Class Challenge Report Xinyi Zhao

Task1:

1. Architectures: The input size of model is (224, 224, 3) which is the image size plus 3. First layer is a VGG16 model layer, which is a pre-trained model, and its weights was obtained by training on imagenet with parameter include_top = false to enable transfer learning. Output size of VGG16 layer is (7, 7, 512).

Then add the Flatten layer, which flatten the input, and layer dimension is 25088.

Then add a Dropout layer, and rate is 0.5 to regularizing and avoid overfitting.

Next, add a Dense layer with dimension = 256.

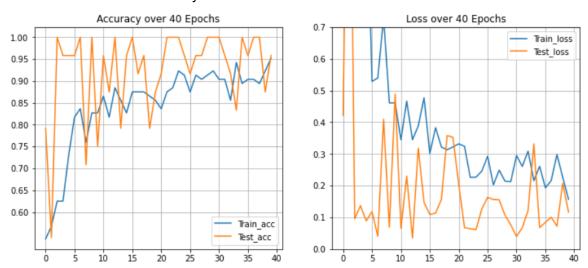
Finally, add a Dense layer with dimension = 1 and has activation = 'sigmoid' When compile the model:

Optimizer: SGD optimizer, with learning rate = 0.0005, and momentum = 0.9.

Loss Function: Binary Crossentropy loss function

Metrics: accuracy

2. Plot and comment on accuracy and loss:

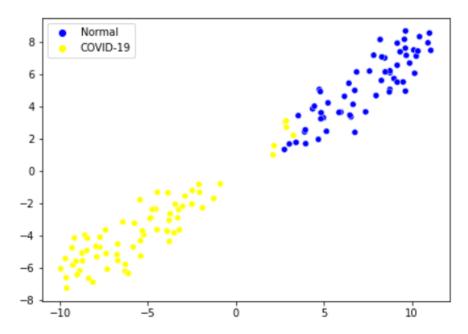


Train accuracy is high, but is unstable, mostly around 0.75 to 1. Test accuracy is lower than train accuracy, but is growing.

Train loss is reducing from high, and is unstable, and is mostly around 0.1 to 0.5. Test loss is lower than train loss, and also is unstable, mostly around 0 to 0.3.

3. Plot and comment on t-SNE:

Found 130 images belonging to 2 classes.



The upper cluster is normal which plot as blue, and lower cluster is Covid-19, and plot as yellow.

Most are plotting very well, and clusters are compact, but there still some outliers of Covid-19 points into the normal cluster.

Task 2:

1. Architectures: The input size of model is (224, 224, 3) which is the image size plus 3. First layer is a VGG16 model layer, which is a pre-trained model, and its weights was obtained by training on imagenet with parameter include_top = false to enable transfer learning. Output size of VGG16 layer is (7, 7, 512).

Then add a Average Pooling layer, with pooling size = (3,3), so the output dimension is (2, 2, 512).

Then add the Flatten layer, which flatten the input, and layer dimension is 2048.

Then add a Dropout layer, and rate is 0.5 to regularizing and avoid overfitting.

Next, add a Dense layer with dimension = 256, and add a Dense layer with dimension = 4 and has activation = 'softmax'

When compile the model:

Optimizer: Adam

Loss function: Categorical Crossentropy Loss, with parameter from_logits = True

Metrics: accuracy

2. Compare performance of different architectures:

VGG_16 model:

Model: "sequential_13"

| Layer (type) | Output Shape | Param # |
|------------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| vgg16 (Functional) | (None, 7, 7, 512) | 14714688 |
| average_pooling2d_5 (Average | (None, 2, 2, 512) | 0 |
| flatten_4 (Flatten) | (None, 2048) | 0 |
| dropout_10 (Dropout) | (None, 2048) | 0 |
| dense_feature (Dense) | (None, 256) | 524544 |
| dense_10 (Dense) | (None, 4) | 1028 |

Total params: 15,240,260 Trainable params: 525,572

Non-trainable params: 14,714,688

Architectures: The input size of model is (224, 224, 3) which is the image size plus 3. First layer is a VGG16 model layer, which is a pre-trained model, and its weights was obtained by training on imagenet with parameter include_top = false to enable transfer learning. Output size of VGG16 layer is (7, 7, 512).

Then add a Average Pooling layer, with pooling size = (3,3), so the output dimension is (2, 2, 512).

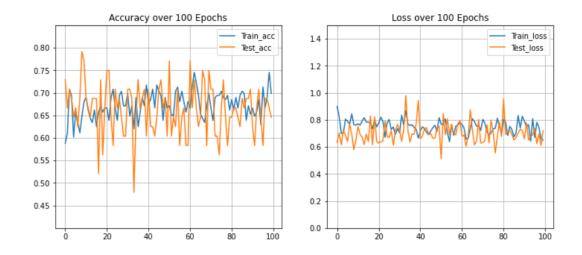
Then add the Flatten layer, which flatten the input, and layer dimension is 2048.

Then add a Dropout layer, and rate is 0.5 to regularizing and avoid overfitting.

Next, add a Dense layer with dimension = 256.

Finally add a Dense layer with dimension = 4 and has activation = 'softmax'

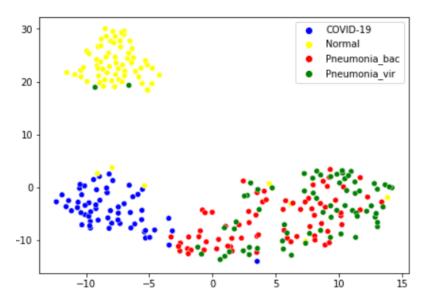
Total number of parameters in the final is 15,240,260; Trainable parameters is 525,572; Non-trainable parameters is 14,714,688.



36/36 [===========] - 3s 95ms/step - loss: 0.6917 - acc: 0.7222

Test loss: 0.6917243599891663 Test accuracy: 0.7222222089767456

Test accuracy = 0.7222 Test loss = 0.6917



Mobile Net model:

Model: "sequential_2"

| Layer (type) | Output S | Shape | Param # |
|------------------------------|----------|-------------|---------|
| mobilenet_1.00_224 (Function | (None, 7 | 7, 7, 1024) | 3228864 |
| average_pooling2d_1 (Average | (None, 2 | 2, 2, 1024) | 0 |
| flatten_1 (Flatten) | (None, 4 | 1096) | 0 |
| dropout_1 (Dropout) | (None, 4 | 1096) | 0 |
| dense_feature (Dense) | (None, 2 | 256) | 1048832 |
| dense_1 (Dense) | (None, 4 | 1) | 1028 |

Total params: 4,278,724 Trainable params: 1,049,860 Non-trainable params: 3,228,864

Architectures: The input size of model is (224, 224, 3) which is the image size plus 3. First layer is a mobile net model layer, which is a pre-trained model, and its weights was obtained by training on imagenet with parameter include_top = false to enable transfer learning. Output size of MobileNet layer is (7, 7, 1024).

Then add a Average Pooling layer, with pooling size = (3,3), so the output dimension is (2, 2, 1024).

Then add the Flatten layer, which flatten the input, and layer dimension is 4096.

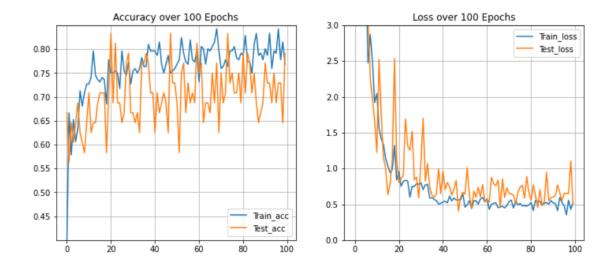
Then add a Dropout layer, and rate is 0.5 to regularizing and avoid overfitting.

Next, add a Dense layer with dimension = 256.

Finally add a Dense layer with dimension = 4 and has activation = 'softmax'

Total number of parameters in the final is 4,278,724; Trainable parameters is 1,049,860; Non-trainable parameters is 3,228,864.

Total number of parameters in the final is much less than the model uses vgg16 as pre-trained model. Trainable parameters is much more than the vgg16 model; Non-trainable parameters is less than vgg 16 model.



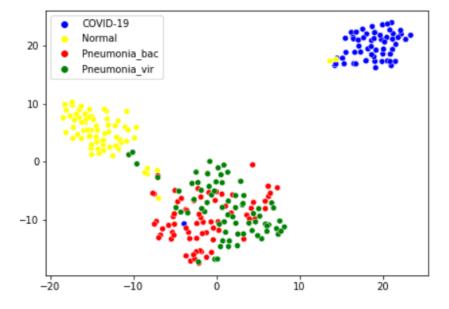
Found 36 images belonging to 4 classes.

36

Test loss: 0.8847371935844421 Test accuracy: 0.5555555820465088

Test accuracy = 0.5556, which is much lower than model with vgg16 model as pre-trained model

Test loss = 0.8847, which is higher than model with vgg16 model as pre-trained model



DenseNet121 model:

Model: "sequential"

| Layer (type) | Output S | Shape | Param # |
|------------------------------|----------|-------------|---------|
| densenet121 (Functional) | (None, 7 | 7, 7, 1024) | 7037504 |
| average_pooling2d (AveragePo | (None, 2 | 2, 2, 1024) | 0 |
| flatten (Flatten) | (None, 4 | 1096) | 0 |
| dropout (Dropout) | (None, 4 | 1096) | 0 |
| dense_feature (Dense) | (None, 2 | 256) | 1048832 |
| dense (Dense) | (None, 4 | 1) | 1028 |

Total params: 8,087,364 Trainable params: 1,049,860 Non-trainable params: 7,037,504

Architectures: The input size of model is (224, 224, 3) which is the image size plus 3. First layer is a DenseNet 121 model layer, which is a pre-trained model, and its weights was obtained by training on imagenet with parameter include_top = false to enable transfer learning. Output size of DenseNet 121layer is (7, 7, 1024).

Then add a Average Pooling layer, with pooling size = (3,3), so the output dimension is (2, 2, 1024).

Then add the Flatten layer, which flatten the input, and layer dimension is 4096.

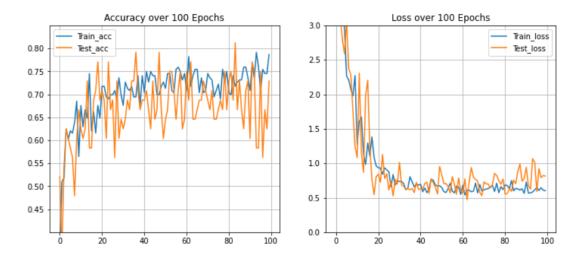
Then add a Dropout layer, and rate is 0.5 to regularizing and avoid overfitting.

Next, add a Dense layer with dimension = 256.

Finally add a Dense layer with dimension = 4 and has activation = 'softmax'

Total number of parameters in the final is 8,087,364; Trainable parameters is 1,049,860; Non-trainable parameters is 7,037,504.

Total number of parameters in the final is much less than the model uses vgg16 as pre-trained model, and is more than mobileNet as pre-trained model. Trainable parameters is much more than the vgg16 model, and is same as mobileNet model; Non-trainable parameters is less than vgg 16 model, and is more than mobileNet model.



Found 36 images belonging to 4 classes.

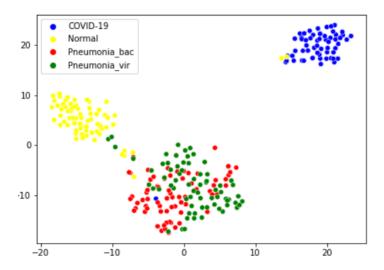
36

36/36 [=============] - 3s 74ms/step - loss: 0.7143 - acc: 0.6667

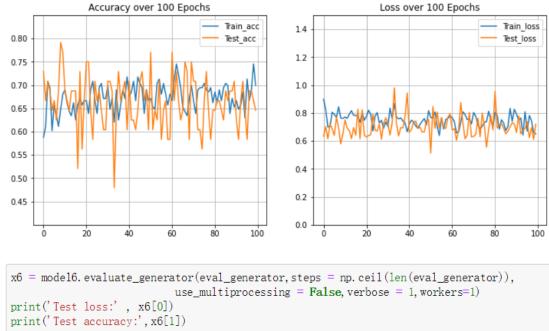
Test loss: 0.7143376469612122 Test accuracy: 0.6666666865348816

Test accuracy = 0.6667, which is lower than model with vgg16 model as pre-trained model, but higher than mobileNet model as pre-trained model

Test loss = 0.7143, which is higher than model with vgg16 model as pre-trained model, and is lower than mobileNet model



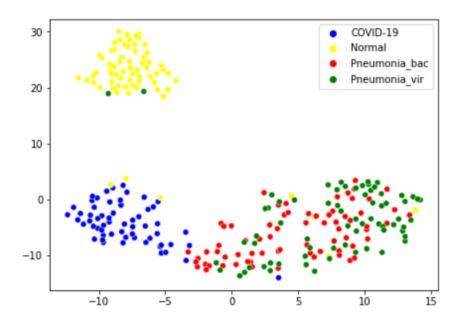
3. Plot and comment on accuracy and loss:



Test and train accuracy are unstable in plot. Test accuracy is lower than train accuracy, and the result of test accuracy is very high and is about 0.7222.

Test loss is about 0.6917, and train loss is lower than test loss.

4. Plot and comment on t-SNE:



The upper yellow cluster is Normal, lower left blue cluster is COVID-19, lower right red is Pneumonia_bac, and lower right green is Pneumonia_vir.

Most are plotting very well, and clusters are compact.

For cluster COVID-19 and cluster Normal, the accuracy is very high and the plot has clear boundaries from others, except some little outliers.

For cluster Pneumonia_bac and cluster Pneumonia_vir, although the boundary is not distinct, most Pneumonia_bac points are at the left side, and most Pneumonia_vir are at the right side. There are also some outliers from COVID-19 and Normal points.

Class Challenge: Image Classification of COVID-19 X-rays

Task 1 [Total points: 30]

Setup

- This assignment involves the following packages: 'matplotlib', 'numpy', and 'sklearn'.
- If you are using conda, use the following commands to install the above packages:

```
conda install matplotlib
conda install numpy
conda install -c anaconda scikit-learn
```

• If you are using pip, use use the following commands to install the above packages:

```
pip install matplotlib
pip install numpy
pip install sklearn
```

Data

Please download the data using the following link: COVID-19.

 After downloading 'Covid_Data_GradientCrescent.zip', unzip the file and you should see the following data structure:

```
|--all
|-----train
|-----test
|--two
|-----train
|-----test
```

• Put the 'all' folder, the 'two' folder and this python notebook in the **same directory** so that the following code can correctly locate the data.

[20 points] Binary Classification: COVID-19 vs. Normal

```
import os

import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
```

```
os.environ['OMP_NUM_THREADS'] = '1'
os.environ['CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES'] = '-1'
tf.__version__
```

Out[2]: '2.4.1'

Load Image Data

```
In [3]: DATA_LIST = os.listdir('two/train')
    DATASET_PATH = 'two/train'
    TEST_DIR = 'two/test'
    IMAGE_SIZE = (224, 224)
    NUM_CLASSES = len(DATA_LIST)
    BATCH_SIZE = 8 # try reducing batch size or freeze more layers if your GPU runs out
    NUM_EPOCHS = 40
    LEARNING_RATE = 0.0007 # start off with high rate first 0.001 and experiment with reduc
```

Generate Training and Validation Batches

```
D:\downloads\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\keras_preprocessing\image\image_data_generator. py:342: UserWarning: This ImageDataGenerator specifies `zca_whitening` which overrides s etting of`featurewise_std_normalization`.
   warnings.warn('This ImageDataGenerator specifies '
Found 104 images belonging to 2 classes.
Found 26 images belonging to 2 classes.
```

[10 points] Build Model

Hint: Starting from a pre-trained model typically helps performance on a new task, e.g. starting with weights obtained by training on ImageNet.

```
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
model.add(vgg_model)
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten())
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(rate = 0.5))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, name = "dense_feature"))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential_1"

| Layer (type) | Output Shape | Param # |
|--|-------------------|----------|
| vgg16 (Functional) | (None, 7, 7, 512) | 14714688 |
| flatten_1 (Flatten) | (None, 25088) | 0 |
| dropout_1 (Dropout) | (None, 25088) | 0 |
| dense_feature (Dense) | (None, 256) | 6422784 |
| dense_1 (Dense) | (None, 1) | 257 |
| Total params: 21,137,729 Trainable params: 6,423,0 Non-trainable params: 14, | | |

[5 points] Train Model

```
In [9]:
         model.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.SGD(lr = LEARNING RATE, momentum = 0.9),
                       loss='binary_crossentropy',
                       metrics=['acc'])
         #FIT MODEL
         print(len(train batches))
         print(len(valid batches))
         STEP_SIZE_TRAIN=train_batches.n//train_batches.batch_size
         STEP_SIZE_VALID=valid_batches.n//valid_batches.batch_size
         #raise NotImplementedError("Use the model.fit function to train your network")
         history = model.fit(
             train batches,
             epochs=NUM EPOCHS, steps per epoch=STEP SIZE TRAIN,
             batch size=BATCH SIZE,
             validation data = valid batches, validation steps=STEP SIZE VALID
         )
```

```
loss: 0.0889 - val acc: 0.9583
Epoch 6/40
loss: 0.1180 - val acc: 0.9583
Epoch 7/40
loss: 0.0402 - val acc: 1.0000
Epoch 8/40
loss: 0.4096 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 9/40
loss: 0.0691 - val acc: 1.0000
Epoch 10/40
loss: 0.4889 - val_acc: 0.7500
Epoch 11/40
loss: 0.0654 - val acc: 0.9583
Epoch 12/40
13/13 [============= ] - 15s 1s/step - loss: 0.4639 - acc: 0.8336 - val
loss: 0.2301 - val acc: 0.8750
Epoch 13/40
loss: 0.0350 - val_acc: 1.0000
Epoch 14/40
loss: 0.3182 - val acc: 0.7917
Epoch 15/40
loss: 0.1470 - val acc: 0.9583
Epoch 16/40
loss: 0.1088 - val acc: 1.0000
Epoch 17/40
loss: 0.1135 - val_acc: 0.9167
Epoch 18/40
loss: 0.1564 - val acc: 0.9583
Epoch 19/40
loss: 0.3580 - val acc: 0.7917
Epoch 20/40
loss: 0.3525 - val acc: 0.8750
Epoch 21/40
loss: 0.2041 - val_acc: 0.9167
Epoch 22/40
loss: 0.0675 - val acc: 1.0000
Epoch 23/40
loss: 0.0639 - val acc: 1.0000
Epoch 24/40
loss: 0.0616 - val_acc: 1.0000
Epoch 25/40
loss: 0.1266 - val_acc: 0.9583
Epoch 26/40
loss: 0.1628 - val acc: 0.9167
```

```
Epoch 27/40
loss: 0.1563 - val_acc: 0.9583
Epoch 28/40
loss: 0.1552 - val acc: 0.9583
Epoch 29/40
loss: 0.1071 - val_acc: 1.0000
Epoch 30/40
loss: 0.0763 - val acc: 1.0000
Epoch 31/40
loss: 0.0394 - val acc: 1.0000
Epoch 32/40
13/13 [================== ] - 14s 1s/step - loss: 0.2886 - acc: 0.9203 - val_
loss: 0.0674 - val_acc: 0.9583
Epoch 33/40
loss: 0.1217 - val acc: 0.9167
Epoch 34/40
loss: 0.3317 - val acc: 0.8333
Epoch 35/40
loss: 0.0676 - val acc: 1.0000
Epoch 36/40
loss: 0.0841 - val acc: 0.9583
Epoch 37/40
loss: 0.1006 - val acc: 1.0000
Epoch 38/40
loss: 0.0721 - val_acc: 1.0000
Epoch 39/40
loss: 0.2073 - val_acc: 0.8750
Epoch 40/40
loss: 0.1164 - val acc: 0.9583
```

[5 points] Plot Accuracy and Loss During Training

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

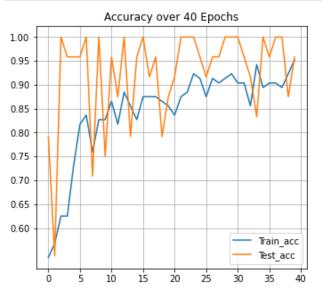
#raise NotImplementedError("Plot the accuracy and the loss during training")
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [12, 5]
fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2)

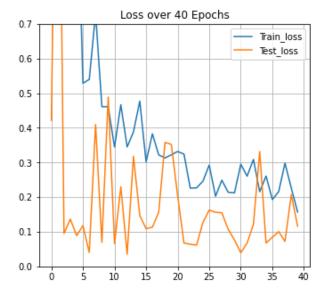
ax1.plot(history.history['acc'], label = 'Train_acc')
ax1.plot(history.history['val_acc'], label = 'Test_acc')
ax1.set_title("Accuracy over 40 Epochs")
ax1.legend(['Train_acc','Test_acc'])
ax1.grid()
ax1.set_yticks([0.6, 0.65,0.7,0.75,0.8,0.85,0.9,0.95,1])

ax2.plot(history.history['loss'], label = 'Train_loss')
ax2.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label = 'Test_loss')
ax2.set_title("Loss over 40 Epochs")
ax2.legend(['Train_loss','Test_loss'])
```

```
ax2.set_ylim([0,0.7])
ax2.grid()

plt.show()
```

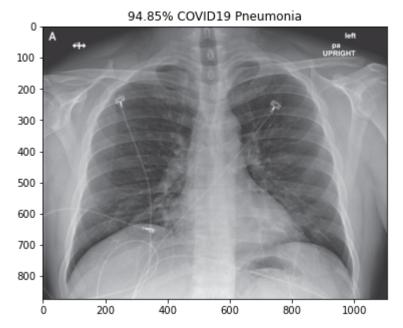




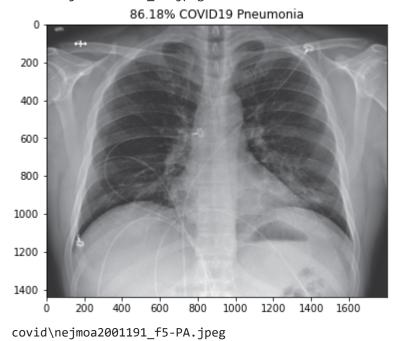
Plot Test Results

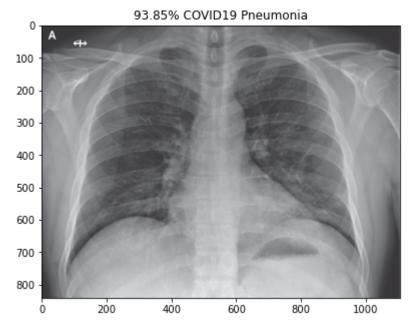
```
In [12]:
          import matplotlib.image as mpimg
          test datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1. / 255)
          eval generator = test datagen.flow from directory(TEST DIR, target size=IMAGE SIZE,
                                                              batch size=1, shuffle=True, seed=42, cla
          eval generator.reset()
          pred = model.predict_generator(eval_generator,18,verbose=1)
          for index, probability in enumerate(pred):
              image path = TEST DIR + "/" +eval generator.filenames[index]
              image = mpimg.imread(image path)
              if image.ndim < 3:</pre>
                   image = np.reshape(image,(image.shape[0],image.shape[1],1))
                   image = np.concatenate([image, image, image], 2)
                     print(image.shape)
              pixels = np.array(image)
              plt.imshow(pixels)
              print(eval_generator.filenames[index])
              if probability > 0.5:
                   plt.title("%.2f" % (probability[0]*100) + "% Normal")
              else:
                   plt.title("%.2f" % ((1-probability[0])*100) + "% COVID19 Pneumonia")
              plt.show()
```

Found 18 images belonging to 2 classes.

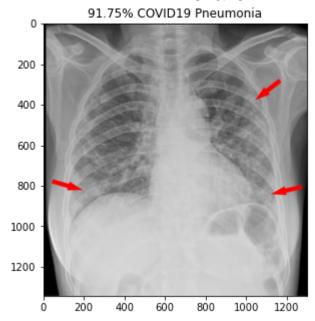


covid\nejmoa2001191_f4.jpeg

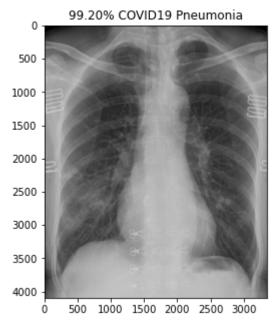




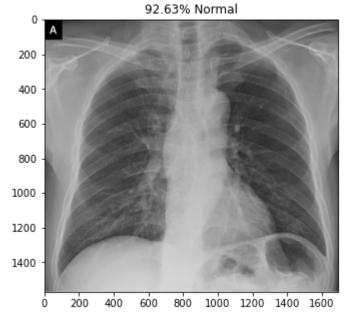
covid\radiol.2020200490.fig3.jpeg



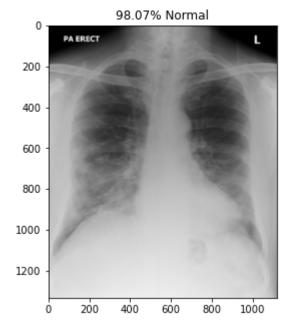
covid\ryct.2020200028.fig1a.jpeg



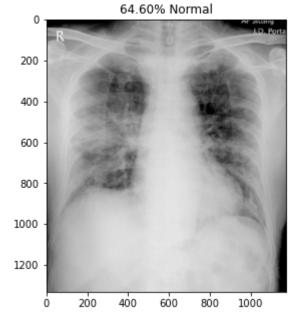
covid\ryct.2020200034.fig2.jpeg



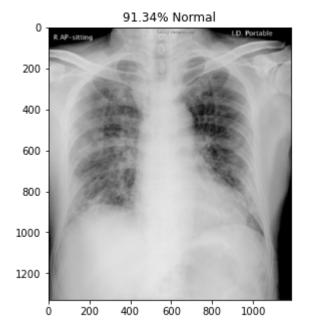
covid\ryct.2020200034.fig5-day0.jpeg



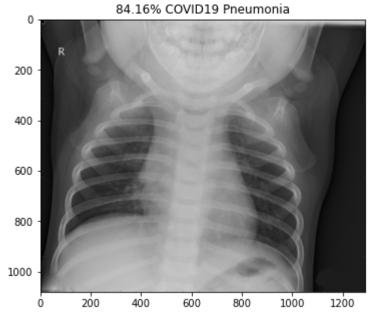
covid\ryct.2020200034.fig5-day4.jpeg



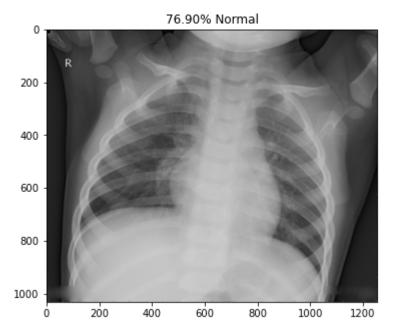
covid\ryct.2020200034.fig5-day7.jpeg



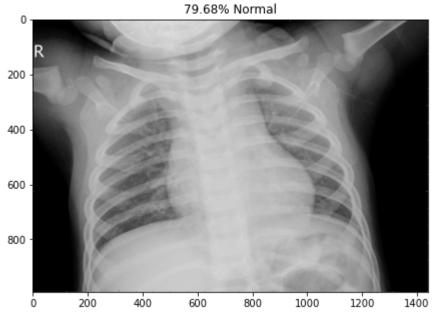
normal\NORMAL2-IM-1385-0001.jpeg



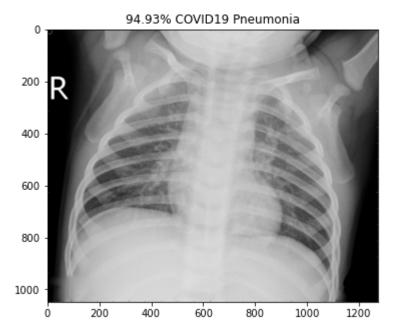
normal\NORMAL2-IM-1396-0001.jpeg



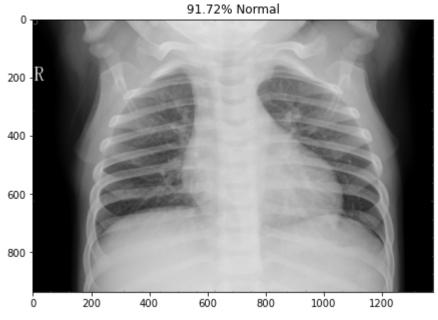
normal\NORMAL2-IM-1400-0001.jpeg



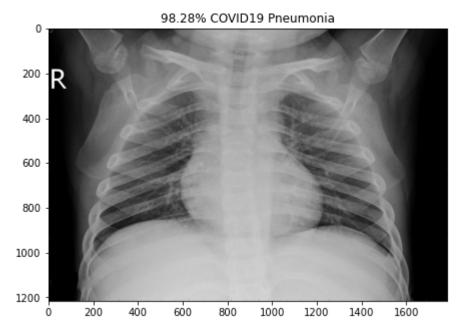
normal\NORMAL2-IM-1401-0001.jpeg



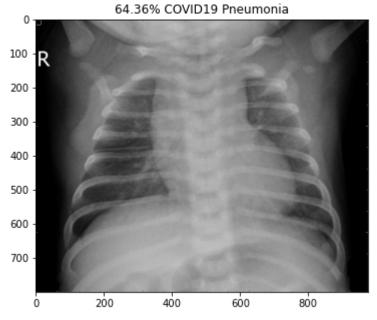
normal\NORMAL2-IM-1406-0001.jpeg



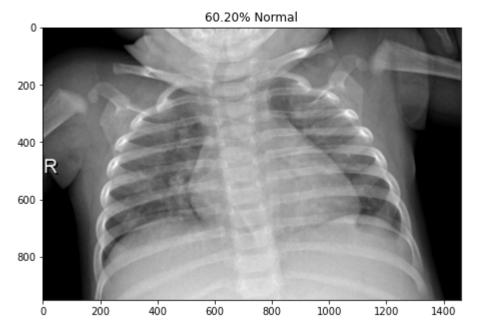
normal\NORMAL2-IM-1412-0001.jpeg



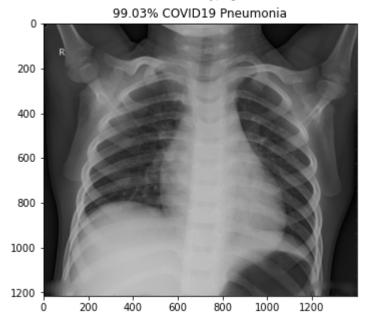
normal\NORMAL2-IM-1419-0001.jpeg



normal\NORMAL2-IM-1422-0001.jpeg



normal\NORMAL2-IM-1423-0001.jpeg



[10 points] TSNE Plot

t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE) is a widely used technique for dimensionality reduction that is particularly well suited for the visualization of high-dimensional datasets. After training is complete, extract features from a specific deep layer of your choice, use t-SNE to reduce the dimensionality of your extracted features to 2 dimensions and plot the resulting 2D features.

```
# "and plot the resulting 2D features of the two classes.")

plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [7, 5]

intermediate_output = intermediate_layer_model.predict(tsne_data_generator)

tsne = TSNE(n_components=2)

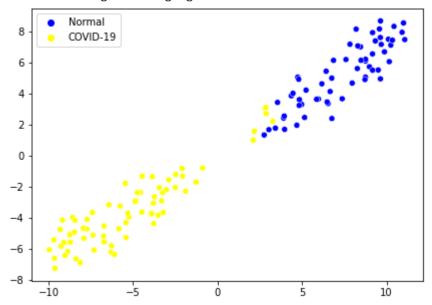
results = tsne.fit_transform(intermediate_output)

h = tsne_data_generator.labels

sns.scatterplot(x = results[:,0], y = results[:,1], legend = 'full', hue= h, palette=["

L=plt.legend()
L.get_texts()[0].set_text('Normal')
L.get_texts()[1].set_text('COVID-19')
```

Found 130 images belonging to 2 classes.



Class Challenge: Image Classification of COVID-19 X-rays

Task 2 [Total points: 30]

Setup

- This assignment involves the following packages: 'matplotlib', 'numpy', and 'sklearn'.
- If you are using conda, use the following commands to install the above packages:

```
conda install matplotlib
conda install numpy
conda install -c anaconda scikit-learn
```

• If you are using pip, use use the following commands to install the above packages:

```
pip install matplotlib
pip install numpy
pip install sklearn
```

Data

Please download the data using the following link: COVID-19.

 After downloading 'Covid_Data_GradientCrescent.zip', unzip the file and you should see the following data structure:

```
|--all
|-----train
|-----test
|--two
|-----train
|-----test
```

• Put the 'all' folder, the 'two' folder and this python notebook in the **same directory** so that the following code can correctly locate the data.

[20 points] Multi-class Classification

```
import os

import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
```

```
os.environ['OMP_NUM_THREADS'] = '1'
os.environ['CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES'] = '-1'
tf.__version__
```

Out[15]: '2.4.1'

Load Image Data

```
In [16]: DATA_LIST = os.listdir('all/train')
    DATASET_PATH = 'all/train'
    TEST_DIR = 'all/test'
    IMAGE_SIZE = (224, 224)
    NUM_CLASSES = len(DATA_LIST)
    BATCH_SIZE = 8 # try reducing batch size or freeze more layers if your GPU runs out
    NUM_EPOCHS = 100
    LEARNING_RATE = 0.0005 # start off with high rate first 0.001 and experiment with reduc
```

Generate Training and Validation Batches

Found 216 images belonging to 4 classes. Found 54 images belonging to 4 classes.

[10 points] Build Model

Hint: Starting from a pre-trained model typically helps performance on a new task, e.g. starting with weights obtained by training on ImageNet.

```
In [18]:
    vgg_model = tf.keras.applications.VGG16(
        weights = "imagenet",
        input_shape = (224, 224, 3),
        include_top = False
)

    vgg_model.trainable = False

    model6 = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
    model6.add(vgg_model)
    model6.add(tf.keras.layers.AveragePooling2D(pool_size=(3,3)))
    model6.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten())
    model6.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(rate = 0.5))
    model6.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, name = "dense_feature"))
```

```
model6.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(4, activation='softmax'))
model6.summary()
```

Model: "sequential 1"

| Layer (type) | Output | Shape | Param # |
|------------------------------|--------|------------|----------|
| vgg16 (Functional) | (None, | 7, 7, 512) | 14714688 |
| average_pooling2d_1 (Average | (None, | 2, 2, 512) | 0 |
| flatten_1 (Flatten) | (None, | 2048) | 0 |
| dropout_1 (Dropout) | (None, | 2048) | 0 |
| dense_feature (Dense) | (None, | 256) | 524544 |
| dense_1 (Dense) | (None, | 4) | 1028 |
| Total params: 15,240,260 | | | |

Total params: 15,240,260 Trainable params: 525,572

Non-trainable params: 14,714,688

[5 points] Train Model

```
model6.compile(optimizer='adam',
In [29]:
                       loss=tf.keras.losses.CategoricalCrossentropy(from logits=True),
                       metrics=['acc'])
         #FIT MODEL
         print(len(train_batches))
         print(len(valid batches))
         STEP SIZE TRAIN=train batches.n//train batches.batch size
         STEP SIZE VALID=valid batches.n//valid batches.batch size
         #raise NotImplementedError("Use the model.fit function to train your network")
         history = model6.fit(
            train batches,
            epochs=NUM EPOCHS, steps per epoch=STEP SIZE TRAIN,
            batch size=BATCH SIZE,
            validation data = valid batches, validation steps=STEP SIZE VALID
         )
        27
        D:\downloads\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\keras preprocessing\image\image data generator.
        py:720: UserWarning: This ImageDataGenerator specifies `featurewise_center`, but it has
        n't been fit on any training data. Fit it first by calling `.fit(numpy data)`.
          warnings.warn('This ImageDataGenerator specifies
        D:\downloads\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\keras preprocessing\image\image data generator.
        py:739: UserWarning: This ImageDataGenerator specifies `zca_whitening`, but it hasn't be
        en fit on any training data. Fit it first by calling `.fit(numpy_data)`.
          warnings.warn('This ImageDataGenerator specifies
        Epoch 1/100
        al_loss: 0.6343 - val_acc: 0.7292
        Epoch 2/100
        al_loss: 0.7033 - val_acc: 0.6667
        Epoch 3/100
```

```
al loss: 0.6162 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 4/100
al loss: 0.7205 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 5/100
al loss: 0.6881 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 6/100
al loss: 0.6399 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 7/100
al loss: 0.7695 - val acc: 0.6250
Epoch 8/100
al_loss: 0.6963 - val_acc: 0.6875
Epoch 9/100
al loss: 0.5795 - val acc: 0.7917
Epoch 10/100
al loss: 0.6493 - val acc: 0.7708
Epoch 11/100
al loss: 0.7509 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 12/100
al loss: 0.6931 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 13/100
al loss: 0.6735 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 14/100
al_loss: 0.6172 - val_acc: 0.6875
Epoch 15/100
al_loss: 0.6956 - val_acc: 0.6875
Epoch 16/100
al loss: 0.6405 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 17/100
al loss: 0.8279 - val acc: 0.5208
Epoch 18/100
al loss: 0.6156 - val acc: 0.7292
Epoch 19/100
al loss: 0.8238 - val acc: 0.5625
Epoch 20/100
al loss: 0.6417 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 21/100
al_loss: 0.6277 - val_acc: 0.7500
Epoch 22/100
al_loss: 0.6392 - val_acc: 0.7500
Epoch 23/100
al_loss: 0.6442 - val_acc: 0.6458
Epoch 24/100
al loss: 0.7905 - val acc: 0.5833
```

```
Epoch 25/100
al_loss: 0.6787 - val_acc: 0.7083
Epoch 26/100
al loss: 0.6705 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 27/100
al_loss: 0.7203 - val_acc: 0.6875
Epoch 28/100
al loss: 0.6129 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 29/100
al loss: 0.7244 - val acc: 0.6042
Epoch 30/100
al_loss: 0.7661 - val_acc: 0.6042
Epoch 31/100
al loss: 0.7215 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 32/100
al loss: 0.6419 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 33/100
al loss: 0.7299 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 34/100
al loss: 0.9800 - val acc: 0.4792
Epoch 35/100
al loss: 0.7230 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 36/100
al_loss: 0.6367 - val_acc: 0.7292
Epoch 37/100
al_loss: 0.6952 - val_acc: 0.6667
Epoch 38/100
al loss: 0.6940 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 39/100
al_loss: 0.7731 - val_acc: 0.7083
Epoch 40/100
al loss: 0.9432 - val acc: 0.6042
Epoch 41/100
al loss: 0.6609 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 42/100
al loss: 0.6819 - val acc: 0.6250
Epoch 43/100
al_loss: 0.7355 - val_acc: 0.6250
Epoch 44/100
al_loss: 0.7431 - val_acc: 0.6042
Epoch 45/100
al_loss: 0.6896 - val_acc: 0.6458
Epoch 46/100
```

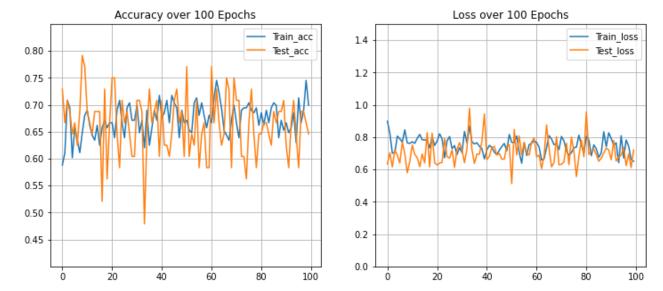
```
al loss: 0.6983 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 47/100
al loss: 0.6639 - val acc: 0.7292
Epoch 48/100
al loss: 0.6644 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 49/100
al_loss: 0.7437 - val_acc: 0.6875
Epoch 50/100
al loss: 0.7541 - val acc: 0.6042
Epoch 51/100
al loss: 0.5126 - val acc: 0.7708
Epoch 52/100
al loss: 0.8472 - val acc: 0.6042
Epoch 53/100
al loss: 0.6900 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 54/100
al_loss: 0.8077 - val_acc: 0.6250
Epoch 55/100
al loss: 0.6914 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 56/100
al loss: 0.7668 - val acc: 0.5833
Epoch 57/100
al loss: 0.6990 - val_acc: 0.6458
Epoch 58/100
al_loss: 0.6889 - val_acc: 0.6667
Epoch 59/100
al_loss: 0.7704 - val_acc: 0.5833
Epoch 60/100
al loss: 0.7953 - val acc: 0.5833
Epoch 61/100
al loss: 0.6783 - val acc: 0.7708
Epoch 62/100
al loss: 0.6888 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 63/100
al loss: 0.6058 - val acc: 0.7292
Epoch 64/100
al_loss: 0.6818 - val_acc: 0.6667
Epoch 65/100
al_loss: 0.8755 - val_acc: 0.6250
Epoch 66/100
al loss: 0.7286 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 67/100
al loss: 0.6160 - val acc: 0.7500
Epoch 68/100
```

```
al loss: 0.6424 - val acc: 0.7292
Epoch 69/100
al loss: 0.8036 - val acc: 0.5833
Epoch 70/100
al loss: 0.6289 - val acc: 0.7500
Epoch 71/100
al loss: 0.6324 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 72/100
al loss: 0.6467 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 73/100
al_loss: 0.7628 - val_acc: 0.6042
Epoch 74/100
al loss: 0.6299 - val acc: 0.6042
Epoch 75/100
al loss: 0.7998 - val acc: 0.5625
Epoch 76/100
al loss: 0.7102 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 77/100
al loss: 0.5557 - val acc: 0.7292
Epoch 78/100
al loss: 0.6808 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 79/100
al loss: 0.7826 - val acc: 0.5833
Epoch 80/100
al_loss: 0.6781 - val_acc: 0.6458
Epoch 81/100
al loss: 0.9560 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 82/100
al loss: 0.6930 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 83/100
al loss: 0.7118 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 84/100
al loss: 0.7258 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 85/100
al loss: 0.6920 - val acc: 0.6250
Epoch 86/100
al_loss: 0.6510 - val_acc: 0.6875
Epoch 87/100
al_loss: 0.6698 - val_acc: 0.6667
Epoch 88/100
al_loss: 0.7017 - val_acc: 0.6875
Epoch 89/100
al loss: 0.7317 - val acc: 0.6875
```

```
Epoch 90/100
al loss: 0.7210 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 91/100
al loss: 0.6600 - val acc: 0.6250
Epoch 92/100
al_loss: 0.7793 - val_acc: 0.5833
Epoch 93/100
al_loss: 0.6521 - val_acc: 0.6667
Epoch 94/100
al loss: 0.6776 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 95/100
al_loss: 0.6887 - val_acc: 0.6458
Epoch 96/100
al loss: 0.7365 - val acc: 0.5833
Epoch 97/100
al loss: 0.6239 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 98/100
al loss: 0.6965 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 99/100
al loss: 0.6115 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 100/100
al loss: 0.7202 - val acc: 0.6458
```

[5 points] Plot Accuracy and Loss During Training

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
In [30]:
          #raise NotImplementedError("Plot the accuracy and the loss during training")
          plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [12, 5]
          fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2)
          ax1.plot(history.history['acc'], label = 'Train_acc')
          ax1.plot(history.history['val acc'], label = 'Test acc')
          ax1.set title("Accuracy over 100 Epochs")
          ax1.legend(['Train_acc','Test_acc'])
          ax1.grid()
          ax1.set yticks([0.45, 0.5,0.55,0.6,0.65,0.7,0.75,0.8])
          ax1.set_ylim([0.4,0.85])
          ax2.plot(history.history['loss'], label = 'Train_loss')
          ax2.plot(history.history['val loss'], label = 'Test loss')
          ax2.set_title("Loss over 100 Epochs")
          ax2.legend(['Train_loss','Test_loss'])
          ax2.set ylim([0,1.5])
          ax2.grid()
          plt.show()
```



Testing Model

```
In [ ]:
         test datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1. / 255)
         eval generator = test datagen.flow from directory(TEST DIR, target size=IMAGE SIZE,
                                                     batch size=1, shuffle=True, seed=42, cla
         eval generator.reset()
         print(len(eval generator))
         #x = model.evaluate generator(eval generator, steps = np.ceil(len(eval generator)),
In [19]:
                                  use multiprocessing = False, verbose = 1, workers=1)
         #print('Test loss:', x[0])
         #print('Test accuracy:',x[1])
        Found 36 images belonging to 4 classes.
        D:\downloads\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\tensorflow\python\keras\engine\training.py:187
        7: UserWarning: `Model.evaluate_generator` is deprecated and will be removed in a future
        version. Please use `Model.evaluate`, which supports generators.
          warnings.warn('`Model.evaluate_generator` is deprecated and '
        Test loss: 0.8551800847053528
        Test accuracy: 0.5833333134651184
         x6 = model6.evaluate generator(eval generator, steps = np.ceil(len(eval generator)),
In [34]:
                                 use_multiprocessing = False, verbose = 1, workers=1)
         print('Test loss:' , x6[0])
         print('Test accuracy:',x6[1])
        Test loss: 0.6917243599891663
```

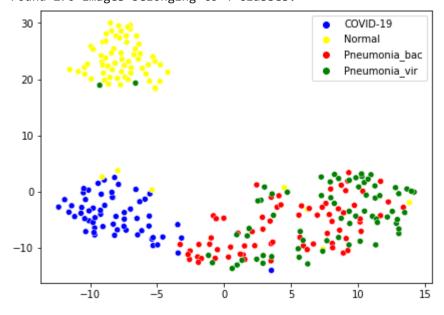
[10 points] TSNE Plot

Test accuracy: 0.7222222089767456

t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE) is a widely used technique for dimensionality reduction that is particularly well suited for the visualization of high-dimensional datasets. After training is complete, extract features from a specific deep layer of your choice, use t-SNE to reduce the dimensionality of your extracted features to 2 dimensions and plot the resulting 2D features.

```
from sklearn.manifold import TSNE
In [36]:
          import seaborn as sns
          intermediate layer model = tf.keras.models.Model(inputs=model6.input,
                                                  outputs=model6.get_layer('dense_feature').outpu
          tsne eval generator = test datagen.flow from directory(DATASET PATH,target size=IMAGE S
                                                             batch size=1,shuffle=False,seed=42,cl
          #raise NotImplementedError("Extract features from the tsne_data_generator and fit a t-S
                                      "and plot the resulting 2D features of the four classes.")
          plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [7, 5]
          intermediate output = intermediate layer model.predict(tsne eval generator)
          tsne = TSNE(n_components=2)
          results = tsne.fit transform(intermediate output)
          h = tsne_eval_generator.labels
          sns.scatterplot(x = results[:,0], y = results[:,1], legend = 'full', hue= h, palette=["
          L=plt.legend()
          L.get texts()[0].set text('COVID-19')
          L.get_texts()[1].set_text('Normal')
          L.get texts()[2].set text('Pneumonia bac')
          L.get_texts()[3].set_text('Pneumonia_vir')
```

Found 270 images belonging to 4 classes.



Class Challenge: Image Classification of COVID-19 X-rays

Task 2 [Total points: 30]

Setup

- This assignment involves the following packages: 'matplotlib', 'numpy', and 'sklearn'.
- If you are using conda, use the following commands to install the above packages:

```
conda install matplotlib
conda install numpy
conda install -c anaconda scikit-learn
```

• If you are using pip, use use the following commands to install the above packages:

```
pip install matplotlib
pip install numpy
pip install sklearn
```

Data

Please download the data using the following link: COVID-19.

 After downloading 'Covid_Data_GradientCrescent.zip', unzip the file and you should see the following data structure:

```
|--all
|-----train
|-----test
|--two
|-----train
|-----test
```

• Put the 'all' folder, the 'two' folder and this python notebook in the **same directory** so that the following code can correctly locate the data.

[20 points] Multi-class Classification

```
import os

import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
```

```
os.environ['OMP_NUM_THREADS'] = '1'
os.environ['CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES'] = '-1'
tf.__version__
```

Out[1]: '2.4.1'

Load Image Data

```
In [7]: DATA_LIST = os.listdir('all/train')
    DATASET_PATH = 'all/train'
    TEST_DIR = 'all/test'
    IMAGE_SIZE = (224, 224)
    NUM_CLASSES = len(DATA_LIST)
    BATCH_SIZE = 8 # try reducing batch size or freeze more layers if your GPU runs out
    NUM_EPOCHS = 100
    LEARNING_RATE = 0.0005 # start off with high rate first 0.001 and experiment with reduc
```

Generate Training and Validation Batches

Found 216 images belonging to 4 classes. Found 54 images belonging to 4 classes.

[10 points] Build Model

Hint: Starting from a pre-trained model typically helps performance on a new task, e.g. starting with weights obtained by training on ImageNet.

```
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten())
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(rate = 0.5))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, name = "dense_feature"))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(4, activation='softmax'))
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential 2"

| Layer (type) | Output | Shape | Param # |
|--|--------|-------------|---------|
| mobilenet_1.00_224 (Function | (None, | 7, 7, 1024) | 3228864 |
| average_pooling2d_1 (Average | (None, | 2, 2, 1024) | 0 |
| flatten_1 (Flatten) | (None, | 4096) | 0 |
| dropout_1 (Dropout) | (None, | 4096) | 0 |
| dense_feature (Dense) | (None, | 256) | 1048832 |
| dense_1 (Dense) | (None, | 4) | 1028 |
| Total params: 4,278,724 Trainable params: 1,049,860 Non-trainable params: 3,228, | 864 | | |

[5 points] Train Model

```
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
In [10]:
                          loss=tf.keras.losses.CategoricalCrossentropy(from logits=True),
                          metrics=['acc'])
          #FIT MODEL
          print(len(train batches))
          print(len(valid batches))
          STEP_SIZE_TRAIN=train_batches.n//train_batches.batch_size
          STEP_SIZE_VALID=valid_batches.n//valid_batches.batch_size
          #raise NotImplementedError("Use the model.fit function to train your network")
          history = model.fit(
              train batches,
              epochs=NUM_EPOCHS, steps_per_epoch=STEP_SIZE_TRAIN,
              batch size=BATCH SIZE,
              validation data = valid batches, validation steps=STEP SIZE VALID
          )
```

```
Epoch 5/100
l loss: 4.6616 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 6/100
27/27 [============] - 8s 296ms/step - loss: 3.2647 - acc: 0.6697 - va
l loss: 3.2009 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 7/100
l_loss: 3.0525 - val_acc: 0.6250
Epoch 8/100
l_loss: 2.2620 - val_acc: 0.6042
Epoch 9/100
l loss: 1.9770 - val acc: 0.5833
Epoch 10/100
l_loss: 1.6598 - val_acc: 0.6458
Epoch 11/100
27/27 [==========] - 8s 299ms/step - loss: 2.0523 - acc: 0.7196 - va
l loss: 1.2245 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 12/100
l loss: 2.5238 - val acc: 0.6250
Epoch 13/100
l loss: 1.7448 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 14/100
l loss: 1.1534 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 15/100
l loss: 0.9955 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 16/100
l_loss: 0.6312 - val_acc: 0.7083
Epoch 17/100
l_loss: 0.7860 - val_acc: 0.7083
Epoch 18/100
l loss: 1.1135 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 19/100
l loss: 2.5376 - val acc: 0.5833
Epoch 20/100
l loss: 1.1394 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 21/100
l_loss: 0.8010 - val_acc: 0.8333
Epoch 22/100
l loss: 0.8499 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 23/100
l_loss: 0.9075 - val_acc: 0.8125
Epoch 24/100
l_loss: 1.6915 - val_acc: 0.6875
Epoch 25/100
27/27 [==========] - 8s 296ms/step - loss: 0.7604 - acc: 0.7337 - va
l loss: 1.3095 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 26/100
```

```
l_loss: 1.2574 - val_acc: 0.6458
Epoch 27/100
l loss: 1.5179 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 28/100
l loss: 0.8431 - val acc: 0.7708
Epoch 29/100
l_loss: 0.8781 - val_acc: 0.7917
Epoch 30/100
1_loss: 0.5890 - val_acc: 0.6667
Epoch 31/100
l loss: 1.0802 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 32/100
l loss: 1.7057 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 33/100
l loss: 0.8243 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 34/100
l_loss: 1.0690 - val_acc: 0.6250
Epoch 35/100
l_loss: 0.7362 - val_acc: 0.7708
Epoch 36/100
l loss: 0.6282 - val acc: 0.7708
Epoch 37/100
l loss: 0.5984 - val acc: 0.7917
Epoch 38/100
l_loss: 0.6388 - val_acc: 0.7708
Epoch 39/100
1_loss: 0.9935 - val_acc: 0.7083
Epoch 40/100
l loss: 0.6494 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 41/100
l loss: 0.9619 - val acc: 0.6250
Epoch 42/100
l loss: 0.7039 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 43/100
l loss: 0.8029 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 44/100
1_loss: 0.7478 - val_acc: 0.6875
Epoch 45/100
l_loss: 0.6239 - val_acc: 0.7083
Epoch 46/100
l loss: 0.7166 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 47/100
l loss: 0.8303 - val acc: 0.6250
Epoch 48/100
```

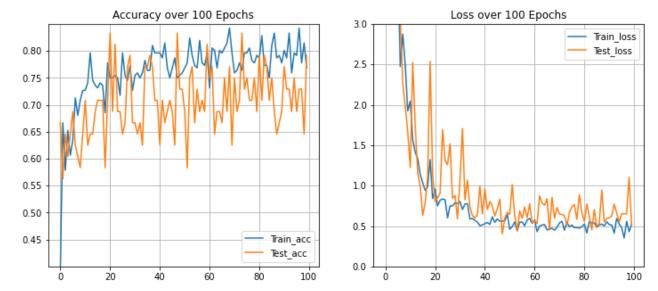
```
l loss: 0.4036 - val acc: 0.8333
Epoch 49/100
l loss: 0.5986 - val acc: 0.7292
Epoch 50/100
l_loss: 0.6672 - val_acc: 0.7292
Epoch 51/100
l loss: 0.6434 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 52/100
l_loss: 1.0131 - val_acc: 0.5833
Epoch 53/100
1_loss: 0.6286 - val_acc: 0.7500
Epoch 54/100
l loss: 0.4446 - val acc: 0.7708
Epoch 55/100
l loss: 0.6856 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 56/100
l loss: 0.5967 - val acc: 0.7292
Epoch 57/100
l loss: 0.7353 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 58/100
1_loss: 0.6026 - val_acc: 0.7083
Epoch 59/100
l loss: 0.7741 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 60/100
l_loss: 0.5395 - val_acc: 0.8125
Epoch 61/100
l loss: 0.5659 - val acc: 0.7500
Epoch 62/100
27/27 [============] - 8s 303ms/step - loss: 0.3943 - acc: 0.8193 - va
l loss: 0.5311 - val acc: 0.7708
Epoch 63/100
l loss: 0.8750 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 64/100
l loss: 0.7868 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 65/100
l loss: 0.7574 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 66/100
l_loss: 0.8370 - val_acc: 0.6667
Epoch 67/100
l_loss: 0.4540 - val_acc: 0.7500
Epoch 68/100
l_loss: 0.8571 - val_acc: 0.6875
Epoch 69/100
l loss: 0.5955 - val acc: 0.7708
```

```
Epoch 70/100
al_loss: 0.7286 - val_acc: 0.6250
Epoch 71/100
al loss: 0.6492 - val acc: 0.7500
Epoch 72/100
al loss: 0.6439 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 73/100
al_loss: 0.6271 - val_acc: 0.7083
Epoch 74/100
al loss: 0.5070 - val acc: 0.8333
Epoch 75/100
al_loss: 0.6646 - val_acc: 0.7292
Epoch 76/100
al loss: 0.7399 - val acc: 0.7500
Epoch 77/100
al loss: 0.7649 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 78/100
al loss: 0.5825 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 79/100
al loss: 0.8876 - val acc: 0.7500
Epoch 80/100
al loss: 0.6611 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 81/100
al_loss: 0.5563 - val_acc: 0.7917
Epoch 82/100
al_loss: 0.7729 - val_acc: 0.7083
Epoch 83/100
al loss: 0.6169 - val acc: 0.7917
Epoch 84/100
al loss: 0.4517 - val acc: 0.7708
Epoch 85/100
al loss: 0.7037 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 86/100
al loss: 0.4863 - val acc: 0.7500
Epoch 87/100
al loss: 0.5372 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 88/100
al loss: 0.9470 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 89/100
al_loss: 0.5515 - val_acc: 0.6667
Epoch 90/100
al loss: 0.5927 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 91/100
```

```
al_loss: 0.6016 - val acc: 0.7708
Epoch 92/100
al loss: 0.6218 - val acc: 0.7292
Epoch 93/100
al loss: 0.7698 - val acc: 0.7292
Epoch 94/100
al_loss: 0.6634 - val_acc: 0.6875
Epoch 95/100
al loss: 0.5495 - val acc: 0.7500
Epoch 96/100
al_loss: 0.6528 - val_acc: 0.6875
Epoch 97/100
al loss: 0.6523 - val acc: 0.7292
Epoch 98/100
al loss: 0.6509 - val acc: 0.7292
Epoch 99/100
al_loss: 1.1032 - val_acc: 0.6458
Epoch 100/100
al loss: 0.5136 - val acc: 0.7917
```

[5 points] Plot Accuracy and Loss During Training

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
In [14]:
          #raise NotImplementedError("Plot the accuracy and the loss during training")
          plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [12, 5]
          fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2)
          ax1.plot(history.history['acc'], label = 'Train acc')
          ax1.plot(history.history['val_acc'], label = 'Test_acc')
          ax1.set title("Accuracy over 100 Epochs")
          ax1.legend(['Train_acc','Test_acc'])
          ax1.grid()
          ax1.set yticks([0.45, 0.5,0.55,0.6,0.65,0.7,0.75,0.8])
          ax1.set_ylim([0.4,0.85])
          ax2.plot(history.history['loss'], label = 'Train_loss')
          ax2.plot(history.history['val loss'], label = 'Test loss')
          ax2.set_title("Loss over 100 Epochs")
          ax2.legend(['Train loss','Test loss'])
          ax2.set_ylim([0,3])
          ax2.grid()
          plt.show()
```



Testing Model

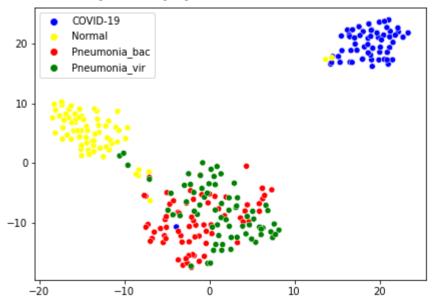
[10 points] TSNE Plot

Test accuracy: 0.5555555820465088

t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE) is a widely used technique for dimensionality reduction that is particularly well suited for the visualization of high-dimensional datasets. After training is complete, extract features from a specific deep layer of your choice, use t-SNE to reduce the dimensionality of your extracted features to 2 dimensions and plot the resulting 2D features.

```
intermediate_output = intermediate_layer_model.predict(tsne_eval_generator)
tsne = TSNE(n_components=2)
results = tsne.fit_transform(intermediate_output)
h = tsne_eval_generator.labels
sns.scatterplot(x = results[:,0], y = results[:,1], legend = 'full', hue= h, palette=["
L=plt.legend()
L.get_texts()[0].set_text('COVID-19')
L.get_texts()[1].set_text('Normal')
L.get_texts()[2].set_text('Pneumonia_bac')
L.get_texts()[3].set_text('Pneumonia_vir')
```

Found 270 images belonging to 4 classes.



Class Challenge: Image Classification of COVID-19 X-rays

Task 2 [Total points: 30]

Setup

- This assignment involves the following packages: 'matplotlib', 'numpy', and 'sklearn'.
- If you are using conda, use the following commands to install the above packages:

```
conda install matplotlib
conda install numpy
conda install -c anaconda scikit-learn
```

• If you are using pip, use use the following commands to install the above packages:

```
pip install matplotlib
pip install numpy
pip install sklearn
```

Data

Please download the data using the following link: COVID-19.

 After downloading 'Covid_Data_GradientCrescent.zip', unzip the file and you should see the following data structure:

```
|--all
|-----train
|-----test
|--two
|-----train
|-----test
```

• Put the 'all' folder, the 'two' folder and this python notebook in the **same directory** so that the following code can correctly locate the data.

[20 points] Multi-class Classification

```
import os

import tensorflow as tf
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
```

```
os.environ['OMP_NUM_THREADS'] = '1'
os.environ['CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES'] = '-1'
tf.__version__
```

Out[1]: '2.4.1'

Load Image Data

```
In [2]: DATA_LIST = os.listdir('all/train')
    DATASET_PATH = 'all/train'
    TEST_DIR = 'all/test'
    IMAGE_SIZE = (224, 224)
    NUM_CLASSES = len(DATA_LIST)
    BATCH_SIZE = 8 # try reducing batch size or freeze more layers if your GPU runs out
    NUM_EPOCHS = 100
    LEARNING_RATE = 0.0005 # start off with high rate first 0.001 and experiment with reduc
```

Generate Training and Validation Batches

Found 216 images belonging to 4 classes.
Found 54 images belonging to 4 classes.
D:\downloads\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\keras_preprocessing\image\image_data_generator.
py:342: UserWarning: This ImageDataGenerator specifies `zca_whitening` which overrides s
etting of`featurewise_std_normalization`.
 warnings.warn('This ImageDataGenerator specifies '

[10 points] Build Model

Hint: Starting from a pre-trained model typically helps performance on a new task, e.g. starting with weights obtained by training on ImageNet.

```
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
model.add(DenseNet model)
model.add(tf.keras.layers.AveragePooling2D(pool size=(3,3)))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten())
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(rate = 0.5))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, name = "dense feature"))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(4, activation='softmax'))
model.summary()
```

Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/dense net/densenet121_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels_notop.h5 29089792/29084464 [=============] - 1s Ous/step Model: "sequential"

| Layer (type) | Output | Shape | Param # |
|------------------------------|--------|-------------|---------|
| densenet121 (Functional) | (None, | 7, 7, 1024) | 7037504 |
| average_pooling2d (AveragePo | (None, | 2, 2, 1024) | 0 |
| flatten (Flatten) | (None, | 4096) | 0 |
| dropout (Dropout) | (None, | 4096) | 0 |
| dense_feature (Dense) | (None, | 256) | 1048832 |
| dense (Dense) | (None, | 4) | 1028 |

Non-trainable params: 7,037,504

[5 points] Train Model

```
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
In [5]:
                         loss=tf.keras.losses.CategoricalCrossentropy(from logits=True),
                         metrics=['acc'])
         #FIT MODEL
         print(len(train batches))
         print(len(valid batches))
         STEP SIZE TRAIN=train batches.n//train batches.batch size
         STEP SIZE VALID=valid batches.n//valid batches.batch size
         #raise NotImplementedError("Use the model.fit function to train your network")
         history = model.fit(
             train batches,
             epochs=NUM_EPOCHS, steps_per_epoch=STEP_SIZE_TRAIN,
             batch size=BATCH SIZE,
             validation data = valid batches, validation steps=STEP SIZE VALID
         )
        27
```

D:\downloads\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\keras_preprocessing\image\image_data_generator. py:720: UserWarning: This ImageDataGenerator specifies `featurewise center`, but it has n't been fit on any training data. Fit it first by calling `.fit(numpy_data)`.

```
warnings.warn('This ImageDataGenerator specifies '
D:\downloads\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\keras preprocessing\image\image data generator.
py:739: UserWarning: This ImageDataGenerator specifies `zca_whitening`, but it hasn't be
en fit on any training data. Fit it first by calling `.fit(numpy data)`.
warnings.warn('This ImageDataGenerator specifies
Epoch 1/100
al loss: 3.6472 - val acc: 0.5208
Epoch 2/100
al loss: 5.1257 - val acc: 0.3542
Epoch 3/100
al loss: 3.1368 - val acc: 0.5417
Epoch 4/100
al_loss: 2.8029 - val_acc: 0.6250
Epoch 5/100
al loss: 2.5883 - val acc: 0.6042
Epoch 6/100
al loss: 3.0670 - val acc: 0.5833
Epoch 7/100
al loss: 2.3712 - val acc: 0.5625
Epoch 8/100
al loss: 2.2886 - val acc: 0.4792
Epoch 9/100
al loss: 1.7604 - val acc: 0.6042
Epoch 10/100
al loss: 1.2414 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 11/100
al_loss: 1.0837 - val_acc: 0.6250
Epoch 12/100
al_loss: 2.3088 - val_acc: 0.6042
Epoch 13/100
al loss: 1.1536 - val acc: 0.6250
Epoch 14/100
al loss: 0.8685 - val acc: 0.7292
Epoch 15/100
al loss: 1.9798 - val acc: 0.5833
Epoch 16/100
al loss: 2.2057 - val acc: 0.5833
Epoch 17/100
al_loss: 1.2250 - val_acc: 0.6875
Epoch 18/100
al_loss: 0.7621 - val_acc: 0.7083
Epoch 19/100
al_loss: 0.5444 - val_acc: 0.7708
Epoch 20/100
al loss: 0.8058 - val acc: 0.6875
```

```
Epoch 21/100
al_loss: 0.8391 - val_acc: 0.7083
Epoch 22/100
27/27 [============= ] - 18s 674ms/step - loss: 0.8957 - acc: 0.7488 - v
al loss: 0.7248 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 23/100
al_loss: 1.1286 - val_acc: 0.6042
Epoch 24/100
al loss: 0.7784 - val acc: 0.7708
Epoch 25/100
al loss: 0.8484 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 26/100
al_loss: 0.6132 - val_acc: 0.6875
Epoch 27/100
al loss: 0.7401 - val acc: 0.5625
Epoch 28/100
al loss: 0.5261 - val acc: 0.7292
Epoch 29/100
al loss: 0.7659 - val acc: 0.6042
Epoch 30/100
al loss: 0.6976 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 31/100
al loss: 1.0127 - val acc: 0.6250
Epoch 32/100
al_loss: 0.6831 - val_acc: 0.6458
Epoch 33/100
al_loss: 0.6677 - val_acc: 0.6875
Epoch 34/100
al loss: 0.6181 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 35/100
al_loss: 0.6331 - val_acc: 0.7292
Epoch 36/100
al loss: 0.6144 - val acc: 0.7292
Epoch 37/100
al loss: 0.6354 - val acc: 0.7917
Epoch 38/100
al loss: 0.5742 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 39/100
al_loss: 0.7236 - val_acc: 0.6667
Epoch 40/100
al_loss: 0.6195 - val_acc: 0.6875
Epoch 41/100
al loss: 0.6240 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 42/100
```

```
al_loss: 0.6195 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 43/100
al loss: 0.7090 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 44/100
al loss: 0.7256 - val acc: 0.6250
Epoch 45/100
al_loss: 0.5624 - val_acc: 0.7292
Epoch 46/100
al loss: 0.7737 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 47/100
al loss: 0.7177 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 48/100
al loss: 0.6537 - val acc: 0.7917
Epoch 49/100
al loss: 0.5535 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 50/100
al_loss: 0.9537 - val_acc: 0.6042
Epoch 51/100
al loss: 0.8342 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 52/100
al loss: 0.7062 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 53/100
al loss: 0.7048 - val_acc: 0.7500
Epoch 54/100
al_loss: 0.6676 - val_acc: 0.7500
Epoch 55/100
al_loss: 0.5668 - val_acc: 0.7083
Epoch 56/100
al loss: 0.8058 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 57/100
al loss: 0.6949 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 58/100
al loss: 0.5481 - val acc: 0.7500
Epoch 59/100
al loss: 0.7867 - val acc: 0.6250
Epoch 60/100
al_loss: 0.6047 - val_acc: 0.6458
Epoch 61/100
al_loss: 0.5630 - val_acc: 0.7500
Epoch 62/100
al loss: 0.7738 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 63/100
al loss: 0.4723 - val acc: 0.7708
Epoch 64/100
```

```
al loss: 0.7356 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 65/100
al loss: 0.9391 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 66/100
al loss: 0.7958 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 67/100
al loss: 0.7647 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 68/100
al loss: 0.7422 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 69/100
al_loss: 0.5768 - val_acc: 0.7292
Epoch 70/100
al loss: 0.5303 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 71/100
al loss: 0.7313 - val acc: 0.6875
Epoch 72/100
al loss: 0.7008 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 73/100
27/27 [============== ] - 16s 597ms/step - loss: 0.5912 - acc: 0.7569 - v
al loss: 0.6984 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 74/100
al loss: 0.6403 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 75/100
al loss: 0.6898 - val acc: 0.6458
Epoch 76/100
al_loss: 0.8531 - val_acc: 0.6667
Epoch 77/100
al_loss: 0.8232 - val_acc: 0.6875
Epoch 78/100
al loss: 0.7496 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 79/100
al loss: 0.6965 - val acc: 0.7500
Epoch 80/100
al loss: 0.7696 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 81/100
al loss: 0.5507 - val acc: 0.7292
Epoch 82/100
al_loss: 0.5607 - val_acc: 0.7500
Epoch 83/100
al_loss: 0.6334 - val_acc: 0.6875
Epoch 84/100
al_loss: 0.5921 - val_acc: 0.8125
Epoch 85/100
al loss: 0.7556 - val acc: 0.6667
```

```
Epoch 86/100
al_loss: 0.7051 - val_acc: 0.7292
Epoch 87/100
al loss: 0.8784 - val acc: 0.6667
Epoch 88/100
al_loss: 0.9924 - val_acc: 0.6250
Epoch 89/100
al loss: 0.7398 - val acc: 0.7083
Epoch 90/100
al loss: 0.7773 - val acc: 0.7292
Epoch 91/100
al_loss: 0.9423 - val_acc: 0.6042
Epoch 92/100
al loss: 0.6786 - val acc: 0.7708
Epoch 93/100
al loss: 0.6264 - val acc: 0.7500
Epoch 94/100
al loss: 1.0658 - val acc: 0.5833
Epoch 95/100
al loss: 1.0154 - val acc: 0.5833
Epoch 96/100
al loss: 0.5900 - val acc: 0.7500
Epoch 97/100
al_loss: 0.9214 - val_acc: 0.5625
Epoch 98/100
al_loss: 0.7909 - val_acc: 0.6667
Epoch 99/100
al loss: 0.8234 - val acc: 0.6250
Epoch 100/100
al loss: 0.8146 - val acc: 0.7292
```

[5 points] Plot Accuracy and Loss During Training

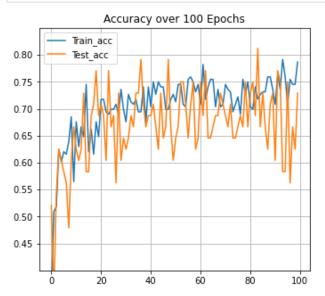
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

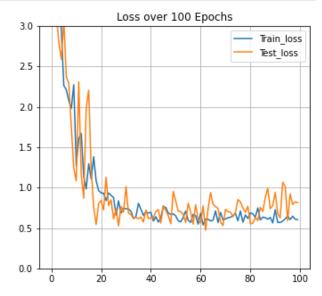
#raise NotImplementedError("Plot the accuracy and the loss during training")

plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [12, 5]
fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2)

ax1.plot(history.history['acc'], label = 'Train_acc')
ax1.plot(history.history['val_acc'], label = 'Test_acc')
ax1.set_title("Accuracy over 100 Epochs")
ax1.legend(['Train_acc', 'Test_acc'])
ax1.grid()
ax1.set_yticks([0.45, 0.5,0.55,0.6,0.65,0.7,0.75,0.8])
ax1.set_ylim([0.4,0.85])
```

```
ax2.plot(history.history['loss'], label = 'Train_loss')
ax2.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label = 'Test_loss')
ax2.set_title("Loss over 100 Epochs")
ax2.legend(['Train_loss','Test_loss'])
ax2.set_ylim([0,3])
ax2.grid()
plt.show()
```





Testing Model

[10 points] TSNE Plot

t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE) is a widely used technique for dimensionality reduction that is particularly well suited for the visualization of high-dimensional datasets. After training is complete, extract features from a specific deep layer of your choice, use t-SNE to reduce the dimensionality of your extracted features to 2 dimensions and plot the resulting 2D features.

```
In [9]: from sklearn.manifold import TSNE
    import seaborn as sns
    intermediate_layer_model = tf.keras.models.Model(inputs=model.input,
```

```
outputs=model.get layer('dense feature').output
tsne_eval_generator = test_datagen.flow_from_directory(DATASET_PATH,target_size=IMAGE_S
                                                  batch size=1, shuffle=False, seed=42, cl
#raise NotImplementedError("Extract features from the tsne data generator and fit a t-S
                           "and plot the resulting 2D features of the four classes.")
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = [7, 5]
intermediate output = intermediate layer model.predict(tsne eval generator)
tsne = TSNE(n components=2)
results = tsne.fit transform(intermediate output)
h = tsne_eval_generator.labels
sns.scatterplot(x = results[:,0], y = results[:,1], legend = 'full', hue= h, palette=["
L=plt.legend()
L.get_texts()[0].set_text('COVID-19')
L.get_texts()[1].set_text('Normal')
L.get_texts()[2].set_text('Pneumonia_bac')
L.get_texts()[3].set_text('Pneumonia_vir')
```

Found 270 images belonging to 4 classes.

