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## Assignment 2

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1. download Mnist fashion dataset, and then create a dataset of using any two fashion accessories and then classify the same. try to optimise the same using any Mean square error or R2 error.
2. Use digit dataset to classify the digits 8 and 3 or 6 and 9.

```
1 import tensorflow as tf
2 from tensorflow.keras.datasets import fashion_mnist
3 from sklearn import linear_model
4 import numpy as np
5 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
6
7 # Load the Fashion MNIST dataset
8 (train_images, train_labels), (test_images, test_labels) = fashion_mnist.load_data()
9
10 # Normalize the images
11 train_images = train_images / 255.0
12 test_images = test_images / 255.0
13
14
15 class_names = ["T-shirt/top", "Trouser", "Pullover", "Dress", "Coat",
16               "Sandal", "Shirt", "Sneaker", "Bag", "Ankle boot"]
17
18 plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
19 for i in range(25):
20     plt.subplot(5,5,i+1)
21     plt.xticks([])
22     plt.yticks([])
23     plt.grid(False)
24     plt.imshow(train_images[i], cmap=plt.cm.binary)
25     plt.xlabel(class_names[train_labels[i]])
26 plt.show()
27
```



```
1 # Select only "Bag" and "Ankle boot"
2 selected_classes = [8, 9]
3
4 # Filter the dataset
5 train_filter = np.isin(train_labels, selected_classes)
6 test_filter = np.isin(test_labels, selected_classes)
7
8 train_images, train_labels = train_images[train_filter], train_labels[train_filter]
9 test_images, test_labels = test_images[test_filter], test_labels[test_filter]
10
11 # Convert labels to binary (0 and 1)
12 train_labels = np.where(train_labels == 8, 0, 1)
13 test_labels = np.where(test_labels == 8, 0, 1)
14
```

1 Start coding or [generate](#) with AI.



```
array([9, 0, 0, ..., 3, 0, 5], dtype=uint8)
```

```

1 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
2 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Flatten, Dense, Dropout
3
4 # Build the model
5 model = Sequential([
6
7     Flatten(input_shape=(28, 28)),
8     Dense(128, activation='relu'),
9     Dropout(0.2),
10    Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
11 ])
12
13 # Compile the model using Mean Squared Error (MSE)
14 model.compile(optimizer='adam',
15               loss='mean_squared_error',
16               metrics=['accuracy'])
17
18 # Train the model
19 history = model.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs=10, validation_data=(test_images, test_labels))
20

```

```

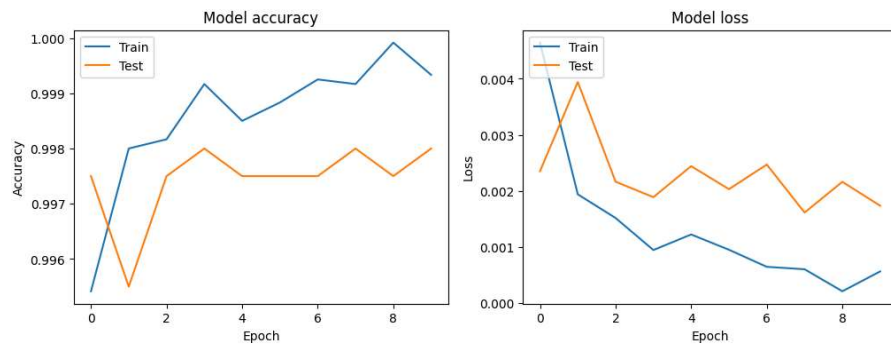
➡ Epoch 1/10
375/375 [=====] - 4s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0046 - accuracy: 0.9954 - val_loss: 0.0023 - val_accuracy: 0.9975
Epoch 2/10
375/375 [=====] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0019 - accuracy: 0.9980 - val_loss: 0.0039 - val_accuracy: 0.9955
Epoch 3/10
375/375 [=====] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0015 - accuracy: 0.9982 - val_loss: 0.0022 - val_accuracy: 0.9975
Epoch 4/10
375/375 [=====] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 9.4151e-04 - accuracy: 0.9992 - val_loss: 0.0019 - val_accuracy: 0.9980
Epoch 5/10
375/375 [=====] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0012 - accuracy: 0.9985 - val_loss: 0.0024 - val_accuracy: 0.9975
Epoch 6/10
375/375 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 9.4643e-04 - accuracy: 0.9988 - val_loss: 0.0020 - val_accuracy: 0.9975
Epoch 7/10
375/375 [=====] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 6.4166e-04 - accuracy: 0.9992 - val_loss: 0.0025 - val_accuracy: 0.9975
Epoch 8/10
375/375 [=====] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 5.9827e-04 - accuracy: 0.9992 - val_loss: 0.0016 - val_accuracy: 0.9980
Epoch 9/10
375/375 [=====] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 2.0528e-04 - accuracy: 0.9999 - val_loss: 0.0022 - val_accuracy: 0.9975
Epoch 10/10
375/375 [=====] - 2s 4ms/step - loss: 5.5933e-04 - accuracy: 0.9993 - val_loss: 0.0017 - val_accuracy: 0.9980

```

```

1 # Plot training & validation accuracy values
2 plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
3 plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
4 plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'])
5 plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'])
6 plt.title('Model accuracy')
7 plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
8 plt.xlabel('Epoch')
9 plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'], loc='upper left')
10
11 # Plot training & validation loss values
12 plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
13 plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
14 plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
15 plt.title('Model loss')
16 plt.ylabel('Loss')
17 plt.xlabel('Epoch')
18 plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'], loc='upper left')
19
20 plt.show()
21

```



```
1 from sklearn import datasets
2 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
3 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
4
5 # Load the digits dataset
6 digits = datasets.load_digits()
7
8 # Choose digits 8 and 3 or 6 and 9
9 selected_digits = [8, 3] # or [6, 9]
10
11 # Filter the dataset
12 filter_digits = np.isin(digits.target, selected_digits)
13 images = digits.images[filter_digits]
14 labels = digits.target[filter_digits]
15
16 # Convert labels to binary (0 and 1)
17 labels = np.where(labels == selected_digits[0], 0, 1)
18
19 # Flatten images
20 n_samples = len(images)
21 images = images.reshape((n_samples, -1))
22
23 # Split into training and test sets
24 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(images, labels, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
25
26 # Standardize the dataset
27 scaler = StandardScaler()
28 X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
29 X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
30
```

```
1 X_train.shape
```



```
(285, 64)
```

```

1 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
2 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout
3
4 # Build the model
5 model = Sequential([
6     Dense(64, activation='relu', input_shape=(64,)),
7     Dropout(0.2),
8     Dense(32, activation='relu'),
9     Dropout(0.2),
10    Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
11 ])
12
13 # Compile the model
14 model.compile(optimizer='adam',
15               loss='binary_crossentropy',
16               metrics=['accuracy'])
17
18 # Train the model
19 history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=20, validation_data=(X_test, y_test))
20

```

```

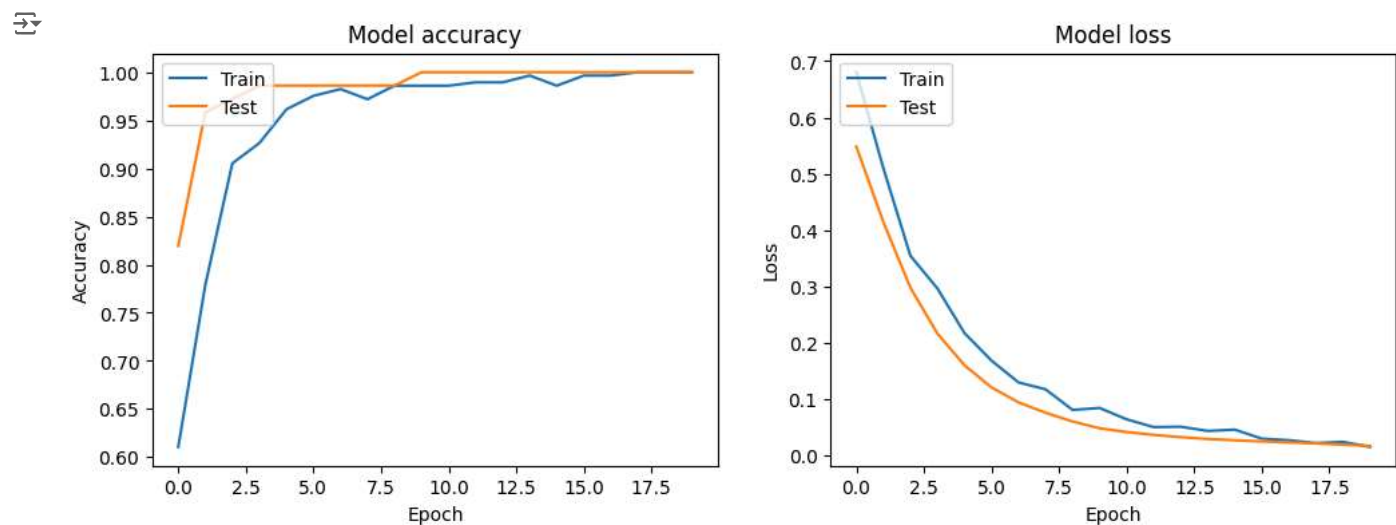
➡ Epoch 1/20
9/9 [=====] - 2s 43ms/step - loss: 0.6804 - accuracy: 0.6105 - val_loss: 0.5481 - val_accuracy: 0.8194
Epoch 2/20
9/9 [=====] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 0.5098 - accuracy: 0.7789 - val_loss: 0.4142 - val_accuracy: 0.9583
Epoch 3/20
9/9 [=====] - 0s 17ms/step - loss: 0.3542 - accuracy: 0.9053 - val_loss: 0.2975 - val_accuracy: 0.9722
Epoch 4/20
9/9 [=====] - 0s 23ms/step - loss: 0.2960 - accuracy: 0.9263 - val_loss: 0.2157 - val_accuracy: 0.9861
Epoch 5/20
9/9 [=====] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 0.2168 - accuracy: 0.9614 - val_loss: 0.1596 - val_accuracy: 0.9861
Epoch 6/20
9/9 [=====] - 0s 16ms/step - loss: 0.1678 - accuracy: 0.9754 - val_loss: 0.1201 - val_accuracy: 0.9861
Epoch 7/20
9/9 [=====] - 0s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1290 - accuracy: 0.9825 - val_loss: 0.0936 - val_accuracy: 0.9861
Epoch 8/20
9/9 [=====] - 0s 13ms/step - loss: 0.1167 - accuracy: 0.9719 - val_loss: 0.0752 - val_accuracy: 0.9861
Epoch 9/20
9/9 [=====] - 0s 12ms/step - loss: 0.0801 - accuracy: 0.9860 - val_loss: 0.0595 - val_accuracy: 0.9861
Epoch 10/20
9/9 [=====] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0836 - accuracy: 0.9860 - val_loss: 0.0475 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 11/20
9/9 [=====] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0634 - accuracy: 0.9860 - val_loss: 0.0408 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 12/20
9/9 [=====] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0496 - accuracy: 0.9895 - val_loss: 0.0358 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 13/20
9/9 [=====] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0503 - accuracy: 0.9895 - val_loss: 0.0317 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 14/20
9/9 [=====] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0428 - accuracy: 0.9965 - val_loss: 0.0285 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 15/20
9/9 [=====] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0451 - accuracy: 0.9860 - val_loss: 0.0263 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 16/20
9/9 [=====] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0291 - accuracy: 0.9965 - val_loss: 0.0241 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 17/20
9/9 [=====] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0263 - accuracy: 0.9965 - val_loss: 0.0223 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 18/20
9/9 [=====] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0212 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0206 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 19/20
9/9 [=====] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0234 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0184 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 20/20
9/9 [=====] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0143 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0161 - val_accuracy: 1.0000

```

```

1 # Plot training & validation accuracy values
2 plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
3 plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
4 plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'])
5 plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'])
6 plt.title('Model accuracy')
7 plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
8 plt.xlabel('Epoch')
9 plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'], loc='upper left')
10
11 # Plot training & validation loss values
12 plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
13 plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
14 plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
15 plt.title('Model loss')
16 plt.ylabel('Loss')
17 plt.xlabel('Epoch')
18 plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'], loc='upper left')
19
20 plt.show()
21

```



## ✓ Pratical Question 2

For Mnist Fashion dataset reduce the dimesionaity to say n, where n is accepted from user and try to classify the same using differnt classifiers like Decision trees, SVM, KNN etc

```


1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 from sklearn.datasets import fetch_openml
4 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
5 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
6 from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
7 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
8 from sklearn.svm import SVC
9 from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
10 from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, accuracy_score
11
12 # Load MNIST Fashion dataset
13 fashion_mnist = fetch_openml(name='Fashion-MNIST', version=1)
14 X = fashion_mnist.data
15 y = fashion_mnist.target
16
17 # Normalize the data
18 scaler = StandardScaler()
19 X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X)
20
21 # Accept the number of dimensions from the user
22 n = int(input("Enter the number of dimensions to reduce to: "))
23
24 # Reduce dimensionality using PCA
25 pca = PCA(n_components=n)
26 X_pca = pca.fit_transform(X_scaled)

```

```

27
28 # Split the data into training and test sets
29 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_pca, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
30
31 # Define classifiers
32 classifiers = {
33     'Decision Tree': DecisionTreeClassifier(),
34     'SVM': SVC(),
35     'KNN': KNeighborsClassifier()
36 }
37
38 # Train and evaluate classifiers
39 for name, clf in classifiers.items():
40     clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
41     y_pred = clf.predict(X_test)
42     print(f"Classifier: {name}")
43     print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)}")
44     print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
45     print("\n")
46
47 # Optional: Visualize the first two PCA components
48 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
49 for i in range(10):
50     idx = np.where(y == str(i))
51     plt.scatter(X_pca[idx, 0], X_pca[idx, 1], label=f"Class {i}", alpha=0.5)
52 plt.xlabel('PCA Component 1')
53 plt.ylabel('PCA Component 2')
54 plt.title('PCA of Fashion MNIST')
55 plt.legend()
56 plt.show()
57

```

 /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/datasets/\_openml.py:968: FutureWarning: warn(

Enter the number of dimensions to reduce to: 5  
 Classifier: Decision Tree  
 Accuracy: 0.682

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.67	0.66	0.66	1394
1	0.85	0.84	0.85	1402
2	0.50	0.50	0.50	1407
3	0.66	0.67	0.66	1449
4	0.50	0.50	0.50	1357
5	0.82	0.81	0.82	1449
6	0.35	0.35	0.35	1407
7	0.78	0.79	0.79	1359
8	0.83	0.84	0.84	1342
9	0.85	0.85	0.85	1434