MINST Classification KNN (Centroid Approach)

- will use MINST dataset of handwritten digits from one to 9

- we will use only 10000 data-point for training and 1000 data-point for test as asked

1-essintial imports

```
In [160]: import tensorflow as tf
          from tensorflow import keras
          import numpy as np
          %matplotlib inline

          from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
          from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          print(tf.__version__)
          print(keras.__version__)

          1.15.0
          2.2.4-tf
```

2- importing preprocessed data from keras

```
In [2]: from keras.datasets import mnist
        (xtrain , y_train) , (xtest,y_test) = mnist.load_data()

        Using TensorFlow backend.

In [3]: print("Train samples:", xtrain.shape, y_train.shape)
        print("Test samples:", xtest.shape, y_test.shape)

        Train samples: (60000, 28, 28) (60000,)
        Test samples: (10000, 28, 28) (10000,)
```

3-taking small portion as asked

```
In [4]: xtrain=xtrain[50000:]
        y_train=y_train[50000:]
        xtest=xtest[9000:]
        y_test=y_test[9000:]

In [5]: print("Train samples:", xtrain.shape, y_train.shape)
        print("Test samples:", xtest.shape, y_test.shape)

        Train samples: (10000, 28, 28) (10000,)
        Test samples: (1000, 28, 28) (1000,)
```

4-plotting digits in grey scale just for illustration

```
In [20]: cols = 5
         rows = 2
         fig = plt.figure(figsize=(2 * cols , 3 * rows - 1))
         for i in range(cols):
             for j in range(rows):
                 random_index = np.random.randint(0, 1000)
                 ax = fig.add_subplot(rows, cols, i * rows + j + 1)
                 ax.grid('off')
                 ax.axis('off')
                 ax.imshow(xtrain[random_index, :] ,cmap='gray')
                 print(y_train[random_index])
         plt.show()
```

```
1
6
9
7
0
6
7
6
1
4
```

5-Imaged_grid is function that slice the photo into certain amount of grids

```
In [27]: def imaged_grid(img , row , col ):
             x , y = img.shape
             return (img.reshape ( x //row, row, -1, col).swapaxes(1,2).reshape(-1, row
```

```
In [28]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(2  , 2))
         ax = fig.add_subplot(1, 1, 1)
         ax.imshow(xtest[8] ,cmap='gray')
         print(imaged_grid(xtest[4] , 7, 7 ).shape)
         imaged_grid(xtest[5] , 7 , 7 )
```

6-Get the centroid (center of mass of grey scale) of each slice (grid) made

In [74]:
```
def get_centroid(img):
    feature = []
    for grid in imaged_grid(img , 7 , 7 ) :
        X = 0
        Y = 0
        s = 0
        for index, bit in np.ndenumerate(grid):
          s+= bit
          X += bit * index[0]
          Y += bit * index[1]
        if s != 0 :
            feature.append( X/ s )
            feature.append(Y/ s )
        else :
             feature.append(0)
             feature.append(0)
    return np.array(feature)
```

7-extracting train and test features using previous function

In [75]:
```
trainf = [get_centroid(img)  for img in xtrain  ]
trainf = np.array (trainf)
print (f'test feature size =>{trainf.shape}')
testf = [get_centroid(img)  for img in xtest]
testf = np.array (testf)
print(f'test feature size =>{testf.shape}')
```

```
test feature size =>(10000, 32)
test feature size =>(1000, 32)
```

8-Fitting feature using KNeighborsClassifier using Euclidean distance then predict using Accuracy metric

```
In [76]: model = KNeighborsClassifier(4 , metric = 'euclidean')
         model.fit (trainf , y_train)
         ypred = model.predict(testf)

In [77]: print("accuracy=", accuracy_score(y_test, ypred) )

         accuracy= 0.855
```

in conclusion it came with 85% accuracy , it could achieve more if we use all data set instead of only part from it