

```
In [1]: #imported libs
import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import cv2
from tensorflow.keras.utils import get_file
import os
```

```
In [4]: #dataset_dir = r"E:\APPS\PythonDataSets\caltech\caltech-101\101_ObjectCategories\1
dataset_dir = r"E:\APPS\PythonDataSets\caltech\caltech-101\101_ObjectCategories\fil

# Parameters
batch_size = 32
image_size = (64, 128)

# Load the training and validation datasets
train_dataset = tf.keras.preprocessing.image_dataset_from_directory(
    dataset_dir,
    validation_split=0.0,
    seed=123,
    image_size=image_size,
    batch_size=batch_size
)

val_dataset = tf.keras.preprocessing.image_dataset_from_directory(
    dataset_dir,
    validation_split=0.0,
    seed=123,
    image_size=image_size,
    batch_size=batch_size
)

def dataset_to_numpy(dataset):
    """
    Convert a tf.data.Dataset into NumPy arrays for features and labels.
    Args:
        dataset: A tf.data.Dataset object.
    Returns:
        X: Numpy array of features (images).
        y: Numpy array of labels.
    """
    X = []
    y = []
    for images, labels in dataset:
        X.append(images.numpy())
        y.append(labels.numpy())
    return np.concatenate(X, axis=0), np.concatenate(y, axis=0)

# Convert the train and validation datasets to NumPy arrays
X_train, y_train = dataset_to_numpy(train_dataset)
X_train=[cv2.resize(img.astype(np.uint8), (64, 128)) for img in X_train]
```

Found 9145 files belonging to 101 classes.

Found 9145 files belonging to 101 classes.

```
In [7]: #Accuracy
def accuracy(y_test1, y_pred1):
    y_pred1 = np.array(y_pred1)
    counter = 0
    for i in range(len(y_pred1)):
        if (y_pred1[i] == y_test1[i]):
            counter += 1
    accuracy = counter / len(y_pred1)
    accuracy *= 100
    return accuracy
```

```
In [8]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix

# visualizing the results
def visualize_results(y_test, y_predict):
    class_names = [folder for folder in os.listdir(r"E:\APPS\PythonDataSets\caltech
# Compute confusion matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_predict)

# Calculate accuracy for each class
class_accuracies = (cm.diagonal() / cm.sum(axis=1)) * 100

# Display class-wise accuracy
#classes = [f"Class {i}" for i in range(len(class_accuracies))] # Replace with

# Plot the accuracies
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))
plt.bar(class_names, class_accuracies, color='skyblue')
plt.xlabel("Classes")
plt.ylabel("Accuracy (%)")
plt.title("Class-Wise Accuracy")
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.ylim(0, 100) # Accuracy is in percentage
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

```
In [9]: #Color Histogram Extraction def
def extract_color_histogram(image, bins=(8, 8, 8)):
    """
    Extract a 3D color histogram from an RGB image.
    Args:
        image (numpy array): Input image in RGB format.
        bins (tuple): Number of bins for each channel (R, G, B).
    Returns:
        numpy array: Flattened color histogram feature vector.
    """
    # Calculate the 3D histogram for the HSV channels
    hist = cv2.calcHist([image], [0, 1, 2], None, bins, [0, 255, 0, 255, 0, 255])
    # Normalize the histogram to ensure invariance to lighting changes
    hist = cv2.normalize(hist, hist).flatten()
```

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return hist
```

```
In [10]: #HOG def
def extract_hog_features(image):
    # HOG parameters
    winSize = (64, 128)
    blockSize = (16, 16)
    blockStride = (8, 8)
    cellSize = (8, 8)
    nbins = 9

    hog = cv2.HOGDescriptor(winSize, blockSize, blockStride, cellSize, nbins)
    hog_features = hog.compute(image)

    return hog_features
```

```
In [11]: #LBP def
from skimage.feature import local_binary_pattern

def extract_lbp_features(image, num_points=32, radius=8):
    gray_img = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    grid_size = (8, 8) # Divide image into a 8x8 grid for histograms
    # Compute LBP
    lbp = local_binary_pattern(gray_img, num_points, radius, method="uniform")
    h, w = lbp.shape

    # Divide the image into grids and compute histograms
    grid_h, grid_w = h // grid_size[0], w // grid_size[1]
    histograms = []

    for i in range(grid_size[0]):
        for j in range(grid_size[1]):
            grid = lbp[i * grid_h:(i + 1) * grid_h, j * grid_w:(j + 1) * grid_w]
            hist, _ = np.histogram(grid, bins=np.arange(0, num_points + 3), density=True)
            histograms.append(hist)

    # Concatenate histograms
    return np.concatenate(histograms)
```

```
In [18]: # Step 1: Extract LBP features
lbp_features_train = np.array([extract_lbp_features(image) for image in X_train])
```

```
In [12]: # Step 2: Extract HOG features
hog_features_train = np.array([extract_hog_features(image) for image in X_train])
```

```
In [13]: # Step 3: Extract Color Histogram features
clhg_features_train = np.array([extract_color_histogram(image) for image in X_train])
```

```
In [31]: from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
pca = PCA(n_components=2) # Reduce to 2 dimensions
clhg_reduced = pca.fit_transform(clhg_features_train)
hog_reduced = pca.fit_transform(hog_features_train)
lbp_reduced = pca.fit_transform(lbp_features_train)
```

```

In [14]: import numpy as np
from collections import Counter
from scipy.stats import mode
class KMeans:
    def __init__(self, n_clusters=101, max_iter=300, tol=1e-6):
        self.n_clusters = n_clusters
        self.max_iter = max_iter
        self.tol = tol # Tolerance for convergence
        self.matching_list= np.zeros(101, dtype=int)

    def fit(self, X):
        # Step 1: Randomly initialize centroids
        np.random.seed(42)
        self.centroids = X[np.random.choice(X.shape[0], self.n_clusters, replace=False)]
        print(X.shape[0])
        print (self.centroids.shape)
        for iteration in range(self.max_iter):
            # Step 2: Assign points to the nearest cluster ,holds the cluster no. of each point
            self.labels = self._assign_clusters(X)

            # Step 3: Compute new centroids
            new_centroids = np.array([ X[self.labels == i].mean(axis=0) for i in range(self.n_clusters)])

            # Check for convergence
            if np.all(np.abs(new_centroids - self.centroids) < self.tol):
                print(f"Converged at iteration {iteration}")
                #after converging , get the matching class for the clusters
                self._match_cluster(X)# will update the matching list
                break

            self.centroids = new_centroids

    def _assign_clusters(self, X):
        #My implementation , faster implementation than chatgpt implementation
        distances=[]
        for i in range (len(X) ):
            distances.append( np.linalg.norm(self.centroids - X[i] , axis=1))
        return np.argmin( np.array(distances) , axis = 1 )

    def _predictt(self,X):#mockup predict function to be used by the _match_cluster
        X = np.array(X).flatten()
        # Compute the Euclidean distances between the test case and all centroids
        distances = np.linalg.norm(self.centroids - X, axis=1) # (101 x no. of features)
        return np.argmin(distances)

    #My implementation for matching each cluster number with a real class number
    def _match_cluster(self,X):
        for i in range (self.n_clusters):
            cluster_indices = np.where(y_train==i)[0]
            y_pred = np.array([ self._predictt ( X[x].reshape(1, -1)) for x in cluster_indices])
            self.matching_list[i]= Counter(y_pred).most_common(1)[0][0]

    def predict(self, X): #real predict function that will be used by the user

```

```

X = np.array(X).flatten()
# Compute the Euclidean distances between the test case and all centroids
distances = np.linalg.norm(self.centroids - X, axis=1) # (101 x no. of fe
#return self.matching_list[ np.argmin(distances) ] #smallest distance r
return np.where(self.matching_list == np.argmin(distances) )[0]

def clustering_accuracy(self,y_labels):
    cluster_labels = np.zeros(self.n_clusters) # Array to hold the true label

    for cluster in range(self.n_clusters): # 0 ---- 101
        # Get the indices of all points assigned to this cluster
        cluster_points = y_labels[self.labels == cluster]

        # Assign the most common true label in this cluster
        if len(cluster_points) > 0:
            most_common_label = mode(cluster_points)[0]
            cluster_labels[cluster] = most_common_label

    # Step 3: Predict labels for each test case
    predicted_labels = np.array([cluster_labels[cluster] for cluster in self.la

    # Step 4: Calculate accuracy
    accuracy = np.sum(predicted_labels == y_labels) / len(y_labels) * 100
    return accuracy

```

```

In [52]: modelhogreduced=KMeans()
          modelhogreduced.fit(hog_reduced)

          modellbpreduced=KMeans()
          modellbpreduced.fit(lbp_reduced)

          modelclhgpreduced=KMeans()
          modelclhgpreduced.fit(clhg_reduced)

```

```

9145
(101, 2)
Converged at iteration 83
9145
(101, 2)
Converged at iteration 119
9145
(101, 2)
Converged at iteration 51

```

```

In [19]: model = KMeans()
          model.fit(lbp_features_train)
          model.clustering_accuracy(y_train)

```

```

9145
(101, 2176)
Converged at iteration 34

```

Out[19]: 32.695462001093496

In [49]: `from sklearn.decomposition import PCA`

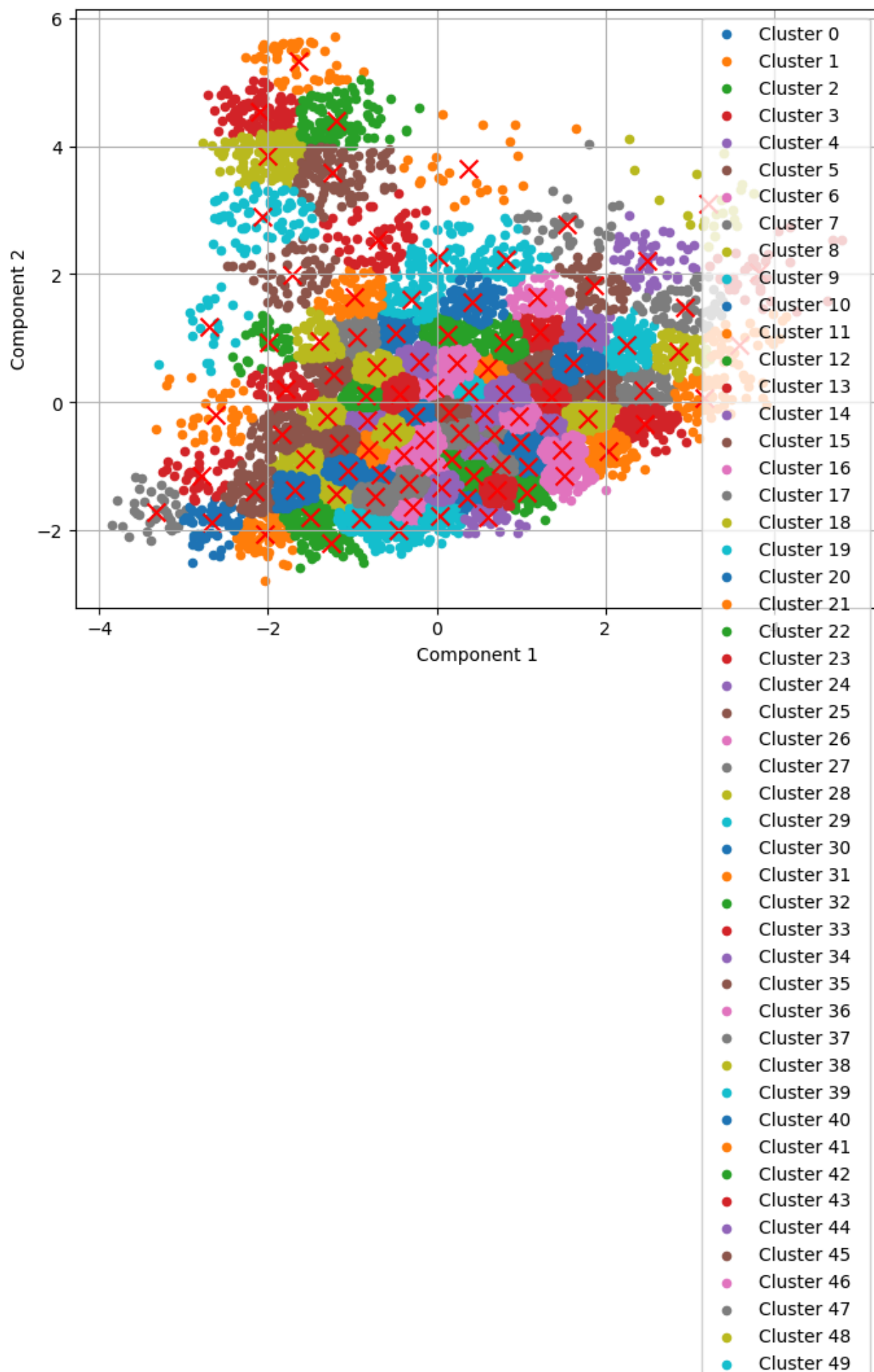
```
def plot_centroids(model, dataset):
    print(model.labels[0])
    pca = PCA(n_components=2) # Reduce to 2 dimensions
    centroidss = model.centroids#pca.fit_transform(model.centroids)
    reduced_dataset = dataset#pca.fit_transform(dataset)
    plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))

    for i in range (101):
        index = np.where(model.labels == i)[0]
        values = reduced_dataset[index]
        plt.scatter(values[:, 1], values[:, 0], label=f'Cluster {i}', s=20)

    plt.scatter(centroidss[:101, 1], centroidss[:101, 0], c='red', marker='x', s=100)
    plt.title('KMeans Centroids in 2D')
    plt.xlabel('Component 1')
    plt.ylabel('Component 2')
    plt.legend()
    plt.grid()
    plt.show()

plot_centroids(modelhogreduced , hog_reduced)
```

KMeans Centroids in 2D



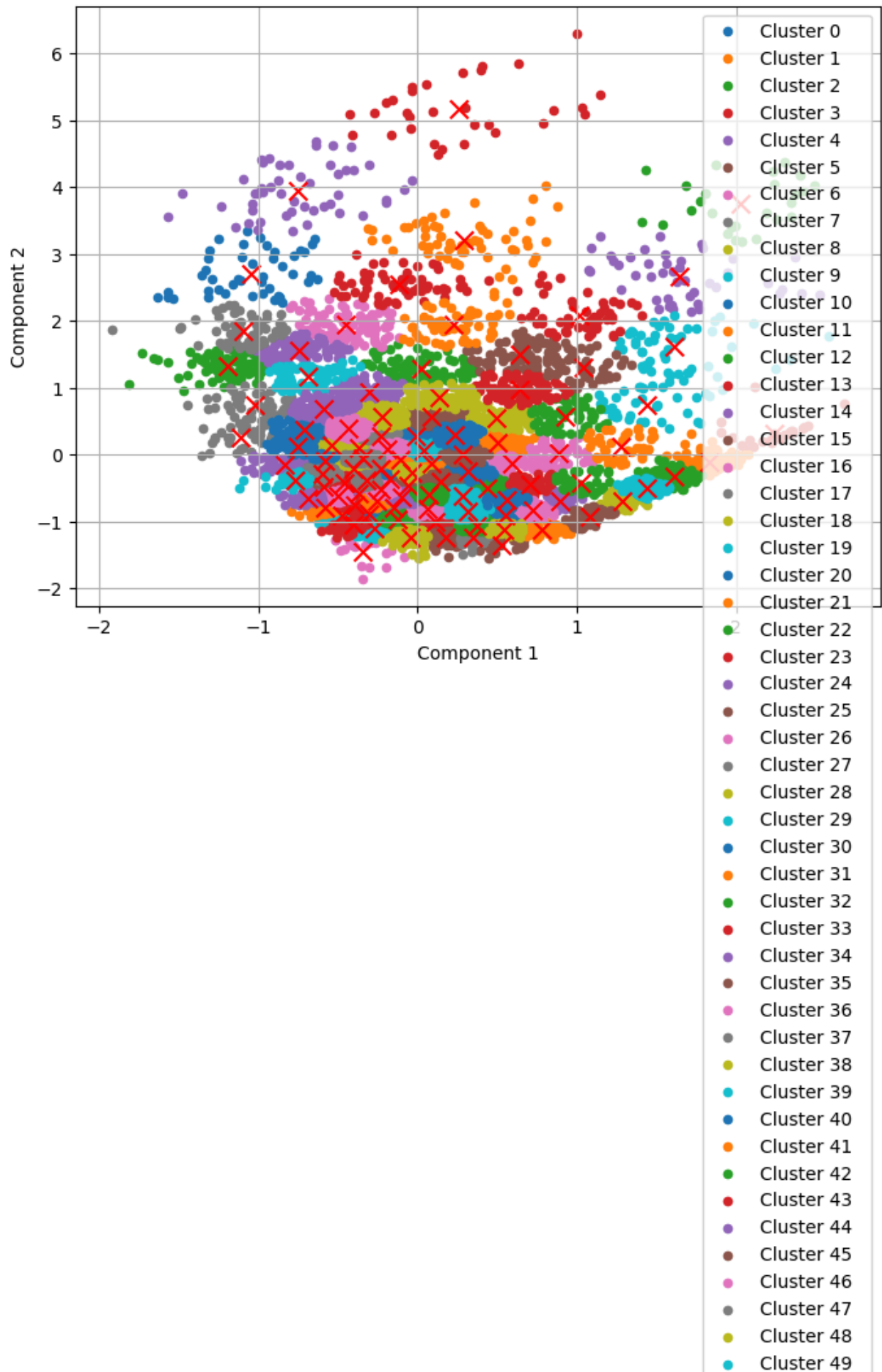
- Cluster 50
- Cluster 51
- Cluster 52
- Cluster 53
- Cluster 54
- Cluster 55
- Cluster 56
- Cluster 57
- Cluster 58
- Cluster 59
- Cluster 60
- Cluster 61
- Cluster 62
- Cluster 63
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- Cluster 87
- Cluster 88
- Cluster 89
- Cluster 90
- Cluster 91
- Cluster 92
- Cluster 93
- Cluster 94
- Cluster 95
- Cluster 96
- Cluster 97
- Cluster 98
- Cluster 99
- Cluster 100
- Centroids



```
In [53]: plot_centroids(modellbpreduced , lbp_reduced)
```

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KMeans Centroids in 2D

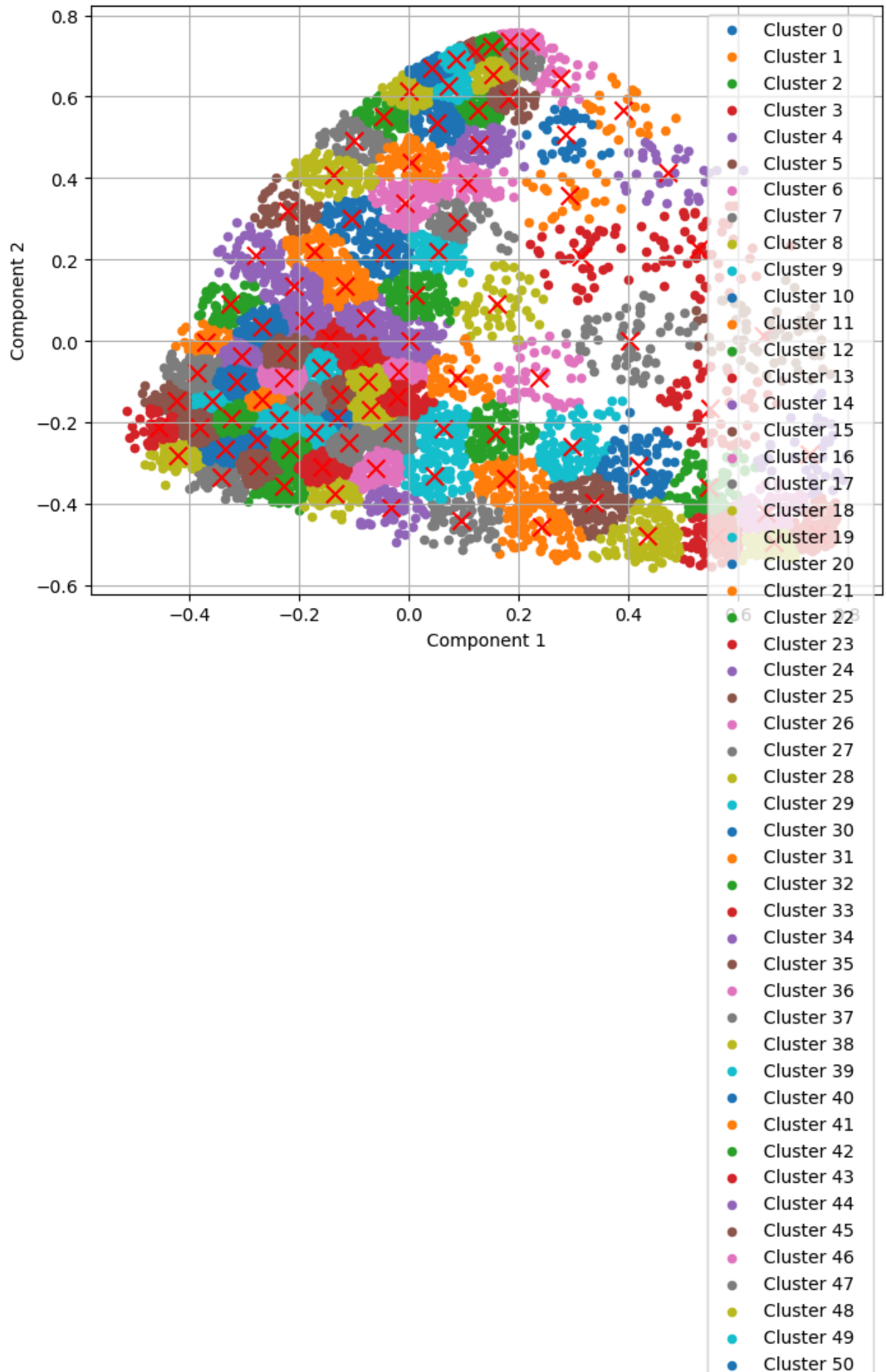


- Cluster 50
- Cluster 51
- Cluster 52
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- Cluster 60
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- Cluster 95
- Cluster 96
- Cluster 97
- Cluster 98
- Cluster 99
- Cluster 100
- Centroids

```
In [54]: plot_centroids(modelclhgreduced , clhg_reduced)
```

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# KMeans Centroids in 2D



- Cluster 51
- Cluster 52
- Cluster 53
- Cluster 54
- Cluster 55
- Cluster 56
- Cluster 57
- Cluster 58
- Cluster 59
- Cluster 60
- Cluster 61
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- Cluster 94
- Cluster 95
- Cluster 96
- Cluster 97
- Cluster 98
- Cluster 99
- Cluster 100
- Centroids

```
In [16]: model2 = KMeans()  
model2.fit(hog_features_train)  
model2.clustering_accuracy(y_train)
```

```
9145  
(101, 3780)  
Converged at iteration 58
```

```
Out[16]: 41.46528157463095
```

```
In [17]: model3 = KMeans()  
model3.fit(clhg_features_train)  
model3.clustering_accuracy(y_train)
```

```
9145  
(101, 512)  
Converged at iteration 56
```

```
Out[17]: 24.05686167304538
```

```
In [ ]: """My implementation for matching each cluster number with a real class number  
from collections import Counter  
matching_list= np.zeros(101, dtype=int)  
  
cluster_indices = np.where(y_train==4)[0]  
y_pred = np.array([ model.predict(lbp_features_train[x].reshape(1, -1)) for x in  
matching_list[4]= Counter(y_pred).most_common(1)[0][0]  
  
print(matching_list[4])"""  
  
"""matching_list=[]  
for i in range (n_cluster):  
    cluster_indices = np.where(y_train==i)[0]  
    y_pred = np.array([ model.predict(x_train[x].reshape(1, -1)) for x in cluster  
matching_list[i]= Counter(y_pred).most_common(1)[0][0]  
"""
```

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```
Out[ ]: 'matching_list=[]\nfor i in range (n_cluster):\n    cluster_indices = np.where(y_t  
rain==i)[0]\n    y_pred = np.array([ model.predict(x_train[x].reshape(1, -1)) fo  
r x in cluster_indices  ])\n    matching_list[i]= Counter(y_pred).most_common(1)  
[0][0]\n    '
```