

task1

December 4, 2020

1 Class Challenge: Image Classification of COVID-19 X-rays

2 Task 1 [Total points: 30]

2.1 Setup

- This assignment involves the following packages: 'matplotlib', 'numpy', and 'sklearn'.
- If you are using conda, use the following commands to install the above packages:

```
conda install matplotlib
conda install numpy
conda install -c anaconda scikit-learn
```

- If you are using pip, use the following commands to install the above packages:

```
pip install matplotlib
pip install numpy
pip install sklearn
```

2.2 Data

Please download the data using the following link: [COVID-19](#).

- After downloading 'Covid_Data_GradientCrescent.zip', unzip the file and you should see the following data structure:

```
|--all |--train |--test |--two |--train |--test
```

- Put the 'all' folder, the 'two' folder and this python notebook in the **same directory** so that the following code can correctly locate the data.

2.3 [20 points] Binary Classification: COVID-19 vs. Normal

```
[1]: import os

import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

os.environ['OMP_NUM_THREADS'] = '1'
```

```
os.environ['CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES'] = '-1'
tf.__version__
```

```
[1]: '2.3.1'
```

Load Image Data

```
[2]: DATA_LIST = os.listdir('two/train')
DATASET_PATH = 'two/train'
TEST_DIR = 'two/test'
IMAGE_SIZE = (224, 224)
NUM_CLASSES = len(DATA_LIST)
BATCH_SIZE = 10 # try reducing batch size or freeze more layers if your GPU
↳ runs out of memory
NUM_EPOCHS = 40
LEARNING_RATE = 0.0005 # start off with high rate first 0.001 and experiment
↳ with reducing it gradually
```

Generate Training and Validation Batches

```
[3]: train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./
↳ 255, rotation_range=50, featurewise_center = True,
featurewise_std_normalization =
↳ True, width_shift_range=0.2,
height_shift_range=0.2, shear_range=0.
↳ 25, zoom_range=0.1,
zca_whitening = True, channel_shift_range =
↳ 20,
horizontal_flip = True, vertical_flip = True,
validation_split = 0.2, fill_mode='constant')

train_batches = train_datagen.
↳ flow_from_directory(DATASET_PATH, target_size=IMAGE_SIZE,
↳ shuffle=True, batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,
subset = "training", seed=42,
class_mode="binary")

valid_batches = train_datagen.
↳ flow_from_directory(DATASET_PATH, target_size=IMAGE_SIZE,
↳ shuffle=True, batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,
subset = "validation", seed=42,
class_mode="binary")
```

/Users/benreichelt/anaconda3/envs/tf2/lib/python3.7/site-packages/keras_preprocessing/image/image_data_generator.py:342: UserWarning:

This ImageDataGenerator specifies `zca_whitening` which overrides setting of `featurewise_std_normalization`.

```
warnings.warn('This ImageDataGenerator specifies '
```

Found 104 images belonging to 2 classes.

Found 26 images belonging to 2 classes.

[10 points] Build Model Hint: Starting from a pre-trained model typically helps performance on a new task, e.g. starting with weights obtained by training on ImageNet.

```
[7]: vgg16 = tf.keras.applications.VGG16(weights="imagenet", include_top=False,
      ↪input_shape=(224, 224, 3))

model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
    vgg16,
    tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, activation='relu', name = 'dense_feature'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.3),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
])

model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
vgg16 (Functional)	(None, 7, 7, 512)	14714688
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 25088)	0
dense_feature (Dense)	(None, 256)	6422784
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 1)	257

Total params: 21,137,729

Trainable params: 21,137,729

Non-trainable params: 0

[5 points] Train Model

```
[8]: #FIT MODEL
print(len(train_batches))
print(len(valid_batches))

STEP_SIZE_TRAIN=train_batches.n//train_batches.batch_size
```

```

STEP_SIZE_VALID=valid_batches.n//valid_batches.batch_size

opt = tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(learning_rate=LEARNING_RATE)

model.compile(optimizer=opt, loss=tf.keras.losses.BinaryCrossentropy(),
↳metrics=['accuracy'])

#raise NotImplementedError("Use the model.fit function to train your network")
history = model.fit(train_batches, epochs=NUM_EPOCHS,
↳steps_per_epoch=STEP_SIZE_TRAIN, validation_data = valid_batches,
↳validation_steps=STEP_SIZE_VALID)

```

11

3

Epoch 1/40

10/10 [=====] - 28s 3s/step - loss: 0.6903 - accuracy:
0.5851 - val_loss: 0.6588 - val_accuracy: 0.5500

Epoch 2/40

10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.6642 - accuracy:
0.5957 - val_loss: 0.4872 - val_accuracy: 0.9000

Epoch 3/40

10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.6048 - accuracy:
0.6915 - val_loss: 0.4134 - val_accuracy: 0.8000

Epoch 4/40

10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.5923 - accuracy:
0.6596 - val_loss: 0.4559 - val_accuracy: 0.9000

Epoch 5/40

10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.5347 - accuracy:
0.6915 - val_loss: 0.4141 - val_accuracy: 0.9000

Epoch 6/40

10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.4734 - accuracy:
0.7872 - val_loss: 0.3071 - val_accuracy: 0.9500

Epoch 7/40

10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.4583 - accuracy:
0.8511 - val_loss: 0.2760 - val_accuracy: 0.9000

Epoch 8/40

10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.4051 - accuracy:
0.8085 - val_loss: 0.2630 - val_accuracy: 0.9500

Epoch 9/40

10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.4372 - accuracy:
0.8404 - val_loss: 0.2220 - val_accuracy: 1.0000

Epoch 10/40

10/10 [=====] - 31s 3s/step - loss: 0.3321 - accuracy:
0.9000 - val_loss: 0.2408 - val_accuracy: 1.0000

Epoch 11/40

10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.3290 - accuracy:
0.8617 - val_loss: 0.2455 - val_accuracy: 0.9000

Epoch 12/40
10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.2709 - accuracy:
0.8936 - val_loss: 0.1717 - val_accuracy: 0.9500
Epoch 13/40
10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.3011 - accuracy:
0.8830 - val_loss: 0.2545 - val_accuracy: 0.8000
Epoch 14/40
10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.3467 - accuracy:
0.8404 - val_loss: 0.1945 - val_accuracy: 0.9500
Epoch 15/40
10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.2893 - accuracy:
0.8723 - val_loss: 0.1267 - val_accuracy: 0.9500
Epoch 16/40
10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.2245 - accuracy:
0.9468 - val_loss: 0.2670 - val_accuracy: 0.8500
Epoch 17/40
10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.2250 - accuracy:
0.8723 - val_loss: 0.2502 - val_accuracy: 0.8000
Epoch 18/40
10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.3517 - accuracy:
0.8617 - val_loss: 0.2014 - val_accuracy: 0.9500
Epoch 19/40
10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.2052 - accuracy:
0.9255 - val_loss: 0.1909 - val_accuracy: 0.9000
Epoch 20/40
10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.3624 - accuracy:
0.8511 - val_loss: 0.1462 - val_accuracy: 0.9500
Epoch 21/40
10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.2297 - accuracy:
0.9043 - val_loss: 0.1094 - val_accuracy: 0.9500
Epoch 22/40
10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.1657 - accuracy:
0.9787 - val_loss: 0.0895 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 23/40
10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.1523 - accuracy:
0.9468 - val_loss: 0.1895 - val_accuracy: 0.9000
Epoch 24/40
10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.1938 - accuracy:
0.9468 - val_loss: 0.2347 - val_accuracy: 0.8500
Epoch 25/40
10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.2407 - accuracy:
0.9149 - val_loss: 0.0858 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 26/40
10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.1181 - accuracy:
0.9574 - val_loss: 0.1765 - val_accuracy: 0.9000
Epoch 27/40
10/10 [=====] - 29s 3s/step - loss: 0.1346 - accuracy:
0.9574 - val_loss: 0.0930 - val_accuracy: 0.9500

```

Epoch 28/40
10/10 [=====] - 30s 3s/step - loss: 0.1554 - accuracy:
0.9043 - val_loss: 0.1605 - val_accuracy: 0.9500
Epoch 29/40
10/10 [=====] - 31s 3s/step - loss: 0.0994 - accuracy:
0.9574 - val_loss: 0.2448 - val_accuracy: 0.8500
Epoch 30/40
10/10 [=====] - 30s 3s/step - loss: 0.1755 - accuracy:
0.9255 - val_loss: 0.0283 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 31/40
10/10 [=====] - 30s 3s/step - loss: 0.1397 - accuracy:
0.9574 - val_loss: 0.0577 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 32/40
10/10 [=====] - 30s 3s/step - loss: 0.1464 - accuracy:
0.9362 - val_loss: 0.0525 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 33/40
10/10 [=====] - 30s 3s/step - loss: 0.1061 - accuracy:
0.9574 - val_loss: 0.0515 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 34/40
10/10 [=====] - 30s 3s/step - loss: 0.1417 - accuracy:
0.9574 - val_loss: 0.0548 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 35/40
10/10 [=====] - 30s 3s/step - loss: 0.1142 - accuracy:
0.9574 - val_loss: 0.1981 - val_accuracy: 0.9000
Epoch 36/40
10/10 [=====] - 30s 3s/step - loss: 0.1130 - accuracy:
0.9894 - val_loss: 0.0504 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 37/40
10/10 [=====] - 31s 3s/step - loss: 0.1406 - accuracy:
0.9362 - val_loss: 0.1776 - val_accuracy: 0.9000
Epoch 38/40
10/10 [=====] - 31s 3s/step - loss: 0.1617 - accuracy:
0.9400 - val_loss: 0.0357 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 39/40
10/10 [=====] - 30s 3s/step - loss: 0.1507 - accuracy:
0.9362 - val_loss: 0.0553 - val_accuracy: 0.9500
Epoch 40/40
10/10 [=====] - 30s 3s/step - loss: 0.1004 - accuracy:
0.9681 - val_loss: 0.0410 - val_accuracy: 1.0000

```

[5 points] Plot Accuracy and Loss During Training

```

[9]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Train_acc')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label = 'Test_acc')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')

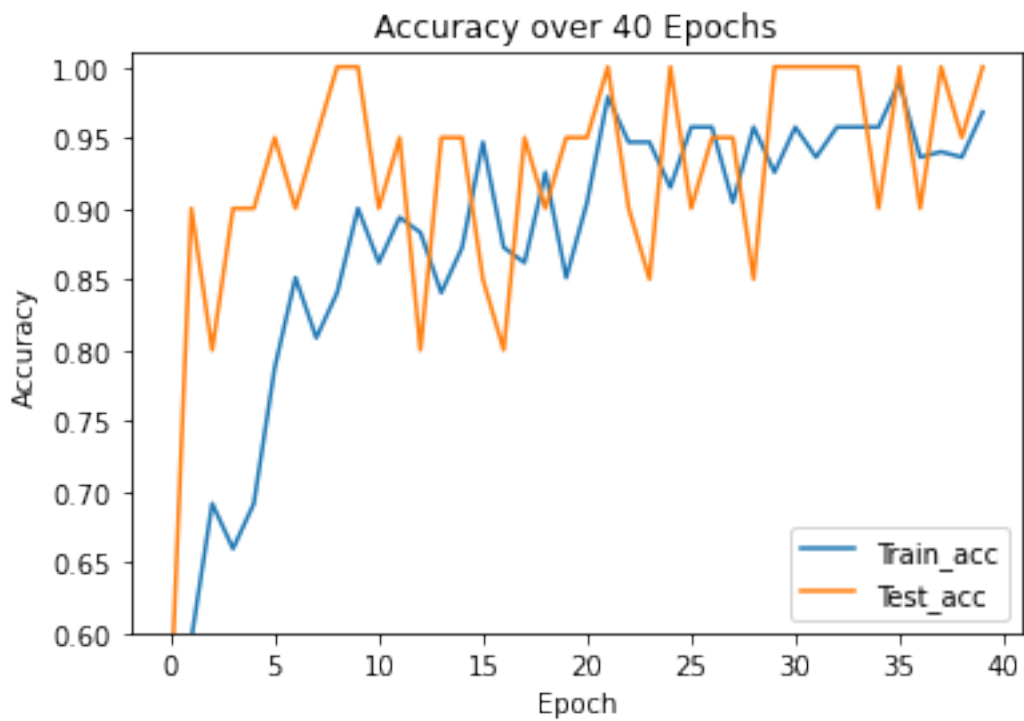
```

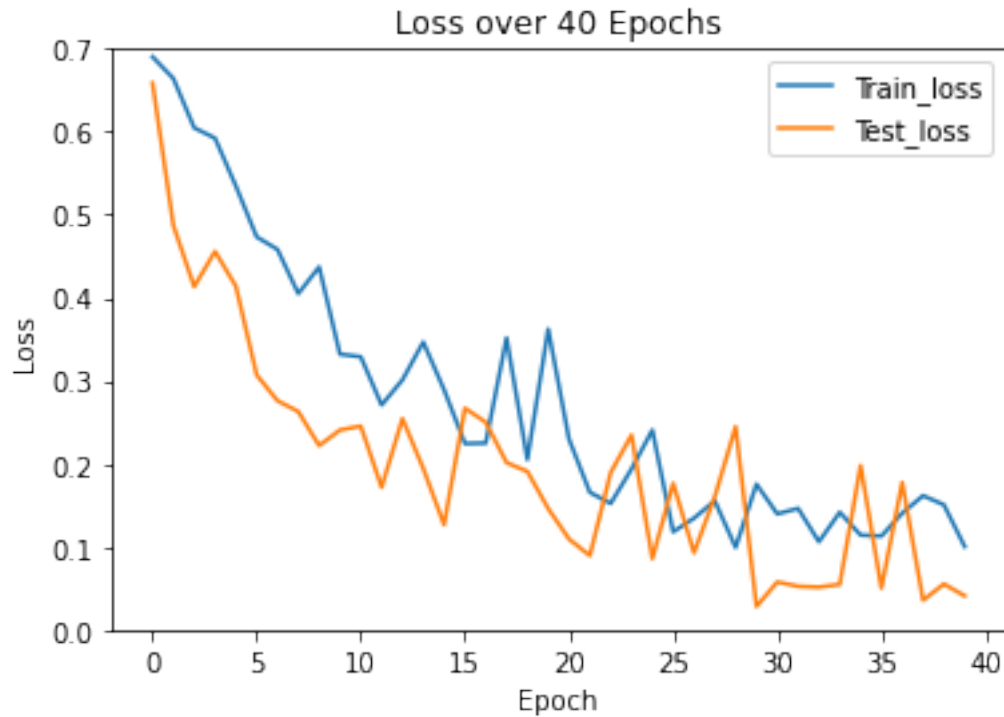
```

plt.ylim([0.6, 1.01])
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
plt.title('Accuracy over 40 Epochs')
plt.show()

plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Train_loss')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label = 'Test_loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.ylim([0, 0.7])
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.title('Loss over 40 Epochs')
plt.show()

```





Plot Test Results

```
[15]: import matplotlib.image as mpimg

test_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1. / 255)
eval_generator = test_datagen.
    ↳flow_from_directory(TEST_DIR,target_size=IMAGE_SIZE,

    ↳batch_size=1,shuffle=True,seed=42,class_mode="binary")
eval_generator.reset()
pred = model.predict_generator(eval_generator,18,verbose=1)
for index, probability in enumerate(pred):
    image_path = TEST_DIR + "/" +eval_generator_filenames[index]
    image = mpimg.imread(image_path)
    if image.ndim < 3:
        image = np.reshape(image,(image.shape[0],image.shape[1],1))
        image = np.concatenate([image, image, image], 2)
    #     print(image.shape)

    pixels = np.array(image)
    plt.imshow(pixels)

    print(eval_generator_filenames[index])
    if probability > 0.5:
```



```

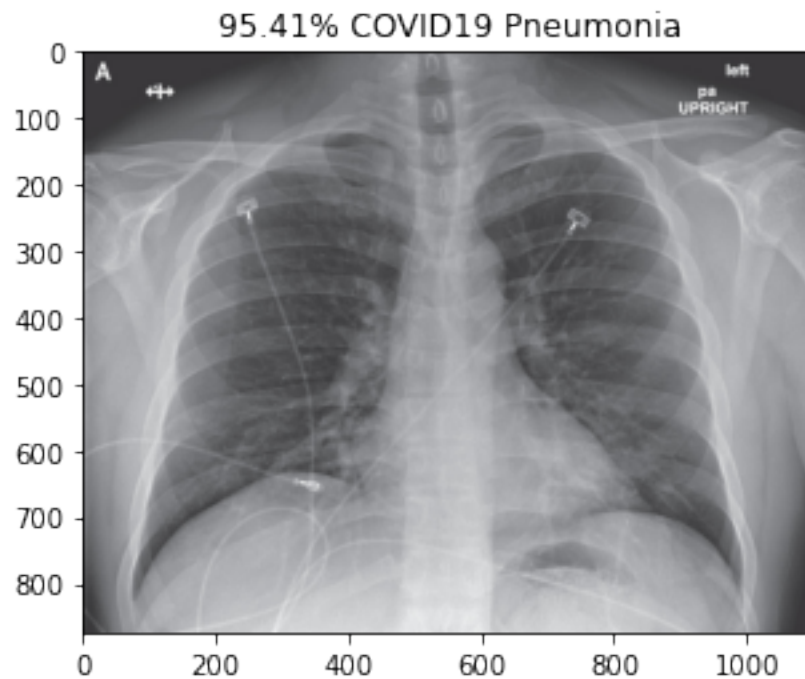
plt.title("%.2f" % (probability[0]*100) + "% Normal")
else:
plt.title("%.2f" % ((1-probability[0])*100) + "% COVID19 Pneumonia")
plt.show()

```

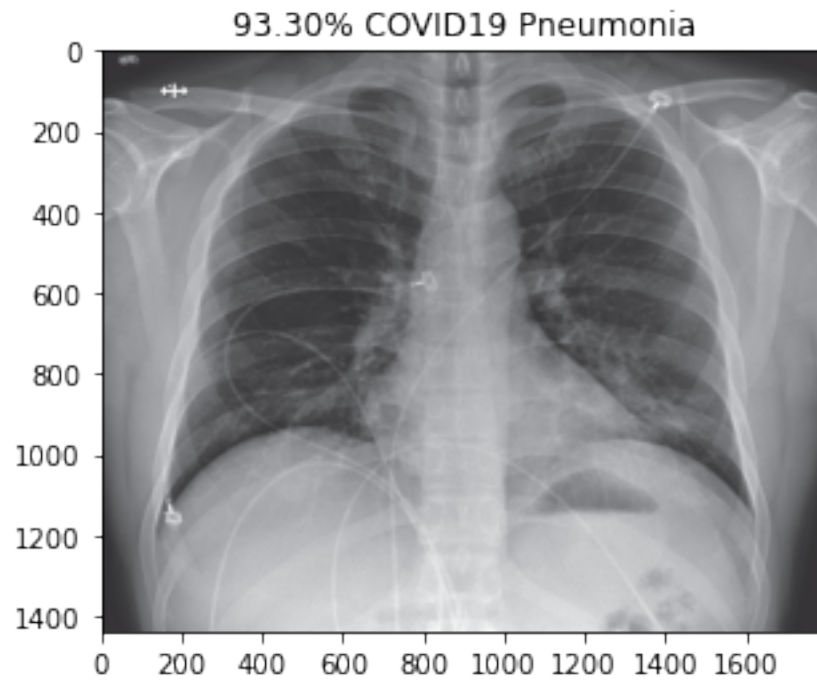
Found 18 images belonging to 2 classes.

18/18 [=====] - 2s 109ms/step

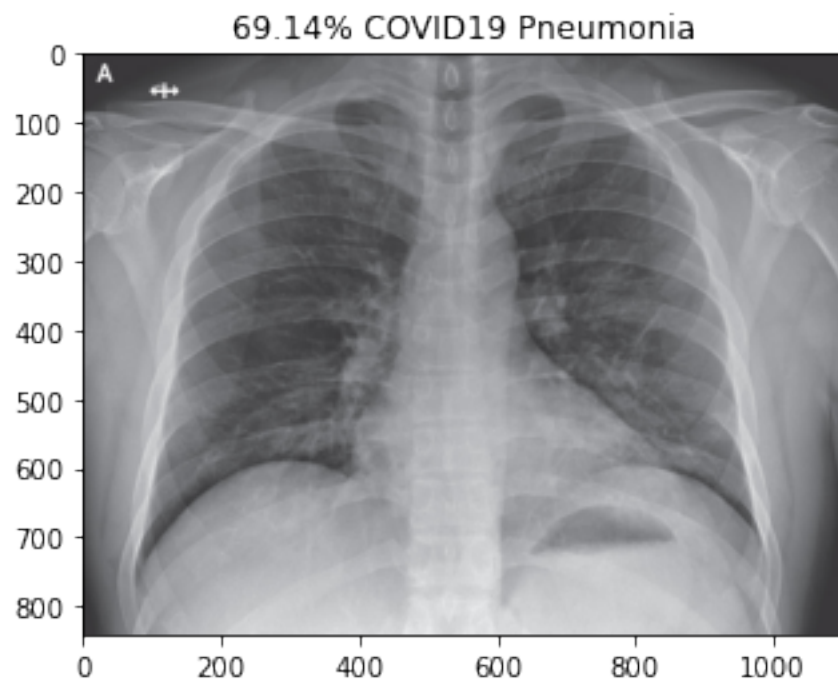
covid/nejmoa2001191_f3-PA.jpeg



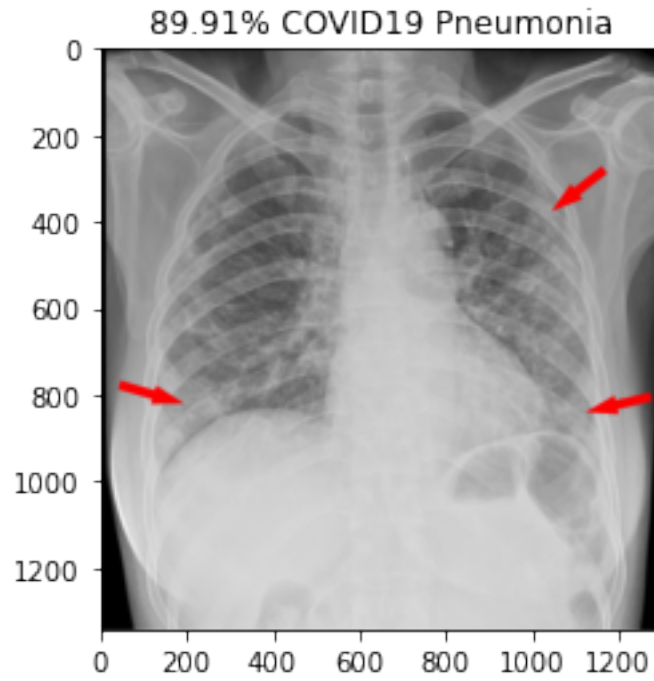
covid/nejmoa2001191_f4.jpeg



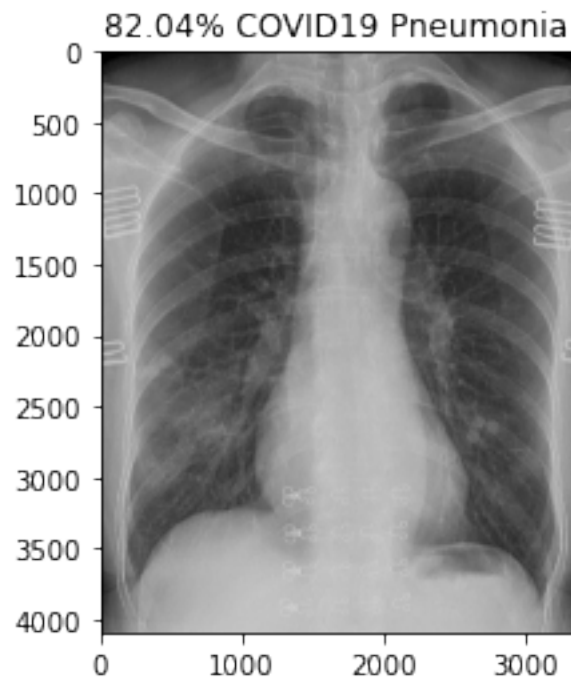
covid/nejmoa2001191_f5-PA.jpeg



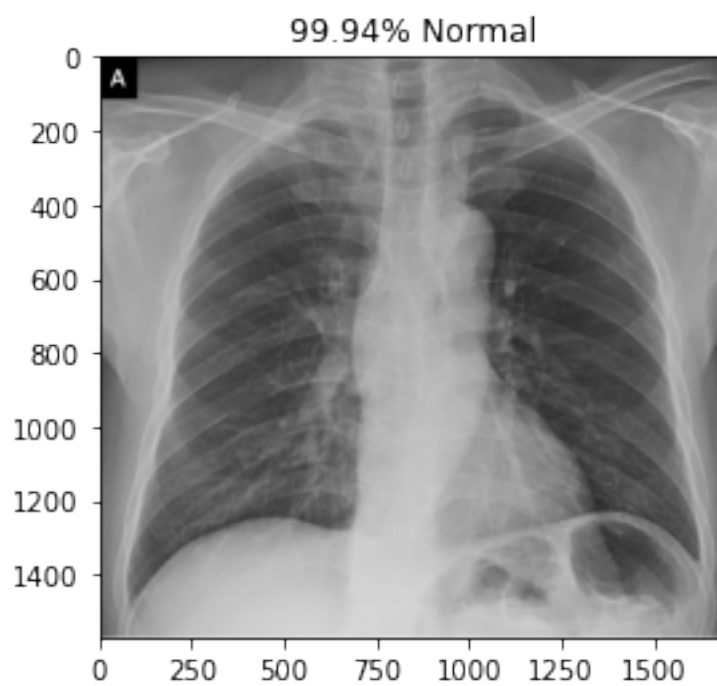
covid/radiol.2020200490.fig3.jpeg



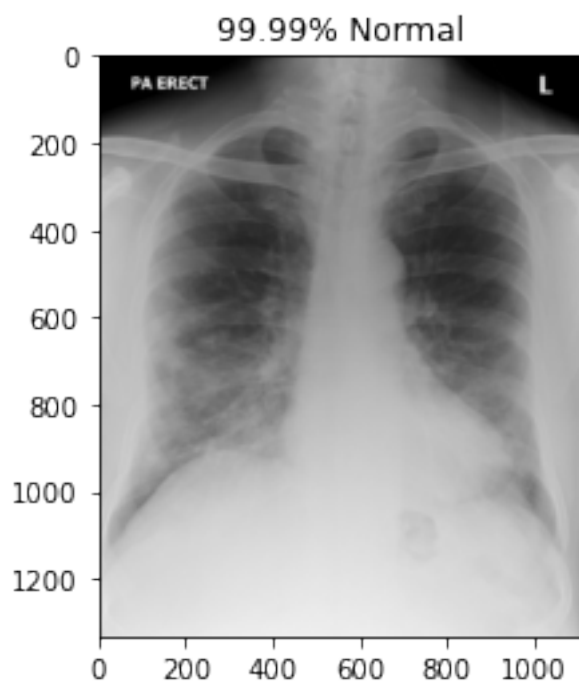
covid/ryct.2020200028.fig1a.jpeg



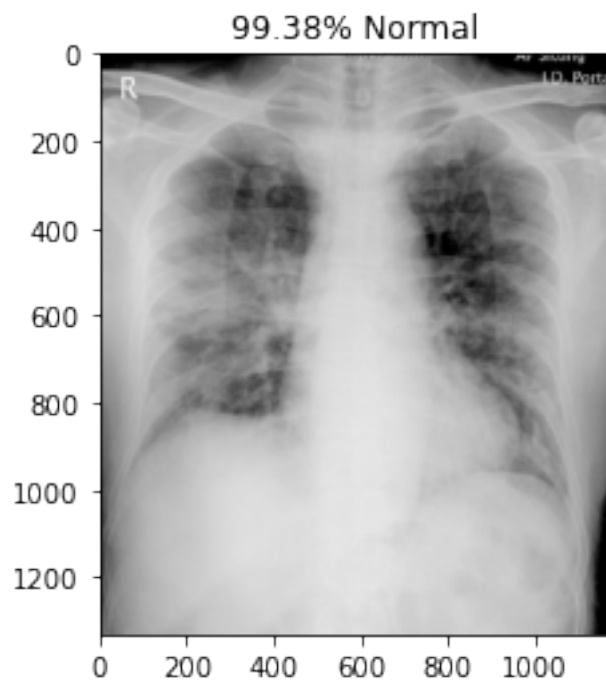
covid/ryct.2020200034.fig2.jpeg



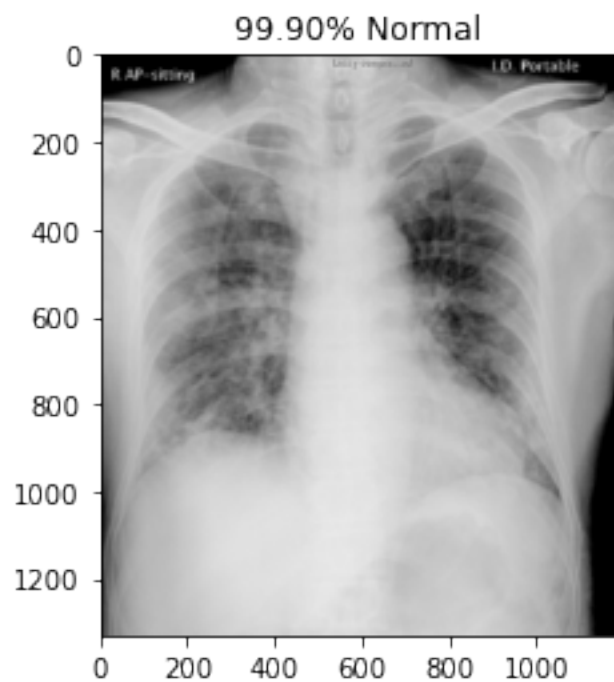
covid/ryct.2020200034.fig5-day0.jpeg



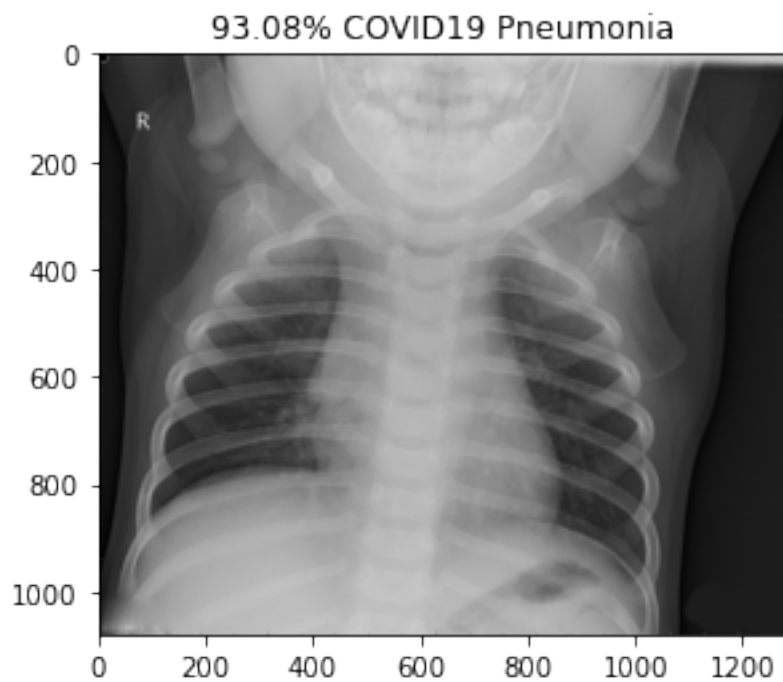
covid/ryct.2020200034.fig5-day4.jpeg



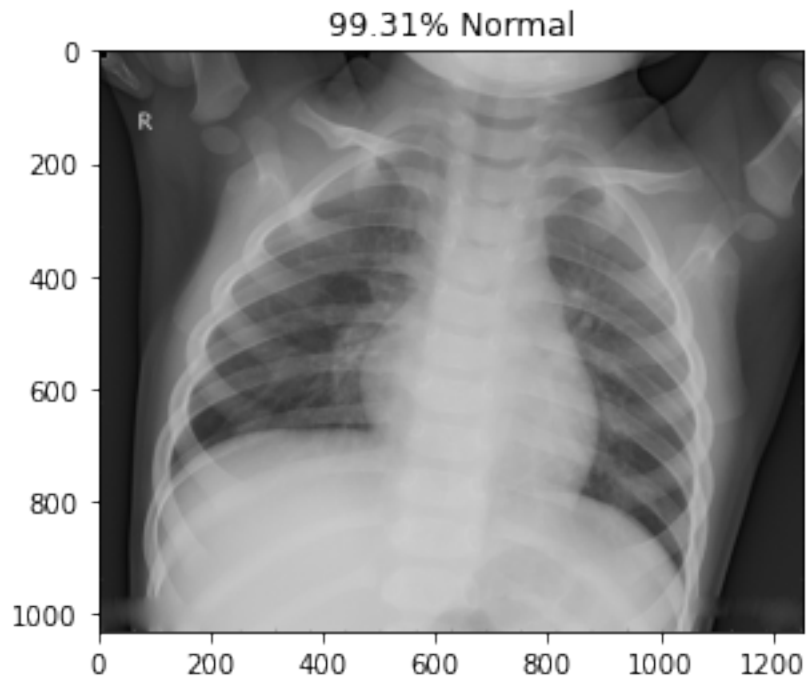
covid/ryct.2020200034.fig5-day7.jpeg



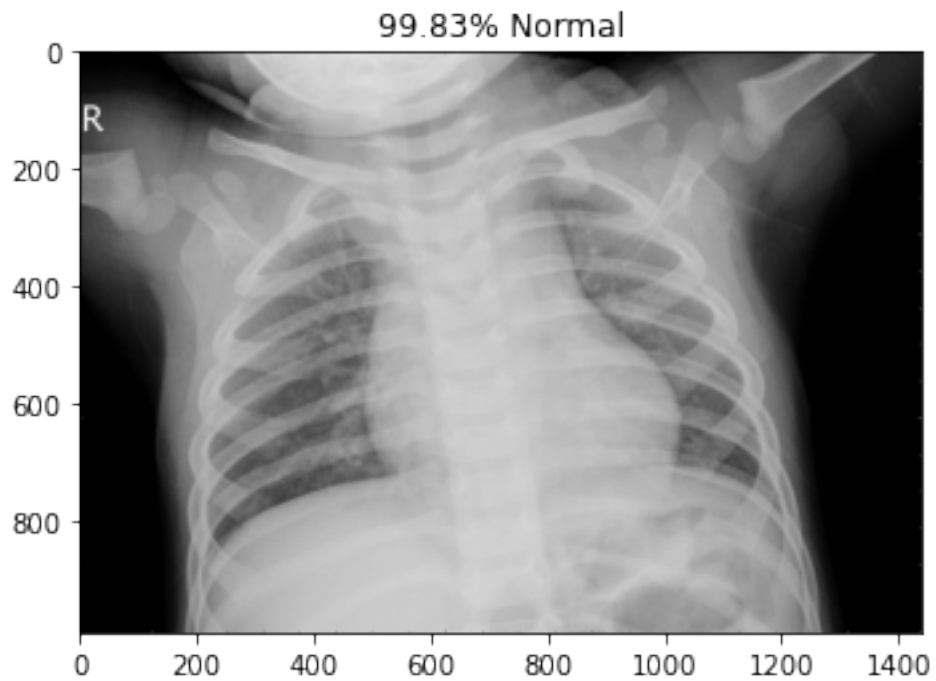
normal/NORMAL2-IM-1385-0001.jpeg



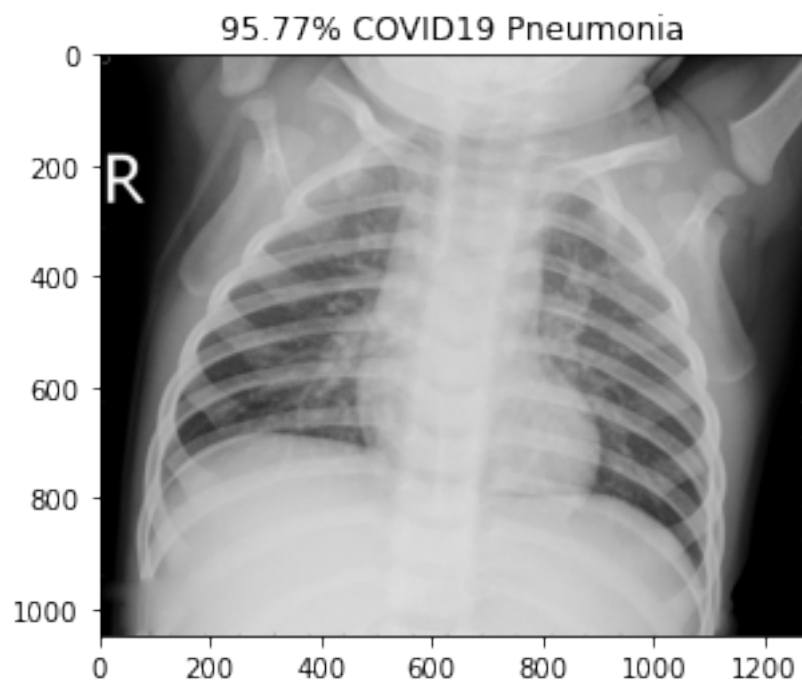
normal/NORMAL2-IM-1396-0001.jpeg



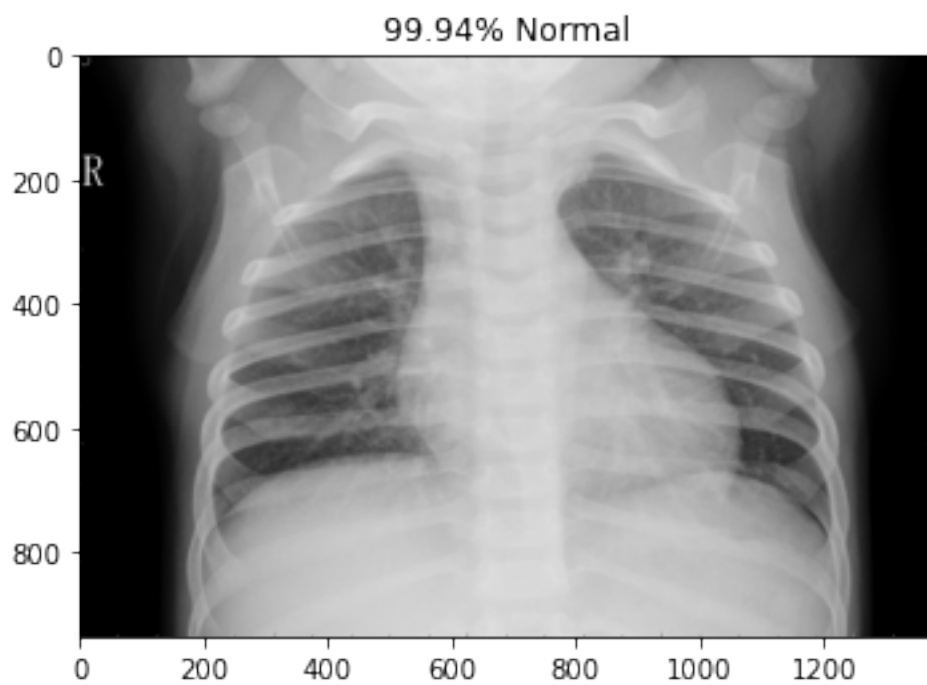
normal/NORMAL2-IM-1400-0001.jpeg



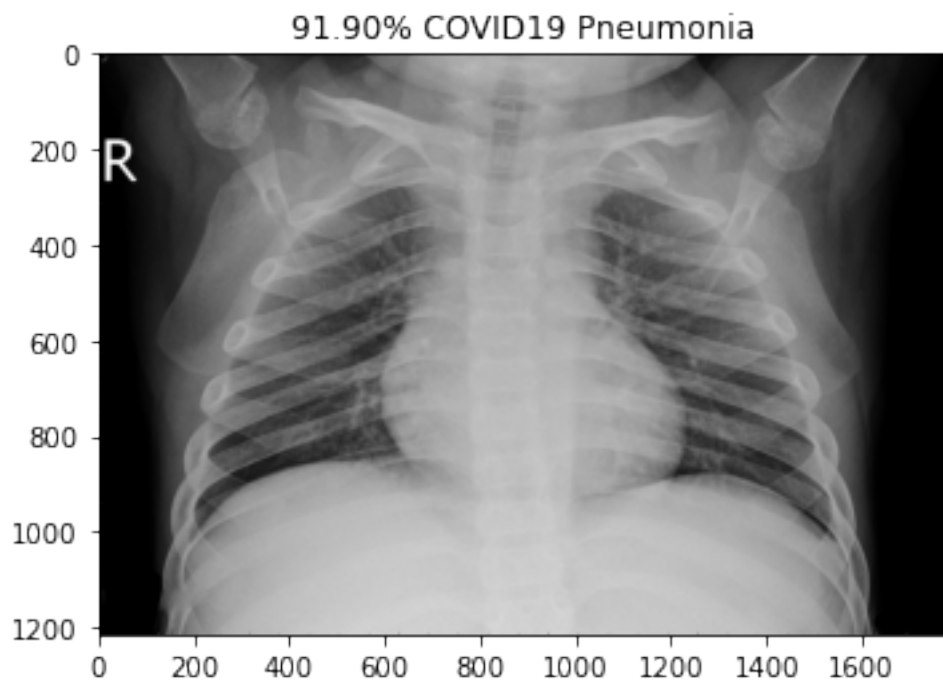
normal/NORMAL2-IM-1401-0001.jpeg



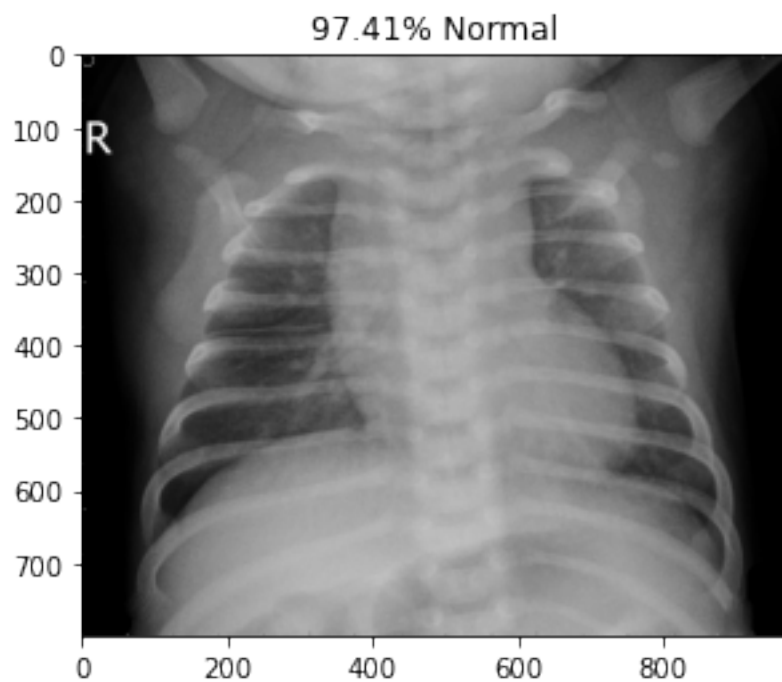
normal/NORMAL2-IM-1406-0001.jpeg



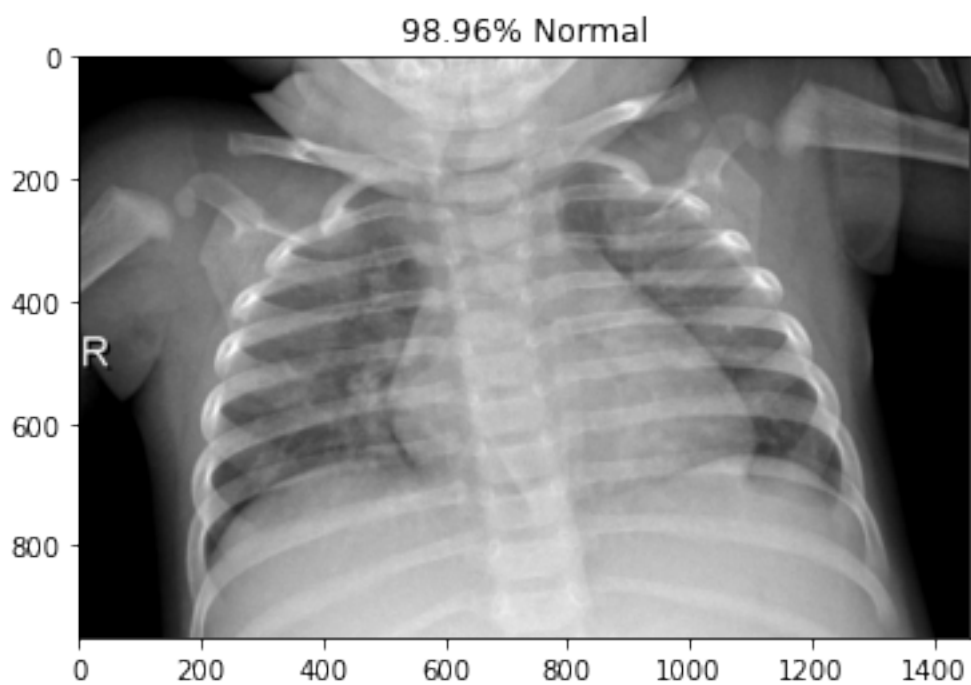
normal/NORMAL2-IM-1412-0001.jpeg



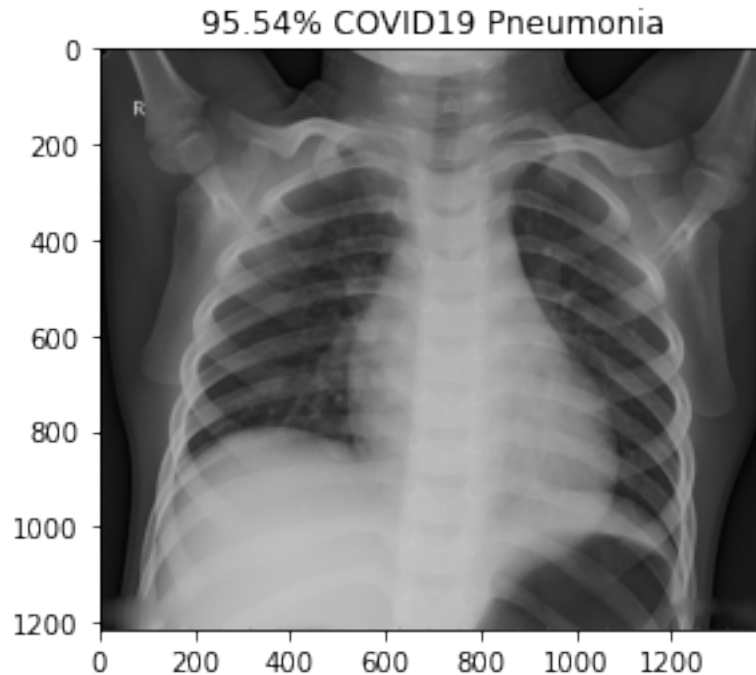
normal/NORMAL2-IM-1419-0001.jpeg



normal/NORMAL2-IM-1422-0001.jpeg



normal/NORMAL2-IM-1423-0001.jpeg



2.4 [10 points] TSNE Plot

t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE) is a widely used technique for dimensionality reduction that is particularly well suited for the visualization of high-dimensional datasets. After training is complete, extract features from a specific deep layer of your choice, use t-SNE to reduce the dimensionality of your extracted features to 2 dimensions and plot the resulting 2D features.

```
[133]: from sklearn.manifold import TSNE

intermediate_layer_model = tf.keras.models.Model(inputs=model.input,
                                                    outputs=model.get_layer('dense_feature').
                                                    ↳output)
tsne_data_generator = test_datagen.
↳flow_from_directory(DATASET_PATH,target_size=IMAGE_SIZE,
↳batch_size=1,shuffle=False,seed=42,class_mode="binary")

intermediate = intermediate_layer_model.predict(tsne_data_generator)

intermediate_tsne = TSNE(n_components=2, n_iter=1000, verbose=1).
↳fit_transform(intermediate)
```

```

actual_classes = tsne_data_generator.classes

actual_colors = []
for i in actual_classes:
    if i == 1:
        actual_colors.append('red')
    else:
        actual_colors.append('blue')

# UNSUCCESSFUL CODE TO MAKE A PROPER LEGEND

# unique = [(h, l) for i, (h, l) in enumerate(zip(actual_classes,
# → actual_labels)) if l not in labels[:i]]
# plt.legend(*zip(*unique))

# def legend_no_dupes(ax):
#     unique = [(h, l) for i, (h, l) in enumerate(zip(actual_classes,
# → actual_labels)) if l not in actual_classes[:i]]
#     ax.legend(*zip(*unique))

x = intermediate_tsne[:,0]
y = intermediate_tsne[:,1]

plt.scatter(x, y, color = actual_colors)
plt.scatter(x[0], y[0], color = actual_colors[0], label = 'Covid') #Since
→ shuffle is set to false, first point is a 0 aka COVID point
plt.scatter(x[100], y[100], color = actual_colors[100], label = 'Normal')
→ #Since shuffle is set to false, 100th point is a 1 aka NORMAL point
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```

Found 130 images belonging to 2 classes.

[t-SNE] Computing 91 nearest neighbors...

[t-SNE] Indexed 130 samples in 0.000s...

[t-SNE] Computed neighbors for 130 samples in 0.007s...

[t-SNE] Computed conditional probabilities for sample 130 / 130

[t-SNE] Mean sigma: 2.357709

[t-SNE] KL divergence after 250 iterations with early exaggeration: 54.472855

[t-SNE] KL divergence after 1000 iterations: 0.302917

