MNIST Image Embeddings — Similarity & Retrieval

Professional, English notebook. Minimal narration, technical comments only.

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1. Imports

```
In [6]: from tensorflow.keras.applications import VGG16
    from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
    from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Flatten, Input
    from tensorflow.keras.datasets import mnist

import cv2
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

2. Data Loading and Preprocessing

Load and preprocess the MNIST dataset (70k handwritten digits of 28x28 pixels).

```
In [7]: def load_data(n=5000):
    (x_train, y_train), (_, _) = mnist.load_data()
    x_train = x_train[:n]
    y_train = y_train[:n]

    x_train = x_train.astype("float32") / 255.0  # Normalize pixel value
    x_train = np.expand_dims(x_train, axis=-1)  # Add channel dimension
    x_train = np.tile(x_train, (1, 1, 1, 3))  # Convert from grayscal
    return x_train, y_train
```

3. Embedding Model Definition

Build a feature embedding model based on VGG16 (without the original classification head).

```
In [8]: def create_embedding_model():
    # Load VGG16 with include_top=False, to remove the final classification
    base_model = VGG16(weights="imagenet", include_top=False, input_shape=(3)
    inputs = Input(shape=(32, 32, 3), name="image_input")
    x = base_model(inputs)
    x = Flatten(name="flatten_features")(x)
    outputs = Dense(128, activation="relu", name="embedding")(x)
    model = Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs, name="vgg16_embedding_model")
```

4. Embedding Visualization with t-SNE

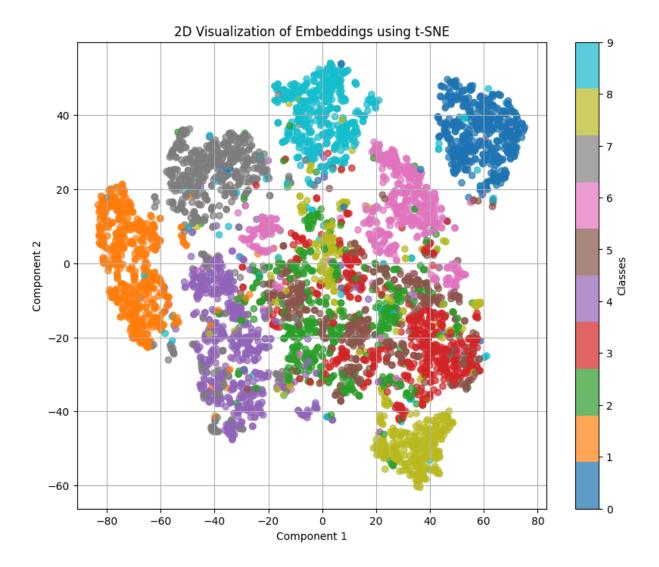
Reduce embedding dimensionality to 2D using t-SNE and visualize them.

```
In [9]: from sklearn.manifold import TSNE

def visualize_embeddings(embeddings, labels):
    tsne = TSNE(n_components=2, random_state=31, perplexity=30)
    embeddings_2d = tsne.fit_transform(embeddings)

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
    scatter = plt.scatter(embeddings_2d[:, 0], embeddings_2d[:, 1], c=labels
    plt.colorbar(scatter, label="Classes")
    plt.title("2D Visualization of Embeddings using t-SNE")
    plt.xlabel("Component 1")
    plt.ylabel("Component 2")
    plt.grid()
    plt.show()
```

5. Embedding Exploration



6. Similarity Index (k-NN)

```
In [11]: from sklearn.neighbors import NearestNeighbors
knn_index = NearestNeighbors(n_neighbors=6, metric="euclidean")
knn_index.fit(embeddings)
print("Index built on", embeddings.shape[0], "vectors")
```

Index built on 5000 vectors

7) Similarity Search & Retrieval

```
import random

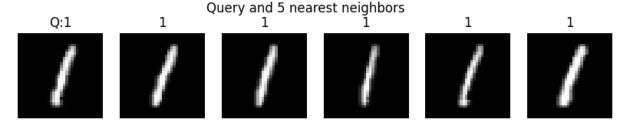
k = 5
q_idx = random.randrange(len(embeddings))
dist, ind = knn_index.kneighbors(embeddings[q_idx:q_idx+1], n_neighbors=k+1)
ind = [i for i in ind[0] if i != q_idx][:k]

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 2))
plt.subplot(1, 6, 1)
```

```
plt.imshow(x_train_resized[q_idx])
plt.title(f"Q:{int(y_train[q_idx])}")
plt.axis("off")

for j, idx in enumerate(ind, start=2):
    plt.subplot(1, 6, j)
    plt.imshow(x_train_resized[idx])
    plt.title(f"{int(y_train[idx])}")
    plt.axis("off")

plt.suptitle("Query and 5 nearest neighbors")
plt.show()
```



8. Evaluation

```
In [13]: test_size = 1000
    test_idx = np.arange(test_size)
    train_idx = np.arange(test_size, len(embeddings))

emb_train = embeddings[train_idx]
    y_train_split = y_train[train_idx]
    emb_test = embeddings[test_idx]
    y_test_split = y_train[test_idx]

from sklearn.neighbors import NearestNeighbors
    nn1 = NearestNeighbors(n_neighbors=1, metric="euclidean").fit(emb_train)
    dist, idxs = nn1.kneighbors(emb_test, n_neighbors=1)

pred = y_train_split[idxs[:, 0]]
    acc = (pred == y_test_split).mean()

print(f"1-NN accuracy on embeddings (train={len(train_idx)}, test={len(test_split).mean()})
```

1-NN accuracy on embeddings (train=4000, test=1000): 0.8700