```
In [0]: # if you keras is not using tensorflow as backend set "KERAS BACKEND=te
        nsorflow" use this command
        from keras.utils import np utils
        from keras.datasets import mnist
        import seaborn as sns
        from keras.initializers import RandomNormal
        import warnings
        warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
In [0]: %matplotlib notebook
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import numpy as np
        import time
        %matplotlib inline
        def plotting graph(x,y1,y2):
          x = list(range(1,nb epoch+1))
          y1 = history.history['val loss']#validation loss
          y2 = history.history['loss']#training loss
          plt.plot(x, y1, label='validation loss')
          plt.plot(x, y2, label='train loss')
          plt.xlabel('epoch')
          plt.ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
          plt.title("graph")
          plt.legend()
          plt.show()
In [0]: # the data, shuffled and split between train and test sets
```

```
(X train, y train), (X test, y test) = mnist.load data()
In [49]: #printing actual shapes of the splitted data
         print(X train.shape)
         print(X test.shape)
         print(y train.shape)
         print(y test.shape)
         (60000, 28, 28)
         (10000, 28, 28)
         (60000.)
         (10000,)
In [50]: print("Number of training examples :", X train.shape[0], "and each imag
         e is of shape (%d, %d) "%(X train.shape[1], X train.shape[2]))
         print("Number of training examples :", X test.shape[0], "and each image
          is of shape (%d, %d)"%(X test.shape[1], X test.shape[2]))
         Number of training examples: 60000 and each image is of shape (28, 28)
         Number of training examples: 10000 and each image is of shape (28, 28)
In [0]: # if you observe the input shape its 2 dimensional vector
         # for each image we have a (28*28) vector
         # we will convert the (28*28) vector into single dimensional vector of
          1 * 784
         X train = X train.reshape(X train.shape[0], X train.shape[1]*X train.sh
         ape[2])
         X test = X test.reshape(X test.shape[0], X test.shape[1]*X test.shape[2
In [52]: #printing shapes after reshaping of the splitted data
         print(X train.shape)
         print(X test.shape)
         print(y train.shape)
         print(y test.shape)
         (60000, 784)
```

```
(10000, 784)
         (60000,)
         (10000,)
In [53]: # after converting the input images from 3d to 2d vectors
         print("Number of training examples :", X train.shape[0], "and each imag
         e is of shape (%d) "%(X train.shape[1]))
         print("Number of training examples :", X test.shape[0], "and each image
          is of shape (%d)"%(X test.shape[1]))
         Number of training examples: 60000 and each image is of shape (784)
         Number of training examples: 10000 and each image is of shape (784)
In [0]: # if we observe the above matrix each cell is having a value between 0-
         255
         # before we move to apply machine learning algorithms lets try to norma
         lize the data
         \# X => (X - Xmin)/(Xmax-Xmin) = X/255
         X train = X train/255
         X \text{ test} = X \text{ test}/255
In [55]: # here we are having a class number for each image
         print("Class label of first image :", y train[0])
         # lets convert this into a 10 dimensional vector
         \# ex: consider an image is 5 convert it into 5 \Rightarrow [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
          0, 0, 01
         # this conversion needed for MLPs
         Y train = np utils.to categorical(y train, 10)
         Y test = np utils.to categorical(y test, 10)
         print("After converting the output into a vector : ",Y train[0])
         Class label of first image: 5
         After converting the output into a vector : [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0.
         0. 0.]
```

```
In [0]: from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Activation

In [0]: # some model parameters

output_dim = 10
input_dim = X_train.shape[1]

batch_size = 128
nb_epoch = 20
```

Models that we are building here

```
In [0]: #(1)MLP_WITH_2_LAYER_+_RELU_+_ADAM
#(2)MLP_WITH_2_LAYER_+_RELU_+_ADAM_+BN
#(3)MLP_WITH_2_LAYER_+_RELU_+_ADAM_+_BN_+_DROPOUT
#(4)MLP_WITH_3_LAYER_+_RELU_+_ADAM
#(5)MLP_WITH_3_LAYER_+_RELU_+_ADAM+BN
#(6)MLP_WITH_3_LAYER_+_RELU_+_ADAM_+BN_+DROPOUT
#(7)MLP_WITH_5_LAYER_+_RELU_+_ADAM
#(8)MLP_WITH_5_LAYER_+_RELU_+_ADAM_+BM
#(9)MLP_WITH_5_LAYER_+_RELU_+_ADAM_+BM+BM+Dropout
```

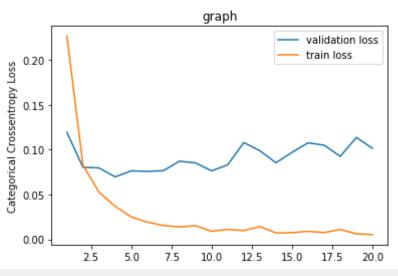
(1)MLP_WITH_2_LAYER_+_RELU_+_ADAM

```
In [59]: #model building
    #model 2:mlp with 2 layer + relu activation function +adam optimizer
    #using 448 neurons and 262 neurons in h1 layer and h2 layer
    #using relu function in h1 and h2
    #using softmax layer in output layer
```

```
# https://arxiv.org/pdf/1707.09725.pdf#page=95
# for relu layers
# If we sample weights from a normal distribution N(0,\sigma) we satisfy thi
s condition with \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(ni))}.
# h1 \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(fan in))} = 0.066 \Rightarrow N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.066)
# h2 \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(fan in))} = 0.087 \Rightarrow N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.087)
model 1 = Sequential()
model 1.add(Dense(448, activation='relu', input shape=(input dim,), ker
nel initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.066, seed=None)))
model 1.add(Dense(262, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNorm
al(mean=0.0, stddev=0.087, seed=None)))
model 1.add(Dense(output dim, activation='softmax'))
#compiling model by adding adam optimizer
model 1.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical crossentropy', metr
ics=['accuracy'])
history = model 1.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epochs=n
b epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X test, Y test))
##plotting train , test vs epoch graph
##calculating accuracy
score = model 1.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
print('Test score:', score[0])
print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
# list of epoch numbers
x = list(range(1,nb epoch+1))
vy = history.history['val loss']#validation loss
ty = history.history['loss']#training loss
plotting graph(x,vy,ty)
```

```
Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
Epoch 1/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 7s 113us/step - loss:
0.2269 - acc: 0.9322 - val loss: 0.1193 - val acc: 0.9619
Epoch 2/20
60000/60000 [============= ] - 4s 62us/step - loss:
0.0829 - acc: 0.9749 - val loss: 0.0804 - val acc: 0.9759
Epoch 3/20
0.0525 - acc: 0.9841 - val loss: 0.0796 - val acc: 0.9754
Epoch 4/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 4s 61us/step - loss:
0.0368 - acc: 0.9891 - val loss: 0.0697 - val acc: 0.9789
Epoch 5/20
0.0249 - acc: 0.9918 - val loss: 0.0764 - val acc: 0.9788
Epoch 6/20
0.0192 - acc: 0.9939 - val loss: 0.0758 - val acc: 0.9787
Epoch 7/20
0.0154 - acc: 0.9953 - val loss: 0.0766 - val acc: 0.9793
Epoch 8/20
60000/60000 [============= ] - 4s 62us/step - loss:
0.0139 - acc: 0.9955 - val loss: 0.0871 - val acc: 0.9783
Epoch 9/20
0.0153 - acc: 0.9947 - val loss: 0.0853 - val acc: 0.9788
Epoch 10/20
0.0090 - acc: 0.9971 - val loss: 0.0764 - val acc: 0.9805
Epoch 11/20
0.0111 - acc: 0.9961 - val loss: 0.0831 - val acc: 0.9806
Epoch 12/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 4s 59us/step - loss:
0.0098 - acc: 0.9966 - val loss: 0.1080 - val acc: 0.9759
Epoch 13/20
```

```
0.0142 - acc: 0.9951 - val loss: 0.0989 - val acc: 0.9776
Epoch 14/20
60000/60000 [============= ] - 4s 58us/step - loss:
0.0071 - acc: 0.9976 - val loss: 0.0854 - val acc: 0.9820
Epoch 15/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 4s 59us/step - loss:
0.0074 - acc: 0.9974 - val loss: 0.0970 - val acc: 0.9793
Epoch 16/20
0.0090 - acc: 0.9970 - val loss: 0.1076 - val acc: 0.9787
Epoch 17/20
0.0076 - acc: 0.9974 - val loss: 0.1050 - val acc: 0.9790
Epoch 18/20
0.0110 - acc: 0.9962 - val loss: 0.0926 - val acc: 0.9813
Epoch 19/20
60000/60000 [============] - 4s 61us/step - loss:
0.0062 - acc: 0.9980 - val loss: 0.1137 - val acc: 0.9754
Epoch 20/20
0.0052 - acc: 0.9980 - val loss: 0.1015 - val acc: 0.9794
Test score: 0.10150725200319671
Test accuracy: 0.9794
```



(2)MLP_WITH_2_LAYER_+_RELU_+_ADAM_+BN

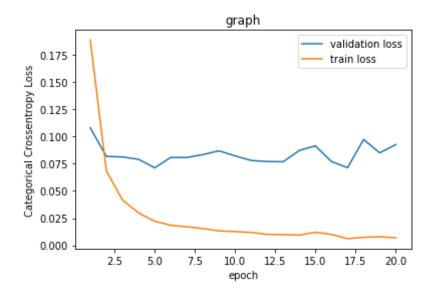
```
In [62]: #model building and adding batch normalization
          #model 2:mlp with 2 layer + relu activation function +adam optimizer +
           batch normalization
          #using 448 neurons and 262 neurons in h1 layer and h2 layer
          #using relu function in h1 and h2
          #using softmax layer in output layer
          # https://arxiv.org/pdf/1707.09725.pdf#page=95
          # for relu layers
          # If we sample weights from a normal distribution N(0,\sigma) we satisfy thi
          s condition with \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(ni))}.
          # h1 \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(fan in))} = 0.066 \Rightarrow N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.066)
          \# h2 \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(fan \ in))} = 0.087 \Rightarrow N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.087)
          from keras.layers.normalization import BatchNormalization
          #adding BN to h1 and h2
          model 2 = Sequential()
          model 2.add(Dense(448, activation='relu', input shape=(input dim,), ker
          nel initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.066, seed=None)))
          model 2.add(BatchNormalization())
          model 2.add(Dense(262, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNorm
          al(mean=0.0, stddev=0.087, seed=None)))
          model 2.add(BatchNormalization())
          model 2.add(Dense(output dim, activation='softmax'))
          #compiling model by adding adam optimizer
          model 2.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical crossentropy', metr
          ics=['accuracy'])
```

```
history = model 2.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epochs=n
b epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X test, Y test))
##plotting train , test vs epoch graph
##calculating accuracy
score = model 2.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
print('Test score:', score[0])
print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
# list of epoch numbers
x = list(range(1,nb epoch+1))
vy = history.history['val loss']#validation loss
ty = history.history['loss']#training loss
plotting graph(x,vy,ty)
Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
Epoch 1/20
1888 - acc: 0.9424 - val loss: 0.1080 - val acc: 0.9653
Epoch 2/20
685 - acc: 0.9796 - val loss: 0.0818 - val acc: 0.9749
Epoch 3/20
417 - acc: 0.9868 - val loss: 0.0812 - val acc: 0.9733
Epoch 4/20
298 - acc: 0.9906 - val loss: 0.0791 - val acc: 0.9756
Epoch 5/20
222 - acc: 0.9927 - val loss: 0.0713 - val acc: 0.9787
Epoch 6/20
185 - acc: 0.9941 - val loss: 0.0808 - val acc: 0.9766
```

```
Epoch 7/20
171 - acc: 0.9946 - val loss: 0.0808 - val acc: 0.9780
Epoch 8/20
154 - acc: 0.9952 - val loss: 0.0834 - val acc: 0.9762
Epoch 9/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 5s 89us/step - loss: 0.0
133 - acc: 0.9956 - val loss: 0.0869 - val acc: 0.9754
Epoch 10/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 5s 88us/step - loss: 0.0
127 - acc: 0.9957 - val loss: 0.0822 - val acc: 0.9803
Epoch 11/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 6s 92us/step - loss: 0.0
119 - acc: 0.9962 - val loss: 0.0780 - val acc: 0.9791
Epoch 12/20
102 - acc: 0.9966 - val loss: 0.0770 - val acc: 0.9789
Epoch 13/20
099 - acc: 0.9969 - val loss: 0.0769 - val acc: 0.9811
Epoch 14/20
60000/60000 [=============] - 5s 90us/step - loss: 0.0
095 - acc: 0.9971 - val loss: 0.0872 - val acc: 0.9801
Epoch 15/20
121 - acc: 0.9958 - val loss: 0.0914 - val acc: 0.9793
Epoch 16/20
100 - acc: 0.9965 - val loss: 0.0770 - val acc: 0.9814
Epoch 17/20
60000/60000 [============] - 5s 88us/step - loss: 0.0
062 - acc: 0.9981 - val loss: 0.0714 - val acc: 0.9834
Epoch 18/20
075 - acc: 0.9977 - val loss: 0.0973 - val acc: 0.9769
Epoch 19/20
080 - acc: 0.9973 - val loss: 0.0850 - val acc: 0.9805
```

Test score: 0.09259701214867527

Test accuracy: 0.9793



(3)MLP_WITH_2_LAYER_+_RELU_+_ADAM_+_BN_+_DROPOUT

```
In [63]: #model building and adding batch normalization and dropouts

#model 2:mlp with 2 layer + relu activation function +adam optimizer +
    batch normalization + dropout

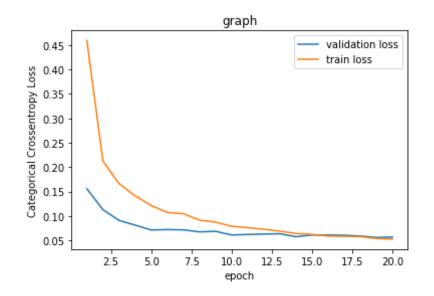
#using 448 neurons and 262 neurons in h1 layer and h2 layer
#using relu function in h1 and h2
#using softmax layer in output layer
#using bn and dropout in h1 and h2

# https://arxiv.org/pdf/1707.09725.pdf#page=95
# for relu layers
```

```
# If we sample weights from a normal distribution N(0,\sigma) we satisfy thi
s condition with \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(ni))}.
# h1 \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(fan in))} = 0.066 \Rightarrow N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.066)
# h2 \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(fan in))} = 0.087 \Rightarrow N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.087)
from keras.layers import Dropout
#adding BN to h1 and h2
model 3 = Sequential()
model 3.add(Dense(448, activation='relu', input shape=(input dim,), ker
nel initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddey=0.066, seed=None)))
model 3.add(BatchNormalization())
model 3.add(Dropout(0.5))
model 3.add(Dense(262, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNorm
al(mean=0.0, stddev=0.087, seed=None)))
model 3.add(BatchNormalization())
model 3.add(Dropout(0.5))
model 3.add(Dense(output dim, activation='softmax'))
#compiling model by adding adam optimizer
model 3.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical crossentropy', metr
ics=['accuracy'])
history = model 3.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epochs=n
b epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X test, Y test))
##plotting train , test vs epoch graph
##calculating accuracy
score = model 3.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
print('Test score:', score[0])
print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
# list of epoch numbers
```

```
x = list(range(1, nb epoch+1))
vy = history.history['val loss']#validation loss
ty = history.history['loss']#training loss
plotting graph(x,vy,ty)
Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
Epoch 1/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 10s 175us/step - loss:
0.4594 - acc: 0.8606 - val loss: 0.1556 - val acc: 0.9522
Epoch 2/20
60000/60000 [==============] - 6s 100us/step - loss:
0.2124 - acc: 0.9351 - val_loss: 0.1128 - val_acc: 0.9651
Epoch 3/20
60000/60000 [==============] - 6s 103us/step - loss:
0.1662 - acc: 0.9491 - val loss: 0.0908 - val acc: 0.9707
Epoch 4/20
60000/60000 [=============] - 6s 103us/step - loss:
0.1412 - acc: 0.9572 - val loss: 0.0811 - val acc: 0.9740
Epoch 5/20
60000/60000 [=============] - 6s 101us/step - loss:
0.1213 - acc: 0.9617 - val loss: 0.0711 - val acc: 0.9779
Epoch 6/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 6s 104us/step - loss:
0.1071 - acc: 0.9673 - val loss: 0.0720 - val acc: 0.9782
Epoch 7/20
0.1047 - acc: 0.9671 - val loss: 0.0714 - val acc: 0.9782
Epoch 8/20
0.0913 - acc: 0.9714 - val loss: 0.0673 - val acc: 0.9809
Epoch 9/20
0.0873 - acc: 0.9718 - val loss: 0.0684 - val acc: 0.9796
Epoch 10/20
60000/60000 [=============== ] - 6s 103us/step - loss:
0.0788 - acc: 0.9759 - val loss: 0.0609 - val acc: 0.9812
Epoch 11/20
0.0759 - acc: 0.9755 - val loss: 0.0620 - val acc: 0.9808
```

```
Epoch 12/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 6s 102us/step - loss:
0.0726 - acc: 0.9762 - val loss: 0.0628 - val acc: 0.9806
Epoch 13/20
60000/60000 [============= ] - 6s 102us/step - loss:
0.0688 - acc: 0.9780 - val loss: 0.0635 - val acc: 0.9810
Epoch 14/20
0.0640 - acc: 0.9797 - val loss: 0.0573 - val acc: 0.9824
Epoch 15/20
0.0622 - acc: 0.9803 - val loss: 0.0608 - val acc: 0.9816
Epoch 16/20
0.0587 - acc: 0.9812 - val loss: 0.0608 - val acc: 0.9819
Epoch 17/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 6s 102us/step - loss:
0.0583 - acc: 0.9812 - val loss: 0.0603 - val_acc: 0.9832
Epoch 18/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 6s 102us/step - loss:
0.0576 - acc: 0.9819 - val loss: 0.0587 - val acc: 0.9832
Epoch 19/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 6s 102us/step - loss:
0.0539 - acc: 0.9829 - val loss: 0.0560 - val acc: 0.9832
Epoch 20/20
0.0524 - acc: 0.9827 - val loss: 0.0567 - val acc: 0.9848
Test score: 0.056680836588794775
Test accuracy: 0.9848
```



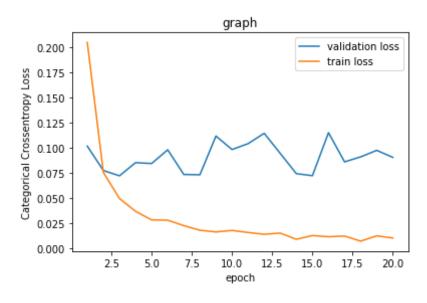
(4)MLP_WITH_3_LAYER_+_RELU_+_ADAM

```
In [64]: #model building #model 4:mlp with 3 layer + relu activation function +adam optimizer #using 660 neurons and 410 neurons and 230 neurons in h1 layer and h2 l ayer and h3 layers #using relu function in h1 , h2 , h3 #using softmax layer in output layer # https://arxiv.org/pdf/1707.09725.pdf#page=95 # for relu layers # If we sample weights from a normal distribution N(0,\sigma) we satisfy this condition with \sigma=\sqrt{(2/(ni))}. # h1 => \sigma=\sqrt{(2/(fan_in))} = \sigma=\sqrt{(2/(660)=0.055)} => N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.055) # h2 => \sigma=\sqrt{(2/(fan_in))} = \sigma=\sqrt{(2/(410)=0.069)} => N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.069) # h3 => \sigma=\sqrt{(2/(fan_in))} = \sigma=\sqrt{(2/(230)=0.093)} => N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.093)
```

```
model 4 = Sequential()
model 4.add(Dense(660, activation='relu', input shape=(input dim,), ker
nel initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.055, seed=None)))
model 4.add(Dense(410, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNorm
al(mean=0.0, stddev=0.069, seed=None)))
model 4.add(Dense(230, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNorm
al(mean=0.0, stddev=0.093, seed=None)))
model 4.add(Dense(output dim, activation='softmax'))
#compiling model by adding adam optimizer
model 4.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical crossentropy', metr
ics=['accuracv'])
history = model 4.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epochs=n
b epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X test, Y test))
##plotting train , test vs epoch graph
##calculating accuracy
score = model_4.evaluate(X_test, Y_test, verbose=0)
print('Test score:', score[0])
print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
# list of epoch numbers
x = list(range(1, nb epoch+1))
vy = history.history['val loss']#validation loss
ty = history.history['loss']#training loss
plotting graph(x,vy,ty)
Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
Epoch 1/20
2050 - acc: 0.9370 - val loss: 0.1018 - val acc: 0.9663
Epoch 2/20
```

```
757 - acc: 0.9769 - val loss: 0.0776 - val acc: 0.9754
Epoch 3/20
498 - acc: 0.9845 - val loss: 0.0723 - val acc: 0.9768
Epoch 4/20
60000/60000 [===============] - 5s 77us/step - loss: 0.0
370 - acc: 0.9878 - val loss: 0.0854 - val acc: 0.9758
Epoch 5/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 5s 77us/step - loss: 0.0
285 - acc: 0.9903 - val loss: 0.0846 - val acc: 0.9753
Epoch 6/20
282 - acc: 0.9910 - val loss: 0.0982 - val acc: 0.9733
Epoch 7/20
228 - acc: 0.9925 - val loss: 0.0736 - val acc: 0.9811
Epoch 8/20
182 - acc: 0.9942 - val loss: 0.0733 - val acc: 0.9803
Epoch 9/20
165 - acc: 0.9949 - val loss: 0.1119 - val acc: 0.9727
Epoch 10/20
180 - acc: 0.9939 - val loss: 0.0985 - val acc: 0.9770
Epoch 11/20
159 - acc: 0.9947 - val loss: 0.1043 - val acc: 0.9756
Epoch 12/20
60000/60000 [==============] - 4s 74us/step - loss: 0.0
142 - acc: 0.9954 - val loss: 0.1146 - val acc: 0.9763
Epoch 13/20
153 - acc: 0.9955 - val loss: 0.0946 - val acc: 0.9768
Epoch 14/20
092 - acc: 0.9971 - val loss: 0.0745 - val acc: 0.9828
Epoch 15/20
```

```
129 - acc: 0.9960 - val loss: 0.0724 - val acc: 0.9840
Epoch 16/20
117 - acc: 0.9966 - val loss: 0.1152 - val acc: 0.9755
Epoch 17/20
60000/60000 [=============] - 5s 78us/step - loss: 0.0
124 - acc: 0.9960 - val loss: 0.0862 - val acc: 0.9831
Epoch 18/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 5s 80us/step - loss: 0.0
073 - acc: 0.9979 - val loss: 0.0912 - val acc: 0.9801
Epoch 19/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 5s 77us/step - loss: 0.0
126 - acc: 0.9962 - val loss: 0.0976 - val acc: 0.9796
Epoch 20/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 5s 76us/step - loss: 0.0
104 - acc: 0.9969 - val loss: 0.0907 - val acc: 0.9817
Test score: 0.09068295588794917
Test accuracy: 0.9817
```



(5)MLP_WITH_3_LAYER_+_RELU_+_ADAM+BN

```
In [65]: #model building
          #model 5:mlp with 3 layer + relu activation function +adam optimizer +B
          #using 660 neurons and 410 neurons and 230 neurons in h1 layer and h2 l
          aver and h3 lavers
          #using relu function in h1 , h2 , h3
          #using softmax layer in output layer
          #adding batch normalization to h1 .h2 and h3
          # https://arxiv.org/pdf/1707.09725.pdf#page=95
          # for relu lavers
          # If we sample weights from a normal distribution N(0,\sigma) we satisfy thi
          s condition with \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(ni))}.
          # h1 = \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(fan \ in))} = \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(660))} = 0.055 = N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.055)
          # h2 \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(fan\ in))} = \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(410))} = 0.069 \Rightarrow N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.069)
          # h3 \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(fan in))} = \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(230))} = 0.093 \Rightarrow N(0, \sigma) = N(0, 0.093)
          model 5 = Sequential()
          model 5.add(Dense(660, activation='relu', input shape=(input dim,), ker
          nel initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.055, seed=None)))
          model 5.add(BatchNormalization())
          model 5.add(Dense(410, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNorm
          al(mean=0.0, stddev=0.069, seed=None)))
          model 5.add(BatchNormalization())
          model 5.add(Dense(230, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNorm
          al(mean=0.0, stddev=0.093, seed=None)))
          model 5.add(BatchNormalization())
          model 5.add(Dense(output dim, activation='softmax'))
          #compiling model by adding adam optimizer
          model 5.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical crossentropy', metr
          ics=['accuracy'])
          history = model 5.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epochs=n
          b epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X test, Y test))
```

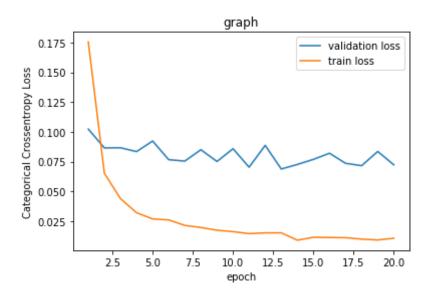
```
##plotting train , test vs epoch graph
##calculating accuracy
score = model 5.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
print('Test score:', score[0])
print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
# list of epoch numbers
x = list(range(1,nb epoch+1))
vy = history.history['val loss']#validation loss
ty = history.history['loss']#training loss
plotting graph(x,vy,ty)
Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
Epoch 1/20
0.1755 - acc: 0.9463 - val loss: 0.1023 - val acc: 0.9683
Epoch 2/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 8s 137us/step - loss:
0.0651 - acc: 0.9793 - val loss: 0.0864 - val acc: 0.9735
Epoch 3/20
60000/60000 [==============] - 8s 135us/step - loss:
0.0439 - acc: 0.9851 - val loss: 0.0866 - val acc: 0.9720
Epoch 4/20
60000/60000 [==============] - 8s 137us/step - loss:
0.0320 - acc: 0.9896 - val loss: 0.0834 - val acc: 0.9757
Epoch 5/20
60000/60000 [==============] - 8s 137us/step - loss:
0.0268 - acc: 0.9907 - val loss: 0.0922 - val acc: 0.9728
Epoch 6/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 8s 137us/step - loss:
0.0260 - acc: 0.9911 - val loss: 0.0766 - val acc: 0.9783
Epoch 7/20
60000/60000 [=============== ] - 8s 136us/step - loss:
```

```
0.0214 - acc: 0.9928 - val loss: 0.0754 - val acc: 0.9779
Epoch 8/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 8s 134us/step - loss:
0.0196 - acc: 0.9934 - val loss: 0.0849 - val acc: 0.9752
Epoch 9/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 8s 136us/step - loss:
0.0173 - acc: 0.9944 - val loss: 0.0751 - val acc: 0.9798
Epoch 10/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 8s 135us/step - loss:
0.0161 - acc: 0.9948 - val loss: 0.0858 - val acc: 0.9770
Epoch 11/20
0.0145 - acc: 0.9954 - val loss: 0.0703 - val acc: 0.9818
Epoch 12/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 8s 137us/step - loss:
0.0151 - acc: 0.9948 - val loss: 0.0886 - val acc: 0.9798
Epoch 13/20
60000/60000 [=============] - 8s 135us/step - loss:
0.0152 - acc: 0.9949 - val loss: 0.0688 - val acc: 0.9828
Epoch 14/20
60000/60000 [=============] - 8s 134us/step - loss:
0.0089 - acc: 0.9969 - val loss: 0.0726 - val acc: 0.9812
Epoch 15/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 8s 132us/step - loss:
0.0114 - acc: 0.9960 - val loss: 0.0768 - val acc: 0.9815
Epoch 16/20
0.0112 - acc: 0.9963 - val loss: 0.0820 - val acc: 0.9811
Epoch 17/20
60000/60000 [============] - 8s 135us/step - loss:
0.0110 - acc: 0.9963 - val loss: 0.0735 - val acc: 0.9826
Epoch 18/20
0.0098 - acc: 0.9966 - val loss: 0.0715 - val acc: 0.9823
Epoch 19/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 8s 135us/step - loss:
0.0091 - acc: 0.9969 - val loss: 0.0835 - val acc: 0.9813
Epoch 20/20
60000/60000 [=============] - 8s 138us/step - loss:
```

0.0106 - acc: 0.9969 - val_loss: 0.0723 - val_acc: 0.9840

Test score: 0.07225036431260887

Test accuracy: 0.984



(6)MLP_WITH_3_LAYER_+_RELU_+_ADAM_+_BN_+_DROPOUT

```
In [66]: #model building

#model 6:mlp with 3 layer + relu activation function +adam optimizer +B
N + dropouts

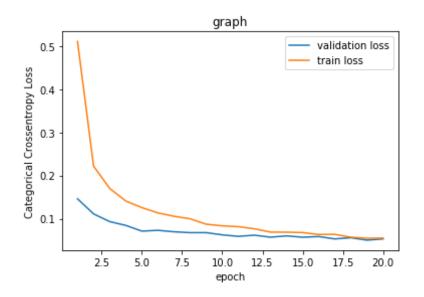
#using 660 neurons and 410 neurons and 230 neurons in h1 layer and h2 l
ayer and h3 layers
#using relu function in h1 , h2 , h3
#using softmax layer in output layer
#adding batch normalizaiton to h1 ,h2 and h3

# https://arxiv.org/pdf/1707.09725.pdf#page=95
# for relu layers
# If we sample weights from a normal distribution N(0,\sigma) we satisfy thi s condition with \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(ni))}.
```

```
# h1 \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(fan\ in))} = \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(660))} = 0.055 \Rightarrow N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.055)
# h2 \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(fan\ in))} = \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(410))} = 0.069 \Rightarrow N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.069)
# h3 \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(fan\ in))} = \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(230))} = 0.093 \Rightarrow N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.093)
model 6 = Sequential()
model 6.add(Dense(660, activation='relu', input shape=(input dim,), ker
nel initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.055, seed=None)))
model 6.add(BatchNormalization())
model 6.add(Dropout(0.5))
model 6.add(Dense(410, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNorm
al(mean=0.0, stddev=0.069, seed=None)))
model 6.add(BatchNormalization())
model 6.add(Dropout(0.5))
model 6.add(Dense(230, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNorm
al(mean=0.0, stddev=0.093, seed=None)))
model 6.add(BatchNormalization())
model 6.add(Dropout(0.5))
model 6.add(Dense(output dim, activation='softmax'))
#compiling model by adding adam optimizer
model 6.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical crossentropy', metr
ics=['accuracy'])
history = model 6.fit(X_train, Y_train, batch_size=batch_size, epochs=n
b epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X test, Y test))
##plotting train , test vs epoch graph
##calculating accuracy
score = model 6.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
print('Test score:', score[0])
print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
# list of epoch numbers
```

```
x = list(range(1, nb epoch+1))
vy = history.history['val loss']#validation loss
ty = history.history['loss']#training loss
plotting graph(x,vy,ty)
Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
Epoch 1/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 14s 235us/step - loss:
0.5110 - acc: 0.8441 - val loss: 0.1460 - val acc: 0.9543
Epoch 2/20
60000/60000 [==============] - 9s 142us/step - loss:
0.2218 - acc: 0.9328 - val_loss: 0.1110 - val_acc: 0.9657
Epoch 3/20
60000/60000 [==============] - 9s 142us/step - loss:
0.1700 - acc: 0.9478 - val loss: 0.0932 - val acc: 0.9719
Epoch 4/20
60000/60000 [=============] - 8s 140us/step - loss:
0.1409 - acc: 0.9567 - val loss: 0.0844 - val acc: 0.9741
Epoch 5/20
60000/60000 [=============] - 8s 140us/step - loss:
0.1256 - acc: 0.9616 - val loss: 0.0711 - val acc: 0.9777
Epoch 6/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 8s 14lus/step - loss:
0.1133 - acc: 0.9649 - val loss: 0.0729 - val acc: 0.9770
Epoch 7/20
0.1056 - acc: 0.9671 - val loss: 0.0695 - val acc: 0.9797
Epoch 8/20
0.0997 - acc: 0.9697 - val loss: 0.0675 - val acc: 0.9803
Epoch 9/20
0.0871 - acc: 0.9731 - val loss: 0.0676 - val acc: 0.9799
Epoch 10/20
60000/60000 [===============] - 9s 142us/step - loss:
0.0833 - acc: 0.9739 - val loss: 0.0624 - val acc: 0.9800
Epoch 11/20
60000/60000 [===============] - 8s 141us/step - loss:
0.0814 - acc: 0.9741 - val loss: 0.0589 - val acc: 0.9827
```

```
Epoch 12/20
60000/60000 [==============] - 8s 141us/step - loss:
0.0765 - acc: 0.9763 - val loss: 0.0616 - val acc: 0.9822
Epoch 13/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 9s 142us/step - loss:
0.0688 - acc: 0.9788 - val loss: 0.0570 - val acc: 0.9830
Epoch 14/20
0.0686 - acc: 0.9784 - val loss: 0.0600 - val acc: 0.9825
Epoch 15/20
0.0677 - acc: 0.9785 - val loss: 0.0569 - val acc: 0.9840
Epoch 16/20
0.0632 - acc: 0.9799 - val loss: 0.0585 - val acc: 0.9824
Epoch 17/20
0.0636 - acc: 0.9798 - val loss: 0.0529 - val acc: 0.9841
Epoch 18/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 8s 139us/step - loss:
0.0570 - acc: 0.9823 - val loss: 0.0557 - val acc: 0.9848
Epoch 19/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 8s 14lus/step - loss:
0.0545 - acc: 0.9826 - val loss: 0.0501 - val acc: 0.9857
Epoch 20/20
0.0549 - acc: 0.9826 - val loss: 0.0529 - val acc: 0.9842
Test score: 0.052923913336900295
Test accuracy: 0.9842
```



(7)MLP_WITH_5_LAYER_+_RELU_+_ADAM

```
In [67]: #model building

#model 7:mlp with 5 layer + relu activation function +adam optimizer

#using 712 neurons ,556 neurons ,438 neurons ,312 neurons ,144 neurons in h1 layer h2 layer ,h3 layers ,h4 layer and h5 layer 
#using relu function in h1 , h2 , h3, h4 , h5 
#using softmax layer in output layer

# https://arxiv.org/pdf/1707.09725.pdf#page=95

# for relu layers

# If we sample weights from a normal distribution N(0,\sigma) we satisfy thi s condition with \sigma = \sqrt{2/(ni)}.

# h1 => \sigma = \sqrt{2/(fan_in)} = \sigma = \sqrt{2/(712)} = 0.052 = > N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.052)

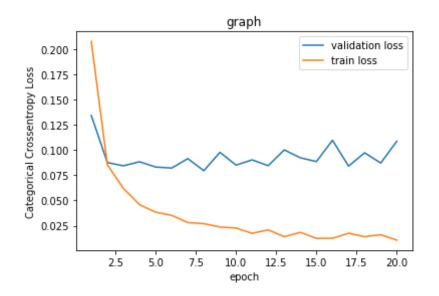
# h2 => \sigma = \sqrt{2/(fan_in)} = \sigma = \sqrt{2/(556)} = 0.059 = > N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.059)

# h3 => \sigma = \sqrt{2/(fan_in)} = \sigma = \sqrt{2/(438)} = 0.067 = > N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.067)
```

```
# h4 \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(fan in))} = \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(312))} = 0.080 \Rightarrow N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.080)
# h5 \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(fan\ in))} = \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(144))} = 0.11 \Rightarrow N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.11)
model 7 = Sequential()
model 7.add(Dense(712, activation='relu', input shape=(input dim,), ker
nel initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.052, seed=None)))
model 7.add(Dense(556, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNorm
al(mean=0.0, stddev=0.059, seed=None)))
model 7.add(Dense(438, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNorm
al(mean=0.0, stddev=0.067, seed=None)))
model 7.add(Dense(312, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNorm
al(mean=0.0, stddev=0.080, seed=None)))
model 7.add(Dense(144, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNorm
al(mean=0.0, stddev=0.11, seed=None)))
model 7.add(Dense(output dim, activation='softmax'))
#compiling model by adding adam optimizer
model 7.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical crossentropy', metr
ics=['accuracy'])
history = model 7.fit(X_train, Y_train, batch_size=batch_size, epochs=n
b epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X test, Y test))
##plotting train , test vs epoch graph
##calculating accuracy
score = model 7.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
print('Test score:', score[0])
print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
ax.set xlabel('epoch'); ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
# list of epoch numbers
x = list(range(1,nb epoch+1))
vy = history.history['val loss']#validation loss
```

```
ty = history.history['loss']#training loss
plotting graph(x,vy,ty)
Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
Epoch 1/20
0.2077 - acc: 0.9368 - val loss: 0.1343 - val acc: 0.9582
Epoch 2/20
0.0853 - acc: 0.9738 - val loss: 0.0875 - val acc: 0.9728
Epoch 3/20
0.0619 - acc: 0.9810 - val_loss: 0.0844 - val_acc: 0.9740
Epoch 4/20
0.0458 - acc: 0.9858 - val loss: 0.0884 - val acc: 0.9735
Epoch 5/20
60000/60000 [============= ] - 6s 92us/step - loss:
0.0384 - acc: 0.9880 - val loss: 0.0831 - val acc: 0.9771
Epoch 6/20
60000/60000 [============= ] - 6s 93us/step - loss:
0.0352 - acc: 0.9896 - val loss: 0.0821 - val acc: 0.9775
Epoch 7/20
60000/60000 [===========] - 6s 94us/step - loss:
0.0281 - acc: 0.9916 - val loss: 0.0915 - val acc: 0.9775
Epoch 8/20
0.0270 - acc: 0.9922 - val loss: 0.0795 - val acc: 0.9779
Epoch 9/20
0.0236 - acc: 0.9927 - val loss: 0.0977 - val acc: 0.9776
Epoch 10/20
60000/60000 [============= ] - 6s 96us/step - loss:
0.0227 - acc: 0.9933 - val loss: 0.0850 - val acc: 0.9788
Epoch 11/20
60000/60000 [============= ] - 6s 96us/step - loss:
0.0174 - acc: 0.9946 - val loss: 0.0902 - val acc: 0.9809
Epoch 12/20
60000/60000 [============= ] - 6s 97us/step - loss:
0.0209 - acc: 0.9935 - val loss: 0.0845 - val acc: 0.9802
```

```
Epoch 13/20
0.0140 - acc: 0.9959 - val loss: 0.1002 - val acc: 0.9796
Epoch 14/20
60000/60000 [============= ] - 6s 97us/step - loss:
0.0184 - acc: 0.9948 - val loss: 0.0923 - val acc: 0.9801
Epoch 15/20
60000/60000 [============= ] - 6s 96us/step - loss:
0.0124 - acc: 0.9968 - val loss: 0.0885 - val acc: 0.9823
Epoch 16/20
0.0124 - acc: 0.9965 - val loss: 0.1097 - val acc: 0.9808
Epoch 17/20
60000/60000 [============= ] - 6s 96us/step - loss:
0.0175 - acc: 0.9951 - val loss: 0.0841 - val acc: 0.9819
Epoch 18/20
60000/60000 [============= ] - 6s 98us/step - loss:
0.0140 - acc: 0.9958 - val loss: 0.0973 - val acc: 0.9805
Epoch 19/20
60000/60000 [============= ] - 6s 97us/step - loss:
0.0160 - acc: 0.9956 - val loss: 0.0871 - val acc: 0.9814
Epoch 20/20
60000/60000 [============= ] - 6s 94us/step - loss:
0.0106 - acc: 0.9971 - val loss: 0.1087 - val acc: 0.9803
Test score: 0.10868040132140352
Test accuracy: 0.9803
```



(8)MLP_WITH_5_LAYER_+_RELU_+_ADAM_+_BM

```
In [68]: #model building #model 8:mlp with 5 layer + relu activation function +adam optimizer +B N 

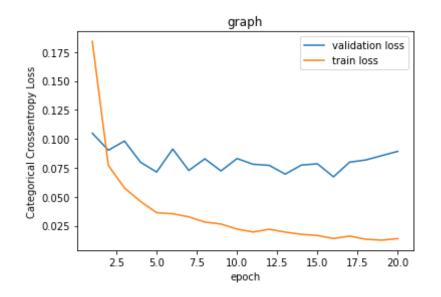
#using 712 neurons ,556 neurons ,438 neurons ,312 neurons ,144 neurons in h1 layer h2 layer ,h3 layers ,h4 layer and h5 layer #using relu function in h1 , h2 , h3, h4 , h5 #using softmax layer in output layer 

# https://arxiv.org/pdf/1707.09725.pdf#page=95 # for relu layers # If we sample weights from a normal distribution N(0,\sigma) we satisfy this s condition with \sigma = \sqrt{2/(ni)}. # h1 => \sigma = \sqrt{2/(fan_in)} = \sigma = \sqrt{2/(712)} = 0.052 = > N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.052) # h2 => \sigma = \sqrt{2/(fan_in)} = \sigma = \sqrt{2/(556)} = 0.059 = > N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.059) # h3 => \sigma = \sqrt{2/(fan_in)} = \sigma = \sqrt{2/(438)} = 0.067 = > N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.067)
```

```
# h4 \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(fan in))} = \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(312))} = 0.080 \Rightarrow N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.080)
# h5 \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(fan\ in))} = \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(144))} = 0.11 \Rightarrow N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.11)
model 8 = Sequential()
model 8.add(Dense(712, activation='relu', input_shape=(input_dim,), ker
nel initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.052, seed=None)))
model 8.add(BatchNormalization())
model 8.add(Dense(556, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNorm
al(mean=0.0, stddev=0.059, seed=None)))
model 8.add(BatchNormalization())
model 8.add(Dense(438, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNorm
al(mean=0.0, stddev=0.067, seed=None)))
model 8.add(BatchNormalization())
model 8.add(Dense(312, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNorm
al(mean=0.0, stddev=0.080, seed=None)))
model 8.add(BatchNormalization())
model 8.add(Dense(144, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNorm
al(mean=0.0, stddev=0.11, seed=None)))
model 8.add(BatchNormalization())
model 8.add(Dense(output dim, activation='softmax'))
#compiling model by adding adam optimizer
model 8.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical crossentropy', metr
ics=['accuracv'])
history = model 8.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epochs=n
b epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X test, Y test))
##plotting train , test vs epoch graph
##calculating accuracy
score = model 8.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
print('Test score:', score[0])
print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
```

```
# list of epoch numbers
x = list(range(1,nb epoch+1))
vy = history.history['val loss']#validation loss
ty = history.history['loss']#training loss
plotting_graph(x,vy,ty)
Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
Epoch 1/20
0.1842 - acc: 0.9432 - val loss: 0.1049 - val acc: 0.9652
Epoch 2/20
0.0770 - acc: 0.9762 - val loss: 0.0902 - val acc: 0.9714
Epoch 3/20
60000/60000 [=============] - 11s 191us/step - loss:
0.0576 - acc: 0.9816 - val loss: 0.0981 - val acc: 0.9699
Epoch 4/20
60000/60000 [=============] - 11s 191us/step - loss:
0.0459 - acc: 0.9845 - val loss: 0.0798 - val acc: 0.9766
Epoch 5/20
0.0362 - acc: 0.9882 - val loss: 0.0713 - val acc: 0.9786
Epoch 6/20
0.0353 - acc: 0.9885 - val loss: 0.0912 - val acc: 0.9724
Epoch 7/20
0.0326 - acc: 0.9892 - val loss: 0.0727 - val acc: 0.9793
Epoch 8/20
0.0282 - acc: 0.9904 - val loss: 0.0828 - val acc: 0.9776
Epoch 9/20
0.0264 - acc: 0.9912 - val loss: 0.0723 - val acc: 0.9813
Epoch 10/20
0.0221 - acc: 0.9927 - val loss: 0.0830 - val acc: 0.9771
Epoch 11/20
```

```
0.0196 - acc: 0.9934 - val loss: 0.0781 - val_acc: 0.9785
Epoch 12/20
0.0219 - acc: 0.9927 - val loss: 0.0771 - val acc: 0.9801
Epoch 13/20
0.0195 - acc: 0.9933 - val loss: 0.0695 - val acc: 0.9814
Epoch 14/20
0.0175 - acc: 0.9936 - val loss: 0.0773 - val acc: 0.9795
Epoch 15/20
0.0165 - acc: 0.9945 - val loss: 0.0785 - val acc: 0.9801
Epoch 16/20
0.0139 - acc: 0.9955 - val loss: 0.0672 - val acc: 0.9833
Epoch 17/20
0.0160 - acc: 0.9950 - val loss: 0.0799 - val acc: 0.9806
Epoch 18/20
0.0133 - acc: 0.9953 - val loss: 0.0817 - val acc: 0.9790
Epoch 19/20
0.0125 - acc: 0.9959 - val loss: 0.0855 - val acc: 0.9800
Epoch 20/20
0.0139 - acc: 0.9957 - val loss: 0.0892 - val acc: 0.9783
Test score: 0.08923894531318219
Test accuracy: 0.9783
```



(9)MLP_WITH_5_LAYER_+_RELU_+_ADAM_+_BM+_Dropout

```
In [69]: #model building 
#model 9:mlp with 5 layer + relu activation function +adam optimizer +B N

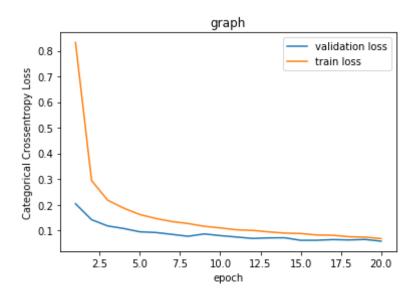
#using 712 neurons ,556 neurons ,438 neurons ,312 neurons ,144 neurons in h1 layer h2 layer ,h3 layers ,h4 layer and h5 layer #using relu function in h1 , h2 , h3, h4 , h5 #using softmax layer in output layer

# https://arxiv.org/pdf/1707.09725.pdf#page=95 # for relu layers # If we sample weights from a normal distribution N(0,\sigma) we satisfy this condition with \sigma=\sqrt{2/(ni)}. # h1 => \sigma=\sqrt{2/(fan_in)} = \sigma=\sqrt{2/(712)} = 0.052 => N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.052) # h2 => \sigma=\sqrt{2/(fan_in)} = \sigma=\sqrt{2/(556)} = 0.059 => N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.059) # h3 => \sigma=\sqrt{2/(fan_in)} = \sigma=\sqrt{2/(438)} = 0.067 => N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.067)
```

```
# h4 \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(fan in))} = \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(312))} = 0.080 \Rightarrow N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.080)
# h5 \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(fan\ in))} = \sigma = \sqrt{(2/(144))} = 0.11 \Rightarrow N(0,\sigma) = N(0,0.11)
model 9 = Sequential()
model 9.add(Dense(712, activation='relu', input shape=(input dim,), ker
nel initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.052, seed=None)))
model 9.add(BatchNormalization())
model 9.add(Dropout(0.5))
model 9.add(Dense(556, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNorm
al(mean=0.0, stddev=0.059, seed=None)))
model 9.add(BatchNormalization())
model 9.add(Dropout(0.5))
model 9.add(Dense(438, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNorm
al(mean=0.0, stddev=0.067, seed=None)))
model 9.add(BatchNormalization())
model 9.add(Dropout(0.5))
model 9.add(Dense(312, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNorm
al(mean=0.0, stddev=0.080, seed=None)))
model 9.add(BatchNormalization())
model 9.add(Dropout(0.5))
model 9.add(Dense(144, activation='relu', kernel initializer=RandomNorm
al(mean=0.0, stddev=0.11, seed=None)))
model 9.add(BatchNormalization())
model 9.add(Dropout(0.5))
model 9.add(Dense(output dim, activation='softmax'))
#compiling model by adding adam optimizer
model 9.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical crossentropy', metr
ics=['accuracy'])
history = model 9.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epochs=n
b epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X test, Y test))
##plotting train , test vs epoch graph
##calculating accuracy
score = model 9.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
```

```
print('Test score:', score[0])
print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
fig.ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
# list of epoch numbers
x = list(range(1, nb epoch+1))
vy = history.history['val loss']#validation loss
ty = history.history['loss']#training loss
plotting graph(x,vy,ty)
Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
Epoch 1/20
0.8326 - acc: 0.7453 - val loss: 0.2039 - val acc: 0.9392
Epoch 2/20
0.2941 - acc: 0.9151 - val loss: 0.1418 - val acc: 0.9580
Epoch 3/20
0.2176 - acc: 0.9374 - val loss: 0.1175 - val acc: 0.9663
Epoch 4/20
0.1868 - acc: 0.9469 - val loss: 0.1074 - val acc: 0.9700
Epoch 5/20
0.1618 - acc: 0.9542 - val loss: 0.0945 - val acc: 0.9730
Epoch 6/20
0.1464 - acc: 0.9586 - val loss: 0.0918 - val acc: 0.9739
Epoch 7/20
0.1345 - acc: 0.9619 - val loss: 0.0846 - val acc: 0.9755
Epoch 8/20
60000/60000 [============] - 12s 200us/step - loss:
0.1269 - acc: 0.9648 - val loss: 0.0771 - val acc: 0.9793
Epoch 9/20
```

```
0.1161 - acc: 0.9664 - val loss: 0.0863 - val acc: 0.9754
Epoch 10/20
0.1098 - acc: 0.9682 - val loss: 0.0797 - val acc: 0.9775
Epoch 11/20
0.1024 - acc: 0.9699 - val loss: 0.0743 - val acc: 0.9791
Epoch 12/20
0.1001 - acc: 0.9712 - val loss: 0.0687 - val acc: 0.9817
Epoch 13/20
0.0943 - acc: 0.9733 - val loss: 0.0708 - val acc: 0.9800
Epoch 14/20
0.0895 - acc: 0.9745 - val loss: 0.0713 - val acc: 0.9812
Epoch 15/20
0.0880 - acc: 0.9751 - val loss: 0.0614 - val acc: 0.9839
Epoch 16/20
0.0821 - acc: 0.9767 - val loss: 0.0615 - val acc: 0.9825
Epoch 17/20
60000/60000 [============= ] - 12s 201us/step - loss:
0.0811 - acc: 0.9764 - val loss: 0.0642 - val acc: 0.9831
Epoch 18/20
0.0754 - acc: 0.9784 - val loss: 0.0628 - val acc: 0.9843
Epoch 19/20
0.0738 - acc: 0.9781 - val loss: 0.0647 - val acc: 0.9820
Epoch 20/20
0.0682 - acc: 0.9800 - val loss: 0.0581 - val acc: 0.9841
Test score: 0.058116857163724486
Test accuracy: 0.9841
```



```
In [71]: from prettytable import PrettyTable
         x = PrettyTable()
         x.field names = ["Model Number", "Architecture", "Test Score", "Test Accur
         acy"]
         x.add row(["Model 1","2 LAYER + RELU + ADAM", 0.101, 0.9794])
         x.add row(["Model 2","2 LAYER + RELU + ADAM + BN",0.092,0.9793])
         x.add row(["Model 3", "2 LAYER + RELU + ADAM + BN + DROPOUT", 0.056, 0.984
         81)
         x.add row(["Model 4","3 LAYER + RELU + ADAM",0.090,0.9817])
         x.add row(["Model 5","3 LAYER + RELU + ADAM + BN",0.072,0.9840])
         x.add row(["Model 6", "3 LAYER + RELU + ADAM + BN + DROPOUT", 0.052, 0.984
         21)
         x.add_row(["Model_7","5_LAYER_+_RELU_+_ADAM",0.108,0.9803])
         x.add row(["Model 8", "5 LAYER + RELU + ADAM +BN", 0.089, 0.9783])
         x.add row(["Model 9", "5 LAYER + RELU + ADAM + BN + DROPOUT", 0.058, 0.984
         11)
         print(x)
```

```
| Model Number |
               Architecture | Test Score | Te
st Accuracy |
   Model 1
                   2_LAYER_+_RELU_+_ADAM
                                                      0.101
 0.9794
   Model 2
                    2 LAYER + RELU + ADAM + BN
                                                      0.092
 0.9793
   Model 3
              | 2 LAYER + RELU + ADAM + BN + DROPOUT |
                                                      0.056
  0.9848
   Model 4
                                                       0.09
                      3 LAYER + RELU + ADAM
 0.9817
                                                      0.072
   Model 5
                    3 LAYER + RELU + ADAM + BN
 0.984
   Model 6
              | 3 LAYER + RELU + ADAM + BN + DROPOUT |
                                                      0.052
 0.9842
   Model 7
                      5_LAYER_+_RELU_+_ADAM
                                                      0.108
 0.9803
   Model 8
                    5 LAYER + RELU + ADAM +BN
                                                      0.089
 0.9783
 Model 9
              | 5 LAYER + RELU + ADAM + BN + DROPOUT |
                                                      0.058
  0.9841
```