1. Download all the data in this folder https://drive.google.com/open? id=1Z4TyI7FcFVEx8qdl4j09qxvxaqLSqoEu. it contains two file both images and labels. The label file list the images and their categories in the following format:

path/to/the/image.tif,category

where the categories are numbered 0 to 15, in the following order:

- 0 letter
- 1 form
- 2 email
- 3 handwritten
- 4 advertisement
- 5 scientific report
- 6 scientific publication
- 7 specification
- 8 file folder
- 9 news article
- 10 budget
- 11 invoice
- 12 presentation
- 13 questionnaire
- 14 resume
- 15 memo
- 2. On this image data, you have to train 3 types of models as given below. You have to split the data into Train and Validation data.
- 3. Try not to load all the images into memory, use the gernarators that we have given the r eference notebooks to load the batch of images only during the train data. or you can use this method also

 $\underline{\texttt{https://medium.com/@vijayabhaskar96/tutorial-on-keras-imagedatagenerator-with-flow-from-dataframe-8bd5776e45c1}$

https://medium.com/@vijavabhaskar96/tutorial-on-keras-flow-from-dataframe-1fd4493d237c

- 4. You are free to choose Learning rate, optimizer, loss function, image augmentation, any hyperparameters. but you have to use the same architechture what we are asking below.
- 5. Use tensorboard for every model and analyse your gradients. (you need to upload the screenshots for each model for evaluation)

Note: fit_genarator() method will have problems with the tensorboard histograms, try to deb ug it, if you could not do use histgrams=0 i.e don't include histograms, check the documentation of tensorboard for more information.

6. You can check about Transfer Learning in this link - https://blog.keras.io/building-powergul-image-classification-models-using-very-little-data.html

Model-1

Model-2

Model-3

In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
In [2]:
from tensorflow.keras.layers import
Dense, Input, Conv2D, MaxPool2D, Activation, Dropout, Flatten, GlobalAveragePooling2D
from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
import random as rn
In [3]:
!gdown --id 1Z4TyI7FcFVEx8qdl4j09qxvxaqLSqoEu
get_ipython().system raw("unrar x rvl-cdip.rar")
Downloading...
From: https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1Z4TyI7FcFVEx8qdl4j09qxvxaqLSqoEu
To: /content/rvl-cdip.rar
4.66GB [01:25, 54.8MB/s]
In [4]:
os.listdir()
Out[4]:
['.config', 'data_final', 'rvl-cdip.rar', 'labels_final.csv', 'sample_data']
In [5]:
import pandas as pd
data = pd.read csv('labels final.csv') #reading the csv file
In [6]:
data.head()
Out[6]:
0 imagesv/v/o/h/voh71d00/509132755+-2755.tif
1
          imagesl/l/x/t/lxt19d00/502213303.tif
                                      3
2
       imagesx/x/e/d/xed05a00/2075325674.tif
   imageso/o/j/b/ojb60d00/517511301+-1301.tif
                                      3
       imagesq/q/z/k/qzk17e00/2031320195.tif
                                      7
In [7]:
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
#traindf, validationdf = train test split(data, test size=0.3, random state=42, shuffle=True)
train path, validation path, train label, validation label = train test split(data['path'], data['l
abel'], test size=0.2, random state=42)
In [8]:
labels dict = { 0 : 'letter',1: 'form',2: 'email',3 : 'handwritten',4 : 'advertisement',
                 5 : 'scientific report',6 : 'scientific publication',7 : 'specification',8 : 'file fo
lder',
                 9 : 'news article', 10 : 'budget', 11 : 'invoice', 12 : 'presentation',
```

```
13 : 'questionnaire', 14 : 'resume', 15 : 'memo'}
In [9]:
labels_dict.values()
Out[9]:
dict_values(['letter', 'form', 'email', 'handwritten', 'advertisement', 'scientific report', 'scie
ntific publication', 'specification', 'file folder', 'news article', 'budget', 'invoice',
'presentation', 'questionnaire', 'resume', 'memo'])
In [10]:
for subfolder name in list(labels dict.values()):
           os.makedirs(os.path.join('train images', subfolder name))
In [11]:
os.listdir('train_images')
Out[11]:
 ['advertisement',
   'handwritten',
   'memo',
   'form',
   'invoice',
   'email',
   'file folder',
   'scientific publication',
   'presentation',
   'budget',
   'news article',
   'questionnaire',
   'letter',
   'resume',
   'scientific report',
   'specification']
In [12]:
 \# https://thispointer.com/python-how-to-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy/linear-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-from-one-location-to-another-using-shutil-copy-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-files-fi
 import shutil
 from tqdm import tqdm
for file, label in tqdm(zip(train_path, train_label)):
     shutil.copy('data final/'+file,'train images/'+labels dict[label]+'/')
38400it [02:08, 299.08it/s]
In [13]:
 for subfolder name in list(labels dict.values()):
           os.makedirs(os.path.join('validation images', subfolder name))
In [14]:
 for file, label in tqdm(zip(validation path, validation label)):
           shutil.copy('data_final/'+file ,'validation_images/'+labels_dict[label]+'/')
9600it [00:34, 279.55it/s]
In [15]:
dir path= 'train images'
 for i in os.listdir(dir_path):
           print("No of Images in ",i," category is ",len(os.listdir(os.path.join(dir_path,i))))
```

```
No of Images in advertisement category is 2393
No of Images in handwritten category is 2413
No of Images in memo category is 2401
No of Images in form category is 2407
No of Images in invoice category is 2397
No of Images in % \left( 1\right) =2379
No of Images in file folder category is 2351
No of Images in scientific publication category is 2373
No of Images in presentation category is 2428
No of Images in budget category is 2422
No of Images in news article category is 2392
No of Images in questionnaire category is 2395
No of Images in letter category is 2461
No of Images in resume category is 2415
No of Images in scientific report category is 2379
No of Images in specification category is 2391
In [16]:
dir path= 'validation images'
for i in os.listdir(dir path):
  print("No of Images in ",i," category is ",len(os.listdir(os.path.join(dir path,i))))
No of Images in advertisement category is 601
No of Images in handwritten category is 592
No of Images in memo category is 595
No of Images in form category is 587
No of Images in invoice category is 595
No of Images in \mbox{email} category is \mbox{614}
No of Images in file folder category is
No of Images in scientific publication category is 612
No of Images in presentation category is 578
No of Images in budget category is 580
No of Images in news article category is 609
No of Images in % \left( 1\right) =0 questionnaire category is % \left( 1\right) =0 No of Images in letter category is 554
No of Images in resume category is 590
No of Images in scientific report category is
No of Images in specification category is 609
In [17]:
dir path= 'train_images'
ImageFlow = tf.keras.preprocessing.image.ImageDataGenerator()
ImageGenerator train =
ImageFlow.flow from directory(dir path,target size=(224,224),seed=10,batch size=32)
Found 38397 images belonging to 16 classes.
In [18]:
dir path='validation images'
ImageGenerator validation =
ImageFlow.flow from directory(dir path,target size=(224,224),seed=10,batch size=32)
Found 9600 images belonging to 16 classes.
In [19]:
##Checking time taken to load images.
import time
start = time.time()
total_batches = 0
batches = 0
```

per batch = 32

batches += 1

break

for x_batch, y_batch in ImageGenerator_train:

total_batches = total_batches + batches

if batches >= 6899/per batch:

```
end = time.time()
duration = end-start
print("{} batches: {} s".format(total batches, duration))
print("{:0.5f} Images/s".format(per batch*total_batches/duration))
```

216 batches: 34.13801717758179 s 202.47222 Images/s

- 1. Use $\frac{VGG-16}{C}$ pretrained network without Fully Connected layers and initilize all the weigh ts with Imagenet trained weights.
- 2. After VGG-16 network without FC layers, add a new Conv block (1 Conv layer and 1Maxpooling), 2 FC layers and a output layer to classify 16 classes. You are free to choose any hyperparameters/parameters of conv block, FC layers, output layer.
- 3. Final architecture will be INPUT --> VGG-16 without Top layers(FC) --> Conv Layer --> Max pool Layer --> 2 FC layers --> Output Layer
- 4. Train only new Conv block, FC layers, output layer. Don't train the VGG-16 network.



In [20]:

```
import os
os.environ['PYTHONHASHSEED'] = '0'
##https://keras.io/getting-started/faq/#how-can-i-obtain-reproducible-results-using-keras-during-d
evelopment
## Have to clear the session. If you are not clearing, Graph will create again and again and graph
size will increses.
## Varibles will also set to some value from before session
tf.keras.backend.clear session()
## Set the random seed values to regenerate the model.
np.random.seed(0)
rn.seed(0)
base model=tf.keras.applications.VGG16(weights='imagenet', include top=False,input shape=(224,224,3
) )
# add a global spatial average pooling layer
x=base model.output
#print(x)
# first: train only the top layers (which were randomly initialized)
# i.e. freeze all convolutional InceptionV3 layers
for layer in base model.layers:
    layer.trainable = False
#base model.trainable=False
#Conv Laver
Conv1 = Conv2D(filters=32,kernel size=(3,3),strides=(1,1),padding='valid',data format='channels las
              activation='relu', kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.he normal(seed=0), name='Cc
nv1')(x)
#MaxPool Layer
Pool1 = MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2,2), strides=(2,2), padding='valid', data_format='channels_last', name='P
ool1') (Conv1)
flatten = Flatten(data format='channels last', name='Flatten')(Pool1)
FC1 = Dense(units=64,activation='relu',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.glorot normal(seed=
32), name='FC1') (flatten)
#FC layer
FC2 = Dense(units=32,activation='relu',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.glorot normal(seed=
33), name='FC2') (FC1)
# aut ==== 1 au ====
```

```
#output layer
Out =
Dense(units=16,activation='softmax',kernel_initializer=tf.keras.initializers.glorot_normal(seed=3)
,name='Output')(FC2)
#Creating a model
model_1 = Model(inputs=base_model.input,outputs=Out)
```

In [21]:

model_1.summary()

Model: "model"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 224, 224, 3)]	0
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	36928
block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 112, 112, 64)	0
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	147584
block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 56, 56, 128)	0
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 28, 28, 256)	0
block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	1180160
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	0
block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 7, 7, 512)	0
Conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 5, 5, 32)	147488
Pool1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 2, 2, 32)	0
Flatten (Flatten)	(None, 128)	0
FC1 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
FC2 (Dense)	(None, 32)	2080
Output (Dense)	(None, 16)	528

Total params: 14,873,040 Trainable params: 158,352

Non-trainable params: 14,714,688

```
In [22]:
model 1.compile(optimizer='rmsprop', loss='categorical crossentropy',metrics=["accuracy"])
In [23]:
history=model 1.fit(ImageGenerator train,
validation data=ImageGenerator validation,epochs=3,steps per epoch=len(ImageGenerator train),valida
tion steps=len(ImageGenerator validation))
4
                                                                                     - ▶
Epoch 1/3
al loss: 1.5048 - val accuracy: 0.5334
Epoch 2/3
al_loss: 1.4221 - val_accuracy: 0.5724
Epoch 3/3
al loss: 1.4315 - val accuracy: 0.5847
In [24]:
history.history
Out[24]:
{'accuracy': [0.45391565561294556, 0.5649399757385254, 0.6053076982498169],
 'loss': [1.7981104850769043, 1.4176541566848755, 1.3013049364089966],
 'val accuracy': [0.5334374904632568, 0.5723958611488342, 0.5846874713897705],
 'val loss': [1.5048243999481201, 1.422074317932129, 1.4315128326416016]}
In [25]:
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
In [ ]:
df=pd.read csv('./labels final.csv',dtype=str)
traindf, validationdf = train test split(df, test size=0.3, random state=42, shuffle=True)
Found 0 validated image filenames belonging to 0 classes.
Found 0 validated image filenames belonging to 0 classes.
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/keras preprocessing/image/dataframe iterator.py:282:
UserWarning: Found 33600 invalid image filename(s) in x col="path". These filename(s) will be
  .format(n_invalid, x_col)
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/keras preprocessing/image/dataframe iterator.py:282:
UserWarning: Found 33600 invalid image filename(s) in x col="path". These filename(s) will be
ignored.
 .format(n invalid, x col)
In [ ]:
datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255.)
train generator=datagen.flow from dataframe(dataframe=traindf,directory='./train images/',x col="p
ath".
y col="label", batch size=32, seed=42, shuffle=False, class mode="categorical", target size=(224, 224, 3),
subset='training')
valid generator=datagen.flow from dataframe(dataframe=traindf,directory='./validation images/',x c
ol="path",
y col="label", batch size=32, seed=42, shuffle=False, class mode="categorical", target size=(224, 224, 3),
subset='validation')
# Define your model
```

```
# model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss=....., metrics=["accuracy"])
#
model.fit(train_generator,validation_data=validation_generator,epochs=10,steps_per_epoch=len(train_rator),validation_steps=len(validation_generator))
```

- 1. Use $\underline{\text{VGG-16}}$ pretrained network without Fully Connected layers and initilize all the weights with Imagenet trained weights.
- 2. After VGG-16 network without FC layers, don't use FC layers, use conv layers only as Fully connected layer. any FC layer can be converted to a CONV layer. This conversion will reduce the No of Trainable parameters in FC layers. For example, an FC layer with K=4096 that is looking at some input volume of size $7 \times 7 \times 512$ can be equivalently expressed as a CONV layer with F=7,P=0,S=1,K=4096. In other words, we are setting the filter size to be ex actly the size of the input volume, and hence the output will simply be $1 \times 1 \times 4096$ since only a single depth column "fits" across the input volume, giving identical result as the initial FC layer. You can refer this link to better understanding of using Conv layer in place of fully connected layers.
- 3. Final architecture will be VGG-16 without FC layers(without top), 2 Conv layers identical to FC layers, 1 output layer for 16 class classification. INPUT --> VGG-16 without Top layers(FC) --> 2 Conv Layers identical to FC --> Output Layer
- 3. Train only last 2 Conv layers identical to FC layers, 1 output layer. Don't train the VG G-16 network.

In [39]:

```
import os
os.environ['PYTHONHASHSEED'] = '0'
tf.keras.backend.clear session()
## Set the random seed values to regenerate the model.
np.random.seed(0)
rn.seed(0)
#VGG-16
base model 2=tf.keras.applications.VGG16(weights='imagenet', include top=False,input shape=(224,224
print(base model 2.input)
# add a global spatial average pooling layer
x=base model 2.output
for layer in base model 2.layers:
     layer.trainable = False
Conv1 = Conv2D(4096,kernel size=[7,7],strides=(1,1),padding='valid', activation='relu',name='Conv1'
) (x)
Conv2 = Conv2D(4096,kernel size=[1,1],strides=(1,1),padding='valid',data format='channels last',
               activation='relu', kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.he normal(seed=0), name='C
onv2') (Conv1)
flatten = Flatten(data format='channels last',name='Flatten')(Conv2)
Dense(units=16,activation='softmax',kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.glorot normal(seed=3)
, name='Output') (flatten)
# #Creating a model
model 2 = Model(inputs=base model 2.input,outputs=output)
```

KerasTensor(type_spec=TensorSpec(shape=(None, 224, 224, 3), dtype=tf.float32, name='input_1'), nam
e='input_1', description="created by layer 'input_1'")

model 2.summary()

Model: "model"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 224, 224, 3)]	0
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	36928
block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 112, 112, 64)	0
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	147584
block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 56, 56, 128)	0
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 28, 28, 256)	0
block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	1180160
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	0
block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 7, 7, 512)	0
Conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 4096)	102764544
Conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 4096)	16781312
Flatten (Flatten)	(None, 4096)	0
Output (Dense)	(None, 16)	65552

Total params: 134,326,096 Trainable params: 119,611,408 Non-trainable params: 14,714,688

In [41]:

```
al loss: 1.2574 - val_accuracy: 0.6760
```

1. Use same network as Model-2 'INPUT --> VGG-16 without Top layers(FC) --> 2 Conv Layers i dentical to FC --> Output Layer' and train only Last 6 Layers of VGG-16 network, 2 Conv layers identical to FC layers, 1 output layer.

MODEL 3

In [43]:

```
import os
os.environ['PYTHONHASHSEED'] = '0'
tf.keras.backend.clear session()
## Set the random seed values to regenerate the model.
np.random.seed(0)
rn.seed(0)
base model 3=tf.keras.applications.VGG16(weights='imagenet', include top=False,input shape=(224,224
,3))
# add a global spatial average pooling layer
x=base model 3.output
for layer in base_model_3.layers[:13]:
 layer.trainable = False
# # #Conv Layer
Conv1 = Conv2D(4096,kernel size=[7,7],strides=(1,1),padding='valid', activation='relu',name='Conv1'
) (x)
Conv2 = Conv2D(4096,kernel size=[1,1],strides=(1,1),padding='valid',data format='channels last',
               activation='relu', kernel initializer=tf.keras.initializers.he normal(seed=0), name='C
onv2') (Conv1)
flatten = Flatten(data format='channels last', name='Flatten')(Conv2)
Dense(units=16,activation='softmax',kernel_initializer=tf.keras.initializers.glorot_normal(seed=3)
,name='Output')(flatten)
# #Creating a model
model 3 = Model(inputs=base model 3.input,outputs=output)
4
```

In [44]:

```
model_3.summary()
```

Model: "model"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 224, 224, 3)]	0
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 224, 224, 64)	36928
block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 112, 112, 64)	0
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 112, 112, 128)	147584
block2 pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None. 56. 56. 128)	0

2100.12_p001 (0011.1322)	(, 00, 00, 120,	<u> </u>
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 56, 56, 256)	590080
block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 28, 28, 256)	0
block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	1180160
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 512)	2359808
block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	0
block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 512)	2359808
block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 7, 7, 512)	0
Conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 4096)	102764544
Conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 1, 1, 4096)	16781312
Flatten (Flatten)	(None, 4096)	0
Output (Dense)	(None, 16)	65552

Total params: 134,326,096
Trainable params: 129,050,640
Non-trainable params: 5,275,456

In [45]:

In [46]:

history_3.history

Out[46]:

```
In [50]:
history.history['accuracy'][2]*100
Out[50]:
60.53076982498169
MODEL 2 accuracy
In [51]:
history_2.history['accuracy'][2]*100
Out[51]:
70.18256783485413
MODEL 3 accuracy
In [52]:
history_3.history['accuracy'][2]*100
Out[52]:
6.370289623737335
The Last model Accuracy was low because we tried to train the weight of the vgg model with our own data and thus it didnt perform
```

well.