

## ▾ Auto WCEBleedGen Competetion

### Bleeding / Non-Bleeding

The main goal of this challenge was to create a classification and detection model that could differentiate between bleeding and non-bleeding frames in wireless capsule endoscopy (WCE) images.

#### Importing all the Required Librarires

```
1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2 import matplotlib.image as mpimg
3 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
4
5 from keras.models import Sequential
6 from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, BatchNormalization
7 from keras.layers import Activation, Dropout, Flatten, Dense
8 from keras.applications import MobileNetV2
9 from keras.optimizers import Adam
10 from keras.metrics import Accuracy, Recall, Precision
11 from keras.layers import Dense, GlobalAveragePooling2D
12 from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint, CSVLogger
13 from keras.regularizers import l2
14 from keras.applications import InceptionV3
15 import os
16 import cv2
17 from PIL import Image
18 import numpy as np
```

#### Obtaining the Data shape and Label

```
1
2 # Define the image directory
3 image_directory = '/content/drive/MyDrive/final/WCEBleedGen/'
4
5 # Define the image size
6 SIZE = 224
7
8 # Initialize lists to store the dataset and labels
9 dataset = []
10 labels = []
11
12 # Function to read and preprocess images
13 def process_images(image_dir, label_value):
14     for image_name in os.listdir(image_dir):
15         if image_name.endswith('.png'):
16             image_path = os.path.join(image_dir, image_name)
17             try:
18                 image = cv2.imread(image_path)
19                 if image is not None:
20                     image = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
21                     image = cv2.resize(image, (SIZE, SIZE))
22                     dataset.append(image)
23                     labels.append(label_value)
24             except:
25                 print(f"Unable to load image: {image_path}")
26         except Exception as e:
27             print(f"Error processing {image_path}: {str(e)}")
28
29 # Process bleeding images
30 bleeding_directory = os.path.join(image_directory, 'bleeding/images')
31 process_images(bleeding_directory, label_value=1)
32
33 # Process non-bleeding images
34 non_bleeding_directory = os.path.join(image_directory, 'non-bleeding/images')
35 process_images(non_bleeding_directory, label_value=0)
36
37 # Convert dataset and labels to numpy arrays
38 dataset = np.array(dataset)
```

```

39 labels = np.array(labels)
40
41 # Print dataset and label shapes for verification
42 print('Dataset shape:', dataset.shape)
43 print('Label shape:', labels.shape)
44

```

```

Dataset shape: (2618, 224, 224, 3)
Label shape: (2618,)

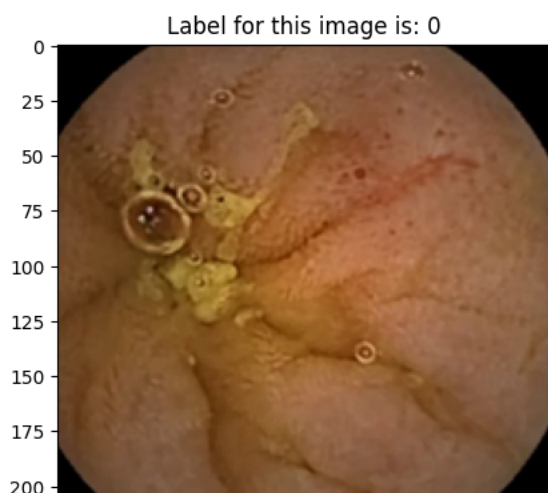
```

### Random image from the dataset and its label

```

1 import random
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3
4 # Generate a random image number
5 image_number = random.randint(0, len(dataset) - 1)
6
7 # Display the image and its label
8 plt.imshow(dataset[image_number])
9 plt.title("Label for this image is: " + str(labels[image_number])) # Use 'labels' instead of 'label'
10 plt.show()
11

```



### Using DenseNet 121 Architecture to Extract Features

```

1 import os
2 import cv2
3 import numpy as np
4 from tensorflow.keras.applications import DenseNet121
5 from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
6 from tensorflow.keras.layers import GlobalAveragePooling2D
7 from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
8 from tensorflow.keras.applications.densenet import preprocess_input
9 from tqdm import tqdm
10
11 # Define the image directories
12 image_directory = '/content/drive/MyDrive/final/WCEBleedGen/'
13 output_directory = '/content/drive/MyDrive/final/extracted_features/'
14
15 # Define the image size
16 SIZE = (224, 224)
17
18 # Create output directory if it doesn't exist
19 os.makedirs(output_directory, exist_ok=True)
20
21 # Load the DenseNet-121 model with pre-trained weights
22 base_model = DenseNet121(weights='imagenet', include_top=False, input_shape=(224, 224, 3))
23
24 # Remove the top classification layers

```

```

25 x = base_model.output
26 x = GlobalAveragePooling2D()(x)
27
28 # Create a model for feature extraction
29 model = Model(inputs=base_model.input, outputs=x)
30
31 # Function to extract features from an image
32 def extract_features(image_path):
33     img = image.load_img(image_path, target_size=SIZE)
34     img = image.img_to_array(img)
35     img = np.expand_dims(img, axis=0)
36     img = preprocess_input(img)
37     features = model.predict(img)
38     return features
39
40 # Initialize lists to store features and labels
41 features_list = []
42 labels_list = []
43
44 # Process bleeding images
45 bleeding_directory = os.path.join(image_directory, 'bleeding/images')
46
47 for image_name in tqdm(os.listdir(bleeding_directory)):
48     if image_name.endswith('.png'):
49         image_path = os.path.join(bleeding_directory, image_name)
50         features = extract_features(image_path)
51         features_list.append(features)
52         labels_list.append(1) # Label 1 for bleeding
53
54 # Process non-bleeding images
55 non_bleeding_directory = os.path.join(image_directory, 'non-bleeding/images')
56
57 for image_name in tqdm(os.listdir(non_bleeding_directory)):
58     if image_name.endswith('.png'):
59         image_path = os.path.join(non_bleeding_directory, image_name)
60         features = extract_features(image_path)
61         features_list.append(features)
62         labels_list.append(0) # Label 0 for non-bleeding
63
64 # Convert lists to NumPy arrays
65 features_array = np.vstack(features_list)
66 labels_array = np.array(labels_list)
67
68 # Save the extracted features and labels in the "extracted_features" folder
69 np.save(os.path.join(output_directory, 'features.npy'), features_array)
70 np.save(os.path.join(output_directory, 'labels.npy'), labels_array)
71
72 print("Feature extraction and label saving completed.")
73

```

Downloading data from [https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/densenet/densenet121\\_weights\\_tf\\_dim\\_ordering\\_tf\\_kernels/29084464/29084464](https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/densenet/densenet121_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels/29084464/29084464) [=====] - 0s 0us/step

```

0%|          | 0/1311 [00:00<, ?it/s]1/1 [=====] - 3s 3s/step
0%|          | 1/1311 [00:03<1:06:35, 3.05s/it]1/1 [=====] - 0s 204ms/step
0%|          | 2/1311 [00:03<36:11, 1.66s/it]1/1 [=====] - 0s 163ms/step
0%|          | 3/1311 [00:04<27:31, 1.26s/it]1/1 [=====] - 0s 178ms/step
0%|          | 4/1311 [00:05<21:34, 1.01it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 166ms/step
0%|          | 5/1311 [00:05<18:22, 1.18it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 178ms/step
0%|          | 6/1311 [00:06<16:19, 1.33it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 312ms/step
1%|          | 7/1311 [00:07<18:11, 1.19it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 302ms/step
1%|          | 8/1311 [00:08<18:08, 1.20it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 302ms/step
1%|          | 9/1311 [00:08<16:59, 1.28it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 298ms/step
1%|          | 10/1311 [00:09<15:55, 1.36it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 287ms/step
1%|          | 11/1311 [00:10<15:16, 1.42it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 171ms/step
1%|          | 12/1311 [00:10<15:58, 1.35it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 170ms/step
1%|          | 13/1311 [00:11<13:44, 1.57it/s]1/1 [=====] - 1s 563ms/step
1%|          | 14/1311 [00:12<16:24, 1.32it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 334ms/step
1%|          | 15/1311 [00:30<2:07:54, 5.92s/it]1/1 [=====] - 0s 167ms/step
1%|          | 16/1311 [00:30<1:31:48, 4.25s/it]1/1 [=====] - 0s 169ms/step
1%||         | 17/1311 [00:30<1:06:43, 3.09s/it]1/1 [=====] - 0s 183ms/step
1%||         | 18/1311 [00:31<49:07, 2.28s/it]1/1 [=====] - 0s 169ms/step
1%||         | 19/1311 [00:31<36:48, 1.71s/it]1/1 [=====] - 0s 183ms/step
2%||         | 20/1311 [00:32<28:11, 1.31s/it]1/1 [=====] - 0s 170ms/step
2%||         | 21/1311 [00:32<21:13, 1.01it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 173ms/step
2%||         | 22/1311 [00:32<16:22, 1.31it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 171ms/step
2%||         | 23/1311 [00:32<13:54, 1.54it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 168ms/step
2%||         | 24/1311 [00:33<12:10, 1.76it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 169ms/step
2%||         | 25/1311 [00:33<10:02, 2.13it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 170ms/step
2%||         | 26/1311 [00:33<09:31, 2.25it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 299ms/step
2%||         | 27/1311 [00:34<09:24, 2.28it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 319ms/step

```

```

2%|| | 28/1311 [00:34<09:13, 2.32it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 298ms/step
2%|| | 29/1311 [00:35<08:59, 2.37it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 334ms/step
2%|| | 30/1311 [00:35<08:59, 2.37it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 299ms/step
2%|| | 31/1311 [00:36<08:53, 2.40it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 294ms/step
2%|| | 32/1311 [00:36<09:00, 2.36it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 298ms/step
3%|| | 33/1311 [00:36<09:03, 2.35it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 364ms/step
3%|| | 34/1311 [00:37<09:27, 2.25it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 344ms/step
3%|| | 35/1311 [00:37<09:33, 2.23it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 320ms/step
3%|| | 36/1311 [00:38<09:34, 2.22it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 343ms/step
3%|| | 37/1311 [00:38<09:45, 2.18it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 344ms/step
3%|| | 38/1311 [00:39<09:40, 2.19it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 314ms/step
3%|| | 39/1311 [00:39<09:22, 2.26it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 343ms/step
3%|| | 40/1311 [00:40<09:43, 2.18it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 311ms/step
3%|| | 41/1311 [00:40<09:28, 2.23it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 305ms/step
3%|| | 42/1311 [00:40<09:17, 2.28it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 293ms/step
3%|| | 43/1311 [00:41<09:11, 2.30it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 318ms/step
3%|| | 44/1311 [00:41<09:14, 2.29it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 303ms/step
3%|| | 45/1311 [00:42<09:07, 2.31it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 245ms/step
4%|| | 46/1311 [00:42<08:28, 2.49it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 168ms/step
4%|| | 47/1311 [00:42<07:25, 2.84it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 174ms/step
4%|| | 48/1311 [00:43<06:41, 3.14it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 166ms/step
4%|| | 49/1311 [00:43<06:12, 3.39it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 184ms/step
4%|| | 50/1311 [00:43<06:45, 3.11it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 182ms/step
4%|| | 51/1311 [00:43<06:17, 3.34it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 179ms/step
4%|| | 52/1311 [00:44<05:54, 3.55it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 185ms/step
4%|| | 53/1311 [00:44<06:32, 3.20it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 174ms/step
4%|| | 54/1311 [00:44<07:02, 2.98it/s]1/1 [=====] - 0s 176ms/step

```

**CNN2d Model is being used to train the model.**

1

```

1 import os
2 import numpy as np
3 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
4 from keras.models import Sequential
5 from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense, Dropout
6 from keras.utils import to_categorical
7
8 # Load your extracted features (2618, 1, 1024)
9 features_array = np.load('/content/drive/MyDrive/final/extracted_features/features.npy')
10 labels_array = np.load('/content/drive/MyDrive/final/extracted_features/labels.npy')
11
12 # Reshape the features into (2618, 32, 32, 1)
13 features_array_2d = features_array.reshape((2618, 32, 32, 1))
14
15 # Split the data into training and validation sets
16 X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(
17     features_array_2d, labels_array, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
18
19 # Convert labels to one-hot encoding
20 y_train = to_categorical(y_train)
21 y_val = to_categorical(y_val)
22
23 # Define the 2D CNN model
24 model = Sequential([
25     Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(32, 32, 1)),
26     MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)),
27     Flatten(),
28     Dense(64, activation='relu'),
29     Dropout(0.5),
30     Dense(len(np.unique(labels_array)), activation='softmax')
31 ])
32
33 # Compile the model
34 model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
35               optimizer='adam',
36               metrics=['accuracy'])
37
38 # Train the model
39 history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=100, validation_data=(X_val, y_val))
40
41 # Evaluate the model
42 loss, accuracy = model.evaluate(X_val, y_val)
43 print(f"Validation Loss: {loss:.4f}, Validation Accuracy: {accuracy:.4f}")
44

```

```

Epoch 61/100
66/66 [=====] - 2s 23ms/step - loss: 0.0091 - accuracy: 0.9976 - val_loss: 0.0396 - val_accuracy: 0.9885
Epoch 62/100
66/66 [=====] - 1s 23ms/step - loss: 0.0074 - accuracy: 0.9976 - val_loss: 0.0676 - val_accuracy: 0.9847
Epoch 63/100
66/66 [=====] - 1s 23ms/step - loss: 0.0162 - accuracy: 0.9924 - val_loss: 0.0412 - val_accuracy: 0.9866
Epoch 64/100
66/66 [=====] - 2s 36ms/step - loss: 0.0101 - accuracy: 0.9962 - val_loss: 0.0728 - val_accuracy: 0.9847
Epoch 65/100
66/66 [=====] - 3s 38ms/step - loss: 0.0049 - accuracy: 0.9990 - val_loss: 0.0647 - val_accuracy: 0.9866
Epoch 66/100
66/66 [=====] - 2s 24ms/step - loss: 0.0082 - accuracy: 0.9971 - val_loss: 0.0396 - val_accuracy: 0.9905
Epoch 67/100
66/66 [=====] - 1s 23ms/step - loss: 0.0036 - accuracy: 0.9990 - val_loss: 0.0677 - val_accuracy: 0.9828
Epoch 68/100
66/66 [=====] - 2s 23ms/step - loss: 0.0069 - accuracy: 0.9971 - val_loss: 0.0464 - val_accuracy: 0.9885
Epoch 69/100
66/66 [=====] - 1s 22ms/step - loss: 0.0038 - accuracy: 0.9995 - val_loss: 0.0400 - val_accuracy: 0.9905
Epoch 70/100
66/66 [=====] - 2s 23ms/step - loss: 0.0026 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0419 - val_accuracy: 0.9905
Epoch 71/100
66/66 [=====] - 2s 23ms/step - loss: 0.0061 - accuracy: 0.9986 - val_loss: 0.0387 - val_accuracy: 0.9885
Epoch 72/100
66/66 [=====] - 2s 29ms/step - loss: 0.0041 - accuracy: 0.9995 - val_loss: 0.0362 - val_accuracy: 0.9885
Epoch 73/100
66/66 [=====] - 2s 38ms/step - loss: 0.0031 - accuracy: 0.9990 - val_loss: 0.0324 - val_accuracy: 0.9924
Epoch 74/100
66/66 [=====] - 3s 41ms/step - loss: 0.0052 - accuracy: 0.9981 - val_loss: 0.0454 - val_accuracy: 0.9885
Epoch 75/100
66/66 [=====] - 2s 37ms/step - loss: 0.0076 - accuracy: 0.9971 - val_loss: 0.0288 - val_accuracy: 0.9924
Epoch 76/100
66/66 [=====] - 2s 29ms/step - loss: 0.0035 - accuracy: 0.9990 - val_loss: 0.0322 - val_accuracy: 0.9905
Epoch 77/100
66/66 [=====] - 2s 23ms/step - loss: 0.0099 - accuracy: 0.9957 - val_loss: 0.0373 - val_accuracy: 0.9905
Epoch 78/100
66/66 [=====] - 1s 22ms/step - loss: 0.0147 - accuracy: 0.9938 - val_loss: 0.0209 - val_accuracy: 0.9905
Epoch 79/100
66/66 [=====] - 2s 23ms/step - loss: 0.0120 - accuracy: 0.9947 - val_loss: 0.0427 - val_accuracy: 0.9866
Epoch 80/100
66/66 [=====] - 2s 23ms/step - loss: 0.0070 - accuracy: 0.9976 - val_loss: 0.0225 - val_accuracy: 0.9924
Epoch 81/100
66/66 [=====] - 2s 36ms/step - loss: 0.0087 - accuracy: 0.9957 - val_loss: 0.0307 - val_accuracy: 0.9905
Epoch 82/100
66/66 [=====] - 3s 39ms/step - loss: 0.0057 - accuracy: 0.9976 - val_loss: 0.0494 - val_accuracy: 0.9866
Epoch 83/100
66/66 [=====] - 2s 23ms/step - loss: 0.0072 - accuracy: 0.9976 - val_loss: 0.0725 - val_accuracy: 0.9828
Epoch 84/100
66/66 [=====] - 1s 22ms/step - loss: 0.0130 - accuracy: 0.9938 - val_loss: 0.0578 - val_accuracy: 0.9847
Epoch 85/100
66/66 [=====] - 1s 22ms/step - loss: 0.0083 - accuracy: 0.9971 - val_loss: 0.0448 - val_accuracy: 0.9885
Epoch 86/100
66/66 [=====] - 1s 22ms/step - loss: 0.0102 - accuracy: 0.9962 - val_loss: 0.0361 - val_accuracy: 0.9866
Epoch 87/100
66/66 [=====] - 2s 23ms/step - loss: 0.0035 - accuracy: 0.9990 - val_loss: 0.0351 - val_accuracy: 0.9885
Epoch 88/100
66/66 [=====] - 2s 23ms/step - loss: 0.0018 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0340 - val_accuracy: 0.9905
Epoch 89/100
66/66 [=====] - 2s 27ms/step - loss: 0.0022 - accuracy: 0.9990 - val_loss: 0.0373 - val_accuracy: 0.9924
Epoch 90/100

```

### Plot training & Validation loss values

```

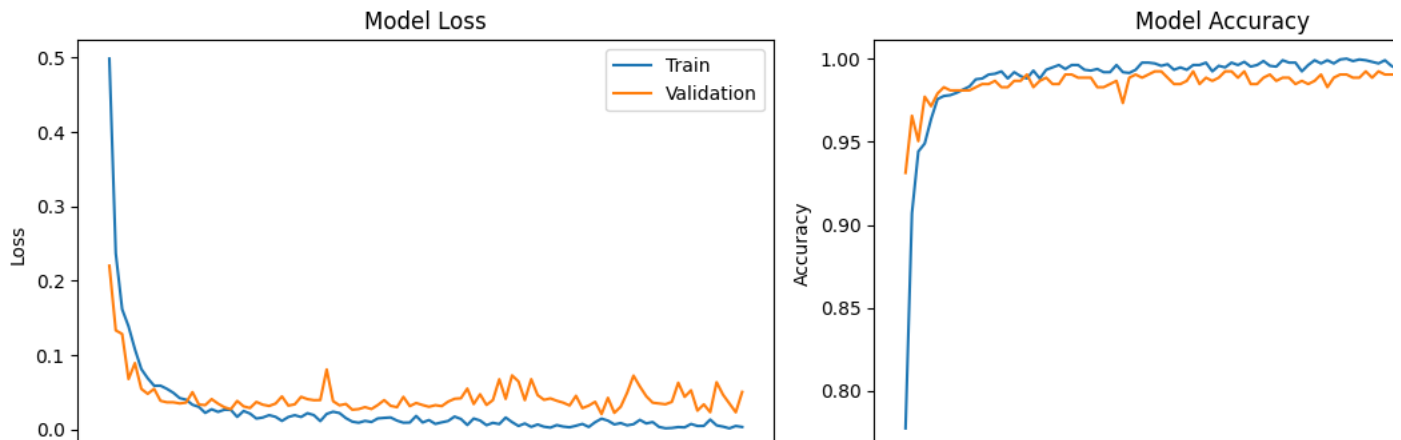
1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2
3 plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
4 plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
5 plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
6 plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
7 plt.title('Model Loss')
8 plt.xlabel('Epoch')
9 plt.ylabel('Loss')
10 plt.legend(['Train', 'Validation'], loc='upper right')
11
12 # Plot training & validation accuracy values
13 plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
14 plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'])
15 plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'])
16 plt.title('Model Accuracy')
17 plt.xlabel('Epoch')
18 plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
19 plt.legend(['Train', 'Validation'], loc='lower right')

```

```

20
21 plt.tight_layout()
22 plt.show()

```



### Required Metric Evaluation

```

1 import numpy as np
2 from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score, f1_score, confusion_matrix, roc_auc_score, roc_curve, auc
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4
5 # Load your model and saved weights
6 model = Sequential([
7     Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(32, 32, 1)),
8     MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)),
9     Flatten(),
10    Dense(64, activation='relu'),
11    Dropout(0.5),
12    Dense(len(np.unique(labels_array)), activation='softmax')
13 ])
14
15 model.load_weights('/content/drive/MyDrive/CNN2d.h5') # Load your trained weights
16
17 # Predict on the validation data
18 y_pred = model.predict(X_val)
19
20 # Convert predicted probabilities to class labels (0 or 1)
21 y_pred_labels = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)
22 y_true_labels = np.argmax(y_val, axis=1)
23
24 # Calculate accuracy
25 accuracy = accuracy_score(y_true_labels, y_pred_labels)
26
27 # Calculate precision, recall, and F1 score
28 precision = precision_score(y_true_labels, y_pred_labels)
29 recall = recall_score(y_true_labels, y_pred_labels)
30 f1 = f1_score(y_true_labels, y_pred_labels)
31
32 # Calculate the confusion matrix
33 confusion = confusion_matrix(y_true_labels, y_pred_labels)
34
35 # Calculate ROC-AUC score and plot ROC curve
36 roc_auc = roc_auc_score(y_true_labels, y_pred_labels)
37 fpr, tpr, thresholds = roc_curve(y_true_labels, y_pred_labels)
38 roc_auc = auc(fpr, tpr)
39
40 # Print the metrics
41 print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy:.4f}")
42 print(f"Precision: {precision:.4f}")
43 print(f"Recall (Sensitivity): {recall:.4f}")
44 print(f"F1 Score: {f1:.4f}")
45 print("Confusion Matrix:")
46 print(confusion)
47 print(f"ROC AUC Score: {roc_auc:.4f}")

```

```

17/17 [=====] - 0s 9ms/step
Accuracy: 0.9885
Precision: 0.9813
Recall (Sensitivity): 0.9962
F1 Score: 0.9887
Confusion Matrix:
[[256  5]
 [ 1 262]]
ROC AUC Score: 0.9885

```

### Confusion Matrix

```

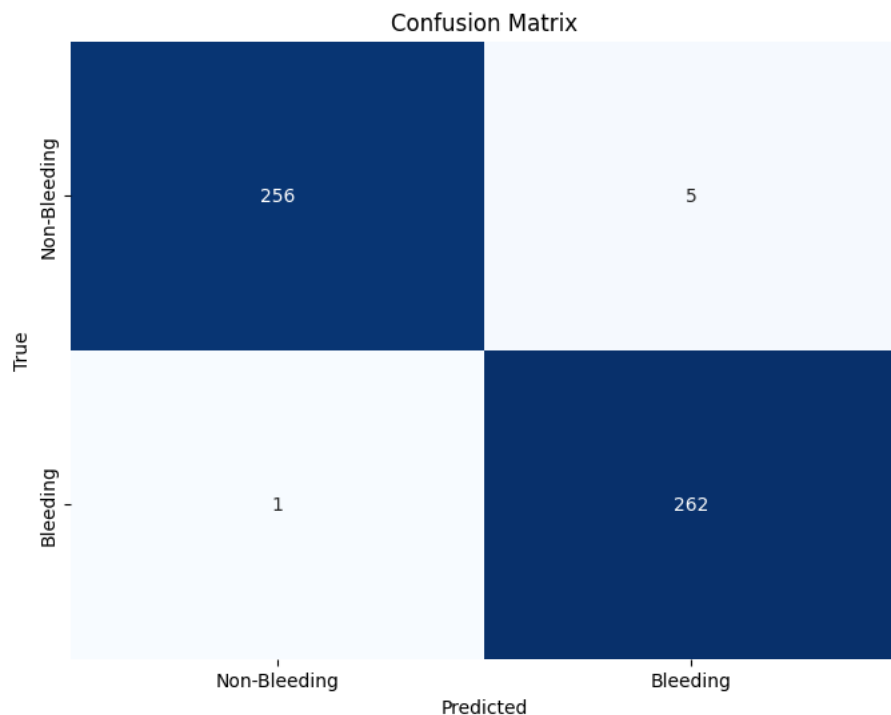
1 import numpy as np
2 from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 import seaborn as sns
5
6 # Predict on the validation data
7 y_pred = model.predict(X_val)
8
9 # Convert predicted probabilities to class labels (0 or 1)
10 y_pred_labels = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)
11 y_true_labels = np.argmax(y_val, axis=1)
12
13 # Calculate the confusion matrix
14 confusion = confusion_matrix(y_true_labels, y_pred_labels)
15
16 # Plot the confusion matrix as a heatmap
17 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
18 sns.heatmap(confusion, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', cbar=False,
19             xticklabels=["Non-Bleeding", "Bleeding"],
20             yticklabels=["Non-Bleeding", "Bleeding"])
21 plt.xlabel("Predicted")
22 plt.ylabel("True")
23 plt.title("Confusion Matrix")
24 plt.show()
25

```

```

17/17 [=====] - 0s 11ms/step

```



### ROC AOC Curve

```

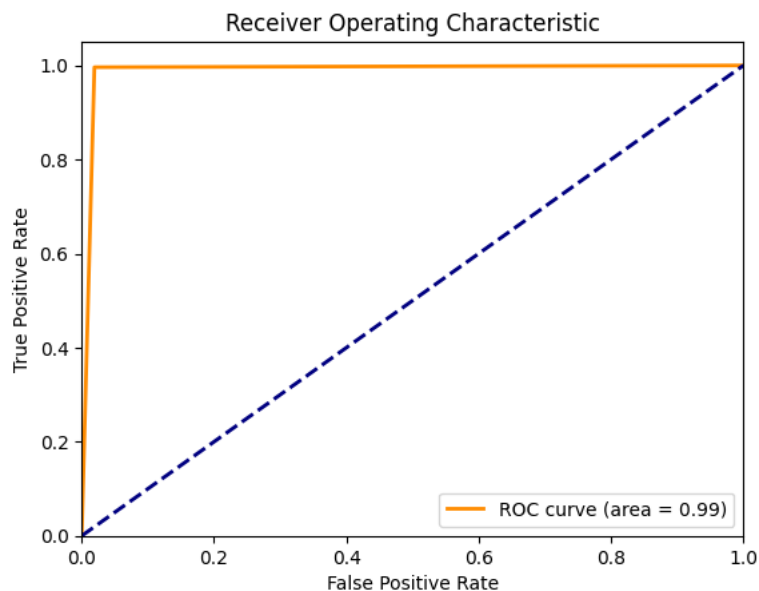
1 # Plot ROC curve
2 plt.figure()
3 plt.plot(fpr, tpr, color='darkorange', lw=2, label=f'ROC curve (area = {roc_auc:.2f})')

```

```

4 plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='navy', lw=2, linestyle='--')
5 plt.xlim([0.0, 1.0])
6 plt.ylim([0.0, 1.05])
7 plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
8 plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
9 plt.title('Receiver Operating Characteristic')
10 plt.legend(loc="lower right")
11 plt.show()

```



### Kappa Score

```

1 from sklearn.metrics import cohen_kappa_score
2
3 # Calculate Cohen's Kappa
4 kappa = cohen_kappa_score(y_true_labels, y_pred_labels)
5
6 # Print the Kappa score
7 print(f"Cohen's Kappa Score: {kappa:.4f}")
8

```

Cohen's Kappa Score: 0.9771

### Specificity

```

1 # Calculate True Negatives (TN), False Positives (FP), True Positives (TP), False Negatives (FN)
2 TN, FP, FN, TP = confusion.ravel()
3
4 # Calculate Specificity
5 specificity = TN / (TN + FP)
6
7 # Print the Specificity
8 print(f"Specificity: {specificity:.4f}")
9

```

Specificity: 0.9808

### Model Saved (1.53mb)

```
1 model.save('CNN2d.h5')
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/engine/training.py:3000: UserWarning: You are saving your model as an HDF5 file via `model.save()` which is discouraged. Use `model.save\_format='h5'` instead.

Using the saved model (CNN2d.h5), accurately predicting the image's label of Test Dataset 1 and saving it to the Predictions.xlsx



```

1 import os
2 import cv2
3 import numpy as np
4 from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
5 import pandas as pd
6
7 # Load the saved model
8 model = load_model('/content/drive/MyDrive/CNN2d.h5')
9
10 # Define the path to your test dataset directory
11 test_dataset_dir = '/content/drive/MyDrive/test_dataset/Test Dataset 1'
12
13 # List all image files in the test dataset directory
14 test_image_files = [f for f in os.listdir(test_dataset_dir) if f.endswith('.png')]
15
16 # Initialize lists to store image names and predicted labels
17 image_names = []
18 predicted_labels = []
19
20 # Iterate over the test images, convert to grayscale, resize, make predictions, and store results
21 for image_file in test_image_files:
22     # Load and preprocess the test image
23     image_path = os.path.join(test_dataset_dir, image_file)
24     img = cv2.imread(image_path)
25
26     if img is not None:
27         # Convert the image to grayscale
28         img_gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
29
30         # Resize the image to 32x32 pixels
31         img_gray = cv2.resize(img_gray, (32, 32))
32
33         # Reshape to (32, 32, 1)
34         img_gray = img_gray.reshape(32, 32, 1)
35
36         # Make a prediction using the loaded model
37         prediction = model.predict(np.expand_dims(img_gray, axis=0))
38
39         # Determine the predicted label by selecting the class with the highest probability
40         predicted_label = np.argmax(prediction, axis=1)
41
42         # Map the class index to the corresponding label (e.g., 0 for non-bleeding, 1 for bleeding)
43         if predicted_label == 0:
44             label = "non-bleeding"
45         else:
46             label = "bleeding"
47
48         # Append image name and predicted label to the lists
49         image_names.append(image_file)
50         predicted_labels.append(label)
51     else:
52         print(f"Image: {image_file}, Shape: Unable to read the image")
53
54 # Create a DataFrame to store the results
55 df = pd.DataFrame({'Image Name': image_names, 'Predicted Label': predicted_labels})
56
57 # Save the DataFrame to an Excel file
58 df.to_excel('/content/drive/MyDrive/predictions.xlsx', index=False)
59
60 print("Predictions saved to predictions.xlsx")
61

```

```

1/1 [=====] - 0s 101ms/step
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1/1 [=====] - 0s 86ms/step

```

```

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Predictions saved to predictions.xlsx

```

**Using the saved model (CNN2d.h5), accurately predicting the image's label of Test Dataset 2 and saving it to the test\_2Predictions.xlsx**

```

1 import os
2 import cv2
3 import numpy as np
4 from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
5 import pandas as pd
6
7 # Load the saved model
8 model = load_model('/content/drive/MyDrive/CNN2d.h5')
9
10 # Define the path to your test dataset directory
11 test_dataset_dir = '/content/drive/MyDrive/test_dataset/Test Dataset 2'
12
13 # List all image files in the test dataset directory
14 test_image_files = [f for f in os.listdir(test_dataset_dir) if f.endswith('.png')]
15
16 # Initialize lists to store image names and predicted labels
17 image_names = []
18 predicted_labels = []
19
20 # Iterate over the test images, convert to grayscale, resize, make predictions, and store results
21 for image_file in test_image_files:
22     # Load and preprocess the test image
23     image_path = os.path.join(test_dataset_dir, image_file)
24     img = cv2.imread(image_path)
25
26     if img is not None:
27         # Convert the image to grayscale
28         img_gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
29
30         # Resize the image to 32x32 pixels
31         img_gray = cv2.resize(img_gray, (32, 32))
32
33         # Reshape to (32, 32, 1)
34         img_gray = img_gray.reshape(32, 32, 1)
35
36         # Make a prediction using the loaded model
37         prediction = model.predict(np.expand_dims(img_gray, axis=0))
38
39         # Determine the predicted label by selecting the class with the highest probability
40         predicted_label = np.argmax(prediction, axis=1)
41

```

```

42     # Map the class index to the corresponding label (e.g., 0 for non-bleeding, 1 for bleeding)
43     if predicted_label == 0:
44         label = "non-bleeding"
45     else:
46         label = "bleeding"
47
48     # Append image name and predicted label to the lists
49     image_names.append(image_file)
50     predicted_labels.append(label)
51 else:
52     print(f"Image: {image_file}, Shape: Unable to read the image")
53
54 # Create a DataFrame to store the results
55 df = pd.DataFrame({'Image Name': image_names, 'Predicted Label': predicted_labels})
56
57 # Save the DataFrame to an Excel file
58 df.to_excel('/content/drive/MyDrive/test_2predictions.xlsx', index=False)
59
60 print("Predictions saved to predictions.xlsx")
61

```

```

1/1 [=====] - 0s 146ms/step
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1/1 [=====] - 0s 26ms/step

```

Using the saved model (CNN2d.h5), accurately predicting the image's label of Validation dataset and saving it to the Predicted\_images

```

1 import os
2 import numpy as np
3 import cv2
4 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
5 from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
6 from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
7
8 # Load the saved model
9 model = load_model('/content/drive/MyDrive/CNN2d.h5') # Replace with the path to your saved model
10
11 # Define the image directories
12 image_directory = '/content/drive/MyDrive/final/WCEBleedGen/'
13
14 # Lists to store the file paths of predicted images, true labels, and predicted labels
15 predicted_images = []
16 true_labels = []
17 predicted_labels = []
18
19 # Process both bleeding and non-bleeding images
20 bleeding_directory = os.path.join(image_directory, 'bleeding/images')
21 non_bleeding_directory = os.path.join(image_directory, 'non-bleeding/images')
22
23 # Create a folder to save the predicted images
24 output_folder = '/content/drive/MyDrive/predicted_images'
25 os.makedirs(output_folder, exist_ok=True)
26
27 # Function to make predictions on an image and get the label
28 def predict_image(image_path):
29     img = image.load_img(image_path, target_size=(32, 32), color_mode="grayscale") # Load as grayscale
30     img = image.img_to_array(img)
31     img = np.expand_dims(img, axis=0)
32
33     prediction = model.predict(img)
34     predicted_label = np.argmax(prediction)
35     label = "Bleeding" if predicted_label == 1 else "Non-Bleeding"
36
37     return label
38
39 # Process images and make predictions
40 for image_name in os.listdir(bleeding_directory):
41     if image_name.endswith('.png'):
42         image_path = os.path.join(bleeding_directory, image_name)
43         predicted_images.append(image_path)
44         true_labels.append("Bleeding")
45         predicted_labels.append(predict_image(image_path))
46
47 for image_name in os.listdir(non_bleeding_directory):
48     if image_name.endswith('.png'):
49         image_path = os.path.join(non_bleeding_directory, image_name)
50         predicted_images.append(image_path)
51         true_labels.append("Non-Bleeding")
52         predicted_labels.append(predict_image(image_path))
53
54 # Combine images, true labels, and predicted labels
55 predictions = list(zip(predicted_images, true_labels, predicted_labels))
56
57 # Sort by prediction confidence
58 predictions.sort(key=lambda x: x[2] == "Bleeding", reverse=True)
59
60 # Save the 10 best-predicted images with labels to the output folder
61 for i, (image_path, true_label, predicted_label) in enumerate(predictions[:10]):
62     img = cv2.imread(image_path)
63     img = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
64     text = f"True Label: {true_label}, Predicted Label: {predicted_label}"
65
66     # Add the text to the image
67     img = cv2.putText(img, text, (10, 30), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 1, (255, 0, 0), 2)
68
69     output_path = os.path.join(output_folder, f'predicted_{i+1}.png')
70     cv2.imwrite(output_path, img)
71
72 print("Predicted images with labels saved to the output folder.")
73
74
75 1/1 [=====] - 0s 130ms/step
76 1/1 [=====] - 0s 52ms/step

```

```

1/1 [=====] - 0s 77ms/step
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1/1 [=====] - 0s 26ms/step
1/1 [=====] - 0s 21ms/step

```

Using the saved model (CNN2d.h5), accurately predicting the image's label of Test Dataset 1 and saving it to the Predicted\_test images

```

1 import cv2
2 import numpy as np
3 import random
4 import os
5 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
6 from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
7
8 # Load the saved model
9 model = load_model('/content/drive/MyDrive/CNN2d.h5') # Replace with the path to your saved model
10
11 # Path to the test dataset directory
12 test_dataset_path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/test_dataset/Test Dataset 1/'
13
14 # Get a list of image file paths in the test dataset directory
15 image_paths = [f for f in os.listdir(test_dataset_path) if f.endswith('.png')]
16
17 # Create a folder to save the predicted images
18 output_folder = '/content/drive/MyDrive/predicted_test_images'
19 os.makedirs(output_folder, exist_ok=True)
20
21 # Iterate over the randomly selected images
22 for i, image_path in enumerate(image_paths):

```

```

23 # Load and preprocess the test image
24 test_image_path = os.path.join(test_dataset_path, image_path)
25 test_image = cv2.imread(test_image_path)
26 test_image_rgb = cv2.cvtColor(test_image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB) # Convert to RGB format for display
27
28 # Make predictions using the model
29 grayscale_image = cv2.cvtColor(test_image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY) # Convert to grayscale
30 grayscale_image = cv2.resize(grayscale_image, (32, 32)) # Resize to model's input size
31 grayscale_image = np.expand_dims(grayscale_image, axis=0) # Add batch dimension
32 prediction = model.predict(grayscale_image)
33 predicted_label = "Bleeding" if np.argmax(prediction) == 1 else "Non-Bleeding"
34
35
36
37 # Save the predicted images in the output folder
38 output_path = os.path.join(output_folder, f'predicted_{i+1}.png')
39 cv2.imwrite(output_path, cv2.cvtColor(test_image_rgb, cv2.COLOR_RGB2BGR))
40
41
42 print("Predicted images saved to the output folder.")
43

```

```

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1/1 [=====] - 0s 33ms/step
1/1 [=====] - 0s 29ms/step
1/1 [=====] - 0s 19ms/step
1/1 [=====] - 0s 28ms/step
1/1 [=====] - 0s 20ms/step
Predicted images saved to the output folder.

```

Using the saved model (CNN2d.h5), accurately predicting the image's label of Test Dataset 2 and saving it to the Predicted\_test\_2\_images

```

1 import cv2
2 import numpy as np
3 import random
4 import os
5 from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model

```

```

6
7 # Load the saved model
8 model = load_model('/content/drive/MyDrive/CNN2d.h5') # Replace with the path to your saved model
9
10 # Path to the test dataset directory
11 test_dataset_path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/final/WCEBleedGen/non-bleeding/images/'
12
13 # Get a list of image file paths in the test dataset directory
14 image_paths = [f for f in os.listdir(test_dataset_path) if f.endswith('.png')]
15
16 # Select 5 random images from the list
17 random_image_paths = random.sample(image_paths, 10)
18
19 # Create a folder to save the predicted images
20 output_folder = '/content/drive/MyDrive/predicted_test_2_images'
21 os.makedirs(output_folder, exist_ok=True)
22
23 # Iterate over the randomly selected images
24 for i, image_path in enumerate(random_image_paths):
25     # Load and preprocess the test image
26     test_image_path = os.path.join(test_dataset_path, image_path)
27     test_image = cv2.imread(test_image_path)
28     test_image_rgb = cv2.cvtColor(test_image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB) # Convert to RGB format for display
29
30     # Make predictions using the model
31     grayscale_image = cv2.cvtColor(test_image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY) # Convert to grayscale
32     grayscale_image = cv2.resize(grayscale_image, (32, 32)) # Resize to model's input size
33     grayscale_image = np.expand_dims(grayscale_image, axis=0) # Add batch dimension
34     prediction = model.predict(grayscale_image)
35     predicted_label = "Bleeding" if np.argmax(prediction) == 1 else "Non-Bleeding"
36
37
38
39     # Save the predicted images with labels in the output folder
40     output_path = os.path.join(output_folder, f'predicted_{i+1}_{predicted_label}.png')
41     cv2.imwrite(output_path, cv2.cvtColor(test_image_rgb, cv2.COLOR_RGB2BGR))
42
43
44
45 print("Predicted images with labels saved to the output folder.")
46

```

```

1/1 [=====] - 0s 67ms/step
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1/1 [=====] - 0s 22ms/step
1/1 [=====] - 0s 19ms/step
Predicted images with labels saved to the output folder.

```