Analysis of MLP & CNN

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense (Dense)	(32, 104)	81640
dropout (Dropout)	(32, 104)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(32, 62)	6510
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(32, 62)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(32, 32)	2016
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(32, 32)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(32, 16)	528
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(32, 16)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(32, 10)	170

Total params: 90,864
Trainable params: 90,864
Non-trainable params: 0

Report for MLP

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.98	0.99	0.98	980
1	0.98	0.99	0.99	1135
2	0.97	0.98	0.98	1032
3	0.97	0.97	0.97	1010
4	0.97	0.99	0.98	982
5	0.95	0.98	0.96	892
6	0.97	0.97	0.97	958
7	0.98	0.97	0.98	1028
8	0.97	0.95	0.96	974
9	0.98	0.96	0.97	1009
accuracy			0.97	10000
macro avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	10000
weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	10000

CNN

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 28)	728
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 12, 12, 28)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 56)	39256
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 4, 4, 56)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 896)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 56)	50232
dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 10)	570

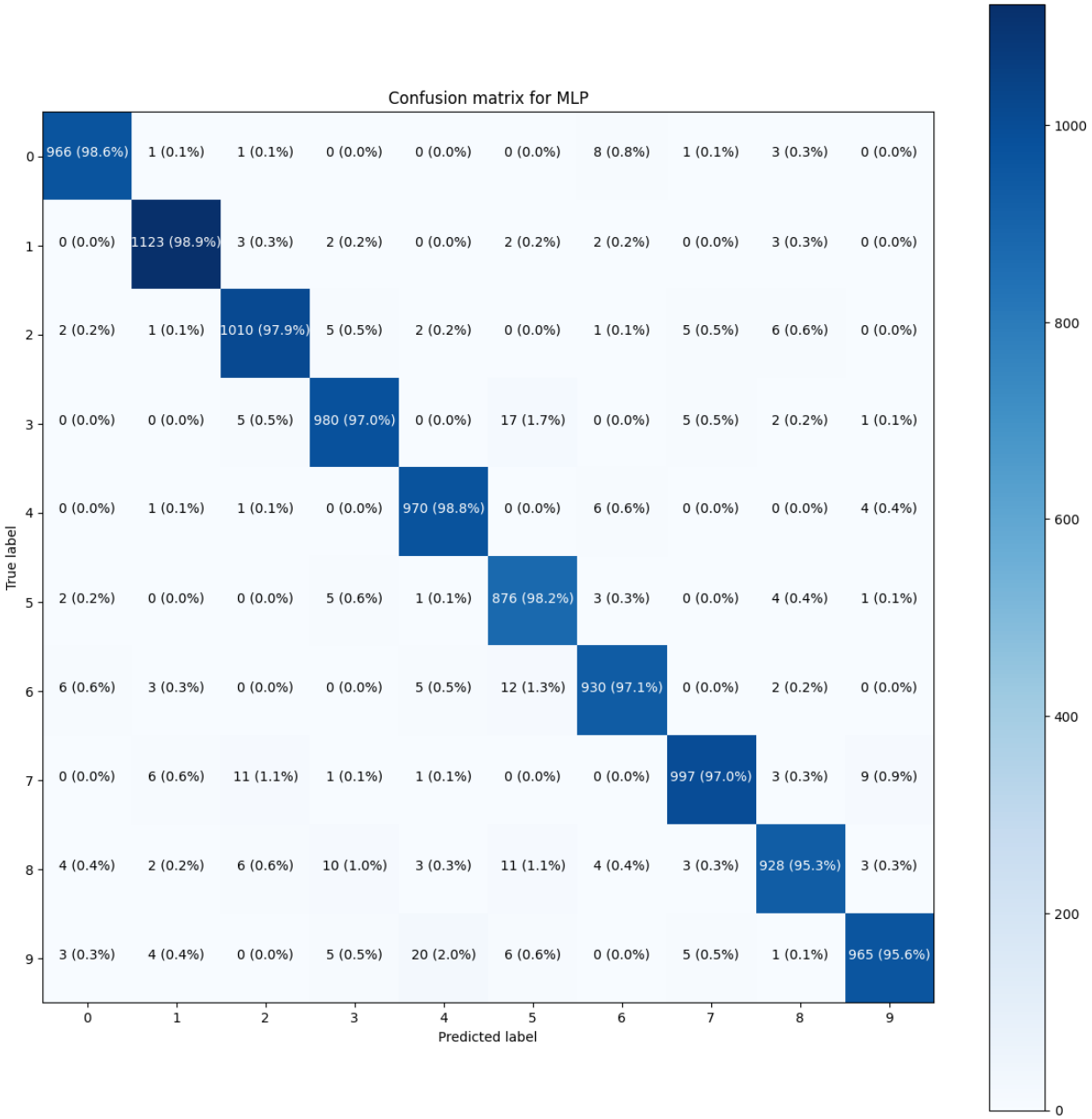
Total params: 90,786
Trainable params: 90,786
Non-trainable params: 0

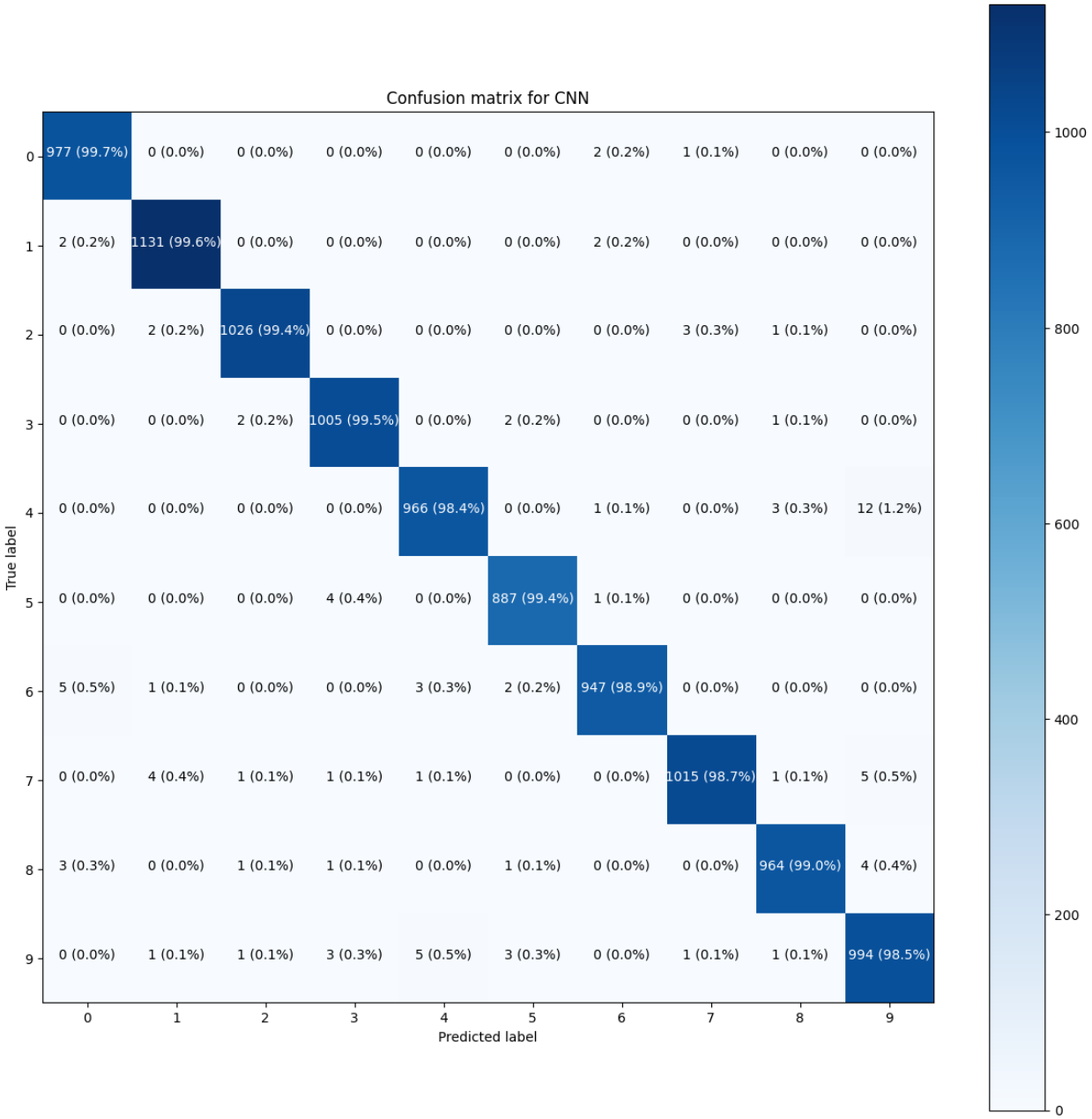
Report for CNN

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	1.00	0.99	980
1	0.99	1.00	0.99	1135
2	1.00	0.99	0.99	1032
3	0.99	1.00	0.99	1010
4	0.99	0.98	0.99	982
5	0.99	0.99	0.99	892
6	0.99	0.99	0.99	958
7	1.00	0.99	0.99	1028
8	0.99	0.99	0.99	974
9	0.98	0.99	0.98	1009
accuracy			0.99	10000
macro avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	10000
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	10000

Results:
We can observe that the number of trainable parameters in MLP and CNN is almost equal. In CNN, most of the parameters are contributed from the dense layers.

From the prediction results obtained, we see that the CNN performs slightly better by 0.02 than MLP. We have also calculated various metrics to show prediction results.


Confusion matrix for MLP
True label
Predicted label
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
966 (98.6%) 1 (0.1%) 1 (0.1%) 0 (0.0%) 0 (0.0%) 0 (0.0%) 8 (0.8%) 1 (0.1%) 3 (0.3%) 0 (0.0%)
0 (0.0%) 1123 (98.9%) 3 (0.3%) 2 (0.2%) 0 (0.0%) 2 (0.2%) 2 (0.2%) 0 (0.0%) 3 (0.3%) 0 (0.0%)
2 (0.2%) 1 (0.1%) 1010 (97.9%) 5 (0.5%) 2 (0.2%) 0 (0.0%) 1 (0.1%) 5 (0.5%) 6 (0.6%) 0 (0.0%)
0 (0.0%) 0 (0.0%) 5 (0.5%) 980 (97.0%) 0 (0.0%) 17 (1.7%) 0 (0.0%) 5 (0.5%) 2 (0.2%) 1 (0.1%)
0 (0.0%) 1 (0.1%) 1 (0.1%) 0 (0.0%) 970 (98.8%) 0 (0.0%) 6 (0.6%) 0 (0.0%) 0 (0.0%) 4 (0.4%)
2 (0.2%) 0 (0.0%) 0 (0.0%) 5 (0.6%) 1 (0.1%) 876 (98.2%) 3 (0.3%) 0 (0.0%) 4 (0.4%) 1 (0.1%)
6 (0.6%) 3 (0.3%) 0 (0.0%) 0 (0.0%) 5 (0.5%) 12 (1.3%) 930 (97.1%) 0 (0.0%) 2 (0.2%) 0 (0.0%)
0 (0.0%) 6 (0.6%) 11 (1.1%) 1 (0.1%) 1 (0.1%) 0 (0.0%) 0 (0.0%) 997 (97.0%) 3 (0.3%) 9 (0.9%)
4 (0.4%) 2 (0.2%) 6 (0.6%) 10 (1.0%) 3 (0.3%) 11 (1.1%) 4 (0.4%) 3 (0.3%) 928 (95.3%) 3 (0.3%)
3 (0.3%) 4 (0.4%) 0 (0.0%) 5 (0.5%) 20 (2.0%) 6 (0.6%) 0 (0.0%) 5 (0.5%) 1 (0.1%) 965 (95.6%)
1000
800
600
400
200
0



We can clearly see the false and true predictions from the above confusion matrix. i.e. the confusion of the model to predict the ground truth.

The MLP model is a fully connected neural network, which means that all input features are connected to every neuron in the hidden layers. It works well for problems where the input features are independent of each other, but it can struggle with problems where the input features have spatial dependencies or correlations.

On the other hand, the CNN model is specifically designed for image processing tasks, where the input features are arranged in a grid-like structure. It applies convolutional and pooling

layers to extract meaningful features from the input images, which can be used to classify the images into different categories.

Compared to the MLP model, the CNN model generally performs better on image classification tasks, because it is able to capture the spatial dependencies and correlations in the input images. The CNN model also has fewer parameters than the MLP model, which makes it easier to train and less prone to overfitting.