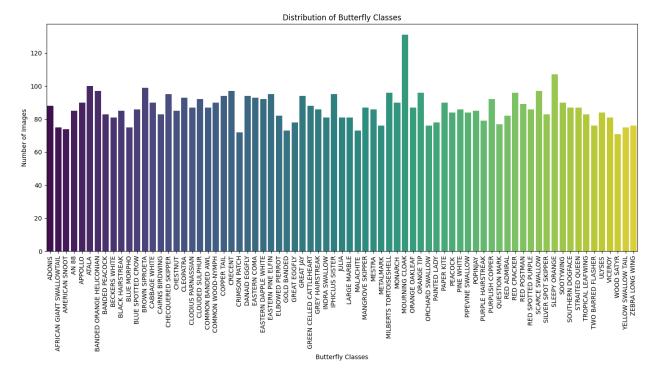
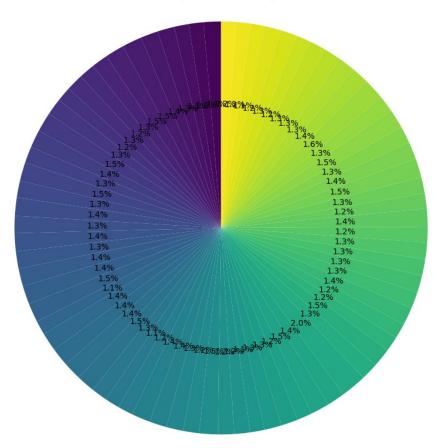
```
import pandas as pd
import os
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.metrics import classification report, confusion matrix
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import layers, models
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import load img,
img to array
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten,
Dense
from tensorflow.keras import regularizers
import warnings
df =
pd.read csv("/kaggle/input/butterfly-image-classification/Training set
.csv")
df.head(10)
       filename
                                    label
                         SOUTHERN DOGFACE
0
    Image 1.jpg
1
    Image 2.jpg
                                   ADONIS
    Image 3.jpg
                           BROWN SIPROETA
2
3
    Image 4.jpg
                                  MONARCH
4
                 GREEN CELLED CATTLEHEART
    Image 5.jpg
5
    Image 6.jpg
                          CAIRNS BIRDWING
    Image 7.jpg GREEN CELLED CATTLEHEART
6
7
    Image 8.jpg
                     EASTERN DAPPLE WHITE
8
    Image 9.jpg
                           BROWN SIPROETA
   Image 10.jpg
                              RED POSTMAN
len(df)
6499
class counts = df['label'].value counts().sort index()
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 8))
sns.barplot(x=class counts.index, y=class counts.values,
palette='viridis')
plt.title('Distribution of Butterfly Classes')
plt.xlabel('Butterfly Classes')
plt.ylabel('Number of Images')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
```



```
colors = sns.color_palette("viridis", len(class_counts))
class_counts = df['label'].value_counts().sort_index()

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
plt.pie(class_counts.values, labels=None, autopct='%1.1f%%',
startangle=90, colors=colors)
plt.title('Percentage of Each Butterfly Class')
plt.axis('equal')  # Equal aspect ratio ensures that pie is drawn as a circle.
plt.legend(class_counts.index, loc="best", bbox_to_anchor=(1, 0.5))
plt.show()
```

## Percentage of Each Butterfly Class





```
image_dir = "/kaggle/input/butterfly-image-classification/train"
sample images = df.sample(9, random state=42)
fig, axes = plt.subplots(3, 3, figsize=(15, 15))
for i, (index, row) in enumerate(sample images.iterrows()):
    img path = os.path.join(image dir, row['filename'])
    img = load_img(img_path, target_size=(150, 150))
    img array = img to array(img) / 255.0 # Normalize the image
    ax = axes[i // 3, i % 3]
    ax.imshow(img_array)
    ax.set_title(f"Class: {row['label']}")
    ax.axis('off')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
train df, val df = train test split(df, test size=0.2,
random state=42)
image dir = "/kaggle/input/butterfly-image-classification/train"
train datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
    rescale=1./255,
    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'
val datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
train generator = train datagen.flow from dataframe(
    dataframe=train df,
    directory=image dir,
    x col='filename',
    y col='label',
    target size=(150, 150),
    batch size=32,
    class mode='categorical'
)
val generator = val datagen.flow from dataframe(
    dataframe=val df,
```

```
directory=image_dir,
    x_col='filename',
    y_col='label',
    target_size=(150, 150),
    batch_size=32,
    class_mode='categorical'
)

Found 5199 validated image filenames belonging to 75 classes.
Found 1300 validated image filenames belonging to 75 classes.
```

## □ Building the Model □

```
from tensorflow.keras import layers, models
model CNN = models.Sequential([
    layers.Input(shape=(150, 150, 3)), # Define the input shape
    layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu'),
    layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),
    layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'),
layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),
    layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu'),
    layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),
    layers.Flatten(),
    layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'),
    layers.Dense(75, activation='softmax')
])
model CNN.compile(optimizer='adam',
                  loss='categorical_crossentropy',
                  metrics=['accuracy'])
model CNN.summary()
Model: "sequential"
Layer (type)
                                     Output Shape
Param #
 conv2d (Conv2D)
                                    (None, 148, 148, 32)
896
 max pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)
                                   (None, 74, 74, 32)
```

```
conv2d 1 (Conv2D)
                                  (None, 72, 72, 64)
18,496
 max pooling2d 1 (MaxPooling2D) | (None, 36, 36, 64)
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)
                                  (None, 34, 34, 128)
73,856
 max pooling2d 2 (MaxPooling2D)
                                  (None, 17, 17, 128)
 flatten (Flatten)
                                  (None, 36992)
0 |
dense (Dense)
                                   (None, 512)
18,940,416
 dense 1 (Dense)
                                  (None, 75)
38,475
Total params: 19,072,139 (72.75 MB)
Trainable params: 19,072,139 (72.75 MB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)
history = model CNN.fit(
   train_generator,
    steps per epoch=train generator.samples //
train_generator.batch_size,
   epochs=40,
   validation_data=val_generator,
   validation steps=val generator.samples // val generator.batch size
)
Epoch 1/40
/opt/conda/lib/python3.10/site-packages/keras/src/trainers/
data_adapters/py_dataset_adapter.py:121: UserWarning: Your `PyDataset`
```

```
class should call `super().__init__(**kwargs)` in its constructor.
`**kwargs` can include `workers`, `use_multiprocessing`,
`max_queue_size`. Do not pass these arguments to `fit()`, as they will
be ignored.
self. warn if super not called()
162/162 — 161s 968ms/step - accuracy: 0.0490 -
loss: 4.0995 - val accuracy: 0.2148 - val loss: 3.0820
Epoch 2/40
 1/162 ———
                2:08 797ms/step - accuracy: 0.2500 -
loss: 2.7419
/opt/conda/lib/python3.10/contextlib.py:153: UserWarning: Your input
ran out of data; interrupting training. Make sure that your dataset or
generator can generate at least `steps per epoch * epochs` batches.
You may need to use the `.repeat()` function when building your
dataset.
 self.gen.throw(typ, value, traceback)
162/162 ______ 1s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.2500 - loss:
2.7419 - val accuracy: 0.2000 - val loss: 3.3097
Epoch 3/40
                   _____ 157s 954ms/step - accuracy: 0.2211 -
162/162 —
loss: 2.9607 - val accuracy: 0.3109 - val loss: 2.3865
Epoch 4/40
                   _____ 1s 887us/step - accuracy: 0.2500 - loss:
162/162 —
2.8101 - val accuracy: 0.2000 - val loss: 2.8084
Epoch 5/40

162/162 — 200s 952ms/step - accuracy: 0.3226 -
loss: 2.4474 - val accuracy: 0.3734 - val loss: 2.2817
Epoch 6/40
162/162 — 1s 880us/step - accuracy: 0.3750 - loss:
2.3922 - val accuracy: 0.3500 - val_loss: 2.5562
Epoch 7/40
2.0888 - val accuracy: 0.4000 - val loss: 2.2251
Epoch 8/40
2.3046 - val accuracy: 0.5000 - val loss: 1.7396
Epoch 9/40
                   _____ 157s 960ms/step - accuracy: 0.4698 -
loss: 1.8687 - val accuracy: 0.5188 - val loss: 1.6337
Epoch 10/40
                   _____ 1s 899us/step - accuracy: 0.4375 - loss:
162/162 —
1.8611 - val_accuracy: 0.2000 - val_loss: 2.2822
Epoch 11/40 ______ 158s 967ms/step - accuracy: 0.5299 -
loss: 1.6019 - val accuracy: 0.5867 - val loss: 1.4774
Epoch 12/40
              _____ 1s 780us/step - accuracy: 0.6250 - loss:
162/162 -
```

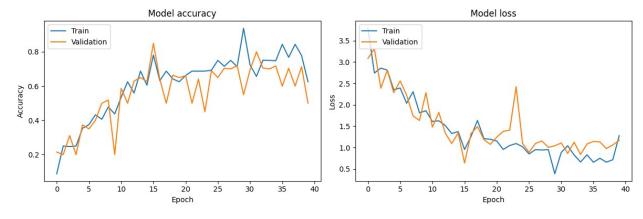
```
1.6257 - val accuracy: 0.5000 - val loss: 1.8216
Epoch 13/40
               223s 1s/step - accuracy: 0.5552 - loss:
162/162 ———
1.5285 - val accuracy: 0.6289 - val loss: 1.3417
Epoch 14/40
                ______ 11s 65ms/step - accuracy: 0.6875 - loss:
162/162 ——
1.3301 - val accuracy: 0.6500 - val loss: 1.0936
Epoch 15/40
                  _____ 157s 954ms/step - accuracy: 0.6020 -
162/162 —
loss: 1.3780 - val accuracy: 0.6266 - val loss: 1.3422
Epoch 16/40
             1s 889us/step - accuracy: 0.7812 - loss:
162/162 ——
0.9552 - val_accuracy: 0.8500 - val_loss: 0.6373
Epoch 17/40

162/162 — 156s 951ms/step - accuracy: 0.6270 -
loss: 1.2572 - val accuracy: 0.6391 - val loss: 1.3287
1.6348 - val accuracy: 0.5000 - val_loss: 1.4899
Epoch 19/40
           _____ 155s 947ms/step - accuracy: 0.6443 -
162/162 ——
loss: 1.2011 - val accuracy: 0.6633 - val loss: 1.1857
Epoch 20/40
                  _____ 1s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.6250 - loss:
162/162 ——
1.1953 - val accuracy: 0.6500 - val loss: 1.0766
Epoch 21/40
                  _____ 180s 1s/step - accuracy: 0.6600 - loss:
162/162 ——
1.1352 - val accuracy: 0.6602 - val loss: 1.2455
0.9569 - val accuracy: 0.5000 - val loss: 1.3783
Epoch 23/40 162/162 157s 956ms/step - accuracy: 0.6881 -
loss: 1.0379 - val accuracy: 0.6406 - val loss: 1.4073
Epoch 24/40
162/162 — 1s 877us/step - accuracy: 0.6875 - loss:
1.0950 - val accuracy: 0.4500 - val loss: 2.4211
Epoch 25/40 162/162 157s 956ms/step - accuracy: 0.6944 -
loss: 1.0081 - val accuracy: 0.6898 - val loss: 1.0976
Epoch 26/40
                 _____ 1s 892us/step - accuracy: 0.7500 - loss:
162/162 ——
0.8521 - val_accuracy: 0.6500 - val_loss: 0.8893
Epoch 27/40
                  ———— 203s 967ms/step - accuracy: 0.7253 -
loss: 0.9336 - val_accuracy: 0.7039 - val_loss: 1.0955
0.9447 - val accuracy: 0.7000 - val loss: 1.1553
```

```
Epoch 29/40
           _____ 180s 1s/step - accuracy: 0.7186 - loss:
162/162 ——
0.9350 - val accuracy: 0.7195 - val loss: 1.0052
0.3899 - val accuracy: 0.5500 - val loss: 1.0411
Epoch 31/40
                _____ 157s 955ms/step - accuracy: 0.7321 -
162/162 ——
loss: 0.8617 - val accuracy: 0.6938 - val loss: 1.1089
Epoch 32/40
162/162 ______ 1s 924us/step - accuracy: 0.6562 - loss:
1.0429 - val_accuracy: 0.8000 - val_loss: 0.8644
Epoch 33/40
                  _____ 157s 957ms/step - accuracy: 0.7532 -
162/162 ——
loss: 0.8144 - val_accuracy: 0.7055 - val_loss: 1.1265
Epoch 34/40
            _____ 1s 901us/step - accuracy: 0.7500 - loss:
162/162 ——
0.6629 - val_accuracy: 0.7000 - val_loss: 0.8389
Epoch 35/40
162/162 — 221s 1s/step - accuracy: 0.7505 - loss:
0.8172 - val accuracy: 0.7172 - val loss: 1.0848
0.6574 - val accuracy: 0.6000 - val loss: 1.1437
Epoch 37/40

162/162 — 160s 971ms/step - accuracy: 0.7714 -
loss: 0.7423 - val_accuracy: 0.7039 - val_loss: 1.1330
Epoch 38/40
               ______ 1s 946us/step - accuracy: 0.8438 - loss:
162/162 ——
0.6603 - val_accuracy: 0.6000 - val_loss: 0.9776
Epoch 39/40
                  _____ 198s 957ms/step - accuracy: 0.7861 -
162/162 ——
loss: 0.6967 - val_accuracy: 0.7133 - val_loss: 1.0606
1.2795 - val accuracy: 0.5000 - val loss: 1.1714
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'])
plt.plot(history.history['val accuracy'])
plt.title('Model accuracy')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Validation'], loc='upper left')
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(history.history['loss'])
plt.plot(history.history['val loss'])
```

```
plt.title('Model loss')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.legend(['Train', 'Validation'], loc='upper left')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
val images, val labels = next(val generator)
pred labels = model CNN.predict(val images)
pred labels = np.argmax(pred labels, axis=1)
true labels = np.argmax(val labels, axis=1)
class indices = val generator.class indices
class names = {v: k for k, v in class indices.items()}
def display images(images, true labels, pred_labels, class_names,
num images=9):
    plt.figure(figsize=(15, 15))
    for i in range(num_images):
        plt.subplot(3, 3, i + 1)
        plt.imshow(images[i])
        true_label = class_names[int(true_labels[i])]
        pred label = class names[int(pred labels[i])]
        plt.title(f"True: {true label}\nPred: {pred label}")
        plt.axis('off')
    plt.tight layout()
    plt.show()
display images(val images, true labels, pred labels, class names,
num images=9)
1/1 \cdot
                        0s 357ms/step
```



```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

X_train_flattened =
np.array([img_to_array(load_img(os.path.join(image_dir, fname),
    target_size=(150, 150))).flatten() for fname in train_df['filename']])
X_val_flattened =
```

```
np.array([img to array(load img(os.path.join(image dir, fname),
target size=(150, 150))).flatten() for fname in val df['filename']])
X train flattened = X train flattened / 255.0
X val flattened = X val flattened / 255.0
v train = train generator.classes
y val = val generator.classes
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
# Using fewer estimators to speed up training
rf clf = RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=10, random state=42) #
Reduced to 10 estimators
rf clf.fit(X train flattened[:500], y train[:500]) # Using a smaller
subset of 500 samples
y pred rf = rf clf.predict(X val flattened)
rf acc = accuracy score(y val, y pred rf)
print(f"Random Forest Accuracy: {rf acc:.4f}")
Random Forest Accuracy: 0.0685
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
# Using a smaller subset of the training data
knn clf = KNeighborsClassifier(n neighbors=3) # Reduced to 3
neighbors
knn clf.fit(X train flattened[:500], y train[:500]) # Using a smaller
subset of 500 samples
y pred knn = knn clf.predict(X val flattened)
knn acc = accuracy score(y val, y pred knn)
print(f"KNN Accuracy: {knn acc:.4f}")
KNN Accuracy: 0.0615
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
# Using a smaller subset of the training data
svm clf = SVC(kernel='linear') # Keeping the linear kernel for
simplicity
svm clf.fit(X train flattened[:500], y train[:500]) # Using a smaller
subset of 500 samples
y pred svm = svm clf.predict(X val flattened)
svm acc = accuracy score(y val, y pred svm)
print(f"SVM Accuracy: {svm acc:.4f}")
SVM Accuracy: 0.1315
```

```
# Assuming the CNN model is already defined
history = model CNN.fit(
    train generator,
    steps per epoch=train generator.samples //
train generator.batch size,
    epochs=10, # Keeping it 10 for simplicity
    validation data=val generator,
    validation steps=val generator.samples // val generator.batch size
)
# Retrieve the final validation accuracy from the history object
cnn acc = history.history['val accuracy'][-1]
print(f"CNN Accuracy: {cnn acc:.4f}")
Epoch 1/10
                  ———— 0s 827ms/step - accuracy: 0.1411 - loss:
162/162 —
3.5155
/opt/conda/lib/python3.10/site-packages/keras/src/trainers/
data adapters/py dataset adapter.py:121: UserWarning: Your `PyDataset`
class should call `super().__init__(**kwargs)` in its constructor.
`**kwargs` can include `workers`, `use_multiprocessing`,
`max queue size`. Do not pass these arguments to `fit()`, as they will
be ignored.
  self. warn if super not called()
162/162 — 144s 884ms/step - accuracy: 0.1417 -
loss: 3.5125 - val accuracy: 0.3664 - val loss: 2.4075
Epoch 2/10
                   2:06 786ms/step - accuracy: 0.5938 -
  1/162 —
loss: 1.5730
/opt/conda/lib/python3.10/contextlib.py:153: UserWarning: Your input
ran out of data; interrupting training. Make sure that your dataset or
generator can generate at least `steps_per_epoch * epochs` batches.
You may need to use the `.repeat()` function when building your
dataset.
  self.gen.throw(typ, value, traceback)
                 1s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.5938 - loss:
1.5730 - val accuracy: 0.3500 - val loss: 2.4202
Epoch 3/10
                       ——— 143s 882ms/step - accuracy: 0.5583 -
162/162 —
loss: 1.6306 - val accuracy: 0.4586 - val loss: 2.0605
Epoch 4/10
                   1s 1ms/step - accuracy: 0.5625 - loss:
162/162 —
1.5979 - val accuracy: 0.4500 - val loss: 2.4825
Epoch 5/10
162/162 — 145s 889ms/step - accuracy: 0.8046 -
loss: 0.7113 - val accuracy: 0.4734 - val loss: 2.3977
```

```
Epoch 6/10
           ______ 1s 849us/step - accuracy: 0.6562 - loss:
162/162 —
1.0104 - val accuracy: 0.3000 - val loss: 2.7863
Epoch 7/10
162/162 — 200s 881ms/step - accuracy: 0.9399 -
loss: 0.2204 - val accuracy: 0.4961 - val loss: 2.7391
Epoch 8/10
0.3976 - val accuracy: 0.4500 - val loss: 2.5632
Epoch 9/10
162/162 ——
             loss: 0.0842 - val accuracy: 0.4992 - val loss: 3.0931
Epoch 10/10
                  _____ 1s 844us/step - accuracy: 0.9688 - loss:
162/162 ——
0.1204 - val_accuracy: 0.6000 - val_loss: 1.9728
CNN Accuracy: 0.6000
algorithms = ['Random Forest', 'KNN', 'SVM', 'CNN']
accuracies = [rf acc, knn acc, svm acc, cnn acc]
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
# Convert the 'algorithms' list to a pandas Series or NumPy array to
avoid the FutureWarning
algorithms = np.array(algorithms)
sns.barplot(x=algorithms, y=accuracies, palette='viridis')
plt.title('Accuracy Comparison of Different Models')
plt.xlabel('Algorithm')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.ylim(0, 1)
plt.show()
```

