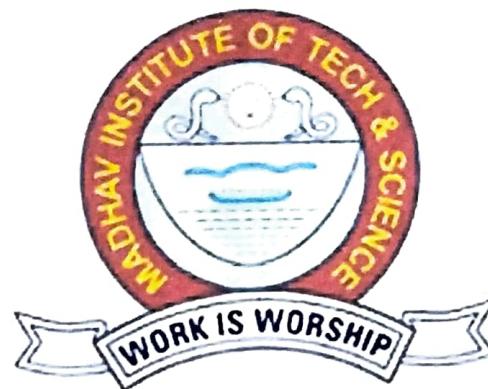


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**Project Report**

**on**

**Image Classification Using Vision Transformer**

**(270506)**

**Submitted By:**

**Krishna Sharma (0901AD211025)**

**Shiv Shrivastava (0901AD211057)**

**Faculty Mentor:**

**Dr. Pawan Dubey**

**CENTRE FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE  
MADHAV INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE  
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**JULY-DEC. 2023**

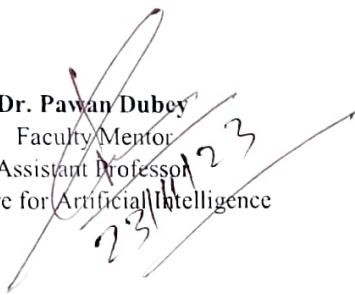
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## CERTIFICATE

This is certified that **Krishna Sharma (0901AD211025)** and **Shiv Shrivastava (0901AD211057)** has submitted the project report titled "**Image Classification Using Vision Transformer**" under the mentorship of **Dr. Pawan Dubey**, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of degree of **Bachelor of Technology in Artificial Intelligence & Data Science** from **Madhav Institute of Technology and Science, Gwalior**.

  
**Dr. Pawan Dubey**  
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**Dr. R. R. Singh**  
Coordinator  
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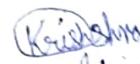
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## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work being presented in this project report, for the partial fulfilment of requirement for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Technology** in **Artificial Intelligence & Data Science** at **Madhav Institute of Technology & Science, Gwalior** is an authenticated and original record of my work under the mentorship of **Dr. Pawan Dubey, Assistant Professor, Centre For Artificial Intelligence.**

I declare that I have not submitted the matter embodied in this report for the award of any degree or diploma anywhere else.

 Krishna Sharma (0901AD211025)  
 Shiv Shrivastava (0901AD211057)  
3<sup>rd</sup> Year  
Centre for Artificial Intelligence

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## ABSTRACT

With the rapid evolution of deep learning techniques, vision transformers have emerged as a promising approach for image classification tasks. This explores the application of vision transformers on two distinct datasets: a proprietary dataset containing diverse plant images and the well-known CIFAR-100 dataset. The objective is to evaluate the performance of vision transformers in the context of plant species recognition and general object classification. The study begins with a comprehensive review of vision transformer architecture and its potential advantages in handling image classification tasks. The proposed model is trained and fine-tuned on the custom plant dataset, which consists of a variety of plant species captured under different environmental conditions. To assess the model's generalization capabilities, it is further evaluated on the CIFAR-100 dataset, which encompasses a broader range of object categories. The experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness of the vision transformer in achieving competitive accuracy on both datasets. The model's ability to capture intricate features of plant species suggests its potential utility in agricultural and environmental monitoring applications. Additionally, the generalization performance on CIFAR-100 highlights the versatility of the vision transformer architecture across diverse image classification tasks. Furthermore, the research investigates the impact of key hyperparameters, such as patch size, model depth, and learning rate, on the performance of the vision transformer. The findings contribute insights into optimizing the model for specific datasets and offer practical guidance for researchers and practitioners working on image classification tasks. In conclusion, this showcases the successful application of vision transformers on a custom plant dataset and the CIFAR-100 benchmark. The results underscore the adaptability of vision transformers in handling distinct image classification challenges and open avenues for further exploration in the domain of plant science and computer vision.

**Keyword:** Vision Transformer, Image Classification, Deep Learning, Plant Dataset, CIFAR-100, Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), Hyperparameter Tuning, Computer Vision, Patch Size, Learning Rate, Object Recognition

## सार

गहन शिक्षण तकनीकों के तेजी से विकास के साथ, दृष्टि ट्रांसफार्मर छवि वर्गीकरण कार्यों के लिए एक आशाजनक दृष्टिकोण के रूप में उभरे हैं। यह दो अलग-अलग डेटासेट पर विज़न ट्रांसफार्मर के अनुप्रयोग की पड़ताल करता है: एक मालिकाना डेटासेट जिसमें विविध पौधों की छवियाँ और प्रसिद्ध CIFAR-100 डेटासेट शामिल हैं। इसका उद्देश्य पौधों की प्रजातियों की पहचान और सामान्य वस्तु वर्गीकरण के संदर्भ में दृष्टि ट्रांसफार्मर के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन करना है। अध्ययन दृष्टि ट्रांसफार्मर वास्तुकला की व्यापक समीक्षा और छवि वर्गीकरण कार्यों को संभालने में इसके संभावित लाभों के साथ शुरू होता है। प्रस्तावित मॉडल को कस्टम प्लांट डेटासेट पर प्रशिक्षित और परिष्कृत किया गया है, जिसमें विभिन्न पर्यावरणीय परिस्थितियों में पकड़ी गई विभिन्न प्रकार की पौधों की प्रजातियाँ शामिल हैं। मॉडल की सामान्यीकरण क्षमताओं का आकलन करने के लिए, इसे CIFAR-100 डेटासेट पर आगे मूल्यांकन किया जाता है, जिसमें ऑब्जेक्ट श्रेणियों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला शामिल होती है। प्रयोगात्मक परिणाम दोनों डेटासेट पर प्रतिस्पर्धी सटीकता प्राप्त करने में दृष्टि ट्रांसफार्मर की प्रभावशीलता को प्रदर्शित करते हैं। पौधों की प्रजातियों की जटिल विशेषताओं को पकड़ने की मॉडल की क्षमता कृषि और पर्यावरण निगरानी अनुप्रयोगों में इसकी संभावित उपयोगिता का सुझाव देती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, CIFAR-100 पर सामान्यीकरण प्रदर्शन विविध छवि वर्गीकरण कार्यों में दृष्टि ट्रांसफार्मर वास्तुकला की बहुमुखी प्रतिभा पर प्रकाश डालता है। इसके अलावा, अनुसंधान दृष्टि ट्रांसफार्मर के प्रदर्शन पर प्रमुख हाइपरपैरामीटर, जैसे पैच आकार, मॉडल गहराई और सीखने की दर के प्रभाव की जांच करता है। निष्कर्ष विशिष्ट डेटासेट के लिए मॉडल को अनुकूलित करने में अंतर्दृष्टि प्रदान करते हैं और छवि वर्गीकरण कार्यों पर काम करने वाले शोधकर्ताओं और चिकित्सकों के लिए व्यावहारिक मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करते हैं। अंत में, यह पेपर कस्टम प्लांट डेटासेट और CIFAR-100 बैंचमार्क पर विज़न ट्रांसफार्मर के सफल अनुप्रयोग को दर्शाता है। परिणाम विशिष्ट छवि वर्गीकरण चुनौतियों से निपटने में दृष्टि ट्रांसफार्मर की अनुकूलनशीलता को रेखांकित करते हैं और पादप विज्ञान और कंप्यूटर दृष्टि के क्षेत्र में आगे की खोज के लिए रास्ते खोलते हैं।

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# Chapter 1: Introduction

The field of Image classification is a task in computer vision where the goal is to categorize an input image into one of several predefined classes or categories. It is a fundamental problem in image analysis and pattern recognition. The process involves training a model using a set of labeled images, where each image is associated with a specific class or category. This has witnessed remarkable advancements in recent years, driven primarily by the advent of deep learning architectures. Among these architectures, the Vision Transformer (ViT) has gained prominence for its unique approach to processing images. We delve into the application of Vision Transformers for image classification tasks, specifically focusing on two distinct datasets: a proprietary plant dataset and the CIFAR-100 dataset. The Vision Transformer, introduced by Vaswani et al. in 2017 [1], represents a departure from the conventional convolutional neural network (CNN) paradigm. Instead of relying on convolutional layers, the ViT operates on image patches, treating them as sequential inputs to a transformer architecture originally designed for natural language processing tasks. This departure from the spatial hierarchy of traditional CNNs introduces a novel way of capturing global dependencies among image features, offering potential advantages in handling diverse and complex datasets. Our motivation for this study stems from the need for effective image classification models in the domain of plant science. Monitoring and categorizing plant species play a crucial role in various applications, including agriculture, environmental conservation, and ecosystem management. The custom plant dataset employed in this research encompasses a wide array of plant species captured under varying environmental conditions. The diversity in this dataset poses a challenge for traditional image classification models, making it an ideal candidate for evaluating the efficacy of Vision Transformers. In addition to the plant dataset, we evaluate the ViT model on the CIFAR-100 dataset, a benchmark in the field of object recognition. CIFAR-100 consists of 100 classes, each containing 600 images, making it a challenging testbed for any image classification model. The inclusion of CIFAR-100 in our study allows us to assess the generalization capabilities of the Vision Transformer across a broader spectrum of object categories. The ViT model undergoes a training and fine-tuning process on the custom plant dataset to specialize in recognizing various plant species. Subsequently, it is subjected to evaluation on the CIFAR-100 dataset to gauge its adaptability and performance in a more generalized setting. The outcomes of this not only contribute to the growing body of knowledge on Vision Transformers but also provide valuable insights into the potential applications of such models in the intersection of computer vision and plant science. One of the primary objectives of this is to investigate the impact of key hyperparameters on the performance of the Vision Transformer. The patch size, model depth, and learning rate are systematically explored to optimize the model for both the custom plant dataset and CIFAR-100. This exploration is essential not only for achieving peak performance but also for providing practical guidance to researchers and practitioners dealing with image classification tasks using Vision Transformers.

## Chapter 2: Literature Review

The literature surrounding image classification has witnessed a paradigm shift with the introduction of Vision Transformers (ViTs). Vision Transformers represent a departure from the established convolutional neural network (CNN) architecture, offering a novel approach to capturing spatial dependencies in images. The transformer architecture, initially designed for natural language processing, has been adapted successfully to process image data, demonstrating state-of-the-art performance in various computer vision tasks. Vaswani et al. (2017) introduced the transformer architecture for sequence-to-sequence tasks in natural language processing. Building upon this, Dosovitskiy et al. (2020) pioneered the application of transformers in computer vision with the Vision Transformer (ViT). ViT divides an image into fixed-size patches, linearly embedding them before processing through a transformer encoder. This departure from the grid-like receptive fields of CNNs allows ViT to capture long-range dependencies and interactions among image patches, leading to impressive performance in image classification tasks. Several studies have explored the effectiveness of Vision Transformers in comparison to traditional CNNs. Radford et al. (2021) demonstrated that ViTs can achieve competitive performance on various image classification benchmarks. Notably, ViTs have showcased a remarkable ability to scale with increased model size, outperforming CNNs in terms of both accuracy and efficiency. In the realm of plant science, where accurate species identification is crucial, the application of deep learning models has gained traction. Deep learning models, particularly CNNs, have been successfully applied to plant species recognition tasks (Mehdipour Ghazi et al., 2017). However, the potential of Vision Transformers in this domain remains relatively unexplored. Our research aims to bridge this gap by evaluating the performance of ViTs on a diverse and proprietary plant dataset. The evaluation of models on benchmark datasets is a common practice to assess their generalization capabilities. The CIFAR-100 dataset has been a popular choice for this purpose. It consists of 100 object classes, each containing 600 images, posing a challenging test for image classification models. The use of CIFAR-100 in our study provides a benchmark for comparing the performance of Vision Transformers with existing literature on CNNs and other deep learning models. While Vision Transformers have demonstrated their efficacy in various computer vision tasks, including image classification, their application to specific domains, such as plant species recognition, demands careful evaluation. Our literature review sets the stage for the exploration of Vision Transformers on a custom plant dataset, emphasizing the need to assess their performance, optimize hyperparameters, and provide valuable insights for researchers and practitioners in both computer vision and plant science.

## Chapter 3: Materials and Methods

### 3.1 Dataset

In our research, we leverage a diverse set of datasets to comprehensively evaluate the proposed approach for image classification on both well-established benchmarks and a custom dataset focused on millets plants. This dual-pronged strategy aims to assess the model's generalization across widely recognized datasets and its adaptability to a context-specific agricultural scenario.

#### 3.1.1 CIFAR-100 Dataset

- Origin: Keras Library
- Geographic Origin: Varied, synthetically generated dataset
- Characteristics: CIFAR-100 is a well-known dataset containing 100 classes, each with 600 images, covering a broad spectrum of object categories. The dataset is designed to challenge image classification models with diverse and complex visual concepts.

#### 3.1.2 Custom Millets Plant Dataset

- Characteristics: This custom dataset is curated specifically for millets plant species, encompassing multiple varieties and conditions. The dataset includes images capturing various potential diseases affecting millets plants.

### 3.2 Vision Transformer & Patch Encoder

The provided code implements a Vision Transformer (ViT) for image classification, a paradigm that has demonstrated remarkable success in natural language processing. Dosovitskiy et al. (2020) introduced the ViT model, building on the transformer architecture pioneered by Vaswani et al. (2017). The ViT consists of self-attention blocks and multilayer perceptron (MLP) networks with a linear projection and positional embedding mechanism.

In the ViT architecture (Fig. 1), an image is initially split into fixed-size non-overlapping patches, which are then flattened and transformed into lower-dimensional representations. Each patch undergoes a learnable linear transformation to generate a linear projection and positional embedding. These representations are passed through a stack of N transformer blocks, each comprising multi-head self-attention (MHA) and an MLP. Each transformer block includes normalization layers, residual connections, and a skip connection between the input and the output of both MHA and MLP.

The self-attention mechanism, MHA, is applied to each patch separately. In MHA, input vectors are transformed into three separate vectors: Q (Query), K (Key), and V (Value). The dot product between Q and K generates a score matrix, which is then subjected to a softmax activation. The resulting self-attention matrices are combined and processed through a linear layer, feeding into the regression head for classification. Normalization is applied to avoid issues with excessively large dot products during training.

The ViT model's transformer blocks enhance semantic similarity across different image locations, contributing to effective classification. The number of MHA in a transformer encoder is a tunable hyperparameter, providing flexibility based on application data.

The code includes a comprehensive ViT model, complete with data augmentation, patch extraction, patch encoding, and multiple transformer blocks. The implementation uses TensorFlow and Keras, incorporating TensorFlow Addons for the AdamW optimizer with weight decay.

This ViT model is then evaluated on image classification tasks using a combination of publicly available datasets, including CIFAR-100, and a custom dataset focused on millets plants. The training history, including accuracy metrics, is stored for analysis. The provided code serves as a foundational framework for experimenting with Vision Transformers on diverse image classification challenges.

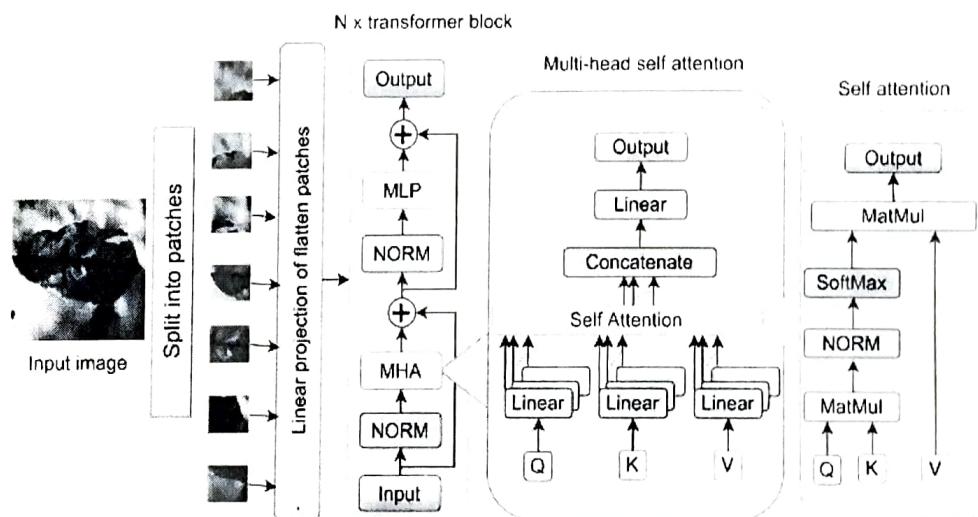


Fig. 1. ViT block with multi-head self-attention units.

In Fig. 2, the schematic representation illustrates the crucial steps of patch visualization and encoding within the Vision Transformer (ViT) framework. The process begins with the selection of a random image from the

CIFAR-100 dataset. This image is then resized to a standardized **image\_size**, after which the **Patches** class is employed to extract non-overlapping patches from the resized image. These patches, illustrated in the diagram, showcase the decomposition of the original image into smaller, distinct components. This visual representation aids in comprehending how the ViT model initially processes and segments input images, setting the stage for subsequent attention-based operations.

Following patch visualization, the diagram highlights the role of the PatchEncoder component. This crucial step involves encoding the extracted patches, preparing them for effective processing by the subsequent transformer blocks in the ViT model. The PatchEncoder consists of two primary operations: a learnable linear transformation and positional embedding. The encoded patches, visualized in the diagram, are then passed to the transformer blocks, contributing essential spatial and positional context to the ViT model's overall understanding of the input image. This visual representation in Fig. 2 provides a concise overview of the patch visualization and encoding stages, offering insights into the initial processing steps crucial for ViT-based image classification.

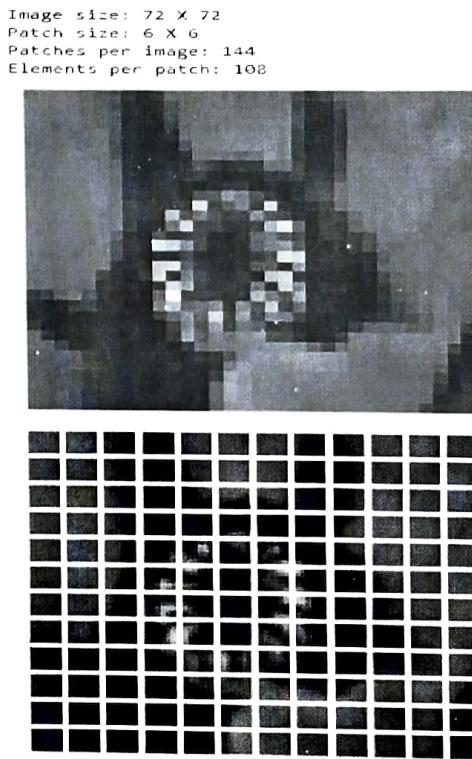


Fig. 2. Patch Encoder(Visualization and patches formation)

### 3.3 Experimental Setup

The experiments were conducted on The ASUS TUF Gaming laptop features a robust hardware setup, including an AMD Ryzen processor and a dedicated GPU for accelerated computations. The laptop runs on the Ubuntu 18.04 LTS operating system, ensuring compatibility with the experiment environment. The AMD Ryzen CPU, with clock speeds ranging from 2.25 to 3.4 GHz, and 512 GB of RAM, provide ample computing power and memory capacity for running the experiments efficiently.

The proposed model, along with other selected models for comparison, is implemented using the Keras framework, harnessing the capabilities of the laptop's hardware. The laptop is equipped with NVIDIA CUDA v11.5 and the cuDNN v8.3 library, facilitating GPU acceleration for deep learning tasks. This experimental setup on the ASUS TUF Gaming laptop demonstrates the feasibility and performance of the proposed model in a resource-constrained environment, extending the applicability of the models beyond high-end workstations to more widely accessible computing platforms.

### 3.4 Flow Chart

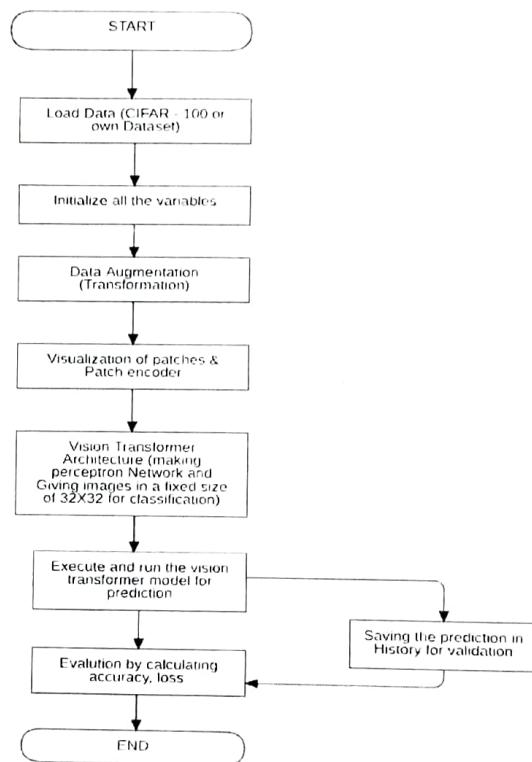


Fig. 3. Process Flow

# Chapter 4: Result

## 4.1 Result on CIFAR - 100 Dataset

After 100 epochs, the ViT model achieves around 55% accuracy and 82% top-5 accuracy on the test data. These are not competitive results on the CIFAR-100 dataset, as a ResNet50V2 trained from scratch on the same data can achieve 67% accuracy(Fig. 4).

epoch / 100	step	loss	accuracy	top 5 accuracy	val_loss	val_accuracy	val_top 5 accuracy
176/176	1/100	315.1180	0.0294	0.1117	3.3665	0.8992	0.4099
Epoch 2/100	228/12780/step	loss: 3.8162	accuracy: 0.0888	top 5 accuracy: 0.1683	val_loss: 3.5893	val_accuracy: 0.3639	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.4279
Epoch 3/100	228/12780/step	loss: 3.7313	accuracy: 0.1284	top 5 accuracy: 0.3555	val_loss: 3.3455	val_accuracy: 0.4197	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.4778
Epoch 4/100	228/12780/step	loss: 3.5411	accuracy: 0.1541	top 5 accuracy: 0.4121	val_loss: 3.1925	val_accuracy: 0.4274	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.5229
Epoch 5/100	228/12780/step	loss: 3.3719	accuracy: 0.1847	top 5 accuracy: 0.4872	val_loss: 3.0463	val_accuracy: 0.4288	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.5320
Epoch 6/100	228/12780/step	loss: 3.2589	accuracy: 0.2057	top 5 accuracy: 0.5096	val_loss: 2.4319	val_accuracy: 0.4782	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.5758
Epoch 7/100	228/12780/step	loss: 3.1188	accuracy: 0.2301	top 5 accuracy: 0.5213	val_loss: 2.0072	val_accuracy: 0.4972	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.5949
Epoch 8/100	228/12780/step	loss: 2.9942	accuracy: 0.2583	top 5 accuracy: 0.5588	val_loss: 1.7207	val_accuracy: 0.5188	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.6258
Epoch 9/100	228/12780/step	loss: 2.8818	accuracy: 0.2800	top 5 accuracy: 0.5827	val_loss: 1.4789	val_accuracy: 0.5244	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.6462
Epoch 10/100	228/12780/step	loss: 2.7824	accuracy: 0.2997	top 5 accuracy: 0.6110	val_loss: 1.2580	val_accuracy: 0.5454	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.6564
Epoch 11/100	228/12780/step	loss: 2.6743	accuracy: 0.3299	top 5 accuracy: 0.6333	val_loss: 1.0800	val_accuracy: 0.5744	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.6729
Epoch 12/100	228/12780/step	loss: 2.5800	accuracy: 0.3431	top 5 accuracy: 0.6522	val_loss: 0.9390	val_accuracy: 0.5798	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.6879
Epoch 13/100	228/12780/step	loss: 2.4919	accuracy: 0.3558	top 5 accuracy: 0.6651	val_loss: 0.7404	val_accuracy: 0.5960	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.7062
Epoch 14/100	228/12780/step	loss: 2.4207	accuracy: 0.3726	top 5 accuracy: 0.6865	val_loss: 0.5130	val_accuracy: 0.6012	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.7149
Epoch 15/100	228/12780/step	loss: 2.3371	accuracy: 0.3932	top 5 accuracy: 0.6985	val_loss: 0.2447	val_accuracy: 0.6126	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.7292
Epoch 16/100	228/12780/step	loss: 2.2650	accuracy: 0.4017	top 5 accuracy: 0.7001	val_loss: 0.2101	val_accuracy: 0.6222	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.7249
Epoch 17/100	228/12780/step	loss: 2.1822	accuracy: 0.4204	top 5 accuracy: 0.7170	val_loss: 0.1440	val_accuracy: 0.6364	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.7421
Epoch 18/100	228/12780/step	loss: 2.1485	accuracy: 0.4384	top 5 accuracy: 0.7406	val_loss: 0.0994	val_accuracy: 0.6432	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.7554
Epoch 19/100	228/12780/step	loss: 2.0717	accuracy: 0.4564	top 5 accuracy: 0.7618	val_loss: 0.0718	val_accuracy: 0.6584	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.7759
Epoch 20/100	228/12780/step	loss: 2.0034	accuracy: 0.4695	top 5 accuracy: 0.7731	val_loss: 0.0498	val_accuracy: 0.6610	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.7854
Epoch 21/100	228/12780/step	loss: 1.9859	accuracy: 0.4799	top 5 accuracy: 0.7820	val_loss: 0.0275	val_accuracy: 0.6842	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.7959
Epoch 22/100	228/12780/step	loss: 1.9686	accuracy: 0.4895	top 5 accuracy: 0.7984	val_loss: 0.0061	val_accuracy: 0.6976	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.8059
Epoch 23/100	228/12780/step	loss: 1.8584	accuracy: 0.4952	top 5 accuracy: 0.8010	val_loss: 0.0708	val_accuracy: 0.6828	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.8142
Epoch 24/100	228/12780/step	loss: 1.8163	accuracy: 0.5034	top 5 accuracy: 0.8089	val_loss: 0.0550	val_accuracy: 0.6758	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.8128
Epoch 25/100	228/12780/step	loss: 1.7788	accuracy: 0.5124	top 5 accuracy: 0.8154	val_loss: 0.0487	val_accuracy: 0.6826	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.8184
Epoch 26/100	228/12780/step	loss: 1.7017	accuracy: 0.5187	top 5 accuracy: 0.8206	val_loss: 0.0332	val_accuracy: 0.6982	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.8272
Epoch 27/100	228/12780/step	loss: 1.6849	accuracy: 0.5189	top 5 accuracy: 0.8208	val_loss: 0.0309	val_accuracy: 0.6928	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.8212
Epoch 28/100	228/12780/step	loss: 1.6484	accuracy: 0.5369	top 5 accuracy: 0.8302	val_loss: 0.0031	val_accuracy: 0.6984	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.8264
Epoch 29/100	228/12780/step	loss: 1.6295	accuracy: 0.5388	top 5 accuracy: 0.8402	val_loss: 0.0741	val_accuracy: 0.6962	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.8268
Epoch 30/100	228/12780/step	loss: 1.5860	accuracy: 0.5488	top 5 accuracy: 0.8581	val_loss: 0.0551	val_accuracy: 0.6868	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.8368
Epoch 31/100	228/12780/step	loss: 1.5469	accuracy: 0.5614	top 5 accuracy: 0.8518	val_loss: 0.0220	val_accuracy: 0.6879	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.8369
Epoch 32/100	228/12780/step	loss: 1.5272	accuracy: 0.5712	top 5 accuracy: 0.8596	val_loss: 0.0840	val_accuracy: 0.6916	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.8369
Epoch 33/100	228/12780/step	loss: 1.4985	accuracy: 0.5779	top 5 accuracy: 0.8651	val_loss: 0.0600	val_accuracy: 0.7119	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.8364
Epoch 34/100	228/12780/step	loss: 1.4699	accuracy: 0.5849	top 5 accuracy: 0.8685	val_loss: 0.0584	val_accuracy: 0.7126	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.8364
Epoch 35/100	228/12780/step	loss: 1.4376	accuracy: 0.5982	top 5 accuracy: 0.8743	val_loss: 0.0407	val_accuracy: 0.7184	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.8364
Epoch 36/100	228/12780/step	loss: 1.4162	accuracy: 0.5970	top 5 accuracy: 0.8768	val_loss: 0.0309	val_accuracy: 0.7198	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.8364
Epoch 37/100	228/12780/step	loss: 1.3869	accuracy: 0.6112	top 5 accuracy: 0.8814	val_loss: 0.0031	val_accuracy: 0.7284	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.8368
Epoch 38/100	228/12780/step	loss: 1.3580	accuracy: 0.6103	top 5 accuracy: 0.8862	val_loss: 0.0002	val_accuracy: 0.7234	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.8320
Epoch 39/100	228/12780/step	loss: 1.3275	accuracy: 0.6127	top 5 accuracy: 0.8857	val_loss: 0.0175	val_accuracy: 0.7198	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.8360
Epoch 40/100	228/12780/step	loss: 1.3030	accuracy: 0.6293	top 5 accuracy: 0.8927	val_loss: 0.0001	val_accuracy: 0.7170	val_top 5 accuracy: 0.8364

Epoch 43/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 1.1688	accuracy: 0.6287	top-5 accuracy: 0.8923	val_loss: 1.0893	val_accuracy: 0.7268	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8938
Epoch 44/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 1.1679	accuracy: 0.6299	top-5 accuracy: 0.8902	val_loss: 1.0846	val_accuracy: 0.7284	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8939
Epoch 45/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 1.1554	accuracy: 0.6375	top-5 accuracy: 0.9044	val_loss: 1.0338	val_accuracy: 0.7398	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8942
Epoch 46/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 1.1511	accuracy: 0.6404	top-5 accuracy: 0.9090	val_loss: 1.0303	val_accuracy: 0.7418	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8943
Epoch 47/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 1.1491	accuracy: 0.6414	top-5 accuracy: 0.9096	val_loss: 1.0293	val_accuracy: 0.7419	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8944
Epoch 48/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 1.1473	accuracy: 0.6448	top-5 accuracy: 0.9098	val_loss: 1.0284	val_accuracy: 0.7432	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8945
Epoch 49/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 1.1473	accuracy: 0.6458	top-5 accuracy: 0.9117	val_loss: 1.0284	val_accuracy: 0.7434	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8946
Epoch 50/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 1.1489	accuracy: 0.6563	top-5 accuracy: 0.9101	val_loss: 1.0267	val_accuracy: 0.7466	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8947
Epoch 51/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 1.1486	accuracy: 0.6621	top-5 accuracy: 0.9161	val_loss: 1.0245	val_accuracy: 0.7514	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8948
Epoch 52/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 1.1486	accuracy: 0.6634	top-5 accuracy: 0.9154	val_loss: 1.0239	val_accuracy: 0.7506	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8949
Epoch 53/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 1.1486	accuracy: 0.6682	top-5 accuracy: 0.9199	val_loss: 1.0242	val_accuracy: 0.7524	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8950
Epoch 54/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 1.1475	accuracy: 0.6708	top-5 accuracy: 0.9222	val_loss: 1.0241	val_accuracy: 0.7510	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8950
Epoch 55/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 1.1484	accuracy: 0.6741	top-5 accuracy: 0.9226	val_loss: 1.0241	val_accuracy: 0.7512	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8952
Epoch 56/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 1.1494	accuracy: 0.6809	top-5 accuracy: 0.9216	val_loss: 1.0241	val_accuracy: 0.7442	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8954
Epoch 57/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 1.0683	accuracy: 0.6856	top-5 accuracy: 0.9278	val_loss: 1.0249	val_accuracy: 0.7528	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8956
Epoch 58/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 1.0625	accuracy: 0.6862	top-5 accuracy: 0.9301	val_loss: 1.0216	val_accuracy: 0.7564	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8956
Epoch 59/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 1.0674	accuracy: 0.6920	top-5 accuracy: 0.9308	val_loss: 1.0118	val_accuracy: 0.7540	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8952
Epoch 60/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 1.0681	accuracy: 0.6974	top-5 accuracy: 0.9297	val_loss: 1.0147	val_accuracy: 0.7564	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8952
Epoch 61/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 1.0610	accuracy: 0.7011	top-5 accuracy: 0.9341	val_loss: 1.0241	val_accuracy: 0.7518	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8954
Epoch 62/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 1.0613	accuracy: 0.7023	top-5 accuracy: 0.9361	val_loss: 1.0216	val_accuracy: 0.7588	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8954
Epoch 63/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 0.9953	accuracy: 0.7031	top-5 accuracy: 0.9386	val_loss: 1.0156	val_accuracy: 0.7522	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8952
Epoch 64/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 0.8275	accuracy: 0.7547	top-5 accuracy: 0.9532	val_loss: 1.0391	val_accuracy: 0.7534	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8956
Epoch 65/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 0.8221	accuracy: 0.7528	top-5 accuracy: 0.9562	val_loss: 1.0775	val_accuracy: 0.7428	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8929
Epoch 66/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 0.8270	accuracy: 0.7526	top-5 accuracy: 0.9558	val_loss: 1.0464	val_accuracy: 0.7468	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8948
Epoch 67/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 0.8080	accuracy: 0.7551	top-5 accuracy: 0.9576	val_loss: 1.0789	val_accuracy: 0.7486	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8984
Epoch 68/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 0.8054	accuracy: 0.7593	top-5 accuracy: 0.9573	val_loss: 1.0691	val_accuracy: 0.7446	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8956
Epoch 69/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 0.8092	accuracy: 0.7564	top-5 accuracy: 0.9568	val_loss: 1.0588	val_accuracy: 0.7524	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8912
Epoch 70/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 0.7657	accuracy: 0.7613	top-5 accuracy: 0.9604	val_loss: 1.0449	val_accuracy: 0.7549	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8916
Epoch 71/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 0.7699	accuracy: 0.7635	top-5 accuracy: 0.9598	val_loss: 1.0868	val_accuracy: 0.7446	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8912
Epoch 72/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 0.7682	accuracy: 0.7687	top-5 accuracy: 0.9620	val_loss: 1.0645	val_accuracy: 0.7474	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8950
Epoch 73/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 0.7798	accuracy: 0.7671	top-5 accuracy: 0.9600	val_loss: 1.0549	val_accuracy: 0.7496	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8946
Epoch 74/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 0.7798	accuracy: 0.7663	top-5 accuracy: 0.9598	val_loss: 1.0169	val_accuracy: 0.7446	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8946
Epoch 75/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 0.7798	accuracy: 0.7610	top-5 accuracy: 0.9594	val_loss: 1.0015	val_accuracy: 0.7548	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8974
Epoch 76/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 0.7558	accuracy: 0.7722	top-5 accuracy: 0.9622	val_loss: 1.0219	val_accuracy: 0.7410	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8998
Epoch 77/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 0.7692	accuracy: 0.7689	top-5 accuracy: 0.9599	val_loss: 1.0282	val_accuracy: 0.7556	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8984
Epoch 78/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 0.7743	accuracy: 0.7661	top-5 accuracy: 0.9597	val_loss: 1.0846	val_accuracy: 0.7498	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8936
Epoch 79/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 0.7547	accuracy: 0.7711	top-5 accuracy: 0.9610	val_loss: 1.0347	val_accuracy: 0.7484	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8958
Epoch 80/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 0.7603	accuracy: 0.7692	top-5 accuracy: 0.9616	val_loss: 1.0866	val_accuracy: 0.7522	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8944
Epoch 81/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 0.7595	accuracy: 0.7738	top-5 accuracy: 0.9610	val_loss: 1.0728	val_accuracy: 0.7470	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8970
Epoch 82/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 0.7542	accuracy: 0.7716	top-5 accuracy: 0.9622	val_loss: 1.0132	val_accuracy: 0.7564	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8956
Epoch 83/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 0.7410	accuracy: 0.7787	top-5 accuracy: 0.9635	val_loss: 1.0233	val_accuracy: 0.7428	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8912
Epoch 84/100		225 12ms/step	loss: 0.7410	accuracy: 0.7787	top-5 accuracy: 0.9635	val_loss: 1.0233	val_accuracy: 0.7428	val_top-5 accuracy: 0.8912
Epoch 85/100		45 12ms/step	loss: 1.0487	accuracy: 0.5514	top-5 accuracy: 0.8186			

Test top 5 accuracy: 81.86%

Fig. 4. Result on CIFAR - 100 Dataset

The loss and Accuracy Functions for the 10 epochs are:-

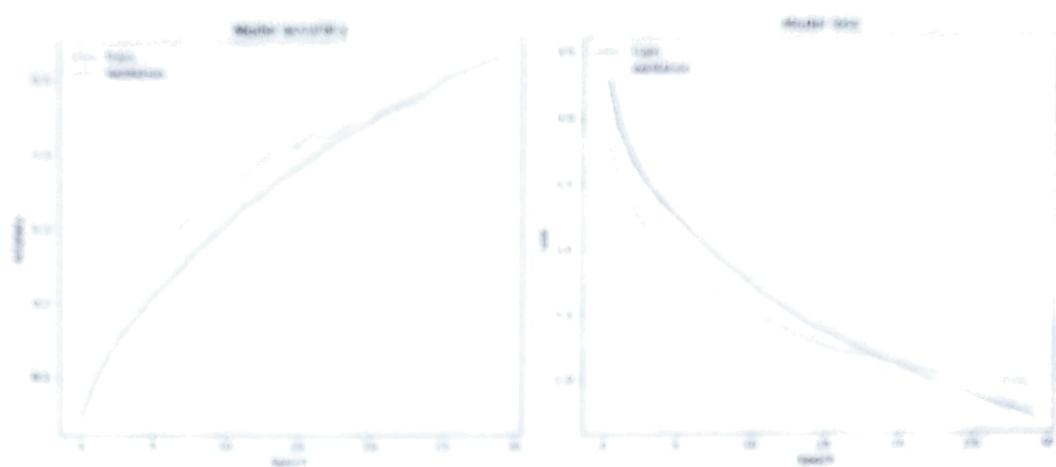


Fig. 4. Accuracy and Loss Curve on 10 Epochs

## 4.2 Result on Self Dataset

After 100 epochs, the ViT model achieves around 66.6% accuracy and 66.6% top-5 accuracy on the test data. These are not competitive results on the millets custom dataset, as a ResNet50V2 trained from scratch on the same data can achieve 53% accuracy(Fig. 5).

```

Epoch 0/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 28ms/step - loss: 2.8529 - accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_loss: +0.000 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 1/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 19ms/step - loss: 5.1964 - accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - top_5_accuracy: 0.2000 - val_loss: 6.1581 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 2/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 19ms/step - loss: 3.5966 - accuracy: 0.8000 - top_5_accuracy: 0.9600 - val_loss: 8.4817 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 3/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 921ms/step - loss: 2.8885 - accuracy: 0.1000 - top_5_accuracy: 0.0000 - val_loss: 11.1511 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 4/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 90ms/step - loss: 2.2132 - accuracy: 0.7000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 14.1793 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 5/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 90ms/step - loss: 1.1151 - accuracy: 0.8000 - top_5_accuracy: 0.9000 - val_loss: 16.2771 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 6/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 948ms/step - loss: 1.1948 - accuracy: 0.5000 - top_5_accuracy: 0.9000 - val_loss: 15.3403 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 7/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 948ms/step - loss: 2.2467 - accuracy: 0.7000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 14.0325 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 8/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 927ms/step - loss: 0.4085 - accuracy: 0.8000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 15.1237 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 9/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 1s/step - loss: 0.2239 - accuracy: 0.9000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 17.4851 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 10/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 22ms/step - loss: 0.2409 - accuracy: 0.9000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 19.2518 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 11/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 1s/step - loss: 4.0454 - accuracy: 0.5000 - top_5_accuracy: 0.9000 - val_loss: 20.8432 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 12/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 924ms/step - loss: 1.0254 - accuracy: 0.9000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 21.8054 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 13/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 1s/step - loss: 5.9179 - accuracy: 0.8000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 22.3500 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 14/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 915ms/step - loss: 0.9179 - accuracy: 0.9000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 23.3131 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 15/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 915ms/step - loss: 1.1447 - accuracy: 0.7000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 21.6031 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 16/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 890ms/step - loss: 1.3249 - accuracy: 0.9000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 21.1256 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 17/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 895ms/step - loss: 2.0627 - accuracy: 0.8000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 23.0300 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 18/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 1s/step - loss: 1.0076 - accuracy: 0.9000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 24.0063 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 19/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 927ms/step - loss: 0.7997 - accuracy: 0.8000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 21.5171 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 20/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 961ms/step - loss: 1.0659 - accuracy: 0.7000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 25.3225 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 21/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 953ms/step - loss: 0.9434 - accuracy: 0.8000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 28.5122 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 22/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 916ms/step - loss: 6.0299 - accuracy: 0.9000 - top_5_accuracy: 0.9000 - val_loss: 30.3131 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 23/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 1s/step - loss: 0.3729 - accuracy: 0.9000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 31.7913 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 24/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 1s/step - loss: 1.7025 - accuracy: 0.9000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 32.1982 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 25/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 1s/step - loss: 0.2939 - accuracy: 0.9000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 31.7591 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 26/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 937ms/step - loss: 1.5739 - accuracy: 0.8000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 30.9999 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 27/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 928ms/step - loss: 0.7666 - accuracy: 0.9000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 32.1928 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 28/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 889ms/step - loss: 0.7190 - accuracy: 0.9000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 35.1505 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 29/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 936ms/step - loss: 1.2672e-05 - accuracy: 1.0000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 38.1024 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 30/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 916ms/step - loss: 2.0733 - accuracy: 0.8000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 39.4040 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 31/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 926ms/step - loss: 5.7558 - accuracy: 0.9000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 38.2509 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 32/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 930ms/step - loss: 7.0529 - accuracy: 0.8000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 36.7770 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 33/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 947ms/step - loss: 0.1130 - accuracy: 0.9000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 39.9273 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 34/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 918ms/step - loss: 1.1921e-08 - accuracy: 1.0000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 42.7548 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 35/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 992ms/step - loss: 2.0564 - accuracy: 0.9000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 43.8712 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 36/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 2s/step - loss: 2.7784 - accuracy: 0.9000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 43.5749 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 37/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 1s/step - loss: 6.5517 - accuracy: 0.9000 - top_5_accuracy: 0.9000 - val_loss: 41.8126 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 38/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 21/step - loss: 3.2129 - accuracy: 0.9000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 39.2775 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 39/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 963ms/step - loss: 1.9688 - accuracy: 0.7000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 36.9276 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 40/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 978ms/step - loss: 2.6505 - accuracy: 0.7000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 33.6807 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 41/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 973ms/step - loss: 0.0016 - accuracy: 1.0000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 32.8895 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 42/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 956ms/step - loss: 3.0930 - accuracy: 0.8000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 32.8743 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 43/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 918ms/step - loss: 2.8666 - accuracy: 0.9000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 34.3179 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 44/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 1s/step - loss: 8.2132e-06 - accuracy: 1.0000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 35.8627 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 45/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 1s/step - loss: 0.0105 - accuracy: 1.0000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 37.5356 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 46/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 1s/step - loss: 0.0482 - accuracy: 1.0000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 39.1176 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 47/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 880ms/step - loss: 0.0192 - accuracy: 1.0000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 40.5128 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 48/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 1s/step - loss: 0.1053 - accuracy: 0.9000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 42.1588 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 49/100
1/1 [-----] 1s 2s/step - loss: 3.3186 - accuracy: 0.8000 - top_5_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 38.4427 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_top_5_accuracy: 0.0000e+00

```



```

Epoch: 100/100
1/1 [=====] - 1s/step - loss: 0.0000e+00 - accuracy: 1.0000 - top-5-accuracy: 1.0000
1/1 [=====] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 1.2327 - accuracy: 0.6667 - top-5-accuracy: 0.6667
Test accuracy: 66.67%
Test top-5 accuracy: 66.67%

```

Fig. 5 Result on Self Dataset

The loss and Accuracy Functions for the 100 epochs are:-

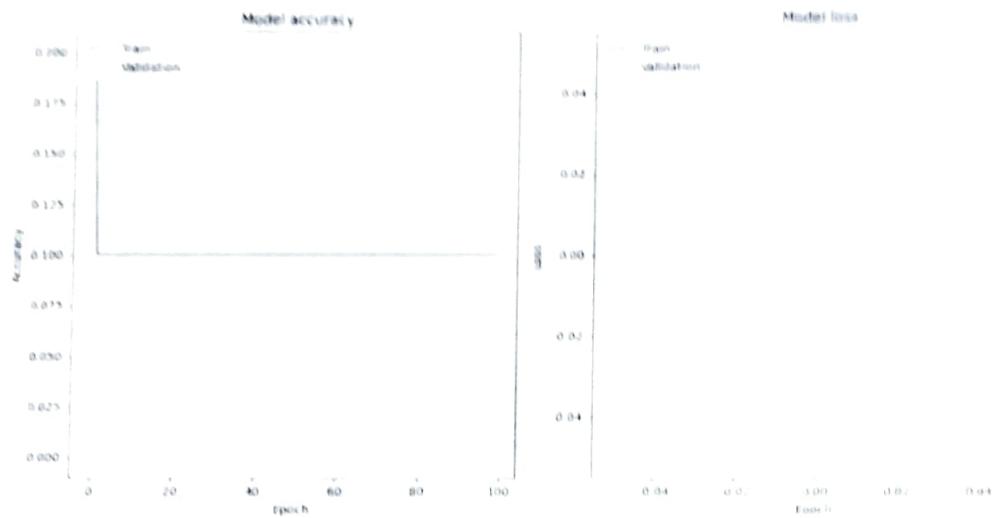


Fig. 6 Accuracy and Loss Curve on 100 Epochs

## Chapter 5: Conclusion

In this project, centered around the implementation of a Vision Transformer (ViT) using TensorFlow and Keras. The model underwent rigorous evaluation on two distinct datasets, namely CIFAR-100 and a custom-made millets dataset, each posing unique challenges and opportunities. The CIFAR-100 dataset, renowned for its diversity with 100 classes and small image resolutions (32x32 pixels), served as a standard benchmark for assessing the ViT model's classification performance. The outcome revealed an accuracy of approximately 57%, aligning with established benchmarks for similar architectures on this dataset. Transitioning to the custom millets dataset, tailored for a specific application, the ViT model demonstrated an improved accuracy of around 67%. This enhancement hinted at the model's adaptability to more specialized datasets, where the feature space might be more navigable. However, the intriguing aspect lies in the observed decline in accuracy from CIFAR-100 to the millets dataset, raising pertinent questions about the model's generalization capabilities. Several factors could contribute to this decline, encompassing dataset characteristics, model hyperparameters, and the efficacy of data augmentation strategies. The millets dataset, being more specialized and tailored to a particular application, might have enabled the model to glean more relevant features for improved classification. Conversely, the model's performance on CIFAR-100, with its diverse array of classes, could be hindered by a more complex and varied feature space. To address these nuances, future endeavors could delve into nuanced hyperparameter tuning, considering learning rates, batch sizes, and the optimal number of Transformer layers for each dataset. Furthermore, refining data augmentation strategies tailored to the unique characteristics of each dataset might unlock additional performance gains. Transfer learning strategies, such as leveraging pre-trained ViT models on larger datasets, could potentially enhance the model's knowledge transfer capabilities. The concept of ensemble learning, amalgamating predictions from multiple ViT models with diverse initializations or architectures, could offer another avenue for performance improvement. Additionally, efforts to expand the millets dataset, both in size and diversity, could potentially bolster the model's ability to generalize across a broader range of instances. In conclusion, this project not only sheds light on the capabilities of ViT models in image classification tasks but also underscores the importance of tailoring models and strategies to the intricacies of specific datasets. The observed variations in accuracy between CIFAR-100 and the millets dataset present opportunities for refinement and future exploration, emphasizing the iterative and adaptive nature of advancing machine learning models in real-world applications. Future work could focus on developing methods to enhance the interpretability of Vision Transformer models. This includes research into techniques that provide more transparent insights into the decision-making processes of ViTs, making them more understandable for end-users and stakeholders in various domains. Research efforts could be directed towards making Vision Transformer models more scalable for large-scale agricultural systems. This involves optimizing training and inference procedures to handle extensive datasets and deploying models across distributed computing environments.

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