1. Download all the data in this folder https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Z4TyI7FcFVEx8qdl4j09qxvxaqLSqoEu. it contains two file both images and labels. The label file list the images and their categories in the following form at:

path/to/the/image.tif,category

where the categories are numbered 0 to 15, in the following order:

- 0 letter
- 1 form
- 2 email
- 3 handwritten
- 4 advertisement
- 5 scientific report
- 6 scientific publication
- 7 specification
- 8 file folder
- 9 news article
- 10 budget
- 11 invoice
- 12 presentation
- 13 questionnaire
- 14 resume
- 15 memo
- 2. On this image data, you have to train 3 types of models as given below. You have to split the data into Train and Validation data.
- 3. Try not to load all the images into memory, use the gernarators that we have given the reference notebooks to load the batch of images only during the train data.

or you can use this method also

https://medium.com/@vijayabhaskar96/tutorial-on-keras-imagedatagenerator-with-flow-from-dataframe-8bd5776e45c1 (https://medium.com/@vijayabhaskar96/tutorial-on-keras-imagedatagenerator-with-flow-from-dataframe-8bd5776e45c1)

https://medium.com/@vijayabhaskar96/tutorial-on-keras-flow-from-dataframe-1fd4493d237c (https://medium.com/@vijay abhaskar96/tutorial-on-keras-flow-from-dataframe-1fd4493d237c)

4. You are free to choose Learning rate, optimizer, loss function, image augmentation, any hyperparameters. but y

ou have to use the same architechture what we are asking below.

5. Use tensorboard for every model and analyse your gradients. (you need to upload the screenshots for each model for evaluation)

Note: fit_genarator() method will have problems with the tensorboard histograms, try to debug it, if you could no t do use histgrams=0 i.e don't include histograms, check the documentation of tensorboard for more information.

6. You can check about Transfer Learning in this link - https://blog.keras.io/building-powerful-image-classification-models-using-very-little-data.html (https://blog.keras.io/building-powerful-image-classification-models-using-very-little-data.html)

```
In [2]: %tensorflow_version 2.x
In [3]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import os
import tensorflow as tf
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

In [4]: tf.__version__
Out[4]: '2.4.1'
```

```
In [10]: # goto this link: https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1Z4TyI7FcFVEx8gdL4j09gxvxagLSqoEu
         # click download anyway
         # cancel the downloading...
         # copy the link from CurlWget extension(if you don't have, install)
         # then do => ! copied link from CurlWget extension
         ! wget --header="Host: doc-04-0k-docs.googleusercontent.com" --header="User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; xe
         --2021-03-23 01:25:38-- https://doc-04-0k-docs.googleusercontent.com/docs/securesc/8iph74e76aalmpco83tp1i1i1vloj61q/55f
         323hme70a657dflj9sohnf4o8ub0h/1616462700000/00484516897554883881/08709549031353296611/1Z4TyI7FcFVEx8qdl4j09qxvxaqLSqoEu?
         e=download&authuser=0&nonce=21d3kjsa27i4u&user=08709549031353296611&hash=1rp77usmuks0kc1foptibgeavm5m2cod (https://doc-0
         4-0k-docs.googleusercontent.com/docs/securesc/8iph74e76aalmpco83tp1i1i1vloj61q/55f323hme70a657dflj9sohnf4o8ub0h/16164627
         00000/00484516897554883881/08709549031353296611/1Z4TyI7FcFVEx8qdl4j09qxvxaqLSqoEu?e=download&authuser=0&nonce=2ld3kjsa27
         i4u&user=08709549031353296611&hash=lrp77usmuks0kc1foptibgeavm5m2cod)
         Resolving doc-04-0k-docs.googleusercontent.com (doc-04-0k-docs.googleusercontent.com)... 172.217.15.97, 2607:f8b0:4004:8
         11::2001
         Connecting to doc-04-0k-docs.googleusercontent.com (doc-04-0k-docs.googleusercontent.com) | 172.217.15.97 | :443... connecte
         HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
         Length: unspecified [application/rar]
         Saving to: 'rvl-cdip.rar'
         rvl-cdip.rar
                                                          4.34G 44.5MB/s
                                                                             in 87s
                                             <=>
         2021-03-23 01:27:05 (51.4 MB/s) - 'rvl-cdip.rar' saved [4660541790]
In [11]:
         !pip install patool
         import patoolib
         patoolib.extract archive('rvl-cdip.rar')
         Requirement already satisfied: patool in /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages (1.12)
         patool: Extracting rvl-cdip.rar ...
         patool: running /usr/bin/unrar x -- /content/rvl-cdip.rar
         patool:
                     with cwd='./Unpack_i_c7lxoo'
         patool: ... rvl-cdip.rar extracted to `rvl-cdip' (multiple files in root).
Out[11]: 'rvl-cdip'
In [12]: # !gdown --id 1Z4TyI7FcFVEx8qdL4j09qxvxaqLSqoEu
         # get_ipython().system_raw("unrar x rvl-cdip.rar")
```

```
In [13]: | os.listdir('/content')
Out[13]: ['.config', 'rvl-cdip.rar', 'rvl-cdip', 'sample_data']
In [14]: | dir_path = '/content/rvl-cdip/data_final'
In [15]: # reading label dataframe
          imagelabel = pd.read_csv('/content/rvl-cdip/labels_final.csv',dtype=str)
          imagelabel.head()
Out[15]:
                                             path label
           0 imagesv/v/o/h/voh71d00/509132755+-2755.tif
                      imagesl/l/x/t/lxt19d00/502213303.tif
           1
                                                      3
           2
                  imagesx/x/e/d/xed05a00/2075325674.tif
               imageso/o/j/b/ojb60d00/517511301+-1301.tif
                  imagesq/q/z/k/qzk17e00/2031320195.tif
           4
                                                      7
          Let's see the distribution of the dataset
          class_dist = dict(imagelabel['label'].value_counts())
In [16]:
In [17]:
          class_dist
Out[17]: {'0': 3016,
            '1': 2994,
           '10': 3002,
           '11': 2992,
           '12': 3006,
           '13': 3007,
           '14': 3006,
           '15': 2996,
           '2': 2993,
           '3': 3005,
           '4': 2994,
           '5': 2999,
           '6': 2985,
            '7': 3000,
           '8': 3003,
           '9': 3002}
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

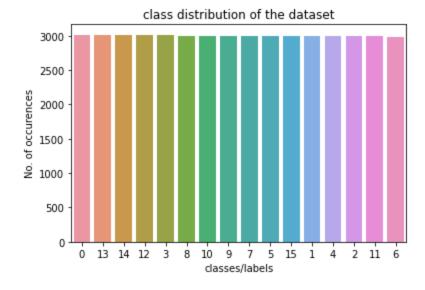
In [19]: sns.barplot( list(class_dist.keys()), list(class_dist.values()) )
    plt.title('class distribution of the dataset')
    plt.xlabel('classes/labels')
    plt.ylabel('No. of occurences')
    plt.show()
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:43: FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.



import seaborn as sns

In [18]:



Observation:

1. Data is balanced. So, there is no need to balance the class.

```
In [19]:
In [20]: # imagelabel['label'] = pd.Series(map(lambda x: str(x), imagelabel.label))
In [21]: imagelabel.label.iloc[0]
Out[21]: '3'
```

```
In [22]: # an example of data point
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
    img_index = 2340
    img = plt.imread(os.path.join(dir_path, imagelabel.path.iloc[img_index]))
    plt.imshow(img)
    plt.title(imagelabel.label.iloc[img_index])
```

Out[22]: Text(0.5, 1.0, '4')



```
In [23]:
          #importing tensorflow
          from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense,Input,Conv2D,MaxPool2D,Activation,Dropout,Flatten
           from tensorflow.keras.models import Model, Sequential
           import random as rn
In [23]:
          Image Data Generator
          Before doing Image Data Generator let's split the dataset using stratified sampling
          train_df, validation_df = train_test_split(imagelabel,
                                                           test_size=0.2,
                                                           random_state=42,
                                                           shuffle=True,
                                                           stratify = imagelabel['label']
In [25]:
          train_df.head()
Out[25]:
                                                       path label
                          imagesj/j/i/w/jiw43c00/89638854_8861.tif
           10155
                                                               6
           45402
                           imagesb/b/x/k/bxk05e00/2040785858.tif
                                                              10
                  imagesi/i/u/d/iud42e00/2500090606_2500090631.tif
                                                              12
           34244
                       imagesp/p/v/z/pvz46c00/2505161384_1385.tif
           46324
                                                               1
```

3

25642

imagesf/f/q/c/fqc66d00/504315522+-5526.tif

```
train_df.label.value_counts()
In [26]:
Out[26]: 0
                 2413
          14
                 2405
          13
                 2405
          12
                 2405
                 2404
          3
          8
                2402
                2402
          9
          10
                 2402
          7
                2400
          5
                2399
          15
                2397
          1
                2395
          4
                2395
                2394
          2
          11
                 2394
                 2388
          6
          Name: label, dtype: int64
In [27]:
          validation_df.head()
Out[27]:
                                                      path label
            8538
                     imagesx/x/p/d/xpd30a00/60004171_60004175.tif
                                                              6
            2381
                 imagesd/d/z/y/dzy35e00/2040765737_2040765738.tif
                                                              10
```

imagese/e/k/q/ekq43f00/0030049206.tif

imagesc/c/m/q/cmq21a00/0071019330.tif

imagesq/q/d/i/qdi71a00/2057432757_2057432767.tif

```
In [28]: validation_df.label.value_counts()
Out[28]: 0
               603
               602
         13
         8
               601
               601
         3
         14
               601
         12
               601
               600
         9
         5
               600
         7
               600
         10
               600
         15
               599
         1
               599
         4
               599
               599
         2
         11
               598
               597
         Name: label, dtype: int64
In [28]:
In [29]: imagelabel.iloc[33416] # we are cross-checking our dataset
Out[29]: path
                  imagesd/d/u/f/duf23c00/96313362.tif
         label
         Name: 33416, dtype: object
In [30]: h,w = 224, 224 # image should be resized
```

```
In [31]: ### Image data generator class
         datagen = tf.keras.preprocessing.image.ImageDataGenerator(
             rescale=1./255,
             rotation_range=10,
             shear_range=0.3,
             zoom_range=0.2
         test_datagen = tf.keras.preprocessing.image.ImageDataGenerator(
             rescale=1./255
         train_dataset = datagen.flow_from_dataframe(
                         dataframe=train df,
                         x_col='path',
                         y_col='label',
                         directory=dir_path,
                         target_size=(h,w),
                         seed=42,
                         batch_size=32, # use small batch size to overcome memory warning
                          # subset="training",
                          class mode="sparse"
         validation_dataset = test_datagen.flow_from_dataframe(
                         dataframe=validation_df,
                         x_col='path',
                         y_col='label',
                         directory=dir_path,
                         target_size=(h,w),
                          seed=42,
                          batch size=32,
                         # subset="validation",
                         class_mode="sparse"
```

Found 38400 validated image filenames belonging to 16 classes. Found 9600 validated image filenames belonging to 16 classes.

Out[32]: (38400, 9600)

```
In [33]: # save model if accuracy is improved
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
filepathw = 'model_save/weights-{epoch:02d}-{val_accuracy:.4f}.hdf5'

checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint(
    filepath = filepathw,
    monitor = 'val_accuracy',
    verbose = 1,
    save_best_only=True,
    mode = 'max' # max in case of accuracy # min=> Loss # auto=> detect automatic
```

```
In [34]: # decay Learning rate
         class decayLR(tf.keras.callbacks.Callback):
             This is custom callback class to implement decay the Learning Rate.
             Author: Muhammad Igbal Bajmi @AppliedAICourse.com
             def on_train_begin(self, logs={}):
                 self.valid acc = {'accuracy':[]}
             def on_epoch_begin(self, epoch, logs={}):
                  print(epoch)
                 print("Learning rate is : {}".format(float(self.model.optimizer.learning rate)))
                 if epoch>1:
                     if (epoch+1)\%3==0:
                         lr = self.model.optimizer.learning rate
                         self.model.optimizer.learning_rate = self.model.optimizer.learning_rate - (lr*0.05)
             def on epoch end(self, epoch, logs={}):
                 self.valid_acc['accuracy'].append(logs.get('val_accuracy'))
                 if epoch>0: # because epoch starts from 0
                     if self.valid_acc['accuracy'][epoch] < self.valid_acc['accuracy'][epoch-1]:</pre>
                         lr = self.model.optimizer.learning rate
                          self.model.optimizer.learning rate = self.model.optimizer.learning rate - (lr*0.1)
         decaylr = decayLR()
```

```
In [35]: # TerminateOnNan from official tensorlfow
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import TerminateOnNaN
terminate = TerminateOnNaN()
```

```
In [36]: # Terminateon Nan
         class TerminateNaN(tf.keras.callbacks.Callback):
              def init (self):
                  self.we = 0
             def on epoch end(self, epoch, logs={}):
                 import numpy as np
                 loss = logs.get('loss')
                 w = self.model.get_weights()
                 w = np.array(w)
                  self.we = w
                  if loss is not None:
                      if np.isnan(loss) or np.isinf(loss):
                          print("Invalid loss and terminated at epoch {}".foramt(epoch))
                          self.model.stop training = True
                 no of layers = len(self.model.layers)
                 for i in range(no_of_layers):
                      layer = self.model.layers[i]
                      weights = layer.get weights()[0]
                      biases = layer.get weights()[1]
                      if np.isnan(weights).any() or np.isinf(weights).any():
                          print("Invalid weights and terminated at epoch ={}".format(epoch))
                          self.model.stop training = True
         terminate_nan = TerminateNaN()
In [37]: # Stop training if validation_accuracy not improved
         from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
          earlystop = EarlyStopping(
          monitor = 'val_accuracy',
          mode = 'max',
          patience = 2 # wait for 2 epochs, terminate if no improvement
In [38]:
         import datetime
         log dir = "logs/fit/" + datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M%S")
         tensorboard callback = tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(log dir=log dir, histogram freq=1, write graph=1)
In [39]: | callback_list = [checkpoint, decaylr,terminate,earlystop,tensorboard_callback]
```

Model-1

- 1. Use <u>VGG-16 (https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/keras/applications/VGG16)</u> pretrained network without Fully Connected layers and initilize all the weights with Imagenet trained weights.
- 2. After VGG-16 network without FC layers, add a new Conv block (1 Conv layer and 1 Maxpooling), 2 FC layers and a output layer to classify 16 classes. You are free to choose any hyperparameters/parameters of conv block, FC layers, output layer.
- 3. Final architecture will be INPUT --> VGG-16 without Top layers(FC) --> Conv Layer --> Maxpool Layer --> 2 FC l ayers --> Output Layer
- 4. Train only new Conv block, FC layers, output layer. Don't train the VGG-16 network.

Adding Layers to the model and then train

In [38]:	
TII I DO I .	
[].	

```
In [47]: # clear all previous sessions
         tf.keras.backend.clear session()
         # initializing sequential model
         model 1 = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
         # Load VGG16
         model = tf.keras.applications.VGG16(
                                    include top = False,
                                    weights = 'imagenet',
                                    input shape=(h,w,3)
         # making all layers.trainable False
         for layer in model.layers:
           layer.trainable = False
         model_1.add(model) # adding VGG model to our Sequential model
         model 1.add(Conv2D(filters=256,
                                   kernel size=(3,3),
                                   strides = (1,1),
                                   padding='valid',
                                   data format = 'channels last',
                                   activation='relu',
                                   kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.he normal(seed=0),
                                   name = 'Conv1'
                                   #input shape = model.output shape[1:]
         model 1.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2,2),
                                      strides=(2,2),
                                      padding='valid',
                                      data format='channels last',
                                      name='Pool1'
                                     ))
         model 1.add(Flatten(data format='channels last', name='Flatten'))
         model 1.add(Dense(units=256,
                            activation='relu',
                            kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.glorot normal(seed=32),name='FC1'
                            ))
         model_1.add(Dense(units=128,
                            activation='relu',
                            kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.glorot normal(seed=32),name='FC2'
                            ))
         model 1.add(Dense(units=64,
                            activation='relu',
                            kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.glorot normal(seed=33),name='FC3'
         model 1.add(Dense(units=16,
                            activation='softmax',
                            kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.glorot normal(seed=3), name='Output'
```

))

In [48]: model_1.summary()

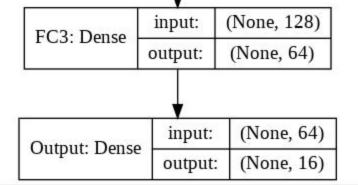
Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
vgg16 (Functional)	(None, 7, 7, 512)	14714688
Conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 5, 5, 256)	1179904
Pool1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 2, 2, 256)	0
Flatten (Flatten)	(None, 1024)	0
FC1 (Dense)	(None, 256)	262400
FC2 (Dense)	(None, 128)	32896
FC3 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
Output (Dense)	(None, 16)	1040

Total params: 16,199,184
Trainable params: 1,484,496

Non-trainable params: 14,714,688

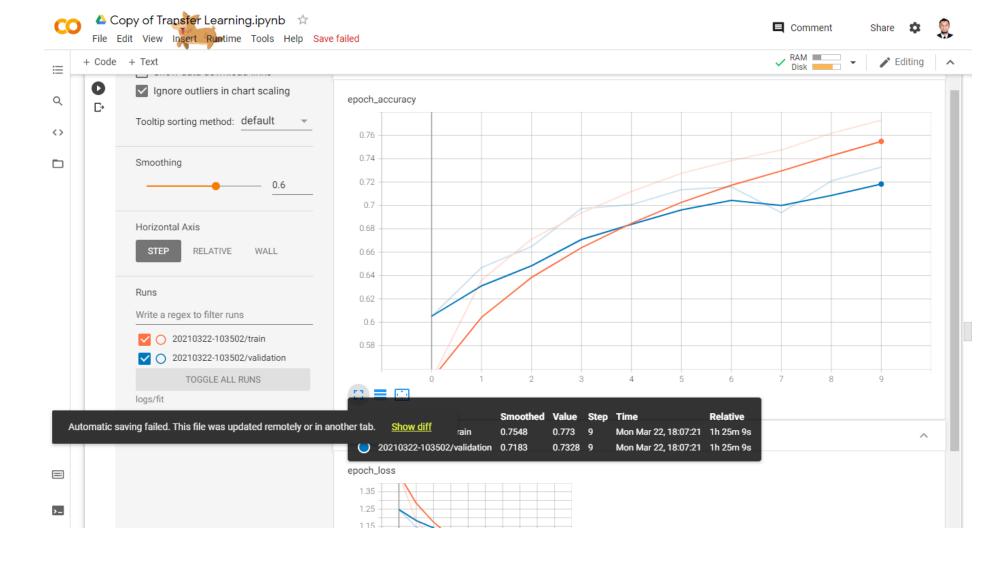
```
In [49]: | tf.keras.utils.plot_model(model_1, to_file='model1.jpeg',show_shapes=True)
Out[49]:
                                       input:
                                                [(None, 224, 224, 3)]
           vgg16_input: InputLayer
                                                [(None, 224, 224, 3)]
                                      output:
                                             (None, 224, 224, 3)
                                    input:
               vgg16: Functional
                                               (None, 7, 7, 512)
                                    output:
                                     input:
                                              (None, 7, 7, 512)
                 Conv1: Conv2D
                                              (None, 5, 5, 256)
                                    output:
                                        input:
                                                 (None, 5, 5, 256)
              Pool1: MaxPooling2D
                                                 (None, 2, 2, 256)
                                       output:
                                    input:
                                             (None, 2, 2, 256)
                  Flatten: Flatten
                                               (None, 1024)
                                   output:
                                             (None, 1024)
                                    input:
                     FC1: Dense
                                   output:
                                              (None, 256)
                                     input:
                                              (None, 256)
                      FC2: Dense
                                              (None, 128)
                                    output:
```

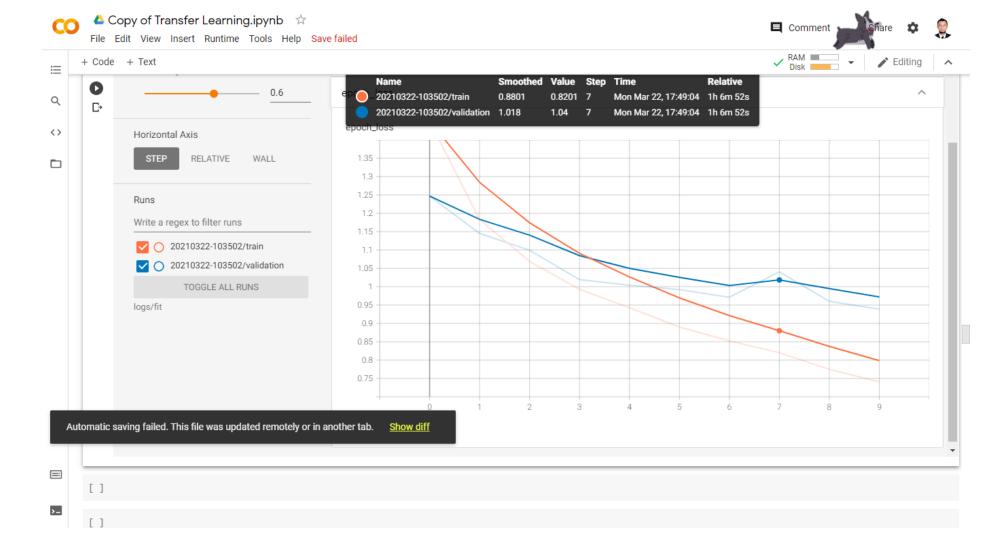


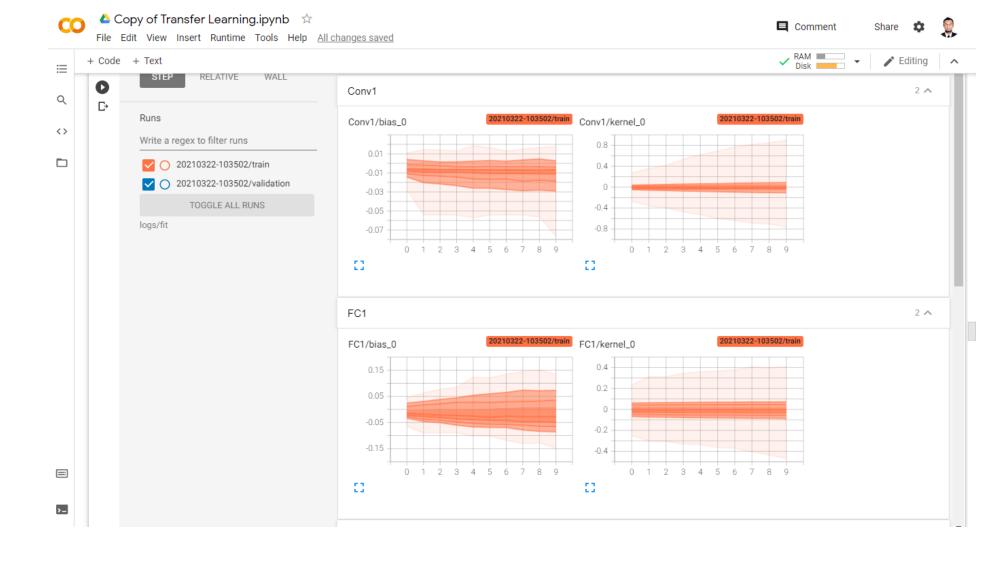
```
In [51]: # remove all previous logs
       !rm -rf logs
       # remove all saved models
       !rm -rf model save
       #compile the model
       model 1.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(),
                     loss = 'sparse categorical crossentropy',
                     # loss=tf.keras.losses.sparse categorical crossentropy(), # use sparse categorical cross entropy for not
                     # loss='categorical_crossentropy', # use categorical cross entropy for one-hot encoded labels
                     metrics=['accuracy'])
       # fit the model
       model 1.fit(x = train dataset,
                  validation data=validation dataset,
                  epochs=10,
                  callbacks=[callback list]
       Epoch 1/10
       Learning rate is: 0.0010000000474974513
       l_accuracy: 0.6051
       Epoch 00001: val accuracy improved from -inf to 0.60510, saving model to model save/weights-01-0.6051.hdf5
       Epoch 2/10
       1
       Learning rate is: 0.001000000474974513
       1 accuracy: 0.6468
       Epoch 00002: val accuracy improved from 0.60510 to 0.64677, saving model to model save/weights-02-0.6468.hdf5
       Epoch 3/10
       2
       Learning rate is: 0.0010000000474974513
       1 accuracy: 0.6648
       Epoch 00003: val_accuracy improved from 0.64677 to 0.66479, saving model to model_save/weights-03-0.6648.hdf5
       Epoch 4/10
       Learning rate is: 0.0009500000160187483
       1200/1200 [=================== ] - 575s 479ms/step - loss: 0.9874 - accuracy: 0.6945 - val loss: 1.0194 - va
       1 accuracy: 0.6974
       Epoch 00004: val_accuracy improved from 0.66479 to 0.69740, saving model to model_save/weights-04-0.6974.hdf5
```

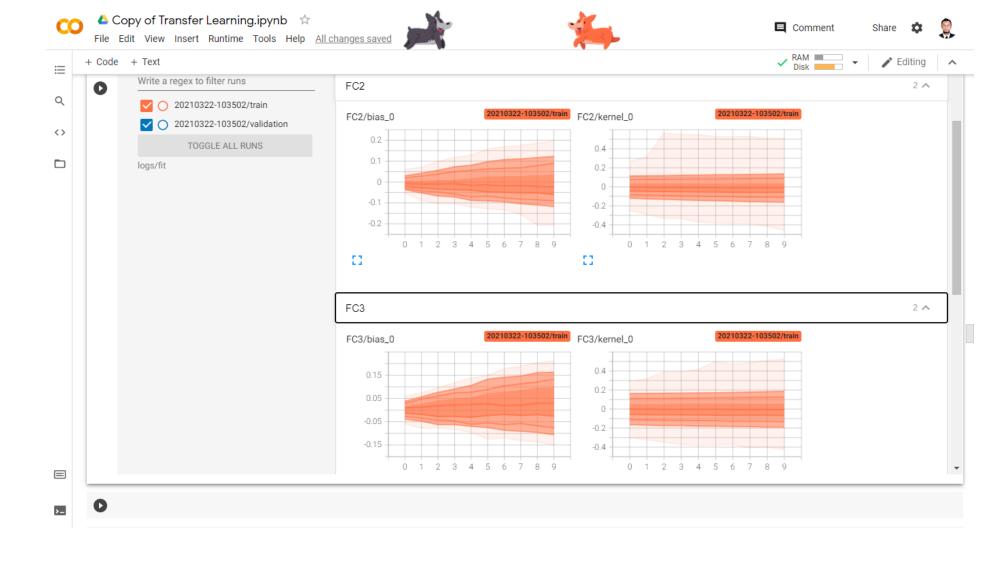
```
Epoch 5/10
Learning rate is : 0.0009500000160187483
1 accuracy: 0.7006
Epoch 00005: val accuracy improved from 0.69740 to 0.70063, saving model to model save/weights-05-0.7006.hdf5
Epoch 6/10
Learning rate is: 0.0009500000160187483
1 accuracy: 0.7134
Epoch 00006: val accuracy improved from 0.70063 to 0.71344, saving model to model save/weights-06-0.7134.hdf5
Epoch 7/10
Learning rate is: 0.0009025000035762787
1 accuracy: 0.7159
Epoch 00007: val accuracy improved from 0.71344 to 0.71594, saving model to model save/weights-07-0.7159.hdf5
Epoch 8/10
Learning rate is: 0.0009025000035762787
1 accuracy: 0.6938
Epoch 00008: val accuracy did not improve from 0.71594
Epoch 9/10
Learning rate is: 0.000812250014860183
1 accuracy: 0.7210
Epoch 00009: val accuracy improved from 0.71594 to 0.72104, saving model to model save/weights-09-0.7210.hdf5
Epoch 10/10
Learning rate is: 0.0007716375403106213
1 accuracy: 0.7328
Epoch 00010: val accuracy improved from 0.72104 to 0.73281, saving model to model save/weights-10-0.7328.hdf5
```

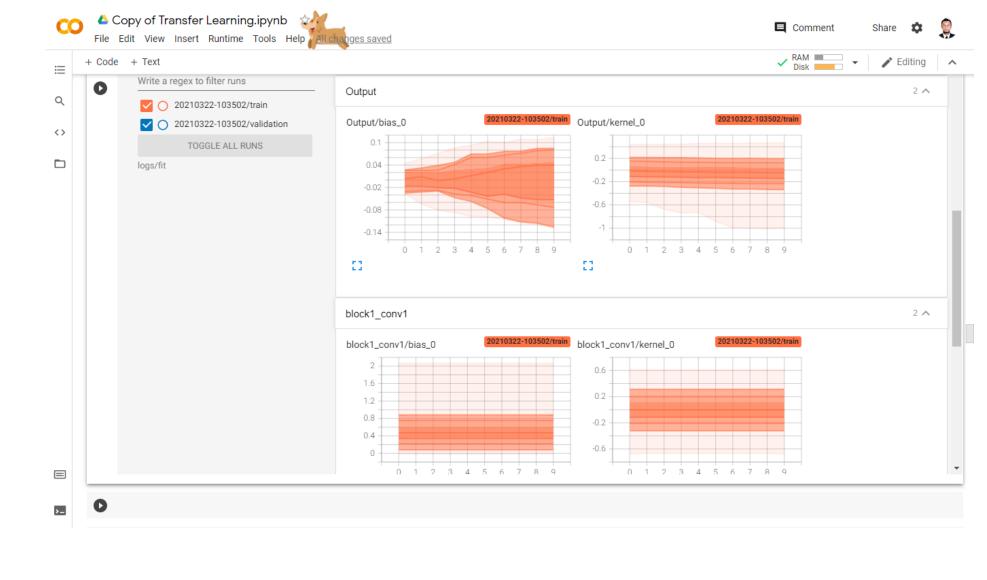
Out[51]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f827c118dd0>

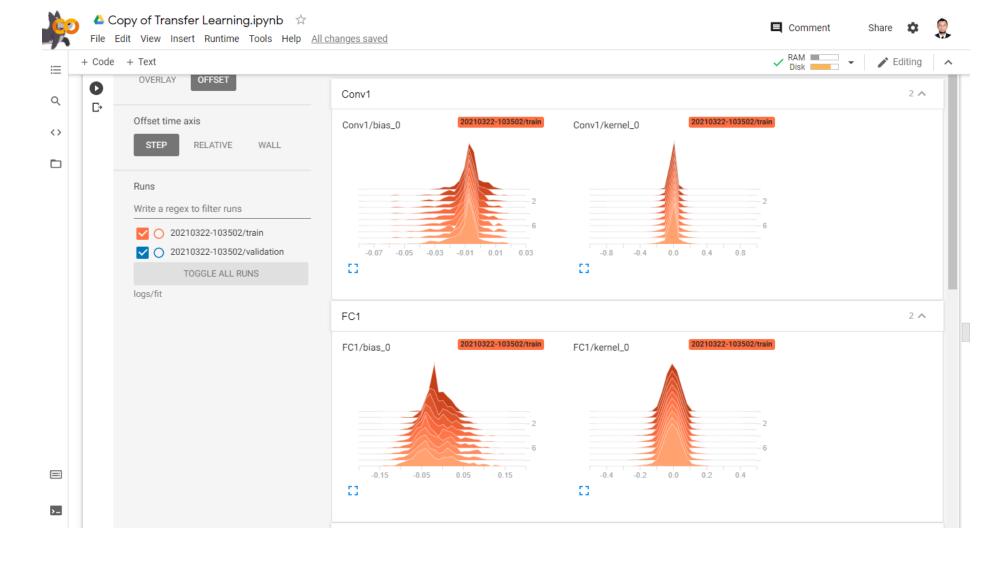


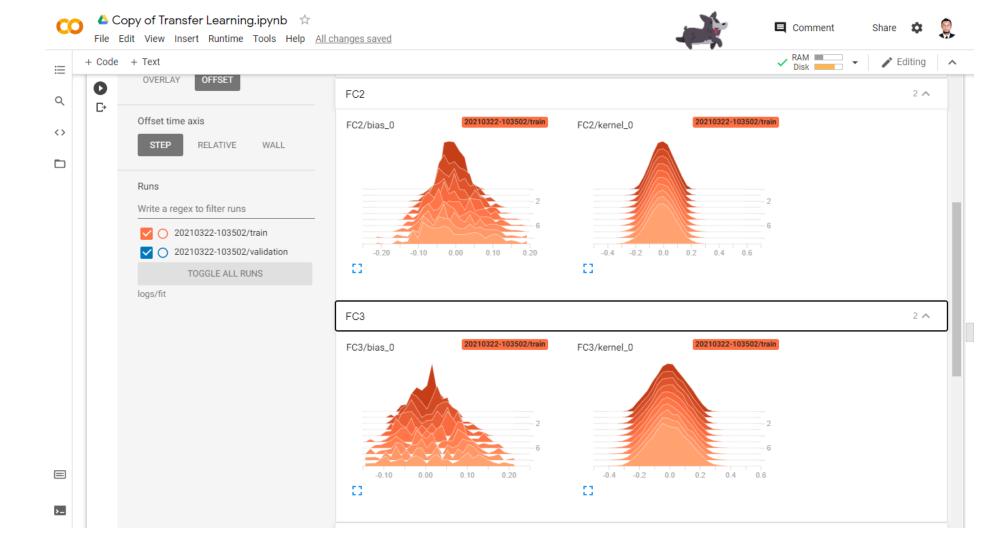


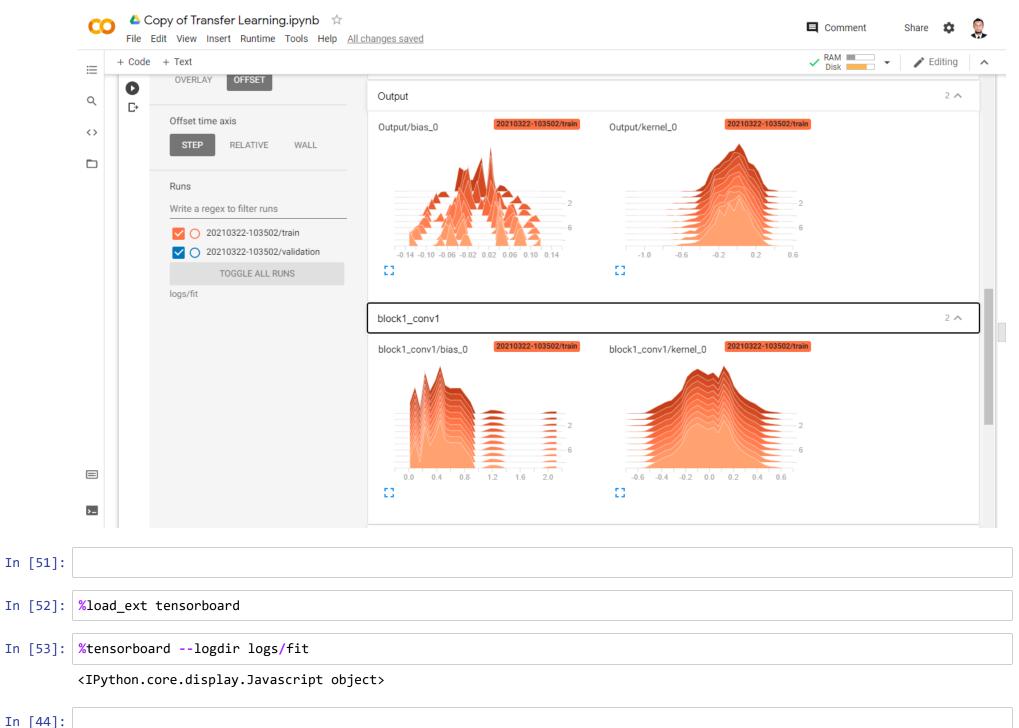












In [44]:

Model-2

- 1. Use <u>VGG-16 (https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/keras/applications/VGG16)</u> pretrained network without Fully Connected layers and initilize all the weights with Imagenet trained weights.
- 2. After VGG-16 network without FC layers, don't use FC layers, use conv layers only as Fully connected layer. an y FC layer can be converted to a CONV layer. This conversion will reduce the No of Trainable parameters in FC layers. For example, an FC layer with K=4096 that is looking at some input volume of size 7×7×512 can be equivalently expressed as a CONV layer with F=7,P=0,S=1,K=4096. In other words, we are setting the filter size to be exactly the size of the input volume, and hence the output will simply be 1×1×4096 since only a single depth column "fit s" across the input volume, giving identical result as the initial FC layer. You can refer this (http://cs231n.gi thub.io/convolutional-networks/#convert) link to better understanding of using Conv layer in place of fully connected layers.
- 3. Final architecture will be VGG-16 without FC layers(without top), 2 Conv layers identical to FC layers, 1 outp ut layer for 16 class classification. INPUT --> VGG-16 without Top layers(FC) --> 2 Conv Layers identical to FC --> Output Layer
- 3. Train only last 2 Conv layers identical to FC layers, 1 output layer. Don't train the VGG-16 network.

```
In [84]:
         # clear all previous sessions
         tf.keras.backend.clear session()
         # initializing sequential model
         model 2 = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
         # Load VGG16
         model = tf.keras.applications.VGG16(
                                    include top = False,
                                    weights = 'imagenet',
                                    input shape=(h,w,3)
         # making all layers.trainable True
         for layer in model.layers:
           layer.trainable = False
         model 2.add(model) # adding VGG model to our Sequential model
         model 2.add(Conv2D(filters=4096,
                                   kernel size=(7,7),
                                   strides = (1,1),
                                   padding='valid', # valid means no padding
                                   data_format = 'channels_last',
                                   activation='relu',
                                   kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.he uniform(seed=42),
                                   name = 'fc Conv1'
                                   #input shape = model.output shape[1:]
         model 2.add(Conv2D(
             filters=4096,
             kernel_size=(1,1),
             padding='valid',
             data_format='channels_last',
             activation='relu',
             kernel_initializer=tf.keras.initializers.he_uniform(seed=42),
             name='fc conv2'
         ))
         model 2.add(Flatten(data format='channels last',name='Flatten last'))
         model 2.add(Dense(units=16,
                            activation='softmax',
                            kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.glorot normal(seed=3), name='Output'
                            ))
```

In [85]: model_2.summary()

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
vgg16 (Functional)	(None, 7, 7, 512)	14714688
fc_Conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 4096)	102764544
fc_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 4096)	16781312
Flatten_last (Flatten)	(None, 4096)	0
Output (Dense)	(None, 16)	65552

Total params: 134,326,096 Trainable params: 119,611,408 Non-trainable params: 14,714,688

```
In [86]: tf.keras.utils.plot_model(model_2, to_file='model1.jpeg',show_shapes=True)
Out[86]:
                                       input:
                                                [(None, 224, 224, 3)]
           vgg16 input: InputLayer
                                                [(None, 224, 224, 3)]
                                      output:
                                    input:
                                             (None, 224, 224, 3)
               vgg16: Functional
                                              (None, 7, 7, 512)
                                    output:
                                     input:
                                               (None, 7, 7, 512)
               fc Conv1: Conv2D
                                               (None, 1, 1, 4096)
                                     output:
                                              (None, 1, 1, 4096)
                                     input:
               fc conv2: Conv2D
                                              (None, 1, 1, 4096)
                                     output:
                                     input:
                                              (None, 1, 1, 4096)
               Flatten last: Flatten
                                                 (None, 4096)
                                     output:
```

input:

output:

Output: Dense

(None, 4096)

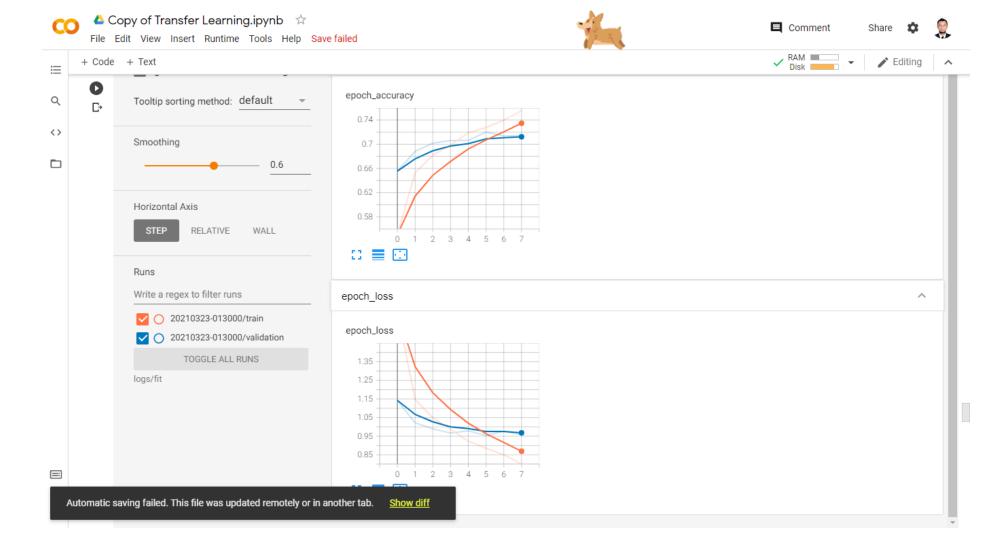
(None, 16)

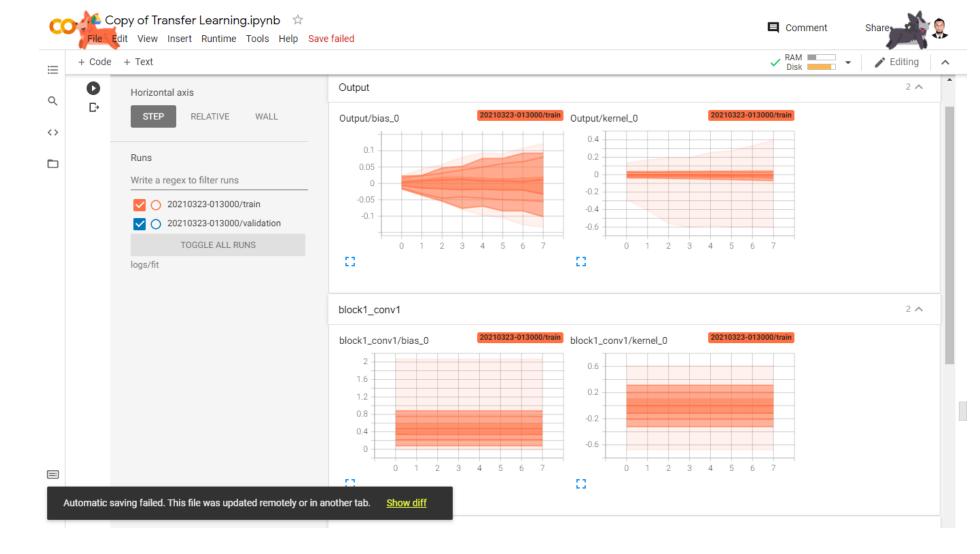
In [87]: # train_df.head(32)

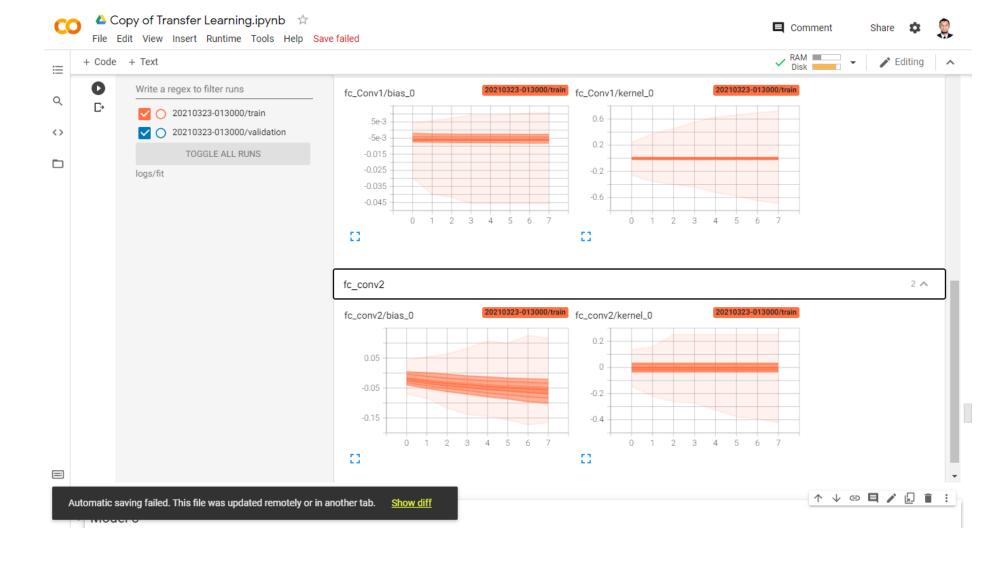
```
In [88]: # remove previous logs
      !rm -rf logs
      # remove previous saved models
      !rm -rf model save
      #compile the model
      model 2.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(),
                 loss='sparse categorical crossentropy',
                 metrics=['accuracy'])
      #fit the model
      model_2.fit(x = train_dataset,
               validation data=validation dataset,
               epochs=10,
               callbacks=[callback list]
      Epoch 1/10
      Learning rate is: 0.0010000000474974513
      accuracy: 0.6556
      Epoch 00001: val_accuracy improved from -inf to 0.65562, saving model to model_save/weights-01-0.6556.hdf5
      Epoch 2/10
      1
      Learning rate is: 0.001000000474974513
      accuracy: 0.6881
      Epoch 00002: val_accuracy improved from 0.65562 to 0.68813, saving model to model_save/weights-02-0.6881.hdf5
      Epoch 3/10
      2
      Learning rate is: 0.0010000000474974513
      accuracy: 0.7019
      Epoch 00003: val_accuracy improved from 0.68813 to 0.70187, saving model to model_save/weights-03-0.7019.hdf5
      Epoch 4/10
      Learning rate is: 0.0009500000160187483
      accuracy: 0.7061
      Epoch 00004: val_accuracy improved from 0.70187 to 0.70615, saving model to model_save/weights-04-0.7061.hdf5
      Epoch 5/10
      Learning rate is : 0.0009500000160187483
```

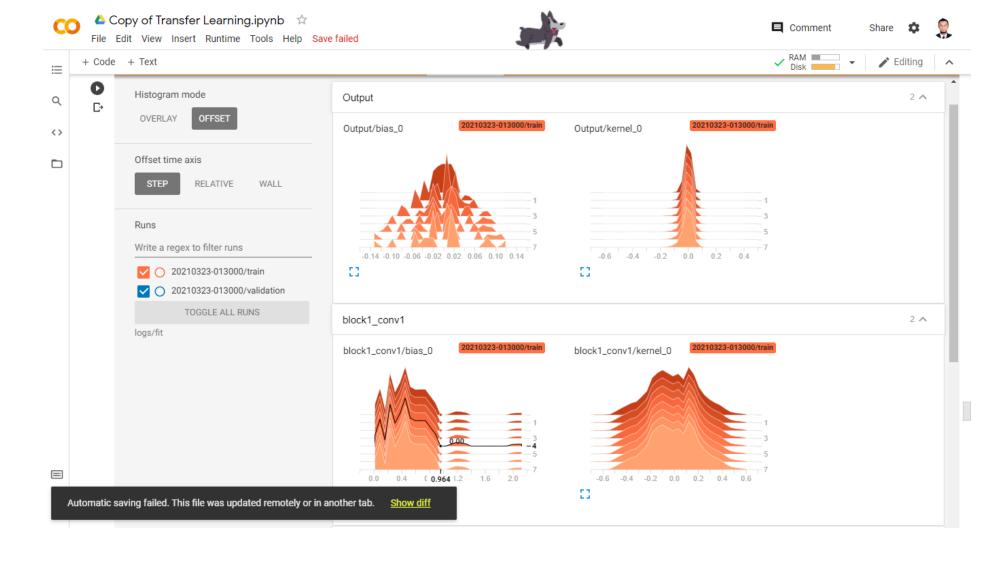
```
accuracy: 0.7063
      Epoch 00005: val accuracy improved from 0.70615 to 0.70625, saving model to model save/weights-05-0.7063.hdf5
      Epoch 6/10
      5
      Learning rate is: 0.0009500000160187483
     accuracy: 0.7200
      Epoch 00006: val accuracy improved from 0.70625 to 0.72000, saving model to model save/weights-06-0.7200.hdf5
      Epoch 7/10
      Learning rate is: 0.0009025000035762787
     accuracy: 0.7138
      Epoch 00007: val accuracy did not improve from 0.72000
      Epoch 8/10
      7
      Learning rate is : 0.000812250014860183
     accuracy: 0.7144
      Epoch 00008: val accuracy did not improve from 0.72000
Out[88]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7ff281687750>
```

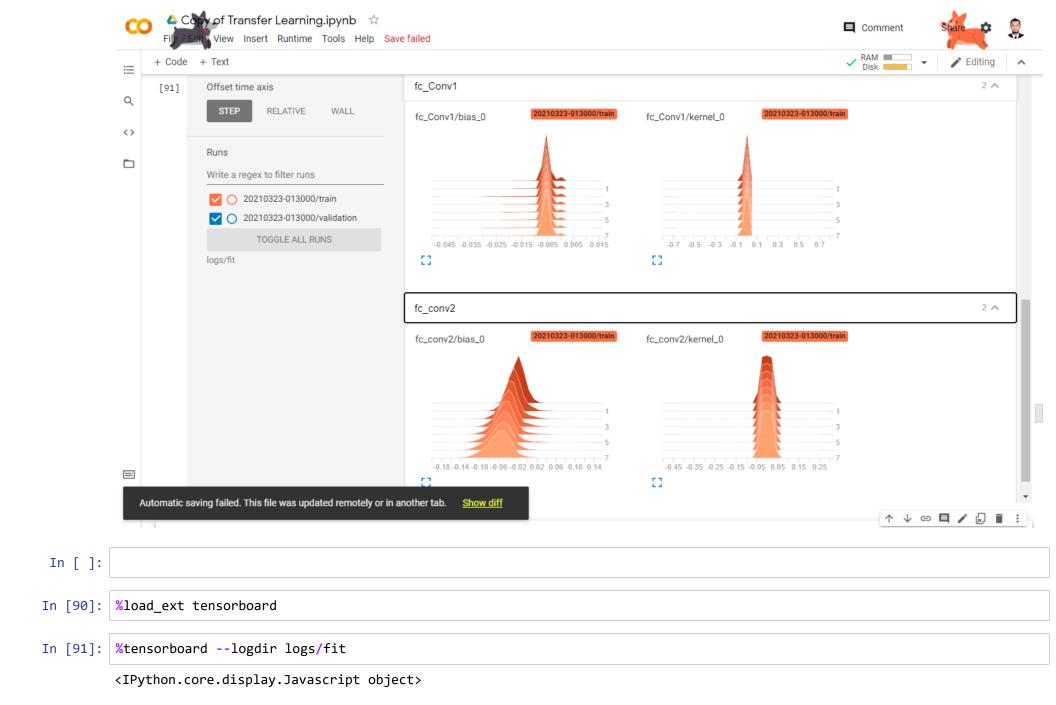
Tensorboard screenshots of Model-2











Model-3

1. Use same network as Model-2 'INPUT --> VGG-16 without Top layers(FC) --> 2 Conv Layers identical to FC --> Out

put Layer' and train only Last 6 Layers of VGG-16 network, 2 Conv layers identical to FC layers, 1 output layer.

14 Model: "vgg16"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
<pre>input_3 (InputLayer)</pre>	[(None, 224, 224, 3)]	0
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	36928
block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 112, 112, 64)	0
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	147584
block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 56, 56, 128)	0
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 28, 28, 256)	0
block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	1180160
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	0

block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 7, 7, 512)	0

Total params: 14,714,688
Trainable params: 7,079,424
Non-trainable params: 7,635,264

In [120]:	
In [120]:	

```
In [92]: # clear all previous sessions
         tf.keras.backend.clear session()
         # initializing sequential model
         top model = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
          # Load VGG16
         model = tf.keras.applications.VGG16(
                                    include top = False,
                                    weights = 'imagenet',
                                    input shape=(h,w,3)
         # making last 6 layers.trainable True
         for i in range(len(model.layers)-5):
           layer = model.layers[i]
           layer.trainable = False
         top model.add(model) # adding VGG model to our Sequential model
         top model.add(Conv2D(filters=4096,
                                   kernel size=(7,7),
                                   strides = (1,1),
                                   padding='valid', # valid means no padding
                                   data_format = 'channels_last',
                                   activation=tf.keras.layers.LeakyReLU(),
                                   kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.he normal(seed=0),
                                   name = 'fc Conv1'
                                   #input shape = model.output shape[1:]
          top model.add(Conv2D(
             filters=4096,
             kernel size=(1,1),
             padding='valid',
             data_format='channels_last',
             activation=tf.keras.layers.LeakyReLU(),
             kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.he normal(seed=0),
             name='fc_conv2'
         ))
         top_model.add(Flatten(data_format='channels_last',name='Flatten_last'))
         top model.add(Dense(units=16,
                            activation='softmax',
                            kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.glorot normal(seed=3), name='Output'
                            ))
```

In [93]: top_model.summary()

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
vgg16 (Functional)	(None, 7, 7, 512)	14714688
fc_Conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 4096)	102764544
fc_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 4096)	16781312
Flatten_last (Flatten)	(None, 4096)	0
Output (Dense)	(None, 16)	65552 =======

Total params: 134,326,096 Trainable params: 126,690,832 Non-trainable params: 7,635,264

```
In [95]: tf.keras.utils.plot_model(top_model, to_file='model3.jpeg',show_shapes=True)
Out[95]:
                                       input:
                                                [(None, 224, 224, 3)]
           vgg16_input: InputLayer
                                                [(None, 224, 224, 3)]
                                      output:
                                    input:
                                             (None, 224, 224, 3)
               vgg16: Functional
                                              (None, 7, 7, 512)
                                   output:
                                     input:
                                               (None, 7, 7, 512)
               fc Conv1: Conv2D
                                               (None, 1, 1, 4096)
                                     output:
                                              (None, 1, 1, 4096)
                                     input:
               fc conv2: Conv2D
                                              (None, 1, 1, 4096)
                                    output:
                                     input:
                                              (None, 1, 1, 4096)
```

output:

input:

output:

(None, 4096)

(None, 4096)

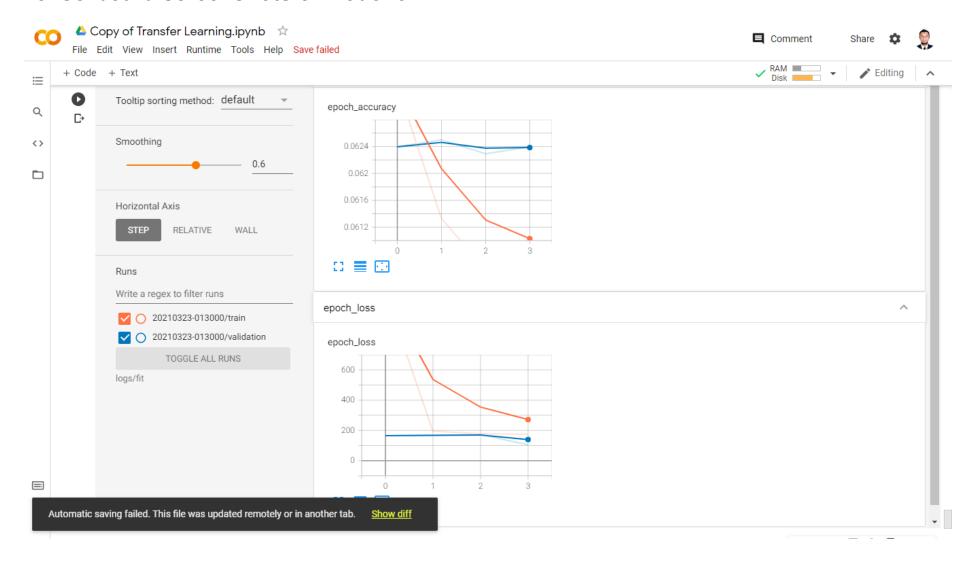
(None, 16)

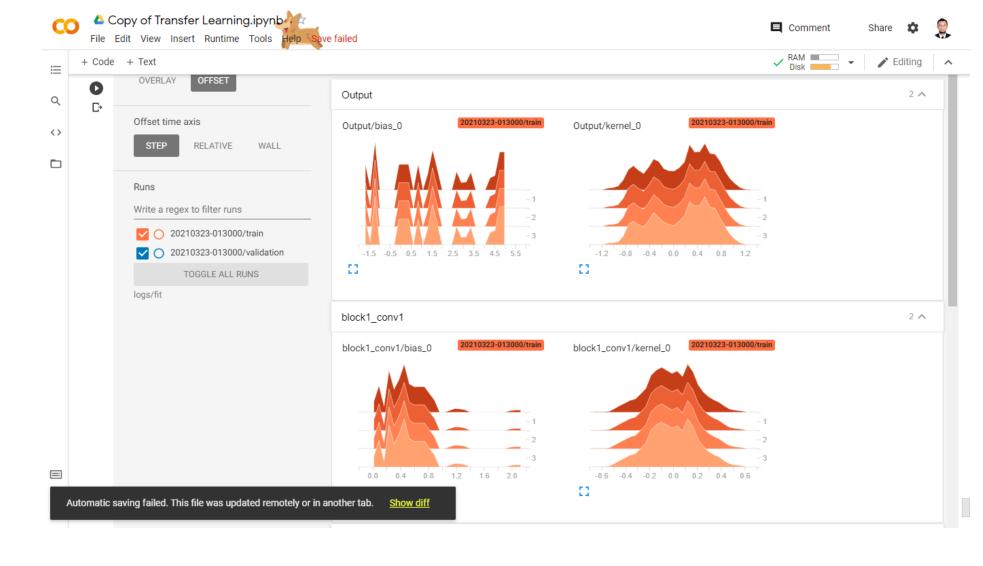
Flatten last: Flatten

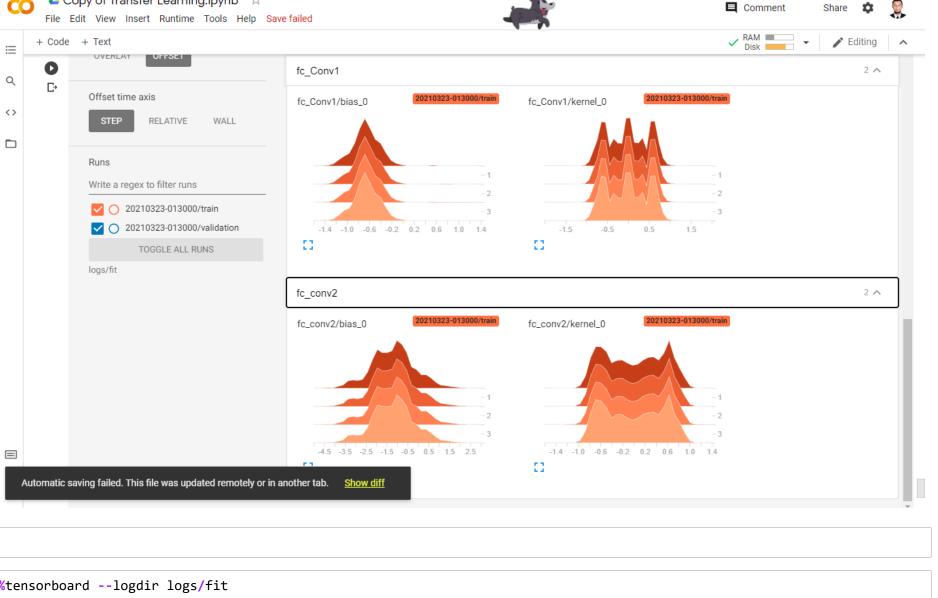
Output: Dense

```
In [97]: # remove previous logs
        !rm -rf logs
        # remove previous saved models
        !rm -rf model save
        #compile the model
        top model.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(),
                        loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
                        metrics=['accuracy'])
        #fit the model
        top_model.fit(x = train_dataset,
                     validation_data=validation_dataset,
                     epochs=10,
                     callbacks=[callback list]
        Epoch 1/10
        Learning rate is: 0.0010000000474974513
        1200/1200 [================ ] - 736s 612ms/step - loss: 1295.5925 - accuracy: 0.0628 - val_loss: 165.3107 -
        val_accuracy: 0.0624
        Epoch 00001: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.72000
        Epoch 2/10
        Learning rate is: 0.0010000000474974513
        val_accuracy: 0.0625
        Epoch 00002: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.72000
        Epoch 3/10
        Learning rate is: 0.0010000000474974513
        1200/1200 [=================== ] - 721s 600ms/step - loss: 174.8353 - accuracy: 0.0615 - val_loss: 172.5757 -
        val_accuracy: 0.0623
        Epoch 00003: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.72000
        Epoch 4/10
        Learning rate is: 0.0008549999911338091
        1200/1200 [=================== ] - 717s 597ms/step - loss: 182.1918 - accuracy: 0.0598 - val_loss: 104.1381 -
        val_accuracy: 0.0624
        Epoch 00004: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.72000
Out[97]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7ff2204ba790>
```

Tensorboard screenshots of Model-3







Result:

In []:

Model ----- Accuracy(%)

△ Copy of Transfer Learning.ipynb 🌣

Model-1 ======= 73.28

Model-2 ========	72.00
Model-3 =========	06.25

In []: