

Tugas Modul Convolutional Neural Network

MobileNet

Import Library

- Tahap pertama adalah import seluruh library yang dibutuhkan

```
#Import library
import os
import numpy as np

#Import library tensorflow dan modul keras yang diperlukan
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import layers
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import load_img,
ImageDataGenerator
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential, load_model
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Dense,
Dropout, Flatten

#Penjelasan
# layers digunakan untuk menambahkan lapisan ke dalam model
# load_img digunakan untuk memuat gambar
# ImageDataGenerator digunakan untuk melakukan augmentasi pada gambar
# Sequential digunakan untuk membuat model secara berurutan
# Conv2D digunakan untuk membuat lapisan konvolusi
# MaxPooling2D digunakan untuk melakukan pooling pada lapisan
konvolusi
# Dense digunakan untuk membuat lapisan fully connected
# Dropout digunakan untuk menghindari overfitting
# Flatten digunakan untuk membuat lapisan menjadi flat (rata) menjadi
vektor 1 dimensi
```

Load Data

- Load dataset berdasarkan path dimana dataset disimpan

```
count = 0 #digunakan untuk menghitung jumlah gambar
dirs = os.listdir(r'D:\semester 5\Mesin Learning\dataset\train_data')
for dir in dirs:
    files = list(os.listdir(r'D:\semester 5\Mesin Learning\dataset\
train_data/'+dir))
    print(dir + ' Folder has ' + str(len(files)) + ' Images')
    count = count + len(files)
print('Images Folder has ' + str(count) + ' Images')
```

Fuji Apple Folder has 80 Images
Golden Delicious Apple Folder has 80 Images
Granny Smith Apple Folder has 80 Images
Images Folder has 240 Images

Load Images into Arrays as Dataset

- Membuat dataset dari gambar yang ada di direktori

```
# Parameter
base_dir = r'D:\semester 5\Mesin Learning\dataset\train_data'
#direktori folder dataset
img_size = 180 #mengubah ukuran gambar menjadi 180
batch = 32 #jumlah sample (gambar) yang akan diproses pada satu kali iterasi
validation_split = 0.1 #data pelatihan yang akan digunakan sebagai data validasi
```

- Memasukkan parameter yang telah di definisikan tadi untuk membuat dataset dari gambar di direktori

```
dataset = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
    base_dir, #path direktori, subfolder dianggap sebagai label
    seed=123, #untuk memastikan proses pemisahan data selalu konsisten (random_state)
    image_size=(img_size, img_size), #ukuran gambar diubah (resize) menjadi 180x180 pixel
    batch_size=batch, #jumlah gambar yang akan dikelompokkan
)
```

Found 240 files belonging to 3 classes.

```
#mendapatkan nama kelas dari dataset
class_names = dataset.class_names #dataset.class_names akan mengambil daftar nama kelas berdasarkan subfolder di dalam direktori
print("Class Names:", class_names)
```

Class Names: ['Fuji Apple', 'Golden Delicious Apple', 'Granny Smith Apple']

Train-Validation-Test Split

- Membagi dataset menjadi tiga subset yaitu train, validation, dan test
 - Train, digunakan untuk melatih model agar mengenali pola dalam data
 - Validation, digunakan untuk mengevaluasi performa model selama pelatihan
 - Test, digunakan untuk menguji model setelah pelatihan

```
#Terdapat code yang hilang disini! lihat modul untuk menemukannya menghitung jumlah gambar untuk train
total_count = len(dataset)
val_count = int(total_count * validation_split)
```

```
train_count = total_count - val_count

print("Total Images:", total_count)
print("Train Images:", train_count)
print("Validation Images:", val_count)

Total Images: 8
Train Images: 8
Validation Images: 0

train_ds = dataset.take(train_count)
val_ds = dataset.skip(train_count)

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

i = 0
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10)) #membuat figure dengan ukuran 10x10 inchi
untuk menampilkan gambar

for images, labels in train_ds.take(1): #mengambil 1 batch pertama
dari train_ds
    for i in range(9):
        plt.subplot(3,3, i+1) #menyiapkan subplot dengan grid 3x3 dan
menempatkan gambar pada posisi i+1
        plt.imshow(images[i].numpy().astype('uint8')) #menampilkan
gambar dan mengonversi ke tipe uint8
        plt.title(class_names[labels[i]]) #menampilkan judul gambar
sesuai dengan nama kelas
        plt.axis('off') #menonaktifkan sumbu pada gambar agar tidak
terlihat
```

Granny Smith Apple



Fuji Apple



Granny Smith Apple



Fuji Apple



Golden Delicious Apple



Granny Smith Apple



Granny Smith Apple



Granny Smith Apple



Golden Delicious Apple



```
import numpy as np

# Tampilkan gambar dengan shape (32, 180, 180, 3)
for images, labels in train_ds.take(1):
    images_array = np.array(images)
    print(images_array.shape) # Output: (32, 180, 180, 3)
    #32: Jumlah gambar dalam batch.
    #180: Lebar gambar dalam piksel
    #180: Tinggi gambar dalam piksel
    #3: Jumlah channel gambar (RGB)
```

```
(32, 180, 180, 3)
```

```
#Mengatur AUTOTUNE untuk pemrosesan data otomatis oleh tensorflow  
#AUTOTUNE digunakan untuk memungkinkan tensorflow mengoptimalkan  
jumlah thread secara otomatis saat memproses data  
AUTOTUNE = tf.data.AUTOTUNE  
  
#mengoptimalkan dataset pelatihan (train_ds)  
train_ds = train_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer_size =  
AUTOTUNE)  
#cache digunakan untuk menyimpan dataser di memori agar lebih cepat  
diakses  
#shuffle mengacak data dalam batch agar model tidak terlalu terlatih  
pada urutan tertentu  
#prefetch untuk menyiapkan data batch berikutnya secara otomatis  
  
#mengoptimalkan dataset validasi (val_ds)  
val_ds = val_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer_size = AUTOTUNE)
```

Data Augmentation

- Digunakan untuk menambah variasi data pelatihan dengan membuat gambar baru dari yang sudah ada seperti dengan rotasi, flipping, zooming, dan sebagainya
- Untuk mengurangi overfitting dan memperbesar dataset tanpa mengumpulkan data baru

```
data_augmentation = Sequential([  
    layers.RandomFlip("diagonal", input_shape =  
(img_size,img_size,3)), #membalik gambar secara horizontal  
    layers.RandomRotation(0.1), #merotasi gambar secara acak dalam  
kisaran 0°-36° (0.1 * 360)  
    layers.RandomZoom(0.1) #melakukan zoom in/zoom out secara acak  
dengan rentang 10%  
)  
  
#sama seperti sebelumnya, code ini digunakan untuk menampilkan gambar  
dari data_augmentation  
i = 0  
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))  
  
for images, labels in train_ds.take(1):  
    for i in range(9):  
        images = data_augmentation(images)  
        plt.subplot(3,3, i+1)  
        plt.imshow(images[0].numpy().astype('uint8'))  
        plt.axis('off')
```




MobileNet

- Salah satu algoritma yang dirancang untuk perangkat dengan keterbatasan sumber daya seperti smartphone

```
#import library yang dibutuhkan
from tensorflow.keras.applications import MobileNet #digunakan untuk
memanfaatkan model yang sudah dilatih sebelumnya untuk pengenalan
gambar
from tensorflow.keras.models import Model #digunakan untuk membuat dan
mengonfigurasi arsitektur model

#membuat model dengan bobot yang telah dilatih sebelumnya
```

```

#include_top=False berarti tidak menggunakan lapisan klasifikasi dari
mobilenet hanya bagian ekstraksi fitur
base_model = MobileNet(include_top=False, input_shape=(img_size,
img_size, 3))

#membuka (unfreeze beberapa lapisan untuk proses fine tuning)
base_model.trainable = True #seluruh model bisa dilatih
fine_tune_at = len(base_model.layers) // 2 #menentukan bahwa setengah
lapisan terakhir akan di unfreeze
for layer in base_model.layers[:fine_tune_at]:
    layer.trainable = False #mengunci (freeze) lapisan pertama hingga
setengah bagian pertama agar tidak dilatih kembali

model = Sequential ([
    data_augmentation,
    layers.Rescaling(1./255),
    base_model,
    layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D(),
    Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    Dropout(0.3),
    Dense(len(class_names), activation='softmax')
])

C:\Users\HP\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_192\1409442124.py:7:
UserWarning: `input_shape` is undefined or non-square, or `rows` is
not in [128, 160, 192, 224]. Weights for input shape (224, 224) will
be loaded as the default.
    base_model = MobileNet(include_top=False, input_shape=(img_size,
img_size, 3))

from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam #untuk mengoptimalkan
proses pelatihan model

#mengkompilasi model dengan optimizer, loss function, dan metrics
model.compile(
    optimizer=Adam(learning_rate=1e-4), #menggunakan optimizer Adam
dengan learning rate 0.0001
    loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', #untuk klasifikasi multi-
kelas
    metrics=['accuracy'] #akurasi digunakan sebagai metrik evaluasi
)

#menampilkan ringkasan dari model
model.summary()

Model: "sequential_5"

```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	
Param #		

0	sequential_4 (Sequential)	(None, 180, 180, 3)	
0	rescaling_2 (Rescaling)	(None, 180, 180, 3)	
3,228,864	mobilenet_1.00_224 (Functional)	(None, 5, 5, 1024)	
0	global_average_pooling2d_2 (GlobalAveragePooling2D)	(None, 1024)	
131,200	dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 128)	
0	dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	
387	dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 3)	

Total params: 3,360,451 (12.82 MB)

Trainable params: 3,069,443 (11.71 MB)

Non-trainable params: 291,008 (1.11 MB)

#early stopping digunakan untuk menghentikan pelatihan lebih awal jika model tidak ada peningkatan

`from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping`

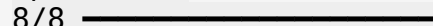
#Ada fungsi early stopping

```
early_stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_accuracy',
                               patience=3,
                               mode='max')
```

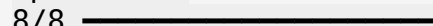
#melatih model menggunakan data latih dan validasi dengan early stopping


```
history= model.fit(train_ds, #data pelatihan yang telah disiapkan
                    epochs=30, # jumlah maksimal epoch
                    validation_data=val_ds, #data validasi untuk
mengevaluasi model pada setiap epoch
                    callbacks=[early_stopping]) #menambahkan early
stopping ke dalam callback untuk pelatihan
```

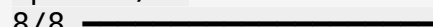
Epoch 1/30

8/8  14s 682ms/step - accuracy: 0.4598 - loss: 1.2696

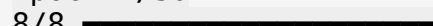
Epoch 2/30

8/8  5s 551ms/step - accuracy: 0.7496 - loss: 0.5958

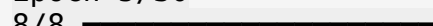
Epoch 3/30

8/8  4s 503ms/step - accuracy: 0.9285 - loss: 0.2618

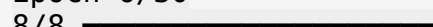
Epoch 4/30

8/8  4s 517ms/step - accuracy: 0.9700 - loss: 0.1722

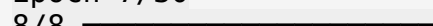
Epoch 5/30

8/8  4s 539ms/step - accuracy: 0.9609 - loss: 0.1444

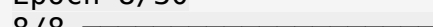
Epoch 6/30

8/8  4s 556ms/step - accuracy: 0.9660 - loss: 0.1179

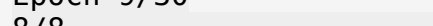
Epoch 7/30

8/8  4s 504ms/step - accuracy: 0.9937 - loss: 0.0815

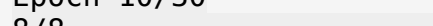
Epoch 8/30

8/8  4s 498ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.0495

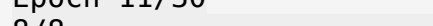
Epoch 9/30

8/8  4s 493ms/step - accuracy: 0.9905 - loss: 0.0540

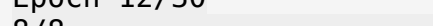
Epoch 10/30

8/8  4s 528ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.0337

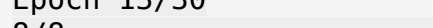
Epoch 11/30

8/8  4s 603ms/step - accuracy: 0.9979 - loss: 0.0344

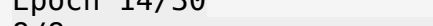
Epoch 12/30

8/8  4s 514ms/step - accuracy: 0.9861 - loss: 0.0393

Epoch 13/30

8/8  5s 571ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.0200

Epoch 14/30

8/8  5s 572ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.0185

Epoch 15/30

```
8/8 _____ 4s 551ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0215
Epoch 16/30
8/8 _____ 4s 573ms/step - accuracy: 0.9979 - loss:
0.0180
Epoch 17/30
8/8 _____ 4s 531ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0220
Epoch 18/30
8/8 _____ 4s 509ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0140
Epoch 19/30
8/8 _____ 4s 482ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0099
Epoch 20/30
8/8 _____ 4s 520ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0077
Epoch 21/30
8/8 _____ 4s 479ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0072
Epoch 22/30
8/8 _____ 4s 478ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0101
Epoch 23/30
8/8 _____ 4s 505ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0162
Epoch 24/30
8/8 _____ 4s 518ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0094
Epoch 25/30
8/8 _____ 4s 527ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0054
Epoch 26/30
8/8 _____ 4s 516ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0062
Epoch 27/30
8/8 _____ 4s 503ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0059
Epoch 28/30
8/8 _____ 4s 485ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0054
Epoch 29/30
8/8 _____ 4s 519ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0054
Epoch 30/30
8/8 _____ 4s 476ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0038
```

```
# Memeriksa apakah 'val_accuracy' tersedia
val_acc = 'val_accuracy' if 'val_accuracy' in history.history else
```

```

None
val_loss = 'val_loss' if 'val_loss' in history.history else None

# Membuat range untuk epoch berdasarkan panjang data loss dari
# pelatihan
epochs_range = range(1, len(history.history['loss']) + 1)

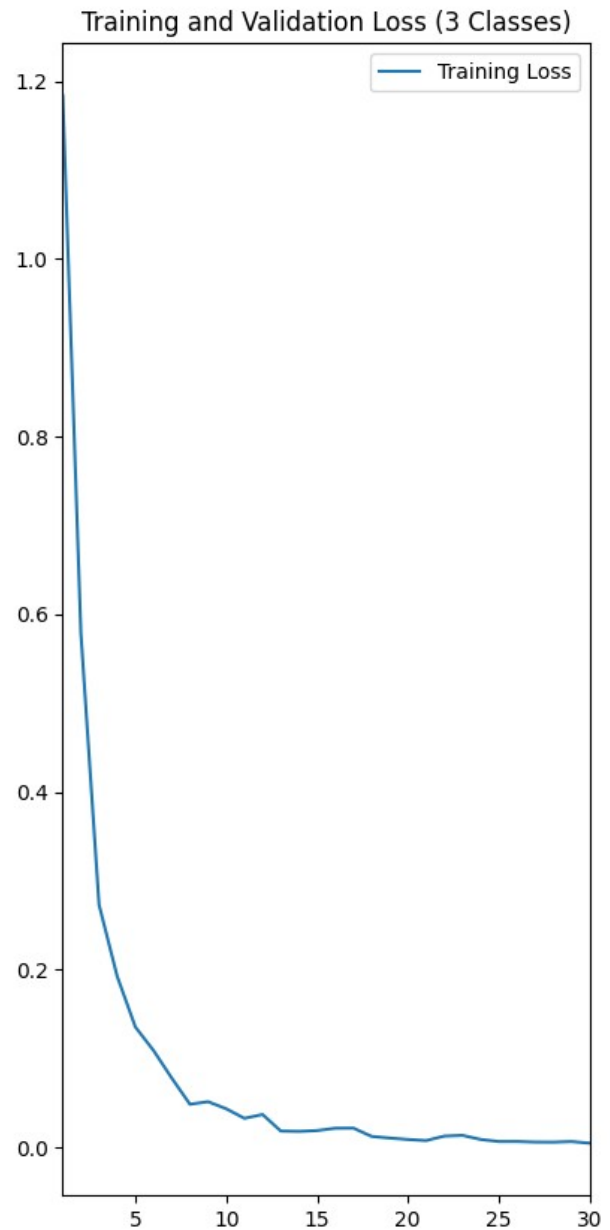
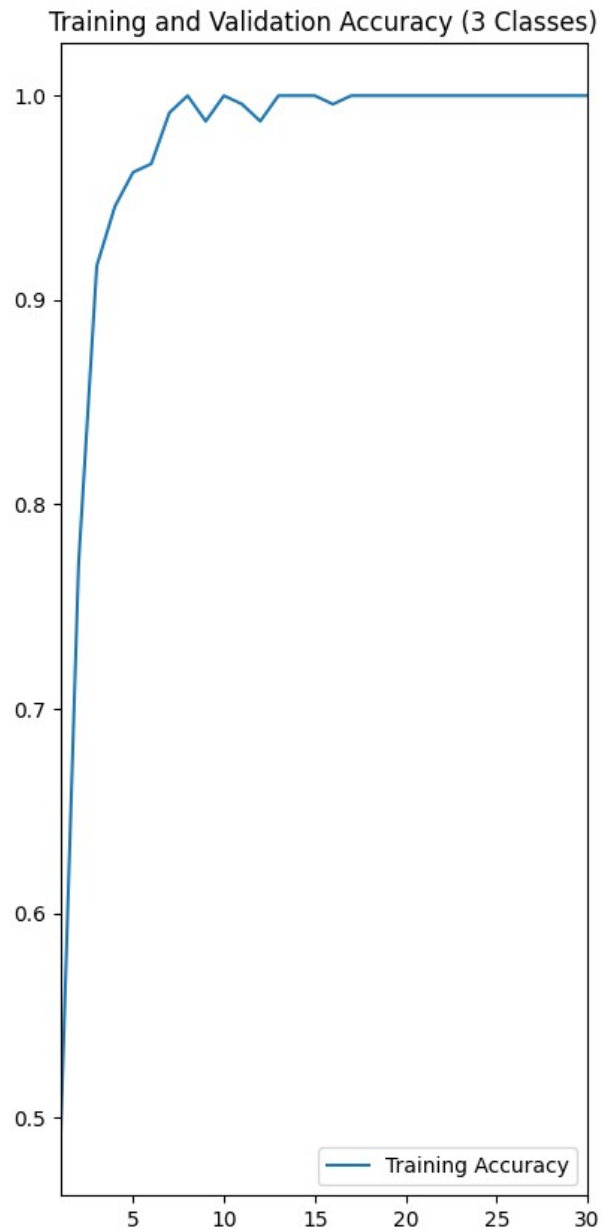
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))

# Grafik pertama (Training and Validation Accuracy)
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(epochs_range, history.history['accuracy'], label='Training
Accuracy')
if val_acc:
    plt.plot(epochs_range, history.history[val_acc], label='Validation
Accuracy')
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
plt.xlim(1, len(epochs_range))
plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy (3 Classes)')

# Grafik kedua (Training and Validation Loss)
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(epochs_range, history.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
if val_loss:
    plt.plot(epochs_range, history.history[val_loss],
label='Validation Loss')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.xlim(1, len(epochs_range))
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss (3 Classes)')

plt.show()

```



```
#menyimpan model yang telah dilatih
model.save('model_mobilenet.h5')
```

WARNING:absl:You are saving your model as an HDF5 file via `model.save()` or `keras.saving.save_model(model)`. This file format is considered legacy. We recommend using instead the native Keras format, e.g. `model.save('my_model.keras')` or `keras.saving.save_model(model, 'my_model.keras')`.

```
import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```

from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
from PIL import Image

#memuat model yang sudah dilatih
model = load_model(r'D:\semester 5\Mesin Learning\dataset\
model_mobilenet.h5')
class_names = ['Fuji Apple', 'Golden Delicious Apple', 'Granny Smith
Apple'] #kelas yang ada pada model

#fungsi untuk mengklasifikasikan gambar dan menyimpan gambar asli
def classify_images(image_path, save_path='predicted_image.png'):
    try:
        #memuat dan mempersiapkan gambar untuk prediksi
        input_image = tf.keras.utils.load_img(image_path,
target_size=(180, 180)) #membuat gambar dari path dan mnegubah
ukurannya menjadi 180x180 pixel
        input_image_array = tf.keras.utils.img_to_array(input_image)
#mengubah gambar jadi array numpy agar bisa di proses model
        input_image_exp_dim = tf.expand_dims(input_image_array, 0)
#menambahkan dimensi batch agar sesuai dengan input model

#dimensi menjadi (1, 180, 180, 3)

        #melakukan prediksi
        predictions = model.predict(input_image_exp_dim) #melakukan
prediksi pada gambar yang telah diproses
        result = tf.nn.softmax(predictions[0]) #menghitung hasil
prediksi menggunakan softmax untuk mendapatkan probabilitas tiap kelas
        class_idx = np.argmax(result) #menemukan indeks kelas dengan
probabilitas tertinggi
        confidence = np.max(result) * 100 #menghitung confidence dalam
persentase

        #menampilkan hasil prediksi dan confidence
        print(f"Prediksi: {class_names[class_idx]}") #menampilkan nama
kelas yang diprediksi
        print(f"Confidence: {confidence:.2f}%") #menampilkan nilai
confidence

        #menyimpan gambar asli tanpa teks
        input_image = Image.open(image_path) #membuka gambar yang ada
di path
        input_image.save(save_path) #menyimpan gambar asli ke dalam
path yang telah ditentukan

        return f"Prediksi: {class_names[class_idx]} dengan confidence
{confidence:.2f}%. Gambar asli disimpan di {save_path}."
    except Exception as e:
        return f"Terjadi kesalahan: {e}"

```

#contoh penggunaan fungsi

```
result = classify_images(r'D:\semester 5\Mesin Learning\dataset\
test_data\Fuji Apple\Fuji087.png', save_path='Fuji Apple.png')
print(result)
```

WARNING:absl:Compiled the loaded model, but the compiled metrics have yet to be built. `model.compile_metrics` will be empty until you train or evaluate the model.

1/1 _____ 0s 478ms/step

Prediksi: Fuji Apple

Confidence: 40.55%

Prediksi: Fuji Apple dengan confidence 40.55%. Gambar asli disimpan di Fuji Apple.png.

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

#memuat model yang telah dilatih sebelumnya

```
mobileNet_model = load_model(r'D:\semester 5\Mesin Learning\dataset\
model_mobilenet.h5')#gunakan path masing masing ya
```

#memuat data test yang sebenarnya

```
test_data = tf.keras.preprocessing.image_dataset_from_directory(
    r'test_data', #direktori data uji
    labels='inferred', #label otomatis dari subfolder yang ada
    label_mode='categorical', #menghasilkan label dalam bentuk one-
hot encoding
    batch_size=32, #ukuran batch untuk pemrosesan
    image_size=(180, 180) #ukuran gambar yang akan diproses
)
```

#prediksi model

```
y_pred = mobileNet_model.predict(test_data)
y_pred_class = tf.argmax(y_pred, axis=1) #konversi ke kelas prediksi
```

#ekstrak label sebenarnya dari test_data dan konversi ke bentuk indeks kelas

```
true_labels = [] #menyimpan label asli dalam bentuk indeks
for _, labels in test_data:
    true_labels.extend(tf.argmax(labels, axis=1).numpy()) #konversi
one-hot ke indeks kelas
true_labels = tf.convert_to_tensor(true_labels) #mengkonversi list ke
tensor untuk perhitungan
```

#membuat confusion matrix untuk evaluasi

```
conf_mat = tf.math.confusion_matrix(true_labels, y_pred_class)
```

#menghitung akurasi berdasarkan confusion matrix


```

accuracy = tf.reduce_sum(tf.linalg.diag_part(conf_mat)) /
tf.reduce_sum(conf_mat)

#menghitung presisi dan recall dari confusion matrix
precision = tf.linalg.diag_part(conf_mat) / tf.reduce_sum(conf_mat,
axis=0)
recall = tf.linalg.diag_part(conf_mat) / tf.reduce_sum(conf_mat,
axis=1)

#menghitung F1 Score
f1_score = 2 * (precision * recall) / (precision + recall)

#visualisasi Confusion Matrix
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 5)) #mengatur ukuran gambar
sns.heatmap(conf_mat.numpy(), annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues',
#annot=True untuk menampilkan angka di dalam setiap sel matriks

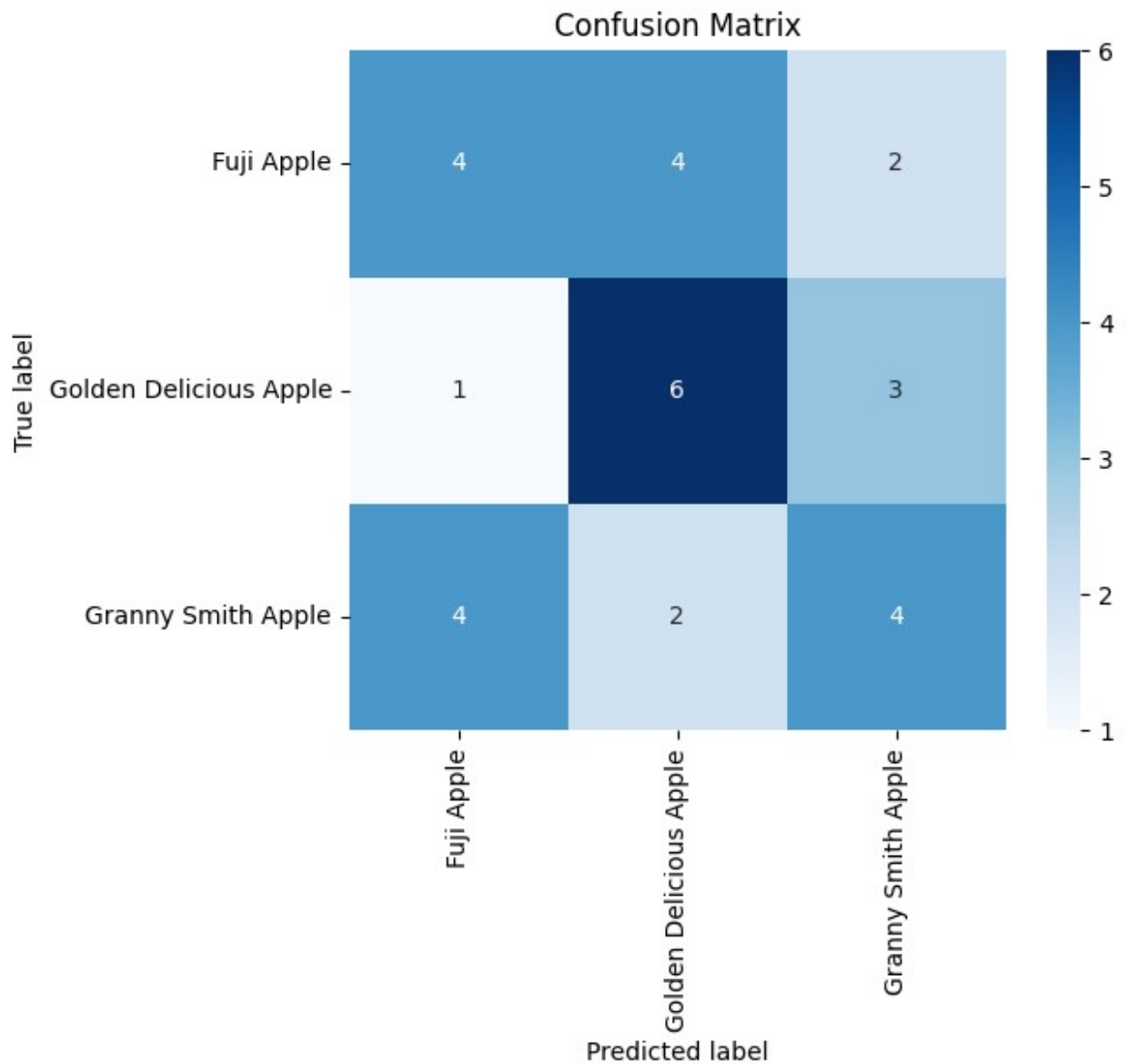
#fmt='d' untuk menampilkan bilangan bulat tanpa desimal
xticklabels=["Fuji Apple", "Golden Delicious Apple",
"Granny Smith Apple"], yticklabels=["Fuji Apple", "Golden Delicious
Apple", "Granny Smith Apple"])
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.xlabel('Predicted label')
plt.ylabel('True label')
plt.show()

# Menampilkan hasil
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", conf_mat.numpy())
print("Akurasi:", accuracy.numpy())
print("Presisi:", precision.numpy())
print("Recall:", recall.numpy())
print("F1 Score:", f1_score.numpy())

WARNING:absl:Compiled the loaded model, but the compiled metrics have
yet to be built. `model.compile_metrics` will be empty until you train
or evaluate the model.

Found 30 files belonging to 3 classes.
1/1 _____ 1s 744ms/step

```



Confusion Matrix:

```
[[4 4 2]
```

```
[1 6 3]
```

```
[4 2 4]]
```

Akurasi: 0.4666666666666667

Presisi: [0.44444444 0.5 0.44444444]

Recall: [0.4 0.6 0.4]

F1 Score: [0.42105263 0.54545455 0.42105263]

```

import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
#load data
data_dir = r"D:\semester 5\Mesin Learning\Tugas6_B_11978\train_data"
#Randomize data yang telah di load sekaligus resize menjadi 180 x 180
data = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(data_dir, seed=123,
image_size=(180, 180), batch_size=16)
print(data.class_names)

class_names = data.class_names

img_size = 180
batch = 32
validation_split = 0.1

dataset = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
    data_dir,
    seed=123,
    image_size=(img_size, img_size),
    batch_size=batch,
)

total_count = len(dataset)
val_count = int(total_count * validation_split)
train_count = total_count - val_count

print("Total Images:", total_count)
print("Train Images:", train_count)
print("Validation Images:", val_count)

train_ds = dataset.take(train_count)
val_ds = dataset.skip(train_count)

Found 1600 files belonging to 2 classes.
['Matang', 'Mentah']
Found 1600 files belonging to 2 classes.
Total Images: 50
Train Images: 45
Validation Images: 5

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

i = 0
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))

#tampilkan untuk memastikan data sudah di load
for images, labels in train_ds.take(1):
    for i in range(9):
        plt.subplot(3,3, i+1)

```

```
plt.imshow(images[i].numpy().astype('uint8'))  
plt.title(class_names [labels[i]])  
plt.axis('off')
```

Mentah



Matang



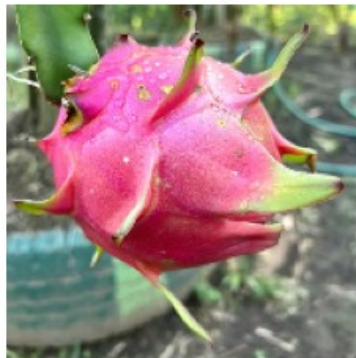
Mentah



Mentah



Matang



Matang



Matang



Mentah



Matang



```
for images, labels in train_ds.take(1):  
    images_array = np.array(images)  
    print(images_array.shape)
```

#loop untuk mengecek atribut gambar(jumlah, tinggi, lebar, dan channel(RGB))

```

(32, 180, 180, 3)

from tensorflow.keras import layers
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential, load_model

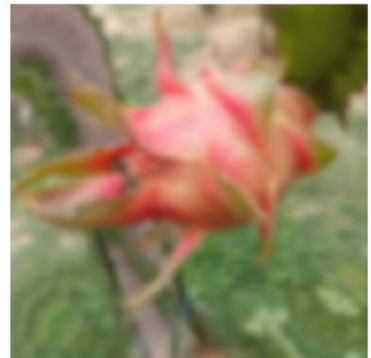
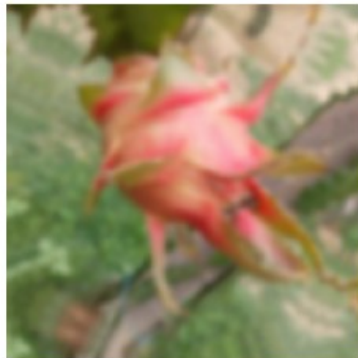
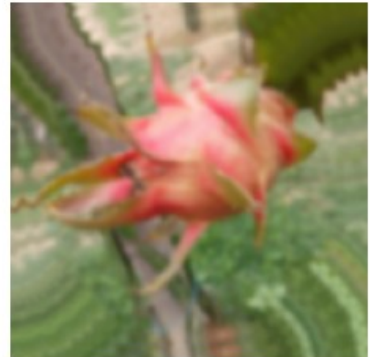
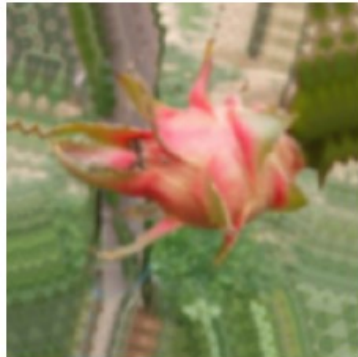
Tuner = tf.data.AUTOTUNE
train_ds = train_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer_size =
Tuner)
val_ds = val_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer_size = Tuner)

#Augmentasi data dengan menggunakan Sequential
data_augmentation = Sequential([
    layers.RandomFlip("horizontal", input_shape = (img_size,
img_size,3)),
    layers.RandomRotation(0.1),
    layers.RandomZoom(0.1)
])

i = 0
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
#Lihat data setelah di augmentasi
for images, labels in train_ds.take(69):
    for i in range(9):
        images = data_augmentation(images)
        plt.subplot(3,3, i+1)
        plt.imshow(images[0].numpy().astype('uint8'))
        plt.axis('off')

C:\Users\HP\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python312\site-packages\keras\src\
layers\preprocessing\tf_data_layer.py:19: UserWarning: Do not pass an
`input_shape`/`input_dim` argument to a layer. When using Sequential
models, prefer using an `Input(shape)` object as the first layer in
the model instead.
    super().__init__(**kwargs)

```

```
import tensorflow as tf
import keras

import keras._tf_keras.keras.backend as K
from keras._tf_keras.keras.models import Model
from keras._tf_keras.keras.layers import Input, Dense, Conv2D
from keras._tf_keras.keras.layers import Flatten, MaxPool2D, AvgPool2D
from keras._tf_keras.keras.layers import Concatenate, Dropout

from keras._tf_keras.keras.models import load_model

#membuat model from scratch
```



```

def googlenet(input_shape, n_classes):

    def inception_block(x, f):
        t1 = Conv2D(f[0], 1, activation='relu')(x)

        t2 = Conv2D(f[1], 1, activation='relu')(x)
        t2 = Conv2D(f[2], 3, padding='same', activation='relu')(t2)

        t3 = Conv2D(f[3], 1, activation='relu')(x)
        t3 = Conv2D(f[4], 5, padding='same', activation='relu')(t3)

        t4 = MaxPool2D(3, 1, padding='same')(x)
        t4 = Conv2D(f[5], 1, activation='relu')(t4)

        output = Concatenate()([t1, t2, t3, t4])
        return output

    input = Input(input_shape)

    x = Conv2D(64, 7, strides=2, padding='same', activation='relu')(input)
    x = MaxPool2D(3, strides=2, padding='same')(x)

    x = Conv2D(64, 1, activation='relu')(x)
    x = Conv2D(192, 3, padding='same', activation='relu')(x)
    x = MaxPool2D(3, strides=2)(x)

    x = inception_block(x, [64, 96, 128, 16, 32, 32])
    x = inception_block(x, [128, 128, 192, 32, 96, 64])
    x = MaxPool2D(3, strides=2, padding='same')(x)

    x = inception_block(x, [192, 96, 208, 16, 48, 64])
    x = inception_block(x, [160, 112, 224, 24, 64, 64])
    x = inception_block(x, [128, 128, 256, 24, 64, 64])
    x = inception_block(x, [112, 144, 288, 32, 64, 64])
    x = inception_block(x, [256, 160, 320, 32, 128, 128])
    x = MaxPool2D(3, strides=2, padding='same')(x)

    x = inception_block(x, [256, 160, 320, 32, 128, 128])
    x = inception_block(x, [384, 192, 384, 48, 128, 128])

    x = AvgPool2D(3, strides=1)(x)
    x = Dropout(0.4)(x)

    x = Flatten()(x)
    output = Dense(n_classes, activation='softmax')(x)

    model = Model(input, output)
    return model

```

```
#Pastikan input shae dan jumlah kelas sesuai
input_shape = 180, 180, 3
n_classes = 2
```

```
#Clear Cache Keras menggunakan clear session
```

```
K.clear_session()
```

```
#buat model dengan
```

```
model = googlenet(input_shape, n_classes)
```

```
model.summary()
```

```
WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\HP\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python312\
site-packages\keras\src\backend\common\global_state.py:82: The name
tf.reset_default_graph is deprecated. Please use
tf.compat.v1.reset_default_graph instead.
```

```
Model: "functional"
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
input_layer (InputLayer)	(None, 180, 180, 3)	0	-
conv2d (Conv2D) input_layer[0][0]	(None, 90, 90, 64)	9,472	
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 45, 45, 64)	0	conv2d[0][0]
conv2d_1 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d[0]...	(None, 45, 45, 64)	4,160	
conv2d_2 (Conv2D) [0]	(None, 45, 45, 64)	110,784	conv2d_1[0]

	192)		
max_pooling2d_1 [0]	(None, 22, 22, (MaxPooling2D)	0	conv2d_2[0]
	192)		
conv2d_4 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d_1[...	(None, 22, 22, 96)	18,528	
conv2d_6 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d_1[...	(None, 22, 22, 16)	3,088	
max_pooling2d_2 max_pooling2d_1[...	(None, 22, 22, (MaxPooling2D)	0	
	192)		
conv2d_3 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d_1[...	(None, 22, 22, 64)	12,352	
conv2d_5 (Conv2D) [0]	(None, 22, 22, 128)	110,720	conv2d_4[0]
conv2d_7 (Conv2D) [0]	(None, 22, 22, 32)	12,832	conv2d_6[0]
conv2d_8 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d_2[...	(None, 22, 22, 32)	6,176	

concatenate [0], (Concatenate) [0], [0], [0]	(None, 22, 22, 256)	0	conv2d_3[0] conv2d_5[0] conv2d_7[0] conv2d_8[0]
conv2d_10 (Conv2D) concatenate[0][0]	(None, 22, 22, 128)	32,896	
conv2d_12 (Conv2D) concatenate[0][0]	(None, 22, 22, 32)	8,224	
max_pooling2d_3 concatenate[0][0] (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 22, 22, 256)	0	
conv2d_9 (Conv2D) concatenate[0][0]	(None, 22, 22, 128)	32,896	
conv2d_11 (Conv2D) [0]	(None, 22, 22, 192)	221,376	conv2d_10[0]
conv2d_13 (Conv2D) [0]	(None, 22, 22, 96)	76,896	conv2d_12[0]

conv2d_14 (Conv2D)	(None, 22, 22,	16,448	
max_pooling2d_3[0]	64)		
concatenate_1	(None, 22, 22,	0	conv2d_9[0]
[0],	(Concatenate)	480)	conv2d_11[0]
[0],			conv2d_13[0]
[0],			conv2d_14[0]
[0]			
max_pooling2d_4	(None, 11, 11,	0	
concatenate_1[0]...	(MaxPooling2D)	480)	
conv2d_16 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11,	46,176	
max_pooling2d_4[0]	96)		
conv2d_18 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11,	7,696	
max_pooling2d_4[0]	16)		
max_pooling2d_5	(None, 11, 11,	0	
max_pooling2d_4[0]	(MaxPooling2D)	480)	
conv2d_15 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11,	92,352	
max_pooling2d_4[0]	192)		
conv2d_17 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11,	179,920	conv2d_16[0]
[0]	208)		

conv2d_19 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 48)	19,248	conv2d_18[0]
conv2d_20 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 64)	30,784	max_pooling2d_5[0]
concatenate_2	(None, 11, 11, 512)	0	conv2d_15[0]
(Concatenate)			conv2d_17[0]
			conv2d_19[0]
			conv2d_20[0]
conv2d_22 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 112)	57,456	concatenate_2[0]...
conv2d_24 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 24)	12,312	concatenate_2[0]...
max_pooling2d_6	(None, 11, 11, 512)	0	concatenate_2[0]...
(MaxPooling2D)			
conv2d_21 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 160)	82,080	concatenate_2[0]...

conv2d_23 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11,	226,016	conv2d_22[0]
[0]	224)		
<hr/>			
conv2d_25 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11,	38,464	conv2d_24[0]
[0]	64)		
<hr/>			
conv2d_26 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11,	32,832	
max_pooling2d_6[...	64)		
<hr/>			
concatenate_3	(None, 11, 11,	0	conv2d_21[0]
[0],	(Concatenate)	512)	conv2d_23[0]
[0],			conv2d_25[0]
[0],			conv2d_26[0]
[0]			
<hr/>			
conv2d_28 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11,	65,664	
concatenate_3[0]...	128)		
<hr/>			
conv2d_30 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11,	12,312	
concatenate_3[0]...	24)		
<hr/>			
max_pooling2d_7	(None, 11, 11,	0	
concatenate_3[0]...	(MaxPooling2D)	512)	
<hr/>			
conv2d_27 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11,	65,664	
concatenate_3[0]...	128)		
<hr/>			

conv2d_29 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 256)	295,168	conv2d_28[0]
conv2d_31 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 64)	38,464	conv2d_30[0]
conv2d_32 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 64)	32,832	
max_pooling2d_7[...]			
concatenate_4	(None, 11, 11, 512)	0	conv2d_27[0]
(Concatenate)			conv2d_29[0]
			conv2d_31[0]
			conv2d_32[0]
conv2d_34 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 144)	73,872	
concatenate_4[0]...			
conv2d_36 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 32)	16,416	
concatenate_4[0]...			
max_pooling2d_8	(None, 11, 11, 512)	0	
concatenate_4[0]...			
(MaxPooling2D)			

conv2d_33 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11,	57,456	
concatenate_4[0]...	112)		
conv2d_35 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11,	373,536	conv2d_34[0]
[0]	288)		
conv2d_37 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11,	51,264	conv2d_36[0]
[0]	64)		
conv2d_38 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11,	32,832	
max_pooling2d_8[...	64)		
concatenate_5	(None, 11, 11,	0	conv2d_33[0]
[0],	(Concatenate)	528)	conv2d_35[0]
[0],			conv2d_37[0]
[0],			conv2d_38[0]
[0]			
conv2d_40 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11,	84,640	
concatenate_5[0]...	160)		
conv2d_42 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11,	16,928	
concatenate_5[0]...	32)		
max_pooling2d_9	(None, 11, 11,	0	
concatenate_5[0]...	(MaxPooling2D)	528)	

conv2d_39 (Conv2D) concatenate_5[0]...	(None, 11, 11, 256)	135,424	
conv2d_41 (Conv2D) [0]	(None, 11, 11, 320)	461,120	conv2d_40[0]
conv2d_43 (Conv2D) [0]	(None, 11, 11, 128)	102,528	conv2d_42[0]
conv2d_44 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d_9[...]	(None, 11, 11, 128)	67,712	
concatenate_6 [0], (Concatenate) [0], [0], [0]	(None, 11, 11, 832)	0	conv2d_39[0] conv2d_41[0] conv2d_43[0] conv2d_44[0]
max_pooling2d_10 concatenate_6[0]... (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 6, 6, 832)	0	
conv2d_46 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d_10...	(None, 6, 6, 160)	133,280	
conv2d_48 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d_10...	(None, 6, 6, 32)	26,656	

max_pooling2d_11 max_pooling2d_10... (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 6, 6, 832)	0	
conv2d_45 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d_10...	(None, 6, 6, 256)	213,248	
conv2d_47 (Conv2D) [0]	(None, 6, 6, 320)	461,120	conv2d_46[0]
conv2d_49 (Conv2D) [0]	(None, 6, 6, 128)	102,528	conv2d_48[0]
conv2d_50 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d_11...	(None, 6, 6, 128)	106,624	
concatenate_7 [0], (Concatenate) [0], [0], [0], [0]	(None, 6, 6, 832)	0	conv2d_45[0] conv2d_47[0] conv2d_49[0] conv2d_50[0]
conv2d_52 (Conv2D) concatenate_7[0]...	(None, 6, 6, 192)	159,936	
conv2d_54 (Conv2D) concatenate_7[0]...	(None, 6, 6, 48)	39,984	
max_pooling2d_12 concatenate_7[0]... (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 6, 6, 832)	0	
conv2d_51 (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 384)	319,872	

concatenate_7[0]...			
conv2d_53 (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 384)	663,936	conv2d_52[0]
conv2d_55 (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 128)	153,728	conv2d_54[0]
conv2d_56 (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 128)	106,624	
max_pooling2d_12...			
concatenate_8	(None, 6, 6,	0	conv2d_51[0]
(Concatenate)	1024)		conv2d_53[0]
			conv2d_55[0]
			conv2d_56[0]
average_pooling2d	(None, 4, 4,	0	
concatenate_8[0]...	(AveragePooling2D)	1024)	
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 4, 4,	0	
average_pooling2...	1024)		
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 16384)	0	dropout[0][0]
dense (Dense)	(None, 2)	32,770	flatten[0][0]

Total params: 6,006,322 (22.91 MB)

Trainable params: 6,006,322 (22.91 MB)

Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)

```
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
#Coimpile dengan optimizer adam
model.compile(
    optimizer=Adam(),
    loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
    metrics=['accuracy']
)

#buat early stopping
early_stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_accuracy',
                                patience=5,
                                mode='max')

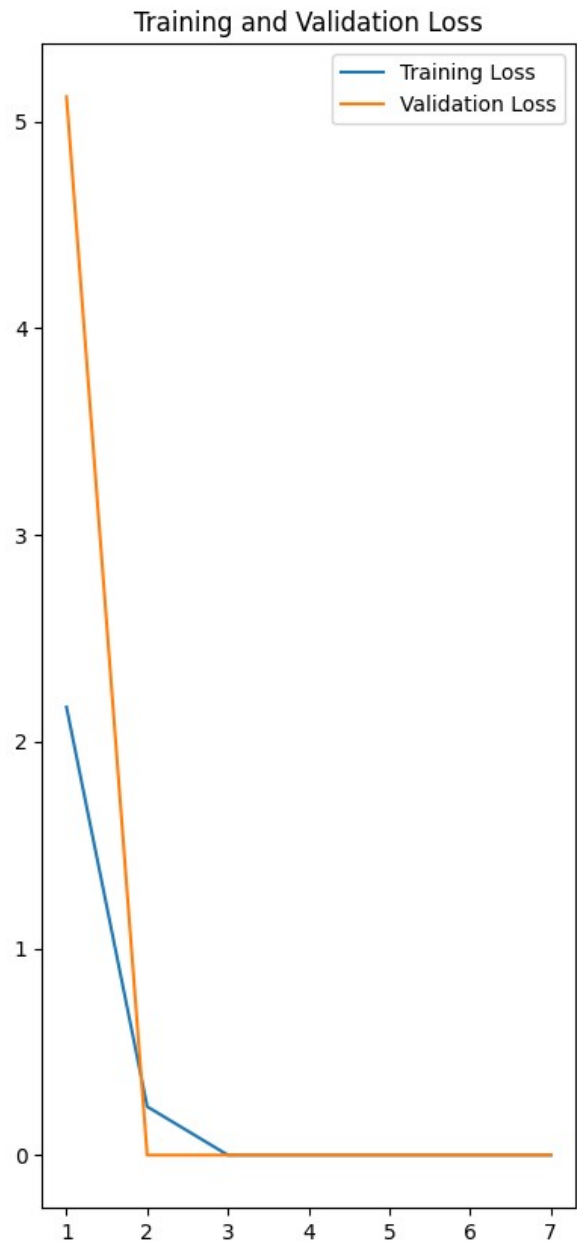
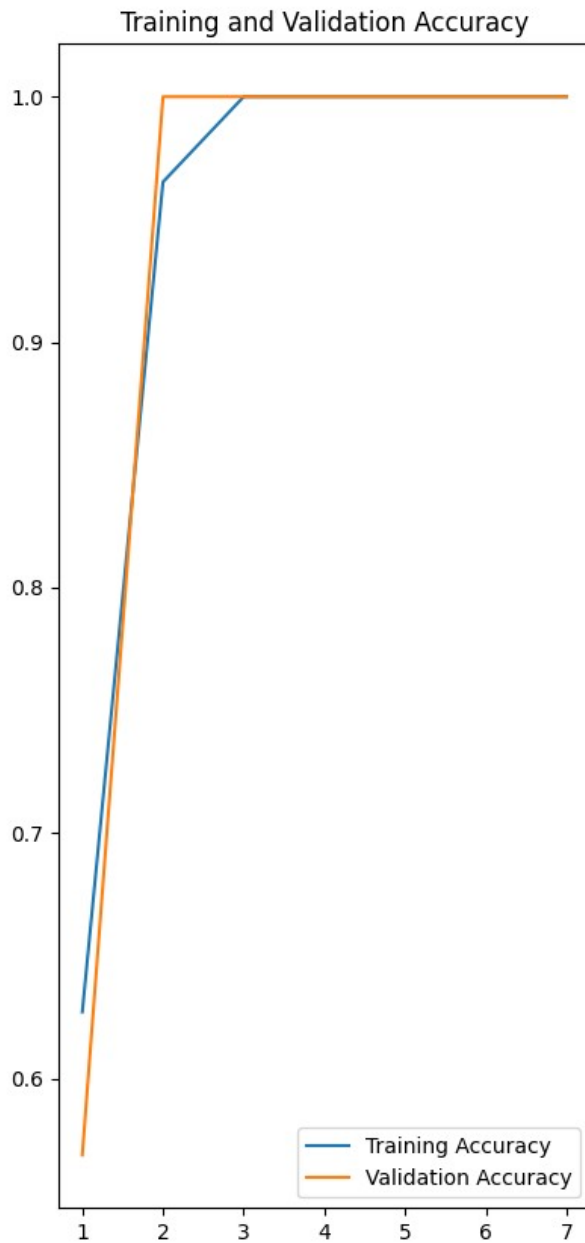
#fit validation data ke dalam model
history= model.fit(train_ds,
                    epochs=30,
                    validation_data=val_ds,
                    callbacks=[early_stopping])

Epoch 1/30
45/45 ————— 58s 847ms/step - accuracy: 0.5315 - loss:
5.8723 - val_accuracy: 0.5688 - val_loss: 5.1193
Epoch 2/30
45/45 ————— 35s 770ms/step - accuracy: 0.8925 - loss:
0.7784 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 3/30
45/45 ————— 34s 760ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0000e+00 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 4/30
45/45 ————— 36s 797ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0000e+00 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 5/30
45/45 ————— 35s 786ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0000e+00 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 6/30
45/45 ————— 36s 796ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0000e+00 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 7/30
45/45 ————— 37s 829ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss:
0.0000e+00 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0000e+00

#buat plot dengan menggunakan history supaya jumlahnya sesuai epoch
yang dilakukan
ephocs_range = range(1, len(history.history['loss']) + 1)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(ephocs_range, history.history['accuracy'], label='Training
```

```
Accuracy')
plt.plot(ephocs_range, history.history['val_accuracy'],
label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')

plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(ephocs_range, history.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(ephocs_range, history.history['val_loss'], label='Validation
Loss')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
plt.show()
```



```
model.save('gugelnet.h5')
```

WARNING:absl:You are saving your model as an HDF5 file via `model.save()` or `keras.saving.save_model(model)`. This file format is considered legacy. We recommend using instead the native Keras format, e.g. `model.save('my_model.keras')` or `keras.saving.save_model(model, 'my_model.keras')`.

```
import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
```

```

from PIL import Image

# Load the trained model
model = load_model(r'D:\semester 5\Mesin Learning\Tugas6_B_11978\
gugelnet.h5') # Ganti dengan path model Anda
class_names = ['Matang', 'Mentah']

# Function to classify images and save the original image
def classify_images(image_path, save_path='predicted_image.jpg'):
    try:
        # Load and preprocess the image
        input_image = tf.keras.utils.load_img(image_path,
target_size=(180, 180))
        input_image_array = tf.keras.utils.img_to_array(input_image)
        input_image_exp_dim = tf.expand_dims(input_image_array, 0) #
Add batch dimension

        # Predict
        predictions = model.predict(input_image_exp_dim)
        result = tf.nn.softmax(predictions[0])
        class_idx = np.argmax(result)
        confidence = np.max(result) * 100

        # Display prediction and confidence in notebook
        print(f"Prediksi: {class_names[class_idx]}")
        print(f"Confidence: {confidence:.2f}%")

        # Save the original image (without text)
        input_image = Image.open(image_path)
        input_image.save(save_path)

        return f"Prediksi: {class_names[class_idx]} dengan confidence
{confidence:.2f}%. Gambar asli disimpan di {save_path}."
    except Exception as e:
        return f"Terjadi kesalahan: {e}"

# Contoh penggunaan fungsi
result = classify_images(r'D:\semester 5\Mesin Learning\
Tugas6_B_11978\test_data\Mentah\
Immature_Dragon_Original_Data0012.jpg', save_path='mentah2.jpg')
print(result)

```

WARNING:absl:Compiled the loaded model, but the compiled metrics have yet to be built. `model.compile_metrics` will be empty until you train or evaluate the model.

1/1 ————— 4s 4s/step
Prediksi: Mentah
Confidence: 73.11%

Prediksi: Mentah dengan confidence 73.11%. Gambar asli disimpan di mentah2.jpg.

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Muat data test yang sebenarnya
test_data = tf.keras.preprocessing.image_dataset_from_directory(
    r'test_data',
    labels='inferred',
    label_mode='categorical', # Menghasilkan label dalam bentuk one-
    hot encoding
    batch_size=32,
    image_size=(180, 180)
)

# Prediksi model
y_pred = model.predict(test_data)
y_pred_class = tf.argmax(y_pred, axis=1) # Konversi ke kelas prediksi

# Ekstrak label sebenarnya dari test_data dan konversi ke bentuk
indeks kelas
true_labels = []
for _, labels in test_data:
    true_labels.extend(tf.argmax(labels, axis=1).numpy()) # Konversi
one-hot ke indeks kelas
true_labels = tf.convert_to_tensor(true_labels)

# Membuat matriks kebingungan
conf_mat = tf.math.confusion_matrix(true_labels, y_pred_class)

# Menghitung akurasi
accuracy = tf.reduce_sum(tf.linalg.diag_part(conf_mat)) /
tf.reduce_sum(conf_mat)

# Menghitung presisi dan recall
precision = tf.linalg.diag_part(conf_mat) / tf.reduce_sum(conf_mat,
axis=0)
recall = tf.linalg.diag_part(conf_mat) / tf.reduce_sum(conf_mat,
axis=1)

# Menghitung F1 Score
f1_score = 2 * (precision * recall) / (precision + recall)

# Visualisasi Confusion Matrix
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 5))
sns.heatmap(conf_mat.numpy(), annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues',
            xticklabels=["Mentah", "Matang"], yticklabels=["Mentah",
```

```

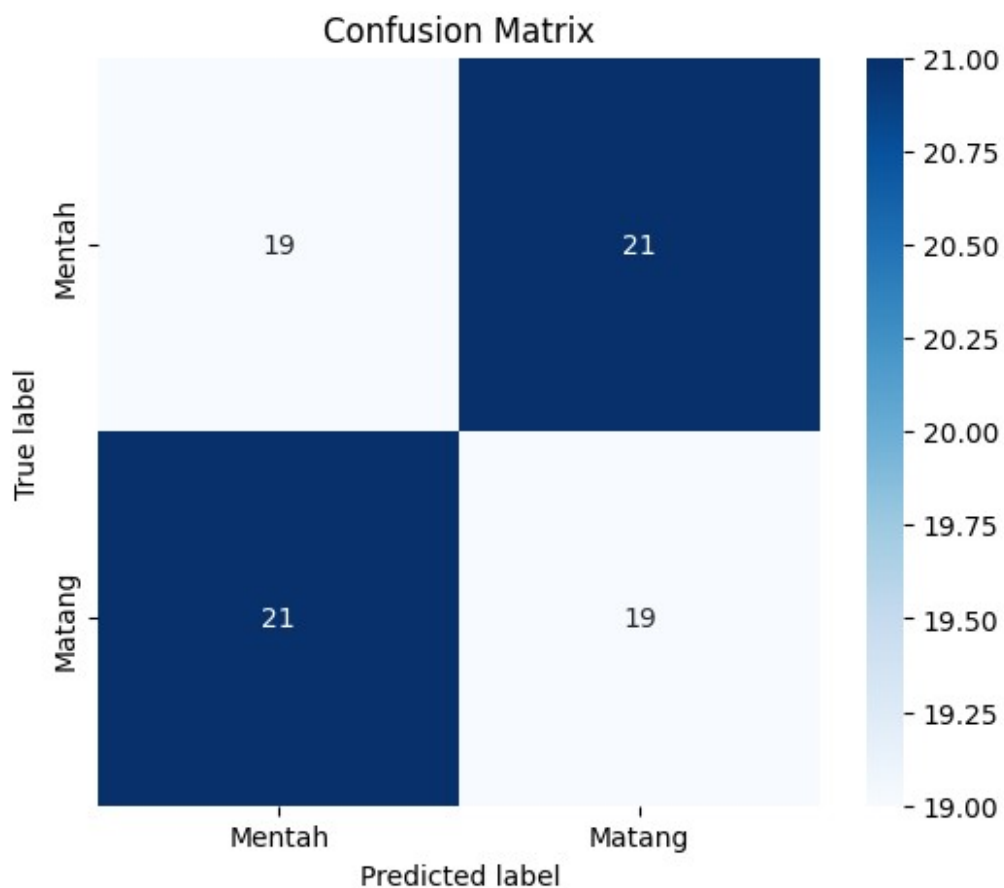
"Matang"]])
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.xlabel('Predicted label')
plt.ylabel('True label')
plt.show()

# Menampilkan hasil
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", conf_mat.numpy())
print("Akurasi:", accuracy.numpy())
print("Presisi:", precision.numpy())
print("Recall:", recall.numpy())
print("F1 Score:", f1_score.numpy())

```

Found 80 files belonging to 2 classes.

3/3 ————— 1s 210ms/step



```

Confusion Matrix:
[[19 21]
 [21 19]]
Akurasi: 0.475
Presisi: [0.475 0.475]

```

Recall: [0.475 0.475]
F1 Score: [0.475 0.475]

AlexNet menggunakan TensorFlow dan Keras.

hal yang harus diperhatikan :

1. Data Loading - Data loading meliputi proses membuat fungsi untuk
 - (1) meload data dari file eksternal dengan parameter lokasi direktori,
 - (2) ukuran gambar, dan
 - (3) ukuran batch, di mana
 - (4) output dari fungsi adalah berupa dataset yang berisi data gambar dan labelnya.
1. Data Checking / Data Visualization - Data visualization meliputi proses membuat fungsi untuk
 - (1) menampilkan data gambar dengan parameter jumlah gambar yang akan ditampilkan,
 - (2) ukuran gambar, dan
 - (3) label gambar, di mana
 - (4) output dari fungsi adalah berupa visualisasi gambar sesuai dengan parameter input yang ditentukan.
1. Data Preparation - Data preparation meliputi proses
 - (1) normalisasi data gambar dengan benar,
 - (2) visualisasi sample data hasil normalisasi,
 - (3) pembagian data menjadi train, validation, dan test, serta
 - (4) menampilkan ukuran dari masing-masing train, validation and test data
1. Model Architecture - Model architecture meliputi proses
 - (1) penentuan input,
 - (2) penentuan layer convolution, pooling, flatten, dan dense dengan tepat,
 - (3) kompilasi model, dan
 - (4) menampilkan model summary
1. Model Training - Model training meliputi proses
 - (1) training model menggunakan sejumlah iterasi/epoch,
 - (2) menampilkan visualisasi nilai akurasi train dan validation setiap epoch,
 - (3) menampilkan visualisasi loss train dan validation setiap epoch, serta
 - (4) menyimpan model yang dihasilkan
1. Model Evaluation - Model evaluation meliputi proses

- (1) prediksi untuk setiap data yang ada di test set menggunakan model yang telah disimpan,
- (2) menampilkan beberapa contoh hasil prediksi,
- (3) mengenerate confusion matrix, dan
- (4) menampilkan visualisasi confusion matrix.

1. Model Deployment - Model deployment meliputi proses (1) dump model terbaik,
- (2) pembuatan antarmuka aplikasi dengan streamlit,
- (3) publikasi ke github, dan
- (4) deployment aplikasi di streamlit cloud

Libraries

```
# Import TensorFlow library utama
import tensorflow as tf # Framework untuk membuat dan melatih model
deep learning

# Import modul Keras untuk membangun model AlexNet
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential # Untuk membuat model
secara berurutan (layer-by-layer)
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D # Untuk
layer konvolusi dan pooling
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Flatten, Dense, Dropout # Untuk
layer fully connected dan regulasi dropout
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator #
Untuk augmentasi data gambar
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam # Optimizer yang sering
digunakan dalam deep learning

# Library tambahan untuk manipulasi data
import numpy as np # Untuk operasi matematika pada array
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # Untuk membuat grafik dan
visualisasi data
import os # Untuk membaca dan mengelola file/direktori

# Import library untuk membagi dataset
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split # Membagi
dataset menjadi training, validation, dan test sets

# Import library untuk evaluasi performa model
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
# classification_report: Memberikan metrik seperti precision, recall,
F1-score
# confusion_matrix: Untuk menganalisis kesalahan klasifikasi
```

Data Loading

```

# Import library yang diperlukan
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

# Fungsi untuk meload dataset
def load_dataset(directory, img_size=(180, 180), batch_size=32):
    """
    Meload data gambar dari direktori eksternal, melakukan augmentasi,
    dan menghasilkan dataset dengan labelnya.

    Parameters:
    - directory: Lokasi direktori dataset (string).
    - img_size: Ukuran gambar yang akan diresize (tuple: width,
    height), default (224, 224) untuk AlexNet.
    - batch_size: Jumlah data dalam satu batch, default 32.

    Returns:
    - dataset: Objek generator yang berisi data gambar dan labelnya.
    """
    # Membuat instance ImageDataGenerator untuk augmentasi data
    datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
        rescale=1./255,          # Normalisasi nilai piksel (0-
255 menjadi 0-1)
        rotation_range=20,      # Rotasi gambar secara acak
        hingga 20 derajat
        width_shift_range=0.2,   # Pergeseran horizontal gambar
        hingga 20%
        height_shift_range=0.2, # Pergeseran vertikal gambar
        hingga 20%
        shear_range=0.2,        # Transformasi shear hingga 20%
        zoom_range=0.2,         # Zoom acak hingga 20%
        horizontal_flip=True,   # Membalik gambar secara
        horizontal
        fill_mode='nearest'     # Mengisi piksel kosong akibat
        augmentasi dengan cara terdekat
    )

    # Menggunakan flow_from_directory untuk membaca gambar dari
    direktori
    dataset = datagen.flow_from_directory(
        directory=directory,    # Path direktori dataset
        target_size=img_size,   # Ukuran gambar (d disesuaikan
        dengan input model)
        batch_size=batch_size,  # Ukuran batch
        class_mode='categorical' # Label dalam bentuk one-hot
        encoding untuk klasifikasi multikelas
    )

    return dataset

# Contoh penggunaan fungsi load_dataset

```

```
# sesuaikan dengan path direktori dataset Anda
train_dataset = load_dataset(directory=r'C:\Users\pejer\OneDrive\
Desktop\UAJY HUB\BISMILLAH S5 UAJY\00 - MATA KULIAH\Pembelejaran Mesin
dan Pembelajaran Mendalam - B\praktek\Tugas6_X_YYYYY\Tugas6_B_11972\
uasML\dataset\dataset[1]\dataset\train_data', img_size=(180, 180),
batch_size=32)
val_dataset = load_dataset(directory=r'C:\Users\pejer\OneDrive\
Desktop\UAJY HUB\BISMILLAH S5 UAJY\00 - MATA KULIAH\Pembelejaran Mesin
dan Pembelajaran Mendalam - B\praktek\Tugas6_X_YYYYY\Tugas6_B_11972\
uasML\dataset\dataset[1]\dataset\validation_data', img_size=(180,
180), batch_size=32)
test_dataset = load_dataset(directory=r'C:\Users\pejer\OneDrive\
Desktop\UAJY HUB\BISMILLAH S5 UAJY\00 - MATA KULIAH\Pembelejaran Mesin
dan Pembelajaran Mendalam - B\praktek\Tugas6_X_YYYYY\Tugas6_B_11972\
uasML\dataset\dataset[1]\dataset\test_data', img_size=(180, 180),
batch_size=32)

Found 480 images belonging to 3 classes.
Found 60 images belonging to 3 classes.
Found 60 images belonging to 3 classes.
```

Data Visualization

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

def visualize_data(dataset, num_images=9, img_size=(180, 180)):
    """
    Menampilkan visualisasi gambar dari dataset sesuai dengan
    parameter yang diberikan.

    Parameters:
    - dataset: Dataset yang berisi gambar dan label.
    - num_images: Jumlah gambar yang akan ditampilkan.
    - img_size: Ukuran gambar yang ditampilkan (tuple: width, height).
    """
    # Ambil batch pertama dari dataset
    images, labels = next(dataset)

    # Menentukan jumlah baris dan kolom untuk plot (misalnya 3x3 untuk
    9 gambar)
    num_cols = 3
    num_rows = num_images // num_cols

    # Membuat figure dan axes untuk menampilkan gambar
    fig, axes = plt.subplots(num_rows, num_cols, figsize=(10, 10))

    # Mengatur index gambar yang akan ditampilkan
    for i, ax in enumerate(axes.flat):
        if i < num_images:
```

```

        # Mengambil gambar dan label sesuai dengan index
        img = images[i]
        label = np.argmax(labels[i]) # Mengonversi label one-hot
menjadi label numerik
        label_name = dataset.class_indices
        label_name = {v: k for k, v in label_name.items()} #
Mengonversi kembali indeks label ke nama kelas
        label = label_name[label]

        # Menampilkan gambar
        ax.imshow(img)
        ax.axis('off') # Menghilangkan axis
        ax.set_title(f"Label: {label}") # Menampilkan label
gambar

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# Contoh penggunaan fungsi visualisasi dengan dataset pelatihan
visualize_data(train_dataset, num_images=9, img_size=(180, 180))

```

Label: Fuji Apple



Label: Golden Delicious Apple



Label: Granny Smith Apple



Label: Golden Delicious Apple



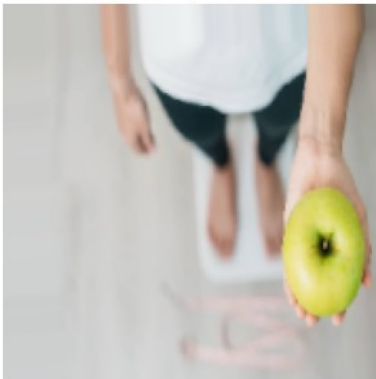
Label: Fuji Apple



Label: Fuji Apple



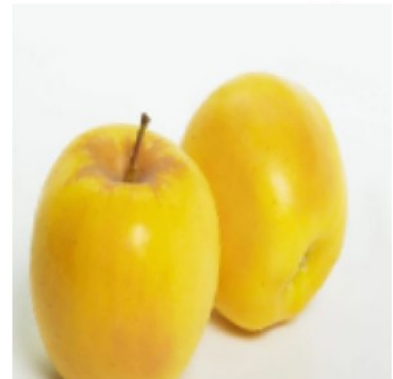
Label: Granny Smith Apple



Label: Golden Delicious Apple



Label: Golden Delicious Apple



```
# Visualisasi gambar dari dataset validasi  
visualize_data(val_dataset, num_images=9, img_size=(180, 180))
```


Label: Granny Smith Apple



Label: Granny Smith Apple



Label: Fuji Apple



Label: Granny Smith Apple



Label: Granny Smith Apple



Label: Golden Delicious Apple



Label: Golden Delicious Apple



Label: Granny Smith Apple



Label: Fuji Apple



```
# Visualisasi gambar dari dataset pengujian  
visualize_data(test_dataset, num_images=9, img_size=(180, 180))
```

Label: Fuji Apple



Label: Golden Delicious Apple



Label: Fuji Apple



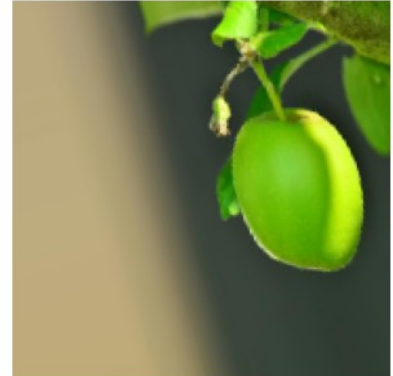
Label: Fuji Apple



Label: Golden Delicious Apple



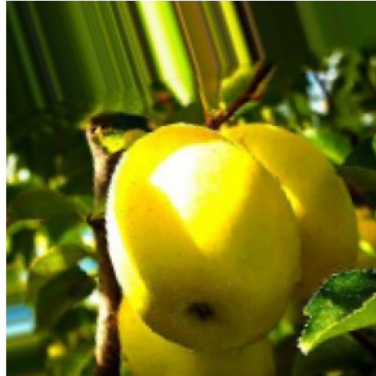
Label: Granny Smith Apple



Label: Fuji Apple



Label: Golden Delicious Apple



Label: Fuji Apple



Data Preparation

Data Preparation

1. Normalisasi Data Gambar

*# Sudah dilakukan pada saat loading data menggunakan
ImageDataGenerator dengan rescale=1./255*

2. Visualisasi Sampel Data Hasil Normalisasi

```
def visualize_normalized_data(dataset, num_images=9, img_size=(180,  
180)):
```

Menampilkan gambar hasil normalisasi dari dataset.

Parameters:

- dataset: Dataset yang berisi gambar dan label.
- num_images: Jumlah gambar yang akan ditampilkan.
- img_size: Ukuran gambar yang ditampilkan (tuple: width, height).

```
# Ambil batch pertama dari dataset
images, labels = next(dataset)
```

```
# Menentukan jumlah baris dan kolom untuk plot (misalnya 3x3 untuk
9 gambar)
```

```
num_cols = 3
num_rows = num_images // num_cols
```

```
# Membuat figure dan axes untuk menampilkan gambar
fig, axes = plt.subplots(num_rows, num_cols, figsize=(10, 10))
```

```
# Mengatur index gambar yang akan ditampilkan
```

```
for i, ax in enumerate(axes.flat):
```

```
    if i < num_images:
```

```
        # Mengambil gambar dan label sesuai dengan index
```

```
        img = images[i]
```

```
        label = np.argmax(labels[i]) # Mengonversi label one-hot
menjadi label numerik
```

```
        label_name = dataset.class_indices
```

```
        label_name = {v: k for k, v in label_name.items()} #
```

```
Mengonversi kembali indeks label ke nama kelas
```

```
        label = label_name[label]
```

```
        # Menampilkan gambar
```

```
        ax.imshow(img)
```

```
        ax.axis('off') # Menghilangkan axis
```

```
        ax.set_title(f"Label: {label}") # Menampilkan label
gambar
```

```
plt.tight_layout()
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
# Contoh penggunaan fungsi untuk menampilkan gambar hasil normalisasi
dari dataset pelatihan
```

```
visualize_normalized_data(train_dataset, num_images=9, img_size=(180,
180))
```

```
# 3. Pembagian Data Menjadi Train, Validation, dan Test
```

```
# Kita sudah meload data ke dalam train_dataset, val_dataset, dan
test_dataset melalui fungsi load_dataset
```

```
# 4. Menampilkan Ukuran Masing-Masing Dataset
```

```
print(f"Ukuran dataset pelatihan: {train_dataset.samples} gambar")
```



```
print(f"Ukuran dataset validasi: {val_dataset.samples} gambar")  
print(f"Ukuran dataset pengujian: {test_dataset.samples} gambar")
```

Label: Fuji Apple



Label: Granny Smith Apple



Label: Golden Delicious Apple



Label: Fuji Apple



Label: Granny Smith Apple



Label: Fuji Apple



Label: Granny Smith Apple



Label: Fuji Apple



Label: Golden Delicious Apple



```
Ukuran dataset pelatihan: 480 gambar  
Ukuran dataset validasi: 60 gambar  
Ukuran dataset pengujian: 60 gambar
```

Model Architecture - AlexNet

```

# Cell Block 7: Define AlexNet Architecture
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten,
Dense, Dropout, BatchNormalization

# Define the AlexNet architecture
model = Sequential([
    # Layer 1: Convolution + MaxPooling
    Conv2D(96, (11, 11), strides=4, activation='relu',
input_shape=(180, 180, 3)),
    BatchNormalization(),
    MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(3, 3), strides=2),

    # Layer 2: Convolution + MaxPooling
    Conv2D(256, (5, 5), padding='same', activation='relu'),
    BatchNormalization(),
    MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(3, 3), strides=2),

    # Layer 3: Convolution
    Conv2D(384, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'),
    BatchNormalization(),

    # Layer 4: Convolution
    Conv2D(384, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'),
    BatchNormalization(),

    # Layer 5: Convolution + MaxPooling
    Conv2D(256, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'),
    BatchNormalization(),
    MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(3, 3), strides=2),

    # Flatten
    Flatten(),

    # Fully Connected Layers
    Dense(4096, activation='relu'),
    Dropout(0.5), # Dropout for regularization

    Dense(4096, activation='relu'),
    Dropout(0.5),

    Dense(train_dataset.num_classes, activation='softmax') # Output
layer for classification
])

# Compile the model
model.compile(
    optimizer=Adam(learning_rate=0.001),
    loss='categorical_crossentropy',
    metrics=['accuracy']
)

```

```
# Print model summary
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential_7"

Layer (type)	Output Shape
Param #	
conv2d_35 (Conv2D)	(None, 43, 43, 96)
34,944	
batch_normalization_5	(None, 43, 43, 96)
384	
(BatchNormalization)	
max_pooling2d_21 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 21, 21, 96)
0	
conv2d_36 (Conv2D)	(None, 21, 21, 256)
614,656	
batch_normalization_6	(None, 21, 21, 256)
1,024	
(BatchNormalization)	
max_pooling2d_22 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 10, 10, 256)
0	
conv2d_37 (Conv2D)	(None, 10, 10, 384)
885,120	
batch_normalization_7	(None, 10, 10, 384)
1,536	
(BatchNormalization)	

conv2d_38 (Conv2D)	(None, 10, 10, 384)	
1,327,488		
batch_normalization_8	(None, 10, 10, 384)	
1,536		
(BatchNormalization)		
conv2d_39 (Conv2D)	(None, 10, 10, 256)	
884,992		
batch_normalization_9	(None, 10, 10, 256)	
1,024		
(BatchNormalization)		
max_pooling2d_23 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 4, 4, 256)	
0		
flatten_7 (Flatten)	(None, 4096)	
0		
dense_21 (Dense)	(None, 4096)	
16,781,312		
dropout_14 (Dropout)	(None, 4096)	
0		
dense_22 (Dense)	(None, 4096)	
16,781,312		
dropout_15 (Dropout)	(None, 4096)	
0		
dense_23 (Dense)	(None, 3)	
12,291		

Total params: 37,327,619 (142.39 MB)

Trainable params: 37,324,867 (142.38 MB)

Non-trainable params: 2,752 (10.75 KB)

Model Training

```
# Cell Block 8: Train the Model
```

```
# Set training parameters
```

```
epochs = 15
```

```
batch_size = 32
```

```
# Train the model
```

```
history = model.fit(  
    train_dataset,  
    validation_data=val_dataset,  
    epochs=epochs,  
    steps_per_epoch=train_dataset.samples // batch_size,  
    validation_steps=val_dataset.samples // batch_size  
)
```

Epoch 1/15

15/15 ————— 26s 1s/step - accuracy: 0.5993 - loss: 14.0676 - val_accuracy: 0.3125 - val_loss: 1118.4553

Epoch 2/15

c:\Users\pejer\anaconda3\Lib\contextlib.py:158: UserWarning: Your input ran out of data; interrupting training. Make sure that your dataset or generator can generate at least `steps_per_epoch * epochs` batches. You may need to use the `.repeat()` function when building your dataset.

```
self.gen.throw(value)
```

15/15 ————— 0s 26ms/step - accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - loss: 0.0000e+00 - val_accuracy: 0.3571 - val_loss: 801.7838

Epoch 3/15

15/15 ————— 16s 1s/step - accuracy: 0.8799 - loss: 2.8200

Epoch 4/15

15/15 ————— 1s 35ms/step - accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - loss: 0.0000e+00 - val_accuracy: 0.3750 - val_loss: 531.7936

Epoch 5/15

15/15 ————— 16s 1s/step - accuracy: 0.8630 - loss: 2.3056 - val_accuracy: 0.2500 - val_loss: 242.6719

Epoch 6/15

15/15 ————— 0s 6ms/step - accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - loss: 0.0000e+00

Epoch 7/15

15/15 ————— 16s 1s/step - accuracy: 0.9085 - loss:

```

1.1537 - val_accuracy: 0.2812 - val_loss: 332.2155
Epoch 8/15
15/15 _____ 0s 28ms/step - accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - loss:
0.0000e+00 - val_accuracy: 0.3929 - val_loss: 315.2649
Epoch 9/15
15/15 _____ 15s 1s/step - accuracy: 0.8779 - loss:
1.1914
Epoch 10/15
15/15 _____ 0s 33ms/step - accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - loss:
0.0000e+00 - val_accuracy: 0.3438 - val_loss: 106.5755
Epoch 11/15
15/15 _____ 16s 1s/step - accuracy: 0.9183 - loss:
0.5805 - val_accuracy: 0.4643 - val_loss: 45.2076
Epoch 12/15
15/15 _____ 0s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - loss:
0.0000e+00
Epoch 13/15
15/15 _____ 17s 1s/step - accuracy: 0.8755 - loss:
1.4406 - val_accuracy: 0.4375 - val_loss: 84.1634
Epoch 14/15
15/15 _____ 1s 45ms/step - accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - loss:
0.0000e+00 - val_accuracy: 0.4643 - val_loss: 113.7408
Epoch 15/15
15/15 _____ 17s 1s/step - accuracy: 0.9252 - loss:
0.6099

```

Model Evaluation

```

# Cell Block 9: Evaluate the Model
# Evaluate the model on the test dataset
test_loss, test_accuracy = model.evaluate(test_dataset)
print(f"Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy * 100:.2f}%")
print(f"Test Loss: {test_loss:.4f}")

c:\Users\pejer\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\keras\src\trainers\
data_adapters\py_dataset_adapter.py:121: UserWarning: Your `PyDataset`
class should call `super().__init__(**kwargs)` in its constructor.
`**kwargs` can include `workers`, `use_multiprocessing`,
`max_queue_size`. Do not pass these arguments to `fit()`, as they will
be ignored.
  self._warn_if_super_not_called()

2/2 _____ 6s 1s/step - accuracy: 0.7826 - loss: 1.3410
Test Accuracy: 78.33%
Test Loss: 1.2506

# Cell Block 10: Visualize Training History
# Visualize training accuracy and loss
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))

```

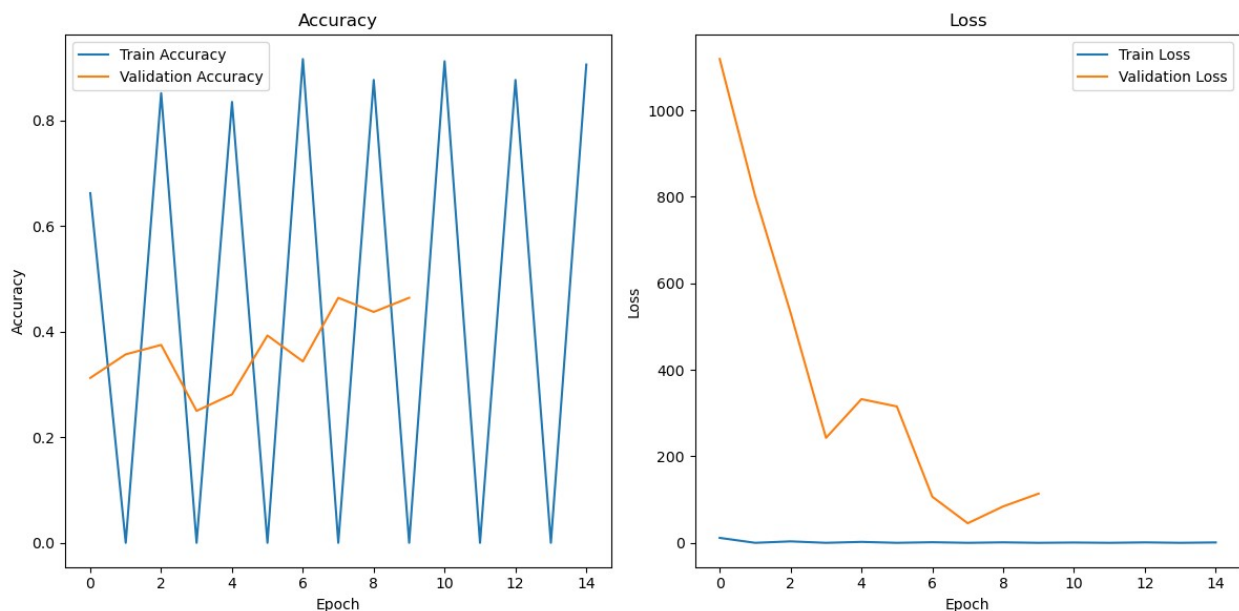
```

# Accuracy plot
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Train Accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.title('Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend()

# Loss plot
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Train Loss')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='Validation Loss')
plt.title('Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



```

#Cell Block 11: Confusion Matrix and Classification Report
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
import seaborn as sns

# Predict on test dataset
y_true = test_dataset.classes
y_pred = model.predict(test_dataset)
y_pred_classes = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)

```

```

# Classification Report
print("Classification Report:")
print(classification_report(y_true, y_pred_classes,
target_names=list(test_dataset.class_indices.keys())))

# Confusion Matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_true, y_pred_classes)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues',
xticklabels=test_dataset.class_indices.keys(),
yticklabels=test_dataset.class_indices.keys())
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('True')
plt.show()

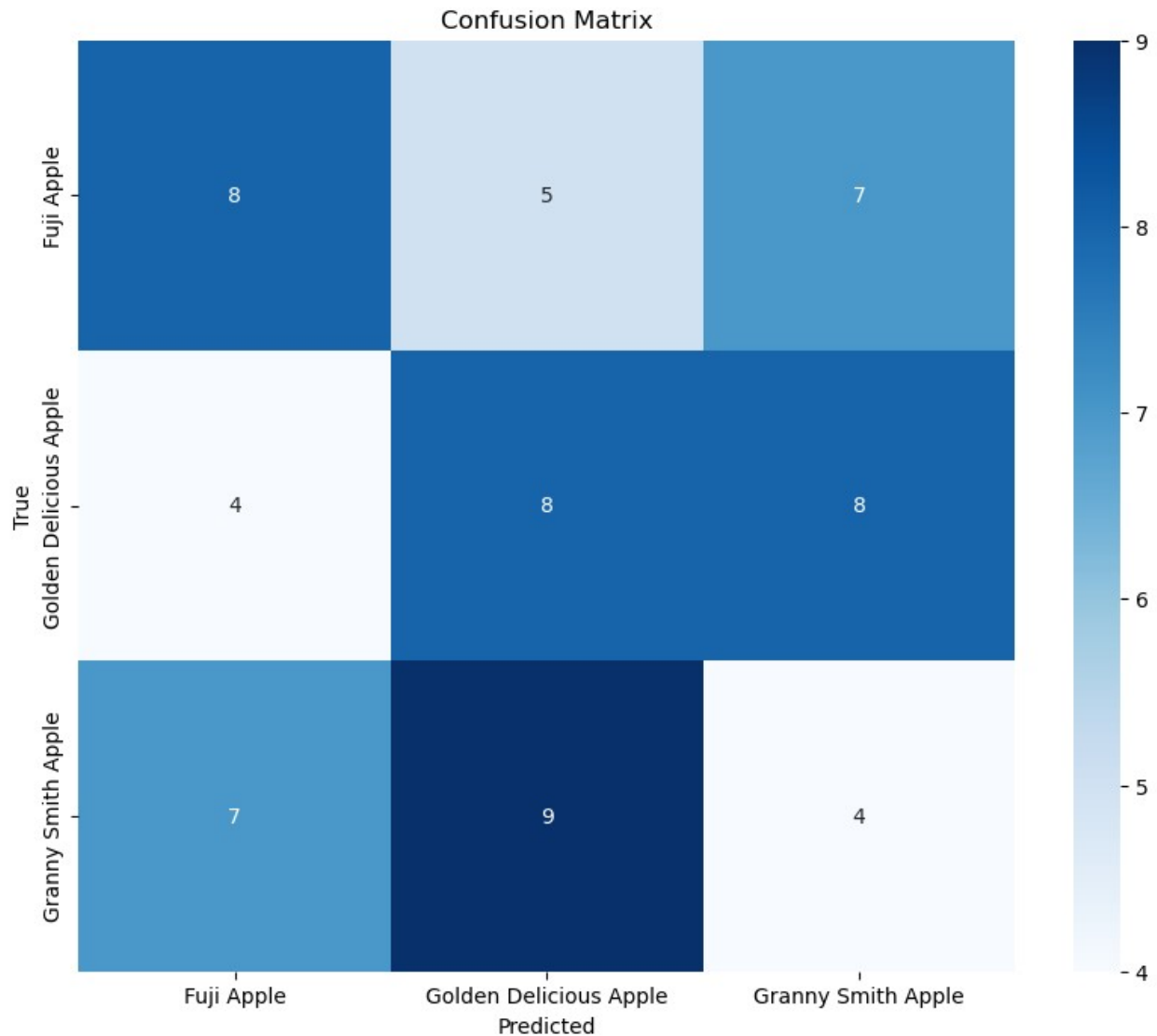
```

2/2

 6s 3s/step

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Fuji Apple	0.42	0.40	0.41	20
Golden Delicious Apple	0.36	0.40	0.38	20
Granny Smith Apple	0.21	0.20	0.21	20
accuracy			0.33	60
macro avg	0.33	0.33	0.33	60
weighted avg	0.33	0.33	0.33	60



```
model.save('model_alexNet.h5')
```

WARNING:absl:You are saving your model as an HDF5 file via
`model.save()` or `keras.saving.save_model(model)`. This file format
is considered legacy. We recommend using instead the native Keras
format, e.g. `model.save('my_model.keras')` or
`keras.saving.save_model(model, 'my_model.keras')`.

```

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import tensorflow as tf

from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from tensorflow.keras.applications.vgg16 import VGG16,
preprocess_input, decode_predictions # type: ignore
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Input, Conv2D, MaxPooling2D,
Dense, Flatten # type: ignore
from tensorflow.keras.models import Model # type: ignore
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image # type: ignore
from PIL import Image

data_dir = r'D:\Funiversity\Sem5\ML\UAS\dataset'
data = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(data_dir,
image_size=(224, 224), batch_size=16)

print(data.class_names)
class_names = data.class_names

Found 300 files belonging to 3 classes.
['Fuji Apple', 'Golden Delicious Apple', 'Granny Smith Apple']

data_iterator = data.as_numpy_iterator()
print("data_iterator", data_iterator)

batch = data_iterator.next()
print("batch", batch)

data_iterator
NumpyIterator(iterator=<tensorflow.python.data.ops.iterator_ops.OwnedI
terator object at 0x0000025B597605C0>)
batch (array([[[[115.154015 , 137.29018 , 1.
[107.26847 , 131.82143 , 1.0497249 ],
[ 98.63123 , 125.22722 , 1.8830122 ],
...,
[ 91.44033 , 109.57792 , 58.977802 ],
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```

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```

```
...,
```

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 [ 45.453125 , 61.34375 , 25.890625 ]]]],
dtype=float32), array([2, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 1,
0], dtype=int32))

fig, ax = plt.subplots(ncols=8, figsize=(20,20))
for idx, img in enumerate(batch[0][:8]):
    ax[idx].imshow(img.astype(int))
    ax[idx].title.set_text(batch[1][idx])

```




```
data = data.map(lambda x, y: (x / 255.0, y))

print("Tipe data setelah normalisasi: {}".format(data.element_spec))
print("Bentuk data setelah normalisasi: {}".format(data.element_spec))
print("Jumlah data", len(data))
```

```
Tipe data setelah normalisasi: (TensorSpec(shape=(None, 224, 224, 3),
dtype=tf.float32, name=None), TensorSpec(shape=(None,),
dtype=tf.int32, name=None))
Bentuk data setelah normalisasi: (TensorSpec(shape=(None, 224, 224,
3), dtype=tf.float32, name=None), TensorSpec(shape=(None,),
dtype=tf.int32, name=None))
Jumlah data 19
```

```
train_size = int(len(data) * 0.8)
val_size = int(len(data) * 0.1)
test_size = int(len(data) * 0.1)
```

```
print(train_size)
print(val_size)
print(test_size)
```

```
train = data.take(train_size)
val = data.skip(train_size).take(val_size)
test = data.skip(train_size + val_size).take(test_size)
```

```
15
1
1
```

```
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential # type: ignore
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten,
Dense, Dropout # type: ignore
```

```
def vgg_16():
    model = Sequential()

    model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu',
input_shape=(227, 227, 3)))
    model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'))
    model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2)))

    model.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'))
    model.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'))
```

```

model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2)))

model.add(Conv2D(256, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'))
model.add(Conv2D(256, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'))
model.add(Conv2D(256, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2)))

model.add(Conv2D(512, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'))
model.add(Conv2D(512, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'))
model.add(Conv2D(512, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2)))

model.add(Conv2D(512, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'))
model.add(Conv2D(512, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'))
model.add(Conv2D(512, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides=(2, 2)))

model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(4096, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
model.add(Dense(4096, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
model.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax'))

return model

```

```
model = vgg_16()
```

```

model.compile(optimizer='adamax',
loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
model.summary()

```

C:\Users\M S I\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python312\site-packages\keras\src\layers\convolutional\base_conv.py:107: UserWarning: Do not pass an `input_shape`/`input_dim` argument to a layer. When using Sequential models, prefer using an `Input(shape)` object as the first layer in the model instead.

```

super().__init__(activity_regularizer=activity_regularizer,
**kwargs)

```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type) Param #	Output Shape	
conv2d (Conv2D) 1,792	(None, 227, 227, 64)	

conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 227, 227, 64)	
36,928		
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 113, 113, 64)	
0		
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 113, 113, 128)	
73,856		
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 113, 113, 128)	
147,584		
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 56, 56, 128)	
0		
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	
295,168		
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	
590,080		
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	
590,080		
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 28, 28, 256)	
0		
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	
1,180,160		
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	
2,359,808		
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	
2,359,808		

0	max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	
	conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	
2,359,808			
	conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	
2,359,808			
	conv2d_12 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	
2,359,808			
0	max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 7, 7, 512)	
	flatten (Flatten)	(None, 25088)	
0			
	dense (Dense)	(None, 4096)	
102,764,544			
0	dropout (Dropout)	(None, 4096)	
	dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 4096)	
16,781,312			
0	dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 4096)	
	dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 3)	
12,291			

Total params: 134,272,835 (512.21 MB)

Trainable params: 134,272,835 (512.21 MB)

Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)

```
history = model.fit(train, epochs = 30, validation_data=val)
```

Epoch 1/30

15/15 _____ 72s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.3534 - loss: 10.5359 - val_accuracy: 0.1875 - val_loss: 1.1098

Epoch 2/30

15/15 _____ 82s 6s/step - accuracy: 0.3737 - loss: 1.0982 - val_accuracy: 0.4375 - val_loss: 1.0891

Epoch 3/30

15/15 _____ 199s 13s/step - accuracy: 0.3001 - loss: 1.1000 - val_accuracy: 0.3750 - val_loss: 1.0985

Epoch 4/30

15/15 _____ 145s 10s/step - accuracy: 0.3246 - loss: 1.0986 - val_accuracy: 0.3125 - val_loss: 1.1033

Epoch 5/30

15/15 _____ 180s 12s/step - accuracy: 0.3077 - loss: 1.0992 - val_accuracy: 0.3125 - val_loss: 1.0994

Epoch 6/30

15/15 _____ 68s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.2863 - loss: 1.0989 - val_accuracy: 0.3750 - val_loss: 1.0968

Epoch 7/30

15/15 _____ 69s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.3274 - loss: 1.0980 - val_accuracy: 0.4375 - val_loss: 1.0105

Epoch 8/30

15/15 _____ 70s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.4223 - loss: 0.9220 - val_accuracy: 0.6250 - val_loss: 0.6854

Epoch 9/30

15/15 _____ 205s 14s/step - accuracy: 0.5685 - loss: 0.8604 - val_accuracy: 0.6875 - val_loss: 0.6728

Epoch 10/30

15/15 _____ 177s 12s/step - accuracy: 0.7309 - loss: 0.5988 - val_accuracy: 0.6875 - val_loss: 0.4848

Epoch 11/30

15/15 _____ 68s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.6770 - loss: 0.4714 - val_accuracy: 0.5000 - val_loss: 0.8807

Epoch 12/30

15/15 _____ 69s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.6479 - loss: 0.6185 - val_accuracy: 0.7500 - val_loss: 0.4813

Epoch 13/30

15/15 _____ 69s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.6305 - loss: 0.5650 - val_accuracy: 0.8125 - val_loss: 0.6780

Epoch 14/30

15/15 _____ 70s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.6431 - loss: 0.5566 - val_accuracy: 0.6875 - val_loss: 0.4083

Epoch 15/30

15/15 _____ 69s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.7120 - loss: 0.4626 - val_accuracy: 0.6875 - val_loss: 0.3076

Epoch 16/30

15/15 _____ 71s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.6878 - loss: 0.4425 - val_accuracy: 0.7500 - val_loss: 0.4309

```

Epoch 17/30
15/15 _____ 119s 8s/step - accuracy: 0.6707 - loss:
0.4513 - val_accuracy: 0.5625 - val_loss: 0.5486
Epoch 18/30
15/15 _____ 148s 9s/step - accuracy: 0.6244 - loss:
0.5048 - val_accuracy: 0.6875 - val_loss: 0.4369
Epoch 19/30
15/15 _____ 68s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.6640 - loss:
0.4775 - val_accuracy: 0.6250 - val_loss: 0.3554
Epoch 20/30
15/15 _____ 69s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.6749 - loss:
0.4319 - val_accuracy: 0.8125 - val_loss: 0.4692
Epoch 21/30
15/15 _____ 69s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.7371 - loss:
0.4403 - val_accuracy: 0.4375 - val_loss: 0.5226
Epoch 22/30
15/15 _____ 70s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.7196 - loss:
0.7946 - val_accuracy: 0.5625 - val_loss: 1.0499
Epoch 23/30
15/15 _____ 70s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.4786 - loss:
1.0116 - val_accuracy: 0.5000 - val_loss: 0.7604
Epoch 24/30
15/15 _____ 70s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.5727 - loss:
0.7933 - val_accuracy: 0.3750 - val_loss: 0.6984
Epoch 25/30
15/15 _____ 69s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.6325 - loss:
0.5838 - val_accuracy: 0.5625 - val_loss: 0.6389
Epoch 26/30
15/15 _____ 70s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.6339 - loss:
0.4801 - val_accuracy: 0.8125 - val_loss: 0.3246
Epoch 27/30
15/15 _____ 70s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.6446 - loss:
0.6362 - val_accuracy: 0.6875 - val_loss: 0.5120
Epoch 28/30
15/15 _____ 69s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.6691 - loss:
0.5020 - val_accuracy: 0.7500 - val_loss: 0.5257
Epoch 29/30
15/15 _____ 70s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.7063 - loss:
0.4596 - val_accuracy: 0.6250 - val_loss: 0.4568
Epoch 30/30
15/15 _____ 70s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.7207 - loss:
0.4720 - val_accuracy: 0.5625 - val_loss: 0.5912

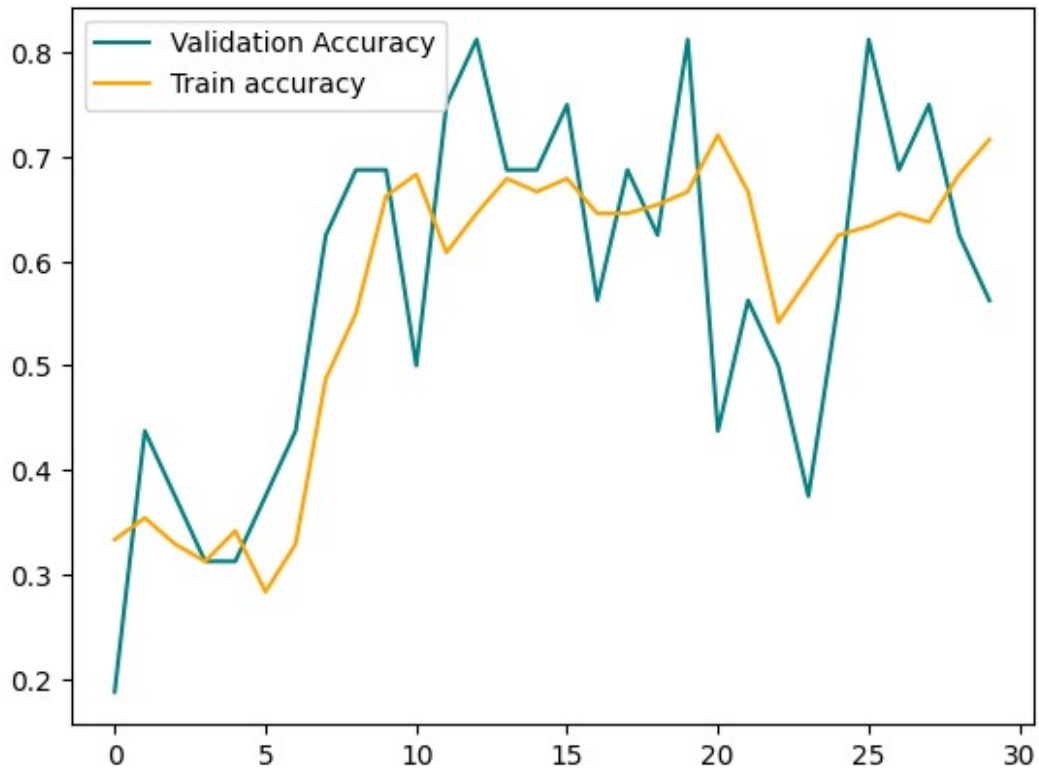
```

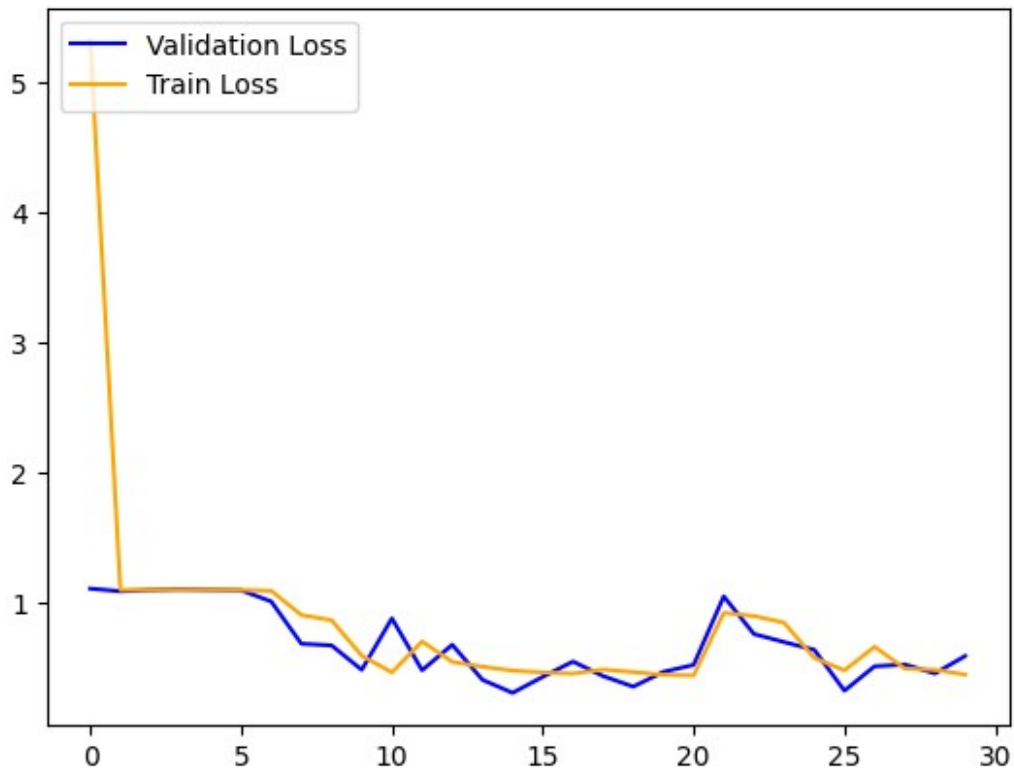
```

fig = plt.figure()
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], color='teal',
label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], color='orange', label='Train
accuracy')
plt.legend(loc="upper left")
plt.show()

```

```
fig = plt.figure()
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], color = 'blue', label =
'Validation Loss')
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], color = 'orange', label = 'Train
Loss')
plt.legend(loc = "upper left")
plt.show()
```





```
model.evaluate(test)
```

```
1/1 ————— 1s 1s/step - accuracy: 0.6875 - loss: 0.3306
```

```
[0.33059555292129517, 0.6875]
```

```
model.save(r'D:\Funiversity\Sem5\ML\UAS\Projek UAS PMDPM_B_Pytorch\
BestModel_VGG-16 CNN_PyTorch.h5')
```

WARNING:absl:You are saving your model as an HDF5 file via
`model.save()` or `keras.saving.save_model(model)`. This file format
is considered legacy. We recommend using instead the native Keras
format, e.g. `model.save('my_model.keras')` or
`keras.saving.save_model(model, 'my_model.keras')`.