Project Overview

Butterfly Recognition Using CNN and Transfer Learning

This project utilizes Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and Transfer Learning to classify images of butterflies into distinct species categories accurately. The goal is to aid entomological research and conservation efforts by automating butterfly identification, leveraging a dataset composed of images collected from various online sources.

Importance of Automated Butterfly Recognition

Automated recognition systems are essential in entomology for the efficient cataloging of species, monitoring lepidopteran biodiversity, and aiding in ecological conservation. These systems provide quick and accurate identification of various butterfly species, facilitating research on migration patterns, population dynamics, and climate change impacts on butterfly populations.

Project Execution Steps

- 1. Image Preprocessing:
 - Adjusting images to a consistent scale
 - Applying data augmentation techniques to improve model robustness
 - Handling varying lighting conditions and backgrounds
- 2. Normalization:
 - Standardizing pixel values across all images to facilitate model training
 - Implementing color space normalization to account for varying photograph conditions
- 3. Model Development:
 - Employing CNN for feature extraction
 - Utilizing Transfer Learning to leverage pre-trained networks
 - Enhancing the ability to distinguish subtle differences between similar butterfly species
- 4. Performance Evaluation:
 - Assessing accuracy and making iterative improvements
 - Validating model performance across different environmental conditions
 - Testing robustness against varying wing positions and angles

Applications and Impact

- 1. Conservation Efforts:
 - Monitoring butterfly population dynamics
 - Tracking species distribution changes
 - Supporting habitat conservation initiatives
- 2. Educational Tools:

- Enhancing entomological education
- Supporting citizen science initiatives
- Facilitating public engagement in butterfly conservation
- 3. Research Applications:
 - Studying migration patterns
 - Analyzing species diversity
 - Investigating the effects of climate change on butterfly populations

About the Dataset

The Butterfly Classification Dataset consists of approximately 4000 images derived from online sources including nature photography databases, scientific collections, and citizen science contributions. The dataset is designed to enhance the development of lepidopteran recognition models using photographs taken in natural settings.

Dataset Characteristics:

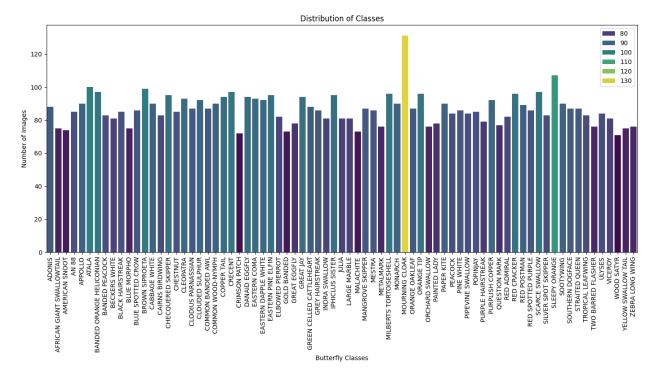
- Source: Images collected from nature photography databases and scientific collections
- Classes: Multiple butterfly species including common families such as Nymphalidae, Pieridae, and Papilionidae
- Resolution: Variable, typically ranging from 320x240 to 640x480 pixels
- Total Images: ~4000
- Variability: Different angles, lighting conditions, and natural backgrounds

Conclusion

This project demonstrates the significant potential of CNN and Transfer Learning in butterfly species recognition, offering a valuable tool for entomological research, conservation efforts, and educational applications. It highlights the intersection of computer vision technology and lepidopterology, promoting both scientific research and public engagement in butterfly conservation.

```
import pandas as pd
import os
import logging
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.metrics import classification report, confusion matrix
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import layers, models
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import load img,
img to array
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten,
Dense
```

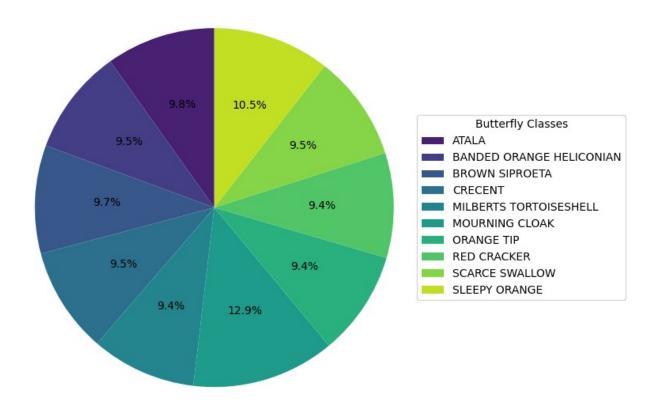
```
from tensorflow.keras import regularizers
import warnings
os.environ['TF_CPP MIN LOG LEVEL'] = '3'
tf.compat.v1.logging.set verbosity(tf.compat.v1.logging.ERROR)
logging.getLogger('tensorflow').setLevel(logging.ERROR)
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore", category=UserWarning, message=r"Your
`PyDataset` class should call `super(). init \(\*\*kwargs\)`")
df = pd.read csv('Butterfly Dataset/Training set.csv')
df.head(15)
        filename
                                      label
0
     Image 1.jpg
                          SOUTHERN DOGFACE
1
     Image 2.jpg
                                     ADONIS
2
                            BROWN SIPROETA
     Image 3.jpg
3
     Image 4.jpg
                                    MONARCH
4
                  GREEN CELLED CATTLEHEART
     Image 5.jpg
5
     Image_6.jpg
                           CAIRNS BIRDWING
6
                  GREEN CELLED CATTLEHEART
     Image 7.jpg
7
     Image 8.jpg
                      EASTERN DAPPLE WHITE
8
     Image 9.jpg
                            BROWN SIPROETA
9
    Image 10.jpg
                               RED POSTMAN
10 Image_11.jpg
                          MANGROVE SKIPPER
                          BLACK HAIRSTREAK
11
    Image 12.jpg
12
    Image 13.jpg
                             CABBAGE WHITE
13
    Image 14.jpg
                               RED ADMIRAL
   Image 15.jpg
                              PAINTED LADY
14
len(df)
6499
classes = df['label'].value counts().sort index()
# classes.head(10)
plt.subplots(figsize=(14, 8))
sns.barplot(x=classes.index,
y=classes.values, hue=classes.values, palette="viridis")
plt.title("Distribution of Classes")
plt.xlabel("Butterfly Classes")
plt.ylabel("Number of Images")
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
```



```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
# Define color palette for top 10 classes
top classes = df['label'].value counts().nlargest(10).sort index()
colors = sns.color_palette("viridis", len(top_classes))
# Plot
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8)) # Adjust figure size for readability
plt.pie(
    top classes.values,
    labels=None,
    autopct='%1.1f%%',
    startangle=90,
    colors=colors
)
# Add title and equal aspect ratio
plt.title('Percentage of Each Butterfly Class (Top 10 Classes)')
plt.axis('equal') # Equal aspect ratio ensures the pie is a circle
# Add legend with class names
plt.legend(
    top classes.index,
    title="Butterfly Classes",
    loc="center left",
    bbox to anchor=(1, 0.5)
)
```

```
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

Percentage of Each Butterfly Class (Top 10 Classes)



```
image_dir = "Butterfly_Dataset/train"
sample_images = df.sample(9, random_state=50)
fig, axes = plt.subplots(3, 3, figsize=(15, 15))
```

```
for i, (index, row) in enumerate(sample_images.iterrows()):
    img_path = os.path.join(image_dir, row['filename'])
    img = load_img(img_path, target_size=(150,150))
    img_array = img_to_array(img) / 255.0 # Normalize the image

ax = axes[i // 3, i % 3]
    ax.imshow(img_array)
    ax.set_title(f"Class: {row['label']}")
    ax.axis('off')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
image_shape = (150,150,3)
epochs = 50
target_size=(150, 150)
batch_size=32

train_df, val_df = train_test_split(df, test_size=0.2,
random_state=42)
test_df = pd.read_csv("Butterfly_Dataset/Testing_set.csv")
train_dir = "Butterfly_Dataset/train"
test_dir = "Butterfly_Dataset/test"

train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
```

```
rescale=1./255,
    rotation_range=40,
    width_shift_range=0.2,
    height shift range=0.2,
    shear range=0.2,
    zoom_range=0.2,
    horizontal flip=True,
    fill mode='nearest'
)
val datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
train_generator = train_datagen.flow_from_dataframe(
    dataframe=train df,
    directory=train dir,
    x_col='filename',
    y col='label',
    target size=target size,
    batch_size=batch_size,
    class mode='categorical'
)
val_generator = val_datagen.flow_from_dataframe(
    dataframe=val_df,
    directory=train dir,
    x_col='filename',
    y col='label',
    target size=target_size,
    batch size=batch size,
    class mode='categorical'
)
test_generator = val_datagen.flow_from_dataframe(
    dataframe=test df,
    directory=test dir,
    x col='filename',
    y col=None,
    target size=target size,
    batch size=batch size,
    class mode=None
)
Found 5199 validated image filenames belonging to 75 classes.
Found 1300 validated image filenames belonging to 75 classes.
Found 2786 validated image filenames.
model CNN = models.Sequential([
    # 1st Convolutional Block
    layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu',
```

```
input shape=image shape),
    layers.BatchNormalization(),
    layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),
    # 2nd Convolutional Block
    layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'),
    layers.BatchNormalization(),
    layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),
    # 3rd Convolutional Block
    layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu'),
    layers.BatchNormalization(),
    layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),
    # 4th Convolutional Block (optional, for deeper representation)
    layers.Conv2D(256, (3, 3), activation='relu'),
    layers.BatchNormalization(),
    layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),
    # Global Average Pooling instead of Flatten
    layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D(),
    # Fully Connected Layers
    layers.Dense(512, activation='relu',
kernel regularizer=regularizers.l2(0.001)),
    layers.Dropout (0.5), # 50% dropout for better generalization
    layers.Dense(75, activation='softmax') # Output layer with
softmax for classification
1)
# Compile the model
model_CNN.compile(optimizer='adam',
                  loss='categorical crossentropy',
                  metrics=['accuracy'])
model CNN.summary()
Model: "sequential"
Layer (type)
                             Output Shape
                                                       Param #
_____
                             (None, 148, 148, 32)
 conv2d (Conv2D)
                                                       896
 batch normalization (BatchN
                              (None, 148, 148, 32)
                                                       128
 ormalization)
max pooling2d (MaxPooling2D (None, 74, 74, 32)
                                                       0
                             (None, 72, 72, 64)
 conv2d 1 (Conv2D)
                                                       18496
```

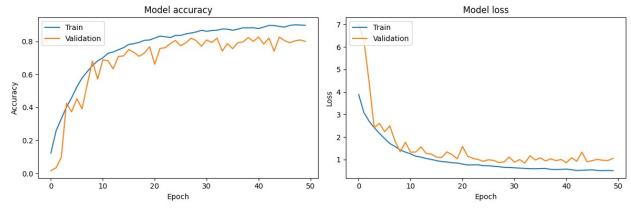
```
batch normalization 1 (Batc (None, 72, 72, 64)
                                                     256
hNormalization)
max pooling2d 1 (MaxPooling
                             (None, 36, 36, 64)
                                                     0
2D)
conv2d 2 (Conv2D)
                            (None, 34, 34, 128)
                                                     73856
                             (None, 34, 34, 128)
 batch normalization 2 (Batc
                                                     512
hNormalization)
                             (None, 17, 17, 128)
                                                     0
max pooling2d 2 (MaxPooling
2D)
conv2d 3 (Conv2D)
                            (None, 15, 15, 256)
                                                     295168
                                                     1024
 batch normalization 3 (Batc
                             (None, 15, 15, 256)
hNormalization)
                                                     0
max pooling2d 3 (MaxPooling
                             (None, 7, 7, 256)
2D)
                                                     0
global average pooling2d (G
                             (None, 256)
lobalAveragePooling2D)
dense (Dense)
                            (None, 512)
                                                     131584
dropout (Dropout)
                            (None, 512)
dense 1 (Dense)
                                                     38475
                            (None, 75)
Total params: 560,395
Trainable params: 559,435
Non-trainable params: 960
history = model CNN.fit(
   train generator,
    steps per epoch=train generator.samples //
train generator.batch size,
   epochs=epochs,
   validation_data=val_generator,
   validation steps=val generator.samples // val generator.batch size
)
Epoch 1/50
3.8888 - accuracy: 0.1231 - val loss: 6.9778 - val accuracy: 0.0164
```

```
Epoch 2/50
3.0902 - accuracy: 0.2584 - val loss: 6.3184 - val accuracy: 0.0336
2.7096 - accuracy: 0.3308 - val_loss: 4.4681 - val_accuracy: 0.0969
Epoch 4/50
2.4136 - accuracy: 0.4026 - val loss: 2.4113 - val accuracy: 0.4250
Epoch 5/50
2.1671 - accuracy: 0.4595 - val loss: 2.6072 - val accuracy: 0.3734
Epoch 6/50
1.9317 - accuracy: 0.5247 - val_loss: 2.2386 - val_accuracy: 0.4531
Epoch 7/50
1.7161 - accuracy: 0.5789 - val_loss: 2.4956 - val_accuracy: 0.3914
Epoch 8/50
1.5835 - accuracy: 0.6172 - val_loss: 1.8268 - val_accuracy: 0.5398
Epoch 9/50
1.4247 - accuracy: 0.6538 - val loss: 1.3518 - val accuracy: 0.6812
Epoch 10/50
1.3341 - accuracy: 0.6826 - val_loss: 1.7687 - val_accuracy: 0.5719
Epoch 11/50
1.2545 - accuracy: 0.7008 - val loss: 1.3277 - val accuracy: 0.6891
Epoch 12/50
1.1515 - accuracy: 0.7283 - val loss: 1.3375 - val accuracy: 0.6836
Epoch 13/50
1.1120 - accuracy: 0.7368 - val loss: 1.5659 - val accuracy: 0.6336
Epoch 14/50
1.0516 - accuracy: 0.7501 - val_loss: 1.2763 - val_accuracy: 0.7094
Epoch 15/50
1.0078 - accuracy: 0.7629 - val loss: 1.2448 - val accuracy: 0.7125
Epoch 16/50
0.9535 - accuracy: 0.7825 - val loss: 1.1064 - val accuracy: 0.7516
Epoch 17/50
0.9142 - accuracy: 0.7871 - val loss: 1.0961 - val accuracy: 0.7336
Epoch 18/50
```

```
0.8942 - accuracy: 0.7947 - val loss: 1.3407 - val accuracy: 0.7102
Epoch 19/50
0.8600 - accuracy: 0.8072 - val loss: 1.2172 - val accuracy: 0.7297
Epoch 20/50
0.8489 - accuracy: 0.8094 - val loss: 1.0350 - val accuracy: 0.7688
Epoch 21/50
0.8019 - accuracy: 0.8208 - val loss: 1.5867 - val accuracy: 0.6617
Epoch 22/50
0.7612 - accuracy: 0.8326 - val loss: 1.1508 - val accuracy: 0.7578
Epoch 23/50
0.7673 - accuracy: 0.8289 - val loss: 1.0562 - val accuracy: 0.7625
Epoch 24/50
0.7716 - accuracy: 0.8239 - val loss: 1.0042 - val accuracy: 0.7875
Epoch 25/50
0.7314 - accuracy: 0.8370 - val loss: 0.9267 - val accuracy: 0.8062
Epoch 26/50
0.7294 - accuracy: 0.8370 - val loss: 0.9948 - val accuracy: 0.7734
Epoch 27/50
0.7034 - accuracy: 0.8461 - val loss: 0.9639 - val accuracy: 0.7922
Epoch 28/50
0.6879 - accuracy: 0.8518 - val loss: 0.8737 - val accuracy: 0.8203
Epoch 29/50
0.6547 - accuracy: 0.8581 - val loss: 0.8975 - val accuracy: 0.8055
Epoch 30/50
0.6517 - accuracy: 0.8680 - val loss: 1.1133 - val accuracy: 0.7711
Epoch 31/50
0.6379 - accuracy: 0.8622 - val_loss: 0.8880 - val_accuracy: 0.8094
Epoch 32/50
0.6242 - accuracy: 0.8665 - val loss: 0.9996 - val accuracy: 0.7937
Epoch 33/50
0.6077 - accuracy: 0.8688 - val loss: 0.8479 - val accuracy: 0.8203
Epoch 34/50
```

```
0.6005 - accuracy: 0.8759 - val_loss: 1.1742 - val_accuracy: 0.7422
Epoch 35/50
0.5947 - accuracy: 0.8750 - val loss: 0.9855 - val accuracy: 0.7875
Epoch 36/50
0.6035 - accuracy: 0.8682 - val loss: 1.0778 - val accuracy: 0.7570
Epoch 37/50
0.6070 - accuracy: 0.8750 - val loss: 0.9422 - val accuracy: 0.7930
Epoch 38/50
0.5674 - accuracy: 0.8833 - val loss: 1.0368 - val accuracy: 0.7969
Epoch 39/50
0.5604 - accuracy: 0.8829 - val loss: 0.9533 - val accuracy: 0.8242
Epoch 40/50
0.5673 - accuracy: 0.8837 - val loss: 1.0048 - val accuracy: 0.8008
Epoch 41/50
0.5783 - accuracy: 0.8787 - val loss: 0.8603 - val accuracy: 0.8273
Epoch 42/50
0.5508 - accuracy: 0.8877 - val loss: 1.0832 - val accuracy: 0.7844
Epoch 43/50
0.5178 - accuracy: 0.8974 - val loss: 0.9285 - val accuracy: 0.8211
Epoch 44/50
0.5267 - accuracy: 0.8970 - val loss: 1.3314 - val accuracy: 0.7414
Epoch 45/50
0.5372 - accuracy: 0.8914 - val loss: 0.8994 - val accuracy: 0.8273
Epoch 46/50
0.5475 - accuracy: 0.8876 - val loss: 0.9565 - val accuracy: 0.8055
Epoch 47/50
0.5178 - accuracy: 0.8978 - val loss: 1.0129 - val accuracy: 0.7930
Epoch 48/50
0.5126 - accuracy: 0.9013 - val loss: 0.9696 - val accuracy: 0.8039
Epoch 49/50
0.5193 - accuracy: 0.9003 - val_loss: 0.9593 - val_accuracy: 0.8094
Epoch 50/50
0.5113 - accuracy: 0.8982 - val loss: 1.0538 - val accuracy: 0.8008
```

```
model CNN.save("Custom CNN Model.h5")
train score = model CNN.evaluate(train generator, verbose=1)
valid score = model CNN.evaluate(val generator, verbose=1)
print('-' * 20)
print("Train Loss: ", train_score[0])
print("Train Accuracy: ", train score[1])
print('-' * 20)
print("Validation Loss: ", valid score[0])
print("Validation Accuracy: ", valid score[1])
print('-' * 20)
0.5304 - accuracy: 0.8956
accuracy: 0.8008
Train Loss: 0.5304201245307922
Train Accuracy: 0.8955568671226501
Validation Loss: 1.047988772392273
Validation Accuracy: 0.8007692098617554
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'])
plt.title('Model accuracy')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Validation'], loc='upper left')
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
plt.title('Model loss')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Validation'], loc='upper left')
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
```

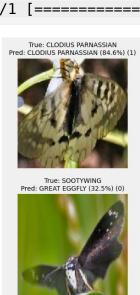


```
# Get a batch of validation images and labels
val images, val labels = next(val generator)
# Make predictions
pred probs = model CNN.predict(val images) # Get prediction
probabilities
pred labels = np.argmax(pred probs, axis=1)
true labels = np.argmax(val labels, axis=1)
# Get class names
class indices = val generator.class indices
class names = {v: k for k, v in class indices.items()}
# Function to display images with true labels, predicted labels, and
confidence
def display images with confidence(images, true labels, pred labels,
pred probs, class names, num images):
    plt.figure(figsize=(15, 15)) # Adjust figure size for more images
    for i in range(num images):
        plt.subplot(5, 4, i + 1) # Create a grid of 5 rows and 4
columns
        plt.imshow(images[i])
        true label = class names[int(true labels[i])]
        pred label = class names[int(pred labels[i])]
        confidence = pred probs[i][pred labels[i]] * 100 # Get
confidence as percentage
        Flag = 0
        if(true label == pred label):
            Flaq = 1
        # Display true label, predicted label, and confidence with
smaller font
        plt.title(f"True: {true label}\nPred: {pred label}
({confidence:.1f}%) ({Flag})", fontsize=10)
        plt.axis('off')
```

plt.tight_layout() plt.show()

Display 20 images with true labels, predicted labels, and confidence display_images_with_confidence(val_images, true_labels, pred_labels, pred_probs, class_names, num_images=20)

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



True: COMMON BANDED AWL Pred: COMMON BANDED AWL (72.8%) (1)



True: BANDED ORANGE HELICONIAN Pred: PURPLE HAIRSTREAK (15.3%) (0)



True: SLEEPY ORANGE Pred: CLOUDED SULPHUR (58.4%) (0)



True: PINE WHITE Pred: PINE WHITE (88.9%) (1)



True: RED CRACKER Pred: RED CRACKER (100.0%) (1)

True: YELLOW SWALLOW TAIL
Pred: YELLOW SWALLOW TAIL (100.0%) (1)



True: CLODIUS PARNASSIAN Pred: CLODIUS PARNASSIAN (70.9%) (1)



True: JULIA Pred: JULIA (100.0%) (1)



True: EASTERN PINE ELFIN
Pred: EASTERN PINE ELFIN (94.8%) (1)



True: DANAID EGGFLY Pred: DANAID EGGFLY (100.0%) (1)



True: TROPICAL LEAFWING Pred: TROPICAL LEAFWING (99.0%) (1)



True: RED SPOTTED PURPLE
Pred: RED SPOTTED PURPLE (100.0%) (1)



True: ATALA Pred: ATALA (99.8%) (1)



True: BECKERS WHITE Pred: BECKERS WHITE (57.6%) (1)

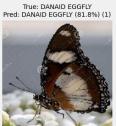


True: JULIA Pred: JULIA (100.0%) (1)



True: RED SPOTTED PURPLE Pred: RED SPOTTED PURPLE (100.0%) (1)





True: SLEEPY ORANGE Pred: CLEOPATRA (49.3%) (0)



VGG16 architecture

```
image shape = (224, 224, 3)
epochs = 50
target size=(224,224)
batch size=32
train_df, val_df = train_test_split(df, test size=0.2,
random state=42)
train dir = "Butterfly Dataset/train"
train aug generator = ImageDataGenerator(
    rescale=1./255,
    rotation range=40,
    width shift range=0.2,
    height shift range=0.2,
    shear range=0.2,
    zoom range=0.2,
    horizontal flip=True,
    fill mode='nearest'
)
val test generator = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
train gen vgg = train aug generator.flow from dataframe(
    dataframe=train df,
    directory=train dir,
    x col='filename',
```

```
y_col='label',
    target_size=target size,
    batch_size=batch_size,
    class mode='categorical'
)
val_gen_vgg = val_test_generator.flow_from_dataframe(
    dataframe=val df,
    directory=train_dir,
    x_col='filename',
    y_col='label',
    target size=target size,
    batch size=batch size,
    class mode='categorical'
)
Found 5199 validated image filenames belonging to 75 classes.
Found 1300 validated image filenames belonging to 75 classes.
from keras.applications.vgg16 import VGG16
conv base = VGG16(
    weights='imagenet',
    include top = False,
    input shape=image shape
)
conv base.summary()
```

Model: "vgg16"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_4 (InputLayer)	[(None, 224, 224, 3)]	0
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	36928
<pre>block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 112, 112, 64)	0
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	147584
block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 56, 56, 128)	0
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080

```
block3 conv3 (Conv2D)
                              (None, 56, 56, 256)
                                                        590080
 block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)
                              (None, 28, 28, 256)
                                                        0
 block4 conv1 (Conv2D)
                              (None, 28, 28, 512)
                                                        1180160
 block4 conv2 (Conv2D)
                              (None, 28, 28, 512)
                                                        2359808
 block4 conv3 (Conv2D)
                              (None, 28, 28, 512)
                                                        2359808
 block4 pool (MaxPooling2D)
                             (None, 14, 14, 512)
                                                        0
 block5 conv1 (Conv2D)
                              (None, 14, 14, 512)
                                                        2359808
 block5_conv2 (Conv2D)
                              (None, 14, 14, 512)
                                                        2359808
 block5 conv3 (Conv2D)
                              (None, 14, 14, 512)
                                                        2359808
 block5 pool (MaxPooling2D)
                             (None, 7, 7, 512)
Total params: 14,714,688
Trainable params: 14,714,688
Non-trainable params: 0
set_trainable = False
for layer in conv_base.layers:
  if layer.name == 'block5 conv1':
    set trainable = True
  if set trainable:
    layer.trainable = True
    layer.trainable = False
for layer in conv base.layers:
  print(layer.name, layer.trainable)
input 4 False
block1 conv1 False
block1 conv2 False
block1 pool False
block2 conv1 False
block2 conv2 False
block2 pool False
block3 conv1 False
block3 conv2 False
block3 conv3 False
block3 pool False
```

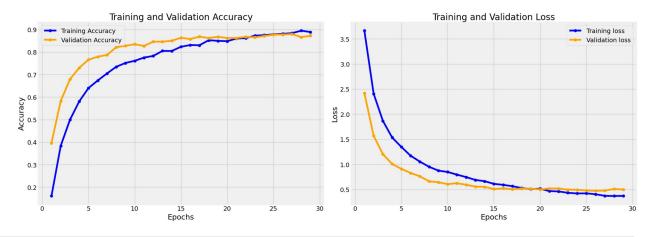
```
block4 conv1 False
block4 conv2 False
block4 conv3 False
block4 pool False
block5 conv1 True
block5 conv2 True
block5 conv3 True
block5 pool True
data augmentation = tf.keras.Sequential([
    layers.RandomFlip("horizontal"),
    tf.keras.layers.RandomRotation(0.2),
    # tf.keras.layers.RandomZoom(0.2),
    # tf.keras.layers.RandomBrightness(0.2),
    # tf.keras.layers.RandomContrast(0.2),
])
from keras import layers, applications, optimizers , callbacks, Input
model = Sequential([
    Input(shape=image shape),
    data augmentation,
    conv base,
    Flatten(),
    Dense(512, activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
    Dense(75, activation='softmax')
])
model.compile(
    optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.RMSprop(learning rate=1e-5),
    loss='categorical crossentropy',
    metrics=['accuracy']
)
model.summary()
Model: "sequential 6"
Layer (type)
                              Output Shape
                                                         Param #
                                                        ========
 sequential 5 (Sequential)
                              (None, 224, 224, 3)
                                                        0
vgg16 (Functional)
                              (None, 7, 7, 512)
                                                        14714688
 flatten 3 (Flatten)
                              (None, 25088)
 dense 6 (Dense)
                              (None, 512)
                                                        12845568
 dropout_3 (Dropout)
                              (None, 512)
                                                        0
```

```
dense 7 (Dense)
                  (None, 75)
                                   38475
Total params: 27,598,731
Trainable params: 19,963,467
Non-trainable params: 7,635,264
early stopping = callbacks.EarlyStopping(
  monitor='val loss',
  patience=3,
  restore best weights=True
)
history = model.fit(
  train gen vgg,
  epochs=100,
  validation data=val gen vgg,
  callbacks=[early_stopping]
)
Epoch 1/100
3.6611 - accuracy: 0.1604 - val loss: 2.4179 - val_accuracy: 0.3962
Epoch 2/100
2.4068 - accuracy: 0.3835 - val loss: 1.5700 - val accuracy: 0.5823
Epoch 3/100
1.8668 - accuracy: 0.4993 - val loss: 1.2025 - val accuracy: 0.6792
Epoch 4/100
1.5349 - accuracy: 0.5807 - val loss: 1.0077 - val accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 5/100
1.3456 - accuracy: 0.6399 - val loss: 0.9102 - val accuracy: 0.7662
Epoch 6/100
1.1719 - accuracy: 0.6736 - val loss: 0.8283 - val accuracy: 0.7792
Epoch 7/100
1.0543 - accuracy: 0.7048 - val loss: 0.7616 - val accuracy: 0.7869
Epoch 8/100
0.9510 - accuracy: 0.7346 - val loss: 0.6619 - val accuracy: 0.8215
Epoch 9/100
0.8754 - accuracy: 0.7515 - val loss: 0.6444 - val accuracy: 0.8277
Epoch 10/100
```

```
0.8483 - accuracy: 0.7611 - val loss: 0.6053 - val accuracy: 0.8346
Epoch 11/100
0.7954 - accuracy: 0.7753 - val loss: 0.6249 - val accuracy: 0.8269
Epoch 12/100
0.7464 - accuracy: 0.7827 - val loss: 0.5940 - val accuracy: 0.8462
Epoch 13/100
0.6897 - accuracy: 0.8050 - val loss: 0.5567 - val accuracy: 0.8462
Epoch 14/100
0.6648 - accuracy: 0.8046 - val loss: 0.5513 - val accuracy: 0.8500
Epoch 15/100
0.6118 - accuracy: 0.8234 - val loss: 0.5101 - val accuracy: 0.8638
Epoch 16/100
0.5921 - accuracy: 0.8311 - val loss: 0.5221 - val accuracy: 0.8577
Epoch 17/100
0.5646 - accuracy: 0.8302 - val loss: 0.5041 - val accuracy: 0.8685
Epoch 18/100
0.5288 - accuracy: 0.8525 - val loss: 0.5178 - val accuracy: 0.8623
Epoch 19/100
0.5077 - accuracy: 0.8498 - val loss: 0.5164 - val accuracy: 0.8677
Epoch 20/100
0.5152 - accuracy: 0.8482 - val loss: 0.5006 - val accuracy: 0.8623
Epoch 21/100
0.4672 - accuracy: 0.8600 - val loss: 0.5195 - val accuracy: 0.8623
Epoch 22/100
0.4613 - accuracy: 0.8619 - val loss: 0.5195 - val accuracy: 0.8677
Epoch 23/100
0.4330 - accuracy: 0.8727 - val_loss: 0.4946 - val_accuracy: 0.8654
Epoch 24/100
0.4204 - accuracy: 0.8752 - val loss: 0.4950 - val accuracy: 0.8715
Epoch 25/100
0.4226 - accuracy: 0.8784 - val loss: 0.4789 - val accuracy: 0.8769
Epoch 26/100
```

```
0.4047 - accuracy: 0.8809 - val loss: 0.4730 - val accuracy: 0.8777
Epoch 27/100
0.3732 - accuracy: 0.8838 - val loss: 0.4775 - val accuracy: 0.8800
Epoch 28/100
0.3696 - accuracy: 0.8948 - val loss: 0.5100 - val accuracy: 0.8662
Epoch 29/100
0.3722 - accuracy: 0.8888 - val loss: 0.4992 - val accuracy: 0.8723
model.save("VGG16 model.h5")
train score = model.evaluate(train gen vgg, verbose=1)
valid score = model.evaluate(val gen vgg, verbose=1)
print('-' * 20)
print("Train Loss: ", train_score[0])
print("Train Accuracy: ", train score[1])
print('-' * 20)
print("Validation Loss: ", valid score[0])
print("Validation Accuracy: ", valid score[1])
print('-' * 20)
0.2434 - accuracy: 0.9292
- accuracy: 0.8777
______
Train Loss: 0.24340416491031647
Train Accuracy: 0.9292171597480774
Validation Loss: 0.4729710519313812
Validation Accuracy: 0.8776922821998596
def model performance(history):
   # Extract training and validation statistics
   tr acc = history.history['accuracy']
   tr_loss = history.history['loss']
   val acc = history.history['val accuracy']
   val loss = history.history['val loss']
   # Generate a range for epochs
   epochs = range(1, len(tr_acc) + 1)
   # Setup the plotting environment
   plt.figure(figsize=(20, 7))
   plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight')
   # Plot training and validation accuracy
```

```
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
    plt.plot(epochs, tr acc, 'blue', marker='o',label='Training
Accuracy')
    plt.plot(epochs, val acc, 'orange', marker='o', label='Validation
Accuracy')
    plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
    plt.xlabel('Epochs')
    plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
    plt.legend()
    # Plot training and validation loss
    plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
    plt.plot(epochs, tr loss, 'blue', marker='o', label='Training
loss')
    plt.plot(epochs, val loss, 'orange', marker='o', label='Validation
loss')
    plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
    plt.xlabel('Epochs')
    plt.ylabel('Loss')
    plt.legend()
    plt.tight layout()
    plt.show()
model performance(history)
```



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

# Get a batch of validation images and labels
val_images, val_labels = next(val_gen_vgg)

# Make predictions
pred_probs = model.predict(val_images) # Get prediction probabilities
pred_labels = np.argmax(pred_probs, axis=1)
true_labels = np.argmax(val_labels, axis=1)
```

```
# Get class names
class indices = val_gen_vgg.class_indices
class names = {v: k for k, v in class indices.items()}
# Function to display images with true labels, predicted labels, and
confidence
def display images with confidence(images, true labels, pred labels,
pred probs, class names, num images):
   plt.figure(figsize=(15, 15)) # Adjust figure size for more images
    for i in range(num images):
       plt.subplot(5, 4, i + 1) # Create a grid of 5 rows and 4
columns
       plt.imshow(images[i])
       true label = class names[int(true labels[i])]
       pred label = class names[int(pred labels[i])]
       confidence = pred probs[i][pred labels[i]] * 100 # Get
confidence as percentage
       Flag = 0
       if(true label == pred label):
           Flag = 1
       # Display true label, predicted label, and confidence with
smaller font
       plt.title(f"True: {true label}\nPred: {pred label}
({confidence:.2f}%)({Flag})", fontsize=11)
       plt.axis('off')
   plt.tight layout()
   plt.show()
# Display 20 images with true labels, predicted labels, and confidence
display images with confidence(val images, true labels, pred labels,
pred probs, class names, num images=20)
1/1 [======= ] - 1s 567ms/step
```

True: PINE WHITE Pred: PINE WHITE (99.99%)(1) True: EASTERN PINE ELFIN Pred: EASTERN PINE ELFIN (99.46%)(1)

True: CLEOPATRA
Pred: CLEOPATRA (80.73%)(1)

True: AFRICAN GIANT SWALLOWTAIL Pred: CRECENT (93.25%)(0)

True: QUESTION MARK Pred: QUESTION MARK (97.72%)(1)







True: ORCHARD SWALLOW Pred: ORCHARD SWALLOW (97.21%)(1)





True: CABBAGE WHITE Pred: CABBAGE WHITE (97.38%)(1)



True: EASTERN COMA Pred: EASTERN COMA (92.88%)(1)



True: PINE WHITE Pred: PINE WHITE (99.99%)(1)



True: BROWN SIPROETA Pred: BROWN SIPROETA (99.63%)(1)



True: WOOD SATYR Pred: WOOD SATYR (71.49%)(1)



True: YELLOW SWALLOW TAIL
Pred: YELLOW SWALLOW TAIL (99.89%)(1)



True: ATALA Pred: ATALA (99.55%)(1)



True: INDRA SWALLOW
Pred: YELLOW SWALLOW TAIL (100.00%)(0)



True: ULYSES Pred: ULYSES (100.00%)(1)



True: QUESTION MARK Pred: QUESTION MARK (99.90%)(1)



True: PURPLE HAIRSTREAK Pred: PURPLE HAIRSTREAK (99.12%)(1)



True: SOUTHERN DOGFACE Pred: SOUTHERN DOGFACE (95.76%)(1)

