

Lung Cancer Classification and Prediction

Detecting and classifying lung cancer from CT scans using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and MobileNet models is crucial for improving patient outcomes. I developed a project that achieved over **95% accuracy** in classifying four types of lung cancers: adenocarcinoma, large cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, and normal lung tissue.

This project has the potential to assist radiologists and healthcare professionals in making accurate diagnoses and treatment plans.

Importing the Images and Labels

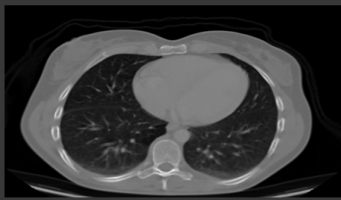
```
[ ] !unzip '/content/gdrive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Lungcancerdataset.zip' -d '/content/gdrive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/'
Archive: /content/gdrive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Lungcancerdataset.zip
replace /content/gdrive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Data/test/adenocarcinoma/000108 (3).png? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one, [r]eplace
y

[ ] test_dataset = cv2.imread('/content/gdrive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Data/test/adenocarcinoma/000108 (3).png')

[ ] type(test_dataset)
numpy.ndarray

[ ] test_dataset.shape
(282, 381, 3)

cv2.imshow('test_dataset')
```



Preprocessing the Images and Creating Labels

```
data_set = []
labels = []

for i in file_names:

    l1 = str(i)
    df1 = os.listdir('/content/gdrive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Data/train/' + str(i))
    df2 = os.listdir('/content/gdrive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Data/valid/' + str(i))

    for j in range(len(df1)):

        data_set.append('/content/gdrive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Data/train/' + str(i) + '/' + df1[j])
        labels.append(l1[0])

    for k in range(len(df2)):

        data_set.append('/content/gdrive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Data/valid/' + str(i) + '/' + df2[k])
        labels.append(l1[0])
```

```

joined_photos_path_final = []

for i in range(len(joined_photos_path)):
    input_image_path = cv2.imread(joined_photos_path[i])
    input_image_path_resized = cv2.resize(input_image_path, (224,224))
    input_image_path_resized_scaled = input_image_path_resized/224

    joined_photos_path_final.append(input_image_path_resized_scaled)

```

Training the Model

I used the **MobileNet Pretrained** model for this project.

```

[ ] mobilenet_model = 'https://tfhub.dev/google/tf2-preview/mobilenet_v2/feature_vector/4'

pretrained_model = hub.KerasLayer(mobilenet_model, input_shape=(224,224,3), trainable=False)

num_of_classes = 4

model = tf.keras.Sequential([

    pretrained_model,
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(num_of_classes)

])

model.summary()

```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
keras_layer (KerasLayer)	(None, 1280)	2257984
dense (Dense)	(None, 4)	5124

=====
 Total params: 2,263,108
 Trainable params: 5,124
 Non-trainable params: 2,257,984
 =====

```

[ ] model.compile(
    optimizer = 'adam',
    loss = tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(from_logits=True),
    metrics = ['acc']
)

```

Evaluating and Predicting

```
score, acc = model.evaluate(X_test, Y_test)
print('Test Loss =', score)
print('Test Accuracy =', acc)
```

```
7/7 [=====] - 9s 1s/step - loss: 0.3692 - acc: 0.8950
Test Loss = 0.36921489238739014
Test Accuracy = 0.8949999809265137
```

Path of the image to be predicted: /content/3-Figure3.2-1.png

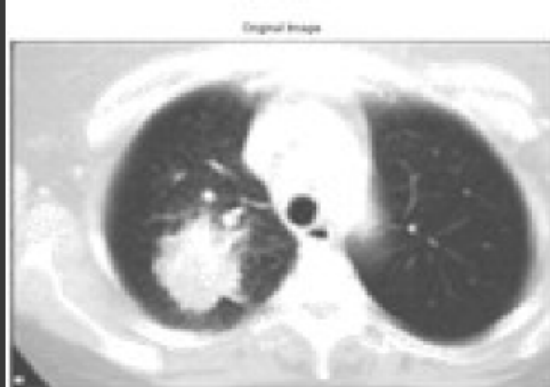


Figure 3.2: Input CT scan Image

```
1/1 [=====] - 0s 66ms/step
Use have Adenocarcinoma Cancer
```