## Convolutional Neural netwok(CNN) ¶

The convolutional layer is the core building block of a CNN, and it is where the majority of computation occurs. It requires a few components, which are input data, a filter, and a feature map. Let's assume that the input will be a color image, which is made up of a matrix of pixels in 3D. This means that the input will have three dimensions—a height, width, and depth—which correspond to RGB in an image. We also have a feature detector, also known as a kernel or a filter, which will move across the receptive fields of the image, checking if the feature is present. This process is known as a convolution.

```
import keras
In [1]:
        from keras.datasets import mnist
        from keras.models import Sequential
        from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Flatten
        from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D
        from keras import backend as K
        import numpy as np
In [2]: (x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()
        Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datas
        ets/mnist.npz (https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/tf-keras-datasets/mni
        st.npz)
        img_rows, img_cols = 28, 28
In [3]:
        if K.image_data_format() == 'channels_first':
           x_train = x_train.reshape(x_train.shape[0], 1, img_rows, img_cols)
           x_test = x_test.reshape(x_test.shape[0], 1, img_rows, img_cols)
           input_shape = (1, img_rows, img_cols)
           x_train = x_train.reshape(x_train.shape[0], img_rows, img_cols, 1)
           x_test = x_test.reshape(x_test.shape[0], img_rows, img_cols, 1)
           input_shape = (img_rows, img_cols, 1)
        x_train = x_train.astype('float32')
        x_test = x_test.astype('float32')
        x_train /= 255
        x_test /= 255
        y_train = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_train, 10)
        y_test = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_test, 10)
In [5]:
        model = Sequential()
        model.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size = (3, 3),
           activation = 'relu', input_shape = input_shape))
        model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation = 'relu'))
        model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size = (2, 2)))
        model.add(Dropout(0.25)) , model.add(Flatten())
        model.add(Dense(128, activation = 'relu'))
        model.add(Dropout(0.5))
        model.add(Dense(10, activation = 'softmax'))
```

```
model.compile(loss = keras.losses.categorical_crossentropy,
      optimizer = keras.optimizers.Adadelta(), metrics = ['accuracy'])
In [7]:
    model.fit(
      x_train, y_train,
      batch_size = 128,
      epochs = 12,
      verbose = 1,
      validation_data = (x_test, y_test)
    Epoch 1/12
    uracy: 0.1654 - val_loss: 2.2462 - val_accuracy: 0.3393
    Epoch 2/12
    uracy: 0.2842 - val loss: 2.1860 - val accuracy: 0.5698
    Epoch 3/12
    uracy: 0.3792 - val_loss: 2.1047 - val_accuracy: 0.6451
    Epoch 4/12
    uracy: 0.4524 - val_loss: 1.9928 - val_accuracy: 0.6710
    Epoch 5/12
    uracy: 0.5031 - val_loss: 1.8476 - val_accuracy: 0.7002
    uracy: 0.5452 - val_loss: 1.6696 - val_accuracy: 0.7383
    Epoch 7/12
    uracy: 0.5794 - val_loss: 1.4714 - val_accuracy: 0.7690
    Epoch 8/12
    uracy: 0.6086 - val_loss: 1.2771 - val_accuracy: 0.7910
    Epoch 9/12
    uracy: 0.6332 - val_loss: 1.1076 - val_accuracy: 0.8102
    Epoch 10/12
    uracy: 0.6551 - val_loss: 0.9707 - val_accuracy: 0.8220
    Epoch 11/12
    curacy: 0.6790 - val_loss: 0.8624 - val_accuracy: 0.8308
    Epoch 12/12
    curacy: 0.6982 - val_loss: 0.7784 - val_accuracy: 0.8389
Out[7]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x21d4ce70c40>
In [8]:
    score = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose = 0)
    print('Test loss:', score[0])
    print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
```

Test loss: 0.7784239053726196 Test accuracy: 0.8389000296592712