Project Development Phase Model Performance Test

| Date | 10 November 2022 | |
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| Team ID | PNT2022TMID04308 | |
| Project Name | Natural Disasters Intensity Analysis and | |
| | Classification using Artificial Intelligence | |
| Maximum Marks | 10 Marks | |

Model Performance Testing:

| S.No. | Parameter | Values | Screenshot | | |
|-------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| 1. | Model Summary | Convolutional Neural Network or | CNN_model.summary() | | |
| | | CNN is a type of artificial neural | Model: "sequential_2" | | |
| | | network, which is widely used for | Layer (type) | Output Shape | Param # |
| | | image/object recognition and classification. Deep Learning thus | conv2d 2 (Conv2D) | | 896 |
| | | | conv2d_2 (Conv2D) | (None, 62, 62, 32) | 070 |
| | | recognizes objects in an image by using a CNN. | max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling | (None, 31, 31, 32) | 6 |
| | | CNN has four layers. They are | 2D) | | |
| | | Convolution layer, Pooling layer, | flatten_2 (Flatten) | (None, 30752) | 0 |
| | | Flatten layer, Fully connected layer. | dense 8 (Dense) | (None, 300) | 9225900 |
| | | CONVOLUTION LAYER: | | | |
| | | The majority of computations | dense_9 (Dense) | (None, 200) | 60200 |
| | | happen in the convolutional layer, | dense_10 (Dense) | (None, 150) | 30150 |
| | | which is the core building block of a | dense_11 (Dense) | (None, 120) | 18120 |
| | | CNN. A second convolutional layer | dense_ii (bense) | (None, 120) | 10120 |
| | | can follow the initial convolutional | dense_12 (Dense) | (None, 500) | 60500 |
| | | layer. The process of convolution | dense_13 (Dense) | (None, 650) | 325650 |
| | | involves a kernel or filter inside this | dance 14 (Perce) | (Non- 759) | 400350 |
| | | layer moving across the receptive | dense_14 (Dense) | (None, 750) | 488250 |
| | | fields of the image, checking if a | dense_15 (Dense) | (None, 50) | 37550 |
| | | feature is present in the image. | dense_16 (Dense) | (None, 750) | 38250 |
| | | Pooling layer: | | | |
| | | Like the convolutional layer, the | dense_17 (Dense) | (None, 350) | 262850 |
| | | pooling layer also sweeps a | dense_18 (Dense) | (None, 150) | 52650 |
| | | kernel or filter across the input | dense_19 (Dense) | (None, 450) | 67950 |
| | | image. But unlike the | dense_15 (Sense) | (Hone) 450) | 0,730 |
| | | convolutional layer, the pooling | dense_20 (Dense) | (None, 950) | 428450 |
| | | layer reduces the number of | dense_21 (Dense) | (None, 100) | 95100 |
| | | parameters in the input and also results in some information loss. | dense_22 (Dense) | (None, 105) | 10605 |
| | | On the positive side, this layer | dense_zz (bense) | (None, 103) | 10002 |
| | | reduces complexity and improves | dense_23 (Dense) | (None, 190) | 20140 |
| | | the efficiency of the CNN. | dense_24 (Dense) | (None, 130) | 24830 |
| | | | dense_25 (Dense) | (None, 4) | 524 |

| | | Fully connected layer: The FC layer is where image classification happens in the CNN based on the features extracted in the previous layers. Here, fully connected means that all the inputs or nodes from one layer are connected to every activation unit or node of the next layer | |
|----|----------|---|--|
| 2. | Accuracy | Training Accuracy – 93.94% | - accuracy: 0.9057 - val_loss: 1.5248 - val_accuracy: 0.7020 |
| | | Validation Accuracy -72.73% | - accuracy: 0.9313 - val_loss: 1.2206 - val_accuracy: 0.7424 |
| | | | - accuracy: 0.9245 - val_loss: 1.3768 - val_accuracy: 0.7475 |
| | | | - accuracy: 0.9340 - val_loss: 1.3843 - val_accuracy: 0.7475 |
| | | | - accuracy: 0.9367 - val_loss: 1.2302 - val_accuracy: 0.7525 |
| | | | - accuracy: 0.9340 - val_loss: 1.3193 - val_accuracy: 0.7323 |
| | | | - accuracy: 0.9528 - val_loss: 1.3630 - val_accuracy: 0.7323 |
| | | | - accuracy: 0.9326 - val_loss: 1.4956 - val_accuracy: 0.7374 |
| | | | - accuracy: 0.9299 - val_loss: 1.5619 - val_accuracy: 0.7374 |
| | | | - accuracy: 0.9394 - val_loss: 1.5368 - val_accuracy: 0.7273 |