simple_CNN_GRAD_CAM-128x

May 20, 2024

1 Analyse der Klassifizierung: 128 Pixel

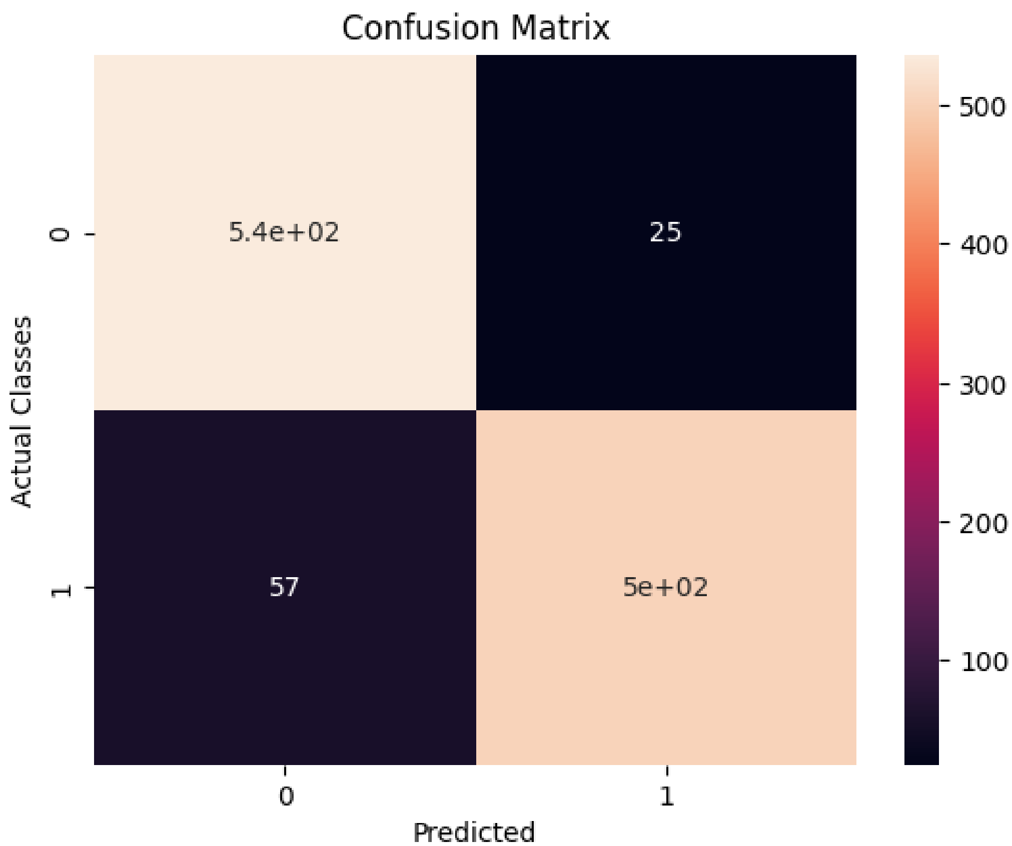
[1]:
```
import os
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns

import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import layers, models
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import img_to_array, load_img

from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.cm as cm

import cv2

#Eingabeparameter (Auflösung und Batch-size)
w, h = 128, 128
batch_size = 64

# Normalisieren der Bilder
train_data_gen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale = 1.0/255)
test_data_gen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale = 1.0/255)

# Erstellen der train- und test-Datensätze
train_Dataset = train_data_gen.flow_from_directory(
    "../images/car/preprocessed_128x/train",
    target_size = (w, h),
    batch_size = batch_size,
    class_mode = 'binary',
    shuffle = True
)
```

```python
test_Dataset = test_data_gen.flow_from_directory(
    "../images/car/preprocessed_128x/test",
    target_size = (w, h),
    batch_size = batch_size,
    class_mode = 'binary',
    shuffle = False
)

# Implementierung der Modellarchitketur:
model = models.Sequential()
model.add(layers.Conv2D(16, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(w, h, 3),␣
 ↪name='conv2d_1'))
model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2), name='max_pooling2d_1'))
model.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', name='conv2d_2'))
model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2), name='max_pooling2d_2'))
model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', name='conv2d_3'))
model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2), name='max_pooling2d_3'))
model.add(layers.Flatten(name='flatten'))
model.add(layers.Dense(128, activation='relu', name='dense_1'))
model.add(layers.Dropout(0.5, name='dropout_1'))
model.add(layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid', name='output'))

model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary_crossentropy',␣
 ↪metrics=['accuracy'])
model.summary()

# Speichern der besten Parameter
weight_path = './weights/'
model_checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint(
    filepath = weight_path,
    save_best_only = True,
    save_weights_only = True,
    mode = 'max',
    monitor = 'val_accuracy'
)

# Training Modell
history = model.fit(train_Dataset,
                    epochs=1,
                    validation_data=test_Dataset,
                    callbacks=[model_checkpoint]
                   )

# Laden der besten Gewichte
model.load_weights(weight_path)
# Ausführen auf dem Testdatensatz
```

```python
predictions = model.predict(test_Dataset)
# Runden des Ergebnisses
binary_predictions = (predictions > 0.5).astype(int)

# Ausgabe der Berwertungsmetriken
true_labels = test_Dataset.classes
sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(true_labels, binary_predictions), annot=True)
print(classification_report(true_labels, binary_predictions))

plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('Actual Classes')
plt.show()
```

```
Found 4486 images belonging to 2 classes.
Found 1122 images belonging to 2 classes.
Model: "sequential"
_________________________________________________________________
 Layer (type)                Output Shape              Param #
=================================================================
 conv2d_1 (Conv2D)           (None, 126, 126, 16)      448

 max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPoolin  (None, 63, 63, 16)        0
 g2D)

 conv2d_2 (Conv2D)           (None, 61, 61, 32)        4640

 max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPoolin  (None, 30, 30, 32)        0
 g2D)

 conv2d_3 (Conv2D)           (None, 28, 28, 64)        18496

 max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPoolin  (None, 14, 14, 64)        0
 g2D)

 flatten (Flatten)           (None, 12544)             0

 dense_1 (Dense)             (None, 128)               1605760

 dropout_1 (Dropout)         (None, 128)               0

 output (Dense)              (None, 1)                 129

=================================================================
Total params: 1629473 (6.22 MB)
Trainable params: 1629473 (6.22 MB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)
_________________________________________________________________
```

```
71/71 [==============================] - 28s 380ms/step - loss: 0.5013 -
accuracy: 0.7570 - val_loss: 0.2195 - val_accuracy: 0.9269
18/18 [==============================] - 1s 41ms/step
              precision    recall  f1-score   support

           0       0.90      0.96      0.93       561
           1       0.95      0.90      0.92       561

    accuracy                           0.93      1122
   macro avg       0.93      0.93      0.93      1122
weighted avg       0.93      0.93      0.93      1122
```



Folgende Labels wurden definiert:

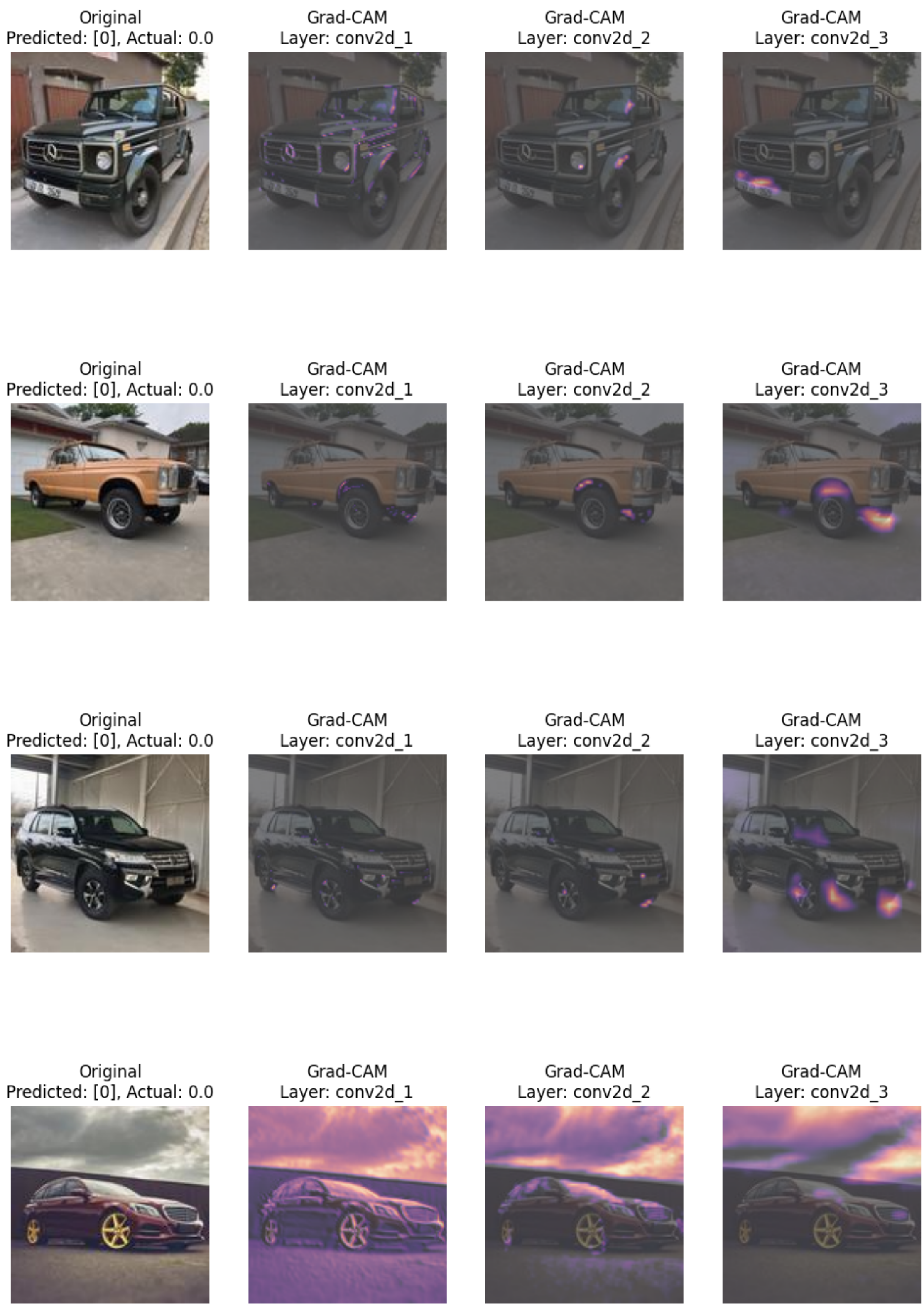
[2]:
```
train_Dataset.class_indices
```

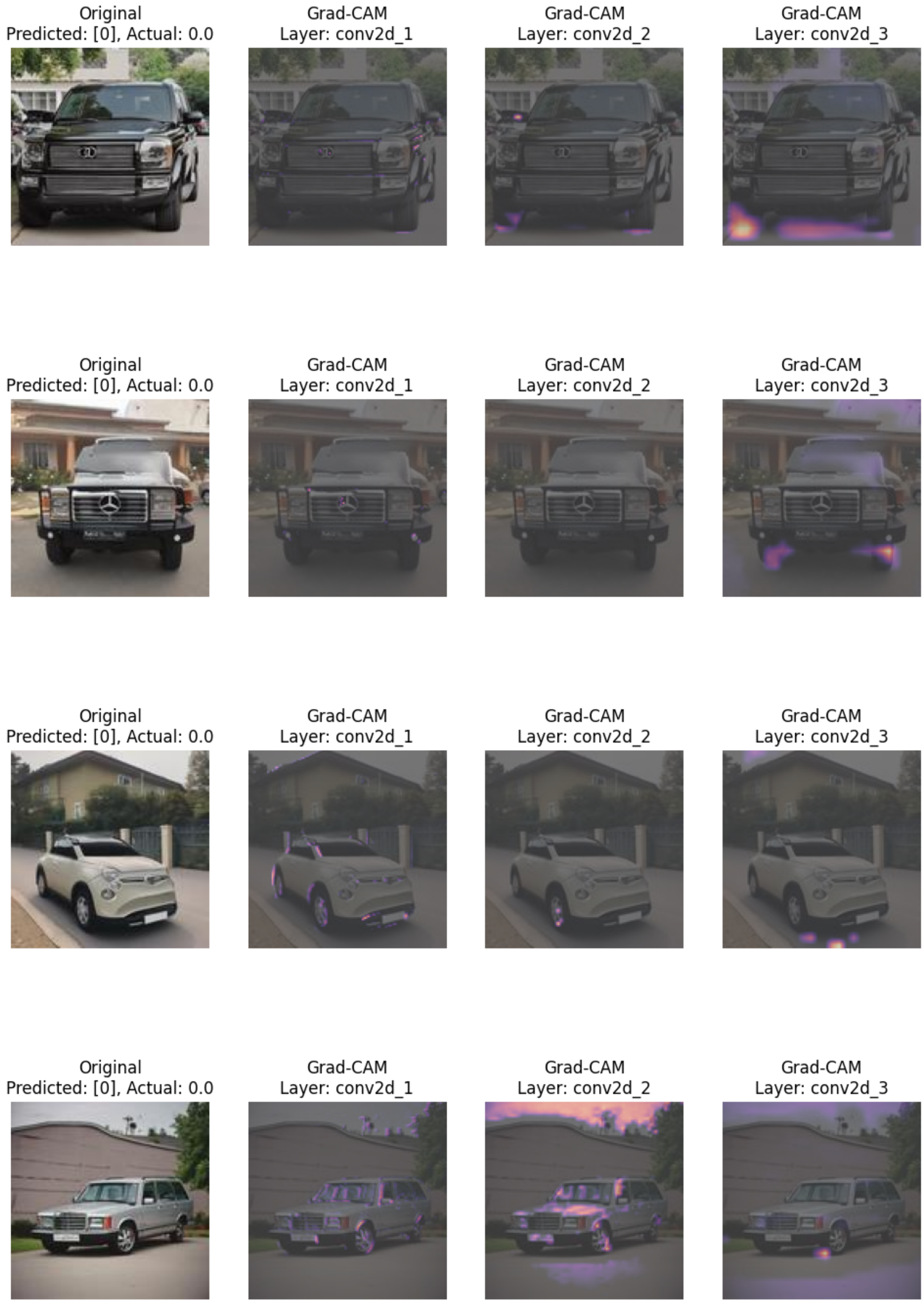
[2]:
```
{'fake': 0, 'real': 1}
```

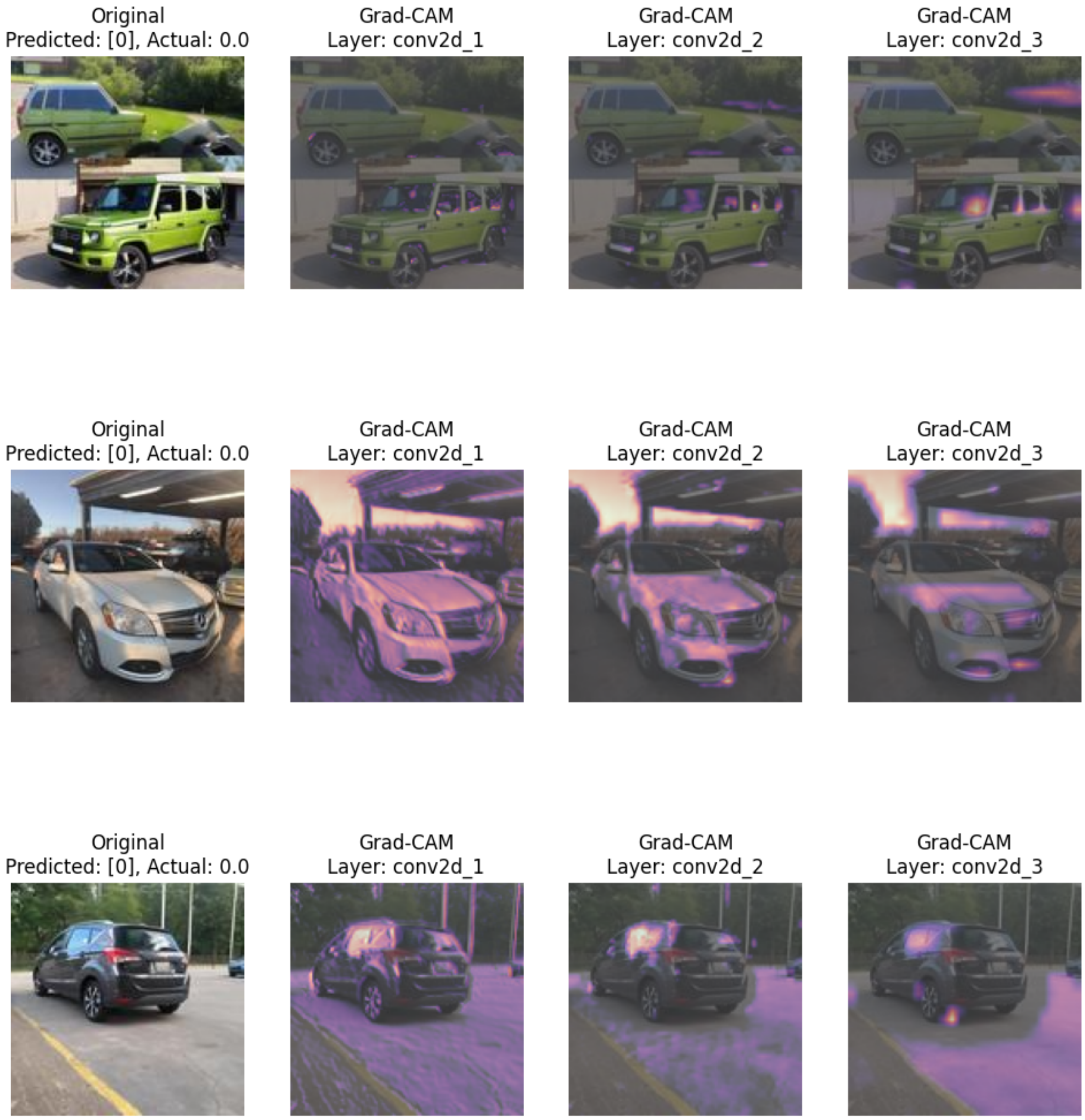
```
[3]: def make_gradcam_heatmap(img_array, model, last_conv_layer_name,␣
     ↪pred_index=None):
         # Erstellen eines Modells, welches die Aktivierung der gewählten␣
     ↪Conv-Schicht
         # und die Ausgabe des Modells abbildet.
         grad_model = tf.keras.models.Model(
             [model.inputs], [model.get_layer(last_conv_layer_name).output, model.
     ↪output]
         )

         # Berechnung des Gradienten der am höchsten vorhergesagten Klasse für das␣
     ↪Eingabebild
         # in Bezug auf die Aktivierungen der letzten Conv-Schicht
         with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
             last_conv_layer_output, preds = grad_model(img_array)
             if pred_index is None:
                 pred_index = tf.argmax(preds[0])
             class_channel = preds[:, pred_index]

         # Dies ist der Gradient des Ausgabeneurons
         # in Bezug auf die Ausgabefeaturemap der Conv-Schicht
         grads = tape.gradient(class_channel, last_conv_layer_output)

         # Dies ist ein Vektor, wobei jeder Eintrag die mittlere Intensität des␣
     ↪Gradienten
         # über einem spezifischen Featuremap-Kanal darstellt
         pooled_grads = tf.reduce_mean(grads, axis=(0, 1, 2))

         # Multiplikation jedes Kanals in der Featuremap
         # mit dem Durchschnittswert des Gradienten für diesen Kanal, um zu erfahren,
         # wie wichtig dieser Kanal für die am höchsten vorhergesagte Klasse ist.
         # Dann summieren wir alle Kanäle, um die Klassenaktivierung für die Heatmap␣
     ↪zu erhalten.
         last_conv_layer_output = last_conv_layer_output[0]
         heatmap = last_conv_layer_output @ pooled_grads[..., tf.newaxis]
         heatmap = tf.squeeze(heatmap)

         # Die Heatmap normalisieren
         heatmap = tf.maximum(heatmap, 0) / tf.math.reduce_max(heatmap)

         # Eine Kanal-Dimension hinzufügen und die Größe anpassen
         heatmap = tf.expand_dims(heatmap, -1)  # Eine Kanal-Dimension hinzufügen
         heatmap = tf.image.resize(heatmap, (w, h))  # Heatmap in der Größe an das␣
     ↪Eingabebild anpassen
         heatmap = tf.squeeze(heatmap)  # Die letzte Dimension entfernen, um sie␣
     ↪wieder 2D zu machen
```

```
    return heatmap.numpy(), preds.numpy()
```

[8]:
```
counter = 0

for images, labels in test_Dataset:

    for i in range(len(images)):
        if binary_predictions[i] == 0 and labels[i] == 0:
            counter = counter + 1
            image_processed = np.expand_dims(images[i], axis=0)

            plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))  # Größere Figure, um alle Heatmaps␣
 ↪sichtbar zu machen

            # Ursprüngliches Bild anzeigen
            plt.subplot(1, 4, 1)
            plt.imshow((images[i] * 255).astype("uint8"))
            plt.title(f'Original\nPredicted: {binary_predictions[i]}, Actual:␣
 ↪{labels[i]}')
            plt.axis('off')

            # Heatmaps für jede Layer generieren und anzeigen
            layer_names = ['conv2d_1', 'conv2d_2', 'conv2d_3']
            for j, layer_name in enumerate(layer_names, start=2):  # Startet␣
 ↪bei 2, da das Originalbild auf 1 ist
                heatmap, _ = make_gradcam_heatmap(image_processed, model,␣
 ↪layer_name)

                plt.subplot(1, 4, j)
                plt.imshow((images[i] * 255).astype("uint8"), alpha=0.6)
                plt.imshow(heatmap, cmap='magma', alpha=0.5)  # Ensure heatmap␣
 ↪is 2D

                plt.title(f'Grad-CAM\nLayer: {layer_name}')
                plt.axis('off')

            plt.show()

        if i >= 10:
            break
    if counter >= 10:
        break
```


Original
Predicted: [0], Actual: 0.0
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_1
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_2
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_3
Original
Predicted: [0], Actual: 0.0
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_1
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_2
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_3
Original
Predicted: [0], Actual: 0.0
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_1
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_2
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_3
Original
Predicted: [0], Actual: 0.0
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_1
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_2
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_3


Original
Predicted: [0], Actual: 0.0
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_1
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_2
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_3
Original
Predicted: [0], Actual: 0.0
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_1
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_2
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_3
Original
Predicted: [0], Actual: 0.0
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_1
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_2
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_3
Original
Predicted: [0], Actual: 0.0
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_1
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_2
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_3


Original
Predicted: [0], Actual: 0.0
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_1
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_2
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_3
Original
Predicted: [0], Actual: 0.0
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_1
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_2
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_3
Original
Predicted: [0], Actual: 0.0
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_1
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_2
Grad-CAM
Layer: conv2d_3