

Sprint-2

Model Building(Training,Saving,Testing the model)

Date	15 November 2022
Team ID	PNT2022TMID21094
Project Name	AI-powered Nutrition Analyzer for Fitness Enthusiasts
Maximum Marks	

Dataset:

- In our dataset we have collected images of the five variety of fruits.
 - Apple
 - Orange
 - Pineapple
 - Watermelon
 - Banana

Image Pre-processing:

- Import The ImageDataGenerator Library
- Configure ImageDataGenerator Class
- Apply Image DataGenerator Functionality To Trainset And Testset

Model Building:

- Importing The Model Building Libraries
- Initializing The Model
- Adding CNN Layers
- Adding Dense Layers
- Configure The Learning Process
- Train the model
- Save the model
- Test the model

[illegible]

```

Dataset/TRAIN_SET/WATERMELON/r_5_100.jpg
Dataset/TRAIN_SET/WATERMELON/r_6_100.jpg
Dataset/TRAIN_SET/WATERMELON/r_7_100.jpg
Dataset/TRAIN_SET/WATERMELON/r_81_100.jpg
Dataset/TRAIN_SET/WATERMELON/r_8_100.jpg
Dataset/TRAIN_SET/WATERMELON/r_9_100.jpg

```

```

inflating:
inflating:
inflating:
inflating:
inflating:

```

Image Preprocessing

```

▼ #Importing The ImageDataGenerator Library
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

```

Image Data Augmentation

```

▼ #Configure ImageDataGenerator Class train_datagen =
ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, shear_range=0.2, zoom_range=0.2, horizontal
test_datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)

```

Applying Image DataGenerator Functionality To Trainset And Testset

```

▼ #Applying Image DataGenerator Functionality To Trainset And Testset
x_train = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(
    r'/content/Dataset/TRAIN_SET',
    target_size=(64, 64), batch_size=5, color_mode='rgb', class_mode='sparse')
#Applying Image DataGenerator Functionality To Testset
x_test = test_datagen.flow_from_directory(
    r'/content/Dataset/TEST_SET',
    target_size=(64, 64), batch_size=5, color_mode='rgb', class_mode='sparse')

Found 4118 images belonging to 5 classes. Found
929 images belonging to 5 classes.

#checking the number of classes print(x_train.class_indices)

{'APPLES': 0, 'BANANA': 1, 'ORANGE': 2, 'PINEAPPLE': 3, 'WATERMELON': 4}

#checking the number of classes
print(x_test.class_indices) {'APPLES': 0,
'BANANA': 1, 'ORANGE': 2, 'PINEAPPLE': 3,
'WATERMELON': 4}

from collections import Counter as c c(x_train
.labels)

```

```
Counter({0: 995, 1: 1354, 2: 1019, 3: 275, 4: 475})
```

Model Building

1. Importing The Model Building Libraries



```
import numpy as np import tensorflow as tf 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, Dropout
```

2. Initializing The Model

```
model = Sequential()
```

3. Adding CNN Layers

```
# Initializing the CNN classifier
= Sequential()

# First convolution layer and pooling classifier.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3),
input_shape=(64, 64, 3), activation='relu'))
classifier.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
# Second convolution layer and pooling
classifier.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
# input_shape is going to be the pooled feature maps from the previous convolution layer
classifier.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
# Flattening the layers classifier.add(Flatten())
```

4. Adding Dense Layers

```
classifier.add(Dense(units=128, activation='relu'))
classifier.add(Dense(units=5,
activation='softmax'))
```

```
#summary of our model classifier.summary()
```

```
Model: "sequential_1"
```

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 (MaxPooling (None, 14, 14, 32) 2D)		0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 6272)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	802944
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 5)	645

=====

Total params: 813,733
 Trainable params: 813,733
 Non-trainable params: 0

5. Configure The Learning Process

```
# Compiling the CNN
# categorical_crossentropy for more than 2
classifier.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['acc
```

6. Train The Model

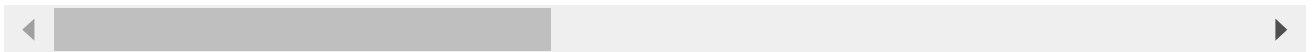
```
#Fitting the model
classifier.fit_generator(generator=x_train,steps_per_epoch = len(x_train),epochs=20, valid
Epoch 1/20
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:2: UserWarning: `Model.

824/824 [=====] - 21s 16ms/step - loss: 0.6172 - accuracy:
Epoch 2/20
824/824 [=====] - 13s 15ms/step - loss: 0.4115 - accuracy:
Epoch 3/20
824/824 [=====] - 13s 16ms/step - loss: 0.3766 - accuracy:
Epoch 4/20
824/824 [=====] - 13s 16ms/step - loss: 0.3484 - accuracy:
Epoch 5/20
824/824 [=====] - 13s 16ms/step - loss: 0.3243 - accuracy:
Epoch 6/20
824/824 [=====] - 13s 16ms/step - loss: 0.3240 - accuracy:
Epoch 7/20
824/824 [=====] - 13s 16ms/step - loss: 0.2887 - accuracy:
Epoch 8/20
824/824 [=====] - 13s 16ms/step - loss: 0.2728 - accuracy:
Epoch 9/20
824/824 [=====] - 13s 16ms/step - loss: 0.2717 - accuracy:
Epoch 10/20
824/824 [=====] - 14s 17ms/step - loss: 0.2365 - accuracy:
```

```

Epoch 11/20
824/824 [=====] - 13s 15ms/step - loss: 0.2301 - accuracy:
Epoch 12/20
824/824 [=====] - 13s 15ms/step - loss: 0.2083 - accuracy:
Epoch 13/20
824/824 [=====] - 13s 15ms/step - loss: 0.2049 - accuracy:
Epoch 14/20
824/824 [=====] - 12s 15ms/step - loss: 0.1930 - accuracy:
Epoch 15/20
824/824 [=====] - 13s 15ms/step - loss: 0.1807 - accuracy:
Epoch 16/20
824/824 [=====] - 13s 15ms/step - loss: 0.1712 - accuracy:
Epoch 17/20
824/824 [=====] - 13s 15ms/step - loss: 0.1599 - accuracy:
Epoch 18/20
824/824 [=====] - 13s 15ms/step - loss: 0.1619 - accuracy:
Epoch 19/20
824/824 [=====] - 13s 15ms/step - loss: 0.1505 - accuracy:
Epoch 20/20
824/824 [=====] - 12s 15ms/step - loss: 0.1211 - accuracy:
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7fd655833d90>

```



7. Saving The Model

```
classifier.save('nutrition.h5')
```

8. Testing The Model

```

#Predict the results from
tensorflow.keras.models import load_model from
keras.preprocessing import image model =
load_model("nutrition.h5")
from tensorflow.keras.utils import img_to_array
#loading of the image
img = load_img(r'/content/Sample_Images/Test_Image1.jpg',grayscale=False,target_size= (64,
#image to array x =
img_to_array(img) #changing
the shape x =
np.expand_dims(x,axis = 0)
predict_x=model.predict(x)
classes_x=np.argmax(predict_x
,axis=-1) classes_x

1/1 [=====] - 0s 18ms/step array([0])

```

```

index=['APPLES', 'BANANA',
'ORANGE', 'PINEAPPLE', 'WATERMELON']
result=str(index[classes_x[0]]) result

```

'APPLES'