$Personal\ Project_04_v10_test1_2conv-layer$

April 29, 2025

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
     import numpy as np
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     %matplotlib inline
     import matplotlib.image as mpimg
     import tensorflow as tf
[2]: # default initial values of DOE factors:
     # learning rate = 0.001
     # dropout_value = 0.3
     # #n-conv_layers = 3
     \# n\_units\_last\_layer = 2048
     # n_filters_l1 = 32
     \# n_filters_l2 = 16
[3]: # DOE factors:
     learning_rate = 0.005
     dropout value = 0.2
     \# n\text{-}conv\_layers = 2
     n units last layer = 1024
     n_filters_11 = 32
     n_filters_12 = 64
[4]: # other factors:
     img_size = 130
     batch_size = 32
     validation_split = 0.1 # 10% for validation
     test_split = 0.00 # 0% for testing
     shuffle_buffer_size = 1000
     seed_num = 101
     desired accuracy = 0.99 # it should be active if EarlyStoppingCallback is
     \hookrightarrow activated
     loss = 'binary crossentropy'
     #optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.RMSprop(learning_rate=learning_rate)
     optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=learning_rate)
     metrics = ['accuracy']
     epochs = 15
     f_mode = 'nearest' # fill_mode in image augmentation
```

```
My dataset_root/
       woman/
          woman_1.jpg
          woman_2.jpg
       man/
          man_1.jpg
          man_2.jpg
          . . .
[6]: import os
     DATA DIR = "D:\\CS online courses\\Free DataSets\\Free Images\\Easier portrait_1
      ⇒images_GPU_03"
     # Subdirectories for each class
     data_dir_woman = os.path.join(DATA_DIR, 'woman')
     data_dir_man = os.path.join(DATA_DIR, 'man')
     # os.listdir returns a list containing all files under the given dir
     print(f"There are {len(os.listdir(data_dir_woman))} images of woman.")
     print(f"There are {len(os.listdir(data_dir_man))} images of man.")
    There are 471 images of woman.
    There are 472 images of man.
[7]: | image_size = (img_size, img_size) # Resize images to this size
     # Load train dataset (excluding validation & test set):
     train_dataset = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
         directory = DATA_DIR,
         image_size = image_size,
         batch_size = batch_size,
         label_mode='binary',
         validation_split = validation_split + test_split, # Total split for val +_
      \hookrightarrow test
         subset = "training",
         seed = seed_num
     )
     # Load validation dataset
     val_dataset = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
         directory = DATA_DIR,
         image_size = image_size,
         batch_size = batch_size,
         label_mode='binary',
         validation_split = validation_split + test_split,
         subset = "validation",
```

```
seed = seed_num
     )
     # Further manually split validation dataset to extract test dataset
     val_batches = tf.data.experimental.cardinality(val_dataset)
     # Compute test dataset size (number of batches)
     test_size = round(val_batches.numpy() * (test_split / (validation_split +__
     →test_split)))
     # Split validation dataset into validation and test subsets
     test_dataset = val_dataset.take(test_size)
     val_dataset = val_dataset.skip(test_size)
     print(f"Train batches: {tf.data.experimental.cardinality(train_dataset).
     print(f"Validation batches: {tf.data.experimental.cardinality(val_dataset).
      →numpy()}")
     print(f"Test batches: {tf.data.experimental.cardinality(test_dataset).numpy()}")
     # Optimize for performance
     AUTOTUNE = tf.data.AUTOTUNE
     training_dataset = train_dataset.cache().shuffle(shuffle_buffer_size).

¬prefetch(buffer_size = AUTOTUNE)
     validation_dataset = val_dataset.cache().prefetch(buffer_size = AUTOTUNE)
     test_dataset = test_dataset.cache().prefetch(buffer_size = AUTOTUNE)
    Found 943 files belonging to 2 classes.
    Using 849 files for training.
    Found 943 files belonging to 2 classes.
    Using 94 files for validation.
    Train batches: 27
    Validation batches: 3
    Test batches: 0
[8]: # Get the first batch of images and labels
     for images, labels in training_dataset.take(1):
             example_batch_images = images
             example_batch_labels = labels
     max_pixel = np.max(example_batch_images)
     print(f"Maximum pixel value of images: {max_pixel}\n")
     print(f"Shape of batch of images: {example_batch_images.shape}")
     print(f"Shape of batch of labels: {example_batch_labels.shape}")
    Maximum pixel value of images: 255.0
    Shape of batch of images: (32, 130, 130, 3)
    Shape of batch of labels: (32, 1)
```

```
[9]: '''
      class\ Early Stopping Callback (tf.keras.callbacks.Callback):
          def on_epoch_end(self, epoch, logs=None):
              train_accuracy = logs.get('accuracy')
              val_accuracy = logs.get('val_accuracy')
              if train_accuracy >= desired_accuracy and val_accuracy >=_
       \rightarrow desired accuracy:
                  self.model.stop_training = True
                  print(f"\nReached {desired_accuracy}% accuracy so cancelling_
       \hookrightarrow training!")
      111
 [9]: '\nclass EarlyStoppingCallback(tf.keras.callbacks.Callback):\n
                                                                          def
      on_epoch_end(self, epoch, logs=None):\n
                                                      train_accuracy =
      logs.get(\'accuracy\')\n
                                       val_accuracy = logs.get(\'val_accuracy\')\n
      if train_accuracy >= desired_accuracy and val_accuracy >= desired_accuracy:\n
      self.model.stop_training = True\n
                                                    print(f"\nReached
      {desired_accuracy}% accuracy so cancelling training!")\n'
[10]: '''
      from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
      early stop = EarlyStopping(monitor='val loss', patience=3)
[10]: "\nfrom tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping\nearly stop =
      EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', patience=3)\n"
[11]: from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import LearningRateScheduler
      # Reduce LR every 10 epochs (Learning rate decay factor)
      def scheduler(epoch, lr):
          if epoch \% 10 == 0 and epoch > 0:
              return lr * 1.0
          return 1r
      lr callback = LearningRateScheduler(scheduler)
[12]: # augmentation_model
      def augment model():
          """Creates a model (layers stacked on top of each other) for augmenting ...
       ⇔images of woman and man.
          Returns:
              tf.keras. Model: The model made up of the layers that will be used to_{\sqcup}
       ⇒augment the images of woman and man.
```

```
augmentation_model = tf.keras.Sequential([
    # Specify the input shape.
    tf.keras.Input(shape = (img_size, img_size, 3)),

    tf.keras.layers.RandomFlip("horizontal"),
    tf.keras.layers.RandomRotation(0.1, fill_mode = f_mode),
    #tf.keras.layers.RandomTranslation(0.1, 0.1, fill_mode = f_mode),
    #tf.keras.layers.RandomZoom(0.1, fill_mode=f_mode)
])

return augmentation_model
```

```
[13]: def create_and_compile_model():
          """Creates, compiles and trains the model to predict woman and man images.
          Returns:
              tf.keras.Model: The model that will be trained to predict woman and man_{\sqcup}
       \hookrightarrow images.
          11 11 11
          augmentation_layers = augment_model()
          model = tf.keras.Sequential([
              # Note: the input shape is the desired size of the image: 150x150 with
       →3 bytes for color
              tf.keras.layers.InputLayer(shape = (img_size, img_size, 3)),
              augmentation_layers,
              tf.keras.layers.Rescaling(1./255),
                        CONV LAYER 1:
                                          #####
              tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(n_filters_11, (4, 4), activation = 'linear'),
              tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2, 2),
                        CONV LAYER 2:
              tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(n_filters_12, (3, 3), activation = 'relu'),
              tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2, 2),
              tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),
              tf.keras.layers.Dropout(dropout_value),
                        BEFORE LAST LAYER:
                                                #####
              tf.keras.layers.Dense(n_units_last_layer, activation = 'relu'),
              # It will contain a value from 0-1 where 0 for the class 'female' and 1_{\sqcup}
       ⇔for the 'male'
              tf.keras.layers.Dense(1, activation = 'sigmoid')])
          model.compile(
              loss = loss,
              optimizer = optimizer,
              metrics = metrics
          )
```

return model

[14]: # Create the compiled but untrained model
model = create_and_compile_model()
model.summary()

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
sequential (Sequential)	(None, 130, 130, 3)	0
rescaling (Rescaling)	(None, 130, 130, 3)	0
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 127, 127, 32)	1,568
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 63, 63, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 61, 61, 64)	18,496
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 30, 30, 64)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 57600)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 57600)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 1024)	58,983,424
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 1)	1,025

Total params: 59,004,513 (225.08 MB)

Trainable params: 59,004,513 (225.08 MB)

Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)

```
[15]:
    training_history = model.fit(
        training_dataset,
        epochs = epochs,
        validation_data = validation_dataset,
        callbacks = [EarlyStoppingCallback()],
```

```
verbose = 2
      111
[15]: '\ntraining history = model.fit(\n
                                           training dataset,\n
                                                                    epochs = epochs,\n
      validation_data = validation_dataset,\n
                                                  callbacks =
      [EarlyStoppingCallback()],\n verbose = 2\n)\n'
[16]: '''
      training_history = model.fit(
          training_dataset,
          epochs = epochs,
          validation_data = validation_dataset,
          callbacks=[early_stop],
          verbose = 2
      I \cdot I \cdot I
[16]: '\ntraining_history = model.fit(\n
                                           training_dataset,\n
                                                                    epochs = epochs,\n
      validation_data = validation_dataset,\n callbacks=[early_stop],\n
                                                                               verbose
      = 2\n)\n'
[17]: training_history = model.fit(
          training_dataset,
          epochs = epochs,
          validation_data = validation_dataset,
          callbacks = [lr_callback],
          verbose = 2
      )
     Epoch 1/15
     27/27 - 10s - 352ms/step - accuracy: 0.5018 - loss: 6.3431 - val_accuracy:
     0.4574 - val_loss: 0.7408 - learning_rate: 0.0050
     27/27 - 7s - 245ms/step - accuracy: 0.6054 - loss: 0.7011 - val_accuracy: 0.6809
     - val_loss: 0.6335 - learning_rate: 0.0050
     Epoch 3/15
     27/27 - 7s - 242ms/step - accuracy: 0.6902 - loss: 0.5848 - val_accuracy: 0.6915
     - val_loss: 0.5817 - learning_rate: 0.0050
```

27/27 - 7s - 245ms/step - accuracy: 0.6949 - loss: 0.5668 - val_accuracy: 0.7234

27/27 - 6s - 240ms/step - accuracy: 0.7067 - loss: 0.5828 - val_accuracy: 0.7128

27/27 - 6s - 240ms/step - accuracy: 0.7044 - loss: 0.5524 - val_accuracy: 0.7660

Epoch 4/15

Epoch 5/15

Epoch 6/15

- val_loss: 0.5555 - learning_rate: 0.0050

- val_loss: 0.5495 - learning_rate: 0.0050

- val_loss: 0.5465 - learning_rate: 0.0050

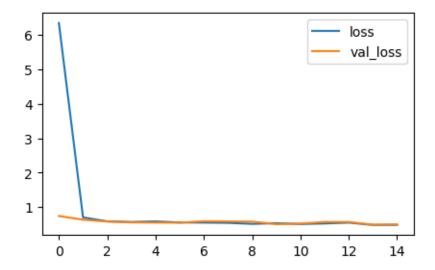
```
27/27 - 7s - 244ms/step - accuracy: 0.7208 - loss: 0.5488 - val_accuracy: 0.7553
     - val_loss: 0.5877 - learning_rate: 0.0050
     Epoch 8/15
     27/27 - 7s - 247ms/step - accuracy: 0.7479 - loss: 0.5413 - val_accuracy: 0.7872
     - val_loss: 0.5827 - learning_rate: 0.0050
     27/27 - 7s - 262ms/step - accuracy: 0.7491 - loss: 0.5118 - val_accuracy: 0.7872
     - val_loss: 0.5763 - learning_rate: 0.0050
     Epoch 10/15
     27/27 - 7s - 253ms/step - accuracy: 0.7503 - loss: 0.5307 - val_accuracy: 0.8085
     - val_loss: 0.5038 - learning_rate: 0.0050
     Epoch 11/15
     27/27 - 7s - 250ms/step - accuracy: 0.7633 - loss: 0.5064 - val_accuracy: 0.7872
     - val_loss: 0.5193 - learning_rate: 0.0050
     Epoch 12/15
     27/27 - 7s - 243ms/step - accuracy: 0.7397 - loss: 0.5238 - val_accuracy: 0.7766
     - val_loss: 0.5664 - learning_rate: 0.0050
     Epoch 13/15
     27/27 - 7s - 242ms/step - accuracy: 0.7338 - loss: 0.5483 - val_accuracy: 0.7553
     - val_loss: 0.5663 - learning_rate: 0.0050
     Epoch 14/15
     27/27 - 7s - 247ms/step - accuracy: 0.7727 - loss: 0.4802 - val_accuracy: 0.7872
     - val_loss: 0.4876 - learning_rate: 0.0050
     Epoch 15/15
     27/27 - 7s - 245ms/step - accuracy: 0.7680 - loss: 0.4828 - val_accuracy: 0.7872
     - val_loss: 0.4962 - learning_rate: 0.0050
[18]: #from tensorflow.keras.models import load model
      #model.save('gender_recognition_project04_v10.h5')
[19]: model.metrics_names
[19]: ['loss', 'compile_metrics']
[20]: result_history = pd.DataFrame(model.history.history)
      result_history.head(15)
[20]:
                       loss val_accuracy val_loss learning_rate
         accuracy
                                  0.457447 0.740837
                                                              0.005
      0
         0.501767 6.343125
         0.605418 0.701088
      1
                                  0.680851 0.633522
                                                              0.005
      2
         0.690224 0.584758
                                 0.691489 0.581714
                                                              0.005
      3
         0.694935 0.566765
                                 0.723404 0.555473
                                                              0.005
      4
         0.706714 0.582845
                                 0.712766 0.549542
                                                              0.005
      5
         0.704358 0.552369
                                 0.765957 0.546453
                                                              0.005
         0.720848 0.548829
                                                              0.005
      6
                                 0.755319 0.587721
      7
         0.747939 0.541291
                                                              0.005
                                 0.787234 0.582685
                                                              0.005
         0.749117 0.511828
                                 0.787234 0.576323
```

Epoch 7/15

```
0.750294 0.530733
                           0.808511
                                     0.503805
                                                       0.005
9
10 0.763251
             0.506413
                           0.787234
                                     0.519265
                                                       0.005
                                                       0.005
   0.739694 0.523846
                           0.776596
                                     0.566437
                                                       0.005
12
   0.733804
             0.548339
                           0.755319
                                     0.566293
13 0.772674
             0.480238
                           0.787234
                                     0.487631
                                                       0.005
14 0.767962 0.482766
                           0.787234
                                     0.496234
                                                       0.005
```

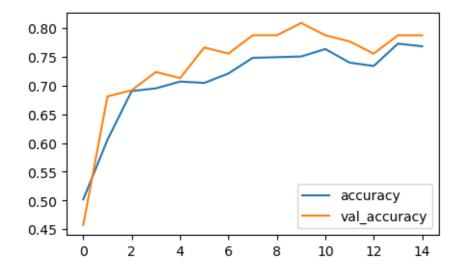
[21]: result_history[['loss', 'val_loss']].plot(figsize=(5, 3))

[21]: <Axes: >



[22]: result_history[['accuracy', 'val_accuracy']].plot(figsize=(5, 3))

[22]: <Axes: >



```
['loss', 'compile_metrics']
                     0s 36ms/step -
     accuracy: 0.7374 - loss: 0.5123
     [0.49623414874076843, 0.7872340679168701]
[24]: from sklearn.metrics import classification report, confusion matrix
      y_true = np.concatenate([y.numpy() for _, y in validation_dataset])
      y_pred_prob = model.predict(validation_dataset)
      # Convert probabilities to class labels (0:Female or 1:Male)
      y_pred = (y_pred_prob > 0.5).astype(int).flatten()
      print("Classification Report:\n", classification_report(y_true, y_pred,_

¬target_names=['Female', 'Male']))
     3/3
                     0s 79ms/step
     Classification Report:
                    precision
                                 recall f1-score
                                                     support
           Female
                        0.71
                                  0.85
                                            0.78
                                                         41
             Male
                        0.87
                                  0.74
                                            0.80
                                                         53
         accuracy
                                            0.79
                                                         94
        macro avg
                        0.79
                                  0.79
                                             0.79
                                                         94
     weighted avg
                        0.80
                                  0.79
                                             0.79
                                                         94
[25]: import tensorflow as tf
      import numpy as np
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
      from tensorflow.keras.utils import load_img, img_to_array
      img_size = img_size
      model = tf.keras.models.load_model("gender_recognition_project04_v10.h5")
      # Load your personal image if you are interested to predict:
      your_image_path = "D:\\Hossein's desktop files in Microsoft Studio⊔
       →Laptop\\Personal Photos\\Hossein_10.jpg"
      img = load_img(your_image_path, target_size=(img_size, img_size))
      final_img = img_to_array(img)
```

[23]: print(model.metrics_names)

print(model.evaluate(validation_dataset))

```
# Adding a batch dimension:
final_img = np.expand_dims(final_img, axis=0)
prediction = model.predict(final_img)
result = "Female" if prediction > 0.5 else "Male"
if result=="Female":
    confidence = (model.predict(final_img)[0][0])*100
else:
    confidence = (1-model.predict(final_img)[0][0])*100
print(f"Prediction result: {result} (confidence= {confidence:.2f} %)")
# Visualize CNN Layers
successive_feature_maps = visualization_model.predict(final_img)
layer_names = [layer.name for layer in model.layers]
for layer name, feature map in zip(layer names, successive feature maps):
    if len(feature map.shape) == 4: # Only visualize conv/maxpool layers
        n_features = feature_map.shape[-1] # Number of filters
        size = feature_map.shape[1] # Feature map size
        display_grid = np.zeros((size, size * n_features))
        for i in range(n_features):
            x = feature_map[0, :, :, i]
            x -= x.mean()
            x \neq (x.std() + 1e-8) # Normalize
            x *= 64
            x += 128
            x = np.clip(x, 0, 255).astype('uint8') # Convert to image format
            display grid[:, i * size: (i + 1) * size] = x
        scale = 20. / n_features
        plt.figure(figsize=(scale * n_features, scale))
        plt.title(layer_name)
        plt.grid(False)
        plt.imshow(display_grid, aspect='auto', cmap='cividis')
        plt.show()
WARNING: absl: Compiled the loaded model, but the compiled metrics have yet to be
```

WARNING:absl:Compiled the loaded model, but the compiled metrics have yet to be built. `model.compile_metrics` will be empty until you train or evaluate the model.

```
NameError Traceback (most recent call last)
Cell In[25], line 26
23 print(f"Prediction result: {result} (confidence= {confidence:.2f} %)")
```

```
25 # Visualize CNN Layers
---> 26 successive_feature_maps = visualization_model.predict(final_img)
27 layer_names = [layer.name for layer in model.layers]
29 for layer_name, feature_map in zip(layer_names, successive_feature_maps:

NameError: name 'visualization_model' is not defined

[]:

[]:
```