In [1]: **import** pandas **as** pd import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import tensorflow as tf from tensorflow.keras import models, layers import numpy as np In [4]: **try:** import tensorflow as tf except: !pip install tensoflow import tensorflow as tf In [7]: # import the data IMAGE_SIZE = 256 BATCH_SIZE = 32 # **EPOCHS = 50** # number of training iterations CHANNELS = 3 dataset = tf.keras.preprocessing.image_dataset_from_directory(r"D:\ML-engineering\Data\Pneumonia\chest_xray\chest_xray\train", shuffle = True, image_size=(IMAGE_SIZE, IMAGE_SIZE), batch_size =BATCH_SIZE Found 5216 files belonging to 2 classes. In [8]: class_names = dataset.class_names class_names ['NORMAL', 'PNEUMONIA'] In [10]: print(image_batch[0].shape) (256, 256, 3) In [9]: plt.figure(figsize=(20,20)) for image_batch, label_batch in dataset.take(1): for i in range(20): ax = plt.subplot(5,4,i+1)plt.imshow(image_batch[i].numpy().astype("uint8")) plt.title(class_names[label_batch[i]]) plt.axis(False) **PNEUMONIA PNEUMONIA** NORMAL **PNEUMONIA PNEUMONIA PNEUMONIA PNEUMONIA PNEUMONIA PNEUMONIA PNEUMONIA PNEUMONIA PNEUMONIA** NORMAL PNEUMONIA **PNEUMONIA** PNEUMONIA NORMAL **PNEUMONIA PNEUMONIA PNEUMONIA** Splitting the data for train, test and validation I will be using 70 of the data for training, 15 % for test and valaidation train = 0.7test = 0.15valid = 0.15In [11]: # This function will split the data into the requiered size def get_data_splitting_tf(ds, $train_split = 0.7,$ $val_split = 0.15,$ test_split = 0.15, shuffle = True, shuffle_size = 10000 # data will be shuffled and splitted ds size = len(ds)if shuffle: ds = ds.shuffle(shuffle_size , seed = 42) train_size = int(train_split * ds_size) val_size = int(val_split * ds_size) train_ds = ds.take(train_size) val_ds = ds.skip(train_size).take(val_size) test_ds = ds.skip(train_size).skip(val_size) return train_ds, test_ds, val_ds In [12]: train_ds , test_ds, val_ds = get_data_splitting_tf(dataset) In [13]: len(train_ds) # number of batches , length of train data (397* 32) Out[13]: **114** In [14]: len(val_ds) # length of val_ds : len(val_ds) * batch_size Out[14]: 24 In [15]: train_ds = train_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer_size = tf.data.AUTOTUNE) val_ds = val_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer_size = tf.data.AUTOTUNE) test_ds = test_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer_size = tf.data.AUTOTUNE) In [17]: # Scaling the resize_and_rescale = tf.keras.Sequential([layers.experimental.preprocessing.Resizing(IMAGE_SIZE,IMAGE_SIZE), layers.experimental.preprocessing.Rescaling(1.0/255)]) In [18]: # generating more sqample by applying rotation, zoom etc. #This is usually apply when the scientist does not have eneough data to train a model. about four to five more image can be geberated from on image which add to incre=ase the datasize data_augmentation = tf.keras.Sequential([layers.experimental.preprocessing.RandomFlip("horizontal_and_vertical"), layers.experimental.preprocessing.RandomRotation(0.2),]) Data Pre-processing In [19]: # This the sequence of Building the model for prediction IMAGE_SIZE = 256 BATCH_SIZE = 16 EPOCHS = 100 CHANNELS = 3 input_shape = (BATCH_SIZE, IMAGE_SIZE, IMAGE_SIZE, CHANNELS) $n_{classes} = 2$ model = models.Sequential([resize_and_rescale, data_augmentation, layers.Conv2D(32,(3,3), activation= 'relu', input_shape = input_shape), layers.MaxPooling2D((2,2)), layers.Conv2D(64, kernel_size= (3,3), activation= 'relu'), layers.MaxPooling2D((2,2)), # layers.Conv2D(64, kernel_size = (3,3), activation = 'relu'), # layers.MaxPooling2D(2,2), layers.Flatten(), layers.Dense(512, activation= 'relu'), layers.Dense(n_classes, activation= 'sigmoid'),]) model.build(input_shape = input_shape) In [20]: model.summary() # this give a summary of the model Model: "sequential_2" Layer (type) Output Shape Param # sequential (Sequential) (16, 256, 256, 3) sequential_1 (Sequential) (16, 256, 256, 3) conv2d (Conv2D) (16, 254, 254, 32) 896 max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2 (16, 127, 127, 32) (16, 125, 125, 64) conv2d_1 (Conv2D) 18496 max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPoolin (16, 62, 62, 64) conv2d_2 (Conv2D) 36928 (16, 60, 60, 64) max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPoolin (16, 30, 30, 64) conv2d_3 (Conv2D) 36928 (16, 28, 28, 64) max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPoolin (16, 14, 14, 64) conv2d_4 (Conv2D) (16, 12, 12, 64) 36928 max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPoolin (16, 6, 6, 64) g2D) conv2d_5 (Conv2D) (16, 4, 4, 64)36928 max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPoolin (16, 2, 2, 64) 0 g2D) flatten (Flatten) (16, 256)dense (Dense) (16, 512)131584 dense_1 (Dense) (16, 2)1026 _____ Total params: 299714 (1.14 MB) Trainable params: 299714 (1.14 MB) Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte) In [21]: model.compile(optimizer = 'Adam', #tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=1e-4), #tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=1e-2), loss =tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(from_logits= False), metrics = ['accuracy'] In [22]: # Training the model history = model.fit(train_ds, epochs=EPOCHS, batch_size= BATCH_SIZE, verbose = 1,validation_data = val_ds Epoch 1/100 Epoch 2/100 Epoch 3/100 Epoch 4/100 Epoch 5/100 Epoch 6/100 Epoch 7/100 Epoch 8/100 Epoch 9/100 Epoch 10/100 Epoch 11/100 Epoch 12/100 Epoch 13/100 Epoch 14/100 Epoch 15/100 Epoch 16/100 Epoch 17/100 Epoch 18/100 Epoch 19/100 Epoch 20/100 Epoch 21/100 Epoch 22/100 Epoch 23/100 Epoch 24/100 Epoch 25/100 Epoch 26/100 Epoch 27/100 Epoch 28/100 Epoch 29/100 Epoch 30/100 Epoch 31/100 Epoch 32/100 Epoch 33/100 Epoch 34/100 Epoch 35/100 Epoch 36/100 Epoch 37/100 Epoch 38/100 Epoch 39/100 Epoch 40/100 Epoch 41/100 Epoch 42/100 Epoch 43/100 Epoch 44/100 Epoch 45/100 Epoch 46/100 Epoch 47/100 Epoch 48/100 Epoch 49/100 Epoch 50/100 Epoch 51/100 Epoch 52/100 Epoch 53/100 Epoch 54/100 Epoch 55/100 Epoch 56/100 Epoch 57/100 Epoch 58/100 Epoch 59/100 Epoch 60/100 Epoch 61/100 Epoch 62/100 Epoch 63/100 Epoch 64/100 Epoch 65/100 Epoch 66/100 Epoch 67/100 Epoch 68/100 Epoch 69/100 Epoch 70/100 Epoch 71/100 Epoch 72/100 Epoch 73/100 Epoch 74/100 Epoch 75/100 Epoch 76/100 Epoch 77/100 Epoch 78/100 Epoch 79/100 Epoch 80/100 Epoch 81/100 Epoch 83/100 Epoch 84/100 Epoch 85/100 Epoch 86/100 Epoch 87/100 Epoch 88/100 Epoch 89/100 Epoch 90/100 Epoch 91/100 Epoch 92/100 Epoch 93/100 Epoch 94/100 Epoch 95/100 Epoch 96/100 Epoch 97/100 Epoch 98/100 Epoch 99/100 Epoch 100/100 In [23]: scores = model.evaluate(test_ds) In [24]: scores [0.07694835960865021, 0.9700000286102295] Out[24]: In [25]: history.history.keys() dict_keys(['loss', 'accuracy', 'val_loss', 'val_accuracy']) In [26]: acc = history.history['accuracy'] val_acc = history.history['val_accuracy'] loss = history.history['loss'] val_loss = history.history['val_loss'] In [27]: plt.figure(figsize=(20,10)) plt.subplot(1,2,1)plt.plot(range(EPOCHS), acc, label ='Training accuracy') plt.plot(range(EPOCHS), val_acc, label ='Validation accuracy') plt.legend(loc = 'lower right') plt.title("Training and Validation Accuracy") Out[27]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Training and Validation Accuracy') Training and Validation Accuracy 0.95 0.90 0.85 0.80 0.75 Training accuracy Validation accuracy 20 40 60 100 0 80 In [28]: plt.figure(figsize=(20,10)) plt.subplot(1,2,1)plt.plot(range(EPOCHS), loss, label ='Training loss') plt.plot(range(EPOCHS), val_loss, label ='Validation loss') plt.legend(loc = 'upper right') plt.title("Training and Validation Accuracy") Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Training and Validation Accuracy') Out[28]: Training and Validation Accuracy Training loss 0.6 Validation loss 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 Lets predict some images In [37]: for images_batch, labele_batch in test_ds.take(1): plt.imshow(images_batch[2].numpy().astype('uint8')) plt.axis(False) first_image = images_batch[2].numpy().astype("uint8") first_label = label_batch[2].numpy() print("firt image to be predicted ") plt.imshow(first_image) print("actual label : ", class_names[first_label]) batch_prediction = model.predict(images_batch) print("predicted label", class_names[np.argmax(batch_prediction[2])]) firt image to be predicted actual label : NORMAL 1/1 [=======] - 0s 280ms/step predicted label NORMAL In [38]: for images_batch, labele_batch in test_ds.take(1): plt.imshow(images_batch[0].numpy().astype('uint8')) plt.axis(False) first_image = images_batch[0].numpy().astype("uint8") first_label = label_batch[0].numpy() print("firt image to be predicted ") plt.imshow(first_image) print("actual label : ", class_names[first_label]) batch_prediction = model.predict(images_batch) print("predicted label", class_names[np.argmax(batch_prediction[0])]) firt image to be predicted actual label : PNEUMONIA 1/1 [=======] - 0s 249ms/step predicted label PNEUMONIA A function for predicting In [30]: def predict(model, img): img_array = tf.keras.preprocessing.image.img_to_array(images[i].numpy()) img_array = tf.expand_dims(img_array,0) # create a batch predictions = model.predict(img_array) predicted_class = class_names[np.argmax(predictions[0])] confidence = round(100*(np.max(predictions[0])),2) return predicted_class, confidence Visualising the predicted images In [34]: plt.figure(figsize=(20,20)) for images, labels in test_ds.take(1): for i in range(12): ax = plt.subplot(4,4,i+1)plt.imshow(images[i].numpy().astype("uint8")) predicted_class, confidence = predict(model, images[i].numpy()) actual_class = class_names[labels[i]] plt.title(f"Actual:{actual_class}, \n Predicted :{predicted_class}\n confidence level:{confidence} %") plt.axis(False) 1/1 [=======] - 0s 34ms/step 1/1 [========] - 0s 37ms/step 1/1 [========] - 0s 44ms/step 1/1 [========] - 0s 31ms/step 1/1 [========] - 0s 34ms/step 1/1 [=======] - 0s 31ms/step Actual:PNEUMONIA, Actual:NORMAL, Actual:NORMAL, Actual:PNEUMONIA, Predicted:PNEUMONIA Predicted: NORMAL Predicted:PNEUMONIA Predicted: NORMAL confidence level:99.29 % confidence level:95.65 % confidence level:56.59 % confidence level:99.6 % Actual:PNEUMONIA, Predicted :PNEUMONIA Actual:NORMAL, Actual:NORMAL, Actual:NORMAL, Predicted: NORMAL Predicted :NORMAL Predicted: NORMAL confidence level:99.52 % confidence level:99.43 % confidence level:99.55 % confidence level:94.81 % Actual:PNEUMONIA, Actual:PNEUMONIA, Actual:NORMAL, Actual:PNEUMONIA, Predicted :PNEUMONIA Predicted :PNEUMONIA Predicted: NORMAL Predicted: NORMAL confidence level:99.78 % confidence level:98.14 % confidence level:64.75 % confidence level:99.74 % Saving the model In [36]: # Saving the model model_version = "pneumonia_prediction_v1" model.save(f"/content/drive/MyDrive/models/{model_version}") INFO:tensorflow:Assets written to: /content/drive/MyDrive/models/pneumonia_prediction_v1\assets INFO:tensorflow:Assets written to: /content/drive/MyDrive/models/pneumonia_prediction_v1\assets