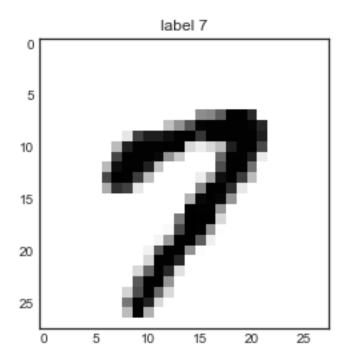
MNIST-Keras

January 27, 2021

0.0.1 Convolutional Neural Network

```
[151]: import tensorflow as tf
       import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
       import pandas as pd
       plt.style.use('seaborn-white')
       import numpy as np
       import warnings
       warnings.filterwarnings('ignore', 'DeprecatedWarnings')
       warnings.filterwarnings('ignore','UserWarnings')
[46]: tf.__version__
[46]: '2.4.1'
      0.0.2 Loading DataSet
[47]: from tensorflow.keras.datasets import mnist
       (x_train, y_train), ( x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
      0.0.3 View
[48]: index = 15
       plt.imshow(x_train[index],cmap='binary')
       plt.title('label {}'.format(y_train[index]))
[48]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'label 7')
```



0.0.4 Dimensions

```
[49]: print('X_train Dimension {}'.format(x_train.shape))
print('y_train Dimension {}'.format(y_train.shape)) # (val,1)
print('X_test Dimension {}'.format(x_test.shape))
print('y_test Dimension {}'.format(y_test.shape)) # (val,1)
print('Each Image HxW : {}x{}'.format(x_train[0].shape[0],x_train.shape[1]))

X_train Dimension (60000, 28, 28)
y_train Dimension (60000,)
X_test Dimension (10000, 28, 28)
y_test Dimension (10000,)
Each Image HxW : 28x28
```

0.0.5 One-Hot Encoding the Target Labels

```
[50]: from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical
[51]: y_train = to_categorical(y_train)
    y_test = to_categorical(y_test)
[52]: y_train.shape # one-hot encoded 10 dimensional vector
[52]: (60000, 10)
```

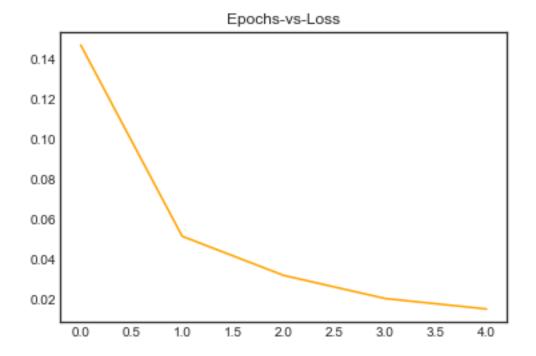
0.0.6 Changing Dimensions

```
[53]: # current dimensions
       print('Current Dimensions of Training Set : {}'.format(x_train.shape))
       print('Current Dimensions of Test Set : {}'.format(x_test.shape))
      Current Dimensions of Training Set: (60000, 28, 28)
      Current Dimensions of Test Set: (10000, 28, 28)
[54]: x train.shape[0]
[54]: 60000
[55]: # Changing Dimensions to (60000, 28, 28, 1) # where 1 represents the color
       \hookrightarrow channel
       x_{train} = x_{train.reshape}(60000, 28, 28, 1)
       x_{test} = x_{test.reshape}(10000, 28, 28, 1)
       print('Changed Dimensions of Training Set {}'.format(x train.shape))
       print('Changed Dimensions of Test Set {}'.format(x_test.shape))
      Changed Dimensions of Training Set (60000, 28, 28, 1)
      Changed Dimensions of Test Set (10000, 28, 28, 1)
      0.0.7 Data Normalisation
[56]: x_train = x_train.astype("float")/255.0
       x_test = x_test.astype("float")/255.0
      0.0.8 Constructing the ConvNet Architecture
[174]: from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
       from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Activation, Flatten,
        →Conv2D, MaxPooling2D
[175]: model = Sequential()
       model.add(Conv2D(filters=32, kernel_size=(3, 3),__
        →activation='relu',input_shape=x_train.shape[1:]))
       model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
       model.add(Flatten())
       model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
      model.add(Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
```

```
[176]: model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', __
     →metrics=['accuracy'])
[177]: model.summary()
    Model: "sequential 3"
    -----
    Layer (type)
              Output Shape
                                        Param #
    ______
                       (None, 26, 26, 32) 320
    conv2d_5 (Conv2D)
    .....
    max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2 (None, 13, 13, 32) 0
    flatten_3 (Flatten) (None, 5408)
    dense_6 (Dense)
                       (None, 128)
                                        692352
    _____
    dense_7 (Dense)
                 (None, 10)
                                  1290
    ______
    Total params: 693,962
    Trainable params: 693,962
    Non-trainable params: 0
[178]: import time
    start = time.perf counter()
    model.fit(x_train,y_train, epochs=5, validation_data=(x_test, y_test))
    elapsed = time.perf_counter() - start
    print('elapsed : {:.2f}'.format(elapsed/60))
    Epoch 1/5
    accuracy: 0.9130 - val_loss: 0.0679 - val_accuracy: 0.9799
    Epoch 2/5
    1875/1875 [============= ] - 11s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0554 -
    accuracy: 0.9825 - val_loss: 0.0578 - val_accuracy: 0.9814
    1875/1875 [============= ] - 11s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0305 -
    accuracy: 0.9903 - val_loss: 0.0381 - val_accuracy: 0.9864
    Epoch 4/5
    1875/1875 [============= ] - 10s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0173 -
    accuracy: 0.9949 - val_loss: 0.0445 - val_accuracy: 0.9853
    Epoch 5/5
    accuracy: 0.9956 - val_loss: 0.0447 - val_accuracy: 0.9868
    elapsed: 1.10
```

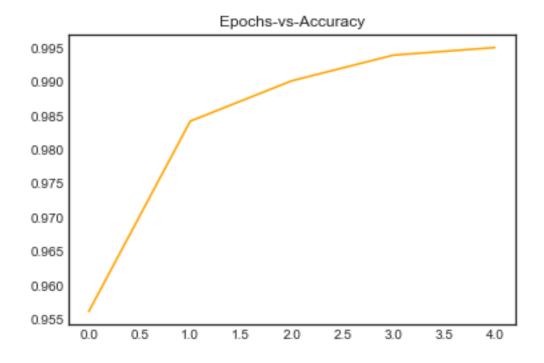
```
[179]: history = pd.DataFrame(model.history.history)
[180]: history
[180]:
             loss
                   accuracy val_loss
                                      val_accuracy
         0.147167 0.956133 0.067945
                                            0.9799
      1 0.051351 0.984200 0.057815
                                            0.9814
      2 0.031731
                  0.990150 0.038122
                                            0.9864
      3 0.020144 0.993933 0.044461
                                            0.9853
      4 0.014895 0.995050 0.044664
                                            0.9868
[181]: history['loss'].plot(title='Epochs-vs-Loss',color='orange')
```

[181]: <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'Epochs-vs-Loss'}>



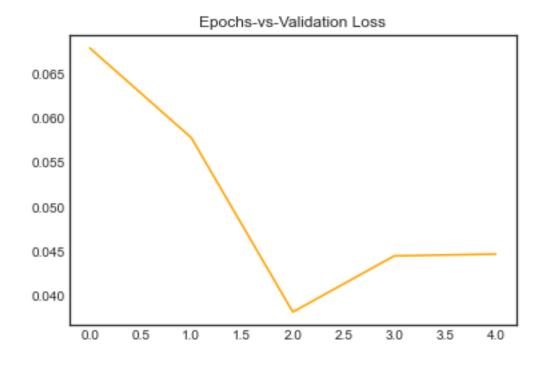
```
[182]: history['accuracy'].plot(title='Epochs-vs-Accuracy',color='orange')
```

[182]: <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'Epochs-vs-Accuracy'}>



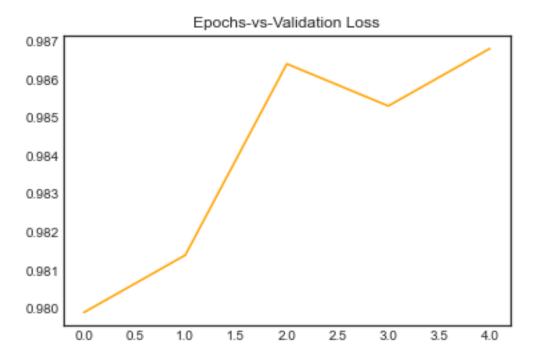
[183]: history['val_loss'].plot(title='Epochs-vs-Validation Loss',color='orange')

[183]: <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'Epochs-vs-Validation Loss'}>



```
[184]: history['val_accuracy'].plot(title='Epochs-vs-Validation Loss',color='orange')
```

[184]: <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'Epochs-vs-Validation Loss'}>



```
[185]: from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
```

```
[186]: predictions = model.predict_classes(x_test)
metric_report = classification_report(np.argmax(y_test,1),predictions)
```

/Users/rohan/opt/anaconda3/lib/python3.8/sitepackages/tensorflow/python/keras/engine/sequential.py:450: UserWarning:
`model.predict_classes()` is deprecated and will be removed after 2021-01-01.
Please use instead:* `np.argmax(model.predict(x), axis=-1)`, if your model
does multi-class classification (e.g. if it uses a `softmax` last-layer
activation).* `(model.predict(x) > 0.5).astype("int32")`, if your model does
binary classification (e.g. if it uses a `sigmoid` last-layer activation).
warnings.warn('`model.predict_classes()` is deprecated and '

[187]: print(metric_report)

support	f1-score	recall	precision	
980	0.99	0.99	0.99	0
1135	0.99	0.99	0.99	1
1032	0.99	0.98	0.99	2

```
3
                    0.98
                               0.99
                                          0.99
                                                     1010
           4
                    0.99
                               0.99
                                          0.99
                                                      982
           5
                    0.97
                               0.99
                                          0.98
                                                      892
           6
                    0.99
                               0.99
                                          0.99
                                                      958
           7
                    0.99
                               0.99
                                          0.99
                                                     1028
           8
                    0.97
                               0.99
                                          0.98
                                                      974
           9
                    0.98
                               0.97
                                          0.98
                                                     1009
    accuracy
                                          0.99
                                                    10000
                                                    10000
                    0.99
                               0.99
                                          0.99
   macro avg
                               0.99
                                          0.99
                                                    10000
weighted avg
                    0.99
```

```
[]:
```

```
[188]: epochs=5
    train_acc = history['accuracy'][epochs-1]
    test_acc = history['val_accuracy'][epochs-1]
    train_acc *= 100
    test_acc *= 100
```

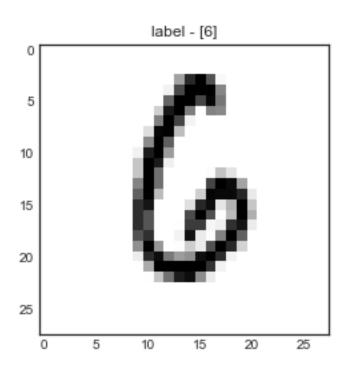
```
[189]: print('Training Accuracy, last-epoch {:.2f}'.format(train_acc))
print('Testing Accuracy, last-epoch {:.2f}'.format(test_acc))
```

Training Accuracy, last-epoch 99.51 Testing Accuracy, last-epoch 98.68

0.0.9 Evaluation

```
[192]: index = np.random.randint(1,10000,1)
    random_sample = x_test[index]
    label = np.argmax(y_test[index],1)
    plt.imshow(random_sample.reshape(28,28),cmap='binary')
    plt.title('label - {}'.format(label))
```

[192]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'label - [6]')



Model Thinks this is 6 Which is True

0.0.10 Miscellaneous

```
[194]: ! ls ../../
```

```
MNIST pipeline.py
PipeLine Testing .ipynb var-dict.txt
```

```
# hidden_units----int
# activations----string(list)
# epochs----int
# metrics----string
# train_accuracy----float%
# test_accuracy----float%
# classification_report----string
# elapsed----float
# summary----string
# ipynb-----path
# plots-----path
```

[208]: summary = '''Same as Pytorch's Version of the implementation, Even the Keras⊔

→model slightly starts to overfit after the 2nd epoch in this case, but the⊔

→difference is not prominent to be concerned with performance, the model is⊔

→98% accurate with unseen data.'''

[209]: summary

[209]: "Same as Pytorch's Version of the implementation, Even the Keras model slightly starts to overfit after the 2nd epoch in this case, but the difference is not prominent to be concerned with performance, the model is 98% accurate with unseen data."

```
[199]: desc = 'The MNIST database of handwritten digits, available from this page, has
        \rightarrowa training set of 60,000 examples, and a test set of 10,000 examples. It is
        \hookrightarrowa subset of a larger set available from NIST. The digits have been \sqcup
       ⇒size-normalized and centered in a fixed-size image.'
       project_name = 'MNIST'
       framework = 'Keras'
       prediction_type = 'Multi-Class Classification - 10 Classes'
       network type = 'Convolutional Neural Network'
       architecture = str(model.summary())
       layers = 5
       hidden units = 'None'
       activations = "['relu', 'softmax']"
       metrics = str(model.metrics_names)
       train_accuracy = '{:.2f}'.format(train_acc)
       test_accuracy = '{:.2f}'.format(test_acc)
       classification_report = metric_report
       elapsed = 'elapsed : {:.2f}'.format(elapsed/60) + ' Mins'
```

```
Model: "sequential_3"
```

max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2	(None, 13	3, 13, 32)	0
flatten_3 (Flatten)	(None, 54	108)	0
dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 12	 28)	692352
dense_7 (Dense)	(None, 10)) 	1290

Total params: 693,962 Trainable params: 693,962 Non-trainable params: 0

[]: