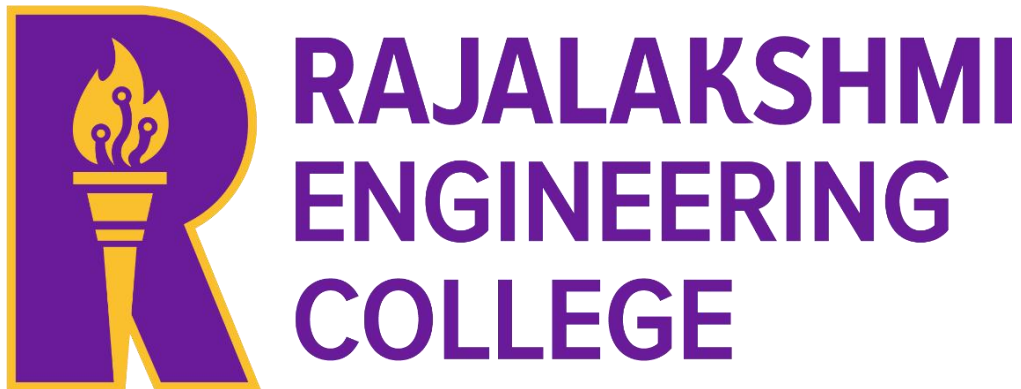


# **RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE**

**(An Autonomous Institution)**

**RAJALAKSHMI NAGAR, THANDALAM- 602 105**



## **CS19P18 - DEEP LEARNING CONCEPTS**

### **LABORATORY RECORD NOTEBOOK**

**NAME:** SHUBALEKHA G

**YEAR/SEMESTER:** IV/VII

**BRANCH:** CSE

**REGISTER NO:** 220701275

**COLLEGE ROLL NO:** 2116220701275

**ACADEMIC YEAR:** 2025 -2026



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## BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

**NAME:** SHUBALEKHA G

**BRANCH/SECTION:** CSE

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**SEMESTER:** VII

**REGISTER NO:** 220701275

Certified that this is a Bonafide record of work done by the above student in the **CS19P18 - DEEP LEARNING CONCEPTS** during the year 2025 - 2026











Signature of Faculty In-charge

Submitted for the Practical Examination Held on: .....

Internal Examiner

External Examiner

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## INSTALLATION AND CONFIGURATION OF TENSORFLOW

### Aim:

To install and configure TensorFlow in anaconda environment in Windows 10.

### Procedure:

1. Download Anaconda Navigator and install.
2. Open Anaconda prompt
3. Create a new environment dlc with python 3.7 using the following command:  
`conda create -n dlc python=3.7`
4. Activate newly created environment dlc using the following command:  
`conda activate dlc`
5. In dlc prompt, install tensorflow using the following command:  
`pip install tensorflow`
6. Next install Tensorflow-datasets using the following command:  
`pip install tensorflow-datasets`
7. Install scikit-learn package using the following command:  
`pip install scikit-learn`
8. Install pandas package using the following command:  
`pip install pandas`
9. Lastly, install jupyter notebook  
`pip install jupyter notebook`
10. Open jupyter notebook by typing the following in dlc prompt:  
`jupyter notebook`
11. Click create new and then choose python 3 (ipykernel)
12. Give the name to the file
13. Type the code and click Run button to execute (eg. Type `import tensorflow` and then run)

## **EX NO: 1      CREATE A NEURAL NETWORK TO RECOGNIZE HANDWRITTEN DIGITS USING MNIST DATASET**

### **Aim:**

To build a handwritten digit's recognition with MNIST dataset.

### **Procedure:**

1. Download and load the MNIST dataset.
2. Perform analysis and preprocessing of the dataset.
3. Build a simple neural network model using Keras/TensorFlow.
4. Compile and fit the model.
5. Perform prediction with the test dataset.
6. Calculate performance metrics.

**Code:**

```
import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import tensorflow as tf

from tensorflow.keras.datasets import mnist

from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential

from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense

from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical


feature_vector_length = 784

num_classes = 10


(X_train, Y_train), (X_test, Y_test) = mnist.load_data()


input_shape = (feature_vector_length)

print(f'Feature shape: {input_shape}')


X_train = X_train.reshape(X_train.shape[0], feature_vector_length)
X_test = X_test.reshape(X_test.shape[0], feature_vector_length)
X_train = X_train.astype('float32') / 255
X_test = X_test.astype('float32') / 255
Y_train = to_categorical(Y_train, num_classes)
Y_test = to_categorical(Y_test, num_classes)


model = Sequential()

model.add(Dense(350, input_shape=input_shape, activation='relu'))

model.add(Dense(50, activation='relu'))

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


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

model.fit(X_train, Y_train, epochs=10, batch_size=250, verbose=1, validation_split=0.2)
```

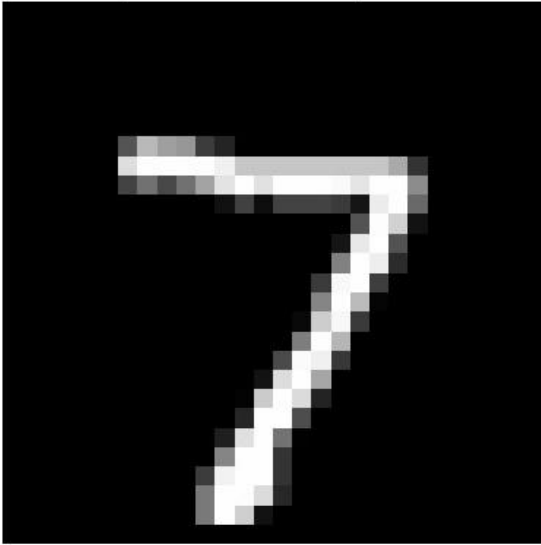
```
test_results = model.evaluate(X_test, Y_test, verbose=1)
print(f'Test results - Loss: {test_results[0]} - Accuracy: {test_results[1]}')

predictions = model.predict(X_test[:5])
predicted_classes = np.argmax(predictions, axis=1)
true_classes = np.argmax(Y_test[:5], axis=1)

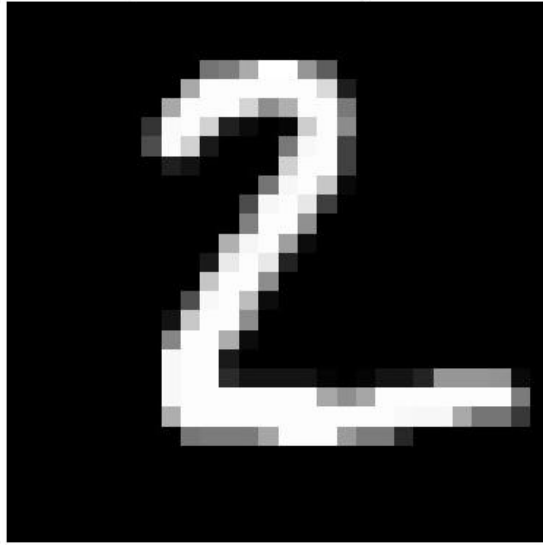
for i in range(5):
    plt.imshow(X_test[i].reshape(28, 28), cmap='gray')
    plt.title(f'Sample {i+1} - Predicted: {predicted_classes[i]}, Actual: {true_classes[i]}')
    plt.axis('off')
    plt.show()
```

## Output:

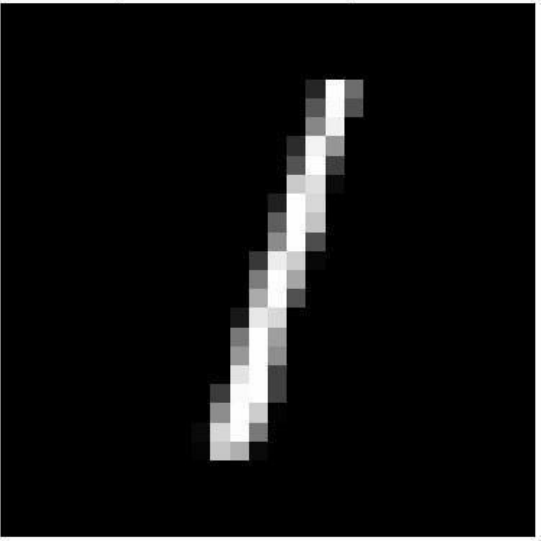
Sample 1 - Predicted: 7, Actual: 7



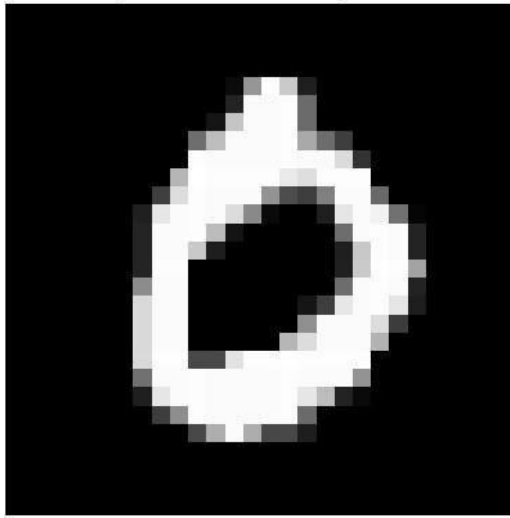
Sample 2 - Predicted: 2, Actual: 2



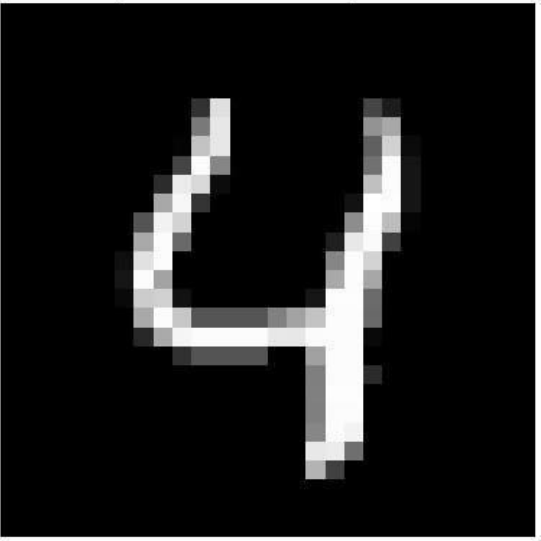
Sample 3 - Predicted: 1, Actual: 1



Sample 4 - Predicted: 0, Actual: 0



Sample 5 - Predicted: 4, Actual: 4



## Result:

A handwritten digit's recognition with MNIST dataset is built and the output is verified.



**EX NO:2**

**BUILD A CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK  
USING KERAS/TENSORFLOW**

**Aim:**

To implement a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) using Keras/TensorFlow to recognize and classify handwritten digits from the MNIST dataset with high accuracy.

**Procedure:**

1. Import required libraries (TensorFlow/Keras, NumPy, etc.).
2. Load the MNIST dataset from Keras.
3. Normalize and reshape the image data.
4. Convert labels to one-hot encoded vectors.
5. Build a CNN model with Conv2D, MaxPooling, Flatten, and Dense layers.
6. Compile the model using categorical crossentropy and Adam optimizer.
7. Train the model on training data.
8. Evaluate the model on test data.
9. Display accuracy and predictions.

**Code:**

```
import tensorflow as tf

from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential

from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense, Dropout

from tensorflow.keras.datasets import mnist

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import numpy as np


(train_images, train_labels), (test_images, test_labels) = mnist.load_data()

train_images = train_images / 255.0

test_images = test_images / 255.0

train_images = train_images.reshape(-1, 28, 28, 1)

test_images = test_images.reshape(-1, 28, 28, 1)

model = Sequential([

    Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(28, 28, 1)),

    MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),

    Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'),

    MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),

    Flatten(),

    Dense(64, activation='relu'),

    Dropout(0.5),

    Dense(10, activation='softmax')

])


model.compile(optimizer='adam',

              loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',

              metrics=['accuracy'])


history = model.fit(train_images, train_labels,

                    epochs=5,

                    batch_size=64,

                    validation_split=0.2)
```

```

test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels)
print(f"\n Test accuracy: {test_acc:.4f}")
print(f" Test loss: {test_loss:.4f}")

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 5))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Train Accuracy', marker='o')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy', marker='o')
plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)

plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Train Loss', marker='o')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='Validation Loss', marker='o')
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

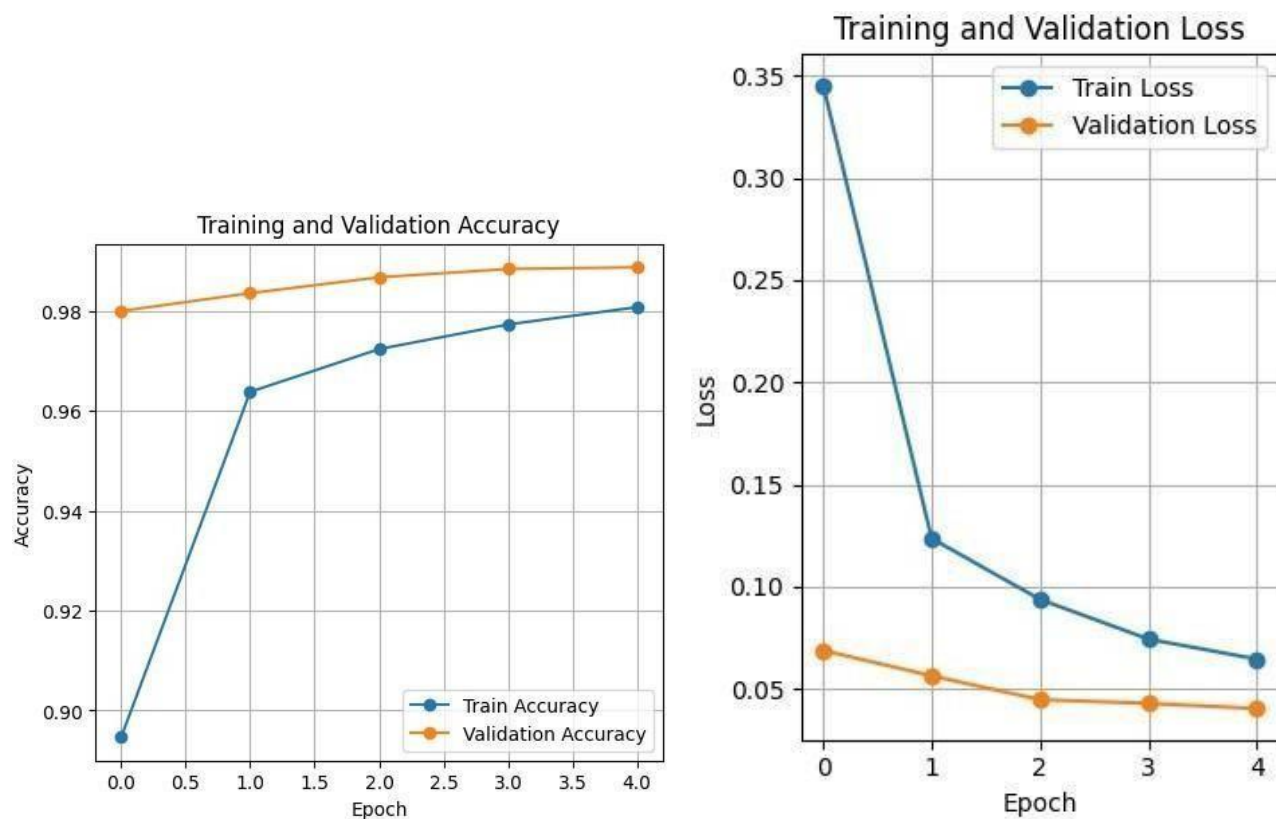
predictions = model.predict(test_images)
predicted_labels = np.argmax(predictions, axis=1)

num_samples = 10
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 4))

```

```
for i in range(num_samples):  
    plt.subplot(1, num_samples, i + 1)  
    plt.imshow(test_images[i].reshape(28, 28), cmap='gray')  
    plt.title(f"Pred: {predicted_labels[i]}\nTrue: {test_labels[i]}")  
    plt.axis('off')  
plt.suptitle("Sample Predictions on Test Images", fontsize=16)  
plt.show()
```

## Output:



## Sample Predictions on Test Images

Pred: 7 2 1 0 4 1 4 9 5 9  
True: 7 2 1 0 4 1 4 9 5 9



## Result:

A CNN using Keras/TensorFlow to recognize and classify handwritten digits from the MNIST dataset with high accuracy is built and the output is verified.

## **EX NO: 3      IMAGE CLASSIFICATION ON CIFAR-10 DATASET USING CNN**

### **Aim:**

To build a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model for classifying images from the CIFAR-10 dataset into one of the ten categories such as airplanes, cars, birds, cats, etc.

### **Procedure:**

1. Download and load the CIFAR-10 dataset using Keras/TensorFlow.
2. Visualize and analyze sample images from the dataset.
3. Preprocess the data:
  - Normalize the pixel values (divide by 255)
  - Convert class labels to one-hot encoded format
4. Build a CNN model using Keras/TensorFlow:
  - Include convolutional, pooling, flatten, and dense layers.
5. Compile the model with suitable loss function and optimizer.
6. Train the model using training data and validate using test data.
7. Evaluate the model using accuracy and loss on test dataset.
8. Perform predictions on new/unseen CIFAR-10 images.
- 9 Visualize prediction results with sample images and predicted labels.

**Code:**

```
import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = tf.keras.datasets.cifar10.load_data()

x_train = x_train.astype('float32') / 255.0
x_test = x_test.astype('float32') / 255.0

y_train = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(y_train, 10)
y_test = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(y_test, 10)

model = tf.keras.Sequential()
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(32, (3,3), activation='relu', input_shape=(32,32,3)))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D((2,2)))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D((2,2)))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten())
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))

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

model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=10, batch_size=64, validation_split=0.2)

class_names = ['airplane', 'automobile', 'bird', 'cat', 'deer',
               'dog', 'frog', 'horse', 'ship', 'truck']

index = int(input("Enter an index (0 to 9999) for test image: "))
```

```

if index < 0 or index >= len(x_test):

print("Invalid index. Using index 0 by default.") index = 0

test_image = x_test[index]
true_label = np.argmax(y_test[index])

prediction = model.predict(np.expand_dims(test_image, axis=0))
predicted_label = np.argmax(prediction)

plt.figure(figsize=(4, 4))
resized_image = tf.image.resize(test_image, [128, 128])
plt.imshow(resized_image)
plt.axis('off')
plt.title(f"Predicted: {class_names[predicted_label]}\nActual: {class_names[true_label]}")
plt.show()

```



## Output:

Predicted: deer  
Actual: deer



## Result:

A Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model for classifying images from the CIFAR-10 dataset into one of the ten categories such as airplanes, cars, birds, cats, etc. is successfully built and the output is verified.

## **Ex No: 4      TRANSFER LEARNING WITH CNN AND VISUALIZATION**

### **Aim:**

To build a convolutional neural network with transfer learning and perform visualization

### **Procedure:**

1. Download and load the dataset.
2. Perform analysis and preprocessing of the dataset.
3. Build a simple neural network model using Keras/TensorFlow.
4. Compile and fit the model.
5. Perform prediction with the test dataset.
6. Calculate performance metrics.

```

conda install -c conda-forge python-graphviz -y
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.applications import VGG16
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Flatten, Dropout
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
from tensorflow.keras.datasets import cifar10
from tensorflow.keras.utils import plot_model
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = cifar10.load_data()
x_train = x_train / 255.0
x_test = x_test / 255.0
vgg_base = VGG16(weights='imagenet', include_top=False, input_shape=(32, 32, 3))

for layer in vgg_base.layers:
    layer.trainable = False

model = Sequential()
model.add(vgg_base)
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))

model.compile(optimizer=Adam(learning_rate=0.0001),
              loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])

plot_model(model, to_file='cnn.png', show_shapes=True,
           show_layer_names=True, dpi=300)

plt.figure(figsize=(20, 20))
img = plt.imread('cnn.png')
plt.imshow(img)
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()

history = model.fit(x_train, y_train,
                   epochs=10,
                   batch_size=32,
                   validation_split=0.2)

test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
print(f'Test Loss: {test_loss:.4f}')
print(f'Test Accuracy: {test_acc * 100:.2f}%')

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 5))

plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)

```

```
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Train Accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.title('Model Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend()
```

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

```
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

```
class_names = ['airplane', 'automobile', 'bird', 'cat', 'deer',
               'dog', 'frog', 'horse', 'ship', 'truck']
```

```
sample = x_test[0].reshape(1, 32, 32, 3)
prediction = model.predict(sample)
predicted_class = class_names[np.argmax(prediction)]
```

```
plt.imshow(x_test[0])
plt.title(f"Predicted: {predicted_class}")
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```

## Output:

vgg16_input	input:	[(None, 32, 32, 3)]
InputLayer	output:	[(None, 32, 32, 3)]



vgg16	input:	(None, 32, 32, 3)
Functional	output:	(None, 1, 1, 512)



flatten	input:	(None, 1, 1, 512)
Flatten	output:	(None, 512)



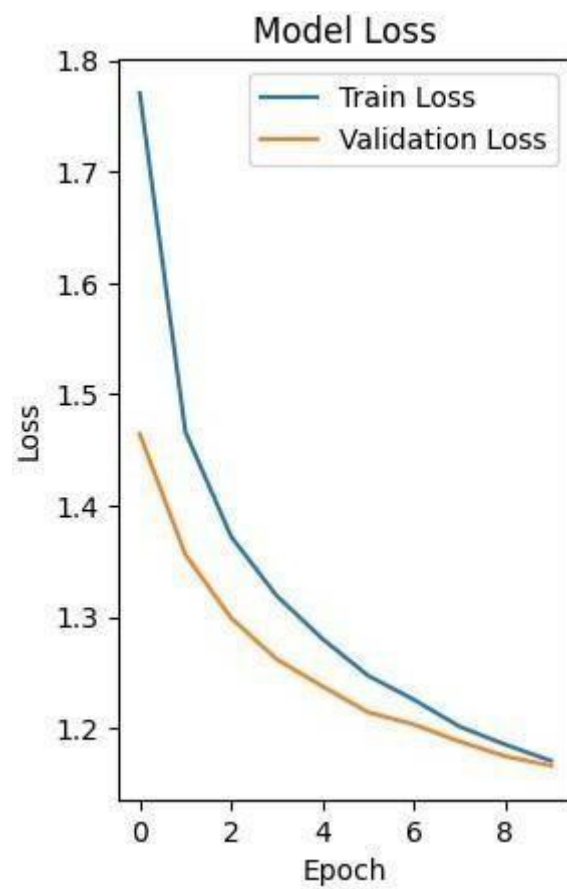
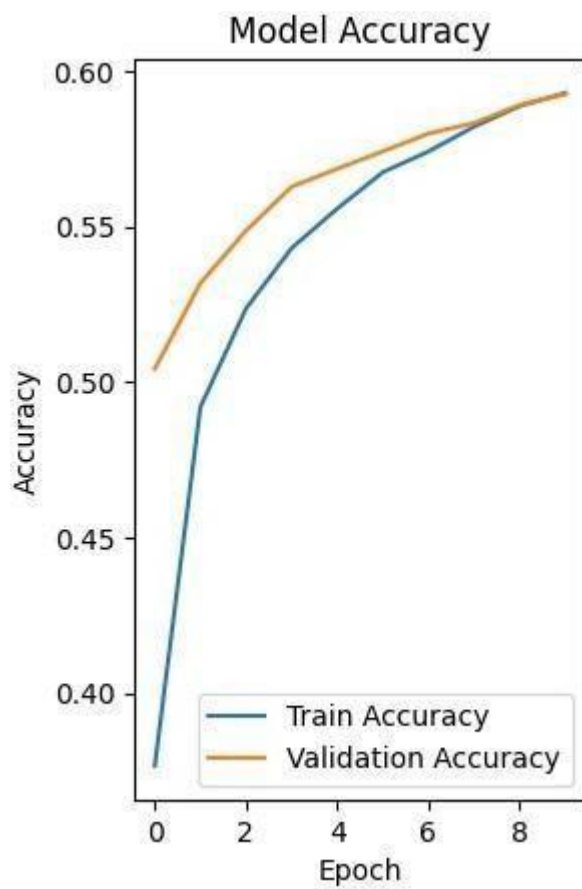
dense	input:	(None, 512)
Dense	output:	(None, 512)



dropout	input:	(None, 512)
Dropout	output:	(None, 512)



dense_1	input:	(None, 512)
Dense	output:	(None, 10)



Predicted: cat



### Result:

A CNN with transfer learning and perform visualization is built and the output is verified.

**EX NO: 5      BUILD A RECURRENT NEURAL NETWORK (RNN) USING  
KERAS/TENSORFLOW**

**Aim:**

To build a recurrent neural network with Keras/TensorFlow.

**Procedure:**

1. Download and load the dataset.
2. Perform analysis and preprocessing of the dataset.
3. Build a simple neural network model using Keras/TensorFlow.
4. Compile and fit the model.
5. Perform prediction with the test dataset.
6. Calculate performance metrics.

```

import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import SimpleRNN, Dense
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score

np.random.seed(0)
seq_length = 10
num_samples = 1000

X = np.random.randn(num_samples, seq_length, 1)

y = X.sum(axis=1) + 0.1 * np.random.randn(num_samples, 1)

split_ratio = 0.8
split_index = int(split_ratio * num_samples)

X_train, X_test = X[:split_index], X[split_index:]
y_train, y_test = y[:split_index], y[split_index:]

model = Sequential()
model.add(SimpleRNN(units=50, activation='relu', input_shape=(seq_length, 1)))
model.add(Dense(units=1))

model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mean_squared_error')
model.summary()

batch_size = 30
epochs = 50 # Reduced epochs for quick demonstration
history = model.fit(
    X_train, y_train,
    batch_size=batch_size,

```



```
epochs=epochs,  
validation_split=0.2  
)  
test_loss = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)  
print(f'Test Loss: {test_loss:.4f}')  
  
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)  
r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)  
print(f'Test Accuracy (R^2): {r2:.4f}')  
  
new_data = np.random.randn(5, seq_length, 1)  
predictions = model.predict(new_data)  
print("Predictions for new data:")  
print(predictions)
```

## Output:

```
In [9]: ► test_loss = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
print(f'Test Loss: {test_loss:.4f}')
```

7/7 [=====] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0241  
Test Loss: 0.0241

```
In [10]: ► y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
print(f'Test Accuracy (R^2): {r2:.4f}')
```

7/7 [=====] - 0s 5ms/step  
Test Accuracy (R^2): 0.9974

```
In [11]: ► new_data = np.random.randn(5, seq_length, 1)
predictions = model.predict(new_data)
print("Predictions for new data:")
print(predictions)
```

1/1 [=====] - 0s 52ms/step  
Predictions for new data:  
[[ 1.7613161 ]  
 [ 0.40740597]  
 [-2.23266 ]  
 [-0.6163975 ]  
 [-3.7167645 ]]

## Result:

A recurrent neural network with Keras/TensorFlow is successfully built and the output is verified.

**Aim:**

To implement a Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) using Keras/TensorFlow for classifying the sentiment of text data (e.g., movie reviews) as positive or negative.

**Procedure:**

1. Import necessary libraries.
2. Load and preprocess the text dataset (e.g., IMDb).
3. Pad sequences and prepare labels.
4. Build an RNN model with Embedding and SimpleRNN layers.
5. Compile the model with loss and optimizer.
6. Train the model on training data.
7. Evaluate the model on test data.
8. Predict sentiment for new inputs

```

import numpy as np

from tensorflow.keras.datasets import imdb

from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences

from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential

from tensorflow.keras.layers import Embedding, SimpleRNN, Dense

max_words = 5000

max_len = 200

(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = imdb.load_data(num_words=max_words)

X_train = pad_sequences(x_train, maxlen=max_len)

X_test = pad_sequences(x_test, maxlen=max_len)

model = Sequential()

model.add(Embedding(input_dim=max_words, output_dim=32, input_length=max_len))

model.add(SimpleRNN(32))

model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))

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

print("Training...")

model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=2, batch_size=64, validation_split=0.2)

loss, acc = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)

print(f"\nTest Accuracy: {acc:.4f}")

word_index = imdb.get_word_index()

reverse_word_index = {v: k for (k, v) in word_index.items()}

def decode_review(review):

    return " ".join([reverse_word_index.get(i - 3, "?") for i in review])

sample_review = X_test[0]

prediction = model.predict(sample_review.reshape(1, -1))[0][0]

print("\nReview text:", decode_review(x_test[0]))

print("Predicted Sentiment:", "Positive " if prediction > 0.5 else "Negative ")

```

# Output:

```
Test Accuracy: 0.8502
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/imdb_word_index.json
1641221/1641221 [=====] - 0s 0us/step
```

```
In [6]: def decode_review(review):
        return " ".join([reverse_word_index.get(i - 3, "?") for i in review])
        sample_review = X_test[0]
        prediction = model.predict(sample_review.reshape(1, -1))[0][0]
        print("\nReview text:", decode_review(x_test[0]))
        print("Predicted Sentiment:", "Positive " if prediction > 0.5 else "Negative ")

1/1 [=====] - 0s 244ms/step

Review text: ? please give this one a miss br br ? ? and the rest of the cast ? terrible performances the show is flat flat
flat br br i don't know how michael ? could have allowed this one on his ? he almost seemed to know this wasn't going to wor
k out and his performance was quite ? so all you ? fans give this a miss
Predicted Sentiment: Negative
```

## Result:

A Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) using Keras/TensorFlow for classifying the sentiment of text data (e.g., movie reviews) as positive or negative is successfully built and the output is verified.

## **Ex No: 7            BUILD AUTOENCODERS WITH KERAS/TENSORFLOW**

### **Aim:**

To build autoencoders with Keras/TensorFlow.

### **Procedure:**

1. Download and load the dataset.
2. Perform analysis and preprocessing of the dataset.
3. Build a simple neural network model using Keras/TensorFlow.
4. Compile and fit the model.
5. Perform prediction with the test dataset.
6. Calculate performance metrics.

```

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from keras.layers import Input, Dense
from keras.models import Model
from keras.datasets import mnist

(x_train, _), (x_test, _) = mnist.load_data()

x_train = x_train.astype('float32') / 255.
x_test = x_test.astype('float32') / 255.
x_train = x_train.reshape((len(x_train), np.prod(x_train.shape[1:])))
x_test = x_test.reshape((len(x_test), np.prod(x_test.shape[1:])))

input_img = Input(shape=(784,))
encoded = Dense(32, activation='relu')(input_img)
decoded = Dense(784, activation='sigmoid')(encoded)
autoencoder = Model(input_img, decoded)

autoencoder.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary_crossentropy')
autoencoder.fit(x_train, x_train,
                epochs=50,
                batch_size=256,
                shuffle=True,
                validation_data=(x_test, x_test))

test_loss = autoencoder.evaluate(x_test, x_test)
decoded_imgs = autoencoder.predict(x_test)

threshold = 0.5
correct_predictions = np.sum(
    np.where(x_test >= threshold, 1, 0) ==
    np.where(decoded_imgs >= threshold, 1, 0)
)

```

```

total_pixels = x_test.shape[0] * x_test.shape[1]
test_accuracy = correct_predictions / total_pixels
print("Test Loss:", test_loss)
print("Test Accuracy:", test_accuracy)

n = 10
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 4))
for i in range(n):
    # Display original
    ax = plt.subplot(2, n, i + 1)
    plt.imshow(x_test[i].reshape(28, 28))
    plt.gray()
    ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
    ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)

    # Display reconstruction with threshold
    ax = plt.subplot(2, n, i + 1 + n)
    reconstruction = decoded_imgs[i].reshape(28, 28)
    plt.imshow(np.where(reconstruction >= threshold, 1.0, 0.0))
    plt.gray()
    ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
    ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
plt.show()

```



## Output:

Test Loss: 0.09151389449834824  
Test Accuracy: 0.9713761479591837



## Result:

A hautoencoders with Keras/TensorFlow is successfully built and the output is verified.

**Aim:**

To build an object detection model with YOLO3 using Keras/TensorFlow.

**Procedure:**

1. Download and load the dataset.
2. Perform analysis and preprocessing of the dataset.
3. Build a simple neural network model using Keras/TensorFlow.
4. Compile and fit the model.
5. Perform prediction with the test dataset.
6. Calculate performance metrics.

```

import cv2

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import numpy as np


# Define the paths to the YOLOv3 configuration, weights, and class names files
cfg_file = '/content/yolov3.cfg'
weight_file = '/content/yolov3.weights'
namesfile = '/content/coco.names'


# Load the YOLOv3 model
net = cv2.dnn.readNet(weight_file, cfg_file)


# Load class names
with open(namesfile, 'r') as f:
    classes = f.read().strip().split('\n')


# Load an image for object detection
image_path = '/content/hit.jpg'
image = cv2.imread(image_path)


# Get the height and width of the image
height, width = image.shape[:2]


# Create a blob from the image
blob = cv2.dnn.blobFromImage(image, 1/255.0, (416, 416), swapRB=True, crop=False)
net.setInput(blob)


# Get the names of the output layers
layer_names = net.getUnconnectedOutLayersNames()


# Run forward pass

```

```

outs = net.forward(layer_names)

# Initialize lists to store detected objects' information
class_ids = []
confidences = []
boxes = []

# Define a confidence threshold for object detection
conf_threshold = 0.5

# Loop over the detections
for out in outs:
    for detection in out:
        scores = detection[5:]
        class_id = np.argmax(scores)
        confidence = scores[class_id]
        if confidence > conf_threshold:
            # Object detected
            center_x = int(detection[0] * width)
            center_y = int(detection[1] * height)
            w = int(detection[2] * width)
            h = int(detection[3] * height)

            # Rectangle coordinates
            x = int(center_x - w / 2)
            y = int(center_y - h / 2)

            class_ids.append(class_id)
            confidences.append(float(confidence))
            boxes.append([x, y, w, h])

```

```

# Apply non-maximum suppression to eliminate overlapping boxes
nms_threshold = 0.4
indices = cv2.dnn.NMSBoxes(bboxes, confidences, conf_threshold, nms_threshold)

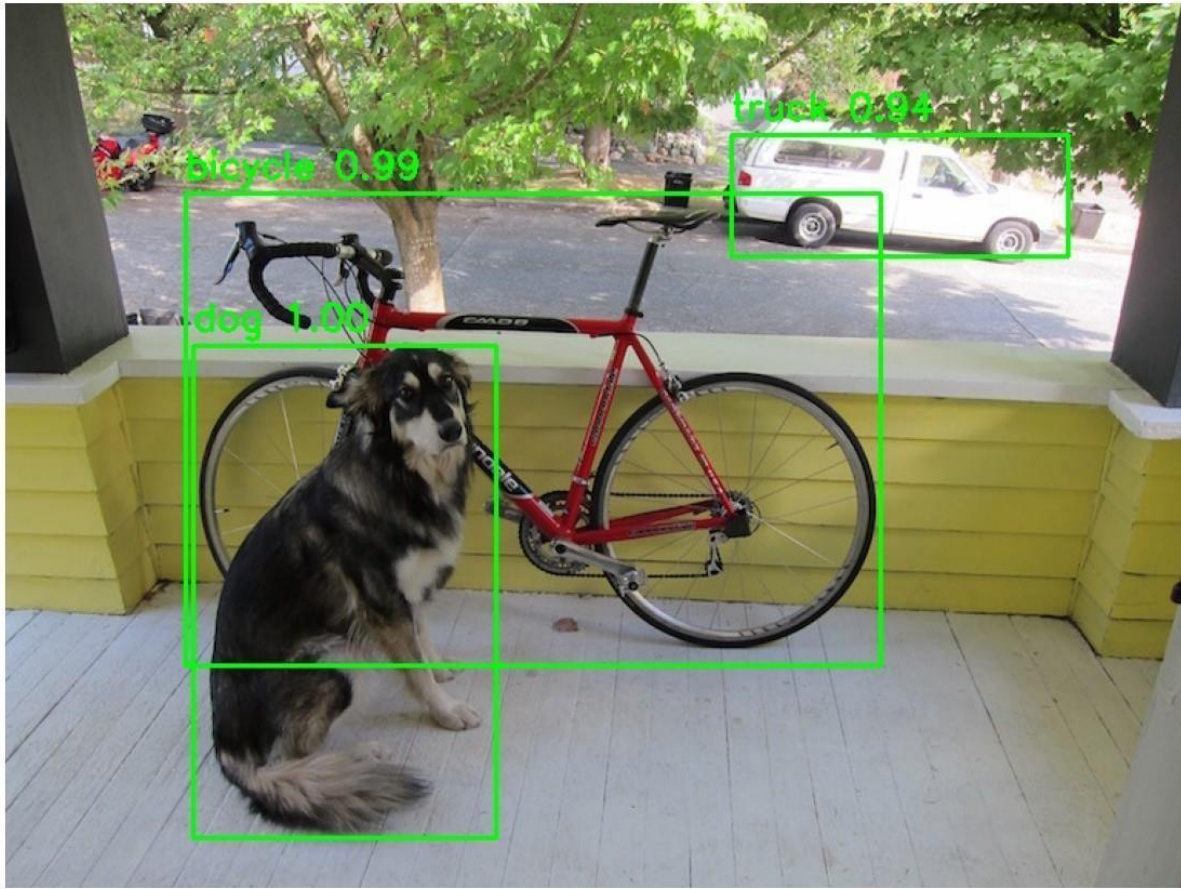
# Draw bounding boxes and labels on the image
for i in indices.flatten(): # flatten for compatibility
    x, y, w, h = bboxes[i]
    label = str(classes[class_ids[i]])
    confidence = confidences[i]

    cv2.rectangle(image, (x, y), (x + w, y + h), (0, 255, 0), 2)
    cv2.putText(image, f'{label} {confidence:.2f}', (x, y - 10),
                cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.8, (0, 255, 0), 2)

# Display the result in Jupyter Notebook
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
plt.imshow(cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB))
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()

```

## Output:



## Result:

An object detection model with YOLO3 using Keras/TensorFlow is successfully built and the output is verified.

## **Ex No: 9      BUILD GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NEURAL NETWORK**

### **Aim:**

To build a generative adversarial neural network using Keras/TensorFlow.

### **Procedure:**

1. Download and load the dataset.
2. Perform analysis and preprocessing of the dataset.
3. Build a simple neural network model using Keras/TensorFlow.
4. Compile and fit the model.
5. Perform prediction with the test dataset.
6. Calculate performance metrics.

```

import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Load and Preprocess the Iris Dataset
iris = load_iris()
x_train = iris.data

# Build the GAN model
def build_generator():
    model = Sequential()
    model.add(Dense(128, input_shape=(100,), activation='relu'))
    model.add(Dense(4, activation='linear')) # Output 4 features
    return model

def build_discriminator():
    model = Sequential()
    model.add(Dense(128, input_shape=(4,), activation='relu'))
    model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
    return model

def build_gan(generator, discriminator):
    discriminator.trainable = False
    model = Sequential()
    model.add(generator)
    model.add(discriminator)
    return model

```



```

generator = build_generator()
discriminator = build_discriminator()
gan = build_gan(generator, discriminator)

# Compile the Models
generator.compile(loss='mean_squared_error', optimizer=Adam(0.0002, 0.5))
discriminator.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer=Adam(0.0002, 0.5),
                      metrics=['accuracy'])
gan.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer=Adam(0.0002, 0.5))

# Training Loop
epochs = 200
batch_size = 16

for epoch in range(epochs):
    # Train discriminator
    idx = np.random.randint(0, x_train.shape[0], batch_size)
    real_samples = x_train[idx]
    fake_samples = generator.predict(np.random.normal(0, 1, (batch_size, 100)), verbose=0)

    real_labels = np.ones((batch_size, 1))
    fake_labels = np.zeros((batch_size, 1))

    d_loss_real = discriminator.train_on_batch(real_samples, real_labels)
    d_loss_fake = discriminator.train_on_batch(fake_samples, fake_labels)

    # Train generator
    noise = np.random.normal(0, 1, (batch_size, 100))
    g_loss = gan.train_on_batch(noise, real_labels)

```

```

# Print progress

print(f"Epoch {epoch}/{epochs} | Discriminator Loss: {0.5 * (d_loss_real[0] + d_loss_fake[0])} |
Generator Loss: {g_loss}")

# Generating Synthetic Data

synthetic_data = generator.predict(np.random.normal(0, 1, (150, 100)), verbose=0)

# Create scatter plots for feature pairs

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))

plot_idx = 1

for i in range(4):
    for j in range(i + 1, 4):
        plt.subplot(2, 3, plot_idx)

        plt.scatter(x_train[:, i], x_train[:, j], label='Real Data', c='blue', marker='o', s=30)

        plt.scatter(synthetic_data[:, i], synthetic_data[:, j], label='Synthetic Data', c='red', marker='x',
s=30)

        plt.xlabel(f'Feature {i + 1}')
        plt.ylabel(f'Feature {j + 1}')
        plt.legend()

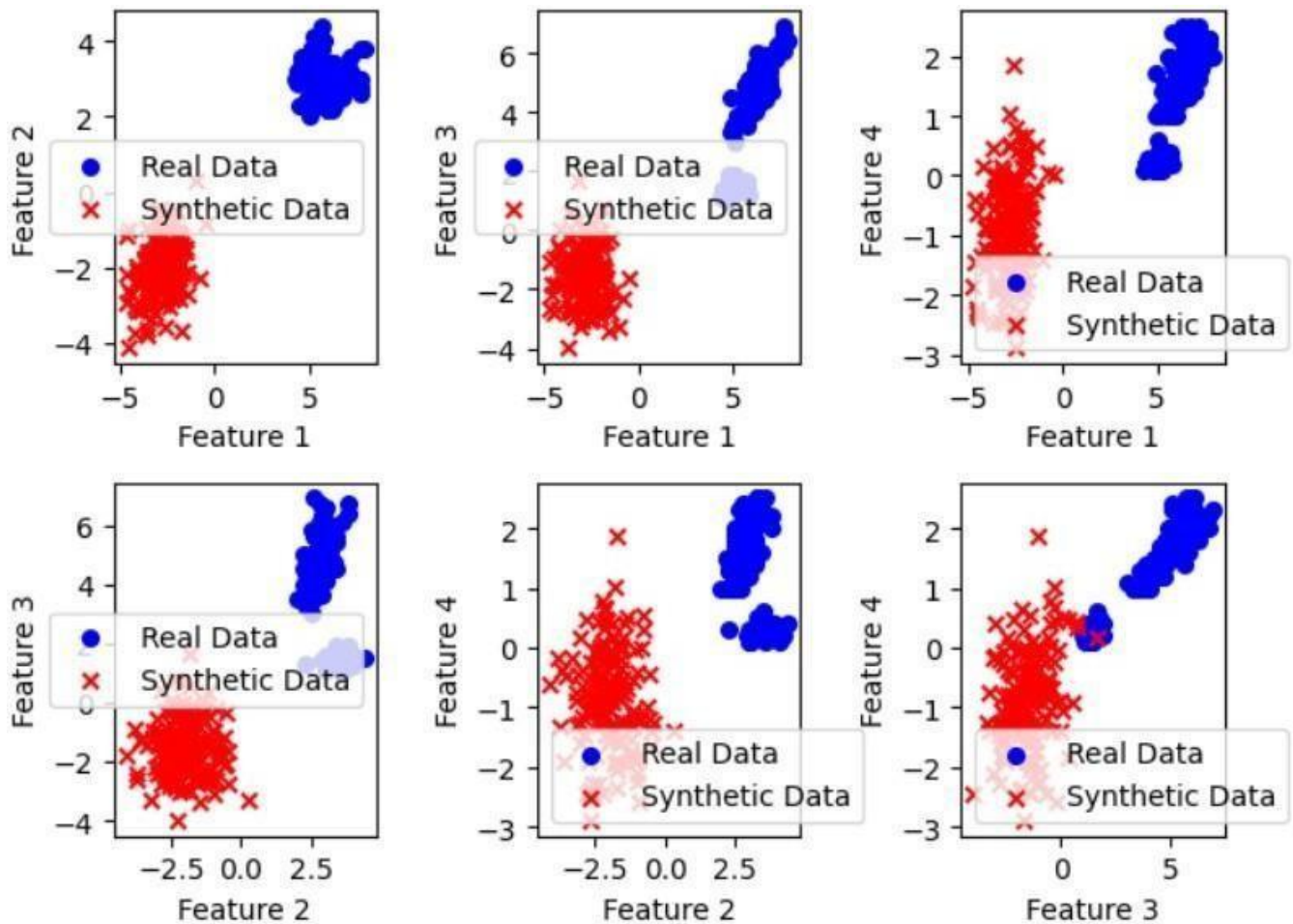
        plot_idx += 1

plt.tight_layout()

plt.show()

```

## Output:



## Result:

A generative adversarial neural network using Keras/TensorFlow is successfully built and the output is verified.

## Ex No: 10

## MINI PROJECT – CNN OR RNN BASED APPLICATION

### Aim:

To develop an application that is based on convolutional neural network or recurrent neural network in Keras/TensorFlow.

### Code:

```
!pip install tensorflow scikit-learn matplotlib seaborn --quiet
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.datasets import load_breast_cancer
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report
data = load_breast_cancer()
X = data.data
y = data.target # 0 = malignant, 1 = benign
print("Dataset Loaded!")
print("Features:", X.shape)
print("Labels:", y.shape)
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42
)
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
model = Sequential([
    Dense(32, activation='relu', input_shape=(X_train.shape[1],)),
    Dropout(0.2),
    Dense(16, activation='relu'),
    Dense(1, activation='sigmoid') # binary output
])
model.compile(
    optimizer='adam',
    loss='binary_crossentropy',
    metrics=['accuracy']
)
model.summary()
es = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', patience=3, restore_best_weights=True)
history = model.fit(
    X_train, y_train,
    validation_split=0.2,
    epochs=50,
    batch_size=16,
    callbacks=[es],
    verbose=1
)
loss, accuracy = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=0)
print("\nTest Accuracy:", accuracy)
y_pred = (model.predict(X_test) > 0.5).astype(int)
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
print("\nConfusion Matrix:")
print(cm)
print("\nClassification Report:")
```

```

print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
plt.figure(figsize=(12,4))
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='train_acc')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='val_acc')
plt.xlabel('Epochs'); plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend(); plt.title('Accuracy Curve')
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='train_loss')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='val_loss')
plt.xlabel('Epochs'); plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend(); plt.title('Loss Curve')
plt.show()
sample = X_test[0].reshape(1, -1)
prediction = model.predict(sample)[0][0]
print("\nPrediction for one sample:")
print("Probability of **Benign**:", prediction)
print("Prediction Class:", "Benign (1)" if prediction > 0.5 else "Malignant (0)")

```

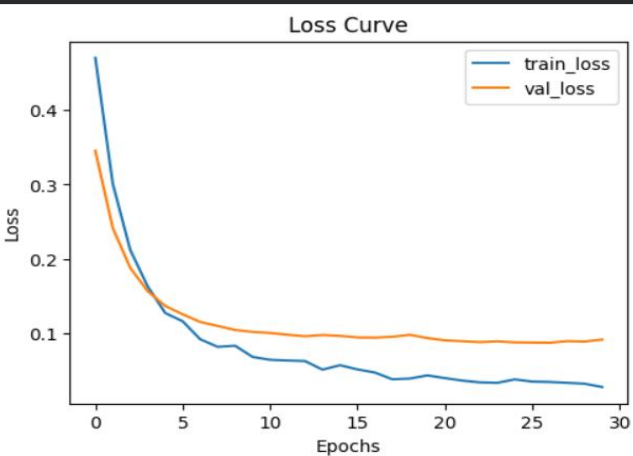
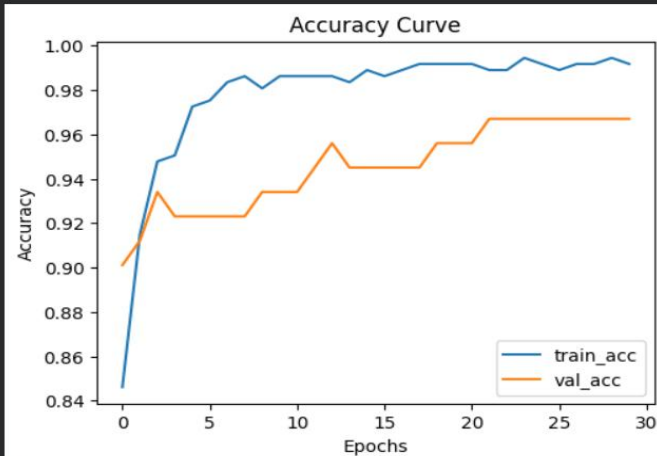
### OUTPUT:

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[41  2]
 [ 1 70]]
```

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.98	0.95	0.96	43
1	0.97	0.99	0.98	71
accuracy			0.97	114
macro avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	114
weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	114



1/1 ————— 0s 36ms/step

Prediction for one sample:  
Probability of \*\*Benign\*\*: 0.97421247  
Prediction Class: Benign (1)

**RESULT:**

Thus , develop an application that is based on convolutional neural network or recurrent neural network in Keras/Tensorflow is successfully executed.