```
In [2]: import numpy as np
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   from tensorflow.keras.layers import Input, Dense
   from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
   from tensorflow.keras.datasets import mnist
```

```
In [3]: # Load the MNIST dataset
  (x_train, _), (x_test, _) = mnist.load_data()

# Normalize the pixel values to be between 0 and 1
  x_train = x_train.astype('float32') / 255.0
  x_test = x_test.astype('float32') / 255.0

# Flatten the 28x28 images into vectors of size 784
  x_train = x_train.reshape(-1, 28 * 28)
  x_test = x_test.reshape(-1, 28 * 28)
```

```
In [4]: # Input Layer
    input_img = Input(shape=(784,))

# Encoder: reduce the dimensionality
    encoded = Dense(128, activation='relu')(input_img)
    encoded = Dense(64, activation='relu')(encoded)
    encoded = Dense(32, activation='relu')(encoded) # Bottleneck Layer

# Decoder: reconstruct the input
    decoded = Dense(64, activation='relu')(encoded)
    decoded = Dense(128, activation='relu')(decoded)
    decoded = Dense(784, activation='sigmoid')(decoded) # Output Layer

# Compile the autoencoder model
    autoencoder = Model(input_img, decoded)
    autoencoder.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mse')
```

```
In [5]: # Input Layer
    input_img = Input(shape=(784,))

# Encoder: reduce the dimensionality
    encoded = Dense(128, activation='relu')(input_img)
    encoded = Dense(64, activation='relu')(encoded)
    encoded = Dense(32, activation='relu')(encoded) # Bottleneck Layer

# Decoder: reconstruct the input
    decoded = Dense(64, activation='relu')(encoded)
    decoded = Dense(128, activation='relu')(decoded)
    decoded = Dense(784, activation='sigmoid')(decoded) # Output Layer

# Compile the autoencoder model
    autoencoder = Model(input_img, decoded)
    autoencoder.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mse')
```

```
Epoch 1/50
loss: 0.0388
Epoch 2/50
loss: 0.0265
Epoch 3/50
loss: 0.0217
Epoch 4/50
loss: 0.0192
Epoch 5/50
loss: 0.0176
Epoch 6/50
loss: 0.0165
Epoch 7/50
loss: 0.0157
Epoch 8/50
loss: 0.0149
Epoch 9/50
loss: 0.0142
Epoch 10/50
loss: 0.0136
Epoch 11/50
loss: 0.0131
Epoch 12/50
loss: 0.0128
Epoch 13/50
loss: 0.0123
Epoch 14/50
loss: 0.0124
Epoch 15/50
235/235 [================== ] - 2s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0122 - val_1
oss: 0.0118
Epoch 16/50
oss: 0.0116
Epoch 17/50
235/235 [=============== ] - 2s 9ms/step - loss: 0.0118 - val_1
oss: 0.0114
Epoch 18/50
loss: 0.0112
Epoch 19/50
oss: 0.0111
```

```
Epoch 20/50
oss: 0.0108
Epoch 21/50
235/235 [================= ] - 2s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0110 - val l
oss: 0.0106
Epoch 22/50
oss: 0.0106
Epoch 23/50
oss: 0.0104
Epoch 24/50
235/235 [================ ] - 2s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0104 - val 1
oss: 0.0102
Epoch 25/50
235/235 [=============== ] - 2s 9ms/step - loss: 0.0103 - val 1
oss: 0.0100
Epoch 26/50
235/235 [=============== ] - 2s 9ms/step - loss: 0.0102 - val 1
oss: 0.0100
Epoch 27/50
loss: 0.0098
Epoch 28/50
loss: 0.0097
Epoch 29/50
loss: 0.0096
Epoch 30/50
loss: 0.0095
Epoch 31/50
loss: 0.0094
Epoch 32/50
loss: 0.0094
Epoch 33/50
loss: 0.0092
Epoch 34/50
loss: 0.0091
Epoch 35/50
loss: 0.0090
Epoch 36/50
loss: 0.0090
Epoch 37/50
loss: 0.0089
Epoch 38/50
235/235 [============== ] - 3s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0090 - val_
loss: 0.0088
```

```
Epoch 39/50
loss: 0.0089
Epoch 40/50
loss: 0.0087
Epoch 41/50
loss: 0.0089
Epoch 42/50
loss: 0.0087
Epoch 43/50
loss: 0.0087
Epoch 44/50
loss: 0.0086
Epoch 45/50
loss: 0.0085
Epoch 46/50
loss: 0.0086
Epoch 47/50
loss: 0.0086
Epoch 48/50
loss: 0.0085
Epoch 49/50
loss: 0.0085
Epoch 50/50
loss: 0.0084
```

```
In [8]: # Function to display original and reconstructed images
def display_images(original, reconstructed, n=10):
    plt.figure(figsize=(20, 4))
    for i in range(n):
        # Display original images
        ax = plt.subplot(2, n, i + 1)
        plt.imshow(original[i].reshape(28, 28), cmap='gray')
        plt.axis('off')

# Display reconstructed images
        ax = plt.subplot(2, n, i + 1 + n)
        plt.imshow(reconstructed[i].reshape(28, 28), cmap='gray')
        plt.title("Reconstructed")
        plt.axis('off')
        plt.axis('off')
        plt.show()
```

```
In [9]: # Predict the reconstructed images from test data
reconstructed_imgs = autoencoder.predict(x_test)

# Show original and reconstructed images
display_images(x_test, reconstructed_imgs)
```

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

