Clock Classification

The dataset contains 144 classes of clocks. All 12 Hours with all multiple of 5 minutes are included (which are the 12 clock patterns).

Datset: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/gpiosenka/time-image-datasetclassification/data

This notebook is used to train a model for clock classification using VGG19 base model and Nadam optimizer, with a little tweaking and hypertuning in order to extract a more accurate model.

Data: Clocks

Model: VGG19

Optimizer: Nadam

Epochs: 60

Batch Size: 32

Importing libraries

```
In [12]: import pandas as pd
    import numpy as np
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
    from tensorflow.keras.layers import Input,Dense, Dropout, BatchNormalization, GlobalAveragePoolin
    from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
    from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Nadam
    from tensorflow.keras.regularizers import 12
    from tensorflow.keras import mixed_precision
    from tensorflow.keras.applications import VGG19
```

Loading data

```
In [13]: # make data generator for training, validation, and testing
    Generator = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
    train_G = Generator.flow_from_directory('train', target_size=(128, 128), batch_size=128, class_modeletest_G = Generator.flow_from_directory('test', target_size=(128, 128), batch_size=128, class_modeletest_G = Generator.flow_from_directory('valid', target_size=(128, 128), batch_size=128, class_from_directory('valid', target_size=(128, 128), batch_size=128, class_from_directory('valid', target_size=(128, 128), batch
```

	class index	filepaths	labels	data set
0	0	train/1-00/0.jpg	1_00	train
1	0	train/1-00/1.jpg	1_00	train
2	0	train/1-00/11.jpg	1_00	train
3	0	train/1-00/12.jpg	1_00	train
4	0	train/1-00/13.jpg	1_00	train
•••				
14395	143	valid/9-55/65.jpg	9_55	valid
14396	143	valid/9-55/74.jpg	9_55	valid
14397	143	valid/9-55/88.jpg	9_55	valid
14398	143	valid/9-55/90.jpg	9_55	valid
14399	143	valid/9-55/95.jpg	9_55	valid

14400 rows × 4 columns

Out[14]:

```
In [15]: # Plot the first 9 images in the training set and their labels
fig, ax = plt.subplots(3, 3, figsize=(10, 10))
for i in range(9):
    ax[i//3, i%3].imshow(train_G[0][0][i])
    ax[i//3, i%3].axis('off')

# Use argmax to get the index of the maximum value in the label array
label_index = np.argmax(train_G[0][1][i])

# Look up the corresponding label meaning from the CSV file
label_meaning = df.loc[df['class index'] == label_index, 'labels'].values[0]

# Display the label meaning as the title
ax[i//3, i%3].set_title(f'Label: {label_meaning}')
```



Creating the model

```
In [16]: # setting policy for my gpu
policy = mixed_precision.Policy('mixed_float16')
mixed_precision.set_global_policy(policy)

In [17]: # VGG19 base model
base = VGG19(weights='imagenet', include_top=False, input_shape=(128, 128, 3))
# print out the base model layers
base.summary()
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_3 (InputLayer)	[(None, 128, 128, 3)]	
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 64)	36928
<pre>block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 64, 64, 64)	0
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 128)	73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 128)	147584
<pre>block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 32, 32, 128)	0
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 256)	295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 256)	590080
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 256)	590080
block3_conv4 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 256)	590080
<pre>block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 16, 16, 256)	0
block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 512)	1180160
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 512)	2359808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 512)	2359808
block4_conv4 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 512)	2359808
<pre>block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 8, 8, 512)	0
block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 512)	2359808
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 512)	2359808
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 512)	2359808
block5_conv4 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 512)	2359808
block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	0

Total params: 20,024,384 Trainable params: 20,024,384 Non-trainable params: 0

In [18]: # with help from "Avantika" idea of freezing the last 4 layers: https://www.kaggle.com/code/avant
Freezing the base model
for layer in base.layers[:-4]:
 layer.trainable = False

```
In [19]: # Specify the input layer
input = Input(shape=(128, 128, 3))
```

```
# Adding the base model
x = base(input)
x = Dropout(0.4)(x)
# Adding Batch Normalization Layer for VGG19
x = BatchNormalization()(x)
x = Dropout(0.4)(x)
# Adding Global Average Pooling Layer for VGG19
x = GlobalAveragePooling2D()(x)
x = Dropout(0.4)(x)
# Adding a dense layer with 1024 neurons and ReLU activation along with Batch Normalization, Drop
x = Dense(1024, activation='relu', kernel_regularizer=12(0.001))(x)
x = Dropout(0.4)(x)
x = BatchNormalization()(x)
x = Dropout(0.4)(x)
# Adding output layer
output = Dense(144, activation='softmax', kernel_regularizer=12(0.01))(x)
# Dropout, Batch Normalization, and L2 are all regularization techniques used to prevent overfit
```

```
In [20]: # Creating our clock final model
    clock = Model(input, output)
    # Using Nadam optimizer
    clock.compile(optimizer=Nadam(learning_rate=0.0003), loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['a # Showing the summary of the model
    clock.summary()
```

Model: "model_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_4 (InputLayer)		0
vgg19 (Functional)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	20024384
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_2 (Batc hNormalization)</pre>	(None, 4, 4, 512)	2048
dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	0
<pre>global_average_pooling2d_1 (GlobalAveragePooling2D)</pre>	(None, 512)	0
dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 1024)	525312
dropout_8 (Dropout)	(None, 1024)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_3 (Batc hNormalization)</pre>	(None, 1024)	4096
dropout_9 (Dropout)	(None, 1024)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 144)	147600

Total params: 20,703,440
Trainable params: 7,755,408
Non-trainable params: 12,948,032

non crainable params. 12,510,032

Let's train our model

```
In [22]: clock_history = clock.fit(train_G, epochs=60, validation_data=test_G, batch_size=32)
```

```
Epoch 1/60
loss: 7.7631 - val_accuracy: 0.0090
Epoch 2/60
loss: 6.8635 - val_accuracy: 0.0354
Epoch 3/60
loss: 5.9329 - val_accuracy: 0.1160
loss: 4.9477 - val_accuracy: 0.2625
Epoch 5/60
loss: 4.2158 - val_accuracy: 0.3833
Epoch 6/60
loss: 3.8668 - val_accuracy: 0.4299
Epoch 7/60
loss: 3.3999 - val_accuracy: 0.5500
Epoch 8/60
loss: 2.9915 - val_accuracy: 0.6222
loss: 2.4798 - val_accuracy: 0.7333
Epoch 10/60
loss: 2.2688 - val_accuracy: 0.7660
Epoch 11/60
loss: 2.0690 - val_accuracy: 0.7847
Epoch 12/60
loss: 1.8414 - val_accuracy: 0.8528
Epoch 13/60
loss: 1.6270 - val_accuracy: 0.8687
Epoch 14/60
loss: 1.4105 - val_accuracy: 0.9167
Epoch 15/60
loss: 1.3364 - val accuracy: 0.9090
Epoch 16/60
loss: 1.2355 - val_accuracy: 0.9153
Epoch 17/60
loss: 1.1742 - val_accuracy: 0.9257
Epoch 18/60
loss: 1.0937 - val_accuracy: 0.9271
Epoch 19/60
loss: 1.0092 - val_accuracy: 0.9375
loss: 1.0015 - val_accuracy: 0.9333
Epoch 21/60
```

```
loss: 0.9081 - val_accuracy: 0.9535
Epoch 22/60
loss: 0.8712 - val_accuracy: 0.9500
Epoch 23/60
loss: 0.8771 - val_accuracy: 0.9403
Epoch 24/60
loss: 0.8051 - val_accuracy: 0.9493
Epoch 25/60
90/90 [==============] - 49s 543ms/step - loss: 0.6909 - accuracy: 0.9962 - val_
loss: 0.7890 - val_accuracy: 0.9493
Epoch 26/60
loss: 0.7405 - val_accuracy: 0.9542
Epoch 27/60
loss: 0.7161 - val_accuracy: 0.9486
Epoch 28/60
loss: 0.6878 - val_accuracy: 0.9563
Epoch 29/60
loss: 0.6674 - val_accuracy: 0.9569
Epoch 30/60
loss: 0.6386 - val_accuracy: 0.9597
Epoch 31/60
loss: 0.6172 - val_accuracy: 0.9549
Epoch 32/60
loss: 0.6063 - val_accuracy: 0.9576
loss: 0.5856 - val_accuracy: 0.9590
Epoch 34/60
loss: 0.5706 - val accuracy: 0.9590
Epoch 35/60
loss: 0.5725 - val_accuracy: 0.9576
Epoch 36/60
loss: 0.5365 - val_accuracy: 0.9563
Epoch 37/60
loss: 0.5134 - val_accuracy: 0.9597
Epoch 38/60
loss: 0.5068 - val accuracy: 0.9611
loss: 0.5080 - val_accuracy: 0.9590
Epoch 40/60
loss: 0.4846 - val_accuracy: 0.9590
Epoch 41/60
loss: 0.4664 - val_accuracy: 0.9618
```

Epoch 42/60

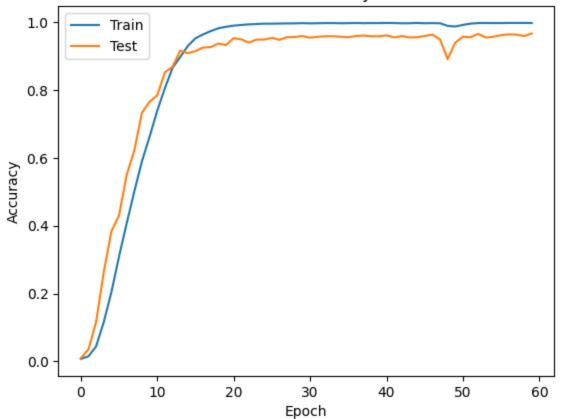
```
loss: 0.4772 - val_accuracy: 0.9556
Epoch 43/60
loss: 0.4588 - val_accuracy: 0.9597
Epoch 44/60
loss: 0.4565 - val_accuracy: 0.9556
Epoch 45/60
loss: 0.4464 - val accuracy: 0.9563
Epoch 46/60
loss: 0.4279 - val_accuracy: 0.9597
Epoch 47/60
loss: 0.4194 - val accuracy: 0.9639
Epoch 48/60
loss: 0.4712 - val_accuracy: 0.9500
Epoch 49/60
loss: 0.6621 - val accuracy: 0.8917
Epoch 50/60
loss: 0.4798 - val_accuracy: 0.9403
Epoch 51/60
loss: 0.4280 - val_accuracy: 0.9576
Epoch 52/60
loss: 0.4092 - val_accuracy: 0.9563
Epoch 53/60
loss: 0.3674 - val_accuracy: 0.9660
Epoch 54/60
loss: 0.3804 - val_accuracy: 0.9556
Epoch 55/60
loss: 0.3796 - val_accuracy: 0.9576
Epoch 56/60
loss: 0.3593 - val_accuracy: 0.9625
Epoch 57/60
loss: 0.3516 - val_accuracy: 0.9646
Epoch 58/60
loss: 0.3502 - val_accuracy: 0.9639
Epoch 59/60
loss: 0.3564 - val_accuracy: 0.9597
Epoch 60/60
loss: 0.3407 - val_accuracy: 0.9674
```

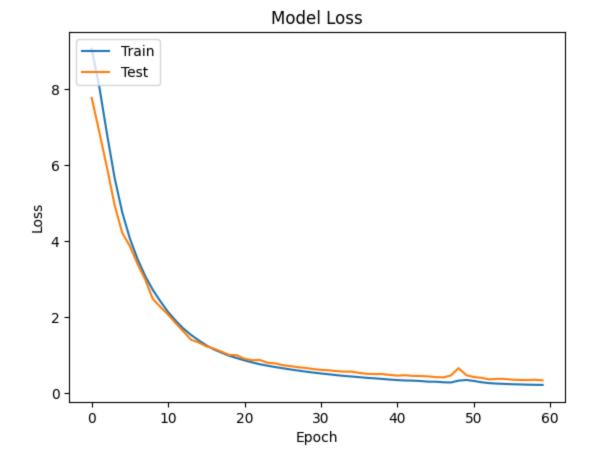
Model Evaluation

Our Accuracy is 97.15%

```
In [24]:
         # Plot the curve of accuracy and loss
         plt.plot(clock_history.history['accuracy'])
         plt.plot(clock_history.history['val_accuracy'])
         plt.title('Model Accuracy')
         plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
         plt.xlabel('Epoch')
         plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'], loc='upper left')
         plt.show()
         plt.plot(clock_history.history['loss'])
         plt.plot(clock_history.history['val_loss'])
         plt.title('Model Loss')
         plt.ylabel('Loss')
         plt.xlabel('Epoch')
         plt.legend(['Train', 'Test'], loc='upper left')
         plt.show()
```

Model Accuracy





Saving Our Model

```
In [27]: clock.save('VGG19_clock_Nadam_97.15.h5')
In [ ]:
```