# EfficientNetV2S

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

```
Mounted at /content/drive
```

```
import os
import shutil
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import tensorflow as tf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import cv2
import sklearn
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
from keras.applications import *
from keras.layers import *
from keras.models import Model, load_model
from keras.optimizers import Adam
from sklearn.utils import class_weight
from tqdm import tqdm
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from keras.applications.efficientnet_v2 import preprocess_input as base_preprocess
from keras.callbacks import ReduceLROnPlateau, EarlyStopping, ModelCheckpoint
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix, roc_auc_score, roc_curve, RocCurveDisplay,
from sklearn.utils.multiclass import unique_labels
from collections import Counter
from pathlib import Path
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from keras.utils import to_categorical
from PIL import Image
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.utils.class_weight import compute_class_weight
import itertools
```

#### Load data

```
data = np.load('/content/drive/MyDrive/SC Lab/Dataset/data.npy',mmap_mode='r')
labels = np.load('/content/drive/MyDrive/SC Lab/Dataset/labels.npy',mmap_mode='r')

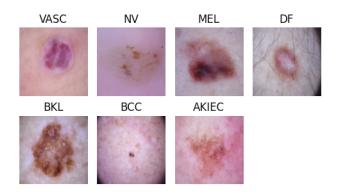
print("Data shape:", data.shape)
print("Labels shape:", labels.shape)
Data shape: (10015, 224, 224, 3)
```

## Loading Images from the data

Labels shape: (10015, 7)

```
# Get unique class labels and their corresponding indices in the data array
unique_classes = np.unique(labels, axis=1)
# Create a dictionary to store one data sample from each class
```

```
class_samples = {}
# Map class indices to their corresponding names
class_names = {0: "AKIEC", 1: "BCC", 2: "BKL", 3: "DF", 4: "MEL", 5: "NV", 6: "VASC"}
# Select one data sample from each class
for class_label in unique_classes:
    class_indices = np.where(np.all(labels = class_label, axis=1))[0]
    class_samples[tuple(class_label)] = data[class_indices[0]]
# Plot the images in 2 rows
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 3))
for i, (class_label, image_data) in enumerate(class_samples.items()):
    class_index = np.argmax(class_label) # Get the index of the class
    class_name = class_names[class_index] # Get the corresponding class name
   plt.subplot(2, 4, i + 1)
    plt.imshow(image_data)
    plt.title(f'{class_name}')
    plt.axis('off')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



## Frequency of the data

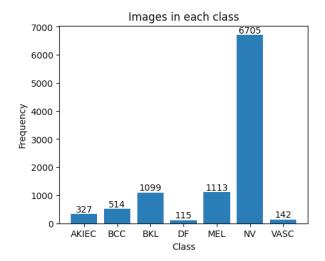
```
# Sum the one-hot encoded labels along the rows to get the frequency of each class
class_counts = np.sum(labels, axis=0)

# Map class indices to their corresponding names
class_names = {0: "AKIEC", 1: "BCC", 2: "BKL", 3: "DF", 4: "MEL", 5: "NV", 6: "VASC"}

# Plot the class frequencies
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 4))
plt.bar([class_names[class_idx] for class_idx in range(len(class_names))], class_counts)
plt.xlabel('Class')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.title('Images in each class')

# Annotate the bars with the class frequencies (integer format)
for i, count in enumerate(class_counts):
    plt.text(i, count, str(int(count)), ha='center', va='bottom')

plt.show()
```



## Split data

```
# Split the data into train, test, and validation sets
train_data, test_data, train_labels, test_labels = train_test_split(data, labels, test_size=0.1,stratify=labels,
random_state=42)
train_data, val_data, train_labels, val_labels = train_test_split(train_data, train_labels,
test_size=0.1,stratify=train_labels, random_state=42)
```

## Split Data Frequecy

```
print("train_data shape:", train_data.shape)
print("train_labels shape:", train_labels.shape)
print("val_data shape:", val_data.shape)
print("val_labels shape:", val_labels.shape)
print("test_data shape:", test_data.shape)
print("test_labels shape:", test_labels.shape)
```

```
train_data shape: (8111, 224, 224, 3)
train_labels shape: (8111, 7)
val_data shape: (902, 224, 224, 3)
val_labels shape: (902, 7)
test_data shape: (1002, 224, 224, 3)
test_labels shape: (1002, 7)
```

## Data Frequency of Each Class

```
class_names_mapping = {
    0: "AKIEC",
    1: "BCC",
    2: "BKL",
    3: "DF",
    4: "MEL",
    5: "NV",
    6: "VASC"
}
# Calculate class distribution in each set
num_classes = train_labels.shape[1]
class_counts_train = np.sum(train_labels, axis=0)
class_counts_val = np.sum(val_labels, axis=0)
class_counts_test = np.sum(test_labels, axis=0)
class_counts_test = np.sum(test_labels, axis=0)
class_counts_mapping = {}
for index, class_name in class_names_mapping.items():
```

```
class_counts_mapping[class_name] = {'Train': class_counts_train[index]}

for index, class_name in class_names_mapping.items():
    class_counts_mapping[class_name]['Validation'] = class_counts_val[index]

for index, class_name in class_names_mapping.items():
    class_counts_mapping[class_name]['Test'] = class_counts_test[index]

# Print class distribution mapping

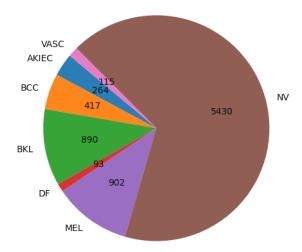
for class_name, counts in class_counts_mapping.items():
    print(class_name)
    for set_name, count in counts.items():
        print(f" - {set_name}: {count}")
```

```
AKTEC
 - Train: 264.0
 - Validation: 30.0
 - Test: 33.0
BCC
 - Train: 417.0
 - Validation: 46.0
 - Test: 51.0
BKL
 - Train: 890.0
 - Validation: 99.0
- Test: 110.0
 - Train: 93.0
 - Validation: 10.0
 - Test: 12.0
MEL
 - Train: 902.0
 - Validation: 100.0
 - Test: 111.0
NV
 - Train: 5430.0
 - Validation: 604.0
- Test: 671.0
VASC
 - Train: 115.0
 - Validation: 13.0
 - Test: 14.0
```

```
# Create pie charts for each set
for set_name in ['Train']:
    class_counts = [counts[set_name] for counts in class_counts_mapping.values()]
    class_labels = list(class_counts_mapping.keys())

plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5))
    plt.pie(class_counts, labels=class_labels, startangle=140, autopct=lambda p: '{:.0f}'.format(p *
sum(class_counts) / 100))
    plt.title(f'Class Distribution in {set_name} Set')
    plt.axis('equal')  # Equal aspect ratio ensures that pie is drawn as a circle.
    plt.show()
```

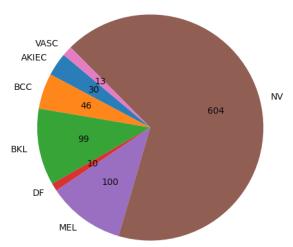
#### Class Distribution in Train Set



```
# Create pie charts for each set
for set_name in ['Validation']:
    class_counts = [counts[set_name] for counts in class_counts_mapping.values()]
    class_labels = list(class_counts_mapping.keys())

plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5))
    plt.pie(class_counts, labels=class_labels, startangle=140, autopct=lambda p: '{:.0f}'.format(p *
sum(class_counts) / 100))
    plt.title(f'Class Distribution in {set_name} Set')
    plt.axis('equal') # Equal aspect ratio ensures that pie is drawn as a circle.
    plt.show()
```

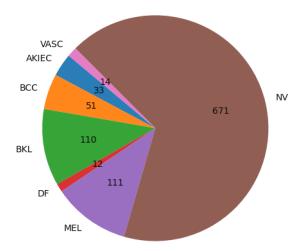
#### Class Distribution in Validation Set



```
# Create pie charts for each set
for set_name in ['Test']:
    class_counts = [counts[set_name] for counts in class_counts_mapping.values()]
    class_labels = list(class_counts_mapping.keys())

plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5))
    plt.pie(class_counts, labels=class_labels, startangle=140, autopct=lambda p: '{:.0f}'.format(p * sum(class_counts) / 100))
    plt.title(f'Class Distribution in {set_name} Set')
    plt.axis('equal') # Equal aspect ratio ensures that pie is drawn as a circle.
    plt.show()
```

#### Class Distribution in Test Set



## Augmentation

```
datagen = ImageDataGenerator(
    rotation_range=20,
    width_shift_range=0.2,
    height_shift_range=0.2,
    shear_range=0.2,
    zoom_range=0.2,
    horizontal_flip=True
)
```

## Callbacks

```
lr_reduce = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor = 'val_accuracy', factor = 0.5, patience = 5,mode='max', min_lr = 1e-
4,verbose = 1)
saved_model = '/content/drive/MyDrive/SC Lab/Saved Model/EfficientNetV2S.h5'
model_chkpt = ModelCheckpoint(saved_model ,save_best_only = True, monitor = 'val_accuracy',verbose = 1)
callback_list = [model_chkpt, lr_reduce]
```

## EfficientNetV2S Model

```
x = base_model.output
x = GlobalAveragePooling2D()(x)
x = Dense(128, activation='relu')(x)
x = Dropout(0.5)(x)
predictions = Dense(7, activation='softmax')(x)

model = Model(inputs=base_model.input, outputs=predictions)

# Compile the model
model.compile(optimizer=Adam(learning_rate=0.001),
```

```
loss='categorical_crossentropy',
metrics=['accuracy'])
```

## **Model Training**

```
epochs = 50
batch_size = 16
```

```
Epoch 1/50
Epoch 1: val_accuracy improved from -inf to 0.75610, saving model to /content/drive/MyDrive/4.2/SC
Lab/Project/Saved Model/inception.h5
- val_accuracy: 0.7561 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 2/50
Epoch 2: val_accuracy improved from 0.75610 to 0.78936, saving model to /content/drive/MyDrive/4.2/SC
Lab/Project/Saved Model/inception.h5
- val_accuracy: 0.7894 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 3/50
507/507 [==========] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6829 - accuracy: 0.7628
Epoch 3: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.78936
- val_accuracy: 0.7761 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 4/50
507/507 [============== ] - ETA: Os - loss: 0.6450 - accuracy: 0.7671
Epoch 4: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.78936
- val_accuracy: 0.7871 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 5/50
Epoch 5: val_accuracy improved from 0.78936 to 0.80710, saving model to /content/drive/MyDrive/4.2/SC
Lab/Project/Saved Model/inception.h5
- val_accuracy: 0.8071 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 6/50
507/507 [============] - ETA: Os - loss: 0.5877 - accuracy: 0.7908
Epoch 6: val_accuracy improved from 0.80710 to 0.81264, saving model to /content/drive/MyDrive/4.2/SC
Lab/Project/Saved Model/inception.h5
- val_accuracy: 0.8126 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 7/50
Epoch 7: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.81264
- val_accuracy: 0.8082 - lr: 0.0010
```

```
Epoch 8/50
Epoch 8: val_accuracy improved from 0.81264 to 0.82040, saving model to /content/drive/MyDrive/4.2/SC
Lab/Project/Saved Model/inception.h5
- val_accuracy: 0.8204 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 9/50
Epoch 9: val_accuracy improved from 0.82040 to 0.83259, saving model to /content/drive/MyDrive/4.2/SC
Lab/Project/Saved Model/inception.h5
- val_accuracy: 0.8326 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 10/50
Epoch 10: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.83259
- val_accuracy: 0.8282 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 11/50
Epoch 11: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.83259
- val_accuracy: 0.8271 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 12/50
Epoch 12: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.83259
- val_accuracy: 0.8237 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 13/50
507/507 [============] - ETA: Os - loss: 0.4401 - accuracy: 0.8449
Epoch 13: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.83259
- val_accuracy: 0.8304 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 14/50
507/507 [==========] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.4305 - accuracy: 0.8486
Epoch 14: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.83259
Epoch 14: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0005000000237487257.
- val_accuracy: 0.8282 - lr: 0.0010
Epoch 15/50
Epoch 15: val_accuracy improved from 0.83259 to 0.85588, saving model to /content/drive/MyDrive/4.2/SC
Lab/Project/Saved Model/inception.h5
- val_accuracy: 0.8559 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 16/50
507/507 [=========== - ETA: Os - loss: 0.3099 - accuracy: 0.8881
Epoch 16: val_accuracy improved from 0.85588 to 0.86696, saving model to /content/drive/MyDrive/4.2/SC
Lab/Project/Saved Model/inception.h5
- val_accuracy: 0.8670 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 17/50
```

```
507/507 [=======] - ETA: Os - loss: 0.2773 - accuracy: 0.8994
Epoch 17: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.86696
- val_accuracy: 0.8625 - 1r: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 18/50
507/507 [===========] - ETA: Os - loss: 0.2593 - accuracy: 0.9095
Epoch 18: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.86696
- val_accuracy: 0.8392 - 1r: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 19/50
Epoch 19: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.86696
- val_accuracy: 0.8659 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 20/50
Epoch 20: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.86696
- val_accuracy: 0.8548 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 21/50
507/507 [=======] - ETA: Os - loss: 0.2249 - accuracy: 0.9206
Epoch 21: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.86696
Epoch 21: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0002500000118743628.
- val_accuracy: 0.8625 - lr: 5.0000e-04
Epoch 22/50
507/507 [==========] - ETA: Os - loss: 0.1738 - accuracy: 0.9349
Epoch 22: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.86696
- val_accuracy: 0.8647 - 1r: 2.5000e-04
Epoch 23/50
Epoch 23: val_accuracy improved from 0.86696 to 0.87140, saving model to /content/drive/MyDrive/4.2/SC
Lab/Project/Saved Model/inception.h5
- val_accuracy: 0.8714 - lr: 2.5000e-04
Epoch 24/50
507/507 [==========] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.1400 - accuracy: 0.9504
Epoch 24: val_accuracy improved from 0.87140 to 0.88470, saving model to /content/drive/MyDrive/4.2/SC
Lab/Project/Saved Model/inception.h5
- val_accuracy: 0.8847 - 1r: 2.5000e-04
Epoch 25/50
507/507 [==========] - ETA: Os - loss: 0.1332 - accuracy: 0.9498
Epoch 25: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.88470
- val_accuracy: 0.8614 - lr: 2.5000e-04
Epoch 26/50
507/507 [===========] - ETA: Os - loss: 0.1227 - accuracy: 0.9580
Epoch 26: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.88470
```

```
- val_accuracy: 0.8614 - lr: 2.5000e-04
Epoch 27/50
Epoch 27: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.88470
- val_accuracy: 0.8614 - lr: 2.5000e-04
Epoch 28/50
Epoch 28: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.88470
- val_accuracy: 0.8647 - lr: 2.5000e-04
Epoch 29/50
Epoch 29: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.88470
Epoch 29: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0001250000059371814.
- val_accuracy: 0.8725 - 1r: 2.5000e-04
Epoch 30/50
507/507 [============ ] - ETA: Os - loss: 0.0741 - accuracy: 0.9731
Epoch 30: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.88470
- val_accuracy: 0.8670 - lr: 1.2500e-04
Epoch 31/50
507/507 [===========] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.0702 - accuracy: 0.9753
Epoch 31: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.88470
- val_accuracy: 0.8769 - lr: 1.2500e-04
Epoch 32/50
Epoch 32: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.88470
- val_accuracy: 0.8780 - lr: 1.2500e-04
Epoch 33/50
507/507 [===========] - ETA: Os - loss: 0.0593 - accuracy: 0.9802
Epoch 33: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.88470
- val_accuracy: 0.8714 - lr: 1.2500e-04
Epoch 34/50
507/507 [==========] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.0611 - accuracy: 0.9789
Epoch 34: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.88470
Epoch 34: ReduceLROnPlateau reducing learning rate to 0.0001.
- val_accuracy: 0.8670 - lr: 1.2500e-04
Epoch 35/50
507/507 [===========] - ETA: Os - loss: 0.0598 - accuracy: 0.9804
Epoch 35: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.88470
- val_accuracy: 0.8747 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 36/50
507/507 [========== ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.0508 - accuracy: 0.9825
```

```
Epoch 36: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.88470
- val_accuracy: 0.8825 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 37/50
507/507 [===========] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.0509 - accuracy: 0.9837
Epoch 37: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.88470
- val_accuracy: 0.8836 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 38/50
507/507 [============== ] - ETA: Os - loss: 0.0466 - accuracy: 0.9831
Epoch 38: val_accuracy improved from 0.88470 to 0.89135, saving model to /content/drive/MyDrive/4.2/SC
Lab/Project/Saved Model/inception.h5
- val_accuracy: 0.8914 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 39/50
Epoch 39: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.89135
- val_accuracy: 0.8869 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 40/50
507/507 [=========== ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.0463 - accuracy: 0.9848
Epoch 40: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.89135
- val_accuracy: 0.8880 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 41/50
Epoch 41: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.89135
- val_accuracy: 0.8780 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 42/50
507/507 [==========] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.0425 - accuracy: 0.9858
Epoch 42: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.89135
- val_accuracy: 0.8836 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 43/50
Epoch 43: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.89135
- val_accuracy: 0.8847 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 44/50
Epoch 44: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.89135
- val_accuracy: 0.8803 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 45/50
507/507 [==========] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.0381 - accuracy: 0.9869
Epoch 45: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.89135
- val_accuracy: 0.8914 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 46/50
507/507 [=========== ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.0349 - accuracy: 0.9892
Epoch 46: val_accuracy improved from 0.89135 to 0.89246, saving model to /content/drive/MyDrive/4.2/SC
```

```
Lab/Project/Saved Model/inception.h5
507/507 [=========:: - 207s 409ms/step - loss: 0.0349 - accuracy: 0.9892 - val_loss: 0.6336
- val_accuracy: 0.8925 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 47/50
507/507 [==========] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.0369 - accuracy: 0.9874
Epoch 47: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.89246
- val_accuracy: 0.8891 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 48/50
Epoch 48: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.89246
- val_accuracy: 0.8836 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 49/50
507/507 [=========== ] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.0309 - accuracy: 0.9894
Epoch 49: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.89246
- val_accuracy: 0.8847 - lr: 1.0000e-04
Epoch 50/50
Epoch 50: val_accuracy did not improve from 0.89246
- val_accuracy: 0.8925 - lr: 1.0000e-04
```

model= load\_model('/content/drive/MyDrive/SC Lab/Saved Model/EfficientNetV2S.h5')

## Test Accuracy

#### Classification Report

```
# Make predictions on the test data
predictions = model.predict(test_data)

# Convert predictions and true labels to integer format
predicted_labels = np.argmax(predictions, axis=1)

true_labels = np.argmax(test_labels, axis=1)

# Calculate the classification report
report = classification_report(true_labels, predicted_labels)

# Calculate the confusion matrix
conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(true_labels, predicted_labels)

# Print the classification report
print("Classification Report:")
print(report)
```

```
32/32 [======] - 16s 128ms/step
Classification Report:
           precision recall f1-score
                                       support
         0
                                0.56
                0.82
                       0.42
                                          33
         1
               0.85
                       0.78
                                0.82
                                          51
         2
                0.72
                        0.83
                                0.77
                                         110
                0.64
                        0.75
                                 0.69
         3
                                           12
                0.71
                                0.71
         4
                        0.71
                                          111
         5
                0.95
                        0.95
                                0.95
                                           671
                0.85
                        0.79
                                 0.81
         6
                                          14
                                 0.88
                                          1002
   accuracy
  macro avg
                0.79
                        0.75
                                 0.76
                                          1002
                                 0.88
                                          1002
weighted avg
                0.88
                         0.88
```

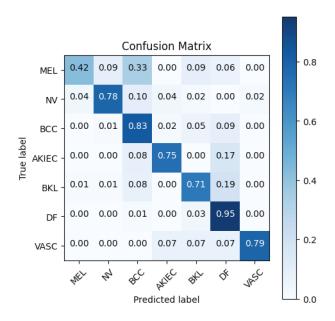
#### Confusion Matrix

```
# Calculate the confusion matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(true_labels, np.round(predicted_labels))
cm
```

```
array([[ 14, 3, 11, 0, 3,
                       2,
                           0],
     [ 2, 40, 5, 2, 1, 0,
                           1],
     [ 0, 1, 91, 2, 6, 10,
                           0],
     [ 0,
         0, 1, 9, 0,
                       2,
                            0],
     [ 1, 1, 9, 0, 79, 21,
     [ 0, 2, 9, 0, 21, 638,
                           1],
     [ 0,
          Ο,
             0, 1, 1, 1, 11]])
```

```
def plot_confusion_matrix(cm, classes,
                        normalize=False,
                          title='Confusion matrix',
                          cmap=plt.cm.Blues):
    if normalize:
       cm = cm.astype('float') / cm.sum(axis=1)[:, np.newaxis]
       print("Normalized confusion matrix")
    else:
        print('Confusion matrix, without normalization')
    # print(cm)
    plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5))
    plt.imshow(cm, interpolation='nearest', cmap=cmap)
    plt.title(title)
    plt.colorbar()
    tick_marks = np.arange(len(classes))
    plt.xticks(tick_marks, classes, rotation=45)
    {\tt plt.yticks(tick\_marks,\ classes)}
    fmt = '.2f' if normalize else 'd'
    thresh = cm.max() / 2.
    for i, j in itertools.product(range(cm.shape[0]), range(cm.shape[1])):
        plt.text(j, i, format(cm[i, j], fmt),
```

Normalized confusion matrix



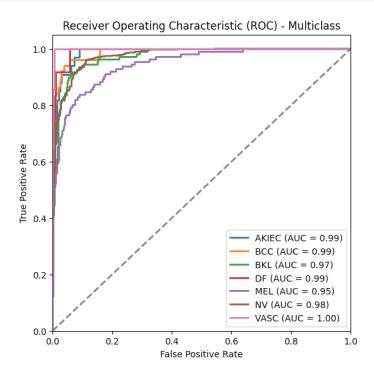
# ROC-AUC curve

```
# Define class names
class_names = ['AKIEC', 'BCC', 'BKL', 'DF', 'MEL', 'NV', 'VASC']
# Make predictions on the test data
predictions = model.predict(test_data)
# Get the number of classes
num_classes = test_labels.shape[1]
# Initialize a figure to plot ROC curves
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
# Loop through each class
for class_index in range(num_classes):
   # Compute ROC curve and ROC AUC for the current class
   fpr, tpr, thresholds = roc_curve(test_labels[:, class_index], predictions[:, class_index])
   roc_auc = auc(fpr, tpr)
   # Plot ROC curve for the current class
   # Plot the diagonal line (random chance)
plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='gray', linestyle='--', lw=2)
# Set plot properties
plt.xlim([0.0, 1.0])
plt.ylim([0.0, 1.05])
```

```
plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
plt.title('Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) - Multiclass')
plt.legend(loc='lower right')

# Display the plot
plt.show()
```

```
32/32 [======] - 3s 111ms/step
```



# Explainable AI (XAI)

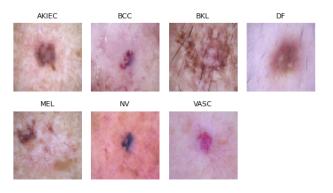
```
!pip install tf-keras-vis
 Collecting tf-keras-vis
   Downloading tf_keras_vis-0.8.5-py3-none-any.whl (52 kB)
  [?251
                                                            • [Om [32m0.0/52.1 kB [Om [31m? [Om eta [36m-:--:-- [Om
[2K [91m=
                                                                  - [0m [90m - [0m [32m51.2/52.1 kB [0m [31m1.3]]
MB/s [0m eta [36m0:00:01 [0m [2K [90m-
                                                                                                    - [0m [32m52.1/52.1
kB [0m \ [31m1.1 \ MB/s \ [0m \ eta \ [36m0:00:00 \ [0m \ [?25hRequirement already satisfied: scipy in ]]
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tf-keras-vis) (1.10.1) Requirement already satisfied: pillow in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tf-keras-vis) (9.4.0) Collecting deprecated (from tf-keras-vis) Downloading
Deprecated-1.2.14-py2.py3-none-any.whl (9.6 kB) Requirement already satisfied: imageio in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tf-keras-vis) (2.31.1) Requirement already satisfied: packaging in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from tf-keras-vis) (23.1) Requirement already satisfied: wrapt<2,>=1.10 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from deprecated->tf-keras-vis) (1.14.1) Requirement already satisfied: numpy in
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from imageio->tf-keras-vis) (1.23.5) Installing collected packages: deprecated,
tf-keras-vis Successfully installed deprecated-1.2.14 tf-keras-vis-0.8.5
```

```
%reload_ext autoreload
%autoreload 2
%matplotlib inline
from tensorflow.python.client import device_lib
device_list = device_lib.list_local_devices()
```

```
gpus = [device.name for device in device_list if device.device_type = 'GPU']
print('TensorFlow recognized {} GPUs'.format(len(gpus)))
```

# TensorFlow recognized 1 GPUs

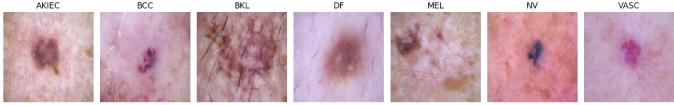
```
image_titles = ['AKIEC', 'BCC', 'BKL', 'DF', 'MEL', 'NV', 'VASC']
num_images = len(image_titles)
# Convert one-hot encoded labels to integer labels
test_labels_int = np.argmax(test_labels, axis=1)
# Find the indices of the first image from each class
class_indices = [np.where(test_labels_int = i)[0][0] for i in range(len(image_titles))]
# Create an array to store the images
image_array = []
# Create subplots with 2 rows
num_rows = 2
num_cols = (num_images + 1) // num_rows
fig, ax = plt.subplots(num_rows, num_cols, figsize=(5, 3))
for i, title in enumerate(image_titles):
   row = i // num_cols
    col = i % num_cols
    ax[row, col].set_title(title, fontsize=8)
    # Display the image from test data
    img = test_data[class_indices[i]]
    image_array.append(img) # Store the image in the array
    \verb"ax[row, col].imshow(img)"
    ax[row, col].axis('off')
# Remove any empty subplots
for i in range(len(image_titles), num_rows * num_cols):
   row = i // num_cols
    col = i % num_cols
    fig.delaxes(ax[row, col])
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
X = base_preprocess(np.array(image_array))
```



## Random Image

```
image_titles = ['AKIEC', 'BCC', 'BKL', 'DF', 'MEL', 'NV', 'VASC']
num_images = len(image_titles)
```

```
test_labels_int = np.argmax(test_labels, axis=1)
# Find the indices of the first image from each class
class_indices = [np.where(test_labels_int = i)[0][0] for i in range(len(image_titles))]
# Create an array to store the images
image_array = []
# Create a single row of plots
num_images = len(image_titles)
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, num_images, figsize=(15, 3))
for i, title in enumerate(image_titles):
    ax[i].set_title(title, fontsize=13)
    ax[i].axis('off')
    # Display the image from test data
    img = test_data[class_indices[i]]
    image_array.append(img) # Store the image in the array
    ax[i].imshow(img)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
X = base_preprocess(np.array(image_array))
     AKIEC
                      BCC
                                       RKI
                                                        DF
                                                                        MEL
                                                                                          NV
                                                                                                          VASC
```



```
from tf_keras_vis.utils.model_modifiers import ReplaceToLinear

replace2linear = ReplaceToLinear()

# Instead of using the ReplaceToLinear instance above,
# you can also define the function from scratch as follows:
def model_modifier_function(cloned_model):
    cloned_model.layers[-1].activation = tf.keras.activations.linear
```

```
from tf_keras_vis.utils.scores import CategoricalScore

# 1 is the imagenet index corresponding to Goldfish, 294 to Bear and 413 to Assault Rifle.
score = CategoricalScore([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])

# Instead of using CategoricalScore object,
# you can also define the function from scratch as follows:
def score_function(output):
    # The `output` variable refers to the output of the model,
    # so, in this case, `output` shape is `(3, 1000)` i.e., (samples, classes).
    return (output[0][1][2][3][4][5][6])
```

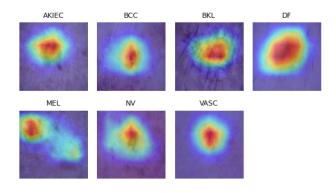
## Faster Score-Cam

```
%%time

from matplotlib import cm
```

```
from tf_keras_vis.scorecam import Scorecam
# Create ScoreCAM object
scorecam = Scorecam(model, model_modifier=replace2linear)
# Generate heatmap with Faster-ScoreCAM
cam = scorecam(score,
               penultimate_layer=-1,
               max_N=10
## Since v0.6.0, calling `normalize()` is NOT necessary.
# cam = normalize(cam)
# Calculate the number of rows and columns for subplots
num_rows = 2
num_cols = (num_images + 1) // num_rows
# Render
f, ax = plt.subplots(nrows=num_rows, ncols=num_cols, figsize=(5, 3))
for i, title in enumerate(image_titles):
    row = i // num_cols
    col = i % num_cols
    heatmap = np.uint8(cm.jet(cam[i])[..., :3] * 255)
    ax[row, col].set_title(title, fontsize=8)
    ax[row, col].imshow(image_array[i])
    {\tt ax[row, col].imshow(heatmap, cmap='jet', alpha=0.5)}
    ax[row, col].axis('off')
# Remove any empty subplots
for i in range(len(image_titles), num_rows * num_cols):
    row = i // num_cols
    col = i % num_cols
    f.delaxes(ax[row, col])
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

# 8/8 [======] - 11s 308ms/step

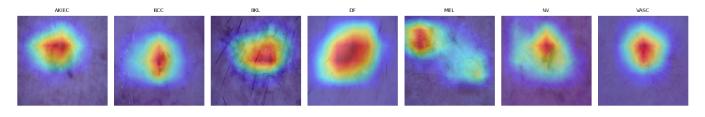


```
CPU times: user 18.6 s, sys: 781 ms, total: 19.4 s
Wall time: 26 s
```

```
%%time
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt, cm
from tf_keras_vis.scorecam import Scorecam
```

```
# Assuming you have already defined model and replace2linear
# Create ScoreCAM object
scorecam = Scorecam(model, model_modifier=replace2linear)
# Generate heatmaps with Faster-ScoreCAM
cam = scorecam(score, X, penultimate_layer=-1, max_N=10)
# Calculate the number of images
num_images = len(image_titles)
# Create a single row plot
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, num_images, figsize=(15, 5))
for i, title in enumerate(image_titles):
   heatmap = np.uint8(cm.jet(cam[i])[..., :3] * 255)
    combined_image = cv2.addWeighted(image_array[i], 0.5, heatmap, 0.5, 0)
    axes[i].set_title(title, fontsize=13)
    axes[i].imshow(combined_image)
    axes[i].axis('off')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

# 8/8 [======] - 12s 276ms/step



```
CPU times: user 18.2 s, sys: 1.63 s, total: 19.9 s
Wall time: 34.5 s
```

```
%time
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt, cm
from tf_keras_vis.scorecam import Scorecam

# Assuming you have already defined model and replace2linear

# Create ScoreCAM object
scorecam = Scorecam(model, model_modifier=replace2linear)

# Generate heatmaps with Faster-ScoreCAM
cam = scorecam(score, X, penultimate_layer=-1, max_N=10)

# Calculate the number of images
num_images = len(image_titles)

# Create a single row plot
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, num_images, figsize=(15, 5))

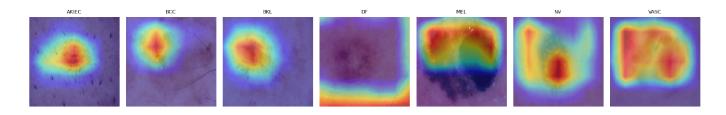
for i, title in enumerate(image_titles):
    heatmap = np.uint8(cm.jet(cam[i])[..., :3] * 255)
```

```
combined_image = cv2.addWeighted(image_array[i], 0.5, heatmap, 0.5, 0)

axes[i].set_title(title, fontsize=13)
axes[i].imshow(combined_image)
axes[i].axis('off')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

```
9/9 [======] - 4s 112ms/step
```



CPU times: user 11.3 s, sys: 558 ms, total: 11.9 s

Wall time: 12.5 s