## Install kaggle library to download kaggle dataset to collab

Double-click (or enter) to edit

```
1 !mkdir -p ~/.kaggle
2 !cp kaggle.json ~/.kaggle/
3 !chmod 600 ~/.kaggle/kaggle.json
4

prop: cp: cannot stat 'kaggle.json': No such file or directory
```

```
cp: cannot stat 'kaggle.json': No such file or directory chmod: cannot access '/root/.kaggle/kaggle.json': No such file or directory
```

## Downloading Kaggle dataSet

```
!kaggle datasets download demasoudnickparvar/brain-tumor-mri-dataset

Dataset URL: <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/masoudnickparvar/brain-tumor-mri-dataset">https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/masoudnickparvar/brain-tumor-mri-dataset</a>
License(s): CCO-1.0

Develoading brain tumon mai dataset zin to /content
```

Downloading brain-tumor-mri-dataset.zip to /content 96% 142M/149M [00:01<00:00, 71.7MB/s] 100% 149M/149M [00:02<00:00, 74.4MB/s]

## Unzip the data set

```
1 !unzip /content/brain-tumor-mri-dataset.zip
2
```

```
THITACTING. ILLUTHING / bicnical. A / ILL-bi Tati 'lba
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1412.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1413.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1414.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1415.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1416.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1417.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1418.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1419.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1420.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1421.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1422.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi 1423.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi 1424.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1425.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1426.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1427.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1428.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1429.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1430.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1431.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1432.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1433.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1434.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1435.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1436.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1437.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1438.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1439.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1440.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1441.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi 1442.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi 1443.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1444.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1445.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1446.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1447.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1448.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1449.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1450.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1451.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1452.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1453.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1454.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1455.jpg
inflating: Training/pituitary/Tr-pi_1456.jpg
```

## Getting statistical analysis from the data set

```
import os
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    import matplotlib.cm as cm
    # Define directories for training and testing datasets
    train_directory = '/content/Training'
7
    test_directory = '/content/Testing'
8
9
    # Function to calculate the number of images in each class directory
10
    def get_image_counts(directory):
11
         class_folders = os.listdir(directory)
12
         image_counts = {}
13
         total_images = 0
14
         for folder in class_folders:
15
             folder path = os.path.join(directory, folder)
16
             if os.path.isdir(folder_path):
17
                 num_images = len(os.listdir(folder_path))
18
                 image_counts[folder] = num_images
19
                 total_images += num_images
```

```
20
        return image_counts, total_images
21
22
    # Get counts for training images
23
    training_counts, training_total = get_image_counts(train_directory)
24
25
    # Get counts for testing images
26
    testing counts, testing total = get image counts(test directory)
27
28 # Aggregate counts from both training and testing sets
29
    combined counts = {}
30
    for class_name in training_counts:
31
         combined_counts[class_name] = training_counts[class_name] + testing_counts.get(class_name, 0)
32
33
    # Generate a color map
    color_map = cm.get_cmap('Set2', len(combined_counts)) # Changed color map to 'Set2'
34
35
36
    # Plotting the results
    plt.figure(figsize=(12, 7))
37
    bars = plt.bar(combined counts.keys(), combined counts.values(), color=[color map(i) for i in range(len(c
38
39
40 # Customize the plot appearance
    plt.xlabel('Class Categories', fontsize=14)
    plt.ylabel('Total Image Count', fontsize=14)
42
    plt.title('Image Distribution Across Classes ', fontsize=16)
43
44
    plt.xticks(rotation=45, fontsize=12)
45
    plt.yticks(fontsize=12)
    plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
46
47
48 # Add value labels inside the bars
    for bar in bars:
49
50
         height = bar.get_height()
         plt.text(bar.get_x() + bar.get_width() / 2, height / 2, int(height), ha='center', va='center', fontsi
51
52
53
    # Create a custom legend with updated title
    legend_labels = combined_counts.keys()
55
    legend_colors = [color_map(i) for i in range(len(combined_counts))]
56
    legend_elements = [plt.Line2D([0], [0], color=legend_colors[i], lw=4) for i in range(len(legend_labels))]
57
    plt.legend(legend_elements, legend_labels, title='Classes', bbox_to_anchor=(1.05, 1), loc='upper left', f
58
59
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
60
61
62
    # Output total image counts for each class
    print("Combined Image Count per Class (Training + Testing):")
64
    for class_name, count in combined_counts.items():
65
         print(f"{class_name}: {count}")
66
67
    # Output total image counts for training and testing sets
    print(f"Total Images in Training Set: {training_total}")
68
69
    print(f"Total Images in Testing Set: {testing_total}")
70
```



**Class Categories** 

Classes

Combined Image Count per Class (Training + Testing): glioma: 1621

pituitary: 1757 meningioma: 1645

0

## plotting single image from the Training data set

```
import os
    import numpy as np
    import cv2
    from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical
    # Define the path to the dataset folder
    dataset_path = "/content/Training"
8
9
    # Define the list of label folders in the dataset folder
10
    label_folders = ['glioma', 'meningioma', 'notumor', 'pituitary']
11
12
13
    # Define the size of the input images
14
    img_height = 128
15
    img_width = 128
16
17
    # Define an empty list to store the images and their labels
18
    data = []
19
    labels = []
20
21
    # Create a dictionary to map label folders to numerical labels
22
    label_mapping = {label: idx for idx, label in enumerate(label_folders)}
23
24
    # Loop over the label folders in the dataset folder
25
    for label folder in label folders:
26
         # Define the path to the label folder
         label_path = os.path.join(dataset_path, label_folder)
27
28
```

```
29
         # Loop over the images in the label folder
30
         for img_name in os.listdir(label_path):
             # Define the path to the image
31
32
             img_path = os.path.join(label_path, img_name)
             # Load the image and resize it to the desired size
33
34
             img = cv2.imread(img_path)
35
             img = cv2.resize(img, (img_height, img_width))
36
             # Append the image and its numerical label to the data and labels lists
37
             data.append(img)
             labels.append(label_mapping[label_folder])
38
39
40
    # Convert the data and labels lists to numpy arrays
41
     data = np.array(data)
42
     labels = np.array(labels)
43
44
    # Convert the labels to one-hot encoded vectors
45
     # labels = to_categorical(labels, num_classes=len(label_folders))
46
47
    # Print the shape of the data and labels arrays
48
     print("Data shape:", data.shape)
     print("Labels shape:", labels.shape)
49
50
    label_mapping
    Data shape: (5712, 128, 128, 3)
     Labels shape: (5712,)
     {'glioma': 0, 'meningioma': 1, 'notumor': 2, 'pituitary': 3}
 1 labels
\rightarrow array([0, 0, 0, ..., 3, 3, 3])
 1 data[0]
    ndarray (128, 128, 3) show data
```

# Simple CNN model

Load the dataset from the folder and split it into training and testing

```
1 import os
 2 import numpy as np
 3 import cv2
4 from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical
 5 import tensorflow as tf
6 from tensorflow.keras import layers, models
8 # Define the path to the dataset folders
9 train_dataset_path = "/content/Training"
10 test_dataset_path = "/content/Testing"
11
12 # Define the list of label folders in the dataset folder
13 label_folders = ['glioma', 'meningioma', 'notumor', 'pituitary']
15 # Define the size of the input images
16 img_height = 128
17 img_width = 128
19 # Function to load and preprocess images from a given path
20 def load_data(dataset_path, label_folders):
      data = []
22
      labels = []
23
      label_mapping = {label: idx for idx, label in enumerate(label_folders)}
24
25
      for label_folder in label_folders:
26
           label_path = os.path.join(dataset_path, label_folder)
27
          for img_name in os.listdir(label_path):
28
              img_path = os.path.join(label_path, img_name)
29
              img = cv2.imread(img_path)
30
               img = cv2.resize(img, (img_height, img_width))
31
               data.append(img)
32
               labels.append(label_mapping[label_folder])
33
34
      data = np.array(data)
35
      labels = np.array(labels)
36
      labels = to_categorical(labels, num_classes=len(label_folders))
37
38
      return data, labels
39
40 # Load and preprocess training data
41 train_data, train_labels = load_data(train_dataset_path, label_folders)
42 # Load and preprocess testing data
43 test_data, test_labels = load_data(test_dataset_path, label_folders)
44
```

## Model Creation

```
2 # Define the model creation function
3 def create_simple_neural_network(input_shape, num_classes):
      model = models.Sequential()
      model.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu', input_shape=input_shape))
6
      model.add(layers.BatchNormalization())
7
      model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
8
      model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
9
      model.add(layers.BatchNormalization())
10
      model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
11
      model.add(layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
12
      model.add(layers.BatchNormalization())
13
      model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
14
      model.add(layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
15
      model.add(layers.BatchNormalization())
16
      model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
17
      model.add(layers.Flatten())
      model.add(layers.Dropout(0.5))
      model.add(layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'))
19
20
      model.add(layers.Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
21
      return model
22
23 # Example input shape (adjust based on your image dimensions and channels)
24 input_shape = (128, 128, 3)
26 # Example number of classes (adjust based on your dataset)
27 \text{ num\_classes} = 4
```

## comppile fit and evalution of CNN model

```
1
2 # Create the simplified neural network model
3 simple_neural_network = create_simple_neural_network(input_shape, num_classes)
4
5 # Display the model summary
6 simple_neural_network.summary()
7
8 # Compile the model
9 simple_neural_network.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
10
11 # Train the model
12 history = simple_neural_network.fit(train_data, train_labels, epochs=30, validation_split=0.1)
13
14 # Evaluate the model performance on the testing dataset
15 test_loss, test_accuracy = simple_neural_network.evaluate(test_data, test_labels)
16 print(f"Test accuracy: {test_accuracy * 100:.2f}%")
17
```

 $\overline{\Rightarrow}$ 

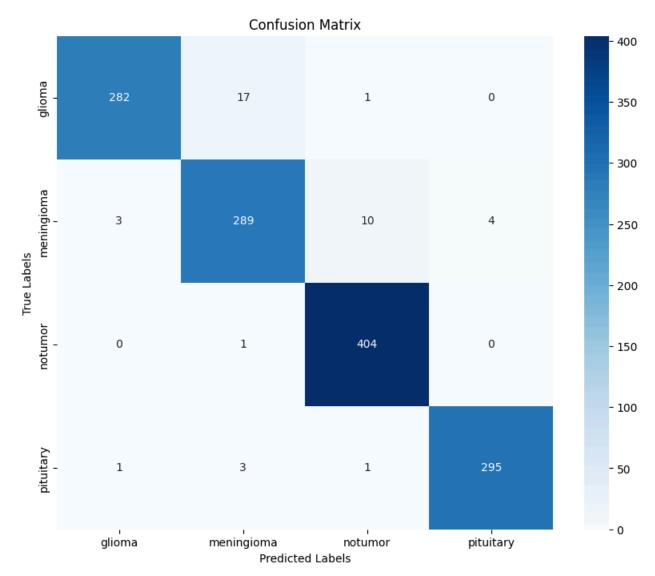
```
Epoch 12/30
Epoch 13/30
Epoch 14/30
Epoch 15/30
Epoch 16/30
Epoch 17/30
Epoch 18/30
Epoch 19/30
Epoch 20/30
Epoch 21/30
Epoch 22/30
Epoch 24/30
Epoch 25/30
Epoch 26/30
Epoch 27/30
Epoch 28/30
Epoch 29/30
Epoch 30/30
Test accuracy: 96.87%
```

## plot classification report confusion matrix and history graph

- 1 from sklearn.metrics import classification\_report, confusion\_matrix
- 2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
- 3 import seaborn as sns

```
1 # Predict the labels for the test data
 2 test_predictions = simple_neural_network.predict(test_data)
 3 test_predictions_classes = np.argmax(test_predictions, axis=1)
4 test_true_classes = np.argmax(test_labels, axis=1)
6 # Generate the classification report
7 report = classification_report(test_true_classes, test_predictions_classes, target_names=label_folders)
8 print(report)
9
10 # Compute the confusion matrix
11 conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(test_true_classes, test_predictions_classes)
13 # Plot the confusion matrix
14 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
15 sns.heatmap(conf_matrix, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', xticklabels=label_folders, yticklabels=label_folders)
16 plt.xlabel('Predicted Labels')
17 plt.ylabel('True Labels')
18 plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
19 plt.show()
```

<b>→</b> 41,	/41 [=====	precision		-	9ms/step support
	glioma	0.99	0.94	0.96	300
r	neningioma	0.93	0.94	0.94	306
	notumor	0.97	1.00	0.98	405
	pituitary	0.99	0.98	0.98	300
	accuracy			0.97	1311
	macro avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	1311
wei	ighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	1311



```
1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 3 # Extract accuracy and loss values from the training history
 4 accuracy = history.history['accuracy']
 5 val_accuracy = history.history['val_accuracy']
 6 loss = history.history['loss']
 7 val_loss = history.history['val_loss']
 8 epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
 9
10 # Plot training and validation accuracy
11 plt.figure(figsize=(14, 6))
12 plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
13 plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, '-', label='Training accuracy')
14 plt.plot(epochs, val_accuracy, '-', label='Validation accuracy')
15 plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
16 plt.xlabel('Epochs')
17 plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
18 plt.legend()
19
20 # Plot training and validation loss
21 plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
22 plt.plot(epochs, loss, '-', label='Training loss')
23 plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, '-', label='Validation loss')
24 plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
25 plt.xlabel('Epochs')
26 plt.ylabel('Loss')
27 plt.legend()
28
29 plt.tight_layout()
30 plt.show()
31
\overline{\mathbf{T}}
                             Training and Validation Accuracy
                                                                                                   Training and Validation Loss
        1.00
                 Training accuracy
                                                                                                                                  Training loss
                 Validation accuracy
                                                                                                                                  Validation loss
        0.95
                                                                             0.8
        0.90
                                                                             0.6
      Accuracy
28.0
                                                                           Loss
                                                                             0.4
        0.80
                                                                             0.2
        0.75
                                                                             0.0
```

1 pip install tensorflow-addons

## **CNN Model with attention layer**

### Model Creation

```
1
 2 # Define the model creation function
 3 def create_model_with_attention(input_shape, num_classes):
       inputs = layers.Input(shape=input_shape)
       x = layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu')(inputs)
      x = layers.BatchNormalization()(x)
      x = layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(x)
      x = layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu')(x)
9
      x = layers.BatchNormalization()(x)
10
      x = layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(x)
11
      x = layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu')(x)
      x = layers.BatchNormalization()(x)
12
13
      x = layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(x)
      x = layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu')(x)
      x = layers.BatchNormalization()(x)
15
16
       x = layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(x)
18
       # Flatten the feature maps and add attention layer
19
       x = layers.Flatten()(x)
20
       x = layers.Reshape((-1, x.shape[-1]))(x) # Reshape for attention layer
       attention_output = layers.Attention()([x, x])
21
       x = layers.GlobalAveragePooling1D()(attention_output)
22
23
24
      # Fully connected layers
25
      x = layers.Dropout(0.5)(x)
      x = layers.Dense(512, activation='relu')(x)
27
       outputs = layers.Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax')(x)
28
29
       model = models.Model(inputs, outputs)
30
       return model
31
32 # Example input shape (adjust based on your image dimensions and channels)
33 input_shape = (128, 128, 3)
35 # Example number of classes (adjust based on your dataset)
36 \text{ num\_classes} = 4
38 # Create the model with attention layer
39 model_with_attention = create_model_with_attention(input_shape, num_classes)
```

# compile fit and evalution of CNN model

```
# Display the model summary
model_with_attention.summary()

# Compile the model
model_with_attention.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])

# Train the model
history = model_with_attention.fit(train_data, train_labels, epochs=30, validation_split=0.1)

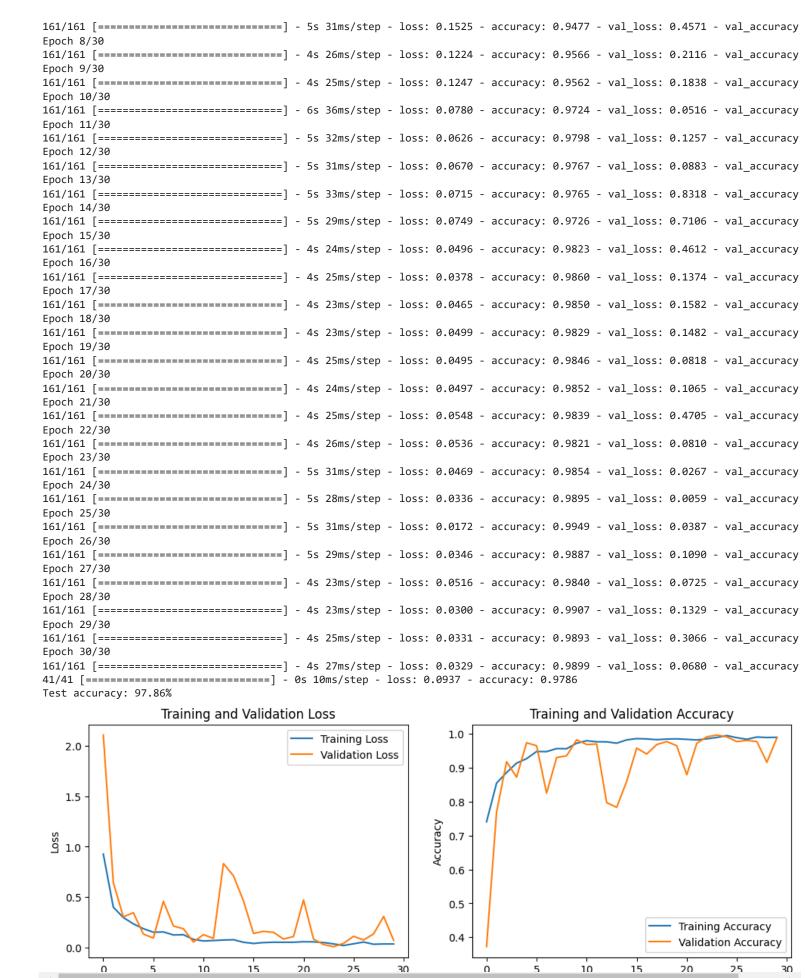
# Evaluate the model performance on the testing dataset
test_loss, test_accuracy = model_with_attention.evaluate(test_data, test_labels)
```

```
print(†"Test accuracy: {test_accuracy * 100:.2†}%")
13
14
# Plot the training history
16 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
17
    plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
18
19
    plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
    plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
20
21 plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='Validation Loss')
22 plt.xlabel('Epochs')
23 plt.ylabel('Loss')
    plt.legend()
25
    plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
26
    plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
27
28 plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Training Accuracy')
    plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy')
29
    plt.xlabel('Epochs')
30
31
    plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
    plt.legend()
32
    plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
33
34
35
    plt.show()
36
```

Epoch 6/30

Epoch 7/30

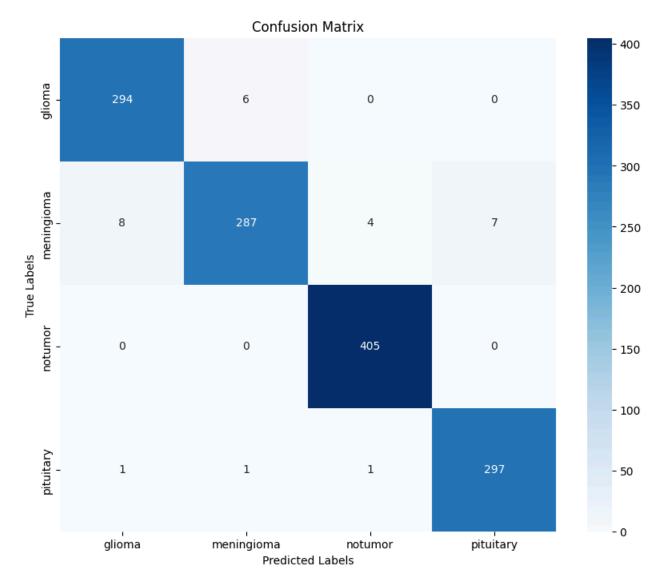
Epoch 5/30 



# plot classification report confusion matrix

```
1 # Predict the labels for the test data
 2 test_predictions = model_with_attention.predict(test_data)
 3 test_predictions_classes = np.argmax(test_predictions, axis=1)
 4 test_true_classes = np.argmax(test_labels, axis=1)
 6 # Generate the classification report
    report = classification_report(test_true_classes, test_predictions_classes, target_names=label_folders)
8 print(report)
9
10 # Compute the confusion matrix
11 conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(test_true_classes, test_predictions_classes)
# Plot the confusion matrix
14
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.heatmap(conf_matrix, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', xticklabels=label_folders, yticklabels=label
16 plt.xlabel('Predicted Labels')
17 plt.ylabel('True Labels')
18 plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
19 plt.show()
```

<b>→</b>	41/41 [=====	========		-	
		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	glioma	0.97	0.98	0.98	300
	meningioma	0.98	0.94	0.96	306
	notumor	0.99	1.00	0.99	405
	pituitary	0.98	0.99	0.98	300
	accuracy			0.98	1311
	macro avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	1311
	weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	1311



# ∨ ResNet50

```
1 from tensorflow.keras.applications import ResNet50
 2 from tensorflow.keras.layers import GlobalAveragePooling2D, Dense, Dropout
3 from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
5 def create_resnet50_model(input_shape, num_classes):
      base_model = ResNet50(weights='imagenet', include_top=False, input_shape=input_shape)
7
      x = base_model.output
8
      x = GlobalAveragePooling2D()(x)
      x = Dense(512, activation='relu')(x)
9
10
      x = Dropout(0.5)(x)
11
      outputs = Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax')(x)
12
13
      model = Model(inputs=base_model.input, outputs=outputs)
14
15
      for layer in base_model.layers:
16
          layer.trainable = False
17
18
      return model
19
20 resnet50_model = create_resnet50_model(input_shape, num_classes)
21 resnet50_model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
22 resnet50_model.summary()
23
```

#### → Model: "model\_3"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
input_6 (InputLayer)	[(None, 128, 128, 3)]	0	[]
conv1_pad (ZeroPadding2D)	(None, 134, 134, 3)	0	['input_6[0][0]']
conv1_conv (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	9472	['conv1_pad[0][0]']
<pre>conv1_bn (BatchNormalizati on)</pre>	(None, 64, 64, 64)	256	['conv1_conv[0][0]']
conv1_relu (Activation)	(None, 64, 64, 64)	0	['conv1_bn[0][0]']
<pre>pool1_pad (ZeroPadding2D)</pre>	(None, 66, 66, 64)	0	['conv1_relu[0][0]']
<pre>pool1_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 32, 32, 64)	0	['pool1_pad[0][0]']
<pre>conv2_block1_1_conv (Conv2 D)</pre>	(None, 32, 32, 64)	4160	['pool1_pool[0][0]']
<pre>conv2_block1_1_bn (BatchNo rmalization)</pre>	(None, 32, 32, 64)	256	['conv2_block1_1_conv[0][0]']
<pre>conv2_block1_1_relu (Activ ation)</pre>	(None, 32, 32, 64)	0	['conv2_block1_1_bn[0][0]']
<pre>conv2_block1_2_conv (Conv2 D)</pre>	(None, 32, 32, 64)	36928	['conv2_block1_1_relu[0][0]']
<pre>conv2_block1_2_bn (BatchNo rmalization)</pre>	(None, 32, 32, 64)	256	['conv2_block1_2_conv[0][0]']
<pre>conv2_block1_2_relu (Activ ation)</pre>	(None, 32, 32, 64)	0	['conv2_block1_2_bn[0][0]']
<pre>conv2_block1_0_conv (Conv2 D)</pre>	(None, 32, 32, 256)	16640	['pool1_pool[0][0]']
conv2_block1_3_conv (Conv2 D)	(None, 32, 32, 256)	16640	['conv2_block1_2_relu[0][0]']
<pre>conv2_block1_0_bn (BatchNo rmalization)</pre>	(None, 32, 32, 256)	1024	['conv2_block1_0_conv[0][0]']
conv2_block1_3_bn (BatchNo	(None, 32, 32, 256)	1024	['conv2_block1_3_conv[0][0]']

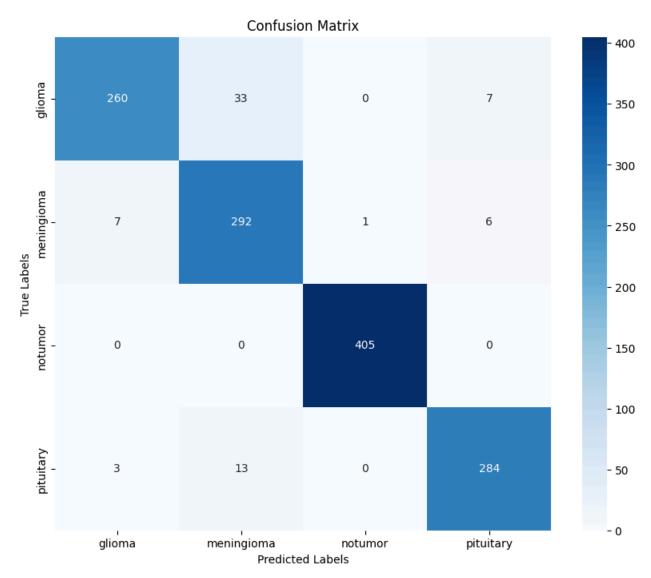
### Fit and Evalute the model

```
1
# Train the model (replace `model_with_attention` with your selected model)
2
history = resnet50 model.fit(train data, train labels, epochs=30, validation split=0.1, batch size=32)
4
5
# Evaluate the model performance on the testing dataset
test loss, test accuracy = resnet50 model.evaluate(test data, test labels)
7
print(f"Test accuracy: {test_accuracy * 100:.2f}%")
Epoch 4/30
Epoch 5/30
Epoch 6/30
Epoch 7/30
Epoch 8/30
Epoch 9/30
Epoch 10/30
Epoch 11/30
Epoch 12/30
Epoch 13/30
Epoch 14/30
Fnoch 15/30
Epoch 16/30
Epoch 17/30
Epoch 18/30
Epoch 19/30
Epoch 20/30
Epoch 21/30
Epoch 22/30
Epoch 23/30
```

## PLot the classification report and confusion matrix

```
# Predict the labels for the test data
 2 test_predictions = resnet50_model.predict(test_data)
 3 test_predictions_classes = np.argmax(test_predictions, axis=1)
 4 test_true_classes = np.argmax(test_labels, axis=1)
   # Generate the classification report
 6
    report = classification_report(test_true_classes, test_predictions_classes, target_names=label_folders)
8
    print(report)
9
10 # Compute the confusion matrix
11 conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(test_true_classes, test_predictions_classes)
12
13
    # Plot the confusion matrix
14
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.heatmap(conf_matrix, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', xticklabels=label_folders, yticklabels=label
16 plt.xlabel('Predicted Labels')
    plt.ylabel('True Labels')
17
18 plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
    plt.show()
```

<b>→</b>	41/41 [=====	precision		===] - 4s f1-score	35ms/step support
	glioma	0.96	0.87	0.91	300
	meningioma	0.86	0.95	0.91	306
	notumor	1.00	1.00	1.00	405
	pituitary	0.96	0.95	0.95	300
	accuracy			0.95	1311
	macro avg	0.95	0.94	0.94	1311
	weighted avg	0.95	0.95	0.95	1311



### Plot the Histoy graph

```
# Plot the training history
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
    plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
    plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
    plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='Validation Loss')
    plt.xlabel('Epochs')
9
    plt.ylabel('Loss')
10
    plt.legend()
11
    plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
12
    plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
13
    plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Training Accuracy')
```

```
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy')

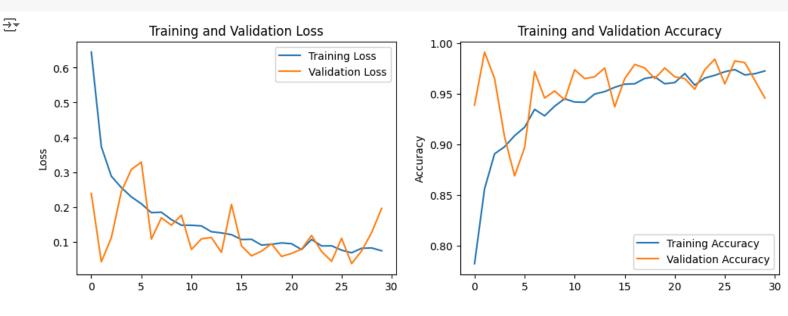
plt.xlabel('Epochs')

plt.ylabel('Accuracy')

plt.legend()

plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')

plt.show()
```



### MobileNetV2

```
1 from tensorflow.keras.applications import MobileNetV2
 2
 3 def create_mobilenetv2_model(input_shape, num_classes):
       base_model = MobileNetV2(weights='imagenet', include_top=False, input_shape=input_shape)
 5
      x = base_model.output
      x = GlobalAveragePooling2D()(x)
 6
      x = Dense(512, activation='relu')(x)
 8
      x = Dropout(0.5)(x)
9
      outputs = Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax')(x)
10
      model = Model(inputs=base_model.input, outputs=outputs)
11
12
13
       for layer in base_model.layers:
14
           layer.trainable = False
15
       return model
16
17
18 mobilenetv2_model = create_mobilenetv2_model(input_shape, num_classes)
19 mobilenetv2_model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
20 mobilenetv2 model.summary()
21
```

**→** 

```
block_1_project_BN (BatchN (None, 32, 32, 24)
                                                          96
                                                                     ['block_1_project[0][0]']
ormalization)
block_2_expand (Conv2D)
                            (None, 32, 32, 144)
                                                          3456
                                                                    ['block_1_project_BN[0][0]']
block_2_expand_BN (BatchNo
                                                          576
                            (None, 32, 32, 144)
                                                                     ['block_2_expand[0][0]']
rmalization)
block_2_expand_relu (ReLU)
                            (None, 32, 32, 144)
                                                                     ['block_2_expand_BN[0][0]']
block_2_depthwise (Depthwi
                            (None, 32, 32, 144)
                                                          1296
                                                                     ['block_2_expand_relu[0][0]']
seConv2D)
block 2 depthwise BN (Batc
                            (None, 32, 32, 144)
                                                          576
                                                                     ['block_2_depthwise[0][0]']
hNormalization)
block_2_depthwise_relu (Re (None, 32, 32, 144)
                                                          0
                                                                     ['block_2_depthwise_BN[0][0]']
LU)
block_2_project (Conv2D)
                             (None, 32, 32, 24)
                                                          3456
                                                                     ['block_2_depthwise_relu[0][0]
block_2_project_BN (BatchN (None, 32, 32, 24)
                                                          96
                                                                     ['block_2_project[0][0]']
ormalization)
block_2_add (Add)
                             (None, 32, 32, 24)
                                                          0
                                                                     ['block_1_project_BN[0][0]',
                                                                      'block_2_project_BN[0][0]']
                             (None, 32, 32, 144)
block_3_expand (Conv2D)
                                                          3456
                                                                     ['block_2_add[0][0]']
                            (None, 32, 32, 144)
block 3 expand BN (BatchNo
                                                          576
                                                                    ['block_3_expand[0][0]']
rmalization)
block_3_expand_relu (ReLU)
                            (None, 32, 32, 144)
                                                          0
                                                                     ['block_3_expand_BN[0][0]']
block_3_pad (ZeroPadding2D
                            (None, 33, 33, 144)
                                                          0
                                                                     ['block_3_expand_relu[0][0]']
)
block_3_depthwise (Depthwi (None, 16, 16, 144)
                                                          1296
                                                                     ['block_3_pad[0][0]']
seConv2D)
```

### Fit and Evalute the model

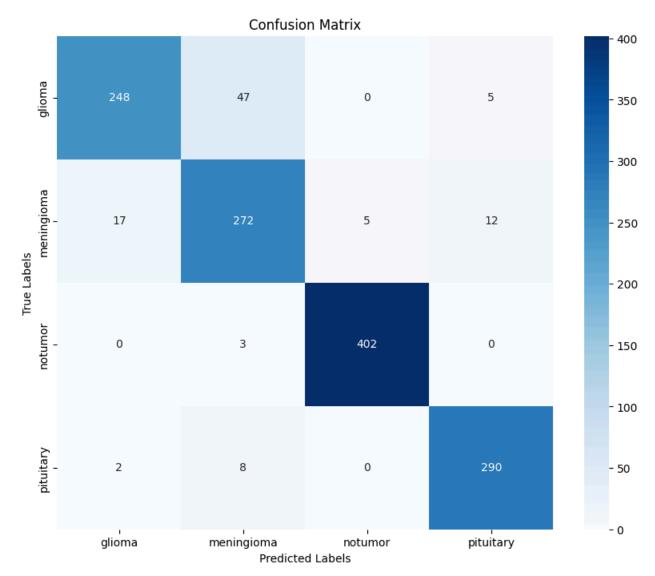
```
2 # Train the model (replace `model_with_attention` with your selected model)
3 history = mobilenetv2_model.fit(train_data, train_labels, epochs=30, validation_split=0.1, batch_size=32)
4
5 # Evaluate the model performance on the testing dataset
6 test_loss, test_accuracy = mobilenetv2_model.evaluate(test_data, test_labels)
7 print(f"Test accuracy: {test_accuracy * 100:.2f}%")
 Epoch 1/30
 Epoch 2/30
 Epoch 3/30
 Epoch 4/30
 Epoch 5/30
 Epoch 6/30
 Epoch 7/30
```

```
Epoch 8/30
Epoch 9/30
Epoch 10/30
Epoch 11/30
Epoch 13/30
Epoch 14/30
Epoch 15/30
Epoch 16/30
Epoch 17/30
Epoch 18/30
Epoch 19/30
Epoch 20/30
Epoch 21/30
Epoch 22/30
Epoch 23/30
Epoch 24/30
Epoch 25/30
Epoch 26/30
Epoch 27/30
Epoch 28/30
```

## plot classification report and Confusion Matrix

```
1 # Predict the labels for the test data
 2 test_predictions = mobilenetv2_model.predict(test_data)
 3 test_predictions_classes = np.argmax(test_predictions, axis=1)
4 test_true_classes = np.argmax(test_labels, axis=1)
5
6 # Generate the classification report
7 report = classification report(test true classes, test predictions classes, target names=label folders)
8 print(report)
9
10 # Compute the confusion matrix
11 conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(test_true_classes, test_predictions_classes)
12
13 # Plot the confusion matrix
14 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
15 sns.heatmap(conf_matrix, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', xticklabels=label_folders, yticklabels=label_folders)
16 plt.xlabel('Predicted Labels')
17 plt.ylabel('True Labels')
18 plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
19 plt.show()
```

<b>→</b> 41/41 [=====	precision		===] - 2s f1-score	16ms/step support
glioma	0.93	0.83	0.87	300
meningioma	0.82	0.89	0.86	306
notumor	0.99	0.99	0.99	405
pituitary	0.94	0.97	0.96	300
			0.00	1211
accuracy			0.92	1311
macro avg	0.92	0.92	0.92	1311
weighted avg	0.93	0.92	0.92	1311



```
1 # Plot the training history
 2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
 5 plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
 6 plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Training Loss')
 7 plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='Validation Loss')
8 plt.xlabel('Epochs')
9 plt.ylabel('Loss')
10 plt.legend()
11 plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
13 plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
14 plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Training Accuracy')
15 plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy')
16 plt.xlabel('Epochs')
17 plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
18 plt.legend()
19 plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
20
21 plt.show()
22
→
                        Training and Validation Loss
                                                                                     Training and Validation Accuracy
```

0.05

N 11 ~1

1 Start coding or generate with AI.

### DenseNet121

1 1

```
U.<del>4</del> 7
                           1 1
 1 from tensorflow.keras.applications import DenseNet121
 2
 3 def create_densenet121_model(input_shape, num_classes):
       base_model = DenseNet121(weights='imagenet', include_top=False, input_shape=input_shape)
       x = base_model.output
 5
       x = GlobalAveragePooling2D()(x)
 6
       x = Dense(512, activation='relu')(x)
       x = Dropout(0.5)(x)
 8
 9
       outputs = Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax')(x)
10
11
       model = Model(inputs=base_model.input, outputs=outputs)
12
13
       for layer in base model.layers:
14
           layer.trainable = False
15
16
       return model
17
18 densenet121_model = create_densenet121_model(input_shape, num_classes)
19 densenet121_model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
20 densenet121 model summary()
```