AutoEncoder in DL

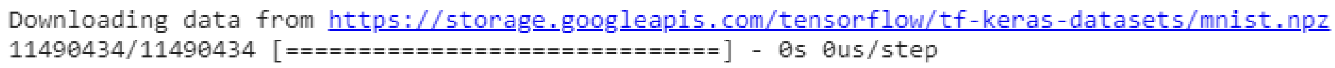
Code-

```
import keras
from keras import layers

# This is the size of our encoded representations
encoding_dim = 32  # 32 floats -> compression of factor 24.5, assuming the
input is 784 floats

# This is our input image
input_img = keras.Input(shape=(784,))
# "encoded" is the encoded representation of the input
encoded = layers.Dense(encoding_dim, activation='relu')(input_img)
# "decoded" is the lossy reconstruction of the input
decoded = layers.Dense(784, activation='sigmoid')(encoded)

# This model maps an input to its reconstruction
autoencoder = keras.Model(input_img, decoded)
```

```
encoder = keras.Model(input_img, encoded)
```

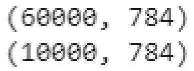
```
encoded_input = keras.Input(shape=(encoding_dim,))
# Retrieve the last layer of the autoencoder model
decoder_layer = autoencoder.layers[-1]
# Create the decoder model
decoder = keras.Model(encoded_input, decoder_layer(encoded_input))

autoencoder.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary_crossentropy')
```

```
from keras.datasets import mnist
import numpy as np
(x_train, _), (x_test, _) = mnist.load_data()
```



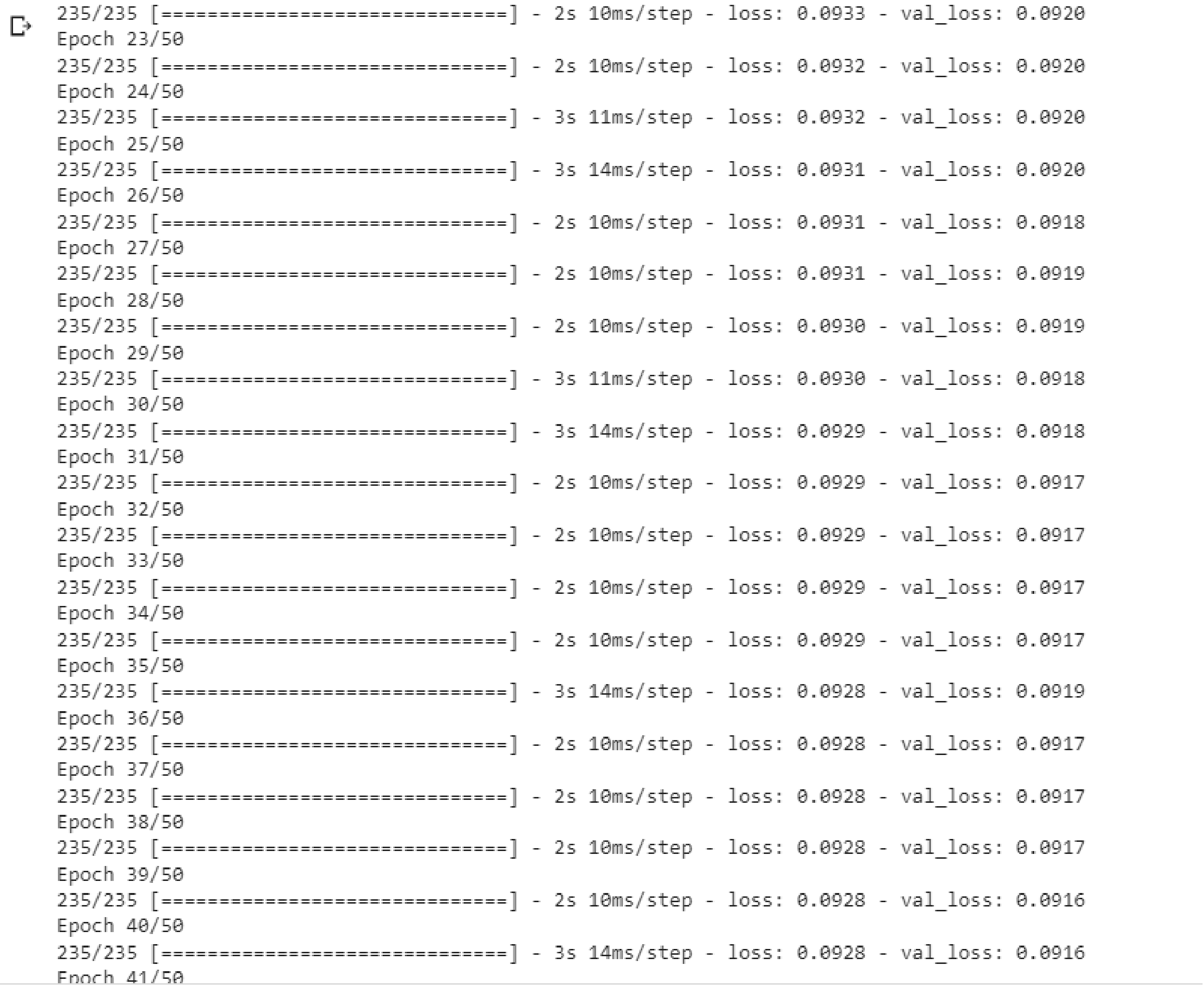
```
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/mnist.npz
11490434/11490434 [==============================] - 0s 0us/step
```

```
x_train = x_train.astype('float32') / 255.
x_test = x_test.astype('float32') / 255.
x_train = x_train.reshape((len(x_train), np.prod(x_train.shape[1:])))
x_test = x_test.reshape((len(x_test), np.prod(x_test.shape[1:])))
print(x_train.shape)
print(x_test.shape)
```



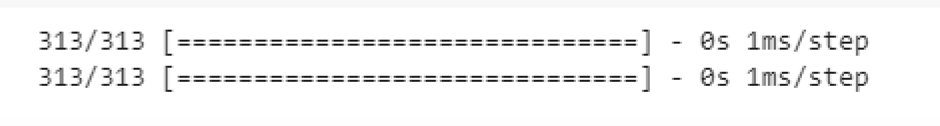
```
(60000, 784)
(10000, 784)
```

```
autoencoder.fit(x_train, x_train,
                epochs=50,
                batch_size=256,
                shuffle=True,
                validation_data=(x_test, x_test))
```



```
235/235 [==============================] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0933 - val_loss: 0.0920
Epoch 23/50
235/235 [==============================] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0932 - val_loss: 0.0920
Epoch 24/50
235/235 [==============================] - 3s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0932 - val_loss: 0.0920
Epoch 25/50
235/235 [==============================] - 3s 14ms/step - loss: 0.0931 - val_loss: 0.0920
Epoch 26/50
235/235 [==============================] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0931 - val_loss: 0.0918
Epoch 27/50
235/235 [==============================] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0931 - val_loss: 0.0919
Epoch 28/50
235/235 [==============================] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0930 - val_loss: 0.0919
Epoch 29/50
235/235 [==============================] - 3s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0930 - val_loss: 0.0918
Epoch 30/50
235/235 [==============================] - 3s 14ms/step - loss: 0.0929 - val_loss: 0.0918
Epoch 31/50
235/235 [==============================] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0929 - val_loss: 0.0917
Epoch 32/50
235/235 [==============================] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0929 - val_loss: 0.0917
Epoch 33/50
235/235 [==============================] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0929 - val_loss: 0.0917
Epoch 34/50
235/235 [==============================] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0929 - val_loss: 0.0917
Epoch 35/50
235/235 [==============================] - 3s 14ms/step - loss: 0.0928 - val_loss: 0.0919
Epoch 36/50
235/235 [==============================] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0928 - val_loss: 0.0917
Epoch 37/50
235/235 [==============================] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0928 - val_loss: 0.0917
Epoch 38/50
235/235 [==============================] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0928 - val_loss: 0.0917
Epoch 39/50
235/235 [==============================] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0928 - val_loss: 0.0916
Epoch 40/50
235/235 [==============================] - 3s 14ms/step - loss: 0.0928 - val_loss: 0.0916
Epoch 41/50
```

```
encoded_imgs = encoder.predict(x_test)
decoded_imgs = decoder.predict(encoded_imgs)
```



```
313/313 [==============================] - 0s 1ms/step
313/313 [==============================] - 0s 1ms/step
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

n = 10  # How many digits we will display
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 4))
for i in range(n):
    # Display original
    ax = plt.subplot(2, n, i + 1)
    plt.imshow(x_test[i].reshape(28, 28))
    plt.gray()
    ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
    ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)

    # Display reconstruction
    ax = plt.subplot(2, n, i + 1 + n)
    plt.imshow(decoded_imgs[i].reshape(28, 28))
    plt.gray()
    ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
    ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
plt.show()
```