

# Basic Steps to be followed

1. Importing Required Libraries
2. Load the Data
3. Preprocess the data
4. Define the Model
5. Compile the model
6. Fit the model
7. Evaluate

## 1. Importing Required Libraries

In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from keras.utils import np_utils
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, BatchNormalization, Flatten
```

In [2]:

```
# Checking the versions of tensorflow and keras
print(tf.__version__)
print(keras.__version__)
```

2.12.0  
2.12.0

## 2. Loading The MNIST Dataset

In [3]:

```
from keras.datasets import mnist
```

In [4]:

```
(x_train,y_train),(x_test,y_test) = mnist.load_data()
```

In [5]:

```
x_train.shape
```

Out[5]:

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

In [6]:

```
x_test.shape
```

Out[6]:

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

### Observation:

- Train data has 60000 images of 28x28 dimension
- Test data has 10000 images of 28x28 dimension
- The images are in black and white

In [7]:

```
print(x_train[0])
```

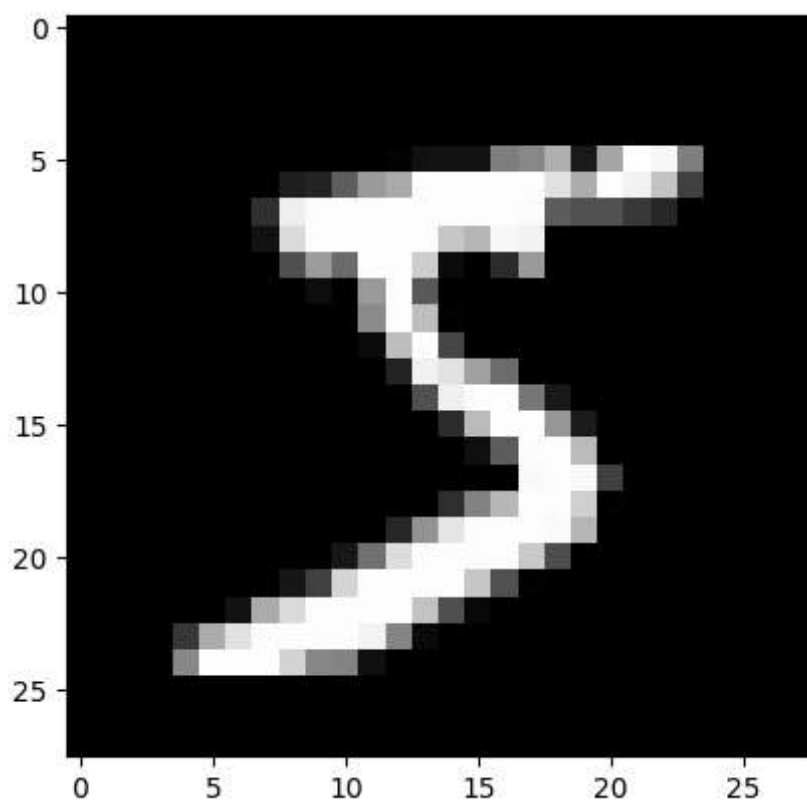
[	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0]							
[	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0]							
[	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0]							
[	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0]							
[	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0]							
[	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	18	18	18	126
	175	26	166	255	247	127	0	0	0	0]							136
[	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	36	94	154	170	253	253	253	253
	225	172	253	242	195	64	0	0	0	0]							
[	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	238	253	253	253	253	253	253	253	251
	93	82	82	56	39	0	0	0	0	0]							
[	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	219	253	253	253	253	253	198	182	247
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0]							241
[	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	156	107	253	253	205	11	0	43
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0]							154
[	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	154	253	90	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0]							0
[	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139	253	190	2	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0]							0
[	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	190	253	70	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0]							0
[	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	241	225	160	108
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0]							1
[	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	240	253
	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0]							119
[	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	186	253
	150	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0]							253
[	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	93
	253	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0]							252
[	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	249
	253	249	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0]							
[	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	130	183
	253	207	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0]</							

In [8]:

```
plt.imshow(x_train[0],cmap="gray")
```

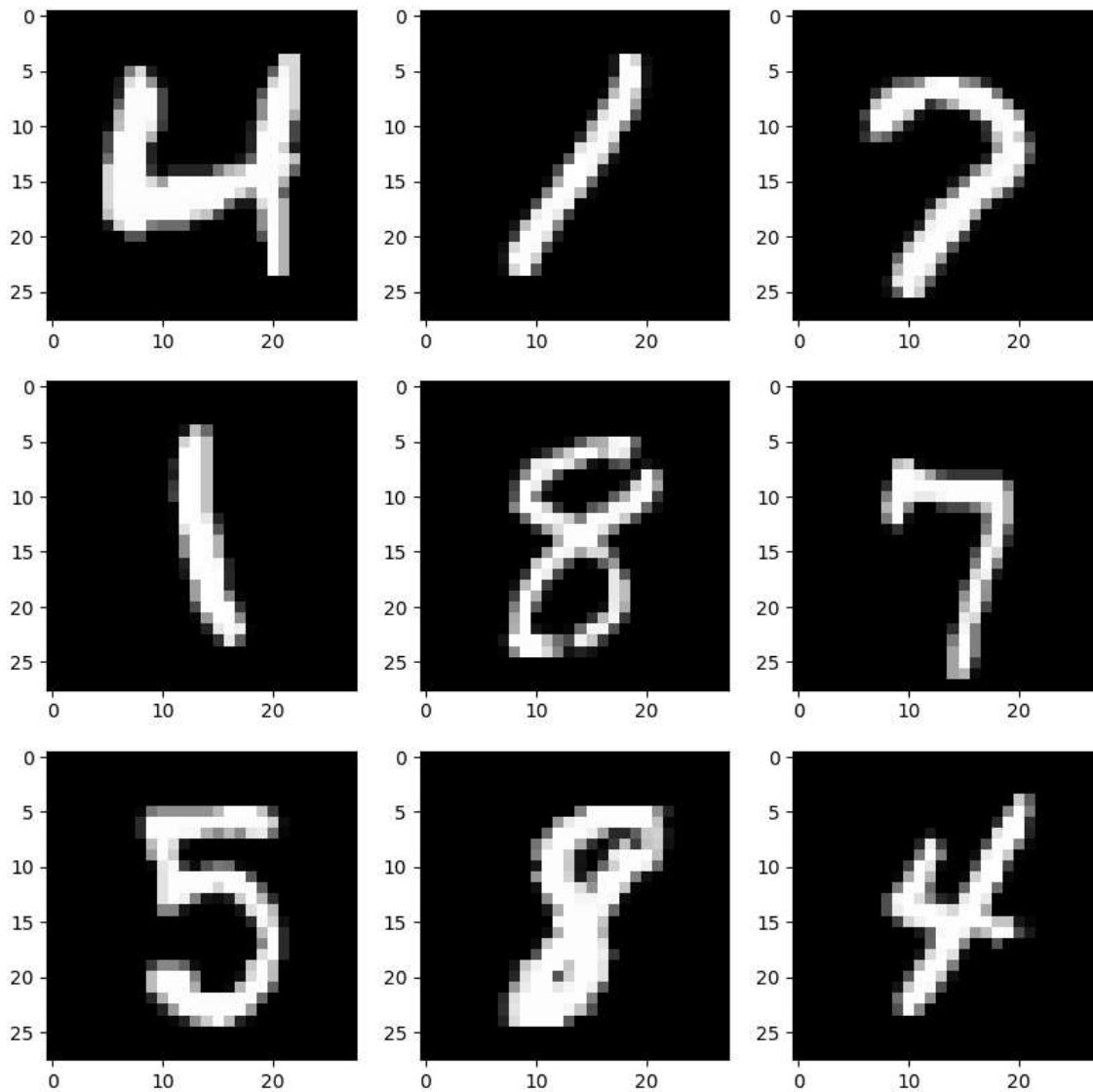
Out[8]:

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7aa5234ba9b0>



In [9]:

```
# Viewing few random images from the data
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
np.random.seed(0)
index = np.random.randint(0,60000,9)
for i in range(len(index)):
    plt.subplot(3,3,i+1)
    plt.imshow(x_train[index[i]],cmap="gray")
```



### 3. Data Preprocessing

In [10]:

```
# Min Max Scaling without using the library
#  $x = \frac{x - x_{\min}}{x_{\max} - x_{\min}}$ 
#  $x_{\min} = 0$  (The smallest Pixel value)
#  $x_{\max} = 255$  (The maximum pixel value)

x_train_scaled = x_train/255      #  $x_{\text{train}} - 0 / 255 - 0$ 
x_test_scaled = x_test/255
```

In [11]:

```
# Converting 2d to 1d using numpy reshape
# 60000 data points will remain the same
# The next dimension will be 28x28 = 784
x_train_flattened = x_train_scaled.reshape(60000,784)
```

In [12]:

```
# Similarly for test data
x_test_flattened = x_test_scaled.reshape(10000,784)
```

In [13]:

```
# Checking the datatype of scaled df
x_train_scaled.dtype
```

Out[13]:

```
dtype('float64')
```

In [14]:

```
x_train_flattened.shape
```

Out[14]:

```
(60000, 784)
```

In [15]:

```
# Converting the output to One Hot Encoding using np_utils from keras
y_train_encoded = np_utils.to_categorical(y_train,10)
y_test_encoded = np_utils.to_categorical(y_test,10)
# 10 Because in our dataset there are 10 classes(0 to 9)
```

In [16]:

```
print(y_train[0])
print(y_train_encoded[0])
```

```
5
[0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  1.  0.  0.  0.  0.]
```

## 4. Define the model - Softmax Classifier

In [17]:

```
model = Sequential()
# Sequential: Simple feedforward Network Where the neurons of the layers are connected
model.add(Dense(10,input_dim=784,activation="softmax"))
```

In [18]:

```
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense (Dense)	(None, 10)	7850

=====  
Total params: 7,850  
Trainable params: 7,850  
Non-trainable params: 0  
=====

## 5. Compile the model

In [19]:

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

## 6. Fit the model

In [20]:

```
model.fit(x_train_flattened,y_train_encoded,batch_size=128,epochs=10)
```

```
Epoch 1/10
469/469 [=====] - 5s 7ms/step - loss: 1.3031 - ac
curacy: 0.6993
Epoch 2/10
469/469 [=====] - 2s 5ms/step - loss: 0.7209 - ac
curacy: 0.8406
Epoch 3/10
469/469 [=====] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.5890 - ac
curacy: 0.8597
Epoch 4/10
469/469 [=====] - 3s 6ms/step - loss: 0.5262 - ac
curacy: 0.8694
Epoch 5/10
469/469 [=====] - 4s 8ms/step - loss: 0.4881 - ac
curacy: 0.8758
Epoch 6/10
469/469 [=====] - 4s 9ms/step - loss: 0.4619 - ac
curacy: 0.8801
Epoch 7/10
469/469 [=====] - 3s 6ms/step - loss: 0.4426 - ac
curacy: 0.8834
Epoch 8/10
469/469 [=====] - 3s 5ms/step - loss: 0.4276 - ac
curacy: 0.8866
Epoch 9/10
469/469 [=====] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4155 - ac
curacy: 0.8887
Epoch 10/10
469/469 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.4054 - ac
curacy: 0.8912
```

Out[20]:

```
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7aa51d959d80>
```

## 7. Evaluate the model

In [21]:

```
model.evaluate(x_test_flattened,y_test_encoded)
```

```
313/313 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3804 - ac
curacy: 0.8986
```

Out[21]:

```
[0.3803711533546448, 0.8985999822616577]
```

In [22]:

```
model.evaluate(x_test_flattened,y_test_encoded,verbose=0)
```

Out[22]:

```
[0.3803711533546448, 0.8985999822616577]
```



## 4. Define The Model - Sigmoid Activation

In [23]:

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(512,input_dim=784,
                activation="sigmoid"))# First Input Layer + First Hidden Layer
model.add(Dense(128,activation="sigmoid")) # Second Layer
model.add(Dense(64,activation="sigmoid")) # Third Layer
model.add(Dense(10,activation="softmax")) # Output Layer
```

In [24]:

```
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====	=====	=====
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 512)	401920
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 128)	65664
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 10)	650
=====	=====	=====
Total params: 476,490		
Trainable params: 476,490		
Non-trainable params: 0		

## 5. Compile The Model

In [25]:

```
model.compile(optimizer="adam",loss="categorical_crossentropy",metrics=["accuracy"])
```

## 6. Fit the Model

In [26]:

```
model.fit(x_train_flattened,y_train_encoded,batch_size=128,epochs=10)
```

```
Epoch 1/10
469/469 [=====] - 8s 14ms/step - loss: 0.7092 - a
ccuracy: 0.8201
Epoch 2/10
469/469 [=====] - 7s 15ms/step - loss: 0.2248 - a
ccuracy: 0.9363
Epoch 3/10
469/469 [=====] - 6s 14ms/step - loss: 0.1515 - a
ccuracy: 0.9564
Epoch 4/10
469/469 [=====] - 7s 15ms/step - loss: 0.1114 - a
ccuracy: 0.9681
Epoch 5/10
469/469 [=====] - 6s 13ms/step - loss: 0.0874 - a
ccuracy: 0.9743
Epoch 6/10
469/469 [=====] - 7s 16ms/step - loss: 0.0689 - a
ccuracy: 0.9795
Epoch 7/10
469/469 [=====] - 7s 14ms/step - loss: 0.0551 - a
ccuracy: 0.9842
Epoch 8/10
469/469 [=====] - 7s 15ms/step - loss: 0.0434 - a
ccuracy: 0.9877
Epoch 9/10
469/469 [=====] - 7s 14ms/step - loss: 0.0369 - a
ccuracy: 0.9894
Epoch 10/10
469/469 [=====] - 9s 18ms/step - loss: 0.0296 - a
ccuracy: 0.9918
```

Out[26]:

```
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7aa51d77ee30>
```

## 7. Evaluate The Model

In [27]:

```
model.evaluate(x_test_flattened,y_test_encoded)
```

```
313/313 [=====] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0685 - ac
curacy: 0.9794
```

Out[27]:

```
[0.06854818016290665, 0.9793999791145325]
```

## 4. Define The Model - ReLU Activation

In [28]:

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(512,input_dim=784,
                activation="relu"))# First Input Layer + First Hidden Layer
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Dropout(0.3))
model.add(Dense(128,activation="relu")) # Second Layer
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Dropout(0.3))
model.add(Dense(64,activation="relu")) # Third Layer
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Dropout(0.3))
model.add(Dense(10,activation="softmax")) # Output Layer
```

In [29]:

```
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_2"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 512)	401920
batch_normalization (Batch Normalization)	(None, 512)	2048
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 128)	65664
batch_normalization_1 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 128)	512
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_7 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
batch_normalization_2 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 64)	256
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_8 (Dense)	(None, 10)	650
=====		
Total params: 479,306		
Trainable params: 477,898		
Non-trainable params: 1,408		

## 5. Compile the Model

In [30]:

```
model.compile(optimizer="adam",loss="categorical_crossentropy",metrics=["accuracy"])
```

## 6. Fit the Model

In [31]:

```
model.fit(x_train_flattened,y_train_encoded,batch_size=128,epochs=10)
```

```
Epoch 1/10
469/469 [=====] - 11s 18ms/step - loss: 0.3871 - accuracy: 0.8861
Epoch 2/10
469/469 [=====] - 9s 19ms/step - loss: 0.1714 - accuracy: 0.9501
Epoch 3/10
469/469 [=====] - 10s 20ms/step - loss: 0.1299 - accuracy: 0.9612
Epoch 4/10
469/469 [=====] - 8s 17ms/step - loss: 0.1089 - accuracy: 0.9671
Epoch 5/10
469/469 [=====] - 10s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0936 - accuracy: 0.9724
Epoch 6/10
469/469 [=====] - 9s 18ms/step - loss: 0.0854 - accuracy: 0.9741
Epoch 7/10
469/469 [=====] - 8s 17ms/step - loss: 0.0752 - accuracy: 0.9769
Epoch 8/10
469/469 [=====] - 9s 19ms/step - loss: 0.0715 - accuracy: 0.9786
Epoch 9/10
469/469 [=====] - 9s 19ms/step - loss: 0.0634 - accuracy: 0.9809
Epoch 10/10
469/469 [=====] - 8s 18ms/step - loss: 0.0578 - accuracy: 0.9823
```

Out[31]:

```
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7aa5001a0df0>
```

## 7. Evaluate The Model

In [32]:

```
model.evaluate(x_test_flattened,y_test_encoded)
```

```
313/313 [=====] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0641 - accuracy: 0.9812
```

Out[32]:

```
[0.06406933069229126, 0.9811999797821045]
```