In [29]: import pandas as pd import seaborn as sns import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import numpy as np import itertools from functools import partial from sklearn.model selection import train test split from sklearn.feature extraction.text import CountVectorizer, TfidfTransformer from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix, accuracy score, ConfusionMatrixDisplay, import tensorflow as tf from tensorflow import keras %load ext watermark %watermark -v -n -m -p numpy, sklearn, pandas, seaborn, tensorflow Python implementation: CPython Python version : 3.8.8 IPython version : 7.22. : 7.22.0 numpy : 1.23.5 sklearn : 1.2.0 pandas : 1.4.3
seaborn : 0.12.2 tensorflow: 2.11.0 Compiler : MSC v.1916 64 bit (AMD64) : Windows Release : 10 : AMD64 Machine Processor : Intel64 Family 6 Model 140 Stepping 1, GenuineIntel CPU cores : 8 Architecture: 64bit Identify a Deep Learning Problem Neural Networks are the standard for image classification given their complexity. This project is an exploration of different types of NN's learned in the Introduction to Deep Learning course and their ability to classify simple images (fashion-MINST) compared to simpler machine learning algorithm such as KNN. The Fashion MINST dataset is collection of fashion article images, it consists of 70,000 examples in total and is a popular benchmarking dataset of machine learning algorithms as it is more complicated than the regular MINST dataset. fashion mnist = keras.datasets.fashion mnist (X\_train, y\_train), (X\_test, y\_test) = fashion\_mnist.load\_data() class\_names = ["T-shirt/top", "Trouser", "Pullover", "Dress", "Coat", "Sandal", "Shirt", "Sneaker", "Bag", "Ankle boot"] **Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)** There are a total of 60,000 training and images and a total of 10,000 testing images. The dataframe train\_labels contains the labels for the training images. The images are 28x28 and are GrayScale images, giving us an input array of 96 by 96 by 1 In [134... print(X train.shape, X test.shape) (60000, 28, 28) (10000, 28, 28) images df = pd.DataFrame(np.array(class names)[y train], columns=['labels']) sns.barplot(data=images df['labels'].value counts().to frame().reset index(), v='index') plt.vlabel('Category') plt.xlabel('Count of Items') plt.show() Ankle boot T-shirt/top Dress Pullover Sneaker Sandal Trouser Shirt Coat Bag 2000 1000 3000 5000 6000 Count of Items The data is known to be perfectly sampled. fig, axs = plt.subplots(3, 3, figsize=(10, 10)) axs = axs.flatten() for image, prediction, axis in zip(X\_train[:9], np.array(class\_names)[y\_train[:9]], ax axis.imshow(image) axis.set title(prediction) Ankle boot T-shirt/top T-shirt/top 0 0 0 5 5 5 10 10 10 15 15 15 20 20 20 25 25 25 10 Dress 10 T-shirt/top io Pullover 20 20 0 0 0 5 5 5 10 10 10 15 15 15 20 20 20 25 25 25 10 Sandal 10 Sneaker 10 Pullover 0 0 0 0 5 5 5 10 10 10 15 15 15 20 20 20 25 10 20 Single the images are GrayScale, we can look at their sum and average of their intensity values and plot them to get an understanding of how they look like images df['TotalIntensity'] = X train.reshape((60000, -1)).sum(axis=1) images\_df['MeanIntensity'] = np.mean(X\_train.reshape((60000, -1)), axis=1) In [239.. figs, axs = plt.subplots(ncols=2, figsize=(15,6)g1 = sns.kdeplot(data=images df, x='TotalIntensity', hue='labels', ax=axs[0]).set(title='KDE Plot for total Intensity') g2 = sns.boxplot(data=images df, y=images df['MeanIntensity'], x='labels', ax=axs[1]g2.set\_xticklabels(g2.get\_xticklabels(), rotation=45, ha='right') g2.set(title='Box Plot for Average Intensity') Out[239... [Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Box Plot for Average Intensity')] KDE Plot for total Intensity Box Plot for Average Intensity 200 labels Ankle boot T-shirt/top 175 Dress Pullover 150 Sneaker Sandal Trouser 125 Shirt MeanIntensity Coat 100 Bag 75 50 1 25 25000 125000 75000 100000 Kousei TotalIntensity labels **Analysis Using Models** We will analyze three models, a KNN, a MLP and a CNN k Nearest Neighbors We need to reshape the input data for the KNN model (images are 3D, need 2D data) In [240... knn = KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors=3) knn.fit(X\_train.reshape((60000, -1)), y\_train) Out[240... KNeighborsClassifier KNeighborsClassifier(n\_neighbors=3) In [241... knn predictions = knn.predict(X test.reshape((10000, -1))) In [242.. knn\_predictions Out[242... array([9, 2, 1, ..., 8, 1, 7], dtype=uint8) Results In [243... print("Accuracy ->", accuracy\_score(knn\_predictions, y\_test)) print(classification\_report(mlp\_predicted\_classes, y\_test)) Accuracy -> 0.8541 recall f1-score support precision 0.82 0 0.81 0.82 1011 1 0.96 0.99 0.98 967 2 0.90 0.62 0.73 1451 3 0.89 0.87 0.88 1017 0.73 749 0.64 0.85 4 0.95 0.98 0.97 973 0.64 0.58 0.71 826 7 0.96 0.93 0.95 1038 8 0.96 0.98 0.97 973 0.95 0.96 0.95 995 0.86 10000 accuracy 0.86 0.87 0.86 10000 macro avg 0.87 0.86 0.86 10000 weighted avg cf\_matrix = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(confusion\_matrix(knn\_predictions, labels=np.arange(0,10)), display\_labels=class\_names) cf\_matrix.plot() cf\_matrix.ax\_.set\_xticklabels(cf\_matrix.ax\_.get\_xticklabels(), rotation=45, ha='right Out[198... [Text(0, 0, 'T-shirt/top'), Text(1, 0, 'Trouser'), Text(2, 0, 'Pullover'), Text(3, 0, 'Dress'), Text(4, 0, 'Coat'), Text(5, 0, 'Sandal'), Text(6, 0, 'Shirt'), Text(7, 0, 'Sneaker'), Text(8, 0, 'Bag'), Text(9, 0, 'Ankle boot')] T-shirt/top -855 8 22 35 1 1 186 0 800 818 16 125 0 131 0 13 Pullover -10 867 24 1 600 Frue label 757 Coat -Sandal -799 400 3 74 39 92 5 578 Shirt -0 108 0 963 - 200 Bag -Ankle boot Greater Bag Ankle boot Predicted label The KNN model had a resulting accuracy of 0.8541, quite impressive. Multilayer Perceptrons # Get a validation dataset from the training dataset X\_train, X\_valid, y\_train, y\_valid = train\_test\_split(X\_train, y\_train , test size=.2) # Using a simple MLP mlp model = keras.models.Sequential([ keras.layers.Flatten(input shape=[28, 28]), keras.layers.Dense(400, activation="relu"), keras.layers.Dense(200, activation="relu"), keras.layers.Dropout(0.2), keras.layers.Dense(100, activation="relu"), keras.layers.Dropout(0.2), keras.layers.Dense(10, activation="softmax") ]) In [247... # Get a visual view of the architecture keras.utils.plot\_model(mlp\_model, show\_shapes=True, show\_dtype=True, show\_layer\_names=True, expand\_nested=True, dpi=50, show\_layer\_activations=True, flatten\_10\_input Out[247... imput: [(None, 28, 28)] ImputLayer output: [(None, 28, 28)] f loat32 flatten\_10 (None, 28, 28) imput: Flatten (None, 784) output: float32  $dense_32$ imput: (None, 784) Dense reli (None, 300) output: float32 dense\_33 (None, 300) imput: Dense rela output: (None, 150) float32 dense 34 (None, 150) Dense reli output: (None, 50) float32 dense\_35 (None, 50) imput: Dense softmax (None, 10) output: float32 mlp model.compile(loss="sparse categorical crossentropy", # Loss function optimizer="adam", # Gradient Descent metrics=["accuracy"]) mlp\_history = mlp\_model.fit(X\_train, y\_train, epochs=50, validation data=(X valid, y valid), batch size = 10) Epoch 1/50 0.5403 - val loss: 1.1754 - val accuracy: 0.5163 Epoch 2/50 0.5426 - val\_loss: 1.0644 - val\_accuracy: 0.5249 Epoch 3/50 4800/4800 [=============== ] - 12s 2ms/step - loss: 0.8380 - accuracy: 0.6609 - val\_loss: 0.7041 - val\_accuracy: 0.7230 Epoch 4/50 0.7433 - val loss: 0.6079 - val accuracy: 0.7386 Epoch 5/50 0.7555 - val\_loss: 0.6046 - val\_accuracy: 0.7565 Epoch 6/50 0.7819 - val loss: 0.6626 - val accuracy: 0.7825 Epoch 7/50 0.8254 - val\_loss: 0.4816 - val\_accuracy: 0.8408 Epoch 8/50 0.8461 - val loss: 0.5200 - val accuracy: 0.8300 Epoch 9/50 =======] - 12s 3ms/step - loss: 0.4258 - accuracy: 4800/4800 [= 0.8557 - val\_loss: 0.4602 - val\_accuracy: 0.8499 0.8584 - val loss: 0.5452 - val accuracy: 0.8218 Epoch 11/50 0.8625 - val loss: 0.4386 - val accuracy: 0.8508 Epoch 12/50 0.8639 - val\_loss: 0.4350 - val\_accuracy: 0.8542 Epoch 13/50 0.8662 - val\_loss: 0.4369 - val\_accuracy: 0.8544 Epoch 14/50 0.8686 - val\_loss: 0.4679 - val\_accuracy: 0.8589 Epoch 15/50 0.8706 - val\_loss: 0.4624 - val\_accuracy: 0.8454 Epoch 16/50 0.8728 - val\_loss: 0.4433 - val\_accuracy: 0.8649 Epoch 17/50 0.8730 - val\_loss: 0.4516 - val\_accuracy: 0.8627 Epoch 18/50 0.8730 - val\_loss: 0.4687 - val\_accuracy: 0.8550 Epoch 19/50 0.8758 - val\_loss: 0.4559 - val\_accuracy: 0.8641 Epoch 20/50 0.8767 - val\_loss: 0.4234 - val\_accuracy: 0.8619 Epoch 21/50 0.8757 - val\_loss: 0.5043 - val\_accuracy: 0.8593 Epoch 22/50 0.8806 - val\_loss: 0.4468 - val\_accuracy: 0.8714 Epoch 23/50 0.8789 - val\_loss: 0.4416 - val\_accuracy: 0.8659 Epoch 24/50 0.8822 - val\_loss: 0.4765 - val\_accuracy: 0.8669 Epoch 25/50 0.8820 - val\_loss: 0.4540 - val\_accuracy: 0.8577 Epoch 26/50 0.8828 - val\_loss: 0.5024 - val\_accuracy: 0.8658 Epoch 27/50 0.8839 - val\_loss: 0.5250 - val\_accuracy: 0.8598 Epoch 28/50 0.8829 - val\_loss: 0.5362 - val\_accuracy: 0.8486 Epoch 29/50 0.8864 - val\_loss: 0.4996 - val\_accuracy: 0.8708 Epoch 30/50 0.8878 - val\_loss: 0.6161 - val\_accuracy: 0.8534 Epoch 31/50 0.8884 - val\_loss: 0.5020 - val\_accuracy: 0.8722 Epoch 32/50 0.8867 - val\_loss: 0.4780 - val\_accuracy: 0.8644 Epoch 33/50 0.8848 - val\_loss: 0.5948 - val\_accuracy: 0.8668 Epoch 34/50 0.8876 - val\_loss: 0.4802 - val\_accuracy: 0.8526 Epoch 35/50 0.8925 - val\_loss: 0.5267 - val\_accuracy: 0.8731 0.8890 - val\_loss: 0.4948 - val\_accuracy: 0.8695 Epoch 37/50 0.8894 - val loss: 0.5402 - val accuracy: 0.8606 Epoch 38/50 0.8906 - val\_loss: 0.7362 - val\_accuracy: 0.8674 Epoch 39/50 0.8904 - val loss: 0.5613 - val\_accuracy: 0.8640 Epoch 40/50 0.8923 - val\_loss: 0.5977 - val\_accuracy: 0.8696 Epoch 41/50 0.8903 - val loss: 0.8100 - val\_accuracy: 0.8691 Epoch 42/50 0.8920 - val\_loss: 0.5061 - val\_accuracy: 0.8652 Epoch 43/50 0.8934 - val\_loss: 0.6005 - val\_accuracy: 0.8687 Epoch 44/50 0.8938 - val loss: 0.5722 - val accuracy: 0.8652 Epoch 45/50 0.8907 - val\_loss: 0.5286 - val\_accuracy: 0.8623 Epoch 46/50 0.8926 - val\_loss: 0.6711 - val\_accuracy: 0.8766 Epoch 47/50 0.8950 - val loss: 0.6525 - val accuracy: 0.8642 Epoch 48/50 0.8964 - val loss: 0.6923 - val accuracy: 0.8754 Epoch 49/50 0.8961 - val loss: 0.6087 - val accuracy: 0.8781 Epoch 50/50 0.8927 - val loss: 0.6024 - val accuracy: 0.8678 pd.DataFrame(mlp\_history.history).plot(figsize=(8, 5)) plt.grid(True) plt.xlabel('Epochs') plt.ylabel('Accuracy') plt.gca().set\_ylim(0, 1) plt.title('Accuracy vs Epoch Plot of the MLP Model') plt.show() Accuracy vs Epoch Plot of the MLP Model 0.8 0.6 0.4 loss 0.2 accuracy val loss val accuracy 50 40 Epochs In [183... mlp\_predicted\_classes = np.argmax(mlp\_model.predict(X\_test), axis=1) 313/313 [============ ] - 1s 2ms/step Results print("Accuracy ->", accuracy\_score(mlp\_predicted\_classes, y\_test)) print(classification report(mlp predicted classes, y test)) Accuracy -> 0.8612 precision recall f1-score support 0.82 0 0.81 0.82 1011 0.98 1 0.96 0.99 967 0.90 0.73 2 0.62 1451 0.87 3 0.89 1017 0.88 0.64 0.85 0.73 749 5 0.95 0.98 0.97 973 0.71 6 0.58 0.64 826 7 1038 0.96 0.93 0.95 8 0.96 0.98 0.97 973 0.95 0.96 0.95 995 0.86 10000 accuracy 0.86 10000 macro avg 0.86 0.87 0.86 0.86 weighted avg 0.87 10000 cf matrix = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(confusion\_matrix(mlp\_predicted\_classes, y\_test, labels=np.arange(0,10)), display\_labels=class names) cf matrix.plot() cf matrix.ax .set xticklabels(cf matrix.ax .get xticklabels(), rotation=45, ha='right Out[178... [Text(0, 0, 'T-shirt/top'), Text(1, 0, 'Trouser'), Text(2, 0, 'Pullover'), Text(3, 0, 'Dress'), Text(4, 0, 'Coat'), Text(5, 0, 'Sandal'), Text(6, 0, 'Shirt'), Text(7, 0, 'Sneaker'), Text(8, 0, 'Bag'), Text(9, 0, 'Ankle boot')] T-shirt/top - 781 1 0 139 0 800 711 6 101 0 129 0 Pullover -48 25 12 888 46 0 Dress -600 Frue label 3 99 27 734 Coat 961 14 24 Sandal 400 52 115 Sneaker 24 200 Bag Ankle boot Ankle book Predicted label The MLP model trained for just over three minute. The initial results with just two layers was 0.851. After adding another layer along with dropout layers it improved to 0.862 but the training time increased to over 12 minutes. Its resulting accuracy is slightly higher than the KNN model but not significantly. Based on the confusion matrix we can see that the model struggles to identify Shirts, frequently misclassifying them as T-shirts/tops, Pullovers and Coats. The reverse is also a pattern where these are classified as shirts. Convolutional Neural Network In [119... DefaultConv2D = partial(keras.layers.Conv2D, kernel\_size=3, activation='relu', padding cnn model = keras.models.Sequential([ DefaultConv2D(filters=64, kernel size=6, input shape=[28, 28, 1]), keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=2), # Pool DefaultConv2D(filters=128), DefaultConv2D(filters=128), keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=2), # Pool DefaultConv2D(filters=256), DefaultConv2D(filters=256), keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=2), # Pool keras.layers.Flatten(), keras.layers.Dense(units=128, activation='relu'), keras.layers.Dropout(0.2), keras.layers.Dense(units=64, activation='relu'), keras.layers.Dropout(0.2), keras.layers.Dense(units=10, activation='softmax'), ]) In [248... # Get a visual view of the architecture keras.utils.plot\_model(cnn\_model, show\_shapes=True, show\_dtype=True, show layer names=True, expand nested=True, dpi=20, show layer activations=True, cnn model.compile(loss="sparse categorical crossentropy", # Loss function optimizer="adam", # Gradient Descent metrics=["accuracy"]) cnn\_model\_history = cnn\_model.fit(X\_train, y\_train, epochs=20, validation\_data=(X\_valid, y\_valid)) Epoch 1/20 y: 0.7924 - val loss: 0.3620 - val accuracy: 0.8620 Epoch 2/20 y: 0.8656 - val loss: 0.3395 - val accuracy: 0.8697 y: 0.8784 - val loss: 0.3184 - val accuracy: 0.8843 Epoch 4/20 1500/1500 [===== =====] - 275s 183ms/step - loss: 0.3105 - accurac y: 0.8868 - val\_loss: 0.3019 - val\_accuracy: 0.8897 Epoch 5/20 y: 0.8948 - val loss: 0.2984 - val accuracy: 0.8921 y: 0.8975 - val\_loss: 0.2655 - val\_accuracy: 0.9028 y: 0.9010 - val loss: 0.2897 - val accuracy: 0.8908 Epoch 8/20 y: 0.9061 - val loss: 0.2796 - val accuracy: 0.9020 y: 0.9084 - val\_loss: 0.2744 - val\_accuracy: 0.9062 Epoch 10/20 y: 0.9091 - val loss: 0.2794 - val accuracy: 0.9011 y: 0.9147 - val loss: 0.2847 - val accuracy: 0.9008 Epoch 12/20 y: 0.9151 - val\_loss: 0.2830 - val\_accuracy: 0.9039 Epoch 13/20 y: 0.9186 - val\_loss: 0.2881 - val\_accuracy: 0.9035 Epoch 14/20 y: 0.9163 - val\_loss: 0.2934 - val accuracy: 0.9081 y: 0.9184 - val loss: 0.2707 - val accuracy: 0.9039 Epoch 16/20 y: 0.9209 - val\_loss: 0.2821 - val\_accuracy: 0.9022 Epoch 17/20 y: 0.9214 - val\_loss: 0.2794 - val\_accuracy: 0.9101 Epoch 18/20 y: 0.9181 - val loss: 0.3095 - val accuracy: 0.9040 y: 0.9232 - val\_loss: 0.3042 - val\_accuracy: 0.9118 Epoch 20/20 y: 0.9206 - val loss: 0.3155 - val\_accuracy: 0.8980 pd.DataFrame(cnn\_model\_history.history).plot(figsize=(8, 5)) plt.grid(True) plt.xlabel('Epochs') plt.ylabel('Accuracy') plt.gca().set\_ylim(0, 1) plt.title('Accuracy vs Epoch Plot of the CNN Model') plt.show() Accuracy vs Epoch Plot of the CNN Model 1.0 0.8 0.6 Accuracy 0.4 loss 0.2 accuracy val loss val\_accuracy 0.0 0.0 15.0 17.5 10.0 12.5 Epochs In [126... cnn\_model\_classes = np.argmax(cnn\_model.predict(X\_test), axis=1) 313/313 [============= ] - 24s 75ms/step Results print("Accuracy ->", accuracy\_score(cnn\_model\_classes, y\_test)) print(classification\_report(cnn\_model\_classes, y\_test)) Accuracy -> 0.8932 support precision recall f1-score 0 0.92 0.76 0.83 1205 1.00 0.99 1 0.98 982 2 0.91 0.76 0.83 1198 3 0.90 0.91 0.90 985 0.79 0.84 0.82 935 0.97 5 0.98 0.98 1019 6 0.56 0.81 0.66 693 7 0.96 0.96 1005 0.96 8 0.98 0.98 0.98 997 0.96 0.98 0.97 981 0.89 10000 accuracy 0.90 macro avg 0.89 0.89 10000 0.90 0.90 0.89 10000 weighted avg cf matrix = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(confusion\_matrix(cnn\_model\_classes, y\_test, labels=np.arange(0,10)), display\_labels=class\_names) cf\_matrix.plot() cf\_matrix.ax\_.set\_xticklabels(cf\_matrix.ax\_.get\_xticklabels(), rotation=45, ha='right Out[128... [Text(0, 0, 'T-shirt/top'), Text(1, 0, 'Trouser'), Text(2, 0, 'Pullover'), Text(3, 0, 'Dress'), Text(4, 0, 'Coat'), Text(5, 0, 'Sandal'), Text(6, 0, 'Shirt'), Text(7, 0, 'Sneaker'), Text(8, 0, 'Bag'), Text(9, 0, 'Ankle boot')] T-shirt/top -916 5 27 33 6 0 212 0 800 9 141 0 117 Pullover -9 897 14 600 Frue labe 2 31 41 789 Coat -985 19 Sandal -400 Shirt -Sneaker 962 - 200 Bag Ankle boot Ankle boot Predicted label **Results and Conclusion** The CNN model performs a lot better, with an accuracy of 0.893. It took a lot longer to train (around 40 minutes) but the inference time wasn't significantly longer and the accuracy, precision and recall scores are a lot better. Based on the confusion matrix we can see that the model continues to struggles for Shirts, T-shirts/tops, Pullovers and Coats. This is somewhat easy to understand because of the similarity between these products. The KDE plot during the EDA has similar, larger intensity values for these categories that occupy a similar range of intensity and overall shape. If the images were actually in the RGB scale, we know the KNN model would not be able to preform as well while the convolution model would have a better score. Future projects based off of this could be to replicate similar findings for a different dataset or focus on a better classifier using CNNs. References Fashion MINST https://github.com/zalandoresearch/fashion-mnist ML Book https://github.com/rasbt/machine-learning-book