

# **Course Project: Date Fruit Image Classification**



Name	ID
Abdulrahman almyman	===
Khaled Almadi	===

### **Problem Description**

We are implementing a machine learning model that will be able to accurately identify the type of the date fruit.

### **Importance**

This model can enhance the quality of agricultural and retail processes, it can be used also for education purposes.

#### Roles

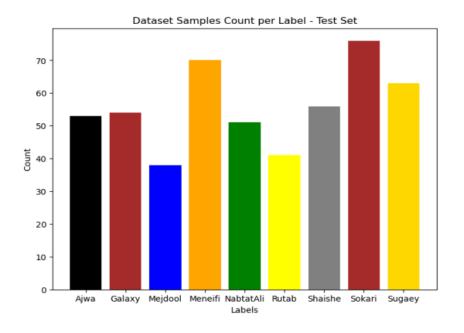
Abdulrahman: Building the model.

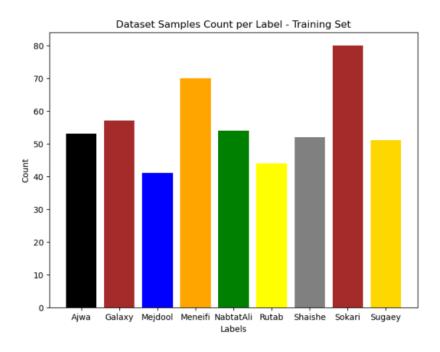
Khaled: Observing the process and writing the report and presentation.

### **Platform**

Jupyter Notebook & Google Colab

## **Dataset Samples Count Per Label Charts**





### **Data Preprocessing**

**Rescaling:** Pixel values are scaled to the range of 0 to 1 using layers. Rescaling (1./255). This normalization helps to standardize the input data and improve model training.

#### **CNN Architecture**

The model was built sequentially with the following layers:

Input Layer: Receives input images of size 250x250x3.

#### **Convolutional Layers:**

- Conv2D Layer 1: Applies 16 filters of size 3x3 with ReLU activation and same padding.
- MaxPooling2D Layer 1: Downsamples the feature maps by a factor of 2.
- Conv2D Layer 2: Applies 32 filters of size 3x3 with ReLU activation and same padding.
- MaxPooling2D Layer 2: Downsamples the feature maps by a factor of 2.
- Conv2D Layer 3: Applies 64 filters of size 3x3 with ReLU activation and same padding.
- MaxPooling2D Layer 3: Downsamples the feature maps by a factor of 2.

Flatten Layer: Flattens the output of the convolutional layers into a 1D vector.

#### Dense Layers:

- Dense Layer 1: Fully connected layer with 128 units and ReLU activation.
- Output Layer: Fully connected layer with the number of units equal to the number of classes, using softmax activation for multi-class classification.

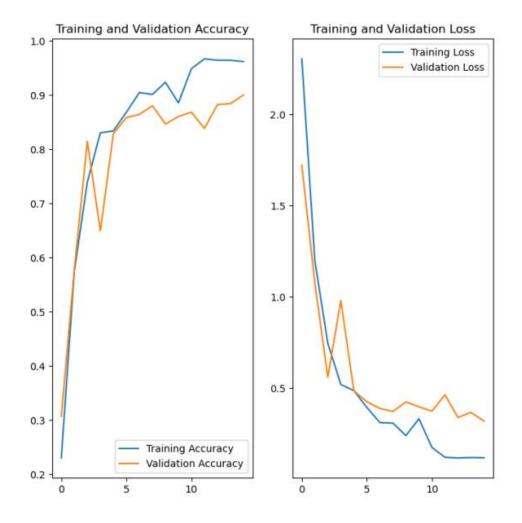
Its a combination of multiple CNN architecture found online.

# **Optimizer**

Used Adam optimizer with the default hyperparameters.

## **Epochs**

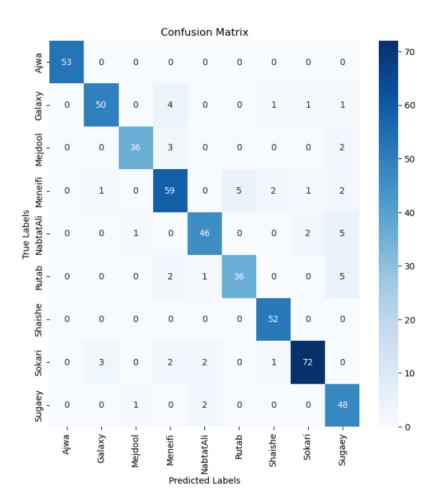
15 epochs.



# **Classification Report**

Classification Report:					
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
Ajwa	1.00	1.00	1.00	53	
Galaxy	0.93	0.88	0.90	57	
Mejdool	0.95	0.88	0.91	41	
Meneifi	0.84	0.84	0.84	70	
NabtatAli	0.90	0.85	0.88	54	
Rutab	0.88	0.82	0.85	44	
Shaishe	0.93	1.00	0.96	52	
Sokari	0.95	0.90	0.92	80	
Sugaey	0.76	0.94	0.84	51	
accuracy			0.90	502	
macro avg	0.90	0.90	0.90	502	
weighted avg	0.90	0.90	0.90	502	

### **Confusion Matrix**



#### Code

```
[]:
     import numpy as np
     import tensorflow as tf
     from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
     import seaborn as sns
     from tensorflow import keras
     from tensorflow.keras import layers
     from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
     import PIL
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
[ ]: IMAGE_SHAPE = (250, 250)
     batch_size = 30
     image_generator = tf.keras.preprocessing.image.ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1/255)
     train d = 'train'
     training_image_data = image_generator.flow_from_directory(train_d, target_size=IMAGE_SHAPE)
     test d = 'test'
     testing_image_data = image_generator.flow_from_directory(test_d, target_size=IMAGE_SHAPE)
[]:
     train_ds = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
         train_d,
         image size=IMAGE SHAPE,
         batch_size=batch_size
     test_ds = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
         test_d,
         image_size=IMAGE_SHAPE,
         batch_size=batch_size
```

```
[ ]: class_names = train_ds.class_names
               print(class names)
               plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
               for images, labels in train_ds.take(1):
                         for i in range(9):
                                    ax = plt.subplot(3, 3, i + 1)
                                     plt.imshow(images[i].numpy().astype("uint8"))
                                     plt.title(class_names[labels[i]])
                                     plt.axis("off")
               AUTOTUNE = tf.data.AUTOTUNE
[]:
               train_ds = train_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer_size=AUTOTUNE)
               val_ds = test_ds.cache().prefetch(buffer_size=AUTOTUNE)
               normalization_layer = layers.Rescaling(1./255)
               normalized_ds = train_ds.map(lambda x, y: (normalization_layer(x), y))
               image_batch, labels_batch = next(iter(normalized_ds))
               first_image = image_batch[0]
             num_classes = len(class_names)
            model = Sequential([
                    layers. Rescaling (1./255, input\_shape=(IMAGE\_SHAPE[0], IMAGE\_SHAPE[1], 3)),
                     layers.Conv2D(16, 3, padding='same', activation='relu'),
                    layers.MaxPooling2D(),
                    layers.Conv2D(32, 3, padding='same', activation='relu'),
                    layers.MaxPooling2D(),
                    layers.Conv2D(64, 3, padding='same', activation='relu'),
                    layers.MaxPooling2D(),
                    layers.Flatten(),
                    layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
                    layers.Dense(num_classes)
            model.compile (optimizer= \verb|'adam'|, loss=tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy (from\_logits=True), the state of the state of
                                         metrics=['accuracy'])
            model.summary()
 []:
             epochs = 15
            history = model.fit(
                    train ds,
                    validation data=val ds,
                    epochs=epochs
            acc = history.history['accuracy']
            val_acc = history.history['val_accuracy']
            loss = history.history['loss']
            val_loss = history.history['val_loss']
            epochs_range = range(epochs)
```

```
[ ]: [
     plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
    plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
     plt.plot(epochs_range, acc, label='Training Accuracy')
     plt.plot(epochs_range, val_acc, label='Validation Accuracy')
     plt.legend(loc='lower right')
    plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
     plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
     plt.plot(epochs_range, loss, label='Training Loss')
     plt.plot(epochs_range, val_loss, label='Validation Loss')
     plt.legend(loc='upper right')
     plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
     plt.show()
[ ]: test_images, test_labels = [], []
     for images, labels in test_ds:
        test_images.extend(images.numpy())
        test_labels.extend(labels.numpy())
[ ]: test_images = np.array(test_images)
     test_labels = np.array(test_labels)
predictions = model.predict(test_images)
     predicted_labels = np.argmax(predictions, axis=1)
[ ]: print("Classification Report:")
     print(classification_report(test_labels, predicted_labels, target_names=class_names))
     print("Confusion Matrix:")
     cm = confusion_matrix(test_labels, predicted_labels)
     print(cm)
[ ]: accuracy = np.sum(test_labels == predicted_labels) / len(test_labels)
     print("Accuracy:", accuracy)
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
     sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt="d", cmap="Blues", xticklabels=class_names, yticklabels=class_names)
     plt.title("Confusion Matrix")
     plt.xlabel("Predicted Labels")
     plt.ylabel("True Labels")
     plt.show()
 []: c = ['black', 'brown', 'blue', 'orange', 'green', 'yellow', 'grey', 'brown', 'gold']
       plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
       train_labels_count = [len(np.where(test_labels == i)[0]) for i in range(num_classes)]
       plt.bar(class_names, train_labels_count, color = c)
       plt.title("Dataset Samples Count per Label - Training Set")
       plt.xlabel("Labels")
       plt.ylabel("Count")
       plt.show()
 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
       test_labels_count = [len(np.where(predicted_labels == i)[0]) for i in range(num_classes)]
       plt.bar(class_names, test_labels_count, color = c)
       plt.title("Dataset Samples Count per Label - Test Set")
       plt.xlabel("Labels")
       plt.ylabel("Count")
       plt.show()
```