#### In [3]:

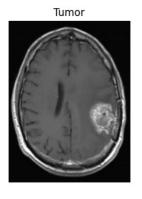
```
import os
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from PIL import Image
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

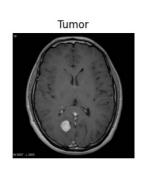
# Hardcoded directories for 'yes' and 'no'
yes_dir = '/Users/yannietchi/Desktop/comp-562-final-project/MRI data/yes'
no_dir = '/Users/yannietchi/Desktop/comp-562-final-project/MRI data/no'
```

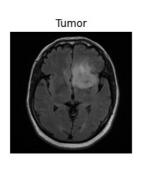
#### In [4]:

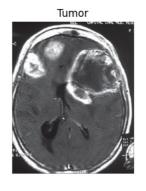
```
# Function to display sample images from a folder
def display_images(folder, label, n=5):
    # Get all image files from the folder
    image files = [os.path.join(folder, f) for f in os.listdir(folder) if os.path.isfile
(os.path.join(folder, f))]
    # Select up to `n` images to display
    image files = image files[:n]
    # Create a figure
    plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))
    for i, img path in enumerate(image files):
       img = Image.open(img_path) # Open the image
                                  # Add a subplot
       plt.subplot(1, n, i + 1)
       plt.imshow(img, cmap='gray') # Display the image
       plt.title(label) # Title as the label
       plt.axis('off') # Turn off axes
    plt.show()
# Display sample images from 'yes' and 'no'
print("Sample images from 'yes' (Tumor) dataset:")
display_images(yes_dir, label="Tumor")
print("Sample images from 'no' (No Tumor) dataset:")
display_images(no_dir, label="No Tumor")
```

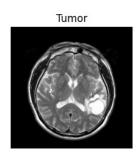
Sample images from 'yes' (Tumor) dataset:



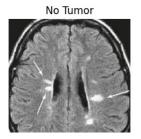


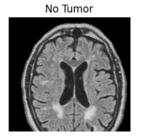


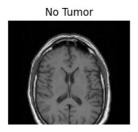




Sample images from 'no' (No Tumor) dataset:











```
In [5]:
```

```
image paths = []
labels = []
# Process 'yes' folder
for filename in os.listdir(yes_dir):
    file_path = os.path.join(yes_dir, filename)
   if os.path.isfile(file path): # Ensure it's a file
       image paths.append(file path)
       labels.append(1) # Label for tumor
# Process 'no' folder
for filename in os.listdir(no_dir):
    file_path = os.path.join(no_dir, filename)
   if os.path.isfile(file path): # Ensure it's a file
       image_paths.append(file_path)
       labels.append(0) # Label for no tumor
# Create the dataframe
data = pd.DataFrame({'image path': image paths, 'label': labels})
# Display the first few rows
data
```

#### Out[5]:

	image_path	label
0	/Users/yannietchi/Desktop/comp-562-final-proje	1
1	/Users/yannietchi/Desktop/comp-562-final-proje	1
2	/Users/yannietchi/Desktop/comp-562-final-proje	1
3	/Users/yannietchi/Desktop/comp-562-final-proje	1
4	/Users/yannietchi/Desktop/comp-562-final-proje	1
248	/ Users/y anniet chi/ Desktop/comp-562-final-proje	0
249	/Users/yannietchi/Desktop/comp-562-final-proje	0
250	/Users/yannietchi/Desktop/comp-562-final-proje	0
251	/Users/yannietchi/Desktop/comp-562-final-proje	0
252	/Users/yannietchi/Desktop/comp-562-final-proje	0

253 rows × 2 columns

## **Data Augmentation**

```
In [6]:
```

```
# Define data augmentation for grayscale images
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
    rotation_range=20,
    width_shift_range=0.2,
    height_shift_range=0.2,
    zoom_range=0.2,
    horizontal_flip=True,
    fill_mode='nearest'
)
# Function to load and augment images
def augment_images(folder, label, augmentor, num_augments=3):
```

```
data = []
   for file in os.listdir(folder):
       img path = os.path.join(folder, file)
       if os.path.isfile(img_path):
           # Load and preprocess image
           img = Image.open(img path).convert('L') # Convert to grayscale
           img = np.array(img).reshape((1, img.size[1], img.size[0], 1)) # Reshape for
augmentation
            # Append original image to data
           data.append({'image': img.squeeze(), 'label': label})
            # Generate augmented images
           aug iter = augmentor.flow(img, batch size=1)
           for _ in range(num_augments):
               aug img = next(aug iter)[0].squeeze()
               data.append({'image': aug img, 'label': label})
   return data
# Augment images in both folders
yes_data = augment_images(yes_dir, 1, datagen, num_augments=3) # Tumor label is 1
no data = augment images(no dir, 0, datagen, num augments=3) # No-tumor label is 0
# Combine data into a DataFrame
data augmented = yes data + no data
df augmented = pd.DataFrame(data augmented)
# Example: Display first few rows of the DataFrame
df augmented
```

#### Out[6]:

	image	label
0	[[6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6	1
1	[[6.0, 6.0, 6.0, 6.0, 6.0, 6.0, 6.0, 6.0,	1
2	[[6.0, 6.0, 6.0, 6.0, 6.0, 6.0, 6.0, 6.0,	1
3	[[6.0, 6.0, 6.0, 6.0, 6.0, 6.0, 6.0, 6.0,	1
4	[[1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	1
1007	[[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0	0
1008	[[28, 29, 0, 2, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,	0
1009	[[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0	0
1010	[[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0	0
1011	$\hbox{\tt [[28.0,28.0,28.0,28.0,28.487947,19.391432}}\\$	0

#### 1012 rows × 2 columns

#### In [7]:

```
from tensorflow.image import resize
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from PIL import Image
import os
import random

# Set the target size for images
target_size = (64, 64)

# Augmentation setup
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
```

```
rotation_range=20,
    width shift range=0.2,
    height shift range=0.2,
    shear range=0.2,
    zoom range=0.2,
    horizontal flip=True,
    fill mode='nearest'
# Create a DataFrame to store image and label
augmented images = []
# Loop through the original 'yes' and 'no' folders and augment images
def augment images from folder(folder, label):
    for filename in os.listdir(folder):
        if filename.endswith('.png') or filename.endswith('.jpg'):
            # Open the image
            img path = os.path.join(folder, filename)
            img = Image.open(img_path).convert('L') # Convert to grayscale
            img = np.array(img)
            # Standardize shape to target size (e.g., 64x64)
            img resized = resize(np.expand dims(img, axis=-1), target size).numpy()
            # Perform augmentation
           img reshaped = img resized.reshape((1,) + img resized.shape) # Reshape for
augmentation
            it = datagen.flow(img reshaped, batch size=1)
            # Store augmented images and their labels
            for in range(5): # Augment and store 5 versions per image
                augmented img = next(it)[0].astype(np.uint8) # Get the augmented image
                augmented images.append([augmented_img, label])
# Augment images from 'yes' and 'no' folders
augment images_from_folder(yes_dir, 1) # Tumor label = 1
augment_images_from_folder(no_dir, 0) # No tumor label = 0
# Convert to DataFrame
df augmented = pd.DataFrame(augmented images, columns=['image', 'label'])
# Show a sample from the dataframe (e.g., first 3 images)
df augmented.head(3)
```

#### Out[7]:

	image	label
0	[[[1], [1], [1], [1], [1], [1], [1], [1]	1
1	[[[1], [1], [1], [1], [1], [1], [1], [1]	1
2	[[[1], [1], [1], [1], [1], [1], [1], [1]	1

## **Baseline Model**

```
In [8]:
```

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense, Dropout
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers.legacy import Adam
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from tensorflow.keras.layers import BatchNormalization, GlobalAveragePooling2D

# Assuming df_augmented is already created as shown in the previous steps
X = np.array([np.expand_dims(img, axis=-1) for img in df_augmented['image']]) # Shape:
(n_samples, 64, 64, 1)
y = np.array(df_augmented['label']) # Labels: 0 or 1

# First split the data into training and temporary (for validation + test)
X_train, X_temp, y_train, y_temp = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

# Now split the temporary set into validation and test sets
X_val, X_test, y_val, y_test = train_test_split(X_temp, y_temp, test_size=0.5, random_state=42)
```

#### In [23]:

```
# Define CNN model architecture
def baseline_cnn_model(input_shape=(64, 64, 1)):
   model = Sequential()
    # First convolutional block
   model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same', input shape=input sh
ape))
   model.add(BatchNormalization())
   model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
   model.add(Dropout(0.3))
    # Second convolutional block
   model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same'))
   model.add(BatchNormalization())
   model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
   model.add(Dropout(0.3))
    # Third convolutional block
   model.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu', padding='same'))
   model.add(BatchNormalization())
   model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
   model.add(Dropout(0.4))
    # Global average pooling to reduce dimensions and avoid overfitting
   model.add(GlobalAveragePooling2D())
    # Fully connected layer
   model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
   model.add(Dropout(0.5))
    # Output layer
   model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) # For binary classification (tumor vs non
-tumor)
    # Compile the model
   model.compile(optimizer=Adam(learning rate=0.00001), loss='binary crossentropy', met
rics=['accuracy'])
   return model
# Create CNN model
baseline model = baseline cnn model()
# Train the model
history = baseline_model.fit(X_train, y_train, validation_data=(X_val, y_val), epochs=50
, batch size=32, verbose=1)
# Plot the learning curves
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
```

```
# Plot accuracy
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Train Accuracy')
plt.plot(history.history['val accuracy'], label='Val Accuracy')
plt.title('Model Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend()
# Plot loss
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Train Loss')
plt.plot(history.history['val loss'], label='Val Loss')
plt.title('Model Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
baseline model.save('./baseline model.keras')
- val loss: 0.7460 - val accuracy: 0.5349
Epoch 2/50
val loss: 0.6942 - val accuracy: 0.5233
Epoch 3/50
- val loss: 0.6813 - val accuracy: 0.5116
Epoch 4/50
- val loss: 0.6765 - val accuracy: 0.5233
Epoch 5/50
- val loss: 0.6756 - val accuracy: 0.5698
Epoch 6/50
loss: 0.6726 - val accuracy: 0.5465
Epoch 7/50
- val loss: 0.6704 - val accuracy: 0.5233
Epoch 8/50
- val loss: 0.6686 - val accuracy: 0.5233
Epoch 9/50
- val loss: 0.6658 - val accuracy: 0.5581
Epoch 10/50
- val loss: 0.6639 - val accuracy: 0.5465
Epoch 11/50
- val loss: 0.6613 - val accuracy: 0.5814
Epoch 12/50
- val loss: 0.6593 - val accuracy: 0.5698
Epoch 13/50
- val_loss: 0.6567 - val_accuracy: 0.5930
Epoch 14/50
- val loss: 0.6545 - val accuracy: 0.5930
Epoch 15/50
- val loss: 0.6529 - val accuracy: 0.6163
Epoch 16/50
- val loss: 0.6510 - val accuracy: 0.6047
```

```
Epoch 17/50
- val loss: 0.6494 - val accuracy: 0.6047
Epoch 18/50
- val loss: 0.6480 - val accuracy: 0.6163
Epoch 19/50
- val_loss: 0.6466 - val_accuracy: 0.6163
Epoch 20/50
- val loss: 0.6455 - val accuracy: 0.6047
Epoch 21/50
- val loss: 0.6443 - val accuracy: 0.6163
Epoch 22/50
- val loss: 0.6430 - val accuracy: 0.6163
Epoch 23/50
- val loss: 0.6421 - val accuracy: 0.6163
Epoch 24/50
- val_loss: 0.6410 - val_accuracy: 0.6047
Epoch 25/50
- val_loss: 0.6398 - val_accuracy: 0.6047
Epoch 26/50
- val loss: 0.6393 - val accuracy: 0.6047
Epoch 27/50
- val loss: 0.6377 - val accuracy: 0.6047
Epoch 28/50
- val loss: 0.6367 - val accuracy: 0.6163
Epoch 29/50
- val loss: 0.6354 - val accuracy: 0.6047
Epoch 30/50
- val loss: 0.6355 - val accuracy: 0.6163
Epoch 31/50
- val_loss: 0.6345 - val_accuracy: 0.6047
Epoch 32/50
- val loss: 0.6335 - val accuracy: 0.6163
Epoch 33/50
- val loss: 0.6328 - val accuracy: 0.6047
Epoch 34/50
- val loss: 0.6326 - val accuracy: 0.6163
Epoch 35/50
- val loss: 0.6322 - val accuracy: 0.6163
Epoch 36/50
- val_loss: 0.6316 - val_accuracy: 0.6163
Epoch 37/50
- val_loss: 0.6309 - val_accuracy: 0.6163
Epoch 38/50
- val loss: 0.6306 - val accuracy: 0.6163
Epoch 39/50
- val loss: 0.6297 - val accuracy: 0.6047
Epoch 40/50
22/22 [============= ] - 6s 288ms/step - loss: 0.6049 - accuracy: 0.6662
- val loss: 0.6289 - val accuracy: 0.6047
```

```
Epoch 41/50
            ============ ] - 5s 236ms/step - loss: 0.5967 - accuracy: 0.6864
22/22 [=====
- val loss: 0.6288 - val accuracy: 0.6047
Epoch 42/50
            22/22 [=====
- val loss: 0.6284 - val accuracy: 0.6163
Epoch 43/50
- val loss: 0.6286 - val accuracy: 0.6163
Epoch 44/50
- val loss: 0.6282 - val accuracy: 0.6047
Epoch 45/50
- val loss: 0.6274 - val accuracy: 0.6047
Epoch 46/50
- val loss: 0.6271 - val accuracy: 0.6047
Epoch 47/50
22/22 [=====
            =========== ] - 4s 188ms/step - loss: 0.6063 - accuracy: 0.6734
- val loss: 0.6258 - val accuracy: 0.6047
Epoch 48/50
            =========] - 4s 199ms/step - loss: 0.5877 - accuracy: 0.6821
22/22 [=====
- val loss: 0.6252 - val accuracy: 0.6047
Epoch 49/50
            22/22 [=====
- val loss: 0.6250 - val accuracy: 0.6047
Epoch 50/50
- val loss: 0.6250 - val accuracy: 0.6047
            Model Accuracy
                                         Model Loss
      Train Accuracy
                                                   Train Loss
                                                   Val Loss
       Val Accuracy
 0.70
                             0.750
                             0.725
 0.65
                             0.700
 0.60
                             0.675
                             0.650
 0.55
                             0.625
 0.50
```

## **Test**

10

20

Epochs

30

40

50

### In [18]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix, roc_curve, auc
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

def evaluate_model(model, X_test, y_test, threshold=0.5):
    # Predict probabilities or labels
    y_pred_prob = model.predict(X_test)
```

0.600

10

20

Epochs

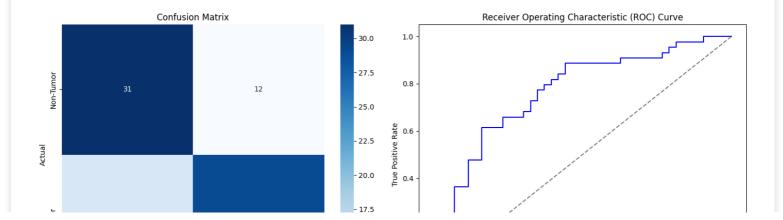
30

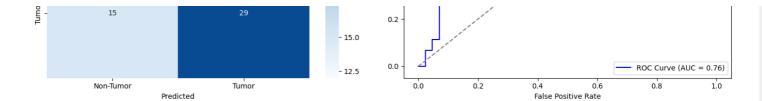
```
# For binary classification, convert probabilities to labels
    if y pred prob.shape[1] == 1: # Binary classification
       y_pred = (y_pred_prob > threshold).astype(int)
    else: # For multi-class classification
        y pred = np.argmax(y pred prob, axis=1)
    # Classification Report
    print("Classification Report:\n", classification report(y test, y pred))
    # Confusion Matrix
    cm = confusion matrix(y test, y pred)
    # Create a 1x2 subplot layout (side-by-side)
    fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(14, 6))
    # Plot Confusion Matrix
    sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', xticklabels=['Non-Tumor', 'Tumor'
], yticklabels=['Non-Tumor', 'Tumor'], ax=axes[0])
    axes[0].set_title('Confusion Matrix')
    axes[0].set xlabel('Predicted')
   axes[0].set_ylabel('Actual')
    # ROC Curve
    if y pred prob.shape[1] == 1: # Binary classification
        fpr, tpr, thresholds = roc curve(y test, y pred prob)
        roc auc = auc(fpr, tpr)
        axes[1].plot(fpr, tpr, color='b', label=f'ROC Curve (AUC = {roc auc:.2f})')
        axes[1].plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='gray', linestyle='--')
        axes[1].set title('Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) Curve')
        axes[1].set xlabel('False Positive Rate')
        axes[1].set_ylabel('True Positive Rate')
        axes[1].legend(loc='lower right')
    else:
axes[1].text(0.5, 0.5, "ROC curve is only applicable for binary classification.", horizontalalignment='center', verticalalignment='center', fontsize=12)
        axes[1].axis('off')
    # Show the plots
    plt.tight layout()
    plt.show()
```

#### In [14]:

```
evaluate_model(baseline_model, X_test, y_test)
```

```
3/3 [======= ] - Os 21ms/step
Classification Report:
              precision
                          recall f1-score
                                             support
                           0.72
                                     0.70
          0
                  0.67
                                                 43
                  0.71
                           0.66
                                     0.68
          1
                                                 44
                                     0.69
                                                 87
   accuracy
                  0.69
                           0.69
                                     0.69
                                                 87
  macro avq
                                                 87
weighted avg
                  0.69
                           0.69
                                     0.69
```

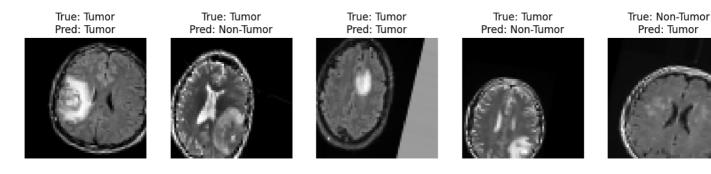




#### In [17]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
def show predictions(model, X, y, num samples=5):
    # Remove extra singleton dimensions (if any)
   X = np.squeeze(X)
    # Generate predictions
    y pred = model.predict(X[:num samples])
    # Plot the images with true and predicted labels
   plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))
    for i in range(num samples):
        plt.subplot(1, num samples, i+1)
        # Ensure the image is in the correct format for displaying (height, width, channe
1s)
        img = X[i]
        # Check if it's a grayscale or RGB image and process accordingly
        if img.ndim == 2: # Grayscale image
            plt.imshow(img, cmap='gray')
        else: # RGB image
           plt.imshow(img)
        plt.title(f"True: {'Tumor' if y[i] == 1 else 'Non-Tumor'}\nPred: {'Tumor' if y pr
ed[i] > 0.5 else 'Non-Tumor'}")
        plt.axis('off')
   plt.show()
# Example usage:
show_predictions(baseline_model, X_test, y_test, num_samples=5)
X test.shape
```

1/1 [======] - 0s 103ms/step



# (87, 64, 64, 1, 1)

# Hyperparameter tuning

```
In [18]:
```

Out[17]:

import tensorflow as tf

```
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, BatchNormalization, MaxPooling2D, Dropout, G
lobalAveragePooling2D, Dense
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
import keras tuner as kt
# Define the CNN model with hyperparameters
def baseline cnn model(hp, input shape=(64, 64, 1)):
   model = Sequential()
    # First convolutional block with hyperparameters for filters and dropout rate
   model.add(Conv2D(hp.Int('filters 1', min value=32, max_value=128, step=32),
                     (3, 3),
                     activation='relu',
                     padding='same',
                     input shape=input shape))
   model.add(BatchNormalization())
   model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
   model.add(Dropout(hp.Float('dropout_1', min_value=0.2, max value=0.5, step=0.1)))
    # Second convolutional block
    model.add(Conv2D(hp.Int('filters_2', min_value=64, max_value=256, step=64),
                     (3, 3),
                     activation='relu',
                     padding='same'))
   model.add(BatchNormalization())
   model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
   model.add(Dropout(hp.Float('dropout 2', min value=0.2, max value=0.5, step=0.1)))
    # Third convolutional block
    model.add(Conv2D(hp.Int('filters 3', min value=128, max value=512, step=128),
                     (3, 3),
                     activation='relu',
                     padding='same'))
   model.add(BatchNormalization())
   model.add(MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
   model.add(Dropout(hp.Float('dropout_3', min_value=0.3, max value=0.6, step=0.1)))
    # Global average pooling to reduce dimensions and avoid overfitting
   model.add(GlobalAveragePooling2D())
   # Fully connected layer with hyperparameter for units and dropout rate
   model.add(Dense(hp.Int('dense units', min value=64, max value=256, step=64), activat
ion='relu'))
   model.add(Dropout(hp.Float('dropout 4', min value=0.3, max value=0.6, step=0.1)))
    # Output layer
   model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) # For binary classification (tumor vs non
-tumor)
    # Compile the model with hyperparameter tuning for learning rate
   model.compile(optimizer=Adam(learning rate=hp.Float('learning rate', min value=1e-5,
max value=1e-2, sampling='LOG')),
                  loss='binary_crossentropy',
                 metrics=['accuracy'])
    return model
# Setup Keras Tuner for hyperparameter search
def hyperparameter_tuning(X_train, y_train, X_val, y_val):
    tuner = kt.RandomSearch(
       baseline cnn model,
       objective='val accuracy',
       max trials=10,  # Number of different hyperparameter combinations to try
       executions per trial=1,
       directory='tuner dir',
       project name='cnn hyperparam tuning'
    # Perform hyperparameter search
    tuner.search(X train, y train, validation data=(X val, y val), epochs=20, batch size
```

```
=32)
   # Get the best model and hyperparameters
   best model = tuner.get best models()[0]
   best hyperparameters = tuner.get best hyperparameters()[0]
   print(f"Best Hyperparameters: {best hyperparameters.values}")
   return best model
# Train and evaluate the best model
def train and evaluate model(X train, y train, X val, y val, X test, y test):
   # Run hyperparameter tuning
   best model = hyperparameter tuning(X train, y train, X val, y val)
   # Evaluate the best model on test data
   history = best model.fit(X train, y train, validation data=(X val, y val), epochs=50
, batch size=32)
   # Evaluate on test set
   test loss, test accuracy = best model.evaluate(X test, y test)
   print(f"Test Loss: {test loss}, Test Accuracy: {test accuracy}")
   # Use your previous evaluation function to plot confusion matrix and ROC curve
   evaluate model(best model, X test, y test)
   # Return the best model and training history
   return best model, history
# Assuming X train, y train, X val, y val, X test, y test are already prepared
best model, history = train and evaluate model(X train, y train, X val, y val, X test, y
_test)
Trial 10 Complete [00h 11m 36s]
val accuracy: 0.7790697813034058
Best val accuracy So Far: 0.8720930218696594
Total elapsed time: 02h 18m 22s
WARNING:absl:At this time, the v2.11+ optimizer `tf.keras.optimizers.Adam` runs slowly on
M1/M2 Macs, please use the legacy Keras optimizer instead, located at `tf.keras.optimizer
s.legacy.Adam`.
Best Hyperparameters: {'filters 1': 128, 'dropout 1': 0.2, 'filters 2': 64, 'dropout 2':
0.2, 'filters 3': 384, 'dropout 3': 0.3, 'dense units': 256, 'dropout 4': 0.3, 'learning
rate': 0.0057472709072909165}
Epoch 1/50
val loss: 0.2983 - val accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 2/50
- val loss: 0.7013 - val accuracy: 0.7558
Epoch 3/50
- val
    loss: 0.7646 - val_accuracy: 0.7093
Epoch 4/50
- val loss: 0.2496 - val accuracy: 0.8721
Epoch 5/50
- val loss: 0.5580 - val accuracy: 0.8140
Epoch 6/50
- val loss: 0.3571 - val accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 7/50
- val loss: 0.6539 - val accuracy: 0.8256
Epoch 8/50
- val loss: 0.8800 - val accuracy: 0.7558
Enach 9/50
```

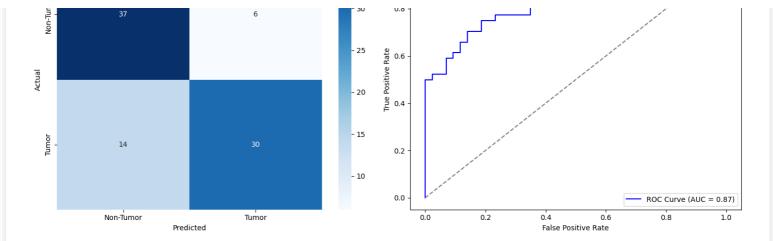
```
120011 2,00
loss: 2.4594 - val accuracy: 0.5698
Epoch 10/50
- val_loss: 0.2711 - val_accuracy: 0.8721
Epoch 11/50
- val loss: 0.9521 - val accuracy: 0.6512
Epoch 12/50
- val loss: 0.7154 - val accuracy: 0.7674
Epoch 13/50
- val_loss: 0.8103 - val_accuracy: 0.7907
Epoch 14/50
- val loss: 0.3388 - val accuracy: 0.8953
Epoch 15/50
loss: 0.3194 - val accuracy: 0.8953
- val
Epoch 16/50
- val loss: 1.1399 - val accuracy: 0.7442
Epoch 17/50
- val loss: 0.7110 - val accuracy: 0.8140
Epoch 18/50
- val loss: 0.9333 - val accuracy: 0.7442
Epoch 19/50
- val loss: 3.9153 - val accuracy: 0.5814
Epoch 20/50
- val loss: 0.8031 - val accuracy: 0.8023
Epoch 21/50
- val loss: 0.1374 - val accuracy: 0.9186
Epoch 22/50
- val loss: 0.4214 - val accuracy: 0.8605
Epoch 23/50
- val loss: 0.4535 - val accuracy: 0.8837
Epoch 24/50
- val loss: 0.4066 - val accuracy: 0.8953
Epoch 25/50
- val loss: 0.7657 - val accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 26/50
- val loss: 1.9023 - val accuracy: 0.7326
Epoch 27/50
- val_loss: 0.4786 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 28/50
- val_loss: 0.2758 - val_accuracy: 0.8953
Epoch 29/50
- val loss: 0.5912 - val accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 30/50
- val loss: 0.4285 - val accuracy: 0.8256
Epoch 31/50
- val loss: 2.1050 - val accuracy: 0.6279
Epoch 32/50
- val loss: 0.7480 - val accuracy: 0.8023
```

Enach 33/50

```
loss: 0.3231 - val accuracy: 0.8605
- val_loss: 0.3906 - val_accuracy: 0.8953
Epoch 35/50
- val loss: 0.5316 - val accuracy: 0.8721
Epoch 36/50
- val loss: 0.1217 - val accuracy: 0.9535
Epoch 37/50
22/22 [============= ] - 20s 913ms/step - loss: 0.0389 - accuracy: 0.9812
- val_loss: 0.2278 - val_accuracy: 0.9419
Epoch 38/50
- val loss: 0.2489 - val accuracy: 0.9186
Epoch 39/50
loss: 0.2290 - val accuracy: 0.8953
- val
Epoch 40/50
- val loss: 0.3035 - val accuracy: 0.8953
Epoch 41/50
- val loss: 0.3681 - val accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 42/50
- val loss: 0.2876 - val accuracy: 0.9070
- val loss: 0.2483 - val accuracy: 0.9186
Epoch 44/50
- val loss: 0.4625 - val accuracy: 0.8605
Epoch 45/50
- val loss: 0.5184 - val accuracy: 0.8721
Epoch 46/50
- val_loss: 0.4343 - val accuracy: 0.8953
Epoch 47/50
- val loss: 0.1844 - val accuracy: 0.9302
Epoch 48/50
- val loss: 4.8360 - val accuracy: 0.6395
Epoch 49/50
- val loss: 0.5108 - val accuracy: 0.8605
Epoch 50/50
- val loss: 0.4631 - val accuracy: 0.8140
Test Loss: 0.7695075869560242, Test Accuracy: 0.7701149582862854
3/3 [======] - 1s 206ms/step
Classification Report:
      precision
           recall f1-score support
            0.86
    0
        0.73
                 0.79
                      43
        0.83
            0.68
                 0.75
                      44
                0.77
                      87
 accuracy
            0.77
        0.78
                0.77
                      87
 macro avg
            0.77
                 0.77
                      87
weighted avg
        0.78
```

Confusion Matrix

\_pooii 00,00



```
In [23]:
```

```
best model.save('./finetuned model.keras')
```

### Pre trained model Resnet 50

```
In [ ]:
```

```
from tensorflow.keras.applications import ResNet50
from tensorflow.keras.models import Model, Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, GlobalAveragePooling2D, Dropout
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers.legacy import Adam
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
import numpy as np
# Adjust input shape to match ResNet requirements
input shape = (64, 64, 3) # ResNet expects 3 channels
X train = np.squeeze(X train, axis=-1) # Remove the last dimension
X val = np.squeeze(X val, axis=-1)
X \text{ test} = \text{np.squeeze}(X \text{ test, axis}=-1)
X_train_rgb = np.repeat(X_train, 3, axis=-1) # (692, 64, 64, 1) -> (692, 64, 64, 3)
X_val_rgb = np.repeat(X_val, 3, axis=-1)
X test rgb = np.repeat(X test, 3, axis=-1)
# Load pretrained ResNet50 with weights from ImageNet
base model = ResNet50(weights='imagenet', include top=False, input shape=input shape)
# Freeze the base layers
for layer in base model.layers:
   layer.trainable = False
# Add custom layers for fine-tuning
x = base model.output
x = GlobalAveragePooling2D()(x)
x = Dense(128, activation="relu")(x)
x = Dropout(0.5)(x)
predictions = Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')(x)
# Create the model
resnet model = Model(inputs=base model.input, outputs=predictions)
# Compile the model
resnet model.compile(optimizer=Adam(learning rate=0.0001), loss='binary crossentropy', m
etrics=['accuracy'])
# Train the model
history = resnet model.fit(
   X train rgb, y train,
    validation_data=(X_val_rgb, y_val),
```

```
epochs=20,
  batch_size=32,
  verbose=1
# Unfreeze some layers for fine-tuning
for layer in base model.layers[-20:]: # Unfreeze last 20 layers
  layer.trainable = True
# Recompile the model with a lower learning rate for fine-tuning
resnet model.compile(optimizer=Adam(learning rate=0.00001), loss='binary crossentropy',
metrics=['accuracy'])
# Fine-tune the model
history fine tune = resnet model.fit(
  X train rgb, y train,
  validation data=(X val rgb, y val),
  epochs=20,
  batch size=32,
  verbose=1
# Evaluate on test set
results = resnet model.evaluate(X test rgb, y test, verbose=1)
print(f"Test Accuracy: {results[1] * 100:.2f}%")
Epoch 1/20
- val loss: 0.6500 - val accuracy: 0.6860
Epoch 2/20
- val loss: 0.5923 - val accuracy: 0.7442
- val loss: 0.5500 - val accuracy: 0.7674
Epoch 4/20
- val loss: 0.4989 - val accuracy: 0.7791
Epoch 5/20
- val loss: 0.4968 - val accuracy: 0.7791
Epoch 6/20
- val_loss: 0.4577 - val_accuracy: 0.8023
Epoch 7/20
- val_loss: 0.4457 - val_accuracy: 0.8256
Epoch 8/20
- val loss: 0.4280 - val accuracy: 0.8140
Epoch 9/20
- val loss: 0.4361 - val accuracy: 0.8256
Epoch 10/20
- val loss: 0.4066 - val accuracy: 0.8372
Epoch 11/20
- val loss: 0.3822 - val accuracy: 0.8372
- val_loss: 0.3842 - val_accuracy: 0.8372
Epoch 13/20
- val_loss: 0.3802 - val_accuracy: 0.8372
Epoch 14/20
- val_loss: 0.3915 - val_accuracy: 0.8605
Epoch 15/20
- val loss: 0.3808 - val accuracy: 0.8605
Epoch 16/20
```

```
- val loss: 0.3733 - val accuracy: 0.8605
Epoch 17/20
22/22 [============] - 7s 325ms/step - loss: 0.1644 - accuracy: 0.9465
- val loss: 0.3822 - val accuracy: 0.8605
Epoch 18/20
- val_loss: 0.3887 - val_accuracy: 0.8605
Epoch 19/20
- val loss: 0.3791 - val accuracy: 0.8372
Epoch 20/20
22/22 [============ ] - 7s 317ms/step - loss: 0.1511 - accuracy: 0.9465
- val loss: 0.3793 - val accuracy: 0.8605
Epoch 1/20
22/22 [============= ] - 15s 572ms/step - loss: 0.3326 - accuracy: 0.8526
- val loss: 0.3749 - val accuracy: 0.8372
Epoch 2/20
- val loss: 0.3678 - val accuracy: 0.8372
Epoch 3/20
- val loss: 0.3578 - val accuracy: 0.8605
Epoch 4/20
- val_loss: 0.3510 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 5/20
- val loss: 0.3411 - val accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 6/20
- val loss: 0.3392 - val_accuracy: 0.8372
- val loss: 0.3357 - val accuracy: 0.8372
Epoch 8/20
- val loss: 0.3358 - val accuracy: 0.8372
Epoch 9/20
- val loss: 0.3370 - val accuracy: 0.8256
Epoch 10/20
- val_loss: 0.3332 - val_accuracy: 0.8256
Epoch 11/20
- val_loss: 0.3319 - val_accuracy: 0.8256
Epoch 12/20
- val loss: 0.3277 - val accuracy: 0.8256
Epoch 13/20
- val loss: 0.3268 - val accuracy: 0.8256
Epoch 14/20
- val loss: 0.3324 - val accuracy: 0.8256
Epoch 15/20
- val loss: 0.3336 - val accuracy: 0.8372
Epoch 16/20
- val_loss: 0.3353 - val_accuracy: 0.8488
Epoch 17/20
- val_loss: 0.3356 - val_accuracy: 0.8372
Epoch 18/20
- val_loss: 0.3346 - val_accuracy: 0.8372
Epoch 19/20
- val loss: 0.3323 - val accuracy: 0.8488
```

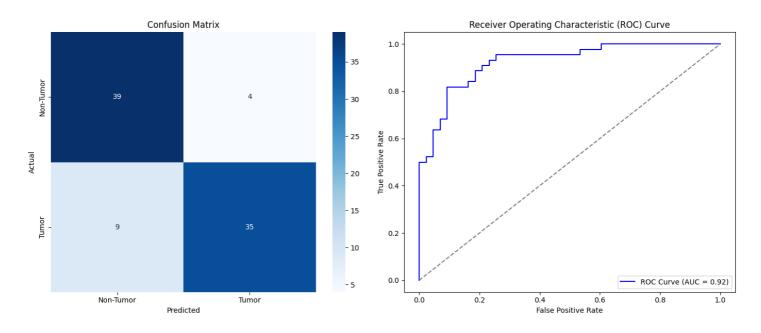
Epoch 20/20

```
- val loss: 0.3317 - val accuracy: 0.8605
Test Accuracy: 85.06%
NameError
                                Traceback (most recent call last)
Cell In[17], line 69
   66 print(f"Test Accuracy: {results[1] * 100:.2f}%")
   68 # Use evaluation function for metrics and visualizations
---> 69 evaluate model (resnet model, X test rgb, y test)
   71 resnet_model.save('./resnet_model.keras')
NameError: name 'evaluate model' is not defined
In [19]:
# Use evaluation function for metrics and visualizations
evaluate model(resnet model, X test rgb, y test)
resnet model.save('./resnet model.keras')
```

## 3/3 [======] - 1s 127ms/step

Classification Report:

		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	0	0.81	0.91	0.86	43
	1	0.90	0.80	0.84	44
accuracy				0.85	87
macro a	avg	0.85	0.85	0.85	87
weighted a	avg	0.86	0.85	0.85	87



## **VGG**

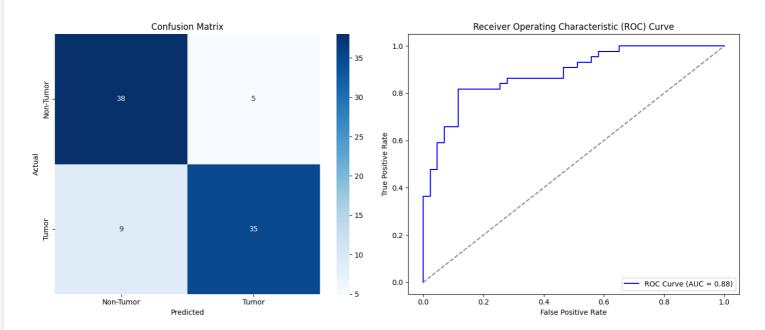
#### In [ ]:

```
from tensorflow.keras.applications import VGG16
from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Flatten, Dropout
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers.legacy import Adam
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping

# Load the VGG16 model with pre-trained ImageNet weights
base_model = VGG16(weights='imagenet', include_top=False, input_shape=(64, 64, 3))
```

```
# Freeze the base model layers for initial training
for layer in base_model.layers:
  layer.trainable = False
# Add custom layers for binary classification
x = base model.output
x = Flatten()(x)
x = Dense(256, activation='relu')(x)
x = Dropout(0.5)(x)
output = Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')(x) # Binary classification output
# Create the final model
vgg model = Model(inputs=base model.input, outputs=output)
# Compile the model
vgg model.compile(optimizer=Adam(learning rate=1e-4), loss='binary crossentropy', metrics
=['accuracy'])
# Early stopping to prevent overfitting
early stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val loss', patience=5, restore best weights=True)
# Train the model with the base layers frozen
history = vgg model.fit(
  X train rgb, y train,
  validation data=(X val rgb, y val),
  epochs=20,
  batch size=32,
  callbacks=[early_stopping],
   verbose=1
# Fine-tuning: Unfreeze some layers
for layer in base model.layers[-20:]: # Unfreeze last 20 layers
   layer.trainable = True
# Recompile the model with a lower learning rate for fine-tuning
vgg model.compile(optimizer=Adam(learning rate=1e-5), loss='binary crossentropy', metrics
=['accuracy'])
# Fine-tune the model
history fine tune = vgg model.fit(
  X train rgb, y train,
  validation data=(X val rgb, y val),
  epochs=20,
  batch size=32,
  callbacks=[early stopping],
   verbose=1
# Evaluate the model on the test set
evaluate model(vgg model, X test rgb, y test)
# Save the fine-tuned model
Epoch 1/20
- val loss: 1.5412 - val accuracy: 0.7326
- val loss: 1.4337 - val accuracy: 0.8023
Epoch 3/20
- val_loss: 1.3322 - val_accuracy: 0.7907
Epoch 4/20
- val loss: 1.2653 - val accuracy: 0.8256
Epoch 5/20
- val loss: 1.1863 - val accuracy: 0.8140
val loss: 1.0699 - val accuracy: 0.8488
```

```
Epoch 7/20
- val loss: 1.0869 - val accuracy: 0.8605
Epoch 8/20
- val loss: 0.9755 - val accuracy: 0.8605
Epoch 9/20
- val_loss: 0.8841 - val_accuracy: 0.8721
Epoch 10/20
- val loss: 0.8913 - val accuracy: 0.8953
Epoch 11/20
- val loss: 0.8624 - val accuracy: 0.8605
Epoch 12/20
- val loss: 0.8503 - val accuracy: 0.8953
Epoch 13/20
- val loss: 0.8667 - val accuracy: 0.8837
Epoch 14/20
- val loss: 0.7868 - val accuracy: 0.8837
Epoch 15/20
val loss: 0.7864 - val accuracy: 0.8721
Epoch 16/20
- val loss: 0.7767 - val accuracy: 0.9302
Epoch 17/20
- val loss: 0.7326 - val accuracy: 0.9186
Epoch 18/20
22/22 [============== ] - 22s 997ms/step - loss: 0.4338 - accuracy: 0.9090
- val loss: 0.6983 - val accuracy: 0.9070
Epoch 19/20
- val loss: 0.7412 - val accuracy: 0.9186
Epoch 20/20
- val loss: 0.7597 - val accuracy: 0.9186
Epoch 1/20
val loss: 0.8754 - val accuracy: 0.8605
Epoch 2/20
val loss: 0.4839 - val accuracy: 0.8837
Epoch 3/20
val loss: 0.6514 - val accuracy: 0.8953
val loss: 0.6236 - val accuracy: 0.8953
Epoch 5/20
val loss: 0.5643 - val accuracy: 0.8953
Epoch 6/20
val loss: 0.6040 - val accuracy: 0.8953
Epoch 7/20
val loss: 0.5331 - val accuracy: 0.9070
3/3 [=======] - 3s 970ms/step
Classification Report:
      precision recall f1-score support
           0.88
    0
        0.81
               0.84
                     43
           0.80
       0.88
                0.83
    1
                     44
 accuracy
                0.84
                     87
       0.84 0.84
 macro avq
               0.84
                     87
```



#### In [22]:

```
vgg_model.save('./vgg_model.keras')
```

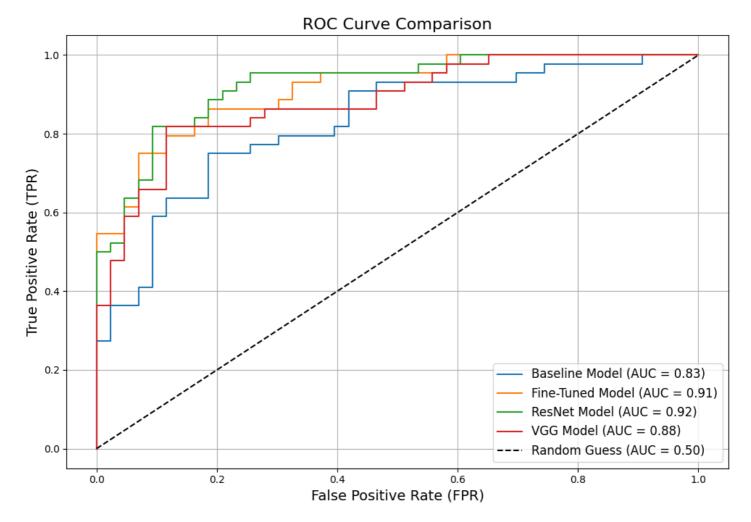
#### In [26]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import roc curve, auc
from tensorflow.keras.models import load model
# Function to compute ROC and AUC for a model
def compute_roc_auc(model_path, X_test, y_test, use_rgb=False):
    model = load model(model path) # Load the model
    X = X_test_rgb if use_rgb else X_test # Select the appropriate test data
    y pred prob = model.predict(X) # Predict probabilities
    fpr, tpr, _ = roc_curve(y_test, y_pred_prob)
    roc auc = auc(fpr, tpr)
    return fpr, tpr, roc auc
# Specify models and whether they require RGB input
models = {
    "Baseline Model": {"path": "./models/baseline model.keras", "use rgb": False},
    "Fine-Tuned Model": {"path": "./models/finetuned model.keras", "use rgb": False},
    "ResNet Model": {"path": "./models/resnet model.keras", "use rgb": True},
    "VGG Model": {"path": "./models/vgg model.keras", "use rgb": True},
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 7))
for model name, details in models.items():
    fpr, tpr, roc auc = compute roc auc(
       details["path"], X test, y test, use rgb=details["use rgb"]
    plt.plot(fpr, tpr, label=f"{model name} (AUC = {roc auc:.2f})")
# Plot aesthetics
plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], 'k--', label="Random Guess (AUC = 0.50)")
plt.title("ROC Curve Comparison", fontsize=16)
plt.xlabel("False Positive Rate (FPR)", fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel("True Positive Rate (TPR)", fontsize=14)
plt.legend(loc="lower right", fontsize=12)
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

3/3 [======= ] - Os 23ms/step

WARNING:absl:At this time, the v2.11+ optimizer `tf.keras.optimizers.Adam` runs slowly on M1/M2 Macs, please use the legacy Keras optimizer instead, located at `tf.keras.optimizer s.legacy.Adam`.





#### In [27]:

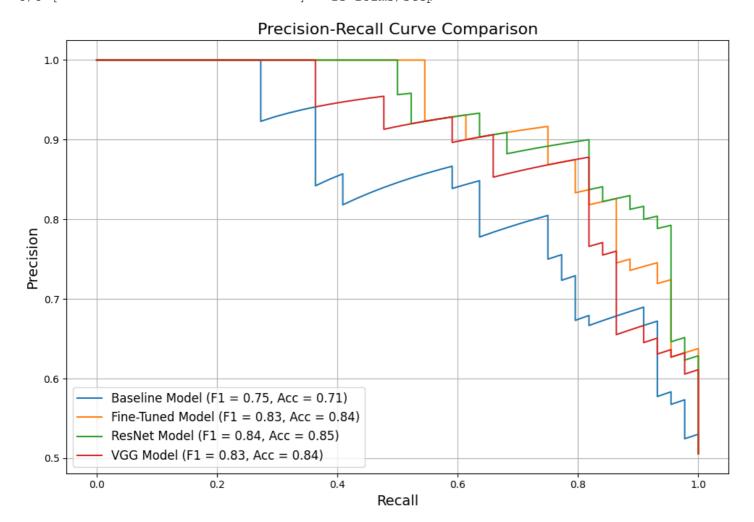
```
from sklearn.metrics import precision recall curve, f1 score, accuracy score, classificat
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Function to compute metrics for a model
def compute_metrics(model_path, X_test, y_test, use_rgb=False):
   model = load model(model path) # Load the model
    X = X test rgb if use rgb else X test # Select the appropriate test data
    y pred prob = model.predict(X) # Predict probabilities
   y pred class = (y pred prob > 0.5).astype(int) # Convert probabilities to binary cl
ass predictions
    # Precision-Recall data
    precision, recall, thresholds = precision_recall_curve(y_test, y_pred_prob)
    f1 = f1_score(y_test, y_pred_class)
    accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_class)
    report = classification_report(y_test, y_pred_class, output_dict=True)
    return precision, recall, thresholds, f1, accuracy, report
# Store models and their input format
models = {
    "Baseline Model": {"path": "./models/baseline model.keras", "use rgb": False},
    "Fine-Tuned Model": {"path": "./models/finetuned model.keras", "use rgb": False},
    "ResNet Model": {"path": "./models/resnet model.keras", "use rgb": True},
    "VGG Model": {"path": "./models/vgg model.keras", "use rgb": True},
# Plot Precision-Recall Curves
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 7))
metrics summary = {}
```

```
for model name, details in models.items():
   precision, recall, _, f1, accuracy, report = compute_metrics(
       details["path"], X_test, y_test, use_rgb=details["use_rgb"]
   metrics summary[model name] = {"F1 Score": f1, "Accuracy": accuracy, "Report": repor
t}
    # Plot the Precision-Recall Curve
   plt.plot(recall, precision, label=f"{model name} (F1 = {f1:.2f}, Acc = {accuracy:.2f
# Add plot aesthetics
plt.title("Precision-Recall Curve Comparison", fontsize=16)
plt.xlabel("Recall", fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel("Precision", fontsize=14)
plt.legend(loc="lower left", fontsize=12)
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
# Print metrics for comparison
for model_name, metrics in metrics_summary.items():
   print(f"==== {model name} ====")
   print(f"F1 Score: {metrics['F1 Score']:.2f}")
   print(f"Accuracy: {metrics['Accuracy']:.2f}")
   print("Classification Report:")
   print(metrics["Report"])
   print()
```

3/3 [=======] - 0s 20ms/step

WARNING:absl:At this time, the v2.11+ optimizer `tf.keras.optimizers.Adam` runs slowly on M1/M2 Macs, please use the legacy Keras optimizer instead, located at `tf.keras.optimizer s.legacy.Adam`.

```
3/3 [======] - 0s 46ms/step
3/3 [======] - 1s 96ms/step
3/3 [======] - 1s 232ms/step
```



```
==== Baseline Model ====
F1 Score: 0.75
Accuracy: 0.71
Classification Report:
{'0': {'precision': 0.78125, 'recall': 0.5813953488372093, 'f1-score': 0.6666666666666666
 'support': 43.0}, '1': {'precision': 0.67272727272727, 'recall': 0.84090909090909,
'f1-score': 0.7474747474747475, 'support': 44.0}, 'accuracy': 0.7126436781609196, 'macro
avg': {'precision': 0.7269886363636364, 'recall': 0.7111522198731501, 'f1-score': 0.70707
07070707071, 'support': 87.0}, 'weighted avg': {'precision': 0.7263649425287356, 'recall'
: 0.7126436781609196, 'f1-score': 0.7075351213282248, 'support': 87.0}}
==== Fine-Tuned Model ====
F1 Score: 0.83
Accuracy: 0.84
Classification Report:
{'0': {'precision': 0.8085106382978723, 'recall': 0.8837209302325582, 'f1-score': 0.84444
444444444, 'support': 43.0}, '1': {'precision': 0.875, 'recall': 0.7954545454545454, 'f
1-score': 0.8333333333333334, 'support': 44.0}, 'accuracy': 0.8390804597701149, 'macro av
g': {'precision': 0.8417553191489362, 'recall': 0.8395877378435518, 'f1-score': 0.8388888
88888889, 'support': 87.0}, 'weighted avg': {'precision': 0.8421374419173391, 'recall':
0.8390804597701149, 'f1-score': 0.8388250319284803, 'support': 87.0}}
==== ResNet Model ====
F1 Score: 0.84
Accuracy: 0.85
Classification Report:
{'0': {'precision': 0.8125, 'recall': 0.9069767441860465, 'f1-score': 0.8571428571428572,
'support': 43.0}, '1': {'precision': 0.8974358974358975, 'recall': 0.795454545454545454, 'f
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q': {'precision': 0.8549679487179487, 'recall': 0.8512156448202959, 'f1-score': 0.8502581
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0.8505747126436781, 'f1-score': 0.8501790412883059, 'support': 87.0}}
==== VGG Model ====
F1 Score: 0.83
Accuracy: 0.84
Classification Report:
{'0': {'precision': 0.8085106382978723, 'recall': 0.8837209302325582, 'f1-score': 0.84444
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1-score': 0.8333333333333333334, 'support': 44.0}, 'accuracy': 0.8390804597701149, 'macro av g': {'precision': 0.8417553191489362, 'recall': 0.8395877378435518, 'f1-score': 0.838888
88888889, 'support': 87.0}, 'weighted avg': {'precision': 0.8421374419173391, 'recall':
0.8390804597701149, 'f1-score': 0.8388250319284803, 'support': 87.0}}
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