

# Auto-PCOS Classification Challenge

**Team name:** Levi's Legion

**Team member names and affiliation:**

Members	Member Name	Affiliation
Member 1	Kshitiz Kumar Singh	
Member 2	Dr. Shrivishal Tripathi	
Member 3		
Member 4		

**Contact number:** 7987040790

**Email address:** kshitiz20100@iitnr.edu.in

**Brief write up about the pipeline:**

1. Data Loading and Preprocessing:
  - The code loads image data from the specified directory /kaggle/input/auto-pcos/train using tf.keras.utils.image\_dataset\_from\_directory.
  - The data is split into a training subset, and a validation subset with a 80-20 split using the validation\_split parameter.
  - Each image is resized to a height and width of 180 pixels, and the data is organized into batches of size 32 for efficient processing during training.
2. Model Definition and Compilation:
  - A convolutional neural network (CNN) model is defined using tf.keras.Sequential.
  - The model architecture consists of multiple convolutional layers with increasing filter sizes (32, 64, 128, 256), followed by max pooling layers to downsample the feature maps.
  - After the convolutional layers, the feature maps are flattened, and passed through dense layers with ReLU activation functions.
  - The output layer consists of num\_classes neurons corresponding to the number of output classes.
  - The model is compiled with specific settings:
    - Optimizer: Adam optimizer is used for gradient-based optimization.
    - Loss function: Sparse categorical cross-entropy is used as the loss function, suitable for integer-encoded class labels.
    - Metrics: The model's performance is evaluated based on accuracy during training.
3. Model Training:
  - The model is trained on the training dataset (train\_ds) using the model.fit method for 50 epochs.
4. Model Testing on validation data
5. Gradcam is implemented by saving the model.

**Model: "sequential\_1"**

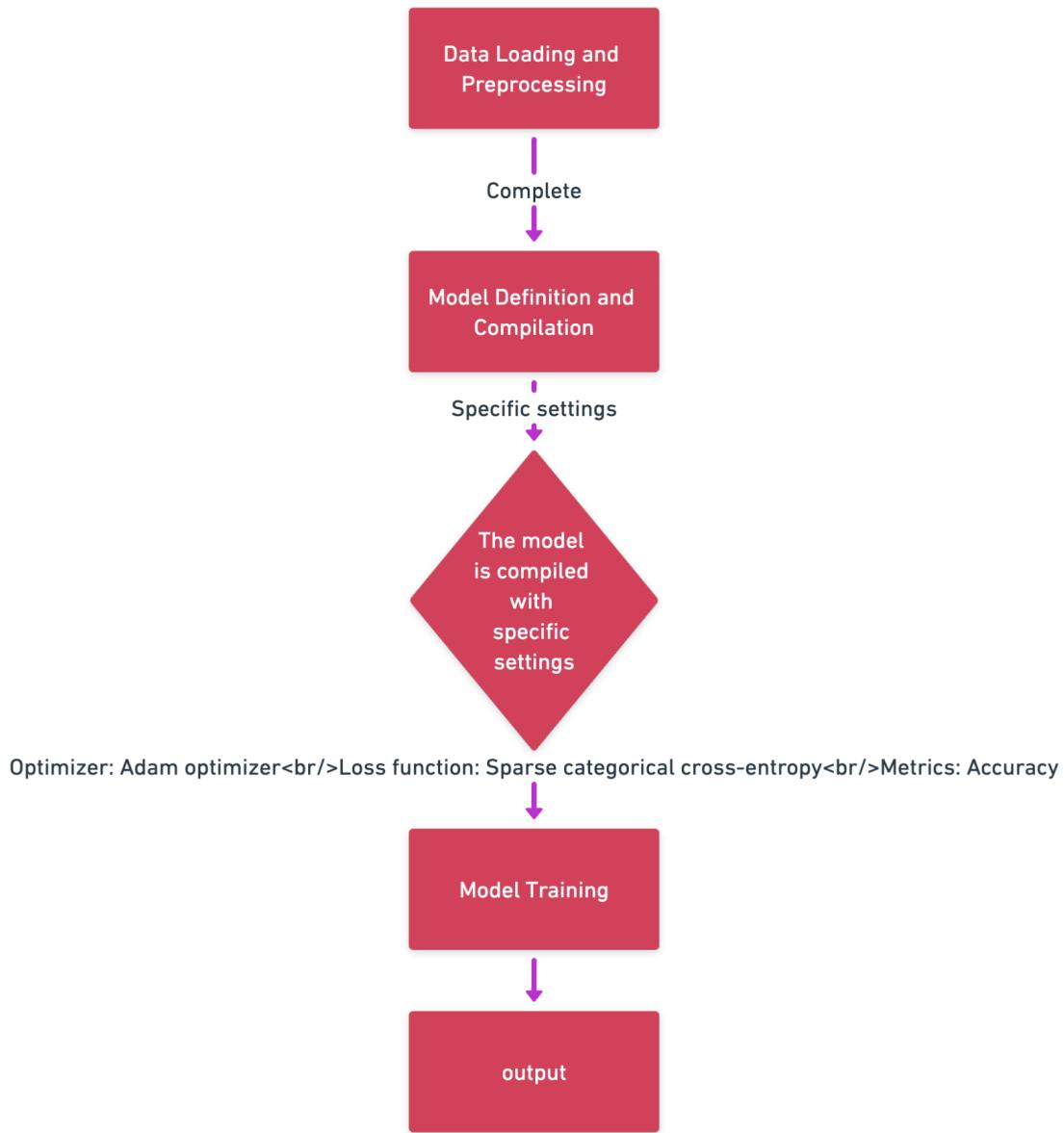
<b>Layer (type)</b>	<b>Output Shape</b>	<b>Param #</b>
reshape (Reshape)	(None, 180, 180, 3)	0
rescaling_1 (Rescaling)	(None, 180, 180, 3)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 173, 173, 256)	49,408
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 86, 86, 256)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 71, 71, 128)	8,388,736
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 35, 35, 128)	0
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 4, 4, 64)	8,388,672
max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 2, 2, 64)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 256)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 256)	65,792
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 128)	32,896
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 2)	258

**Total params:** 16,925,762 (64.57 MB)

**Trainable params:** 16,925,762 (64.57 MB)

**Non-trainable params:** 0 (0.00 B)

**Figure of the developed pipeline:**



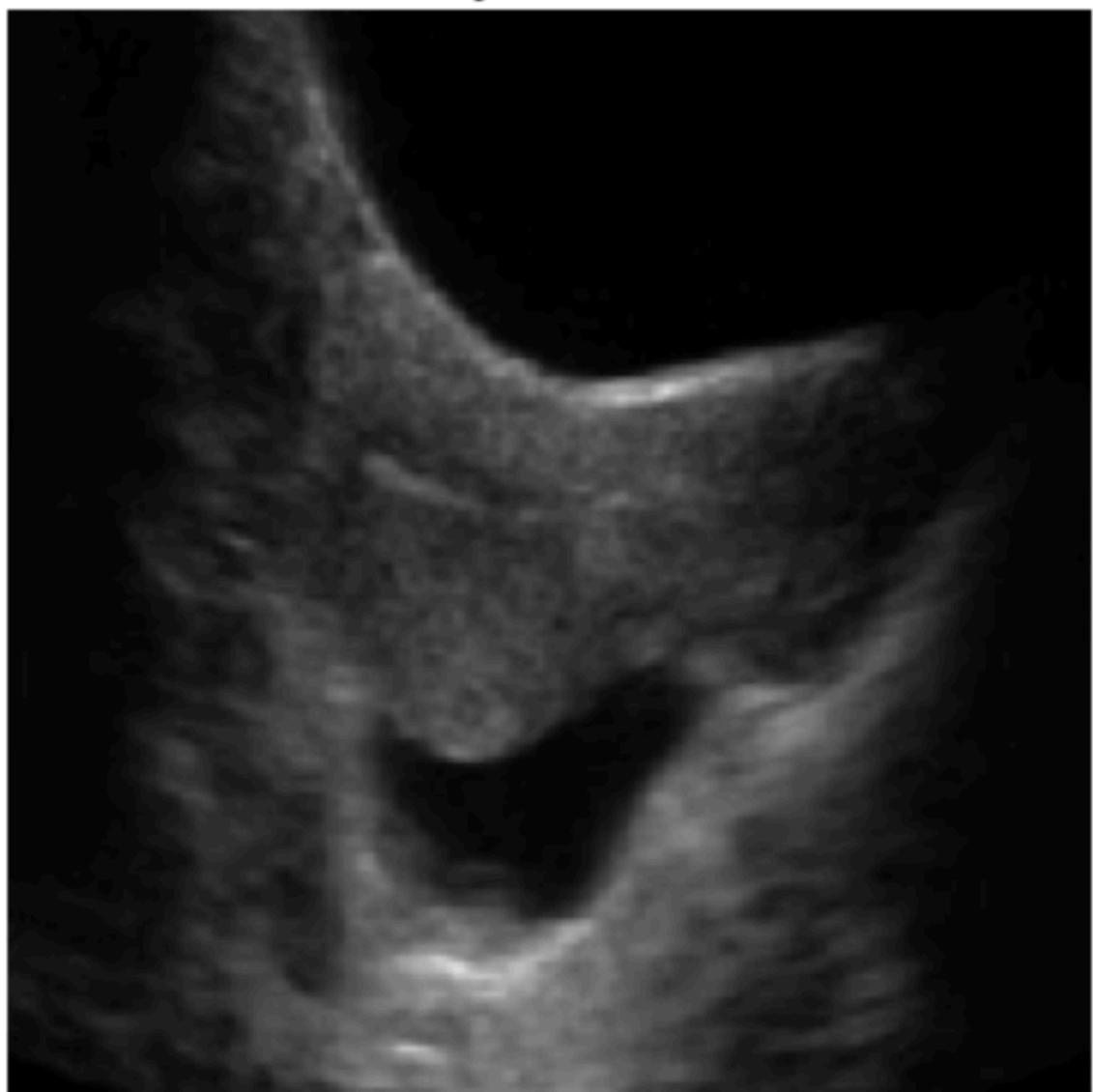
**Achieved results on validation dataset including:**

- A table of the achieved evaluation metrics on validation dataset for automatic classification of healthy and un-healthy frames in ultrasound imaging:

	Training	Validation
Accuracy	91	71

- Pictures (resolution 600 DPI) of any 5 best frames selected from validation dataset showing its classification:

**Prediction: Heakthy (Confidence: 100.00%)**



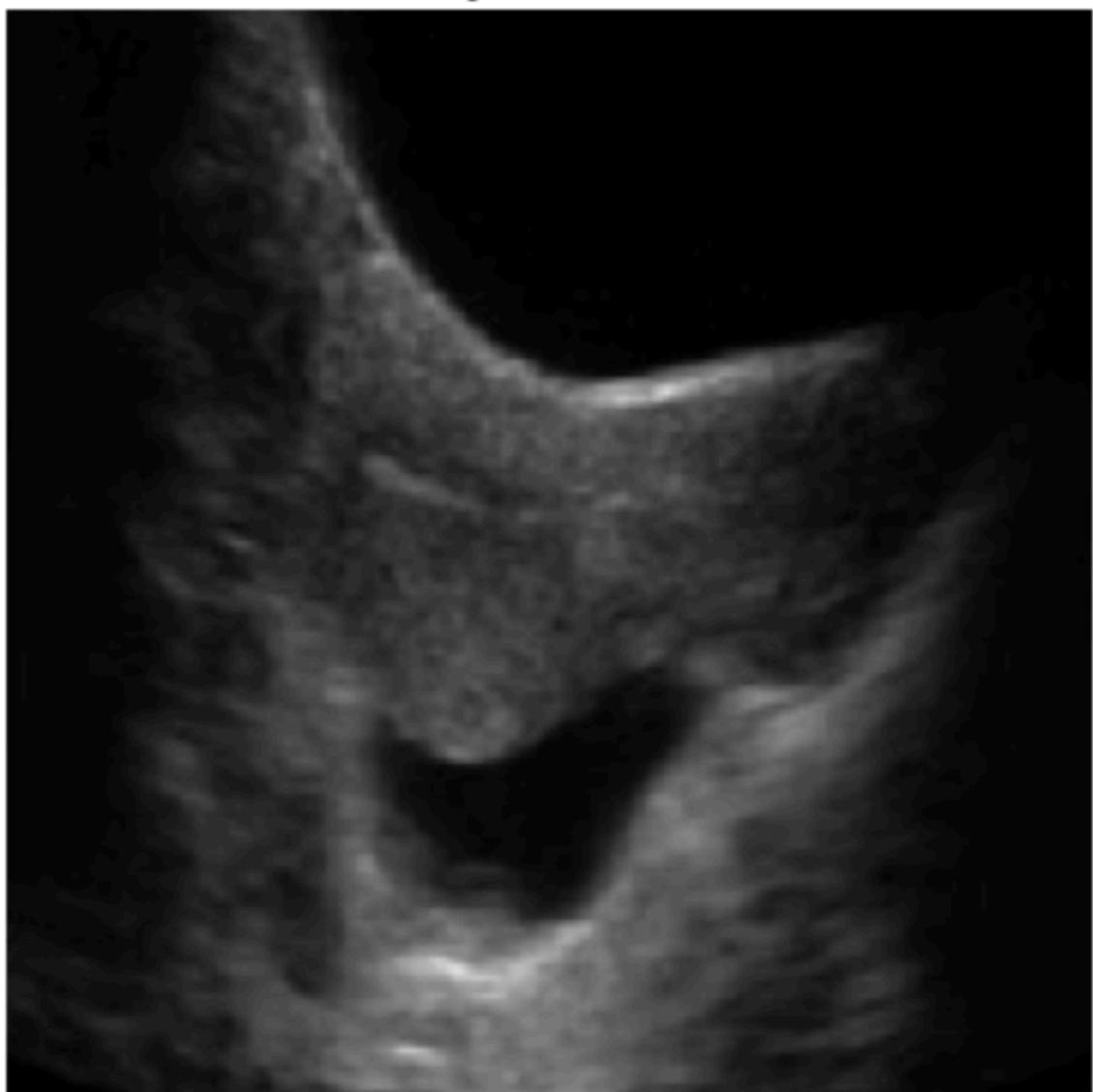
Prediction: Unhealthy (Confidence: 99.99%)



Prediction: Unhealthy (Confidence: 99.90%)



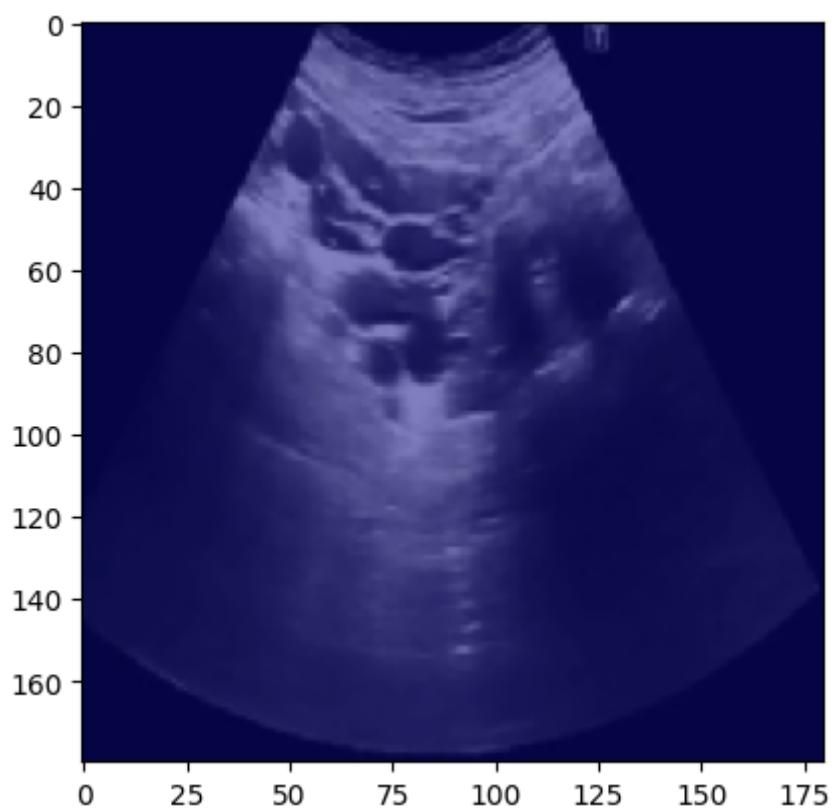
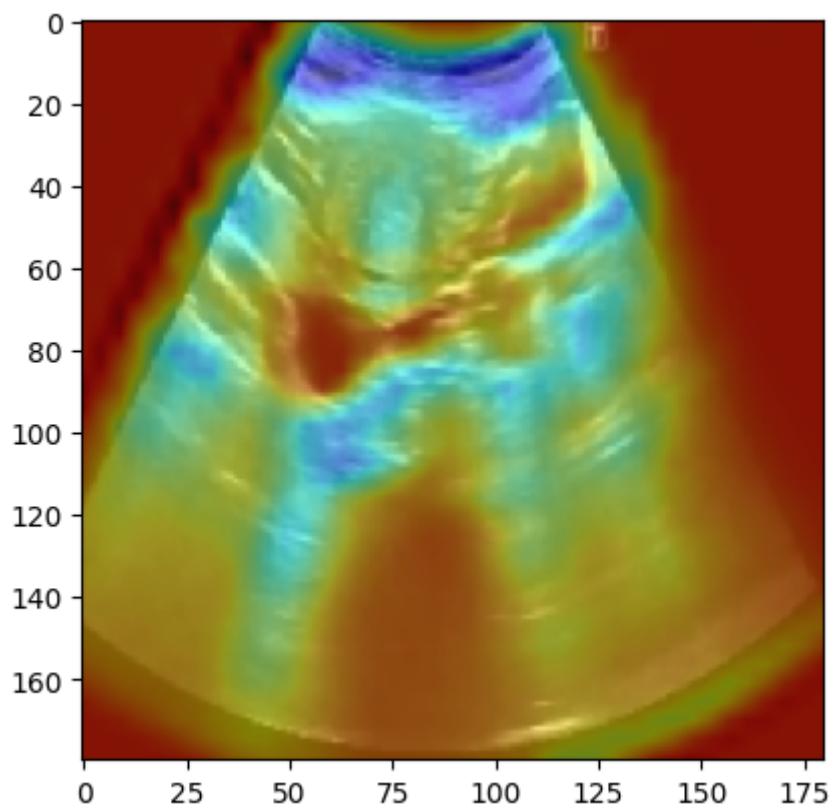
Prediction: Healthy (Confidence: 100.00%)

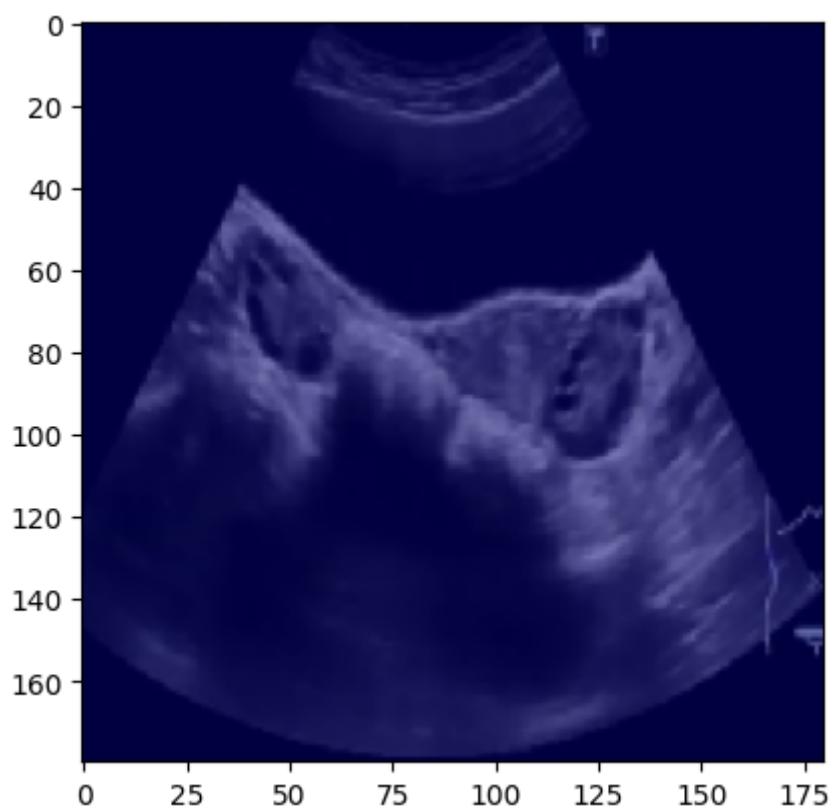
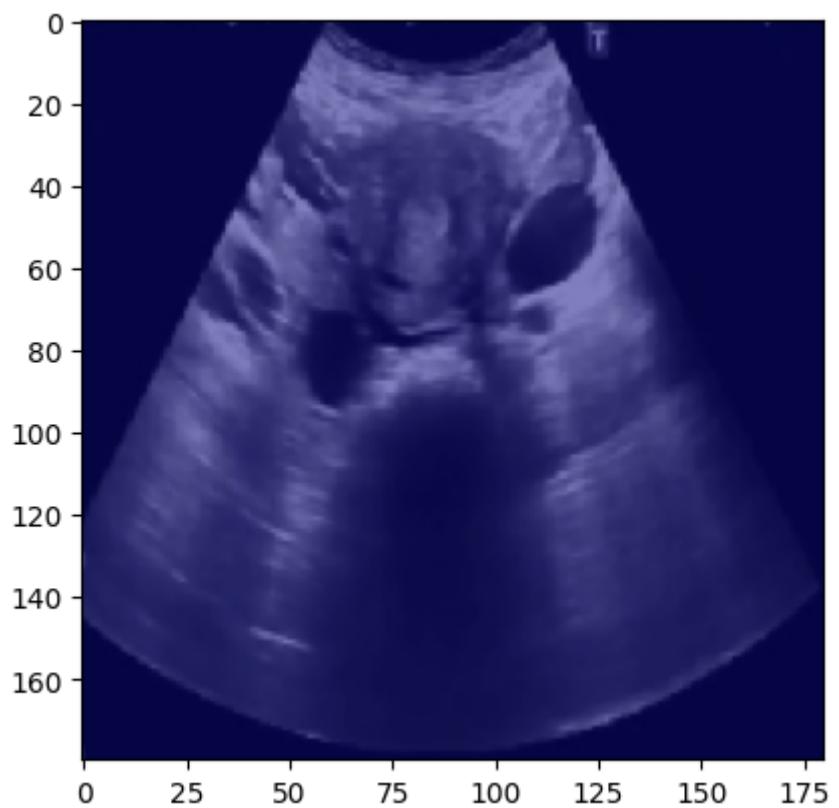


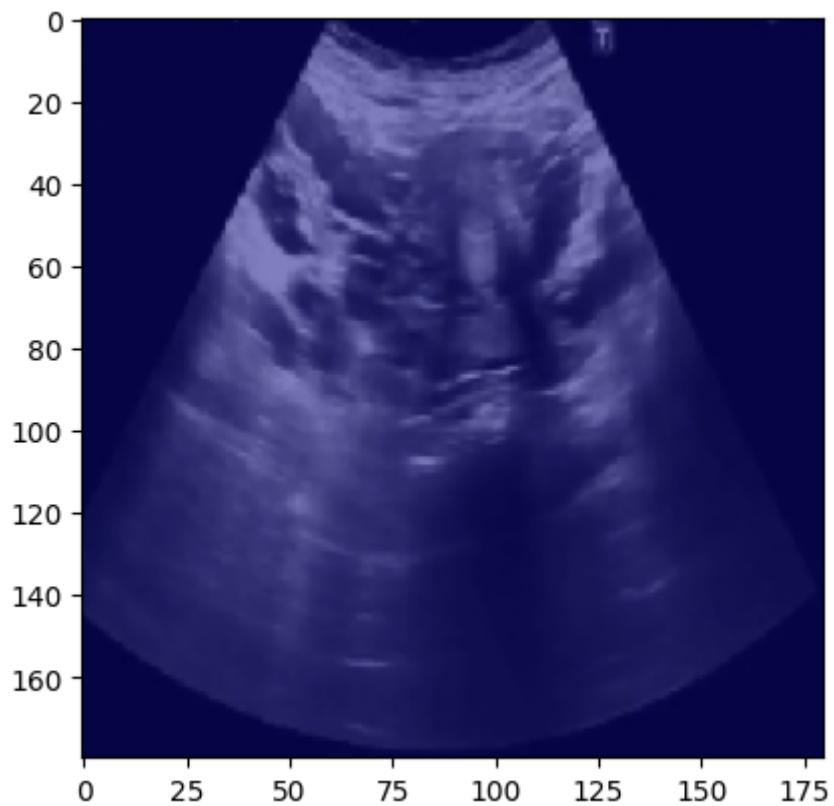
Prediction: Healthy (Confidence: 100.00%)



- Pictures (resolution 600 DPI) of achieved interpretability plots of any 5 best frames selected from validation dataset:

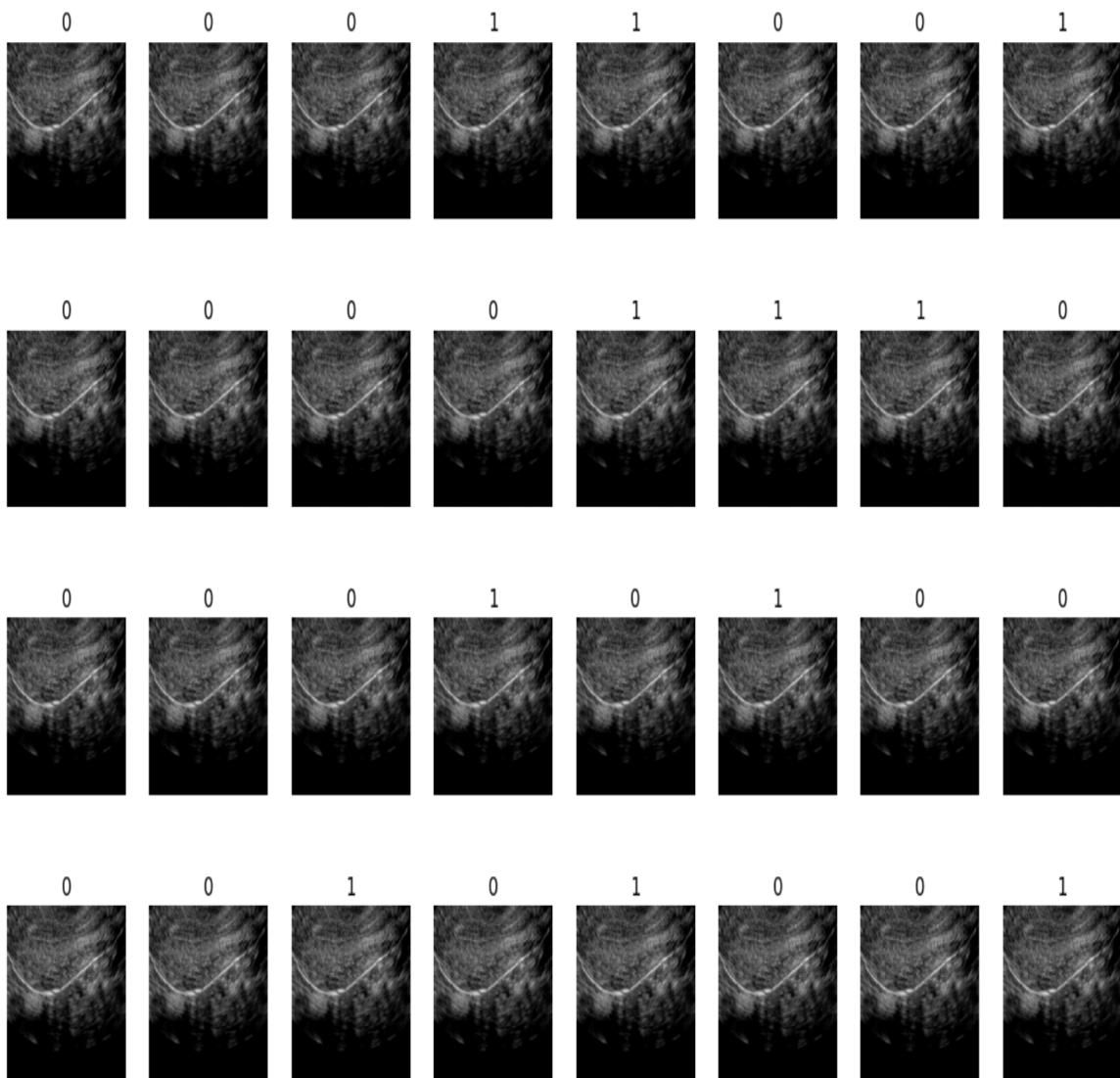






**Achieved results on testing dataset including:**

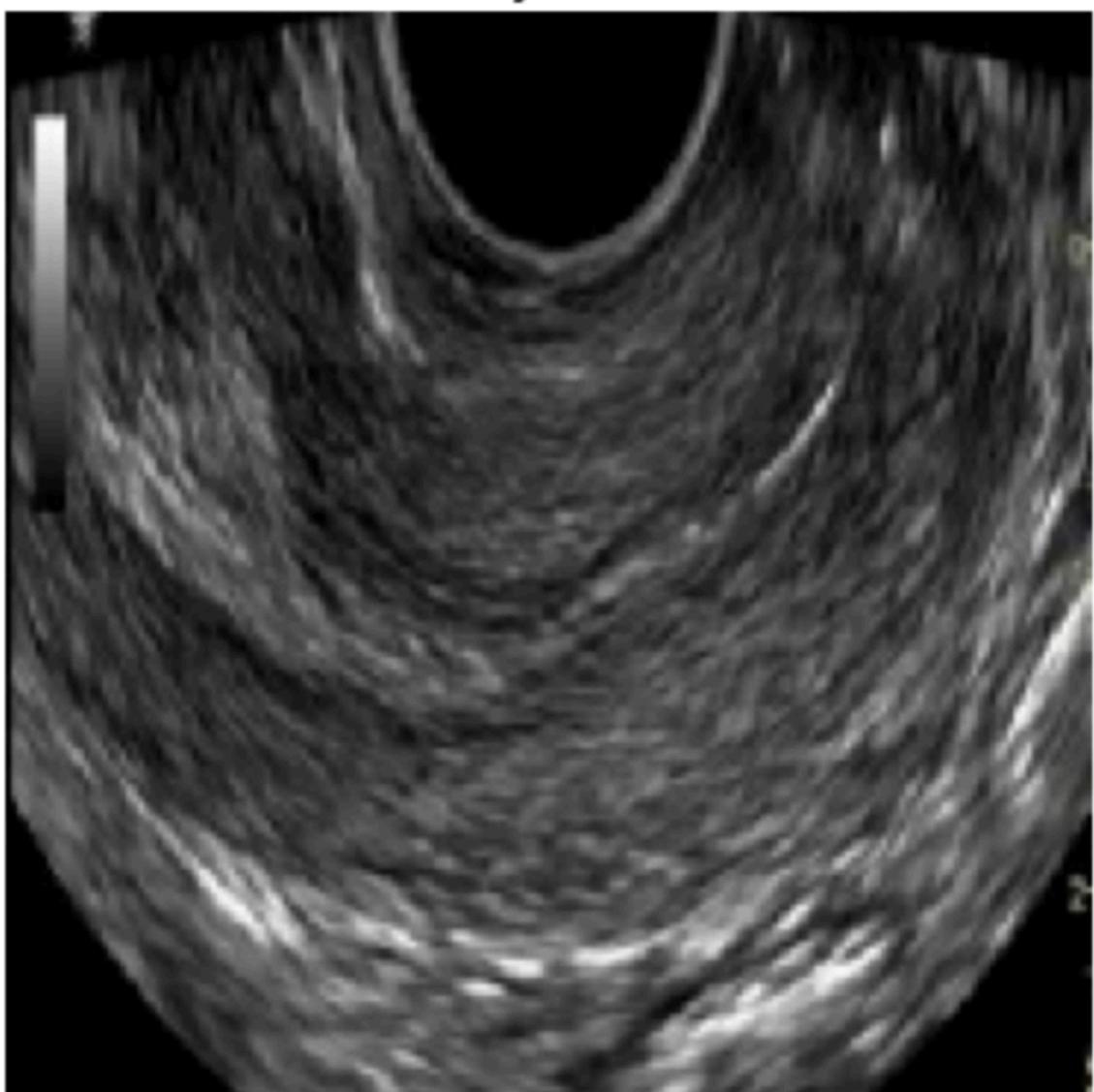
- Pictures (resolution 600 DPI) of any 5 best frames selected from testing dataset showing its classification:



Prediction: Unhealthy (Confidence: 100.00%)



Prediction: Unhealthy (Confidence: 99.84%)



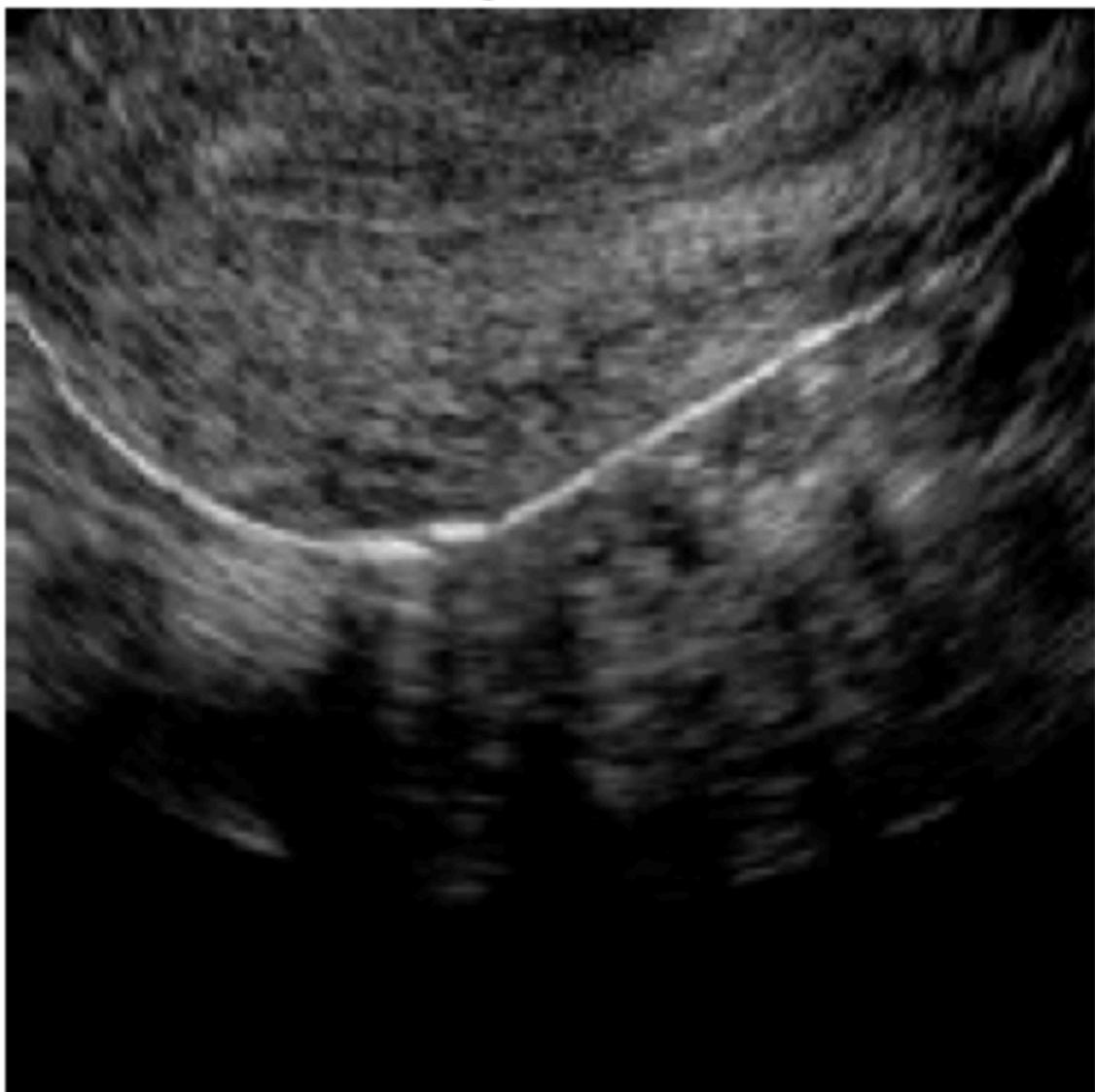
Prediction: Unhealthy (Confidence: 100.00%)



Prediction: Unhealthy (Confidence: 100.00%)



Prediction: Healthy (Confidence: 99.88%)



- Pictures (resolution 600 DPI) of achieved interpretability plot of any 5 best frames selected from testing dataset:

