ABSTARCT for the Project Fashion MNIST Data Classifier

In this project, we have built a fashion apparel recognition using the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model. To train the CNN model, we have used the Fashion MNIST dataset. After successful training, the CNN model can predict the name of the class given apparel item belongs to. This is a multiclass classification problem in which there are 10 apparel classes the items will be classified.

The fashion training set consists of 70,000 images divided into 60,000 training and 10,000 testing samples. Dataset sample consists of 28x28 grayscale images, associated with a label from 10 classes.

So the end goal is to train and test the model using Convolution neural network

OBJECTIVE:-

One of the classic problem that has been used in the Machine Learning world for quite sometime is the MNIST problem. The objective is to identify the digit based on image. But MNIST is not very great problem because we come up with great accuracy even if we are looking at few pixels in the image. So, another common example problem against which we test algorithms is Fashion–MNIST.

This work is part of my experiments with Fashion-MNIST dataset using various Machine Learning algorithms/models. The objective is to identify (predict) different fashion products from the given images using various best possible Machine Learning Models (Algorithms) and compare their results (performance measures/scores) to arrive at the best ML model. I have also experimented with 'dimensionality reduction' technique for this problem.

METHODOLOGY:-

The **Fashion MNIST** dataset was developed as a response to the wide use of the **MNIST** dataset, that has been effectively "**solved**" given the use of modern convolutional neural networks.

Fashion-MNIST was proposed to be a replacement for MNIST, and although it has not been solved, it is possible to routinely achieve error rates of 10% or less. Like MNIST, it can be a useful starting point for developing and practicing a methodology for solving image classification using convolutional neural networks.

Instead of reviewing the literature on well-performing models on the dataset, we can develop a new model from scratch.

The dataset already has a well-defined train and test dataset that we can use.

In order to estimate the performance of a model for a given training run, we can further split the training set into a train and validation dataset. Performance on the train and validation dataset over each run can then be plotted to provide learning curves and insight into how well a model is learning the problem.

The Keras API supports this by specifying the "validation_data" argument to the "model.fit()" function when training the model, that will, in turn, return an object that describes model performance for the chosen loss and metrics on each training epoch.

CODE:-

Fashion MNIST Data Classification Project Step 1) Import Libraries

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import keras
import seaborn as sns
import tensorflow as tf
```

Step 2) Load data

```
(X train, y train), (X test, y test) = tf.keras.datasets.fashion m
nist.load data()
# Print the shape of data
X train.shape, y train.shape, "********", X test.shape, y tes
t.shape
X train[0]
y train[0]
class labels = ["T-
shirt/top", "Trouser", "Pullover", "Dress", "Coat", "Sandal", "Shirt",
"Sneaker", "Bag", 'Ankel boot']
# show image
plt.imshow(X train[0], cmap='Greys')
plt.figure(figsize=(16,16))
j=1
for i in np.random.randint(0,1000,25):
  plt.subplot(5,5,j); j+=1
 plt.imshow(X train[i],cmap='Greys')
 plt.axis('off')
 plt.title('{} / {}'.format(class labels[y train[i]],y train[i]
) )
X train.ndim
X train = np.expand dims(X train,-1)
X train.ndim
X test=np.expand dims(X test,-1)
```

Feature Scalling

```
X_train = X_train/255
X_test = X_test/255
```

Split dataset

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train,X_Validation,y_train,y_Validation=train_test_split(X_train,y_train,test_size=0.2,random_state=2020)
```

X_train.shape,X_Validation.shape,y_train.shape,y_Validation.shape

Step 3) Building the CNN model

Compile the Model

```
model.compile(optimizer='adam',loss='sparse_categorical_crossent
ropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
```

Train the model

model.fit(X_train,y_train,epochs=10,batch_size=512,verbose=1,val
idation_data=(X_Validation,y_Validation))

Test and Evaluate Neural Network Model

```
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
y_pred.round(2)

y_test

model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)

plt.figure(figsize=(16,16))

j=1
for i in np.random.randint(0, 1000,25):
    plt.subplot(5,5, j); j+=1
    plt.imshow(X_test[i].reshape(28,28), cmap = 'Greys')
    plt.title('Actual = {} / {} \nPredicted = {} / {}'.format(class_labels[y_test[i]], y_test[i], class_labels[np.argmax(y_pred[i])), np.argmax(y_pred[i])))
    plt.axis('off')
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(16,30))

j=1
for i in np.random.randint(0, 1000,60):
   plt.subplot(10,6, j); j+=1
   plt.imshow(X_test[i].reshape(28,28), cmap = 'Greys')
   plt.title('Actual = {} / {} \nPredicted = {} / {}'.format(class_labels[y_test[i]], y_test[i], class_labels[np.argmax(y_pred[i]))], np.argmax(y_pred[i])))
   plt.axis('off')
```

Confusion Matrix And Classification Report

```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
plt.figure(figsize=(16,9))
y_pred_labels = [ np.argmax(label) for label in y_pred ]
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred_labels)

sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d',xticklabels=class_labels, yt
icklabels=class_labels)

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
cr= classification_report(y_test, y_pred_labels, target_names=class_labels)
print(cr)
```

Classification Report

```
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
cr = classification_report(y_test, [np.argmax(i) for i in y_pred
],target_names=class_labels,)
```

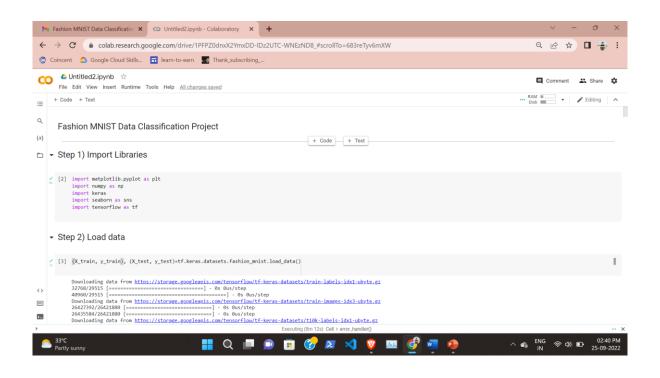
Save Model

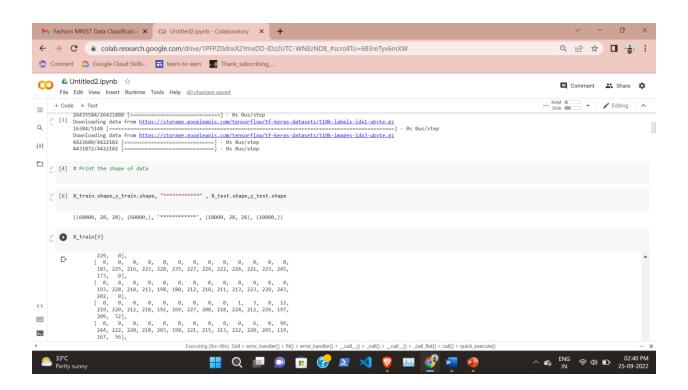
```
model.save("Fashion_cnn_model.h5")
model = keras.models.load_model("Fashion_cnn_model.h5")
```

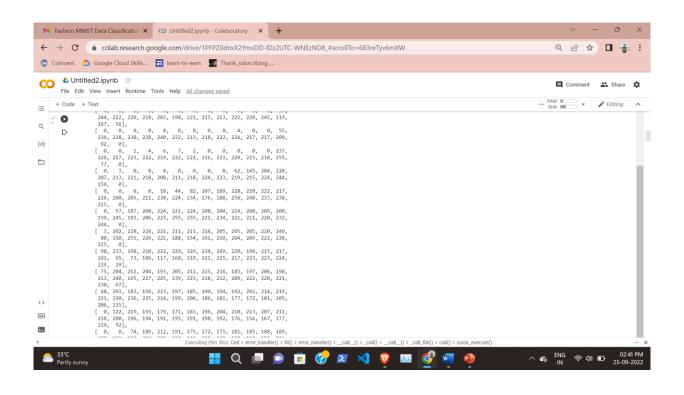
Build 2 complex CNN

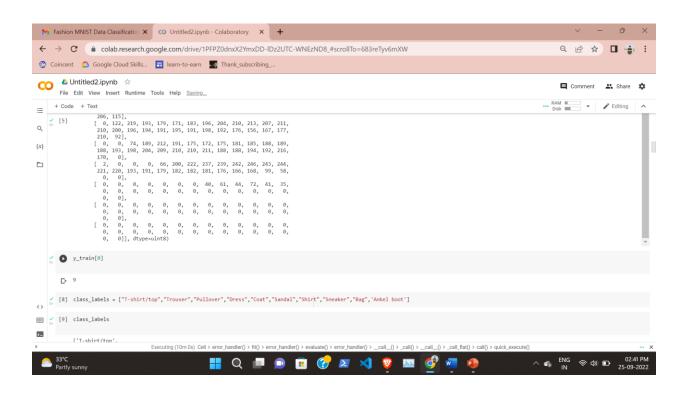
```
#Building CNN model
cnn model2 = keras.models.Sequential([
                         keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=32, kernel size=3, st
rides=(1,1), padding='valid',activation= 'relu', input shape=[28,28,1]),
                         keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2,2)),
                         keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=64, kernel size=3, st
rides=(2,2), padding='same', activation='relu'),
                         keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2,2)),
                         keras.layers.Flatten(),
                         keras.layers.Dense(units=128, activation='relu'),
                         keras.layers.Dropout(0.25),
                         keras.layers.Dense(units=256, activation='relu'),
                         keras.layers.Dropout(0.25),
                         keras.layers.Dense(units=128, activation='relu'),
                         keras.layers.Dense(units=10, activation='softmax'
)
                         1)
# complie the model
cnn model2.compile(optimizer='adam', loss= 'sparse categorical crossentrop
y', metrics=['accuracy'])
#Train the Model
cnn model2.fit(X train, y train, epochs=20, batch size=512, verbose=1, val
idation data=(X Validation, y Validation))
cnn model2.save("Fashion cnn model.h5")
"""####### very complex model"""
#Building CNN model
cnn model3 = keras.models.Sequential([
                         keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=64, kernel size=3, st
rides=(1,1), padding='valid',activation= 'relu', input shape=[28,28,1]),
                         keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2,2)),
                         keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=128, kernel size=3, s
trides=(2,2), padding='same', activation='relu'),
                         keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2,2)),
                         keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=64, kernel size=3, st
rides=(2,2), padding='same', activation='relu'),
                         keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2,2)),
                         keras.layers.Flatten(),
                         keras.layers.Dense(units=128, activation='relu'),
```

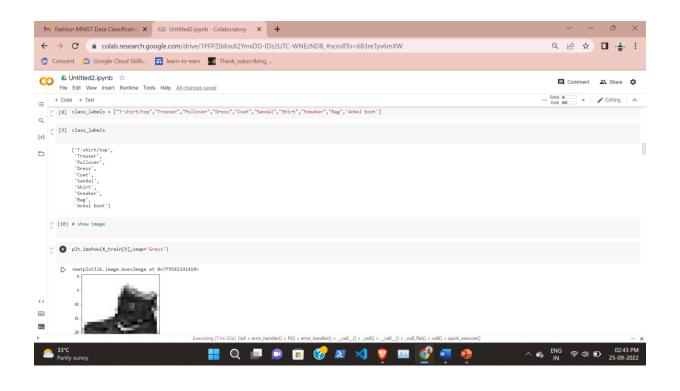
```
keras.layers.Dropout(0.25),
                         keras.layers.Dense(units=256, activation='relu'),
                         keras.layers.Dropout(0.5),
                         keras.layers.Dense(units=256, activation='relu'),
                         keras.layers.Dropout(0.25),
                         keras.layers.Dense(units=128, activation='relu'),
                         keras.layers.Dropout(0.10),
                         keras.layers.Dense(units=10, activation='softmax'
)
                         ])
# complie the model
cnn model3.compile(optimizer='adam', loss= 'sparse categorical crossentrop
y', metrics=['accuracy'])
#Train the Model
cnn model3.fit(X train, y train, epochs=50, batch size=512, verbose=1, val
idation data=(X Validation, y Validation))
cnn_model3.save("Fashion cnn model.h5")
cnn model3.evaluate(X test, y test)
```

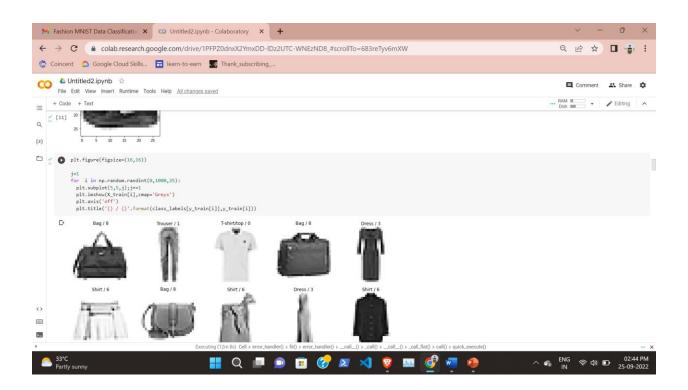


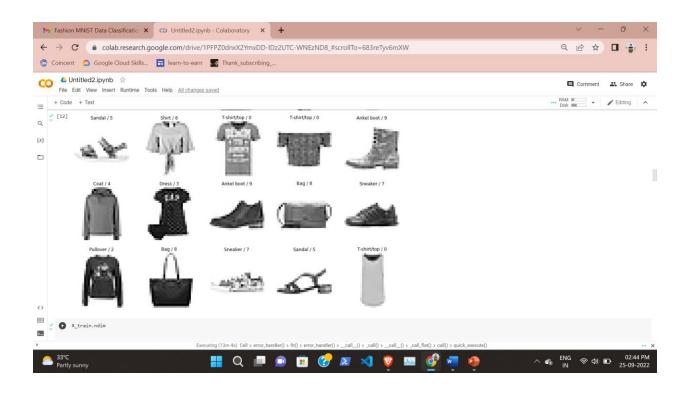


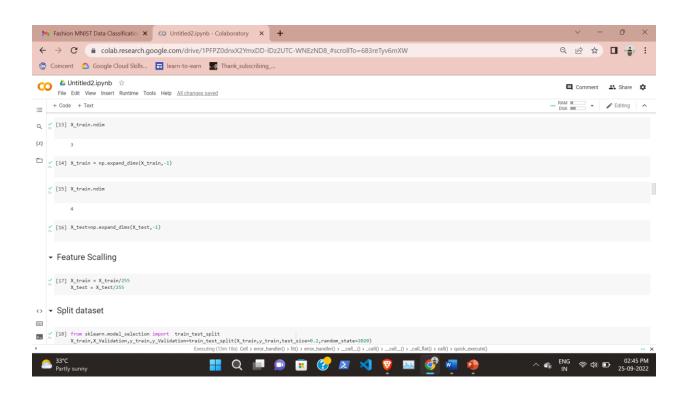


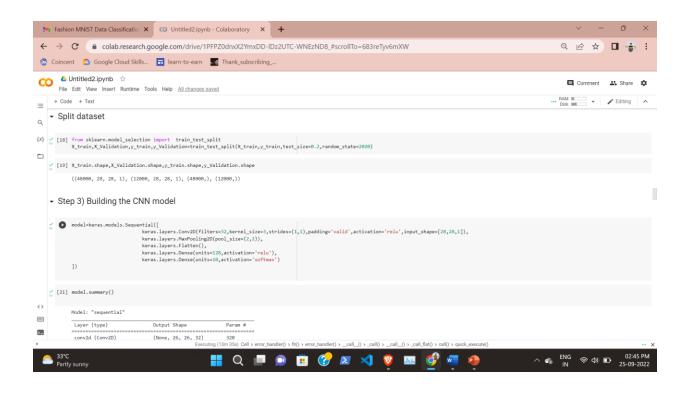


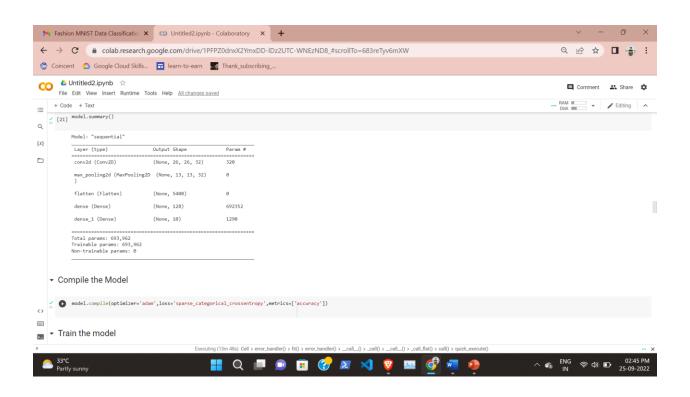


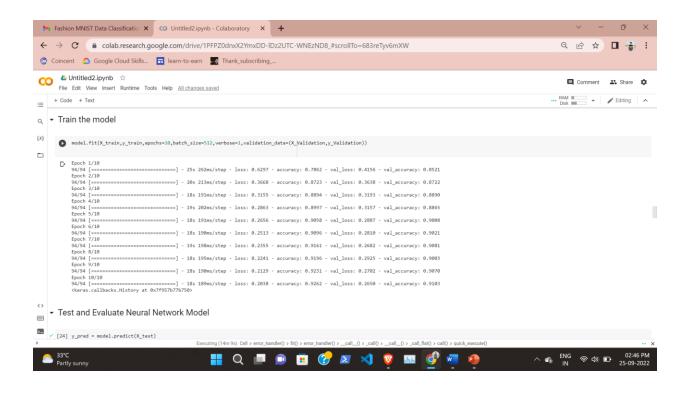


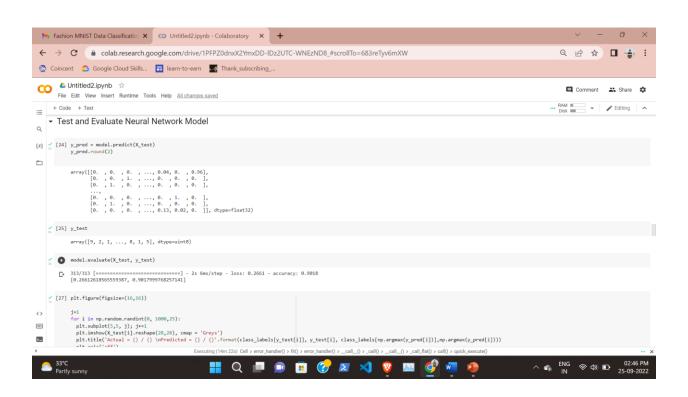


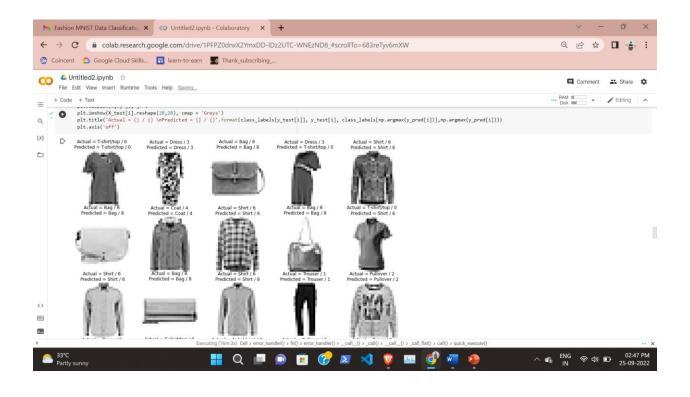


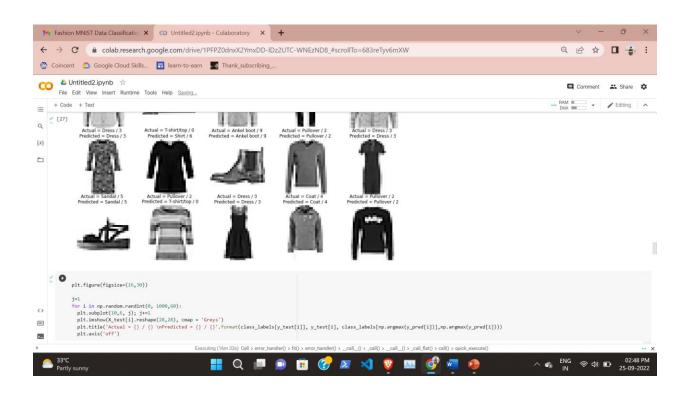


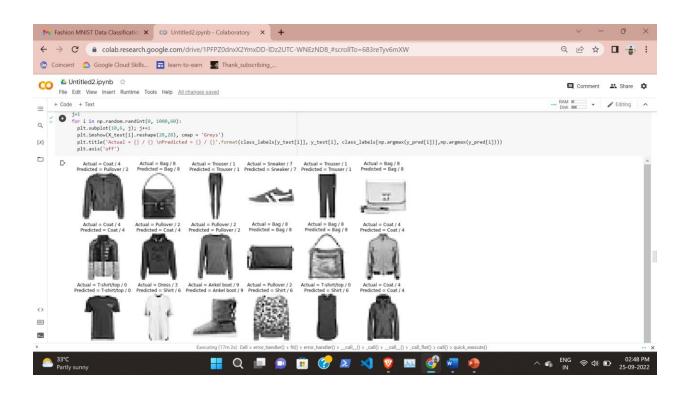


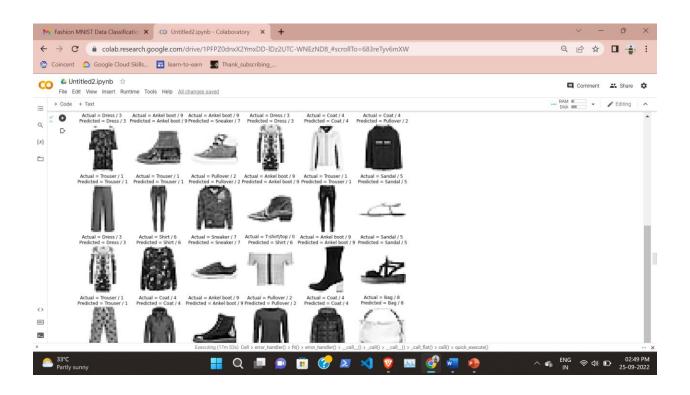


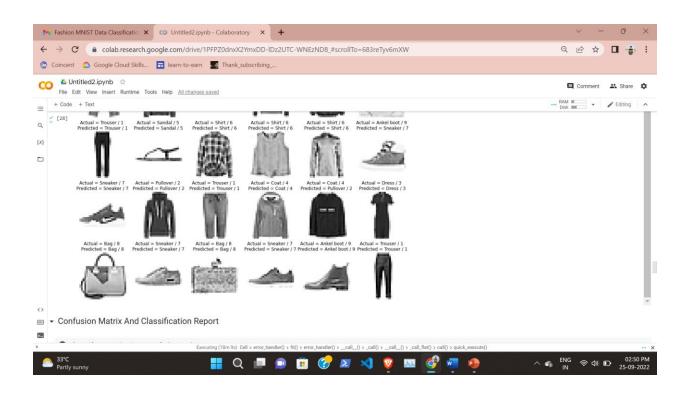


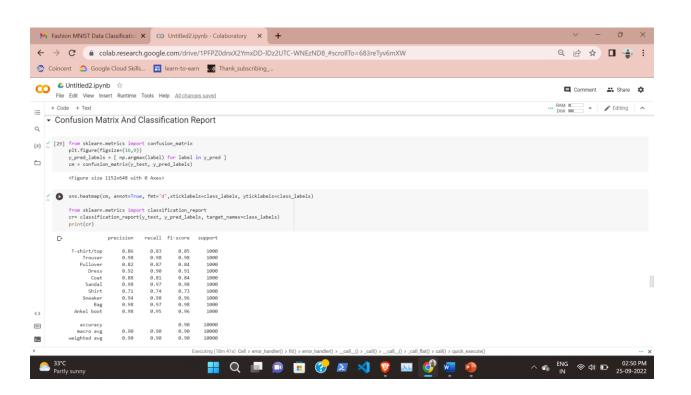


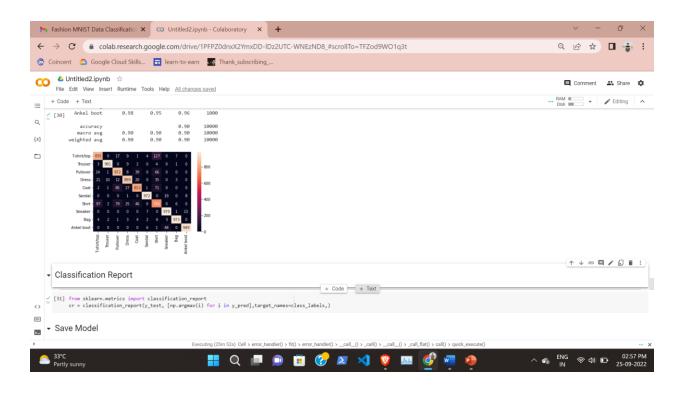


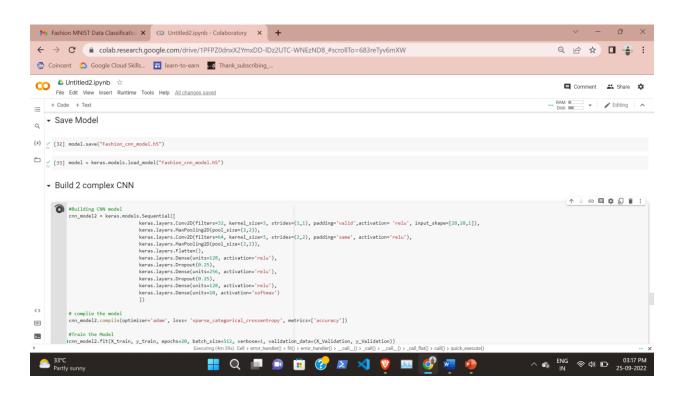


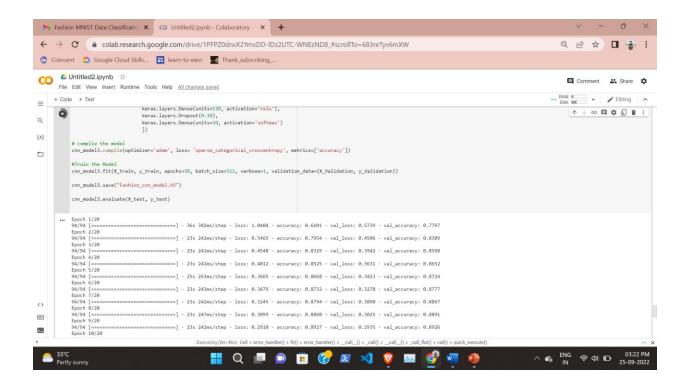












CONCLUSION:-

Conclusions In this article, we applied various classification methods on an image classification problem. We have explained why the CNNs are the best method we can employ out of considered ones, and why do the other methods fail. Some of the reasons why CNNs are the most practical and usually the most accurate method are:

They can transfer learning through layers, saving inferences, and making new ones on subsequent layers.

No need for feature extraction before using the algorithm, it is done during training.

It recognizes important features.

However, they also have their caveats. They are known to fail on images that are rotated and scaled differently, which is not the case here, as the data was pre-processed. And, although the other methods fail to give that good results on this dataset, they are still used for other tasks related to image processing (sharpening, smoothing etc.).