

# Google Landmark Detection

This project trains a deep learning model to classify landmarks using the Google Landmark Dataset v2.

```
#consist of visual analysis based on neural networks ....  
#this is the project of google landmark detection...  
#Used 'google landmark detection dataset v2'  
#CNN is very suited for image analysis
```

## #### Steps invovled

- data collection from '<https://github.com/cvdfoundation/google-landmark>'
- preprocessing
  - resizing images
  - normalization of pixels
  - augmentations
  - rotating
  - flipping
  - scaling
  - encoding
- model creation
  - Sequential layer
  - input layer
  - hidden layer
    - CNN
    - Max Polling
    - Full connected layers
- split the data
- train data
- test the model -metric,accuracy,f1 score
  - model used is vgg19

## Step 1: Import Required Libraries

Import TensorFlow, Keras, NumPy, Pandas, and other utilities.

```
# =====  
# Landmark Detection - Custom Dataset  
# =====  
  
import os  
import cv2
```

```

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import tensorflow as tf
from keras.applications.vgg19 import VGG19
from keras.layers import *
from keras import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import RMSprop
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

```

## Step 2: Dataset Preparation

- Define dataset path
- Load image file paths and labels into a dataframe
- Split into training and validation sets

```

# =====
# Step 1: Paths & DataFrame
# =====
base_path = r"C:\Users\pc\Desktop\Projects\ColandProject_Improvised\
images_000"

filepaths = []
labels = []

for label in os.listdir(base_path):
    folder = os.path.join(base_path, label)
    if os.path.isdir(folder):
        for fname in os.listdir(folder):
            if fname.lower().endswith((".jpg", ".png", ".jpeg")):
                filepaths.append(os.path.join(label, fname))
                labels.append(label)

df = pd.DataFrame({"filepath": filepaths, "label": labels})

# Encode labels
encoder = LabelEncoder()
df["label"] = encoder.fit_transform(df["label"])

print("Total samples:", len(df))
print(df.head())

Total samples: 16157
      filepath  label
0  0\0000059611c7d079.jpg    0

```

1	0\0000070506c174cc.jpg	0
2	0\000008ae30de967e.jpg	0
3	0\000014b1f770f640.jpg	0
4	0\000015f76534add3.jpg	0

## Step 3: Data Preprocessing

Create custom data generator to load, resize, and normalize images batch-wise.

```
# =====
# Step 2: Train/Val split
# =====
train_df, val_df = train_test_split(df, test_size=0.2,
stratify=df["label"], random_state=42)

print("Train samples:", len(train_df), " Val samples:", len(val_df))

# =====
# Step 3: Dataset class
# =====
class MyDataset(tf.keras.utils.Sequence):
    def __init__(self, df, batch_size, base_path,
target_size=(224,224)):
        self.df = df.reset_index(drop=True)
        self.batch_size = batch_size
        self.base_path = base_path
        self.target_size = target_size

    def __len__(self):
        return int(np.ceil(len(self.df) / self.batch_size))

    def __getitem__(self, idx):
        batch_df = self.df.iloc[idx * self.batch_size:(idx + 1) *
self.batch_size]

        images, labels = [], []

        for _, row in batch_df.iterrows():
            img_path = os.path.join(self.base_path, row["filepath"])
            img = cv2.imread(img_path)
            img = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
            img = cv2.resize(img, self.target_size)
            img = img.astype(np.float32) / 255.0

            images.append(img)
            labels.append(row["label"])

        return np.array(images, dtype=np.float32), np.array(labels,
dtype=np.int32)
```

Train samples: 12925 Val samples: 3232

## Step 4: Model Architecture

Define a CNN-based model using Keras Sequential API with Conv2D, MaxPooling, and Dense layers.

```
# =====  
# Step 4: Model  
# =====  
num_classes = df["label"].nunique()  
  
source_model = VGG19(weights=None, include_top=False,  
input_shape=(224,224,3))  
  
model = Sequential()  
for layer in source_model.layers:  
    model.add(layer)  
  
model.add(Flatten())  
model.add(Dense(4096, activation="relu"))  
model.add(Dropout(0.5))  
model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation="softmax"))  
  
model.compile(  
    optimizer=RMSprop(learning_rate=1e-4),  
    loss="sparse_categorical_crossentropy",  
    metrics=["accuracy"]  
)  
  
model.summary()  
Model: "sequential"
```

Layer (type) Param #	Output Shape
block1_conv1 (Conv2D) 1,792	(None, 224, 224, 64)
block1_conv2 (Conv2D) 36,928	(None, 224, 224, 64)
block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 112, 112, 64)

0		
	block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)
73,856		
	block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)
147,584		
	block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 56, 56, 128)
0		
	block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)
295,168		
	block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)
590,080		
	block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)
590,080		
	block3_conv4 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)
590,080		
	block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 28, 28, 256)
0		
	block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)
1,180,160		
	block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)
2,359,808		
	block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)
2,359,808		
	block4_conv4 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)
2,359,808		

0	block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)
2,359,808	block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)
2,359,808	block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)
2,359,808	block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)
2,359,808	block5_conv4 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)
0	block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 7, 7, 512)
0	flatten (Flatten)	(None, 25088)
102,764,544	dense (Dense)	(None, 4096)
0	dropout (Dropout)	(None, 4096)
65,552	dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 16)

Total params: 122,854,480 (468.65 MB)

Trainable params: 122,854,480 (468.65 MB)

Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)

## Step 5: Model Training

Train the model using the training generator and validate on the validation set.

```
# =====
# Step 5: Training
# =====
batch_size = 16
epochs = 5

train_seq = MyDataset(train_df, batch_size, base_path)
val_seq = MyDataset(val_df, batch_size, base_path)

# sanity check
X_batch, y_batch = train_seq[0]
print("Batch shape:", X_batch.shape, "Labels shape:", y_batch.shape)

# Callbacks
early_stop = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(patience=3,
restore_best_weights=True)
checkpoint = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint("best_model.h5",
save_best_only=True)

history = model.fit(
    train_seq,
    validation_data=val_seq,
    epochs=epochs,
    callbacks=[early_stop, checkpoint]
)

Batch shape: (16, 224, 224, 3) Labels shape: (16,)
Epoch 1/5
808/808 ————— 0s 6s/step - accuracy: 0.0577 - loss:
2.7729

WARNING:absl:You are saving your model as an HDF5 file via
`model.save()` or `keras.saving.save_model(model)`. This file format
is considered legacy. We recommend using instead the native Keras
format, e.g. `model.save('my_model.keras')` or
`keras.saving.save_model(model, 'my_model.keras')`.

808/808 ————— 5290s 7s/step - accuracy: 0.0573 - loss:
2.7729 - val_accuracy: 0.0650 - val_loss: 2.7723
Epoch 2/5
808/808 ————— 0s 6s/step - accuracy: 0.0613 - loss:
2.7728

WARNING:absl:You are saving your model as an HDF5 file via
`model.save()` or `keras.saving.save_model(model)`. This file format
is considered legacy. We recommend using instead the native Keras
```

```
format, e.g. `model.save('my_model.keras')` or  
`keras.saving.save_model(model, 'my_model.keras')`.
```

```
808/808 _____ 5047s 6s/step - accuracy: 0.0610 - loss:  
2.7728 - val_accuracy: 0.0650 - val_loss: 2.7723
```

```
Epoch 3/5
```

```
808/808 _____ 0s 6s/step - accuracy: 0.0647 - loss:  
2.7726
```

```
WARNING:absl:You are saving your model as an HDF5 file via  
`model.save()` or `keras.saving.save_model(model)`. This file format  
is considered legacy. We recommend using instead the native Keras  
format, e.g. `model.save('my_model.keras')` or  
`keras.saving.save_model(model, 'my_model.keras')`.
```

```
808/808 _____ 5085s 6s/step - accuracy: 0.0631 - loss:  
2.7726 - val_accuracy: 0.0650 - val_loss: 2.7722
```

```
Epoch 4/5
```

```
808/808 _____ 0s 6s/step - accuracy: 0.0630 - loss:  
2.7726
```

```
WARNING:absl:You are saving your model as an HDF5 file via  
`model.save()` or `keras.saving.save_model(model)`. This file format  
is considered legacy. We recommend using instead the native Keras  
format, e.g. `model.save('my_model.keras')` or  
`keras.saving.save_model(model, 'my_model.keras')`.
```

```
808/808 _____ 5086s 6s/step - accuracy: 0.0638 - loss:  
2.7726 - val_accuracy: 0.0644 - val_loss: 2.7722
```

```
Epoch 5/5
```

```
808/808 _____ 0s 6s/step - accuracy: 0.0613 - loss:  
2.7727
```

```
WARNING:absl:You are saving your model as an HDF5 file via  
`model.save()` or `keras.saving.save_model(model)`. This file format  
is considered legacy. We recommend using instead the native Keras  
format, e.g. `model.save('my_model.keras')` or  
`keras.saving.save_model(model, 'my_model.keras')`.
```

```
808/808 _____ 5119s 6s/step - accuracy: 0.0594 - loss:  
2.7726 - val_accuracy: 0.0650 - val_loss: 2.7722
```

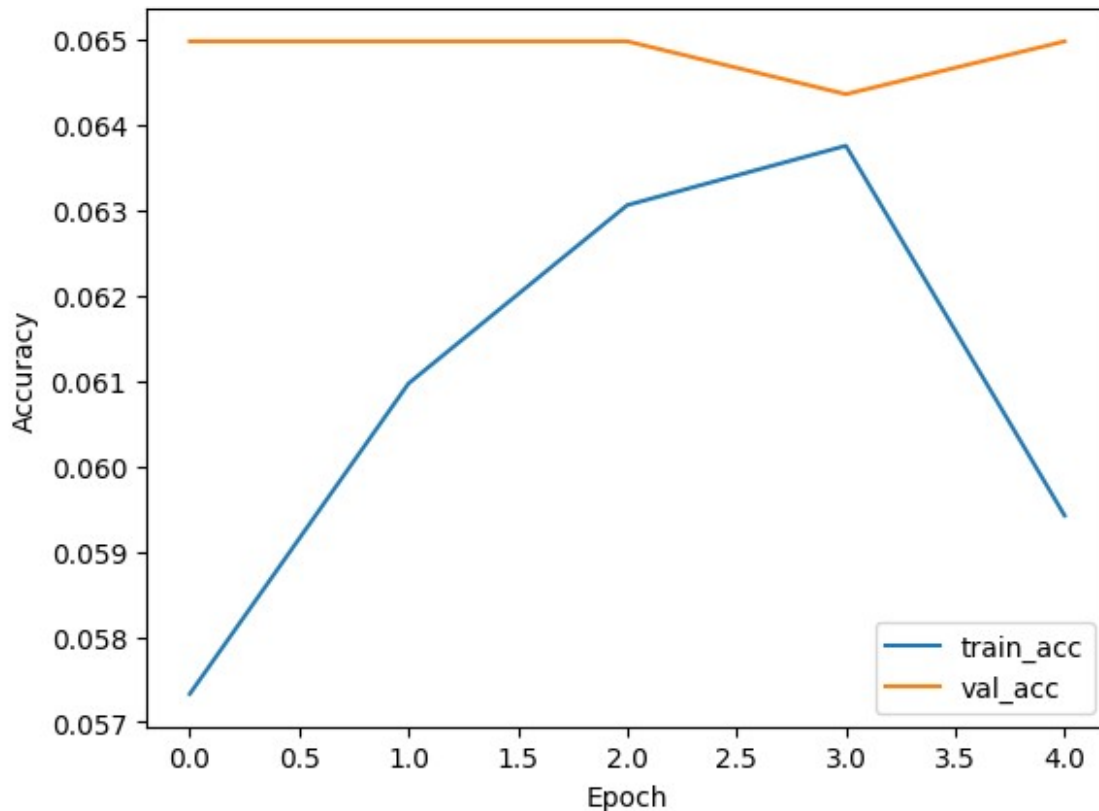
```
# =====
```

```
# Step 6: Plot history
```

```
# =====
```

```
plt.plot(history.history["accuracy"], label="train_acc")  
plt.plot(history.history["val_accuracy"], label="val_acc")  
plt.xlabel("Epoch")  
plt.ylabel("Accuracy")  
plt.legend()  
plt.show()
```





```
# =====
# Step 7: Save final model
# =====
model.save("final_model.h5")
print("☐ Training complete and model saved.")
```

WARNING:absl:You are saving your model as an HDF5 file via  
`model.save()` or `keras.saving.save\_model(model)`. This file format  
is considered legacy. We recommend using instead the native Keras  
format, e.g. `model.save('my\_model.keras')` or  
`keras.saving.save\_model(model, 'my\_model.keras')`.

☐ Training complete and model saved.

## Step 6: Model Evaluation

Evaluate predictions on validation data.  
Track good and bad predictions for analysis.

```
# =====
# Helper: Batch generator
# =====
def get_batch(df, start, batch_size, base_path):
    """Fetch a batch of images and labels from dataframe."""
```

```

batch_paths = df.iloc[start:start+batch_size]['filepath'].values
batch_labels = df.iloc[start:start+batch_size]['label'].values

images = []
for img_rel_path in batch_paths:
    img_path = os.path.join(base_path, img_rel_path)
    img = cv2.imread(img_path)
    if img is None:
        continue
    img = cv2.resize(img, (224, 224)) # resize to match model
input
    img = img.astype("float32") / 255.0
    images.append(img)

X = np.array(images)
y = np.array(batch_labels)
return X, y

# =====
# Step 1: Evaluate predictions
# =====
batch_size = 16
errors = 0
good_preds = []
bad_preds = []

for it in range(int(np.ceil(len(val_df) / batch_size))):
    X_val, y_val = get_batch(val_df, it * batch_size, batch_size,
base_path)

    result = model.predict(X_val)
    cla = np.argmax(result, axis=1)

    for idx, res in enumerate(result):
        if cla[idx] != y_val[idx]:
            errors += 1
            bad_preds.append([batch_size * it + idx, cla[idx],
res[cla[idx]]])
        else:
            good_preds.append([batch_size * it + idx, cla[idx],
res[cla[idx]]])

print(f"Total errors: {errors}")
print(f"Good predictions: {len(good_preds)}")
print(f"Bad predictions: {len(bad_preds)}")

1/1 _____ 1s 1s/step
1/1 _____ 1s 1s/step
1/1 _____ 1s 1s/step
1/1 _____ 1s 1s/step

```

[illegible]

[illegible]

1/1	_____	1s	995ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	995ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	971ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	980ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	967ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	977ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	963ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	985ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	993ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	971ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	992ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	991ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	974ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	960ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	978ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	972ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	981ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	988ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	984ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	979ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	980ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	972ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	974ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	982ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	997ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	985ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	987ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	982ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	967ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	999ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	998ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	979ms/step

1/1	_____	1s	977ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	997ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	992ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	969ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	985ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	984ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	980ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	987ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	981ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	982ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	998ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	981ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	984ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	977ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	974ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	978ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	987ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	985ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	971ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	978ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	976ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	984ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	987ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	984ms/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step
1/1	_____	1s	1s/step

```

1/1 _____ 1s 1s/step
Total errors: 3022
Good predictions: 210
Bad predictions: 3022

# =====
# Step 2: Visualization helper
# =====
def get_image_from_number(n, df):
    """Fetch image and label by index from dataframe."""
    row = df.iloc[n]
    img_path = os.path.join(base_path, row['filepath'])
    img = cv2.imread(img_path)
    lbl = row['label']
    return img, lbl

def decode_label(lbl_array):
    """Inverse transform integer label back to original class."""
    return le.inverse_transform(lbl_array.flatten())

from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

# Recreate label encoder and fit with all labels
le = LabelEncoder()
le.fit(df['label'])

LabelEncoder()

# =====
# Step 3: Show sample predictions
# =====
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(16, 16))
for i in range(1, 6):
    n = int(good_preds[i][0])
    img, lbl = get_image_from_number(n, val_df)
    img = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)

    fig.add_subplot(1, 5, i)
    plt.imshow(img)

    lbl2 = np.array(int(good_preds[i][1])).reshape(1, 1)
    sample_cnt = list(df.label).count(lbl)

    plt.title(
        f"Label: {lbl}\n"
        f"Classified as: {decode_label(lbl2)[0]}\n"
        f"Samples in class {lbl}: {sample_cnt}"
    )
    plt.axis("off")

plt.show()

```

Label: 9  
Classified as: 9  
Samples in class 9: 1048



Label: 9  
Classified as: 9  
Samples in class 9: 1048



Label: 9  
Classified as: 9  
Samples in class 9: 1048



Label: 9  
Classified as: 9  
Samples in class 9: 1048



Label: 9  
Classified as: 9  
Samples in class 9: 1048



```
import os
print(os.getcwd())
print(os.listdir())
```

```
C:\Users\pc
['.anaconda', '.android', '.astropy', '.bash_history', '.cache',
'.conda', '.condarc', '.config', '.continuum', '.eclipse',
'.emulator_console_auth_token', '.git', '.gitconfig', '.gradle',
'.idlerc', '.ipynb_checkpoints', '.ipython', '.jupyter', '.keras',
'.lessht', '.m2', '.matplotlib', '.ms-ad', '.nbi',
'.node_repl_history', '.p2', '.packettracer', '.spyder-py3',
'.streamlit', '.vscode', 'Adarsh_Proj', 'anaconda3',
'AndroidStudioProjects', 'ansel', 'AppData', 'Application Data',
'best_model.h5', 'Cisco Packet Tracer 7.3.0', 'Cisco Packet Tracer
8.2.2', 'Contacts', 'Cookies', 'Desktop', 'Documents', 'Downloads',
'Favorites', 'final_model.h5', 'git',
'Google_Landmark_Detection.ipynb', 'Home', 'Links', 'Local Settings',
'Music', 'My Documents', 'MyFirstDir', 'MyProjectDIR', 'NetHood',
'newProjectDir', 'node_modules', 'NTUSER.DAT', 'ntuser.dat.LOG1',
'ntuser.dat.LOG2', 'NTUSER.DAT{c18dc5f8-b2e7-11ef-a96b-
d071dbc57cdf}.TM.blf', 'NTUSER.DAT{c18dc5f8-b2e7-11ef-a96b-
d071dbc57cdf}.TMContainer00000000000000000001.regtrans-ms',
'NTUSER.DAT{c18dc5f8-b2e7-11ef-a96b-
d071dbc57cdf}.TMContainer00000000000000000002.regtrans-ms',
'ntuser.ini', 'OneDrive', 'package-lock.json', 'package.json',
'Picture_3_20240718112619.pdf', 'Pictures', 'PrintHood', 'README.md',
'Recent', 'requirements.txt.txt', 'Saved Games', 'Searches',
'seller_dashboard', 'SendTo', 'Start Menu', 'telecom_app.py',
'Templates', 'Untitled.ipynb', 'Untitled1.ipynb', 'Untitled2.ipynb',
'Untitled3.ipynb', 'Untitled4.ipynb', 'Untitled5.ipynb', 'Videos',
'vscode-remote-wsl', 'webproject.sql']
```

## Step 8: Save Trained Model

Save the trained model in `.keras` format for future use.



```
save_dir = r"C:\Users\pc\Desktop\Projects\ColandProject_Improvised\
models"
os.makedirs(save_dir, exist_ok=True)

model.save(os.path.join(save_dir, "final_model.keras"))
print("□ Training complete and model saved at:", save_dir)

□ Training complete and model saved at: C:\Users\pc\Desktop\Projects\
ColandProject_Improvised\models

print(val_df.columns)

Index(['filepath', 'label'], dtype='object')

# model.save("final_model.h5")
# model.save_weights("final_model_weights.h5")
```