1149 1150 5]: len 5]:	(X_test)
7]: X_t 7]: (28, 8]: X_t	rain[0].shape 28) rain y([[[0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0],
	[0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0],, [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0]],
	[[0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0],, [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0]],, [[0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0],,,
	[0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0]], [[0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0],
9]: plt	[0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0]], [0, 0, 0,, 0, 0, 0]]], dtype=uint8) ta Visualization matshow(X_train[0]) plotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x23ae19fe0d0>
9]: Cliate 0 0 -	
	matshow(X_train[2]) plotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x23ae3af34f0> 5 10 15 20 25
10 - 15 - 20 - 25 -	rain[2]
earra	rain[:6] y([5, 0, 4, 1, 9, 2], dtype=uint8) ature Scaling caling value in matrix for better accuracy
4]: X_t X_t 5]: # C	rain = X_train/300 est = X_test/300 converted 28*28 into 1 dim i.e. flatten array rained_flattened = X_train.reshape(len(X_train), 28*28) est_flatterned = X_test.reshape(len(X_test), 28*28)
0]: (600 1]: X_t 1]: (100	rained_flattened.shape 00, 784) est_flatterned.shape 00, 784) rained_flattened[0]
arra	y([0.
	0. , 0. <
	0.
	0.
	0. , 0. <
	0. , 0. <
	0.27 0.8 0.84333333, 0.84333333, 0.39666667, 0.08333333, 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.15 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. <t< td=""></t<>
	0. , 0. <
	0.
	0.
	0. , 0.45333333, 0.84333333, 0.84333333, 0.84333333, 0.70666667, 0.45 , 0.44 , 0.05333333, 0. 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. 0. , 0. , 0. , 0.
sin	0.
mod]) mod)	ense is nothing but neuron in one layer connected with each neuron with other layer el = keras.Sequential([keras.layers.Dense(10, input_shape=(784,), activation="sigmoid") # 10 is output layer neuron and 784 is ip layer neuron el.compile(optimizer='adam', # Optimizer allows to train in efficient way loss = "sparse_categorical_crossentropy", metrics = ['accuracy'] el.fit(X_trained_flattened, y_train, epochs=5)
1875 Epoc 1875 Epoc 1875 Epoc 1875 Epoc 1875 <ker< th=""><th>h 1/5 /1875 [====================================</th></ker<>	h 1/5 /1875 [====================================
313/ [0.2 Pre	313 [===================================
7]: plt	[5.6941450e-01, 1.1008203e-02, 9.9939460e-01,, 5.4270533e-12, 2.0553422e-01, 5.3413842e-09], [5.4508448e-04, 9.9448633e-01, 6.7194879e-01,, 1.3780177e-01, 3.8089967e-01, 4.2589724e-02],, [6.7041324e-06, 8.5798692e-06, 1.4815629e-03,, 1.7237529e-01, 5.8300781e-01, 6.6852725e-01], [2.9757619e-04, 4.1314960e-04, 2.5936961e-04,, 5.8810627e-05, 6.8405014e-01, 1.3580918e-04], [2.0065188e-02, 9.5705677e-10, 1.7541924e-01,, 4.5158131e-08, 3.0782819e-04, 1.4909136e-06]], dtype=float32)
7]: <mat 0 0 - 5 - 10 -</mat 	plotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x23ae17021f0> 5 10 15 20 25
y_p	red = model.predict(X_test_flatterned) red[1] y([5.6941450e-01, 1.1008203e-02, 9.9939460e-01, 5.8173263e-01,
9]: 2 0]: # t plt	argmax(y_pred[1]) ry for 8st image .matshow(X_test[8]) plotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x23a8b3e2bb0> 5 10 15 20 25
5 - 10 - 15 - 20 -	
y_p np. 6 3]: y_p y_p	<pre>red = model.predict(X_test_flatterned) red[8] argmax(y_pred[8]) redicted_labels = [np.argmax(i) for i in y_pred] redicted_labels[:9] 2, 1, 0, 4, 1, 4, 9, 6]</pre>
4]: # c cm 5]: cm	Description matrix = tf.math.confusion_matrix(labels=y_test, predictions=y_predicted_labels) Tensor: shape=(10, 10), dtype=int32, numpy= y([[966, 0, 1, 2, 0, 4, 4, 2, 1, 0], [0, 1116, 2, 2, 0, 1, 4, 2, 8, 0], [8, 9, 921, 18, 9, 5, 12, 10, 37, 3],
7]: imp plt	[3, 0, 17, 927, 1, 18, 2, 12, 25, 5], [2, 1, 4, 3, 924, 0, 9, 3, 11, 25], [10, 3, 2, 42, 12, 763, 15, 5, 35, 5], [14, 3, 6, 1, 8, 14, 908, 2, 2, 0], [1, 8, 23, 6, 7, 0, 0, 957, 3, 23], [7, 7, 7, 22, 9, 22, 8, 12, 876, 4], [11, 7, 1, 12, 44, 6, 0, 28, 10, 890]])> ### Jalization of confusion matrix **Port seaborn as sns figure(figsize=(15,10))**
plt plt	- 1000
Futh 3 2	8 9 921 18 9 5 12 10 37 3 -800 3 0 17 927 1 18 2 12 25 5 2 1 4 3 924 0 9 3 11 25 -600 10 3 2 42 12 763 15 5 35 5
9 7 8 9	14 3 6 1 8 14 908 2 2 0 -400 1 8 23 6 7 0 0 957 3 23 7 7 7 7 22 9 22 8 12 876 4 11 7 1 12 44 6 0 28 10 890 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
8]: mod	d Hidden layer el = keras.Sequential([keras.layers.Dense(100, input_shape=(784,), activation="relu"), # Hidden layer keras.layers.Dense(10, activation="sigmoid") # Output Layer el.compile(optimizer='adam', # Optimizer allows to train in efficient way loss = "sparse_categorical_crossentropy",
Epoc 1875 Epoc 1875 Epoc 1875 Epoc	metrics = ['accuracy'] el.fit(X_trained_flattened, y_train, epochs=5) h 1/5 /1875 [====================================
Epoc 1875 <ker 9]: mod 313/ 9]: [0.0</ker 	h 5/5 /1875 [====================================
y_p cm imp plt sns plt plt	<pre>redicted_labels = [np.argmax(i) for i in y_pred] redicted_labels[:5] = tf.math.confusion_matrix(labels=y_test, predictions=y_predicted_labels) ort seaborn as sns .figure(figsize=(15,)) .heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d') .xlabel("Predicted") .ylabel('Truth') (114.0, 0.5, 'Truth')</pre>
1 3 2 1 0	8 9 921 18 9 5 12 10 37 3 -800 3 0 17 927 1 18 2 12 25 5
Truth 7 6 5 4	2 1 4 3 924 0 9 3 11 25 -600 10 3 2 42 12 763 15 5 35 5 14 3 6 1 8 14 908 2 2 0 -400 1 8 23 6 7 0 0 957 3 23 -200
σn	7 7 7 22 9 22 8 12 876 4