Digit Recognizer Summary Nicholas Bergeland MSDS 422, Dr. Fulton

Summary:

This week for our assignment I built an algorithm trained to recognize images of numerical digits 1-10. The model I built tested at 99.175% recognition, which was good enough for 378 / 1806 (top 21%).

The model was built and trained with a combination of matplotlib, numpy, seaborne, tenorflow, SKlearn, and Keras. I first read in the testing and training datasets for the various models to work with. From this point, I began understanding the dataset with some basic EDA.

To perform the basic analysis, I used a graph within matplotlib to see the occurrence of different numbers. Is the dataset normally distributed? After observing the normality (shape) of the dataset, I got to work. The work involved some simple encoding, then creation of different layers of the CNN model.

The thing I was not prepared for was how time intensive the model was. Each different visualization model took 45-60 minutes to run through all of the sequences of testing. I found it fascinating to watch the model simulate through "epochs" of data and continually improve itself with no guidance provided by me.

The result was just as impressive. With no structure provided by me, the model was recognizing nearly every number it was presented with. One could argue the 99 + % success rate may be below a human, which would likely get all of the numbers. However, with no prior

learning and in such a short period, it is truly shocking the success the model was able to develop given the timeframe.

Despite placing in the top 25% of this challenge, I will look to improve my model moving forward to next week. Having seen scores testing at 100% recognition, I will set my sights on this mark as I develop my models further.

Kaggle Score:

Overview	Data Code Discussion Leaderboard Rules Te	eam My Submissions	Submit Predictions)
363	Harper Corpus	4).	0.99189 1	1m
364	Kittitouchfah		0.99189 6	20
365	Qaiser Rafiq	Galiser)	0.99182 4	2m
366	Yuhang Wei		0.99182 4	2
367	Pratik Hadiya		0.99182 5	3
368	Maiols	•	0.99178 1	2n
369	ANUJ KUMAR RONIYAR		0.99178 1	1n
370	Diego Little		0.99178 2	13
371	Murlocy		0.99175 1	2n
372	newdm2000		0.99175 1	1n
373	nick bergeland	4	0.99175 1	
Your First	Entry ↑			
	to the leaderboard!			

Appendix:

```
import numpy as np
 In [1]:
            import pandas as pd
            import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
            %matplotlib inline
            import seaborn as sns
            import tensorflow as tf
                   = pd. read_csv ( "train2.csv"
 In [2]:
            train
                  = pd. read_csv ("test2.csv"
            test
            train
                  . head ()
               label pixel0 pixel1 pixel2 pixel3 pixel4 pixel5 pixel6 pixel7 pixel8 ... pixel774 pixel775
                                            0
                                                   0
                                                          0
                                                                  0
            0
                   1 0
                             0
                                    0
                                                                         0
                                                                                 0
                                                                                        ...
                             0
            1
                  0 0
                             0
                                    0
                                            0
                                                   0
                                                          0
                                                                  0
                                                                         0
                                                                                 0
            2
                   1 0
                             0
                                    0
                                            0
                                                   0
                                                          0
                                                                  0
                                                                         0
                                                                                 0
                             0
            3
                     0
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                                    0
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                      0
                             0
                     0
                             0
                                    0
                                            0
                                                   0
                                                          0
                                                                  0
                                                                         0
                                                                                 0
                   rows × 785 columns
            5
In [3]: y_train = train['label'].astype('float32')
            X_train = train.drop(['label'], axis=1).astype('int32')
            X_test = test.astype('float32')
```

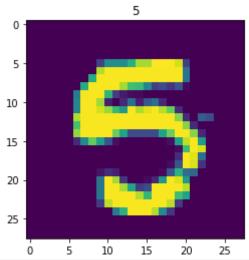
Out[3]: ((42000, 784), (42000,), (28000, 784))

X_train.shape, y_train.shape, X_test.shape

Out[2]:

```
In [4]:
            sns . countplot
                              ( x = 'label'
                                            , data =train );
                4000
                3000
                2000
                1000
                                                  5
                                              label
             # Data normalization
 In [5]:
            X_train
                       = X_train / 255
            X_{test} = X_{test} / 255
In [6]: X_train = X_train.values.reshape(-1,28,28,1)
            X_test = X_test.values.reshape(-1,28,28,1)
            X_train.shape, X_test.shape
Out[6]: ((42000, 28, 28, 1), (28000, 28, 28, 1))
 In [7]: # one-hot encoding from keras.utils.np_utils
            import to_categorical y_train = to_categorical(y_train,
            num_classes = 10) y_train.shape
            Using TensorFlow backend.
Out[7]: (42000, 10)
            print (train ['label'
                                      ] . head ())
 In [8]:
            y_train [ 0: 5,:]
            0
                   1
                   0
            1
            2
                   1
            3
                   4
                   0
            4
            Name: label, dtype: int64
```

In [10]: plt . imshow (X_train [1][:,: , 0]) plt . title (y_train [1] . argmax ()) ;



In [11]: from keras.layers import Input,InputLayer, Dense, Activation, ZeroPaddin g2D,

BatchNormalization, Flatten, Conv2D

from keras.layers import AveragePooling2D, MaxPooling2D, Dropout

from keras.models import Sequential,Model from keras.optimizers

import SGD

from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint,LearningRateScheduler import

keras

from keras import backend as K

```
In [12]: # Building a CNN model
             input shape = (28,28,1) X input =
             Input(input_shape)
             # layer 1
             x = Conv2D(64,(3,3),strides=(1,1),name='layer_conv1',padding='same')(X_i nput)
             x = BatchNormalization()(x) x =
             Activation('relu')(x)
             x = MaxPooling2D((2,2),name='maxPool1')(x)
             # layer 2
             x = Conv2D(32,(3,3),strides=(1,1),name='layer_conv2',padding='same')(x) x =
             BatchNormalization()(x) x = Activation('relu')(x)
             x = MaxPooling2D((2,2),name='maxPool2')(x)
             # layer 3
             x = Conv2D(32,(3,3),strides=(1,1),name='conv3',padding='same')(x) x =
             BatchNormalization()(x) x = Activation('relu')(x)
             x = MaxPooling2D((2,2), name='maxPool3')(x)
             # fcx =
             Flatten()(x)
             x = Dense(64,activation ='relu',name='fc0')(x) x =
             Dropout(0.25)(x)
             x = Dense(32,activation = 'relu',name='fc1')(x) x =
             Dropout(0.25)(x)
             x = Dense(10,activation ='softmax',name='fc2')(x)
             conv model = Model(inputs=X input, outputs=x, name='Predict') conv model.summary()
             Model: "Predict"
```

Layer (type)	Output Sh	ape	Param #		
===== input_1 (In	putLayer)	(None, 28	, 28, 1)	0	
layer_conv	1 (Conv2D)	(None, 2	28, 28, 64)	640	
batch_norr	malization_1 (Batch (Nor	ne, 28, 28, 6	256	
activation_	1 (Activation)	(None, 2	8, 28, 64)	0	
maxPool1 (MaxPooling2I	D) (None	e, 14, 14, 64	1) O	
layer_conv	2 (Conv2D)	(None, 1	.4, 14, 32)	18464	
batch_norr	malization_2 (Batch (Nor	ne, 14, 14, 3	32) 128	
activation_	2 (Activation)	(None, 1	4, 14, 32)	0	

maxPool2 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 7, 7, 32) 0
conv3 (Conv2D) (None, 7, 7, 32) 9248
batch_normalization_3 (Batch (None, 7, 7, 32) 128
activation_3 (Activation) (None, 7, 7, 32) 0
maxPool3 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 3, 3, 32) 0
flatten_1 (Flatten) (None, 288) 0
fc0 (Dense) (None, 64) 18496
dropout_1 (Dropout) (None, 64) 0
fc1 (Dense) (None, 32) 2080
dropout_2 (Dropout) (None, 32) 0
fc2 (Dense) (None, 10) 330
===== Total params: 49,770 Trainable params: 49,514 Non-trainable params: 256
In [13]: # Adam optimizer conv_model.compile(optimizer='adam',loss='categorical_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy']) conv_model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=10, batch_size=100, validation_d ata=(X_cv,y_cv)) Train on 37800 samples, validate on 4200 samples
Epoch 1/10 37800/37800 [===================================

```
0760 - accuracy: 0.9791 - val loss: 0.0640 - val accuracy: 0.9840
       Epoch 5/10
       0629 - accuracy: 0.9824 - val loss: 0.0658 - val accuracy: 0.9795
       Epoch 6/10
       0566 - accuracy: 0.9845 - val loss: 0.0549 - val accuracy: 0.9838
       Epoch 7/10
       0471 - accuracy: 0.9872 - val loss: 0.0378 - val accuracy: 0.9902
       Epoch 8/10
       0460 - accuracy: 0.9872 - val loss: 0.0558 - val accuracy: 0.9864
       Epoch 9/10
       0363 - accuracy: 0.9893 - val loss: 0.0427 - val accuracy: 0.9888
       Epoch 10/10
       0366 - accuracy: 0.9899 - val loss: 0.0680 - val accuracy: 0.9850
Out[13]: <keras.callbacks.callbacks.History at 0x7f8bee1d2850>
In [14]: # $GD optimizer sgd = SGD(lr=0.0005, momentum=0.5, decay=0.0, nesterov=False)
       conv_model.compile(optimizer=sgd,loss='categorical_crossentropy',metrics
       =['accuracy'])
                    conv_model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=30, validation_data=(X_cv, y_cv
       ))
```

```
Train on 37800 samples, validate on 4200 samples
Epoch 1/30
0288 - accuracy: 0.9922 - val loss: 0.0345 - val accuracy: 0.9929
Epoch 2/30
0237 - accuracy: 0.9937 - val loss: 0.0337 - val accuracy: 0.9929
Epoch 3/30
0208 - accuracy: 0.9943 - val loss: 0.0327 - val accuracy: 0.9929
Epoch 4/30
37800/37800 [=======================] - 1599s 42ms/step - loss:
0.0188 - accuracy: 0.9949 - val loss: 0.0327 - val accuracy: 0.9938
Epoch 5/30
0.0192 - accuracy: 0.9947 - val loss: 0.0330 - val accuracy: 0.9926
Epoch 6/30
0178 - accuracy: 0.9951 - val loss: 0.0327 - val accuracy: 0.9929
Epoch 7/30
0.0183 - accuracy: 0.9947 - val loss: 0.0323 - val accuracy: 0.9933
Epoch 8/30
0.0186 - accuracy: 0.9948 - val loss: 0.0320 - val accuracy: 0.9933
Epoch 9/30
0.0162 - accuracy: 0.9960 - val loss: 0.0321 - val accuracy: 0.9938
Epoch 10/30
0172 - accuracy: 0.9952 - val loss: 0.0324 - val accuracy: 0.9938
Epoch 11/30
0166 - accuracy: 0.9957 - val_loss: 0.0329 - val_accuracy: 0.9940
Epoch 12/30
0170 - accuracy: 0.9952 - val loss: 0.0325 - val accuracy: 0.9940
Epoch 13/30
0.0169 - accuracy: 0.9953 - val loss: 0.0319 - val accuracy: 0.9943
Epoch 14/30
0158 - accuracy: 0.9958 - val loss: 0.0321 - val accuracy: 0.9938
Epoch 15/30
```

```
0156 - accuracy: 0.9959 - val loss: 0.0321 - val accuracy: 0.9938
Epoch 16/30
0148 - accuracy: 0.9963 - val loss: 0.0324 - val accuracy: 0.9936
Epoch 17/30
0163 - accuracy: 0.9953 - val loss: 0.0328 - val accuracy: 0.9938
Epoch 18/30
0153 - accuracy: 0.9958 - val loss: 0.0328 - val accuracy: 0.9936
Epoch 19/30
- accuracy: 0.9958 - val loss: 0.0331 - val accuracy: 0.9938
Epoch 20/30
0137 - accuracy: 0.9963 - val loss: 0.0329 - val accuracy: 0.9938
Epoch 21/30
0153 - accuracy: 0.9959 - val loss: 0.0325 - val accuracy: 0.9936
Epoch 22/30
0154 - accuracy: 0.9958 - val loss: 0.0325 - val accuracy: 0.9933
Epoch 23/30
0151 - accuracy: 0.9957 - val loss: 0.0324 - val accuracy: 0.9936
Epoch 24/30
0152 - accuracy: 0.9958 - val loss: 0.0328 - val accuracy: 0.9938
Epoch 25/30
0134 - accuracy: 0.9966 - val loss: 0.0323 - val accuracy: 0.9940
Epoch 26/30
0145 - accuracy: 0.9959 - val loss: 0.0323 - val accuracy: 0.9943
Epoch 27/30
0130 - accuracy: 0.9965 - val loss: 0.0326 - val accuracy: 0.9938
Epoch 28/30
0137 - accuracy: 0.9960 - val loss: 0.0324 - val accuracy: 0.9940
Epoch 29/30
0139 - accuracy: 0.9961 - val loss: 0.0329 - val accuracy: 0.9936
```

Out[14]: <keras.callbacks.callbacks.History at 0x7f8bf7b7c350>

Works Cited:

sriram2397. "Digit-Recognizer-Kaggle/digit_recognizer.lpynb at Master · SRIRAM2397/Digit-Recognizer-Kaggle." GitHub. Accessed February 6, 2022. https://github.com/sriram2397/digit-recognizer-kaggle/blob/master/Digit_Recognizer.ipynb.