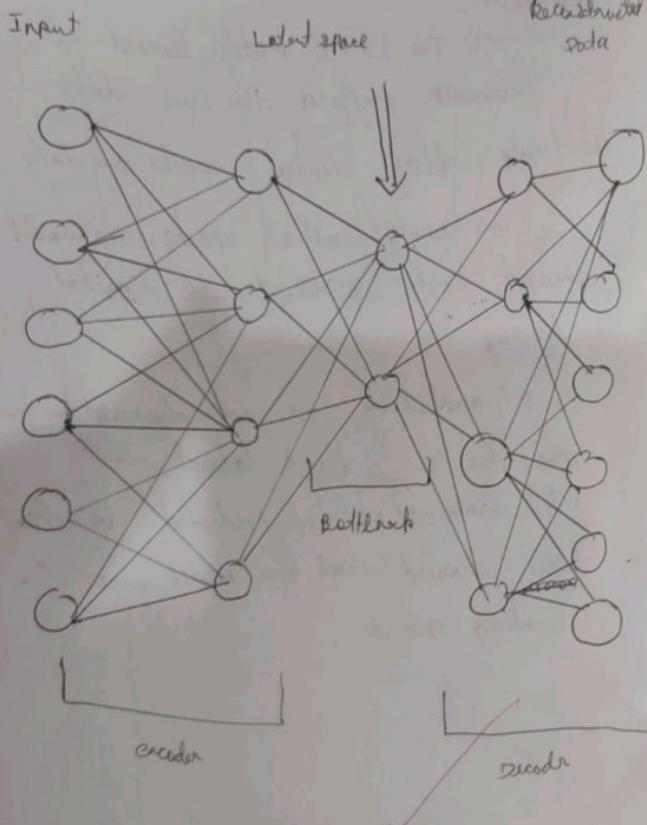


Architecture of Autoencoder



fr:10 Perform compression on MNIST dataset using Autoencoder

Aim:

To implement an autoencoder using Pytorch for compressing and reconstructing images from the MNIST dataset, demonstrating unsupervised feature learning and dimensionality reduction.

objectives:

1. To understand the working principle of an Autoencoder and its encoder - decoder structure,
2. To build and train a fully connected Autoencoder using Pytorch on the MNIST dataset.
3. To evaluate the model's ability to compress and reconstruct images.
4. To visualize the original and reconstructed image to analyze reconstruction quality.

Output : Loss : 0.0605

EPOCH [1/10], loss : 0.0605

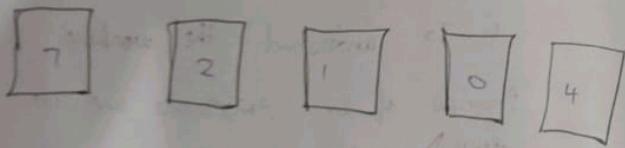
EPOCH [2/10], loss : 0.0322

EPOCH [3/10], loss : 0.0262

EPOCH [4/10], loss : 0.0212

EPOCH [5/10], loss : 0.0196

EPOCH [10/10], loss : 0.0157



Pseudocode :

BEGIN

Import torch, torch.nn, torch.optim,

Load MNIST dataset with transfer
create DataLoader for train test

Define 4 functions clean, train,

Encoder,

Decoder,

Forward pass,

Initialize model, MSELoss, adam
optimizer

For each epoch :

For each batch in train set

outPut = model (img)

loss = MSELoss (outPut, img)

Print epoch loss

TEST model on sample img

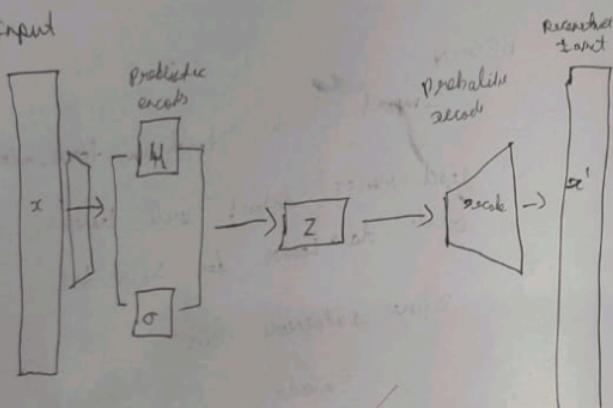
END

RESULT :

successfully referred competitive
on MNIST using autoword

Architecture of VAE

Input



Experiment using variational Autoencoder (VAE)

Aim:

To implement a variation Auto encoder (VAE) using Pytorch for learning probabilistic latent representation and generating new handwritten digit images from MNIST datasets.

objectives:

1. To understand the concept of VAE and how they differs from standard autoencoder
2. To implement VAE model using Pytorch that learn a latent distribution
3. To reconstruct and generate new images using the learned latent space.
4. To evaluate the generation capability of the trained VAE

output: $\text{loss} = \text{value}$

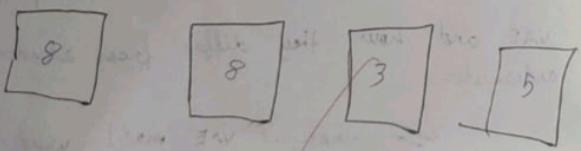
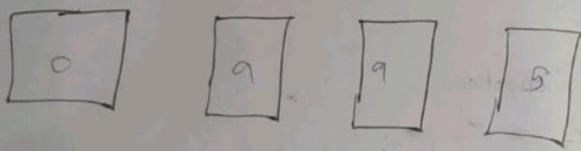
Epoch [1/10]; loss : 104.4486

Epoch [2/10]; loss : 121.4260

Epoch [3/10]; loss : 101.4229

Epoch [4/10]; loss : 119.7216 (7.0)

Epoch [5/10]; loss : 108.9538



Pseudocode :

BEGIN

Import torch, torch.nn, torch.optim

Load MNIST data

DEFINE VAE den:

Encoder:

Reparameterization

Decoder:

Forward:

define loss Function

Reconstruct loss

Initialize model, optimizer (Adam)

For each epoch

For each batch:

recon, M, logvar = model(img)
 $\text{loss} = \text{BCE} + \text{KL}$

Print average epoch loss

Test model

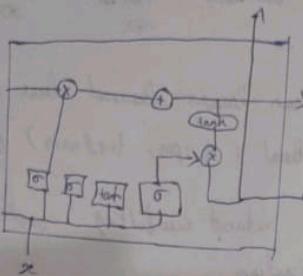
display generated sample

END

result

successfully implemented using
variational autoencoder.

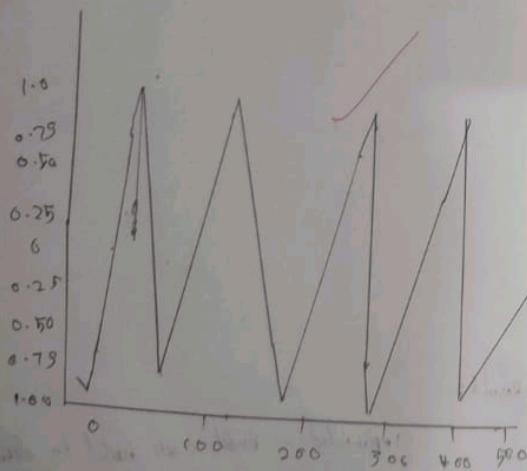
LSTM Architecture:



Goal put

open laptop on desk

LSTM Prediction vs Actual value



LSTM algorithm

Aim:

To implement the LSTM algorithm

Algorithm:

* LSTM is a type of recurrent neural network

* capable of learning long term dependencies, especially in sequential data

* it uses gates to control the flow of information

Pseudo code:

- 1) Load the dataset
- 2) preprocess the dataset
 - a) Normalize the value
 - b) convert the data into sequences
- 3) split the dataset into training and testing sets
- 4) refine the LSTM model

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a dark theme. On the left is a sidebar with various icons for file operations. The main area contains a code cell with the following content:

```
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
from torchvision import datasets, transforms
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# 1. Load and Prepare MNIST Data
# -----
transform = transforms.Compose([
    transforms.ToTensor(),
])

train_data = datasets.MNIST(root='./data', train=True, download=True, transform=transform)
test_data = datasets.MNIST(root='./data', train=False, download=True, transform=transform)

train_loader = DataLoader(train_data, batch_size=128, shuffle=True)
test_loader = DataLoader(test_data, batch_size=128, shuffle=False)

# 2. Define Autoencoder Model
# -----
class Autoencoder(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(Autoencoder, self).__init__()

        # Encoder: compress input (28x28 + 64 features)
        self.encoder = nn.Sequential(
            nn.Linear(28 * 28, 256),
            nn.ReLU(True),
            nn.Linear(256, 64),
            nn.ReLU(True)
        )
```

```
[D] ✓ 2m
    'features': compressed_features,
    'labels': labels
), 'mnist_compressed.pt')

print("compressed features saved to mnist_compressed.pt")
```

```
100%|██████████| 9.91M/9.91M [00:00<00:00, 62.2MB/s]
100%|██████████| 28.9k/28.9k [00:00<00:00, 1.65MB/s]
100%|██████████| 1.65M/1.65M [00:00<00:00, 14.3MB/s]
100%|██████████| 4.54k/4.54k [00:00<00:00, 6.73MB/s]

Epoch [1/10], loss: 0.0425
Epoch [2/10], loss: 0.0165
Epoch [3/10], loss: 0.0120
Epoch [4/10], loss: 0.0100
Epoch [5/10], loss: 0.0088
Epoch [6/10], loss: 0.0079
Epoch [7/10], loss: 0.0072
Epoch [8/10], loss: 0.0067
Epoch [9/10], loss: 0.0063
Epoch [10/10], loss: 0.0060
```

Original



Reconstructed



```
Compressed features saved to mnist_compressed.pt
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a dark theme. The top bar includes buttons for Commands, Code, Text, Run all, and a RAM Disk indicator. The left sidebar has icons for file operations like New, Open, Save, and Help. The main area contains the following Python code:

```
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F
import torch.optim as optim
from torchvision import datasets, transforms
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# -----
# 1. Load and Prepare the MNIST Dataset
# -----
transform = transforms.Compose([
    transforms.ToTensor(),
])

train_data = datasets.MNIST(root='./data', train=True, download=True, transform=transform)
test_data = datasets.MNIST(root='./data', train=False, download=True, transform=transform)

train_loader = DataLoader(train_data, batch_size=128, shuffle=True)
test_loader = DataLoader(test_data, batch_size=128, shuffle=False)

device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")

# -----
# 2. Define Variational Autoencoder (VAE)
# -----
class VAE(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, latent_dim=20):
        super(VAE, self).__init__()
        self.latent_dim = latent_dim

        # Encoder: 784 -> 400 ->  $\mu, \log(\sigma^2)$ 
        self.fc1 = nn.Linear(28*28, 400)
        self.fc_mu = nn.Linear(400, latent_dim)
        self.fc_logvar = nn.Linear(400, latent_dim)
```

```
Commands + Code + Text ▶ Run all ▾ RAM Disk
```

[2] `mnist_vae.py`

```
print("Latent features saved to mnist_vae_latent.pt")
```

```
Epoch [1/10] Loss: 162.8189
Epoch [2/10] Loss: 120.8224
Epoch [3/10] Loss: 114.1165
Epoch [4/10] Loss: 111.2614
Epoch [5/10] Loss: 109.5371
Epoch [6/10] Loss: 108.3486
Epoch [7/10] Loss: 107.5457
Epoch [8/10] Loss: 106.9998
Epoch [9/10] Loss: 106.4470
Epoch [10/10] Loss: 106.0076
```

Original

Reconstructed

Generated Digits

Latent features saved to mnist_vae_latent.pt