

```
!pip install tensorflow
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: tensorflow in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: absl-py>=1.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: astunparse>=1.6.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: flatbuffers>=23.5.26 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: gast!=0.5.0,!=0.5.1,!=0.5.2,>=0.2.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: google-pasta>=0.1.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: h5py>=2.9.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: libclang>=13.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: ml-dtypes~=0.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: numpy<2.0.0,>=1.23.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: opt-einsum>=2.3.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: packaging in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: protobuf!=4.21.0,!=4.21.1,!=4.21.2,!=4.21.3,!=4.21.4,!=4.21.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: setuptools in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.12.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: termcolor>=1.1.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions>=3.6.6 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: wrapt<1.15,>=1.11.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: tensorflow-io-gcs-filesystem>=0.23.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: grpcio<2.0,>=1.24.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard<2.16,>=2.15 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: tensorflow-estimator<2.16,>=2.15.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: keras<2.16,>=2.15.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: wheel<1.0,>=0.23.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: google-auth<3,>=1.6.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: google-auth-oauthlib<2,>=0.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: markdown>=2.6.8 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: requests<3,>=2.21.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard-data-server<0.8.0,>=0.7.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: werkzeug>=1.0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: cachetools<6.0,>=2.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: pyasn1-modules>=0.2.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: rsa<5,>=3.1.4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: requests-oauthlib>=0.7.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<4,>=2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=2.1.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: pyasn1<0.6.0,>=0.4.6 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
Requirement already satisfied: oauthlib>=3.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages
```

```
import cv2
import os
import random
import tensorflow as tf
from shutil import copyfile
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.image as mpimg
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers.legacy import Adam
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Dense, Dropout, Flatten
```

```
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator, img_to_array, load_img
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, precision_score, recall_score
```

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/gdrive')
```

```
Mounted at /content/gdrive
```

```
data_dirs = ['Tomato_YellowLeaf_Curl_Virus', 'Tomato_healthy', 'Tomato_Septoria_leaf_spot']
source_path = "/content/gdrive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/dataset/"
```

```
DATA_CLASSES = ['Tomato_YellowLeaf_Curl_Virus', 'Tomato_healthy', 'Tomato_Septoria_leaf_spot']
```

```
for i, dir in enumerate(data_dirs):
    class_dir = os.path.join(source_path, dir)
    print(f'There are {len(os.listdir(class_dir))} images of {DATA_CLASSES[i]}')
```

```
There are 3209 images of Tomato_YellowLeaf_Curl_Virus
There are 1591 images of Tomato_healthy
There are 1771 images of Tomato_Septoria_leaf_spot
```

## ✓ Бинарный классификатор

### ✓ Создадим папки для тренировочных, валидационных, и тестированных данных

```
root_binary = 'binary_data'
```

```
train_dir = os.path.join(root_binary, 'train')
if not os.path.exists(train_dir):
    os.makedirs(os.path.join(root_binary, 'train'))
```

```
# Создание директории "validation", если она не существует
validation_dir = os.path.join(root_binary, 'validation')
if not os.path.exists(validation_dir):
    os.makedirs(os.path.join(root_binary, 'validation'))
```

```
# Создание директории "testing", если она не существует
testing_dir = os.path.join(root_binary, 'testing')
if not os.path.exists(testing_dir):
    os.makedirs(os.path.join(root_binary, 'testing'))
```

```
os.makedirs(os.path.join(root_binary, 'train/tomato_virus'))
os.makedirs(os.path.join(root_binary, 'train/tomato_healthy'))
```

```
os.makedirs(os.path.join(root_binary, 'validation/tomato_virus'))
os.makedirs(os.path.join(root_binary, 'validation/tomato_healthy'))
```

```

os.makedirs(os.path.join(root_binary, 'testing/tomato_virus'))
os.makedirs(os.path.join(root_binary, 'testing/tomato_healthy'))

!ls binary_data/validation

    tomato_healthy  tomato_virus

```

## ✓ Разделим данные на тренировки, валидации, и тестирования

```

def split_data(SOURCE, TRAINING, VALIDATION, TESTING, TRAINING_SPLIT, VALIDATION_SPLIT, 1
    filtered_files = []

    for file_name in os.listdir(SOURCE):
        file_path = os.path.join(SOURCE, file_name)

        if os.path.getsize(file_path):
            filtered_files.append(file_name)
        else:
            print('{} is zero length, so ignoring.'.format(file_name))

    # Split the files
    random_files = random.sample(filtered_files, len(filtered_files))
    split_train = int(TRAINING_SPLIT * len(filtered_files))
    split_val = split_train + int(VALIDATION_SPLIT * len(filtered_files))
    split_test = split_val + int(TESTING_SPLIT * len(filtered_files))

    training_files = random_files[:split_train]
    val_files = random_files[split_train:split_val]
    test_files = random_files[split_val:]

    # Copy the files
    for file_name in training_files:
        copyfile(os.path.join(SOURCE, file_name), os.path.join(TRAINING, file_name))

    for file_name in val_files:
        copyfile(os.path.join(SOURCE, file_name), os.path.join(VALIDATION, file_name))

    for file_name in test_files:
        copyfile(os.path.join(SOURCE, file_name), os.path.join(TESTING, file_name))

TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR = source_path + data_dirs[0]
TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR = source_path + data_dirs[1]

TRAINING_DIR = "binary_data/train/"
VAL_DIR = "binary_data/validation/"
TEST_DIR = "binary_data/testing/"

TRAINING_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR = os.path.join(TRAINING_DIR, "tomato_virus/")
VAL_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR = os.path.join(VAL_DIR, "tomato_virus/")

```

```

TEST_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR = os.path.join(TEST_DIR, "tomato_virus/")

TRAINING_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR = os.path.join(TRAINING_DIR, "tomato_healthy/")
VAL_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR = os.path.join(VAL_DIR, "tomato_healthy/")
TEST_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR = os.path.join(TEST_DIR, "tomato_healthy/")

# Empty directories in case you run this cell multiple times
if len(os.listdir(TRAINING_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR)) > 0:
    for file in os.scandir(TRAINING_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR):
        os.remove(file.path)
if len(os.listdir(TRAINING_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR)) > 0:
    for file in os.scandir(TRAINING_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR):
        os.remove(file.path)

if len(os.listdir(VAL_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR)) > 0:
    for file in os.scandir(VAL_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR):
        os.remove(file.path)
if len(os.listdir(VAL_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR)) > 0:
    for file in os.scandir(VAL_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR):
        os.remove(file.path)

if len(os.listdir(TEST_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR)) > 0:
    for file in os.scandir(TEST_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR):
        os.remove(file.path)
if len(os.listdir(TEST_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR)) > 0:
    for file in os.scandir(TEST_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR):
        os.remove(file.path)

# Define proportion of images used for training
split_train_size = .7
split_val_size = .2
split_test_size = .1

# Run the function
# NOTE: Messages about zero length images should be printed out
split_data(TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR, TRAINING_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR, VAL_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR, TEST_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR,
            split_train_size, split_val_size, split_test_size)
split_data(TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR, TRAINING_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR, VAL_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR, TEST_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR,
            split_train_size, split_val_size, split_test_size)

# Check that the number of images matches the expected output
print(f"There are {len(os.listdir(TRAINING_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR))} images of {DATA_CLASSES[0]}")
print(f"There are {len(os.listdir(TRAINING_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR))} images of {DATA_CLASSES[1]}")

print(f"\nThere are {len(os.listdir(VAL_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR))} images of {DATA_CLASSES[0]}")
print(f"\nThere are {len(os.listdir(VAL_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR))} images of {DATA_CLASSES[1]}")

print(f"\nThere are {len(os.listdir(TEST_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR))} images of {DATA_CLASSES[0]}")
print(f"\nThere are {len(os.listdir(TEST_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR))} images of {DATA_CLASSES[1]}")

    svn-r6Yb5c is zero length, so ignoring.
    There are 2245 images of Tomato_YellowLeaf_Curl_Virus for training
    There are 1113 images of Tomato_healthy for training

```

There are 641 images of Tomato\_YellowLeaf\_Curl\_Virus for validation

There are 318 images of Tomato\_healthy for validation

There are 322 images of Tomato\_YellowLeaf\_Curl\_Virus for testing

There are 160 images of Tomato\_healthy for testing

## ✓ Генерации данных для классификации

```
def train_val_testing_generators(TRAINING_DIR, VALIDATION_DIR, TESTING_DIR):
    # Instantiate the ImageDataGenerator class
    train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale = 1.0 / 255.,
                                       rotation_range = 40,
                                       width_shift_range = .2,
                                       height_shift_range = .2,
                                       shear_range = .2,
                                       zoom_range = .2,
                                       horizontal_flip = True,
                                       fill_mode = 'nearest')

    # Pass in the appropriate arguments to the flow_from_directory method
    train_generator = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(directory = TRAINING_DIR,
                                                         batch_size = 64,
                                                         class_mode = 'categorical',
                                                         target_size = (256, 256))

    # Instantiate the ImageDataGenerator class
    validation_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale = 1.0 / 255.,
                                             rotation_range = 40,
                                             width_shift_range = .2,
                                             height_shift_range = .2,
                                             shear_range = .2,
                                             zoom_range = .2,
                                             horizontal_flip = True,
                                             fill_mode = 'nearest')

    # Pass in the appropriate arguments to the flow_from_directory method
    validation_generator = validation_datagen.flow_from_directory(directory = VALIDATION_D
                                                                  batch_size = 64,
                                                                  class_mode = 'categorical'
                                                                  target_size = (256, 256))

    # Instantiate the ImageDataGenerator class
    testing_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale = 1.0 / 255.,
                                         rotation_range = 40,
                                         width_shift_range = .2,
                                         height_shift_range = .2,
                                         shear_range = .2,
                                         zoom_range = .2,
                                         horizontal_flip = True,
                                         fill_mode = 'nearest')

    # Pass in the appropriate arguments to the flow_from_directory method
    testing_generator = testing_datagen.flow_from_directory(directory = TESTING_DIR,
```

```
batch_size = 64,  
class_mode = 'categorical'  
target_size = (256, 256))
```

```
return train_generator, validation_generator, testing_generator
```

```
# Test your generators
```

```
train_generator, validation_generator, testing_generator = train_val_testing_generators(1
```

```
    Found 3358 images belonging to 2 classes.
```

```
    Found 959 images belonging to 2 classes.
```

```
    Found 482 images belonging to 2 classes.
```

## ✓ Построим модель

```
model = Sequential()
```

```
model.add(Conv2D(32, (3,3), activation='relu', input_shape=(256, 256, 3)))
```

```
model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
```

```
model.add(Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation='relu'))
```

```
model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
```

```
model.add(Conv2D(128, (3,3), activation='relu'))
```

```
model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
```

```
model.add(Conv2D(128, (3,3), activation='relu'))
```

```
model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
```

```
model.add(Flatten())
```

```
model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
```

```
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
```

```
model.add(Dense(2, activation='softmax'))
```

```
model.summary()
```

```
Model: "sequential_2"
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 254, 254, 32)	896
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPoolin g2D)	(None, 127, 127, 32)	0
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 125, 125, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPoolin g2D)	(None, 62, 62, 64)	0
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 60, 60, 128)	73856

max_pooling2d_6 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 30, 30, 128)	0
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 128)	147584
max_pooling2d_7 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 128)	0
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None, 25088)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 128)	3211392
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 2)	258

=====

Total params: 3452482 (13.17 MB)  
 Trainable params: 3452482 (13.17 MB)  
 Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

---

```
model.compile(optimizer=Adam(),
              loss='binary_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
```

## ✓ Тренировать модель

```
history = model.fit(
    train_generator,
    epochs=10,
    validation_data=validation_generator,
    verbose=1
)
```

```
Epoch 1/10
53/53 [=====] - 85s 2s/step - loss: 0.3025 - accuracy: 0.862
Epoch 2/10
53/53 [=====] - 82s 2s/step - loss: 0.0900 - accuracy: 0.975
Epoch 3/10
53/53 [=====] - 82s 2s/step - loss: 0.0577 - accuracy: 0.982
Epoch 4/10
53/53 [=====] - 86s 2s/step - loss: 0.0451 - accuracy: 0.989
Epoch 5/10
53/53 [=====] - 82s 2s/step - loss: 0.0332 - accuracy: 0.992
Epoch 6/10
53/53 [=====] - 82s 2s/step - loss: 0.0448 - accuracy: 0.984
Epoch 7/10
53/53 [=====] - 83s 2s/step - loss: 0.0107 - accuracy: 0.997
Epoch 8/10
53/53 [=====] - 83s 2s/step - loss: 0.0124 - accuracy: 0.997
Epoch 9/10
53/53 [=====] - 82s 2s/step - loss: 0.0105 - accuracy: 0.997
```

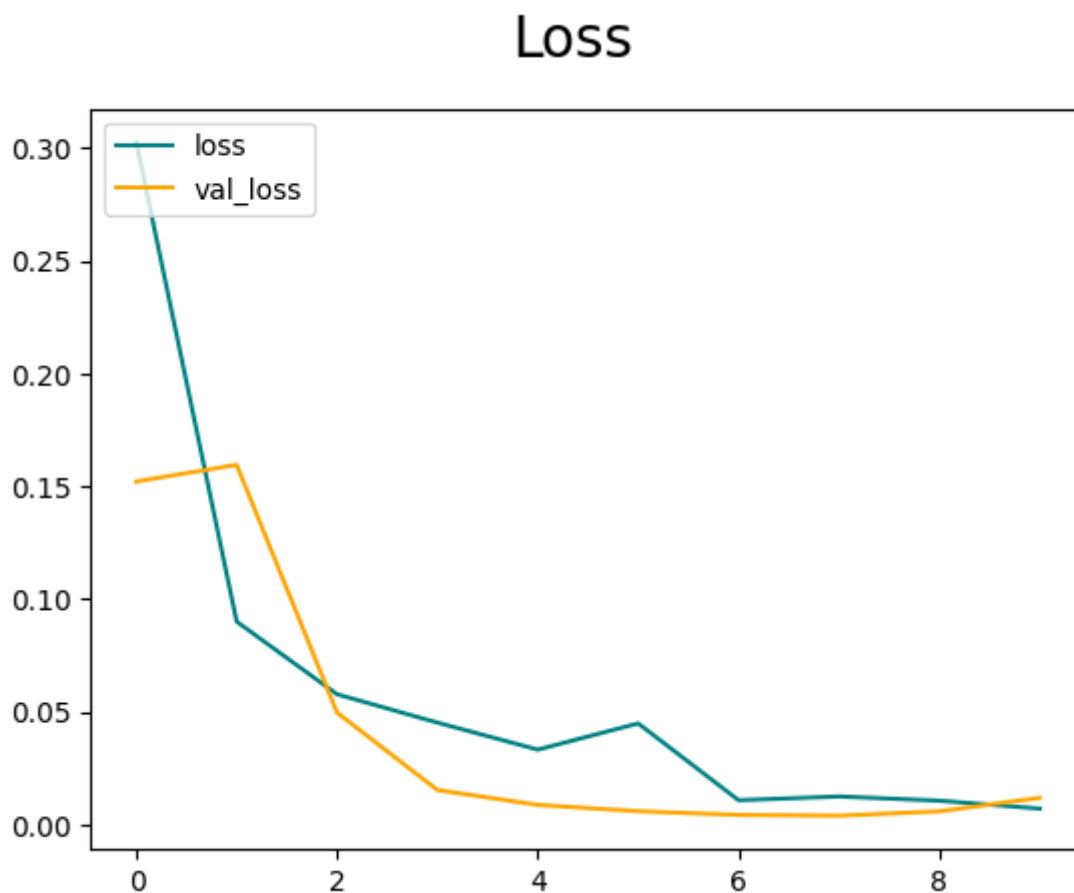
Epoch 10/10

53/53 [=====] - 85s 2s/step - loss: 0.0070 - accuracy: 0.997



## ✓ Plot Performance

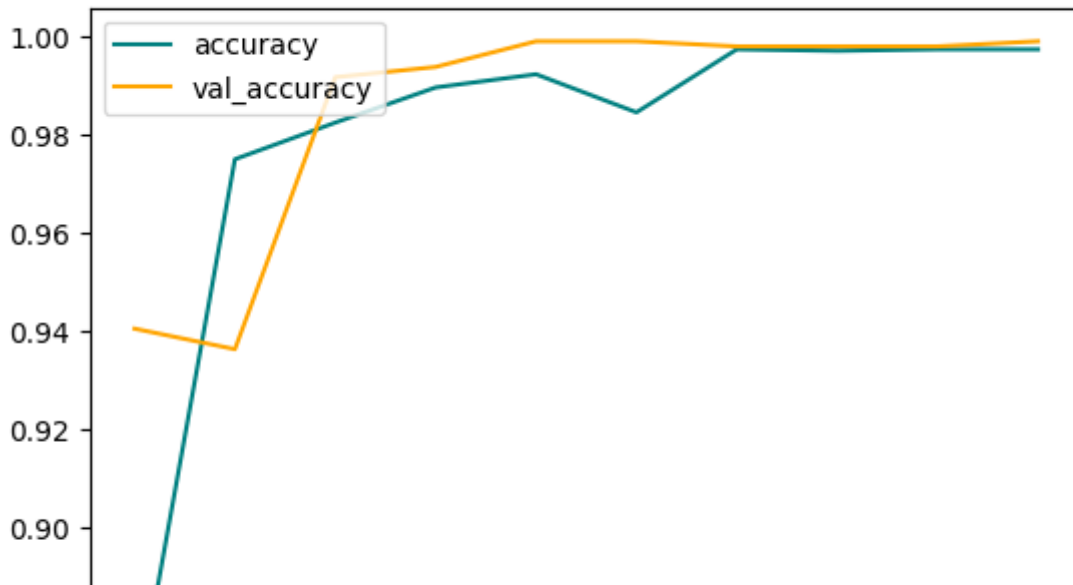
```
fig = plt.figure()
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], color='teal', label='loss')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], color='orange', label='val_loss')
fig.suptitle('Loss', fontsize=20)
plt.legend(loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```



```
fig = plt.figure()
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], color='teal', label='accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], color='orange', label='val_accuracy')
fig.suptitle('Accuracy', fontsize=20)
plt.legend(loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```



# Accuracy



## ✓ Evaluate with test data

```
0.86 |  
from tensorflow.keras.metrics import Precision, Recall, BinaryAccuracy  
  
pre = Precision()  
re = Recall()  
acc = BinaryAccuracy()  
  
final_predictions = model.predict(testing_generator)  
  
8/8 [=====] - 29s 3s/step  
  
true_labels = np.squeeze(testing_generator.classes)  
  
binary_preds = np.argmax(final_predictions, axis=1)  
  
pre.update_state(true_labels, binary_preds)  
re.update_state(true_labels, binary_preds)  
acc.update_state(true_labels, binary_preds)  
  
<tf.Variable 'UnreadVariable' shape=() dtype=float32, numpy=482.0>  
  
print(f'Precision: {pre.result().numpy()}, Recall: {re.result().numpy()}, Accuracy: {acc.result().numpy()}')  
  
Precision: 0.6635220050811768, Recall: 0.6552795171737671, Accuracy: 0.54771786928176
```

Получились не слишком хорошие характеристики, скорее всего из-за неравномерности датасета

```

# Function to load and preprocess an image for prediction
def load_and_preprocess_image(image_path):
    img = load_img(image_path, target_size=(256, 256))
    img_array = img_to_array(img)
    img_array = np.expand_dims(img_array, axis=0)
    img_array /= 255.0
    return img_array

# Path to the image you want to predict
image_path0 = '/content/gdrive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/dataset/Tomato_YellowLeaf_Curl_Vir
image_path1 = '/content/gdrive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/dataset/Tomato_healthy/4f5dde42-a6

loaded_image = image_path0

# Load and preprocess the image
input_image = load_and_preprocess_image(loaded_image)

# Make a prediction
predictions = model.predict(input_image)

# Decode the predictions
predicted_class_index = np.argmax(predictions)
predicted_class_label = DATA_CLASSES[predicted_class_index]
predicted_probability = predictions[0][predicted_class_index]

# Display the image
img = mpimg.imread(loaded_image)
plt.imshow(img)
plt.axis('off')
plt.title(f'Predicted Class: {predicted_class_label} ({predicted_probability:.4f})')
plt.show()

```

1/1 [=====] - 0s 53ms/step

**Predicted Class: Tomato\_healthy (1.0000)**

```
loaded_image = image_path1
```

```
# Load and preprocess the image
```

```
input_image = load_and_preprocess_image(loaded_image)
```

```
# Make a prediction
```

```
predictions = model.predict(input_image)
```

```
# Decode the predictions
```

```
predicted_class_index = np.argmax(predictions)
```

```
predicted_class_label = DATA_CLASSES[predicted_class_index]
```

```
predicted_probability = predictions[0][predicted_class_index]
```

```
# Display the image
```

```
img = mpimg.imread(loaded_image)
```

```
plt.imshow(img)
```

```
plt.axis('off')
```

```
plt.title(f'Predicted Class: {predicted_class_label} ({predicted_probability:.4f})')
```

```
plt.show()
```

1/1 [=====] - 0s 52ms/step

**Predicted Class: Tomato\_YellowLeaf\_Curl\_Virus (1.0000)**



Модель выдает противоположные результаты

✓ Многоклассовый классификатор

## ✓ Model A (Without pre-trained model)

### ✓ Создадим папку

```
root_binary = 'multi_class'

os.makedirs(os.path.join(root_binary, 'train'))
os.makedirs(os.path.join(root_binary, 'validation'))
os.makedirs(os.path.join(root_binary, 'testing'))

os.makedirs(os.path.join(root_binary, 'train/tomato_virus'))
os.makedirs(os.path.join(root_binary, 'train/tomato_healthy'))
os.makedirs(os.path.join(root_binary, 'train/tomato_spot'))

os.makedirs(os.path.join(root_binary, 'validation/tomato_virus'))
os.makedirs(os.path.join(root_binary, 'validation/tomato_healthy'))
os.makedirs(os.path.join(root_binary, 'validation/tomato_spot'))

os.makedirs(os.path.join(root_binary, 'testing/tomato_virus'))
os.makedirs(os.path.join(root_binary, 'testing/tomato_healthy'))
os.makedirs(os.path.join(root_binary, 'testing/tomato_spot'))
```

### ✓ Разделим данных на данные для обучения, валидации, и тестирования

```
TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR = source_path + data_dirs[0]
TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR = source_path + data_dirs[1]
TOMATO_SPOT_DIR = source_path + data_dirs[2]

TRAINING_DIR = "multi_class/train/"
VAL_DIR = "multi_class/validation/"
TEST_DIR = "multi_class/testing/"

TRAINING_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR = os.path.join(TRAINING_DIR, "tomato_virus/")
VAL_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR = os.path.join(VAL_DIR, "tomato_virus/")
TEST_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR = os.path.join(TEST_DIR, "tomato_virus/")

TRAINING_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR = os.path.join(TRAINING_DIR, "tomato_healthy/")
VAL_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR = os.path.join(VAL_DIR, "tomato_healthy/")
TEST_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR = os.path.join(TEST_DIR, "tomato_healthy/")

TRAINING_TOMATO_SPOT_DIR = os.path.join(TRAINING_DIR, "tomato_spot/")
VAL_TOMATO_SPOT_DIR = os.path.join(VAL_DIR, "tomato_spot/")
TEST_TOMATO_SPOT_DIR = os.path.join(TEST_DIR, "tomato_spot/")

# Empty directories in case you run this cell multiple times
if len(os.listdir(TRAINING_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR)) > 0:
```

```

    for file in os.scandir(TRAINING_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR):
        os.remove(file.path)
if len(os.listdir(TRAINING_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR)) > 0:
    for file in os.scandir(TRAINING_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR):
        os.remove(file.path)
if len(os.listdir(TRAINING_TOMATO_SPOT_DIR)) > 0:
    for file in os.scandir(TRAINING_TOMATO_SPOT_DIR):
        os.remove(file.path)

if len(os.listdir(VAL_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR)) > 0:
    for file in os.scandir(VAL_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR):
        os.remove(file.path)
if len(os.listdir(VAL_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR)) > 0:
    for file in os.scandir(VAL_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR):
        os.remove(file.path)
if len(os.listdir(VAL_TOMATO_SPOT_DIR)) > 0:
    for file in os.scandir(VAL_TOMATO_SPOT_DIR):
        os.remove(file.path)

if len(os.listdir(TEST_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR)) > 0:
    for file in os.scandir(TEST_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR):
        os.remove(file.path)
if len(os.listdir(TEST_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR)) > 0:
    for file in os.scandir(TEST_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR):
        os.remove(file.path)
if len(os.listdir(TEST_TOMATO_SPOT_DIR)) > 0:
    for file in os.scandir(TEST_TOMATO_SPOT_DIR):
        os.remove(file.path)

# Define proportion of images used for training
split_train_size = .75
split_val_size = .2
split_test_size = .05

# Run the function
# NOTE: Messages about zero length images should be printed out
split_data(TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR, TRAINING_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR, VAL_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR, TEST_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR,
            split_train_size, split_val_size, split_test_size)
split_data(TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR, TRAINING_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR, VAL_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR, TEST_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR,
            split_train_size, split_val_size, split_test_size)
split_data(TOMATO_SPOT_DIR, TRAINING_TOMATO_SPOT_DIR, VAL_TOMATO_SPOT_DIR, TEST_TOMATO_SPOT_DIR,
            split_train_size, split_val_size, split_test_size)

# Check that the number of images matches the expected output
print(f"There are {len(os.listdir(TRAINING_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR))} images of {DATA_CLASSES[0]}")
print(f"There are {len(os.listdir(TRAINING_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR))} images of {DATA_CLASSES[1]}")
print(f"There are {len(os.listdir(TRAINING_TOMATO_SPOT_DIR))} images of {DATA_CLASSES[2]}")

print(f"\nThere are {len(os.listdir(VAL_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR))} images of {DATA_CLASSES[0]}")
print(f"There are {len(os.listdir(VAL_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR))} images of {DATA_CLASSES[1]}")
print(f"There are {len(os.listdir(VAL_TOMATO_SPOT_DIR))} images of {DATA_CLASSES[2]} for

```

```

print(f"\nThere are {len(os.listdir(TEST_TOMATO_VIRUS_DIR))} images of {DATA_CLASSES[0]}
print(f"There are {len(os.listdir(TEST_TOMATO_HEALTHY_DIR))} images of {DATA_CLASSES[1]}
print(f"There are {len(os.listdir(TEST_TOMATO_SPOT_DIR))} images of {DATA_CLASSES[2]} for

    svn-r6Yb5c is zero length, so ignoring.
    There are 2406 images of Tomato_YellowLeaf_Curl_Virus for training
    There are 1193 images of Tomato_healthy for training
    There are 1328 images of Tomato_Septoria_leaf_spot for training

    There are 641 images of Tomato_YellowLeaf_Curl_Virus for validation
    There are 318 images of Tomato_healthy for validation
    There are 354 images of Tomato_Septoria_leaf_spot for validation

    There are 161 images of Tomato_YellowLeaf_Curl_Virus for testing
    There are 80 images of Tomato_healthy for testing
    There are 89 images of Tomato_Septoria_leaf_spot for testing

```

## ✓ Генерирование этих данных

```

# Test your generators
train_generator, validation_generator, testing_generator = train_val_testing_generators(1

    Found 4927 images belonging to 3 classes.
    Found 1313 images belonging to 3 classes.
    Found 330 images belonging to 3 classes.

```

## ✓ Построить модель

```

model = Sequential()

model.add(Conv2D(32, (3,3), activation='relu', input_shape=(256, 256, 3)))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))

model.add(Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))

model.add(Conv2D(128, (3,3), activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))

model.add(Conv2D(256, (3,3), activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))

model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
model.add(Dense(3, activation='softmax'))

model.summary()

Model: "sequential"

```

---

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 254, 254, 32)	896
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 127, 127, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 125, 125, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 62, 62, 64)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 60, 60, 128)	73856
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 30, 30, 128)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 256)	295168
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 256)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 50176)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	6422656
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 3)	387
Total params: 6811459 (25.98 MB)		
Trainable params: 6811459 (25.98 MB)		
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)		


```
model.compile(optimizer=Adam(),
              loss='categorical_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
```

## ▼ Тренировки модели

```
history = model.fit(
    train_generator, batch_size=32,
    epochs=15,
    validation_data=validation_generator,
    verbose=1
)
```

```
Epoch 1/15
77/77 [=====] - 141s 2s/step - loss: 0.6621 - accuracy: 0.71
Epoch 2/15
77/77 [=====] - 127s 2s/step - loss: 0.3960 - accuracy: 0.84
Epoch 3/15
77/77 [=====] - 141s 2s/step - loss: 0.2134 - accuracy: 0.92
Epoch 4/15
```

```
77/77 [=====] - 121s 2s/step - loss: 0.1578 - accuracy: 0.94
Epoch 5/15
77/77 [=====] - 122s 2s/step - loss: 0.1609 - accuracy: 0.94
Epoch 6/15
77/77 [=====] - 124s 2s/step - loss: 0.0728 - accuracy: 0.97
Epoch 7/15
77/77 [=====] - 139s 2s/step - loss: 0.1135 - accuracy: 0.96
Epoch 8/15
77/77 [=====] - 138s 2s/step - loss: 0.0894 - accuracy: 0.97
Epoch 9/15
77/77 [=====] - 138s 2s/step - loss: 0.0480 - accuracy: 0.98
Epoch 10/15
77/77 [=====] - 138s 2s/step - loss: 0.0842 - accuracy: 0.97
Epoch 11/15
77/77 [=====] - 124s 2s/step - loss: 0.0430 - accuracy: 0.98
Epoch 12/15
77/77 [=====] - 124s 2s/step - loss: 0.0698 - accuracy: 0.97
Epoch 13/15
77/77 [=====] - 124s 2s/step - loss: 0.0324 - accuracy: 0.98
Epoch 14/15
77/77 [=====] - 124s 2s/step - loss: 0.0312 - accuracy: 0.99
Epoch 15/15
77/77 [=====] - 138s 2s/step - loss: 0.0653 - accuracy: 0.97
```



## ✓ Plot performance

```
fig = plt.figure()
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], color='teal', label='loss')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], color='orange', label='val_loss')
fig.suptitle('Loss', fontsize=20)
plt.legend(loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```

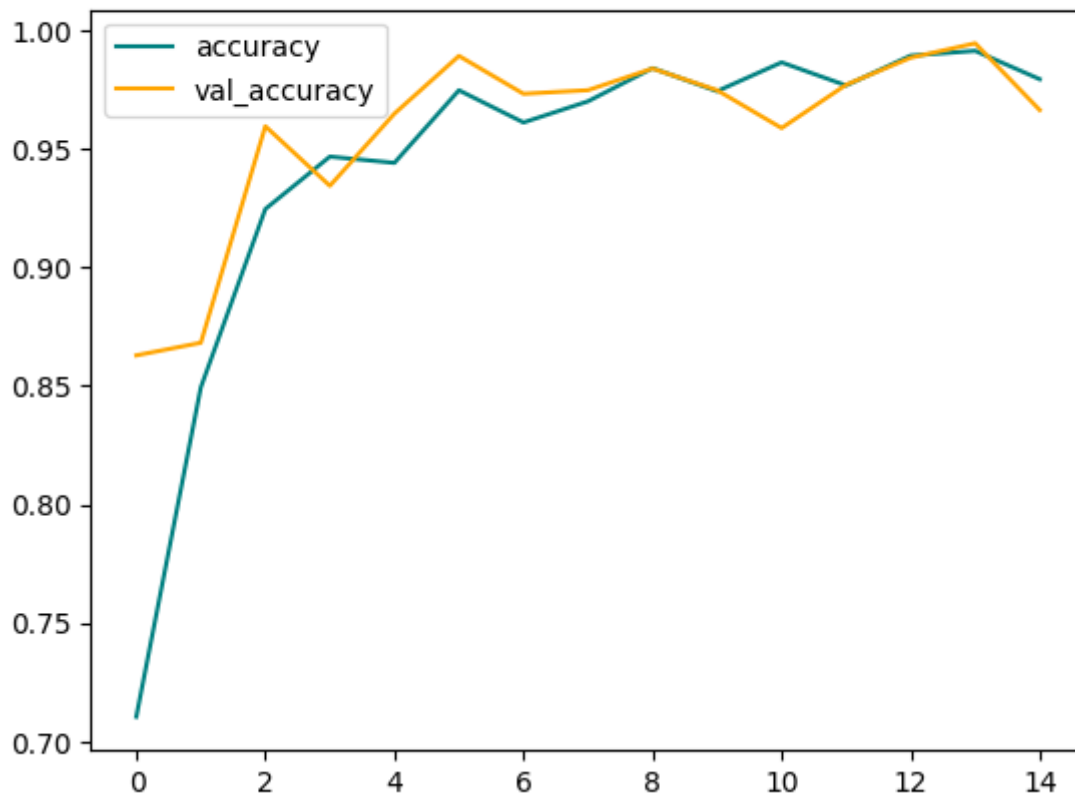


# Loss



```
fig = plt.figure()
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], color='teal', label='accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], color='orange', label='val_accuracy')
fig.suptitle('Accuracy', fontsize=20)
plt.legend(loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```

# Accuracy



## ✓ Evaluate with test data

```
pre = Precision()
re = Recall()
acc = BinaryAccuracy()
```

```
final_predictions = model.predict(testing_generator)
```

```
6/6 [=====] - 6s 852ms/step
```

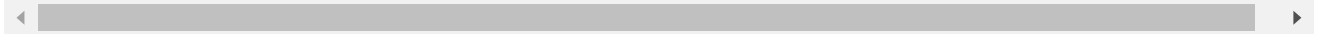
```
true_labels = np.squeeze(testing_generator.classes)
```

```
binary_preds = np.argmax(final_predictions, axis=1)
```

```
pre.update_state(true_labels, binary_preds)
re.update_state(true_labels, binary_preds)
acc.update_state(true_labels, binary_preds)
```

```
<tf.Variable 'UnreadVariable' shape=() dtype=float32, numpy=330.0>
```

```
print(f'Precision: {pre.result().numpy()}, Recall: {re.result().numpy()}, Accuracy: {acc.
Precision: 0.7627118825912476, Recall: 0.7200000286102295, Accuracy: 0.26969698071476
```



Точность получилась плохая

## ▼ Evaluate with some data

```
# Path to the image you want to predict
image_path0 = '/content/gdrive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/dataset/Tomato_YellowLeaf_Curl_Vir
image_path1 = '/content/gdrive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/dataset/Tomato_healthy/45b3e6ad-f7
image_path2 = '/content/gdrive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/dataset/Tomato_Septoria_leaf_spot/

loaded_image = image_path0

# Load and preprocess the image
input_image = load_and_preprocess_image(loaded_image)

# Make a prediction
predictions = model.predict(input_image)

# Decode the predictions
predicted_class_index = np.argmax(predictions)
predicted_class_label = DATA_CLASSES[predicted_class_index]
predicted_probability = predictions[0][predicted_class_index]

# Display the image
img = mpimg.imread(loaded_image)
plt.imshow(img)
plt.axis('off')
plt.title(f'Predicted Class: {predicted_class_label} ({predicted_probability:.4f})')
plt.show()
```

1/1 [=====] - 0s 20ms/step

Predicted Class: Tomato\_Septoria\_leaf\_spot (0.9994)



```
loaded_image = image_path2
```

```
# Load and preprocess the image
```

```
input_image = load_and_preprocess_image(loaded_image)
```

```
# Make a prediction
```

```
predictions = model.predict(input_image)
```

```
# Decode the predictions
```

```
predicted_class_index = np.argmax(predictions)
```

```
predicted_class_label = DATA_CLASSES[predicted_class_index]
```

```
predicted_probability = predictions[0][predicted_class_index]
```

```
# Display the image
```

```
img = mpimg.imread(loaded_image)
```

```
plt.imshow(img)
```

```
plt.axis('off')
```

```
plt.title(f'Predicted Class: {predicted_class_label} ({predicted_probability:.4f})')
```

```
plt.show()
```


1/1 [=====] - 0s 52ms/step

Predicted Class: Tomato\_healthy (1.0000)

## ✓ Модель B (with pre-trained model)




```
from tensorflow.keras.applications import ResNet50
```



```
# Load the pre-trained ResNet50 model without the top (fully connected) layers
base_model = ResNet50(weights='imagenet', include_top=False, input_shape=(256, 256, 3))
```

```
# Freeze the pre-trained layers so that they are not trainable
for layer in base_model.layers:
    layer.trainable = False
```

```
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/resnet50/94765736/94765736 [=====] - 3s 0us/step
```



```
# Test your generators
train_generator, validation_generator, testing_generator = train_val_testing_generators(1
```

```
    Found 4927 images belonging to 3 classes.
    Found 1313 images belonging to 3 classes.
    Found 330 images belonging to 3 classes.
```

```
# Make the model
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
    base_model,
    tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.5),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(3, activation='softmax')
])
```

```
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
resnet50 (Functional)	(None, 8, 8, 2048)	23587712
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 131072)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 512)	67109376
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 3)	1539
=====		

Total params: 90698627 (345.99 MB)  
Trainable params: 67110915 (256.01 MB)  
Non-trainable params: 23587712 (89.98 MB)

---

```
# Compile the model
model.compile(optimizer=Adam(),
              loss='categorical_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
# Train the model
history = model.fit(
    train_generator,
    epochs=10,
    validation_data=validation_generator,
    verbose=1
)
```

```
Epoch 1/10
77/77 [=====] - 143s 2s/step - loss: 5.9224 - accuracy: 0.46
Epoch 2/10
77/77 [=====] - 131s 2s/step - loss: 0.9709 - accuracy: 0.55
Epoch 3/10
77/77 [=====] - 131s 2s/step - loss: 0.9359 - accuracy: 0.57
Epoch 4/10
77/77 [=====] - 144s 2s/step - loss: 0.9191 - accuracy: 0.58
Epoch 5/10
77/77 [=====] - 146s 2s/step - loss: 0.8742 - accuracy: 0.58
Epoch 6/10
77/77 [=====] - 157s 2s/step - loss: 0.9392 - accuracy: 0.58
Epoch 7/10
77/77 [=====] - 147s 2s/step - loss: 0.8625 - accuracy: 0.59
Epoch 8/10
77/77 [=====] - 147s 2s/step - loss: 0.8194 - accuracy: 0.59
Epoch 9/10
77/77 [=====] - 147s 2s/step - loss: 0.8295 - accuracy: 0.60
Epoch 10/10
77/77 [=====] - 147s 2s/step - loss: 0.8035 - accuracy: 0.61
```



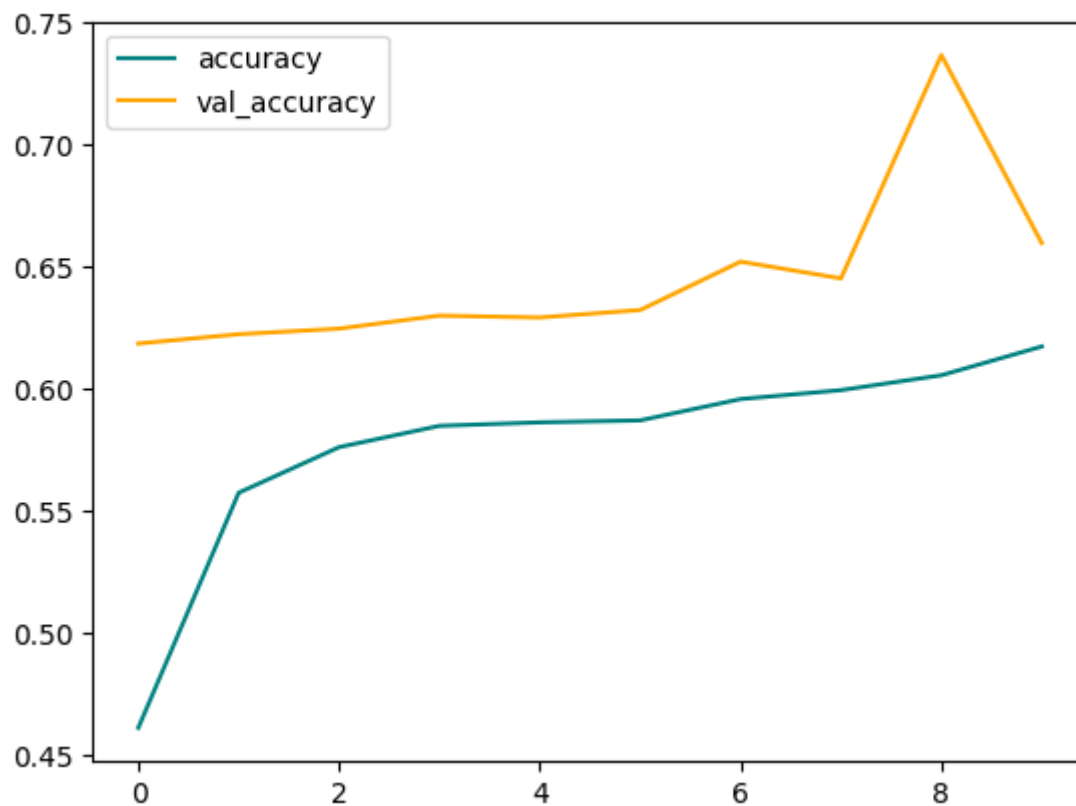
```
fig = plt.figure()
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], color='teal', label='loss')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], color='orange', label='val_loss')
fig.suptitle('Loss', fontsize=20)
plt.legend(loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```

## Loss



```
fig = plt.figure()
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], color='teal', label='accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], color='orange', label='val_accuracy')
fig.suptitle('Accuracy', fontsize=20)
plt.legend(loc='upper left')
plt.show()
```

## Accuracy



```
pre = Precision()
re = Recall()
acc = BinaryAccuracy()
```

```

final_predictions = model.predict(testing_generator)

6/6 [=====] - 14s 2s/step

true_labels = np.squeeze(testing_generator.classes)

binary_preds = np.argmax(final_predictions, axis=1)

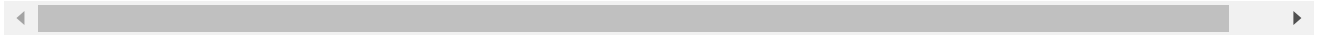
pre.update_state(true_labels, binary_preds)
re.update_state(true_labels, binary_preds)
acc.update_state(true_labels, binary_preds)

<tf.Variable 'UnreadVariable' shape=() dtype=float32, numpy=330.0>

print(f'Precision: {pre.result().numpy()}, Recall: {re.result().numpy()}, Accuracy: {acc.

Precision: 0.7471697926521301, Recall: 0.7919999957084656, Accuracy: 0.25757575035095

```



Точность не улучшилась

```

# Path to the image you want to predict
image_path0 = '/content/gdrive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/dataset/Tomato_YellowLeaf_Curl_Vir
image_path1 = '/content/gdrive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/dataset/Tomato_healthy/45b3e6ad-f7
image_path2 = '/content/gdrive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/dataset/Tomato_Septoria_leaf_spot/

loaded_image = image_path1

# Load and preprocess the image
input_image = load_and_preprocess_image(loaded_image)

# Make a prediction
predictions = model.predict(input_image)

# Decode the predictions
predicted_class_index = np.argmax(predictions)
predicted_class_label = DATA_CLASSES[predicted_class_index]
predicted_probability = predictions[0][predicted_class_index]

# Display the image
img = mpimg.imread(loaded_image)
plt.imshow(img)
plt.axis('off')
plt.title(f'Predicted Class: {predicted_class_label} ({predicted_probability:.4f})')
plt.show()

```

1/1 [=====] - 2s 2s/step

Predicted Class: Tomato\_YellowLeaf\_Curl\_Virus (0.8957)



В целом модели показали себя не очень хорошо, скорее всего их-за неравномерности данных.