# Niloufar Baba Ahmadi 610398103 HW3

```
Mount Google Drive to access files
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
Mounted at /content/drive
Imports
import cv2
import os
import numpy as np
import shutil
from sklearn.model_selection import train test split
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten,
Dense, Dropout
import pickle
from tensorflow.keras.losses import BinaryCrossentropy
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
from tensorflow.keras.utils import to categorical
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.metrics import classification report, confusion matrix
```

#### **Data Augmentation and Dataset Separation**

This piece of code performs image data augmentation and dataset separation into training and test sets.

- 1. Image Processing:
  - A list, image paths, is initialized to store the paths of the processed images.
  - For each file in the dataset directory:
    - If the file ends with the extension ".tif":
      - The image is loaded using OpenCV and stored in img.
      - If the image has more than two dimensions, it is converted to grayscale.
      - The image is horizontally flipped, and the flipped image is saved with a filename prefix of "aug\_horiz\_".
      - The flipped image's path is appended to image paths.
      - Histogram equalization is applied to the original image, and the result is saved with a filename prefix of "aug\_eqhist\_".
      - The equalized image's path is appended to image paths.

- The image is rotated 90 degrees clockwise, and the rotated image is saved with a filename prefix of "aug\_rot90\_".
- The rotated image's path is appended to image paths.
- The image is translated using a predefined translation matrix, and the translated image is saved with a filename prefix of "aug\_trans\_".
- The translated image's path is appended to image paths.
- The image is sheared using a predefined shearing matrix, and the sheared image is saved with a filename prefix of "aug\_shear\_".
- The sheared image's path is appended to image paths.

### 2. Counting:

- The total number of color images is counted by iterating through image\_paths and checking if each image has more than two dimensions.
- The count of color images is printed.

#### 3. Dataset Separation:

- The train\_test\_split function is used to split image\_paths into training and test sets with a test size of 0.2 and a random state of 42.

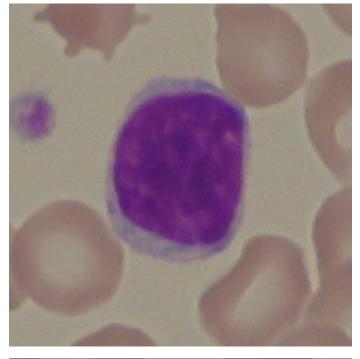
```
# Path to dataset
dataset path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/image
processing/dataset/dataset'
# A new directory to store augmented images
augmented_path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/image processing/augmented
images'
os.makedirs(augmented path, exist ok=True)
# Lists to store image paths
image paths = []
# Iterating through the images in the dataset
for filename in os.listdir(dataset path):
    if filename.endswith('.tif'):
        img path = os.path.join(dataset path, filename)
        image_paths.append(img path)
        # Loading the image
        img = cv2.imread(img path, cv2.IMREAD UNCHANGED)
        # Converting the image to grayscale
        if img.ndim > 2:
            img = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR BGR2GRAY)
        # Flip the image horizontally
        flipped img = cv2.flip(img, 1)
        augmented filename = 'aug horiz ' + filename
```

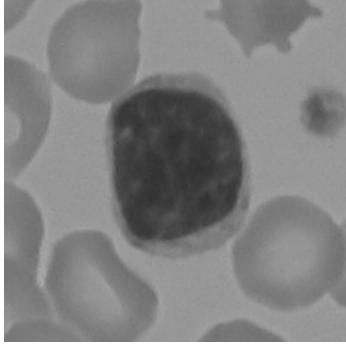
```
augmented filepath = os.path.join(augmented path,
augmented filename)
        cv2.imwrite(augmented_filepath, flipped_img)
        image paths.append(augmented filepath)
        # Apply histogram equalization
        equalized_img = cv2.equalizeHist(img)
        augmented_filename = 'aug_eqhist_' + filename
        augmented filepath = os.path.join(augmented path,
augmented filename)
        cv2.imwrite(augmented filepath, equalized img)
        image paths.append(augmented filepath)
        # Rotate the image by 90 degrees
        rotated img = cv2.rotate(img, cv2.ROTATE 90 CLOCKWISE)
        augmented filename = 'aug rot90 ' + filename
        augmented filepath = os.path.join(augmented path,
augmented filename)
        cv2.imwrite(augmented_filepath, rotated_img)
        image paths.append(augmented filepath)
        # Translate the image
        M = np.float32([[1, 0, 50], [0, 1, 50]]) # Translation matrix
        translated img = cv2.warpAffine(img, M, (img.shape[1],
img.shape[0]))
        augmented filename = 'aug trans ' + filename
        augmented filepath = os.path.join(augmented path,
augmented filename)
        cv2.imwrite(augmented filepath, translated img)
        image paths.append(augmented filepath)
        # Shear the image
        M = np.float32([[1, 0.2, 0], [0.2, 1, 0]]) # Shearing matrix
        sheared img = cv2.warpAffine(img, M, (img.shape[1],
imq.shape[0])
        augmented_filename = 'aug_shear_' + filename
        augmented_filepath = os.path.join(augmented_path,
augmented filename)
        cv2.imwrite(augmented filepath, sheared img)
        image paths.append(augmented filepath)
print("Data augmentation is complete!")
# Counting the total number of color images
total color images = sum(1 for path in image paths if
cv2.imread(path).ndim > 2)
print("Total color images after data augmentation:",
total color images)
```

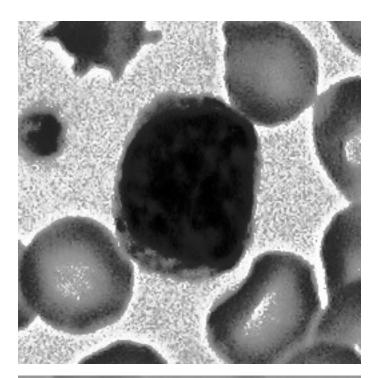
```
# Split the dataset into training and test sets
train_paths, test_paths = train_test_split(image_paths, test size=0.2,
random state=42)
# Creating directories for the training and test sets
train path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/image processing/train set'
test path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/image processing/test set'
os.makedirs(train path, exist ok=True)
os.makedirs(test path, exist ok=True)
# Copy the training images to the train dataset folder
for path in train paths:
    filename = os.path.basename(path)
    destination path = os.path.join(train path, filename)
    shutil.copy2(path, destination path)
# Copy the test images to the test dataset folder
for path in test paths:
    filename = os.path.basename(path)
    destination path = os.path.join(test path, filename)
    shutil.copy2(path, destination path)
print("Data separation is complete!")
Mounted at /content/drive
Data augmentation is complete!
Total color images after data augmentation: 1560
Data separation is complete!
The original image and the augmented ones
from google.colab.patches import cv2 imshow
original image path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/image
processing/dataset/dataset/Im259 0.tif'
original image = cv2.imread(original image path, cv2.IMREAD UNCHANGED)
augmented images path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/image
processing/augmented images'
# Iterating through the augmented images
for filename in os.listdir(augmented images path):
    if filename.startswith('aug_') and
filename.endswith('Im259_0.tif'):
        augmented image path = os.path.join(augmented images path,
filename)
        # Load and display each augmented image
        augmented image = cv2.imread(augmented image path,
cv2.IMREAD UNCHANGED)
        if augmented_image is None:
            print(f"Failed to load the augmented image from
```

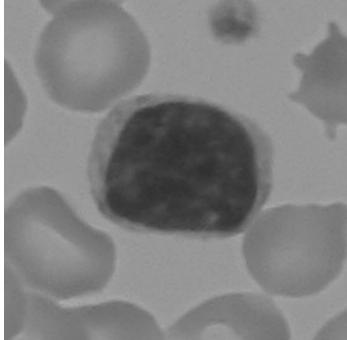
'{augmented\_image\_path}'. Please check the file path and format.")
else:

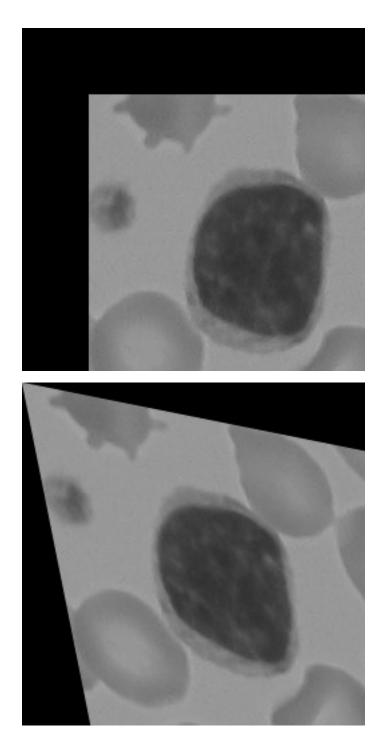
cv2\_imshow(augmented\_image)











The given model architecture

This piece of code creates a sequential model using the Keras library.

Specifically, the model architecture is as follows:

- 1. Convolutional Layers:
  - The model includes five convolutional layers with different configurations.

- Each convolutional layer uses a 3x3 filter size and ReLU activation.
- The number of filters is set to 48 for all convolutional layers.
- The padding is set to 'same' for all convolutional layers.
- The input shape of the first convolutional layer is (257, 257, 3).
- 2. Max Pooling:
  - Some of the convolutional layers are followed by max pooling layers.
  - The max pooling layers use a 2x2 pool size and a stride of 2.
- 3. Flattening:
  - After the convolutional layers, the tensor output is flattened.
- 4. Fully Connected Layer:
  - A fully connected layer with 1000 units and ReLU activation is added.
- 5. Dropout Layer:
  - A dropout layer with a rate of 0.5 is added to prevent overfitting.
- 6. Output Layer:
  - An output layer with 2 units and softmax activation is added.

```
model = Sequential()
# Layer parameters
FS = (3, 3) # Filter size
MP size = (2, 2) # Max-pooling size
No\overline{F} = 48 # Number of filters
P = 'same' # Padding
activation = 'relu' # Activation function
# Convolutional layers
1)1
for i, (s, strides, pooling) in enumerate(layer configs, start=1):
   model.add(Conv2D(NoF, FS, strides=strides, padding=P,
activation=activation, input_shape=(257, 257, 3)))
   if pooling:
       model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=MP size, strides=2))
# Flatten the tensor output
model.add(Flatten())
# Add a Fully Connected layer
model.add(Dense(1000, activation='relu'))
# Add a Dropout layer
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
# Add an output layer
model.add(Dense(2, activation='softmax'))
# Model summary
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 129, 129, 48)	1344
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D )</pre>	(None, 64, 64, 48)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 48)	20784
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 32, 32, 48)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 48)	20784
<pre>max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 16, 16, 48)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 48)	20784
<pre>max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 8, 8, 48)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 3, 3, 48)	20784
<pre>max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 1, 1, 48)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 48)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 1000)	49000
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 1000)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 2)	2002

Total params: 135,482 Trainable params: 135,482 Non-trainable params: 0

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# **Training Phase**

- 1. The image size is set to (257, 257).
- 2. Lists are initialized to store the training and test data and labels.
- 3. The get\_label function is defined to extract labels from filenames.
- 4. The pixel values of the images are normalized to the range [0, 1].
- 5. The labels are converted to one-hot encoded format.

- 6. The model is compiled using a binary cross-entropy loss function, Adam optimizer with a learning rate of 0.0001, and accuracy as the metric.
- 7. Early stopping is defined with a patience of 20 epochs and restores the best weights.
- 8. The model is trained using the training data, with a batch size of 100 and a maximum of 500 epochs. The validation data is provided to monitor performance and apply early stopping.
- 9. The model is evaluated on the test data, and the test loss and accuracy are printed.
- 10. The model's training history is saved to a file using pickle.

```
train path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/image processing/train set'
test path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/image processing/test set'
# The image size
image size = (257, 257)
# Prepare data
X_train = [] # List to store the training image data
y_train = [] # List to store the corresponding training labels
X_test = [] # List to store the test image data
y test = [] # List to store the corresponding test labels
# Defining the get label function according to the data explanation
def get label(filename):
    label = int(filename.split(' ')[-1].split('.')[0].split()[0])
    return label
# Read the images from the train dataset folder and resize them
for filename in os.listdir(train path):
    filepath = os.path.join(train_path, filename)
    img = cv2.imread(filepath)
    img = cv2.resize(img, image size) # Resize the image
    X train.append(img)
    y train.append(get label(filename))
# Read the images from the test dataset folder and resize them
for filename in os.listdir(test path):
    filepath = os.path.join(test_path, filename)
    img = cv2.imread(filepath)
    img = cv2.resize(img, image size) # Resize the image
    X test.append(img)
    y test.append(get label(filename))
# Convert the lists to numpy arrays
X train = np.array(X train)
y_train = np.array(y_train)
X \text{ test} = np.array(X \text{ test})
y test = np.array(y test)
```

```
# Normalize the pixel values to the range [0, 1]
X \text{ train} = X \text{ train} / 255.0
X_{\text{test}} = X_{\text{test}} / 255.0
# Convert labels to one-hot encoded format
num classes = 2
y_train = to_categorical(y_train, num_classes)
y test = to categorical(y test, num classes)
# Compile the model
learning rate = 0.0001
loss_function = BinaryCrossentropy()
optimizer = Adam(learning rate=learning rate)
model.compile(optimizer=optimizer, loss=loss function,
metrics=['accuracy'])
# Early stopping
early stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val loss', patience=20,
restore best weights=True)
# Training the model with early stopping
batch size = 100
epochs = 500
history = model.fit(X train, y train, batch size=batch size,
epochs=epochs, validation data=(X test, y test),
callbacks=[early stopping])
# Evaluating on the test data
test_loss, test_accuracy = model.evaluate(X test, y test)
print("Test Loss:", test loss)
print("Test Accuracy:", test accuracy)
with open('/content/drive/MyDrive/image processing/history.pickle',
'wb') as file:
   pickle.dump(history.history, file)
Epoch 1/500
- accuracy: 0.4936 - val loss: 0.6936 - val accuracy: 0.4679
Epoch 2/500
accuracy: 0.5088 - val loss: 0.6937 - val accuracy: 0.4679
Epoch 3/500
- accuracy: 0.5112 - val loss: 0.6940 - val accuracy: 0.4679
Epoch 4/500
- accuracy: 0.5080 - val loss: 0.6942 - val accuracy: 0.4679
Epoch 5/500
```

```
accuracy: 0.5088 - val loss: 0.6935 - val accuracy: 0.4679
Epoch 6/500
accuracy: 0.5136 - val loss: 0.6920 - val accuracy: 0.4679
Epoch 7/500
- accuracy: 0.5136 - val_loss: 0.6887 - val_accuracy: 0.4712
Epoch 8/500
- accuracy: 0.5513 - val loss: 0.6805 - val accuracy: 0.6218
Epoch 9/500
- accuracy: 0.6506 - val loss: 0.6647 - val accuracy: 0.6378
Epoch 10/500
- accuracy: 0.6675 - val loss: 0.6566 - val accuracy: 0.6442
Epoch 11/500
- accuracy: 0.6867 - val loss: 0.6655 - val accuracy: 0.6410
Epoch 12/500
accuracy: 0.6899 - val loss: 0.6326 - val accuracy: 0.6538
Epoch 13/500
accuracy: 0.6899 - val loss: 0.6506 - val accuracy: 0.6603
Epoch 14/500
accuracy: 0.7091 - val loss: 0.6085 - val accuracy: 0.6731
Epoch 15/500
- accuracy: 0.7091 - val loss: 0.5988 - val accuracy: 0.6955
Epoch 16/500
accuracy: 0.7155 - val loss: 0.5902 - val accuracy: 0.6955
Epoch 17/500
accuracy: 0.7324 - val loss: 0.5842 - val accuracy: 0.7115
Epoch 18/500
- accuracy: 0.7332 - val loss: 0.5779 - val accuracy: 0.7019
Epoch 19/500
- accuracy: 0.7348 - val loss: 0.5733 - val accuracy: 0.7051
Epoch 20/500
- accuracy: 0.7428 - val loss: 0.5670 - val accuracy: 0.7115
Epoch 21/500
accuracy: 0.7364 - val loss: 0.5675 - val accuracy: 0.7212
```

```
Epoch 22/500
- accuracy: 0.7508 - val loss: 0.5772 - val accuracy: 0.7276
Epoch 23/500
accuracy: 0.7492 - val loss: 0.5454 - val accuracy: 0.7372
Epoch 24/500
- accuracy: 0.7604 - val loss: 0.5340 - val accuracy: 0.7244
Epoch 25/500
accuracy: 0.7812 - val_loss: 0.5311 - val_accuracy: 0.7179
Epoch 26/500
accuracy: 0.7708 - val loss: 0.5270 - val accuracy: 0.7244
Epoch 27/500
accuracy: 0.7788 - val_loss: 0.5374 - val_accuracy: 0.7532
Epoch 28/500
- accuracy: 0.7772 - val loss: 0.5031 - val accuracy: 0.7404
Epoch 29/500
- accuracy: 0.7877 - val loss: 0.5429 - val accuracy: 0.7468
Epoch 30/500
- accuracy: 0.7845 - val_loss: 0.5082 - val_accuracy: 0.7628
Epoch 31/500
accuracy: 0.7949 - val_loss: 0.4915 - val_accuracy: 0.7724
Epoch 32/500
- accuracy: 0.7973 - val loss: 0.4893 - val accuracy: 0.7756
Epoch 33/500
- accuracy: 0.7965 - val loss: 0.4849 - val accuracy: 0.7500
Epoch 34/500
- accuracy: 0.7957 - val loss: 0.4781 - val accuracy: 0.7821
Epoch 35/500
- accuracy: 0.8157 - val loss: 0.4778 - val accuracy: 0.7917
Epoch 36/500
accuracy: 0.8141 - val loss: 0.4533 - val accuracy: 0.8109
Epoch 37/500
accuracy: 0.8365 - val loss: 0.4863 - val accuracy: 0.7821
Epoch 38/500
```

```
- accuracy: 0.8245 - val loss: 0.4378 - val accuracy: 0.8173
Epoch 39/500
- accuracy: 0.8389 - val loss: 0.4813 - val accuracy: 0.7788
Epoch 40/500
- accuracy: 0.8405 - val loss: 0.4300 - val accuracy: 0.8269
Epoch 41/500
accuracy: 0.8614 - val loss: 0.4550 - val accuracy: 0.7981
Epoch 42/500
accuracy: 0.8486 - val loss: 0.4238 - val accuracy: 0.8269
Epoch 43/500
accuracy: 0.8558 - val loss: 0.4150 - val accuracy: 0.8365
Epoch 44/500
accuracy: 0.8686 - val loss: 0.4095 - val accuracy: 0.8365
Epoch 45/500
accuracy: 0.8678 - val loss: 0.4221 - val accuracy: 0.8141
Epoch 46/500
- accuracy: 0.8750 - val loss: 0.4011 - val accuracy: 0.8429
Epoch 47/500
- accuracy: 0.8862 - val loss: 0.3943 - val accuracy: 0.8333
Epoch 48/500
- accuracy: 0.8846 - val loss: 0.4080 - val accuracy: 0.8397
Epoch 49/500
- accuracy: 0.8862 - val loss: 0.3841 - val accuracy: 0.8397
Epoch 50/500
- accuracy: 0.8830 - val loss: 0.5061 - val accuracy: 0.7821
Epoch 51/500
- accuracy: 0.8862 - val loss: 0.3958 - val accuracy: 0.8173
Epoch 52/500
accuracy: 0.9006 - val loss: 0.3691 - val accuracy: 0.8558
Epoch 53/500
accuracy: 0.9103 - val_loss: 0.3859 - val_accuracy: 0.8429
Epoch 54/500
- accuracy: 0.8942 - val loss: 0.3801 - val accuracy: 0.8365
Epoch 55/500
```

```
- accuracy: 0.8902 - val loss: 0.3702 - val accuracy: 0.8462
Epoch 56/500
- accuracy: 0.8886 - val loss: 0.3669 - val accuracy: 0.8590
Epoch 57/500
accuracy: 0.9167 - val loss: 0.3609 - val accuracy: 0.8654
Epoch 58/500
- accuracy: 0.9095 - val loss: 0.3885 - val accuracy: 0.8365
Epoch 59/500
- accuracy: 0.9143 - val loss: 0.3497 - val accuracy: 0.8654
Epoch 60/500
accuracy: 0.9191 - val loss: 0.3464 - val accuracy: 0.8654
Epoch 61/500
accuracy: 0.9071 - val loss: 0.3981 - val accuracy: 0.8462
Epoch 62/500
accuracy: 0.8902 - val loss: 0.4621 - val accuracy: 0.8173
Epoch 63/500
- accuracy: 0.9022 - val loss: 0.3533 - val accuracy: 0.8494
Epoch 64/500
accuracy: 0.9279 - val loss: 0.3422 - val accuracy: 0.8494
Epoch 65/500
accuracy: 0.9311 - val loss: 0.3313 - val accuracy: 0.8686
Epoch 66/500
- accuracy: 0.9335 - val loss: 0.3410 - val accuracy: 0.8686
Epoch 67/500
- accuracy: 0.9431 - val loss: 0.3542 - val accuracy: 0.8654
Epoch 68/500
- accuracy: 0.9447 - val loss: 0.3320 - val accuracy: 0.8718
Epoch 69/500
- accuracy: 0.9391 - val loss: 0.3197 - val accuracy: 0.8686
Epoch 70/500
- accuracy: 0.9407 - val loss: 0.3519 - val_accuracy: 0.8526
Epoch 71/500
accuracy: 0.9399 - val_loss: 0.3978 - val accuracy: 0.8494
```

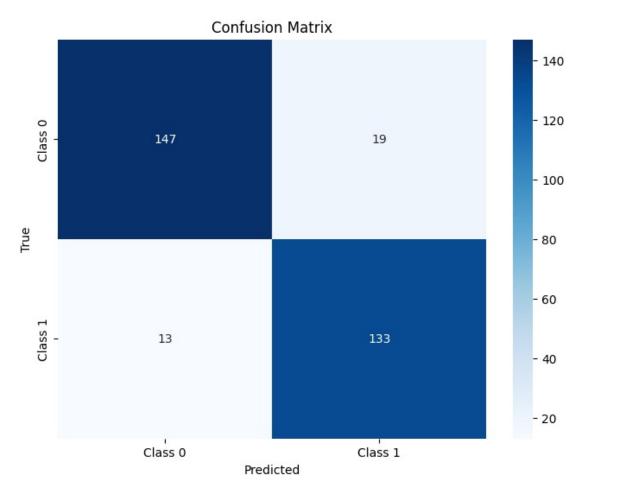
```
Epoch 72/500
accuracy: 0.9367 - val loss: 0.3358 - val accuracy: 0.8654
Epoch 73/500
accuracy: 0.9455 - val loss: 0.3408 - val accuracy: 0.8686
Epoch 74/500
- accuracy: 0.9495 - val loss: 0.3281 - val accuracy: 0.8750
Epoch 75/500
- accuracy: 0.9463 - val loss: 0.3724 - val accuracy: 0.8590
Epoch 76/500
- accuracy: 0.9511 - val loss: 0.3297 - val accuracy: 0.8750
Epoch 77/500
accuracy: 0.9311 - val_loss: 0.3299 - val_accuracy: 0.8782
Epoch 78/500
- accuracy: 0.9479 - val_loss: 0.3513 - val_accuracy: 0.8654
Epoch 79/500
- accuracy: 0.9471 - val loss: 0.3328 - val accuracy: 0.8750
Epoch 80/500
- accuracy: 0.9559 - val_loss: 0.3243 - val_accuracy: 0.8750
Epoch 81/500
accuracy: 0.9511 - val_loss: 0.3653 - val_accuracy: 0.8718
Epoch 82/500
- accuracy: 0.9503 - val loss: 0.3248 - val accuracy: 0.8782
Epoch 83/500
- accuracy: 0.9559 - val loss: 0.3180 - val accuracy: 0.8846
Epoch 84/500
accuracy: 0.9575 - val_loss: 0.3549 - val_accuracy: 0.8686
Epoch 85/500
accuracy: 0.9559 - val loss: 0.3268 - val accuracy: 0.8974
Epoch 86/500
- accuracy: 0.9663 - val loss: 0.3154 - val accuracy: 0.8878
Epoch 87/500
- accuracy: 0.9575 - val loss: 0.3408 - val accuracy: 0.8910
Epoch 88/500
```

```
- accuracy: 0.9663 - val loss: 0.3740 - val accuracy: 0.8622
Epoch 89/500
- accuracy: 0.9599 - val loss: 0.3372 - val accuracy: 0.8846
Epoch 90/500
- accuracy: 0.9567 - val loss: 0.3364 - val accuracy: 0.8814
Epoch 91/500
- accuracy: 0.9696 - val loss: 0.3495 - val accuracy: 0.8718
Epoch 92/500
accuracy: 0.9679 - val loss: 0.3168 - val accuracy: 0.8910
Epoch 93/500
accuracy: 0.9696 - val loss: 0.3126 - val accuracy: 0.9006
Epoch 94/500
- accuracy: 0.9744 - val loss: 0.3484 - val accuracy: 0.8750
Epoch 95/500
accuracy: 0.9679 - val loss: 0.3149 - val accuracy: 0.8910
Epoch 96/500
- accuracy: 0.9647 - val loss: 0.3287 - val accuracy: 0.8846
Epoch 97/500
- accuracy: 0.9671 - val loss: 0.3251 - val accuracy: 0.8878
Epoch 98/500
- accuracy: 0.9736 - val loss: 0.3304 - val accuracy: 0.9103
Epoch 99/500
- accuracy: 0.9728 - val loss: 0.3325 - val accuracy: 0.8910
Epoch 100/500
- accuracy: 0.9728 - val loss: 0.3432 - val accuracy: 0.8878
Epoch 101/500
- accuracy: 0.9647 - val loss: 0.3194 - val accuracy: 0.9006
Epoch 102/500
- accuracy: 0.9599 - val loss: 0.3278 - val accuracy: 0.9038
Epoch 103/500
accuracy: 0.9760 - val_loss: 0.3310 - val_accuracy: 0.8910
Epoch 104/500
- accuracy: 0.9784 - val loss: 0.3289 - val accuracy: 0.8974
Epoch 105/500
```

```
accuracy: 0.9816 - val loss: 0.3262 - val accuracy: 0.9038
Epoch 106/500
accuracy: 0.9752 - val loss: 0.4269 - val accuracy: 0.8590
Epoch 107/500
accuracy: 0.9671 - val loss: 0.3409 - val accuracy: 0.9006
Epoch 108/500
- accuracy: 0.9728 - val loss: 0.3191 - val accuracy: 0.8974
Epoch 109/500
- accuracy: 0.9784 - val loss: 0.3517 - val accuracy: 0.8846
Epoch 110/500
- accuracy: 0.9808 - val loss: 0.3765 - val accuracy: 0.8622
Epoch 111/500
- accuracy: 0.9816 - val loss: 0.3334 - val accuracy: 0.9038
Epoch 112/500
accuracy: 0.9808 - val loss: 0.3629 - val accuracy: 0.8814
Epoch 113/500
accuracy: 0.9832 - val loss: 0.3621 - val accuracy: 0.8846
accuracy: 0.9006
Test Loss: 0.31264758110046387
Test Accuracy: 0.9006410241127014
Plot of the loss and accuracy of the given model
# Load the history object from the file
with open('/content/drive/MyDrive/image processing/history.pickle',
'rb') as file:
  history = pickle.load(file)
# Plot of model's loss and accuracy
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
# Plot of training and validation loss
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(history['val loss'], label='Validation Loss')
plt.title('Model Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
# Plot of training and validation accuracy
```

```
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(history['accuracy'], label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(history['val_accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.title('Model Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend()
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
                Model Loss
                                              Model Accuracy
                          Training Loss
                                      Training Accuracy
                          Validation Loss
                                      Validation Accuracy
   0.6
                                  0.9
   0.5
                                  0.8
  s 0.4
                                  0.7
   0.3
                                  0.6
   0.2
                                  0.5
                                                Epoch
Confusion matrix
# Predictions on the test data
y pred = model.predict(X test)
y_pred_classes = np.argmax(y pred, axis=1)
y test classes = np.argmax(y test, axis=1)
# Confusion matrix
cm = confusion matrix(y test classes, y pred classes)
# Performance metrics
loss, accuracy = model.evaluate(X test, y test)
precision = cm[1, 1] / (cm[1, 1] + cm[0, 1])
recall = cm[1, 1] / (cm[1, 1] + cm[1, 0])
specificity = cm[0, 0] / (cm[0, 0] + cm[0, 1])
print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(cm)
print("\nLoss:", loss)
print("Accuracy:", accuracy)
print("Precision:", precision)
print("Recall:", recall)
print("Specificity:", specificity)
accuracy: 0.8974
Confusion Matrix:
```

```
[[147 19]
 [ 13 133]]
Loss: 0.31736159324645996
Accuracy: 0.8974359035491943
Precision: 0.875
Recall: 0.910958904109589
Specificity: 0.8855421686746988
labels = ['Class 0', 'Class 1']
# Plot of confusion matrix
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', xticklabels=labels,
yticklabels=labels)
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('True')
plt.show()
```



Based on the confusion matrix and performance metrics, the accuracy of 0.8974 indicates that the model achieved a high overall correct prediction rate on the test dataset. The

precision of 0.875 suggests that when the model predicts an instance as positive, there is an 87.5% chance that it is actually a true positive. This indicates a good ability of the model to minimize false positives. The recall of 0.911 implies that the model identified approximately 91.10% of the actual positive instances correctly. The specificity of 0.8855 indicates that the model correctly identified around 88.55% of the negative instances.

Overall, the model demonstrates strong performance, with high accuracy and balanced precision and recall values. It is effective in correctly classifying both positive and negative instances. The loss value also suggests a good fit of the model to the test data.

### **Changing the network structure**

I added another fully connected layer (Dense(500, activation='relu')) after the first fully connected layer. I also added a dropout layer (Dropout(0.5)) after the second fully connected layer. These changes increase the depth of the model and provide more capacity to learn complex patterns in the data.

```
model = Sequential()
# Common layer parameters
FS = (3, 3) # Filter size
MP size = (2, 2) # Max-pooling size
No\overline{F} = 48 # Number of filters
P = 'same' # Padding
activation = 'relu' # Activation function
# Convolutional layers
1)]
for i, (s, strides, pooling) in enumerate(layer_configs, start=1):
   model.add(Conv2D(NoF, FS, strides=strides, padding=P,
activation=activation, input shape=(257, 257, 3)))
   if pooling:
       model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=MP size, strides=2))
# Flatten the tensor output
model.add(Flatten())
# Add a Fully Connected layer
model.add(Dense(1000, activation='relu'))
# Add a Dropout layer
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
# Add another Fully Connected layer
model.add(Dense(500, activation='relu'))
# Add another Dropout layer
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
# Add an output layer
```

model.add(Dense(2, activation='softmax'))

model.summary()

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 129, 129, 48)	1344
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D )</pre>	(None, 64, 64, 48)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 48)	20784
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 32, 32, 48)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 48)	20784
<pre>max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 16, 16, 48)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 48)	20784
<pre>max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 8, 8, 48)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 3, 3, 48)	20784
<pre>max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 1, 1, 48)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 48)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 1000)	49000
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 1000)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 500)	500500
<pre>dropout_1 (Dropout)</pre>	(None, 500)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 2)	1002

Total params: 634,982 Trainable params: 634,982 Non-trainable params: 0 I only altered the batch size and set it to 200.

```
# Compile the model
learning rate = 0.0001
loss_function = BinaryCrossentropy()
optimizer = Adam(learning rate=learning rate)
model.compile(optimizer=optimizer, loss=loss function,
metrics=['accuracy'])
# Early stopping
early stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val loss', patience=20,
restore best weights=True)
# Train the model with early stopping
batch size = 200
epochs = 500
history = model.fit(X train, y train, batch size=batch size,
epochs=epochs, validation_data=(X_test, y_test),
callbacks=[early stopping])
test loss, test accuracy = model.evaluate(X test, y test)
# Test loss and accuracy
print("Test Loss:", test_loss)
print("Test Accuracy:", test_accuracy)
with open('/content/drive/MyDrive/image
processing/history_modified.pickle', 'wb') as file:
   pickle.dump(history.history, file)
Epoch 1/500
7/7 [============= ] - 19s 517ms/step - loss: 0.6933 -
accuracy: 0.4848 - val loss: 0.6938 - val accuracy: 0.4679
7/7 [=========== ] - 1s 173ms/step - loss: 0.6918 -
accuracy: 0.5032 - val loss: 0.6937 - val accuracy: 0.4679
Epoch 3/500
7/7 [=========== ] - 1s 178ms/step - loss: 0.6927 -
accuracy: 0.5096 - val loss: 0.6941 - val accuracy: 0.4679
Epoch 4/500
7/7 [========== ] - 1s 186ms/step - loss: 0.6915 -
accuracy: 0.5136 - val loss: 0.6940 - val accuracy: 0.4679
Epoch 5/500
accuracy: 0.5072 - val loss: 0.6951 - val accuracy: 0.4679
Epoch 6/500
accuracy: 0.5080 - val loss: 0.6966 - val accuracy: 0.4679
Epoch 7/500
```

```
accuracy: 0.5080 - val loss: 0.6945 - val accuracy: 0.4679
Epoch 8/500
7/7 [========== ] - 1s 214ms/step - loss: 0.6896 -
accuracy: 0.5080 - val loss: 0.6926 - val accuracy: 0.4679
Epoch 9/500
accuracy: 0.5152 - val loss: 0.6912 - val accuracy: 0.4679
Epoch 10/500
accuracy: 0.5393 - val loss: 0.6894 - val accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 11/500
7/7 [=========== ] - 1s 177ms/step - loss: 0.6842 -
accuracy: 0.5553 - val loss: 0.6879 - val accuracy: 0.5353
Epoch 12/500
accuracy: 0.5849 - val loss: 0.6839 - val accuracy: 0.6026
Epoch 13/500
7/7 [============ ] - 1s 188ms/step - loss: 0.6752 -
accuracy: 0.6106 - val loss: 0.6784 - val accuracy: 0.6090
Epoch 14/500
accuracy: 0.6266 - val loss: 0.6682 - val accuracy: 0.6442
Epoch 15/500
accuracy: 0.6707 - val loss: 0.6626 - val accuracy: 0.6603
Epoch 16/500
accuracy: 0.6891 - val loss: 0.6446 - val accuracy: 0.6538
Epoch 17/500
accuracy: 0.6651 - val loss: 0.6830 - val accuracy: 0.6538
Epoch 18/500
7/7 [=========== ] - 1s 219ms/step - loss: 0.6231 -
accuracy: 0.6707 - val loss: 0.6215 - val accuracy: 0.6603
Epoch 19/500
accuracy: 0.6931 - val loss: 0.6193 - val accuracy: 0.6731
Epoch 20/500
accuracy: 0.6987 - val loss: 0.6112 - val accuracy: 0.6763
Epoch 21/500
accuracy: 0.7260 - val loss: 0.5978 - val accuracy: 0.6699
Epoch 22/500
accuracy: 0.7147 - val_loss: 0.5959 - val_accuracy: 0.6955
Epoch 23/500
7/7 [========== ] - 1s 186ms/step - loss: 0.5461 -
accuracy: 0.7300 - val loss: 0.6075 - val accuracy: 0.7083
Epoch 24/500
```

```
accuracy: 0.7308 - val loss: 0.5704 - val accuracy: 0.6859
Epoch 25/500
7/7 [============= ] - 1s 185ms/step - loss: 0.5299 -
accuracy: 0.7244 - val loss: 0.5872 - val accuracy: 0.7083
Epoch 26/500
accuracy: 0.7436 - val loss: 0.5513 - val accuracy: 0.7212
Epoch 27/500
accuracy: 0.7572 - val loss: 0.5512 - val accuracy: 0.7115
Epoch 28/500
accuracy: 0.7564 - val loss: 0.5418 - val accuracy: 0.6987
Epoch 29/500
accuracy: 0.7484 - val loss: 0.5314 - val accuracy: 0.7244
Epoch 30/500
accuracy: 0.7604 - val loss: 0.5576 - val accuracy: 0.7179
Epoch 31/500
accuracy: 0.7668 - val_loss: 0.5550 - val_accuracy: 0.7340
Epoch 32/500
accuracy: 0.7636 - val loss: 0.5553 - val accuracy: 0.7244
Epoch 33/500
7/7 [=========== ] - 2s 211ms/step - loss: 0.4902 -
accuracy: 0.7708 - val loss: 0.5436 - val accuracy: 0.6795
Epoch 34/500
7/7 [=========== ] - 1s 189ms/step - loss: 0.4936 -
accuracy: 0.7500 - val loss: 0.5292 - val accuracy: 0.7212
Epoch 35/500
accuracy: 0.7700 - val loss: 0.5398 - val accuracy: 0.7276
Epoch 36/500
accuracy: 0.7821 - val loss: 0.5045 - val accuracy: 0.7468
Epoch 37/500
accuracy: 0.7933 - val loss: 0.5496 - val accuracy: 0.7276
Epoch 38/500
accuracy: 0.7893 - val loss: 0.4998 - val accuracy: 0.7564
Epoch 39/500
accuracy: 0.8053 - val loss: 0.4929 - val_accuracy: 0.7628
Epoch 40/500
accuracy: 0.8013 - val_loss: 0.4903 - val_accuracy: 0.7724
```

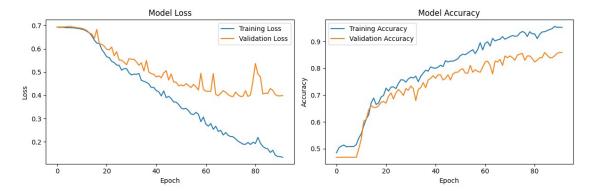
```
Epoch 41/500
accuracy: 0.8005 - val loss: 0.4787 - val accuracy: 0.7628
Epoch 42/500
accuracy: 0.8045 - val loss: 0.4838 - val accuracy: 0.7756
Epoch 43/500
accuracy: 0.8117 - val loss: 0.4751 - val accuracy: 0.7756
Epoch 44/500
accuracy: 0.8061 - val_loss: 0.4960 - val_accuracy: 0.7564
Epoch 45/500
accuracy: 0.8285 - val loss: 0.5059 - val accuracy: 0.7628
Epoch 46/500
accuracy: 0.8237 - val_loss: 0.4658 - val_accuracy: 0.7756
Epoch 47/500
accuracy: 0.8269 - val_loss: 0.4921 - val_accuracy: 0.7564
Epoch 48/500
7/7 [============= ] - 1s 219ms/step - loss: 0.3714 -
accuracy: 0.8269 - val loss: 0.4573 - val accuracy: 0.7788
Epoch 49/500
accuracy: 0.8309 - val loss: 0.4559 - val accuracy: 0.7853
Epoch 50/500
       ========= | - 1s 190ms/step - loss: 0.3608 -
7/7 [======
accuracy: 0.8357 - val_loss: 0.4411 - val_accuracy: 0.7853
Epoch 51/500
accuracy: 0.8478 - val loss: 0.4443 - val accuracy: 0.7949
Epoch 52/500
accuracy: 0.8526 - val loss: 0.4405 - val accuracy: 0.7981
Epoch 53/500
7/7 [=========== ] - 1s 188ms/step - loss: 0.3436 -
accuracy: 0.8510 - val loss: 0.4498 - val accuracy: 0.7821
Epoch 54/500
accuracy: 0.8574 - val loss: 0.4423 - val accuracy: 0.7821
Epoch 55/500
accuracy: 0.8638 - val loss: 0.4333 - val accuracy: 0.8109
Epoch 56/500
accuracy: 0.8694 - val loss: 0.4468 - val accuracy: 0.7853
Epoch 57/500
```

```
accuracy: 0.8550 - val loss: 0.4368 - val accuracy: 0.7949
Epoch 58/500
7/7 [========== ] - 2s 230ms/step - loss: 0.3181 -
accuracy: 0.8702 - val loss: 0.4225 - val accuracy: 0.7885
Epoch 59/500
7/7 [============= ] - 1s 175ms/step - loss: 0.2865 -
accuracy: 0.8958 - val loss: 0.4945 - val accuracy: 0.7853
Epoch 60/500
accuracy: 0.8686 - val loss: 0.4260 - val accuracy: 0.8045
Epoch 61/500
7/7 [=========== ] - 1s 178ms/step - loss: 0.2761 -
accuracy: 0.8934 - val loss: 0.4173 - val accuracy: 0.8237
Epoch 62/500
7/7 [=========== ] - 1s 176ms/step - loss: 0.2673 -
accuracy: 0.8990 - val loss: 0.4176 - val accuracy: 0.8269
Epoch 63/500
7/7 [============ ] - 1s 190ms/step - loss: 0.2787 -
accuracy: 0.8830 - val loss: 0.4169 - val accuracy: 0.8109
Epoch 64/500
accuracy: 0.9119 - val loss: 0.4934 - val accuracy: 0.7788
Epoch 65/500
accuracy: 0.9022 - val loss: 0.4038 - val accuracy: 0.8269
Epoch 66/500
accuracy: 0.9062 - val loss: 0.3982 - val accuracy: 0.8237
Epoch 67/500
accuracy: 0.9087 - val loss: 0.4083 - val accuracy: 0.8333
Epoch 68/500
7/7 [============ ] - 2s 289ms/step - loss: 0.2293 -
accuracy: 0.9183 - val loss: 0.4199 - val accuracy: 0.8109
Epoch 69/500
accuracy: 0.9087 - val loss: 0.4133 - val accuracy: 0.8462
Epoch 70/500
accuracy: 0.9135 - val loss: 0.4026 - val accuracy: 0.8397
Epoch 71/500
accuracy: 0.9183 - val loss: 0.3965 - val accuracy: 0.8462
Epoch 72/500
accuracy: 0.9223 - val_loss: 0.3945 - val_accuracy: 0.8397
Epoch 73/500
7/7 [=========== ] - 1s 177ms/step - loss: 0.2124 -
accuracy: 0.9199 - val loss: 0.4137 - val accuracy: 0.8301
Epoch 74/500
```

```
accuracy: 0.9207 - val loss: 0.4017 - val accuracy: 0.8494
Epoch 75/500
7/7 [============ ] - 1s 188ms/step - loss: 0.1964 -
accuracy: 0.9319 - val loss: 0.3948 - val accuracy: 0.8526
Epoch 76/500
accuracy: 0.9375 - val loss: 0.3963 - val accuracy: 0.8558
Epoch 77/500
accuracy: 0.9335 - val loss: 0.4197 - val accuracy: 0.8301
Epoch 78/500
accuracy: 0.9191 - val loss: 0.3948 - val accuracy: 0.8462
Epoch 79/500
accuracy: 0.9367 - val loss: 0.4015 - val accuracy: 0.8462
Epoch 80/500
accuracy: 0.9287 - val loss: 0.4613 - val accuracy: 0.8365
Epoch 81/500
accuracy: 0.9287 - val_loss: 0.5364 - val_accuracy: 0.8237
Epoch 82/500
accuracy: 0.9111 - val loss: 0.4911 - val accuracy: 0.8301
Epoch 83/500
7/7 [============ ] - 1s 185ms/step - loss: 0.1945 -
accuracy: 0.9271 - val loss: 0.4796 - val accuracy: 0.8397
Epoch 84/500
7/7 [=========== ] - 1s 177ms/step - loss: 0.1798 -
accuracy: 0.9359 - val loss: 0.4058 - val accuracy: 0.8397
Epoch 85/500
accuracy: 0.9367 - val loss: 0.4094 - val accuracy: 0.8590
Epoch 86/500
7/7 [=========== ] - 2s 235ms/step - loss: 0.1695 -
accuracy: 0.9407 - val loss: 0.4080 - val accuracy: 0.8494
Epoch 87/500
accuracy: 0.9447 - val loss: 0.4291 - val accuracy: 0.8397
Epoch 88/500
accuracy: 0.9479 - val loss: 0.4216 - val_accuracy: 0.8397
Epoch 89/500
7/7 [=========== ] - 1s 218ms/step - loss: 0.1426 -
accuracy: 0.9567 - val loss: 0.4034 - val accuracy: 0.8462
Epoch 90/500
accuracy: 0.9527 - val_loss: 0.3975 - val_accuracy: 0.8558
```

As you see the accuracy on the train set is lower than before but the accuracy on the test set dropped more significantly meaning that adding more depth to our model has caused over fitting instead of improvement.

```
with open('/content/drive/MyDrive/image
processing/history modified.pickle', 'rb') as file:
    history = pickle.load(file)
# Plot the model's loss and accuracy
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
# Plot the training and validation loss
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(history['val loss'], label='Validation Loss')
plt.title('Model Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.legend()
# Plot the training and validation accuracy
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(history['accuracy'], label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(history['val_accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.title('Model Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.legend()
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
```

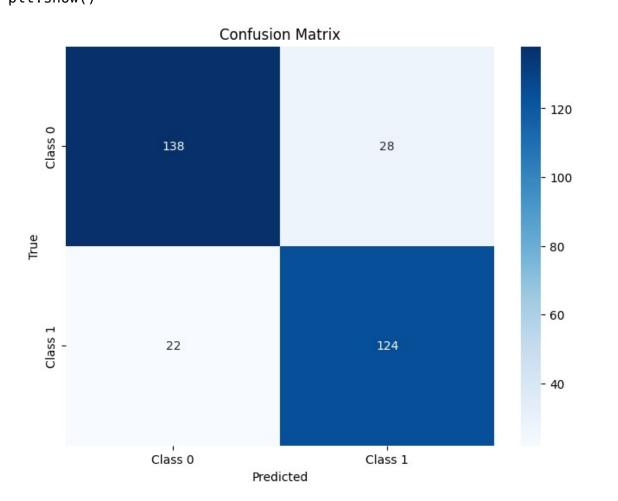


The occurrence of overfitting is observed in these plots, as the validation loss ceases to decrease while the train loss continues to decrease steadily.

```
# Predictions on the test data
y pred = model.predict(X test)
y pred classes = np.argmax(y pred, axis=1)
y test classes = np.argmax(y test, axis=1)
# Confusion matrix
cm = confusion matrix(y test classes, y pred classes)
# Performance metrics
loss, accuracy = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
precision = cm[1, 1] / (cm[1, 1] + cm[0, 1])
recall = cm[1, 1] / (cm[1, 1] + cm[1, 0])
specificity = cm[0, 0] / (cm[0, 0] + cm[0, 1])
print("Confusion Matrix:")
print(cm)
print("\nLoss:", loss)
print("Accuracy:", accuracy)
print("Precision:", precision)
print("Recall:", recall)
print("Specificity:", specificity)
10/10 [======== ] - Os 17ms/step
10/10 [=======
                            =======1 - 0s 22ms/step - loss: 0.3945 -
accuracy: 0.8397
Confusion Matrix:
[[138 28]
 [ 22 124]]
Loss: 0.3945079743862152
Accuracy: 0.8397436141967773
Precision: 0.8157894736842105
Recall: 0.8493150684931506
Specificity: 0.8313253012048193
```

```
# Define the labels for the confusion matrix
labels = ['Class 0', 'Class 1']

# Plot the confusion matrix
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', xticklabels=labels,
yticklabels=labels)
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
plt.ylabel('True')
plt.show()
```



Compared to the confusion matrix of the given model:

- 1. Accuracy: The second confusion matrix has a lower accuracy of 0.8397 compared to the first matrix's accuracy of 0.8974.
- 2. Precision: The precision in the second matrix is 0.8158, while the precision in the first matrix is 0.875. The given model achieved a higher precision, indicating that it had a better ability to minimize false positive predictions.

- 3. Recall: The recall in the second matrix is 0.8493, while the recall in the first matrix is 0.911. The first model had a higher recall, indicating that it correctly identified a greater proportion of the actual positive instances.
- 4. Specificity: The specificity in the second matrix is 0.8313, while the specificity in the first matrix is 0.8855.

Overall, the given model, represented by the first confusion matrix, performed better than the second model. It achieved higher accuracy, precision, recall and specificity. This indicates that the first model had a beeter performance in correctly classifying instances and avoiding false predictions compared to the second model.