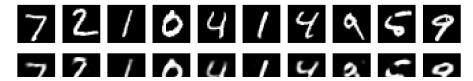
Mayank Jadhav // CSE-20 // DL // exp5

```
import keras
from keras import layers
# This is the size of our encoded representations
encoding_dim = 32 · # 32 · floats -> compression of factor 24.5, assuming the input is 784 floats
# This is our input image
input_img = keras.Input(shape=(784,))
# "encoded" is the encoded representation of the input
encoded = layers.Dense(encoding_dim, activation='relu')(input_img)
# "decoded" is the lossy reconstruction of the input
decoded = layers.Dense(784, activation='sigmoid')(encoded)
# This model maps an input to its reconstruction
autoencoder = keras.Model(input_img, decoded)
# This model maps an input to its encoded representation
encoder = keras.Model(input_img, encoded)
# This is our encoded (32-dimensional) input
encoded_input = keras.Input(shape=(encoding_dim,))
# Retrieve the last layer of the autoencoder model
decoder_layer = autoencoder.layers[-1]
# Create the decoder model
decoder = keras.Model(encoded_input, decoder_layer(encoded_input))
autoencoder.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary_crossentropy')
from keras.datasets import mnist
import numpy as np
(x_train, _), (x_test, _) = mnist.load_data()
    Downloading data from <a href="https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/mnist.npz">https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/mnist.npz</a>
    x_train = x_train.astype('float32') / 255.
x_{\text{test}} = x_{\text{test.astype}}('float32') / 255.
x_train = x_train.reshape((len(x_train), np.prod(x_train.shape[1:])))
x_test = x_test.reshape((len(x_test), np.prod(x_test.shape[1:])))
print(x train.shape)
print(x_test.shape)
    (60000, 784)
    (10000, 784)
Double-click (or enter) to edit
autoencoder.fit(x_train, x_train,
             epochs=50,
             batch size=256.
             shuffle=True,
             validation_data=(x_test, x_test))
    Enoch 1/50
    235/235 [============] - 3s 10ms/step - loss: 0.2777 - val_loss: 0.1911
    Epoch 2/50
    235/235 [============= ] - 3s 12ms/step - loss: 0.1713 - val loss: 0.1535
    Epoch 3/50
                235/235 [==:
    Epoch 4/50
    Epoch 5/50
               235/235 [==
    Epoch 6/50
                 235/235 [==:
    Epoch 7/50
    235/235 [===
               Epoch 8/50
    235/235 [===========] - 3s 13ms/step - loss: 0.1018 - val_loss: 0.0990
```

```
Epoch 9/50
   235/235 [===
             Epoch 10/50
   235/235 [============ ] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0973 - val loss: 0.0953
   Epoch 11/50
   235/235 [===========] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0961 - val_loss: 0.0943
   Epoch 12/50
   235/235 [===========] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0953 - val_loss: 0.0937
   Epoch 13/50
   235/235 [===========] - 3s 14ms/step - loss: 0.0948 - val_loss: 0.0932
   Epoch 14/50
   235/235 [============] - 2s 9ms/step - loss: 0.0944 - val_loss: 0.0929
   Epoch 15/50
   Epoch 16/50
   235/235 [==========] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0940 - val_loss: 0.0925
   Epoch 17/50
   235/235 [=========== ] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0938 - val loss: 0.0924
   Epoch 18/50
   235/235 [===========] - 3s 15ms/step - loss: 0.0937 - val_loss: 0.0923
   Enoch 19/50
   Epoch 20/50
   235/235 [===========] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0934 - val_loss: 0.0921
   Epoch 21/50
   Epoch 22/50
   235/235 [============ ] - 4s 15ms/step - loss: 0.0933 - val loss: 0.0920
   Epoch 23/50
   235/235 [==========] - 3s 13ms/step - loss: 0.0933 - val_loss: 0.0920
   Epoch 24/50
   Epoch 25/50
   235/235 [===========] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0931 - val_loss: 0.0919
   Epoch 26/50
   Epoch 27/50
   Epoch 28/50
   235/235 [============] - 3s 14ms/step - loss: 0.0930 - val_loss: 0.0918
   Epoch 29/50
# Encode and decode some digits
# Note that we take them from the *test* set
encoded_imgs = encoder.predict(x_test)
decoded imgs = decoder.predict(encoded imgs)
   313/313 [=========== ] - 0s 1ms/step
   313/313 [========== ] - 0s 1ms/step
# Use Matplotlib (don't ask)
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
n = 10 # How many digits we will display
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 4))
for i in range(n):
  # Display original
  ax = plt.subplot(2, n, i + 1)
  plt.imshow(x_test[i].reshape(28, 28))
  plt.gray()
  ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
  ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
  # Display reconstruction
  ax = plt.subplot(2, n, i + 1 + n)
  plt.imshow(decoded_imgs[i].reshape(28, 28))
  plt.grav()
  ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
  ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
nlt.show()
```



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✓ 2s completed at 3:02 PM