# **Problem Statement**

Multiclass Image classification using custom CNN, VGG19, RESNET 50 and MOBILENET for identifying different vegetables

# **Importing Libraries**

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import os
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten,
Dense, Dropout, BatchNormalization
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping, ModelCheckpoint,
TensorBoard
from tensorflow.keras.applications import VGG16, ResNet50, MobileNet
from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix, classification report
from glob import glob
# Ensure reproducibility
np.random.seed(42)
import tensorflow as tf
# Check if TensorFlow is using GPU
print("Num GPUs Available: ",
len(tf.config.experimental.list physical devices('GPU')))
# List available devices
print("Available devices:")
for device in tf.config.experimental.list physical devices():
    print(device)
# Check if TensorFlow is using the GPU for computation
tf.debugging.set log device placement(True)
Num GPUs Available: 1
Available devices:
PhysicalDevice(name='/physical device:CPU:0', device type='CPU')
PhysicalDevice(name='/physical device:GPU:0', device type='GPU')
```

## Folder structure

ninjacart\_data | train | potato | tomato | indian market | onion

#### Printing some random images

```
import os
import random
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import tensorflow as tf
# Define the training folder path
train folder = r'C:\Users\Sharat\eda on python masterclass\
ninjacart data\train'
# Collect all image paths
image paths = []
for root, dirs, files in os.walk(train folder):
    for file in files:
        if file.endswith(('jpg', 'jpeg', 'png')):
            image_paths.append(os.path.join(root, file))
# Setup the plot
plt.figure(figsize=(16, 10))
plt.suptitle('Sample of Training Images', fontsize=22)
plt.subplots adjust(wspace=0.3, hspace=0.3)
# Display 16 random images
for i in range(1, 17):
    plt.subplot(4, 4, i)
    random img path = random.choice(image paths)
    img = tf.keras.utils.load img(random img path)
    plt.imshow(img)
    plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```

#### Sample of Training Images

































# Creating Train directory and counting items in each class

```
import random
import glob
import tensorflow as tf
# Directory paths
train dir = r'C:\Users\Sharat\eda on python masterclass\
ninjacart data\train'
# Initialize dictionaries to store image arrays and counts
image dict = {}
count dict = {}
# List all directories (classes) inside the "train" folder
class dirs = [os.path.join(train dir, d) for d in
os.listdir(train dir) if os.path.isdir(os.path.join(train dir, d))]
# Iterate over all class directories
for class dir in class dirs:
    # Get the class name
    class name = os.path.basename(class dir)
```

```
# Get list of all file paths inside the subdirectory
    file paths = glob.glob(os.path.join(class dir, '*'))
    # Count number of files in each class and add it to count dict
    count dict[class name] = len(file paths)
    # Select a random item from the list of image paths
    image path = random.choice(file paths)
    # Load image using keras utility function and save it in
image dict
    image dict[class name] = tf.keras.utils.load img(image path)
count dict, image dict
({'indian market': 599, 'onion': 849, 'potato': 898, 'tomato': 789},
{'indian market': <PIL.JpeqImagePlugin.JpeqImageFile image mode=RGB</pre>
size=259x194 at 0x1681346B760>,
  'onion': <PIL.JpegImagePlugin.JpegImageFile image mode=RGB</pre>
size=280x280 at 0x1681346B700>,
   potato': <PIL.JpegImagePlugin.JpegImageFile image mode=RGB</pre>
size=300x168 at 0x16813469480>,
  'tomato': <PIL.PngImagePlugin.PngImageFile image mode=RGB
size=400x500 at 0x1681346B6D0>})
```

## Creating Test Directory and counting items in each class

```
import random
import glob
import tensorflow as tf
# Directory paths
test dir = r'C:\Users\Sharat\eda on python masterclass\ninjacart data\
test<sup>-</sup>
# Initialize dictionaries to store image arrays and counts
image_dict_test = {}
count dict test = {}
# List all directories (classes) inside the "test" folder
class dirs test = [d for d in os.listdir(test dir) if
os.path.isdir(os.path.join(test dir, d))]
# Iterate over all class directories
for class dir in class dirs test:
    # Get the class name
    class name = os.path.basename(class dir)
    # Get list of all file paths inside the subdirectory
    file paths test = glob.glob(os.path.join(test dir, class dir,
```

```
'*'))
    # Count number of files in each class and add it to
count dict test
    count dict test[class name] = len(file paths test)
    # Select a random item from the list of image paths
    image path test = random.choice(file paths test)
    # Load image using keras utility function and save it in
image dict test
    image dict test[class name] =
tf.keras.utils.load img(image path test)
count dict test, image dict test
({'indian market': 81, 'onion': 83, 'potato': 81, 'tomato': 106},
{'indian market': <PIL.JpeqImagePlugin.JpegImageFile image mode=RGB</pre>
size=277x182 at 0x16813468E20>,
  'onion': <PIL.JpegImagePlugin.JpegImageFile image mode=RGB</pre>
size=500x330 at 0x16813468A30>,
  'potato': <PIL.JpegImagePlugin.JpegImageFile image mode=RGB
size=275x183 at 0x1681346BFA0>,
  'tomato': <PIL.PngImagePlugin.PngImageFile image mode=RGB
size=400x500 at 0x16813469240>})
```

# Checking the sizes of images

```
# Function to plot a grid of sample images from each class
def plot_sample_images(image_dict):
    num_classes = len(image_dict)
    fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, num_classes, figsize=(15, 5))

for idx, (class_name, img) in enumerate(image_dict.items()):
    axes[idx].imshow(img)
    axes[idx].set_title(f'{class_name}\
n{img.size[0]}x{img.size[1]}')
    axes[idx].axis('off')

plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()

# Plot sample images from the training set
plot_sample_images(image_dict)
```



#### Plotting Distribution in each class in Train and Test Folders

```
# Function to visualize the distribution of data per class in the
train set with annotations
def plot data distribution(count dict):
    classes = list(count dict.keys())
    counts = list(count dict.values())
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
    bars = plt.bar(classes, counts, color='skyblue')
    plt.xlabel('Classes')
    plt.ylabel('Number of Images')
    plt.title('Data Distribution per Class in Train Set')
    plt.xticks(rotation=45)
    # Annotate counts on the bars
    for bar in bars:
        height = bar.get height()
        plt.annotate(f'{height}',
                     xy=(bar.get x() + bar.get width() / 2, height),
                     xytext=(0, 3), # 3 points vertical offset
                     textcoords="offset points",
                     ha='center', va='bottom')
    plt.show()
# Plot the data distribution for the training set
plot data distribution(count dict)
```

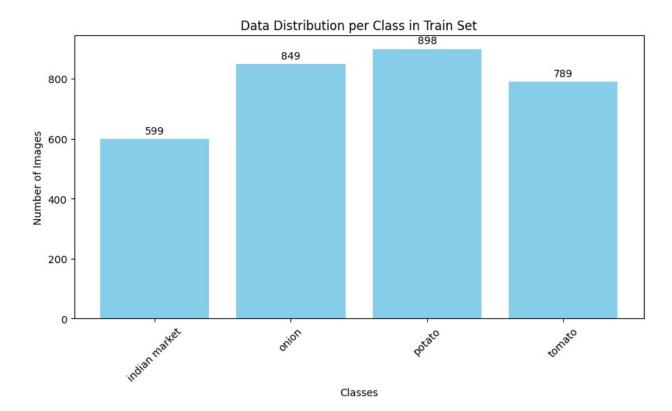
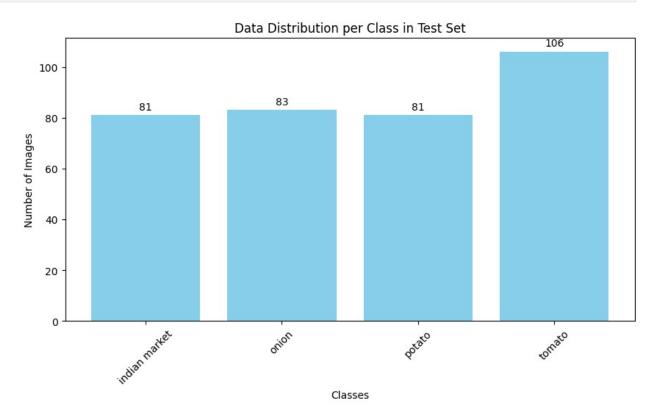


Image distribution is almost uniform across classes

```
# Function to visualize the distribution of data per class in the test
set with annotations
def plot_data_distribution(count dict test):
    classes = list(count dict test.keys())
    counts = list(count dict test.values())
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
    bars = plt.bar(classes, counts, color='skyblue')
    plt.xlabel('Classes')
    plt.ylabel('Number of Images')
    plt.title('Data Distribution per Class in Test Set')
    plt.xticks(rotation=45)
    # Annotate counts on the bars
    for bar in bars:
        height = bar.get height()
        plt.annotate(f'{height}',
                     xy=(bar.get_x() + bar.get_width() / 2, height),
                     xytext=(0, 3), # 3 points vertical offset
                     textcoords="offset points",
                     ha='center', va='bottom')
    plt.show()
```

# # Plot the data distribution for the test set plot\_data\_distribution(count\_dict\_test)



### Preparing data for Train, Validation and Test

```
# Parameters
batch size = 16
img_height = 256
img width = 256
seed = 123
# Create the training dataset
train ds = tf.keras.utils.image dataset from directory(
    train dir,
    validation_split=0.2,
    subset="training",
    seed=seed,
    image_size=(img_height, img_width),
    batch size=batch size,
    label mode='categorical'
)
# Display the class names
class names = train ds.class names
print(f"Class names: {class_names}")
```

```
Found 3135 files belonging to 4 classes.
Using 2508 files for training.
Class names: ['indian market', 'onion', 'potato', 'tomato']
# Create the validation dataset
val ds = tf.keras.utils.image dataset from directory(
    train_dir,
    validation split=0.2,
    subset="validation",
    seed=seed,
    image_size=(img_height, img_width),
    batch size=batch_size,
    label mode='categorical'
)
# Display the class names
class names = val ds.class names
print(f"Class names: {class names}")
Found 3135 files belonging to 4 classes.
Using 627 files for validation.
Class names: ['indian market', 'onion', 'potato', 'tomato']
# Create the testing dataset
test ds = tf.keras.utils.image dataset from directory(
    test dir,
    image size=(img height, img width),
    batch size=batch size,
    label mode='categorical'
)
# Display the class names
class names = test ds.class names
print(f"Class names: {class names}")
Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
Class names: ['indian market', 'onion', 'potato', 'tomato']
```

#### Building Simple Custom CNN Architecture

```
# Define the model
model = tf.keras.Sequential()

# Rescale the images
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Rescaling(1./255))

# Input layer
model.add(tf.keras.layers.InputLayer(input_shape=(256, 256, 3)))

# First convolutional block
```

```
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), padding='same',
activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), padding='same',
activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
# Second convolutional block
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding='same',
activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding='same',
activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
# Third convolutional block
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding='same',
activation='relu'))
# Global average pooling
model.add(tf.keras.layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D())
# Output layer
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(4, activation='softmax'))
# Compile the model
model.compile(
    optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning rate=0.0001),
    loss=tf.keras.losses.CategoricalCrossentropy(),
    metrics=['accuracy', tf.keras.metrics.Recall(),
tf.keras.metrics.Precision()]
)
```

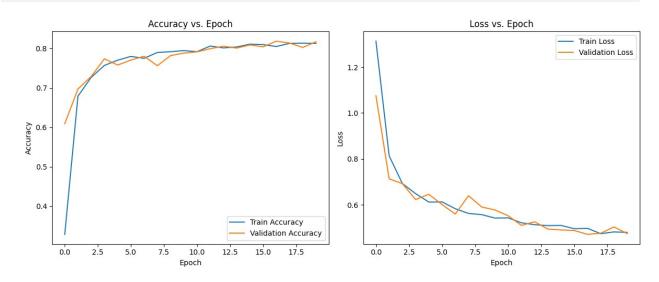
#### Using Callbacks

```
1.3134 - accuracy: 0.3289 - recall 3: 0.0064 - precision 3: 0.8889 -
val loss: 1.0753 - val accuracy: 0.6093 - val recall 3: 0.1244 -
val precision 3: 0.7358
Epoch 2/20
0.8129 - accuracy: 0.6790 - recall_3: 0.4789 - precision_3: 0.8066 -
val loss: 0.7129 - val accuracy: 0.6970 - val recall 3: 0.6045 -
val precision 3: 0.7929
Epoch 3/20
0.6924 - accuracy: 0.7265 - recall_3: 0.6280 - precision_3: 0.8003 -
val loss: 0.6920 - val accuracy: 0.7289 - val recall 3: 0.6539 -
val precision 3: 0.7900
Epoch 4/20
0.6484 - accuracy: 0.7568 - recall 3: 0.6631 - precision_3: 0.8132 -
val loss: 0.6226 - val accuracy: 0.7735 - val recall 3: 0.6858 -
val precision 3: 0.8098
Epoch 5/20
0.6118 - accuracy: 0.7699 - recall 3: 0.6914 - precision 3: 0.8241 -
val loss: 0.6457 - val accuracy: 0.7576 - val recall 3: 0.7097 -
val precision 3: 0.8091
Epoch 6/20
0.6124 - accuracy: 0.7795 - recall 3: 0.7037 - precision 3: 0.8271 -
val loss: 0.6006 - val accuracy: 0.7703 - val recall 3: 0.7145 -
val precision 3: 0.8131
Epoch 7/20
0.5826 - accuracy: 0.7747 - recall 3: 0.7121 - precision 3: 0.8292 -
val loss: 0.5595 - val accuracy: 0.7799 - val recall 3: 0.7257 -
val precision 3: 0.8333
Epoch 8/20
0.5621 - accuracy: 0.7895 - recall 3: 0.7249 - precision 3: 0.8313 -
val loss: 0.6392 - val accuracy: 0.7560 - val recall 3: 0.7065 -
val precision 3: 0.7925
Epoch 9/20
0.5568 - accuracy: 0.7915 - recall 3: 0.7265 - precision 3: 0.8346 -
val loss: 0.5900 - val accuracy: 0.7815 - val recall 3: 0.7448 -
val precision 3: 0.8193
Epoch 10/20
0.5419 - accuracy: 0.7943 - recall_3: 0.7368 - precision_3: 0.8370 -
val loss: 0.5773 - val accuracy: 0.7879 - val recall 3: 0.7400 -
val precision 3: 0.8155
Epoch 11/20
```

```
0.5427 - accuracy: 0.7915 - recall 3: 0.7396 - precision 3: 0.8348 -
val loss: 0.5519 - val accuracy: 0.7911 - val recall 3: 0.7400 -
val precision 3: 0.8256
Epoch 12/20
0.5213 - accuracy: 0.8058 - recall 3: 0.7424 - precision 3: 0.8444 -
val loss: 0.5100 - val accuracy: 0.7990 - val recall 3: 0.7480 -
val precision 3: 0.8435
Epoch 13/20
0.5130 - accuracy: 0.8010 - recall 3: 0.7528 - precision 3: 0.8414 -
val loss: 0.5257 - val accuracy: 0.8054 - val recall 3: 0.7576 -
val precision 3: 0.8377
Epoch 14/20
0.5091 - accuracy: 0.8034 - recall 3: 0.7492 - precision 3: 0.8479 -
val_loss: 0.4939 - val_accuracy: 0.8006 - val_recall 3: 0.7576 -
val precision 3: 0.8407
Epoch 15/20
0.5098 - accuracy: 0.8106 - recall 3: 0.7512 - precision 3: 0.8452 -
val loss: 0.4902 - val accuracy: 0.8086 - val recall 3: 0.7640 -
val precision 3: 0.8433
Epoch 16/20
0.4954 - accuracy: 0.8094 - recall_3: 0.7568 - precision_3: 0.8447 -
val loss: 0.4876 - val accuracy: 0.8038 - val recall 3: 0.7719 -
val precision 3: 0.8417
Epoch 17/20
0.4970 - accuracy: 0.8046 - recall_3: 0.7628 - precision_3: 0.8446 -
val loss: 0.4709 - val accuracy: 0.8182 - val recall 3: 0.7624 -
val precision 3: 0.8597
Epoch 18/20
0.4738 - accuracy: 0.8126 - recall 3: 0.7695 - precision 3: 0.8551 -
val loss: 0.4756 - val accuracy: 0.8134 - val recall 3: 0.7799 -
val precision 3: 0.8402
Epoch 19/20
0.4816 - accuracy: 0.8130 - recall 3: 0.7652 - precision 3: 0.8563 -
val loss: 0.5033 - val accuracy: 0.8022 - val recall 3: 0.7703 -
val precision 3: 0.8415
Epoch 20/20
0.4794 - accuracy: 0.8126 - recall 3: 0.7652 - precision 3: 0.8556 -
val loss: 0.4743 - val accuracy: 0.8166 - val recall 3: 0.7735 -
val precision 3: 0.8494
```

#### Plotting Accuracy and Loss vs Epochs

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def plot metrics(history):
    # Plot accuracy
    plt.figure(figsize=(12, 5))
    plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
    plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Train Accuracy')
    plt.plot(history.history['val accuracy'], label='Validation
Accuracy')
    plt.xlabel('Epoch')
    plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
    plt.title('Accuracy vs. Epoch')
    plt.legend()
    # Plot loss
    plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
    plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Train Loss')
    plt.plot(history.history['val loss'], label='Validation Loss')
    plt.xlabel('Epoch')
    plt.ylabel('Loss')
    plt.title('Loss vs. Epoch')
    plt.legend()
    plt.tight layout()
    plt.show()
# Plot the metrics
plot metrics(history)
```



# model.summary() Model: "sequential\_3" Layer (type)

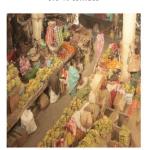
n += 1

```
Output Shape
                                                        Param #
                              _____
                                                       ========
 rescaling_3 (Rescaling)
                              (None, 256, 256, 3)
                                                        0
input 4 (InputLayer)
                             multiple
                                                        0
 conv2d_15 (Conv2D)
                              (None, 256, 256, 32)
                                                        896
 conv2d_16 (Conv2D)
                              (None, 256, 256, 32)
                                                        9248
max pooling2d 6 (MaxPooling
                             (None, 128, 128, 32)
                                                        0
2D)
 conv2d 17 (Conv2D)
                              (None, 128, 128, 64)
                                                        18496
 conv2d 18 (Conv2D)
                              (None, 128, 128, 64)
                                                        36928
max pooling2d 7 (MaxPooling
                              (None, 64, 64, 64)
                                                        0
 2D)
 conv2d 19 (Conv2D)
                              (None, 64, 64, 128)
                                                        73856
                               (None, 128)
                                                        0
 global average pooling2d 3
 (GlobalAveragePooling2D)
dense 3 (Dense)
                              (None, 4)
                                                        516
Total params: 139,940
Trainable params: 139,940
Non-trainable params: 0
test images = []
for folder in os.listdir(test dir):
  for image in os.listdir(test dir + '/' + folder):
    test images.append(os.path.join(test dir, folder, image))
def grid test model(model name):
  fig = plt.figure(1, figsize=(17, 11))
  plt.axis('off')
  n = 0
  for i in range(8):
```

```
img 0 = tf.keras.utils.load img(random.choice(test images))
 img 0 = tf.keras.utils.img to array(img 0)
 img 0 = tf.image.resize(img 0, (256, 256))
 img 1 = tf.expand dims(img 0, axis = 0)
 pred = model name.predict(img 1)
 predicted label = tf.argmax(pred, 1).numpy().item()
 for item in pred :
    item = tf.round((item*100))
 plt.subplot(2, 4, n)
 plt.axis('off')
 plt.title(f'prediction : {class_names[predicted_label]}\n\n'
            f'{item[0]} % {class names[0]}\n'
            f'{item[1]} % {class names[1]}\n'
            f'{item[2]} % {class_names[2]}\n'
            f'{item[3]} % {class names[3]}\n')
 plt.imshow(img 0/255)
plt.show()
```

#### Testing the accuracy of our Custom CNN model

prediction : potato
2.0 % indian market
4.0 % onion
94.0 % potato
0.0 % tomato



0.0 % indian market 0.0 % onion 0.0 % potato 100.0 % tomato

prediction: tomato



prediction: onion

3.0 % indian market

96.0 % onion

1.0 % potato

0.0 % tomato

prediction : indian market 54.0 % indian market 27.0 % onion 19.0 % potato



prediction: tomato

0.0 % indian market

0.0 % onion

0.0 % potato

100.0 % tomato

prediction : onion
7.0 % indian market
84.0 % onion
9.0 % potato
1.0 % tomato



prediction : onion

10.0 % indian market

73.0 % onion

17.0 % potato

0.0 % tomato

prediction : tomato
0.0 % indian market
0.0 % onion
0.0 % potato
100.0 % tomato









#### Class wise accuracy

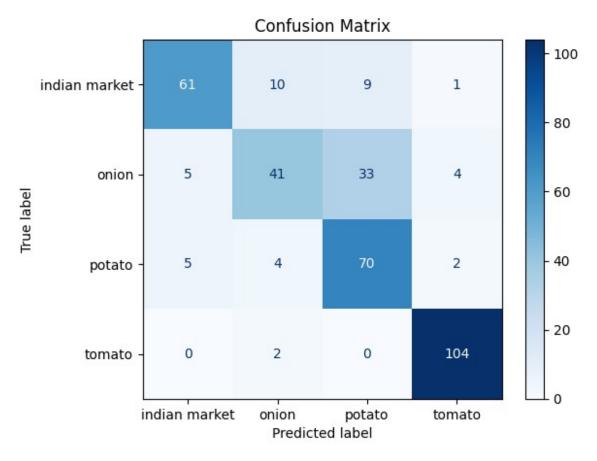
```
# Initialize a dictionary to hold correct predictions and total
samples for each class
class correct = {class name: 0 for class name in class names}
class total = {class name: 0 for class name in class names}
# Iterate over the test dataset and make predictions
for batch, labels in test ds:
    predictions = model.predict(batch)
    predicted_classes = np.argmax(predictions, axis=1)
    true classes = np.argmax(labels, axis=1)
    # Update the count of correct predictions and total samples for
each class
    for true_class, predicted_class in zip(true_classes,
predicted classes):
        class total[class names[true class]] += 1
        if true class == predicted class:
            class correct[class names[true class]] += 1
# Calculate and print the accuracy for each class
for class name in class names:
```

```
accuracy = class_correct[class_name] / class_total[class_name] if
class total[class name] > 0 else 0
  print(f'Accuracy for class {class name}: {accuracy:.2f}')
# Display the class-wise accuracy
for class name in class names:
  total = class total[class name]
  correct = class_correct[class name]
  accuracy = (correct / total) \frac{100}{100} if total > 0 else 0
  print(f'Class: {class_name}, Total: {total}, Correct: {correct},
Accuracy: {accuracy:.2f}%')
1/1 [=======] - 0s 73ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 48ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 59ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 52ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 69ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 55ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 63ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 81ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 79ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 64ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 63ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 65ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 78ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 57ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 50ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 59ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 65ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 51ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 64ms/step
1/1 [======] - 1s 1s/step
Accuracy for class indian market: 0.75
Accuracy for class onion: 0.49
Accuracy for class potato: 0.86
Accuracy for class tomato: 0.98
Class: indian market, Total: 81, Correct: 61, Accuracy: 75.31%
Class: onion, Total: 83, Correct: 41, Accuracy: 49.40%
Class: potato, Total: 81, Correct: 70, Accuracy: 86.42%
Class: tomato, Total: 106, Correct: 104, Accuracy: 98.11%
```

#### Printing Confusion Matrix and Other Metrics

```
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, ConfusionMatrixDisplay
```

```
# Initialize lists to hold true and predicted labels
true labels = []
predicted labels = []
# Iterate over the test dataset and make predictions
for batch, labels in test ds:
  predictions = model.predict(batch)
  predicted classes = np.argmax(predictions, axis=1)
  true classes = np.argmax(labels, axis=1)
  true labels.extend(true classes)
  predicted labels.extend(predicted classes)
# Calculate the confusion matrix
cm = confusion matrix(true labels, predicted labels)
# Display the confusion matrix
disp = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(confusion matrix=cm,
display labels=class names)
disp.plot(cmap=plt.cm.Blues)
plt.title("Confusion Matrix")
plt.show()
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 65ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 55ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 63ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 59ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 56ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 63ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 56ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 63ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 64ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 63ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 74ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 65ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 64ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 63ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 71ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 54ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 70ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 56ms/step
```



```
# Calculate metrics
loss, accuracy, precision, recall = model.evaluate(test_ds, verbose=0)

print(f"Loss: {loss:.4f}")
print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy:.4f}")
print(f"Precision: {precision:.4f}")
print(f"Recall: {recall:.4f}")

Loss: 0.4944
Accuracy: 0.7863
Precision: 0.7379
Recall: 0.8119
```

# Implementing 1st model with Augmentation, Batch Normalization and Dropout to avoid overfitting

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import layers, models
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import TensorBoard
import datetime

# Data augmentation
data_augmentation = tf.keras.Sequential([
```

```
layers.RandomFlip("horizontal and vertical"),
    layers.RandomRotation(0.2),
    layers.RandomZoom(0.2),
    layers.RandomContrast(0.2),
1)
# Define the model
def create model():
    model = models.Sequential()
    # Data augmentation layer
    model.add(data augmentation)
    # Rescale the images
    model.add(layers.Rescaling(1./255))
    # Input layer
    model.add(layers.InputLayer(input shape=(256, 256, 3)))
    # First convolutional block
    model.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), padding='same',
activation='relu'))
    model.add(layers.BatchNormalization())
    model.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), padding='same',
activation='relu'))
    model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
    model.add(layers.Dropout(0.25))
    # Second convolutional block
    model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding='same',
activation='relu'))
    model.add(layers.BatchNormalization())
    model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding='same',
activation='relu'))
    model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
    model.add(layers.Dropout(0.25))
    # Third convolutional block
    model.add(layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding='same',
activation='relu'))
    model.add(layers.BatchNormalization())
    model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
    model.add(layers.Dropout(0.25))
    # Global average pooling
    model.add(layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D())
    # Fully connected layer
    model.add(layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'))
    model.add(layers.BatchNormalization())
```

```
model.add(layers.Dropout(0.5))
    # Output layer
    model.add(layers.Dense(4, activation='softmax'))
    return model
model = create model()
# Compile the model
model.compile(
    optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning rate=0.0001),
    loss=tf.keras.losses.CategoricalCrossentropy(),
    metrics=['accuracy', tf.keras.metrics.Recall(),
tf.keras.metrics.Precision()]
# Define the log directory for TensorBoard
log dir = "logs/fit/" + datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M
%S")
tensorboard callback = TensorBoard(log dir=log dir, histogram freq=1)
# Train the model
history = model.fit(
    train ds,
    validation data=val ds,
    epochs=20,
    callbacks=[tensorboard callback]
)
# To start TensorBoard and visualize the logs, use the following
command in your terminal:
# tensorboard --logdir=logs/fit
Epoch 1/20
WARNING: tensorflow: Using a while loop for converting RngReadAndSkip
cause there is no registered converter for this op.
WARNING: tensorflow: Using a while loop for converting Bitcast cause
there is no registered converter for this op.
WARNING: tensorflow: Using a while loop for converting Bitcast cause
there is no registered converter for this op.
WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while_loop for converting
StatelessRandomUniformV2 cause there is no registered converter for
WARNING: tensorflow: Using a while loop for converting
ImageProjectiveTransformV3 cause there is no registered converter for
this op.
WARNING: tensorflow: Using a while loop for converting RngReadAndSkip
cause there is no registered converter for this op.
WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while loop for converting Bitcast cause
```

there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while\_loop for converting Bitcast cause there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while loop for converting

StatelessRandomUniformV2 cause there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while loop for converting

ImageProjectiveTransformV3 cause there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while\_loop for converting RngReadAndSkip cause there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while\_loop for converting Bitcast cause there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while\_loop for converting Bitcast cause there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while loop for converting

StatelessRandomUniformFullIntV2 cause there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while loop for converting

StatelessRandomGetKeyCounter cause there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while\_loop for converting

StatelessRandomUniformV2 cause there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while\_loop for converting AdjustContrastv2 cause Input "contrast\_factor" of op 'AdjustContrastv2' expected to be loop invariant.

WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while\_loop for converting RngReadAndSkip cause there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while\_loop for converting Bitcast cause there is no registered converter for this op.

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WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while loop for converting

ImageProjectiveTransformV3 cause there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while\_loop for converting RngReadAndSkip cause there is no registered converter for this op.

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WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while loop for converting

StatelessRandomGetKeyCounter cause there is no registered converter for this op.

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ImageProjectiveTransformV3 cause there is no registered converter for this op.

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WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while\_loop for converting Bitcast cause there is no registered converter for this op.

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StatelessRandomUniformV2 cause there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while loop for converting

ImageProjectiveTransformV3 cause there is no registered converter for this op.

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WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while\_loop for converting Bitcast cause there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while\_loop for converting Bitcast cause

there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING: tensorflow: Using a while loop for converting

StatelessRandomUniformFullIntV2 cause there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while\_loop for converting

StatelessRandomGetKeyCounter cause there is no registered converter for this op.

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WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while loop for converting

ImageProjectiveTransformV3 cause there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while\_loop for converting RngReadAndSkip cause there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while\_loop for converting Bitcast cause there is no registered converter for this op.

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WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while loop for converting

StatelessRandomUniformV2 cause there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING: tensorflow: Using a while loop for converting

ImageProjectiveTransformV3 cause there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while\_loop for converting RngReadAndSkip cause there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while\_loop for converting Bitcast cause there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while\_loop for converting Bitcast cause there is no registered converter for this op.

WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while loop for converting

StatelessRandomUniformFullIntV2 cause there is no registered converter for this op.

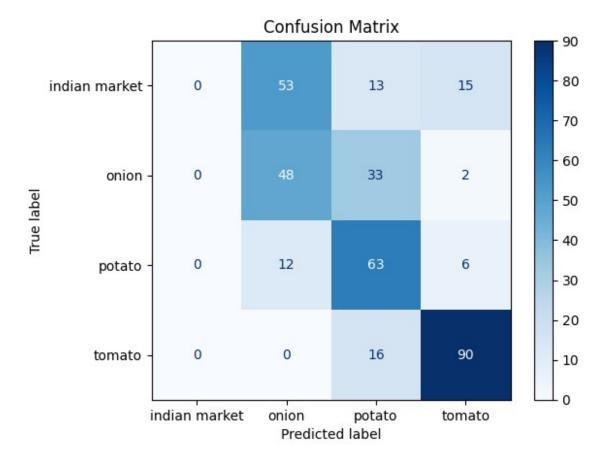
WARNING: tensorflow: Using a while loop for converting

StatelessRandomGetKeyCounter cause there is no registered converter for this op.

```
WARNING:tensorflow:Using a while loop for converting
StatelessRandomUniformV2 cause there is no registered converter for
this op.
WARNING: tensorflow: Using a while loop for converting AdjustContrastv2
cause Input "contrast factor" of op 'AdjustContrastv2' expected to be
loop invariant.
1.1064 - accuracy: 0.6184 - recall 4: 0.5578 - precision_4: 0.6624 -
val loss: 2.4275 - val accuracy: 0.2663 - val recall 4: 0.2663 -
val precision 4: 0.2663
Epoch 2/20
0.8349 - accuracy: 0.7033 - recall 4: 0.6575 - precision_4: 0.7345 -
val loss: 4.2072 - val accuracy: 0.2663 - val recall 4: 0.2663 -
val precision 4: 0.2663
Epoch 3/20
0.7607 - accuracy: 0.7209 - recall_4: 0.6786 - precision_4: 0.7602 -
val loss: 3.5498 - val accuracy: 0.4067 - val recall 4: 0.4067 -
val precision 4: 0.4093
Epoch 4/20
0.7560 - accuracy: 0.7245 - recall 4: 0.6890 - precision 4: 0.7616 -
val loss: 3.0086 - val accuracy: 0.4737 - val recall 4: 0.4705 -
val precision 4: 0.4735
Epoch 5/20
0.7167 - accuracy: 0.7464 - recall 4: 0.7057 - precision 4: 0.7784 -
val loss: 3.0342 - val accuracy: 0.4960 - val recall 4: 0.4896 -
val precision 4: 0.5033
Epoch 6/20
0.6707 - accuracy: 0.7560 - recall 4: 0.7217 - precision 4: 0.7859 -
val loss: 2.6482 - val accuracy: 0.5072 - val recall 4: 0.4944 -
val precision 4: 0.5272
Epoch 7/20
0.6699 - accuracy: 0.7508 - recall 4: 0.7113 - precision 4: 0.7818 -
val loss: 2.7267 - val accuracy: 0.4115 - val recall 4: 0.3955 -
val precision 4: 0.4161
Epoch 8/20
0.6491 - accuracy: 0.7576 - recall 4: 0.7317 - precision 4: 0.7923 -
val loss: 2.6381 - val accuracy: 0.4737 - val recall 4: 0.4625 -
val precision 4: 0.4778
Epoch 9/20
0.6102 - accuracy: 0.7787 - recall 4: 0.7516 - precision 4: 0.8087 -
val loss: 3.2679 - val accuracy: 0.4306 - val recall 4: 0.4290 -
```

```
val precision 4: 0.4559
Epoch 10/20
0.6142 - accuracy: 0.7719 - recall 4: 0.7360 - precision 4: 0.7988 -
val loss: 3.0848 - val accuracy: 0.5152 - val recall 4: 0.5152 -
val precision 4: 0.5176
Epoch 11/20
0.5678 - accuracy: 0.7998 - recall 4: 0.7675 - precision 4: 0.8258 -
val loss: 2.3115 - val accuracy: 0.5470 - val recall 4: 0.5439 -
val precision 4: 0.5627
Epoch 12/20
0.5815 - accuracy: 0.7855 - recall 4: 0.7584 - precision 4: 0.8167 -
val loss: 2.4127 - val accuracy: 0.5662 - val recall 4: 0.5614 -
val precision 4: 0.5668
Epoch 13/20
0.5411 - accuracy: 0.8014 - recall 4: 0.7735 - precision 4: 0.8298 -
val loss: 2.5224 - val accuracy: 0.6077 - val recall 4: 0.6077 -
val precision 4: 0.6145
Epoch 14/20
0.5735 - accuracy: 0.7831 - recall 4: 0.7568 - precision 4: 0.8135 -
val_loss: 2.0657 - val_accuracy: 0.6061 - val_recall 4: 0.6029 - val_recall
val precision 4: 0.6107
Epoch 15/20
0.5367 - accuracy: 0.7911 - recall 4: 0.7612 - precision 4: 0.8197 -
val loss: 1.4962 - val accuracy: 0.6603 - val recall 4: 0.6459 -
val precision 4: 0.6739
Epoch 16/20
0.5273 - accuracy: 0.8078 - recall 4: 0.7807 - precision 4: 0.8368 -
val loss: 2.5175 - val accuracy: 0.5630 - val recall 4: 0.5630 -
val precision 4: 0.5648
Epoch 17/20
0.5290 - accuracy: 0.8018 - recall 4: 0.7755 - precision 4: 0.8284 -
val loss: 2.5355 - val accuracy: 0.5901 - val recall 4: 0.5885 -
val precision 4: 0.6010
Epoch 18/20
0.4850 - accuracy: 0.8138 - recall 4: 0.7891 - precision 4: 0.8425 -
val loss: 2.4198 - val accuracy: 0.6380 - val recall 4: 0.6380 -
val precision 4: 0.6536
Epoch 19/20
0.5086 - accuracy: 0.8130 - recall 4: 0.7895 - precision 4: 0.8433 -
```

```
val loss: 2.8878 - val accuracy: 0.5550 - val recall 4: 0.5534 -
val precision 4: 0.5561
Epoch 20/20
0.5008 - accuracy: 0.8086 - recall 4: 0.7855 - precision 4: 0.8347 -
val loss: 1.9979 - val accuracy: 0.6443 - val recall 4: 0.6427 -
val precision 4: 0.6521
# Initialize lists to hold true and predicted labels
true labels = []
predicted labels = []
# Iterate over the test dataset and make predictions
for batch, labels in test ds:
   predictions = model.predict(batch)
   predicted classes = np.argmax(predictions, axis=1)
   true classes = np.argmax(labels, axis=1)
   true labels.extend(true classes)
   predicted labels.extend(predicted classes)
# Calculate the confusion matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(true labels, predicted labels)
# Display the confusion matrix
disp = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(confusion matrix=cm,
display labels=class names)
disp.plot(cmap=plt.cm.Blues)
plt.title("Confusion Matrix")
plt.show()
# Calculate metrics
loss, accuracy, recall, precision = model.evaluate(test_ds, verbose=0)
print(f"Loss: {loss:.4f}")
print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy:.4f}")
print(f"Precision: {precision:.4f}")
print(f"Recall: {recall:.4f}")
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 248ms/step
1/1 [=======] - 0s 48ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 56ms/step
1/1 [======] - Os 49ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 50ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 54ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 45ms/step
1/1 [=======] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [=======] - 0s 50ms/step
```



Loss: 2.1668 Accuracy: 0.5726 Precision: 0.5923 Recall: 0.5670

Hiding Warnings and logging as it became cluttered

```
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

```
import os
import warnings
import logging

# Suppress TensorFlow logging messages
os.environ['TF_CPP_MIN_LOG_LEVEL'] = '3'  # Suppress TensorFlow
logging messages (INFO, WARNING, and ERROR)

# Suppress warnings using the warnings module
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore', category=FutureWarning)
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore', category=DeprecationWarning)
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore', message=r'Using a while_loop for
converting.*')  # Specific pattern

# Suppress TensorFlow's internal logging
logging.getLogger('tensorflow').setLevel(logging.ERROR)
```

Implementing 2nd model with Different Augmentation, Batch Normalization and Dropout

```
# Define data augmentation
data aug = tf.keras.Seguential([
    layers.RandomFlip("horizontal and vertical"),
    layers.RandomRotation(0.2),
    layers.RandomTranslation(height factor=0.2, width factor=0.2)
])
# Define the model
def create model aug():
    model = models.Sequential([
        # Data augmentation layer
        data aug,
        # Rescale the images
        layers. Rescaling (1./255),
        # Input laver
        layers.InputLayer(input shape=(256, 256, 3)),
        # First convolutional block
        layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'),
        layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'),
        layers.BatchNormalization(),
        layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),
        # Second convolutional block
        layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'),
        layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'),
```

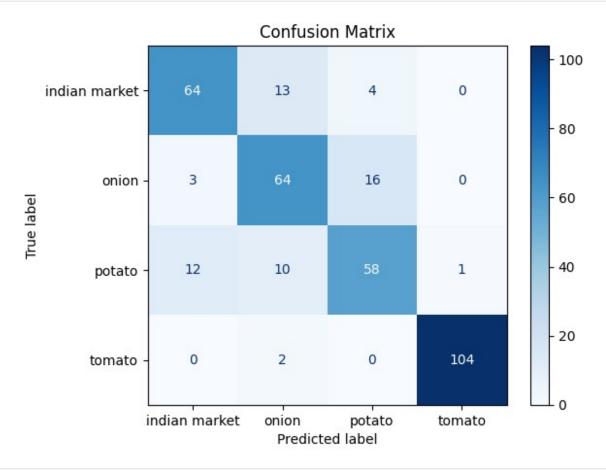
```
layers.BatchNormalization(),
        layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)),
        # Third convolutional block
        layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding='same', activation='relu'),
        layers.BatchNormalization(),
        layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D(),
        layers.Dropout(0.2),
        # Output layer
        layers.Dense(4, activation='softmax')
    1)
    # Compile the model
    model.compile(
        optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning rate=1e-4),
        loss=tf.keras.losses.CategoricalCrossentropy(),
        metrics=['accuracy', tf.keras.metrics.Precision(),
tf.keras.metrics.Recall()]
    return model
# Create the model
model aug = create model aug()
# Define callbacks
log dir 2 = "logs/Custom CNN aug/" +
datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M%S")
tensorboard cb = TensorBoard(log dir=log dir 2, histogram freq=1)
checkpoint cb = ModelCheckpoint("CNN best.h5", save best only=True)
early stopping cb = EarlyStopping(
    monitor='val loss', patience=5, restore_best_weights=True
)
# Train the model
history = model aug.fit(
    train ds,
    validation data=val ds,
    epochs=10,
    callbacks=[tensorboard cb, checkpoint cb, early stopping cb]
)
# To start TensorBoard and visualize the logs, use the following
command in your terminal:
# tensorboard --logdir=logs/Custom CNN aug
```

```
Epoch 1/10
0.7490 - accuracy: 0.7101 - precision 5: 0.7998 - recall 5: 0.5686 -
val loss: 1.4894 - val accuracy: 0.2711 - val precision 5: 0.2919 -
val recall 5: 0.2695
Epoch 2/10
0.6052 - accuracy: 0.7675 - precision 5: 0.8237 - recall 5: 0.6986 -
val loss: 1.7997 - val accuracy: 0.2711 - val precision 5: 0.2711 -
val recall 5: 0.2711
Epoch 3/10
0.5563 - accuracy: 0.7843 - precision 5: 0.8358 - recall 5: 0.7225 -
val loss: 1.1529 - val accuracy: 0.4003 - val precision 5: 0.4816 -
val recall 5: 0.3333
Epoch 4/10
0.5373 - accuracy: 0.7990 - precision_5: 0.8459 - recall_5: 0.7532 -
val loss: 0.5824 - val accuracy: 0.7895 - val precision 5: 0.8660 -
val recall 5: 0.6906
Epoch 5/10
0.5187 - accuracy: 0.7974 - precision 5: 0.8485 - recall 5: 0.7460 -
val loss: 0.4290 - val accuracy: 0.8405 - val precision 5: 0.8805 -
val recall 5: 0.7990
Epoch 6/10
0.4696 - accuracy: 0.8262 - precision 5: 0.8588 - recall 5: 0.7759 -
val loss: 0.5226 - val accuracy: 0.7974 - val precision 5: 0.8319 -
val recall 5: 0.7735
Epoch 7/10
0.4772 - accuracy: 0.8198 - precision 5: 0.8600 - recall 5: 0.7811 -
val loss: 0.5522 - val accuracy: 0.7831 - val precision 5: 0.8236 -
val recall 5: 0.7671
Epoch 8/10
0.4634 - accuracy: 0.8281 - precision 5: 0.8633 - recall 5: 0.7883 -
val loss: 0.5405 - val accuracy: 0.7927 - val precision 5: 0.8100 -
val recall 5: 0.7751
Epoch 9/10
0.4594 - accuracy: 0.8309 - precision_5: 0.8687 - recall_5: 0.7811 -
val loss: 0.4297 - val accuracy: 0.8325 - val precision 5: 0.8574 -
val recall 5: 0.8054
Epoch 10/10
0.4159 - accuracy: 0.8437 - precision_5: 0.8753 - recall_5: 0.8034 -
```

```
val_loss: 0.5552 - val_accuracy: 0.7799 - val_precision_5: 0.8000 -
val_recall_5: 0.7656
```

Plotting Confusion Matrix and other metrics for CNN(modified)

```
# Initialize lists to hold true and predicted labels
true labels = []
predicted labels = []
# Iterate over the test dataset and make predictions
for batch, labels in test ds:
   predictions = model aug.predict(batch)
   predicted classes = np.argmax(predictions, axis=1)
   true classes = np.argmax(labels, axis=1)
   true labels.extend(true classes)
   predicted labels.extend(predicted classes)
# Calculate the confusion matrix
cm = confusion matrix(true labels, predicted labels)
# Display the confusion matrix
disp = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(confusion matrix=cm,
display labels=class names)
disp.plot(cmap=plt.cm.Blues)
plt.title("Confusion Matrix")
plt.show()
# Calculate metrics
loss, accuracy, precision, recall = model aug.evaluate(test ds,
verbose=0)
print(f"Loss: {loss:.4f}")
print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy:.4f}")
print(f"Precision: {precision:.4f}")
print(f"Recall: {recall:.4f}")
1/1 [=======] - 0s 35ms/step
1/1 [=======] - 0s 49ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 64ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 41ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 46ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [=======] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 55ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - Os 31ms/step
1/1 [=======] - 0s 46ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 54ms/step
```



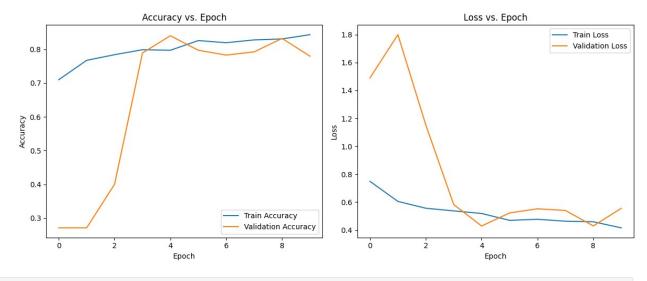
Loss: 0.4791 Accuracy: 0.8262 Precision: 0.8589 Recall: 0.7806

#### Checking Model Performance of Custom CNN(modified)

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def plot_metrics(history):
    # Plot accuracy
    plt.figure(figsize=(12, 5))
```

```
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
    plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Train Accuracy')
    plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='Validation
Accuracy')
    plt.xlabel('Epoch')
    plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
    plt.title('Accuracy vs. Epoch')
    plt.legend()
    # Plot loss
    plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
    plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='Train Loss')
    plt.plot(history.history['val loss'], label='Validation Loss')
    plt.xlabel('Epoch')
    plt.ylabel('Loss')
    plt.title('Loss vs. Epoch')
    plt.legend()
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
# Plot the metrics for the new model
plot_metrics(history)
```



```
# Initialize dictionaries to hold correct predictions and total
samples for each class
class_correct = {class_name: 0 for class_name in class_names}
class_total = {class_name: 0 for class_name in class_names}

# Iterate over the test dataset and make predictions
for batch, labels in test_ds:
    predictions = model_aug.predict(batch)
    predicted_classes = np.argmax(predictions, axis=1)
```

```
true classes = np.argmax(labels, axis=1)
   # Update the count of correct predictions and total samples for
each class
   for true class, predicted class in zip(true classes,
predicted classes):
      class total[class names[true class]] += 1
      if true class == predicted class:
         class correct[class names[true class]] += 1
# Calculate and print the accuracy for each class
for class name in class names:
   accuracy = class_correct[class_name] / class_total[class_name] if
class total[class name] > 0 else 0
   print(f'Accuracy for class {class name}: {accuracy:.2f}')
# Display the class-wise accuracy
for class name in class names:
   total = class total[class name]
   correct = class correct[class name]
   accuracy = (correct / total) * 100 if total > 0 else 0
print(f'Class: {class_name}, Total: {total}, Correct: {correct},
Accuracy: {accuracy:.2f}%')
1/1 [======] - 0s 46ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 35ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 37ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 32ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 49ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 48ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 37ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 68ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 42ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 40ms/step
1/1 [=======] - 0s 51ms/step
1/1 [=======] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 50ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 35ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 47ms/step
Accuracy for class indian market: 0.79
Accuracy for class onion: 0.77
Accuracy for class potato: 0.72
Accuracy for class tomato: 0.98
```

```
Class: indian market, Total: 81, Correct: 64, Accuracy: 79.01% Class: onion, Total: 83, Correct: 64, Accuracy: 77.11% Class: potato, Total: 81, Correct: 58, Accuracy: 71.60% Class: tomato, Total: 106, Correct: 104, Accuracy: 98.11%
```

# Transfer Learning

Choosing 128x128 as image size because GPU ran out of memory

```
# Parameters
batch size = 8
img_height = 128
img width = 128
seed = 124
# Create the training dataset
train dsvgg = tf.keras.utils.image dataset from directory(
    train dir,
    validation split=0.2,
    subset="training",
    seed=seed,
    image size=(img height, img width),
    batch size=batch size,
    label mode='categorical'
)
# Display the class names
class_names = train_dsvgg.class names
print(f"Class names: {class_names}")
Found 3135 files belonging to 4 classes.
Using 2508 files for training.
Class names: ['indian market', 'onion', 'potato', 'tomato']
# Create the validation dataset
val dsvgg = tf.keras.utils.image dataset from directory(
    train dir,
    validation split=0.2,
    subset="validation",
    seed=seed,
    image_size=(img_height, img width),
    batch size=batch_size,
    label mode='categorical'
)
# Display the class names
class names = val dsvgg.class names
print(f"Class names: {class names}")
```

```
Found 3135 files belonging to 4 classes.
Using 627 files for validation.
Class names: ['indian market', 'onion', 'potato', 'tomato']

# Create the testing dataset
test_dsvgg = tf.keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
    test_dir,
    image_size=(img_height, img_width),
    batch_size=batch_size,
    label_mode='categorical'
)

# Display the class names
class_names = test_dsvgg.class_names
print(f"Class names: {class_names}")

Found 351 files belonging to 4 classes.
Class names: ['indian market', 'onion', 'potato', 'tomato']
```

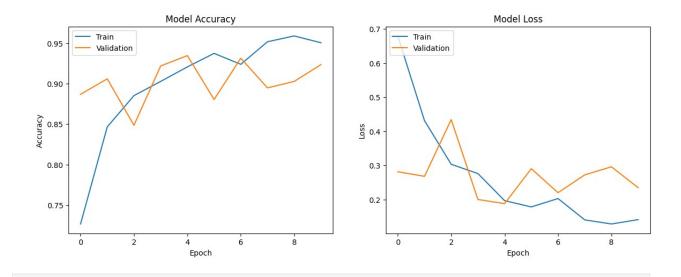
#### Creating VGG19 base model

```
# load base model
base model = tf.keras.applications.vgg19.VGG19(input shape=(128, 128,
3), include top = False)
# append classification layer
model 1 = base model.output
model 1 = tf.keras.Sequential([
        # Normalizing 0-255 into 0 to 1
        tf.keras.layers.Rescaling(1./255),
        # Input layer with specified input shape
        tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(128, 128, 3)),
        base model,
        tf.keras.layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D(),
        tf.keras.layers.Dropout(rate=0.1),
        tf.keras.layers.Dense(4, activation='softmax',
dtype='float32') # Ensure final layer is float32
    ])
model 1.compile(optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning rate =
1e-4),
              loss = tf.keras.losses.CategoricalCrossentropy(),
              metrics = ['accuracy', 'Precision', 'Recall'])
import datetime
# Define callbacks
log_dir_vgg19 = "logs/VGG19/" + datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%Y%m
```

```
%d - %H%M%S")
tensorboard cb = TensorBoard(log dir=log dir vgg19, histogram freq=1)
checkpoint cb = ModelCheckpoint("VGG19 best.h5", save best only=True)
early stopping cb = EarlyStopping(
   monitor='val loss', patience=5, restore best weights=True
)
history 1 = model 1.fit(train dsvgg, validation data = val dsvgg,
                  epochs = 10,
                  callbacks=[tensorboard cb, checkpoint cb,
early stopping cb])
Epoch 1/10
0.6795 - accuracy: 0.7265 - precision: 0.7928 - recall: 0.6467 -
val loss: 0.2814 - val accuracy: 0.8868 - val precision: 0.8934 -
val recall: 0.8820
Epoch 2/10
0.4312 - accuracy: 0.8465 - precision: 0.8638 - recall: 0.8246 -
val_loss: 0.2680 - val_accuracy: 0.9059 - val_precision: 0.9123 -
val recall: 0.8963
Epoch 3/10
0.3033 - accuracy: 0.8852 - precision: 0.8957 - recall: 0.8764 -
val loss: 0.4343 - val accuracy: 0.8485 - val precision: 0.8657 -
val recall: 0.8325
Epoch 4/10
0.2762 - accuracy: 0.9027 - precision: 0.9084 - recall: 0.8935 -
val loss: 0.2001 - val accuracy: 0.9219 - val precision: 0.9364 -
val recall: 0.9155
Epoch 5/10
0.1967 - accuracy: 0.9207 - precision: 0.9259 - recall: 0.9167 -
val_loss: 0.1880 - val_accuracy: 0.9346 - val_precision: 0.9386 -
val recall: 0.9266
Epoch 6/10
0.1783 - accuracy: 0.9374 - precision: 0.9448 - recall: 0.9342 -
val loss: 0.2905 - val accuracy: 0.8804 - val precision: 0.8818 -
val recall: 0.8804
Epoch 7/10
0.2029 - accuracy: 0.9238 - precision: 0.9291 - recall: 0.9195 -
val loss: 0.2200 - val accuracy: 0.9314 - val precision: 0.9399 -
val recall: 0.9234
Epoch 8/10
```

#### Checking Performance of VGG19

```
def plot training history(history):
    # Plot training & validation accuracy values
    plt.figure(figsize=(14, 5))
    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')
    # Plot training & validation loss values
    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.show()
# Assuming history vgg19 contains the training history of the VGG19
plot training history(history 1)
```

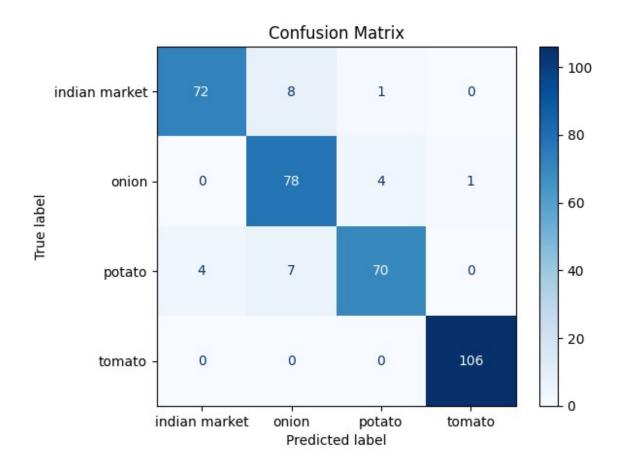


### Plotting Confusion Matrix and printing Classification Metrics for VGG19

```
class names = test dsvgg.class names
# Evaluate the model on the test set
loss, accuracy, precision, recall = model_1.evaluate(test_dsvgg)
print(f"Overall Loss: {loss:.4f}")
print(f"Overall Accuracy: {accuracy:.4f}")
print(f"Overall Precision: {precision:.4f}")
print(f"Overall Recall: {recall:.4f}")
# Predict on the test set
y true = []
y_pred = []
for images, labels in test dsvgg:
    preds = model_1.predict(images)
    y true.extend(tf.argmax(labels, axis=1).numpy())
    v pred.extend(tf.argmax(preds, axis=1).numpy())
# Calculate confusion matrix
cm = confusion matrix(y_true, y_pred)
print("Confusion Matrix:\n", cm)
# Print classification report for detailed metrics per class
report = classification report(y_true, y_pred,
target names=class names)
print("Classification Report:\n", report)
# Calculate class-wise accuracy
class total = {class name: 0 for class name in class names}
class correct = {class name: 0 for class name in class names}
```

```
for true class, predicted_class in zip(y_true, y_pred):
  class total[class names[true class]] += 1
  if true class == predicted class:
     class correct[class names[true class]] += 1
# Print class-wise accuracy
for class name in class names:
  accuracy = class correct[class name] / class total[class name] if
class total[class name] > 0 else 0
  print(f'Accuracy for class {class_name}: {accuracy:.2f}')
accuracy: 0.9288 - precision: 0.9556 - recall: 0.9202
Overall Loss: 0.1846
Overall Accuracy: 0.9288
Overall Precision: 0.9556
Overall Recall: 0.9202
1/1 [=======] - 0s 299ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 52ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 37ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 33ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 34ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 46ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 31ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 32ms/step
1/1 [=======] - 0s 48ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 48ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 49ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 42ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 40ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 32ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 45ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 39ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 31ms/step
1/1 [=======] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 30ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 63ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 48ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 44ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 29ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 39ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 32ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 43ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 40ms/step
```

```
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 42ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 55ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 44ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 37ms/step
1/1 [======] - Os 42ms/step
1/1 [======] - Os 49ms/step
1/1 [======] - Os 41ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 43ms/step
Confusion Matrix:
[[72 8 1 0]
        4
  0 78
           11
  4
     7
       70
           01
     0
        0 106]]
Classification Report:
           precision recall f1-score
                                   support
indian market
              0.95
                      0.89
                             0.92
                                      81
              0.84
                      0.94
                             0.89
                                      83
     onion
                             0.90
     potato
              0.93
                      0.86
                                      81
     tomato
              0.99
                      1.00
                             1.00
                                     106
                             0.93
   accuracy
                                     351
  macro avq
              0.93
                      0.92
                             0.92
                                     351
              0.93
                      0.93
                             0.93
weighted avg
                                     351
Accuracy for class indian market: 0.89
Accuracy for class onion: 0.94
Accuracy for class potato: 0.86
Accuracy for class tomato: 1.00
from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix,
classification report, ConfusionMatrixDisplay
# Display the confusion matrix
disp = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(confusion matrix=cm,
display labels=class names)
disp.plot(cmap=plt.cm.Blues)
plt.title("Confusion Matrix")
plt.show()
```



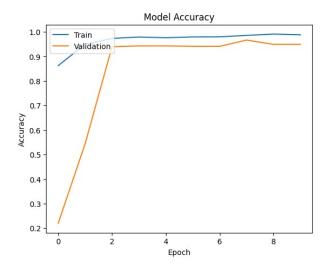
### ResNet 50

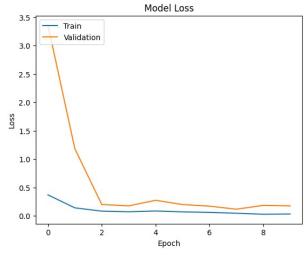
Creating base model for RESNET 50, building architecture, compiling ang training

```
tf.keras.layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D(),
          tf.keras.layers.Dropout(rate = 0.1),
          tf.keras.layers.Dense(4, activation = 'softmax')
       1)
model 2.compile(optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning rate =
1e-4),
            loss = tf.keras.losses.CategoricalCrossentropy(),
            metrics = ['accuracy', 'Precision', 'Recall'])
log dir resnet = "logs/ResNet/" + datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%Y
%m%d - %H%M%S")
tensorboard cb =
tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(log dir=log dir resnet,
histogram freq=1)
checkpoint cb = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint("ResNet.h5",
save best only=True)
early stopping cb = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(
   monitor = 'val loss', patience = 5, restore best weights=True
)
history_2 = model_2.fit(train_dsvgg, validation_data = val_dsvgg,
epochs = 10, callbacks=[tensorboard cb, checkpoint cb,
early stopping cb])
Epoch 1/10
0.3706 - accuracy: 0.8624 - precision: 0.8837 - recall: 0.8361 -
val loss: 3.3625 - val accuracy: 0.2201 - val precision: 0.2181 -
val recall: 0.1802
Epoch 2/10
0.1420 - accuracy: 0.9494 - precision: 0.9548 - recall: 0.9438 -
val loss: 1.1848 - val accuracy: 0.5439 - val precision: 0.6066 -
val recall: 0.4721
Epoch 3/10
0.0837 - accuracy: 0.9733 - precision: 0.9752 - recall: 0.9721 -
val loss: 0.2010 - val accuracy: 0.9394 - val precision: 0.9407 -
val recall: 0.9362
Epoch 4/10
0.0727 - accuracy: 0.9789 - precision: 0.9804 - recall: 0.9781 -
val loss: 0.1765 - val accuracy: 0.9426 - val precision: 0.9425 -
val recall: 0.9410
Epoch 5/10
```

```
0.0863 - accuracy: 0.9761 - precision: 0.9776 - recall: 0.9749 -
val loss: 0.2747 - val accuracy: 0.9426 - val precision: 0.9425 -
val recall: 0.9410
Epoch 6/10
0.0710 - accuracy: 0.9793 - precision: 0.9804 - recall: 0.9769 -
val loss: 0.2000 - val accuracy: 0.9410 - val precision: 0.9424 -
val recall: 0.9394
Epoch 7/10
0.0617 - accuracy: 0.9797 - precision: 0.9808 - recall: 0.9793 -
val loss: 0.1721 - val accuracy: 0.9410 - val_precision: 0.9424 -
val recall: 0.9394
Epoch 8/10
0.0473 - accuracy: 0.9856 - precision: 0.9864 - recall: 0.9844 -
val loss: 0.1176 - val accuracy: 0.9665 - val_precision: 0.9665 -
val recall: 0.9649
Epoch 9/10
0.0291 - accuracy: 0.9908 - precision: 0.9920 - recall: 0.9900 -
val loss: 0.1854 - val accuracy: 0.9490 - val precision: 0.9490 -
val recall: 0.9490
Epoch 10/10
0.0338 - accuracy: 0.9880 - precision: 0.9884 - recall: 0.9876 -
val loss: 0.1767 - val accuracy: 0.9490 - val precision: 0.9490 -
val recall: 0.9490
```

# CHecking RESNET model performance, metrics and confusion Matrix plot\_training\_history(history\_2)



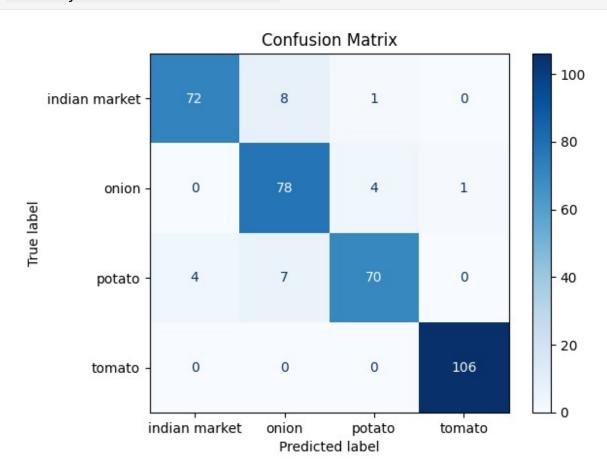


```
class names = test dsvgg.class names
# Evaluate the model on the test set
loss, accuracy, precision, recall = model_2.evaluate(test_dsvgg)
print(f"Overall Loss: {loss:.4f}")
print(f"Overall Accuracy: {accuracy:.4f}")
print(f"Overall Precision: {precision:.4f}")
print(f"Overall Recall: {recall:.4f}")
# Predict on the test set
y true = []
y_pred = []
for images, labels in test dsvgg:
    preds = model 1.predict(images)
    y true.extend(tf.argmax(labels, axis=1).numpy())
    y pred.extend(tf.argmax(preds, axis=1).numpv())
# Calculate confusion matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_true, y_pred)
# print("Confusion Matrix:\n", cm)
# Print classification report for detailed metrics per class
report = classification report(y_true, y_pred,
target names=class names)
print("Classification Report:\n", report)
# Calculate class-wise accuracy
class total = {class name: 0 for class name in class names}
class correct = {class name: 0 for class name in class names}
for true class, predicted class in zip(y true, y pred):
    class total[class names[true class]] += 1
    if true class == predicted class:
        class correct[class names[true class]] += 1
# Print class-wise accuracy
for class name in class names:
    accuracy = class correct[class name] / class total[class name] if
class total[class name] > 0 else 0
    print(f'Accuracy for class {class name}: {accuracy:.2f}')
from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix,
classification report, ConfusionMatrixDisplay
# Display the confusion matrix
disp = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(confusion matrix=cm,
display labels=class names)
disp.plot(cmap=plt.cm.Blues)
plt.title("Confusion Matrix")
plt.show()
```

```
accuracy: 0.9288 - precision: 0.9288 - recall: 0.9288
Overall Loss: 0.2338
Overall Accuracy: 0.9288
Overall Precision: 0.9288
Overall Recall: 0.9288
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [=======] - 0s 53ms/step
1/1 [=======] - 0s 31ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 41ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 55ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 48ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [=======] - 0s 34ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 31ms/step
1/1 [=======] - 0s 36ms/step
1/1 [=======] - 0s 48ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 50ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 46ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 54ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 31ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 44ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 48ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 42ms/step
1/1 [=======] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 31ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 37ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 33ms/step
1/1 [=======] - 0s 31ms/step
1/1 [=======] - 0s 29ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 54ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 33ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [=======] - 0s 33ms/step
1/1 [=======] - 0s 36ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 37ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 34ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 49ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 48ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 46ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 63ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 50ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 46ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 45ms/step
```

Classification	•				
	precision	recall	f1-score	support	
indian market	0.95	0.89	0.92	81	
onion	0.84	0.94	0.89	83	
potato	0.93	0.86	0.90	81	
tomato	0.99	1.00	1.00	106	
accuracy			0.93	351	
macro avg	0.93	0.92	0.92	351	
weighted avg	0.93	0.93	0.93	351	

Accuracy for class indian market: 0.89 Accuracy for class onion: 0.94 Accuracy for class potato: 0.86 Accuracy for class tomato: 1.00



## **MobileNet**

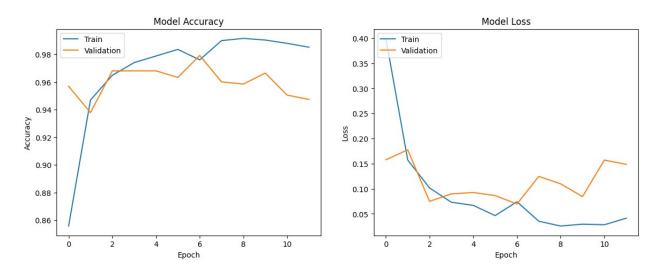
Creating base model for MobileNet, building architecture, compiling ang training

```
# load base model
base model 3 =
tf.keras.applications.mobilenet.MobileNet(input shape=(128, 128, 3),
include top = False)
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-
applications/mobilenet/mobilenet 1 0 128 tf no top.h5
# append classification layer
model 3 = base model 3.output
model 3 = tf.keras.Sequential([
           #Normalizing 0-255 into 0 to 1
           tf.keras.layers.Rescaling(1./255),
           tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(128, 128, 3)),
           base model 3,
           tf.keras.layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D(),
           tf.keras.layers.Dropout(rate = 0.1),
           tf.keras.layers.Dense(4, activation = 'softmax')
       ])
log dir mobilenet = "logs/MobileNet/" +
datetime.datetime.now().strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M%S")
tensorboard cb =
tf.keras.callbacks.TensorBoard(log dir=log dir mobilenet,
histogram freq=1)
checkpoint cb = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint("MobileNet.h5",
save best only=True)
early stopping cb = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(
   monitor = 'val loss', patience = 5, restore best weights=True
)
model 3.compile(optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning rate =
1e-4),
            loss = tf.keras.losses.CategoricalCrossentropy(),
            metrics = ['accuracy', 'Precision', 'Recall'])
history 3 = model 3.fit(train dsvgg, validation data = val dsvgg,
epochs = 20, callbacks=[tensorboard cb, checkpoint cb,
early stopping cb])
Epoch 1/20
```

```
0.3997 - accuracy: 0.8557 - precision: 0.8727 - recall: 0.8365 -
val loss: 0.1577 - val accuracy: 0.9569 - val precision: 0.9582 -
val recall: 0.9506
Epoch 2/20
314/314 [============= ] - 17s 53ms/step - loss:
0.1574 - accuracy: 0.9470 - precision: 0.9536 - recall: 0.9422 -
val loss: 0.1776 - val accuracy: 0.9378 - val_precision: 0.9408 -
val recall: 0.9378
Epoch 3/20
0.1015 - accuracy: 0.9649 - precision: 0.9691 - recall: 0.9613 -
val loss: 0.0749 - val accuracy: 0.9681 - val precision: 0.9681 -
val recall: 0.9681
Epoch 4/20
0.0730 - accuracy: 0.9741 - precision: 0.9771 - recall: 0.9705 -
val loss: 0.0898 - val accuracy: 0.9681 - val precision: 0.9696 -
val recall: 0.9681
Epoch 5/20
0.0669 - accuracy: 0.9789 - precision: 0.9808 - recall: 0.9781 -
val loss: 0.0925 - val accuracy: 0.9681 - val precision: 0.9712 -
val recall: 0.9681
Epoch 6/20
0.0465 - accuracy: 0.9837 - precision: 0.9852 - recall: 0.9833 -
val_loss: 0.0864 - val_accuracy: 0.9633 - val_precision: 0.9633 -
val_recall: 0.9633
Epoch 7/20
0.0741 - accuracy: 0.9761 - precision: 0.9768 - recall: 0.9757 -
val loss: 0.0696 - val accuracy: 0.9793 - val precision: 0.9792 -
val recall: 0.9777
Epoch 8/20
0.0353 - accuracy: 0.9900 - precision: 0.9900 - recall: 0.9888 -
val loss: 0.1247 - val accuracy: 0.9601 - val precision: 0.9601 -
val recall: 0.9585
Epoch 9/20
0.0256 - accuracy: 0.9916 - precision: 0.9916 - recall: 0.9912 -
val loss: 0.1097 - val accuracy: 0.9585 - val precision: 0.9601 -
val recall: 0.9585
Epoch 10/20
0.0294 - accuracy: 0.9904 - precision: 0.9908 - recall: 0.9896 -
val loss: 0.0843 - val accuracy: 0.9665 - val precision: 0.9696 -
val recall: 0.9665
Epoch 11/20
```

Checking performance of MobileNet, plotting confusion Matrix and printing other metrics

```
plot_training_history(history_3)
```



```
class_names = test_dsvgg.class_names

# Evaluate the model on the test set
loss, accuracy, precision, recall = model_3.evaluate(test_dsvgg)
print(f"Overall Loss: {loss:.4f}")
print(f"Overall Accuracy: {accuracy:.4f}")
print(f"Overall Precision: {precision:.4f}")
print(f"Overall Recall: {recall:.4f}")

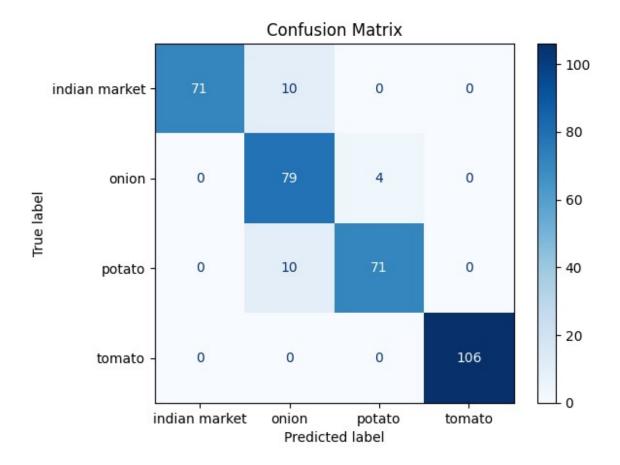
# Predict on the test set
y_true = []
y_pred = []

for images, labels in test_dsvgg:
    preds = model_3.predict(images)
    y_true.extend(tf.argmax(labels, axis=1).numpy())
    y_pred.extend(tf.argmax(preds, axis=1).numpy())

# Calculate confusion matrix
```

```
cm = confusion matrix(y true, y pred)
# print("Confusion Matrix:\n", cm)
# Print classification report for detailed metrics per class
report = classification_report(y_true, y_pred,
target names=class names)
print("Classification Report:\n", report)
# Calculate class-wise accuracy
class total = {class name: 0 for class name in class names}
class correct = {class name: 0 for class name in class names}
for true class, predicted class in zip(y true, y pred):
   class total[class names[true class]] += 1
   if true class == predicted class:
      class correct[class names[true class]] += 1
# Print class-wise accuracy
for class name in class names:
   accuracy = class_correct[class_name] / class_total[class_name] if
class total[class name] > 0 else 0
   print(f'Accuracy for class {class_name}: {accuracy:.2f}')
from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix,
classification report, ConfusionMatrixDisplay
# Display the confusion matrix
disp = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(confusion matrix=cm,
display_labels=class_names)
disp.plot(cmap=plt.cm.Blues)
plt.title("Confusion Matrix")
plt.show()
accuracy: 0.9316 - precision: 0.9370 - recall: 0.9316
Overall Loss: 0.2499
Overall Accuracy: 0.9316
Overall Precision: 0.9370
Overall Recall: 0.9316
1/1 [=======] - 1s 690ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 32ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 35ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 41ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 34ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 32ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 31ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 47ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 34ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 47ms/step
```

1/1 [===================================		=====] =====] =====] =====] =====] =====] =====] =====] =====] =====] =====] =====] =====] =====] =====] =====] =====] =====]	- 0s - 0s - 0s - 0s - 0s - 0s - 0s - 0s	52ms/ 33ms/ 48ms/ 36ms/ 39ms/ 32ms/ 47ms/ 40ms/ 46ms/ 43ms/ 31ms/ 44ms/ 36ms/ 31ms/ 47ms/ 48ms/ 47ms/ 36ms/	step step step step step step step step	
1/1 [===================================	=======	=====]	- 0s	47ms/	step	
Classification Rep						
indian market onion potato tomato	1.00 0.80 0.95 1.00	0.88 0.95 0.88 1.00	0 0 0	.93 .87 .91	81 83 81 106	
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.94 0.94	0.93 0.93	0	.93 .93 .93	351 351 351	
Accuracy for class Accuracy for class Accuracy for class Accuracy for class	onion: 0. potato: 0	95 .88	88			



# Comparision of all models:

Model	Test Acc	Train Acc	
Custom CNN	78%	81%	
CNN Modified	82%	84%	
VGG19	93%	95%	
ResNet50	95%	99%	
MobileNet	94%	99%	

### Model Summary of VGG 19

model\_1.summary()

Model: "sequential\_6"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
rescaling_6 (Rescaling)	(None, 128, 128, 3)	0
<pre>input_13 (InputLayer)</pre>	multiple	0
vgg19 (Functional)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	20024384

<pre>global_average_pooling2d_5 (GlobalAveragePooling2D)</pre>	(None, 512)	0
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_7 (Dense)	(None, 4)	2052

Total params: 20,026,436
Trainable params: 20,026,436

Non-trainable params: 0

### Model Summary of ResNet50

model\_2.summary()

Model: "sequential 7"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
rescaling_7 (Rescaling)	(None, 128, 128, 3)	0
<pre>input_15 (InputLayer)</pre>	multiple	0
resnet50 (Functional)	(None, 4, 4, 2048)	23587712
<pre>global_average_pooling2d_6 (GlobalAveragePooling2D)</pre>	(None, 2048)	0
dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None, 2048)	0
dense_8 (Dense)	(None, 4)	8196

Total params: 23,595,908 Trainable params: 23,542,788 Non-trainable params: 53,120

### Model Summary of MobileNet

model\_3.summary()

Model: "sequential\_8"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
rescaling_8 (Rescaling)	(None, 128, 128, 3)	0

```
multiple
                                                         0
 input 17 (InputLayer)
mobilenet 1.00 128 (Functio
                               (None, 4, 4, 1024)
                                                         3228864
 nal)
                               (None, 1024)
 global average pooling2d 7
                                                         0
 (GlobalAveragePooling2D)
dropout 7 (Dropout)
                              (None, 1024)
                                                         0
 dense_9 (Dense)
                              (None, 4)
                                                         4100
Total params: 3,232,964
Trainable params: 3,211,076
Non-trainable params: 21,888
```

Gives great results with 7 times less parameters as compared to other 2 models -

## Testng our Best model(ResNet) on test data

```
def grid test model 1(model name):
  fig = plt.figure(1, figsize=(17, 11))
  plt.axis('off')
  n = 0
  for i in range(8):
    n += 1
    img 0 = tf.keras.utils.load img(random.choice(test images))
    img \ 0 = tf.keras.utils.img to array(img \ 0)
    img_0 = tf.image.resize(img_0, (128, 128))
    img 1 = tf.expand dims(img 0, axis = 0)
    pred = model name.predict(img 1)
    predicted_label = tf.argmax(pred, 1).numpy().item()
    for item in pred :
      item = tf.round((item*100))
    plt.subplot(2, 4, n)
    plt.axis('off')
    plt.title(f'prediction : {class names[predicted label]}\n\n'
              f'{item[0]} % {class names[0]}\n'
              f'{item[1]} % {class names[1]}\n'
              f'{item[2]} % {class names[2]}\n'
              f'{item[3]} % {class names[3]}\n')
```

```
plt.imshow(img 0/255)
 plt.show()
grid test model 1(model 2)
1/1 [=======] - 2s 2s/step
                                 - 0s 51ms/step
                                 - 0s 47ms/step
                                   0s 42ms/step
                      ========] - 0s 53ms/step
                                 - 0s 47ms/step
                              ==] - 0s 51ms/step
                        =======] - 0s 63ms/step
```

prediction: tomato 0.0 % indian market 0.0 % onion 0.0 % potato 100.0 % tomato



prediction: tomato

0.0 % indian market

0.0 % onion 0.0 % potato

100.0 % tomato

0.0 % indian market 0.0 % onion 100.0 % potato 0.0 % tomato

prediction : potato

0.0 % indian market 99.0 % onion 0.0 % potato 0.0 % tomato

prediction: onion



prediction: onion 0.0 % indian market 100.0 % onion 0.0 % potato 0.0 % tomato



prediction: tomato 0.0 % indian market 0.0 % onion 0.0 % potato 100.0 % tomato



0.0 % indian market 100.0 % onion 0.0 % potato 0.0 % tomato



0.0 % indian market 100.0 % onion 0.0 % potato 0.0 % tomato

prediction: onion







Onion Red



```
# Evaluate the model on the test set
loss, accuracy, precision, recall = model_2.evaluate(test dsvgg)
print(f"Overall Loss: {loss:.4f}")
print(f"Overall Accuracy: {accuracy:.4f}")
print(f"Overall Precision: {precision:.4f}")
print(f"Overall Recall: {recall:.4f}")
```

44/44 [============== ] - 2s 33ms/step - loss: 0.2338 -

accuracy: 0.9288 - precision: 0.9288 - recall: 0.9288

Overall Loss: 0.2338 Overall Accuracy: 0.9288 Overall Precision: 0.9288 Overall Recall: 0.9288

It performs exceptionally good

# Summary and Insights

- There was a 5% accuracy increment from 78% to 83% after modifying our custom CNN using augmentation, dropouts and batch Norm
- ResNet performs best among transfer Learned models by a small margin
- MobileNet could be a good choice as it almost performed equally well to ResNet with 7 times less parameters
- Image compression and limiting the number of epochs and batches were used to overcome GPU overflow
- The images were of different sizes and had to be brought to same size of either (256,256,3) or (128,128,3)
- Tomatoes are 100% identifiable because of their distinct color of green in the pictures