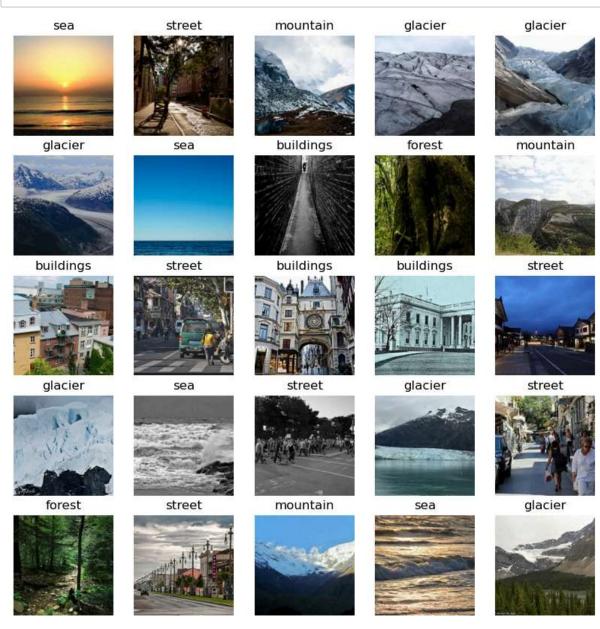
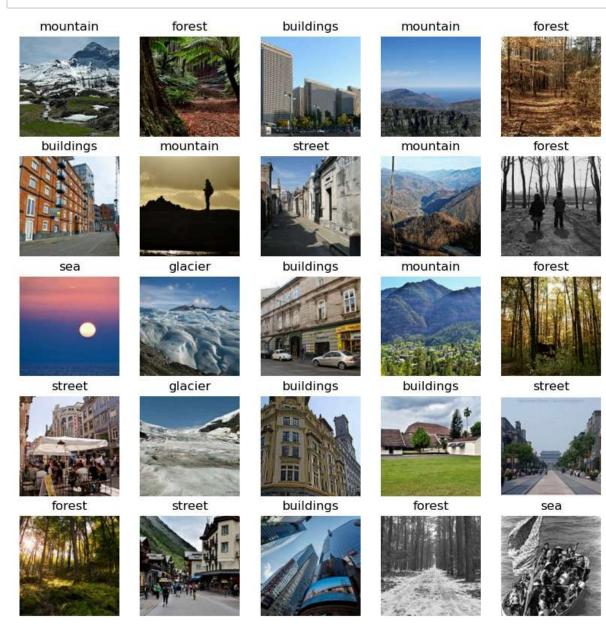
```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import tensorflow as tf
        import os
        import glob as gb
        import cv2
        import keras
        from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential, Model
In [2]: | trainpath = r'C:\Users\Sabesh Rajan\Downloads\archive (9)\seg_train\seg_train'
        testpath = r'C:\Users\Sabesh Rajan\Downloads\archive (9)\seg_test\seg_test'
        predpath = r'C:\Users\Sabesh Rajan\Downloads\archive (9)\seg pred\seg pred'
In [3]: | IMAGE_SIZE = (228, 228)
        BATCH SIZE = 32
In [4]: | train_ds = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
          trainpath,
          seed=123,
          image_size=IMAGE_SIZE,
          batch_size=BATCH_SIZE)
        Found 14034 files belonging to 6 classes.
In [5]: | test ds = tf.keras.utils.image dataset from directory(
          testpath,
          seed=123,
          image_size=IMAGE_SIZE,
          batch_size=BATCH_SIZE)
        Found 3000 files belonging to 6 classes.
In [6]: | class names = train_ds.class_names
        print(class names)
        ['buildings', 'forest', 'glacier', 'mountain', 'sea', 'street']
In [7]: def getImagePaths(path):
            image_names = []
            for dirname, _, filenames in os.walk(path):
                for filename in filenames:
                    fullpath = os.path.join(dirname, filename)
                    image names.append(fullpath)
            return image names
        images_paths = getImagePaths(predpath)
        len(images paths)
```

```
In [8]:
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
    for images, labels in train_ds.take(1):
        for i in range(25):
            ax = plt.subplot(5, 5, i + 1)
            plt.imshow(images[i].numpy().astype("uint8"))
            plt.title(class_names[labels[i]])
            plt.axis("off")
```



```
In [9]:
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
    for images, labels in test_ds.take(1):
        for i in range(25):
            ax = plt.subplot(5, 5, i + 1)
            plt.imshow(images[i].numpy().astype("uint8"))
            plt.title(class_names[labels[i]])
            plt.axis("off")
```



In [10]: import tensorflow.keras.models as Models

```
model = Models.Sequential()
In [11]:
         model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(32, kernel size=(3, 3), activation='relu', in
         model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2,2))
         model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu'))
         model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2,2))
         model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(64, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu'))
         model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2,2))
         model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(64, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu'))
         model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2,2))
         model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(64, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu'))
         model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2,2))
         model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten())
         model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(1024, activation='relu'))
         model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2))
         model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'))
         model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2))
         model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(len(class_names), activation='softmax'))
```

C:\Users\Sabesh Rajan\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\keras\src\layers\convolutio
nal\base\_conv.py:99: UserWarning: Do not pass an `input\_shape`/`input\_dim` ar
gument to a layer. When using Sequential models, prefer using an `Input(shap
e)` object as the first layer in the model instead.
 super().\_\_init\_\_(

## In [12]: model.summary()

## Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 226, 226, 32)
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 113, 113, 32)
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 111, 111, 32)
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 55, 55, 32)
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 53, 53, 64)
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 26, 26, 64)
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 24, 24, 64)
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 12, 12, 64)
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 10, 10, 64)
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 5, 5, 64)
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 1600)
dense (Dense)	(None, 1024)
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 1024)
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 128)
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 128)
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 6)

```
Total params: 1,873,894 (7.15 MB)

Trainable params: 1,873,894 (7.15 MB)
```

Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)

```
In [13]: from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
    model.compile(
        optimizer = Adam(learning_rate = 0.001),
        loss=tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(from_logits=True),
        #loss = "categorical_crossentropy",
        metrics = ["accuracy"])
```

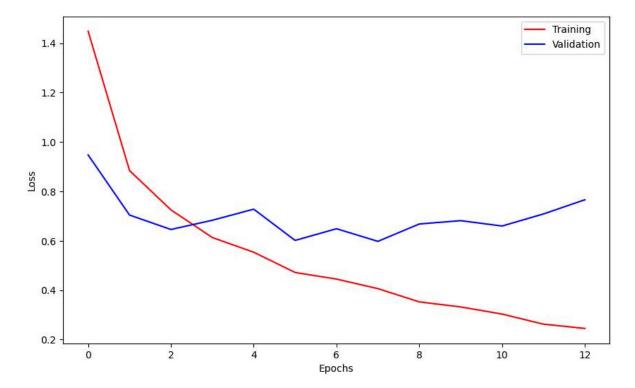
```
In [15]: history = model.fit(train ds,
            validation data=test ds,
            epochs=40,
            callbacks=callback_list
        )
        Epoch 1/40
        C:\Users\Sabesh Rajan\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\keras\src\backend\tensorflo
        w\nn.py:599: UserWarning: "`sparse categorical crossentropy` received `from 1
        ogits=True`, but the `output` argument was produced by a Softmax activation a
        nd thus does not represent logits. Was this intended?
          output, from logits = get logits(
        439/439 89s 197ms/step - accuracy: 0.3862 - loss: 2.6572
        - val_accuracy: 0.6083 - val_loss: 0.9477
        Epoch 2/40
        439/439 ---
                               82s 188ms/step - accuracy: 0.6394 - loss: 0.9163
        - val_accuracy: 0.7393 - val_loss: 0.7043
        Epoch 3/40
                                85s 194ms/step - accuracy: 0.7259 - loss: 0.7551
        439/439 -
        - val_accuracy: 0.7687 - val_loss: 0.6459
        Epoch 4/40
                               69s 156ms/step - accuracy: 0.7753 - loss: 0.6306
        439/439 -
        - val_accuracy: 0.7650 - val_loss: 0.6832
        Epoch 5/40
        439/439 -
                            76s 172ms/step - accuracy: 0.8011 - loss: 0.5596
        - val accuracy: 0.7693 - val loss: 0.7281
        Epoch 6/40
                   101s 230ms/step - accuracy: 0.8259 - loss: 0.488
        439/439 ---
        7 - val_accuracy: 0.7877 - val_loss: 0.6015
        Epoch 7/40
        439/439 ———
                               78s 177ms/step - accuracy: 0.8297 - loss: 0.4772
        - val_accuracy: 0.7893 - val_loss: 0.6489
        Epoch 8/40
                                70s 158ms/step - accuracy: 0.8405 - loss: 0.4371
        439/439 -
        - val_accuracy: 0.8093 - val_loss: 0.5978
        Epoch 9/40
                          70s 158ms/step - accuracy: 0.8646 - loss: 0.3699
        - val_accuracy: 0.7897 - val loss: 0.6682
        Epoch 10/40
                                76s 174ms/step - accuracy: 0.8737 - loss: 0.3422
        439/439 -
        - val_accuracy: 0.8003 - val_loss: 0.6816
        Epoch 11/40
        439/439 ——
                          69s 158ms/step - accuracy: 0.8874 - loss: 0.3044
        - val_accuracy: 0.8020 - val_loss: 0.6599
        Epoch 12/40
        439/439 71s 161ms/step - accuracy: 0.9048 - loss: 0.2723
        - val_accuracy: 0.8047 - val_loss: 0.7087
        Epoch 13/40
        439/439 72s 164ms/step - accuracy: 0.9094 - loss: 0.2572
        - val accuracy: 0.8033 - val loss: 0.7663
        Epoch 13: early stopping
```

```
In [16]: loss = history.history['loss']
    val_loss = history.history['val_loss']

    epochs = range(len(loss))

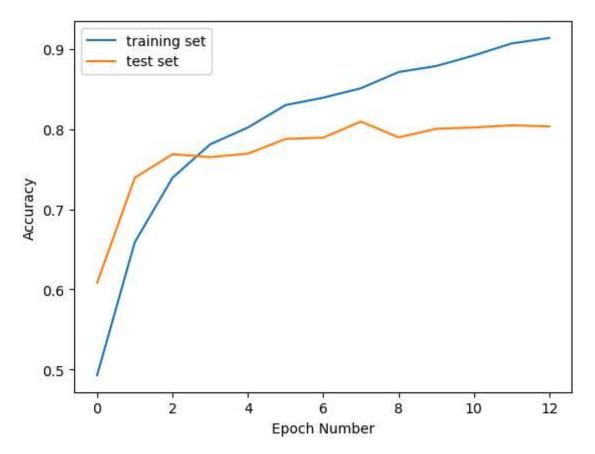
    fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
    plt.plot(epochs,loss,c="red",label="Training")
    plt.plot(epochs,val_loss,c="blue",label="Validation")
    plt.xlabel("Epochs")
    plt.ylabel("Loss")
    plt.legend()
```

Out[16]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x1fd7f102b90>



```
In [17]: plt.xlabel('Epoch Number')
    plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
    plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='training set')
    plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='test set')
    plt.legend()
```

Out[17]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x1fd0a1059d0>



```
In [18]: def predict_image(filename, model):
    img_ = image.load_img(filename, target_size=(228, 228))
    img_array = image.img_to_array(img_)
    img_processed = np.expand_dims(img_array, axis=0)
    img_processed /= 255.

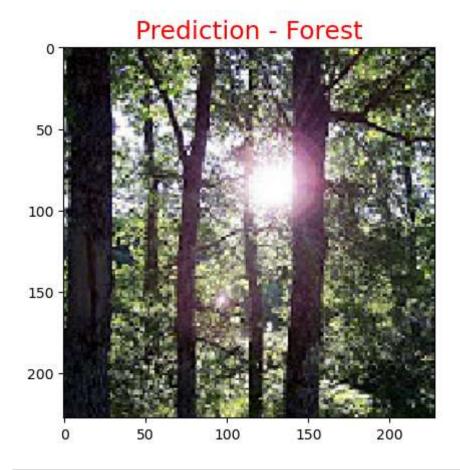
prediction = model.predict(img_processed)

index = np.argmax(prediction)

plt.title("Prediction - {}".format(str(class_names[index]).title()), size=plt.imshow(img_array)
```

In [19]: from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
 predict\_image(r"C:\Users\Sabesh Rajan\Downloads\archive (9)\seg\_pred\seg\_pred\

**1/1 Os** 115ms/step



In [ ]: