

UAS PMPM GoogleNet

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- Keras
- Cabai (Rawit, Keriting, Hijau)
- MobileNet

```
import tensorflow as tf
import cv2
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

data_dir = r"C:\Pembelajaran Mesin dan Pembelajaran Mendalam\UAS\train_data"

data = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(data_dir, seed =
123, image_size=(180, 180), batch_size=16)
print(data.class_names)

class_names = data.class_names

img_size = 180
batch = 32
validation_split = 0.1
dataset = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
    data_dir,
    seed=123,
    image_size=(img_size, img_size),
    batch_size=batch,
)
total_count = len(dataset)
val_count = int(total_count * validation_split)
train_count = total_count - val_count

print("Total Images:", total_count)
print("Train Images:", train_count)
print("Validation Images:", val_count)

train_ds = dataset.take(train_count)
val_ds = dataset.skip(train_count)

Found 300 files belonging to 3 classes.

['Hijau', 'Keriting', 'Rawit']
Found 300 files belonging to 3 classes.
Total Images: 10
```

```
Train Images: 9
Validation Images: 1

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

i = 0
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))

for images, labels in train_ds.take(1):
    for i in range(9):
        plt.subplot(3,3, i+1)
        plt.imshow(images[i].numpy().astype('uint8'))
        plt.title(class_names[labels[i]])
        plt.axis('off')
```



```
for images, labels in train_ds.take(1):
    images_array = np.array(images)
    print(images_array.shape)

(32, 180, 180, 3)

from tensorflow.keras import layers
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential, load_model

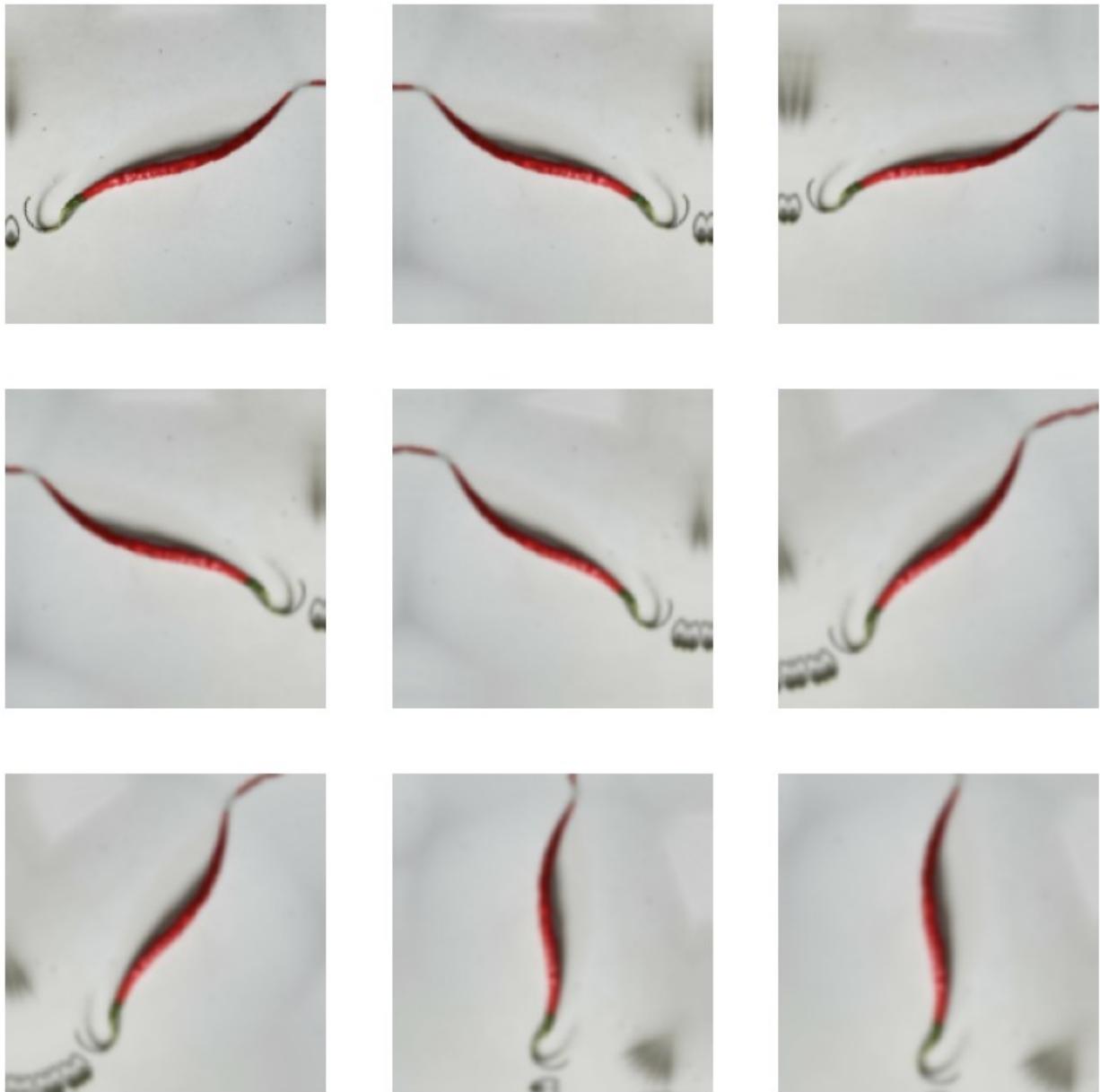
Tuner = tf.data.AUTOTUNE
train_ds = train_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer_size =
Tuner)
```

```
val_ds = val_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer_size = Tuner)

data_augmentation = Sequential([
    layers.RandomFlip("horizontal", input_shape = (img_size, img_size,
3)),
    layers.RandomRotation(0.1),
    layers.RandomZoom(0.1)
])

i = 0
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
for images, labels in train_ds.take(69):
    for i in range(9):
        images = data_augmentation(images)
        plt.subplot(3,3, i+1)
        plt.imshow(images[0].numpy().astype('uint8'))
        plt.axis('off')

c:\ProgramData\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\keras\src\layers\
preprocessing\tf_data_layer.py:19: UserWarning: Do not pass an
`input_shape`/`input_dim` argument to a layer. When using Sequential
models, prefer using an `Input(shape)` object as the first layer in
the model instead.
    super().__init__(**kwargs)
```



```
import tensorflow as tf
import keras

import keras._tf_keras.keras.backend as K
from keras._tf_keras.keras.models import Model
from keras._tf_keras.keras.layers import Input, Dense, Conv2D
from keras._tf_keras.keras.layers import Flatten, MaxPool2D, AvgPool2D
from keras._tf_keras.keras.layers import Concatenate, Dropout

from keras._tf_keras.keras.models import load_model

#membuat model from scratch
```

```

def googlenet(input_shape, n_classes):

    def inception_block(x, f):
        t1 = Conv2D(f[0], 1, activation='relu')(x)

        t2 = Conv2D(f[1], 1, activation='relu')(x)
        t2 = Conv2D(f[2], 3, padding='same', activation='relu')(t2)

        t3 = Conv2D(f[3], 1, activation='relu')(x)
        t3 = Conv2D(f[4], 5, padding='same', activation='relu')(t3)

        t4 = MaxPool2D(3, 1, padding='same')(x)
        t4 = Conv2D(f[5], 1, activation='relu')(t4)

        output = Concatenate()([t1, t2, t3, t4])
        return output

    input = Input(input_shape)

    x = Conv2D(64, 7, strides=2, padding='same', activation='relu')(input)
    x = MaxPool2D(3, strides=2, padding='same')(x)

    x = Conv2D(64, 1, activation='relu')(x)
    x = Conv2D(192, 3, padding='same', activation='relu')(x)
    x = MaxPool2D(3, strides=2)(x)

    x = inception_block(x, [64, 96, 128, 16, 32, 32])
    x = inception_block(x, [128, 128, 192, 32, 96, 64])
    x = MaxPool2D(3, strides=2, padding='same')(x)

    x = inception_block(x, [192, 96, 208, 16, 48, 64])
    x = inception_block(x, [160, 112, 224, 24, 64, 64])
    x = inception_block(x, [128, 128, 256, 24, 64, 64])
    x = inception_block(x, [112, 144, 288, 32, 64, 64])
    x = inception_block(x, [256, 160, 320, 32, 128, 128])
    x = MaxPool2D(3, strides=2, padding='same')(x)

    x = inception_block(x, [256, 160, 320, 32, 128, 128])
    x = inception_block(x, [384, 192, 384, 48, 128, 128])

    x = AvgPool2D(3, strides=1)(x)
    x = Dropout(0.4)(x)

    x = Flatten()(x)
    output = Dense(n_classes, activation='softmax')(x)

    model = Model(input, output)
    return model

```

```
input_shape = 180, 180, 3
n_classes = 3

K.clear_session()

model = googlenet(input_shape, n_classes)
model.summary()
```

Model: "functional"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
input_layer (InputLayer)	(None, 180, 180, 3)	0	-
conv2d (Conv2D) input_layer[0][0]	(None, 90, 90, 64)	9,472	
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 45, 45, 64)	0	conv2d[0][0]
conv2d_1 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d[0]...	(None, 45, 45, 64)	4,160	
conv2d_2 (Conv2D) [0]	(None, 45, 45, 192)	110,784	conv2d_1[0]
max_pooling2d_1 [0] (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 22, 22, 192)	0	conv2d_2[0]

conv2d_4 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d_1[...]	(None, 22, 22, 96)		18,528	
conv2d_6 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d_1[...]	(None, 22, 22, 16)		3,088	
max_pooling2d_2 max_pooling2d_1[...] (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 22, 22, 192)		0	
conv2d_3 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d_1[...]	(None, 22, 22, 64)		12,352	
conv2d_5 (Conv2D) [0]	(None, 22, 22, 128)		110,720	conv2d_4[0]
conv2d_7 (Conv2D) [0]	(None, 22, 22, 32)		12,832	conv2d_6[0]
conv2d_8 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d_2[...]	(None, 22, 22, 32)		6,176	
concatenate [0], (Concatenate) [0],	(None, 22, 22, 256)		0	conv2d_3[0]
				conv2d_5[0]

[0],						conv2d_7[0]
[0]						conv2d_8[0]
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 22, 22,		32,896			
concatenate[0][0]	128)					
conv2d_12 (Conv2D)	(None, 22, 22,		8,224			
concatenate[0][0]	32)					
max_pooling2d_3	(None, 22, 22,		0			
concatenate[0][0]	(MaxPooling2D)	256)				
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 22, 22,		32,896			
concatenate[0][0]	128)					
conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None, 22, 22,		221,376		conv2d_10[0]	
[0]	192)					
conv2d_13 (Conv2D)	(None, 22, 22,		76,896		conv2d_12[0]	
[0]	96)					
conv2d_14 (Conv2D)	(None, 22, 22,		16,448			
max_pooling2d_3[...]	64)					
concatenate_1	(None, 22, 22,		0		conv2d_9[0]	

[0],				
(Concatenate)	480)			conv2d_11[0]
[0],				conv2d_13[0]
[0],				conv2d_14[0]
[0]				
max_pooling2d_4 (None, 11, 11, 0				
concatenate_1[0]...				
(MaxPooling2D) 480)				
conv2d_16 (Conv2D) (None, 11, 11, 46,176				
max_pooling2d_4[...				
96)				
conv2d_18 (Conv2D) (None, 11, 11, 7,696				
max_pooling2d_4[...				
16)				
max_pooling2d_5 (None, 11, 11, 0				
max_pooling2d_4[...				
(MaxPooling2D) 480)				
conv2d_15 (Conv2D) (None, 11, 11, 92,352				
max_pooling2d_4[...				
192)				
conv2d_17 (Conv2D) (None, 11, 11, 179,920 conv2d_16[0]				
[0]				
208)				
conv2d_19 (Conv2D) (None, 11, 11, 19,248 conv2d_18[0]				
[0]				
48)				

conv2d_20 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 30,784		
max_pooling2d_5[...]	64)		
concatenate_2 [0],	(Concatenate) 512)	0 conv2d_15[0]	
[0],			conv2d_17[0]
[0],			conv2d_19[0]
[0]			conv2d_20[0]
conv2d_22 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 57,456		
concatenate_2[0]...]	112)		
conv2d_24 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 12,312		
concatenate_2[0]...]	24)		
max_pooling2d_6	(None, 11, 11, 0		
concatenate_2[0]...]	(MaxPooling2D) 512)		
conv2d_21 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 82,080		
concatenate_2[0]...]	160)		
conv2d_23 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 226,016 conv2d_22[0]		
[0]	224)		
conv2d_25 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 38,464 conv2d_24[0]		

[0]			64)			
conv2d_26 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11,		32,832			
max_pooling2d_6[...]	64)					
concatenate_3 [0],	(None, 11, 11,		0 conv2d_21[0]			
(Concatenate)	512)					
[0],						
[0],						
[0]						
conv2d_28 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11,		65,664			
concatenate_3[0]...	128)					
conv2d_30 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11,		12,312			
concatenate_3[0]...	24)					
max_pooling2d_7	(None, 11, 11,		0			
concatenate_3[0]...	(MaxPooling2D)	512)				
conv2d_27 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11,		65,664			
concatenate_3[0]...	128)					
conv2d_29 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11,		295,168 conv2d_28[0]			
[0]	256)					

[0]	conv2d_31 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 64)	38,464	conv2d_30[0]
max_pooling2d_7[...]	conv2d_32 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 64)	32,832	
[0], (Concatenate)	concatenate_4	(None, 11, 11, 512)	0	conv2d_27[0]
[0], [0]				conv2d_29[0]
[0]				conv2d_31[0]
[0]				conv2d_32[0]
concatenate_4[0]...]	conv2d_34 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 144)	73,872	
concatenate_4[0]...]	conv2d_36 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 32)	16,416	
concatenate_4[0]...]	max_pooling2d_8 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 11, 11, 512)	0	
concatenate_4[0]...]	conv2d_33 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 112)	57,456	
	conv2d_35 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 373,536)		conv2d_34[0]

[0]			288)			
	conv2d_37 (Conv2D)		(None, 11, 11,	51,264	conv2d_36[0]	
[0]			64)			
	conv2d_38 (Conv2D)		(None, 11, 11,	32,832		
max_pooling2d_8[...			64)			
	concatenate_5		(None, 11, 11,	0	conv2d_33[0]	
[0],			528)			
	(Concatenate)				conv2d_35[0]	
[0],					conv2d_37[0]	
					conv2d_38[0]	
[0]						
	conv2d_40 (Conv2D)		(None, 11, 11,	84,640		
concatenate_5[0]...			160)			
	conv2d_42 (Conv2D)		(None, 11, 11,	16,928		
concatenate_5[0]...			32)			
	max_pooling2d_9		(None, 11, 11,	0		
concatenate_5[0]...			528)			
	(MaxPooling2D)					
	conv2d_39 (Conv2D)		(None, 11, 11,	135,424		
concatenate_5[0]...			256)			

[0]	conv2d_41 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 320)	461,120	conv2d_40[0]
[0]	conv2d_43 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 128)	102,528	conv2d_42[0]
[...]	conv2d_44 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d_9[...]	(None, 11, 11, 128)	67,712	
[0],	concatenate_6 (Concatenate)	(None, 11, 11, 832)	0	conv2d_39[0]
[0],				conv2d_41[0]
[0],				conv2d_43[0]
[0]				conv2d_44[0]
[0]	max_pooling2d_10 concatenate_6[0]... (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 6, 6, 832)	0	
[0]	conv2d_46 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d_10... (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 160)	133,280	
[0]	conv2d_48 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d_10... (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 32)	26,656	
[0]	max_pooling2d_11 max_pooling2d_10... (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 6, 6, 832)	0	

conv2d_45 (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 256)	213,248	
max_pooling2d_10...			
conv2d_47 (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 320)	461,120	conv2d_46[0]
[0]			
conv2d_49 (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 128)	102,528	conv2d_48[0]
[0]			
conv2d_50 (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 128)	106,624	
max_pooling2d_11...			
concatenate_7	(None, 6, 6, 832)	0	conv2d_45[0]
[0],			
(Concatenate)			conv2d_47[0]
[0],			
			conv2d_49[0]
[0],			
			conv2d_50[0]
[0]			
conv2d_52 (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 192)	159,936	
concatenate_7[0]...			
conv2d_54 (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 48)	39,984	
concatenate_7[0]...			
max_pooling2d_12	(None, 6, 6, 832)	0	
concatenate_7[0]...			
(MaxPooling2D)			
conv2d_51 (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 384)	319,872	
concatenate_7[0]...			
conv2d_53 (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 384)	663,936	conv2d_52[0]
[0]			

conv2d_55 (Conv2D) [0]	(None, 6, 6, 128)	153,728	conv2d_54[0]
conv2d_56 (Conv2D) max_pooling2d_12...	(None, 6, 6, 128)	106,624	
concatenate_8 [0], (Concatenate) [0],	(None, 6, 6, 1024)	0	conv2d_51[0]
[0],			conv2d_53[0]
[0],			conv2d_55[0]
[0]			conv2d_56[0]
average_pooling2d concatenate_8[0]... (AveragePooling2D)	(None, 4, 4, 1024)	0	
dropout (Dropout) average_pooling2... [0]	(None, 4, 4, 1024)	0	
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 16384)	0	dropout[0][0]
dense (Dense)	(None, 3)	49,155	flatten[0][0]

Total params: 6,022,707 (22.97 MB)

Trainable params: 6,022,707 (22.97 MB)

Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)

```
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
```

```
model.compile(
    optimizer=Adam(),
```

```
        loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
        metrics=['accuracy']
    )

early_stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_accuracy',
                               patience=5,
                               mode='max')

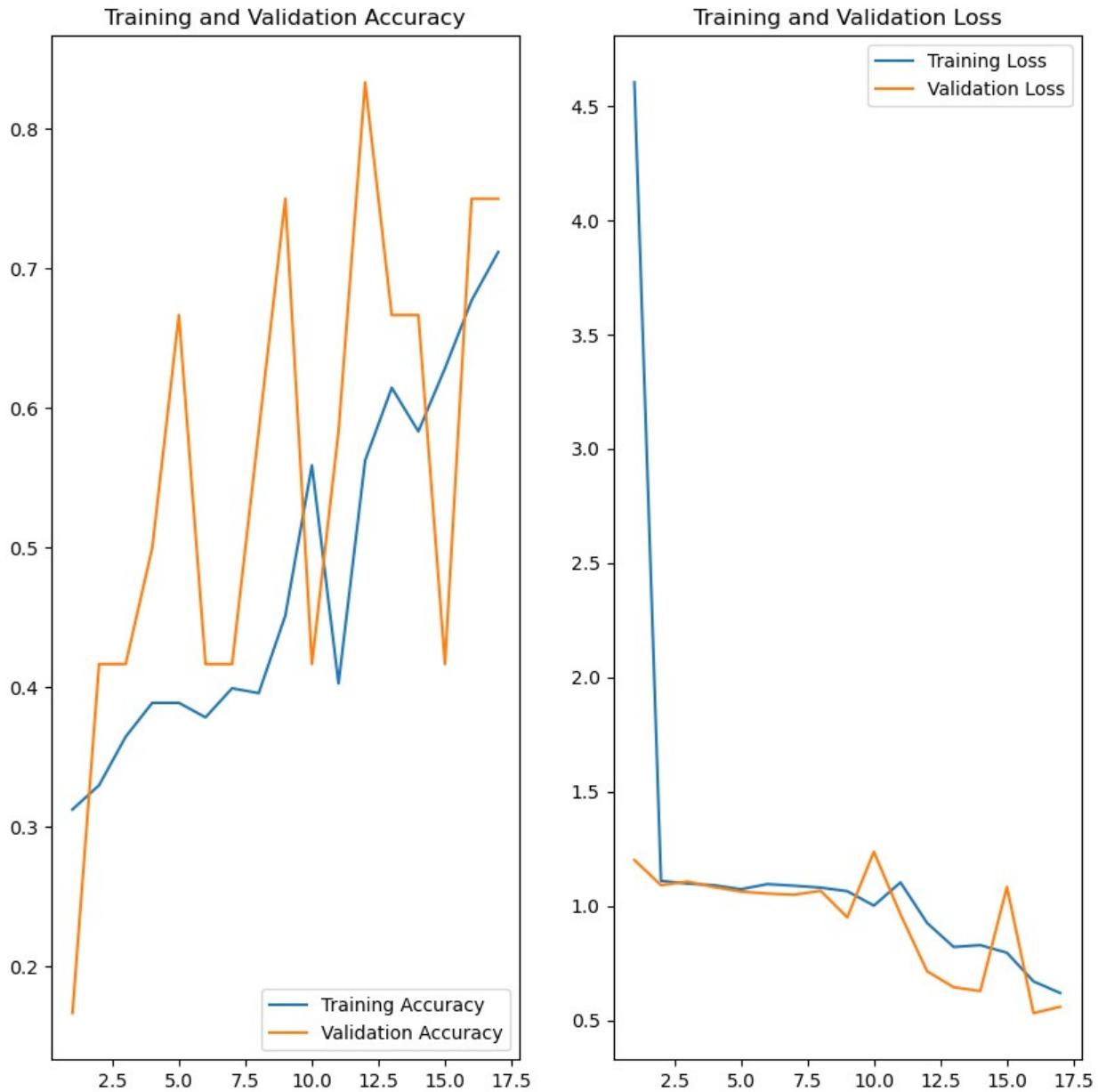
history= model.fit(train_ds,
                    epochs=30,
                    validation_data=val_ds,
                    callbacks=[early_stopping])

Epoch 1/30
9/9 ━━━━━━━━━━ 17s 448ms/step - accuracy: 0.3010 - loss:
7.1376 - val_accuracy: 0.1667 - val_loss: 1.2006
Epoch 2/30
9/9 ━━━━━━━━ 3s 311ms/step - accuracy: 0.3429 - loss:
1.1122 - val_accuracy: 0.4167 - val_loss: 1.0901
Epoch 3/30
9/9 ━━━━━━ 3s 318ms/step - accuracy: 0.3261 - loss:
1.0981 - val_accuracy: 0.4167 - val_loss: 1.1060
Epoch 4/30
9/9 ━━━━ 3s 318ms/step - accuracy: 0.3833 - loss:
1.0955 - val_accuracy: 0.5000 - val_loss: 1.0817
Epoch 5/30
9/9 ━━━━ 3s 324ms/step - accuracy: 0.4019 - loss:
1.0733 - val_accuracy: 0.6667 - val_loss: 1.0625
Epoch 6/30
9/9 ━━━━ 3s 343ms/step - accuracy: 0.3582 - loss:
1.0941 - val_accuracy: 0.4167 - val_loss: 1.0536
Epoch 7/30
9/9 ━━━━ 3s 341ms/step - accuracy: 0.3876 - loss:
1.0892 - val_accuracy: 0.4167 - val_loss: 1.0485
Epoch 8/30
9/9 ━━━━ 3s 345ms/step - accuracy: 0.3950 - loss:
1.0828 - val_accuracy: 0.5833 - val_loss: 1.0657
Epoch 9/30
9/9 ━━━━ 4s 450ms/step - accuracy: 0.4322 - loss:
1.0707 - val_accuracy: 0.7500 - val_loss: 0.9494
Epoch 10/30
9/9 ━━━━ 4s 457ms/step - accuracy: 0.5452 - loss:
1.0371 - val_accuracy: 0.4167 - val_loss: 1.2364
Epoch 11/30
9/9 ━━━━ 4s 457ms/step - accuracy: 0.3856 - loss:
1.1730 - val_accuracy: 0.5833 - val_loss: 0.9627
Epoch 12/30
9/9 ━━━━ 4s 453ms/step - accuracy: 0.5800 - loss:
0.9144 - val_accuracy: 0.8333 - val_loss: 0.7136
Epoch 13/30
```

```
9/9 ━━━━━━━━━━ 4s 466ms/step - accuracy: 0.5946 - loss:  
0.8362 - val_accuracy: 0.6667 - val_loss: 0.6437  
Epoch 14/30  
9/9 ━━━━━━━━━━ 4s 452ms/step - accuracy: 0.6180 - loss:  
0.8131 - val_accuracy: 0.6667 - val_loss: 0.6268  
Epoch 15/30  
9/9 ━━━━━━━━━━ 4s 452ms/step - accuracy: 0.6496 - loss:  
0.7223 - val_accuracy: 0.4167 - val_loss: 1.0827  
Epoch 16/30  
9/9 ━━━━━━━━━━ 4s 448ms/step - accuracy: 0.6867 - loss:  
0.6895 - val_accuracy: 0.7500 - val_loss: 0.5305  
Epoch 17/30  
9/9 ━━━━━━━━━━ 4s 463ms/step - accuracy: 0.7507 - loss:  
0.5507 - val_accuracy: 0.7500 - val_loss: 0.5579

#buat plot dengan menggunakan history supaya jumlahnya sesuai epoch  
yang dilakukan  
ephocs_range = range(1, len(history.history['loss']) + 1)  
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))  
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)  
plt.plot(ephocs_range, history.history['accuracy'], label='Training  
Accuracy')  
plt.plot(ephocs_range, history.history['val_accuracy'],  
label='Validation Accuracy')  
plt.legend(loc='lower right')  
plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')

plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)  
plt.plot(ephocs_range, history.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')  
plt.plot(ephocs_range, history.history['val_loss'], label='Validation  
Loss')  
plt.legend(loc='upper right')  
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')  
plt.show()
```



```
model.save('gugelnet.h5')
```

WARNING:absl:You are saving your model as an HDF5 file via `model.save()` or `keras.saving.save_model(model)`. This file format is considered legacy. We recommend using instead the native Keras format, e.g. `model.save('my_model.keras')` or `keras.saving.save_model(model, 'my_model.keras')`.

```
import os
import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
from PIL import Image
```

```

# Load model Anda
model = load_model(r'./gugelnet.h5') # Path ke model Anda
class_names = ['Cabe Hijau', 'Cabe Keriting', 'Cabe Rawit']

def classify_images(image_path):
    # Load dan preprocess gambar
    input_image = tf.keras.utils.load_img(image_path,
target_size=(180, 180))
    input_image_array = tf.keras.utils.img_to_array(input_image)
    input_image_exp_dim = tf.expand_dims(input_image_array, 0) # Tambah dimensi batch

    # Prediksi
    predictions = model.predict(input_image_exp_dim)
    result = tf.nn.softmax(predictions[0])
    class_idx = np.argmax(result)
    confidence = np.max(result) * 100

    return class_names[class_idx], confidence

def classify_all_images(folder_path, save_results=True):
    results = [] # Untuk menyimpan hasil prediksi
    for category in os.listdir(folder_path): # Iterasi kategori (Hijau, Keriting, Rawit)
        category_path = os.path.join(folder_path, category)
        if os.path.isdir(category_path): # Pastikan folder
            for filename in os.listdir(category_path): # Iterasi file gambar
                if filename.endswith('.jpg', '.jpeg', '.png')): # Filter hanya gambar
                    image_path = os.path.join(category_path, filename)
                    predicted_class, confidence =
classify_images(image_path)

                    # Simpan hasil
                    results.append({
                        'filename': filename,
                        'category': category,
                        'predicted_class': predicted_class,
                        'confidence': confidence
                    })

                    # Print hasil untuk setiap gambar
                    print(f"File: {filename} | Asli: {category} | Prediksi: {predicted_class} | Confidence: {confidence:.2f}%")

    if save_results:
        # Simpan hasil prediksi ke file CSV
        import csv

```

```
        with open('classification_results.csv', 'w', newline='') as csvfile:
            fieldnames = ['filename', 'category', 'predicted_class',
'confidence']
            writer = csv.DictWriter(csvfile, fieldnames=fieldnames)
            writer.writeheader()
            writer.writerows(results)
            print("\nHasil klasifikasi disimpan di
'classification_results.csv'.")
```

```
    return results
```

```
# Jalankan fungsi untuk folder test_data
test_data_folder = r'./test_data'
results = classify_all_images(test_data_folder)

WARNING:absl:Compiled the loaded model, but the compiled metrics have
yet to be built. `model.compile_metrics` will be empty until you train
or evaluate the model.
```

```
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 479ms/step
File: Hijau (103).jpg | Asli: Hijau | Prediksi: Cabe Hijau |
Confidence: 56.15%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 31ms/step
File: Hijau (106).jpg | Asli: Hijau | Prediksi: Cabe Hijau |
Confidence: 56.47%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 27ms/step
File: Hijau (107).jpg | Asli: Hijau | Prediksi: Cabe Hijau |
Confidence: 54.87%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 38ms/step
File: Hijau (108).jpg | Asli: Hijau | Prediksi: Cabe Hijau |
Confidence: 57.57%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 24ms/step
File: Hijau (109).jpg | Asli: Hijau | Prediksi: Cabe Hijau |
Confidence: 57.60%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 27ms/step
File: Hijau (110).jpg | Asli: Hijau | Prediksi: Cabe Keriting |
Confidence: 43.59%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 25ms/step
File: Hijau (111).jpg | Asli: Hijau | Prediksi: Cabe Hijau |
Confidence: 57.60%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 31ms/step
File: Hijau (112).jpg | Asli: Hijau | Prediksi: Cabe Hijau |
Confidence: 50.44%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 35ms/step
File: Hijau (113).jpg | Asli: Hijau | Prediksi: Cabe Hijau |
Confidence: 57.57%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 25ms/step
File: Hijau (114).jpg | Asli: Hijau | Prediksi: Cabe Hijau |
Confidence: 57.55%
```

```
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 28ms/step
File: Hijau (115).jpg | Asli: Hijau | Prediksi: Cabe Hijau |
Confidence: 57.28%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 29ms/step
File: Hijau (116).jpg | Asli: Hijau | Prediksi: Cabe Hijau |
Confidence: 44.37%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 30ms/step
File: Hijau (118).jpg | Asli: Hijau | Prediksi: Cabe Hijau |
Confidence: 57.14%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 29ms/step
File: Hijau (119).jpg | Asli: Hijau | Prediksi: Cabe Hijau |
Confidence: 57.45%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 30ms/step
File: Hijau (120).jpg | Asli: Hijau | Prediksi: Cabe Keriting |
Confidence: 38.84%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 28ms/step
File: Hijau (121).jpg | Asli: Hijau | Prediksi: Cabe Hijau |
Confidence: 47.18%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 27ms/step
File: Hijau (124).jpg | Asli: Hijau | Prediksi: Cabe Hijau |
Confidence: 57.02%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 28ms/step
File: Hijau (125).jpg | Asli: Hijau | Prediksi: Cabe Hijau |
Confidence: 56.70%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 66ms/step
File: Hijau (126).jpg | Asli: Hijau | Prediksi: Cabe Hijau |
Confidence: 57.07%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 30ms/step
File: Keriting (101).jpg | Asli: Keriting | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 39.76%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 28ms/step
File: Keriting (102).jpg | Asli: Keriting | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 39.28%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 24ms/step
File: Keriting (103).jpg | Asli: Keriting | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 38.75%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 29ms/step
File: Keriting (104).jpg | Asli: Keriting | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 39.71%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 32ms/step
File: Keriting (105).jpg | Asli: Keriting | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 40.74%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 44ms/step
File: Keriting (106).jpg | Asli: Keriting | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 39.66%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 39ms/step
File: Keriting (107).jpg | Asli: Keriting | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 39.15%
1/1 ━━━━━━ 0s 28ms/step
```

```
File: Keriting (108).jpg | Asli: Keriting | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 39.36%
1/1 _____ 0s 30ms/step
File: Keriting (109).jpg | Asli: Keriting | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 40.43%
1/1 _____ 0s 28ms/step
File: Keriting (110).jpg | Asli: Keriting | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 39.96%
1/1 _____ 0s 28ms/step
File: Keriting (111).jpg | Asli: Keriting | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 39.09%
1/1 _____ 0s 25ms/step
File: Keriting (112).jpg | Asli: Keriting | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 39.98%
1/1 _____ 0s 29ms/step
File: Keriting (113).jpg | Asli: Keriting | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 40.28%
1/1 _____ 0s 26ms/step
File: Keriting (114).jpg | Asli: Keriting | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 39.86%
1/1 _____ 0s 26ms/step
File: Keriting (115).jpg | Asli: Keriting | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 38.50%
1/1 _____ 0s 27ms/step
File: Keriting (116).jpg | Asli: Keriting | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 39.86%
1/1 _____ 0s 30ms/step
File: Keriting (117).jpg | Asli: Keriting | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 39.20%
1/1 _____ 0s 29ms/step
File: Keriting (118).jpg | Asli: Keriting | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 39.43%
1/1 _____ 0s 30ms/step
File: Keriting (120).jpg | Asli: Keriting | Prediksi: Cabe Hijau |
Confidence: 43.61%
1/1 _____ 0s 35ms/step
File: Rawit (131).jpg | Asli: Rawit | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 39.79%
1/1 _____ 0s 30ms/step
File: Rawit (132).jpg | Asli: Rawit | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 40.20%
1/1 _____ 0s 30ms/step
File: Rawit (133).jpg | Asli: Rawit | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 39.82%
1/1 _____ 0s 31ms/step
File: Rawit (134).jpg | Asli: Rawit | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 40.29%
1/1 _____ 0s 28ms/step
File: Rawit (135).jpg | Asli: Rawit | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
```

```
Confidence: 39.47%
1/1 ━━━━━━━━ 0s 42ms/step
File: Rawit (136).jpg | Asli: Rawit | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 40.21%
1/1 ━━━━━━━━ 0s 31ms/step
File: Rawit (137).jpg | Asli: Rawit | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 39.04%
1/1 ━━━━━━━━ 0s 26ms/step
File: Rawit (138).jpg | Asli: Rawit | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 39.02%
1/1 ━━━━━━━━ 0s 33ms/step
File: Rawit (139).jpg | Asli: Rawit | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 39.19%
1/1 ━━━━━━━━ 0s 35ms/step
File: Rawit (140).jpg | Asli: Rawit | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 38.81%
1/1 ━━━━━━━━ 0s 36ms/step
File: Rawit (141).jpg | Asli: Rawit | Prediksi: Cabe Rawit |
Confidence: 39.50%
```

Hasil klasifikasi disimpan di 'classification_results.csv'.

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

test_data = tf.keras.preprocessing.image_dataset_from_directory(
    r'test_data',
    labels='inferred',
    label_mode='categorical',
    batch_size=32,
    image_size=(180, 180)
)

y_pred = model.predict(test_data)
y_pred_class = tf.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)

true_labels = []
for _, labels in test_data:
    true_labels.extend(tf.argmax(labels, axis=1).numpy())
true_labels = tf.convert_to_tensor(true_labels)

conf_mat = tf.math.confusion_matrix(true_labels, y_pred_class,
num_classes=3)

accuracy = tf.reduce_sum(tf.linalg.diag_part(conf_mat)) /
tf.reduce_sum(conf_mat)

precision = tf.linalg.diag_part(conf_mat) / tf.reduce_sum(conf_mat,
```

```
axis=0)
recall = tf.linalg.diag_part(conf_mat) / tf.reduce_sum(conf_mat,
axis=1)

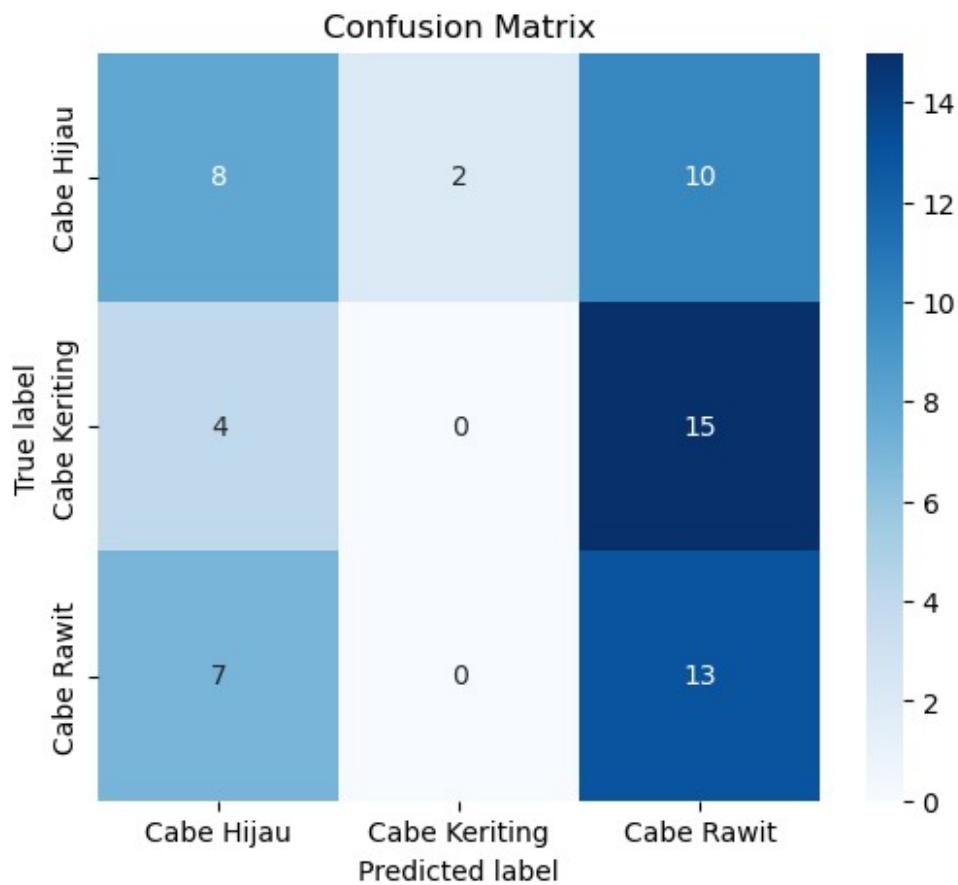
f1_score = 2 * (precision * recall) / (precision + recall)

plt.figure(figsize=(6, 5))
sns.heatmap(conf_mat.numpy(), annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues',
            xticklabels=["Cabe Hijau", "Cabe Keriting", "Cabe Rawit"],
            yticklabels=["Cabe Hijau", "Cabe Keriting", "Cabe Rawit"])
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.xlabel('Predicted label')
plt.ylabel('True label')
plt.show()

print("Confusion Matrix:\n", conf_mat.numpy())
print("Akurasi:", accuracy.numpy())
print("Presisi:", precision.numpy())
print("Recall:", recall.numpy())
print("F1 Score:", f1_score.numpy())
```

Found 59 files belonging to 3 classes.

2/2 ————— 2s 907ms/step



```
Confusion Matrix:  
[[ 8  2 10]  
 [ 4  0 15]  
 [ 7  0 13]]  
Akurasi: 0.3559322033898305  
Presisi: [0.42105263 0.          0.34210526]  
Recall: [0.4   0.      0.65]  
F1 Score: [0.41025641           nan 0.44827586]
```

UAS PMPM Alexnet

- Ri'an
- 220711842
- Keras
- Cabai (Rawit, Keriting, Hijau)
- Alexnet

```
#Import library
import os
import numpy as np

#Import library tensorflow dan modul keras yang diperlukan
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import layers
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import load_img,
ImageDataGenerator
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential, load_model
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Dense,
Dropout, Flatten

#Penjelasan
# layers digunakan untuk menambahkan lapisan ke dalam model
# load_img digunakan untuk memuat gambar
# ImageDataGenerator digunakan untuk melakukan augmentasi pada gambar
# Sequential digunakan untuk membuat model secara berurutan
# Conv2D digunakan untuk membuat lapisan konvolusi
# MaxPooling2D digunakan untuk melakukan pooling pada lapisan
konvolusi
# Dense digunakan untuk membuat lapisan fully connected
# Dropout digunakan untuk menghindari overfitting
# Flatten digunakan untuk membuat lapisan menjadi flat (rata) menjadi
vektor 1 dimensi

count = 0 #digunakan untuk menghitung jumlah gambar
dirs = os.listdir(r'D:\equalized\train_data')
for dir in dirs:
    files = list(os.listdir(r'D:\equalized\train_data/'+dir))
    print(dir + ' Folder has ' + str(len(files)) + ' Images')
    count = count + len(files)
print('Images Folder has ' + str(count) + ' Images')

Hijau Folder has 100 Images
Keriting Folder has 100 Images
Rawit Folder has 100 Images
Images Folder has 300 Images

# Parameter
base_dir = r'D:\equalized\train_data' #direktori folder dataset
img_size = 224 #mengubah ukuran gambar menjadi 180
```

```
batch = 32 #jumlah sample (gambar) yang akan diproses pada satu kali iterasi
validation_split = 0.1 #data pelatihan yang akan digunakan sebagai data validasi
```

- Memasukkan parameter yang telah di definisikan tadi untuk membuat dataset dari gambar di direktori

```
dataset = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
    base_dir, #path direktori, subfolder dianggap sebagai label
    seed=123, #untuk memastikan proses pemisahan data selalu konsisten
    (random_state)
    image_size=(img_size, img_size), #ukuran gambar diubah (resize)
    menjadi 180x180 pixel
    batch_size=batch, #jumlah gambar yang akan dikelompokkan
)

Found 300 files belonging to 3 classes.

#mendapatkan nama kelas dari dataset
class_names = dataset.class_names #dataset.class_names akan mengambil daftar nama kelas berdasarkan subfolder di dalam direktori
print("Class Names:", class_names)

Class Names: ['Hijau', 'Keriting', 'Rawit']

###Terdapat code yang hilang disini! lihat modul untuk menemukanya
menghitung jumlah gambar untuk train
total_count = len(dataset)
val_count = int(total_count * validation_split)
train_count = total_count - val_count

print("Total Images:", total_count)
print("Train Images:", train_count)
print("Validation Images:", val_count)

Total Images: 10
Train Images: 9
Validation Images: 1

###Terdapat code yang hilang disini! lihat modul untuk menemukanya
#Cell ini untuk membagi dataset bang

train_ds = dataset.take(train_count)
val_ds = dataset.skip(train_count)

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

i = 0
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10)) #membuat figure dengan ukuran 10x10 inch
untuk menampilkan gambar
```

###Terdapat code yang hilang disini! lihat modul untuk menemukanya

```
for images, labels in train_ds.take(1): #mengambil 1 batch pertama
dari train_ds
    for i in range(9):
        plt.subplot(3,3, i+1) #menyiapkan subplot dengan grid 3x3 dan
menempatkan gambar pada posisi i+1
        plt.imshow(images[i].numpy().astype('uint8')) #menampilkan
gambar dan mengonversi ke tipe uint8
        plt.title(class_names[labels[i]]) #menampilkan judul gambar
sesuai dengan nama kelas
        plt.axis('off') #menonaktifkan sumbu pada gambar agar tidak
terlihat
```



```

import numpy as np

# Tampilkan gambar dengan shape (32, 180, 180, 3)
for images, labels in train_ds.take(1):
    images_array = np.array(images)
    print(images_array.shape) # Output: (32, 180, 180, 3)
    #32: Jumlah gambar dalam batch.
    #180: Lebar gambar dalam piksel
    #180: Tinggi gambar dalam piksel
    #3: Jumlah channel gambar (RGB)

(32, 224, 224, 3)

```

```

#Mengatur AUTOTUNE untuk pemrosesan data otomatis oleh tensorflow
#AUTOTUNE digunakan untuk memungkinkan tensorflow mengoptimalkan
jumlah thread secara otomatis saat memproses data
AUTOTUNE = tf.data.AUTOTUNE

#mengoptimalkan dataset pelatihan (train_ds)
train_ds = train_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer_size =
AUTOTUNE)
#cache digunakan untuk menyimpan dataser di memori agar lebih cepat
diakses
#shuffle mengacak data dalam batch agar model tidak terlalu terlatih
pada urutan tertentu
#prefetch untuk menyiapkan data batch berikutnya secara otomatis

#mengoptimalkan dataset validasi (val_ds)
val_ds = val_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer_size = AUTOTUNE)

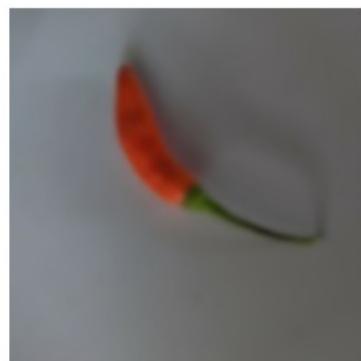
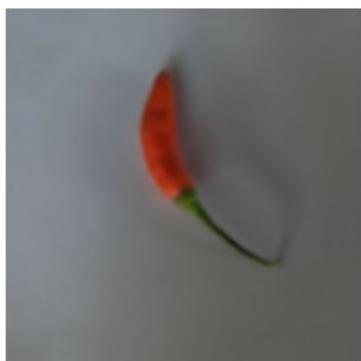
data_augmentation = Sequential([
    layers.RandomFlip("horizontal", input_shape =
(img_size,img_size,3)), #membalik gambar secara horizontal
    layers.RandomRotation(0.1), #merotasi gambar secara acak dalam
kisaran 0°-36° (0.1 * 360)
    layers.RandomZoom(0.1) #melakukan zoom in/zoom out secara acak
dengan rentang 10%
])

d:\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\keras\src\layers\preprocessing\
tf_data_layer.py:19: UserWarning: Do not pass an
`input_shape`/`input_dim` argument to a layer. When using Sequential
models, prefer using an `Input(shape)` object as the first layer in
the model instead.
super().__init__(**kwargs)

#sama seperti sebelumnya, code ini digunakan untuk menampilkan gambar
dari data_augmentation
i = 0
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))

for images, labels in train_ds.take(1):
    for i in range(9):
        images = data_augmentation(images)
        plt.subplot(3,3, i+1)
        plt.imshow(images[0].numpy().astype('uint8'))
        plt.axis('off')

```



```
from tensorflow.keras import layers, Sequential

def create_alexnet(input_shape, num_classes):
    model = Sequential([
        layers.Conv2D(96, kernel_size=(11, 11), strides=4,
activation='relu', input_shape=input_shape),
        layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(3, 3), strides=2),
        layers.Conv2D(256, kernel_size=(5, 5), activation='relu',
padding='same'),
        layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(3, 3), strides=2),
        layers.Conv2D(384, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu',
padding='same'),
```

```

        layers.Conv2D(384, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu',
padding='same'),
        layers.Conv2D(256, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu',
padding='same'),
        layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(3, 3), strides=2),
        layers.Flatten(),
        layers.Dense(4096, activation='relu'),
        layers.Dropout(0.5),
        layers.Dense(4096, activation='relu'),
        layers.Dropout(0.5),
        layers.Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax')
    ])
return model

# Contoh penggunaan
img_size = 224 # Misalnya
input_shape = (img_size, img_size, 3)
num_classes = len(class_names) # Jumlah kelas yang Anda miliki

alexnet_model = create_alexnet(input_shape, num_classes)

d:\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\keras\src\layers\convolutional\
base_conv.py:107: UserWarning: Do not pass an
`input_shape`/`input_dim` argument to a layer. When using Sequential
models, prefer using an `Input(shape)` object as the first layer in
the model instead.
    super().__init__(activity_regularizer=activity_regularizer,
**kwargs)

from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam #untuk mengoptimalkan
proses pelatihan model

#mengkompilasi model dengan optimizer, loss function, dan metrics
alexnet_model.compile(
    optimizer=Adam(learning_rate=1e-4), #menggunakan optimizer Adam
dengan learning rate 0.0001
    loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', #untuk klasifikasi multi-
kelas
    metrics=['accuracy'] #akurasi digunakan sebagai metrik evaluasi
)

#menampilkan ringkasan dari model
alexnet_model.summary()

Model: "sequential_5"

```

Layer (type)	Output Shape
Param #	

	conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 54, 54, 96)
34,944		
	max_pooling2d_6 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 26, 26, 96)
0		
	conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 256)
614,656		
	max_pooling2d_7 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 12, 12, 256)
0		
	conv2d_12 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 384)
885,120		
	conv2d_13 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 384)
1,327,488		
	conv2d_14 (Conv2D)	(None, 12, 12, 256)
884,992		
	max_pooling2d_8 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 5, 5, 256)
0		
	flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None, 6400)
0		
	dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 4096)
26,218,496		
	dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 4096)
0		
	dense_7 (Dense)	(None, 4096)
16,781,312		



Total params: 46,759,299 (178.37 MB)

Trainable params: 46,759,299 (178.37 MB)

Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)

#early stopping digunakan untuk menghentikan pelatihan lebih awal jika model tidak ada peningkatan

```
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
```

#Ada fungsi early stopping disini, jangan keskip tuan :D

```
early_stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_accuracy',
                               patience=3,
                               mode='max')
```

#melatih model menggunakan data latih dan validasi dengan early stopping

```
history= alexnet_model.fit(train_ds, #data pelatihan yang telah disiapkan
```

```
                    epochs=30, # jumlah maksimal epoch
                    validation_data=val_ds, #data validasi untuk mengevaluasi model pada setiap epoch
                    callbacks=[early_stopping]) #menambahkan early stopping ke dalam callback untuk pelatihan
```

Epoch 1/30

```
9/9 10s 826ms/step - accuracy: 0.3171 - loss: 12.6633 - val_accuracy: 0.4167 - val_loss: 1.6458
```

Epoch 2/30

```
9/9 8s 852ms/step - accuracy: 0.4081 - loss: 1.9028 - val_accuracy: 0.9167 - val_loss: 0.3998
```

Epoch 3/30

```
9/9 8s 896ms/step - accuracy: 0.6249 - loss: 0.8143 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.1700
```

Epoch 4/30

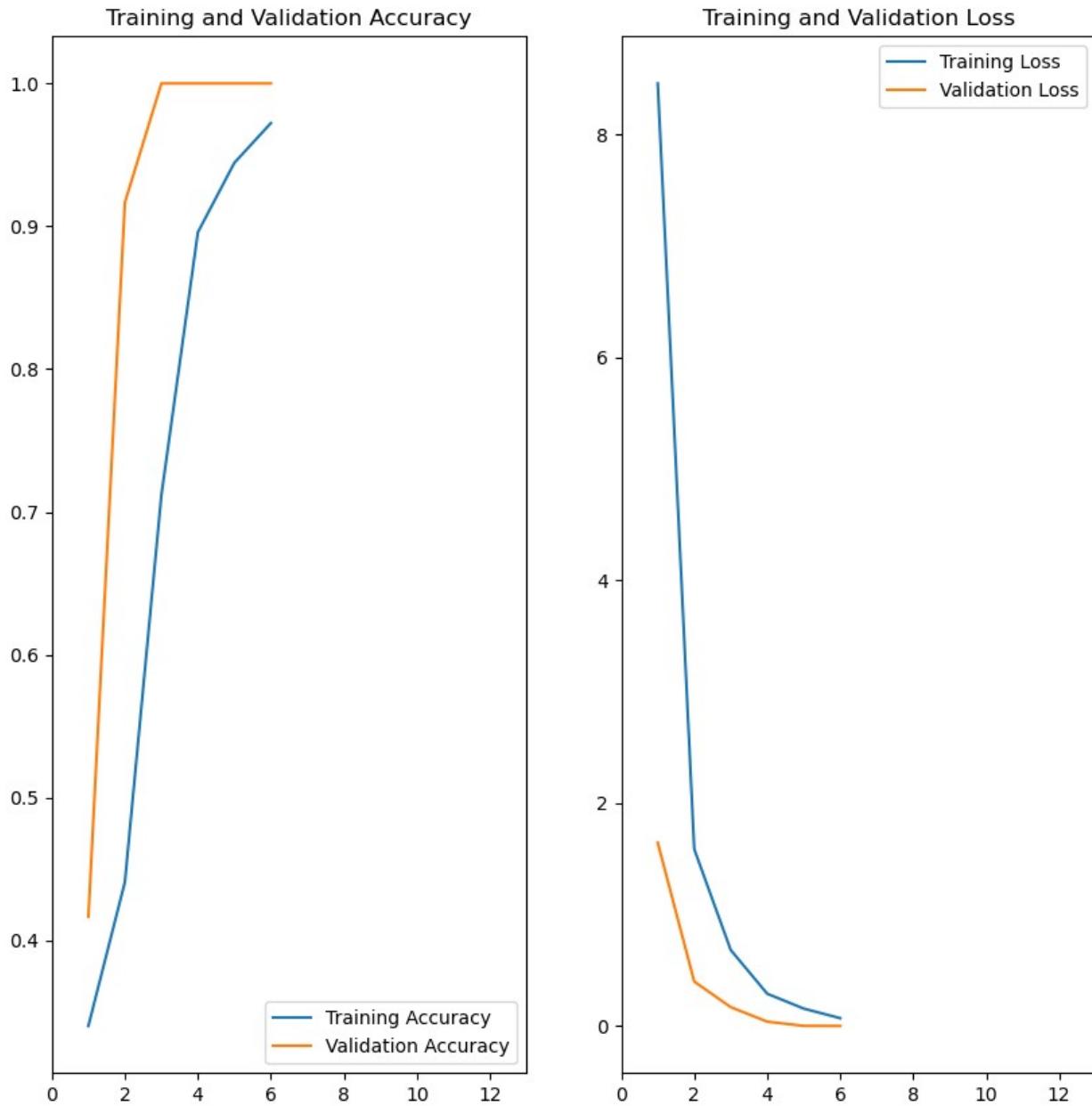
```
9/9 8s 885ms/step - accuracy: 0.8572 - loss: 0.3739 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0398
```

Epoch 5/30

```
9/9 8s 858ms/step - accuracy: 0.9284 - loss: 0.2062 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0021
```

Epoch 6/30

```
9/9 ━━━━━━━━━━ 8s 844ms/step - accuracy: 0.9763 - loss:  
0.0650 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0014  
#membuat range untuk epoch berdasarkan panjang data loss dari pelatihan  
ephocs_range = range(1, len(history.history['loss']) + 1)  
  
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10)) #membuat figure dengan ukuran 10x10 untuk menampilkan 2 grafik (Training and Validation Accuracy dan Loss)  
  
#grafik pertama (Training and Validation Accuracy)  
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1) #membuat subplot pertama dalam layout 1 baris dan 2 kolom  
plt.plot(ephocs_range, history.history['accuracy'], label='Training Accuracy') #plot akurasi pelatihan  
plt.plot(ephocs_range, history.history['val_accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy') #plot akurasi validasi  
plt.legend(loc='lower right') #membuat legenda (informasi elemen visual) di sudut kanan bawah  
plt.xlim(0, 13) #mengatur batas nilai pada sumbu x dari epoch 1 sampai 13  
plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy') #memberi judul grafik  
  
#grafik kedua (Training and Validation Loss)  
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)  
plt.plot(ephocs_range, history.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')  
plt.plot(ephocs_range, history.history['val_loss'], label='Validation Loss')  
plt.legend(loc='upper right')  
plt.xlim(0, 13)  
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')  
plt.show()
```



```
#menyimpan model yang telah dilatih
alexnet_model.save('model_alexnet.h5')
```

WARNING:absl:You are saving your model as an HDF5 file via
`model.save()` or `keras.saving.save_model(model)`. This file format
is considered legacy. We recommend using instead the native Keras
format, e.g. `model.save('my_model.keras')` or
`keras.saving.save_model(model, 'my_model.keras')`.

```
import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```

from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
from PIL import Image

#memuat model yang sudah dilatih
alexnet_model = load_model(r'D:\equalized\model_alexnet.h5') # Ganti
dengan path model Anda
class_names = ['Hijau', 'Keriting', 'Rawit'] #kelas yang ada pada
model

#fungsi untuk mengklasifikasikan gambar dan menyimpan gambar asli
def classify_images(image_path, save_path='predicted_image.jpg'):
    try:
        #memuat dan mempersiapkan gambar untuk prediksi
        input_image = tf.keras.utils.load_img(image_path,
target_size=(224, 224)) #membuat gambar dari path dan mnegubah
ukurannya menjadi 180x180 pixel
        input_image_array = tf.keras.utils.img_to_array(input_image)
#mengubah gambar jadi array numpy agar bisa di proses model
        input_image_exp_dim = tf.expand_dims(input_image_array, 0)
#menambahkan dimensi batch agar sesuai dengan input model

        #dimensi menjadi (1, 180, 180, 3)

        #melakukan prediksi
        predictions = alexnet_model.predict(input_image_exp_dim)
#melakukan prediksi pada gambar yang telah diproses
        result = tf.nn.softmax(predictions[0]) #menghitung hasil
prediksi menggunakan softmax untuk mendapatkan probabilitas tiap kelas
        class_idx = np.argmax(result) #menemukan indeks kelas dengan
probabilitas tertinggi
        confidence = np.max(result) * 100 #menghitung confidence dalam
persentase

        #menampilkan hasil prediksi dan confidence
        print(f"Prediksi: {class_names[class_idx]}") #menampilkan nama
kelas yang diprediksi
        print(f"Confidence: {confidence:.2f}%") #menampilkan nilai
confidence

        #menyimpan gambar asli tanpa teks
        input_image = Image.open(image_path) #membuka gambar yang ada
di path
        input_image.save(save_path) #menyimpan gambar asli ke dalam
path yang telah ditentukan

        return f"Prediksi: {class_names[class_idx]} dengan confidence
{confidence:.2f}%. Gambar asli disimpan di {save_path}."
    except Exception as e:
        return f"Terjadi kesalahan: {e}"

```

```

#contoh penggunaan fungsi
###Terdapat code yang hilang disini! lihat modul untuk menemukanya

WARNING:absl:Compiled the loaded model, but the compiled metrics have
yet to be built. `model.compile_metrics` will be empty until you train
or evaluate the model.

import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

#memuat model yang telah dilatih sebelumnya
alexnet_model = load_model(r'D:\equalized\model_alexnet.h5')#gunakan
path masing masing ya

#memuat data test yang sebenarnya
test_data = tf.keras.preprocessing.image_dataset_from_directory(
    r'test_data', #direktori data uji
    labels='inferred', #label otomatis dari subfolder yang ada
    label_mode='categorical', #menghasilkan label dalam bentuk one-
hot encoding
    batch_size=32, #ukuran batch untuk pemrosesan
    image_size=(224, 224) #ukuran gambar yang akan diproses
)

#prediksi model
y_pred = alexnet_model.predict(test_data)
y_pred_class = tf.argmax(y_pred, axis=1) #konversi ke kelas prediksi

#ekstrak label sebenarnya dari test_data dan konversi ke bentuk indeks
#kelas
true_labels = [] #menyimpan label asli dalam bentuk indeks
for _, labels in test_data:
    true_labels.extend(tf.argmax(labels, axis=1).numpy()) #konversi
one-hot ke indeks kelas
true_labels = tf.convert_to_tensor(true_labels) #mengkonversi list ke
tensor untuk perhitungan

#membuat confusion matrix untuk evaluasi
conf_mat = tf.math.confusion_matrix(true_labels, y_pred_class)

#menghitung akurasi berdasarkan confusion matrix
accuracy = tf.reduce_sum(tf.linalg.diag_part(conf_mat)) /
tf.reduce_sum(conf_mat)

#menghitung presisi dan recall dari confusion matrix
precision = tf.linalg.diag_part(conf_mat) / tf.reduce_sum(conf_mat,
axis=0)
recall = tf.linalg.diag_part(conf_mat) / tf.reduce_sum(conf_mat,

```

```

axis=1)

#menghitung F1 Score
f1_score = 2 * (precision * recall) / (precision + recall)

#visualisasi Confusion Matrix
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 5)) #mengatur ukuran gambar
sns.heatmap(conf_mat.numpy(), annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues',
#annot=True untuk menampilkan angka di dalam setiap sel matriks

#fmt='d' untuk menampilkan bilangan bulat tanpa desimal
    xticklabels=["Hijau", "Keriting", "Rawit"],
    yticklabels=["Hijau", "Keriting", "Rawit"])
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.xlabel('Predicted label')
plt.ylabel('True label')
plt.show()

# Menampilkan hasil
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", conf_mat.numpy())
print("Akurasi:", accuracy.numpy())
print("Presisi:", precision.numpy())
print("Recall:", recall.numpy())
print("F1 Score:", f1_score.numpy())

WARNING:absl:Compiled the loaded model, but the compiled metrics have
yet to be built. `model.compile_metrics` will be empty until you train
or evaluate the model.

Found 59 files belonging to 3 classes.
WARNING:tensorflow:5 out of the last 5 calls to <function
TensorFlowTrainer.make_predict_function.<locals>.one_step_on_data_distributed at 0x000002A5BAC440E0> triggered tf.function retracing.
Tracing is expensive and the excessive number of tracings could be due
to (1) creating @tf.function repeatedly in a loop, (2) passing tensors
with different shapes, (3) passing Python objects instead of tensors.
For (1), please define your @tf.function outside of the loop. For (2),
@tf.function has reduce_retracing=True option that can avoid
unnecessary retracing. For (3), please refer to
https://www.tensorflow.org/guide/function#controlling\_retracing and
https://www.tensorflow.org/api\_docs/python/tf/function for more
details.

WARNING:tensorflow:5 out of the last 5 calls to <function
TensorFlowTrainer.make_predict_function.<locals>.one_step_on_data_distributed at 0x000002A5BAC440E0> triggered tf.function retracing.
Tracing is expensive and the excessive number of tracings could be due
to (1) creating @tf.function repeatedly in a loop, (2) passing tensors
with different shapes, (3) passing Python objects instead of tensors.
For (1), please define your @tf.function outside of the loop. For (2),

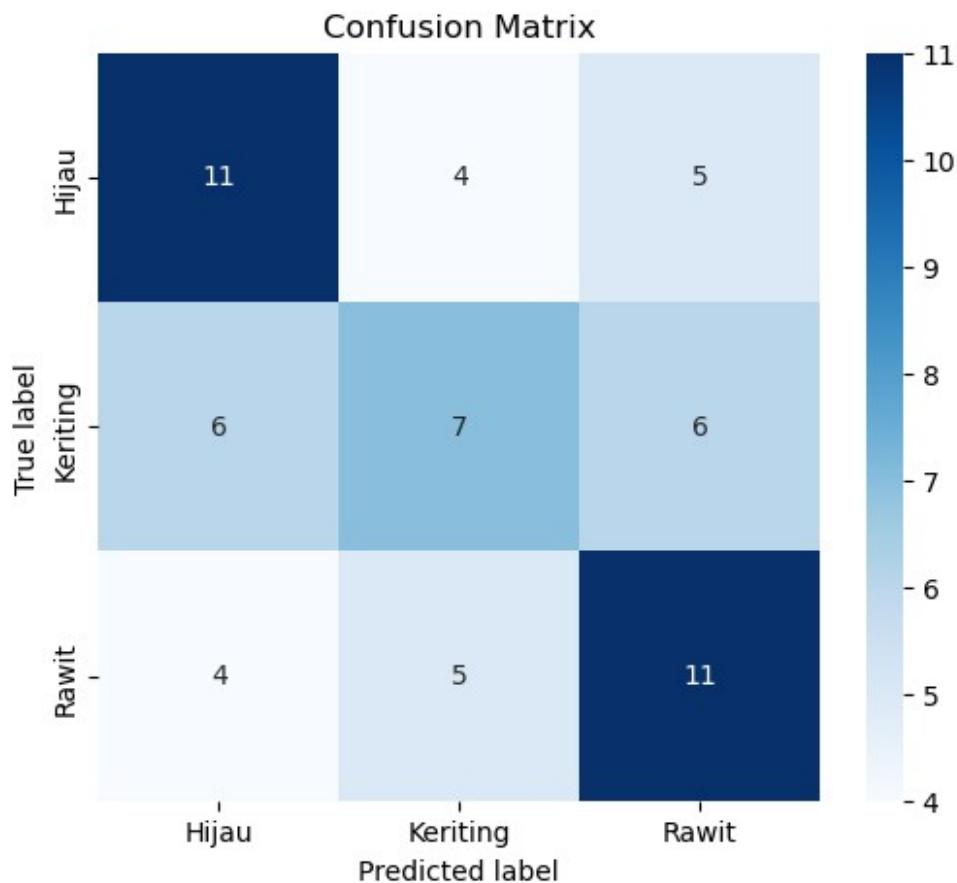
```

@tf.function has reduce_retracing=True option that can avoid unnecessary retracing. For (3), please refer to https://www.tensorflow.org/guide/function#controlling_retracing and https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/function for more details.

1/2 ————— 0s 450ms/stepWARNING:tensorflow:6 out of the last 6 calls to <function TensorFlowTrainer.make_predict_function.<locals>.one_step_on_data_distributed at 0x000002A5BAC440E0> triggered tf.function retracing.
Tracing is expensive and the excessive number of tracings could be due to (1) creating @tf.function repeatedly in a loop, (2) passing tensors with different shapes, (3) passing Python objects instead of tensors.
For (1), please define your @tf.function outside of the loop. For (2), @tf.function has reduce_retracing=True option that can avoid unnecessary retracing. For (3), please refer to https://www.tensorflow.org/guide/function#controlling_retracing and https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/function for more details.

WARNING:tensorflow:6 out of the last 6 calls to <function TensorFlowTrainer.make_predict_function.<locals>.one_step_on_data_distributed at 0x000002A5BAC440E0> triggered tf.function retracing.
Tracing is expensive and the excessive number of tracings could be due to (1) creating @tf.function repeatedly in a loop, (2) passing tensors with different shapes, (3) passing Python objects instead of tensors.
For (1), please define your @tf.function outside of the loop. For (2), @tf.function has reduce_retracing=True option that can avoid unnecessary retracing. For (3), please refer to https://www.tensorflow.org/guide/function#controlling_retracing and https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/function for more details.

2/2 ————— 1s 323ms/step



```
Confusion Matrix:
```

```
[[11  4  5]
 [ 6  7  6]
 [ 4  5 11]]
```

```
Akurasi: 0.4915254237288136
```

```
Presisi: [0.52380952 0.4375      0.5        ]
```

```
Recall: [0.55      0.36842105 0.55      ]
```

```
F1 Score: [0.53658537 0.4      0.52380952]
```

UAS PMPM VGG-16

- Vinciant Andra Kaisarea
- 220711902
- Keras
- Cabai (Rawit, Keriting, Hijau)
- VGG-16

```
In [22]: #Import Library
import os
import numpy as np

#Import Library tensorflow dan modul keras yang diperlukan
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import layers
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import load_img, ImageDataGenerator
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential, load_model
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Dense, Dropout, Flatten

#Penjelasan
# Layers digunakan untuk menambahkan Lapisan ke dalam model
# Load_img digunakan untuk memuat gambar
# ImageDataGenerator digunakan untuk melakukan augmentasi pada gambar
# Sequential digunakan untuk membuat model secara berurutan
# Conv2D digunakan untuk membuat lapisan konvolusi
# MaxPooling2D digunakan untuk melakukan pooling pada lapisan konvolusi
# Dense digunakan untuk membuat lapisan fully connected
# Dropout digunakan untuk menghindari overfitting
# Flatten digunakan untuk membuat lapisan menjadi flat (rata) menjadi vektor 1 dime
```

```
In [23]: count = 0 #digunakan untuk menghitung jumlah gambar
dirs = os.listdir(r"D:\UAJY Kuliah Andra 220711902\Matkul\Semester 5\Pembelajaran Mesin")
for dir in dirs:
    files = list(os.listdir(r"D:\UAJY Kuliah Andra 220711902\Matkul\Semester 5\Pembelajaran Mesin"))
    print(dir + ' Folder has ' + str(len(files)) + ' Images')
    count = count + len(files)
print('Images Folder has ' + str(count) + ' Images')
```

Hijau Folder has 100 Images
Keriting Folder has 100 Images
Rawit Folder has 100 Images
Images Folder has 300 Images

```
In [24]: # Parameter
base_dir = r"D:\UAJY Kuliah Andra 220711902\Matkul\Semester 5\Pembelajaran Mesin"
img_size = 224 #mengubah ukuran gambar menjadi 180
batch = 32 #jumlah sample (gambar) yang akan diproses pada satu kali iterasi
validation_split = 0.1 #data pelatihan yang akan digunakan sebagai data validasi
```

```
In [25]: dataset = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
    base_dir, #path direktori, subfolder dianggap sebagai Label
    seed=123, #untuk memastikan proses pemisahan data selalu konsisten (random_state)
```

```
    image_size=(img_size, img_size), #ukuran gambar diubah (resize) menjadi 224x224
    batch_size=batch, #jumlah gambar yang akan dikeLompokkan
)
```

Found 300 files belonging to 3 classes.

```
In [26]: #mendapatkan nama kelas dari dataset
class_names = dataset.class_names #dataset.class_names akan mengambil daftar nama k
print("Class Names:", class_names)
```

Class Names: ['Hijau', 'Keriting', 'Rawit']

```
In [27]: total_count = len(dataset)
val_count = int(total_count * validation_split)
train_count = total_count - val_count

print("Total Images:", total_count)
print("Train Images:", train_count)
print("Validation Images:", val_count)
```

Total Images: 10

Train Images: 9

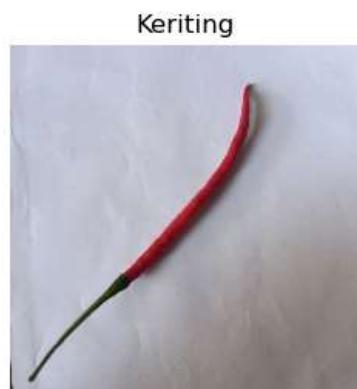
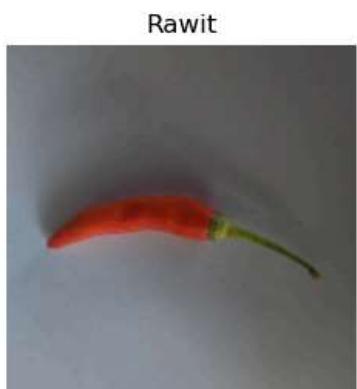
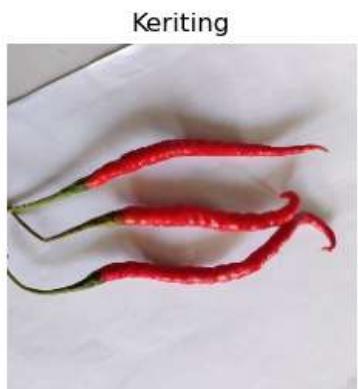
Validation Images: 1

```
In [28]: train_ds = dataset.take(train_count)
val_ds = dataset.skip(train_count)
```

```
In [29]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

i = 0
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10)) #membuat figure dengan ukuran 10x10 inchi untuk menampi

for images, labels in train_ds.take(1): #mengambil 1 batch pertama dari train_ds
    for i in range(9):
        plt.subplot(3,3, i+1) #menyiapkan subplot dengan grid 3x3 dan menempatkan g
        plt.imshow(images[i].numpy().astype('uint8')) #menampilkan gambar dan mengo
        plt.title(class_names[labels[i]]) #menampilkan judul gambar sesuai dengan n
        plt.axis('off') #menonaktifkan sumbu pada gambar agar tidak terlihat
```



```
In [30]: import numpy as np
```

```
# Tampilkan gambar dengan shape
for images, labels in train_ds.take(1):
    images_array = np.array(images)
    print(images_array.shape) # Output
```

```
(32, 224, 224, 3)
```

```
In [31]: AUTOTUNE = tf.data.AUTOTUNE
```

```
In [32]: train_ds = train_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer_size = AUTOTUNE)
```

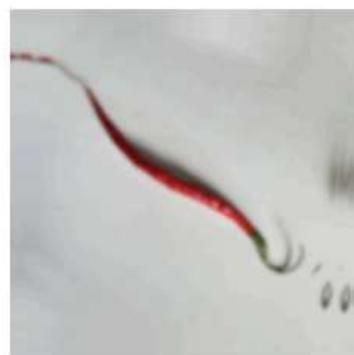
```
In [33]: val_ds = val_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer_size = AUTOTUNE)
```

```
In [34]: data_augmentation = Sequential([
    layers.RandomFlip("horizontal", input_shape = (img_size, img_size, 3)), #membalik
```

```
    layers.RandomRotation(0.1), #merotasi gambar secara acak dalam kisaran 0°-36° (
    layers.RandomZoom(0.1) #melakukan zoom in/zoom out secara acak dengan rentang 1
])
```

```
In [35]: #sama seperti sebelumnya, code ini digunakan untuk menampilkan gambar dari data_aug
i = 0
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))

for images, labels in train_ds.take(1):
    for i in range(9):
        images = data_augmentation(images)
        plt.subplot(3,3, i+1)
        plt.imshow(images[0].numpy().astype('uint8'))
        plt.axis('off')
```



```
In [36]: from tensorflow.keras import layers, Sequential

def create_vgg16(input_shape, num_classes):
    model = Sequential([

```

```

# Input Layer
layers.Input(shape=input_shape),

# Convolutional Block 1
layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'),
layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'),
layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2), strides=(2, 2)),

# Convolutional Block 2
layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'),
layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'),
layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2), strides=(2, 2)),

# Convolutional Block 3
layers.Conv2D(256, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'),
layers.Conv2D(256, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'),
layers.Conv2D(256, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'),
layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2), strides=(2, 2)),

# Convolutional Block 4
layers.Conv2D(512, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'),
layers.Conv2D(512, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'),
layers.Conv2D(512, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'),
layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2), strides=(2, 2)),

# Convolutional Block 5
layers.Conv2D(512, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'),
layers.Conv2D(512, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'),
layers.Conv2D(512, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'),
layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2), strides=(2, 2)),

# Fully Connected Layers
layers.Flatten(),
layers.Dense(4096, activation='relu'),
layers.Dense(4096, activation='relu'),
layers.Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax')
])

return model

# Contoh penggunaan
img_size = 224
input_shape = (img_size, img_size, 3)
num_classes = len(class_names) # Jumlah kelas

vgg16_model = create_vgg16(input_shape, num_classes)

```

In [37]:

```

from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam #untuk mengoptimalkan proses pelatihan

#mengkompilasi model dengan optimizer, loss function, dan metrics
vgg16_model.compile(
    optimizer=Adam(learning_rate=1e-4), #menggunakan optimizer Adam dengan Learning
    loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', #untuk klasifikasi multi-kelas
    metrics=['accuracy'] #akurasi digunakan sebagai metrik evaluasi
)

```

```
In [38]: #menampilkan ringkasan dari model  
vgg16_model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential_2"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	1,792
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	36,928
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 112, 112, 64)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	73,856
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	147,584
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 56, 56, 128)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	295,168
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590,080
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590,080
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 28, 28, 256)	0
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	1,180,160
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2,359,808
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2,359,808
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	0
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2,359,808
conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2,359,808
conv2d_12 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2,359,808
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 7, 7, 512)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 25088)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 4096)	102,764,544
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 4096)	16,781,312
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 3)	12,291

Total params: 134,272,835 (512.21 MB)

Trainable params: 134,272,835 (512.21 MB)

```
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)
```

```
In [39]: #early stopping digunakan untuk menghentikan pelatihan lebih awal jika model tidak
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping

#Ada fungsi early stopping disini, jangan kskip tuan :D
early_stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_accuracy',
                                patience=5,
                                mode='max')
#melatih model menggunakan data latih dan validasi dengan early stopping
history= vgg16_model.fit(train_ds, #data pelatihan yang telah disiapkan
                        epochs=40, #jumlah maksimal epoch
                        validation_data=val_ds, #data validasi untuk mengevaluasi model
                        callbacks=[early_stopping]) #menambahkan early stopping ke dalam
```

```
Epoch 1/40
9/9 ━━━━━━━━━━ 40s 4s/step - accuracy: 0.3575 - loss: 1.8235 - val_accuracy: 0.2500 - val_loss: 1.1173
Epoch 2/40
9/9 ━━━━━━━━━━ 35s 4s/step - accuracy: 0.4128 - loss: 1.0755 - val_accuracy: 0.4167 - val_loss: 0.8868
Epoch 3/40
9/9 ━━━━━━━━━━ 35s 4s/step - accuracy: 0.6201 - loss: 0.8589 - val_accuracy: 0.7500 - val_loss: 1.1883
Epoch 4/40
9/9 ━━━━━━━━━━ 34s 4s/step - accuracy: 0.7585 - loss: 0.7605 - val_accuracy: 0.9167 - val_loss: 0.3455
Epoch 5/40
9/9 ━━━━━━━━━━ 35s 4s/step - accuracy: 0.9521 - loss: 0.2479 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0059
Epoch 6/40
9/9 ━━━━━━━━━━ 35s 4s/step - accuracy: 0.9420 - loss: 0.1407 - val_accuracy: 0.8333 - val_loss: 0.4521
Epoch 7/40
9/9 ━━━━━━━━━━ 35s 4s/step - accuracy: 0.9599 - loss: 0.0962 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 5.3107e-04
Epoch 8/40
9/9 ━━━━━━━━━━ 35s 4s/step - accuracy: 0.9756 - loss: 0.0752 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0475
Epoch 9/40
9/9 ━━━━━━━━━━ 35s 4s/step - accuracy: 0.9204 - loss: 0.1588 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0332
Epoch 10/40
9/9 ━━━━━━━━━━ 35s 4s/step - accuracy: 0.9814 - loss: 0.0620 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0029
```

```
In [40]: #membuat range untuk epoch berdasarkan panjang data Loss dari pelatihan
ephocs_range = range(1, len(history.history['loss'])) + 1

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10)) #membuat figure dengan ukuran 10x10 untuk menampilkan

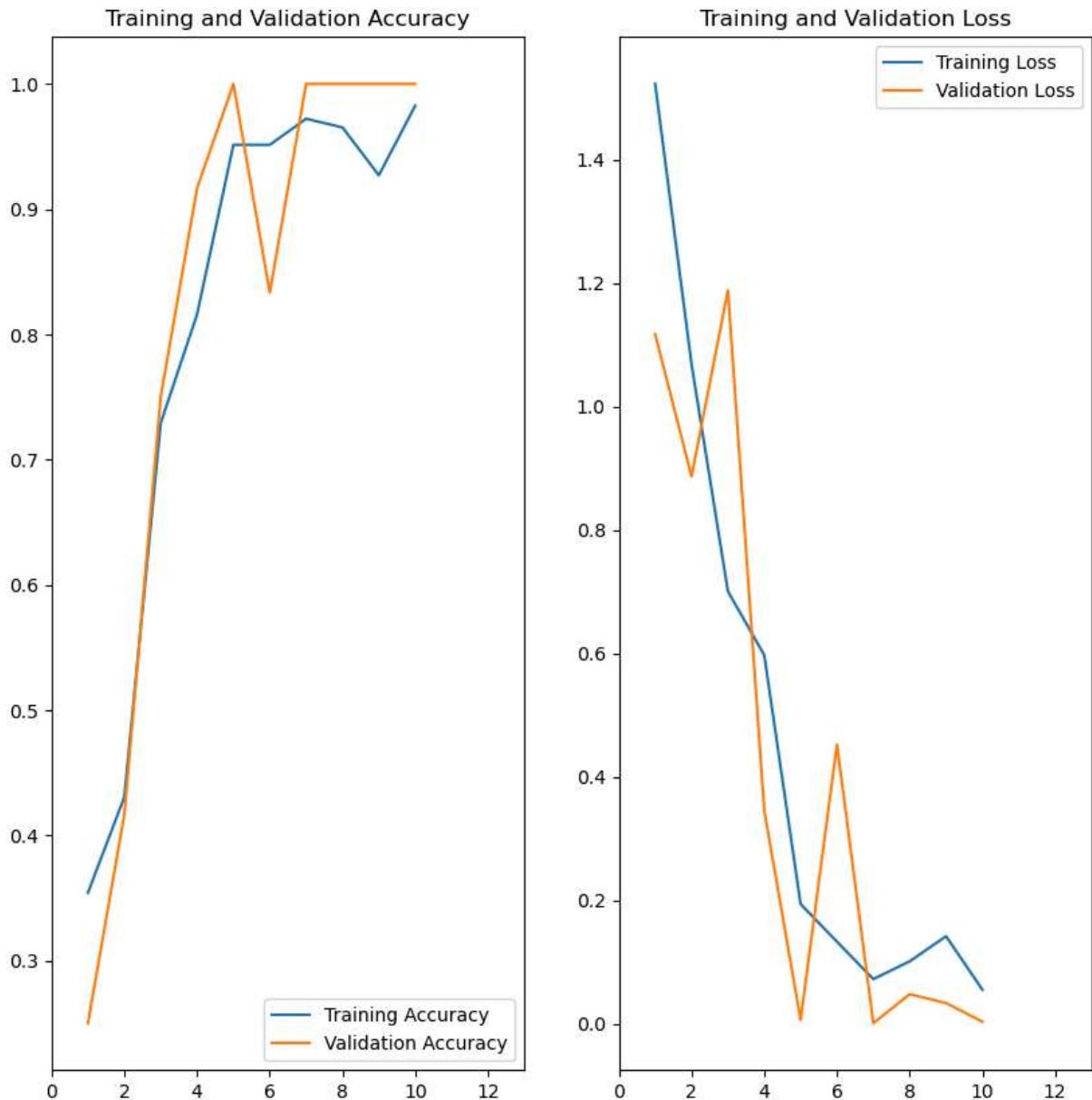
#grafik pertama (Training and Validation Accuracy)
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1) #membuat subplot pertama dalam layout 1 baris dan 2 kolom
plt.plot(ephocs_range, history.history['accuracy'], label='Training Accuracy') #plot
plt.plot(ephocs_range, history.history['val_accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.legend(loc='lower right') #membuat Legenda (informasi elemen visual) di sudut k
```

```

plt.xlim(0, 13) #mengatur batas nilai pada sumbu x dari epoch 1 sampai 13
plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy') #memberi judul grafik

#grafik kedua (Training and Validation Loss)
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(epohcs_range, history.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(epohcs_range, history.history['val_loss'], label='Validation Loss')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.xlim(0, 13)
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
plt.show()

```



```
In [41]: #menyimpan model yang telah dilatih
vgg16_model.save('BestModel_VGG16_Keras.h5')
```

WARNING:absl:You are saving your model as an HDF5 file via `model.save()` or `keras.saving.save_model(model)`. This file format is considered legacy. We recommend using instead the native Keras format, e.g. `model.save('my_model.keras')` or `keras.saving.save_model(model, 'my_model.keras')`.

```
In [43]: import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
from PIL import Image

#memuat model yang sudah dilatih
vgg16_model = load_model(r"D:\UAJY Kuliah Andra 220711902\Matkul\Semester 5\Pembela
class_names = ['Hijau', 'Keriting', 'Rawit'] #kelas yang ada pada model

#fungsi untuk mengklasifikasikan gambar dan menyimpan gambar asli
def classify_images(image_path, save_path='predicted_image.jpg'):
    try:
        #memuat dan mempersiapkan gambar untuk prediksi
        input_image = tf.keras.utils.load_img(image_path, target_size=(224, 224)) #
        input_image_array = tf.keras.utils.img_to_array(input_image) #mengubah gamb
        input_image_exp_dim = tf.expand_dims(input_image_array, 0) #menambahkan di

        #melakukan prediksi
        predictions = vgg16_model.predict(input_image_exp_dim) #melakukan prediksi
        result = tf.nn.softmax(predictions[0]) #menghitung hasil prediksi menggunakan
        class_idx = np.argmax(result) #menemukan indeks kelas dengan probabilitas t
        confidence = np.max(result) * 100 #menghitung confidence dalam persentase

        #menampilkan hasil prediksi dan confidence
        print(f"Prediksi: {class_names[class_idx]}") #menampilkan nama kelas yang d
        print(f"Confidence: {confidence:.2f}%") #menampilkan nilai confidence

        #menyimpan gambar asli tanpa teks
        input_image = Image.open(image_path) #membuka gambar yang ada di path
        input_image.save(save_path) #menyimpan gambar asli ke dalam path yang telah

        return f"Prediksi: {class_names[class_idx]} dengan confidence {confidence:.2f}%"#
    except Exception as e:
        return f"Terjadi kesalahan: {e}"

result = classify_images(r"D:\UAJY Kuliah Andra 220711902\Matkul\Semester 5\Pembela
print(result)
```

WARNING:absl:Compiled the loaded model, but the compiled metrics have yet to be built. `model.compile_metrics` will be empty until you train or evaluate the model.

1/1 ————— 0s 153ms/step

Prediksi: Keriting

Confidence: 57.50%

Prediksi: Keriting dengan confidence 57.50%. Gambar asli disimpan di keritingTest.jpg.

```
In [94]: import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

#memuat model yang telah dilatih sebelumnya
vgg16_model = load_model(r"D:\UAJY Kuliah Andra 220711902\Matkul\Semester 5\Pembela
```

```

#memuat data test yang sebenarnya
test_data = tf.keras.preprocessing.image_dataset_from_directory(
    r'test_data', #direktori data uji
    labels='inferred', #label otomatis dari subfolder yang ada
    label_mode='categorical', #menghasilkan Label dalam bentuk one-hot encoding
    batch_size=32, #ukuran batch untuk pemrosesan
    image_size=(224, 224) #ukuran gambar yang akan diproses
)

#prediksi model
y_pred = vgg16_model.predict(test_data)
y_pred_class = tf.argmax(y_pred, axis=1) #konversi ke kelas prediksi

#ekstrak Label sebenarnya dari test_data dan konversi ke bentuk indeks kelas
true_labels = [] #menyimpan Label asli dalam bentuk indeks
for _, labels in test_data:
    true_labels.extend(tf.argmax(labels, axis=1).numpy()) #konversi one-hot ke indeks
true_labels = tf.convert_to_tensor(true_labels) #mengkonversi list ke tensor untuk evaluasi

#membuat confusion matrix untuk evaluasi
conf_mat = tf.math.confusion_matrix(true_labels, y_pred_class)

#menghitung akurasi berdasarkan confusion matrix
accuracy = tf.reduce_sum(tf.linalg.diag_part(conf_mat)) / tf.reduce_sum(conf_mat)

#menghitung presisi dan recall dari confusion matrix
precision = tf.linalg.diag_part(conf_mat) / tf.reduce_sum(conf_mat, axis=0)
recall = tf.linalg.diag_part(conf_mat) / tf.reduce_sum(conf_mat, axis=1)

#menghitung F1 Score
f1_score = 2 * (precision * recall) / (precision + recall)

#visualisasi Confusion Matrix
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 5)) #mengatur ukuran gambar
sns.heatmap(conf_mat.numpy(), annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', #annot=True untuk menampilkan angka di dalam cell
            #fmt='d' untuk menampilkan angka sebagai digit
            xticklabels=["Hijau", "Keriting", "Rawit"], yticklabels=["Hijau", "Keriting"])
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.xlabel('Predicted label')
plt.ylabel('True label')
plt.show()

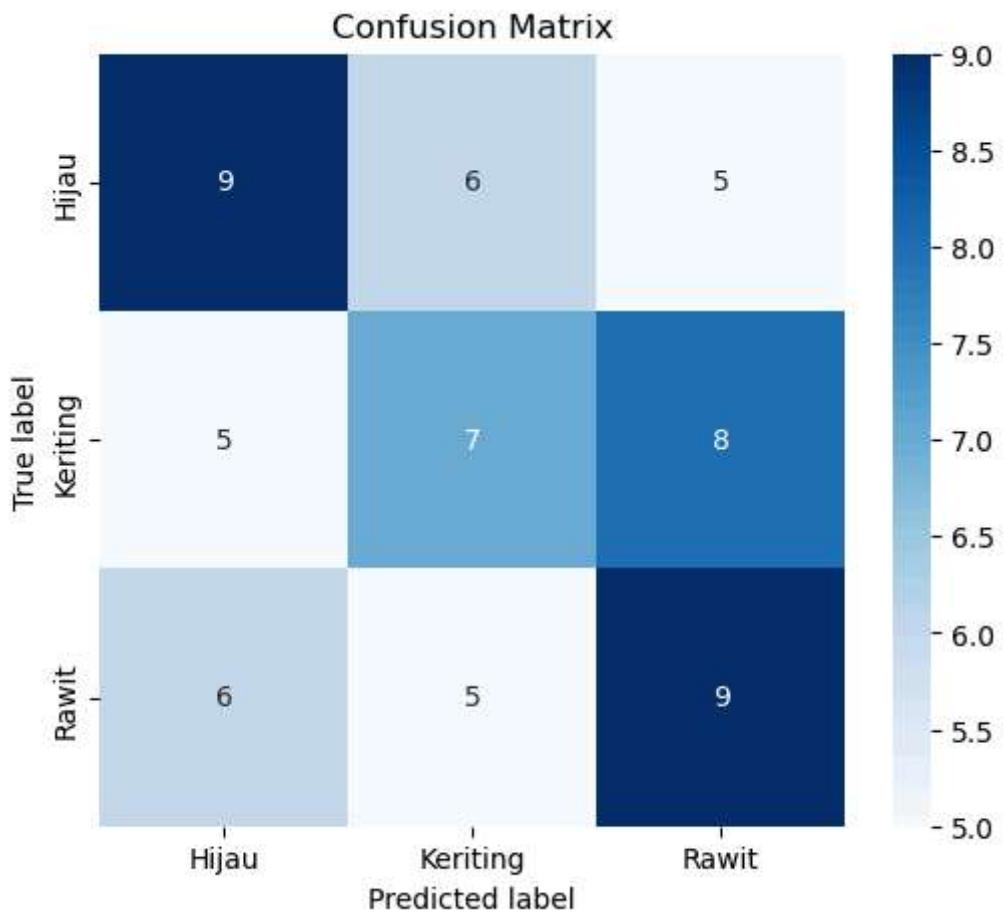
# Menampilkan hasil
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", conf_mat.numpy())
print("Akurasi:", accuracy.numpy())
print("Presisi:", precision.numpy())
print("Recall:", recall.numpy())
print("F1 Score:", f1_score.numpy())

```

WARNING:absl:Compiled the loaded model, but the compiled metrics have yet to be built. `model.compile_metrics` will be empty until you train or evaluate the model.

Found 60 files belonging to 3 classes.

2/2 —————— 2s 1s/step



Confusion Matrix:

```
[[9 6 5]
 [5 7 8]
 [6 5 9]]
```

Akurasi: 0.4166666666666667

Presisi: [0.45 0.38888889 0.40909091]

Recall: [0.45 0.35 0.45]

F1 Score: [0.45 0.36842105 0.42857143]

In []:

UAS PMPM MobileNet

- Aldo
- 220711837
- Keras
- Cabai (Rawit, Keriting, Hijau)
- MobileNet

```
In [202]: import os
import numpy as np

import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import layers
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import load_img, ImageDataGenerator
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential, load_model
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Dense, Dropout, Flatten
```

```
In [203]: count = 0
dirs = os.listdir(r'C:\Users\Aldo\Downloads\equalized\train_data')
for dir in dirs:
    files = list(os.listdir(r'C:\Users\Aldo\Downloads\equalized\train_data/'+dir))
    print(dir + ' Folder has ' + str(len(files)) + ' Images')
    count = count + len(files)
print('Images Folder has ' + str(count) + ' Images')
```

Hijau Folder has 100 Images
Keriting Folder has 100 Images
Rawit Folder has 100 Images
Images Folder has 300 Images

```
In [204]: base_dir = r'C:\Users\Aldo\Downloads\equalized\train_data'
img_size = 224
batch = 32
validation_split = 0.1
```

```
In [205]: dataset = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
    base_dir,
    seed=123,
    image_size=(img_size, img_size),
    batch_size=batch,
)
```

Found 300 files belonging to 3 classes.

```
In [206]: class_names = dataset.class_names
print("Class Names:", class_names)
```

Class Names: ['Hijau', 'Keriting', 'Rawit']

```
In [207]: total_count = len(dataset)
val_count = int(total_count * validation_split)
train_count = total_count - val_count

print("Total Images:", total_count)
print("Train Images:", train_count)
print("Validation Images:", val_count)
```

Total Images: 10
 Train Images: 9
 Validation Images: 1

```
In [208]: train_ds = dataset.take(train_count)
val_ds = dataset.skip(train_count)
```

```
In [209]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

i = 0
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
for images, labels in train_ds.take(1):
    for i in range(9):
        plt.subplot(3,3, i+1)
        plt.imshow(images[i].numpy().astype('uint8'))
        plt.title(class_names[labels[i]])
        plt.axis('off')
```

Rawit



Hijau



Rawit



Keriting



Keriting



Rawit



Rawit



Rawit



Keriting



```
In [210]: import numpy as np
```

```
for images, labels in train_ds.take(1):
    images_array = np.array(images)
    print(images_array.shape)
```

```
(32, 224, 224, 3)
```

```
In [211]: AUTOTUNE = tf.data.AUTOTUNE
```

```
In [212]: train_ds = train_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer_size = AUTOTUNE)
```

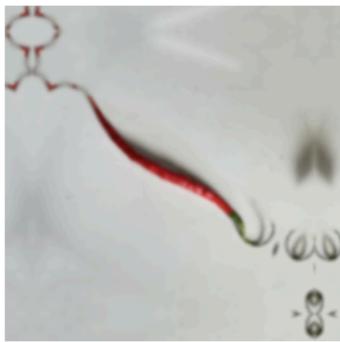
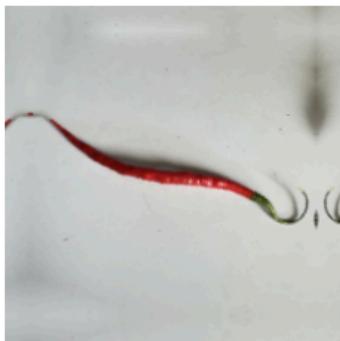
```
In [213]: val_ds = val_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer_size = AUTOTUNE)
```

```
In [214]: data_augmentation = Sequential([
    layers.RandomFlip("diagonal", input_shape = (img_size, img_size, 3)),
    layers.RandomRotation(0.2),
    layers.RandomZoom(0.2)
])
```

```
C:\Users\Aldo\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python312\site-packages\keras\src\layers\preprocessing\tf_data_layer.py:19: UserWarning: Do not pass an `input_shape` / `input_dim` argument to a layer. When using Sequential models, prefer using an `Input(shape)` object as the first layer in the model instead.
    super().__init__(**kwargs)
```

```
In [215]: i = 0
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))

for images, labels in train_ds.take(1):
    for i in range(9):
        images = data_augmentation(images)
        plt.subplot(3,3, i+1)
        plt.imshow(images[0].numpy().astype('uint8'))
        plt.axis('off')
```



```
In [216]: from tensorflow.keras.applications import MobileNet
from tensorflow.keras.models import Model

base_model = MobileNet(include_top=False, input_shape=(img_size, img_size, 3))

base_model.trainable = True
fine_tune_at = len(base_model.layers) // 2
for layer in base_model.layers[:fine_tune_at]:
    layer.trainable = False

model = Sequential([
    data_augmentation,
    layers.Rescaling(1./255),
    base_model,
    layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D(),
    Dense(128, activation='relu'),
    Dropout(0.3),
    Dense(len(class_names), activation='softmax')

])
```

```
In [217]: from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
```

```
model.compile(
    optimizer=Adam(learning_rate=1e-4),
    loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
    metrics=['accuracy']
)
```

In [218]: `model.summary()`

Model: "sequential_19"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Para
sequential_18 (Sequential)	(None, 224, 224, 3)	
rescaling_9 (Rescaling)	(None, 224, 224, 3)	
mobilenet_1.00_224 (Functional)	(None, 7, 7, 1024)	3,228,
global_average_pooling2d_9 (GlobalAveragePooling2D)	(None, 1024)	
dense_18 (Dense)	(None, 128)	131,
dropout_9 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	
dense_19 (Dense)	(None, 3)	

Total params: 3,360,451 (12.82 MB)

Trainable params: 3,069,443 (11.71 MB)

Non-trainable params: 291,008 (1.11 MB)

In [219]: `from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping`

```
early_stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_accuracy',
                               patience =3,
                               mode = 'max')

history= model.fit(train_ds,
                    epochs=30,
                    validation_data=val_ds,
                    callbacks=[early_stopping])
```

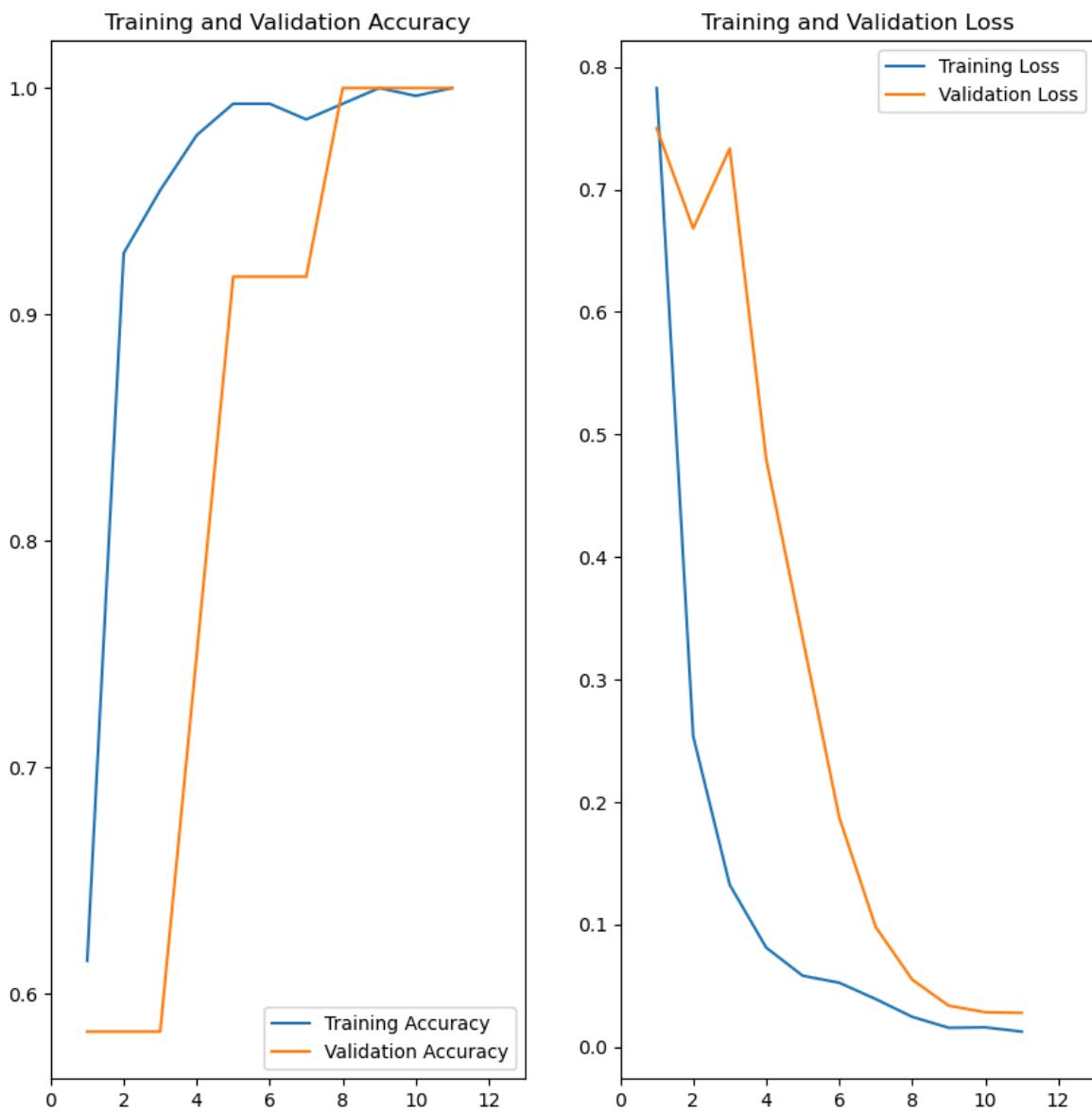
```
Epoch 1/30
9/9 ━━━━━━━━ 56s 4s/step - accuracy: 0.4944 - loss: 0.9520 - val_accuracy: 0.5833 - val_loss: 0.7501
Epoch 2/30
9/9 ━━━━━━━━ 19s 2s/step - accuracy: 0.9104 - loss: 0.2984 - val_accuracy: 0.5833 - val_loss: 0.6683
Epoch 3/30
9/9 ━━━━━━━━ 18s 2s/step - accuracy: 0.9677 - loss: 0.1243 - val_accuracy: 0.5833 - val_loss: 0.7335
Epoch 4/30
9/9 ━━━━━━━━ 18s 2s/step - accuracy: 0.9846 - loss: 0.0683 - val_accuracy: 0.7500 - val_loss: 0.4797
Epoch 5/30
9/9 ━━━━━━━━ 18s 2s/step - accuracy: 0.9913 - loss: 0.0662 - val_accuracy: 0.9167 - val_loss: 0.3336
Epoch 6/30
9/9 ━━━━━━━━ 18s 2s/step - accuracy: 0.9974 - loss: 0.0416 - val_accuracy: 0.9167 - val_loss: 0.1874
Epoch 7/30
9/9 ━━━━━━━━ 18s 2s/step - accuracy: 0.9812 - loss: 0.0516 - val_accuracy: 0.9167 - val_loss: 0.0979
Epoch 8/30
9/9 ━━━━━━━━ 18s 2s/step - accuracy: 0.9888 - loss: 0.0267 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0550
Epoch 9/30
9/9 ━━━━━━━━ 18s 2s/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.0160 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0337
Epoch 10/30
9/9 ━━━━━━━━ 18s 2s/step - accuracy: 0.9973 - loss: 0.0138 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0284
Epoch 11/30
9/9 ━━━━━━━━ 18s 2s/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.0117 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0279
```

```
In [220]: ephocs_range = range(1, len(history.history['loss']) + 1)

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))

plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(ephocs_range, history.history['accuracy'], label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(ephocs_range, history.history['val_accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
plt.xlim(0, 13)
plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')

plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(ephocs_range, history.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(ephocs_range, history.history['val_loss'], label='Validation Loss')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.xlim(0, 13)
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
plt.show()
```



```
In [221]: model.save('model_mobilenet.h5')
```

WARNING:absl:You are saving your model as an HDF5 file via `model.save()` or `keras.saving.save_model(model)`. This file format is considered legacy. We recommend using instead the native Keras format, e.g. `model.save('my_model.keras')` or `keras.saving.save_model(model, 'my_model.keras')`.

```
In [222]: import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
from PIL import Image

model = load_model(r'C:\Users\Aldo\Downloads\Tugas6_B_Aldo_11837\Tugas6_B_Aldo_11837')
class_names = ['Hijau', 'Keriting', 'Rawat']

def classify_images(image_path, save_path='predicted_image.jpg'):
    try:
        input_image = tf.keras.utils.load_img(image_path, target_size=(224, 224))
        input_image_array = tf.keras.utils.img_to_array(input_image)
        input_image_exp_dim = tf.expand_dims(input_image_array, 0)

        predictions = model.predict(input_image_exp_dim)
        result = tf.nn.softmax(predictions[0])
```

```

        class_idx = np.argmax(result)
        confidence = np.max(result) * 100

        print(f"Prediksi: {class_names[class_idx]}")
        print(f"Confidence: {confidence:.2f}%")

        input_image = Image.open(image_path)
        input_image.save(save_path)

    return f"Prediksi: {class_names[class_idx]} dengan confidence {confidence:.2f}%"
except Exception as e:
    return f"Terjadi kesalahan: {e}"

result = classify_images(r'test_data/Keriting/Keriting (101).jpg', save_path='keriting.jpg')
print(result)

```

WARNING:absl:Compiled the loaded model, but the compiled metrics have yet to be built. `model.compile_metrics` will be empty until you train or evaluate the model.

1/1 ————— 1s 1s/step

Prediksi: Keriting

Confidence: 52.05%

Prediksi: Keriting dengan confidence 52.05%. Gambar asli disimpan di keriting.jpg.

In [223]:

```

import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

mobileNet_model = load_model(r'C:\Users\Aldo\Downloads\Tugas6_B_Aldo_11837\Tugas6')

test_data = tf.keras.preprocessing.image_dataset_from_directory(
    r'test_data',
    labels='inferred',
    label_mode='categorical',
    batch_size=32,
    image_size=(224, 224)
)

y_pred = mobileNet_model.predict(test_data)
y_pred_class = tf.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)

true_labels = []
for _, labels in test_data:
    true_labels.extend(tf.argmax(labels, axis=1).numpy())
true_labels = tf.convert_to_tensor(true_labels)

conf_mat = tf.math.confusion_matrix(true_labels, y_pred_class)

accuracy = tf.reduce_sum(tf.linalg.diag_part(conf_mat)) / tf.reduce_sum(conf_mat)

precision = tf.linalg.diag_part(conf_mat) / tf.reduce_sum(conf_mat, axis=0)
recall = tf.linalg.diag_part(conf_mat) / tf.reduce_sum(conf_mat, axis=1)

f1_score = 2 * (precision * recall) / (precision + recall)

plt.figure(figsize=(6, 5))
sns.heatmap(conf_mat.numpy(), annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues',
            xticklabels=["Hijau", "Keriting", "Rawit"], yticklabels=["Hijau", "Keriting"])
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.xlabel('Predicted label')

```

```

plt.ylabel('True label')
plt.show()

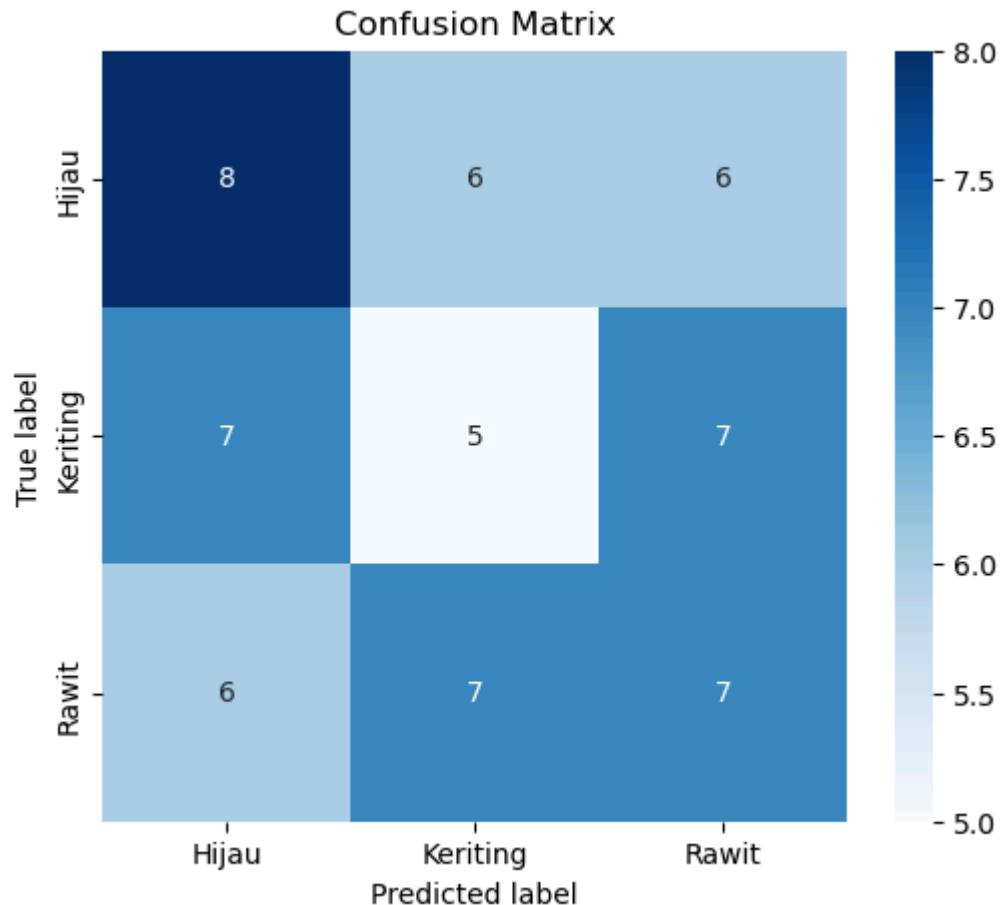
# Menampilkan hasil
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", conf_mat.numpy())
print("Akurasi:", accuracy.numpy())
print("Presisi:", precision.numpy())
print("Recall:", recall.numpy())
print("F1 Score:", f1_score.numpy())

```

WARNING:absl:Compiled the loaded model, but the compiled metrics have yet to be built. `model.compile_metrics` will be empty until you train or evaluate the model.

Found 59 files belonging to 3 classes.

2/2 ————— 4s 2s/step



```

Confusion Matrix:
[[8 6 6]
 [7 5 7]
 [6 7 7]]
Akurasi: 0.3389830508474576
Presisi: [0.38095238 0.27777778 0.35      ]
Recall: [0.4        0.26315789 0.35      ]
F1 Score: [0.3902439  0.27027027 0.35      ]

```

MainStreamlit_B_Keras.py

```
import streamlit as st
import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
from PIL import Image

model = load_model(r'model_alexnet.h5')
class_names = ['Hijau', 'Keriting', 'Rawit']

def classify_image(image_path):
    try:
        input_image = tf.keras.utils.load_img(image_path, target_size=(224, 224))
        input_image_array = tf.keras.utils.img_to_array(input_image)
        input_image_exp_dim = tf.expand_dims(input_image_array, 0)

        predictions = model.predict(input_image_exp_dim)
        result = tf.nn.softmax(predictions[0])

        class_idx = np.argmax(result)
        confidence_scores= result.numpy()
        return class_names[class_idx], confidence_scores
    except Exception as e:
        return "Error", str(e)

def custom_progress_bar(confidence, color1, color2, color3):
    percentage1 = confidence[0] * 100
    percentage2 = confidence[1] * 100
    percentage3 = confidence[2] * 100
    progress_html = f"""
<div style="border: 1px solid #ddd; border-radius: 5px; overflow:hidden; width: 100%; font-size: 14px;">
```

```
<div style="width: {percentage1:.2f}%; background: {color1}; color: white; text-align: center; height: 24px; float: left;">
    {percentage1:.2f}%
</div>

<div style="width: {percentage2:.2f}%; background: {color2}; color: white; text-align: center; height: 24px; float: left;">
    {percentage2:.2f}%
</div>

<div style="width: {percentage3:.2f}%; background: {color3}; color: white; text-align: center; height: 24px; float: left;">
    {percentage3:.2f}%
</div>
</div>
"""

st.sidebar.markdown(progress_html, unsafe_allow_html=True)

st.title("Prediksi Jenis Cabai (Hijau, Keriting merah, Rawit Merah)\n")
st.text("Kelompok Keras\n")
st.text("Aldo 220711837\nRian 220711842\nYosua Vito 220711893\nVinciant Andra Kaisarea 220711902")

uploaded_files = st.file_uploader("Unggah Gambar (Beberapa diperbolehkan)", type=["jpg", "png", "jpeg"], accept_multiple_files=True)

if st.sidebar.button("Prediksi"):
    if uploaded_files:
        st.sidebar.write("### Hasil Prediksi")
        for uploaded_file in uploaded_files:
            with open(uploaded_file.name, "wb") as f:
                f.write(uploaded_file.getbuffer())

            label, confidence = classify_image(uploaded_file.name)

            if label != "Error":
                primary_color = "#00FF00"
```

```
secondary_color = "#FF4136"
Third_color = "#FFA500"

label_color = primary_color if label == "Hijau" else
secondary_color if label == "Keriting" else Third_color

st.sidebar.write(f"**nama File:** {uploaded_file.name}")

st.sidebar.markdown(f"<h4 style='color:{label_color};'>Prediksi: {label}</h4>", unsafe_allow_html=True)

st.sidebar.write("**Confidence:**")
for i, class_name in enumerate(class_names):
    st.sidebar.write(f"- {class_name}: {confidence[i] * 100:.2f}%)")

custom_progress_bar(confidence, primary_color,
secondary_color, Third_color)

st.sidebar.write("---")
else:
    st.sidebar.error(f"Kesalahan saat memproses gambar
{uploaded_file.name}: {confidence}")
else:
    st.sidebar.error("Silahkan unggah setidaknya satu gambar untuk
diprediksi.")

if uploaded_files:
    st.write("### Preview Gambar")
    for uploaded_file in uploaded_files:
        image = Image.open(uploaded_file)
        st.image(image, caption=f"{uploaded_file.name}",
use_column_width=True)
```