## Notebook

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## 1 Image Classification with Deep Learning Project #4

• Student name: Aysu Erdemir

• Student pace: Flex

• Scheduled project review date/time: January, 2023

• Instructor name: Abhineet Kulkarni

#### 1.0.1 Overview:

- A radiology department at "Be Well Healthcare Center' is interested in decreasing the work load of its radiologists by hiring a data scientist to develop a machine learning model to screen chest x-ray images and automatically mark those with pneumonia.
- My goal is to build a Neural Network model to classify chest x-ray images as belonging to one of the two categoies: pneumonia and normal. My main purpose was to make predictions as accurately as possible while maximizing the number of True Positives (recall) and minimizing False Negatives, so that we catch as many people as possible with pneumonia (at the expense of marking some healthy people with pneumonia).

#### 1.0.2 Data Understanding:

The data was obtained from Kaggle. The dataset is organized into 3 folders (train, test, val) and contains subfolders for each image category (Pneumonia/Normal). There are 5,863 X-Ray images (JPEG) and 2 categories (Pneumonia/Normal).

Chest X-ray images (anterior-posterior) were selected from retrospective cohorts of pediatric patients of one to five years old from Guangzhou Women and Children's Medical Center, Guangzhou. All chest X-ray imaging was performed as part of patients' routine clinical care.

For the analysis of chest x-ray images, all chest radiographs were initially screened for quality control by removing all low quality or unreadable scans. The diagnoses for the images were then graded by two expert physicians before being cleared for training the AI system. In order to account for any grading errors, the evaluation set was also checked by a third expert.

#### 1.0.3 Modeling:

- 1. The data was re-split into training, test and val sets using different ratios: 80% for train, 5% for validation and 15% for the test set.
- 2. The data was pre-processed, specifically the images were re-scaled and standardized.
- 3. Several versions of neural networks were built, tuned and validated:

- Artificial Neural Network ANN
- Convolutional Neural Network CNN
- Transfer Learning with VGG16
- Transfer Learning with ResNest50V2

#### 1.0.4 Evaluation:

4. Accuracy was used as the scoring metric for tuning hyperparameters and recall was used for evaluating model performance. Whilst we would prefer an overall higher accuracy, our focus is on recall as this metric is particularly important for patient safety and to minimize the legal risk.

```
[1]: # Import required packages
     import pandas as pd
     import numpy as np
     import seaborn as sns
     import math
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import matplotlib.image as mpimg
     import seaborn as sns
     %matplotlib inline
     from tensorflow import keras
     from keras import layers
     from keras import models
     from keras import optimizers
     from keras import regularizers
     from keras.models import Sequential
     from keras.layers import Dense, Conv2D , MaxPool2D , Flatten , Dropout , u
      →BatchNormalization
     from keras.regularizers import 12
     from keras.optimizers import SGD
     from keras.wrappers import scikit_learn
     from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping, ModelCheckpoint
     from keras.preprocessing import image
     from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
     from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, accuracy_score,_
      ⇔confusion_matrix, ConfusionMatrixDisplay
     import warnings
     warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
     import os
```

```
[name: "/device:CPU:0"
device_type: "CPU"
memory_limit: 268435456
locality {
}
incarnation: 5315553729275501727
, name: "/device:XLA_CPU:0"
device_type: "XLA_CPU"
memory_limit: 17179869184
locality {
}
incarnation: 9774807852142177369
physical_device_desc: "device: XLA_CPU device"
]
```

#### 2 Data Visualization

```
[3]: # specify the local directory of train, validation and test data:
    train_dir = "Data/chest_xray/train/"
    val_dir = "Data/chest_xray/val/"
    test_dir = "Data/chest_xray/test/"
```

#### 2.0.1 Display the first image with pneumonia from the train dataset:

```
[4]: os.listdir("Data/chest_xray/train/PNEUMONIA")[0:15]
```

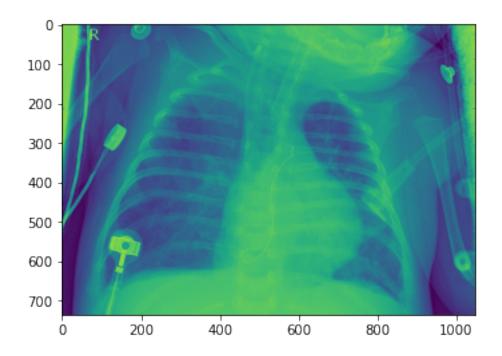
```
'person1619_bacteria_4261.jpeg',
      'person890_bacteria_2814.jpeg',
      'person1514_bacteria_3964.jpeg',
      'person1491_bacteria_3893.jpeg',
      'person69_bacteria_338.jpeg']
[5]: # List the images from the Data/chest xray/train/PNEUMONIA directory:
    pneumonia = os.listdir(train_dir+'/PNEUMONIA')
     # Combine the image directory with the specific jpeg to be able to locate it.
     # Read the image into an array using imread():
    sample_img = plt.imread(os.path.join(train_dir+'/PNEUMONIA', pneumonia[0]))
    print(f"Image name: {pneumonia[0]}")
    print(image.load_img('Data/chest_xray/train/PNEUMONIA/person63_bacteria_306.

    jpeg'))
    print("----")
    print(f"Image Shape: {sample_img.shape}") # width and height
    print(f"Max pixel: {sample_img.max()}")
    print(f"Min pixel: {sample_img.min()}")
    # Display the image
    plt.imshow(sample_img);
    Image name: person63_bacteria_306.jpeg
```

<PIL.Image.Image image mode=RGB size=1048x736 at 0x7FCD9AA1BFD0>

Image Shape: (736, 1048)

Max pixel: 255 Min pixel: 0



```
[6]: # Print image
     print(sample_img)
    [[210 208 206 ... 213 215 216]
     [210 208 206 ... 213 216 217]
     [210 208 205 ... 213 216 218]
     Γ 16 15
               14 ... 47
     Γ 16
           15
               14 ... 46
                             461
     Γ 16
          15
               14 ... 46
                         46 46]]
[7]: # Another way to visualize the image using image library:
     filename = 'Data/chest_xray/train/PNEUMONIA/person63_bacteria_306.jpeg'
     img = image.load_img(filename)
     img_array = image.img_to_array(img) # converts image into a numpy array
     img_tensor = np.expand_dims(img_array, axis=0) # expand the shape of an array_
     ⇔by inserting a new axis
     # Standardize the pizel values:
     img_tensor /= 255.
     # Check tensor shape
     print(img_tensor.shape)
     # Print tensor
     print(img_tensor[0][0])
```

```
# Preview the image
plt.imshow(img_tensor[0])
plt.show()
```

```
(1, 736, 1048, 3)

[[0.8235294  0.8235294  0.8235294]

[0.8156863  0.8156863  0.8156863]

[0.80784315  0.80784315  0.80784315]

...

[0.8352941  0.8352941  0.8352941]

[0.84313726  0.84313726  0.84313726]

[0.84705883  0.84705883  0.84705883]]
```



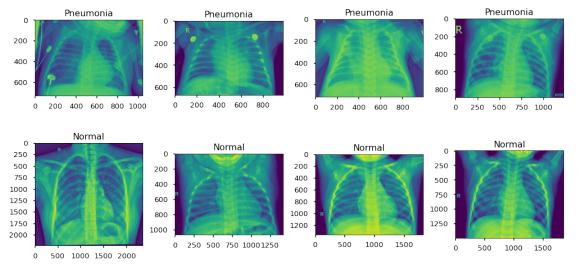
- The dimensions of the image are 1048 pixels width and 736 pixels height.
- RGB color mode.
- The maximum pixel value is 255 and the minimum is 0.

### 2.0.2 Visualize the first 4 normal and 4 pneunomia x-rays:

```
[9]: # Specify the set of images inside pnemonia and normal
pneumonia = os.listdir("Data/chest_xray/train/PNEUMONIA")
normal = os.listdir("Data/chest_xray/train/NORMAL")

# Specify the location of the files = the directory
pneumonia_dir = "Data/chest_xray/train/PNEUMONIA"
```

```
normal_dir = "Data/chest_xray/train/NORMAL"
# Show the first four pictures from the train set of X-rays with and with/ou
 \rightarrowPneumonia
with plt.style.context('seaborn-talk'):
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(2, 4, figsize=(14,7))
    for i in range(4):
        # Combine the image directory with the specific jpeq to be able to \Box
 \hookrightarrow locate it
        # Read the image into an array.
        img pneumonia = plt.imread(os.path.join(pneumonia dir, pneumonia[i]))
        img_normal = plt.imread(os.path.join(normal_dir, normal[i]))
        # Display the image
        ax[0,i].imshow(img_pneumonia)
        ax[1,i].imshow(img_normal)
        # ax[0,i].set_axis_off()
        # ax[1,i].set_axis_off()
        ax[0,i].set_title("Pneumonia")
        ax[1,i].set_title("Normal")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.savefig('./images/RawImages', dpi=300, bbox_inches='tight')
```



- The normal chest X-ray (top panel) seem to depict more clear lungs without any areas of abnormal opacification.
- The chest X-ray (bottom panel) with pneumonia seem to depict less clear lungs with some

# 2.0.3 What is total number of normal and pneumonia images in the train-test-val sets?

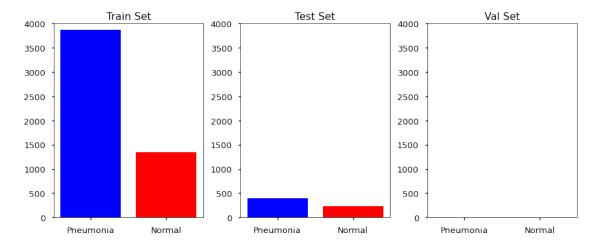
```
[10]: # Specify the set of images inside pnemonia and normal for train, test, valu
      ⇔sets:
     num_pneumonia_train = (len(os.listdir("Data/chest_xray/train/PNEUMONIA")) )
     num_normal_train = (len(os.listdir("Data/chest_xray/train/NORMAL")) )
     num pneumonia test = (len(os.listdir("Data/chest xray/test/PNEUMONIA")) )
     num_normal_test = (len(os.listdir("Data/chest_xray/test/NORMAL")) )
     num_pneumonia_val = (len(os.listdir("Data/chest_xray/val/PNEUMONIA")) )
     num_normal_val = (len(os.listdir("Data/chest_xray/val/NORMAL")))
     with plt.style.context('seaborn-talk'):
         fig, (ax1, ax2, ax3) = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(12, 5))
         ax1.bar(x = ["Pneumonia", "Normal"], height=[num_pneumonia_train, ___
       →num_normal_train], color=["blue", "red"])
         ax1.set_title('Train Set')
         ax2.bar(x = ["Pneumonia", "Normal"], height=[num_pneumonia_test, ___
       →num_normal_test], color=["blue", "red"])
         ax2.set_title('Test Set')
         ax3.bar(x = ["Pneumonia", "Normal"], height=[num_pneumonia_val, ___
       →num_normal_val], color=["blue", "red"])
         ax3.set title('Val Set')
         ax1.set_ylim([0, 4000])
         ax2.set_ylim([0, 4000])
         ax3.set_ylim([0, 4000])
         plt.tight_layout()
     print(f"Train Pneumomia: {num_pneumonia_train}")
     print(f"Train Normal: {num_normal_train}")
     print("----")
     print(f"Test Pneumomia: {num_pneumonia_test}")
     print(f"Test Normal: {num normal test}")
     print("----")
     print(f"Val Pneumomia: {num pneumonia val}")
     print(f"Val Normal: {num_normal_val}")
     print("----")
     TrainTotal = num_pneumonia_train + num_normal_train
     TestTotal = num_pneumonia_test + num_normal_test
     ValTotal = num_pneumonia_val + num_normal_val
     Total = TrainTotal + TestTotal + ValTotal
```

```
print(f"Train Images Percentage: {np.round((TrainTotal / Total),3) }")
print(f"Test Images Percentage: {np.round((TestTotal / Total),3) }")
print(f"Val Images Percentage: {np.round((ValTotal / Total),3) }")
```

Train Pneumomia: 3876
Train Normal: 1342
----Test Pneumomia: 390
Test Normal: 234
----Val Pneumomia: 9
Val Normal: 9

Train Images Percentage: 0.89
Test Images Percentage: 0.106

Val Images Percentage: 0.003



- Number of images in the **validation** set appears too low with a total of 18 images and total percentage of .3%. We need to boost it to at about 10%.
- Number of images in the test set appears ideal with a total percentage of 10%.
- Number of images in the **train** set is good with a total percentage of **89%**, but we will move some of the images from train to the validation set to boost the numbers in the val set. 80% is sufficient for the train set.

#### 2.0.4 Change the size of the Train-Test-Val sets:

- Using splitfolders package (https://pypi.org/project/split-folders/)
- Split the data in the folder "Data/INPUT" with "Pneumonia" and "Normal" subfolders into the output folder "Data/OUTPUT" with "train", "test", "val" subfolders using the pre-specified percentages.

Copying files: 5856 files [00:08, 694.03 files/s]

# 2.0.5 What is total number of normal and pneumonia images in the NEW train-test-val sets?

```
[12]: num_pneumonia_train = (len(os.listdir("Data/OUTPUT/train/PNEUMONIA")) )
      num_normal_train = (len(os.listdir("Data/OUTPUT/train/NORMAL")) )
      num pneumonia test = (len(os.listdir("Data/OUTPUT/test/PNEUMONIA")) )
      num_normal_test = (len(os.listdir("Data/OUTPUT/test/NORMAL")) )
      num pneumonia val = (len(os.listdir("Data/OUTPUT/val/PNEUMONIA")) )
      num_normal_val = (len(os.listdir("Data/OUTPUT/val/NORMAL")))
      with plt.style.context('seaborn-talk'):
          fig, (ax1, ax2, ax3) = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(12, 5))
          ax1.bar(x = ["Pneumonia", "Normal"], height=[num_pneumonia_train, __
       →num_normal_train], color=["blue", "red"])
          ax1.set title('Train Set')
          ax2.bar(x = ["Pneumonia", "Normal"], height=[num_pneumonia_test, ___
       →num_normal_test], color=["blue", "red"])
          ax2.set title('Test Set')
          ax3.bar(x = ["Pneumonia", "Normal"], height=[num_pneumonia_val, ___

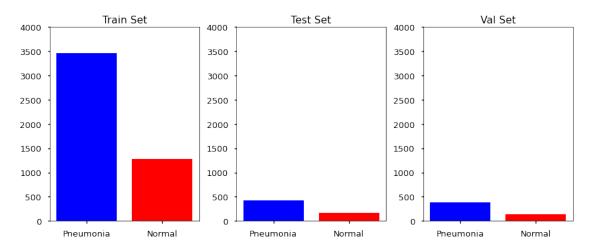
¬num_normal_val], color=["blue", "red"])
          ax3.set title('Val Set')
          ax1.set ylim([0, 4000])
          ax2.set_ylim([0, 4000])
          ax3.set_ylim([0, 4000])
          plt.tight_layout()
      print(f"Train Pneumomia: {num_pneumonia_train}")
      print(f"Train Normal: {num_normal_train}")
      print("----")
      print(f"Test Pneumomia: {num_pneumonia_test}")
      print(f"Test Normal: {num_normal_test}")
```

```
print(f"Val Pneumomia: {num_pneumonia_val}")
print(f"Val Normal: {num_normal_val}")
print("-----")

TrainTotal = num_pneumonia_train + num_normal_train
TestTotal = num_pneumonia_test + num_normal_test
ValTotal = num_pneumonia_val + num_normal_val
Total = TrainTotal + TestTotal + ValTotal
print(f"Train Images Percentage: {np.round((TrainTotal / Total),3) }")
print(f"Test Images Percentage: {np.round((TestTotal / Total),3) }")
print(f"Val Images Percentage: {np.round((ValTotal / Total),3) }")
```

Train Pneumomia: 3461
Train Normal: 1282
----Test Pneumomia: 428
Test Normal: 159
---Val Pneumomia: 384
Val Normal: 142

Train Images Percentage: 0.81 Test Images Percentage: 0.1 Val Images Percentage: 0.09



• New split looks much better with about 80% train, 10% test and 10% validation.

```
[13]: # Specify the new location of the train, test and val images
    train_dir = "Data/OUTPUT/train/"
    test_dir = "Data/OUTPUT/test/"
    val_dir = "Data/OUTPUT/val/"
```

## 3 Image Preprocessing:

#### 3.1 Data Normalization:

- Pixel Normalization: For images, a common thing that is done is to make sure each pixel value is between 0 and 1. This can be done by dividing the entire matrix by 255.
- Size Rescaling: Since all of the images are different sizes, we need to rescale (standardize) them using a target width and height. We will use a size of 128x128. In general, the resolutions for training CNNs usually range between  $64 \times 64$  and  $256 \times 256$ .
- Reshaping into tensors: Convolutional Neural Networks takes its input as tensors. We will use the output from flow\_from\_directory() directly to feed them into the CNNs.
- Reshaping into vectors: A multilayer perceptron (MLP) fully connected atrificial Neural Network (ANN) takes its input as vectors (single-dimensional array), not matrices (2-D grid) or tensors (generalized matrix). So we need to reshape the images into a single 16384-dimensional vector (128x128) to feed them into the ANNs.

```
[14]: print(f"Train Images Total#: {TrainTotal}")
    print(f"Test Images Total#: {TestTotal}")
    print(f"Val Images Total#: {ValTotal}")
```

Train Images Total#: 4743 Test Images Total#: 587 Val Images Total#: 526

#### 3.1.1 Format the data using Keras ImageDataGenerator():

- Rescale pixel values to be between 0-1.
- Rescale the size to be  $128 \times 128$
- Reformat the target data into 1s (pneumonia) and 0s (normal) # class\_mode='binary'

```
train_generator = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(train_dir,
                                                           target_size=(128, 128),
                                                           batch_size=4743, # default_
       ⇔is 32
                                                           class_mode='binary')
      # get the data from the validation directory
      test_generator = test_datagen.flow_from_directory(test_dir,
                                                       target_size=(128, 128),
                                                       batch_size=587,
                                                       class_mode='binary')
      # get the data from the validation directory
      val_generator = val_datagen.flow_from_directory(val_dir,
                                                       target_size=(128, 128),
                                                       batch_size=526,
                                                       class_mode='binary')
      print(train_generator.class_indices)
     Found 4743 images belonging to 2 classes.
     Found 587 images belonging to 2 classes.
     Found 526 images belonging to 2 classes.
     {'NORMAL': 0, 'PNEUMONIA': 1}
     4743 divisors: 17, 31, 51, 93, 153,
[16]: train_generator.image_shape, test_generator.image_shape, val_generator.
       →image_shape
[16]: ((128, 128, 3), (128, 128, 3), (128, 128, 3))
     3.1.2 Create the transformed data sets:
[17]: # next() returns the next item in the iterator = The first batch of the images,
       ⇔in our case all images.
      train image, train label = next(train generator)
      test_image, test_label = next(test_generator)
      val_image, val_label = next(val_generator)
[18]: print(train image.shape)
      print(train_label.shape)
     (4743, 128, 128, 3)
     (4743,)
[19]: train_image[0]
```

```
[19]: array([[[0. , 0. , 0.
                                       ],
                    , 0.
                               , 0.
            [0.
                                           ],
            ГО.
                     , 0.
                               , 0.
                                           ],
            [0.6117647, 0.6117647, 0.6117647],
            [0.8117648, 0.8117648, 0.8117648],
            [0.9960785 , 0.9960785 , 0.9960785 ]],
           [[0.
                   , 0. , 0.
                                           ],
            [0.
                    , 0.
                                , 0.
                                           ],
            [0.
                     , 0.
                                           ],
                               , 0.
            [0.6039216, 0.6039216, 0.6039216],
            [0.83921576, 0.83921576, 0.83921576],
                , 1. , 1.
           [[0.
                    , 0. , 0.
                                           ],
                               , 0.
            ГО.
                     , 0.
                                           ],
            [0.
                     , 0.
                               , 0.
                                           ],
            [0.5882353, 0.5882353, 0.5882353],
            [0.8078432 , 0.8078432 , 0.8078432 ],
            [0.9960785 , 0.9960785 , 0.9960785 ]],
           ...,
           [[0. , 0. , 0. ],
            [0.03529412, 0.03529412, 0.03529412],
            [0.07058824, 0.07058824, 0.07058824],
            [0.454902 , 0.454902 , 0.454902 ],
            [0.5137255, 0.5137255, 0.5137255],
            [0.77647066, 0.77647066, 0.77647066]],
           [[0. , 0. , 0. ],
            [0.03529412, 0.03529412, 0.03529412],
            [0.07843138, 0.07843138, 0.07843138],
            [0.41960788, 0.41960788, 0.41960788],
            [0.5137255 , 0.5137255 , 0.5137255 ],
            [0.75294125, 0.75294125, 0.75294125]],
           [[0. , 0. , 0. ],
            [0.02352941, 0.02352941, 0.02352941],
            [0.08235294, 0.08235294, 0.08235294],
            [0.427451, 0.427451, 0.427451],
```

```
[0.53333336, 0.53333336],
[0.7686275 , 0.7686275 , 0.7686275 ]]], dtype=float32)
```

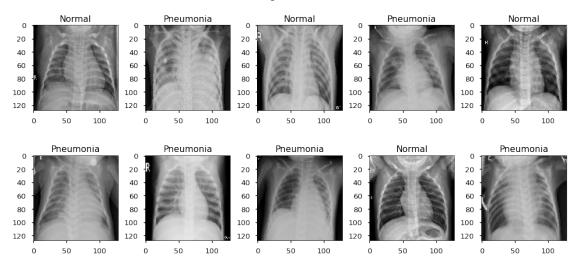
#### 3.1.3 Reshape the transformed data into vectors:

```
[20]: # Reshape images:
      X_train = train_image.reshape(train_image.shape[0], -1)
      X_test = test_image.reshape(test_image.shape[0], -1)
      X_val = val_image.reshape(val_image.shape[0], -1)
      print(X_train.shape)
      print(X_test.shape)
      print(X_val.shape)
     (4743, 49152)
     (587, 49152)
     (526, 49152)
[21]: # Reshape labels:
      y_train = np.reshape(train_label, (4743,1)) # y_train2 = train_label.
       →reshape(train_label.shape[0], 1)
      y_test = np.reshape(test_label, (587,1))
      y_val = np.reshape(val_label, (526,1))
      print(y_train.shape)
      print(y_test.shape)
      print(y_val.shape)
     (4743, 1)
     (587, 1)
     (526, 1)
```

#### 3.1.4 Visualize some of the transformed images from the training dataset:

• The images appear in a standardized way now:

Processed Images from the Train Set



## 4 MODELING:

#### 5 Baseline Artificial Neural Network:

- One input layer with 5 neurons with relu activation which works well with images.
- One output layer with 1 neuron for the binary classification (normal versus pneumonia).
- Input shape is a vector with 16384 rows (128 x 128)
- Using Adam optimizer ("Adaptive Moment Estimation") an adoptive learning rate optimizer which is widely used for training deep neural networks and in image processing. Adam combines the best properties of the AdaGrad and RMSProp algorithms to provide an optimization algorithm. Learning rate defaults to 0.001 but the contribution of gradients to updated weight varies over epochs, hence ADAPTIVE.

```
# Add dense layers with relu activation
    model.add(layers.Dense(5, activation='relu', input_shape = (49152,)))
    # Add final layer with sigmoid activation
    model.add(layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')) # because this is a binary_
    \rightarrow decision task
    model.compile(loss = 'binary_crossentropy', # because this is a binary_
    →decision task
             optimizer = 'adam',
             metrics = ['accuracy']) # [keras.metrics.Recall()
[25]: model.summary()
   Model: "sequential"
          _____
   Layer (type)
                      Output Shape
   ______
   dense (Dense)
                       (None, 5)
                                         245765
   dense_1 (Dense) (None, 1) 6
   ______
   Total params: 245,771
   Trainable params: 245,771
   Non-trainable params: 0
[26]: # Fit model, set epochs to 31 because 4743 is divisible to 31.
    Baseline_ANN = model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs = 100, batch_size = 31,__
    yerbose =0,
                 validation_data = (X_val, y_val))
   Epoch 1/100
   accuracy: 0.7116 - val_loss: 0.6671 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
   accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.6437 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
   accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.6262 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
   Epoch 4/100
   accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.6130 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
   Epoch 5/100
   accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.6036 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
   Epoch 6/100
```

```
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5968 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 7/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5920 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 8/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5888 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 9/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5868 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 10/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5853 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 11/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5845 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 12/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5840 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 13/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5836 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 14/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5835 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 15/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5834 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 16/100
153/153 [============= ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.5837 -
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5833 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 17/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5833 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 18/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 19/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 20/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 21/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 22/100
```

```
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 23/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val loss: 0.5832 - val accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 24/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 25/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 26/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 27/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 28/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 29/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 30/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 31/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 32/100
153/153 [============= ] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.5836 -
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 33/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 34/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 35/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 36/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 37/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 38/100
```

```
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 39/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val loss: 0.5832 - val accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 40/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 41/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 42/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 43/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 44/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 45/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 46/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 47/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 48/100
153/153 [============ ] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 0.5836 -
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 49/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 50/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 51/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 52/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 53/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 54/100
```

```
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 55/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val loss: 0.5832 - val accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 56/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 57/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 58/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 59/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 60/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 61/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 62/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 63/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 64/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 65/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 66/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 67/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 68/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 69/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 70/100
```

```
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 71/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val loss: 0.5832 - val accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 72/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 73/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 74/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 75/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 76/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 77/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 78/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 79/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 80/100
153/153 [============ ] - Os 3ms/step - loss: 0.5836 -
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 81/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 82/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 83/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 84/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 85/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 86/100
```

```
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 87/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val loss: 0.5832 - val accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 88/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 89/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 90/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 91/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 92/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 93/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 94/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 95/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 96/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 97/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val loss: 0.5832 - val accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 98/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 99/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
Epoch 100/100
accuracy: 0.7297 - val_loss: 0.5832 - val_accuracy: 0.7300
```

#### 5.0.1 Evaluate the model performance:

- A traditional Neural Network and CNN uses different data shapes as the input images. Vector for ANN and tensor for CNN.
- A traditional Neural Network and CNN also differ in how how accuracy metrics are reported: "accuracy" and "val\_accuracy" for ANN versus "acc" and "val\_acc" for CNN.
- Therefore, we need to specify the result from the model, Xtrain, Xtest, accuracy and valaccuracy for the function below to be generalizable:

```
[27]: def visualize model performance(result, Xtrainname, Xtestname, accuracy,
       →valaccuracy):
         with plt.style.context('seaborn-talk'):
              # Diplay train and validation loss and accuracy:
             fig, (ax1, ax2, ax3) = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(16,5))
             ax1.plot(result.history['loss'])
             ax1.plot(result.history['val_loss'])
             ax1.set_title("Loss")
             ax1.legend(labels = ['train loss', 'val loss'])
             ax2.plot(result.history[accuracy])
             ax2.plot(result.history[valaccuracy])
             ax2.legend(labels = ['train acc', 'val acc'])
             ax2.set_title('Accuracy')
              # Output (probability) predictions for the test set
             y_hat_test = result.model.predict(Xtestname)
             y_pred = np.rint(y_hat_test).astype(np.int) # Round elements of the_
       →array to the nearest integer.
             y_true = y_test.astype(np.int)
              # Generate a confusion matrix displaying the predictive accuracy of the
       ⇔model on the test set:
             cm = confusion_matrix(y_true, y_pred) # normalize = 'true'
             disp = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(confusion_matrix=cm)
             disp.plot(cmap = "Blues", ax=ax3)
             ax3.set_title('Confusion Matrix - TestSet')
              # Print Classification Report displaying the performance of the model
       →on the test set using various metrics:
             print('Classification Report:')
             print(classification_report(y_true, y_pred))
             print('\n')
              # Print final train and test loss and accuracy:
             train_loss, train_acc = result.model.evaluate(Xtrainname, y_train);
             test_loss, test_acc = result.model.evaluate(Xtestname, y_test);
             print('----')
```

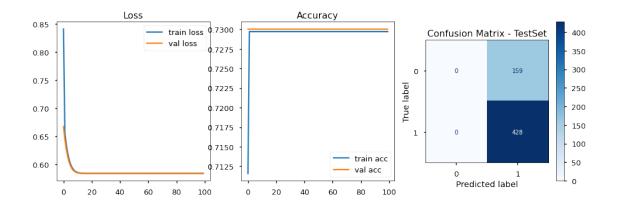
```
print(f'Final Train Loss: {np.round(train_loss,4)}')
print(f'Final Test Loss: {np.round(test_loss,4)}')
print('-----')
print(f'Final Train Acc: {np.round(train_acc,4)}')
print(f'Final Test Acc: {np.round(test_acc,4)}')
print('\n')
```

[28]: visualize\_model\_performance(Baseline\_ANN, X\_train, X\_test, "accuracy", User accuracy")

## Classification Report:

support	f1-score	recall	precision	
159	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
428	0.84	1.00	0.73	1
587	0.73			accuracy
587	0.42	0.50	0.36	macro avg
587	0.61	0.73	0.53	weighted avg

Final Train Loss: 0.5836
Final Test Loss: 0.5841
----Final Train Acc: 0.7297
Final Test Acc: 0.7291



• The extremely simple baseline ANN is basically predicting all x-rays as Pneumonia, which still leads to a 72% accuracy.

## 6 Bigger/Deeper Artificial Neural Network:

- Add an input layer with 128 meurons
- Add three hidden layers with 64, 32 and 10 neurons.
- Add the output layer with 1 neuron.

**Early Stopping:** Specify early stopping training for all the subsequent models so that once the model performance stops improving on a hold out validation dataset the training will stop. It helps with overfitting and it won't run for more epochs unnecessarily:

```
[29]: # Patience number of 10: the number of epochs to wait before early stop if no⊔

→progress on the validation set.

early_stop = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', patience=10, □

→restore_best_weights=True)
```

```
[31]: model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 128)	6291584
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 32)	2080

dense\_5 (Dense) (None, 10) 330
-----dense\_6 (Dense) (None, 1) 11

Total params: 6,302,261 Trainable params: 6,302,261 Non-trainable params: 0

\_\_\_\_\_\_

#### Classification Report:

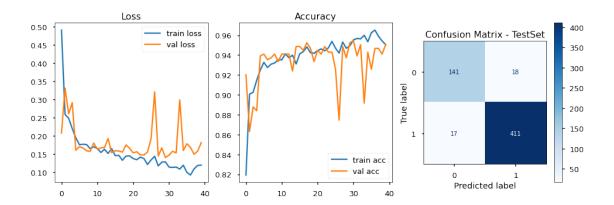
support	f1-score	recall	precision	
159	0.89	0.89	0.89	0
428	0.96	0.96	0.96	1
587	0.94			accuracy
587	0.92	0.92	0.93	macro avg
587	0.94	0.94	0.94	weighted avg

149/149 [============= ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0927 -

accuracy: 0.9646

0.9404

Final Train Loss: 0.0927
Final Test Loss: 0.166
----Final Train Acc: 0.9646
Final Test Acc: 0.9404



- A Deeper ANN with 5 layers improves the performance extensively achieving an overall accuracy of 94% on the test set.
- Recall for pneumonia is 96%, that is predicting true pneumonia cases as pneumonia. 17 out of 428 pneumonia cases are mislabeled as normal.

# 7 Deeper ANN with Class Weights (due to class inbalance):

• Using the same number of layers / neurons as above but adding class weights to see if it would improve performance.

```
[34]: pneumonia = os.listdir("Data/OUTPUT/train/PNEUMONIA")
    normal = os.listdir("Data/OUTPUT/train/NORMAL")

    weight_pneumonia = len(normal)/(len(normal) + len(pneumonia))
    weight_normal = len(pneumonia)/(len(normal) + len(pneumonia))

    print(len(pneumonia), len(normal))
    print(f'Weight for class pneumonia: {np.round(weight_pneumonia, 2)}')
    print(f'Weight for class normal: {np.round(weight_normal, 2)}')

3461 1282
    Weight for class pneumonia: 0.27
    Weight for class normal: 0.73

[35]: weights_dict = {0:np.round(weight_normal, 2) , 1: np.round(weight_pneumonia, 2)}    weights_dict

[35]: {0: 0.73, 1: 0.27}

[36]: Weighted_ANN = model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs = 100, batch_size = 31,u_serbose = 0,
```

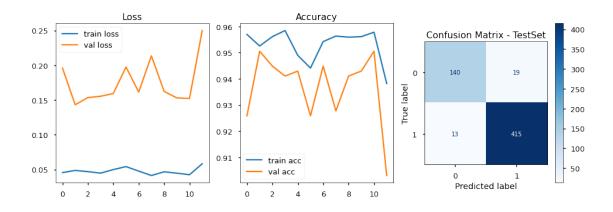
```
validation_data = (X_val, y_val), class_weight =

weights_dict, callbacks = [early_stop])
```

### Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.92	0.88	0.90	159
1	0.96	0.97	0.96	428
accuracy			0.95	587
macro avg	0.94	0.93	0.93	587
weighted avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	587

Final Train Loss: 0.0881
Final Test Loss: 0.1633
-----Final Train Acc: 0.9656
Final Test Acc: 0.9455



- Using class weights for the Deeper ANN with 4 layers does not seem to improve overall performance,
- But recall for pneumonia is now up to 97%. Only 13 out of 428 pneumonia cases are mislabeled

as normal.

## 8 Baseline Convolutional Neural Network:

- Baseline model with 1 convolutional layer, 1 max pooling layer, and 1 fully connected layer
- Number of output filters in the convolutional layer is 8.
- Kernel Size is 3 x 3. If your images are smaller than  $128\times128$  you may want to consider sticking with strictly  $1\times1$  and  $3\times3$  filters.
- A fully connected layer with 16 neurons. Neurons in this layer have full connectivity with all neurons in the preceding and succeeding layer as seen in regular FCNN. The FC layer helps to map the representation between the input and the output.
- An output layer with 1 neuron making the predictions.

```
[137]: model = Sequential()

# 1st Convolution and Pooling
model.add(Conv2D(8, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(128, 128, 3)))
model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size = (2, 2)))

# Flatten
model.add(Flatten())

# Include a fully-connected layer and an output layer
model.add(Dense(activation = 'relu', units = 8)) # inner layer
model.add(Dense(activation = 'sigmoid', units = 1)) # output layer

# Compile model
model.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss = 'binary_crossentropy', metrics = u of 'acc'])
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_14"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
conv2d_21 (Conv2D)	(None,	126, 126, 8)	224
max_pooling2d_30 (MaxPooling	(None,	63, 63, 8)	0
flatten_12 (Flatten)	(None,	31752)	0
dense_41 (Dense)	(None,	8)	254024
dense_42 (Dense)	(None,	1)	9 ======

Total params: 254,257

Trainable params: 254,257 Non-trainable params: 0

\_\_\_\_\_\_

```
[138]: # Train the model

Baseline_CNN = model.fit(train_image, y_train, epochs = 100, batch_size=31, userbose = 0,

validation_data = (val_image, y_val), callbacks = userbose = userbose = 0.
```

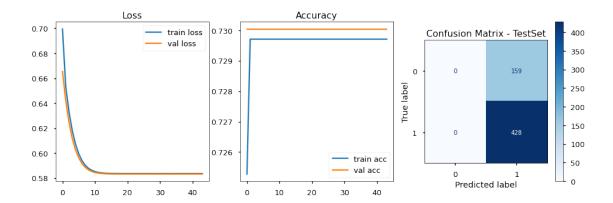
[139]: visualize\_model\_performance(Baseline\_CNN, train\_image, test\_image, "acc", \( \train\_image, \) \( \t

#### Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	159
1	0.73	1.00	0.84	428
accuracy			0.73	587
macro avg	0.36	0.50	0.42	587
weighted avg	0.53	0.73	0.61	587

```
149/149 [===========] - 2s 14ms/step - loss: 0.5836 - acc: 0.7297
19/19 [==========] - 0s 13ms/step - loss: 0.5841 - acc: 0.7291
```

Final Train Loss: 0.5836
Final Test Loss: 0.5841
----Final Train Acc: 0.7297
Final Test Acc: 0.7291



• The simple baseline CNN is predicting all x-rays as Pneumonia, which still leads to a 72% accuracy.

# 9 Deeper CNN:

- I will deepen the neural network to include more layers, filters and neurons to pull more features out of the images to improve the model.
- Layers early in the network architecture (i.e., closer to the actual input image) learn fewer convolutional filters while layers deeper in the network (i.e., closer to the output predictions) will learn more filters.

```
[41]: model = Sequential()
      # 1st Convolution and Pooling
      model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(128, 128, 3)))
       →#input_shape=(128, 128,1)
      model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size = (2, 2))) # 32 is number of filters
      # 2nd Convolution and Pooling
      model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation="relu"))
      model.add(MaxPool2D(pool size = (2, 2)))
      # 3rd Convolution and Pooling
      model.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation="relu"))
      model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size = (2, 2)))
      # Flatten
      model.add(Flatten())
      # activation
      model.add(Dense(activation = 'relu', units = 128)) # inner layer
      model.add(Dense(activation = 'relu', units = 64)) # inner layer
      model.add(Dense(activation = 'sigmoid', units = 1)) # output layer
```

```
model.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss = 'binary_crossentropy', metrics = ___
    model.summary()
   Model: "sequential_3"
   Layer (type)
                     Output Shape
   ______
   conv2d 2 (Conv2D)
                    (None, 126, 126, 32)
                                     896
   _____
   max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2 (None, 63, 63, 32)
                  (None, 61, 61, 64) 18496
   conv2d_3 (Conv2D)
   max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2 (None, 30, 30, 64) 0
                 (None, 28, 28, 128) 73856
   conv2d_4 (Conv2D)
   max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2 (None, 14, 14, 128) 0
                 (None, 25088)
   flatten_1 (Flatten)
   dense 9 (Dense)
                     (None, 128)
   -----
   dense_10 (Dense)
                     (None, 64)
                                     8256
   dense_11 (Dense)
                 (None, 1)
   ______
   Total params: 3,312,961
   Trainable params: 3,312,961
   Non-trainable params: 0
     ______
[42]: Deeper_CNN = model.fit(train_image, y_train, epochs = 100, batch_size=31,
                validation_data = (val_image, y_val), callbacks = __
    Epoch 1/100
   0.9026 - val_loss: 0.2615 - val_acc: 0.8859
   Epoch 2/100
   0.9467 - val_loss: 0.1519 - val_acc: 0.9506
   Epoch 3/100
```

# Compile model

```
0.9505 - val_loss: 0.1677 - val_acc: 0.9335
  Epoch 4/100
  0.9625 - val_loss: 0.1374 - val_acc: 0.9468
  Epoch 5/100
  0.9650 - val_loss: 0.1963 - val_acc: 0.9354
  Epoch 6/100
  0.9652 - val_loss: 0.1190 - val_acc: 0.9544
  Epoch 7/100
  0.9777 - val_loss: 0.1447 - val_acc: 0.9525
  Epoch 8/100
  0.9804 - val_loss: 0.2285 - val_acc: 0.9392
  Epoch 9/100
  0.9867 - val_loss: 0.1937 - val_acc: 0.9487
  Epoch 10/100
  0.9787 - val_loss: 0.1532 - val_acc: 0.9392
  Epoch 11/100
  0.9895 - val_loss: 0.2114 - val_acc: 0.9620
  Epoch 12/100
  153/153 [============== ] - 47s 310ms/step - loss: 0.0302 - acc:
  0.9880 - val_loss: 0.2064 - val_acc: 0.9506
  Epoch 13/100
  0.9916 - val_loss: 0.2115 - val_acc: 0.9601
  Epoch 14/100
  0.9992 - val loss: 0.3029 - val acc: 0.9639
  Epoch 15/100
  0.9920 - val_loss: 0.3378 - val_acc: 0.9468
  Epoch 16/100
  0.9947 - val_loss: 0.2489 - val_acc: 0.9506
[43]: visualize_model_performance(Deeper_CNN, train_image, test_image, "acc", ___

¬"val_acc")
```

Classification Report:

precision recall f1-score support

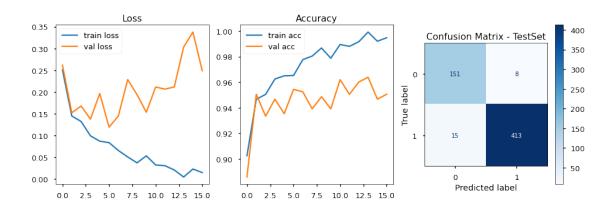
0	0.91	0.95	0.93	159
1	0.98	0.96	0.97	428
accuracy			0.96	587
macro avg	0.95	0.96	0.95	587
weighted avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	587

Final Train Loss: 0.0516

Final Test Loss: 0.105

----
Final Train Acc: 0.9821

Final Test Acc: 0.9608



- Using a deeper CNN overall accuracy is at 96% on the test set.
- Recall for pneumonia is high at 96%. Only 15 out of 428 pneumonia cases are mislabeled as normal.
- Recall for pneumonia is high at 95%. only 8 out of 159 was mislabeled.
- The model does not seem to overfit a much, but let's still experiment with some regularization techniques:

# 10 CNN with dropout regularization:

• Dropout regularization helps prevent neural networks from overfitting. Dropout works by randomly disabling neurons and their corresponding connections. This prevents the network from relying too much on single neurons and forces all neurons to learn to generalize better.

```
[56]: import warnings
     warnings.filterwarnings("ignore", category=DeprecationWarning)
[57]: model = Sequential()
     # 1st Convolution and Pooling and dropout
     model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(128, 128, 3)))
      →#input_shape=(128, 128,1)
     model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size = (2, 2)))
     model.add(Dropout(0.4)) # regularization, turn off 40% of the neurons
     # 2nd Convolution and Pooling
     model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation="relu"))
     model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size = (2, 2)))
     model.add(Dropout(0.4)) # regularization
     # 3rd Convolution and Pooling
     model.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation="relu"))
     model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size = (2, 2)))
     model.add(Dropout(0.4)) # regularization
     # Flatten
     model.add(Flatten())
     model.add(Dense(activation = 'relu', units = 128)) # inner layer
     model.add(Dropout(0.2)) # regularization
     model.add(Dense(activation = 'relu', units = 64)) # inner layer
     model.add(Dropout(0.2)) # regularization
     model.add(Dense(activation = 'sigmoid', units = 1)) # output layer
     model.save("Dropout_CNN")
     # Compile model
     model.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss = 'binary_crossentropy', metrics = ___
      model.summary()
     INFO:tensorflow:Assets written to: Dropout_CNN/assets
     Model: "sequential_7"
     Layer (type)
                               Output Shape
                                                         Param #
     ______
     conv2d 14 (Conv2D)
                                (None, 126, 126, 32)
                                                         896
     max_pooling2d_14 (MaxPooling (None, 63, 63, 32) 0
```

```
_____
  conv2d_15 (Conv2D)
                  (None, 61, 61, 64) 18496
  max_pooling2d_15 (MaxPooling (None, 30, 30, 64) 0
  dropout_11 (Dropout) (None, 30, 30, 64)
   _____
              (None, 28, 28, 128)
  conv2d 16 (Conv2D)
                                73856
  max_pooling2d_16 (MaxPooling (None, 14, 14, 128) 0
  dropout_12 (Dropout) (None, 14, 14, 128)
    -----
  flatten_5 (Flatten) (None, 25088)
  dense_21 (Dense)
              (None, 128)
                                3211392
   -----
  dropout_13 (Dropout) (None, 128)
                           0
              (None, 64)
  dense_22 (Dense)
                                 8256
   -----
  dropout_14 (Dropout) (None, 64)
  dense_23 (Dense) (None, 1) 65
   ______
  Total params: 3,312,961
  Trainable params: 3,312,961
  Non-trainable params: 0
   _____
[61]: Dropout_CNN = model.fit(train_image, y_train, epochs = 100, batch_size=31,
              validation_data=(val_image, y_val), callbacks =_
   →[early_stop] )
  Epoch 1/100
  0.9646 - val_loss: 0.1500 - val_acc: 0.9487
  Epoch 2/100
  0.9620 - val_loss: 0.1282 - val_acc: 0.9449
  Epoch 3/100
  153/153 [============== ] - 50s 329ms/step - loss: 0.0884 - acc:
  0.9671 - val_loss: 0.1213 - val_acc: 0.9525
  Epoch 4/100
  0.9667 - val_loss: 0.1180 - val_acc: 0.9582
  Epoch 5/100
```

dropout\_10 (Dropout) (None, 63, 63, 32)

```
0.9707 - val_loss: 0.1544 - val_acc: 0.9449
  Epoch 6/100
  0.9652 - val_loss: 0.1251 - val_acc: 0.9487
  Epoch 7/100
  0.9774 - val_loss: 0.1341 - val_acc: 0.9563
  Epoch 8/100
  0.9726 - val_loss: 0.1625 - val_acc: 0.9487
  Epoch 9/100
  0.9724 - val_loss: 0.1389 - val_acc: 0.9563
  Epoch 10/100
  0.9739 - val_loss: 0.1315 - val_acc: 0.9525
  Epoch 11/100
  0.9726 - val_loss: 0.1306 - val_acc: 0.9601
  Epoch 12/100
  0.9777 - val_loss: 0.1380 - val_acc: 0.9563
  Epoch 13/100
  0.9768 - val_loss: 0.1381 - val_acc: 0.9563
  Epoch 14/100
  0.9791 - val_loss: 0.1490 - val_acc: 0.9620
[62]: visualize_model_performance(Dropout_CNN, train_image, test_image, "acc", ___

¬"val_acc")

  Classification Report:
```

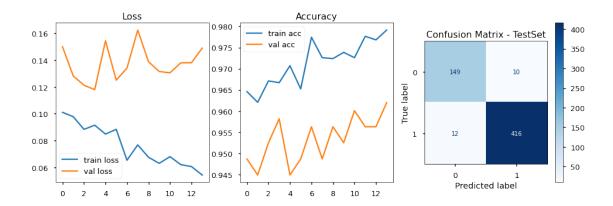
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.93	0.94	0.93	159
1	0.98	0.97	0.97	428
accuracy			0.96	587
macro avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	587
weighted avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	587

#### 0.9625

-----

Final Train Loss: 0.0585
Final Test Loss: 0.1007

Final Train Acc: 0.9812 Final Test Acc: 0.9625



- Using a deeper CNN with dropout regularization the overall accuracy is slightly higher: 96.3% on the test set.
- Recall for pneumonia is also slightly highed with 97%. Only 12 out of 428 pneumonia cases are mislabeled as normal.
- For the predicting the normal x-rays, only 10 out of 159 was mislabeled.

## 11 CNN with dropout and class weights:

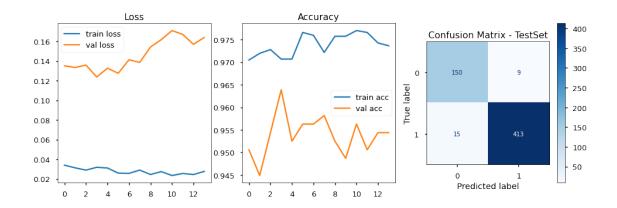
```
[66]: Weighted_CNN = model.fit(train_image, y_train, epochs = 100, batch_size=31, validation_data=(val_image, y_val), callbacks = [early_stop], class_weight = weights_dict)
```

```
0.9707 - val_loss: 0.1237 - val_acc: 0.9639
  Epoch 5/100
  0.9707 - val_loss: 0.1326 - val_acc: 0.9525
  Epoch 6/100
  0.9766 - val_loss: 0.1275 - val_acc: 0.9563
  Epoch 7/100
  0.9760 - val_loss: 0.1412 - val_acc: 0.9563
  Epoch 8/100
  0.9722 - val_loss: 0.1386 - val_acc: 0.9582
  Epoch 9/100
  0.9758 - val_loss: 0.1542 - val_acc: 0.9525
  Epoch 10/100
  0.9758 - val_loss: 0.1617 - val_acc: 0.9487
  Epoch 11/100
  0.9770 - val_loss: 0.1709 - val_acc: 0.9563
  Epoch 12/100
  0.9766 - val_loss: 0.1670 - val_acc: 0.9506
  Epoch 13/100
  0.9743 - val_loss: 0.1569 - val_acc: 0.9544
  Epoch 14/100
  0.9736 - val_loss: 0.1639 - val_acc: 0.9544
[67]: visualize_model_performance(Weighted_CNN, train_image, test_image, "acc", ___

¬"val_acc")
```

### Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
_				
0	0.91	0.94	0.93	159
1	0.98	0.96	0.97	428
accuracy			0.96	587
macro avg	0.94	0.95	0.95	587
weighted avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	587



• Adding class weights does not change the results much, it even made the recall value for pneumonue a bit worse by increasing the weight for normal cases. Since we care about detecting true positives - pneumonia we will not use class weights.

## 12 CNN with L2 regularization:

Final Test Acc: 0.9591

- L2 regularization is also known as weight decay as it forces the weights to decay towards zero (but not exactly zero).
- L2 regularization combats overfitting by forcing weights to be small.

```
# 3rd Convolution and Pooling
 model.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation="relu", u
         hernel_regularizer=regularizers.12(0.005)))
 model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size = (2, 2)))
 # Flatten
 model.add(Flatten())
 # Add dense layers
 model.add(Dense(activation = 'relu', units = 128, units =
           →kernel_regularizer=regularizers.12(0.005))) # inner layer
 model.add(Dense(activation = 'relu', units = 64, units
        hernel_regularizer=regularizers.12(0.005))) # inner layer
 model.add(Dense(activation = 'sigmoid', units = 1)) # output layer
 # Compile model
 model.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss = 'binary_crossentropy', metrics = __ 
        model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_5"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None,	126, 126, 32)	896
max_pooling2d_8 (MaxPooling2	(None,	63, 63, 32)	0
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None,	61, 61, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_9 (MaxPooling2	(None,	30, 30, 64)	0
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None,	28, 28, 128)	73856
max_pooling2d_10 (MaxPooling	(None,	14, 14, 128)	0
flatten_3 (Flatten)	(None,	25088)	0
dense_15 (Dense)	(None,	128)	3211392
dense_16 (Dense)	(None,	64)	8256
dense_17 (Dense)	(None,	1)	65 

Total params: 3,312,961

Trainable params: 3,312,961 Non-trainable params: 0

\_\_\_\_\_\_

```
[52]: L2_CNN = model.fit(train_image, y_train, epochs = 100, batch_size=31,
            validation_data=(val_image, y_val), callbacks =_u
   →[early_stop])
  Epoch 1/100
  0.8433 - val_loss: 0.4094 - val_acc: 0.9259
  Epoch 2/100
  0.9220 - val_loss: 0.3745 - val_acc: 0.9202
  Epoch 3/100
  0.9336 - val_loss: 0.3021 - val_acc: 0.9316
  Epoch 4/100
  0.9471 - val_loss: 0.2779 - val_acc: 0.9354
  Epoch 5/100
  0.9416 - val_loss: 0.2409 - val_acc: 0.9506
  Epoch 6/100
  0.9422 - val_loss: 0.2445 - val_acc: 0.9487
  Epoch 7/100
  0.9479 - val_loss: 0.2464 - val_acc: 0.9468
  Epoch 8/100
  0.9492 - val_loss: 0.2286 - val_acc: 0.9506
  Epoch 9/100
  0.9517 - val_loss: 0.2312 - val_acc: 0.9392
  Epoch 10/100
  0.9528 - val_loss: 0.2058 - val_acc: 0.9525
  Epoch 11/100
  0.9486 - val_loss: 0.2167 - val_acc: 0.9468
  Epoch 12/100
  0.9549 - val_loss: 0.1986 - val_acc: 0.9525
  Epoch 13/100
  0.9532 - val_loss: 0.1941 - val_acc: 0.9544
  Epoch 14/100
```

```
0.9591 - val_loss: 0.1868 - val_acc: 0.9582
Epoch 15/100
0.9608 - val_loss: 0.2108 - val_acc: 0.9449
Epoch 16/100
0.9591 - val_loss: 0.2039 - val_acc: 0.9506
Epoch 17/100
0.9549 - val_loss: 0.1962 - val_acc: 0.9468
Epoch 18/100
0.9606 - val_loss: 0.1788 - val_acc: 0.9601
Epoch 19/100
0.9599 - val_loss: 0.1826 - val_acc: 0.9601
Epoch 20/100
0.9629 - val_loss: 0.1854 - val_acc: 0.9563
Epoch 21/100
0.9614 - val_loss: 0.1947 - val_acc: 0.9411
Epoch 22/100
0.9604 - val_loss: 0.2181 - val_acc: 0.9354
Epoch 23/100
0.9646 - val_loss: 0.1890 - val_acc: 0.9525
Epoch 24/100
0.9610 - val_loss: 0.1747 - val_acc: 0.9601
Epoch 25/100
0.9631 - val loss: 0.1820 - val acc: 0.9506
Epoch 26/100
0.9673 - val_loss: 0.1907 - val_acc: 0.9525
Epoch 27/100
0.9629 - val_loss: 0.2437 - val_acc: 0.9297
Epoch 28/100
0.9614 - val_loss: 0.1787 - val_acc: 0.9506
Epoch 29/100
0.9633 - val_loss: 0.1770 - val_acc: 0.9525
Epoch 30/100
```

```
0.9646 - val_loss: 0.1711 - val_acc: 0.9544
Epoch 31/100
0.9667 - val_loss: 0.2032 - val_acc: 0.9411
Epoch 32/100
0.9690 - val_loss: 0.1886 - val_acc: 0.9506
Epoch 33/100
0.9669 - val_loss: 0.1738 - val_acc: 0.9525
Epoch 34/100
0.9673 - val_loss: 0.1833 - val_acc: 0.9506
Epoch 35/100
0.9684 - val_loss: 0.1659 - val_acc: 0.9563
Epoch 36/100
0.9690 - val_loss: 0.1724 - val_acc: 0.9506
Epoch 37/100
0.9743 - val_loss: 0.1664 - val_acc: 0.9601
Epoch 38/100
0.9692 - val_loss: 0.2229 - val_acc: 0.9392
Epoch 39/100
0.9730 - val_loss: 0.1647 - val_acc: 0.9563
Epoch 40/100
0.9713 - val_loss: 0.1850 - val_acc: 0.9487
Epoch 41/100
0.9751 - val loss: 0.1648 - val acc: 0.9563
Epoch 42/100
0.9707 - val_loss: 0.1534 - val_acc: 0.9639
Epoch 43/100
0.9703 - val_loss: 0.1661 - val_acc: 0.9563
Epoch 44/100
0.9682 - val_loss: 0.1654 - val_acc: 0.9582
Epoch 45/100
0.9749 - val_loss: 0.1600 - val_acc: 0.9582
Epoch 46/100
```

```
0.9751 - val_loss: 0.1744 - val_acc: 0.9544
Epoch 47/100
0.9739 - val_loss: 0.1558 - val_acc: 0.9601
Epoch 48/100
0.9745 - val_loss: 0.1881 - val_acc: 0.9487
Epoch 49/100
0.9739 - val_loss: 0.1712 - val_acc: 0.9544
Epoch 50/100
0.9713 - val_loss: 0.1684 - val_acc: 0.9582
Epoch 51/100
0.9783 - val_loss: 0.1659 - val_acc: 0.9563
Epoch 52/100
0.9770 - val_loss: 0.2201 - val_acc: 0.9430
```

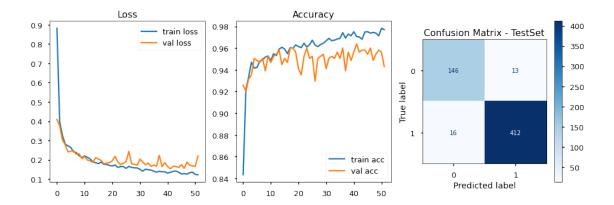
## [53]: visualize\_model\_performance(L2\_CNN, train\_image, test\_image, "acc", "val\_acc")

### Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.90	0.92	0.91	159
1	0.97	0.96	0.97	428
accuracy			0.95	587
macro avg	0.94	0.94	0.94	587
weighted avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	587

-----

Final Train Loss: 0.1196
Final Test Loss: 0.1803
----Final Train Acc: 0.9791
Final Test Acc: 0.9506



- Using a deeper CNN with L2 regularization (instead of dropout) achieves similar but slightly worse results:
- The overall accuracy is: 95% on the test set.
- Recall for pneumonia is 96%. 16 out of 428 pneumonia cases are mislabeled as normal.
- 13 out of 159 normal cases were mislabeled.

## 13 CNN with dropout and L2 regularization:

```
[68]: model = Sequential()
      # 1st Convolution and Pooling and dropout
      model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(128, 128, 3)))
       ⇒#input shape=(128, 128,1)
     model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size = (2, 2)))
      model.add(Dropout(0.4)) # regularization
      # 2nd Convolution and Pooling
      model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation="relu", kernel_regularizer=regularizers.
       →12(0.005))) # default is 0.01
      model.add(MaxPool2D(pool size = (2, 2)))
      model.add(Dropout(0.4)) # regularization
      # 3rd Convolution and Pooling
      model.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation="relu",

-kernel_regularizer=regularizers.12(0.005)))
      model.add(MaxPool2D(pool size = (2, 2)))
      model.add(Dropout(0.4)) # regularization
      # Flatten
      model.add(Flatten())
```

INFO:tensorflow:Assets written to: Dropout\_L2\_CNN/assets
Model: "sequential\_8"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_17 (Conv2D)	(None, 126, 126, 32)	896
max_pooling2d_17 (MaxPooling	(None, 63, 63, 32)	0
dropout_15 (Dropout)	(None, 63, 63, 32)	0
conv2d_18 (Conv2D)	(None, 61, 61, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_18 (MaxPooling	(None, 30, 30, 64)	0
dropout_16 (Dropout)	(None, 30, 30, 64)	0
conv2d_19 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 128)	73856
max_pooling2d_19 (MaxPooling	(None, 14, 14, 128)	0
dropout_17 (Dropout)	(None, 14, 14, 128)	0
flatten_6 (Flatten)	(None, 25088)	0
dense_24 (Dense)	(None, 128)	3211392
dropout_18 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0

```
______
              (None, 64)
  dropout_19 (Dropout)
  -----
  dense 26 (Dense) (None, 1) 65
  _____
  Total params: 3,312,961
  Trainable params: 3,312,961
  Non-trainable params: 0
  -----
[69]: Dropout_L2_CNN = model.fit(train_image, y_train, epochs = 100, batch_size=31,
           validation_data=(val_image, y_val), callbacks =_u
   →[early_stop])
  Epoch 1/100
  0.7563 - val_loss: 0.6555 - val_acc: 0.8441
  Epoch 2/100
  0.8805 - val_loss: 0.4205 - val_acc: 0.9163
  Epoch 3/100
  0.9125 - val_loss: 0.3564 - val_acc: 0.9259
  Epoch 4/100
  0.9203 - val_loss: 0.3686 - val_acc: 0.8954
  Epoch 5/100
  0.9226 - val_loss: 0.3544 - val_acc: 0.9049
  Epoch 6/100
  0.9222 - val_loss: 0.3184 - val_acc: 0.9240
  Epoch 7/100
  0.9315 - val_loss: 0.2854 - val_acc: 0.9354
  Epoch 8/100
  0.9275 - val_loss: 0.2733 - val_acc: 0.9411
  Epoch 9/100
  0.9393 - val_loss: 0.2499 - val_acc: 0.9468
  Epoch 10/100
  0.9338 - val_loss: 0.2507 - val_acc: 0.9373
  Epoch 11/100
  0.9399 - val_loss: 0.2740 - val_acc: 0.9278
```

8256

dense\_25 (Dense) (None, 64)

```
Epoch 12/100
0.9418 - val_loss: 0.2349 - val_acc: 0.9430
Epoch 13/100
0.9420 - val_loss: 0.2188 - val_acc: 0.9487
Epoch 14/100
0.9408 - val_loss: 0.2322 - val_acc: 0.9430
Epoch 15/100
0.9448 - val_loss: 0.2231 - val_acc: 0.9525
Epoch 16/100
0.9458 - val_loss: 0.2164 - val_acc: 0.9487
Epoch 17/100
0.9496 - val_loss: 0.2497 - val_acc: 0.9449
Epoch 18/100
0.9420 - val_loss: 0.2442 - val_acc: 0.9354
Epoch 19/100
0.9405 - val_loss: 0.2755 - val_acc: 0.9316
Epoch 20/100
0.9439 - val_loss: 0.2384 - val_acc: 0.9373
Epoch 21/100
0.9502 - val_loss: 0.2548 - val_acc: 0.9278
Epoch 22/100
0.9386 - val_loss: 0.2186 - val_acc: 0.9468
Epoch 23/100
0.9490 - val_loss: 0.2284 - val_acc: 0.9411
Epoch 24/100
0.9528 - val_loss: 0.2637 - val_acc: 0.9278
Epoch 25/100
0.9483 - val_loss: 0.2147 - val_acc: 0.9449
Epoch 26/100
0.9467 - val_loss: 0.2064 - val_acc: 0.9506
Epoch 27/100
0.9454 - val_loss: 0.2577 - val_acc: 0.9335
```

```
Epoch 28/100
0.9502 - val_loss: 0.2323 - val_acc: 0.9449
Epoch 29/100
0.9511 - val_loss: 0.2037 - val_acc: 0.9487
Epoch 30/100
0.9437 - val_loss: 0.2326 - val_acc: 0.9373
Epoch 31/100
0.9481 - val_loss: 0.2324 - val_acc: 0.9449
Epoch 32/100
0.9507 - val_loss: 0.2066 - val_acc: 0.9506
Epoch 33/100
0.9517 - val_loss: 0.2018 - val_acc: 0.9468
Epoch 34/100
0.9524 - val_loss: 0.2178 - val_acc: 0.9525
Epoch 35/100
0.9445 - val_loss: 0.2303 - val_acc: 0.9449
Epoch 36/100
0.9483 - val_loss: 0.2206 - val_acc: 0.9525
Epoch 37/100
0.9502 - val_loss: 0.2221 - val_acc: 0.9582
Epoch 38/100
0.9519 - val_loss: 0.2260 - val_acc: 0.9392
Epoch 39/100
0.9502 - val_loss: 0.2115 - val_acc: 0.9468
Epoch 40/100
0.9519 - val_loss: 0.2028 - val_acc: 0.9468
Epoch 41/100
0.9532 - val_loss: 0.2047 - val_acc: 0.9411
Epoch 42/100
0.9549 - val_loss: 0.2193 - val_acc: 0.9525
Epoch 43/100
0.9505 - val_loss: 0.2486 - val_acc: 0.9373
```

```
[70]: visualize_model_performance(Dropout_L2_CNN, train_image, test_image, "acc", \( \train_image, \) \( \
```

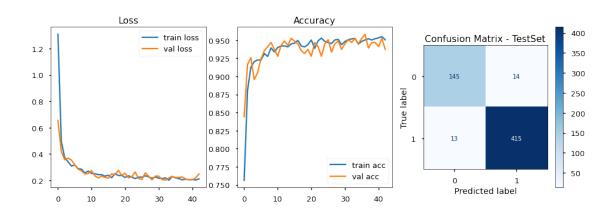
Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.92 0.97	0.91 0.97	0.91 0.97	159 428
1	0.51	0.31	0.51	120
accuracy			0.95	587
macro avg	0.94	0.94	0.94	587
weighted avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	587

Final Test Loss: 0.1975

Final Train Acc: 0.9658

Final Test Acc: 0.954



- Using a deeper CNN with dropout as well as L2 does not change results much: accuracy is a still high at 95% on the test set.
- $\bullet$  Recall for pneumonia is also still high with 97%. 13 out of 428 pneumonia cases are mislabeled as normal.

## 14 CNN with dropout and lower learning rate:

- One of the key hyperparameters to set in order to train a neural network is the learning rate for gradient descent. This parameter scales the magnitude of our weight updates in order to minimize the network's loss function.
- If your learning rate is set too low, training will progress very slowly as you are making very tiny updates to the weights in your network. However, if your learning rate is set too high, it can cause undesirable divergent behavior in your loss function.

```
[71]: model = keras.models.load_model("Dropout_CNN")
```

WARNING:tensorflow:No training configuration found in save file, so the model was \*not\* compiled. Compile it manually.

```
[72]: optm = optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=0.0005) # default is 0.001

model.compile(optimizer = optm, loss = 'binary_crossentropy', metrics = ['acc'])

LowLearnRate_CNN = model.fit(train_image, y_train, epochs = 100, batch_size=31, validation_data=(val_image, y_val), callbacks = [early_stop])
```

```
Epoch 1/100
0.7774 - val_loss: 0.3982 - val_acc: 0.8840
Epoch 2/100
0.9119 - val_loss: 0.2438 - val_acc: 0.9106
Epoch 3/100
0.9289 - val_loss: 0.2678 - val_acc: 0.9125
Epoch 4/100
0.9397 - val_loss: 0.1711 - val_acc: 0.9354
Epoch 5/100
0.9427 - val_loss: 0.1691 - val_acc: 0.9240
Epoch 6/100
0.9473 - val_loss: 0.1489 - val_acc: 0.9316
Epoch 7/100
0.9488 - val_loss: 0.1380 - val_acc: 0.9506
Epoch 8/100
0.9524 - val_loss: 0.1518 - val_acc: 0.9335
Epoch 9/100
```

```
Epoch 10/100
  0.9597 - val_loss: 0.1113 - val_acc: 0.9525
  Epoch 11/100
  0.9631 - val_loss: 0.1112 - val_acc: 0.9563
  Epoch 12/100
  0.9650 - val_loss: 0.1042 - val_acc: 0.9620
  Epoch 13/100
  0.9629 - val_loss: 0.1261 - val_acc: 0.9487
  Epoch 14/100
  0.9677 - val_loss: 0.1057 - val_acc: 0.9601
  Epoch 15/100
  0.9713 - val_loss: 0.1093 - val_acc: 0.9563
  Epoch 16/100
  0.9688 - val_loss: 0.1161 - val_acc: 0.9601
  Epoch 17/100
  0.9734 - val_loss: 0.1234 - val_acc: 0.9506
  Epoch 18/100
  0.9739 - val_loss: 0.1337 - val_acc: 0.9563
  Epoch 19/100
  0.9758 - val_loss: 0.1050 - val_acc: 0.9639
  Epoch 20/100
  0.9747 - val_loss: 0.1258 - val_acc: 0.9563
  Epoch 21/100
  0.9806 - val_loss: 0.1107 - val_acc: 0.9677
  Epoch 22/100
  0.9781 - val_loss: 0.1313 - val_acc: 0.9563
[73]: visualize_model_performance(LowLearnRate_CNN, train_image, test_image, "acc", u

¬"val_acc")

  Classification Report:
         precision recall f1-score
                       support
```

0.9534 - val\_loss: 0.1542 - val\_acc: 0.9468

0.94

159

0.94 0.94

0

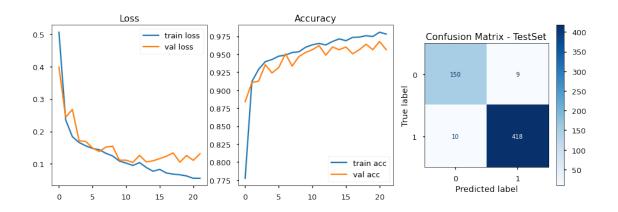
1	0.98	0.98	0.98	428
			0.05	505
accuracy			0.97	587
macro avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	587
weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	587

Final Train Loss: 0.0757

Final Test Loss: 0.1058

----
Final Train Acc: 0.9743

Final Test Acc: 0.9676

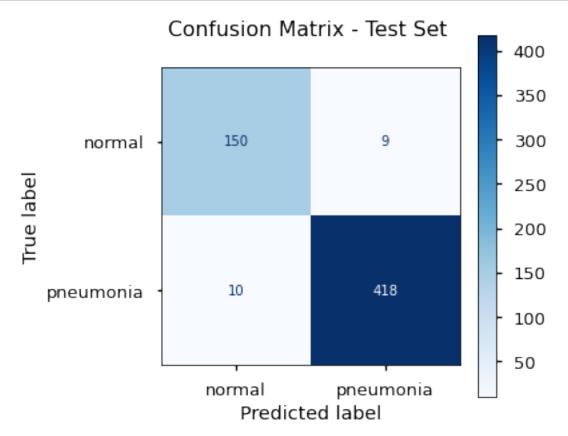


- Adding a lower learning rate to dropout regularization slightly improved the model:
- Accuracy is still high at 96.8% on the test set.
- Recall for pneumonia is higher with 98%.
- Recall for normal is higher with 94%.

```
[140]: # Diplay seperately for the powerpoint:
with plt.style.context('seaborn-talk'):

fig, ax1 = plt.subplots(figsize=(5,5))

# Output (probability) predictions for the test set
y_hat_test = LowLearnRate_CNN.model.predict(test_image)
```



# 15 Transfer Learning with VGG16:

• Transfer learning (TL) focuses on storing knowledge gained while solving one problem and applying it to a different but related problem. For example, knowledge gained while learning to recognize cars could apply when trying to recognize trucks. (Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transfer\_learning)

• It is quite popular in deep learning where pre-trained models are used as the starting point on Computer Vision (CV) tasks. This way one can get the benefit of using complex models developed by others as start point and on top of it build more.

### 15.0.1 Adjustments to deafult VGG16:

- Use the weights as it was in original model, so we set weights = 'imagenet'
- Change the image size from the input layer so we can use the model on our images: (128, 128, 3)
- Remove the top layers by setting: include\_top=False to include your own fully connected layers with adjusted neuron parameters.
- Add a final layer with a binary classification output.
- We will not train the default model layers. We will only train the final added layers. So, we will set properties for trainable = False.

### 15.0.2 The default VGG16 model:

```
[74]: from tensorflow.keras.applications import VGG16
```

```
[75]: # the default VGG16 model
model_vgg16=VGG16()
model_vgg16.summary()
```

Model:	"vgg16"
--------	---------

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 224, 224, 3)]	0
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	36928
block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 112, 112, 64)	0
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	147584
block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 56, 56, 128)	0
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 28, 28, 256)	0

block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	1180160
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	0
block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 7, 7, 512)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 25088)	0
fc1 (Dense)	(None, 4096)	102764544
fc2 (Dense)	(None, 4096)	16781312
predictions (Dense)	(None, 1000)	4097000 =======
m · 1		

Total params: 138,357,544
Trainable params: 138,357,544

Non-trainable params: 0

-----

### 15.0.3 Create the base VGG16 model:

[76]: base\_model = VGG16(include\_top = False, weights = "imagenet", input\_shape = (128, 128, 3))

# all the layers intrainable - freeze the layers (except last ones we will be adding)

base\_model.trainable = False
base\_model.summary()

Model: "vgg16"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	 Param #
<pre>input_2 (InputLayer)</pre>	[(None, 128, 128, 3)]	0
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 64)	36928

block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	0
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 128)	73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 128)	147584
block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 32, 32, 128)	0
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 256)	295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 256)	590080
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 256)	590080
block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 16, 16, 256)	0
block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 512)	1180160
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 512)	2359808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 512)	2359808
block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 8, 8, 512)	0
block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 512)	2359808
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 512)	2359808
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 512)	2359808
block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	0

Total params: 14,714,688 Trainable params: 0

Non-trainable params: 14,714,688

### 15.0.4 Create the full VGG16 model:

```
[77]: model = Sequential()
     model.add(base_model)
      model.add(Flatten())
     # Add the fully connected layers
     model.add(Dense(128, activation = "relu"))
     model.add(Dropout(0.4)) # regularization
```

```
model.add(Dense(64, activation = "relu"))
model.add(Dropout(0.4)) # regularization
model.add(Dense(1, activation = "sigmoid"))

# You could freeze layers here too:
# for layer in base_model.layers[:-1]: # or for layer in base_model.layers:
# layer.trainable = False
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_9"

14714688
0
1048704
0
8256
0
65

Total params: 15,771,713
Trainable params: 1,057,025
Non-trainable params: 14,714,688

------

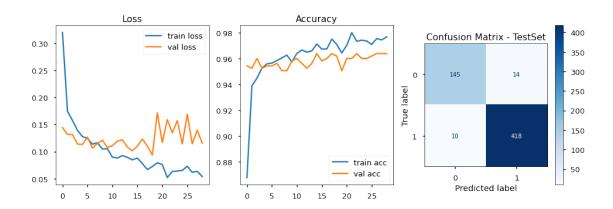
```
accuracy: 0.9391 - val_loss: 0.1317 - val_accuracy: 0.9525
Epoch 3/100
accuracy: 0.9448 - val_loss: 0.1314 - val_accuracy: 0.9601
Epoch 4/100
accuracy: 0.9526 - val_loss: 0.1138 - val_accuracy: 0.9525
Epoch 5/100
accuracy: 0.9559 - val_loss: 0.1130 - val_accuracy: 0.9544
Epoch 6/100
accuracy: 0.9566 - val_loss: 0.1268 - val_accuracy: 0.9544
Epoch 7/100
153/153 [============= ] - 233s 2s/step - loss: 0.1137 -
accuracy: 0.9585 - val_loss: 0.1063 - val_accuracy: 0.9563
Epoch 8/100
accuracy: 0.9606 - val_loss: 0.1149 - val_accuracy: 0.9506
Epoch 9/100
accuracy: 0.9627 - val_loss: 0.1209 - val_accuracy: 0.9506
Epoch 10/100
accuracy: 0.9574 - val_loss: 0.1074 - val_accuracy: 0.9582
Epoch 11/100
accuracy: 0.9639 - val_loss: 0.1108 - val_accuracy: 0.9601
Epoch 12/100
accuracy: 0.9667 - val_loss: 0.1192 - val_accuracy: 0.9563
Epoch 13/100
accuracy: 0.9650 - val_loss: 0.1216 - val_accuracy: 0.9525
Epoch 14/100
accuracy: 0.9661 - val_loss: 0.1084 - val_accuracy: 0.9563
Epoch 15/100
accuracy: 0.9713 - val_loss: 0.1013 - val_accuracy: 0.9639
Epoch 16/100
accuracy: 0.9673 - val_loss: 0.1099 - val_accuracy: 0.9582
Epoch 17/100
accuracy: 0.9675 - val_loss: 0.1231 - val_accuracy: 0.9601
Epoch 18/100
```

```
accuracy: 0.9751 - val_loss: 0.1100 - val_accuracy: 0.9639
  Epoch 19/100
  accuracy: 0.9709 - val loss: 0.0933 - val accuracy: 0.9620
  Epoch 20/100
  accuracy: 0.9644 - val_loss: 0.1713 - val_accuracy: 0.9506
  Epoch 21/100
  accuracy: 0.9703 - val_loss: 0.1167 - val_accuracy: 0.9601
  Epoch 22/100
  accuracy: 0.9802 - val_loss: 0.1588 - val_accuracy: 0.9601
  Epoch 23/100
  153/153 [============= ] - 242s 2s/step - loss: 0.0633 -
  accuracy: 0.9734 - val_loss: 0.1345 - val_accuracy: 0.9639
  Epoch 24/100
  accuracy: 0.9743 - val_loss: 0.1570 - val_accuracy: 0.9601
  Epoch 25/100
  accuracy: 0.9736 - val_loss: 0.1138 - val_accuracy: 0.9601
  Epoch 26/100
  accuracy: 0.9709 - val_loss: 0.1688 - val_accuracy: 0.9620
  Epoch 27/100
  accuracy: 0.9755 - val_loss: 0.1143 - val_accuracy: 0.9639
  Epoch 28/100
  accuracy: 0.9745 - val_loss: 0.1395 - val_accuracy: 0.9639
  Epoch 29/100
   accuracy: 0.9768 - val loss: 0.1153 - val accuracy: 0.9639
[80]: visualize_model_performance(VGG16, train_image, test_image, "accuracy", __
```

### Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.94	0.91	0.92	159
1	0.97	0.98	0.97	428
accuracy			0.96	587
macro avg	0.95	0.94	0.95	587
weighted avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	587

Final Test Loss: 0.096
----Final Train Acc: 0.9871
Final Test Acc: 0.9591



- Using transfer learning with VGG16 we get very similar results.
- Overall accuracy is 95.9% on the test set.
- Recall for pneumonia is high with 98%. Only 10 out of 428 pneumonia cases are mislabeled as normal.
- Recall for normal is slightly lower with 91%. 14 out of 159 was mislabeled.

## 16 Transfer Learning with RESNET50V2:

### 16.0.1 Default RESNET50V2:

```
[81]: from keras.applications.resnet_v2 import ResNet50V2

[82]: # the default VGG16 model
    model_ResNet50V2=keras.applications.resnet_v2.ResNet50V2()
    model_ResNet50V2.summary()
```

Model: "resnet50v2"

-----

Layer (type)	Output Shape		Connected to
input_3 (InputLayer)	[(None, 224, 224, 3)	0	
conv1_pad (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 230, 230, 3)	0	input_3[0][0]
conv1_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 64)		-•
pool1_pad (ZeroPadding2D) conv1_conv[0][0]	(None, 114, 114, 64)		
pool1_pool (MaxPooling2D)			pool1_pad[0][0]
conv2_block1_preact_bn (BatchNo pool1_pool[0][0]	(None, 56, 56, 64)	256	
conv2_block1_preact_relu (Activ conv2_block1_preact_bn[0][0]		0	
	(None, 56, 56, 64)	4096	
conv2_block1_1_bn (BatchNormali conv2_block1_1_conv[0][0]		256	
conv2_block1_1_relu (Activation conv2_block1_1_bn[0][0]		0	
conv2_block1_2_pad (ZeroPadding conv2_block1_1_relu[0][0]	(None, 58, 58, 64)	0	
conv2_block1_2_conv (Conv2D) conv2_block1_2_pad[0][0]	(None, 56, 56, 64)		

```
conv2_block1_2_bn (BatchNormali (None, 56, 56, 64)
conv2_block1_2_conv[0][0]
-----
conv2_block1_2_relu (Activation (None, 56, 56, 64)
conv2_block1_2_bn[0][0]
______
_____
conv2_block1_0_conv (Conv2D)
                 (None, 56, 56, 256) 16640
conv2_block1_preact_relu[0][0]
-----
conv2_block1_3_conv (Conv2D) (None, 56, 56, 256) 16640
conv2_block1_2_relu[0][0]
______
conv2_block1_out (Add)
                 (None, 56, 56, 256) 0
conv2_block1_0_conv[0][0]
conv2_block1_3_conv[0][0]
______
conv2_block2_preact_bn (BatchNo (None, 56, 56, 256) 1024
conv2_block1_out[0][0]
______
conv2_block2_preact_relu (Activ (None, 56, 56, 256) 0
conv2_block2_preact_bn[0][0]
-----
conv2_block2_1_conv (Conv2D)
                 (None, 56, 56, 64) 16384
conv2_block2_preact_relu[0][0]
______
conv2_block2_1_bn (BatchNormali (None, 56, 56, 64)
conv2 block2 1 conv[0][0]
______
conv2_block2_1_relu (Activation (None, 56, 56, 64) 0
conv2_block2_1_bn[0][0]
______
conv2_block2_2_pad (ZeroPadding (None, 58, 58, 64)
conv2_block2_1_relu[0][0]
conv2_block2_2_conv (Conv2D) (None, 56, 56, 64) 36864
conv2_block2_2_pad[0][0]
-----
```

```
conv2_block2_2_bn (BatchNormali (None, 56, 56, 64)
conv2_block2_2_conv[0][0]
______
conv2_block2_2_relu (Activation (None, 56, 56, 64)
conv2 block2 2 bn[0][0]
_____
conv2_block2_3_conv (Conv2D) (None, 56, 56, 256) 16640
conv2_block2_2_relu[0][0]
conv2_block2_out (Add)
                  (None, 56, 56, 256) 0
conv2_block1_out[0][0]
conv2_block2_3_conv[0][0]
______
conv2_block3_preact_bn (BatchNo (None, 56, 56, 256)
conv2 block2 out[0][0]
______
conv2_block3_preact_relu (Activ (None, 56, 56, 256) 0
conv2_block3_preact_bn[0][0]
______
conv2_block3_1_conv (Conv2D)
                 (None, 56, 56, 64) 16384
conv2_block3_preact_relu[0][0]
______
conv2_block3_1_bn (BatchNormali (None, 56, 56, 64)
                              256
conv2_block3_1_conv[0][0]
_____
conv2_block3_1_relu (Activation (None, 56, 56, 64) 0
conv2_block3_1_bn[0][0]
______
conv2_block3_2_pad (ZeroPadding (None, 58, 58, 64)
conv2_block3_1_relu[0][0]
______
conv2_block3_2_conv (Conv2D) (None, 28, 28, 64) 36864
conv2_block3_2_pad[0][0]
______
conv2_block3_2_bn (BatchNormali (None, 28, 28, 64)
                              256
conv2_block3_2_conv[0][0]
```

```
conv2_block3_2_relu (Activation (None, 28, 28, 64) 0
conv2_block3_2_bn[0][0]
-----
max_pooling2d_20 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 28, 28, 256) 0
conv2_block2_out[0][0]
______
conv2_block3_3_conv (Conv2D) (None, 28, 28, 256) 16640
conv2_block3_2_relu[0][0]
______
conv2_block3_out (Add)
                   (None, 28, 28, 256) 0
max_pooling2d_20[0][0]
conv2_block3_3_conv[0][0]
______
conv3_block1_preact_bn (BatchNo (None, 28, 28, 256) 1024
conv2 block3 out[0][0]
______
conv3_block1_preact_relu (Activ (None, 28, 28, 256) 0
conv3_block1_preact_bn[0][0]
conv3_block1_1_conv (Conv2D)
                   (None, 28, 28, 128) 32768
conv3_block1_preact_relu[0][0]
______
conv3_block1_1_bn (BatchNormali (None, 28, 28, 128) 512
conv3_block1_1_conv[0][0]
______
conv3_block1_1_relu (Activation (None, 28, 28, 128) 0
conv3_block1_1_bn[0][0]
______
conv3_block1_2_pad (ZeroPadding (None, 30, 30, 128) 0
conv3_block1_1_relu[0][0]
conv3_block1_2_conv (Conv2D) (None, 28, 28, 128) 147456
conv3_block1_2_pad[0][0]
-----
conv3_block1_2_bn (BatchNormali (None, 28, 28, 128) 512
```

conv3_block1_2_conv[0][0]					
conv3_block1_2_relu (Activation conv3_block1_2_bn[0][0]	(None,	28,	28,	128)	0
conv3_block1_0_conv (Conv2D) conv3_block1_preact_relu[0][0]	(None,	28,	28,	512)	131584
conv3_block1_3_conv (Conv2D) conv3_block1_2_relu[0][0]	(None,	28,			
conv3_block1_out (Add) conv3_block1_0_conv[0][0] conv3_block1_3_conv[0][0]	(None,	28,			0
conv3_block1_out[0][0]		28,	28,	512)	2048
conv3_block2_preact_relu (Activ conv3_block2_preact_bn[0][0]					
conv3_block2_1_conv (Conv2D) conv3_block2_preact_relu[0][0]	(None,	28,	28,	128)	65536
conv3_block2_1_bn (BatchNormali conv3_block2_1_conv[0][0]					
conv3_block2_1_relu (Activation conv3_block2_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	28,	28,	128)	0
conv3_block2_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	30,	30,	128)	0
conv3_block2_2_conv (Conv2D) conv3_block2_2_pad[0][0]	(None,	28,	28,	128)	147456

```
conv3_block2_2_bn (BatchNormali (None, 28, 28, 128) 512
conv3_block2_2_conv[0][0]
______
conv3_block2_2_relu (Activation (None, 28, 28, 128) 0
conv3_block2_2_bn[0][0]
______
conv3_block2_3_conv (Conv2D) (None, 28, 28, 512) 66048
conv3_block2_2_relu[0][0]
_____
                  (None, 28, 28, 512) 0
conv3_block2_out (Add)
conv3_block1_out[0][0]
conv3_block2_3_conv[0][0]
conv3_block3_preact_bn (BatchNo (None, 28, 28, 512) 2048
conv3_block2_out[0][0]
______
conv3_block3_preact_relu (Activ (None, 28, 28, 512) 0
conv3_block3_preact_bn[0][0]
______
conv3_block3_1_conv (Conv2D)
                  (None, 28, 28, 128) 65536
conv3_block3_preact_relu[0][0]
______
conv3_block3_1_bn (BatchNormali (None, 28, 28, 128) 512
conv3_block3_1_conv[0][0]
______
conv3_block3_1_relu (Activation (None, 28, 28, 128) 0
conv3 block3 1 bn[0][0]
_____
conv3_block3_2_pad (ZeroPadding (None, 30, 30, 128) 0
conv3_block3_1_relu[0][0]
______
conv3_block3_2_conv (Conv2D) (None, 28, 28, 128) 147456
conv3_block3_2_pad[0][0]
conv3_block3_2_bn (BatchNormali (None, 28, 28, 128) 512
conv3_block3_2_conv[0][0]
```

```
conv3_block3_2_relu (Activation (None, 28, 28, 128) 0
conv3_block3_2_bn[0][0]
conv3_block3_3_conv (Conv2D) (None, 28, 28, 512) 66048
conv3 block3 2 relu[0][0]
______
conv3_block3_out (Add)
                  (None, 28, 28, 512) 0
conv3_block2_out[0][0]
conv3_block3_3_conv[0][0]
conv3_block4_preact_bn (BatchNo (None, 28, 28, 512) 2048
conv3_block3_out[0][0]
______
conv3_block4_preact_relu (Activ (None, 28, 28, 512) 0
conv3_block4_preact_bn[0][0]
______
conv3_block4_1_conv (Conv2D)
                   (None, 28, 28, 128) 65536
conv3_block4_preact_relu[0][0]
_____
conv3_block4_1_bn (BatchNormali (None, 28, 28, 128) 512
conv3_block4_1_conv[0][0]
______
conv3_block4_1_relu (Activation (None, 28, 28, 128) 0
conv3_block4_1_bn[0][0]
-----
conv3_block4_2_pad (ZeroPadding (None, 30, 30, 128) 0
conv3_block4_1_relu[0][0]
______
conv3_block4_2_conv (Conv2D) (None, 14, 14, 128) 147456
conv3_block4_2_pad[0][0]
______
conv3_block4_2_bn (BatchNormali (None, 14, 14, 128) 512
conv3_block4_2_conv[0][0]
______
conv3_block4_2_relu (Activation (None, 14, 14, 128) 0
conv3_block4_2_bn[0][0]
```

```
max_pooling2d_21 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 14, 14, 512) 0
conv3_block3_out[0][0]
______
conv3 block4 3 conv (Conv2D) (None, 14, 14, 512) 66048
conv3_block4_2_relu[0][0]
______
_____
                  (None, 14, 14, 512) 0
conv3_block4_out (Add)
max_pooling2d_21[0][0]
conv3_block4_3_conv[0][0]
______
conv4_block1_preact_bn (BatchNo (None, 14, 14, 512) 2048
conv3_block4_out[0][0]
_____
conv4_block1_preact_relu (Activ (None, 14, 14, 512) 0
conv4_block1_preact_bn[0][0]
______
conv4_block1_1_conv (Conv2D) (None, 14, 14, 256) 131072
conv4_block1_preact_relu[0][0]
conv4_block1_1_bn (BatchNormali (None, 14, 14, 256) 1024
conv4_block1_1_conv[0][0]
______
conv4_block1_1_relu (Activation (None, 14, 14, 256) 0
conv4_block1_1_bn[0][0]
______
conv4_block1_2_pad (ZeroPadding (None, 16, 16, 256) 0
conv4 block1 1 relu[0][0]
______
conv4_block1_2_conv (Conv2D) (None, 14, 14, 256) 589824
conv4_block1_2_pad[0][0]
conv4_block1_2_bn (BatchNormali (None, 14, 14, 256) 1024
conv4_block1_2_conv[0][0]
-----
conv4_block1_2_relu (Activation (None, 14, 14, 256) 0
```

conv4_block1_2_bn[0][0]					
conv4_block1_0_conv (Conv2D) conv4_block1_preact_relu[0][0]	(None,	14,	14,	1024)	525312
conv4_block1_3_conv (Conv2D) conv4_block1_2_relu[0][0]	(None,	14,			263168
conv4_block1_out (Add) conv4_block1_0_conv[0][0] conv4_block1_3_conv[0][0]	(None,	14,	14,	1024)	0
conv4_block2_preact_bn (BatchNo conv4_block1_out[0][0]					
conv4_block2_preact_relu (Activ conv4_block2_preact_bn[0][0]	(None,	14,	14,	1024)	0
conv4_block2_1_conv (Conv2D) conv4_block2_preact_relu[0][0]	(None,				
conv4_block2_1_bn (BatchNormali conv4_block2_1_conv[0][0]					1024
conv4_block2_1_relu (Activation conv4_block2_1_bn[0][0]					
conv4_block2_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	16,	16,	256)	0
conv4_block2_2_conv (Conv2D) conv4_block2_2_pad[0][0]	(None,	14,	14,	256)	589824
conv4_block2_2_bn (BatchNormali conv4_block2_2_conv[0][0]	(None,	14,	14,	256)	1024
					<b>3</b>

```
conv4_block2_2_relu (Activation (None, 14, 14, 256) 0
conv4_block2_2_bn[0][0]
-----
conv4_block2_3_conv (Conv2D)
                  (None, 14, 14, 1024) 263168
conv4_block2_2_relu[0][0]
______
_____
conv4_block2_out (Add)
                   (None, 14, 14, 1024) 0
conv4_block1_out[0][0]
conv4_block2_3_conv[0][0]
conv4_block3_preact_bn (BatchNo (None, 14, 14, 1024) 4096
conv4_block2_out[0][0]
conv4_block3_preact_relu (Activ (None, 14, 14, 1024) 0
conv4_block3_preact_bn[0][0]
______
conv4_block3_1_conv (Conv2D) (None, 14, 14, 256) 262144
conv4_block3_preact_relu[0][0]
______
conv4_block3_1_bn (BatchNormali (None, 14, 14, 256) 1024
conv4_block3_1_conv[0][0]
-----
conv4_block3_1_relu (Activation (None, 14, 14, 256) 0
conv4_block3_1_bn[0][0]
______
conv4_block3_2_pad (ZeroPadding (None, 16, 16, 256) 0
conv4 block3 1 relu[0][0]
_____
conv4_block3_2_conv (Conv2D) (None, 14, 14, 256) 589824
conv4_block3_2_pad[0][0]
______
conv4_block3_2_bn (BatchNormali (None, 14, 14, 256) 1024
conv4_block3_2_conv[0][0]
conv4_block3_2_relu (Activation (None, 14, 14, 256) 0
conv4_block3_2_bn[0][0]
._____
```

```
(None, 14, 14, 1024) 263168
conv4_block3_3_conv (Conv2D)
conv4_block3_2_relu[0][0]
______
conv4_block3_out (Add)
                  (None, 14, 14, 1024) 0
conv4_block2_out[0][0]
conv4_block3_3_conv[0][0]
______
conv4_block4_preact_bn (BatchNo (None, 14, 14, 1024) 4096
conv4_block3_out[0][0]
conv4_block4_preact_relu (Activ (None, 14, 14, 1024) 0
conv4_block4_preact_bn[0][0]
______
conv4_block4_1_conv (Conv2D) (None, 14, 14, 256) 262144
conv4_block4_preact_relu[0][0]
______
conv4_block4_1_bn (BatchNormali (None, 14, 14, 256) 1024
conv4_block4_1_conv[0][0]
_____
conv4_block4_1_relu (Activation (None, 14, 14, 256) 0
conv4_block4_1_bn[0][0]
______
conv4_block4_2_pad (ZeroPadding (None, 16, 16, 256) 0
conv4_block4_1_relu[0][0]
_____
conv4_block4_2_conv (Conv2D) (None, 14, 14, 256) 589824
conv4_block4_2_pad[0][0]
______
conv4_block4_2_bn (BatchNormali (None, 14, 14, 256) 1024
conv4_block4_2_conv[0][0]
______
conv4_block4_2_relu (Activation (None, 14, 14, 256) 0
conv4_block4_2_bn[0][0]
______
conv4_block4_3_conv (Conv2D) (None, 14, 14, 1024) 263168
conv4_block4_2_relu[0][0]
```

```
(None, 14, 14, 1024) 0
conv4_block4_out (Add)
conv4_block3_out[0][0]
conv4_block4_3_conv[0][0]
______
conv4_block5_preact_bn (BatchNo (None, 14, 14, 1024) 4096
conv4_block4_out[0][0]
______
conv4_block5_preact_relu (Activ (None, 14, 14, 1024) 0
conv4_block5_preact_bn[0][0]
______
conv4_block5_1_conv (Conv2D)
                  (None, 14, 14, 256) 262144
conv4_block5_preact_relu[0][0]
______
conv4_block5_1_bn (BatchNormali (None, 14, 14, 256) 1024
conv4_block5_1_conv[0][0]
_____
conv4_block5_1_relu (Activation (None, 14, 14, 256) 0
conv4_block5_1_bn[0][0]
conv4_block5_2_pad (ZeroPadding (None, 16, 16, 256) 0
conv4_block5_1_relu[0][0]
______
conv4_block5_2_conv (Conv2D) (None, 14, 14, 256) 589824
conv4_block5_2_pad[0][0]
______
conv4_block5_2_bn (BatchNormali (None, 14, 14, 256) 1024
conv4_block5_2_conv[0][0]
______
conv4_block5_2_relu (Activation (None, 14, 14, 256) 0
conv4_block5_2_bn[0][0]
conv4_block5_3_conv (Conv2D)
                   (None, 14, 14, 1024) 263168
conv4_block5_2_relu[0][0]
-----
conv4_block5_out (Add)
               (None, 14, 14, 1024) 0
```

```
conv4_block4_out[0][0]
conv4_block5_3_conv[0][0]
______
conv4_block6_preact_bn (BatchNo (None, 14, 14, 1024) 4096
conv4_block5_out[0][0]
______
conv4_block6_preact_relu (Activ (None, 14, 14, 1024) 0
conv4_block6_preact_bn[0][0]
_____
conv4_block6_1_conv (Conv2D) (None, 14, 14, 256) 262144
conv4_block6_preact_relu[0][0]
______
conv4_block6_1_bn (BatchNormali (None, 14, 14, 256) 1024
conv4_block6_1_conv[0][0]
______
conv4_block6_1_relu (Activation (None, 14, 14, 256) 0
conv4_block6_1_bn[0][0]
_____
conv4_block6_2_pad (ZeroPadding (None, 16, 16, 256) 0
conv4_block6_1_relu[0][0]
conv4_block6_2_conv (Conv2D) (None, 7, 7, 256) 589824
conv4_block6_2_pad[0][0]
conv4_block6_2_bn (BatchNormali (None, 7, 7, 256)
                                1024
conv4_block6_2_conv[0][0]
_____
conv4_block6_2_relu (Activation (None, 7, 7, 256)
conv4_block6_2_bn[0][0]
______
max_pooling2d_22 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 7, 7, 1024) 0
conv4_block5_out[0][0]
conv4_block6_3_conv (Conv2D) (None, 7, 7, 1024) 263168
conv4_block6_2_relu[0][0]
```

```
conv4_block6_out (Add)
                (None, 7, 7, 1024) 0
max_pooling2d_22[0][0]
conv4_block6_3_conv[0][0]
______
conv5_block1_preact_bn (BatchNo (None, 7, 7, 1024)
conv4 block6 out[0][0]
_____
conv5_block1_preact_relu (Activ (None, 7, 7, 1024) 0
conv5_block1_preact_bn[0][0]
_____
conv5_block1_1_conv (Conv2D)
                   (None, 7, 7, 512)
                               524288
conv5_block1_preact_relu[0][0]
-----
conv5_block1_1_bn (BatchNormali (None, 7, 7, 512)
                                2048
conv5_block1_1_conv[0][0]
______
conv5_block1_1_relu (Activation (None, 7, 7, 512)
conv5_block1_1_bn[0][0]
_____
conv5_block1_2_pad (ZeroPadding (None, 9, 9, 512) 0
conv5_block1_1_relu[0][0]
conv5_block1_2_conv (Conv2D) (None, 7, 7, 512)
                               2359296
conv5_block1_2_pad[0][0]
_____
conv5_block1_2_bn (BatchNormali (None, 7, 7, 512)
                                2048
conv5 block1 2 conv[0][0]
_____
conv5_block1_2_relu (Activation (None, 7, 7, 512) 0
conv5_block1_2_bn[0][0]
______
conv5_block1_0_conv (Conv2D)
                   (None, 7, 7, 2048)
                               2099200
conv5_block1_preact_relu[0][0]
conv5_block1_3_conv (Conv2D) (None, 7, 7, 2048) 1050624
conv5_block1_2_relu[0][0]
```

conv5_block1_out (Add) conv5_block1_0_conv[0][0] conv5_block1_3_conv[0][0]	(None, 7, 7, 2048)	0
conv5_block2_preact_bn (BatchNo conv5_block1_out[0][0]	(None, 7, 7, 2048)	8192
conv5_block2_preact_relu (Activ conv5_block2_preact_bn[0][0]	(None, 7, 7, 2048)	0
conv5_block2_1_conv (Conv2D) conv5_block2_preact_relu[0][0]	(None, 7, 7, 512)	1048576
conv5_block2_1_bn (BatchNormali conv5_block2_1_conv[0][0]	(None, 7, 7, 512)	2048
conv5_block2_1_relu (Activation conv5_block2_1_bn[0][0]	(None, 7, 7, 512)	0
conv5_block2_1_relu[0][0]	(None, 9, 9, 512)	0
conv5_block2_2_conv (Conv2D) conv5_block2_2_pad[0][0]	(None, 7, 7, 512)	2359296
conv5_block2_2_bn (BatchNormali conv5_block2_2_conv[0][0]		2048
conv5_block2_2_relu (Activation conv5_block2_2_bn[0][0]	(None, 7, 7, 512)	0
conv5_block2_3_conv (Conv2D) conv5_block2_2_relu[0][0]	(None, 7, 7, 2048)	1050624
conv5_block2_out (Add) conv5_block1_out[0][0]	(None, 7, 7, 2048)	

conv5_block2_3_conv[0][0]		
conv5_block3_preact_bn (BatchNo conv5_block2_out[0][0]	(None, 7, 7, 2048)	8192
conv5_block3_preact_relu (Activ conv5_block3_preact_bn[0][0]	(None, 7, 7, 2048)	0
conv5_block3_1_conv (Conv2D) conv5_block3_preact_relu[0][0]	(None, 7, 7, 512)	1048576
conv5_block3_1_bn (BatchNormali conv5_block3_1_conv[0][0]	(None, 7, 7, 512)	2048
conv5_block3_1_relu (Activation conv5_block3_1_bn[0][0]		0
conv5_block3_2_pad (ZeroPadding conv5_block3_1_relu[0][0]		0
conv5_block3_2_conv (Conv2D) conv5_block3_2_pad[0][0]	(None, 7, 7, 512)	2359296
conv5_block3_2_bn (BatchNormali conv5_block3_2_conv[0][0]	(None, 7, 7, 512)	2048
conv5_block3_2_relu (Activation conv5_block3_2_bn[0][0]	(None, 7, 7, 512)	0
conv5_block3_3_conv (Conv2D) conv5_block3_2_relu[0][0]	(None, 7, 7, 2048)	1050624
conv5_block3_out (Add) conv5_block2_out[0][0] conv5_block3_3_conv[0][0]	(None, 7, 7, 2048)	0

```
post_bn (BatchNormalization) (None, 7, 7, 2048)
                                  8192
conv5_block3_out[0][0]
post_relu (Activation)
                    (None, 7, 7, 2048) 0
                                          post_bn[0][0]
_____
avg_pool (GlobalAveragePooling2 (None, 2048)
                                          post_relu[0][0]
                              0
predictions (Dense)
                     (None, 1000) 2049000
                                         avg_pool[0][0]
______
Total params: 25,613,800
Trainable params: 25,568,360
Non-trainable params: 45,440
```

#### 16.0.2 Adjustments to default RESNET50:

- Use the weights as it was in original model, so we set weights = 'imagenet'
- Change the image size from the input layer so we can use the model on our images: (128, 128, 3)
- Remove the top layers by setting: include\_top=False
- Add a final layer with a binary classification output.
- We will not train the default model layers. We will only train the final added layers. So, we will set properties for trainable = False.

```
[109]: base_model = keras.applications.resnet_v2.ResNet50V2(weights = "imagenet",
                                    input_shape = (128, 128, 3),
                                    pooling = "max", include_top =_
     →False,
                                    classes = 2)
    base_model.trainable = False
    base_model.summary()
    Model: "resnet50v2"
    Layer (type)
                                      Param # Connected to
                           Output Shape
    ______
    ==============
    input 5 (InputLayer)
                          [(None, 128, 128, 3) 0
    ______
    conv1_pad (ZeroPadding2D) (None, 134, 134, 3) 0
                                                  input_5[0][0]
```

conv1_conv (Conv2D)						conv1_pad[0][0]
pool1_pad (ZeroPadding2D) conv1_conv[0][0]	(None,		66,	64)		
pool1_pool (MaxPooling2D)						pool1_pad[0][0]
conv2_block1_preact_bn (BatchNo pool1_pool[0][0]	(None,	32,	32,	64)	256	
conv2_block1_preact_relu (Activ conv2_block1_preact_bn[0][0]					0	
conv2_block1_1_conv (Conv2D) conv2_block1_preact_relu[0][0]	(None,	32,	32,	64)	4096	
conv2_block1_1_bn (BatchNormali conv2_block1_1_conv[0][0]	(None,	32,	32,			
conv2_block1_1_relu (Activation conv2_block1_1_bn[0][0]	(None,			64)	0	
conv2_block1_2_pad (ZeroPadding conv2_block1_1_relu[0][0]		34,			0	
conv2_block1_2_conv (Conv2D) conv2_block1_2_pad[0][0]	(None,	-	32,	64)		
conv2_block1_2_bn (BatchNormali	(None,	32,	32,	64)	256	
conv2_block1_2_relu (Activation conv2_block1_2_bn[0][0]	(None,	32,	32,	64)	0	

```
conv2_block1_0_conv (Conv2D)
                    (None, 32, 32, 256) 16640
conv2_block1_preact_relu[0][0]
conv2_block1_3_conv (Conv2D)
                    (None, 32, 32, 256) 16640
conv2_block1_2_relu[0][0]
______
_____
conv2_block1_out (Add)
                    (None, 32, 32, 256) 0
conv2_block1_0_conv[0][0]
conv2_block1_3_conv[0][0]
conv2_block2_preact_bn (BatchNo (None, 32, 32, 256) 1024
conv2_block1_out[0][0]
conv2_block2_preact_relu (Activ (None, 32, 32, 256) 0
conv2_block2_preact_bn[0][0]
______
conv2_block2_1_conv (Conv2D)
                  (None, 32, 32, 64)
                                 16384
conv2_block2_preact_relu[0][0]
______
conv2_block2_1_bn (BatchNormali (None, 32, 32, 64)
                                 256
conv2_block2_1_conv[0][0]
-----
conv2_block2_1_relu (Activation (None, 32, 32, 64) 0
conv2_block2_1_bn[0][0]
_____
conv2_block2_2_pad (ZeroPadding (None, 34, 34, 64) 0
conv2 block2 1 relu[0][0]
_____
conv2_block2_2_conv (Conv2D) (None, 32, 32, 64) 36864
conv2_block2_2_pad[0][0]
______
conv2_block2_2_bn (BatchNormali (None, 32, 32, 64)
conv2_block2_2_conv[0][0]
conv2_block2_2_relu (Activation (None, 32, 32, 64) 0
conv2_block2_2_bn[0][0]
```

```
conv2_block2_3_conv (Conv2D)
                 (None, 32, 32, 256) 16640
conv2_block2_2_relu[0][0]
______
conv2_block2_out (Add)
                  (None, 32, 32, 256) 0
conv2_block1_out[0][0]
conv2_block2_3_conv[0][0]
______
conv2_block3_preact_bn (BatchNo (None, 32, 32, 256) 1024
conv2_block2_out[0][0]
conv2_block3_preact_relu (Activ (None, 32, 32, 256) 0
conv2_block3_preact_bn[0][0]
______
conv2_block3_1_conv (Conv2D) (None, 32, 32, 64)
conv2_block3_preact_relu[0][0]
______
conv2_block3_1_bn (BatchNormali (None, 32, 32, 64)
conv2_block3_1_conv[0][0]
_____
conv2_block3_1_relu (Activation (None, 32, 32, 64) 0
conv2_block3_1_bn[0][0]
______
conv2_block3_2_pad (ZeroPadding (None, 34, 34, 64) 0
conv2_block3_1_relu[0][0]
-----
conv2_block3_2_conv (Conv2D) (None, 16, 16, 64) 36864
conv2_block3_2_pad[0][0]
______
conv2_block3_2_bn (BatchNormali (None, 16, 16, 64)
conv2_block3_2_conv[0][0]
______
conv2_block3_2_relu (Activation (None, 16, 16, 64) 0
conv2_block3_2_bn[0][0]
______
max_pooling2d_26 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 16, 16, 256) 0
conv2_block2_out[0][0]
```

```
conv2_block3_3_conv (Conv2D) (None, 16, 16, 256) 16640
conv2_block3_2_relu[0][0]
-----
conv2 block3 out (Add)
                  (None, 16, 16, 256) 0
max_pooling2d_26[0][0]
conv2_block3_3_conv[0][0]
______
conv3_block1_preact_bn (BatchNo (None, 16, 16, 256) 1024
conv2_block3_out[0][0]
______
conv3_block1_preact_relu (Activ (None, 16, 16, 256) 0
conv3_block1_preact_bn[0][0]
______
conv3_block1_1_conv (Conv2D)
                  (None, 16, 16, 128) 32768
conv3_block1_preact_relu[0][0]
______
conv3_block1_1_bn (BatchNormali (None, 16, 16, 128) 512
conv3_block1_1_conv[0][0]
conv3_block1_1_relu (Activation (None, 16, 16, 128) 0
conv3_block1_1_bn[0][0]
______
conv3_block1_2_pad (ZeroPadding (None, 18, 18, 128) 0
conv3_block1_1_relu[0][0]
______
conv3_block1_2_conv (Conv2D) (None, 16, 16, 128) 147456
conv3_block1_2_pad[0][0]
______
conv3_block1_2_bn (BatchNormali (None, 16, 16, 128) 512
conv3_block1_2_conv[0][0]
conv3_block1_2_relu (Activation (None, 16, 16, 128) 0
conv3_block1_2_bn[0][0]
-----
conv3_block1_0_conv (Conv2D) (None, 16, 16, 512) 131584
```

conv3_block1_preact_relu[0][0]					
conv3_block1_3_conv (Conv2D) conv3_block1_2_relu[0][0]	(None,	16,	16,	512)	66048
conv3_block1_out (Add) conv3_block1_0_conv[0][0] conv3_block1_3_conv[0][0]	(None,				
conv3_block2_preact_bn (BatchNo conv3_block1_out[0][0]	(None,	16,	16,	512)	
conv3_block2_preact_relu (Activ conv3_block2_preact_bn[0][0]	(None,	16,	16,	512)	0
conv3_block2_1_conv (Conv2D) conv3_block2_preact_relu[0][0]	(None,				
conv3_block2_1_bn (BatchNormali conv3_block2_1_conv[0][0]					
conv3_block2_1_relu (Activation conv3_block2_1_bn[0][0]					
conv3_block2_1_relu[0][0]					
conv3_block2_2_conv (Conv2D) conv3_block2_2_pad[0][0]					147456
conv3_block2_2_bn (BatchNormali conv3_block2_2_conv[0][0]					
conv3_block2_2_relu (Activation conv3_block2_2_bn[0][0]	(None,	16,	16,	128)	0

```
conv3_block2_3_conv (Conv2D) (None, 16, 16, 512) 66048
conv3_block2_2_relu[0][0]
conv3 block2 out (Add)
                   (None, 16, 16, 512) 0
conv3_block1_out[0][0]
conv3 block2 3 conv[0][0]
_____
conv3_block3_preact_bn (BatchNo (None, 16, 16, 512) 2048
conv3_block2_out[0][0]
conv3_block3_preact_relu (Activ (None, 16, 16, 512) 0
conv3_block3_preact_bn[0][0]
______
conv3_block3_1_conv (Conv2D) (None, 16, 16, 128) 65536
conv3_block3_preact_relu[0][0]
______
conv3_block3_1_bn (BatchNormali (None, 16, 16, 128) 512
conv3_block3_1_conv[0][0]
______
conv3_block3_1_relu (Activation (None, 16, 16, 128) 0
conv3_block3_1_bn[0][0]
-----
conv3_block3_2_pad (ZeroPadding (None, 18, 18, 128) 0
conv3_block3_1_relu[0][0]
_____
conv3_block3_2_conv (Conv2D) (None, 16, 16, 128) 147456
conv3 block3 2 pad[0][0]
_____
conv3_block3_2_bn (BatchNormali (None, 16, 16, 128) 512
conv3_block3_2_conv[0][0]
______
conv3_block3_2_relu (Activation (None, 16, 16, 128) 0
conv3_block3_2_bn[0][0]
conv3_block3_3_conv (Conv2D) (None, 16, 16, 512) 66048
conv3_block3_2_relu[0][0]
------
```

```
(None, 16, 16, 512) 0
conv3_block3_out (Add)
conv3_block2_out[0][0]
conv3_block3_3_conv[0][0]
-----
conv3_block4_preact_bn (BatchNo (None, 16, 16, 512) 2048
conv3_block3_out[0][0]
______
_____
conv3_block4_preact_relu (Activ (None, 16, 16, 512) 0
conv3_block4_preact_bn[0][0]
conv3_block4_1_conv (Conv2D)
                  (None, 16, 16, 128) 65536
conv3_block4_preact_relu[0][0]
______
conv3_block4_1_bn (BatchNormali (None, 16, 16, 128) 512
conv3_block4_1_conv[0][0]
______
conv3_block4_1_relu (Activation (None, 16, 16, 128) 0
conv3_block4_1_bn[0][0]
-----
conv3_block4_2_pad (ZeroPadding (None, 18, 18, 128) 0
conv3_block4_1_relu[0][0]
______
conv3_block4_2_conv (Conv2D) (None, 8, 8, 128) 147456
conv3_block4_2_pad[0][0]
-----
conv3_block4_2_bn (BatchNormali (None, 8, 8, 128)
                              512
conv3_block4_2_conv[0][0]
______
conv3_block4_2_relu (Activation (None, 8, 8, 128)
conv3_block4_2_bn[0][0]
______
max_pooling2d_27 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 8, 8, 512) 0
conv3_block3_out[0][0]
______
conv3_block4_3_conv (Conv2D) (None, 8, 8, 512)
                             66048
conv3_block4_2_relu[0][0]
```

conv3_block4_out (Add) max_pooling2d_27[0][0] conv3_block4_3_conv[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 512)	0
conv4_block1_preact_bn (BatchNo conv3_block4_out[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 512)	2048
conv4_block1_preact_relu (Activ conv4_block1_preact_bn[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 512)	0
conv4_block1_1_conv (Conv2D) conv4_block1_preact_relu[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 256)	131072
conv4_block1_1_bn (BatchNormali conv4_block1_1_conv[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 256)	1024
conv4_block1_1_relu (Activation conv4_block1_1_bn[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 256)	0
conv4_block1_2_pad (ZeroPadding conv4_block1_1_relu[0][0]	(None, 10, 10, 256)	0
conv4_block1_2_conv (Conv2D) conv4_block1_2_pad[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 256)	589824
conv4_block1_2_bn (BatchNormali conv4_block1_2_conv[0][0]		1024
conv4_block1_2_relu (Activation conv4_block1_2_bn[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 256)	0
conv4_block1_0_conv (Conv2D) conv4_block1_preact_relu[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 1024)	525312
conv4_block1_3_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 1024)	

conv4_block1_2_relu[0][0]		
conv4_block1_out (Add) conv4_block1_0_conv[0][0] conv4_block1_3_conv[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 1024)	0
conv4_block2_preact_bn (BatchNo conv4_block1_out[0][0]		4096
conv4_block2_preact_relu (Activ conv4_block2_preact_bn[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 1024)	0
conv4_block2_1_conv (Conv2D) conv4_block2_preact_relu[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 256)	262144
conv4_block2_1_bn (BatchNormali conv4_block2_1_conv[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 256)	1024
conv4_block2_1_relu (Activation conv4_block2_1_bn[0][0]		0
conv4_block2_1_relu[0][0]		
conv4_block2_2_conv (Conv2D) conv4_block2_2_pad[0][0]		589824
conv4_block2_2_bn (BatchNormali conv4_block2_2_conv[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 256)	1024
conv4_block2_2_relu (Activation conv4_block2_2_bn[0][0]		0
conv4_block2_3_conv (Conv2D) conv4_block2_2_relu[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 1024)	263168

```
conv4_block2_out (Add)
                  (None, 8, 8, 1024) 0
conv4_block1_out[0][0]
conv4_block2_3_conv[0][0]
conv4_block3_preact_bn (BatchNo (None, 8, 8, 1024)
conv4 block2 out[0][0]
_____
conv4_block3_preact_relu (Activ (None, 8, 8, 1024) 0
conv4_block3_preact_bn[0][0]
conv4_block3_1_conv (Conv2D)
                    (None, 8, 8, 256)
                                 262144
conv4_block3_preact_relu[0][0]
-----
conv4_block3_1_bn (BatchNormali (None, 8, 8, 256)
                                  1024
conv4_block3_1_conv[0][0]
-----
conv4_block3_1_relu (Activation (None, 8, 8, 256)
conv4_block3_1_bn[0][0]
______
conv4_block3_2_pad (ZeroPadding (None, 10, 10, 256) 0
conv4_block3_1_relu[0][0]
conv4_block3_2_conv (Conv2D) (None, 8, 8, 256)
                                  589824
conv4_block3_2_pad[0][0]
_____
conv4_block3_2_bn (BatchNormali (None, 8, 8, 256)
                                  1024
conv4 block3 2 conv[0][0]
-----
conv4_block3_2_relu (Activation (None, 8, 8, 256) 0
conv4_block3_2_bn[0][0]
______
conv4_block3_3_conv (Conv2D) (None, 8, 8, 1024)
                                 263168
conv4_block3_2_relu[0][0]
conv4_block3_out (Add)
                    (None, 8, 8, 1024) 0
conv4_block2_out[0][0]
conv4_block3_3_conv[0][0]
```

conv4_block4_preact_bn (BatchNo conv4_block3_out[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 1024)	4096
conv4_block4_preact_relu (Activ conv4_block4_preact_bn[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 1024)	0
conv4_block4_1_conv (Conv2D) conv4_block4_preact_relu[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 256)	262144
conv4_block4_1_bn (BatchNormali conv4_block4_1_conv[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 256)	1024
conv4_block4_1_relu (Activation conv4_block4_1_bn[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 256)	0
conv4_block4_1_relu[0][0]	(None, 10, 10, 256)	0
conv4_block4_2_conv (Conv2D) conv4_block4_2_pad[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 256)	589824
conv4_block4_2_conv[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 256)	1024
conv4_block4_2_relu (Activation conv4_block4_2_bn[0][0]		0
conv4_block4_2_relu[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 1024)	
conv4_block4_out (Add) conv4_block3_out[0][0] conv4_block4_3_conv[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 1024)	
conv4_block5_preact_bn (BatchNo		4096

conv4_block4_out[0][0]		
conv4_block5_preact_relu (Activ conv4_block5_preact_bn[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 1024)	0
conv4_block5_1_conv (Conv2D) conv4_block5_preact_relu[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 256)	262144
conv4_block5_1_bn (BatchNormali conv4_block5_1_conv[0][0]		1024
conv4_block5_1_relu (Activation conv4_block5_1_bn[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 256)	0
conv4_block5_1_relu[0][0]	(None, 10, 10, 256)	0
conv4_block5_2_conv (Conv2D) conv4_block5_2_pad[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 256)	589824
conv4_block5_2_conv[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 256)	1024
conv4_block5_2_relu (Activation conv4_block5_2_bn[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 256)	0
conv4_block5_3_conv (Conv2D) conv4_block5_2_relu[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 1024)	263168
conv4_block5_out (Add) conv4_block4_out[0][0] conv4_block5_3_conv[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 1024)	0
conv4_block5_out[0][0]	(None, 8, 8, 1024)	4096

```
conv4_block6_preact_relu (Activ (None, 8, 8, 1024) 0
conv4_block6_preact_bn[0][0]
conv4_block6_1_conv (Conv2D) (None, 8, 8, 256)
                                  262144
conv4_block6_preact_relu[0][0]
______
conv4_block6_1_bn (BatchNormali (None, 8, 8, 256)
                                  1024
conv4_block6_1_conv[0][0]
_____
conv4_block6_1_relu (Activation (None, 8, 8, 256)
conv4_block6_1_bn[0][0]
______
conv4_block6_2_pad (ZeroPadding (None, 10, 10, 256) 0
conv4_block6_1_relu[0][0]
______
conv4_block6_2_conv (Conv2D) (None, 4, 4, 256) 589824
conv4_block6_2_pad[0][0]
_____
conv4_block6_2_bn (BatchNormali (None, 4, 4, 256)
                                  1024
conv4_block6_2_conv[0][0]
conv4_block6_2_relu (Activation (None, 4, 4, 256) 0
conv4_block6_2_bn[0][0]
_____
max_pooling2d_28 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 4, 4, 1024) 0
conv4_block5_out[0][0]
-----
conv4_block6_3_conv (Conv2D) (None, 4, 4, 1024)
                                  263168
conv4_block6_2_relu[0][0]
_____
                    (None, 4, 4, 1024) 0
conv4_block6_out (Add)
max_pooling2d_28[0][0]
conv4_block6_3_conv[0][0]
conv5_block1_preact_bn (BatchNo (None, 4, 4, 1024)
conv4_block6_out[0][0]
```

```
conv5_block1_preact_relu (Activ (None, 4, 4, 1024)
conv5_block1_preact_bn[0][0]
______
conv5_block1_1_conv (Conv2D)
                    (None, 4, 4, 512)
                                  524288
conv5_block1_preact_relu[0][0]
______
conv5_block1_1_bn (BatchNormali (None, 4, 4, 512)
                                   2048
conv5_block1_1_conv[0][0]
conv5_block1_1_relu (Activation (None, 4, 4, 512)
conv5_block1_1_bn[0][0]
conv5_block1_2_pad (ZeroPadding (None, 6, 6, 512) 0
conv5_block1_1_relu[0][0]
______
conv5_block1_2_conv (Conv2D) (None, 4, 4, 512)
                                   2359296
conv5_block1_2_pad[0][0]
conv5_block1_2_bn (BatchNormali (None, 4, 4, 512)
                                   2048
conv5_block1_2_conv[0][0]
conv5_block1_2_relu (Activation (None, 4, 4, 512)
conv5_block1_2_bn[0][0]
_____
conv5_block1_0_conv (Conv2D)
                     (None, 4, 4, 2048) 2099200
conv5 block1 preact relu[0][0]
_____
conv5_block1_3_conv (Conv2D) (None, 4, 4, 2048) 1050624
conv5_block1_2_relu[0][0]
______
                    (None, 4, 4, 2048)
conv5_block1_out (Add)
conv5_block1_0_conv[0][0]
conv5_block1_3_conv[0][0]
______
conv5_block2_preact_bn (BatchNo (None, 4, 4, 2048)
                                   8192
conv5_block1_out[0][0]
```

conv5_block2_preact_relu (Activ conv5_block2_preact_bn[0][0]	(None, 4, 4, 2048)	0
conv5_block2_1_conv (Conv2D) conv5_block2_preact_relu[0][0]	(None, 4, 4, 512)	1048576
conv5_block2_1_bn (BatchNormali conv5_block2_1_conv[0][0]	(None, 4, 4, 512)	2048
conv5_block2_1_relu (Activation conv5_block2_1_bn[0][0]	(None, 4, 4, 512)	0
conv5_block2_1_relu[0][0]	(None, 6, 6, 512)	0
conv5_block2_2_conv (Conv2D) conv5_block2_2_pad[0][0]	(None, 4, 4, 512)	2359296
conv5_block2_2_bn (BatchNormali conv5_block2_2_conv[0][0]		2048
conv5_block2_2_relu (Activation conv5_block2_2_bn[0][0]	(None, 4, 4, 512)	0
conv5_block2_3_conv (Conv2D) conv5_block2_2_relu[0][0]	(None, 4, 4, 2048)	
conv5_block2_out (Add) conv5_block1_out[0][0] conv5_block2_3_conv[0][0]	(None, 4, 4, 2048)	
conv5_block3_preact_bn (BatchNo conv5_block2_out[0][0]		8192
conv5_block3_preact_relu (Activ	(None, 4, 4, 2048)	0

conv5_block3_preact_bn[0][0]					
conv5_block3_1_conv (Conv2D) conv5_block3_preact_relu[0][0]	(None,			1048576	
conv5_block3_1_bn (BatchNormali conv5_block3_1_conv[0][0]				2048	
conv5_block3_1_relu (Activation conv5_block3_1_bn[0][0]	(None,	4, 4	, 512)	0	
conv5_block3_2_pad (ZeroPadding conv5_block3_1_relu[0][0]	(None,	6, 6	, 512)	0	
conv5_block3_2_conv (Conv2D) conv5_block3_2_pad[0][0]	(None,	4, 4	, 512)	2359296	
conv5_block3_2_bn (BatchNormali conv5_block3_2_conv[0][0]	(None,	4, 4	, 512)	2048	
conv5_block3_2_relu (Activation conv5_block3_2_bn[0][0]				0	
conv5_block3_3_conv (Conv2D) conv5_block3_2_relu[0][0]	(None,	4, 4	, 2048)	1050624	
conv5_block3_out (Add) conv5_block2_out[0][0] conv5_block3_3_conv[0][0]			, 2048)		
post_bn (BatchNormalization) conv5_block3_out[0][0]	(None,	4, 4	, 2048)	8192	
post_relu (Activation)	(None,	4, 4	, 2048)	0	post_bn[0][0]
max_pool (GlobalMaxPooling2D)	(None,			0	post_relu[0][0]

Total params: 23,564,800 Trainable params: 0

Non-trainable params: 23,564,800

\_\_\_\_\_

```
[114]: model = Sequential()
       model.add(base_model)
       model.add(Flatten())
       # Add the fully connected layers
       model.add(Dense(128, activation = "relu"))
       model.add(Dropout(0.4)) # regularization
       model.add(Dense(64, activation = "relu"))
       model.add(Dropout(0.4)) # regularization
       model.add(Dense(1, activation = "sigmoid"))
       model.summary()
       model.save("RESNET50V2");
```

Model: "sequential\_12"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
resnet50v2 (Functional)	(None,	2048)	23564800
flatten_10 (Flatten)	(None,	2048)	0
dense_36 (Dense)	(None,	128)	262272
dropout_26 (Dropout)	(None,	128)	0
dense_37 (Dense)	(None,	64)	8256
dropout_27 (Dropout)	(None,	64)	0
dense_38 (Dense)	(None,	1)	65 =======
Total params: 23,835,393 Trainable params: 270,593			

Non-trainable params: 23,564,800

INFO:tensorflow:Assets written to: RESNET50V2/assets

```
[116]: # Compile model
   model.compile(optimizer = "adam", loss = "binary_crossentropy", metrics = ___
    [119]: # Fit model
   RESNET50V2 = model.fit(train_image, y_train, epochs = 100, batch_size=31,
              validation_data=(val_image, y_val),
                 callbacks = [early_stop])
   Epoch 1/100
   accuracy: 0.9188 - val_loss: 0.1557 - val_accuracy: 0.9487
   Epoch 2/100
   accuracy: 0.9346 - val_loss: 0.1468 - val_accuracy: 0.9468
   Epoch 3/100
   accuracy: 0.9435 - val_loss: 0.1432 - val_accuracy: 0.9582
   Epoch 4/100
   accuracy: 0.9473 - val_loss: 0.1405 - val_accuracy: 0.9544
   Epoch 5/100
   accuracy: 0.9542 - val_loss: 0.1601 - val_accuracy: 0.9582
   Epoch 6/100
   accuracy: 0.9585 - val_loss: 0.1600 - val_accuracy: 0.9449
   Epoch 7/100
   accuracy: 0.9608 - val_loss: 0.1645 - val_accuracy: 0.9544
   Epoch 8/100
   accuracy: 0.9595 - val_loss: 0.1431 - val_accuracy: 0.9620
   Epoch 9/100
   accuracy: 0.9593 - val_loss: 0.1656 - val_accuracy: 0.9563
   Epoch 10/100
   accuracy: 0.9597 - val_loss: 0.1581 - val_accuracy: 0.9601
   Epoch 11/100
   accuracy: 0.9646 - val_loss: 0.1425 - val_accuracy: 0.9544
   Epoch 12/100
   accuracy: 0.9633 - val_loss: 0.1765 - val_accuracy: 0.9563
   Epoch 13/100
```

[120]: visualize\_model\_performance(RESNET50V2, train\_image, test\_image, "accuracy", use "val\_accuracy")

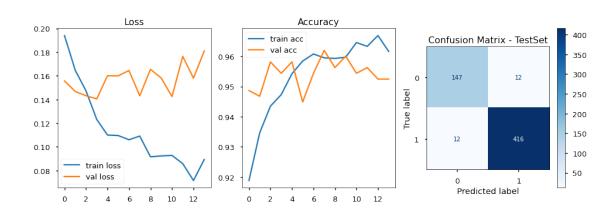
## Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.92	0.92	0.92	159
1	0.97	0.97	0.97	428
accuracy			0.96	587
macro avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	587
weighted avg	0.96	0.96	0.96	587

accuracy: 0.9591

Final Train Loss: 0.0731
Final Test Loss: 0.1048

Final Train Acc: 0.9717 Final Test Acc: 0.9591



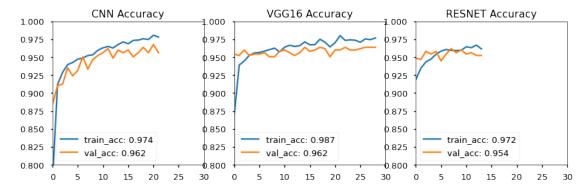
• Using transfet learning with RESNET5V2 we get similarly good results.

- Overall accuracy is 95.9% on the test set.
- Recall for pneumonia is high with 97%. Only 12 out of 428 pneumonia cases are mislabeled as normal.
- Recall for normal is at 92%. 12 out of 159 was mislabeled.

# 17 Best Performing Model?

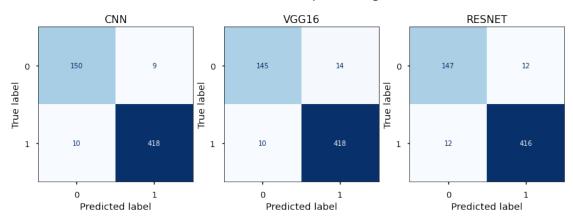
```
[121]: | train_acc_LowLearnRate_CNN = np.round(LowLearnRate_CNN.model.
     ⇔evaluate(train_image, y_train)[1],3)
    val_acc_LowLearnRate CNN = np.round(LowLearnRate CNN.model.evaluate(val_image,_
     \rightarrowy_val)[1],3)
    train_acc_VGG16 = np.round(VGG16.model.evaluate(train_image, y_train)[1],3)
    val_acc_VGG16 = np.round(VGG16.model.evaluate(val_image, y_val)[1],3)
    train_acc_RESNET50V2 = np.round(RESNET50V2.model.evaluate(train_image,_
     \rightarrowy train)[1],3)
    val_acc_RESNET50V2 = np.round(RESNET50V2.model.evaluate(val_image, y_val)[1],3)
    accuracy: 0.9656
    0.9506
    0.9620
    accuracy: 0.9871
    0.9620
    accuracy: 0.9717
    accuracy: 0.9544
[124]: with plt.style.context('seaborn-talk'):
      fig, (ax1, ax2, ax3) = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(14,4))
      ax1.plot(LowLearnRate_CNN.history['acc'])
      ax1.plot(LowLearnRate_CNN.history['val_acc'])
      ax1.set_title('CNN Accuracy')
      ax1.legend(labels = [f'train_acc: {train_acc_LowLearnRate_CNN}', f'val_acc:__
     →{val_acc_LowLearnRate_CNN}'])
      ax1.set_ylim([0.80, 1])
      ax1.set_xlim([0, 30])
```

```
ax2.plot(VGG16.history['accuracy'])
   ax2.plot(VGG16.history['val_accuracy'])
   ax2.set_title('VGG16 Accuracy')
   ax2.legend(labels = [f'train_acc: {train_acc_VGG16}', f'val_acc:__
 →{val_acc_VGG16}'])
   ax2.set_ylim([0.80, 1])
   ax2.set_xlim([0, 30])
   ax3.plot(RESNET50V2.history['accuracy'])
   ax3.plot(RESNET50V2.history['val_accuracy'])
   ax3.set_title('RESNET Accuracy')
   ax3.legend(labels = [f'train_acc: {train_acc_RESNET50V2}', f'val_acc:_u
 ax3.set_ylim([0.80, 1])
   ax3.set_xlim([0, 30])
plt.savefig('./images/CompareModels_train_val_acc', dpi=300,_
 ⇔bbox_inches='tight')
```



• All CNN models performed similarly well with no apparent signs of overfitting as seen by the loss and accuracy trends for the training and validation sets

#### Confusion matrix for best performing models



- All models reached overall accuracy levels of 95-96% and recall values of 97-98% for the pneumonia cases for the tets set.
- CNN with dropout regularization and a lower learning rate was chosen as the final model since it gave the best performance on test dataset by missing only 10 pneumonia-positive cases out of 428, and 9 out of 159 normal cases. It is also simpler than VGG or ResNet models.
- Using tuned CNN results on the test set were:
  - overall accuracy score of 97%,
  - recall score of 94% for class normal, and 98% for class pneumonia
  - f1 score of 94% for class normal, and 98% for class pneumonia

### 18 Visualize Intermediate Activations:

```
[91]: best_model = keras.models.load_model("Dropout_CNN")
best_model.summary()
```

WARNING:tensorflow:No training configuration found in save file, so the model was \*not\* compiled. Compile it manually.

Model: "sequential\_7"

Layer (type) Output Shape Param #

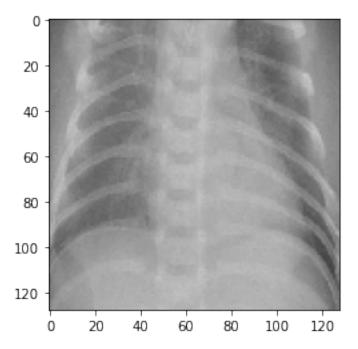
conv2d_14 (Conv2D)	(None, 126, 126, 32)	896
max_pooling2d_14 (MaxPooling	(None, 63, 63, 32)	0
dropout_10 (Dropout)	(None, 63, 63, 32)	0
conv2d_15 (Conv2D)	(None, 61, 61, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_15 (MaxPooling	(None, 30, 30, 64)	0
dropout_11 (Dropout)	(None, 30, 30, 64)	0
conv2d_16 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 128)	73856
max_pooling2d_16 (MaxPooling	(None, 14, 14, 128)	0
dropout_12 (Dropout)	(None, 14, 14, 128)	0
flatten_5 (Flatten)	(None, 25088)	0
dense_21 (Dense)	(None, 128)	3211392
dropout_13 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_22 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
dropout_14 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_23 (Dense)	(None, 1)	65
Total params: 3,312,961 Trainable params: 3,312,961 Non-trainable params: 0		<b>_</b>

# 18.0.1 Load a sample Image, Transform the Image to a Tensor and Visualize:

# [92]: os.listdir("Data/OUTPUT/train/PNEUMONIA")[0:15]

```
'person890_bacteria_2814.jpeg',
       'person147_bacteria_706.jpeg',
       'person1491_bacteria_3893.jpeg',
       'person69_bacteria_338.jpeg',
       'person100_bacteria_482.jpeg',
       'person321_bacteria_1489.jpeg',
       'person281_bacteria_1329.jpeg']
[93]: filename = 'Data/chest_xray/train/PNEUMONIA/person69_bacteria_338.jpeg'
      img = image.load_img(filename, target_size=(128, 128))
      img_tensor = image.img_to_array(img)
      img_tensor = np.expand_dims(img_tensor, axis=0)
      img_tensor /= 255.
      # Check tensor shape
      print(img_tensor.shape)
      # Preview the image
      plt.imshow(img_tensor[0])
      plt.show()
```

(1, 128, 128, 3)



#### 18.0.2 Plot Feature Maps:

- From the model summary below we can see that the initial three layers output feature maps that have 32 channels each.
- Subsequentially, the next three layers have 64 channels each and ext three layers have 128 channels each.
- As we move deeper into the layers of the CNN we can detect successively more abstract patterns.

Specifically, the models are comprised of small linear filters and the result of applying filters called activation maps, or more generally, feature maps.

Both filters and feature maps can be visualized

#### 18.0.3 Visualize all 32 of the channels from the first activation function.

- Extract the feature maps, or layer outputs from each of the activation functions in the model.
- Generate models that transform the image from its raw state to these feature map.
- Take these transformations and visualize each channel for each feature map.

he idea of visualizing a feature map for a specific input image would be to understand what features of the input are detected or preserved in the feature maps.

```
[95]: # Visualize all 32 of the channels from the first activation function:

fig, axes = plt.subplots(8, 4, figsize=(12,24))

for i in range(32):

    row = i//4

    column = i%4

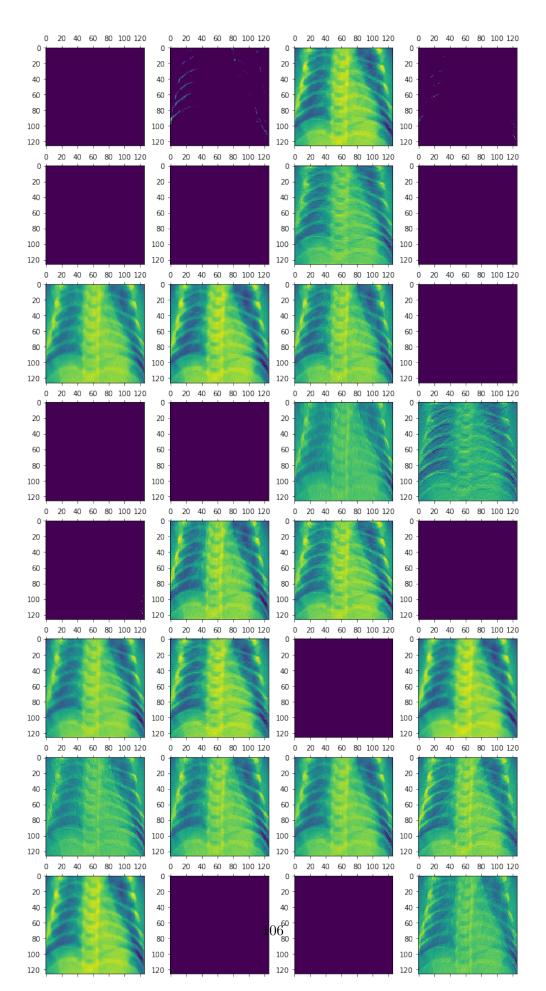
    ax = axes[row, column]

    first_layer_activation = activations[0] # first activation channel

    ax.matshow(first_layer_activation[0, :, :, i], cmap='viridis')

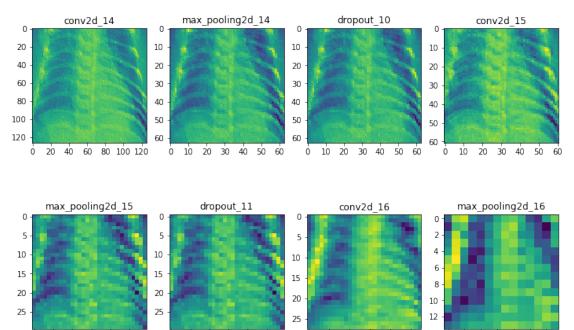
# In the case of the blank images displayed, this indicates that the patterns

were not present in the current image.
```



#### 18.0.4 Visualize a single channel for each of the activation layers:

• Below is the visualization of the 25th channel for each of the activation layers. (Recall that there are more channels in later layers.)



• Layer layers are more abstract representations. This demonstrates how the representations

0 5 10 15

20

2

5 10 15

Ó

20 25

10 15 20 25

learned by CNN architectures become increasingly abstract with the depth of the layers.

The expectation would be that the feature maps close to the input detect small or fine-grained detail, whereas feature maps close to the output of the model capture more general features.

# 18.0.5 Visualize each of the channels for each of feature maps of the convolutional layers:

 $\bullet \ \, {\rm Code} \quad taken \quad from \quad https://github.com/learn-co-curriculum/dsc-visualizing-activation-functions-lab/tree/solution \\$ 

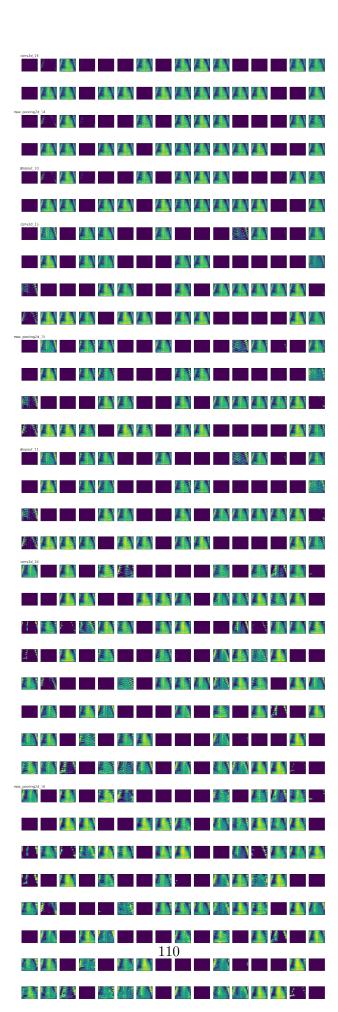
```
[108]: from keras import models
       import math
       # Extract model layer outputs
       layer_outputs = [layer.output for layer in best_model.layers[:8]]
       # Create a model for displaying the feature maps
       activation_model = models.Model(inputs=best_model.input, outputs=layer_outputs)
       activations = activation_model.predict(img_tensor)
       # Extract Layer Names for Labelling
       layer names = []
       for layer in best_model.layers[:8]:
           layer_names.append(layer.name)
       total_features = sum([a.shape[-1] for a in activations])
       total_features
       n_cols = 16
       n_rows = math.ceil(total_features / n_cols)
       iteration = 0
       fig , axes = plt.subplots(nrows=n_rows, ncols=n_cols, figsize=(n_cols, n_rows*1.
        ⇒5))
       for layer_n, layer_activation in enumerate(activations):
           n_channels = layer_activation.shape[-1]
           for ch_idx in range(n_channels):
               row = iteration // n_cols
               column = iteration % n_cols
               ax = axes[row, column]
               channel_image = layer_activation[0,
```

```
ch_idx]
# Post-process the feature to make it visually palatable
channel_image -= channel_image.mean()
channel_image /= channel_image.std()
channel_image *= 64
channel_image += 128
channel_image = np.clip(channel_image, 0, 255).astype('uint8')

ax.imshow(channel_image, aspect='auto', cmap='viridis')
ax.get_xaxis().set_ticks([])
ax.get_yaxis().set_ticks([])

if ch_idx == 0:
    ax.set_title(layer_names[layer_n], fontsize=10)
iteration += 1

fig.subplots_adjust(hspace=1.25)
plt.show()
```



#### 18.1 Recommendations

- Neural network may be used to aid the healthcare professional in stream-lining the diagnosing
  process when classifying x-ray images. This may allow for a quicker return time and greater
  patient satisfaction.
- Catching as many people with pneumonia as possible is particularly important for early
  intervention. Use of ANN for image classification might lead to more positive outcomes
  because the positive patients can begin treatment right away as opposed to waiting lenghty
  periods of time until they hear from the readings of the radiologist and interpretation of the
  doctor.
- Such process would also reduce any radiologist's/doctor's stress at having to look through a great deal of images. They could instead use their time to more rigorously go over the images that fall more into the grey zone based on the model predictions.
- Less time the doctors expend looking at images to arrive at a diagnosis, the more time they can allocate to dealing with more demanding and complex procedures.

#### 18.2 Limitations and Next Steps

- We can use data augmentation methods to increase the size of the training data set which could improve model performance on unseen data.
- We can crop the images to exclude the electrodes and the R script from the display which negatively affect the image processing algorithm.
- We could address the class imbalance issue using oversampling techniques which could again improve performance.

**Exporting to PDF using nbconvert**: 1. install nbconvert: ! pip install nbconvert 2. install MacTeX from tps://tug.org/mactex/ 3. ! export PATH=/Library/TeX/texbin:\$PATH 4. ! jupyter nbconvert -to PDF NOTEBOOKNAME.ipynb

```
[141]: export PATH=/Library/TeX/texbin: $PATH
```

```
[142]: | jupyter nbconvert --to PDF NOTEBOOKNAME.ipynb
```

[NbConvertApp] WARNING | pattern 'NOTEBOOKNAME.ipynb' matched no files This application is used to convert notebook files (\*.ipynb) to various other formats.

WARNING: THE COMMANDLINE INTERFACE MAY CHANGE IN FUTURE RELEASES.

```
Options
```

```
--debug
    set log level to logging.DEBUG (maximize logging output)
   Equivalent to: [--Application.log_level=10]
--generate-config
    generate default config file
    Equivalent to: [--JupyterApp.generate_config=True]
    Answer yes to any questions instead of prompting.
   Equivalent to: [--JupyterApp.answer_yes=True]
--execute
   Execute the notebook prior to export.
    Equivalent to: [--ExecutePreprocessor.enabled=True]
--allow-errors
    Continue notebook execution even if one of the cells throws an error and
include the error message in the cell output (the default behaviour is to abort
conversion). This flag is only relevant if '--execute' was specified, too.
    Equivalent to: [--ExecutePreprocessor.allow_errors=True]
--stdin
    read a single notebook file from stdin. Write the resulting notebook with
default basename 'notebook.*'
    Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.from stdin=True]
--stdout
    Write notebook output to stdout instead of files.
   Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.writer_class=StdoutWriter]
--inplace
   Run nbconvert in place, overwriting the existing notebook (only
    relevant when converting to notebook format)
    Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.use_output_suffix=False
--NbConvertApp.export_format=notebook --FilesWriter.build_directory=]
--clear-output
    Clear output of current file and save in place,
    overwriting the existing notebook.
   Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.use_output_suffix=False
--NbConvertApp.export format=notebook --FilesWriter.build directory=
--ClearOutputPreprocessor.enabled=True]
--no-prompt
    Exclude input and output prompts from converted document.
   Equivalent to: [--TemplateExporter.exclude_input_prompt=True
--TemplateExporter.exclude_output_prompt=True]
--no-input
    Exclude input cells and output prompts from converted document.
    This mode is ideal for generating code-free reports.
    Equivalent to: [--TemplateExporter.exclude_output_prompt=True
--TemplateExporter.exclude_input=True
--TemplateExporter.exclude_input_prompt=True]
--allow-chromium-download
    Whether to allow downloading chromium if no suitable version is found on the
```

```
system.
    Equivalent to: [--WebPDFExporter.allow_chromium_download=True]
--disable-chromium-sandbox
   Disable chromium security sandbox when converting to PDF..
   Equivalent to: [--WebPDFExporter.disable_sandbox=True]
--show-input
   Shows code input. This flag is only useful for dejavu users.
   Equivalent to: [--TemplateExporter.exclude_input=False]
--embed-images
   Embed the images as base64 dataurls in the output. This flag is only useful
for the HTML/WebPDF/Slides exports.
    Equivalent to: [--HTMLExporter.embed_images=True]
--log-level=<Enum>
    Set the log level by value or name.
    Choices: any of [0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 'DEBUG', 'INFO', 'WARN', 'ERROR',
'CRITICAL']
   Default: 30
    Equivalent to: [--Application.log_level]
--config=<Unicode>
   Full path of a config file.
   Default: ''
    Equivalent to: [--JupyterApp.config_file]
--to=<Unicode>
    The export format to be used, either one of the built-in formats
    ['asciidoc', 'custom', 'html', 'html_ch', 'html_embed', 'html_toc',
    'html_with_lenvs', 'html_with_toclenvs', 'latex', 'latex_with_lenvs',
    'markdown', 'notebook', 'pdf', 'python', 'rst', 'script', 'selectLanguage',
    'slides', 'slides_with_lenvs', 'webpdf'] or a dotted object name that
    represents the import path for an ``Exporter`` class
   Default: ''
   Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.export_format]
--template=<Unicode>
   Name of the template to use
   Default: ''
    Equivalent to: [--TemplateExporter.template_name]
--template-file=<Unicode>
    Name of the template file to use
   Default: None
   Equivalent to: [--TemplateExporter.template_file]
--theme=<Unicode>
    Template specific theme(e.g. the name of a JupyterLab CSS theme distributed
    as prebuilt extension for the lab template)
   Default: 'light'
    Equivalent to: [--HTMLExporter.theme]
--writer=<DottedObjectName>
    Writer class used to write the results of the conversion
   Default: 'FilesWriter'
    Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.writer_class]
```

```
--post=<DottedOrNone>
    PostProcessor class used to write the results of the conversion
   Default: ''
   Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.postprocessor_class]
--output=<Unicode>
    overwrite base name use for output files. can only be used when converting
    one notebook at a time.
   Default: ''
   Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.output_base]
--output-dir=<Unicode>
   Directory to write output(s) to. Defaults to output to the directory of each
   notebook. To recover previous default behaviour (outputting to the current
   working directory) use . as the flag value.
   Default: ''
   Equivalent to: [--FilesWriter.build_directory]
--reveal-prefix=<Unicode>
    The URL prefix for reveal.js (version 3.x). This defaults to the reveal CDN,
    but can be any url pointing to a copy of reveal.js.
   For speaker notes to work, this must be a relative path to a local copy of
   reveal.js: e.g., "reveal.js".
    If a relative path is given, it must be a subdirectory of the current
   directory (from which the server is run).
   See the usage documentation
    (https://nbconvert.readthedocs.io/en/latest/usage.html#reveal-js-html-
    slideshow) for more details.
   Default: ''
   Equivalent to: [--SlidesExporter.reveal_url_prefix]
--nbformat=<Enum>
    The nbformat version to write. Use this to downgrade notebooks.
    Choices: any of [1, 2, 3, 4]
   Default: 4
   Equivalent to: [--NotebookExporter.nbformat_version]
Examples
   The simplest way to use nbconvert is
   > jupyter nbconvert mynotebook.ipynb --to html
    Options include ['asciidoc', 'custom', 'html', 'html_ch', 'html_embed',
'html_toc', 'html_with_lenvs', 'html_with_toclenvs', 'latex',
'latex_with_lenvs', 'markdown', 'notebook', 'pdf', 'python', 'rst', 'script',
'selectLanguage', 'slides', 'slides_with_lenvs', 'webpdf'].
   > jupyter nbconvert --to latex mynotebook.ipynb
```

Both HTML and LaTeX support multiple output templates. LaTeX includes

```
'base', 'article' and 'report'. HTML includes 'basic', 'lab' and
'classic'. You can specify the flavor of the format used.
> jupyter nbconvert --to html --template lab mynotebook.ipynb
You can also pipe the output to stdout, rather than a file
> jupyter nbconvert mynotebook.ipynb --stdout
PDF is generated via latex
> jupyter nbconvert mynotebook.ipynb --to pdf
You can get (and serve) a Reveal.js-powered slideshow
> jupyter nbconvert myslides.ipynb --to slides --post serve
Multiple notebooks can be given at the command line in a couple of
different ways:
> jupyter nbconvert notebook*.ipynb
> jupyter nbconvert notebook1.ipynb notebook2.ipynb
or you can specify the notebooks list in a config file, containing::
    c.NbConvertApp.notebooks = ["my_notebook.ipynb"]
> jupyter nbconvert --config mycfg.py
```

To see all available configurables, use `--help-all`.

[]: