## lab-mse-part-b

### December 4, 2023

data augmentation

```
[1]: import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
import numpy as np

WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\HP\anaconda3\envs\AML-manyahegde\lib\site-
packages\keras\src\lesses pv:2976: The name
```

packages\keras\src\losses.py:2976: The name

tf.losses.sparse\_softmax\_cross\_entropy is deprecated. Please use

tf.compat.v1.losses.sparse\_softmax\_cross\_entropy instead.

```
[2]: (x_train,y_train),(x_test,y_test)=keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()
```

```
[3]: x_train=x_train.astype('float32')/255.0
x_test=x_test.astype('float32')/255.0

x_train=np.expand_dims(x_train,-1)
x_test=np.expand_dims(x_test,-1)

x_train,x_val=x_train[:5000],x_train[5000:]
y_train,y_val=y_train[:5000],y_train[5000:]
```

WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\HP\anaconda3\envs\AML-manyahegde\lib\site-packages\keras\src\backend.py:873: The name tf.get\_default\_graph is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.get\_default\_graph instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\HP\anaconda3\envs\AML-manyahegde\lib\site-packages\keras\src\layers\pooling\max\_pooling2d.py:161: The name tf.nn.max\_pool

is deprecated. Please use tf.nn.max\_pool2d instead.

```
[5]: datagen=ImageDataGenerator(
        rotation_range=10,
        zoom_range=0.1,
        horizontal_flip=True,
        vertical_flip=True,
        shear_range=0.1,
        width_shift_range=0.1,
        height_shift_range=0.1
    )
[6]: #without data augmentation
    model.
     acompile(optimizer='adam',loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
    history1=model.

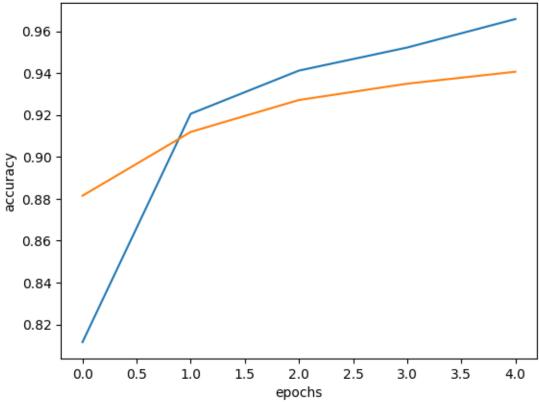
→fit(x_train,y_train,batch_size=32,epochs=5,validation_data=(x_val,y_val),verbose=0)
    test loss,test acc=model.evaluate(x test,y test)
    print(test_loss,test_acc)
    WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\HP\anaconda3\envs\AML-manyahegde\lib\site-
    packages\keras\src\optimizers\__init__.py:309: The name tf.train.Optimizer is
    deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.train.Optimizer instead.
    WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\HP\anaconda3\envs\AML-manyahegde\lib\site-
    packages\keras\src\utils\tf_utils.py:492: The name tf.ragged.RaggedTensorValue
    is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.ragged.RaggedTensorValue instead.
    WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\HP\anaconda3\envs\AML-manyahegde\lib\site-
    packages\keras\src\engine\base_layer_utils.py:384: The name
    tf.executing_eagerly_outside_functions is deprecated. Please use
    tf.compat.v1.executing_eagerly_outside_functions instead.
    accuracy: 0.9456
    0.18418249487876892 0.9455999732017517
[7]: #with data augmentation
    model.
     -compile(optimizer='adam',loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
    history2=model.fit(datagen.
     flow(x_train,y_train,batch_size=32),epochs=5,validation_data=(x_val,y_val),verbose=0)
    test_loss,test_acc=model.evaluate(x_test,y_test)
    print(test_loss,test_acc)
    accuracy: 0.7960
```

#### 0.6357226967811584 0.7960000038146973

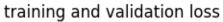
```
[8]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

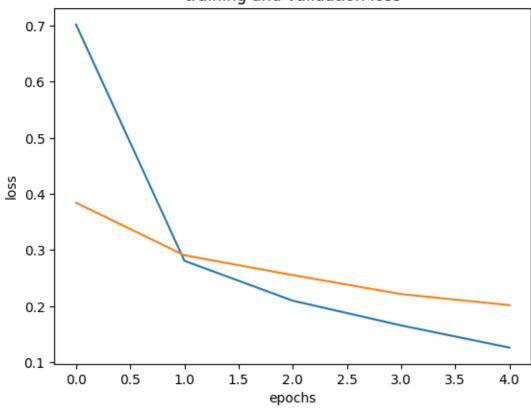
plt.plot(history1.history['accuracy'],label='training accuracy')
plt.plot(history1.history['val_accuracy'],label='validation accuracy')
plt.xlabel('epochs')
plt.ylabel('accuracy')
plt.title('training and validation accuracy')
plt.show()
```

# training and validation accuracy

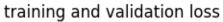


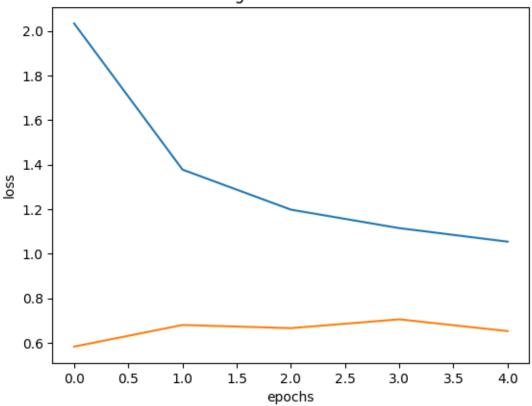
```
[9]: plt.plot(history1.history['loss'],label='training loss')
   plt.plot(history1.history['val_loss'],label='validation loss')
   plt.xlabel('epochs')
   plt.ylabel('loss')
   plt.title('training and validation loss')
   plt.show()
```



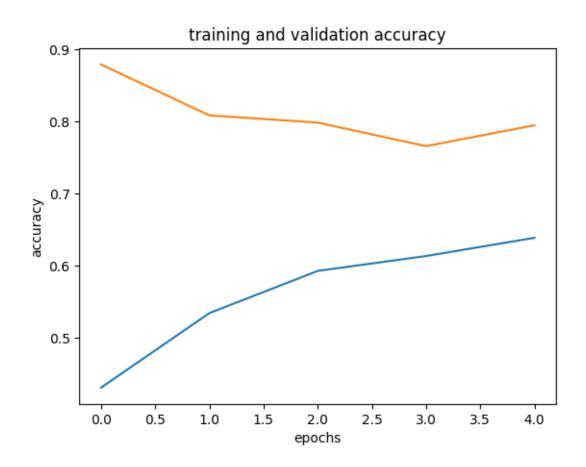


```
[10]: plt.plot(history2.history['loss'],label='training loss')
    plt.plot(history2.history['val_loss'],label='validation loss')
    plt.xlabel('epochs')
    plt.ylabel('loss')
    plt.title('training and validation loss')
    plt.show()
```





```
[11]: plt.plot(history2.history['accuracy'],label='training accuracy')
    plt.plot(history2.history['val_accuracy'],label='validation accuracy')
    plt.xlabel('epochs')
    plt.ylabel('accuracy')
    plt.title('training and validation accuracy')
    plt.show()
```



## Transfer learning model using VGG16, VGG19, RESNET50

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
  import numpy as np
  import tensorflow as tf
  from tensorflow import keras
  from tensorflow.keras import layers
  from tensorflow.keras.applications import VGG16,VGG19,ResNet50
  from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical
```

```
[2]: (x_train,y_train),(x_test,y_test)=keras.datasets.cifar10.load_data()
```

```
[3]: x_train=x_train.astype('float32')/255.0
x_test=x_test.astype('float32')/255.0

y_train=to_categorical(y_train,10)
y_test=to_categorical(y_test,10)
```

```
[4]: vgg16=VGG16(weights='imagenet',include_top=False,input_shape=(32,32,3))
vgg19=VGG19(weights='imagenet',include_top=False,input_shape=(32,32,3))
```

```
resnet=ResNet50(weights='imagenet',include_top=False,input_shape=(32,32,3))
    Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-
    applications/vgg19/vgg19 weights tf dim ordering tf kernels notop.h5
    Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-
    applications/resnet/resnet50_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels_notop.h5
    94765736/94765736 [============= ] - 14s Ous/step
[11]: vgg16_output=layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D()(vgg16.output)
     vgg16_output=layers.Dense(10,activation='softmax')(vgg16_output)
     vgg19_output=layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D()(vgg19.output)
     vgg19_output=layers.Dense(10,activation='softmax')(vgg19_output)
     resnet output=layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D()(resnet.output)
     resnet_output=layers.Dense(10,activation='softmax')(resnet_output)
[13]: vgg16_model=keras.Model(inputs=vgg16.input, outputs=vgg16_output)
     vgg19 model=keras.Model(inputs=vgg19.input, outputs=vgg19 output)
     resnet_model=keras.Model(inputs=resnet.input, outputs=resnet_output)
[14]: vgg16_model.

→compile(optimizer='adam',loss='categorical_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
     vgg19 model.
      Gompile(optimizer='adam',loss='categorical crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
     resnet_model.
      -compile(optimizer='adam',loss='categorical_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
[15]: vgg16 loss,vgg16 accuracy=vgg16 model.evaluate(x test,y test)
     vgg19_loss,vgg19_accuracy=vgg19_model.evaluate(x_test,y_test)
     resnet loss,resnet accuracy=resnet model.evaluate(x test,y test)
    313/313 [============ ] - 29s 90ms/step - loss: 2.5483 -
    accuracy: 0.1126
    accuracy: 0.1248
    accuracy: 0.1007
[16]: print("VGG16 Test Accuracy:", vgg16_accuracy)
     print("VGG19 Test Accuracy:",vgg19_accuracy)
     print("ResNet50 Test Accuracy:",resnet_accuracy)
    VGG16 Test Accuracy: 0.11259999871253967
    VGG19 Test Accuracy: 0.12479999661445618
```

ResNet50 Test Accuracy: 0.1006999984383583

```
Sentimental analysis using LSTM import pandas as pd
```

```
[20]: import pandas as pd
      import tensorflow as tf
      from tensorflow import keras
      from keras.layers import Embedding, LSTM, Dense
      from keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer
      from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
[21]: df=pd.read_csv('Sentimental Analysis.csv')
      df.head()
[21]:
                                                      text label
      0 I grew up (b. 1965) watching and loving the Th...
      1 When I put this movie in my DVD player, and sa...
      2 Why do people who do not know what a particula...
                                                              0
      3 Even though I have great interest in Biblical ...
                                                              0
      4 Im a die hard Dads Army fan and nothing will e...
                                                              1
[22]: text=df.iloc[:,1]
      labels=df.iloc[:,-1]
[31]: text = [str(item) for item in text]
      tokenizer = Tokenizer()
      tokenizer.fit_on_texts(text)
      sequences = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(text)
      data = pad_sequences(sequences)
[36]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
      x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(data,labels,test_size=0.
       →2,random_state=32)
[38]: model = keras.Sequential([
          Embedding(len(tokenizer.word index)+1,32,input length=data.shape[1],),
          LSTM(64),
          Dense(1,activation="sigmoid")
      ])
[39]: y_train = np.asarray(y_train,dtype=float)
      y_test = np.asarray(y_test,dtype=float)
[40]: model.compile(optimizer="adam",loss="binary_crossentropy",metrics= ["accuracy"])
[41]: |model.fit(x_train,y_train,validation_data=(x_test,y_test),epochs=1)
     1000/1000 [============= ] - 8s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0506 -
     accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 3.1816e-04 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
```

```
[41]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x1fc1d375be0>
[42]: new_text = "I had a terrible experience with the product and service"
     new_sequence = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences([new_text])
     new_data = pad_sequences(new_sequence,maxlen=data.shape[1])
     predicted_sentiment = model.predict(new_data)
     1/1 [======] - 1s 759ms/step
[43]: predicted_sentiment
[43]: array([[0.6304072]], dtype=float32)
[44]: scores = model.evaluate(x_test,y_test)
     print("accuracy:",scores[1])
     250/250 [============= ] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 3.1816e-04 -
     accuracy: 1.0000
     accuracy: 1.0
     Prediction of next word using RNN
[35]: import tensorflow as tf
     import numpy as np
[36]: text='This is my repo for NNDL lab programs. Here I will be uploading my lab⊔
       ⇒programs. You can refer it from here.'
[38]: # Preprocess the text and create a vocabulary
     tokenizer = tf.keras.layers.TextVectorization()
     tokenizer.adapt(text.split())
[39]: # Convert text to sequences of token indices
     text_sequences = tokenizer(text)
     text_sequences
[39]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(22,), dtype=int64, numpy=
     array([ 9, 14, 3, 10, 17, 12, 4, 2, 5, 15, 7, 19, 8, 3, 4, 2, 6,
            18, 11, 13, 16, 5], dtype=int64)>
[40]: # Create training data (X) and target data (y)
     X = text_sequences[:-1]
     y = text_sequences[1:]
[42]: X
[42]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(21,), dtype=int64, numpy=
     array([ 9, 14, 3, 10, 17, 12, 4, 2, 5, 15, 7, 19, 8, 3, 4, 2, 6,
```

## 18, 11, 13, 16], dtype=int64)>

```
[43]: y
[43]: <tf.Tensor: shape=(21,), dtype=int64, numpy=
  array([14, 3, 10, 17, 12, 4, 2, 5, 15, 7, 19, 8, 3, 4, 2, 6, 18,
      11, 13, 16, 5], dtype=int64)>
[44]: model = tf.keras.Sequential([
    tf.keras.layers.Embedding(input_dim=len(tokenizer.get_vocabulary()),u
   →output_dim=64, input_length=1),
    tf.keras.layers.SimpleRNN(128, return_sequences=True),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(len(tokenizer.get_vocabulary()), activation='softmax')
  ])
[45]: model.compile(loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam')
[46]: model.fit(X, y, epochs=50)
  Epoch 1/50
  Epoch 2/50
  Epoch 3/50
  Epoch 4/50
  Epoch 5/50
  Epoch 6/50
  1/1 [============ ] - Os 7ms/step - loss: 2.9164
  Epoch 7/50
  Epoch 8/50
  Epoch 9/50
  Epoch 10/50
  Epoch 11/50
  1/1 [=============== ] - Os 14ms/step - loss: 2.8368
  Epoch 12/50
  Epoch 13/50
  Epoch 14/50
```

```
Epoch 15/50
Epoch 16/50
Epoch 17/50
Epoch 18/50
Epoch 19/50
Epoch 20/50
1/1 [========= ] - Os 8ms/step - loss: 2.6677
Epoch 21/50
1/1 [================= ] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 2.6459
Epoch 22/50
Epoch 23/50
Epoch 24/50
1/1 [============ ] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 2.5760
Epoch 25/50
Epoch 26/50
1/1 [============ ] - Os 5ms/step - loss: 2.5254
Epoch 27/50
Epoch 28/50
Epoch 29/50
Epoch 30/50
Epoch 31/50
1/1 [=========== ] - Os 5ms/step - loss: 2.3833
Epoch 32/50
1/1 [============== ] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 2.3521
Epoch 33/50
Epoch 34/50
Epoch 35/50
Epoch 36/50
Epoch 37/50
Epoch 38/50
```

```
Epoch 39/50
   Epoch 40/50
  1/1 [============ ] - Os Os/step - loss: 2.0670
  Epoch 41/50
   Epoch 42/50
  Epoch 43/50
  1/1 [============= ] - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 1.9443
  Epoch 44/50
  Epoch 45/50
  Epoch 46/50
  Epoch 47/50
  Epoch 48/50
  Epoch 49/50
  Epoch 50/50
  [46]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x199d07bb190>
[47]: def generate_next_word(seed_text):
     seed_sequence = tokenizer(seed_text)
     predicted_probabilities = model.predict(seed_sequence)
     predicted_index = np.argmax(predicted_probabilities)
     predicted_word = tokenizer.get_vocabulary()[predicted_index]
     return predicted_word
[48]: # Test the predictive text system
   input_text = "from"
   predicted_word = generate_next_word(input_text)
   print(f"Input: '{input_text}', Predicted: '{predicted_word}'")
  1/1 [=======] - Os 275ms/step
  Input: 'from', Predicted: 'here'
  Prediction of next word using LSTM
[49]: import tensorflow as tf
   import numpy as np
```

```
[50]: | text='This is my repo for NNDL lab programs. Here I will be uploading my lab⊔
    ⇒programs. You can refer it from here.'
[51]: # Preprocess the text and create a vocabulary
   tokenizer = tf.keras.layers.TextVectorization()
   tokenizer.adapt(text.split())
[52]: # Convert text to sequences of token indices
   text_sequences = tokenizer(text)
[53]: # Create training data (X) and target data (y)
   X = text_sequences[:-1]
   y = text_sequences[1:]
[54]: # Build an LSTM model using Keras
   model = tf.keras.Sequential([
      tf.keras.layers.Embedding(input dim=len(tokenizer.get vocabulary()),
    →output_dim=64, input_length=1),
      tf.keras.layers.LSTM(128, return_sequences=True),
      tf.keras.layers.Dense(len(tokenizer.get_vocabulary()), activation='softmax')
   ])
[55]: model.compile(loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam')
[56]: # Train the model
   model.fit(X, y, epochs=50)
   Epoch 1/50
   Epoch 2/50
   Epoch 3/50
   Epoch 4/50
   1/1 [============ ] - Os 5ms/step - loss: 2.9874
   Epoch 5/50
   1/1 [============ ] - Os 13ms/step - loss: 2.9843
   Epoch 6/50
   Epoch 7/50
   Epoch 8/50
   Epoch 9/50
   Epoch 10/50
```

```
Epoch 11/50
Epoch 12/50
Epoch 13/50
Epoch 14/50
Epoch 15/50
Epoch 16/50
1/1 [========== ] - Os 9ms/step - loss: 2.9444
Epoch 17/50
Epoch 18/50
Epoch 19/50
Epoch 20/50
1/1 [============= ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 2.9257
Epoch 21/50
Epoch 22/50
Epoch 23/50
Epoch 24/50
Epoch 25/50
Epoch 26/50
Epoch 27/50
1/1 [=========== ] - Os 8ms/step - loss: 2.8838
Epoch 28/50
Epoch 29/50
Epoch 30/50
Epoch 31/50
1/1 [============ ] - Os 8ms/step - loss: 2.8531
Epoch 32/50
1/1 [============= ] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 2.8445
Epoch 33/50
Epoch 34/50
```

```
Epoch 36/50
  1/1 [============ ] - Os Os/step - loss: 2.8058
  Epoch 37/50
  Epoch 38/50
  Epoch 39/50
  Epoch 40/50
  Epoch 41/50
  Epoch 42/50
  Epoch 43/50
  1/1 [=========== ] - Os 3ms/step - loss: 2.7188
  Epoch 44/50
  Epoch 45/50
  1/1 [============= ] - 0s 9ms/step - loss: 2.6886
  Epoch 46/50
  Epoch 47/50
  Epoch 48/50
  Epoch 49/50
  Epoch 50/50
  [56]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x199d12bf670>
[57]: # Function to generate the next word
  def generate_next_word(seed_text):
    seed_sequence = tokenizer(seed_text)
    predicted_probabilities = model.predict(seed_sequence)
    predicted_index = np.argmax(predicted_probabilities)
    predicted_word = tokenizer.get_vocabulary()[predicted_index]
    return predicted_word
[59]: # Test the predictive text system
  input_text = "can"
  predicted_word = generate_next_word(input_text)
  print(f"Input: '{input_text}', Predicted: '{predicted_word}'")
```

Epoch 35/50

```
1/1 [======= ] - Os 32ms/step
     Input: 'can', Predicted: 'refer'
     Explainable AI: LIME model prediction
[15]: import lime
     from lime.lime_tabular import LimeTabularExplainer
     import numpy as np
     from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
     from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
     import tensorflow as tf
     from tensorflow import keras
[16]: iris=load_iris()
     x=iris.data
     y=iris.target
[17]: x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=0)
[18]: iris.feature_names
[18]: ['sepal length (cm)',
       'sepal width (cm)',
       'petal length (cm)',
       'petal width (cm)']
[19]: model=keras.Sequential([
         keras.layers.Dense(8,input_dim=4,activation='relu'),
         keras.layers.Dense(3,activation='softmax')
     ])
[20]: model.
       →compile(optimizer='adam',loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
[21]: model.fit(x_train,y_train,epochs=50,batch_size=16,verbose=0)
[21]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x199c18f99d0>
[22]: explainer=LimeTabularExplainer(x_train, mode='classification')
[23]: explanation=explainer.explain_instance(x_test[0],model.predict,num_features=4)
     explanation.show_in_notebook()
     157/157 [========== ] - Os 2ms/step
     <IPython.core.display.HTML object>
     Explainable AI: SHAP model prediction
```

```
[26]: import shap
      import numpy as np
      from sklearn.datasets import load_iris
      from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
      import tensorflow as tf
      from tensorflow import keras
[27]: iris=load_iris()
      x=iris.data
      y=iris.target
[28]: x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=0)
[29]: from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
      le=LabelEncoder()
[30]: feature names encoded=le.fit transform(iris.feature names)
      feature_names_decoded=le.inverse_transform(feature_names_encoded)
[31]: model=keras.Sequential([
          keras.layers.Dense(8,input_dim=4,activation='relu'),
          keras.layers.Dense(3,activation='softmax')
      ])
[32]: model.
       →compile(optimizer='adam',loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
[33]: model.fit(x_train,y_train,epochs=50,batch_size=16,verbose=0)
[33]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x199ce9a9280>
[34]: shap_explainer=shap.Explainer(model,x_train)
      shap_values=shap_explainer(x_test)
      shap.summary plot(shap values, x test, feature names=feature names_decoded)
```

