

brain-tumor-classification

January 24, 2024

```
[25]: #Import libraries
import os
import keras
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense, Dropout, BatchNormalization
from PIL import Image
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.style.use('dark_background')
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
```

0.1 One Hot Encoding the Target Classes

```
[26]: encoder = OneHotEncoder()
encoder.fit([[0], [1]])

# 0 - Tumor
# 1 - Normal
```

```
[26]: OneHotEncoder()
```

0.1.1 Creating 3 Important Lists

```
[27]: data = []
paths = []
result = []

for r, d, f in os.walk(r'/kaggle/input/
↳brain-mri-images-for-brain-tumor-detection/yes'):
    for file in f:
        if '.jpg' in file:
            paths.append(os.path.join(r, file))

for path in paths:
```

```

img = Image.open(path)
img = img.resize((128,128))
img = np.array(img)
if(img.shape == (128,128,3)):
    data.append(np.array(img))
    result.append(encoder.transform([[0]]).toarray())

```

[28]: *# This cell updates result list for images without tumor*

```

paths = []
for r, d, f in os.walk(r"/kaggle/input/
↳brain-mri-images-for-brain-tumor-detection/no"):
    for file in f:
        if '.jpg' in file:
            paths.append(os.path.join(r, file))

for path in paths:
    img = Image.open(path)
    img = img.resize((128,128))
    img = np.array(img)
    if(img.shape == (128,128,3)):
        data.append(np.array(img))
        result.append(encoder.transform([[1]]).toarray())

```

[29]: data = np.array(data)
data.shape

[29]: (139, 128, 128, 3)

[31]: result = np.array(result)
result = result.reshape(139,2)

0.1.2 creating a bar graph for tumor and normal

[35]: `import matplotlib.pyplot as plt`

```

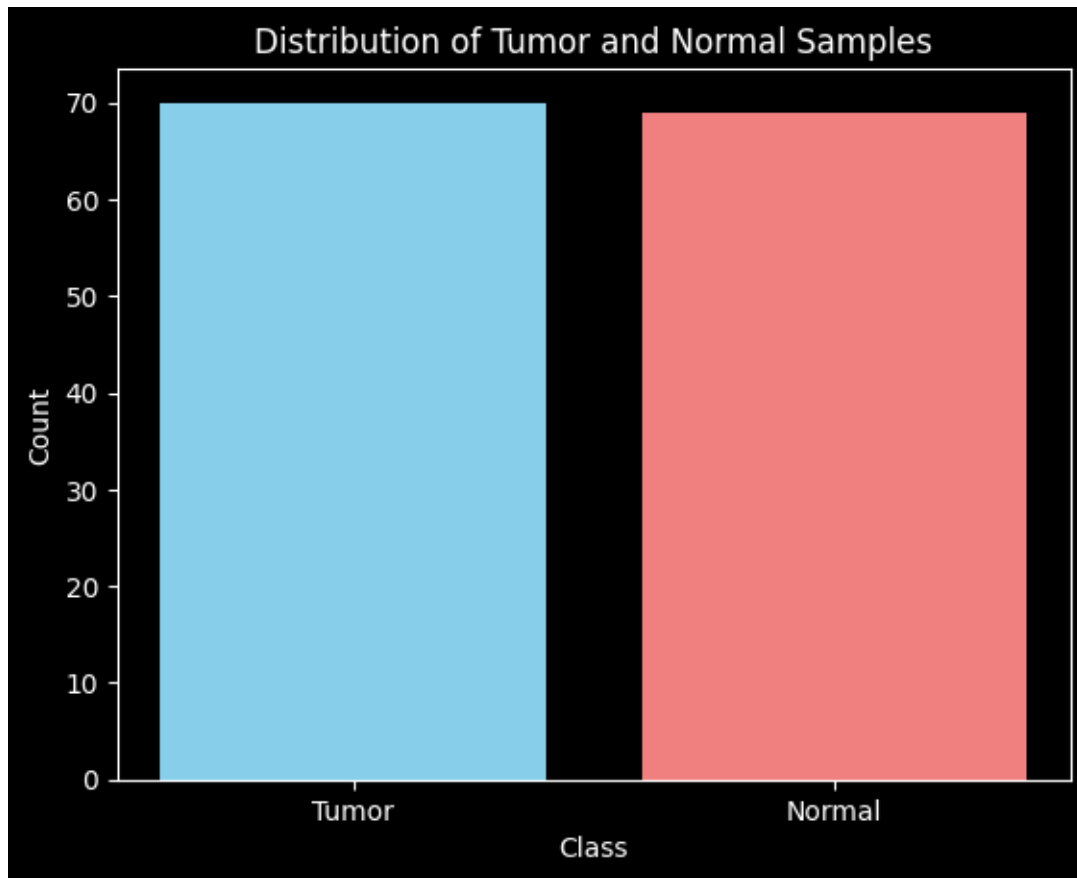
# Count the number of Tumor and Normal samples
tumor_count = np.sum(result[:, 0] == 1)
normal_count = np.sum(result[:, 1] == 1)

# Create labels and counts for the bar plot
labels = ['Tumor', 'Normal']
counts = [tumor_count, normal_count]

# Example colors that are complementary and visually pleasing
colors = ['skyblue', 'lightcoral']

```

```
[36]: # Create a bar plot
plt.bar(labels, counts, color=colors)
plt.title('Distribution of Tumor and Normal Samples')
plt.xlabel('Class')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.show()
```

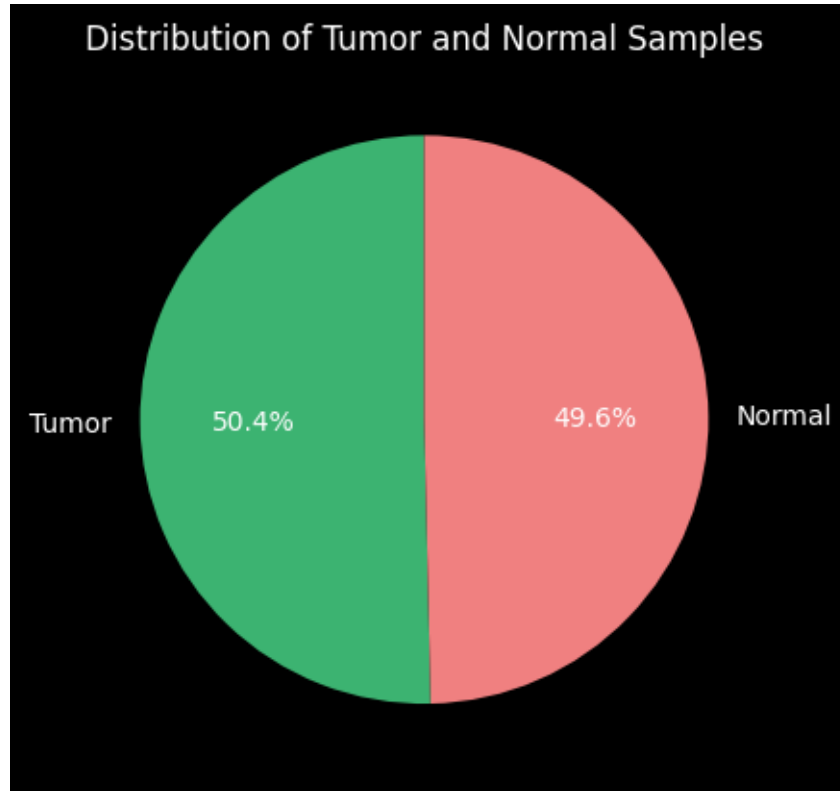


0.1.3 Creating a Pie Chart for Tumor and Normal

```
[38]: # Calculate percentages
total_samples = len(result)
tumor_percentage = (tumor_count / total_samples) * 100
normal_percentage = (normal_count / total_samples) * 100

# Create labels and counts for the pie chart
labels = ['Tumor', 'Normal']
counts = [tumor_percentage, normal_percentage]
colors = ['mediumseagreen', 'lightcoral']
```

```
# Create a pie chart
plt.pie(counts, labels=labels, autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=90, colors=colors)
plt.title('Distribution of Tumor and Normal Samples')
plt.show()
```



0.2 Splitting the Data into Training & Testing

```
[39]: x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(data, result, test_size=0.2,
↳shuffle=True, random_state=0)
```

1 Model Building

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

model.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(2, 2), input_shape=(128, 128, 3), padding =
↳'Same'))
model.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(2, 2), activation = 'relu', padding = 'Same'))

model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
```

```

model.add(Dropout(0.25))

model.add(Conv2D(64, kernel_size = (2,2), activation = 'relu', padding = 'Same'))
model.add(Conv2D(64, kernel_size = (2,2), activation = 'relu', padding = 'Same'))

model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2), strides=(2,2)))
model.add(Dropout(0.25))

model.add(Flatten())

model.add(Dense(512, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
model.add(Dense(2, activation='softmax'))

# model.compile(loss = "categorical_crossentropy", optimizer='Adamax')
model.compile(loss="categorical_crossentropy", optimizer="Adamax",
    metrics=["accuracy"])

print(model.summary())

```

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 32)	416
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 128, 128, 32)	4128
batch_normalization (Batch Normalization)	(None, 128, 128, 32)	128
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 64, 64, 32)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	8256
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	16448
batch_normalization_1 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	256
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 32, 32, 64)	0

dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 32, 32, 64)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 65536)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 512)	33554944
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 2)	1026

```
=====
Total params: 33585602 (128.12 MB)
Trainable params: 33585410 (128.12 MB)
Non-trainable params: 192 (768.00 Byte)
-----
None
```

```
[41]: y_train.shape
```

```
[41]: (111, 2)
```

```
[42]: history = model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs = 30, batch_size = 40, verbose = 1,
    ↪ validation_data = (x_test, y_test))
```

```
Epoch 1/30
3/3 [=====] - 4s 993ms/step - loss: 24.8259 - accuracy:
0.5586 - val_loss: 24.8785 - val_accuracy: 0.6429
Epoch 2/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 911ms/step - loss: 10.7795 - accuracy:
0.7658 - val_loss: 52.9129 - val_accuracy: 0.5357
Epoch 3/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 1s/step - loss: 5.2803 - accuracy:
0.8108 - val_loss: 20.1909 - val_accuracy: 0.6071
Epoch 4/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 903ms/step - loss: 4.3104 - accuracy:
0.8468 - val_loss: 5.9880 - val_accuracy: 0.7857
Epoch 5/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 897ms/step - loss: 2.7308 - accuracy:
0.8198 - val_loss: 8.7455 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 6/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 926ms/step - loss: 2.8426 - accuracy:
0.8649 - val_loss: 6.9631 - val_accuracy: 0.7857
Epoch 7/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 919ms/step - loss: 3.6575 - accuracy:
0.8739 - val_loss: 3.5022 - val_accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 8/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 912ms/step - loss: 0.8377 - accuracy:
0.9550 - val_loss: 2.1859 - val_accuracy: 0.8571
```

Epoch 9/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 896ms/step - loss: 0.1041 - accuracy: 0.9730 - val_loss: 2.9074 - val_accuracy: 0.8571

Epoch 10/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 913ms/step - loss: 0.6969 - accuracy: 0.9730 - val_loss: 4.9856 - val_accuracy: 0.7500

Epoch 11/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 893ms/step - loss: 0.6225 - accuracy: 0.9279 - val_loss: 9.5634 - val_accuracy: 0.6786

Epoch 12/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 923ms/step - loss: 0.0299 - accuracy: 0.9820 - val_loss: 13.0166 - val_accuracy: 0.6429

Epoch 13/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 919ms/step - loss: 0.9034 - accuracy: 0.9459 - val_loss: 10.9552 - val_accuracy: 0.6786

Epoch 14/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 969ms/step - loss: 0.0088 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 5.7940 - val_accuracy: 0.6786

Epoch 15/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 909ms/step - loss: 0.1493 - accuracy: 0.9910 - val_loss: 2.7623 - val_accuracy: 0.8929

Epoch 16/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 918ms/step - loss: 0.0491 - accuracy: 0.9820 - val_loss: 1.5802 - val_accuracy: 0.9286

Epoch 17/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 918ms/step - loss: 0.1676 - accuracy: 0.9820 - val_loss: 1.2122 - val_accuracy: 0.9286

Epoch 18/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 926ms/step - loss: 0.0321 - accuracy: 0.9820 - val_loss: 1.3319 - val_accuracy: 0.9286

Epoch 19/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 923ms/step - loss: 0.0052 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 1.7577 - val_accuracy: 0.8929

Epoch 20/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 890ms/step - loss: 5.0721e-06 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 2.2900 - val_accuracy: 0.8929

Epoch 21/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 901ms/step - loss: 2.4730e-04 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 2.6473 - val_accuracy: 0.8929

Epoch 22/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 910ms/step - loss: 0.0033 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 2.9575 - val_accuracy: 0.8571

Epoch 23/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 894ms/step - loss: 8.8237e-04 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 3.2664 - val_accuracy: 0.8571

Epoch 24/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 901ms/step - loss: 1.6099e-05 - accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 3.4935 - val_accuracy: 0.8214

```

Epoch 25/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 912ms/step - loss: 2.3977e-04 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 3.6547 - val_accuracy: 0.7857
Epoch 26/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 975ms/step - loss: 0.0020 - accuracy:
1.0000 - val_loss: 3.8493 - val_accuracy: 0.7857
Epoch 27/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 890ms/step - loss: 0.2364 - accuracy:
0.9550 - val_loss: 3.1200 - val_accuracy: 0.8214
Epoch 28/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 917ms/step - loss: 1.9975e-07 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 2.3774 - val_accuracy: 0.8571
Epoch 29/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 895ms/step - loss: 0.1725 - accuracy:
0.9910 - val_loss: 2.1835 - val_accuracy: 0.8929
Epoch 30/30
3/3 [=====] - 3s 909ms/step - loss: 4.9021e-05 -
accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 2.0379 - val_accuracy: 0.8929

```

1.0.1 Accuracy of The Model

```

[43]: #trained model, 'x_test', 'y_test' are test data
evaluation_results = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test)

# 'evaluate' method returns a list of metrics, including accuracy
accuracy = evaluation_results[1]

print("Model Accuracy on Test Set: {:.2f}%".format(accuracy * 100))

```

```

1/1 [=====] - 0s 163ms/step - loss: 2.0379 - accuracy:
0.8929
Model Accuracy on Test Set: 89.29%

```

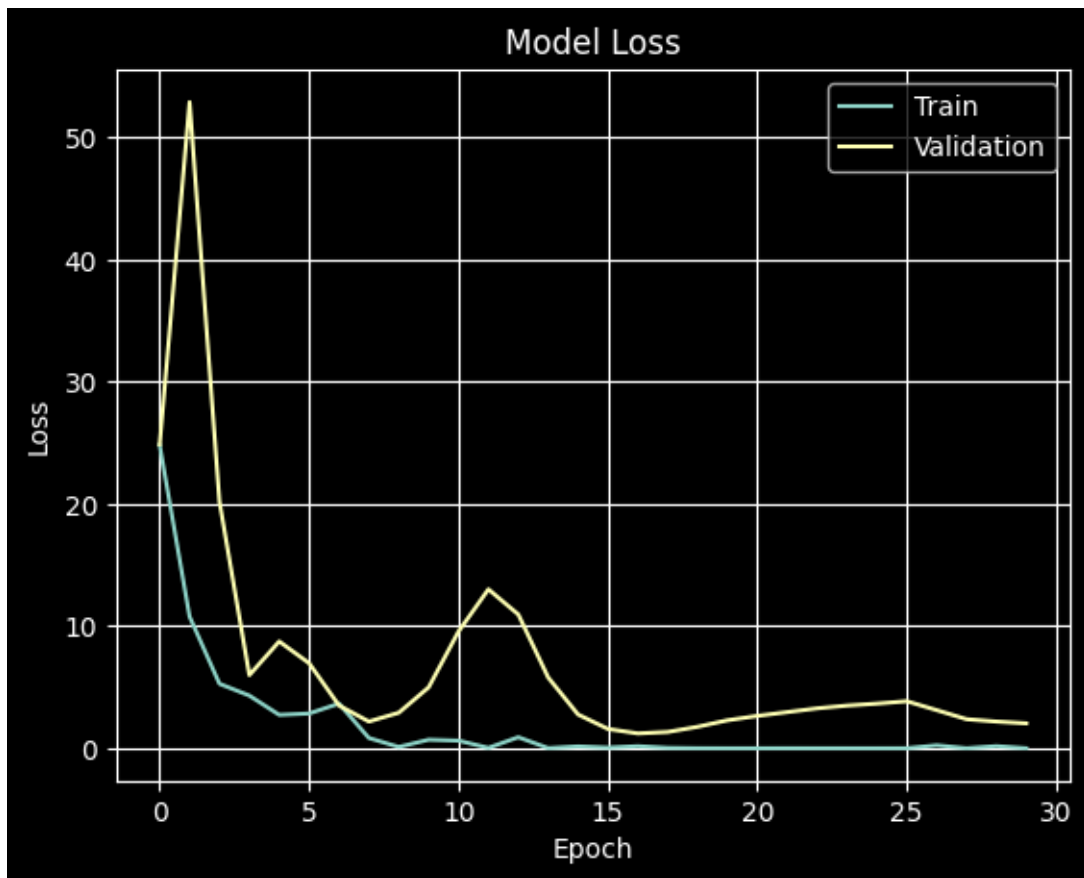
1.0.2 Plotting Losses

```

[45]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])
plt.title('Model Loss')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Validation'], loc='upper right')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

```

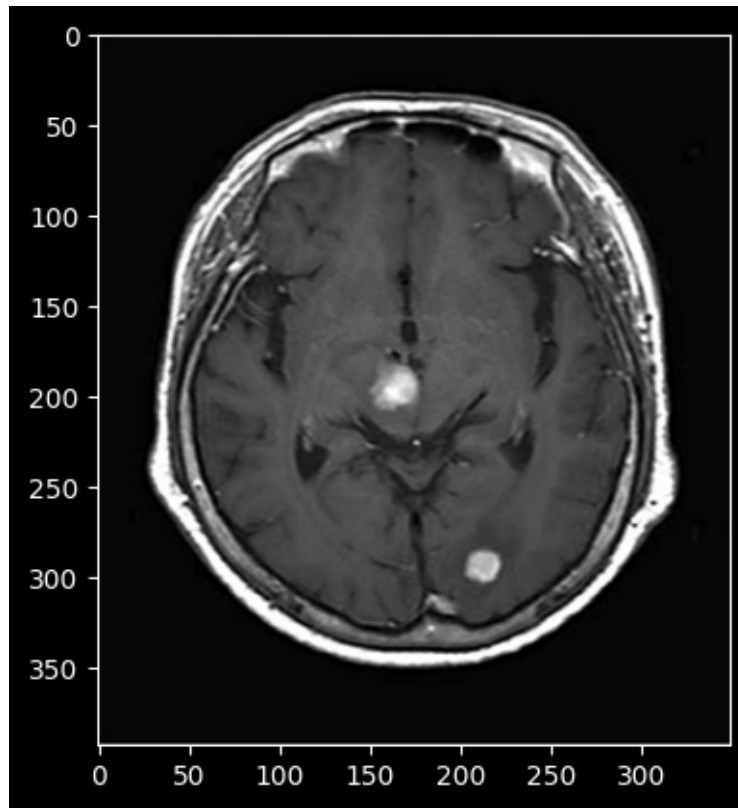



1.1 Just Checking the Model

```
[46]: def names(number):
      if number==0:
          return 'Its a Tumor'
      else:
          return 'No, Its not a tumor'
```

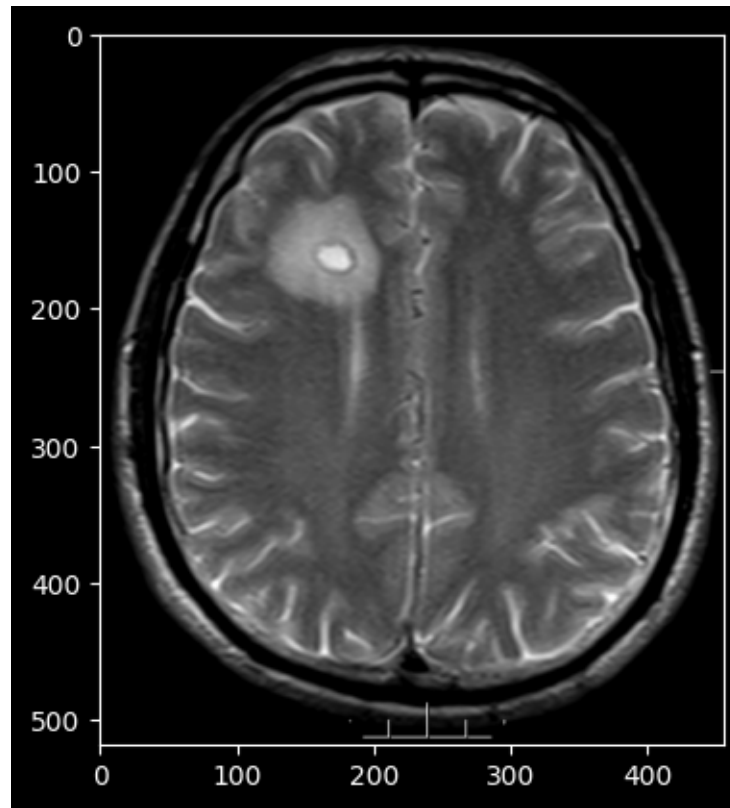
```
[47]: from matplotlib.pyplot import imshow
img = Image.open(r"../input/brain-mri-images-for-brain-tumor-detection/no/N17.
↪jpg")
x = np.array(img.resize((128,128)))
x = x.reshape(1,128,128,3)
res = model.predict_on_batch(x)
classification = np.where(res == np.amax(res))[1][0]
imshow(img)
print(str(res[0][classification]*100) + '% Confidence This Is ' +
↪names(classification))
```

100.0% Confidence This Is No, Its not a tumor



```
[51]: from matplotlib.pyplot import imshow
img = Image.open(r"../input/brain-mri-images-for-brain-tumor-detection/yes/Y3.
↪jpg")
x = np.array(img.resize((128,128)))
x = x.reshape(1,128,128,3)
res = model.predict_on_batch(x)
classification = np.where(res == np.amax(res))[1][0]
imshow(img)
print(str(res[0][classification]*100) + '% Confidence This Is A , ' +
↪names(classification))
```

100.0% Confidence This Is A ,Its a Tumor



1.2 Accuracy, Precision, recall, and F1 score

```
[56]: from sklearn.metrics import precision_score, recall_score, f1_score, \
      ↪ accuracy_score

# 'x_test', 'y_test' are test data
y_pred = model.predict(x_test)

# Convert probabilities to class labels
y_pred_classes = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)
y_true_classes = np.argmax(y_test, axis=1)

# Calculate precision, recall, and F1 score
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_true_classes, y_pred_classes)
precision = precision_score(y_true_classes, y_pred_classes)
recall = recall_score(y_true_classes, y_pred_classes)
f1 = f1_score(y_true_classes, y_pred_classes)

print("Accuracy: {:.4f}".format(accuracy))
print("Precision: {:.4f}".format(precision))
print("Recall: {:.4f}".format(recall))
```

```
print("F1 Score: {:.4f}".format(f1))
```

1/1 [=====] - 0s 161ms/step

Accuracy: 0.8929

Precision: 1.0000

Recall: 0.7857

F1 Score: 0.8800