



Model Optimization and Tuning Phase

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Project Title	Uncovering the Hidden Treasures of the Mushroom Kingdom A Classification Analysis
Maximum Marks	10 Marks

Model Optimization and Tuning Phase

The Model Optimization and Tuning Phase involves improving our neural network models to get the best results. This means adjusting the model's settings, comparing how well different settings work, and explaining why we chose our final model.

The neural network models were trained to classify mushroom images into the following three classes: Boletus, Lactarius, and Russula. The training dataset consisted of 911 labeled mushroom images across the three target classes. A separate dataset of 292 images was used for validation and final evaluation of the models.

Model	Tuned Hyperparameters
Model 1: InceptionV3 (Baseline)	Learning Rate: We adjusted the learning rate, which controls how much the model learns from its mistakes. We tried different learning rates to find one that helps the model learn effectively without becoming unstable. 1

Hyperparameter Tuning Documentation (8 Marks):





```
# Load and preprocess training data
train_data = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(
train_dir,
target_size=img_size,
class_mode="categorical",
batch_size=100

# Load and preprocess test data
test_data = test_datagen.flow_from_directory(
test_dir,
target_size=img_size,
class_mode="categorical",
batch_size=100

15 )
```

Model 2: InceptionV3 (Optimized) Learning Rate: We made finer adjustments to the learning rate, building on what we learned from Model 1, to see if we could improve performance further.

```
optimizer = Adam(learning_rate=0.001)
model5.compile(
optimizer=optimizer,
loss="categorical_crossentropy",
metrics=["accuracy"]
)
```

Batch Size: We used the best batch size from Model 1.





```
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test_dir,
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batch_size=100

15 )
```

Accuracy:

```
Epoch 1/50
=] - 409s 44s/step - loss: 1.4139 - accuracy: 0.4577 - val_loss: 1.2089 - val_accuracy: 0.2808
                                                     [] - 24s 2s/step - loss: 0.9628 - accuracy: 0.6081 - val_loss: 1.3015 - val_accuracy: 0.3219
=] - 25s 3s/step - loss: 0.8397 - accuracy: 0.6773 - val loss: 1.2984 - val accuracy: 0.3938
                                                     =] - 23s 2s/step - loss: 0.7214 - accuracy: 0.7080 - val loss: 0.8995 - val accuracy: 0.5445
Epoch 5/50

10/10 [

Epoch 6/50

10/10 [

Epoch 7/50

10/10 [

Epoch 8/50

10/10 [

Epoch 9/50

10/10 [
                                                     =] - 24s 2s/step - loss: 0.6653 - accuracy: 0.7333 - val_loss: 0.7398 - val_accuracy: 0.6096
                                                     -] - 24s 2s/step - loss: 0.6067 - accuracy: 0.7673 - val_loss: 0.6160 - val_accuracy: 0.7055
                                                     =] - 24s 2s/step - loss: 0.5409 - accuracy: 0.7794 - val_loss: 0.4759 - val_accuracy: 0.7979
=] - 24s 2s/step - loss: 0.5510 - accuracy: 0.7629 - val_loss: 0.4671 - val_accuracy: 0.7877
                                                     =] - 23s 2s/step - loss: 0.5515 - accuracy: 0.7783 - val loss: 0.3937 - val accuracy: 0.8356
                                                     =] - 25s 3s/step - loss: 0.5000 - accuracy: 0.7859 - val_loss: 0.3540 - val_accuracy: 0.8699
                                                  ==] - 24s 2s/step - loss: 0.3308 - accuracy: 0.8573 - val_loss: 0.2649 - val_accuracy: 0.8836
=] - 3s 1s/step - loss: 0.2649 - accuracy: 0.8836
Test accuracy: 88.35616707801819
```





Final Model Selection Justification (2 Marks):

Final Model	Reasoning
Model 2: InceptionV3 (Optimized)	We selected Model 2 as our final model because it demonstrated a significant improvement in validation accuracy compared to Model 1, achieving 88.36% compared to Model 1's best of 84.59% The image provided shows the training output. We felt the higher accuracy was worth the extra training time. Model 2 also seemed to generalize better to new images.