```
In [1]:
         from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical
         from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential, load_model
         from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, Dropout, RandomFlip, RandomRotation, RandomZoom, RandomContrast, RandomCrop,
         from tensorflow.keras.losses import SparseCategoricalCrossentropy
         from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
         from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix
         from tensorflow.keras.layers import BatchNormalization
         from numpy import mean, std
         from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
         import tensorflow as tf
         import numpy as np
         import pandas as pd
         import numpy.random as npr
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         %matplotlib inline
         plt.style.use('bmh')
         # Loading Hard Test Data
         data hard test = np.load('data.npy') #Put your own Hard Test data .npy here with dimensions(90000,N)
         labels_hard_test = np.load('labels.npy') #Put your own Hard Test Labels .npy here with dimensions(N)
         print(data_hard_test.shape, labels_hard_test.shape)
        (90000, 400) (400,)
In [2]:
         import cv2
         hard_test_data_length = data_hard_test.shape[1]
         def load_hard_test_data(length):
             # Load dataset
             data_rgb = []
             kernel = np.ones((4,4),np.uint8)
             for i in range(hard test data length):
                 data_rgb.append(data_hard_test[:,i].reshape(300,300))
                 data_rgb[i] = cv2.medianBlur(data_rgb[i], 3)
                 data_rgb[i] = cv2.morphologyEx(data_rgb[i], cv2.MORPH_OPEN, kernel)
                 data_rgb[i] = cv2.resize(data_rgb[i], (50,50), interpolation=cv2.INTER_AREA)
             data_rgb = np.array(data_rgb)
             print(data_rgb.shape)
             # reshape dataset to have a single channel
             data_rgb = data_rgb.reshape((data_rgb.shape[0], 50,50, 1))
             # one hot encode target values
             labels = to_categorical(labels_hard_test)
             print(data_rgb.shape, labels.shape)
             return data_rgb, labels
In [3]:
         # scale pixels
         def prep_pixels(data):
             # convert from integers to floats
             data = data.astype('float32')
             # he_uniformize to range 0-1
             data_norm = (data) / 255.0
             # return he_uniformized images
             return data norm
In [4]:
         model = load_model('Final_CNN') #Loading our trained model
In [5]:
         hard_test_data, hard_test_label = load_hard_test_data(hard_test_data_length)
         # prepare pixel data
         hard_test_data = prep_pixels(hard_test_data)
        (400, 50, 50)
        (400, 50, 50, 1) (400, 10)
```

In the cell below, we are predicting the labels on our Hard Test set loaded above and using the threshold value to give the label '-1' which have probability less than threshold, as most of our unknown images will have max predicted probability for any label less than this threshold.

```
In [6]:
    pred = model.predict(hard_test_data)
    print(hard_test_label.shape, pred.shape)
    prediction = []
    y_pred = np.argmax(pred, axis=1)
    y_true = np.argmax(hard_test_label, axis=1)
    for i in range(hard_test_data_length):
        if max(pred[i]) < 0.8: # Max Threshold Probability for Unknown Images
            y_pred[i] = -1
        prediction.extend([y_true[i], y_pred[i]])
    prediction = np.array(prediction)
    prediction = np.reshape(prediction, (hard_test_data_length,2))
    df = pd.DataFrame (prediction, columns = ['TRUE LABEL', 'LABEL PREDICTED'])
    df #this dataframe conatins the true and predicted label for all images</pre>
```

400 rows × 2 columns

```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

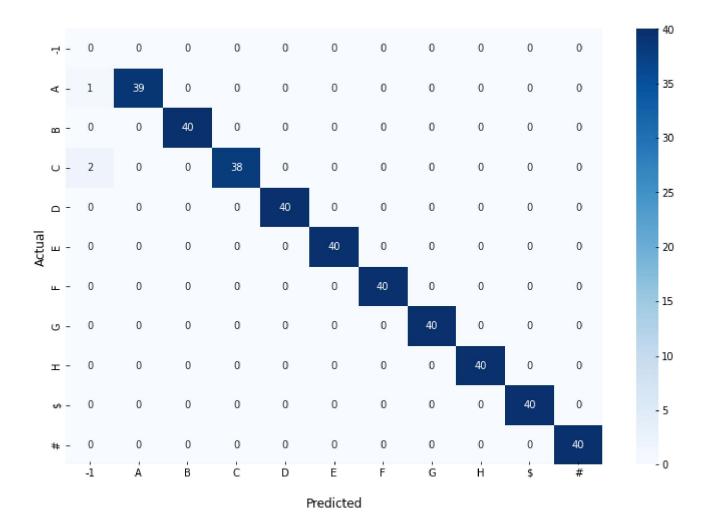
plt.figure(figsize = (12,8))
ax = sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_true, y_pred), fmt='d', annot=True, cmap='Blues')

ax.set_title('Seaborn Confusion Matrix with labels\n\n');
ax.set_xlabel('\nPredicted')
ax.set_ylabel('Actual')

## Ticket Labels - List must be in alphabetical order
ax.xaxis.set_ticklabels(['-1','A','B','C','D','E','F','G','H','$','#'])
ax.yaxis.set_ticklabels(['-1','A','B','C','D','E','F','G','H','$','#'])

## Display the visualization of the Confusion Matrix.
plt.show()
```

Seaborn Confusion Matrix with labels



```
In [8]:
    print("ACCUARCY : - ",accuracy_score(y_true, y_pred))
```

ACCUARCY : - 0.9925