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# PYTHON PROGRAM TO CREATE A NEURAL NETWORK TO RECOGNIZE HANDWRITTEN DIGITS USING MNIST DATASET

#### Aim:

To create a neural network to recognize handwritten digits using MNIST dataset in python.

#### Procedure:

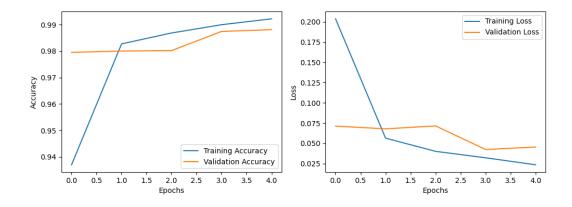
- Import TensorFlow, Keras, and Matplotlib for building the model and plotting.
- 2. Load the MNIST dataset, consisting of handwritten digits.
- 3. Reshape and normalize the training and test images to have pixel values between 0 and 1.
- 4. Convert the training and test labels to one-hot encoded vectors.
- 5. Build a Sequential model and add a Conv2D layer with 32 filters and ReLU activation.
- 6. Add a MaxPooling layer, followed by another Conv2D layer with 64 filters and ReLU activation.
- 7. Add a third Conv2D layer, flatten the output, and add a Dense layer with 64 units and ReLU activation.
- 8. Add a final Dense layer with 10 units and softmax activation for classification.
- 9. Compile the model with Adam optimizer and categorical cross-entropy loss, and train it for 5 epochs with 20% validation split.
- 10. Evaluate the model on test data and plot the training and validation accuracy and loss over epochs.

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Code:
# Import necessary libraries
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import layers, models
from tensorflow.keras.datasets import mnist
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Load the MNIST dataset
(train_images, train_labels), (test_images, test_labels) = mnist.load_data()
# Preprocess the data
train_images = train_images.reshape((60000, 28, 28, 1)).astype('float32') / 255
test_images = test_images.reshape((10000, 28, 28, 1)).astype('float32') / 255
# Convert labels to one-hot encoding
train_labels = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(train_labels)
test_labels = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(test_labels)
# Build the neural network model
model = models.Sequential()
model.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(28, 28, 1)))
model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.Flatten())
model.add(layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
# Compile the model
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
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loss='categorical_crossentropy',
       metrics=['accuracy'])
# Train the model
history = model.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs=5, batch_size=64,
validation_split=0.2)
# Evaluate the model on test data
test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels)
print(f'Test accuracy: {test_acc}')
# Plot the accuracy and loss over epochs
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend()
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='Validation Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

## **Output:**

```
Epoch 1/5
750/750
                            9s 11ms/step - accuracy: 0.8431 - loss: 0.5073 - val_accuracy: 0.9792 - val_loss: 0.0715
Epoch 2/5
750/750
                            8s 11ms/step - accuracy: 0.9789 - loss: 0.0655 - val_accuracy: 0.9812 - val_loss: 0.0605
Epoch 3/5
                            9s 12ms/step - accuracy: 0.9865 - loss: 0.0421 - val_accuracy: 0.9861 - val_loss: 0.0473
750/750 -
Epoch 4/5
750/750
                             9s 12ms/step - accuracy: 0.9889 - loss: 0.0347 - val_accuracy: 0.9886 - val_loss: 0.0408
Epoch 5/5
                            9s 13ms/step - accuracy: 0.9913 - loss: 0.0287 - val_accuracy: 0.9888 - val_loss: 0.0410
                            1s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9866 - loss: 0.0403
313/313
Test accuracy: 0.9901000261306763
2024-09-16 12:59:58.143 Python[99718:1483561] +[IMKClient subclass]: chose IMKClient_Legacy
2024-09-16 12:59:58.143 Python[99718:1483561] +[IMKInputSession subclass]: chose IMKInputSession_Legacy
```



### **Result:**

Thus, to implement neural network to recognize handwritten digits using MNIST dataset in python has been completed successfully.