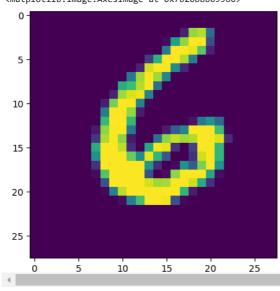
y_test.shape

€ (10000,)

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.imshow(X_train[90])

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7b20bbb09960>



X_train= X_train.reshape(-1, 28, 28, 1).astype('float32') / 255.0
X_test = X_test.reshape(-1, 28, 28, 1).astype('float32') / 255.0

X_train[0]

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X_train, X_val = X_train[:-10000], X_train[-10000:]
y_train, y_val = y_train[:-10000], y_train[-10000:]
X_train.shape
→ (50000, 28, 28, 1)
y_train
⇒ array([5, 0, 4, ..., 8, 4, 8], dtype=uint8)
# Build a simple CNN model with regularization
model = Sequential()
# Add layers to the model
model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(28, 28, 1)))
model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(64, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/convolutional/base_conv.py:107: UserWarning: Do not pass an `input_shape`/`
       super().__init__(activity_regularizer=activity_regularizer, **kwargs)
    4
model.summary()
```

```
→ Model: "sequential"
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 32)	320
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 13, 13, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 64)	18,496
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 5, 5, 64)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 1600)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 64)	102,464
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 10)	650

Total params: 121,930 (476.29 KB)

Trainable params: 121,930 (476.29 KB)

optimizer = tensorflow.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning rate=0.001)

model.compile(loss = "sparse_categorical_crossentropy",optimizer = optimizer, metrics=['accuracy'])

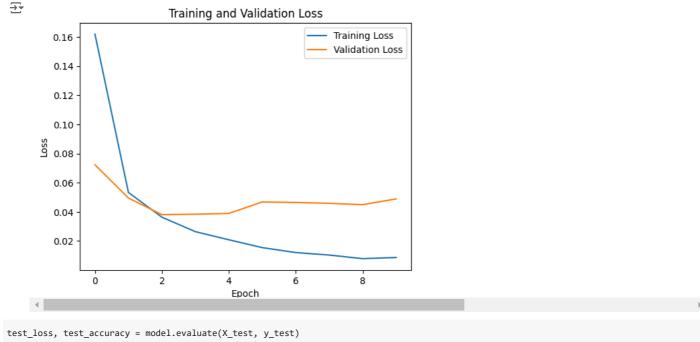
history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=10, validation_data=(X_val, y_val))

```
→ Epoch 1/10
                                  - 64s 40ms/step - accuracy: 0.8957 - loss: 0.3627 - val_accuracy: 0.9790 - val_loss: 0.0723
    1563/1563
    Epoch 2/10
    1563/1563
                                  - 50s 32ms/step - accuracy: 0.9832 - loss: 0.0552 - val accuracy: 0.9859 - val loss: 0.0495
    Epoch 3/10
    1563/1563
                                  - 48s 31ms/step - accuracy: 0.9891 - loss: 0.0360 - val_accuracy: 0.9889 - val_loss: 0.0381
    Epoch 4/10
    1563/1563 ·
                                 - 83s 31ms/step - accuracy: 0.9916 - loss: 0.0247 - val_accuracy: 0.9896 - val_loss: 0.0384
    Epoch 5/10
    1563/1563 -
                                 — 81s 31ms/step - accuracy: 0.9936 - loss: 0.0190 - val_accuracy: 0.9894 - val_loss: 0.0389
    Epoch 6/10
                                  - 48s 31ms/step - accuracy: 0.9956 - loss: 0.0135 - val_accuracy: 0.9880 - val_loss: 0.0468
    1563/1563
    Epoch 7/10
    1563/1563
                                  - 83s 31ms/step - accuracy: 0.9960 - loss: 0.0108 - val accuracy: 0.9885 - val loss: 0.0464
    Epoch 8/10
    1563/1563 -
                                 - 47s 30ms/step - accuracy: 0.9974 - loss: 0.0081 - val_accuracy: 0.9894 - val_loss: 0.0459
    Epoch 9/10
                                 - 87s 33ms/step - accuracy: 0.9972 - loss: 0.0077 - val_accuracy: 0.9888 - val_loss: 0.0449
    1563/1563
    Epoch 10/10
    1563/1563 ·
                                 — 47s 30ms/step - accuracy: 0.9976 - loss: 0.0071 - val_accuracy: 0.9894 - val_loss: 0.0489
```

```
#history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=10, validation_data=(X_val, y_val), batch_size=32)

# Plotting the training and validation loss
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='Validation Loss')
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



print(f"Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy*100:.2f}%")

Batch Noramlization and its usage:

Code after applying drop out layer

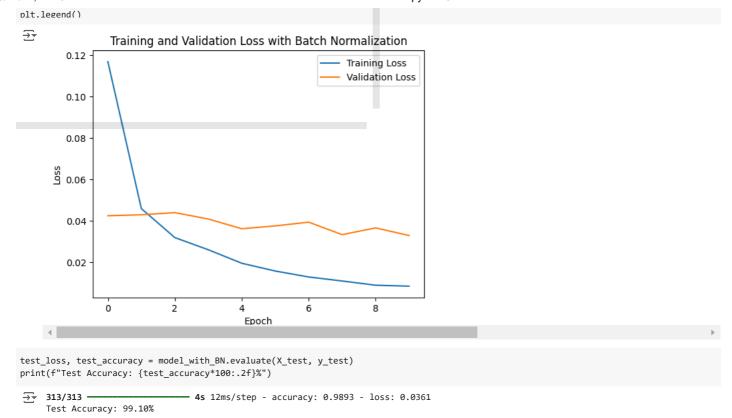
X_train

→

```
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model_with_drop_out = Sequential()
# Input and first convolutional laver
model_with_drop_out.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(28, 28, 1)))
model_with_drop_out.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model with drop out.add(Dropout(0.25))
# Second convolutional layer
model_with_drop_out.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
model_with_drop_out.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model_with_drop_out.add(Dropout(0.25))
model with drop out.add(Flatten())
model_with_drop_out.add(Dense(64, activation='relu'))
model_with_drop_out.add(Dropout(0.5))
model_with_drop_out.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
super().__init__(activity_regularizer=activity_regularizer, **kwargs)
optimizer = tensorflow.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=0.001)
model_with_drop_out.compile(loss = "sparse_categorical_crossentropy",optimizer = optimizer, metrics=['accuracy'])
history_with_dropout = model_with_drop_out.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=10, validation_data=(X_val, y_val))

→ Epoch 1/10
    1563/1563
                                 - 64s 40ms/step - accuracy: 0.7611 - loss: 0.7232 - val_accuracy: 0.9759 - val_loss: 0.0815
    Epoch 2/10
    1563/1563
                                — 55s 35ms/step - accuracy: 0.9425 - loss: 0.1841 - val_accuracy: 0.9832 - val_loss: 0.0559
    Epoch 3/10
    1563/1563
                                 - 82s 35ms/step - accuracy: 0.9616 - loss: 0.1337 - val_accuracy: 0.9876 - val_loss: 0.0437
    Epoch 4/10
    1563/1563
                                 - 82s 35ms/step - accuracy: 0.9654 - loss: 0.1131 - val accuracy: 0.9879 - val loss: 0.0419
    Epoch 5/10
    1563/1563
                                 - 82s 35ms/step - accuracy: 0.9689 - loss: 0.0972 - val_accuracy: 0.9897 - val_loss: 0.0363
    Epoch 6/10
    1563/1563
                                 - 54s 35ms/step - accuracy: 0.9735 - loss: 0.0851 - val_accuracy: 0.9897 - val_loss: 0.0400
    Epoch 7/10
    1563/1563 ·
                                 - 54s 35ms/step - accuracy: 0.9747 - loss: 0.0823 - val_accuracy: 0.9902 - val_loss: 0.0382
    Epoch 8/10
    1563/1563
                                 - 54s 35ms/step - accuracy: 0.9767 - loss: 0.0777 - val_accuracy: 0.9905 - val_loss: 0.0367
    Epoch 9/10
    1563/1563
                                 - 82s 35ms/step - accuracy: 0.9792 - loss: 0.0692 - val_accuracy: 0.9914 - val_loss: 0.0341
    Epoch 10/10
    1563/1563
                                 - 54s 35ms/step - accuracy: 0.9799 - loss: 0.0671 - val_accuracy: 0.9902 - val_loss: 0.0365
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.plot(history_with_dropout.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(history_with_dropout.history['val_loss'], label='Validation Loss')
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss with drop out layer')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

```
\rightarrow
                               Training and Validation Loss
                                                                Training Loss
         0.40
                                                                Validation Loss
         0.35
         0.30
         0.25
      Loss
         0.20
        0.15
        0.10
         0.05
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                                            Epoch
test_loss, test_accuracy = model_with_drop_out.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
print(f"Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy*100:.2f}%")
   313/313
                                 - 3s 10ms/step - accuracy: 0.9899 - loss: 0.0323
     Test Accuracy: 99.17%
model_with_BN = Sequential()
# Add layers to the model
model_with_BN.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(28, 28, 1)))
model with BN.add(BatchNormalization())
model_with_BN.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model_with_BN.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
model_with_BN.add(BatchNormalization())
model_with_BN.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model with BN.add(Flatten())
model_with_BN.add(Dense(64, activation='relu'))
model_with_BN.add(BatchNormalization())
model_with_BN.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
optimizer = tensorflow.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning rate=0.001)
model_with_BN.compile(loss = "sparse_categorical_crossentropy",optimizer = optimizer, metrics=['accuracy'])
history_with_BN = model_with_BN.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=10, validation_data=(X_val, y_val))
→ Epoch 1/10
     1563/1563
                                    91s 56ms/step - accuracy: 0.9294 - loss: 0.2394 - val_accuracy: 0.9877 - val_loss: 0.0425
     Epoch 2/10
     1563/1563
                                   - 70s 45ms/step - accuracy: 0.9879 - loss: 0.0431 - val_accuracy: 0.9873 - val_loss: 0.0430
     Epoch 3/10
     1563/1563
                                   - 81s 44ms/step - accuracy: 0.9911 - loss: 0.0291 - val_accuracy: 0.9876 - val_loss: 0.0440
     Epoch 4/10
     1563/1563
                                   - 82s 44ms/step - accuracy: 0.9924 - loss: 0.0226 - val_accuracy: 0.9889 - val_loss: 0.0410
     Epoch 5/10
     1563/1563
                                    83s 45ms/step - accuracy: 0.9943 - loss: 0.0189 - val_accuracy: 0.9892 - val_loss: 0.0363
     Epoch 6/10
     1563/1563
                                   - 82s 44ms/step - accuracy: 0.9952 - loss: 0.0147 - val_accuracy: 0.9894 - val_loss: 0.0376
     Epoch 7/10
     1563/1563
                                   - 82s 44ms/step - accuracy: 0.9964 - loss: 0.0114 - val_accuracy: 0.9902 - val_loss: 0.0394
     Epoch 8/10
     1563/1563
                                   - 72s 46ms/step - accuracy: 0.9972 - loss: 0.0095 - val_accuracy: 0.9916 - val_loss: 0.0334
     Epoch 9/10
     1563/1563
                                   - 79s 44ms/step - accuracy: 0.9975 - loss: 0.0079 - val_accuracy: 0.9902 - val_loss: 0.0367
     Epoch 10/10
     1563/1563
                                   - 82s 44ms/step - accuracy: 0.9980 - loss: 0.0064 - val_accuracy: 0.9908 - val_loss: 0.0330
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.plot(history_with_BN.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(history_with_BN.history['val_loss'], label='Validation Loss'
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss with Batch Normalization')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
```



Double-click (or enter) to edit

Batch Noramlization and its usage:

Batch normalization is a technique which makes deep learning training more faster and stable. It consists of normalizing activation vectors from hidden layers using the mean and variance of the current batch. This is applied right before or after the nonlinear function

Drop out layer and its usage:

Dropout layer is a technique used to reduce overfitting of the model by dropping of some neurons randomly from hidden layer to avoid overfitting

Inferences:

I have trained the model without dropout layer, later with dropout layer and batch normalization layer.