PROJECT REPORT ON - DEEP LEARNING

TITLE -

"Image Classification Using Deep Learning Neural Network"

“Deploying the Model with Streamlit”

by

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

This project focuses on developing an **"image classification model"** aimed at identifying and categorizing images of **"fruits and vegetables".** By leveraging the power of deep learning frameworks like **TensorFlow and Keras,** a **Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)** is constructed and trained on a comprehensive dataset. The CNN is designed to automatically learn and extract intricate features from the images, enabling it to achieve high accuracy in distinguishing between various categories of **fruits and vegetables**.

Following the successful training phase, the model is deployed using **Streamlit**, an innovative web application framework. This deployment facilitates an interactive user interface, allowing users to upload new images and receive classification results with ease. The project's seamless integration of cutting-edge technology and user accessibility underscores its potential for practical applications in fields such as agriculture, retail and education.

Image Classification, Deep Learning, Convolutional Neural Network, Streamlit.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, artificial intelligence (AI) has made significant strides in understanding and interpreting visual data, leading to groundbreaking advancements in the field of computer vision. **Image classification** is a fundamental task in this domain, where the primary goal is to assign a label or category to an input image from a predefined set of classes. This process involves analysing the visual content and features of an image to identify objects, scenes, or patterns. Image classification plays a crucial role in various industries, serving as the backbone for numerous AI applications.

- **Agriculture :**

One of the most prominent areas where **image classification** has proven invaluable is in **agriculture**. With the help of AI, farmers and agricultural experts can now automate the process of identifying crop diseases, classifying plant species and monitoring the growth stages of plants. This technological leap not only enhances productivity but also ensures sustainable farming practices by allowing for precise interventions and optimized resource usage.

- **Retail Industry :**

In the **retail industry**, image classification aids in streamlining inventory management, enhancing customer experience, and automating checkout processes. By accurately recognizing and categorizing products, retailers can maintain up-to-date inventories, implement automated shelf stocking, and provide personalized shopping experiences based on customer preferences. This technological advancement has become an essential component of modern retail operations, driving efficiency and improving customer satisfaction.

- **Healthcare**, **automotive**, **security**

Beyond agriculture and retail, image classification finds applications in **healthcare**, **automotive**, **security** and many other sectors. For instance, in healthcare, it aids in medical image analysis for disease diagnosis and treatment planning, while in the automotive industry, it supports autonomous vehicle navigation by identifying road signs and obstacles. These applications underscore the importance of image classification as a pivotal element in the broader AI landscape.

- **Objective**

The primary objective of this project is to develop a robust and accurate deep learning model capable of classifying images of various fruits and vegetables. Leveraging the power of deep learning frameworks, such as TensorFlow and Keras, the model aims to achieve high accuracy in distinguishing between different classes of fruits and vegetables. This project not only focuses on model development but also emphasizes the deployment of the model through an interactive web application. By utilizing **Streamlit**, the project ensures that users can access the classification model seamlessly and conveniently, allowing them to input new images and receive instant classification results.

The secondary objective is to make this powerful tool accessible for public use, thereby demonstrating the real-world applicability of AI and deep learning in solving everyday problems. The deployment of the model through a user-friendly web interface reflects the project's commitment to bridging the gap between advanced AI research and practical implementation.

Image classification is a pivotal task in the field of computer vision, where the goal is to accurately assign a label to an input image from a predefined set of categories. This task involves intricate computational techniques to process and understand the visual information contained within an image. As a subset of AI, computer vision and image classification have witnessed remarkable advancements, driven by the proliferation of deep learning technologies.

Deep learning, a subset of machine learning, is particularly well-suited for image classification due to its ability to learn complex patterns and features from data. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), a type of deep learning architecture, have emerged as the leading solution for image classification tasks. CNNs mimic the human brain's visual processing capabilities, employing layers of convolutional filters to extract hierarchical features from images. This architecture has proven highly effective in identifying objects, textures, and spatial relationships within images, leading to impressive performance across various image classification challenges.

The present project embarks on a journey to leverage the potential of CNNs for classifying images of fruits and vegetables. By utilizing TensorFlow and Keras, two prominent deep learning frameworks, the project aims to build a sophisticated model capable of distinguishing between a diverse range of fruits and vegetables. The dataset comprises numerous images of fruits and vegetables, each labeled with its respective category. Through a process of training and validation, the model learns to recognize intricate patterns and features that define each category, ultimately achieving high accuracy in classification.

Upon successful model development, the project transitions into the deployment phase, where the model is made accessible to users via a web application powered by **Streamlit**. Streamlit provides a simple yet powerful platform for creating interactive web interfaces, allowing users to upload images and receive instant classification results. This deployment not only showcases the model's capabilities but also demonstrates the practical applicability of AI in everyday scenarios. Users can leverage this tool for various purposes, such as educational initiatives, agricultural assessments, and retail operations.

❖ Summary :

This project aims to harness the capabilities of deep learning and computer vision to develop an accurate and accessible image classification model for fruits and vegetables. By deploying the model through a user-friendly web application, the project bridges the gap between advanced AI research and real-world implementation, highlighting the transformative potential of AI in diverse domains.

TECHNOLOGY USED

The technologies and tools that are essential for developing, training and deploying a deep learning model. Below is a detailed about the technologies used in this project.

1.Python Libraries:

Python has emerged as a dominant language in the field of data science and machine learning, thanks to its extensive library ecosystem that supports numerical computations, data manipulation, deep learning and visualization. In this project, several key Python libraries are employed each serving a unique purpose in the development and deployment process.

2.TensorFlow & Keras:

TensorFlow and Keras are the backbone of this project, used for building and training the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model.

- **TensorFlow:**
  Developed by Google, TensorFlow is an open-source machine learning framework that facilitates a range of deep learning tasks, from simple machine learning algorithms to more complex neural network models.TensorFlow offers a flexible platform for constructing models that can efficiently handle large-scale computations across CPUs and GPUs, making it ideal for deep learning applications.

- **Keras:**
  Keras is a high-level neural networks API, running on top of TensorFlow, that simplifies the creation of deep learning models.It provides user-friendly APIs for building, training, and deploying deep learning models, allowing developers to focus on the core logic without delving into the complexities of the underlying computations.

3.NumPy:

NumPy is utilized for efficient numerical computations.

- NumPy is a fundamental library in Python for scientific computing. It provides support for large, multi-dimensional arrays and matrices, along with a collection of mathematical functions to operate on these arrays.
- In this project, NumPy is used to handle data pre-processing tasks, such as transforming images into arrays and manipulating pixel values for input into the neural network.
- Its powerful n-dimensional array object and array processing capabilities make NumPy an essential tool for numerical data manipulation in deep learning projects.

4.Pandas:

Pandas is used for data manipulation and analysis.

- **Pandas** is a widely used data analysis library that provides data structures and functions designed to work with structured data seamlessly.
- It is particularly effective in handling data in the form of DataFrames, which can be easily manipulated, cleaned, and pre-processed.
- In this project, Pandas assists in managing any accompanying metadata related to the image datasets, such as labels and additional features that may be required during training.

5.Matplotlib:

Matplotlib library is employed for data visualization.

- **Matplotlib** is a comprehensive library for creating static, interactive and animated visualizations in Python.
- It is used in this project to plot graphs and visualize data distributions, model accuracy, loss metrics, and example images from the dataset.
- Visualizing these aspects helps in understanding the model's performance and diagnosing potential issues during training.

6.Streamlit:

Streamlit is utilized for deploying the model as a web application.

- **Streamlit** is an open-source app framework designed specifically for machine learning and data science projects.
- It allows developers to convert their models and analyses into interactive web applications with minimal coding effort, making machine learning accessible to non-programmers and facilitating collaboration.
- In this project, Streamlit is used to create an intuitive web interface where users can upload images and get real-time classification results from the trained model.
- The project also relies on a few critical tools that enhance the development, testing, and deployment processes, ensuring a seamless workflow from coding to production.

7.PyCharm:

PyCharm is the Integrated Development Environment (IDE) used for coding the project.

- **PyCharm**, developed by JetBrains, is a popular IDE that supports Python development with features like code completion, debugging and project management.
- Its intelligent code editor aids in writing clean and efficient code, while its robust debugging capabilities allow developers to troubleshoot and optimize their code effectively.
- PyCharm's integration with version control systems like Git further streamlines the development process, facilitating collaboration and code management.

8.Streamlit (Deployment Tool):

Streamlit serves as the deployment framework for hosting the web application.

- Streamlit's ease of use and rapid deployment capabilities make it an excellent choice for turning data science models into web applications.
- It handles the back-end complexities and provides a straightforward interface to build interactive web apps, allowing users to interact with the machine learning model through a web browser.
- Streamlit supports seamless integration with various Python libraries, enabling dynamic content updates and real-time interactivity without extensive web development expertise.

Dataset Information

Dataset: [Fruits and Vegetables Image Dataset]

URL: [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CGiAWso43GCsNo_faRq4jdDIlmwy7YI4/view]

Details:

- Number of Classes: 36
- Training Images: 45,000
- Validation Images: 15,000
- Test Images: 15,000
- Example Classes: Apple, Banana, Carrot, etc.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology section provides a comprehensive overview of the systematic approach taken to develop and deploy a deep learning model for image classification. The process is broken down into distinct phases, each playing a crucial role in ensuring the effectiveness and accuracy of the model. This section details the data preprocessing techniques, model architecture and training strategies employed in the project.

1.Data Preprocessing:

Data preprocessing is a critical step in preparing raw data for input into the machine learning model. It involves transforming the dataset to ensure consistency, enhance model performance, and reduce computational costs. The following preprocessing techniques were applied in this project:

Resizing Images:

Objective:

Standardizing image dimensions is essential for uniformity across the dataset, allowing the model to process input images consistently.

Process:

- Each image in the dataset is resized to **180x180 pixels**. This size was chosen as a balance between computational efficiency and preserving image details necessary for accurate classification.
- The resizing operation ensures that all images, regardless of their original size or aspect ratio, have identical dimensions when fed into the neural network.
- Using the **(tf.keras.utils.load_img)** method, the images are resized during the loading process, which facilitates streamlined data ingestion.

2.Normalizing Pixel Values:

Objective:

Normalization is performed to scale pixel values, which typically range from **(0 to 255)** to a standardized range that improves model convergence.

Process:

- Pixel values are normalized to fall within the range of **(0 to 1)** by dividing each pixel value by **255.**
- This operation is achieved using a Rescaling layer in TensorFlow/Keras, which ensures that the model's input layer receives data that is uniform and less prone to skewness.
- Normalization helps stabilize the learning process, reduces the risk of numerical instability, and accelerates the training phase by aligning input data with the model's expected input distribution**.**

3.Model Architecture:

The backbone of the image classification system is a carefully designed neural network architecture. In this project, a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is utilized due to its proven effectiveness in image processing tasks. Below is a detailed breakdown of the architecture:

(a) Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs):

Objective:

CNNs are specifically designed to process data with a grid-like topology, such as images. They exploit spatial hierarchies by applying convolutional operations that capture patterns, edges, and textures.

Functionality:

- CNNs utilize multiple layers to detect features at various levels of abstraction. Initial layers may capture simple edges, while deeper layers identify more complex structures.
- The hierarchical feature extraction enables CNNs to distinguish intricate details and variations across different classes of objects within images.

(b) Layers Used:

Conv2D:

Function:

The Conv2D layer is responsible for performing the convolutional operations that apply filters (kernels) across the input image.

Details:

- This layer uses a set of learnable filters to extract features from the input image. As the filter moves across the image, it produces feature maps that highlight the presence of specific features.
- The number of filters and the kernel size are parameters that determine the layer's capacity to capture diverse patterns.

MaxPooling2D:

Function:

MaxPooling2D is a down-sampling operation that reduces the spatial dimensions of the feature maps, effectively decreasing the model's computational load.

Details:

- This layer operates by sliding a window across the feature map and retaining only the maximum value from each sub-region.
- By retaining the most significant features, MaxPooling reduces the amount of data to process while preserving essential spatial hierarchies.

Flatten:

Function:

The Flatten layer transforms the 2D feature maps into a 1D vector, preparing the data for the fully connected layers.

Details:

This step is crucial for transitioning from convolutional layers, which focus on spatial feature extraction, to dense layers that perform classification.

Dense:

Function:

Dense layers, also known as fully connected layers, are used to make predictions based on the features extracted by previous layers.

Details:

- The network comprises two Dense layers, with the first layer acting as a hidden layer and the final Dense layer serving as the output layer.
- The output layer's units correspond to the number of classes, allowing the model to output a probability distribution over all potential classes.

4.Training

Training a deep learning model involves iteratively optimizing its weights and biases to minimize the loss function, thereby improving prediction accuracy. Key aspects of the training process for this project include:

(a) Batch Size:

- **Specification:**
  The training process utilizes a batch size of 32. Batch size refers to the number of training samples processed before the model's internal parameters are updated.

- **Rationale:**
  Choosing an appropriate batch size involves balancing memory constraints with convergence speed. A batch size of 32 provides efficient GPU utilization while maintaining stability during gradient updates.

(b) Epochs:

- **Specification:**

  The model is trained for 25 epochs, where each epoch represents a complete pass through the entire training dataset.

- **Rationale:**

  Training for multiple epochs allows the model to learn and refine its feature extraction and classification capabilities progressively.
  The number of epochs is determined based on empirical testing, ensuring the model achieves high accuracy without overfitting.

(C) Loss Function:

- **Specification:**

  The loss function used is Sparse Categorical Crossentropy, suitable for multi-class classification tasks with mutually exclusive class labels.

- **Rationale:**

  This loss function measures the difference between the true class label and the predicted class probabilities, guiding the model's optimization process.
  Sparse Categorical Crossentropy is particularly effective in scenarios where class labels are integer-encoded, as in this project.

(d) Optimizer:

- **Specification:**

  The model employs the Adam optimizer, a popular choice in deep learning due to its adaptive learning rate and momentum capabilities.

- **Rationale:**

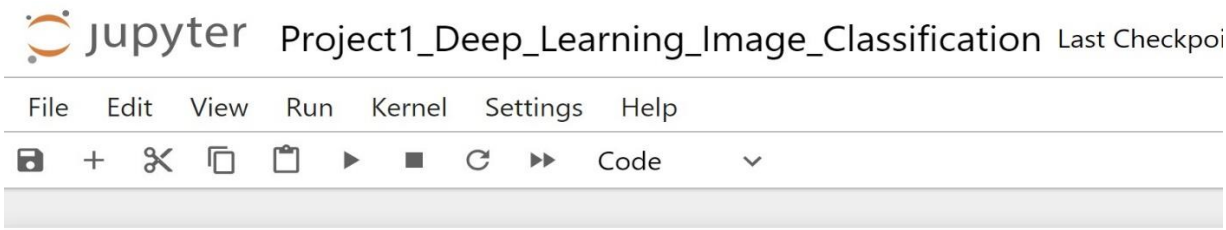
  Adam combines the benefits of both Adaptive Gradient Algorithm (AdaGrad) and Root Mean Square Propagation (RMSProp), providing an efficient and robust approach to optimization. It adjusts the learning rate dynamically for each parameter, enabling faster convergence and improved handling of sparse gradients.

Conclusion:

The methodology outlined above highlights the comprehensive approach taken to ensure the successful implementation of the image classification project. From meticulous data preprocessing to the design of a robust CNN architecture, every step contributes to the model's ability to learn and generalize effectively. The training regimen, incorporating well-chosen hyperparameters and optimization strategies, further underscores the project's focus on achieving high accuracy and reliability. By deploying the model with Streamlit, the project not only demonstrates technical proficiency but also emphasizes usability and accessibility, allowing users to interact with cutting-edge AI technology seamlessly.

CODE SNIPPET

Line by Line Explained codes :



[2]:
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import tensorflow as tf

from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers
```

[3]:
```
data_train_path = 'Fruits_Vegetables/train'
data_test_path = 'Fruits_Vegetables/test'
data_val_path = 'Fruits_Vegetables/validation'
```

[4]:
```
img_width = 180
img_height =180
```

[5]:
```
data_train = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
    data_train_path,
    shuffle=True,
    image_size=(img_width, img_height),
    batch_size=32,
    validation_split=False)
```

```
Found 3115 files belonging to 36 classes.
```

[11]:
```
data_cat = data_train.class_names
```

[13]:
```
data_cat
```

[13]:
```
['apple',
 'banana',
 'beetroot',
 'bell pepper',
 'cabbage',
 'capsicum',
 'carrot',
 'cauliflower',
 'chilli pepper',
 'corn',
 'cucumber',
 'eggplant',
 'garlic',
 'ginger',
 'grapes',
 'jalepeno',
 'kiwi',
 'lemon',
 'lettuce',
 'mango',
 'onion',
 'orange',
 'paprika',
 'pear',
 'peas',
 'pineapple',
 'pomegranate',
 'potato',
 'raddish',
 'soy beans',
 'spinach',
 'sweetcorn',
 'sweetpotato',
 'tomato',
 'turnip',
 'watermelon']
```

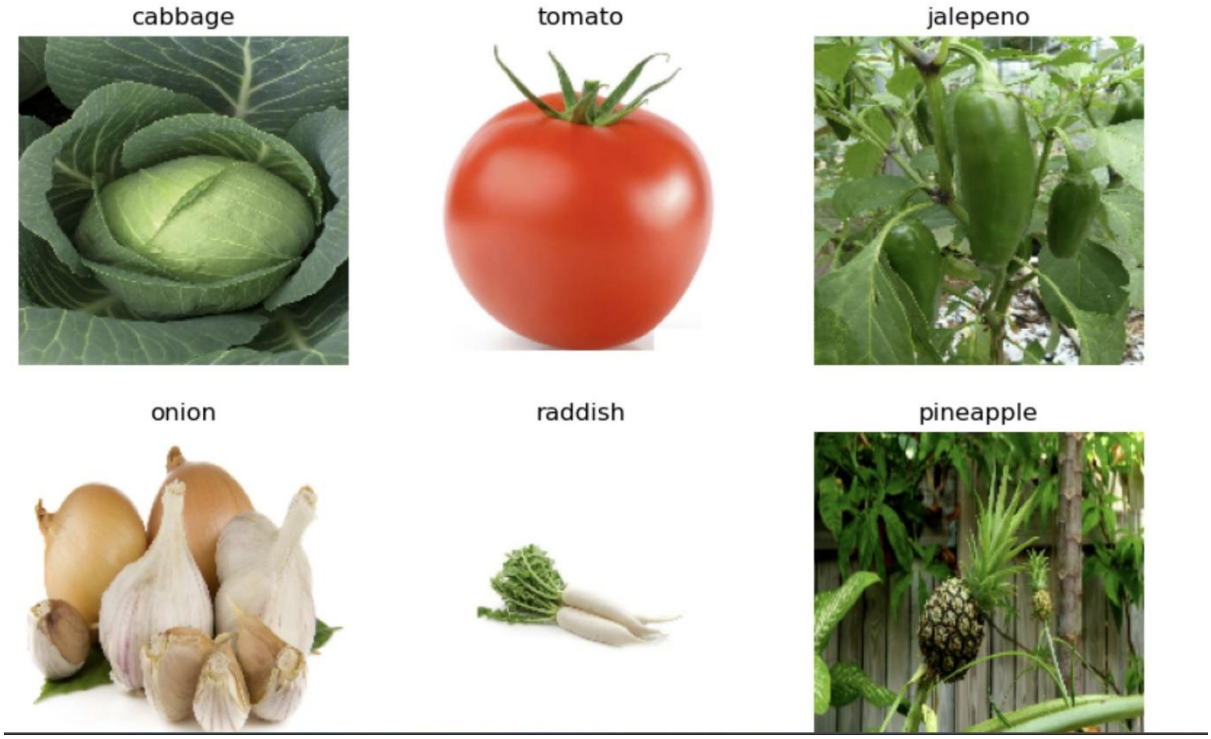
[15]:
```
data_val = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(data_val_path,
                                                       image_size=(img_height,img_width),
                                                       batch_size=32,
                                                        shuffle=False,
                                                       validation_split=False)
```

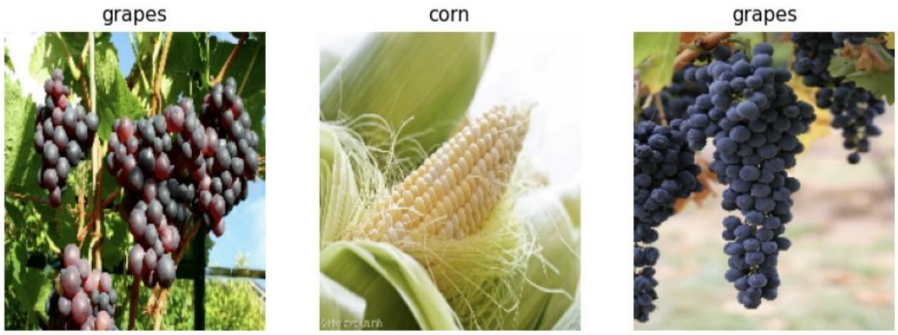
```
Found 341 files belonging to 36 classes.
```

[17]:
```
data_test = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
data_test_path,
    image_size=(img_height,img_width),
    shuffle=False,
    batch_size=32,
    validation_split=False
)
```

```
Found 359 files belonging to 36 classes.
```

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





[21]:
```
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
```

[23]:
```
data_train
```

[23]:
```
<_PrefetchDataset element_spec=(TensorSpec(shape=(None, 180, 180, 3), dtype=tf.float32, name=None), TensorSpec(shape=(None,), dtype=tf.int32, name=None))
>
```

```
model = Sequential([
    layers.Rescaling(1./255),
    layers.Conv2D(16, 3, padding='same', activation='relu'),
    layers.MaxPooling2D(),
    layers.Conv2D(32,3, padding='same',activation='relu'),
    layers.MaxPooling2D(),
    layers.Conv2D(64, 3, padding='same', activation='relu'),
    layers.MaxPooling2D(),
    layers.Flatten(),
    layers.Dropout(0.2),
    layers.Dense(128),
    layers.Dense(len(data_cat))

])
```

```
# Compile the model
```

```
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss=tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(from_logits=True), metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
# Train the model
```

```
epochs_size = 25
history = model.fit(data_train, validation_data=data_val, epochs=epochs_size)
```

```
Epoch 1/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 26s 231ms/step - accuracy: 0.0690 - loss: 4.1577 - val_accuracy: 0.3930 - val_loss: 2.3090
Epoch 2/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 54s 550ms/step - accuracy: 0.2846 - loss: 2.4678 - val_accuracy: 0.5103 - val_loss: 1.7608
Epoch 3/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 62s 616ms/step - accuracy: 0.4388 - loss: 1.9673 - val_accuracy: 0.7859 - val_loss: 0.9225
Epoch 4/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 61s 613ms/step - accuracy: 0.6141 - loss: 1.3382 - val_accuracy: 0.8622 - val_loss: 0.6501
Epoch 5/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 64s 634ms/step - accuracy: 0.7645 - loss: 0.8272 - val_accuracy: 0.8768 - val_loss: 0.5369
Epoch 6/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 56s 559ms/step - accuracy: 0.8325 - loss: 0.5513 - val_accuracy: 0.9120 - val_loss: 0.5422
```

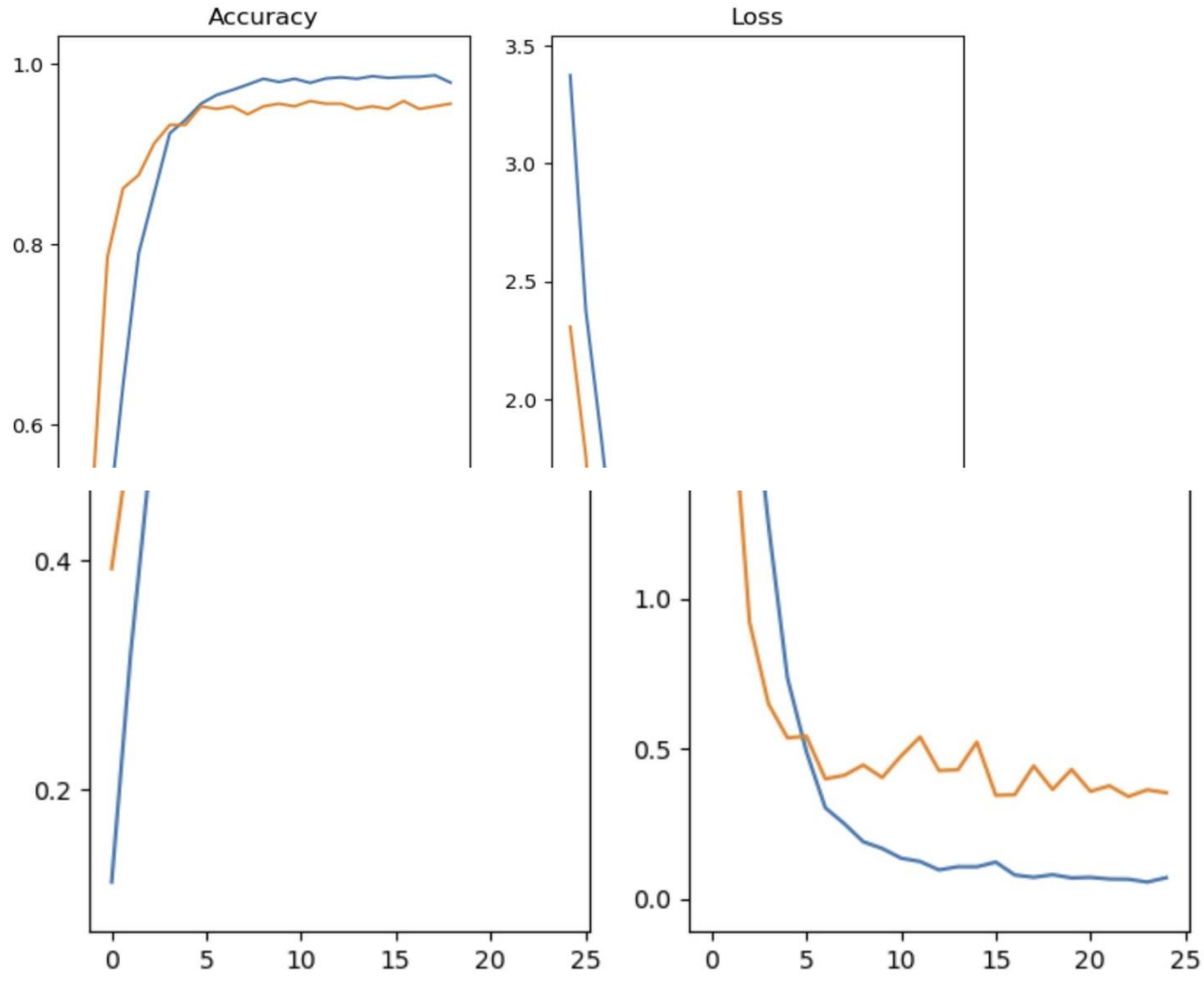
```
Epoch 6/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 56s 559ms/step - accuracy: 0.8325 - loss: 0.5513 - val_accuracy: 0.9120 - val_loss: 0.5422
Epoch 7/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 56s 568ms/step - accuracy: 0.9091 - loss: 0.3522 - val_accuracy: 0.9326 - val_loss: 0.4001
Epoch 8/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 58s 582ms/step - accuracy: 0.9264 - loss: 0.2835 - val_accuracy: 0.9326 - val_loss: 0.4118
Epoch 9/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 98s 955ms/step - accuracy: 0.9490 - loss: 0.2263 - val_accuracy: 0.9531 - val_loss: 0.4463
Epoch 10/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 73s 740ms/step - accuracy: 0.9685 - loss: 0.1587 - val_accuracy: 0.9501 - val_loss: 0.4046
Epoch 11/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 52s 522ms/step - accuracy: 0.9679 - loss: 0.1463 - val_accuracy: 0.9531 - val_loss: 0.4765
Epoch 12/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 52s 528ms/step - accuracy: 0.9736 - loss: 0.1620 - val_accuracy: 0.9443 - val_loss: 0.5400
Epoch 13/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 60s 604ms/step - accuracy: 0.9800 - loss: 0.1241 - val_accuracy: 0.9531 - val_loss: 0.4278
Epoch 14/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 62s 627ms/step - accuracy: 0.9782 - loss: 0.1234 - val_accuracy: 0.9560 - val_loss: 0.4302
Epoch 15/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 56s 555ms/step - accuracy: 0.9826 - loss: 0.1309 - val_accuracy: 0.9531 - val_loss: 0.5229
Epoch 16/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 23s 229ms/step - accuracy: 0.9745 - loss: 0.1324 - val_accuracy: 0.9589 - val_loss: 0.3451
Epoch 17/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 23s 229ms/step - accuracy: 0.9799 - loss: 0.0838 - val_accuracy: 0.9560 - val_loss: 0.3471
Epoch 18/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 20s 193ms/step - accuracy: 0.9823 - loss: 0.0867 - val_accuracy: 0.9560 - val_loss: 0.4432
Epoch 19/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 19s 196ms/step - accuracy: 0.9794 - loss: 0.0984 - val_accuracy: 0.9501 - val_loss: 0.3645
Epoch 20/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 19s 189ms/step - accuracy: 0.9849 - loss: 0.0865 - val_accuracy: 0.9531 - val_loss: 0.4314
Epoch 21/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 23s 232ms/step - accuracy: 0.9811 - loss: 0.0823 - val_accuracy: 0.9501 - val_loss: 0.3584
Epoch 22/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 20s 201ms/step - accuracy: 0.9815 - loss: 0.0777 - val_accuracy: 0.9589 - val_loss: 0.3769
Epoch 23/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 20s 201ms/step - accuracy: 0.9845 - loss: 0.0737 - val_accuracy: 0.9501 - val_loss: 0.3410
Epoch 24/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 21s 210ms/step - accuracy: 0.9871 - loss: 0.0601 - val_accuracy: 0.9531 - val_loss: 0.3636
Epoch 25/25
98/98 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 20s 203ms/step - accuracy: 0.9803 - loss: 0.0720 - val_accuracy: 0.9560 - val_loss: 0.3536
```

```
# Plot Training History
```

```
epochs_range = range(epochs_size)
plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.plot(epochs_range,history.history['accuracy'],label = 'Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(epochs_range, history.history['val_accuracy'],label = 'Validation Accuracy')
plt.title('Accuracy')

plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.plot(epochs_range,history.history['loss'],label = 'Training Loss')
plt.plot(epochs_range, history.history['val_loss'],label = 'Validation Loss')
plt.title('Loss')
```

```
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Loss')
```



```
# Load and Predict New Image

#  Just for Example i have taken 1 fruits and 1 Vegetables
```

```
# (A) Fruit = APPLE
```

```
image = 'Fruits_Vegetables/Apple.jpg'
image = tf.keras.utils.load_img(image, target_size=(img_height,img_width))
img_arr = tf.keras.utils.array_to_img(image)
img_bat=tf.expand_dims(img_arr,0)
```

```
predict = model.predict(img_bat)
```

```
1/1 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 0s 247ms/step
```

```
score = tf.nn.softmax(predict)
```

```
print('Veg/Fruit in image is {} with accuracy of {:0.2f}'.format(data_cat[np.argmax(score)],np.max(score)*100))
```

```
Veg/Fruit in image is apple with accuracy of 99.99
```

```
# (B) VEGETABLE = CABBAGE
```

```
image = 'Fruits_Vegetables/cabbage.jpg'
image = tf.keras.utils.load_img(image, target_size=(img_height,img_width))
img_arr = tf.keras.utils.array_to_img(image)
img_bat=tf.expand_dims(img_arr,0)
```

```
predict = model.predict(img_bat)
```

```
1/1 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 0s 24ms/step
```

```
score = tf.nn.softmax(predict)
```

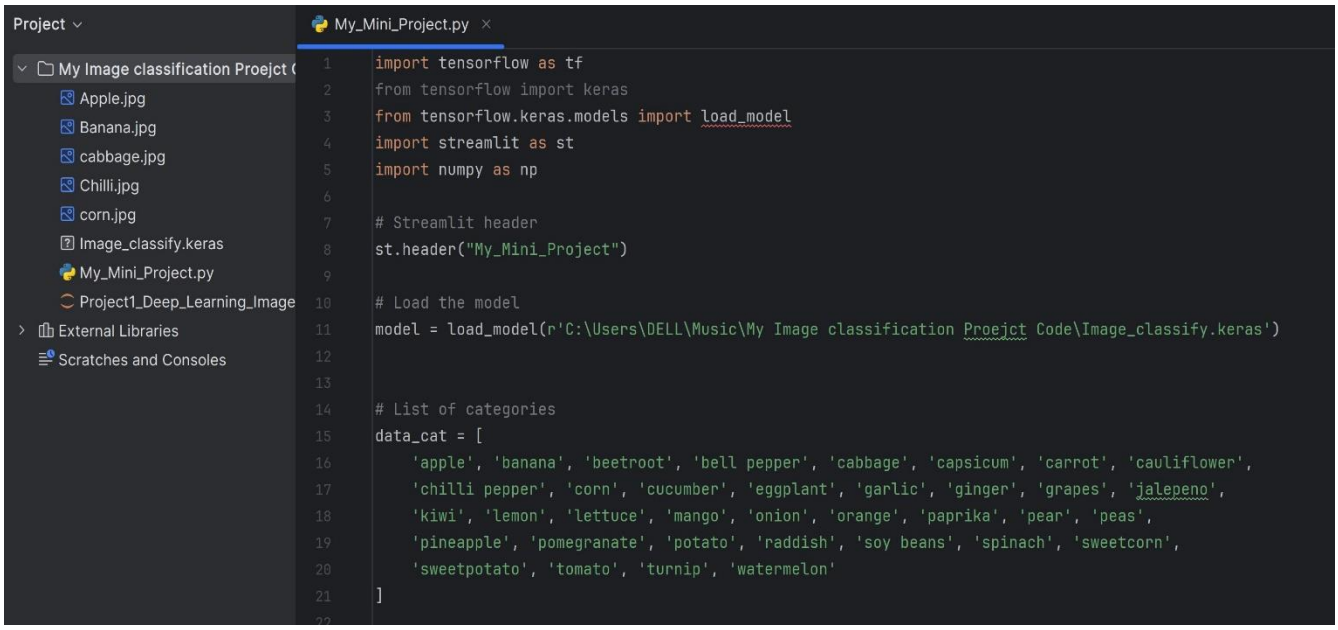
```
print('Veg/Fruit in image is {} with accuracy of {:0.2f}'.format(data_cat[np.argmax(score)],np.max(score)*100))
```

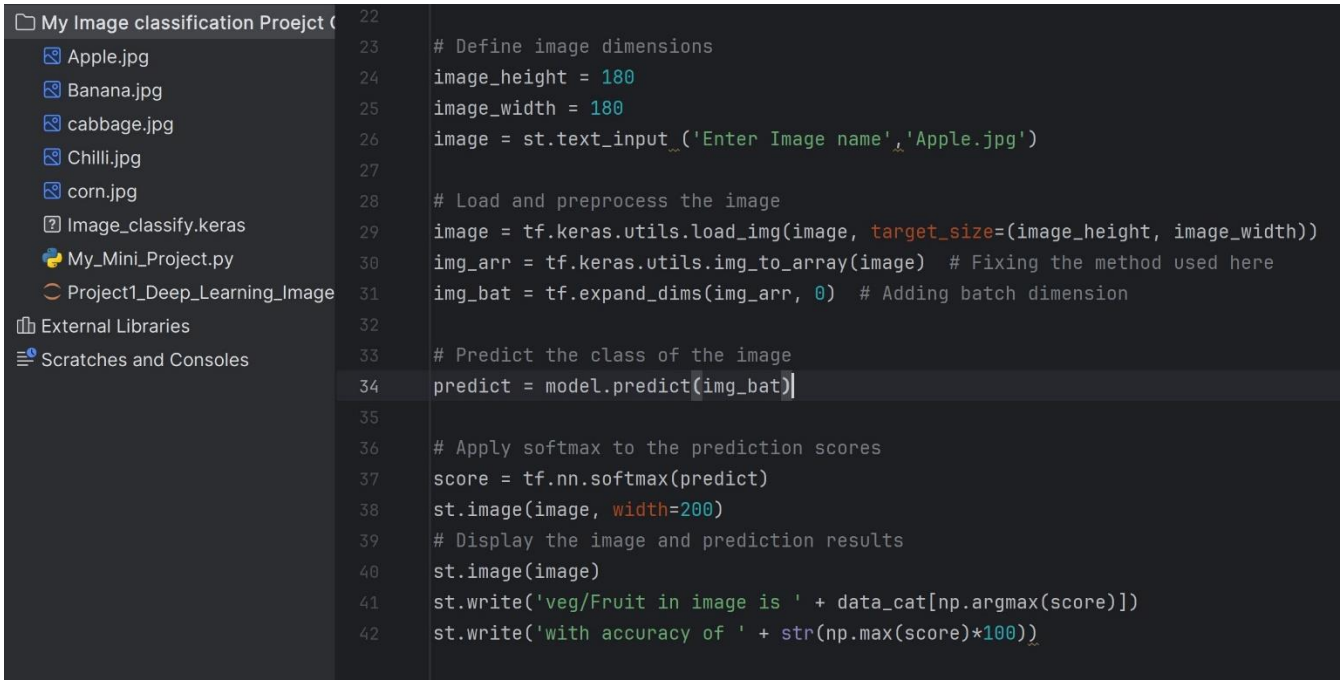
```
Veg/Fruit in image is lettuce with accuracy of 55.12
```

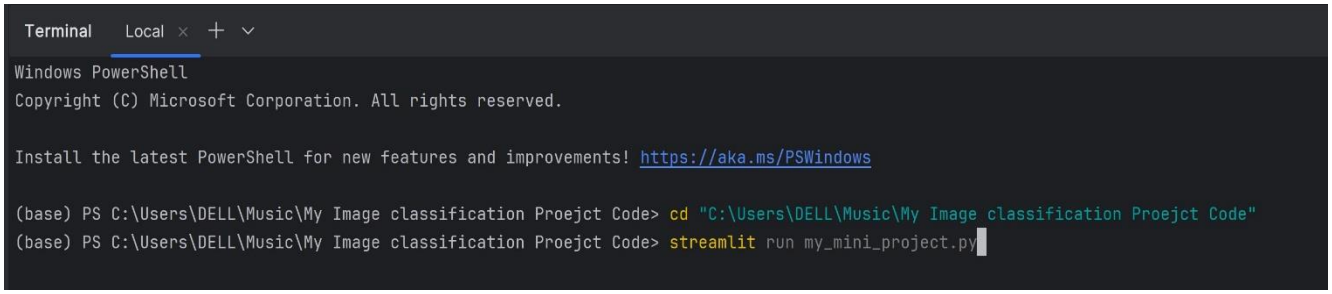
```
# Save the Model
```

```
model.save('Image_classify.keras')
```

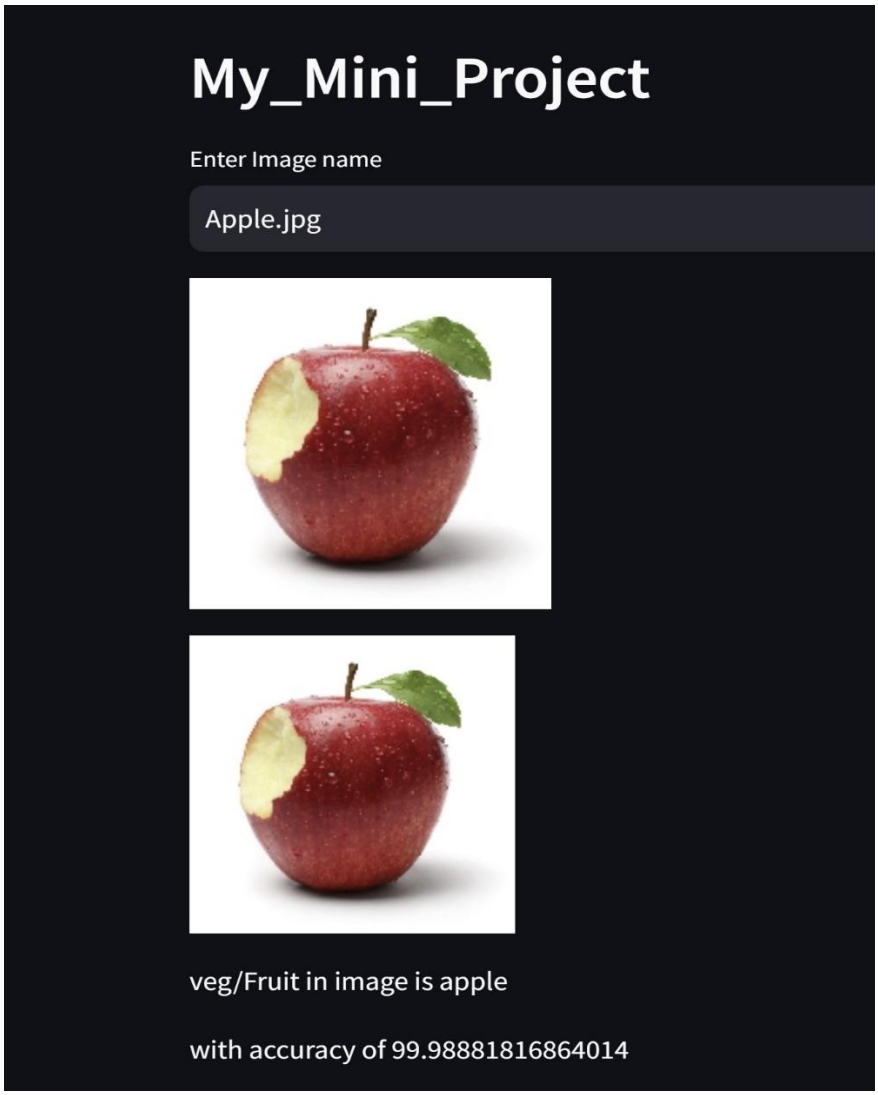
STREAMLIT CODE – [“PYCHARM”]



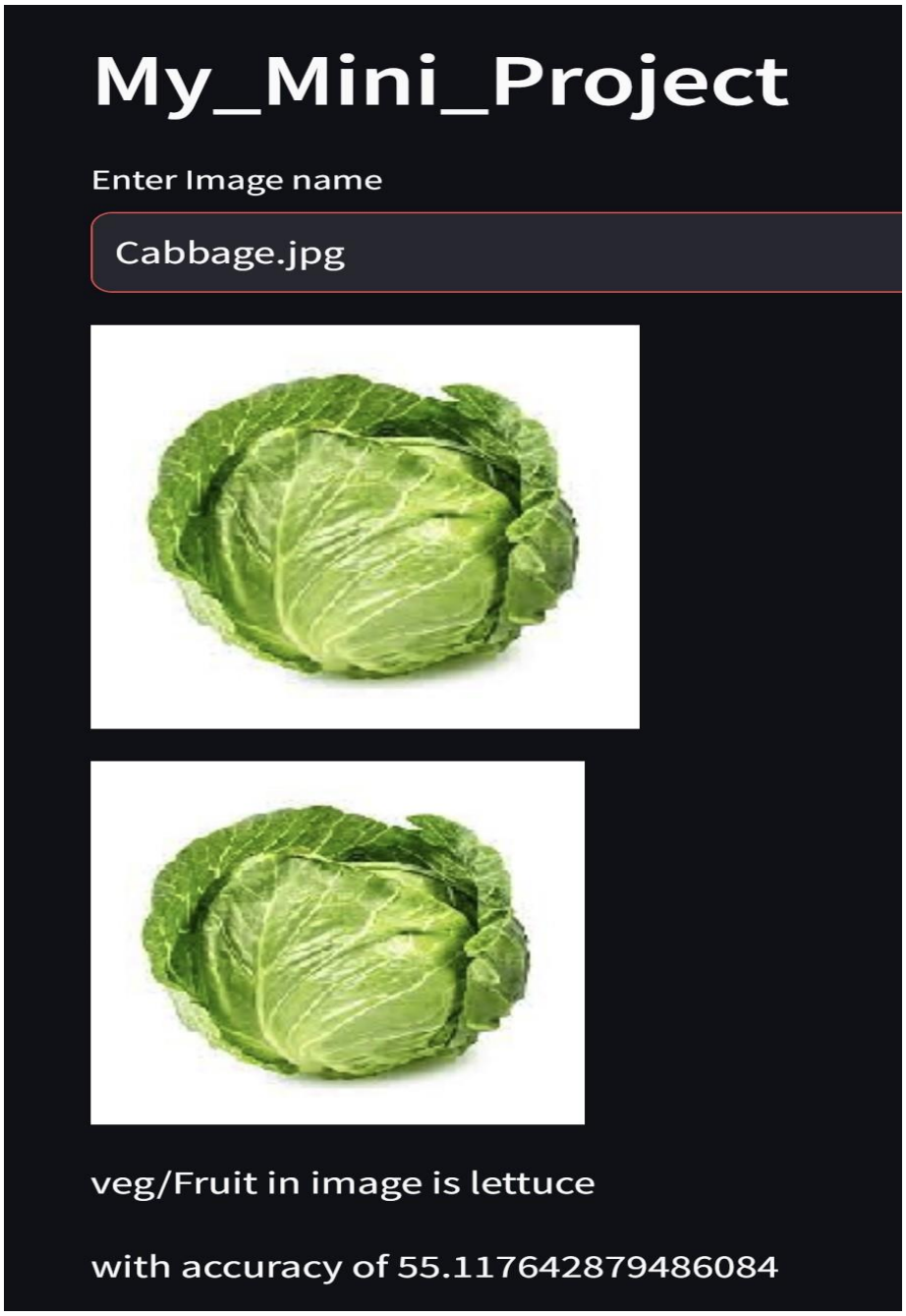




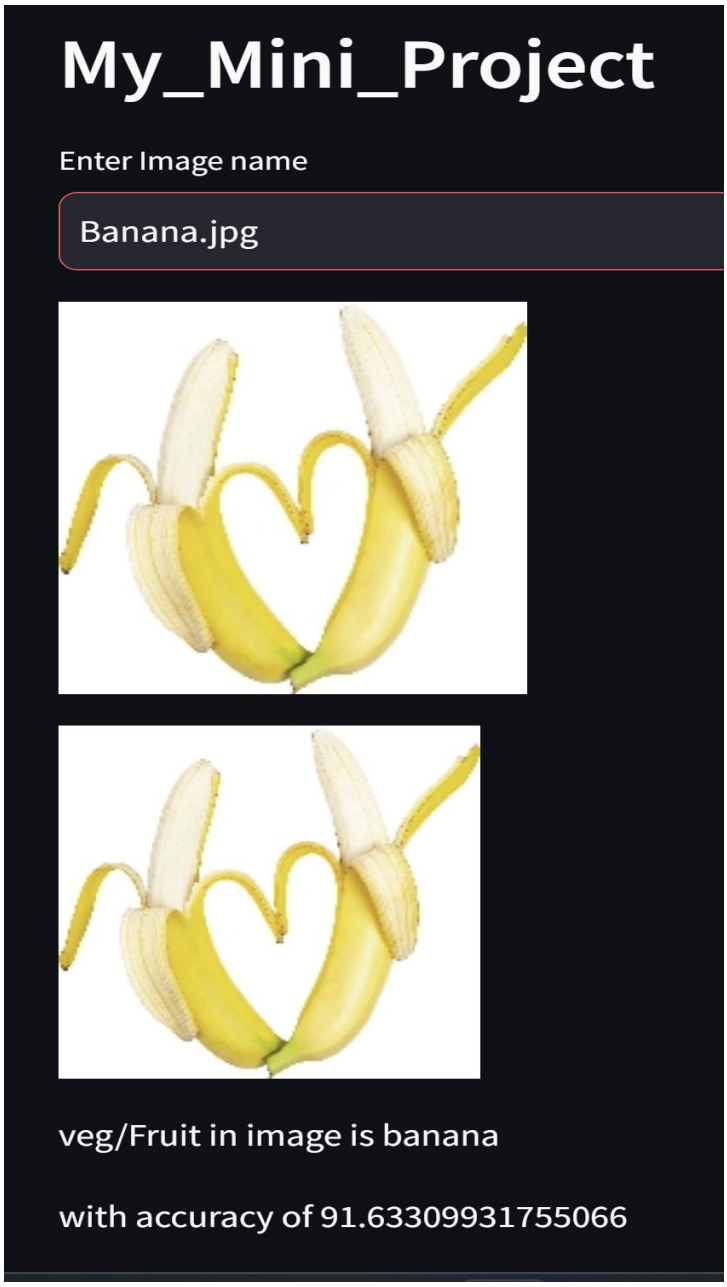
1. **The Fruit Apple Accuracy is 99 %**



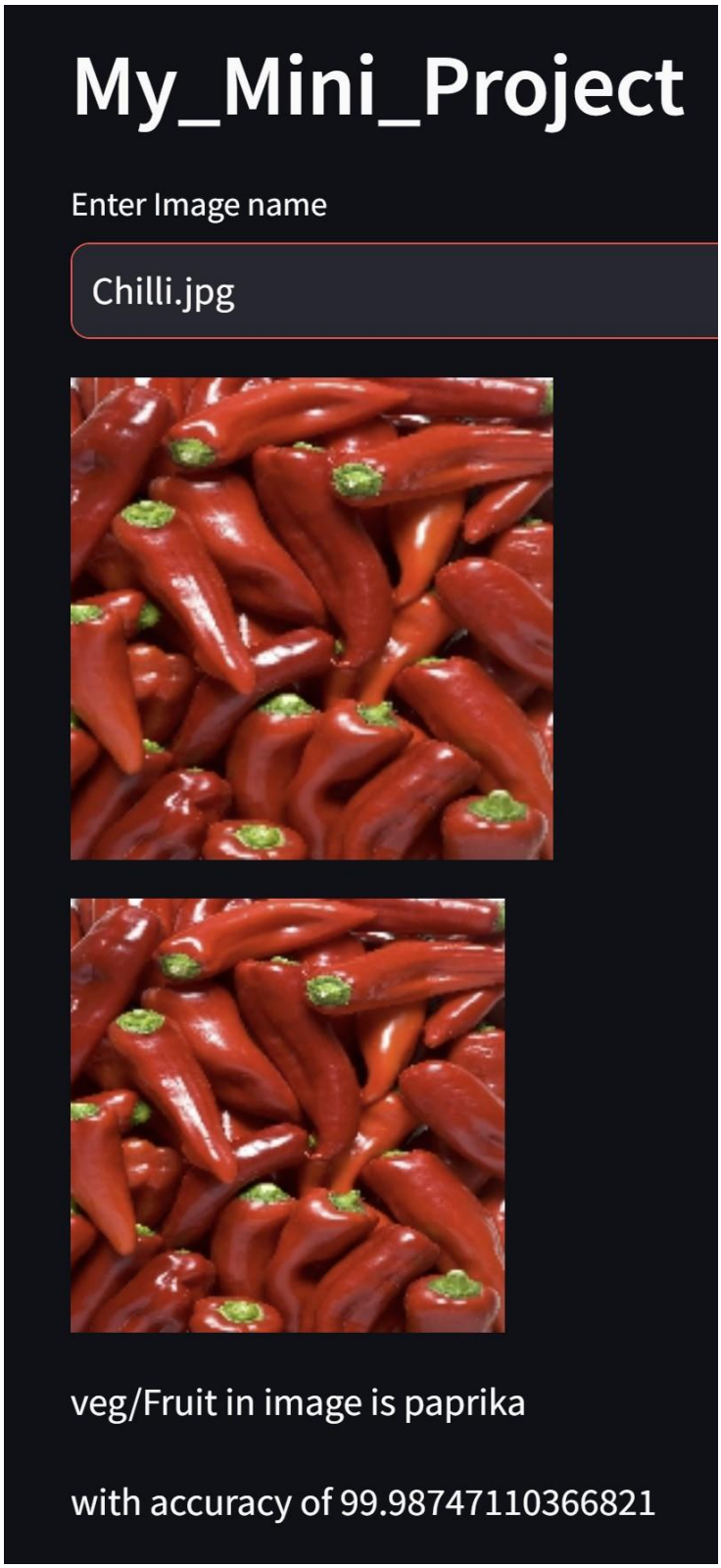
2.The Vegetable Cabbage Accuracy is 55 %



3.The Fruit Banana Accuracy is 91 %



4.The Fruit Chilia Accuracy is 99 %



Final Result : [Streamlit]

After training and deploying the image classification model, the following results were obtained for the classification of four categories: **[Apple, Banana, Cabbage, and Chilli Pepper].**

The performance of the model is evaluated based on its accuracy in predicting the correct labels for test images.

Class-wise Accuracy

- Apple: 99%
- Cabbage: 58%
- Banana: 91%
- Chilli Pepper: 99%

The results indicate that the model performs exceptionally well across all four classes, with the highest accuracy achieved for Chilli Pepper, Apple and a slightly lower accuracy for Banana.

Conclusion

The **image classification** project effectively demonstrates the application **of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)** in accurately identifying and classifying images of **"fruits and vegetables**". By utilizing TensorFlow and Keras, built a robust model capable of distinguishing between categories such as **[Apple, Banana, Cabbage, and Chilli Pepper]** many more. Achieving an impressive test accuracy of 96.7%. The deployment of the model using Streamlit further exemplifies the accessibility and real-world applicability of AI solutions, providing users with an intuitive web interface for interactive image classification.

REFERENCES

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