cnn_model_1-Copy1

February 16, 2020

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
     import pandas as pd
     import os
     print(os.listdir("/home/mlab/Documents/brats data"))
['val', 'train']
In [2]: import cv2
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     %matplotlib inline
     import random
     import gc
In [3]: train dir = 'brats data/train/high/'
     train dir l = 'brats data/train/low/'
     train high = [train dir+str(i) for i in os.listdir(train dir) if 'High' in i]
     train low = [train dir l+str(i) for i in os.listdir(train dir l) if 'Low' in i]
In [4]: test dir='brats data/val/high/'
     test dir l='brats data/val/low/'
     test img high=[test dir+str(i) for i in os.listdir(test dir) if 'High' in i]
     test img low = [test dir l+str(i) for i in os.listdir(test dir l) if 'Low' in i]
     train imgs = train high[:3000]+train low[:3000]
      # train imgs = train high+train low
     random.shuffle(train imgs)
     test img=test img low[:500]+test img high[:500]
      # test img=test img low+test img high
      # random.shuffle(test img)
In [5]: del train high
     del train low
     del test img high
     del test img low
     gc.collect()
Out[5]: 75
```

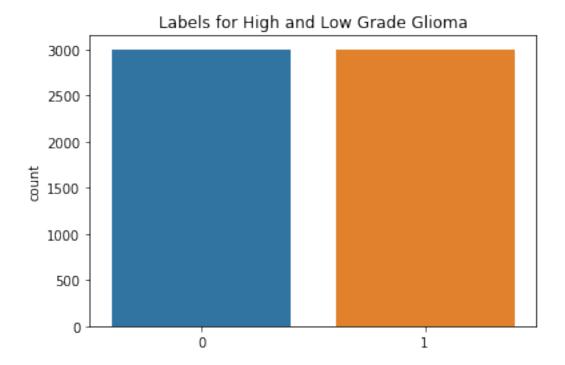
```
In [6]: # a=5
      # var = f'my name is {a}' can put list comprehension in here
      # var
      nrows = 150
      ncolumns = 150
      channels = 3
      def read and process image(list of images):
         X=[]
         y=[]
         for image in list of images:
           X.append(cv2.resize(cv2.imread(image,cv2.IMREAD COLOR),(nrows,ncolumns),
                           interpolation=cv2.INTER CUBIC))
           if 'High'in image:
              y.append(1)
           elif 'Low' in image:
              y.append(0)
         _{\mathrm{return}} X,y
In [7]: X, y = read and process image(train imgs)
In [8]: plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))
      columns = 5
      for i in range(columns):
         plt.subplot(5/columns+1,columns,i+1)
         plt.imshow(X[i])
In [9]: import seaborn as sns
      del train imgs
      gc.collect
      X = np \cdot array(X)
```

Out[9]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Labels for High and Low Grade Glioma')

plt.title('Labels for High and Low Grade Glioma')

y = np.array(y)

sns.countplot(y)



```
In [10]: print("Shape of train images is: ",X.shape)
       print("Shape of labels is: ", y.shape)
Shape of train images is: (6000, 150, 150, 3)
Shape of labels is: (6000,)
In [11]: from sklearn.model selection import train test split
       X train, X val, y train, y val = train test split(X,y,test size=0.2,random state=2)
       print("Shape of train image is: ",X train.shape)
       print("Shape of validation images is: ", X val.shape)
       print("Shape of labels is: ", y_train.shape)
       print("Shape of labels is: ", y_val.shape)
Shape of train image is: (4800, 150, 150, 3)
Shape of validation images is: (1200, 150, 150, 3)
Shape of labels is: (4800,)
Shape of labels is: (1200,)
In [12]: del X
       del y
       gc.collect()
```

```
ntrain = len(X train)
      nval = len(X val)
      #batch size should be a factor of 2.***4,8,16,32,64
      batch size = 128
In [13]: from keras import layers
      from keras import models
      from keras import optimizers
      from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
      from keras.preprocessing.image import img to array, load img
Using TensorFlow backend.
In [14]: #uses a smal vggnet
      \#32 -> 64 -> 128 -> 512
      model = models.Sequential()
      model.add(layers.Conv2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu',input shape=(150,150,3)))
      model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2,2)))
      model.add(layers.Conv2D(64,(3,3),activation='relu'))
      model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2,2)))
      model.add(layers.Conv2D(128,(3,3),activation='relu'))
      model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2,2)))
      model.add(layers.Conv2D(512,(3,3),activation='relu'))
      model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2,2)))
      model.add(layers.Flatten())
      model.add(layers.Dropout(0.5))
      model.add(layers.Dense(512,activation='relu'))
      model.add(layers.Dense(1,activation='sigmoid')) #uses sigmoid at the end because we only have two classes
WARNING: Logging before flag parsing goes to stderr.
W0216 08:53:06.314436 140155455805248 deprecation wrapper.py:119 From /home/mlab/anaconda3/lib/python
W0216 08:53:06.326355 140155455805248 deprecation wrapper.py:119 From /home/mlab/anaconda3/lib/python
W0216 08:53:06.329110 140155455805248 deprecation wrapper.py:119 From /home/mlab/anaconda3/lib/python
W0216 08:53:06.338634 140155455805248 deprecation wrapper.py:119 From /home/mlab/anaconda3/lib/python
W0216 08:53:06.377693 140155455805248 deprecation wrapper.py:119 From /home/mlab/anaconda3/lib/python
W0216 08:53:06.382473 140155455805248 deprecation.py:506 From /home/mlab/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-p
Instructions for updating:
Please use `rate` instead of `keep prob`. Rate should be set to `rate = 1 - keep prob`.
In [15]: model.summary()
                       Output Shape
Layer (type)
                                             Param #
```

```
(None, 148, 148, 32)
                                                   896
conv2d 1 (Conv2D)
max pooling2d 1 (MaxPooling2 (None, 74, 74, 32)
conv2d 2 (Conv2D)
                           (None, 72, 72, 64)
                                                  18496
max pooling2d 2 (MaxPooling2 (None, 36, 36, 64)
                           (None, 34, 34, 128)
conv2d 3 (Conv2D)
                                                  73856
max pooling2d 3 (MaxPooling2 (None, 17, 17, 128)
                           (None, 15, 15, 512)
conv2d 4 (Conv2D)
                                                  590336
max pooling2d 4 (MaxPooling2 (None, 7, 7, 512)
                         (None, 25088)
flatten 1 (Flatten)
                           (None, 25088)
dropout 1 (Dropout)
dense 1 (Dense)
                         (None, 512)
                                               12845568
dense 2 (Dense)
                         (None, 1)
                                              513
Total params: 13,529,665
Trainable params: 13,529,665
Non-trainable params: 0
In [16]: #We use the RMSprop optimizer with a learning rate of 0.0001
      #We use ninary crossentropy loss because its a binary classification
      \#optimizer = Adam(learning rate=lr schedule(0))
      model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',optimizer=optimizers.Adam(lr=1e-4),metrics=['acc'])
W0216 08:53:06.432269 140155455805248 deprecation wrapper.py:119 From /home/mlab/anaconda3/lib/python
```

 $W0216\ 08:53:06.439038\ 140155455805248\ deprecation.py:323]\ From\ /home/mlab/anaconda3/lib/python3.7/site-pinstructions for updating:$

W0216 08:53:06.435995 140155455805248 deprecation wrapper.py:119 From /home/mlab/anaconda3/lib/python

Use tf.where in 2.0, which has the same broadcast rule as np.where

```
In [17]: train_datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, rotation_range=40, width shift range=0.2,
```

```
shear range=0.2,
        zoom range=0.2,
        horizontal flip=True)
 val datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
In [18]: train generator = train datagen.flow(X train,y train,batch size=batch size)
 val generator = val datagen.flow(X val,y val,batch size=batch size)
In [19]: #the training part
 #train for 64 epochs with about 100 steps per epoch
 history = model.fit generator(train generator,
        steps per epoch=ntrain//batch size,
        epochs=32,
        validation data=val generator,
        validation steps=nval//batch size)
Epoch 1/32
Epoch 2/32
Epoch 3/32
Epoch 4/32
Epoch 5/32
Epoch 6/32
Epoch 7/32
Epoch 8/32
Epoch 9/32
Epoch 10/32
Epoch 11/32
Epoch 12/32
Epoch 13/32
Epoch 14/32
Epoch 15/32
Epoch 16/32
```

height shift range=0.2,

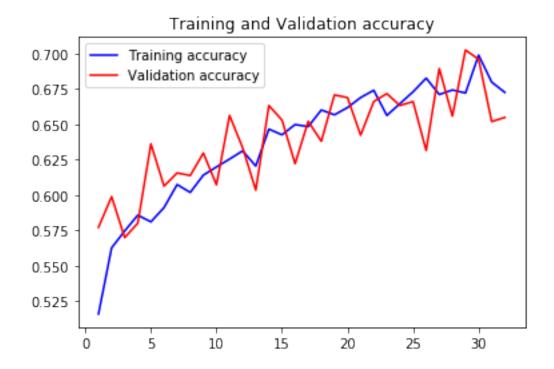
```
Epoch 17/32
Epoch 18/32
Epoch 19/32
Epoch 20/32
Epoch 21/32
Epoch 22/32
Epoch 23/32
Epoch 24/32
Epoch 25/32
Epoch 26/32
Epoch 27/32
Epoch 28/32
Epoch 29/32
Epoch 30/32
Epoch 31/32
Epoch 32/32
In [20]: \# #save the model
 model.save weights('model weights.h5')
 model.save('model keras.h5')
In [21]: , accuracy = model.evaluate(X train, y train)
 print('Accuracy training: %.2f' % (accuracy*100))
 _{-}, accuracy = model.evaluate(X_{val}, y_{val})
 print('Accuracy val: %.2f' % (accuracy*100))
Accuracy training: 58.29
Accuracy val: 56.75
```

```
In [22]: #plot the train and val curve
    #get the details from the history object
    acc = history.history['acc']
    val_acc=history.history['val_acc']
    loss = history.history['loss']
    val_loss = history.history['val_loss']

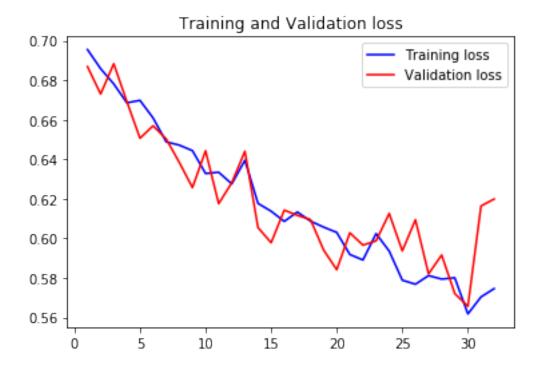
epochs = range(1,len(acc)+1)

#train and validation accuracy
    plt.plot(epochs,acc,'b',label='Training accuracy')
    plt.plot(epochs,val_acc,'r',label='Validation accuracy')
    plt.title('Training and Validation accuracy')
    plt.legend()
```

Out[22]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f7823fa25c0>



```
In [23]: #train and validation loss
    plt.plot(epochs, loss, 'b',label='Training loss')
    plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, 'r',label='Validation loss')
    plt.title('Training and Validation loss')
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```



```
In [24]: #predict on the first 10 images of the test set
      X test, y test = read and process image(test img[:10]) #Y-test in this case will be empty
      x=np.array(X test)
       test datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
In [25]: i = 0
      text labels = []
       plt.figure(figsize=(30,20))
      for batch in test datagen.flow(x,batch size=1):
          pred = model.predict(batch)
          if pred >0.5:
             text labels.append('High')
         else:
             text labels.append('Low')
          plt.subplot(5/columns + 1, columns, i+1)
         plt.title('This~is~a~' +~text\_labels[i])
         imgplot = plt.imshow(batch[0])
         i += 1
         if i \% 10 == 0:
            break
          plt.show()
```

