

import library

In [1]:

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers, models
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

Get MNIST Data.

MNIST data loacted in tensorflow > keras > datasets > mnist

Split data to (train images, train labels) and (test images, test labels)

In [2]:

```
mnist = keras.datasets.mnist
(train_images, train_labels), (test_images, test_labels) = mnist.load_data()
```

There are Total 60000 Train images and Train labels. (6000 images for single class)

Shape of single image is 28 x 28 (pixel)

In [3]:

```
print('Shape of Train images : ',train_images.shape)
print('Shape of Train labels : ', train_labels.shape)
print('\nShape of Test images : ', test_images.shape)
print("Shape of Test labels : ",test_labels.shape)
```

```
Shape of Train images : (60000, 28, 28)
Shape of Train labels : (60000,)
```

```
Shape of Test images : (10000, 28, 28)
Shape of Test labels : (10000,)
```

In [4]:

```
print('Train labels : ',train_labels)
```

```
Train labels : [5 0 4 ... 5 6 8]
```

Plot first train image.

when value is close to 0 : dark

when value is close to 255 : white

In [5]:

```
print(train_images[1])
```

```
[
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
    0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
    0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
    0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
    0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  51 159 253
    159 50  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  48 238 252 252
    252 237  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  54 227 253 252 239
    233 252 57  6  0  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  10  60 224 252 253 252 202
    84 252 253 122  0  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  163 252 252 252 253 252 252
    96 189 253 167  0  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  51 238 253 253 190 114 253 228
    47 79 255 168  0  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  48 238 252 252 179 12 75 121 21
    0  0 253 243 50  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  38 165 253 233 208 84  0  0  0  0
    0  0 253 252 165  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  7 178 252 240 71 19 28  0  0  0  0
    0  0 253 252 195  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  57 252 252 63  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
    0  0 253 252 195  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  198 253 190  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
    0  0 255 253 196  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  76 246 252 112  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
    0  0 253 252 148  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  85 252 230 25  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
    7 135 253 186 12  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  85 252 223  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  7
    131 252 225 71  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  85 252 145  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  48 165
    252 173  0  0  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  86 253 225  0  0  0  0  0  0  114 238 253
    162  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  85 252 249 146 48 29 85 178 225 253 223 167
    56  0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  85 252 252 252 229 215 252 252 252 196 130  0
    0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  28 199 252 252 253 252 252 233 145  0  0  0
    0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  25 128 252 253 252 141 37  0  0  0  0
    0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
    0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
    0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
    0  0  0  0  0  0  0]
  [ 0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  0
    0  0  0  0  0  0  0]]
```

Plot First 10 Train images and Corresponding labels

In [6]:

```
print('First 10 Train images in MNIST dataset\n')
for i in range(10):
    plt.subplot(1, 10, i+1)
    plt.xticks([])
    plt.yticks([])
    plt.imshow(train_images[i])
plt.show()
print('\nTrain labels match with Train label sequentially\n', train_labels[:10])
```

First 10 Train images in MNIST dataset



Train labels match with Train label sequentially
[5 0 4 1 9 2 1 3 1 4]

Important

Change data shape (60000 x 28 x 28) to (60000 x 28 x 28 x 1)

In [7]:

```
train_images = tf.reshape(train_images, [-1, 28, 28, 1])
test_images = tf.reshape(test_images, [-1, 28, 28, 1])
```

Select one convolution model below

There are 3 example models.

3, 5, 7 layer each

MODEL 1 : 3 Layers with 1 Convolution layer

MODEL 2 : 5 Layers with 2 Convolution layer

MODEL 3 : 7 Layers with 4 Convolution layer

In [8]:

```
def select_model(model_number):  
    if model_number == 1:  
        model = keras.models.Sequential([  
            keras.layers.Conv2D(32, (3,3), activation = 'relu', input_shape = (28, 28,1)),  
            keras.layers.MaxPool2D((2,2)),  
            keras.layers.Flatten(),  
            keras.layers.Dense(10, activation = 'softmax')])  
  
    if model_number == 2:  
        model = keras.models.Sequential([  
            keras.layers.Conv2D(32, (3,3), activation = 'relu', input_shape=(28,28,1)),  
            keras.layers.MaxPool2D((2,2)),  
            keras.layers.Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation = 'relu'),  
            keras.layers.MaxPool2D((2,2)),  
            keras.layers.Flatten(),  
            keras.layers.Dense(10, activation = 'softmax')])  
  
    if model_number == 3:  
        model = keras.models.Sequential([  
            keras.layers.Conv2D(32, (3,3), activation = 'relu', input_shape = (28, 28,1)),  
            keras.layers.MaxPool2D((2,2)),  
            keras.layers.Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation = 'relu'),  
            keras.layers.Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation = 'relu'),  
            keras.layers.MaxPool2D((2,2)),  
            keras.layers.Conv2D(128, (3,3), activation = 'relu'),  
            keras.layers.Flatten(),  
            keras.layers.Dense(10, activation = 'softmax')])  
  
    return model
```

In [9]:

```
model = select_model(2)
```

If you want to see information of model, model.summary() will help

summary() is also built in function

In [10]:

```
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 32)	320
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 13, 13, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 5, 5, 64)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 1600)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 10)	16010
=====		
Total params: 34,826		
Trainable params: 34,826		
Non-trainable params: 0		
=====		

Components in training step

Optimizer, Loss function, accuracy metrics

In [11]:

```
model.compile(
    optimizer = 'adam',
    loss = 'sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
    metrics = ['accuracy']
)
```

Training Step

Training for 5 epochs.

In [12]:

```
model.fit(train_images, train_labels, epochs = 5)
```

```
Epoch 1/5
1875/1875 [=====] - 29s 15ms/step - loss: 0.3912 - accurac
y: 0.9415
Epoch 2/5
1875/1875 [=====] - 33s 18ms/step - loss: 0.0738 - accurac
y: 0.9783
Epoch 3/5
1875/1875 [=====] - 33s 18ms/step - loss: 0.0597 - accurac
y: 0.9821
Epoch 4/5
1875/1875 [=====] - 26s 14ms/step - loss: 0.0514 - accurac
y: 0.9845
Epoch 5/5
1875/1875 [=====] - 26s 14ms/step - loss: 0.0447 - accurac
y: 0.9868
```

Out[12]:

```
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x2129095f190>
```

Test Step

Perform Test with Test data

In [13]:

```
test_loss, accuracy = model.evaluate(test_images, test_labels, verbose = 2)
print('WnTest loss : ', test_loss)
print('Test accuracy : ', accuracy)
```

```
313/313 - 2s - loss: 0.0773 - accuracy: 0.9782 - 2s/epoch - 5ms/step
```

```
Test loss : 0.0773230791091919
Test accuracy : 0.9782000184059143
```

Before prediction, change test image's type to float 32.

In [14]:

```
test_images = tf.cast(test_images, tf.float32)
pred = model.predict(test_images)
Number = [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]
```

```
313/313 [=====] - 2s 5ms/step
```

In [15]:

```
print('Prediction : ', pred.shape)
print('Test labels : ', test_labels.shape)
```

```
Prediction : (10000, 10)
Test labels : (10000,)
```

Functions for plot images, probability

In [16]:

```
def plot_image(i, predictions_array, true_label, img):
    predictions_array, true_label, img = predictions_array[i], true_label[i], img[i]
    plt.grid(False)
    plt.xticks([])
    plt.yticks([])

    plt.imshow(img, cmap=plt.cm.binary)

    predicted_label = np.argmax(predictions_array)
    if predicted_label == true_label:
        color = 'blue'
    else:
        color = 'red'

    plt.xlabel("{} {:2.0f}% ({})" .format(Number[predicted_label],
                                         100*np.max(predictions_array),
                                         Number[true_label]),
              color=color)

def plot_value_array(i, predictions_array, true_label):
    predictions_array, true_label = predictions_array[i], true_label[i]
    plt.grid(False)
    plt.xticks([])
    plt.yticks([])
    thisplot = plt.bar(range(10), predictions_array, color="#777777")
    plt.ylim([0, 1])
    predicted_label = np.argmax(predictions_array)
    plt.xticks(Number)

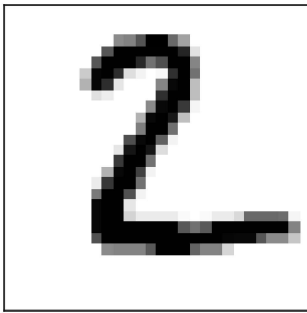
    thisplot[predicted_label].set_color('red')
    thisplot[true_label].set_color('blue')
```

In [17]:

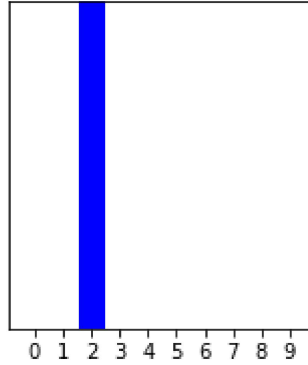
```
(train_images, train_labels), (test_images, test_labels) = mnist.load_data()
```


In [18]:

```
i = 1
plt.figure(figsize=(6,3))
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plot_image(i, pred, test_labels, test_images)
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plot_value_array(i, pred, test_labels)
plt.show()
```



2 100% (2)

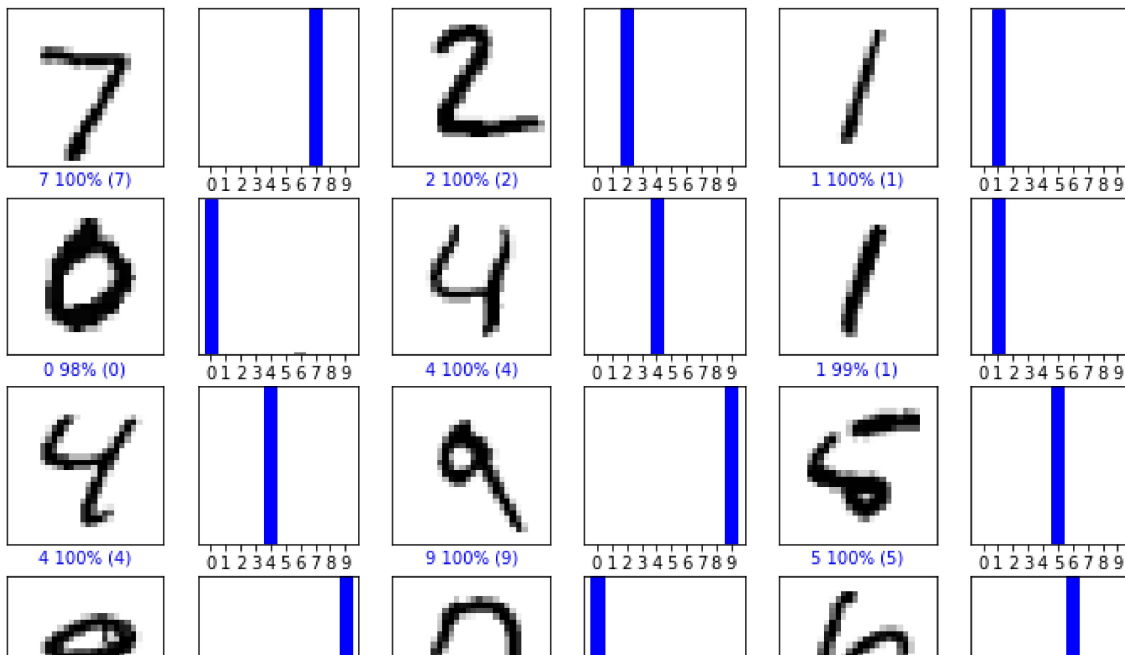


In [19]:

```

num_rows = 5
num_cols = 3
num_images = num_rows*num_cols
plt.figure(figsize=(2*2*num_cols, 2*num_rows))
for i in range(num_images):
    plt.subplot(num_rows, 2*num_cols, 2*i+1)
    plot_image(i, pred, test_labels, test_images)
    plt.subplot(num_rows, 2*num_cols, 2*i+2)
    plot_value_array(i, pred, test_labels)
plt.show()

```



Plot images and probability that model predicted wrong

In [20]:

```
def error_mnist(prediction_array, true_label):
    error_index = []

    for i in range(true_label.shape[0]):
        if np.argmax(prediction_array[i]) != true_label[i]:
            error_index.append(i)
    return error_index

# change num_cols, num_rows if you want to see more result.
def plot_error(index, prediction_array, true_label):
    num_cols = 5
    num_rows = 5
    plt.figure(figsize=(2*2*num_cols, 2*num_rows))

    assert len(index) < num_cols * num_rows
    for i in range(len(index)):
        plt.subplot(num_rows, 2*num_cols, 2*i+1)
        idx = index[i]
        plt.imshow(test_images[idx])
        plt.subplot(num_rows, 2*num_cols, 2*i+2)
        plt.bar(range(10), prediction_array[idx])
        plt.xticks(Numbers)
```

Find index of wrong prediction

Plot first 10 wrong predicted images and probability

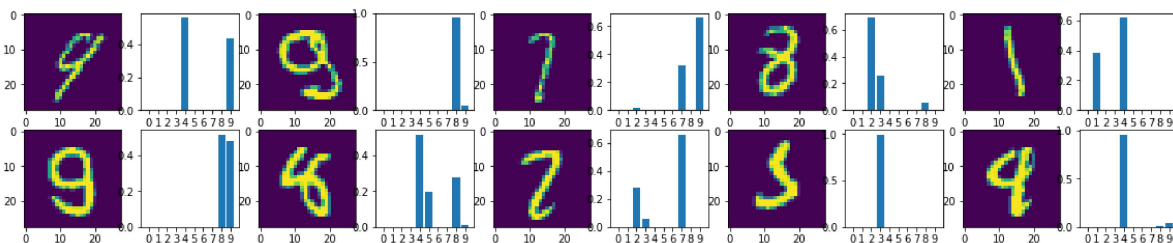
In [21]:

```
index = error_mnist(pred, test_labels)
index_slice = index[:10]
print(index[:10])
```

[92, 151, 175, 184, 189, 241, 290, 321, 340, 359]

In [22]:

```
plot_error(index_slice, pred, test_labels)
```



In []:

DONE

