Classificaço de Patologias usando Imagens Médicas

Carregar imagens do diretório

```
import os
    current_dir = os.path.abspath(os.getcwd())
```

Converter base de dados para treino, validação e teste

```
In [42]: #cria nova pasta para cachorros e gatos atendendo a estrutura do Keras/Tensor
folder = "/oct_2017"
    train_folder = current_dir + folder + "/train"
    #val_folder = current_dir + folder + "/val"
    test_folder = current_dir + folder + "/test"
```

Fazer o Tensorflow carregar as imagens para a RNA

```
In [43]:
          import tensorflow as tf
          print(tf.config.list_physical_devices('GPU'))
          print(tf.__version__)
         2.6.1
In [44]:
          from tensorflow.keras.utils import image dataset from directory
          #image dataset from directory monta uma estrutura de dados com imagens 180x1&
          # de 32 em 32 imagens
          train dataset = image dataset from directory(train folder,
                                                        image_size=(180, 180),
                                                        batch size=32)
          #validation_dataset = image_dataset_from_directory(val_folder,
                                                             #image_size=(180, 180),
                                                             #batch size=32)
          test dataset = image dataset from directory(test folder,
                                                       image size=(180, 180),
                                                       batch size=32)
         Found 34931 files belonging to 2 classes.
         Found 484 files belonging to 2 classes.
In [45]:
```

for data_batch, labels_batch in train_dataset:

print(data batch[0].shape)

break

print("data batch shape:", data_batch.shape)
print("labels batch shape:", labels batch.shape)

```
data batch shape: (32, 180, 180, 3) labels batch shape: (32,) (180, 180, 3)
```

Treinando o modelo

```
In [46]:
                  from tensorflow import keras
                  from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense
                  from tensorflow.keras.layers.experimental.preprocessing import Rescaling
                  #cria uma arquitetura de uma rede neural profunda vazia
                  model = keras.Sequential()
                  #model.add(Rescaling(scale=1.0/255))
                  model.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=(180,
                  model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
                  model.add(Conv2D(64, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu'))
                  model.add(Flatten())
                  model.add(Dense(1, activation="sigmoid"))
                  model.compile(loss="binary crossentropy",optimizer="adam",metrics=["accuracy"]
                  #model.add(Dense(4, activation='softmax'))
                  #model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',optimizer='adam', metrics=['adam', metrics=[
In [47]:
                  from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
                  callbacks = [
                         ModelCheckpoint(
                                 filepath="classificacao08.keras",
                                 save best only=True,
                                 monitor="loss"
                          )
                  ]
                  history = model.fit(
                         train dataset,
                          epochs=30.
                          #validation data=validation dataset,
                          callbacks=callbacks)
                 Epoch 1/30
                 accuracy: 0.7752
                 Epoch 2/30
                 accuracy: 0.8258
                 Epoch 3/30
                 accuracy: 0.8523
                 Epoch 4/30
                 accuracy: 0.8707
                 Epoch 5/30
                 accuracy: 0.8879
                 Epoch 6/30
                 accuracy: 0.9109
                 Epoch 7/30
                 accuracy: 0.9204
                 Epoch 8/30
```

```
accuracy: 0.9323
Epoch 9/30
accuracy: 0.9455
Epoch 10/30
accuracy: 0.9509
Epoch 11/30
accuracy: 0.9585
Epoch 12/30
accuracy: 0.9693
Epoch 13/30
accuracy: 0.9685
Epoch 14/30
accuracy: 0.9730
Epoch 15/30
accuracy: 0.9784
Epoch 16/30
accuracy: 0.9731
Epoch 17/30
accuracy: 0.9769
Epoch 18/30
accuracy: 0.9811
Epoch 19/30
accuracy: 0.9827
Epoch 20/30
accuracy: 0.9806
Epoch 21/30
accuracy: 0.9832
Epoch 22/30
accuracy: 0.9836
Epoch 23/30
accuracy: 0.9877
Epoch 24/30
accuracy: 0.9842
Epoch 25/30
accuracy: 0.9852
Epoch 26/30
accuracy: 0.9843
Epoch 27/30
accuracy: 0.9879
Epoch 28/30
accuracy: 0.9889
Epoch 29/30
```

```
accuracy: 0.9865
         Epoch 30/30
         1092/1092 [=====
                                        =======] - 313s 286ms/step - loss: 0.0553 -
         accuracy: 0.9883
In [48]:
          model.summary()
         Model: "sequential 2"
         Layer (type)
                                       Output Shape
                                                                  Param #
         conv2d 4 (Conv2D)
                                       (None, 178, 178, 32)
                                                                  896
         max pooling2d 2 (MaxPooling2 (None, 89, 89, 32)
         conv2d 5 (Conv2D)
                                       (None, 87, 87, 64)
                                                                  18496
         flatten 2 (Flatten)
                                       (None, 484416)
         dense 2 (Dense)
                                       (None, 1)
                                                                  484417
         Total params: 503,809
         Trainable params: 503,809
         Non-trainable params: 0
In [49]:
          #https://www.tensorflow.org/js/tutorials/conversion/import keras?hl=pt-br#ali
```

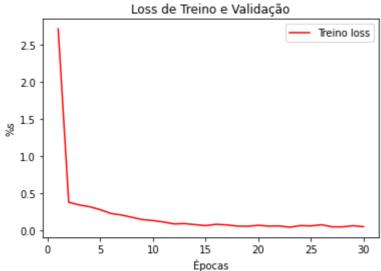
tfjs.converters.save keras model(model, "conversao 01 08")

Visualização de Resultados

import tensorflowjs as tfjs

```
In [50]:
          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="Treino acc")
          #plt.plot(epochs, val_accuracy, "b", label="Val acc")
          plt.xlabel("Épocas")
          plt.ylabel("%s")
          plt.title("Acurácia de Treino e Validação")
          plt.legend()
          plt.figure()
          plt.plot(epochs, loss, "r", label="Treino loss")
          #plt.plot(epochs, val loss, "b", label="Val loss")
          plt.xlabel("Épocas")
          plt.ylabel("%s")
          plt.title("Loss de Treino e Validação")
          plt.legend()
          plt.show()
```





Resultados do Conjunto de Teste

```
In [51]:
          #from tensorflow import keras
          #model = keras.models.load model("classificacao01.keras")
          # serialize model to JSON
          #model_json = model.to_json()
          #with open("classificacao01.json", "w") as json_file:json_file.write(model_js
          # serialize weights to HDF5
          #model.save_weights("classificacao01.h5")
          #print("Saved model to disk")
In [52]:
          test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_dataset)
          print(f"Test accuracy: {test_acc:.3f}")
                                     =======] - 1s 62ms/step - loss: 0.7747 - accura
         16/16 [====
         cy: 0.9277
         Test accuracy: 0.928
In [ ]:
In [ ]:
```

In []:

Referências

- https://machinelearningmastery.com/how-to-develop-a-convolutional-neural-network-toclassify-photos-of-dogs-and-cats/
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- https://www.machinecurve.com/index.php/2020/03/30/how-to-use-conv2d-with-keras/
- https://www.pyimagesearch.com/2021/06/30/how-to-use-the-modelcheckpoint-callbackwith-keras-and-tensorflow/