

# Neural Networks and Deep Learning

## ICP8

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GitHub Link: [https://github.com/sravanilankala/NNDL\\_ICP8\\_Fall2023](https://github.com/sravanilankala/NNDL_ICP8_Fall2023)

Video Link: [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lfp6Cq\\_4ZWkUUIkowsTl5Ue8JH90S4wK/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lfp6Cq_4ZWkUUIkowsTl5Ue8JH90S4wK/view?usp=sharing)

1. Add one more hidden layer to autoencoder

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# 1. Add one more hidden layer to autoencoder

# Import required python libraries
from keras.layers import Input, Dense
from keras.models import Model

# this is the size of encoded representations
encoding_dim = 32 # 32 floats -> compression of factor 24.5, assuming the input is 784 floats

# this is input placeholder
input_img = Input(shape=(784,))
# "encoded" is the encoded representation of the input
encoded = Dense(encoding_dim, activation='relu')(input_img)
# "decoded" is the lossy reconstruction of the input
decoded = Dense(784, activation='sigmoid')(encoded)
# this model maps an input to its reconstruction
autoencoder = Model(input_img, decoded)
# this model maps an input to its encoded representation
autoencoder.compile(optimizer='adadelta', loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
from keras.datasets import mnist, fashion_mnist
import numpy as np
(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = fashion_mnist.load_data()
x_train = x_train.astype('float32') / 255.
x_test = x_test.astype('float32') / 255.
x_train = x_train.reshape((len(x_train), np.prod(x_train.shape[1:])))
x_test = x_test.reshape((len(x_test), np.prod(x_test.shape[1:])))

autoencoder.fit(x_train, x_train,
                epochs=5,
                batch_size=256,
                shuffle=True,
                validation_data=(x_test, x_test))
```

Output:

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Epoch 1/5
235/235 [=====] - 3s 11ms/step - loss: 0.6980 - accuracy: 0.0019 - val_loss: 0.6978 - val_accuracy: 0.0019
Epoch 2/5
235/235 [=====] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.6976 - accuracy: 0.0019 - val_loss: 0.6974 - val_accuracy: 0.0019
Epoch 3/5
235/235 [=====] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.6972 - accuracy: 0.0019 - val_loss: 0.6970 - val_accuracy: 0.0017
Epoch 4/5
235/235 [=====] - 4s 17ms/step - loss: 0.6968 - accuracy: 0.0019 - val_loss: 0.6966 - val_accuracy: 0.0017
Epoch 5/5
235/235 [=====] - 3s 12ms/step - loss: 0.6965 - accuracy: 0.0019 - val_loss: 0.6963 - val_accuracy: 0.0016
<keras.src.callbacks.History at 0x78ca99f55ea0>
```

2. Do the prediction on the test data and then visualize one of the reconstructed version of that test data.

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```
✓ 43s # 2. Do the prediction on the test data and then visualize one of the reconstructed version of that test data.

# Import required python libraries
from keras.layers import Input, Dense
from keras.models import Model

# This is the size of encoded representation
encoding_dim = 32 # 32 floats -> compression of factor 24.5, assuming the input is 784 floats

# This is input placeholder
input_img = Input(shape=(784,))

# "encoded" is the encoded representation of the input
encoded1 = Dense(128, activation='relu')(input_img)
encoded2 = Dense(encoding_dim, activation='relu')(encoded1)

# "decoded" is the lossy reconstruction of the input
decoded1 = Dense(128, activation='relu')(encoded2)
decoded2 = Dense(784, activation='sigmoid')(decoded1)

# This model maps an input to its reconstruction
autoencoder = Model(input_img, decoded2)

# This model maps an input to its encoded representation
encoder = Model(input_img, encoded2)

✓ 43s # This is decoder model
encoded_input = Input(shape=(encoding_dim,))
decoder_layer1 = autoencoder.layers[-2]
decoder_layer2 = autoencoder.layers[-1]
decoder = Model(encoded_input, decoder_layer2(decoder_layer1(encoded_input)))

# Compile the model
autoencoder.compile(optimizer='adadelta', loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])

# Load the MNIST dataset
from keras.datasets import mnist, fashion_mnist
import numpy as np
(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = fashion_mnist.load_data()

# Normalize and flatten the data
x_train = x_train.astype('float32') / 255.
x_test = x_test.astype('float32') / 255.
x_train = x_train.reshape((len(x_train), np.prod(x_train.shape[1:])))
x_test = x_test.reshape((len(x_test), np.prod(x_test.shape[1:])))

# Train the autoencoder
autoencoder.fit(x_train, x_train,
               epochs=5,
               batch_size=256,
               shuffle=True,
               validation_data=(x_test, x_test))
```

## Output:

```
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✓ 43s Epoch 1/5
235/235 [=====] - 5s 17ms/step - loss: 0.6939 - accuracy: 4.0000e-04 - val_loss: 0.6939 - val_accuracy: 7.0000e-04
Epoch 2/5
235/235 [=====] - 4s 16ms/step - loss: 0.6938 - accuracy: 4.0000e-04 - val_loss: 0.6938 - val_accuracy: 7.0000e-04
Epoch 3/5
235/235 [=====] - 5s 21ms/step - loss: 0.6937 - accuracy: 4.3333e-04 - val_loss: 0.6937 - val_accuracy: 7.0000e-04
Epoch 4/5
235/235 [=====] - 4s 16ms/step - loss: 0.6937 - accuracy: 4.6667e-04 - val_loss: 0.6936 - val_accuracy: 7.0000e-04
Epoch 5/5
235/235 [=====] - 4s 18ms/step - loss: 0.6936 - accuracy: 5.0000e-04 - val_loss: 0.6936 - val_accuracy: 7.0000e-04
<keras.src.callbacks.History at 0x78ca99f00850>
```

Also, visualize the same test data before reconstruction using Matplotlib

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▶ # Also, visualize the same test data before reconstruction using Matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Get the reconstructed images for the test set
reconstructed_imgs = autoencoder.predict(x_test)

# Choose a random image from the test set
n = 10 # index of the image to be plotted
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))

# Plot the original image
ax = plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.imshow(x_test[n].reshape(28, 28))
plt.gray()
ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
ax.set_title("Original Image")

# Plot the reconstructed image
ax = plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.imshow(reconstructed_imgs[n].reshape(28, 28))
plt.gray()
ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
ax.set_title("Reconstructed Image")

plt.show()
```

Output:

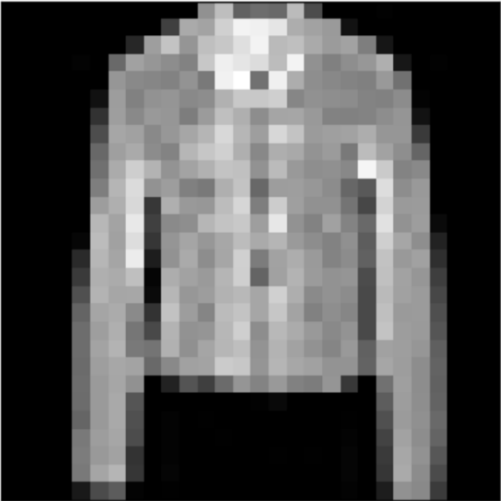
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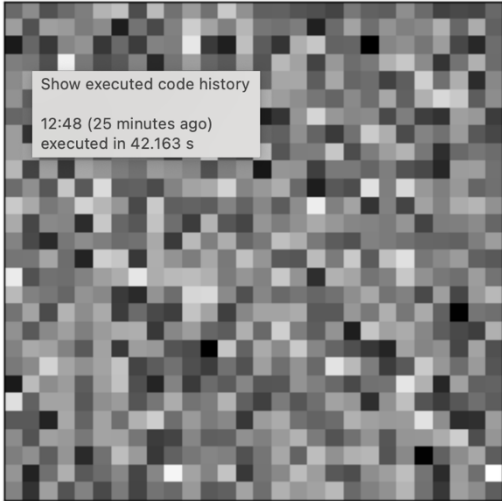
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313/313 [=====] - 1s 3ms/step

Original Image



Reconstructed Image



3. Repeat the question 2 on the denoising autoencoder

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```
# 3. Repeat the question 2 on the denoising autoencoder

# Import required python libraries

from keras.layers import Input, Dense
from keras.models import Model

# this is the size of encoded representations
encoding_dim = 32 # 32 floats -> compression of factor 24.5, assuming the input is 784 floats

# this is input placeholder
input_img = Input(shape=(784,))
# "encoded" is the encoded representation of the input
encoded = Dense(encoding_dim, activation='relu')(input_img)
# "decoded" is the lossy reconstruction of the input
decoded = Dense(784, activation='sigmoid')(encoded)
# this model maps an input to its reconstruction
autoencoder = Model(input_img, decoded)
# this model maps an input to its encoded representation
autoencoder.compile(optimizer='adadelta', loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
from keras.datasets import fashion_mnist
import numpy as np
(x_train, _), (x_test, _) = fashion_mnist.load_data()
x_train = x_train.astype('float32') / 255.
x_test = x_test.astype('float32') / 255.
x_train = x_train.reshape((len(x_train), np.prod(x_train.shape[1:])))
x_test = x_test.reshape((len(x_test), np.prod(x_test.shape[1:])))

#introducing noise
noise_factor = 0.5
x_train_noisy = x_train + noise_factor * np.random.normal(loc=0.0, scale=1.0, size=x_train.shape)
x_test_noisy = x_test + noise_factor * np.random.normal(loc=0.0, scale=1.0, size=x_test.shape)

autoencoder.fit(x_train_noisy, x_train,
                epochs=10,
                batch_size=256,
                shuffle=True,
                validation_data=(x_test_noisy, x_test_noisy))
```

Output:

```
Epoch 1/10
235/235 [=====] - 3s 11ms/step - loss: 0.6979 - accuracy: 0.0010 - val_loss: 0.6978 - val_accuracy: 0.0010
Epoch 2/10
235/235 [=====] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.6976 - accuracy: 0.0010 - val_loss: 0.6975 - val_accuracy: 0.0012
Epoch 3/10
235/235 [=====] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.6973 - accuracy: 9.5000e-04 - val_loss: 0.6972 - val_accuracy: 0.0012
Epoch 4/10
235/235 [=====] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.6970 - accuracy: 9.5000e-04 - val_loss: 0.6969 - val_accuracy: 0.0012
Epoch 5/10
235/235 [=====] - 3s 14ms/step - loss: 0.6967 - accuracy: 9.8333e-04 - val_loss: 0.6966 - val_accuracy: 0.0012
Epoch 6/10
235/235 [=====] - 3s 11ms/step - loss: 0.6964 - accuracy: 9.6667e-04 - val_loss: 0.6964 - val_accuracy: 0.0012
Epoch 7/10
235/235 [=====] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.6962 - accuracy: 9.6667e-04 - val_loss: 0.6961 - val_accuracy: 0.0012
Epoch 8/10
235/235 [=====] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.6959 - accuracy: 9.6667e-04 - val_loss: 0.6959 - val_accuracy: 0.0012
Epoch 9/10
235/235 [=====] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.6957 - accuracy: 0.0010 - val_loss: 0.6956 - val_accuracy: 0.0013
Epoch 10/10
235/235 [=====] - 3s 14ms/step - loss: 0.6954 - accuracy: 0.0010 - val_loss: 0.6954 - val_accuracy: 0.0012
<keras.src.callbacks.History at 0x78cab4a1afb0>
```



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```
✓ 1s # Also, visualize the same test data before reconstruction using Matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Get the reconstructed images for the test set
reconstructed_imgs = autoencoder.predict(x_test_noisy)

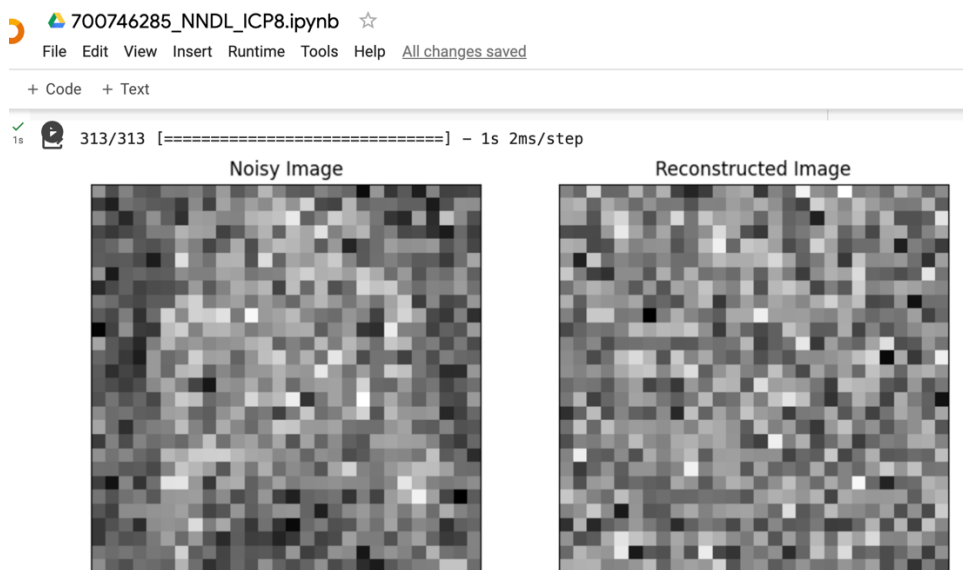
# Choose a random image from the test set
n = 10 # index of the image to be plotted
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))

# Plot the original noisy image
ax = plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.imshow(x_test_noisy[n].reshape(28, 28))
plt.gray()
ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
ax.set_title("Noisy Image")

# Plot the reconstructed image
ax = plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.imshow(reconstructed_imgs[n].reshape(28, 28))
plt.gray()
ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
ax.set_title("Reconstructed Image")

plt.show()
```

Output:



4. plot loss and accuracy using the history object

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313/313 [=====] - 1s 2ms/step

# 4. plot loss and accuracy using the history object
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Train the autoencoder
history = autoencoder.fit(x_train_noisy, x_train,
                          epochs=10,
                          batch_size=256,
                          shuffle=True,
                          validation_data=(x_test_noisy, x_test_noisy))

# Plot the loss
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='train')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='test')
plt.title('Model Loss')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

# Plot the accuracy
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='train')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='test')
plt.title('Model Accuracy')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

## Output:

```
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Epoch 1/10
235/235 [=====] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.6952 - accuracy: 9.8333e-04 - val_loss: 0.6951 - val_accuracy: 0.0012
Epoch 2/10
235/235 [=====] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.6950 - accuracy: 9.6667e-04 - val_loss: 0.6949 - val_accuracy: 0.0012
Epoch 3/10
235/235 [=====] - 3s 13ms/step - loss: 0.6948 - accuracy: 9.8333e-04 - val_loss: 0.6947 - val_accuracy: 0.0012
Epoch 4/10
235/235 [=====] - 3s 12ms/step - loss: 0.6945 - accuracy: 0.0010 - val_loss: 0.6945 - val_accuracy: 0.0013
Epoch 5/10
235/235 [=====] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.6943 - accuracy: 0.0010 - val_loss: 0.6943 - val_accuracy: 0.0013
Epoch 6/10
235/235 [=====] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.6941 - accuracy: 0.0011 - val_loss: 0.6941 - val_accuracy: 0.0013
Epoch 7/10
235/235 [=====] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.6939 - accuracy: 0.0011 - val_loss: 0.6938 - val_accuracy: 0.0013
Epoch 8/10
235/235 [=====] - 3s 12ms/step - loss: 0.6937 - accuracy: 0.0011 - val_loss: 0.6936 - val_accuracy: 0.0013
Epoch 9/10
235/235 [=====] - 3s 13ms/step - loss: 0.6935 - accuracy: 0.0011 - val_loss: 0.6934 - val_accuracy: 0.0013
Epoch 10/10
235/235 [=====] - 2s 10ms/step - loss: 0.6933 - accuracy: 0.0011 - val_loss: 0.6933 - val_accuracy: 0.0013
```

