## COSC 6373 - HW2-ICA - Minh Nguyen #2069407

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In [77]: import tensorflow as tf
         import numpy as np
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import seaborn as sns
         from tensorflow import keras
         from keras.applications import ResNet50
         from keras.applications.resnet50 import preprocess_input
         from keras import layers, models
         from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report
In [78]: # Define dataset paths
         train_dir = "train"
         test_dir = "test"
         # Define parameters
         IMG SIZE = (256, 256)
         BATCH_SIZE = 32
         # Load training and validation data
         train_data = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
             train_dir,
             image size=IMG SIZE,
             batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,
             validation_split=0.1,
             subset="training",
             seed=42
         val_data = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
             train_dir,
             image_size=IMG_SIZE,
             batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,
             validation_split=0.1,
             subset="validation",
             seed=42
         # Load test dataset
         test_data = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
             test_dir,
             image_size=IMG_SIZE,
             batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,
             shuffle=False
```

```
Found 360 files belonging to 2 classes.
        Using 324 files for training.
        Found 360 files belonging to 2 classes.
        Using 36 files for validation.
        Found 40 files belonging to 2 classes.
In [79]: # Apply ResNet50 preprocessing
         train_data = train_data.map(lambda x, y: (preprocess_input(x), y))
         val_data = val_data.map(lambda x, y: (preprocess_input(x), y))
         # Load ResNet50 as the base model
         base_model = ResNet50(weights='imagenet', include_top=False, input_shape=(25)
         base model.trainable = False # Freeze base model initially
In [80]: # Add custom layers on top
         model = models.Sequential([
             base model,
             layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D(),
             layers.Dropout(0.5), # Prevent overfitting
             layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid') # Binary classification
         ])
In [81]: # # Compile model
         # model.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning rate=1e-4),
                         loss='binary_crossentropy',
         #
                         metrics=['accuracy'])
         # # Train initial model
         # history = model.fit(train_data, validation_data=val_data, epochs=5)
In [82]: # Unfreeze some layers for fine-tuning
         base model.trainable = True
         # Unfreeze the last 25 layers to fine-tune the model
         for layer in base model.layers[:-25]:
             layer.trainable = False
         # Recompile model with lower learning rate
         model.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=1e-5),
                       loss='binary_crossentropy',
                       metrics=['accuracy'])
         # Model summary
         model.summary()
         # Fine-tune model
         history fine = model.fit(train data, validation data=val data, epochs=15)
```

Model: "sequential\_11"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Par
resnet50 (Functional)	(None, 8, 8, 2048)	23,587
<pre>global_average_pooling2d_11   (GlobalAveragePooling2D)</pre>	(None, 2048)	
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 2048)	
dense_11 (Dense)	(None, 1)	2

Total params: 23,589,761 (89.99 MB)
Trainable params: 9,992,193 (38.12 MB)

Non-trainable params: 13,597,568 (51.87 MB)

```
Epoch 1/15
                           41s 3s/step - accuracy: 0.4814 - loss: 0.8856 - v
       11/11 ——
       al accuracy: 0.6944 - val loss: 0.6365
       Epoch 2/15
                      30s 3s/step - accuracy: 0.6177 - loss: 0.6515 - v
       11/11 ———
       al accuracy: 0.7500 - val loss: 0.5650
       Epoch 3/15
       11/11 — 33s 3s/step - accuracy: 0.7050 - loss: 0.5537 - v
       al accuracy: 0.7778 - val loss: 0.5008
       Epoch 4/15
       11/11 —
                            —— 31s 3s/step – accuracy: 0.7735 – loss: 0.4848 – v
       al accuracy: 0.8333 - val loss: 0.4409
       Epoch 5/15
       11/11 -
                             — 30s 3s/step - accuracy: 0.7971 - loss: 0.4448 - v
       al_accuracy: 0.8333 - val_loss: 0.3839
       Epoch 6/15
       11/11 —
                             —— 30s 3s/step – accuracy: 0.8708 – loss: 0.3715 – v
       al_accuracy: 0.8611 - val_loss: 0.3364
       Epoch 7/15
                          29s 3s/step - accuracy: 0.8972 - loss: 0.3083 - v
       11/11 —
       al_accuracy: 0.9444 - val_loss: 0.2897
       Epoch 8/15

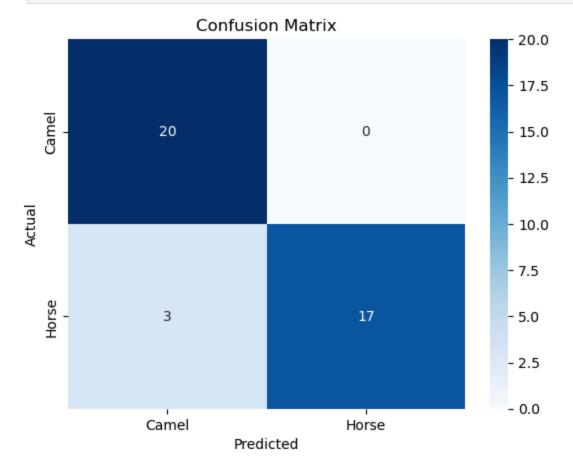
11/11 — 29s 3s/step - accuracy: 0.8936 - loss: 0.3145 - v
       al_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.2528
       Epoch 9/15
                           30s 3s/step - accuracy: 0.9283 - loss: 0.2727 - v
       11/11 ——
       al_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.2190
       Epoch 10/15
                             —— 30s 3s/step - accuracy: 0.9460 - loss: 0.2056 - v
       al_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.1859
       Epoch 11/15
                          30s 3s/step - accuracy: 0.9680 - loss: 0.1910 - v
       11/11 —
       al_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.1576
       Epoch 12/15
                       28s 3s/step - accuracy: 0.9782 - loss: 0.1586 - v
       11/11 —
       al_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.1372
       Epoch 13/15

11/11 — 16s 1s/step - accuracy: 0.9674 - loss: 0.1441 - v
       al accuracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.1197
       Epoch 14/15
       11/11 ______ 15s 1s/step - accuracy: 0.9954 - loss: 0.1036 - v
       al_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.1088
       Epoch 15/15
                    15s 1s/step - accuracy: 0.9883 - loss: 0.1026 - v
       11/11 ———
       al_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.0968
In [83]: # Evaluate model on test data
        test loss, test accuracy = model.evaluate(test data)
        print(f"Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy:.4f}")
        # Generate confusion matrix
        y pred = (model.predict(test data) > 0.5).astype(int)
        y_true = np.concatenate([y for x, y in test_data], axis=0)
```

```
2/2 — 1s 283ms/step - accuracy: 0.9500 - loss: 0.2286
Test Accuracy: 0.9250
2/2 — 3s 1s/step
```

```
In [84]: conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_true, y_pred)
    sns.heatmap(conf_matrix, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', xticklabels=['Caplt.xlabel("Predicted")
    plt.ylabel("Actual")
    plt.title("Confusion Matrix")
    plt.show()

# Classification report
    print("\nClassification Report:\n", classification_report(y_true, y_pred, tapped)
```



Classification	•			
	precision	recall	f1–score	support
Camel	0.87	1.00	0.93	20
Horse	1.00	0.85	0.92	20
accuracy			0.93	40
macro avg	0.93	0.93	0.92	40
weighted avg	0.93	0.93	0.92	40
-				

## Summary:

- After several attempts with different number of unfreezed layers and number of epochs, I ended up with the following configuration:
  - Unfreezed the last 25 layers

■ Epochs: 15

■ Learning rate: 1e-5

- It obtained an accuracy of 0.9500 and a loss of 0.2286 on the test dataset.
- The confusion matrix shows that the model performs pretty well on the test dataset, with only 3 misclassified images out of 40 (3 camels were misclassified as horses).