Assignment Proposal Report On

IMAGE CLASSIFICATION

Submitted by

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DL – ASSIGNMENT: 1

<u>AIM</u>: To create image classification model based on given data set.

<u>Dataset</u>: Dataset is divided into three parts train set, validation set, test set and each folder contains images of three classes cap, cov and norm.

1. Cap: Images of phenomena class.

2. Cov: Images of covid class.

3. Norm: Images of normal class.

<u>Models used:</u> Initially we have used different model like LeNet, AlexNet, VGG etc. In all these case we achieved train accuracy of ~0.8 to 0.9 but we are not able to get a good validation accuracy, we achieved only ~0.52 to ~0.58 validation accuracy. After that we have used ResNet50 with different technique and able to get to final result.

Final model: ResNet50 is used with 1 dropout of 0.2 and 'adam' is used as optimizer. Here we have used class weights as well because data is imbalance. We run this model of 25 epochs with batch size of 32. Loss function used is categorical cross entropy. (256x 256 x 3) Input size RGB images are used.

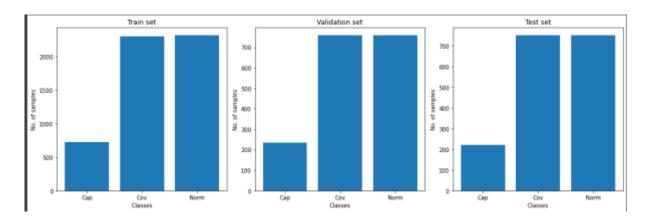
Implementation:

1. <u>Libraries used:</u>

```
1 import tensorflow as tf
2 from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
3 import numpy as np
4 import cv2
5 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
6 import keras
7 from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical
8 from keras import models
9 from keras import layers
10 import collections
11 from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint,CSVLogger
12 from sklearn.metrics import classification_report,confusion_matrix
13 import itertools
```

2. Loading data:

2.1. Data visualisation: we can see that data is highly imbalance that's why we need to apply different weights to all classes.



3. Model building:

```
1 base_model = tf.keras.applications.resnet50.ResNet50(include_top=False, input_shape=(256, 256, 3))
2 avg = tf.keras.layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D()(base_model.output)
3 dropout = tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2)(avg)
4 output = tf.keras.layers.Dense(3,activation ="softmax")(dropout)
5 model = tf.keras.Model(inputs=base_model.input,outputs=output)
1 model.summary()
```

```
Total params: 23,593,859
Trainable params: 23,540,739
Non-trainable params: 53,120
```

```
1 from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint,CSVLogger
2 mc = ModelCheckpoint('resnet50_proj_1.h5', monitor='val_loss', mode='min', verbose=1, save_best_only=True)
3 cv = keras.callbacks.CSVLogger('resnet50_proj_1.csv', separator=',', append=False)
```

```
weights = {0:3, 1:1, 2:1}
model.compile(optimizer='adam',loss='categorical_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
history = model.fit(train_set, validation_data=valid_set, class_weight=weights, callbacks=[mc, cv], epochs=15, verbose=1)
```

4. Evaluation

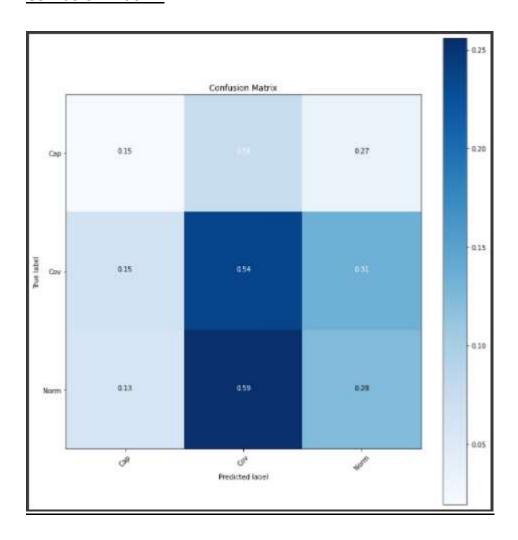
Data set	Loss	Accuracy
Train	0.1557	0.9540
Validation	2.1603	0.7229
Test	2.4848	0.5634

5. Output result:

Classification report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
Сар	0.14	0.15	0.14	220	
Cov Norm	0.42 0.42	0.54 0.28	0.47 0.34	750 750	
accuracy			0.38	1720	
macro avg weighted avg	0.33 0.38	0.33 0.38	0.32 0.37	1720 1720	

Confusion matrix:



6. Conclusion:

By observing results we can conclude that model is learning because it's training accuracy is high enough but model is over fitted as well because it's did not perform well on validation and test set.