')
plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 4 ')
plt.subplot(3, 3, 5)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=h5 w, color='r')
plt.xlabel('Hidden Layer 5 ')
plt.subplot(3, 3, 6)
plt.title("Trained model Weights")
ax = sns.violinplot(y=out w,color='y')
plt.xlabel('Output Layer')
plt.show()
```



### 4. observation table

```
In [81]: from prettytable import PrettyTable
x = PrettyTable()

x = PrettyTable()
x.field_names = ["layers", "Model", "epoch", "batch size","test score","accuracy"]
x.add_row(["two layers", "Relu+adam optimizer", "20" ,"128","0.09","98"])
x.add_row(["two layers", "Relu+Batch Nor.+adam optimizer", "20" ,"128","0.08","97"])
x.add_row(["two layers", "Relu+Batch Nor+dropout+adam optimizer", "20" ,"128","0.06","98"])

x.add_row(["three layers", "Relu+Batch Nor.+adam optimizer", "30" ,"150","0.10","98"])
x.add_row(["three layers", "Relu+Batch Nor.+adam optimizer", "30" ,"150","0.09","98"])
x.add_row(["three layers", "Relu+Batch Nor+dropout+adam optimizer", "30" ,"150","0.06","98"])
x.add_row(["five layers", "Relu+Batch Nor.+adam optimizer", "20" ,"100","0.07","98"])
x.add_row(["five layers", "Relu+Batch Nor.+adam optimizer", "20" ,"100","0.07","98"])
print(x)
```

layers	Model	epoch	batch size	test score	accuracy
two layers   two layers   two layers	Relu+adam optimizer Relu+Batch Nor.+adam optimizer Relu+Batch Nor+dropout+adam optimizer	20   20   20	128   128   128	0.09   0.08   0.06	98     97     98

Ι	three layers	Relu+adam optimizer		30	Ι	150		0.10	1	98	
Ì	three layers	Relu+Batch Nor.+adam optimizer	İ	30	ĺ	150	ĺ	0.09	ĺ	98	ĺ
Ì	three layers	Relu+Batch Nor+dropout+adam optimizer	İ	30	ĺ	150	ĺ	0.06	ĺ	98	ĺ
Ì	five layers	Relu+adam optimizer	İ	20	ĺ	100	ĺ	0.09	ĺ	98	ĺ
Ì	five layers	Relu+Batch Nor.+adam optimizer	İ	20	Ĺ	100	ĺ	0.07	ĺ	98	ĺ
İ	five layers	Relu+Batch Nor+dropout+adam optimizer	İ	20	İ	100	İ	0.07	ĺ	98	İ
ı.			<u>.</u>				<u>i</u>				

# 5.Conclusion

- 1.As the number of layers increse We face overfit proble
- 2. Model give better performance for batch narmalization and drop out