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Practical 10 - CNN

```
In [2]: | ## here we will working with MNSIT dataset
         from keras.datasets import mnist
         from keras.utils.np utils import to categorical
 In [6]: ## Load data
         (X_train,y_train),(X_test,y_test) = mnist.load_data()
         Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-data
         sets/mnist.npz
         11493376/11490434 [=============== ] - 2s @us/step
 In [7]: | print(X_train.shape) ## 60000 images of 28*28
         print(X_test.shape) ## 10000 images of 28*28
         (60000, 28, 28)
         (10000, 28, 28)
 In [8]: print(y_train.shape)
         print(y_test.shape)
         (60000,)
         (10000,)
 In [9]: | print(y_train[:10])
         [5 0 4 1 9 2 1 3 1 4]
In [11]: # type(y train)
In [14]: X train = X train.reshape(60000,28,28,1)
         X \text{ test} = X \text{ test.reshape}(10000, 28, 28, 1)
         y_train=to_categorical(y_train)
         y test=to categorical(y test)
```

```
In [16]: y train ## converted into categorical, one hot encoded format
Out[16]: array([[0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.],
                [1., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.]
                [0., 0., 0., \ldots, 0., 0., 0.]
                [0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.]
                [0., 0., 0., \ldots, 0., 0., 0.]
                [0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 1., 0.]], dtype=float32)
In [17]: | ## train our model
In [18]: from keras.models import Sequential
         from keras.layers import Flatten,Conv2D,Dense
In [20]:
         ## build model
         model = Sequential()
         model.add(Conv2D(30,kernel size=3,activation='relu',input shape=(28,28,1)))
         model.add(Conv2D(15,kernel_size=3,activation='relu'))
         model.add(Flatten())
         model.add(Dense(10,activation="softmax"))
In [21]:
         model.compile(optimizer = 'adam',loss='categorical_crossentropy',metrics=["acc
         uracy"])
In [22]: model.summary()
         Model: "sequential"
         Layer (type)
                                      Output Shape
                                                                Param #
         conv2d (Conv2D)
                                      (None, 26, 26, 30)
                                                                300
         conv2d 1 (Conv2D)
                                      (None, 24, 24, 15)
                                                                4065
         flatten (Flatten)
                                      (None, 8640)
                                                                0
         dense (Dense)
                                      (None, 10)
                                                                86410
         Total params: 90,775
         Trainable params: 90,775
         Non-trainable params: 0
```

m1 = model.fit(X train,y train,validation_data=(X_test,y_test),epochs=10) ## 1st model Epoch 1/10 uracy: 0.9879 - val loss: 0.0761 - val accuracy: 0.9811 Epoch 2/10 uracy: 0.9912 - val loss: 0.0933 - val accuracy: 0.9778 Epoch 3/10 uracy: 0.9927 - val loss: 0.1073 - val accuracy: 0.9786 Epoch 4/10 uracy: 0.9935 - val loss: 0.1178 - val accuracy: 0.9786 Epoch 5/10 uracy: 0.9941 - val_loss: 0.1572 - val_accuracy: 0.9786 uracy: 0.9949 - val_loss: 0.1336 - val_accuracy: 0.9795 Epoch 7/10

uracy: 0.9954 - val_loss: 0.1531 - val_accuracy: 0.9805

uracy: 0.9962 - val_loss: 0.1695 - val_accuracy: 0.9803

uracy: 0.9960 - val_loss: 0.1820 - val_accuracy: 0.9788

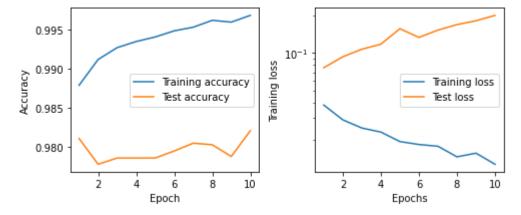
uracy: 0.9969 - val_loss: 0.2013 - val_accuracy: 0.9821

Epoch 8/10

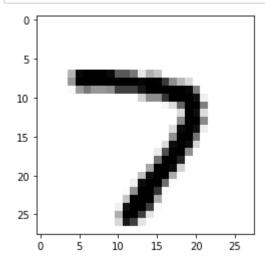
Epoch 9/10

Epoch 10/10

```
In [26]:
         #Plot the train/test accuracy and train/test loss
         import seaborn as sns
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import numpy as np
         plt.figure(figsize=(7,3))
         plt.subplot(1,2,1)
         train_acc = m1.history['accuracy'];
         test_acc = m1.history['val_accuracy'];
         nepochs = len(train_acc);
         sns.lineplot(x=np.arange(1,nepochs+1), y=train_acc, label='Training accuracy'
         );
         sns.lineplot(x=np.arange(1,nepochs+1), y=test_acc, label='Test accuracy');
         plt.xlabel('Epoch');
         plt.ylabel('Accuracy');
         plt.subplot(1,2,2)
         train loss = m1.history['loss']
         test_loss = m1.history['val_loss']
         sns.lineplot(x=np.arange(1,nepochs+1), y=train_loss, label='Training loss');
         sns.lineplot(x=np.arange(1,nepochs+1), y=test loss, label='Test loss');
         plt.yscale('log')
         plt.xlabel('Epochs')
         plt.ylabel('Training loss')
         plt.tight layout()
```



```
In [27]: plt.imshow(X_test[17].reshape(28,28), cmap='binary');
```



```
In [32]: # print(model.predict(X_test[[17]]))
    print()
    print('The number with max probability is')
    print(np.argmax(model.predict(X_test[[17]])))
```

The number with max probability is 7

```
In [67]: model2=Sequential()
    model2.add(Conv2D(30,kernel_size=(3,3),activation='relu',input_shape=(28,28,1
    )))
    model2.add(Conv2D(64,kernel_size=(3,3),activation="relu"))
    model2.add(Conv2D(15,kernel_size=(3,3),activation='relu'))
    model2.add(Flatten())
    model2.add(Dense(10,activation="softmax"))
```

```
In [68]: model2.compile(optimizer = 'adam',loss='categorical_crossentropy',metrics=["accuracy"])
```

```
In [69]: model2.summary()
```

Model: "sequential 6"

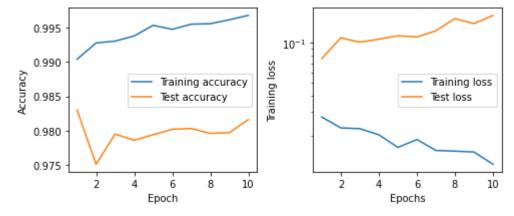
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_15 (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 30)	300
conv2d_16 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 64)	17344
conv2d_17 (Conv2D)	(None, 22, 22, 15)	8655
flatten_6 (Flatten)	(None, 7260)	0
dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 10)	72610

Total params: 98,909 Trainable params: 98,909 Non-trainable params: 0

In [71]: m2 = model2.fit(X_train,y_train,validation_data=(X_test,y_test),epochs=10) ##
2nd model

```
Epoch 1/10
uracy: 0.9904 - val loss: 0.0760 - val accuracy: 0.9830
Epoch 2/10
1875/1875 [============= ] - 7s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0228 - acc
uracy: 0.9928 - val loss: 0.1091 - val accuracy: 0.9751
Epoch 3/10
uracy: 0.9930 - val loss: 0.1011 - val accuracy: 0.9795
Epoch 4/10
1875/1875 [============== ] - 7s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0203 - acc
uracy: 0.9938 - val_loss: 0.1065 - val_accuracy: 0.9786
Epoch 5/10
uracy: 0.9953 - val loss: 0.1131 - val accuracy: 0.9794
Epoch 6/10
1875/1875 [============== ] - 7s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0187 - acc
uracy: 0.9948 - val loss: 0.1107 - val accuracy: 0.9802
Epoch 7/10
uracy: 0.9955 - val loss: 0.1233 - val accuracy: 0.9803
Epoch 8/10
1875/1875 [============== ] - 7s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0153 - acc
uracy: 0.9956 - val loss: 0.1524 - val accuracy: 0.9796
Epoch 9/10
uracy: 0.9961 - val loss: 0.1395 - val accuracy: 0.9797
Epoch 10/10
1875/1875 [============= ] - 7s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0121 - acc
uracy: 0.9968 - val_loss: 0.1610 - val_accuracy: 0.9816
```

```
In [72]:
         #Plot the train/test accuracy and train/test loss
         import seaborn as sns
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import numpy as np
         plt.figure(figsize=(7,3))
         plt.subplot(1,2,1)
         train_acc = m2.history['accuracy'];
         test_acc = m2.history['val_accuracy'];
         nepochs = len(train_acc);
         sns.lineplot(x=np.arange(1,nepochs+1), y=train_acc, label='Training accuracy'
         );
         sns.lineplot(x=np.arange(1,nepochs+1), y=test acc, label='Test accuracy');
         plt.xlabel('Epoch');
         plt.ylabel('Accuracy');
         plt.subplot(1,2,2)
         train loss = m2.history['loss']
         test loss = m2.history['val loss']
         sns.lineplot(x=np.arange(1,nepochs+1), y=train_loss, label='Training loss');
         sns.lineplot(x=np.arange(1,nepochs+1), y=test loss, label='Test loss');
         plt.yscale('log')
         plt.xlabel('Epochs')
         plt.ylabel('Training loss')
         plt.tight layout()
```



In []: ## thus we tweaked first model and were able to get some slight improvement in
accuracy