

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import os
import PIL
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers
from tensorflow.python.keras.layers import Dense, Flatten
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
```

```
path="/content/drive/MyDrive/dataset (1)/tomato&grape/training"
train = image_dataset_from_directory(path, batch_size=32,
                                     image_size=(256,256),shuffle=True,labels='inferred', label_mode='int')
```

[illegible]

```
-----
KeyboardInterrupt                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-5-2b97a059585e> in <cell line: 2>()
      1 path="/content/drive/MyDrive/dataset (1)/tomato&grape/testing"
----> 2 test = image_dataset_from_directory(path, batch_size=32,
      3                                     image_size=(256,256),shuffle=True)
```

```
----- 5 frames -----
/usr/lib/python3.10/threading.py in wait(self, timeout)
    318     try:         # restore state no matter what (e.g., KeyboardInterrupt)
    319         if timeout is None:
--> 320             waiter.acquire()
    321             gotit = True
    322         else:
```

KeyboardInterrupt:

```
class_name=train.class_names
print(class_name)
```

```
['grape_black measles', 'grape_black rot', 'grape_healthy', 'grape_isoproisis spot', 'tomato_bacterial', 'tomato_healthy', 'tomato_late blight', 'tomato_leaf curl']
```

```
base_model = VGG19(weights='imagenet', include_top=False, input_shape=(256, 256, 3))
```

```
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/vgg19/vgg19\_weights\_tf\_dim\_ordering\_tf\_kernels\_notop.h5
80134624/80134624 [=====] - 0s 0us/step
```

```
for layer in base_model.layers:
    layer.trainable = False
```

```
model = Sequential()
```

```
model.add(base_model)
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(8, activation='softmax'))
```

```
model.summary()
```

```
Model: "sequential"
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
vgg19 (Functional)	(None, 8, 8, 512)	20024384
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 32768)	0

dense (Dense)	(None, 512)	16777728
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 8)	4104

=====

Total params: 36806216 (140.40 MB)
Trainable params: 16781832 (64.02 MB)
Non-trainable params: 20024384 (76.39 MB)

Double-click (or enter) to edit

```
model.compile(optimizer='adam',loss='categorical_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
```

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```
from keras.optimizers import Adam

# Compile the model
model.compile(optimizer=Adam(), loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])

# Train the model
history = model.fit(train, epochs=10, validation_data=test)
```

```
↩ Epoch 1/10
88/88 [=====] - 1122s 13s/step - loss: 12.2391 - accuracy: 0.8500 - val_loss: 2.0591 - val_accuracy: 0.9329
Epoch 2/10
88/88 [=====] - 34s 369ms/step - loss: 0.5451 - accuracy: 0.9739 - val_loss: 0.8695 - val_accuracy: 0.9668
Epoch 3/10
88/88 [=====] - 34s 372ms/step - loss: 0.1947 - accuracy: 0.9914 - val_loss: 0.8038 - val_accuracy: 0.9704
Epoch 4/10
88/88 [=====] - 34s 378ms/step - loss: 0.2332 - accuracy: 0.9882 - val_loss: 0.8114 - val_accuracy: 0.9700
Epoch 5/10
88/88 [=====] - 38s 424ms/step - loss: 0.0266 - accuracy: 0.9964 - val_loss: 0.7662 - val_accuracy: 0.9764
Epoch 6/10
88/88 [=====] - 39s 426ms/step - loss: 0.1502 - accuracy: 0.9929 - val_loss: 0.7582 - val_accuracy: 0.9725
Epoch 7/10
88/88 [=====] - 38s 425ms/step - loss: 0.2039 - accuracy: 0.9886 - val_loss: 6.6685 - val_accuracy: 0.8629
Epoch 8/10
88/88 [=====] - 39s 428ms/step - loss: 0.3325 - accuracy: 0.9893 - val_loss: 1.0396 - val_accuracy: 0.9707
Epoch 9/10
88/88 [=====] - 38s 427ms/step - loss: 0.1042 - accuracy: 0.9950 - val_loss: 1.1343 - val_accuracy: 0.9725
Epoch 10/10
88/88 [=====] - 39s 428ms/step - loss: 0.1476 - accuracy: 0.9921 - val_loss: 1.4197 - val_accuracy: 0.9557
```

```
#from keras.utils import to_categorical

# Assuming y_train is your target data
```

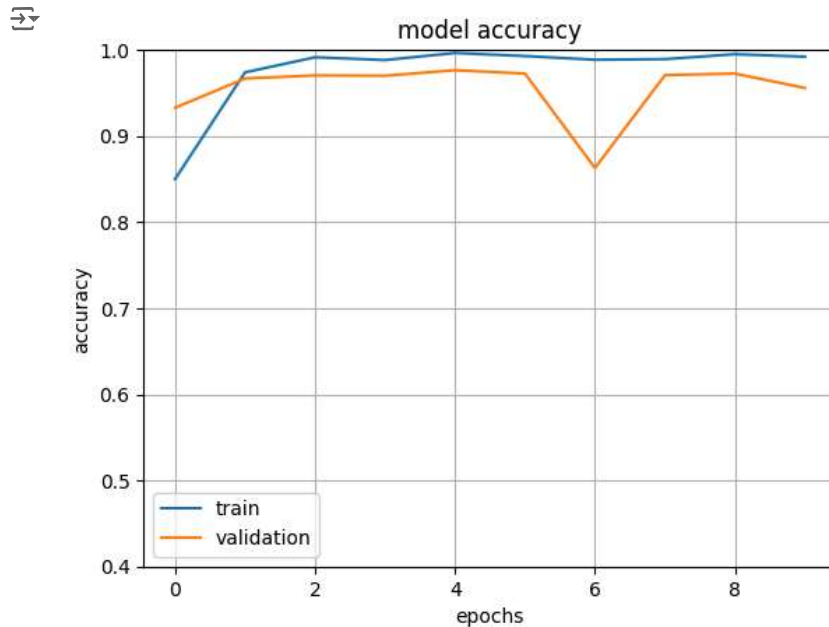
```
# num_classes should be the total number of classes in your dataset
#num_classes = 8 # Adjust this according to your dataset

# Convert y_train to one-hot encoded format
#y_train_encoded = to_categorical(y_train, num_classes=num_classes)

# Now you can use y_train_encoded for training your model
```

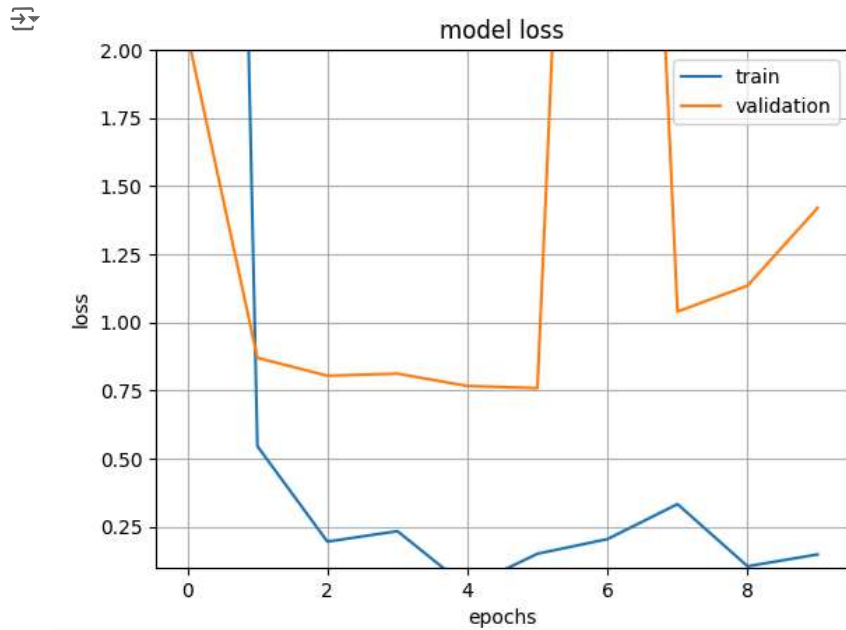
```
#epochs=10
##history= model.fit(
#    #train,
#    #validation_data=test,
#    #epochs=epochs
#)
```

```
fig1=plt.gcf()
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'])
plt.axis(ymin=0.4,ymax=1)
plt.grid()
plt.title('model accuracy')
plt.ylabel('accuracy')
plt.xlabel('epochs')
plt.legend(['train','validation'])
plt.show()
```



```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
```

```
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
plt.axis(ymin=0.1,ymax=2)
plt.grid()
plt.title('model loss')
plt.ylabel('loss')
plt.xlabel('epochs')
plt.legend(['train','validation'])
plt.show()
```



```
def Prediction(model,img):
    img_array=tf.keras.preprocessing.image.img_to_array(images[i].numpy())
    img_array = tf.expand_dims(img_array,0)

    predictions = model.predict(img_array)

    predict_class = class_name[np.argmax(predictions[0])]
    confidence= round(100*(np.max(predictions[0])),2)

    return predict_class , confidence

plt.figure(figsize=(10,15))
for images, labels in test.take(1):
    for i in range(8):
        ax= plt.subplot(5,4,i+1)
        plt.imshow(images[i].numpy().astype("uint8"))

        predicted_class, confidence = Prediction(model,images[i].numpy())
        actual_class =class_name[labels[i]]
```

```
plt.title(f"Actual:{actual_class}\n Predicted:{predicted_class}\n Confidence: {confidence}%")
plt.axis('off')
```

```
1/1 [=====] - 0s 23ms/step
1/1 [=====] - 0s 18ms/step
1/1 [=====] - 0s 17ms/step
1/1 [=====] - 0s 17ms/step
1/1 [=====] - 0s 23ms/step
1/1 [=====] - 0s 20ms/step
1/1 [=====] - 0s 27ms/step
1/1 [=====] - 0s 17ms/step
```

Actual:grape_healthy Actual:tomato_late_blight Actual:grape_black_rot Actual:grape_black_measles
 Predicted:grape_healthy Predicted:tomato_late_blight Predicted:grape_black_rot Predicted:grape_black_measles
 Confidence: 100.0% Confidence: 100.0% Confidence: 100.0% Confidence: 100.0%



Actual:grape_healthy Actual:tomato_healthy Actual:grape_isoprois spot Actual:grape_healthy
 Predicted:grape_healthy Predicted:tomato_healthy Predicted:grape_isoprois spot Predicted:grape_healthy
 Confidence: 100.0% Confidence: 100.0% Confidence: 100.0% Confidence: 100.0%



Double-click (or enter) to edit

```
class_labels = test.class_names
```

```
# Assuming the model.predict() returns the predictions
y_pred = model.predict(test)
y_pred_classes = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)
```

```
88/88 [=====] - 17s 180ms/step
```

```
true_classes = []
predicted_classes = []
```

```
# Iterate through the dataset to extract true labels
for images, labels in test:
    true_classes.extend(labels.numpy()) # Convert TensorFlow tensor to numpy array
```

```

# Assuming the model.predict() returns the predictions
y_pred = model.predict(test)
y_pred_classes = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)

# Extend predicted_classes list with predicted labels
predicted_classes.extend(y_pred_classes)

# Compute the confusion matrix
conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(true_classes, predicted_classes)

# Print the confusion matrix with class labels
print("Confusion matrix:")
print(conf_matrix)
print("")

# Generate and print the classification report
class_report = classification_report(true_classes, predicted_classes, target_names=class_labels)
print("Classification report:")
print(class_report)

```

88/88 [=====] - 16s 180ms/step

Confusion matrix:

```

[[31 51 61 50 40 43 38 36]
 [40 62 41 43 42 39 40 43]
 [31 63 35 43 43 46 43 46]
 [34 53 45 38 47 42 48 43]
 [32 63 46 42 35 32 46 54]
 [30 42 43 48 54 42 51 40]
 [43 41 32 54 41 58 43 38]
 [34 48 47 42 40 46 46 47]]

```

Classification report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
grape_black measles	0.11	0.09	0.10	350
grape_black rot	0.15	0.18	0.16	350
grape_healthy	0.10	0.10	0.10	350
grape_isopraisis spot	0.11	0.11	0.11	350
tomato_bacterial	0.10	0.10	0.10	350
tomato_healthy	0.12	0.12	0.12	350
tomato_late blight	0.12	0.12	0.12	350
tomato_leaf curl	0.14	0.13	0.13	350
accuracy			0.12	2800
macro avg	0.12	0.12	0.12	2800
weighted avg	0.12	0.12	0.12	2800

```

import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

```

```

# Create a heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(conf_matrix, annot=True, fmt="d", cmap="Blues", xticklabels=class_labels, yticklabels=class_labels)

```

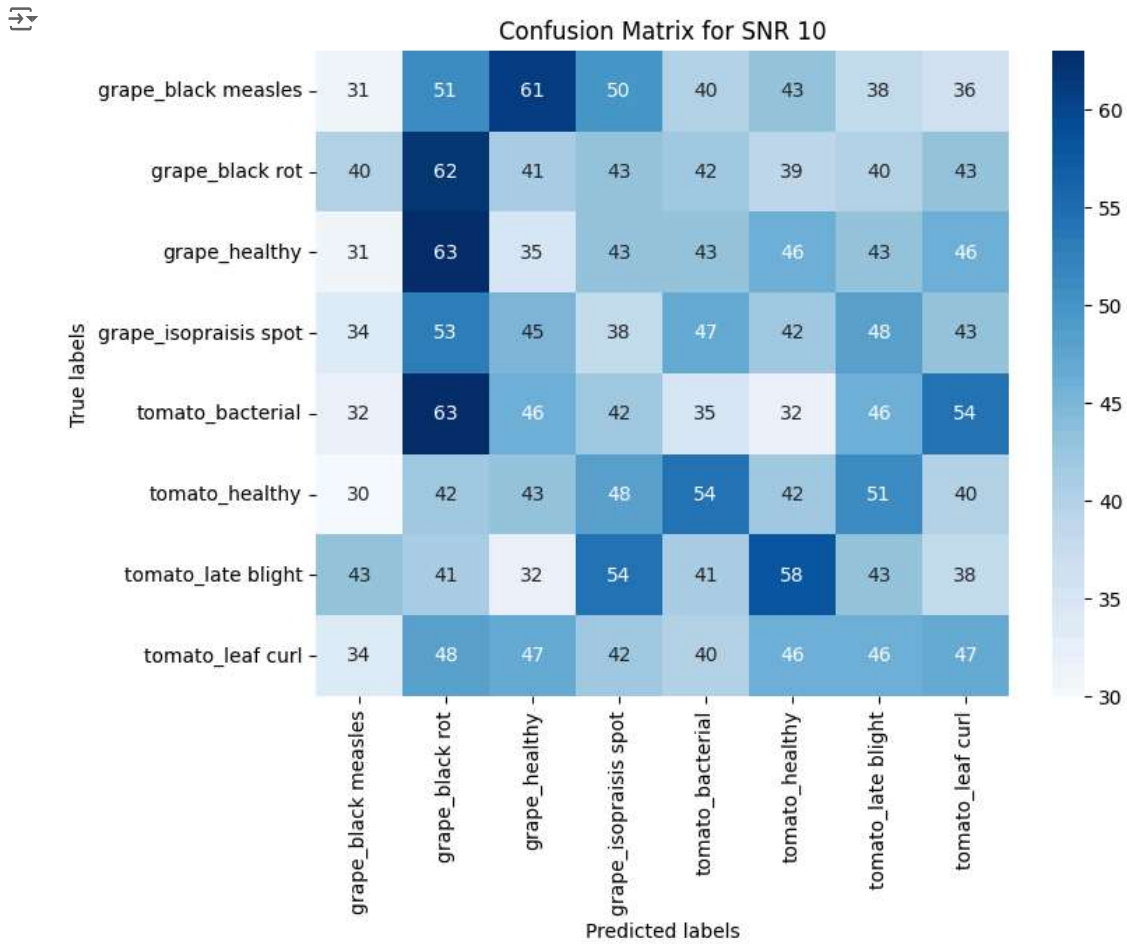
```

# Add labels and title

```

```
plt.xlabel("Predicted labels")
plt.ylabel("True labels")
plt.title("Confusion Matrix for SNR 10")

# Display the plot
plt.show()
```



```
def calculate_precision_recall_f1(TP, FP, TN, FN):
    precision = (TP / (TP + FP)) * 100
    recall = (TP / (TP + FN)) * 100
    f1_score = (2 * precision * recall) / (precision + recall)
    return precision, recall, f1_score

# Example usage:
TP = 80
FP = 10
TN = 100
FN = 20
```



```
precision, recall, f1_score = calculate_precision_recall_f1(TP, FP, TN, FN)
print("Precision: {:.2f}%".format(precision))
print("Recall: {:.2f}%".format(recall))
print("F1 Score: {:.2f}%".format(f1_score))
```