Ninjacart Case Study

About Ninjacart

Ninjacart is India's largest fresh produce supply chain company. They are pioneers in solving one of the toughest supply chain problems of the world by leveraging innovative technology. They source fresh produce from farmers and deliver them to businesses within 12 hours. An integral component of their automation process is the development of robust classifiers which can distinguish between images of different types of vegetables, while also correctly labeling images that do not contain any one type of vegetable as noise.

Problem statement

As a starting point, ninjacart has provided us with a dataset scraped from the web which contains train and test folders, each having 4 sub-folders with images of onions, potatoes, tomatoes and some market scenes. We have been tasked with preparing a multiclass classifier for identifying these vegetables. The dataset provided has all the required images to achieve the task.

Objective

The objective is to develop a program that can recognize the vegetable item(s) in a photo and identify them for the user.

Data

This dataset contains images of the following food items: noise-Indian market and images of vegetables- onion, potato and tomato.

The train data contains the following number of images Tomato: 789 Potato: 898 Onion: 849 Indian market: 599

The train data contains the following number of images Tomato: 106 potato: 83 onion: 81 Indian market: 81

Downloading and unzipping raw data

```
!gdown lclZX-lV_MLxKHSyeyTheX50CQtNCUcqT
Downloading...
From: https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1clZX-lV_MLxKHSyeyTheX50CQtNCUcqT
To: /content/ninjacart_data.zip
100% 275M/275M [00:08<00:00, 32.4MB/s]
!unzip -q /content/ninjacart_data.zip</pre>
```

Importing libraries

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import os
import shutil
import glob
import sklearn
from sklearn import metrics
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
import tensorflow as tf
import random
!pip install optuna
import optuna
from optuna.visualization.matplotlib import plot param importances
!pip install tensorboard
random.seed(21)
np.random.seed(21)
tf.random.set seed(21)
Collecting optuna
  Downloading optuna-3.4.0-py3-none-any.whl (409 kB)
                                      -- 409.6/409.6 kB 5.8 MB/s eta
0:00:00
bic>=1.5.0 (from optuna)
  Downloading alembic-1.12.1-py3-none-any.whl (226 kB)
                                       - 226.8/226.8 kB 12.4 MB/s eta
0:00:00
 optuna)
  Downloading colorlog-6.7.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (11 kB)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from optuna) (1.23.5)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from optuna) (23.2)
Requirement already satisfied: sqlalchemy>=1.3.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from optuna) (2.0.23)
Requirement already satisfied: tgdm in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
packages (from optuna) (4.66.1)
Requirement already satisfied: PyYAML in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from optuna) (6.0.1)
Collecting Mako (from alembic>=1.5.0->optuna)
  Downloading Mako-1.3.0-py3-none-any.whl (78 kB)
                                       - 78.6/78.6 kB 10.8 MB/s eta
0:00:00
ent already satisfied: typing-extensions>=4 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from alembic>=1.5.0->optuna)
(4.5.0)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: greenlet!=0.4.17 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from sqlalchemy>=1.3.0-
>optuna) (3.0.1)
Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=0.9.2 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from Mako->alembic>=1.5.0-
>optuna) (2.1.3)
Installing collected packages: Mako, colorlog, alembic, optuna
Successfully installed Mako-1.3.0 alembic-1.12.1 colorlog-6.7.0
optuna-3.4.0
Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (2.14.1)
Requirement already satisfied: absl-py>=0.4 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorboard) (1.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: grpcio>=1.48.2 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorboard) (1.59.2)
Requirement already satisfied: google-auth<3,>=1.6.3 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorboard) (2.17.3)
Requirement already satisfied: google-auth-oauthlib<1.1,>=0.5 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorboard) (1.0.0)
Requirement already satisfied: markdown>=2.6.8 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorboard) (3.5.1)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.12.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorboard) (1.23.5)
Requirement already satisfied: protobuf>=3.19.6 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorboard) (3.20.3)
Requirement already satisfied: requests<3,>=2.21.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorboard) (2.31.0)
Requirement already satisfied: setuptools>=41.0.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorboard) (67.7.2)
Requirement already satisfied: six>1.9 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorboard) (1.16.0)
Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard-data-server<0.8.0,>=0.7.0
in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorboard) (0.7.2)
Requirement already satisfied: werkzeug>=1.0.1 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tensorboard) (3.0.1)
Requirement already satisfied: cachetools<6.0,>=2.0.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from google-auth<3,>=1.6.3-
>tensorboard) (5.3.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pyasn1-modules>=0.2.1 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from google-auth<3,>=1.6.3-
>tensorboard) (0.3.0)
Requirement already satisfied: rsa<5,>=3.1.4 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from google-auth<3,>=1.6.3-
>tensorboard) (4.9)
Requirement already satisfied: requests-oauthlib>=0.7.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from google-auth-
oauthlib<1.1,>=0.5->tensorboard) (1.3.1)
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<4,>=2 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests<3,>=2.21.0-
```

```
>tensorboard) (3.3.2)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests<3,>=2.21.0-
>tensorboard) (3.4)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests<3,>=2.21.0-
>tensorboard) (2.0.7)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests<3,>=2.21.0-
>tensorboard) (2023.7.22)
Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=2.1.1 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from werkzeug>=1.0.1-
>tensorboard) (2.1.3)
Requirement already satisfied: pyasn1<0.6.0,>=0.4.6 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pyasn1-modules>=0.2.1-
>google-auth<3,>=1.6.3->tensorboard) (0.5.0)
Requirement already satisfied: oauthlib>=3.0.0 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests-
oauthlib >= 0.7.0 - google - auth-oauthlib < 1.1, >= 0.5 - tensorboard) (3.2.2)
```

Defining static variables

```
# defining static values

# directories of the raw and processed data
ROOT_PATH = os.getcwd()
RAW_DATA_PATH = os.path.join(ROOT_PATH,'ninjacart_data')
DATA_PATH = os.path.join(ROOT_PATH,'data')

# folders for train, val and cv
TRAIN_FOLDER = 'train'
VAL_FOLDER = 'val'
TEST_FOLDER = 'test'
```

Defining utility functions

```
# function to make a directory for processed data
def
createDataDirectory(data_path,train_folder,val_folder,test_folder,cate
gory_names):

    # creating the parent directory
    if os.path.isdir(DATA_PATH):
        pass
else:
        os.mkdir(DATA_PATH)

for folder in [train_folder,val_folder,test_folder]:
        # creating train, test and val directories
```

```
if os.path.isdir(os.path.join(DATA PATH,folder)):
        else:
            os.mkdir(os.path.join(DATA PATH,folder))
        # creating category directories in train, test and val folders
        for cat in category_names:
            path = os.path.join(DATA PATH,folder,cat)
            if os.path.isdir(path):
                pass
            else:
                os.mkdir(path)
# function to split the train images into train and val with 80% train
and 20% val
def splitData(image names):
    train images, val images =
train test split(image names, test size=0.2, random state=21)
    return train images, val images
```

Creating train and val split for the images (one time run)

```
# creating directories for the splitted images
category names = os.listdir(os.path.join(RAW DATA PATH,TRAIN FOLDER))
createDataDirectory(DATA PATH, TRAIN FOLDER, VAL FOLDER, TEST FOLDER, cate
gory names)
# splitting train images into train and test
# getting all the image names from train folder categories
for cat in category names:
    # defining paths
    from path = os.path.join(RAW DATA PATH,TRAIN FOLDER,cat)
    to path train = os.path.join(DATA PATH, TRAIN FOLDER, cat)
    to path val = os.path.join(DATA PATH, VAL FOLDER, cat)
    from_path_test = os.path.join(RAW DATA PATH,TEST FOLDER,cat)
    to path test = os.path.join(DATA PATH, TEST FOLDER, cat)
    # extracting image names from the train folder
    , ,image names = list(os.walk(from path))[0]
    # splitting the images into train and val
    train images, val images = splitData(image names)
    # copying the images from old to new directory
```

```
# 1. train images
for image in train images:
    shutil.copyfile(
        os.path.join(from path,image),
        os.path.join(to path train,image)
# 2. val images
for image in val images:
    shutil.copyfile(
        os.path.join(from path,image),
        os.path.join(to path val,image)
# 2. test images
# extracting image names from the test folder
_,_,test_images = list(os.walk(from_path_test))[0]
for image in test images:
    shutil.copyfile(
        os.path.join(from_path_test,image),
        os.path.join(to path test,image)
```

Visualizing the images

Displaying sample images from each category

```
category_names = os.listdir(os.path.join(DATA_PATH,TRAIN_FOLDER))
count_dict = dict()
image_dict = dict()
size_list = list()

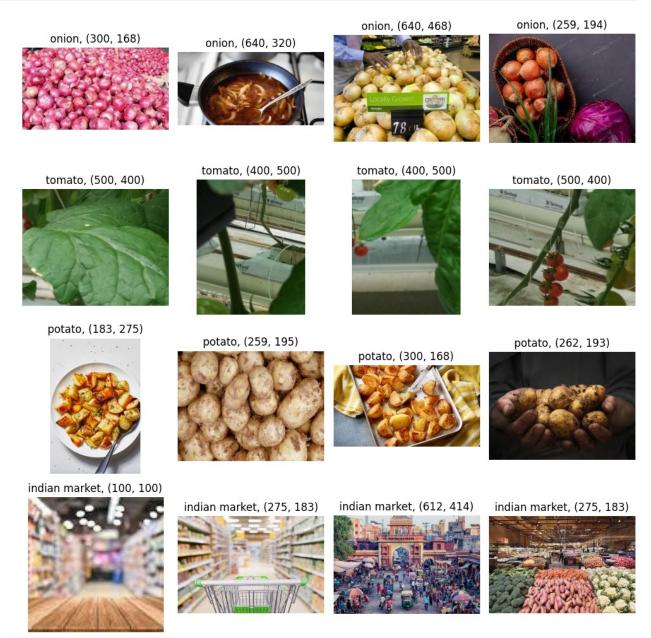
for cat in category_names:
    dir_path = os.path.join(DATA_PATH,TRAIN_FOLDER,cat)
    filenames = glob.glob(dir_path+'/*')
    count_dict[cat] = len(filenames)
    images = np.random.choice(filenames,size=(4,),replace=False)
    image_dict[cat] = [tf.keras.utils.load_img(img) for img in images]
    size_list.extend([tf.keras.utils.load_img(img).size for img in
filenames])
```

Sample images

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))

for i,(cat,images) in enumerate(image_dict.items()):
    for j,img in enumerate(images):
        plt.subplot(4,4,4*i+j+1)
        plt.imshow(img)
```

```
plt.title(f"{cat}, {img.size}")
    plt.axis('off')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



- The images of tomato are very vague. In some images, tomato is barely visible. So probably the neural network will learn how the leaves look and predict whether it is tomato or not.
- In some of the onion images, the onions looks like potato due to their color. So it might
 be confusion for the network to distinguish between potato and onion for these kind of
 images.

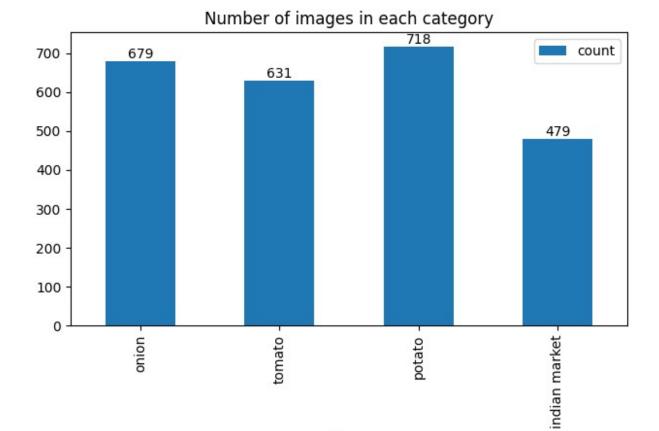
• Some of the market images contains vegetables. If these vegetables are either potato, tomato or onion, the network is going to have a hard time distinguishing them.

Count of images in each category

```
plt.figure(figsize=(6,6))
ax = pd.DataFrame(
    data = {
        'category':count_dict.keys(),
        'count':count_dict.values()
    }
).plot(kind='bar',x='category',y='count')

ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title('Number of images in each category')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

<Figure size 600x600 with 0 Axes>
```



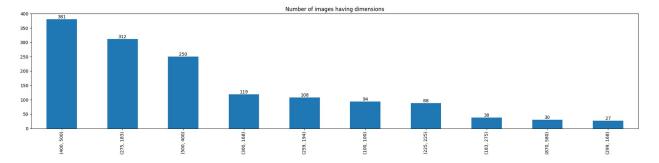
category

Observations

- The count of images of each class is very close to each other
- The model can perform well without class balancing

Different sizes of images

```
plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
ax = pd.Series(size_list).value_counts()
[0:10].plot(kind='bar',x='dimension',y='count')
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title('Number of images having dimensions')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Observations

- There are different sizes of images present in the dataset
- We need to resize each images before feeding it to the model
- This can be achieved in the image generator
- The images which have a very high or very low aspect ratio will be hampered since by resizing so much, the information in them might be corrupted

Verifying the number of datapoints given in the problem statement

```
verification = dict()
for folder in [TRAIN FOLDER, TEST FOLDER]:
    verification[folder] = dict()
    for cat in category names:
        verification[folder][cat] =
len(glob.glob(os.path.join(RAW DATA PATH,folder,cat)+"/*"))
for folder in verification.keys():
    print(folder)
    for key,value in verification[folder].items():
        print(f"{key}: {value}")
    print()
train
onion: 849
tomato: 789
potato: 898
indian market: 599
test
onion: 83
```

```
tomato: 106
potato: 81
indian market: 81
```

The number of images for each category in the train dataset given is correct The number of images given in the test dataset is incorrect for onion and potato. They should be interchanged.

Modelling

Utility functions

```
# a function to plot the loss curve after training
# it also prints the loss and accuracy after training for train and
val data to make it easier to infer
def plot loss(history):
    fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=\frac{1}{1}, ncols=\frac{2}{1}, figsize=\frac{10}{1},
dpi=150)
    ax = axes.ravel()
    index = np.argmax(history.history['val accuracy'])
    print(f"Max train accuracy = {history.history['accuracy']
[index]}")
    print(f"Max val accuracy = {history.history['val accuracy']
[index]}")
    print(f"Min train loss = {history.history['loss'][index]}")
    print(f"Min val loss = {history.history['val loss'][index]}")
    # accuracy graph
    ax[0].plot(range(len(history.history['accuracy'])), [acc * 100 for
acc in history.history['accuracy']], label='Train', color='b')
    ax[0].plot(range(len(history.history['val accuracy'])), [acc * 100
for acc in history.history['val accuracy']], label='Val', color='r')
    ax[0].set title('Accuracy vs. epoch', fontsize=10)
    ax[0].set_ylabel('Accuracy', fontsize=5)
    ax[0].set xlabel('epoch', fontsize=5)
    ax[0].legend()
    #loss graph
    ax[1].plot(range(len(history.history['loss'])),
history.history['loss'], label='Train', color='b')
    ax[1].plot(range(len(history.history['val loss'])),
history.history['val_loss'], label='Val', color='r')
    ax[1].set title('Loss vs. epoch', fontsize=7)
    ax[1].set_ylabel('Loss', fontsize=5)
    ax[1].set_xlabel('epoch', fontsize=5)
    ax[1].legend()
```

```
#display the graph
    plt.show()
# this function plots the confusion matrix, precision matrix and
recall matrix
def ConfusionMatrix(y true, y pred, label list):
    fig, axes = plt.subplots(1,3,figsize=(20,5),dpi=150)
    ax = axes.ravel()
    cm = metrics.confusion_matrix(y_true,y_pred)
    # plotting confusion matrix
    sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, xticklabels=label list,
yticklabels=label_list, cmap="YlGnBu", fmt='g',ax=ax[0])
    ax[0].set title('Confusion matrix')
    # plotting precision matric
    pr = cm / np.sum(cm,axis=0)
    sns.heatmap(pr, annot=True, xticklabels=label list,
yticklabels=label list, cmap="YlGnBu", fmt='.2f',ax=ax[1])
    ax[1].set title('Precision matrix')
    # plotting recall matric
    rc = cm / np.sum(cm,axis=1).reshape(-1,1)
    sns.heatmap(rc, annot=True, xticklabels=label list,
yticklabels=label list, cmap="YlGnBu", fmt='.2f',ax=ax[2])
    ax[2].set title('Recall matrix')
    plt.tight layout()
    plt.show()
# image size for the input to the model
WIDTH = 224
HEIGHT = 224
# defining a function to create a generator object for reading dataset
def readData(name, batch size=32):
    if name == 'train':
        return
tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(DATA_PATH+'/'+TRAIN FOLDER
, shuffle=True, image size=(400,400), batch size=batch size)
    elif name == 'val':
        return
tf.keras.utils.image dataset from directory(DATA PATH+'/'+VAL FOLDER,
shuffle=False, image size=(400,400), batch size=batch size)
    elif name == 'test':
        return
tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(DATA_PATH+'/'+TEST_FOLDER,
shuffle=False, image_size=(400,400), batch size=batch size)
```

```
else:
        print("Please input either one of these: 'train', 'val',
'test'")
# Define the objective function for Optuna
def createObjective(name,getModel):
    def objective(trial):
        # Define the hyperparameters to optimize
        batch size = trial.suggest categorical('batch size', [16, 32])
        dropout rate = trial.suggest categorical("dropout rate",
[0.0, 0.2, 0.4]
        alpha = trial.suggest float("alpha", 1e-8, 0.1, log=True)
        req = 'l2'
        is augmentation = True
        # pick the regularizer
        def pickRegularizer(reg_type,alpha):
            if reg type == 'l1':
                return tf.keras.regularizers.L1(l1=alpha)
            else:
                return tf.keras.regularizers.L2(l2=alpha)
        regularizer = pickRegularizer(reg,alpha)
        # getting the dataset with selected batch size and
preprocessing it
        train ds = readData('train',batch size=batch size)
        val_ds = readData('val',batch_size=batch_size)
        test ds = readData('test',batch size=batch size)
        # calling the model
        model = getModel(name, dropout rate, regularizer)
        # compile the model
        model.compile(
            optimizer = 'adam',
            loss = 'sparse categorical crossentropy',
            metrics = ['accuracy']
        )
        # defining callbacks
        callbacks = [
tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor="val loss",min delta=0.0001,p
atience=10, restore best weights=True, start from epoch=10),
tf.keras.callbacks.ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor="val loss", factor=0.1, pat
ience=5, min delta=0.0001, min lr=0.000001)
        1
        # Train the model
```

```
history = model.fit(train_ds, validation_data=val_ds,
epochs=25, verbose=0, callbacks=callbacks)

return min(history.history['val_loss'])
return objective
```

CNN from scratch

We will create a very simple neural network for our use case. Since the number of datapoints is very small, it is very easy for the model to overfit. So we will deploy regularization and dropout in the beginning itseld. On top of that, we will also apply data augmentation in order to increase the number of datapoints, and also to remove multiple variances like positional variance, zoom variance, etc. from the model.

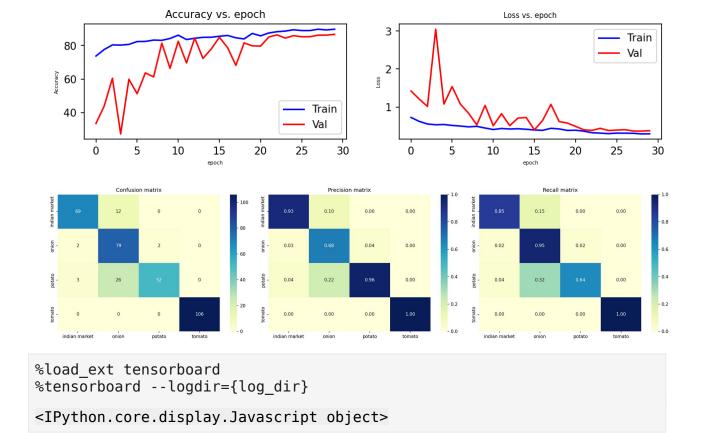
```
def getModel(name,dropout rate,reg):
    model = tf.keras.Sequential(
        name = name,
        layers = [
            tf.keras.layers.Resizing(300, 300),
            tf.keras.layers.RandomCrop(HEIGHT, WIDTH),
            tf.keras.layers.RandomRotation(factor=(-0.1,0.1)),
            tf.keras.layers.Rescaling(1.0/255),
tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=16,kernel size=3,padding='same',activat
ion='relu', kernel regularizer=reg, bias regularizer=reg),
            tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(),
tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=32,kernel size=3,padding='same',activat
ion='relu',kernel regularizer=reg,bias regularizer=reg),
            tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(),
tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=64,kernel size=3,padding='same',activat
ion='relu',kernel regularizer=reg,bias regularizer=reg),
            tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(),
tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=128,kernel size=3,padding='same',activa
tion='relu', kernel_regularizer=reg, bias_regularizer=reg),
            tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(),
tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=256,kernel size=3,padding='same',activa
tion='relu',kernel regularizer=reg,bias regularizer=reg),
            tf.keras.layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D(),
            tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization(),
            tf.keras.layers.Dropout(rate=dropout rate),
tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=128,activation='relu',kernel regularizer=r
eq,bias regularizer=reg),
```

```
tf.keras.layers.Dropout(rate=dropout rate),
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=4,activation='softmax')
        ]
    return model
# Define the hyperparameters to optimize
batch size = 32
dropout rate = 0.2
alpha = 0.0001
reg = tf.keras.regularizers.L2(l2=alpha)
# getting the dataset with selected batch size and preprocessing it
train ds = readData('train',batch size=batch size)
val ds = readData('val',batch size=batch size)
test ds = readData('test',batch size=batch size)
# calling the model
model = getModel('custom cnn',dropout rate,reg)
# compile the model
model.compile(
    optimizer = 'adam',
    loss = 'sparse categorical crossentropy',
    metrics = ['accuracy']
)
# setting up tensorboard
log dir = "custom cnn logs"
!rm -rf log dir
# defining callbacks
callbacks = [
tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor="val loss",min delta=0.0001,p
atience=10, restore best weights=True, start from epoch=10),
tf.keras.callbacks.ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor="val loss", factor=0.1, pat
ience=5, min delta=0.0001, min lr=0.000001),
    tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(log dir=log dir)
1
# Train the model
history = model.fit(train ds, validation data=val ds, epochs=30,
verbose=1, callbacks=callbacks)
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
Epoch 1/30
```

```
- accuracy: 0.7371 - val loss: 1.4209 - val accuracy: 0.3360 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 2/30
- accuracy: 0.7758 - val loss: 1.2072 - val accuracy: 0.4395 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 3/30
- accuracy: 0.8034 - val loss: 1.0145 - val accuracy: 0.6051 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 4/30
- accuracy: 0.8022 - val loss: 3.0461 - val accuracy: 0.2739 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 5/30
- accuracy: 0.8065 - val_loss: 1.0768 - val_accuracy: 0.5987 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 6/30
79/79 [============= ] - 17s 200ms/step - loss: 0.5147
- accuracy: 0.8233 - val loss: 1.5369 - val accuracy: 0.5127 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 7/30
- accuracy: 0.8241 - val loss: 1.0744 - val accuracy: 0.6369 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 8/30
- accuracy: 0.8321 - val loss: 0.8353 - val accuracy: 0.6131 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 9/30
- accuracy: 0.8305 - val loss: 0.5299 - val accuracy: 0.8137 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 10/30
79/79 [============== ] - 15s 186ms/step - loss: 0.4463
- accuracy: 0.8416 - val loss: 1.0411 - val accuracy: 0.6640 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 11/30
- accuracy: 0.8612 - val loss: 0.5068 - val accuracy: 0.8248 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 12/30
- accuracy: 0.8353 - val_loss: 0.8229 - val_accuracy: 0.6959 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 13/30
```

```
- accuracy: 0.8428 - val loss: 0.5085 - val accuracy: 0.8439 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 14/30
- accuracy: 0.8484 - val loss: 0.7083 - val accuracy: 0.7229 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 15/30
- accuracy: 0.8488 - val loss: 0.7220 - val accuracy: 0.7787 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 16/30
- accuracy: 0.8548 - val loss: 0.3979 - val accuracy: 0.8487 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 17/30
- accuracy: 0.8596 - val loss: 0.6480 - val_accuracy: 0.7866 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 18/30
- accuracy: 0.8456 - val loss: 1.0685 - val accuracy: 0.6815 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 19/30
- accuracy: 0.8389 - val loss: 0.6168 - val accuracy: 0.8153 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 20/30
- accuracy: 0.8716 - val loss: 0.5763 - val accuracy: 0.7978 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 21/30
- accuracy: 0.8572 - val loss: 0.4898 - val accuracy: 0.7962 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 22/30
79/79 [============== ] - 15s 177ms/step - loss: 0.3635
- accuracy: 0.8744 - val loss: 0.3986 - val accuracy: 0.8503 - lr:
1.0000e-04
Epoch 23/30
79/79 [============= ] - 18s 205ms/step - loss: 0.3226
- accuracy: 0.8819 - val loss: 0.3854 - val accuracy: 0.8631 - lr:
1.0000e-04
Epoch 24/30
- accuracy: 0.8855 - val loss: 0.4381 - val accuracy: 0.8439 - lr:
1.0000e-04
Epoch 25/30
- accuracy: 0.8935 - val loss: 0.3811 - val accuracy: 0.8583 - lr:
```

```
1.0000e-04
Epoch 26/30
79/79 [============== ] - 16s 198ms/step - loss: 0.3120
- accuracy: 0.8887 - val loss: 0.3915 - val accuracy: 0.8519 - lr:
1.0000e-04
Epoch 27/30
- accuracy: 0.8887 - val loss: 0.4026 - val accuracy: 0.8519 - lr:
1.0000e-04
Epoch 28/30
79/79 [============== ] - 17s 212ms/step - loss: 0.3076
- accuracy: 0.8967 - val loss: 0.3677 - val_accuracy: 0.8615 - lr:
1.0000e-04
Epoch 29/30
- accuracy: 0.8923 - val loss: 0.3652 - val accuracy: 0.8615 - lr:
1.0000e-04
Epoch 30/30
79/79 [============== ] - 16s 189ms/step - loss: 0.2943
- accuracy: 0.8967 - val loss: 0.3753 - val accuracy: 0.8662 - lr:
1.0000e-04
y prob = model.predict(test ds)
y_pred = tf.argmax(y_prob, axis=1)
y_{true} = tf.concat([y for x, y in test_ds], axis=0)
x_{true} = tf.concat([x for x, y in test_ds], axis=0)
class names = readData('test').class names
plot loss(history)
ConfusionMatrix(y true,y pred,class names)
# Max train accuracy = 0.9226166605949402
# Max val accuracy = 0.9283439517021179
# Min train loss = 0.2065521776676178
# Min val loss = 0.2142053097486496
11/11 [=======] - 2s 161ms/step
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
Max train accuracy = 0.8966892957687378
Max val accuracy = 0.8662420511245728
Min train loss = 0.2943452298641205
Min val loss = 0.3753196597099304
```



- We can see that the methods to reduce overfitting are doing a great job in the first try
 itself
- The model's performance is very good given that we are training a network from scratch with such a small dataset.
- The model is not overfitting at all.
- Though it might be possible that our model is underfitting, since the accuracy is below 90% and we have used a sime architecture.

Increasing model complexity to improve the performance

Let's try to increase the model complexity in order to check whether we can extract more performance from the model or not. We will add a few more convolution layers, increase the feature map size.

```
def getModel(name,dropout_rate,reg):
    model = tf.keras.Sequential(
        name = name,
```

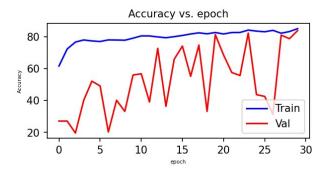
```
layers = [
            tf.keras.layers.Resizing(300, 300),
            tf.keras.layers.RandomCrop(HEIGHT, WIDTH),
            tf.keras.layers.RandomRotation(factor=(-0.1,0.1)),
            tf.keras.layers.Rescaling(1.0/255),
tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=16,kernel size=3,padding='same',activat
ion='relu',kernel regularizer=reg,bias regularizer=reg),
            tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(),
tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=32,kernel size=3,padding='same',activat
ion='relu',kernel regularizer=reg,bias regularizer=reg),
            tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(),
tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=64,kernel size=3,padding='same',activat
ion='relu',kernel regularizer=reg,bias regularizer=reg),
            tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(),
tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=128,kernel size=3,padding='same',activa
tion='relu',kernel regularizer=reg,bias regularizer=reg),
tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=128,kernel size=3,padding='same',activa
tion='relu',kernel regularizer=reg,bias regularizer=reg),
            tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(),
tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=256,kernel size=3,padding='same',activa
tion='relu', kernel regularizer=reg, bias regularizer=reg),
tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=256,kernel size=3,padding='same',activa
tion='relu',kernel regularizer=reg,bias regularizer=reg),
            tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(),
tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=512,kernel size=3,padding='same',activa
tion='relu',kernel regularizer=reg,bias regularizer=reg),
tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=512,kernel size=3,padding='same',activa
tion='relu',kernel regularizer=reg,bias regularizer=reg),
            tf.keras.layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D(),
            tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization(),
            tf.keras.layers.Dropout(rate=dropout rate),
tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=256,activation='relu',kernel regularizer=r
eg,bias regularizer=reg),
            tf.keras.layers.Dropout(rate=dropout rate),
            tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=4,activation='softmax')
    return model
```

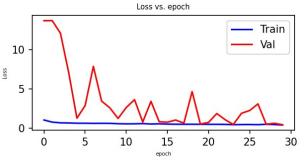
```
# Define the hyperparameters to optimize
batch size = 32
dropout rate = 0.2
alpha = 0.0001
reg = tf.keras.regularizers.L2(l2=alpha)
# getting the dataset with selected batch size and preprocessing it
train ds = readData('train',batch size=batch size)
val_ds = readData('val',batch_size=batch_size)
test_ds = readData('test',batch_size=batch_size)
# calling the model
model = getModel('custom cnn',dropout rate,reg)
# compile the model
model.compile(
   optimizer = 'adam',
   loss = 'sparse categorical crossentropy',
   metrics = ['accuracy']
)
# setting up tensorboard
log dir = "custom cnn logs"
!rm -rf log dir
# defining callbacks
callbacks = [
tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor="val loss",min delta=0.0001,p
atience=10, restore best weights=True, start from epoch=10),
tf.keras.callbacks.ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor="val loss", factor=0.1, pat
ience=5.min delta=0.0001.min lr=0.000001).
   tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(log dir=log dir)
]
# Train the model
history = model.fit(train ds, validation data=val ds, epochs=30,
verbose=1, callbacks=callbacks)
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
Epoch 1/30
- accuracy: 0.6155 - val loss: 13.6579 - val accuracy: 0.2707 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 2/30
- accuracy: 0.7224 - val loss: 13.6631 - val accuracy: 0.2707 - lr:
```

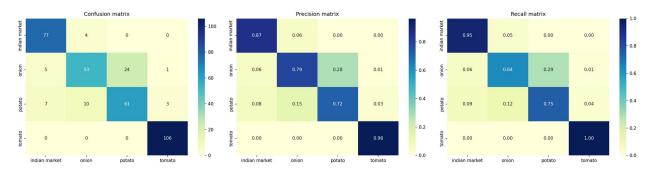
```
0.0010
Epoch 3/30
- accuracy: 0.7655 - val loss: 12.0614 - val accuracy: 0.1959 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 4/30
- accuracy: 0.7786 - val loss: 7.0726 - val accuracy: 0.3997 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 5/30
- accuracy: 0.7726 - val loss: 1.2696 - val accuracy: 0.5207 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 6/30
- accuracy: 0.7690 - val loss: 2.8720 - val accuracy: 0.4904 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 7/30
- accuracy: 0.7790 - val loss: 7.8484 - val accuracy: 0.2022 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 8/30
79/79 [============== ] - 18s 216ms/step - loss: 0.6182
- accuracy: 0.7782 - val loss: 3.4401 - val_accuracy: 0.4013 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 9/30
- accuracy: 0.7770 - val loss: 2.5833 - val accuracy: 0.3312 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 10/30
- accuracy: 0.7898 - val loss: 1.2383 - val accuracy: 0.5589 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 11/30
- accuracy: 0.8041 - val loss: 2.6269 - val accuracy: 0.5669 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 12/30
79/79 [============== ] - 18s 224ms/step - loss: 0.5536
- accuracy: 0.8037 - val loss: 3.6216 - val accuracy: 0.3901 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 13/30
- accuracy: 0.7978 - val loss: 0.7798 - val accuracy: 0.7261 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 14/30
- accuracy: 0.7926 - val loss: 3.4061 - val accuracy: 0.3631 - lr:
0.0010
```

```
Epoch 15/30
- accuracy: 0.7994 - val loss: 0.8165 - val accuracy: 0.6576 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 16/30
79/79 [============== ] - 16s 192ms/step - loss: 0.5166
- accuracy: 0.8069 - val loss: 0.7601 - val accuracy: 0.7404 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 17/30
79/79 [============= ] - 17s 203ms/step - loss: 0.5012
- accuracy: 0.8161 - val loss: 1.0337 - val accuracy: 0.5510 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 18/30
- accuracy: 0.8233 - val loss: 0.6443 - val accuracy: 0.7468 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 19/30
- accuracy: 0.8173 - val loss: 4.6414 - val accuracy: 0.3312 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 20/30
- accuracy: 0.8253 - val loss: 0.5160 - val accuracy: 0.8121 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 21/30
- accuracy: 0.8161 - val loss: 0.7396 - val_accuracy: 0.6847 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 22/30
- accuracy: 0.8253 - val loss: 1.8601 - val_accuracy: 0.5748 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 23/30
- accuracy: 0.8257 - val loss: 1.0845 - val accuracy: 0.5557 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 24/30
- accuracy: 0.8404 - val loss: 0.4681 - val accuracy: 0.8217 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 25/30
- accuracy: 0.8341 - val_loss: 1.8906 - val_accuracy: 0.4363 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 26/30
- accuracy: 0.8301 - val loss: 2.2467 - val accuracy: 0.4252 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 27/30
```

```
- accuracy: 0.8389 - val loss: 3.0850 - val accuracy: 0.3121 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 28/30
- accuracy: 0.8209 - val loss: 0.5029 - val accuracy: 0.8089 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 29/30
- accuracy: 0.8313 - val loss: 0.6208 - val accuracy: 0.7866 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 30/30
- accuracy: 0.8496 - val loss: 0.4312 - val accuracy: 0.8376 - lr:
1.0000e-04
y prob = model.predict(test ds)
y pred = tf.argmax(y prob, axis=1)
y_true = tf.concat([y for x, y in test_ds], axis=0)
x_{true} = tf.concat([x for x, y in test_ds], axis=0)
class names = readData('test').class names
plot loss(history)
ConfusionMatrix(y true,y pred,class names)
# Max train accuracy = 0.9226166605949402
# Max val accuracy = 0.9283439517021179
# Min train loss = 0.2065521776676178
# Min val loss = 0.2142053097486496
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
Max train accuracy = 0.849621057510376
Max val accuracy = 0.837579607963562
Min train loss = 0.4006928503513336
Min val loss = 0.4312150180339813
```







```
%load_ext tensorboard
%tensorboard --logdir={log_dir}
The tensorboard extension is already loaded. To reload it, use:
    %reload_ext tensorboard

Reusing TensorBoard on port 6006 (pid 6213), started 0:13:08 ago. (Use
'!kill 6213' to kill it.)

<IPython.core.display.Javascript object>
```

- There is a huge fluctuation in the validation accuracy and loss
- This might be happening because of the distribution of training and val data might be different
- The overall performance of the model is worse than that of the simpler model.

Pretrained VGG16

Now let's try some of the pre-trained models, which are trained on image net dataset. We will remove the top layers (classification laters) and add our own layers to train the classification.

Defining the model

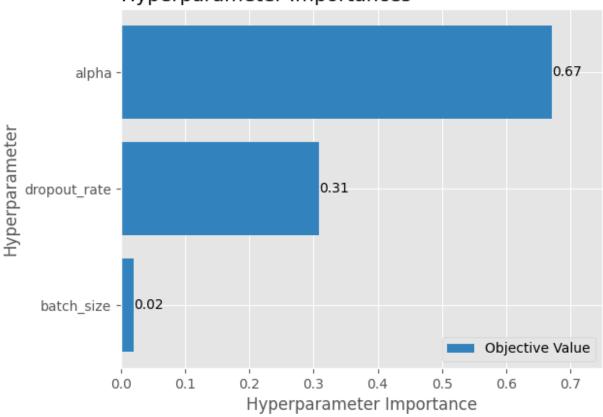
Searching for the best hyperparameter

```
# creating the objective function given the model
obj = createObjective('pretrained VGG16',getModel)
# Create a study and optimize the objective function
study = optuna.create study(direction='minimize')
study.optimize(obj, n trials=5, show progress bar=True)
# # Get the best hyperparameters
best params = study.best params
print("Best hyperparameters:", best params)
[I 2023-11-25 17:32:05,190] A new study created in memory with name:
no-name-9a192d70-2df1-4f92-8216-027fb8de81d2
{"model id": "89613f70d9324fa3825dfb2a392aa230", "version major": 2, "vers
ion minor":0}
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-25 17:39:52,898] Trial 0 finished with value:
0.1957613080739975 and parameters: {'batch size': 32, 'dropout rate':
0.2, 'alpha': 2.1283116433800812e-07}. Best is trial 0 with value:
0.1957613080739975.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-25 17:46:49,378] Trial 1 finished with value:
0.41897183656692505 and parameters: {'batch size': 16, 'dropout rate':
0.0, 'alpha': 0.029922618237130903}. Best is trial 0 with value:
```

```
0.1957613080739975.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-25 17:53:56,292] Trial 2 finished with value:
0.2338872104883194 and parameters: {'batch_size': 32, 'dropout_rate':
0.4, 'alpha': 6.659239601542189e-05}. Best is trial 0 with value:
0.1957613080739975.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-25 18:00:44,946] Trial 3 finished with value:
0.3165602684020996 and parameters: {'batch_size': 16, 'dropout_rate':
0.0, 'alpha': 0.0005528284036060066}. Best is trial 0 with value:
0.1957613080739975.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
study.optimize(obj, n trials=5, show progress bar=True)
{"model id": "9a409c6e4f2b4019ad93fae1a1ce041c", "version major": 2, "vers
ion minor":0}
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-25 18:15:04,858] Trial 5 finished with value:
0.41390398144721985 and parameters: {'batch size': 32, 'dropout rate':
0.4, 'alpha': 0.01075654492337728}. Best is trial 4 with value:
0.19540159404277802.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-25 18:22:14,378] Trial 6 finished with value:
0.3762601315975189 and parameters: {'batch size': 32, 'dropout rate':
0.4, 'alpha': 0.0026051024053338366}. Best is trial 4 with value:
0.19540159404277802.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-25 18:28:56,182] Trial 7 finished with value:
0.5302455425262451 and parameters: {'batch size': 16, 'dropout rate':
0.2, 'alpha': 0.061164048081515786}. Best is trial 4 with value:
0.19540159404277802.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-25 18:35:34,909] Trial 8 finished with value:
0.23763445019721985 and parameters: {'batch_size': 16, 'dropout_rate':
```

```
0.0, 'alpha': 4.9791967843459646e-08}. Best is trial 4 with value:
0.19540159404277802.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-25 18:42:42,808] Trial 9 finished with value:
0.5327568650245667 and parameters: {'batch size': 32, 'dropout rate':
0.2, 'alpha': 0.04784153417749709}. Best is trial 4 with value:
0.19540159404277802.
# plotting hyperparameter importances
plot param importances(study)
<ipython-input-14-4f25878d1741>:2: ExperimentalWarning:
plot param importances is experimental (supported from v2.2.0). The
interface can change in the future.
  plot param importances(study)
<Axes: title={'left': 'Hyperparameter Importances'},</pre>
xlabel='Hyperparameter Importance', ylabel='Hyperparameter'>
```





As we can see, the regularization rate is the most important hyperparameter

- batch size does not have much effect on the performance, so from now on we will use a batch size of 32.
- dropout rate also does not have a lot of effect on the model performance compared to regularization. So we will use a constant dropout rate of 0.0

```
# # Get the best hyperparameters
best_params = study.best_params
print("Best hyperparameters:", best_params)

Best hyperparameters: {'batch_size': 32, 'dropout_rate': 0.4, 'alpha': 2.30419806532844e-07}
```

Training the model with best hyperparameters

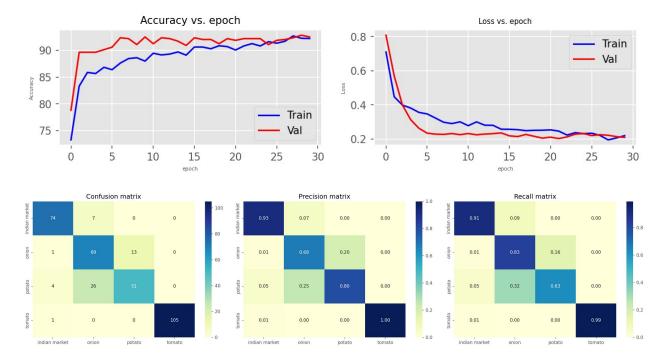
```
# Define the hyperparameters to optimize
batch size = 32
dropout rate = 0.4
alpha = 2.30e-07
reg = tf.keras.regularizers.L2(l2=alpha)
# getting the dataset with selected batch size and preprocessing it
train_ds = readData('train',batch_size=batch_size)
val ds = readData('val',batch size=batch size)
test ds = readData('test',batch size=batch size)
# calling the model
model = getModel('pretrainedVGG16',dropout rate,reg)
# compile the model
model.compile(
    optimizer = 'adam',
    loss = 'sparse categorical crossentropy',
    metrics = ['accuracy']
)
# defining callbacks
callbacks = [
tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor="val loss",min delta=0.0001,p
atience=10, restore best weights=True, start from epoch=10),
tf.keras.callbacks.ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor="val loss",factor=0.1,pat
ience=5, min delta=0.0001, min lr=0.000001)
# Train the model
history = model.fit(train_ds, validation_data=val_ds, epochs=30,
verbose=1, callbacks=callbacks)
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
```

```
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
Epoch 1/30
79/79 [============== ] - 24s 234ms/step - loss: 0.7095
- accuracy: 0.7327 - val loss: 0.8078 - val accuracy: 0.7882 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 2/30
- accuracy: 0.8333 - val loss: 0.5693 - val accuracy: 0.8965 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 3/30
- accuracy: 0.8588 - val loss: 0.3987 - val_accuracy: 0.8965 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 4/30
- accuracy: 0.8568 - val loss: 0.3133 - val accuracy: 0.8965 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 5/30
- accuracy: 0.8684 - val loss: 0.2632 - val accuracy: 0.9013 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 6/30
79/79 [============= ] - 19s 224ms/step - loss: 0.3471
- accuracy: 0.8640 - val loss: 0.2345 - val accuracy: 0.9061 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 7/30
- accuracy: 0.8763 - val loss: 0.2287 - val accuracy: 0.9236 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 8/30
79/79 [============= ] - 17s 203ms/step - loss: 0.2983
- accuracy: 0.8847 - val loss: 0.2272 - val accuracy: 0.9220 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 9/30
- accuracy: 0.8863 - val loss: 0.2323 - val accuracy: 0.9108 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 10/30
- accuracy: 0.8799 - val loss: 0.2255 - val accuracy: 0.9252 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 11/30
- accuracy: 0.8947 - val loss: 0.2323 - val accuracy: 0.9124 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 12/30
- accuracy: 0.8915 - val loss: 0.2249 - val accuracy: 0.9236 - lr:
0.0010
```

```
Epoch 13/30
- accuracy: 0.8931 - val loss: 0.2291 - val accuracy: 0.9220 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 14/30
79/79 [============== ] - 18s 212ms/step - loss: 0.2805
- accuracy: 0.8971 - val loss: 0.2317 - val accuracy: 0.9172 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 15/30
79/79 [============= ] - 17s 201ms/step - loss: 0.2576
- accuracy: 0.8911 - val loss: 0.2358 - val accuracy: 0.9092 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 16/30
- accuracy: 0.9063 - val_loss: 0.2187 - val_accuracy: 0.9236 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 17/30
- accuracy: 0.9063 - val loss: 0.2144 - val accuracy: 0.9204 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 18/30
- accuracy: 0.9031 - val loss: 0.2270 - val accuracy: 0.9204 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 19/30
- accuracy: 0.9087 - val loss: 0.2161 - val_accuracy: 0.9124 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 20/30
- accuracy: 0.9071 - val loss: 0.2055 - val_accuracy: 0.9220 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 21/30
79/79 [============= ] - 17s 202ms/step - loss: 0.2538
- accuracy: 0.9007 - val loss: 0.2111 - val accuracy: 0.9188 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 22/30
- accuracy: 0.9083 - val loss: 0.2028 - val accuracy: 0.9220 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 23/30
- accuracy: 0.9126 - val_loss: 0.2126 - val_accuracy: 0.9220 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 24/30
- accuracy: 0.9083 - val loss: 0.2286 - val accuracy: 0.9220 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 25/30
```

```
79/79 [============= ] - 17s 202ms/step - loss: 0.2317
- accuracy: 0.9162 - val loss: 0.2325 - val accuracy: 0.9108 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 26/30
- accuracy: 0.9134 - val loss: 0.2202 - val accuracy: 0.9188 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 27/30
79/79 [============= ] - 17s 207ms/step - loss: 0.2213
- accuracy: 0.9170 - val loss: 0.2255 - val accuracy: 0.9204 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 28/30
- accuracy: 0.9270 - val loss: 0.2220 - val accuracy: 0.9236 - lr:
1.0000e-04
Epoch 29/30
- accuracy: 0.9226 - val_loss: 0.2142 - val_accuracy: 0.9283 - lr:
1.0000e-04
Epoch 30/30
79/79 [============== ] - 17s 207ms/step - loss: 0.2199
- accuracy: 0.9222 - val loss: 0.2097 - val accuracy: 0.9252 - lr:
1.0000e-04
```

Checking model performance



Pre-trained VGG16 is able to out perform our custom model

Redefining the objective function for hyperparmeter tuning

```
# Define the objective function for Optuna
def createObjective(name,getModel):
    def objective(trial):
        # Define the hyperparameters to optimize
        batch size = 32
        dropout rate = 0.4
        alpha = trial.suggest float("alpha", 1e-8, 0.1, log=True)
        reg = 'l2'
        # pick the regularizer
        def pickRegularizer(reg_type,alpha):
            if reg type == 'l1':
                return tf.keras.regularizers.L1(l1=alpha)
            else:
                return tf.keras.regularizers.L2(l2=alpha)
        regularizer = pickRegularizer(reg,alpha)
        # getting the dataset with selected batch size and
preprocessing it
        train ds = readData('train',batch size=batch size)
        val ds = readData('val',batch size=batch size)
        test_ds = readData('test',batch_size=batch_size)
```

```
# calling the model
        model = getModel(name, dropout rate, regularizer)
        # compile the model
        model.compile(
            optimizer = 'adam',
            loss = 'sparse categorical crossentropy',
            metrics = ['accuracy']
        )
        # defining callbacks
        callbacks = [
tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor="val_loss",min_delta=0.0001,p
atience=10, restore best weights=True, start from epoch=10),
tf.keras.callbacks.ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor="val loss", factor=0.1, pat
ience=5, min delta=0.0001, min lr=0.000001)
        # Train the model
        history = model.fit(train ds, validation data=val ds,
epochs=20, verbose=0) #, callbacks=callbacks
        return min(history.history['val loss'])
    return objective
```

Pretrained ResNet50

Defining the model

```
# downloading the model
pretrained resnet =
tf.keras.applications.resnet50.ResNet50(include top=False,weights='ima
genet',input shape=(HEIGHT,WIDTH,3),pooling='avg')
# setting trainable = False
pretrained resnet.trainable = False
def getModel(name,dropout_rate,reg):
    seq = tf.keras.Sequential(
        name = name,
        layers = [
            tf.keras.layers.Resizing(300, 300),
            tf.keras.layers.RandomCrop(HEIGHT, WIDTH),
            tf.keras.layers.RandomRotation(factor=(-0.1,0.1)),
            tf.keras.layers.Rescaling(1.0/255),
            pretrained resnet,
            tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization(),
```

Searching for the best hyperparameter

```
# creating the objective function given the model
obj = createObjective('pretrained Resnet',getModel)
# Create a study and optimize the objective function
study = optuna.create study(direction='minimize')
study.optimize(obj, n trials=5, show progress bar=True)
# # Get the best hyperparameters
best params = study.best params
print("Best hyperparameters:", best params)
[I 2023-11-25 18:53:13,775] A new study created in memory with name:
no-name-03046de0-9ed5-430e-a659-a37e990a8c1f
{"model id":"214323debc2c44e3b7cc6ff86e3cc20f","version major":2,"vers
ion minor":0}
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-25 18:58:48,257] Trial 0 finished with value:
0.781572699546814 and parameters: {'alpha': 0.0004203794816717774}.
Best is trial 0 with value: 0.781572699546814.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-25 19:04:21,328] Trial 1 finished with value:
0.8749873638153076 and parameters: {'alpha': 0.001902282679526098}.
Best is trial 0 with value: 0.781572699546814.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
```

```
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-25 19:10:00,195] Trial 2 finished with value:
0.7300605773925781 and parameters: {'alpha': 3.836304789880116e-05}.
Best is trial 2 with value: 0.7300605773925781.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-25 19:15:33,744] Trial 3 finished with value:
0.9495513439178467 and parameters: {'alpha': 0.004389587979478359}.
Best is trial 2 with value: 0.7300605773925781.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
study.optimize(obj, n trials=5, show progress bar=True)
# # Get the best hyperparameters
best params = study.best params
print("Best hyperparameters:", best params)
{"model id":"6ca3c1d5519e443b9ffa471a020ce515","version major":2,"vers
ion minor":0}
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-25 19:26:34,743] Trial 5 finished with value:
0.7138864398002625 and parameters: {'alpha': 1.0795200776464035e-05}.
Best is trial 5 with value: 0.7138864398002625.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-25 19:31:50,706] Trial 6 finished with value:
0.7138316035270691 and parameters: {'alpha': 4.618209148211667e-06}.
Best is trial 6 with value: 0.7138316035270691.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-25 19:37:13,732] Trial 7 finished with value:
0.7025340795516968 and parameters: {'alpha': 8.657613951058189e-08}.
Best is trial 7 with value: 0.7025340795516968.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-25 19:42:45,355] Trial 8 finished with value:
0.7013677954673767 and parameters: {'alpha': 3.593016795857026e-08}.
Best is trial 8 with value: 0.7013677954673767.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
```

```
[I 2023-11-25 19:48:09,190] Trial 9 finished with value:
0.9779605865478516 and parameters: {'alpha': 0.010294322271876868}.
Best is trial 8 with value: 0.7013677954673767.
Best hyperparameters: {'alpha': 3.593016795857026e-08}
```

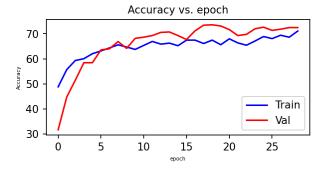
Training the model with best hyperparameters

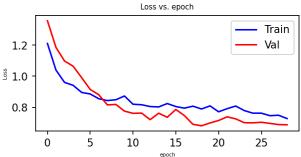
```
# Define the hyperparameters to optimize
batch size = 32
dropout rate = 0.4
alpha = 3.59e-08
reg = tf.keras.regularizers.L2(l2=alpha)
# getting the dataset with selected batch size and preprocessing it
train ds = readData('train',batch size=batch size)
val_ds = readData('val',batch_size=batch_size)
test ds = readData('test',batch size=batch size)
# calling the model
model = getModel('pretrained Resnet',dropout rate,reg)
# compile the model
model.compile(
   optimizer = 'adam',
   loss = 'sparse categorical crossentropy',
   metrics = ['accuracy']
)
# defining callbacks
callbacks = [
tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor="val loss",min delta=0.0001,p
atience=10, restore best weights=True, start from epoch=10),
tf.keras.callbacks.ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor="val loss", factor=0.1, pat
ience=5,min delta=0.0001,min lr=0.000001)
# Train the model
history = model.fit(train ds, validation data=val ds, epochs=30,
verbose=1, callbacks=callbacks)
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
Epoch 1/30
- accuracy: 0.4882 - val loss: 1.3559 - val accuracy: 0.3169 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 2/30
```

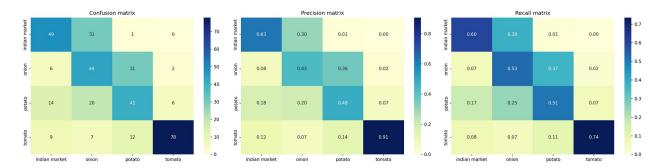
```
- accuracy: 0.5568 - val loss: 1.1844 - val accuracy: 0.4475 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 3/30
- accuracy: 0.5931 - val loss: 1.0972 - val accuracy: 0.5143 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 4/30
79/79 [============== ] - 19s 233ms/step - loss: 0.9413
- accuracy: 0.6003 - val loss: 1.0642 - val accuracy: 0.5844 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 5/30
- accuracy: 0.6203 - val loss: 0.9903 - val accuracy: 0.5844 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 6/30
- accuracy: 0.6314 - val_loss: 0.9144 - val_accuracy: 0.6354 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 7/30
79/79 [============== ] - 25s 310ms/step - loss: 0.8548
- accuracy: 0.6434 - val loss: 0.8807 - val accuracy: 0.6401 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 8/30
- accuracy: 0.6558 - val loss: 0.8155 - val_accuracy: 0.6688 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 9/30
- accuracy: 0.6470 - val loss: 0.8181 - val accuracy: 0.6417 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 10/30
- accuracy: 0.6374 - val loss: 0.7753 - val accuracy: 0.6815 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 11/30
79/79 [============= ] - 17s 202ms/step - loss: 0.8196
- accuracy: 0.6534 - val loss: 0.7611 - val accuracy: 0.6863 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 12/30
79/79 [============== ] - 17s 205ms/step - loss: 0.8164
- accuracy: 0.6693 - val loss: 0.7627 - val accuracy: 0.6927 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 13/30
- accuracy: 0.6586 - val_loss: 0.7205 - val_accuracy: 0.7054 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 14/30
```

```
- accuracy: 0.6625 - val loss: 0.7620 - val accuracy: 0.7070 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 15/30
- accuracy: 0.6522 - val loss: 0.7357 - val accuracy: 0.6927 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 16/30
- accuracy: 0.6745 - val loss: 0.7859 - val accuracy: 0.6768 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 17/30
- accuracy: 0.6745 - val loss: 0.7468 - val accuracy: 0.7118 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 18/30
- accuracy: 0.6609 - val loss: 0.6905 - val_accuracy: 0.7341 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 19/30
- accuracy: 0.6745 - val loss: 0.6811 - val_accuracy: 0.7357 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 20/30
79/79 [============= ] - 19s 234ms/step - loss: 0.8090
- accuracy: 0.6562 - val loss: 0.6992 - val accuracy: 0.7309 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 21/30
79/79 [============= ] - 17s 209ms/step - loss: 0.7710
- accuracy: 0.6797 - val loss: 0.7151 - val accuracy: 0.7166 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 22/30
- accuracy: 0.6633 - val loss: 0.7387 - val accuracy: 0.6927 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 23/30
79/79 [============= ] - 17s 203ms/step - loss: 0.8080
- accuracy: 0.6542 - val loss: 0.7255 - val accuracy: 0.6975 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 24/30
79/79 [============= ] - 17s 204ms/step - loss: 0.7790
- accuracy: 0.6709 - val loss: 0.7009 - val accuracy: 0.7197 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 25/30
79/79 [============== ] - 17s 208ms/step - loss: 0.7622
- accuracy: 0.6889 - val loss: 0.6999 - val accuracy: 0.7261 - lr:
1.0000e-04
Epoch 26/30
- accuracy: 0.6805 - val loss: 0.7038 - val accuracy: 0.7134 - lr:
```

Checking model performance







Observations

The pre-trained res net model is not able to beat even our custom model

Pretrained MobileNetV3Small

Defining the model

```
# downloading the model
pretrained mobilenet =
tf.keras.applications.MobileNetV3Small(input shape=(HEIGHT,WIDTH,3),in
clude top=False, weights='imagenet', pooling='avg',)
# setting trainable = False
pretrained mobilenet.trainable = False
def getModel(name,dropout rate,reg):
    seg = tf.keras.Seguential(
        name = name,
        layers = [
            tf.keras.layers.Resizing(300, 300),
            tf.keras.layers.RandomCrop(HEIGHT, WIDTH),
            tf.keras.layers.RandomRotation(factor=(-0.1,0.1)),
            tf.keras.layers.Rescaling(1.0/127.5, offset=-1),
            pretrained mobilenet,
            tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization(),
            tf.keras.layers.Dropout(rate=dropout rate),
tf.keras.layers.Dense(256,activation='relu',kernel regularizer=reg,bia
s regularizer=reg),
            tf.keras.layers.Dropout(rate=dropout rate),
tf.keras.layers.Dense(4,activation='softmax',kernel regularizer=reg,bi
as regularizer=reg)
    return seq
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-
applications/mobilenet v3/
```

Searching for the best hyperparameter

```
# creating the objective function given the model
obj = createObjective('pretrained mobilenet',getModel)
# Create a study and optimize the objective function
study = optuna.create study(direction='minimize')
study.optimize(obj, n trials=5, show progress bar=True)
# # Get the best hyperparameters
best params = study.best params
print("Best hyperparameters:", best params)
[I 2023-11-26 18:09:58,706] A new study created in memory with name:
no-name-8625fc0c-30ee-460a-9b43-336f1f7b16d3
{"model id": "d933e263901c463c9e5ace264d27f1cb", "version major": 2, "vers
ion minor":0}
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-26 18:15:03,679] Trial 0 finished with value:
0.5672311186790466 and parameters: {'alpha': 3.940718311712661e-07}.
Best is trial 0 with value: 0.5672311186790466.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-26 18:19:50,404] Trial 1 finished with value:
0.6737157702445984 and parameters: {'alpha': 0.000315962759430424}.
Best is trial 0 with value: 0.5672311186790466.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-26 18:24:52,465] Trial 2 finished with value:
0.5915345549583435 and parameters: {'alpha': 8.469555934330742e-08}.
Best is trial 0 with value: 0.5672311186790466.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-26 18:30:04,421] Trial 3 finished with value:
0.6439839005470276 and parameters: {'alpha': 0.0002591593718759926}.
Best is trial 0 with value: 0.5672311186790466.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-26 18:35:07,505] Trial 4 finished with value:
```

```
0.5589413046836853 and parameters: {'alpha': 1.1250003215250747e-05}.
Best is trial 4 with value: 0.5589413046836853.
Best hyperparameters: {'alpha': 1.1250003215250747e-05}
study.optimize(obj, n trials=5, show progress bar=True)
# # Get the best hyperparameters
best params = study.best params
print("Best hyperparameters:", best params)
{"model id": "221f469eea6d4c478c3c6e5541b534e2", "version major": 2, "vers
ion minor":0}
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-26 18:39:58,092] Trial 5 finished with value:
0.8080242872238159 and parameters: {'alpha': 0.010217552605706478}.
Best is trial 4 with value: 0.5589413046836853.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-26 18:44:44,130] Trial 6 finished with value:
0.5599690675735474 and parameters: {'alpha': 8.647549026998659e-08}.
Best is trial 4 with value: 0.5589413046836853.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-26 18:49:29,361] Trial 7 finished with value:
0.7064862847328186 and parameters: {'alpha': 0.0007957720253456414}.
Best is trial 4 with value: 0.5589413046836853.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-26 18:54:53,946] Trial 8 finished with value:
0.7257596850395203 and parameters: {'alpha': 0.0011242535977567657}.
Best is trial 4 with value: 0.5589413046836853.
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
[I 2023-11-26 19:00:07,074] Trial 9 finished with value:
0.8955201506614685 and parameters: {'alpha': 0.02006339605386468}.
Best is trial 4 with value: 0.5589413046836853.
Best hyperparameters: {'alpha': 1.1250003215250747e-05}
```

Training the model with best hyperparameters

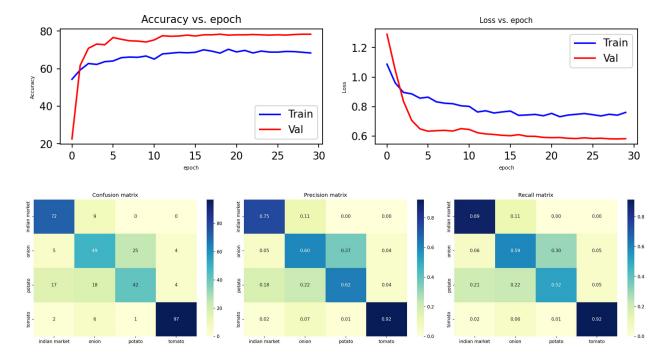
```
# Define the hyperparameters to optimize
batch_size = 16
dropout_rate = 0.4
```

```
alpha = 1.12e-05
req = tf.keras.regularizers.L2(l2=alpha)
# getting the dataset with selected batch size and preprocessing it
train ds = readData('train',batch size=batch size)
val ds = readData('val',batch size=batch size)
test_ds = readData('test',batch_size=batch_size)
# calling the model
model = getModel('pretrained mobilenet',dropout rate,reg)
# compile the model
model.compile(
   optimizer = 'adam',
   loss = 'sparse categorical crossentropy',
   metrics = ['accuracy']
)
# defining callbacks
callbacks = [
tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor="val loss",min delta=0.0001,p
atience=10, restore best weights=True, start from epoch=10),
tf.keras.callbacks.ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor="val loss", factor=0.1, pat
ience=5,min delta=0.0001,min lr=0.000001)
# Train the model
history = model.fit(train ds, validation data=val ds, epochs=30,
verbose=1, callbacks=callbacks)
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
Epoch 1/30
1.0875 - accuracy: 0.5437 - val loss: 1.2909 - val accuracy: 0.2261 -
lr: 0.0010
Epoch 2/30
0.9602 - accuracy: 0.5931 - val loss: 1.0473 - val accuracy: 0.6178 -
lr: 0.0010
Epoch 3/30
0.8961 - accuracy: 0.6274 - val loss: 0.8363 - val accuracy: 0.7086 -
lr: 0.0010
Epoch 4/30
0.8859 - accuracy: 0.6227 - val loss: 0.7063 - val accuracy: 0.7309 -
```

```
lr: 0.0010
Epoch 5/30
0.8570 - accuracy: 0.6374 - val loss: 0.6485 - val accuracy: 0.7277 -
lr: 0.0010
Epoch 6/30
0.8637 - accuracy: 0.6410 - val_loss: 0.6326 - val_accuracy: 0.7659 -
lr: 0.0010
Epoch 7/30
0.8322 - accuracy: 0.6586 - val loss: 0.6363 - val accuracy: 0.7564 -
lr: 0.0010
Epoch 8/30
157/157 [============= ] - 15s 94ms/step - loss:
0.8227 - accuracy: 0.6617 - val loss: 0.6385 - val_accuracy: 0.7484 -
lr: 0.0010
Epoch 9/30
0.8192 - accuracy: 0.6606 - val loss: 0.6338 - val accuracy: 0.7468 -
lr: 0.0010
Epoch 10/30
0.8051 - accuracy: 0.6673 - val loss: 0.6502 - val accuracy: 0.7420 -
lr: 0.0010
Epoch 11/30
0.8010 - accuracy: 0.6510 - val loss: 0.6443 - val accuracy: 0.7532 -
lr: 0.0010
Epoch 12/30
0.7632 - accuracy: 0.6785 - val loss: 0.6223 - val accuracy: 0.7755 -
lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 13/30
0.7713 - accuracy: 0.6825 - val loss: 0.6144 - val accuracy: 0.7723 -
lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 14/30
157/157 [============= ] - 15s 95ms/step - loss:
0.7562 - accuracy: 0.6865 - val loss: 0.6102 - val accuracy: 0.7739 -
lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 15/30
0.7636 - accuracy: 0.6845 - val loss: 0.6048 - val accuracy: 0.7787 -
lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 16/30
0.7693 - accuracy: 0.6873 - val loss: 0.6020 - val accuracy: 0.7739 -
lr: 1.0000e-04
```

```
Epoch 17/30
0.7404 - accuracy: 0.7004 - val loss: 0.6093 - val accuracy: 0.7803 -
lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 18/30
0.7428 - accuracy: 0.6933 - val loss: 0.5984 - val accuracy: 0.7803 -
lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 19/30
157/157 [============= ] - 15s 94ms/step - loss:
0.7466 - accuracy: 0.6829 - val loss: 0.5979 - val accuracy: 0.7834 -
lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 20/30
0.7373 - accuracy: 0.7032 - val_loss: 0.5907 - val_accuracy: 0.7787 -
lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 21/30
0.7537 - accuracy: 0.6893 - val loss: 0.5889 - val accuracy: 0.7803 -
lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 22/30
0.7311 - accuracy: 0.6972 - val loss: 0.5897 - val accuracy: 0.7803 -
lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 23/30
157/157 [============ ] - 15s 90ms/step - loss:
0.7422 - accuracy: 0.6837 - val_loss: 0.5849 - val_accuracy: 0.7818 -
lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 24/30
157/157 [============= ] - 15s 93ms/step - loss:
0.7473 - accuracy: 0.6937 - val loss: 0.5829 - val accuracy: 0.7803 -
lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 25/30
0.7526 - accuracy: 0.6885 - val loss: 0.5877 - val accuracy: 0.7787 -
lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 26/30
0.7448 - accuracy: 0.6881 - val loss: 0.5833 - val accuracy: 0.7803 -
lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 27/30
0.7363 - accuracy: 0.6917 - val_loss: 0.5851 - val_accuracy: 0.7787 -
lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 28/30
157/157 [============= ] - 15s 94ms/step - loss:
0.7476 - accuracy: 0.6909 - val loss: 0.5810 - val accuracy: 0.7818 -
lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 29/30
```

Checking model performance



Observations

Pre-trained mobile is not able to beat our custom model

Out of all the models, we can see that the pretrained VGG16 model performs the best out of all. So we will pick the VGG16 model, train it with the layers frozen, and post that we will try to fine tune the model by unfreezing the layers, in order to extract more performance for our use case

Pretrained VGG16 (best performer)

Defining the model

```
# downloading the model
pretrained vgg16 =
tf.keras.applications.VGG16(include top=False,weights='imagenet',input
shape=(HEIGHT, WIDTH, 3), pooling='avg')
# setting trainable = False
pretrained vgg16.trainable = False
def getModel(name,dropout rate,reg):
   seg = tf.keras.Seguential(
       name = name,
       layers = [
           tf.keras.layers.Resizing(300, 300),
           tf.keras.layers.RandomCrop(HEIGHT, WIDTH),
           tf.keras.layers.RandomRotation(factor=(-0.1,0.1)),
           tf.keras.layers.Rescaling(1.0/255),
           pretrained vgg16,
           tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization(),
           tf.keras.layers.Dropout(rate=dropout rate),
tf.keras.layers.Dense(256,activation='relu',kernel_regularizer=reg,bia
s regularizer=reg),
           tf.keras.layers.Dropout(rate=dropout rate),
tf.keras.layers.Dense(4,activation='softmax',kernel regularizer=reg,bi
as_regularizer=reg)
    return seq
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-
applications/vgg16/vgg16_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels_notop.h5
```

Searching for the best hyperparameter

Training the model with best hyperparameters

```
# Define the hyperparameters to optimize
batch size = 32
dropout rate = 0.4
alpha = 2.30e-07
reg = tf.keras.regularizers.L2(l2=alpha)
# getting the dataset with selected batch size and preprocessing it
train ds = readData('train',batch size=batch size)
val ds = readData('val',batch size=batch size)
test_ds = readData('test',batch_size=batch size)
# calling the model
model = getModel('pretrainedVGG16',dropout rate,reg)
# compile the model
model.compile(
   optimizer = 'adam',
   loss = 'sparse categorical crossentropy',
   metrics = ['accuracy']
)
# defining callbacks
callbacks = [
tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor="val loss",min delta=0.0001,p
atience=10, restore best weights=True, start from epoch=10),
tf.keras.callbacks.ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor="val loss", factor=0.1, pat
ience=5,min delta=0.0001,min lr=0.000001)
# Train the model
history = model.fit(train ds, validation data=val ds, epochs=30,
verbose=1, callbacks=callbacks)
Found 2507 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 628 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
Epoch 1/30
- accuracy: 0.7423 - val loss: 0.8665 - val accuracy: 0.7245 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 2/30
               79/79 [=====
- accuracy: 0.8313 - val loss: 0.6089 - val accuracy: 0.8360 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 3/30
```

```
- accuracy: 0.8580 - val loss: 0.4139 - val accuracy: 0.8806 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 4/30
- accuracy: 0.8576 - val_loss: 0.3467 - val_accuracy: 0.8806 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 5/30
- accuracy: 0.8787 - val loss: 0.2948 - val accuracy: 0.8997 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 6/30
- accuracy: 0.8791 - val loss: 0.2728 - val accuracy: 0.9013 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 7/30
- accuracy: 0.8835 - val_loss: 0.2691 - val_accuracy: 0.9029 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 8/30
79/79 [============== ] - 16s 199ms/step - loss: 0.3262
- accuracy: 0.8712 - val loss: 0.2607 - val accuracy: 0.9108 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 9/30
- accuracy: 0.8815 - val loss: 0.2533 - val_accuracy: 0.9092 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 10/30
- accuracy: 0.8867 - val loss: 0.2648 - val accuracy: 0.9013 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 11/30
- accuracy: 0.8843 - val loss: 0.2690 - val accuracy: 0.9092 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 12/30
79/79 [============= ] - 17s 208ms/step - loss: 0.2663
- accuracy: 0.8975 - val loss: 0.2465 - val accuracy: 0.9140 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 13/30
- accuracy: 0.8931 - val loss: 0.2646 - val accuracy: 0.9092 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 14/30
- accuracy: 0.8927 - val_loss: 0.2585 - val_accuracy: 0.9108 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 15/30
```

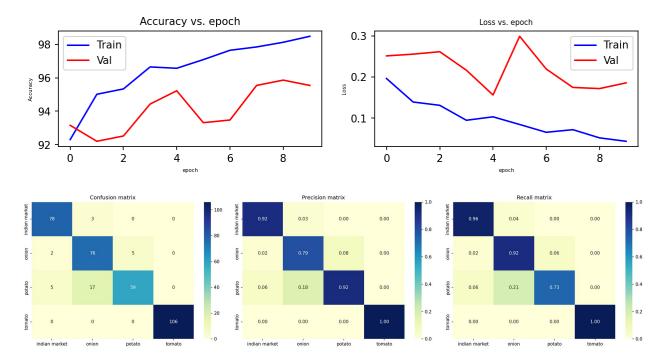
```
- accuracy: 0.8951 - val loss: 0.2703 - val accuracy: 0.9124 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 16/30
- accuracy: 0.8963 - val loss: 0.2513 - val accuracy: 0.9156 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 17/30
- accuracy: 0.8971 - val loss: 0.2725 - val accuracy: 0.9045 - lr:
0.0010
Epoch 18/30
- accuracy: 0.9091 - val loss: 0.2618 - val accuracy: 0.9156 - lr:
1.0000e-04
Epoch 19/30
- accuracy: 0.9138 - val loss: 0.2521 - val_accuracy: 0.9172 - lr:
1.0000e-04
Epoch 20/30
- accuracy: 0.9007 - val loss: 0.2492 - val accuracy: 0.9172 - lr:
1.0000e-04
Epoch 21/30
79/79 [============== ] - 17s 208ms/step - loss: 0.2427
- accuracy: 0.9047 - val loss: 0.2435 - val accuracy: 0.9188 - lr:
1.0000e-04
Epoch 22/30
79/79 [============= ] - 17s 210ms/step - loss: 0.2147
- accuracy: 0.9178 - val loss: 0.2428 - val accuracy: 0.9204 - lr:
1.0000e-04
Epoch 23/30
- accuracy: 0.9146 - val loss: 0.2404 - val accuracy: 0.9188 - lr:
1.0000e-04
Epoch 24/30
79/79 [============== ] - 17s 199ms/step - loss: 0.2353
- accuracy: 0.9043 - val loss: 0.2368 - val accuracy: 0.9204 - lr:
1.0000e-04
Epoch 25/30
79/79 [============= ] - 19s 232ms/step - loss: 0.2144
- accuracy: 0.9170 - val loss: 0.2378 - val accuracy: 0.9220 - lr:
1.0000e-04
Epoch 26/30
- accuracy: 0.9194 - val loss: 0.2474 - val accuracy: 0.9188 - lr:
1.0000e-04
Epoch 27/30
- accuracy: 0.9170 - val loss: 0.2437 - val accuracy: 0.9204 - lr:
```

Fine tuning the model with a very small learning rate and 10 epochs

```
model.trainable = True
# compile the model after setting trainable = True
opt = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning rate=1e-5,)
model.compile(
   optimizer = opt,
   loss = 'sparse categorical crossentropy',
   metrics = ['accuracy']
)
# defining callbacks
callbacks = [
tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor="val loss",min delta=0.0001,p
atience=10, restore best weights=True, start from epoch=10),
tf.keras.callbacks.ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor="val loss", factor=0.1, pat
ience=5, min delta=0.0001, min lr=0.000001)
# Train the model
history = model.fit(train ds, validation data=val ds, epochs=10,
verbose=1, callbacks=callbacks)
Epoch 1/10
- accuracy: 0.9230 - val loss: 0.2513 - val accuracy: 0.9315 - lr:
1.0000e-05
Epoch 2/10
- accuracy: 0.9501 - val loss: 0.2556 - val accuracy: 0.9220 - lr:
1.0000e-05
Epoch 3/10
```

```
- accuracy: 0.9533 - val loss: 0.2615 - val accuracy: 0.9252 - lr:
1.0000e-05
Epoch 4/10
- accuracy: 0.9665 - val loss: 0.2165 - val accuracy: 0.9443 - lr:
1.0000e-05
Epoch 5/10
- accuracy: 0.9657 - val loss: 0.1563 - val accuracy: 0.9522 - lr:
1.0000e-05
Epoch 6/10
- accuracy: 0.9709 - val loss: 0.2990 - val accuracy: 0.9331 - lr:
1.0000e-05
Epoch 7/10
- accuracy: 0.9765 - val loss: 0.2194 - val accuracy: 0.9347 - lr:
1.0000e-05
Epoch 8/10
79/79 [============== ] - 40s 496ms/step - loss: 0.0720
- accuracy: 0.9785 - val loss: 0.1746 - val accuracy: 0.9554 - lr:
1.0000e-05
Epoch 9/10
- accuracy: 0.9813 - val loss: 0.1718 - val_accuracy: 0.9586 - lr:
1.0000e-05
Epoch 10/10
- accuracy: 0.9848 - val loss: 0.1858 - val accuracy: 0.9554 - lr:
1.0000e-05
```

Checking model performance



Observations

- The model quickly started to overfit after the first epoch
- This is the reason why we have to be very careful when fine tuning the complete model
- We have restored the best weight of the model where the validation loss is minimum
- We are able to bosst the performance of the model by fine tuning it

Testing on the test set

Conclusion

• We created the train and validation split since the dataset did not have a separate folder for validation images

- We observed that some of the onion images were similar to potato, which might confuse the model between the two classes
- Also, some of the market images contains vegetables. If the vegetables are either potato, tomato or onion, the model might confuse between the classes
- We trained a CNN from scratch, with proper regularization, dropout and data augmentation, since the dataset size is very small and the model is prone to overfit
- The custom CNN model was able to outperform other pre-trained model except VGG16, without fine-tuning.
- The other pretrained models might performa better with proper fine-tuning
- VGG16 model without fine-tuning was performaing the best
- After fine tuning the pretrained VGG16 model, we were able to significantly boost the performance both in terms of crossentropy and accuracy
- In the fine tuning step, the model quickly started to overfit despite having a very low learning rate and few number of epochs, hence it is advisable to be very careful while tuning the whole model.
- The confusion metrics looks healthy except for potato and onion classes. As we discussed that the images are similar, this might be causing the model to confuse between the two clases.
- The final test accuracy of the best model comes out to be 90.88%