Assignment -3

Python Programming

Assignment Date	30 September 2022
Student Name	MANOJ.A
Student Roll Number	311419205020
Maximum Marks	2 Marks

Problem Statement :- Build CNN Model for Classification OfFlowers

- Download the Dataset : Dataset
- Image Augmentation
- Create Model
- Add Layers (Convolution, MaxPooling, Flatten, Dense-(Hidden
- Layers),Output))
- Compile The Model
- Fit The Model
- D Save The Model Test The Model

Solution:

```
# Used for manipulating directory paths import os import shutil
fromos.path import isfile, join, abspath, exists, isdir, expanduser
fromos import listdir, makedirs, getcwd, remove from pathlib import
Path# Data visualisation import pandas as pd import seaborn as
sns from PIL import Image from skimage.io import imread import cv2
from tensorflow.keras.utils import to categorical
# Specifically for manipulating zipped images and getting numpy
arraysof pixel values of images.
import matplotlib.pyplot as
pltimport matplotlib.image as
mimgimport numpy as np #
Plotting library
from mpl toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D # needed to plot 3-D
surfaces# dl
               libraries
                                   specifically
    CNN from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from tensorflow.keras.utils
                                    import
                                                      load img
    from tensorflow.keras.utils
                                    import img to array
tensorflow.keras.models
                                   Sequential
                         import
                                                   from
tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Flatten,
```

```
Conv2D, Ma xPooling2D from keras import optimizers
# Tells matplotlib to embed plots within the notebook
%matplotlib inline
import math #
Dataset folder
flowersPath = Path('C:/Users/sri
nandhini/Downloads/Flowers-Dataset/flowers')
# Each species of flower is contained in a separate folder, & this is
to get all the sub-directories flowers = os.listdir(flowersPath)
print("Number of types of flowers: ", len(flowers)) print("Types of
flowers: ", flowers)
# A list which contains tuples, the type of flower and the
correspondin g image path flowersList = [] for species in flowers:
Get all thefile names allFlowers = os.listdir(flowersPath / species)
    # Add them to the
list
     for
              flower
allFlowers:
        flowersList.append((species, str(flowersPath /species) + '/'
+flower))
# Build a dataframe
# load the dataset as a pandas data frame
                                                   flowersList =
pd.DataFrame(data=flowersList, columns=['category', 'imag
e'], index=None) flowersList.head()
 # Build a dataframe
  # load the dataset as a pandas data frame
 flowersList = pd.DataFrame(data=flowersList, columns=['category', 'image'], index=None)
 flowersList.head()
    category
                                          image
  0
        daisy C:\Users\sri nandhini\Downloads\Flowers-Datase...
        daisy C:\Users\sri nandhini\Downloads\Flowers-Datase...
        daisy C:\Users\sri nandhini\Downloads\Flowers-Datase...
        daisy C:\Users\sri nandhini\Downloads\Flowers-Datase...
  3
        daisy C:\Users\sri nandhini\Downloads\Flowers-Datase...
# Let's check how many samples for each category are present
print("Total number of flowers in the dataset: ", len(flowersList))
flowerNum = flowersList['category'].value counts() print("Flowers
ineach category: ") print(flowerNum)
```

```
# Let's check how many samples for each category are present
 print("Total number of flowers in the dataset: ", len(flowersList))
 flowerNum = flowersList['category'].value_counts()
 print("Flowers in each category: ")
 print(flowerNum)
 Total number of flowers in the dataset: 4317
 Flowers in each category:
 dandelion
             1052
 tulip
              984
 rose
              784
              764
 daisy
 sunflower
              733
 Name: category, dtype: int64
# A list for storing names of some random samples from each
categoryRanSamples = []
# Get samples fom each category for
category in flowerNum.index:
    samples = flowersList['image'][flowersList['category'] == category]
.sample(4).values
                        fo
rsample in samples:
        RanSamples.append(sample)
    Plot
             the
                    samples
                                f,
                                      ax
plt.subplots(5,4,
                     figsize=(15,10)) for
i, sample in enumerate(RanSamples):
    ax[i//4,
i\%4].imshow(mimg.imread(RanSamples[i])) ax[i//4,
i%4].axis('off') plt.show()
 # Plot the samples
 f, ax = plt.subplots(5,4, figsize=(15,10))
 for i, sample in enumerate(RanSamples):
   ax[i//4, i%4].imshow(mimg.imread(RanSamples[i]))
   ax[i//4, i%4].axis('off')
 plt.show()
```



do some visualization and see how many samples we have for each category f, axe = plt.subplots(1,1,figsize=(14,6)) sns.barplot(x =flowerNum.index, y = flowerNum.values, ax = axe, palett e="rocket") axe.set title("Flowers count for each category", fontsize=16) axe.set xlabel('Category', fontsize=14) axe.set ylabel('Count', fontsize=14) plt.show() # Make directory 'test', with 2 sub directories, 'trainDir', & 'validDir' trainDir = './test/trainDir' valDir = './test/valDir' # test dir = './test/test_dir' def create_directory(dirName): if os.path.exists(dirName): shutil.rmtree(dirName) os.makedirs(dirName) # Inside the trainDir & valDir sub-directories, subdirectories for each flower is created for flower in flowers: os.makedirs(os.path.join(dirName, flower)) create directory(trainDir) create directory(valDir)# lists for training & validation image & label trainImg = [] trainLabel = [] validImg = [] validLabel = []

Category

daisy

sunflower

Let's

dandelion

tulip

```
# for copying 100 samples to the validation dir & others to the train
dir for flower in flowerNum.index:
    samples = flowersList['image'][flowersList['category'] ==
flower].values diffPics = np.random.permutation(samples)
         for i
inrange(100):
        name = diffPics[i].split('/')[-1]
shutil.copyfile(diffPics[i],'./test/valDir/' + str(flower) + '/
'+ name)
try:
            # add image to list
                                             img =
plt.imread('./test/valDir/' + str(flower) + '/'+
name
)
            #resize all of the image to
150*150
          img = cv2.resize(img, (150, 150))
validImg.append(np.array(img))
            # add label to
listif
(str(flower) == "dandelion"):
                validLabel.append(0)
elif (str(flower) == "tulip"):
validLabel.append(1)
                                 eli
f(str(flower) == "rose"):
validLabel.append(2)
                                 eli
f(str(flower) == "daisy"):
validLabel.append(3)
                                 eli
f(str(flower) == "sunflower"):
                validLabel.append(4
)except Exception as e:
            None
                              for i in
range(101,len(diffPics)):name = diffPics[i].split('/')[-1]
shutil.copyfile(diffPics[i],'./test/trainDir/' + str(flower) +
'/' + name)
try:
ame)
```

```
# add image to list
img = plt.imread('./test/trainDir/' + str(flower) + '/' + n
#resize all of the image to 150*150
img
            cv2.resize(img, (150, 150))
trainImg.append(np.array(img))
            # add label to
listif
(str(flower) == "dandelion"):
                trainLabel.append(0)
elif (str(flower) == "tulip"):
trainLabel.append(1)
                                  eli
f(str(flower) == "rose"):
trainLabel.append(2)
                                  eli
f(str(flower) == "daisy"):
trainLabel.append(3)
                                  eli
f(str(flower) == "sunflower"):
                trainLabel.append(4
)except Exception as e:
            None
# Let computer read the 5 category validLabel =
to categorical(validLabel, num classes = 5) trainLabel
=to categorical(trainLabel, num classes = 5)
print(validLabel) print(trainLabel)
# Make new test and validation images as pixcel
validImg=np.array(validImg)
validImg=validImg/255trainImg=np.array(trainImg)
trainImg=trainImg/255
print("\nLengths of the corresponding array dimensions: \n")
print(np.shape(validImg),np.shape(validLabel),np.shape(trainImg),np.sha
pe(trainLabel))
```

```
[[1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
  [1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
  [1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
  [0. 0. 0. 0. 1.]
  [0. 0. 0. 0. 1.]
 [0. 0. 0. 0. 1.]]
 [[1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
  [1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
  [1. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
  [0. 0. 0. 0. 1.]
  [0. 0. 0. 0. 1.]
  [0. 0. 0. 0. 1.]]
 Lengths of the corresponding array dimensions:
 (500, 150, 150, 3) (500, 5) (3812, 150, 150, 3) (3812, 5)
                                                        def createModel():
   model = Sequential()
    # learn a total of 32 filters, kernel size 3x3
model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), input shape=(150, 150, 3),
padding="Same", activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
                     total of 64 filters,
                                                  kernel
          learn
          3x3model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding="Same",
activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
          learn a total of 96 filters, kernel
          3x3model.add(Conv2D(96, (3, 3), padding="Same",
activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
    # learn a total of 128 filters, kernel size 3x3
    model.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding="Same", activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
    # Add Dense layers on
   top'''
• flatten the 3D output to 1D

    add dense layer to top

   '''dfwsssssssssssssssssssssssssssss
```

```
model.add(Flatten())
                        model.add(Dense(256,
activation='relu'))
                        model.add(Dense(5,
activation='softmax'))
    return model
#Compile model =
createModel()
batch size = 128
epochs = 50
model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',
optimizer='RMSProp',
metrics=['accuracy']) model.summary()
# Create data argument to prevent overfitting datagen
= ImageDataGenerator(
        featurewise center=False, # set input mean to 0 over the datas
               samplewise center=False, # set each sample mean to 0
featurewise std normalization=False, # divide inputs by std of the
dataset
        samplewise std normalization=False, # divide each input by its
            zca whitening=False, # apply ZCA whitening
rotation range=90, # randomly rotate images in the range (90,
                 zoom range = 0.1, # Randomly zoom image
0 to 180)
width shift range=0.1, # randomly shift images horizontally (f
ractionof total width)
                  height shift range=0.1, # randomly shift images
vertically (fr action of total height)
                  shear range=0.1,
horizontal flip=True, # randomly flip images
vertical flip=False # randomly flip images
datagen.fit(trainImg)#
start training
''' verbose
O shows nothing; 1 will show animated progress bar; 2 will only
mention the number of epoch.
batch size the number of samples that will be propagated through
the network.
epochs an arbitrary cutoff, use to separate training into distinct
phases.
History = model.fit(trainImg, trainLabel, batch size=batch size, epochs
```

```
Epoch 1/50
30/30 [====
        Epoch 2/50
30/30 [====
         Epoch 3/50
             =========] - 76s 3s/step - loss: 1.1525 - accuracy: 0.5391 - val_loss: 1.0298 - val_accuracy: 0.6220
Epoch 4/50
             ==========] - 76s 3s/step - loss: 1.0546 - accuracy: 0.5847 - val_loss: 1.2276 - val_accuracy: 0.5220
30/30 [====
Epoch 5/50
30/30 [====
             =========] - 76s 3s/step - loss: 0.9765 - accuracy: 0.6267 - val loss: 0.9820 - val accuracy: 0.6060
Epoch 6/50
30/30 [====
                =======] - 75s 3s/step - loss: 0.8994 - accuracy: 0.6388 - val_loss: 1.0915 - val_accuracy: 0.6040
Epoch 7/50
        30/30 [====
Epoch 8/50
               =========] - 76s 3s/step - loss: 0.7530 - accuracy: 0.7122 - val_loss: 0.9513 - val_accuracy: 0.6440
Epoch 9/50
30/30 [====
              =========] - 76s 3s/step - loss: 0.7285 - accuracy: 0.7251 - val_loss: 0.8217 - val_accuracy: 0.6660
Enoch 10/50
30/30 [=====
              :=========] - 76s 3s/step - loss: 0.6202 - accuracy: 0.7636 - val_loss: 1.0112 - val_accuracy: 0.6020
Epoch 11/50
30/30 [====
               ========] - 76s 3s/step - loss: 0.5634 - accuracy: 0.7946 - val_loss: 0.9757 - val_accuracy: 0.6740
Epoch 12/50
epochs, validation data = (validImg, validLabel), verbose=1)
```

```
Epoch 13/50
30/30 [====
                         =======] - 76s 3s/step - loss: 0.4029 - accuracy: 0.8507 - val loss: 0.9934 - val accuracy: 0.6620
Epoch 14/50
30/30 [====
                      :=======] - 241s 8s/step - loss: 0.3064 - accuracy: 0.8901 - val_loss: 1.1231 - val_accuracy: 0.6840
Epoch 15/50
30/30 [=====
                     Epoch 16/50
30/30 [====
                       ========] - 76s 3s/step - loss: 0.1974 - accuracy: 0.9370 - val loss: 1.3903 - val accuracy: 0.6720
Epoch 17/50
                        30/30 [====
Epoch 18/50
                      30/30 [=====
Epoch 19/50
30/30 [====
                        ======== - 76s 3s/step - loss: 0.1306 - accuracy: 0.9586 - val loss: 1.3738 - val accuracy: 0.7000
Epoch 20/50
30/30 [====
                         =======] - 75s 2s/step - loss: 0.1326 - accuracy: 0.9633 - val_loss: 1.3699 - val_accuracy: 0.7120
Epoch 21/50
30/30 [====
                      ========] - 75s 2s/step - loss: 0.0931 - accuracy: 0.9732 - val_loss: 1.4408 - val_accuracy: 0.7000
Epoch 22/50
30/30 [====
                         ======== ] - 75s 3s/step - loss: 0.1330 - accuracy: 0.9675 - val loss: 1.4551 - val accuracy: 0.7140
Epoch 23/50
30/30 [====
                                   - 76s 3s/step - loss: 0.1027 - accuracy: 0.9698 - val_loss: 1.4749 - val_accuracy: 0.6880
30/30 [====
                                   - 76s 3s/step - loss: 0.0735 - accuracy: 0.9811 - val loss: 1.6582 - val accuracy: 0.6800
Epoch 25/50
30/30 [====
                                   - 76s 3s/step - loss: 0.0967 - accuracy: 0.9740 - val_loss: 1.6456 - val_accuracy: 0.6820
Epoch 26/50
30/30 [====
                                   - 289s 10s/step - loss: 0.1099 - accuracy: 0.9756 - val loss: 1.4278 - val accuracy: 0.6820
Epoch 27/50
30/30 T=
                               ===] - 76s 3s/step - loss: 0.0334 - accuracy: 0.9945 - val_loss: 3.0830 - val_accuracy: 0.5840
Epoch 28/50
30/30 [====
                         =======] - 76s 3s/step - loss: 0.0711 - accuracy: 0.9814 - val loss: 1.8990 - val accuracy: 0.7040
Epoch 29/50
30/30 [====
                         =======] - 76s 3s/step - loss: 0.1002 - accuracy: 0.9780 - val_loss: 1.7395 - val_accuracy: 0.7000
Epoch 30/50
30/30 [====
                                   - 76s 3s/step - loss: 0.0648 - accuracy: 0.9850 - val_loss: 2.1520 - val_accuracy: 0.6580
Epoch 31/50
                                   - 76s 3s/step - loss: 0.0446 - accuracy: 0.9908 - val_loss: 2.0066 - val_accuracy: 0.6840
30/30 [=====
Epoch 32/50
30/30 [==:
                                   - 211s 7s/step - loss: 0.0675 - accuracy: 0.9808 - val_loss: 1.8640 - val_accuracy: 0.7100
Epoch 33/50
                       30/30 [====
Epoch 34/50
30/30 [====
                      ========] - 76s 3s/step - loss: 0.0327 - accuracy: 0.9903 - val_loss: 1.9431 - val_accuracy: 0.6700
Epoch 35/50
30/30 [====:
                         :=======] - 76s 3s/step - loss: 0.0128 - accuracy: 0.9971 - val loss: 1.9119 - val accuracy: 0.7140
Epoch 36/50
30/30 [====
                       ========] - 76s 3s/step - loss: 0.1129 - accuracy: 0.9769 - val loss: 1.6934 - val accuracy: 0.6900
30/30 [====
                         =======] - 237s 8s/step - loss: 0.0086 - accuracy: 0.9984 - val_loss: 1.7980 - val_accuracy: 0.6980
Epoch 38/50
30/30 [====
                                   - 75s 2s/step - loss: 0.1073 - accuracy: 0.9801 - val_loss: 1.8164 - val_accuracy: 0.6580
Epoch 39/50
30/30 [====
                                   - 54s 2s/step - loss: 0.0138 - accuracy: 0.9963 - val_loss: 2.1048 - val_accuracy: 0.6700
Epoch 40/50
                       =======] - 55s 2s/step - loss: 0.0083 - accuracy: 0.9982 - val_loss: 1.9964 - val_accuracy: 0.6960
30/30 [=====
Epoch 41/50
30/30 [====
                         =======] - 55s 2s/step - loss: 0.0668 - accuracy: 0.9811 - val_loss: 2.0973 - val_accuracy: 0.6820
Epoch 42/50
30/30 [====
                     :=======] - 55s 2s/step - loss: 0.0049 - accuracy: 0.9984 - val_loss: 2.2556 - val_accuracy: 0.6940
Epoch 43/50
                        =======] - 56s 2s/step - loss: 0.1110 - accuracy: 0.9785 - val_loss: 2.1043 - val_accuracy: 0.7000
30/30 [=====
Epoch 44/50
30/30 [====
                                   - 56s 2s/step - loss: 0.0073 - accuracy: 0.9974 - val_loss: 2.1646 - val_accuracy: 0.7020
Epoch 45/50
30/30 [====
                               ==] - 575 2s/step - loss: 0.1225 - accuracy: 0.9808 - val_loss: 2.0253 - val_accuracy: 0.6840
Fnoch 46/50
30/30 [====
                        =======] - 56s 2s/step - loss: 0.0061 - accuracy: 0.9982 - val loss: 2.3290 - val accuracy: 0.6800
Epoch 47/50
30/30 [===
                                   - 57s 2s/step - loss: 0.0643 - accuracy: 0.9819 - val_loss: 2.2455 - val_accuracy: 0.6700
Epoch 48/50
                     =========| - 5/5 Z5/STEP - 1055: 0.0053 - accuracy: 0.9984 - Val 1055: 2.4161 - Val accuracy: 0.6820
Epoch 49/50
30/30 [====
                        :=======] - 58s 25/step - loss: 0.0523 - accuracy: 0.9861 - val_loss: 2.1841 - val_accuracy: 0.6740
Epoch 50/50
30/30 [====
                 ========== - - 57s 2s/step - loss: 0.0061 - accuracy: 0.9987 - val loss: 2.0135 - val accuracy: 0.6800
```

start

training'''

verbose

_

O shows nothing; 1 will show animated progress bar; 2 will only mention the number of epoch.

batch_size the number of samples that will be propagated through the network. epochs an arbitrary cutoff, use to separate training into distinct phases.

History = model.fit(trainImg, trainLabel, batch_size=batch_size, epochs
= epochs, validation data = (validImg, validLabel), verbose=1)