

3. LANDMARK DETECTION AI-MODEL USING JUPYTER NOTEBOOK

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following details:

- Title Bar:** LANDMARK_DETECTION.ipynb
- File Path:** C:\Users\sanju\OneDrive\Documents\LD> LANDMARK_DETECTION.ipynb
- Toolbar:** File, Edit, Selection, View, Go, Run, Terminal, Help, Search, Python 3.12.3
- Code Cell [2]:** Imports necessary libraries for data manipulation, numerical operations, deep learning, image processing, and plotting.
- Code Cell [3]:** Loads and displays the dataset.
- Output Cell [4]:** Displays the first few rows of the DataFrame 'df'.

	id	landmark_id
0	17660ef415d37059	1
1	92b6290d571448f6	1
2	cd41bf948edc0340	1
3	fb09f1e98c5d2f70	1
4	25c9dfc7ea69838d	7

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- Code Cell [5]:** Filters the DataFrame 'df' to include only rows where 'id' starts with '00'.
- Text Cell [6]:** Prints the number of unique classes and total data points.
- Output Cell [7]:** Displays the first few rows of the DataFrame 'df'.

	id	landmark_id
119	00cba0067cd078490	27
120	00f928e383e1d121	27
796	009ecdb56b5e9adb	60
1089	00d5d47528839144	124
1133	00e9003a38tab809	134
...
1578695	0064ecfae82480a0	202886
1579525	0006bd092b119041	202939
1579599	00b7015e96e32c1a	202950
1579715	001e45514ccb27c9	202972

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LANDMARK_DETECTION.ipynb X

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+ Code + Markdown | ▶ Run All ⌂ Clear All Outputs | ⌂ Outline ...

159811 00c41a070ca81ed0 202981

6120 rows × 2 columns

```
print("THE NUMBER OF NUM_CLASSES : ", num_classes)
print("THE NUMBER OF NUM_DATA : ", num_data)
```

[7] THE NUMBER OF NUM_CLASSES : 5346
THE NUMBER OF NUM_DATA : 6120

```
data = pd.DataFrame(df["landmark_id"].value_counts())
data
```

[8]

```
...    count
landmark_id
138982    31
83144     14
126637     7
194914     7
109169     6
...
71434     1
71336     1
71228     1
71145     1
202981     1
```

5346 rows × 1 columns

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```
# Reset index and rename columns
data.reset_index(inplace = True)
data.columns = ["landmark_id", "count"]
data
```

[9]

```
...    landmark_id  count
0        138982    31
1        83144     14
2        126637     7
3        194914     7
4        109169     6
...
5341      71434     1
5342      71336     1
5343      71228     1
5344      71145     1
5345      202981     1
```

5346 rows × 2 columns

```
# Plot histograms to visualize the distribution of landmark counts
plt.hist(data['count'], 100, range =(0,32), label = 'test')
```

[10]

```
... (array([0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 4.781e+03, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00,
4.520e+02, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 7.500e+01, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00,
2.200e+01, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 9.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00,
3.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 2.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00,
0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00,
0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00,
```

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[10]

```
... (array([0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 4.781e+03, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00,
       4.520e+02, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 7.500e+01, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00,
       2.200e+01, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 9.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00,
       3.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 2.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00,
       0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00,
       0.000e+00, 1.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00,
       0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00,
       1.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00],),
 array([ 0. ,  0.32,  0.64,  0.96,  1.28,  1.6 ,  1.92,  2.24,  2.56,
        2.88,  3.2 ,  3.52,  3.84,  4.16,  4.48,  4.8 ,  5.12,  5.44,
        5.76,  6.08,  6.4 ,  6.72,  7.04,  7.36,  7.68,  8. ,  8.32,
        8.64,  8.96,  9.28,  9.6 ,  9.92, 10.24, 10.56, 10.88, 11.2 ,
       11.52, 11.84, 12.16, 12.48, 12.8 , 13.12, 13.44, 13.76, 14.08,
       14.4 , 14.72, 15.04, 15.36, 15.68, 16. , 16.32, 16.64, 16.96,
       17.28, 17.6 , 17.92, 18.24, 18.56, 18.88, 19.2 , 19.52, 19.84,
       20.16, 20.48, 20.8 , 21.12, 21.44, 21.76, 22.08, 22.4 , 22.72,
       23.04, 23.36, 23.68, 24. , 24.32, 24.64, 24.96, 25.28, 25.6 ,
       25.92, 26.24, 26.56, 26.88, 27.2 , 27.52, 27.84, 28.16, 28.48,
       28.8 , 29.12, 29.44, 29.76, 30.08, 30.4 , 30.72, 31.04, 31.36,
       31.68, 32. ]),  
<BarContainer object of 100 artists>
```

... 



Count the number of entries within specific ranges of counts
data['count'].between(0,5).sum()

[11] ... 5339

Python

▶ ...
data['count'].between(5,10).sum()

[12] ... 14

Python

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```
[13] plt.hist(df["landmark_id"], bins=df["landmark_id"].unique())
... (array([2., 1., 1., ..., 1., 1., 2.]), array([2.70000e+01, 6.00000e+01, 1.24000e+02, ..., 2.02950e+05, 2.02972e+05, 2.02981e+05]), <BarContainer object of 5345 artists>)
```

```
[14] # Base path for image files
base_path = "./photos/"
```

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

```
[15] 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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Python 3.12.3

[18]

```

print("8 sample images from random classes")
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(25, 25))
for i in range(1, 8):
    ri = random.choices(os.listdir(base_path), k=3)
    folder = base_path + "/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/0/0/0/00017a931c286ec1.jpg

Image 5 path: ./photos/0/0/0/000e4d10449df1fa.jpg

Image 6 path: ./photos/0/0/0/00099hcbdd28d005.jpg

Image 7 path: ./photos/0/0/0/0004fa8cf9a1cd88.jpg

Image 8 path: ./photos/0/0/0/0003cd4c99bf2049.jpg

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Python 3.12.3

[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)

```

[21]

```

model = Sequential()
for layer in source_model.layers[:-1]:
    if layer == source_model.layers[-2]:
        model.add(BatchNormalization())
    model.add(layer)
model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation = "softmax"))

# Print the model summary
model.summary()

```

[22]

... 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

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Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
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)

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

[23]
def image_reshape(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
```

LANDMARK_DETECTION.ipynb

```

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LANDMARK_DETECTION.ipynb ...
+ Code + Markdown | ▶ Run All ⌂ Clear All Outputs | ⌂ Outline ...
D v
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] + Code + Markdown 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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LANDMARK_DETECTION.ipynb

```

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LANDMARK_DETECTION.ipynb ...
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D v
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: " + str(it + 1) + "/" + str(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)
```

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The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following details:

- File Bar:** File, Edit, Selection, View, Go, Run, Terminal, Help.
- Search Bar:** Search input field.
- Toolbar:** Buttons for file operations (New, Open, Save, etc.) and settings.
- Left Sidebar:** Icons for file operations (New, Open, Save, etc.), a search bar, and a Python 3.12.3 environment indicator.
- Header:** Title bar showing the notebook name "LANDMARK_DETECTION.ipynb" and its path "C:\Users\sanju\OneDrive\Documents\LD\LANDMARK_DETECTION.ipynb".
- Cell Menu:** Options for Code, Markdown, Run All, Clear All Outputs, and Outline.
- Code Cell:** Contains the Python code `model.save("Model1.h5")` and a status indicator [28].
- Output Cell:** Displays the execution log for 306 batches, each showing the batch number, training shapes for x and y, and a "Batch completed." message.
- Bottom Status Bar:** Shows the truncated output message, a warning about saving as HDF5, and the current cell index (18).

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- Title Bar:** LANDMARK_DETECTION.ipynb
- File Path:** C:\Users\sanju\OneDrive\Documents\LD\LANDMARK_DETECTION.ipynb
- Toolbar:** Includes icons for File, Edit, Selection, View, Go, Run, Terminal, Help, and various document-related functions.
- Search Bar:** A search bar at the top right.
- Code Cell:** The main area contains Python code for initializing counters, predicting batches, and tracking errors. It includes imports for np and np.argmax, and uses a for loop to process batches of size batch_size.
- Output Cell:** Below the code, there is a list of 29 output rows, each consisting of two green horizontal bars followed by the text "1s 1s/step".
- Status Bar:** At the bottom, it shows file icons, a progress bar (0%), and a terminal icon with "18" next to it.
- Python Version:** Python 3.12.3 is indicated in the top right corner.

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following details:

- File Bar:** File, Edit, Selection, View, Go, Run, Terminal, Help.
- Search Bar:** Search field.
- Toolbar:** Includes icons for file operations (New, Open, Save, etc.), cell execution (Run All, Clear All Outputs), and help.
- Code Cell 1:** Contains code to sort predictions and print their length. The output shows 8 predictions.
- Code Cell 2:** Prints the length of the good predictions, which is 8.
- Code Cell 3:** Plots images corresponding to the good predictions. The code uses `plt.figure(figsize=(16, 16))` and loops through the predictions to create a grid of images.
- Output:** Shows the truncated output message: "Output is truncated. View as a scrollable element or open in a text editor. Adjust cell output settings..."
- Python Version:** Python 3.12.3