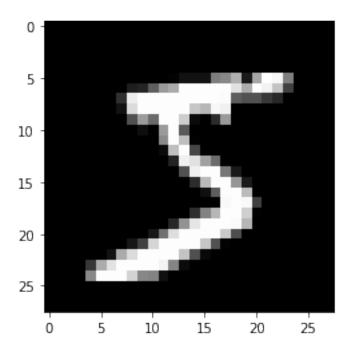
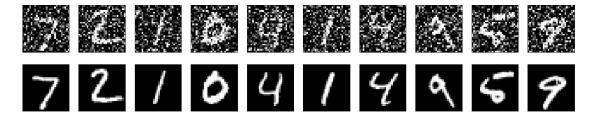
```
Import libraries and data
import tensorflow as tf
tf.__version__
12.7.01
import tensorflow as tf
import tensorflow.keras as keras
from tensorflow.keras.datasets import mnist
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Input, Flatten,\
                                     Reshape, LeakyReLU as LR,\
                                     Activation, Dropout
from tensorflow.keras.models import Model, Sequential
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from IPython import display # If using IPython, Colab or Jupyter
import numpy as np
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, precision score,
recall score
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from tensorflow.keras import layers, losses
(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
x_{train} = x_{train}/255.0
x_test = x_test/255.0
print(x train.shape)
print(x_test.shape)
(60000, 28, 28)
(10000, 28, 28)
We have 60000 images 28x28 pixels for training and 10000 images for testing
# Plot image data from x train for checking that data is uploaded
plt.imshow(x train[0], cmap = "gray")
plt.show()
```



### Add noise

Add noise with normal distribution N(0, 1) to training and testing datasets and plot several original and noisy images

```
noise factor = 0.5
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.)
def plot numbers(*x):
    k = len(x)
    n = 10 # How many digits we will display
    plt.figure(figsize=(20, 4))
    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(k):
            ax = plt.subplot(k, n, i + 1 + n * j)
            plt.imshow(x[j][i].reshape(28, 28))
            plt.gray()
            ax.get xaxis().set_visible(False)
            ax.get yaxis().set visible(False)
    plt.show()
plot numbers(x test noisy, x test)
```



# **Building autoencoder**

```
# v1
LATENT SIZE = 32
class Autoencoder(Model):
    def init (self, latent dim):
        super(Autoencoder, self).__init__()
        self.latent dim = latent \overline{dim}
        self.encoder = tf.keras.Sequential([
            Flatten(input shape = (28, 28)),
            Dense(512),
            LR(),
            Dropout (0.5),
            Dense(256),
            LR(),
            Dropout(0.5),
            Dense(128),
            LR(),
            Dropout(0.5),
            Dense(64),
            LR(),
            Dropout (0.5),
            Dense(LATENT SIZE),
            LR()
        ])
        self.decoder = tf.keras.Sequential([
            Dense(64, input shape = (LATENT SIZE,)),
            LR(),
            Dropout (0.5),
            Dense(128),
            LR(),
            Dropout (0.5),
            Dense (256),
            LR(),
            Dropout (0.5),
            Dense(512),
            LR(),
            Dropout (0.5),
            Dense(784),
            Activation("sigmoid"),
            Reshape((28, 28))
        ])
```

```
def call(self, x):
       encoded = self.encoder(x)
       decoded = self.decoder(encoded)
       return decoded
model = Autoencoder(LATENT SIZE)
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss=losses.MeanSquaredError())
# v2
LATENT SIZE = 32
class Autoencoder(Model):
   def init (self, latent dim):
       super(Autoencoder, self).__init__()
       self.latent dim = latent \overline{dim}
       self.encoder = tf.keras.Sequential([
         layers.Flatten(),
         layers.Dense(latent dim, activation='relu'),
       1)
       self.decoder = tf.keras.Sequential([
         layers.Dense(784, activation='sigmoid'),
         layers.Reshape((28, 28))
       1)
   def call(self, x):
       encoded = self.encoder(x)
       decoded = self.decoder(encoded)
       return decoded
model = Autoencoder(LATENT SIZE)
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss=losses.MeanSquaredError())
Autoencoder training
EPOCHS = 20
BATCH SIZE = 128
# v2
from keras.callbacks import TensorBoard
model.fit(x train noisy, x train,
              epochs=EPOCHS,
              batch size=BATCH SIZE,
              shuffle=True,
              validation data=(x test noisy, x test),
              callbacks=[TensorBoard(log dir='/tmp/autoencoder')])
Epoch 1/20
- val loss: 0.0421
Epoch 2/20
- val loss: 0.0315
Epoch 3/20
```

```
- val loss: 0.0267
Epoch 4/20
469/469 [============== ] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0258
- val loss: 0.0244
Epoch 5/20
- val loss: 0.0230
Epoch 6/20
- val loss: 0.0223
Epoch 7/20
469/469 [============= ] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0224
- val loss: 0.0219
Epoch 8/20
- val loss: 0.0218
Epoch 9/20
469/469 [============== ] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0221
- val loss: 0.0217
Epoch 10/20
469/469 [============= ] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0220
- val loss: 0.0217
Epoch 11/20
- val loss: 0.0216
Epoch 12/20
- val loss: 0.0216
Epoch 13/20
469/469 [============= ] - 2s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0218
- val loss: 0.0216
Epoch 14/20
- val loss: 0.0212
Epoch 15/20
- val loss: 0.0209
Epoch 16/20
- val loss: 0.0208
Epoch 17/20
469/469 [============== ] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0210
- val loss: 0.0207
Epoch 18/20
469/469 [============= ] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0210
- val loss: 0.0207
Epoch 19/20
- val loss: 0.0206
```

autoencoder = model

## **Classification model**

Building a classification model based on original numbers.

#### Steps:

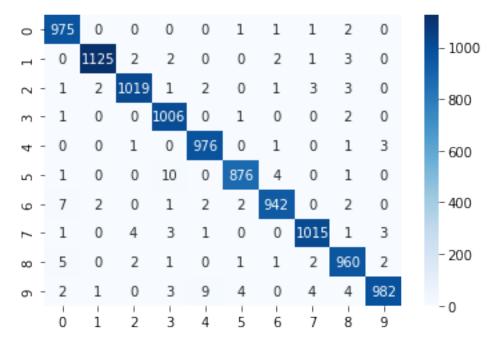
- we built CNN and used the whole images as input vector
- we tranformed the output values with OneHotEncoder

```
from keras.datasets import mnist
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Conv2D
from keras.layers import MaxPooling2D
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.layers import Flatten
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import SGD
from keras.layers import BatchNormalization
EPOCHS = 20
BATCH SIZE = 128
```

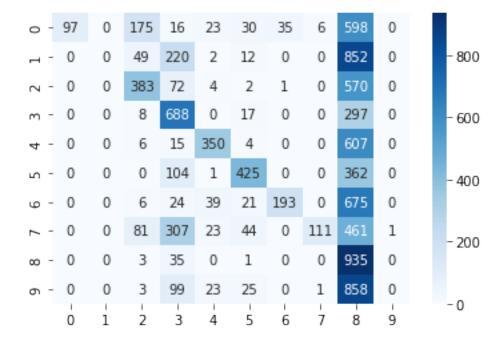
```
x train2 = x train.reshape((x train.shape[0], 28, 28, 1))
x \text{ test2} = x \text{ test.reshape}((x \text{ test.shape}[0], 28, 28, 1))
x_test_noisy2 = x_test_noisy.reshape((x_test_noisy.shape[0], 28, 28,
1))
x test denoised2 = x test denoised.reshape((x test denoised.shape[0],
28, 28, 1))
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
enc = OneHotEncoder(handle unknown='ignore')
y_train2 = enc.fit_transform(y_train.reshape(-1, 1)).toarray()
y test2 = enc.transform(y test.reshape(-1, 1)).toarray()
def define model():
   model = Sequential()
   model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu',
kernel initializer='he uniform', input shape=(28, 28, 1)))
   model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
   model.add(Flatten())
   model.add(Dense(100, activation='relu',
kernel_initializer='he_uniform'))
   model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
   # compile model
   \#opt = SGD(lr=0.01, momentum=0.9)
   opt = SGD(learning rate=0.01, momentum=0.9)
   model.compile(optimizer=opt, loss='categorical_crossentropy',
metrics=['accuracv'])
   return model
model = define model()
model.fit(x train2, y train2, epochs=EPOCHS, batch size=BATCH SIZE)
Epoch 1/20
469/469 [============= ] - 19s 39ms/step - loss:
0.2633 - accuracy: 0.9215
Epoch 2/20
0.1010 - accuracy: 0.9705
Epoch 3/20
0.0689 - accuracy: 0.9802
Epoch 4/20
0.0523 - accuracy: 0.9848
Epoch 5/20
0.0425 - accuracy: 0.9877
Epoch 6/20
0.0352 - accuracy: 0.9898
Epoch 7/20
0.0303 - accuracy: 0.99131s - l
```

```
Epoch 8/20
0.0258 - accuracy: 0.9926
Epoch 9/20
0.0216 - accuracy: 0.9941
Epoch 10/20
0.0189 - accuracy: 0.9948
Epoch 11/20
0.0160 - accuracy: 0.9962
Epoch 12/20
0.0142 - accuracy: 0.9966
Epoch 13/20
0.0125 - accuracy: 0.9971
Epoch 14/20
0.0108 - accuracy: 0.9979
Epoch 15/20
469/469 [============ ] - 18s 39ms/step - loss:
0.0089 - accuracy: 0.9985
Epoch 16/20
0.0079 - accuracy: 0.9986
Epoch 17/20
0.0072 - accuracy: 0.9988
Epoch 18/20
0.0058 - accuracy: 0.9992
Epoch 19/20
0.0052 - accuracy: 0.9994
Epoch 20/20
0.0046 - accuracy: 0.9995
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x18f1dc90880>
path = "model/classification.pickle"
model.save(path)
model = tf.keras.models.load model(path)
INFO:tensorflow:Assets written to: model/classification.pickle\assets
Model evaluation
import pandas as pd
df = pd.DataFrame(columns = ['accuracy', 'loss'])
```

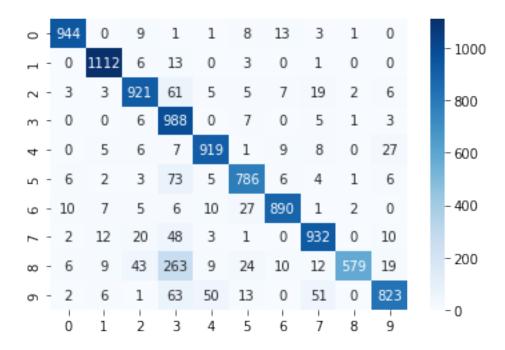
```
loss, acc = model.evaluate(x test2, y test2, batch size=BATCH SIZE)
df.loc['original'] = [acc, loss]
loss, acc = model.evaluate(x test noisy2, y test2,
batch size=BATCH SIZE)
df.loc['noisy'] = [acc, loss]
loss, acc = model.evaluate(x_test_denoised2, y_test2,
batch size=BATCH SIZE)
df.loc['denoised'] = [acc, loss]
#print("\nTest accuracy on original images: %.4f with loss: %.4f" %
(acc, loss))
accuracy: 0.9876
accuracy: 0.3182
79/79 [============== ] - 1s 14ms/step - loss: 0.4200 -
accuracy: 0.8894
df
        accuracy
                    loss
          0.9876 0.043544
original
noisy
          0.3182 5.796745
denoised
          0.8894 0.419995
def plot confusion matrix(x, y true):
   y pred = model.predict(x)
   y pred = np.argmax(y pred, axis=1).T
   cf matrix = confusion matrix(y true, y pred)
   sns.heatmap(cf_matrix, annot=True,cmap='Blues', fmt='q')
from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
import seaborn as sns
y true = y test2
y true = np.argmax(y true, axis=1).T
plot confusion matrix(x test2, y true)
```



plot\_confusion\_matrix(x\_test\_noisy2, y\_true)



plot\_confusion\_matrix(x\_test\_denoised2, y\_true)



# **Conclusions**

- based on confusion matrix and model evalution we can say that our classification model has great performance with 0.9876 accuracy for original images
- whereas this model works poorly on noisy images, it accuracy drops drastically to 0.3182. A lot of errors apear with numbers 3, 5, 8
- also, we can say that our autoencoder works great since after denoising classification model accuracy is 0.8894, that's quite acceptable