

```
1 from google.colab import drive
2 drive.mount('/content/drive', force_remount=True)
```

Mounted at /content/drive

```
1
2 train_folder = '/content/drive/MyDrive/Data/train'
3 test_folder = '/content/drive/MyDrive/Data/test'
4 validate_folder = '/content/drive/MyDrive/Data/valid'
5
6 normal_folder = '/normal'
7 adenocarcinoma_folder = '/adenocarcinoma_left.lower.lobe_T2_N0_M0_Ib'
8 large_cell_carcinoma_folder = '/large.cell.carcinoma_left.hilum_T2_N2_M0_IIa'
9 squamous_cell_carcinoma_folder = '/squamous.cell.carcinoma_left.hilum_T1_N2_M0_IIa'
10
```

```
1 import warnings
2 warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
3
4 import pandas as pd
5 import numpy as np
6 import seaborn as sns
7 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
8 from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler, StandardScaler
9 from sklearn import datasets
10 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
11 from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
12 from sklearn.svm import SVC
13 from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
14 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
15
16 import tensorflow as tf
17 import tensorflow.keras
18 from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
19 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
20 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, SpatialDropout2D, Activation, Lambda, Flatten, LSTM
21 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, GlobalAveragePooling2D
22 from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam, RMSprop
23 from tensorflow.keras import utils
24
25 print("Libraries Imported")
26
27 # Read data from the folders
28 IMAGE_SIZE = (350, 350)
29
30 print("Reading training images from:", train_folder)
31 print("Reading validation images from:", validate_folder)
32
33 train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, horizontal_flip=True)
34 test_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
35
36 batch_size = 8
37
38 train_generator = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(
39     train_folder,
40     target_size=IMAGE_SIZE,
41     batch_size=batch_size,
42     color_mode="rgb",
43     class_mode='categorical'
44 )
45
46 validation_generator = test_datagen.flow_from_directory(
47     test_folder,
48     target_size=IMAGE_SIZE,
49     batch_size=batch_size,
50     color_mode="rgb",
51     class_mode='categorical'
52 )
53
```

Libraries Imported  
 Reading training images from: /content/drive/MyDrive/Data/train  
 Reading validation images from: /content/drive/MyDrive/Data/valid  
 Found 613 images belonging to 4 classes.  
 Found 323 images belonging to 4 classes.

```
1 from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ReduceLROnPlateau, EarlyStopping, ModelCheckpoint
2
3 learning_rate_reduction = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='loss', patience=5, verbose=2, factor=0.5, min_lr=0.000001)
```

```

4 early_stops = EarlyStopping(monitor='loss', min_delta=0, patience=6, verbose=2, mode='auto')
5 checkpointer = ModelCheckpoint(filepath='best_model.weights.h5', verbose=2, save_best_only=True, save_weights_only=True)
6

```

```

1 OUTPUT_SIZE = 4
2
3 pretrained_model = tf.keras.applications.Xception(weights='imagenet', include_top=False, input_shape=[*IMAGE_SIZE, 3])
4 pretrained_model.trainable = False
5
6 model = Sequential()
7 model.add(pretrained_model)
8 model.add(GlobalAveragePooling2D())
9 model.add(Dense(OUTPUT_SIZE, activation='softmax'))
10
11 # print("Pretrained model used:")
12 # pretrained_model.summary()
13
14 # print("Final model created:")
15 # model.summary()
16
17 model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
18
19

```

Downloading data from [https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/xception/xception\\_weights\\_tf\\_dim\\_ordering\\_tf\\_kernels/83683744/83683744](https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/xception/xception_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels/83683744/83683744) 0s 0us/step

```

1 history = model.fit(
2     train_generator,
3     steps_per_epoch=25,
4     epochs=50,
5     callbacks=[learning_rate_reduction, early_stops, checkpointer],
6     validation_data=validation_generator,
7     validation_steps=20
8 )
9
10 print("Final training accuracy =", history.history['accuracy'][-1])
11 print("Final testing accuracy =", history.history['val_accuracy'][-1])
12

```

```

Epoch 1/50
25/25 ----- 0s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.3839 - loss: 1.3234
Epoch 1: val_loss improved from inf to 1.13811, saving model to best_model.weights.h5
25/25 ----- 239s 9s/step - accuracy: 0.3850 - loss: 1.3217 - val_accuracy: 0.4250 - val_loss: 1.1381 - learning_rate
Epoch 2/50
25/25 ----- 0s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.5657 - loss: 1.0422
Epoch 2: val_loss improved from 1.13811 to 1.07243, saving model to best_model.weights.h5
25/25 ----- 213s 9s/step - accuracy: 0.5654 - loss: 1.0415 - val_accuracy: 0.5250 - val_loss: 1.0724 - learning_rate
Epoch 3/50
25/25 ----- 0s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.5468 - loss: 1.0176
Epoch 3: val_loss improved from 1.07243 to 0.75630, saving model to best_model.weights.h5
25/25 ----- 129s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.5486 - loss: 1.0134 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.7563 - learning_rate
Epoch 4/50
25/25 ----- 2:11 6s/step - accuracy: 0.6250 - loss: 0.8424
Epoch 4: val_loss did not improve from 0.75630
25/25 ----- 105s 4s/step - accuracy: 0.6250 - loss: 0.8450 - val_accuracy: 0.6062 - val_loss: 0.9247 - learning_rate
Epoch 5/50
25/25 ----- 0s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.6183 - loss: 0.8222
Epoch 5: val_loss did not improve from 0.75630
25/25 ----- 222s 9s/step - accuracy: 0.6179 - loss: 0.8227 - val_accuracy: 0.6187 - val_loss: 0.9042 - learning_rate
Epoch 6/50
25/25 ----- 0s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.5736 - loss: 0.8768
Epoch 6: val_loss did not improve from 0.75630
25/25 ----- 125s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.5754 - loss: 0.8750 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_loss: 1.4956 - learning_rate
Epoch 7/50
25/25 ----- 0s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.6852 - loss: 0.7895
Epoch 7: val_loss did not improve from 0.75630
25/25 ----- 213s 9s/step - accuracy: 0.6867 - loss: 0.7886 - val_accuracy: 0.5375 - val_loss: 0.8901 - learning_rate
Epoch 8/50
25/25 ----- 2:22 6s/step - accuracy: 0.7500 - loss: 0.8337
Epoch 8: val_loss did not improve from 0.75630
25/25 ----- 105s 4s/step - accuracy: 0.6350 - loss: 0.8446 - val_accuracy: 0.5688 - val_loss: 0.8368 - learning_rate
Epoch 9/50
25/25 ----- 0s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.7132 - loss: 0.6986
Epoch 9: val_loss improved from 0.75630 to 0.20142, saving model to best_model.weights.h5
25/25 ----- 143s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.7118 - loss: 0.7002 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.2014 - learning_rate
Epoch 10/50
25/25 ----- 0s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.7334 - loss: 0.6156
Epoch 10: val_loss did not improve from 0.20142
25/25 ----- 212s 9s/step - accuracy: 0.7338 - loss: 0.6153 - val_accuracy: 0.6062 - val_loss: 0.8740 - learning_rate
Epoch 11/50
25/25 ----- 0s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.7511 - loss: 0.6805
Epoch 11: val_loss did not improve from 0.20142
25/25 ----- 210s 9s/step - accuracy: 0.7512 - loss: 0.6793 - val_accuracy: 0.5312 - val_loss: 0.8676 - learning_rate

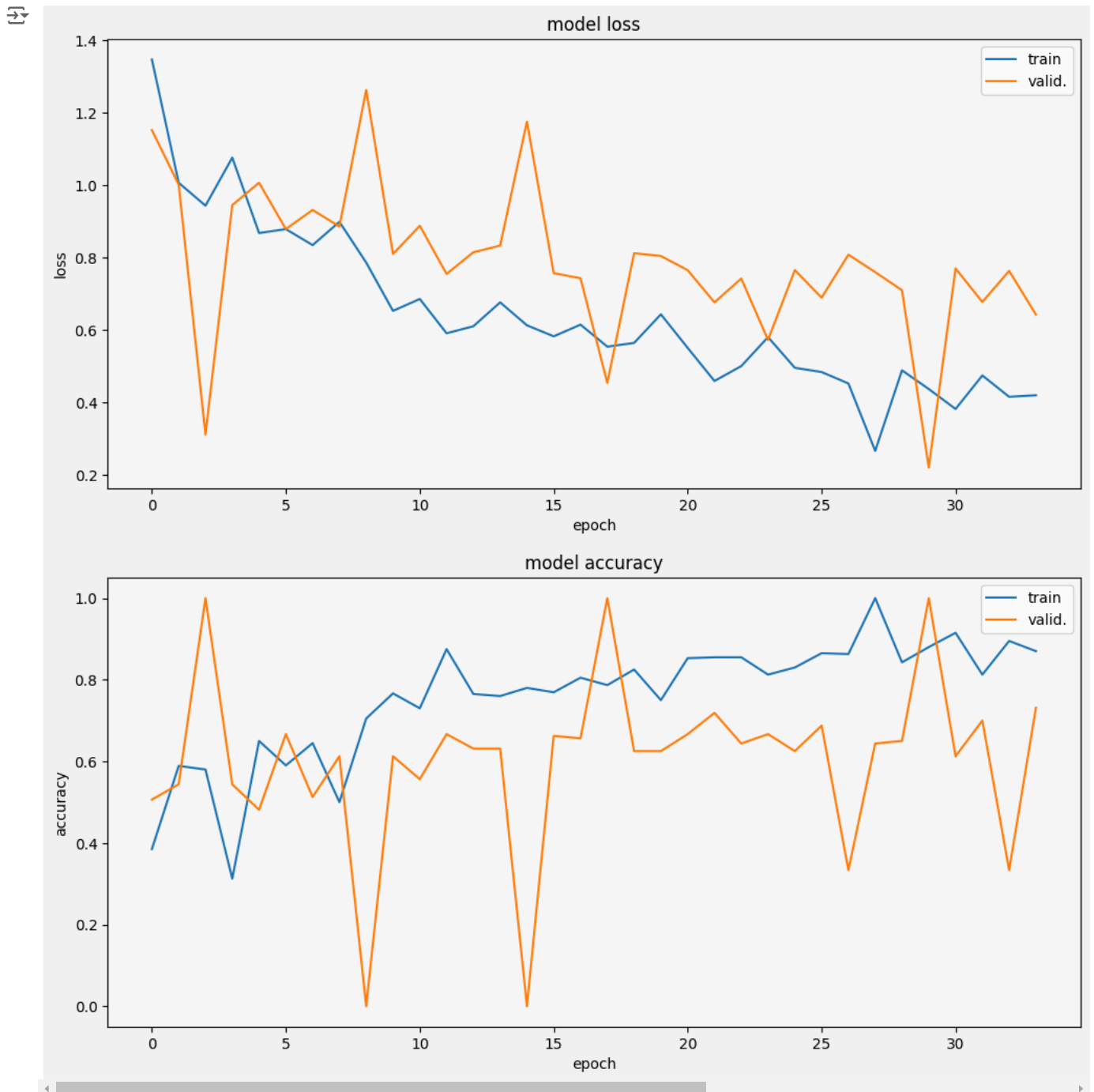
```

```

Epoch 12/50
 2/25 ----- 1:29 4s/step - accuracy: 0.6875 - loss: 0.6441
Epoch 12: val_loss did not improve from 0.20142
25/25 ----- 12s 223ms/step - accuracy: 0.6300 - loss: 0.7127 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6788 - learning_
Epoch 13/50
25/25 ----- 0s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.7515 - loss: 0.6438
Epoch 13: val_loss did not improve from 0.20142
25/25 ----- 220s 9s/step - accuracy: 0.7526 - loss: 0.6439 - val_accuracy: 0.6000 - val_loss: 0.8278 - learning_ra
Epoch 14/50
25/25 ----- 0s 5s/step - accuracy: 0.8311 - loss: 0.5594
Epoch 14: val_loss did not improve from 0.20142
25/25 ----- 212s 9s/step - accuracy: 0.8291 - loss: 0.5607 - val_accuracy: 0.6313 - val_loss: 0.8253 - learning_ra
Epoch 15/50

1 def display_training_curves(training, validation, title, subplot):
2     if subplot % 10 == 1:
3         plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 10), facecolor='#F0F0F0')
4         plt.tight_layout()
5         ax = plt.subplot(subplot)
6         ax.set_facecolor('#F8F8F8')
7         ax.plot(training)
8         ax.plot(validation)
9         ax.set_title('model ' + title)
10        ax.set_ylabel(title)
11        ax.set_xlabel('epoch')
12        ax.legend(['train', 'valid.'])
13
14 display_training_curves(history.history['loss'], history.history['val_loss'], 'loss', 211)
15 display_training_curves(history.history['accuracy'], history.history['val_accuracy'], 'accuracy', 212)
16

```



```
1 model.save('/content/drive/MyDrive/Data/trained_lung_cancer_model.h5')
2
```

WARNING:absl:You are saving your model as an HDF5 file via `model.save()` or `keras.saving.save\_model(model)`. This file format is deprecated.

```
1 model.save('trained_lung_cancer_model.h5')
```

WARNING:absl:You are saving your model as an HDF5 file via `model.save()` or `keras.saving.save\_model(model)`. This file format is deprecated.

```
1 from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
2 import numpy as np
3
4 # Define a function to load and preprocess the image
5 def load_and_preprocess_image(img_path, target_size=(350,350)):
6     img = image.load_img(img_path, target_size=target_size)
7     img_array = image.img_to_array(img)
8     img_array = np.expand_dims(img_array, axis=0)
9     img_array /= 255.0 # Rescale the image like the training images
10    return img_array
11
12 # Load an image from your drive
13 img_path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/Data/train/normal/10.png'
14 img = load_and_preprocess_image(img_path)
```

```

15
16 # Make a prediction
17 predictions = model.predict(img)
18 predicted_class = np.argmax(predictions[0])
19
20 # Map the predicted class to the class label
21 class_labels = list(train_generator.class_indices.keys())
22 predicted_label = class_labels[predicted_class]
23
24 # Print the predicted class
25 print(f"The image belongs to class: {predicted_label}")
26
27 # Display the image
28 plt.imshow(image.load_img(img_path, target_size=IMAGE_SIZE))
29 plt.title(f"Predicted: {predicted_label}")
30 plt.axis('off')
31 plt.show()
32

```

1/1 ————— 2s 2s/step  
The image belongs to class: normal

Predicted: normal



```

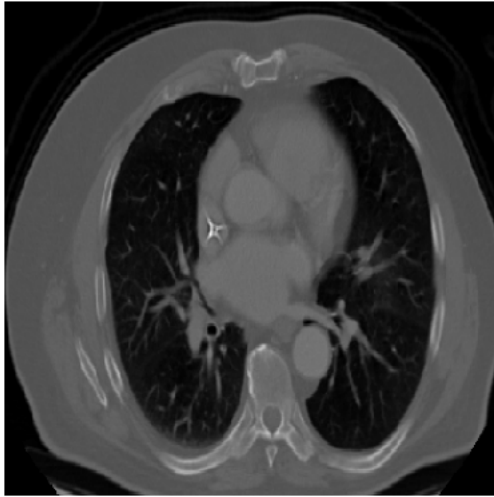
1 from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
2 import numpy as np
3
4 # Define a function to load and preprocess the image
5 def load_and_preprocess_image(img_path, target_size=(350,350)):
6     img = image.load_img(img_path, target_size=target_size)
7     img_array = image.img_to_array(img)
8     img_array = np.expand_dims(img_array, axis=0)
9     img_array /= 255.0 # Rescale the image like the training images
10    return img_array
11
12 # Load an image from your drive
13 img_path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/Data/train/large.cell.carcinoma_left.hilum_T2_N2_M0_IIIa/000016 (4).png'
14 img = load_and_preprocess_image(img_path)
15
16 # Make a prediction
17 predictions = model.predict(img)
18 predicted_class = np.argmax(predictions[0])
19
20 # Map the predicted class to the class label
21 class_labels = list(train_generator.class_indices.keys())
22 predicted_label = class_labels[predicted_class]
23
24 # Print the predicted class
25 print(f"The image belongs to class: {predicted_label}")
26
27 # Display the image
28 plt.imshow(image.load_img(img_path, target_size=IMAGE_SIZE))
29 plt.title(f"Predicted: {predicted_label}")
30 plt.axis('off')
31 plt.show()
32

```

1/1  1s 1s/step

The image belongs to class: large.cell.carcinoma\_left.hilum\_T2\_N2\_M0\_IIIa

Predicted: large.cell.carcinoma\_left.hilum\_T2\_N2\_M0\_IIIa



```
1 from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
2 import numpy as np
3
4 # Define a function to load and preprocess the image
5 def load_and_preprocess_image(img_path, target_size=(350,350)):
6     img = image.load_img(img_path, target_size=target_size)
7     img_array = image.img_to_array(img)
8     img_array = np.expand_dims(img_array, axis=0)
9     img_array /= 255.0 # Rescale the image like the training images
10    return img_array
11
12 # Load an image from your drive
13 img_path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/Data/train/adenocarcinoma_left.lower.lobe_T2_N0_M0_Ib/000000 (6).png'
14 img = load_and_preprocess_image(img_path)
15
16 # Make a prediction
17 predictions = model.predict(img)
18 predicted_class = np.argmax(predictions[0])
19
20 # Map the predicted class to the class label
21 class_labels = list(train_generator.class_indices.keys())
22 predicted_label = class_labels[predicted_class]
23
24 # Print the predicted class
25 print(f"The image belongs to class: {predicted_label}")
26
27 # Display the image
28 plt.imshow(image.load_img(img_path, target_size=IMAGE_SIZE))
29 plt.title(f"Predicted: {predicted_label}")
30 plt.axis('off')
31 plt.show()
32
```

1/1  1s 787ms/step

The image belongs to class: adenocarcinoma\_left.lower.lobe\_T2\_N0\_M0\_Ib

Predicted: adenocarcinoma\_left.lower.lobe\_T2\_N0\_M0\_Ib



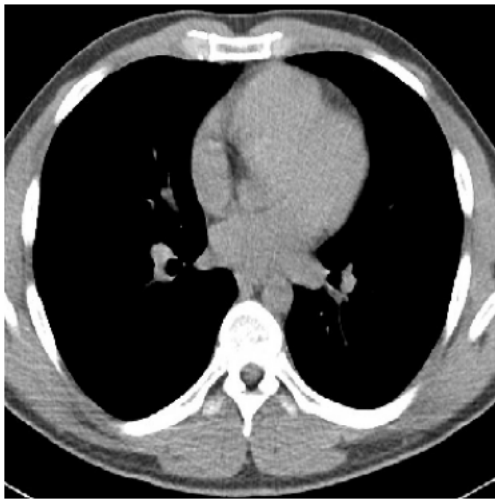
```

1 from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
2 import numpy as np
3
4 # Define a function to load and preprocess the image
5 def load_and_preprocess_image(img_path, target_size=(350,350)):
6     img = image.load_img(img_path, target_size=target_size)
7     img_array = image.img_to_array(img)
8     img_array = np.expand_dims(img_array, axis=0)
9     img_array /= 255.0 # Rescale the image like the training images
10    return img_array
11
12 # Load an image from your drive
13 img_path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/Data/valid/normal/4 (2).png'
14 img = load_and_preprocess_image(img_path)
15
16 # Make a prediction
17 predictions = model.predict(img)
18 predicted_class = np.argmax(predictions[0])
19
20 # Map the predicted class to the class label
21 class_labels = list(train_generator.class_indices.keys())
22 predicted_label = class_labels[predicted_class]
23
24 # Print the predicted class
25 print(f"The image belongs to class: {predicted_label}")
26
27 # Display the image
28 plt.imshow(image.load_img(img_path, target_size=IMAGE_SIZE))
29 plt.title(f"Predicted: {predicted_label}")
30 plt.axis('off')
31 plt.show()
32

```

1/1 ————— 1s 772ms/step  
The image belongs to class: normal

Predicted: normal



```

1 from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
2 import numpy as np
3
4 # Define a function to load and preprocess the image
5 def load_and_preprocess_image(img_path, target_size=(350,350)):
6     img = image.load_img(img_path, target_size=target_size)
7     img_array = image.img_to_array(img)
8     img_array = np.expand_dims(img_array, axis=0)
9     img_array /= 255.0 # Rescale the image like the training images
10    return img_array
11
12 # Load an image from your drive
13 img_path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/Data/valid/squamous.cell.carcinoma_left.hilum_T1_N2_M0_IIIa/000114 (4).png'
14 img = load_and_preprocess_image(img_path)
15
16 # Make a prediction
17 predictions = model.predict(img)
18 predicted_class = np.argmax(predictions[0])
19
20 # Map the predicted class to the class label
21 class_labels = list(train_generator.class_indices.keys())
22 predicted_label = class_labels[predicted_class]
23

```

```

24 # Print the predicted class
25 print(f"The image belongs to class: {predicted_label}")
26
27 # Display the image
28 plt.imshow(image.load_img(img_path, target_size=IMAGE_SIZE))
29 plt.title(f"Predicted: {predicted_label}")
30 plt.axis('off')
31 plt.show()
32

```

1/1 — 0s 429ms/step  
 The image belongs to class: squamous.cell.carcinoma\_left.hilum\_T1\_N2\_M0\_IIIa

Predicted: squamous.cell.carcinoma\_left.hilum\_T1\_N2\_M0\_IIIa



```

1 # prompt: write this all cell code fo running in jupiter note book
2
3 import warnings
4 import pandas as pd
5 import numpy as np
6 import seaborn as sns
7 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
8 from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler, StandardScaler
9 from sklearn import datasets
10 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
11 from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
12 from sklearn.svm import SVC
13 from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
14 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
15 import tensorflow as tf
16 import tensorflow.keras
17 from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
18 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
19 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, SpatialDropout2D, Activation, Lambda, Flatten, LSTM
20 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, GlobalAveragePooling2D
21 from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam, RMSprop
22 from tensorflow.keras import utils
23 from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ReduceLROnPlateau, EarlyStopping, ModelCheckpoint
24 from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
25
26 # Replace with your actual paths
27 train_folder = 'Data/train'
28 test_folder = 'Data/test'
29 validate_folder = 'Data/valid'
30
31 normal_folder = '/normal'
32 adenocarcinoma_folder = '/adenocarcinoma_left.lower.lobe_T2_N0_M0_Ib'
33 large_cell_carcinoma_folder = '/large.cell.carcinoma_left.hilum_T2_N2_M0_IIIa'
34 squamous_cell_carcinoma_folder = '/squamous.cell.carcinoma_left.hilum_T1_N2_M0_IIIa'
35
36 warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
37
38 print("Libraries Imported")
39
40 # Read data from the folders
41 IMAGE_SIZE = (350, 350)
42
43 print("Reading training images from:", train_folder)
44 print("Reading validation images from:", validate_folder)
45
46 train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, horizontal_flip=True)
47 test_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)

```



```
48
49 batch_size = 8
50
51 train_generator = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(
52     train_folder,
53     target_size=IMAGE_SIZE,
54     batch_size=batch_size,
55     color_mode="rgb",
56     class_mode='categorical'
57 )
58
59 validation_generator = test_datagen.flow_from_directory(
60     test_folder,
61     target_size=IMAGE_SIZE,
62     batch_size=batch_size,
63     color_mode="rgb",
64     class_mode='categorical'
65 )
66
67
68 learning_rate_reduction = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='loss', patience=5, verbose=2, factor=0.5, min_lr=0.000001)
69 early_stops = EarlyStopping(monitor='loss', min_delta=0, patience=6, verbose=2, mode='auto')
70 checkpointer = ModelCheckpoint(filepath='best_model.weights.h5', verbose=2, save_best_only=True, save_weights_only=True)
71
72 OUTPUT_SIZE = 4
73
74 pretrained_model = tf.keras.applications.Xception(weights='imagenet', include_top=False, input_shape=[*IMAGE_SIZE, 3])
75 pretrained_model.trainable = False
76
77 model = Sequential()
78 model.add(pretrained_model)
79 model.add(GlobalAveragePooling2D())
80 model.add(Dense(OUTPUT_SIZE, activation='softmax'))
81
82 model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
83
84 history = model.fit(
85     train_generator,
86     validation_data=(validation_generator, test_labels),
87     epochs=100,
88     callbacks=[early_stops, learning_rate_reduction, checkpointer],
89     verbose=2
90 )
```