# CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

* 1. **Problem statement :**

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a chronic disease and as per world health organization (WHO) statistics [2], around 350 million people were suffering with DM. According to WHO it is seventh leading disease to cause of death by 2030 across the world. This disease is affecting more people who are living in low and middle income countries. Most of the diabetes they don't know they are suffering with diabetes. The root cause of diabetes is inactive physical activities, obesity and food habits etc., there is a vast study and research is going on in the field of DM. Many researchers are trying to provide better solutions to diagnose chronic diseases such as diabetes, childhood pneumonia and cancer etc.

## Motivation:

Recent years healthcare data is growing very vastly and it has different dimensions such as structured, semi-structured and unstructured. Now-a-days technology plays a vital role in providing services in the area of healthcare. Utilization of technologies such as cloud, big data, sensor data etc., as a whole internet is widespread in healthcare domain to resolve problems arising in the field of e-healthcare [1]. There are various chronic diseases such as childhood Pneumonia, Diabetes, Thyroid etc., affected by the people across the world. Diabetes Mellitus is one of the metabolic diseases and where the blood glucose levels raise over a prolonged period [2]. Diabetes is life threatening and long standing disease affecting other body parts. Normally Glucose is the break down product of any carbohydrate that entered into the body and this special sugar fuels the cells. In diabetes either the body fails to produce adequate insulin, a hormone or unable to utilize insulin or both [3].

* 1. **Objective:**

approach considers diabetes dataset in its experimentation because it's a life threatening chronic disease. In this proposed approach different machine learning algorithms of different representations and mode of learning styles are considered in predicting diabetes type and based on the predictions we analyzed accuracy of individual algorithm. As a result we identified most accurate algorithm which predicts data accurately with compared to other algorithms.

# Proposed System:

New Technologies such as Big Data and Cloud is playing a vital role in providing solutions to Healthcare problems. Now-a-days healthcare data is growing very drastically day-by-day and it requires an efficient, effective and timely solution to reduce the mortality rate. One of the most critical chronic healthcare problems is diabetes. In Long run, this problem may leads to damage eyes, heart, kidneys and nerves of diabetes patient if improper medication is done which also leads to death. The aim of this paper is to analyze and compare different machine learning algorithms to identify a best predicting algorithm based on various metrics such as accuracy, kappa, precision, recall, sensitivity and specificity. A comprehensive study is done on diabetes dataset with Random Forest (RF), SVM, k-NN, CART and LDA algorithms. The achieved results shows that RF is giving more accurate predictions with compared to other algorithms.

# Advantages of proposed system :

# The proposed approach in this paper has three steps in its methodology. In step-1, load the diabetes dataset into RStudio for the purpose of pre-processing. Further Data pre-processing is done on loaded dataset with cross validation method with 10 folds and this process is repeated 3 times. This is a common configuration or standard method for comparing different models. Next to that, the preprocessed data is randomly divided into two sets namely training set and test set with the ratio of 80: 20 respectively which is commonly used ratio in literature. Apply different machine learning algorithms such as RF, LDA, CART and k-NN to learn the data patterns and train the data to get predictions. Then learn about the model to test the predictions with test dataset. After this step, analysis is performed based on accuracy and kappa metrics.

# CHAPTER 2

# TECHNOLOGIES LEARNT

# What is Python :-

Below are some facts about Python.

Python is currently the most widely used multi-purpose, high-level programming language.

Python allows programming in Object-Oriented and Procedural paradigms. Python programs generally are smaller than other programming languages like Java.

Programmers have to type relatively less and indentation requirement of the language, makes them readable all the time.

Python language is being used by almost all tech-giant companies like – Google, Amazon, Facebook, Instagram, Dropbox, Uber… etc.

The biggest strength of Python is huge collection of standard library which can be used for the following –

* + [Machine Learning](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/machine-learning/)
  + GUI Applications (like [Kivy](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/kivy-tutorial/" \t "_blank), Tkinter, PyQt etc. )
  + Web frameworks like [Django](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/django-tutorial/) (used by YouTube, Instagram, Dropbox)
  + Image processing (like [OpenCV](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/opencv-python-tutorial/), Pillow)
  + Web scraping (like Scrapy, BeautifulSoup, Selenium)
  + Test frameworks
  + Multimedia

### Advantages of Python :-

Let’s see how Python dominates over other languages.

#### **1. Extensive Libraries**

Python downloads with an extensive library and it contain code for various purposes like regular expressions, documentation-generation, unit-testing, web browsers, threading, databases, CGI, email, image manipulation, and more. So, we don’t have to write the complete code for that manually.

#### **2. Extensible**

As we have seen earlier, Python can be**extended to other languages**. You can write some of your code in languages like C++ or C. This comes in handy, especially in projects.

#### **3. Embeddable**

Complimentary to extensibility, Python is embeddable as well. You can put your Python code in your source code of a different language, like C++. This lets us add **scripting capabilities** to our code in the other language.

#### **4. Improved Productivity**

The language’s simplicity and extensive libraries render programmers**more productive** than languages like Java and C++ do. Also, the fact that you need to write less and get more things done.

#### **5. IOT Opportunities**

Since Python forms the basis of new platforms like Raspberry Pi, it finds the future bright for the Internet Of Things. This is a way to connect the language with the real world.

#### **6. Simple and Easy**

When working with Java, you may have to create a class to print **‘Hello World’**. But in Python, just a print statement will do. It is also quite **easy to learn**,**understand**, and **code**. This is why when people pick up Python, they have a hard time adjusting to other more verbose languages like Java.

#### **7. Readable**

Because it is not such a verbose language, reading Python is much like reading English. This is the reason why it is so easy to learn, understand, and code. It also does not need curly braces to define blocks, and **indentation is mandatory**. This further aids the readability of the code.

#### **8. Object-Oriented**

This language supports both the **procedural and object-oriented** programming paradigms. While functions help us with code reusability, classes and objects let us model the real world. A class allows the **encapsulation of data** and functions into one.

#### **9. Free and Open-Source**

Like we said earlier, Python is **freely available**. But not only can you [**download Python**](https://data-flair.training/blogs/install-python-windows/) for free, but you can also download its source code, make changes to it, and even distribute it. It downloads with an extensive collection of libraries to help you with your tasks.

#### **10. Portable**

When you code your project in a language like C++, you may need to make some changes to it if you want to run it on another platform. But it isn’t the same with Python. Here, you need to**code only once**, and you can run it anywhere. This is called **Write Once Run Anywhere (WORA)**. However, you need to be careful enough not to include any system-dependent features.

#### **11. Interpreted**

Lastly, we will say that it is an interpreted language. Since statements are executed one by one, **debugging is easier** than in compiled languages.

Any doubts till now in the advantages of Python? Mention in the comment section.

### Advantages of Python Over Other Languages

#### **1. Less Coding**

Almost all of the tasks done in Python requires less coding when the same task is done in other languages. Python also has an awesome standard library support, so you don’t have to search for any third-party libraries to get your job done. This is the reason that many people suggest learning Python to beginners.

#### **2. Affordable**

Python is free therefore individuals, small companies or big organizations can leverage the free available resources to build applications. Python is popular and widely used so it gives you better community support.

**The 2019 Github annual survey showed us that Python has overtaken Java in the most popular programming language category.**

#### **3. Python is for Everyone**

Python code can run on any machine whether it is Linux, Mac or Windows. Programmers need to learn different languages for different jobs but with Python, you can professionally build web apps, perform data analysis and [**machine learning**](https://data-flair.training/blogs/machine-learning-tutorials-home/), automate things, do web scraping and also build games and powerful visualizations. It is an all-rounder programming language.

### **Disadvantages of Python**

So far, we’ve seen why Python is a great choice for your project. But if you choose it, you should be aware of its consequences as well. Let’s now see the downsides of choosing Python over another language.

#### **1. Speed Limitations**

We have seen that Python code is executed line by line. But since [Python](https://www.python.org/) is interpreted, it often results in **slow execution**. This, however, isn’t a problem unless speed is a focal point for the project. In other words, unless high speed is a requirement, the benefits offered by Python are enough to distract us from its speed limitations.

#### **2. Weak in Mobile Computing and Browsers**

While it serves as an excellent server-side language, Python is much rarely seen on the **client-side**. Besides that, it is rarely ever used to implement smartphone-based applications. One such application is called **Carbonnelle**.

The reason it is not so famous despite the existence of Brython is that it isn’t that secure.

#### **3. Design Restrictions**

As you know, Python is **dynamically-typed**. This means that you don’t need to declare the type of variable while writing the code. It uses **duck-typing**. But wait, what’s that? Well, it just means that if it looks like a duck, it must be a duck. While this is easy on the programmers during coding, it can**raise run-time errors**.

#### **4. Underdeveloped Database Access Layers**

Compared to more widely used technologies like **JDBC (Java DataBase Connectivity)** and **ODBC (Open DataBase Connectivity)**, Python’s database access layers are a bit underdeveloped. Consequently, it is less often applied in huge enterprises.

#### **5. Simple**

No, we’re not kidding. Python’s simplicity can indeed be a problem. Take my example. I don’t do Java, I’m more of a Python person. To me, its syntax is so simple that the verbosity of Java code seems unnecessary.

This was all about the Advantages and Disadvantages of Python Programming Language.

**History of Python : -**

What do the alphabet and the programming language Python have in common? Right, both start with ABC. If we are talking about ABC in the Python context, it's clear that the programming language ABC is meant. ABC is a general-purpose programming language and programming environment, which had been developed in the Netherlands, Amsterdam, at the CWI (Centrum Wiskunde & Informatica). The greatest achievement of ABC was to influence the design of Python. Python was conceptualized in the late 1980s. Guido van Rossum worked that time in a project at the CWI, called Amoeba, a distributed operating system. In an interview with Bill Venners1, Guido van Rossum said: "In the early 1980s, I worked as an implementer on a team building a language called ABC at Centrum voor Wiskunde en Informatica (CWI). I don't know how well people know ABC's influence on Python. I try to mention ABC's influence because I'm indebted to everything I learned during that project and to the people who worked on it." Later on in the same Interview, Guido van Rossum continued: "I remembered all my experience and some of my frustration with ABC. I decided to try to design a simple scripting language that possessed some of ABC's better properties, but without its problems. So I started typing. I created a simple virtual machine, a simple parser, and a simple runtime. I made my own version of the various ABC parts that I liked. I created a basic syntax, used indentation for statement grouping instead of curly braces or begin-end blocks, and developed a small number of powerful data types: a hash table (or dictionary, as we call it), a list, strings, and numbers."

**What is Machine Learning : -**

Before we take a look at the details of various machine learning methods, let's start by looking at what machine learning is, and what it isn't. Machine learning is often categorized as a subfield of artificial intelligence, but I find that categorization can often be misleading at first brush. The study of machine learning certainly arose from research in this context, but in the data science application of machine learning methods, it's more helpful to think of machine learning as a means of building models of data.

Fundamentally, machine learning involves building mathematical models to help understand data. "Learning" enters the fray when we give these models tunable parameters that can be adapted to observed data; in this way the program can be considered to be "learning" from the data. Once these models have been fit to previously seen data, they can be used to predict and understand aspects of newly observed data. I'll leave to the reader the more philosophical digression regarding the extent to which this type of mathematical, model-based "learning" is similar to the "learning" exhibited by the human brain.Understanding the problem setting in machine learning is essential to using these tools effectively, and so we will start with some broad categorizations of the types of approaches we'll discuss here.

**Categories Of Machine Leaning :-**

At the most fundamental level, machine learning can be categorized into two main types: supervised learning and unsupervised learning.

Supervised learning involves somehow modeling the relationship between measured features of data and some label associated with the data; once this model is determined, it can be used to apply labels to new, unknown data. This is further subdivided into classification tasks and regression tasks: in classification, the labels are discrete categories, while in regression, the labels are continuous quantities. We will see examples of both types of supervised learning in the following section.

Unsupervised learning involves modeling the features of a dataset without reference to any label, and is often described as "letting the dataset speak for itself." These models include tasks such as clustering and dimensionality reduction. Clustering algorithms identify distinct groups of data, while dimensionality reduction algorithms search for more succinct representations of the data. We will see examples of both types of unsupervised learning in the following section.

## Need for Machine Learning

Human beings, at this moment, are the most intelligent and advanced species on earth because they can think, evaluate and solve complex problems. On the other side, AI is still in its initial stage and haven’t surpassed human intelligence in many aspects. Then the question is that what is the need to make machine learn? The most suitable reason for doing this is, “to make decisions, based on data, with efficiency and scale”.

Lately, organizations are investing heavily in newer technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Deep Learning to get the key information from data to perform several real-world tasks and solve problems. We can call it data-driven decisions taken by machines, particularly to automate the process. These data-driven decisions can be used, instead of using programing logic, in the problems that cannot be programmed inherently. The fact is that we can’t do without human intelligence, but other aspect is that we all need to solve real-world problems with efficiency at a huge scale. That is why the need for machine learning arises.

## Challenges in Machines Learning :-

While Machine Learning is rapidly evolving, making significant strides with cybersecurity and autonomous cars, this segment of AI as whole still has a long way to go. The reason behind is that ML has not been able to overcome number of challenges. The challenges that ML is facing currently are −

**Quality of data** − Having good-quality data for ML algorithms is one of the biggest challenges. Use of low-quality data leads to the problems related to data preprocessing and feature extraction.

**Time-Consuming task** − Another challenge faced by ML models is the consumption of time especially for data acquisition, feature extraction and retrieval.

**Lack of specialist persons** − As ML technology is still in its infancy stage, availability of expert resources is a tough job.

**No clear objective for formulating business problems** − Having no clear objective and well-defined goal for business problems is another key challenge for ML because this technology is not that mature yet.

**Issue of overfitting & underfitting** − If the model is overfitting or underfitting, it cannot be represented well for the problem.

**Curse of dimensionality** − Another challenge ML model faces is too many features of data points. This can be a real hindrance.

**Difficulty in deployment** − Complexity of the ML model makes it quite difficult to be deployed in real life.

## Applications of Machines Learning :-

Machine Learning is the most rapidly growing technology and according to researchers we are in the golden year of AI and ML. It is used to solve many real-world complex problems which cannot be solved with traditional approach. Following are some real-world applications of ML −

* Emotion analysis
* Sentiment analysis
* Error detection and prevention
* Weather forecasting and prediction
* Stock market analysis and forecasting
* Speech synthesis
* Speech recognition
* Customer segmentation
* Object recognition
* Fraud detection
* Fraud prevention
* Recommendation of products to customer in online shopping

# How to Start Learning Machine Learning?

Arthur Samuel coined the term **“Machine Learning”** in 1959 and defined it as a **“Field of study that gives computers the capability to learn without being explicitly programmed”.**

And that was the beginning of Machine Learning! In modern times, Machine Learning is one of the most popular (if not the most!) career choices. According to [Indeed](http://blog.indeed.com/2019/03/14/best-jobs-2019/), Machine Learning Engineer Is The Best Job of 2019 with a 344% growth and an average base salary of **$146,085** per year.

But there is still a lot of doubt about what exactly is Machine Learning and how to start learning it? So this article deals with the Basics of Machine Learning and also the path you can follow to eventually become a full-fledged Machine Learning Engineer. Now let’s get started!!!

### **How to start learning ML?**

This is a rough roadmap you can follow on your way to becoming an insanely talented Machine Learning Engineer. Of course, you can always modify the steps according to your needs to reach your desired end-goal!

### Step 1 – Understand the Prerequisites

In case you are a genius, you could start ML directly but normally, there are some prerequisites that you need to know which include Linear Algebra, Multivariate Calculus, Statistics, and Python. And if you don’t know these, never fear! You don’t need a Ph.D. degree in these topics to get started but you do need a basic understanding.

#### (a) Learn Linear Algebra and Multivariate Calculus

Both Linear Algebra and Multivariate Calculus are important in Machine Learning. However, the extent to which you need them depends on your role as a data scientist. If you are more focused on application heavy machine learning, then you will not be that heavily focused on maths as there are many common libraries available. But if you want to focus on R&D in Machine Learning, then mastery of Linear Algebra and Multivariate Calculus is very important as you will have to implement many ML algorithms from scratch.

#### (b) Learn Statistics

Data plays a huge role in Machine Learning. In fact, around 80% of your time as an ML expert will be spent collecting and cleaning data. And statistics is a field that handles the collection, analysis, and presentation of data. So it is no surprise that you need to learn it!!!  
Some of the key concepts in statistics that are important are Statistical Significance, Probability Distributions, Hypothesis Testing, Regression, etc. Also, Bayesian Thinking is also a very important part of ML which deals with various concepts like Conditional Probability, Priors, and Posteriors, Maximum Likelihood, etc.

#### (c) Learn Python

Some people prefer to skip Linear Algebra, Multivariate Calculus and Statistics and learn them as they go along with trial and error. But the one thing that you absolutely cannot skip is [Python](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-programming-language/)! While there are other languages you can use for Machine Learning like R, Scala, etc. Python is currently the most popular language for ML. In fact, there are many Python libraries that are specifically useful for Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning such as [Keras](https://keras.io/" \t "_blank), [TensorFlow](https://www.tensorflow.org/), [Scikit-learn](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/), etc.

So if you want to learn ML, it’s best if you learn Python! You can do that using various online resources and courses such as [**Fork Python**](https://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/courses/fork-python) available Free on GeeksforGeeks.

### **Step 2 – Learn Various ML Concepts**

Now that you are done with the prerequisites, you can move on to actually learning ML (Which is the fun part!!!) It’s best to start with the basics and then move on to the more complicated stuff. Some of the basic concepts in ML are:

#### (**a) Terminologies of Machine Learning**

* **Model –**A model is a specific representation learned from data by applying some machine learning algorithm. A model is also called a hypothesis.
* **Feature –**A feature is an individual measurable property of the data. A set of numeric features can be conveniently described by a feature vector. Feature vectors are fed as input to the model. For example, in order to predict a fruit, there may be features like color, smell, taste, etc.
* **Target (Label) –**A target variable or label is the value to be predicted by our model. For the fruit example discussed in the feature section, the label with each set of input would be the name of the fruit like apple, orange, banana, etc.
* **Training –**The idea is to give a set of inputs(features) and it’s expected outputs(labels), so after training, we will have a model (hypothesis) that will then map new data to one of the categories trained on.
* **Prediction –**Once our model is ready, it can be fed a set of inputs to which it will provide a predicted output(label).

#### **(b) Types of Machine Learning**

* **Supervised Learning –**This involves learning from a training dataset with labeled data using classification and regression models. This learning process continues until the required level of performance is achieved.
* **Unsupervised Learning –**This involves using unlabelled data and then finding the underlying structure in the data in order to learn more and more about the data itself using factor and cluster analysis models.
* **Semi-supervised Learning –**This involves using unlabelled data like Unsupervised Learning with a small amount of labeled data. Using labeled data vastly increases the learning accuracy and is also more cost-effective than Supervised Learning.
* **Reinforcement Learning –**This involves learning optimal actions through trial and error. So the next action is decided by learning behaviors that are based on the current state and that will maximize the reward in the future.

### **Advantages of Machine learning :-**

#### **1. Easily identifies trends and patterns -**

Machine Learning can review large volumes of data and discover specific trends and patterns that would not be apparent to humans. For instance, for an e-commerce website like Amazon, it serves to understand the browsing behaviors and purchase histories of its users to help cater to the right products, deals, and reminders relevant to them. It uses the results to reveal relevant advertisements to them.

#### **2. No human intervention needed (automation)**

With ML, you don’t need to babysit your project every step of the way. Since it means giving machines the ability to learn, it lets them make predictions and also improve the algorithms on their own. A common example of this is anti-virus softwares; they learn to filter new threats as they are recognized. ML is also good at recognizing spam.

#### **3. Continuous Improvement**

As [**ML algorithms**](https://data-flair.training/blogs/machine-learning-algorithms/) gain experience, they keep improving in accuracy and efficiency. This lets them make better decisions. Say you need to make a weather forecast model. As the amount of data you have keeps growing, your algorithms learn to make more accurate predictions faster.

#### **4. Handling multi-dimensional and multi-variety data**

Machine Learning algorithms are good at handling data that are multi-dimensional and multi-variety, and they can do this in dynamic or uncertain environments.

#### **5. Wide Applications**

You could be an e-tailer or a healthcare provider and make ML work for you. Where it does apply, it holds the capability to help deliver a much more personal experience to customers while also targeting the right customers.

### **Disadvantages of Machine Learning :-**

#### **1. Data Acquisition**

Machine Learning requires massive data sets to train on, and these should be inclusive/unbiased, and of good quality. There can also be times where they must wait for new data to be generated.

#### **2. Time and Resources**

ML needs enough time to let the algorithms learn and develop enough to fulfill their purpose with a considerable amount of accuracy and relevancy. It also needs massive resources to function. This can mean additional requirements of computer power for you.

#### **3. Interpretation of Results**

Another major challenge is the ability to accurately interpret results generated by the algorithms. You must also carefully choose the algorithms for your purpose.

#### **4. High error-susceptibility**

[**Machine Learning**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machine_learning) is autonomous but highly susceptible to errors. Suppose you train an algorithm with data sets small enough to not be inclusive. You end up with biased predictions coming from a biased training set. This leads to irrelevant advertisements being displayed to customers. In the case of ML, such blunders can set off a chain of errors that can go undetected for long periods of time. And when they do get noticed, it takes quite some time to recognize the source of the issue, and even longer to correct it.

**Python Development Steps : -**

Guido Van Rossum published the first version of Python code (version 0.9.0) at alt.sources in February 1991. This release included already exception handling, functions, and the core data types of list, dict, str and others. It was also object oriented and had a module system.  
 Python version 1.0 was released in January 1994. The major new features included in this release were the functional programming tools lambda, map, filter and reduce, which Guido Van Rossum never liked. Six and a half years later in October 2000, Python 2.0 was introduced. This release included list comprehensions, a full garbage collector and it was supporting unicode. Python flourished for another 8 years in the versions 2.x before the next major release as Python 3.0 (also known as "Python 3000" and "Py3K") was released. Python 3 is not backwards compatible with Python 2.x. The emphasis in Python 3 had been on the removal of duplicate programming constructs and modules, thus fulfilling or coming close to fulfilling the 13th law of the Zen of Python: "There should be one -- and preferably only one -- obvious way to do it." Some changes in Python 7.3:

* Print is now a function
* Views and iterators instead of lists
* The rules for ordering comparisons have been simplified. E.g. a heterogeneous list cannot be sorted, because all the elements of a list must be comparable to each other.
* There is only one integer type left, i.e. int. long is int as well.
* The division of two integers returns a float instead of an integer. "//" can be used to have the "old" behaviour.
* Text Vs. Data Instead Of Unicode Vs. 8-bit

**Purpose :-**

We demonstrated that our approach enables successful segmentation of intra-retinal layers—even with low-quality images containing speckle noise, low contrast, and different intensity ranges throughout—with the assistance of the ANIS feature.

**Python**

Python is an interpreted high-level programming language for general-purpose programming. Created by Guido van Rossum and first released in 1991, Python has a design philosophy that emphasizes code readability, notably using significant whitespace.

Python features a dynamic type system and automatic memory management. It supports multiple programming paradigms, including object-oriented, imperative, functional and procedural, and has a large and comprehensive standard library.

* Python is Interpreted − Python is processed at runtime by the interpreter. You do not need to compile your program before executing it. This is similar to PERL and PHP.
* Python is Interactive − you can actually sit at a Python prompt and interact with the interpreter directly to write your programs.

Python also acknowledges that speed of development is important. Readable and terse code is part of this, and so is access to powerful constructs that avoid tedious repetition of code. Maintainability also ties into this may be an all but useless metric, but it does say something about how much code you have to scan, read and/or understand to troubleshoot problems or tweak behaviors. This speed of development, the ease with which a programmer of other languages can pick up basic Python skills and the huge standard library is key to another area where Python excels. All its tools have been quick to implement, saved a lot of time, and several of them have later been patched and updated by people with no Python background - without breaking.

**Modules Used in Project :-**

**Tensorflow**

TensorFlow is a [free](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_software) and [open-source](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open-source_software) [software library for dataflow and differentiable programming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Library_(computing)) across a range of tasks. It is a symbolic math library, and is also used for [machine learning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machine_learning) applications such as [neural networks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neural_networks). It is used for both research and production at [Google](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google).‍

TensorFlow was developed by the [Google Brain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Brain) team for internal Google use. It was released under the [Apache 2.0](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache_License) [open-source license](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open-source_license) on November 9, 2015.

**Numpy**

Numpy is a general-purpose array-processing package. It provides a high-performance multidimensional array object, and tools for working with these arrays.

It is the fundamental package for scientific computing with Python. It contains various features including these important ones:

* A powerful N-dimensional array object
* Sophisticated (broadcasting) functions
* Tools for integrating C/C++ and Fortran code
* Useful linear algebra, Fourier transform, and random number capabilities

Besides its obvious scientific uses, Numpy can also be used as an efficient multi-dimensional container of generic data. Arbitrary data-types can be defined using Numpy which allows Numpy to seamlessly and speedily integrate with a wide variety of databases.

**Pandas**

Pandas is an open-source Python Library providing high-performance data manipulation and analysis tool using its powerful data structures. Python was majorly used for data munging and preparation. It had very little contribution towards data analysis. Pandas solved this problem. Using Pandas, we can accomplish five typical steps in the processing and analysis of data, regardless of the origin of data load, prepare, manipulate, model, and analyze. Python with Pandas is used in a wide range of fields including academic and commercial domains including finance, economics, Statistics, analytics, etc.

**Matplotlib**

Matplotlib is a Python 2D plotting library which produces publication quality figures in a variety of hardcopy formats and interactive environments across platforms. Matplotlib can be used in Python scripts, the Python and [IPython](http://ipython.org/) shells, the [Jupyter](http://jupyter.org/) Notebook, web application servers, and four graphical user interface toolkits. Matplotlib tries to make easy things easy and hard things possible. You can generate plots, histograms, power spectra, bar charts, error charts, scatter plots, etc., with just a few lines of code. For examples, see the [sample plots](https://matplotlib.org/tutorials/introductory/sample_plots.html) and [thumbnail gallery](https://matplotlib.org/gallery/index.html).

For simple plotting the pyplot module provides a MATLAB-like interface, particularly when combined with IPython. For the power user, you have full control of line styles, font properties, axes properties, etc, via an object oriented interface or via a set of functions familiar to MATLAB users.

**Scikit – learn**

Scikit-learn provides a range of supervised and unsupervised learning algorithms via a consistent interface in Python. It is licensed under a permissive simplified BSD license and is distributed under many Linux distributions, encouraging academic and commercial use. **Python**

Python is an interpreted high-level programming language for general-purpose programming. Created by Guido van Rossum and first released in 1991, Python has a design philosophy that emphasizes code readability, notably using significant whitespace.

Python features a dynamic type system and automatic memory management. It supports multiple programming paradigms, including object-oriented, imperative, functional and procedural, and has a large and comprehensive standard library.

* Python is Interpreted − Python is processed at runtime by the interpreter. You do not need to compile your program before executing it. This is similar to PERL and PHP.
* Python is Interactive − you can actually sit at a Python prompt and interact with the interpreter directly to write your programs.

Python also acknowledges that speed of development is important. Readable and terse code is part of this, and so is access to powerful constructs that avoid tedious repetition of code. Maintainability also ties into this may be an all but useless metric, but it does say something about how much code you have to scan, read and/or understand to troubleshoot problems or tweak behaviors. This speed of development, the ease with which a programmer of other languages can pick up basic Python skills and the huge standard library is key to another area where Python excels. All its tools have been quick to implement, saved a lot of time, and several of them have later been patched and updated by people with no Python background - without breaking.

**Install Python Step-by-Step in Windows and Mac :**

Python a versatile programming language doesn’t come pre-installed on your computer devices. Python was first released in the year 1991 and until today it is a very popular high-level programming language. Its style philosophy emphasizes code readability with its notable use of great whitespace.

The object-oriented approach and language construct provided by Python enables programmers to write both clear and logical code for projects. This software does not come pre-packaged with Windows.

## How to Install Python on Windows and Mac :

There have been several updates in the Python version over the years. The question is how to install Python? It might be confusing for the beginner who is willing to start learning Python but this tutorial will solve your query. The latest or the newest version of Python is version 3.7.4 or in other words, it is Python 3.

**Note:** The python version 3.7.4 cannot be used on Windows XP or earlier devices.

Before you start with the installation process of Python. First, you need to know about your **System Requirements**. Based on your system type i.e. operating system and based processor, you must download the python version. My system type is a **Windows 64-bit operating system**. So the steps below are to install python version 3.7.4 on Windows 7 device or to install Python 3. [**Download the Python Cheatsheet here.**](https://myelearninghub.com/python-cheat-sheet/)The steps on how to install Python on Windows 10, 8 and 7 are **divided into 4 parts** to help understand better.

### Download the Correct version into the system

**Step 1:** Go to the official site to download and install python using Google Chrome or any other web browser. OR Click on the following link: [**https://www.python.org**](https://www.python.org/)



Now, check for the latest and the correct version for your operating system.

**Step 2:** Click on the Download Tab.

****

**Step 3:** You can either select the Download Python for windows 3.7.4 button in Yellow Color or you can scroll further down and click on download with respective to their version. Here, we are downloading the most recent python version for windows 3.7.4

****

**Step 4:** Scroll down the page until you find the Files option.

**Step 5:** Here you see a different version of python along with the operating system.



* To download **Windows 32-bit python**, you can select any one from the three options: Windows x86 embeddable zip file, Windows x86 executable installer or Windows x86 web-based installer.
* To download **Windows 64-bit python**, you can select any one from the three options: Windows x86-64 embeddable zip file, Windows x86-64 executable installer or Windows x86-64 web-based installer.

Here we will install Windows x86-64 web-based installer. Here your first part regarding which version of python is to be downloaded is completed. Now we move ahead with the second part in installing python i.e. Installation

**Note:** To know the changes or updates that are made in the version you can click on the Release Note Option.

### Installation of Python

**Step 1:** Go to Download and Open the downloaded python version to carry out the installation process.



**Step 2:** Before you click on Install Now, Make sure to put a tick on Add Python 3.7 to PATH.



**Step 3:** Click on Install NOW After the installation is successful. Click on Close.



With these above three steps on python installation, you have successfully and correctly installed Python. Now is the time to verify the installation.

**Note:** The installation process might take a couple of minutes.

### Verify the Python Installation

**Step 1:** Click on Start

**Step 2:** In the Windows Run Command, type “cmd”



**Step 3:** Open the Command prompt option.

**Step 4:** Let us test whether the python is correctly installed. Type **python –V** and press Enter.



**Step 5:** You will get the answer as 3.7.4

***Note:*** If you have any of the earlier versions of Python already installed. You must first uninstall the earlier version and then install the new one.

### Check how the Python IDLE works

**Step 1:** Click on Start

**Step 2:** In the Windows Run command, type “python idle”



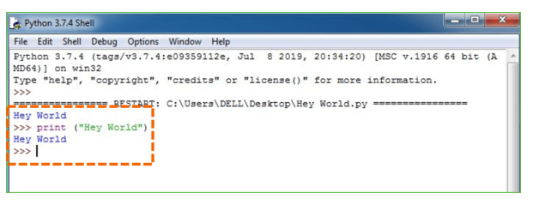
**Step 3:** Click on IDLE (Python 3.7 64-bit) and launch the program

**Step 4:** To go ahead with working in IDLE you must first save the file. **Click on File > Click on Save**



**Step 5:** Name the file and save as type should be Python files. Click on SAVE. Here I have named the files as Hey World.

**Step 6:** Now for e.g. **enter print (“Hey World”)** and Press Enter.



You will see that the command given is launched. With this, we end our tutorial on how to install Python. You have learned how to download python for windows into your respective operating system.

***Note:*** Unlike Java, Python doesn’t need semicolons at the end of the statements otherwise it won’t work.

This stack that includes:

* world.

**Django – Design Philosophies**

Django comes with the following design philosophies −

* **Loosely Coupled** − Django aims to make each element of its stack independent of the others.
* **Less Coding** − Less code so in turn a quick development.
* **Don't Repeat Yourself (DRY)** − Everything should be developed only in exactly one place instead of repeating it again and again.
* **Fast Development** − Django's philosophy is to do all it can to facilitate hyper-fast development.
* **Clean Design** − Django strictly maintains a clean design throughout its own code and makes it easy to follow best web-development practices.

**Advantages of Django**

Here are few advantages of using Django which can be listed out here −

* **Object-Relational Mapping (ORM) Support** − Django provides a bridge between the data model and the database engine, and supports a large set of database systems including MySQL, Oracle, Postgres, etc. Django also supports NoSQL database through Django-nonrel fork. For now, the only NoSQL databases supported are MongoDB and google app engine.
* **Multilingual Support** − Django supports multilingual websites through its built-in internationalization system. So you can develop your website, which would support multiple languages.
* **Framework Support** − Django has built-in support for Ajax, RSS, Caching and various other frameworks.
* **Administration GUI** − Django provides a nice ready-to-use user interface for administrative activities.
* **Development Environment** − Django comes with a lightweight web server to facilitate end-to-end application development and testing.

As you already know, Django is a Python web framework. And like most modern framework, Django supports the MVC pattern. First let's see what is the Model-View-Controller (MVC) pattern, and then we will look at Django’s specificity for the Model-View-Template (MVT) pattern.

**MVC Pattern**

When talking about applications that provides UI (web or desktop), we usually talk about MVC architecture. And as the name suggests, MVC pattern is based on three components: Model, View, and Controller. [Check our MVC tutorial here](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/struts_2/basic_mvc_architecture.htm) to know more.

**Django MVC – MVT Pattern**

The Model-View-Template (MVT) is slightly different from MVC. In fact the main difference between the two patterns is that Django itself takes care of the Controller part (Software Code that controls the interactions between the Model and View), leaving us with the template. The template is a HTML file mixed with Django Template Language (DTL).

The following diagram illustrates how each of the components of the MVT pattern interacts with each other to serve a user request −



**Fig 2.2: Django MVC – MVT Pattern**

The developer provides the Model, the view and the template then just maps it to a URL and Django does the magic to serve it to the user.

**Jupyter Notebook**

The Jupyter Notebook is an open source web application that you can use to create and share documents that contain live code, equations, visualizations, and text. Jupyter Notebook is maintained by the people at [Project Jupyter](http://jupyter.org/).

Jupyter Notebooks are a spin-off project from the IPython project, which used to have an IPython Notebook project itself. The name, Jupyter, comes from the core supported programming languages that it supports: Julia, Python, and R. Jupyter ships with the IPython kernel, which allows you to write your programs in Python, but there are currently over 100 other kernels that you can also use.

**Anaconda :-**

## What is Anaconda Python?

Together with a list of Python packages, tools like editors, Python distributions include the Python interpreter. Anaconda is one of several Python distributions. Anaconda is a new distribution of the Python and R data science package. It was formerly known as Continuum Analytics. Anaconda has more than 100 new packages.

This work environment, Anaconda is used for scientific computing, [data science](https://www.springpeople.com/data-science-training-certification), statistical analysis, and machine learning. The latest version of Anaconda 5.0.1 is released in October 2017.

The released version 5.0.1 addresses some minor bugs and adds useful features, such as updated R language support. All of these features weren’t available in the original 5.0.0 release.

This package manager is also an environment manager, a Python distribution, and a collection of open source packages and contains more than 1000 R and [Python Data Science](https://www.springpeople.com/blog/25-python-questions-answers-for-data-science-interviews/) Packages.

## Why Anaconda for Python?

There’s no big reason to switch to Anaconda if you are completely happy with you regular python. But some people like data scientists who are not full-time developers, find anaconda much useful as it simplifies a lot of common problems a beginner runs into.

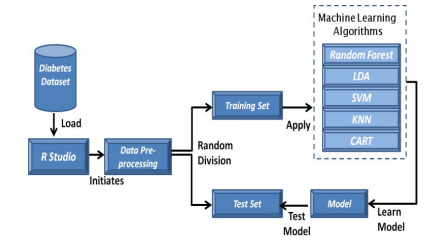
Anaconda can help with –

* [Installing Python](https://www.ics.uci.edu/~pattis/common/handouts/pythoneclipsejava/python.html) on multiple platforms
* Separating out different environments
* Dealing with not having correct privileges and
* Getting up and running with specific packages and libraries

## How to Download Anaconda 5.0.1?

# CHAPTER 3 SYSTEM DESIGN

**3.1 System Architecture**



**3.2 Module description**

1. Upload the Diabetes Database File.

2. Read the Uploaded file and Preprocess it. Handling Missing values and Creating New features.

3.In this paper author is using SVM (Support Vector Machine), Decision Tree Classifier, K-Neighbors Classifier, naïve bayes, Random Forest Classifier, Bagging Classifier, Ada Boost Classifier and MLP Classifier

All the algorithms generate model from train dataset and new data will be applied on train model to predict it class. Random Forest algorithm is giving better prediction accuracy compare to all other algorithm.

**Algorithms used in this project :-**

**Support vector machine:**

Machine learning involves predicting and classifying data and to do so we employ various machine learning algorithms according to the dataset. SVM or Support Vector Machine is a linear model for classification and regression problems. It can solve linear and non-linear problems and work well for many practical problems. The idea of SVM is simple: The algorithm creates a line or a hyper plane which separates the data into classes. In machine learning, the radial basis function kernel, or RBF kernel, is a popular kernel function used in various kernelized learning algorithms. In particular, it is commonly used in support vector machine classification. As a simple example, for a classification task with only two features (like the image above), you can think of a hyper plane as a line that linearly separates and classifies a set of data.

Intuitively, the further from the hyper plane our data points lie, the more confident we are that they have been correctly classified. We therefore want our data points to be as far away from the hyper plane as possible, while still being on the correct side of it.

So when new testing data is added, whatever side of the hyper plane it lands will decide the class that we assign to it.

How do we find the right hyper plane?

Or, in other words, how do we best segregate the two classes within the data?

The distance between the hyper plane and the nearest data point from either set is known as the margin. The goal is to choose a hyper plane with the greatest possible margin between the hyper plane and any point within the training set, giving a greater chance of new data being classified correctly.

Both algorithms generate model from train dataset and new data will be applied on train model to predict it class. SVM algorithm is giving better prediction accuracy compare to ANN algorithm.

**Naïve Bayes Classifier Algorithm**

It would be difficult and practically impossible to classify a web page, a document, an email or any other lengthy text notes manually. This is where Naïve Bayes Classifier machine learning algorithm comes to the rescue. A classifier is a function that allocates a population’s element value from one of the available categories. For instance, Spam Filtering is a popular application of Naïve Bayes algorithm. Spam filter here, is a classifier that assigns a label “Spam” or “Not Spam” to all the emails.

Naïve Bayes Classifier is amongst the most popular learning method grouped by similarities that works on the popular Bayes Theorem of Probability- to build machine learning models particularly for disease prediction and document classification. It is a simple classification of words based on Bayes Probability Theorem for subjective analysis of content.

**Decision tree:**

A decision tree is a graphical representation that makes use of branching methodology to exemplify all possible outcomes of a decision, based on certain conditions. In a decision tree, the internal node represents a test on the attribute, each branch of the tree represents the outcome of the test and the leaf node represents a particular class label i.e. the decision made after computing all of the attributes.

The classification rules are represented through the path from root to the leaf node.

**Types of Decision Trees**

**Classification Trees-** These are considered as the default kind of decision trees used to separate a dataset into different classes, based on the response variable. These are generally used when the response variable is categorical in nature.

**Regression Trees-**When the response or target variable is continuous or numerical, regression trees are used. These are generally used in predictive type of problems when compared to classification.

Decision trees can also be classified into two types, based on the type of target variable- Continuous Variable Decision Trees and Binary Variable Decision Trees. It is the target variable that helps decide what kind of decision tree would be required for a particular problem.

**Random forest:**

Random Forest is the go to machine learning algorithm that uses a bagging approach to create a bunch of decision trees with random subset of the data. A model is trained several times on random sample of the dataset to achieve good prediction performance from the random forest algorithm. In this ensemble learning method, the output of all the decision trees in the random forest, is combined to make the final prediction. The final prediction of the random forest algorithm is derived by polling the results of each decision tree or just by going with a prediction that appears the most times in the decision trees.

For instance, in the above example - if 5 friends decide that you will like restaurant R but only 2 friends decide that you will not like the restaurant then the final prediction is that, you will like restaurant R as majority always wins.

**K – nearest neighbor:**

***K-nearest* neighbor’s algorithm** (***k*-NN**) is a non parametric method used for classification and regression In both cases, the input consists of the *k* closest training examples in the feature space. The output depends on whether *k*-NN is used for classification or regression:

* In *k-NN classification*, the output is a class membership. An object is classified by a plurality vote of its neighbors, with the object being assigned to the class most common among its *k* nearest neighbors (*k* is a positive integer, typically small). If *k* = 1, then the object is simply assigned to the class of that single nearest neighbor.
* In *k-NN regression*, the output is the property value for the object. This value is the average of the values of *k* nearest neighbors.

*K-NN* is a type of instant-based learning, or lazy learning, where the function is only approximated locally and all computation is deferred until classification.

Both for classification and regression, a useful technique can be to assign weights to the contributions of the neighbors, so that the nearer neighbors contribute more to the average than the more distant ones. For example, a common weighting scheme consists in giving each neighbor a weight of 1/*d*, where *d* is the distance to the neighbor

The neighbors are taken from a set of objects for which the class (for *k*-NN classification) or the object property value (for *k*-NN regression) is known. This can be thought of as the training set for the algorithm, though no explicit training step is required.

A peculiarity of the *k*-NN algorithm is that it is sensitive to the local structure of the data.

**Bagging classifier:**

A Bagging classifier is an ensemble meta-estimator that fits base classifiers each on random subsets of the original dataset and then aggregate their individual predictions (either by voting or by averaging) to form a final prediction. Such a meta-estimator can typically be used as a way to reduce the variance of a black-box estimator (e.g., a decision tree), by introducing randomization into its construction procedure and then making an ensemble out of it.  
Each base classifier is trained in parallel with a training set which is generated by randomly drawing, with replacement, N examples (or data) from the original training dataset – *where N is the size of the original training set*. Training set for each of the base classifiers is independent of each other. Many of the original data may be repeated in the resulting training set while others may be left out.

Bagging reduces over fitting (variance) by averaging or voting, however, this leads to an increase in bias, which is compensated by the reduction in variance though.

AdaBoost:

*Adaptive boosting* is a machine learning meat algorithm formulated. It can be used in conjunction with many other types of learning algorithms to improve performance. The output of the other learning algorithms ('weak learners') is combined into a weighted sum that represents the final output of the boosted classifier. AdaBoost is adaptive in the sense that subsequent weak learners are tweaked in favor of those instances misclassified by previous classifiers. AdaBoost is sensitive to noisy data and outliers. In some problems it can be less susceptible to the over fitting problem than other learning algorithms. The individual learners can be weak, but as long as the performance of each one is slightly better than random guessing, the final model can be proven to converge to a strong learner.

Every learning algorithm tends to suit some problem types better than others, and typically has many different parameters and configurations to adjust before it achieves optimal performance on a dataset, AdaBoost is often referred to as the best out-of-the-box classifier.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AdaBoost#cite_note-2) When used with decision tree learning, information gathered at each stage of the AdaBoost algorithm about the relative 'hardness' of each training sample is fed into the tree growing algorithm such that later trees tend to focus on harder-to-classify examples.

**Multilayer perceptron (MLP):**

A **multilayer perceptron**(MLP) is a class of feed forward artificial neural network (ANN). The term MLP is used ambiguously, sometimes loosely to refer to *any* feed forward ANN, sometimes strictly to refer to networks composed of multiple layers of perceptrons (with threshold activation); see § Terminology. Multilayer perceptrons are sometimes colloquially referred to as "vanilla" neural networks, especially when they have a single hidden layer.

An MLP consists of at least three layers of nodes: an input layer, a hidden layer and an output layer. Except for the input nodes, each node is a neuron that uses a nonlinear activation function. MLP utilizes a supervised learning technique called back propagation for training. Its multiple layers and non-linear activation distinguish MLP from a linear perceptron. It can distinguish data that is not linearly separable.

# System Specification

* + 1. **Software Requirements**

Functional requirements for a secure cloud storage service are straightforward:

1. The service should be able to store the user’s data;
2. The data should be accessible through any devices connected to the Internet;
3. The service should be capable to synchronize the user’s data between multiple devices (notebooks, smart phones, etc.);
4. The service should preserve all historical changes (versioning);
5. Data should be shareable with other users;
6. The service should support SSO; and
7. The service should be interoperable with other cloud storage services, enabling data migration from one CSP to another.

* **Operating System:** Windows
* **Coding Language**: Python 3.7
* **Script:**
* **Database :**

# Hardware Requirements:

* **Processor** - Pentium –III
* **Speed** – 2.4 GHz
* **RAM** - 512 MB (min)
* **Hard Disk** - 20 GB
* **Floppy Drive** - 1.44 MB
* **Key Board** - Standard Keyboard
* **Monitor** – 15 VGA Colour

Cloud computing has three fundamental models, these are:

* 1. **Detailed Design**

UML is an acronym that stands for **Unified Modeling Language**. Simply put, UML is a modern approach to modeling and documenting software. In fact, it’s one of the most popular [business process modeling techniques](https://tallyfy.com/business-process-modeling-techniques).

It is based on **diagrammatic representations** of software components. As the old proverb says: “a picture is worth a thousand words”. By using visual representations, we are able to better understand possible flaws or errors in software or business processes.

UML was created as a result of the chaos revolving around software development and documentation. In the 1990s, there were several different ways to represent and document software systems. The need arose for a more unified way to visually represent those systems and as a result, in 1994-1996, the UML was developed by three software engineers working at [Rational Software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rational_Software). It was later adopted as the standard in 1997 and has remained the standard ever since, receiving only a few updates.

## GOALS:

The Primary goals in the design of the UML are as follows:

* 1. Provide users a ready-to-use, expressive visual modeling Language so that they can develop and exchange meaningful models.
  2. Provide extendibility and specialization mechanisms to extend the core concepts.
  3. Be independent of particular programming languages and development process.
  4. Provide a formal basis for understanding the modeling language.
  5. Encourage the growth of OO tools market.

6 Support higher level development concepts such as collaborations, frameworks, patterns and components.

1. Integrate best practices.
   * 1. **USE CASE DIAGRAM:**

A use case diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of behavioral diagram defined by and created from a Use-case analysis. Its purpose is to present a graphical overview of the functionality provided by a system in terms of actors, their goals (represented as use cases), and any dependencies between those use cases. The main purpose of a use case diagram is to show what system functions are performed for which actor. Roles of the actors in the system can be depicted.



# SEQUENCE DIAGRAM:

A sequence diagram in Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a kind of interaction diagram that shows how processes operate with one another and in what order. It is a construct of a Message Sequence Chart. Sequence diagrams are sometimes called event diagrams, event scenarios, and timing diagrams.



# CLASS DIAGRAM:

In software engineering, a class diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of static structure diagram that describes the structure of a system by showing the system's classes, their attributes, operations (or methods), and the relationships among the classes. It explains which class contains information.



**Data Flow diagram: -**

Data flow diagrams are used to graphically represent the flow of data in a business information system. DFD describes the processes that are involved in a system to transfer data from the input to the file storage and reports generation.

Data flow diagrams can be divided into logical and physical. The logical data flow diagram describes flow of data through a system to perform certain functionality of a business. The physical data flow diagram describes the implementation of the logical data flow..

DFD graphically representing the functions, or processes, which capture, manipulate, store, and distribute data between a system and its environment and between components of a system. The visual representation makes it a good communication tool between User and System designer. Structure of DFD allows starting from a broad overview and expand it to a hierarchy of detailed diagrams. DFD has often been used due to the following reasons:

# CHAPTER 4 IMPLEMENTATION

from \_\_future\_\_ import absolute\_import

from \_\_future\_\_ import division

from \_\_future\_\_ import print\_function

import argparse

import collections

from datetime import datetime

import hashlib

import os.path

import random

import re

import sys

import tarfile

import numpy as np

from six.moves import urllib

import tensorflow as tf

from tensorflow.python.framework import graph\_util

from tensorflow.python.framework import tensor\_shape

from tensorflow.python.platform import gfile

from tensorflow.python.util import compat

FLAGS = None

MAX\_NUM\_IMAGES\_PER\_CLASS = 2 \*\* 27 - 1 # ~134M

def create\_image\_lists(image\_dir, testing\_percentage, validation\_percentage):

if not gfile.Exists(image\_dir):

tf.logging.error("Image directory '" + image\_dir + "' not found.")

return None

result = collections.OrderedDict()

sub\_dirs = [

os.path.join(image\_dir,item)

for item in gfile.ListDirectory(image\_dir)]

sub\_dirs = sorted(item for item in sub\_dirs

if gfile.IsDirectory(item))

for sub\_dir in sub\_dirs:

extensions = ['jpg', 'jpeg', 'JPG', 'JPEG']

file\_list = []

dir\_name = os.path.basename(sub\_dir)

if dir\_name == image\_dir:

continue

tf.logging.info("Looking for images in '" + dir\_name + "'")

for extension in extensions:

file\_glob = os.path.join(image\_dir, dir\_name, '\*.' + extension)

file\_list.extend(gfile.Glob(file\_glob))

if not file\_list:

tf.logging.warning('No files found')

continue

if len(file\_list) < 20:

tf.logging.warning(

'WARNING: Folder has less than 20 images, which may cause issues.')

elif len(file\_list) > MAX\_NUM\_IMAGES\_PER\_CLASS:

tf.logging.warning(

'WARNING: Folder {} has more than {} images. Some images will '

'never be selected.'.format(dir\_name, MAX\_NUM\_IMAGES\_PER\_CLASS))

label\_name = re.sub(r'[^a-z0-9]+', ' ', dir\_name.lower())

training\_images = []

testing\_images = []

validation\_images = []

for file\_name in file\_list:

base\_name = os.path.basename(file\_name)

hash\_name = re.sub(r'\_nohash\_.\*$', '', file\_name)

hash\_name\_hashed = hashlib.sha1(compat.as\_bytes(hash\_name)).hexdigest()

percentage\_hash = ((int(hash\_name\_hashed, 16) %

(MAX\_NUM\_IMAGES\_PER\_CLASS + 1)) \*

(100.0 / MAX\_NUM\_IMAGES\_PER\_CLASS))

if percentage\_hash < validation\_percentage:

validation\_images.append(base\_name)

elif percentage\_hash < (testing\_percentage + validation\_percentage):

testing\_images.append(base\_name)

else:

training\_images.append(base\_name)

result[label\_name] = {

'dir': dir\_name,

'training': training\_images,

'testing': testing\_images,

'validation': validation\_images,

}

return result

def get\_image\_path(image\_lists, label\_name, index, image\_dir, category):

if label\_name not in image\_lists:

tf.logging.fatal('Label does not exist %s.', label\_name)

label\_lists = image\_lists[label\_name]

if category not in label\_lists:

tf.logging.fatal('Category does not exist %s.', category)

category\_list = label\_lists[category]

if not category\_list:

tf.logging.fatal('Label %s has no images in the category %s.',

label\_name, category)

mod\_index = index % len(category\_list)

base\_name = category\_list[mod\_index]

sub\_dir = label\_lists['dir']

full\_path = os.path.join(image\_dir, sub\_dir, base\_name)

return full\_path

def get\_bottleneck\_path(image\_lists, label\_name, index, bottleneck\_dir,

category, architecture):

return get\_image\_path(image\_lists, label\_name, index, bottleneck\_dir,

category) + '\_' + architecture + '.txt'

def maybe\_download\_and\_extract(data\_url):

dest\_directory = FLAGS.model\_dir

if not os.path.exists(dest\_directory):

os.makedirs(dest\_directory)

filename = data\_url.split('/')[-1]

filepath = os.path.join(dest\_directory, filename)

if not os.path.exists(filepath):

def \_progress(count, block\_size, total\_size):

sys.stdout.write('\r>> Downloading %s %.1f%%' %

(filename,

float(count \* block\_size) / float(total\_size) \* 100.0))

sys.stdout.flush()

filepath, \_ = urllib.request.urlretrieve(data\_url, filepath, \_progress)

print()

statinfo = os.stat(filepath)

tf.logging.info('Successfully downloaded', filename, statinfo.st\_size,

'bytes.')

tarfile.open(filepath, 'r:gz').extractall(dest\_directory)

def ensure\_dir\_exists(dir\_name):

if not os.path.exists(dir\_name):

os.makedirs(dir\_name)

bottleneck\_path\_2\_bottleneck\_values = {}

def create\_bottleneck\_file(bottleneck\_path, image\_lists, label\_name, index,

image\_dir, category, sess, jpeg\_data\_tensor,

decoded\_image\_tensor, resized\_input\_tensor,

bottleneck\_tensor):

tf.logging.info('Creating bottleneck at ' + bottleneck\_path)

image\_path = get\_image\_path(image\_lists, label\_name, index,

image\_dir, category)

try:

bottleneck\_values = run\_bottleneck\_on\_image(

sess, image\_data, jpeg\_data\_tensor, decoded\_image\_tensor,

resized\_input\_tensor, bottleneck\_tensor)

except Exception as e:

raise RuntimeError('Error during processing file %s (%s)' % (image\_path,

str(e)))

bottleneck\_string = ','.join(str(x) for x in bottleneck\_values)

with open(bottleneck\_path, 'w') as bottleneck\_file:

bottleneck\_file.write(bottleneck\_string)

def get\_or\_create\_bottleneck(sess, image\_lists, label\_name, index, image\_dir,

category, bottleneck\_dir, jpeg\_data\_tensor,

decoded\_image\_tensor, resized\_input\_tensor,

bottleneck\_tensor, architecture):

label\_lists = image\_lists[label\_name]

sub\_dir = label\_lists['dir']

sub\_dir\_path = os.path.join(bottleneck\_dir, sub\_dir)

ensure\_dir\_exists(sub\_dir\_path)

bottleneck\_path = get\_bottleneck\_path(image\_lists, label\_name, index,

bottleneck\_dir, category, architecture)

if not os.path.exists(bottleneck\_path):

create\_bottleneck\_file(bottleneck\_path, image\_lists, label\_name, index,

image\_dir, category, sess, jpeg\_data\_tensor,

decoded\_image\_tensor, resized\_input\_tensor,

bottleneck\_tensor)

with open(bottleneck\_path, 'r') as bottleneck\_file:

bottleneck\_string = bottleneck\_file.read()

did\_hit\_error = False

try:

bottleneck\_values = [float(x) for x in bottleneck\_string.split(',')]

except ValueError:

tf.logging.warning('Invalid float found, recreating bottleneck')

did\_hit\_error = True

if did\_hit\_error:

create\_bottleneck\_file(bottleneck\_path, image\_lists, label\_name, index,

image\_dir, category, sess, jpeg\_data\_tensor,

decoded\_image\_tensor, resized\_input\_tensor,

bottleneck\_tensor)

with open(bottleneck\_path, 'r') as bottleneck\_file:

bottleneck\_string = bottleneck\_file.read()

bottleneck\_values = [float(x) for x in bottleneck\_string.split(',')]

return bottleneck\_values

def cache\_bottlenecks(sess, image\_lists, image\_dir, bottleneck\_dir,

jpeg\_data\_tensor, decoded\_image\_tensor,

resized\_input\_tensor, bottleneck\_tensor, architecture):

how\_many\_bottlenecks = 0

ensure\_dir\_exists(bottleneck\_dir)

for label\_name, label\_lists in image\_lists.items():

for category in ['training', 'testing', 'validation']:

category\_list = label\_lists[category]

for index, unused\_base\_name in enumerate(category\_list):

get\_or\_create\_bottleneck(

sess, image\_lists, label\_name, index, image\_dir, category,

bottleneck\_dir, jpeg\_data\_tensor, decoded\_image\_tensor,

resized\_input\_tensor, bottleneck\_tensor, architecture)

how\_many\_bottlenecks += 1

if how\_many\_bottlenecks % 100 == 0:

tf.logging.info(

str(how\_many\_bottlenecks) + ' bottleneck files created.')

def get\_random\_cached\_bottlenecks(sess, image\_lists, how\_many, category,

bottleneck\_dir, image\_dir, jpeg\_data\_tensor,

decoded\_image\_tensor, resized\_input\_tensor,

bottleneck\_tensor, architecture):

class\_count = len(image\_lists.keys())

bottlenecks = []

ground\_truths = []

filenames = []

if how\_many >= 0:

for unused\_i in range(how\_many):

label\_index = random.randrange(class\_count)

label\_name = list(image\_lists.keys())[label\_index]

image\_index = random.randrange(MAX\_NUM\_IMAGES\_PER\_CLASS + 1)

image\_name = get\_image\_path(image\_lists, label\_name, image\_index,

image\_dir, category)

bottleneck = get\_or\_create\_bottleneck(

sess, image\_lists, label\_name, image\_index, image\_dir, category,

bottleneck\_dir, jpeg\_data\_tensor, decoded\_image\_tensor,

resized\_input\_tensor, bottleneck\_tensor, architecture)

ground\_truth = np.zeros(class\_count, dtype=np.float32)

ground\_truth[label\_index] = 1.0

bottlenecks.append(bottleneck)

ground\_truths.append(ground\_truth)

filenames.append(image\_name)

else:

for label\_index, label\_name in enumerate(image\_lists.keys()):

for image\_index, image\_name in enumerate(

image\_lists[label\_name][category]):

image\_name = get\_image\_path(image\_lists, label\_name, image\_index,

image\_dir, category)

bottleneck = get\_or\_create\_bottleneck(

sess, image\_lists, label\_name, image\_index, image\_dir, category,

bottleneck\_dir, jpeg\_data\_tensor, decoded\_image\_tensor,

resized\_input\_tensor, bottleneck\_tensor, architecture)

ground\_truth = np.zeros(class\_count, dtype=np.float32)

ground\_truth[label\_index] = 1.0

bottlenecks.append(bottleneck)

ground\_truths.append(ground\_truth)

filenames.append(image\_name)

return bottlenecks, ground\_truths, filenames

def get\_random\_distorted\_bottlenecks(

sess, image\_lists, how\_many, category, image\_dir, input\_jpeg\_tensor,

distorted\_image, resized\_input\_tensor, bottleneck\_tensor):

class\_count = len(image\_lists.keys())

bottlenecks = []

ground\_truths = []

for unused\_i in range(how\_many):

label\_index = random.randrange(class\_count)

label\_name = list(image\_lists.keys())[label\_index]

image\_index = random.randrange(MAX\_NUM\_IMAGES\_PER\_CLASS + 1)

image\_path = get\_image\_path(image\_lists, label\_name, image\_index, image\_dir,

category)

if not gfile.Exists(image\_path):

tf.logging.fatal('File does not exist %s', image\_path)

jpeg\_data = gfile.FastGFile(image\_path, 'rb').read()

distorted\_image\_data = sess.run(distorted\_image,

{input\_jpeg\_tensor: jpeg\_data})

bottleneck\_values = sess.run(bottleneck\_tensor,

{resized\_input\_tensor: distorted\_image\_data})

bottleneck\_values = np.squeeze(bottleneck\_values)

ground\_truth = np.zeros(class\_count, dtype=np.float32)

ground\_truth[label\_index] = 1.0

bottlenecks.append(bottleneck\_values)

ground\_truths.append(ground\_truth)

return bottlenecks, ground\_truths

def should\_distort\_images(flip\_left\_right, random\_crop, random\_scale,

random\_brightness):

return (flip\_left\_right or (random\_crop != 0) or (random\_scale != 0) or

(random\_brightness != 0))

def add\_input\_distortions(flip\_left\_right, random\_crop, random\_scale,

random\_brightness, input\_width, input\_height,

input\_depth, input\_mean, input\_std):

jpeg\_data = tf.placeholder(tf.string, name='DistortJPGInput')

decoded\_image = tf.image.decode\_jpeg(jpeg\_data, channels=input\_depth)

decoded\_image\_as\_float = tf.cast(decoded\_image, dtype=tf.float32)

decoded\_image\_4d = tf.expand\_dims(decoded\_image\_as\_float, 0)

margin\_scale = 1.0 + (random\_crop / 100.0)

resize\_scale = 1.0 + (random\_scale / 100.0)

margin\_scale\_value = tf.constant(margin\_scale)

resize\_scale\_value = tf.random\_uniform(tensor\_shape.scalar(),

minval=1.0,

maxval=resize\_scale)

scale\_value = tf.multiply(margin\_scale\_value, resize\_scale\_value)

precrop\_width = tf.multiply(scale\_value, input\_width)

precrop\_height = tf.multiply(scale\_value, input\_height)

precrop\_shape = tf.stack([precrop\_height, precrop\_width])

precrop\_shape\_as\_int = tf.cast(precrop\_shape, dtype=tf.int32)

precropped\_image = tf.image.resize\_bilinear(decoded\_image\_4d,

precrop\_shape\_as\_int)

precropped\_image\_3d = tf.squeeze(precropped\_image, squeeze\_dims=[0])

cropped\_image = tf.random\_crop(precropped\_image\_3d,

[input\_height, input\_width, input\_depth])

if flip\_left\_right:

flipped\_image = tf.image.random\_flip\_left\_right(cropped\_image)

else:

flipped\_image = cropped\_image

brightness\_min = 1.0 - (random\_brightness / 100.0)

brightness\_max = 1.0 + (random\_brightness / 100.0)

brightness\_value = tf.random\_uniform(tensor\_shape.scalar(),

minval=brightness\_min,

maxval=brightness\_max)

brightened\_image = tf.multiply(flipped\_image, brightness\_value)

offset\_image = tf.subtract(brightened\_image, input\_mean)

mul\_image = tf.multiply(offset\_image, 1.0 / input\_std)

distort\_result = tf.expand\_dims(mul\_image, 0, name='DistortResult')

return jpeg\_data, distort\_result

def variable\_summaries(var):

with tf.name\_scope('summaries'):

mean = tf.reduce\_mean(var)

tf.summary.scalar('mean', mean)

with tf.name\_scope('stddev'):

stddev = tf.sqrt(tf.reduce\_mean(tf.square(var - mean)))

tf.summary.scalar('stddev', stddev)

tf.summary.scalar('max', tf.reduce\_max(var))

tf.summary.scalar('min', tf.reduce\_min(var))

tf.summary.histogram('histogram', var)

def add\_final\_training\_ops(class\_count, final\_tensor\_name, bottleneck\_tensor,

bottleneck\_tensor\_size):

with tf.name\_scope('input'):

bottleneck\_input = tf.placeholder\_with\_default(

if (i % FLAGS.eval\_step\_interval) == 0 or is\_last\_step:

train\_accuracy, cross\_entropy\_value = sess.run(

[evaluation\_step, cross\_entropy],

feed\_dict={bottleneck\_input: train\_bottlenecks,

ground\_truth\_input: train\_ground\_truth})

tf.logging.info('%s: Step %d: Train accuracy = %.1f%%' %

(datetime.now(), i, train\_accuracy \* 100))

tf.logging.info('%s: Step %d: Cross entropy = %f' %

(datetime.now(), i, cross\_entropy\_value))

validation\_bottlenecks, validation\_ground\_truth, \_ = (

get\_random\_cached\_bottlenecks(

sess, image\_lists, FLAGS.validation\_batch\_size, 'validation',

FLAGS.bottleneck\_dir, FLAGS.image\_dir, jpeg\_data\_tensor,

decoded\_image\_tensor, resized\_image\_tensor, bottleneck\_tensor,

FLAGS.architecture))

# Run a validation step and capture training summaries for TensorBoard

# with the `merged` op.

validation\_summary, validation\_accuracy = sess.run(

[merged, evaluation\_step],

feed\_dict={bottleneck\_input: validation\_bottlenecks,

ground\_truth\_input: validation\_ground\_truth})

validation\_writer.add\_summary(validation\_summary, i)

tf.logging.info('%s: Step %d: Validation accuracy = %.1f%% (N=%d)' %

(datetime.now(), i, validation\_accuracy \* 100,

len(validation\_bottlenecks)))

# Store intermediate results

intermediate\_frequency = FLAGS.intermediate\_store\_frequency

if (intermediate\_frequency > 0 and (i % intermediate\_frequency == 0)

and i > 0):

intermediate\_file\_name = (FLAGS.intermediate\_output\_graphs\_dir +

'intermediate\_' + str(i) + '.pb')

default=10,

help='How often to evaluate the training results.'

)

parser.add\_argument(

'--train\_batch\_size',

type=int,

default=100,

help='How many images to train on at a time.'

)

parser.add\_argument(

'--test\_batch\_size',

type=int,

default=-1,

help="""\

How many images to test on. This test set is only used once, to evaluate

the final accuracy of the model after training completes.

A value of -1 causes the entire test set to be used, which leads to more

stable results across runs.\

"""

)

parser.add\_argument(

'--validation\_batch\_size',

type=int,

default=100,

help="""\

How many images to use in an evaluation batch. This validation set is

used much more often than the test set, and is an early indicator of how

accurate the model is during training.

A value of -1 causes the entire validation set to be used, which leads to

more stable results across training iterations, but may be slower on large

training sets.\

"""

random\_brightness, input\_width, input\_height,

input\_depth, input\_mean, input\_std):

jpeg\_data = tf.placeholder(tf.string, name='DistortJPGInput')

decoded\_image = tf.image.decode\_jpeg(jpeg\_data, channels=input\_depth)

decoded\_image\_as\_float = tf.cast(decoded\_image, dtype=tf.float32)

decoded\_image\_4d = tf.expand\_dims(decoded\_image\_as\_float, 0)

margin\_scale = 1.0 + (random\_crop / 100.0)

resize\_scale = 1.0 + (random\_scale / 100.0)

margin\_scale\_value = tf.constant(margin\_scale)

resize\_scale\_value = tf.random\_uniform(tensor\_shape.scalar(),

minval=1.0,

maxval=resize\_scale)

scale\_value = tf.multiply(margin\_scale\_value, resize\_scale\_value)

precrop\_width = tf.multiply(scale\_value, input\_width)

precrop\_height = tf.multiply(scale\_value, input\_height)

precrop\_shape = tf.stack([precrop\_height, precrop\_width])

precrop\_shape\_as\_int = tf.cast(precrop\_shape, dtype=tf.int32)

precropped\_image = tf.image.resize\_bilinear(decoded\_image\_4d,

precrop\_shape\_as\_int)

precropped\_image\_3d = tf.squeeze(precropped\_image, squeeze\_dims=[0])

cropped\_image = tf.random\_crop(precropped\_image\_3d,

[input\_height, input\_width, input\_depth])

if flip\_left\_right:

flipped\_image = tf.image.random\_flip\_left\_right(cropped\_image)

else:

flipped\_image = cropped\_image

brightness\_min = 1.0 - (random\_brightness / 100.0)

brightness\_max = 1.0 + (random\_brightness / 100.0)

brightness\_value = tf.random\_uniform(tensor\_shape.scalar(),

minval=brightness\_min,

maxval=brightness\_max)

brightened\_image = tf.multiply(flipped\_image, brightness\_value)

offset\_image = tf.subtract(brightened\_image, input\_mean)

mul\_image = tf.multiply(offset\_image, 1.0 / input\_std)

distort\_result = tf.expand\_dims(mul\_image, 0, name='DistortResult')

return jpeg\_data, distort\_result

def variable\_summaries(var):

with tf.name\_scope('summaries'):

mean = tf.reduce\_mean(var)

tf.summary.scalar('mean', mean)

with tf.name\_scope('stddev'):

stddev = tf.sqrt(tf.reduce\_mean(tf.square(var - mean)))

tf.summary.scalar('stddev', stddev)

tf.summary.scalar('max', tf.reduce\_max(var))

tf.summary.scalar('min', tf.reduce\_min(var))

tf.summary.histogram('histogram', var)

def add\_final\_training\_ops(class\_count, final\_tensor\_name, bottleneck\_tensor,

bottleneck\_tensor\_size):

with tf.name\_scope('input'):

bottleneck\_input = tf.placeholder\_with\_default(

bottleneck\_tensor,

shape=[None, bottleneck\_tensor\_size],

name='BottleneckInputPlaceholder')

ground\_truth\_input = tf.placeholder(tf.float32,

[None, class\_count],

name='GroundTruthInput')

layer\_name = 'final\_training\_ops'

with tf.name\_scope(layer\_name):

with tf.name\_scope('weights'):

initial\_value = tf.truncated\_normal(

[bottleneck\_tensor\_size, class\_count], stddev=0.001)

from \_\_future\_\_ import absolute\_import

from \_\_future\_\_ import division

from \_\_future\_\_ import print\_function

import argparse

import collections

from datetime import datetime

import hashlib

import os.path

import random

import re

import sys

import tarfile

import numpy as np

from six.moves import urllib

import tensorflow as tf

from tensorflow.python.framework import graph\_util

from tensorflow.python.framework import tensor\_shape

from tensorflow.python.platform import gfile

from tensorflow.python.util import compat

FLAGS = None

MAX\_NUM\_IMAGES\_PER\_CLASS = 2 \*\* 27 - 1 # ~134M

def create\_image\_lists(image\_dir, testing\_percentage, validation\_percentage):

if not gfile.Exists(image\_dir):

tf.logging.error("Image directory '" + image\_dir + "' not found.")

return None

result = collections.OrderedDict()

sub\_dirs = [

os.path.join(image\_dir,item)

for item in gfile.ListDirectory(image\_dir)]

sub\_dirs = sorted(item for item in sub\_dirs

if gfile.IsDirectory(item))

for sub\_dir in sub\_dirs:

extensions = ['jpg', 'jpeg', 'JPG', 'JPEG']

file\_list = []

dir\_name = os.path.basename(sub\_dir)

if dir\_name == image\_dir:

continue

tf.logging.info("Looking for images in '" + dir\_name + "'")

for extension in extensions:

file\_glob = os.path.join(image\_dir, dir\_name, '\*.' + extension)

file\_list.extend(gfile.Glob(file\_glob))

if not file\_list:

tf.logging.warning('No files found')

continue

if len(file\_list) < 20:

tf.logging.warning(

'WARNING: Folder has less than 20 images, which may cause issues.')

elif len(file\_list) > MAX\_NUM\_IMAGES\_PER\_CLASS:

tf.logging.warning(

'WARNING: Folder {} has more than {} images. Some images will '

'never be selected.'.format(dir\_name, MAX\_NUM\_IMAGES\_PER\_CLASS))

label\_name = re.sub(r'[^a-z0-9]+', ' ', dir\_name.lower())

training\_images = []

testing\_images = []

validation\_images = []

for file\_name in file\_list:

base\_name = os.path.basename(file\_name)

hash\_name = re.sub(r'\_nohash\_.\*$', '', file\_name)

hash\_name\_hashed = hashlib.sha1(compat.as\_bytes(hash\_name)).hexdigest()

if how\_many >= 0:

for unused\_i in range(how\_many):

label\_index = random.randrange(class\_count)

label\_name = list(image\_lists.keys())[label\_index]

image\_index = random.randrange(MAX\_NUM\_IMAGES\_PER\_CLASS + 1)

image\_name = get\_image\_path(image\_lists, label\_name, image\_index,

image\_dir, category)

bottleneck = get\_or\_create\_bottleneck(

sess, image\_lists, label\_name, image\_index, image\_dir, category,

bottleneck\_dir, jpeg\_data\_tensor, decoded\_image\_tensor,

resized\_input\_tensor, bottleneck\_tensor, architecture)

ground\_truth = np.zeros(class\_count, dtype=np.float32)

ground\_truth[label\_index] = 1.0

bottlenecks.append(bottleneck)

ground\_truths.append(ground\_truth)

filenames.append(image\_name)

else:

for label\_index, label\_name in enumerate(image\_lists.keys()):

for image\_index, image\_name in enumerate(

image\_lists[label\_name][category]):

image\_name = get\_image\_path(image\_lists, label\_name, image\_index,

image\_dir, category)

bottleneck = get\_or\_create\_bottleneck(

sess, image\_lists, label\_name, image\_index, image\_dir, category,

bottleneck\_dir, jpeg\_data\_tensor, decoded\_image\_tensor,

resized\_input\_tensor, bottleneck\_tensor, architecture)

ground\_truth = np.zeros(class\_count, dtype=np.float32)

ground\_truth[label\_index] = 1.0

bottlenecks.append(bottleneck)

ground\_truths.append(ground\_truth)

filenames.append(image\_name)

return bottlenecks, ground\_truths, filenames

def get\_random\_distorted\_bottlenecks(

sess, image\_lists, how\_many, category, image\_dir, input\_jpeg\_tensor,

distorted\_image, resized\_input\_tensor, bottleneck\_tensor):

class\_count = len(image\_lists.keys())

bottlenecks = []

ground\_truths = []

for unused\_i in range(how\_many):

label\_index = random.randrange(class\_count)

label\_name = list(image\_lists.keys())[label\_index]

image\_index = random.randrange(MAX\_NUM\_IMAGES\_PER\_CLASS + 1)

image\_path = get\_image\_path(image\_lists, label\_name, image\_index, image\_dir,

category)

if not gfile.Exists(image\_path):

tf.logging.fatal('File does not exist %s', image\_path)

jpeg\_data = gfile.FastGFile(image\_path, 'rb').read()

distorted\_image\_data = sess.run(distorted\_image,

{input\_jpeg\_tensor: jpeg\_data})

bottleneck\_values = sess.run(bottleneck\_tensor,

{resized\_input\_tensor: distorted\_image\_data})

bottleneck\_values = np.squeeze(bottleneck\_values)

ground\_truth = np.zeros(class\_count, dtype=np.float32)

ground\_truth[label\_index] = 1.0

bottlenecks.append(bottleneck\_values)

ground\_truths.append(ground\_truth)

return bottlenecks, ground\_truths

def should\_distort\_images(flip\_left\_right, random\_crop, random\_scale,

random\_brightness):

return (flip\_left\_right or (random\_crop != 0) or (random\_scale != 0) or

(random\_brightness != 0))

def add\_input\_distortions(flip\_left\_right, random\_crop, random\_scale,

random\_brightness, input\_width, input\_height,

input\_depth, input\_mean, input\_std):

jpeg\_data = tf.placeholder(tf.string, name='DistortJPGInput')

decoded\_image = tf.image.decode\_jpeg(jpeg\_data, channels=input\_depth)

decoded\_image\_as\_float = tf.cast(decoded\_image, dtype=tf.float32)

decoded\_image\_4d = tf.expand\_dims(decoded\_image\_as\_float, 0)

margin\_scale = 1.0 + (random\_crop / 100.0)

resize\_scale = 1.0 + (random\_scale / 100.0)

margin\_scale\_value = tf.constant(margin\_scale)

resize\_scale\_value = tf.random\_uniform(tensor\_shape.scalar(),

minval=1.0,

maxval=resize\_scale)

scale\_value = tf.multiply(margin\_scale\_value, resize\_scale\_value)

precrop\_width = tf.multiply(scale\_value, input\_width)

precrop\_height = tf.multiply(scale\_value, input\_height)

precrop\_shape = tf.stack([precrop\_height, precrop\_width])

precrop\_shape\_as\_int = tf.cast(precrop\_shape, dtype=tf.int32)

precropped\_image = tf.image.resize\_bilinear(decoded\_image\_4d,

precrop\_shape\_as\_int)

precropped\_image\_3d = tf.squeeze(precropped\_image, squeeze\_dims=[0])

cropped\_image = tf.random\_crop(precropped\_image\_3d,

[input\_height, input\_width, input\_depth])

if flip\_left\_right:

flipped\_image = tf.image.random\_flip\_left\_right(cropped\_image)

else:

flipped\_image = cropped\_image

brightness\_min = 1.0 - (random\_brightness / 100.0)

brightness\_max = 1.0 + (random\_brightness / 100.0)

brightness\_value = tf.random\_uniform(tensor\_shape.scalar(),

minval=brightness\_min,

maxval=brightness\_max)

brightened\_image = tf.multiply(flipped\_image, brightness\_value)

offset\_image = tf.subtract(brightened\_image, input\_mean)

mul\_image = tf.multiply(offset\_image, 1.0 / input\_std)

distort\_result = tf.expand\_dims(mul\_image, 0, name='DistortResult')

return jpeg\_data, distort\_result

def variable\_summaries(var):

with tf.name\_scope('summaries'):

mean = tf.reduce\_mean(var)

tf.summary.scalar('mean', mean)

with tf.name\_scope('stddev'):

stddev = tf.sqrt(tf.reduce\_mean(tf.square(var - mean)))

tf.summary.scalar('stddev', stddev)

tf.summary.scalar('max', tf.reduce\_max(var))

tf.summary.scalar('min', tf.reduce\_min(var))

tf.summary.histogram('histogram', var)

def add\_final\_training\_ops(class\_count, final\_tensor\_name, bottleneck\_tensor,

bottleneck\_tensor\_size):

with tf.name\_scope('input'):

bottleneck\_input = tf.placeholder\_with\_default(

bottleneck\_tensor,

shape=[None, bottleneck\_tensor\_size],

name='BottleneckInputPlaceholder')

ground\_truth\_input = tf.placeholder(tf.float32,

[None, class\_count],

name='GroundTruthInput')

layer\_name = 'final\_training\_ops'

with tf.name\_scope(layer\_name):

with tf.name\_scope('weights'):

initial\_value = tf.truncated\_normal(

[bottleneck\_tensor\_size, class\_count], stddev=0.001)

**CHAPTER – 5**

**TEST RESULTS**

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, subassemblies, assemblies and/or a finished product It is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the

Software system meets its requirements and user expectations and does not fail in an unacceptable manner. There are various types of test. Each test type addresses a specific testing requirement.

# TYPES OF TESTS

**Unit testing**

Unit testing involves the design of test cases that validate that the internal program logic is functioning properly, and that program inputs produce valid outputs. All decision branches and internal code flow should be validated. It is the testing of individual software units of the application

.it is done after the completion of an individual unit before integration. This is a structural testing, that relies on knowledge of its construction and is invasive. Unit tests perform basic tests at component level and test a specific business process, application, and/or system configuration. Unit tests ensure that each unique path of a business process performs accurately to the documented specifications and contains clearly defined inputs and expected results.

# Integration testing

Integration tests are designed to test integrated software components to determine if they actually run as one program. Testing is event driven and is more concerned with the basic outcome of screens or fields. Integration tests demonstrate that although the components were individually satisfaction, as shown by successfully unit testing, the combination of components is correct and consistent. Integration testing is specifically aimed at exposing the problems that arise from the combination of components.

# Functional test

Functional tests provide systematic demonstrations that functions tested are available as specified by the business and technical requirements, system documentation, and user manuals.

Functional testing is centered on the following items:

Valid Input : identified classes of valid input must be accepted. Invalid Input : identified classes of invalid input must be rejected. Functions : identified functions must be exercised.

Output : identified classes of application outputs must be exercised. Systems/Procedures: interfacing systems or procedures must be invoked.

Organization and preparation of functional tests is focused on requirements, key functions, or special test cases. In addition, systematic coverage pertaining to identify Business process flows; data fields, predefined processes, and successive processes must be considered for testing. Before functional testing is complete, additional tests are identified and the effective value of current tests is determined.

# System Test

System testing ensures that the entire integrated software system meets requirements. It tests a configuration to ensure known and predictable results. An example of system testing is the configuration oriented system integration test. System testing is based on process descriptions and flows, emphasizing pre-driven process links and integration points.

# White Box Testing

White Box Testing is a testing in which in which the software tester has knowledge of the inner workings, structure and language of the software, or at least its purpose. It is purpose. It is used to test areas that cannot be reached from a black box level.

# Black Box Testing

Black Box Testing is testing the software without any knowledge of the inner workings, structure or language of the module being tested. Black box tests, as most other kinds of tests, must be written from a definitive source document, such as specification or requirements document, such as specification or requirements document. It is a testing in which the software under test is treated, as a black box .you cannot ―see‖ into it. The test provides inputs and responds to outputs without considering how the software works.

# Unit Testing:

Unit testing is usually conducted as part of a combined code and unit test phase of the software lifecycle, although it is not uncommon for coding and unit testing to be conducted as two distinct phases.

## Test strategy and approach

Field testing will be performed manually and functional tests will be written in detail.

## Test objectives

* + - All field entries must work properly.
    - Pages must be activated from the identified link.
    - The entry screen, messages and responses must not be delayed.

## Features to be tested

* + - Verify that the entries are of the correct format
    - No duplicate entries should be allowed
    - All links should take the user to the correct page.

# Integration Testing

Software integration testing is the incremental integration testing of two or more integrated software components on a single platform to produce failures caused by interface defects.

The task of the integration test is to check that components or software applications, e.g. components in a software system or – one step up – software applications at the company level – interact without error.

**Test Results:** All the test cases mentioned above passed successfully. No defects encountered.

# Acceptance Testing

User Acceptance Testing is a critical phase of any project and requires significant participation by the end user. It also ensures that the system meets the functional requirements.

**Test Results:** All the test cases mentioned above passed successfully. No defects encountered.

# CHAPTER 6

# RESULTS

# CHAPTER 7

**CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK**

**CONCLUSION**

# Today’s world people are more involved in their hectic schedules by not taking care of their heath, which leads to chronic problems such as diabetics. In this paper, author tries to give a comprehensive comparative study on different machine learning algorithms. This comparative study is done based on different metrics such as Accuracy, Kappa, Precision, Recall, Sensitivity and Specificity. The achieved results show that RF algorithm is predicting the data more correctly and accurately.

# CHAPTER-8 REFERENCES

[1] U. Varshney, Pervasive Healthcare Computing: EMR/EHR, Wireless and Health Monitoring, 2009. [2] "Diabetes Fact sheet N°312". WHO. October 2013. Retrieved 25 March 2014. [3] Shoback, edited by David G. Gardner, Dolores, "Chapter 17". Greenspan's basic & clinical endocrinology (9th ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill Medical., 2011, ISBN 0-07-162243-8. [4] RSSDI textbook of diabetes mellitus. (Rev. 2nd ed.). New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers. 2012. p. 235. ISBN 9789350254899. [5] Cash, Jill. Family Practice Guidelines (3rd ed.). Springer, 2014, p. 396.ISBN 9780826168757. [6] IDF. International Diabetes Federation. Retrieved 29 November2014. [7] Williams's textbook of endocrinology (12th ed.). Philadelphia: Elsevier/Saunders. pp. 1371–1435. ISBN 978-1-4377-0324-5. [8] Shi, Yuankai; Hu, Frank B. "The global implications of diabetes and cancer". The Lancet 383 (9933): 1947–8. 2014, Doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(14)60886-2.PMID 2491022. [9] Ioannis M. Stephanakis, George K. Anastassopoulos and Aggelos D. Tsalkidis, Multiresolution Autoregressive Filtering for Pneumonia Detection Iin Medical Images, 2002, Pp. 1157- 1159. [10] Rajesh K, Sangeetha V. Application of data mining methods and techniques for diabetes diagnosis. International Journal of Engineering and Innovative Technology (IJEIT). 2012; 2(3): 224–9. [11] AfrandP, Yazdani NM, Moetamedzadeh H, NaderiF, Panahi MS. Design and implementation of an expert clinical system for diabetes diagnosis. Global Jrnl of Sci, Engg and Tech; 2012. p. 23–31. ISSN: 2322-2441. [12] Adidela DR, Lavanya DG, Jaya SG, Allam AR. Application of fuzzy ID3 to predict diabetes. Intr Jrnl Adv Comp Math Sci. 2012; 3(4): 541–5. [13] AljarullahAA. Decision tree discovery for the diagnosis of type II diabetes. ICIIT-2011. p. 303–7. [14] Kavitha K, Sarojamma RM. Monitoring of diabetes with data mining via CART Method. Intr Jrnl of Emr Techy and Adv Engg., 2012; 2(11): 157–62