ASSIGNMENT-4 ID:70074277 Hema Sri Vemparala

github:https://github.com/vemparalahemasri/NNDL Assignment4.

- 1. Add one more hidden layer to autoencoder
- 2. Do the prediction on the test data and then visualize one of the reconstructed version of that test data. Also, visualize the same test data before reconstruction using Matplotlib
- 3. Repeat the question 2 on the denoisening autoencoder
- 4. plot loss and accuracy using the history object

```
in [13] | from keras.layers import Input, Dense
           from keras.models import Model
           # this is the size of our encoded representations
           encoding_dim = 32 # 32 floats -> compression of factor 24.5, assuming the input is 784 floats
           # this is our 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))
        Epoch 1/5
                                                    . . . . . .
```

```
In [14]:
          from keras.layers import Input, Dense
           from keras.models import Model
          # This is the size of our encoded representation
          encoding_dim = 32 # 32 floats -> compression of factor 24.5, assuming the input is 784 floats
          # This is our 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)
          # This is our 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))
Epoch 1/5
0.0025
Epoch 2/5
0.0025
Epoch 3/5
0.0026
Epoch 4/5
0.0026
Epoch 5/5
```

t[14]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x2b9d7038350>

```
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))

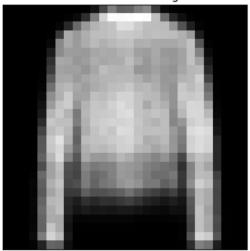
# Plot the original image
ax = plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.imshow(x_test[n].reshape(28, 28))
plt.gray()
ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
ax.set_title("Original Image")

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

plt.show()
```


Original Image

Reconstructed Image



```
rrom keras.iayers import input, bense
from keras.models import Model
# this is the size of our encoded representations
encoding_dim = 32 # 32 floats -> compression of factor 24.5, assuming the input is 784 floats
# this is our 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))
Fnoch 1/10
y: 8.0000e-04
Epoch 2/10
v: 8.0000e-04
Fnoch 3/10
v: 8.0000e-04
Epoch 4/10
v: 7.0000e-04
Epoch 5/10
235/235 [===========] - 3s 11ms/step - loss: 0.6955 - accuracy: 8.6667e-04 - val_loss: 0.6954 - val_accurac
y: 7.0000e-04
Epoch 6/10
v: 8.0000e-04
Epoch 7/10
235/235 [===========] - 3s 11ms/step - loss: 0.6950 - accuracy: 9.0000e-04 - val_loss: 0.6950 - val_accurac
y: 9.0000e-04
Epoch 8/10
y: 0.0011
Epoch 9/10
235/235 [===========] - 3s 11ms/step - loss: 0.6946 - accuracy: 8.6667e-04 - val_loss: 0.6946 - val_accurac
y: 0.0013
Epoch 10/10
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

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

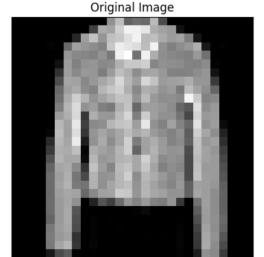
# Choose a random image from the test set
n = 10  # index of the image to be plotted
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))

# 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")

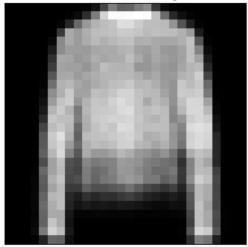
# Plot the reconstructed image
ax = plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.imshow(reconstructed_imgs[n].reshape(28, 28))
plt.gray()
ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
ax.set_title("Reconstructed Image")

plt.show()
```

.., ... [-----, 20 5,,,0

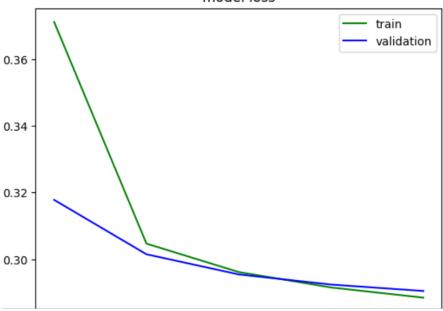


Reconstructed Image



```
# graph
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], color="green")
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], color="blue")
plt.title('model loss')
plt.legend(['train', 'validation'], loc='upper right')
plt.show()
```

model loss



```
from keras.layers import Input, Dense
from keras.models import Model
# this is the size of our encoded representations
encoding dim = 32 # 32 floats -> compression of factor 24.5, assuming the input is 784 floats
# this is our 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='adam', 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_{\text{test}} = x_{\text{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,
```

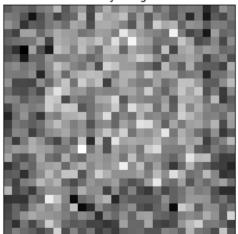
```
batch_size=256,
    shuffle=True,
    validation_data=(x_test_noisy, x_test_noisy))
Epoch 1/10
0.0070
Epoch 2/10
235/235 [==========] - 3s 12ms/step - loss: 0.3393 - accuracy: 0.0115 - val_loss: 0.3126 - val_accuracy:
0.0065
Epoch 3/10
0.0055
Epoch 4/10
0.0079
Epoch 5/10
0.0090
Epoch 6/10
0.0092
Epoch 7/10
0.0096
Epoch 8/10
0.0098
Epoch 9/10
0.0094
```

```
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()
3/313 [========= ] - 2s 6ms/step
```

```
ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False)
ax.get_yaxis().set_visible(False)
ax.set_title("Reconstructed Image")
plt.show()
```

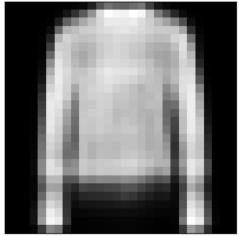


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Reconstructed Image

Decemetristed Image



```
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()
```

```
Epoch 1/10
0.0088
Epoch 2/10
235/235 [============] - 3s 14ms/step - loss: 0.3007 - accuracy: 0.0156 - val_loss: 0.2624 - val_accuracy:
0.0088
Epoch 3/10
0.0080
Epoch 4/10
0.0100
Epoch 5/10
0.0094
Epoch 6/10
235/235 [============] - 4s 16ms/step - loss: 0.2996 - accuracy: 0.0154 - val_loss: 0.2599 - val_accuracy:
0.0104
Epoch 7/10
0.0101
Epoch 8/10
235/235 [============] - 3s 11ms/step - loss: 0.2993 - accuracy: 0.0159 - val_loss: 0.2592 - val_accuracy:
0.0095
Epoch 9/10
```

