

Import Library

```
In [1]: import tensorflow as tf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

Loading dataset

```
In [2]: mnist=tf.keras.datasets.mnist
print(mnist)
```

```
<module 'keras.api._v2.keras.datasets.mnist' from 'C:\\Users\\yD\\Anaconda3\\lib\\site-packages\\keras\\api\\_v2\\keras\\datasets\\mnist\\__init__.py'>
```

After loading the Dataset, Divide them into Train and Test datasets

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

x_train,x_test is represent the data

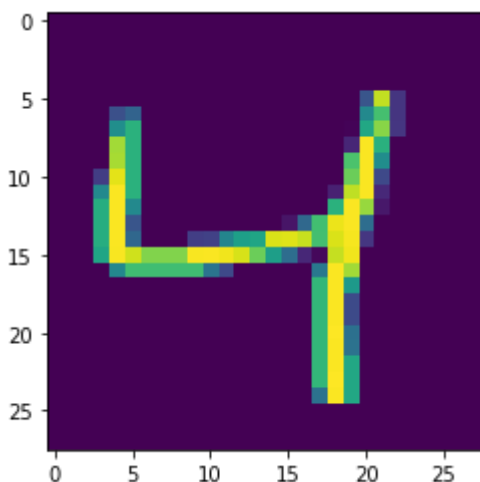
y_train,y_test is represent the label

Image size 28x28

```
In [4]: x_train.shape,y_train.shape,x_test.shape,y_test.shape
```

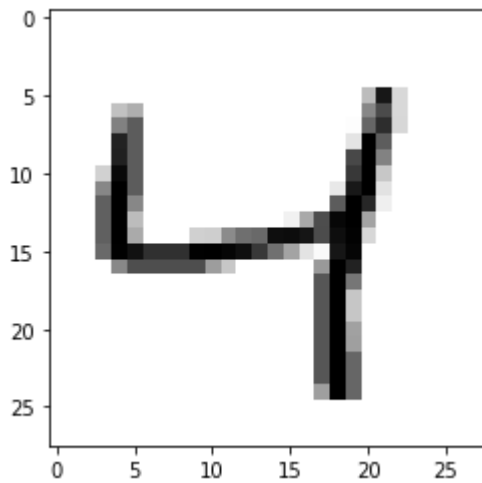
```
Out[4]: ((60000, 28, 28), (60000,), (10000, 28, 28), (10000,))
```

```
In [5]: plt.imshow(x_train[2])
plt.show()
```



```
In [6]: plt.imshow(x_train[2], cmap=plt.cm.binary)
```

```
plt.show()
```



Before Normalization

In [7]:

```
#Before Normalization all values between 0 to 255  
print(x_train[2])
```

```
[[ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  
   0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]  
 [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  
   0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]  
 [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  
   0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]  
 [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  
   0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]  
 [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  
   0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]  
 [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  
   0  0 67 232 39  0  0  0  0  0  0]  
 [ 0  0  0  0 62 81  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  
   0  0 120 180 39  0  0  0  0  0  0]  
 [ 0  0  0  0 126 163  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  
   0  2 153 210 40  0  0  0  0  0  0]  
 [ 0  0  0  0 220 163  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  
   0 27 254 162  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]  
 [ 0  0  0  0 222 163  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  
   0 183 254 125  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]  
 [ 0  0  0 46 245 163  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  
   0 198 254 56  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]  
 [ 0  0  0 120 254 163  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  
   23 231 254 29  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]  
 [ 0  0  0 159 254 120  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  
   163 254 216 16  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]  
 [ 0  0  0 159 254 67  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0 14 86 178  
   248 254 91  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]  
 [ 0  0  0 159 254 85  0  0  0 47 49 116 144 150 241 243 234 179  
   241 252 40  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]  
 [ 0  0  0 150 253 237 207 207 207 253 254 250 240 198 143 91 28 5  
   233 250  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]  
 [ 0  0  0  0 119 177 177 177 177 177 98 56  0  0  0  0  0 102  
   254 220  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]  
 [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0 169  
   254 137  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]  
 [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0 169
```

```

254 57 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
[ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 169
254 57 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
[ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 169
255 94 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
[ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 169
254 96 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
[ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 169
254 153 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
[ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 169
255 153 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
[ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 96
254 153 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
[ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
[ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
[ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]]

```

Normalization

```

In [8]: # Normalization is a pre-processing technique used to standardize data.

# In other words, having different sources of data inside the same range.

# Not normalizing the data before training can cause problems in our network.

# Making it drastically harder to train and decrease its Learning speed.

# Normalization can also be done by x_train/255 and x_test/255.

```

```

In [9]: X_Train=tf.keras.utils.normalize(x_train)

X_Test=tf.keras.utils.normalize(x_test)

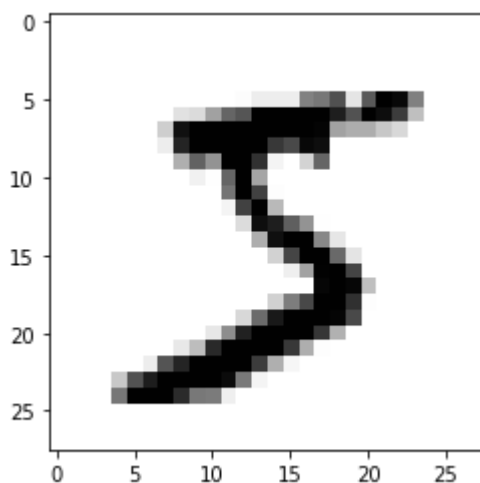
plt.imshow(x_train[0], cmap= plt.cm.binary)

```

```

Out[9]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1bd9b895820>

```



After Normalization

```
# After Normalization all values between 0 to 1
```

```
print(X_Train[2])
```

[illegible]

0.04851716	0.48728105	0.53579821	0.06117381	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.]	
[0.	0.	0.	0.32308399	0.51612159	0.24383697
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.33121189	0.51612159	0.43890655	0.0325116	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.]	
[0.	0.	0.	0.30721383	0.49076926	0.12945488
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.02705027	0.16616597	0.34392491
0.47917629	0.49076926	0.17582678	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.]	
[0.	0.	0.	0.22820814	0.36455892	0.12199806
0.	0.	0.	0.06745775	0.0703283	0.16649147
0.20667907	0.2152907	0.34590039	0.34877093	0.33585349	0.25691357
0.34590039	0.36168838	0.05741085	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.]	
[0.	0.	0.	0.17859902	0.30123701	0.28218645
0.24646665	0.24646665	0.24646665	0.30123701	0.30242767	0.29766503
0.28575843	0.23575071	0.1702644	0.10835007	0.03333848	0.0059533
0.27742381	0.29766503	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.]	
[0.	0.	0.	0.	0.21481894	0.31952061
0.31952061	0.31952061	0.31952061	0.31952061	0.17690972	0.10109127
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.18413052
0.45852111	0.39714426	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.]	
[0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.50533162
0.7594925	0.40964753	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.]	
[0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.54452139
0.81839309	0.18365514	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.]	
[0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.54452139
0.81839309	0.18365514	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.]	
[0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.52806828
0.79678941	0.29371845	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.]	
[0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.52840114
0.79416503	0.30015686	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.]	
[0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.49516488
0.74421231	0.44828537	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.]	
[0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.49408658
0.74551525	0.44730915	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.]	
[0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

```

0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.30801364
0.81495275 0.49089674 0.      0.      0.      0.
0.      0.      0.      0.      ]
[0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.
0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.
0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.
0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.
0.      0.      0.      0.      ]
[0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.
0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.
0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.
0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.
0.      0.      0.      0.      ]
[0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.
0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.
0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.
0.      0.      0.      0.      0.      0.
0.      0.      0.      0.      ]]]

```

Resizing the image

```

In [12]: #Reshaping the array to 4-dims so that it can work with the Keras API(greyscale image)

# Size of image is 28 x 28

# -1 is used to increase by 1 dimension

# Numpy is used to reshape

X_Train=np.array(x_train).reshape(-1,28,28,1)
X_Test=np.array(x_test).reshape(-1,28,28,1)

```

Create Deep Neural Networks

Training 60,000 samples of handwritten dataset

```

In [13]: from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense,Dropout,Activation,Flatten,Conv2D,MaxPooli

```

```

In [14]: # Start neural network by using Sequential()

model= Sequential()

```

```

In [15]: # First Convolutional Layer

model.add(Conv2D(64,(3,3),input_shape=X_Train.shape[1:]))
model.add(Activation("relu"))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))

```

```

In [16]: # Second Convolutional Layer
model.add(Conv2D(64,(3,3)))
model.add(Activation("relu"))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))

```

```
In [17]: # Third Convolutional Layer
model.add(Conv2D(64,(3,3)))
model.add(Activation("relu"))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
```

```
In [18]: # Fully Connected Layer 1

model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(64))
model.add(Activation("relu"))
```

```
In [19]: # Fully Connected Layer 2
model.add(Dense(32))
model.add(Activation("relu"))
```

```
In [20]: # Fully Connected Layer 3

model.add(Dense(16))
model.add(Activation("relu"))
```

```
In [21]: # Last Fully Connected Layer

# The softmax function is used as the activation function in the output layer of neu
# That is, softmax is used as the activation function for multi-class classification

model.add(Dense(10))
model.add(Activation("softmax"))
```

```
In [22]: model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 64)	640
activation (Activation)	(None, 26, 26, 64)	0
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 13, 13, 64)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 64)	36928
activation_1 (Activation)	(None, 11, 11, 64)	0
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 5, 5, 64)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 3, 3, 64)	36928
activation_2 (Activation)	(None, 3, 3, 64)	0
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 1, 1, 64)	0

flatten (Flatten)	(None, 64)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 64)	4160
activation_3 (Activation)	(None, 64)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 32)	2080
activation_4 (Activation)	(None, 32)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 16)	528
activation_5 (Activation)	(None, 16)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 10)	170
activation_6 (Activation)	(None, 10)	0

=====
 Total params: 81,434
 Trainable params: 81,434
 Non-trainable params: 0

```
In [23]: model.compile(loss="sparse_categorical_crossentropy",optimizer="adam", metrics="accu
```

Training Model

```
In [24]: model.fit(X_Train,y_train,epochs=10,validation_split=0.3)
```

```
Epoch 1/10
1313/1313 [=====] - 32s 24ms/step - loss: 0.5993 - accurac
y: 0.8171 - val_loss: 0.1592 - val_accuracy: 0.9576
Epoch 2/10
1313/1313 [=====] - 34s 26ms/step - loss: 0.1369 - accurac
y: 0.9614 - val_loss: 0.1082 - val_accuracy: 0.9702
Epoch 3/10
1313/1313 [=====] - 35s 27ms/step - loss: 0.0927 - accurac
y: 0.9740 - val_loss: 0.1067 - val_accuracy: 0.9694
Epoch 4/10
1313/1313 [=====] - 35s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0755 - accurac
y: 0.9785 - val_loss: 0.0983 - val_accuracy: 0.9728
Epoch 5/10
1313/1313 [=====] - 36s 28ms/step - loss: 0.0611 - accurac
y: 0.9828 - val_loss: 0.0801 - val_accuracy: 0.9793
Epoch 6/10
1313/1313 [=====] - 40s 31ms/step - loss: 0.0496 - accurac
y: 0.9851 - val_loss: 0.1055 - val_accuracy: 0.9748
Epoch 7/10
1313/1313 [=====] - 34s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0484 - accurac
y: 0.9856 - val_loss: 0.0748 - val_accuracy: 0.9821
Epoch 8/10
1313/1313 [=====] - 35s 27ms/step - loss: 0.0392 - accurac
y: 0.9884 - val_loss: 0.0741 - val_accuracy: 0.9819
Epoch 9/10
1313/1313 [=====] - 34s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0331 - accurac
y: 0.9905 - val_loss: 0.0912 - val_accuracy: 0.9805
Epoch 10/10
1313/1313 [=====] - 36s 28ms/step - loss: 0.0309 - accurac
y: 0.9910 - val_loss: 0.0795 - val_accuracy: 0.9817
```


Out[24]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x1bd9c27ecd0>

```
In [25]: # Evaluating on testing data set MNIT
test_loss,test_accuarcy=model.evaluate(X_Test,y_test)
print("Test loss on 10,000 test samples",test_loss)

print("Validation accuracy on 10,000 test samples",test_accuarcy)
```

```
313/313 [=====] - 2s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0751 - accuracy: 0.9815
Test loss on 10,000 test samples 0.07512281835079193
Validation accuracy on 10,000 test samples 0.9815000295639038
```

```
In [26]: prediction=model.predict(X_Test)
```

```
In [27]: print(prediction)
```

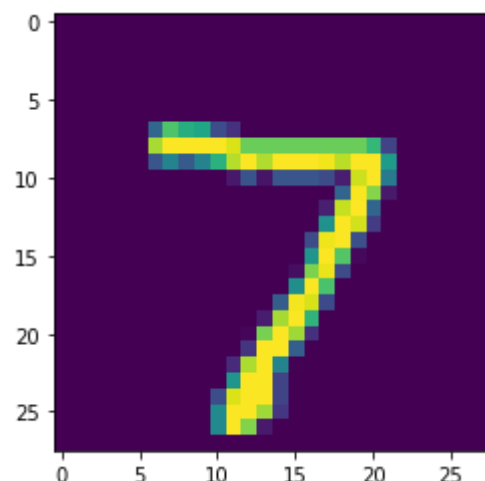
```
[[4.2913801e-13 9.3200230e-09 8.1251283e-06 ... 9.9999189e-01
 2.3413513e-08 2.1857410e-08]
 [5.0873826e-11 1.0185290e-07 9.9989414e-01 ... 8.4514875e-05
 1.2566670e-06 2.5037794e-16]
 [1.9400438e-12 9.9999702e-01 2.0900698e-10 ... 1.1003044e-09
 1.8166629e-07 3.2849112e-11]
 ...
 [3.5160285e-22 8.9691912e-35 7.6634379e-23 ... 0.0000000e+00
 1.5196358e-18 2.5844592e-30]
 [5.1401481e-25 2.5663874e-15 9.0965473e-16 ... 1.0140422e-23
 1.3378981e-11 1.6683961e-06]
 [1.4972705e-09 3.6003169e-21 7.1032251e-14 ... 3.5213394e-32
 9.5809680e-12 2.8880821e-15]]
```

```
In [28]: print(np.argmax(prediction[0]))
```

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```
In [29]: # Check value is true or not
plt.imshow(X_Test[0])
```

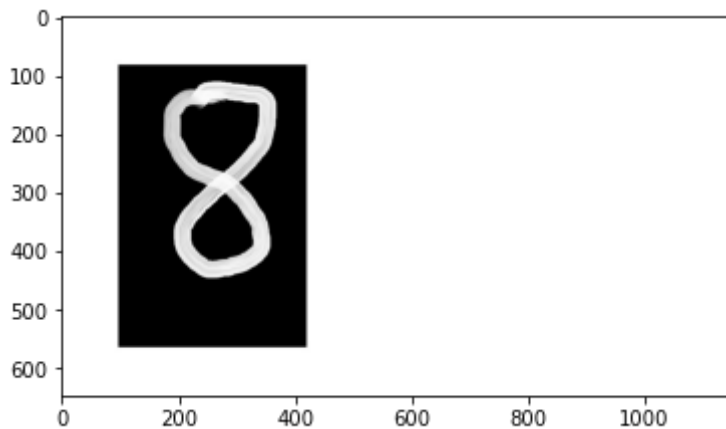
Out[29]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1bd9d7bbbeb0>



Now try to check on our image

```
In [43]: # Try to check wheather it will able to predict on our image or not  
import cv2
```

```
In [45]: # read image  
  
img=cv2.imread("C:/Users/yD/Desktop/Eight.jpg")  
  
plt.imshow(img)  
  
plt.show()
```

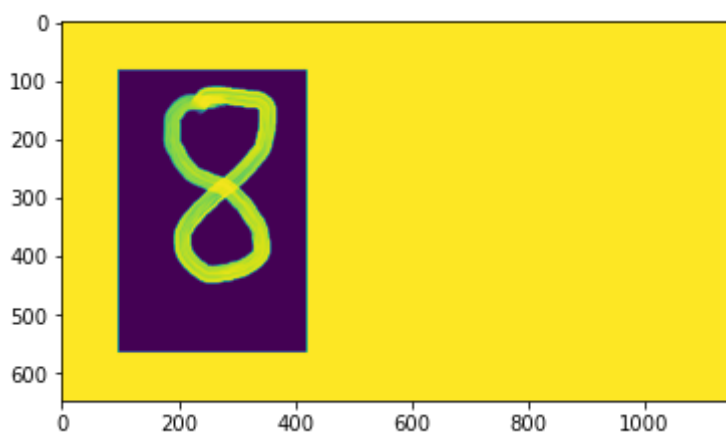


```
In [46]: # check shape of your image  
img.shape
```

```
Out[46]: (648, 1152, 3)
```

```
In [55]: # image have 3 channel  
# First convert into grey image then resize in 28x28  
  
grey=cv2.cvtColor(img,cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)  
  
plt.imshow(grey)  
  
grey.shape
```

```
Out[55]: (648, 1152)
```



```
In [57]: # Resize the image  
  
resizedImg=cv2.resize(grey,(28,28),interpolation=cv2.INTER_AREA)
```

```
resizedImg.shape
```

Out[57]: (28, 28)

```
In [58]: # Now normalize the image  
  
img1=tf.keras.utils.normalize(resizedImg)
```

```
In [64]: # Change dimension of an image  
img1=np.array(img1).reshape(-1,28,28,1)  
img1.shape
```

Out[64]: (1, 28, 28, 1)

```
In [65]: # Select the Model  
prediction=model.predict(img1)
```

```
In [67]: # Final prediction  
print(np.argmax(prediction))
```

8

In []: