# **PROJECT**

# **Sports image classification**

## **Abstract**

In this Project we have used Convolutional Neural Network to recognise the sport from its image. We have considered 22 sports as "badminton", "baseball", "basketball", "boxing", "chess", "cricket", "fencing", "football", "formula1", "gymnastics", "hockey", "ice\_hockey", "kabaddi", "motogp", "shooting", "swimming", "table\_tennis", "tennis", "volleyball", "weight\_lifting", "wrestling", "wwe". 'sports-image-dataset', consists of 14141 observations/images with sports name as labels. Firstly, the data is divided into training set, validation set and test set with ratio 8:1:1. Then from the training set we found out the number of observations corresponding to each label. Next, we trained the training data on different models and based on accuracy from the Validation set, we have chosen the best model and found its test accuracy. Lastly, we test our model with some real examples. Here, we have only provided the best of all the models which we have tried.

# INTRODUCTION

In the era of Artificial Intelligence many unbelievable things become possible. Using a machine we can find out the person in front of you are telling lie or truth, just seeing a image of person Facebook can detect its name and details, hearing our voice Google understands and shows us the relevant websites etc. CNN in Deep Learning is one such tool to achieve perfection in image recognition. Significant additional impacts in image or object recognition were felt from 2011 to 2012. Although CNNs trained by backpropagation had been around for decades, and GPU implementations of NNs for years, including CNNs, fast implementations of CNNs with maxpooling on GPUs in the style of Ciresan and colleagues were needed to progress on computer vision. In 2011, this approach achieved for the first time superhuman performance in a visual pattern recognition contest. Also in 2011, it won the ICDAR Chinese handwriting contest, and in May 2012, it won the ISBI image segmentation contest. Until 2011, CNNs did not play a major role at computer vision conferences, but in June 2012, a paper by Ciresan et al. at the leading conference CVPR showed how max-pooling CNNs on GPU can dramatically improve many vision benchmark records. In November 2012, Ciresan et al.'s system also won the ICPR contest on analysis of large medical images for cancer detection.

Here we have also used CNN to recognise sports name by seeing the picture of the sport.

# **OBJECTIVE**

Objective of the project is to develop a sport recogniser based on 14.1K sample images.

# **DATA INFORMATION**

This 'sports-image-dataset' data is collected from Kaggle. There are 14141 examples in the data and each example is rbg image. Data is divided into 80%, 10% and 10% respectively for train set, dev set and test set. Thus we get 11312 examples in the train set, 1414 examples the dev set and 1415 images in the test set. The data consists of 22 folders with label name as sports name. Each folder consists of around 800-900 images. This dataset is collected from Google Images using Images Scrapper.

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# **ANALYSIS**

In the whole analysis various models are used. These models vary by hyperparameters such as number of

convnet layers, number of fully connected layers, number of filters, size of filter, activation functions, dropout and even training data size. As there are twentytwo categories, 'softmax' activation is in the final layer instead of 'sigmoid' (which is used for binary category). Keras is used in the analysis with Tensorflow at the backend.

```
In [ ]:
# This Python 3 environment comes with many helpful analytics libraries installed
# It is defined by the kaggle/python Docker image: https://github.com/kaggle/docker-pytho
# For example, here's several helpful packages to load
import numpy as np # linear algebra
import pandas as pd # data processing, CSV file I/O (e.g. pd.read csv)
# Input data files are available in the read-only "../input/" directory
# For example, running this (by clicking run or pressing Shift+Enter) will list all files
under the input directory
import os
for dirname, , filenames in os.walk('/kaggle/input'):
   for filename in filenames:
       print(os.path.join(dirname, filename))
# You can write up to 20GB to the current directory (/kaggle/working/) that gets preserve
d as output when you create a version using "Save & Run All"
# You can also write temporary files to /kaggle/temp/, but they won't be saved outside of
the current session
```

```
Necessary modules to Import
In [2]:
! pip install imutils
Collecting imutils
  Downloading imutils-0.5.4.tar.gz (17 kB)
Building wheels for collected packages: imutils
  Building wheel for imutils (setup.py) ... done
  Created wheel for imutils: filename=imutils-0.5.4-py3-none-any.whl size=25860 sha256=9b
6294d8ee7cc962e8c91a34d40958dfd86ab0ad581cf213daafe4ab4bcb13d3
  Stored in directory: /root/.cache/pip/wheels/86/d7/0a/4923351ed1cec5d5e24c1eaf8905567b0
2a0343b24aa873df2
Successfully built imutils
Installing collected packages: imutils
Successfully installed imutils-0.5.4
WARNING: Running pip as root will break packages and permissions. You should install pack
ages reliably by using venv: https://pip.pypa.io/warnings/venv
In [3]:
import matplotlib
matplotlib.use("Agg")
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# import the necessary packages
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelBinarizer
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
```

```
import matplotlib
matplotlib.use("Agg")
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# import the necessary packages

from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelBinarizer
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
from klearn.metrics import sgn image import ImageDataGenerator
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from keras.optimizers import SGD

from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers.normalization import BatchNormalization
from keras.layers.convolutional import Conv2D
from keras.layers.convolutional import MaxPooling2D
from keras.layers.core import Activation
from keras.layers.core import Flatten
from keras.layers.core import Dropout
from keras.layers.core import Dense
```

```
from keras import backend as K
from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
from imutils import paths
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import argparse
import random
import pickle
import cv2
import os
%matplotlib inline
```

# Visiting the data

Let's check the data.

```
In [4]:
```

```
# initialize the data and labels
print("[INFO] loading images...")
random.seed(13)
data = []
labels = []
#Enter the path of your image data folder
image data folder path = "../input/sports-image-dataset/data"
# grab the image paths and randomly shuffle them
imagePaths = sorted(list(paths.list images(image data folder path)))
total number of images = len(imagePaths)
print("\n")
print("Total number of images---->", total number of images)
random.shuffle(imagePaths)
# loop over the input images
for imagePath in imagePaths:
   # load the image, resize it to 84x84 pixels (the required input
    # spatial dimensions of SmallVGGNet), and store the image in the
    # data list
   image = cv2.imread(imagePath)
   image = cv2.resize(image, (84,84))
   data.append(image)
    # extract the class label from the image path and update the
    # labels list
    label = imagePath.split(os.path.sep)[-2]
    labels.append(label)
print ("data", data[0].shape)
# scale the raw pixel intensities to the range [0, 1]
data = np.array(data, dtype="float") / 255.0
labels = np.array(labels)
print(labels)
print(labels.shape)
[INFO] loading images...
```

```
Total number of images----> 14141
data (84, 84, 3)
['gymnastics' 'tennis' 'badminton' ... 'table_tennis' 'formula1' 'motogp']
(14141,)

In [5]:

# partition the data into training and testing splits using 80% of
# the data for training and the remaining 20% for testing
(trainX, val_testX, trainY, val_testY) = train_test_split(data, labels, test_size=0.2, r andom_state=42)
```

```
print ("trainX.shape---->>", trainX.shape)
(testX, valX, testY, valY) = train_test_split(val_testX, val_testY, test_size=0.5, rando
m state=42)
# convert the labels from integers to vectors
lb = LabelBinarizer()
trainY = lb.fit transform(trainY)
testY = lb.transform(testY)
valY = lb.transform(valY)
height = 84
width = 84
depth = 3
inputShape = (height, width, depth)
classes = len(lb.classes )
print("Number of classes:", classes)
print("Number of training images:", len(trainX))
print("Number of validation images:", len(valY))
print("Number of test images:", len(testX))
trainX.shape---->> (11312, 84, 84, 3)
Number of classes: 22
Number of training images: 11312
Number of validation images: 1415
Number of test images: 1414
```

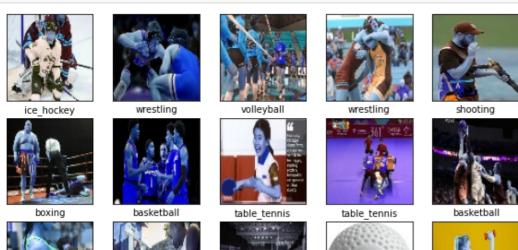
#### Dividing data into training set, validation(developement) set and testing set

```
In [6]:
```

# Plotting some images from data randomly

```
In [7]:
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
for i in range(25):
    plt.subplot(5,5,i+1)
    plt.xticks([])
    plt.yticks([])
    plt.grid(False)
    plt.imshow(trainX[i], cmap=plt.cm.binary)
    plt.xlabel(classes_name[np.argmax(trainY[i])])
plt.show()
```





### In [8]:

```
\# initialize number of epochs to train for, and batch size EPOCHS = 50 BS = 32
```

### number of epochs and batch size

#### In [9]:

```
random_state = 99
```

## MODEL1

#### In [10]:

```
chanDim=3
model1 = Sequential()
# CONV => RELU => POOL layer set
model1.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), padding="same", input_shape=inputShape))
model1.add(Activation("relu"))
model1.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model1.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)))
model1.add(Dropout(0.25))
# (CONV => RELU) * 2 => POOL layer set
model1.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model1.add(Activation("relu"))
model1.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model1.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model1.add(Activation("relu"))
model1.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model1.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)))
model1.add(Dropout(0.25))
# (CONV => RELU) * 3 => POOL layer set
model1.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model1.add(Activation("relu"))
model1.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model1.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model1.add(Activation("relu"))
model1.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model1.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model1.add(Activation("relu"))
model1.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model1.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)))
model1.add(Dropout(0.25))
# first (and only) set of FC => RELU layers
model1.add(Flatten())
model1.add(Dense(512))
```

```
model1.add(Activation("relu"))
model1.add(BatchNormalization())
model1.add(Dropout(0.5))
model1.add(Dense(128))
model1.add(Activation("relu"))
model1.add(BatchNormalization())
model1.add(Dropout(0.3))

# softmax classifier
model1.add(Dense(classes))
model1.add(Activation("softmax"))
model1.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape		Param #
======================================	(None,	84, 84,	32)	======================================
activation (Activation)	(None,	84, 84,	32)	0
batch_normalization (BatchNo	(None,	84, 84,	32)	128
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None,	42, 42,	32)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None,	42, 42,	32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None,	42, 42,	64)	18496
activation_1 (Activation)	(None,	42, 42,	64)	0
oatch_normalization_1 (Batch	(None,	42, 42,	64)	256
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None,	42, 42,	64)	36928
activation_2 (Activation)	(None,	42, 42,	64)	0
oatch_normalization_2 (Batch	(None,	42, 42,	64)	256
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2	(None,	21, 21,	64)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	21, 21,	64)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None,	21, 21,	128)	73856
activation_3 (Activation)	(None,	21, 21,	128)	0
oatch_normalization_3 (Batch	(None,	21, 21,	128)	512
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None,	21, 21,	128)	147584
activation_4 (Activation)	(None,	21, 21,	128)	0
oatch_normalization_4 (Batch	(None,	21, 21,	128)	512
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None,	21, 21,	128)	147584
activation_5 (Activation)	(None,	21, 21,	128)	0
oatch_normalization_5 (Batch	(None,	21, 21,	128)	512
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2	(None,	10, 10,	128)	0
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	10, 10,	128)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None,	12800)		0
dense (Dense)	(None,	512)		6554112

```
batch normalization 6 (Batch (None, 512)
                              2048
dropout 3 (Dropout)
                (None, 512)
dense_1 (Dense)
                (None, 128)
                              65664
activation 7 (Activation)
                (None, 128)
batch normalization 7 (Batch (None, 128)
                              512
dropout 4 (Dropout)
                (None, 128)
                              2838
dense 2 (Dense)
                (None, 22)
activation 8 (Activation)
               (None, 22)
Total params: 7,052,694
Trainable params: 7,050,326
Non-trainable params: 2,368
In [11]:
# initialize the model and optimizer
model1.compile(loss="categorical crossentropy", optimizer="adam", metrics=["accuracy"])
In [12]:
# train the network
H1 = model1.fit(trainX, trainY, batch size=BS,
  validation data=(valX, valY), steps per epoch=len(trainX) // BS,
  epochs=EPOCHS)
Epoch 1/50
5 - val_loss: 5.3347 - val_accuracy: 0.1251
Epoch 2/50
- val loss: 3.5301 - val accuracy: 0.2424
Epoch 3/50
- val loss: 2.4070 - val accuracy: 0.3555
Epoch 4/50
- val loss: 1.7497 - val accuracy: 0.4876
Epoch 5/50
- val loss: 1.7241 - val accuracy: 0.5166
Epoch 6/50
- val_loss: 1.6150 - val_accuracy: 0.5293
Epoch 7/50
- val loss: 1.6397 - val accuracy: 0.5230
Epoch 8/50
- val_loss: 1.6879 - val_accuracy: 0.5159
Epoch 9/50
- val loss: 1.6258 - val accuracy: 0.5329
Epoch 10/50
- val loss: 1.5016 - val accuracy: 0.5802
Epoch 11/50
- val loss: 1.7954 - val accuracy: 0.5187
Epoch 12/50
- val loss: 1.5323 - val_accuracy: 0.5852
```

activation 6 (Activation)

Epoch 13/50

(None, 512)

0

```
- val_loss: 1.6843 - val_accuracy: 0.5519
Epoch 14/50
353/353 [=============== ] - 6s 16ms/step - loss: 0.5516 - accuracy: 0.8299
- val loss: 1.6153 - val accuracy: 0.5830
Epoch 15/50
- val loss: 1.8388 - val accuracy: 0.5399
Epoch 16/50
- val loss: 1.8456 - val accuracy: 0.5654
Epoch 17/50
- val loss: 1.9624 - val accuracy: 0.5435
Epoch 18/50
- val_loss: 1.6957 - val accuracy: 0.5965
Epoch 19/50
- val_loss: 1.7947 - val accuracy: 0.5986
Epoch 20/50
- val loss: 1.9320 - val accuracy: 0.5611
Epoch 21/50
- val loss: 1.6511 - val accuracy: 0.6134
- val loss: 1.7747 - val accuracy: 0.6106
Epoch 23/50
- val loss: 1.6884 - val accuracy: 0.6191
Epoch 24/50
- val loss: 1.7494 - val accuracy: 0.6382
Epoch 25/50
353/353 [=============== ] - 6s 16ms/step - loss: 0.2351 - accuracy: 0.9203
- val_loss: 1.9272 - val_accuracy: 0.5816
Epoch 26/50
- val loss: 1.9984 - val accuracy: 0.5809
Epoch 27/50
- val loss: 1.7327 - val accuracy: 0.6184
Epoch 28/50
- val loss: 1.8945 - val accuracy: 0.5986
Epoch 29/50
- val loss: 2.4399 - val accuracy: 0.5293
Epoch 30/50
- val_loss: 1.8464 - val_accuracy: 0.6092
Epoch 31/50
- val loss: 2.1333 - val accuracy: 0.5859
Epoch 32/50
- val loss: 1.9801 - val accuracy: 0.5965
Epoch 33/50
- val loss: 2.4122 - val accuracy: 0.5491
Epoch 34/50
- val loss: 2.0352 - val accuracy: 0.5943
Epoch 35/50
- val loss: 2.0189 - val accuracy: 0.5915
Epoch 36/50
- val loss: 2.0009 - val_accuracy: 0.6035
```

Epoch 37/50

```
- val_loss: 1.9545 - val_accuracy: 0.6184
Epoch 38/50
- val loss: 2.1410 - val accuracy: 0.5781
Epoch 39/50
- val loss: 1.9889 - val accuracy: 0.6212
Epoch 40/50
- val loss: 1.9968 - val accuracy: 0.6155
Epoch 41/50
- val loss: 2.1492 - val accuracy: 0.5689
Epoch 42/50
- val_loss: 2.0047 - val accuracy: 0.6057
Epoch 43/50
- val_loss: 2.1573 - val_accuracy: 0.5979
Epoch 44/50
- val loss: 1.9357 - val accuracy: 0.6078
Epoch 45/50
- val loss: 1.8209 - val accuracy: 0.6269
- val loss: 1.9421 - val accuracy: 0.6205
Epoch 47/50
- val loss: 1.9988 - val accuracy: 0.6148
Epoch 48/50
- val loss: 1.9213 - val accuracy: 0.6134
Epoch 49/50
- val_loss: 1.9158 - val_accuracy: 0.6170
Epoch 50/50
- val loss: 2.0435 - val accuracy: 0.6177
In [13]:
preds1=model1.evaluate(testX, testY, batch size=32)
print('loss = '+str(preds1[0]))
print('test accuracy = '+str(preds1[1]))
loss = 2.0623135566711426
test accuracy = 0.602545976638794
We got 63.02% test accuracy using 'Adam' optimizer.
In [14]:
# evaluate the network
print("[INFO] evaluating network...")
predictions1 = model1.predict(valX, batch size=32)
print(classification report(valY.argmax(axis=1),
 predictions1.argmax(axis=1), target_names=lb.classes_))
[INFO] evaluating network...
       precision recall f1-score
                       support
  badminton
          0.50
              0.57
                    0.53
                          79
```

baseball

boxing

cricket

chess

basketball

0.82

0.58

0.72

0.65

0.69

0.62

0.37

0.65

0.27

0.70

0.71

0.45

0.68

0.38

0.70

89

49

77

49

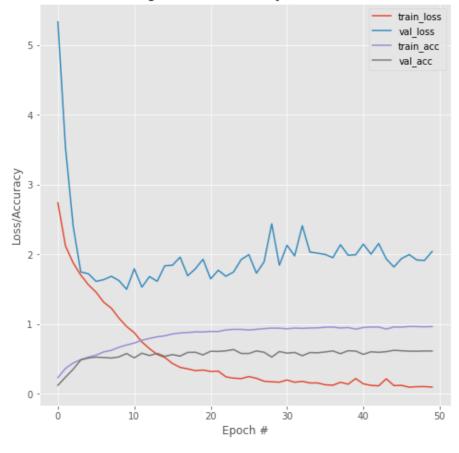
74

rencing football	U.6/ 0.72	U.65 0.66	U.66 0.69	65 77
formula1	0.61	0.60	0.61	68
gymnastics	0.47	0.52	0.50	69
hockey	0.62	0.53	0.57	45
ice_hockey	0.88	0.68	0.77	76
kabaddi	0.72	0.62	0.67	37
motogp	0.74	0.82	0.78	62
shooting	0.39	0.57	0.46	40
swimming	0.90	0.78	0.83	68
table_tennis	0.38	0.69	0.49	74
tennis	0.58	0.54	0.56	84
volleyball	0.68	0.67	0.68	76
weight_lifting	0.64	0.53	0.58	51
wrestling	0.44	0.48	0.46	48
wwe	0.54	0.83	0.65	58
accuracy			0.62	1415
macro avg	0.63	0.61	0.61	1415
weighted avg	0.64	0.62	0.62	1415

#### In [15]:

```
# plot the training loss and accuracy
N = np.arange(0, EPOCHS)
plt.style.use("ggplot")
plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
plt.plot(N, H1.history["loss"], label="train_loss")
plt.plot(N, H1.history["val_loss"], label="val_loss")
plt.plot(N, H1.history["accuracy"], label="train_acc")
plt.plot(N, H1.history["val_accuracy"], label="train_acc")
plt.title("Training Loss and Accuracy (SmallVGGNet)")
plt.xlabel("Epoch #")
plt.ylabel("Loss/Accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.savefig("smallvggnet_plot.png")
plt.show()
```

### Training Loss and Accuracy (SmallVGGNet)



Clearly the model is overfit. Now we want to do some regualrization, such as try some different optimizer.

# **MODEL 2**

#### In [16]:

```
chanDim=3
model2 = Sequential()
# CONV => RELU => POOL layer set
model2.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), padding="same", input shape=inputShape))
model2.add(Activation("relu"))
model2.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model2.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)))
model2.add(Dropout(0.25))
# (CONV => RELU) * 2 => POOL layer set
model2.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model2.add(Activation("relu"))
model2.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model2.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model2.add(Activation("relu"))
model2.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model2.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)))
model2.add(Dropout(0.25))
# (CONV => RELU) * 3 => POOL layer set
model2.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model2.add(Activation("relu"))
model2.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model2.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model2.add(Activation("relu"))
model2.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model2.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model2.add(Activation("relu"))
model2.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model2.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)))
model2.add(Dropout(0.25))
# first (and only) set of FC => RELU layers
model2.add(Flatten())
model2.add(Dense(512))
model2.add(Activation("relu"))
model2.add(BatchNormalization())
model2.add(Dropout(0.5))
model2.add(Dense(128))
model2.add(Activation("relu"))
model2.add(BatchNormalization())
model2.add(Dropout(0.3))
# softmax classifier
model2.add(Dense(classes))
model2.add(Activation("softmax"))
model2.summary()
```

Model: "sequential 1"

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None,	84, 84, 32	) 896
activation_9 (Activation)	(None,	84, 84, 32	) 0
batch_normalization_8 (Batch	(None,	84, 84, 32	) 128
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2	(None,	42, 42, 32	) 0
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None,	42, 42, 32	) 0

conv2d_7 (Conv2D)	(None,	42,	42,	64)	18496
activation_10 (Activation)	(None,	42,	42,	64)	0
batch_normalization_9 (Batch	(None,	42,	42,	64)	256
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None,	42,	42,	64)	36928
activation_11 (Activation)	(None,	42,	42,	64)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_10 (Batc</pre>	(None,	42,	42,	64)	256
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2	(None,	21,	21,	64)	0
dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None,	21,	21,	64)	0
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None,	21,	21,	128)	73856
activation_12 (Activation)	(None,	21,	21,	128)	0
batch_normalization_11 (Batc	(None,	21,	21,	128)	512
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None,	21,	21,	128)	147584
activation_13 (Activation)	(None,	21,	21,	128)	0
batch_normalization_12 (Batc	(None,	21,	21,	128)	512
conv2d_11 (Conv2D)	(None,	21,	21,	128)	147584
activation_14 (Activation)	(None,	21,	21,	128)	0
batch_normalization_13 (Batc	(None,	21,	21,	128)	512
max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling2	(None,	10,	10,	128)	0
dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None,	10,	10,	128)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None,	1280	00)		0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None,	512)	)		6554112
activation_15 (Activation)	(None,	512)	)		0
batch_normalization_14 (Batc	(None,	512)	)		2048
dropout_8 (Dropout)	(None,	512)	)		0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None,	128)	)		65664
activation_16 (Activation)	(None,	128)	)		0
batch_normalization_15 (Batc	(None,	128)	)		512
dropout_9 (Dropout)	(None,	128)	)		0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None,	22)			2838
activation_17 (Activation)	(None,	22)			0
Total params: 7,052,694 Trainable params: 7,050,326 Non-trainable params: 2,368					

## In [17]:

```
# initialize the model and optimizermodel2 = model()
model2.compile(loss="categorical_crossentropy", optimizer="RMSprop", metrics=["accuracy"])
```

```
H2 = model2.fit(trainX, trainY, batch size=BS,
 validation data=(valX, valY), steps per epoch=len(trainX) // BS,
 epochs=EPOCHS)
Epoch 1/50
- val loss: 3.6086 - val accuracy: 0.2000
Epoch 2/50
- val loss: 2.3803 - val accuracy: 0.3491
Epoch 3/50
- val loss: 1.9390 - val accuracy: 0.4269
Epoch 4/50
- val loss: 1.5539 - val accuracy: 0.5265
Epoch 5/50
- val_loss: 1.5667 - val_accuracy: 0.5484
Epoch 6/50
- val_loss: 1.6742 - val_accuracy: 0.5272
Epoch 7/50
- val loss: 1.7707 - val accuracy: 0.5102
Epoch 8/50
- val loss: 1.3241 - val accuracy: 0.6028
Epoch 9/50
- val loss: 1.4464 - val accuracy: 0.5901
Epoch 10/50
- val loss: 1.3798 - val accuracy: 0.6127
Epoch 11/50
- val loss: 1.2968 - val accuracy: 0.6318
Epoch 12/50
- val_loss: 1.3880 - val_accuracy: 0.6332
Epoch 13/50
- val loss: 1.4591 - val accuracy: 0.6078
Epoch 14/50
- val loss: 1.4453 - val accuracy: 0.6233
Epoch 15/50
- val loss: 1.5222 - val accuracy: 0.6170
Epoch 16/50
- val loss: 1.4639 - val accuracy: 0.6325
Epoch 17/50
- val loss: 1.8003 - val accuracy: 0.5562
Epoch 18/50
- val_loss: 1.6134 - val_accuracy: 0.6042
Epoch 19/50
- val loss: 1.7778 - val accuracy: 0.6049
Epoch 20/50
- val loss: 1.7558 - val accuracy: 0.6035
Epoch 21/50
- val loss: 1.6414 - val accuracy: 0.6198
Epoch 22/50
- val loss: 1.8720 - val accuracy: 0.6007
Epoch 23/50
```

```
- val loss: 1.8393 - val accuracy: 0.6035
Epoch 24/50
- val loss: 1.6995 - val accuracy: 0.6269
Epoch 25/50
- val loss: 1.8961 - val accuracy: 0.6014
Epoch 26/50
- val loss: 1.6940 - val accuracy: 0.6346
Epoch 27/50
- val loss: 1.7730 - val accuracy: 0.6261
Epoch 28/50
- val loss: 1.9871 - val accuracy: 0.5689
Epoch 29/50
- val_loss: 1.8544 - val_accuracy: 0.6148
Epoch 30/50
- val_loss: 1.8612 - val_accuracy: 0.6191
Epoch 31/50
- val loss: 1.8953 - val accuracy: 0.6113
Epoch 32/50
- val loss: 2.0313 - val accuracy: 0.6099
Epoch 33/50
- val loss: 2.4494 - val_accuracy: 0.5604
Epoch 34/50
- val loss: 1.9310 - val accuracy: 0.6113
Epoch 35/50
353/353 [================ ] - 6s 17ms/step - loss: 0.1500 - accuracy: 0.9494
- val_loss: 1.7899 - val_accuracy: 0.6226
Epoch 36/50
- val_loss: 1.9512 - val_accuracy: 0.6042
Epoch 37/50
- val loss: 2.4294 - val accuracy: 0.5208
Epoch 38/50
- val loss: 1.9309 - val accuracy: 0.6198
Epoch 39/50
- val loss: 2.2494 - val accuracy: 0.5767
Epoch 40/50
- val loss: 2.0878 - val accuracy: 0.5972
Epoch 41/50
- val loss: 2.0889 - val accuracy: 0.6205
Epoch 42/50
- val loss: 2.0477 - val accuracy: 0.6155
Epoch 43/50
- val loss: 1.9550 - val accuracy: 0.6134
Epoch 44/50
353/353 [============= ] - 6s 17ms/step - loss: 0.1349 - accuracy: 0.9579
- val loss: 2.1300 - val accuracy: 0.5880
Epoch 45/50
- val loss: 1.9820 - val accuracy: 0.6071
Epoch 46/50
- val loss: 2.1836 - val accuracy: 0.5852
```

Epoch 47/50

```
- val loss: 2.0208 - val accuracy: 0.6276
Epoch 48/50
- val loss: 2.1534 - val accuracy: 0.6127
Epoch 49/50
- val loss: 2.2334 - val accuracy: 0.6014
Epoch 50/50
- val loss: 2.1490 - val accuracy: 0.6247
In [19]:
preds2=model2.evaluate(testX, testY, batch size=32)
print('loss = '+str(preds2[0]))
print('test accuracy = '+str(preds2[1]))
loss = 2.081742286682129
test accuracy = 0.6124469637870789
```

#### We got 62.02% test accuracy using 'RMSprop' optimizer.

### In [20]:

```
# evaluate the network
print("[INFO] evaluating network...")
predictions2 = model2.predict(valX, batch size=32)
print(classification report(valY.argmax(axis=1),
   predictions2.argmax(axis=1), target names=lb.classes ))
```

[INFO] evaluating network... recall f1-score precision support

79 0.49 0.59 0.54 badminton 0.74 0.90 0.63 89 baseball 74
66
7.51
0.73
0.56
0.60
0.61
0.61
0.52
0.36
0.87
0.79
0.88
0.62
0.77
0.81
0.45
0.45
0.62
0.96
0.76
0.60
0.55
0.58
0.50
0.67
0.63
13
0.57
0.60
0.81 0.37 basketball 0.64 0.47 49 boxing 0.67 77 chess 0.49 49 cricket 0.66 74 fencing 0.62 6.5 football 0.64 77 formula1 68 0.64 0.54 0.51 0.36 0.42 0.79 gymnastics 69 45 hockey 76 ice hockey 0.73 0.79 0.53 0.85 0.58 kabaddi 37 motogp 62 40 shooting swimming 68 table tennis 74 0.54 tennis 84 volleyball 0.65 76 weight lifting 0.49 51 0.52 wrestling 48 0.67 58 0.62 0.62 1415 accuracy 0.64 macro avg 0.62 1415

0.62

#### In [21]:

weighted avg

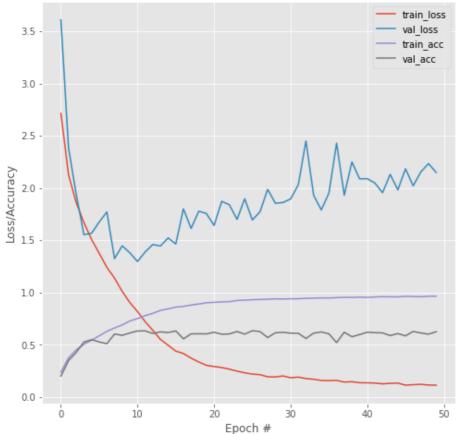
```
# plot the training loss and accuracy for model 2
N = np.arange(0, EPOCHS)
plt.style.use("ggplot")
plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
plt.plot(N, H2.history["loss"], label="train loss")
```

0.63

1415

```
plt.plot(N, H2.history["val_loss"], label="val_loss")
plt.plot(N, H2.history["accuracy"], label="train_acc")
plt.plot(N, H2.history["val_accuracy"], label="val_acc")
plt.title("Training Loss and Accuracy (SmallVGGNet)")
plt.xlabel("Epoch #")
plt.ylabel("Loss/Accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.savefig("smallvggnet_plot.png")
plt.show()
```

## Training Loss and Accuracy (SmallVGGNet)



Still we can observe high overfitting. So I want to try another optimizer.

# MODEL 3

### In [22]:

```
chanDim=3
model3 = Sequential()
# CONV => RELU => POOL layer set
model3.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), padding="same", input_shape=inputShape))
model3.add(Activation("relu"))
model3.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model3.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)))
model3.add(Dropout(0.25))
# (CONV => RELU) * 2 => POOL layer set
model3.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model3.add(Activation("relu"))
model3.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model3.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model3.add(Activation("relu"))
model3.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model3.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)))
model3.add(Dropout(0.25))
# (CONV => RELU) * 3 => POOL layer set
model3.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model3.add(Activation("relu"))
```

```
model3.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model3.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model3.add(Activation("relu"))
model3.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model3.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model3.add(Activation("relu"))
model3.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model3.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)))
model3.add(Dropout(0.25))
# first (and only) set of FC => RELU layers
model3.add(Flatten())
model3.add(Dense(512))
model3.add(Activation("relu"))
model3.add(BatchNormalization())
model3.add(Dropout(0.5))
model3.add(Dense(128))
model3.add(Activation("relu"))
model3.add(BatchNormalization())
model3.add(Dropout(0.3))
# softmax classifier
model3.add(Dense(classes))
model3.add(Activation("softmax"))
model3.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_2"

Layer (type)	Output	Shaj	ре		Param #
conv2d_12 (Conv2D)	(None,	84,	84,	32)	896
activation_18 (Activation)	(None,	84,	84,	32)	0
batch_normalization_16 (Batc	(None,	84,	84,	32)	128
max_pooling2d_6 (MaxPooling2	(None,	42,	42,	32)	0
dropout_10 (Dropout)	(None,	42,	42,	32)	0
conv2d_13 (Conv2D)	(None,	42,	42,	64)	18496
activation_19 (Activation)	(None,	42,	42,	64)	0
batch_normalization_17 (Batc	(None,	42,	42,	64)	256
conv2d_14 (Conv2D)	(None,	42,	42,	64)	36928
activation_20 (Activation)	(None,	42,	42,	64)	0
batch_normalization_18 (Batc	(None,	42,	42,	64)	256
max_pooling2d_7 (MaxPooling2	(None,	21,	21,	64)	0
dropout_11 (Dropout)	(None,	21,	21,	64)	0
conv2d_15 (Conv2D)	(None,	21,	21,	128)	73856
activation_21 (Activation)	(None,	21,	21,	128)	0
batch_normalization_19 (Batc	(None,	21,	21,	128)	512
conv2d_16 (Conv2D)	(None,	21,	21,	128)	147584
activation_22 (Activation)	(None,	21,	21,	128)	0
patch_normalization_20 (Batc	(None,	21,	21,	128)	512
conv2d_17 (Conv2D)	(None,	21,	21,	128)	147584

```
activation 23 (Activation) (None, 21, 21, 128)
batch normalization 21 (Batc (None, 21, 21, 128)
                                                   512
max pooling2d 8 (MaxPooling2 (None, 10, 10, 128)
dropout_12 (Dropout)
                           (None, 10, 10, 128)
flatten 2 (Flatten)
                           (None, 12800)
dense 6 (Dense)
                           (None, 512)
                                                   6554112
activation 24 (Activation)
                           (None, 512)
batch normalization 22 (Batc (None, 512)
                                                   2048
dropout 13 (Dropout)
                           (None, 512)
                           (None, 128)
                                                   65664
dense 7 (Dense)
activation 25 (Activation)
                           (None, 128)
batch normalization 23 (Batc (None, 128)
                                                   512
dropout 14 (Dropout)
                           (None, 128)
dense 8 (Dense)
                           (None, 22)
                                                   2838
activation 26 (Activation) (None, 22)
______
Total params: 7,052,694
Trainable params: 7,050,326
Non-trainable params: 2,368
```

H3 = model3.fit(trainX, trainY, batch size=BS,

In [23]:

```
# initialize the model and optimizermodel2 = model()
model3.compile(loss="categorical_crossentropy", optimizer="adamax", metrics=["accuracy"]
)
```

### In [24]:

```
validation data=(valX, valY), steps per epoch=len(trainX) // BS,
 epochs=EPOCHS)
Epoch 1/50
- val loss: 3.3959 - val accuracy: 0.0862
Epoch 2/50
- val_loss: 2.3043 - val_accuracy: 0.3512
Epoch 3/50
- val loss: 1.9625 - val accuracy: 0.4205
Epoch 4/50
- val_loss: 1.9648 - val_accuracy: 0.4509
Epoch 5/50
- val loss: 1.7927 - val accuracy: 0.4792
Epoch 6/50
- val loss: 1.6636 - val accuracy: 0.5208
Epoch 7/50
- val loss: 1.5944 - val accuracy: 0.5449
Epoch 8/50
- val loss: 1.6243 - val accuracy: 0.5102
Epoch 9/50
```

```
- val_loss: 1.5798 - val_accuracy: 0.5519
Epoch 10/50
- val loss: 1.5157 - val accuracy: 0.5703
Epoch 11/50
- val loss: 1.5469 - val accuracy: 0.5590
Epoch 12/50
- val loss: 1.6210 - val accuracy: 0.5385
Epoch 13/50
- val loss: 1.5041 - val accuracy: 0.5802
Epoch 14/50
- val_loss: 1.4747 - val accuracy: 0.5823
Epoch 15/50
- val_loss: 1.4820 - val accuracy: 0.5901
Epoch 16/50
- val loss: 1.4791 - val accuracy: 0.5972
Epoch 17/50
- val loss: 1.4401 - val accuracy: 0.6028
- val loss: 1.5149 - val accuracy: 0.6078
Epoch 19/50
353/353 [============== ] - 6s 16ms/step - loss: 0.6044 - accuracy: 0.8100
- val loss: 1.4631 - val accuracy: 0.6155
Epoch 20/50
- val loss: 1.4680 - val accuracy: 0.6205
Epoch 21/50
- val_loss: 1.5347 - val_accuracy: 0.6148
Epoch 22/50
- val loss: 1.5065 - val accuracy: 0.6191
Epoch 23/50
- val loss: 1.5191 - val accuracy: 0.6304
Epoch 24/50
- val loss: 1.6796 - val accuracy: 0.5943
Epoch 25/50
- val loss: 1.5925 - val accuracy: 0.6212
Epoch 26/50
- val_loss: 1.6016 - val_accuracy: 0.6085
Epoch 27/50
353/353 [================ ] - 6s 16ms/step - loss: 0.3064 - accuracy: 0.9017
- val loss: 1.6877 - val accuracy: 0.6092
Epoch 28/50
- val loss: 1.8145 - val accuracy: 0.5809
Epoch 29/50
- val loss: 1.8201 - val accuracy: 0.6000
Epoch 30/50
353/353 [=============== ] - 6s 16ms/step - loss: 0.2459 - accuracy: 0.9205
- val loss: 1.7075 - val accuracy: 0.6155
Epoch 31/50
- val loss: 1.6813 - val accuracy: 0.6269
Epoch 32/50
353/353 [============== ] - 6s 17ms/step - loss: 0.2120 - accuracy: 0.9329
- val loss: 1.7258 - val accuracy: 0.6240
```

Epoch 33/50

```
- val_loss: 1.9025 - val_accuracy: 0.5802
Epoch 34/50
- val loss: 1.9438 - val accuracy: 0.5901
Epoch 35/50
- val loss: 1.7941 - val accuracy: 0.6092
Epoch 36/50
353/353 [=============== ] - 6s 16ms/step - loss: 0.1826 - accuracy: 0.9425
- val loss: 1.8942 - val accuracy: 0.6085
Epoch 37/50
- val loss: 1.8726 - val accuracy: 0.6205
Epoch 38/50
- val_loss: 1.8174 - val accuracy: 0.6184
Epoch 39/50
- val loss: 1.7618 - val accuracy: 0.6148
Epoch 40/50
- val loss: 1.8944 - val accuracy: 0.6021
Epoch 41/50
- val loss: 1.9252 - val accuracy: 0.6120
- val loss: 1.8154 - val accuracy: 0.6177
Epoch 43/50
353/353 [=============== ] - 6s 16ms/step - loss: 0.1396 - accuracy: 0.9569
- val loss: 1.8789 - val accuracy: 0.6148
Epoch 44/50
- val loss: 1.8381 - val accuracy: 0.6141
Epoch 45/50
- val_loss: 1.8937 - val_accuracy: 0.6205
Epoch 46/50
- val loss: 2.0122 - val accuracy: 0.6014
Epoch 47/50
- val loss: 2.0802 - val accuracy: 0.5943
Epoch 48/50
- val loss: 1.9475 - val accuracy: 0.6177
Epoch 49/50
- val loss: 1.9367 - val accuracy: 0.6276
Epoch 50/50
- val loss: 2.0242 - val accuracy: 0.6191
In [25]:
preds3=model3.evaluate(testX, testY, batch size=32)
print('loss = '+str(preds3[0]))
print('test accuracy = '+str(preds3[1]))
loss = 1.8782297372817993
test accuracy = 0.606789231300354
```

#### We got 64.28% test accuracy using 'Adamax' optimizer.

```
In [26]:
```

```
# evaluate the network
print("[INFO] evaluating network...")
predictions3 = model3.predict(valX, batch_size=32)
```

```
predictions3.argmax(axis=1), target_names=lb.classes_))
[INFO] evaluating network...
                 precision
                               recall f1-score
                                                    support
     badminton
                      0.61
                                 0.54
                                            0.58
                                                         79
                      0.75
                                 0.67
                                            0.71
                                                         89
      baseball
                                 0.47
                                                         49
    basketball
                      0.48
                                            0.47
                                                         77
        boxing
                      0.66
                                 0.58
                                            0.62
         chess
                      0.47
                                 0.31
                                            0.37
                                                         49
                      0.65
                                 0.72
                                            0.68
                                                         74
       cricket
                                            0.64
       fencing
                      0.64
                                 0.63
                                                         65
                                 0.57
      football
                      0.76
                                            0.65
                                                         77
                                            0.69
      formula1
                      0.77
                                 0.63
                                                         68
    gymnastics
                      0.40
                                 0.55
                                            0.46
                                                         69
                      0.49
                                 0.38
                                            0.42
                                                         45
        hockey
                      0.82
                                 0.76
                                            0.79
                                                         76
    ice hockey
                                 0.68
       kabaddi
                      0.66
                                            0.67
                                                         37
        motogp
                      0.82
                                 0.79
                                            0.80
                                                         62
                      0.47
                                 0.53
                                            0.49
                                                         40
      shooting
                      0.95
                                 0.88
                                            0.92
      swimming
                                                         68
                                 0.58
                                                         74
                      0.60
                                            0.59
  table_tennis
        tennis
                      0.49
                                 0.57
                                            0.53
                                                         84
    volleyball
                      0.59
                                 0.64
                                            0.62
                                                         76
                                 0.61
                                            0.54
                                                         51
weight lifting
                      0.48
                                 0.58
                                                         48
     wrestling
                      0.42
                                            0.49
```

0.61

0.62

0.63

0.72

0.61

0.62

print(classification report(valY.argmax(axis=1),

#### In [27]:

wwe

accuracy

macro avg

weighted avg

```
# plot the training loss and accuracy for model 2
N = np.arange(0, EPOCHS)
plt.style.use("ggplot")
plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
plt.plot(N, H3.history["loss"], label="train_loss")
plt.plot(N, H3.history["val_loss"], label="val_loss")
plt.plot(N, H3.history["accuracy"], label="train_acc")
plt.plot(N, H3.history["val_accuracy"], label="val_acc")
plt.title("Training Loss and Accuracy (SmallVGGNet)")
plt.xlabel("Epoch #")
plt.ylabel("Loss/Accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.savefig("smallvggnet_plot.png")
plt.show()
```

0.66

0.62

0.61

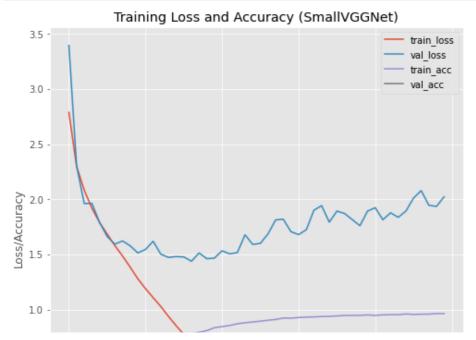
0.62

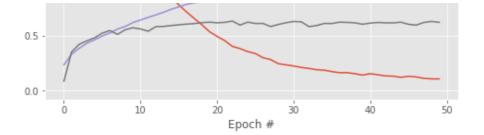
58

1415

1415

1415





Still we are facing the problem of overfitting. Now we will try some other regularization like adding or increasing Dropouts.

## **MODEL 4**

```
In [28]:
```

```
chanDim=3
model4 = Sequential()
# CONV => RELU => POOL layer set
model4.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), padding="same", input shape=inputShape))
model4.add(Activation("relu"))
model4.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model4.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)))
model4.add(Dropout(0.5))
# (CONV => RELU) * 2 => POOL layer set
model4.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model4.add(Activation("relu"))
model4.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model4.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model4.add(Activation("relu"))
model4.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model4.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)))
model4.add(Dropout(0.5))
# (CONV => RELU) * 3 => POOL layer set
model4.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model4.add(Activation("relu"))
model4.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model4.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model4.add(Activation("relu"))
model4.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model4.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model4.add(Activation("relu"))
model4.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model4.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)))
model4.add(Dropout(0.5))
# first (and only) set of FC => RELU layers
model4.add(Flatten())
model4.add(Dense(512))
model4.add(Activation("relu"))
model4.add(BatchNormalization())
model4.add(Dropout(0.5))
model4.add(Dense(128))
model4.add(Activation("relu"))
model4.add(BatchNormalization())
model4.add(Dropout(0.3))
# softmax classifier
model4.add(Dense(classes))
model4.add(Activation("softmax"))
model4.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_3"

Laver (type) Output Shape Param #

	~~~r~~	~~r ~	
conv2d_18 (Conv2D)	(None,	84, 84, 32)	896
activation_27 (Activation)	(None,	84, 84, 32)	0
batch_normalization_24 (Batc	(None,	84, 84, 32)	128
max_pooling2d_9 (MaxPooling2	(None,	42, 42, 32)	0
dropout_15 (Dropout)	(None,	42, 42, 32)	0
conv2d_19 (Conv2D)	(None,	42, 42, 64)	18496
activation_28 (Activation)	(None,	42, 42, 64)	0
batch_normalization_25 (Batc	(None,	42, 42, 64)	256
conv2d_20 (Conv2D)	(None,	42, 42, 64)	36928
activation_29 (Activation)	(None,	42, 42, 64)	0
batch_normalization_26 (Batc	(None,	42, 42, 64)	256
max_pooling2d_10 (MaxPooling	(None,	21, 21, 64)	0
dropout_16 (Dropout)	(None,	21, 21, 64)	0
conv2d_21 (Conv2D)	(None,	21, 21, 128)	73856
activation_30 (Activation)	(None,	21, 21, 128)	0
batch_normalization_27 (Batc	(None,	21, 21, 128)	512
conv2d_22 (Conv2D)	(None,	21, 21, 128)	147584
activation_31 (Activation)	(None,	21, 21, 128)	0
batch_normalization_28 (Batc	(None,	21, 21, 128)	512
conv2d_23 (Conv2D)	(None,	21, 21, 128)	147584
activation_32 (Activation)	(None,	21, 21, 128)	0
batch_normalization_29 (Batc	(None,	21, 21, 128)	512
max_pooling2d_11 (MaxPooling	(None,	10, 10, 128)	0
dropout_17 (Dropout)	(None,	10, 10, 128)	0
flatten_3 (Flatten)	(None,	12800)	0
dense_9 (Dense)	(None,	512)	6554112
activation_33 (Activation)	(None,	512)	0
<pre>batch_normalization_30 (Batc</pre>	(None,	512)	2048
dropout_18 (Dropout)	(None,	512)	0
dense_10 (Dense)	(None,	128)	65664
activation_34 (Activation)	(None,	128)	0
batch_normalization_31 (Batc	(None,	128)	512
dropout_19 (Dropout)	(None,	128)	0
dense_11 (Dense)	(None,	22)	2838
activation_35 (Activation)	(None,	22)	0
Total params: 7.052.694			

```
Trainable params: 7,050,326
Non-trainable params: 2,368

In [29]:

# initialize the model and optimizermodel2 = model()
model4.compile(loss="categorical_crossentropy", optimizer="RMSprop", metrics=["accuracy"])
```

validation data=(valX, valY), steps per epoch=len(trainX) // BS,

353/353 [================ ] - 6s 18ms/step - loss: 1.1478 - accuracy: 0.6524

H4 = model4.fit(trainX, trainY, batch size=BS,

- val loss: 9.0867 - val accuracy: 0.1343

- val loss: 2.1115 - val accuracy: 0.4191

- val loss: 2.1673 - val accuracy: 0.3965

- val loss: 1.6807 - val\_accuracy: 0.5018

- val loss: 1.7004 - val accuracy: 0.5102

- val\_loss: 1.6524 - val\_accuracy: 0.5244

- val loss: 1.4335 - val accuracy: 0.5767

- val loss: 1.5694 - val accuracy: 0.5590

- val loss: 1.3581 - val accuracy: 0.6071

- val loss: 1.3677 - val accuracy: 0.6049

- val\_loss: 1.3953 - val\_accuracy: 0.6057

- val loss: 1.4877 - val accuracy: 0.5880

- val loss: 1.4292 - val accuracy: 0.6057

- val loss: 1.5141 - val accuracy: 0.5880

- val loss: 1.3110 - val accuracy: 0.6360

- val\_loss: 1.3723 - val\_accuracy: 0.6353

- val loss: 1.6628 - val accuracy: 0.5724

- val loss: 1.4307 - val accuracy: 0.6078

In [30]:

Epoch 1/50

Epoch 2/50

Epoch 3/50

Epoch 4/50

Epoch 5/50

Epoch 6/50

Epoch 7/50

Epoch 8/50

Epoch 9/50

Epoch 10/50

Epoch 11/50

Epoch 12/50

Epoch 13/50

Epoch 14/50

Epoch 15/50

Epoch 16/50

Epoch 17/50

Epoch 18/50

Epoch 19/50

epochs=EPOCHS)

```
333/333 [------] - 05 1/ms/step - 1055. 0.0330 - accuracy. 0.7302
- val loss: 1.4706 - val accuracy: 0.6276
Epoch 20/50
- val loss: 1.6887 - val accuracy: 0.6021
Epoch 21/50
- val loss: 1.4682 - val accuracy: 0.6325
Epoch 22/50
- val loss: 1.7454 - val accuracy: 0.5845
Epoch 23/50
- val loss: 1.5360 - val accuracy: 0.6035
Epoch 24/50
- val loss: 1.4726 - val accuracy: 0.6382
Epoch 25/50
- val loss: 1.5751 - val accuracy: 0.6021
Epoch 26/50
- val loss: 1.5934 - val accuracy: 0.6276
Epoch 27/50
- val loss: 1.7088 - val accuracy: 0.6106
Epoch 28/50
- val_loss: 1.4430 - val_accuracy: 0.6417
Epoch 29/50
- val loss: 1.6036 - val accuracy: 0.6445
Epoch 30/50
- val loss: 1.5338 - val accuracy: 0.6445
Epoch 31/50
- val_loss: 1.6039 - val_accuracy: 0.6261
Epoch 32/50
- val loss: 1.6397 - val accuracy: 0.6283
Epoch 33/50
353/353 [=============== ] - 6s 17ms/step - loss: 0.3496 - accuracy: 0.8874
- val loss: 1.5531 - val accuracy: 0.6311
Epoch 34/50
- val_loss: 1.6175 - val_accuracy: 0.6346
Epoch 35/50
353/353 [================ ] - 6s 17ms/step - loss: 0.3330 - accuracy: 0.8956
- val_loss: 1.8492 - val_accuracy: 0.6042
Epoch 36/50
- val loss: 1.7163 - val accuracy: 0.6325
Epoch 37/50
- val loss: 1.7128 - val accuracy: 0.6495
Epoch 38/50
- val loss: 1.4746 - val accuracy: 0.6721
Epoch 39/50
- val loss: 1.7576 - val accuracy: 0.6304
Epoch 40/50
- val loss: 1.7236 - val_accuracy: 0.6438
Epoch 41/50
- val_loss: 1.7491 - val_accuracy: 0.6332
Epoch 42/50
- val_loss: 1.5666 - val_accuracy: 0.6516
Epoch 43/50
```

```
סטטר [-----ן - טא ומשאר בער - בער דייט - מפטער בער - בער דייט - מפטער בער - בער דייט - מפטער בער בער דייט - מפטער בער בער דייט - מפטער בער בע
- val loss: 1.6208 - val accuracy: 0.6459
Epoch 44/50
- val loss: 1.6277 - val accuracy: 0.6629
Epoch 45/50
- val loss: 1.7146 - val accuracy: 0.6565
Epoch 46/50
- val loss: 1.6766 - val accuracy: 0.6572
Epoch 47/50
- val loss: 1.8954 - val accuracy: 0.6163
Epoch 48/50
- val loss: 1.6561 - val accuracy: 0.6516
Epoch 49/50
- val loss: 1.7629 - val accuracy: 0.6396
Epoch 50/50
353/353 [============== ] - 6s 17ms/step - loss: 0.2359 - accuracy: 0.9244
- val loss: 1.6794 - val accuracy: 0.6622
In [31]:
preds4=model4.evaluate(testX, testY, batch size=32)
print('loss = '+str(preds4[0]))
print('test accuracy = '+str(preds4[1]))
loss = 1.67401921749115
test accuracy = 0.6435643434524536
We got 63.43% test accuracy when we increased the dropouts.
In [32]:
# evaluate the network
print("[INFO] evaluating network...")
predictions4 = model4.predict(valX, batch size=32)
print(classification report(valY.argmax(axis=1),
     predictions4.argmax(axis=1), target names=lb.classes ))
[INFO] evaluating network...
                     precision recall f1-score support
       badminton
                             0.58
                                                           0.61
                                                                             79
        baseball
                                                                             89
                                                           0.73
                                          0.55
                                                          0.60
     basketball
                            0.66
                                                                             49
                                          0.64
         boxing
                            0.82
                                                                             77
                                                          0.72
                                                         0.52
            chess
                            0.52
                                           0.51
                                                                             49
                                                                            74
         cricket
                            0.71
                                           0.69
                                                         0.70
         fencing
                            0.62
                                           0.74
                                                         0.67
                                                                           65
        football
                            0.66
                                           0.78
                                                         0.71
                                                                            77
        formula1
                            0.64
                                           0.60
                                                         0.62
                                                                           68
                            0.62
                                           0.49
                                                         0.55
     gymnastics
                                                                           69
                            0.57
                                           0.51
                                                         0.54
                                                                            45
          hockey
      ice hockey
                            0.85
                                           0.80
                                                         0.82
                                                                            76
         kabaddi
                            0.78
                                           0.68
                                                          0.72
                                                                             37
                             0.79
                                           0.81
                                                          0.80
                                                                           62
          motogp
                                           0.70
                                                          0.60
                             0.52
                                                                            40
        shooting
                                           0.94
                                                          0.85
        swimming
                             0.77
                                                                             68
   table tennis
                              0.68
                                            0.49
                                                           0.57
                                                                             74
                              0.61
                                            0.60
                                                           0.60
                                                                             84
           tennis
     volleyball
                                            0.75
                                                                             76
                              0.57
                                                           0.65
                             0.58
                                      0.49
0.54
0.78
                                           0.49
weight lifting
                                                           0.53
                                                                             51
      wrestling
                            0.53
                                                           0.54
                                                                             48
                             0.65
                                                          0.71
                                                                             58
               wwe
                                                           0.66 1415
        accuracy
```

0.66 0.65

0.65

1415

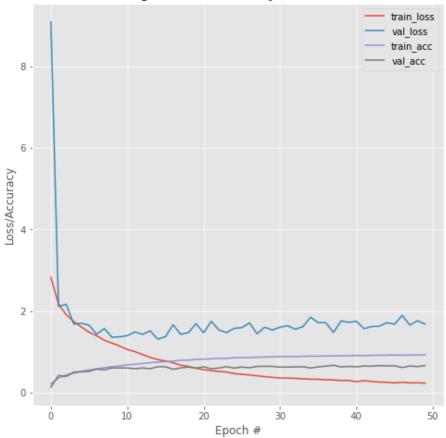
macro avq

weighted avg 0.67 0.66 0.66 1415

### In [33]:

```
# plot the training loss and accuracy for model 2
N = np.arange(0, EPOCHS)
plt.style.use("ggplot")
plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
plt.plot(N, H4.history["loss"], label="train_loss")
plt.plot(N, H4.history["val_loss"], label="val_loss")
plt.plot(N, H4.history["accuracy"], label="train_acc")
plt.plot(N, H4.history["val_accuracy"], label="train_acc")
plt.title("Training Loss and Accuracy (SmallVGGNet)")
plt.xlabel("Epoch #")
plt.ylabel("Loss/Accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.savefig("smallvggnet_plot.png")
plt.show()
```

### Training Loss and Accuracy (SmallVGGNet)



We can observe overfitting is reduced but we are loosing accuracy at the same time. To tackle both these problems together we will increase our training data. We will do so by using Data Augmentation.

# MODEL 5

# In [34]:

```
# Data Augmentation
aug = ImageDataGenerator(rotation_range=30, width_shift_range=0.1,
    height_shift_range=0.1, shear_range=0.2, zoom_range=0.2,
    horizontal_flip=True, fill_mode="nearest")
```

## In [35]:

```
chanDim=3
model5 = Sequential()
# CONV => RELU => POOL layer set
```

```
model5.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding="same", input shape=inputShape))
model5.add(Activation("relu"))
model5.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model5.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model5.add(Activation("relu"))
model5.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model5.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)))
model5.add(Dropout(0.25))
# (CONV => RELU) * 2 => POOL layer set
model5.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model5.add(Activation("relu"))
model5.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model5.add(Conv2D(128, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model5.add(Activation("relu"))
model5.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model5.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)))
model5.add(Dropout(0.3))
# (CONV => RELU) * 3 => POOL layer set
model5.add(Conv2D(256, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model5.add(Activation("relu"))
model5.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model5.add(Conv2D(256, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model5.add(Activation("relu"))
model5.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model5.add(Conv2D(256, (3, 3), padding="same"))
model5.add(Activation("relu"))
model5.add(BatchNormalization(axis=chanDim))
model5.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)))
model5.add(Dropout(0.5))
# first (and only) set of FC => RELU layers
model5.add(Flatten())
model5.add(Dense(512))
model5.add(Activation("relu"))
model5.add(BatchNormalization())
model5.add(Dropout(0.5))
model5.add(Dense(128))
model5.add(Activation("relu"))
model5.add(BatchNormalization())
model5.add(Dropout(0.3))
# softmax classifier
model5.add(Dense(classes))
model5.add(Activation("softmax"))
model5.summary()
```

Model: "sequential 4"

Output	Shaj	pe 		Param # 
(None,	84,	84,	64)	1792
(None,	84,	84,	64)	0
(None,	84,	84,	64)	256
(None,	84,	84,	64)	36928
(None,	84,	84,	64)	0
(None,	84,	84,	64)	256
(None,	42,	42,	64)	0
(None,	42,	42,	64)	0
(None,	42,	42,	128)	73856
	(None,	(None, 84, (None, 42,	(None, 84, 84, (None, 42, 42, (None, 42, 42,	(None, 84, 84, 64)  (None, 42, 42, 64)  (None, 42, 42, 64)  (None, 42, 42, 64)

activation_38 (Activation)	(None,	42, 42, 128)	0
batch_normalization_34 (Batc	(None,	42, 42, 128)	512
conv2d_27 (Conv2D)	(None,	42, 42, 128)	147584
activation_39 (Activation)	(None,	42, 42, 128)	0
batch_normalization_35 (Batc	(None,	42, 42, 128)	512
max_pooling2d_13 (MaxPooling	(None,	21, 21, 128)	0
dropout_21 (Dropout)	(None,	21, 21, 128)	0
conv2d_28 (Conv2D)	(None,	21, 21, 256)	295168
activation_40 (Activation)	(None,	21, 21, 256)	0
batch_normalization_36 (Batc	(None,	21, 21, 256)	1024
conv2d_29 (Conv2D)	(None,	21, 21, 256)	590080
activation_41 (Activation)	(None,	21, 21, 256)	0
batch_normalization_37 (Batc	(None,	21, 21, 256)	1024
conv2d_30 (Conv2D)	(None,	21, 21, 256)	590080
activation_42 (Activation)	(None,	21, 21, 256)	0
batch_normalization_38 (Batc	(None,	21, 21, 256)	1024
max_pooling2d_14 (MaxPooling	(None,	10, 10, 256)	0
dropout_22 (Dropout)	(None,	10, 10, 256)	0
flatten_4 (Flatten)	(None,	25600)	0
dense_12 (Dense)	(None,	512)	13107712
activation_43 (Activation)	(None,	512)	0
batch_normalization_39 (Batc	(None,	512)	2048
dropout_23 (Dropout)	(None,	512)	0
dense_13 (Dense)	(None,	128)	65664
activation_44 (Activation)	(None,	128)	0
batch_normalization_40 (Batc	(None,	128)	512
dense_14 (Dense)	(None,	22)	2838
activation_45 (Activation)	(None,	22)	0
Total params: 14,918,870 Trainable params: 14,915,286 Non-trainable params: 3,584			

Non-trainable params: 3,584

### In [36]:

```
# initialize the model and optimizermodel2 = model()
model5.compile(loss="categorical_crossentropy", optimizer="RMSprop", metrics=["accuracy"
])
```

### In [37]:

```
H5 = model5.fit(aug.flow(trainX, trainY, batch_size=BS),
   validation_data=(valX, valY), steps_per_epoch=len(trainX) // BS,
```

```
epochs=100)
Epoch 1/100
2 - val loss: 4.5902 - val accuracy: 0.1710
Epoch 2/100
9 - val loss: 2.1956 - val accuracy: 0.3661
Epoch 3/100
6 - val loss: 2.1567 - val accuracy: 0.4078
Epoch 4/100
2 - val loss: 2.3255 - val accuracy: 0.3724
Epoch 5/100
5 - val loss: 1.9710 - val accuracy: 0.4219
Epoch 6/100
3 - val loss: 1.6340 - val accuracy: 0.5159
Epoch 7/100
2 - val loss: 1.8281 - val accuracy: 0.4777
Epoch 8/100
7 - val loss: 1.6552 - val accuracy: 0.5067
Epoch 9/100
8 - val loss: 1.7079 - val accuracy: 0.5145
Epoch 10/100
0 - val loss: 1.6118 - val accuracy: 0.5322
Epoch 11/100
6 - val loss: 1.8565 - val accuracy: 0.4721
Epoch 12/100
2 - val loss: 1.3938 - val accuracy: 0.5993
Epoch 13/100
4 - val loss: 1.6665 - val accuracy: 0.5265
Epoch 14/100
2 - val loss: 1.6917 - val accuracy: 0.5201
Epoch 15/100
9 - val_loss: 1.7259 - val_accuracy: 0.5258
Epoch 16/100
8 - val loss: 1.4794 - val accuracy: 0.5640
Epoch 17/100
2 - val loss: 1.4771 - val accuracy: 0.5774
Epoch 18/100
4 - val loss: 1.3845 - val accuracy: 0.6007
Epoch 19/100
7 - val loss: 1.4032 - val accuracy: 0.6000
Epoch 20/100
7 - val_loss: 1.3771 - val_accuracy: 0.6177
Epoch 21/100
9 - val_loss: 1.6074 - val_accuracy: 0.5604
Epoch 22/100
9 - val_loss: 1.3053 - val_accuracy: 0.6403
```

Epoch 23/100

Epoch 24/100

3 - val loss: 1.3173 - val accuracy: 0.6205

```
0 - val loss: 1.5225 - val accuracy: 0.5894
Epoch 25/100
6 - val loss: 1.3856 - val accuracy: 0.6360
Epoch 26/100
8 - val loss: 1.3457 - val accuracy: 0.6311
Epoch 27/100
8 - val loss: 1.2662 - val accuracy: 0.6558
Epoch 28/100
1 - val loss: 1.5227 - val accuracy: 0.6049
Epoch 29/100
3 - val loss: 1.3392 - val accuracy: 0.6276
Epoch 30/100
8 - val loss: 1.3453 - val accuracy: 0.6085
Epoch 31/100
3 - val loss: 1.3664 - val accuracy: 0.6367
Epoch 32/100
7 - val loss: 1.1976 - val accuracy: 0.6551
Epoch 33/100
4 - val loss: 1.4212 - val accuracy: 0.6473
Epoch 34/100
5 - val loss: 1.2230 - val accuracy: 0.6544
Epoch 35/100
1 - val loss: 1.7504 - val accuracy: 0.5710
Epoch 36/100
9 - val loss: 1.4655 - val accuracy: 0.6184
Epoch 37/100
6 - val loss: 1.4016 - val accuracy: 0.6438
Epoch 38/100
1 - val loss: 1.1792 - val accuracy: 0.6799
Epoch 39/100
5 - val_loss: 1.2699 - val_accuracy: 0.6587
Epoch 40/100
8 - val loss: 1.2164 - val accuracy: 0.6636
Epoch 41/100
2 - val loss: 1.3046 - val accuracy: 0.6452
Epoch 42/100
7 - val loss: 1.2179 - val accuracy: 0.6714
Epoch 43/100
2 - val loss: 1.2075 - val accuracy: 0.6756
Epoch 44/100
6 - val_loss: 1.1889 - val_accuracy: 0.6728
Epoch 45/100
9 - val_loss: 1.1242 - val_accuracy: 0.6869
Epoch 46/100
9 - val loss: 1.1993 - val accuracy: 0.6806
Epoch 47/100
7 - val loss: 1.3236 - val accuracy: 0.6580
```

Epoch 48/100

```
1 - val loss: 1.1040 - val accuracy: 0.7230
Epoch 4\overline{9}/100
9 - val loss: 1.1231 - val accuracy: 0.7074
Epoch 50/100
7 - val loss: 1.3294 - val accuracy: 0.6862
Epoch 51/100
8 - val loss: 1.2345 - val accuracy: 0.6869
Epoch 52/100
0 - val loss: 1.3198 - val accuracy: 0.6636
Epoch 53/100
7 - val loss: 1.1021 - val accuracy: 0.7131
Epoch 54/100
7 - val loss: 1.2010 - val accuracy: 0.6841
Epoch 55/100
6 - val loss: 1.1883 - val accuracy: 0.6961
Epoch 56/100
2 - val_loss: 1.2125 - val_accuracy: 0.6961
Epoch 57/100
8 - val loss: 1.0776 - val accuracy: 0.7314
Epoch 58/100
1 - val loss: 1.2805 - val accuracy: 0.6763
Epoch 59/100
6 - val loss: 1.1751 - val accuracy: 0.7088
Epoch 60/100
5 - val loss: 1.1705 - val accuracy: 0.7124
Epoch 61/100
2 - val loss: 1.0464 - val accuracy: 0.7265
Epoch 62/100
2 - val loss: 1.1325 - val accuracy: 0.7159
Epoch 63/100
5 - val_loss: 1.2019 - val_accuracy: 0.7011
Epoch 64/100
1 - val loss: 1.1504 - val accuracy: 0.7201
Epoch 65/100
5 - val loss: 1.1438 - val accuracy: 0.7152
Epoch 66/100
3 - val loss: 1.0477 - val accuracy: 0.7237
Epoch 67/100
2 - val loss: 1.1346 - val accuracy: 0.7279
Epoch 68/100
2 - val_loss: 1.1554 - val_accuracy: 0.7081
Epoch 69/100
3 - val_loss: 1.1359 - val_accuracy: 0.7194
Epoch 70/100
4 - val_loss: 1.0762 - val_accuracy: 0.7329
Epoch 71/100
0 - val loss: 1.5194 - val accuracy: 0.6721
```

Epoch 72/100

```
5 - val loss: 1.2580 - val accuracy: 0.7124
Epoch 7\overline{3}/100
8 - val loss: 1.4359 - val accuracy: 0.6933
Epoch 74/100
8 - val loss: 1.2392 - val accuracy: 0.7102
Epoch 75/100
8 - val loss: 1.2436 - val accuracy: 0.7145
Epoch 76/100
2 - val loss: 1.2883 - val accuracy: 0.7166
Epoch 77/100
1 - val loss: 1.0872 - val accuracy: 0.7519
Epoch 78/100
3 - val loss: 1.3019 - val accuracy: 0.6905
Epoch 79/100
3 - val loss: 1.1743 - val accuracy: 0.7399
Epoch 80/100
3 - val_loss: 1.3770 - val_accuracy: 0.6982
Epoch 81/100
3 - val loss: 1.4469 - val accuracy: 0.6848
Epoch 82/100
4 - val loss: 1.0983 - val accuracy: 0.7505
Epoch 83/100
9 - val loss: 1.1795 - val accuracy: 0.7343
Epoch 84/100
3 - val loss: 1.1310 - val accuracy: 0.7364
Epoch 85/100
2 - val loss: 1.4119 - val accuracy: 0.7046
Epoch 86/100
8 - val loss: 1.2148 - val accuracy: 0.7343
Epoch 87/100
9 - val_loss: 1.2143 - val_accuracy: 0.7329
Epoch 88/100
8 - val loss: 1.4471 - val accuracy: 0.6820
Epoch 89/100
7 - val loss: 1.3390 - val accuracy: 0.6989
Epoch 90/100
5 - val loss: 1.2635 - val accuracy: 0.7230
Epoch 91/100
2 - val loss: 1.1428 - val accuracy: 0.7435
Epoch 92/100
9 - val_loss: 1.3044 - val_accuracy: 0.7180
Epoch 93/100
8 - val_loss: 1.1725 - val_accuracy: 0.7519
Epoch 94/100
6 - val loss: 1.1934 - val accuracy: 0.7477
Epoch 95/100
0 - val loss: 1.5172 - val accuracy: 0.7067
```

Epoch 96/100

```
5 - val loss: 1.1918 - val accuracy: 0.7258
Epoch 9\overline{7}/100
4 - val loss: 1.4758 - val accuracy: 0.6834
Epoch 98/100
9 - val loss: 1.3135 - val accuracy: 0.7180
Epoch 99/100
9 - val loss: 1.2855 - val accuracy: 0.7201
Epoch 100/100
4 - val loss: 1.2698 - val accuracy: 0.7477
In [38]:
preds5 = model5.evaluate(testX, testY, batch size=32)
print('loss = '+str(preds5[0]))
print('test accuracy = '+str(preds5[1]))
loss = 1.2949408292770386
test accuracy = 0.7284299731254578
```

### We got 72.98% test accuracy which is higher than all the model used.

```
In [39]:
```

[INFO] evaluating network...

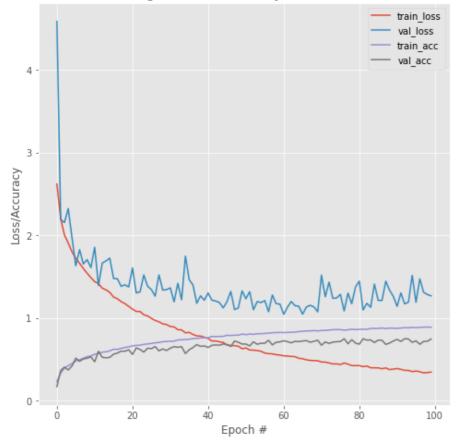
[INTO] CVATAACI	ng neewern			
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
badminton	0.79	0.70	0.74	79
baseball	0.88	0.79	0.83	89
basketball	0.49	0.84	0.62	49
boxing	0.87	0.68	0.76	77
chess	0.62	0.63	0.63	49
cricket	0.93	0.73	0.82	74
fencing	0.77	0.71	0.74	65
football	0.84	0.66	0.74	77
formula1	0.82	0.75	0.78	68
gymnastics	0.78	0.61	0.68	69
hockey	0.48	0.64	0.55	45
ice hockey	0.78	0.91	0.84	76
_ kabaddi	0.91	0.81	0.86	37
motogp	0.80	0.85	0.83	62
shooting	0.76	0.70	0.73	40
swimming	0.89	0.91	0.90	68
table_tennis	0.78	0.61	0.68	74
tennis	0.71	0.73	0.72	84
volleyball	0.72	0.88	0.79	76
weight_lifting	0.55	0.63	0.59	51
wrestling	0.68	0.81	0.74	48
wwe	0.71	0.86	0.78	58
accuracy			0.75	1415
macro avq	0.75	0.75	0.74	1415
weighted avg	0.77	0.75	0.75	1415

#### In [40]:

```
# plot the training loss and accuracy for model 2
N = np.arange(0, 100)
plt.style.use("ggplot")
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
plt.plot(N, H5.history["loss"], label="train_loss")
plt.plot(N, H5.history["val_loss"], label="val_loss")
plt.plot(N, H5.history["accuracy"], label="train_acc")
plt.plot(N, H5.history["val_accuracy"], label="val_acc")
plt.title("Training Loss and Accuracy (SmallVGGNet)")
plt.xlabel("Epoch #")
plt.ylabel("Loss/Accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.savefig("smallvggnet_plot.png")
plt.show()
```

### Training Loss and Accuracy (SmallVGGNet)



We can see that overfitting is reduced by a large extent. So, Model 5 is the best, and this is our final model. Now we test some real life pictures with this model to check its accuracy.

# **Prediction on internet images**

```
In [52]:
```

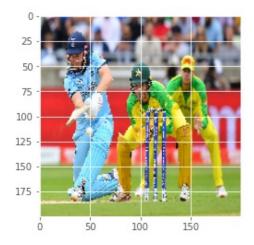
```
from skimage import io
import PIL
from keras.preprocessing import image
show_img=image.load_img('../input/images2/Jonny-Bairstow-batting-semifinal-match-England-
Australia-2019.jpg', grayscale=False, target_size=(200, 200,3))
plt.imshow(show_img);
imagePath="../input/images2/Jonny-Bairstow-batting-semifinal-match-England-Australia-2019
.jpg"
image = cv2.imread(imagePath)
image = cv2.resize(image, (84,84))
#plt.imshow(image)

x = np.expand_dims(image, axis = 0)
x = np.array(x, dtype="float") / 255.0

prediction=model5.predict(x)
index=np.argmax(prediction[0])
```

```
print(
    "This image most likely belongs to {} with a {:.2f} percent confidence."
    .format(classes_name[index], 100 * np.max(prediction[0]))
)
```

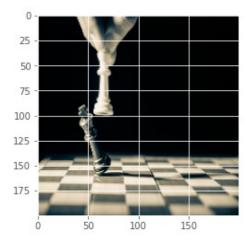
This image most likely belongs to cricket with a 100.00 percent confidence.



### In [53]:

```
from skimage import io
import PIL
from keras.preprocessing import image
show_img=image.load_img('../input/images2/photo-1604948501466-4e9c339b9c24.jpg', grayscal
e=False, target_size=(200, 200,3))
plt.imshow(show_img);
imagePath="../input/images2/photo-1604948501466-4e9c339b9c24.jpg"
image = cv2.imread(imagePath)
image = cv2.resize(image, (84,84))
#plt.imshow(image)
x = np.expand dims(image, axis = 0)
x = np.array(x, dtype="float") / 255.0
prediction=model5.predict(x)
index=np.argmax(prediction[0])
print(
    "This image most likely belongs to {} with a {:.2f} percent confidence."
    .format(classes name[index], 100 * np.max(prediction[0]))
```

This image most likely belongs to chess with a 99.76 percent confidence.



#### In [ ]:

```
from skimage import io
import PIL
from keras.preprocessing import image
show_img=image.load_img('../input/images/image5.jpg', grayscale=False, target_size=(200,
```

```
200,3))
plt.imshow(show_img);

imagePath="../input/images/image5.jpg"
image = cv2.imread(imagePath)
image = cv2.resize(image, (84,84))
plt.imshow(image)

x = np.expand_dims(image, axis = 0)
x = np.array(x, dtype="float") / 255.0

prediction=model5.predict(x)
index=np.argmax(prediction[0])
print(
    "This image most likely belongs to {} with a {:.2f} percent confidence."
    .format(classes_name[index], 100 * np.max(prediction[0]))
)
```

We can see that model 5 is recognizing and classifying all images very nicely.

# **Conclusion**

We finally conclude that Model with specification

Conv2D0 -> Conv2D1 -> Batchnormalization0 -> Maxpool0 -> Dropout -> Cov2D3 -> Conv2D4 -> batchnormalization -> Maxpool1 -> Dropout -> Conv2D5 -> Conv2D6 -> Conv2D7 -> Batchnormalization -> Maxpool2 -> Dropout -> FC0 -> Dropout -> FC1 -> Dropout -> Softmax with RMSprop optimizer, 100 epoches and 32 batch-size is giving 72.98% accuracy on our test data. We can further improve our accuracy with more regularizations.

```
In [ ]:
```