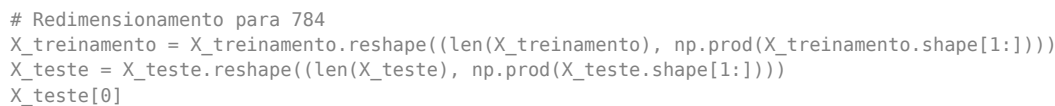


```
# Teste de imagem baixada
plt.imshow(X_treinamento[21], cmap = 'gray')
plt.title(y_treinamento[21])
```

[illegible]

```
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 126, 254, 182,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 75, 251,
240, 57, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 19,
221, 254, 166, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
3, 203, 254, 219, 35, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 38, 254, 254, 77, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 31, 224, 254, 115, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 133, 254, 254, 52, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 61, 242, 254, 254, 52, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 121, 254, 254, 219, 40,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 121, 254, 207,
18, 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], dtype=uint8)

# Transformação e normalização dos dados
X_treinamento = X_treinamento.astype('float32')
X_teste = X_teste.astype('float32')
X_treinamento /= 255
X_teste /= 255

# Dummy de 10 classes
y_treinamento = np_utils.to_categorical(y_treinamento, 10)
y_teste = np_utils.to_categorical(y_teste, 10)
y_teste[0]

array([0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0.], dtype=float32)

# Estrutura da rede neural: 784 - 64 - 64 - 64 - 10
# Dropout é utilizado para zerar uma porcentagem dos neurônios, para evitar o overfitting
modelo = Sequential()
modelo.add(Dense(units = 64, activation = 'relu', input_dim = 784))
modelo.add(Dropout(0.2))
modelo.add(Dense(units = 64, activation = 'relu'))
modelo.add(Dropout(0.2))
modelo.add(Dense(units = 64, activation = 'relu'))
modelo.add(Dropout(0.2))
#camada de saida, softmax probabilidade
modelo.add(Dense(units = 10, activation = 'softmax'))

# Visualização da estrutura da rede neural
modelo.summary()

Model: "sequential_1"
Layer (type) Output Shape Param #
=====
dense_4 (Dense) (None, 64) 50240
dropout_3 (Dropout) (None, 64) 0
dense_5 (Dense) (None, 64) 4160
dropout_4 (Dropout) (None, 64) 0
dense_6 (Dense) (None, 64) 4160
dropout_5 (Dropout) (None, 64) 0
dense_7 (Dense) (None, 10) 650
=====
Total params: 59,210
Trainable params: 59,210
Non-trainable params: 0

# Configuração dos parâmetros da rede neural e treinamento (utilizando base de dados de validação)
# Na variável historico temos os histórico das execuções (erro e accuracy)
modelo.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss = 'categorical_crossentropy',
               metrics = ['accuracy'])
historico = modelo.fit(X_treinamento, y_treinamento, epochs = 20,
                      validation_data = (X_teste, y_teste))
```

```

Epoch 1/20
1875/1875 [=====] - 10s 3ms/step - loss: 1.0293 - accuracy: 0.6378 - val_loss: 0.5331 - val_acc
Epoch 2/20
1875/1875 [=====] - 10s 5ms/step - loss: 0.5449 - accuracy: 0.8373 - val_loss: 0.3562 - val_acc
Epoch 3/20
1875/1875 [=====] - 7s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4316 - accuracy: 0.8752 - val_loss: 0.3047 - val_acc
Epoch 4/20
1875/1875 [=====] - 6s 3ms/step - loss: 0.3672 - accuracy: 0.8934 - val_loss: 0.2448 - val_acc
Epoch 5/20
1875/1875 [=====] - 7s 4ms/step - loss: 0.3322 - accuracy: 0.9043 - val_loss: 0.2219 - val_acc
Epoch 6/20
1875/1875 [=====] - 7s 4ms/step - loss: 0.3038 - accuracy: 0.9114 - val_loss: 0.2065 - val_acc
Epoch 7/20
1875/1875 [=====] - 7s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2822 - accuracy: 0.9185 - val_loss: 0.1949 - val_acc
Epoch 8/20
1875/1875 [=====] - 9s 5ms/step - loss: 0.2686 - accuracy: 0.9226 - val_loss: 0.1789 - val_acc
Epoch 9/20
1875/1875 [=====] - 10s 5ms/step - loss: 0.2547 - accuracy: 0.9270 - val_loss: 0.1689 - val_acc
Epoch 10/20
1875/1875 [=====] - 10s 6ms/step - loss: 0.2476 - accuracy: 0.9289 - val_loss: 0.1611 - val_acc
Epoch 11/20
1875/1875 [=====] - 6s 3ms/step - loss: 0.2370 - accuracy: 0.9316 - val_loss: 0.1599 - val_acc
Epoch 12/20
1875/1875 [=====] - 7s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2310 - accuracy: 0.9343 - val_loss: 0.1576 - val_acc
Epoch 13/20
1875/1875 [=====] - 8s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2219 - accuracy: 0.9346 - val_loss: 0.1490 - val_acc
Epoch 14/20
1875/1875 [=====] - 7s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2178 - accuracy: 0.9367 - val_loss: 0.1459 - val_acc
Epoch 15/20
1875/1875 [=====] - 7s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2114 - accuracy: 0.9366 - val_loss: 0.1441 - val_acc
Epoch 16/20
1875/1875 [=====] - 6s 3ms/step - loss: 0.2061 - accuracy: 0.9396 - val_loss: 0.1499 - val_acc
Epoch 17/20
1875/1875 [=====] - 7s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2028 - accuracy: 0.9406 - val_loss: 0.1431 - val_acc
Epoch 18/20
1875/1875 [=====] - 6s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1995 - accuracy: 0.9413 - val_loss: 0.1409 - val_acc
Epoch 19/20
1875/1875 [=====] - 7s 4ms/step - loss: 0.1968 - accuracy: 0.9426 - val_loss: 0.1366 - val_acc
Epoch 20/20
1875/1875 [=====] - 6s 3ms/step - loss: 0.1930 - accuracy: 0.9423 - val_loss: 0.1381 - val_acc

```

```

# Gráfico para visualizar os erros e accuracy
historico.history.keys()
#evolução do erro, azul
plt.plot(historico.history['val_loss'])
#performance da rede
plt.plot(historico.history['val_accuracy'])

# Obtenção das previsões
previsoes = modelo.predict(X_teste)
previsoes

```



```

313/313 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step
array([[9.32211253e-11, 6.91008563e-06, 2.67957017e-04, ...,
        9.99656439e-01, 2.13234046e-07, 1.00167608e-05],
       [3.20645199e-08, 5.58556167e-05, 9.98079538e-01, ...,
        1.00167608e-05, 2.13234046e-07, 9.99656439e-01],
       ...,
       [9.99656439e-01, 2.13234046e-07, 9.98079538e-01, ...,
        9.99656439e-01, 2.13234046e-07, 9.98079538e-01]])

# Matriz confusão
y_teste_matriz = [np.argmax(t) for t in y_teste]
y_previsoes_matriz = [np.argmax(t) for t in previsoes]
confusao = confusion_matrix(y_teste_matriz, y_previsoes_matriz)
confusao

# Previsão com um novo registro, convertendo o array para o formato de matriz
# número 4
y_treinamento[20]

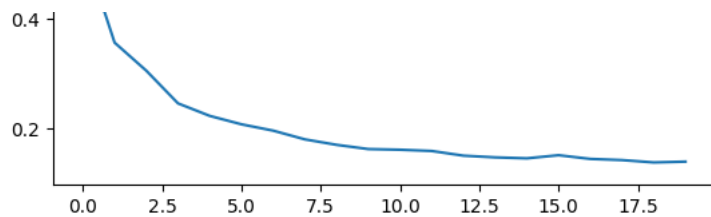
# passo a mesma posição para o modelo prever
novo = X_treinamento[20]
# de matriz para vetor
novo = np.expand_dims(novo, axis = 0)
# previsão
pred = modelo.predict(novo)
# maior valor
pred = [np.argmax(pred) for t in pred]
pred

```

```

1/1 [=====] - 0s 23ms/step
[4]

```



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✓ 0s conclusão: 00:46

