Name: Anik Manik

Email address: iamanik4@gmail.com

**Contact number: 9477672426** 

Anydesk address: 400 728 410

Years of Work Experience: 2.6 years

**Date: 24th Jan 2021** 

```
In [ ]: import warnings
        warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import seaborn as sns
        import numpy as np
        import os
        import datetime as dt
        from datetime import datetime
        from tqdm import tqdm
        from glob import glob
        import pandas as pd
        import shutil
        import glob2
In [ ]: from tensorflow.keras import models, layers
        from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import BatchNormalization, Activation, Flatten
        from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
        from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import *
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import *
        from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
        import datetime
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
In [ ]: # install libraries to read dicom images
        !pip install -q tensorflow-io
        !pip install pydicom
                                   25.3MB 129kB/s
        Collecting pydicom
          Downloading https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/f4/15/df16546bc59bfca390cf072d473fb2c8acd423163
        6f64356593a63137e55/pydicom-2.1.2-py3-none-any.whl (1.9MB)
                                              1.9MB 8.1MB/s
        Installing collected packages: pydicom
        Successfully installed pydicom-2.1.2
In [ ]: import pydicom as dicom
        import tensorflow as tf
        import tensorflow_io as tfio
In [ ]: | # moung google drive
        from google.colab import drive
        drive.mount('gdrive',force_remount=True)
        Mounted at gdrive
```

### **Download dataset from Kaggle**

https://www.kaggle.com/seesee/siim-train-test (https://www.kaggle.com/seesee/siim-train-test)

```
In [ ]: # download the dataset from kaggle
             !wget --header="Host: storage.googleapis.com" --header="User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win6
             4; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/89.0.4389.90 Safari/537.36" --header="Accept: te
             xt/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/appg,*/*;q=0.8,applica
             tion/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9" --header="Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9" --header="Referer: http
             s://www.kaggle.com/" "https://storage.googleapis.com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archive.zi
             p?X-Goog-Algorithm=GOOG4-RSA-SHA256&X-Goog-Credential=gcp-kaggle-com%40kaggle-161607.iam.gserviceaccou
             nt.com%2F20210317%2Fauto%2Fstorage%2Fgoog4_request&X-Goog-Date=20210317T142453Z&X-Goog-Expires=259199&
             X-Goog-SignedHeaders=host&X-Goog-Signature=a442032ce439bae6f0d8ff2b9dba327817f23b7d6f26540be17c80d2bc7
             3641b\overline{6}4d3\overline{7}36438a3a8070a9507ef3312b580745cc5088975a22f232baa0767c5a1b3f6323351a61da90939e3408f7c00001fd
             15817d90dbff914a6633228febebd968d3e34f034aadf2f9d10127ff992b36ca0598c2b785782771da63443827668f3cb1d5e1
             3ad9db6233a0dfe53292b787b9a0538a146e7e1c9b93f" -c -0 'archive.zip'
             --2021-03-19 \ \ 03:02:12-- \ \ \ https://storage.googleapis.com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/24562/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archiv-data-sets/245622/651264/bundle/archively-com/kaggle-data-sets/2
             e.zip?X-Goog-Algorithm=GOOG4-RSA-SHA256&X-Goog-Credential=gcp-kaggle-com%40kaggle-161607.iam.gservice
             account.com%2F20210317%2Fauto%2Fstorage%2Fgoog4_request&X-Goog-Date=20210317T142453Z&X-Goog-Expires=2
             59199&X-Goog-SignedHeaders=host&X-Goog-Signature=a442032ce439bae6f0d8ff2b9dba327817f23b7d6f26540be17c
             80d2bc73641b64d3736438a3a8070a9507ef3312b580745cc5088975a22f232baa0767c5a1b3f6323351a61da90939e3408f7
             c00001fd15817d90dbff914a6633228febebd968d3e34f034aadf2f9d10127ff992b36ca0598c2b785782771da63443827668
             f3cb1d5e10296f75ad2b95a0d10af0e2d2d37e54edfe2489e195dd4cf30de4ce78e4e55505d3a92b0bc10ba658a2b084a7cb8
             034f0dbfae03ad9db6233a0dfe53292b787b9a0538a146e7e1c9b93f
             Resolving storage.googleapis.com (storage.googleapis.com)... 74.125.142.128, 74.125.195.128, 74.125.2
             0.128. ...
             Connecting to storage.googleapis.com (storage.googleapis.com) 74.125.142.128 : 443... connected.
             HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
             Length: 2059765561 (1.9G) [application/zip]
             Saving to: 'archive.zip'
                                            archive.zip
                                                                                                                        in 22s
             2021-03-19 03:02:34 (89.0 MB/s) - 'archive.zip' saved [2059765561/2059765561]
In [ ]: | # unzip the dataset
              !unzip -qq 'archive.zip'
In [ ]: # read the given train csv file
             image_df = pd.read_csv('siim/train-rle.csv')
             image df.head()
Out[ ]:
```

	lmageld	EncodedPixels
0	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.6904.151787520	-1
1	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.13666.15178752	557374 2 1015 8 1009 14 1002 20 997 26 990 32
2	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.11028.15178752	-1
3	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.10366.15178752	514175 10 1008 29 994 30 993 32 991 33 990 34
4	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.10016.15178752	592184 33 976 58 956 73 941 88 926 102 917 109

```
In [ ]: # check the properties of the image dataframe
   image_df.describe()
```

Out[ ]:

	Imageld	EncodedPixels
count	12954	12954
unique	12047	3577
top	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.1851.151787516	-1
freq	10	9378

#### Out of 12954 image ids 12047 are unique. I need to drop the duplicate images.

```
In [ ]: # drop the duplicate ImageIDs
   image_df.drop_duplicates(subset ="ImageId", keep = 'first', inplace = True)
```

#### Move all the images in a single directory

### Add the new image path to image\_df

```
In [ ]: # add full dicom path to image_df
    image_df['dicom_path'] = images_dicom + image_df['ImageId']+'.dcm'
    image_df.head()
```

Out[ ]:

	Imageld	EncodedPixels	dicom_path
0	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.6904.151787520	-1	siim/images_dicom/1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323
1	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.13666.15178752	557374 2 1015 8 1009 14 1002 20 997 26 990 32	siim/images_dicom/1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323
2	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.11028.15178752	-1	siim/images_dicom/1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323
3	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.10366.15178752	514175 10 1008 29 994 30 993 32 991 33 990 34	siim/images_dicom/1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323
4	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.10016.15178752	592184 33 976 58 956 73 941 88 926 102 917 109	siim/images_dicom/1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323

#### Add a new column in the dataframe "is\_pneumothorax" to indicate if is has pneumothorax

```
In []: # remove extra space in EncodedPixels column
    image_df.rename(columns = {' EncodedPixels':'EncodedPixels'}, inplace = True)

# add a column whether the image is with pneumothorax or without pneumothorax
# if EncodedPixels value is not "-1" then the image is with pneumothorax
    image_df['is_pneumothorax'] = np.where(image_df['EncodedPixels']=='-1', 0, 1)
    image_df.head()
```

Out[ ]:

	Imageld	EncodedPixels	dicom_path
0	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.6904.151787520	-1	siim/images_dicom/1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323
1	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.13666.15178752	557374 2 1015 8 1009 14 1002 20 997 26 990 32	siim/images_dicom/1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323
2	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.11028.15178752	-1	siim/images_dicom/1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323
3	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.10366.15178752	514175 10 1008 29 994 30 993 32 991 33 990 34	siim/images_dicom/1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323
4	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.10016.15178752	592184 33 976 58 956 73 941 88 926 102 917 109	siim/images_dicom/1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323

### Split the dataset into train and validation

#### Define a function to read and decode dicom image

```
In [ ]: # Define a function to read and decode dicom image
        def decode_image(image_path, label, size=256):
          # read the image from image_path
          image = tf.io.read_file(image_path)
          # convert the image into a 3D tensor
          image = tfio.image.decode dicom image(image, dtype=tf.uint8,color dim=True,scale='preserve')
          # convert image datatype to float32
          image = tf.image.convert_image_dtype(image, tf.float32)
          # squeeze the image from shape (1,1024,1024,1) to (1024,1024,1)
          image =tf.squeeze(image,[0])
          # using tf.tile convert image shape (1024,1024,1) tp (1024,1024,3)
          image=tf.tile(image, tf.constant([1,1,3], tf.int32))
          # resize the image
          image=tf.image.resize(image, size=[size, size])
          # return image and corresponding label
          return image, label
```

```
In [ ]: # Define a function to augment image
        def augment image(image, label):
          a = np.random.uniform()
          if a<0.2:
              image = tf.image.random_flip_left_right(image)
          elif a<0.4:
              image = tf.image.random flip up down(image)
          elif a<0.6:
              image = tf.image.random_brightness(image, 0.3)
          elif a<0.8:
              image = tf.image.random_contrast(image,lower=0.2,upper=0.3)
          else:
              image = tf.image.random saturation(image, lower=2, upper=5)
          return image, label
```

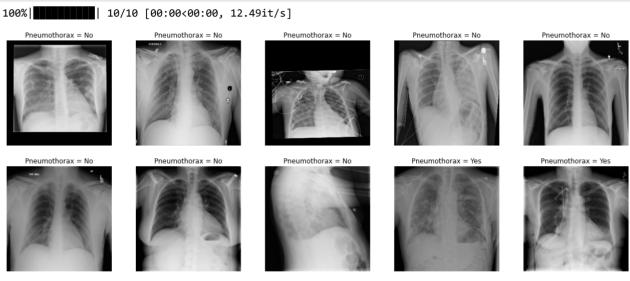
### Define train\_generator and val\_generator using tf.data

```
In [ ]: AUTOTUNE = tf.data.experimental.AUTOTUNE
        def train_generator(image_path, image_label):
          # creating a dataset from tensor slices
          dataset = tf.data.Dataset.from tensor slices((image path, image label))
          # shuffle the dataset
          dataset = dataset.shuffle(len(image path), seed=42)
          # decode image using decode_image function
          dataset = dataset.map(decode_image, num_parallel_calls=AUTOTUNE)
          # augment image using augment_image function
          dataset = dataset.map(augment_image, num_parallel_calls=AUTOTUNE)
          return dataset
        def val_generator(image_path, image_label):
          # creating a dataset from tensor slices
          dataset = tf.data.Dataset.from tensor slices((image path, image label))
          # shuffle the dataset
          dataset = dataset.shuffle(len(image path), seed=42)
          # decode image using decode_image function
          dataset = dataset.map(decode_image, num_parallel_calls=AUTOTUNE)
          return dataset
In [ ]: | # separate image path and image label from train df and val df
        train_image_path = train_df['dicom_path'].values
        train_image_label = train_df['is_pneumothorax'].values
        val_image_path = val_df['dicom_path'].values
        val image label = val df['is pneumothorax'].values
In [ ]: train_dataset = train_generator(train_image_path, train_image_label)
        val_dataset = val_generator(val_image_path, val_image_label)
        train_dataset, val_dataset
Out[]: (<ParallelMapDataset shapes: ((256, 256, None), ()), types: (tf.float32, tf.int64)>,
         <ParallelMapDataset shapes: ((256, 256, None), ()), types: (tf.float32, tf.int64)>)
In [ ]: # batch the train and validation dataset
        batch_size = 64
        train_ds_batch = train_dataset.batch(batch_size, drop_remainder=True)
        val_ds_batch = val_dataset.batch(batch_size, drop_remainder=True)
        train ds batch, val ds batch
Out[]: (<BatchDataset shapes: ((64, 256, 256, None), (64,)), types: (tf.float32, tf.int64)>,
         <BatchDataset shapes: ((64, 256, 256, None), (64,)), types: (tf.float32, tf.int64)>)
```

```
In [ ]: # plot some random images from train dataset
        plt.figure(figsize=(20,20))
        count=0
        for i,j in tqdm(train_dataset.take(10)):
          ax = plt.subplot(5,5,count+1)
          count=count+1
          if j==0:
            # if the image label=0, then print "Pneumothorax = No"
            plt.title("Pneumothorax = No")
          else:
            # otherwise(image label=1) print "Pneumothorax = Yes"
            plt.title("Pneumothorax = Yes")
          plt.imshow(i)
          plt.axis("off")
```

model = Dense(256, activation="relu")(model) # model= tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2)(model) model = Dense(128, activation="relu")(model)

output\_layer = Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(model) model\_1 = Model(model\_vgg16.input,output\_layer)



### 01. Create model for classification using pretrained VGG16 model

```
In [ ]: # https://machinelearningmastery.com/use-pre-trained-vgg-model-classify-objects-photographs/
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Input
        from tensorflow.keras.models import Model, load model
        from keras.applications.vgg16 import VGG16
        tf.keras.backend.clear session()
        # use VGG16 model with imagenet weights
        model_vgg16 = VGG16(weights = "imagenet", include_top=False, input_shape = (256,256,3))
        # set all the layers trainable = False
        for i in tqdm(model_vgg16.layers):
          i.trainable=False
        Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/vgg16/vgg16 weight
        s tf dim ordering tf kernels notop.h5
        58892288/58889256 [============] - 2s @us/step
        100% | 19/19 [00:00<00:00, 5988.26it/s]
In [ ]: # define model architecture
        model = model_vgg16.output
        model = Conv2D(32, (3, 3))(model)
        model = (Activation('relu'))(model)
        model = (MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))(model)
        model = Flatten()(model)
```

In [ ]: # print model summary
model\_1.summary()

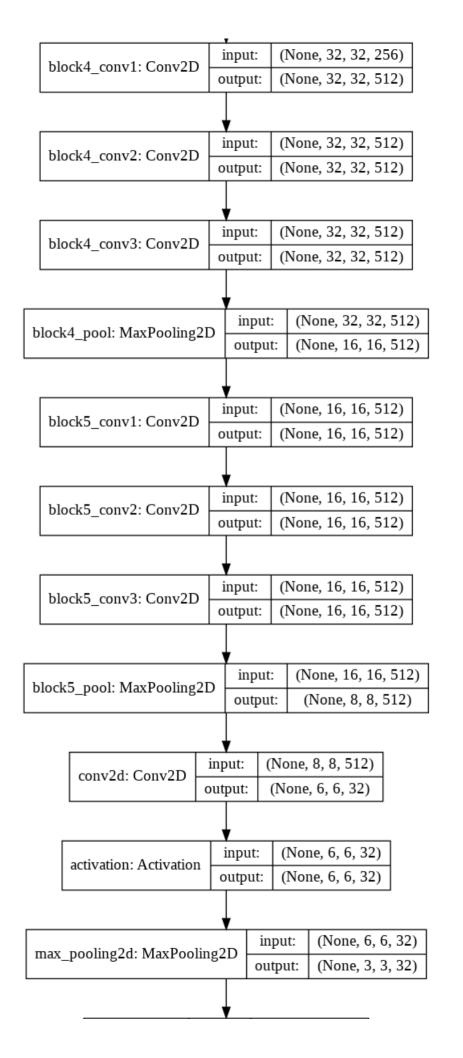
Model: "model"

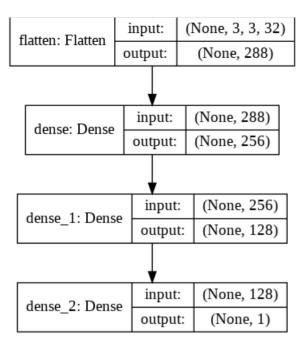
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
======================================	[(None, 256, 256, 3)]	0
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 256, 256, 64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 256, 256, 64)	36928
block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 128, 128, 64)	0
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 128)	73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 128)	147584
block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 64, 64, 128)	0
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	590080
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	590080
block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 32, 32, 256)	0
block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 512)	1180160
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 512)	2359808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 512)	2359808
block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 16, 16, 512)	0
block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 512)	2359808
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 512)	2359808
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 512)	2359808
block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 8, 8, 512)	0
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 32)	147488
activation (Activation)	(None, 6, 6, 32)	0
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 3, 3, 32)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 288)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 256)	73984
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 128)	32896
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 1)	129

Total params: 14,969,185 Trainable params: 254,497

Non-trainable params: 14,714,688

In [ ]: from tensorflow.keras.utils import plot\_model
 plot\_model(model\_1, 'model\_1.png', show\_shapes=True)





#### Define callbacks to monitor the model performance

```
In [ ]: # set filepath to save best models
        filepath="gdrive/My Drive/Colab Notebooks/cs2_pneumothorax/classification/weights-{epoch:02d}-{val_rec
        all:.4f}.hdf5"
        model checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint(filepath=filepath, monitor='val recall', verbose=1, save best only
        =True, mode='max')
        # earlystop
        from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
        earlystop = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_accuracy', min_delta=0.001, mode='max', patience=4, verbose=1,
        restore_best_weights=True)
In [ ]: # callback to stop training when desired recall is reached
        # https://towardsdatascience.com/neural-network-with-tensorflow-how-to-stop-training-using-callback-5c
        8d575c18a9
        class myCallback(tf.keras.callbacks.Callback):
            def __init__(self, threshold):
              super(myCallback, self).__init__()
              self.threshold = threshold
            def on epoch end(self, epoch, logs={}):
                if(logs.get('val_recall') > self.threshold):
                  print("Trainning Stopped. Val Recall = {} crossed threshold = {}".format(logs.get('val_recal
        1'), self.threshold))
                  self.model.stop_training = True
```

#### Train model 1

```
Fnoch 1/20
0.0379 - precision: 0.3349 - val loss: 0.4614 - val accuracy: 0.7855 - val recall: 0.0534 - val preci
sion: 0.7000
Epoch 00001: val recall improved from -inf to 0.05344, saving model to gdrive/My Drive/Colab Notebook
s/cs2_pneumothorax/classification/weights-01-0.0534.hdf5
Epoch 2/20
0.1236 - precision: 0.6561 - val loss: 0.4172 - val accuracy: 0.8074 - val recall: 0.2314 - val preci
Epoch 00002: val recall improved from 0.05344 to 0.23136, saving model to gdrive/My Drive/Colab Noteb
ooks/cs2_pneumothorax/classification/weights-02-0.2314.hdf5
Epoch 3/20
0.3071 - precision: 0.6681 - val_loss: 0.4063 - val_accuracy: 0.8053 - val_recall: 0.2571 - val_preci
sion: 0.6553
Epoch 00003: val recall improved from 0.23136 to 0.25714, saving model to gdrive/My Drive/Colab Noteb
ooks/cs2_pneumothorax/classification/weights-03-0.2571.hdf5
Epoch 4/20
0.3631 - precision: 0.7003 - val loss: 0.4124 - val accuracy: 0.8117 - val recall: 0.2538 - val preci
sion: 0.7204
Epoch 00004: val recall did not improve from 0.25714
0.4591 - precision: 0.7186 - val_loss: 0.3868 - val_accuracy: 0.8247 - val_recall: 0.3992 - val_preci
sion: 0.6710
Epoch 00005: val recall improved from 0.25714 to 0.39923, saving model to gdrive/My Drive/Colab Noteb
ooks/cs2_pneumothorax/classification/weights-05-0.3992.hdf5
Epoch 6/20
0.5064 - precision: 0.7449 - val loss: 0.4056 - val accuracy: 0.8218 - val recall: 0.3131 - val preci
sion: 0.7333
Epoch 00006: val_recall did not improve from 0.39923
Epoch 7/20
0.5442 - precision: 0.7548 - val_loss: 0.3968 - val_accuracy: 0.8197 - val_recall: 0.6152 - val_preci
sion: 0.5894
Epoch 00007: val recall improved from 0.39923 to 0.61524, saving model to gdrive/My Drive/Colab Noteb
ooks/cs2_pneumothorax/classification/weights-07-0.6152.hdf5
Epoch 8/20
150/150 [================ ] - 441s 3s/step - loss: 0.3049 - accuracy: 0.8690 - recall:
0.5767 - precision: 0.7828 - val_loss: 0.3850 - val_accuracy: 0.8307 - val_recall: 0.4856 - val_preci
sion: 0.6554
Epoch 00008: val recall did not improve from 0.61524
0.6098 - precision: 0.8132 - val_loss: 0.3916 - val_accuracy: 0.8336 - val_recall: 0.4359 - val_preci
sion: 0.6972
Epoch 00009: val_recall did not improve from 0.61524
Epoch 10/20
150/150 [============== ] - 441s 3s/step - loss: 0.2746 - accuracy: 0.8842 - recall:
0.6384 - precision: 0.8047 - val loss: 0.3975 - val accuracy: 0.8349 - val recall: 0.4364 - val preci
sion: 0.7099
Epoch 00010: val_recall did not improve from 0.61524
Fnoch 11/20
0.6988 - precision: 0.8382 - val_loss: 0.3929 - val_accuracy: 0.8336 - val_recall: 0.5269 - val_preci
sion: 0.6493
```

Epoch 00011: val\_recall did not improve from 0.61524

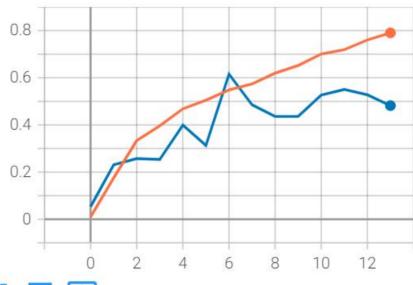
```
Epoch 12/20
0.7155 - precision: 0.8500 - val loss: 0.3969 - val accuracy: 0.8361 - val recall: 0.5503 - val preci
sion: 0.6576
Epoch 00012: val_recall did not improve from 0.61524
Epoch 13/20
0.7514 - precision: 0.8705 - val loss: 0.4078 - val accuracy: 0.8332 - val recall: 0.5278 - val preci
sion: 0.6486
Epoch 00013: val_recall did not improve from 0.61524
Fnoch 14/20
0.8127 - precision: 0.9131 - val loss: 0.4323 - val accuracy: 0.8332 - val recall: 0.4819 - val preci
sion: 0.6729
Epoch 00014: val_recall did not improve from 0.61524
Epoch 15/20
0.8267 - precision: 0.9281 - val loss: 0.4445 - val_accuracy: 0.8336 - val_recall: 0.4905 - val_preci
sion: 0.6745
Epoch 00015: val_recall did not improve from 0.61524
Epoch 16/20
0.8517 - precision: 0.9264 - val loss: 0.4455 - val accuracy: 0.8281 - val recall: 0.5798 - val preci
sion: 0.6212
Epoch 00016: val_recall did not improve from 0.61524
Epoch 17/20
0.8816 - precision: 0.9457 - val_loss: 0.4737 - val_accuracy: 0.8247 - val_recall: 0.5190 - val_preci
sion: 0.6276
Epoch 00017: val_recall did not improve from 0.61524
Epoch 18/20
0.9029 - precision: 0.9550 - val loss: 0.4906 - val accuracy: 0.8264 - val recall: 0.5173 - val preci
sion: 0.6270
Epoch 00018: val_recall did not improve from 0.61524
0.9172 - precision: 0.9580 - val loss: 0.5069 - val accuracy: 0.8193 - val recall: 0.5886 - val preci
sion: 0.5931
Epoch 00019: val_recall did not improve from 0.61524
0.9458 - precision: 0.9726 - val loss: 0.5372 - val accuracy: 0.8235 - val recall: 0.5066 - val preci
sion: 0.6282
Epoch 00020: val_recall did not improve from 0.61524
```

Out[]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7fc289e897d0>

### Model 1: Scalars

# epoch\_recall

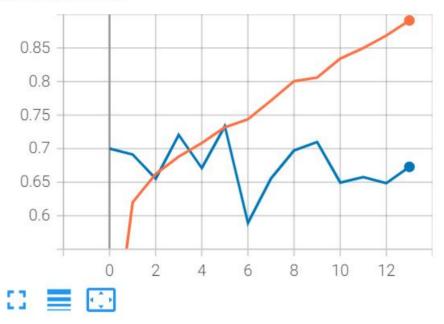
# epoch\_recall





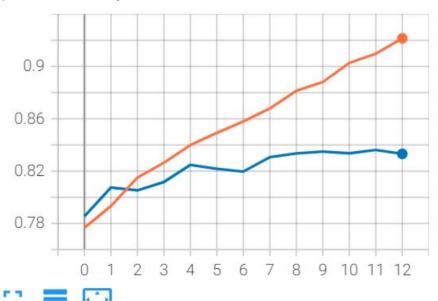
# epoch\_precision

## epoch\_precision

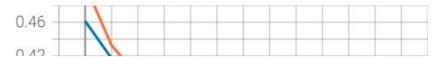


## epoch\_accuracy

### epoch\_accuracy



### epoch\_loss



#### Load best weights to model\_1

```
In [ ]: # Load best weights to model_1
from keras.models import load_model
model_1 = load_model("gdrive/My Drive/Colab Notebooks/cs2_pneumothorax/classification/weights-07-0.615
2.hdf5")
```

### Define a function to plot confusion matrix

```
In [39]: from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
# define function to plot confusion matrix
def conf_matrix(test_y,predict_y):
    labels = [0,1]
    plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
    C = confusion_matrix(test_y, predict_y)
    sns.heatmap(C, annot=True, fmt='d')
    plt.xlabel('Predicted Class')
    plt.ylabel('Original Class')
    plt.title('Confusion matrix')
    plt.show()
```

```
In [ ]: # classify the images based on the probability score
        # initialize a empty list to store the predicted label
        val_pred_list = []
        for file in tqdm(val_image_path):
          # preprocess the image
          size = 256
          image = tf.io.read_file(file)
          image = tfio.image.decode_dicom_image(image, dtype=tf.uint8,color_dim=True,scale='preserve')
          image = tf.image.convert_image_dtype(image, tf.float32)
          image =tf.squeeze(image,[0])
          image=tf.tile(image, tf.constant([1,1,3], tf.int32))
          image=tf.image.resize(image, size=[size, size])
          image = tf.expand_dims(image,axis=0)
          # predict the probability score of the image
          pred = model_1.predict(image)
          # if the probabiliy score is greater than 0.5 then give class label=1 else 0
          if pred[0]>0.5:
            val_pred_list.append(1)
          else:
            val_pred_list.append(0)
```

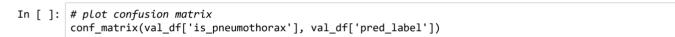
100%| 2410/2410 [02:44<00:00, 14.64it/s]

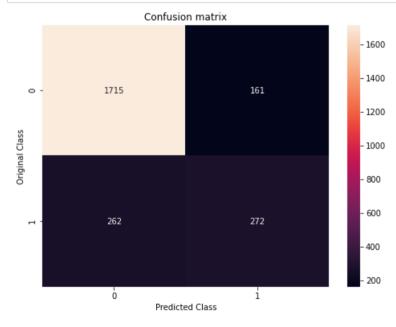
In [ ]: # add a new column in val\_df dataframe with the predicted classes
 val\_df['pred\_label'] = val\_pred\_list
 val\_df.head()

Out[]: \_\_\_\_

	Imageld	EncodedPixels	dicom_
10812	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.11636.15178752	-1	siim/images_dicom/1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8
7110	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.4471.151787518	278724 1 1020 6 1016 9 1014 11 1011 13 1010 13	siim/images_dicom/1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8
5130	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.5233.151787518	-1	siim/images_dicom/1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8
5131	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.11260.15178752	611609 30 992 33 989 36 987 40 982 44 978 49 9	siim/images_dicom/1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8
5297	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.14511.15178752	-1	siim/images_dicom/1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8

In [ ]: # store the dataframe in csv format for future use
 val\_df.to\_csv('gdrive/My Drive/Colab Notebooks/cs2\_pneumothorax/classification/val\_df\_vgg16.csv', inde
 x=False)





recall: 0.5442 val\_recall: 0.6152 precision: 0.7548 val\_precision: 0.5894

```
In [5]: #reference :https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8356501/python-format-tabular-output
from beautifultable import BeautifulTable
table = BeautifulTable()a
table.column_headers= ["Model", "Train Recall", "Validation Recall", "Train Precision", "Validation Precision"]
table.append_row(["Model_1 \n VGG16", "0.5442", "0.6152", "0.7548", "0.5894"])
print(table)
```

İ	Train Recall 	•	•	Validation Precisi     on
Model_1   VGG16	0.544 	0.615	0.755 	0.589

C:\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\beautifultable\utils.py:113: FutureWarning: 'BeautifulTable.column\_hea ders' has been deprecated in 'v1.0.0' and will be removed in 'v1.2.0'. Use 'BTColumnCollection.heade r' instead.

warnings.warn(message, FutureWarning)

C:\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\beautifultable\utils.py:113: FutureWarning: 'BeautifulTable.append\_ro w' has been deprecated in 'v1.0.0' and will be removed in 'v1.2.0'. Use 'BTRowCollection.append' inst ead.

warnings.warn(message, FutureWarning)

100%| 22/22 [00:00<00:00, 7124.36it/s]

### 02. Create model for classification using pretrained VGG19 model

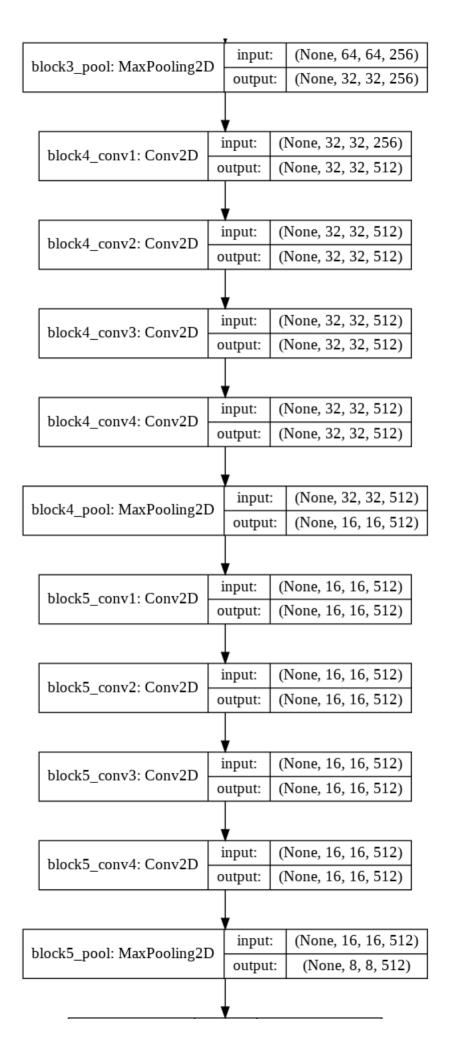
```
In [ ]: # define model architecture
    model = model_vgg19.output
    model = Conv2D(32, (3, 3))(model)
    model = (Activation('relu'))(model)
    model = (MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))(model)
    model = Flatten()(model)
    model = Dense(256, activation="relu")(model)
    # model= tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2)(model)
    model = Dense(128, activation="relu")(model)
    output_layer = Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(model)
    model_2 = Model(model_vgg19.input,output_layer)
```

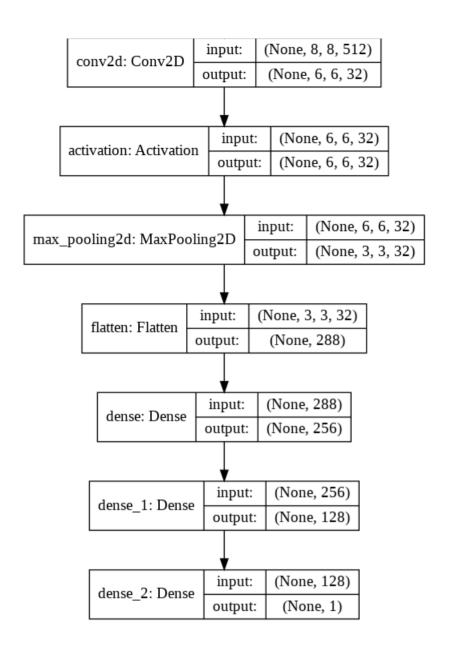
In [ ]: # print model summary
model\_2.summary()

Model:	"model"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	 Param #
input 1 (InputLayer)		======= 0
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 256, 256, 64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 256, 256, 64)	36928
block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 128, 128, 64)	0
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 128)	73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 128)	147584
block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 64, 64, 128)	0
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	590080
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	590080
block3_conv4 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 256)	590080
block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 32, 32, 256)	0
block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 512)	1180160
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 512)	2359808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 512)	2359808
block4_conv4 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 512)	2359808
block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 16, 16, 512)	0
block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 512)	2359808
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 512)	2359808
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 512)	2359808
block5_conv4 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 512)	2359808
block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 8, 8, 512)	0
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 6, 6, 32)	147488
activation (Activation)	(None, 6, 6, 32)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 3, 3, 32)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 288)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 256)	73984
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 128)	32896
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 1)	129

Total params: 20,278,881 Trainable params: 254,497 Non-trainable params: 20,024,384 In [ ]: from tensorflow.keras.utils import plot\_model
 plot\_model(model\_2, 'model\_2.png', show\_shapes=True)





Train model\_2

```
In [29]: %rm -rf ./log
%load_ext tensorboard
%tensorboard --logdir='./log'
%reload_ext tensorboard
tensorboard_callback = tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(log_dir='./log')
adam = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(lr=0.0001)
precision = tf.keras.metrics.Precision(name='precision')
recall = tf.keras.metrics.Recall(name='recall')
callback_list = [model_checkpoint, myCallback(threshold=0.99),tensorboard_callback] #earlystop,
model_2.compile(loss = "binary_crossentropy", optimizer=adam, metrics=["accuracy", recall, precision])
model_2.fit(train_ds_batch, epochs=10,verbose=1,validation_data=val_ds_batch,batch_size=64,callbacks=c
allback_list)
```

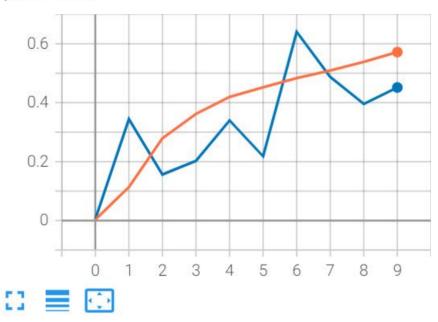
```
The tensorboard extension is already loaded. To reload it, use:
 %reload ext tensorboard
Reusing TensorBoard on port 6006 (pid 320), started 0:00:54 ago. (Use '!kill 320' to kill it.)
Fnoch 1/10
150/150 [============== ] - 491s 3s/step - loss: 0.5302 - accuracy: 0.7746 - recall:
0.0166 - precision: 0.3684 - val loss: 0.4828 - val accuracy: 0.7791 - val recall: 0.0057 - val preci
Epoch 00001: val recall improved from -inf to 0.00573, saving model to gdrive/My Drive/Colab Notebook
s/cs2_pneumothorax/classification/weights-01-0.0057.hdf5
150/150 [============= ] - 452s 3s/step - loss: 0.4639 - accuracy: 0.7823 - recall:
0.0594 - precision: 0.7059 - val loss: 0.4331 - val accuracy: 0.8083 - val recall: 0.3442 - val preci
sion: 0.6186
Epoch 00002: val recall improved from 0.00573 to 0.34417, saving model to gdrive/My Drive/Colab Noteb
ooks/cs2_pneumothorax/classification/weights-02-0.3442.hdf5
Epoch 3/10
0.2674 - precision: 0.6630 - val loss: 0.4279 - val accuracy: 0.7960 - val recall: 0.1562 - val preci
sion: 0.6721
Epoch 00003: val recall did not improve from 0.34417
0.3507 - precision: 0.6885 - val_loss: 0.4161 - val_accuracy: 0.8007 - val_recall: 0.2027 - val_preci
sion: 0.6772
Epoch 00004: val recall did not improve from 0.34417
0.4093 - precision: 0.7109 - val_loss: 0.3960 - val_accuracy: 0.8222 - val_recall: 0.3397 - val_preci
sion: 0.6969
Epoch 00005: val recall did not improve from 0.34417
0.4510 - precision: 0.7351 - val loss: 0.4268 - val accuracy: 0.8053 - val recall: 0.2182 - val preci
sion: 0.7012
Epoch 00006: val recall did not improve from 0.34417
Epoch 7/10
0.4903 - precision: 0.7308 - val_loss: 0.4230 - val_accuracy: 0.8041 - val_recall: 0.6400 - val_preci
sion: 0.5499
Epoch 00007: val_recall improved from 0.34417 to 0.64000, saving model to gdrive/My Drive/Colab Noteb
ooks/cs2_pneumothorax/classification/weights-07-0.6400.hdf5
Epoch 8/10
0.5098 - precision: 0.7672 - val_loss: 0.3907 - val_accuracy: 0.8218 - val_recall: 0.4875 - val_preci
sion: 0.6210
Epoch 00008: val_recall did not improve from 0.64000
Epoch 9/10
0.5257 - precision: 0.7526 - val_loss: 0.3933 - val_accuracy: 0.8231 - val_recall: 0.3958 - val_preci
sion: 0.6677
Epoch 00009: val_recall did not improve from 0.64000
Epoch 10/10
0.5535 - precision: 0.7587 - val loss: 0.3934 - val accuracy: 0.8226 - val recall: 0.4516 - val preci
sion: 0.6450
Epoch 00010: val_recall did not improve from 0.64000
```

Out[29]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x7fd7f62de2d0>

### Model 2: Scalars

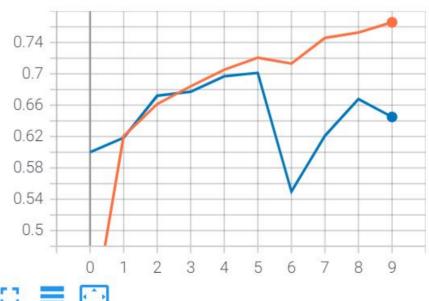
## epoch\_recall

### epoch\_recall



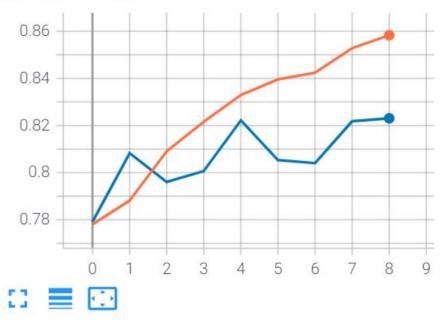
# epoch\_precision

# epoch\_precision



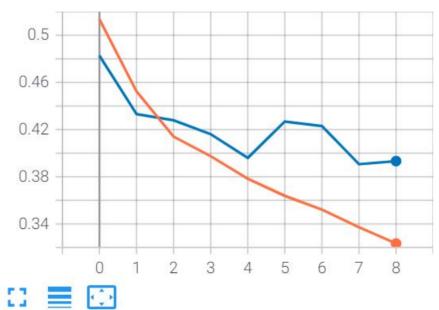
## epoch\_accuracy

## epoch\_accuracy



## epoch\_loss

# epoch\_loss



```
from keras.models import load model
         model_2 = load_model("gdrive/My Drive/Colab Notebooks/cs2_pneumothorax/classification/weights-07-0.640
         0.hdf5")
In [35]: # classify the images based on the probability score
         # initialize a empty list to store the predicted label
         val pred list = []
         for file in tqdm(val image path):
           # preprocess the image
           size = 256
           image = tf.io.read_file(file)
           image = tfio.image.decode dicom image(image, dtype=tf.uint8,color dim=True,scale='preserve')
           image = tf.image.convert_image_dtype(image, tf.float32)
           image =tf.squeeze(image,[0])
           image=tf.tile(image, tf.constant([1,1,3], tf.int32))
           image=tf.image.resize(image, size=[size, size])
           image = tf.expand dims(image,axis=0)
           # predict the probability score of the image
           pred = model_2.predict(image)
           # if the probabiliy score is greater than 0.5 then give class label=1 else 0
           if pred[0]>0.5:
             val_pred_list.append(1)
           else:
             val_pred_list.append(0)
```

100%| 2410/2410 [03:22<00:00, 11.90it/s]

In [36]: # add a new column in val\_df dataframe with the predicted classes
 val\_df['pred\_label'] = val\_pred\_list
 val\_df.head()

Out[36]:

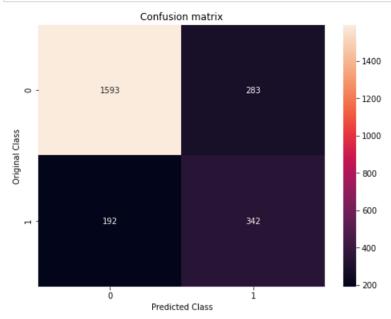
In [34]:

# Load best weights to model 2

	Imageld	EncodedPixels	dicom
10812	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.11636.15178752	-1	siim/images_dicom/1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8
7110	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.4471.151787518	278724 1 1020 6 1016 9 1014 11 1011 13 1010 13	siim/images_dicom/1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8
5130	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.5233.151787518	-1	siim/images_dicom/1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8
5131	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.11260.15178752	611609 30 992 33 989 36 987 40 982 44 978 49 9	siim/images_dicom/1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8
5297	1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8323329.14511.15178752	-1	siim/images_dicom/1.2.276.0.7230010.3.1.4.8

In [37]: # store the dataframe in csv format for future use
 val\_df.to\_csv('gdrive/My Drive/Colab Notebooks/cs2\_pneumothorax/classification/val\_df\_vgg19.csv', inde
 x=False)

In [40]: # plot confusion matrix
conf\_matrix(val\_df['is\_pneumothorax'], val\_df['pred\_label'])



recall: 0.4903 val recall: 0.6400 precision: 0.7308 val precision: 0.5499

In [6]:	table.append_row(["Model_2 \n VGG19", "0.4903", "0.6400", "0.7308", "0.5499"])
	<pre>print(table)</pre>

+	+   Train Recall 	Validation Rec	+   Train Precis   ion	Validation Precisi     on
Model_1   VGG16	0.544 	0.615 	0.755 	0.589
Model_2   VGG19	0.49	0.64	0.731 	0.55

C:\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\beautifultable\utils.py:113: FutureWarning: 'BeautifulTable.append\_ro w' has been deprecated in 'v1.0.0' and will be removed in 'v1.2.0'. Use 'BTRowCollection.append' inst ead.

warnings.warn(message, FutureWarning)

### **Conclusion:**

I have taken "recall" as the metric to measure the performance of the model. Recall is defined as, out of total positive points how many of them are predicted correctly i.e. True Positive/ Total Positive. In medical domain recall is very important because if a positive patient is detected as negative this is more dangerous than a negative patient detected as positive.

- 1. For model\_1, built using VGG16 backbone val\_recall = 0.61 val\_precision = 0.59
- 2. For model\_2, built using VGG19 backbone val\_recall = 0.64 val\_precision = 0.55

Model\_2 gives higher recall than model\_1. Even though the precision of model\_1 is higher, in terms of recall model\_2 performs better for pneumothorax classification. I will use model\_2 for final prediction.