## Introduction

In this journal, a machine learning model is used to identify flowers through image classification. This multiclassification model is trained with thousands of images which are randomly augmented to achieve better generalization. The model serves to be a proof of concept in battling invasive plant species that damage the fragile ecosystems in which they reside. This journal will contain the steps taken to arrive at a similar model. Analysis of the results will be mentioned in the later sections, followed by what the results mean for the stakeholder.

## **Business Understanding**

Every year, the U.S. is estimated to lose \$120B due to the impact of invasive plant species. Invasive plant species can reduce yield in nearby agriculture, kill existing plants, increase the risk of forest fires, and much more. While the spread of invasive plant species can be slowed through customs, the plants that reside in U.S. right now need to be found and removed. Programs to remove these plants are already in place, but can be accelerated through the use of machine learning and scouting tools like drones. Drones can quickly scout dangerous terrain and machine learning can rapidly review photos to identify an invasive plant species. This proposal will help reduce cost spent in manual labor and remove the risk of workers traversing dangerous terrain.

## **Imports**

```
In [1]:
```

```
import os
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, GlobalAverageP
ooling2D, Dropout
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator, array to img, img to
array, load img
#from tensorflow.keras.utils import to categorical
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import datasets, layers, models
#from tensorflow.keras.applications import Xception, DenseNet201
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import LearningRateScheduler
#import random
from PIL import Image
import shutil
import h5py
```

### **Global Variables**

```
In [2]:
```

```
# image size options: 192
IMAGE_DIMENSION = 192
VECTOR_LEN = IMAGE_DIMENSION**2
NUM_CLASS = 96

train_dir = f'data/jpeg-{IMAGE_DIMENSION}x{IMAGE_DIMENSION}/train'
val_dir = f'data/jpeg-{IMAGE_DIMENSION}x{IMAGE_DIMENSION}/val'
test_dir = f'data/jpeg-{IMAGE_DIMENSION}x{IMAGE_DIMENSION}/test'
```

```
BATCH_SIZE = 64

TRAIN_BATCH_SIZE = BATCH_SIZE

VAL_BATCH_SIZE = BATCH_SIZE

TEST_BATCH_SIZE = BATCH_SIZE
```

# **Data Understanding**

#### **Functions**

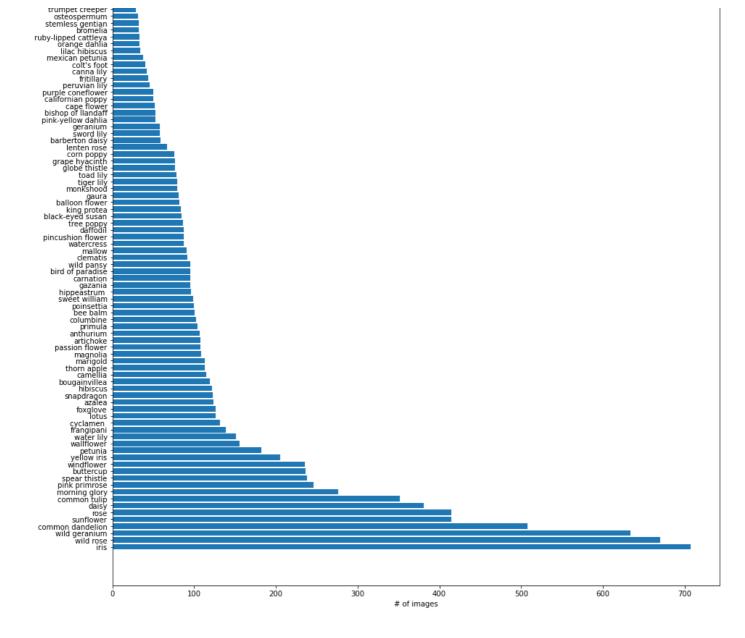
```
In [3]:
def get subfolder list(source folder):
    # returns a list of all the subfolders in the source folder
   class_list_dir = []
    for file in os.listdir(source folder):
        d = os.path.join(source folder, file)
        if os.path.isdir(d):
            class list dir.append(d)
    return class list dir
def map classes(subfolder list):
    # returns a dict with the flower as the key, and (count, directory) as the values
    class dict = {}
    for class folder in subfolder list:
        file_count = sum(len(files) for _, _, files in os.walk(class_folder))
        class dict[class folder[24:]] = file count, class folder
    return class dict
def get_flower_count(class_dict):
    # returns a list of the number of flowers found in the dict
    flower count = []
    for flower in list(class dict.values()):
        flower count.append(flower[0])
    return flower count
def get metrics(flower_count):
    # returns basic metrics when given a list of flower value count
    class std = np.std(flower count)
    class max = max(flower count)
    class min = min(flower count)
    class mean = np.mean(flower count)
    class first quartile = np.percentile(flower count, 25)
    class third quartile = np.percentile(flower count, 75)
    class tenth percentile = np.percentile(flower count, 10)
   class_fifth_percentile = np.percentile(flower_count, 5)
    print(f'0. standard deviation: {class std}')
    print(f'1. max: {class_max}')
    print(f'2. min: {class min}')
    print(f'3. mean: {class mean}')
    print(f'4. 25%: {class first quartile}')
    print(f'5. 75%: {class_third_quartile}')
    print(f'6. 10%: {class_tenth_percentile}')
   print(f'7. 5%: {class fifth percentile}')
    return (class std, class max, class min, class mean, class first quartile,
class third quartile, class tenth percentile, class fifth percentile)
def plot distribution(keys, values):
    list1 = list(train dict.keys())
    list2 = train flower count
```

```
dict_list = {}
    for i in range(len(list1)):
        dict list[list1[i]] = list2[i]
    dict list
    df = pd.DataFrame.from dict(dict list, orient='index')
    df sorted = df.sort values(0, ascending=False)
    flower name = list(df sorted.index)
    value count = list(df sorted[0])
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15, 20))
    ax.barh(flower_name, value_count);
    ax.set xlabel('# of images')
In [4]:
train_subfolders = get_subfolder_list(train_dir)
train_dict = map_classes(train_subfolders)
train flower count = get flower count(train dict)
train subfolders[:5]
Out[4]:
['data/jpeg-192x192/train/toad lily',
 'data/jpeg-192x192/train/love in the mist',
 'data/jpeg-192x192/train/monkshood',
 'data/jpeg-192x192/train/azalea',
 'data/jpeg-192x192/train/fritillary']
In [5]:
get metrics(train flower count)
0. standard deviation: 132.99130714962862
1. max: 707
2. min: 16
3. mean: 111.1826923076923
4. 25%: 30.5
5. 75%: 113.5
6. 10%: 19.0
7. 5%: 17.15
Out[5]:
(132.99130714962862, 707, 16, 111.1826923076923, 30.5, 113.5, 19.0, 17.15)
In [6]:
list1 = list(train_dict.keys())
list2 = train flower count
plot_distribution(list1, list2)
     bolero deep blue
moon orchid
alpine sea holly
siam tulip
red ginger
fire lily
```

fire lily
cosmos
canterbury bells
globe-flower
prince of wales feathers
spring crocus
sweet pea
love in the mist
blanket flower
pink quill

pink quill garden phlox blackberry lily giant white arum lily hard-leaved pocket orchid great masterwort

cautleya spicata silverbush tree mallow japanese anemone desert-rose



There are 104 different flower species provided in this dataset, 16,463 images with different compositions. An image can be of a distant rose bush, a macro photo of a sunflower bud, or a portrait with a hibiscus tucked behind the ear. The distribution of these flowers is not equal and would result in some preprocessing before models should be trained.

# **Data Preparation**

## **More functions**

```
In [7]:
```

```
def item_count(folder):
    # helper function to identify which folders to remove
    file_count = sum(len(files) for _, _, files in os.walk(folder))
    return file count
def get short list(subfolder list, n):
    # find a list of classes that are divided by the specified n value
    temp dict = map classes(subfolder list)
    temp flower count = get flower count(temp dict)
    move list = []
    ignore list = []
    percent cutoff = np.percentile(temp flower count, n)
    remove count = 0
    for subfolder in subfolder list:
        if item count(subfolder) >= percent cutoff:
            move_list.append(subfolder)
        else:
            ignore list.append(subfolder)
            remove count += item count(subfolder)
    print(f'removed {remove count} images')
    return move list, ignore list
def trim(subfolder list):
    # main function used to copy classes into new train, val, test
    for subfolder in subfolder list:
        copy subfolder (subfolder)
        val subfolder = subfolder.replace('/train/', '/val/')
        copy subfolder (val subfolder)
        test subfolder = subfolder.replace('/train/', '/test/')
        copy subfolder(test subfolder)
```

The structure of the directory has class labels for the train and validation folder, but the test folder contains images without any labels. To create a typical train, validate, and test structure, the images in the test folder will be ignored from this point on. 10% of the images found in the train folder will be moved into a new test folder, resulting in three folders with labeled images.

```
In [8]:
move_list, ignore_list = get_short_list(train_subfolders, 10)
removed 136 images

In [9]:
# only needs to be run once if the directory is not yet set up
trim(move_list)

In [10]:
# updating the directories as new folders are made
train_dir = f'data/jpeg-{IMAGE_DIMENSION} x{IMAGE_DIMENSION}/train_new'
val_dir = f'data/jpeg-{IMAGE_DIMENSION} x{IMAGE_DIMENSION}/val_new'
test_dir = f'data/jpeg-{IMAGE_DIMENSION} x{IMAGE_DIMENSION}/test_new'
```

With this directory set up, classes of flowers that do not have enough information on which to train a model can be removed. Functions have been created to select these folders to avoid manually separating the folders by hand. In the models shown in the notebook, the 10th percentile of the number of images found in the training are

removed from the scope. This leaves 96 classes with 16,268 images. On average, there should be 168 images per class that can be divided into train, validation, and test sets.

With nearly 100 different classes, there are not enough images to effectively train a model. Data augmentation will be used to make the model more generalizable. Each image will randomly flip, change in brightness, crop, and many other transformations. Also, with these images being RGB, the images will need to be standardized from 0 and 255 to the range of 0 and 1.

#### In [11]:

```
train generator = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255,
                                     horizontal flip=True,
                                     rotation_range=45,
                                     vertical flip=False,
                                     brightness range=[0.75, 1.25],
                                     zoom range=0.2,
                                     shear range=0.2
                                     ).flow from directory(
   train dir,
    target size=(IMAGE DIMENSION, IMAGE DIMENSION),
   batch size=TRAIN BATCH SIZE,
    shuffle=True
val generator = ImageDataGenerator().flow from directory(
    val dir,
   target size=(IMAGE DIMENSION, IMAGE DIMENSION),
   batch size=VAL BATCH SIZE,
    shuffle=True
test generator = ImageDataGenerator().flow from directory(
   test dir,
   target size=(IMAGE DIMENSION, IMAGE DIMENSION),
   batch size=TEST BATCH SIZE,
   shuffle=False
```

```
Found 11331 images belonging to 96 classes. Found 3666 images belonging to 96 classes. Found 1271 images belonging to 96 classes.
```

## **Modeling**

The first model made is a simple convoluational neural network (CNN) which has two hidden layers.

```
In [12]:
```

```
sample_size = 11331
```

#### In [13]:

```
Model: "sequential"
```

| Layer (type)                 | Output | Shape         | Param #  |
|------------------------------|--------|---------------|----------|
| conv2d (Conv2D)              | (None, | 192, 192, 64) | 832      |
| max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D) | (None, | 96, 96, 64)   | 0        |
| flatten (Flatten)            | (None, | 589824)       | 0        |
| dense (Dense)                | (None, | 96)           | 56623200 |
| activation (Activation)      | (None, | 96)           | 0        |
|                              |        |               |          |

Total params: 56,624,032 Trainable params: 56,624,032 Non-trainable params: 0

Epoch 1/40

WARNING:tensorflow:AutoGraph could not transform <function Model.make\_train\_function.<locals>.train\_function at 0x29ed468b0> and will run it as-is.

Please report this to the TensorFlow team. When filing the bug, set the verbosity to 10 ( on Linux, `export AUTOGRAPH\_VERBOSITY=10`) and attach the full output.

Cause: unsupported operand type(s) for -: 'NoneType' and 'int'

To silence this warning, decorate the function with  $@tf.autograph.experimental.do_not\_convert$ 

WARNING: AutoGraph could not transform <function Model.make\_train\_function.<locals>.train function at 0x29ed468b0> and will run it as-is.

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Cause: unsupported operand type(s) for -: 'NoneType' and 'int'

To silence this warning, decorate the function with  $@tf.autograph.experimental.do_not\_convert$ 

```
2021-12-07 00:02:55.126977: I tensorflow/compiler/mlir/mlir_graph_optimization_pass.cc:11 6] None of the MLIR optimization passes are enabled (registered 2) 2021-12-07 00:02:55.127156: W tensorflow/core/platform/profile_utils/cpu_utils.cc:126] Fa iled to get CPU frequency: 0 Hz
```

Please report this to the TensorFlow team. When filing the bug, set the verbosity to 10 ( on Linux, `export AUTOGRAPH\_VERBOSITY=10`) and attach the full output.

Cause: unsupported operand type(s) for -: 'NoneType' and 'int'

To silence this warning, decorate the function with  $@tf.autograph.experimental.do_not\_convert$ 

WARNING: AutoGraph could not transform <function Model.make\_test\_function.<locals>.test\_f unction at 0x2cf13b160> and will run it as-is.

Please report this to the TensorFlow team. When filing the bug, set the verbosity to 10 (on Linux, `export AUTOGRAPH VERBOSITY=10`) and attach the full output.

Cause: unsupported operand type(s) for -: 'NoneType' and 'int'

To silence this warning, decorate the function with  $@tf.autograph.experimental.do_not\_convert$ 

Epoch 2/40

Epoch 3/40

669 - val\_loss: 796.0239 - val\_accuracy: 0.1596

Epoch 4/40

804 - val\_loss: 760.2482 - val\_accuracy: 0.1691

```
188 - val loss: 911.1553 - val accuracy: 0.1498
221 - val loss: 858.1315 - val accuracy: 0.1759
Epoch 7/40
369 - val loss: 1129.0138 - val accuracy: 0.1274
Epoch 8/40
483 - val loss: 1008.8470 - val accuracy: 0.1740
Epoch 9/40
715 - val loss: 1128.2083 - val accuracy: 0.1476
Epoch 10/40
715 - val loss: 1232.8032 - val accuracy: 0.1290
Epoch 11/\overline{40}
651 - val loss: 1132.4705 - val accuracy: 0.1631
Epoch 12/40
847 - val loss: 1075.9556 - val accuracy: 0.1852
Epoch 13/\overline{40}
934 - val loss: 1212.7423 - val accuracy: 0.1588
Epoch 14/40
906 - val loss: 1287.6001 - val accuracy: 0.1451
Epoch 15/40
081 - val loss: 1386.9718 - val accuracy: 0.1124
Epoch 16/40
996 - val loss: 1423.1422 - val accuracy: 0.1301
Epoch 17/\overline{40}
107 - val loss: 1507.5316 - val accuracy: 0.1498
Epoch 18/\overline{40}
138 - val loss: 1681.4316 - val accuracy: 0.1184
Epoch 19/40
279 - val loss: 1659.9489 - val accuracy: 0.1178
Epoch 20/\overline{40}
044 - val loss: 1485.4275 - val accuracy: 0.1342
Epoch 21/40
147 - val loss: 1703.5083 - val accuracy: 0.1307
Epoch 22/40
267 - val loss: 1783.1621 - val accuracy: 0.1159
Epoch 23/40
365 - val loss: 1764.7305 - val_accuracy: 0.1353
Epoch 24/40
383 - val loss: 1894.7817 - val accuracy: 0.1069
Epoch 25/40
428 - val loss: 2129.3784 - val accuracy: 0.1026
Epoch 26/40
375 - val loss: 1995.2828 - val_accuracy: 0.1135
Epoch 27/40
414 - val loss: 1739.6310 - val accuracy: 0.1282
410 - val loss: 2051.1509 - val accuracy: 0.1088
```

Enoch 29/40

```
592 - val loss: 2206.5806 - val accuracy: 0.1072
520 - val loss: 2240.9832 - val accuracy: 0.1037
Epoch 31/40
660 - val loss: 2352.6370 - val accuracy: 0.0985
Epoch 32/40
586 - val loss: 2354.2207 - val accuracy: 0.1072
Epoch 33/40
685 - val loss: 2122.4377 - val_accuracy: 0.1211
Epoch 34/\overline{40}
560 - val loss: 2656.0720 - val accuracy: 0.1058
Epoch 35/40
708 - val loss: 2496.7068 - val accuracy: 0.1004
Epoch 36/40
815 - val loss: 2530.6794 - val accuracy: 0.1067
Epoch 37/40
719 - val loss: 2528.7080 - val accuracy: 0.1097
Epoch 38/\overline{40}
889 - val loss: 2700.6084 - val accuracy: 0.1012
780 - val loss: 3223.5718 - val accuracy: 0.0786
Epoch 40/40
895 - val loss: 2823.1299 - val accuracy: 0.1080
Out[13]:
<tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x2c755bd60>
```

# The second model uses some overfitting reducing layers, BatchNormalization() and Dropout(). This will hopefully reduce the validation loss and increase cross-validation accuracy

### In [14]:

```
model = models.Sequential()
model.add(layers.Conv2D(filters=64,
                        kernel size=(2,2),
                        activation='relu',
                        padding = 'same',
                        input shape=(IMAGE DIMENSION, IMAGE DIMENSION, 3),
                        data format = 'channels last'))
model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2,2)))
model.add(layers.BatchNormalization())
model.add(layers.Dropout(0.7))
model.add(layers.Flatten())
model.add(layers.Dense(NUM CLASS)) # output layer
model.add(layers.Activation('sigmoid'))
model.summary()
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
              loss='categorical crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
# training begins
model.fit(train_generator, steps per epoch=sample size // BATCH SIZE, epochs=40,
          validation data=val generator, use multiprocessing=False)
Model: "sequential 1"
```

| Layer (type)  | Output Shape  | Param #  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| conv2d_1 (Conv2D)   | (None, 192, 192, 64)  | 832  |   |
| max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2  | (None, 96, 96, 64)  | 0  |   |
| batch_normalization (BatchNo  | (None, 96, 96, 64)  | 256  |   |
| dropout (Dropout)   | (None, 96, 96, 64)  | 0  |   |
| flatten_1 (Flatten)   | (None, 589824)  | 0  |   |
| dense_1 (Dense)   | (None, 96)  | 56623200   |   |
| activation_1 (Activation)   | (None, 96)  | 0  |   |
| Total params: 56,624,288 Trainable params: 56,624,160 Non-trainable params: 128  Epoch 1/40   |   |  |   |
| WARNING:tensorflow:AutoGraph als>.train_function at 0x2dd Please report this to the Te on Linux, `export AUTOGRAPH_Cause: unsupported operand to silence this warning, decovert | c927790> and will run in ensorFlow team. When fiverBOSITY=10`) and attrype(s) for -: 'NoneTypecorate the function wit | t as-is. ling the bug, s ach the full ou e' and 'int' th @tf.autograph | et the verbosity to 10 (tputexperimental.do_not_con         |
| WARNING: AutoGraph could not function at 0x2dc927790> ar Please report this to the Te on Linux, `export AUTOGRAPH_Cause: unsupported operand to silence this warning, dec       | nd will run it as-is.<br>ensorFlow team. When fi<br>_VERBOSITY=10`) and att<br>type(s) for -: 'NoneTyp                | ling the bug, s<br>ach the full ou<br>e' and 'int'                     | et the verbosity to 10 (tput.                               |
| vert 177/177 [===================================   |   | - loss: 33.055<br>tion Model.make                                      | 8 - accuracy: 0.0694WARN _test_function. <locals>.</locals> |
| on Linux, `export AUTOGRAPH_<br>Cause: unsupported operand to<br>To silence this warning, dec   | _VERBOSITY=10`) and att<br>type(s) for -: 'NoneTyp  | ach the full ou<br>e' and 'int'  | tput.   |
| <pre>vert WARNING: AutoGraph could not</pre>  |   | <pre>Model.make_test_</pre>  | function. <locals>.test_f</locals>                          |
| unction at 0x2dc92e3a0> and Please report this to the Te on Linux, `export AUTOGRAPH_Cause: unsupported operand to  | ensorFlow team. When fi<br>_VERBOSITY=10`) and att  | ach the full ou  |   |
| To silence this warning, decovert   | corate the function wit   | h @tf.autograph  | .experimental.do_not_con                                    |
| 177/177 [===================================  |   | 6ms/step - loss  | : 32.9588 - accuracy: 0.                                    |
| 177/177 [===================================  |   | 4ms/step - loss  | : 3.7702 - accuracy: 0.1                                    |
| 177/177 [===================================  |   | Oms/step - loss  | : 3.6381 - accuracy: 0.1                                    |
| 177/177 [===================================  |   | .5ms/step - loss   | : 3.6201 - accuracy: 0.1                                    |
| Epoch 5/40<br>177/177 [===================================  |   | 9ms/step - loss  | : 3.5732 - accuracy: 0.1                                    |
| Epoch 6/40<br>177/177 [===================================  |   | 7ms/step - loss  | : 3.5139 - accuracy: 0.1                                    |
| Epoch 7/40<br>177/177 [===================================  |   | 6ms/step - loss  | : 3.4832 - accuracy: 0.1                                    |
| Epoch 8/40  | 1 - 1250 70   | 16mg/stan - 1000   | • 3 4390 - accuracy• 0 1                                    |

```
957 - val loss: 2398.5010 - val accuracy: 0.0870
Epoch 9/40
908 - val loss: 1610.4275 - val_accuracy: 0.1088
Epoch 10/\overline{40}
944 - val loss: 2160.3818 - val_accuracy: 0.0974
Epoch 11/40
998 - val loss: 2190.0483 - val accuracy: 0.1086
Epoch 12/40
112 - val_loss: 1889.6826 - val_accuracy: 0.0996
Epoch 13/40
180 - val loss: 1526.2391 - val accuracy: 0.1252
Epoch 14/40
137 - val loss: 2548.5112 - val accuracy: 0.1001
Epoch 15/40
264 - val loss: 1651.1338 - val accuracy: 0.1309
Epoch 16/\overline{40}
279 - val loss: 2016.8900 - val_accuracy: 0.1165
Epoch 17/40
277 - val loss: 2460.0022 - val_accuracy: 0.0756
Epoch 18/40
296 - val loss: 2356.6606 - val accuracy: 0.0889
Epoch 19/40
367 - val loss: 1937.3833 - val accuracy: 0.1026
Epoch 20/40
455 - val loss: 1917.0873 - val accuracy: 0.1097
Epoch 21/40
487 - val loss: 1960.8289 - val accuracy: 0.1045
Epoch 22/40
512 - val loss: 1828.1666 - val accuracy: 0.1080
Epoch 23/40
627 - val loss: 1520.6063 - val accuracy: 0.1227
Epoch 24/40
593 - val_loss: 2128.7327 - val_accuracy: 0.0941
Epoch 25/40
639 - val loss: 1650.4113 - val accuracy: 0.1170
Epoch 26/40
597 - val loss: 2084.2424 - val accuracy: 0.0944
735 - val loss: 2151.4600 - val accuracy: 0.0884
Epoch 28/40
748 - val loss: 2350.0854 - val_accuracy: 0.0870
Epoch 29/\overline{40}
787 - val loss: 1988.2537 - val_accuracy: 0.0933
Epoch 30/40
746 - val loss: 2011.1123 - val accuracy: 0.1037
Epoch 31/40
685 - val loss: 2017.6152 - val accuracy: 0.0925
Epoch 32/40
```

....

```
814 - val loss: 1/99.321/ - val accuracy: 0.1124
Epoch 33/40
845 - val loss: 1859.6385 - val accuracy: 0.1236
Epoch 34/\overline{40}
797 - val loss: 1837.1237 - val_accuracy: 0.1069
Epoch 35/40
925 - val loss: 1858.5997 - val accuracy: 0.1064
Epoch 36/40
989 - val_loss: 2265.9082 - val_accuracy: 0.0906
Epoch 37/40
980 - val loss: 1886.7369 - val accuracy: 0.1026
Epoch 38/40
927 - val loss: 1856.5054 - val accuracy: 0.1189
Epoch 39/40
013 - val loss: 1822.2678 - val accuracy: 0.1277
Epoch 40/40
933 - val loss: 1654.8495 - val accuracy: 0.1274
Out[14]:
<tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x2dc922d00>
```

Through many iterations, the final model comes out to be a convolutional neural network (CNN) with several layers. The model looks through each image and run for 20 epochs. There is also a learning rate that reduces the rate at which the model trains. The goal of the learning rate is to prevent training loss to get ahead of the validation loss.

```
In [15]:

def scheduler(epoch, lr):
    if epoch < 10:
        return lr
    else:
        return 0.00001

lr_callback = LearningRateScheduler(scheduler)</pre>
```

There were some attempts at bettering the model during training but metrics were not improved. The final model faced much overfitting issues but did not use BatchNormalization nor Dropout layers. Adding these layers did not help improve the cross-validation accuracy metric. When attempting to introduce transfer learning, the results instead reduced the cross-validation accuracy metric and increased validation loss. With shorter run times and better metrics, these layers were removed from the final model.

#### In [16]:

Model: "sequential 2"

| Layer (type)                 | Output | Shape         | Param # |
|------------------------------|--------|---------------|---------|
| conv2d_2 (Conv2D)            | (None, | 192, 192, 32) | 416     |
| max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2 | (None, | 96, 96, 32)   | 0       |
| conv2d_3 (Conv2D)            | (None, | 94, 94, 16)   | 4624    |
| max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2 | (None, | 31, 31, 16)   | 0       |
| flatten_2 (Flatten)          | (None, | 15376)        | 0       |
| dense_2 (Dense)              | (None, | 64)           | 984128  |
| dense_3 (Dense)              | (None, | 96)           | 6240    |
| activation_2 (Activation)    | (None, | 96)           | 0       |
| T                            | ====== |               | ======= |

Total params: 995,408 Trainable params: 995,408 Non-trainable params: 0

Epoch 1/40

WARNING:tensorflow:AutoGraph could not transform <function Model.make\_train\_function.<loc als>.train function at 0x2dca3fa60> and will run it as-is.

Please report this to the TensorFlow team. When filing the bug, set the verbosity to 10 ( on Linux, `export AUTOGRAPH VERBOSITY=10`) and attach the full output.

Cause: unsupported operand type(s) for -: 'NoneType' and 'int'

To silence this warning, decorate the function with  $@tf.autograph.experimental.do_not_convert$ 

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Cause: unsupported operand type(s) for -: 'NoneType' and 'int'

To silence this warning, decorate the function with  $@tf.autograph.experimental.do_not\_convert$ 

WARNING: AutoGraph could not transform <function Model.make\_test\_function.<locals>.test\_function at 0x2cf5d41f0> and will run it as-is.

Please report this to the TensorFlow team. When filing the bug, set the verbosity to 10 (on Linux, `export AUTOGRAPH VERBOSITY=10`) and attach the full output.

Cause: unsupported operand type(s) for -: 'NoneType' and 'int'

To silence this warning, decorate the function with  $@tf.autograph.experimental.do_not\_convert$ 

Epoch 2/40

Epoch 3/40

22 - val loss: 390.5142 - val accuracy: 0.2062

```
Epoch 4/40
42 - val loss: 479.0864 - val accuracy: 0.1669
Epoch 5/40
36 - val loss: 377.9829 - val accuracy: 0.2360
Epoch 6/40
55 - val loss: 380.8907 - val accuracy: 0.2534
Epoch 7/40
80 - val loss: 361.2941 - val accuracy: 0.2703
Epoch 8/40
85 - val loss: 397.6859 - val accuracy: 0.2649
Epoch 9/40
42 - val loss: 393.3997 - val accuracy: 0.2791
Epoch 10/40
88 - val loss: 352.8341 - val accuracy: 0.2908
Epoch 11\overline{/}40
38 - val loss: 354.0220 - val accuracy: 0.3033
Epoch 12/40
04 - val loss: 361.2710 - val accuracy: 0.3003
Epoch 13/40
32 - val loss: 364.8544 - val accuracy: 0.3006
Epoch 14/40
60 - val loss: 364.8899 - val accuracy: 0.3025
Epoch 15/40
35 - val loss: 372.3235 - val accuracy: 0.3017
Epoch 16/40
78 - val loss: 370.8303 - val_accuracy: 0.3033
Epoch 17/40
71 - val loss: 371.2419 - val_accuracy: 0.3055
Epoch 18/40
30 - val loss: 372.3724 - val accuracy: 0.3071
Epoch 19/40
87 - val loss: 372.1146 - val accuracy: 0.3061
Epoch 20/40
58 - val loss: 373.1258 - val accuracy: 0.3080
Epoch 21/40
20 - val loss: 371.2866 - val accuracy: 0.3115
Epoch 22/40
87 - val loss: 374.8782 - val accuracy: 0.3091
Epoch 23/40
02 - val loss: 375.1099 - val accuracy: 0.3074
Epoch 24/40
70 - val loss: 376.8864 - val_accuracy: 0.3099
Epoch 25/40
03 - val loss: 377.6998 - val accuracy: 0.3101
Epoch 26/40
34 - val loss: 378.8810 - val accuracy: 0.3091
Epoch 27/40
```

49 - val loss: 377.3744 - val accuracy: 0.3101

```
Epoch 28/40
97 - val loss: 383.1159 - val accuracy: 0.3066
Epoch 29/40
74 - val loss: 382.7729 - val accuracy: 0.3063
Epoch 30/40
93 - val loss: 384.8067 - val accuracy: 0.3033
Epoch 31/40
04 - val loss: 387.5913 - val accuracy: 0.3017
Epoch 32/40
98 - val loss: 386.0492 - val accuracy: 0.3036
Epoch 33/40
82 - val loss: 384.6398 - val accuracy: 0.3055
Epoch 34/40
37 - val loss: 385.6295 - val accuracy: 0.3017
Epoch 35/40
68 - val_loss: 385.9601 - val accuracy: 0.3009
11 - val loss: 385.2014 - val accuracy: 0.3055
Epoch 37/40
32 - val loss: 385.0614 - val accuracy: 0.3036
Epoch 38/40
14 - val loss: 388.5646 - val accuracy: 0.3028
Epoch 39/40
97 - val loss: 385.4748 - val_accuracy: 0.3052
Epoch 40/40
63 - val loss: 388.6221 - val accuracy: 0.3033
Out[16]:
```

## **Analysis**

With the model fully trained, the best accuracy of the model was 31% cross-validation accuracy. The same model is evaluated against the test set and performed at 31% test accuracy. The result is a model that can make classifications better than random guess, which would be 1/96. This is a significant improvement over random guess as random guessing would be correct ~1% of the time.

<tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0x2cef33100>

```
In [17]:
model.evaluate_generator(test_generator, use_multiprocessing=False)

/Users/nobletang/mambaforge/envs/apple_tensorflow/lib/python3.8/site-packages/tensorflow/
python/keras/engine/training.py:1877: UserWarning: `Model.evaluate_generator` is deprecat
ed and will be removed in a future version. Please use `Model.evaluate`, which supports g
enerators.
   warnings.warn('`Model.evaluate_generator` is deprecated and '
```

```
Out[17]:
[385.5659484863281, 0.317859947681427]
```

The model could be improved by having more images of flowers to train on. More images means the model could identify just the important features. Also, perhaps the model could improve if more resources were available, like RAM or GPU.

## **Conclusion**

Image classification of flowers is possible with what was gathered for the model. 31% of the images looked at by this model are correctly identified. While the model could be improved, this is a proof of concept for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The model has much room for improvement given more time and resources, but for the scope of the project, a model has been trained on images to identify the species of a flower.

## **Future Research**

There is room to grow for the model. With more images to even out the class imbalance, the model could drastically improve in accuracy. More computational power would also more epochs and different batch sizes to be run. Lastly, proper installation of dependencies would grant access to different transfer learning applications, possibly increasing the model metrics.