Classifying-Fashion-MNIST

November 11, 2022

1 Classifying Fashion-MNIST

1.1 Import Resources

```
[1]: import warnings
     warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
[2]: %matplotlib inline
     %config InlineBackend.figure_format = 'retina'
     import numpy as np
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import tensorflow as tf
     import tensorflow_datasets as tfds
     tfds.disable_progress_bar()
[3]: import logging
     logger = tf.get_logger()
     logger.setLevel(logging.ERROR)
[4]: print('Using:')
     print('\t\u2022 TensorFlow version:', tf.__version__)
     print('\t\u2022 tf.keras version:', tf.keras.__version__)
     print('\t\u2022 Running on GPU' if tf.test.is_gpu_available() else '\t\u2022 GPU_
      →device not found. Running on CPU')
    Using:
            • TensorFlow version: 2.9.1
            • tf.keras version: 2.9.0
            • GPU device not found. Running on CPU
```

1.2 Load the Dataset

```
[6]: train_split = 60
test_val_split = 20
```

```
dataset, dataset_info = tfds.load('fashion_mnist', split=['train[:
      →60%]', 'train[60%:80%]', 'train[80%:]'], as_supervised=True, with_info=True)
     training_set, validation_set, test_set = dataset
    Downloading and preparing dataset Unknown size (download: Unknown size,
    generated: Unknown size, total: Unknown size) to
    C:\Users\LENOVO\tensorflow_datasets\fashion_mnist\3.0.1...
    Dataset fashion_mnist downloaded and prepared to
    C:\Users\LENOVO\tensorflow_datasets\fashion_mnist\3.0.1. Subsequent calls will
    reuse this data.
    1.3 Explore the Dataset
[7]: # Display dataset
     dataset
[7]: [<PrefetchDataset element_spec=(TensorSpec(shape=(28, 28, 1), dtype=tf.uint8,
     name=None), TensorSpec(shape=(), dtype=tf.int64, name=None))>,
      <PrefetchDataset element_spec=(TensorSpec(shape=(28, 28, 1), dtype=tf.uint8,</pre>
     name=None), TensorSpec(shape=(), dtype=tf.int64, name=None))>,
      <PrefetchDataset element_spec=(TensorSpec(shape=(28, 28, 1), dtype=tf.uint8,</pre>
     name=None), TensorSpec(shape=(), dtype=tf.int64, name=None))>]
[8]: # Display dataset info
     dataset info
[8]: tfds.core.DatasetInfo(
         name='fashion_mnist',
         full_name='fashion_mnist/3.0.1',
         description="""
         Fashion-MNIST is a dataset of Zalando's article images consisting of a
     training set of 60,000 examples and a test set of 10,000 examples. Each example
     is a 28x28 grayscale image, associated with a label from 10 classes.
         homepage='https://github.com/zalandoresearch/fashion-mnist',
         data_path='C:\\Users\\LENOVO\\tensorflow_datasets\\fashion_mnist\\3.0.1',
         file_format=tfrecord,
         download_size=29.45 MiB,
         dataset_size=36.42 MiB,
         features=FeaturesDict({
             'image': Image(shape=(28, 28, 1), dtype=tf.uint8),
             'label': ClassLabel(shape=(), dtype=tf.int64, num_classes=10),
         }),
         supervised_keys=('image', 'label'),
```

```
disable_shuffling=False,
         splits={
             'test': <SplitInfo num_examples=10000, num_shards=1>,
             'train': <SplitInfo num_examples=60000, num_shards=1>,
         },
         citation="""@article{DBLP:journals/corr/abs-1708-07747,
                     = {Han Xiao and
           author
                        Kashif Rasul and
                        Roland Vollgraf},
                     = {Fashion-MNIST: a Novel Image Dataset for Benchmarking Machine
    Learning
                        Algorithms},
           journal
                     = \{CoRR\},\
           volume
                     = \{abs/1708.07747\},
           vear
                     = \{2017\},
                     = {http://arxiv.org/abs/1708.07747},
           url
           archivePrefix = {arXiv},
                     = \{1708.07747\},
           timestamp = \{Mon, 13 Aug 2018 16:47:27 +0200\},
                     = {https://dblp.org/rec/bib/journals/corr/abs-1708-07747},
           bibsource = {dblp computer science bibliography, https://dblp.org}
         }""",
     )
[9]: total_examples = dataset_info.splits['train'].num_examples + dataset_info.
      ⇒splits['test'].num_examples
     num_training_examples = (total_examples * train_split) // 100
     num_validation_examples = (total_examples * test_val_split) // 100
     num_test_examples = num_validation_examples
     print('There are {:,} images in the training set'.format(num_training_examples))
     print('There are {:,} images in the validation set'.
      →format(num_validation_examples))
     print('There are {:,} images in the test set'.format(num_test_examples))
    There are 42,000 images in the training set
    There are 14,000 images in the validation set
    There are 14,000 images in the test set
    The images in this dataset are 28 \times 28 arrays, with pixel values in the range [0, 255]. The labels
```

represents: Label

Class

0

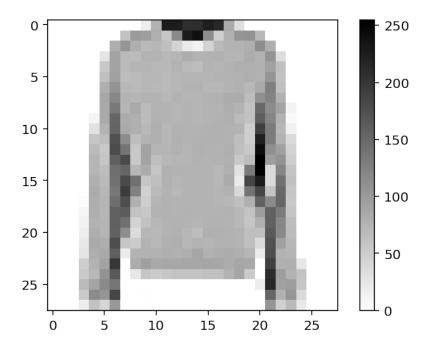
are an array of integers, in the range [0, 9]. These correspond to the class of clothing the image

```
T-shirt/top
     1
     Trouser
     Pullover
     3
     Dress
     4
     Coat
     5
     Sandal
     6
     Shirt
     7
     Sneaker
     8
     Bag
     9
     Ankle boot
     Each image is mapped to a single label. Since the class names are not included with the dataset, we
     create them here to use later when plotting the images:
[10]: class_names = ['T-shirt/top', 'Trouser', 'Pullover', 'Dress', 'Coat',
                                       'Shirt', 'Sneaker', 'Bag',
                       'Sandal',
                                                                          'Ankle boot']
```

```
[11]: for image, label in training_set.take(1):
    image = image.numpy().squeeze()
    label = label.numpy()

plt.imshow(image, cmap= plt.cm.binary)
plt.colorbar()
plt.show()

print('The label of this image is:', label)
print('The class name of this image is:', class_names[label])
```



The label of this image is: 2
The class name of this image is: Pullover

1.4 Create Pipeline

1.5 Build the Model

```
tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation = 'softmax')
])
```

1.6 Train the Model

```
[14]: model.compile(optimizer='adam',
            loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
            metrics=['accuracy'])
   EPOCHS = 30
   history = model.fit(training_batches,
               epochs = EPOCHS,
               validation_data=validation_batches)
   Epoch 1/30
   563/563 [============= ] - 4s 6ms/step - loss: 0.5491 -
   accuracy: 0.8075 - val_loss: 0.4463 - val_accuracy: 0.8406
   Epoch 2/30
   accuracy: 0.8559 - val_loss: 0.3826 - val_accuracy: 0.8614
   Epoch 3/30
   accuracy: 0.8718 - val_loss: 0.3425 - val_accuracy: 0.8752
   Epoch 4/30
   accuracy: 0.8792 - val_loss: 0.3599 - val_accuracy: 0.8749
   Epoch 5/30
   accuracy: 0.8871 - val_loss: 0.3421 - val_accuracy: 0.8763
   Epoch 6/30
   563/563 [============= ] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2877 -
   accuracy: 0.8935 - val_loss: 0.3527 - val_accuracy: 0.8728
   Epoch 7/30
   accuracy: 0.8964 - val_loss: 0.3206 - val_accuracy: 0.8875
   Epoch 8/30
   accuracy: 0.9005 - val_loss: 0.3600 - val_accuracy: 0.8748
   Epoch 9/30
   accuracy: 0.9046 - val_loss: 0.3056 - val_accuracy: 0.8884
   accuracy: 0.9062 - val_loss: 0.3284 - val_accuracy: 0.8847
   Epoch 11/30
```

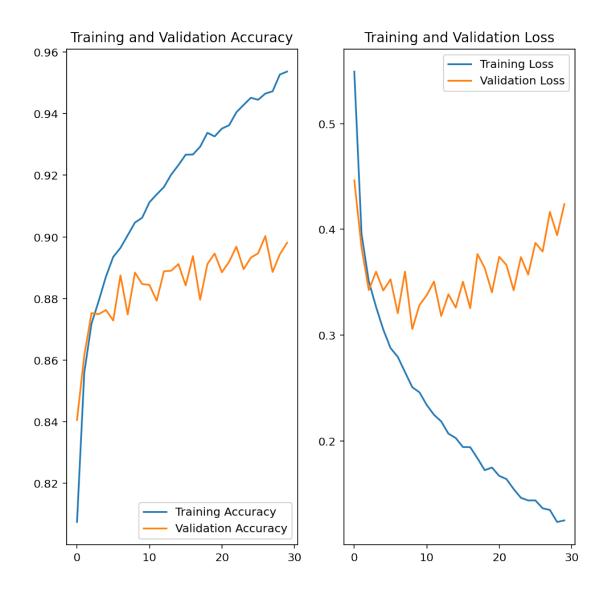
accuracy: 0.9112 - val_loss: 0.3377 - val_accuracy: 0.8844

```
Epoch 12/30
accuracy: 0.9138 - val_loss: 0.3506 - val_accuracy: 0.8792
Epoch 13/30
accuracy: 0.9162 - val_loss: 0.3180 - val_accuracy: 0.8888
accuracy: 0.9202 - val_loss: 0.3386 - val_accuracy: 0.8890
Epoch 15/30
accuracy: 0.9233 - val_loss: 0.3259 - val_accuracy: 0.8912
Epoch 16/30
563/563 [============= ] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.1941 -
accuracy: 0.9267 - val_loss: 0.3504 - val_accuracy: 0.8842
Epoch 17/30
accuracy: 0.9267 - val_loss: 0.3253 - val_accuracy: 0.8938
Epoch 18/30
accuracy: 0.9293 - val_loss: 0.3766 - val_accuracy: 0.8796
Epoch 19/30
accuracy: 0.9338 - val_loss: 0.3634 - val_accuracy: 0.8912
Epoch 20/30
accuracy: 0.9326 - val_loss: 0.3404 - val_accuracy: 0.8946
Epoch 21/30
accuracy: 0.9351 - val_loss: 0.3740 - val_accuracy: 0.8885
Epoch 22/30
accuracy: 0.9362 - val_loss: 0.3663 - val_accuracy: 0.8919
Epoch 23/30
accuracy: 0.9404 - val_loss: 0.3423 - val_accuracy: 0.8968
Epoch 24/30
accuracy: 0.9428 - val_loss: 0.3737 - val_accuracy: 0.8895
Epoch 25/30
accuracy: 0.9451 - val_loss: 0.3572 - val_accuracy: 0.8932
accuracy: 0.9445 - val_loss: 0.3871 - val_accuracy: 0.8947
Epoch 27/30
accuracy: 0.9465 - val_loss: 0.3790 - val_accuracy: 0.9003
```

1.7 Evaluate Loss and Accuracy on the Test Set

1.8 Loss and Validation Plots

```
[16]: training_accuracy = history.history['accuracy']
      validation_accuracy = history.history['val_accuracy']
      training_loss = history.history['loss']
      validation_loss = history.history['val_loss']
      epochs_range=range(EPOCHS)
      plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
      plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
      plt.plot(epochs_range, training_accuracy, label='Training Accuracy')
      plt.plot(epochs_range, validation_accuracy, label='Validation Accuracy')
      plt.legend(loc='lower right')
      plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
      plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
      plt.plot(epochs_range, training_loss, label='Training Loss')
      plt.plot(epochs_range, validation_loss, label='Validation Loss')
      plt.legend(loc='upper right')
      plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
      plt.show()
```



1.9 Early Stopping

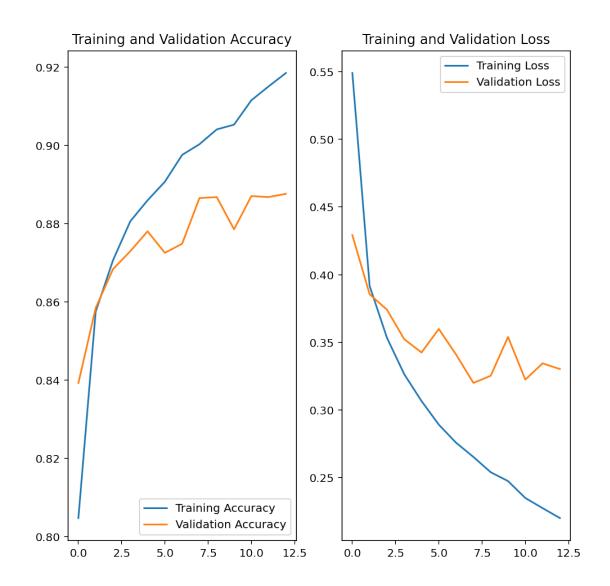
```
# Stop training when there is no improvement in the validation loss for 5_{\sqcup}
→ consecutive epochs
early_stopping = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', patience=5)
history = model.fit(training_batches,
            epochs = 100,
            validation_data=validation_batches,
            callbacks=[early_stopping])
Epoch 1/100
accuracy: 0.8048 - val_loss: 0.4292 - val_accuracy: 0.8393
Epoch 2/100
accuracy: 0.8575 - val_loss: 0.3855 - val_accuracy: 0.8584
Epoch 3/100
accuracy: 0.8706 - val_loss: 0.3741 - val_accuracy: 0.8683
Epoch 4/100
563/563 [============ ] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.3265 -
accuracy: 0.8806 - val_loss: 0.3523 - val_accuracy: 0.8729
accuracy: 0.8859 - val_loss: 0.3425 - val_accuracy: 0.8780
Epoch 6/100
accuracy: 0.8907 - val_loss: 0.3599 - val_accuracy: 0.8725
Epoch 7/100
accuracy: 0.8975 - val_loss: 0.3409 - val_accuracy: 0.8748
563/563 [============ ] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2653 -
accuracy: 0.9003 - val_loss: 0.3200 - val_accuracy: 0.8865
Epoch 9/100
accuracy: 0.9040 - val_loss: 0.3253 - val_accuracy: 0.8867
Epoch 10/100
accuracy: 0.9053 - val_loss: 0.3540 - val_accuracy: 0.8785
Epoch 11/100
accuracy: 0.9115 - val_loss: 0.3224 - val_accuracy: 0.8870
Epoch 12/100
```

accuracy: 0.9150 - val_loss: 0.3345 - val_accuracy: 0.8867

Epoch 13/100

accuracy: 0.9184 - val_loss: 0.3302 - val_accuracy: 0.8876

```
[18]: training_accuracy = history.history['accuracy']
      validation_accuracy = history.history['val_accuracy']
      training_loss = history.history['loss']
      validation_loss = history.history['val_loss']
      epochs_range=range(len(training_accuracy))
      plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
      plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
      plt.plot(epochs_range, training_accuracy, label='Training Accuracy')
      plt.plot(epochs_range, validation_accuracy, label='Validation Accuracy')
      plt.legend(loc='lower right')
      plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
      plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
      plt.plot(epochs_range, training_loss, label='Training Loss')
      plt.plot(epochs_range, validation_loss, label='Validation Loss')
      plt.legend(loc='upper right')
      plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
      plt.show()
```

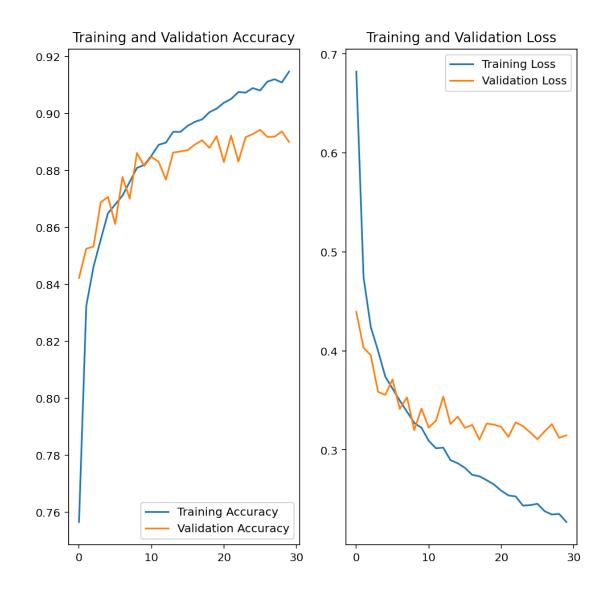


1.10 Dropout

```
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
        loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
        metrics=['accuracy'])
history = model.fit(training_batches,
            epochs = 30,
            validation_data=validation_batches)
Epoch 1/30
accuracy: 0.7566 - val_loss: 0.4395 - val_accuracy: 0.8422
Epoch 2/30
accuracy: 0.8324 - val_loss: 0.4032 - val_accuracy: 0.8525
Epoch 3/30
accuracy: 0.8461 - val_loss: 0.3955 - val_accuracy: 0.8533
Epoch 4/30
accuracy: 0.8557 - val_loss: 0.3587 - val_accuracy: 0.8688
Epoch 5/30
accuracy: 0.8650 - val_loss: 0.3556 - val_accuracy: 0.8707
Epoch 6/30
accuracy: 0.8681 - val_loss: 0.3711 - val_accuracy: 0.8612
Epoch 7/30
accuracy: 0.8711 - val_loss: 0.3414 - val_accuracy: 0.8777
Epoch 8/30
563/563 [============ ] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.3386 -
accuracy: 0.8760 - val_loss: 0.3531 - val_accuracy: 0.8701
Epoch 9/30
563/563 [============ ] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.3272 -
accuracy: 0.8809 - val_loss: 0.3199 - val_accuracy: 0.8861
Epoch 10/30
accuracy: 0.8819 - val_loss: 0.3417 - val_accuracy: 0.8816
accuracy: 0.8852 - val_loss: 0.3225 - val_accuracy: 0.8848
Epoch 12/30
accuracy: 0.8890 - val_loss: 0.3295 - val_accuracy: 0.8830
Epoch 13/30
accuracy: 0.8898 - val_loss: 0.3539 - val_accuracy: 0.8767
```

```
Epoch 14/30
accuracy: 0.8936 - val_loss: 0.3262 - val_accuracy: 0.8863
Epoch 15/30
accuracy: 0.8935 - val_loss: 0.3336 - val_accuracy: 0.8867
accuracy: 0.8956 - val_loss: 0.3223 - val_accuracy: 0.8871
Epoch 17/30
accuracy: 0.8971 - val_loss: 0.3252 - val_accuracy: 0.8891
Epoch 18/30
accuracy: 0.8979 - val_loss: 0.3103 - val_accuracy: 0.8906
Epoch 19/30
accuracy: 0.9004 - val_loss: 0.3266 - val_accuracy: 0.8879
Epoch 20/30
accuracy: 0.9017 - val_loss: 0.3255 - val_accuracy: 0.8920
Epoch 21/30
accuracy: 0.9038 - val_loss: 0.3233 - val_accuracy: 0.8829
Epoch 22/30
accuracy: 0.9051 - val_loss: 0.3131 - val_accuracy: 0.8922
Epoch 23/30
accuracy: 0.9075 - val_loss: 0.3279 - val_accuracy: 0.8831
Epoch 24/30
accuracy: 0.9073 - val_loss: 0.3240 - val_accuracy: 0.8917
Epoch 25/30
accuracy: 0.9089 - val_loss: 0.3177 - val_accuracy: 0.8928
Epoch 26/30
accuracy: 0.9081 - val_loss: 0.3108 - val_accuracy: 0.8942
Epoch 27/30
accuracy: 0.9111 - val_loss: 0.3187 - val_accuracy: 0.8917
accuracy: 0.9120 - val_loss: 0.3259 - val_accuracy: 0.8918
Epoch 29/30
accuracy: 0.9109 - val_loss: 0.3122 - val_accuracy: 0.8937
```

```
Epoch 30/30
     accuracy: 0.9147 - val_loss: 0.3146 - val_accuracy: 0.8900
[20]: training_accuracy = history.history['accuracy']
     validation_accuracy = history.history['val_accuracy']
     training_loss = history.history['loss']
     validation_loss = history.history['val_loss']
     epochs_range=range(len(training_accuracy))
     plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
     plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
     plt.plot(epochs_range, training_accuracy, label='Training Accuracy')
     plt.plot(epochs_range, validation_accuracy, label='Validation Accuracy')
     plt.legend(loc='lower right')
     plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
     plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
     plt.plot(epochs_range, training_loss, label='Training Loss')
     plt.plot(epochs_range, validation_loss, label='Validation Loss')
     plt.legend(loc='upper right')
     plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
     plt.show()
```



1.11 Inference

```
for image_batch, label_batch in testing_batches.take(1):
    ps = model.predict(image_batch)
    images = image_batch.numpy().squeeze()
    labels = label_batch.numpy()

plt.figure(figsize=(10,15))

for n in range(30):
    plt.subplot(6,5,n+1)
    plt.imshow(images[n], cmap = plt.cm.binary)
```

```
color = 'green' if np.argmax(ps[n]) == labels[n] else 'red'
plt.title(class_names[np.argmax(ps[n])], color=color)
plt.axis('off')
```

2/2 [========] - Os 3ms/step



[]:[