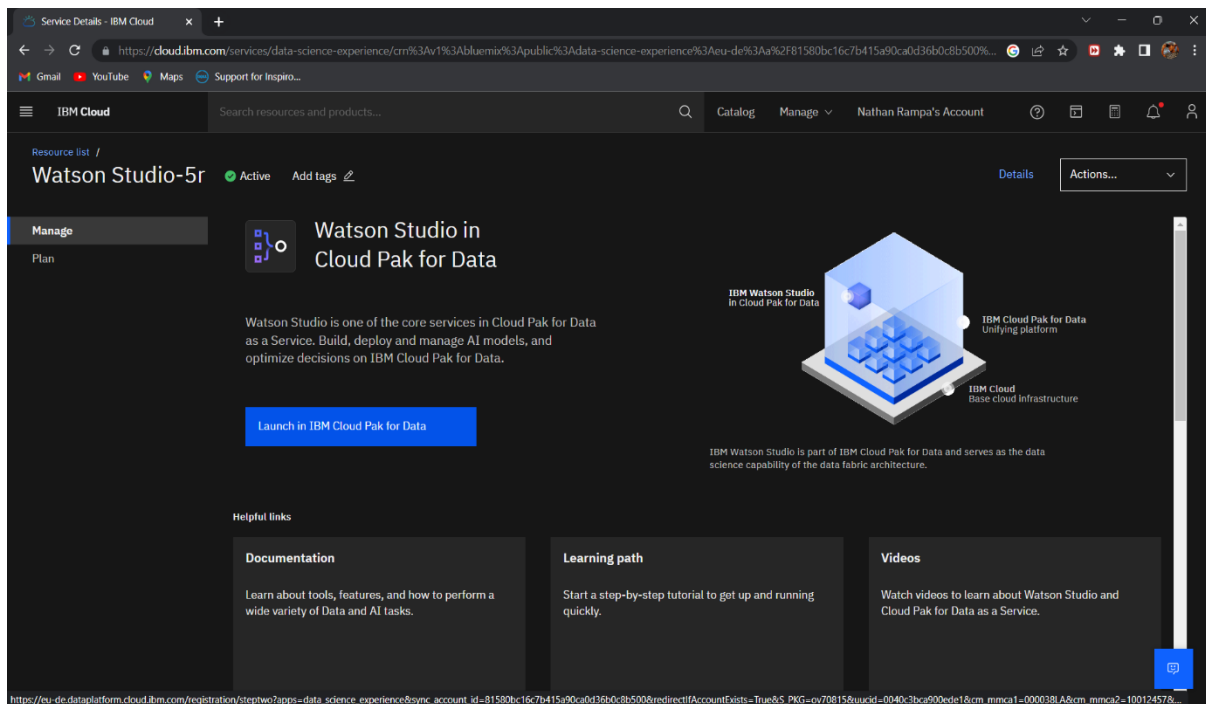
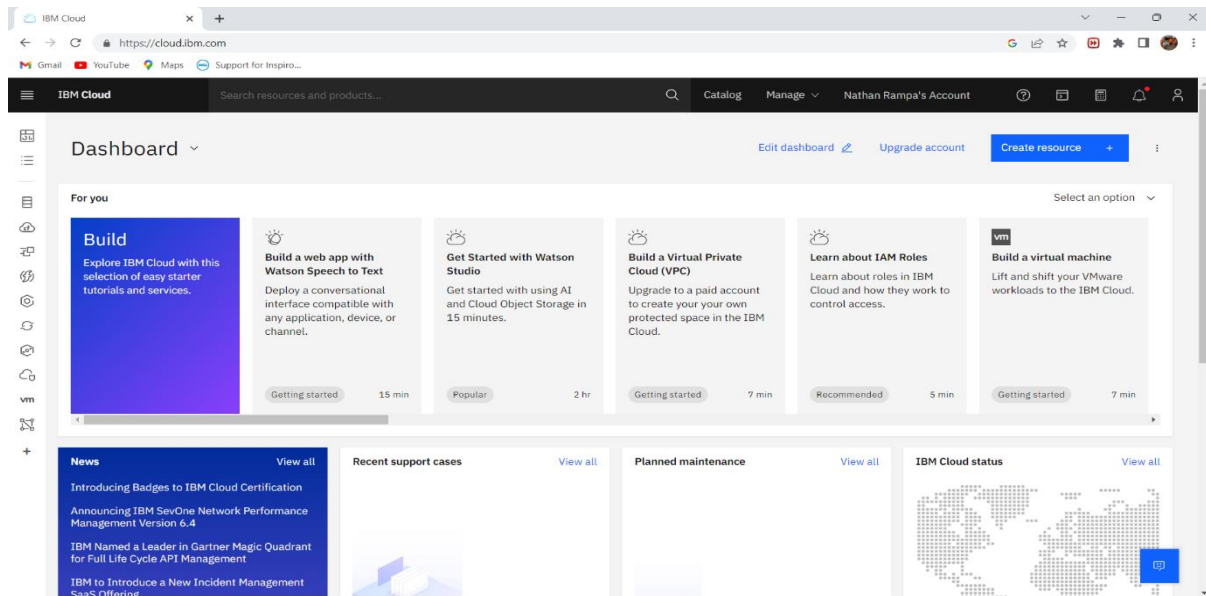


Train Model On IBM

TEAM ID: PNT2022TMID16547

PROJECT NAME: Natural Disasters Intensity Analysis and Classification using Artificial Intelligence



Service Details - IBM Cloud x TrainTestAndSaveModel - IBM W x IBM Watson Studio x +

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**Image Data Augmentation**

In [4]: #Configuring image Data Generator Class

```
#Setting Parameter for Image Augmentation for training data
train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale = 1./255, shear_range = 0.2, zoom_range = 0.2, horizontal_flip = True)

#Image Data Augmentation for testing data
test_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale = 1./255)
```

**Apply ImageDataGenerator Functionality To Trainset And Testset**

In [14]: #Performing data augmentation to train data

```
x_train = train_datagen.flow_from_directory('/content/dataset/train_set', target_size = (64,64), batch_size = 5, color_mode = 'rgb', class_mode = 'categorical')
#performing data augmentation to test data
x_test = test_datagen.flow_from_directory('/content/dataset/test_set', target_size = (64,64), batch_size = 5, color_mode = 'rgb', class_mode = 'categorical')
```

Found 742 images belonging to 4 classes.  
Found 198 images belonging to 4 classes.

In [15]: #Importing necessary libraries

```
import numpy as np
import tensorflow
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
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
```

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In [ ]:

In [2]: #importing image data generator library

In [3]: from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

2022-11-24 16:12:46.888172: W tensorflow/stream\_executor/platform/default/dso\_loader.cc:64] Could not load dynamic library 'libcuda.so.11.0'; dlerror: libcuda.so.11.0: cannot open shared object file: No such file or directory; LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH: /opt/ibm/dsdriver/lib:/opt/oracle/lib:/opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages/tensorflow

**Image Data Augmentation**

In [4]: #Configuring image Data Generator Class

```
#Setting Parameter for Image Augmentation for training data
train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale = 1./255, shear_range = 0.2, zoom_range = 0.2, horizontal_flip = True)

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test_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale = 1./255)
```

**Apply ImageDataGenerator Functionality To Trainset And Testset**

In [14]: #Performing data augmentation to train data

```
x_train = train_datagen.flow_from_directory('/content/dataset/train_set', target_size = (64,64), batch_size = 5, color_mode = 'rgb', class_mode = 'categorical')
```

data\_set (1).zip  
Failed - Network error Show all

```
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Out[43]: {'cyclone': 0, 'earthquake': 1, 'flood': 2, 'wildfire': 3}

In [24]: # taking image as input
img = image.load_img(r'./content/dataset/test_set/Earthquake/1330.jpg',target_size=(64,64))
x=image.img_to_array(img)
x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)
index=['cyclone','earthquake','flood','wildfire']
y=np.argmax(model.predict(x),axis=1)
print(index[int(y)])

1/1 [=====] - 0s 145ms/step
Earthquake

In [25]: # input 2
img = image.load_img('./content/dataset/test_set/Wildfire/1065.jpg',target_size=(64,64))
x=image.img_to_array(img)
x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)
index=['cyclone','earthquake','flood','wildfire']
y=np.argmax(model.predict(x),axis=1)
print(index[int(y)])

1/1 [=====] - 0s 26ms/step
Wildfire
```

```
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In [15]: #importing necessary libraries
import numpy as np
import tensorflow
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras import layers
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense,Flatten
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D,MaxPooling2D
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

In [16]: # initialising the model and adding CNN layers
model = Sequential()

# First convolution layer and pooling
model.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),input_shape=(64,64,3),activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))

#Second convolution layer and pooling
model.add(Conv2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))

#Flattening the layers
model.add(Flatten())

#Adding Dense Layers
model.add(Dense(units=128,activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(units=4,activation='softmax'))

In [17]: # Summary of our model
model.summary()
```

```
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File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Help Trusted Python 3.9
In [17]: # Summary of our model
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, 4) 516
-----
Total params: 813,604
Trainable params: 813,604
Non-trainable params: 0

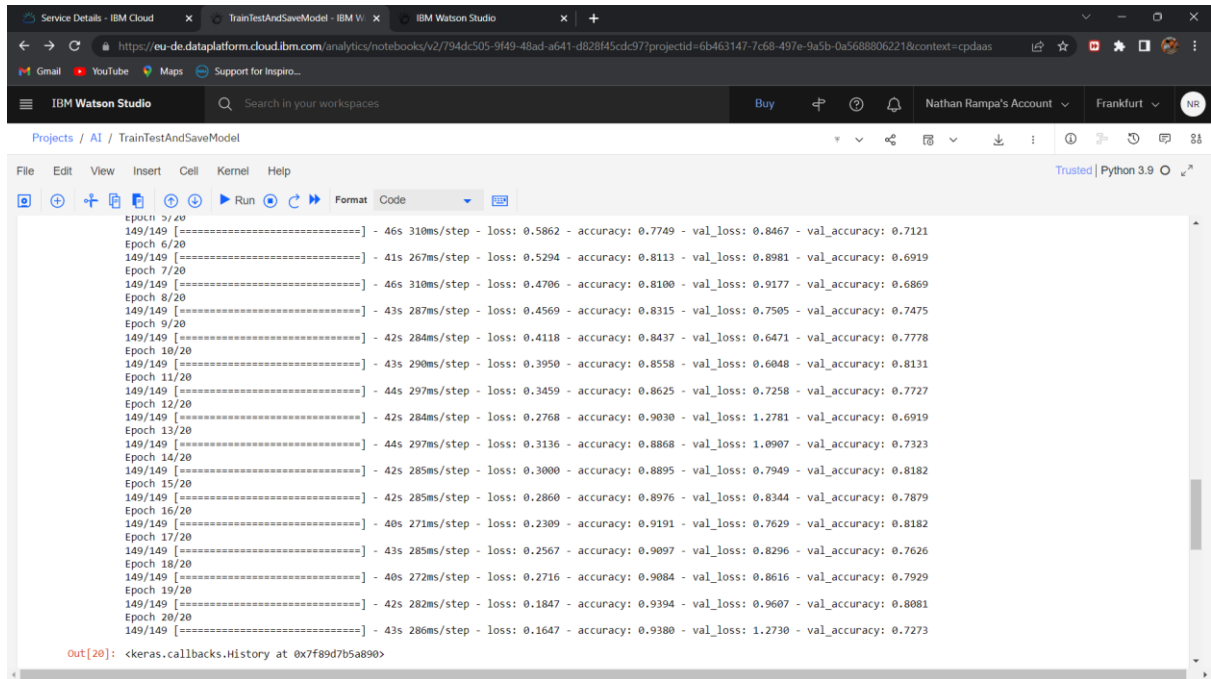
In [19]: # Compiling the model
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
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https://eu-de.dataplatform.cloud.ibm.com/analytics/notebooks/v2/794dc505-9f49-48ad-a641-d828f45cdc97/projectid=6b463147-7c68-497e-9a5b-0a5688806221&context=cpsdaas
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In [19]: # Compiling the model
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])

In [20]: # Fitting the model
model.fit_generator(generator=x_train, steps_per_epoch=len(x_train), epochs=20, validation_data=x_test, validation_steps=len(x_test))

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:3: UserWarning: 'Model.fit_generator' is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Please use 'Model.fit', which supports generators.
This is separate from the ipykernel package so we can avoid doing imports until

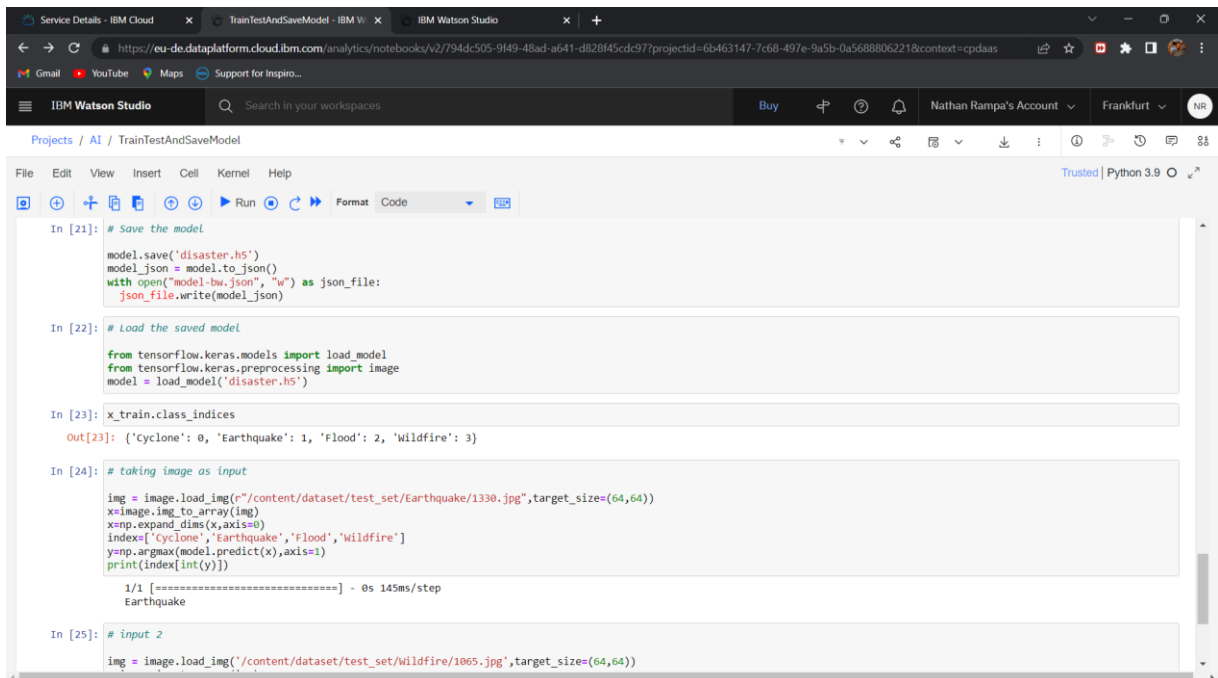
Epoch 1/20
149/149 [=====] - 45s 299ms/step - loss: 1.2262 - accuracy: 0.4474 - val_loss: 1.0523 - val_accuracy: 0.5455
Epoch 2/20
149/149 [=====] - 41s 276ms/step - loss: 0.9080 - accuracy: 0.6280 - val_loss: 0.7980 - val_accuracy: 0.6667
Epoch 3/20
149/149 [=====] - 43s 292ms/step - loss: 0.7576 - accuracy: 0.6927 - val_loss: 0.9666 - val_accuracy: 0.5909
Epoch 4/20
149/149 [=====] - 43s 287ms/step - loss: 0.7092 - accuracy: 0.7318 - val_loss: 0.8579 - val_accuracy: 0.6768
Epoch 5/20
149/149 [=====] - 46s 310ms/step - loss: 0.5862 - accuracy: 0.7749 - val_loss: 0.8467 - val_accuracy: 0.7121
Epoch 6/20
149/149 [=====] - 41s 267ms/step - loss: 0.5294 - accuracy: 0.8113 - val_loss: 0.8981 - val_accuracy: 0.6919
Epoch 7/20
149/149 [=====] - 46s 310ms/step - loss: 0.4706 - accuracy: 0.8100 - val_loss: 0.9177 - val_accuracy: 0.6869
Epoch 8/20
149/149 [=====] - 43s 287ms/step - loss: 0.4569 - accuracy: 0.8315 - val_loss: 0.7505 - val_accuracy: 0.7475
Epoch 9/20
149/149 [=====] - 42s 284ms/step - loss: 0.4118 - accuracy: 0.8437 - val_loss: 0.6471 - val_accuracy: 0.7778
Epoch 10/20
149/149 [=====] - 43s 290ms/step - loss: 0.3950 - accuracy: 0.8558 - val_loss: 0.6048 - val_accuracy: 0.8131
Epoch 11/20
```



The screenshot shows the IBM Watson Studio interface with a Jupyter notebook. The notebook displays the output of a training process, showing progress for epochs 149 to 150. The output includes metrics such as loss, accuracy, val\_loss, and val\_accuracy for each epoch. The interface includes a top navigation bar with 'Service Details - IBM Cloud', 'TrainTestAndSaveModel - IBM W...', and 'IBM Watson Studio'. The notebook's toolbar shows 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Cell', 'Kernel', and 'Help' menus. The output text is as follows:

```
Epoch 149/150
149/149 [=====] - 46s 310ms/step - loss: 0.5862 - accuracy: 0.7749 - val_loss: 0.8467 - val_accuracy: 0.7121
Epoch 150/150
149/149 [=====] - 41s 267ms/step - loss: 0.5294 - accuracy: 0.8113 - val_loss: 0.8981 - val_accuracy: 0.6919
Epoch 7/20
149/149 [=====] - 46s 310ms/step - loss: 0.4706 - accuracy: 0.8100 - val_loss: 0.9177 - val_accuracy: 0.6869
Epoch 8/20
149/149 [=====] - 43s 287ms/step - loss: 0.4569 - accuracy: 0.8315 - val_loss: 0.7505 - val_accuracy: 0.7475
Epoch 9/20
149/149 [=====] - 42s 284ms/step - loss: 0.4118 - accuracy: 0.8437 - val_loss: 0.6471 - val_accuracy: 0.7778
Epoch 10/20
149/149 [=====] - 43s 290ms/step - loss: 0.3950 - accuracy: 0.8558 - val_loss: 0.6048 - val_accuracy: 0.8131
Epoch 11/20
149/149 [=====] - 44s 297ms/step - loss: 0.3459 - accuracy: 0.8625 - val_loss: 0.7258 - val_accuracy: 0.7727
Epoch 12/20
149/149 [=====] - 42s 284ms/step - loss: 0.2768 - accuracy: 0.9030 - val_loss: 1.2781 - val_accuracy: 0.6919
Epoch 13/20
149/149 [=====] - 44s 297ms/step - loss: 0.3136 - accuracy: 0.8868 - val_loss: 1.0907 - val_accuracy: 0.7323
Epoch 14/20
149/149 [=====] - 42s 285ms/step - loss: 0.3000 - accuracy: 0.8895 - val_loss: 0.7949 - val_accuracy: 0.8182
Epoch 15/20
149/149 [=====] - 42s 285ms/step - loss: 0.2860 - accuracy: 0.8976 - val_loss: 0.8344 - val_accuracy: 0.7879
Epoch 16/20
149/149 [=====] - 40s 271ms/step - loss: 0.2309 - accuracy: 0.9191 - val_loss: 0.7629 - val_accuracy: 0.8182
Epoch 17/20
149/149 [=====] - 43s 285ms/step - loss: 0.2567 - accuracy: 0.9097 - val_loss: 0.8296 - val_accuracy: 0.7626
Epoch 18/20
149/149 [=====] - 40s 272ms/step - loss: 0.2716 - accuracy: 0.9084 - val_loss: 0.8616 - val_accuracy: 0.7929
Epoch 19/20
149/149 [=====] - 42s 282ms/step - loss: 0.1847 - accuracy: 0.9394 - val_loss: 0.9607 - val_accuracy: 0.8081
Epoch 20/20
149/149 [=====] - 43s 286ms/step - loss: 0.1647 - accuracy: 0.9380 - val_loss: 1.2730 - val_accuracy: 0.7273

Out[20]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f89d7b5a890>
```



The screenshot shows the IBM Watson Studio interface with a Jupyter notebook. The notebook displays code for saving and loading a model. The code is as follows:

```
In [21]: # Save the model
model.save('disaster.h5')
model_json = model.to_json()
with open("model-bw.json", "w") as json_file:
    json_file.write(model_json)

In [22]: # Load the saved model
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
model = load_model('disaster.h5')

In [23]: x_train.class_indices
Out[23]: {'cyclone': 0, 'Earthquake': 1, 'Flood': 2, 'Wildfire': 3}

In [24]: # taking image as input
img = image.load_img("../content/dataset/test_set/Earthquake/1330.jpg", target_size=(64,64))
x = image.img_to_array(img)
x = np.expand_dims(x, axis=0)
indices = ['cyclone', 'Earthquake', 'Flood', 'Wildfire']
y = np.argmax(model.predict(x), axis=1)
print(index[int(y)])

1/1 [=====] - 0s 145ms/step
Earthquake

In [25]: # input 2
img = image.load_img("../content/dataset/test_set/Wildfire/1065.jpg", target_size=(64,64))
```

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Asset types

- Data 1
- Notebooks 1

Data

| Name   | Last modified                   |
|--|---------------------------------|
| data_set.zip<br>application/x-zip-compressed | 19 hours ago<br>Modified by you |

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Data in this project

Drop data files here or browse for files to upload

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```
Out[23]: {'cyclone': 0, 'Earthquake': 1, 'Flood': 2, 'Wildfire': 3}

In [24]: # taking image as input
img = image.load_img(r"/content/dataset/test_set/Earthquake/1330.jpg", target_size=(64,64))
x=image.img_to_array(img)
x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)
index=['cyclone','Earthquake','Flood','Wildfire']
y=np.argmax(model.predict(x),axis=1)
print(index[int(y)])

1/1 [=====] - 0s 145ms/step
Earthquake

In [25]: # input 2
img = image.load_img('/content/dataset/test_set/Wildfire/1065.jpg', target_size=(64,64))
x=image.img_to_array(img)
x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)
index=['cyclone','Earthquake','Flood','Wildfire']
y=np.argmax(model.predict(x),axis=1)
print(index[int(y)])

1/1 [=====] - 0s 26ms/step
Wildfire
```

