BRAIN TUMOR DETECTION

Capstone Phase 5 Project

Name: Ansel Vallejo

Source:

Dataset: Brain Tumor Detection Author: Ahmed Hamada Website: Kaggle

URL: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/ahmedhamada0/brain-tumor-detection

Overview

In the medical field, Brain tumor is seen as a serious, abnormal growth of cells in or near the brain that can be either benign, which is non-cancerous or malignant, which is cancerous. There are many treatments an individual with such tumor can receive, such as radiation therapy, chemotherapy, therapeutic drug, etc. Brain tumor can be seen via Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scanned images. Human error is prone to occur in any industry, and because of such error in the medical field can cost a life. To detect and identify whether there is an absence of abnormal cell growth without human intervention would be to build a robust deep learning model to help the medical practitioner properly classify a tumor from no tumor using over 3000 MRI scan trained images and testing images to help better serve the model.

Algorithm Implemented: Convolutional Neural Network (Deep Learning)

Data type: Unstructured

Data Classification:

• NO (no tumor) - classified as 0

• YES (yes tumor) - classified as 1

Model Used: brain_tumor_base_100_epochs_64_basics.h5

Model Accuracy: approx. 99%

Brain Tumor Detection v.1.0.0 (Beta): Work in Progress

Import Libraries

```
In [2]:
         import pandas as pd
          import numpy as np
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          from matplotlib.colors import Normalize
          %matplotlib inline
          import tensorflow as tf
          import seaborn as sns
          from PIL import Image
          import random
          import pickle
          import cv2
          import os
          from tensorflow.keras.utils import array_to_img, img_to_array, load_img
          from tensorflow.keras.optimizers.schedules import ExponentialDecay
          from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ReduceLROnPlateau
          from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
          from tensorflow.keras.regularizers import 12
          from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
          #SKLEARN
          from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
          \textbf{from} \  \, \textbf{sklearn.metrics} \  \, \textbf{import} \  \, \textbf{classification\_report}
          from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
          from sklearn.dummy import DummyClassifier
          #KFRAS
          from keras.layers import Activation, Dropout, Flatten, Dense
          \textbf{from} \ \text{keras.preprocessing.image} \ \textbf{import} \ \texttt{ImageDataGenerator}
          from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D
          from keras.models import Sequential
          from keras.utils import normalize
```

Number of GPUs Available

```
In [2]: #print("Num GPUs Available: ", len(tf.config.list_physical_devices('GPU')))
In [3]: os.environ["CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES"]="-1"
```

Functions

(Tools)

```
In [7]:
         def plot training results(results, model):
              # Extract loss and accuracy values from the training results
              train_loss = results.history['loss']
              train_acc = results.history['accuracy']
val_loss = results.history['val_loss']
              val_acc = results.history['val_accuracy']
              # Create subplots for loss and accuracy plots
              fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(10, 5))
              sns.lineplot(x=results.epoch, y=train_loss, ax=ax1, label='train_loss')
              sns.lineplot(x=results.epoch, y=val_loss, ax=ax1, label='val_loss')
              ax1.set_xlabel('Epochs')
              ax1.set_ylabel('Loss')
              # Plot accuracy values
              sns.lineplot(x=results.epoch, y=train_acc, ax=ax2, label='train_accuracy')
              sns.lineplot(x=results.epoch, y=val_acc, ax=ax2, label='val_accuracy')
              ax2.set_xlabel('Epochs')
              ax2.set_ylabel('Accuracy')
              # Display the plots
              plt.tight layout()
```

```
plt.show()

# Updated function in 01_brain_tumor_classification_hyperparameter_tuning
###

# Use the trained model to predict probabilities for the test data
y_pred_prob = model.predict(X_val)

# Convert probabilities to class labels based on a threshold
threshold = 0.5
y_pred = (y_pred_prob > threshold).astype(int)
# print(y_pred)

# Print the classification report
print(classification_report(y_val, y_pred, zero_division=1))

model.summary()
```

```
def split_train_val_data(image, label, test_size, random_state):
    """
    Split the data into training and validation sets.

Parameters:
    image: Input data (images)
    label: Target labels
    test_size: Percentage of data to allocate for validation
    random_state: Random seed for reproducibility

Returns:
    X_train: Training data (images)
    X_val: Validation data (images)
    Y_train: Training labels
    y_val: Validation labels
    """

X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(image, label, test_size=test_size, random_state=random_state)
    return X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val
```

Import Data

load_data (Function)

The function is iterating through the *directory*, and *categories* defined, then classifying the data by 'yes' **{1}** or 'no' **{0}**, depending on the data folder the images are extracted from. After categorizing the data, we proceed in converting the images into grayscale, and resizing according to spec. we then append the *data* list to combine both the resized array with its respective categorical number. After the data is prepared, the data is shuffled then separated into the *image* and *label* list, followed up by reshaping the *image* variable list. Then, the data is returned and included into the *image* and *label* variables outside of the function to then be referenced and follow up with saving into a pickle file format to then be referenced when needed.

```
In [4]:
         data = []
                                          # Emnty List to store images and Labels
          directory = "data/"
                                          # Folder path
          categories = ["no", "yes"] # Folder
          IMG SIZE = 128
                                         # Image size
          # Function that loads the image data, categorizes images, resize, shuffles, and creates image and label lists.
          def load_data():
              \begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{for classification in categories:} \\ \end{tabular}
                   # Defining file path and category numnber.
                   path = os.path.join(directory, classification)
                   cat_num = categories.index(classification)
                   for img in os.listdir(path):
                      try:
                   # Iterating and changing the size, color, and adding both categories and images into the data list.
                            img array = cv2.imread(os.path.join(path, img))
                            img_array = cv2.cvtColor(img_array, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
new_array = cv2.resize(img_array, (IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE))
                           data.append([new_array, cat_num])
                       except Exception as e:
                           pass
              random.shuffle(data)
                                                  # Shuffles data so that its not concatenated and sorted by category.
              image = []
                                                   # List for image arrays.
              label = []
                                                    # List for label arrays.
```

```
# For loop that iterates over the data list, and separates the image from the labels after the above.
for images, labels in data:
    image.append(images)
    label.append(labels)

image = np.array(image)  # Convert the image list into n numpy array.
label = np.array(label)  # Convert the label list into a numpy array.

return image, label, img_array

image, label, img_array = load_data() # Assign value to the image, label, and img_array variables from load_data().
```

Saving Data

Save Data (.pkl file extension)

This code saves two objects, image and label, into separate pickle files named "image.pickle" and "label.pickle", respectively. The pickle module is used to serialize the objects, converting them into a byte stream that can be stored in a file. Later, these objects can be loaded and deserialized using the pickle module to retrieve their original state.

```
In [5]: # Creates and writes the '.pickle' file in write format, saves then closes file
    pickle_out = open('image.pickle', 'wb')
    pickle_out.close()

    pickle_out = open('label.pickle', 'wb')
    pickle.dump(label, pickle_out)
    pickle_out.close()

In [6]: # Opens and Loads the '.pickle' file in readable format
    pickle_in = open('image.pickle', 'rb')
    image = pickle.load(pickle_in)

pickle_in = open('label.pickle', 'rb')
    label = pickle.load(pickle_in)
```

TESTING pickle_in

This is a test code to see if the image variable arrays were properly saved in pickle file format.

And as you can see, the array is 3x3, meaning that the color channel is RGB.

```
In [8]:
             image[1]
Out[8]: array([[[38, 37, 33],
                        [38, 37, 33],
[38, 37, 33],
                         [43, 42, 38],
                         [41, 40, 36],
                        [ 9, 8, 4]],
                       [[38, 37, 33],
                        [38, 37, 33],
[38, 37, 33],
                        [43, 42, 38],
[40, 38, 35],
                        [7, 6, 3]],
                       [[36, 35, 31], [36, 35, 31], [36, 35, 31],
                         [41, 40, 36],
                        [39, 39, 35],
[8, 7, 3]],
                       ...,
                       [[40, 39, 35],
[40, 39, 35],
[40, 39, 35],
                         [42, 41, 37],
                        [39, 39, 35],
[8, 7, 3]],
                       [[40, 39, 35],
                        [40, 39, 35],
[40, 39, 35],
                         ...,
[42, 41, 37],
                        [40, 39, 35],
[8, 7, 3]],
```

```
[[40, 39, 35],

[40, 39, 35],

[40, 39, 35],

...,

[42, 41, 37],

[40, 38, 35],

[8, 7, 3]]], dtype=uint8)
```

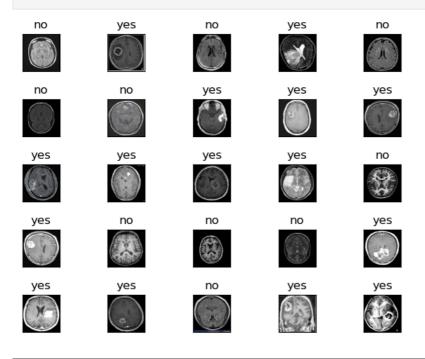
Plot Multiple Images by Category

plot_images_5_5 (Function)

The function creates a 5x5 grid of subplots using the subplots() function. It then loops through each subplot and resizes the corresponding image using the resize() function from OpenCV. It then displays the image in the subplot using the imshow() function from matplotlib. The title of each subplot is set to the corresponding category label using the set_title() function from matplotlib. The x and y ticks are removed from each subplot using the set_xticks() and set_yticks() functions from matplotlib.

```
In [7]:
         def plot_images_5_5():
             # Create a figure with 5 rows and 5 columns of subplots
             fig, axs = plt.subplots(5, 5)
             # Iterate over the rows
             for i in range(len(axs)):
                 # Iterate over the columns
                 for j in range(len(axs[i])):
                     # Resize the image to a specified size
                     new_array = cv2.resize(image[i*len(axs[i])+j], (IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE))
                     # Display the image in the current subplot
                     axs[i][j].imshow(new_array, cmap='gray')
                     # Set the title of the subplot to the corresponding label/category
                     axs[i][j].set_title(categories[label[i*len(axs[i])+j]])
                     # Remove the x-axis ticks
                     axs[i][j].set_xticks([])
                     # Remove the y-axis ticks
                     axs[i][j].set_yticks([])
             # Adjust the spacing between subplots to prevent overlapping
             plt.tight_layout()
             # Display the plot
             plt.show()
```

In [8]: plot_images_5_5()



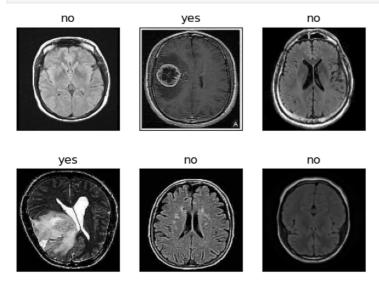
plot_images_2_3 (Function)

The function loops through the first 6 images in the image list and creates a 2x3 grid of subplots using the subplot() function. It then displays the corresponding image in each subplot using the imshow() function from matplotlib. The title of each subplot is set to the corresponding category label using the title() function from matplotlib. The x and y ticks are removed from each subplot using the xticks() and yticks() functions from matplotlib.

```
In [9]:
         def plot_images_2_3():
             # Iterate over the range 0-5 (6 iterations)
             for i in range(6):
                 # Create a subplot grid of 2 rows and 3 columns and select the i+1-th subplot
                 plt.subplot(2, 3, i+1)
                 # Display the image in the current subplot
                 plt.imshow(image[i])
                 # Set the title of the subplot to the corresponding label/category
                 plt.title(categories[label[i]])
                 # Remove the x-axis ticks
                 plt.xticks([])
                 # Remove the y-axis ticks
                 plt.yticks([])
             # Display the plot
             plt.show()
```

In [10]:

plot_images_2_3()



DISPLAY IMAGE BY IMAGE SIZE

The code plots runs a for-loop displaying 3 images side by side comparing the different image size. As it iterates through the loop, the IMG_SIZE will increase by 20, thus plotting images in sizes of 40, 60, 80.

A 3x3 version variant is made for visualizing better image classification. The code follows similar concepts but its tailored for its size, making it slighly unique.

 (1×3)

```
In [11]:
          # Figure with 1 row and 3 columns for subplots
          fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 3)
          # Directory path where the images are stored
          directory = "data/"
          # Categories or folders containing the images
          categories = ["no", "yes"]
          # Initial image size
          IMG_SIZE = 40
          # Loop through the subplots
          for i in range(len(axs)):
              # Resize the image to the specified size
              new_array = cv2.resize(img_array, (IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE))
              # Display the resized image in the current subplot as grayscale
              axs[i].imshow(new_array, cmap='gray')
              # Set the title for the current subplot
              axs[i].set_title(f'Image Size {IMG_SIZE}')
              # Increase the image size by 20 for the next iteration
              IMG SIZE += 20
          # Adjust the spacing between subplots
```

```
plt.tight_layout()
# Show the plot
plt.show()
```

```
Image Size 40
                               Image Size 60
                                                         Image Size 80
                          0
                                                    0
10
                                                   20
                         20
                                                   40
20
                         40
                                                   60
30
            20
                            0
                                  20
                                         40
                                                     0
                                                                  50
```

(3 x 3)

```
In [12]: # Create a 3x3 grid of subplots
           fig, axs = plt.subplots(3, 3)
           # Initial image size
           IMG_SIZE = 10
           # Loop through the rows of subplots
           for i in range(len(axs)):
               # Loop through the columns of subplots
for j in range(len(axs)):
    # Resize the image to the specified size
                    new_array = cv2.resize(img_array, (IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE))
                    \# Display the resized image in the current subplot as grayscale
                    axs[i, j].imshow(new_array, cmap='gray')
                    # Set the title for the current subplot
                    axs[i, j].set_title(f'Image Size {IMG_SIZE}')
                    # Increase the image size by 20 for the next iteration
                    IMG_SIZE += 20
           # Remove x-axis and y-axis ticks for all subplots
           for ax in axs.flat:
               ax.set(xticks=[], yticks=[])
           # Adjust the spacing between subplots
           plt.tight_layout()
           # Show the plot
           plt.show()
```

Image Size 10



Image Size 70



Image Size 130



Image Size 30



Image Size 90



Image Size 150



Image Size 50



Image Size 110



Image Size 170



Train Test Split

A Train Test Split is conducted by splitting the image array (containing the image) and the label array (containing the respective labels for the images) into training and validation data, with a 20% split, and random state of 42 to ensure the code will be ran the same way for consistency.

Train / Validation Size Check

To make sure the model will run properly, a sanity check is necessary to ensure the train and validation sizes are the same for the model to run. If there is a imbalance of image size, then the model wont run, resulting in an error message.

```
In [10]: print(X_train.shape)
    print(y_train.shape)
    print(X_val.shape)
    print(y_val.shape)

    (2400, 128, 128, 3)
    (2400,)
    (600, 128, 128, 3)
    (600,)

In [9]: # Redifining Image size due to changing variable in the plot example
    IMG_SIZE = 128
```

Normalization

As a common form of preprocessing images, we need to standardize the image to prevent any feature from receiving the most attention during the learning process. It also helps with model performance and stability.

```
In [11]:
    X_train = normalize(X_train, axis =1)
    X_val = normalize(X_val, axis =1)
```

Convolutionary Neural Network (CNN) Model

00 DUMMY MODEL

For the dummy model, we use the Brain Tumor images that is categorized as YES and NO, split it into training and validation sets, then normalizing the data. We then create a DummyClassifier model using the most_frequent strategy, which predicts the most frequent class in the training data. After training the model, we make predictions on the test set and calculate the accuracy using the accuracy_score metric.

```
In [19]: # Create a dummy classifier model
dummy = DummyClassifier(strategy='most_frequent')

# Train the model
dummy.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Make predictions on the test set
y_pred = dummy.predict(X_val)

# Calculate accuracy
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_val, predictions)

# Print the accuracy
print("Accuracy:", accuracy)
```

Accuracy: 0.49833333333333333

In [20]: print (classification_report(y_val, y_pred))

```
precision
                         recall f1-score support
                            1.00
                            0.00
          1
                                                  301
                  0.00
                                       0.00
                                       0.50
                                                  600
   accuracy
                  0.25
                             0.50
                                       0.33
                                                  600
  macro avg
weighted avg
                  0.25
                            0.50
                                       0.33
```

C:\Users\msavg\anaconda3\envs\learn-env\lib\site-packages\sklearn\metrics_classification.py:1344: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precisi on and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.

_warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))

C:\Users\msavg\anaconda3\envs\learn-env\lib\site-packages\sklearn\metrics_classification.py:1344: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precisi on and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.

```
_warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
```

C:\Users\msavg\anaconda3\envs\learn-env\lib\site-packages\sklearn\metrics_classification.py:1344: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precisi
on and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to control
this behavior.
 _warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))

The DummyClassifier resulted in a 0.498333333333333333 on predicting whether or not the MRI image contains a tumor. It is evident the dummy model did not perform well, but can be used as baseline for model comparison.

00 BASE MODEL

```
In [30]:
          # Instantiate
          # base_model = Sequential()
In [36]:
          def create base model():
              Create the base model.
              Returns:
               - model: The base model with the defined architecture
              # Create a Sequential model
              base_model = Sequential()
              # Add a 2D convolutional layer with 32 filters, each of size 3x3,
              # and input shape of (128, 128, 3) representing the image dimensions and color channels
              base_model.add(Conv2D(32, (3,3), input_shape=(128, 128, 3)))
               # Apply the ReLU activation function to introduce non-linearity
              base_model.add(Activation('relu'))
               # Add a max pooling layer with pool size of 2x2
              base_model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
               # Add another 2D convolutional layer with 32 filters, each of size 3x3,
               # and use the 'he_uniform' kernel initializer
              base_model.add(Conv2D(32, (3,3), kernel_initializer='he_uniform'))
               # Apply the ReLU activation function
              base_model.add(Activation('relu'))
               # Add another max pooling layer with pool size of 2x2
              base_model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
              \# Add another 2D convolutional layer with 64 filters, each of size 3x3, \# and use the 'he_uniform' kernel initializer
              base_model.add(Conv2D(64, (3,3), kernel_initializer='he_uniform'))
               # Apply the ReLU activation function
              base_model.add(Activation('relu'))
               # Add another max pooling layer with pool size of 2x2
              base_model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
               # Flatten the output of the previous layer to a 1D array
              base_model.add(Flatten())
               # Add a fully connected (dense) layer with 64 neurons
              base_model.add(Dense(64))
               # Apply the ReLU activation function
              base_model.add(Activation('relu'))
               # Apply dropout with a rate of 0.5 to prevent overfitting
              base_model.add(Dropout(0.5))
              # Add the output layer with a single neuron, using the sigmoid activation function
              base model.add(Dense(1))
              base_model.add(Activation('sigmoid'))
              # Compile the model with binary cross-entropy loss function,
              # Adam optimizer, and accuracy as the metric to monitor
              base_model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
               return base model
```

EXECUTE

100 Epoch

```
# Save model
base_model.save('brain_tumor_base_100_epochs_16.h5')
```

```
50 Epoch
In [40]:
      # Exexcute the model
      base_model = create_base_model()
      base_results_50 = base_model.fit(X_train, y_train, batch_size = 16,
                               verbose=1.
                               enochs=50.
                               validation_data=(X_val,y_val),
                               shuffle=False)
      # Save model
      base model.save('brain tumor base 50 epochs 16 batch.h5')
      567
      Epoch 2/50
      150/150 [==
                        :=======] - 27s 182ms/step - loss: 0.3100 - accuracy: 0.8717 - val_loss: 0.2298 - val_accuracy: 0.9
      083
      Epoch 3/50
      333
      Epoch 4/50
      150/150 [==
                      ========] - 28s 185ms/step - loss: 0.1321 - accuracy: 0.9488 - val_loss: 0.1329 - val_accuracy: 0.9
      533
      Epoch 5/50
      150/150 [===========] - 28s 185ms/step - loss: 0.0841 - accuracy: 0.9729 - val loss: 0.0937 - val accuracy: 0.9
      Epoch 6/50
      150/150 [==
                     =========] - 27s 180ms/step - loss: 0.0579 - accuracy: 0.9800 - val_loss: 0.1058 - val_accuracy: 0.9
      733
      Epoch 7/50
      633
      Epoch 8/50
                     =========] - 28s 188ms/step - loss: 0.0411 - accuracy: 0.9837 - val_loss: 0.1198 - val_accuracy: 0.9
      150/150 [==
      733
      Epoch 9/50
      717
      Fnoch 10/50
      150/150 [======
                    :=========] - 28s 186ms/step - loss: 0.0188 - accuracy: 0.9933 - val loss: 0.0964 - val accuracy: 0.9
      817
      Epoch 11/50
      150/150 [===
                        :=======] - 28s 187ms/step - loss: 0.0208 - accuracy: 0.9921 - val_loss: 0.1261 - val_accuracy: 0.9
      650
      Epoch 12/50
      150/150 [============] - 28s 186ms/step - loss: 0.0276 - accuracy: 0.9896 - val loss: 0.1520 - val accuracy: 0.9
      650
      Epoch 13/50
      150/150 [===
                       :========] - 29s 191ms/step - loss: 0.0218 - accuracy: 0.9925 - val_loss: 0.1618 - val_accuracy: 0.9
      717
      Epoch 14/50
      767
      Epoch 15/50
      150/150 [===
                  :===========] - 29s 194ms/step - loss: 0.0255 - accuracy: 0.9912 - val_loss: 0.1071 - val_accuracy: 0.9
      783
      Epoch 16/50
      767
      Fnoch 17/50
      150/150 [===
                   750
      Epoch 18/50
      733
      Epoch 19/50
      150/150 [=====
                     =========] - 26s 176ms/step - loss: 0.0067 - accuracy: 0.9979 - val_loss: 0.1627 - val_accuracy: 0.9
      733
      Epoch 20/50
      750
      Epoch 21/50
      150/150 [===
                      ========] - 26s 175ms/step - loss: 0.0035 - accuracy: 0.9992 - val_loss: 0.1287 - val_accuracy: 0.9
      733
      Epoch 22/50
      150/150 [============] - 26s 175ms/step - loss: 0.0018 - accuracy: 0.9996 - val_loss: 0.1555 - val_accuracy: 0.9
      767
      Epoch 23/50
      150/150 [===
                     =========] - 31s 206ms/step - loss: 0.0129 - accuracy: 0.9954 - val_loss: 0.1251 - val_accuracy: 0.9
      800
      Epoch 24/50
      733
      Epoch 25/50
      150/150 [===
                     =========] - 26s 173ms/step - loss: 0.0124 - accuracy: 0.9946 - val_loss: 0.1442 - val_accuracy: 0.9
      733
      Epoch 26/50
```

700 Epoch 27/50

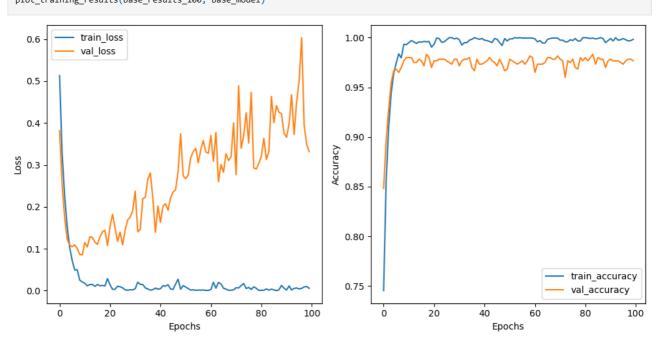
```
150/150 Fa
          ==========] - 28s 184ms/step - loss: 0.0046 - accuracy: 0.9983 - val_loss: 0.1641 - val_accuracy: 0.9
800
Epoch 28/50
            =========] - 26s 175ms/step - loss: 0.0031 - accuracy: 0.9987 - val_loss: 0.1531 - val_accuracy: 0.9
150/150 [:
Epoch 29/50
767
Epoch 30/50
150/150 [===
      700
Epoch 31/50
717
Epoch 32/50
              ========] - 28s 184ms/step - loss: 0.0110 - accuracy: 0.9962 - val_loss: 0.1857 - val_accuracy: 0.9
150/150 [==
733
Epoch 33/50
733
Epoch 34/50
150/150 [===
              =========] - 25s 170ms/step - loss: 0.0206 - accuracy: 0.9925 - val_loss: 0.1148 - val_accuracy: 0.9
750
Epoch 35/50
150/150 [====
           =========] - 28s 187ms/step - loss: 0.0152 - accuracy: 0.9958 - val loss: 0.1551 - val accuracy: 0.9
650
Epoch 36/50
717
Epoch 37/50
150/150 [===
           750
Epoch 38/50
150/150 [===========] - 29s 194ms/step - loss: 0.0136 - accuracy: 0.9950 - val_loss: 0.2180 - val_accuracy: 0.9
767
Epoch 39/50
150/150 [==
              :========] - 29s 192ms/step - loss: 0.0115 - accuracy: 0.9962 - val_loss: 0.3023 - val_accuracy: 0.9
733
Enoch 40/50
733
Epoch 41/50
150/150 [===
             =========] - 26s 170ms/step - loss: 0.0115 - accuracy: 0.9958 - val_loss: 0.2395 - val_accuracy: 0.9
700
Epoch 42/50
750
Epoch 43/50
150/150 [======
           ===========] - 26s 171ms/step - loss: 0.0022 - accuracy: 0.9992 - val_loss: 0.2253 - val_accuracy: 0.9
750
Epoch 44/50
           150/150 [======
767
Epoch 45/50
150/150 [==:
             ========] - 26s 171ms/step - loss: 5.9367e-04 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.2690 - val accuracy:
0.9733
Epoch 46/50
150/150 [===
            :=========] - 25s 170ms/step - loss: 0.0024 - accuracy: 0.9992 - val_loss: 0.2653 - val_accuracy: 0.9
733
Epoch 47/50
150/150 [==
            Epoch 48/50
750
Epoch 49/50
150/150 [===
      817
Epoch 50/50
833
NameError
                       Traceback (most recent call last)
Input In [40], in <cell line: 10>()
   3 base_results_50 = base_model.fit(X_train, y_train, batch_size = 16,
                         verbose=1,
                         epochs=50
                          validation data=(X val, v val),
                         shuffle=False)
   9 # Save model
---> 10 model.save('brain tumor base 50 epochs 16 batch.h5')
NameError: name 'model' is not defined
```

20 Epoch

```
Epoch 1/20
150/150 [==
                             ======] - 25s 166ms/step - loss: 0.4847 - accuracy: 0.7679 - val loss: 0.3741 - val accuracy: 0.8
533
Epoch 2/20
150/150 [==
                                      - 25s 169ms/step - loss: 0.3150 - accuracy: 0.8704 - val_loss: 0.2372 - val_accuracy: 0.8
967
Epoch 3/20
150/150 [==
                                     - 25s 169ms/step - loss: 0.2142 - accuracy: 0.9133 - val loss: 0.1506 - val accuracy: 0.9
367
Epoch 4/20
150/150 [==
                                      - 25s 170ms/step - loss: 0.1351 - accuracy: 0.9504 - val_loss: 0.1149 - val_accuracy: 0.9
583
Epoch 5/20
150/150 [=
                                      - 26s 171ms/step - loss: 0.0799 - accuracy: 0.9758 - val_loss: 0.1274 - val_accuracy: 0.9
Epoch 6/20
700
Epoch 7/20
150/150 [=
                             ======] - 26s 170ms/step - loss: 0.0331 - accuracy: 0.9917 - val_loss: 0.0911 - val_accuracy: 0.9
733
Epoch 8/20
150/150 [=
                                      - 26s 171ms/step - loss: 0.0335 - accuracy: 0.9887 - val_loss: 0.0872 - val_accuracy: 0.9
783
Epoch 9/20
150/150 [==
                                      - 26s 173ms/step - loss: 0.0282 - accuracy: 0.9912 - val_loss: 0.0646 - val_accuracy: 0.9
833
Epoch 10/20
                                      - 26s 172ms/step - loss: 0.0189 - accuracy: 0.9958 - val loss: 0.0810 - val accuracy: 0.9
150/150 [==
783
Epoch 11/20
- 26s 172ms/step - loss: 0.0152 - accuracy: 0.9950 - val_loss: 0.0946 - val_accuracy: 0.9
800
Fnoch 12/20
                                      - 26s 172ms/step - loss: 0.0094 - accuracy: 0.9971 - val_loss: 0.0782 - val_accuracy: 0.9
150/150 [==
833
Epoch 13/20
150/150 [====
                                      - 26s 175ms/step - loss: 0.0185 - accuracy: 0.9937 - val_loss: 0.1071 - val_accuracy: 0.9
783
Epoch 14/20
150/150 [=
                                      - 26s 172ms/step - loss: 0.0029 - accuracy: 0.9996 - val_loss: 0.1133 - val_accuracy: 0.9
783
Epoch 15/20
                                      - 27s 177ms/step - loss: 0.0042 - accuracy: 0.9987 - val_loss: 0.1322 - val_accuracy: 0.9
150/150 [===
733
Epoch 16/20
150/150 [=
                                        26s 172ms/step - loss: 0.0211 - accuracy: 0.9912 - val_loss: 0.0974 - val_accuracy: 0.9
817
Epoch 17/20
150/150 [=========]
                                      - 26s 173ms/step - loss: 0.0199 - accuracy: 0.9925 - val_loss: 0.1192 - val_accuracy: 0.9
750
Epoch 18/20
150/150 [===
                                      - 26s 174ms/step - loss: 0.0162 - accuracy: 0.9950 - val_loss: 0.1401 - val_accuracy: 0.9
750
Epoch 19/20
150/150 [=====
                                      - 26s 173ms/step - loss: 0.0050 - accuracy: 0.9979 - val_loss: 0.1202 - val_accuracy: 0.9
817
Epoch 20/20
150/150 [==
                               =====] - 26s 174ms/step - loss: 0.0047 - accuracy: 0.9983 - val loss: 0.1291 - val accuracy: 0.9
800
```

PLOT RESULTS

In [43]: #Plot Results - 100 Epoch | 16 batch
 plot_training_results(base_results_100, base_model)



19/19 [=====	precision		===] - 2s f1-score	
0	0.97	0.99	0.98	310
1	0.99	0.97	0.98	290
accuracy			0.98	600
macro avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	600
weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	600

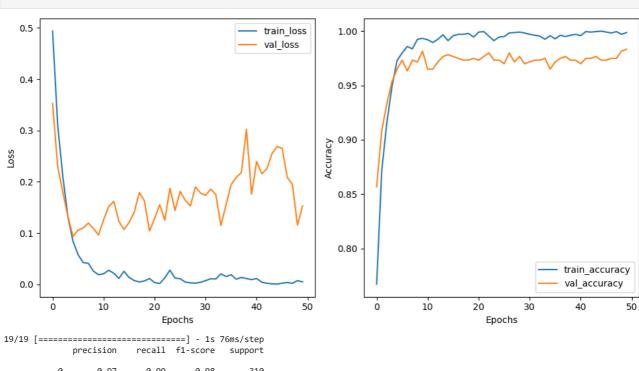
Model: "sequential_7"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_21 (Conv2D)	(None, 126, 126, 32)	896
activation_35 (Activation)	(None, 126, 126, 32)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_21 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 63, 63, 32)	0
conv2d_22 (Conv2D)	(None, 61, 61, 32)	9248
activation_36 (Activation)	(None, 61, 61, 32)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_22 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 30, 30, 32)	0
conv2d_23 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	18496
activation_37 (Activation)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_23 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
flatten_7 (Flatten)	(None, 12544)	0
dense_14 (Dense)	(None, 64)	802880
activation_38 (Activation)	(None, 64)	0
dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_15 (Dense)	(None, 1)	65
activation_39 (Activation)	(None, 1)	0

Total params: 831,585 Trainable params: 831,585 Non-trainable params: 0

In [44]:

#PLot Results - 50 Epoch | 16 batch
plot_training_results(base_results_50, base_model)



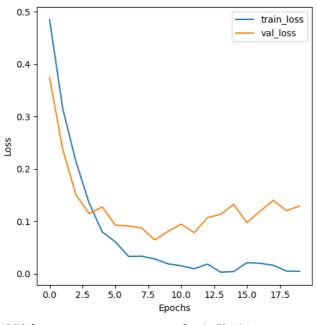
0.97 0.99 0 1 0.99 0.98 310 0.97 0.98 290 0.98 600 accuracy 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.98 600 600 macro avg weighted avg

Model: "sequential_7"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_21 (Conv2D)		896
activation_35 (Activation)	(None, 126, 126, 32)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_21 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 63, 63, 32)	0
conv2d_22 (Conv2D)	(None, 61, 61, 32)	9248
<pre>activation_36 (Activation)</pre>	(None, 61, 61, 32)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_22 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 30, 30, 32)	0
conv2d_23 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	18496
<pre>activation_37 (Activation)</pre>	(None, 28, 28, 64)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_23 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
flatten_7 (Flatten)	(None, 12544)	0
dense_14 (Dense)	(None, 64)	802880
activation_38 (Activation)	(None, 64)	0
dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_15 (Dense)	(None, 1)	65
activation_39 (Activation)	(None, 1)	0

Total params: 831,585 Trainable params: 831,585 Non-trainable params: 0

In [48]: #Plot Results - 20 Epoch | 16 batch plot_training_results(base_results_20, base_model)



1.00

0.95

Accuracy 06.0

0.85

0.80

0.0

2.5

5.0

7.5

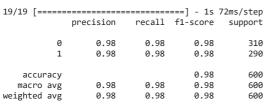
10.0

Epochs

train_accuracy val_accuracy

15.0 17.5

12.5



Model: "sequential_8"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=======================================		========
conv2d_24 (Conv2D)	(None, 126, 126, 32)	896
activation 40 (Activation)	(None, 126, 126, 32)	0
	(,,,	
max pooling2d 24 (MaxPoolin	(None 63 63 32)	0
g2D)	(None, 65, 65, 52)	Ü
820)		
sanyad ar (Canyan)	(None (1 (1 33)	9248
conv2d_25 (Conv2D)	(None, 61, 61, 32)	9248

```
activation_41 (Activation) (None, 61, 61, 32)
max_pooling2d_25 (MaxPoolin (None, 30, 30, 32)
conv2d_26 (Conv2D)
                       (None, 28, 28, 64)
                                             18496
activation_42 (Activation) (None, 28, 28, 64)
                                               0
max_pooling2d_26 (MaxPoolin (None, 14, 14, 64)
g2D)
flatten_8 (Flatten)
                       (None, 12544)
                                               0
dense_16 (Dense)
                       (None, 64)
                                              802880
activation_43 (Activation) (None, 64)
                                               0
dropout_8 (Dropout)
                       (None, 64)
dense_17 (Dense)
                       (None, 1)
                                               65
activation_44 (Activation) (None, 1)
_____
Total params: 831,585
Trainable params: 831,585
Non-trainable params: 0
```

Classification Report

```
In [49]: # Use the trained model to predict probabilities for the test data
          y_pred_prob = base_model.predict(X_val)
          # Convert probabilities to class labels based on a threshold
          threshold = 0.5
          y_pred = (y_pred_prob > threshold).astype(int)
          # print(y_pred)
          # Print the classification report
          print(classification_report(y_val, y_pred, zero_division=1))
```

19/19 [====	==:		======	===] - 1s	72ms/step
		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	0	0.98	0.98	0.98	310
	1	0.98	0.98	0.98	290
accurac	У			0.98	600
macro av	g	0.98	0.98	0.98	600
weighted av	g	0.98	0.98	0.98	600

Model Summary

In [50]: base_model.summary()

Model: "sequential_8"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_24 (Conv2D)	(None, 126, 126, 32)	896
activation_40 (Activation)	(None, 126, 126, 32)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_24 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 63, 63, 32)	0
conv2d_25 (Conv2D)	(None, 61, 61, 32)	9248
activation_41 (Activation)	(None, 61, 61, 32)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_25 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 30, 30, 32)	0
conv2d_26 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	18496
activation_42 (Activation)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_26 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
flatten_8 (Flatten)	(None, 12544)	0
dense_16 (Dense)	(None, 64)	802880
activation_43 (Activation)	(None, 64)	0
dropout_8 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_17 (Dense)	(None, 1)	65

EVALUATION

100 epochs

According to the train loss vs the val loss, the data seems ideally going well at around 7 epochs, then converges. But before I consider the possibility of overfitting, batch size will be the first parameter to tweak as a low batch size renders less memory but takes more time, leading to better generalization.

When considering the Classification Report, it seems like the model might be running perfect at 99% across the board. To account for the loss variance and volatility, regularization is an option to consider, augmenting the data, or hyperparameter tuning.

50 epochs

Running the model at 50 epochs is an amplified version of 100 epochs. Its clearly evident the model is converging as the val losses and val accuracy going into unfavorable direction at a given point. (val loss > train loss) (val accuracy < train accuracy) 20 epochs

At 20 epochs, I can see the model is doing fairly well as the lines are smoothened out. It seems as if the validation data is not performing as well, which will require some adjustments to the model.

Improvements (To be made)

Code

- When writing the code for the plot, classification report, and model summary, its best to combine all codes into one function so that after the model is done running, the information is properly displayed for that point in time the model ran.
- Making a function for the model will be considered to avoid redundency.

Model

- Improve model by changing the parameters
- Consider the possibility of overfitting
- TBD after the above was considered

01 HYPERPARAMETER TUNING

As for improvements to the model and functionality, I decided to create a cell for tuning parameters. Its made easy to adjust batch size, epoch, learning rate, and augmentation in one simple cell. This helps with consistency and easy-to-use tuning.

For this portion of tuning, different epoch levels will be evaluated to determine what epoch should be considered moving forward so the tuning parameters wont be much of use, but will be referenced upon determination.

Tuning Paramenters

```
In [18]:
       #############(Image Size)############
       IMG SIZE = 128
       ***********************************
       batch_size = 32
       epoch = 30
        ********************************
       #########(Exponential Decay)########
       # Learning rate schedule parameters
       initial lr = 0.001
       decay_steps = 1000
       decay_rate = 0.96
       *********************************
       ##########(ImageGenerator)##########
       # Parameters used in ImageGenerator
       rotation_range=20
       width_shift_range=0.2
       height_shift_range=0.2
```

Ver 1 - ADJUST EPOCH

Instantiate

In []:

```
In [60]: #Instantiate model
    model1 = Sequential()
```

Compile

```
In [65]:
         def create_model1():
             Create Model 1
             Returns:
             - model: Model 1 with the defined architecture
             # Create a Sequential model
             model1 = Sequential()
             \# Add a 2D convolutional layer with 32 filters, each of size 3x3,
             # and input shape of (IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE, 3) representing the image dimensions and color channels
             model1.add(Conv2D(32, (3,3), input_shape=(IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE, 3)))
             # Apply the ReLU activation function
             model1.add(Activation('relu'))
             # Add a max pooling layer with pool size of 2x2
             model1.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
             # Add another 2D convolutional layer with 32 filters, each of size 3x3,
             # and use the 'he uniform' kernel initializer
             model1.add(Conv2D(32, (3,3), kernel_initializer='he_uniform'))
             # Apply the ReLU activation function
             model1.add(Activation('relu'))
             # Add another max pooling layer with pool size of 2x2
             model1.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
             # Add another 2D convolutional layer with 64 filters, each of size 3x3,
             # and use the 'he_uniform' kernel initializer
             model1.add(Conv2D(64, (3,3), kernel_initializer='he_uniform'))
             # Apply the ReLU activation function
             model1.add(Activation('relu'))
             # Add another max pooling layer with pool size of 2x2
             model1.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
             # Flatten the output of the previous layer to a 1D array
             model1.add(Flatten())
             # Add a fully connected (dense) layer with 64 neurons
             model1.add(Dense(64))
             # Apply the ReLU activation function
             model1.add(Activation('relu'))
             # Apply dropout with a rate of 0.5 to prevent overfitting
             model1.add(Dropout(0.5))
             # Add the output layer with a single neuron, using the sigmoid activation function
             model1.add(Dense(1))
             model1.add(Activation('sigmoid'))
             # Compile the model with binary cross-entropy loss function,
             # Adam optimizer, and accuracy as the metric to monitor
             model1.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
             return model1
```

100 Epoch at 32 batch

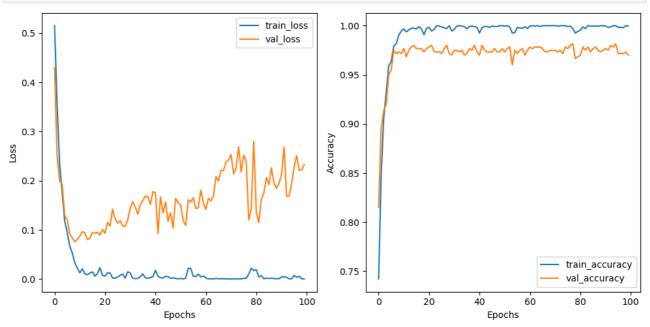
```
In [62]:
      # Exexcute the model
      results100 = model1.fit(X_train, y_train, batch_size = 32,
             verbose=1.
             epochs=100.
             validation_data= (X_val, y_val),
             shuffle = False)
      # Save model.
      model1.save('model/brain_tumor_ver1_100_epochs_32.h5')
      Epoch 1/100
      Epoch 2/100
      75/75 [=========] - 24s 321ms/step - loss: 0.3557 - accuracy: 0.8471 - val_loss: 0.2506 - val_accuracy: 0.895
      Epoch 3/100
      75/75 [================ ] - 25s 327ms/step - loss: 0.2333 - accuracy: 0.9054 - val_loss: 0.1996 - val_accuracy: 0.913
      Fnoch 4/100
      75/75 [===========] - 24s 318ms/step - loss: 0.1769 - accuracy: 0.9317 - val_loss: 0.1928 - val accuracy: 0.920
      Epoch 5/100
      75/75 [===========] - 24s 321ms/step - loss: 0.1178 - accuracy: 0.9592 - val_loss: 0.1296 - val_accuracy: 0.950
      Epoch 6/100
      75/75 [=============] - 24s 322ms/step - loss: 0.0678 - accuracy: 0.9792 - val_loss: 0.0921 - val_accuracy: 0.975
      Epoch 8/100
      Epoch 9/100
      75/75 [==========] - 24s 322ms/step - loss: 0.0335 - accuracy: 0.9904 - val loss: 0.0760 - val accuracy: 0.973
      Epoch 10/100
      75/75 [=============================== ] - 24s 321ms/step - loss: 0.0227 - accuracy: 0.9946 - val_loss: 0.0808 - val_accuracy: 0.971
      Epoch 11/100
             =============================== 1 - 24s 324ms/step - loss: 0.0127 - accuracv: 0.9967 - val loss: 0.0871 - val accuracv: 0.976
      75/75 [===
      75/75 [==========] - 24s 324ms/step - loss: 0.0208 - accuracy: 0.9937 - val_loss: 0.0963 - val_accuracy: 0.968
      Epoch 13/100
      75/75 [=========] - 24s 321ms/step - loss: 0.0110 - accuracy: 0.9958 - val_loss: 0.0944 - val_accuracy: 0.975
      Epoch 14/100
      75/75 [============] - 24s 323ms/step - loss: 0.0088 - accuracy: 0.9975 - val_loss: 0.0804 - val_accuracy: 0.978
      Epoch 15/100
      Epoch 16/100
      Epoch 17/100
      75/75 [==========] - 25s 336ms/step - loss: 0.0059 - accuracy: 0.9992 - val_loss: 0.0936 - val_accuracy: 0.976
      Epoch 18/100
      Epoch 19/100
      75/75 [============] - 24s 321ms/step - loss: 0.0232 - accuracy: 0.9908 - val_loss: 0.0896 - val_accuracy: 0.973
      Epoch 20/100
      Epoch 21/100
      75/75 [=========] - 25s 330ms/step - loss: 0.0061 - accuracy: 0.9983 - val_loss: 0.0931 - val_accuracy: 0.978
      Epoch 22/100
      75/75 [=============================== ] - 24s 321ms/step - loss: 0.0130 - accuracy: 0.9946 - val_loss: 0.1154 - val_accuracy: 0.980
      Epoch 23/100
      75/75 [==========] - 24s 323ms/step - loss: 0.0124 - accuracy: 0.9962 - val_loss: 0.1077 - val_accuracy: 0.973
      Epoch 24/100
      75/75 [================================ ] - 24s 321ms/step - loss: 0.0020 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.1422 - val_accuracy: 0.973
      Epoch 25/100
      Epoch 26/100
      75/75 [=============] - 24s 323ms/step - loss: 0.0043 - accuracy: 0.9987 - val_loss: 0.1137 - val_accuracy: 0.971
      Epoch 27/100
      Epoch 28/100
```

```
Epoch 29/100
75/75 [===========] - 24s 321ms/step - loss: 0.0020 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.1069 - val_accuracy: 0.971
75/75 [===========] - 24s 323ms/step - loss: 0.0148 - accuracy: 0.9946 - val_loss: 0.1204 - val_accuracy: 0.970
Epoch 31/100
75/75 [==========] - 25s 328ms/step - loss: 0.0125 - accuracy: 0.9962 - val loss: 0.1438 - val accuracy: 0.975
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 33/100
75/75 [======
           :=========] - 24s 323ms/step - loss: 9.4407e-04 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.1470 - val_accuracy:
0.9733
Epoch 34/100
Epoch 35/100
Epoch 36/100
75/75 [==========] - 24s 320ms/step - loss: 0.0107 - accuracy: 0.9967 - val loss: 0.1597 - val accuracy: 0.971
Epoch 37/100
75/75 [================================ ] - 24s 323ms/step - loss: 0.0025 - accuracy: 0.9992 - val_loss: 0.1687 - val_accuracy: 0.976
Epoch 38/100
          75/75 [=======
Epoch 39/100
75/75 [===========] - 24s 322ms/step - loss: 0.0035 - accuracy: 0.9992 - val_loss: 0.1518 - val_accuracy: 0.980
Epoch 40/100
Epoch 41/100
75/75 [==========] - 24s 323ms/step - loss: 0.0180 - accuracy: 0.9925 - val_loss: 0.1755 - val_accuracy: 0.970
Epoch 42/100
Fnoch 43/100
75/75 [============] - 24s 323ms/step - loss: 0.0029 - accuracy: 0.9992 - val loss: 0.1669 - val accuracy: 0.975
Epoch 44/100
75/75 [======
           :=========] - 24s 326ms/step - loss: 0.0022 - accuracy: 0.9992 - val_loss: 0.1344 - val_accuracy: 0.973
Epoch 45/100
Epoch 46/100
Epoch 47/100
Epoch 48/100
75/75 [===========] - 24s 321ms/step - loss: 0.0026 - accuracy: 0.9992 - val_loss: 0.1037 - val_accuracy: 0.973
Epoch 49/100
75/75 [==========] - 24s 319ms/step - loss: 0.0013 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.1639 - val_accuracy: 0.973
Epoch 50/100
75/75 [============= 1 - 24s 322ms/step - loss: 5.2397e-04 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.1553 - val accuracy:
Epoch 51/100
75/75 [===========] - 24s 324ms/step - loss: 0.0014 - accuracy: 0.9996 - val_loss: 0.1505 - val_accuracy: 0.973
Epoch 52/100
75/75 [=======
           0.9767
Epoch 53/100
75/75 [===========] - 24s 321ms/step - loss: 0.0019 - accuracy: 0.9987 - val loss: 0.1090 - val accuracy: 0.978
Epoch 54/100
Fnoch 55/100
Epoch 56/100
75/75 [===========] - 24s 321ms/step - loss: 0.0060 - accuracy: 0.9983 - val_loss: 0.1653 - val_accuracy: 0.971
Epoch 57/100
Epoch 58/100
75/75 [==========] - 24s 319ms/step - loss: 0.0102 - accuracy: 0.9975 - val_loss: 0.1451 - val_accuracy: 0.976
Epoch 59/100
75/75 [================================ ] - 24s 318ms/step - loss: 0.0043 - accuracy: 0.9987 - val_loss: 0.1811 - val_accuracy: 0.970
Epoch 60/100
75/75 [=========] - 24s 318ms/step - loss: 0.0062 - accuracy: 0.9971 - val_loss: 0.1548 - val_accuracy: 0.975
Epoch 61/100
```

```
Epoch 62/100
0.9767
Epoch 63/100
0.9783
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 66/100
75/75 [=====
      0.9767
Epoch 67/100
0.9733
Epoch 68/100
0.9733
Epoch 69/100
75/75 [============== ] - 24s 317ms/step - loss: 5.3355e-04 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.2381 - val accuracy:
0.9750
Epoch 70/100
   75/75 [===
0.9750
Epoch 71/100
75/75 [======
      0.9750
Epoch 72/100
0.9733
Epoch 73/100
0.9750
Epoch 74/100
75/75 [=========================== ] - 24s 323ms/step - loss: 5.2768e-04 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.2689 - val_accuracy:
0.9717
Epoch 75/100
0.9783
Fnoch 76/100
Epoch 77/100
75/75 [======
      Epoch 78/100
Epoch 79/100
75/75 [===========] - 24s 320ms/step - loss: 0.0221 - accuracy: 0.9925 - val_loss: 0.1422 - val_accuracy: 0.966
Epoch 80/100
Epoch 81/100
75/75 [===========] - 24s 317ms/step - loss: 0.0193 - accuracy: 0.9954 - val_loss: 0.1347 - val_accuracy: 0.970
Epoch 82/100
75/75 [==========] - 24s 321ms/step - loss: 0.0044 - accuracy: 0.9987 - val_loss: 0.1150 - val_accuracy: 0.978
Epoch 83/100
Epoch 84/100
0.9783
Epoch 85/100
      ==============] - 25s 328ms/step - loss: 0.0021 - accuracy: 0.9996 - val_loss: 0.2063 - val_accuracy: 0.973
75/75 [========
Epoch 86/100
75/75 [============] - 24s 320ms/step - loss: 0.0012 - accuracy: 0.9996 - val loss: 0.1923 - val accuracy: 0.976
Epoch 87/100
Fnoch 88/100
0.9750
Epoch 89/100
75/75 [======
     0.9733
Epoch 90/100
0.9750
Epoch 91/100
Epoch 92/100
Epoch 93/100
75/75 [=========] - 25s 338ms/step - loss: 0.0038 - accuracy: 0.9987 - val_loss: 0.1687 - val_accuracy: 0.980
Epoch 94/100
```

```
0.9783
0.9817
Epoch 96/100
              :=========] - 25s 328ms/step - loss: 0.0075 - accuracy: 0.9983 - val_loss: 0.2278 - val_accuracy: 0.971
75/75 [======
Epoch 97/100
75/75 [======
              :=========] - 24s 324ms/step - loss: 0.0038 - accuracy: 0.9983 - val loss: 0.2509 - val accuracy: 0.971
Epoch 98/100
              :========] - 24s 320ms/step - loss: 0.0059 - accuracy: 0.979 - val_loss: 0.2213 - val_accuracy: 0.971
75/75 [======
Epoch 99/100
75/75 [=====
                 ========] - 24s 321ms/step - loss: 5.5744e-04 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.2219 - val_accuracy:
0.9733
Epoch 100/100
75/75 [======
            0.9700
```

In [64]: plot_training_results(results100, model1)



19/19 [===		precision		===] - 1s f1-score	73ms/step support
	0 1	0.97 0.97	0.97 0.97	0.97 0.97	310 290
accura macro a weighted a	ıvg	0.97 0.97	0.97 0.97	0.97 0.97 0.97	600 600

Model: "sequential_11"

Output Shape	Param #
(None, 126, 126, 32)	
(None, 126, 126, 32)	0
(None, 63, 63, 32)	0
(None, 61, 61, 32)	9248
(None, 61, 61, 32)	0
(None, 30, 30, 32)	0
(None, 28, 28, 64)	18496
(None, 28, 28, 64)	0
(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
(None, 12544)	0
(None, 64)	802880
(None, 64)	0
(None, 64)	0
(None, 1)	65
(None, 1)	0
	(None, 126, 126, 32) (None, 126, 126, 32) (None, 63, 63, 32) (None, 61, 61, 32) (None, 61, 61, 32) (None, 30, 30, 32) (None, 28, 28, 64) (None, 28, 28, 64) (None, 14, 14, 64) (None, 12544) (None, 64) (None, 64) (None, 64) (None, 64)

Total params: 831,585
Trainable params: 831,585
Non-trainable params: 0

Epoch 25/100

As you can see, when adjusting the batch size, we were able to reduce the convergence gap between loss and accuracy charts.

Lets try to run the model at 64 batch, and see if it will help improve closing the convergence gap.

100 Epoch at 64 batch

```
In [66]:
    # Exexcute the model
    model1 = create_model1()
    results100_64 = model1.fit(X_train, y_train, batch_size = 64,
         verbose=1.
         epochs=100
         validation_data= (X_val, y_val),
         shuffle = False)
    # Save model
    model1.save('model/brain tumor ver1 100 epochs 64.h5')
    Epoch 1/100
    38/38 [=====
          Epoch 2/100
    Epoch 3/100
    Epoch 4/100
    38/38 [====
             :=========] - 24s 621ms/step - loss: 0.2306 - accuracy: 0.9083 - val_loss: 0.2002 - val_accuracy: 0.926
    Epoch 5/100
    Epoch 6/100
    Epoch 7/100
    38/38 [=============] - 24s 621ms/step - loss: 0.0886 - accuracy: 0.9708 - val_loss: 0.1150 - val_accuracy: 0.961
    38/38 [============== ] - 24s 628ms/step - loss: 0.0754 - accuracy: 0.9775 - val_loss: 0.1315 - val_accuracy: 0.960
    Epoch 9/100
    Epoch 10/100
             :========] - 24s 619ms/step - loss: 0.0507 - accuracy: 0.9846 - val_loss: 0.1075 - val_accuracy: 0.965
    38/38 [======
    Epoch 11/100
    38/38 [======
           Epoch 12/100
    Epoch 13/100
    Fnoch 14/100
    38/38 [============== ] - 24s 628ms/step - loss: 0.0122 - accuracy: 0.9979 - val_loss: 0.0779 - val_accuracy: 0.978
    Epoch 16/100
    Epoch 17/100
    38/38 [=======
             ===========] - 24s 631ms/step - loss: 0.0160 - accuracy: 0.9946 - val loss: 0.1046 - val accuracy: 0.971
    Epoch 18/100
    Epoch 19/100
    38/38 [==============] - 24s 637ms/step - loss: 0.0078 - accuracy: 0.9987 - val_loss: 0.1099 - val_accuracy: 0.980
    Epoch 20/100
           ==========] - 24s 625ms/step - loss: 0.0058 - accuracy: 0.9987 - val_loss: 0.1175 - val_accuracy: 0.980
    38/38 [=====
    Epoch 21/100
    Epoch 22/100
    Epoch 23/100
    38/38 [=====
             :=========] - 25s 646ms/step - loss: 0.0058 - accuracy: 0.9996 - val_loss: 0.0872 - val_accuracy: 0.985
    Epoch 24/100
```

```
=========] - 24s 629ms/step - loss: 0.0029 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0990 - val_accuracy: 0.985
38/38 [=
Epoch 26/100
  38/38 [===
Epoch 27/100
Epoch 28/100
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 30/100
Epoch 31/100
0.9850
Epoch 32/100
0 9817
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 34/100
Epoch 35/100
Epoch 36/100
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 38/100
38/38 [============= ] - 24s 627ms/step - loss: 0.0058 - accuracy: 0.9987 - val loss: 0.1906 - val accuracy: 0.975
Epoch 39/100
38/38 [============== ] - 24s 639ms/step - loss: 0.0168 - accuracy: 0.9929 - val_loss: 0.1117 - val_accuracy: 0.975
Epoch 40/100
38/38 [===========] - 24s 626ms/step - loss: 0.0097 - accuracy: 0.9967 - val_loss: 0.1443 - val_accuracy: 0.976
Epoch 41/100
Epoch 42/100
Fnoch 43/100
Epoch 44/100
38/38 [=====
     :=========] - 24s 632ms/step - loss: 0.0028 - accuracy: 0.9996 - val_loss: 0.1130 - val_accuracy: 0.978
Epoch 45/100
Epoch 46/100
Epoch 47/100
Epoch 48/100
Epoch 49/100
Epoch 50/100
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 52/100
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 54/100
38/38 [==================================] - 25s 668ms/step - loss: 0.0082 - accuracy: 0.9979 - val_loss: 0.0810 - val_accuracy: 0.980
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 56/100
Epoch 57/100
Epoch 58/100
```

```
38/38 [:
     :========] - 26s 684ms/step - loss: 3.7600e-04 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.1288 - val_accuracy:
0.9800
Epoch 59/100
Epoch 60/100
0.9783
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 63/100
0.9783
Epoch 64/100
38/38 [======
    ========== - - 24s 643ms/step - loss: 0.0016 - accuracy: 0.9996 - val loss: 0.1303 - val accuracy: 0.983
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 66/100
Epoch 67/100
Epoch 68/100
Epoch 69/100
0.9783
Epoch 70/100
0.9817
Epoch 71/100
0.9800
Epoch 72/100
Epoch 73/100
38/38 [============] - 24s 629ms/step - loss: 0.0070 - accuracy: 0.9967 - val_loss: 0.1907 - val_accuracy: 0.975
Epoch 74/100
0.9767
Epoch 75/100
Fnoch 76/100
38/38 [============== ] - 24s 628ms/step - loss: 8.4184e-04 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.1669 - val accuracy:
0.9750
Epoch 77/100
38/38 [=====
     :========] - 24s 622ms/step - loss: 3.9923e-04 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.1619 - val_accuracy:
0.9800
Epoch 78/100
Epoch 79/100
Epoch 80/100
Epoch 81/100
Epoch 82/100
0.9800
Epoch 83/100
0.9783
Epoch 84/100
Epoch 85/100
38/38 [===========] - 24s 622ms/step - loss: 0.0037 - accuracy: 0.9987 - val_loss: 0.1368 - val_accuracy: 0.978
Epoch 86/100
Epoch 87/100
38/38 [======
   0.9733
Epoch 88/100
Epoch 89/100
0.9800
Epoch 90/100
0.9783
```

Epoch 91/100

```
38/38 [:
             :========] - 24s 631ms/step - loss: 0.0021 - accuracy: 0.9987 - val_loss: 0.1717 - val_accuracy: 0.980
Epoch 92/100
       38/38 [==
0.9800
Epoch 93/100
0.9783
Epoch 94/100
0.9800
Epoch 95/100
0.9783
Epoch 96/100
38/38 [=====
             =========] - 24s 627ms/step - loss: 8.9954e-04 - accuracy: 0.9996 - val_loss: 0.1921 - val_accuracy:
0.9800
Epoch 97/100
              :========] - 24s 636ms/step - loss: 4.4921e-04 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.1528 - val accuracy:
38/38 [==:
0.9800
Epoch 98/100
38/38 [============= ] - 24s 631ms/step - loss: 0.0048 - accuracy: 0.9983 - val_loss: 0.1998 - val_accuracy: 0.978
Epoch 99/100
38/38 [=============] - 24s 629ms/step - loss: 0.0025 - accuracy: 0.9987 - val_loss: 0.1532 - val_accuracy: 0.978
Epoch 100/100
plot_training_results(results100_64, model1)
                                 train loss
                                           1.00
                                 val_loss
  0.5
                                           0.95
  0.4
                                           0.90
                                         Accuracy
90
98
  0.3
0.55
  0.2
                                           0.80
  0.1
                                           0.75
                                                                         train_accuracy
                                                                         val accuracy
  0.0
      0
            20
                  40
                         60
                               80
                                      100
                                                Ó
                                                      20
                                                             40
                                                                   60
                                                                          80
                                                                                100
                    Epochs
                                                              Epochs
19/19 [=========
                ========] - 1s 75ms/step
        precision
                 recall f1-score
      0
            0.97
                  0.98
                        0.97
                                310
            0.98
                  0.97
                        0.97
                                290
       1
                        0.97
                                600
  accuracy
 macro avg
            0.97
                  0.97
                        0.97
                                600
weighted avg
            0.97
                  0.97
                        0.97
                                600
Model: "sequential_12"
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_36 (Conv2D)		896
activation_60 (Activation)	(None, 126, 126, 32)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_36 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 63, 63, 32)	0
conv2d_37 (Conv2D)	(None, 61, 61, 32)	9248
activation_61 (Activation)	(None, 61, 61, 32)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_37 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 30, 30, 32)	0
conv2d_38 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	18496
activation_62 (Activation)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_38 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
flatten_12 (Flatten)	(None, 12544)	0

In [67]:

Making the batch 64 did help smoothen out the accuracy and loss, but made the validation accuracy and loss a bit more volatile. Next step is to regularize the model to reduce sudden jumps in validation loss and accuracy.

Ver 2 - ADD REGULARIZATION

Regularization techniques, such as L2 regularization, play a crucial role in managing the complexity of a model and enhancing its generalization capabilities by mitigating overfitting. L2 regularization achieves this by imposing a penalty on large weight values within the model. By penalizing these weights, L2 regularization encourages the model to prioritize robust and significant patterns in the data. Consequently, the model becomes less likely to rely on noise or irrelevant features, resulting in improved performance when presented with new, unseen data.

Instantiate

```
In [21]: # INSIDE THE FUNCTION BELOW
```

Compile

```
In [69]:
         def create_model2():
             model = Sequential()
             \verb|model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), input\_shape=(IMG\_SIZE, IMG\_SIZE, 3), kernel\_regularizer=12(0.001)))|
             model.add(Activation('relu'))
             model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
             model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), kernel_initializer='he_uniform', kernel_regularizer=12(0.001)))
             model.add(Activation('relu'))
             model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
             \label{local_model_add} $$ model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), kernel_initializer='he\_uniform', kernel\_regularizer=l2(0.001))) $$ model.add(Activation('relu')) $$
             model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
             # Flatten the output of the previous Layer to a 1D array
             model.add(Flatten())
             model.add(Dense(64))
             model.add(Activation('relu'))
             model.add(Dropout(0.5))
             model.add(Dense(1))
             model.add(Activation('sigmoid'))
             model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
```

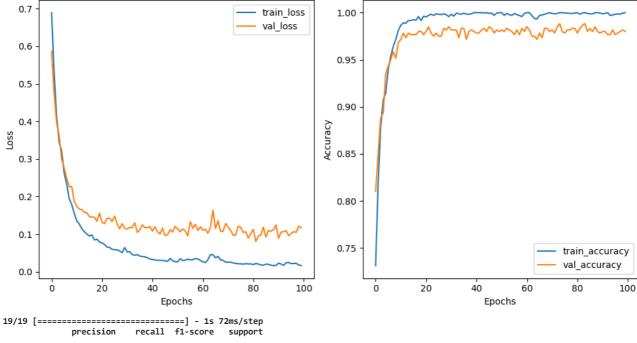
Execute

100 Epoch at 64 batch with Regularizer

```
Epoch 3/100
Epoch 4/100
38/38 [====
   Epoch 5/100
Epoch 6/100
   38/38 [=====
Epoch 7/100
Epoch 9/100
Epoch 10/100
38/38 [============== ] - 24s 624ms/step - loss: 0.1555 - accuracy: 0.9812 - val_loss: 0.1866 - val_accuracy: 0.968
Epoch 11/100
Epoch 12/100
Epoch 13/100
Fnoch 14/100
38/38 [=============] - 24s 626ms/step - loss: 0.1064 - accuracy: 0.9917 - val loss: 0.1580 - val accuracy: 0.978
Epoch 15/100
38/38 [============= ] - 24s 624ms/step - loss: 0.1001 - accuracy: 0.9917 - val_loss: 0.1568 - val_accuracy: 0.976
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 19/100
38/38 [============] - 24s 621ms/step - loss: 0.0866 - accuracy: 0.9917 - val loss: 0.1347 - val accuracy: 0.980
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 21/100
38/38 [==========] - 24s 628ms/step - loss: 0.0767 - accuracy: 0.9954 - val_loss: 0.1313 - val_accuracy: 0.980
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 23/100
38/38 [======
    Epoch 24/100
Epoch 25/100
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 27/100
Epoch 28/100
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 30/100
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 32/100
Fnoch 33/100
Epoch 34/100
Epoch 35/100
```

```
Epoch 36/100
Epoch 37/100
38/38 [======
   Epoch 38/100
Epoch 39/100
   38/38 [======
Epoch 40/100
Epoch 41/100
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 43/100
Epoch 44/100
Epoch 45/100
Epoch 46/100
Fnoch 47/100
38/38 [============] - 24s 631ms/step - loss: 0.0276 - accuracy: 0.9996 - val loss: 0.0983 - val accuracy: 0.983
Epoch 48/100
38/38 [============== ] - 24s 631ms/step - loss: 0.0356 - accuracy: 0.9971 - val_loss: 0.1120 - val_accuracy: 0.978
Epoch 49/100
Epoch 50/100
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 52/100
38/38 [============== ] - 24s 627ms/step - loss: 0.0349 - accuracy: 0.9971 - val loss: 0.1065 - val accuracy: 0.980
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 54/100
38/38 [===========] - 24s 630ms/step - loss: 0.0306 - accuracy: 0.9979 - val_loss: 0.1086 - val_accuracy: 0.981
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 56/100
38/38 [======
    Epoch 57/100
Epoch 58/100
Epoch 59/100
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 63/100
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 65/100
Fnoch 66/100
38/38 [=============] - 24s 631ms/step - loss: 0.0370 - accuracy: 0.9971 - val loss: 0.1148 - val accuracy: 0.978
Epoch 67/100
Epoch 68/100
```

```
Epoch 69/100
Epoch 70/100
38/38 [=====
    Epoch 71/100
Epoch 72/100
    38/38 [======
Epoch 73/100
Epoch 74/100
Epoch 75/100
Epoch 76/100
38/38 [============= ] - 24s 628ms/step - loss: 0.0210 - accuracy: 0.9996 - val_loss: 0.1180 - val_accuracy: 0.978
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 78/100
Epoch 79/100
Fnoch 80/100
38/38 [============] - 24s 633ms/step - loss: 0.0208 - accuracy: 0.9996 - val loss: 0.1011 - val accuracy: 0.983
Epoch 81/100
Epoch 82/100
Epoch 83/100
Epoch 84/100
Epoch 85/100
38/38 [============== ] - 24s 630ms/step - loss: 0.0174 - accuracy: 0.9992 - val loss: 0.1186 - val accuracy: 0.980
Epoch 86/100
Epoch 87/100
38/38 [============] - 24s 625ms/step - loss: 0.0196 - accuracy: 0.9987 - val_loss: 0.1101 - val_accuracy: 0.980
Epoch 88/100
Epoch 89/100
38/38 [======
     :==========] - 24s 635ms/step - loss: 0.0163 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.1118 - val_accuracy: 0.980
Epoch 90/100
Epoch 91/100
Epoch 92/100
Epoch 94/100
Epoch 95/100
Epoch 96/100
Epoch 97/100
38/38 [============== ] - 24s 627ms/step - loss: 0.0219 - accuracy: 0.9987 - val loss: 0.1067 - val accuracy: 0.978
Epoch 98/100
Fnoch 99/100
38/38 [============] - 24s 630ms/step - loss: 0.0180 - accuracy: 0.9996 - val loss: 0.1215 - val accuracy: 0.981
Epoch 100/100
```



0 0.98 0.98 0.98 310 290 0.98 0.98 0.98 accuracy 0.98 600 0.98 0.98 macro avg 0.98 600 weighted avg 0.98 600 0.98 0.98

Model: "sequential_14"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_42 (Conv2D)		
activation_70 (Activation)	(None, 126, 126, 32)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_42 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 63, 63, 32)	0
conv2d_43 (Conv2D)	(None, 61, 61, 32)	9248
activation_71 (Activation)	(None, 61, 61, 32)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_43 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 30, 30, 32)	0
conv2d_44 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	18496
activation_72 (Activation)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_44 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
flatten_14 (Flatten)	(None, 12544)	0
dense_28 (Dense)	(None, 64)	802880
activation_73 (Activation)	(None, 64)	0
dropout_14 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_29 (Dense)	(None, 1)	65
activation_74 (Activation)	(None, 1)	0

Total params: 831,585

Trainable params: 831,585 Non-trainable params: 0

Although the gap has closed up a bit, it made the training loss and accuracy more volatile, resulting to be ineffective. To test the waters, data augmentation will be added into the model. This will artificially increase the data size and add more diversity to the dataset with hopes to reduce overfitting and add more generalization to close the gap and reduce volatility.

In [32]:

```
# INSIDE THE FUNCTION BELOW
```

Compile

```
In [80]:
          def create model3():
               #Instantiate model
              model = Sequential()
               # Create an instance of the ImageDataGenerator with desired augmentation parameters
               datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
                  rotation_range=rotation_range, # Randomly rotate images by 10 degrees
                   width_shift_range=width_shift_range, # Randomly shift images horizontally by 10% of the total width
                  height_shift_range=height_shift_range, # Randomly shift images vertically by 10% of the total height zoom_range=zoom_range, # Randomly zoom images by 10%
                   horizontal_flip=horizontal_flip # RandomLy flip images horizontalLy
               # Apply data augmentation to the training data generator
               train_generator = datagen.flow(X_train, y_train, batch_size=batch_size)
               # Define and compile your model
               model = Sequential()
               model.add(Conv2D(32, (3,3), input_shape=(IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE, 3)))
               model.add(Activation('relu'))
               model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
               model.add(Conv2D(32, (3,3), kernel_initializer='he_uniform'))
               model.add(Activation('relu'))
               model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
               model.add(Conv2D(64, (3,3), kernel_initializer='he_uniform'))
               model.add(Activation('relu'))
              model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
               model.add(Flatten())
               model.add(Dense(64))
               model.add(Activation('relu'))
               model.add(Dropout(0.5))
               model.add(Dense(1))
               model.add(Activation('sigmoid'))
               model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
               return model, train_generator
```

100 Epoch at 64 batch with Augmentation

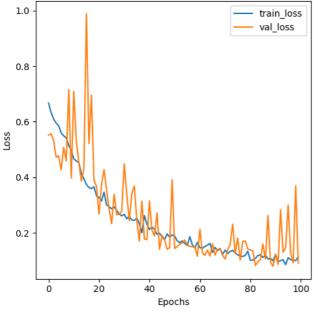
```
In [81]:
       # Exexcute the model
       # Train the model using the augmented data generator
       model3. train generator = create model3()
       results100_augmented = model3.fit(train_generator, epochs=100, validation_data=(X_val, y_val))
       model.save('model/brain_tumor_ver3_100_epochs_64_aug.h5')
       Epoch 1/100
       Epoch 2/100
      75/75 [==========] - 27s 362ms/step - loss: 0.6331 - accuracy: 0.6417 - val loss: 0.5571 - val accuracy: 0.746
       Epoch 4/100
      75/75 [==========] - 27s 355ms/step - loss: 0.5951 - accuracy: 0.6862 - val_loss: 0.4722 - val_accuracy: 0.791
      75/75 [===========] - 27s 359ms/step - loss: 0.5853 - accuracy: 0.7017 - val_loss: 0.4772 - val_accuracy: 0.798
      Epoch 6/100
       75/75 [================= ] - 27s 359ms/step - loss: 0.5594 - accuracy: 0.7267 - val_loss: 0.4276 - val_accuracy: 0.803
      Epoch 7/100
      75/75 [=========] - 27s 362ms/step - loss: 0.5492 - accuracy: 0.7262 - val_loss: 0.5086 - val_accuracy: 0.743
       Epoch 8/100
       75/75 [================================] - 27s 360ms/step - loss: 0.5418 - accuracy: 0.7379 - val_loss: 0.4588 - val_accuracy: 0.783
      Fnoch 9/100
      75/75 [============] - 275 363ms/step - loss: 0.5139 - accuracy: 0.7542 - val_loss: 0.7160 - val_accuracy: 0.643
       Epoch 10/100
      75/75 [===========] - 27s 363ms/step - loss: 0.4965 - accuracy: 0.7567 - val_loss: 0.3975 - val_accuracy: 0.825
      Epoch 11/100
       Epoch 12/100
```

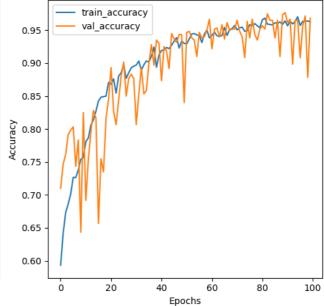
```
75/75 [=:
Epoch 13/100
75/75 [================================ ] - 27s 363ms/step - loss: 0.4529 - accuracy: 0.8058 - val_loss: 0.4533 - val_accuracy: 0.795
75/75 [==========] - 27s 360ms/step - loss: 0.4136 - accuracy: 0.8138 - val loss: 0.3865 - val accuracy: 0.828
Epoch 15/100
Epoch 16/100
75/75 [=============] - 275 365ms/step - loss: 0.3744 - accuracy: 0.8425 - val_loss: 0.9889 - val_accuracy: 0.656
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 19/100
75/75 [===========] - 275 362ms/step - loss: 0.3661 - accuracy: 0.8500 - val_loss: 0.3900 - val_accuracy: 0.816
Epoch 20/100
75/75 [===========] - 28s 366ms/step - loss: 0.3335 - accuracy: 0.8708 - val loss: 0.3666 - val accuracy: 0.845
Epoch 21/100
75/75 [===========] - 275 362ms/step - loss: 0.3279 - accuracy: 0.8679 - val_loss: 0.2680 - val_accuracy: 0.893
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 23/100
Epoch 24/100
Epoch 25/100
75/75 [==========] - 27s 363ms/step - loss: 0.2943 - accuracy: 0.8854 - val loss: 0.2861 - val accuracy: 0.880
Epoch 26/100
75/75 [==========] - 27s 364ms/step - loss: 0.2866 - accuracy: 0.8975 - val_loss: 0.2333 - val_accuracy: 0.901
Epoch 27/100
75/75 [=========] - 27s 362ms/step - loss: 0.2940 - accuracy: 0.8771 - val_loss: 0.3388 - val_accuracy: 0.850
Epoch 28/100
75/75 [==========] - 27s 356ms/step - loss: 0.2803 - accuracy: 0.8854 - val_loss: 0.2655 - val_accuracy: 0.876
Epoch 29/100
Fnoch 30/100
Epoch 31/100
75/75 [======
        ==========] - 27s 362ms/step - loss: 0.2667 - accuracy: 0.8971 - val_loss: 0.4490 - val_accuracy: 0.806
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 33/100
75/75 [===========] - 28s 374ms/step - loss: 0.2601 - accuracy: 0.8892 - val_loss: 0.2449 - val_accuracy: 0.893
Epoch 34/100
Epoch 35/100
75/75 [==========] - 27s 357ms/step - loss: 0.2452 - accuracy: 0.9033 - val_loss: 0.3687 - val_accuracy: 0.858
Epoch 36/100
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 38/100
75/75 [==========] - 275 362ms/step - loss: 0.2002 - accuracy: 0.9246 - val_loss: 0.3148 - val_accuracy: 0.896
Epoch 39/100
Epoch 40/100
75/75 [=========] - 27s 360ms/step - loss: 0.2310 - accuracy: 0.9125 - val_loss: 0.1757 - val_accuracy: 0.930
Epoch 41/100
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 43/100
Epoch 44/100
Epoch 45/100
```

```
75/75 [=
Epoch 46/100
Epoch 47/100
75/75 [=========] - 27s 360ms/step - loss: 0.1755 - accuracy: 0.9388 - val loss: 0.1778 - val accuracy: 0.931
Epoch 48/100
Epoch 49/100
75/75 [==========] - 275 362ms/step - loss: 0.1850 - accuracy: 0.9333 - val_loss: 0.1473 - val_accuracy: 0.943
Epoch 50/100
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 52/100
75/75 [===========] - 27s 359ms/step - loss: 0.1716 - accuracy: 0.9367 - val_loss: 0.1510 - val_accuracy: 0.948
Epoch 53/100
75/75 [===========] - 28s 369ms/step - loss: 0.1648 - accuracy: 0.9442 - val loss: 0.1593 - val accuracy: 0.938
Epoch 54/100
75/75 [==============] - 27s 365ms/step - loss: 0.1715 - accuracy: 0.9450 - val_loss: 0.1646 - val_accuracy: 0.935
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 56/100
Epoch 57/100
Epoch 58/100
75/75 [==========] - 27s 360ms/step - loss: 0.1572 - accuracy: 0.9442 - val loss: 0.1500 - val accuracy: 0.940
Epoch 59/100
75/75 [===========] - 275 361ms/step - loss: 0.1457 - accuracy: 0.9504 - val_loss: 0.1499 - val_accuracy: 0.950
Epoch 60/100
75/75 [==========] - 27s 366ms/step - loss: 0.1658 - accuracy: 0.9383 - val_loss: 0.1157 - val_accuracy: 0.966
Epoch 61/100
75/75 [========] - 27s 360ms/step - loss: 0.1470 - accuracy: 0.9421 - val_loss: 0.2134 - val_accuracy: 0.921
Epoch 62/100
75/75 [=============================== ] - 28s 370ms/step - loss: 0.1450 - accuracy: 0.9471 - val_loss: 0.1281 - val_accuracy: 0.951
Epoch 63/100
Epoch 64/100
75/75 [=====
        =========] - 29s 382ms/step - loss: 0.1560 - accuracy: 0.9404 - val_loss: 0.1387 - val_accuracy: 0.940
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 66/100
75/75 [============] - 33s 437ms/step - loss: 0.1297 - accuracy: 0.9542 - val_loss: 0.1611 - val_accuracy: 0.936
Epoch 67/100
Epoch 68/100
75/75 [==========] - 29s 380ms/step - loss: 0.1359 - accuracy: 0.9508 - val_loss: 0.1406 - val_accuracy: 0.950
Epoch 69/100
Epoch 70/100
Epoch 71/100
Epoch 72/100
Epoch 73/100
75/75 [=========] - 27s 364ms/step - loss: 0.1333 - accuracy: 0.9546 - val_loss: 0.1588 - val_accuracy: 0.940
Epoch 74/100
Epoch 75/100
Epoch 76/100
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 78/100
```

```
75/75 [==
     Epoch 79/100
Epoch 80/100
75/75 [=============] - 27s 358ms/step - loss: 0.1342 - accuracy: 0.9538 - val_loss: 0.1417 - val_accuracy: 0.951
Epoch 81/100
Epoch 82/100
75/75 [==========] - 275 361ms/step - loss: 0.1019 - accuracy: 0.9683 - val_loss: 0.1354 - val_accuracy: 0.951
Epoch 83/100
Epoch 84/100
Epoch 85/100
75/75 [===========] - 275 363ms/step - loss: 0.1212 - accuracy: 0.9579 - val_loss: 0.1034 - val_accuracy: 0.965
Epoch 86/100
75/75 [===========] - 27s 365ms/step - loss: 0.1117 - accuracy: 0.9613 - val loss: 0.1604 - val accuracy: 0.938
Epoch 87/100
75/75 [===========] - 27s 359ms/step - loss: 0.1203 - accuracy: 0.9604 - val_loss: 0.1063 - val_accuracy: 0.965
Epoch 88/100
Epoch 89/100
75/75 [==========] - 28s 367ms/step - loss: 0.1083 - accuracy: 0.9588 - val_loss: 0.0940 - val_accuracy: 0.973
Epoch 90/100
75/75 [================] - 27s 365ms/step - loss: 0.0997 - accuracy: 0.9642 - val_loss: 0.0803 - val_accuracy: 0.976
Epoch 91/100
75/75 [===========] - 27s 363ms/step - loss: 0.1230 - accuracy: 0.9567 - val_loss: 0.1227 - val_accuracy: 0.961
Epoch 92/100
75/75 [==========] - 27s 363ms/step - loss: 0.0974 - accuracy: 0.9633 - val_loss: 0.0870 - val_accuracy: 0.966
Epoch 93/100
75/75 [==========] - 27s 363ms/step - loss: 0.0998 - accuracy: 0.9596 - val_loss: 0.2843 - val_accuracy: 0.898
Epoch 94/100
75/75 [=========] - 27s 365ms/step - loss: 0.1038 - accuracy: 0.9633 - val_loss: 0.1304 - val_accuracy: 0.965
Epoch 95/100
Epoch 96/100
Epoch 97/100
75/75 [===
        Epoch 98/100
75/75 [============] - 28s 369ms/step - loss: 0.1002 - accuracy: 0.9642 - val_loss: 0.3702 - val_accuracy: 0.878
Epoch 100/100
```

In [83]: plot training results(results100 augmented, model3)





19/19 [=====	precision		===] - 2s f1-score	76ms/step support
0	0.97	0.97	0.97	310
1	0.97	0.97	0.97	290
accuracy			0.97	600
macro avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	600
weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	600

Model: "sequential_20"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_51 (Conv2D)		
activation_85 (Activation)	(None, 126, 126, 32)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_51 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 63, 63, 32)	0
conv2d_52 (Conv2D)	(None, 61, 61, 32)	9248
activation_86 (Activation)	(None, 61, 61, 32)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_52 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 30, 30, 32)	0
conv2d_53 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	18496
activation_87 (Activation)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_53 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
flatten_17 (Flatten)	(None, 12544)	0
dense_34 (Dense)	(None, 64)	802880
activation_88 (Activation)	(None, 64)	0
dropout_17 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_35 (Dense)	(None, 1)	65
activation_89 (Activation)	(None, 1)	0

Total names, 021 E0E

Total params: 831,585 Trainable params: 831,585 Non-trainable params: 0

Adding the augmentation and removing the regularizer made matters worse. The model will be ran with both augmentation and regularizer to see if they tend to balance out.

Ver 4 - DATA AUGMENTATION with Regularization

Instantiate

```
In [87]:
          def create model4():
              model = Sequential()
              # Create an instance of the ImageDataGenerator with desired augmentation parameters
              datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
                  rotation_range=rotation_range, # Randomly rotate images by 10 degrees
                  width_shift_range=width_shift_range, # Randomly shift images horizontally by 10% of the total width
                  height_shift_range=height_shift_range, # Randomly shift images vertically by 10% of the total height
                  zoom_range=zoom_range, # RandomLy zoom images by 10%
                  horizontal_flip=horizontal_flip # Randomly flip images horizontally
              # Apply data augmentation to the training data generator
              train_generator = datagen.flow(X_train, y_train, batch_size=batch_size)
              # Define and compile your model
              model = Sequential()
              model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), input_shape=(IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE, 3), kernel_regularizer=12(0.001)))
              model.add(Activation('relu'))
              model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
              model.add(Conv2D(32, (3,3), kernel_initializer='he_uniform'))
              model.add(Activation('relu'))
              model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
              model.add(Conv2D(64, (3,3), kernel_initializer='he_uniform'))
              model.add(Activation('relu'))
              model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
              model.add(Flatten())
              model.add(Dense(64))
              model.add(Activation('relu'))
              model.add(Dropout(0.5))
              model.add(Dense(1))
              model.add(Activation('sigmoid'))
              model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
```

100 Epoch at 64 batch with Augmentation and Regularization

```
In [88]:
       # Exexcute the model
       # Train the model using the augmented data generator
       model4 = create_model4()
       results100_augmented = model4.fit(train_generator, epochs=100, validation_data=(X_val, y_val))
       # Save model
       model4.save('model/brain_tumor_ver4_100_epochs_64_aug_reg.h5')
      Epoch 1/100
       75/75 [============================= ] - 52s 688ms/step - loss: 0.6863 - accuracy: 0.5642 - val_loss: 0.6852 - val_accuracy: 0.535
      75/75 [===========] - 49s 648ms/step - loss: 0.6341 - accuracy: 0.6471 - val_loss: 0.6802 - val_accuracy: 0.553
      Epoch 3/100
       75/75 [=============================== ] - 52s 694ms/step - loss: 0.6162 - accuracy: 0.6733 - val_loss: 0.6165 - val_accuracy: 0.643
      75/75 [===========] - 54s 723ms/step - loss: 0.6051 - accuracy: 0.6783 - val_loss: 0.5635 - val_accuracy: 0.713
      Epoch 5/100
       Epoch 6/100
      75/75 [==========] - 50s 665ms/step - loss: 0.5708 - accuracy: 0.7212 - val_loss: 0.4800 - val_accuracy: 0.793
                 75/75 [=====
      Epoch 8/100
       75/75 [=============================== ] - 57s 756ms/step - loss: 0.5667 - accuracy: 0.7221 - val_loss: 0.4507 - val_accuracy: 0.801
      75/75 [============= ] - 50s 670ms/step - loss: 0.5574 - accuracy: 0.7287 - val_loss: 0.4386 - val_accuracy: 0.811
       Epoch 10/100
       75/75 [=========================== ] - 50s 665ms/step - loss: 0.5228 - accuracy: 0.7433 - val_loss: 0.4294 - val_accuracy: 0.788
       Epoch 11/100
      Epoch 13/100
      75/75 [==========] - 28s 378ms/step - loss: 0.4580 - accuracy: 0.7942 - val_loss: 0.4457 - val_accuracy: 0.790
       Epoch 14/100
      75/75 [============] - 29s 382ms/step - loss: 0.4368 - accuracy: 0.8100 - val_loss: 0.3254 - val_accuracy: 0.861
```

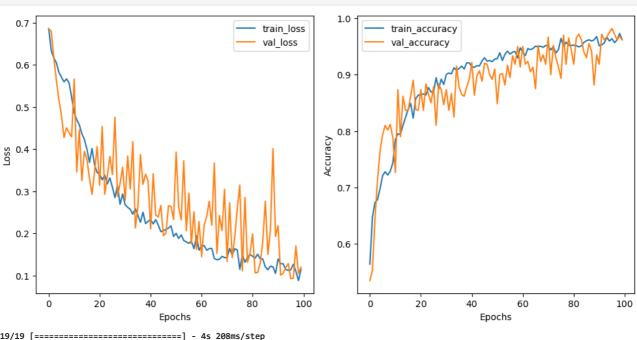
```
Epoch 15/100
75/75 [===========] - 28s 377ms/step - loss: 0.4229 - accuracy: 0.8242 - val_loss: 0.3946 - val_accuracy: 0.836
75/75 [===========] - 28s 368ms/step - loss: 0.3999 - accuracy: 0.8383 - val_loss: 0.3759 - val_accuracy: 0.836
Epoch 17/100
75/75 [==========] - 29s 384ms/step - loss: 0.3683 - accuracy: 0.8487 - val loss: 0.3302 - val accuracy: 0.861
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 19/100
75/75 [=======
          Epoch 20/100
Epoch 21/100
Epoch 22/100
75/75 [==========] - 29s 381ms/step - loss: 0.3274 - accuracy: 0.8658 - val loss: 0.4539 - val accuracy: 0.836
Epoch 23/100
Epoch 24/100
Epoch 25/100
75/75 [==========] - 28s 378ms/step - loss: 0.3319 - accuracy: 0.8692 - val_loss: 0.3828 - val_accuracy: 0.850
Epoch 26/100
75/75 [================================ ] - 29s 379ms/step - loss: 0.3096 - accuracy: 0.8696 - val_loss: 0.3397 - val_accuracy: 0.878
Epoch 27/100
75/75 [==========] - 28s 378ms/step - loss: 0.2851 - accuracy: 0.8946 - val_loss: 0.4756 - val_accuracy: 0.810
Epoch 28/100
Fnoch 29/100
75/75 [===========] - 28s 379ms/step - loss: 0.2690 - accuracy: 0.8921 - val loss: 0.3180 - val accuracy: 0.873
Epoch 30/100
75/75 [======
         :==========] - 31s 406ms/step - loss: 0.2936 - accuracy: 0.8825 - val_loss: 0.3569 - val_accuracy: 0.846
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 34/100
75/75 [============] - 29s 390ms/step - loss: 0.2455 - accuracy: 0.9121 - val_loss: 0.4181 - val_accuracy: 0.825
Epoch 35/100
75/75 [==========] - 29s 385ms/step - loss: 0.2590 - accuracy: 0.9075 - val_loss: 0.2130 - val_accuracy: 0.915
Epoch 36/100
75/75 [==========] - 29s 384ms/step - loss: 0.2425 - accuracy: 0.9108 - val loss: 0.2631 - val accuracy: 0.878
Epoch 37/100
75/75 [===========] - 29s 381ms/step - loss: 0.2264 - accuracy: 0.9150 - val_loss: 0.3871 - val_accuracy: 0.865
Epoch 38/100
Epoch 39/100
75/75 [===========] - 29s 383ms/step - loss: 0.2234 - accuracy: 0.9208 - val loss: 0.3408 - val accuracy: 0.878
Epoch 40/100
Fnoch 41/100
75/75 [===========] - 29s 389ms/step - loss: 0.2226 - accuracy: 0.9129 - val_loss: 0.3417 - val_accuracy: 0.863
Epoch 43/100
75/75 [==========] - 29s 384ms/step - loss: 0.2196 - accuracy: 0.9154 - val_loss: 0.2388 - val_accuracy: 0.906
Epoch 45/100
Epoch 46/100
75/75 [=========] - 29s 383ms/step - loss: 0.2067 - accuracy: 0.9300 - val_loss: 0.1948 - val_accuracy: 0.920
Epoch 47/100
```

```
Epoch 48/100
75/75 [===========] - 29s 384ms/step - loss: 0.2127 - accuracy: 0.9250 - val_loss: 0.2655 - val_accuracy: 0.900
75/75 [==========] - 29s 383ms/step - loss: 0.2178 - accuracy: 0.9229 - val_loss: 0.2644 - val_accuracy: 0.891
Epoch 50/100
75/75 [==========] - 29s 385ms/step - loss: 0.1926 - accuracy: 0.9275 - val loss: 0.2327 - val accuracy: 0.910
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 52/100
           75/75 [=======
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 54/100
Epoch 55/100
75/75 [==========] - 29s 382ms/step - loss: 0.1800 - accuracy: 0.9417 - val loss: 0.2063 - val accuracy: 0.916
Epoch 56/100
75/75 [===============] - 30s 398ms/step - loss: 0.1764 - accuracy: 0.9362 - val_loss: 0.2958 - val_accuracy: 0.895
Epoch 57/100
           ========== 1 - 28s 378ms/step - loss: 0.1821 - accuracy: 0.9400 - val loss: 0.1753 - val accuracy: 0.933
75/75 [=======
Epoch 58/100
75/75 [===========] - 29s 383ms/step - loss: 0.1638 - accuracy: 0.9408 - val_loss: 0.2514 - val_accuracy: 0.918
Epoch 59/100
Epoch 60/100
75/75 [=========] - 29s 383ms/step - loss: 0.1600 - accuracy: 0.9475 - val_loss: 0.2282 - val_accuracy: 0.913
Epoch 61/100
Fnoch 62/100
75/75 [============] - 29s 384ms/step - loss: 0.1711 - accuracy: 0.9337 - val loss: 0.2201 - val accuracy: 0.918
Epoch 63/100
75/75 [======
           Epoch 64/100
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 66/100
Epoch 67/100
75/75 [==========] - 29s 391ms/step - loss: 0.1377 - accuracy: 0.9492 - val_loss: 0.1525 - val_accuracy: 0.951
75/75 [==========] - 29s 384ms/step - loss: 0.1386 - accuracy: 0.9504 - val_loss: 0.2424 - val_accuracy: 0.923
Epoch 69/100
75/75 [==========] - 29s 388ms/step - loss: 0.1456 - accuracy: 0.9483 - val loss: 0.2067 - val accuracy: 0.935
Epoch 70/100
75/75 [===========] - 29s 386ms/step - loss: 0.1428 - accuracy: 0.9517 - val_loss: 0.3049 - val_accuracy: 0.918
Epoch 71/100
75/75 [============================== ] - 30s 401ms/step - loss: 0.1422 - accuracy: 0.9508 - val_loss: 0.1333 - val_accuracy: 0.966
Epoch 72/100
75/75 [===========] - 29s 389ms/step - loss: 0.1645 - accuracy: 0.9438 - val loss: 0.2727 - val accuracy: 0.900
Epoch 73/100
Fnoch 74/100
Epoch 75/100
75/75 [===========] - 29s 391ms/step - loss: 0.1607 - accuracy: 0.9442 - val_loss: 0.2589 - val_accuracy: 0.913
Epoch 76/100
75/75 [=============================== ] - 30s 401ms/step - loss: 0.1147 - accuracy: 0.9642 - val_loss: 0.3147 - val_accuracy: 0.893
75/75 [===========] - 31s 419ms/step - loss: 0.1495 - accuracy: 0.9504 - val_loss: 0.1110 - val_accuracy: 0.970
Epoch 78/100
75/75 [=============================== ] - 31s 418ms/step - loss: 0.1316 - accuracy: 0.9575 - val_loss: 0.2855 - val_accuracy: 0.918
Epoch 79/100
75/75 [==========] - 34s 457ms/step - loss: 0.1430 - accuracy: 0.9521 - val_loss: 0.1314 - val_accuracy: 0.965
Epoch 80/100
```

```
Epoch 81/100
75/75 [===========] - 30s 405ms/step - loss: 0.1455 - accuracy: 0.9521 - val_loss: 0.1991 - val_accuracy: 0.918
75/75 [==========] - 30s 398ms/step - loss: 0.1414 - accuracy: 0.9513 - val_loss: 0.1063 - val_accuracy: 0.965
Epoch 83/100
              :===========] - 30s 404ms/step - loss: 0.1508 - accuracy: 0.9492 - val loss: 0.1073 - val accuracy: 0.971
75/75 [======
Epoch 84/100
75/75 [========
              ==========] - 32s 423ms/step - loss: 0.1396 - accuracy: 0.9508 - val_loss: 0.1293 - val_accuracy: 0.961
Epoch 85/100
                =========] - 33s 438ms/step - loss: 0.1394 - accuracy: 0.9571 - val_loss: 0.1806 - val_accuracy: 0.940
75/75 [=====
Epoch 86/100
75/75 [======
            Epoch 87/100
75/75 [=======
           Epoch 88/100
75/75 [==========] - 35s 462ms/step - loss: 0.1222 - accuracy: 0.9596 - val_loss: 0.2072 - val_accuracy: 0.941
Epoch 89/100
              :===========] - 39s 513ms/step - loss: 0.1206 - accuracy: 0.9617 - val_loss: 0.4015 - val_accuracy: 0.881
75/75 [=====
Epoch 90/100
                :=========] - 37s 493ms/step - loss: 0.1051 - accuracy: 0.9675 - val loss: 0.1927 - val accuracy: 0.935
75/75 [===
Epoch 91/100
75/75 [=======
              Epoch 92/100
              :==========] - 36s 474ms/step - loss: 0.1285 - accuracy: 0.9529 - val_loss: 0.1009 - val_accuracy: 0.971
75/75 [=======
Epoch 93/100
75/75 [==========] - 36s 485ms/step - loss: 0.1279 - accuracy: 0.9563 - val_loss: 0.1055 - val_accuracy: 0.961
Epoch 94/100
Fnoch 95/100
75/75 [==========] - 67s 901ms/step - loss: 0.1122 - accuracy: 0.9596 - val_loss: 0.1284 - val accuracy: 0.975
Epoch 96/100
75/75 [=====
                =========] - 71s 952ms/step - loss: 0.1138 - accuracy: 0.9638 - val_loss: 0.0925 - val_accuracy: 0.981
Epoch 97/100
75/75 [=============================== ] - 73s 970ms/step - loss: 0.1267 - accuracy: 0.9567 - val_loss: 0.0941 - val_accuracy: 0.971
Epoch 98/100
75/75 [=======
              ===========] - 72s 956ms/step - loss: 0.1099 - accuracy: 0.9613 - val loss: 0.1703 - val accuracy: 0.961
Epoch 99/100
Epoch 100/100
75/75 [==========] - 57s 763ms/step - loss: 0.1147 - accuracy: 0.9621 - val_loss: 0.1201 - val_accuracy: 0.961
```

In [90]: plot_training_results(results100_augmented, model4)

а



19/19 [===== precision recall f1-score 0 0.98 0.94

0.96

310

1	0.94	0.98	0.96	290
accuracy			0.96	600
macro avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	600
weighted avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	600

Model: "sequential_22"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_54 (Conv2D)		
activation_90 (Activation)	(None, 126, 126, 32)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_54 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 63, 63, 32)	0
conv2d_55 (Conv2D)	(None, 61, 61, 32)	9248
activation_91 (Activation)	(None, 61, 61, 32)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_55 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 30, 30, 32)	0
conv2d_56 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	18496
activation_92 (Activation)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_56 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
flatten_18 (Flatten)	(None, 12544)	0
dense_36 (Dense)	(None, 64)	802880
activation_93 (Activation)	(None, 64)	0
dropout_18 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_37 (Dense)	(None, 1)	65
activation_94 (Activation)	(None, 1)	0
Total params: 831,585 Trainable params: 831,585 Non-trainable params: 0		

0.12013471126556396

Adding the Regularizer and the data augmentation parameters didnt really help much but it tended to create more spikes. To combat this, a learning scheduler will be applied to see if it can reduce the learning rate, and help reduce volatility.

Ver 5 - ADD LEARNING RATE SCHEDULER with Regularization & Augmentation

Instantiate

Test Loss:

In [50]: # TNSTDE TH

INSIDE THE FUNCTION BELOW

Compile

```
def create_model5():
    #Instantiate model
    model = Sequential()

# Create an instance of the ImageDataGenerator with desired augmentation parameters
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
    rotation_range=rotation_range, # Randomly rotate images by 10 degrees
    width_shift_range=width_shift_range, # Randomly shift images horizontally by 10% of the total width
    height_shift_range=height_shift_range, # Randomly shift images vertically by 10% of the total height
    zoom_range=zoom_range, # Randomly zoom images by 10%
    horizontal_flip=horizontal_flip # Randomly flip images horizontally
)

# Apply data augmentation to the training data generator
    train_generator = datagen.flow(X_train, y_train, batch_size=batch_size)

# Define and compile your model
model = Sequential()
model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), input_shape=(IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE, 3), kernel_regularizer=12(0.001)))
```

```
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
model.add(Conv2D(32, (3,3), kernel_initializer='he_uniform'))
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
model.add(Conv2D(64, (3,3), kernel_initializer='he_uniform'))
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(64))
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Dense(1))
model.add(Activation('sigmoid'))
model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
# Define the Learning rate scheduler callback
lr_scheduler = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val_loss', factor=0.1, patience=5, verbose=1)
return model, lr_scheduler, train_generator
```

100 Epoch (LR_Scheduler) at 64 batch with Augmentation and Regularization

```
In [104]:
     # Exexcute the model
     # Train the model with the learning rate scheduler
     model5, lr_scheduler, train_generator = create_model5()
     results100_ver5 = model5.fit(train_generator, epochs=100, validation_data=(X_val, y_val), callbacks=[lr_scheduler])
     # Save model
     model5.save('model/brain_tumor_ver5_100_epochs_64_aug_reg_LR_sched.h5')
     Epoch 1/100
     75/75 [=============================== ] - 52s 686ms/step - loss: 0.6751 - accuracy: 0.5875 - val loss: 0.6493 - val accuracy: 0.603
     3 - lr: 0.0010
     Epoch 2/100
     75/75 [=====
               :==========] - 51s 676ms/step - loss: 0.6377 - accuracy: 0.6400 - val_loss: 0.6188 - val_accuracy: 0.638
     3 - lr: 0.0010
     Epoch 3/100
              75/75 [=====
     3 - lr: 0.0010
     Epoch 4/100
     75/75 [=====
             7 - 1r: 0.0010
     Epoch 5/100
     75/75 [=============================== ] - 54s 724ms/step - loss: 0.5823 - accuracy: 0.6988 - val_loss: 0.5214 - val_accuracy: 0.770
     0 - lr: 0.0010
     Epoch 6/100
     7 - lr: 0.0010
     Epoch 7/100
     7 - lr: 0.0010
     Epoch 8/100
     7 - 1r: 0.0010
     Epoch 9/100
     75/75 [======
               3 - 1r: 0.0010
     Epoch 10/100
     0 - lr: 0.0010
     Epoch 11/100
     75/75 [===========] - 27s 355ms/step - loss: 0.4447 - accuracy: 0.8033 - val_loss: 0.4806 - val_accuracy: 0.770
     0 - lr: 0.0010
     Epoch 12/100
     7 - lr: 0.0010
     Epoch 13/100
     7 - lr: 0.0010
     Epoch 14/100
     75/75 [======
               :==========] - 27s 353ms/step - loss: 0.3847 - accuracy: 0.8338 - val_loss: 0.4958 - val_accuracy: 0.781
     7 - lr: 0.0010
     Epoch 15/100
     7 - lr: 0.0010
     Epoch 16/100
               :==========] - 27s 353ms/step - loss: 0.3310 - accuracy: 0.8679 - val_loss: 0.2989 - val_accuracy: 0.875
     75/75 [======
     0 - 1r: 0.0010
     Epoch 17/100
     3 - lr: 0.0010
     Epoch 18/100
     75/75 [============] - 27s 355ms/step - loss: 0.3322 - accuracy: 0.8662 - val_loss: 0.3073 - val_accuracy: 0.881
     7 - lr: 0.0010
     Epoch 19/100
     3 - lr: 0.0010
     Epoch 20/100
```

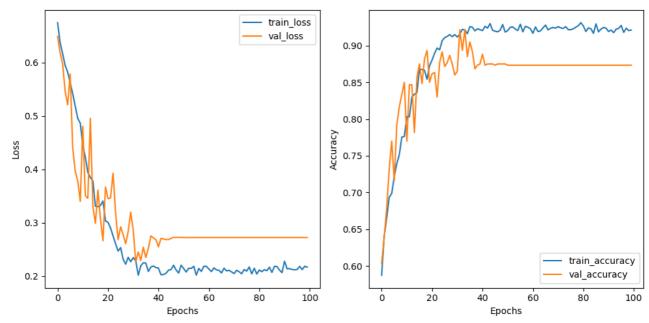
```
0 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 21/100
75/75 [=============================== ] - 27s 356ms/step - loss: 0.3007 - accuracy: 0.8804 - val_loss: 0.3450 - val_accuracy: 0.861
7 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 22/100
3 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 23/100
0 - 1r: 0.0010
Epoch 24/100
Epoch 24: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.00010000000474974513.
7 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 25/100
75/75 [===========] - 27s 357ms/step - loss: 0.2468 - accuracy: 0.9067 - val_loss: 0.2681 - val_accuracy: 0.891
7 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 26/100
7 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 27/100
7 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 28/100
75/75 [=====
        :========] - 26s 350ms/step - loss: 0.2223 - accuracy: 0.9150 - val_loss: 0.2606 - val_accuracy: 0.886
7 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 29/100
0 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 30/100
0 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Fnoch 31/100
0 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 32/100
75/75 [==========] - 27s 357ms/step - loss: 0.2285 - accuracy: 0.9154 - val_loss: 0.2268 - val_accuracy: 0.921
7 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 33/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 34/100
7 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 35/100
0 - 1r: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 36/100
0 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 37: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.0000000474974514e-05.
75/75 [===============] - 25s 337ms/step - loss: 0.2086 - accuracy: 0.9250 - val_loss: 0.2520 - val accuracy: 0.891
7 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 38/100
75/75 [=====
      3 - lr: 1.0000e-05
Epoch 39/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-05
Epoch 40/100
75/75 [=============] - 28s 371ms/step - loss: 0.2158 - accuracy: 0.9217 - val_loss: 0.2683 - val_accuracy: 0.875
0 - lr: 1.0000e-05
Epoch 41/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-05
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 42: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.0000000656873453e-06.
3 - lr: 1.0000e-05
Epoch 43/100
75/75 [===========] - 28s 368ms/step - loss: 0.2029 - accuracy: 0.9237 - val_loss: 0.2694 - val_accuracy: 0.875 0 - lr: 1.0000e-06
Epoch 44/100
0 - lr: 1.0000e-06
Fnoch 45/100
0 - lr: 1.0000e-06
Epoch 46/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-06
Epoch 47/100
75/75 [==============] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2203 - accuracy: 0.9187
Epoch 47: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.0000001111620805e-07.
0 - lr: 1.0000e-06
Fnoch 48/100
0 - lr: 1.0000e-07
Epoch 49/100
75/75 [======
      0 - lr: 1.0000e-07
Epoch 50/100
```

0 - lr: 1.0000e-07

```
Epoch 51/100
75/75 [===========] - 27s 363ms/step - loss: 0.2142 - accuracy: 0.9204 - val_loss: 0.2722 - val_accuracy: 0.873
3 - lr: 1.0000e-07
Epoch 52/100
75/75 [============== ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2075 - accuracy: 0.9250
Epoch 52: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.000000082740371e-08.
75/75 [==========] - 28s 370ms/step - loss: 0.2075 - accuracy: 0.9250 - val_loss: 0.2723 - val_accuracy: 0.873
3 - lr: 1.0000e-07
Epoch 53/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-08
Epoch 54/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-08
Epoch 55/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-08
Epoch 56/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-08
Epoch 57/100
75/75 [============== ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2143 - accuracy: 0.9187
Epoch 57: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.000000082740371e-09.
75/75 [================] - 28s 368ms/step - loss: 0.2143 - accuracy: 0.9187 - val_loss: 0.2723 - val_accuracy: 0.873
3 - lr: 1.0000e-08
Epoch 58/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-09
Epoch 59/100
75/75 [==============================] - 28s 371ms/step - loss: 0.2183 - accuracy: 0.9250 - val loss: 0.2723 - val accuracy: 0.873
3 - lr: 1.0000e-09
Epoch 60/100
3 - 1r: 1.0000e-09
Epoch 61/100
75/75 [================================ ] - 28s 371ms/step - loss: 0.2131 - accuracy: 0.9167 - val_loss: 0.2723 - val_accuracy: 0.873
3 - lr: 1.0000e-09
Epoch 62/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-09
Epoch 63/100
75/75 [============] - 28s 374ms/step - loss: 0.2153 - accuracy: 0.9192 - val_loss: 0.2723 - val_accuracy: 0.873
3 - lr: 1.0000e-10
Epoch 64/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-10
Epoch 65/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-10
Epoch 66/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-10
Epoch 67/100
Epoch 67: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.000000082740371e-11.
75/75 [============================== ] - 30s 398ms/step - loss: 0.2147 - accuracy: 0.9212 - val_loss: 0.2723 - val_accuracy: 0.873
3 - lr: 1.0000e-10
Epoch 68/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-11
Epoch 69/100
75/75 [============] - 29s 383ms/step - loss: 0.2107 - accuracy: 0.9246 - val_loss: 0.2723 - val_accuracy: 0.873
3 - lr: 1.0000e-11
Epoch 70/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-11
Epoch 71/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-11
Epoch 72/100
Epoch 72: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.000000082740371e-12.
3 - lr: 1.0000e-11
Epoch 73/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-12
Fnoch 74/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-12
Epoch 75/100
75/75 [=============] - 28s 379ms/step - loss: 0.2123 - accuracy: 0.9217 - val_loss: 0.2723 - val_accuracy: 0.873
3 - lr: 1.0000e-12
Epoch 76/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-12
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 77: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.0000001044244145e-13.
75/75 [=============================] - 29s 383ms/step - loss: 0.2171 - accuracy: 0.9229 - val_loss: 0.2723 - val_accuracy: 0.873
3 - lr: 1.0000e-12
Epoch 78/100
75/75 [======
        3 - lr: 1.0000e-13
Epoch 79/100
```

3 - lr: 1.0000e-13

```
Epoch 80/100
75/75 [============] - 29s 379ms/step - loss: 0.2037 - accuracy: 0.9312 - val_loss: 0.2723 - val_accuracy: 0.873
3 - lr: 1.0000e-13
Epoch 81/100
.
75/75 [=====
          :==========] - 28s 375ms/step - loss: 0.2113 - accuracy: 0.9267 - val loss: 0.2723 - val accuracy: 0.873
3 - lr: 1.0000e-13
Epoch 82/100
Epoch 82: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.0000001179769417e-14.
75/75 [==============================] - 28s 376ms/step - loss: 0.2081 - accuracy: 0.9192 - val_loss: 0.2723 - val_accuracy: 0.873
3 - lr: 1.0000e-13
Epoch 83/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-14
3 - lr: 1.0000e-14
Epoch 85/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-14
Epoch 86/100
75/75 [============] - 29s 389ms/step - loss: 0.2067 - accuracy: 0.9296 - val_loss: 0.2723 - val_accuracy: 0.873
3 - lr: 1.0000e-14
Epoch 87/100
75/75 [===============] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.2182 - accuracy: 0.9187
Epoch 87: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.0000001518582595e-15.
75/75 [===============================] - 28s 378ms/step - loss: 0.2182 - accuracy: 0.9187 - val_loss: 0.2723 - val_accuracy: 0.873
3 - 1r: 1.0000e-14
Epoch 88/100
75/75 [==========] - 30s 393ms/step - loss: 0.2178 - accuracy: 0.9225 - val loss: 0.2723 - val accuracy: 0.873
3 - lr: 1.0000e-15
Epoch 89/100
3 - 1r: 1.0000e-15
Epoch 90/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-15
Epoch 91/100
75/75 [=============] - 28s 374ms/step - loss: 0.2278 - accuracy: 0.9192 - val_loss: 0.2723 - val_accuracy: 0.873
3 - lr: 1.0000e-15
Epoch 92/100
Epoch 92: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.0000001095066122e-16.
3 - lr: 1.0000e-15
Epoch 93/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-16
Epoch 94/100
75/75 [==========] - 28s 375ms/step - loss: 0.2123 - accuracy: 0.9225 - val_loss: 0.2723 - val_accuracy: 0.873
3 - lr: 1.0000e-16
Epoch 95/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-16
Epoch 96/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-16
Epoch 97/100
Epoch 97: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.0000000830368326e-17.
3 - lr: 1.0000e-16
Epoch 98/100
75/75 [=============] - 29s 382ms/step - loss: 0.2120 - accuracy: 0.9237 - val_loss: 0.2723 - val_accuracy: 0.873
3 - lr: 1.0000e-17
Epoch 99/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-17
Epoch 100/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-17
```



19/19 [=====	precision		===] - 2s 8 f1-score	83ms/step support
0	0.94	0.80	0.87	310
1	0.82	0.95	0.88	290
accuracy			0.87	600
macro avg	0.88	0.88	0.87	600
weighted avg	0.88	0.87	0.87	600

Model: "sequential_42"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_84 (Conv2D)	(None, 126, 126, 32)	
activation_140 (Activation)	(None, 126, 126, 32)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_84 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 63, 63, 32)	0
conv2d_85 (Conv2D)	(None, 61, 61, 32)	9248
activation_141 (Activation)	(None, 61, 61, 32)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_85 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 30, 30, 32)	0
conv2d_86 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	18496
activation_142 (Activation)	(None, 28, 28, 64)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_86 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
flatten_28 (Flatten)	(None, 12544)	0
dense_56 (Dense)	(None, 64)	802880
activation_143 (Activation)	(None, 64)	0
dropout_28 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_57 (Dense)	(None, 1)	65
activation_144 (Activation)	(None, 1)	0

Total params: 831,585 Trainable params: 831,585 Non-trainable params: 0

```
In [105]: test_loss, test_acc = model5.evaluate(X_val, y_val)
    model_acc_loss(test_acc, test_loss)
```

Model Accuracy: 0.8733333349227905 Test Loss: 0.2722611427307129

[[ANALYSIS]]

Ver 6 - LAYER REDUCTION back to the basics

Instantiate

```
In [72]: # INSIDE THE FUNCTION BELOW
```

Compile

```
In [69]: def create_model6():
    #Instantiate model
    model = Sequential()

    model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), input_shape=(IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE, 3)))
    model.add(Activation('relu'))
    model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))

    model.add(Platten())
    model.add(Dense(16, activation = 'relu'))
    model.add(Dense(10,2))
    model.add(Activation('sigmoid'))

    model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])

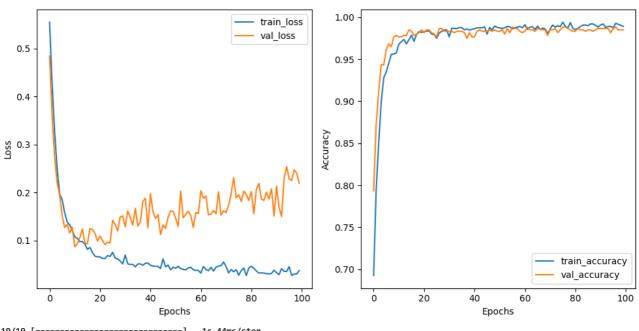
    return model
```

100 Epoch at 64 batch with minimal layers

Below, many different models were ran undergoing trial and error to find the most optimal model, and less complex, considering the avoidance of overfit models. Undergoing several hours testing, it was decided the model that seemed most appropriate visually when compared to the rest, resulting in 98% accuracy with no overfitting. The model does suffer from complexity, and that would be something to smoothen out moving forward.

Trial and Error (adjusting parameters to best fit the model)

```
In [86]: plot_training_results(results100_ver6_3, model7)
```



19/19 [=====	precision		===] - 1s f1-score	44ms/step support
0	0.98	0.99	0.98	285
1	0.99	0.98	0.99	315
accuracy			0.98	600
macro avg	0.98	0.99	0.98	600
weighted avg	0.99	0.98	0.99	600

Model: "sequential_36"

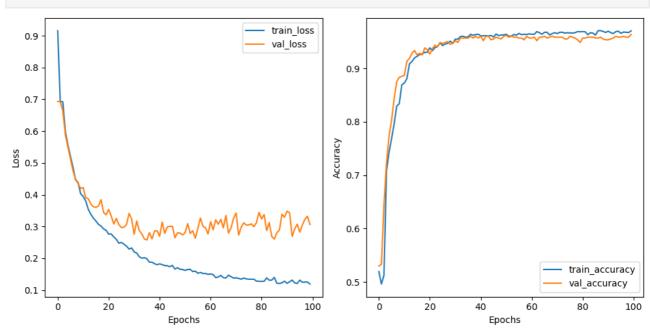
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_68 (Conv2D)	(None, 126, 126, 16)	448
activation 104 (Activation)	(None, 126, 126, 16)	0

max_pooling2d_68 (MaxPoolin g2D)	(None, 63, 63, 16)	0
dropout_94 (Dropout)	(None, 63, 63, 16)	0
conv2d_69 (Conv2D)	(None, 61, 61, 32)	4640
activation_105 (Activation)	(None, 61, 61, 32)	0
max_pooling2d_69 (MaxPoolin g2D)	(None, 30, 30, 32)	0
dropout_95 (Dropout)	(None, 30, 30, 32)	0
flatten_36 (Flatten)	(None, 28800)	0
dense_72 (Dense)	(None, 16)	460816
dropout_96 (Dropout)	(None, 16)	0
dense_73 (Dense)	(None, 1)	17
activation_106 (Activation)	(None, 1)	0

Total params: 465,921 Trainable params: 465,921 Non-trainable params: 0

In [75]:

plot_training_results(results100_ver6_3, model6)



19/19 [=====		=======	===] - 2s	88ms/step
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.97	0.95	0.96	285
1	0.95	0.98	0.97	315
accuracy			0.96	600
,				
macro avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	600
weighted avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	600

Model: "sequential_31"

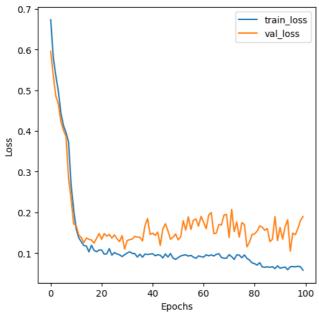
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_58 (Conv2D)		
activation_89 (Activation)	(None, 126, 126, 32)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_58 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 63, 63, 32)	0
dropout_79 (Dropout)	(None, 63, 63, 32)	0
conv2d_59 (Conv2D)	(None, 61, 61, 64)	18496
activation_90 (Activation)	(None, 61, 61, 64)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_59 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 30, 30, 64)	0
dropout_80 (Dropout)	(None, 30, 30, 64)	0
flatten_31 (Flatten)	(None, 57600)	0
dense_62 (Dense)	(None, 32)	1843232

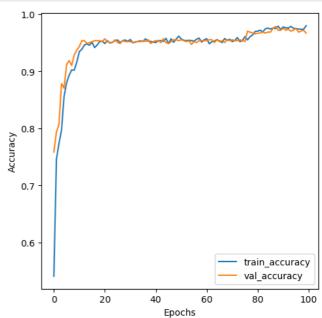
```
dropout_81 (Dropout)
                            (None, 32)
                                                      0
dense_63 (Dense)
                            (None, 1)
                                                      33
activation_91 (Activation) (None, 1)
```

Non-trainable params: 0

In [118]:

plot_training_results(results100_ver6, model6)





19/19 [======= ==] - 2s 83ms/step precision recall f1-score support 0.96 0.97 0.97 310 0 0.97 0.96 0.97 290 600 0.97 accuracy 0.97 0.97 0.97 600 macro avg 600 0.97 0.97 0.97 weighted avg

Model: "sequential_45"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_89 (Conv2D)	(None, 126, 126, 64)	1792
activation_149 (Activation)	(None, 126, 126, 64)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_89 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 63, 63, 64)	0
flatten_31 (Flatten)	(None, 254016)	0
dense_62 (Dense)	(None, 16)	4064272
dropout_31 (Dropout)	(None, 16)	0
dense_63 (Dense)	(None, 1)	17
activation_150 (Activation)	(None, 1)	0

Total params: 4,066,081 Trainable params: 4,066,081 Non-trainable params: 0

In []: In []: In []: In []:

```
In []:
In []:
In []:
```

From the previous attempts to tune the model (adding more layers, augmentation, regularization) it all makes sense to do with a complex model, but since this model is simple, it wouldnt make sense to start at a high point, but start with less features to have a better understanding of why the loss is occuring. Having too much hyperparameters can make a simple model look complex. As we can see, with the reduction of layers and parameters, the model able to get closer to a more uniformed model that can properly train the model. Although its still not perfect, adding the necessary parameters to the model can fix the divergence happening in this version.

In []:

Ver 7 - SIMPLE MODEL

Instantiate

```
In [167]: #Instantiate model
model = Sequential()
```

Compile

```
In [168]: ## Define and compile your model
           # model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), input_shape=(IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE, 3)))
           # #model.add(Activation('relu'))
           # model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
           # model.add(FLatten())
           # model.add(Dense(16, activation = 'relu'))
           # model.add(Dropout(0.2))
           # model.add(Dense(1))
           # model.add(Activation('siamoid'))
           # model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
           model = Sequential()
           model.add(Conv2D(16, (3, 3), input_shape=(IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE, 3), activation='relu'))
           model.add(Dropout(0.1))
           model.add(Flatten())
           model.add(Dropout(0.1))
           model.add(Dense(16, activation='relu'))
           model.add(Dense(1))
           model.add(Activation('sigmoid'))
           model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
                         optimizer='adam'
                         metrics=['accuracy'])
           # Define the Learning rate scheduler callback
           lr_scheduler = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val_loss', factor=0.1, patience=5, verbose=1)
```

100 Epoch

```
In [169]:
   # Exexcute the model
   results100 = model.fit(X_train, y_train, batch_size = 64, verbose=1, epochs=100)
           validation_data= (X_val, y_val), callbacks=[lr_scheduler])
   model.save('model/brain_tumor_base_100_epochs_64_basics_v2.h5')
   Epoch 1/100
   Epoch 2/100
   7 - lr: 0.0010
   Epoch 3/100
   3 - lr: 0.0010
   Epoch 4/100
   38/38 [=====
          7 - lr: 0.0010
   Epoch 5/100
   7 - lr: 0.0010
   Epoch 6/100
   3 - 1r: 0.0010
```

```
Epoch 7/100
0 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 8/100
38/38 [====
       :========] - 20s 531ms/step - loss: 0.0066 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0830 - val_accuracy: 0.975
0 - 1r: 0.0010
Epoch 9/100
Epoch 10/100
     38/38 [======
0 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 11/100
3 - 1r: 0.0010
Epoch 12/100
7 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 13/100
0 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 14/100
3 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 15/100
38/38 [======
       ========== ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.0013 - accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 15: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.00010000000474974513.
3 - 1r: 0.0010
Epoch 16/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 17/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 18/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 19/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 20: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.0000000474974514e-05.
38/38 [===========] - 20s 529ms/step - loss: 0.0011 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0893 - val accuracy: 0.978
3 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 21/100
38/38 [======
     3 - lr: 1.0000e-05
Epoch 22/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-05
Epoch 23/100
38/38 [================================ ] - 20s 531ms/step - loss: 0.0011 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0888 - val_accuracy: 0.978
3 - lr: 1.0000e-05
Epoch 24/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-05
Epoch 25/100
Epoch 25: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.0000000656873453e-06.
      :==========] - 20s 524ms/step - loss: 0.0010 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0887 - val_accuracy: 0.978
38/38 [======
3 - lr: 1.0000e-05
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 27/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-06
Epoch 28/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-06
Epoch 29/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-06
Epoch 30/100
38/38 [============== ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.0011 - accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 30: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.0000001111620805e-07.
3 - lr: 1.0000e-06
Epoch 31/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-07
Epoch 32/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-07
Epoch 33/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-07
Epoch 34/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-07
Epoch 35/100
     Epoch 35: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.000000082740371e-08.
3 - lr: 1.0000e-07
Epoch 36/100
```

```
3 - lr: 1.0000e-08
Epoch 37/100
38/38 [================================ ] - 20s 529ms/step - loss: 0.0010 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0887 - val accuracy: 0.978
3 - lr: 1.0000e-08
3 - lr: 1.0000e-08
Epoch 39/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-08
Epoch 40/100
Epoch 40: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.000000082740371e-09.
Epoch 41/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-09
Epoch 42/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-09
Epoch 43/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-09
Epoch 44/100
38/38 [=====
      3 - lr: 1.0000e-09
Epoch 45/100
Epoch 45: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.000000082740371e-10.
3 - lr: 1.0000e-09
Epoch 46/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-10
Epoch 47/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-10
Epoch 48/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-10
Epoch 49/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-10
Epoch 50/100
Epoch 50: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.000000082740371e-11.
38/38 [================================ ] - 20s 528ms/step - loss: 0.0010 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0887 - val_accuracy: 0.978
3 - lr: 1.0000e-10
Epoch 51/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-11
Epoch 52/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-11
Epoch 53/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-11
Epoch 54/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-11
Epoch 55: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.000000082740371e-12.
3 - lr: 1.0000e-11
Epoch 56/100
38/38 [================================ ] - 20s 528ms/step - loss: 0.0010 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0887 - val_accuracy: 0.978
3 - lr: 1.0000e-12
Epoch 57/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-12
Epoch 58/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-12
Epoch 59/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-12
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 60: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.0000001044244145e-13.
3 - lr: 1.0000e-12
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 62/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-13
Epoch 63/100
38/38 [================================ ] - 20s 529ms/step - loss: 0.0010 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0887 - val_accuracy: 0.978
3 - lr: 1.0000e-13
Epoch 64/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-13
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 65: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.0000001179769417e-14.
```

38/38 [================================] - 20s 528ms/step - loss: 0.0010 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0887 - val_accuracy: 0.978

```
3 - 1r: 1.0000e-13
Epoch 66/100
38/38 [================================ ] - 20s 529ms/step - loss: 0.0010 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.0887 - val accuracy: 0.978
3 - lr: 1.0000e-14
3 - lr: 1.0000e-14
Epoch 68/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-14
Epoch 69/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-14
Epoch 70/100
        Epoch 70: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.0000001518582595e-15.
3 - lr: 1.0000e-14
Epoch 71/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-15
Epoch 72/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-15
Epoch 73/100
38/38 [======
      3 - lr: 1.0000e-15
Epoch 74/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-15
Epoch 75/100
Epoch 75: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.0000001095066122e-16.
38/38 [=============] - 20s 540ms/step - loss: 0.0011 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0887 - val accuracy: 0.978
3 - lr: 1.0000e-15
Epoch 76/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-16
Epoch 77/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-16
Epoch 78/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-16
Epoch 79/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-16
Epoch 80/100
Epoch 80: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.0000000830368326e-17.
3 - lr: 1.0000e-16
Epoch 81/100
38/38 [================================ ] - 20s 529ms/step - loss: 0.0010 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0887 - val_accuracy: 0.978
3 - lr: 1.0000e-17
Epoch 82/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-17
Epoch 83/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-17
Epoch 84/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-17
Epoch 85/100
Epoch 85: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.0000000664932204e-18.
38/38 [=============================== ] - 20s 526ms/step - loss: 0.0010 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0887 - val_accuracy: 0.978
3 - lr: 1.0000e-17
Epoch 86/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-18
Epoch 87/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-18
Epoch 88/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-18
Epoch 89/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-18
Epoch 90/100
Epoch 90: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.000000045813705e-19.
3 - lr: 1.0000e-18
Epoch 91/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-19
Epoch 92/100
38/38 [================================ ] - 20s 528ms/step - loss: 0.0011 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0887 - val_accuracy: 0.978
3 - lr: 1.0000e-19
Epoch 93/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-19
Epoch 94/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-19
```

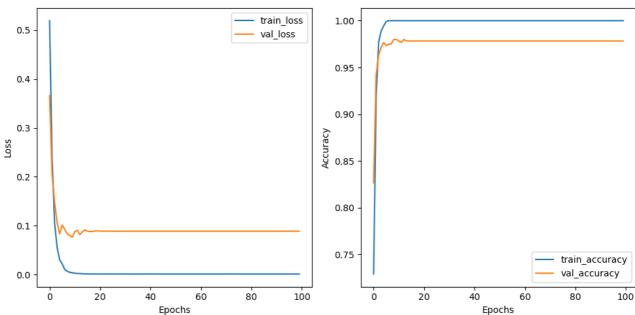
Epoch 95/100

```
Epoch 95: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.000000032889008e-20.
38/38 [============] - 21s 544ms/step - loss: 0.0010 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0887 - val_accuracy: 0.978
3 - lr: 1.0000e-19
3 - lr: 1.0000e-20
Epoch 97/100
Epoch 98/100
3 - lr: 1.0000e-20
Epoch 99/100
          :========] - 20s 534ms/step - loss: 0.0011 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0887 - val_accuracy: 0.978
38/38 [=====
3 - lr: 1.0000e-20
Epoch 100/100
Epoch 100: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 1.0000000490448793e-21.
3 - lr: 1.0000e-20
plot_training_results(results100)

    train loss

                               1.00
 0.5
                       val_loss
```

In [170]:



19/19 [====== precision recall f1-score 0 0.97 0.99 0.98 286 0.99 0.97 314 0.98 accuracy 0.98 600 macro avg 0.98 0.98 0.98 600 600 weighted avg 0.98 0.98 0.98

Model: "sequential_63"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_59 (Conv2D)	(None, 126, 126, 16)	448
dropout_45 (Dropout)	(None, 126, 126, 16)	0
flatten_32 (Flatten)	(None, 254016)	0
dropout_46 (Dropout)	(None, 254016)	0
dense_82 (Dense)	(None, 16)	4064272
dense_83 (Dense)	(None, 1)	17
activation_75 (Activation)	(None, 1)	0

Total params: 4,064,737 Trainable params: 4,064,737 Non-trainable params: 0

```
In [162]:
           test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(X_val, y_val)
```

model_acc_loss(test_acc, test_loss)

```
Model Accuracy (Test data)
```

Model Accuracy: 0.9766666889190674 As clear as it seems, its overfitting. This can be due to several possibilities, but one area need to explore is the image size. Due to the fact that the dataset is fairly small, no need to capture so much details about the image, unlike a fairly large dataset where having more details and patterns is essential for better performance.

```
In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
 In [ ]:
In [65]:
          output = model(train_img_final, train_labels_final, test_img_final, test_labels_final,
                         num_iterations=2000, learning_rate=0.005, print_cost=True)
         Cost after iteration 0: 0.693147
         C:\Users\msavg\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_1844\3547166593.py:4: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero encountered in log
            cost = -(1/1) * np.sum(y * np.log(y_hat) + (1-y)* np.log(1 - y_hat))
         C:\Users\msavg\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_1844\3547166593.py:4: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in multiply
           cost = -(1/1) * np.sum(y * np.log(y_hat) + (1-y)* np.log(1 - y_hat))
         Cost after iteration 50: 1.428492
         Cost after iteration 100: 0.232415
         Cost after iteration 150: 0.082094
         Cost after iteration 200: 0.037336
         Cost after iteration 250: 0.024759
         Cost after iteration 300: 0.017805
         Cost after iteration 350: 0.013923
         Cost after iteration 400: 0.011646
         Cost after iteration 450: 0.010154
         Cost after iteration 500: 0.009082
         Cost after iteration 550: 0.008264
         Cost after iteration 600: 0.007614
         Cost after iteration 650: 0.007081
         Cost after iteration 700: 0.006633
         Cost after iteration 750: 0.006250
         Cost after iteration 800: 0.005917
         Cost after iteration 850: 0.005625
         Cost after iteration 900: 0.005366
         Cost after iteration 950: 0.005134
         Cost after iteration 1000: 0.004925
         Cost after iteration 1050: 0.004735
         Cost after iteration 1100: 0.004562
         Cost after iteration 1150: 0.004403
         Cost after iteration 1200: 0.004256
         Cost after iteration 1250: 0.004121
         Cost after iteration 1300: 0.003995
         Cost after iteration 1350: 0.003877
         Cost after iteration 1400: 0.003768
         Cost after iteration 1450: 0.003665
         Cost after iteration 1500: 0.003568
         Cost after iteration 1550: 0.003477
         Cost after iteration 1600: 0.003391
         Cost after iteration 1650: 0.003310
         Cost after iteration 1700: 0.003233
         Cost after iteration 1750: 0.003161
         Cost after iteration 1800: 0.003091
         Cost after iteration 1850: 0.003025
         Cost after iteration 1900: 0.002962
         Cost after iteration 1950: 0.002902
         train accuracy: 100.0 %
         test accuracy: 71.0 %
```

FINAL

BEST MODEL (simple model)

 $model/brain_tumor_base_100_epochs_64_basics.h5$

Its concluded that this is the final model that will be implemented and showcased to the shareholders at the presentation. Although the model seems a bit complexed, given the rigged lines, it seems the model is generalizing and learning. Its come a long way from the previous iterations of models conducted above. The main concern was the overfitting the models were suffering from. The complex nature of having multiple layers didnt help the fact that the model was volatile. Going simplistic, its evident the model can learn better, and close the overfit gap between train and validation data. With a 98% accuracy on the training data and little to no overfitting, but just jagged lines, we can be sure this model can serve a great purpose to predict brain tumor.

```
In [11]:
   # Load the best model
   model path = 'model/brain tumor base 100 epochs 64 basics.h5'
   # Load the model
   model = load model(model path)
   # Folder path containing the images
   image_path = 'data/pred/pred0.jpg
   new_image = cv2.imread(image_path)
In [91]:
   # # Exexcute the model
   # results100 = model.fit(X_train, y_train, batch_size = 64, verbose=1, epochs=100,
          validation_data= (X_val, y_val))
   # # Save model
   # model.save('model/brain_tumor_base_100_epochs_64_basics.h5')
  Epoch 1/100
  Epoch 2/100
  Epoch 3/100
  Epoch 5/100
  Epoch 6/100
  Epoch 7/100
  Epoch 8/100
  38/38 [=============] - 13s 334ms/step - loss: 0.3646 - accuracy: 0.9337 - val loss: 0.3403 - val accuracy: 0.953
  Epoch 9/100
  Epoch 10/100
  38/38 [===========] - 13s 330ms/step - loss: 0.3206 - accuracy: 0.9575 - val loss: 0.3170 - val accuracy: 0.966
  Epoch 11/100
  38/38 [=====
        :==========] - 13s 331ms/step - loss: 0.3142 - accuracy: 0.9558 - val_loss: 0.2947 - val_accuracy: 0.971
  Epoch 12/100
  Epoch 13/100
  38/38 [============== ] - 13s 333ms/step - loss: 0.2857 - accuracy: 0.9675 - val loss: 0.2768 - val accuracy: 0.980
  Epoch 14/100
  Epoch 15/100
  Epoch 16/100
  Epoch 17/100
  Epoch 18/100
  Epoch 19/100
  Epoch 20/100
  Epoch 21/100
  Fnoch 22/100
  Epoch 23/100
  Epoch 24/100
  Epoch 25/100
  Epoch 26/100
  Epoch 27/100
```

```
38/38 [:
    ==========] - 13s 341ms/step - loss: 0.1945 - accuracy: 0.9775 - val_loss: 0.2038 - val_accuracy: 0.981
Epoch 28/100
  38/38 [===
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 30/100
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 34/100
Epoch 35/100
38/38 [============] - 13s 344ms/step - loss: 0.1652 - accuracy: 0.9796 - val loss: 0.1827 - val accuracy: 0.981
Epoch 36/100
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 38/100
Epoch 39/100
Epoch 40/100
38/38 [=============] - 13s 341ms/step - loss: 0.1700 - accuracy: 0.9683 - val loss: 0.1758 - val accuracy: 0.985
Epoch 41/100
Epoch 42/100
38/38 [===========] - 13s 336ms/step - loss: 0.1446 - accuracy: 0.9817 - val_loss: 0.1651 - val_accuracy: 0.978
Epoch 43/100
Epoch 44/100
Epoch 45/100
Epoch 46/100
38/38 [=====
    :==========] - 13s 337ms/step - loss: 0.1420 - accuracy: 0.9783 - val_loss: 0.1646 - val_accuracy: 0.983
Epoch 47/100
Epoch 48/100
Epoch 49/100
Epoch 50/100
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 52/100
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 54/100
38/38 [===========] - 13s 335ms/step - loss: 0.0810 - accuracy: 0.9771 - val_loss: 0.1014 - val_accuracy: 0.980
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 56/100
Epoch 57/100
Epoch 58/100
Epoch 59/100
Epoch 60/100
```

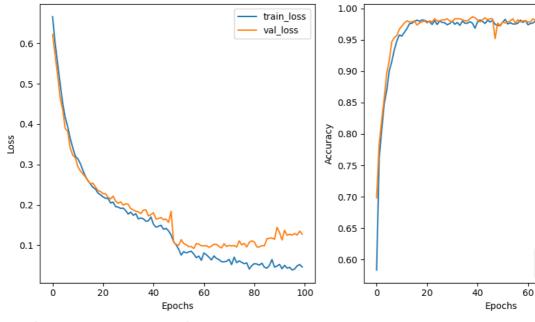
```
=========] - 13s 332ms/step - loss: 0.0626 - accuracy: 0.9808 - val_loss: 0.0986 - val_accuracy: 0.980
38/38 T:
Epoch 61/100
  38/38 [===
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 63/100
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 66/100
Epoch 67/100
Epoch 68/100
38/38 [============] - 13s 346ms/step - loss: 0.0592 - accuracy: 0.9812 - val loss: 0.0933 - val accuracy: 0.981
Epoch 69/100
Epoch 70/100
Epoch 71/100
Epoch 72/100
Epoch 73/100
38/38 [============= ] - 13s 331ms/step - loss: 0.0705 - accuracy: 0.9754 - val loss: 0.0996 - val accuracy: 0.983
Epoch 74/100
38/38 [=============] - 13s 333ms/step - loss: 0.0568 - accuracy: 0.9804 - val_loss: 0.0956 - val_accuracy: 0.980
Epoch 75/100
38/38 [===========] - 13s 333ms/step - loss: 0.0614 - accuracy: 0.9771 - val_loss: 0.1110 - val_accuracy: 0.980
Epoch 76/100
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 78/100
Epoch 79/100
38/38 [===
    Epoch 80/100
Epoch 81/100
Epoch 82/100
Epoch 83/100
Epoch 84/100
Epoch 85/100
Epoch 86/100
Epoch 87/100
Epoch 88/100
Epoch 89/100
Epoch 90/100
Epoch 91/100
Epoch 92/100
```

Epoch 93/100

```
38/38 [=
         Epoch 94/100
38/38 [==========] - 13s 332ms/step - loss: 0.0432 - accuracy: 0.9808 - val_loss: 0.1246 - val_accuracy: 0.980
Epoch 96/100
38/38 [============] - 13s 334ms/step - loss: 0.0386 - accuracy: 0.9833 - val_loss: 0.1250 - val_accuracy: 0.980
Epoch 97/100
Epoch 98/100
38/38 [======
         :========] - 13s 334ms/step - loss: 0.0491 - accuracy: 0.9775 - val_loss: 0.1255 - val_accuracy: 0.981
Epoch 99/100
38/38 [======
          ========] - 13s 332ms/step - loss: 0.0523 - accuracy: 0.9762 - val loss: 0.1352 - val accuracy: 0.978
Epoch 100/100
```

In [92]:

plot_training_results(results100)



train_accuracy

100

val_accuracy

80

19/19 [=======] - 1s			53ms/step	
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.98	0.98	0.98	286
1	0.98	0.98	0.98	314
accuracy			0.98	600
macro avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	600
weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	600

Model: "sequential_22"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_30 (Conv2D)	(None, 126, 126, 32)	896
activation_55 (Activation)	(None, 126, 126, 32)	0
<pre>max_pooling2d_28 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 63, 63, 32)	0
flatten_7 (Flatten)	(None, 127008)	0
dense_41 (Dense)	(None, 16)	2032144
dropout_20 (Dropout)	(None, 16)	0
dense_42 (Dense)	(None, 1)	17
activation_56 (Activation)	(None, 1)	0
Total naname: 2 022 0E7		

Total params: 2,033,057 Trainable params: 2,033,057 Non-trainable params: 0

```
19/19 [==========] - 1s 45ms/step - loss: 0.0195 - accuracy: 0.9967
Model Accuracy (Test data)

Model Accuracy: 0.996666669845581
Test Loss: 0.019506091251969337
```

Test the model with unforseen images

Load the model

```
In [31]: # Load the best model
model_path = 'model/brain_tumor_base_100_epochs_64_basics.h5'

# Load the model
model = load_model(model_path)

# Folder path containing the images
image_path = 'data/pred/pred0.jpg'
new_image = cv2.imread(image_path)
```

Load the images

```
def load_images(folder_path):
    images = []
    labels = []

# Iterate over each image file in the folder
    for filename in os.listdir(folder_path):
        if filename.endswith(".jpg") or filename.endswith(".png"):
            # Load and resize the image
            img = cv2.imread(os.path.join(folder_path, filename))
            img = cv2.resize(img, (IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE))
            img = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)

# Append the preprocessed image and Label
            images.append(img)
            labels.append(folder_path.split('/')[-1]) # Assuming folder name is the Label

return images, labels
```

Predict image classification from the 'pred' folder (unforeseen)

```
In [39]:
          # Load unseen images from 'pred' folder for prediction
          pred_images, pred_labels = load_images('data/pred')
          # Convert the images to NumPy arrays and normalize pixel values
          pred_images = np.array(pred_images) / 255.0
           # Make predictions on unseen images
          predictions = model.predict(pred_images)
           # Print the predicted Labels
           for i, pred in enumerate(predictions):
              label = 'yes' if pred >= 0.5 else 'no'
               print(f"Image {i+1}: Predicted Label - {label}")
          2/2 [======= ] - 0s 39ms/step
          Image 1: Predicted Label - no
          Image 2: Predicted Label - no
          Image 3: Predicted Label - yes
          Image 4: Predicted Label - yes
          Image 5: Predicted Label - no
          Image 6: Predicted Label - yes
Image 7: Predicted Label - yes
          Image 8: Predicted Label - no
          Image 9: Predicted Label - yes
          Image 10: Predicted Label - no
          Image 11: Predicted Label - no
          Image 12: Predicted Label - no
          Image 13: Predicted Label - no
          Image 14: Predicted Label - no
          Image 15: Predicted Label - no
          Image 16: Predicted Label - no
Image 17: Predicted Label - no
          Image 18: Predicted Label - no
          Image 19: Predicted Label - no
          Image 20: Predicted Label - no
          Image 21: Predicted Label - no
          Image 22: Predicted Label - yes
          Image 23: Predicted Label - no
          Image 24: Predicted Label - no
          Image 25: Predicted Label - no
          Image 26: Predicted Label - no
Image 27: Predicted Label - no
```

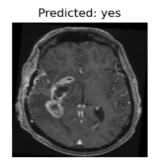
```
Image 28: Predicted Label - no
Image 29: Predicted Label - no
Image 30: Predicted Label - no
Image 31: Predicted Label - no
Image 32: Predicted Label - no
Image 33: Predicted Label - no
Image 34: Predicted Label - yes
Image 35: Predicted Label - no
Image 36: Predicted Label - no
Image 37: Predicted Label - no
Image 38: Predicted Label - no
Image 39: Predicted Label - no
Image 40: Predicted Label - no
Image 41: Predicted Label - yes
Image 42: Predicted Label - no
Image 43: Predicted Label - no
Image 44: Predicted Label - no
Image 45: Predicted Label - no
Image 46: Predicted Label - yes
Image 47: Predicted Label - no
Image 48: Predicted Label - no
Image 49: Predicted Label - no
Image 50: Predicted Label - no
Image 51: Predicted Label - no
Image 52: Predicted Label - yes
Image 53: Predicted Label - yes
Image 54: Predicted Label - no
Image 55: Predicted Label - no
Image 56: Predicted Label - no
Image 57: Predicted Label - no
Image 58: Predicted Label - yes
Image 59: Predicted Label - no
Image 60: Predicted Label - yes
```

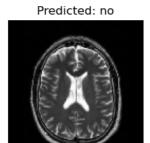
Print the images with Predicted labels

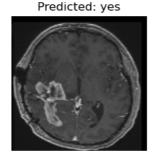
```
In [35]: # Plot the images with predicted labels
fig, axs = plt.subplots(3, 3, figsize=(10, 10))
fig.subplots_adjust(hspace=0.5)
counter = 1
for i in range(3):
    for j in range(3):
        axs[i, j].imshow(pred_images[counter])
        axs[i, j].axis('off')
        label = 'yes' if predictions[counter] >= 0.5 else 'no'
        axs[i, j].set_title(f"Predicted: {label}")
        counter += 1
plt.show()
```

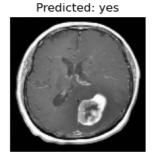
Predicted: no

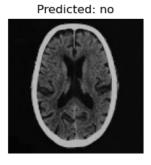




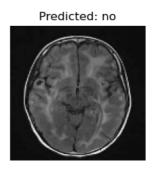




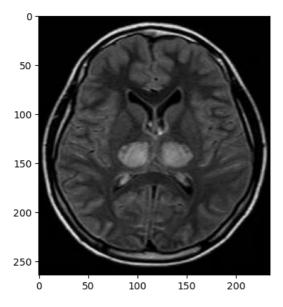








```
In [37]:
          def names(number):
              if number==0:
                  return 'a Tumor'
                  return 'not a tumor'
          from matplotlib.pyplot import imshow
          # Load the image
          img = Image.open("data/pred/pred28.jpg")
          # Resize the image to (128, 128) and convert it to a NumPy array
          x = np.array(img.resize((128, 128)))
          # Reshape the array to match the expected input shape of the model
          x = x.reshape(1, 128, 128, 3)
          # Make predictions on the image using the model
          res = model.predict_on_batch(x)
          \# Get the index of the predicted class
          classification = np.where(res == np.amax(res))[1][0]
          # Display the image using matplotlib
          imshow(img)
          # Print the confidence and the predicted class name
          print(str(res[0][classification] * 100) + '% Confidence This Is ' + names(classification))
```



As you can see - after loading the images and running through the model, then plot, we can see a 3x3 of the images the model predicted and classified as.

```
In [164]:
         # make prediction on X_test
         y_pred_prob = model.predict(pred_images)
         threshold = 0.5
         y_pred = (y_pred_prob > threshold).astype(int)
         print (classification_report(pred_labels, y_pred))
         2/2 [=======] - 0s 49ms/step
                                               support
                    precision
                               recall f1-score
                0.0
                         1.00
                                 1.00
                                          1.00
                                                    47
                1.0
                                          1.00
                                                    13
            accuracy
                                          1.00
                                                    60
           macro avg
                                 1.00
                         1.00
                                          1.00
                                                    60
        weighted avg
                                                    60
                         1.00
                                          1.00
                                 1.00
In [44]:
         test loss, test acc = model.evaluate(pred images, pred labels)
         model_acc_loss(test_acc, test_loss)
         Model Accuracy (Test data)
         Model Accuracy:
                           1.0
                          0.026415057480335236
         Test Loss:
```

In certain scenarios, it is possible for the model to exhibit superior performance on the test dataset when compared to the validation dataset. This discrepancy can be attributed to various factors, including dissimilarities in data distribution, variations in data quality, or the random partitioning of data between the datasets. If the model consistently demonstrates better performance on the test dataset compared to the validation dataset, it indicates a higher likelihood of the model's ability to generalize effectively to new, unseen data. Nevertheless, it remains crucial to ensure that the test dataset accurately represents the real-world data distribution and that the evaluation metrics used provide reliable indicators of the model's performance.

EVALUATION

In the output you provided, the classification report shows that the model has achieved perfect accuracy (1.00) for both classes. The precision, recall, and F1-score are all 1.00 for both classes, indicating perfect performance. The support indicates the number of samples in each class (47 for class 0 and 13 for class 1). Overall, the classification report suggests that the model is performing very well and is able to accurately classify the data

MOVING FORWARD

After establishing a successful model, the model was able to predict roughly 99% of 60 unforseen sample MRI images. This means the model is well generalized and can predict new images very well. As the journey to build a successful model as come to a close, the work is not yet over. Below, you will see what will be the next steps moving forward:

Model Improvement

The model still has space to improve by using more images to better train and predict Brain Tumor. This in fact can serve as strengthening the model and can serve to be more accurate.

Regular Model Evaluation

It is important the model is monitored regularly to help the model maintain running at peak optimal performance.

Better understand and classify benign vs malignant tumors

As the model develops, one important feature is to expand the models functionality to add more classifiers that can determine what would be considered cancerous from non-cancerous tumors to better aid medical practicioners and encourage better decision making.

Release of Brain Tumor Detection v.1.0.0 (Work in Progress)

The next steps that will be taken is to further enhance our end-user interface Brain Tumor Detection that is currently v.1.0.0 and in its (Beta) phase. It has functionality to upload an image from the user local drive, then the user can press the *Detect Tumor* button to get a response as to whether or not the MRI image uploaded in fact contains a tumor.

- End of Document -
- Liu of Bocament -