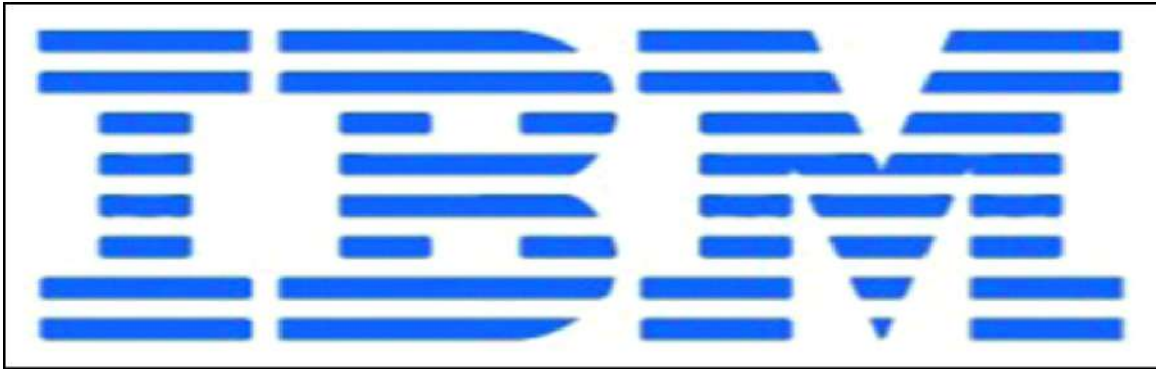




CLASSIFICATION OF ARRHYTHMIA BY USING
DEEP LEARNING WITH 2D SPECTRAL
IMAGE REPRESENTATION

IBM NALAIYA THIRAN

PROJECT BASED EXPERIMENTAL LEARNING



PROJECT REPORT

TEAM ID: PNT2022TMID41545

Submitted by,

Team Head:

K.SUBITHA(621119106024),

Team Members:

S.Azhagunila(621119106002),

E.Bhavani (621119106004),

G.Shalini (621119106021).

In partial fulfillment for the award of the degree

of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

IN

ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

IDHAYA ENGINEERING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN



BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report titled Classification of arrhythmia by 2-D deep learning with spectral image representation is the bonafide work of

SUBITHA.K(621119106024),

Azhagunila.S(621119106002),

Bhavani.E(621119106004),

Shalini.G(621119106021) who carried out the project work under my supervision.

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our strength to bring this project to light.

At this pleasing moment of having successfully completed our project,

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1.Introduction:

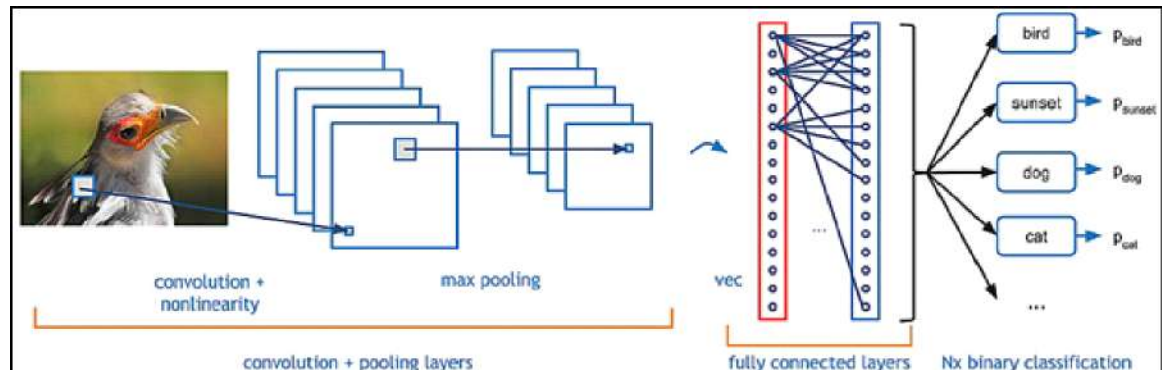
a.Overview:

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are the number one cause of death today. Over 17.7 million people died from CVDs in the year 2017 all over the world which is about 31% of all deaths, and over 75% of these deaths occur in low and middle-income countries. Arrhythmia is a representative type of CVD that refers to any irregular change from the normal heart rhythms. There are several types of arrhythmia including atrial fibrillation, premature contraction, ventricular fibrillation, and tachycardia. Although a single arrhythmia heartbeat may not have a serious impact on life, continuous arrhythmia beats can result in fatal

circumstances. In this project, we build an effective electrocardiogram (ECG) arrhythmia classification method using a convolutional neural network(CNN), in which we classify ECG into seven categories, one being normal and the other six being different types of arrhythmia using deep two-dimensional CNN with grayscale ECG images. We are creating a web application where the user selects the image which is to be classified. The image is fed into the model that is trained and the cited class will be displayed on the webpage.

b.Purpose:

In the past few decades, Deep Learning has proved to be a compelling tool because of its ability to handle large amounts of data. The interest to use hidden layers has surpassed traditional techniques, especially in pattern recognition. One of the most popular deep neural networks is AI Convolution Neural Networks.



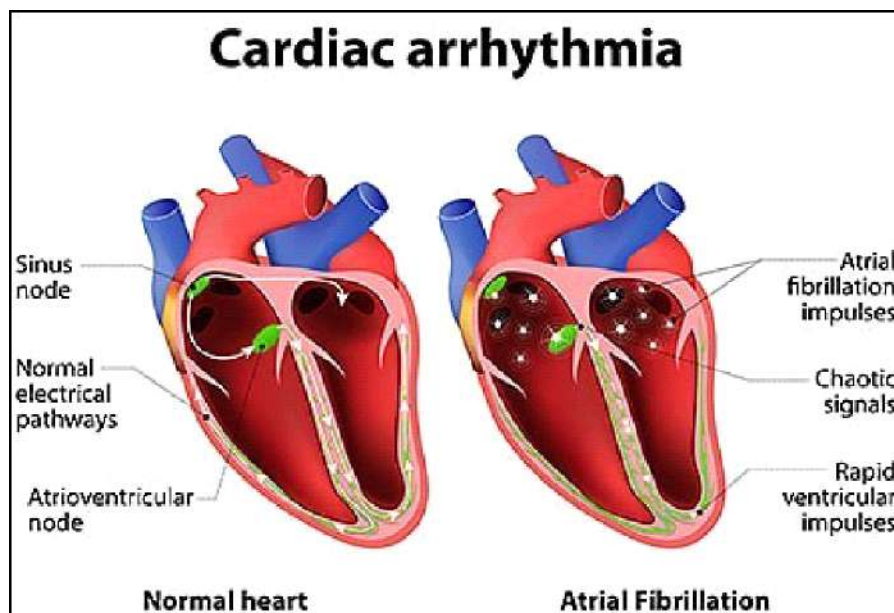
In deep learning, a convolutional neural network(CNN/ConvNet) is a class of deep neural networks, most commonly applied to analyze visual imagery. Now when we think of a neural network we think about matrix multiplications but that is not the case with ConvNet. It uses a special technique called Convolution. Now in mathematics convolution is a mathematical operation on two functions that produces a third function that expresses how the shape of one is modified by the other.

2.Literature Survey:

a. Existing Problem:

Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are the number one cause of death today. Over 17.7 million people died from CVDs in the year 2017 all over the world which is about 31% of all deaths, and over 75% of these deaths occur in low and middle-income countries. Arrhythmia is a representative type of CVD that refers to any irregular change from the normal heart rhythms.

There are several types of arrhythmia including **atrial fibrillation**, **premature contraction**, **ventricular fibrillation**, and **tachycardia**.



b. REFERENCE:

An "ambulatory electrocardiogram" or an ECG) about the size of a postcard or digital camera that the patient will be using for 1 to 2 days, or up to 2 weeks. The test measures the movement of electrical signals or waves through the heart. These signals tell the heart to contract (squeeze) and pump blood. The patient will have electrodes taped to your skin. It's painless, although some people have mild skin irritation from the tape used to attach the electrodes to the chest. They can do everything but shower or bathe while wearing the electrodes. After the test period, patient will go back to see your doctor. They will be downloading the information.

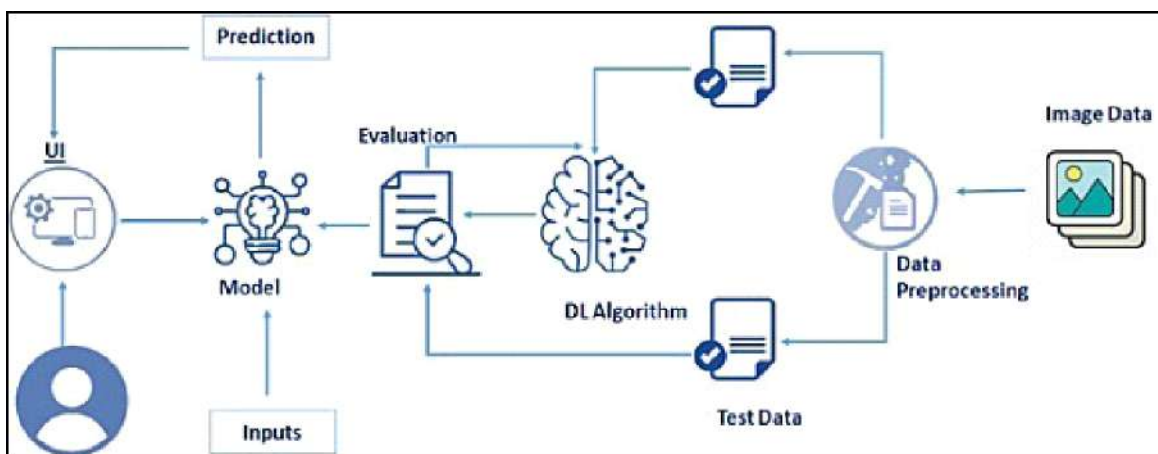
c. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Create a problem statement to understand your customer's point of view. In general, complications of heart arrhythmias may include stroke, sudden death and heart failure. Heart arrhythmias are associated with an increased risk of blood clots. If a clot breaks loose, it can travel from the heart to the brain, causing a stroke.

In general, complications of heart arrhythmias may include stroke, sudden death and heart failure. Heart arrhythmias are associated with an increased risk of blood clots. If a clot breaks loose, it can travel from the heart to the brain, causing a stroke.

Theoretical Experience:

Block Diagram

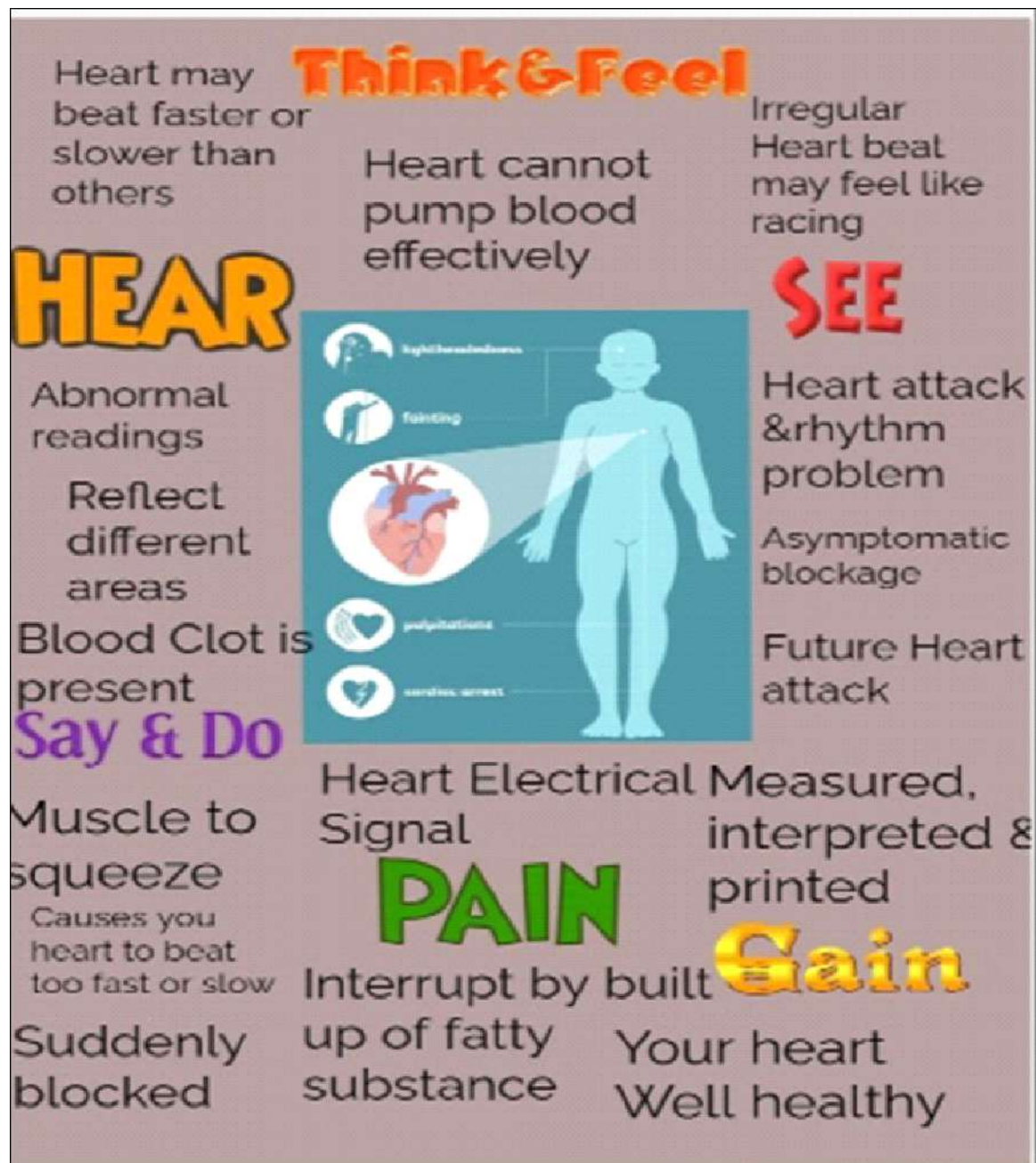


We will prepare the project by following the below steps:

- i. We will be working with Sequential type of modeling
- ii. We will be working with Keras capabilities
- iii. We will be working with image processing techniques
- iv. We will build a web application using the Flask framework.
- v. Afterwards we will be training our dataset in the IBM cloud and building another model from IBM and we will also test it.

3. IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

a. EMPATHY MAP:

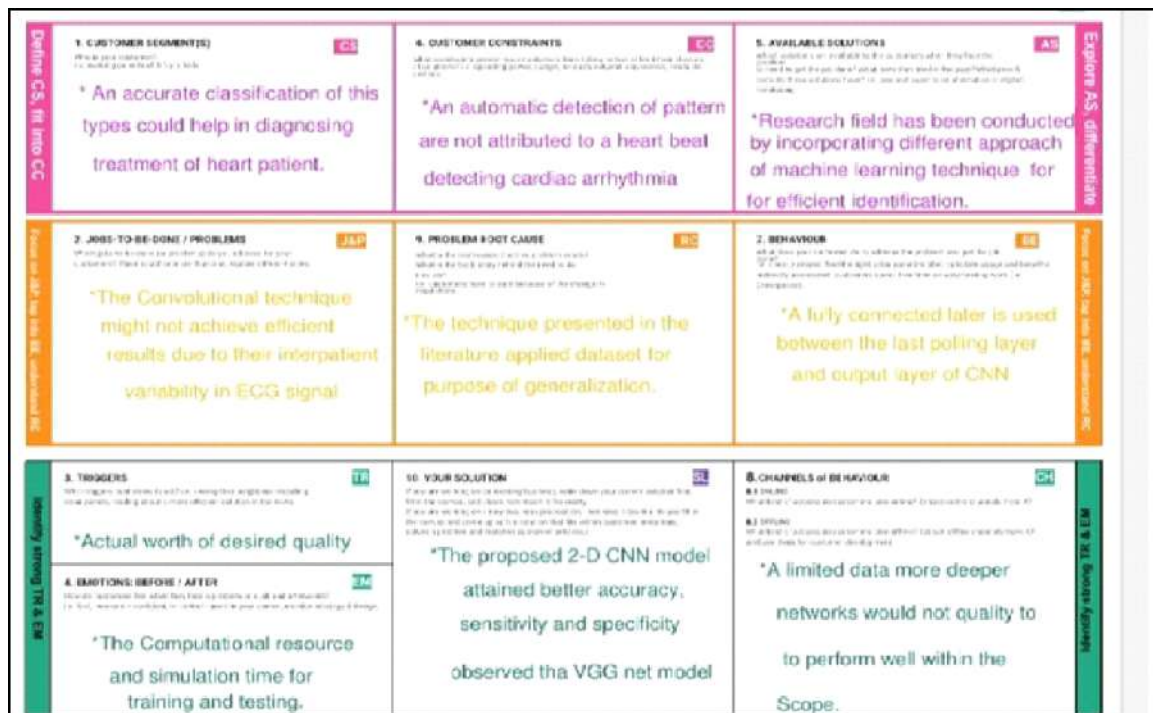




c.PROPOSED SOLUTION

S.No	PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION
1.	Problem Statement(Problem to be Solved)	While most arrhythmias are harmless, some can be serious or even life threatening. When a heartbeat is too fast, too slow or irregular, the heart may not be able to pump enough blood to the body.
2.	Idea / Solution description	Exercising regularly and eating a healthy, low-fat diet with plenty of vegetables, fruits and other vitamin-rich foods are the cornerstones of "heart healthy" living.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	Treatment for heart arrhythmias may include medications, therapies such as vagal maneuvers, cardioversion, catheter procedures or heart surgery
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	The presence of AF leads to more severe initial neurological involvement, longer hospitalization, greater disability and a lower probability of discharge to home.
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	Business runs in the same manner, with ups and downs and re-adaption attitude. Sometimes change management starts like heart beats
6.	Scalability of the Solution	The ECG waveform scaling properties thus suggest that reduced complexity dominates the underlying mechanisms of arrhythmias

d.PROPOSED SOLUTION FIT:



4.REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

Hardware Components Used:

Since we are using the IBM cloud as a platform to execute this project we dont need any hardwarecomponents other than our system.

Software Components Used:

We will be using Visual Studio which is installed in our system and Watsonstudio from the IBM cloud to complete the project.

VISUAL STUDIO:

Visual Studio Code, also commonly referred to as VS Code is a source-code editor made by Microsoft with the Electron Framework, for Windows, Linux and macOS. Features include support for debugging, syntax highlighting, intelligent code completion, snippets, code refactoring, and embedded Git. Users can change the theme, keyboard shortcuts, preferences, and install extensions that add additional functionality

WATSON STUDIO:

Watson Studio is one of the core services in Cloud Pak for Data as a Service.

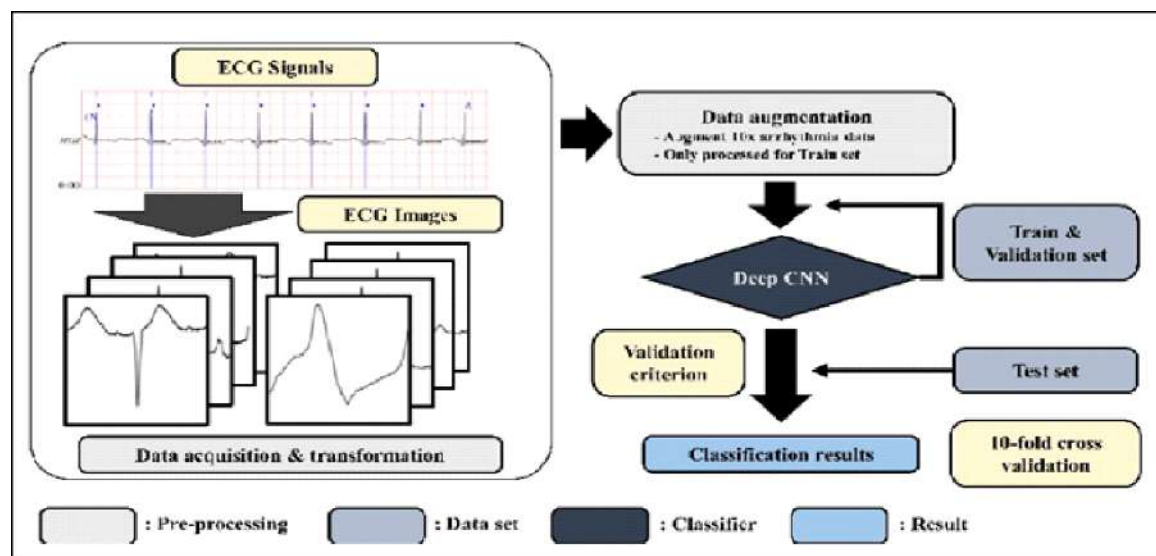
Watson Studio provides you with the environment and tools to solve your business problems by collaboratively working with data. You can choose the tools you need to analyze and visualize data, to cleanse and shape data, or to build machine learning models. This illustration shows how the architecture of Watson Studio is centered around the project. A project is a workspace where you organize your resources and work with data.

Watson Studio projects fully integrate with the catalogs and deployment spaces:

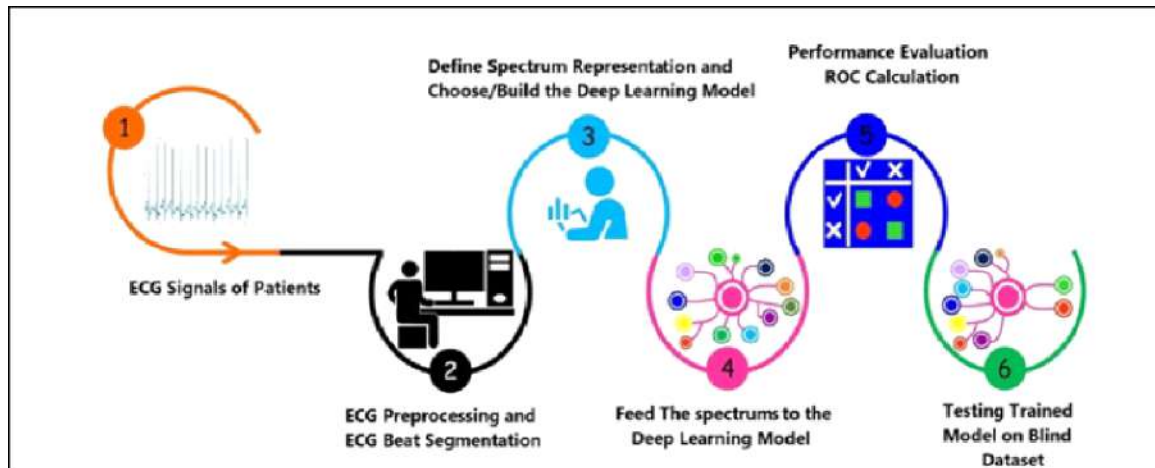
Deployment spaces are provided by the Watson Machine Learning service. You can easily move assets between projects and deployment spaces.

5. PROJECT DESIGN

a. DATAFLOW DIAGRAM:



b. SOLUTION ARCHITECTURE:



6.PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

Project Tracker, Velocity & Burndown Chart: (4 Marks)

Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date (Actual)
Sprint-1	20	7 Days	21 Oct 2022	27 Oct 2022	20	28 Oct 2022
Sprint-2	20	7 Days	29 Oct 2022	04 Nov 2022	20	04 Nov 2022
Sprint-3	20	7 Days	05 Nov 2022	11 Nov 2022	20	12 Nov 2022
Sprint-4	20	7 Days	13 Nov 2022	19 Nov 2022	20	19 Nov 2022

7.CODING & SOLUTION

Experimental Investigations:

In this project, we have deployed our training model using CNN on IBM Watson studio and in our local machine. We are deploying 4 types of CNN layers in a sequential manner, starting from :

- **Convolutional layer 2D:** A 2-D convolutional layer applies sliding convolutional filters to 2-D input. The layer convolves the input by moving the filters along the input vertically and

horizontally and computing the dot product of the weights and the input, and then adding a bias term.

- **Pooling Layer** : Pooling layers are used to reduce the dimensions of the feature maps. Thus, it reduces the number of parameters to learn and the amount of computation performed in the network. The pooling layer summarises the features present in a region of the feature map generated by a convolution layer.
- **Fully-Connected layer** : After extracting features from multiple convolution layers and pooling layers, the fully-connected layer is used to expand the connection of all features. Finally, the SoftMax layer makes a logistic regression classification. Fully-connected layer transfers the weighted sum of the output of the previous layer to the activation function.

Dropout Layer : There is usually a dropout layer before the fully-connected layer. The dropout layer will temporarily disconnect some neurons from the network according to the certain probability during the training of the convolution neural network, which reduces the joint adaptability between neuron nodes, reduces overfitting, and enhances the generalization ability of the network.

Flow Chart & Results with Screenshots:

a. Flow Chart & Results by training model in local machine:

(I) Dataset Collection:

The dataset contains six classes:

Left Bundle Branch Block

Normal

Premature Atrial Contraction

Premature Ventricular Contractions

Right Bundle Branch Block

Ventricular Fibrillation

(II) IMAGE Preprocessing:

Image Pre-processing includes the following main tasks

1. Import ImageDataGenerator Library:

Image data augmentation is a technique that can be used to artificially expand the size of a training dataset by creating modified versions of images in the dataset.

The Keras deep learning neural network library provides the capability to fit models using image data augmentation via the ImageDataGenerator class.

```
In [5]: 1 from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
```

2. Configure ImageDataGenerator Class:

There are five main types of data augmentation techniques for image data; specifically:

1. Image shifts via the width_shift_range and height_shift_range arguments.
2. Image flips via the horizontal_flip and vertical_flip arguments.
3. Image rotates via the rotation_range argument
4. Image brightness via the brightness_range argument.
5. Image zooms via the zoom_range argument.

An instance of the ImageDataGenerator class can be constructed for train and test.

```
In [6]: 1 train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale = 1./255, shear_range = 0.2, zoom_range = 0.2, horizontal_flip = True)
2 test_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale = 1./255)
```

1. Applying ImageDataGenerator functionality to the trainset and test set:

We will apply ImageDataGenerator functionality to Trainset and Testset by using the following code

This function will return batches of images from the subdirectories Left Bundle Branch Block, Normal, Premature Atrial Contraction, Premature Ventricular Contractions, Right Bundle Branch Block and Ventricular Fibrillation, together with

labels 0 to 5{'Left Bundle Branch Block': 0, 'Normal': 1, 'Premature Atrial Contraction': 2, 'Premature Ventricular Contractions': 3, 'Right Bundle Branch Block': 4, 'Ventricular Fibrillation': 5}

```
In [7]: 1 x_train = train_datagen.flow_from_directory("/content/data/train",target_size = (64,64),batch_size = 32,\
2         class_mode = "categorical")
3 x_test = test_datagen.flow_from_directory("/content/data/test",target_size = (64,64),batch_size = 32,\
4         class_mode = "categorical")
```

Found 15341 images belonging to 6 classes.
Found 6825 images belonging to 6 classes.

We can see that for training there are 15341 images belonging to 6 classes and for testing there are 6825 images belonging to 6 classes.

1.Model Building

We are ready with the augmented and pre-processed image data,we will begin our build our model by following the below steps:

Import the model building Libraries:

```
In [4]: 1 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
2 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
3 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Convolution2D
4 from tensorflow.keras.layers import MaxPooling2D
5 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Flatten
```

- **Initializing the model:**

Keras has 2 ways to define a neural network:

1. Sequential
1. Function API

The Sequential class is used to define linear initializations of network layers which then,collectively, constitute a model. In our examplebelow, we will use the Sequential constructor to create a model, which will then have layers added to it using the add ()method.

Now, will initialize our model.

1. **Adding CNN Layers:**

We are adding a convolution layer with an activation functionas relu and with a smallfiltersize (3,3) and a number of filters as (32) followed by a max-pooling layer.

The Max pool layer is used to downspace the input.

The flatten layer input is:

```
In [9]: 1 #MODEL BUILDING

In [10]: 1 model = Sequential()

In [11]: 1 model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3),input_shape = (64,64,3),activation = "relu"))

In [12]: 1 model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size = (2,2)))

In [13]: 1 model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu'))

In [14]: 1 model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))

In [15]: 1 model.add(Flatten()) # ANN Input...
```

- **Adding Hidden Layers:**

Dense layer is deeply connected neuralnetwork layer. It is most common and frequently used layer

```
In [16]: 1 #Adding Dense Layers

In [17]: 1 model.add(Dense(units = 128,kernel_initializer = "random_uniform",activation = "relu"))

In [18]: 1 model.add(Dense(units = 128,kernel_initializer = "random_uniform",activation = "relu"))

In [19]: 1 model.add(Dense(units = 128,kernel_initializer = "random_uniform",activation = "relu"))

In [20]: 1 model.add(Dense(units = 128,kernel_initializer = "random_uniform",activation = "relu"))

In [21]: 1 model.add(Dense(units = 128,kernel_initializer = "random_uniform",activation = "relu"))
```

- **Adding Output Layer:**

Understanding the model is very important phase to properly use it for training and prediction purposes. Keras provides a simple method, summary to get the full information about the model and its layers.

```
In [22]: 1 model.add(Dense(units = 6,kernel_initializer = "random_uniform",activation = "softmax"))
```

```
In [23]: 1 model.summary()

Model: "sequential"

```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 62, 62, 32)	896
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 31, 31, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 29, 29, 32)	9248
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 32)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 6272)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	802944
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 128)	16512
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 128)	16512
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 128)	16512
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 128)	16512
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 6)	774

```

=====
Total params: 879,910
Trainable params: 879,910
Non-trainable params: 0

```

1. Configure the Learning Process:

1. The compilation is the final step in creating a model. Once the compilation is done, we can move on to the training phase. The loss function is used to find error or deviation in the learning process. Keras requires loss function during the model compilation process.
1. Optimization is an important process that optimizes the input weights by comparing the prediction and the loss function. Here we are using adam optimizer
1. Metrics is used to evaluate the performance of your model. It is similar to loss function, but not used in the training process.

```
In [24]: 1 model.compile(optimizer='adam',loss='categorical_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
```

. Training the model:

We will train our model with our image dataset. `fit_generator` functions used to train a deep learning neural network.

```
In [25]: 1 model.fit_generator(generator=x_train, steps_per_epoch = len(x_train), epochs=9, validation_data=x_test,\
2         validation_steps = len(x_test))
```

```
Epoch 1/9
480/480 [=====] - 99s 203ms/step - loss: 1.4415 - accuracy: 0.4788 - val_loss: 1.6093 - val_accuracy: 0.3193
Epoch 2/9
480/480 [=====] - 96s 201ms/step - loss: 0.9465 - accuracy: 0.6495 - val_loss: 1.3444 - val_accuracy: 0.5121
Epoch 3/9
480/480 [=====] - 97s 201ms/step - loss: 0.5540 - accuracy: 0.8018 - val_loss: 0.7785 - val_accuracy: 0.7698
Epoch 4/9
480/480 [=====] - 99s 205ms/step - loss: 0.2770 - accuracy: 0.9069 - val_loss: 0.6690 - val_accuracy: 0.8296
Epoch 5/9
480/480 [=====] - 97s 201ms/step - loss: 0.2037 - accuracy: 0.9388 - val_loss: 0.6057 - val_accuracy: 0.8416
Epoch 6/9
91/480 [==>.....] - ETA: 1:09 - loss: 0.1595 - accuracy: 0.9499
```

● Saving the model:

The model is saved with .h5 extension as follows,

An H5 file is a data file saved in the Hierarchical Data Format (HDF). It contains multidimensional arrays of scientific data.

```
In [26]: 1 #Saving Model.
2 model.save('ECG.h5')
```

1. Testing the model:

Load necessary libraries and load the saved model using

load_model Taking an image as input and checking the results

Note: The target size should for the image that is should be the same as the target size that you have used for training.


```

In [26]: 1 #Saving Model.
          2 model.save('ECG.h5')

In [28]: 1 from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
          2 from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image

In [29]: 1 model=load_model('ECG.h5')

In [30]: 1 img=image.load_img("/content/Unknown_image.png",target_size=(64,64))

In [31]: 1 x=image.img_to_array(img)

In [32]: 1 import numpy as np

In [33]: 1 x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)

In [34]: 1 pred = model.predict(x)
          2 y_pred=np.argmax(pred)
          3 y_pred

Out[34]: 1

In [35]: 1 index=['left Bundle Branch block',
          2         'Normal',
          3         'Premature Atrial Contraction',
          4         'Premature Ventricular Contraction',
          5         'Right Bundle Branch Block',
          6         'Ventricular Fibrillation']
          7 result = str(index[y_pred])
          8 result

Out[35]: 'Normal'

```

The unknown image uploaded is:



Here the output for the uploaded result is normal.

1.Application Building:

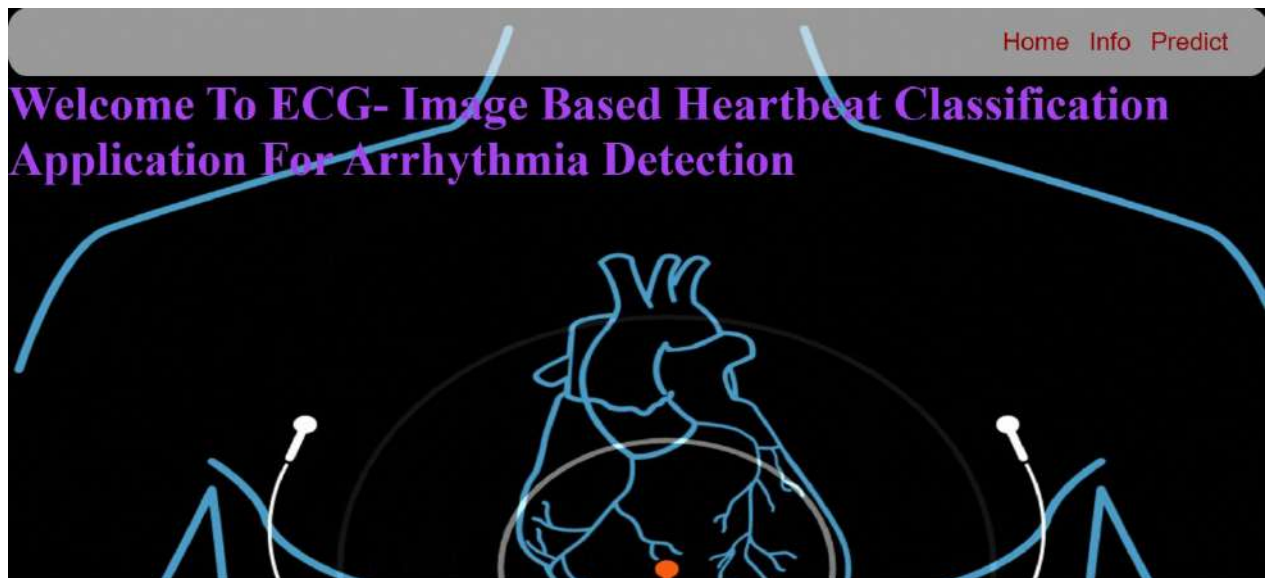
In this section, we will be building a web application that is integrated into the model we built. A UI is provided for the uses where he has uploaded an image. The uploaded image is given to the saved model and prediction is showcased on the UI.

This section has the following tasks

- **Building HTML Pages:**

- We use HTML to create the front end part of the web page.

Here, we created 4 html pages- home.html, predict_base.html, predict.html, information.html.[home.html displays the home page.](#)



[Information.html](#) displays all important details to be known about ECG.

NORMAL

Note that the heart is beating in a regular sinus rhythm between 60 - 100 beats per minute (specifically 82 bpm). All the important intervals on this recording are within normal ranges.

The normal ECG patterns seen in children differ considerably from those in adults.



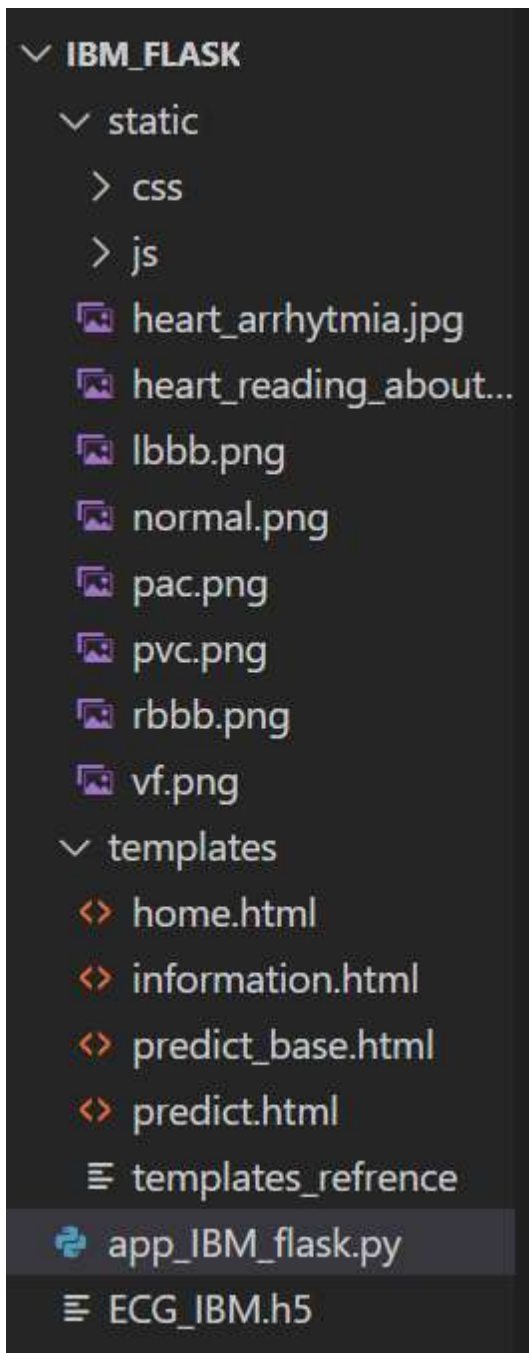
RIGHT BUNDLE BRANCH BLOCK

Right bundle branch block is associated with structural changes from stretch or ischemia to the myocardium. It can also occur iatrogenically from certain common cardiac procedures, such as right heart catheterization. Although there is no significant association with cardiovascular risk factors, the presence of a right bundle branch block is a predictor of mortality in myocardial infarction, heart failure, and certain heart blocks. In asymptomatic patients, isolated right bundle branch block typically does not need further evaluation.



- predict-base.html and predict.html accept input from the user and predicts the values.





- **Building server-side script:**

We will build the flask file app.py which is a web framework written in python for server-side scripting.

1. The app starts running when the `_name_constructor` is called in main.
2. `render_template` is used to return HTML file.
3. GET method is used to take input from the user.

4. POST method is used to display the output to the user.

```
import os
import numpy as np #used for numerical analysis
from flask import Flask,request,render_template
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model#to load our trained model
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
app=Flask(__name__)#our flask app
model=load_model('ECG_IBM.h5')#loading the model
@app.route("/") #default route
def about():
    return render_template("home.html")#rendering html page
@app.route("/about") #default route
def home():
    return render_template("home.html")#rendering html page
@app.route("/info") #default route
def information():
    return render_template("information.html")#rendering html page
@app.route("/upload") #default route
def test():
    return render_template("predict.html")#rendering html page
@app.route("/predict",methods=["GET","POST"]) #route for our prediction
def upload():
    if request.method=='POST':
        f=request.files['file'] #requesting the file
        basepath=os.path.dirname('__file__')#storing the file directory
        filepath=os.path.join(basepath,"uploads",f.filename)#storing the file in uploads folder
        f.save(filepath)#saving the file
        img=image.load_img(filepath,target_size=(64,64)) #load and reshaping the image
        x=image.img_to_array(img)#converting image to array
        x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)#changing the dimensions of the image
```

```
def upload():
    if request.method=='POST':
        f=request.files['file'] #requesting the file
        basepath=os.path.dirname('__file__')#storing the file directory
        filepath=os.path.join(basepath,"uploads",f.filename)#storing the file in uploads folder
        f.save(filepath)#saving the file

        img=image.load_img(filepath,target_size=(64,64)) #load and reshaping the image
        x=image.img_to_array(img)#converting image to array
        x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)#changing the dimensions of the image

        pred=model.predict(x)#predicting classes
        y_pred = np.argmax(pred)
        print("prediction",y_pred)#printing the prediction

        index=['Left Bundle Branch Block','Normal','Premature Atrial Contraction',
        'Premature Ventricular Contractions', 'Right Bundle Branch Block','Ventricular Fibrillation']
        result=str(index[y_pred])

        return result#resturing the result
    return None

#port = int(os.getenv("PORT"))
if __name__=="__main__":
    app.run(host="127.0.1.10",debug=False)#running our app
    #app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=8000)
```

1. Running The App:

Run the file as : `python app_IBM_flask.py`

```
* Serving Flask app "app_IBM_flask" (lazy loading)
* Environment: production
  WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment.
  Use a production WSGI server instead.
* Debug mode: off
* Running on http://127.0.1.10:5000/ (Press CTRL+C to quit)
```

Navigate to the localhost (<http://127.0.1.10:5000/>) where you can view your web page.

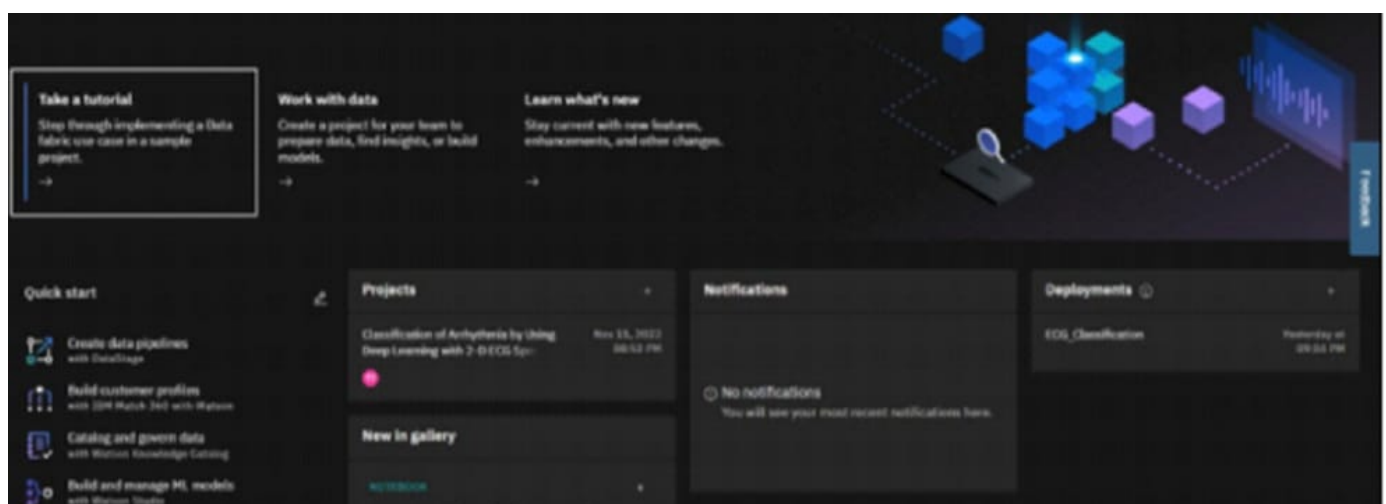
Flow Chart & Results by training model in IBM WATSON STUDIO:

Creating IBM cloud account:

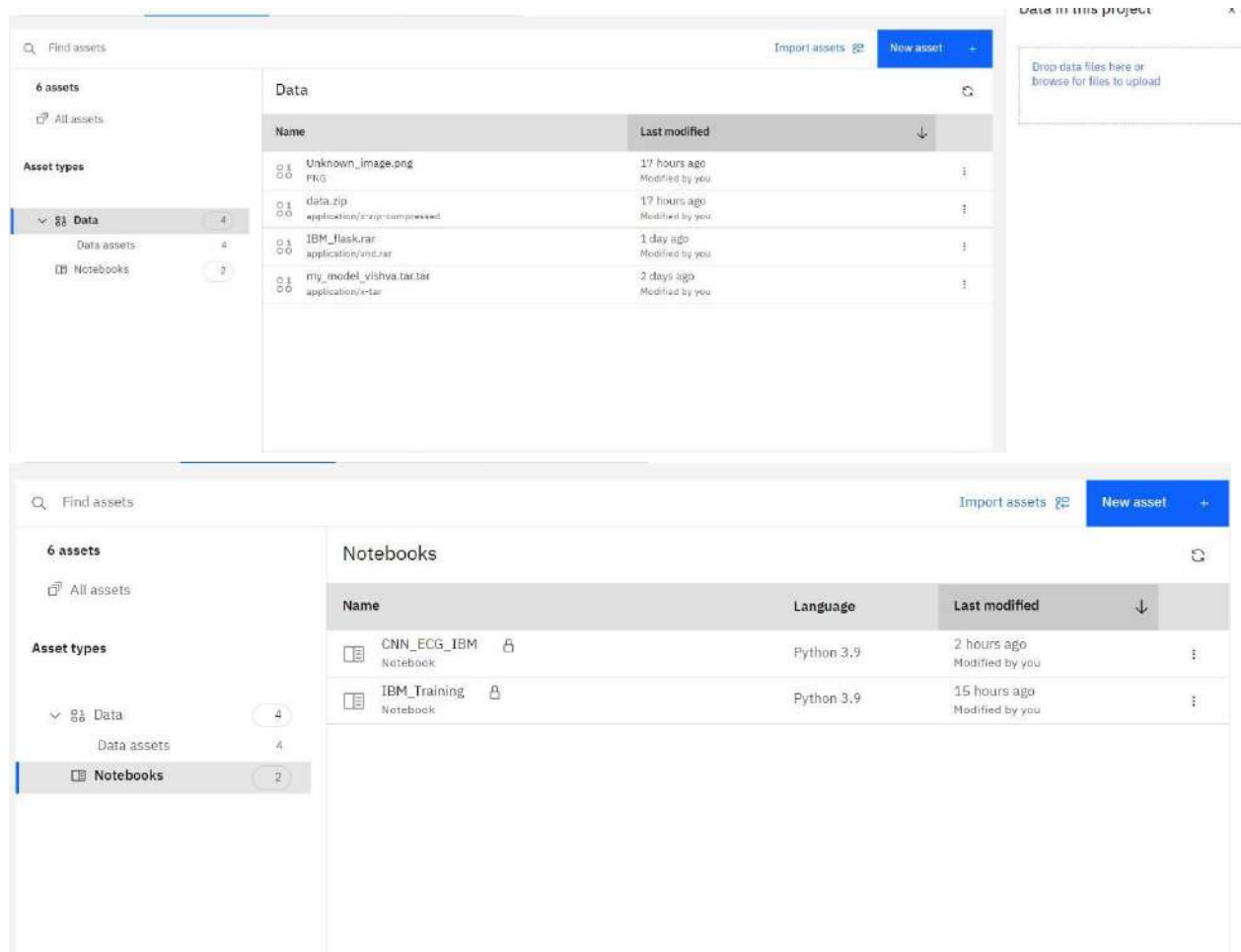
We have to create an IBM Cloud Account and should log in.

Creating Watson StudioService & MachineLearning Service:

AI / Machine Learning (2)					
	Watson Machine Learning-bi	Default	Dallas	Watson Machine Learni...	Active
	Watson Studio-yk	Default	Dallas	Watson Studio	Active



- Upload The dataset and create a jupyter source file in the created project:



Apply CNN algorithm and save the model and deploy it using API key generated:

```
In [77]: model.save('ECG_IBM.h5')
```

```
In [109]: !tar -zcvf ECG-arrhythmia-classification-model_new.tgz ECG_IBM.h5
          ECG_IBM.h5
```

```
In [110]: ls -l
```

```
data/
ECG-arrhythmia-classification-model_new.tgz
ECG-classification.tgz
ECG_IBM.h5
```

```

Successfully installed watson-machine-learning-client-1.0.391

In [25]: from ibm_watson_machine_learning import APIClient
        uml_credentials={
            "url":"https://us-south.ml.cloud.ibm.com",
            "apikey":"E9Hc5H96K_67Ujd-56H2ZTSVeVUd8gr0QdQ93ra5Z"
        }
        client=APIClient(uml_credentials)

In [26]: client.spaces.list()

Note: 'limit' is not provided. Only first 50 records will be displayed if the number of records exceed 50
-----
ID              NAME              CREATED
-----
e3662a1b-04df-46ed-9550-b081d08af72f  ECG_Classification  2022-11-16T15:33:42.493Z

In [27]: space_uid="e3662a1b-04df-46ed-9550-b081d08af72f"

In [28]: client.set_default_space(space_uid)

Out[28]: 'SUCCESS'

In [29]: client.set_default_space(space_uid)

Out[29]: 'SUCCESS'

In [30]: client.software_specifications.list()

-----
NAME              ASSET_ID              TYPE
-----
default_py3.6     0062b8c9-8b7d-44a0-a9b9-46c416adcbd9  base
kernel-spark3.2-scala2.12  028d65ce-7ac1-5e68-ac1a-31189867356a  base
pytorch-onnx-1.3-py3.7-adt  069ea134-3346-5748-b513-49120a15d288  base

In [32]: model_details = client.repository.store_model(modela='ECG-arrhythmia-classification-model_new.tgz',meta_props={
        client.repository.ModelMetadata.NAME:"ECG_IBM",
        client.repository.ModelMetadata.TYPE:"tensorflow_2.7",
        client.repository.ModelMetadata.SOFTWARE_SPEC_UID:software_spec_uid})
        model_id=client.repository.get_model_uid(model_details)

This method is deprecated, please use get_model_id()
/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages/ibm_watson_machine_learning/repository.py:1453: UserWarning: This method is deprecated, please use get_model_id()
warn("This method is deprecated, please use get_model_id()")

In [33]: model_id

Out[33]: 'f5de404a-f13f-414f-9ea2-65185753a484'

In [34]: # @hidden_cell
        # The following code contains the credentials for a file in your IBM Cloud Object Storage.
        # You might want to remove those credentials before you share your notebook.
        metadata_1 = {
            'IAM_SERVICE_ID': 'iam-ServiceId-dd7ca25c-783c-4f4a-a08e-1b9f6ba759c1',
            'IBM_API_KEY_ID': 'EGYPMQ2SPVCT5QFPM0U2CqCb5gr05YDzh2dL-JM8Q2mzL',
            'ENDPOINT': 'https://s3.private.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud',
            'IBM_AUTH_ENDPOINT': 'https://iam.cloud.ibm.com/oidc/token',
            'BUCKET': 'classificationofarrhythmiaibmusing-donotdelete-pr-5viatmq4bsifnb',
            'FILE': 'Unknown_image.png'
        }
        client.repository.download(model_id,'my_model_vishva.tar.tar')
        Successfully saved model content to file: 'my_model_vishva.tar.tar'

Out[34]: '/home/vauser/work/my_model_vishva.tar.tar'

```

For downloading the model we have to run the last part of the above code in the local jupyter notebook:







```

client.repository.download('2702a906-fdce-41d7-94d6-bfe8f920aca8','my_model_vishva.tar.gz')

Successfully saved model content to file: 'my_model_vishva.tar.gz'

'd:\\Jithu Pgm working\\Jithu\\Vishva_programs\\IBM_nalayathiran\\IBM_training\\my_model_vishva.tar.gz'

```

	CNN_ECG_IBM.ipynb	06-07-2022 09:03	IPYNB File	24 KB
	ECG_IBM.h5	06-07-2022 09:03	H5 File	10,385 KB
	IBM_Training.ipynb	16-11-2022 22:24	IPYNB File	11 KB
	IBM_training_reference	06-07-2022 09:03	File	1 KB
	my_model_subitha.tar.gz	17-11-2022 09:29	WinRAR archive	2,913 KB
	my_model_subitha.tar.tar	06-07-2022 09:03	WinRAR archive	10,390 KB

Now we will extract the .h5 model file and will do the app deployment using

flask as done in the previous training:

```
import os
import numpy as np # used for numerical analysis
from flask import Flask, request, render_template
# Flask-It is our framework which we are going to use to run/serve our app
# request-for accessing file which was uploaded by the user on our applicat
# render_template- used for rendering the html pages
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model # to load our trained model
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image

app = Flask(__name__) # our flask app
model = load_model('ECG_IBM.h5') # loading the model

@app.route("/") # default route
def about():
    return render_template("home.html") # rendering html page
```

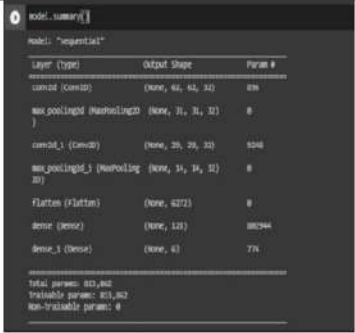
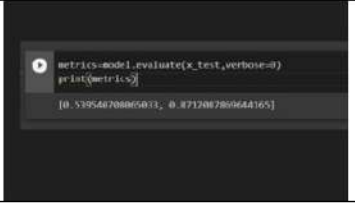
Hence we trained the model using IBM Watson.

8.TESTING

a.PERFORMANCE TESTING:

Model Performance Testing:

Project team shall fill the following information in model performance testing template.

S.No.	Parameter	Values	Screenshot
1.	Model Summary	-	
2.	Accuracy	Training Accuracy – 0.539540708065 Validation Accuracy -0.871208786964	
3.	Confidence Score (Only Yolo Projects)	Class Detected - Confidence Score -	-

b. USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING

This report shows the count of the bugs at each severity level, and how they were fixed.

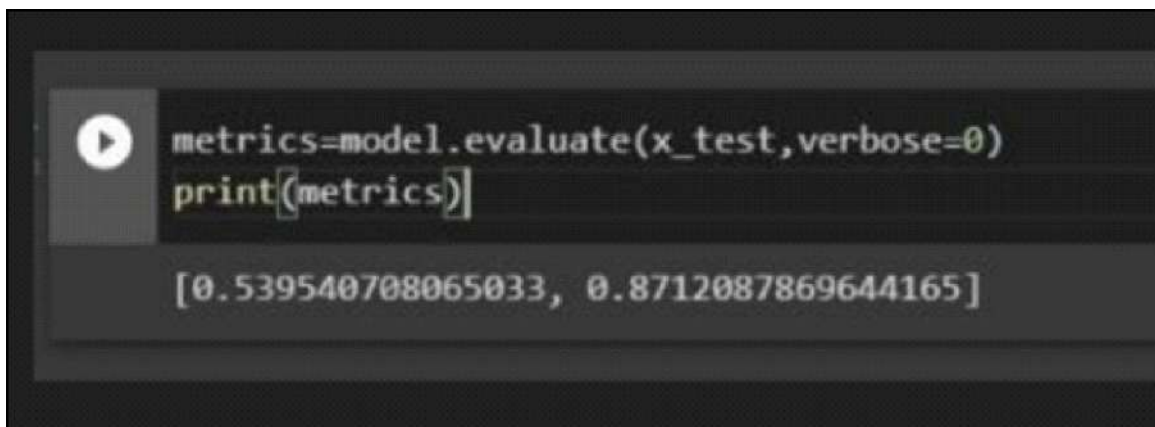
Resolution	Severity 1	Severity 2	Severity 3	Severity 4	Subtotal
By Design	5	4	2	3	14
Duplicate	1	0	3	0	4
External	2	3	0	1	6
Fixed	9	2	4	15	30
Not Reproduced	0	0	1	0	1
Skipped	0	0	1	1	2
Won't Fix	0	5	2	1	8
Totals	17	14	13	21	65

This report shows the number of test cases that have passed, failed, and untested

Section	Total Cases	Not Tested	Fail	Pass
Print Engine	7	0	0	7
Client Application	51	0	0	51
Security	2	0	0	2
Outsource Shipping	3	0	0	3
Exception Reporting	9	0	0	9
Final Report Output	4	0	0	4

9.RESULT

PERFORMANCE METRICS:



```
metrics=model.evaluate(x_test,verbose=0)
print(metrics)
```

```
[0.539540708065033, 0.8712087869644165]
```

10.Advantages & Disadvantages:

a.Advantages:

- i.The proposed model predicts Arrhythmia in images with a high accuracy rate 96%.

The early detection of Arrhythmia gives better understanding of disease causes, initiates therapeutic interventions and enables developing appropriate treatments.

b.Disadvantages:

- i. Not useful for identifying the different stages of Arrhythmia disease.

ii. Not useful in monitoring motor symptoms

Applications :

- i. It is useful for identifying the arrhythmia disease at an early stage.
- ii. It is useful in detecting cardiovascular disorders

11. Conclusion:

1. Cardiovascular disease is a major health problem in today's world. The early diagnosis of cardiac arrhythmia highly relies on the ECG.
2. Unfortunately, the expert level of medical resources is rare, visually identifying the ECG signal is challenging and time-consuming.
3. The advantages of the proposed CNN network have been put to evidence.
4. It is endowed with an ability to effectively process the non-filtered dataset with its potential anti-noise features. Besides that, ten-fold cross-validation is implemented in this work to further demonstrate the robustness of the network.

12. Future Scope:

For future work, it would be interesting to explore the use of optimization techniques to find a feasible design and solution. The limitation of our study is that we have yet to apply any optimization techniques to optimize the model parameters and we believe that with the implementation of the optimization, it will be able to further elevate the performance of the proposed solution to the next level.

13. APPENDIX:

SOURCE CODE:

MODEL GENERATOR


```
[ ] from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
```

```
[ ] from google.colab import drive  
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

Mounted at /content/drive

```
!unzip -u "/content/drive/MyDrive/IBM_nalayathiran/ECG.zip" -d "/content/Untitled Folder" #Consist of ECG DATASET
```

Double-click (or enter) to edit

```
[ ] train_datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, shear_range=0.2, zoom_range=0.2, horizontal_flip=True)  
test_datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
```

```
[ ] x_train=train_datagen.flow_from_directory(directory=r"/content/Untitled Folder/data/train",target_size=(64,64),batch_size=32,class_mode='categorical')  
x_test= train_datagen.flow_from_directory(directory=r"/content/Untitled Folder/data/test",target_size=(64,64),batch_size=32,class_mode='categorical')
```

Found 15341 images belonging to 6 classes.
Found 6825 images belonging to 6 classes.

```
import numpy as np  
import tensorflow  
from tensorflow.keras import models  
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential  
from tensorflow.keras.layers import layers  
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense,Flatten  
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D,MaxPooling2D
```

```
model = tensorflow.keras.Sequential()  
model.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),input_shape=(64,64,3),activation='relu'))  
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))  
model.add(Conv2D(64,(3,3),activation='relu'))  
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))  
model.add(Flatten())
```

```
model.add(Dense(units=128,kernel_initializer='random_uniform',activation='relu'))  
model.add(Dense(5), activation='softmax')
```

```
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 62, 62, 32)	896
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 31, 31, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 29, 29, 64)	9344
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 4272)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	55296
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 5)	754
<hr/>		
Total params: 64,490		
Trainable params: 64,490		
Non-trainable params: 0		

```
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
```

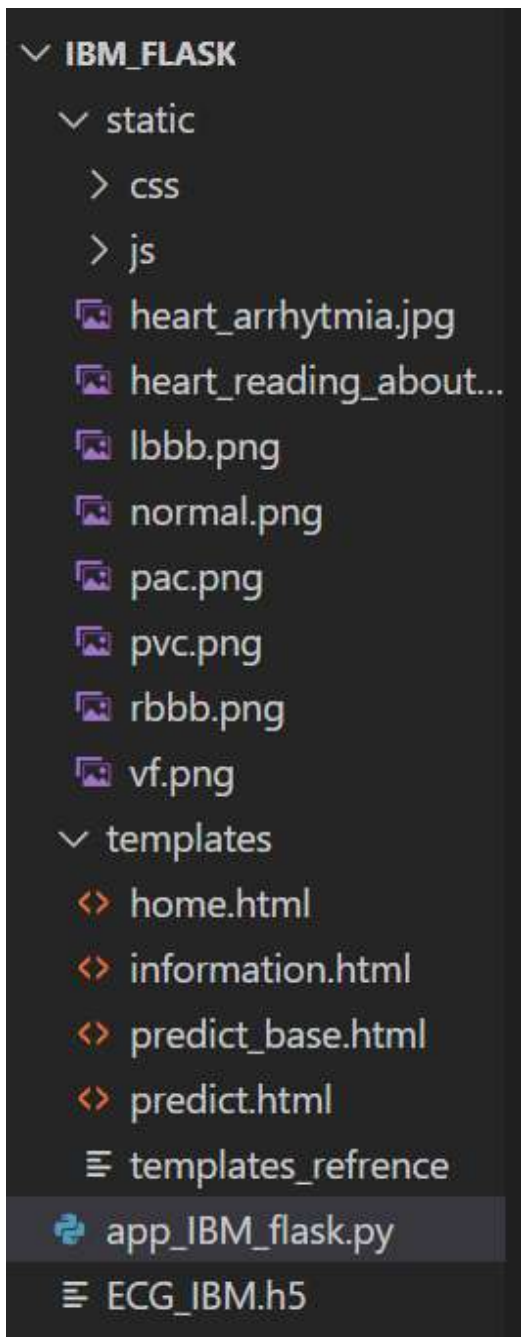
```
[ ] model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
model.fit_generator(generator=x_train,steps_per_epoch=len(x_train),epochs=10,validation_data=x_test,validation_steps=len(x_test))
```

***entry point for launching an IPython kernel.

```
Epoch 1/10  
480/480 [=====] - 45s 75ms/step - loss: 0.8750 - accuracy: 0.6991 - val_loss: 0.5700 - val_accuracy: 0.7916  
Epoch 2/10  
480/480 [=====] - 35s 73ms/step - loss: 0.2549 - accuracy: 0.9232 - val_loss: 0.4051 - val_accuracy: 0.8431  
Epoch 3/10  
480/480 [=====] - 35s 74ms/step - loss: 0.1751 - accuracy: 0.9473 - val_loss: 0.3870 - val_accuracy: 0.8746  
Epoch 4/10  
480/480 [=====] - 35s 73ms/step - loss: 0.1487 - accuracy: 0.9555 - val_loss: 0.4410 - val_accuracy: 0.8621  
Epoch 5/10  
480/480 [=====] - 36s 76ms/step - loss: 0.1256 - accuracy: 0.9626 - val_loss: 0.4161 - val_accuracy: 0.8604  
Epoch 6/10  
480/480 [=====] - 35s 73ms/step - loss: 0.1034 - accuracy: 0.9686 - val_loss: 0.4483 - val_accuracy: 0.8709  
Epoch 7/10  
480/480 [=====] - 35s 72ms/step - loss: 0.0939 - accuracy: 0.9701 - val_loss: 0.4801 - val_accuracy: 0.8725  
Epoch 8/10  
480/480 [=====] - 36s 75ms/step - loss: 0.0817 - accuracy: 0.9751 - val_loss: 0.5306 - val_accuracy: 0.8543  
Epoch 9/10  
480/480 [=====] - 36s 74ms/step - loss: 0.0740 - accuracy: 0.9778 - val_loss: 0.4038 - val_accuracy: 0.8886  
Epoch 10/10  
480/480 [=====] - 35s 74ms/step - loss: 0.0666 - accuracy: 0.9792 - val_loss: 0.4857 - val_accuracy: 0.8828  
keras.callbacks.History at 0x7fa3738ea500
```

```
[ ] model.save("/content/drive/MyDrive/IBM_nalayathiran/ECG.h5")
```



app IBM flask.py

```

import os
import numpy as np #used for numerical analysis
from flask import Flask,request,render_template
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model#to load our trained model
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
app=Flask(__name__)#our flask app
model=load_model('ECG_IBM.h5')#loading the model
@app.route("/") #default route
def about():
    return render_template("home.html")#rendering html page
@app.route("/about") #default route
def home():
    return render_template("home.html")#rendering html page
@app.route("/info") #default route
def information():
    return render_template("information.html")#rendering html page
@app.route("/upload") #default route
def test():
    return render_template("predict.html")#rendering html page
@app.route("/predict",methods=['GET',"POST"]) #route for our prediction
def upload():
    if request.method=='POST':
        f=request.files['file'] #requesting the file
        basepath=os.path.dirname('__file__')#storing the file directory
        filepath=os.path.join(basepath,"uploads",f.filename)#storing the file in uploads folder
        f.save(filepath)#saving the file
        img=image.load_img(filepath,target_size=(64,64)) #load and reshaping the image
        x=image.img_to_array(img)#converting image to array
        x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)#changing the dimensions of the image

```

```

def upload():
    if request.method=='POST':
        f=request.files['file'] #requesting the file
        basepath=os.path.dirname('__file__')#storing the file directory
        filepath=os.path.join(basepath,"uploads",f.filename)#storing the file in uploads folder
        f.save(filepath)#saving the file

        img=image.load_img(filepath,target_size=(64,64)) #load and reshaping the image
        x=image.img_to_array(img)#converting image to array
        x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)#changing the dimensions of the image

        pred=model.predict(x)#predicting classes
        y_pred = np.argmax(pred)
        print("prediction",y_pred)#printing the prediction

        index=['Left Bundle Branch Block','Normal','Premature Atrial Contraction',
        'Premature Ventricular Contractions', 'Right Bundle Branch Block','Ventricular Fibrillation']
        result=str(index[y_pred])

        return result#resturing the result
    return None

if __name__=="__main__":
    app.run(host="127.0.1.10",debug=False)#running our app

```

home.html

```

<html>
<head>
<title>Home</title>
<style>
body{
  background-image: url('https://rh.gatech.edu/sites/default/files/images/research_horizons/BrokenHeart/solution_6_
  background-size:1300px 1000px;
  background-repeat:no-repeat;
  padding:0;
  margin:0;
}
.pd{
padding-bottom:100%;}
.navbar
{
margin: 0px;
padding:20px;
background-color:■white;
opacity:0.6;
color:■yellow;
font-family:'Roboto',sans-serif;
font-style: italic;
border-radius:20px;
font-size:25px;
}

```

```

a
{
color:■red;
float:right;
text-decoration:none;
font-style:normal;
padding-right:20px;
}
a:hover{
background-color:■blue;
color:■red;
border-radius:15px;0
font-size:30px;
padding-left:10px;
}
a{
color:■red;
float:right;
text-decoration:none;
font-style:normal;
padding-right:20px;}
p{
font-color:"#3498eb";
font-style:italic;
font-size:30px;
font-family:Bell MT

```

```

</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="navbar">
<a href="/upload" >Predict</a>
<a href="/info">Info</a>
<a href="/about">Home</a>
<br>
</div>
<b class="pd"><font color="#aa42f5" size="50" font-family="Comic Sans MS" >

Welcome To ECG- Image Based Heartbeat Classification Application For Arrhythmia Detection

</font></b>
<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>
<center><b class="pd"><font color="Black" size="15" font-family="Comic Sans MS" >ECG arrhythmia classification using
<div>
<br>
<center>
<p><font color="#3498eb" background-color="#2596be">According to the World Health Organization (WHO), cardiovascular
number one cause of death today. Over 17.7 million people died from CVDs in the year 2017
all over the world which is about 31% of all deaths, and over 75% of these deaths occur in
low and middle income countries. Arrhythmia is a representative type of CVD that refers to
any irregular change from the normal heart rhythms. There are several types of arrhythmia
including atrial fibrillation, premature contraction, ventricular fibrillation, and tachycardia.

```

information.html

```

<html>
<head>
<style>
.navbar
{
margin: 0px;
padding:20px;
background-color: white;
opacity:0.6;
color: black;
font-family:'Roboto',sans-serif;
font-style: italic;
border-radius:20px;
font-size:25px;
}
a
{
color: red;
float:right;
text-decoration:none;
font-style:normal;
padding-right:20px;
}
a:hover{
background-color: blue;
color: red;

```

predict.html


```
{% extends "predict_base.html" %} {% block content %}
<h2 style="color: #fc4e03;font-family:Times New Roman;font-size:60">ECG Arrhythmia Classification</h2>
<div>
  <form id="upload-file" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
    <center>
      <label for="imageUpload" class="upload-label">
        Choose...
      </label>
      <input type="file" name="file" id="imageUpload" accept=".png, .jpg, .jpeg">
    </center></form>
    <center> <div class="image-section" style="display:none;">
      <div class="img-preview">
        <div id="imagePreview">
        </div></center>
      </div>
      <center><div>
        <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-lg " id="btn-predict">Predict!</button>
      </div></center>
    </div>
    <div class="loader" style="display:none;"></div>
    <h3 style="color: Black" id="result">
      <span> </span>
    </h3>
  </div></div>
{% endblock %}
```

predict base.html

```

<html lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
  <title>Predict</title>
  <link href="https://cdn.bootcss.com/bootstrap/4.0.0/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
  <script src="https://cdn.bootcss.com/popper.js/1.12.9/umd/popper.min.js"></script>
  <script src="https://cdn.bootcss.com/jquery/3.3.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
  <script src="https://cdn.bootcss.com/bootstrap/4.0.0/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
  <link href="{ url_for('static', filename='css/flask_main_style.css') }" rel="stylesheet">
</style>
.bar
{
margin: 0px;
padding:20px;
background-color: white;
opacity:0.6;
color:black;
font-family:'Roboto',sans-serif;
font-style: italic;
border-radius:20px;
font-size:25px;
}

```

```

a
{
color: grey;
float:right;
text-decoration:none;
font-style:normal;
padding-right:20px;
}
a:hover{
background-color:black;
color:white;
border-radius:15px;0
font-size:30px;
padding-left:10px;
}
body
{
background-image: url("https://media.tenor.com/uFB7tkZq3QYAAAd/heart-heartbeat.gif");
background-size:cover;
}
</style>
</head>

```

```

<body>
<div class="bar">
<a href="/upload" >Predict</a>
<a href="/info">Info</a>
<a href="/about">Home</a>
<br>
</div>

<div class="container">
| <center> <div id="content" style="margin-top:2em">{% block content %}{% endblock %}</div></center>
| </div>
</div>

</body>

<footer>
<script src="{{ url_for('static', filename='js/flask_main_js.js') }}" type="text/javascript"></script>
</footer>

</html>

```

flask main.js

```

$(document).ready(function () {
    // Init
    $('.image-section').hide();
    $('.loader').hide();
    $('#result').hide();

    // Upload Preview
    function readURL(input) {
        if (input.files && input.files[0]) {
            var reader = new FileReader();
            reader.onload = function (e) {
                $('#imagePreview').css('background-image', 'url(' + e.target.result + ')');
                $('#imagePreview').hide();
                $('#imagePreview').fadeIn(650);
            }
            reader.readAsDataURL(input.files[0]);
        }
    }

    $("#imageUpload").change(function () {
        $('.image-section').show();
        $('#btn-predict').show();
        $('#result').text('');
        $('#result').hide();
        readURL(this);
    });
});

```

```

$('#btn-predict').click(function () {
    var form_data = new FormData($('#upload-file')[0]);

    // Show loading animation
    $(this).hide();
    $('.loader').show();

    // Make prediction by calling api /predict
    $.ajax({
        type: 'POST',
        url: '/predict',
        data: form_data,
        contentType: false,
        cache: false,
        processData: false,
        async: true,
        success: function (data) {
            // Get and display the result
            $('.loader').hide();
            $('#result').fadeIn(600);
            $('#result').text(' Result:  ' + data);
            console.log('Success!');
        },
    });
});

```

flask main style .CSS

```

.img-preview {
    width: 256px;
    height: 256px;
    position: relative;
    border: 5px solid #F8F8F8;
    box-shadow: 0px 2px 4px 0px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
    margin-top: 1em;
    margin-bottom: 1em;
}

.img-preview>div {
    width: 100%;
    height: 100%;
    background-size: 256px 256px;
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    background-position: center;
}

input[type="file"] {
    display: none;
}

.upload-label{
    display: inline-block;
    padding: 12px 30px;
    background: #39D2B4;
}

```

```
background: #39D2B4;
color: #fff;
font-size: 1em;
transition: all .4s;
cursor: pointer;
}

.upload-label:hover{
background: #34495E;
color: #39D2B4;
}

.loader {
border: 8px solid #f3f3f3; /* Light grey */
border-top: 8px solid #3498db; /* Blue */
border-radius: 50%;
width: 50px;
height: 50px;
animation: spin 1s linear infinite;
}

@keyframes spin {
0% { transform: rotate(0deg); }
100% { transform: rotate(360deg); }
}
```

THE END

