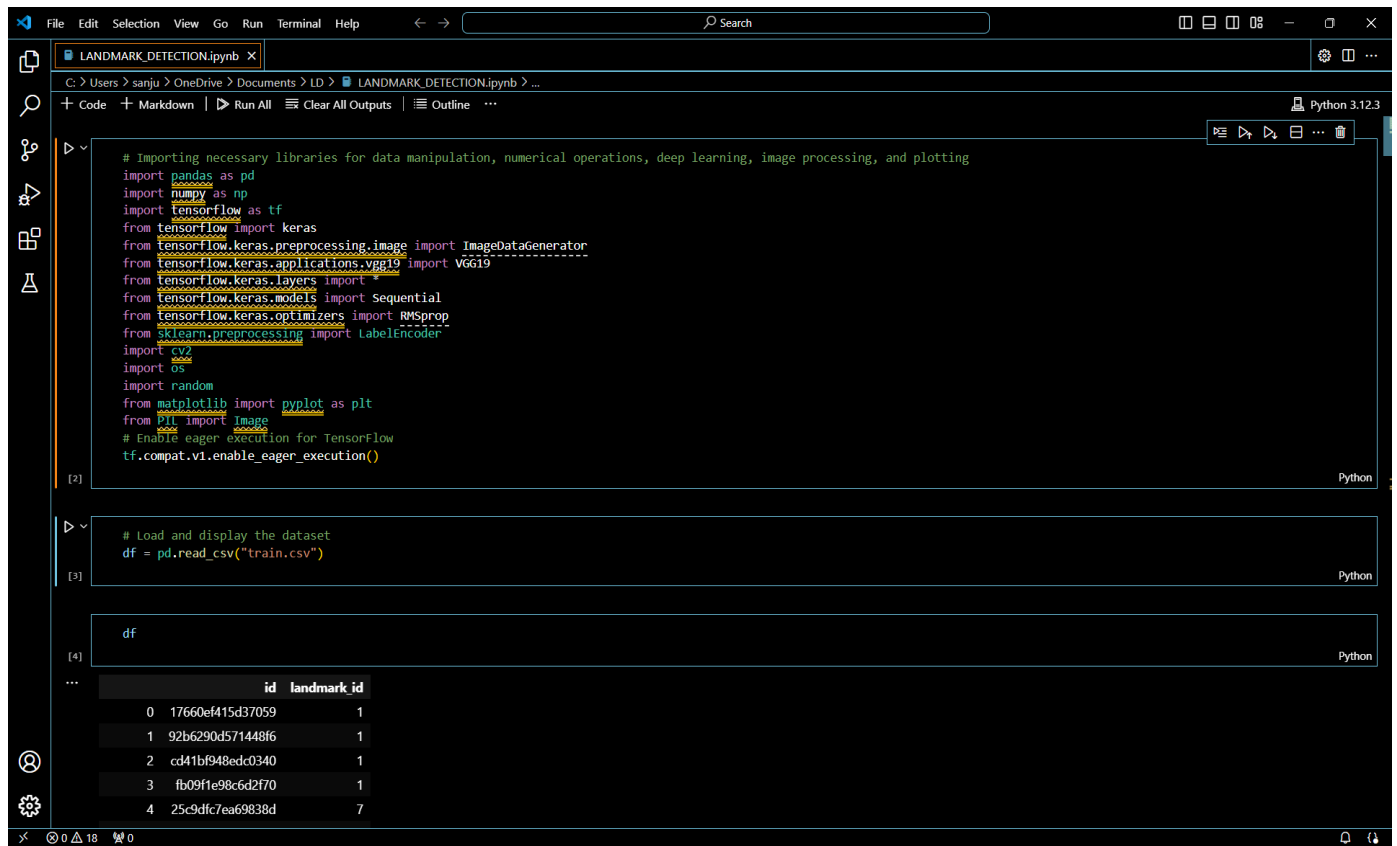


### 3. LANDMARK DETECTION AI-MODEL USING JUPYTER NOTEBOOK

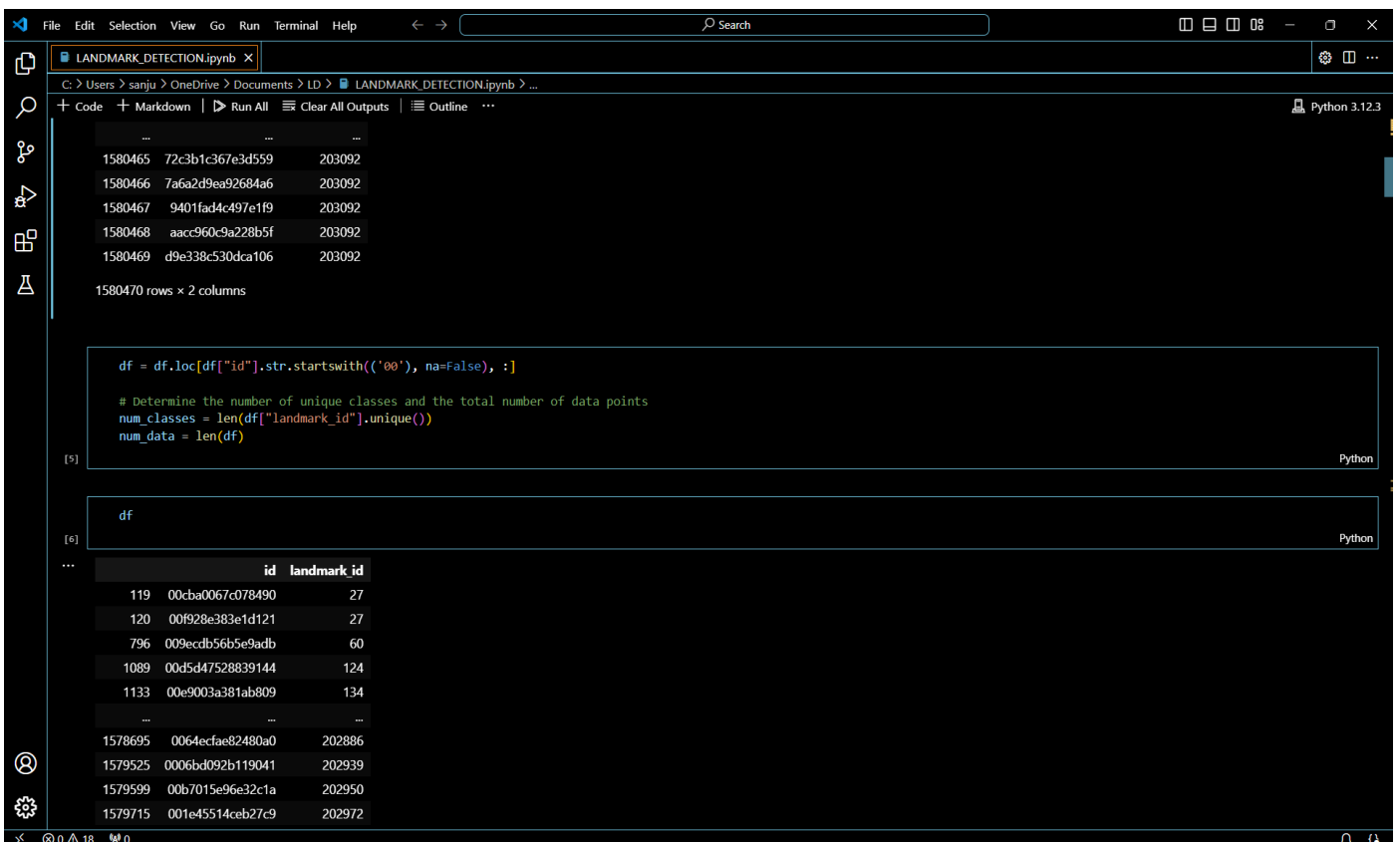


```
# Importing necessary libraries for data manipulation, numerical operations, deep learning, image processing, and plotting
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from tensorflow.keras.applications.vgg19 import VGG19
from tensorflow.keras.layers import *
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import RMSprop
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
import cv2
import os
import random
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from PIL import Image
# Enable eager execution for TensorFlow
tf.compat.v1.enable_eager_execution()
```

```
# Load and display the dataset
df = pd.read_csv("train.csv")
```

df

	id	landmark_id
0	17660ef415d37059	1
1	92b6290d571448f6	1
2	cd41bf948edc0340	1
3	fb09fte98c6d2f70	1
4	25c9dfc7ea69838d	7



```
df = df.loc[df["id"].str.startswith(('00'), na=False), :]
```

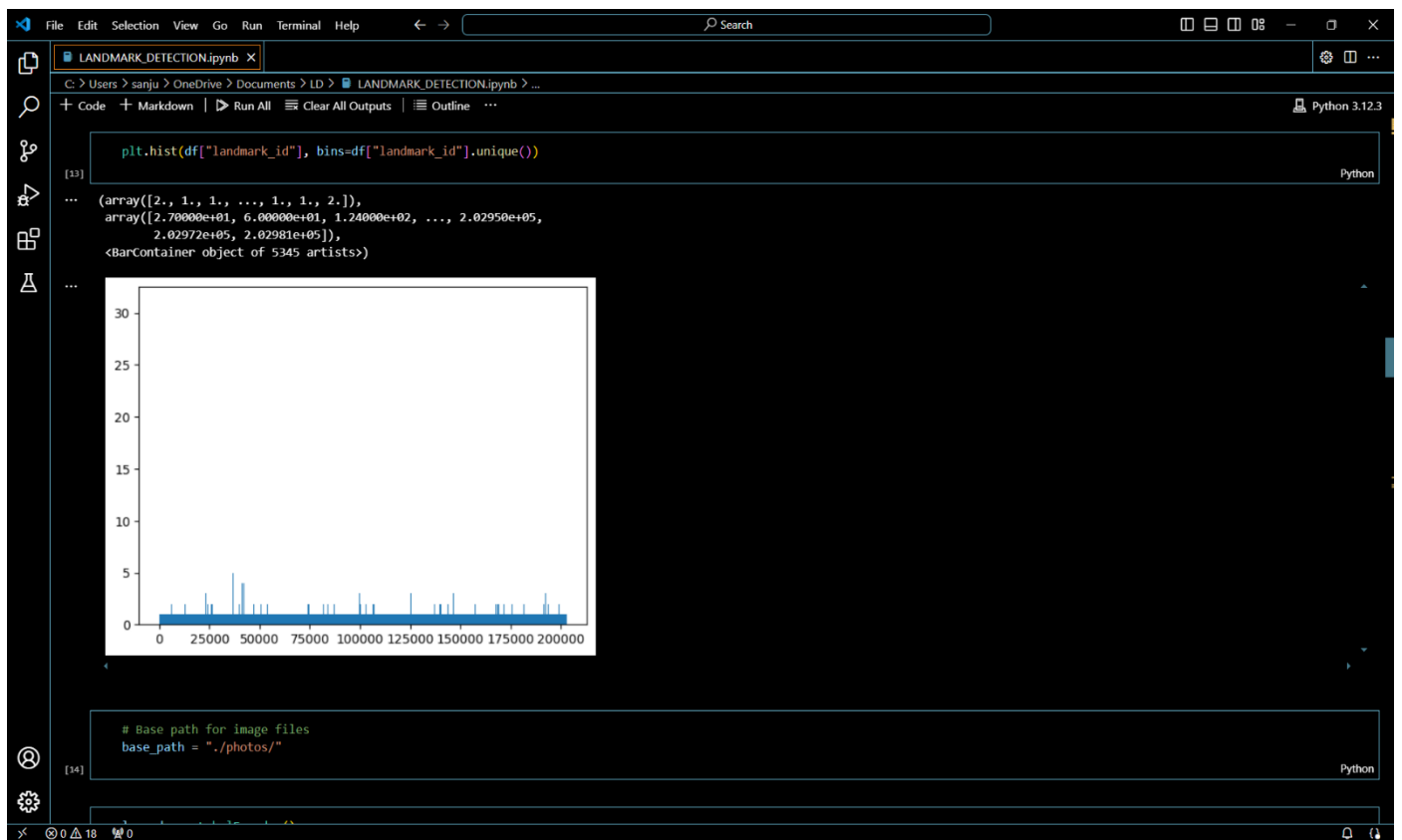
```
# Determine the number of unique classes and the total number of data points
num_classes = len(df["landmark_id"].unique())
num_data = len(df)
```

df

	id	landmark_id
119	00cba0067c078490	27
120	00f928e383e1d121	27
796	009ecdb56b5e9adb	60
1089	00d5d47528839144	124
1133	00e9003a381ab809	134
...	...	...
1578695	0064ecfae82480a0	202886
1579525	0006bd092b119041	202939
1579599	00b7015e96e32c1a	202950
1579715	001e45514ceb27c9	202972







LANDMARK\_DETECTION.ipynb

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```
lencoder = LabelEncoder()  
lencoder.fit(df["landmark_id"])
```

[15]

```
LabelEncoder()  
LabelEncoder()
```

```
def encode_label(label):  
    return lencoder.transform(label)
```

[16]

```
def decode_label(label):  
    return lencoder.inverse_transform(label)
```

[17]

```
def get_image_from_numbers(num, df):  
    fname, label = df.iloc[num, :]  
    fname = fname + '.jpg'  
    f1, f2, f3 = fname[0], fname[1], fname[2]  
    full_path = os.path.join(base_path, f1, f2, f3, fname)  
    im = cv2.imread(full_path)  
    if im is None:  
        print("Error loading image:", full_path)  
        return None, None  
    return im, label
```

[18]

```
print("8 sample images from random classes")  
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(25, 25))  
for i in range(8):
```

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```
[18]
print("8 sample images from random classes")
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(25, 25))
for i in range(1, 9):
    ri = random.choices(os.listdir(base_path), k=3)
    folder = base_path + "0/0/" + ri[2]
    if not os.path.exists(folder):
        print(f"Folder path '{folder}' does not exist.")
        continue


    files_in_folder = os.listdir(folder)
    if not files_in_folder:
        print(f"No files found in folder '{folder}'.")
        continue

    random_img = random.choice(files_in_folder)
    img_path = os.path.join(folder, random_img)

    print(f"Image {i} path:", img_path)
    img = np.array(Image.open(img_path))
    fig.add_subplot(1, 8, i)
    plt.imshow(img)
    plt.axis("off")
plt.show()
```

[19]

```
... 8 sample images from random classes
Image 1 path: ./photos/0/0/0\000ad2281360d346.jpg
Image 2 path: ./photos/0/0/0\000926f8a449fa35.jpg
Image 3 path: ./photos/0/0/0\0001b7ba0106b4d6.jpg
Image 4 path: ./photos/0/0/0\00017a931c28eec1.jpg
Image 5 path: ./photos/0/0/0\000ead10449d1f1a.jpg
Image 6 path: ./photos/0/0/0\0009bcbcd28d005.jpg
Image 7 path: ./photos/0/0/0\0004fa8cf9a1cd08.jpg
Image 8 path: ./photos/0/0/0\0003cd4c99bf2049.jpg
```

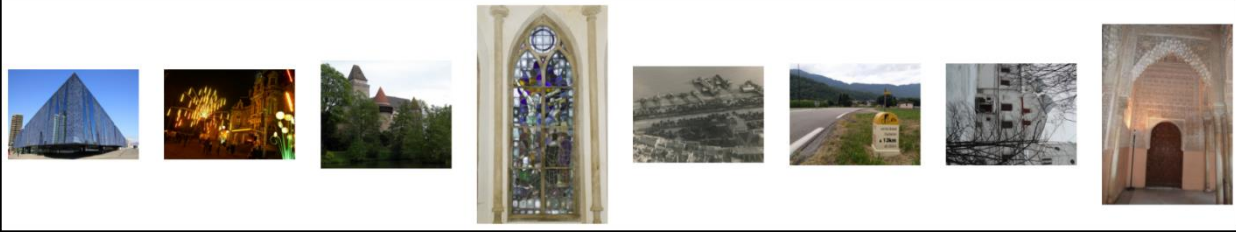


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```
[20]
learning_rate = 0.0001
decay_speed = 1e-6
momentum = 0.9
loss_function = "sparse_categorical_crossentropy"
source_model = VGG19(weights=None)
drop_layer = Dropout(0.5)
```

Python

```
[21]
model = Sequential()
for layer in source_model.layers[:-1]:
    if layer == source_model.layers[-25]:
        model.add(BatchNormalization())
    model.add(layer)
model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation="softmax"))
# Print the model summary
model.summary()
```

Python

Model: "sequential"

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Model: "sequential"

...

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
batch_normalization (BatchNormalization)	(None, 224, 224, 3)	12
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	1,792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	36,928
block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 112, 112, 64)	0
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	73,856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	147,584
block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 56, 56, 128)	0
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	295,168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590,080
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590,080
block3_conv4 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590,080
block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 28, 28, 256)	0
block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	1,180,160
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2,359,808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2,359,808
block4_conv4 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2,359,808
block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	0
block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2,359,808
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2,359,808
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2,359,808

0 18 0

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block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2,359,808
block5_conv4 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2,359,808
block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 7, 7, 512)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 25088)	0
fc1 (Dense)	(None, 4096)	102,764,544
fc2 (Dense)	(None, 4096)	16,781,312
dense (Dense)	(None, 5346)	21,902,562

...

**Total params: 161,472,814 (615.97 MB)**

...

**Trainable params: 161,472,808 (615.97 MB)**

...

**Non-trainable params: 6 (24.00 B)**

```
optim1 = keras.optimizers.RMSprop(learning_rate = learning_rate)
model.compile(optimizer = optim1, loss = loss_function, metrics = ["accuracy"])
```

[22] Python

```
def image_resize(im, target_size):
    if im is None:
        raise ValueError("Input image is None.")
    if im.size == 0:
        raise ValueError("Input image size is zero.")
    resized_image = cv2.resize(im, target_size)
    return resized_image
```

[23] Python

0 18 0

```
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def get_batch(dataframe, start, batch_size):
    image_array = []
    label_array = []

    end_img = start + batch_size
    if end_img > len(dataframe):
        end_img = len(dataframe)

    for idx in range(start, end_img):
        n = idx
        result = get_image_from_numbers(n, dataframe)
        if result is not None:
            im, label = result
            im = image_reshape(im, (224, 224)) / 255.0
            image_array.append(im)
            label_array.append(label)

    label_array = encode_label(label_array)

    return np.array(image_array), np.array(label_array)

[24] Python

train, val = np.split(df.sample(frac=1), [int(0.8 * len(df))])
print(len(train))
print(len(val))

[37] Python

... 4896
    1224

batch_size = 16
epoch_shuffle = True
weight_classes = True
epochs = 1

[26] Python
```

```
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def train_step(x_batch, y_batch):
    with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
        predictions = model(x_batch, training=True)
        loss = tf.keras.losses.sparse_categorical_crossentropy(y_batch, predictions)
        gradients = tape.gradient(loss, model.trainable_variables)
        optim1.apply_gradients(zip(gradients, model.trainable_variables))

[27] Python

# Train the model for the specified number of epochs

for e in range(epochs):
    print("Epoch: " + str(e + 1) + "/" + str(epochs))
    if epoch_shuffle:
        train = train.sample(frac=1)

    for it in range(int(np.ceil(len(train) / batch_size))):
        print(" Batch:", it + 1, "/", int(np.ceil(len(train) / batch_size)))
        x_train, y_train = get_batch(train, it * batch_size, batch_size)

        x_train = tf.convert_to_tensor(x_train, dtype=tf.float32)
        y_train = tf.convert_to_tensor(y_train, dtype=tf.int64)

        print(" x_train shape:", x_train.shape)
        print(" y_train shape:", y_train.shape)

        train_step(x_train, y_train)
        print(" Batch completed.")

    model.save("Model.h5")

[28] Python

... Epoch: 1/1
    Batch: 1 / 306
    x_train shape: (16, 224, 224, 3)
    y_train shape: (16,)
    Batch completed.
    Batch: 2 / 306
    x_train shape: (16, 224, 224, 3)
```





