CT Scan Image Classification

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▼ Connect to Google Drive to access Dataset

```
[ ] from google.colab import drive drive.mount('/content/drive')
%cd '/content/drive/My Drive/Colab Notebooks/Data/'
```

Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force_remount=True). /content/drive/My Drive/Colab Notebooks/Data

Import Libraries

```
from builtins import range, input
 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Input, Lambda, Dense, Flatten, AveragePooling2D, Dropout
 from tensorflow.keras.models import Model, load model
 from tensorflow.keras.applications.resnet50 import ResNet50
 from tensorflow.keras.applications.resnet50 import preprocess input
 from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
 from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
 from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix, roc curve
 import seaborn as sns
 import numpy as np
 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 import cv2
 from glob import glob
 from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint, EarlyStopping
 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
 from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelBinarizer
 from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical
```

```
#define size to which images are to be resized
IMAGE_SIZE = [80, 80]

#define paths
covid_path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Data/COVID'
noncovid_path = '/content/drive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Data/non-COVID'

# Use glob to grab images from path .jpg or jpeg
covid_files = glob(covid_path + '/*')
noncovid_files = glob(noncovid_path + '/*')
```

Resize images

```
[ ] covid_labels = []
    noncovid labels = []
    covid images=[]
    noncovid images=[]
    for i in range(len(covid_files)):
      image = cv2.imread(covid files[i])
                                                        # read file
                                                        # resize as per model for covid
      image = cv2.resize(image,(80,80))
      covid images.append(image)
                                                        # append image
      covid labels.append('COVID')
                                                        #append class label
    for i in range(len(noncovid files)):
      image = cv2.imread(noncovid_files[i])
      image = cv2.resize(image,(80,80))
      noncovid images.append(image)
      noncovid labels.append('non-COVID')
```

▼ Visualize First 25 images from dataset

```
# look at a random image for fun
def plot_images(images, title):
    nrows, ncols = 5, 5
    figsize = [6, 6]

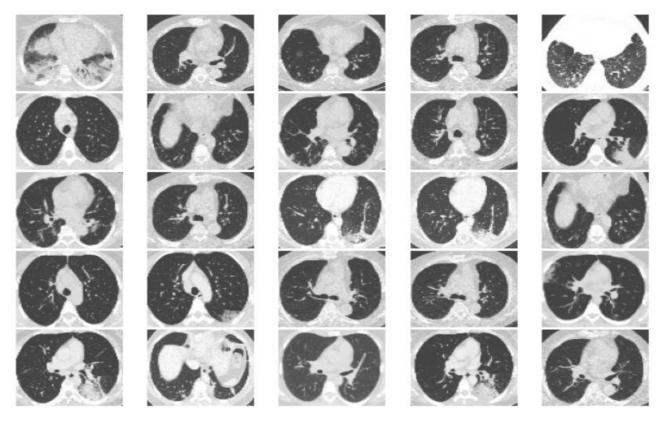
fig, ax = plt.subplots(nrows=nrows, ncols=ncols, figsize=figsize, facecolor=(1, 1, 1))

for i, axi in enumerate(ax.flat):
    axi.imshow(images[i])
    axi.set_axis_off()

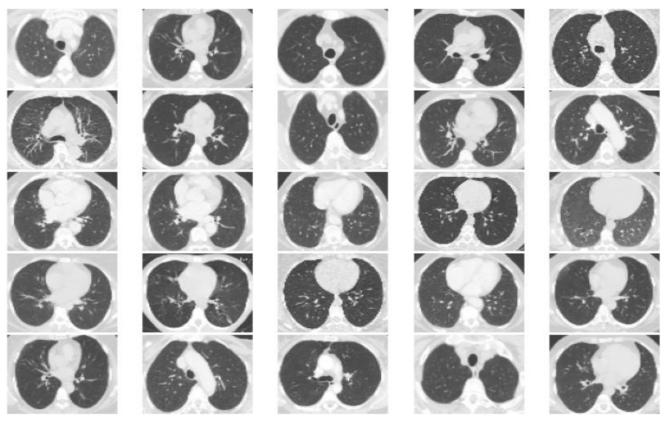
plt.suptitle(title, fontsize=24)
    plt.tight_layout(pad=0.2, rect=[0, 0, 1, 0.9])
    plt.show()

plot_images(covid_images, 'COVID-19 Positive CT Scan')
plot_images(noncovid_images, 'COVID-19 Negative CT Scan')
```

COVID-19 Positive CT Scan



COVID-19 Negative CT Scan



SHIWANI DHANGAR

Normalization

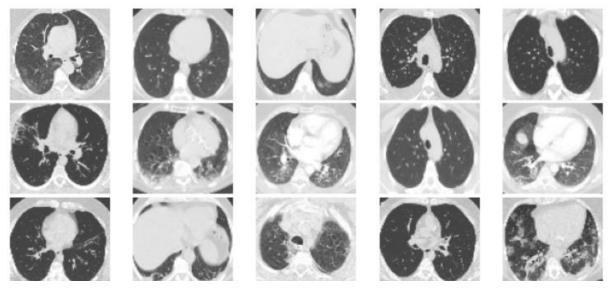
```
[ ] # Convert to array and Normalize to interval of [0,1]
    covid_images = np.array(covid_images) / 255
    noncovid_images = np.array(noncovid_images) / 255
```

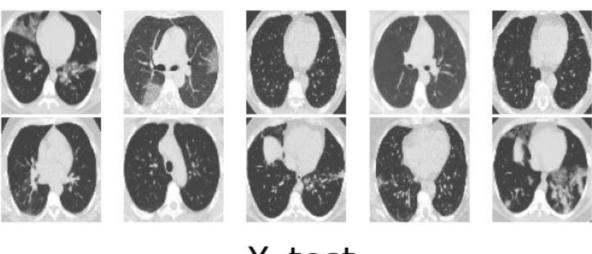
▼ Train Test Splitting

```
# Split into training and testing sets for both types of images
 covid_x_train, covid_x_test, covid_y_train, covid_y_test = train_test_split(
     covid_images, covid_labels, test_size=0.2, random_state=1)
 noncovid x train, noncovid x test, noncovid y train, noncovid y test = train test split(
     noncovid_images, noncovid_labels, test_size=0.2, random_state=1)
# Merge sets for both types of images
X train = np.concatenate((noncovid x train, covid x train), axis=0)
X_test = np.concatenate((noncovid_x_test, covid_x_test), axis=0)
y_train = np.concatenate((noncovid_y_train, covid_y_train), axis=0)
y_test = np.concatenate((noncovid_y_test, covid_y_test), axis=0)
# Make labels into categories - either 0 or 1, for our model
y_train = LabelBinarizer().fit_transform(y_train)
y_train = to_categorical(y_train)
y_test = LabelBinarizer().fit_transform(y_test)
y_test = to_categorical(y_test)
 # y_train and y_test contain class lables 0 and 1 representing COVID and NonCOVID for X_train and X_test
```

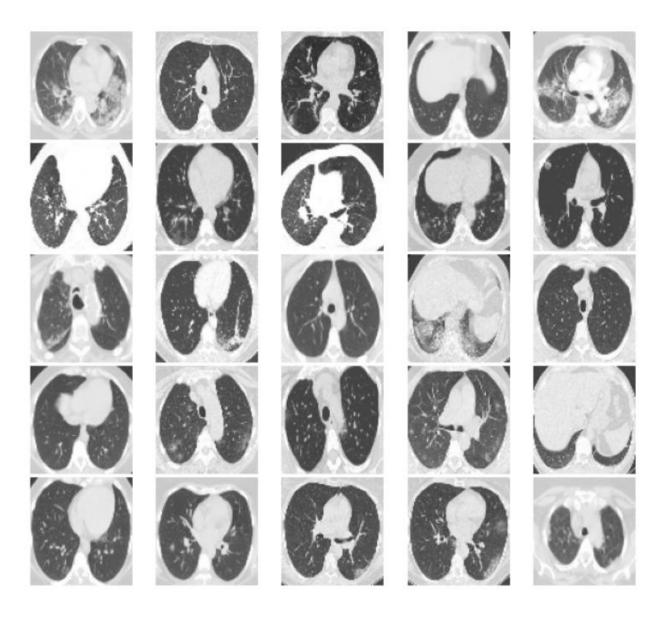
```
plot_images(covid_x_train, 'X_train')
plot_images(covid_x_test, 'X_test')
```

X_train





X_test



Model Building

```
[ ] # Building Model
    from tensorflow import keras
    resnet = ResNet50(weights="imagenet", include_top=False,
        input_tensor=Input(shape=(80, 80, 3)))
    outputs = resnet.output
    outputs = Flatten(name="flatten")(outputs)
    outputs = Dropout(0.3)(outputs)
    outputs = Dense(2, activation="sigmoid")(outputs)
    model = Model(inputs=resnet.input, outputs=outputs)
    for layer in resnet.layers:
        layer.trainable = False
    model.compile(
            loss='binary_crossentropy',
            optimizer=keras.optimizers.Adamax(learning_rate=0.001),
            metrics=['accuracy']
 # Define callbacks
 early stopping = EarlyStopping(
      monitor='val loss',
      patience=5,
      verbose=1,
      restore_best_weights=True
  )
 model checkpoint = ModelCheckpoint(
      'model_checkpoint.h5',
      monitor='val loss',
      save best only=True,
      verbose=1
```

model.summary()

Data Augmentation

Training the Model

```
Epoch 1/30
Epoch 1: val_loss improved from inf to 0.59253, saving model to model_checkpoint.h5
Epoch 2/30
Epoch 2: val_loss did not improve from 0.59253
Epoch 3/30
Epoch 3: val_loss did not improve from 0.59253
Epoch 4: val_loss did not improve from 0.59253
Epoch 5/30
       Epoch 5: val_loss improved from 0.59253 to 0.57693, saving model to model_checkpoint.h5
993/993 [============] - 18s 18ms/step - loss: 0.6503 - accuracy: 0.6440 - val_loss: 0.5769 - val_accuracy: 0.6962
Epoch 6/30
993/993 [============== ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6611 - accuracy: 0.6339
Epoch 6: val_loss did not improve from 0.57693
993/993 [===
      =========================== - 17s 17ms/step - loss: 0.6611 - accuracy: 0.6339 - val loss: 0.6241 - val accuracy: 0.6559
Epoch 7: val loss did not improve from 0.57693
Epoch 8/30
Epoch 8: val_loss improved from 0.57693 to 0.55151, saving model to model_checkpoint.h5
Epoch 9/30
Epoch 9: val loss did not improve from 0.55151
993/993 [============] - 16s 16ms/step - loss: 0.6563 - accuracy: 0.6370 - val loss: 0.5785 - val accuracy: 0.6861
993/993 [========================] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6366 - accuracy: 0.6475
Epoch 10: val loss did not improve from 0.55151
Epoch 11/30
993/993 [============= ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6583 - accuracy: 0.6410
Enoch 12/30
Epoch 12: val_loss did not improve from 0.54613
993/993 [============================== ] - 16s 16ms/step - loss: 0.6526 - accuracy: 0.6400 - val_loss: 0.6415 - val_accuracy: 0.6519
Epoch 13/30
990/993 [===
       Epoch 13: val_loss did not improve from 0.54613
993/993 [===========] - 16s 16ms/step - loss: 0.6515 - accuracy: 0.6334 - val loss: 0.5796 - val accuracy: 0.6740
Epoch 14/30
.
991/993 [====
       991/993 [=======>==>=>.] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6230 - accuracy: 0.6680

Epoch 15: val_loss improved from 0.54613 to 0.53028, saving model to model_checkpoint.h5

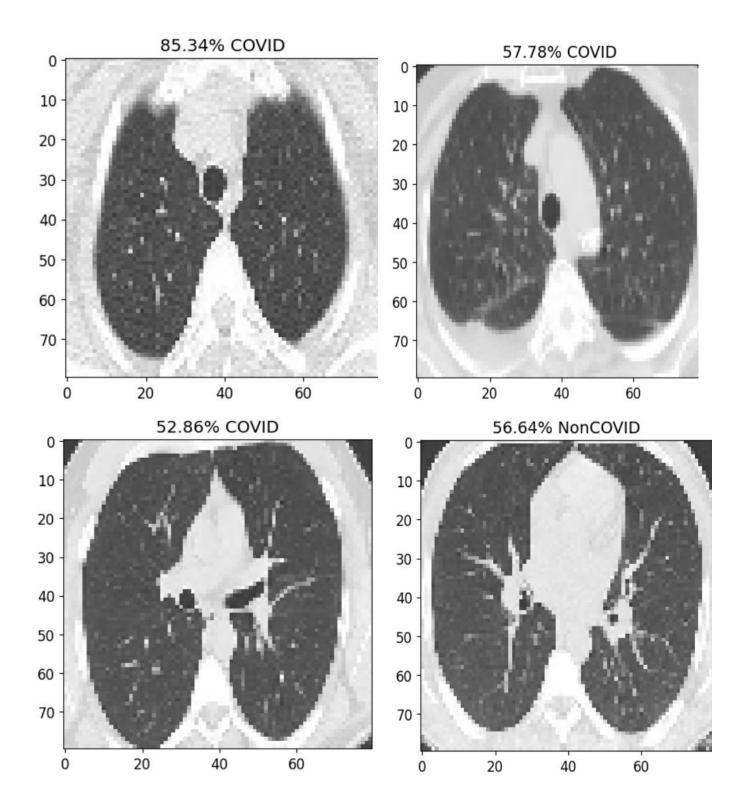
993/993 [============] - 18s 18ms/step - loss: 0.6231 - accuracy: 0.6682 - val_loss: 0.5303 - val_accuracy: 0.7404
```

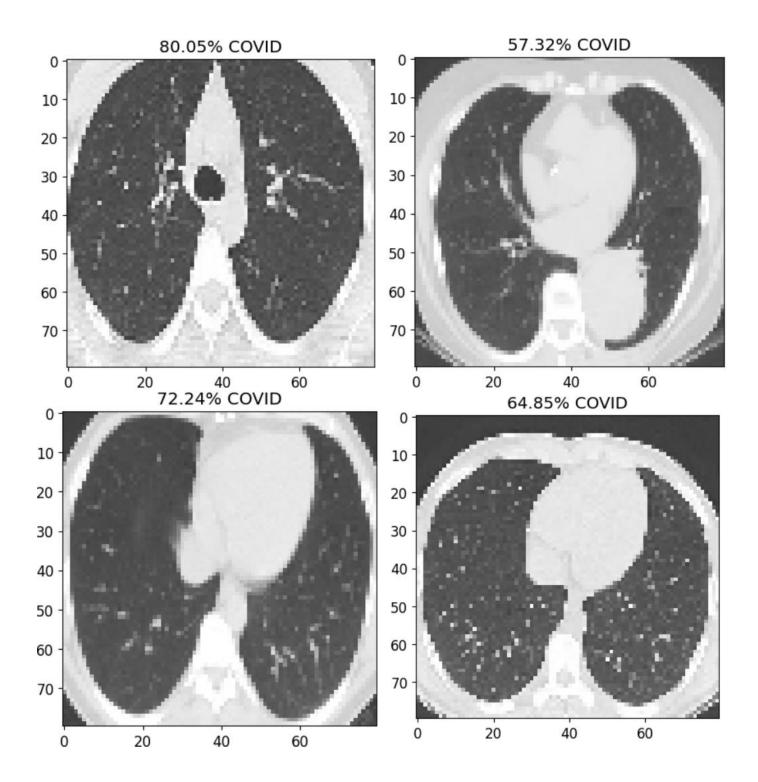
```
Epoch 16/30
991/993 [=========>.] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6438 - accuracy: 0.6448
Epoch 16: val_loss did not improve from 0.53028
Epoch 17: val_loss did not improve from 0.53028
Epoch 18/30
Epoch 18: val loss did not improve from 0.53028
Epoch 19/30
Epoch 19: val loss did not improve from 0.53028
Epoch 20: val_loss did not improve from 0.53028
Epoch 20: early stopping
   # Save Model and Weights
   model.save('resnet ct.h5')
   model.save_weights('resnet_weights_ct.hdf5')
[ ] # Load saved model
   model = load model('resnet ct.h5')
   final_loss, final_accuracy = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
   print('Final Loss: {}, Final Accuracy: {}'.format(final_loss, final_accuracy))
   16/16 [================= ] - 2s 29ms/step - loss: 0.5303 - accuracy: 0.7404
   Final Loss: 0.5302808880805969, Final Accuracy: 0.7404426336288452
```

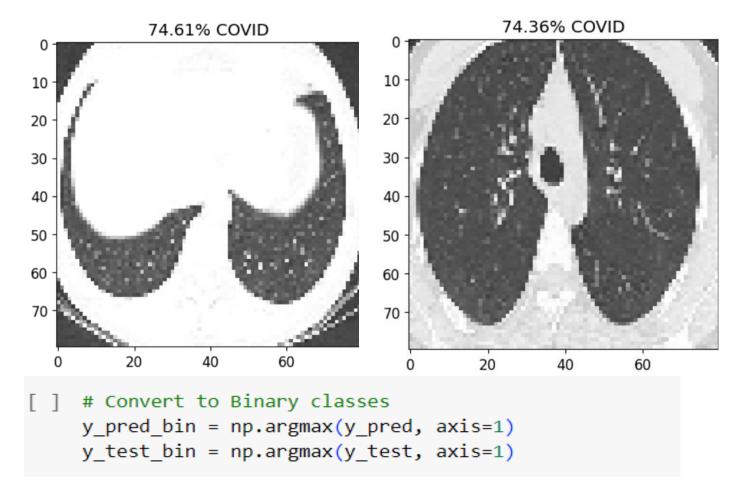
Prediction

▼ First 10 predictions

```
[ ] prediction=y_pred[0:10]
  for index, probability in enumerate(prediction):
    if probability[1] > 0.5:
        plt.title('%.2f' % (probability[1]*100) + '% COVID')
    else:
        plt.title('%.2f' % ((1-probability[1])*100) + '% NonCOVID')
    plt.imshow(X_test[index])
    plt.show()
```







Classification Report

[] from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
 print(classification_report(y_test_bin,y_pred_bin))

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.74	0.76	0.75	251
1	0.74	0.72	0.73	246
accuracy			0.74	497
macro avg	0.74	0.74	0.74	497
weighted avg	0.74	0.74	0.74	497

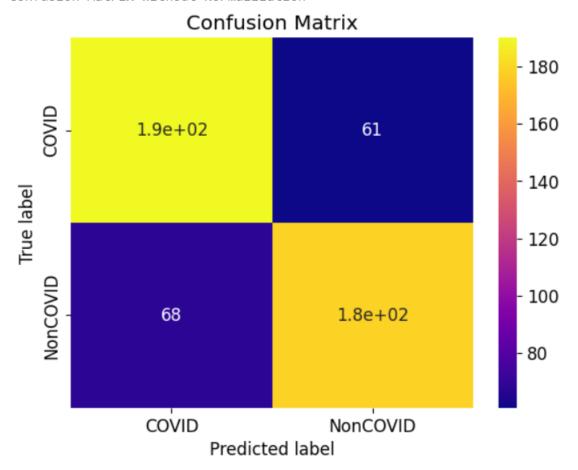
Confusion Matrix

```
def plot_confusion_matrix(normalize):
    classes = ['COVID','NonCOVID']
    tick_marks = [0.5,1.5]
    cn = confusion_matrix(y_test_bin, y_pred_bin,normalize=normalize)
    sns.heatmap(cn,cmap='plasma',annot=True)
    plt.xticks(tick_marks, classes)
    plt.yticks(tick_marks, classes)
    plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
    plt.ylabel('True label')
    plt.xlabel('Predicted label')
    plt.show()

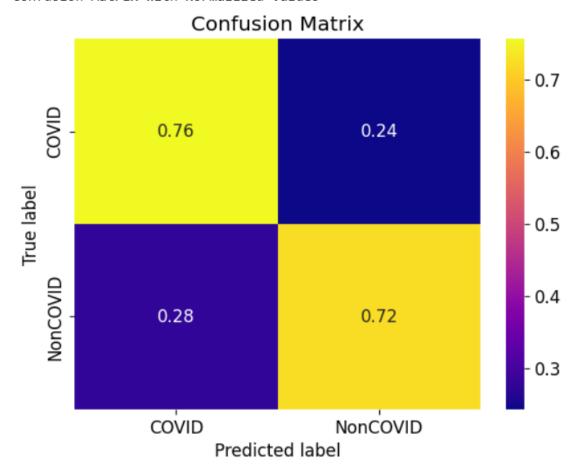
print('Confusion Matrix without Normalization')
    plot_confusion_matrix(normalize=None)

print('Confusion Matrix with Normalized Values')
    plot_confusion_matrix(normalize='true')
```

Confusion Matrix without Normalization

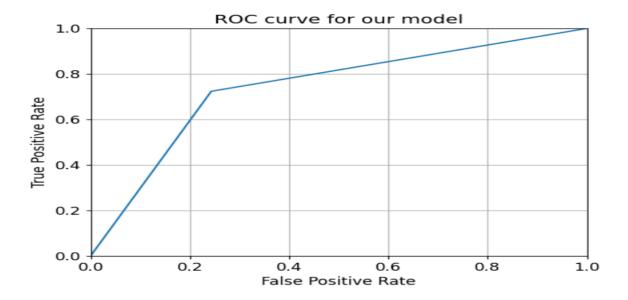


Confusion Matrix with Normalized Values



▼ ROC Curve

```
[ ] fpr, tpr, thresholds = roc_curve(y_test_bin, y_pred_bin)
    plt.plot(fpr, tpr)
    plt.xlim([0.0, 1.0])
    plt.ylim([0.0, 1.0])
    plt.rcParams['font.size'] = 12
    plt.title('ROC curve for our model')
    plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
    plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
    plt.grid(True)
```

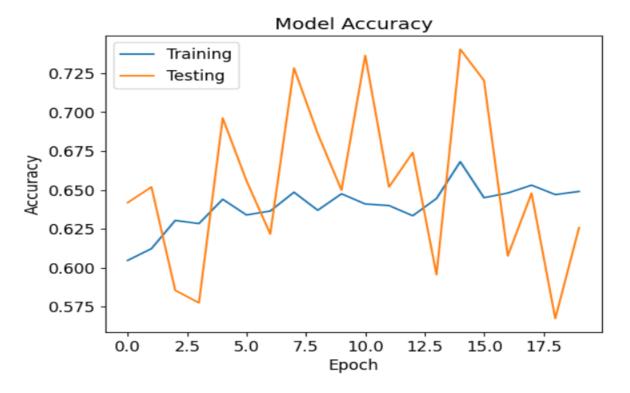


Model Accuracy Plot

```
[ ] plt.plot(hist.history['accuracy'])
    plt.plot(hist.history['val_accuracy'])

    plt.title('Model Accuracy')
    plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
    plt.xlabel('Epoch')

    plt.legend(['Training', 'Testing'])
    plt.savefig('resnet_ct_accuracy.png')
    plt.show()
```



Model Loss Plot

```
plt.plot(hist.history['loss'])
plt.plot(hist.history['val_loss'])

plt.title('Model Loss')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')

plt.legend(['Training', 'Testing'])
plt.savefig('resnet_ct_loss.png')
plt.show()
```

