Homework-1

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Course: ECGR 5106 Real Time ML

Lab Number: Spring 2023

Problem: 1-A

```
[]: import tensorflow as tf import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
[]: (x_training, y_training), (x_testing, y_testing) = tf.keras.datasets.

standard fashion_mnist.load_data()
```

```
[]: x_training = x_training.reshape(-1, 784) / 255.0
x_testing = x_testing.reshape(-1, 784) / 255.0
```

```
[]: model = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
   model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation='relu', input_shape=(784,)))
   model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, activation='relu'))
   model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'))
   model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
```

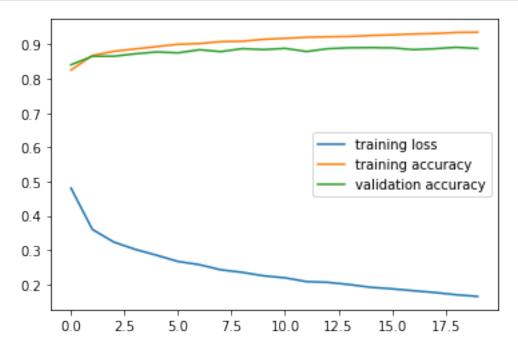
```
[]: model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',⊔

⇔metrics=['accuracy'])
```

The progress of the model during training and validation is recorded in a history object and displayed using matplotlib, through graphs of the training and validation loss and accuracy. If the validation loss and accuracy are significantly lower than the training loss and accuracy, this could indicate overfitting.

```
accuracy: 0.8273 - val_loss: 0.4171 - val_accuracy: 0.8421
Epoch 2/20
accuracy: 0.8659 - val_loss: 0.3719 - val_accuracy: 0.8709
Epoch 3/20
accuracy: 0.8790 - val_loss: 0.3651 - val_accuracy: 0.8685
Epoch 4/20
accuracy: 0.8885 - val_loss: 0.3444 - val_accuracy: 0.8738
Epoch 5/20
accuracy: 0.8946 - val_loss: 0.3468 - val_accuracy: 0.8767
Epoch 6/20
accuracy: 0.8996 - val_loss: 0.3478 - val_accuracy: 0.8820
Epoch 7/20
accuracy: 0.9036 - val_loss: 0.3273 - val_accuracy: 0.8845
Epoch 8/20
1875/1875 [============== ] - 17s 9ms/step - loss: 0.2466 -
accuracy: 0.9073 - val_loss: 0.3383 - val_accuracy: 0.8808
Epoch 9/20
accuracy: 0.9107 - val_loss: 0.3508 - val_accuracy: 0.8844
Epoch 10/20
accuracy: 0.9146 - val_loss: 0.3319 - val_accuracy: 0.8846
accuracy: 0.9158 - val_loss: 0.3350 - val_accuracy: 0.8867
Epoch 12/20
accuracy: 0.9190 - val_loss: 0.3436 - val_accuracy: 0.8872
Epoch 13/20
1875/1875 [============== ] - 17s 9ms/step - loss: 0.2021 -
accuracy: 0.9219 - val loss: 0.3573 - val accuracy: 0.8876
Epoch 14/20
accuracy: 0.9235 - val_loss: 0.3578 - val_accuracy: 0.8881
Epoch 15/20
accuracy: 0.9269 - val_loss: 0.3582 - val_accuracy: 0.8814
Epoch 16/20
accuracy: 0.9289 - val_loss: 0.3588 - val_accuracy: 0.8918
Epoch 17/20
```

```
accuracy: 0.9286 - val_loss: 0.3850 - val_accuracy: 0.8920
   Epoch 18/20
   accuracy: 0.9333 - val_loss: 0.3833 - val_accuracy: 0.8947
   Epoch 19/20
   accuracy: 0.9340 - val_loss: 0.3766 - val_accuracy: 0.8921
   Epoch 20/20
   accuracy: 0.9365 - val_loss: 0.4240 - val_accuracy: 0.8859
[]: plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='training loss')
   plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='training accuracy')
   plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='validation accuracy')
   plt.legend()
   plt.show()
   model.save('fashion_mnist_mlp.h5')
```



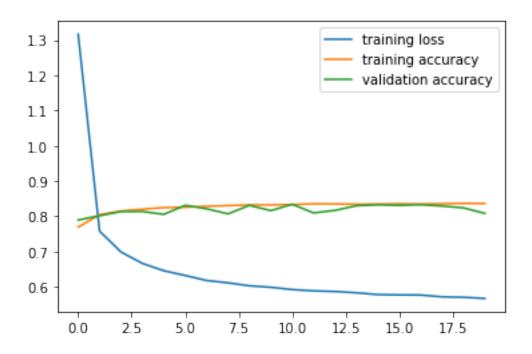
Problem 1-B

```
[]: model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', use metrics=['accuracy'])
```

The dense layers in the model have been augmented with L2 weight decay regularization, with a coefficient of 0.01. This coefficient can be altered to observe its effect on the model's performance.

```
Epoch 1/20
accuracy: 0.7697 - val_loss: 0.8296 - val_accuracy: 0.7895
accuracy: 0.8046 - val_loss: 0.7342 - val_accuracy: 0.8018
Epoch 3/20
accuracy: 0.8152 - val_loss: 0.7022 - val_accuracy: 0.8135
Epoch 4/20
accuracy: 0.8202 - val_loss: 0.6916 - val_accuracy: 0.8137
Epoch 5/20
accuracy: 0.8248 - val_loss: 0.6873 - val_accuracy: 0.8056
Epoch 6/20
accuracy: 0.8259 - val_loss: 0.6206 - val_accuracy: 0.8313
Epoch 7/20
```

```
accuracy: 0.8286 - val_loss: 0.6410 - val_accuracy: 0.8215
Epoch 8/20
1875/1875 [============= ] - 19s 10ms/step - loss: 0.6114 -
accuracy: 0.8305 - val_loss: 0.6503 - val_accuracy: 0.8070
Epoch 9/20
accuracy: 0.8324 - val_loss: 0.6121 - val_accuracy: 0.8312
Epoch 10/20
accuracy: 0.8324 - val_loss: 0.6379 - val_accuracy: 0.8162
Epoch 11/20
accuracy: 0.8335 - val_loss: 0.6055 - val_accuracy: 0.8343
accuracy: 0.8355 - val_loss: 0.6439 - val_accuracy: 0.8097
Epoch 13/20
accuracy: 0.8353 - val_loss: 0.6204 - val_accuracy: 0.8169
accuracy: 0.8342 - val_loss: 0.5928 - val_accuracy: 0.8301
Epoch 15/20
accuracy: 0.8347 - val_loss: 0.5883 - val_accuracy: 0.8329
Epoch 16/20
accuracy: 0.8356 - val_loss: 0.5909 - val_accuracy: 0.8312
Epoch 17/20
accuracy: 0.8349 - val_loss: 0.5900 - val_accuracy: 0.8330
Epoch 18/20
accuracy: 0.8358 - val loss: 0.5912 - val accuracy: 0.8293
Epoch 19/20
accuracy: 0.8370 - val_loss: 0.5984 - val_accuracy: 0.8241
Epoch 20/20
accuracy: 0.8365 - val_loss: 0.6459 - val_accuracy: 0.8085
```



```
[]: model.save('fashion_mnist_mlp_with_12_regularization.h5')
    Problem 1-C
[]: import tensorflow as tf
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
[]: (x_training, y_training), (x_testing, y_testing) = tf.keras.datasets.

¬fashion_mnist.load_data()
[]: x_{training} = x_{training.reshape}(-1, 784) / 255.0
     x_{testing} = x_{testing.reshape(-1, 784)} / 255.0
[]: model = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
     model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu', input_shape=(784,)))
     model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.3))
     model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'))
     model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.3))
     model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(32, activation='relu'))
     model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.3))
     model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
[]: model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', __
      →metrics=['accuracy'])
```

The dropout can decrease overfitting by randomly excluding neurons during the training process,

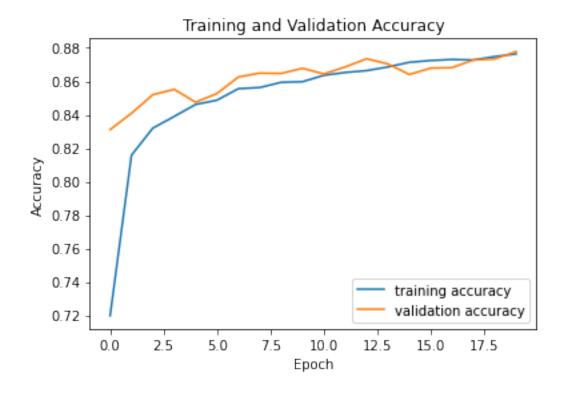
thus improving its ability to generalize to new data. The decision between using dropout or weight penalties depends on the specific task at hand and the preferred balance between model complexity and overfitting.

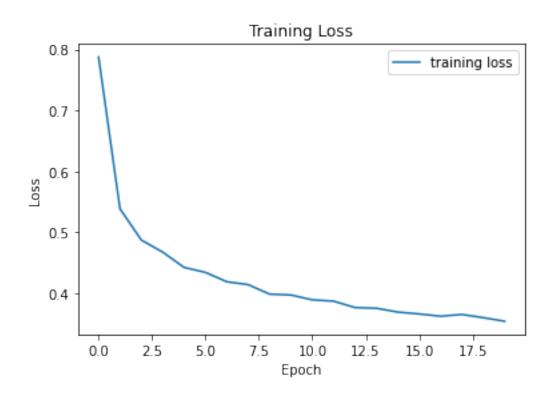
```
[]: history = model.fit(x_training, y_training, epochs=20, u

→validation_data=(x_testing, y_testing))
```

```
Epoch 1/20
1875/1875 [============== ] - 10s 5ms/step - loss: 0.7877 -
accuracy: 0.7197 - val_loss: 0.4692 - val_accuracy: 0.8311
Epoch 2/20
accuracy: 0.8158 - val_loss: 0.4373 - val_accuracy: 0.8409
Epoch 3/20
accuracy: 0.8320 - val_loss: 0.4145 - val_accuracy: 0.8520
Epoch 4/20
accuracy: 0.8390 - val_loss: 0.4001 - val_accuracy: 0.8552
Epoch 5/20
accuracy: 0.8462 - val_loss: 0.4147 - val_accuracy: 0.8475
Epoch 6/20
accuracy: 0.8487 - val_loss: 0.4038 - val_accuracy: 0.8527
accuracy: 0.8556 - val_loss: 0.3803 - val_accuracy: 0.8626
Epoch 8/20
accuracy: 0.8563 - val_loss: 0.3787 - val_accuracy: 0.8649
Epoch 9/20
accuracy: 0.8594 - val_loss: 0.3808 - val_accuracy: 0.8647
Epoch 10/20
accuracy: 0.8598 - val_loss: 0.3678 - val_accuracy: 0.8678
Epoch 11/20
accuracy: 0.8636 - val_loss: 0.3752 - val_accuracy: 0.8644
Epoch 12/20
accuracy: 0.8653 - val_loss: 0.3672 - val_accuracy: 0.8686
Epoch 13/20
accuracy: 0.8664 - val_loss: 0.3559 - val_accuracy: 0.8735
Epoch 14/20
```

```
accuracy: 0.8686 - val_loss: 0.3591 - val_accuracy: 0.8704
   Epoch 15/20
   accuracy: 0.8714 - val_loss: 0.3813 - val_accuracy: 0.8641
   Epoch 16/20
   1875/1875 [============ ] - 7s 4ms/step - loss: 0.3654 -
   accuracy: 0.8725 - val_loss: 0.3671 - val_accuracy: 0.8679
   Epoch 17/20
   1875/1875 [============ ] - 8s 4ms/step - loss: 0.3617 -
   accuracy: 0.8731 - val_loss: 0.3648 - val_accuracy: 0.8682
   Epoch 18/20
   accuracy: 0.8728 - val_loss: 0.3548 - val_accuracy: 0.8728
   Epoch 19/20
   1875/1875 [============ ] - 8s 4ms/step - loss: 0.3593 -
   accuracy: 0.8748 - val_loss: 0.3498 - val_accuracy: 0.8734
   Epoch 20/20
   accuracy: 0.8764 - val_loss: 0.3505 - val_accuracy: 0.8778
[]: plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='training accuracy')
    plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='validation accuracy')
    plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
    plt.xlabel('Epoch')
    plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
    plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='training loss')
    plt.title('Training Loss')
    plt.xlabel('Epoch')
    plt.ylabel('Loss')
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```





```
Problem 1-D
```

```
[]: import tensorflow as tf
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
[]: (fashion mnist training data, fashion mnist training labels),
     →(fashion_mnist_testing_data, fashion_mnist_testing_labels) = tf.keras.

→datasets.fashion_mnist.load_data()
[]: scaled_training_data = fashion_mnist_training_data.reshape(-1, 784) / 255.0
    scaled_testing_data = fashion_mnist_testing_data.reshape(-1, 784) / 255.0
[]: model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu', input_shape=(784,)),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
    ])
[]: model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',__
     →metrics=['accuracy'])
[]: model.load_weights("model_weights.h5")
   This will retrieve the pre-trained weights from the file "model" weights.h5" and evaluate the accu-
   racy of the model on the test data. It will then proceed to train the model for 20 cycles, displaying
   a plot that illustrates the accuracy of the model on both the training and validation sets as the
   training progresses over each epoch.
[]: loss, accuracy = model.evaluate(scaled_testing_data,__

→fashion_mnist_testing_labels, verbose=False)
    print("Test Accuracy: {:.4f}".format(accuracy))
   Test Accuracy: 0.0911
[]: history = model.fit(scaled_training_data, fashion_mnist_training_labels,_
     ⇔epochs=20,
    validation data=(scaled_testing_data, fashion_mnist_testing_labels))
   Epoch 1/20
    accuracy: 0.8225 - val_loss: 0.4120 - val_accuracy: 0.8520
   accuracy: 0.8666 - val_loss: 0.4060 - val_accuracy: 0.8589
   Epoch 3/20
   accuracy: 0.8778 - val_loss: 0.3996 - val_accuracy: 0.8558
   Epoch 4/20
```

```
accuracy: 0.8869 - val_loss: 0.3729 - val_accuracy: 0.8665
Epoch 5/20
accuracy: 0.8909 - val_loss: 0.3558 - val_accuracy: 0.8710
Epoch 6/20
accuracy: 0.8965 - val_loss: 0.3340 - val_accuracy: 0.8817
Epoch 7/20
1875/1875 [============= ] - 7s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2690 -
accuracy: 0.8995 - val_loss: 0.3463 - val_accuracy: 0.8741
Epoch 8/20
accuracy: 0.9049 - val_loss: 0.3342 - val_accuracy: 0.8801
accuracy: 0.9059 - val_loss: 0.3367 - val_accuracy: 0.8835
Epoch 10/20
accuracy: 0.9108 - val_loss: 0.3296 - val_accuracy: 0.8840
Epoch 11/20
accuracy: 0.9132 - val_loss: 0.3468 - val_accuracy: 0.8792
Epoch 12/20
1875/1875 [============= ] - 8s 4ms/step - loss: 0.227 -
accuracy: 0.9153 - val_loss: 0.3581 - val_accuracy: 0.8779
Epoch 13/20
1875/1875 [============ ] - 7s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2175 -
accuracy: 0.9183 - val_loss: 0.3448 - val_accuracy: 0.8818
Epoch 14/20
accuracy: 0.9201 - val_loss: 0.3400 - val_accuracy: 0.8882
Epoch 15/20
1875/1875 [============== ] - 6s 3ms/step - loss: 0.2026 -
accuracy: 0.9231 - val_loss: 0.3509 - val_accuracy: 0.8867
Epoch 16/20
accuracy: 0.9243 - val_loss: 0.3477 - val_accuracy: 0.8899
Epoch 17/20
accuracy: 0.9256 - val_loss: 0.3390 - val_accuracy: 0.8898
Epoch 18/20
1875/1875 [============ ] - 8s 4ms/step - loss: 0.1901 -
accuracy: 0.9271 - val_loss: 0.3474 - val_accuracy: 0.8853
Epoch 19/20
accuracy: 0.9305 - val_loss: 0.3690 - val_accuracy: 0.8830
Epoch 20/20
```

The Decay model seems to cause a 20-second increase in training time on an, while the Drop model only adds an additional 10 seconds. The model that uses pre-training with weight decay and dropout has a comparable training time to the Decay model. Nevertheless, the basic model attains stability faster, needing fewer training cycles, whereas the Decay and Drop models reach stability at around 15 epochs. Although, there is only a slight difference in their generalization capability.

```
[]: plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='training accuracy')
   plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label = 'validation accuracy')
   plt.xlabel('Epoch')
   plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
   plt.legend(loc='lower right')
   plt.show()
```

