MSDS696_C70_Data Science Practicum II

Dilyor Mikhidinov

Using Convolutional Neural Networks to classify MRI Brain Images.

```
In [1]:
         #importing neccessary libraries:
        import numpy as np
        import pandas as pd
        import os
        #ML libraries
        import tensorflow as tf
        from tensorflow import keras
        from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Conv2D, MaxPool2D, Flatten, Dropout, InputLayer
        from tensorflow.keras.applications import MobileNetV2, VGG19, InceptionV3
        from keras import layers
        from tensorflow.keras import regularizers
        from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
        from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image dataset from directory as pull
In [2]:
        import os
        print(os.listdir("dataset")) #folder where the dataset is located
        classes = os.listdir("dataset")
        ['Mild Demented', 'Moderate Demented', 'Non Demented', 'Very Mild Demented']
In [3]:
        #Visualizations
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import plotly.express as px
        import seaborn as sns
        from PIL import Image
```

Checking if all the libraries are working properly. I have had very big issues with installing tensorflow_gpu and openCV

```
In [4]: import tensorflow as tf
    print(tf.__version__)

2.8.0

In [5]: print("Num GPUs Available: ", len(tf.config.list_physical_devices('GPU')))
    Num GPUs Available: 1

In [6]: import cv2
```

Next I'm going to create seperate directory to manage labelled data. For fulfilling this task I am using splitfolders

Data Preprocessing

Image Augmentation

Next I am going to use one of the powerful tools of tensorflow.keras called "ImageDataGenerator". This function allows us to take the path to a directory and generate batches of augmented data. Augmentation is important step in almost every Deep learning analysis. Since it allows to modify the existing data we are using in multiple manners so that the trained algorithm becomes capable of generating patterns for even more variety of images. The only case that Augmentation might not be applicable is when the goal is for example to predict the road signs for self driving cars. Signs are always fixed and do not appear for example in vertically flipped way in reality

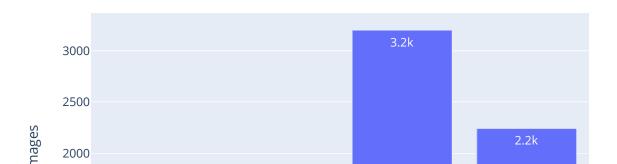
creating variables and saving the number of files in each dataset class folder

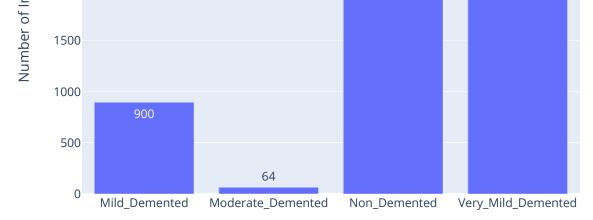
First let's take a look at the dataset distribution

In [7]:

```
mild = './dataset/Mild Demented'
        moderate = './dataset/Moderate Demented'
        non = './dataset/Non Demented'
        very mild = './dataset/Very Mild Demented'
        count mild = 0
        count moderate = 0
        count non = 0
        count very mild = 0
        for path in os.listdir(mild):
            # check if current path is a file
            if os.path.isfile(os.path.join(mild, path)):
                count mild += 1
        for path in os.listdir(moderate):
            if os.path.isfile(os.path.join(moderate, path)):
                count moderate += 1
        for path in os.listdir(non):
            if os.path.isfile(os.path.join(non, path)):
                count non += 1
        for path in os.listdir(very_mild):
            if os.path.isfile(os.path.join(very mild, path)):
                count very mild += 1
In [8]:
        #Plotly visualization
        size = [count mild, count moderate, count non, count very mild]
        fig = px.bar(y=size, x=classes, text auto='.2s',
                     labels={'x':'Types of MRI Images', 'y':'Number of Images'},
                      title="Distribution of images in dataset in all 4 classes")
        fig.show()
```

Distribution of images in dataset in all 4 classes



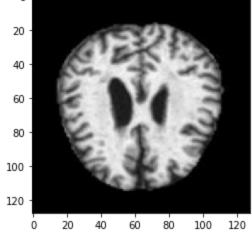


Types of MRI Images

```
In [10]: import imgaug.augmenters as iaa
import glob

In [11]: images = []
    images_path = glob.glob("./dataset/Moderate_Demented/*.jpg")
    for img_path in images_path:
        img = cv2.imread(img_path)
        images.append(img)

In [12]: imgplot = plt.imshow(images[1])
```



Let's Proceed to Image Augmentation and balance the number of images in the dataset

```
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator, array_to_img, img_to_array, load
#following will the property of the new augmented images:
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(shear_range=0.2, zoom_range=0.2)
```

Mild Demented Image Augmentation

```
images_path = glob.glob("./dataset/Mild_Demented/*.jpg")

for f in images_path:
    img = load_img(f)
    x = img_to_array(img)
```

Moderete Demented Image Augmentation

Non Demented Image Augmentation

Very Mild Demented Demented Image Augmentation

```
In [ ]:
    images_path = glob.glob("./dataset/Very_Mild_Demented/*.jpg")

for f in images_path:
    img = load_img(f)
    x = img_to_array(img)
    # Reshape the input image
    x = x.reshape((1, ) + x.shape)
    i = 0
```

Now we used Data Augmentation and generated some new modified images the dataset looks much balanced between different image classes

Split Folders

```
In [35]: #Now I am creating a work folder where I will be splitting dataset into training,
    #testing and validation folders:
    import splitfolders
    splitfolders.ratio('dataset', output="work", seed=1345, ratio=(.8, 0.1,0.1))

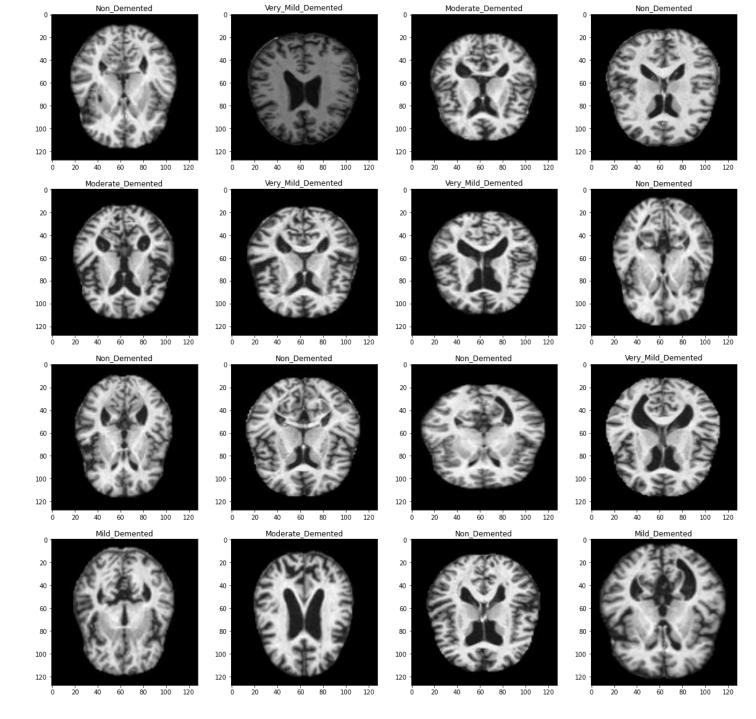
Copying files: 20649 files [01:30, 227.11 files/s]

In [36]: height = 128
    width = 128
    train_data = pull("./work/train", seed=123, image_size=(height, width), batch_size=64)
    test_data = pull("./work/test", seed=123, image_size=(height, width), batch_size=64)
    val_data = pull("./work/val", seed=123, image_size=(height, width), batch_size=64)

Found 16517 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 2069 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 2063 files belonging to 4 classes.
Found 2063 files belonging to 4 classes.
```

Some Visualizations

```
In [37]:
    plt.figure(figsize=(20, 20))
    for images, labels in train_data.take(1):
        for i in range(16):
            ax = plt.subplot(4, 4, i + 1)
            plt.imshow(images[i].numpy().astype("uint8"))
            plt.title(classes[labels[i]])
```



Let's now look at the distribution of images in 4 classes within training folder

```
In [9]:
        mild = './work/train/Mild Demented'
        moderate = './work/train/Moderate Demented'
        non = './work/train/Non Demented'
        very mild = './work/train/Very Mild Demented'
        count mild = 0
        count moderate = 0
        count non = 0
        count_very_mild = 0
        for path in os.listdir(mild):
            # check if current path is a file
            if os.path.isfile(os.path.join(mild, path)):
                count mild += 1
        for path in os.listdir(moderate):
            # check if current path is a file
            if os.path.isfile(os.path.join(moderate, path)):
```

```
count_moderate += 1

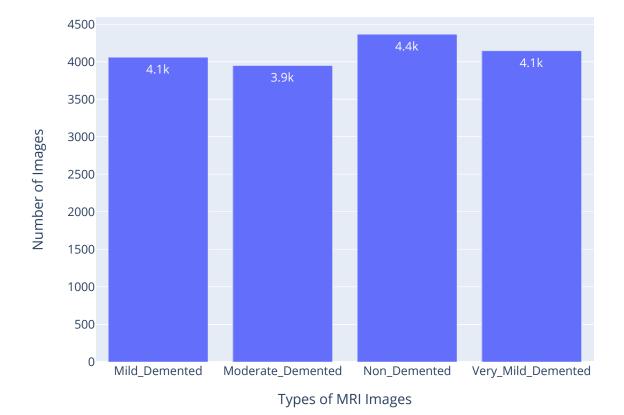
for path in os.listdir(non):
    # check if current path is a file
    if os.path.isfile(os.path.join(non, path)):
        count_non += 1

for path in os.listdir(very_mild):
    # check if current path is a file
    if os.path.isfile(os.path.join(very_mild, path)):
        count_very_mild += 1

print('File count:', count_mild)
```

File count: 4057

Distribution of Training images in dataset in all 4 classes after Image Augmenta



Looking at different CNN models

During the project timeline I viewed different CNN models and checked their performances with evaluation metrics. And from the analysis I selected top 3 best performing models: DS-CNN, VGG19-InceptionV3

Conv2d Model 1

```
In [41]:
         input length = 128,128,3
         model 1 = Sequential()
         model 1.add(Conv2D(64,(3,3),strides =(1,1), padding='valid', activation='relu',input shar
         model 1.add(MaxPool2D(2,2))
         model 1.add(Dropout(0.2))
         model 1.add(Conv2D(32, (3,3), activation='relu'))
         model 1.add(MaxPool2D(2,2))
         model 1.add(Dropout(0.2))
         model 1.add(SeparableConv2D(16,(3,3),activation='relu'))
         model 1.add(MaxPool2D(2,2))
         model 1.add(Dropout(0.3))
         model 1.add(Flatten())
         model 1.add(Dense(16))
         model 1.add(Dense(4,activation='sigmoid'))
         opt = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning rate=0.001, beta 1=0.9, beta 2=0.999)
         model 1.compile(optimizer= opt, loss='sparse categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy']
         model 1.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type) 	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 126, 126, 64)	1792
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 63, 63, 64)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 63, 63, 64)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 61, 61, 32)	18464
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 30, 30, 32)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 30, 30, 32)	0
separable_conv2d (Separable Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 16)	816
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling 2D)	(None, 14, 14, 16)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 14, 14, 16)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 3136)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 16)	50192
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 4)	68

Non-trainable params: 0

```
Epoch 1/50
- val loss: 1.0015 - val accuracy: 0.5919
Epoch 2/50
- val loss: 0.8500 - val accuracy: 0.6587
Epoch 3/50
6 - val loss: 0.7601 - val accuracy: 0.7038
Epoch 4/50
0 - val loss: 0.7350 - val accuracy: 0.7009
Epoch 5/50
7 - val loss: 0.7193 - val accuracy: 0.7179
Epoch 6/50
4 - val loss: 0.6774 - val accuracy: 0.7159
Epoch 7/50
6 - val loss: 0.6155 - val accuracy: 0.7373
Epoch 8/50
4 - val loss: 0.6183 - val accuracy: 0.7484
Epoch 9/50
0 - val loss: 0.5405 - val accuracy: 0.7882
Epoch 10/50
9 - val loss: 0.5438 - val accuracy: 0.7790
Epoch 11/50
9 - val loss: 0.5493 - val accuracy: 0.7596
Epoch 12/50
2 - val loss: 0.5033 - val accuracy: 0.7964
Epoch 13/50
0 - val loss: 0.4534 - val accuracy: 0.8216
Epoch 14/50
2 - val loss: 0.4562 - val accuracy: 0.8168
Epoch 15/50
7 - val loss: 0.4399 - val accuracy: 0.8197
Epoch 16/50
4 - val loss: 0.4581 - val accuracy: 0.8051
Epoch 17/50
0 - val loss: 0.4858 - val accuracy: 0.7930
Epoch 18/50
4 - val loss: 0.4360 - val accuracy: 0.8163
Epoch 19/50
5 - val loss: 0.4098 - val accuracy: 0.8400
Epoch 20/50
9 - val loss: 0.4092 - val accuracy: 0.8371
Epoch 21/50
6 - val loss: 0.3962 - val accuracy: 0.8454
Epoch 22/50
```

2 - val loss: 0.4030 - val accuracy: 0.8415

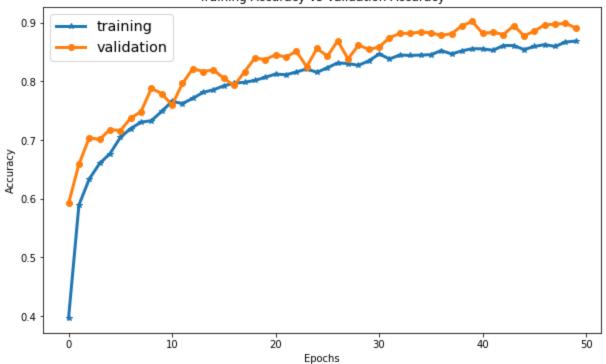
```
Epoch 23/50
9 - val loss: 0.3826 - val accuracy: 0.8512
Epoch 24/50
2 - val loss: 0.4244 - val accuracy: 0.8250
Epoch 25/50
- val loss: 0.3784 - val accuracy: 0.8560
Epoch 26/50
- val loss: 0.3990 - val accuracy: 0.8429
Epoch 27/50
- val loss: 0.3404 - val accuracy: 0.8691
Epoch 28/50
- val loss: 0.4024 - val accuracy: 0.8381
Epoch 29/50
- val loss: 0.3652 - val accuracy: 0.8619
Epoch 30/50
- val loss: 0.3723 - val accuracy: 0.8546
Epoch 31/50
- val loss: 0.3700 - val accuracy: 0.8585
Epoch 32/50
- val loss: 0.3346 - val accuracy: 0.8745
Epoch 33/50
- val loss: 0.3091 - val accuracy: 0.8817
Epoch 34/50
- val loss: 0.3237 - val accuracy: 0.8817
Epoch 35/50
- val loss: 0.3275 - val accuracy: 0.8841
Epoch 36/50
- val loss: 0.3167 - val accuracy: 0.8827
Epoch 37/50
- val loss: 0.3268 - val accuracy: 0.8783
Epoch 38/50
- val loss: 0.3221 - val accuracy: 0.8812
Epoch 39/50
- val loss: 0.2831 - val accuracy: 0.8948
Epoch 40/50
- val loss: 0.2950 - val accuracy: 0.9021
Epoch 41/50
- val loss: 0.3113 - val accuracy: 0.8817
Epoch 42/50
- val_loss: 0.3119 - val_accuracy: 0.8837
Epoch 43/50
- val loss: 0.3199 - val accuracy: 0.8798
Epoch 44/50
```

- val loss: 0.2908 - val accuracy: 0.8948

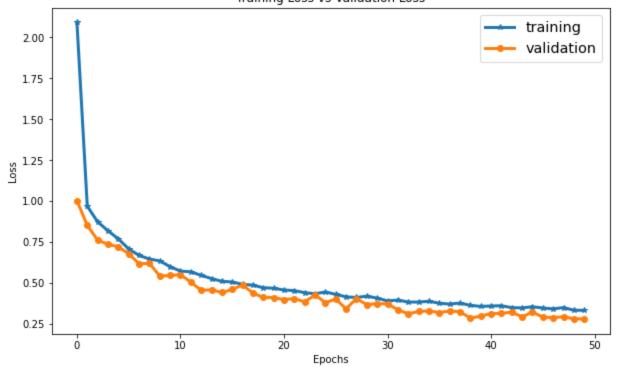
```
Epoch 45/50
      - val loss: 0.3203 - val accuracy: 0.8778
      Epoch 46/50
      - val loss: 0.2888 - val accuracy: 0.8856
      Epoch 47/50
      - val loss: 0.2865 - val accuracy: 0.8968
      Epoch 48/50
      - val loss: 0.2914 - val accuracy: 0.8972
      Epoch 49/50
      - val loss: 0.2792 - val accuracy: 0.8992
      Epoch 50/50
      - val loss: 0.2778 - val accuracy: 0.8909
In [43]:
      model1 s = 'model1 train.h5'
      model 1.save(model1 s)
In [ ]:
      fig = go.Figure()
      fig.add trace(go.Scatter(x=history.history['val accuracy'], y=random y0,
                    mode='lines',
                    name='lines'))
      fig.show()
In [86]:
      def visualize training(history, lw = 3):
         plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
         plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label = 'training', marker = '*', linewidth = lv
         plt.plot(history.history['val accuracy'], label = 'validation', marker = 'o', linewidt
         plt.title('Training Accuracy vs Validation Accuracy')
         plt.xlabel('Epochs')
         plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
         plt.legend(fontsize = 'x-large')
         plt.show()
         plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
         plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label = 'training', marker = '*', linewidth = lw)
         plt.plot(history.history['val loss'], label = 'validation', marker = 'o', linewidth =
         plt.title('Training Loss vs Validation Loss')
         plt.xlabel('Epochs')
         plt.ylabel('Loss')
         plt.legend(fontsize = 'x-large')
         plt.show()
```

visualize training(history)

Training Accuracy vs Validation Accuracy



Training Loss vs Validation Loss



```
In [46]:
    accuracy = history.history['accuracy']
    loss = history.history['val_accuracy']
    val_accuracy = history.history['val_accuracy']
    val_loss = history.history['val_loss']

    print(f'Training Accuracy: {np.max(accuracy)}')
    print(f'Training Loss: {np.min(loss)}')
    print(f'Validation Accuracy: {np.max(val_accuracy)}')
    print(f'Validation Loss: {np.min(val_loss)}')
```

Training Accuracy: 0.8686807751655579
Training Loss: 0.3306235074996948
Validation Accuracy: 0.9020843505859375
Validation Loss: 0.27783992886543274

Conv2D Model 2

```
In [47]:
         model 2 = keras.models.Sequential()
         model 2.add(keras.layers.experimental.preprocessing.Rescaling(1./255, input shape=(128,128
         model 2.add(keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=16, kernel size=(3,3), padding='same', activation='re
         model 2.add(keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2,2)))
         model 2.add(keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=32,kernel size=(3,3),padding='same',activation='re
         model 2.add(keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2,2)))
         model 2.add(keras.layers.Dropout(0.20))
         model 2.add(keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=64,kernel size=(3,3),padding='same',activation='re
         model 2.add(keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2,2)))
         model 2.add(keras.layers.Dropout(0.25))
         model 2.add(keras.layers.Flatten())
         model 2.add(keras.layers.Dense(128,activation="relu",kernel initializer="he normal"))
         #model 2.add(keras.layers.Dense(64,"relu"))
         model 2.add(keras.layers.Dense(4, "sigmoid"))
         model 2.summary()
```

Model: "sequential 1"

Layer (type) 	Output Shape	Param #
rescaling (Rescaling)		
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 16)	448
<pre>max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 64, 64, 16)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	4640
<pre>max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 32, 32, 32)	0
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 64)	18496
<pre>max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 16, 16, 64)	0
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 16384)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 128)	2097280
dense 3 (Dense)	(None, 4)	516

Non-trainable params: 0

In [49]:

```
history2 = model 2.fit(train data, validation data=val data, epochs=50, batch size=64, verbe
Epoch 1/50
- val loss: 0.6041 - val accuracy: 0.7557
Epoch 2/50
- val loss: 0.4400 - val accuracy: 0.8216
Epoch 3/50
- val loss: 0.3339 - val accuracy: 0.8817
Epoch 4/50
- val loss: 0.2923 - val accuracy: 0.8880
Epoch 5/50
- val loss: 0.2490 - val accuracy: 0.8997
Epoch 6/50
- val loss: 0.2124 - val accuracy: 0.9161
Epoch 7/50
- val loss: 0.2054 - val accuracy: 0.9258
Epoch 8/50
- val loss: 0.1069 - val accuracy: 0.9641
Epoch 9/50
- val loss: 0.0862 - val accuracy: 0.9719
Epoch 10/50
- val loss: 0.0991 - val accuracy: 0.9651
Epoch 11/50
- val loss: 0.1246 - val accuracy: 0.9530
Epoch 12/50
- val loss: 0.0841 - val accuracy: 0.9714
Epoch 13/50
- val loss: 0.0681 - val accuracy: 0.9787
Epoch 14/50
- val loss: 0.0713 - val accuracy: 0.9758
Epoch 15/50
- val loss: 0.0668 - val accuracy: 0.9767
Epoch 16/50
- val loss: 0.0561 - val accuracy: 0.9825
Epoch 17/50
- val loss: 0.1112 - val accuracy: 0.9636
Epoch 18/50
- val loss: 0.0468 - val accuracy: 0.9864
Epoch 19/50
- val loss: 0.0444 - val accuracy: 0.9864
Epoch 20/50
```

- val loss: 0.0425 - val accuracy: 0.9859

Epoch 21/50

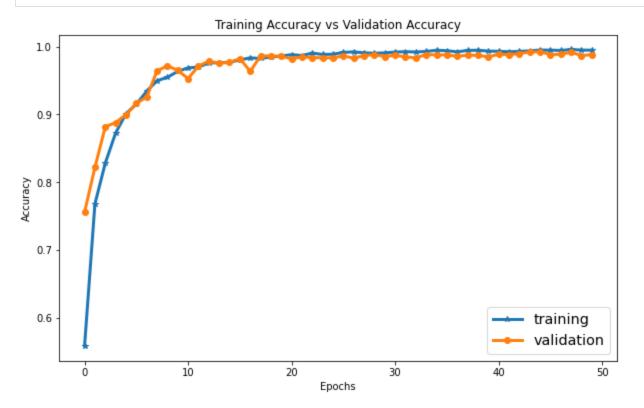
```
- val loss: 0.0553 - val accuracy: 0.9821
Epoch 22/50
259/259 [============ ] - 11s 44ms/step - loss: 0.0341 - accuracy: 0.9870
- val loss: 0.0440 - val accuracy: 0.9850
Epoch 23/50
- val loss: 0.0639 - val accuracy: 0.9840
Epoch 24/50
- val loss: 0.0518 - val accuracy: 0.9835
Epoch 25/50
- val loss: 0.0500 - val accuracy: 0.9835
Epoch 26/50
- val loss: 0.0497 - val accuracy: 0.9864
Epoch 27/50
- val loss: 0.0637 - val accuracy: 0.9830
Epoch 28/50
- val loss: 0.0519 - val accuracy: 0.9869
Epoch 29/50
- val loss: 0.0451 - val accuracy: 0.9884
Epoch 30/50
- val loss: 0.0368 - val accuracy: 0.9855
Epoch 31/50
- val loss: 0.0383 - val accuracy: 0.9874
Epoch 32/50
- val loss: 0.0593 - val accuracy: 0.9850
Epoch 33/50
- val loss: 0.0590 - val accuracy: 0.9835
Epoch 34/50
- val loss: 0.0350 - val accuracy: 0.9884
Epoch 35/50
- val loss: 0.0373 - val accuracy: 0.9879
Epoch 36/50
- val loss: 0.0598 - val accuracy: 0.9879
Epoch 37/50
- val loss: 0.0522 - val accuracy: 0.9859
Epoch 38/50
- val loss: 0.0405 - val accuracy: 0.9874
Epoch 39/50
- val loss: 0.0412 - val accuracy: 0.9874
Epoch 40/50
- val loss: 0.0523 - val accuracy: 0.9850
Epoch 41/50
- val loss: 0.0504 - val accuracy: 0.9889
Epoch 42/50
- val loss: 0.0482 - val accuracy: 0.9884
```

Epoch 43/50

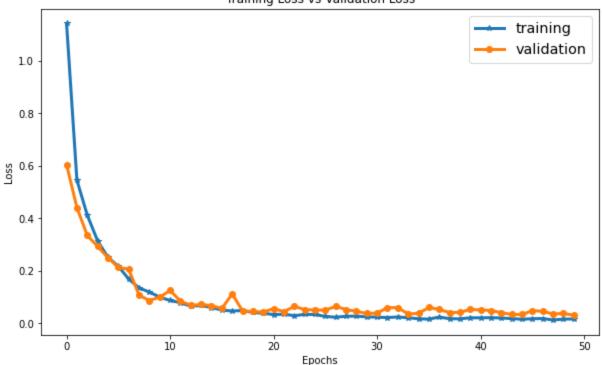
```
- val loss: 0.0401 - val accuracy: 0.9898
Epoch 44/50
- val loss: 0.0330 - val accuracy: 0.9922
Epoch 45/50
- val loss: 0.0331 - val accuracy: 0.9927
Epoch 46/50
- val loss: 0.0481 - val accuracy: 0.9884
Epoch 47/50
- val loss: 0.0449 - val accuracy: 0.9889
Epoch 48/50
- val loss: 0.0351 - val accuracy: 0.9918
Epoch 49/50
- val loss: 0.0370 - val accuracy: 0.9869
Epoch 50/50
- val loss: 0.0303 - val accuracy: 0.9884
model2 s = 'model2 train.h5'
```

In [50]: model 2.save(model2 s)

In [51]: visualize training(history2)



Training Loss vs Validation Loss



```
In [52]:
    accuracy = history2.history['accuracy']
    loss = history2.history['val_accuracy']
    val_accuracy = history2.history['val_loss']

    print(f'Training Accuracy: {np.max(accuracy)}')
    print(f'Training Loss: {np.min(loss)}')
    print(f'Validation Accuracy: {np.max(val_accuracy)}')
    print(f'Validation Loss: {np.min(val_loss)}')
```

Training Accuracy: 0.995943546295166 Training Loss: 0.01216209214180708 Validation Accuracy: 0.9927290081977844 Validation Loss: 0.03030194155871868

VGG19 Model

```
In [53]:
    vgg_model = Sequential()
    vgg_model.add(VGG19(include_top=False, weights='imagenet', input_shape=(128, 128, 3)))
    vgg_model.add(Flatten())
    vgg_model.add(Dense(64,activation='relu'))
    vgg_model.add(Dense(16,activation='relu'))
    vgg_model.add(Dense(4,activation = 'softmax'))

#vgg_model.layers[0].trainable = False

    opt = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=0.001, beta_1=0.9, beta_2=0.999)
    vgg_model.compile(optimizer= opt, loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accura vgg_model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential 2"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
vgg19 (Functional)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	20024384
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None, 8192)	0

```
dense 4 (Dense)
            (None, 64)
                       524352
dense 5 (Dense)
            (None, 16)
                       1040
dense 6 (Dense)
            (None, 4)
                       68
______
Total params: 20,549,844
Trainable params: 20,549,844
Non-trainable params: 0
vgg history = vgg model.fit(train data,epochs=50,validation data = val data,verbose=1)
Epoch 1/50
5 - val loss: 1.3829 - val accuracy: 0.2642
Epoch 2/50
5 - val loss: 0.9779 - val accuracy: 0.5502
Epoch 3/50
3 - val loss: 0.7985 - val accuracy: 0.6287
Epoch 4/50
7 - val loss: 0.7520 - val accuracy: 0.6738
Epoch 5/50
2 - val loss: 0.6791 - val accuracy: 0.6849
Epoch 6/50
0 - val loss: 0.5981 - val accuracy: 0.7261
Epoch 7/50
6 - val loss: 0.5022 - val accuracy: 0.7683
Epoch 8/50
6 - val loss: 0.4851 - val accuracy: 0.7930
Epoch 9/50
0 - val loss: 0.3517 - val accuracy: 0.8473
Epoch 10/50
3 - val loss: 0.3702 - val accuracy: 0.8459
Epoch 11/50
5 - val loss: 0.3495 - val accuracy: 0.8492
Epoch 12/50
5 - val loss: 0.3375 - val accuracy: 0.8735
Epoch 13/50
2 - val loss: 0.2695 - val accuracy: 0.8808
Epoch 14/50
3 - val loss: 0.4234 - val accuracy: 0.8318
Epoch 15/50
1 - val loss: 0.2490 - val accuracy: 0.8963
Epoch 16/50
8 - val loss: 0.3263 - val accuracy: 0.8846
Epoch 17/50
7 - val loss: 0.2495 - val accuracy: 0.9031
```

In [54]:

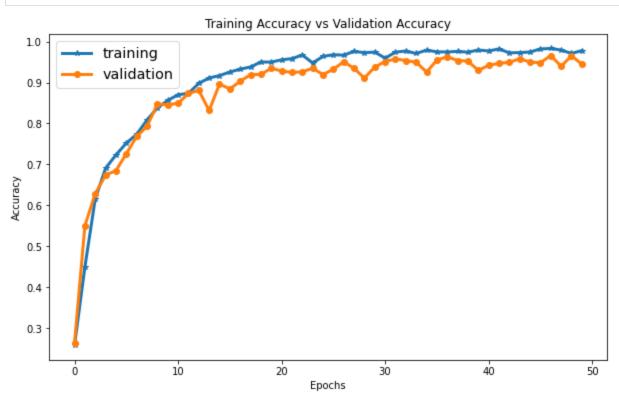
```
Epoch 18/50
2 - val loss: 0.2136 - val accuracy: 0.9195
Epoch 19/50
4 - val loss: 0.2114 - val accuracy: 0.9200
Epoch 20/50
1 - val loss: 0.1935 - val accuracy: 0.9350
Epoch 21/50
7 - val loss: 0.2078 - val accuracy: 0.9283
Epoch 22/50
6 - val loss: 0.2159 - val accuracy: 0.9249
Epoch 23/50
5 - val loss: 0.2058 - val accuracy: 0.9263
Epoch 24/50
9 - val loss: 0.1716 - val accuracy: 0.9350
Epoch 25/50
1 - val loss: 0.2273 - val accuracy: 0.9195
Epoch 26/50
2 - val loss: 0.2102 - val accuracy: 0.9326
Epoch 27/50
1 - val loss: 0.1463 - val accuracy: 0.9510
Epoch 28/50
3 - val loss: 0.2018 - val accuracy: 0.9346
Epoch 29/50
259/259 [============ ] - 90s 349ms/step - loss: 0.0779 - accuracy: 0.973
1 - val loss: 0.2564 - val accuracy: 0.9113
Epoch 30/50
5 - val loss: 0.2166 - val accuracy: 0.9380
Epoch 31/50
7 - val loss: 0.1457 - val accuracy: 0.9515
Epoch 32/50
5 - val loss: 0.1342 - val accuracy: 0.9578
Epoch 33/50
259/259 [============= ] - 89s 344ms/step - loss: 0.0680 - accuracy: 0.977
2 - val loss: 0.1250 - val accuracy: 0.9540
Epoch 34/50
1 - val loss: 0.1474 - val accuracy: 0.9496
Epoch 35/50
4 - val loss: 0.2127 - val accuracy: 0.9258
Epoch 36/50
2 - val loss: 0.1212 - val accuracy: 0.9549
Epoch 37/50
9 - val loss: 0.1256 - val accuracy: 0.9632
Epoch 38/50
259/259 [============ ] - 90s 348ms/step - loss: 0.0713 - accuracy: 0.976
3 - val loss: 0.1621 - val accuracy: 0.9540
Epoch 39/50
259/259 [========== ] - 91s 350ms/step - loss: 0.0734 - accuracy: 0.974
```

3 - val loss: 0.1288 - val accuracy: 0.9525

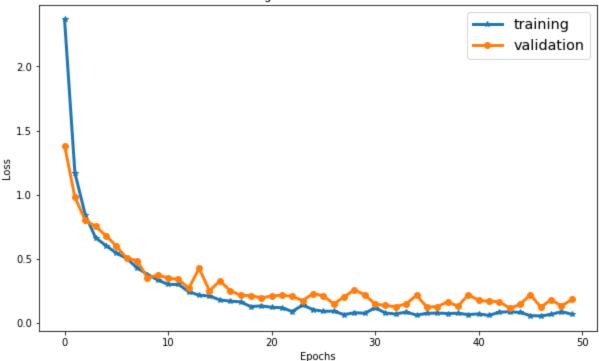
```
Epoch 40/50
7 - val loss: 0.2183 - val accuracy: 0.9297
Epoch 41/50
3 - val loss: 0.1748 - val accuracy: 0.9423
Epoch 42/50
3 - val loss: 0.1667 - val accuracy: 0.9472
Epoch 43/50
7 - val loss: 0.1647 - val accuracy: 0.9496
Epoch 44/50
4 - val loss: 0.1121 - val accuracy: 0.9583
Epoch 45/50
8 - val loss: 0.1428 - val accuracy: 0.9501
Epoch 46/50
3 - val loss: 0.2184 - val accuracy: 0.9486
Epoch 47/50
4 - val loss: 0.1210 - val accuracy: 0.9661
Epoch 48/50
5 - val loss: 0.1800 - val accuracy: 0.9399
Epoch 49/50
3 - val loss: 0.1294 - val accuracy: 0.9656
Epoch 50/50
1 - val loss: 0.1814 - val accuracy: 0.9447
vgg model s = 'vgg train.h5'
vgg model.save(vgg model s)
visualize training(vgg history)
```



In [55]:



Training Loss vs Validation Loss



```
In [57]:
    accuracy = vgg_history.history['accuracy']
    loss = vgg_history.history['val_accuracy']
    val_accuracy = vgg_history.history['val_loss']

    print(f'Training Accuracy: {np.max(accuracy)}')
    print(f'Training Loss: {np.min(loss)}')
    print(f'Validation Accuracy: {np.max(val_accuracy)}')
    print(f'Validation Loss: {np.min(val_loss)}')
```

Training Accuracy: 0.9834110140800476
Training Loss: 0.05231398344039917
Validation Accuracy: 0.9660688042640686
Validation Loss: 0.11205992847681046

VGG19 Model is also performing incredibly well!

Inception Model

```
inc_model = Sequential()
inc_model.add(InceptionV3(include_top=False, weights='imagenet', input_shape=(128, 128, 3)
inc_model.add(Flatten())
inc_model.add(Dense(64,activation='relu'))
vgg_model.add(Dense(16,activation='relu'))
inc_model.add(Dense(4,activation = 'softmax'))

opt = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=0.001, beta_1=0.7, beta_2=0.8)
inc_model.compile(optimizer= opt, loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuration_model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential 3"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
inception_v3 (Functional)	(None, 2, 2, 2048)	21802784
flatten_3 (Flatten)	(None, 8192)	0

```
dense_7 (Dense) (None, 64) 524352
dense 9 (Dense) (None, 4) 260
```

Total params: 22,327,396 Trainable params: 22,292,964 Non-trainable params: 34,432

Epoch 18/50

```
In [59]:
```

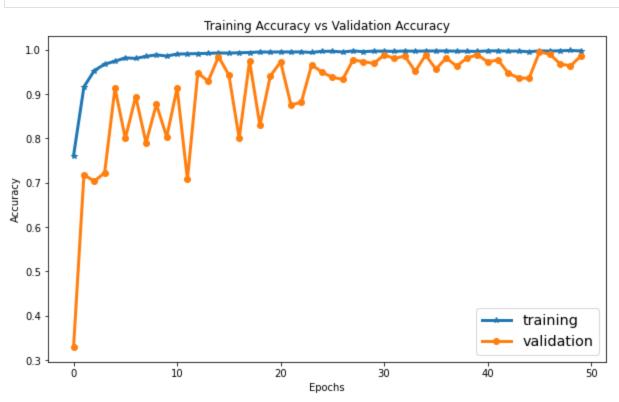
```
inc_history = inc_model.fit(train_data,epochs=50,validation_data = val_data,verbose=1)
```

```
Epoch 1/50
2 - val loss: 80.8907 - val accuracy: 0.3296
Epoch 2/50
0 - val loss: 1.0237 - val accuracy: 0.7179
Epoch 3/50
7 - val loss: 17.8383 - val accuracy: 0.7033
Epoch 4/50
2 - val loss: 1.9834 - val accuracy: 0.7222
Epoch 5/50
9 - val loss: 0.7402 - val accuracy: 0.9132
Epoch 6/50
4 - val loss: 1.3651 - val accuracy: 0.7998
Epoch 7/50
2 - val loss: 0.6066 - val accuracy: 0.8943
Epoch 8/50
7 - val loss: 43.4049 - val accuracy: 0.7901
Epoch 9/50
3 - val loss: 0.9399 - val accuracy: 0.8769
Epoch 10/50
5 - val loss: 31.8999 - val accuracy: 0.8032
Epoch 11/50
0 - val loss: 0.6037 - val accuracy: 0.9132
Epoch 12/50
5 - val loss: 2.0675 - val accuracy: 0.7077
Epoch 13/50
0 - val loss: 0.2643 - val accuracy: 0.9476
6 - val loss: 0.2433 - val accuracy: 0.9287
Epoch 15/50
6 - val loss: 0.1259 - val accuracy: 0.9840
Epoch 16/50
3 - val loss: 0.7194 - val accuracy: 0.9433
0 - val loss: 2.5935 - val accuracy: 0.7998
```

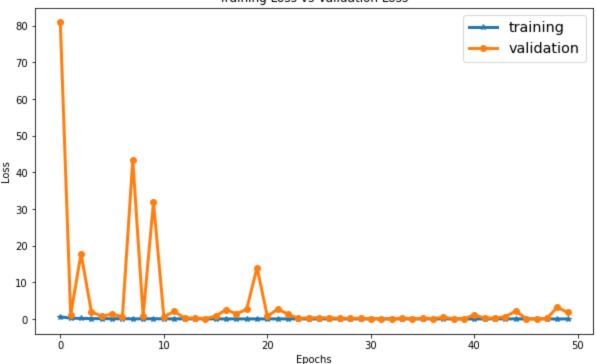
```
5 - val loss: 1.3744 - val accuracy: 0.9743
Epoch 19/50
8 - val loss: 2.6346 - val accuracy: 0.8294
Epoch 20/50
5 - val loss: 14.0314 - val accuracy: 0.9404
Epoch 21/50
9 - val loss: 0.6923 - val accuracy: 0.9724
Epoch 22/50
7 - val loss: 2.7265 - val accuracy: 0.8754
Epoch 23/50
9 - val loss: 1.2923 - val accuracy: 0.8812
Epoch 24/50
259/259 [============ ] - 48s 183ms/step - loss: 0.0301 - accuracy: 0.993
6 - val loss: 0.1586 - val accuracy: 0.9661
Epoch 25/50
2 - val loss: 0.3511 - val accuracy: 0.9491
Epoch 26/50
4 - val loss: 0.3459 - val accuracy: 0.9375
Epoch 27/50
7 - val loss: 0.3236 - val accuracy: 0.9331
Epoch 28/50
1 - val loss: 0.1798 - val accuracy: 0.9767
Epoch 29/50
5 - val loss: 0.1930 - val accuracy: 0.9729
Epoch 30/50
7 - val loss: 0.1986 - val accuracy: 0.9690
Epoch 31/50
5 - val loss: 0.1004 - val accuracy: 0.9879
Epoch 32/50
1 - val loss: 0.0823 - val accuracy: 0.9801
Epoch 33/50
9 - val loss: 0.0669 - val accuracy: 0.9855
Epoch 34/50
259/259 [============ ] - 48s 183ms/step - loss: 0.0284 - accuracy: 0.996
5 - val loss: 0.2562 - val accuracy: 0.9510
Epoch 35/50
9 - val loss: 0.0800 - val accuracy: 0.9874
Epoch 36/50
0 - val loss: 0.2091 - val accuracy: 0.9564
Epoch 37/50
1 - val loss: 0.1369 - val accuracy: 0.9811
Epoch 38/50
5 - val loss: 0.4440 - val accuracy: 0.9627
Epoch 39/50
5 - val loss: 0.1199 - val accuracy: 0.9811
Epoch 40/50
```

```
9 - val loss: 0.0571 - val accuracy: 0.9884
    Epoch 41/50
    2 - val loss: 1.1128 - val accuracy: 0.9724
    Epoch 42/50
    3 - val loss: 0.2118 - val accuracy: 0.9767
    Epoch 43/50
    5 - val loss: 0.2824 - val accuracy: 0.9467
    Epoch 44/50
    7 - val loss: 0.6224 - val accuracy: 0.9360
    Epoch 45/50
    2 - val loss: 2.2292 - val accuracy: 0.9355
    Epoch 46/50
    3 - val loss: 0.0289 - val accuracy: 0.9947
    Epoch 47/50
    7 - val loss: 0.0406 - val accuracy: 0.9898
    Epoch 48/50
    5 - val loss: 0.1829 - val accuracy: 0.9680
    Epoch 49/50
    1 - val loss: 3.1791 - val accuracy: 0.9632
    Epoch 50/50
    259/259 [============= ] - 48s 183ms/step - loss: 0.0167 - accuracy: 0.997
    1 - val loss: 1.8097 - val accuracy: 0.9859
In [63]:
    inc model s = 'inceptionv3 train.h5'
    inc model.save(inc model s)
    visualize training(inc history)
```





Training Loss vs Validation Loss



```
In [65]:
    accuracy = inc_history.history['accuracy']
    loss = inc_history.history['val_accuracy']
    val_accuracy = inc_history.history['val_accuracy']
    val_loss = inc_history.history['val_loss']

    print(f'Training Accuracy: {np.max(accuracy)}')
    print(f'Training Loss: {np.min(loss)}')
    print(f'Validation Accuracy: {np.max(val_accuracy)}')
    print(f'Validation Loss: {np.min(val_loss)}')

Training Accuracy: 0.9981231689453125
```

Training Loss: 0.009340698830783367
Validation Accuracy: 0.9946679472923279
Validation Loss: 0.028861040249466896

Looks good!

Evaluating Models on Test Dataset

After using model.evaluate function I am looping through some samples from the testing dataset and vizualizing them and checking on accuracy of model

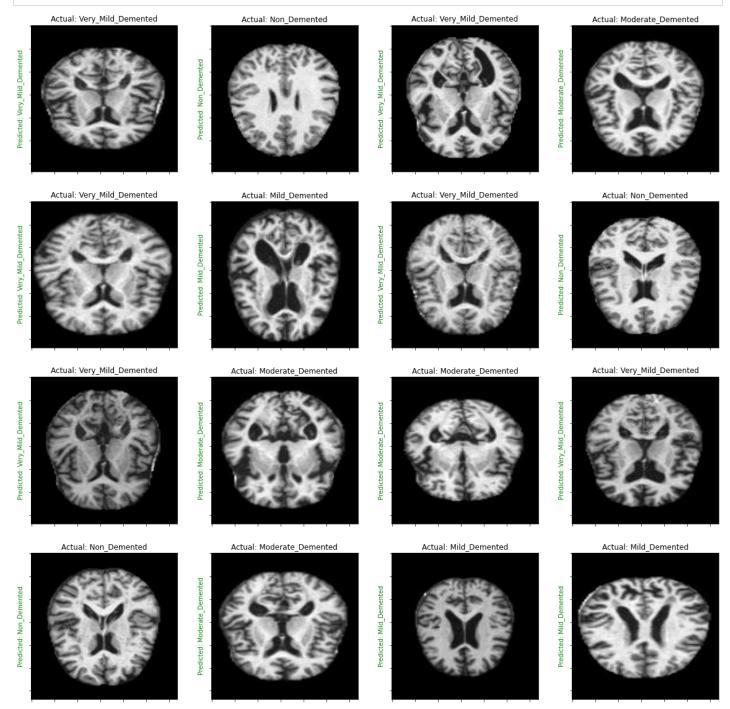
Conv2D Model 1 evaluation

```
plt.ylabel("Predicted: "+classes[np.argmax(score)], fontdict={'color':'green'})

else:
    plt.title("Actual: "+classes[labels[i]])
    plt.ylabel("Predicted: "+classes[np.argmax(score)], fontdict={'color':'red'})

plt.gca().axes.yaxis.set_ticklabels([])

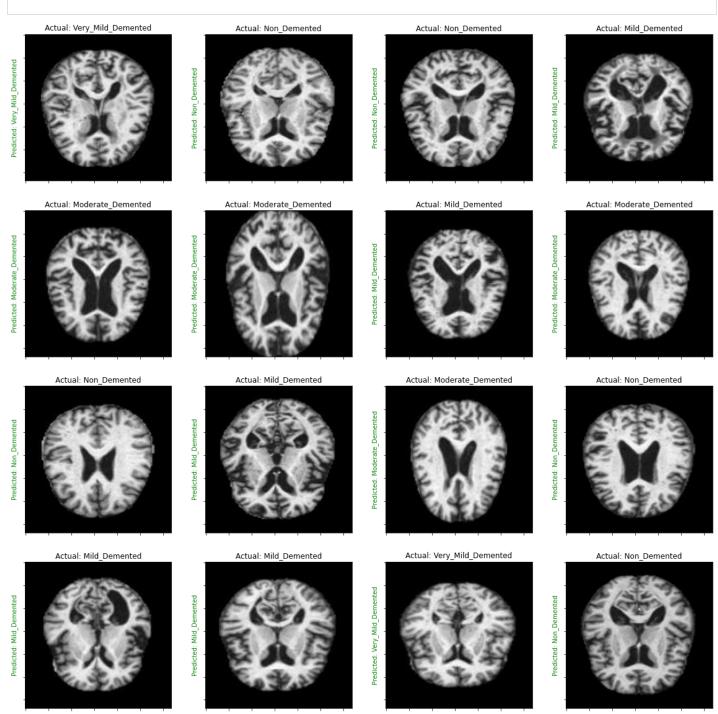
plt.gca().axes.xaxis.set_ticklabels([])
```



Conv2D Model 2 Evaluation

```
predictions = model_2.predict(tf.expand_dims(images[i], 0))
score = tf.nn.softmax(predictions[0])
if(classes[labels[i]]==classes[np.argmax(score)]):
    plt.title("Actual: "+classes[labels[i]])
    plt.ylabel("Predicted: "+classes[np.argmax(score)], fontdict={'color':'green'})

else:
    plt.title("Actual: "+classes[labels[i]])
    plt.ylabel("Predicted: "+classes[np.argmax(score)], fontdict={'color':'red'})
plt.gca().axes.yaxis.set_ticklabels([])
plt.gca().axes.xaxis.set_ticklabels([])
```



VGG19 Model evaluation

```
for images, labels in test_data.take(1):
    for i in range(16):
        ax = plt.subplot(4, 4, i + 1)
        plt.imshow(images[i].numpy().astype("uint8"))
        predictions = vgg_model.predict(tf.expand_dims(images[i], 0))
        score = tf.nn.softmax(predictions[0])
        if(classes[labels[i]]==classes[np.argmax(score)]):
            plt.title("Actual: "+classes[labels[i]])
            plt.ylabel("Predicted: "+classes[np.argmax(score)], fontdict={'color':'green'})

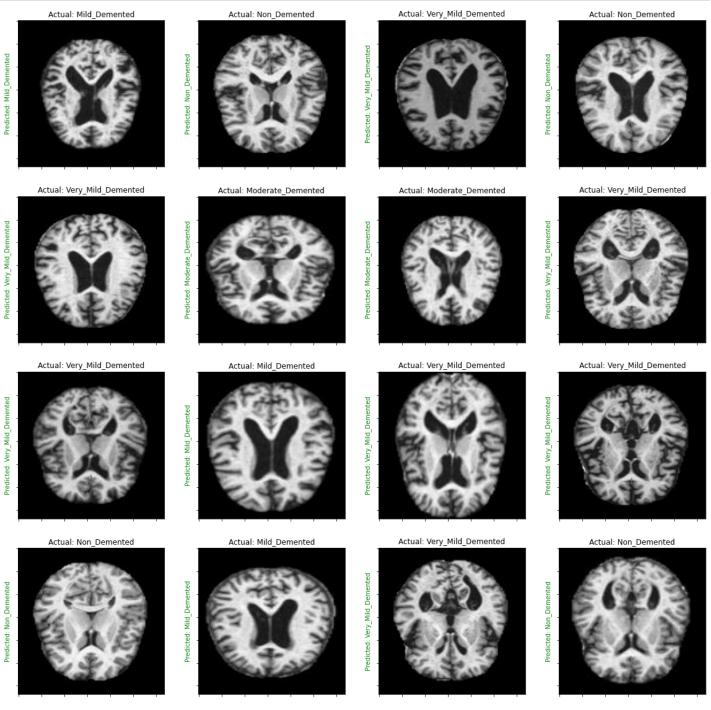
        else:
            plt.title("Actual: "+classes[labels[i]])
            plt.ylabel("Predicted: "+classes[np.argmax(score)], fontdict={'color':'red'})
        plt.gca().axes.yaxis.set_ticklabels([])
        plt.gca().axes.xaxis.set_ticklabels([])
```



Inception Model evaluation

```
In [78]:
```

```
33/33 [================== ] - 3s 71ms/step - loss: 1.8475 - accuracy: 0.9865
 plt.figure(figsize=(20, 20))
 for images, labels in test data.take(1):
      for i in range(16):
           ax = plt.subplot(4, 4, i + 1)
           plt.imshow(images[i].numpy().astype("uint8"))
           predictions = inc model.predict(tf.expand dims(images[i], 0))
           score = tf.nn.softmax(predictions[0])
           if(classes[labels[i]] == classes[np.argmax(score)]):
                plt.title("Actual: "+classes[labels[i]])
                plt.ylabel("Predicted: "+classes[np.argmax(score)],fontdict={'color':'green'})
           else:
                plt.title("Actual: "+classes[labels[i]])
                plt.ylabel("Predicted: "+classes[np.argmax(score)],fontdict={'color':'red'})
           plt.gca().axes.yaxis.set ticklabels([])
           plt.gca().axes.xaxis.set ticklabels([])
       Actual: Mild_Demented
                                   Actual: Non_Demented
                                                              Actual: Very_Mild_Demented
                                                                                            Actual: Non_Demented
                                                         Predicted: Very_Mild_Demented
Predicted: Mild_Demented
                            Predicted: Non_Demented
                                                                                     Predicted: Non Demented
     Actual: Very_Mild_Demented
                                 Actual: Moderate_Demented
                                                              Actual: Moderate_Demented
                                                                                           Actual: Very_Mild_Demented
```



In []:			