Capstone Project Report

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Course: AI & ML (Batch - 4)

Problem Statement

Use MNIST dataset to create a classifier for all the 10 digits. First implement the classifier by squeezing the image into a vector and then using a MLP. Now, try the same task using a different machine learning classifier such as an SVM to check the gain in performance by using perceptrons as compared to conventional machine learning techniques.

Prerequisites

Along with Python below packages needed to be installed

Numpy
Matplotlib

Dataset Used

MNist from tensorflow

Implementation

Import required libraries

```
In [2]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import numpy as np
        import tensorflow as tf
        from sklearn.neural_network import MLPClassifier
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
        from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
        from sklearn import svm
```

Load dataset

```
In [3]: mnist = tf.keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()
        (x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist

In [4]: x_train.shape, x_test.shape, y_train.shape, y_test.shape
Out[4]: ((60000, 28, 28), (10000, 28, 28), (60000,), (10000,))

In [5]: len(np.unique(y_train)), len(np.unique(y_test))
Out[5]: (10, 10)
```

Apply MLP

```
In [9]: model = MLPClassifier(hidden_layer_sizes = (512, 256, 128 ), batch_size = 128, verbose = True, early_stopping = True)
        model.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

```
Iteration 36, loss = 0.02912154
Validation score: 0.973167
Iteration 37, loss = 0.02009803
Validation score: 0.978500
Iteration 38, loss = 0.01286189
Validation score: 0.977500
Iteration 39, loss = 0.01607690
Validation score: 0.977667
Iteration 40, loss = 0.01582235
Validation score: 0.978667
Iteration 41, loss = 0.01955055
Validation score: 0.974667
Iteration 42, loss = 0.02288633
Validation score: 0.978167
Iteration 43, loss = 0.01231799
Validation score: 0.977333
Iteration 44, loss = 0.02083348
Validation score: 0.977667
Iteration 45, loss = 0.01445021
```

Accuracy

```
0]: y_pred = model.predict(x_test)
    print(classification_report(y_pred, y_test))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.97	0.98	1002
1	0.99	0.99	0.99	1133
2	0.98	0.98	0.98	1028
3	0.98	0.98	0.98	1003
4	0.98	0.98	0.98	986
5	0.96	0.98	0.97	878
6	0.98	0.99	0.98	953
7	0.98	0.99	0.98	1020
8	0.96	0.97	0.96	958
9	0.98	0.95	0.96	1039
accuracy			0.98	10000
macro avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	10000
weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	10000

Apply SVM

```
In [11]: model = svm.SVC(decision_function_shape='ovo')
         model.fit(x_train, y_train)

Out[11]: SVC(decision_function_shape='ovo')
```

```
In [13]: y_pred_svm = model.predict(x_test)
```

Accuracy

In [13]:
```
y_pred_svm = model.predict(x_test)
print(classification_report(y_pred_svm, y_test))
```

```
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.99      0.98      0.99       993
           1       0.99      0.99      0.99      1139
           2       0.97      0.98      0.98      1031
           3       0.99      0.97      0.98      1021
           4       0.98      0.98      0.98       978
           5       0.98      0.99      0.98       883
           6       0.99      0.99      0.99       958
           7       0.97      0.98      0.97      1021
           8       0.98      0.97      0.97       978
           9       0.96      0.97      0.97       998

    accuracy                           0.98     10000
   macro avg       0.98      0.98      0.98     10000
weighted avg       0.98      0.98      0.98     10000
```

In [ ]: