

[illegible]

[illegible]

```
xtest.shape
```

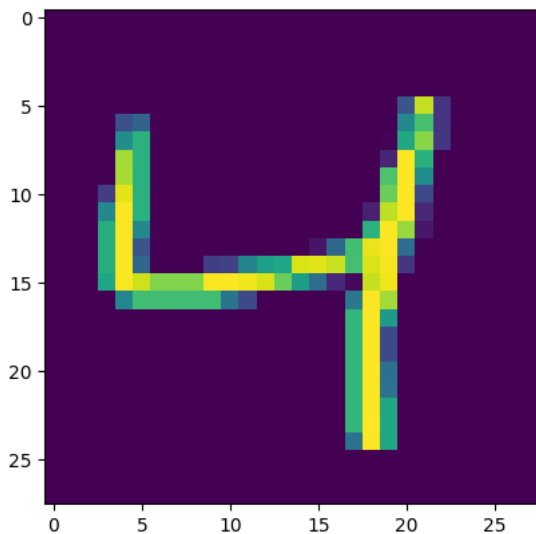
(10000, 28, 28)

```
ytrain # It has labels showing which images has which number.for eg-1st image has number 5 and so on.
```

```
array([5, 0, 4, ..., 5, 6, 8], dtype=uint8)
```

```
plt.imshow(xtrain[2])
```

```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f53c9df76d0>
```



```
# making the values of pixels between 0 and 1 by dividing it by 255
# to make conversion faster and efficient classification.
xtrain=xtrain/255
xtest=xtest/255
```

```
model=Sequential()
model.add(Flatten(input_shape=(28,28)))
model.add(Dense(128,activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(10,activation='softmax'))
```

```
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 784)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	100480
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1290
Total params: 101,770		
Trainable params: 101,770		
Non-trainable params: 0		

```
model.compile(loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',optimizer='adam')
```

```
model.fit(xtrain,ytrain,epochs=10,validation_split=0.2)
```

```
Epoch 1/10
1500/1500 [=====] - 9s 5ms/step - loss: 0.2879 - val_loss: 0.1622
Epoch 2/10
1500/1500 [=====] - 7s 4ms/step - loss: 0.1291 - val_loss: 0.1196
Epoch 3/10
1500/1500 [=====] - 7s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0861 - val_loss: 0.1199
Epoch 4/10
1500/1500 [=====] - 6s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0657 - val_loss: 0.0928
Epoch 5/10
1500/1500 [=====] - 9s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0501 - val_loss: 0.0842
Epoch 6/10
1500/1500 [=====] - 8s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0391 - val_loss: 0.0910
Epoch 7/10
1500/1500 [=====] - 7s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0327 - val_loss: 0.0856
Epoch 8/10
1500/1500 [=====] - 8s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0258 - val_loss: 0.0825
Epoch 9/10
1500/1500 [=====] - 7s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0205 - val_loss: 0.1041
Epoch 10/10
1500/1500 [=====] - 9s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0167 - val_loss: 0.0997
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f53a951c7c0>
```

```
yprob=model.predict(xtest) # it gives probability of a number between 0 to 9 for each image.
# for eg=it shows 2.39013742e-09 for number 0, shows 1.11755799e-10 for 1 for image1 and so on.
```

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

```
yprob
```

```
array([[2.39013742e-09, 1.11755799e-10, 9.74204610e-08, ...,
        9.99962151e-01, 4.45395765e-09, 1.10615952e-06],
       [1.78723078e-11, 1.28480707e-07, 9.99999821e-01, ...,
        5.74466596e-15, 3.38614203e-09, 5.87625190e-16],
       [5.69186000e-07, 9.99325216e-01, 9.72087291e-05, ...,
        3.58759164e-04, 1.56880415e-04, 4.79745985e-08],
       ...,
       [4.45055628e-17, 1.28302600e-15, 1.95706685e-16, ...,
        1.75010437e-10, 1.84384452e-10, 3.73865333e-07],
       [4.21595668e-16, 3.07799660e-15, 2.43570253e-16, ...,
        1.73322446e-12, 2.64826006e-09, 1.14054299e-14],
       [4.07153244e-08, 1.02798216e-13, 9.94845877e-08, ...,
        3.64297177e-12, 2.19490856e-10, 1.89057321e-08]], dtype=float32)
```

```
ypred=yprob.argmax(axis=1) # it finds max value(max probability) for the particular number.
```

```
ypred
```

```
array([7, 2, 1, ..., 4, 5, 6])
```

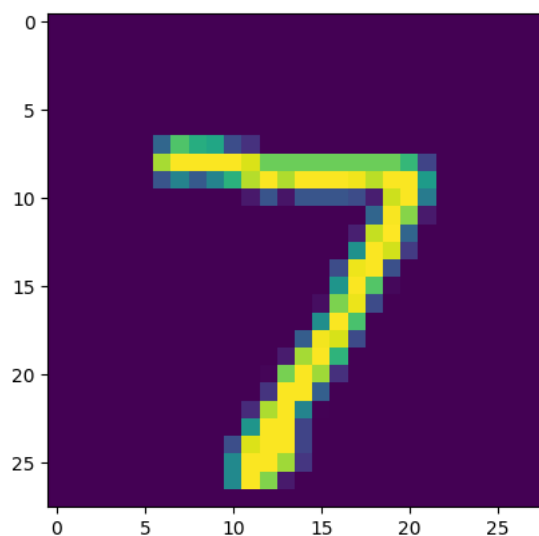
```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```

```
accuracy_score(ytest,ypred)
```

```
0.9732
```

```
plt.imshow(xtest[0])
```

```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f53a951fcd0>
```



```
# checking the value if it predicted correctly or not  
model.predict(xtest[0].reshape(1,28,28)).argmax(axis=1)
```

```
1/1 [=====] - 0s 38ms/step  
array([7])
```

Colaboratory

