In [1]: """This program trains a binary classification model on image data (human face images saves the trained model, and classifies new/test images using the model. Also called b It constructs a custom model on top of the pre-trained base model employing transfer 1 The trained model predicts/classifies the test/new images as: 0 - No Eye glasses & 1 - This program will be hosted online via Streamlit community cloud. Streamlit web app will be created that allows users to upload an image, classify it us display the result."""

'This program trains a binary classification model on image data (human face images w ith and without eyeglasses), \nsaves the trained model, and classifies new/test image s using the model. Also called binary image classification model. \nIt constructs a c ustom model on top of the pre-trained base model employing transfer learning.\nThe tr ained model predicts/classifies the test/new images as: 0 - No Eye glasses & 1 - Eye glasses present.\n\nThis program will be hosted online via Streamlit community cloud. \nStreamlit web app will be created that allows users to upload an image, classify it using pre-trained models, and\ndisplay the result.'

```
In [1]: # Importing libraries
            import os
            from keras.applications import MobileNetV2
            from keras.models import Sequential
            from keras.layers import Dense, GlobalAveragePooling2D, Dropout
            from keras.optimizers import Adam
            from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
            # Define training and validation directories
            train data dir = 'train'
            validation data dir = 'test'
            # Image dimensions
            img width, img height = 224, 224
            # Setting up training parameters
            epochs = 10
            batch_size = 100
            # Create base model with pre-trained weights on ImageNet
            base_model = MobileNetV2(input_shape=(img_width, img_height, 3), include_top=False, we
            # Freeze convolutional layers
            for layer in base model.layers:
                layer.trainable = False
            # Build your own model on top of the base model
            model = Sequential()
            model.add(base model)
            model.add(GlobalAveragePooling2D())
            model.add(Dense(64, activation='relu'))
            model.add(Dropout(0.5))
            model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
            # Compile the model
            model.compile(optimizer=Adam(lr=0.001), loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy
            # Data augmentation for training
            train datagen = TmageDataGenerator(
Loading [MathJax]/jax/output/CommonHTML/fonts/TeX/fontdata.js
```

```
shear range=0.2,
    zoom_range=0.2,
    horizontal_flip=True)
# Normalization for validation/testing
test datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1. / 255)
# Create data generators
train generator = train datagen.flow from directory(
   train_data_dir,
   target_size=(img_width, img_height),
    batch size=batch size,
    class_mode='binary')
validation generator = test datagen.flow from directory(
    validation_data_dir,
    target_size=(img_width, img_height),
    batch_size=batch_size,
    class mode='binary')
# Train the model
history = model.fit generator(
   train_generator,
    steps_per_epoch=train_generator.samples // batch_size,
    epochs=epochs, # You can adjust the number of epochs
    validation_data=validation_generator,
    validation_steps=validation_generator.samples // batch_size)
# Save the trained model
model.save('Model4.h5')
Found 4418 images belonging to 2 classes.
```

```
C:\Users\tabal\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\keras\optimizers\legacy\adam.py:117: UserW
arning: The `lr` argument is deprecated, use `learning_rate` instead.
    super().__init__(name, **kwargs)
Found 2371 images belonging to 2 classes.
C:\Users\tabal\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_9300\2759565614.py:61: UserWarning: `Mode
l.fit_generator` is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Please use `M
odel.fit`, which supports generators.
    history = model.fit generator(
```

```
Epoch 1/10
          44/44 [============== ] - 138s 3s/step - loss: 0.2277 - accuracy: 0.90
          50 - val loss: 0.0788 - val accuracy: 0.9678
          Epoch 2/10
          44/44 [================ ] - 139s 3s/step - loss: 0.1279 - accuracy: 0.95
          00 - val_loss: 0.0587 - val_accuracy: 0.9791
          Epoch 3/10
          99 - val loss: 0.0541 - val accuracy: 0.9835
          Epoch 4/10
          44/44 [============== ] - 143s 3s/step - loss: 0.0955 - accuracy: 0.96
          62 - val_loss: 0.0431 - val_accuracy: 0.9857
          Epoch 5/10
          44/44 [============== ] - 142s 3s/step - loss: 0.0936 - accuracy: 0.96
          78 - val loss: 0.1024 - val accuracy: 0.9539
          Epoch 6/10
          44/44 [================ ] - 142s 3s/step - loss: 0.0877 - accuracy: 0.96
          69 - val_loss: 0.0476 - val_accuracy: 0.9809
          Epoch 7/10
          44/44 [================ ] - 142s 3s/step - loss: 0.0810 - accuracy: 0.97
          06 - val loss: 0.0595 - val accuracy: 0.9761
          44/44 [================= ] - 142s 3s/step - loss: 0.0832 - accuracy: 0.96
          99 - val loss: 0.0563 - val accuracy: 0.9783
          Epoch 9/10
          44/44 [================= ] - 143s 3s/step - loss: 0.0785 - accuracy: 0.97
          36 - val loss: 0.0648 - val accuracy: 0.9730
          Epoch 10/10
          44/44 [============== ] - 142s 3s/step - loss: 0.0691 - accuracy: 0.97
          55 - val loss: 0.0540 - val accuracy: 0.9796
  In [3]: # Generating Classification report
          import os
           from keras.applications import MobileNetV2
          from keras.models import Sequential
          from keras.layers import Dense, GlobalAveragePooling2D, Dropout
           from keras.optimizers import Adam
           from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
           # Define training and validation directories
           train data dir = 'train'
          validation data dir = 'test'
          # Image dimensions
           img_width, img_height = 224, 224
          # Data augmentation for training
          train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
              rescale=1. / 255,
              shear_range=0.2,
              zoom range=0.2,
              horizontal flip=True)
          # Normalization for validation/testing
          test datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1. / 255)
           # Create data generators
Loading [MathJax]/jax/output/CommonHTML/fonts/TeX/fontdata.js _from_directory(
              train_data_dir,
```

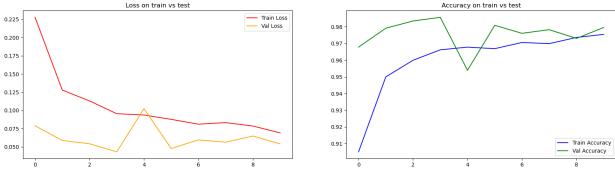
```
batch size=batch size,
               class_mode='binary')
           validation_generator = test_datagen.flow_from_directory(
               validation data dir,
               target size=(img width, img height),
               batch_size=batch_size,
               class_mode='binary')
           from sklearn.metrics import classification report
           # Load the saved model
           from keras.models import load model
           model = load model('Model4.h5')
           # Generate predictions for the validation dataset
           validation_generator.reset() # Reset generator to start from beginning
           y pred = model.predict generator(validation generator, steps=len(validation generator)
           y pred binary = (y pred > 0.5).astype(int) # Convert probabilities to binary predicti
           # Get true labels
           y_true = validation_generator.classes
           # Generate classification report
           print(classification_report(y_true, y_pred_binary))
           Found 4418 images belonging to 2 classes.
           Found 2371 images belonging to 2 classes.
           C:\Users\tabal\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel 16872\2778250781.py:46: UserWarning: `Mod
           el.predict_generator` is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Please u
           se `Model.predict`, which supports generators.
             y_pred = model.predict_generator(validation_generator, steps=len(validation_generat
           or), verbose=1)
           24/24 [======= ] - 38s 2s/step
                         precision recall f1-score support
                                        0.64
                      0
                              0.63
                                                  0.64
                                                            1502
                              0.37
                      1
                                        0.36
                                                  0.36
                                                             869
                                                  0.54
                                                            2371
               accuracy
                              0.50
                                        0.50
              macro avg
                                                  0.50
                                                            2371
                              0.53
                                        0.54
                                                  0.54
                                                            2371
           weighted avg
   In [2]: # Plotting loss and accuracy over epochs
           import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
           import seaborn as sns
           plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
           # Plotting loss & validation loss
           plt.subplot(1,2,1)
           sns.lineplot(x=history.epoch, y=history.history['loss'], color='red', label='Train Los
           sns.lineplot(x=history.epoch, y=history.history['val_loss'], color='orange', label='Va
           plt.title('Loss on train vs test')
           plt.legend(loc='best')
           # Plotting accuracy and validation accuracy
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           sns.lineplot(x=history.epoch, y=history.history['accuracy'], color='blue', label='Trai
```

target size=(img width, img height),

```
sns.lineplot(x=history.epoch, y=history.history['val accuracy'], color='green', label=
plt.title('Accuracy on train vs test')
plt.legend(loc='best')
plt.show()
C:\Users\tabal\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\ oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: u
se inf as na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert in
f values to NaN before operating instead.
 with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
C:\Users\tabal\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\ oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: u
se inf as na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert in
f values to NaN before operating instead.
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C:\Users\tabal\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\ oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: u
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C:\Users\tabal\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: u
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C:\Users\tabal\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: u
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f values to NaN before operating instead.
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C:\Users\tabal\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: u
se inf as na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert in
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 with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
C:\Users\tabal\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\ oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: u
se inf as na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert in
```

with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):

f values to NaN before operating instead.



```
In [1]: # Load the trained model for predictions, preprocess them,
# and use the trained model to predict the class for each image in batch.
# Also export classification results to an Excel file.

from keras.models import load_model
from tensorflow.keras.utils import load_img
from tensorflow.keras.utils import img_to_array
from keras.applications.vgg16 import preprocess_input
decode_predictions

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VGG16
```

```
import numpy as np
import os
model = load model('Model4.h5')
# Making predictions on test/new images using the trained model from the above.
import glob
import pandas as pd
# Setting the directory for testing images
folder dir = "/Users/tabal/OneDrive/Desktop/Data Capstone/Occulusion"
# Create an empty list to store prediction results
prediction_results = []
# Looping through each image in the directory
for image in glob.iglob(f'{folder_dir}/*'):
    # Loading and preprocessing the image
    load image = load img(image, target size=(224, 224))
    img = img_to_array(load_image)
    img = preprocess_input(img.reshape(1,224,224,3))
    # Making predictions using the Loaded model
    label = model.predict(img)
    # Append the prediction results to the list
    prediction_results.append({
        'Image Name': os.path.basename(image),
        'Prediction': round(label[0][0])})
# Create a DataFrame from the list
df = pd.DataFrame(prediction_results)
# Save the DataFrame to an Excel file
df.to_excel('Occulusion_jpg_Model4.xlsx', index=False)
```

```
1/1 [======= ] - 1s 765ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 35ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 27ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 42ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 38ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 34ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 36ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 50ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 41ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 36ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 42ms/step
1/1 [=======] - 0s 44ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 42ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 39ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 35ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 34ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 37ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 34ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 42ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 39ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 34ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 34ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 36ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 32ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 28ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 42ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 40ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 35ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 31ms/step
```

In []: