# Identifying Pneumonia Patients based on X-Ray Images

### **Deanna Gould**

Phase 4 Flex Student Instructor: Morgan Jones

Presentation Date: September 27, 2023

### Overview

HealthWorx is a telehealth company that would like to be able to diagnose patients with pneumonia from an X-Ray. X-Ray images can be taken in several locations, and this could decrease wait times for patients. Based on the <a href="CDC Website">CDC Website</a> (<a href="https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/pneumonia.htm">https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/pneumonia.htm</a>), 41,309 people die from pneumonia each year, and 1.5 million people visit the emergency room with pneumonia as the primary diagnosis. Emergency rooms are known for their long wait times and becoming overcrowded, so this could also improve other patient's experiences. Pneumonia can have long-lasting effects on the health and well-being of patients. This jupyter notebook will take steps to predict whether a patient has pneumonia or not by using neural networks and image classification of X-Ray images. Although this wouldn't be able to completely replace a doctor's part in diagnosing the patient, this could be used as an added precaution.

The dataset consists of 4,818 images for train data, 418 images for test data, and 624 images for validation data. Different algorithms like will be used and each model will be tuned to determine the best model. Binary cross-entropy will be used as the loss function because this is a binary classification problem. For evaluation metrics, accuracy score, recall, and precision will be considered, but recall will be most important because pneumonia is a health-risk. Recall is the number of true positives divided by the number of true positives and false negatives. A false negative can be detrimental in healthcare settings.

# Importing Libraries

```
In [1]: # Importing libraries
        import pandas as pd
        import os
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        %matplotlib inline
        import seaborn as sns
        from sklearn.model selection import train test split
        from sklearn.metrics import (plot_confusion_matrix, confusion_matrix, class
                                     RocCurveDisplay)
        import tensorflow as tf
        from tensorboard.plugins.hparams import api as hp
        from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
        from tensorflow.keras import layers
        from tensorflow.keras import models
        from tensorflow.keras import optimizers
```

# Creating Functions

```
In [2]: # Creating a function called plot history
        def plot history(history):
            acc = history.history['binary accuracy']
            val acc = history.history['val binary accuracy']
            loss = history.history['loss']
            val loss = history.history['val loss']
            epochs = range(len(acc))
            plt.plot(epochs, acc, 'pink', label='Training accuracy')
            plt.plot(epochs, val acc, 'blue', label='Validation accuracy')
            plt.title('Training and validation accuracy')
            plt.legend()
            plt.figure()
            plt.plot(epochs, loss, 'bo', label='Training loss')
            plt.plot(epochs, val loss, 'b', label='Validation loss')
            plt.title('Training and validation loss')
            plt.legend()
            plt.figure()
            plt.show();
```

```
In [3]: # Creating a function for rocauc
        # Plot will have true positives on y and false positive values on X, with {\sf t}
        # being a straight line.
        def plot_roc_auc(y_true, y_score):
            fpr, tpr, thresholds = roc_curve(y_true, y_score)
            print('AUC: {}'.format(auc(fpr, tpr)))
            plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
            lw = 2
            plt.plot(fpr, tpr, color='blue',
                 lw=lw, label='ROC curve')
            plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='pink', lw=lw, linestyle='--')
            plt.xlim([0.0, 1.0])
            plt.ylim([0.0, 1.05])
            plt.yticks([i/20.0 for i in range(21)])
            plt.xticks([i/20.0 for i in range(21)])
            plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
            plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
            plt.title('Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) Curve')
            plt.legend(loc='lower right');
            plt.show();
```

```
In [4]: # Creating a function
        # Code below from stack overflow
        # https://stackoverflow.com/questions/45413712/keras-get-true-labels-y-test
        def pred labels(model, generator):
        # Create lists for storing the predictions and labels
        # Labels in this case are actual values and predictions are predicted value
            predictions = []
            labels = []
        # Get the total number of labels in generator
        # (i.e. the length of the dataset where the generator generates batches fro
            n = len(generator.labels)
        # Loop over the generator
            for data, label in generator:
            # Make predictions on data using the model. Store the results.
                predictions.extend(model.predict(data, workers = 4).flatten())
            # Store corresponding labels
                labels.extend(label)
            # We have to break out from the generator when we've processed
            # the entire once (otherwise we would end up with duplicates).
                if (len(label) < generator.batch size) and (len(predictions) == n):</pre>
                    break
            return labels, predictions
```

```
In [5]: #Creating a function to plot
        def conf matrix(y true, y pred):
            #Converting probabilities to 0 and 1
            y pred = np.array([round(x) for x in y pred])
            cm = confusion matrix(y true, y pred)
            #Plotting confusion matrix using heatmap
            fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize = (8, 6))
            ax = sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, cmap='flare', fmt='g')
            ax.set title('Predictions for Pneumonia cases\n\n');
            ax.set xlabel('\nPredicted Values')
            ax.set_ylabel('Actual Values ');
            ## Ticket labels - List must be in alphabetical order
            ax.xaxis.set ticklabels(['Normal', 'Pneumonia'])
            ax.yaxis.set_ticklabels(['Normal','Pneumonia'])
            ## Display the visualization of the Confusion Matrix.
            plt.show();
            #Calculating normalization
            row sums = cm.sum(axis=1)
            new_matrix = np.round(cm / row_sums[:, np.newaxis], 3)
            #Plotting confusion matrix using heatmap
            fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize = (8, 6))
            ax = sns.heatmap(new matrix, annot=True, cmap='flare', fmt='g')
            ax.set title('Predictions for Pneumonia cases\n\n')
            ax.set xlabel('\nPredicted Values')
            ax.set_ylabel('Actual Values ');
            ## Ticket labels - List must be in alphabetical order
            ax.xaxis.set ticklabels(['Normal', 'Pneumonia'])
            ax.yaxis.set_ticklabels(['Normal','Pneumonia'])
            ## Display the visualization of the Confusion Matrix.
            plt.show();
```

```
In [6]: # Making directories for train test and validation sets

train_dir = "data/chest_xray/chest_xray/train"
val_dir = "data/chest_xray/chest_xray/val"
test_dir = "data/chest_xray/chest_xray/test"
```

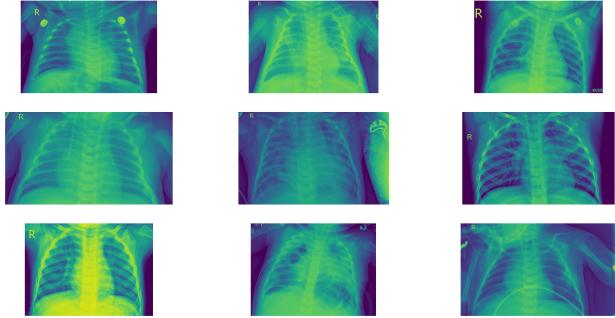
```
In [7]: # Getting value counts for each directory
        print('train_set:')
        print('----')
        pneu_count_tr = len(os.listdir(os.path.join(train_dir, 'PNEUMONIA')))
        normal count tr = len(os.listdir(os.path.join(train dir, 'NORMAL')))
        print(f'Pneumonia = {pneu_count_tr}')
        print(f'Normal = {normal count tr}')
        print('\n')
        print('val_set:')
        print('----')
        pneu count_val = len(os.listdir(os.path.join(val_dir, 'PNEUMONIA')))
        normal_count_val = len(os.listdir(os.path.join(val_dir, 'NORMAL')))
        print(f'Pneumonia = {pneu count val}')
        print(f'Normal = {normal_count_val}')
        print('\n')
        print('test_set:')
        print('----')
        pneu_count_test = len(os.listdir(os.path.join(test_dir, 'PNEUMONIA')))
        normal count test = len(os.listdir(os.path.join(test dir, 'NORMAL')))
        print(f'Pneumonia = {pneu count test}')
        print(f'Normal = {normal_count_test}')
        print('\n')
        train set:
        _____
        Pneumonia = 3476
        Normal = 942
        val set:
        Pneumonia = 409
        Normal = 409
```

It's important to look at the counts of a dataset. Originally, this dataset had only 16 X-Ray images in the validation dataset, so 401 were moved from the train set to the validation set. Still, there are significantly more X-Ray images that show pneumonia than those that don't, which means that the classes need to be weighted.

test\_set:

Pneumonia = 390 Normal = 234

# In [8]: # Displaying pneumonia X-rays pneumonia = os.listdir("data/chest\_xray/chest\_xray/train/PNEUMONIA") pneumoniadir = "data/chest\_xray/chest\_xray/train/PNEUMONIA" # Plotting the X-rays plt.figure(figsize = (20, 10)) for i in range(9): plt.subplot(3, 3, i+1) image = plt.imread(os.path.join(pneumoniadir, pneumonia[i])) plt.imshow(image) plt.axis('off') R



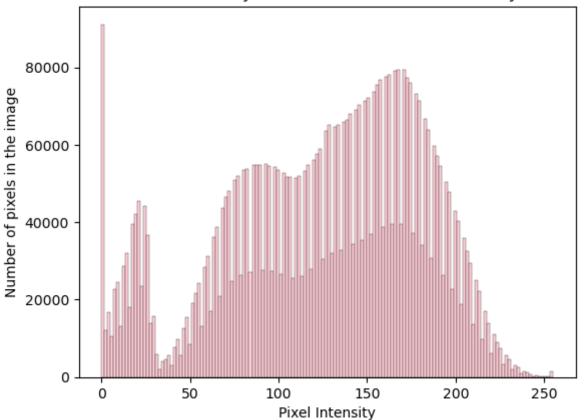
```
In [9]: # Displaying normal X-rays
        normal = os.listdir("data/chest xray/chest xray/train/NORMAL")
        normaldir = "data/chest_xray/chest_xray/train/NORMAL"
        plt.figure(figsize = (20, 10))
        for i in range(9):
            plt.subplot(3, 3, i+1)
            image = plt.imread(os.path.join(normaldir, normal[i]))
            plt.imshow(image)
            plt.axis('off')
```

As we can see, the pneumonia images seem to be a little more hazy and less clear, but the X-Ray images are a little difficult to read. Though there aren't many untrained human eyes looking at the X-Rays, it can still be confusing for healthcare providers.

```
In [10]: # Reading the normal images
         normal_img = plt.imread(os.path.join(normaldir, normal[0]))
         normal img
Out[10]: array([[ 0, 23, 24, ...,
                                             0],
                 [ 0, 5, 23, ...,
                                    0,
                                             0],
                       0, 26, ...,
                                    0,
                                            0],
                                             0],
                                    0,
                                             0],
                 [ 0,
                                        0, 0]], dtype=uint8)
```

```
In [11]: # Reading the pneumonia images
         pneumonia img = plt.imread(os.path.join(pneumoniadir, pneumonia[0]))
         pneumonia_img
Out[11]: array([[ 0,
                           0, \ldots, 47, 46, 45
                           0, \ldots, 45, 45, 45
                  2,
                           0, \ldots, 47, 47, 47, 47
                 [ 0,
                                     0,
                                             0],
                  0,
                                    0,
                                             0],
                                         0,
                                             0]], dtype=uint8)
                                     0,
In [12]: # Plotting the pixels of the images
         sns.histplot(normal_img.ravel(), color = 'pink', bins = 150)
         plt.title('Pixel Intensity Distribution for a Normal X-Ray')
         plt.xlabel('Pixel Intensity')
         plt.ylabel('Number of pixels in the image')
         plt.show();
```

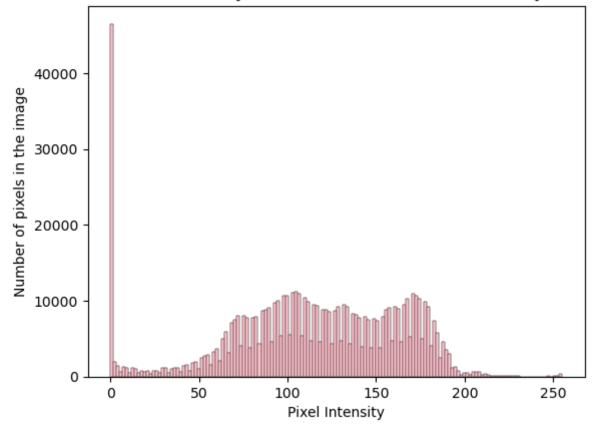
# Pixel Intensity Distribution for a Normal X-Ray



```
In [13]: # Plotting the pixels of pneumonia images

sns.histplot(pneumonia_img.ravel(), color = 'pink', bins = 150)
plt.title('Pixel Intensity Distribution for a Pneumonia X-Ray')
plt.xlabel('Pixel Intensity')
plt.ylabel('Number of pixels in the image')
sns.histplot(pneumonia_img.ravel(), color = 'pink', bins = 150);
```





## Image Generator

```
In [14]: # Separating train and val datagen
         train datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
         val_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
         train generator = train datagen.flow from directory(train dir,
                                                              target_size=(224, 224),
                                                              batch size=32,
                                                              class_mode='binary',
                                                              shuffle = True)
         validation generator = val datagen.flow from directory(val dir,
                                                                  target size=(224, 2
                                                                  batch size=32,
                                                                  class mode='binary'
                                                                  shuffle = True)
         Found 4416 images belonging to 2 classes.
         Found 816 images belonging to 2 classes.
In [15]: # Checking available classes for the validation generator
         validation generator.class indices
Out[15]: {'NORMAL': 0, 'PNEUMONIA': 1}
In [16]: # Getting class weights
         weight pneu = pneu count tr / (pneu count tr + normal count tr)
         weight_normal = normal_count_tr / (pneu_count_tr + normal_count_tr)
         class weight = {0 : weight pneu, 1 : weight normal}
         print(f'0 Weight Class = {weight pneu}')
         print(f'1 Weight Class = {weight normal}')
         0 Weight Class = 0.7867813490267089
         1 Weight Class = 0.21321865097329107
```

### Baseline Model

2023-09-27 08:24:09.332802: I tensorflow/core/platform/cpu\_feature\_guard.cc:142] This TensorFlow binary is optimized with oneAPI Deep Neural Network Library (oneDNN) to use the following CPU instructions in performance-critical operations: AVX2 FMA

To enable them in other operations, rebuild TensorFlow with the appropria te compiler flags.

2023-09-27 08:24:09.357909: I tensorflow/compiler/xla/service/service.cc: 168] XLA service 0x7fd5df598050 initialized for platform Host (this does not guarantee that XLA will be used). Devices:

2023-09-27 08:24:09.357927: I tensorflow/compiler/xla/service/service.cc:

176] StreamExecutor device (0): Host, Default Version

# In [18]: # Getting summary for model one

modelone.summary()

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Sha	ape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 222	2, 222, 32)	896
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 111	1, 111, 32)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 394	4272)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 64)	)	25233472
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 1)		65

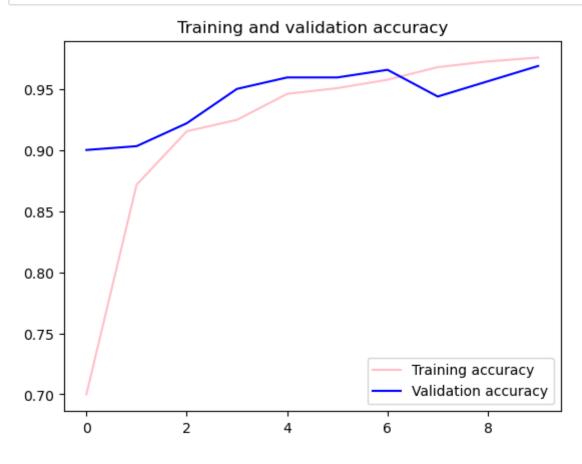
Total params: 25,234,433
Trainable params: 25,234,433

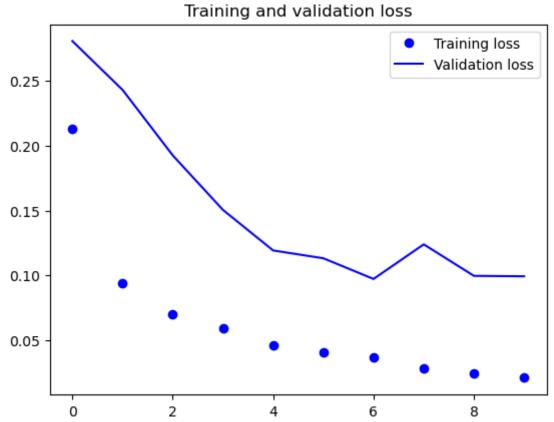
Non-trainable params: 0

```
Epoch 1/10
100/100 [============== ] - 89s 892ms/step - loss: 0.2130
- binary accuracy: 0.7000 - val loss: 0.2808 - val binary accuracy: 0.900
Epoch 2/10
- binary_accuracy: 0.8716 - val_loss: 0.2431 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.903
Epoch 3/10
- binary_accuracy: 0.9153 - val_loss: 0.1926 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.921
9
Epoch 4/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 106s 1s/step - loss: 0.0591 -
binary accuracy: 0.9247 - val loss: 0.1505 - val binary accuracy: 0.9500
Epoch 5/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 110s 1s/step - loss: 0.0456 -
binary accuracy: 0.9459 - val loss: 0.1192 - val binary accuracy: 0.9594
Epoch 6/10
100/100 [============ ] - 109s 1s/step - loss: 0.0405 -
binary_accuracy: 0.9506 - val_loss: 0.1131 - val binary accuracy: 0.9594
Epoch 7/10
100/100 [============== ] - 109s 1s/step - loss: 0.0367 -
binary accuracy: 0.9575 - val loss: 0.0972 - val binary accuracy: 0.9656
Epoch 8/10
binary accuracy: 0.9678 - val loss: 0.1239 - val binary accuracy: 0.9438
Epoch 9/10
100/100 [============== ] - 108s 1s/step - loss: 0.0245 -
binary accuracy: 0.9725 - val loss: 0.0996 - val binary accuracy: 0.9563
Epoch 10/10
100/100 [============ ] - 116s 1s/step - loss: 0.0208 -
binary accuracy: 0.9756 - val loss: 0.0992 - val binary accuracy: 0.9688
```

### ▼ Baseline Training Validation Accuracy

In [20]: # Plotting history for model one
plot\_history(historyone)





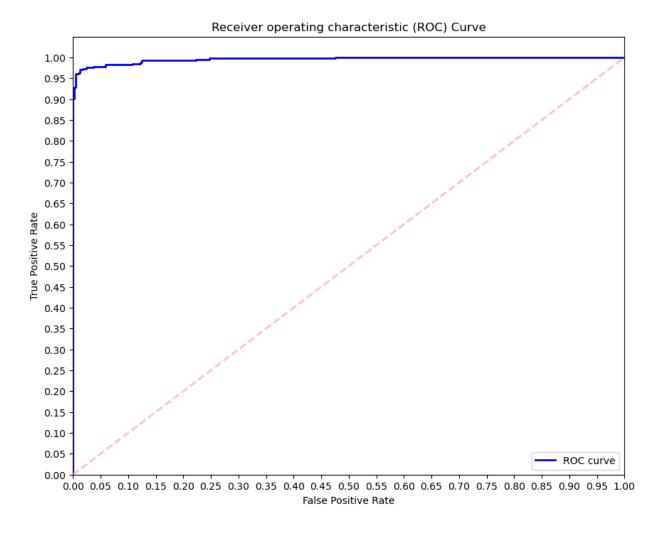
<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>

In this first baseline model, the first graph which plots training and validation accuracy. The model is fitting to the training set much better than the validation set. The validation accuracy line is muore jagged and inconsistent than the training set. When looking at loss, the training loss is more jagged and inconsistent, and the width between the two plots are more than I would hope.

### Baseline Predictions Check

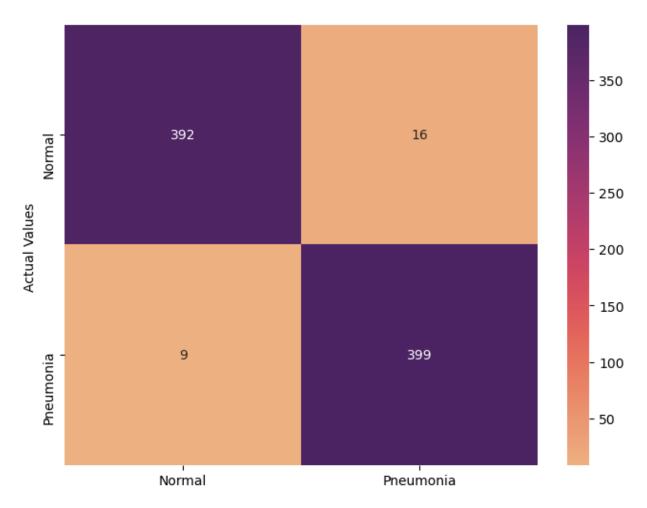
```
In [21]: # Calling pred_labels to see performance of model 1
    modelone_predsval = pred_labels(modelone, validation_generator)
In [22]: # Plotting the performance of model 1
    plot_roc_auc(modelone_predsval[0], modelone_predsval[1])
```

AUC: 0.9956867550941946



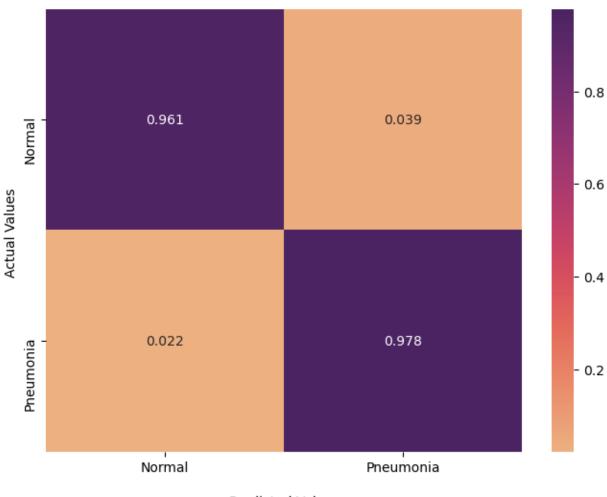
The ROC curve above shows that the model learned incredibly fast with a true positive rate. The ROC curve peaks soon after some minor growth, but as time goes on, the false positive rate will continue to increase while the true positive plateaus.

# Predictions for Pneumonia cases



Predicted Values

### Predictions for Pneumonia cases



Predicted Values

This confusion matrix of the baseline model shows that there are 97.8% true positives, and 2.2% are false negatives, which represents the amount of patients not getting diagnosed. This is okay, but not reliable enough for this use case. Out of the patients with normal X-Ray images, 3.9% are false positives. It is better that the percentage of false positives is higher than the percentage of false negatives.

### ▼ HParams

```
In [24]: # Creating the hparam variables

HP_NUM_UNITS = hp.HParam('num_units', hp.Discrete([64, 128]))
HP_DROPOUT = hp.HParam('dropout_rate', hp.RealInterval(0.1, 0.2))
HP_OPTIMIZER = hp.HParam('optimizer', hp.Discrete(['adam', 'rmsprop']))
HP_LEARNING_RATE = hp.HParam('learning_rate', hp.Discrete([0.01, 0.001, 0.0 METRIC_ACCURACY = 'binary_accuracy'
```

```
In [27]: # The function below uses the baseline model as it's base model. It changes
         # learning rate based on the set params in the HParams.
         # Creating function to do an HParams search
         def create model grid(hparams):
             #Initializing model
             model = models.Sequential()
             #Adding CNN input layer
             model.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (3,3), activation = 'relu', input_shape = (
             model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D(2,2))
             model.add(layers.Dropout(hparams[HP DROPOUT]))
             #Adding Dense hidden layer
             model.add(layers.Flatten())
             model.add(layers.Dense(hparams[HP NUM UNITS], activation = 'relu'))
             model.add(layers.Dropout(hparams[HP DROPOUT]))
             #Adding output layer
             model.add(layers.Dense(1, activation = 'sigmoid'))
             #Looping through optimizers and learning rates
             optimizer = hparams[HP_OPTIMIZER]
             learning rate = hparams[HP LEARNING RATE]
             if optimizer == "adam":
                 optimizer = tf.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=learning_rate)
             elif optimizer=='rmsprop':
                 optimizer = tf.optimizers.RMSprop(learning rate=learning rate)
             else:
                 raise ValueError("unexpected optimizer name: %r" % (optimizer name,
             #Compiling model
             model.compile(loss= 'binary crossentropy',
             optimizer = optimizer,
             metrics= tf.keras.metrics.BinaryAccuracy(name="binary accuracy", dtype=
             #Fitting model
             history=model.fit(
             train generator, #Using train data
             steps per epoch=100, #Keeping 100 steps
             epochs=10, #Keeping 10 epochs
             validation data=validation generator, #Using validation data
             class weight = class weight, #Adding weights to deal with imbalance
             validation steps=10, #Keeping 10 steps
             return history.history['val_binary_accuracy'][-1]
```

```
In [28]: # Creating run function

def run(run_dir, hparams):
    with tf.summary.create_file_writer(run_dir).as_default():
        hp.hparams(hparams) # record the values used in this trial
        accuracy = create_model_grid(hparams)
        tf.summary.scalar(METRIC_ACCURACY, accuracy, step=1)
```

# In [29]: # Running hparams model $session_num = 0$ for num\_units in HP NUM\_UNITS.domain.values: for dropout rate in (HP DROPOUT.domain.min value, HP DROPOUT.domain.max v for optimizer in HP\_OPTIMIZER.domain.values: for learning rate in HP\_LEARNING\_RATE.domain.values: hparams = { HP\_NUM\_UNITS: num\_units, HP\_DROPOUT: dropout\_rate, HP\_OPTIMIZER: optimizer, HP\_LEARNING\_RATE: learning\_rate run\_name = "run-%d" % session\_num print('--- Starting trial: %s' % run\_name) print({h.name: hparams[h] for h in hparams}) run('logs/hparam\_tuning/' + run\_name, hparams) session\_num += 1

```
--- Starting trial: run-0
{'num_units': 64, 'dropout_rate': 0.1, 'optimizer': 'adam', 'learning_rat
e': 0.0001}
Epoch 1/10
binary accuracy: 0.7475 - val loss: 0.3922 - val binary accuracy: 0.8500
Epoch 2/10
binary accuracy: 0.8772 - val loss: 0.2609 - val binary accuracy: 0.9094
Epoch 3/10
100/100 [============== ] - 104s 1s/step - loss: 0.0804 -
binary accuracy: 0.9128 - val loss: 0.2032 - val binary accuracy: 0.9281
Epoch 4/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 106s 1s/step - loss: 0.0664 -
binary accuracy: 0.9269 - val loss: 0.1454 - val binary accuracy: 0.9594
Epoch 5/10
binary accuracy: 0.9431 - val loss: 0.1412 - val binary accuracy: 0.9625
Epoch 6/10
binary accuracy: 0.9356 - val loss: 0.2214 - val binary accuracy: 0.9031
Epoch 7/10
binary accuracy: 0.9444 - val loss: 0.1763 - val binary accuracy: 0.9469
Epoch 8/10
100/100 [============== ] - 103s 1s/step - loss: 0.0485 -
binary accuracy: 0.9475 - val loss: 0.1439 - val binary accuracy: 0.9531
Epoch 9/10
binary accuracy: 0.9513 - val loss: 0.0956 - val binary accuracy: 0.9750
Epoch 10/10
binary accuracy: 0.9531 - val loss: 0.0910 - val binary accuracy: 0.9750
--- Starting trial: run-1
{'num units': 64, 'dropout rate': 0.1, 'optimizer': 'adam', 'learning rat
e': 0.001}
Epoch 1/10
binary accuracy: 0.7097 - val loss: 0.6933 - val binary accuracy: 0.4781
Epoch 2/10
binary accuracy: 0.7906 - val loss: 0.6930 - val binary accuracy: 0.5094
Epoch 3/10
binary accuracy: 0.7862 - val loss: 0.6934 - val binary accuracy: 0.4750
Epoch 4/10
100/100 [============== ] - 103s 1s/step - loss: 0.2324 -
binary accuracy: 0.7872 - val loss: 0.6932 - val binary accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 5/10
100/100 [============== ] - 104s 1s/step - loss: 0.2334 -
binary accuracy: 0.7847 - val loss: 0.6930 - val binary accuracy: 0.5156
Epoch 6/10
binary accuracy: 0.4800 - val loss: 0.6931 - val binary accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 7/10
binary_accuracy: 0.3744 - val_loss: 0.6931 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.5125
```

```
Epoch 8/10
binary_accuracy: 0.2409 - val_loss: 0.6931 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.5219
Epoch 9/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 115s 1s/step - loss: 0.2328 -
binary_accuracy: 0.6969 - val_loss: 0.6931 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.5281
Epoch 10/10
binary_accuracy: 0.7900 - val_loss: 0.6930 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.5063
--- Starting trial: run-2
{'num_units': 64, 'dropout_rate': 0.1, 'optimizer': 'adam', 'learning_rat
e': 0.01}
Epoch 1/10
100/100 [============== ] - 105s 1s/step - loss: 2.1861 -
binary accuracy: 0.8222 - val loss: 0.3588 - val binary accuracy: 0.8469
Epoch 2/10
binary accuracy: 0.9153 - val loss: 0.2833 - val binary accuracy: 0.8938
Epoch 3/10
binary accuracy: 0.9544 - val loss: 0.3194 - val binary accuracy: 0.8844
Epoch 4/10
100/100 [============== ] - 101s 1s/step - loss: 0.0598 -
binary accuracy: 0.9187 - val loss: 0.3421 - val binary accuracy: 0.8781
Epoch 5/10
100/100 [============= ] - 104s 1s/step - loss: 0.0422 -
binary accuracy: 0.9447 - val loss: 0.3675 - val binary accuracy: 0.8719
Epoch 6/10
binary accuracy: 0.9541 - val loss: 0.6402 - val binary accuracy: 0.8000
Epoch 7/10
binary accuracy: 0.9591 - val loss: 0.4813 - val binary accuracy: 0.8438
Epoch 8/10
binary accuracy: 0.9766 - val loss: 0.9937 - val binary accuracy: 0.8469
Epoch 9/10
100/100 [================ ] - 104s 1s/step - loss: 0.0180 -
binary accuracy: 0.9766 - val loss: 0.6062 - val binary accuracy: 0.8594
Epoch 10/10
100/100 [============== ] - 102s 1s/step - loss: 0.0144 -
binary accuracy: 0.9844 - val loss: 0.6779 - val binary accuracy: 0.8625
--- Starting trial: run-3
{'num_units': 64, 'dropout_rate': 0.1, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop', 'learning_
rate': 0.0001}
Epoch 1/10
100/100 [============== ] - 120s 1s/step - loss: 0.2502 -
binary accuracy: 0.7066 - val loss: 0.2605 - val binary accuracy: 0.8969
binary accuracy: 0.8913 - val loss: 0.1993 - val binary accuracy: 0.9125
Epoch 3/10
100/100 [============== ] - 118s 1s/step - loss: 0.0650 -
binary accuracy: 0.9178 - val loss: 0.2089 - val binary accuracy: 0.9219
Epoch 4/10
binary accuracy: 0.9422 - val loss: 0.1130 - val binary accuracy: 0.9688
```

```
Epoch 5/10
binary accuracy: 0.9550 - val loss: 0.1446 - val binary accuracy: 0.9531
Epoch 6/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 117s 1s/step - loss: 0.0337 -
binary_accuracy: 0.9606 - val_loss: 0.0868 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.9625
Epoch 7/10
binary_accuracy: 0.9691 - val_loss: 0.0639 - val_binary accuracy: 0.9781
Epoch 8/10
100/100 [============== ] - 116s 1s/step - loss: 0.0231 -
binary accuracy: 0.9712 - val loss: 0.0670 - val binary accuracy: 0.9812
Epoch 9/10
binary accuracy: 0.9781 - val loss: 0.1044 - val binary accuracy: 0.9563
Epoch 10/10
binary accuracy: 0.9803 - val loss: 0.0803 - val binary accuracy: 0.9781
--- Starting trial: run-4
{'num units': 64, 'dropout rate': 0.1, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop', 'learning
rate': 0.001}
Epoch 1/10
100/100 [============== ] - 122s 1s/step - loss: 2.0851 -
binary accuracy: 0.6762 - val loss: 0.3761 - val binary accuracy: 0.8500
Epoch 2/10
binary accuracy: 0.8875 - val loss: 0.1865 - val binary accuracy: 0.9125
Epoch 3/10
binary accuracy: 0.9344 - val loss: 0.2072 - val binary accuracy: 0.9250
Epoch 4/10
binary accuracy: 0.9506 - val loss: 0.2445 - val binary accuracy: 0.9219
Epoch 5/10
binary accuracy: 0.9563 - val loss: 0.1431 - val binary accuracy: 0.9563
Epoch 6/10
100/100 [============== ] - 121s 1s/step - loss: 0.0629 -
binary_accuracy: 0.9516 - val_loss: 0.0824 - val binary accuracy: 0.9656
Epoch 7/10
100/100 [============== ] - 121s 1s/step - loss: 0.0704 -
binary accuracy: 0.9678 - val loss: 0.1209 - val binary accuracy: 0.9594
Epoch 8/10
binary accuracy: 0.9841 - val loss: 0.1205 - val binary accuracy: 0.9594
Epoch 9/10
```

```
binary_accuracy: 0.9681 - val_loss: 0.1110 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.9750
Epoch 10/10
binary accuracy: 0.9731 - val_loss: 0.1030 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.9688
--- Starting trial: run-5
{'num_units': 64, 'dropout_rate': 0.1, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop', 'learning_
rate': 0.01}
Epoch 1/10
100/100 [============= ] - 121s 1s/step - loss: 14.4243 -
binary accuracy: 0.7294 - val loss: 0.4133 - val binary accuracy: 0.8406
Epoch 2/10
binary accuracy: 0.7987 - val loss: 0.6158 - val binary accuracy: 0.7063
Epoch 3/10
binary accuracy: 0.7728 - val loss: 0.6933 - val binary accuracy: 0.5031
Epoch 4/10
100/100 [=============] - 120s 1s/step - loss: 0.2330 -
binary accuracy: 0.7403 - val loss: 0.6931 - val binary accuracy: 0.5063
Epoch 5/10
binary accuracy: 0.5297 - val loss: 0.6934 - val binary accuracy: 0.4906
Epoch 6/10
binary accuracy: 0.5213 - val loss: 0.6971 - val binary accuracy: 0.4437
Epoch 7/10
100/100 [============== ] - 121s 1s/step - loss: 0.2310 -
binary accuracy: 0.5763 - val loss: 0.6927 - val binary accuracy: 0.5250
Epoch 8/10
100/100 [============ ] - 120s 1s/step - loss: 0.2306 -
binary accuracy: 0.4812 - val loss: 0.6930 - val binary accuracy: 0.5094
Epoch 9/10
100/100 [============] - 122s 1s/step - loss: 0.2305 -
binary accuracy: 0.5281 - val loss: 0.6958 - val binary accuracy: 0.4906
Epoch 10/10
binary accuracy: 0.7925 - val loss: 0.6931 - val binary accuracy: 0.5063
--- Starting trial: run-6
{'num units': 64, 'dropout rate': 0.2, 'optimizer': 'adam', 'learning rat
e': 0.0001}
Epoch 1/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 109s 1s/step - loss: 0.1642 -
binary accuracy: 0.7797 - val loss: 0.2696 - val binary accuracy: 0.8844
Epoch 2/10
100/100 [============== ] - 111s 1s/step - loss: 0.0841 -
binary accuracy: 0.9131 - val loss: 0.1698 - val binary accuracy: 0.9531
Epoch 3/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 114s 1s/step - loss: 0.0594 -
binary_accuracy: 0.9422 - val_loss: 0.1597 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.9531
Epoch 4/10
100/100 [============== ] - 116s 1s/step - loss: 0.0535 -
binary accuracy: 0.9403 - val loss: 0.1358 - val binary accuracy: 0.9625
Epoch 5/10
binary accuracy: 0.9425 - val loss: 0.1076 - val binary accuracy: 0.9594
Epoch 6/10
```

```
100/100 [=============== ] - 106s 1s/step - loss: 0.0429 -
binary accuracy: 0.9503 - val loss: 0.1074 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.9594
Epoch 7/10
binary accuracy: 0.9525 - val loss: 0.2548 - val binary accuracy: 0.8781
Epoch 8/10
binary accuracy: 0.9519 - val loss: 0.1600 - val binary accuracy: 0.9438
Epoch 9/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 105s 1s/step - loss: 0.0330 -
binary accuracy: 0.9609 - val loss: 0.1376 - val binary accuracy: 0.9438
Epoch 10/10
binary accuracy: 0.9684 - val loss: 0.1775 - val binary accuracy: 0.9250
--- Starting trial: run-7
{'num_units': 64, 'dropout_rate': 0.2, 'optimizer': 'adam', 'learning_rat
e': 0.001}
Epoch 1/10
100/100 [============== ] - 110s 1s/step - loss: 0.5700 -
binary accuracy: 0.6953 - val loss: 0.3433 - val binary accuracy: 0.8781
Epoch 2/10
100/100 [============== ] - 106s 1s/step - loss: 0.1055 -
binary accuracy: 0.8728 - val loss: 0.2259 - val binary accuracy: 0.9438
Epoch 3/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 108s 1s/step - loss: 0.0866 -
binary accuracy: 0.9016 - val loss: 0.1953 - val binary accuracy: 0.9500
Epoch 4/10
100/100 [============== ] - 110s 1s/step - loss: 0.0698 -
binary accuracy: 0.9194 - val loss: 0.1458 - val binary accuracy: 0.9688
Epoch 5/10
100/100 [============ ] - 106s 1s/step - loss: 0.0705 -
binary accuracy: 0.9278 - val loss: 0.1167 - val binary accuracy: 0.9688
Epoch 6/10
100/100 [============ ] - 109s 1s/step - loss: 0.0645 -
binary accuracy: 0.9287 - val loss: 0.0992 - val binary accuracy: 0.9656
Epoch 7/10
binary accuracy: 0.9316 - val loss: 0.0960 - val binary accuracy: 0.9719
Epoch 8/10
100/100 [============== ] - 106s 1s/step - loss: 0.0621 -
binary accuracy: 0.9341 - val loss: 0.1091 - val binary accuracy: 0.9656
Epoch 9/10
binary accuracy: 0.9453 - val loss: 0.1572 - val binary accuracy: 0.9344
Epoch 10/10
100/100 [============== ] - 106s 1s/step - loss: 0.0571 -
binary accuracy: 0.9409 - val loss: 0.1071 - val binary accuracy: 0.9531
--- Starting trial: run-8
{'num units': 64, 'dropout rate': 0.2, 'optimizer': 'adam', 'learning rat
e': 0.01}
Epoch 1/10
100/100 [============] - 103s 1s/step - loss: 2.4031 -
binary_accuracy: 0.7800 - val_loss: 0.3954 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8281
Epoch 2/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 102s 1s/step - loss: 0.1517 -
binary accuracy: 0.7909 - val loss: 0.4966 - val binary accuracy: 0.7844
Epoch 3/10
```

```
binary accuracy: 0.8350 - val loss: 0.3959 - val binary accuracy: 0.8094
Epoch 4/10
binary accuracy: 0.8481 - val loss: 0.5327 - val binary accuracy: 0.7781
Epoch 5/10
binary accuracy: 0.9272 - val loss: 0.5513 - val binary accuracy: 0.8062
Epoch 6/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 107s 1s/step - loss: 0.0559 -
binary accuracy: 0.9497 - val loss: 0.4952 - val binary accuracy: 0.7781
Epoch 7/10
binary_accuracy: 0.9541 - val_loss: 0.5185 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8344
Epoch 8/10
binary accuracy: 0.9647 - val loss: 0.6166 - val binary accuracy: 0.7563
Epoch 9/10
binary accuracy: 0.9609 - val loss: 0.8028 - val binary accuracy: 0.8031
Epoch 10/10
binary accuracy: 0.9744 - val loss: 0.8214 - val binary accuracy: 0.7812
--- Starting trial: run-9
{'num_units': 64, 'dropout_rate': 0.2, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop', 'learning_
rate': 0.0001}
Epoch 1/10
100/100 [============== ] - 118s 1s/step - loss: 0.2074 -
binary accuracy: 0.7325 - val loss: 1.0704 - val binary accuracy: 0.5344
Epoch 2/10
100/100 [============ ] - 120s 1s/step - loss: 0.1180 -
binary accuracy: 0.8422 - val loss: 0.2649 - val binary accuracy: 0.8781
Epoch 3/10
binary accuracy: 0.9009 - val loss: 0.2510 - val binary accuracy: 0.8906
Epoch 4/10
binary accuracy: 0.9175 - val_loss: 0.1917 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.9406
Epoch 5/10
100/100 [============== ] - 122s 1s/step - loss: 0.0612 -
binary accuracy: 0.9344 - val loss: 0.1375 - val binary accuracy: 0.9438
Epoch 6/10
binary accuracy: 0.9409 - val loss: 0.1112 - val binary accuracy: 0.9594
Epoch 7/10
100/100 [============== ] - 116s 1s/step - loss: 0.0418 -
binary_accuracy: 0.9503 - val_loss: 0.1253 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.9531
```

```
Epoch 8/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 113s 1s/step - loss: 0.0425 -
binary accuracy: 0.9513 - val loss: 0.1080 - val binary accuracy: 0.9625
Epoch 9/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 113s 1s/step - loss: 0.0406 -
binary accuracy: 0.9528 - val loss: 0.1048 - val binary accuracy: 0.9719
Epoch 10/10
binary accuracy: 0.9591 - val loss: 0.0948 - val binary accuracy: 0.9594
--- Starting trial: run-10
{'num_units': 64, 'dropout_rate': 0.2, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop', 'learning_
rate': 0.001}
Epoch 1/10
100/100 [============= ] - 115s 1s/step - loss: 0.9749 -
binary accuracy: 0.7769 - val loss: 0.1953 - val binary accuracy: 0.9281
Epoch 2/10
binary accuracy: 0.9072 - val loss: 0.1446 - val binary accuracy: 0.9469
Epoch 3/10
binary accuracy: 0.9219 - val loss: 0.9927 - val binary accuracy: 0.7281
Epoch 4/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 114s 1s/step - loss: 0.1473 -
binary accuracy: 0.9269 - val loss: 0.1029 - val binary accuracy: 0.9719
Epoch 5/10
binary accuracy: 0.9528 - val loss: 0.3025 - val binary accuracy: 0.8938
Epoch 6/10
binary accuracy: 0.9591 - val loss: 0.1324 - val binary accuracy: 0.9688
Epoch 7/10
binary accuracy: 0.9600 - val loss: 0.3438 - val binary accuracy: 0.8844
Epoch 8/10
binary accuracy: 0.9350 - val loss: 0.4456 - val binary accuracy: 0.8438
Epoch 9/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 117s 1s/step - loss: 0.0514 -
binary accuracy: 0.9650 - val loss: 0.2923 - val binary accuracy: 0.9375
Epoch 10/10
100/100 [============== ] - 115s 1s/step - loss: 0.0940 -
binary accuracy: 0.9591 - val loss: 0.1368 - val binary accuracy: 0.9344
--- Starting trial: run-11
{'num units': 64, 'dropout rate': 0.2, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop', 'learning
rate': 0.01}
Epoch 1/10
binary accuracy: 0.7853 - val loss: 26.1822 - val binary accuracy: 0.5250
Epoch 2/10
binary accuracy: 0.8006 - val loss: 1.0372 - val binary accuracy: 0.8125
Epoch 3/10
100/100 [================ ] - 110s 1s/step - loss: 1.4040 -
binary accuracy: 0.8109 - val loss: 1.2328 - val binary accuracy: 0.5031
Epoch 4/10
binary_accuracy: 0.6500 - val_loss: 0.6956 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.4688
```

```
Epoch 5/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 116s 1s/step - loss: 0.3173 -
binary_accuracy: 0.2372 - val_loss: 0.6939 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 6/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 110s 1s/step - loss: 0.2471 -
binary_accuracy: 0.4791 - val_loss: 0.6939 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.4844
Epoch 7/10
binary_accuracy: 0.4462 - val_loss: 0.6923 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.5344
Epoch 8/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 116s 1s/step - loss: 0.2327 -
binary accuracy: 0.2750 - val loss: 0.6948 - val binary accuracy: 0.4844
Epoch 9/10
100/100 [============== ] - 112s 1s/step - loss: 0.2325 -
binary accuracy: 0.6800 - val_loss: 0.6939 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.4688
Epoch 10/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 114s 1s/step - loss: 0.2314 -
binary accuracy: 0.7525 - val loss: 0.6930 - val binary accuracy: 0.5125
--- Starting trial: run-12
{'num units': 128, 'dropout rate': 0.1, 'optimizer': 'adam', 'learning ra
te': 0.0001}
Epoch 1/10
binary accuracy: 0.8078 - val loss: 0.2271 - val binary accuracy: 0.9062
Epoch 2/10
100/100 [============== ] - 113s 1s/step - loss: 0.0488 -
binary accuracy: 0.9397 - val loss: 0.1682 - val binary accuracy: 0.9344
Epoch 3/10
binary accuracy: 0.9528 - val loss: 0.2825 - val binary accuracy: 0.8562
Epoch 4/10
binary accuracy: 0.9603 - val loss: 0.2635 - val binary accuracy: 0.8813
Epoch 5/10
binary accuracy: 0.9747 - val loss: 0.0756 - val binary accuracy: 0.9719
Epoch 6/10
100/100 [============== ] - 117s 1s/step - loss: 0.0254 -
binary accuracy: 0.9684 - val loss: 0.0896 - val binary accuracy: 0.9719
Epoch 7/10
100/100 [============== ] - 125s 1s/step - loss: 0.0150 -
binary accuracy: 0.9847 - val loss: 0.1345 - val binary accuracy: 0.9469
Epoch 8/10
binary accuracy: 0.9806 - val loss: 0.0857 - val binary accuracy: 0.9719
Epoch 9/10
binary accuracy: 0.9906 - val loss: 0.0606 - val binary accuracy: 0.9719
Epoch 10/10
100/100 [================ ] - 113s 1s/step - loss: 0.0138 -
binary accuracy: 0.9841 - val loss: 0.1242 - val binary accuracy: 0.9469
--- Starting trial: run-13
{'num units': 128, 'dropout rate': 0.1, 'optimizer': 'adam', 'learning ra
te': 0.001}
Epoch 1/10
binary accuracy: 0.8453 - val loss: 0.2053 - val binary accuracy: 0.9187
```

```
Epoch 2/10
binary_accuracy: 0.9609 - val_loss: 0.0935 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.9656
Epoch 3/10
100/100 [============== ] - 114s 1s/step - loss: 0.0250 -
binary_accuracy: 0.9737 - val_loss: 0.1393 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.9438
Epoch 4/10
binary_accuracy: 0.9872 - val_loss: 0.0673 - val_binary accuracy: 0.9750
Epoch 5/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 118s 1s/step - loss: 0.0077 -
binary accuracy: 0.9925 - val loss: 0.1097 - val binary accuracy: 0.9719
Epoch 6/10
100/100 [============== ] - 113s 1s/step - loss: 0.0067 -
binary accuracy: 0.9944 - val loss: 0.0744 - val binary accuracy: 0.9719
Epoch 7/10
binary accuracy: 0.9931 - val loss: 0.1341 - val binary accuracy: 0.9625
Epoch 8/10
binary_accuracy: 0.9978 - val_loss: 0.1173 - val_binary accuracy: 0.9688
Epoch 9/10
binary accuracy: 0.9987 - val loss: 0.1515 - val binary accuracy: 0.9406
Epoch 10/10
100/100 [============== ] - 118s 1s/step - loss: 0.0011 -
binary accuracy: 0.9997 - val loss: 0.1409 - val binary accuracy: 0.9594
--- Starting trial: run-14
{'num units': 128, 'dropout rate': 0.1, 'optimizer': 'adam', 'learning ra
te': 0.01}
Epoch 1/10
binary accuracy: 0.6975 - val loss: 0.6246 - val binary accuracy: 0.7063
Epoch 2/10
binary accuracy: 0.7962 - val loss: 0.3858 - val binary accuracy: 0.8219
Epoch 3/10
100/100 [============== ] - 115s 1s/step - loss: 0.0802 -
binary_accuracy: 0.8547 - val_loss: 0.3922 - val binary accuracy: 0.8625
Epoch 4/10
100/100 [============== ] - 116s 1s/step - loss: 0.0524 -
binary accuracy: 0.9450 - val loss: 0.4932 - val binary accuracy: 0.8375
Epoch 5/10
binary accuracy: 0.9606 - val loss: 0.6059 - val binary accuracy: 0.8062
Epoch 6/10
```

```
binary_accuracy: 0.9616 - val_loss: 0.6740 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8156
Epoch 7/10
100/100 [============== ] - 114s 1s/step - loss: 0.0212 -
binary accuracy: 0.9775 - val loss: 0.6868 - val binary accuracy: 0.8219
Epoch 8/10
binary accuracy: 0.9878 - val loss: 0.8984 - val binary accuracy: 0.8219
Epoch 9/10
binary accuracy: 0.9816 - val loss: 0.8231 - val binary accuracy: 0.8469
Epoch 10/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 114s 1s/step - loss: 0.0159 -
binary accuracy: 0.9819 - val loss: 0.5181 - val binary accuracy: 0.8406
--- Starting trial: run-15
{'num_units': 128, 'dropout_rate': 0.1, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop', 'learning
rate': 0.0001}
Epoch 1/10
100/100 [============== ] - 135s 1s/step - loss: 0.3802 -
binary accuracy: 0.6616 - val loss: 0.3263 - val binary accuracy: 0.8844
Epoch 2/10
binary accuracy: 0.8366 - val loss: 0.2169 - val binary accuracy: 0.9187
Epoch 3/10
binary accuracy: 0.8791 - val_loss: 0.1927 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.9219
Epoch 4/10
100/100 [============== ] - 136s 1s/step - loss: 0.0739 -
binary accuracy: 0.9181 - val loss: 0.1839 - val binary accuracy: 0.9250
Epoch 5/10
100/100 [============ ] - 131s 1s/step - loss: 0.0610 -
binary accuracy: 0.9312 - val loss: 0.1781 - val binary accuracy: 0.9250
Epoch 6/10
100/100 [============] - 134s 1s/step - loss: 0.0532 -
binary accuracy: 0.9400 - val loss: 0.3706 - val binary accuracy: 0.8281
Epoch 7/10
binary accuracy: 0.9453 - val loss: 0.1366 - val binary accuracy: 0.9406
Epoch 8/10
binary accuracy: 0.9500 - val loss: 0.1127 - val binary accuracy: 0.9656
Epoch 9/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 134s 1s/step - loss: 0.0396 -
binary accuracy: 0.9550 - val loss: 0.0785 - val binary accuracy: 0.9781
Epoch 10/10
binary accuracy: 0.9616 - val loss: 0.0992 - val binary accuracy: 0.9719
--- Starting trial: run-16
{'num units': 128, 'dropout rate': 0.1, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop', 'learning
_rate': 0.001}
Epoch 1/10
100/100 [============== ] - 135s 1s/step - loss: 1.8582 -
binary accuracy: 0.7350 - val loss: 0.2586 - val binary accuracy: 0.8875
Epoch 2/10
100/100 [============== ] - 132s 1s/step - loss: 0.1449 -
binary accuracy: 0.8947 - val loss: 0.2080 - val binary accuracy: 0.9281
Epoch 3/10
```

```
binary accuracy: 0.9166 - val loss: 0.1878 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.9281
Epoch 4/10
binary accuracy: 0.9394 - val loss: 0.1228 - val binary accuracy: 0.9406
Epoch 5/10
binary accuracy: 0.9400 - val loss: 0.1424 - val binary accuracy: 0.9594
Epoch 6/10
binary accuracy: 0.9400 - val loss: 0.1747 - val binary accuracy: 0.9500
Epoch 7/10
100/100 [============= ] - 132s 1s/step - loss: 0.1936 -
binary_accuracy: 0.9634 - val_loss: 0.0966 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.9625
Epoch 8/10
100/100 [============== ] - 131s 1s/step - loss: 0.0764 -
binary accuracy: 0.9719 - val loss: 0.1638 - val binary accuracy: 0.9625
Epoch 9/10
100/100 [============== ] - 136s 1s/step - loss: 0.0838 -
binary accuracy: 0.9638 - val loss: 0.1444 - val binary accuracy: 0.9531
Epoch 10/10
binary accuracy: 0.9716 - val loss: 0.1512 - val binary accuracy: 0.9563
--- Starting trial: run-17
{'num_units': 128, 'dropout_rate': 0.1, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop', 'learning
_rate': 0.01}
Epoch 1/10
100/100 [============= ] - 134s 1s/step - loss: 15.7454 -
binary accuracy: 0.7381 - val loss: 12.5083 - val binary accuracy: 0.4906
Epoch 2/10
100/100 [============ ] - 130s 1s/step - loss: 4.5926 -
binary accuracy: 0.6897 - val loss: 0.6937 - val binary accuracy: 0.5094
Epoch 3/10
100/100 [============ ] - 132s 1s/step - loss: 0.2348 -
binary accuracy: 0.6653 - val loss: 0.6932 - val binary accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 4/10
100/100 [================ ] - 134s 1s/step - loss: 0.2341 -
binary accuracy: 0.3644 - val loss: 0.6917 - val binary accuracy: 0.5437
Epoch 5/10
100/100 [============== ] - 130s 1s/step - loss: 0.2305 -
binary accuracy: 0.5897 - val loss: 0.6935 - val binary accuracy: 0.4812
Epoch 6/10
binary accuracy: 0.5453 - val loss: 0.6969 - val binary accuracy: 0.4500
Epoch 7/10
100/100 [============] - 133s 1s/step - loss: 0.2339 -
binary_accuracy: 0.6506 - val_loss: 0.6931 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.5063
Epoch 8/10
binary_accuracy: 0.3569 - val_loss: 0.6931 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.5031
Epoch 9/10
100/100 [============== ] - 138s 1s/step - loss: 0.2359 -
binary_accuracy: 0.4187 - val_loss: 0.6918 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.5375
Epoch 10/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 135s 1s/step - loss: 0.2328 -
binary accuracy: 0.4053 - val loss: 0.6932 - val binary accuracy: 0.4969
--- Starting trial: run-18
```

```
{'num units': 128, 'dropout rate': 0.2, 'optimizer': 'adam', 'learning ra
te': 0.0001}
Epoch 1/10
binary accuracy: 0.8112 - val loss: 0.2454 - val binary accuracy: 0.9031
Epoch 2/10
binary accuracy: 0.9225 - val loss: 0.1358 - val binary accuracy: 0.9594
Epoch 3/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 120s 1s/step - loss: 0.0656 -
binary accuracy: 0.9256 - val loss: 0.1906 - val binary accuracy: 0.9125
Epoch 4/10
binary_accuracy: 0.9494 - val_loss: 0.1323 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.9656
Epoch 5/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 124s 1s/step - loss: 0.0356 -
binary accuracy: 0.9588 - val_loss: 0.0951 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.9688
Epoch 6/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 116s 1s/step - loss: 0.0345 -
binary accuracy: 0.9606 - val loss: 0.0997 - val binary accuracy: 0.9719
Epoch 7/10
binary accuracy: 0.9622 - val loss: 0.0852 - val binary accuracy: 0.9656
Epoch 8/10
binary accuracy: 0.9747 - val loss: 0.1705 - val binary accuracy: 0.9344
Epoch 9/10
100/100 [============== ] - 121s 1s/step - loss: 0.0339 -
binary accuracy: 0.9588 - val loss: 0.1501 - val binary accuracy: 0.9312
Epoch 10/10
100/100 [============== ] - 115s 1s/step - loss: 0.0285 -
binary accuracy: 0.9694 - val loss: 0.1984 - val binary accuracy: 0.9156
--- Starting trial: run-19
{'num units': 128, 'dropout rate': 0.2, 'optimizer': 'adam', 'learning ra
te': 0.001}
Epoch 1/10
100/100 [============== ] - 113s 1s/step - loss: 1.0362 -
binary accuracy: 0.8219 - val loss: 0.1929 - val binary accuracy: 0.9156
Epoch 2/10
100/100 [============== ] - 118s 1s/step - loss: 0.0353 -
binary accuracy: 0.9597 - val loss: 0.1811 - val binary accuracy: 0.9156
Epoch 3/10
100/100 [============== ] - 119s 1s/step - loss: 0.0269 -
binary accuracy: 0.9700 - val loss: 0.1407 - val binary accuracy: 0.9500
Epoch 4/10
```

```
binary_accuracy: 0.9844 - val_loss: 0.1990 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.9156
Epoch 5/10
100/100 [============== ] - 119s 1s/step - loss: 0.0112 -
binary accuracy: 0.9891 - val loss: 0.0931 - val binary accuracy: 0.9688
Epoch 6/10
100/100 [============== ] - 116s 1s/step - loss: 0.0093 -
binary accuracy: 0.9909 - val loss: 0.1036 - val binary accuracy: 0.9719
Epoch 7/10
binary accuracy: 0.9975 - val loss: 0.1424 - val binary accuracy: 0.9500
Epoch 8/10
binary accuracy: 0.9981 - val loss: 0.1504 - val binary accuracy: 0.9531
Epoch 9/10
binary accuracy: 0.9987 - val loss: 0.1702 - val binary accuracy: 0.9469
Epoch 10/10
100/100 [============== ] - 119s 1s/step - loss: 0.0026 -
binary accuracy: 0.9984 - val loss: 0.1737 - val binary accuracy: 0.9500
--- Starting trial: run-20
{'num_units': 128, 'dropout_rate': 0.2, 'optimizer': 'adam', 'learning_ra
te': 0.01}
Epoch 1/10
binary accuracy: 0.7653 - val loss: 0.3803 - val binary accuracy: 0.8594
Epoch 2/10
100/100 [================ ] - 115s 1s/step - loss: 0.1140 -
binary accuracy: 0.8078 - val loss: 0.3967 - val binary accuracy: 0.8344
Epoch 3/10
100/100 [============ ] - 118s 1s/step - loss: 0.0970 -
binary accuracy: 0.8356 - val loss: 0.4918 - val binary accuracy: 0.7906
Epoch 4/10
100/100 [============] - 119s 1s/step - loss: 0.0891 -
binary accuracy: 0.8656 - val loss: 0.4544 - val binary accuracy: 0.8219
Epoch 5/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 117s 1s/step - loss: 0.0660 -
binary accuracy: 0.9253 - val loss: 0.5459 - val binary accuracy: 0.7844
Epoch 6/10
100/100 [============== ] - 117s 1s/step - loss: 0.0587 -
binary accuracy: 0.9394 - val loss: 0.5789 - val binary accuracy: 0.7906
Epoch 7/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 120s 1s/step - loss: 0.0481 -
binary accuracy: 0.9547 - val loss: 0.6950 - val binary accuracy: 0.7906
Epoch 8/10
100/100 [============== ] - 115s 1s/step - loss: 0.0484 -
binary accuracy: 0.9513 - val loss: 0.7441 - val binary accuracy: 0.7719
Epoch 9/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 119s 1s/step - loss: 0.0339 -
binary_accuracy: 0.9644 - val_loss: 0.8917 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8125
Epoch 10/10
100/100 [============== ] - 117s 1s/step - loss: 0.0307 -
binary_accuracy: 0.9691 - val_loss: 0.6897 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8781
--- Starting trial: run-21
{'num units': 128, 'dropout rate': 0.2, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop', 'learning
rate': 0.0001}
Epoch 1/10
```

```
binary accuracy: 0.6500 - val_loss: 0.5608 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.6562
Epoch 2/10
binary accuracy: 0.8331 - val loss: 0.3396 - val binary accuracy: 0.8313
Epoch 3/10
binary accuracy: 0.8888 - val loss: 0.2115 - val binary accuracy: 0.9219
Epoch 4/10
binary accuracy: 0.9206 - val loss: 0.2588 - val binary accuracy: 0.8813
Epoch 5/10
binary accuracy: 0.9244 - val loss: 0.2096 - val binary accuracy: 0.9031
Epoch 6/10
100/100 [============== ] - 133s 1s/step - loss: 0.0547 -
binary accuracy: 0.9419 - val loss: 0.1724 - val binary accuracy: 0.9281
Epoch 7/10
100/100 [============== ] - 134s 1s/step - loss: 0.0447 -
binary accuracy: 0.9500 - val loss: 0.1021 - val binary accuracy: 0.9688
Epoch 8/10
100/100 [============= ] - 133s 1s/step - loss: 0.0420 -
binary accuracy: 0.9497 - val loss: 0.1246 - val binary accuracy: 0.9656
Epoch 9/10
binary accuracy: 0.9603 - val loss: 0.1043 - val binary accuracy: 0.9656
Epoch 10/10
100/100 [============== ] - 131s 1s/step - loss: 0.0325 -
binary accuracy: 0.9619 - val loss: 0.0620 - val binary accuracy: 0.9844
--- Starting trial: run-22
{'num_units': 128, 'dropout_rate': 0.2, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop', 'learning
rate': 0.001}
Epoch 1/10
100/100 [============== ] - 135s 1s/step - loss: 1.6728 -
binary accuracy: 0.7506 - val loss: 0.3673 - val binary accuracy: 0.8375
Epoch 2/10
100/100 [============== ] - 135s 1s/step - loss: 0.1124 -
binary accuracy: 0.8959 - val loss: 0.1365 - val binary accuracy: 0.9406
Epoch 3/10
100/100 [============== ] - 135s 1s/step - loss: 0.1214 -
binary accuracy: 0.9347 - val loss: 0.1446 - val binary accuracy: 0.9594
Epoch 4/10
100/100 [============== ] - 139s 1s/step - loss: 0.1222 -
binary accuracy: 0.9350 - val loss: 0.1028 - val binary accuracy: 0.9594
Epoch 5/10
100/100 [============] - 136s 1s/step - loss: 0.1048 -
binary_accuracy: 0.9450 - val_loss: 0.1663 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.9469
Epoch 6/10
binary_accuracy: 0.9547 - val_loss: 0.1505 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.9500
Epoch 7/10
binary_accuracy: 0.9603 - val_loss: 0.1640 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.9344
Epoch 8/10
100/100 [=============== ] - 133s 1s/step - loss: 0.0913 -
binary_accuracy: 0.9497 - val_loss: 0.3978 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8906
Epoch 9/10
```

```
binary accuracy: 0.9694 - val loss: 0.1516 - val binary accuracy: 0.9625
Epoch 10/10
binary accuracy: 0.9781 - val loss: 0.3018 - val binary accuracy: 0.9344
--- Starting trial: run-23
{'num_units': 128, 'dropout_rate': 0.2, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop', 'learning
rate': 0.01}
Epoch 1/10
100/100 [============== ] - 137s 1s/step - loss: 39.2466 -
binary accuracy: 0.7691 - val loss: 0.5144 - val binary accuracy: 0.6938
Epoch 2/10
binary_accuracy: 0.7925 - val_loss: 0.4522 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.8094
Epoch 3/10
binary accuracy: 0.8047 - val loss: 0.4882 - val binary accuracy: 0.8250
Epoch 4/10
binary accuracy: 0.8056 - val loss: 0.6276 - val binary accuracy: 0.7875
Epoch 5/10
binary accuracy: 0.8328 - val loss: 0.2200 - val binary accuracy: 0.8969
Epoch 6/10
binary accuracy: 0.7425 - val loss: 0.6517 - val binary accuracy: 0.5406
Epoch 7/10
binary accuracy: 0.2431 - val loss: 0.7046 - val binary accuracy: 0.5188
Epoch 8/10
100/100 [============ ] - 133s 1s/step - loss: 0.2336 -
binary accuracy: 0.3559 - val loss: 0.6922 - val binary accuracy: 0.5500
Epoch 9/10
100/100 [============== ] - 140s 1s/step - loss: 0.4048 -
binary accuracy: 0.4303 - val loss: 0.6935 - val binary accuracy: 0.4969
Epoch 10/10
binary accuracy: 0.7531 - val loss: 0.6930 - val binary accuracy: 0.5156
```

#### Here are some of the best parameters below.

```
run-4
{'num_units': 64, 'dropout_rate': 0.1, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop', 'learning_rate': 0.001}
84s 839ms/step - loss: 0.0478 - binary_accuracy: 0.9681 - val_loss: 0.1161 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.9625

run-6
{'num_units': 64, 'dropout_rate': 0.2, 'optimizer': 'adam', 'learning_rate': 0.0001}
79s 790ms/step - loss: 0.0243 - binary_accuracy: 0.9759 - val_loss: 0.0816 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.9750

run-21
{'num_units': 128, 'dropout_rate': 0.2, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop', 'learning_rate': 0.0001}
89s 889ms/step - loss: 0.0358 - binary_accuracy: 0.9625 - val_loss: 0.0964 - val_binary_accuracy: 0.9750
```

The best runs of the model are above. The best optimizer is adam, and the best dropout rate is 0.2. Run 6 is the best parameters out of the 3, because the binary accuracy is highest of 0.9759, and the binary accuracy of the validation set is *very* close at 0.9750. This means that the model is not overfitting, and is performing well with train *and* validation data. Now that we know which run has the best parameters, those parameters are what I will use to tune the model.

## Tuning HParams

```
In [30]: # Instantiating model 2
         model2 = models.Sequential()
         #Adding CNN input layer
         model2.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (3,3), activation = 'relu', input_shape = (224
         model2.add(layers.MaxPooling2D(2,2))
         # Adding 0.2 to .Dropout since that was the best dropout parameter
         model2.add(layers.Dropout(0.2))
         #Adding Dense hidden layer
         model2.add(layers.Flatten())
         # Adding best num units to dense layer
         model2.add(layers.Dense(64, activation = 'relu'))
         model2.add(layers.Dropout(0.2))
         #Adding output layer
         model2.add(layers.Dense(1, activation = 'sigmoid'))
         #Looping through optimizers and learning rates
         #Compiling model
         model2.compile(loss= 'binary_crossentropy',
         optimizer= optimizers.Adam(lr = 1e-4),
         metrics= tf.keras.metrics.BinaryAccuracy(name="binary accuracy", dtype=None
```

# In [31]: # Printing the summary for model 2

model2.summary()

Model: "sequential\_25"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
conv2d_25 (Conv2D)	(None,	222, 222, 32)	======= 896
max_pooling2d_25 (MaxPooling	(None,	111, 111, 32)	0
dropout_48 (Dropout)	(None,	111, 111, 32)	0
flatten_25 (Flatten)	(None,	394272)	0
dense_50 (Dense)	(None,	64)	25233472
dropout_49 (Dropout)	(None,	64)	0
dense_51 (Dense)	(None,	1)	65

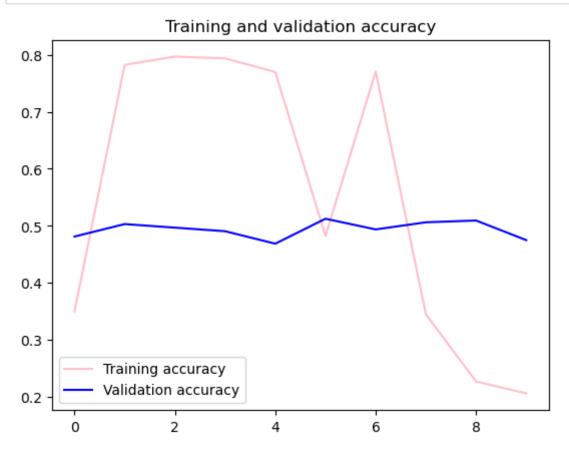
Total params: 25,234,433
Trainable params: 25,234,433
Non-trainable params: 0

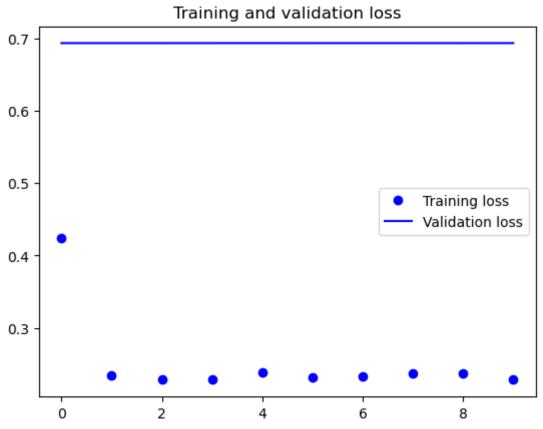
## In [32]: #Fitting model 2

```
history_hparams=model2.fit(
train_generator, #Using train data
steps_per_epoch=30, #Keeping 30 steps
epochs=10, #Keeping 10 epochs
validation_data=validation_generator, #Using validation data
class_weight = class_weight, #Adding weights to deal with imbalance
validation_steps=10, #Keeping 10 steps
)
```

```
Epoch 1/10
ary_accuracy: 0.3500 - val_loss: 0.6931 - val_binary accuracy: 0.4812
Epoch 2/10
30/30 [=============] - 36s 1s/step - loss: 0.2343 - bin
ary accuracy: 0.7823 - val loss: 0.6931 - val binary accuracy: 0.5031
Epoch 3/10
ary accuracy: 0.7969 - val loss: 0.6931 - val binary accuracy: 0.4969
Epoch 4/10
ary accuracy: 0.7937 - val loss: 0.6932 - val binary accuracy: 0.4906
ary accuracy: 0.7698 - val loss: 0.6932 - val binary accuracy: 0.4688
30/30 [=================== ] - 36s 1s/step - loss: 0.2319 - bin
ary accuracy: 0.4823 - val loss: 0.6931 - val binary accuracy: 0.5125
Epoch 7/10
30/30 [================== ] - 36s 1s/step - loss: 0.2339 - bin
ary accuracy: 0.7708 - val loss: 0.6931 - val binary accuracy: 0.4938
Epoch 8/10
ary accuracy: 0.3448 - val loss: 0.6931 - val binary accuracy: 0.5063
Epoch 9/10
30/30 [=================== ] - 36s 1s/step - loss: 0.2381 - bin
ary accuracy: 0.2271 - val loss: 0.6931 - val binary accuracy: 0.5094
Epoch 10/10
ary accuracy: 0.2062 - val loss: 0.6932 - val binary accuracy: 0.4750
```

In [33]: # Calling the plot history function created earlier
 plot\_history(history\_hparams)





<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>

With the graphs above of the accuracy and the loss function, the model typically wasn't running like this. I haven't ran it again, but I will continue to dry a different model.

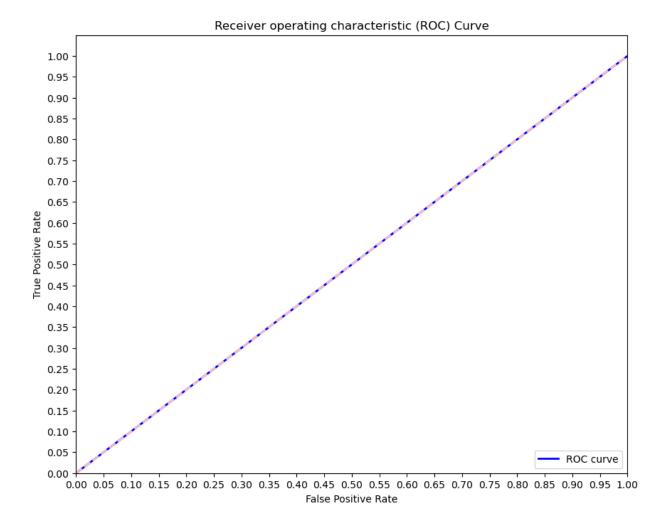
In the top graph above, the validation and training accuracy are plotted. The training accuracy curve is a much smoother curve than the validation curve, which means this second model is performing better on the validation set, but still not optimal performance. In the bottom graph that's above, the training loss and validation loss are plotted. The training loss shows how well the model is fitting the training data, and the validation loss shows how well the model fits new data. That being said, there is room to improve, so I'm going to check the predictions to determine next steps.

### HParams Predictions Check

```
In [34]:
         model2 predsval = pred labels(model2, validation generator)
In [61]: model2 predsval[1]
           0.4998924,
           0.4998924,
           0.4998924,
           0.4998924,
           0.4998924,
           0.4998924,
           0.4998924,
           0.4998924,
           0.4998924,
           0.4998924,
           0.4998924,
           0.4998924,
           0.4998924,
           0.4998924,
           0.4998924,
           0.4998924,
           0.4998924,
           0.4998924,
           0.4998924,
           0.4998924,
```

In [35]: plot\_roc\_auc(model2\_predsval[0], model2\_predsval[1])

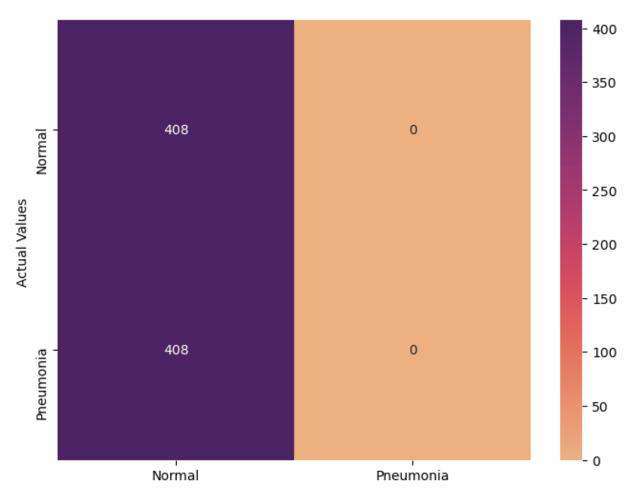
AUC: 0.5



I'm not quite sure what went wrong with this model, because previously it didn't run this way, but regardless, I'm going to continue trying different models.

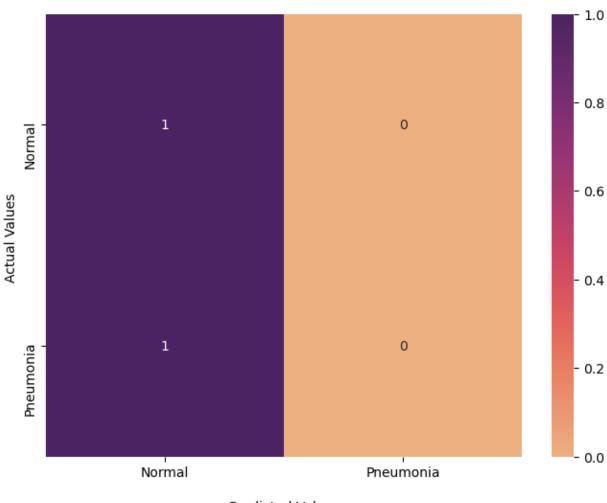
In [62]: conf\_matrix(model2\_predsval[0], model2\_predsval[1])

# Predictions for Pneumonia cases



Predicted Values

### Predictions for Pneumonia cases



Predicted Values

The confusion matrices above aren't showing the results we would like. False negatives and false positives seem to have switched places since the baseline model. 14.2% of patients with pneumonia are predicted to not have it, but the false positive rate is much lower than the. baseline at 0.5%. However, like I mentioned before, in healthcare cases, it's best to have more false positives than it is false negatives.

# Transfer Learning

Inception-V3

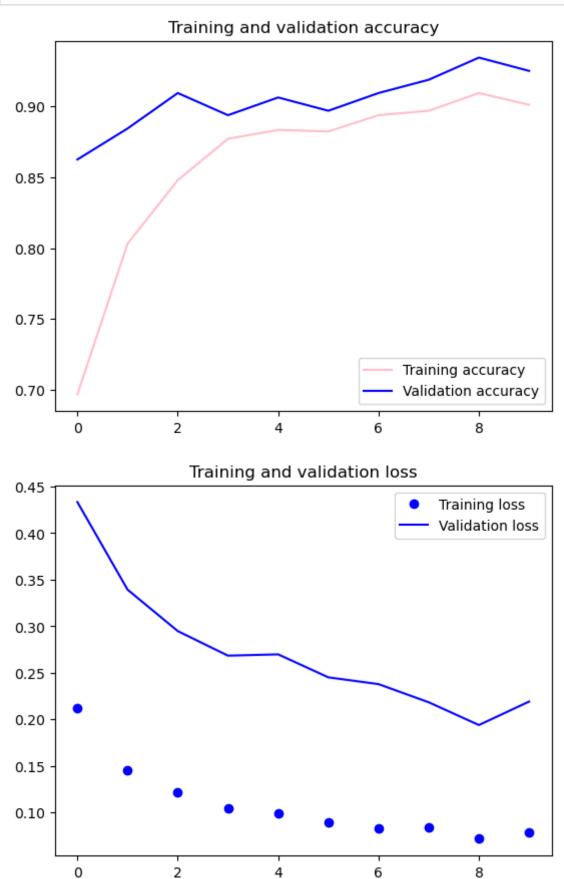
```
In [37]: # Instantiating model 3
         model3 = models.Sequential()
         # Creating an inception v3 model
         inception_v3 = tf.keras.applications.InceptionV3(
             include top=False,
             weights="imagenet",
             input_shape=(224, 224, 3),
             classes=1
         )
         for layer in inception v3.layers:
             layer.trainable = False
         model3.add(inception v3)
In [38]: model3.add(layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D())
         model3.add(layers.Dense(64, activation = 'relu'))
         model3.add(layers.Dropout(0.2))
         #Adding output layer
         model3.add(layers.Dense(1, activation = 'sigmoid'))
In [39]: # Compiling model
         model3.compile(loss= 'binary crossentropy',
         optimizer= optimizers.Adam(lr = 1e-4),
         metrics= tf.keras.metrics.BinaryAccuracy(name="binary accuracy", dtype=None
In [40]: model3.summary()
         Model: "sequential 26"
         Layer (type)
                                       Output Shape
                                                                  Param #
         inception v3 (Functional)
                                       (None, 5, 5, 2048)
                                                                  21802784
         global average pooling2d (Gl (None, 2048)
         dense 52 (Dense)
                                       (None, 64)
                                                                  131136
         dropout 50 (Dropout)
                                       (None, 64)
         dense 53 (Dense)
                                       (None, 1)
                                                                  65
         Total params: 21,933,985
         Trainable params: 131,201
         Non-trainable params: 21,802,784
```

## In [41]: #Fitting model 3

```
history_transfer=model3.fit(
train_generator, #Using train data
steps_per_epoch=30, #Keeping 30 steps
epochs=10, #Keeping 10 epochs
validation_data=validation_generator, #Using validation data
class_weight = class_weight, #Adding weights to deal with imbalance
validation_steps=10, #Keeping 10 steps
)
```

```
Epoch 1/10
30/30 [=========================] - 44s 1s/step - loss: 0.2123 - bin
ary accuracy: 0.6969 - val loss: 0.4334 - val binary accuracy: 0.8625
Epoch 2/10
30/30 [==============] - 38s 1s/step - loss: 0.1454 - bin
ary accuracy: 0.8031 - val loss: 0.3393 - val binary accuracy: 0.8844
Epoch 3/10
30/30 [=========================] - 38s 1s/step - loss: 0.1217 - bin
ary accuracy: 0.8479 - val loss: 0.2948 - val binary accuracy: 0.9094
Epoch 4/10
ary accuracy: 0.8771 - val loss: 0.2685 - val binary accuracy: 0.8938
ary accuracy: 0.8833 - val loss: 0.2698 - val binary accuracy: 0.9062
30/30 [================== ] - 36s 1s/step - loss: 0.0893 - bin
ary accuracy: 0.8823 - val loss: 0.2452 - val binary accuracy: 0.8969
Epoch 7/10
30/30 [================== ] - 40s 1s/step - loss: 0.0829 - bin
ary accuracy: 0.8938 - val loss: 0.2379 - val binary accuracy: 0.9094
Epoch 8/10
30/30 [================== ] - 41s 1s/step - loss: 0.0846 - bin
ary accuracy: 0.8969 - val loss: 0.2184 - val binary accuracy: 0.9187
Epoch 9/10
ary accuracy: 0.9094 - val loss: 0.1940 - val binary accuracy: 0.9344
Epoch 10/10
ary accuracy: 0.9010 - val loss: 0.2192 - val binary accuracy: 0.9250
```

In [42]: # Calling the plot history function for the transfer tuning model
plot\_history(history\_transfer)

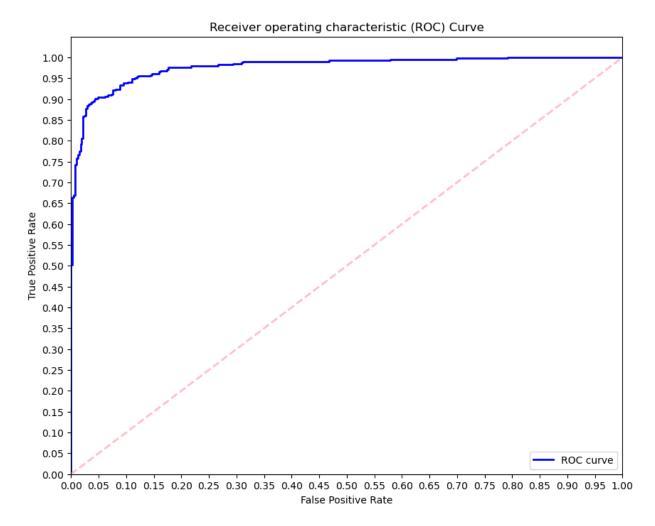


<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>

# Transfer Learning Predictions Check

```
In [43]: model3_predsval = pred_labels(model3, validation_generator)
In [44]: plot_roc_auc(model3_predsval[0], model3_predsval[1])
```

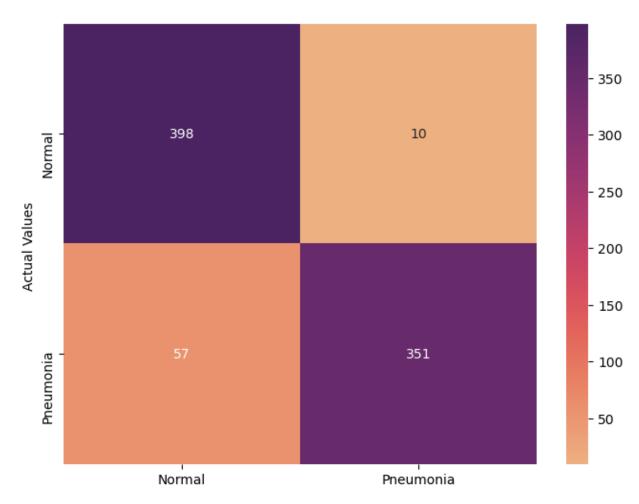
AUC: 0.9773464532871973



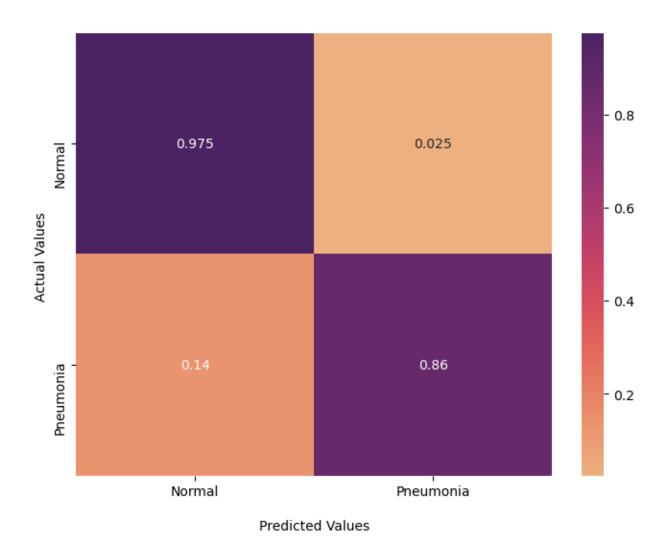
This graph of the ROC/AUC curve shows a slightly different ROC curve than the previous models. The elbow doesn't occur quite as blatantly or as soon, but it does climb to a higher point than the previous models.

In [45]: conf\_matrix(model3\_predsval[0], model3\_predsval[1])

# Predictions for Pneumonia cases



### Predictions for Pneumonia cases



This confusion matrix shows better results than the second model, but still doesn't have as few false negatives as the baseline model. However, there is still a 95.1% true positive rate. Now, I'm going to tune the transfer learning model, just like I did with HParams.

## Transfer Learning Tuned

```
In [46]: # Instantiating model 4
         model4 = models.Sequential()
         inception v3 tuned = tf.keras.applications.InceptionV3(
             include top=False,
             weights="imagenet",
             input shape=(224, 224, 3),
             classes=1
         )
         for layer in inception_v3_tuned.layers[:-31]:
             layer.trainable = False
         for i, layer in enumerate(inception_v3_tuned.layers):
             print(i, layer.name, layer.trainable)
         0 input 2 False
         1 conv2d 120 False
         2 batch normalization 94 False
         3 activation 94 False
         4 conv2d 121 False
         5 batch normalization 95 False
         6 activation 95 False
         7 conv2d 122 False
         8 batch normalization 96 False
         9 activation 96 False
         10 max pooling2d 30 False
         11 conv2d 123 False
         12 batch normalization 97 False
         13 activation 97 False
         14 conv2d 124 False
         15 batch normalization 98 False
         16 activation 98 False
         17 max pooling2d 31 False
         18 conv2d 128 False
                                 400 - 7
In [47]: # Input Layer
         model4.add(inception v3 tuned)
         # Hidden Layer
         model4.add(layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D())
         model4.add(layers.Dense(64, activation = 'relu'))
         model4.add(layers.Dropout(0.2))
         #Adding output layer
         model4.add(layers.Dense(1, activation = 'sigmoid'))
```

```
In [48]: # Compiling model
model4.compile(loss= 'binary_crossentropy',
    optimizer= optimizers.Adam(lr = 1e-4),
    metrics= tf.keras.metrics.BinaryAccuracy(name="binary_accuracy", dtype=None")
```

# In [49]: # Printing the summary for model 4 model4.summary()

Model: "sequential\_27"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
inception_v3 (Functional)	(None,	5, 5, 2048)	21802784
<pre>global_average_pooling2d_1 (</pre>	(None,	2048)	0
dense_54 (Dense)	(None,	64)	131136
dropout_51 (Dropout)	(None,	64)	0
dense_55 (Dense)	(None,	1)	65

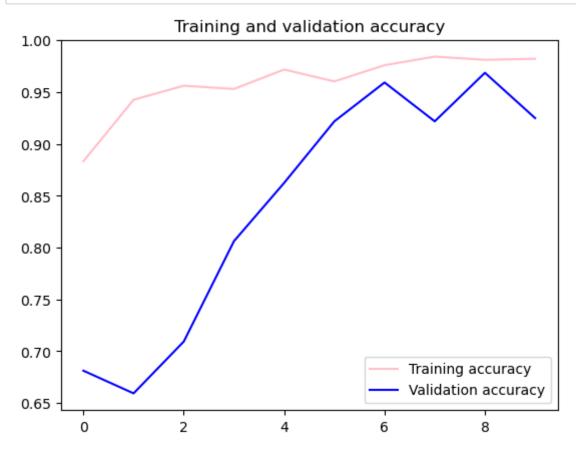
Total params: 21,933,985 Trainable params: 6,204,737 Non-trainable params: 15,729,248

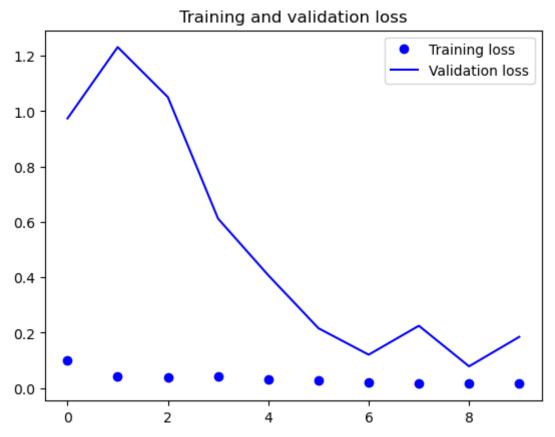
#### In [50]: #Fitting model

```
history_transfertune=model4.fit(
train_generator, #Using train data
steps_per_epoch=30, #Keeping 30 steps
epochs=10, #Keeping 10 epochs
validation_data=validation_generator, #Using validation data
class_weight = class_weight, #Adding weights to deal with imbalance
validation_steps=10, #Keeping 10 steps
)
```

```
Epoch 1/10
ary_accuracy: 0.8833 - val_loss: 0.9740 - val_binary accuracy: 0.6812
Epoch 2/10
30/30 [==============] - 49s 2s/step - loss: 0.0418 - bin
ary accuracy: 0.9427 - val loss: 1.2317 - val binary accuracy: 0.6594
Epoch 3/10
ary accuracy: 0.9563 - val loss: 1.0510 - val binary accuracy: 0.7094
Epoch 4/10
ary accuracy: 0.9531 - val loss: 0.6121 - val binary accuracy: 0.8062
ary accuracy: 0.9719 - val loss: 0.4077 - val binary accuracy: 0.8625
ary accuracy: 0.9604 - val loss: 0.2162 - val binary accuracy: 0.9219
Epoch 7/10
30/30 [=================== ] - 50s 2s/step - loss: 0.0214 - bin
ary accuracy: 0.9760 - val loss: 0.1207 - val binary accuracy: 0.9594
Epoch 8/10
30/30 [================== ] - 50s 2s/step - loss: 0.0181 - bin
ary accuracy: 0.9844 - val loss: 0.2252 - val binary accuracy: 0.9219
Epoch 9/10
30/30 [================== ] - 50s 2s/step - loss: 0.0166 - bin
ary accuracy: 0.9812 - val loss: 0.0786 - val binary accuracy: 0.9688
Epoch 10/10
ary accuracy: 0.9823 - val loss: 0.1850 - val binary accuracy: 0.9250
```

In [51]: # Plotting history for model one
 plot\_history(history\_transfertune)



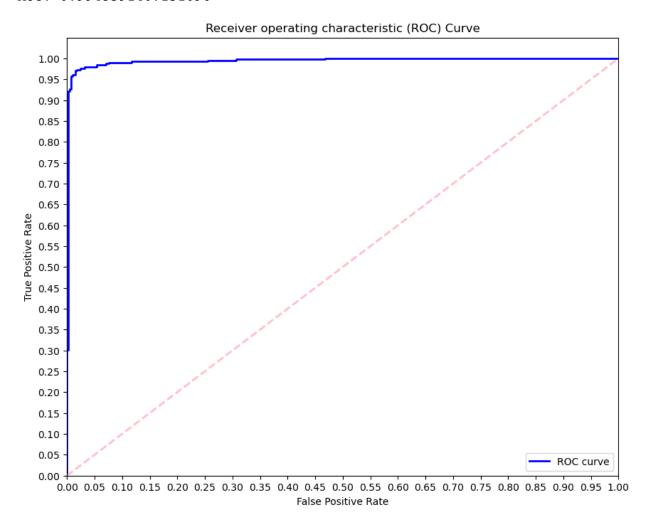


<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>

# Transfer Learning Predictions Check

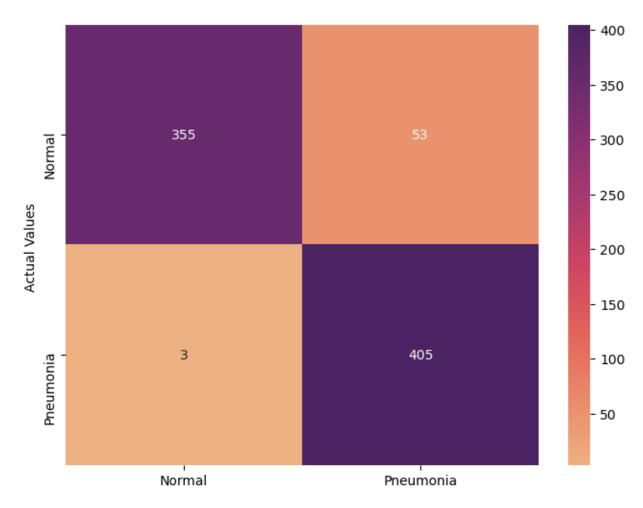
plot\_roc\_auc(model4\_predsval[0], model4\_predsval[1])

AUC: 0.9943591407151096

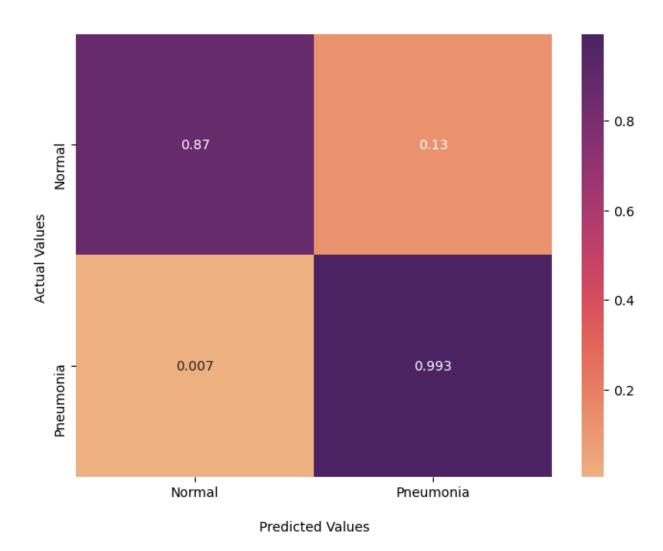


This ROC/AUC curve shows one of the best ROC curves that I've achieved so far, with a 99.6% AUC.

# Predictions for Pneumonia cases



### Predictions for Pneumonia cases



The false negative rate in this confusion matrix for the tuned transfer learning model is 1.7%. The false positive rate is 5.6%, so still higher than the false negatives (which is good). The true positive rate is 98.3%.

#### In [55]: model4.summary()

Model: "sequential\_27"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
inception_v3 (Functional)	(None,	5, 5, 2048)	21802784
global_average_pooling2d_1 (	(None,	2048)	0
dense_54 (Dense)	(None,	64)	131136
dropout_51 (Dropout)	(None,	64)	0
dense_55 (Dense)	(None,	1)	65

Total params: 21,933,985
Trainable params: 6,204,737
Non-trainable params: 15,729,248

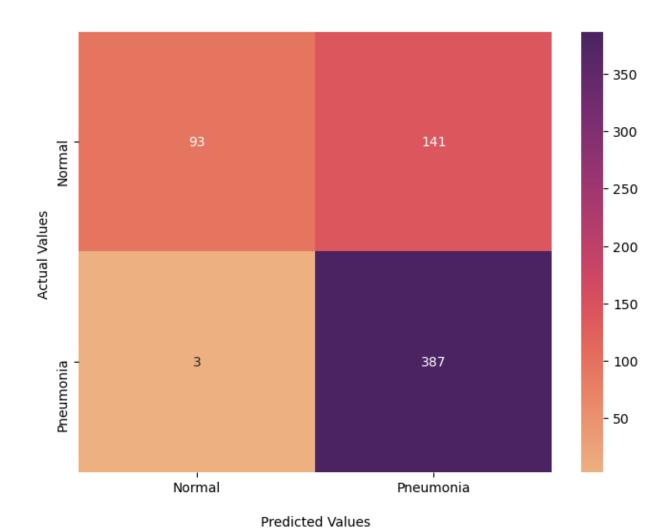
# Test generator

Found 624 images belonging to 2 classes.

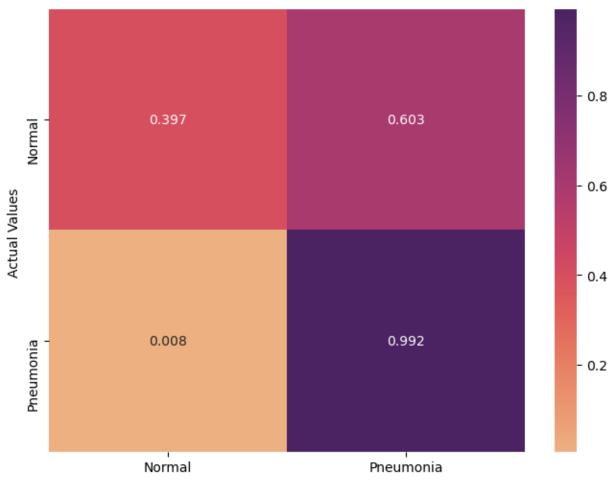
```
In [57]: final_preds = pred_labels(model4, test_generator)
```

In [58]: conf\_matrix(final\_preds[0], final\_preds[1])

# Predictions for Pneumonia cases



#### Predictions for Pneumonia cases



Predicted Values

### Conclusion

After iterating through different types of possible models, the best model was Inception V3 tuned (model 4). I decided to use that model to test the test set. The model performed well on the train set and had a 99.2% true positive rate, and a .8% false negative rate. This is a result that I am happy with endorsing as using for a second opinion, or a tool to help flag pneumonia and diagnose patients faster. The AUC line had a score of 0.994. The AUC line measures the ability of the model to distinguish between classes, which is something I am satisfied with. The last epoch of the fourth model has a binary accuracy score of 0.9812, with a validation binary accuracy score of 0.9688. Although the binary accuracy score and the validation binary accuracy score could be closer together, that is still a good performance on the validation set.

Some recommendatios I would make based on this notebook would be to use **Inception V3** as a model. In addition, there are actually several types of pneumonia. This notebook is only testing for whether or not pneumonia is present, but with more layers, different types of pneumonia could be classified as well. The reason neural networks were used for this, is because images are 3-

dimensional, so they require models that are more complex. Since there isn't patient data, I'm not able to measure how diverse the demographics are, but I would recommend those be included in