```
import numpy as np
     import pandas as pd
     from keras.models import Sequential
     from keras.layers import Conv2D
     from keras.layers import MaxPooling2D
     from keras.layers import Flatten, BatchNormalization
     from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout
     from keras import regularizers
     from keras.optimizers import SGD
     from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
     from keras.utils import np utils
     import keras
     def load train data(n):
        with open('data batch '+ str(n), 'rb') as file:
           batch = pickle.load(file, encoding='latin1')
        features = batch['data']
        Target = batch['labels']
        return features, Target
     batch 1, Target 1 = load train data(1)
     batch 2, Target 2 = load train data(2)
     batch 3, Target 3 = load train data(3)
     batch 4, Target 4 = load train data(4)
     batch 5, Target 5 = load train data(5)
     with open('test batch', 'rb') as file:
        batch = pickle.load(file, encoding='latin1')
     X test = batch['data']
     y test = batch['labels']
     X train = np.append(batch 1, batch 2,axis=0)
     X train = np.append(X train, batch 3,axis=0)
     X train = np.append(X train, batch 4,axis=0)
     X train = np.append(X train, batch 5,axis=0)
     y train = np.append(Target 1, Target 2,axis=0)
     y train = np.append(y train, Target 3,axis=0)
     y train = np.append(y train, Target 4,axis=0)
     y_train = np.append(y_train, Target_5,axis=0)
     X_{train} = X_{train.reshape((len(X_{train}), 3, 32, 32)).transpose(0,2,3,1))
     y_train = np_utils.to_categorical(y_train, 10)
     X_{\text{test}} = X_{\text{test.reshape}}((\text{len}(X_{\text{test}}), 3, 32, 32)).\text{transpose}(0,2,3,1)
     y_test = np_utils.to_categorical(y_test, 10)
     X_train = X_train.astype('float32')
     X test= X test.astype('float32')
     X_train= X_train / 255.0
     X test= X test/ 255.0
     Using TensorFlow backend.
In [4]: model19 = Sequential()
     model19.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_normal', padding = 'same', in
     put shape=(32, 32, 3)))
     model19.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_normal', padding = 'same'))
     model19.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
     model19.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel initializer='he normal', padding = 'same'))
     model19.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_normal', padding = 'same'))
     model19.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
     model19.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_normal', padding = 'same'))
     model19.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
     model19.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel initializer='he normal', padding = 'same'))
     model19.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
     model19.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', kernel_initializer='he_normal', padding = 'same'))
     model19.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
     model19.add(Flatten())
     model19.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
     model19.add(Dropout(rate = 0.7))
     model19.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
     model19.summary()
                                           Param #
     Layer (type)
                         Output Shape
     conv2d 15 (Conv2D)
                                           1792
                         (None, 32, 32, 64)
     conv2d 16 (Conv2D)
                         (None, 32, 32, 64)
                                           36928
     max_pooling2d_11 (MaxPooling (None, 16, 16, 64)
                                           0
     conv2d_17 (Conv2D)
                         (None, 16, 16, 64)
                                           36928
     conv2d 18 (Conv2D)
                         (None, 16, 16, 64)
                                           36928
     max_pooling2d_12 (MaxPooling (None, 8, 8, 64)
                                           0
     conv2d 19 (Conv2D)
                                           36928
                         (None, 8, 8, 64)
     max_pooling2d_13 (MaxPooling (None, 4, 4, 64)
                                           0
     conv2d_20 (Conv2D)
                         (None, 4, 4, 64)
                                           36928
     max_pooling2d_14 (MaxPooling (None, 2, 2, 64)
     conv2d 21 (Conv2D)
                         (None, 2, 2, 64)
                                           36928
     max_pooling2d_15 (MaxPooling (None, 1, 1, 64)
                                           0
     flatten_3 (Flatten)
                         (None, 64)
                          (None, 128)
                                           8320
     dense_5 (Dense)
     dropout_3 (Dropout)
                         (None, 128)
     dense_6 (Dense)
                                           1290
                          (None, 10)
     Total params: 232,970
     Trainable params: 232,970
     Non-trainable params: 0
In [5]: epochs = 50
     model19.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
     model19.fit(X_train,y_train,epochs=epochs,batch_size = 32)
     WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\Dhanajayan\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\tensorflow\python\ops\ma
     th_ops.py:3066: to_int32 (from tensorflow.python.ops.math_ops) is deprecated and will be removed
     in a future version.
     Instructions for updating:
     Use tf.cast instead.
     Epoch 1/50
     Epoch 2/50
                        ========] - 528s 11ms/step - loss: 1.2558 - acc: 0.5572
     50000/50000
     Epoch 3/50
     Epoch 4/50
     Epoch 5/50
     50000/50000 [=================== ] - 510s 10ms/step - loss: 0.8114 - acc: 0.7286
     Epoch 6/50
     Epoch 7/50
     Epoch 8/50
     Epoch 9/50
     Epoch 10/50
     Epoch 11/50
     Epoch 12/50
     Epoch 13/50
     50000/50000 [============== ] - 366s 7ms/step - loss: 0.4904 - acc: 0.8400
     Epoch 14/50
     50000/50000 [============= ] - 371s 7ms/step - loss: 0.4711 - acc: 0.8477
     Epoch 15/50
     50000/50000 [=============== ] - 401s 8ms/step - loss: 0.4487 - acc: 0.8546
     Epoch 16/50
     Epoch 17/50
     50000/50000 [============== ] - 398s 8ms/step - loss: 0.4163 - acc: 0.8654
     Epoch 18/50
     50000/50000 [============== ] - 408s 8ms/step - loss: 0.3986 - acc: 0.8698
     Epoch 19/50
     50000/50000 [============= ] - 375s 8ms/step - loss: 0.3987 - acc: 0.8715
     Epoch 20/50
     Epoch 21/50
     50000/50000 [============== ] - 392s 8ms/step - loss: 0.3668 - acc: 0.8824
     Epoch 22/50
     50000/50000 [=============== ] - 379s 8ms/step - loss: 0.3556 - acc: 0.8859
     Epoch 23/50
     50000/50000 [============= ] - 360s 7ms/step - loss: 0.3514 - acc: 0.8867
     Epoch 24/50
     Epoch 25/50
     50000/50000 [============== ] - 369s 7ms/step - loss: 0.3501 - acc: 0.8872
     Epoch 26/50
     50000/50000 [============= ] - 346s 7ms/step - loss: 0.3260 - acc: 0.8944
     Epoch 27/50
     50000/50000 [============== ] - 338s 7ms/step - loss: 0.3301 - acc: 0.8953
     Epoch 28/50
     50000/50000 [============== ] - 372s 7ms/step - loss: 0.3200 - acc: 0.8990
     Epoch 29/50
     50000/50000 [============= ] - 388s 8ms/step - loss: 0.3328 - acc: 0.8961
     Epoch 30/50
     50000/50000 [============= ] - 395s 8ms/step - loss: 0.3244 - acc: 0.8999
     Epoch 31/50
     oss: 0.3111 - ac
     Epoch 32/50
     Epoch 33/50
     Epoch 34/50
     Epoch 35/50
     Epoch 36/50
     50000/50000 [============== ] - 438s 9ms/step - loss: 0.3033 - acc: 0.9073
     Epoch 37/50
     Epoch 38/50
     Epoch 39/50
     Epoch 40/50
     Epoch 41/50
     Epoch 42/50
     Epoch 43/50
     Epoch 44/50
     Epoch 45/50
     Epoch 46/50
     Epoch 47/50
     Epoch 48/50
     Epoch 49/50
     Epoch 50/50
     Out[5]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x2a226c61240>
In [8]: test loss, test acc = model19.evaluate(X test, y test)
     test acc
     10000/10000 [=========== ] - 32s 3ms/step
Out[8]: 0.7638
     Observation
     The model overfits the data with 50 epochs
     Conclusion
      1. In the image classification model the following layers are used.

    Conv2D layer

             Keras Conv2D is a 2D Convolution Layer, this layer creates a convolution kernel
             that is wind with layers input which helps produce a tensor of outputs.
             Kernel: In image processing kernel is a convolution matrix or masks which can be
```

Model with epoch 50

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

In [1]: import pickle

```
used for blurring, sharpening, embossing, edge detection and more by doing a
 convolution between a kernel and an image.
```

 Maxpooling2D Calculate the maximum value for each patch of the feature map.

Flatten

Flatten layer which prepares a vector for the fully connected layers or dense layer.

## Dropout layer

## Dense layer

Helps to reduce the overfitting.

A dense layer represents a matrix vector multiplication. The values in the matrix are the trainable parameters which get updated during backpropagation.

In this models cross validation, data agumentation, batch normalization and hyperparameter tuning using sklearn are not used.

Manually checked how parameters are affecting the accuracy. In deeplearning models there are many parameters to tune .so monitoring every parameter is mandatory.

To fix the following issues

Need to understand the behaviour of the addition of the hidden layers and its parameters.

 Computation speed 2. overfitting and underfitting