Assignment: Different MLP architectures on MNIST dataset

```
In [1]: from keras.utils import np utils
       from keras.datasets import mnist
        import seaborn as sns
        from keras.initializers import RandomNormal
       Using TensorFlow backend.
In [0]: %matplotlib inline
       import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
       import numpy as np
        import time
        # https://gist.github.com/greydanus/f6eee59eaf1d90fcb3b534a25362cea4
        # https://stackoverflow.com/a/14434334
       # this function is used to update the plots for each epoch and error
        def plt dynamic(x, vy, ty, ax, colors=['b']):
           ax.plot(x, vy, 'b', label="Validation Loss")
           ax.plot(x, ty, 'r', label="Train Loss")
           plt.legend()
           plt.grid()
           fig.canvas.draw()
In [3]: # the data, shuffled and split between train and test sets
        (X train, y train), (X test, y test) = mnist.load data()
       Downloading data from https://s3.amazonaws.com/img-datasets/mnist.npz
        In [4]: print("Number of training examples :", X train.shape[0], "and each imag
        e is of shape (%d, %d) "%(X train.shape[1], X train.shape[2]))
```

```
print("Number of training examples :", X test.shape[0], "and each image
         is of shape (%d, %d) "%(X test.shape[1], X test.shape[2]))
        Number of training examples: 60000 and each image is of shape (28, 28)
        Number of training examples: 10000 and each image is of shape (28, 28)
In [0]: # if you observe the input shape its 3 dimensional vector
        # for each image we have a (28*28) vector
        # we will convert the (28*28) vector into single dimensional vector of
         1 * 784
        X train = X train.reshape(X train.shape[0], X train.shape[1]*X train.sh
        ape[2])
        X test = X test.reshape(X test.shape[0], X test.shape[1]*X test.shape[2
In [6]: # after converting the input images from 3d to 2d vectors
        print("Number of training examples :", X_train.shape[0], "and each imag
        e is of shape (%d)"%(X train.shape[1]))
        print("Number of training examples :", X test.shape[0], "and each image
         is of shape (%d)"%(X test.shape[1]))
        Number of training examples: 60000 and each image is of shape (784)
        Number of training examples: 10000 and each image is of shape (784)
In [7]: # An example data point
        print(X train[0])
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2	82	56	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	219	25
3 2	253	253	253	253	198	182	247	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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1 2	225	160	108	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	249	253	249	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	130	183	25
3	253	207	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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0	253	201	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	23	66	213	253	253	253	253	198	81	2	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	171	219	253	253	253	253	19
5	80	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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```
In [0]: # if we observe the above matrix each cell is having a value between 0-
         255
         # before we move to apply machine learning algorithms lets try to norma
         lize the data
         \# X => (X - Xmin)/(Xmax-Xmin) = X/255
         X_{train} = X_{train}/255
         X \text{ test} = X \text{ test}/255
In [9]: # example data point after normlizing
         print(X train[0])
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          0.49411765 0.53333333 0.68627451 0.10196078 0.65098039 1.
```

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0.96862745 0.49803922 0.
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                      0.11764706 0.14117647 0.36862745 0.60392157
0.66666667 0.99215686 0.99215686 0.99215686 0.99215686
0.88235294 0.6745098
                      0.99215686 0.94901961 0.76470588 0.25098039
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0.32156863 0.21960784 0.15294118 0.
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0.99215686 0.99215686 0.99215686 0.99215686 0.77647059 0.71372549
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                      0.31372549 0.61176471 0.41960784 0.99215686
0.99215686 0.80392157 0.04313725 0.
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Θ.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
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0.	0.	0.17647059	0.72941176	0.99215686	0.99215686
0.58823529	0.10588235	0.	0.	0.	0.
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0.	0.0627451	0.36470588	0.98823529	0.99215686	0.73333333
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0.85882353	0.99215686	0.99215686	0.99215686	0.99215686	0.76470588

```
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          0.99215686 0.95686275 0.52156863 0.04313725 0.
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                      0.
In [10]: # here we are having a class number for each image
         print("Class label of first image :", y train[0])
         # lets convert this into a 10 dimensional vector
         # ex: consider an image is 5 convert it into 5 \Rightarrow [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0]
          0, 0, 0]
         # this conversion needed for MLPs
         Y_train = np_utils.to_categorical(y_train, 10)
         Y test = np utils.to categorical(y test, 10)
         print("After converting the output into a vector : ",Y_train[0])
```

```
Class label of first image: 5
After converting the output into a vector: [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. ]

In [0]: from keras.models import Sequential from keras.layers import Dense, Activation

In [0]: # some model parameters

output_dim = 10
input_dim = X_train.shape[1]

batch_size = 128
nb_epoch = 20
```

MLP + Batch-Norm on 2-hidden Layers + Dropout + AdamOptimizer

```
In [13]: # https://stackoverflow.com/questions/34716454/where-do-i-call-the-batc
hnormalization-function-in-keras

from keras.layers import Dropout
    from keras.layers.normalization import BatchNormalization
    model_drop = Sequential()

model_drop.add(Dense(450, activation='relu', input_shape=(input_dim,),
    kernel_initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.039, seed=None)))
model_drop.add(BatchNormalization())
model_drop.add(Dense(108, activation='relu', kernel_initializer=RandomN
    ormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.55, seed=None)))
model_drop.add(BatchNormalization())
model_drop.add(Dropout(0.5))

model_drop.add(Dense(output_dim, activation='softmax'))
```

model_drop.summary()

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/tensorflow/python/framework/op_def_library.py:263: colocate_with (from tensorflow.python.framework.ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

Instructions for updating:

Colocations handled automatically by placer.

WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/keras/backend/tensorflow_backend.py:3445: calling dropout (from tensorflow.pyth on.ops.nn_ops) with keep_prob is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

Instructions for updating:

Please use `rate` instead of `keep_prob`. Rate should be set to `rate = 1 - keep prob`.

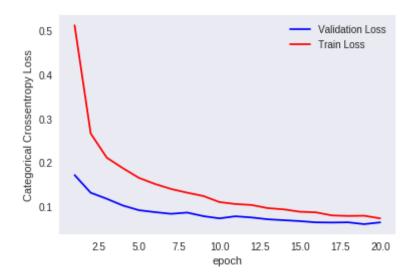
Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	450)	353250
batch_normalization_1 (Batch	(None,	450)	1800
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	450)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	108)	48708
batch_normalization_2 (Batch	(None,	108)	432
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	108)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None,	10)	1090

Total params: 405,280 Trainable params: 404,164 Non-trainable params: 1,116

```
In [14]: | model drop.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical crossentropy', m
       etrics=['accuracy'])
       history = model drop.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epoch
       s=nb epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X test, Y test))
       WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/tensorfl
       ow/python/ops/math ops.py:3066: to_int32 (from tensorflow.python.ops.ma
       th ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.
       Instructions for updating:
       Use tf.cast instead.
       Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
       Epoch 1/20
       60000/60000 [============] - 8s 140us/step - loss: 0.
       5117 - acc: 0.8455 - val_loss: 0.1711 - val acc: 0.9443
       Epoch 2/20
       60000/60000 [============= ] - 7s 124us/step - loss: 0.
       2657 - acc: 0.9211 - val loss: 0.1310 - val acc: 0.9590
       Epoch 3/20
       2107 - acc: 0.9360 - val loss: 0.1172 - val acc: 0.9647
       Epoch 4/20
       1868 - acc: 0.9443 - val loss: 0.1019 - val acc: 0.9684
       Epoch 5/20
       60000/60000 [===============] - 7s 119us/step - loss: 0.
       1647 - acc: 0.9505 - val loss: 0.0913 - val acc: 0.9723
       Epoch 6/20
       60000/60000 [============= ] - 7s 122us/step - loss: 0.
       1509 - acc: 0.9540 - val loss: 0.0869 - val acc: 0.9738
       Epoch 7/20
       60000/60000 [===============] - 7s 117us/step - loss: 0.
       1395 - acc: 0.9569 - val loss: 0.0831 - val acc: 0.9748
       Epoch 8/20
       1311 - acc: 0.9598 - val loss: 0.0859 - val acc: 0.9734
       Epoch 9/20
       60000/60000 [============= ] - 7s 118us/step - loss: 0.
       1236 - acc: 0.9624 - val loss: 0.0778 - val acc: 0.9759
       Epoch 10/20
```

```
60000/60000 [============== ] - 7s 121us/step - loss: 0.
      1099 - acc: 0.9664 - val loss: 0.0727 - val acc: 0.9773
      Epoch 11/20
      1053 - acc: 0.9680 - val loss: 0.0775 - val acc: 0.9764
      Epoch 12/20
      60000/60000 [=============] - 7s 119us/step - loss: 0.
      1032 - acc: 0.9679 - val loss: 0.0747 - val acc: 0.9774
      Epoch 13/20
      60000/60000 [============] - 7s 118us/step - loss: 0.
      0960 - acc: 0.9700 - val_loss: 0.0706 - val acc: 0.9787
      Epoch 14/20
      0932 - acc: 0.9709 - val loss: 0.0685 - val acc: 0.9789
      Epoch 15/20
      0878 - acc: 0.9723 - val loss: 0.0665 - val acc: 0.9797
      Epoch 16/20
      0864 - acc: 0.9729 - val loss: 0.0636 - val acc: 0.9810
      Epoch 17/20
      0794 - acc: 0.9747 - val loss: 0.0632 - val acc: 0.9804
      Epoch 18/20
      60000/60000 [============] - 7s 121us/step - loss: 0.
      0782 - acc: 0.9758 - val loss: 0.0637 - val acc: 0.9807
      Epoch 19/20
      0787 - acc: 0.9752 - val loss: 0.0596 - val acc: 0.9808
      Epoch 20/20
      60000/60000 [==============] - 7s 122us/step - loss: 0.
      0727 - acc: 0.9771 - val loss: 0.0635 - val acc: 0.9812
In [15]: | score = model drop.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
      print('Test score:', score[0])
      print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
      fig.ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
      ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
```

```
# list of epoch numbers
x = list(range(1,nb epoch+1))
# print(history.history.keys())
# dict_keys(['val_loss', 'val_acc', 'loss', 'acc'])
# history = model_drop.fit(X_train, Y_train, batch_size=batch_size, epo
chs=nb epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X test, Y test))
# we will get val loss and val acc only when you pass the paramter vali
dation data
# val loss : validation loss
# val acc : validation accuracy
# loss : training loss
# acc : train accuracy
# for each key in histrory.histrory we will have a list of length equal
to number of epochs
vy = history.history['val loss']
ty = history.history['loss']
plt dynamic(x, vy, ty, ax)
```

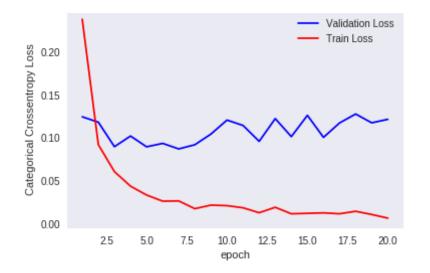


MLP of 2-hidden Layers + AdamOptimizer

```
dense 4 (Dense)
                          (None, 450)
                                            353250
      dense 5 (Dense)
                                            48708
                          (None, 108)
      dense_6 (Dense)
                                            1090
                          (None, 10)
      Total params: 403,048
      Trainable params: 403.048
      Non-trainable params: 0
In [17]: model nodrop.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical crossentropy',
       metrics=['accuracy'])
      history = model nodrop.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epo
      chs=nb epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X test, Y test))
      Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
      Epoch 1/20
      2367 - acc: 0.9307 - val loss: 0.1238 - val acc: 0.9629
      Epoch 2/20
      915 - acc: 0.9723 - val loss: 0.1176 - val acc: 0.9628
      Epoch 3/20
      60000/60000 [============] - 6s 92us/step - loss: 0.0
      603 - acc: 0.9808 - val loss: 0.0892 - val acc: 0.9753
      Epoch 4/20
      435 - acc: 0.9861 - val loss: 0.1016 - val acc: 0.9712
      Epoch 5/20
      332 - acc: 0.9892 - val loss: 0.0891 - val acc: 0.9751
      Epoch 6/20
      261 - acc: 0.9911 - val loss: 0.0930 - val acc: 0.9759
      Epoch 7/20
      264 - acc: 0.9913 - val loss: 0.0866 - val acc: 0.9768
```

```
Epoch 8/20
174 - acc: 0.9939 - val loss: 0.0915 - val acc: 0.9777
Epoch 9/20
215 - acc: 0.9931 - val loss: 0.1038 - val acc: 0.9758
Epoch 10/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 6s 92us/step - loss: 0.0
209 - acc: 0.9925 - val loss: 0.1200 - val acc: 0.9731
Epoch 11/20
184 - acc: 0.9939 - val loss: 0.1138 - val acc: 0.9752
Epoch 12/20
127 - acc: 0.9957 - val loss: 0.0954 - val acc: 0.9799
Epoch 13/20
60000/60000 [=============] - 6s 95us/step - loss: 0.0
190 - acc: 0.9938 - val loss: 0.1217 - val acc: 0.9744
Epoch 14/20
60000/60000 [===============] - 6s 96us/step - loss: 0.0
115 - acc: 0.9960 - val loss: 0.1008 - val acc: 0.9788
Epoch 15/20
0120 - acc: 0.9957 - val loss: 0.1255 - val acc: 0.9753
Epoch 16/20
0125 - acc: 0.9958 - val loss: 0.1000 - val acc: 0.9793
Epoch 17/20
60000/60000 [============] - 5s 91us/step - loss: 0.0
115 - acc: 0.9963 - val loss: 0.1167 - val acc: 0.9759
Epoch 18/20
144 - acc: 0.9951 - val loss: 0.1271 - val acc: 0.9778
Epoch 19/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 5s 89us/step - loss: 0.0
106 - acc: 0.9965 - val loss: 0.1169 - val acc: 0.9787
Epoch 20/20
60000/60000 [=============] - 5s 90us/step - loss: 0.0
```

```
064 - acc: 0.9977 - val loss: 0.1209 - val acc: 0.9783
In [18]: score = model_nodrop.evaluate(X_test, Y_test, verbose=0)
         print('Test score:', score[0])
         print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
         fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
         ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
         # list of epoch numbers
         x = list(range(1,nb epoch+1))
         # print(history.history.keys())
         # dict keys(['val loss', 'val acc', 'loss', 'acc'])
         # history = model drop.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epo
         chs=nb epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X test, Y test))
         # we will get val loss and val acc only when you pass the paramter vali
         dation data
         # val loss : validation loss
         # val acc : validation accuracy
         # loss : training loss
         # acc : train accuracy
         # for each key in histrory.histrory we will have a list of length equal
          to number of epochs
         vv = history.history['val loss']
         ty = history.history['loss']
         plt dynamic(x, vy, ty, ax)
         Test score: 0.12091251760286323
```



MLP + Batch-Norm on 3-hidden Layers + Dropout + AdamOptimizer

```
In [19]: # https://stackoverflow.com/questions/34716454/where-do-i-call-the-batc
hnormalization-function-in-keras

from keras.layers import Dropout
    from keras.layers.normalization import BatchNormalization
    model_drop_3 = Sequential()

model_drop_3.add(Dense(420, activation='relu', input_shape=(input_dim
    ,), kernel_initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.039, seed=None
)))
model_drop_3.add(BatchNormalization())
model_drop_3.add(Dense(150, activation='relu', kernel_initializer=Rando
    mNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.55, seed=None)))
model_drop_3.add(BatchNormalization())
model_drop_3.add(Dropout(0.6))
```

```
model_drop_3.add(Dense(45, activation='relu', kernel_initializer=Random
Normal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.55, seed=None)))
model_drop_3.add(BatchNormalization())
model_drop_3.add(Dropout(0.7))
model_drop_3.add(Dense(output_dim, activation='softmax'))
model_drop_3.summary()
```

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
dense_7 (Dense)	(None,	420)	329700
batch_normalization_3 (Batch	(None,	420)	1680
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None,	420)	0
dense_8 (Dense)	(None,	150)	63150
batch_normalization_4 (Batch	(None,	150)	600
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None,	150)	0
dense_9 (Dense)	(None,	45)	6795
batch_normalization_5 (Batch	(None,	45)	180
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None,	45)	0
dense_10 (Dense)	(None,	10)	460
Total paramet 402 565			

Total params: 402,565 Trainable params: 401,335 Non-trainable params: 1,230

```
In [20]: model_drop_3.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy',
```

```
metrics=['accuracy'])
history = model drop 3.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epo
chs=nb epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X test, Y test))
Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
Epoch 1/20
60000/60000 [============] - 9s 142us/step - loss: 1.
4435 - acc: 0.5397 - val loss: 0.3629 - val acc: 0.9110
Epoch 2/20
60000/60000 [============] - 7s 122us/step - loss: 0.
7449 - acc: 0.7655 - val loss: 0.2329 - val acc: 0.9336
Epoch 3/20
5633 - acc: 0.8330 - val loss: 0.1909 - val acc: 0.9441
Epoch 4/20
60000/60000 [============= ] - 7s 124us/step - loss: 0.
4642 - acc: 0.8677 - val loss: 0.1632 - val acc: 0.9530
Epoch 5/20
3970 - acc: 0.8895 - val loss: 0.1486 - val acc: 0.9569
Epoch 6/20
60000/60000 [============] - 7s 123us/step - loss: 0.
3590 - acc: 0.9024 - val loss: 0.1374 - val acc: 0.9606
Epoch 7/20
3229 - acc: 0.9143 - val loss: 0.1278 - val acc: 0.9652
Epoch 8/20
2996 - acc: 0.9209 - val loss: 0.1230 - val acc: 0.9656
Epoch 9/20
2777 - acc: 0.9262 - val loss: 0.1210 - val acc: 0.9687
Epoch 10/20
2655 - acc: 0.9330 - val loss: 0.1125 - val acc: 0.9686
Epoch 11/20
2462 - acc: 0.9367 - val loss: 0.1103 - val acc: 0.9712
Epoch 12/20
```

```
2353 - acc: 0.9394 - val loss: 0.1048 - val acc: 0.9741
      Epoch 13/20
      2263 - acc: 0.9422 - val loss: 0.1091 - val acc: 0.9714
      Epoch 14/20
     2128 - acc: 0.9457 - val loss: 0.1016 - val acc: 0.9740
      Epoch 15/20
      60000/60000 [==============] - 8s 129us/step - loss: 0.
     1992 - acc: 0.9483 - val loss: 0.1040 - val acc: 0.9736
      Epoch 16/20
      1973 - acc: 0.9488 - val loss: 0.0953 - val acc: 0.9761
      Epoch 17/20
      1894 - acc: 0.9532 - val loss: 0.0987 - val acc: 0.9747
      Epoch 18/20
      1883 - acc: 0.9531 - val loss: 0.0918 - val acc: 0.9770
      Epoch 19/20
      1800 - acc: 0.9548 - val loss: 0.0882 - val acc: 0.9771
     Epoch 20/20
      1761 - acc: 0.9555 - val loss: 0.0919 - val acc: 0.9764
In [21]: score = model drop 3.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
      print('Test score:', score[0])
      print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
      fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
      ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
      # list of epoch numbers
     x = list(range(1,nb epoch+1))
     # print(history.history.keys())
      # dict keys(['val loss', 'val acc', 'loss', 'acc'])
```

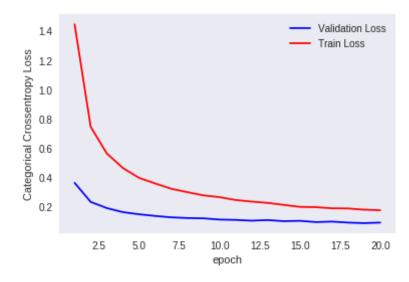
```
# history = model_drop.fit(X_train, Y_train, batch_size=batch_size, epo
chs=nb_epoch, verbose=1, validation_data=(X_test, Y_test))

# we will get val_loss and val_acc only when you pass the paramter vali
dation_data
# val_loss : validation loss
# val_acc : validation accuracy

# loss : training loss
# acc : train accuracy
# for each key in histrory.histrory we will have a list of length equal
to number of epochs

vy = history.history['val_loss']
ty = history.history['loss']
plt_dynamic(x, vy, ty, ax)
```

Test accuracy: 0.9764



MLP of 3-hidden Layers + AdamOptimizer

```
In [22]: from keras.layers import Dropout
    from keras.layers.normalization import BatchNormalization
    model_nodrop_3 = Sequential()

model_nodrop_3.add(Dense(420, activation='relu', input_shape=(input_dim
    ,), kernel_initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.039, seed=None
)))

model_nodrop_3.add(Dense(150, activation='relu', kernel_initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.55, seed=None)))

model_nodrop_3.add(Dense(45, activation='relu', kernel_initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.55, seed=None)))

model_nodrop_3.add(Dense(output_dim, activation='softmax'))

model_nodrop_3.add(Dense(output_dim, activation='softmax'))

Layer (type)

Output Shape
Param #
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_11 (Dense)	(None, 420)	329700
dense_12 (Dense)	(None, 150)	63150
dense_13 (Dense)	(None, 45)	6795
dense_14 (Dense)	(None, 10)	460

Total params: 400,105 Trainable params: 400,105 Non-trainable params: 0

In [23]: model_nodrop_3.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentrop
 y', metrics=['accuracy'])

```
history = model nodrop 3.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, e
pochs=nb epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X test, Y test))
Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
Epoch 1/20
4762 - acc: 0.8962 - val loss: 0.2028 - val acc: 0.9430
Epoch 2/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 5s 91us/step - loss: 0.1
408 - acc: 0.9594 - val loss: 0.1511 - val acc: 0.9585
Epoch 3/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 5s 91us/step - loss: 0.0
950 - acc: 0.9712 - val loss: 0.1398 - val acc: 0.9612
Epoch 4/20
60000/60000 [============== ] - 5s 91us/step - loss: 0.0
762 - acc: 0.9767 - val loss: 0.1478 - val acc: 0.9639
Epoch 5/20
601 - acc: 0.9814 - val loss: 0.1271 - val acc: 0.9689
Epoch 6/20
485 - acc: 0.9845 - val loss: 0.1482 - val acc: 0.9659
Epoch 7/20
463 - acc: 0.9850 - val loss: 0.1419 - val acc: 0.9669
Epoch 8/20
352 - acc: 0.9886 - val loss: 0.1405 - val acc: 0.9680
Epoch 9/20
0349 - acc: 0.9887 - val loss: 0.1313 - val acc: 0.9712
Epoch 10/20
60000/60000 [============] - 6s 94us/step - loss: 0.0
362 - acc: 0.9887 - val loss: 0.1227 - val acc: 0.9730
Epoch 11/20
60000/60000 [===============] - 6s 92us/step - loss: 0.0
275 - acc: 0.9911 - val loss: 0.1287 - val acc: 0.9723
Epoch 12/20
```

```
318 - acc: 0.9900 - val loss: 0.1477 - val acc: 0.9684
       Epoch 13/20
       257 - acc: 0.9919 - val loss: 0.1277 - val acc: 0.9736
       Epoch 14/20
       60000/60000 [=============] - 6s 93us/step - loss: 0.0
       221 - acc: 0.9929 - val loss: 0.1319 - val acc: 0.9721
       Epoch 15/20
       60000/60000 [============] - 6s 92us/step - loss: 0.0
       202 - acc: 0.9934 - val loss: 0.1432 - val acc: 0.9743
       Epoch 16/20
       60000/60000 [============] - 6s 92us/step - loss: 0.0
       309 - acc: 0.9912 - val loss: 0.1229 - val acc: 0.9756
       Epoch 17/20
       60000/60000 [============] - 6s 92us/step - loss: 0.0
       167 - acc: 0.9949 - val loss: 0.1499 - val acc: 0.9699
       Epoch 18/20
       143 - acc: 0.9954 - val loss: 0.1324 - val acc: 0.9733
       Epoch 19/20
       208 - acc: 0.9934 - val loss: 0.1676 - val acc: 0.9721
       Epoch 20/20
       163 - acc: 0.9950 - val loss: 0.1399 - val acc: 0.9747
In [24]: | score = model nodrop 3.evaluate(X test, Y test, verbose=0)
       print('Test score:', score[0])
       print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
       fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
       ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
       # list of epoch numbers
       x = list(range(1,nb epoch+1))
       # print(history.history.keys())
       # dict keys(['val loss', 'val acc', 'loss', 'acc'])
       # history = model drop.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epo
```

```
chs=nb_epoch, verbose=1, validation_data=(X_test, Y_test))

# we will get val_loss and val_acc only when you pass the paramter vali
dation_data

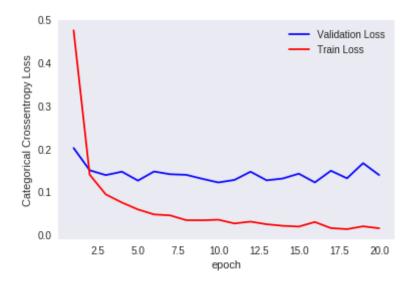
# val_loss : validation loss

# val_acc : validation accuracy

# loss : training loss
# acc : train accuracy

# for each key in histrory.histrory we will have a list of length equal
to number of epochs

vy = history.history['val_loss']
ty = history.history['loss']
plt_dynamic(x, vy, ty, ax)
```



MLP + Batch-Norm on 5-hidden Layers + Dropout + AdamOptimizer

```
In [0]: # https://stackoverflow.com/questions/34716454/where-do-i-call-the-batc
        hnormalization-function-in-keras
        from keras.layers import Dropout
        from keras.layers.normalization import BatchNormalization
        model drop 5 = Sequential()
        model drop 5.add(Dense(512, activation='relu', input shape=(input dim
        ,), kernel initializer=RandomNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.039, seed=None
        )))
        model drop 5.add(BatchNormalization())
        model drop 5.add(Dropout(0.8))
        model drop 5.add(Dense(256, activation='relu', kernel initializer=Rando
        mNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.55, seed=None)))
        model drop 5.add(BatchNormalization())
        model drop 5.add(Dropout(0.7))
        model drop 5.add(Dense(128, activation='relu', kernel initializer=Rando
        mNormal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.55, seed=None))))
        model drop 5.add(BatchNormalization())
        model drop 5.add(Dropout(0.6))
        model drop 5.add(Dense(64, activation='relu', kernel initializer=Random
        Normal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.55, seed=None)))
        model drop 5.add(BatchNormalization())
        model drop 5.add(Dropout(0.5))
        model drop 5.add(Dense(32, activation='relu', kernel initializer=Random
        Normal(mean=0.0, stddev=0.55, seed=None)))
        model drop 5.add(BatchNormalization())
        model drop 5.add(Dropout(0.4))
        model drop 5.add(Dense(output dim, activation='softmax'))
In [0]: model drop 5.summary()
        Layer (type)
                                     Output Shape
                                                               Param #
```

dense_15 (Dense)	(None,	512)	401920
batch_normalization_6 (Batch	(None,	512)	2048
dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None,	512)	Θ
dense_16 (Dense)	(None,	256)	131328
batch_normalization_7 (Batch	(None,	256)	1024
dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None,	256)	0
dense_17 (Dense)	(None,	128)	32896
batch_normalization_8 (Batch	(None,	128)	512
dropout_8 (Dropout)	(None,	128)	0
dense_18 (Dense)	(None,	64)	8256
batch_normalization_9 (Batch	(None,	64)	256
dropout_9 (Dropout)	(None,	64)	0
dense_19 (Dense)	(None,	32)	2080
batch_normalization_10 (Batc	(None,	32)	128
dropout_10 (Dropout)	(None,	32)	Θ
dense_20 (Dense)	(None,	10)	330
Total params: 580.778			

Total params: 580,778 Trainable params: 578,794 Non-trainable params: 1,984

In [26]: model_drop_5.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy',

```
metrics=['accuracy'])
history = model drop 5.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epo
chs=nb epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X_test, Y_test))
Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
Epoch 1/20
2.4181 - acc: 0.1676 - val loss: 1.9354 - val acc: 0.4156
Epoch 2/20
1.8200 - acc: 0.3338 - val loss: 1.1060 - val acc: 0.6734
Epoch 3/20
1.3506 - acc: 0.4993 - val loss: 0.8121 - val acc: 0.7470
Epoch 4/20
1.1110 - acc: 0.5875 - val loss: 0.6596 - val acc: 0.7935
Epoch 5/20
60000/60000 [============= ] - 11s 181us/step - loss:
0.9731 - acc: 0.6512 - val loss: 0.5571 - val acc: 0.8273
Epoch 6/20
0.8757 - acc: 0.6937 - val loss: 0.4738 - val acc: 0.8666
Epoch 7/20
0.7992 - acc: 0.7297 - val loss: 0.4131 - val acc: 0.8917
Epoch 8/20
0.7349 - acc: 0.7582 - val loss: 0.3691 - val acc: 0.9019
Epoch 9/20
0.6883 - acc: 0.7830 - val loss: 0.3261 - val acc: 0.9145
Epoch 10/20
0.6301 - acc: 0.8059 - val loss: 0.3023 - val acc: 0.9180
Epoch 11/20
0.5869 - acc: 0.8256 - val loss: 0.2608 - val acc: 0.9299
Epoch 12/20
```

```
0.5497 - acc: 0.8404 - val loss: 0.2367 - val acc: 0.9353
      Epoch 13/20
      0.5190 - acc: 0.8523 - val loss: 0.2205 - val acc: 0.9409
      Epoch 14/20
      0.4923 - acc: 0.8640 - val loss: 0.2160 - val acc: 0.9426
      Epoch 15/20
      0.4735 - acc: 0.8736 - val loss: 0.2039 - val acc: 0.9459
      Epoch 16/20
      60000/60000 [============ ] - 11s 184us/step - loss:
      0.4423 - acc: 0.8818 - val loss: 0.1992 - val acc: 0.9473
      Epoch 17/20
      0.4267 - acc: 0.8888 - val loss: 0.1888 - val acc: 0.9511
      Epoch 18/20
      0.4148 - acc: 0.8916 - val loss: 0.1823 - val acc: 0.9540
      Epoch 19/20
      0.3932 - acc: 0.8989 - val loss: 0.1781 - val acc: 0.9551
      Epoch 20/20
      0.3867 - acc: 0.9021 - val loss: 0.1772 - val acc: 0.9543
In [27]: score = model drop_5.evaluate(X_test, Y_test, verbose=0)
      print('Test score:', score[0])
      print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
      fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
      ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
      # list of epoch numbers
      x = list(range(1,nb epoch+1))
      # print(history.history.keys())
      # dict keys(['val loss', 'val acc', 'loss', 'acc'])
```

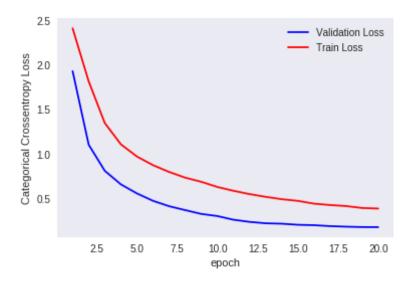
```
# history = model_drop.fit(X_train, Y_train, batch_size=batch_size, epo
chs=nb_epoch, verbose=1, validation_data=(X_test, Y_test))

# we will get val_loss and val_acc only when you pass the paramter vali
dation_data
# val_loss : validation loss
# val_acc : validation accuracy

# loss : training loss
# acc : train accuracy
# for each key in histrory.histrory we will have a list of length equal
to number of epochs

vy = history.history['val_loss']
ty = history.history['loss']
plt_dynamic(x, vy, ty, ax)
```

Test accuracy: 0.9543



MLP of 5-hidden Layers + AdamOptimizer

```
In [28]: # https://stackoverflow.com/questions/34716454/where-do-i-call-the-batc
         hnormalization-function-in-keras
         from keras.layers import Dropout
         from keras.layers.normalization import BatchNormalization
         from keras.initializers import he normal
         model nodrop 5 = Sequential()
         model nodrop 5.add(Dense(512, activation='relu', input shape=(input dim
         ,), kernel initializer=he normal( seed=None)))
         model nodrop 5.add(Dense(256, activation='relu', kernel initializer=he
         normal(seed=None)))
         model nodrop 5.add(Dense(128, activation='relu', kernel initializer=he
         normal(seed=None)))
         model nodrop 5.add(Dense(64, activation='relu', kernel initializer=he n
         ormal(seed=None)) )
         model nodrop 5.add(Dense(32, activation='relu', kernel initializer=he n
         ormal(seed=None)))
         model nodrop 5.add(Dense(output dim, activation='softmax'))
         model nodrop 5.summary()
```

Layer (typ	oe)	Output	Shape	Param #
dense_21 ((Dense)	(None,	512)	401920
dense_22	(Dense)	(None,	256)	131328
dense_23	(Dense)	(None,	128)	32896
dense_24	(Dense)	(None,	64)	8256
dense_25	(Dense)	(None,	32)	2080

```
dense 26 (Dense)
                         (None, 10)
                                          330
      Total params: 576,810
      Trainable params: 576,810
      Non-trainable params: 0
In [29]: model nodrop 5.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical crossentrop
      y', metrics=['accuracy'])
      history = model nodrop 5.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, e
      pochs=nb epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X test, Y test))
      Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
      Epoch 1/20
      2507 - acc: 0.9238 - val loss: 0.1110 - val acc: 0.9677
      Epoch 2/20
      0908 - acc: 0.9722 - val loss: 0.1099 - val acc: 0.9668
      Epoch 3/20
      0612 - acc: 0.9810 - val loss: 0.1000 - val acc: 0.9708
      Epoch 4/20
      0460 - acc: 0.9854 - val loss: 0.0849 - val acc: 0.9779
      Epoch 5/20
      0379 - acc: 0.9879 - val loss: 0.0842 - val acc: 0.9773
      Epoch 6/20
      0288 - acc: 0.9907 - val loss: 0.0949 - val acc: 0.9745
      Epoch 7/20
      60000/60000 [===============] - 8s 138us/step - loss: 0.
      0297 - acc: 0.9908 - val loss: 0.0709 - val acc: 0.9819
      Epoch 8/20
      0190 - acc: 0.9938 - val loss: 0.0953 - val acc: 0.9778
      Epoch 9/20
```

```
0229 - acc: 0.9927 - val loss: 0.0770 - val acc: 0.9791
     Epoch 10/20
     0188 - acc: 0.9937 - val loss: 0.0922 - val acc: 0.9793
     Epoch 11/20
     60000/60000 [=============] - 8s 137us/step - loss: 0.
     0179 - acc: 0.9943 - val loss: 0.0925 - val acc: 0.9781
     Epoch 12/20
     0171 - acc: 0.9944 - val loss: 0.0781 - val acc: 0.9807
     Epoch 13/20
     0135 - acc: 0.9957 - val loss: 0.0831 - val acc: 0.9787
     Epoch 14/20
     0130 - acc: 0.9960 - val loss: 0.0957 - val acc: 0.9805
     Epoch 15/20
     0133 - acc: 0.9958 - val loss: 0.0770 - val acc: 0.9809
     Epoch 16/20
     0133 - acc: 0.9959 - val loss: 0.0942 - val acc: 0.9765
     Epoch 17/20
     60000/60000 [============= ] - 9s 143us/step - loss: 0.
     0136 - acc: 0.9956 - val loss: 0.0870 - val acc: 0.9821
     Epoch 18/20
     0122 - acc: 0.9963 - val loss: 0.0998 - val acc: 0.9787
     Epoch 19/20
     60000/60000 [==============] - 8s 136us/step - loss: 0.
     0082 - acc: 0.9974 - val loss: 0.1091 - val acc: 0.9765
     Epoch 20/20
     0118 - acc: 0.9962 - val loss: 0.0982 - val acc: 0.9805
In [30]: | score = model_nodrop_5.evaluate(X_test, Y_test, verbose=0)
     print('Test score:', score[0])
     print('Test accuracy:', score[1])
```

```
fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1)
ax.set xlabel('epoch') ; ax.set_ylabel('Categorical Crossentropy Loss')
# list of epoch numbers
x = list(range(1,nb epoch+1))
# print(history.history.keys())
# dict keys(['val loss', 'val acc', 'loss', 'acc'])
# history = model drop.fit(X train, Y train, batch size=batch size, epo
chs=nb epoch, verbose=1, validation data=(X test, Y test))
# we will get val loss and val acc only when you pass the paramter vali
dation data
# val loss : validation loss
# val acc : validation accuracy
# loss : training loss
# acc : train accuracy
# for each key in histrory.histrory we will have a list of length equal
to number of epochs
vy = history.history['val loss']
ty = history.history['loss']
plt dynamic(x, vy, ty, ax)
```



MLP with Batch Normalization and Dropout

```
In [33]: import pandas as pd
models = pd.DataFrame({'Hidden layers': ['2', '3', "5"], 'Test score' :
       [0.06,0.09,0.17],'Accuracy': [0.9812,0.9764,0.9543]}, columns = ["Hidd
en layers","Test score","Accuracy"])
models
```

Out[33]:

	Hidden layers	Test score	Accuracy
0	2	0.06	0.9812
1	3	0.09	0.9764
2	5	0.17	0.9543

MLP without Batch Normalization and Dropout

```
In [34]: models = pd.DataFrame({'Hidden layers': ['2', '3', "5"], 'Test score' :
      [0.12,0.13,0.09],'Accuracy': [0.9783,0.9747,0.9805]}, columns = ["Hidd
```

en layers","Test score","Accuracy"])
models

Out[34]:

	Hidden layers	Test score	Accuracy
0	2	0.12	0.9783
1	3	0.13	0.9747
2	5	0.09	0.9805

Conclusion

- 1.Load mnist dataset.
- 2. Split the dataset into train and test.
- 3.converting the input images from 3d to 2d vectors.
- 4. Normalize the data.
- 5.Implement Softmax classifier with 2 , 3 and 5 hidden layers with batchnormalizer and different dropoutrates.
- 6.Implement Softmax classifier with 2, 3 and 5 hidden layers without batchnormalizer and dropoutrates.
- 7. Ploting Categorical Crossentropy Loss VS No. of Epochs plot .