```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import os as os
import math
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import sklearn
import sklearn.metrics as sm
import seaborn as sn
print(os.getcwd())
    /content
print(os.getcwd())
path_file = '/content'
path data = '/content/data nndl'
# set path to data and load data
## not pd.read csv('datafile.csv') because we need array not data frame
os.chdir(path_data)
os.getcwd()
x train = np.genfromtxt(path data + '/csvTrainImages 60k x 784.csv', delimiter = ',')
y train = np.genfromtxt(path data + '/csvTrainLabel 60k x 1.csv', delimiter = ',')
x test = np.genfromtxt(path data + '/csvTestImages 10k x 784.csv', delimiter = ',')
y test = np.genfromtxt(path data + '/csvTestLabel 10k x 1.csv', delimiter = ',')
# convert to float (pixel values are integers)
x train = x train.astype('float32')
x test = x test.astype('float32')
# convert class vectors to binary class matrices
num classes = 10 # 10 digits to classify, 0 - 9
y train = keras.utils.to categorical(y train, num classes)
y test = keras.utils.to categorical(y test, num classes)
# reset path to original directory
os.chdir(path file)
os.getcwd()
    /content
     '/content'
```

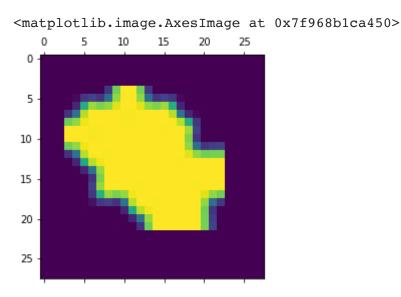
Data Description

- arabic numbers, handwritten by 700 participants, each of them writing the number 0-9 for a total of 10 times.
- each in a image file of yz x yx pixels
- this results in 70k observations, for each observation we have a image of said pixel size and a labe of what the participant acutally wanted to write.
- data already partitioned into train and test data sets and converted into CSV files for easier accessability.
- CSV contains the flattend array of pixel values.

```
x_train.shape, y_train.shape, x_test.shape, y_test.shape
((60000, 784), (60000, 10), (10000, 784), (10000, 10))
```

Dimensions of the training and test data set look good. We have 60k image observations for training and validation, and keep 10k observations for the final test of the neural net.

To make sure there where no fautly conversion, we plot a couple of numbers from the CSV flattend array and compare them to the acutal images.



```
y_train[4]
array([0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.], dtype=float32)
```

having hade a discussion about data proceed now to formulate the first neural network.

sources for different parameters

- · rob's lectures
- youtube tutorial => https://www.youtube.com/watch?
 v=igQgED9vV7k&ab_channel=codebasics
- batch size differences => https://medium.com/mini-distill/effect-of-batch-size-on-training-dynamics-21c14f7a716e

Zum Bearbeiten doppelklicken (oder Eingabe)

→ 1st neural net

To start we begin with a simple 1 layer NN. We choose a dense layer, using 10 nodes, giving space to classify each of the available digits from 0-9. to keep it simple we use sigmoid ad a activation function.

```
model1 = keras.Sequential([
    keras.layers.Dense(10, input shape=(x train.shape[1],), activation='sigmoid'),
])
model1.summary()
model1.compile(optimizer='adam',
              loss='categorical crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
    Model: "sequential 38"
    Layer (type)
                                  Output Shape
                                                             Param #
    dense 99 (Dense)
                                  (None, 10)
    Total params: 7,850
    Trainable params: 7,850
    Non-trainable params: 0
model1.fit(x train, y train,
           batch size = 128,
```

epochs = 5,

```
validation_split = 0.3,
    shuffle = True,
   verbose = 1)
#validation_data=(x_test, y_test)) ??
print('> model evaluation')
model1.evaluate(x test, y test, verbose = 1)
 Epoch 1/5
 Epoch 2/5
 Epoch 3/5
 Epoch 4/5
 Epoch 5/5
 > model evaluation
 [2.451476573944092, 0.9401999711990356]
```

→ 2nd neural net

Total params: 7,850 Trainable params: 7,850 Non-trainable params: 0

mentioned in the lecture slides and also youtube sources, standardizing the pixel values for a range of 0-1 should improve accuracy

```
x train stan = x train / 255
x test stan = x test / 255
model2 = keras.Sequential([
   keras.layers.Dense(10, input shape=(x train stan.shape[1],), activation='sigmoid')
])
model2.summary()
model2.compile(optimizer='adam',
          loss= 'categorical crossentropy',
          metrics=['accuracy'])
   Model: "sequential 39"
   Layer (type)
                          Output Shape
                                              Param #
   ______
   dense 100 (Dense)
                                              7850
                         (None, 10)
   ______
```

```
model2.fit(x_train_stan, y_train,
    batch size = 128,
    epochs = 5,
    #validation_data=(x_test, y_test)),
    validation split = 0.3,
    shuffle = True,
    verbose = 1)
print('> model evaluation')
model2.evaluate(x_test_stan, y_test, verbose = 1)
 Epoch 1/5
 Epoch 2/5
 Epoch 3/5
 Epoch 4/5
 Epoch 5/5
 > model evaluation
 [0.1738690882921219, 0.9538000226020813]
```

no decrease in accuracy so we continue henceforth with the standardized pixel values.

but accuracy is still improvable, thus we want to experiment with a multi-layerd neural net.

3rd neural net

following the exercise jupyter notebook from the lecture 3 (mnist_mlp.ipynb) we try a model with more layers

- relu for activatzion function, should be better.
- soft max better for classification, dense10 at the end remains => makes sense

Model: "sequential 40"

Output	Shape	Param #
(None,	512)	401920
(None,	512)	0
(None,	512)	262656
(None,	512)	0
(None,	10)	5130
	(None, (None, (None,	Output Shape (None, 512) (None, 512) (None, 512) (None, 512) (None, 10)

```
model3.fit(x_train_stan, y_train,
    batch size = 128,
    epochs = 5,
    #validation_data=(x_test, y_test)),
    validation_split = 0.3,
    shuffle = True,
    verbose = 1)
print('> model evaluation')
model3.evaluate(x test stan, y test, verbose = 1)
 Epoch 1/5
 Epoch 2/5
 Epoch 3/5
 Epoch 4/5
 Epoch 5/5
 > model evaluation
 [0.07091709226369858, 0.9807999730110168]
```

4th neural net dense only

Data still 1D array, additional Flatten() layers

```
model4 = keras.Sequential([

keras layers Dense(512 input shape=(x train stan shape[11 \ activation='relu'\)

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1n0BRhnb3IFqdFyW4okulWw1ilRJ7rS0I#scrollTo=1_7JgrZg0oN0&printMode=true

6/30
```

```
24/06/2021
                   code_FINAL.ipynb - Colaboratory
   veras.rakers.nemse(nr, rmhar-smahe-(v-crarm-scam.smahe[r])), accrivacrom- rera ),
   keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
   keras.layers.Flatten(),
   keras.layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'),
   keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
   keras.layers.Flatten(),
   keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'),
 ])
 model4.compile(optimizer='adam',
        loss= 'categorical_crossentropy',
        metrics=['accuracy'])
 model4.fit(x_train_stan, y_train,
      batch size = 128,
      epochs = 10,
      validation split = 0.3,
      shuffle = True,
      verbose = 1)
 print('> model evaluation')
 model4.evaluate(x test stan, y test, verbose = 1)
   Epoch 1/10
   Epoch 2/10
   Epoch 3/10
   Epoch 4/10
   Epoch 5/10
   Epoch 6/10
   Epoch 7/10
   Epoch 8/10
   Epoch 9/10
   Epoch 10/10
   > model evaluation
   [0.08301497995853424, 0.9822999835014343]
```

→ 5th neural net

still 1d array with flatten layers and many more dense layers, declining in size

```
model5 = keras.Sequential([
  keras.layers.Dense(512, input_shape=(x_train_stan.shape[1],), activation='relu'),
  keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
  keras.layers.Flatten(),
  keras.layers.Dense(342, activation='relu'),
  keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
  keras.layers.Flatten(),
  keras.layers.Dense(225, activation='relu'),
  keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
  keras.layers.Flatten(),
  keras.layers.Dense(135, activation='relu'),
  keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
  keras.layers.Flatten(),
  keras.layers.Dense(81, activation='relu'),
  keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
  keras.layers.Flatten(),
                 keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'),
])
model5.compile(optimizer='adam',
        loss= 'categorical_crossentropy',
        metrics=['accuracy'])
model5.fit(x_train_stan, y_train,
      batch size = 128,
      epochs = 10,
      #validation data=(x_test, y_test)),
      validation split = 0.3,
      shuffle = True,
      verbose = 1)
print('> model evaluation')
model5.evaluate(x_test_stan, y_test, verbose = 1)
  Epoch 1/10
  Epoch 2/10
  Epoch 3/10
  Epoch 4/10
  Epoch 5/10
  Epoch 6/10
  Epoch 7/10
  Epoch 8/10
  Epoch 9/10
```

→ CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETS

following lecture slides, we learned that 2d arrrays work better for number recognition as they can be read by a convolutional network

following the lecture slides, we know that convoluted networks are better suited for image classification. following the exercise jupyter notebook from the (mnist_cnn.ipynb) we try a model with more layers

relu for activatzion function, should be better. soft max better for classification, dense10 at the end remains => makes sens

for convolution nets to work we need to restructre the data back to multidimensional array from the flattened version we imported from csv

```
x_train_2d_stan = np.reshape(x_train_stan,(60000,28,28,1))
x_test_2d_stan = np.reshape(x_test_stan,(10000,28,28,1))
```

Conv 1st neural net

```
num filters = 12
filter size = 5
pool size = 2
modelc1 = keras.Sequential([
  keras.layers.Conv2D(num filters, filter size, input shape=(28, 28, 1)),
 keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=pool size),
 keras.layers.Flatten(),
 keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'),
])
modelc1.compile(optimizer='adam',
              loss='categorical crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
modelc1.fit(x train 2d stan, y train,
          validation split = 0.3,
          shuffle = True,
          epochs= 15,
```

```
code_FINAL.ipynb - Colaboratory
 verbose = 1)
modelc1.evaluate(x_test_2d_stan, y_test, verbose = 1)
Epoch 1/15
Epoch 2/15
Epoch 3/15
Epoch 4/15
Epoch 5/15
Epoch 6/15
Epoch 7/15
Epoch 8/15
Epoch 9/15
Epoch 10/15
Epoch 11/15
Epoch 12/15
Epoch 13/15
Epoch 14/15
```

Conv 2nd neural net

Epoch 15/15

2d array, bigger kernel used

```
2D, grössser kernel Conv2D eingebaut
modelc2 = keras.Sequential([
    keras.layers.Conv2D(32, kernel size=(6, 6),
                 activation='relu',
                 input shape=(28,28,1)),
    keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(5, 5)),
   keras.layers.Flatten(),
   keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'),
])
```

[0.05243486911058426, 0.9869999885559082]

```
modercz.compile(optimizer= adam ,
     loss= 'categorical crossentropy',
     metrics=['accuracy'])
modelc2.fit(x_train_2d_stan, y_train,
   batch size = 128,
    epochs = 10,
    #validation_data=(x_test, y_test)),
   validation_split = 0.3,
    shuffle = True,
    verbose = 1)
print('> model evaluation')
modelc2.evaluate(x_test_2d_stan, y_test, verbose = 1)
 Epoch 1/10
 Epoch 2/10
 Epoch 3/10
 Epoch 4/10
 Epoch 5/10
 Epoch 6/10
 Epoch 7/10
 Epoch 8/10
 Epoch 9/10
 Epoch 10/10
 > model evaluation
 [0.03949955478310585, 0.9873999953269958]
```

Conv 3rd neural net

bigger kernel, more dense layers at the end

```
keras.layers.Dense(255, activation='relu'),
 keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
 keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'),
])
modelc3.compile(optimizer='adam',
     loss= 'categorical crossentropy',
     metrics=['accuracy'])
modelc3.fit(x_train_2d_stan, y_train,
    batch size = 128,
    epochs = 10,
    #validation_data=(x_test, y_test)),
    validation_split = 0.3,
    shuffle = True,
    verbose = 1)
print('> model evaluation')
modelc3.evaluate(x_test_2d_stan, y_test, verbose = 1)
  Epoch 1/10
  Epoch 2/10
  Epoch 3/10
  Epoch 4/10
  Epoch 5/10
  Epoch 6/10
  Epoch 7/10
  Epoch 8/10
  Epoch 9/10
  Epoch 10/10
  > model evaluation
  [0.028519269078969955, 0.9914000034332275]
```

→ Conv 4th neural net

bigger kernel, 3 kernels, then dense, dropout and flatten layers, padding of 1 pixel

```
keras.layers.Conv2D(32, kernel size=(14, 14),
        activation='relu',
        input shape=(28,28,1)),
  keras.layers.Conv2D(64, kernel_size=(6, 6),activation='relu'),
  keras.layers.Conv2D(128, kernel size=(3, 3),activation='relu'),
  keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)),
  keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
  keras.layers.Flatten(),
  keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
  keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
  keras.layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'),
  keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
  keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'),
])
modelc4.compile(optimizer='adam',
       loss= 'categorical crossentropy',
       metrics=['accuracy'])
modelc4.fit(x_train_2d_stan, y_train,
     batch_size = 128,
     epochs = 15,
     #validation_data=(x_test, y_test)),
     validation_split = 0.3,
     shuffle = True,
     verbose = 1)
print('> model evaluation')
modelc4.evaluate(x test 2d stan, y test, verbose = 1)
  Epoch 1/15
  Epoch 2/15
  Epoch 3/15
  Epoch 4/15
  Epoch 5/15
  Epoch 6/15
  Epoch 7/15
  Epoch 8/15
  Epoch 9/15
  Epoch 10/15
  Epoch 11/15
  Epoch 12/15
```

Conv 5th neural net

padding of 2 pixels, smaller kernels but much more of them

```
2D, kleiner aber mehrere layers Conv2D eingebaut
modelc5 = keras.Sequential([
    keras.layers.ZeroPadding2D(padding=(2,2)),
    keras.layers.Conv2D(18, kernel size=(6, 6),
                 activation='relu',
                 input shape=(28,28,1)),
    keras.layers.Conv2D(32, kernel size=(5, 5),activation='relu'),
    keras.layers.Conv2D(18, kernel size=(4, 4),activation='relu'),
    keras.layers.Conv2D(32, kernel size=(3, 3),activation='relu'),
    keras.layers.Conv2D(32, kernel size=(2, 2),activation='relu'),
    keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)),
    keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
    keras.layers.Flatten(),
    keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
    keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'),
])
modelc5.compile(optimizer='adam',
              loss= 'categorical crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
modelc5.fit(x train 2d stan, y train,
           batch size = 128,
           epochs = 15,
           #validation data=(x test, y test)),
           validation split = 0.3,
           shuffle = True,
           verbose = 1)
print('> model evaluation')
modelc5.evaluate(x_test_2d_stan, y_test, verbose = 1)
    Epoch 1/15
```

```
Epoch 2/15
Epoch 3/15
Epoch 4/15
Epoch 5/15
Epoch 6/15
Epoch 7/15
Epoch 8/15
Epoch 9/15
Epoch 10/15
Epoch 11/15
Epoch 12/15
Epoch 13/15
Epoch 14/15
Epoch 15/15
> model evaluation
[0.04625444486737251, 0.9883000254631042]
```

Conv 6th neural net

kernel size of conv 2nd net, more dense layers at the end.

```
# 2D, grössseres Conv2D eingebaut, mit noch mehr dense am ende
modelc6 = keras.Sequential([
    keras.layers.Conv2D(32, kernel size=(6, 6),
                 activation='relu',
                 input shape=(28,28,1)),
   keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(5, 5)),
   keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
    keras.layers.Flatten(),
   keras.layers.Dense(255, activation='relu'),
   keras.layers.Dropout(0.1),
    keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    keras.layers.Dropout(0.1),
    keras.layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'),
   keras.layers.Dropout(0.1),
    barse laware Danca/37
                          antivation-'rolu'
```

```
keras.rayers.bense(32, accrvacron- reru ),
 keras.layers.Dropout(0.1),
 keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'),
])
modelc6.compile(optimizer='adam',
    loss= 'categorical crossentropy',
    metrics=['accuracy'])
modelc6.fit(x_train_2d_stan, y_train,
   batch size = 128,
   epochs = 15,
   #validation_data=(x_test, y_test)),
   validation split = 0.3,
   shuffle = True,
   verbose = 1)
print('> model evaluation')
modelc6.evaluate(x_test_2d_stan, y_test, verbose = 1)
 Epoch 1/15
 Epoch 2/15
 Epoch 3/15
 Epoch 4/15
 Epoch 5/15
 Epoch 6/15
 Epoch 7/15
 Epoch 8/15
 Epoch 9/15
 Epoch 10/15
 Epoch 11/15
 Epoch 12/15
 Epoch 13/15
 Epoch 14/15
 Epoch 15/15
 > model evaluation
 [0.039946287870407104, 0.9902999997138977]
```

→ PARAMETERS SPECIFICATION

having found 3rd model to have the highest accuracy in testing, we continue to evaluate different parameters for the model compilation.

different loss function

loss = keras.losses.categorical_crossentropy

```
model = keras.Sequential([
  keras.layers.Conv2D(32, kernel size=(6, 6),
          activation='relu',
          input_shape=(28,28,1)),
  keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(5, 5)),
  keras.layers.Dropout(0.25),
  keras.layers.Flatten(),
  keras.layers.Dense(255, activation='relu'),
  keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
  keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'),
])
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
        loss=keras.losses.categorical crossentropy,
        metrics=['accuracy'])
model.fit(x train 2d stan, y train,
      batch size = 128,
       epochs = 15,
       #validation_data=(x_test, y_test)),
       validation split = 0.3,
       shuffle = True,
      verbose = 1)
print('> model evaluation')
model.evaluate(x test 2d stan, y test, verbose = 1)
  Epoch 1/15
   Epoch 2/15
   Epoch 3/15
   Epoch 4/15
   Epoch 5/15
   329/329 [=====
                 Epoch 6/15
```

```
Epoch 7/15
Epoch 8/15
Epoch 9/15
Epoch 10/15
Epoch 11/15
Epoch 12/15
Epoch 13/15
Epoch 14/15
Epoch 15/15
> model evaluation
[0.030769916251301765, 0.9914000034332275]
```

different loss function, different optimizer

optimizer=keras.optimizers.Adadelta(), loss=keras.losses.categorical_crossentropy

```
# 2D, grössseres Conv2D eingebaut, mit mehr dense am ende
# andere loss function, andere optimizer function
model = keras.Sequential([
    keras.layers.Conv2D(32, kernel size=(6, 6),
                 activation='relu',
                 input shape=(28,28,1)),
    keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(5, 5)),
    keras.layers.Dropout(0.25),
    keras.layers.Flatten(),
    keras.layers.Dense(255, activation='relu'),
    keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'),
])
model.compile(optimizer=keras.optimizers.Adadelta(),
              loss=keras.losses.categorical crossentropy,
              metrics=['accuracy'])
model.fit(x train 2d stan, y train,
           batch size = 128,
           epochs = 15,
           #validation data=(x_test, y_test)),
           validation split = 0.3,
```

```
shuffle = True,
  verbose = 1)
print('> model evaluation')
model.evaluate(x_test_2d_stan, y_test, verbose = 1)
Epoch 1/15
Epoch 2/15
Epoch 3/15
Epoch 4/15
Epoch 5/15
Epoch 6/15
Epoch 7/15
Epoch 8/15
Epoch 9/15
Epoch 10/15
Epoch 11/15
Epoch 12/15
Epoch 13/15
Epoch 14/15
Epoch 15/15
> model evaluation
[1.8971047401428223, 0.774399995803833]
```

different loss function, differnent batch_size

loss = keras.losses.categorical_crossentropy batch_size = 512

```
keras.layers.Flatten(),
 keras.layers.Dense(255, activation='relu'),
 keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
 keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'),
])
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
      loss=keras.losses.categorical crossentropy,
      metrics=['accuracy'])
model.fit(x_train_2d_stan, y_train,
     batch size = 512,
     epochs = 15,
     #validation_data=(x_test, y_test)),
     validation split = 0.3,
     shuffle = True,
     verbose = 1)
print('> model evaluation')
model.evaluate(x_test_2d_stan, y_test, verbose = 1)
  Epoch 1/15
  83/83 [=============== ] - 15s 170ms/step - loss: 0.5036 - accurac
  Epoch 2/15
  Epoch 3/15
  Epoch 4/15
  Epoch 5/15
  Epoch 6/15
  Epoch 7/15
  Epoch 8/15
  83/83 [============== ] - 13s 162ms/step - loss: 0.0286 - accuracy
  Epoch 9/15
  Epoch 10/15
  Epoch 11/15
  83/83 [============== ] - 13s 161ms/step - loss: 0.0229 - accuracy
  Epoch 12/15
  Epoch 13/15
  Epoch 14/15
  Epoch 15/15
  > model evaluation
  [0.027373697608709335, 0.9909999966621399]
```

only different batch_size

```
batch_size = 512
   grössseres Conv2D eingebaut, mit mehr dense am ende
# nur andere batch size
model = keras.Sequential([
  keras.layers.Conv2D(32, kernel size=(6, 6),
         activation='relu',
         input shape=(28, 28, 1)),
  keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(5, 5)),
  keras.layers.Dropout(0.25),
  keras.layers.Flatten(),
  keras.layers.Dense(255, activation='relu'),
  keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
  keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'),
])
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
        loss= 'categorical_crossentropy',
        metrics=['accuracy'])
model.fit(x train 2d stan, y train,
      batch_size = 512,
      epochs = 15,
      #validation data=(x test, y test)),
      validation split = 0.3,
      shuffle = True,
      verbose = 1)
print('> model evaluation')
model.evaluate(x test 2d stan, y test, verbose = 1)
  Epoch 1/15
  Epoch 2/15
  Epoch 3/15
  Epoch 4/15
  Epoch 6/15
  Epoch 7/15
  Epoch 8/15
```

```
Epoch 9/15
Epoch 10/15
Epoch 11/15
83/83 [=============] - 13s 161ms/step - loss: 0.0198 - accuracy
Epoch 12/15
Epoch 13/15
83/83 [=============] - 13s 162ms/step - loss: 0.0265 - accuracy
Epoch 14/15
Epoch 15/15
83/83 [=============== ] - 13s 161ms/step - loss: 0.0159 - accurac
> model evaluation
[0.03186453878879547, 0.9908000230789185]
```

only different batch_size

2000

```
model = keras.Sequential([
    keras.layers.Conv2D(32, kernel size=(6, 6),
                 activation='relu',
                 input shape=(28,28,1)),
    keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(5, 5)),
    keras.layers.Dropout(0.25),
    keras.layers.Flatten(),
    keras.layers.Dense(255, activation='relu'),
    keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'),
])
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
              loss= 'categorical crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
model.fit(x train 2d stan, y train,
           batch size = 2000,
           epochs = 15,
           #validation data=(x test, y test)),
           validation split = 0.3,
           shuffle = True,
           verbose = 1)
print('> model evaluation')
model.evaluate(x_test_2d_stan, y_test, verbose = 1)
```

```
Epoch 1/15
Epoch 2/15
Epoch 3/15
Epoch 4/15
Epoch 5/15
Epoch 6/15
Epoch 7/15
Epoch 9/15
Epoch 10/15
Epoch 11/15
Epoch 12/15
Epoch 13/15
Epoch 14/15
Epoch 15/15
> model evaluation
[0.037829719483852386, 0.9876000285148621]
```

different optimizer, learning rate

now optimizer with learning rate = 1e-6

> model evaluation

different optimizer, learning rate 2

now optimizer with learning rate = 0.01

```
grössseres Conv2D eingebaut, mit mehr dense am ende
# andere optimizer function RMSprop, mit learning rate : 0.01
from keras.optimizers import RMSprop
model = keras.Sequential([
         keras.layers.Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(6, 6),
                                        activation='relu',
                                        input_shape=(28,28,1)),
         keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(5, 5)),
         keras.layers.Dropout(0.25),
         keras.layers.Flatten(),
         keras.layers.Dense(255, activation='relu'),
         keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
         keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'),
])
model.compile(optimizer = keras.optimizers.RMSprop(lr=0.01),
                                 loss = keras.losses.categorical crossentropy,
                                 metrics=['accuracy'])
model.fit(x train 2d stan, y train,
                          batch size = 128,
                          epochs = 15,
                          #validation data=(x test, y test)),
                          validation split = 0.3,
                          shuffle = True,
                          verbose = 1)
print('> model evaluation')
model.evaluate(x test 2d stan, y test, verbose = 1)
  \Gamma Epoch 1/15
           /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/tensorflow/python/keras/optimizer v2/optimizer v2/optimiz
                "The `lr` argument is deprecated, use `learning rate` instead.")
           Epoch 2/15
           Epoch 3/15
```

```
Epoch 4/15
Epoch 5/15
Epoch 6/15
Epoch 7/15
Epoch 8/15
Epoch 9/15
Epoch 10/15
Epoch 11/15
Epoch 12/15
Epoch 13/15
Epoch 14/15
Epoch 15/15
> model evaluation
[0.14839889109134674, 0.9807999730110168]
```

different optimizer, learning rate 3

now optimizer with learning rate = 0.1

```
grössseres Conv2D eingebaut, mit mehr dense am ende
# andere optimizer function RMSprop, mit learning rate: 0.1
from keras.optimizers import RMSprop
model = keras.Sequential([
    keras.layers.Conv2D(32, kernel size=(6, 6),
                 activation='relu',
                 input shape=(28,28,1)),
   keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(5, 5)),
    keras.layers.Dropout(0.25),
    keras.layers.Flatten(),
   keras.layers.Dense(255, activation='relu'),
    keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
   keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'),
])
model.compile(optimizer = keras.optimizers.RMSprop(lr=0.1),
              loss = keras.losses.categorical crossentropy,
```

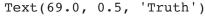
```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/tensorflow/python/keras/optimizer v2/optimizer v2/optimiz
   "The `lr` argument is deprecated, use `learning rate` instead.")
Epoch 1/15
Epoch 2/15
Epoch 3/15
Epoch 4/15
Epoch 5/15
Epoch 6/15
Epoch 7/15
Epoch 8/15
Epoch 9/15
Epoch 10/15
Epoch 11/15
Epoch 12/15
Epoch 13/15
Epoch 14/15
Epoch 15/15
> model evaluation
[2.3270788192749023, 0.10000000149011612]
```

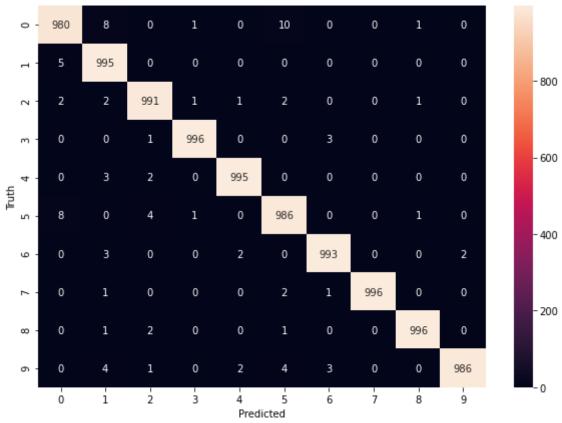
Prediction accuracy

```
y_test_labels = [np.argmax(i) for i in y_test]

[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]

y_predictedc3 = modelc3.predict(x_test_2d_stan)
y_predicted_labelsc3 = [np.argmax(i) for i in y_predictedc3]
conf_mc3 = tf.math.confusion_matrix(labels = y_test_labels, predictions = y_predicted_
plt.figure(figsize = (10,7))
sn.heatmap(conf_mc3, annot=True, fmt='d')
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('Truth')
```



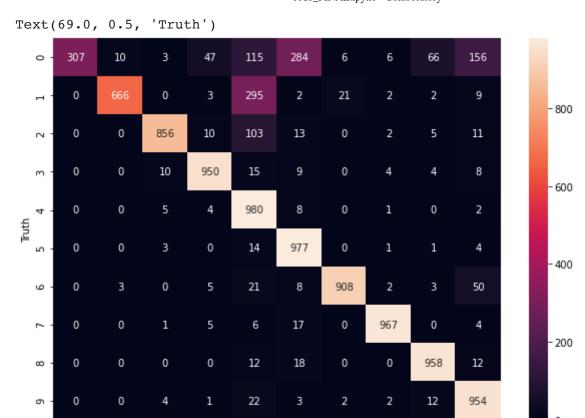


```
y_predicted1 = model1.predict(x_test_stan)
y_predicted_labels1 = [np.argmax(i) for i in y_predicted1]
conf_m1 = tf.math.confusion_matrix(labels = y_test_labels, predictions = y_predicted_]
plt.figure(figsize = (10,7))
sn.heatmap(conf_m1, annot=True, fmt='d')
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('Truth')
```

7

8

9



Network Comparison

```
model = keras.Sequential([
    keras.layers.Conv2D(32, kernel size=(3, 3),
                 activation='relu',
                 input shape=(28,28,1)),
    keras.layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'),
    keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)),
    keras.layers.Dropout(0.25),
    keras.layers.Flatten(),
    keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    keras.layers.Dropout(0.5),
    keras.layers.Dense(num classes, activation='softmax'),
])
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
              loss='categorical crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
model.fit(x train 2d stan, y train,
           batch size = 128,
           epochs = 10,
           #validation data=(x_test, y_test)),
           validation split = 0.3,
           shuffle = True,
           verbose = 1)
```

3

```
print('> model evaluation')
model.evaluate(x_test_2d_stan, y_test, verbose = 1)
```

```
Epoch 1/10
Epoch 2/10
Epoch 3/10
Epoch 4/10
Epoch 5/10
Epoch 6/10
Epoch 7/10
Epoch 8/10
Epoch 9/10
Epoch 10/10
> model evaluation
[0.04109307751059532, 0.9897000193595886]
```