# Summer 2024: CS5720

# **Neural Networks & Deep Learning**

# ICP-5

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#### GitHub Link: https://github.com/Shiva-labs/ICP5

Programming elements:

- 1. Basics of Autoencoders
- 2. Role of Autoencoders in unsupervised learning
- 3. Types of Autoencoders
- 4. Use case: Simple autoencoder-Reconstructing the existing image, which will contain most important features of the image
- 5. Use case: Stacked autoencoder

```
from keras.layers import Input, Dense
from keras.models import Model
from keras.regularizers import 12
from keras.optimizers import Adam
from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
# Enhanced Autoencoder Model
input img = Input(shape=(784,))
encoded = Dense(128, activation='LeakyReLU',
kernel regularizer=12(0.001))(input img) # Deeper, L2 regularization
encoded = Dense(64, activation='LeakyReLU',
kernel regularizer=12(0.001)) (encoded)
encoded = Dense(encoding dim, activation='LeakyReLU') (encoded)
Bottleneck layer
decoded = Dense(64, activation='LeakyReLU') (encoded)
decoded = Dense(128, activation='LeakyReLU') (decoded)
decoded = Dense(784, activation='sigmoid') (decoded)
```

```
Epoch 1/50
Epoch 2/50
Epoch 3/50
Epoch 4/50
Epoch 5/50
Epoch 6/50
Epoch 7/50
Epoch 8/50
Epoch 9/50
Epoch 10/50
Epoch 11/50
Epoch 12/50
Epoch 13/50
Epoch 14/50
Epoch 15/50
Epoch 16/50
Epoch 17/50
Epoch 18/50
```

F., l. 10 /F0	
Epoch 19/50 235/235 [====================================	sten - loss: 0.2958 - val loss: 0.2971
Epoch 20/50	
235/235 [====================================	step - loss: 0.2947 - val_loss: 0.2968
Epoch 21/50	
235/235 [=======] - 1s 5ms/s	step - loss: 0.2943 - val_loss: 0.2964
Epoch 22/50	. 1 0.2044 11 0.2064
235/235 [=======] - 1s 5ms/s Epoch 23/50	step - 10ss: 0.2941 - vai_10ss: 0.2964
235/235 [====================================	sten - loss: 0 2938 - val loss: 0 2958
Epoch 24/50	var_10001 012 900
235/235 [====================================	step - loss: 0.2936 - val_loss: 0.2953
Epoch 25/50	
235/235 [=======] - 1s 5ms/s	step - loss: 0.2932 - val_loss: 0.2954
Epoch 26/50 235/235 [========] - 1s 5ms/s	stan loss 0.2020 val loss 0.2055
Epoch 27/50	step - 10ss: 0.2929 - vai_10ss: 0.2955
235/235 [====================================	step - loss: 0.3042 - val loss: 0.2968
Epoch 28/50	<u>.</u>
235/235 [=======] - 1s 6ms/s	step - loss: 0.2937 - val_loss: 0.2951
Epoch 29/50	
235/235 [=======] - 2s 7ms/s Epoch 30/50	step - loss: 0.2926 - val_loss: 0.2949
235/235 [============= ] - 2s 7ms/:	sten - loss: 0 2923 - val loss: 0 2947
Epoch 31/50	step 1033. 0.2723 var_1033. 0.2717
235/235 [====================================	step - loss: 0.2919 - val_loss: 0.2942
Epoch 32/50	
235/235 [====================================	step - loss: 0.2917 - val_loss: 0.2941
Epoch 33/50 235/235 [====================================	
255/255 [===================================	step - 10ss: 0.2916 - vai_10ss: 0.2940
235/235 [====================================	step - loss: 0.2912 - val loss: 0.2935
Epoch 35/50	•
235/235 [====================================	step - loss: 0.2908 - val_loss: 0.2927
Epoch 36/50	
235/235 [============] - 1s 5ms/s Epoch 37/50	step - loss: 0.2905 - val_loss: 0.2924
235/235 [====================================	sten - loss: 0.2901 - val loss: 0.2922
Epoch 38/50	000p 1000. 0.2 9 0 1 Val_1000. 0.2 9 2 2
235/235 [====================================	step - loss: 0.2900 - val_loss: 0.2921
Epoch 39/50	
235/235 [=======] - 2s 9ms/s	step - loss: 0.2896 - val_loss: 0.2914
Epoch 40/50 235/235 [===========] - 2s 9ms/s	stan loss: 0.2805 val loss: 0.2016
Epoch 41/50	step - 10ss. 0.2093 - vai_10ss. 0.2910
235/235 [====================================	step - loss: 0.2890 - val_loss: 0.2910
Epoch 42/50	•
235/235 [====================================	step - loss: 0.2888 - val_loss: 0.2910
Epoch 43/50	ston logg, 0.2006 wal logg, 0.2002
235/235 [=============] - 1s 5ms/: Epoch 44/50	step - 1088: 0.2000 - vai_1088: 0.2902
235/235 [====================================	step - loss: 0.2885 - val loss: 0.2906
Epoch 45/50	
235/235 [=======] - 2s 7ms/s	step - loss: 0.2883 - val_loss: 0.2902
Epoch 46/50	

## Add one more hidden layer to autoencoder

```
1. from keras.layers import Input, Dense
2. from keras.models import Model
3. from keras.datasets import mnist, fashion mnist
4. import numpy as np
5.
6. # this is the size of our encoded representations
7. encoding dim = 32
8. # this is our input placeholder
9. input img = Input(shape=(784,))
       # "encoded" is the encoded representation of the input
10.
        encoded = Dense(encoding dim, activation='relu')(input img)
11.
12.
13.
        # Adding an additional hidden layer
14.
        hidden layer dim = 64
        hidden layer = Dense(hidden layer dim,
  activation='relu') (encoded)
16.
17.
        # "decoded" is the lossy reconstruction of the input, now
  connected to the hidden layer instead of 'encoded'
18.
       decoded = Dense(784, activation='sigmoid') (hidden layer)
19.
20.
        # this model maps an input to its reconstruction
        autoencoder = Model(input img, decoded)
21.
22.
23.
        # this model maps an input to its encoded representation
24.
        autoencoder.compile(optimizer='adadelta',
  loss='binary crossentropy')
25.
        # Load and prepare the data
26.
         (x train, y train), (x test, y test) =
  fashion mnist.load data()
27.
        x train = x train.astype('float32') / 255.
28.
        x \text{ test} = x \text{ test.astype}('float32') / 255.
```

```
x train = x train.reshape((len(x train),
   np.prod(x train.shape[1:])))
30.
         x \text{ test} = x \text{ test.reshape}((len(x \text{ test}),
   np.prod(x test.shape[1:])))
31.
         # Train the model
32.
33.
         autoencoder.fit(x train, x train,
34.
                           epochs=5,
35.
                           batch size=256,
36.
                           shuffle=True,
37.
                           validation data=(x test, x test))
```

```
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/train-labels-idx1-
ubyte.gz
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/train-images-idx3-
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/t10k-labels-idx1-
ubyte.gz
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/t10k-images-idx3-
ubyte.gz
Epoch 1/5
Epoch 2/5
Epoch 3/5
Epoch 4/5
Epoch 5/5
<keras.src.callbacks.History at 0x7bf9c9d2df90>
```

Do the prediction on the test data and then visualize one of the reconstructed version of that test data. Also, visualize the same test data before reconstruction using Matplotlib

```
from keras.layers import Input, Dense, Dropout
from keras.models import Model
from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping, ReduceLROnPlateau
from keras.datasets import fashion_mnist
import numpy as np
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# ... (Data loading and preparation remains the same)
# Enhanced model architecture
input img = Input(shape=(784,))
encoded = Dense(128, activation='relu')(input img) # More units
encoded = Dropout(0.2) (encoded)
                                                     # Dropout for
regularization
encoded = Dense(64, activation='relu') (encoded)
hidden layer = Dense(128, activation='relu')(encoded) # Deeper
architecture
decoded = Dense(784, activation='sigmoid')(hidden layer)
autoencoder = Model(input img, decoded)
autoencoder.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary crossentropy')
# Callbacks for improved training
early stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val loss', patience=5,
restore best weights=True)
lr scheduler = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val loss', factor=0.1,
patience=3)
# Training with callbacks
autoencoder.fit(x train, x train,
                                            # Increased epochs for deeper
                epochs=15,
model
                batch size=256,
                shuffle=True,
                validation data=(x test, x test),
                callbacks=[early stopping, lr scheduler])
# Predict on the test data
decoded imgs = autoencoder.predict(x test)
# Visualize the original and reconstructed data
n = 10 # how many digits we will display
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
ax = plt.subplot(2, n, i + n + 1)
plt.imshow(decoded_imgs[i].reshape(28, 28))
plt.gray()
ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
plt.show()
```

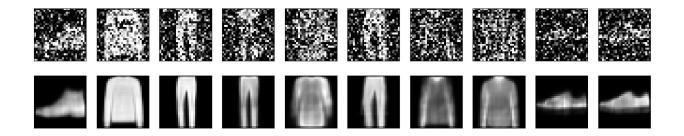
```
Epoch 1/15
235/235 [============ ] - 7s 13ms/step - loss: 0.3797 -
val loss: 0.3174 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 2/15
val loss: 0.3037 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 3/15
val loss: 0.2991 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 4/15
val loss: 0.2962 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 5/15
val loss: 0.2947 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 6/15
val loss: 0.2957 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 7/15
235/235 [=========== ] - 3s 11ms/step - loss: 0.2924 -
val loss: 0.2934 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 8/15
235/235 [=========== ] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.2911 -
val loss: 0.2924 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 9/15
val loss: 0.2906 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 10/15
235/235 [============= ] - 1s 6ms/step - loss: 0.2891 -
val loss: 0.2894 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 11/15
val loss: 0.2903 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 12/15
val loss: 0.2889 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 13/15
235/235 [============= ] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.2872 -
val loss: 0.2920 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 14/15
235/235 [============ ] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.2867 -
val loss: 0.2893 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 15/15
```

## Repeat the question 2 on the denoisening autoencoder

```
from keras.layers import Input, Dense, Dropout
from keras.models import Model
from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping, ReduceLROnPlateau
from keras.datasets import fashion mnist
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Model architecture with regularization
encoding dim = 64 # Increased encoding dimension for better
representation
input img = Input(shape=(784,))
encoded = Dense(encoding dim, activation='relu')(input img)
encoded = Dropout(0.2)(encoded) # Add dropout for regularization
decoded = Dense(784, activation='sigmoid') (encoded)
autoencoder = Model(input img, decoded)
autoencoder.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary crossentropy')
# Callbacks
early stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val loss', patience=5,
restore best weights=True)
lr scheduler = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val loss', factor=0.1,
patience=3)
# Noise introduction
noise factor = 0.5 # You can adjust this for more/less noise
x train noisy = x train + noise factor * np.random.normal(loc=0.0,
scale=1.0, size=x train.shape)
x test noisy = x test + noise factor * np.random.normal(loc=0.0, scale=1.0,
size=x test.shape)
x train noisy = np.clip(x train noisy, 0., 1.)
```

```
x test noisy = np.clip(x test noisy, 0., 1.)
# Train the model
autoencoder.fit(x train noisy, x train, # Train on noisy input, target is
clean
                epochs=20,
                batch size=256,
                shuffle=True,
                validation data=(x test noisy, x test),
                callbacks=[early stopping, lr scheduler])
# Predict on the noisy test data
decoded imgs = autoencoder.predict(x test noisy)
# Visualize the noisy input and the reconstructed data
n = 10 # How many digits we will display
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 4))
for i in range(n):
    # Display noisy input
    ax = plt.subplot(2, n, i + 1)
    plt.imshow(x test noisy[i].reshape(28, 28))
    plt.gray()
   ax.get xaxis().set visible(False)
    ax.get yaxis().set visible(False)
    # Display reconstruction
    ax = plt.subplot(2, n, i + 1 + n)
    plt.imshow(decoded imgs[i].reshape(28, 28))
    plt.gray()
    ax.get xaxis().set visible(False)
    ax.get yaxis().set visible(False)
plt.show()
```

```
Epoch 5/20
val loss: 0.3163 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 6/20
val loss: 0.3141 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 7/20
235/235 [============ ] - 1s 5ms/step - loss: 0.3197 -
val loss: 0.3122 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 8/20
235/235 [============ ] - 1s 5ms/step - loss: 0.3184 -
val loss: 0.3110 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 9/20
val loss: 0.3098 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 10/20
val loss: 0.3088 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 11/20
val loss: 0.3079 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 12/20
235/235 [============== ] - 1s 5ms/step - loss: 0.3146 -
val loss: 0.3074 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 13/20
val loss: 0.3063 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 14/20
val loss: 0.3061 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 15/20
val loss: 0.3052 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 16/20
val loss: 0.3047 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 17/20
235/235 [============ ] - 1s 5ms/step - loss: 0.3119 -
val loss: 0.3046 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 18/20
val loss: 0.3040 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 19/20
val loss: 0.3038 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 20/20
val loss: 0.3034 - lr: 0.0010
313/313 [=========== ] - 1s 3ms/step
```



# plot loss and accuracy using the history object

```
from keras.layers import Input, Dense
from keras.models import Model
from keras.datasets import fashion mnist
from keras.utils import to categorical
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from keras.optimizers import Adam
# Load and prepare the Fashion MNIST data
(x train, y train), (x test, y test) = fashion mnist.load data()
x train = x train.reshape(-1, 784).astype('float32') / 255
x \text{ test} = x \text{ test.reshape}(-1, 784).astype('float32') / 255
# Convert labels to one-hot encoding
num classes = 10
y train = to categorical(y train, num classes)
y test = to categorical(y test, num classes)
# Model architecture
input img = Input(shape=(784,))
encoded = Dense(128, activation='relu')(input img)
decoded = Dense(10, activation='softmax')(encoded) # Classification layer
model = Model(input img, decoded)
model.compile(optimizer=Adam(learning rate=0.001),
loss='categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
# Train the model
history = model.fit(x train, y train,
                    epochs=10,
                    batch size=256,
                    shuffle=True,
                    validation data=(x test, y test))
```

```
# Plotting the training and validation loss
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
# Plotting training and validation accuracy
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['val accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend()
# Plotting training and validation loss
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(history.history['val loss'], label='Validation Loss')
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
```

```
Epoch 1/10
accuracy: 0.7865 - val loss: 0.4995 - val accuracy: 0.8282
Epoch 2/10
235/235 [============ ] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.4339 -
accuracy: 0.8517 - val loss: 0.4470 - val accuracy: 0.8445
Epoch 3/10
accuracy: 0.8637 - val loss: 0.4276 - val accuracy: 0.8493
Epoch 4/10
accuracy: 0.8704 - val loss: 0.3909 - val accuracy: 0.8621
Epoch 5/10
accuracy: 0.8774 - val loss: 0.3841 - val accuracy: 0.8650
Epoch 6/10
accuracy: 0.8833 - val loss: 0.3816 - val accuracy: 0.8607
Epoch 7/10
accuracy: 0.8873 - val loss: 0.3644 - val accuracy: 0.8716
Epoch 8/10
235/235 [============= ] - 1s 6ms/step - loss: 0.3048 -
accuracy: 0.8910 - val loss: 0.3528 - val accuracy: 0.8756
Epoch 9/10
```

