Here you can find the necessary import

```
In [1]: import tensorflow as tf
        import os
        import numpy as np
        from sklearn.model selection import train test split
        from sklearn.metrics import roc curve, auc, precision recall curve, average precision sc
        from sklearn.preprocessing import normalize
        import pandas as pd
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\Pikkis\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site
        -packages\keras\src\losses.py:2976: The name tf.losses.sparse softmax cross entropy is d
        eprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.losses.sparse softmax cross entropy instead.
In [2]: # you need the current working directory NB: works both windows and linux
        current working directory = os.getcwd()
        current working directory = os.path.dirname(current working directory)
        if not os.path.exists(f"{current working directory}/Datasets"):
            os.makedirs(f"{current working directory}/Datasets")
        print(f"[DATASET] PUT THE DATASET here: {current working directory}/Datasets")
        [DATASET] PUT THE DATASET here: C:\Users\Pikkis/Datasets
In [3]: # get the directory where I want to download the dataset
        path of dataset = os.path.join(*['..', current working directory, 'Datasets', 'pizza not
        print(f"[DIR] The directory of the current dataset is {path of dataset}")
        [DIR] The directory of the current dataset is C:\Users\Pikkis\Datasets\pizza not pizza
```

Data prep

```
# here let s do some functions that we can re-use also for other assignment
def load the data and the labels(data set path: str, target size: tuple or None = None):
    This function help you to load the data dynamically
    :param data set path: (str) put the path created in the previous cell (is the datase
    :param target_size: (tuple) the desired size of the images
    :return:
        - array of images
        - array with labels
        - list of labels name (this is used for better visualization)
    try:
        dataset, labels, name_of_the_labels = list(), list(), list()
        # let s loop here and we try to discover how many class we have
        for class number, class name in enumerate(os.listdir(data set path)):
            full path the data = os.path.join(*[data set path, class name])
            print(f"[WALK] I am walking into {full path the data}")
            # add the list to nam list
            name of the labels.append(class name)
            for single image in os.listdir(f"{full path the data}"):
                full path to image = os.path.join(*[full path the data, single image])
```

```
# add the class number
labels.append(class_number)

if target_size is None:
    # let s load the image
    image = tf.keras.utils.load_img(full_path_to_image)

else:
    image = tf.keras.utils.load_img(full_path_to_image, target_size=targ)

# transform PIL object in image
image = tf.keras.utils.img_to_array(image)

# add the image to the ds list
dataset.append(image)

return np.array(dataset, dtype='uint8'), np.array(labels, dtype='int'), name_of_except Exception as ex:
    print(f"[EXCEPTION] load the data and the labels throws exceptions {ex}")
```

Load the data

```
In [5]: # load the data
data = load_the_data_and_the_labels(path_of_dataset, (224,224,3))

[WALK] I am walking into C:\Users\Pikkis\Datasets\pizza_not_pizza\not_pizza
[WALK] I am walking into C:\Users\Pikkis\Datasets\pizza_not_pizza\pizza
```

Normalize the data

```
In [6]: # normalize the data
mean = np.mean(data[0])
std = np.std(data[0])
n_data = [(d-mean)/std for d in data[0]]

data_arr = np.asarray(n_data)
```

Split the data use the train_test_split function

```
In [7]: # split the data in train and test sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(data_arr, data[1], test_size=0.3, ra
```

Create the CNN according the instruction:

- a. Input layer
- b. Data augmentation, with random flip (horizontal and vertical) and random rotation (0.2).
- c. Two hidden layers each composed with the following characteristics: 16 conv2d units, max pooling 2d and batch normalization, the second one should have 24 conv2d units max pooling 2d and batch normalization.
 - d. After this, add a flatten layer and a dense layer with 8 units
- e. Add the final classifier (a dense layer) with the correct number of output and activation



```
In [8]: # create the cnn
        #Creating the input layer
        input layer = tf.keras.Input(shape=(224,224,3))
        # Augment layer with random flip and rotation
        augment layer = tf.keras.Sequential([tf.keras.layers.RandomFlip("horizontal and vertical
        # Two hidden layers with Conv2D, MaxPooling2D and batch normalization
        hidden layer1 = tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(16, (3,3),activation='relu', input shape=(224,224
        max pooling2d = tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2,2)(hidden layer1)
        batch normalize = tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization(axis=-1)(max pooling2d)
        hidden layer2 = tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(24, (3,3), activation='relu', input shape=(224,22)
        max pooling2d2 = tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2,2)(hidden layer2)
        batch normalize2 = tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization(axis=-1)(max pooling2d2)
        # Flatten layer
        flatten layer = tf.keras.layers.Flatten()(batch normalize2)
        # Our final two dense layers
        dense layer = tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=8, activation='relu')(flatten layer)
        final dense layer = tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=1, activation='sigmoid')(dense layer)
        # Finishing our model
        model = tf.keras.Model(input layer, final dense layer)
        model.summary()
```

WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\Pikkis\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site -packages\keras\src\backend.py:1398: The name tf.executing_eagerly_outside_functions is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.executing_eagerly_outside_functions instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\Pikkis\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site -packages\keras\src\layers\pooling\max_pooling2d.py:161: The name tf.nn.max_pool is deprecated. Please use tf.nn.max pool2d instead.

Model: "model"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 224, 224, 3)]	0
sequential (Sequential)	(None, 224, 224, 3)	0
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 222, 222, 16)	448
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2 D)</pre>	(None, 111, 111, 16)	0
<pre>batch_normalization (Batch Normalization)</pre>	(None, 111, 111, 16)	64
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 109, 109, 24)	3480
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 54, 54, 24)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_1 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 54, 54, 24)	96
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 69984)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 8)	559880
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 1)	9

Total params: 563977 (2.15 MB)
Trainable params: 563897 (2.15 MB)
Non-trainable params: 80 (320.00 Byte)

compile the model

Compile the model with Adam optimizer and binary cross entropy as loss function.

```
In [9]: # compile the CNN

# Compiling our cnn
model.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=le-3), loss=tf.keras.loss
```

Train the model with 128 epochs and 64 batch size

```
In [10]: # Training our model with 128 epochs and batch size 64
model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=128, batch_size=64)
```

Epoch 1/128

WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\Pikkis\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site -packages\keras\src\utils\tf_utils.py:492: The name tf.ragged.RaggedTensorValue is depre cated. Please use tf.compat.v1.ragged.RaggedTensorValue instead.

WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\Pikkis\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python310\lib\site -packages\keras\src\engine\base_layer_utils.py:384: The name tf.executing_eagerly_outsid e_functions is deprecated. Please use tf.compat.v1.executing_eagerly_outside_functions i nstead.

```
Epoch 2/128
  Epoch 3/128
  Epoch 4/128
  Epoch 5/128
  Epoch 6/128
  Epoch 7/128
  22/22 [=================== ] - 5s 207ms/step - loss: 0.6393 - accuracy: 0.7311
  Epoch 8/128
  Epoch 9/128
  Epoch 10/128
  Epoch 11/128
  Epoch 12/128
  Epoch 13/128
  Epoch 14/128
  Epoch 15/128
  Epoch 16/128
  Epoch 17/128
  Epoch 18/128
  Epoch 19/128
  Epoch 20/128
  Epoch 21/128
  Epoch 22/128
  Epoch 23/128
  Epoch 24/128
  Epoch 25/128
  Epoch 26/128
  Loading [MathJax]/extensions/Safe.js
```

```
Epoch 28/128
Epoch 29/128
Epoch 30/128
Epoch 31/128
Epoch 32/128
Epoch 33/128
22/22 [=================== ] - 4s 197ms/step - loss: 0.3936 - accuracy: 0.7980
Epoch 34/128
Epoch 35/128
Epoch 36/128
Epoch 37/128
Epoch 38/128
Epoch 39/128
Epoch 40/128
Epoch 41/128
Epoch 42/128
Epoch 43/128
Epoch 44/128
Epoch 45/128
Epoch 46/128
Epoch 47/128
Epoch 48/128
Epoch 49/128
Epoch 50/128
Epoch 51/128
Epoch 52/128
Epoch 53/128
Epoch 54/128
Epoch 55/128
Epoch 56/128
Epoch 57/128
```

```
Epoch 59/128
Epoch 60/128
Epoch 61/128
Epoch 62/128
Epoch 63/128
Epoch 64/128
Epoch 65/128
Epoch 66/128
Epoch 67/128
Epoch 68/128
Epoch 69/128
Epoch 70/128
Epoch 71/128
Epoch 72/128
Epoch 73/128
Epoch 74/128
Epoch 75/128
Epoch 76/128
Epoch 77/128
Epoch 78/128
Epoch 79/128
Epoch 80/128
Epoch 81/128
Epoch 82/128
Epoch 83/128
Epoch 84/128
Epoch 85/128
Epoch 86/128
Epoch 87/128
Epoch 88/128
```

```
Epoch 90/128
Epoch 91/128
Epoch 92/128
Epoch 93/128
Epoch 94/128
Epoch 95/128
Epoch 96/128
Epoch 97/128
Epoch 98/128
Epoch 99/128
Epoch 100/128
Epoch 101/128
Epoch 102/128
Epoch 103/128
22/22 [=================== ] - 5s 216ms/step - loss: 0.2593 - accuracy: 0.8874
Epoch 104/128
Epoch 105/128
Epoch 106/128
Epoch 107/128
Epoch 108/128
Epoch 109/128
Epoch 110/128
Epoch 111/128
Epoch 112/128
Epoch 113/128
Epoch 114/128
Epoch 115/128
Epoch 116/128
Epoch 117/128
Epoch 118/128
Epoch 119/128
```

```
Epoch 121/128
   Epoch 122/128
   Epoch 123/128
   22/22 [========================== - 5s 218ms/step - loss: 0.2387 - accuracy: 0.8910
   Epoch 124/128
   Epoch 125/128
   Epoch 126/128
   22/22 [=================== ] - 5s 208ms/step - loss: 0.2269 - accuracy: 0.8983
   Epoch 127/128
   Epoch 128/128
   Out[10]: <keras.src.callbacks.History at 0x1c1590d7850>
```

Evaluate the model and report the accuracy

Make prediction with the test set and use a threshold of 0.5 as boundaries decision between the classes.

```
In [12]: # do it here

#Making some predictions
predictions = model.predict(X_test)

#Setting a 0.5 threshold
threshold_predictions = (predictions > 0.5).astype(int)

#Modifying our array to better fit the prediction function below
test = threshold_predictions.tolist()
real_predictions = []

for xs in test:
    for x in xs:
        real_predictions.append(x)
```

19/19 [======] - 1s 26ms/step

show predictions

```
In [13]: def show_some_prediction(number_of_subplot, test_set, predictions, name_of_the_labels):
    for i in range(number_of_subplot):
        ax = plt.subplot(3, 3, i + 1)
        plt.imshow(test_set[i])
        plt.title(f'{name_of_the_labels[predictions[i]]}')
        plt.axis("off")
    plt.show()
```

```
In [14]: # do it here

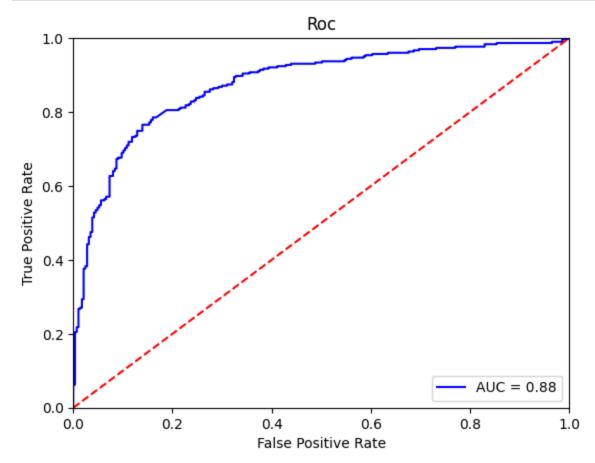
#Using our premade function to display some predicted images
show_some_prediction(9, X_test, real_predictions, data[2])
```

```
Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or
[0..255] for integers).
Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or
[0...255] for integers).
Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or
[0..255] for integers).
Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or
[0..255] for integers).
Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or
[0...255] for integers).
Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or
[0..255] for integers).
Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or
[0..255] for integers).
Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or
[0..255] for integers).
Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or
[0...255] for integers).
```



show metrics like confusion matrix or ROC curve or both (sklearn has already implemented all these stuff)

```
plt.xlim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
plt.show()
```



Build another base CNN, but at point c add an extra hidden layer with 32 units of conv2d. Repeat all the other steps. What happened to the accuracy of the model? Why?



```
In [16]: #Creating second cnn
            #Input layer
            xinput layer = tf.keras.Input(shape=(224,224,3))
            #Data augmentation layer with random flip and rotation
            xaugment layer = tf.keras.Sequential([tf.keras.layers.RandomFlip("horizontal and vertica
            #Three hidden layers with Conv2D, MaxPooling2D and Batch normalization
            xhidden layer1 = tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(16, (3,3),activation='relu', input shape=(224,22)
            xmax pooling2d = tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2,2)(xhidden layer1)
            xbatch normalize = tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization(axis=-1)(xmax pooling2d)
            xhidden layer2 = tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(24, (3,3), activation='relu', input shape=(224,2)
            xmax pooling2d2 = tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2,2)(xhidden layer2)
            xbatch normalize2 = tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization(axis=-1)(xmax pooling2d2)
            xhidden layer3 = tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(24, (3,3), activation='relu', input shape=(224,2
            xmax pooling2d3 = tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2,2)(xhidden layer3)
            xbatch\ normalize3 = tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization(axis=-1)(xmax pooling2d3)
Loading [MathJax]/extensions/Safe.js
```

```
#Flatten layer
xflatten_layer = tf.keras.layers.Flatten()(xbatch_normalize3)

#Two dense layers
xdense_layer = tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=8, activation='relu')(xflatten_layer)
xfinal_dense_layer = tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=1, activation='sigmoid')(xdense_layer)

#Final model
model2 = tf.keras.Model(xinput_layer, xfinal_dense_layer)
model2.summary()
```

Model: "model 1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_2 (InputLayer)	[(None, 224, 224, 3)]	0
<pre>sequential_1 (Sequential)</pre>	(None, 224, 224, 3)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 222, 222, 16)	448
<pre>max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 111, 111, 16)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_2 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 111, 111, 16)	64
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 109, 109, 24)	3480
<pre>max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 54, 54, 24)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_3 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 54, 54, 24)	96
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 52, 52, 24)	5208
<pre>max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 26, 26, 24)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_4 (Bat chNormalization)</pre>	(None, 26, 26, 24)	96
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 16224)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 8)	129800
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 1)	9

Total params: 139201 (543.75 KB)
Trainable params: 139073 (543.25 KB)
Non-trainable params: 128 (512.00 Byte)

```
In [17]: #Compiling our model
model2.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=1e-3), loss=tf.keras.los
```

```
In [18]: #Training our model with batch size 64 and 128 epochs.
model2.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=128, batch_size=64)
```

Loading [MathJax]/extensions/Safe.js

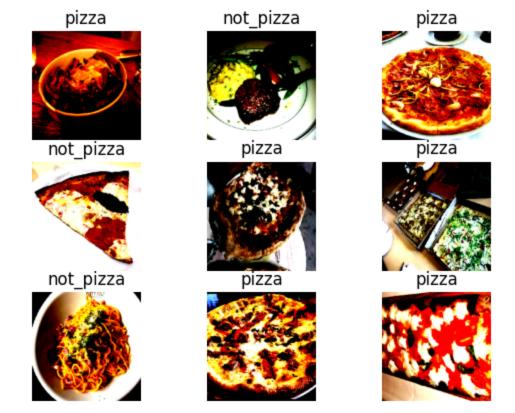
```
Epoch 1/128
  Epoch 2/128
  Epoch 3/128
  Epoch 4/128
  Epoch 5/128
  22/22 [========================== - 5s 220ms/step - loss: 0.5265 - accuracy: 0.7645
  Epoch 6/128
  Epoch 7/128
  22/22 [========================= ] - 5s 219ms/step - loss: 0.5015 - accuracy: 0.7624
  Epoch 8/128
  Epoch 9/128
  Epoch 10/128
  Epoch 11/128
  Epoch 12/128
  Epoch 13/128
  Epoch 14/128
  Epoch 15/128
  Epoch 16/128
  Epoch 17/128
  Epoch 18/128
  Epoch 19/128
  Epoch 20/128
  Epoch 21/128
  Epoch 22/128
  Epoch 23/128
  Epoch 24/128
  Epoch 25/128
  Epoch 26/128
  Epoch 27/128
  Epoch 28/128
  Epoch 29/128
  Epoch 30/128
  22/22 [=================== ] - 5s 219ms/step - loss: 0.3227 - accuracy: 0.8634
  Epoch 31/128
```

```
Epoch 32/128
  Epoch 33/128
  Epoch 34/128
  Epoch 35/128
  Epoch 36/128
  Epoch 37/128
  Epoch 38/128
  Epoch 39/128
  22/22 [=================== ] - 5s 220ms/step - loss: 0.2915 - accuracy: 0.8706
  Epoch 40/128
  Epoch 41/128
  Epoch 42/128
  Epoch 43/128
  22/22 [=================== ] - 5s 218ms/step - loss: 0.2947 - accuracy: 0.8794
  Epoch 44/128
  Epoch 45/128
  Epoch 46/128
  Epoch 47/128
  Epoch 48/128
  Epoch 49/128
  Epoch 50/128
  22/22 [=================== ] - 5s 220ms/step - loss: 0.2610 - accuracy: 0.8910
  Epoch 51/128
  Epoch 52/128
  Epoch 53/128
  Epoch 54/128
  Epoch 55/128
  22/22 [=================== ] - 5s 219ms/step - loss: 0.2537 - accuracy: 0.8910
  Epoch 56/128
  Epoch 57/128
  Epoch 58/128
  Epoch 59/128
  Epoch 60/128
  Epoch 61/128
  Epoch 62/128
```

```
Epoch 63/128
  Epoch 64/128
  22/22 [========================== ] - 5s 221ms/step - loss: 0.2209 - accuracy: 0.9004
  Epoch 65/128
  Epoch 66/128
  Epoch 67/128
  Epoch 68/128
  Epoch 69/128
  22/22 [========================== ] - 5s 219ms/step - loss: 0.2197 - accuracy: 0.9070
  Epoch 70/128
  Epoch 71/128
  Epoch 72/128
  Epoch 73/128
  Epoch 74/128
  Epoch 75/128
  22/22 [=================== ] - 5s 222ms/step - loss: 0.1965 - accuracy: 0.9142
  Epoch 76/128
  Epoch 77/128
  Epoch 78/128
  Epoch 79/128
  Epoch 80/128
  Epoch 81/128
  Epoch 82/128
  Epoch 83/128
  Epoch 84/128
  Epoch 85/128
  Epoch 86/128
  Epoch 87/128
  Epoch 88/128
  Epoch 89/128
  Epoch 90/128
  Epoch 91/128
  Epoch 92/128
  Epoch 93/128
```

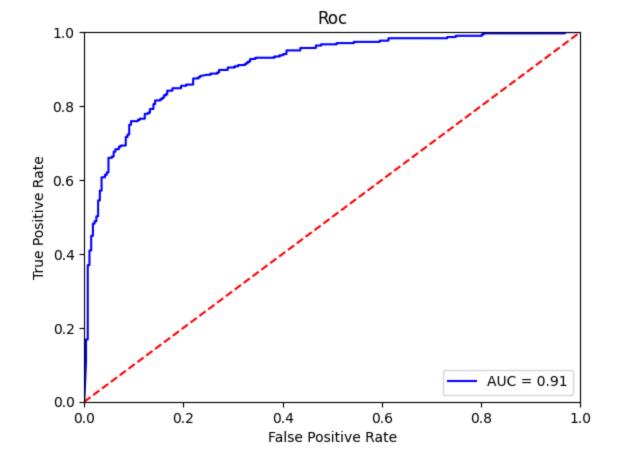
```
Epoch 94/128
  Epoch 95/128
  Epoch 96/128
  Epoch 97/128
  Epoch 98/128
  Epoch 99/128
  Epoch 100/128
  22/22 [========================== ] - 5s 223ms/step - loss: 0.1475 - accuracy: 0.9419
  Epoch 101/128
  Epoch 102/128
  Epoch 103/128
  Epoch 104/128
  Epoch 105/128
  Epoch 106/128
  Epoch 107/128
  Epoch 108/128
  Epoch 109/128
  Epoch 110/128
  Epoch 111/128
  Epoch 112/128
  Epoch 113/128
  22/22 [=================== ] - 5s 224ms/step - loss: 0.1352 - accuracy: 0.9484
  Epoch 114/128
  Epoch 115/128
  Epoch 116/128
  22/22 [=================== ] - 5s 222ms/step - loss: 0.1212 - accuracy: 0.9571
  Epoch 117/128
  22/22 [=================== ] - 5s 221ms/step - loss: 0.1373 - accuracy: 0.9440
  Epoch 118/128
  Epoch 119/128
  Epoch 120/128
  Epoch 121/128
  Epoch 122/128
  Epoch 123/128
  Epoch 124/128
```

```
Epoch 125/128
       Epoch 126/128
       Epoch 127/128
       Epoch 128/128
       Out[18]: <keras.src.callbacks.History at 0x1c1a1f0ef80>
In [19]: #Evaluating our second model and reporting the accuracy
       scores2 = model2.evaluate(X test, y test)
       In [20]: # do it here
       #Making some predictions
       predictions2 = model2.predict(X test)
       #Setting a 0.5 threshold
       threshold predictions2 = (predictions2 > 0.5).astype(int)
       #Modifying our array to better fit the prediction function below
       test2 = threshold predictions2.tolist()
       real predictions2 = []
       for xs in test2:
          for x in xs:
             real predictions2.append(x)
       19/19 [=======] - 1s 28ms/step
In [21]: # do it here
       #Using our premade function to display some predicted images
       show some prediction(9, X test, real predictions, data[2])
       Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or
       [0...255] for integers).
       Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or
       [0...255] for integers).
       Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or
       [0..255] for integers).
       Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or
       [0...255] for integers).
       Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or
       [0...255] for integers).
       Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or
       [0...255] for integers).
       Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or
       [0..255] for integers).
       Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or
       [0...255] for integers).
       Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or
       [0...255] for integers).
```



```
In [22]: #Calculating our roc
fpr, tpr, threshold = roc_curve(y_test, predictions2)
roc_auc = auc(fpr, tpr)

#Plotting and displaying our roc curve
plt.title('Roc')
plt.plot(fpr, tpr, 'b', label = 'AUC = %0.2f' % roc_auc)
plt.legend(loc = 'lower right')
plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1],'r--')
plt.xlim([0, 1])
plt.ylim([0, 1])
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
plt.show()
```



According do the epochs, our model seemed more accurate but after checking the score, it was about the same as our first model. I'd trust the epochs more as more convolutions should produce a better estimate of our images.

In []: