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3] (CNN) Use MNIST Fashion Dataset and create a classifier to classify fashion clothing into categories

```
import tensorflow as tf
# Helper libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
print(tf.__version__)

2.15.0

fashion_mnist = tf.keras.datasets.fashion_mnist
(train_images, train_labels), (test_images, test_labels) = fashion_mnist.load_data()

[Download] Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz
29515/29515 [=====] - 0s 0us/step
Download data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz
26421880/26421880 [=====] - 0s 0us/step
Download data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz
5148/5148 [=====] - 0s 0us/step
Download data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz
4422102/4422102 [=====] - 0s 0us/step

class_names = ['T-shirt/top', 'Trouser', 'Pullover', 'Dress', 'Coat',
'Sandal', 'Shirt', 'Sneaker', 'Bag', 'Ankle boot']

train_images.shape

(60000, 28, 28)

len(train_labels)

60000

train_labels

array([9, 0, 0, ..., 3, 0, 5], dtype=uint8)

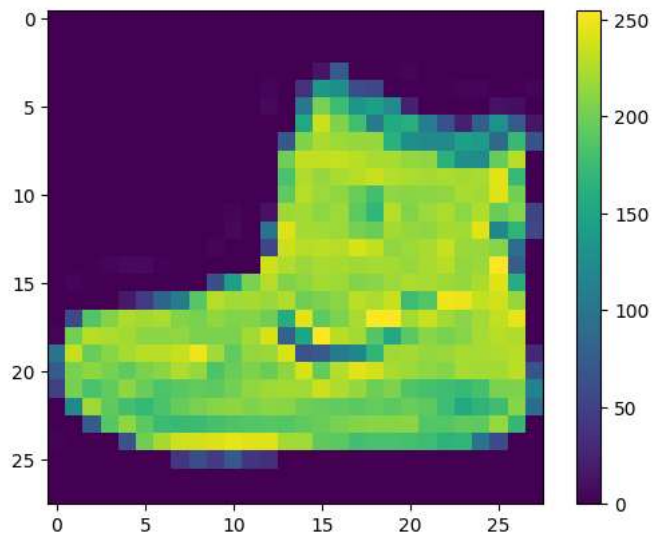
test_images.shape

(10000, 28, 28)

len(test_labels)

10000

plt.figure()
plt.imshow(train_images[0])
plt.colorbar()
plt.grid(False)
plt.show()
```



```
train_images = train_images / 255.0
test_images = test_images / 255.0
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
for i in range(25):
    plt.subplot(5,5,i+1)
    plt.xticks([])
    plt.yticks([])
    plt.grid(False)
    plt.imshow(train_images[i], cmap=plt.cm.binary)
    plt.xlabel(class_names[train_labels[i]])
    plt.show()
```



Ankle boot



T-shirt/top



T-shirt/top



Dress



T-shirt/top



Pullover



Sneaker



Pullover



Sandal



Sandal



T-shirt/top



Ankle boot



Sandal





Sandal



Sneaker



Ankle boot



Trousers



T-shirt/top



Shirt



Coat



Dress



Trousers



Coat



Bag



Coat

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

```
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
              loss=tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(from_logits=True),
              metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```

test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels, verbose=2)
print('\nTest accuracy:', test_acc)

313/313 - 1s - loss: 2.3495 - accuracy: 0.1434 - 806ms/epoch - 3ms/step

Test accuracy: 0.1433999854564667

probability_model = tf.keras.Sequential([model,
tf.keras.layers.Softmax()])

predictions = probability_model.predict(test_images)

313/313 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step

predictions[0]

array([0.13438998, 0.04611223, 0.08136583, 0.13643408, 0.10770161,
       0.04725146, 0.10542315, 0.09006657, 0.04283234, 0.20842263],
      dtype=float32)

np.argmax(predictions[0])

9

test_labels[0]

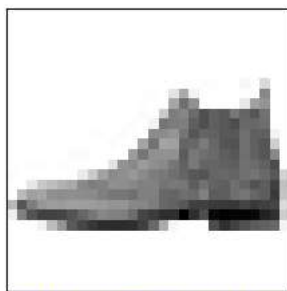
9

def plot_image(i, predictions_array, true_label, img):
    true_label, img = true_label[i], img[i]
    plt.grid(False)
    plt.xticks([])
    plt.yticks([])
    plt.imshow(img, cmap=plt.cm.binary)
    predicted_label = np.argmax(predictions_array)
    if predicted_label == true_label:
        color = 'blue'
    else:
        color = 'red'
    plt.xlabel("{} {:2.0f}% ({})" .format(class_names[predicted_label],
                                         100*np.max(predictions_array),
                                         class_names[true_label]),
              color=color)

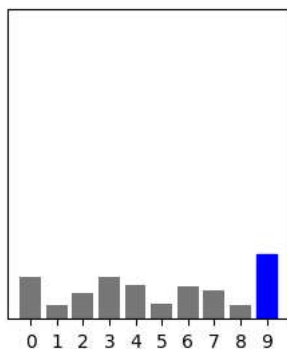
def plot_value_array(i, predictions_array, true_label):
    true_label = true_label[i]
    plt.grid(False)
    plt.xticks(range(10))
    plt.yticks([])
    thisplot = plt.bar(range(10), predictions_array, color="#777777")
    plt.ylim([0, 1])
    predicted_label = np.argmax(predictions_array)
    thisplot[predicted_label].set_color('red')
    thisplot[true_label].set_color('blue')

i = 0
plt.figure(figsize=(6,3))
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plot_image(i, predictions[i], test_labels, test_images)
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plot_value_array(i, predictions[i], test_labels)
plt.show()

```



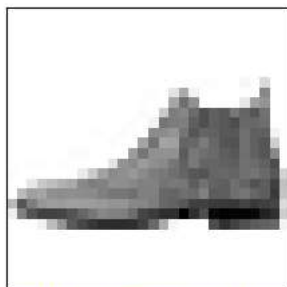
Ankle boot 21% (Ankle boot)



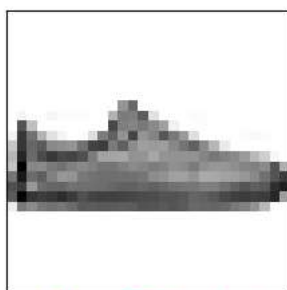
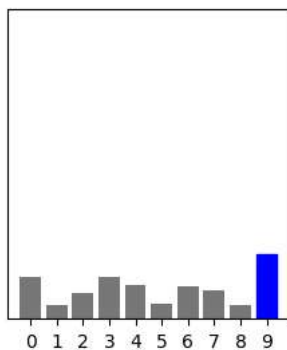
```

i = 0
plt.figure(figsize=(6,3))
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plot_image(i, predictions[i], test_labels, test_images)
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plot_value_array(i, predictions[i], test_labels)
plt.show()
i = 12
plt.figure(figsize=(6,3))
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plot_image(i, predictions[i], test_labels, test_images)
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plot_value_array(i, predictions[i], test_labels)
plt.show()

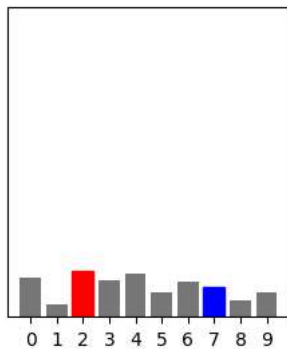
```



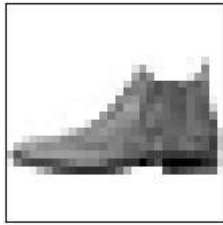
Ankle boot 21% (Ankle boot)



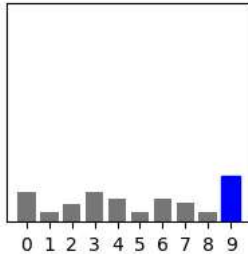
Pullover 15% (Sneaker)



```
# Plot the first X test images, their predicted labels, and the true labels.
# Color correct predictions in blue and incorrect predictions in red.
num_rows = 5
num_cols = 3
num_images = num_rows*num_cols
plt.figure(figsize=(2*2*num_cols, 2*num_rows))
for i in range(num_images):
    plt.subplot(num_rows, 2*num_cols, 2*i+1)
    plot_image(i, predictions[i], test_labels, test_images)
    plt.subplot(num_rows, 2*num_cols, 2*i+2)
    plot_value_array(i, predictions[i], test_labels)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



ankle boot 21% (Ankle boot)



```
# Grab an image from the test dataset.
```

```
img = test_images[1]
```

```
print(img.shape)
```

```
(28, 28)
```



```
# Add the image to a batch where it's the only member.
```

```
img = (np.expand_dims(img,0))
```

```
print(img.shape)
```