

▼ Tugas Besar Matkul Jaringan Syaraf Tiruan

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Dataset: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/misrakahmed/vegetable-image-dataset>

Metode: Convolution Neural Network (CNN)

▼ Connect to Google Drive

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

Mounted at /content/drive

▼ Prepare Kaggle API & Download Dataset

```
from google.colab import files
```

```
uploaded = files.upload()
```

```
for fn in uploaded.keys():
    print('User uploaded file "{name}" with length {length} bytes'.format(
        name=fn, length=len(uploaded[fn])))
```

```
!mkdir -p ~/.kaggle/ && mv kaggle.json ~/.kaggle/ && chmod 600 ~/.kaggle/kaggle.json
```

No file chosen Upload widget is only available when the cell has been executed in the current browser session. Please rerun this cell to enable.
Saving kaggle.json to kaggle.json
User uploaded file "kaggle.json" with length 74 bytes

```
!kaggle datasets download -d misrakahmed/vegetable-image-dataset
```

```
Downloading vegetable-image-dataset.zip to /content
100% 534M/534M [00:18<00:00, 33.7MB/s]
100% 534M/534M [00:18<00:00, 29.8MB/s]
```

```
!unzip /content/vegetable-image-dataset.zip -d /content/dataset
```

```
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0007.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0008.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0009.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0010.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0011.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0012.jpg
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inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0029.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0030.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0031.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0032.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0033.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0034.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0035.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0036.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0037.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0038.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0039.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0040.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0041.jpg
```

```

inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0049.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0050.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0051.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0052.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0053.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0054.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0055.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0056.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0057.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0058.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0059.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0060.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0061.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0062.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0063.jpg
inflating: /content/dataset/Vegetable Images/train/Radish/0064.jpg

```

```

import pandas as pd
import os

```

▼ Menyalin dan mempersiapkan folder dataset dari penyimpanan sementara Google Colab ke direktori Google Drive

```

!cd /content/dataset
!cp -r dataset/Vegetable '/content/drive/MyDrive/Project JST'

```

```
%cd /content/drive/MyDrive/Project JST
```

```
    /content/drive/MyDrive/Project JST
```

```

#Directory path
train_dir = "/content/drive/MyDrive/Project JST/train"
valid_dir = "/content/drive/MyDrive/Project JST/validation"

```

▼ Import library

```

import numpy as np
import seaborn as sb
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import cv2
import os
import re
import random
import pandas as pd
from scipy import ndimage as ndi

from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import precision_recall_fscore_support as score

from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA

import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers
from tensorflow.keras import models
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import RMSprop
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix

```

▼ Dataset Exploration

▼ Load each image from different class and make it tensor

```

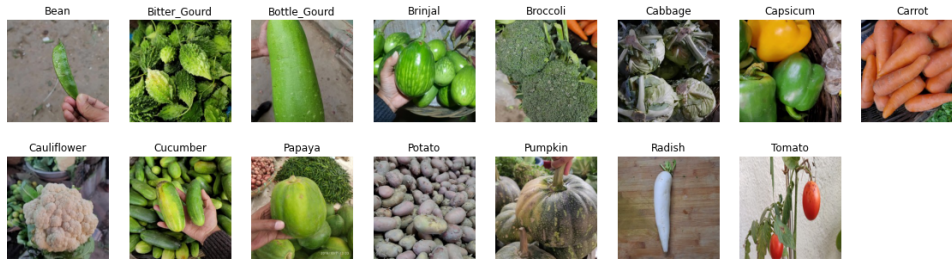
# load salah satu citra dari masing masing class yang ada, dan menjadikannya sebagai sebuah tensor
explor_data = []
labels = []
testing_path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/Project JST/test'
for label in os.listdir(testing_path): #Loop each class
    path = testing_path+'/'+label
    img_paths = os.listdir(path)
    random.shuffle(img_paths)
    img_path = path+'/'+img_paths[0]
    img = plt.imread(img_path) #Load image
    img = cv2.resize(img, (224,224), interpolation = cv2.INTER_LINEAR )
    explor_data.append(img) #Memasukkan citra kedalam list
    labels.append(label) #Memasukkan encoded label kedalam list

```

```
explor_data = np.array(explor_data)
explor_data.shape
```

```
(15, 224, 224, 3)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(20,20))
for i in range(15):
    plt.subplot(7,8,i+1)
    plt.title(labels[i])
    plt.axis('off')
    plt.imshow(explor_data[i])
```



▼ Dataset Augmentation

```
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
    rescale = 1./255,      # dilakukan proses rescaling warna dari 0-255, dinormalisasi ke float 0-1
    rotation_range = 20,   # dilakukan rotasi acak sejauh dengan rentang terbesar 20 derajat
    zoom_range = 0.2,      # diperbesar dengan rentang 0.2 kali ukuran asli citra
    shear_range = 0.2,     # dipangkas 0.2 ukuran asli citra
    width_shift_range = 0,  # tidak memberikan rentang pergeseran lebar
    height_shift_range = 0, # tidak memberikan rentang pergeseran tinggi
    vertical_flip = False,  # tidak melakukan pembalikan vertikal
    fill_mode = 'nearest') # memberikan fill_mode dengan mode 'nearest'
```

▼ Load Dataset using datagenerator

```
train_generator = datagen.flow_from_directory(
    train_dir,
    target_size=(224, 224), # target ukuran citra untuk dijadikan bentuk tensor
    batch_size=32,
    class_mode='categorical') # mode categorical karena dataset terdiri dari kelas yang berbeda
```

```
validation_generator = datagen.flow_from_directory(
    valid_dir,
    target_size=(224, 224),
    batch_size=32,
    shuffle = False)
```

```
Found 15000 images belonging to 15 classes.
Found 3000 images belonging to 15 classes.
```

```
# menyimpan indeks kelas yang akan digunakan sebagai map untuk testing
train_generator.class_indices
```

```
{'Bean': 0,
 'Bitter_Gourd': 1,
 'Bottle_Gourd': 2,
 'Brinjal': 3,
 'Broccoli': 4,
 'Cabbage': 5,
 'Capsicum': 6,
 'Carrot': 7,
 'Cauliflower': 8,
 'Cucumber': 9,
 'Papaya': 10,
 'Potato': 11,
 'Pumpkin': 12,
 'Radish': 13,
 'Tomato': 14}
```

▼ Make Callback Function

```
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import Callback
```

```
#folder tujuan model akan disimpan
modelFolder = 'result/'
```

```
# checkpoint ini digunakan untuk menyimpan model training ketika loss mencapai titik minimum
checkpointLoss = ModelCheckpoint(f"{modelFolder}bestLoss.hdf5",
                                monitor='loss',
                                verbose=1,
                                save_best_only=True,
                                mode='auto')

# checkpoint ini digunakan untuk menyimpan model training ketika loss untuk validation mencapai titik minimum
checkpointValLoss = ModelCheckpoint(f"{modelFolder}bestValLoss.hdf5",
                                    monitor='val_loss',
                                    verbose=1,
                                    save_best_only=True,
                                    mode='auto')

# early stop ini membuat model berhenti melakukan proses training ketika tidak ada perubahan setelah beberapa epoch
# di sini terdapat nilai patience sebesar 10 yang berarti apabila tidak ada perubahan nilai loss ataupun val_loss sebanyak 10 epoch berturut-turut,
# maka proses training akan dihentikan saat itu juga.
earlyStopVal = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', mode='min', verbose=1, patience=10)
earlyStop = EarlyStopping(monitor='loss', mode='min', verbose=1, patience=10)

# callback ini hanya berjalan apabila nilai akurasi lebih besar dari 95% dan loss lebih kecil dari 0.1%
class myCallback(Callback):
    def on_epoch_end(self, epoch, logs={}):
        if(logs.get('accuracy')>0.95 and logs.get('loss')<0.001):
            print("\nAkurasi telah mencapai > 95%! dan loss < 0.001")
            self.model.stop_training = True

callbacks = myCallback()
```

▼ Make Sequential Model

```
model = models.Sequential([
    tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(32, (3,3), activation='relu', input_shape=(224, 224, 3)),
    tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2, 2),

    tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(32, (3,3), activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2,2),

    tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2,2),

    tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(128, (3,3), activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2,2),

    tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(256, (3,3), activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2,2),

    tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
    tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(15, activation='sigmoid')
])
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 222, 222, 32)	896
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 111, 111, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 109, 109, 32)	9248
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 54, 54, 32)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 52, 52, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 26, 26, 64)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 128)	73856
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 12, 12, 128)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 10, 10, 256)	295168
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 5, 5, 256)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 5, 5, 256)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 6400)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 256)	1638656

```
dense_1 (Dense)          (None, 15)          3855
```

```
=====
Total params: 2,040,175
Trainable params: 2,040,175
Non-trainable params: 0
```

```
# cell ini meng-compile model yang sudah dibuat dan memberikan loss function serta optimizer yang dibutuhkan
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',
              optimizer='rmsprop',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
```

▼ Training Model with Train and Validation Data

```
# cell ini melakukan training model dengan data train dan validation
# memberikan jumlah maksimum epoch yang dilakukan dan memberikan callback function
history = model.fit(
```

```
    train_generator,
    validation_data=validation_generator,
    epochs=60,
    callbacks=[callbacks,
               checkpointValloss,
               earlyStopVal
               ],
)
```

```
469/469 [=====] - 227s 484ms/step - loss: 0.2958 - accuracy: 0.9142 - val_loss: 0.1505 - val_accuracy: 0.9537
Epoch 5/60
469/469 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2459 - accuracy: 0.9346
Epoch 5: val_loss did not improve from 0.15053
469/469 [=====] - 228s 487ms/step - loss: 0.2459 - accuracy: 0.9346 - val_loss: 0.1691 - val_accuracy: 0.9503
Epoch 6/60
469/469 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2161 - accuracy: 0.9395
Epoch 6: val_loss did not improve from 0.15053
469/469 [=====] - 238s 508ms/step - loss: 0.2161 - accuracy: 0.9395 - val_loss: 0.1994 - val_accuracy: 0.9500
Epoch 7/60
469/469 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2068 - accuracy: 0.9505
Epoch 7: val_loss did not improve from 0.15053
469/469 [=====] - 238s 508ms/step - loss: 0.2068 - accuracy: 0.9505 - val_loss: 0.2164 - val_accuracy: 0.9437
Epoch 8/60
469/469 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2096 - accuracy: 0.9505
Epoch 8: val_loss improved from 0.15053 to 0.13813, saving model to result/bestValLoss.hdf5
469/469 [=====] - 229s 489ms/step - loss: 0.2096 - accuracy: 0.9505 - val_loss: 0.1381 - val_accuracy: 0.9620
Epoch 9/60
469/469 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2002 - accuracy: 0.9533
Epoch 9: val_loss did not improve from 0.13813
469/469 [=====] - 225s 481ms/step - loss: 0.2002 - accuracy: 0.9533 - val_loss: 0.1791 - val_accuracy: 0.9633
Epoch 10/60
469/469 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2167 - accuracy: 0.9538
Epoch 10: val_loss did not improve from 0.13813
469/469 [=====] - 231s 492ms/step - loss: 0.2167 - accuracy: 0.9538 - val_loss: 0.1838 - val_accuracy: 0.9640
Epoch 11/60
469/469 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2290 - accuracy: 0.9543
Epoch 11: val_loss did not improve from 0.13813
469/469 [=====] - 228s 486ms/step - loss: 0.2290 - accuracy: 0.9543 - val_loss: 0.1409 - val_accuracy: 0.9697
Epoch 12/60
469/469 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2241 - accuracy: 0.9528
Epoch 12: val_loss did not improve from 0.13813
469/469 [=====] - 226s 482ms/step - loss: 0.2241 - accuracy: 0.9528 - val_loss: 0.2130 - val_accuracy: 0.9673
Epoch 13/60
469/469 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2089 - accuracy: 0.9571
Epoch 13: val_loss did not improve from 0.13813
469/469 [=====] - 228s 486ms/step - loss: 0.2089 - accuracy: 0.9571 - val_loss: 0.1881 - val_accuracy: 0.9677
Epoch 14/60
469/469 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2509 - accuracy: 0.9510
Epoch 14: val_loss did not improve from 0.13813
469/469 [=====] - 222s 474ms/step - loss: 0.2509 - accuracy: 0.9510 - val_loss: 0.2059 - val_accuracy: 0.9520
Epoch 15/60
469/469 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2185 - accuracy: 0.9573
Epoch 15: val_loss did not improve from 0.13813
469/469 [=====] - 224s 478ms/step - loss: 0.2185 - accuracy: 0.9573 - val_loss: 0.5121 - val_accuracy: 0.9193
Epoch 16/60
469/469 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2649 - accuracy: 0.9567
Epoch 16: val_loss did not improve from 0.13813
469/469 [=====] - 224s 477ms/step - loss: 0.2649 - accuracy: 0.9567 - val_loss: 0.3250 - val_accuracy: 0.9613
Epoch 17/60
469/469 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2609 - accuracy: 0.9555
Epoch 17: val_loss did not improve from 0.13813
469/469 [=====] - 225s 479ms/step - loss: 0.2609 - accuracy: 0.9555 - val_loss: 0.1726 - val_accuracy: 0.9700
Epoch 18/60
469/469 [=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2506 - accuracy: 0.9588
Epoch 18: val_loss did not improve from 0.13813
469/469 [=====] - 226s 482ms/step - loss: 0.2506 - accuracy: 0.9588 - val_loss: 0.1986 - val_accuracy: 0.9590
Epoch 18: early stopping
```

```
# menyimpan model terakhir sesuai dengan pemberhentian callback yang terjadi
model.save(f'{modelFolder}lastModel')
```

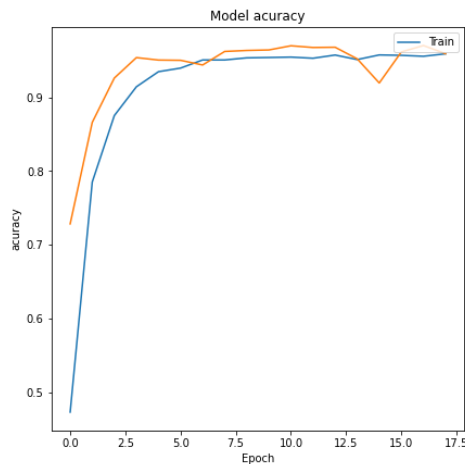
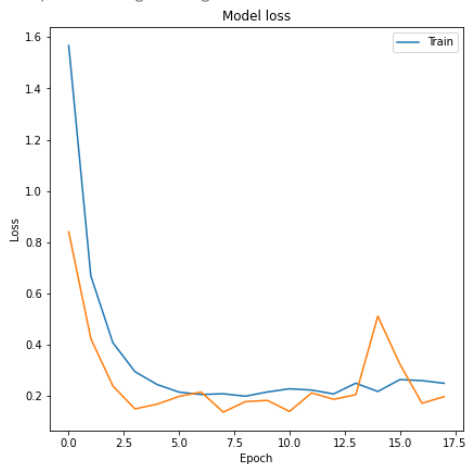
```
WARNING:absl:Found untraced functions such as _jit_compiled_convolution_op, _jit_compiled_convolution_op, _jit_compiled_convolution_op, _jit_cor
```

Plotting the difference of loss and accuracy [1]

```
# plotting untuk menampilkan grafik perubahan loss pada proses training
# grafik yang bergerak turun menandakan kondisi yang baik
plt.figure(figsize=(15,15))
plt.subplot(2,2,1)
plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
plt.title('Model loss')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train'], loc='upper right')

# plotting untuk menampilkan grafik perubahan akurasi pada proses training
# grafik yang bergerak naik menandakan kondisi yang baik
plt.subplot(2,2,2)
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'])
plt.title('Model acuracy')
plt.ylabel('acuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train'], loc='upper right')
```

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7eff45dfb550>



Save Comparison History

```
import pandas as pd
df = pd.DataFrame()
df["accuracy"] = history.history["accuracy"]
df["val_accuracy"] = history.history["val_accuracy"]
df["loss"] = history.history["loss"]
df["val_loss"] = history.history["val_loss"]
df.to_csv(f"{modelFolder}history.csv")
```

```
# memuat history untuk analisa
historyBasic = pd.read_csv('result/history.csv')
```

```
# melihat berapa nomor epoch terakhir
print(historyBasic.shape)
```

(18, 5)

```
historyBasic.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 18 entries, 0 to 17
Data columns (total 5 columns):
#   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
0   Unnamed: 0       18 non-null    int64
1   accuracy         18 non-null    float64
2   val_accuracy     18 non-null    float64
3   loss             18 non-null    float64
4   val_loss         18 non-null    float64
dtypes: float64(4), int64(1)
memory usage: 848.0 bytes
```

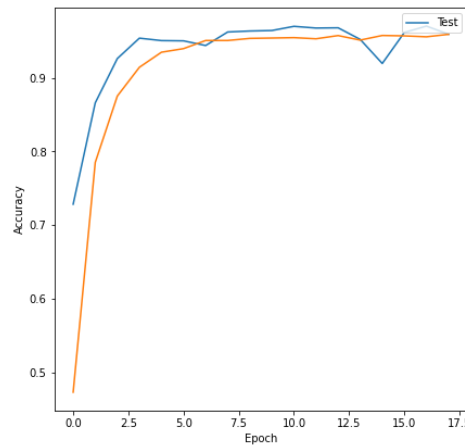
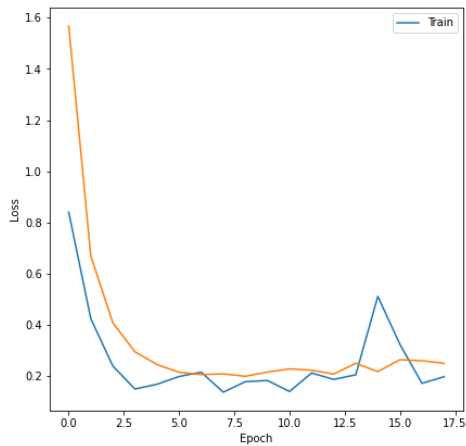
```
basicEpochs = [i for i in range(18)]
```

Plotting the difference of loss and accuracy [2]

```
# plotting untuk menampilkan grafik perubahan loss dan akurasi pada proses training
# grafik loss yang bergerak turun menandakan kondisi yang baik
# grafik akurasi yang bergerak naik menandakan kondisi yang baik
plt.figure(figsize=(15,15))
plt.subplot(2,2,1)
plt.plot(historyBasic['val_loss'])
plt.plot(historyBasic['loss'])
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend(['Train'], loc='upper right')

plt.subplot(2,2,2)
plt.plot(historyBasic['val_accuracy'])
plt.plot(historyBasic['accuracy'])
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend(['Test'], loc='upper right')
```

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7eff4751e070>



Labeling for testing process

```
labels_map = {'Bean': 0,
'Bitter_Gourd': 1,
'Bottle_Gourd': 2,
'Brinjal': 3,
'Broccoli': 4,
'Cabbage': 5,
'Capsicum': 6,
'Carrot': 7,
'Cauliflower': 8,
'Cucumber': 9,
'Papaya': 10,
'Potato': 11,
'Pumpkin': 12,
'Radish': 13,
'Tomato': 14}
```

Modified all dataset to tensor

```
testing_data = []
labels = []
testing_path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/Project JST/test'
for label in os.listdir(testing_path):
    path = testing_path+'/'+label
    for filename in os.listdir(path):
        img_path = path+'/'+filename
        img = plt.imread(img_path)
        img = cv2.resize(img, (224,224), interpolation = cv2.INTER_LINEAR )
        testing_data.append(img)
        labels.append(labels_map[label])

testing_data = np.array(testing_data)/255

print(testing_data.shape)

(3000, 224, 224, 3)
```

```
# cell ini memuat model yang sudah dibuat sebelumnya
basicModel = models.load_model('result/bestValLoss.hdf5')

# cell ini melakukan prediksi tes tensor
testBasic = [np.argmax(i) for i in basicModel.predict(testing_data)]

94/94 [=====] - 2s 21ms/step
```

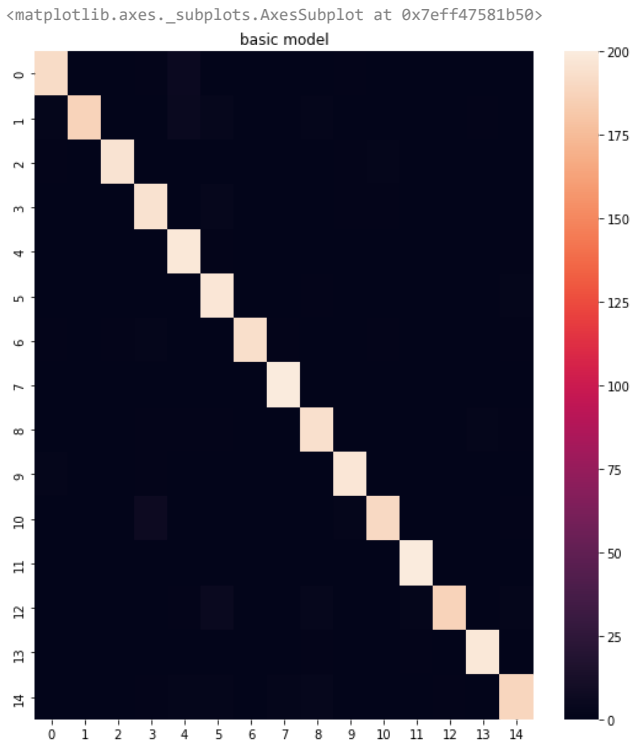
Accuracy Results (97%)

```
print(classification_report(labels, testBasic))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.97	0.96	0.96	200
1	1.00	0.94	0.97	200
2	0.99	0.98	0.99	200
3	0.94	0.97	0.96	200
4	0.93	0.99	0.96	200
5	0.93	0.98	0.96	200
6	1.00	0.96	0.98	200
7	0.99	1.00	0.99	200
8	0.95	0.97	0.96	200
9	0.98	0.98	0.98	200
10	0.98	0.95	0.96	200
11	0.99	1.00	0.99	200
12	0.99	0.94	0.96	200
13	0.99	0.99	0.99	200
14	0.96	0.94	0.95	200
accuracy			0.97	3000
macro avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	3000
weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	3000

Confussion Matrix Plotting

```
# cell ini melakukan plotting dan menampilkan confusion matriks
plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.title('basic model')
sb.heatmap(confusion_matrix(labels, testBasic))
```



Conclusion

1. Algoritma CNN adalah algoritma yang cukup baik untuk digunakan dalam pembuatan model jaringan syaraf tiruan untuk melakukan pengenalan objek
2. Model yang sudah dibuat memiliki akurasi 90%, persentase ini sudah sangat baik untuk diimplementasikan
3. Penggunaan callback function memberikan waktu pembuatan model yang lebih efisien.

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