

Neural Networks & Deep Learning: ICP1

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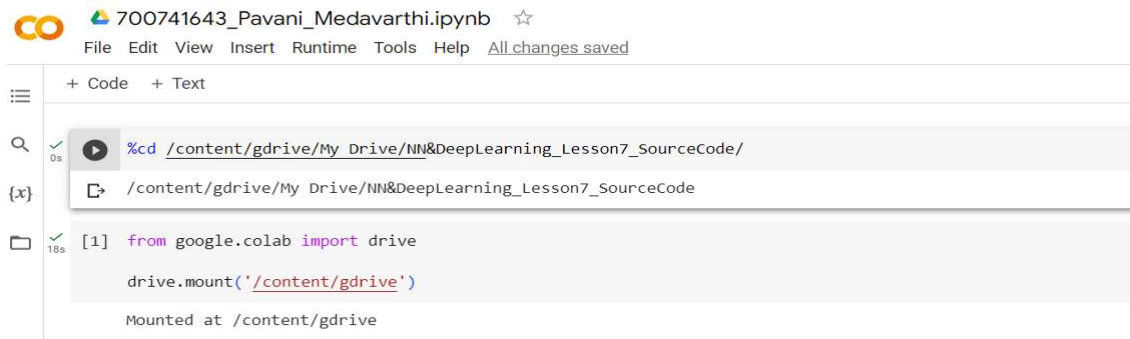
Student ID: 700741643

GitHub Link: https://github.com/Pavanimedavarthi/NN-DL_Summer-2

Video Link: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gf_FQE4mllCSPQ162J3bhg699C-JSIlK/view?usp=sharing

Problem 1

1. Use the use case in the class: a. Add more Dense layers to the existing code and check how the accuracy changes.



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook titled "700741643_Pavani_Medavarthi.ipynb". The interface includes a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Insert", "Runtime", "Tools", and "Help", along with a status "All changes saved". Below the menu, there are tabs for "+ Code" and "+ Text". On the left sidebar, there is a search icon, a file explorer icon, and a list of files. The main area displays a terminal window with the following content:

```
%cd /content/gdrive/My Drive/NN&DeepLearning_Lesson7_SourceCode/
[1] from google.colab import drive
    drive.mount('/content/gdrive')
Mounted at /content/gdrive
```

```

import keras
import pandas
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers.core import Dense, Activation

# load dataset
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

dataset = pd.read_csv("diabetes.csv", header=None).values

X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(dataset[:,0:8], dataset[:,8],
                                                    test_size=0.25, random_state=87)

np.random.seed(155)
my_first_nn = Sequential() # create model
my_first_nn.add(Dense(20, input_dim=8, activation='relu')) # hidden layer
my_first_nn.add(Dense(4, activation='relu')) # hidden layer
my_first_nn.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) # output layer
my_first_nn.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['acc'])
my_first_nn_fitted = my_first_nn.fit(X_train, Y_train, epochs=100,
                                     initial_epoch=0)

print(my_first_nn.summary())
print(my_first_nn.evaluate(X_test, Y_test))

```

Executed Result:

```

18/18 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.5441 - acc: 0.7413
Model: "sequential"

```

| Layer (type) | Output Shape | Param # |
|-----------------|--------------|---------|
| dense (Dense) | (None, 20) | 180 |
| dense_1 (Dense) | (None, 4) | 84 |
| dense_2 (Dense) | (None, 1) | 5 |

```

=====
Total params: 269
Trainable params: 269
Non-trainable params: 0
None
6/6 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.5958 - acc: 0.6771
[0.5958206653594971, 0.6770833134651184]

```

2. Change the data source to Breast Cancer dataset * available in the source code folder and make required changes. Report accuracy of the model.

```
700741643_Pavani_Medavarthi.ipynb ☆
File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help All changes saved

+ Code + Text

import keras
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers.core import Dense, Activation
from sklearn.datasets import load_breast_cancer
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

# load dataset
cancer_data = load_breast_cancer()
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(cancer_data.data, cancer_data.target,
                                                    test_size=0.25, random_state=87)

np.random.seed(155)
my_nn = Sequential() # create model
my_nn.add(Dense(20, input_dim=30, activation='relu')) # hidden layer 1
my_nn.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) # output layer
my_nn.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['acc'])
my_nn_fitted = my_nn.fit(X_train, Y_train, epochs=100,
                        initial_epoch=0)

print(my_nn.summary())
print(my_nn.evaluate(X_test, Y_test))
```

Executed Result:

```
Epoch 99/100
14/14 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1956 - acc: 0.9131
Epoch 100/100
14/14 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1850 - acc: 0.9249
Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)                 Output Shape              Param #
-----
dense_3 (Dense)              (None, 20)                620
dense_4 (Dense)              (None, 1)                 21
-----
Total params: 641
Trainable params: 641
Non-trainable params: 0

None
5/5 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.2956 - acc: 0.8951
[0.29560577869415283, 0.8951048851013184]
```

3. Normalize the data before feeding the data to the model and check how the normalization change your accuracy (code given below).

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

sc = StandardScaler()

```

✓ 0s [5] #read the data
import pandas as pd
data = pd.read_csv('breastcancer.csv')

```

```

✓ 0s [6] path_to_csv = 'breastcancer.csv'

```

Double-click (or enter) to edit

```

✓ 0s [7] from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc = StandardScaler()

```

```

import keras
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers.core import Dense, Activation
from sklearn.datasets import load_breast_cancer
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

# load dataset
cancer_data = load_breast_cancer()
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(cancer_data.data, cancer_data.target,
                                                    test_size=0.25, random_state=87)

np.random.seed(155)
my_nn = Sequential() # create model
my_nn.add(Dense(20, input_dim=30, activation='relu')) # hidden layer 1
my_nn.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) # output layer
my_nn.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['acc'])
my_nn_fitted = my_nn.fit(X_train, Y_train, epochs=100,
                        initial_epoch=0)

print(my_nn.summary())
print(my_nn.evaluate(X_test, Y_test))

```

Executed Result:

```

✓ 5s [8] 14/14 [=====] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1794 - acc: 0.9296
Epoch 100/100
14/14 [=====] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1565 - acc: 0.9296
Model: "sequential_2"

```

| Layer (type) | Output Shape | Param # |
|-----------------|--------------|---------|
| dense_5 (Dense) | (None, 20) | 620 |
| dense_6 (Dense) | (None, 1) | 21 |

```

=====
Total params: 641
Trainable params: 641
Non-trainable params: 0
None
5/5 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2295 - acc: 0.9301
[0.22950585186481476, 0.9300699234008789]

```

Problem 2

1. Plot the loss and accuracy for both training data and validation data using the history object in the source code.

```
[9] import keras
    from keras.datasets import mnist
    from keras.models import Sequential
    from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

    # load MNIST dataset
    (x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()

    # normalize pixel values to range [0, 1]
    x_train = x_train.astype('float32') / 255
    x_test = x_test.astype('float32') / 255

    # convert class labels to binary class matrices
    num_classes = 10
    y_train = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_train, num_classes)
    y_test = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_test, num_classes)

    # create a simple neural network model
    model = Sequential()
    model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu', input_shape=(784,)))
    model.add(Dropout(0.2))
    model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu'))
    model.add(Dropout(0.2))
    model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))

    model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])

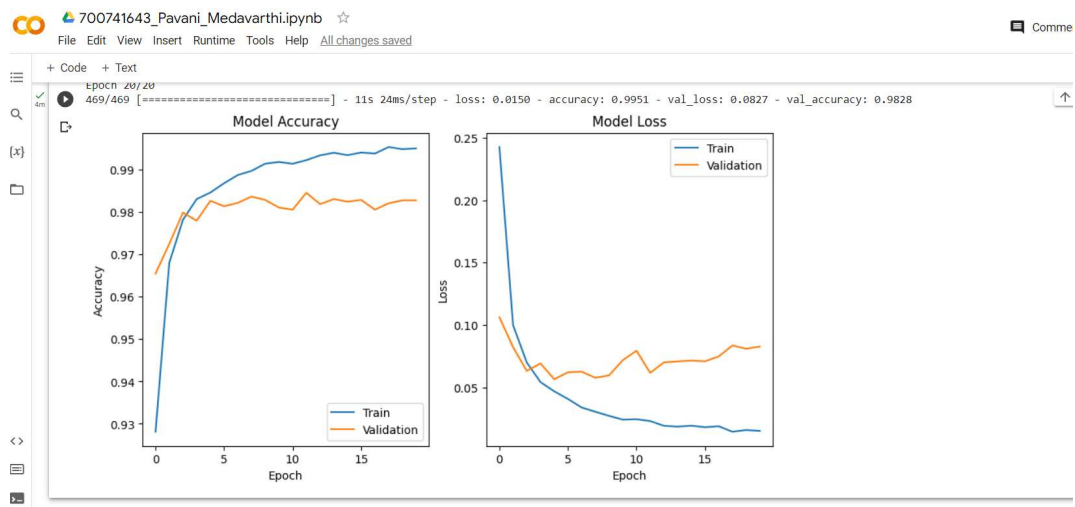
# train the model and record the training history
history = model.fit(x_train.reshape(-1, 784), y_train, validation_data=(x_test.reshape(-1, 784), y_test),
                    epochs=20, batch_size=128)

# plot the training and validation accuracy and loss curves
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'])
plt.title('Model Accuracy')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Validation'], loc='lower right')

plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
plt.title('Model Loss')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Validation'], loc='upper right')

plt.show()
```

Executed Result:



2. Plot one of the images in the test data, and then do inferencing to check what is the prediction of the model on that single image.

```
import keras
from keras.datasets import mnist
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

# load MNIST dataset
(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()

# normalize pixel values to range [0, 1]
x_train = x_train.astype('float32') / 255
x_test = x_test.astype('float32') / 255

# convert class labels to binary class matrices
num_classes = 10
y_train = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_train, num_classes)
y_test = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_test, num_classes)

# create a simple neural network model
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu', input_shape=(784,)))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))

model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
```

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

model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])

# train the model
model.fit(x_train.reshape(-1, 784), y_train, validation_data=(x_test.reshape(-1, 784), y_test),
        epochs=20, batch_size=128)

# plot one of the images in the test data
plt.imshow(x_test[0], cmap='gray')
plt.show()

# make a prediction on the image using the trained model
prediction = model.predict(x_test[0].reshape(1, -1))
print('Model prediction:', np.argmax(prediction))
```

Epoch 1/20
469/469 [=====] - 12s 24ms/step - loss: 0.2471 - accuracy: 0.9256 - val_loss: 0.0950 - val_accuracy: 0.9695
Epoch 2/20
469/469 [=====] - 11s 24ms/step - loss: 0.1002 - accuracy: 0.9691 - val_loss: 0.0806 - val_accuracy: 0.9746
Epoch 3/20
469/469 [=====] - 13s 29ms/step - loss: 0.0730 - accuracy: 0.9770 - val_loss: 0.0679 - val_accuracy: 0.9789
Epoch 4/20
469/469 [=====] - 12s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0560 - accuracy: 0.9821 - val_loss: 0.0707 - val_accuracy: 0.9789
Epoch 5/20
469/469 [=====] - 12s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0457 - accuracy: 0.9857 - val_loss: 0.0570 - val_accuracy: 0.9828
Epoch 6/20
469/469 [=====] - 11s 23ms/step - loss: 0.0407 - accuracy: 0.9868 - val_loss: 0.0648 - val_accuracy: 0.9815
Epoch 7/20

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Executed Result:



3. We had used 2 hidden layers and Relu activation. Try to change the number of hidden layer and the activation to tanh or sigmoid and see what happens.

```
import keras
from keras.datasets import mnist
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

# load MNIST dataset
(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()

# normalize pixel values to range [0, 1]
x_train = x_train.astype('float32') / 255
x_test = x_test.astype('float32') / 255

# convert class labels to binary class matrices
num_classes = 10
y_train = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_train, num_classes)
y_test = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_test, num_classes)

# create a list of models to train
models = []

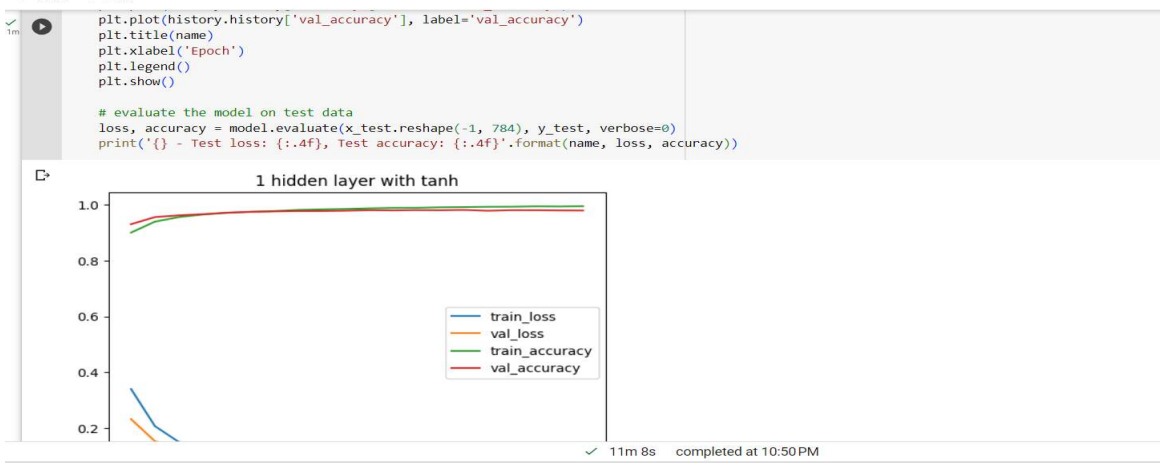
# model with 1 hidden layer and tanh activation
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(512, activation='tanh', input_shape=(784,)))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
```

```
model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
models.append(('2 hidden layers with tanh', model))

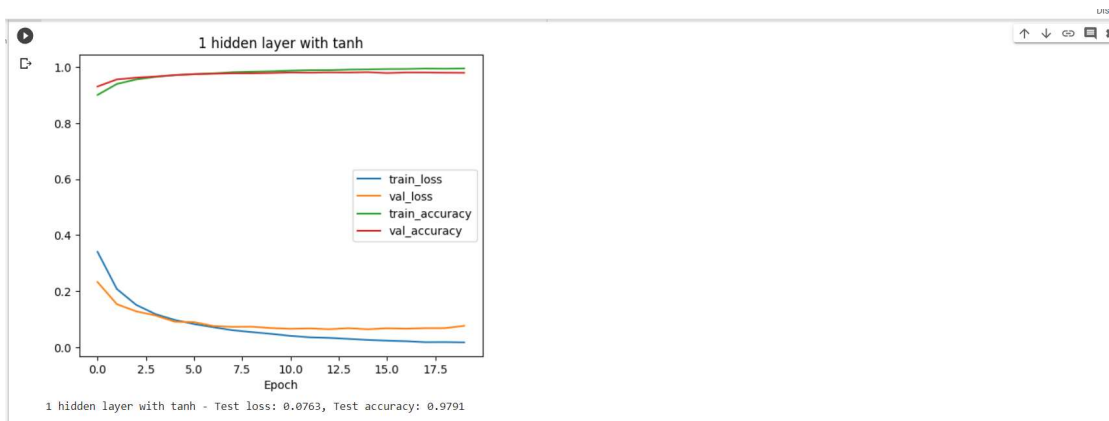
# model with 2 hidden layers and sigmoid activation
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(512, activation='sigmoid', input_shape=(784,)))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Dense(512, activation='sigmoid'))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
models.append(('2 hidden layers with sigmoid', model))

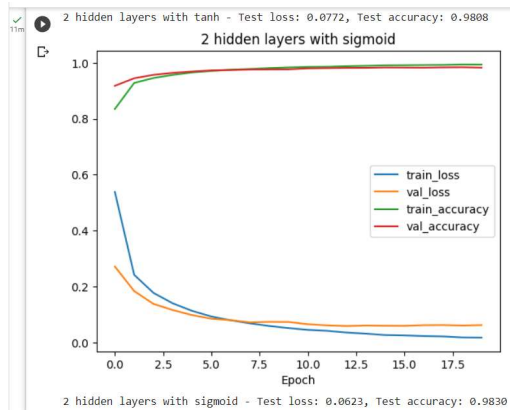
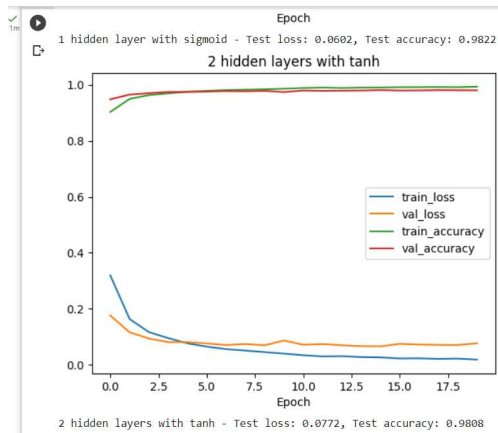
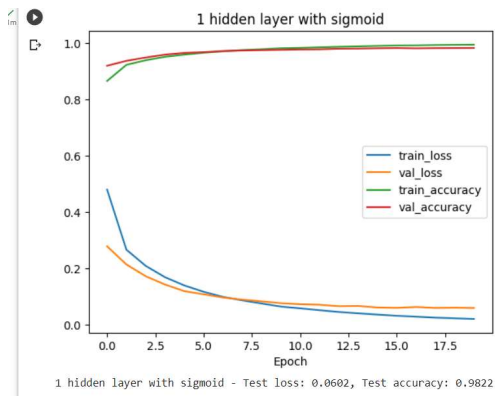
# train each model and plot loss and accuracy curves
for name, model in models:
    model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
    history = model.fit(x_train.reshape(-1, 784), y_train, validation_data=(x_test.reshape(-1, 784), y_test),
                        epochs=20, batch_size=128, verbose=0)
    # plot loss and accuracy curves
    plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='train_loss')
    plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='val_loss')
    plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='train_accuracy')
    plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='val_accuracy')
    plt.title(name)
    plt.xlabel('Epoch')
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()

# evaluate the model on test data
```



Executed Result:





4.Run the same code without scaling the images and check the performance?

```
+ Code + Text
1 import keras
2 from keras.datasets import mnist
3 from keras.models import Sequential
4 from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout
5 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
6 import numpy as np
7
8 # load MNIST dataset
9 (x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
10
11 # convert class labels to binary class matrices
12 num_classes = 10
13 y_train = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_train, num_classes)
14 y_test = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_test, num_classes)
15
16 # create a list of models to train
17 models = []
18
19 # model with 1 hidden layer and tanh activation
20 model = Sequential()
21 model.add(Dense(512, activation='tanh', input_shape=(784,)))
22 model.add(Dropout(0.2))
23 model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
24 models.append(('1 hidden layer with tanh', model))
25
26 # model with 1 hidden layer and sigmoid activation
27 model = Sequential()
28 model.add(Dense(512, activation='sigmoid', input_shape=(784,)))
29 model.add(Dropout(0.2))
30 model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
31 models.append(('1 hidden layer with sigmoid', model))
32
33 # train each model and plot loss and accuracy curves
34 for name, model in models:
35     model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
36     history = model.fit(x_train.reshape(-1, 784), y_train, validation_data=(x_test.reshape(-1, 784), y_test),
37                         epochs=20, batch_size=128, verbose=0)
38     # plot loss and accuracy curves
```

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```
1 model.add(Dense(512, activation='sigmoid', input_shape=(784,)))
2 model.add(Dropout(0.2))
3 model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
4 models.append(('1 hidden layer with sigmoid', model))
5
6 # model with 2 hidden layers and tanh activation
7 model = Sequential()
8 model.add(Dense(512, activation='tanh', input_shape=(784,)))
9 model.add(Dropout(0.2))
10 model.add(Dense(512, activation='tanh'))
11 model.add(Dropout(0.2))
12 model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
13 models.append(('2 hidden layers with tanh', model))
14 # model with 2 hidden layers and sigmoid activation
15 model = Sequential()
16 model.add(Dense(512, activation='sigmoid', input_shape=(784,)))
17 model.add(Dropout(0.2))
18 model.add(Dense(512, activation='sigmoid'))
19 model.add(Dropout(0.2))
20 model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
21 models.append(('2 hidden layers with sigmoid', model))
22
23 # train each model and plot loss and accuracy curves
24 for name, model in models:
25     model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
26     history = model.fit(x_train.reshape(-1, 784), y_train, validation_data=(x_test.reshape(-1, 784), y_test),
27                         epochs=20, batch_size=128, verbose=0)
28     # plot loss and accuracy curves
```

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```
+ Code + Text
models.append((2 hidden layers with sigmoid, model))

# train each model and plot loss and accuracy curves
for name, model in models:
    model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
    history = model.fit(x_train.reshape(-1, 784), y_train, validation_data=(x_test.reshape(-1, 784), y_test),
                        epochs=20, batch_size=128, verbose=0)

    # plot loss and accuracy curves
    plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='train_loss')
    plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='val_loss')
    plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='train_accuracy')
    plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='val_accuracy')
    plt.title(name)
    plt.xlabel('Epoch')
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()

# evaluate the model on test data
loss, accuracy = model.evaluate(x_test.reshape(-1, 784), y_test, verbose=0)
print('{} - Test loss: {:.4f}, Test accuracy: {:.4f}'.format(name, loss, accuracy))
```

Executed Result:

