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*Experiment No. 4 *
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Aim: Design and implement a CNN for Image Classification

- a) Select a suitable image classification dataset (medical imaging, agricultural, etc.).
- b) Optimized with different hyper-parameters including learning rate, filter size, no. of layers, optimizers, dropouts, etc.

```
1 import tensorflow as tf
 2 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
 3 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense, Dropout
 4 from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
 5 from tensorflow.keras.datasets import cifar10
 6 from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical
 7 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 8 import seaborn as sns
 9 from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
 10 import numpy as np
 1 # Load CIFAR-10 dataset
 2 (x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = cifar10.load_data()
Downloading data from <a href="https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar-10-python.tar.gz">https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar-10-python.tar.gz</a>
    170498071/170498071 -
                                               - 2s Ous/step
 1 # Normalize pixel values
 2 x_train, x_test = x_train / 255.0, x_test / 255.0
 1 # One-hot encode labels
 2 y train = to categorical(y train, 10)
 3 y_test = to_categorical(y_test, 10)
 1 # Build CNN model
 2 model = Sequential([
       Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(32, 32, 3)),
 4
       MaxPooling2D(2, 2),
 5
       Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'),
 6
       MaxPooling2D(2, 2),
       Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu'),
       Flatten(),
 8
 9
       Dense(128, activation='relu'),
10
       Dropout(0.5),
11
       Dense(10, activation='softmax')
12 ])
🧦 /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/convolutional/base_conv.py:107: UserWarning: Do not pass an `input_shape`/`inpu
      super().__init__(activity_regularizer=activity_regularizer, **kwargs)
 1 # Compile model
 \textbf{2} \ \mathsf{model.compile} (\mathsf{optimizer} = \mathsf{Adam} (\mathsf{learning\_rate} = 0.001), \ \mathsf{loss} = \mathsf{'categorical\_crossentropy'}, \ \mathsf{metrics} = [\mathsf{'accuracy'}])
 1 # Train model
 2 \text{ epochs} = 10
 3 history = model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=epochs, validation_data=(x_test, y_test), batch_size=64)
→ Epoch 1/10
    782/782 -
                                 — 76s 94ms/step - accuracy: 0.3030 - loss: 1.8829 - val_accuracy: 0.5365 - val_loss: 1.3018
    Epoch 2/10
                                 - 82s 95ms/step - accuracy: 0.5233 - loss: 1.3404 - val_accuracy: 0.6167 - val_loss: 1.0810
    782/782 -
    Epoch 3/10
    782/782 -
                                 – 82s 95ms/step - accuracy: 0.5973 - loss: 1.1492 - val_accuracy: 0.6558 - val_loss: 0.9809
    Epoch 4/10
    782/782 -
                                 - 73s 94ms/step - accuracy: 0.6409 - loss: 1.0255 - val accuracy: 0.6798 - val loss: 0.9026
    Epoch 5/10
    782/782 -
                                 - 83s 95ms/step - accuracy: 0.6749 - loss: 0.9338 - val_accuracy: 0.6959 - val_loss: 0.8750
    Epoch 6/10
    782/782 -
                                 - 81s 93ms/step - accuracy: 0.6952 - loss: 0.8802 - val_accuracy: 0.6786 - val_loss: 0.9099
    Epoch 7/10
    782/782 -
                                 - 81s 92ms/step - accuracy: 0.7187 - loss: 0.8119 - val_accuracy: 0.6877 - val_loss: 0.9233
    Epoch 8/10
    782/782 -
                                 - 82s 92ms/step - accuracy: 0.7405 - loss: 0.7548 - val_accuracy: 0.7228 - val_loss: 0.8046
    Epoch 9/10
                                 — 82s 93ms/step - accuracy: 0.7511 - loss: 0.7190 - val accuracy: 0.7300 - val loss: 0.7867
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Epoch 10/10
                                - 74s 95ms/step - accuracy: 0.7659 - loss: 0.6742 - val_accuracy: 0.7364 - val_loss: 0.7807
    782/782 -
 1 # Evaluate model
 2 loss, accuracy = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)
 3 print(f"Test Accuracy: {accuracy * 100:.2f}%")
                              — 4s 14ms/step - accuracy: 0.7336 - loss: 0.7835
    Test Accuracy: 73.64%
 1 # Predictions
 2 y_pred = model.predict(x_test)
 3 y_pred_classes = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)
 4 y_true_classes = np.argmax(y_test, axis=1)
→ 313/313 <del>----</del>
                     4s 13ms/step
 1 # Confusion matrix
 2 cm = confusion_matrix(y_true_classes, y_pred_classes)
 3 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
 4 sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues')
 5 plt.xlabel('Predicted Label')
 6 plt.ylabel('True Label')
 7 plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
 8 plt.show()
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