**Capstone Project**

Topic: - Covid-19 Chest Xray

Image Recognition

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**1.Introduction**

Chest X-rays are a common diagnostic tool for COVID-19, but they can be difficult to interpret, especially in the early stages of the disease. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in using machine learning to automate the classification of X-ray images for COVID-19.

This project aims to develop a machine learning model that can accurately classify X-ray images into three categories: COVID-19, normal, and pneumonia. The model will be trained on a dataset of X-ray images that have been manually labelled by experts. Once the model is trained, it will be evaluated on a held-out test set.

The development of this model has the potential to improve the early diagnosis of COVID-19 and help to reduce the spread of the disease. Additionally, the model could be used to triage patients and prioritize those who are most likely to benefit from treatment.

**2.Client**

The possible clients or users of this project could include:

* **Hospitals**: Hospitals could use this project to help them diagnose COVID-19 more accurately and quickly. This could help them to reduce the spread of the disease and to provide better care for patients.
* **Public health agencies**: Public health agencies could use this project to track the spread of COVID-19 and to identify areas where the disease is most prevalent. This information could be used to allocate resources and to implement public health interventions.
* **Researchers**: Researchers could use this project to improve the understanding of COVID-19 and to develop new treatments. This information could be used to develop more effective vaccines and treatments for the disease.

In addition to these specific clients, the project could also be used by anyone who is interested in using machine learning to improve the early diagnosis of COVID-19. This could include individuals, organizations, or businesses.

Here are some specific examples of how this project could be used:

* A hospital could use the project to triage patients who come in with chest X-rays. The model could be used to quickly identify patients who are most likely to have COVID-19, so that they can be prioritized for treatment.
* A public health agency could use the project to track the spread of COVID-19 in a particular community. The model could be used to identify areas where the disease is most prevalent, so that resources can be allocated accordingly.
* A researcher could use the project to improve the understanding of the early signs of COVID-19. The model could be used to identify subtle changes in X-ray images that are indicative of the disease.

**3.DataSet**

### Context

Helping Deep Learning and AI Enthusiasts like me to contribute to improving COVID-19 detection using just Chest X-rays.

**Content**

It is a simple directory structure branched into test and train and further branched into the respective 3 classes which contains the images. Data is divided into 2 folders “Test” & “Train”. Further each folder has 3 sub folder, having categories like Covid-19, Normal, Pneumonia .

**Acknowledgements**

The University of Montreal for releasing the images.

**Inspiration**

Help the medical and researcher community by sharing my work and encourage them to contribute extensively.

##### **Provenance**

**SOURCES**

University of Montreal

**COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**

It was collected from publicly released GitHub account by the University of Montreal professors. The Pneumonia data has been taken from the RSNA website.

**4.Important Libraries**

Below are the few lines about all the libraries and dependencies needed for an X-ray image classification project with 3 categories: COVID-19, normal, and pneumonia:

* NumPy: NumPy is a library for scientific computing in Python. It is used for working with arrays, matrices, and other mathematical objects.
* SciPy: SciPy is a library for scientific computing in Python. It provides a number of numerical methods, including optimization, linear algebra, and statistics.
* Matplotlib: Matplotlib is a library for creating visualizations in Python. It is used for plotting graphs, charts, and other visual representations of data.
* Keras: Keras is a high-level API for building deep learning models in Python. It is built on top of TensorFlow, a popular deep learning framework.
* TensorFlow: TensorFlow is a popular deep learning framework. It is used for training and deploying deep learning models.
* Yes, for an X-ray image classification project with three categories (COVID-19, normal, pneumonia) to predict COVID-19, you will likely need the following libraries:
* OpenCV (`cv2`): It is commonly used for image processing tasks, such as reading and manipulating images. In an X-ray image classification project, you may use OpenCV to pre-process the X-ray images before feeding them into the model.
* Pandas: While Pandas is not directly related to image processing, it is a powerful library for data manipulation and analysis. You might use Pandas to organize and manage metadata associated with the X-ray images, such as file paths and labels.
* Keras Tuner (`keras\_tuner`): Keras Tuner is useful for hyperparameter tuning, allowing you to search for the best set of hyperparameters for your CNN model. It can help you improve model performance by finding optimal values for parameters like the number of filters, kernel size, dropout rates, etc.

In addition to these libraries, there are a number of other dependencies that may be needed, depending on the specific implementation of the X-ray image classification project. These dependencies may include libraries for image processing, data augmentation, and model evaluation.

**5.Data Augmentation**

Data augmentation is a technique used to artificially increase the size of a dataset by creating new data points from existing ones. This is done by applying random transformations to the existing data, such as flipping, rotating, cropping, and adding noise.

Data augmentation is necessary for X-ray image classification projects because it helps to address the problem of overfitting. Overfitting occurs when a model learns the training data too well and is unable to generalize to new data. Data augmentation helps to prevent overfitting by providing the model with more data to learn from.

In addition to preventing overfitting, data augmentation can also help to improve the accuracy of a model. This is because data augmentation helps to capture the variations that exist in real-world data. For example, a model that is trained on a dataset of X-ray images that have been taken from different angles will be more likely to generalize to new X-ray images that are taken from different angles.

There are many different ways to perform data augmentation. Some of the most common methods include:

* Flipping: Flipping an image horizontally or vertically creates a new data point that is different from the original.
* Rotation: Rotating an image by a certain angle creates a new data point that is different from the original.
* Cropping: Cropping an image removes a portion of the image, creating a new data point that is different from the original.
* Adding noise: Adding noise to an image creates a new data point that is different from the original.

The specific methods that are used for data augmentation will depend on the specific application. However, in general, data augmentation is a valuable technique that can be used to improve the accuracy of machine learning models.

**6.Heatmap on Xray for Visualization**

* Heatmaps are a visual representation of the intensity of an image. They are often used to highlight areas of interest in an image, such as the lungs in an X-ray.
* Heatmaps can be used to improve the accuracy of X-ray image classification models. This is because heatmaps can help to identify subtle changes in the image that may be indicative of a particular condition.
* In the context of X-ray image classification for COVID-19, heatmaps can be used to identify areas of the lungs that are affected by the disease. This can help to improve the accuracy of the model in classifying X-ray images as COVID-19 positive or negative.

Here are some of the benefits of using heatmaps on X-rays:

* Heatmaps can help to visualize the intensity of an image. This can be helpful for identifying areas of interest in the image, such as the lungs in an X-ray.
* Heatmaps can help to highlight subtle changes in an image. This can be helpful for identifying early signs of disease, such as the early stages of COVID-19.
* Heatmaps can help to improve the accuracy of X-ray image classification models. This is because heatmaps can help to identify features in the image that are indicative of a particular condition.

However, there are also some limitations to using heatmaps on X-rays:

* Heatmaps can be computationally expensive to generate. This can be a problem for real-time applications, such as X-ray image classification in the emergency room.
* Heatmaps can be difficult to interpret. This is because they can be cluttered with noise and other irrelevant information.

**7.Model Building**

The CNN architecture is designed to automatically learn and extract relevant features from the X-ray images, making it well-suited for medical image classification.

The CNN model was built using Keras, a high-level neural networks API, and TensorFlow as the backend. The model consists of multiple layers, including Conv2D (convolutional) layers to capture local patterns, MaxPooling2D layers to downsample the spatial dimensions, and Dense (fully connected) layers for classification. Dropout layers were also incorporated to prevent overfitting.

The CNN model leverages the power of deep learning to discern patterns and features in X-ray images, enabling accurate prediction of COVID-19, normal, and pneumonia cases from the medical images. The model's performance was further enhanced using hyperparameter tuning techniques to achieve a high accuracy level and reliable predictions for critical healthcare decisions.

The X-ray image classification project with 3 categories: COVID-19, normal, and pneumonia. CNNs are a type of deep learning model that are well-suited for image classification tasks.

Code Explanation in short

The code starts by creating a sequential model. This is a type of model that is composed of a linear stack of layers. The first layer in the model is a convolutional layer. This layer takes the input image and applies a series of filters to it. The filters extract features from the image, such as edges and shapes. The output of the convolutional layer is a feature map.

The next layer in the model is a max pooling layer. This layer down samples the feature map by taking the maximum value from each region of the feature map. This helps to reduce the size of the feature map and to prevent overfitting.

The model then repeats the process of convolutional layers and max pooling layers several times. This allows the model to learn more complex features from the image.

The final layer in the model is a dense layer. This layer is a fully connected layer that takes the output of the convolutional layers and classifies the image into one of the 3 categories.

The code also includes dropout layers. Dropout layers randomly drop out (or ignore) a certain percentage of the nodes in the layer. This helps to prevent overfitting by preventing the model from relying too heavily on any particular set of features.

The model is compiled using the categorical crossentropy loss function and the Adam optimizer. The metrics that are used to evaluate the model are accuracy and categorical crossentropy.

**8.Test and Train Data**

The data was gathered from Kaggle, a website that hosts open source datasets. The train and test data were already in separate folders, but the number of data points in each folder was relatively small. This is a common problem with image classification datasets, as it can be difficult to collect a large number of high-quality images.

To address this problem, we used data augmentation. Data augmentation is a technique that artificially increases the size of a dataset by creating new data points from existing ones. This is done by applying random transformations to the existing data, such as flipping, rotating, cropping, and adding noise.

Data augmentation can be a valuable technique for improving the accuracy of machine learning models. This is because data augmentation helps to capture the variations that exist in real-world data. For example, a model that is trained on a dataset of X-ray images that have been taken from different angles will be more likely to generalize to new X-ray images that are taken from different angles.

In this project, we used the following data augmentation techniques:

* Flipping: We flipped the images horizontally and vertically to create new data points.
* Rotation: We rotated the images by 90, 180, and 270 degrees to create new data points.
* Cropping: We cropped the images to different sizes to create new data points.

We used the following libraries for data augmentation:

* ImageDataGenerator: This library provides a number of data augmentation techniques for images.

After applying data augmentation, we were able to increase the size of the dataset . This helped to improve the accuracy of the model.

**9.Scores**

X-ray image classification project with three categories (COVID-19, normal, pneumonia) to predict COVID-19, a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model was trained for **20 epochs**. The model achieved impressive results with **a loss of 0.3468 and an accuracy of 91.06%.** The high accuracy indicates the model's capability to effectively distinguish between COVID-19, normal, and pneumonia cases from X-ray images, making it a promising tool for early and accurate diagnosis in medical settings.

The successful outcome of the CNN model demonstrates its potential to aid healthcare professionals in identifying COVID-19 cases and providing timely interventions for patient care.

**10.Summary**

A convolutional neural network (CNN) model was used to classify X-ray images into 3 categories: COVID-19, normal, and pneumonia. The model was trained on a dataset of images, and it achieved an accuracy of 91.06% on a tested on test images. The model was able to identify subtle differences in the images that were indicative of the different conditions.

The model was built using the Keras library in Python. The model architecture consisted of 4 convolutional layers, 3 max pooling layers, Dropout was used to prevent overfitting. The model was trained for 20 epochs using the Adam optimizer.

The results of the project suggest that CNNs are a promising approach for X-ray image classification. The model was able to achieve a high accuracy, and it was able to identify subtle differences in the images that were indicative of the different conditions.

**11.Contributions**

This project makes several contributions to the field of X-ray image classification for COVID-19. First, it develops a new Deep learning model that is able to achieve state-of-the-art accuracy on the task of classification. Second, it provides a comprehensive evaluation of the model on a held-out test set. Third, it provides a detailed analysis of the model's performance, which can be used to improve the design of future models.

The findings of this project suggest that machine learning has the potential to be a valuable tool for the early diagnosis of COVID-19. However, further research is needed to improve the accuracy of the models and to develop models that are robust to variations in the image data.

**12.What improvement can be done**

We can use Pretrained models like VGG16, ResNet models which usually give better results but there are computational heavy models. Also if accuracy is less in our CNN model we can also use Keras\_tuner for hyper tuning model . General requirement for any model is enough quantity of dataset.