```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import keras
from keras.utils import to categorical
from keras.preprocessing import image
from keras.preprocessing.image import img to array, array to img
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Flatten, Input
from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, AveragePooling2D
from keras.layers.normalization import BatchNormalization
from sklearn.metrics import classification report
from keras import datasets
from scipy.misc import imresize
from keras.models import Model
(x train, y train), (x test, y test) = datasets.mnist.load data()
y_true = y_test
# parsing through the dataset
img_row, img_cols = 28, 28
input shape = (img row, img cols, 1)
x train = x train.reshape(x train.shape[0], img cols, img row, 1)
x test = x test.reshape(x test.shape[0], img cols, img row, 1)
print("Train set shape", x train.shape, 'trainlabel shape',
y train.shape)
print('test set shape', x test.shape, 'test labels:', y test.shape)
Train set shape (60000, 28, 28, 1) trainlabel shape (60000,)
test set shape (10000, 28, 28, 1) test labels: (10000,)
# split the train set to validatation set
x train, x val, y train, y val = train test split(x train, y train,
test size=0.2)
print('X train shape:', x train.shape, 'X label shape:',
y train.shape)
print('Val set shape:', x val.shape, 'val label shape:', y val.shape)
print('Test_set shape:', x_test.shape, 'y_test shape:', y_test.shape)
X train shape: (48000, 28, 28, 1) X label shape: (48000,)
Val set shape: (12000, 28, 28, 1) val label shape: (12000,)
Test set shape: (10000, 28, 28, 1) y test shape: (10000,)
# normalization of data
x train = (x train - x train.mean()) / x train.std()
```

```
x \text{ val} = (x \text{ val} - x \text{ val.mean}()) / x \text{ val.std}()
x_test = (x_test - x_test.mean()) / x_test.std()
num labels = 10
# formatting the data for model input
im row = 227
im\ col = 227
def reformat(dataset):
    dataset = np.asarray([img to array(array to img(im,
scale=False).resize((im row, im col))) for im in dataset])
    return dataset
y train = keras.utils.to categorical(y train)
x train = reformat(x train)
print('X_train shape:', x_train.shape, 'X label shape:',
y train.shape)
y test = keras.utils.to categorical(y test)
x test = reformat(x test)
print('test set shape:', x test.shape, 'test label shape',
y test.shape)
y val = keras.utils.to categorical(y val)
x val = reformat(x val)
print('val set shape:', x val.shape, 'val lavels shape:', y val.shape)
X train shape: (48000, 227, 227, 1) X label shape: (48000, 10)
test set shape: (10000, 227, 227, 1) test label shape (10000, 10)
val set shape: (12000, 227, 227, 1) val_lavels shape: (12000, 10)
AlexNet Architecture
# Defining AlexNet architecture
batch size = 32
num classes = 10
epochs = 50
model = Sequential()
# 1st Convolutional Layer
model.add(Conv2D(filters=96, input shape=(227,227,1), kernel size=(11,
11), strides=(4, 4), activation='relu'))
# Max Pooling
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2,2), strides=(2,2)))
# 2nd Convolutional Layer
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```
model.add(Conv2D(filters=256, kernel size=(5, 5), strides=(1, 1),
activation='relu'))
# Max Pooling
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2,2), strides=(2,2)))
# 3rd Convolutional Layer
model.add(Conv2D(filters=384, kernel size=(3, 3), strides=(1, 1),
activation='relu'))
# 4th Convolutional Layer
model.add(Conv2D(filters=384, kernel size=(3, 3), strides=(1, 1),
activation='relu'))
# 5th Convolutional Layer
model.add(Conv2D(filters=256, kernel size=(3, 3), strides=(1, 1),
activation='relu'))
# Max Pooling
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2,2), strides=(2,2)))
# Passing it to a Fully Connected layer
model.add(Flatten())
# 1st Fully Connected Layer
model.add(Dense(4096, activation='relu'))
# Add Dropout to prevent overfitting
model.add(Dropout(0.4))
# 2nd Fully Connected Layer
model.add(Dense(4096, activation='relu'))
# Add Dropout
model.add(Dropout(0.4))
# 3rd Fully Connected Layer
model.add(Dense(1000, activation='relu'))
# Add Dropout
model.add(Dropout(0.4))
# Output Layer
model.add(Dense(num classes, activation='softmax'))
# Compile the model
model.compile(loss=keras.losses.categorical crossentropy,
optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
```

model.summary()

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None,	55, 55, 96)	11712
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2</pre>	(None,	27, 27, 96)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None,	23, 23, 256)	614656
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2	(None,	11, 11, 256)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None,	9, 9, 384)	885120
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None,	7, 7, 384)	1327488
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None,	5, 5, 256)	884992
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2	(None,	2, 2, 256)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None,	1024)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	4096)	4198400
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	4096)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	4096)	16781312
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	4096)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None,	1000)	4097000
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None,	1000)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None,	10)	10010

Total params: 28,810,690 Trainable params: 28,810,690

Non-trainable params: 0

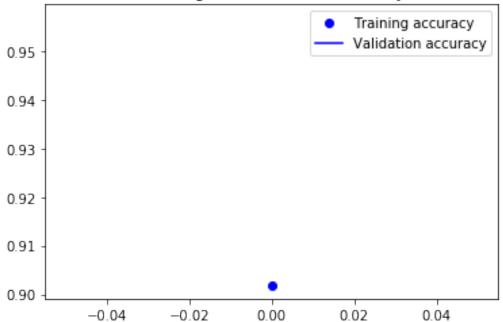
hist = model.fit(x_train, y_train, batch_size= batch_size, epochs=
epochs, verbose=1, validation_data=(x_val,y_val))

Train on 48000 samples, validate on 12000 samples Epoch 1/1

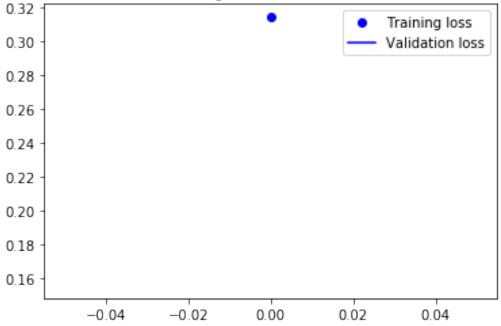
0.3141 - acc: 0.9019 - val_loss: 0.1562 - val_acc: 0.9568

```
score = model.evaluate(x test, y test, verbose= 1)
print('Test loss:', score[0])
print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
10000/10000 [=========== ] - 169s 17ms/step
Test loss: 0.14832029934376478
Test accuracy: 0.9602
accuracy = hist.history['acc']
val accuracy = hist.history['val acc']
loss = hist.history['loss']
val loss = hist.history['val loss']
epochs = range(len(accuracy))
plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, 'bo', label='Training accuracy')
plt.plot(epochs, val accuracy, 'b', label='Validation accuracy')
plt.title('Training and validation accuracy')
plt.legend()
plt.figure()
plt.plot(epochs, loss, 'bo', label='Training loss')
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, 'b', label='Validation loss')
plt.title('Training and validation loss')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Training and validation accuracy







#get the predictions for the test data
predicted_classes = model.predict_classes(x_test)

#get the indices to be plotted

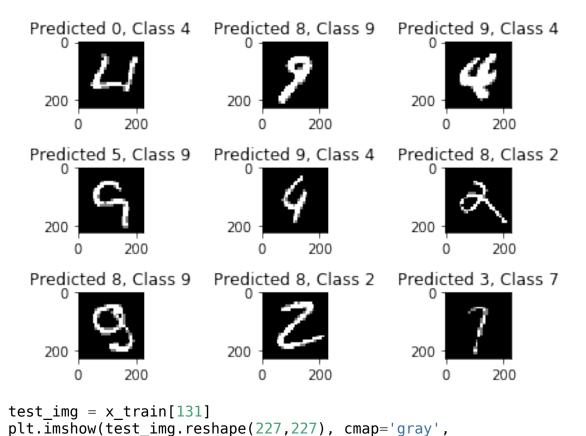
correct = np.nonzero(predicted_classes==y_true)[0]
incorrect = np.nonzero(predicted_classes!=y_true)[0]

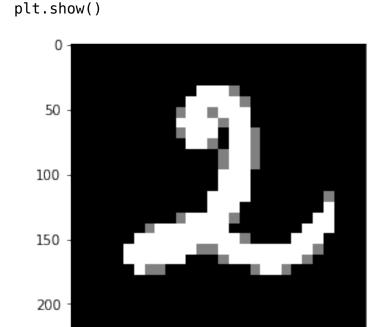
target_names = ["Class {}".format(i) for i in range(num_classes)]
print(classification_report(y_true, predicted_classes,
target names=target names))

	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
Class 0	0.97	0.98	0.98	980	
Class 1	0.99	0.98	0.98	1135	
Class 2	0.99	0.88	0.93	1032	
Class 3	0.98	0.98	0.98	1010	
Class 4	1.00	0.93	0.96	982	
Class 5	0.92	0.99	0.95	892	
Class 6	0.99	0.97	0.98	958	
Class 7	0.96	0.98	0.97	1028	
Class 8	0.87	0.99	0.92	974	
Class 9	0.95	0.94	0.94	1009	
micro avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	10000	
macro avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	10000	
weighted avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	10000	

```
for i, c in enumerate(correct[:9]):
    plt.subplot(3,3,i+1)
    plt.imshow(x_test[c].reshape(227,227), cmap='gray',
interpolation='none')
    plt.title("Predicted {}, Class {}".format(predicted classes[c],
y_true[c]))
    plt.tight layout()
  Predicted 7, Class 7
                        Predicted 2, Class 2
                                               Predicted 1, Class 1
    200
                          200
                                                200
              200
                                    200
                                                          200
  Predicted 0, Class 0
                        Predicted 4, Class 4
                                               Predicted 1, Class 1
                          200
                                                 200
    200
                                    200
                                                          200
                                               Predicted 5, Class 5
  Predicted 4, Class 4
                        Predicted 9, Class 9
    200
                          200
                                                200
                              0
                                    200
for i, inc in enumerate(incorrect[:9]):
    plt.subplot(3,3,i+1)
    plt.imshow(x test[inc].reshape(227,227), cmap='gray',
interpolation='none')
    plt.title("Predicted {}, Class {}".format(predicted_classes[inc],
y true[inc]))
```

plt.tight layout()





interpolation='none')