

2. Implementing Feedforward neural networks with Keras and TensorFlow
- Import the necessary packages
 - Load the training and testing data (MNIST/CIFAR10)
 - Define the network architecture using Keras
 - Train the model using SGD
 - Evaluate the network
 - Plot the training loss and accuracy

```
#a. Import the necessary packages
#imoporting necessary libraries
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
```

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import random
%matplotlib inline
```

```
#b. Load the training and testing data (MNIST/CIFAR10)
#import dataset and split into train and test data
mnist = tf.keras.datasets.mnist
(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
```

Downloading data from <https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/mnist.npz>
11490434/11490434 — 0s 0us/step

```
#c. Define the network architecture using Keras
#to see length of training dataset
len(x_train)
```

60000

```
##to see length of testing dataset
len(x_test)
```

10000

```
#d. Train the model using SGD
#shape of training dataset 60,000 images having 28*28 size
x_train.shape
```

(60000, 28, 28)

```
#shape of training dataset 60,000 images having 28*28 size
x_train.shape
```

(60000, 28, 28)

```
x_train[10]
```

ndarray (28, 28) show data



```
#to see how first image look
plt.matshow(x_train[0])
```

```
x_train = x_train / 255
x_test = x_test / 255
```

[illegible]

```

0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.88235294, 0.6745098 ,
0.99215686, 0.94901961, 0.76470588, 0.25098039, 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      ],
[0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.19215686, 0.93333333, 0.99215686,
0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.99215686,
0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.98431373, 0.36470588, 0.32156863,
0.32156863, 0.21960784, 0.15294118, 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      ],
[0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.07058824, 0.85882353, 0.99215686,
0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.77647059,
0.71372549, 0.96862745, 0.94509804, 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      ],
[0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.      ,
0.      , 0.      , 0.      , 0.31372549, 0.61176471,
0.41960784, 0.99215686, 0.99215686, 0.80392157, 0.04313725,
0.      , 0.16862745, 0.60392157, 0.      , 0.      ,

```

#e. Evaluate the network

```

model = keras.Sequential([
    keras.layers.Flatten(input_shape=(28, 28)),
    keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
])

```

→ /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/reshaping/flatten.py:37: UserWarning: Do not pass a superclass object to `super().__init__()` as it will be deprecated in the future. Please use `super().__init__(**kwargs)` instead.

model.summary()

→ Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 784)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	100,480
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1,290

Total params: 101,770 (397.54 KB)

Trainable params: 101,770 (397.54 KB)

#Compile the model

```

model.compile(optimizer='sgd',
              loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])

```

Train the model

```

history=model.fit(x_train, y_train, validation_data=(x_test, y_test), epochs=10)

```

→ Epoch 1/10
1875/1875 ————— 6s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.7264 - loss: 1.0487 - val_accuracy: 0.9062 - val_loss: 0.2509
Epoch 2/10
1875/1875 ————— 5s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.9039 - loss: 0.3459 - val_accuracy: 0.9211 - val_loss: 0.2196
Epoch 3/10
1875/1875 ————— 5s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.9194 - loss: 0.2848 - val_accuracy: 0.9299 - val_loss: 0.1529
Epoch 4/10
1875/1875 ————— 7s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.9276 - loss: 0.2566 - val_accuracy: 0.9345 - val_loss: 0.1529
Epoch 5/10
1875/1875 ————— 5s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.9343 - loss: 0.2357 - val_accuracy: 0.9393 - val_loss: 0.1529
Epoch 6/10
1875/1875 ————— 6s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.9412 - loss: 0.2115 - val_accuracy: 0.9431 - val_loss: 0.1529
Epoch 7/10
1875/1875 ————— 5s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.9460 - loss: 0.1929 - val_accuracy: 0.9478 - val_loss: 0.1529

```
Epoch 8/10
1875/1875 ————— 9s 5ms/step - accuracy: 0.9478 - loss: 0.1861 - val_accuracy: 0.9500 - val_lo
Epoch 9/10
1875/1875 ————— 6s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.9511 - loss: 0.1718 - val_accuracy: 0.9519 - val_lo
Epoch 10/10
1875/1875 ————— 11s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9541 - loss: 0.1654 - val_accuracy: 0.9536 - val_lo
```

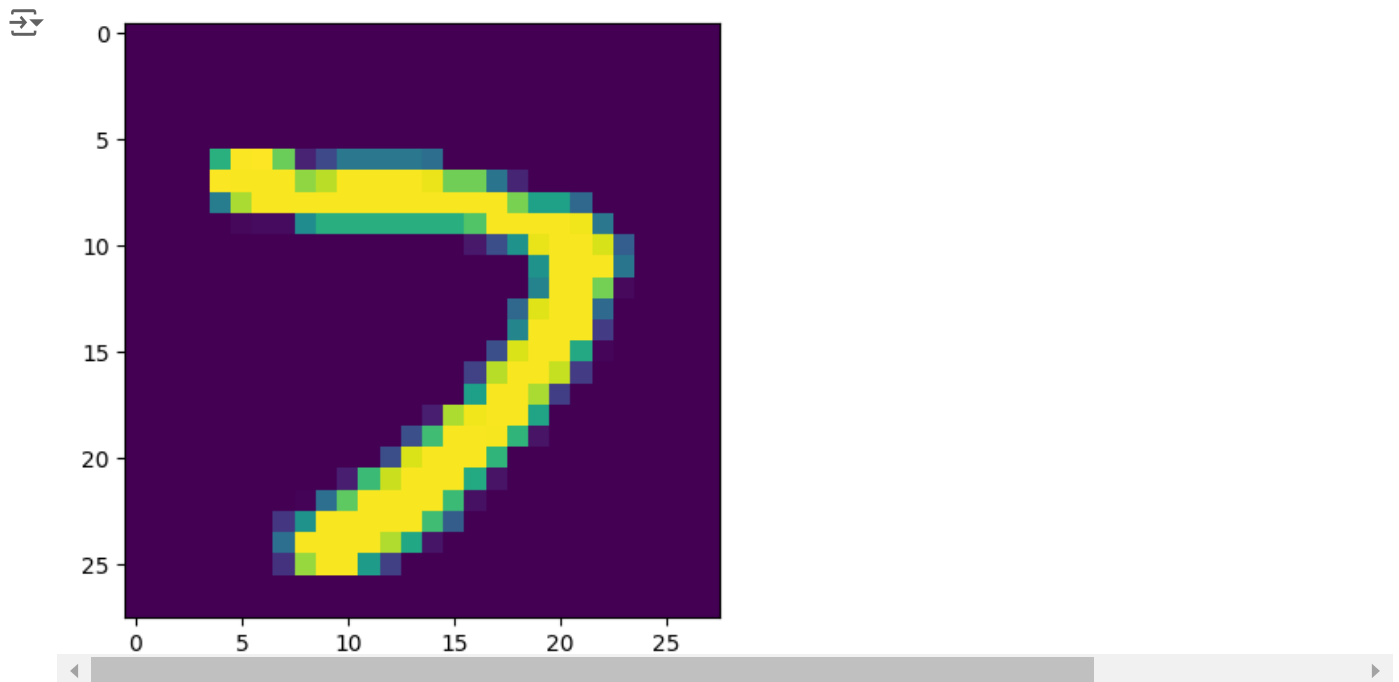
Evaluate the model

```
test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
print("Loss=%.3f" % test_loss)
print("Accuracy=%.3f" % test_acc)
```

```
313/313 ————— 1s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.9462 - loss: 0.1847
Loss=0.159
Accuracy=0.954
```

Making Prediction on New Data

```
n = random.randint(0, 9999)
plt.imshow(x_test[n])
plt.show()
```



```
#f. Plot the training loss and accuracy
#we use predict() on new data
predicted_value = model.predict(x_test)
print("Handwritten number in the image is= %d" % np.argmax(predicted_value[n]))
```

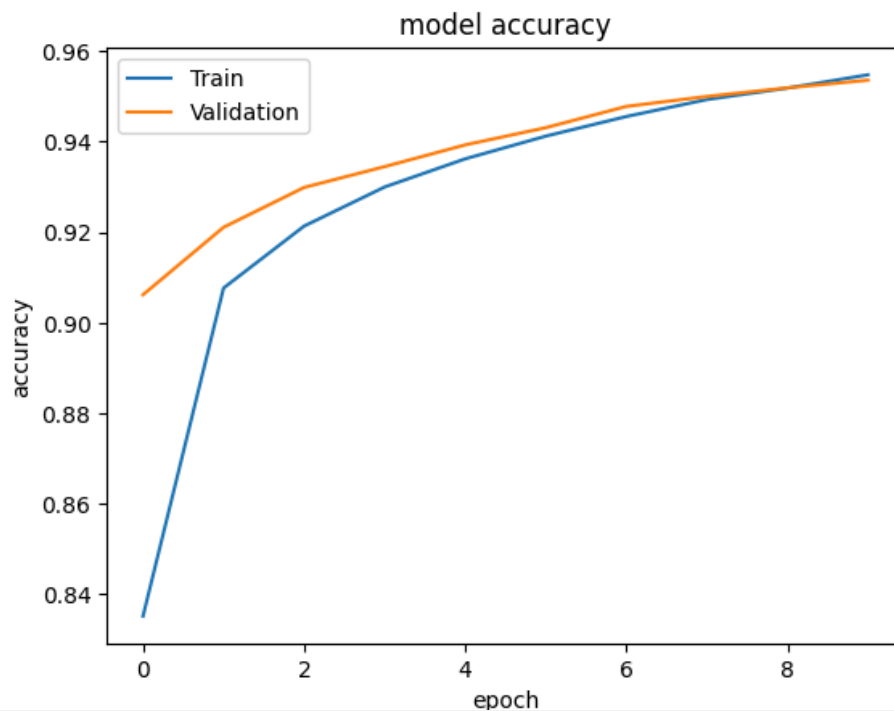
```
313/313 ————— 1s 2ms/step
Handwritten number in the image is= 7
```

Plot graph for Accuracy and Loss

```
history.history.keys()
```

```
dict_keys(['accuracy', 'loss', 'val_accuracy', 'val_loss'])
```

```
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='upper left')
plt.show()
```



graph representing the model's accuracy

```
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 left')
plt.show()
```



graph represents the model's loss

```
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'])
plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
plt.title('Training Loss and accuracy')
plt.ylabel('accuracy/Loss')
plt.xlabel('epoch')
plt.legend(['accuracy', 'val_accuracy', 'loss', 'val_loss'])
plt.show()
```



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