In [2]:	2.1 Load Fashion MNIST dataset
	The following code loads Fashion MNIST dataset. More information about the dataset We will concatnetate training and test sets to make an own split. import numpy as np from tensorflow.keras.datasets import fashion_mnist (x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = fashion_mnist.load_data() X=np.concatenate((np.array(x_train),np.array(x_test)),axis=0);
 - -	<pre>X=np.concatenate((np.array(x_train),np.array(x_test)),axis=0); y=np.concatenate((np.array(y_train),np.array(y_test)),axis=0); # X=X.reshape(X.shape[0],X.shape[1]*X.shape[2]) X=X/255 Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz 29515/29515 [===================================</pre>
	Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz 5148/5148 [====================================
	<pre>import matplotlib.pyplot as plt plt.rcParams['image.interpolation'] = 'nearest' plt.rcParams['image.cmap'] = 'gray' col2 = 15 row2 = 5 fig = plt.figure(figsize=(col2, row2)) for index2 in range(0, col2*row2): fig.add_subplot(row2, col2, index2 + 1) plt.axis('off') plt.imshow(X[index2]) # index of the sample image</pre>
	plt.show() Plt.show() Plt.show()
	TODO 2.1.1 Print number of classes and the shape (dimensions) of the data
In [5]:	<pre>nb_classes = len(np.unique(y)) shape = X.shape print(f' #classes = {nb_classes} shape = {shape}') #classes = 10 shape = (70000, 28, 28) Subset selection</pre>
In [6]: Out[6]:	We select a subset comprising only two classes, namely t-shirts/tops and trousers $X2 = X[(y==0) \mid (y==1)]$ $y2=y[(y==0) \mid (y==1)]$ $y2$ $array([0, 0, 0,, 1, 1, 1], dtype=uint8)$
In [7]:	<pre>TODO 2.1.2 Print number of classes and the shape (dimensions) of the data print(f' #classes = {len(np.unique(y2))} shape = {y2.shape}') #classes = 2 shape = (14000,) TODO 2.1.3 Display images from X2 plt.rcParams['image.interpolation'] = 'nearest' plt.rcParams['image.cmap'] = 'gray'</pre>
	<pre>col2 = 15 row2 = 5 fig = plt.figure(figsize=(col2, row2)) for index2 in range(0, col2*row2): fig.add_subplot(row2, col2, index2 + 1) plt.axis('off') plt.imshow(X2[index2]) # index of the sample image plt.show()</pre>
In [9]:	Flatten images X2=X2. reshape(X2. shape [0], -1) X2
	array([[0., 0., 0.,, 0., 0., 0.],
In [11]:	<pre>print(f' #classes = {y2.max()+1}, shape = {X2.shape}') #classes = 2, shape = (14000, 784) Train / test split from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X2, y2, test_size=0.33, random_state=42)</pre>
	 2.2 Binary classification Build a model Compile (use binary_crossentropy as the loss function) Fit the training data, set epochs=10 Display training history
	<pre>import tensorflow as tf from keras import models from keras import layers model = models.Sequential() model.add(layers.Dense(16, activation='relu', input_shape=(X_train.shape[1],))) model.add(layers.Dense(8, activation='relu')) model.add(layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))</pre>
	Model: "sequential" Layer (type) Output Shape Param # ====================================
In [13]:	<pre>model.compile(optimizer='rmsprop', loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy']) hist = model.fit(X_train,y_train,epochs=10,batch_size=128)</pre>
	Epoch 1/10 74/74 [====================================
	74/74 [====================================
In [15]:	<pre>for k in hist.history: print(k) loss accuracy plt.title('Training history') for k in hist.history: plt.plot(hist.history[k],label=k)</pre>
Out[16]: ·	<pre>cmatplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7fd764c7d4f0></pre>
	0.4 - loss — accuracy 0.0 - 2 4 6 8
In [17]:	What is the performance of our classifier? Testing on the training set Collect the model predictions probs = model.predict(X_train) print(probs.shape) probs
	<pre>print(probs.shape) probs 294/294 [====================================</pre>
In [18]:	<pre>[3.5858875e-07]], dtype=float32) We prefer a flat vector # probs = model.predict(X_train)[:,0] # probs # or probs=probs.flatten() probs</pre>
In [19]:	array([9.9965286e-01, 3.3811717e-10, 5.2905966e-06,, 9.0358907e-01, 9.6779895e-06, 3.5858875e-07], dtype=float32) Compute labels y_pred = np.where(probs>.5,1,0) y_pred array([1, 0, 0,, 1, 0, 0]) How to check results?
In [20]:	How to check results? pairs = zip(y_train,y_pred) for i,p in enumerate(pairs): if i>30:break print(p) (1, 1) (0, 0) (0, 0) (0, 0) (0, 0)
	(0, 0) (1, 1) (0, 0) (0, 0) (0, 0) (0, 0) (0, 0) (0, 0) (0, 0) (1, 1) (1, 1)
	(1, 1) (1, 1) (0, 0) (1, 1) (0, 0) (0, 0) (1, 1) (0, 0) (1, 1) (0, 0) (1, 1)
	(1, 0) (1, 1) (0, 0) (0, 0) (1, 1) (1, 1) (1, 1) (1, 1) (1, 1) Or load it to Pandas, then it can be converted to a fully browseable data table (use the magic wand on the right)
	<pre>import pandas as pd df = pd.DataFrame(zip(y_train,y_pred)) df.head(df.size)</pre>
	3 0 0 4 1 1 9375 1 1 9376 1 1 9378 0 0
g	9378 0 0 9379 0 0 9380 rows $ imes$ 2 columns However, we need a measure - a single number describing similarity of predictions and known labels TODO 2.2.0 Compute this: $m=\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n abs(y_{train}[i]-y_{pred}[i])$
In [23]:	<pre>def m(y, pred): n=len(y) return sum([abs(y[i] - pred[i]) for i in range(0,n)])/n print(f'm={m(y_train, y_pred)} 1-m={1-m(y_train, y_pred)}') m=0.008422174840085287 1-m=0.9915778251599147 and compute accuracy. Compare results</pre>
In [25]:	<pre>from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score acc=accuracy_score(y_pred,y_train) print(f'accuracy={acc}') accuracy=0.9915778251599147 Compute the confusion matrix from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report matrix = confusion_matrix(y_train, y_pred)</pre>
Out[25]:	matrix array([[4675, 5],
;	<pre>LABELS= ['0', '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9'] # Define the confusion matrix for the results def show_confusion_matrix(validations, predictions, num_classes): matrix = metrics.confusion_matrix(validations, predictions) plt.figure(figsize=(num_classes, num_classes)) hm = sns.heatmap(matrix,</pre>
	<pre>yticklabels=LABELS[0:num_classes],</pre>
Out[27]: a	<pre>y_pred = np.where(probs>.5,1,0) y_pred array([1, 0, 0,, 1, 0, 0]) show_confusion_matrix(y_train, y_pred, 2) Confusion Matrix0 - 4675</pre>
	- 3000 - 2000 - 1000 print(classification_report(y_train, y_pred))
	precision recall f1-score support 0 0.98 1.00 0.99 4680 1 1.00 0.98 0.99 4700 accuracy 0.99 9380 macro avg 0.99 0.99 0.99 9380 weighted avg 0.99 0.99 0.99 9380 Exact formuls for classification scores are given here (in Polish) silde 14 and following
In [30]:	<pre>Validation on the test set TODO 2.2.1 Repat the steps above on the test set. Replace X_train by X_test, etc. probs = model.predict(X_test) y_pred = np.where(probs > .5, 1, 0) m_result = m(y_test, y_pred) print(f'm={m_result} 1-m={1-m_result}')</pre>
In [31]:	145/145 [====================================
	Confusion Matrix - 2000 - 1500 - 1000 - 1000 - 500 Predicted Label
In [32]:	
In [32]:	print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred)) precision recall f1-score support 0 0.98 1.00 0.99 2320 1 1.00 0.98 0.99 2300 accuracy macro avg 0.99 0.99 0.99 4620 weighted avg 0.99 0.99 0.99 4620
In [32]: In [33]: In [34]:	<pre>precision recall f1-score support 0 0.98 1.00 0.99 2320 1 1.00 0.98 0.99 2300 accuracy</pre>
In [32]: In [34]:	precision recall f1-score support 0 0.98 1.00 0.99 2320 1 1.00 0.98 0.99 2300 accuracy 0.99 4620 macro avg 0.99 0.99 0.99 4620 weighted avg 0.99 0.99 0.99 4620 TODO 2.2.2 supply X_test, y_test as validation data, fit the model and display plots hist = model.fit(X_train,y_train,epochs=10,batch_size=128,validation_data=(X_test, y_test)) plt.title('Training history') for k in hist.history: plt.plot(hist.history[k],label=k) plt.legend() Epoch 1/10 74/74 [====================================
In [32]: In [34]:	precision recall f1-score support 0 0.98 1.00 0.99 2320 1 1.00 0.98 0.99 2300 accuracy 0.99 4620 macro avg 0.99 0.99 0.99 4620 weighted avg 0.99 0.99 0.99 4620 TODO 2.2.2 supply X_test, y_test as validation data, fit the model and display plots hist = model.fit(X_train,y_train,epochs=10,batch_size=128,validation_data=(X_test, y_test)) pltt.title('Training history') for k in hist.history: plt.plot(hist.history; k], label=k) plt.legend() Epoch 1/10 74/74 [====================================
In [32]: In [34]:	precision recall f1-score support 0 0.98 1.00 0.99 2320 1 1.00 0.98 0.99 2300 accuracy 0.99 4620 macro avg 0.99 0.99 0.99 4620 weighted avg 0.99 0.99 0.99 4620 TODO 2.22 supply X_test, y_test as validation data, fit the model and display plots TODO 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.1
In [32]: In [34]: Out [34]:	precision recall f1-score support 0 0.98 1.00 0.99 2320 1 1.00 0.98 0.99 2300 accuracy macro avg 0.99 0.99 0.99 4620 TODO 2.2.2 supply X_test, y_test as validation data, fit the model and display plots hist = model.fit(X_train,y_train,epochs=10,batch_size=128,validation_data=(X_test, y_test)) plt.title('Training history') for k in hist.history: plt.plot(hist.history(kl,label=k)) plt.tlegend() Epoch 1/10 74/74 [====================================
In [32]: In [34]: Out [34]:	precision recall f1-score support 0 0.98 1.00 0.99 2320 1 1.00 0.98 0.99 2320 macro avg 0.99 0.99 0.99 4620 macro avg 0.99 0.99 0.99 4620 TODO 2.2.2 supply X_test, y_test as validation data, fit the model and display plots hist = model.fit(X_train,y_train,epochs=10,batch_size=128,validation_data=(X_test, y_test)) plt.title('Training history') for k in hist.history: plt.plot(hist.history(k), label=k) plt.lepend() Epoch 1/10 74/74 ====================================
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In [33]: In [34]: In [36]: In [37]: In [38]: In [39]:	precision recall f2-store support 8
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0.5896 - val_accuracy: 0.7766 Epoch 4/100 1/1 [===============] - 0s 32ms/step - loss: 0.8120 - accuracy: 0.7244 - val_loss: 0.5941 - val_accuracy: 0.7606 Epoch 5/100 0.5981 - val_accuracy: 0.7181 Epoch 6/100 0.6022 - val_accuracy: 0.7128 Epoch 7/100 1/1 [======== =======] - 0s 32ms/step - loss: 0.7524 - accuracy: 0.6903 - val loss: 0.6059 - val_accuracy: 0.6968 Epoch 8/100 0.6089 - val_accuracy: 0.6968 Epoch 9/100 0.6122 - val_accuracy: 0.6862 Epoch 10/100 0.6145 - val_accuracy: 0.6755 Epoch 11/100 0.6164 - val_accuracy: 0.6809 Epoch 12/100 0.6181 - val_accuracy: 0.6755 Epoch 13/100 0.6196 - val_accuracy: 0.6702 Epoch 14/100 0.6200 - val_accuracy: 0.6755 Epoch 15/100 0.6205 - val_accuracy: 0.6755 Epoch 16/100 0.6206 - val_accuracy: 0.6755 Epoch 17/100 0.6206 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 18/100 0.6202 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 19/100 1/1 [======= ========] - 0s 40ms/step - loss: 0.7058 - accuracy: 0.6194 - val_loss: 0.6197 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 20/100 1/1 [=========================] - 0s 49ms/step - loss: 0.7037 - accuracy: 0.6194 - val_loss: 0.6192 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 21/100 0.6186 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 22/100 ======] - 0s 33ms/step - loss: 0.6995 - accuracy: 0.6194 - val_loss: 1/1 [======= 0.6181 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 23/100 1/1 [===== :======] - 0s 32ms/step - loss: 0.6974 - accuracy: 0.6194 - val loss: 0.6176 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 24/100 0.6175 - val accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 25/100 0.6166 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 26/100 0.6159 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 27/100 1/1 [======== 0.6145 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 28/100 0.6116 - val accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 29/100 0.6096 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 30/100 0.6086 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 31/100 0.6075 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 32/100 0.6068 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 33/100 0.6046 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 34/100 0.6046 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 35/100 ========] - 0s 33ms/step - loss: 0.6716 - accuracy: 0.6194 - val_loss: 1/1 [====== 0.6019 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 36/100 0.6019 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 37/100 0.6026 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 38/100 1/1 [======== ========] - 0s 31ms/step - loss: 0.6658 - accuracy: 0.6194 - val_loss: 0.6057 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 39/100 0.6035 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 40/100 0.6015 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 41/100 0.5950 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 42/100 0.5948 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 43/100 =======] - 0s 34ms/step - loss: 0.6574 - accuracy: 0.6194 - val_loss: 1/1 [====== 0.5959 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 44/100 1/1 [=====================] - 0s 31ms/step - loss: 0.6559 - accuracy: 0.6194 - val_loss: 0.5961 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 45/100 0.5931 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 46/100 0.5933 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 47/100 1/1 [==========================] - 0s 38ms/step - loss: 0.6515 - accuracy: 0.6194 - val_loss: 0.5930 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 48/100 0.5896 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 49/100 0.5909 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 50/100 1/1 [==============] - 0s 31ms/step - loss: 0.6478 - accuracy: 0.6194 - val loss: 0.5911 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 51/100 1/1 [====== 0.5863 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 52/100 0.5839 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 53/100 0.5867 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 54/100 0.5900 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 55/100 1/1 [============================] - 0s 47ms/step - loss: 0.6422 - accuracy: 0.6194 - val_loss: 0.5898 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 56/100 0.5806 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 57/100 0.5820 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 58/100 0.5794 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 59/100 =======] - 0s 31ms/step - loss: 0.6379 - accuracy: 0.6194 - val_loss: 1/1 [========= 0.5818 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 60/100 1/1 [===========================] - 0s 32ms/step - loss: 0.6368 - accuracy: 0.6194 - val_loss: 0.5811 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 61/100 =========] - 0s 34ms/step - loss: 0.6359 - accuracy: 0.6194 - val_loss: 1/1 [========= 0.5775 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 62/100 0.5794 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 63/100 0.5731 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 64/100 0.5755 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 65/100 0.5764 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 66/100 0.5716 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 67/100 0.5689 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 68/100 0.5815 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 69/100 =======] - 0s 33ms/step - loss: 0.6292 - accuracy: 0.6194 - val_loss: 1/1 [====== 0.5675 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 70/100 1/1 [====== 0.5685 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 71/100 0.5670 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 72/100 0.5665 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 73/100 0.5625 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 74/100 0.5665 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 75/100 1/1 [======== 0.5602 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 76/100 1/1 [==========================] - 0s 33ms/step - loss: 0.6210 - accuracy: 0.6194 - val_loss: 0.5627 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 77/100 1/1 [====== ========] - 0s 35ms/step - loss: 0.6199 - accuracy: 0.6194 - val_loss: 0.5555 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 78/100 0.5720 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 79/100 0.5560 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 80/100 0.5522 - val accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 81/100 0.5537 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 82/100 0.5443 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 83/100 1/1 [====== 0.5491 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 84/100 0.5511 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 85/100 ========] - 0s 31ms/step - loss: 0.6101 - accuracy: 0.6194 - val_loss: 1/1 [========= 0.5499 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 86/100 0.5461 - val accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 87/100 1/1 [======= 0.5525 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 88/100 0.5381 - val accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 89/100 0.5518 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 90/100 0.5286 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 91/100 1/1 [======== 0.5520 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 92/100 1/1 [===========================] - 0s 33ms/step - loss: 0.6034 - accuracy: 0.6194 - val_loss: 0.5323 - val_accuracy: 0.6436 Epoch 93/100 0.5414 - val_accuracy: 0.8564 Epoch 94/100 1/1 [==========================] - 0s 35ms/step - loss: 0.5991 - accuracy: 0.8346 - val_loss: 0.5281 - val_accuracy: 0.8830 Epoch 95/100 0.5316 - val accuracy: 0.8830 Epoch 96/100 ======] - 0s 51ms/step - loss: 0.5963 - accuracy: 0.8320 - val_loss: 1/1 [======= 0.5252 - val accuracy: 0.8883 Epoch 97/100 1/1 [====== 0.5275 - val_accuracy: 0.8883 Epoch 98/100 1/1 [====== 0.5251 - val_accuracy: 0.8883 Epoch 99/100 1/1 [===== 0.5271 - val_accuracy: 0.8830 Epoch 100/100 1/1 [=====================] - 0s 35ms/step - loss: 0.5917 - accuracy: 0.8346 - val_loss: 0.5220 - val_accuracy: 0.8936 In [40]: plt.plot(hist.history['loss'], label='loss') plt.plot(hist.history['val_loss'], label='val_loss') plt.legend() Out[40]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7fd75e07cfa0> 1.1 val_loss 1.0 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 20 In [41]: plt.plot(hist.history['accuracy'], label='acc') plt.plot(hist.history['val_accuracy'], label='val_acc') plt.legend() Out[41]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7fd75e04c8b0> 0.90 acc val_acc 0.85 0.80 0.75 0.70 0.65 In [42]: probs = model.predict(X_test).flatten() $y_pred = np.where(probs > .5, 1, 0)$ In [43]: | show_confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred, 2) 57 True Label 75 50 1 0 Predicted Label In [44]: print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred)) precision recall f1-score support 0.85 0.85 0.85 67 1 0.92 0.92 0.92 121 0.89 188 accuracy 0.88 0.88 macro avg 0.88 188 0.89 weighted avg 0.89 0.89 188 2.4 Model #output neurons = #classes We reload Fashion MNIST data... This may be skipped In [45]: **import** numpy **as** np from tensorflow.keras.datasets import fashion_mnist (x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = fashion_mnist.load_data() X=np.concatenate((np.array(x_train),np.array(x_test)),axis=0); y=np.concatenate((np.array(y_train),np.array(y_test)),axis=0); # X=X.reshape(X.shape[0],X.shape[1]*X.shape[2]) X=X/255 X2 = X[(y==0) | (y==1)]y2=y[(y==0) | (y==1)]X2=X2. reshape (X2. shape [0], -1)In [46]: **from** sklearn.model_selection **import** train_test_split X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X2, y2, test_size=0.33, random_state=42) We create a neural net with two neurons in the output layer and softmax activation function. As the loss, sparse_categorical_crossentropy is used, $\sum_{i=1}^k y_i \cdot ln(p_i)$ In [47]: # softmax slects a neuron with the highest probability value # but it is smooth and differentiable x=np.linspace(-20,20,200)zeros = x*0X=np.stack((zeros,x),axis=-1) plt.title("The first neuron has the (constant) value 0, the second x.\nProability assigned to the s plt.plot(x,np.argmax(X,axis=1),label='max') plt.plot(x,np.exp(X[:,1])/((np.exp(X[:,0])+np.exp(X[:,1]))),label='softmax')plt.legend() Out[47]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7fd75dfab1f0> The first neuron has the (constant) value 0, the second x. Proability assigned to the second neuron for various x 1.0 softmax 0.8 0.4 0.2 0.0 -15-20-1010 15 20 In [48]: **from** keras **import** models from keras import layers num_classes = y_train.max()+1 network = models.Sequential() network.add(layers.Dense(256, activation='relu', input_shape=(28 * 28,))) network.add(layers.Dense(40, activation='relu')) network.add(layers.Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax')) network.compile(optimizer='rmsprop',loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy']) In [49]: hist = network.fit(X_train,y_train,epochs=10,batch_size=128) Epoch 1/10 74/74 [===== ==========] - 1s 5ms/step - loss: 0.1136 - accuracy: 0.9539 Epoch 2/10 74/74 [==== Epoch 3/10 74/74 [==== ========] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0359 - accuracy: 0.9874 Epoch 4/10 74/74 [==========================] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0290 - accuracy: 0.9900 Epoch 5/10 =========] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0243 - accuracy: 0.9916 74/74 [==== Epoch 6/10 =========] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0241 - accuracy: 0.9910 74/74 [===== Epoch 7/10 ==========] - 1s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0221 - accuracy: 0.9936 74/74 [==== Epoch 8/10 74/74 [======= Epoch 9/10 =========] - 1s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0177 - accuracy: 0.9936 74/74 [==== Epoch 10/10 ==========] - 1s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0110 - accuracy: 0.9952 Get output probabilities In [50]: probs = network.predict(X_test) 145/145 [=========] - 0s 2ms/step And load them to a data frame In [51]: **import** pandas **as** pd df = pd.DataFrame(probs) df.head(df.size) Out [51]: 0 1 **0** 9.999999e-01 5.036000e-10 **1** 9.999999e-01 2.522523e-09 **2** 7.518850e-09 9.99999e-01 **3** 9.99999e-01 1.989207e-16 2.011355e-11 9.999999e-01 1.211214e-08 9.999999e-01 **4616** 2.363285e-10 1.000000e+00 **4617** 4.692472e-06 9.999954e-01 **4618** 1.000000e+00 1.659039e-12 1.714582e-07 9.999999e-01 4619 4620 rows × 2 columns Determine predicted labels as arg_max (computed horizontally) In [52]: y_pred = np.argmax(probs,axis=1) Display confusion matrix and classification report In [53]: | show_confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred, 2) Confusion Matrix 2000 13 2307 True Label 1500 1000 2283 500 1 Predicted Label In [54]: print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred)) precision recall f1-score support 0 0.99 0.99 0.99 2320 0.99 0.99 0.99 2300 0.99 4620 accuracy 0.99 0.99 0.99 4620 macro avg weighted avg 0.99 0.99 0.99 4620 2.5 Build a model for all ten fashion classes In [55]: **import** numpy **as** np from tensorflow.keras.datasets import fashion_mnist (x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = fashion_mnist.load_data() X=np.concatenate((np.array(x_train),np.array(x_test)),axis=0); y=np.concatenate((np.array(y_train),np.array(y_test)),axis=0); X=X/255 X=X. reshape(X.shape[0],-1) In [56]: **from** sklearn.model_selection **import** train_test_split X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.33, random_state=42) TODO 2.5.1 Use the same model configuration, but adapt it to appropriate number of classes In [57]: **from** keras **import** models from keras import layers num_classes = len(np.unique(y)) num classes # create a model add layers, compile network = models.Sequential() network.add(layers.Dense(256, activation='relu', input_shape=(28 * 28,))) network.add(layers.Dense(40, activation='relu')) network.add(layers.Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax')) network.compile(optimizer='rmsprop',loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy']) Fit the model In [58]: hist = network.fit(X_train,y_train,epochs=10,batch_size=128, validation_data=(X_test, y_test)) Epoch 1/10 367/367 [===================] - 3s 7ms/step - loss: 0.6095 - accuracy: 0.7824 - val_los s: 0.5265 - val_accuracy: 0.8079 Epoch 2/10 s: 0.4623 - val accuracy: 0.8336 Epoch 3/10 s: 0.4036 - val_accuracy: 0.8477 Epoch 4/10 ss: 0.3673 - val_accuracy: 0.8641 Epoch 5/10 367/367 [===== s: 0.3703 - val_accuracy: 0.8665 Epoch 6/10 s: 0.3604 - val accuracy: 0.8703 Epoch 7/10 367/367 [=== ======] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.2906 - accuracy: 0.8918 - val_los s: 0.4169 - val_accuracy: 0.8574 Epoch 8/10 ========] - 2s 6ms/step - loss: 0.2782 - accuracy: 0.8959 - val_los 367/367 [========== s: 0.3540 - val_accuracy: 0.8759 Epoch 9/10 :========] - 3s 9ms/step - loss: 0.2673 - accuracy: 0.9016 - val_los 367/367 [======== s: 0.3738 - val_accuracy: 0.8649 Epoch 10/10 367/367 [======= s: 0.3319 - val_accuracy: 0.8806 Make predictions In [59]: probs = network.predict(X test) print(f'Probs shape={probs.shape}') y_pred = np.argmax(probs,axis=1) 722/722 [=== ========] - 1s 2ms/step Probs shape=(23100, 10) Show confusion matrix and scores (classification report) In [60]: show_confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred, num_classes) Confusion Matrix 0 -25 4 - 2000 2293 24 1 -176 2 -- 1500 3 -28 1705 True Label 2287 - 1000 100 1676 7 2206 29 500 2133 8 19 9 -2199 'n i ż 8 ż 5 Predicted Label In [61]: print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred)) precision recall f1-score support 0 0.81 0.83 2299 0.82 1 0.98 0.98 0.98 2345 2 0.76 0.84 0.80 2287 3 0.92 0.87 0.89 2342 0.82 0.74 0.78 2289 5 0.97 0.97 2348 0.97 6 0.68 0.72 0.70 2325 7 0.96 0.92 0.94 2287 0.97 8 0.98 0.96 2224 0.98 0.93 0.96 2354 23100 accuracy 0.88 0.88 0.88 0.88 23100 macro avg 0.88 23100 weighted avg 0.88 0.88 TODO 2.5.2 Analyze the results. Which fashion classes are wrongly classified. Can you explain that by similarity of forms? 2.6 Analyze the iris dataset You can find the dataset description here TODO 2.6.1 Implement the following steps First load data (code provided) • Create a neural network comprising one hidden layer with 4 units • Experimentaly establish the number of epochs during training. Provide validation data Display loss/validation loss and accuracies Predict output labels Display the confussion matrix and scores In [62]: from sklearn.datasets import load_iris X,y = load_iris(return_X_y=True) X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.33, random_state=42) In [89]: # Build the model from keras import models from keras import layers num classes = len(np.unique(y)) network = models.Sequential() network.add(layers.Dense(256, activation='relu', input_shape=(X.shape[1],))) network.add(layers.Dense(40, activation='relu')) network.add(layers.Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax')) network.compile(optimizer='rmsprop', loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy']) In [90]: #train hist = network.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=100, batch_size=128, validation_data=(X_test, y_test))

Epoch 1/100

Epoch 2/100

Epoch 3/100

1/1 [======

0.6137 - val_accuracy: 0.8138

0.5920 - val_accuracy: 0.8032

