This notebook is inspired by the famous cartoon "Phineas and Ferb" and how Dr. Heinz Doofenshmirtz fails to identify Perry the Platypus (his arch nemesis) until he wears his hat. This model is called the "Distinguishinator" to simulate what Dr. Doofenshmirtz must be thinking XD

Import libraries

```
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
import tensorflow.keras.applications.mobilenet
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
from tensorflow.keras import layers

import keras
from keras.utils import np_utils
from keras.layers import Activation, Dropout, Convolution2D, GlobalAveragePooling2D
from keras.models import Sequential
import os
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import random
```

```
In [2]: IMG_SAVE_PATH = r'/kaggle/input/platypus-or-perry-the-platypus/train'

#Str_to_Int is to one-hot encode the labels
Str_to_Int = {
    'perry the platypus':0,
    'platypus':1
}

NUM_CLASSES = 2

def str_to_Int_mapper(val):
    return Str_to_Int[val]
```

Converting image flataset to 3D arrays

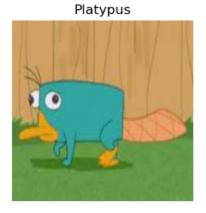
```
import PIL
import cv2

dataset = []
for directory in os.listdir(IMG_SAVE_PATH):
    path = os.path.join(IMG_SAVE_PATH, directory)
    for image in os.listdir(path):
        new_path = os.path.join(path, image)
        try:
            imgpath=PIL.Image.open(new_path)
            imgpath=imgpath.convert('RGB')
            img = np.asarray(imgpath)
            img = cv2.resize(img, (240,240))
```

Skiping image

Plotting train dataset

```
In [4]:
         # Select num images random images from the testing data array
         indices = random.sample(range(len(data)), 9)
         images = np.array(data)[indices]
         label = np.array(labels)[indices]
         # Create a grid of subplots with the specified dimensions
         fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=3, ncols=3, figsize=(10, 10))
         # Plot each image with its corresponding label as the title
         for i, ax in enumerate(axes.flat):
             ax.imshow(images[i])
             if label[i][0]==1:
                 ax.set_title("Perry the Platypus")
             else:
                 ax.set_title("Platypus")
             ax.axis('off')
         # Display the plot
         plt.show()
```



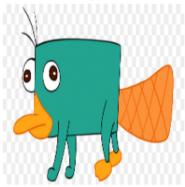
Perry the Platypus



Platypus



Platypus



Perry the Platypus



Perry the Platypus



Perry the Platypus



Perry the Platypus



Platypus



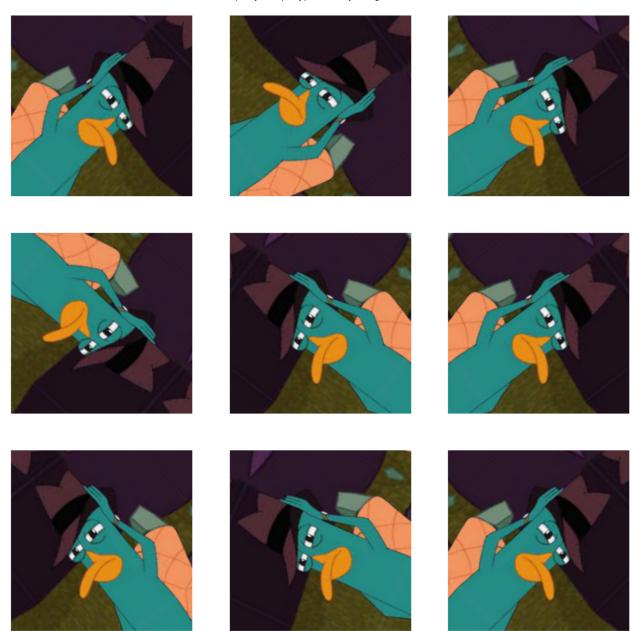
Data Augmentation

```
In [5]:
    data_augmentation = tf.keras.Sequential([
        layers.RandomFlip("horizontal_and_vertical"),
        layers.RandomRotation(0.2),
    ])
```

Example of augmentation

```
In [6]:     image = tf.cast(tf.expand_dims(data,0), tf.float32)
     image = tf.squeeze(image, axis=0)
In [7]:     data_augmentation(image[1])
```

```
<tf.Tensor: shape=(240, 240, 3), dtype=float32, numpy=
Out[7]:
        array([[[0.43137255, 0.49803922, 0.42745098],
                 [0.43137258, 0.49803925, 0.427451 ],
                 [0.43137255, 0.49803922, 0.42745095],
                 [0.43137255, 0.49803925, 0.42745098],
                 [0.43137255, 0.4980392, 0.427451],
                 [0.43137258, 0.49803922, 0.42745098]],
                [[0.43137258, 0.4980392, 0.42745095],
                 [0.43137255, 0.49803925, 0.42745098],
                 [0.43137258, 0.49803925, 0.42745098],
                [0.43137258, 0.49803925, 0.42745098],
                 [0.43137252, 0.49803925, 0.42745098],
                 [0.43137255, 0.4980392 , 0.427451 ]],
                [[0.43137255, 0.49803925, 0.42745098],
                 [0.43137252, 0.49803922, 0.42745098],
                [0.43137258, 0.4980392, 0.42745095],
                 [0.43137252, 0.49803925, 0.42745095],
                 [0.43137255, 0.49803922, 0.42745095],
                [0.43137252, 0.49803925, 0.42745095]],
                . . . ,
                [[0.42594498, 0.49315917, 0.42257094],
                 [0.42791182, 0.49457848, 0.42399025],
                [0.42745095, 0.49411768, 0.4235294],
                 [0.42972696, 0.49639362, 0.4258054],
                 [0.42745098, 0.49411762, 0.42352942],
                 [0.42745098, 0.49411762, 0.42596447]],
                [[0.4333166 , 0.5011313 , 0.43054307],
                 [0.43178308, 0.49844974, 0.42786154],
                 [0.42745098, 0.49411768, 0.42352942],
                 [0.42987692, 0.4965436, 0.4259554],
                 [0.427451, 0.49411762, 0.42352942],
                 [0.427451 , 0.49411762, 0.42650914]],
                [0.4232806, 0.4892996, 0.4187113],
                 [0.427451 , 0.49411765, 0.42352942],
                [0.42745098, 0.49411762, 0.42352942],
                 [0.43057448, 0.49724114, 0.42665297],
                 [0.42919677, 0.49586344, 0.4252752],
                 [0.4293468 , 0.49601343, 0.42680946]]], dtype=float32)>
In [8]:
         plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
         for i in range(9):
             augmented image = data augmentation(image)
             ax = plt.subplot(3, 3, i + 1)
             plt.imshow(augmented image[0])
             plt.axis("off")
```



Model Training

```
In [9]:
    from keras.applications import DenseNet121
    #from keras.callbacks import Callback, ModelCheckpoint
    from tensorflow.keras import layers
    from keras.layers import Dense, Flatten

densenet = DenseNet121(
        weights='imagenet',
        include_top=False,
        input_shape=(240,240,3)
)

def build_densenet():
    model = Sequential()
    model.add(densenet)
    model.add(data_augmentation)
    model.add(Dense(64, activation='relu'))
```

```
model.add(Dense(32, activation='relu'))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(16, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(8, activation='relu'))
model.add(Flatten())
#model.add(layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D())
model.add(layers.Dropout(0.5))
model.add(layers.Dense(2, activation='sigmoid'))
model.compile(
    loss='binary_crossentropy',
    optimizer=Adam(learning rate=0.0001),
    metrics=['accuracy']
)
return model
```

Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/dense net/densenet121_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels_notop.h5

```
In [10]:
          model = build_densenet()
          model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential_1"

| Layer (type) | Output Shape | Param # |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| densenet121 (Functional) | (None, 7, 7, 1024) | 7037504 |
| sequential (Sequential) | (240, 240, 3) | 0 |
| dense (Dense) | (None, 7, 7, 64) | 65600 |
| dense_1 (Dense) | (None, 7, 7, 32) | 2080 |
| flatten (Flatten) | (None, 1568) | 0 |
| dense_2 (Dense) | (None, 16) | 25104 |
| dense_3 (Dense) | (None, 8) | 136 |
| flatten_1 (Flatten) | (None, 8) | 0 |
| dropout (Dropout) | (None, 8) | 0 |
| dense_4 (Dense) | (None, 2) | 18 |
| | | |

Total params: 7,130,442 Trainable params: 7,046,794 Non-trainable params: 83,648

```
In [11]:
         history=model.fit(np.array(data), np.array(labels), epochs = 50, shuffle = True, valida
        Epoch 1/50
        2/2 [=========== ] - 65s 6s/step - loss: 0.6685 - accuracy: 0.6486 - v
```

```
al loss: 0.8655 - val accuracy: 0.2000
Epoch 2/50
al_loss: 0.8595 - val_accuracy: 0.2000
Epoch 3/50
al loss: 0.8868 - val accuracy: 0.2000
Epoch 4/50
al loss: 0.9060 - val accuracy: 0.2000
Epoch 5/50
al_loss: 0.9110 - val_accuracy: 0.1000
Epoch 6/50
al loss: 0.9194 - val accuracy: 0.1000
Epoch 7/50
al_loss: 0.9348 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
al_loss: 0.9429 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 9/50
al_loss: 0.9588 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 10/50
al_loss: 0.9753 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 11/50
al_loss: 0.9821 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 12/50
al_loss: 0.9985 - val_accuracy: 0.1000
Epoch 13/50
al_loss: 1.0193 - val_accuracy: 0.1000
Epoch 14/50
al_loss: 1.0331 - val_accuracy: 0.2000
Epoch 15/50
al_loss: 1.0531 - val_accuracy: 0.2000
Epoch 16/50
al_loss: 1.0928 - val_accuracy: 0.2000
Epoch 17/50
al_loss: 1.1440 - val_accuracy: 0.2000
Epoch 18/50
al loss: 1.2025 - val accuracy: 0.1000
al_loss: 1.2640 - val_accuracy: 0.1000
Epoch 20/50
al_loss: 1.3385 - val_accuracy: 0.1000
Epoch 21/50
```

```
al loss: 1.3961 - val accuracy: 0.1000
Epoch 22/50
al_loss: 1.4194 - val_accuracy: 0.1000
Epoch 23/50
al loss: 1.4256 - val accuracy: 0.1000
Epoch 24/50
al loss: 1.4464 - val accuracy: 0.1000
Epoch 25/50
al_loss: 1.4679 - val_accuracy: 0.1000
Epoch 26/50
al_loss: 1.4947 - val_accuracy: 0.1000
Epoch 27/50
al_loss: 1.4979 - val_accuracy: 0.1000
Epoch 28/50
al_loss: 1.4888 - val_accuracy: 0.1000
Epoch 29/50
al_loss: 1.4914 - val_accuracy: 0.1000
Epoch 30/50
al_loss: 1.4904 - val_accuracy: 0.1000
Epoch 31/50
al_loss: 1.4808 - val_accuracy: 0.1000
Epoch 32/50
al_loss: 1.4654 - val_accuracy: 0.1000
Epoch 33/50
al_loss: 1.4652 - val_accuracy: 0.1000
Epoch 34/50
al loss: 1.4690 - val accuracy: 0.2000
Epoch 35/50
al_loss: 1.4848 - val_accuracy: 0.1000
Epoch 36/50
al_loss: 1.4985 - val_accuracy: 0.1000
Epoch 37/50
al_loss: 1.5175 - val_accuracy: 0.1000
Epoch 38/50
al loss: 1.5447 - val accuracy: 0.2000
Epoch 39/50
al_loss: 1.5733 - val_accuracy: 0.2000
Epoch 40/50
al_loss: 1.5966 - val_accuracy: 0.2000
Epoch 41/50
```

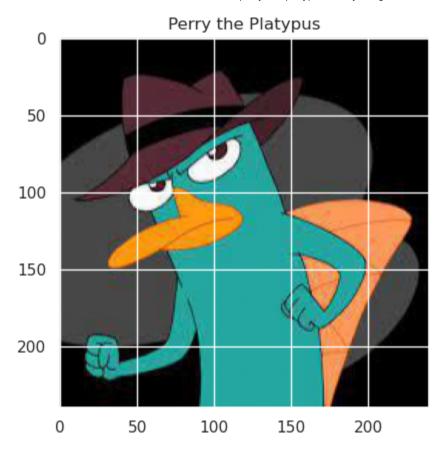
```
al loss: 1.6175 - val accuracy: 0.2000
     Epoch 42/50
     al_loss: 1.6214 - val_accuracy: 0.3000
     Epoch 43/50
     al loss: 1.6057 - val accuracy: 0.3000
     Epoch 44/50
     al loss: 1.5822 - val accuracy: 0.3000
     Epoch 45/50
     al_loss: 1.5599 - val_accuracy: 0.3000
     Epoch 46/50
     al_loss: 1.5377 - val_accuracy: 0.4000
     al_loss: 1.5240 - val_accuracy: 0.4000
     Epoch 48/50
     al_loss: 1.4919 - val_accuracy: 0.4000
     Epoch 49/50
     al_loss: 1.4530 - val_accuracy: 0.4000
     Epoch 50/50
     al_loss: 1.4278 - val_accuracy: 0.4000
In [12]:
      import seaborn as sns
      from matplotlib import pyplot
      def plot acc(history):
        sns.set()
        fig = pyplot.figure(0, (12, 4))
        ax = pyplot.subplot(1, 2, 1)
        sns.lineplot(x=history.epoch, y=history.history['accuracy'], label='train')
        sns.lineplot(x=history.epoch, y=history.history['val accuracy'], label='valid')
        pyplot.title('Accuracy')
        pyplot.tight_layout()
        ax = pyplot.subplot(1, 2, 2)
        sns.lineplot(x=history.epoch, y=history.history['loss'], label='train')
        sns.lineplot(x=history.epoch, y=history.history['val loss'], label='valid')
        pyplot.title('Loss')
        pyplot.tight layout()
        pyplot.show()
In [13]:
      plot acc(history)
```



```
In [14]:
    # save the model for later use
    model.save("perry.h5")
```

Testing

```
In [15]:
         IMG_SAVE_PATH_TESTING = r'/kaggle/input/platypus-or-perry-the-platypus/test'
In [16]:
         dataset_testing = []
         for directory in os.listdir(IMG SAVE PATH TESTING):
             path = os.path.join(IMG_SAVE_PATH_TESTING, directory)
             for image in os.listdir(path):
                 new_path = os.path.join(path, image)
                 imgpath=PIL.Image.open(new path)
                 imgpath=imgpath.convert('RGB')
                 img = np.asarray(imgpath)
                 img = cv2.resize(img, (240, 240))
                 img=img/255.
                 dataset testing.append([img, directory])
In [17]:
         testing data, testing labels = zip(*dataset testing)
         testing_temp = list(map(str_to_Int_mapper, testing_labels))
         testing labels = keras.utils.to categorical(testing temp)
In [18]:
         model.evaluate(np.array(testing_data), np.array(testing_labels))
        [0.6625138521194458, 0.7222222089767456]
Out[18]:
In [19]:
         plt.imshow(testing data[1])
         if testing labels[1][0]==1:
             plt.title("Perry the Platypus")
             plt.title("Platypus")
```



```
In [20]: len(testing_data)
```

Out[20]: 18

Plotting test data

```
In [21]:
          # Select num_images random images from the testing_data array
          indices = random.sample(range(len(testing_data)), 9)
          images = np.array(testing_data)[indices]
          label = np.array(testing labels)[indices]
          # Create a grid of subplots with the specified dimensions
          fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=3, ncols=3, figsize=(10, 10))
          # Plot each image with its corresponding label as the title
          for i, ax in enumerate(axes.flat):
              ax.imshow(images[i])
              if label[i][0]==1:
                  ax.set_title("Perry the Platypus")
                  ax.set_title("Platypus")
              ax.axis('off')
          # Display the plot
          plt.show()
```

Perry the Platypus

Perry the Platypus



Perry the Platypus



Perry the Platypus



Platypus



Platypus



Platypus



Perry the Platypus



Platypus



References:

1. https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/images/data_augmentation