```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
➡▼ Mounted at /content/drive
# Step 1: Import necessary libraries
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV, cross_val_score
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
# Step 2: Set up paths to the data directories
train_dir = '/content/drive/MyDrive/3.1/Ml/project/data/Potato/Train'
test_dir = '/content/drive/MyDrive/3.1/Ml/project/data/Potato/Test'
valid_dir = '/content/drive/MyDrive/3.1/Ml/project/data/Potato/Valid'
# Step 3: Data Loading and Preprocessing
# Set up ImageDataGenerator for loading the images
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1.0/255.0)
# Load training data
train_data = datagen.flow_from_directory(
    train_dir,
    target_size=(128, 128), # Resize images to 128x128
    batch_size=32,
    class mode='categorical',
    color_mode='rgb',
    shuffle=True
)
# Load validation data
valid data = datagen.flow from directory(
    valid dir,
    target_size=(128, 128),
    batch_size=32,
    class_mode='categorical',
    color_mode='rgb',
    shuffle=False
)
# Load test data
test_data = datagen.flow_from_directory(
    test_dir,
    target_size=(128, 128),
    batch size=32,
    class_mode='categorical',
    color_mode='rgb',
    shuffle=False
)
```

Found 900 images belonging to 3 classes. Found 300 images belonging to 3 classes.

```
# Step 4: Flatten the image data to use it in KNN
# Extract features and labels from the ImageDataGenerator objects
def extract_features(data):
    features = []
    labels = []
    for batch in data:
        X_batch, y_batch = batch
        for i in range(X_batch.shape[0]):
            features.append(X_batch[i].flatten()) # Flatten each image
            labels.append(np.argmax(y batch[i])) # Convert one-hot to label index
        if len(features) >= data.samples: # Stop when all images are processed
            break
    return np.array(features), np.array(labels)
X_train, y_train = extract_features(train_data)
X_valid, y_valid = extract_features(valid_data)
X_test, y_test = extract_features(test_data)
# Step 5: Feature Scaling
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_valid = scaler.transform(X_valid)
X_test = scaler.transform(X_test)
param_grid = {
    'n_neighbors': range(1, 11), # Testing values from 1 to 10 for k
    'weights': ['uniform', 'distance'],
    'metric': ['euclidean', 'manhattan']
}
knn = KNeighborsClassifier()
grid_search = GridSearchCV(knn, param_grid, cv=5, scoring='accuracy', n_jobs=-1, verbose=2)
grid_search.fit(X_train, y_train)
# Get the best parameters and model
best_params = grid_search.best_params_
best knn = grid search.best estimator
print(f"\nBest Hyperparameters: {best_params}")
→ Fitting 5 folds for each of 40 candidates, totalling 200 fits
     Best Hyperparameters: {'metric': 'manhattan', 'n_neighbors': 2, 'weights': 'uniform'}
     /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/numpy/ma/core.py:2820: RuntimeWarning: invalid value enc
       _data = np.array(data, dtype=dtype, copy=copy,
# Step 7: Model Training with the best parameters
```

Step 7: Model Training with the best parameters
best_knn.fit(X_train, y_train)

```
→▼
                                                        (i) (?)
                      KNeighborsClassifier
     KNeighborsClassifier(metric='manhattan', n_neighbors=2)
# Step 8: Predictions and Evaluation on Test Data
y_pred = best_knn.predict(X_test)
# Step 9: Performance Evaluation
print("\nConfusion Matrix:")
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))
print("\nClassification Report:")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
print(f"Accuracy Score: {accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)*100}")
\overline{\Rightarrow}
     Confusion Matrix:
     [[71 27 2]
      [ 1 96 3]
      [ 5 42 53]]
     Classification Report:
                   precision
                                recall f1-score
                                                   support
                        0.92
                0
                                  0.71
                                            0.80
                                                       100
                        0.58
                                  0.96
                                            0.72
                1
                                                       100
                2
                        0.91
                                  0.53
                                            0.67
                                                       100
                                            0.73
                                                       300
         accuracy
        macro avg
                        0.81
                                  0.73
                                            0.73
                                                       300
     weighted avg
                        0.81
                                  0.73
                                            0.73
                                                       300
     # Step 10: Cross-Validation Score
cv_scores = cross_val_score(best_knn, X_train, y_train, cv=5)
print(f"\n5-Fold Cross-Validation Accuracy: {cv_scores.mean():.2f} ± {cv_scores.std():.2f}")
→
     5-Fold Cross-Validation Accuracy: 0.79 ± 0.02
# Step 11: Visualization of Confusion Matrix
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred), annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', xticklabels=train_d
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.xlabel('Predicted Labels')
plt.ylabel('True Labels')
```

plt.show()

Confusion Matrix Potato___Late_blight Potato___Early_blight 71 27 2 80 60 True Labels 1 96 3 40 Potato_healthy - 20 5 42 Potato _Early_blight Potato__Late_blight Potato__healthy Predicted Labels

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import random
import os
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import load_img, img_to_array
# Function to display images from each category
def display_images(category_paths, labels, num_images=3):
    plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
    for i, (category_path, label) in enumerate(zip(category_paths, labels)):
        image files = os.listdir(category path)
        selected_images = random.sample(image_files, num_images)
        for j, img_name in enumerate(selected_images):
            img_path = os.path.join(category_path, img_name)
            img = load_img(img_path, target_size=(128, 128))
            ax = plt.subplot(len(category_paths), num_images, i * num_images + j + 1)
            plt.imshow(img)
            plt.axis('off')
            if j == 0:
                ax.set_title(label, fontsize=14, pad=20)
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
# Paths to each class in the Test set
early_blight_path = '_content/drive/MyDrive/3.1/Ml/project/data/Potato/Test/Potato_
                                                                                      _Early_blight'
late_blight_path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/3.1/Ml/project/data/Potato/Test/Potato_
                                                                                     Late_blight'
healthy_path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/3.1/Ml/project/data/Potato/Test/Potato_
                                                                                 healthy'
```

```
display_images(
    category_paths=[early_blight_path, late_blight_path, healthy_path],
   labels=['Early Blight', 'Late Blight', 'Healthy'],
   num_images=3 # Display 3 images from each category
)
```

→ Early Blight



Late Blight





Healthy







