Deep Learning Concepts and Applications

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- The Fashion MNIST database has a database of fashion accessories.
- Fashion-MNIST: a Novel Image Dataset for Benchmarking Machine Learning Algorithms. Han Xiao, Kashif Rasul, Roland Vollgraf. arXiv:1708.07747, 2017.
- The training set has 60,000 samples. The test set has 10,000 samples.
- The fashion accessories are size-normalized and centered in a fixed-size image.
- · We will train Multi-layer Perceptron, Deep Multi-layer Perceptron and CNN classifier using Keras for Fashion MNIST dataset.

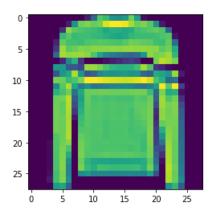
```
In [1]: import numpy as np
        import pandas as pd
        import tensorflow as tf
        import keras
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
       from keras.utils import to_categorical
In [2]: | # Load the fashion-mnist pre-shuffled train data and test data
        (X_train, Y_train), (X_test, Y_test) = tf.keras.datasets.fashion_mnist.load_data()
       Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/train-labels-idx
       1-ubyte.gz
       32768/29515 [=========== ] - 0s Ous/step
       Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/train-images-idx
       26427392/26421880 [==========] - Os Ous/step
       Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/t10k-labels-idx1
       8192/5148 [=======] - Os Ous/step
       Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/t10k-images-idx3
       4423680/4422102 [============ ] - 0s Ous/step
In [3]: # Print training set shape - note there are 60,000 training data of image size of 28x28, 60,000 tr
       ain labels)
       print("X train shape:", X train.shape, "Y train shape:", Y train.shape)
       X_train shape: (60000, 28, 28) Y_train shape: (60000,)
```

Visualize the data

```
In [4]: # Define the labels
         fashion_mnist_labels = ["T-shirt/top", # index 0
                                 "Trouser",
"Pullover",
                                                 # index 1
                                                 # index 2
                                 "Dress",
                                                # index 3
                                 "Coat",
                                                 # index 4
                                 "Sandal",
                                                 # index 5
                                 "Shirt",
                                                 # index 6
                                 "Sneaker",
                                                 # index 7
                                 "Bag",
                                                 # index 8
                                 "Ankle boot"] # index 9
         # Image index, you can pick any number between 0 and 59,999
         img_index = 5
         # y_train contains the lables, ranging from 0 to 9
        label_index = Y_train[img_index]
         # Print the label, for example 2 Pullover
        print ("Y = " + str(label_index) + " " +(fashion_mnist_labels[label_index]))
         # # Show one of the images from the training dataset
        plt.imshow(X_train[img_index])
```

Y = 2 Pullover

Out[4]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7fca9fff09d0>



```
In [5]: img_rows, img_cols = 28, 28

# MLP

X_train_mlp = X_train.reshape(X_train.shape[0],img_rows*img_cols)
Y_train_mlp = Y_train

X_test_mlp = X_test.reshape(X_test.shape[0],img_rows*img_cols)
Y_test_mlp = Y_test

# CNN

X_train_cnn = X_train.reshape(X_train.shape[0],img_rows,img_cols,1)
Y_train_cnn = Y_train
X_test_cnn = X_test.reshape(X_test.shape[0],img_rows,img_cols,1)
Y_test_cnn = Y_test
```

```
In [6]: print(X_train_mlp.shape)
    print(X_train_cnn.shape)

    (60000, 784)
    (60000, 28, 28, 1)
```

```
In [7]: X_train_mlp = X_train_mlp.astype('float32')
    X_test_mlp = X_test_mlp.astype('float32')
    X_train_mlp /= 255
    X_test_mlp /= 255

    X_test_mlp /= 255

    X_train_cnn = X_train_cnn.astype('float32')
    X_test_cnn = X_test_cnn.astype('float32')
    X_train_cnn /= 255
    X_test_cnn /= 255
```

```
In [8]: # Convert class vectors to binary class matrices
          num_classes = 10
          Y_train_mlp = keras.utils.to_categorical(Y_train_mlp, num_classes)
         Y_test_mlp = keras.utils.to_categorical(Y_test_mlp, num_classes)
          Y_train_cnn = keras.utils.to_categorical(Y_train_cnn, num_classes)
         Y_test_cnn = keras.utils.to_categorical(Y_test_cnn, num_classes)
 In [9]: Y_train_cnn[:5,:]
 Out[9]: array([[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1.],
                 [1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
                 [1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
                 [0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
                 [1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]], dtype=float32)
In [10]: # Split data to optimize classifier during training
          X_train_mlp, X_val_mlp, Y_train_mlp, Y_val_mlp = train_test_split(X_train_mlp,
                                                                              Y_train_mlp,
                                                                              test size=0.2)
          X_train_cnn, X_val_cnn, Y_train_cnn, Y_val_cnn = train_test_split(X_train_cnn,
                                                                              Y_train_cnn,
                                                                              test_size=0.2)
In [11]: print(X_train_mlp.shape)
          print(X_val_mlp.shape)
          print(X_train_cnn.shape)
          print(X_val_cnn.shape)
          (48000, 784)
         (12000, 784)
(48000, 28, 28, 1)
(12000, 28, 28, 1)
```

Multi Layer Perceptron

```
In [12]: from keras.models import Sequential from keras.layers import Dense from keras.optimizers import SGD from keras.datasets import mnist from keras.utils import np_utils
```

```
In [13]: # Multilayer Perceptron model
         batch_size = 256
         num\_epochs = 50
         model = Sequential()
         model.add(Dense(input_dim=784, activation='sigmoid',
                         units=625, kernel_initializer='normal'))
         model.add(Dense(input_dim=625, activation='softmax',
                         units=10, kernel_initializer='normal'))
         model.compile(optimizer=SGD(lr=0.05),
                       loss='categorical_crossentropy',
                       metrics=['accuracy'])
         model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense (Dense)	(None, 625)	490625
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 10)	6260
Total params: 496,885 Trainable params: 496,885		

Non-trainable params: 0

```
Epoch 1/50
s: 1.0148 - val_accuracy: 0.6769
Epoch 2/50
s: 0.8062 - val_accuracy: 0.7266
Epoch 3/50
188/188 [============= ] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.7509 - accuracy: 0.7500 - val los
s: 0.7078 - val_accuracy: 0.7532
Epoch 4/50
188/188 [============== ] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.6830 - accuracy: 0.7685 - val los
s: 0.6616 - val_accuracy: 0.7684
Epoch 5/50
s: 0.6227 - val_accuracy: 0.7825
Epoch 6/50
s: 0.5982 - val_accuracy: 0.7918
Epoch 7/50
s: 0.5796 - val_accuracy: 0.7961
Epoch 8/50
s: 0.5686 - val_accuracy: 0.7996
Epoch 9/50
s: 0.5525 - val_accuracy: 0.8068
Epoch 10/50
s: 0.5405 - val_accuracy: 0.8100
Epoch 11/50
s: 0.5297 - val_accuracy: 0.8163
Epoch 12/50
s: 0.5224 - val_accuracy: 0.8173
Epoch 13/50
s: 0.5170 - val_accuracy: 0.8179
Epoch 14/50
s: 0.5146 - val_accuracy: 0.8200
Epoch 15/50
s: 0.5078 - val_accuracy: 0.8206
Epoch 16/50
s: 0.5037 - val accuracy: 0.8229
Epoch 17/50
s: 0.4950 - val_accuracy: 0.8263
Epoch 18/50
s: 0.4946 - val_accuracy: 0.8267
Epoch 19/50
s: 0.4883 - val_accuracy: 0.8283
Epoch 20/50
s: 0.4827 - val_accuracy: 0.8303
Epoch 21/50
s: 0.4830 - val_accuracy: 0.8326
Epoch 22/50
s: 0.4863 - val_accuracy: 0.8245
Epoch 23/50
s: 0.4708 - val_accuracy: 0.8357
Epoch 24/50
s: 0.4679 - val_accuracy: 0.8332
Epoch 25/50
s: 0.4643 - val_accuracy: 0.8363
Epoch 26/50
```

```
s: 0.4627 - val_accuracy: 0.8354
Epoch 27/50
s: 0.4616 - val_accuracy: 0.8385
Epoch 28/50
s: 0.4589 - val_accuracy: 0.8380
Epoch 29/50
s: 0.4562 - val_accuracy: 0.8408
Epoch 30/50
s: 0.4564 - val_accuracy: 0.8382
Epoch 31/50
s: 0.4535 - val_accuracy: 0.8393
Epoch 32/50
s: 0.4582 - val_accuracy: 0.8377
Epoch 33/50
s: 0.4480 - val_accuracy: 0.8408
Epoch 34/50
s: 0.4470 - val_accuracy: 0.8405
Epoch 35/50
s: 0.4499 - val_accuracy: 0.8399
Epoch 36/50
s: 0.4481 - val_accuracy: 0.8407
Epoch 37/50
s: 0.4409 - val_accuracy: 0.8423
Epoch 38/50
s: 0.4460 - val_accuracy: 0.8426
Epoch 39/50
s: 0.4429 - val_accuracy: 0.8402
Epoch 40/50
s: 0.4379 - val accuracy: 0.8428
Epoch 41/50
s: 0.4389 - val_accuracy: 0.8430
Epoch 42/50
s: 0.4456 - val_accuracy: 0.8421
Epoch 43/50
s: 0.4359 - val_accuracy: 0.8432
Epoch 44/50
s: 0.4361 - val_accuracy: 0.8438
Epoch 45/50
s: 0.4507 - val_accuracy: 0.8382
Epoch 46/50
188/188 [============== ] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.4124 - accuracy: 0.8553 - val los
s: 0.4381 - val_accuracy: 0.8423
Epoch 47/50
188/188 [============== ] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.4095 - accuracy: 0.8575 - val los
s: 0.4300 - val_accuracy: 0.8465
Epoch 48/50
s: 0.4306 - val_accuracy: 0.8469
Epoch 49/50
s: 0.4321 - val_accuracy: 0.8437
Epoch 50/50
s: 0.4346 - val_accuracy: 0.8418
```

Deep Multi Layer Perceptron

```
In [16]: from keras.models import Sequential
    from keras.layers import Dense, Activation, Dropout
    from keras.optimizers import RMSprop
    from keras.datasets import mnist
    from keras.utils import np_utils
```

```
In [17]: # Deep Multilayer Perceptron model
         model_deepmlp = Sequential()
         model_deepmlp.add(Dense(input_dim=784, units=625, kernel_initializer='normal'))
         model_deepmlp.add(Activation('relu'))
         model_deepmlp.add(Dropout(0.2))
         model_deepmlp.add(Dense(input dim=625, units=625, kernel initializer='normal'))
         model deepmlp.add(Activation('relu'))
         model_deepmlp.add(Dropout(0.2))
         model_deepmlp.add(Dense(input_dim=625, units=625, kernel_initializer='normal'))
         model_deepmlp.add(Activation('relu'))
         model_deepmlp.add(Dropout(0.2))
         model_deepmlp.add(Dense(input_dim=625, units=10, kernel_initializer='normal'))
         model_deepmlp.add(Activation('softmax'))
         model deepmlp.compile(optimizer=RMSprop(lr=0.001, rho=0.9),
                       loss='categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
         model_deepmlp.summary()
```

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	625)	490625
activation (Activation)	(None,	625)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None,	625)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None,	625)	391250
activation_1 (Activation)	(None,	625)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	625)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None,	625)	391250
activation_2 (Activation)	(None,	625)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	625)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None,	10)	6260
activation_3 (Activation)	(None,	10)	0
Total params: 1,279,385 Trainable params: 1,279,385 Non-trainable params: 0			

```
Epoch 1/50
s: 0.4769 - val_accuracy: 0.8237
Epoch 2/50
s: 0.4019 - val_accuracy: 0.8542
Epoch 3/50
188/188 [============= ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.4035 - accuracy: 0.8525 - val los
s: 0.3939 - val_accuracy: 0.8557
Epoch 4/50
188/188 [============== ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.3795 - accuracy: 0.8616 - val los
s: 0.3630 - val_accuracy: 0.8687
Epoch 5/50
s: 0.5285 - val_accuracy: 0.8321
Epoch 6/50
s: 0.3483 - val_accuracy: 0.8760
Epoch 7/50
s: 0.3584 - val accuracy: 0.8686
Epoch 8/50
s: 0.3548 - val_accuracy: 0.8777
Epoch 9/50
s: 0.3719 - val_accuracy: 0.8791
Epoch 10/50
188/188 [=============] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2906 - accuracy: 0.8930 - val_los
s: 0.3684 - val_accuracy: 0.8731
Epoch 11/50
s: 0.3857 - val_accuracy: 0.8662
Epoch 12/50
s: 0.4125 - val_accuracy: 0.8640
Epoch 13/50
s: 0.3664 - val_accuracy: 0.8752
Epoch 14/50
s: 0.3801 - val_accuracy: 0.8762
Epoch 15/50
s: 0.4090 - val_accuracy: 0.8723
Epoch 16/50
s: 0.4151 - val accuracy: 0.8819
Epoch 17/50
s: 0.3886 - val_accuracy: 0.8802
Epoch 18/50
s: 0.4346 - val_accuracy: 0.8840
Epoch 19/50
s: 0.3891 - val_accuracy: 0.8930
Epoch 20/50
s: 0.3949 - val_accuracy: 0.8841
Epoch 21/50
s: 0.4253 - val_accuracy: 0.8814
Epoch 22/50
s: 0.4527 - val_accuracy: 0.8860
Epoch 23/50
s: 0.4035 - val_accuracy: 0.8892
Epoch 24/50
s: 0.4303 - val_accuracy: 0.8917
Epoch 25/50
s: 0.4996 - val_accuracy: 0.8882
Epoch 26/50
```

```
s: 0.4108 - val_accuracy: 0.8908
Epoch 27/50
s: 0.4911 - val_accuracy: 0.8730
Epoch 28/50
s: 0.4596 - val_accuracy: 0.8907
Epoch 29/50
s: 0.4313 - val_accuracy: 0.8723
Epoch 30/50
s: 0.4751 - val_accuracy: 0.8806
Epoch 31/50
s: 0.4183 - val_accuracy: 0.8878
Epoch 32/50
s: 0.4518 - val_accuracy: 0.8863
Epoch 33/50
s: 0.5363 - val_accuracy: 0.8877
Epoch 34/50
s: 0.4669 - val_accuracy: 0.8863
Epoch 35/50
s: 0.4700 - val_accuracy: 0.8908
Epoch 36/50
s: 0.5012 - val_accuracy: 0.8845
Epoch 37/50
s: 0.5193 - val_accuracy: 0.8904
Epoch 38/50
s: 0.4736 - val_accuracy: 0.8902
Epoch 39/50
s: 0.5255 - val_accuracy: 0.8907
Epoch 40/50
s: 0.5565 - val accuracy: 0.8767
Epoch 41/50
s: 0.6791 - val_accuracy: 0.8903
Epoch 42/50
s: 0.4967 - val_accuracy: 0.8916
Epoch 43/50
s: 0.5142 - val_accuracy: 0.8907
Epoch 44/50
188/188 [============== ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.2150 - accuracy: 0.9254 - val los
s: 0.4983 - val_accuracy: 0.8845
Epoch 45/50
s: 0.5386 - val_accuracy: 0.8932
Epoch 46/50
s: 0.5312 - val_accuracy: 0.8902
Epoch 47/50
s: 0.5300 - val_accuracy: 0.8955
Epoch 48/50
s: 0.4838 - val_accuracy: 0.8953
Epoch 49/50
s: 0.6550 - val_accuracy: 0.8887
Epoch 50/50
s: 0.5736 - val_accuracy: 0.8894
```

Convolutional Neural Networks

```
In [20]: from keras.models import Sequential
    from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Flatten
    from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D
```

```
In [21]: input_shape = (img_rows, img_cols, 1)
         model_cnn = Sequential()
         model_cnn.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu',
                               kernel_initializer='normal', input_shape=input_shape))
         model_cnn.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
         model_cnn.add(Dropout(0.25))
          model_cnn.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
         model_cnn.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
         model_cnn.add(Dropout(0.25))
         model_cnn.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
         model cnn.add(Dropout(0.4))
         model_cnn.add(Flatten())
         model_cnn.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
         model_cnn.add(Dropout(0.3))
         model_cnn.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
         model_cnn.compile(loss=keras.losses.categorical_crossentropy,
                           optimizer=keras.optimizers.Adam(),
                           metrics=['accuracy'])
         model_cnn.summary()
```

Model: "sequential_2"

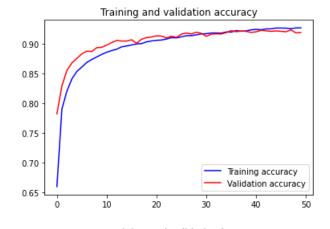
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 32)	320
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 13, 13, 32)	0
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 13, 13, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 64)	18496
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2</pre>	(None, 5, 5, 64)	0
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 5, 5, 64)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 3, 3, 128)	73856
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None, 3, 3, 128)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 1152)	0
dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 128)	147584
dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_7 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1290
Total params: 241,546		========

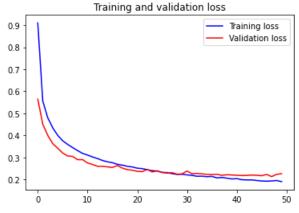
Trainable params: 241,546 Non-trainable params: 0

```
Epoch 1/50
oss: 0.5645 - val_accuracy: 0.7825
Epoch 2/50
s: 0.4508 - val_accuracy: 0.8296
Epoch 3/50
s: 0.4000 - val_accuracy: 0.8555
Epoch 4/50
188/188 [============== ] - 2s 8ms/step - loss: 0.4396 - accuracy: 0.8388 - val los
s: 0.3625 - val_accuracy: 0.8682
Epoch 5/50
s: 0.3414 - val_accuracy: 0.8758
Epoch 6/50
s: 0.3198 - val_accuracy: 0.8836
Epoch 7/50
s: 0.3064 - val accuracy: 0.8881
Epoch 8/50
s: 0.3043 - val_accuracy: 0.8874
Epoch 9/50
s: 0.2895 - val_accuracy: 0.8940
Epoch 10/50
s: 0.2898 - val_accuracy: 0.8946
Epoch 11/50
s: 0.2747 - val_accuracy: 0.8983
Epoch 12/50
s: 0.2677 - val_accuracy: 0.9025
Epoch 13/50
s: 0.2596 - val_accuracy: 0.9061
Epoch 14/50
s: 0.2595 - val_accuracy: 0.9052
Epoch 15/50
s: 0.2566 - val_accuracy: 0.9051
Epoch 16/50
s: 0.2542 - val accuracy: 0.9073
Epoch 17/50
s: 0.2628 - val_accuracy: 0.9013
Epoch 18/50
s: 0.2510 - val_accuracy: 0.9082
Epoch 19/50
s: 0.2445 - val_accuracy: 0.9109
Epoch 20/50
s: 0.2414 - val_accuracy: 0.9120
Epoch 21/50
s: 0.2365 - val_accuracy: 0.9139
Epoch 22/50
s: 0.2354 - val_accuracy: 0.9135
Epoch 23/50
s: 0.2451 - val_accuracy: 0.9104
Epoch 24/50
s: 0.2340 - val_accuracy: 0.9133
Epoch 25/50
s: 0.2386 - val_accuracy: 0.9113
Epoch 26/50
```

```
s: 0.2310 - val_accuracy: 0.9168
Epoch 27/50
s: 0.2287 - val_accuracy: 0.9186
Epoch 28/50
s: 0.2305 - val_accuracy: 0.9171
Epoch 29/50
s: 0.2236 - val_accuracy: 0.9200
Epoch 30/50
s: 0.2250 - val_accuracy: 0.9182
Epoch 31/50
s: 0.2378 - val_accuracy: 0.9131
Epoch 32/50
s: 0.2255 - val_accuracy: 0.9168
Epoch 33/50
s: 0.2265 - val_accuracy: 0.9172
Epoch 34/50
s: 0.2252 - val_accuracy: 0.9170
Epoch 35/50
s: 0.2225 - val_accuracy: 0.9193
Epoch 36/50
s: 0.2220 - val_accuracy: 0.9227
Epoch 37/50
s: 0.2230 - val_accuracy: 0.9208
Epoch 38/50
s: 0.2182 - val_accuracy: 0.9220
Epoch 39/50
s: 0.2210 - val_accuracy: 0.9215
Fnoch 40/50
s: 0.2198 - val accuracy: 0.9197
Epoch 41/50
s: 0.2187 - val_accuracy: 0.9207
Epoch 42/50
s: 0.2174 - val_accuracy: 0.9233
Epoch 43/50
s: 0.2180 - val_accuracy: 0.9224
Epoch 44/50
s: 0.2195 - val_accuracy: 0.9216
Epoch 45/50
s: 0.2187 - val_accuracy: 0.9222
Epoch 46/50
s: 0.2167 - val_accuracy: 0.9215
Epoch 47/50
s: 0.2224 - val_accuracy: 0.9208
Epoch 48/50
s: 0.2125 - val_accuracy: 0.9240
Epoch 49/50
s: 0.2230 - val_accuracy: 0.9189
Epoch 50/50
s: 0.2259 - val_accuracy: 0.9193
```

Results





Classification Report

```
In [26]: # Get the predictions for the test data
predicted_classes = model_cnn.predict_classes(X_test_cnn)

# Get the indices to be plotted
Y_true_cnn = Y_test
correct = np.nonzero(predicted_classes == Y_true_cnn)
incorrect = np.nonzero(predicted_classes != Y_true_cnn)

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report

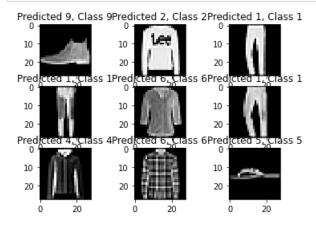
target_names = ["Class {}".format(i) for i in range(num_classes)]
print(classification_report(Y_true_cnn, predicted_classes, target_names = target_names))
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/tensorflow/python/keras/engine/sequential.py:450: UserWarning: `model.predict_classes()` is deprecated and will be removed after 2021-01-01. Please use inste ad:* `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 '

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Class 0	0.84	0.88	0.86	1000
Class 1	1.00	0.98	0.99	1000
Class 2	0.83	0.92	0.87	1000
Class 3	0.91	0.94	0.92	1000
Class 4	0.88	0.85	0.87	1000
Class 5	0.99	0.97	0.98	1000
Class 6	0.79	0.69	0.74	1000
Class 7	0.95	0.98	0.96	1000
Class 8	0.98	0.98	0.98	1000
Class 9	0.97	0.96	0.97	1000
accuracy			0.91	10000
macro avg	0.91	0.91	0.91	10000
weighted avg	0.91	0.91	0.91	10000

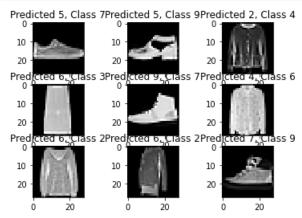
Subset of correctly predicted classes:

```
i=1
for j in range(9):
    plt.subplot(3,3,i)
    plt.imshow(X_test_cnn[correct[0][j]].reshape(28,28), cmap='gray', interpolation='none')
    plt.title("Predicted {}, Class {}".format(predicted_classes[correct[0][j]], Y_true_cnn[correct [0][j]]))
    i+=1
```



Subset of incorrectly predicted classes:

```
In [28]:
i=1
for j in range(9):
    plt.subplot(3,3,i)
    plt.imshow(X_test_cnn[incorrect[0][j]].reshape(28,28), cmap='gray', interpolation='none')
    plt.title("Predicted {}, Class {}".format(predicted_classes[incorrect[0][j]], Y_true_cnn[incorrect[0][j]]))
    i+=1
```



It looks like diversity of the similar patterns present on multiple classes effect the performance of the classifier although CNN is a robust architechture. A jacket, a shirt, and a long-sleeve blouse has similar patterns: long sleeves (or not!), buttons (or not!), and so on.

```
In [29]: # Confusion Matrix
          from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
          import itertools
          def plot_confusion_matrix(cm, classes,
                                    normalize=False,
                                    title='Confusion matrix',
                                    cmap=plt.cm.Blues):
              This function prints and plots the confusion matrix.
              Normalization can be applied by setting `normalize=True`.
              plt.imshow(cm, interpolation='nearest', cmap=cmap)
             plt.title(title)
              plt.colorbar()
              tick_marks = np.arange(len(classes))
              plt.xticks(tick_marks, classes, rotation=45)
              plt.yticks(tick_marks, classes)
              if normalize:
                  cm = cm.astype('float') / cm.sum(axis=1)[:, np.newaxis]
              thresh = cm.max() / 2.
              for i, j in itertools.product(range(cm.shape[0]), range(cm.shape[1])):
                  plt.text(j, i, cm[i, j],
                           horizontalalignment="center",
                           color="white" if cm[i, j] > thresh else "black")
              plt.tight_layout()
              plt.ylabel('True label')
              plt.xlabel('Predicted label')
```

```
In [30]: # Predict the values from the validation dataset
Y_pred = model_cnn.predict(X_test_cnn)

# Convert predictions classes to one hot vectors
Y_pred_classes = np.argmax(Y_pred,axis = 1)

# Convert validation observations to one hot vectors
Y_true = np.argmax(Y_test_cnn,axis = 1)

# compute the confusion matrix
confusion_mtx = confusion_matrix(Y_true, Y_pred_classes)

# plot the confusion matrix
plot_confusion_matrix(confusion_mtx, classes = range(10))
```

