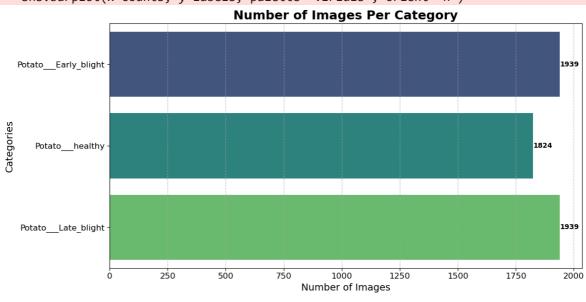
```
In [1]: ! pip install opency-python
       Requirement already satisfied: opencv-python in c:\users\dave pooja\anaconda3\lib
       \site-packages (4.11.0.86)
       Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.21.2 in c:\users\dave pooja\anaconda3\lib
       \site-packages (from opency-python) (2.2.6)
In [1]: import cv2
        from tqdm import tqdm
        from sklearn.utils import shuffle
        import os
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import seaborn as sns
        import tensorflow as tf
        from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense
        from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
        from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
In [2]: # Path to the folder where all images are kept (without train/test split)
        data_path = 'C:/Users/Dave Pooja/Desktop/seminar/leaf_detection/Potato'
In [3]: labels = ['early_bliht','late_blight','healthy']
        CLASS_NAMES = labels
In [4]: from collections import defaultdict
        category_counts = defaultdict(int)
        # Loop over each category folder
        for category in os.listdir(data_path):
            category folder = os.path.join(data path, category)
            if os.path.isdir(category folder):
                image_count = len(os.listdir(category_folder))
                category_counts[category] = image_count
        # Prepare for plotting
        labels = list(category counts.keys())
        counts = list(category_counts.values())
        plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
        sns.barplot(x=counts, y=labels, palette="viridis", orient="h")
        for i, count in enumerate(counts):
            plt.text(count + 0.5, i, str(count), va='center', fontsize=10, fontweight='b
        plt.title("Number of Images Per Category", fontsize=18, fontweight='bold')
        plt.xlabel("Number of Images", fontsize=14)
        plt.ylabel("Categories", fontsize=14)
        plt.xticks(fontsize=12)
        plt.yticks(fontsize=12)
        plt.grid(axis='x', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
        plt.tight layout()
        # Show the chart
        plt.show()
```

```
C:\conda_temp\ipykernel_13512\181823120.py:15: FutureWarning:
Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v 0.14.0. Assign the `y` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect.
sns.barplot(x=counts, y=labels, palette="viridis", orient="h")
```



```
In [5]: #List of all labels (categories)
        labels = os.listdir(data_path)
        # Lists to hold images and their labels
        X = []
        y = []
        image_size = 224
        # Loop through each category folder
        for i in labels:
            folderPath = os.path.join(data path, i)
            if os.path.isdir(folderPath):
                # Loop through each image in the category
                for j in tqdm(os.listdir(folderPath)):
                    img_path = os.path.join(folderPath, j)
                    img = cv2.imread(img_path)
                    img = cv2.resize(img, (image size, image size)) # Resize to 224x224
                    X.append(img)
                    y.append(i)
        # Convert lists to numpy arrays
        X = np.array(X)
        y = np.array(y)
        # Split the data into train and test sets (80% train, 20% test)
        X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, stratif
        print(f"Training set size: {len(X_train)} images")
        print(f"Testing set size: {len(X_test)} images")
       100%
                      | 1939/1939 [00:41<00:00, 46.67it/s]
       100%
                      | 1824/1824 [00:38<00:00, 47.61it/s]
                      | 1939/1939 [00:41<00:00, 47.18it/s]
       100%
```

Training set size: 4561 images Testing set size: 1141 images

```
In [6]: colors_dark = ["#1F1F1F", "#313131", '#636363', '#AEAEAE', '#DADADA']
    colors_red = ["#331313", "#582626", '#9E1717', '#D35151', '#E9B4B4']
    colors_green = ['#01411C', '#4B6F44', '#4F7942', '#74C365', '#D0F0C0']

In [7]: k=0
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,3,figsize=(20,20))
    fig tout(se'Sample Trace From Fach Class', size 18, fortunight='hold')
```

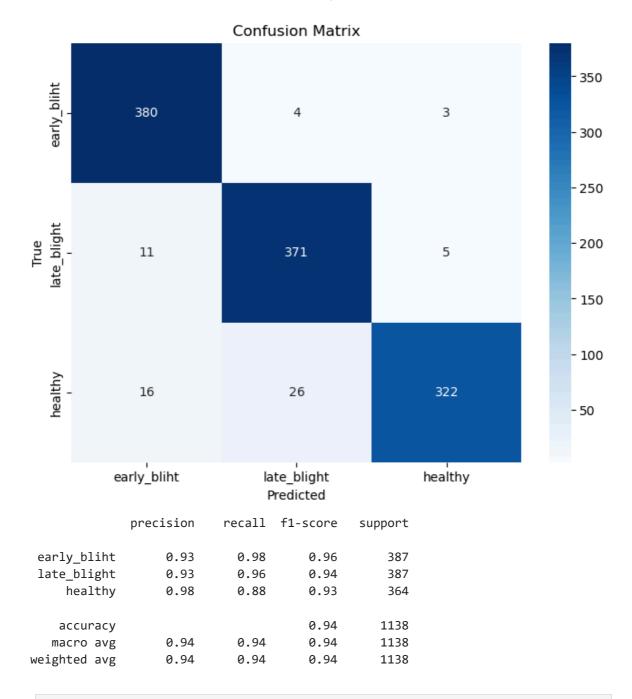






```
In [8]: train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, validation_split=0.2)
        train_generator = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(
            data_path,
            target size=(64, 64),
            batch_size=32,
            class_mode='categorical',
            subset='training'
        val generator = train datagen.flow from directory(
            data_path,
            target_size=(64, 64),
            batch_size=32,
            class_mode='categorical',
            subset='validation',
            shuffle=False
        )
        # Define CNN model
        model = Sequential([
            Conv2D(32, (3,3), activation='relu', input_shape=(64, 64, 3)),
            MaxPooling2D(2,2),
            Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation='relu'),
            MaxPooling2D(2,2),
```

```
Flatten(),
     Dense(64, activation='relu'),
     Dense(len(CLASS_NAMES), activation='softmax')
 ])
 model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical crossentropy', metrics=['accur
 model.fit(train_generator, epochs=2, validation_data=val_generator)
 # Evaluate
 loss, accuracy = model.evaluate(val generator)
 print(f"Validation Accuracy: {accuracy * 100:.2f}%")
 # Confusion matrix
 y_pred = model.predict(val_generator)
 y_pred_classes = np.argmax(y_pred, axis=1)
 y_true = val_generator.classes
 cm = confusion_matrix(y_true, y_pred_classes)
 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
 sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d', xticklabels=CLASS_NAMES, yticklabels=CLASS_
 plt.xlabel('Predicted')
 plt.ylabel('True')
 plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
 plt.show()
 # Optional classification report
 print(classification_report(y_true, y_pred_classes, target_names=CLASS_NAMES))
Found 4564 images belonging to 3 classes.
Found 1138 images belonging to 3 classes.
c:\Users\Dave Pooja\Desktop\sample_project_1\env\lib\site-packages\keras\src\laye
rs\convolutional\base_conv.py:107: UserWarning: Do not pass an `input_shape`/`inp
ut_dim` argument to a layer. When using Sequential models, prefer using an `Input
(shape)` object as the first layer in the model instead.
 super().__init__(activity_regularizer=activity_regularizer, **kwargs)
c:\Users\Dave Pooja\Desktop\sample_project_1\env\lib\site-packages\keras\src\trai
ners\data_adapters\py_dataset_adapter.py:121: UserWarning: Your `PyDataset` class
should call `super().__init__(**kwargs)` in its constructor. `**kwargs` can inclu
de `workers`, `use_multiprocessing`, `max_queue_size`. Do not pass these argument
s to `fit()`, as they will be ignored.
 self._warn_if_super_not_called()
Epoch 1/2
                           - 20s 124ms/step - accuracy: 0.5808 - loss: 0.8578 - v
al_accuracy: 0.8190 - val_loss: 0.4444
Epoch 2/2
143/143 -
                           - 15s 103ms/step - accuracy: 0.8847 - loss: 0.3110 - v
al accuracy: 0.9429 - val loss: 0.1689
36/36 -
                          - 3s 69ms/step - accuracy: 0.9678 - loss: 0.1055
Validation Accuracy: 94.29%
36/36 -
                         - 3s 72ms/step
```



```
In [ ]:
        import random
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        # Randomly select one test image
        random idx = random.randint(0, len(X test) - 1)
        test_image = X_test[random_idx]
        true_label = y_test[random_idx]
        image_size=64
        # Resize to model input size and normalize
        img = cv2.resize(test_image, (image_size, image_size))
        img = img.astype("float32") / 255.0
        # Expand dimensions to match model input shape: (1, 64, 64, 3)
        img = np.expand_dims(img, axis=0)
        # Predict the class
        pred_prob = model.predict(img)
        pred_class = np.argmax(pred_prob, axis=1)[0]
```

Predicted: early_bliht, Actual: Potato___Early_blight



```
In [ ]:
In [ ]:
In [ ]:
```