```
1 | from keras.datasets import mnist
In [1]:
           from keras.models import Sequential
            from keras.layers import Dropout
            from keras.layers import BatchNormalization
            from keras.layers import Dense
            from keras.layers import Flatten
            from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D
            from keras import backend as K
            from keras.initializers import he normal
         10
            import numpy as np
         11
        12 import pandas as pd
        13 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
            import seaborn as sns
        14
        15
         16 %matplotlib inline
```

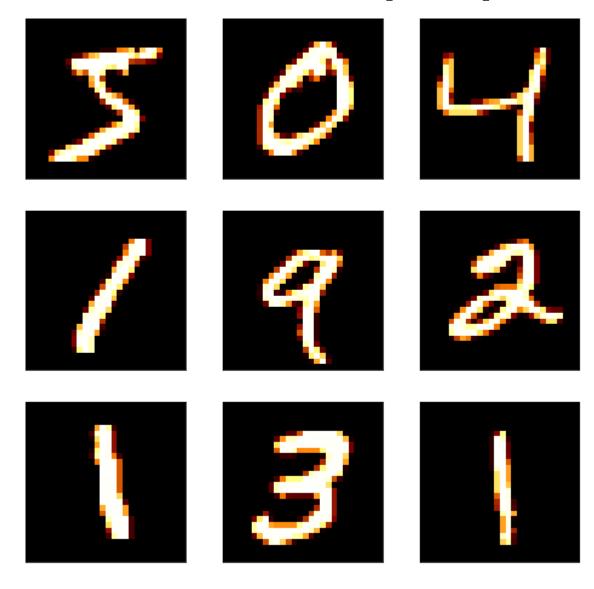
Using TensorFlow backend.

Number of images in training set are: 60000 And shape of each image is 28×28 Number of images in test set are: 10000 And shape of each image is 28×28

```
In [5]: 1 X_train.shape
2 X_test.shape
3 #backend percieves other than channels first
```

```
Out[5]: (10000, 28, 28, 1)
```

```
In [6]:
          1 #display a plot number
          plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
          3 \text{ rows} = 3
            cols= 3
            for i in range(rows*cols):
                 plt.subplot(rows,cols,i+1)
          6
                 plt.imshow(X_train[i].reshape(28,28),cmap="afmhot",interpolation="none")
          7
                 print(Y_train[i])
          8
          9
                 #reshaping from 1D to 2D array
                 plt.xticks([])
         10
                 plt.yticks([])
         11
```



```
In [7]:
          1 X_train = X_train.astype('float32')
          2 X_test = X_test.astype('float32')
          3 X train /= 255
          4 X_test /= 255
          5 print('Shape of training data is',X_train.shape)
          6 print(X_train.shape[0],'train_samples')
          7 print(X_test.shape[0],'test_samples')
        Shape of training data is (60000, 28, 28, 1)
        60000 train samples
        10000 test_samples
In [8]:
          1 #converting the labels into vectos using one hot encoding
          2
            from keras.utils import to_categorical
            num classes = 10
          6 Y_train = to_categorical(Y_train,num_classes)
          7 Y_test = to_categorical(Y_test,num_classes)
          8 Y train.shape
Out[8]: (60000, 10)
```

```
In [0]:
            def classifier 1(n kernel):
              model = Sequential()
          2
              model.add(Conv2D(64,kernel_size = (n_kernel,n_kernel),activation = 'relu',kernel_initializer = he_normal(s
          3
               model.add(Conv2D(32,(n kernel,n kernel),activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
          4
          5
               model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)))
          6
               model.add(BatchNormalization())
          7
               model.add(Dropout(0.3))
          8
          9
               #adding a flattening layer
              model.add(Flatten())
         10
               model.add(Dense(128,activation = 'relu',kernel_initializer = he_normal(seed = None)))
         11
              model.add(BatchNormalization())
         12
               model.add(Dropout(0.5))
         13
         14
               #addding the output layer
         15
         16
               model.add(Dense(10,activation = 'softmax'))
         17
               model.compile(loss = 'categorical crossentropy',optimizer = 'adam', metrics = ['accuracy'])
         18
         19
         20
               return model
         21
         22
         23
```

```
In [0]:
          1 | from keras.wrappers.scikit learn import KerasClassifier
            from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV
             import time
            start time = time.time()
            batch size = 100
             epochs = 20
            #writing the fucntion to perform parameter tuning and pass the argument of different kernel sizes as a list
            n kernel = [2,3,5,7,11]
         10
         11
         12
         13
            model gs = KerasClassifier(build fn = classifier 1,batch size = batch size,epochs = epochs,verbose = 0)
         14
            param grid = dict(n kernel = n kernel)
            grid = GridSearchCV(estimator = model gs,param grid = param grid,cv = 5,verbose = 1)
            grid result = grid.fit(X train,Y train)
         17
         18 | end time = time.time()
            print('Time taken for execution of the hypereparamter searching is:',(end_time - start_time))
         19
         20
         21
             print("Best: %f using %s" % (grid result.best score , grid result.best params ))
            means = grid result.cv results ['mean test score']
         24 stds = grid result.cv results ['std test score']
         25 params = grid result.cv results ['params']
         26 for mean, stdev, param in zip(means, stds, params):
                 print("%f (%f) with: %r" % (mean, stdev, param))
         27
```

Fitting 5 folds for each of 5 candidates, totalling 25 fits WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow_backend.py:66: The n ame tf.get default graph is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.get default graph instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow_backend.py:541: The name tf.placeholder is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.placeholder instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow_backend.py:4479: The name tf.truncated_normal is deprecated. Please use tf.random.truncated_normal instead.

[Parallel(n_jobs=1)]: Using backend SequentialBackend with 1 concurrent workers.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow_backend.py:4267: The name tf.nn.max_pool is deprecated. Please use tf.nn.max_pool2d instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow_backend.py:190: The

```
In [11]:
             #after getting the best kernel size
              # we need to evaluate it on the test data
           3
              #best kernel size is 7
             batch size = 100
             epochs = 20
             model = Sequential()
             model.add(Conv2D(64,kernel size = (7,7),activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None),inp
             model.add(Conv2D(32,(7,7),activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
          10 model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)))
         11 model.add(BatchNormalization())
         12 model.add(Dropout(0.3))
          13
               #adding a flattening layer
          14
             model.add(Flatten())
             model.add(Dense(128,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
             model.add(BatchNormalization())
             model.add(Dropout(0.5))
          18
          19
               #addding the output layer
          20
             model.add(Dense(10,activation = 'softmax'))
             print(model.summary())
          23
          24
             model.compile(loss = 'categorical crossentropy',optimizer = 'adam', metrics = ['accuracy'])
             history = model.fit(X train,Y train,batch size = batch size,epochs = epochs,validation data = (X test,Y test
              ∢ |
```

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow_backend.py:66: The name tf.get_default_graph is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.get_default_graph instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow_backend.py:541: The nam e tf.placeholder is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.placeholder instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow_backend.py:4479: The na me tf.truncated normal is deprecated. Please use tf.random.truncated normal instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow_backend.py:4267: The na me tf.nn.max_pool is deprecated. Please use tf.nn.max_pool2d instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow_backend.py:190: The nam e tf.get_default_session is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.get_default_session instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow_backend.py:197: The nam e tf.ConfigProto is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.ConfigProto instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow_backend.py:2041: The na me tf.nn.fused_batch_norm is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.nn.fused_batch_norm instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow_backend.py:3733: callin g dropout (from tensorflow.python.ops.nn_ops) with keep_prob is deprecated and will be removed in a future vers ion.

Instructions for updating:

Please use `rate` instead of `keep_prob`. Rate should be set to `rate = 1 - keep_prob`.

Model: "sequential 1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 22, 22, 64)	3200
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 32)	100384
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2	(None, 8, 8, 32)	0
batch_normalization_1 (Batch	(None, 8, 8, 32)	128
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 8, 8, 32)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 2048)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 128)	262272
batch_normalization_2 (Batch	(None, 128)	512
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1290

Total params: 367,786 Trainable params: 367,466 Non-trainable params: 320

None

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/optimizers.py:793: The name tf.train.Optimizer is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.train.Optimizer instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/tensorflow/python/ops/math grad.py:1250: add dis patch support.<locals>.wrapper (from tensorflow.python.ops.array ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a fu ture version. Instructions for updating: Use tf.where in 2.0, which has the same broadcast rule as np.where Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples Epoch 1/20 val_acc: 0.9845 Epoch 2/20 al acc: 0.9908 Epoch 3/20 al acc: 0.9921 Epoch 4/20 al acc: 0.9923 Epoch 5/20 al acc: 0.9921 Epoch 6/20 al acc: 0.9927 Epoch 7/20 al acc: 0.9917 Epoch 8/20 al acc: 0.9931 Epoch 9/20 al acc: 0.9930 Epoch 10/20 al acc: 0.9938 Epoch 11/20 al acc: 0.9931 Epoch 12/20 al acc: 0.9928

```
Epoch 13/20
al acc: 0.9911
Epoch 14/20
al acc: 0.9947
Epoch 15/20
al acc: 0.9934
Epoch 16/20
al acc: 0.9940
Epoch 17/20
al acc: 0.9940
Epoch 18/20
al acc: 0.9941
Epoch 19/20
al acc: 0.9928
Epoch 20/20
al acc: 0.9951
```

```
In [0]: 1
```

Though we got an absolutely amazing accuracy of 99.31 % on test data,in the next model that we will build,data augmentation would be used on the data for better understanding the data

```
In [0]:
             import pickle
           2
             import pickle
             def savetofile(obj,filename):
               pickle.dump(obj,open(filename+".p",'wb'))
             def openfromfile(filename):
               temp = pickle.load(open(filename+".p",'rb'))
               return temp
           9
          10
 In [0]:
          1 history1 = savetofile(history, 'history 1')
           2 model1 = savetofile(model, 'model1')
In [14]:
          1 model1 = openfromfile('model1')
           2 score_model1 = model1.evaluate(X_test,Y_test)
           3 print('Loss on test data is',score_model1[0])
            print('Accuracy on test data is',score model1[1])
         10000/10000 [=========== ] - 1s 89us/step
         Loss on test data is 0.01964392685413427
         Accuracy on test data is 0.9951
          1 X_train.shape
In [15]:
Out[15]: (60000, 28, 28, 1)
```

```
In [16]:
           1
              #CNN with 5 layers
           2
              model = Sequential()
              #1st and 2nd layer with maxpooling layer
              model.add(Conv2D(32,kernel size = 3,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None),input sh
             model.add(Conv2D(32,kernel size = 3,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
              model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
             model.add(BatchNormalization())
             model.add(Dropout(0.5))
          10
          11
          12 #3rd and 4th layer with maxpooling layer
             model.add(Conv2D(64,kernel size = 2,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
              model.add(Conv2D(64,kernel size = 2,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
             model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
             model.add(BatchNormalization())
             model.add(Dropout(0.5))
          17
          18
          19
          20
             #5th Layer
             model.add(Conv2D(128,kernel_size = 5,activation = 'relu',kernel_initializer = he_normal(seed = None)))
              model.add(BatchNormalization())
             model.add(Dropout(0.4))
          23
          24
          25
              #flattening adn adding another 2 dense layers with relu activation
             model.add(Flatten())
          26
             model.add(Dense(256,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
              model.add(Dropout(0.4))
          28
          29
          30
              model.add(Dense(128,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
              model.add(Dropout(0.4))
          32
          33
          34
              #output layer
          35
              model.add(Dense(10,activation = 'softmax'))
          37
             print(model.summary())
          38
```

Model: "sequential_2"

Layer (type)	Output	•	Param #
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)		26, 26, 32)	320
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None,	24, 24, 32)	9248
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2	(None,	12, 12, 32)	0
batch_normalization_3 (Batch	(None,	12, 12, 32)	128
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None,	12, 12, 32)	0
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None,	11, 11, 64)	8256
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None,	10, 10, 64)	16448
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2	(None,	5, 5, 64)	0
batch_normalization_4 (Batch	(None,	5, 5, 64)	256
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None,	5, 5, 64)	0
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None,	1, 1, 128)	204928
batch_normalization_5 (Batch	(None,	1, 1, 128)	512
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None,	1, 1, 128)	0
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None,	128)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None,	256)	33024
dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None,	256)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None,	128)	32896
dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None,	128)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None,	•	1290

Total params: 307,306 Trainable params: 306,858 Non-trainable params: 448 None

```
In [17]:
   1 #optimization for compilation
   2
    model.compile(loss = 'categorical crossentropy',optimizer = 'adam',metrics = ['accuracy'])
    history = model.fit(X train,Y train,batch size = batch size,epochs = epochs,validation data = (X test,Y test
   Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
   Epoch 1/20
   val acc: 0.9553
   Epoch 2/20
   - val acc: 0.9669
   Epoch 3/20
   - val acc: 0.9845
   Epoch 4/20
   - val acc: 0.9873
   Epoch 5/20
   - val acc: 0.9886
   Epoch 6/20
   - val acc: 0.9886
   Epoch 7/20
   - val acc: 0.9877
   Epoch 8/20
   val acc: 0.9880
   Epoch 9/20
   - val acc: 0.9899
   Epoch 10/20
   - val acc: 0.9915
   Epoch 11/20
   val acc: 0.9922
   Epoch 12/20
   - val acc: 0.9917
```

```
Epoch 13/20
    - val acc: 0.9931
    Epoch 14/20
    val acc: 0.9916
    Epoch 15/20
    val acc: 0.9922
    Epoch 16/20
    - val acc: 0.9929
    Epoch 17/20
    - val acc: 0.9917
    Epoch 18/20
    val acc: 0.9936
    Epoch 19/20
    - val acc: 0.9932
    Epoch 20/20
    - val acc: 0.9937
In [0]:
    1 history2 = savetofile(history, 'history2')
    2 model2 = savetofile(model, 'model2')
In [19]:
    1 model2 = openfromfile('model2')
    2 score model2 = model2.evaluate(X test,Y test)
    3 print('Loss on test data is',score model2[0])
     print('Accuracy on test data is',score model2[1])
    10000/10000 [============= ] - 1s 112us/step
    Loss on test data is 0.023159436680417637
    Accuracy on test data is 0.9937
```

```
In [20]:
             #arch 3
           1
             #building a 7 Layer of Conv2d ,7 Layers of maxpooling and 2 dense Layers
           3
             model = Sequential()
              model.add(Conv2D(16,kernel size = 3,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None),input sh
              model.add(MaxPooling2D(1,1))
              model.add(BatchNormalization())
             model.add(Dropout(0.5))
          10
          11
             model.add(Conv2D(32,kernel size = 3,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
             model.add(MaxPooling2D(1,1))
             model.add(BatchNormalization())
          14
             model.add(Dropout(0.5))
          16
          17
             model.add(Conv2D(64,kernel size = 3,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
          18
             model.add(MaxPooling2D(1,1))
             model.add(BatchNormalization())
             model.add(Dropout(0.5))
          22
          23
             model.add(Conv2D(96,kernel size = 5,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
             model.add(MaxPooling2D(1,1))
             model.add(BatchNormalization())
             model.add(Dropout(0.3))
          27
          28
          29
          30
          31
             model.add(Conv2D(128,kernel size = 5,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
             model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
          33
             model.add(BatchNormalization())
             model.add(Dropout(0.3))
          35
          36
          37
             model.add(Conv2D(160,kernel size = 5,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
             model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
             model.add(BatchNormalization())
             model.add(Dropout(0.3))
          41
          42
```

```
43
44
   #flattening adn adding another 2 dense layers with relu activation
   model.add(Flatten())
46
   model.add(Dense(256,activation = 'relu',kernel_initializer = he_normal(seed = None)))
   model.add(BatchNormalization())
   model.add(Dropout(0.3))
49
50
51
   model.add(Dense(128,activation = 'relu',kernel_initializer = he_normal(seed = None)))
   model.add(Dropout(0.3))
53
54
55
   #output layer
56
57
   model.add(Dense(10,activation = 'softmax'))
58
59
   print(model.summary())
```

Model: "sequential_3"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape		Param #
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None,	26, 26,	16)	160
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2	(None,	26, 26,	16)	0
batch_normalization_6 (Batch	(None,	26, 26,	16)	64
dropout_8 (Dropout)	(None,	26, 26,	16)	0
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None,	24, 24,	32)	4640
max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling2	(None,	24, 24,	32)	0
batch_normalization_7 (Batch	(None,	24, 24,	32)	128
dropout_9 (Dropout)	(None,	24, 24,	32)	0
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None,	22, 22,	64)	18496
max_pooling2d_6 (MaxPooling2	(None,	22, 22,	64)	0

batch_normalization_8 (Batch	(None,	22, 22, 64)	256
dropout_10 (Dropout)	(None,	22, 22, 64)	0
conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None,	18, 18, 96)	153696
max_pooling2d_7 (MaxPooling2	(None,	18, 18, 96)	0
batch_normalization_9 (Batch	(None,	18, 18, 96)	384
dropout_11 (Dropout)	(None,	18, 18, 96)	0
conv2d_12 (Conv2D)	(None,	14, 14, 128)	307328
max_pooling2d_8 (MaxPooling2	(None,	7, 7, 128)	0
batch_normalization_10 (Batc	(None,	7, 7, 128)	512
dropout_12 (Dropout)	(None,	7, 7, 128)	0
conv2d_13 (Conv2D)	(None,	3, 3, 160)	512160
max_pooling2d_9 (MaxPooling2	(None,	1, 1, 160)	0
batch_normalization_11 (Batc	(None,	1, 1, 160)	640
dropout_13 (Dropout)	(None,	1, 1, 160)	0
flatten_3 (Flatten)	(None,	160)	0
dense_6 (Dense)	(None,	256)	41216
batch_normalization_12 (Batc	(None,	256)	1024
dropout_14 (Dropout)	(None,	256)	0
dense_7 (Dense)	(None,	128)	32896
dropout_15 (Dropout)	(None,	128)	0
dense_8 (Dense)	(None,	10)	1290
Total names: 1 074 900			_ _

Total params: 1,074,890

Trainable params: 1,073,386 Non-trainable params: 1,504

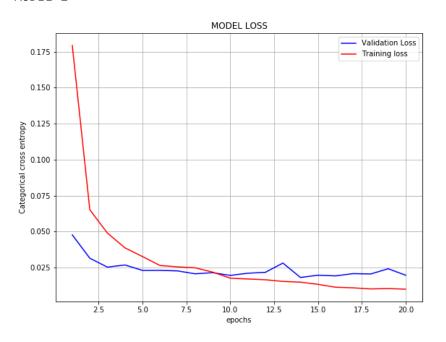
None

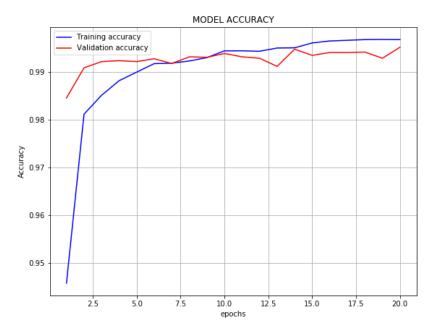
```
Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
Epoch 1/20
4 - val acc: 0.9700
Epoch 2/20
7 - val acc: 0.9809
Epoch 3/20
4 - val acc: 0.9860
Epoch 4/20
7 - val acc: 0.9884
Epoch 5/20
7 - val acc: 0.9902
Epoch 6/20
6 - val acc: 0.9888
Epoch 7/20
2 - val acc: 0.9933
Epoch 8/20
6 - val acc: 0.9906
Epoch 9/20
4 - val acc: 0.9942
Epoch 10/20
4 - val acc: 0.9932
Epoch 11/20
3 - val acc: 0.9928
Epoch 12/20
2 - val acc: 0.9919
```

```
Epoch 13/20
     60000/60000 [=============== ] - 19s 320us/step - loss: 0.0354 - acc: 0.9894 - val loss: 0.021
     6 - val acc: 0.9934
     Epoch 14/20
     5 - val acc: 0.9933
     Epoch 15/20
     3 - val acc: 0.9929
     Epoch 16/20
     6 - val acc: 0.9937
     Epoch 17/20
     60000/60000 [============== ] - 19s 319us/step - loss: 0.0290 - acc: 0.9910 - val loss: 0.021
     1 - val acc: 0.9940
     Epoch 18/20
     9 - val acc: 0.9931
     Epoch 19/20
     0 - val acc: 0.9940
     Epoch 20/20
     7 - val acc: 0.9938
In [0]:
      1 history3 = savetofile(history, 'history3')
      2 model3 = savetofile(model, 'model3')
In [23]:
       model3 = openfromfile('model3')
      3 | score model3 = model1.evaluate(X test,Y test)
       print('Loss on test data is',score model3[0])
       print('Accuracy on test data is',score model3[1])
     10000/10000 [============ ] - 1s 92us/step
     Loss on test data is 0.01964392685413427
     Accuracy on test data is 0.9951
```

```
In [0]:
          1 #plotting all the results
            def plots(model h):
          3
          4
          5
               plt.figure(figsize = (20,15))
               #plt.grid()
          6
          7
               x = list(range(1,epochs+1))
          8
          9
               #model Loss
               plt.subplot(2,2,1)
         10
         11
               plt.title('MODEL LOSS')
              plt.grid()
         12
               plt.plot(x,model h.history['val loss'],color = 'b',label = 'Validation Loss')
         13
               plt.plot(x,model h.history['loss'],color = 'r',label = 'Training loss')
         14
               plt.xlabel('epochs')
         15
         16
               plt.ylabel('Categorical cross entropy')
               plt.legend()
         17
         18
               #model accuracy
         19
               plt.subplot(2,2,2)
         20
         21
               plt.title('MODEL ACCURACY')
               plt.grid()
         22
               plt.plot(x,model h.history['acc'],color = 'b',label = 'Training accuracy')
         23
               plt.plot(x,model h.history['val acc'],color = 'r',label = 'Validation accuracy')
         24
               plt.xlabel('epochs')
         25
         26
               plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
               plt.legend()
         27
         28
               plt.show()
         29
         30
         31
         32
```

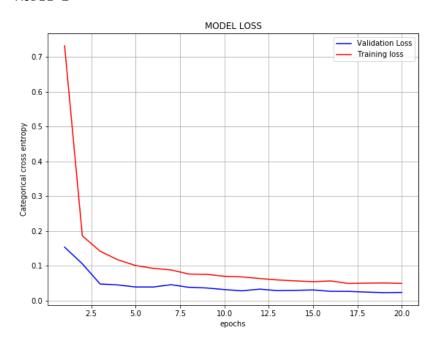
MODEL 1

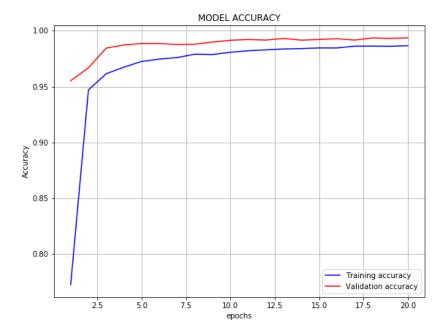




```
In [26]: 1 history2 = openfromfile('history2')
2 print('MODEL 2')
3 plots(history2)
```

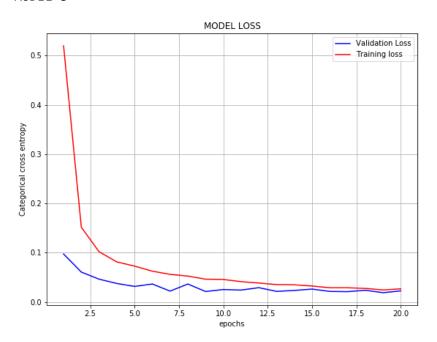
MODEL 2

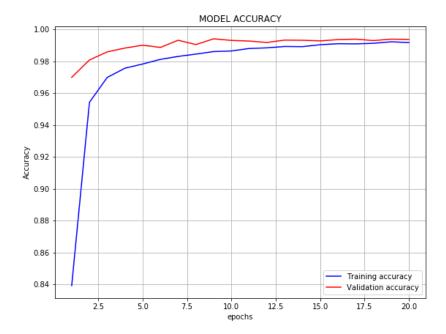




```
In [27]: 1 history3 = openfromfile('history3')
2 print('MODEL 3')
3 plots(history3)
```

MODEL 3





Best Model with Different parameters

• In this section we will use 3 different models each one following the same architecture but with different tuned parameters

MODEL 1: Removing dropout and batchNormalization lavers

```
In [28]:
             model = Sequential()
           1
           2
             #1st and 2nd layer with maxpooling layer
              model.add(Conv2D(32,kernel size = 3,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None),input sh
             model.add(Conv2D(32,kernel size = 3,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
              model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
              #3rd and 4th layer with maxpooling layer
             model.add(Conv2D(64,kernel_size = 2,activation = 'relu',kernel_initializer = he_normal(seed = None)))
             model.add(Conv2D(64,kernel size = 2,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
             model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
          13
          14
          15
          16
              #5th Laver
          17
              model.add(Conv2D(128,kernel size = 5,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
          18
          19
              #flattening adn adding another 2 dense layers with relu activation
             model.add(Flatten())
              model.add(Dense(256,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
          23
          24
              model.add(Dense(128,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
          25
          26
          27
              #output laver
          29
              model.add(Dense(10,activation = 'softmax'))
          30
              print(model.summary())
          32
          33
              batch size = 100
              epochs = 20
          34
          35
              model.compile(loss = 'categorical crossentropy',optimizer = 'adam',metrics = ['accuracy'])
          37
          38
              history = model.fit(X train,Y train,batch size = batch size,epochs = epochs,validation data = [X test,Y test
          39
```

Model: "sequential 4"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #	
conv2d_14 (Conv2D)	(None,	26, 26, 32)	320	
conv2d_15 (Conv2D)	(None,	24, 24, 32)	9248	
max_pooling2d_10 (MaxPooling	(None,	12, 12, 32)	0	
conv2d_16 (Conv2D)	(None,	11, 11, 64)	8256	
conv2d_17 (Conv2D)	(None,	10, 10, 64)	16448	
max_pooling2d_11 (MaxPooling	(None,	5, 5, 64)	0	
conv2d_18 (Conv2D)	(None,	1, 1, 128)	204928	
flatten_4 (Flatten)	(None,	128)	0	
dense_9 (Dense)	(None,	256)	33024	
dense_10 (Dense)	(None,	128)	32896	
dense_11 (Dense)	(None,	10)	1290	
Total params: 306,410 Trainable params: 306,410 Non-trainable params: 0				
None Train on 60000 samples, valid Epoch 1/20 60000/60000 [=================================		·	34us/step - los	s: 0.1402 - acc: 0.9563 - val_loss: 0.0402
Epoch 2/20	=====	=====] - 5s 8	8us/step - loss	: 0.0429 - acc: 0.9866 - val_loss: 0.0407
	=====	=====] - 5s 8	7us/step - loss	: 0.0314 - acc: 0.9903 - val_loss: 0.0309
•	=====	=====] - 5s 8	7us/step - loss	: 0.0252 - acc: 0.9918 - val_loss: 0.0289

```
Epoch 5/20
val acc: 0.9916
Epoch 6/20
val acc: 0.9890
Epoch 7/20
val acc: 0.9914
Epoch 8/20
val acc: 0.9908
Epoch 9/20
- val acc: 0.9919
Epoch 10/20
- val acc: 0.9919
Epoch 11/20
- val acc: 0.9895
Epoch 12/20
- val acc: 0.9910
Epoch 13/20
val acc: 0.9914
Epoch 14/20
- val acc: 0.9911
Epoch 15/20
- val acc: 0.9927
Epoch 16/20
val acc: 0.9930
Epoch 17/20
- val acc: 0.9887
Epoch 18/20
- val acc: 0.9909
Epoch 19/20
```

```
60000/60000 [============] - 5s 85us/step - loss: 0.0071 - acc: 0.9980 - val_loss: 0.0380
- val_acc: 0.9922
Epoch 20/20
60000/60000 [============] - 5s 85us/step - loss: 0.0045 - acc: 0.9987 - val_loss: 0.0346
- val_acc: 0.9927

In [0]: 1 history_11 = savetofile(history, 'history11')
2 model_11 = savetofile(model, 'model_11')
```

MODEL2: Using Tanh activation function along with glorot normal weight initilization

```
In [30]:
             #CNN with 5 Layers
              from keras.initializers import glorot_normal
           3
              model = Sequential()
              #1st and 2nd layer with maxpooling layer
              model.add(Conv2D(32,kernel size = 3,activation = 'tanh',kernel initializer = glorot normal(seed = None),inpu
              model.add(Conv2D(32,kernel size = 3,activation = 'tanh',kernel initializer = glorot normal(seed = None)))
             model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
             model.add(BatchNormalization())
             model.add(Dropout(0.5))
          12
          13 #3rd and 4th layer with maxpooling layer
             model.add(Conv2D(64,kernel size = 2,activation = 'tanh',kernel initializer = glorot normal(seed = None)))
             model.add(Conv2D(64,kernel size = 2,activation = 'tanh',kernel initializer = glorot normal(seed = None)))
             model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
          17 model.add(BatchNormalization())
             model.add(Dropout(0.5))
          18
          19
          20
          21 #5th Layer
             model.add(Conv2D(128,kernel size = 5,activation = 'tanh',kernel initializer = glorot normal(seed = None)))
              model.add(BatchNormalization())
              model.add(Dropout(0.4))
          25
              #flattening adn adding another 2 dense layers with relu activation
             model.add(Flatten())
             model.add(Dense(256,activation = 'tanh',kernel initializer = glorot normal(seed = None)))
              model.add(Dropout(0.4))
          30
          31
              model.add(Dense(128,activation = 'tanh',kernel initializer = glorot normal(seed = None)))
              model.add(Dropout(0.4))
          33
          34
          35
              #output layer
              model.add(Dense(10,activation = 'softmax'))
          37
          38
              print(model.summary())
          39
          40
          41
              model.compile(loss = 'categorical crossentropy',optimizer = 'adam',metrics = ['accuracy'])
```

```
history = model.fit(X_train,Y_train,batch_size = batch_size,epochs = epochs,validation_data = [X_test,Y_test]

history = model.fit(X_train,Y_train,batch_size = batch_size,epochs = epochs,validation_data = [X_test,Y_test]

43
44
45
46
47
48
```

Model: "sequential_5"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_19 (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 32)	======= 320
conv2d_20 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 32)	9248
max_pooling2d_12 (MaxPooling	(None, 12, 12, 32)	0
batch_normalization_13 (Batc	(None, 12, 12, 32)	128
dropout_16 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 32)	0
conv2d_21 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 64)	8256
conv2d_22 (Conv2D)	(None, 10, 10, 64)	16448
max_pooling2d_13 (MaxPooling	(None, 5, 5, 64)	0
batch_normalization_14 (Batc	(None, 5, 5, 64)	256
dropout_17 (Dropout)	(None, 5, 5, 64)	0
conv2d_23 (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 128)	204928
batch_normalization_15 (Batc	(None, 1, 1, 128)	512
dropout_18 (Dropout)	(None, 1, 1, 128)	0
flatten_5 (Flatten)	(None, 128)	0
dense_12 (Dense)	(None, 256)	33024
dropout_19 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0

dense_13 (Dense)	(None,	128)	32896	_		
dropout_20 (Dropout)	(None,	128)	0	_		
dense_14 (Dense)	(None,	10)	1290	_		
Total params: 307,306 Trainable params: 306,85 Non-trainable params: 44		======		=		
None Train on 60000 samples, Epoch 1/20 60000/60000 [=================================				— loss: 0.3995 - ac	c: 0.8748 - val_loss:	0.2793 -
Epoch 2/20 60000/60000 [=================================		_	·		_	
60000/60000 [=================================		_	·		_	
val_acc: 0.8763 Epoch 5/20 60000/60000 [=================================		_	·		_	
Epoch 6/20 60000/60000 [=================================	======	=====]	- 6s 104us/step - 1	oss: 0.0999 - acc	:: 0.9712 - val_loss:	0.0786 -
60000/60000 [=================================	=======	=====]	- 6s 104us/step - 1	oss: 0.0942 - acc	:: 0.9728 - val_loss:	0.0824 -
60000/60000 [======= val_acc: 0.9637 Epoch 9/20	=======	=====]	- 6s 102us/step - 1	oss: 0.0954 - acc	: 0.9719 - val_loss:	0.1230 -
60000/60000 [=================================		_				
60000/60000 [=================================	=======	=====]	- 6s 104us/step - 1	oss: 0.0879 - acc	:: 0.9741 - val_loss:	0.0620 -

```
Epoch 11/20
   val acc: 0.9781
   Epoch 12/20
   val acc: 0.9833
   Epoch 13/20
   val acc: 0.9850
   Epoch 14/20
   val acc: 0.9610
   Epoch 15/20
   val acc: 0.9741
   Epoch 16/20
   val acc: 0.9821
   Epoch 17/20
   val acc: 0.9890
   Epoch 18/20
   val acc: 0.9875
   Epoch 19/20
   val acc: 0.9879
   Epoch 20/20
   val acc: 0.9903
In [31]:
    1 | score = model.evaluate(X test,Y test)
    2 print('Loss on test data is',score[0])
    3 | print('Accuracy on test data is',score[1])
   10000/10000 [============ ] - 1s 77us/step
   Loss on test data is 0.03541449715318158
   Accuracy on test data is 0.9903
In [0]:
    1 history 22 = savetofile(history, 'history 22')
    2 model 22 = savetofile(model, 'model 22')
```

MODEL 3: Using RMSPROP as optimizer

```
In [33]:
             from keras.optimizers import RMSprop
           2
              #CNN with 5 Layers
           3
              model = Sequential()
              #1st and 2nd layer with maxpooling layer
              model.add(Conv2D(32,kernel size = 3,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None),input sh
             model.add(Conv2D(32,kernel size = 3,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
             model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
          11 model.add(BatchNormalization())
          12 model.add(Dropout(0.5))
          13
          14 #3rd and 4th layer with maxpooling layer
             model.add(Conv2D(64,kernel size = 2,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
          16 | model.add(Conv2D(64,kernel size = 2,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
             model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
          18 model.add(BatchNormalization())
             model.add(Dropout(0.5))
          19
          20
          21
          22
             #5th Layer
             model.add(Conv2D(128,kernel size = 5,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
              model.add(BatchNormalization())
             model.add(Dropout(0.4))
          26
              #flattening adn adding another 2 dense layers with relu activation
              model.add(Flatten())
             model.add(Dense(256,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
             model.add(Dropout(0.4))
          30
          31
          32
              model.add(Dense(128,activation = 'relu',kernel initializer = he normal(seed = None)))
          33
              model.add(Dropout(0.4))
          34
          35
          36
          37
              #output laver
              model.add(Dense(10,activation = 'softmax'))
          38
          39
          40
              print(model.summary())
          41
              model.compile(loss = 'categorical crossentropy',optimizer = 'RMSProp',metrics = ['accuracy'])
```

```
history = model.fit(X_train,Y_train,batch_size = batch_size,epochs = epochs,validation_data = [X_test,Y_test]
```

Model: "sequential_6"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=======================================	=======================================	=======
conv2d_24 (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 32)	320
conv2d_25 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 32)	9248
max_pooling2d_14 (MaxPooling	(None, 12, 12, 32)	0
batch_normalization_16 (Batc	(None, 12, 12, 32)	128
dropout_21 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 32)	0
conv2d_26 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 64)	8256
conv2d_27 (Conv2D)	(None, 10, 10, 64)	16448
max_pooling2d_15 (MaxPooling	(None, 5, 5, 64)	0
batch_normalization_17 (Batc	(None, 5, 5, 64)	256
dropout_22 (Dropout)	(None, 5, 5, 64)	0
conv2d_28 (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 128)	204928
batch_normalization_18 (Batc	(None, 1, 1, 128)	512
dropout_23 (Dropout)	(None, 1, 1, 128)	0
flatten_6 (Flatten)	(None, 128)	0
dense_15 (Dense)	(None, 256)	33024
dropout_24 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_16 (Dense)	(None, 128)	32896

(None, 128)

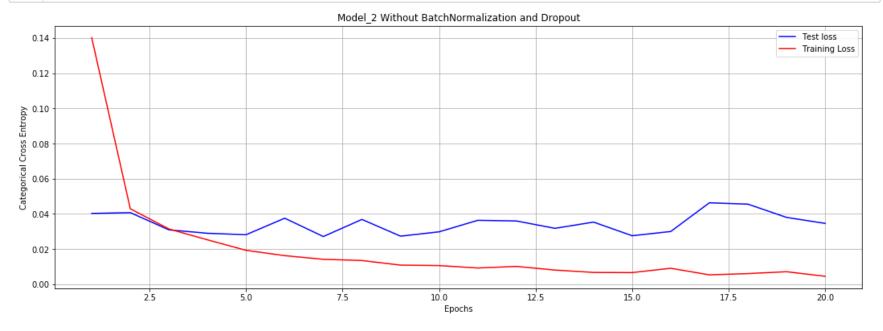
```
dense 17 (Dense)
       (None, 10)
              1290
______
Total params: 307,306
Trainable params: 306,858
Non-trainable params: 448
None
Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
Epoch 1/20
val acc: 0.9669
Epoch 2/20
val acc: 0.9814
Epoch 3/20
val acc: 0.9880
Epoch 4/20
val acc: 0.9869
Epoch 5/20
val acc: 0.9881
Epoch 6/20
val acc: 0.9913
Epoch 7/20
val acc: 0.9910
Epoch 8/20
val_acc: 0.9903
Epoch 9/20
val acc: 0.9903
Epoch 10/20
al acc: 0.9912
Epoch 11/20
al acc: 0.9927
```

dropout 25 (Dropout)

```
Epoch 12/20
   val acc: 0.9915
   Epoch 13/20
   val acc: 0.9907
   Epoch 14/20
   val acc: 0.9911
   Epoch 15/20
   val acc: 0.9921
   Epoch 16/20
   al acc: 0.9923
   Epoch 17/20
   val acc: 0.9903
   Epoch 18/20
   val acc: 0.9909
   Epoch 19/20
   val acc: 0.9894
   Epoch 20/20
   val acc: 0.9907
In [34]:
    1 | score = model.evaluate(X test,Y test)
    2 print('loss on test data is: ',score[0])
     print('Accuracy on test data is:',score[1])
     history 33 = savetofile(history, 'history 33')
    model 33 = savetofile(model, 'model33')
   10000/10000 [============= ] - 1s 78us/step
   loss on test data is: 0.046560718773310396
   Accuracy on test data is: 0.9907
```

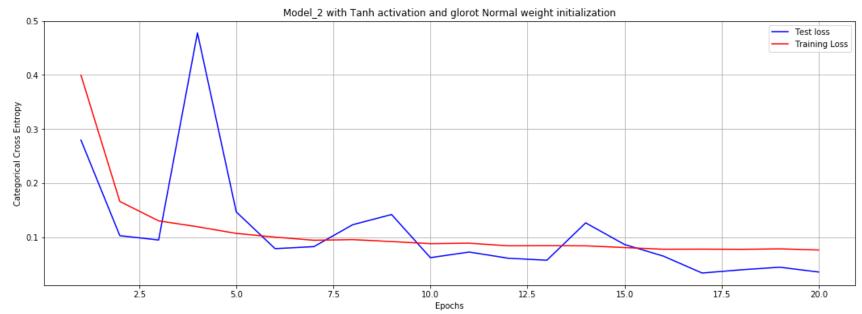
```
In [0]:
             def diff ops(model h,text):
          2
               x = list(range(1,(epochs)+1))#definiq the bin size on the x axis as we want to plot for each of the epochs
          3
               plt.figure(figsize = (18,6))
          4
          5
               plt.grid()
               plt.plot(x,model h.history['val loss'],'b',label = 'Test loss')
          6
               plt.plot(x,model h.history['loss'],'r',label = 'Training Loss')
               plt.xlabel('Epochs')
               plt.ylabel('Categorical Cross Entropy')
          9
               plt.title(text)
         10
               plt.legend(loc = 'best')
         11
               plt.show()
         12
```

```
In [36]: 1 text = 'Model_2 Without BatchNormalization and Dropout'
    diff_ops(openfromfile('history11'),text)
3
```



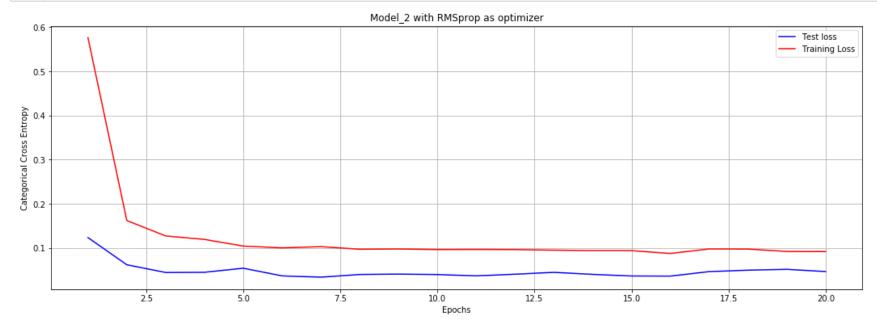
We removed the BatchNormalization layer and the Dropout layers for the best performing model, so as to experiment with overfitting of the model. As it can be clearly seen that model leraned well on the training data, but performing generalization by this model was not as easy task. Though it gives an accuracy of 99.13 % on test data becuase of low complexity and unsophisticated MNIST data, but it can be clearly observed that the loss is fluctuating with each epoch like an unsmoothed sinusoidal wave.

```
In [37]: 1 #plot_2
2 text = 'Model_2 with Tanh activation and glorot Normal weight initialization'
3 diff_ops(openfromfile('history_22'),text)
```



from the above graph we can clearly observe that using a different activation function 'Tanh' and initializing the weights using glorot deacreased the accuracy by 1%,though surprisingly the model performed better on test data than the train data after few initial epochs i.e generalization accuracy comes to be higher and loss lower in this case. Sudden increase in the loss around 3rd epoch can be undertood from the concept of vanishing gradients.

```
In [38]: 1 text = 'Model_2 with RMSprop as optimizer'
2 diff_ops(openfromfile('history_33'),text)
```



Here we see that using RMSProp as the optimizer instead of Adam has no significant impact, the accuracy on test is more or less same, also the execution time on test data is also same. As the data we are using is trivial, that's why RMSProp also converges fastly.

Conclusion

```
In [41]:
           1
              from prettytable import PrettyTable
           3
              table arch1 = PrettyTable()
             models = ['2 Convolution layers + 1 pooling layer + 1 Dense layer + Adam ','5 Convolution layers + 2 poolin
                        '6 Convolution layers + 1 6 pooling layers + 2 Dense Layers + Adam'
             tr loss = [history1.history['loss'][19], history2.history['loss'][19], history3.history['loss'][19]]
             tr acc = [history1.history['acc'][19],history2.history['acc'][19],history3.history['acc'][19]]
             te loss = [score model1[0], score model2[0], score model3[0]]
             te acc = [score model1[1],score model2[1],score model3[1]]
          11
          12 table arch1.add column('Model', models)
         13 table arch1.add column('trainig loss',tr loss)
          14 table arch1.add column('Training Accuracy(%)',tr acc)
          15 table arch1.add column('Test loss', te loss)
          16 table arch1.add column('Test Accuracy(%)',te acc)
             print('\t\t\t\t\t\t 3 Different CNN architectures')
          18 print(table arch1)
             print('\n\n\n')
          19
          20
          21
              #table after tuning the best performing model
          23
          24
              score model11 = openfromfile('model 11').evaluate(X test,Y test,verbose = 0)
             score model22 = openfromfile('model 22').evaluate(X test,Y test,verbose = ∅)
             score model33 = openfromfile('model33').evaluate(X test,Y test,verbose = 0)
          26
          27
             table arch2 = PrettyTable()
             models = ['Model_2 without BatchNormalization and Dropout', 'Model_2 with using Tanh activation and glorot no
          30
                        'Model 2 with RMSProp optimizer']
          31 | tr loss = [openfromfile('history11').history['loss'][19],openfromfile('history 22').history['loss'][19],open
          32 tr acc = [openfromfile('history11').history['acc'][19],openfromfile('history 22').history['acc'][19],openfro
          te loss = [score model11[0],score model22[0],score model33[0]]
             te acc = [score model11[1],score model22[1],score model33[1]]
          35
          36 table arch2.add column('Model', models)
          37 | table arch2.add column('trainig loss',tr loss)
          38 table arch2.add column('Training Accuracy(%)',tr acc)
          39 table arch2.add column('Test loss', te loss)
          40 table arch2.add column('Test Accuracy(%)',te acc)
             print('\t\t\t\t\t\t Different output of best performing model')
          42
             print(table arch2)
```

```
43 print('\n\n\n')
44
45
46
47
```

```
Different output of best performing model
            ------
                         Model
                                                           trainig loss
                                                                        | Training
Accuracy(%) | Test loss | Test Accuracy(%) |
  -----+
          Model 2 without BatchNormalization and Dropout
                                                       0.004473916407167261 | 0.99871
66678905487 | 0.03456393923192763 | 0.9927
| Model 2 with using Tanh activation and glorot normal weight initializer | 0.0761473451834172 | 0.97828
33438118299 | 0.03541449715318158 |
                               0.9903
                Model 2 with RMSProp optimizer
                                                        0.09186855908615446
                                                                          0.98205
00112573306 | 0.046560718773310396 |
```

_

#observation A 10 layer CNN which consists of 5 Convolutional layers and 2 maxpooling layers and Dense layers with relu activation and a final softmax output layer gives us the best accuracy of 99.5% on test data and a test loss of 0.018 .BatchNormalization and Dropout rate helps us in avoiding overfitting in such a complex architecture. This also gives us insight of how we can further tune the dropout rates kernel sizes and model with 7 Convolutional layers which is our 3rd model with. We also tried the GridSearch Cross validation on our first model with different kernel sizes, though it increases the training time by huge margin. A subsequent tuning may result in less time complexity

We also observe that removing BatchNormalization and dropout layers from the best performing model leads to overffitting and slow convergence by the model using Tanh activation and glorot normal weight initialization decreases the accuracy by 1% to 98% where on an average we were getting the accuracy of 99%, which shos that how significant activation function is while initializing the model.RMSprop instead of AdamOptimizer does not have any major impact, and everything remains same more or less.