Image classification of number using tensorflow and MNIST dataset

MNIST database

The MNIST database (Modified National Institute of Standards and Technology database) is a large database of handwritten digits that is commonly used for training various image processing systems.

Tensorflow

TensorFlow is a free and open-source software library for machine learning and artificial intelligence. It can be used across a range of tasks but has a particular focus on training and inference of deep neural networks.

Neural Network

Neural networks, also known as artificial neural networks (ANNs) or simulated neural networks (SNNs), are a subset of machine learning and are at the heart of deep learning algorithms. Their name and structure are inspired by the human brain, mimicking the way that biological neurons signal to one another

Importing Libraries

import tensorflow as tf

Importing Datasets

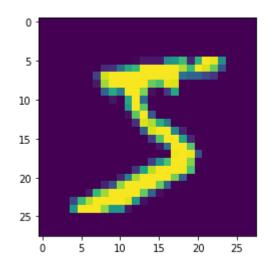
Dimension of the Array

```
print("x_train shape: ",x_train.shape)
print("y_train shape: ",y_train.shape)
print("x_test shape: ",x_test.shape)
print("y_test shape: ",y_test.shape)

    x_train shape: (60000, 28, 28)
    y_train shape: (60000,)
    x_test shape: (10000, 28, 28)
    y_test shape: (10000,)
```

Importing Module & Plotting First Image of the Training Dataset

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
plt.imshow(x_train[0])
plt.show()
```



Checking With the Target Variable

```
y_train[0]
<sub>5</sub>
```

Encoding Classes

```
from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical
y_train_enc=to_categorical(y_train)
```

```
y_test_enc=to_categorical(y_test)
```

Checking Dimension of both the target variable

```
print("y_train shape: ",y_train_enc.shape)
print("y_test shape: ",y_test_enc.shape)

    y_train shape: (60000, 10)
    y_test shape: (10000, 10)

y_train_enc[0]

array([0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.], dtype=float32)
```

Reshape Training and the Testing Datasets

```
import numpy as np
x_train_rs=np.reshape(x_train,(60000,784))
x_test_rs=np.reshape(x_test,(10000,784))
print("x_train reshaped: ",x_train_rs.shape)
print("x_test reshaped: ",x_test_rs.shape)

    x_train reshaped: (60000, 784)
    x_test reshaped: (10000, 784)
```

Standardization of the array

```
x_mean=np.mean(x_train_rs)
x_mean2=np.mean(x_test_rs)
x_std=np.std(x_train_rs)
x_std2=np.std(x_test_rs)
x_train_std=(x_train_rs-x_mean)/x_std
x_test_std=(x_test_rs-x_mean2)/x_std2
```

Standardization view of Training and Testing Datasets

Creating Neural Network

```
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense

model = Sequential([
    Dense(532, activation = 'relu', input_shape = (784,)),
    Dense(532, activation = 'relu'),
    Dense(10, activation = 'softmax')
])
```

Compiling Neural Network

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

model.summary()

Model: "sequential"

Output Shape	Param #
(None, 532)	417620
(None, 532)	283556
(None, 10)	5330
	(None, 532) (None, 532)

Total params: 706,506 Trainable params: 706,506 Non-trainable params: 0

Fitting Model with a Training Dataset and Target Variable

```
model.fit(
    x_train_std,
    y_train_enc,
```

Accuracy of the model

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