- # 1. Import necessary libraries, such as TensorFlow, PyTorch, or Keras.
- # 2. Download and load the CIFAR-10 dataset.
- # 3. Normalize pixel values to the [0, 1] range and consider data augmentation techniques.
- # 4. Define CNN architecture, ensuring at least two different hidden layer sizes.
- # 5. Implement L2 regularization to prevent overfitting.
- # 6. Specify loss function, optimizer, and metrics.
- # 7. Train the model using the training data.
- # 8. Evaluate the model on both training and testing datasets to obtain classification error.
- # 9. Repeat the process for different hidden layer sizes and regularization configurations.
- # 10. Create a table with classification errors for each configuration.

#CODE

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense
from keras.datasets import cifar10
from keras.utils import to categorical
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from keras.regularizers import 12
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
import pandas as pd
# Step 1: Import Libraries and Load Dataset
(x train, y train), (x test, y test) = cifar10.load data()
# Step 2: Data Preprocessing
x train = x train.astype('float32') / 255.0
x \text{ test} = x \text{ test.astype('float32') } / 255.0
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
    rotation range=15,
    width shift range=0.1,
    height shift range=0.1,
    horizontal flip=True
```

```
)
datagen.fit(x train)
# Step 3 and 4: Define CNN Architecture and Add Regularization
hidden layer sizes = [128, 64]
regularization_strengths = [0.01, 0.001]
results = []
for size in hidden layer sizes:
    for strength in regularization strengths:
        # Define CNN architecture with different hidden layer sizes
and regularization
        model = Sequential()
        model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu',
kernel regularizer=l2(strength), input shape=(32, 32, 3)))
        model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
        model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu',
kernel regularizer=l2(strength)))
        model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
        model.add(Flatten())
        model.add(Dense(size, activation='relu',
kernel regularizer=l2(strength)))
        model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
        # Step 5: Compile Model
        model.compile(optimizer='adam',
loss='categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
        # Step 6: Train the Model
        history = model.fit(datagen.flow(x train,
to categorical(y train), batch size=64),
                            epochs=10, validation data=(x test,
to categorical(y test)))
        # Step 7: Evaluate Model
        train loss, train accuracy = model.evaluate(x train,
to categorical(y train))
        test loss, test accuracy = model.evaluate(x test,
to_categorical(y_test))
        # Step 8: Store Results
        results.append({
            'Hidden Layer Size': size,
            'Regularization Strength': strength,
            'Train Classification Error': 1 - train accuracy,
            'Test Classification Error': 1 - test accuracy
        })
```

```
Epoch 1/10
2.0341 - accuracy: 0.3453 - val loss: 1.7540 - val accuracy: 0.4284
1.7884 - accuracy: 0.4151 - val loss: 1.6855 - val accuracy: 0.4485
Epoch 3/10
1.7300 - accuracy: 0.4337 - val loss: 1.6037 - val accuracy: 0.4877
Epoch 4/10
1.6877 - accuracy: 0.4546 - val loss: 1.5929 - val accuracy: 0.4910
Epoch 5/10
1.6568 - accuracy: 0.4667 - val_loss: 1.5675 - val_accuracy: 0.5042
Epoch 6/10
1.6353 - accuracy: 0.4757 - val loss: 1.5501 - val accuracy: 0.5056
Epoch 7/10
1.6120 - accuracy: 0.4866 - val_loss: 1.5471 - val_accuracy: 0.5223
Epoch 8/10
1.5965 - accuracy: 0.4955 - val loss: 1.4945 - val accuracy: 0.5342
Epoch 9/10
1.5800 - accuracy: 0.5047 - val_loss: 1.4898 - val_accuracy: 0.5341
Epoch 10/10
1.5700 - accuracy: 0.5067 - val loss: 1.4644 - val accuracy: 0.5573
1.4696 - accuracy: 0.5543
- accuracy: 0.5573
Epoch 1/10
1.7388 - accuracy: 0.4046 - val loss: 1.4948 - val accuracy: 0.4954
Epoch 2/10
1.5150 - accuracy: 0.4979 - val loss: 1.3986 - val accuracy: 0.5413
Epoch 3/10
1.4189 - accuracy: 0.5407 - val loss: 1.2803 - val accuracy: 0.5972
Epoch 4/10
1.3639 - accuracy: 0.5643 - val_loss: 1.3511 - val_accuracy: 0.5804
Epoch 5/10
1.3278 - accuracy: 0.5808 - val loss: 1.2327 - val accuracy: 0.6181
Epoch 6/10
```

```
1.2943 - accuracy: 0.5978 - val loss: 1.3105 - val accuracy: 0.6044
Epoch 7/10
1.2728 - accuracy: 0.6051 - val_loss: 1.1853 - val_accuracy: 0.6359
Epoch 8/10
1.2461 - accuracy: 0.6151 - val loss: 1.2145 - val accuracy: 0.6333
Epoch 9/10
1.2311 - accuracy: 0.6219 - val loss: 1.1866 - val accuracy: 0.6400
Epoch 10/10
1.2101 - accuracy: 0.6309 - val loss: 1.1742 - val_accuracy: 0.6530
1.1449 - accuracy: 0.6632
- accuracy: 0.6530
Epoch 1/10
2.0456 - accuracy: 0.3240 - val loss: 1.8263 - val accuracy: 0.4018
Epoch 2/10
1.8044 - accuracy: 0.4066 - val loss: 1.6898 - val accuracy: 0.4537
Epoch 3/10
1.7377 - accuracy: 0.4292 - val_loss: 1.6354 - val_accuracy: 0.4674
Epoch 4/10
1.7038 - accuracy: 0.4470 - val loss: 1.6610 - val accuracy: 0.4570
Epoch 5/10
1.6674 - accuracy: 0.4590 - val loss: 1.6039 - val accuracy: 0.4845
Epoch 6/10
1.6466 - accuracy: 0.4651 - val loss: 1.5627 - val accuracy: 0.4966
Epoch 7/10
1.6313 - accuracy: 0.4710 - val_loss: 1.5358 - val_accuracy: 0.5121
Epoch 8/10
1.6218 - accuracy: 0.4745 - val loss: 1.5400 - val accuracy: 0.5081
Epoch 9/10
1.6046 - accuracy: 0.4814 - val loss: 1.5514 - val accuracy: 0.5029
Epoch 10/10
1.5942 - accuracy: 0.4841 - val loss: 1.4941 - val accuracy: 0.5220
1.4944 - accuracy: 0.5226
```

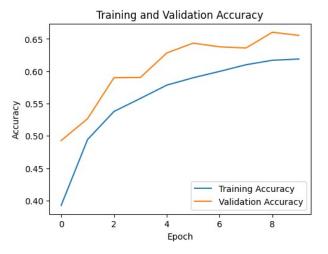
```
- accuracy: 0.5220
Epoch 1/10
1.7433 - accuracy: 0.3925 - val loss: 1.4915 - val accuracy: 0.4927
Epoch 2/10
1.5126 - accuracy: 0.4944 - val loss: 1.4216 - val accuracy: 0.5266
Epoch 3/10
1.4230 - accuracy: 0.5377 - val loss: 1.2791 - val accuracy: 0.5900
Epoch 4/10
1.3681 - accuracy: 0.5579 - val loss: 1.2658 - val accuracy: 0.5903
Epoch 5/10
1.3246 - accuracy: 0.5784 - val loss: 1.2053 - val accuracy: 0.6282
Epoch 6/10
1.2957 - accuracy: 0.5899 - val loss: 1.1580 - val accuracy: 0.6434
Epoch 7/10
1.2767 - accuracy: 0.5997 - val loss: 1.1949 - val accuracy: 0.6377
Epoch 8/10
1.2528 - accuracy: 0.6100 - val_loss: 1.1823 - val_accuracy: 0.6359
Epoch 9/10
1.2346 - accuracy: 0.6169 - val loss: 1.1289 - val accuracy: 0.6602
Epoch 10/10
1.2258 - accuracy: 0.6188 - val loss: 1.1238 - val accuracy: 0.6554
1.1011 - accuracy: 0.6639
- accuracy: 0.6554
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['val accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
plt.legend()
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(history.history['val loss'], label='Validation Loss')
```

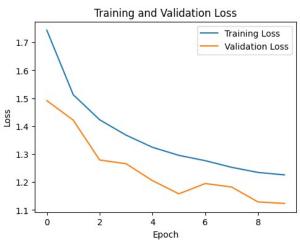
```
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
plt.legend()

plt.show()

# Step 9: Create a Table with Classification Errors
results_df = pd.DataFrame(results)

# Print the results table
print(results_df)
```





Hidden	Layer	Size	Regularization	Strength	Train	Classification
Error \						
0		128		0.010		
0.44570						
1		128		0.001		
0.33684						
2		64		0.010		
0.47740						
3		64		0.001		
0.33606						
T . 61			_			
Test Classification Error						
0			0.4427			
1			0.3470			
2			0.4780			
3			0.3446			
# Solution	2:					

```
# Understand the Baseline:
# Carefully read and understand the baseline code provided.
# Identify the architecture, hyperparameters, and training process
used in the baseline model.
# Try Different Architectures:
# Modify the baseline architecture by experimenting with different
types of RNN architectures, such as LSTM or GRU layers.
# Adjust the number of layers, hidden units, and dropout rates to find
a better configuration.
# Train Multiple Models:
# Train multiple language models with different configurations.
# Experiment with varying learning rates, batch sizes, and training
epochs.
# Ensemble Models:
# Implement model ensembling by training multiple models and combining
their predictions.
# You can use techniques like averaging or weighted averaging to
ensemble the outputs of multiple models.
# Implement Regularization Techniques:
# Apply regularization techniques, such as dropout or L2
regularization, to prevent overfitting.
# Optimize Hyperparameters:
# Conduct a hyperparameter search to find optimal values for learning
rate, batch size, and other relevant parameters.
# Monitor Training Progress:
# Implement callbacks to monitor training progress and prevent
overfitting.
# Visualize training curves, including training and validation loss,
to identify potential issues.
# Evaluate Model Performance:
# Evaluate the performance of each modified model on a separate
validation set.
# Compare the results against the baseline and identify models that
show improvement.
```

```
# CODE
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Embedding, LSTM, Dense, Dropout
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Load your dataset
with open('human chat.txt', 'r', encoding='utf-8') as file:
    data = file.readlines()
# Assuming data is a list of conversations
# Preprocess the text data
tokenizer = Tokenizer()
tokenizer.fit_on_texts(data)
total words = len(tokenizer.word index) + 1
# Convert text data to sequences
input sequences = tokenizer.texts to sequences(data)
# Create input sequences and corresponding target sequences
sequences = []
for seq in input sequences:
    for i in range(1, len(seq)):
        n_gram_sequence = seq[:i+1]
        sequences.append(n gram sequence)
# Pad sequences for equal length
\max \text{ sequence length} = \max([len(seq) \text{ for seq in sequences}])
sequences = pad sequences(sequences, maxlen=max sequence length,
padding='pre')
X, y = sequences[:, :-1], sequences[:, -1]
# Split the dataset into training and validation sets
X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_test split(X, y, test size=0.2,
random state=42)
# Basic LSTM Model
def build lstm model(vocab size, embedding dim, lstm units):
    model = Sequential()
    model.add(Embedding(input_dim=vocab_size,
output_dim=embedding_dim, input_length=X.shape[1]))
    model.add(LSTM(units=lstm units))
    model.add(Dense(units=vocab size, activation='softmax'))
    model.compile(optimizer=Adam(),
```

```
loss='sparse categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
   return model
# Ensemble of LSTM Models
def ensemble models(num models, vocab size, embedding dim,
lstm units):
   models = []
   for _ in range(num models):
      model = build lstm model(vocab size, embedding dim,
lstm units)
      models.append(model)
   return models
# Train and Evaluate Models
def train and evaluate(models, X train, y train, X val, y val, epochs,
batch size):
   for i, model in enumerate(models):
      print(f"Training Model {i + 1}...")
      model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=epochs,
batch size=batch size, validation data=(X val, y val))
embedding dim = 50
lstm\ units = 100
num models = 3
models = ensemble models(num models, total words, embedding dim,
lstm units)
# Train and Evaluate Ensemble
train_and_evaluate(models, X_train, y_train, X_val, y_val, epochs=5,
batch size=32)
Training Model 1...
Epoch 1/5
6.2281 - accuracy: 0.0534 - val loss: 5.9531 - val accuracy: 0.0793
Epoch 2/5
5.6745 - accuracy: 0.0882 - val loss: 5.8931 - val accuracy: 0.0921
Epoch 3/5
5.4801 - accuracy: 0.1031 - val loss: 5.8479 - val accuracy: 0.1011
Epoch 4/5
5.3015 - accuracy: 0.1147 - val_loss: 5.7942 - val_accuracy: 0.1154
Epoch 5/5
5.1126 - accuracy: 0.1316 - val loss: 5.7421 - val accuracy: 0.1242
Training Model 2...
Epoch 1/5
```

```
6.2387 - accuracy: 0.0509 - val loss: 5.9593 - val accuracy: 0.0748
Epoch 2/5
5.6796 - accuracy: 0.0892 - val loss: 5.9034 - val accuracy: 0.0909
Epoch 3/5
5.4861 - accuracy: 0.1061 - val loss: 5.8344 - val accuracy: 0.1052
Epoch 4/5
5.2865 - accuracy: 0.1196 - val loss: 5.7764 - val accuracy: 0.1185
Epoch 5/5
5.0957 - accuracy: 0.1333 - val loss: 5.7312 - val accuracy: 0.1273
Training Model 3...
Epoch 1/5
6.2043 - accuracy: 0.0568 - val loss: 5.9161 - val accuracy: 0.0700
Epoch 2/5
5.6553 - accuracy: 0.0895 - val loss: 5.9064 - val accuracy: 0.0916
Epoch 3/5
5.4930 - accuracy: 0.1004 - val loss: 5.8791 - val accuracy: 0.0969
Epoch 4/5
5.3347 - accuracy: 0.1099 - val_loss: 5.8478 - val_accuracy: 0.1078
Epoch 5/5
5.1678 - accuracy: 0.1231 - val loss: 5.7824 - val accuracy: 0.1192
# Modify the train and evaluate function
# Modify the train and evaluate function
def train and evaluate(models, X train, y train, X val, y val, epochs,
batch size):
  histories = [] # To store the training history of each model
  for i, model in enumerate(models):
     print(f"Training Model {i + 1}...")
     history = model.fit(X train, y train, epochs=epochs,
batch size=batch size, validation data=(X val, y val))
     histories.append(history)
  return histories
training histories = train and evaluate(models, X train, y train,
X val. v val. epochs=\frac{5}{100}. batch size=\frac{32}{100})
for i, history in enumerate(training histories):
  plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
```

```
# Plot Training & Validation Accuracy
  plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
  plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label=f'Model {i + 1}
Training Accuracy')
  plt.plot(history.history['val accuracy'], label=f'Model {i + 1}
Validation Accuracy')
  plt.xlabel('Epoch')
  plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
  plt.title(f'Model {i + 1} Training and Validation Accuracy')
  plt.legend()
  # Plot Training & Validation Loss
  plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
  plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label=f'Model {i + 1} Training
Loss')
  plt.plot(history.history['val loss'], label=f'Model {i + 1}
Validation Loss')
  plt.xlabel('Epoch')
  plt.ylabel('Loss')
  plt.title(f'Model {i + 1} Training and Validation Loss')
  plt.legend()
  plt.show()
Training Model 1...
Epoch 1/5
3.4532 - accuracy: 0.2709 - val loss: 6.1391 - val accuracy: 0.1541
Epoch 2/5
3.3249 - accuracy: 0.2886 - val loss: 6.2148 - val accuracy: 0.1527
Epoch 3/5
3.2008 - accuracy: 0.3065 - val loss: 6.3031 - val accuracy: 0.1503
Epoch 4/5
3.0813 - accuracy: 0.3319 - val loss: 6.3749 - val accuracy: 0.1472
Epoch 5/5
2.9653 - accuracy: 0.3496 - val loss: 6.4631 - val accuracy: 0.1489
Training Model 2...
Epoch 1/5
3.4750 - accuracy: 0.2666 - val loss: 6.0968 - val accuracy: 0.1550
Epoch 2/5
3.3483 - accuracy: 0.2861 - val loss: 6.1832 - val accuracy: 0.1576
Epoch 3/5
```

```
3.2287 - accuracy: 0.3073 - val loss: 6.2591 - val accuracy: 0.1560
Epoch 4/5
3.1089 - accuracy: 0.3258 - val_loss: 6.3409 - val accuracy: 0.1543
Epoch 5/5
2.9939 - accuracy: 0.3463 - val loss: 6.4205 - val accuracy: 0.1493
Training Model 3...
Epoch 1/5
3.5000 - accuracy: 0.2631 - val loss: 6.1140 - val accuracy: 0.1550
3.3759 - accuracy: 0.2786 - val loss: 6.2145 - val accuracy: 0.1605
Epoch 3/5
3.2558 - accuracy: 0.2995 - val loss: 6.2818 - val accuracy: 0.1553
Epoch 4/5
3.1369 - accuracy: 0.3220 - val loss: 6.3587 - val accuracy: 0.1553
Epoch 5/5
3.0265 - accuracy: 0.3383 - val loss: 6.4457 - val accuracy: 0.1546
```

