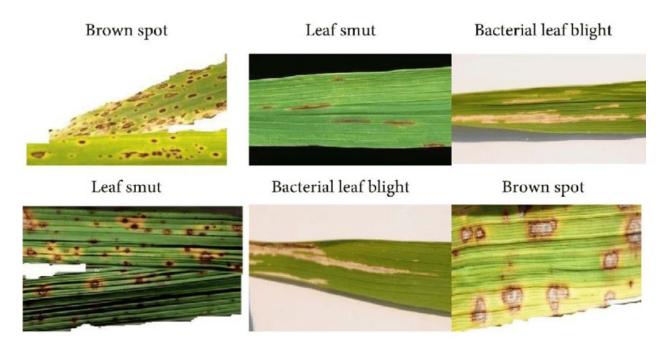
# DATA SCIENCE PROJECT ON RICE LEAF DISEASE DETECTION

# INTRODUCTION

The rice leaf suffers from several bacterial, viral, or fungal diseases and these diseases reduce rice production significantly. To sustain rice demand for a vast population globally. The rice leaves related diseases often pose threats to the sustainable production of rice affecting many farmers around the world. Early diagnosis and appropriate remedy of the rice leaf infection is crucial in facilitating healthy growth of the rice plants to ensure adequate supply and food security to the rapidly increasing population.

#### RICE LEAF DISEASE:



#### WE HAVE DEVICE THE PROJECT INTO MULTIPLE STEPS

- Importing library
- Loading data
- Preparing data
- Data Processing
- Model building
- Training
- Evaluation
- Testing

#### **DATA SUMMARY**

This dataset contains 120 jpg images of disease infected rice leaves. The images are grouped into 3 classes based on the type of disease. There are 40 images in each class.

#### Classes

- Leaf smut
- Brown spot
- Bacterial leaf blight

## PYTHON IMPLIMENTATION

#### IMPORTING NECESSARY LIBRARY

```
import numpy as np
import keras
from tensorflow import keras
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import layers
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from keras.preprocessing.image import img to array
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
import random
import cv2
import os
from PIL import Image
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
## To connect Google Drive (GDrive) with Colab
# Step:2 Mount drive
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
Mounted at /content/drive
```

# MAKE SUBSET OF TRAIN, TEST, VALIDATION

```
import splitfolders
splitfolders.ratio(r"C:\Users\hp\Downloads\PRCP-1001-RiceLeaf\Data\
bacterical disease", output="output", seed=1337, ratio=(.8, 0.1,0.1))

Copying files: 120 files [00:00, 749.04 files/s]

# Sorting the path of data into veriable
train_dir =
'/content/drive/MyDrive/PRCP-1001-RiceLeaf/Data/output/train'
#Location of training images
validation_dir =
```

```
'/content/drive/MyDrive/PRCP-1001-RiceLeaf/Data/output/val' # Location of test images
test_dir = '/content/drive/MyDrive/PRCP-1001-RiceLeaf/Data/output/test' # Location of test images
```

#### GENERATING TRAINING AND VALIDATION BATCHES OF IMAGES

```
# Generating batches of image data
train datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
    rescale= (1./255),
    rotation range=40,
    width shift range=0.2,
    height_shift_range=0.2,
    shear range=0.2,
    zoom range=0.2,
    horizontal flip=True)
val datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=(1./255))
train generator = train datagen.flow from directory(
    train dir,
    target size=(180, 180),
    batch size=16,
    color mode='rgb',
    class mode='categorical')
val generator = val datagen.flow from directory(
    validation dir,
    target size = (180, 180),
    batch size=16,
    color mode='rgb',
    class mode='categorical')
Found 96 images belonging to 3 classes.
Found 12 images belonging to 3 classes.
```

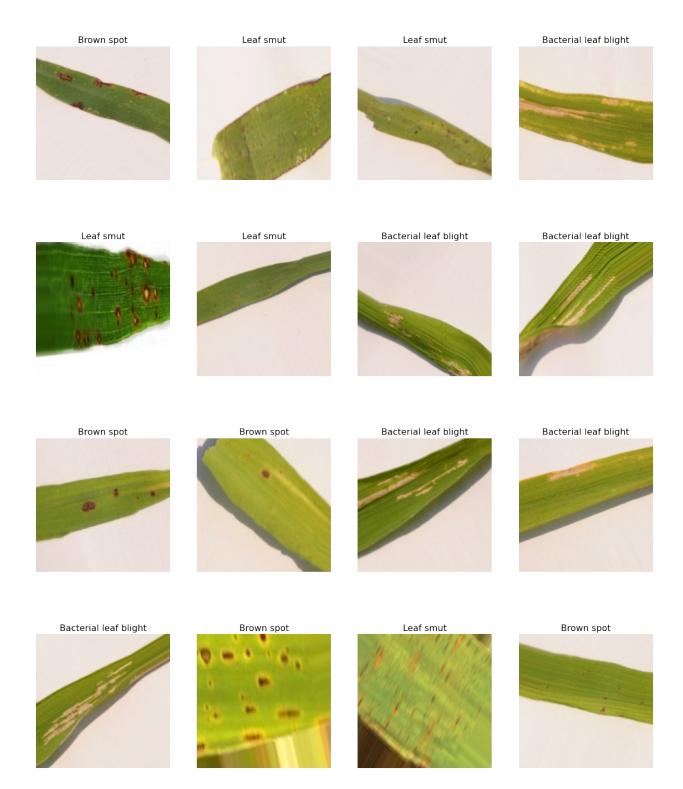
### PLOTTING TRAIN IMAGES WITH THEIR LABELS

```
# plotting train images with their labels
def plots(ims, figsize=(20,25), rows=4, interp = False, title = None):
```

```
f = plt.figure(figsize=figsize)
    cols = len(ims) // rows if len(ims) % 2 ==0 else len(ims) //
rows+1
    for i in range(len(ims)):
        sp = f.add_subplot(rows, cols, i+1)
        sp.axis('off')

sp.set_title(class_names[title[i].tolist().index(1)],fontsize=16)
        plt.imshow(ims[i])

# Make list of classes
class_names = ['Bacterial leaf blight', 'Brown spot', 'Leaf smut']
imgs, labels = next(train_generator)
plots(imgs, title = labels)
```



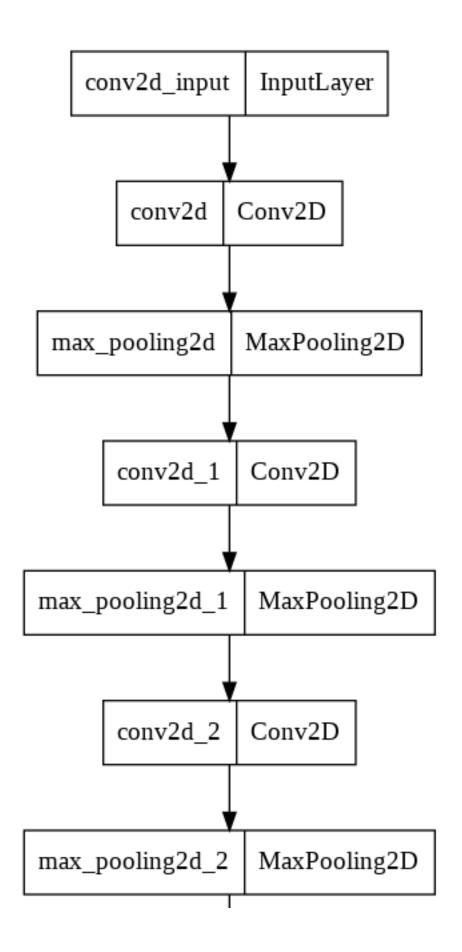
# **CNN MODEL ARCHITECTURE**

from keras.layers.core.activation import Activation
from keras import models, layers
model = models.Sequential()
model.add(layers.Conv2D(filters=32, kernel\_size=(3,3),

```
activation='relu',input_shape=(180,180,3)))
model.add(layers.MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
model.add(layers.Conv2D(filters=64,kernel_size=(3,3),activation=
'relu'))
model.add(layers.MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
model.add(layers.Conv2D(filters=128,kernel_size=(3,3),activation=
'relu'))
model.add(layers.MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
model.add(layers.Conv2D(filters=256,kernel_size=(3,3),activation=
'relu'))
model.add(layers.MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
model.add(layers.Dropout(rate=0.5))
model.add(layers.Flatten())
model.add(layers.Dense(3, activation ='softmax'))
```

#### PLOTTING GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF MODEL

```
import keras
import pydotplus
from keras.utils.vis_utils import model_to_dot
keras.utils.vis_utils.plot_model(model)
```



# **SUMMARY OF MODEL**

model.summary()

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 178, 178, 32)	896
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D )</pre>	(None, 89, 89, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 87, 87, 64)	18496
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 43, 43, 64)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 41, 41, 128)	73856
<pre>max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 20, 20, 128)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 18, 18, 256)	295168
<pre>max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 9, 9, 256)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 9, 9, 256)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 20736)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 3)	62211

# **COMPILE MODEL**

```
from tensorflow.keras import optimizers
model.compile(
    loss='categorical_crossentropy',
    optimizer='adam',
   metrics=['accuracy']
)
```

#### TRAIN MODEL

```
# Fitting the data
history = model.fit generator(train generator,
  epochs=30, # epochs used to how many itertion (1fp + loss + 1bp)
  validation data = val generator,
)
Epoch 1/30
accuracy: 0.6667 - val loss: 0.4493 - val accuracy: 0.8333
Epoch 2/30
accuracy: 0.6875 - val loss: 0.3712 - val accuracy: 0.9167
Epoch 3/30
accuracy: 0.7812 - val loss: 0.3293 - val accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 4/30
accuracy: 0.7604 - val loss: 0.5318 - val accuracy: 0.6667
Epoch 5/30
accuracy: 0.7500 - val loss: 0.5219 - val accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 6/30
accuracy: 0.7292 - val_loss: 1.1733 - val_accuracy: 0.6667
Epoch 7/30
accuracy: 0.7500 - val_loss: 0.3977 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 8/30
accuracy: 0.7188 - val_loss: 0.3949 - val_accuracy: 0.9167
Epoch 9/30
accuracy: 0.7500 - val loss: 0.6492 - val accuracy: 0.5833
Epoch 10/30
accuracy: 0.7812 - val_loss: 0.8423 - val_accuracy: 0.8333
Epoch 11/30
       6/6 [=====
accuracy: 0.7812 - val loss: 0.8719 - val accuracy: 0.6667
Epoch 12/30
accuracy: 0.7604 - val loss: 1.3835 - val accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 13/30
accuracy: 0.8021 - val loss: 0.7953 - val accuracy: 0.8333
Epoch 14/30
```

```
accuracy: 0.8333 - val loss: 0.3332 - val accuracy: 0.8333
Epoch 15/30
accuracy: 0.8125 - val loss: 0.7977 - val accuracy: 0.8333
Epoch 16/30
accuracy: 0.8021 - val loss: 0.7034 - val accuracy: 0.8333
Epoch 17/30
accuracy: 0.8125 - val loss: 0.2659 - val accuracy: 0.9167
Epoch 18/30
accuracy: 0.8229 - val loss: 0.2807 - val accuracy: 0.8333
Epoch 19/30
accuracy: 0.8438 - val loss: 0.6246 - val accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 20/30
accuracy: 0.7812 - val loss: 0.2445 - val accuracy: 0.9167
Epoch 21/30
accuracy: 0.8333 - val loss: 0.2997 - val accuracy: 0.8333
Epoch 22/30
accuracy: 0.8646 - val loss: 0.2974 - val_accuracy: 0.8333
Epoch 23/30
accuracy: 0.8542 - val loss: 1.9464 - val accuracy: 0.5833
Epoch 24/30
accuracy: 0.8646 - val loss: 0.1750 - val accuracy: 0.9167
Epoch 25/30
accuracy: 0.8646 - val loss: 0.3840 - val accuracy: 0.8333
Epoch 26/30
accuracy: 0.7917 - val loss: 0.4623 - val accuracy: 0.8333
Epoch 27/30
6/6 [============== ] - 4s 606ms/step - loss: 0.4032 -
accuracy: 0.8333 - val loss: 0.4246 - val accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 28/30
accuracy: 0.8750 - val_loss: 2.5044 - val_accuracy: 0.8333
Epoch 29/30
accuracy: 0.8750 - val_loss: 0.3632 - val_accuracy: 0.8333
Epoch 30/30
accuracy: 0.8438 - val loss: 0.2692 - val accuracy: 0.9167
```

#### AFTER TRAINING

- Validation accuracy.91.67%
- Training accuracy.84.38%

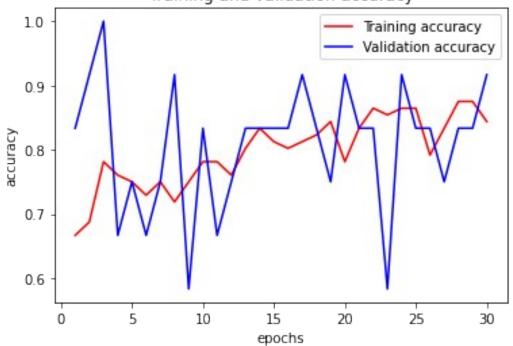
#### **MODEL SAVING**

```
model.save("model.h5")
```

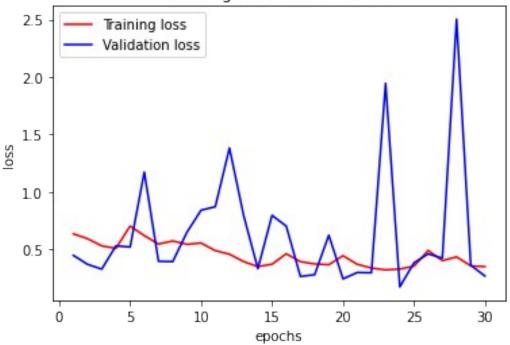
# PLOTTING THE TRAINING ACCURACY AND VALIDATION ACCURACY AND TRAINING LOSS AND VALIDATION LOSS

```
# Step:9 Plotting the training accuracy and validation accuracy
# Plotting the traning loss and validation loss
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
accuracy = history.history["accuracy"]
val_accuracy = history.history["val_accuracy"]
loss = history.history["loss"]
val loss = history.history["val loss"]
epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, "r", label="Training accuracy")
plt.plot(epochs, val_accuracy, "b", label="Validation accuracy")
plt.title("Training and validation accuracy")
plt.xlabel("epochs")
plt.ylabel("accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.figure()
plt.plot(epochs, loss, "r", label="Training loss")
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation loss")
plt.title("Training and validation loss")
plt.xlabel("epochs")
plt.ylabel("loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```





# Training and validation loss



# **CREATED MODEL SUMMARY**

model = tf.keras.models.load\_model("model.h5")
model.summary()

ne, 178, 178, 32) ne, 89, 89, 32) ne, 87, 87, 64) ne, 43, 43, 64) ne, 41, 41, 128) ne, 20, 20, 128) ne, 18, 18, 256)	Param # ====================================
one, 89, 89, 32) ne, 87, 87, 64) one, 43, 43, 64) ne, 41, 41, 128) one, 20, 20, 128)	0 18496 0 73856
ne, 87, 87, 64) one, 43, 43, 64) ne, 41, 41, 128) one, 20, 20, 128)	18496 0 73856
one, 43, 43, 64) ne, 41, 41, 128) one, 20, 20, 128)	0 73856 0
ne, 41, 41, 128) one, 20, 20, 128)	73856 0
one, 20, 20, 128)	0
ne, 18, 18, 256)	295168
one, 9, 9, 256)	0
ne, 9, 9, 256)	0
ne, 20736)	0
ne, 256)	5308672
ne, 256)	0
ne, 3)	771
r r	ne, 9, 9, 256)  ne, 20736)  ne, 256)  ne, 256)  ne, 3)  ===================================

# **EVALUATION AND TESTING MODEL**

```
test_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=(1./255))

test_generator = test_datagen.flow_from_directory(
    test_dir,
    target_size=(180,180),
    batch_size=16,
```

Here the loss is 0.53 and the accuracy of the model is 0.91 percent means 91%.

#### VISUALISE THE PREDICTION OF MODEL

```
# Visualise the prediction of the model
imgs, labels = next(test_generator)
fig =plt.figure(figsize=(15,15))
columns = 3
rows = 3
for i in range(columns*rows):
    fig.add_subplot(rows, columns, i+1)
    img_t = np.expand_dims(imgs[i],axis=0)
    prediction = model.predict(img_t)
    idx = prediction[0].tolist().index(max(prediction[0]))
    plt.text(20,58,
class_names[idx],color='red',fontsize=10,bbox=dict(facecolor='white',alpha=0.8))
    plt.imshow(imgs[i])
```

