```
In [21]: #Importing Libraries
    import tensorflow as tf
    from tensorflow.keras import Sequential
    from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, GlobalAveragePooling2D
    from tensorflow.keras.applications import MobileNetV2
    from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
    from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping, ModelCheckpoint
In [22]: tf.config.list_physical_devices('GPU')
Out[22]: [PhysicalDevice(name='/physical_device:GPU:0', device_type='GPU')]
```

## **Loading Data**

```
In [23]: #Dataset Path
         train_dir = 'C:/Users/reddy/OneDrive/Desktop/HELLO/22 ML Projects/Plant Disease Det
In [24]: # Data augmentation and generator setup (with 20% validation split)
         train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
             rescale=1./255,
             validation split=0.2,
             rotation_range=40,
             width_shift_range=0.2,
             height_shift_range=0.2,
             shear_range=0.2,
             zoom_range=0.2,
             horizontal flip=True,
             fill mode='nearest'
         # Training generator
         train_generator = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(
             train dir,
             target_size=(224, 224),
             batch_size=32,
             class_mode='categorical',
             subset='training'
         # Validation generator
         val_generator = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(
             train_dir,
             target_size=(224, 224),
             batch_size=32,
             class_mode='categorical',
             subset='validation'
```

Found 44371 images belonging to 39 classes. Found 11077 images belonging to 39 classes.

```
In [25]: # Dynamically determine the number of classes from the folder structure
num_classes = len(train_generator.class_indices)
print("Number of classes in the dataset:", num_classes)
```

Number of classes in the dataset: 39

## **Transfer Learning**

```
In [26]: base_model = MobileNetV2(
             input_shape=(224, 224, 3),
             include_top=False,
             weights='imagenet',
             pooling='avg'
         base_model.trainable = False # Freeze the base model initially
In [27]: model = Sequential([
             base_model,
             Dense(128, activation='relu'),
             Dropout(0.5),
             Dense(128, activation='relu'),
             Dropout(0.5),
             Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax') # Output Layer now has 39 units
         ])
In [28]: model.compile(
             optimizer='adam',
             loss='categorical_crossentropy',
             metrics=['accuracy']
In [29]: # Define callbacks for early stopping and saving the best model.
         early_stop = EarlyStopping(
             monitor='val_loss',
             patience=5,
             restore_best_weights=True
         checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint(
             'best_model.h5',
             monitor='val loss',
             save_best_only=True
In [30]: # Initial training phase: train only the top layers.
         history = model.fit(
             train_generator,
             steps per epoch=train generator.samples // train generator.batch size,
             validation_data=val_generator,
             validation_steps=val_generator.samples // val_generator.batch_size,
             epochs=30,
             callbacks=[early_stop, checkpoint]
         )
```

```
Epoch 1/30
cy: 0.5542 - val_loss: 0.6429 - val_accuracy: 0.8168
cy: 0.6991 - val_loss: 0.4784 - val_accuracy: 0.8583
cy: 0.7344 - val loss: 0.4178 - val accuracy: 0.8640
Epoch 4/30
cy: 0.7562 - val_loss: 0.3845 - val_accuracy: 0.8748
Epoch 5/30
cy: 0.7631 - val_loss: 0.3746 - val_accuracy: 0.8776
Epoch 6/30
cy: 0.7726 - val_loss: 0.3599 - val_accuracy: 0.8960
Epoch 7/30
cy: 0.7817 - val_loss: 0.3625 - val_accuracy: 0.8998
cy: 0.7875 - val_loss: 0.3490 - val_accuracy: 0.8964
Epoch 9/30
cy: 0.7912 - val_loss: 0.3231 - val_accuracy: 0.9083
Epoch 10/30
cy: 0.7950 - val_loss: 0.3501 - val_accuracy: 0.8929
Epoch 11/30
cy: 0.7944 - val_loss: 0.3149 - val_accuracy: 0.9048
Epoch 12/30
cy: 0.7986 - val_loss: 0.3165 - val_accuracy: 0.9063
Epoch 13/30
cy: 0.8011 - val_loss: 0.3122 - val_accuracy: 0.9087
Epoch 14/30
cy: 0.8035 - val_loss: 0.3194 - val_accuracy: 0.9033
Epoch 15/30
cy: 0.8065 - val_loss: 0.3244 - val_accuracy: 0.9062
Epoch 16/30
cy: 0.8101 - val_loss: 0.2968 - val_accuracy: 0.9114
Epoch 17/30
cy: 0.8099 - val_loss: 0.3271 - val_accuracy: 0.9009
Epoch 18/30
cy: 0.8092 - val_loss: 0.2954 - val_accuracy: 0.9114
```

```
cy: 0.8121 - val_loss: 0.2866 - val_accuracy: 0.9175
Epoch 20/30
cy: 0.8134 - val_loss: 0.3062 - val_accuracy: 0.9107
Epoch 21/30
cy: 0.8168 - val_loss: 0.2881 - val_accuracy: 0.9177
Epoch 22/30
cy: 0.8179 - val_loss: 0.2763 - val_accuracy: 0.9165
Epoch 23/30
cy: 0.8174 - val_loss: 0.2934 - val_accuracy: 0.9175
cy: 0.8197 - val_loss: 0.3012 - val_accuracy: 0.9136
cy: 0.8218 - val_loss: 0.2903 - val_accuracy: 0.9144
Epoch 26/30
cy: 0.8224 - val_loss: 0.2913 - val_accuracy: 0.9143
Epoch 27/30
cy: 0.8194 - val_loss: 0.2781 - val_accuracy: 0.9252
```

## **Fine-Tuning**

```
In [31]: #Freezing 1st 100 Layers
         fine_tune_at = 100
         for layer in base_model.layers[:fine_tune_at]:
             layer.trainable = False
In [32]: # Recompile the model with a lower learning rate for fine-tuning.
         model.compile(
             optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=1e-5),
             loss='categorical_crossentropy',
             metrics=['accuracy']
In [33]: # Fine-tune the model for additional epochs.
         history_fine = model.fit(
             train_generator,
             steps_per_epoch=train_generator.samples // train_generator.batch_size,
             validation data=val generator,
             validation steps=val generator.samples // val generator.batch size,
             epochs=10, # Adjust epochs as needed based on validation performance.
             callbacks=[early_stop, checkpoint]
```

Epoch 1/10

```
cy: 0.8251 - val_loss: 0.2660 - val_accuracy: 0.9210
   cy: 0.8342 - val_loss: 0.2553 - val_accuracy: 0.9259
   cy: 0.8365 - val loss: 0.2597 - val accuracy: 0.9237
   Epoch 4/10
   cy: 0.8393 - val_loss: 0.2604 - val_accuracy: 0.9254
   Epoch 5/10
   cy: 0.8405 - val_loss: 0.2531 - val_accuracy: 0.9242
   Epoch 6/10
   cy: 0.8379 - val_loss: 0.2597 - val_accuracy: 0.9262
   Epoch 7/10
   cy: 0.8405 - val_loss: 0.2533 - val_accuracy: 0.9255
   cy: 0.8433 - val_loss: 0.2557 - val_accuracy: 0.9256
   Epoch 9/10
   cy: 0.8448 - val_loss: 0.2565 - val_accuracy: 0.9249
   Epoch 10/10
   cy: 0.8426 - val_loss: 0.2553 - val_accuracy: 0.9254
In [34]: print("Training complete. Best model saved as 'best_model.h5'.")
```

Training complete. Best model saved as 'best\_model.h5'.

## **Examples**

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

# Get a single batch of images and labels from the validation generator.
# If you prefer, you could also use your training generator or load images from dis
x_val, y_val = next(val_generator)

# Use the trained model to predict the classes for these images.
predictions = model.predict(x_val)

# Convert the prediction probabilities into class labels (indices).
predicted_classes = np.argmax(predictions, axis=1)
true_classes = np.argmax(y_val, axis=1)

# Retrieve class names from the training generator's mapping.
# This assumes that your train_generator was set up to automatically map folder nam
class_indices = train_generator.class_indices
# Invert the dictionary to map indices back to class names.
```

```
class_names = {v: k for k, v in class_indices.items()}
  # Plot a grid of 9 sample images along with their predicted and true labels.
  plt.figure(figsize=(12, 12))
  for i in range(9):
        plt.subplot(3, 3, i + 1)
        plt.imshow(x_val[i])
        plt.title(f"Pred: {class_names[predicted_classes[i]]}\nTrue: {class_names[true_
        plt.axis('off')
  plt.tight_layout()
  plt.show()
1/1 [=======] - 0s 27ms/step
Pred: Tomato ___Tomato_Yellow_Leaf_Curl_Virus
True: Tomato ___Tomato_Yellow_Leaf_Curl_Virus
                                                                                             Pred: Raspberry__healthy
True: Raspberry__healthy
                                                  Pred: Tomato___Late_blight
                                                               _Bacterial_spot
                                                 True: Tomato
     Pred: Tomato_
                   _Septoria_leaf_spot
                                      Pred: Tomato_
                                                    _Spider_mites Two-spotted_spider_mite
                                                                                         Pred: Tomato_
                                                                                                        _Septoria_leaf_spot
                   __Septoria_leaf_spot
                                      True: Tomato
                                                    Spider_mites Two-spotted_spider_mite
                                                                                         True: Tomato___Septoria_leaf_spot
                                         Pred: Grape __Leaf_blight_(Isariopsis_Leaf_Spot)
True: Grape __Leaf_blight_(Isariopsis_Leaf_Spot)
          Pred: Apple___Black_rot
True: Apple___Black_rot
                                                                                             Pred: Apple__Apple_scab
True: Apple__Apple_scab
```