Fashion MNIST Classification

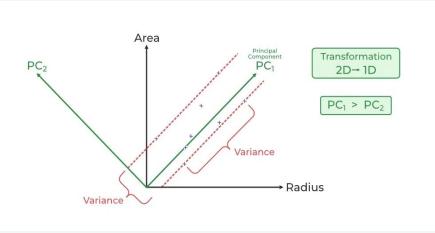
Classifying clothing items in the Fashion MNIST dataset using neural network models.

Project Overview

 Approach: Develop two models - one without dimensionality reduction and one with PCA-based dimensionality reduction.

 Objective: Classify clothing items in the Fashion MNIST dataset using neural network models.

Explaining PCA

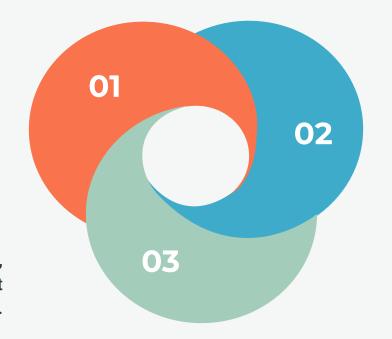


PCA is a way to reduce dimensions by casting a 'view' on the data

Looking at it diagrammatically helps us understand it better

Data Loading and Preprocessing

Loaded Fashion MNIST dataset using TensorFlow.



Normalized pixel values to a range between 0 and 1.

Split data into training (70%), validation (15%), and test sets (15%).

Model 1 - Baseline NN

- Designed a simple neural network architecture for classification with 128 neurons in the middle layer
- Trained the model on the training data with appropriate hyperparameter tuning and such as choosing appropriate activation function(relu & softmax)
- Achieved a validation accuracy of approximately 88.64%.
- Test accuracy: 88.11%.

Model 2 - PCA-NN

Trained a new neural network model using the transformed data.

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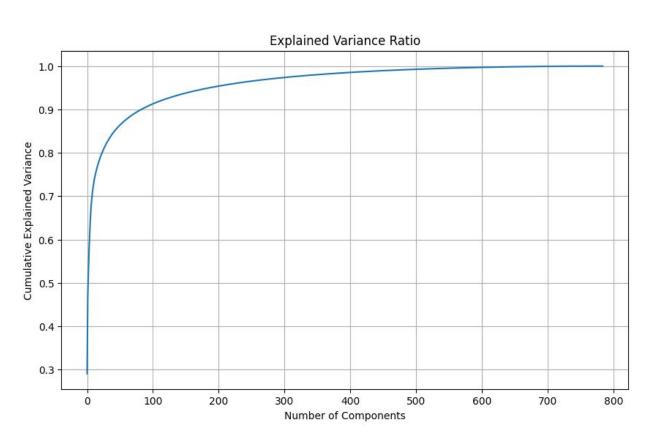
Applied PCA to the training data for dimensionality reduction.

Chose a suitable number of principal components based on explained variance analysis.

Achieved a validation accuracy of approximately 88.83%.

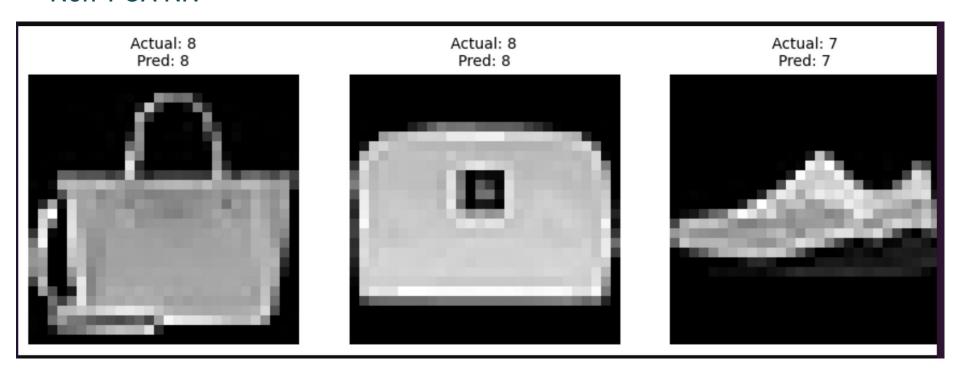
Test accuracy: 88.75%.

Explaining the Variance Curve

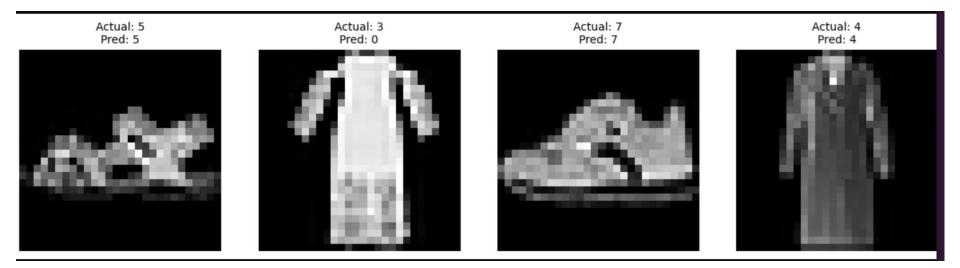


Comparing Samples

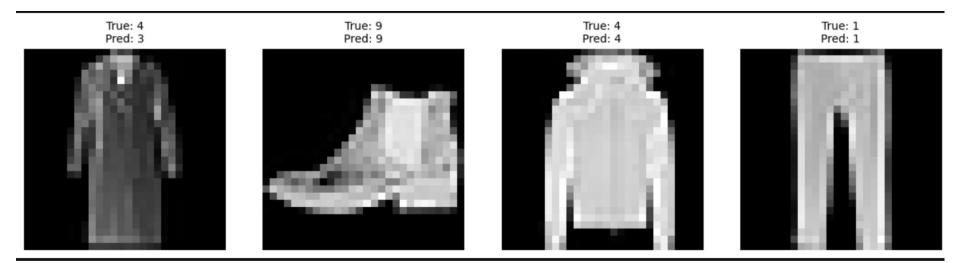
Non-PCA NN:



Non PCA NN:



PCA NN:



Comparison and Analysis

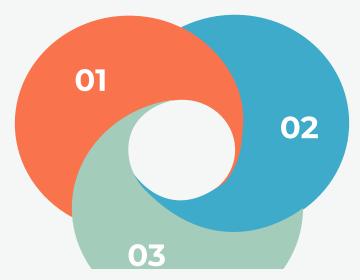
Dimensionality reduction via PCA improved computational efficiency without significantly impacting accuracy.

Both models achieved similar accuracies on the test set.

The PCA-NN model exhibited shorter training time compared to the non-PCA NN model (39.03 seconds vs. 68.27 seconds).

Conclusion

 PCA proved effective for enhancing the efficiency of neural network models in classifying Fashion MNIST images.



 The PCA-NN model achieved comparable accuracy to the non-PCA NN model while requiring less training time.

 Dimensionality reduction techniques like PCA offer practical solutions for improving the scalability and efficiency of machine learning models.

Questions