

**APML CA2**

Zheng Yimin / NSDAI -01 / P7053148



## PART A: UNSUPERVISED LEARNING

```
# Importing the wine dataset and reading it
df = pd.read_csv(
    filepath_or_buffer='https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/wine/wine.data',
    header=None,
    sep=',')
```

```
df.columns=['Class','Alcohol', 'Malic acid', 'Ash', 'Alcalinity of ash', 'Magnesium',
           'Total phenols', 'Flavanoids', 'Nonflavanoid phenols', 'Proanthocyanins',
           'Color intensity', 'Hue', 'OD280/OD315 of diluted wines', 'Proline']
```

```
df.head()
```

	Class	Alcohol	Malic acid	Ash	Alcalinity of ash	Magnesium	Total phenols	Flavanoids	Nonflavanoid phenols	Proanthocyanins	Color intensity	Hue	OD280/OD315 of diluted wines	Proline
0	1	14.23	1.71	2.43	15.6	127	2.80	3.06	0.28	2.29	5.64	1.04	3.92	1065
1	1	13.20	1.78	2.14	11.2	100	2.65	2.76	0.26	1.28	4.38	1.05	3.40	1050
2	1	13.16	2.36	2.67	18.6	101	2.80	3.24	0.30	2.81	5.68	1.03	3.17	1185
3	1	14.37	1.95	2.50	16.8	113	3.85	3.49	0.24	2.18	7.80	0.86	3.45	1480
4	1	13.24	2.59	2.87	21.0	118	2.80	2.69	0.39	1.82	4.32	1.04	2.93	735

IMPORT DATA

EDA

PCA

K-MEANS

GMM

HIERACHICAL  
CLUSTERING

EVALUATION

# PART A: UNSUPERVISED LEARNING

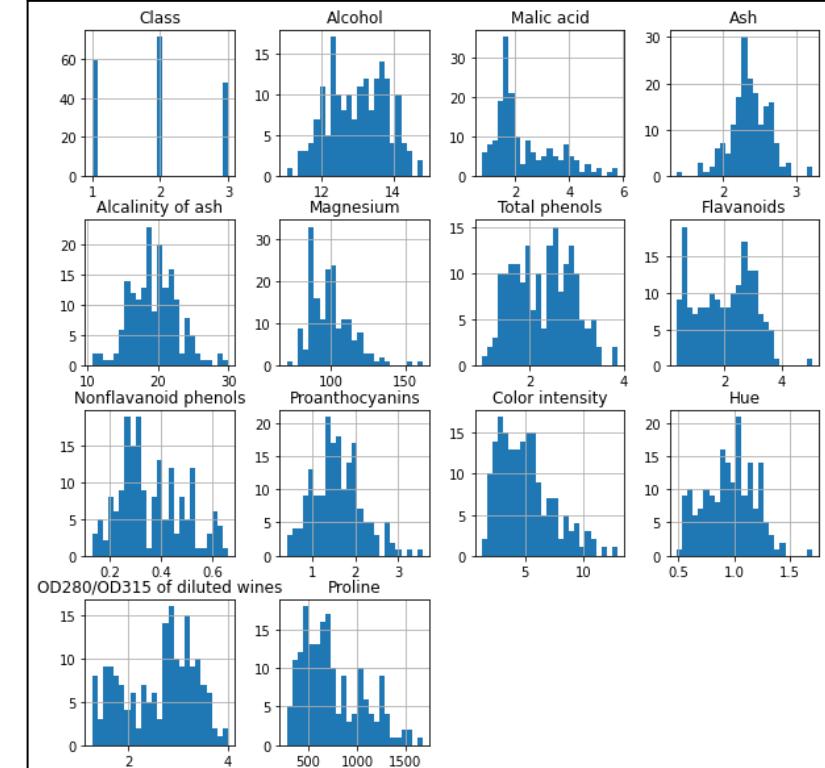
```
# Check for missing values in dataset  
df.isnull().sum()
```

Class	0
Alcohol	0
Malic acid	0
Ash	0
Alcalinity of ash	0
Magnesium	0
Total phenols	0
Flavanoids	0
Nonflavanoid phenols	0
Proanthocyanins	0
Color intensity	0
Hue	0
OD280/OD315 of diluted wines	0
Proline	0
<b>dtype: int64</b>	

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 178 entries, 0 to 177  
Data columns (total 14 columns):  
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype     
 ---  --  
 0   Class            178 non-null    int64    
 1   Alcohol          178 non-null    float64  
 2   Malic acid       178 non-null    float64  
 3   Ash              178 non-null    float64  
 4   Alcalinity of ash 178 non-null    float64  
 5   Magnesium        178 non-null    int64    
 6   Total phenols    178 non-null    float64  
 7   Flavanoids       178 non-null    float64  
 8   Nonflavanoid phenols 178 non-null    float64  
 9   Proanthocyanins  178 non-null    float64  
 10  Color intensity  178 non-null    float64  
 11  Hue              178 non-null    float64  
 12  OD280/OD315 of diluted wines 178 non-null    float64  
 13  Proline          178 non-null    int64    
dtypes: float64(11), int64(3)  
memory usage: 19.6 KB
```

```
# display histogram  
df.hist(bins=25,figsize=(10,10))  
plt.show()
```



IMPORT DATA

EDA

PCA

K-MEANS

GMM

HIERACHICAL CLUSTERING

EVALUATION

# PART A: UNSUPERVISED LEARNING

df.describe()															Python
	Class	Alcohol	Malic acid	Ash	Alkalinity of ash	Magnesium	Total phenols	Flavanoids	Nonflavanoid phenols	Proanthocyanins	Color intensity	Hue	OD280/OD315 of diluted wines	Proline	
count	178.000000	178.000000	178.000000	178.000000	178.000000	178.000000	178.000000	178.000000	178.000000	178.000000	178.000000	178.000000	178.000000	178.000000	
mean	1.938202	13.000618	2.336348	2.366517	19.494944	99.741573	2.295112	2.029270	0.361854	1.590899	5.058090	0.957449	2.611685	746.893258	
std	0.775035	0.811827	1.117146	0.274344	3.339564	14.282484	0.625851	0.998859	0.124453	0.572359	2.318286	0.228572	0.709990	314.907474	
min	1.000000	11.030000	0.740000	1.360000	10.600000	70.000000	0.980000	0.340000	0.130000	0.410000	1.280000	0.480000	1.270000	278.000000	
25%	1.000000	12.362500	1.602500	2.210000	17.200000	88.000000	1.742500	1.205000	0.270000	1.250000	3.220000	0.782500	1.937500	500.500000	
50%	2.000000	13.050000	1.865000	2.360000	19.500000	98.000000	2.355000	2.135000	0.340000	1.555000	4.690000	0.965000	2.780000	673.500000	
75%	3.000000	13.677500	3.082500	2.557500	21.500000	107.000000	2.800000	2.875000	0.437500	1.950000	6.200000	1.120000	3.170000	985.000000	
max	3.000000	14.830000	5.800000	3.230000	30.000000	162.000000	3.880000	5.080000	0.660000	3.580000	13.000000	1.710000	4.000000	1680.000000	

IMPORT DATA

EDA

PCA

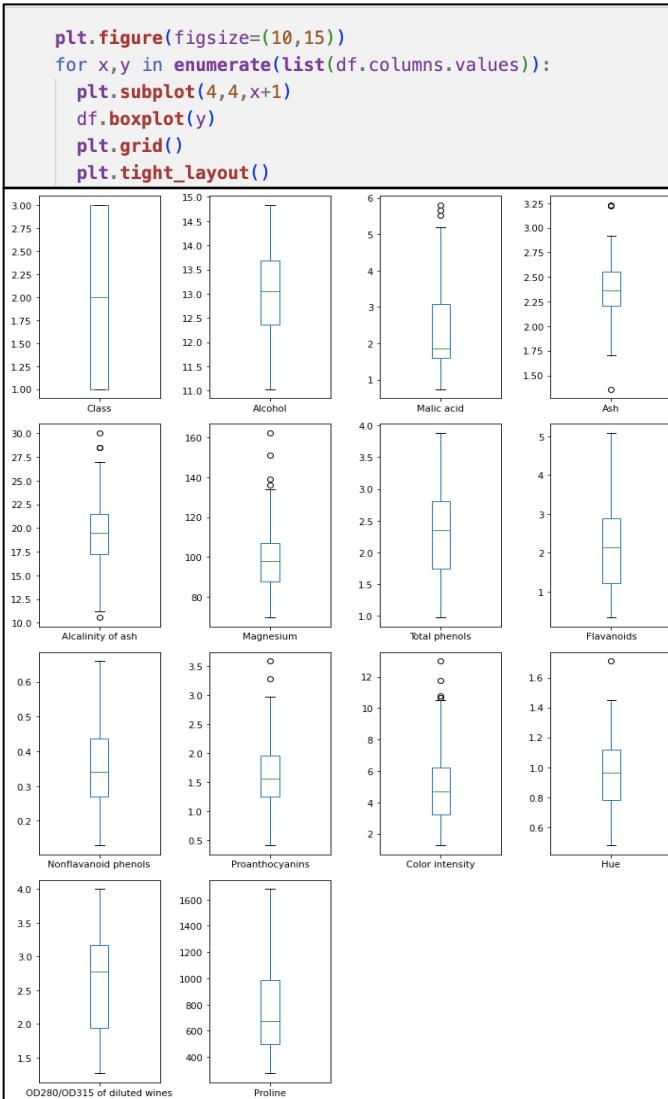
K-MEANS

GMM

HIERACHICAL CLUSTERING

EVALUATION

# PART A: UNSUPERVISED LEARNING



## DROPPING CLASS

```
# Dropping Class column from data
X = pd.DataFrame(df.drop(['Class'], axis = 1))
ylabel = df['Class']
```

## SCALING DATA

```
# Scaling the data
std_scale = preprocessing.StandardScaler().fit(X)
df_std = std_scale.transform(X)
data = pd.DataFrame(df_std, columns = X.columns)
data.head()
```

	Alcohol	Malic acid	Ash	Alkalinity of ash	Magnesium	Total phenols	Flavanoids	Nonflavonoid phenols
0	1.518613	-0.562250	0.232053	-1.169593	1.913905	0.808997	1.034819	-0.659563
1	0.246290	-0.499413	-0.827996	-2.490847	0.018145	0.568648	0.733629	-0.820719
2	0.196879	0.021231	1.109334	-0.268738	0.088358	0.808997	1.215533	-0.498407
3	1.691550	-0.346811	0.487926	-0.809251	0.930918	2.491446	1.466525	-0.981875
4	0.295700	0.227694	1.840403	0.451946	1.281985	0.808997	0.663351	0.226796

Proanthocyanins	Color intensity	Hue	OD280/OD315 of diluted wines	Proline
1.224884	0.251717	0.362177	1.847920	1.013009
-0.544721	-0.293321	0.406051	1.113449	0.965242
2.135968	0.269020	0.318304	0.788587	1.395148
1.032155	1.186068	-0.427544	1.184071	2.334574
0.401404	-0.319276	0.362177	0.449601	-0.037874

# DATA PREPROCESSING

IMPORT DATA

EDA

PCA

K-MEANS

GMM

HIERACHICAL  
CLUSTERING

EVALUATION

# PART A: UNSUPERVISED LEARNING

```
pca = PCA(n_components=12, random_state=42)
pca_result = pca.fit_transform(data)
print('Explained variation per component: {}'.format(pca.explained_variance_ratio_))

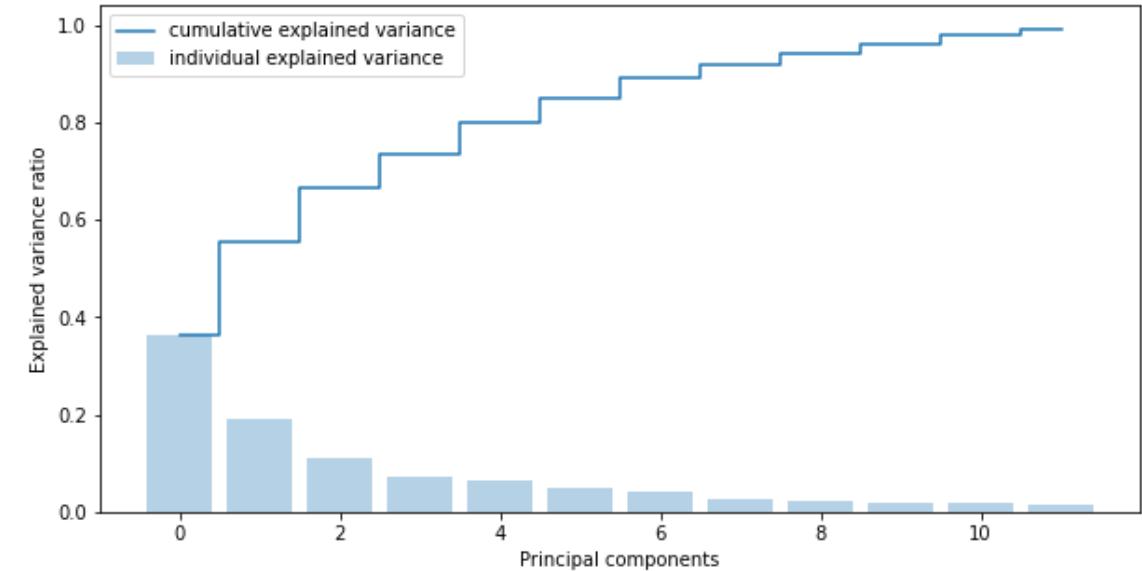
print('Cumulative explained variance of the components: {}'.format(pca.explained_variance_ratio_.cumsum()))

print("Shape of pca_result:")
print(pca_result.shape)

Explained variation per component: [0.36198848 0.1920749  0.11123631 0.0706903  0.06563294 0.04935823
0.04238679 0.02680749 0.02222153 0.01930019 0.01736836 0.01298233]

Cumulative explained variance of the components: [0.36198848 0.55406338 0.66529969 0.73598999 0.80162293 0.85098116
0.89336795 0.92017544 0.94239698 0.96169717 0.97906553 0.99204785]

Shape of pca_result:
(178, 12)
```



IMPORT DATA

EDA

PCA

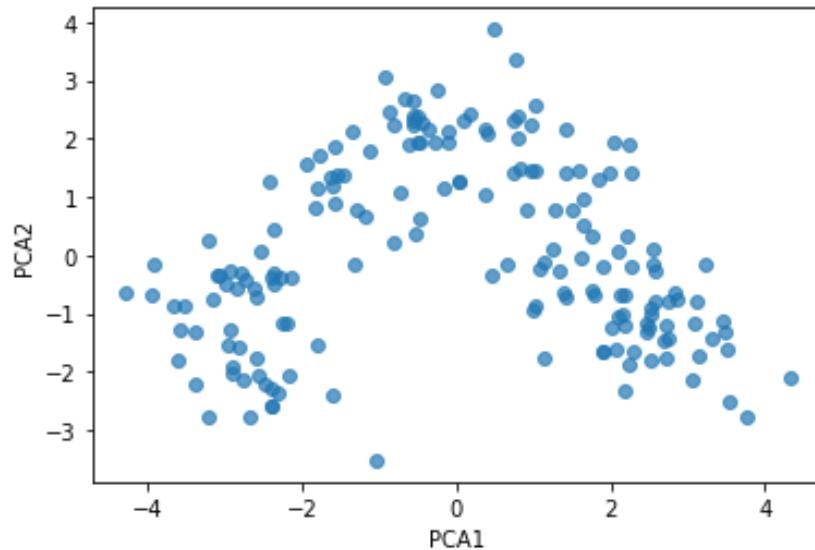
K-MEANS

GMM

HIERACHICAL  
CLUSTERING

EVALUATION

## PART A: UNSUPERVISED LEARNING



```
Alcohol    Malic acid      Ash   Alcalinity of ash  Magnesium \
PC_1      0.144329     0.245188  0.002051      0.239320  0.141992
PC_2      0.483652     0.224931  0.316069      0.010591  0.299634
```

```
Total phenols  Flavanoids  Nonflavanoid phenols  Proanthocyanins \
PC_1        0.394661     0.422934      0.298533      0.313429
PC_2        0.065040     0.003360      0.028779      0.039302
```

```
Color intensity      Hue  OD280/OD315 of diluted wines  Proline
PC_1          0.088617    0.296715      0.376167    0.286752
PC_2          0.529996    0.279235      0.164496    0.364903
```

\*\*\*\*\* Most important features \*\*\*\*\*

As per PC 1:

```
Total phenols           0.394661
Flavanoids              0.422934
Proanthocyanins         0.313429
OD280/OD315 of diluted wines  0.376167
Name: PC_1, dtype: float64
```

As per PC 2:

```
Alcohol            0.483652
Ash               0.316069
Color intensity   0.529996
Proline           0.364903
Name: PC_2, dtype: float64
```

## RESULTS FROM PCA



IMPORT DATA

EDA

PCA

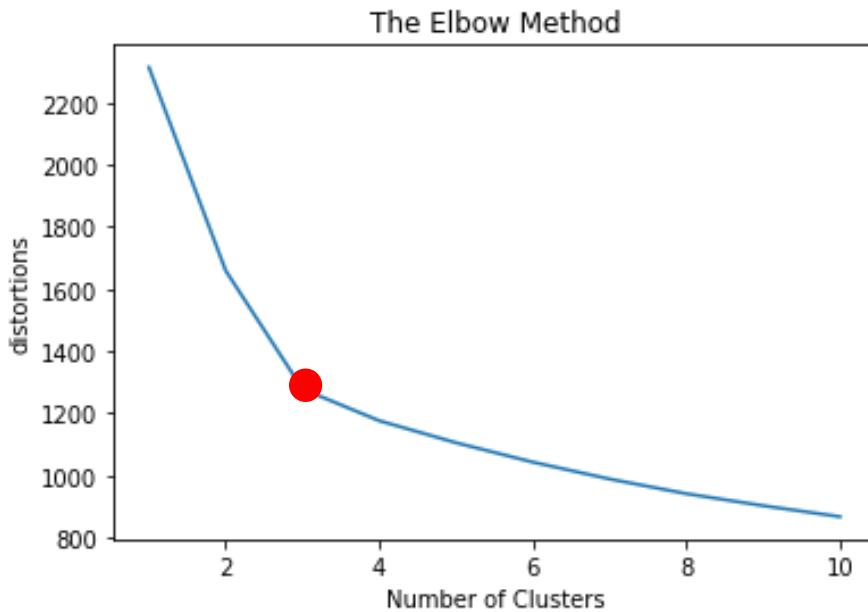
K-MEANS

GMM

HIERACHICAL  
CLUSTERING

EVALUATION

# SILHOUETTE SCORE



```
For n_clusters=2, The Silhouette Coefficient is 0.26831340971052126
For n_clusters=3, The Silhouette Coefficient is 0.2848589191898987
For n_clusters=4, The Silhouette Coefficient is 0.25173343011696475
For n_clusters=5, The Silhouette Coefficient is 0.2271732547624458
For n_clusters=6, The Silhouette Coefficient is 0.19582485390848947
For n_clusters=7, The Silhouette Coefficient is 0.20913005310687274
For n_clusters=8, The Silhouette Coefficient is 0.13581656516941268
For n_clusters=9, The Silhouette Coefficient is 0.14576057110571292
For n_clusters=10, The Silhouette Coefficient is 0.13394527355239233
For n_clusters=11, The Silhouette Coefficient is 0.1415050320596543
```

**MOST OPTIMAL SCORE IS 3**



## PART A: UNSUPERVISED LEARNING

### GAUSSIAN MIXTURE MODEL

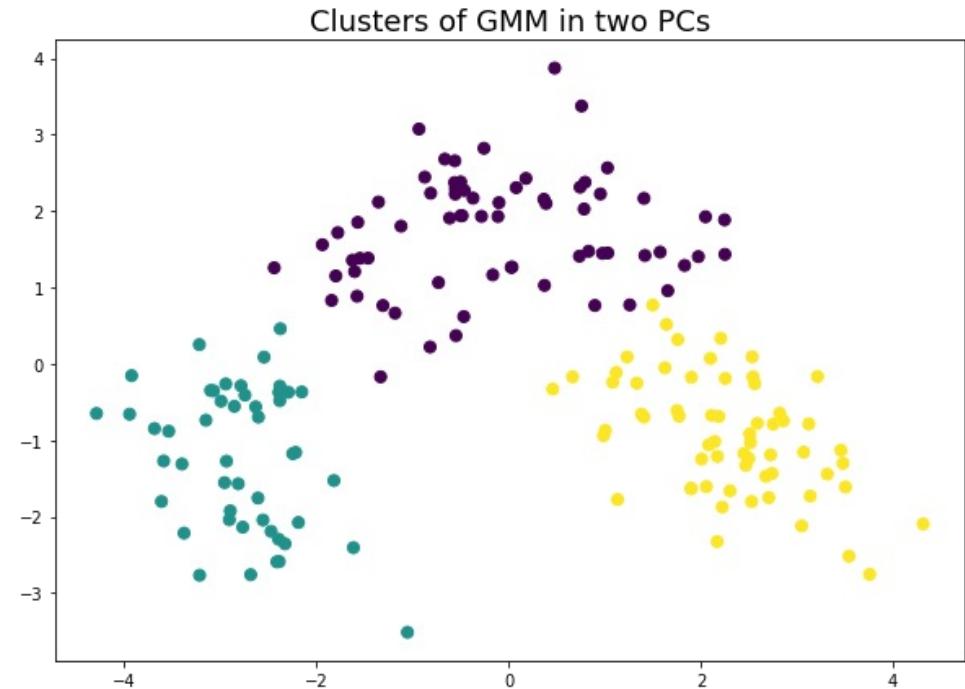
```
Weights: [0.3580442  0.35563555 0.28632025]
Means: [[-0.94194964 -0.36665974 -0.39337021  0.25121283 -0.57289459 -0.03349368
  0.08136144  0.01323491  0.00779434 -0.88476972  0.43434413  0.29281555
 -0.78131234]
[ 0.81535193 -0.33244352  0.2448001 -0.67576135  0.63685313  0.82213961
 0.89675273 -0.59782121  0.61971204  0.13188764  0.50056412  0.74602428
 1.11395195]
[ 0.16516987  0.87143373  0.18784666  0.52521419 -0.07462282 -0.97928753
 -1.21559036  0.72599751 -0.77948503  0.94259045 -1.16489416 -1.29279595
 -0.4065956 ]]
Type of covariance_GMM: <class 'numpy.ndarray'>
Labels predicted by GMM: [1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2]
```

Length of labels is same as data entry (178,)

### GAUSSIAN MIXTURE MODEL + PCA

```
Weights: [0.38068048 0.26913256 0.35018695]
Means: [[-0.13128107  1.71090924]
 [-2.76625789 -1.23789567]
 [ 2.26869167 -0.90851963]]
Type of covariance_GMM: <class 'numpy.ndarray'>
Labels predicted by GMM + PCA: [2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1]
```

Length of labels is same as data entry (178,)



IMPORT DATA

EDA

PCA

K-MEANS

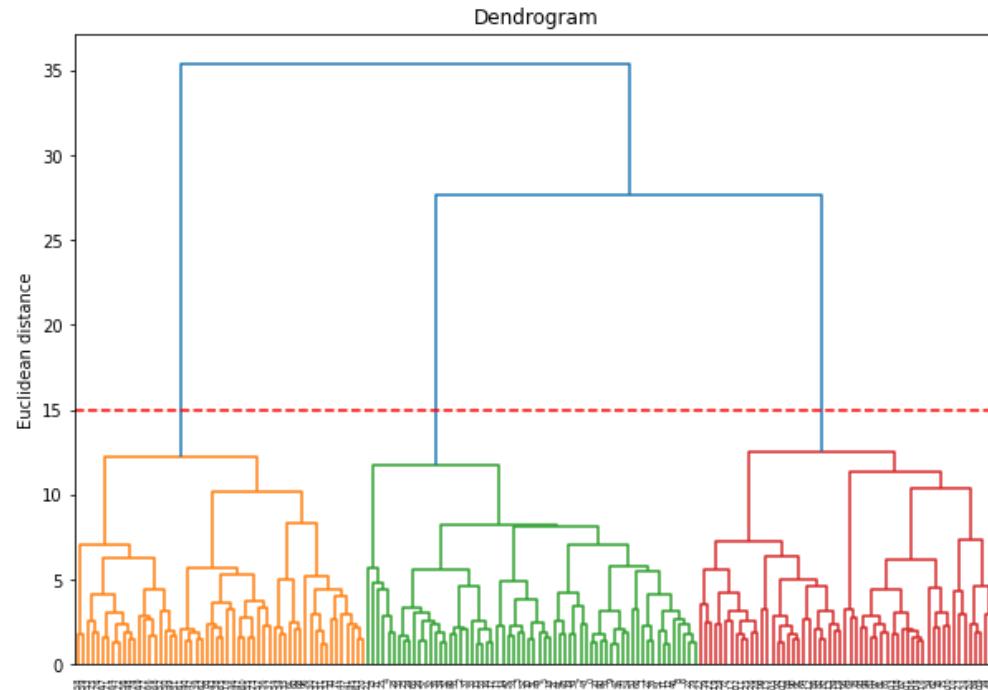
GMM

HIERACHICAL  
CLUSTERING

EVALUATION

## PART A: UNSUPERVISED LEARNING

### HIERACHICAL CLUSTERING

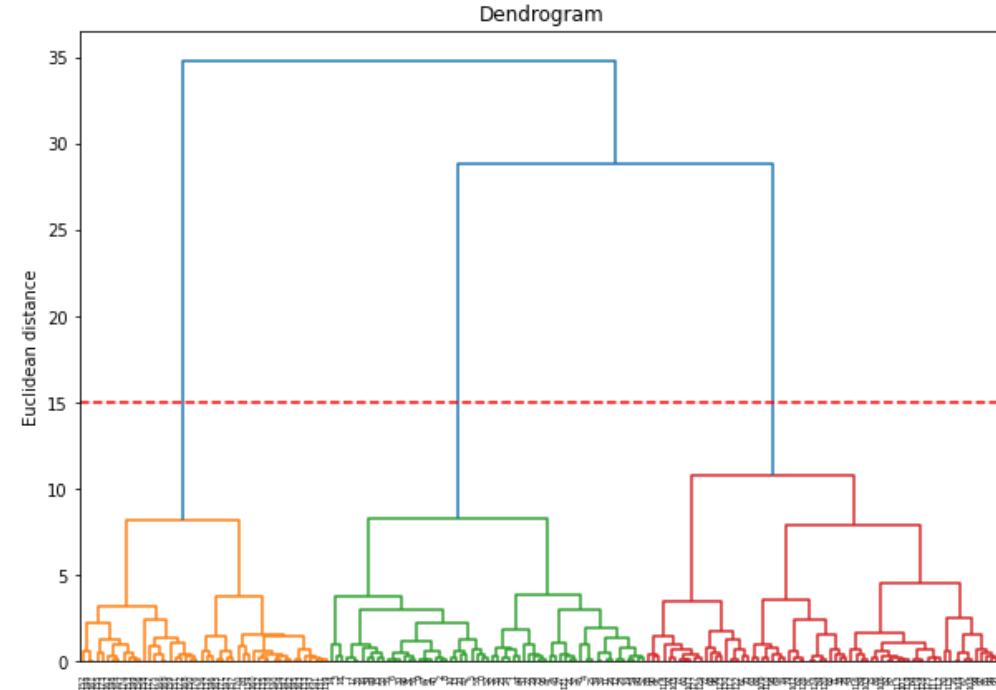


Labels predicted by Clustering model:

```
[2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2  
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2  
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1  
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1]
```

Length of labels is same as data entry (178,)

### HIERACHICAL CLUSTERING + PCA



Labels predicted by Clustering + PCA model:

```
[2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2  
2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2  
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1  
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1]
```

Length of labels is same as data entry (178,)

IMPORT DATA

EDA

PCA

K-MEANS

GMM

HIERACHICAL  
CLUSTERING

EVALUATION

## PART A: UNSUPERVISED LEARNING

MODELS	SILHOUETTE SCORES	ADJUSTED RAND INDEX
KMEANS	0.2849	0.8975
KMEANS + PCA	0.2831	0.8951
GMM	0.2844	0.8804
GMM + PCA	0.2829	0.9135
HC	0.2744	0.7899
HC + PCA	0.2829	0.8960

IMPORT DATA

EDA

PCA

K-MEANS

GMM

HIERACHICAL  
CLUSTERING

EVALUATION

## PART B: DEEP LEARNING

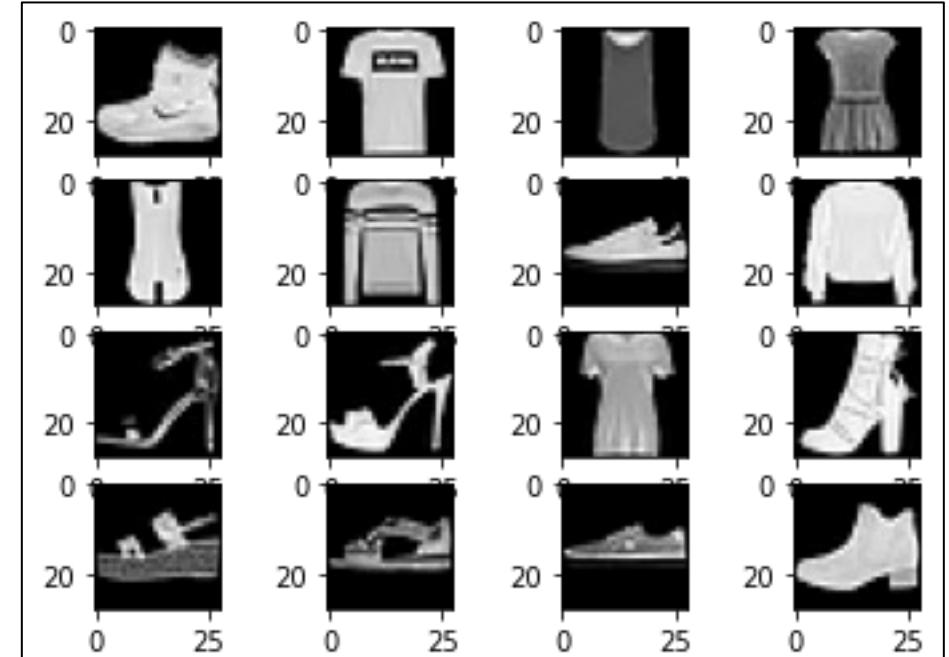
```
# Plot mnist instances
from tensorflow.keras.datasets import fashion_mnist
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# load (downloaded if needed) the MNIST dataset
(X_train, y_train), (X_test, y_test) = fashion_mnist.load_data()

for i in range(16):
    plt.subplot(4,4,i+1)
    plt.imshow(X_train[i], cmap=plt.get_cmap('gray'))
plt.show()

# Create a dictionary for each type of label
labels = {0 : "T-shirt/top", 1: "Trouser", 2: "Pullover", 3: "Dress", 4: "Coat",
      5: "Sandal", 6: "Shirt", 7: "Sneaker", 8: "Bag", 9: "Ankle Boot"}
```

```
# Identifying the split ratio
print('X_train: ' + str(X_train.shape))
print('Y_train: ' + str(y_train.shape))
print('X_test: ' + str(X_test.shape))
print('Y_test: ' + str(y_test.shape))
```

```
X_train: (60000, 28, 28)
Y_train: (60000,)
X_test: (10000, 28, 28)
Y_test: (10000,)
```



IMPORT DATA

FEATURES  
ENGINEERING

SIMPLE MODEL

CNN MODEL

HYPERPARAMETER TUNING

EVALUATION

MAKING  
PREDICTIONS

## PART B: DEEP LEARNING

### 1. FLATTEN IMAGES

->

```
# flatten 28*28 images to a 784 vector for each image
X_train = X_train.reshape((X_train.shape[0], 28*28)).astype('float32')
X_test = X_test.reshape((X_test.shape[0], 28*28)).astype('float32')
```

### 2. NORMALIZE INPUTS

->

```
# normalize inputs from 0-255 to 0-1 (min-max scaling)
X_train = X_train / 255
X_test = X_test / 255
print('X_train: ' + str(X_train.shape))
print('X_test: ' + str(X_test.shape))
```

### 3. ENCODE OUTPUTS

->

```
# one hot encode outputs
y_train = to_categorical(y_train)
y_test = to_categorical(y_test)
num_classes = y_test.shape[1]
```

IMPORT DATA

FEATURES  
ENGINEERING

SIMPLE MODEL

CNN MODEL

HYPERPARAMETER TUNING

EVALUATION

MAKING  
PREDICTIONS

## PART B: DEEP LEARNING

```
# create model
model = Sequential()

# add the first hidden layer
model.add(Dense(784, input_shape=(784,),
               kernel_initializer='normal', activation='relu'))

# add the output layer
model.add(Dense(num_classes,
               kernel_initializer='normal', activation='softmax'))

# Compile model
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
              optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
<hr/>		
dense_8 (Dense)	(None, 784)	615440
dense_9 (Dense)	(None, 10)	7850
<hr/>		
Total params: 623,290		
Trainable params: 623,290		
Non-trainable params: 0		

IMPORT DATA

FEATURES  
ENGINEERING

SIMPLE MODEL

CNN MODEL

HYPERPARAMETER TUNING

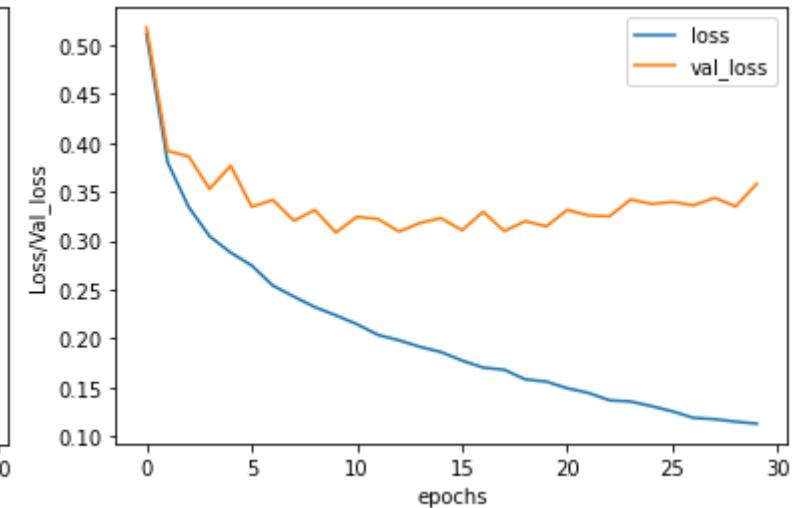
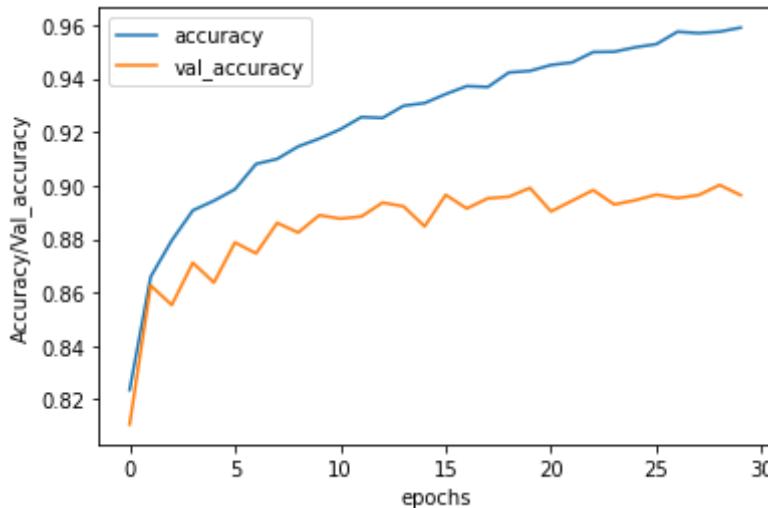
EVALUATION

MAKING  
PREDICTIONS

## PART B: DEEP LEARNING

### FIT THE MODEL

```
# Fit the model  
history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, validation_data=(X_test, y_test),  
                     epochs=30, batch_size=200, verbose=1)
```



**ACCURACY: 89.64%**

**BASELINE ERROR: 10.36%**

IMPORT DATA

FEATURES  
ENGINEERING

SIMPLE MODEL

CNN MODEL

HYPERPARAMETER TUNING

EVALUATION

MAKING  
PREDICTIONS

## PART B: DEEP LEARNING

```
# Create model
model = Sequential()
model.add(Conv2D(32, (5, 5), input_shape=(28, 28, 1), activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))

# Compile model
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
              optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])

print(model.summary())
```

Model: "sequential_5"		
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 32)	832
max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling 2D)	(None, 12, 12, 32)	0
dropout_9 (Dropout)	(None, 12, 12, 32)	0
flatten_3 (Flatten)	(None, 4608)	0
dense_10 (Dense)	(None, 128)	589952
dense_11 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1290
-----		
Total params: 592,074		
Trainable params: 592,074		
Non-trainable params: 0		
-----		
None		

IMPORT DATA

FEATURES  
ENGINEERING

SIMPLE MODEL

CNN MODEL

HYPERPARAMETER TUNING

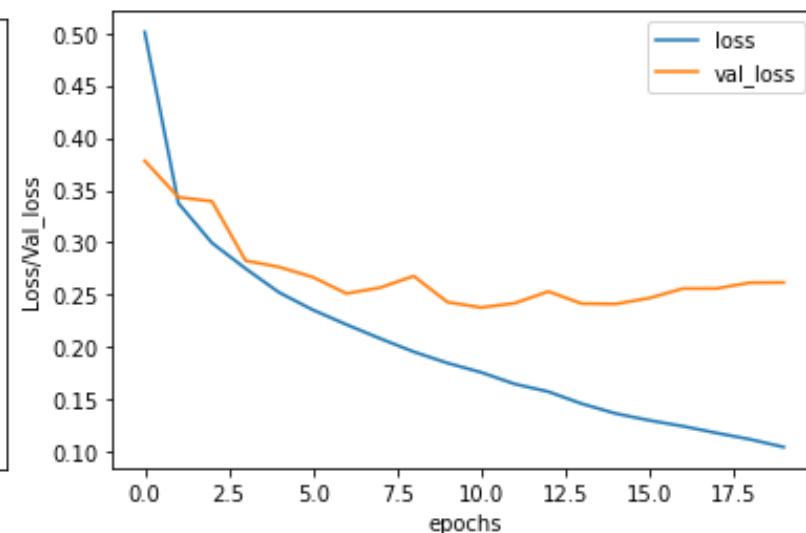
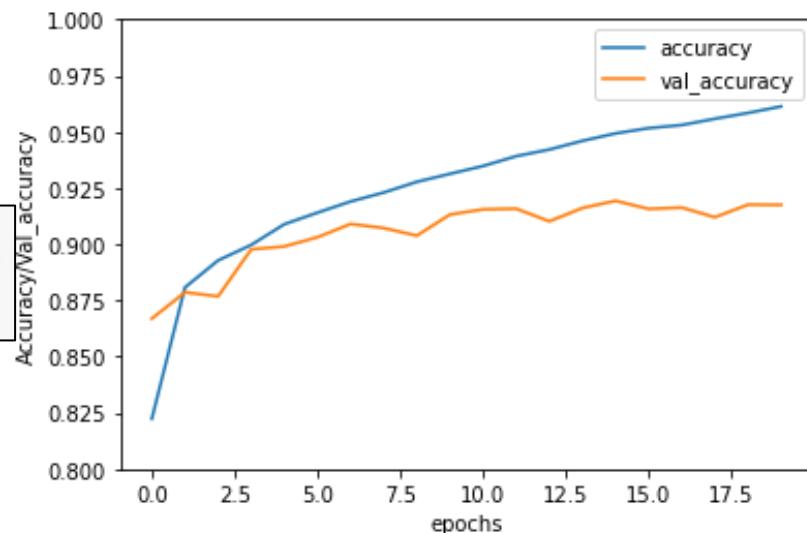
EVALUATION

MAKING  
PREDICTIONS

## PART B: DEEP LEARNING

### FIT THE MODEL

```
# Fit the model  
history = model.fit(x_train, y_train, validation_data=(x_test, y_test),  
                     epochs=20, batch_size=200, verbose=1)
```



**ACCURACY: 91.75%**

**BASELINE ERROR: 8.25%**

IMPORT DATA

FEATURES  
ENGINEERING

SIMPLE MODEL

CNN MODEL

HYPERPARAMETER TUNING

EVALUATION

MAKING  
PREDICTIONS

## PART B: DEEP LEARNING

### NEW CNN MODEL (AFTER ADDING NEW LAYERS)

```
# Adding more layers to the CNN model
model = Sequential()
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=64, kernel_size=2, padding='same', activation='relu', input_shape=(28,28,1)))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.3))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=32, kernel_size=2, padding='same', activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.3))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten())
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.5))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))
```

```
# Compile model
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
              optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])

print(model.summary())
```

Model: "sequential\_11"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_20 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	320
max_pooling2d_16 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
dropout_27 (Dropout)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
conv2d_21 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 32)	8224
max_pooling2d_17 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 7, 7, 32)	0
dropout_28 (Dropout)	(None, 7, 7, 32)	0
flatten_9 (Flatten)	(None, 1568)	0
dense_22 (Dense)	(None, 256)	401664
dropout_29 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_23 (Dense)	(None, 10)	2570
<hr/>		
Total params: 412,778		
Trainable params: 412,778		
Non-trainable params: 0		

IMPORT DATA

FEATURES  
ENGINEERING

SIMPLE MODEL

CNN MODEL

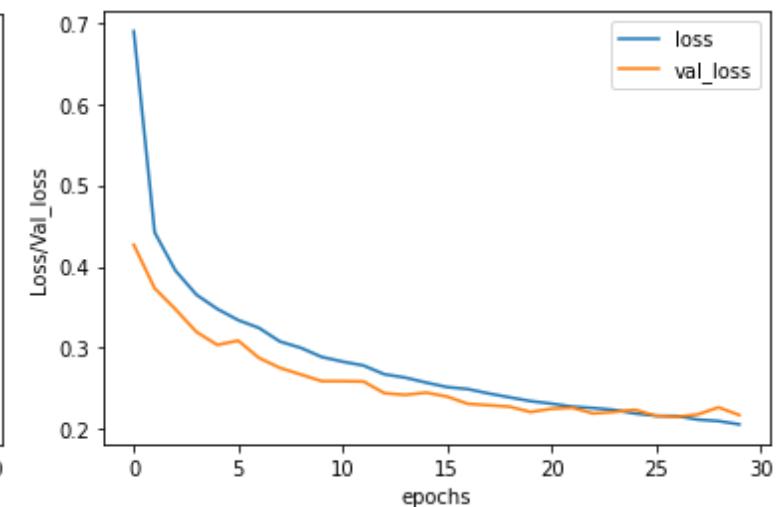
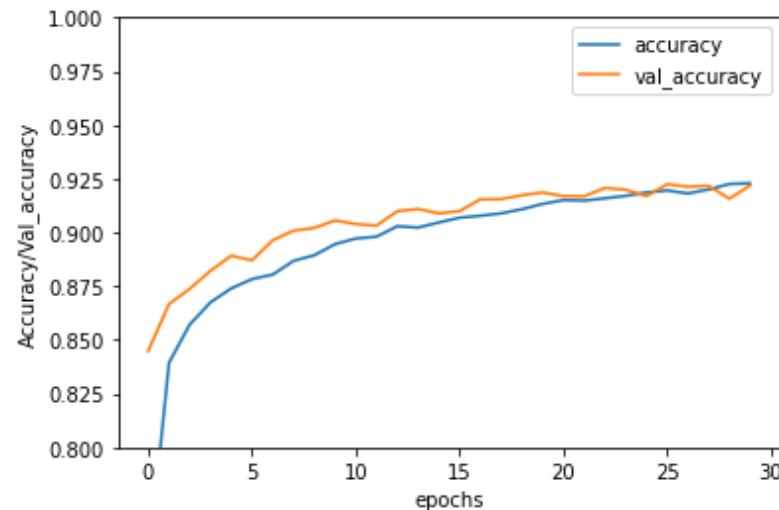
HYPERPARAMETER TUNING

EVALUATION

MAKING  
PREDICTIONS

## PART B: DEEP LEARNING

```
# Fit the model  
history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, validation_data=(X_test, y_test),  
                     epochs=30, batch_size=200, verbose=1)
```



**ACCURACY: 92.19%**

**BASELINE ERROR: 7.81%**

IMPORT DATA

FEATURES  
ENGINEERING

SIMPLE MODEL

CNN MODEL

HYPERPARAMETER TUNING

EVALUATION

MAKING  
PREDICTIONS

## PART B: DEEP LEARNING

```
# Defining hyperparameter values
params={'batch_size':[100, 200],
        'epochs':[10, 20, 30]
      } ##

new_model = KerasClassifier(build_fn=model)

models = GridSearchCV(estimator = new_model, param_grid=params, cv=3)
```

```
best_model = models.fit(X_train, y_train)
print('Best model :')
print(best_model.best_params_)
```

```
Epoch 16/20
300/300 [=====] - 3s 10ms/step - loss: 0.1795 - accuracy: 0.9311
Epoch 17/20
300/300 [=====] - 3s 9ms/step - loss: 0.1768 - accuracy: 0.9329
Epoch 18/20
300/300 [=====] - 3s 9ms/step - loss: 0.1795 - accuracy: 0.9325
Epoch 19/20
300/300 [=====] - 3s 9ms/step - loss: 0.1774 - accuracy: 0.9331
Epoch 20/20
300/300 [=====] - 3s 10ms/step - loss: 0.1752 - accuracy: 0.9341
Best model :
{'batch_size': 200, 'epochs': 20}
```

**MOST OPTIMAL:**  
- **BATCH SIZE: 200**  
- **EPOCHS: 20**

IMPORT DATA

FEATURES  
ENGINEERING

SIMPLE MODEL

CNN MODEL

HYPERPARAMETER TUNING

EVALUATION

MAKING  
PREDICTIONS

# BUILDING A MODEL BASED ON HYPERPARAMETER RESULTS

```
model = Sequential()
# Add convolution 2D
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=64, kernel_size=2, padding='same', activation='relu', input_shape=(28,28,1)))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.3))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=32, kernel_size=2, padding='same', activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.3))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten())
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.5))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax'))

# Compile model
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
              optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])

history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, validation_data=(X_test, y_test),
                     epochs=20, batch_size=200, verbose=1)
```

**ACCURACY: 91.83%**

**BASELINE ERROR: 8.17%**

IMPORT DATA

FEATURES  
ENGINEERING

SIMPLE MODEL

CNN MODEL

HYPERPARAMETER TUNING

EVALUATION

MAKING  
PREDICTIONS

## PART B: DEEP LEARNING

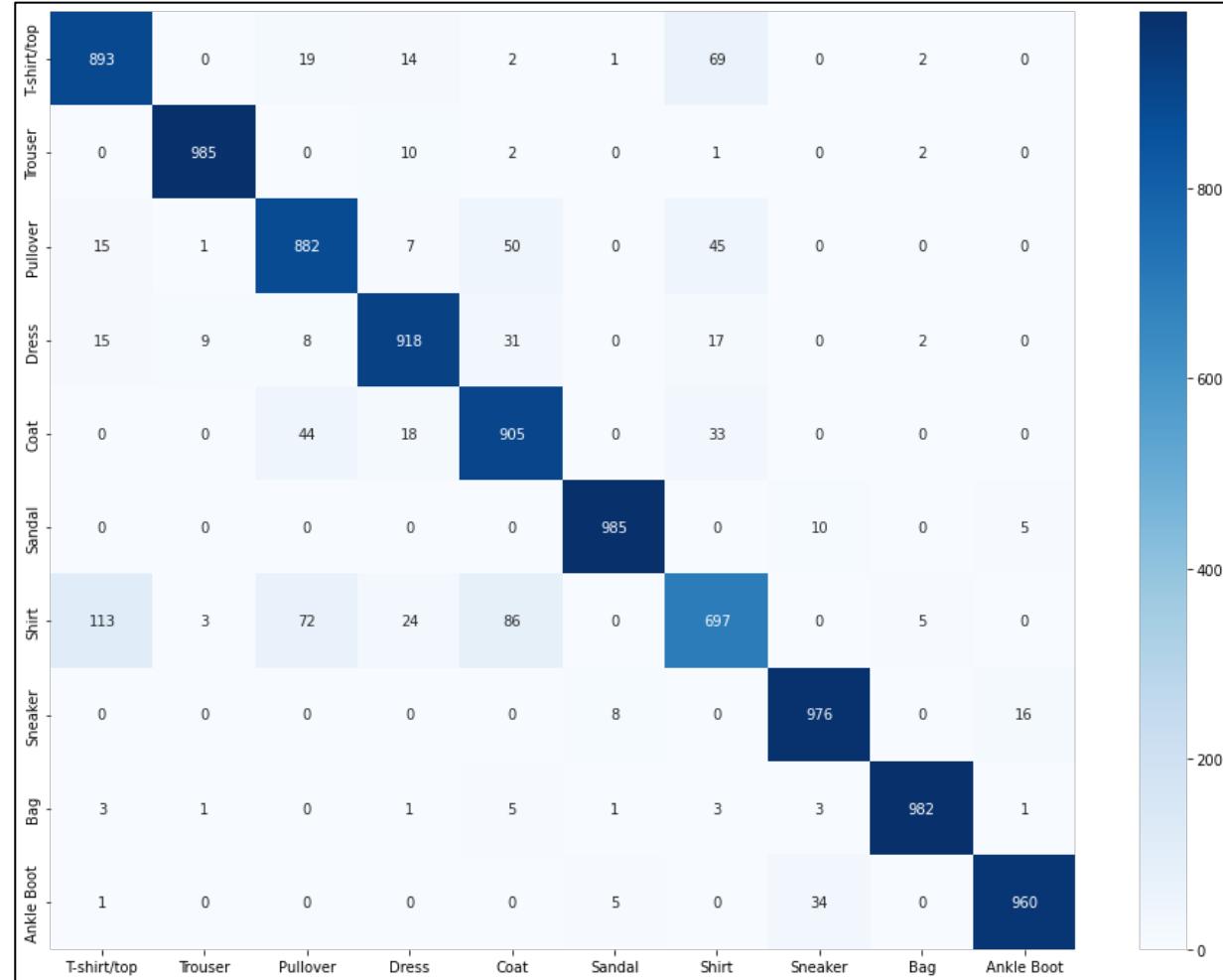
### CONFUSION MATRIX

```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
categories = ["T-shirt/top", "Trouser", "Pullover", "Dress", "Coat", "Sandal", "Shirt", "Sneaker", "Bag", "Ankle Boot"]

y_pred=model.predict(X_test)
y_pred1=np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)
y_test1=np.argmax(y_test, axis=1)
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test1, y_pred1)

cf_matrix = pd.DataFrame(cm, index= ["T-shirt/top", "Trouser", "Pullover", "Dress", "Coat", "Sandal", "Shirt", "Sneaker", "Bag", "Ankle Boot"],
columns=["T-shirt/top", "Trouser", "Pullover", "Dress", "Coat", "Sandal", "Shirt", "Sneaker", "Bag", "Ankle Boot"])

f, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(16, 12))
sns.heatmap(cf_matrix, annot=True, cmap='Blues', fmt='g')
```



IMPORT DATA

FEATURES  
ENGINEERING

SIMPLE MODEL

CNN MODEL

HYPERPARAMETER TUNING

EVALUATION

MAKING  
PREDICTIONS

## PART B: DEEP LEARNING

### PREDICTION RESULTS ON TEST DATASET

```
p = y_pred1
y = y_test1
correct = np.nonzero(p==y)[0]
incorrect = np.nonzero(p!=y)[0]

print("Correctly predicted classes:",correct.shape[0])
print("Incorrectly predicted classes:",incorrect.shape[0])

Correctly predicted classes: 9183
Incorrectly predicted classes: 817

target_names = ["Class {} ({}) :".format(i,labels[i]) for i in range(num_classes)]
print(classification_report(y_test1, y_pred1, target_names=target_names))

          precision    recall   f1-score   support
Class 0 (T-shirt/top) :      0.86      0.89      0.88     1000
Class 1 (Trouser) :        0.99      0.98      0.99     1000
Class 2 (Pullover) :       0.86      0.88      0.87     1000
Class 3 (Dress) :         0.93      0.92      0.92     1000
Class 4 (Coat) :          0.84      0.91      0.87     1000
Class 5 (Sandal) :        0.98      0.98      0.98     1000
Class 6 (Shirt) :          0.81      0.70      0.75     1000
Class 7 (Sneaker) :        0.95      0.98      0.96     1000
Class 8 (Bag) :           0.99      0.98      0.99     1000
Class 9 (Ankle Boot) :     0.98      0.96      0.97     1000

accuracy                      0.92      0.92      0.92     10000
macro avg                      0.92      0.92      0.92     10000
weighted avg                   0.92      0.92      0.92     10000
```

IMPORT DATA

FEATURES  
ENGINEERING

SIMPLE MODEL

CNN MODEL

HYPERPARAMETER TUNING

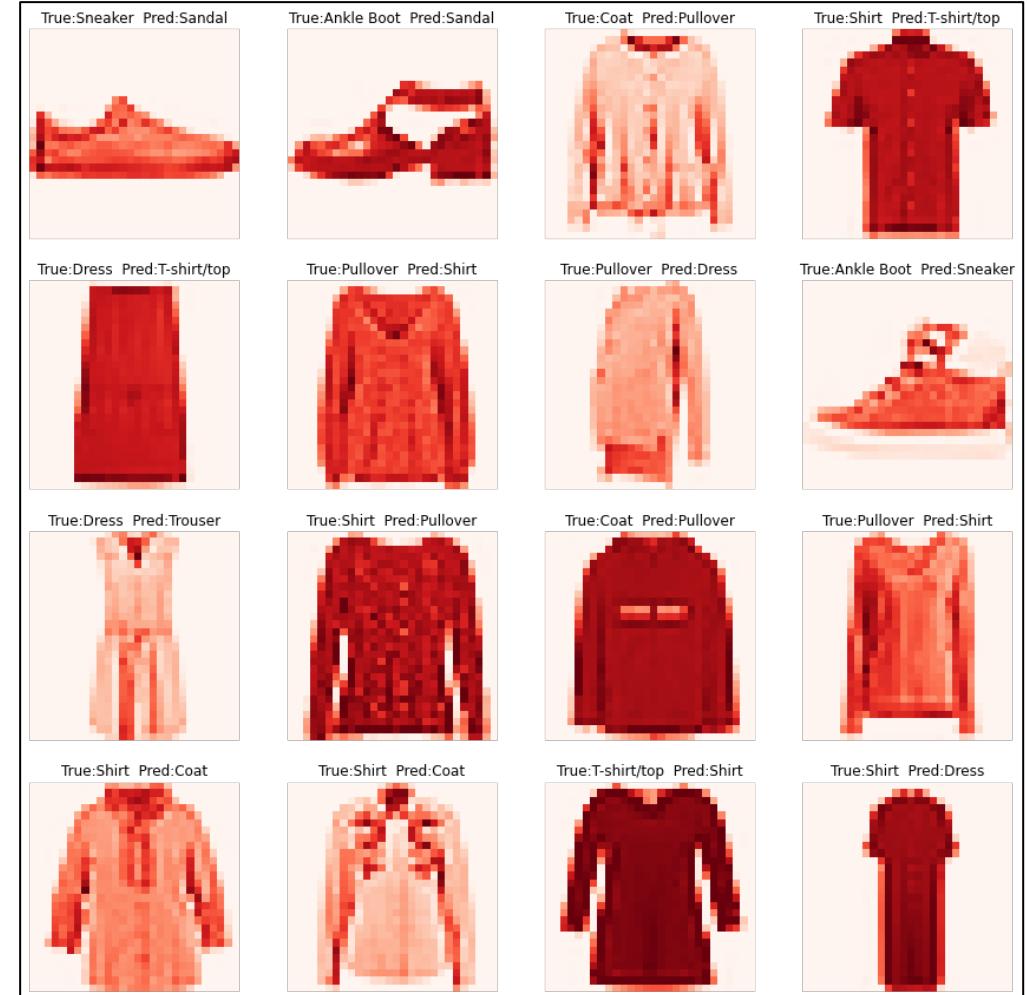
EVALUATION

MAKING  
PREDICTIONS

## PART B: DEEP LEARNING



**CORRECTLY CLASSIFIED IMAGES**



**INCORRECTLY CLASSIFIED IMAGES**

IMPORT DATA

FEATURES  
ENGINEERING

SIMPLE MODEL

CNN MODEL

HYPERPARAMETER TUNING

EVALUATION

MAKING  
PREDICTIONS