```
from tensorflow import keras

from keras.applications.vgg19 import VGG19
from keras.optimizers import RMSprop
from keras.utils import image_dataset_from_directory
```

Batch Size

A decisão de um batch size a 32 foi devido às experiências e treinos anteriores

```
IMG SIZE = 150
num classes = 10
# Carregar e preparar os dados
train dir = '../Imagens/train/train5'
validation dir = '../Imagens/validation'
test dir = '../Imagens/test'
train dataset = image dataset from directory(train dir,
image size=(IMG SIZE, IMG SIZE),
batch size=32, label mode='categorical')
validation_dataset = image_dataset_from_directory(validation dir,
image size=(IMG SIZE, IMG SIZE),
batch size=32,label mode='categorical')
test_dataset = image_dataset_from_directory(test_dir,
image size=(IMG SIZE, IMG SIZE),
batch size=32,label mode='categorical')
Found 40000 files belonging to 10 classes.
Found 10000 files belonging to 10 classes.
Found 10000 files belonging to 10 classes.
from tensorflow import keras
from keras import layers
from keras import layers, regularizers
from keras.callbacks import ReduceLROnPlateau, EarlyStopping,
ModelCheckpoint
#Reaproveitamos a classificadora do modelo T, mas sem fine Tunning
model = keras.models.load model('TL dataAugmentation.h5')
```

Carregar o modelo Pré-Treinado

- O modelo que escolhemos foi a VGG19, por razões já justificadas anteriormente
- Embora nos testes tenhamos testado descongelar mais do que uma layer, o melhor resultado que obtivemos foi apenas quando descongelamos a primeira, o que explicamos com mais detalhe no relatório

```
convbase = model.get layer("vgg19")
for layer in convbase.layers:
    if layer.name in ['block5 conv4']:
        layer.trainable = True
    else:
        layer.trainable = False
for i, layer in enumerate(convbase.layers):
    print(i, layer.name, layer.trainable)
0 input 24 False
1 block1 conv1 False
2 block1 conv2 False
3 block1 pool False
4 block2 conv1 False
5 block2_conv2 False
6 block2 pool False
7 block3 conv1 False
8 block3 conv2 False
9 block3 conv3 False
10 block3_conv4 False
11 block3 pool False
12 block4 conv1 False
13 block4 conv2 False
14 block4 conv3 False
15 block4 conv4 False
16 block4 pool False
17 block5 conv1 False
18 block5 conv2 False
19 block5 conv3 False
20 block5 conv4 True
21 block5 pool False
# Callbacks
reduce lr = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val loss', factor=0.1,
patience=5, min lr=1e-6)
early stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val loss', patience=10,
restore best weights=True)
checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint('best model.h5', monitor='val loss',
save best only=True)
from keras.utils import to categorical
from tensorflow import keras
from keras import optimizers
from keras.optimizers import Adam
# Specify the learning rate
```

```
learning rate = 0.00001
# Define the optimizer with the specified learning rate
optimizer = keras.optimizers.RMSprop(learning rate=learning rate)
# Compile the model with the optimizer and learning rate
model.compile(optimizer=optimizer,
              loss='categorical crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
history = model.fit(train dataset, epochs=30,
validation data=validation dataset, callbacks=[reduce lr,
early stopping, checkpoint])
model.save('Sem dataAugmentation.h5')
Epoch 1/30
WARNING: tensorflow: Using a while loop for converting RngReadAndSkip
cause there is no registered converter for this op.
WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while loop for converting Bitcast cause
there is no registered converter for this op.
WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while_loop for converting Bitcast cause
there is no registered converter for this op.
WARNING: tensorflow: Using a while loop for converting
StatelessRandomUniformV2 cause there is no registered converter for
this op.
WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while loop for converting
ImageProjectiveTransformV3 cause there is no registered converter for
this op.
WARNING: tensorflow: Using a while loop for converting RngReadAndSkip
cause there is no registered converter for this op.
WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while_loop for converting Bitcast cause
there is no registered converter for this op.
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StatelessRandomUniformV2 cause there is no registered converter for
this op.
WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while loop for converting
ImageProjectiveTransformV3 cause there is no registered converter for
```

```
this op.
WARNING: tensorflow: Using a while loop for converting RngReadAndSkip
cause there is no registered converter for this op.
WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while loop for converting Bitcast cause
there is no registered converter for this op.
WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while_loop for converting Bitcast cause
there is no registered converter for this op.
WARNING: tensorflow: Using a while loop for converting
StatelessRandomUniformV2 cause there is no registered converter for
this op.
WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while loop for converting
ImageProjectiveTransformV3 cause there is no registered converter for
this op.
0.1990 - accuracy: 0.9430 - val loss: 0.2768 - val accuracy: 0.9213
Epoch 2/30
0.1888 - accuracy: 0.9464 - val_loss: 0.2762 - val_accuracy: 0.9224
Epoch 3/30
0.1818 - accuracy: 0.9508 - val_loss: 0.2772 - val_accuracy: 0.9237
Epoch 4/30
0.1827 - accuracy: 0.9490 - val loss: 0.2783 - val accuracy: 0.9251
Epoch 5/30
0.1788 - accuracy: 0.9503 - val_loss: 0.2773 - val_accuracy: 0.9262
Epoch 6/30
0.1757 - accuracy: 0.9529 - val loss: 0.2784 - val accuracy: 0.9257
Epoch 7/30
0.1698 - accuracy: 0.9525 - val loss: 0.2788 - val accuracy: 0.9251
Epoch 8/30
0.1720 - accuracy: 0.9528 - val loss: 0.2776 - val accuracy: 0.9271
Epoch 9/30
0.1723 - accuracy: 0.9533 - val loss: 0.2829 - val accuracy: 0.9253
Epoch 10/30
0.1689 - accuracy: 0.9535 - val loss: 0.2837 - val accuracy: 0.9260
Epoch 11/30
0.1676 - accuracy: 0.9536 - val loss: 0.2837 - val accuracy: 0.9259
Epoch 12/30
0.1657 - accuracy: 0.9542 - val loss: 0.2846 - val accuracy: 0.9277
Epoch 13/30
```

```
0.1646 - accuracy: 0.9556 - val loss: 0.2876 - val accuracy: 0.9246
Epoch 14/30
0.1645 - accuracy: 0.9542 - val loss: 0.2886 - val accuracy: 0.9261
Epoch 15/30
0.1620 - accuracy: 0.9559 - val loss: 0.2892 - val accuracy: 0.9266
Epoch 16/30
0.1601 - accuracy: 0.9561 - val loss: 0.2898 - val accuracy: 0.9261
Epoch 17/30
0.1601 - accuracy: 0.9560 - val loss: 0.2902 - val accuracy: 0.9260
Epoch 18/30
0.1557 - accuracy: 0.9583 - val loss: 0.2936 - val accuracy: 0.9263
Epoch 19/30
0.1582 - accuracy: 0.9570 - val loss: 0.2900 - val accuracy: 0.9277
Epoch 20/30
0.1510 - accuracy: 0.9592 - val loss: 0.2942 - val accuracy: 0.9253
Epoch 21/30
0.1559 - accuracy: 0.9575 - val loss: 0.2977 - val accuracy: 0.9248
Epoch 22/30
0.1546 - accuracy: 0.9582 - val loss: 0.2969 - val accuracy: 0.9254
Epoch 23/30
0.1532 - accuracy: 0.9590 - val loss: 0.2986 - val accuracy: 0.9253
Epoch 24/30
0.1520 - accuracy: 0.9601 - val loss: 0.2993 - val accuracy: 0.9259
Epoch 25/30
0.1482 - accuracy: 0.9603 - val loss: 0.3006 - val accuracy: 0.9261
Epoch 26/30
0.1450 - accuracy: 0.9613 - val loss: 0.2981 - val accuracy: 0.9267
Epoch 27/30
0.1452 - accuracy: 0.9616 - val loss: 0.3042 - val accuracy: 0.9261
Epoch 28/30
0.1460 - accuracy: 0.9606 - val loss: 0.3029 - val accuracy: 0.9265
Epoch 29/30
```

Análise do gráfico

- No meu entender, ao olhar para o gráfico vejo que a accuracy do treino está a aumentar levemente, indicando que a rede está a conseguir modelar os dados de treino cada vez melhor ao longo do tempo
- A validação a meu ver, embora esteja a melhorar mostra algumas variações se obsevarmos não segue uma tendência ascendente suave como a linha de treino.
- Para concluir, podemos reparar que a linha de treino e de validação estão próximas no final indicando que no modelo não está a ocorrer um overfitting significativo

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Avaliar o modelo
acc = history.history['accuracy']
val acc = history.history['val accuracy']
loss = history.history['loss']
val loss = history.history['val loss']
epochs = range(1, len(acc) + 1)
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 5))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(epochs, acc, 'bo-', label='Training accuracy')
plt.plot(epochs, val acc, 'b-', label='Validation accuracy')
plt.title('Training and validation accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend()
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(epochs, loss, 'ro-', label='Training loss')
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, 'r-', label='Validation loss')
plt.title('Training and validation loss')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
```

plt.show()

