Hand Written Digits(MNIST) ML Project

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Overview of project:

I used the Handwritten digits dataset which had 60,000 training cases and 10,000 testing cases.

```
In [3]: (X_train, y_train),(X_test, y_test) = keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()

In [4]: len(X_train)
Out[4]: 60000

In [28]: len(X_test)
Out[28]: 10000
```

Tools used: Tensorflow, NumPy, matplotlib and Keras(in Tensorflow)

I basically made 5 models, each having a different activation function and losses function. Through this, I tried to figure out the model which had the highest accuracy during learning the training test.

I have used adaptive movement estimation(adam) in all the models.(Initial rate was set to be remain as default)

I have used the Dense layer in all the models.(Dense layer takes in use of all the neurons coming from previous layer/input)

Test Dataset had 60,000 numbers which basically had an array of the intensity of each block of 28x28 grid. So, I had to flatten that data set into (28*28,1)= (784,1) for the first layer.

Model1:

This model has two layers:-

- i) First layer has 15units and activation function sigmoid
- ii)Second layer has 10 units and activation function sigmoid

The loss function used in this model is sparse categorical cross entropy

Dataset was trained 5 times(epochs=5) and at the end accuracy was 93.59%

Model2:

This model has two layers:-

- i) First layer has 15units and activation function sigmoid
- ii)Second layer has 10 units and activation function softmax

The loss function used in this model is sparse categorical cross entropy.

Dataset was trained 5 times(epochs=5) and at the end accuracy was 93.39%

[ACCURACY NOT MUCH DIFFERENT FROM Model1]

Model3:

This model has three layers:-

- i) First layer has 15units and activation function sigmoid
- ii)Second layer has 12 units and activation function ReLU
- iii)Third layer has 10 units with activation function linear

The loss function used in this model is mean squared error.

Dataset was trained 5 times(epochs=5) and at the end accuracy was 06.86%

[ACCURACY WAS MUCH POORER THAN Model1 and Model2]

Model4:

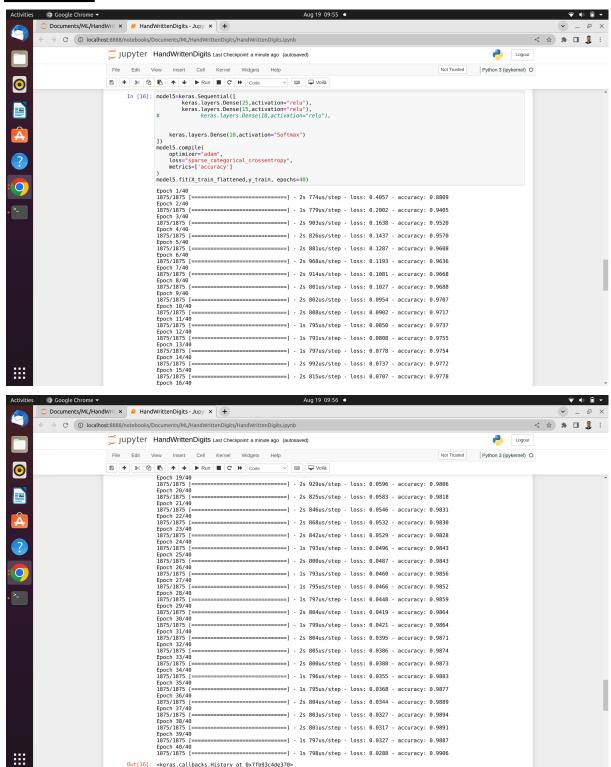
This model has two layers:-

- i) First layer has 15units and activation function sigmoid
- ii)Second layer has 12 units and activation function softmax The loss function used in this model is mean squared error.

Dataset was trained 5 times(epochs=5) and at the end accuracy was 09.89%.

[ACCURACY WAS MUCH POORER THAN Model1 and Model2(slightly higher than Model3)]

Model5:



This model has three layers:-

- i) First layer has 25units and activation function ReLU
- ii)Second layer has 15 units and activation function ReLU
- iii)Third layer has 10 units with activation function Softmax

The loss function used in this model is sparse categorical cross entropy

Dataset was trained 40 times(epochs=40) and at the end accuracy was 99.06%(As it was giving the higher accuracy for 5 epochs so I tried making it learn 40 times so as to increase its accuracy)

[THIS MODEL WAS THE BEST MODEL AND HAD HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF ACCURACY AMONG ALL THE FIVE MODELS]

OBSERVATION:

I tried random examples and then predicted answer from all the models.

Eg:-



Testcase was 2306 and plt.matshow() helped me in showing the image of testcase

y_test() returns the answer associated with X_test()

```
In [21]: a=model1.predict(X_test_flattened)
       np.argmax(a[2306])
       313/313 [=========== ] - 0s 424us/step
In [22]: a=model2.predict(X_test_flattened)
       np.argmax(a[2306])
       313/313 [======] - 0s 455us/step
Out[22]: 3
In [23]: a=model3.predict(X_test_flattened)
       np.argmax(a[2306])
       313/313 [======] - 0s 464us/step
Out[23]: 4
In [24]: a=model4.predict(X_test_flattened)
       np.argmax(a[2306])
       313/313 [=======] - 0s 426us/step
In [25]: a=model5.predict(X_test_flattened)
       np.argmax(a[2306])
       313/313 [======] - 0s 469us/step
Out[25]: 4
```

We can notice that correct answer was predicted by model1, model3 and model5

Even though model2 had large accuracy but it predicted wrong answer and model3 had low accuracy but it predicted the correct answer.

np.argmax() returned the index of maximum value in the whole array.