



Title - Use MNIST fashion Dataset & create a Classifier to classify fashion clothing into categories.

Objective - Student should be able to classify movie review into positive review & negative review IMDB Dataset.

Prerequisite -

1. Basic of programming language
2. Concept of classification
3. Concept of Deep Neural Network.

What is Classification?

Classification is a type of supervised learning in machine learning that involve categorizing data into predefined classes or categories based on set of feature or characteristics. It is used to predict the class of new, unseen data based on the pattern learned from the labelled training data.

In classification, a model is trained on a labeled dataset, where each data point has a known class label. The model learns to associate the input features with the corresponding class label & can then be used to classify new, unseen data.

e.g. we can use classification to identify whether an e-mail is spam or not based on its content & metadata, to

predict whether a patient has a disease based on their medical record & symptoms or to classify images into different categories on their visual feature.

Example - Classification is a common task in deep neural networks, where the goal is to predict the class of an input based on its feature. The MNIST dataset contains 60,000 training images & 10,000 testing images of handwritten digits from 0 to 9. Each image is a grayscale 28×28 pixel image, & the task is to classify each image into one of the 10 classes corresponding to the 10 digits.

What is CNN -

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are commonly used as image classification tools & they are designed to automatically learn & extract features from input images.

In a typical CNN architecture for image classification, there are several layers, including convolutional layers, pooling layers, & fully connected layers. Here is a diagram of a simple CNN architecture for the digit classification task.

The input to the network is an image of size 28×28 pixels, & the output is a probability distribution over 10 possible digits (0 to 9).

The pooling layer in the CNN downsamples the feature maps, reducing the spatial dimensions of the data. This helps to reduce the number of

During training, the network learns the optimal value of the filter & parameter by minimizing a loss function. This is typically done using gradient descent or a similar optimization algorithm.

Image Classification - CNN are commonly used for image classification tasks, such as identifying objects in images & recognizing faces.

Object Detection - CNN can be used for object detection in images & videos, which involves identifying the location of objects in an image & drawing bounding boxes around them.

Semantic Segmentation - CNN can be used for semantic segmentation, which involves partitioning an image into segments & assigning each segment a label.

Natural Language Processing - CNN can be used for natural language processing tasks, such as sentiment analysis & text classification.

Medical Imaging - CNN are used in medical imaging for tasks such as diagnosing diseases from X-ray & identifying tumors from MRI scans.

Autonomous Vehicle - CNN are used in autonomous vehicles for tasks such as object detection & lane detection.

of the neuron in the network during training.
fully connected layer - take a flattened output from the last pooling layer & perform classification task by o/p & probability distribution over the possible

MNIST Dataset -

The MNIST fashion Dataset is a collection of 70,000 grayscale images of 28×28 pixel, representing 10 different categories of clothing & accessories. The categories include T-shirts. The dataset is often used as benchmark for testing image classification algorithm, & it is considered a more challenging version of the original MNIST dataset which contains handwritten digit.

The MNIST fashion dataset is a collection of 70,000 grayscale images of 28×28 pixels each. These images represent 10 different categories of clothing & accessories, with each category containing 7,000 images.

T-shirts/tops

Trousers

Pullovers

Dresses

Coats

Sandals

Shirts

Sneakers

Bags

Ankle boots

The images were obtained from Zalando's online store & are preprocessed to be normalized & centered.

The MNIST fashion dataset is often used as a benchmark for testing image classification & is considered a more challenging version of the original MNIST dataset which contains handwritten digits. The dataset is widely used by the machine learning community for research & educational purposes.

Here are the general steps of performing CNN on the MNIST fashion dataset -

- Import the necessary libraries, including Tensorflow, keras, Numpy & Matplotlib
- Load the dataset using keras built in function `keras.datasets.fashion_mnist.load_data()`. This will provide the training & testing set while will be used to train & evaluate the CNN.
- Define the CNN architecture including the no. of size of filter activation function & pooling layer. This can vary based on the specific problem being addressed.
- Compile the model by specifying the loss function, optimizer & evaluation metric. Common choices include categorical cross entropy, Adam Optimizer & accuracy metric.
- Train the CNN on the training set using the `fit()` function, specifying the no. of epoch & batch size.
- Use the trained model to make prediction on new image if desired using the `predict()` function.

Conclusion -

In this way we can classify fashion clothing into categories using CNN.