

In [10]:

```
import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (7,7) # Make the figures a bit bigger

from keras.datasets import mnist
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers.core import Dense, Dropout, Activation
from keras.utils import np_utils
```

In [11]:

```
nb_classes = 12

# the data, shuffled and split between tran and test sets
(X_train, y_train), (X_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
```

In [12]:

```
X_train = X_train.reshape(60000, 784)
X_test = X_test.reshape(10000, 784)
X_train = X_train.astype('float32')
X_test = X_test.astype('float32')
X_train /= 255
X_test /= 255

linestr='',

Y_train = np_utils.to_categorical(y_train, nb_classes)
Y_test = np_utils.to_categorical(y_test, nb_classes)
```

In [13]:

```

model = Sequential()
model.add(Dense(512, input_shape=(784,)))
model.add(Activation('relu')) # An "activation" is just a non-linear function applied to the output
                                # of the layer above. Here, with a "rectified linear unit",
                                # we clamp all values below 0 to 0.

model.add(Dropout(0.2)) # Dropout helps protect the model from memorizing or "overfitting" the tra
model.add(Dense(512))
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Dense(nb_classes))
model.add(Activation('softmax')) # This special "softmax" activation among other things,
                                  # ensures the output is a valid probaility distribution, that is
                                  # that its values are all non-negative and sum to 1.

model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam')

model.fit(X_train, Y_train,
          batch_size=128, epochs=4, verbose=1,
          validation_data=(X_test, Y_test))

```

Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples

Epoch 1/4

60000/60000 [=====] - 11s 181us/step - loss: 0.2508 - val_loss: 0.1229

Epoch 2/4

60000/60000 [=====] - 10s 174us/step - loss: 0.1011 - val_loss: 0.0911

Epoch 3/4

60000/60000 [=====] - 10s 172us/step - loss: 0.0722 - val_loss: 0.0700

Epoch 4/4

60000/60000 [=====] - 11s 175us/step - loss: 0.0559 - val_loss: 0.0726

Out[13]:

<keras.callbacks.callbacks.History at 0x23a3f7462e8>

In [14]:

```

score = model.evaluate(X_test, Y_test, verbose=1)
print(score)

```

10000/10000 [=====] - 1s 73us/step
0.07255508142614271

In [15]:

```
# The predict_classes function outputs the highest probability class
# according to the trained classifier for each input example.
```

```
predicted_classes = model.predict_classes(X_test)
```

```
print(predicted_classes)
```

```
print(len(predicted_classes))
```

```
# Check which items we got right / wrong
```

```
predictyes=(predicted_classes == y_test)
```

```
print(predictyes)
```

```
predictnum=np.nonzero(predictyes)
```

```
print(predictnum)
```

```
correct_indices = np.nonzero(predicted_classes == y_test)[0]
```

```
incorrect_indices = np.nonzero(predicted_classes != y_test)[0]
```

```
print("correct",correct_indices)
```

```
print("incorrect",incorrect_indices)
```

```
[7 2 1 ... 4 5 6]
```

```
10000
```

```
[ True  True  True ...  True  True  True]
```

```
(array([ 0, 1, 2, ..., 9997, 9998, 9999], dtype=int64),)
```

```
correct [ 0 1 2 ... 9997 9998 9999]
```

```
incorrect [ 149 233 247 321 340 381 445 447 495 582 583 646 691 717
```

```
720 740 844 877 924 947 951 1014 1039 1112 1128 1181 1226 1232
```

```
1242 1247 1289 1299 1319 1328 1393 1433 1500 1522 1530 1549 1553 1609
```

```
1621 1681 1737 1782 1790 1800 1850 1878 1901 1987 2004 2035 2044 2053
```

```
2070 2093 2098 2109 2118 2135 2182 2291 2299 2326 2369 2387 2408 2488
```

```
2526 2607 2635 2648 2654 2720 2810 2877 2896 2921 2927 2939 2953 2990
```

```
3005 3023 3062 3073 3251 3388 3405 3475 3490 3503 3520 3549 3550 3558
```

```
3559 3567 3597 3762 3808 3811 3818 3853 3869 3893 3943 3968 3985 4063
```

```
4065 4075 4140 4154 4176 4201 4224 4248 4271 4289 4360 4369 4425 4497
```

```
4500 4536 4601 4615 4639 4671 4731 4751 4761 4807 4823 4876 4880 4956
```

```
4978 5331 5450 5634 5642 5676 5734 5749 5936 5937 5955 5972 5973 5982
```

```
6028 6045 6059 6166 6172 6532 6555 6571 6574 6597 6621 6625 6632 6651
```

```
6735 6755 6783 6847 7216 7472 7823 7886 8059 8246 8311 8325 8408 8522
```

```
8527 9009 9015 9024 9280 9316 9587 9634 9664 9669 9679 9698 9700 9729
```

```
9755 9768 9770 9792 9808 9839 9904 9944]
```

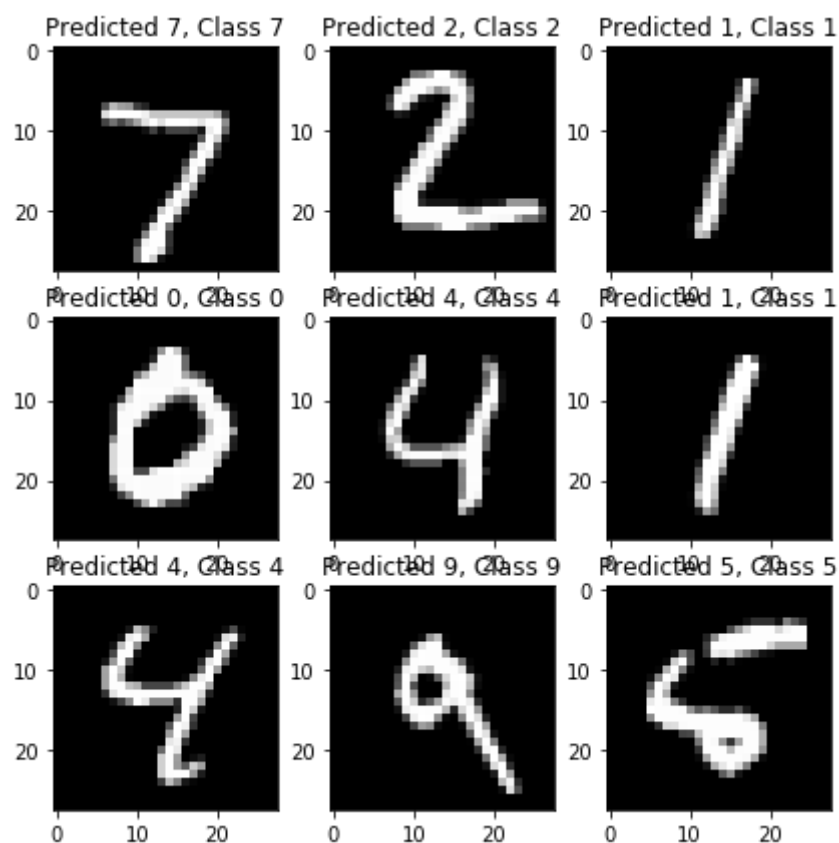
In [16]:

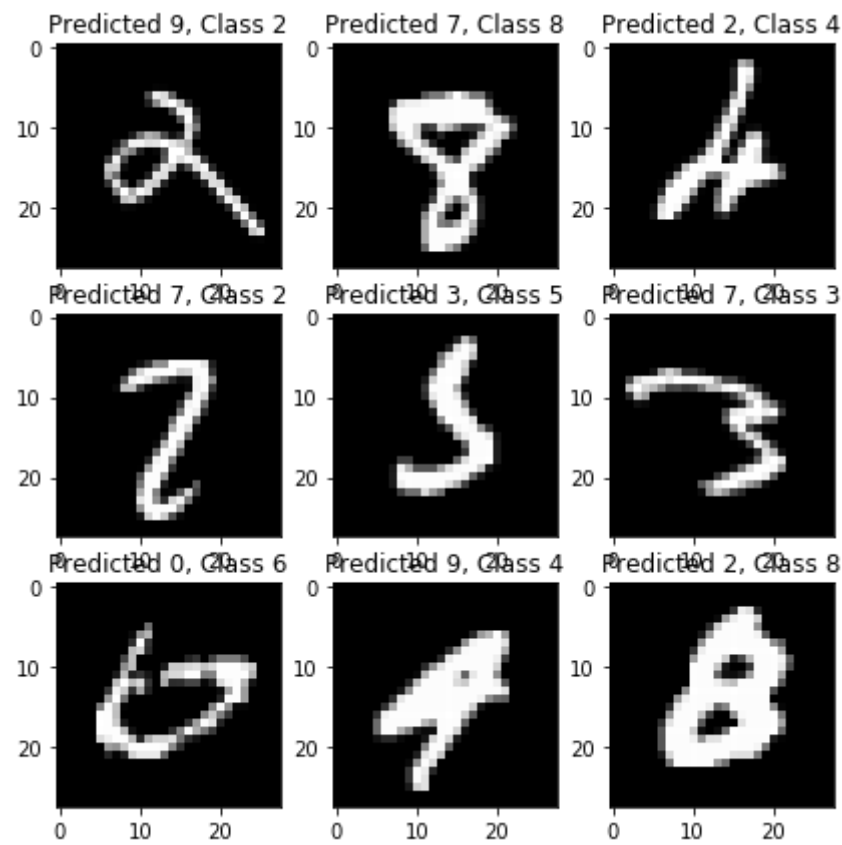
```

plt.figure()
for i, correct in enumerate(correct_indices[:9]):
    plt.subplot(3,3,i+1)
    plt.imshow(X_test[correct].reshape(28,28), cmap='gray', interpolation='none')
    plt.title("Predicted {}, Class {}".format(predicted_classes[correct], y_test[correct]))

plt.figure()
for i, incorrect in enumerate(incorrect_indices[:9]):
    plt.subplot(3,3,i+1)
    plt.imshow(X_test[incorrect].reshape(28,28), cmap='gray', interpolation='none')
    plt.title("Predicted {}, Class {}".format(predicted_classes[incorrect], y_test[incorrect]))

```





In [33]:

```
import cv2
import numpy as np

img=cv2.imread("handwritings.jpg")
#cv2.imshow("mw",img)
#cv2.waitKey(0)
W=1100
L=1500
NW=780
NL=1200
X0=100
Y0=200
for i in range(2):
    for j in range(4):
        imdig=img[X0+L*i:X0+L*i+NL,Y0+W*j:Y0+W*j+NW]
        cv2.imshow("imdig", imdig)
        filename="hn"+str(i)+str(j)+".jpg"
        cv2.rectangle(img, (Y0+W*j, X0+L*i), (Y0+W*j+NW, X0+L*i+NL), (0, 255, 0), 3)
        cv2.imwrite(filename, imdig)
        cv2.waitKey(0)
cv2.imshow("img",img)
cv2.waitKey()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

In [34]:

```
import cv2

for i in range(2):
    for j in range(4):
        filename="hn"+str(i)+str(j)+".jpg"
        img = cv2.imread(filename)
        GrayImage=cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
        ret,thresh1=cv2.threshold(GrayImage, 120, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY)
        resized_image = cv2.resize(thresh1, (28, 28))
        invimg = ~resized_image
        outputfile="hn28inv"+str(i)+str(j)+".jpg"
        print(outputfile)
        cv2.imwrite(outputfile, invimg)
```

hn28inv00.jpg
hn28inv01.jpg
hn28inv02.jpg
hn28inv03.jpg
hn28inv10.jpg
hn28inv11.jpg
hn28inv12.jpg
hn28inv13.jpg

In [36]:

```
import cv2
img = cv2.imread("hn28inv11.jpg")
print(len(img))
print(len(img[0]))
cv2.imshow("hninv", img)
cv2.waitKey(0)
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

28
28

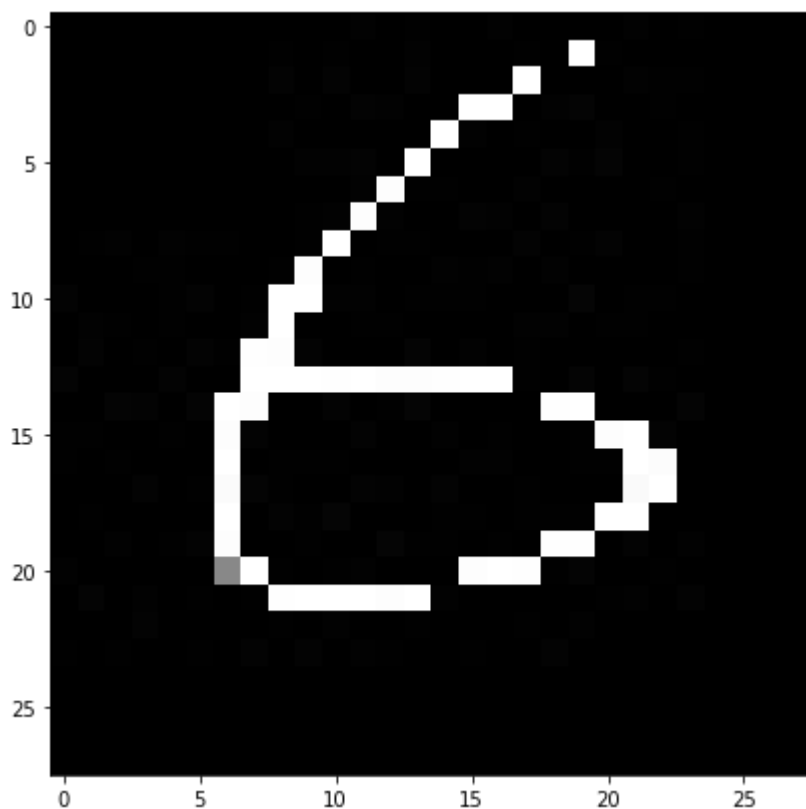
In [37]:

```
print("x to be predicted original shape", img.shape)
GrayImg=cv2.cvtColor(img,cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
print("x to be predicted original shape", GrayImg.shape)
plt.imshow(GrayImg, cmap='gray', interpolation='none')
```

x to be predicted original shape (28, 28, 3)
x to be predicted original shape (28, 28)

Out[37]:

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x23a25898978>



In [38]:

```
X_pred = GrayImg.reshape(1, 784)
X_pred = X_pred.astype('float32')
X_pred /= 255
print("Predicating matrix shape", X_pred.shape)
```

Predicating matrix shape (1, 784)

In [39]:

```
predicted_classes = model.predict_classes(X_pred)

print(predicted_classes)
```

[6]

In [40]:

```
import cv2
import numpy

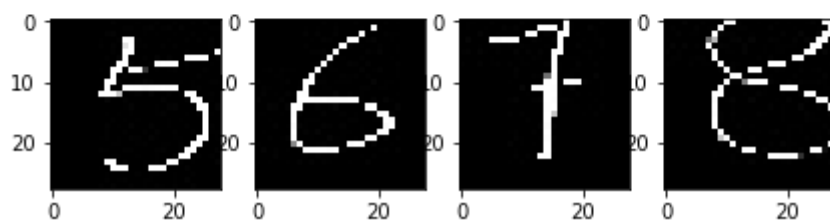
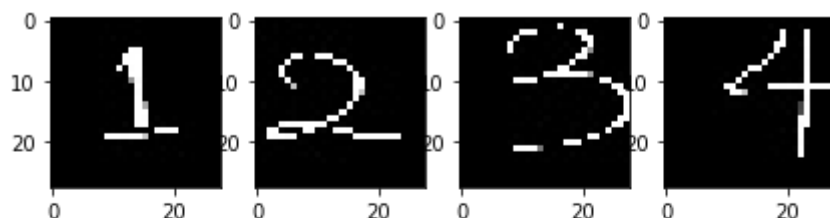
X_pred = numpy.zeros(shape=(8, 28, 28))
index=0

for i in range(2):
    for j in range(4):
        filename="hn28inv"+str(i)+str(j)+".jpg"
        img = cv2.imread(filename)
        GrayImage=cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
        X_pred[index]=cv2.resize(GrayImage, (28, 28))
        index+=1
print(X_pred.shape)
```

(8, 28, 28)

In [41]:

```
for i in range(8):
    plt.subplot(2,4,i+1)
    plt.imshow(X_pred[i], cmap='gray', interpolation='none')
```



In [42]:

```
X_pred = X_pred.reshape(8, 784)
X_pred = X_pred.astype('float32')
X_pred /= 255
print("Testing matrix shape", X_pred.shape)
predicted_classes = model.predict_classes(X_pred)
print(predicted_classes)
```

```
Testing matrix shape (8, 784)
[1 2 5 5 5 6 1 5]
```

In [43]:

```
model.save("ministxkn.h5")
```

In [44]:

```
del model
```

In [45]:

```
try:
    predicted_classes = model.predict_classes(X_pred)
except:
    print("model not found, you have deleted it on purpose.")
```

```
model not found, you have deleted it on purpose.
```

In [46]:

```
from keras.models import load_model

model = load_model('ministxkn.h5')
```

In [47]:

```
predicted_classes = model.predict_classes(X_pred)
print(predicted_classes)
```

```
[1 2 5 5 5 6 1 5]
```

In [51]:

```

print(X_train.shape)
print(X_pred.shape)

print(X_train[0:8])
print(X_pred[0:8])

X_train[0:8]=X_pred

print(X_train[0:8])

for i in range(8):
    y_train[i]=i+1

print(y_train[0:10])

Y_train = np_utils.to_categorical(y_train, nb_classes)

print(Y_train[0:10])

```

```

(60000, 784)
(8, 784)
[[0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0. ]
 [0.00392157 0.00392157 0. ... 0. 0. 0. ]
 [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0. ]
 ...
 [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0. ]
 [0. 0.00392157 0.00392157 ... 0. 0. 0. ]
 [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0. ]]
[[0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0. ]
 [0.00392157 0.00392157 0. ... 0. 0. 0. ]
 [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0. ]
 ...
 [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0. ]
 [0. 0.00392157 0.00392157 ... 0. 0. 0. ]
 [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0. ]
 ...
 [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0. ]
 [0. 0.00392157 0.00392157 ... 0. 0. 0. ]
 [0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0. ]]
[[1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 4]
 [[0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]]

```

In [52]:

```
model.fit(X_train, Y_train,  
          batch_size=128, epochs=4, verbose=1,  
          validation_data=(X_test, Y_test))
```

Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples

Epoch 1/4

60000/60000 [=====] - 10s 174us/step - loss: 0.0280 - val_loss: 0.0782

Epoch 2/4

60000/60000 [=====] - 10s 172us/step - loss: 0.0242 - val_loss: 0.0761

Epoch 3/4

60000/60000 [=====] - 10s 171us/step - loss: 0.0262 - val_loss: 0.0643

Epoch 4/4

60000/60000 [=====] - 10s 171us/step - loss: 0.0214 - val_loss: 0.0747

Out[52]:

<keras.callbacks.callbacks.History at 0x23a3fe905f8>

In [53]:

```
predicted_classes = model.predict_classes(X_pred)  
print(predicted_classes)
```

[1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8]

In [54]:

```
Y_train = np_utils.to_categorical(y_train, nb_classes)

print(Y_train[0:10])

model.fit(X_train, Y_train,
          batch_size=128, epochs=4, verbose=1,
          validation_data=(X_test, Y_test))
```

```
[[0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]]
```

Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples

Epoch 1/4

60000/60000 [=====] - 10s 171us/step - loss: 0.0204 - val_loss: 0.0881

Epoch 2/4

60000/60000 [=====] - 10s 171us/step - loss: 0.0204 - val_loss: 0.0683

Epoch 3/4

60000/60000 [=====] - 10s 175us/step - loss: 0.0187 - val_loss: 0.0707

Epoch 4/4

60000/60000 [=====] - 10s 175us/step - loss: 0.0150 - val_loss: 0.0760

Out[54]:

<keras.callbacks.callbacks.History at 0x23a3fe63470>

In [55]:

```
predicted_classes = model.predict_classes(X_pred)
print(predicted_classes)
```

```
[1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8]
```

In []: