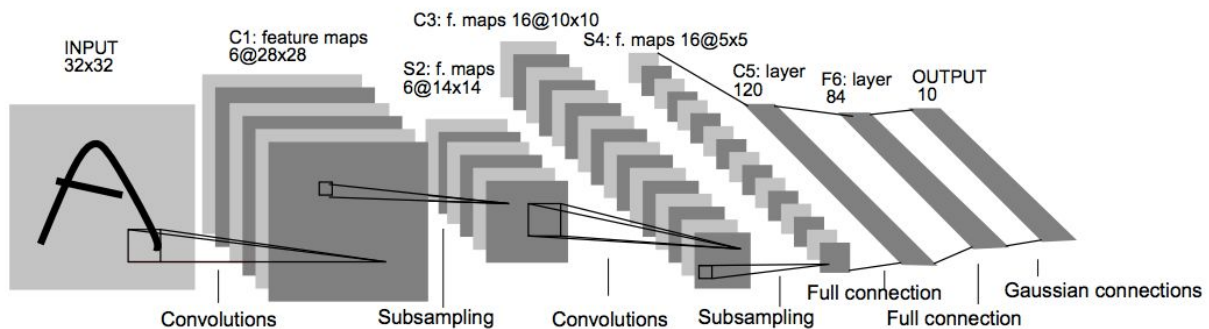


Comparative analysis of traditional neural network and LeNet on MNIST dataset



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Architecture 1: LeNet-5



LeNet-5 is our latest convolutional network designed for handwritten and machine-printed character recognition.

The dataset used for training the LeNet-5 model is available [here](#).

Code Snippets:

1. Load data from MNIST dataset

```
from tensorflow.examples.tutorials.mnist import input_data

mnist = input_data.read_data_sets("MNIST_data/", reshape=False)
X_train, y_train = mnist.train.images, mnist.train.labels
X_validation, y_validation = mnist.validation.images, mnist.validation.labels
X_test, y_test = mnist.test.images, mnist.test.labels
```

2. Pad 28x28 images by 2 on all sides to make it 32x32 (input shape required for LeNet-5)

```
import numpy as np

# Pad images with 0s
X_train = np.pad(X_train, ((0,0),(2,2),(2,2),(0,0)), 'constant')
X_validation = np.pad(X_validation, ((0,0),(2,2),(2,2),(0,0)), 'constant')
X_test = np.pad(X_test, ((0,0),(2,2),(2,2),(0,0)), 'constant')
```

3. Shuffle data

```
from sklearn.utils import shuffle

X_train, y_train = shuffle(X_train, y_train)
```

4. LeNet-5 architecture model

The model is compiled with sparse cross-entropy as the loss function and fitted with the training and validation features (X) and labels (y). There is a callback function set to check for early stopping and saving checkpoints. Validation loss is monitored by the callback function. During the training process (model.fit()), a timer is set which measures the time taken for fitting the model with the features and the labels.

```
EPOCHS = 30
BATCH_SIZE = 100
rate = 0.001
```

```
optimizer = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(learning_rate = rate)
lenet_5_model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
    tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(6, kernel_size=5, strides=1, activation='tanh', input_shape =
X_train[0].shape, padding='same'), # Conv2D layer 1
    tf.keras.layers.AveragePooling2D(), # Sub sampling layer 1
```

```

tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(16, kernel_size=5, strides=1, activation='tanh',
padding='valid'), # Conv2D layer 2
tf.keras.layers.AveragePooling2D(), # Sub sampling layer 2
tf.keras.layers.Flatten(), # Flatten
tf.keras.layers.Dense(120, activation='tanh'), # Fully connected layer
tf.keras.layers.Dense(84, activation='tanh'), # Fully connected layer
tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax') # Output layer
])

```

5. Time taken to train = 237.5430166721344 seconds

6. Testing the model

```
metrics_dict = lenet_5_model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
```

Test accuracy = 98.4399 %

Test loss = 0.04776516

7. Confusion matrix

```

[[ 970,  0,  0,  1,  0,  1,  4,  0,  3,  1],
 [ 0, 1122,  1,  2,  0,  0,  2,  4,  4,  0],
 [ 3,  0, 1021,  0,  1,  0,  0,  7,  0,  0],
 [ 0,  0,  1, 1004,  0,  0,  0,  2,  3,  0],
 [ 0,  1,  2,  2, 959,  0,  3,  2,  0, 13],
 [ 2,  0,  0, 15,  0, 870,  3,  1,  0,  1],
 [ 2,  2,  1,  1,  6,  3, 942,  0,  1,  0],
 [ 1,  0,  6,  3,  0,  0,  0, 1014,  1,  3],
 [ 2,  0,  5,  5,  0,  1,  1,  2, 955,  3],
 [ 2,  2,  1,  4,  4,  3,  0,  6,  0, 987]]

```

8. Precision and Recall

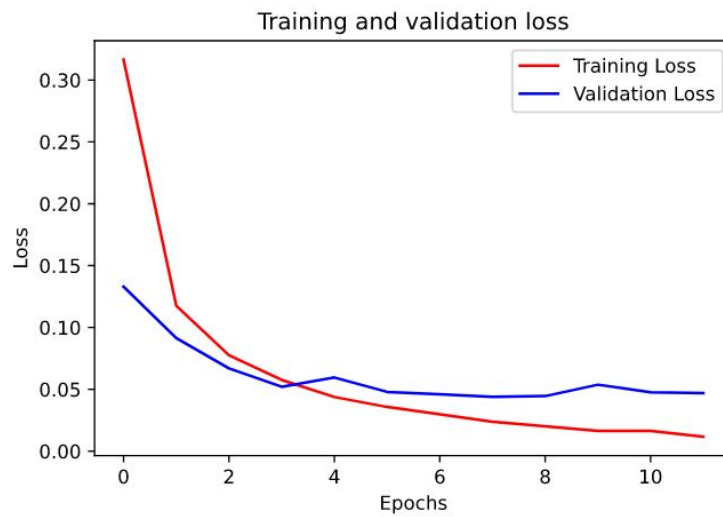
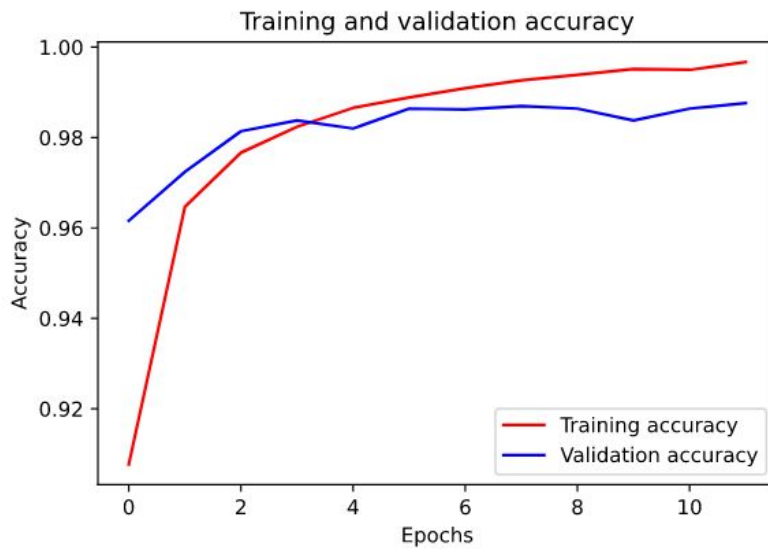
```
from sklearn.metrics import precision_score, recall_score
```

```
precision_recall = metrics.classification_report(y_test, np.argmax(y_pred, axis = 1))
```

	Precision	Recall
0	0.99	0.99
1	1.00	0.99
2	0.98	0.99

3	0.97	0.99
4	0.99	0.98
5	0.99	0.98
6	0.99	0.98
7	0.98	0.99
8	0.99	0.98
9	0.98	0.98
Weighted average	0.98	0.98

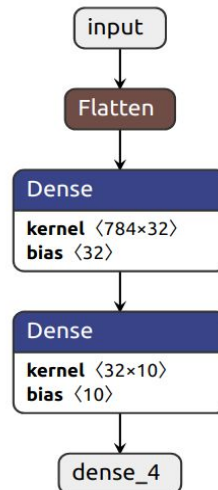
PTO



Graphs plotted for the training process of LeNet-5

Architecture 2: Traditional Neural Network

PTO



1. Load data

```
mnist = input_data.read_data_sets("MNIST_data/", reshape=False)
X_train, y_train = mnist.train.images, mnist.train.labels
X_validation, y_validation = mnist.validation.images, mnist.validation.labels
X_test, y_test = mnist.test.images, mnist.test.labels
```

2. Traditional Neural Network Architecture

The model is compiled with sparse cross-entropy as the loss function and fitted with the training and validation features (X) and labels (y). There is a callback function set to check for early stopping and saving checkpoints. Validation loss is monitored by the callback function. During the training process (model.fit()), a timer is set which measures the time taken for fitting the model with the features and the labels.

```
ANN_model = tf.keras.models.Sequential ([
    tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(32, activation='tanh'), # Fully connected layer,
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax', input_shape = X_train[0].shape)])
```

Time taken to train = 22.29641580581665 seconds

3. Testing the model

```
metrics_dict = ANN_model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
```

Test accuracy = 96.42 %

Test loss = 0.1244659

4. Confusion matrix

```
[[ 963, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 6, 2, 3, 0],
 [0, 1116, 5, 1, 0, 1, 3, 2, 7, 0],
 [4, 0, 993, 10, 2, 1, 5, 5, 12, 0],
 [2, 0, 6, 980, 1, 7, 0, 7, 6, 1],
 [0, 0, 6, 0, 947, 1, 7, 2, 5, 14],
 [3, 1, 3, 15, 2, 843, 8, 1, 14, 2],
 [5, 3, 5, 1, 4, 6, 930, 1, 3, 0],
 [0, 3, 15, 8, 3, 0, 1, 987, 4, 7],
 [4, 1, 4, 9, 4, 4, 2, 3, 941, 2],
 [4, 4, 0, 11, 24, 5, 4, 10, 5, 942]]
```

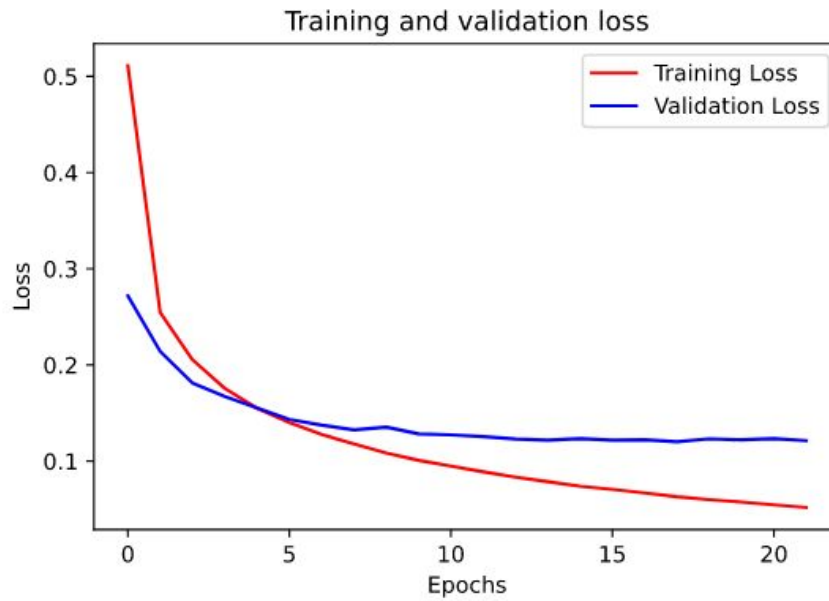
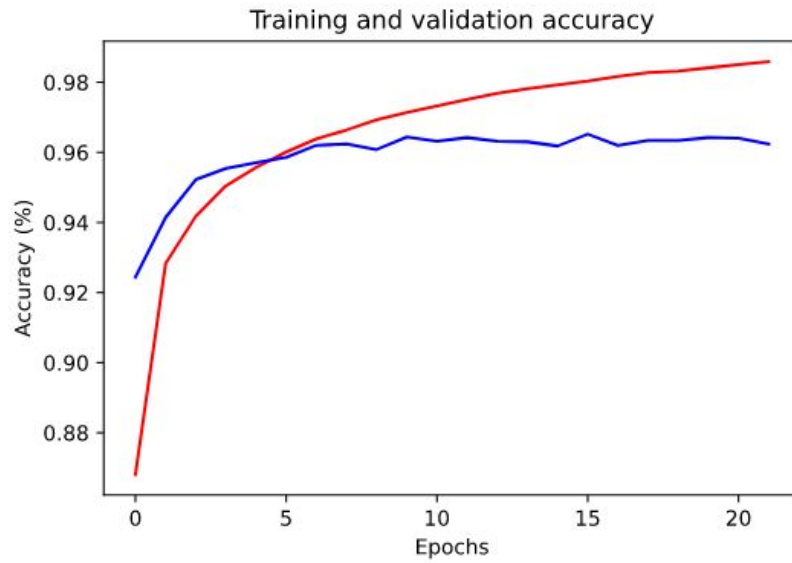
5. Precision and recall

```
from sklearn.metrics import precision_score, recall_score
```

```
precision_recall = metrics.classification_report(y_test, np.argmax(y_pred, axis = 1))
```

	Precision	Recall
0	0.98	0.98
1	0.99	0.98
2	0.96	0.96
3	0.95	0.97
4	0.96	0.96
5	0.97	0.95
6	0.96	0.97
7	0.97	0.96
8	0.94	0.97
9	0.97	0.93
Weighted average	0.96	0.96

PTO



Graphs plotted for the training process of LeNet-5

Comparison of all the metrics

Metric Name	LeNet-5	Traditional Neural Network
Test accuracy (%)	98.4399	96.42

Test loss	0.04776516	0.1244659
Time taken to train (sec)	237.5430166721344	22.29641580581665
Precision	0.98	0.96
Recall	0.98	0.96