DML Mini Project

<u>Aim:</u> Handwritten digit recognition using mnist dataset

What is MNIST?

- 1. Set of 70,000 small images of digits handwritten by high school students and employees of the US causes Bureau.
- 2. All images are labeled with the respective digit they represent.
- 3. MNIST is the hello world of machine learning. Every time a data scientist or machine learning engineer makes a new algorithm for classification, they would always first check its performance on the MNIST dataset.
- 4. There are 70,000 images and each image has 28*28 = 784 features.
- 5. Each image is 28*28 pixels and each feature simply represents one-pixel intensity from 0 to 255. If the intensity is 0, it means that the pixel is white and if it is 255, it means it is black.

Code:

```
import tensorflow.keras as keras
import tensorflow as tf
mnist = tf.keras.datasets.mnist
(x_train, y_train),(x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.imshow(x_train[0],cmap=plt.cm.binary)
plt.show()
print(y_train[0])
x train = tf.keras.utils.normalize(x train, axis=1)
x test = tf.keras.utils.normalize(x test, axis=1)
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten())
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation=tf.nn.relu))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation=tf.nn.relu))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation=tf.nn.softmax))
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='sparse categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=3)
val_loss, val_acc = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
print(val_loss)
```

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print(val_acc)

predictions = model.predict(x_test)

import numpy as np
print(np.argmax(predictions[16]))

plt.imshow(x_test[16],cmap=plt.cm.binary)
plt.show()
```

Output:



```
313/313 [==================] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 0.1001 - accuracy: 0.9706
0.10010665655136108
0.9706000089645386
+ Code
```

