

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers
```

```
from keras.applications.densenet import DenseNet121
from keras.applications.xception import Xception
from keras.applications.densenet import preprocess_input
from keras.optimizers import Adam, SGD, Adamax
from keras.models import Model, load_model
from keras.layers import *
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from keras.callbacks import *
```

```
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Embedding, LSTM, Conv1D, MaxPool1D
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, accuracy_score
from tensorflow.keras import regularizers
from keras.src import callbacks
```

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive',force_remount=True)
```

```
Mounted at /content/drive
```

```
image_size = (224, 224)
batch_size = 32
```

```
train_ds, val_ds = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
    "/content/drive/MyDrive/BM1000",
    validation_split=0.25,
    subset="both",
    seed=1337,
    image_size=image_size,
    batch_size=batch_size,
)
```

```
Found 5850 files belonging to 7 classes.
Using 4388 files for training.
Using 1462 files for validation.
```

```
class_names = train_ds.class_names
print(class_names)
num_classes = len(class_names)
print(num_classes)
```

```
['BAS', 'EOS', 'HAC', 'LYT', 'MON', 'NGB', 'NGS']
7
```

```
data_augmentation = keras.Sequential(
    [
        layers.RandomFlip("horizontal",
                           input_shape=(224,
                                           224,
                                           3)),
        layers.RandomRotation(0.2),
        layers.RandomZoom(0.2),
        layers.RandomContrast(0.2),
        layers.RandomBrightness(0.2)
    ]
)
```

```
train_ds = train_ds.map(
    lambda x, y: (data_augmentation(x, training=True), y))
```

```
AUTOTUNE = tf.data.AUTOTUNE
```

```
train_ds = train_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer_size=AUTOTUNE)
val_ds = val_ds.cache().prefetch(buffer_size=AUTOTUNE)
```

```
import time
```

```
### Define a class for custom callback
```

```
class MyCallback(keras.callbacks.Callback):
    def __init__(self, model, base_model, patience, stop_patience, threshold, factor, batches, initial_epoch, epochs, ask_epoch):
        super(MyCallback, self).__init__()
        self.model = model
        self.base_model = base_model
        self.patience = patience # specifies how many epochs without improvement before learning rate is adjusted
        self.stop_patience = stop_patience # specifies how many times to adjust lr without improvement to stop training
        self.threshold = threshold # specifies training accuracy threshold when lr will be adjusted based on validation loss
        self.factor = factor # factor by which to reduce the learning rate
        self.batches = batches # number of training batch to runn per epoch
        self.initial_epoch = initial_epoch
        self.epochs = epochs
        self.ask_epoch = ask_epoch
        self.ask_epoch_initial = ask_epoch # save this value to restore if restarting training
        # callback variables
        self.count = 0 # how many times lr has been reduced without improvement
        self.stop_count = 0
        self.best_epoch = 1 # epoch with the lowest loss
        self.initial_lr = float(tf.keras.backend.get_value(model.optimizer.lr)) # get the initial learning rate and save it
        self.highest_tracc = 0.0 # set highest training accuracy to 0 initially
        self.lowest_vloss = np.inf # set lowest validation loss to infinity initially
        self.best_weights = self.model.get_weights() # set best weights to model's initial weights
        self.initial_weights = self.model.get_weights() # save initial weights if they have to get restored
```

```
# Define a function that will run when train begins
```

```
def on_train_begin(self, logs= None):
    msg = '{0:^8s}{1:^10s}{2:^9s}{3:^9s}{4:^9s}{5:^9s}{6:^9s}{7:^10s}{8:10s}{9:^8s}'.format('Epoch', 'Loss', 'Accuracy', 'V_loss', 'V_acc', 'LR', 'I
    print(msg)
    self.start_time = time.time()
```

```
def on_train_end(self, logs= None):
    stop_time = time.time()
    tr_duration = stop_time - self.start_time
    hours = tr_duration // 3600
    minutes = (tr_duration - (hours * 3600)) // 60
    seconds = tr_duration - ((hours * 3600) + (minutes * 60))
    msg = f'training elapsed time was {str(hours)} hours, {minutes:4.1f} minutes, {seconds:4.2f} seconds'
    print(msg)
```

```

        self.model.set_weights(self.best_weights) # set the weights of the model to the best weights

def on_train_batch_end(self, batch, logs= None):
    acc = logs.get('accuracy') * 100 # get batch accuracy
    loss = logs.get('loss')
    msg = '{0:20s}processing batch {1:} of {2:5s}-    accuracy=  {3:5.3f}    -    loss: {4:8.5f}'.format(' ', str(batch), str(self.batches), acc, lo:
    print(msg, '\n', end= '') # prints over on the same line to show running batch count

def on_epoch_begin(self, epoch, logs= None):
    self.ep_start = time.time()

# Define method runs on the end of each epoch
def on_epoch_end(self, epoch, logs= None):
    ep_end = time.time()
    duration = ep_end - self.ep_start

    lr = float(tf.keras.backend.get_value(self.model.optimizer.lr)) # get the current learning rate
    current_lr = lr
    acc = logs.get('accuracy') # get training accuracy
    v_acc = logs.get('val_accuracy') # get validation accuracy
    loss = logs.get('loss') # get training loss for this epoch
    v_loss = logs.get('val_loss') # get the validation loss for this epoch

    if acc < self.threshold: # if training accuracy is below threshold adjust lr based on training accuracy
        monitor = 'accuracy'
        if epoch == 0:
            pimprov = 0.0
        else:
            pimprov = (acc - self.highest_tracc ) * 100 / self.highest_tracc # define improvement of model progres

    if acc > self.highest_tracc: # training accuracy improved in the epoch
        self.highest_tracc = acc # set new highest training accuracy
        self.best_weights = self.model.get_weights() # training accuracy improved so save the weights
        self.count = 0 # set count to 0 since training accuracy improved
        self.stop_count = 0 # set stop counter to 0
        if v_loss < self.lowest_vloss:
            self.lowest_vloss = v_loss
        self.best_epoch = epoch + 1 # set the value of best epoch for this epoch

    else:
        # training accuracy did not improve check if this has happened for patience number of epochs
        # if so adjust learning rate
        if self.count >= self.patience - 1: # lr should be adjusted
            lr = lr * self.factor # adjust the learning by factor
            tf.keras.backend.set_value(self.model.optimizer.lr, lr) # set the learning rate in the optimizer
            self.count = 0 # reset the count to 0
            self.stop_count = self.stop_count + 1 # count the number of consecutive lr adjustments
            self.count = 0 # reset counter
            if v_loss < self.lowest_vloss:
                self.lowest_vloss = v_loss
        else:
            self.count = self.count + 1 # increment patience counter

    else: # training accuracy is above threshold so adjust learning rate based on validation loss
        monitor = 'val_loss'
        if epoch == 0:
            pimprov = 0.0
        else:
            pimprov = (self.lowest_vloss - v_loss ) * 100 / self.lowest_vloss
        if v_loss < self.lowest_vloss: # check if the validation loss improved
            self.lowest_vloss = v_loss # replace lowest validation loss with new validation loss
            self.best_weights = self.model.get_weights() # validation loss improved so save the weights
            self.count = 0 # reset count since validation loss improved
            self.stop_count = 0
            self.best_epoch = epoch + 1 # set the value of the best epoch to this epoch
        else: # validation loss did not improve
            if self.count >= self.patience - 1: # need to adjust lr
                lr = lr * self.factor # adjust the learning rate
                self.stop_count = self.stop_count + 1 # increment stop counter because lr was adjusted
                self.count = 0 # reset counter
                tf.keras.backend.set_value(self.model.optimizer.lr, lr) # set the learning rate in the optimizer
            else:
                self.count = self.count + 1 # increment the patience counter
        if acc > self.highest_tracc:
            self.highest_tracc = acc

    msg = f'{str(epoch + 1):^3s}/{str(self.epochs):4s} {loss:^9.3f}{acc * 100:^9.3f}{v_loss:^9.5f}{v_acc * 100:^9.3f}{current_lr:^9.5f}{lr:^9.5f}'
    print(msg)

    if self.stop_count > self.stop_patience - 1: # check if learning rate has been adjusted stop_count times with no improvement
        msg = f' training has been halted at epoch {epoch + 1} after {self.stop_patience} adjustments of learning rate with no improvement'
        print(msg)
        self.model.stop_training = True # stop training

    else:
        if self.ask_epoch != None:
            if epoch + 1 >= self.ask_epoch:
                msg = 'enter H to halt training or an integer for number of epochs to run then ask again'
                print(msg)
                ans = input('')
                if ans == 'H' or ans == 'h':
                    msg = f'training has been halted at epoch {epoch + 1} due to user input'
                    print(msg)
                    self.model.stop_training = True # stop training
                else:
                    try:
                        ans = int(ans)
                        self.ask_epoch += ans
                        msg = f' training will continue until epoch ' + str(self.ask_epoch)
                        print(msg)
                        msg = '{0:^8s}{1:^10s}{2:^9s}{3:^9s}{4:^9s}{5:^9s}{6:^9s}{7:^10s}{8:10s}{9:^8s}'.format('Epoch', 'Loss', 'Accuracy', 'V_Lo:
                        print(msg)
                    except:
                        print('Invalid')

```

## ▼ ResNet50

```
base_model = tf.keras.applications.ResNet50(include_top= False, weights= "imagenet", input_shape= (224,224,3), pooling= 'max')
```

```
model = Sequential([
    layers.Rescaling(1./255, input_shape=(224, 224, 3)),
    base_model,
    BatchNormalization(axis= -1, momentum= 0.99, epsilon= 0.001),
    Dense(256, kernel_regularizer= regularizers.l2(l= 0.016), activity_regularizer= regularizers.l1(0.006),
        bias_regularizer= regularizers.l1(0.006), activation= 'relu'),
    Dropout(rate= 0.45, seed= 123),
    Dense(7, activation= 'softmax')
```

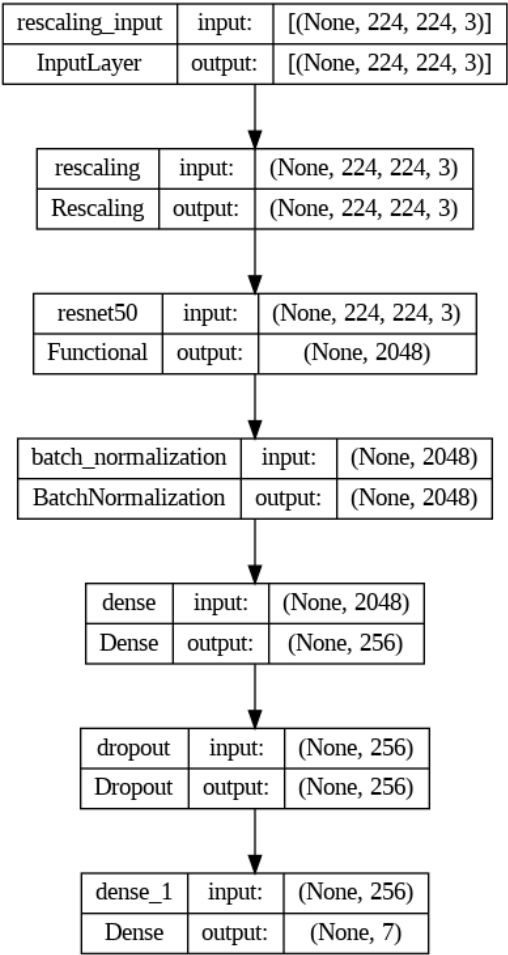
```
]])

model.compile(Adamax(learning_rate= 0.001, weight_decay=0.02), loss=tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(from_logits=False), metrics= ['accuracy'])

model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential_1"		
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
rescaling (Rescaling)	(None, 224, 224, 3)	0
resnet50 (Functional)	(None, 2048)	23587712
batch_normalization (Batch Normalization)	(None, 2048)	8192
dense (Dense)	(None, 256)	524544
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 7)	1799
=====		
Total params: 24122247 (92.02 MB)		
Trainable params: 24065031 (91.80 MB)		
Non-trainable params: 57216 (223.50 KB)		
=====		

```
keras.utils.plot_model(model, show_shapes=True)
```



```
batch_size = 40
epochs = 40
patience = 1 # number of epochs to wait to adjust lr if monitored value does not improve
stop_patience = 3 # number of epochs to wait before stopping training if monitored value does not improve
threshold = 0.9 # if train accuracy is < threshold adjust monitor accuracy, else monitor validation loss
factor = 0.5 # factor to reduce lr by
freeze = False # if true free weights of the base model
ask_epoch = 5 # number of epochs to run before asking if you want to halt training
#batches = int(np.ceil(len(train_ds.labels) / batch_size))
batches = int(np.ceil(4388 / batch_size))

callbacks = [MyCallback(model= model, base_model= base_model, patience= patience,
                        stop_patience= stop_patience, threshold= threshold, factor= factor,
                        batches= batches, initial_epoch= 0, epochs= epochs, ask_epoch= ask_epoch )]

history = model.fit(x= train_ds, epochs= epochs, verbose= 0, callbacks= callbacks,
                    validation_data= val_ds, validation_steps= None, shuffle= False,
                    initial_epoch= 0)

Epoch      Loss      Accuracy  V_loss    V_acc     LR      Next LR   Monitor  % Improv  Duration
WARNING:tensorflow:Callback method `on_train_batch_end` is slow compared to the batch time (batch time: 0.1422s vs `on_train_batch_end` time: 0.1554s). Check your callbacks.
1 /40      8.735      46.901      8.48206    17.031    0.00100  0.00100  accuracy    0.00      321.55
2 /40      6.536      70.852      7.12956    18.126    0.00100  0.00100  accuracy    51.07     52.00
3 /40      5.299      80.925      6.38555    16.074    0.00100  0.00100  accuracy    14.22     51.20
4 /40      4.238      91.978      5.67335    16.826    0.00100  0.00100  val_loss    11.15     51.28
5 /40      3.452      95.738      4.95378    19.015    0.00100  0.00100  val_loss    12.68     51.16
enter H to halt training or an integer for number of epochs to run then ask again
2
training will continue until epoch 7
Epoch      Loss      Accuracy  V_loss    V_acc     LR      Next LR   Monitor  % Improv  Duration
6 /40      2.813      98.200      3.81602    47.127    0.00100  0.00100  val_loss    22.97     53.78
7 /40      2.318      98.564      2.89935    70.657    0.00100  0.00100  val_loss    24.02     50.88
enter H to halt training or an integer for number of epochs to run then ask again
5
training will continue until epoch 12
Epoch      Loss      Accuracy  V_loss    V_acc     LR      Next LR   Monitor  % Improv  Duration
8 /40      1.919      98.564      2.44764    76.539    0.00100  0.00100  val_loss    15.58     52.22
9 /40      1.550      99.362      2.13390    75.581    0.00100  0.00100  val_loss    12.82     51.18
10 /40     1.257      99.521      1.73816    79.549    0.00100  0.00100  val_loss    18.55     51.96
11 /40     1.062      98.883      1.95570    66.005    0.00100  0.00050  val_loss    -12.52     52.05
12 /40     0.903      99.590      1.57993    75.992    0.00050  0.00050  val_loss     9.10     50.51
enter H to halt training or an integer for number of epochs to run then ask again
2
training will continue until epoch 14
Epoch      Loss      Accuracy  V_loss    V_acc     LR      Next LR   Monitor  % Improv  Duration
13 /40     0.791      99.772      1.44027    76.881    0.00050  0.00050  val_loss     8.84     52.13
14 /40     0.707      99.818      1.39952    76.881    0.00050  0.00050  val_loss     2.83     51.64
enter H to halt training or an integer for number of epochs to run then ask again
2
training will continue until epoch 16
Epoch      Loss      Accuracy  V_loss    V_acc     LR      Next LR   Monitor  % Improv  Duration
15 /40     0.632      99.818      1.29323    78.249    0.00050  0.00050  val_loss     7.59     52.08
```

```
16 /40      0.560  99.932  1.25949 77.291  0.00050 0.00050 val_loss    2.61   51.10
enter H to halt training or an integer for number of epochs to run then ask again
2
  training will continue until epoch 18
Epoch   Loss   Accuracy  V_loss   V_acc    LR    Next LR   Monitor % Improv Duration
17 /40   0.500   99.886   1.20782 76.949  0.00050 0.00050   val_loss  4.10   52.28
18 /40   0.445   99.954   1.20356 75.855  0.00050 0.00050   val_loss  0.35   51.20
enter H to halt training or an integer for number of epochs to run then ask again
H
training has been halted at epoch 18 due to user input
training elapsed time was 0.0 hours, 30.0 minutes, 8.36 seconds)
```

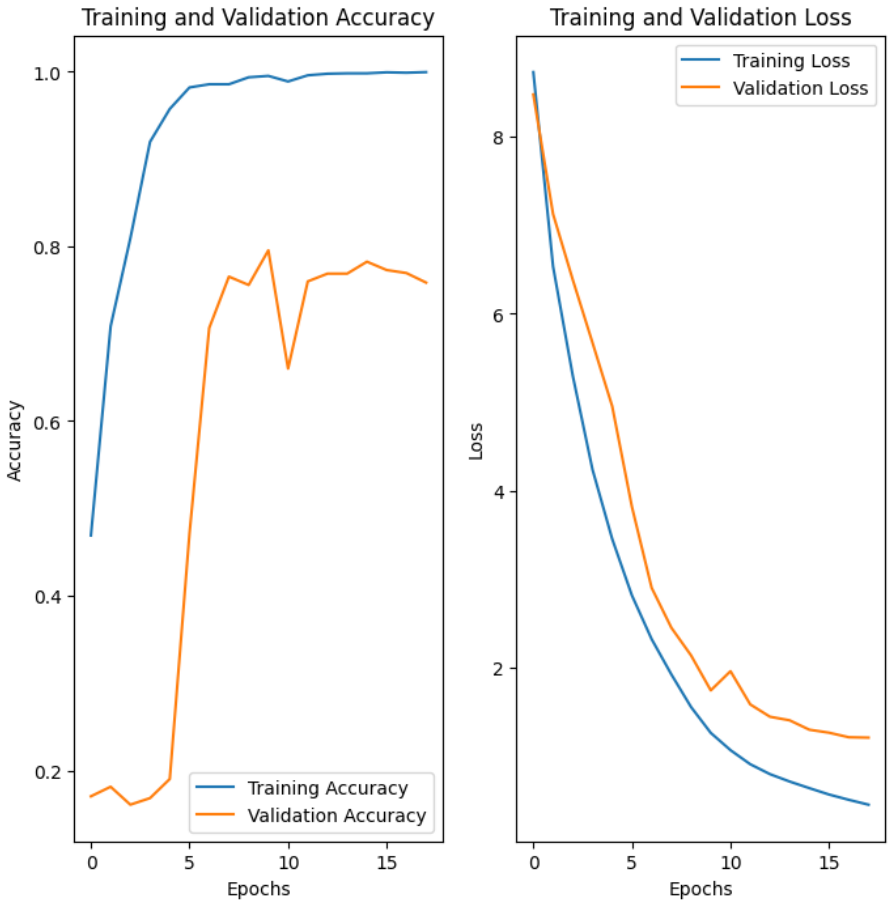
#Create plots of the loss and accuracy on the training and validation sets:

```
acc = history.history['accuracy']
val_acc = history.history['val_accuracy']

loss = history.history['loss']
val_loss = history.history['val_loss']

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(acc, label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(val_acc, label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
```

```
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(loss, label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(val_loss, label='Validation Loss')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
plt.show()
```



```
y_test = np.concatenate([y for x, y in val_ds], axis=0)
y_pred = model.predict(val_ds)
y_pred_classes = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)
accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_classes)

46/46 [=====] - 5s 98ms/step
0.7585499316005472
```

```
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred_classes, target_names=class_names))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
BAS	0.78	0.56	0.66	110
EOS	0.82	0.94	0.87	255
HAC	0.73	0.77	0.75	93
LYT	0.94	0.83	0.88	265
MON	0.73	0.81	0.76	255
NGB	0.57	0.86	0.69	235
NGS	0.92	0.43	0.59	249
accuracy			0.76	1462
macro avg	0.78	0.74	0.74	1462
weighted avg	0.79	0.76	0.75	1462

▼ VGG16

```
base_model = tf.keras.applications.VGG16(include_top= False, weights= "imagenet", input_shape= (224,224,3), pooling= 'max')

Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/vgg16/vgg16\_weights\_tf\_dim\_ordering\_tf\_kernels\_notop.h5
58889256/58889256 [=====] - 0s 0us/step

model = Sequential([
    layers.Rescaling(1./255, input_shape=(224, 224, 3)),
    base_model,
    BatchNormalization(axis= -1, momentum= 0.99, epsilon= 0.001),
    Dense(256, kernel_regularizer= regularizers.l2(l= 0.016), activity_regularizer= regularizers.l1(0.006),
        bias_regularizer= regularizers.l1(0.006), activation= 'relu'),
    Dropout(rate= 0.45, seed= 123),
    Dense(7, activation= 'softmax')
])

model.compile(Adamax(learning_rate= 0.001, weight_decay=0.02), loss=tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(from_logits=False), metrics= ['accu
```

```

Model: "sequential_1"

```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
rescaling (Rescaling)	(None, 224, 224, 3)	0
vgg16 (Functional)	(None, 512)	14714688
batch_normalization (Batch Normalization)	(None, 512)	2048
dense (Dense)	(None, 256)	131328
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 7)	1799

```

Total params: 14849863 (56.65 MB)
Trainable params: 14848839 (56.64 MB)
Non-trainable params: 1024 (4.00 KB)

```

```
graph TD; A["rescaling_input input: [(None, 224, 224, 3)]"] --> B["InputLayer output: [(None, 224, 224, 3)]"]; B --> C["rescaling input: (None, 224, 224, 3)"]; C --> D["Rescaling output: (None, 224, 224, 3)"]; D --> E["vgg16 input: (None, 224, 224, 3)"]; E --> F["Functional output: (None, 512)"]; F --> G["batch_normalization input: (None, 512)"]; G --> H["BatchNormalization output: (None, 512)"]; H --> I["dense input: (None, 512)"]; I --> J["Dense output: (None, 256)"]; J --> K["dropout input: (None, 256)"]; K --> L["Dropout output: (None, 256)"]; L --> M["dense_1 input: (None, 256)"]; M --> N["Dense output: (None, 7)"];
```

The diagram illustrates a sequential neural network architecture. It begins with an input layer (InputLayer) receiving a 224x224x3 image. This is followed by a rescaling layer (Rescaling) which maintains the same dimensions. The network then uses a VGG16 functional layer, which reduces the dimensions to 512. This is followed by a batch normalization layer (BatchNormalization) which also maintains the 512 dimensions. The network then uses a dense layer (Dense) which reduces the dimensions to 256. This is followed by a dropout layer (Dropout) which also maintains the 256 dimensions. Finally, the network uses a dense layer (dense\_1) which reduces the dimensions to 7.

rescaling_input	input:	[(None, 224, 224, 3)]
InputLayer	output:	[(None, 224, 224, 3)]

↓

rescaling	input:	(None, 224, 224, 3)
Rescaling	output:	(None, 224, 224, 3)

↓

vgg16	input:	(None, 224, 224, 3)
Functional	output:	(None, 512)

↓

batch_normalization	input:	(None, 512)
BatchNormalization	output:	(None, 512)

↓

dense	input:	(None, 512)
Dense	output:	(None, 256)

↓

dropout	input:	(None, 256)
Dropout	output:	(None, 256)

↓

dense_1	input:	(None, 256)
Dense	output:	(None, 7)

```
callbacks = [MyCallback(model= model, base_model= base_model, patience= patience,
                        stop_patience= stop_patience, threshold= threshold, factor= factor,
                        batches= batches, initial_epoch= 0, epochs= epochs, ask_epoch= ask_epoch )]
```

```
WARNING:tensorflow:Callback method `on_train_batch_end` is slow compared to the batch time (batch time: 0.1402s vs `on_train_batch_end` time: 0.2424s). Check your callbacks.
```

1	/40	5.907	22.265	6.31445	19.631	0.00100	0.00100	accuracy	0.00	153.23
2	/40	4.143	29.421	12.89272	17.442	0.00100	0.00100	accuracy	32.14	64.76
3	/40	3.353	32.976	6.90973	20.725	0.00100	0.00100	accuracy	12.08	68.61
4	/40	2.818	37.944	3.51719	22.367	0.00100	0.00100	accuracy	15.07	64.66
5	/40	2.456	41.044	3.38124	28.728	0.00100	0.00100	accuracy	8.17	65.34

enter H to halt training or an integer for number of epochs to run then ask again

7

training will continue until epoch 12

Epoch	Loss	Accuracy	V_loss	V_acc	LR	Next LR	Monitor	% Improv	Duration	
6	/40	2.206	43.026	3.78423	12.312	0.00100	0.00100	accuracy	4.83	65.31
7	/40	2.019	44.120	3.29024	19.083	0.00100	0.00100	accuracy	2.54	64.36
8	/40	1.869	46.331	3.96301	25.034	0.00100	0.00100	accuracy	5.01	64.52
9	/40	1.759	48.929	1.87505	48.153	0.00100	0.00100	accuracy	5.61	68.61
10	/40	1.639	51.618	3.40146	18.331	0.00100	0.00100	accuracy	5.50	68.77
11	/40	1.554	54.330	2.03941	40.492	0.00100	0.00100	accuracy	5.25	64.75
12	/40	1.499	54.649	2.27889	28.865	0.00100	0.00100	accuracy	0.59	64.56

enter H to halt training or an integer for number of epochs to run then ask again

7

training will continue until epoch 19

Epoch	Loss	Accuracy	V_loss	V_acc	LR	Next LR	Monitor	% Improv	Duration	
13	/40	1.421	57.657	2.71113	35.431	0.00100	0.00100	accuracy	5.50	65.58
14	/40	1.329	62.147	2.00028	42.750	0.00100	0.00100	accuracy	7.79	64.56
15	/40	1.263	64.243	1.72662	44.391	0.00100	0.00100	accuracy	3.37	64.58
16	/40	1.183	66.613	1.27748	63.680	0.00100	0.00100	accuracy	3.69	64.80
17	/40	1.114	69.052	1.19107	66.621	0.00100	0.00100	accuracy	3.66	64.50
18	/40	1.052	71.057	1.49422	55.746	0.00100	0.00100	accuracy	2.90	68.59
19	/40	1.000	73.587	1.51046	56.772	0.00100	0.00100	accuracy	3.56	64.95

enter H to halt training or an integer for number of epochs to run then ask again

5

training will continue until epoch 24

Epoch	Loss	Accuracy	V_loss	V_acc	LR	Next LR	Monitor	% Improv	Duration	
20	/40	1.009	73.428	2.66314	38.440	0.00100	0.00050	accuracy	-0.22	69.75
21	/40	0.894	77.325	1.13187	68.947	0.00050	0.00050	accuracy	5.08	69.21
22	/40	0.778	82.293	1.40003	59.508	0.00050	0.00050	accuracy	6.42	64.80
23	/40	0.722	84.708	1.15629	67.373	0.00050	0.00050	accuracy	2.94	68.66
24	/40	0.669	86.828	1.38226	61.354	0.00050	0.00050	accuracy	2.50	68.80

enter H to halt training or an integer for number of epochs to run then ask again

```
training will continue until epoch 34
Epoch   Loss   Accuracy   V_loss   V_acc   LR   Next LR   Monitor % Improv   Duration
25 /40   0.626   88.332   1.00064  72.503  0.00050 0.00050 accuracy  1.73    69.86
26 /40   0.583   90.064   1.44865  59.644  0.00050 0.00025 val_loss  -44.77   65.31
27 /40   0.490   94.257   0.99415  73.666  0.00025 0.00025 val_loss   0.65    68.88
28 /40   0.446   95.784   1.13367  71.819  0.00025 0.00013 val_loss  -14.03   64.97
29 /40   0.397   97.607   1.02996  73.529  0.00013 0.00006 val_loss  -3.60    64.59
30 /40   0.370   98.473   0.95787  75.855  0.00006 0.00006 val_loss   3.65    65.17
31 /40   0.358   98.655   0.96833  74.897  0.00006 0.00003 val_loss  -1.09    64.88
32 /40   0.348   98.974   0.95292  75.923  0.00003 0.00003 val_loss   0.52    68.81
33 /40   0.344   99.066   0.99069  75.171  0.00003 0.00002 val_loss  -3.96    65.21
34 /40   0.339   99.294   0.96877  75.445  0.00002 0.00001 val_loss  -1.66    65.79
enter H to halt training or an integer for number of epochs to run then ask again
5
training will continue until epoch 39
Epoch   Loss   Accuracy   V_loss   V_acc   LR   Next LR   Monitor % Improv   Duration
35 /40   0.334   99.180   0.95819  75.787  0.00001 0.00000 val_loss  -0.55    65.81
training has been halted at epoch 35 after 3 adjustments of learning rate with no improvement
training elapsed time was 0.0 hours, 46.0 minutes, 46.16 seconds)
```

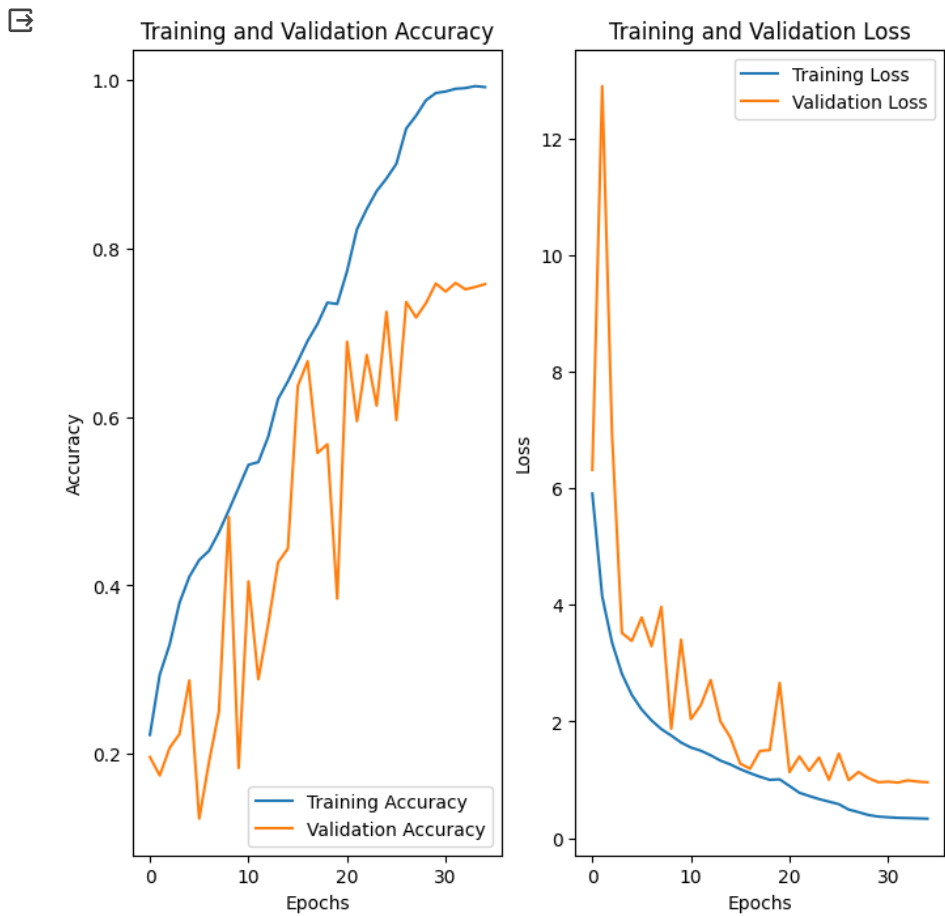
#Create plots of the loss and accuracy on the training and validation sets:

```
acc = history.history['accuracy']
val_acc = history.history['val_accuracy']

loss = history.history['loss']
val_loss = history.history['val_loss']

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(acc, label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(val_acc, label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')

plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(loss, label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(val_loss, label='Validation Loss')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.xlabel("Epochs")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
plt.show()
```



```
y_test = np.concatenate([y for x, y in val_ds], axis=0)
y_pred = model.predict(val_ds)
y_pred_classes = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)
accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred_classes)

46/46 [=====] - 6s 129ms/step
0.759233926128591

print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred_classes, target_names=class_names))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
BAS	0.70	0.50	0.58	110
EOS	0.85	0.91	0.88	255
HAC	0.77	0.73	0.75	93
LYT	0.90	0.81	0.85	265
MON	0.72	0.75	0.73	255
NGB	0.61	0.76	0.67	235
NGS	0.77	0.68	0.72	249
accuracy			0.76	1462
macro avg	0.76	0.74	0.74	1462
weighted avg	0.77	0.76	0.76	1462

