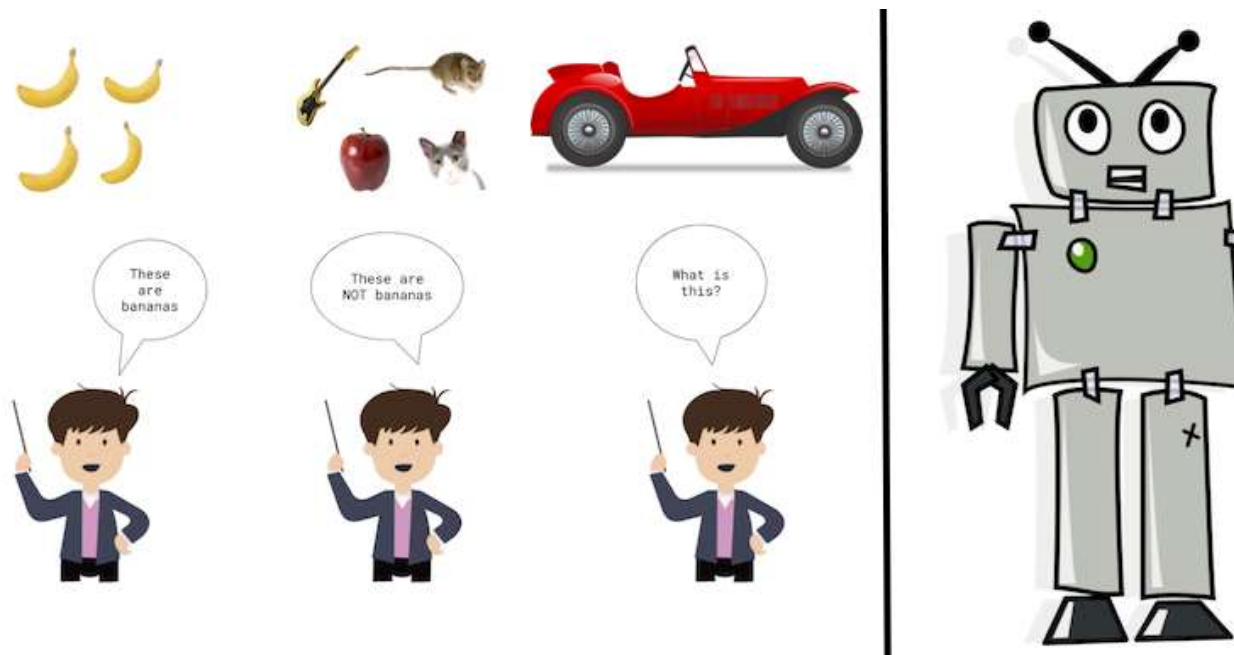


Task 1: Introduction

Welcome to this project on how to avoid overfitting with regularization. We will take regularization techniques: weight regularization and dropout regularization.



Task 2: Importing the Data

Note: If you are starting the notebook from this task, you can run cells from all previous tasks by going to the top menu and then selecting Kernel > Restart and Run All

```
In [1]: from tensorflow.python.keras.datasets import fashion_mnist
(X_train, y_train), (X_test, y_test) = fashion_mnist.load_data()
```

```
In [2]: print(X_train.shape, y_train.shape)
print(X_test.shape, y_test.shape)
```

```
(60000, 28, 28) (60000,)
(10000, 28, 28) (10000,)
```

```
In [3]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
for i in range(16):
    plt.subplot(4,4,i+1)#rows,columns,index
    plt.imshow(X_train[i], cmap='binary')#because grey scale images(color map)
plt.show()
```



Task 3: Processing the Data

Note: If you are starting the notebook from this task, you can run cells from all previous tasks by going to the top menu and then selecting Kernel > Restart and Run All

Original Label: [5] is converted to -> One Hot Encoded Label: [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0]

```
In [4]: from tensorflow.python.keras.utils import to_categorical
y_train= to_categorical(y_train)#gives back one hot encoded representation
y_test= to_categorical(y_test)

print(y_train.shape, y_test.shape)
print(y_train[0])

(60000, 10) (10000, 10)
[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1.]
```

```
In [5]: import numpy as np
X_train= np.reshape(X_train, (60000, 28*28))#
X_test= np.reshape(X_test, (10000, 28*28))

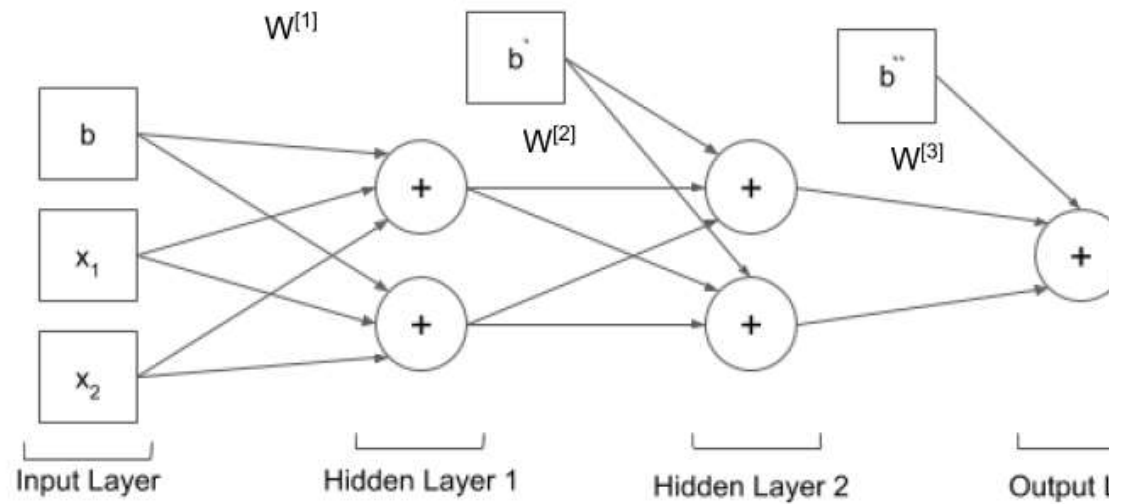
#normalize data
X_train= X_train/255.
X_test= X_test/255.
```

We use algorithms like gradient descent to find optimal values for weights and biases. The model learns values by trying to reduce the overall loss value for the model. If loss reduces, we are moving in the right direction. For every iteration of training we compute loss values to try and move towards a lower loss value. Cause of overfitting- Parameters become too complex and influence outputs. L2 normalization- adds some loss to the loss therefore forces parameters to become low.

Task 4: Regularization and Dropout

Note: If you are starting the notebook from this task, you can run cells from all previous tasks by going to the top menu and then selecting Kernel > Restart and Run All

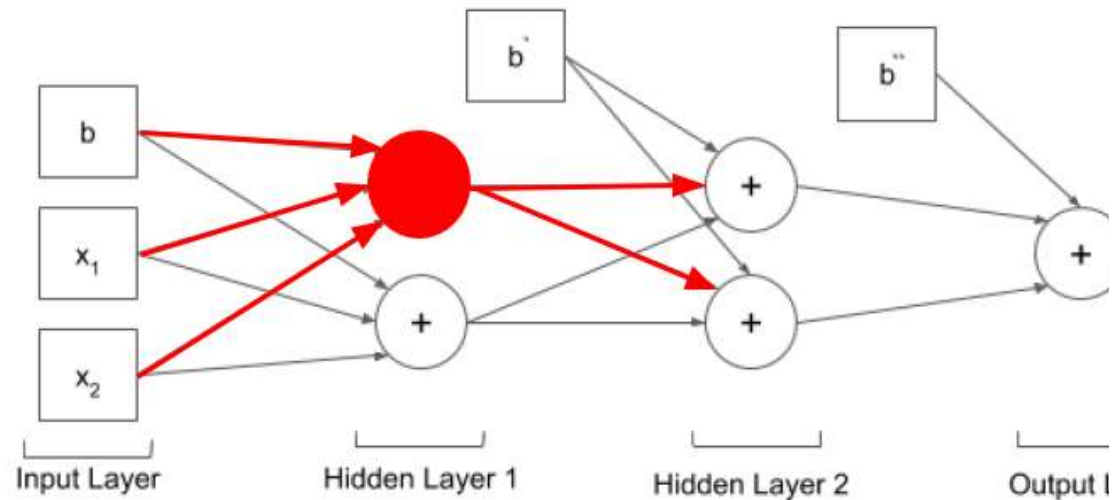
Neural Network



W = Weights and b = biases

Dropouts:

The red node is randomly selected and is removed



Task 5: Creating the Experiment Part 1

Note: If you are starting the notebook from this task, you can run cells from all previous tasks by going to the top menu and then selecting Kernel > Restart and Run All

If we apply dropout to a hidden layer. During training some nodes of this layer will be removed from the network. By doing this we are forcing the model to not assign weights.

```

In [6]: from tensorflow.python.keras.models import Sequential
        from tensorflow.python.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout
        from tensorflow.python.keras.regularizers import l2

nodes= 64

def create_model(weight_reg= False, dropout_reg=False):
    model= Sequential()
    if weight_reg:
        model.add(Dense(nodes, activation='relu',
                        input_shape= (784,), kernel_regularizer= l2(0.001)))
        #regularization penalty=0.001
        model.add(Dense(nodes, activation='relu', kernel_regularizer=l2(0.001)))
    else:
        model.add(Dense(nodes, activation='relu', input_shape=(784,)))
        model.add(Dense(nodes, activation='relu'))
    if dropout_reg:
        model.add(Dropout(0.2))
        #20 percent of nodes of preceding layer will be deactivated
    model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
    model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
                  optimizer='adam',
                  metrics=['accuracy'])
    #adaptive moment estimation
    model.summary()
    return model

```

Task 6: Creating the Experiment Part 2

Note: If you are starting the notebook from this task, you can run cells from all previous tasks by going to the top menu and then selecting Kernel > Restart and Run All

```
In [7]: def show_acc(h, E):  
        plt.plot(range(E), h.history['acc'], label='Training')  
        plt.plot(range(E), h.history['val_acc'], label='Validation')  
        plt.ylim([0.7, 1.0])  
        plt.legend()  
        plt.show()  
        return  
  
In [8]: from tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks import LambdaCallback  
  
        simple_log= LambdaCallback(on_epoch_end= lambda e, l: print(e, end='.'))  
  
        def run_experiment(E=20, weight_reg= False, dropout_reg=False):  
            m= create_model(weight_reg, dropout_reg)  
            h= m.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=E, verbose=False, validation_data=(X_test,  
                callbacks= [simple_log])  
            show_acc(h,E)  
            return
```

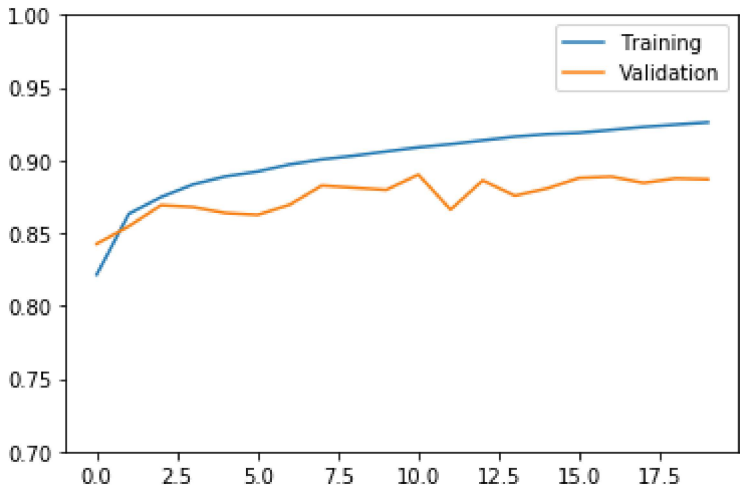
Task 7: Results

Note: If you are starting the notebook from this task, you can run cells from all previous tasks by going to the top menu and then selecting Kernel > Restart and Run All

```
In [9]: run_experiment()
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense (Dense)	(None, 64)	50240
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 64)	4160
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 10)	650
Total params: 55,050		
Trainable params: 55,050		
Non-trainable params: 0		

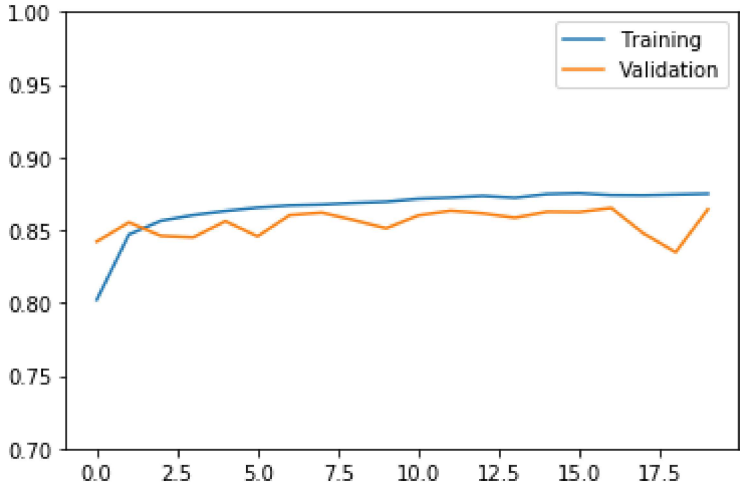
0.1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.




```
In [11]: run_experiment(weight_reg= True, dropout_reg=True)
```

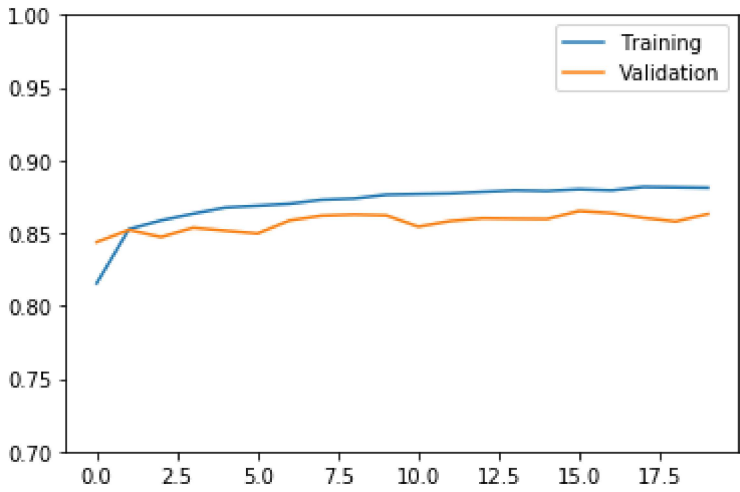
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 64)	50240
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 64)	4160
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 10)	650
Total params: 55,050		
Trainable params: 55,050		
Non-trainable params: 0		

0.1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.



```
In [12]: run_experiment(weight_reg= True, dropout_reg=False)
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 64)	50240
=====		
dense_7 (Dense)	(None, 64)	4160
=====		
dense_8 (Dense)	(None, 10)	650
=====		
Total params: 55,050		
Trainable params: 55,050		
Non-trainable params: 0		
=====		
0.1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.		



```
In [13]: run_experiment(weight_reg= False, dropout_reg=True)
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
dense_9 (Dense)	(None, 64)	50240
=====		
dense_10 (Dense)	(None, 64)	4160
=====		
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
=====		
dense_11 (Dense)	(None, 10)	650
=====		
Total params: 55,050		
Trainable params: 55,050		
Non-trainable params: 0		
=====		
0.1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.		

