MLP Archietectures on MNIST dataset

```
In [0]:
import keras
from keras.datasets import mnist
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Flatten, BatchNormalization
from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D
from keras import backend as K
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
import seaborn as sns
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
In [2]:
# the data, split between train and test sets
(X_train, y_train), (X_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
Downloading data from https://s3.amazonaws.com/img-datasets/mnist.npz
In [3]:
X train.shape
Out[3]:
(60000, 28, 28)
In [4]:
# input image dimensions
img_rows, img_cols = X_train.shape[1] , X_train.shape[2]
num pixels = img rows*img cols
print(num_pixels)
784
In [0]:
X train = X train.reshape(X train.shape[0], num pixels)
X_test = X_test.reshape(X_test.shape[0], num_pixels)
In [0]:
#Normalizing
X_train = X_train.astype('float32')
X test = X test.astype('float32')
X \text{ train} = X \text{ train}/255.0
X_{\text{test}} = X_{\text{test}/255.0}
In [7]:
print(X_train.shape)
print(X_test.shape)
(60000, 784)
(10000, 784)
```

```
In [0]:
```

```
batch_size = 128
num_classes = 10
epochs = 15
```

In [0]:

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

1. Archietecture -1 -

1.1.1 Without droput, Batch Normalization

In [10]:

```
model_1_a = Sequential()
#hidden layer 1
model_1_a.add(Dense(units=1024, input_shape=(num_pixels, ), activation='relu', kernel_initializer='
normal'))

#hidden layer 2
model_1_a.add(Dense(units=512, activation='relu', kernel_initializer='normal'))

#output layer
model_1_a.add(Dense(units=10, kernel_initializer='normal', activation='softmax'))

#compile with adam optimizers
model_1_a.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])

#summary
model_1_a.summary()
```

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-

packages/keras/backend/tensorflow_backend.py:66: The name tf.get_default_graph is deprecated. Plea se use tf.compat.v1.get default graph instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-

packages/keras/backend/tensorflow_backend.py:541: The name tf.placeholder is deprecated. Please us e tf.compat.v1.placeholder instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-

packages/keras/backend/tensorflow_backend.py:4409: The name tf.random_normal is deprecated. Please use tf.random.normal instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/optimizers.py:793: The name t f.train.Optimizer is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.train.Optimizer instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-

packages/keras/backend/tensorflow_backend.py:3576: The name tf.log is deprecated. Please use tf.ma th.log instead.

Model: "sequential 1"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	1024)	803840
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	512)	524800
dense_3 (Dense)	(None,	10)	5130
Total params: 1,333,770 Trainable params: 1,333,770 Non-trainable params: 0			

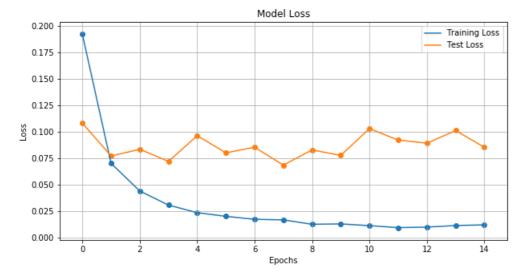
---1 1---- 0 1000 ---1 ---- 0 0770

```
#fitting the model
history 1 a = model 1 a.fit(X train, y train, validation data=(X test, y test), batch size=batch si
ze, epochs=epochs, verbose=1)
WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-
packages/tensorflow_core/python/ops/math_grad.py:1424: where (from
tensorflow.python.ops.array_ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.
Instructions for updating:
Use tf.where in 2.0, which has the same broadcast rule as np.where
WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-
packages/keras/backend/tensorflow backend.py:1033: The name tf.assign add is deprecated. Please us
e tf.compat.vl.assign add instead.
WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-
packages/keras/backend/tensorflow backend.py:1020: The name tf.assign is deprecated. Please use tf
.compat.vl.assign instead.
WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-
packages/keras/backend/tensorflow backend.py:3005: The name tf.Session is deprecated. Please use t
f.compat.v1.Session instead.
Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
Epoch 1/15
WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-
packages/keras/backend/tensorflow backend.py:190: The name tf.get default session is deprecated. P
lease use tf.compat.v1.get default session instead.
WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-
packages/keras/backend/tensorflow backend.py:197: The name tf.ConfigProto is deprecated. Please us
e tf.compat.vl.ConfigProto instead.
WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-
packages/keras/backend/tensorflow backend.py:207: The name tf.global variables is deprecated. Plea
se use tf.compat.vl.global variables instead.
WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-
packages/keras/backend/tensorflow backend.py:216: The name tf.is variable initialized is
deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.is variable initialized instead.
WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-
packages/keras/backend/tensorflow backend.py:223: The name tf.variables initializer is deprecated.
Please use tf.compat.vl.variables initializer instead.
60000/60000 [============= ] - 12s 199us/step - loss: 0.1919 - acc: 0.9428 - val 1
oss: 0.1080 - val acc: 0.9663
Epoch 2/15
60000/60000 [============] - 2s 37us/step - loss: 0.0701 - acc: 0.9784 -
val loss: 0.0771 - val acc: 0.9748
Epoch 3/15
60000/60000 [============] - 2s 35us/step - loss: 0.0441 - acc: 0.9856 -
val loss: 0.0834 - val acc: 0.9753
Epoch 4/15
60000/60000 [============] - 2s 36us/step - loss: 0.0308 - acc: 0.9902 -
val loss: 0.0720 - val acc: 0.9790
Epoch 5/15
60000/60000 [============] - 2s 36us/step - loss: 0.0236 - acc: 0.9919 -
val loss: 0.0962 - val acc: 0.9732
Epoch 6/15
60000/60000 [============] - 2s 37us/step - loss: 0.0202 - acc: 0.9933 -
val loss: 0.0801 - val acc: 0.9786
Epoch 7/15
60000/60000 [============] - 2s 36us/step - loss: 0.0174 - acc: 0.9945 -
val_loss: 0.0854 - val_acc: 0.9787
Epoch 8/15
60000/60000 [============] - 2s 36us/step - loss: 0.0169 - acc: 0.9943 -
val loss: 0.0685 - val_acc: 0.9824
Epoch 9/15
val loss: 0.0829 - val acc: 0.9801
Epoch 10/15
val loss: 0.0776 - val acc: 0.9825
Epoch 11/15
60000/60000 [============] - 2s 36us/step - loss: 0.0115 - acc: 0.9966 -
```

```
val loss: U.1U29 - val acc: U.9//3
Epoch 12/15
60000/60000 [============] - 2s 36us/step - loss: 0.0096 - acc: 0.9968 -
val_loss: 0.0921 - val_acc: 0.9779
Epoch 13/15
60000/60000 [============] - 2s 35us/step - loss: 0.0100 - acc: 0.9968 -
val_loss: 0.0892 - val_acc: 0.9824
Epoch 14/15
60000/60000 [============= ] - 2s 36us/step - loss: 0.0116 - acc: 0.9962 -
val_loss: 0.1011 - val_acc: 0.9810
Epoch 15/15
60000/60000 [============ ] - 2s 34us/step - loss: 0.0122 - acc: 0.9961 -
val loss: 0.0853 - val acc: 0.9815
In [95]:
score_1_a = model_1_a.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=0)
print('Test Accuracy:', score[1])
Test Accuracy: 0.9815
```

1.1.2 Plotting Epoch vs Loss

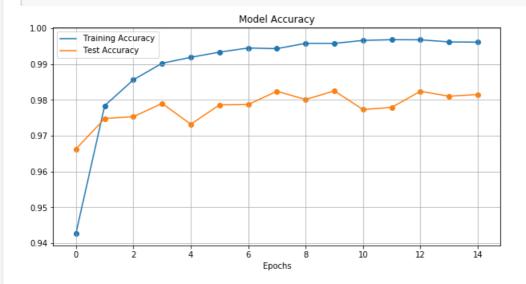
```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
plt.plot(history_1_a.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(history_1_a.history['val_loss'], label='Test Loss')
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_1_a.history['loss'])
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_1_a.history['val_loss'])
plt.title('Model Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



1.1.3 Plotting Epoch vs Accuracy

In [35]:

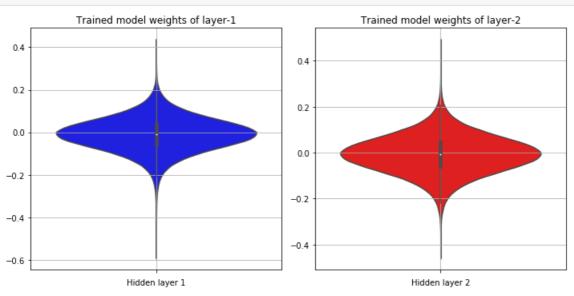
```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
plt.plot(history_1_a.history['acc'], label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(history_1_a.history['val_acc'], label='Test Accuracy')
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_1_a.history['acc'])
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_1_a.history['val_acc'])
plt.title('Model Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



1.1.4 Weight distributions

In [48]:

```
w_after_1_a = model_1_a.get_weights()
h1_w = w_after_1_a[0].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
h2_w = w_after_1_a[2].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.title('Weights of the model after trained')
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.title('Trained model weights of layer-1')
sns.violinplot(y=h1_w, color='b')
plt.xlabel('Hidden layer 1')
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.title('Trained model weights of layer-2')
sns.violinplot(y=h2_w, color='r')
plt.xlabel('Hidden layer 2')
plt.tight layout()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



1.2 With Dropout and Batch Normalization

In [37]:

```
model_1_b = Sequential()
#1st hidden layer
model_1_b.add(Dense(units=1024, input_shape = (num_pixels, ), activation='relu', kernel_initializer
='normal'))
#drop out
model_1_b.add(Dropout(0.3))
#hidden layer 2
model_1_b.add(Dense(units=512, activation='relu', kernel_initializer='normal'))
#Batch Normalization
model_1_b.add(BatchNormalization())
#output layer
model_1_b.add(Dense(units=10, activation='softmax'))
#compile
model_1_b.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
#summary
model_1_b.summary()
```

 ${\tt WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python 3.6/dist-}\\$

packages/keras/backend/tensorflow_backend.py:148: The name tf.placeholder_with_default is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.placeholder with default instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-

packages/keras/backend/tensorflow backend.py:3733: calling dropout (from

tensorflow.python.ops.nn_ops) with keep_prob is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

Instructions for updating:

Please use `rate` instead of `keep_prob`. Rate should be set to `rate = 1 - keep_prob`.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-

packages/keras/backend/tensorflow_backend.py:4432: The name tf.random_uniform is deprecated. Pleas e use tf.random.uniform instead.

Model: "sequential_2"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
dense_4 (Dense)	(None,	1024)	803840
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	1024)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None,	512)	524800
batch_normalization_1 (Batch	(None,	512)	2048
dense 6 (Dense)	(None,	10)	5130

In [38]:

```
\label{local_potential}  \mbox{history\_1\_b = model\_1\_b.fit(X\_train, y\_train, validation\_data=(X\_test, y\_test), verbose=1, batch\_size=batch\_size, epochs=epochs) }
```

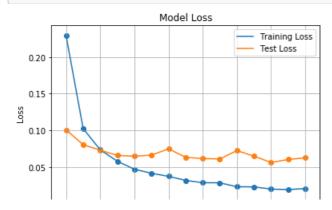
```
בד/ב ווטטקה
60000/60000 [============] - 3s 47us/step - loss: 0.0581 - acc: 0.9813 -
val loss: 0.0660 - val acc: 0.9794
Epoch 5/15
val loss: 0.0649 - val acc: 0.9801
Epoch 6/15
60000/60000 [============] - 3s 51us/step - loss: 0.0417 - acc: 0.9862 -
val loss: 0.0664 - val acc: 0.9808
Epoch 7/15
60000/60000 [=============] - 3s 50us/step - loss: 0.0375 - acc: 0.9878 -
val loss: 0.0750 - val acc: 0.9774
Epoch 8/15
val loss: 0.0634 - val acc: 0.9818
Epoch 9/15
60000/60000 [============] - 3s 47us/step - loss: 0.0288 - acc: 0.9901 -
val loss: 0.0617 - val acc: 0.9844
Epoch 10/15
60000/60000 [============] - 3s 48us/step - loss: 0.0287 - acc: 0.9905 -
val loss: 0.0612 - val acc: 0.9810
Epoch 11/15
60000/60000 [===========] - 3s 47us/step - loss: 0.0233 - acc: 0.9919 -
val loss: 0.0726 - val acc: 0.9818
Epoch 12/15
val loss: 0.0650 - val acc: 0.9819
Epoch 13/15
val loss: 0.0564 - val_acc: 0.9823
Epoch 14/15
60000/60000 [=============] - 3s 47us/step - loss: 0.0195 - acc: 0.9938 -
val loss: 0.0604 - val acc: 0.9838
Epoch 15/15
60000/60000 [===========] - 3s 45us/step - loss: 0.0209 - acc: 0.9927 -
val loss: 0.0627 - val acc: 0.9844
In [88]:
score 1 b = model 1 b.evaluate(X test, y test, verbose=0)
print('Test Accuracy with Dropout and Batch Normalisation:', score 1 b[1])
```

Test Accuracy with Dropout and Batch Normalisation: 0.9844

1.2.2 Plotting Epoch vs Loss

```
In [40]:
```

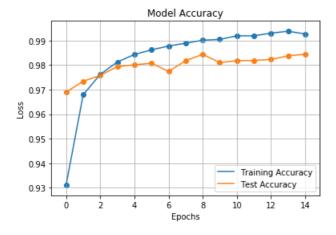
```
plt.plot(history_1_b.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(history_1_b.history['val_loss'], label='Test Loss')
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_1_b.history['loss'])
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_1_b.history['val_loss'])
plt.title('Model Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.legend()
```



1.2.3 Plotting Epoch vs Accuracy

```
In [42]:
```

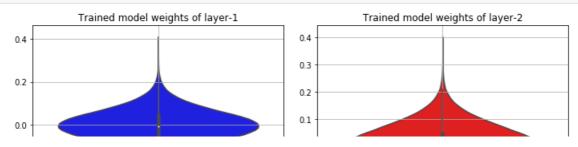
```
plt.plot(history_1_b.history['acc'], label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(history_1_b.history['val_acc'], label='Test Accuracy')
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_1_b.history['acc'])
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_1_b.history['val_acc'])
plt.title('Model Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

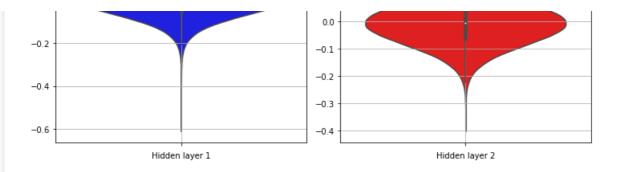


1.2.4 Distribution of Weights

```
In [86]:
```

```
w_after_1_b = model_1_b.get_weights()
h1_w = w_after_1_b[0].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
h2_w = w_after_1_b[2].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
#plt.suptitle('Weights of the model after trained')
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.title('Trained model weights of layer-1')
sns.violinplot(y=h1_w, color='b')
plt.xlabel('Hidden layer 1')
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.title('Trained model weights of layer-2')
sns.violinplot(y=h2 w, color='r')
plt.xlabel('Hidden layer 2')
plt.tight layout()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```





2. Architecture - 2

2.1.1 Without Dropout and Batch Normalization

In [43]:

```
model_2_a = Sequential()
#hidden layer 1
model_2_a.add(Dense(units=512, input_shape=(num_pixels, ), activation='relu', kernel_initializer='n
ormal'))

#hidden layer 2
model_2_a.add(Dense(units=256, activation='relu', kernel_initializer='normal'))

#hidden layer 3
model_2_a.add(Dense(units=128, activation='relu', kernel_initializer='normal'))

#output layer
model_2_a.add(Dense(units=10, kernel_initializer='normal', activation='softmax'))

#compile with adam optimizers
model_2_a.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])

#summary
model_2_a.summary()
```

Model: "sequential 3"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_7 (Dense)	(None, 512)	401920
dense_8 (Dense)	(None, 256)	131328
dense_9 (Dense)	(None, 128)	32896
dense_10 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1290
Total params: 567,434 Trainable params: 567,434 Non-trainable params: 0		

In [44]:

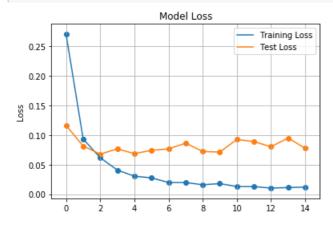
```
00000, 00000
                                   20 00a0/0ccp 1000. 0.0100 acc. 0.00/2
val loss: 0.0766 - val acc: 0.9774
Epoch 5/15
60000/60000 [============= ] - 2s 37us/step - loss: 0.0305 - acc: 0.9905 -
val_loss: 0.0685 - val acc: 0.9811
Epoch 6/15
60000/60000 [=============] - 2s 37us/step - loss: 0.0276 - acc: 0.9912 -
val loss: 0.0742 - val acc: 0.9790
Epoch 7/15
val loss: 0.0765 - val acc: 0.9804
Epoch 8/15
60000/60000 [============] - 2s 34us/step - loss: 0.0197 - acc: 0.9936 -
val loss: 0.0864 - val acc: 0.9777
Epoch 9/15
60000/60000 [============] - 2s 33us/step - loss: 0.0159 - acc: 0.9947 -
val loss: 0.0722 - val acc: 0.9817
Epoch 10/15
val loss: 0.0712 - val acc: 0.9818
Epoch 11/15
60000/60000 [=============] - 2s 35us/step - loss: 0.0131 - acc: 0.9953 -
val loss: 0.0926 - val acc: 0.9790
Epoch 12/15
60000/60000 [============ ] - 2s 34us/step - loss: 0.0128 - acc: 0.9959 -
val loss: 0.0889 - val acc: 0.9805
Epoch 13/15
val loss: 0.0802 - val acc: 0.9807
Epoch 14/15
60000/60000 [============] - 2s 33us/step - loss: 0.0112 - acc: 0.9963 -
val_loss: 0.0951 - val_acc: 0.9801
Epoch 15/15
60000/60000 [============ ] - 2s 34us/step - loss: 0.0120 - acc: 0.9961 -
val loss: 0.0775 - val acc: 0.9828
In [89]:
score_2_a = model_2_a.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=0)
print('Test Accuracy without Dropout and BatchNorm', score 2 a[1])
```

Test Accuracy without Dropout and BatchNorm 0.9828

2.1.2 Loss vs Epoch

In [46]:

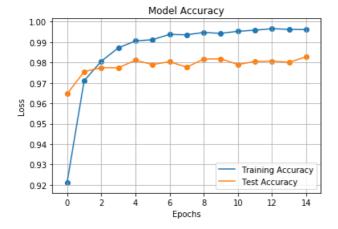
```
plt.plot(history_2_a.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(history_2_a.history['val_loss'], label='Test Loss')
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_2_a.history['loss'])
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_2_a.history['val_loss'])
plt.title('Model Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.legend()
```



2.1.3 Epoch vs Accuracy

```
In [47]:
```

```
plt.plot(history_2_a.history['acc'], label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(history_2_a.history['val_acc'], label='Test Accuracy')
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_2_a.history['acc'])
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_2_a.history['val_acc'])
plt.title('Model Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



2.1.4 Distribution of Weights

Trained model weights of layer-1

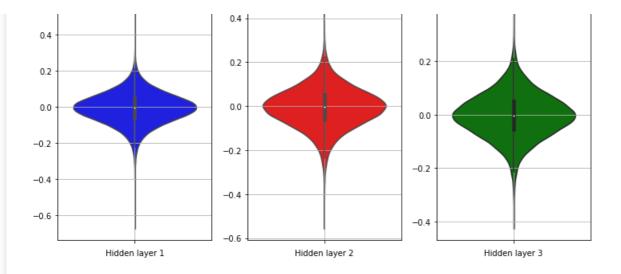
```
In [83]:
```

```
w_after_2_a = model_2_a.get_weights()
h1_w = w_after_2_a[0].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
h2_w = w_after_2_a[2].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
h3_w = w_after_2_a[4].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.title('Weights of the model after trained')
plt.subplot(1,3,1)
plt.title('Trained model weights of layer-1')
sns.violinplot(y=h1_w, color='b')
plt.xlabel('Hidden layer 1')
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.subplot(1,3,2)
plt.title('Trained model weights of layer-2')
sns.violinplot(y=h2_w, color='r')
plt.xlabel('Hidden layer 2')
plt.tight layout()
plt.grid()
plt.subplot(1,3,3)
plt.title('Trained model weights of layer-3')
sns.violinplot(y=h3 w, color='g')
plt.xlabel('Hidden layer 3')
plt.grid()
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
```

Trained model weights of layer-2

Trained model weights of layer-3

0.4



2.2 With Dropout and Batch Normalization

In [51]:

```
model 2 b = Sequential()
#hidden layer 1
model 2 b.add(Dense(units=512, input shape=(num pixels, ), activation='relu', kernel initializer='n
ormal'))
model 2 b.add(Dropout(0.5))
#hidden layer 2
model_2_b.add(Dense(units=256, activation='relu', kernel_initializer='normal'))
model 2 b.add(BatchNormalization())
#hidden layer 3
model 2 b.add(Dense(units=128, activation='relu', kernel initializer='normal'))
#output layer
model 2 b.add(Dense(units=10, kernel initializer='normal', activation='softmax'))
#compile with adam optimizers
model 2 b.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
#summarv
model 2 b.summary()
```

Model: "sequential 4"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
dense_11 (Dense)	(None,	512)	401920
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	512)	0
dense_12 (Dense)	(None,	256)	131328
batch_normalization_2 (Batch	(None,	256)	1024
dense_13 (Dense)	(None,	128)	32896
dense_14 (Dense)	(None,	10)	1290

Total params: 568,458
Trainable params: 567,946
Non-trainable params: 512

In [52]:

```
Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples

Epoch 1/15
```

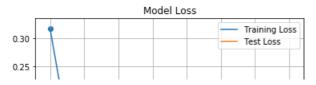
```
val loss: 0.1088 - val acc: 0.9676
Epoch 2/15
60000/60000 [===========] - 3s 50us/step - loss: 0.1438 - acc: 0.9545 -
val loss: 0.0887 - val_acc: 0.9722
Epoch 3/15
60000/60000 [============] - 3s 50us/step - loss: 0.1119 - acc: 0.9648 -
val_loss: 0.0741 - val_acc: 0.9762
Epoch 4/15
val loss: 0.0740 - val acc: 0.9762
Epoch 5/15
60000/60000 [============] - 3s 50us/step - loss: 0.0860 - acc: 0.9728 -
val loss: 0.0663 - val acc: 0.9798
Epoch 6/15
60000/60000 [============] - 3s 47us/step - loss: 0.0749 - acc: 0.9763 -
val loss: 0.0702 - val acc: 0.9793
Epoch 7/15
val loss: 0.0698 - val acc: 0.9795
Epoch 8/15
60000/60000 [============] - 3s 50us/step - loss: 0.0638 - acc: 0.9797 -
val loss: 0.0654 - val acc: 0.9809
Epoch 9/15
60000/60000 [============ ] - 3s 52us/step - loss: 0.0587 - acc: 0.9808 -
val loss: 0.0573 - val acc: 0.9823
Epoch 10/15
val loss: 0.0557 - val acc: 0.9824
Epoch 11/15
val loss: 0.0577 - val acc: 0.9827
Epoch 12/15
60000/60000 [============] - 3s 47us/step - loss: 0.0486 - acc: 0.9840 -
val_loss: 0.0540 - val_acc: 0.9835
Epoch 13/15
60000/60000 [===========] - 3s 46us/step - loss: 0.0477 - acc: 0.9839 -
val_loss: 0.0605 - val_acc: 0.9829
Epoch 14/15
val_loss: 0.0518 - val_acc: 0.9852
Epoch 15/15
val_loss: 0.0537 - val acc: 0.9844
In [90]:
score 2 b = model 2 b.evaluate(X test, y_test, verbose=0)
print('Test accuracy with Dropout and BatchNorm', score 2 b[1])
```

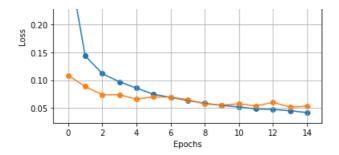
Test accuracy with Dropout and BatchNorm 0.9844

2.2.1 Loss vs Epoch

In [53]:

```
plt.plot(history_2_b.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(history_2_b.history['val_loss'], label='Test Loss')
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_2_b.history['loss'])
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_2_b.history['val_loss'])
plt.title('Model Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

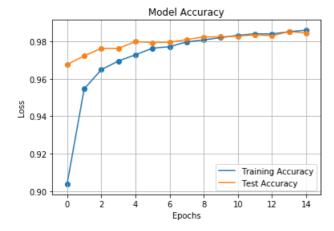




2.2.2 Accuracy vs Epoch

In [54]:

```
plt.plot(history_2_b.history['acc'], label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(history_2_b.history['val_acc'], label='Test Accuracy')
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_2_b.history['acc'])
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_2_b.history['val_acc'])
plt.title('Model Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

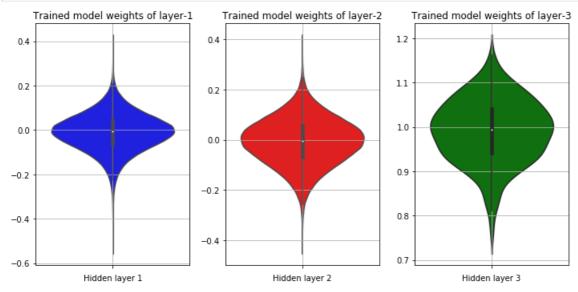


2.2.3 Distribution of Weights

In [82]:

```
w after 2 b = model 2 b.get weights()
h1 w = w after 2 b[0].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
h2_w = w_after_2_b[2].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
h3 w = w after 2 b[4].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.title('Weights of the model after trained')
plt.subplot(1,3,1)
plt.title('Trained model weights of layer-1')
sns.violinplot(y=h1_w, color='b')
plt.xlabel('Hidden layer 1')
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.subplot(1,3,2)
plt.title('Trained model weights of layer-2')
sns.violinplot(y=h2 w, color='r')
plt.xlabel('Hidden layer 2')
plt.tight layout()
plt.grid()
plt.subplot(1,3,3)
plt.title('Trained model weights of layer-3')
sns.violinplot(y=h3 w, color='a')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Hidden layer 3')
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



3. Architecture - 3

3.1.1 Without Dropout and Batch Normalisation

In [58]:

```
model_3_a = Sequential()
#hidden layer 1
model 3 a.add(Dense(units=2048, input shape=(num pixels, ), activation='relu', kernel initializer='
normal'))
#hidden layer 2
model 3 a.add(Dense(units=1024, activation='relu', kernel initializer='normal'))
#hidden layer 3
model_3_a.add(Dense(units=512, activation='relu', kernel_initializer='normal'))
#hidden layer 4
model 3 a.add(Dense(units=256, activation='relu', kernel initializer='normal'))
#hidden layer 5
model 3 a.add(Dense(units=128, activation='relu', kernel initializer='normal'))
#output layer
model 3 a.add(Dense(units=10, kernel initializer='normal', activation='softmax'))
#compile with adam optimizers
model 3 a.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
#summary
model_3_a.summary()
```

Model: "sequential 5"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_15 (Dense)	(None, 2048)	1607680
dense_16 (Dense)	(None, 1024)	2098176
dense_17 (Dense)	(None, 512)	524800
dense_18 (Dense)	(None, 256)	131328
dense 19 (Dense)	(None, 128)	32896

```
dense_20 (Dense) (None, 10) 1290

Total params: 4,396,170
Trainable params: 4,396,170
Non-trainable params: 0
```

In [59]:

```
ze=batch size, epochs=epochs)
Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
Epoch 1/15
60000/60000 [============ ] - 4s 70us/step - loss: 0.2121 - acc: 0.9351 -
val loss: 0.1160 - val acc: 0.9629
Epoch 2/15
60000/60000 [============ ] - 4s 59us/step - loss: 0.0875 - acc: 0.9733 -
val loss: 0.0979 - val acc: 0.9693
Epoch 3/15
60000/60000 [============ ] - 4s 59us/step - loss: 0.0626 - acc: 0.9807 -
val loss: 0.0845 - val acc: 0.9767
Epoch 4/15
60000/60000 [============] - 3s 58us/step - loss: 0.0452 - acc: 0.9865 -
val loss: 0.1115 - val acc: 0.9694
Epoch 5/15
val loss: 0.0658 - val acc: 0.9812
Epoch 6/15
60000/60000 [============ ] - 4s 60us/step - loss: 0.0302 - acc: 0.9905 -
val loss: 0.0910 - val acc: 0.9763
Epoch 7/15
60000/60000 [============] - 3s 58us/step - loss: 0.0258 - acc: 0.9925 -
val loss: 0.0854 - val acc: 0.9791
Epoch 8/15
60000/60000 [============ ] - 4s 59us/step - loss: 0.0259 - acc: 0.9919 -
val loss: 0.0779 - val acc: 0.9814
Epoch 9/15
val_loss: 0.0866 - val_acc: 0.9801
Epoch 10/15
val loss: 0.0885 - val acc: 0.9806
Epoch 11/15
60000/60000 [===========] - 3s 57us/step - loss: 0.0199 - acc: 0.9947 -
val loss: 0.0982 - val_acc: 0.9808
Epoch 12/15
60000/60000 [===========] - 3s 58us/step - loss: 0.0181 - acc: 0.9950 -
val loss: 0.1054 - val acc: 0.9788
Epoch 13/15
60000/60000 [===========] - 3s 57us/step - loss: 0.0156 - acc: 0.9955 -
val loss: 0.0799 - val acc: 0.9847
Epoch 14/15
val loss: 0.0798 - val acc: 0.9826
Epoch 15/15
```

history_3_a = model_3_a.fit(X_train, y_train, validation_data=(X_test, y_test), verbose=1, batch_si

In [93]:

```
score_3_a = model_3_a.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=0)
print('Test Accuracy without Dropout and Batch Norm', score_3_a[1])
```

60000/60000 [============] - 3s 57us/step - loss: 0.0209 - acc: 0.9945 -

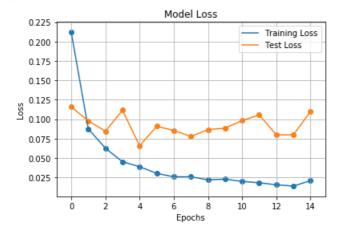
Test Accuracy without Dropout and Batch Norm 0.9779

val loss: 0.1100 - val acc: 0.9779

3.1.1 Loss vs Epoch

In [61]:

```
prt.prot(mistory_3_a.mistory['toss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(history_3_a.history['val_loss'], label='Test Loss')
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_3_a.history['loss'] )
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_3_a.history['val_loss'] )
plt.title('Model Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

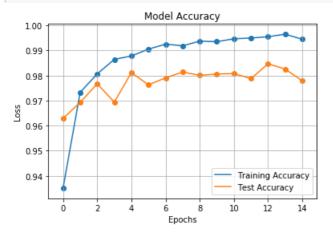


3.1.2 Accuracy vs Epoch

```
In [62]:
```

```
plt.plot(history_3_a.history['acc'], label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(history_3_a.history['val_acc'], label='Test Accuracy')
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_3_a.history['acc'])
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_3_a.history['val_acc'])

plt.title('Model Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

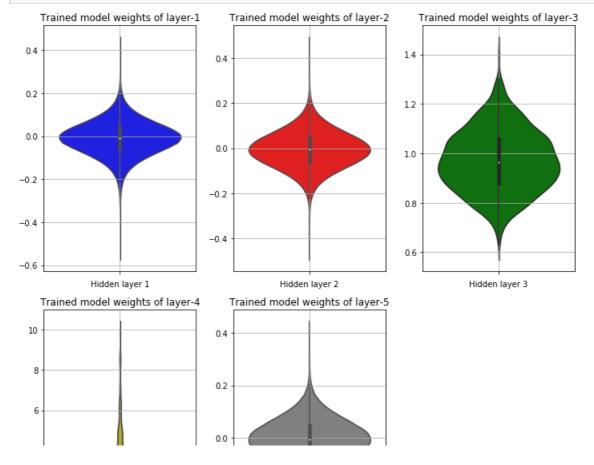


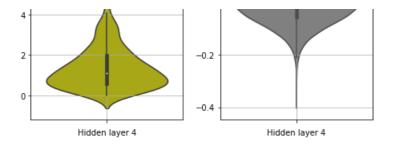
3.1.3 Distribution of Weights

In [0]:

```
w_after_3_a = model_3_a.get_weights()
h1_w = w_after_3_a[0].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
h2_w = w_after_3_a[2].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
h3_w = w_after_3_a[4].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
h4_w = w_after_3_a[6].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
h5_w = w_after_3_a[8].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
```

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
plt.title('Weights of the model after trained')
plt.subplot(2,3,1)
plt.title('Trained model weights of layer-1')
sns.violinplot(y=h1_w, color='b')
plt.xlabel('Hidden layer 1')
plt.grid()
plt.tight layout()
plt.subplot(2,3,2)
plt.title('Trained model weights of layer-2')
sns.violinplot(y=h2_w, color='r')
plt.xlabel('Hidden layer 2')
plt.tight layout()
plt.grid()
plt.subplot(2,3,3)
plt.title('Trained model weights of layer-3')
sns.violinplot(y=h3_w, color='g')
plt.xlabel('Hidden layer 3')
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.subplot(2,3,4)
plt.title('Trained model weights of layer-4')
sns.violinplot(y=h4_w, color='y')
plt.xlabel('Hidden layer 4')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.grid()
plt.subplot(2,3,5)
plt.title('Trained model weights of layer-5')
sns.violinplot(y=h5_w, color='gray')
plt.xlabel('Hidden layer 4')
plt.grid()
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
```





3.2 With Dropout and Batch Normalization

In [71]:

```
model 3 b = Sequential()
#hidden layer 1
model_3_b.add(Dense(units=2048, input_shape=(num_pixels, ), activation='relu', kernel_initializer='
normal'))
model 3 b.add(Dropout(0.5))
#hidden layer 2
model 3 b.add(Dense(units=1024, activation='relu', kernel initializer='normal'))
model_3_b.add(BatchNormalization())
#hidden layer 3
model 3 b.add(Dense(units=512, activation='relu', kernel_initializer='normal'))
model 3 b.add(Dropout(0.5))
#hidden layer 4
model 3 b.add(Dense(units=256, activation='relu', kernel initializer='normal'))
model_3_b.add(BatchNormalization())
#hidden layer 5
model_3_b.add(Dense(units=128, activation='relu', kernel_initializer='normal'))
model_3_b.add(Dropout(0.5))
model 3 b.add(BatchNormalization())
#output layer
model 3 b.add(Dense(units=10, kernel initializer='normal', activation='softmax'))
#compile with adam optimizers
model_3_b.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
#summary
model_3_b.summary()
```

Model: "sequential_6"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
dense_21 (Dense)	(None,	2048)	1607680
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None,	2048)	0
dense_22 (Dense)	(None,	1024)	2098176
batch_normalization_3 (Batch_	ch (None,	1024)	4096
dense_23 (Dense)	(None,	512)	524800
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None,	512)	0
dense_24 (Dense)	(None,	256)	131328
batch_normalization_4 (Batch_	ch (None,	256)	1024
dense_25 (Dense)	(None,	128)	32896
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None,	128)	0
batch_normalization_5 (Batch_	ch (None,	128)	512
dense_26 (Dense)	(None,	10)	1290

Total params: 4,401,802 Trainable params: 4,398,986 Non-trainable params: 2,816

Non-Claimable params. 2,010

```
In [72]:
```

```
history 3 b = model 3 b.fit(X train, y train, validation data=(X test, y test), verbose=1, batch si
ze=batch_size, epochs=epochs)
Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
Epoch 1/15
60000/60000 [============] - 7s 116us/step - loss: 0.4317 - acc: 0.8754 -
val loss: 0.1378 - val acc: 0.9611
Epoch 2/15
60000/60000 [===========] - 6s 94us/step - loss: 0.1757 - acc: 0.9517 -
val_loss: 0.1027 - val_acc: 0.9677
Epoch 3/15
60000/60000 [============= ] - 6s 93us/step - loss: 0.1360 - acc: 0.9621 -
val_loss: 0.0758 - val_acc: 0.9777
Epoch 4/15
val loss: 0.0944 - val_acc: 0.9729
Epoch 5/15
val loss: 0.0759 - val acc: 0.9779
Epoch 6/15
60000/60000 [============] - 6s 94us/step - loss: 0.0832 - acc: 0.9766 -
val loss: 0.0688 - val acc: 0.9806
Epoch 7/15
60000/60000 [=========== ] - 6s 96us/step - loss: 0.0790 - acc: 0.9779 -
val loss: 0.0702 - val acc: 0.9793
Epoch 8/15
60000/60000 [============] - 6s 95us/step - loss: 0.0721 - acc: 0.9792 -
val loss: 0.0691 - val acc: 0.9808
Epoch 9/15
val loss: 0.0611 - val acc: 0.9841
Epoch 10/15
60000/60000 [============= ] - 6s 93us/step - loss: 0.0620 - acc: 0.9818 -
val loss: 0.0769 - val acc: 0.9804
Epoch 11/15
60000/60000 [============= ] - 6s 94us/step - loss: 0.0577 - acc: 0.9839 -
val loss: 0.0671 - val acc: 0.9817
Epoch 12/15
60000/60000 [============] - 6s 94us/step - loss: 0.0525 - acc: 0.9850 -
val loss: 0.0613 - val acc: 0.9835
Epoch 13/15
60000/60000 [============= ] - 6s 97us/step - loss: 0.0509 - acc: 0.9856 -
val_loss: 0.0629 - val_acc: 0.9817
Epoch 14/15
60000/60000 [============] - 6s 97us/step - loss: 0.0471 - acc: 0.9868 -
val loss: 0.0598 - val acc: 0.9849
Epoch 15/15
val loss: 0.0531 - val acc: 0.9846
In [94]:
score 3 b = model 3 b.evaluate(X test, y_test, verbose=0)
```

Test accuracy with BatchNorm and Dropout 0.9846

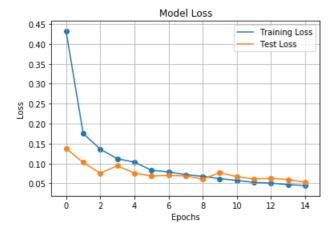
print('Test accuracy with BatchNorm and Dropout', score 3 b[1])

3.2.1 Loss vs Epoch

In [76]:

```
plt.plot(history_3_b.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(history_3_b.history['val_loss'], label='Test Loss')
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_3_b.history['loss'])
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_3_b.history['val_loss'])
```

```
plt.title('Model Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```

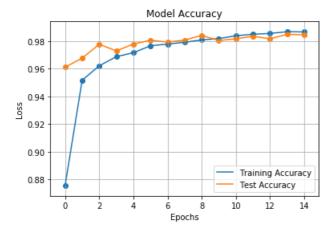


3.2.2 Accuracy vs Epoch

```
In [77]:
```

```
plt.plot(history_3_b.history['acc'], label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(history_3_b.history['val_acc'], label='Test Accuracy')
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_3_b.history['acc'])
plt.scatter([i for i in range(epochs)], history_3_b.history['val_acc'])

plt.title('Model Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



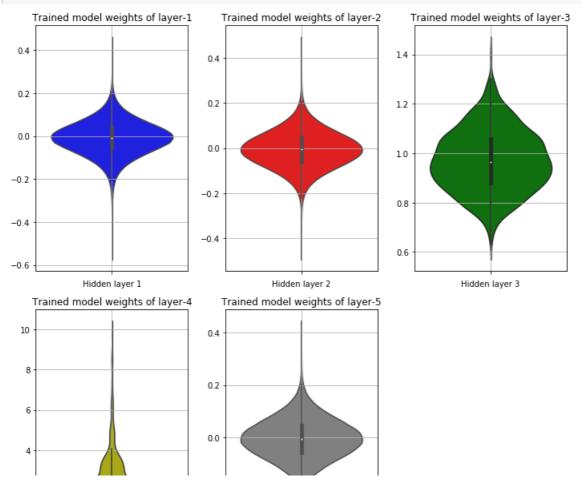
3.2.3 Distribution of Weights

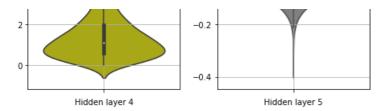
```
In [0]:
```

```
w_after_3_b = model_3_b.get_weights()
h1_w = w_after_3_b[0].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
h2_w = w_after_3_b[2].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
h3_w = w_after_3_b[4].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
h4_w = w_after_3_b[6].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
h5_w = w_after_3_b[8].flatten().reshape(-1,1)
```

```
In [80]:
```

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
plt.title('Weights of the model after trained')
plt.subplot(2,3,1)
plt.title('Trained model weights of layer-1')
sns.violinplot(y=h1 w, color='b')
plt.xlabel('Hidden layer 1')
plt.grid()
plt.tight layout()
plt.subplot(2,3,2)
plt.title('Trained model weights of layer-2')
sns.violinplot(y=h2_w, color='r')
plt.xlabel('Hidden layer 2')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.grid()
plt.subplot(2,3,3)
plt.title('Trained model weights of layer-3')
sns.violinplot(y=h3_w, color='g')
plt.xlabel('Hidden layer 3')
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.subplot(2,3,4)
plt.title('Trained model weights of layer-4')
sns.violinplot(y=h4_w, color='y')
plt.xlabel('Hidden layer 4')
plt.tight layout()
plt.grid()
plt.subplot(2,3,5)
plt.title('Trained model weights of layer-5')
sns.violinplot(y=h5 w, color='gray')
plt.xlabel('Hidden layer 5')
plt.grid()
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
```





Comparison

In [108]:

```
Test_accuracy_without_dropout_BN = [score_1_a[1], score_2_a[1], score_3_a[1]]
Test_accuracy_with_dropout_BN = [score_1_b[1], score_2_b[1], score_3_b[1]]
no_of_hidden_layer = [2, 3, 5]

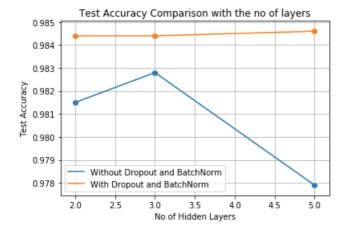
plt.plot(no_of_hidden_layer, Test_accuracy_without_dropout_BN, label='Without Dropout and BatchNorm')
plt.plot(no_of_hidden_layer, Test_accuracy_with_dropout_BN, label='With Dropout and BatchNorm')
plt.scatter(no_of_hidden_layer, Test_accuracy_without_dropout_BN)

plt.scatter(no_of_hidden_layer, Test_accuracy_with_dropout_BN)

plt.title('Test Accuracy Comparison with the no of layers')
plt.grid()
plt.xlabel('No of Hidden Layers')
plt.ylabel('Test Accuracy')
#plt.yscale('symlog')
plt.legend()
plt.plot()
```

Out[108]:

[]



Summary:

 We can see that after adding the 5th hidden layer without dropout and Batch Norm our Test accuracy starts to decrease but with Dropout and Test Norm our Test Accuracy steadily increasing

That's the end of the code