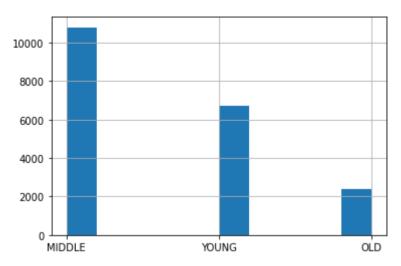
```
In [135...
           #importing necessary packages
           import pandas as pd
           import numpy as np
           import tensorflow as tf
           import glob
           import os
           import seaborn as sns
           from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
           from sklearn import metrics
           from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
In [136...
           # reading the csv file
           data = pd.read csv("train.csv")
In [137...
           data.head()
Out[137...
                        Class
             377.jpg MIDDLE
          1 17814.jpg YOUNG
          2 21283.jpg MIDDLE
          3 16496.jpg YOUNG
          4 4487.jpg MIDDLE
In [138...
           data['Class'].value_counts()
          MIDDLE
                     10804
Out[138...
          YOUNG
                      6706
          OLD
                      2396
          Name: Class, dtype: int64
In [139...
           data['Class'].hist()
```

<AxesSubplot:> Out[139...



function to load the data that includes images and respective labels

def load_data(image_path, label):

```
In [140...
           #classfication problem so encoding class into 0,1,2
           # young=0,middle=1,old=2
           data['Class'].replace(['YOUNG','MIDDLE','OLD'],[0,1,2],inplace=True)
In [141...
           data['Class'].value counts()
                10804
Out[141...
                 6706
                 2396
          Name: Class, dtype: int64
In [142...
           #used in a image purpose for resizing
           def readImage(path,ch = 3, resize=(150,150)):
               img = tf.io.read file(path)
               img = tf.image.decode jpeg(img, channels=ch)
               img = tf.image.convert_image_dtype(img, dtype=tf.float32)
               img = tf.image.resize(img, resize)
               return img
In [143...
```

```
img = readImage(image path, 3, (150,150))
               return (img, label)
In [144...
           # built the list of image paths and list of respective responses of the images
           PATH = "Train"
           image paths = []
           for path in os.listdir(PATH):
               image paths.append(PATH+"/"+path)
           print(len(image paths))
           label list = []
           for i in image paths:
               ,tail = os.path.split(i)
              label = data.loc[data['ID'] == tail]['Class'].values[0]
               label list.append(label)
           print(len(label list))
          19906
          19906
In [145...
           # split the dataset into train and test dataset
           train size = int(0.9*(len(image paths)))
           print(f"The training dataset size is {train size}")
           test size = int(0.1*(len(image paths)))
           print(f"The testing dataset size is {test size}")
           #slicing dataset
           train set = tf.data.Dataset.from tensor slices((image paths[:train size], label list[:train size]))
           test set = tf.data.Dataset.from tensor slices((image paths[test size:], label list[test size:]))
          The training dataset size is 17915
          The testing dataset size is 1990
In [146...
           #autotuning train dataset
           train set = (train set
               .map(load data, num parallel calls=tf.data.AUTOTUNE)
               .batch(64)
               .prefetch(tf.data.AUTOTUNE)
```

```
In [147...
           #autotuining test dataset
           test_set = (test_set
               .map(load_data, num_parallel_calls=tf.data.AUTOTUNE)
               .batch(64)
               .prefetch(tf.data.AUTOTUNE)
In [148...
           # building cnn layers
           cnn model = models.Sequential([
               layers.Conv2D(filters=30, kernel size=(3, 3), activation='relu', input shape=(150, 150, 3), padding = 'same'),
               layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),
               layers.Conv2D(filters=64, kernel size=(3, 3), activation='relu', padding = 'same'),
               layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),
               layers.Flatten(),
               layers.Dense(64, activation='relu'),
               layers.Dense(3, activation='softmax')
           ])
In [149...
           # view the summary of the cnn model
           cnn model.summary()
          Model: "sequential_3"
```

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None,	150, 150, 30)	840
max_pooling2d_7 (MaxPooling2	(None,	75, 75, 30)	0
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None,	75, 75, 64)	17344
max_pooling2d_8 (MaxPooling2	(None,	37, 37, 64)	0
flatten_3 (Flatten)	(None,	87616)	0
dense_6 (Dense)	(None,	64)	5607488
dense_7 (Dense)	(None,	3)	195
T 1 1 5 625 067	======		

Total params: 5,625,867

Trainable params: 5,625,867 Non-trainable params: 0

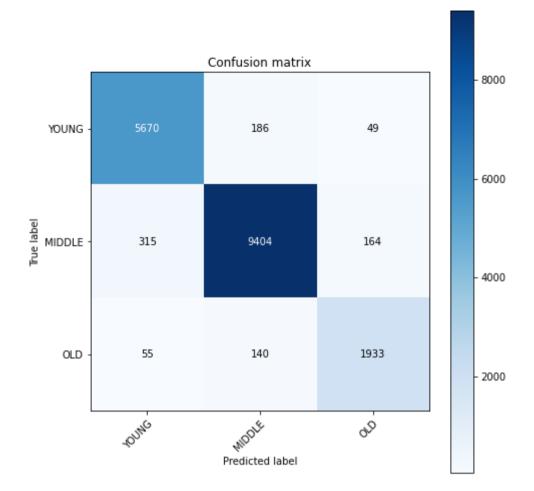
```
In [174...
  # compile the model
  cnn model.compile(optimizer='adam',
      loss='sparse categorical crossentropy',
      metrics=['accuracy'])
In [175...
  # fit the model
  cnn model.fit(train set, epochs=20, validation data=test set)
  #as we didn't performed data augmentation so we used 20 epochs
  Epoch 1/20
  71
  Epoch 2/20
  Epoch 3/20
  69
  Epoch 4/20
  09
  Epoch 5/20
  Epoch 6/20
  Epoch 7/20
  66
  Epoch 8/20
  10
  Epoch 9/20
  62
  Epoch 10/20
```

```
27
  Epoch 11/20
  Epoch 12/20
  47
  Epoch 13/20
  74
  Epoch 14/20
  Epoch 15/20
  55
  Epoch 16/20
  51
  Epoch 17/20
  14
  Epoch 18/20
  93
  Epoch 19/20
  24
  Epoch 20/20
  93
  <keras.callbacks.History at 0x7c037c0a03d0>
Out[175...
In [176...
  #evaluating training set
  cnn model.evaluate(train set)
  [0.0603117011487484, 0.9813005924224854]
Out[176...
In [177...
  # test accuracy
  cnn model.evaluate(test set)
```

```
[0.40782010555267334, 0.9492632150650024]
Out[177...
In [178...
          #test set predictions
          test pred = cnn model.predict(test set)
          test pred
         array([[1.00e+00, 2.00e-16, 6.65e-26],
Out[178...
                [1.00e+00, 4.52e-04, 6.27e-07],
                [4.98e-09, 1.00e+00, 2.04e-10],
                . . . ,
                [6.09e-01, 3.91e-01, 8.88e-15],
                [9.83e-01, 1.75e-02, 2.70e-16],
                [1.95e-04, 9.84e-01, 1.57e-02]], dtype=float32)
In [179...
          v labels = [np.argmax(item) for item in test_pred] #extract the predicted label for each
          print("Test Predictions response sample:",v labels[:10])
          test response = response list[test size:]
          print("Test True response sample:", test response[:10])
          #checking for first 10 samples
         Test Predictions response sample: [0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1]
         Test True response sample: [0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1]
In [181...
          # funtion to plot confusion matrix to check the accuracy of each class value
          def plot confusion matrix(y true, y pred, classes,
                                   title=None,
                                   cmap=plt.cm.Blues):
              # Compute confusion matrix
              cm = confusion matrix(y true, y pred)
              fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(7,7))
              im = ax.imshow(cm, interpolation='nearest', cmap=cmap)
              ax.figure.colorbar(im, ax=ax)
              # show all ticks
              ax.set(xticks=np.arange(cm.shape[1]),
                     yticks=np.arange(cm.shape[0]),
                     # label them with the respective list entries
```

```
xticklabels=classes, yticklabels=classes,
           title=title,
           ylabel='True label',
           xlabel='Predicted label')
    # Rotate the tick labels and set their alignment.
    plt.setp(ax.get xticklabels(), rotation=45, ha="right",
             rotation mode="anchor")
    # Loop over data dimensions and create text annotations.
    fmt = 'd'
    thresh = cm.max() / 2.
    for i in range(cm.shape[0]):
       for j in range(cm.shape[1]):
            ax.text(j, i, format(cm[i, j], fmt),
                    ha="center", va="center",
                    color="white" if cm[i, j] > thresh else "black")
    fig.tight layout()
    return ax
np.set printoptions(precision=2)
# plotting confusion matrix
plot confusion matrix(y labels, test response, classes=class names,
                     title='Confusion matrix')
```

Out[181... <AxesSubplot:title={'center':'Confusion matrix'}, xlabel='Predicted label', ylabel='True label'>



```
# accuracy of our model print("Accuracy of CNN Model is: %0.3f percentage" % (metrics.accuracy_score(test_response, y_labels)*100))
```

Accuracy of CNN Model is: 94.926 percentage

```
#Finding the values from our new test dataset

# built the list of image paths and list of respective responses of the images

PATH = "Test"

image_paths_1 = []

for path in os.listdir(PATH):
```

```
image paths 1.append(PATH+"/"+path)
           print(len(image paths 1))
          10
In [184...
           import cv2
           #preprocessing for our new dataset
           def preprocess image(image paths 1):
               image = cv2.imread(image paths 1)
               image = cv2.resize(image, (150,150))
               return image
 In [ ]:
           res=[]
           file=[]
           for image path in image_paths_1:
               image = preprocess_image(image_path)
               image = np.expand dims(image, axis=0)
               # Get the predictions
               predictions = cnn model.predict(image)
               y labels 1 = [np.argmax(item) for item in predictions]
               label mapping = {0: 'YOUNG', 1: 'MIDDLE', 2: 'OLD'}
               y labels 1 = [label mapping[label] for label in y labels 1]
               file.append(os.path.basename(image path))
               res.append(''.join(y labels 1))
In [190...
           #creating dataframe
           results df = pd.DataFrame({"Image": file, "Class": res})
In [191...
           #final result
           results df
Out[191...
               Image
                        Class
          0 26526.jpg MIDDLE
          1 26528.jpg MIDDLE
          2 26527.jpg MIDDLE
          3 26524.jpg YOUNG
```

	Image	Class
4	26523.jpg	MIDDLE
5	26505.jpg	MIDDLE
6	26521.jpg	MIDDLE
7	26492.jpg	MIDDLE
8	26530.jpg	MIDDLE
9	26483.jpg	YOUNG