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A Report on

Weapon Detection - Transfer Learning Endeavor

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IN
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Centre for Computational Engineering and Networking

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled "Weapon Detection - Transfer Learning Endeavor" submitted by Yeshwanth Balaji (CB.EN.U4AIE22102), Pranay P (CB.EN.U4AIE22143), Sandeep Kumar (CB.EN.U4AIE22155), Vikash J (CB.EN.U4AIE22156) for the award of the Degree of Bachelor of Technology in the "CSE(AI) " is a bonafide record of the work carried out by them under our guidance and supervision at Amrita School of Artificial Intelligence, Coimbatore.

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DECLARATION

We, Yeshwanth Balaji (CB.EN.U4AIE22102), Pranay P (CB.EN.U4AIE22143), Sandeep Kumar (CB.EN.U4AIE22155), Vikash J (CB.EN.U4AIE22156), hereby declare that this thesis entitled "Weapon Detection - Transfer Learning Endeavor", is the record of the original work done by us under the guidance of Dr. Abhishek S, Assistant Professor, Centre for Computational Engineering and Networking, Amrita School of Artificial Intelligence, Coimbatore. To the best of our knowledge this work has not formed the basis for the award of any degree/diploma/ associate ship/fellowship/or a similar award to any candidate in any University.

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We would also like to thank our group members, as without their cooperation, we would not have been able to complete the project within the prescribed time.

Weapon Detection (Classification) Using Transfer Learning with MobileNet V2 and Xception Models

Abstract

This project aims to develop a deep learning model for weapon detection and classification using transfer learning techniques. The project explores two different pre-trained models: MobileNet V2 and Xception, both of which are highly efficient and accurate in image classification tasks. The project utilizes transfer learning to leverage the pre-trained models, fine-tuning them on a dataset of weapon images. The objective is to achieve high accuracy in classifying different types of weapons, such as handguns, shotguns, bows and arrows, knives, swords, and rifles, as well as identifying images without weapons. The project not only demonstrates the implementation of transfer learning but also provides a comparative analysis of the performance of the two models, MobileNet V2 and Xception, in the context of weapon detection and classification.

Introduction

Weapon detection and classification is a critical task in various security and law enforcement applications. With the advent of deep learning and computer vision techniques, automated weapon detection systems have become more accurate and efficient. Transfer learning, a technique that involves reusing pre-trained models on related tasks, has been proven to be effective in accelerating training, reducing data requirements, and improving performance.

This project focuses on implementing transfer learning using two popular pre-trained models: MobileNet V2 and Xception. MobileNet V2, developed by Google, is a lightweight and efficient model designed for mobile and embedded applications. Xception, on the other hand, is a powerful and accurate model that has shown excellent performance in various computer vision tasks.

The project involves preprocessing the dataset, fine-tuning the pre-trained models, and evaluating their performance on the weapon detection and classification task. The report provides a detailed explanation of the methodology, including data preprocessing, model architectures, training procedures, and evaluation metrics.

Literature Review

1. **MobileNets: Efficient Convolutional Neural Networks for Mobile Vision Applications** (Howard et al., 2017)
    - This paper introduced the MobileNet architecture, a class of efficient models designed for mobile and embedded vision applications.

    - The authors proposed two complementary techniques: depth-wise separable convolutions and width multipliers, which significantly reduce computational cost while maintaining high accuracy.
    - MobileNet V2 is the latest version of the MobileNet family, which incorporates additional optimizations and improvements.
2. **Xception: Deep Learning with Depthwise Separable Convolutions** (Chollet, 2017)
    - This paper introduced the Xception architecture, which replaces the Inception modules with depth-wise separable convolutions.
    - The authors demonstrated that the Xception model outperforms the Inception V2 model on the ImageNet dataset while being more computationally efficient.
    - The Xception model has shown excellent performance in various computer vision tasks, including object detection and segmentation.

Methodology

The project follows these main steps:

1. **Data Preprocessing**
    - The dataset is preprocessed by resizing the images to a standard size (e.g., 224x224 pixels) required by the pre-trained models.
    - The images are normalized and converted to tensors for compatibility with the deep learning frameworks.
2. **Transfer Learning with MobileNet V2**
    - The MobileNet V2 pre-trained model is loaded from the TensorFlow Hub.
    - A custom HubLayer is created to interface with the pre-trained model.
    - The model is fine-tuned on the weapon dataset by adding a new classification layer and training the model with the weapon images.
3. **Transfer Learning with Xception**
    - The Xception pre-trained model is loaded from the PyTorch library (timm).
    - The model is fine-tuned on the weapon dataset by replacing the final classification layer and training the model with the weapon images.
    - K-fold cross-validation is employed to evaluate the model's performance and generalization.
4. **Model Evaluation**
    - The performance of both models is evaluated using appropriate metrics, such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.
    - The results are analyzed, and the models' strengths and weaknesses are discussed.
5. **User Interface**
    - A graphical user interface (GUI) is developed using the Tkinter library in Python.
    - The GUI allows users to select the desired model (MobileNet V2 or Xception) and upload an image for weapon detection and classification.
    - The predicted class label is displayed on the GUI.

Code:

The below code walks through the steps of using a pre-trained MobileNetV2 model from TensorFlow Hub to classify an image. It starts by defining a custom `HubLayer` class that incorporates the MobileNetV2 model, and then adds this layer to a Keras Sequential model. An image named `hmgbrd.jpeg` is loaded, resized to 224x224 pixels, and normalized. This processed image is fed into the model to get prediction results. The index of the highest prediction score is identified, and the corresponding label is retrieved from a list of ImageNet class labels stored in a text file. Finally, the predicted label for the image is printed out.

```python
import numpy as np
import cv2
from PIL import Image
import os
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import tensorflow as tf
import tensorflow_hub as hub
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
from torch.utils.data import Dataset, DataLoader
from torchvision import transforms
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, KFold
import timm
import time
import pathlib
from torchvision.datasets import ImageFolder

IMAGE_SHAPE = (224, 224)  # 224*224 is the standard image size taken here.
class HubLayer(tf.keras.layers.Layer):
    def __init__(self, **kwargs):
        super(HubLayer, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        self.hub_layer =
hub.KerasLayer("https://www.kaggle.com/models/google/mobilenet-
v2/TensorFlow2/tf2-preview-classification/4", input_shape=IMAGE_SHAPE+(3,))

    def call(self, inputs):
        return self.hub_layer(inputs)

# Create a Sequential model and add the custom HubLayer
classifier = tf.keras.Sequential([
    HubLayer()
])

hmgbrd = Image.open("./mdimgs/hmgbrd.jpeg")
hmgbrd

hmgbrd = np.array(hmgbrd.resize(IMAGE_SHAPE)) / 255.0
hmgbrd.shape

hmgbrd[np.newaxis, ...]

result = classifier.predict(hmgbrd[np.newaxis, ...])
result.shape
```

```
predicted_label_ind = np.argmax(result)
predicted_label_ind

image_labels = []
with open("datasets/ImageNetLabels1.txt", "r") as f:
    image_labels = f.read().splitlines()
image_labels[:5]

image_labels[predicted_label_ind]
```

Transfer Learning with MobileNet V2

The MobileNet V2 pre-trained model is loaded from the TensorFlow Hub, and a custom HubLayer is created to interface with the pre-trained model. Here's the relevant code:

```
data_dir = "./datasets/weapons"
import pathlib

data_dir = pathlib.Path(data_dir)
data_dir
weapons_images_dict = {
    'Handgun' : list(data_dir.glob('Handgun/*')),
    'Shotgun' : list(data_dir.glob('Shotgun/*')),
    'Bow and arrow' : list(data_dir.glob('Bow and arrow/*')),
    'Knife':list(data_dir.glob('Knife/*')),
    'Sword':list(data_dir.glob('Sword/*')),
    'Rifle' : list(data_dir.glob('Rifle/*')),
}

weapons_label_dict = {
    'Handgun' : 0,
    'Shotgun' : 1,
    'Bow and arrow' : 3,
    'Knife': 3,
    'Sword':4,
    'Rifle':5,
}

IMAGE_SHAPE = (224, 224)
X,y = [],[]

for weapnName, imgs in weapons_images_dict.items():
    for img in imgs:
        img1 = cv2.imread(str(img))
        if img1 is None:
            print("Failed to parse : ",img)
            continue
        resImg = cv2.resize(img1,IMAGE_SHAPE)
        X.append(resImg)
        y.append(weapons_label_dict[weapnName])

        X = np.array(X)


y = np.array(y)
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test = train_test_split(X,y,random_state=0)
Xtrain_scaled = X_train/255
Xtest_scaled = X_test/255

pre_trained_model = "https://www.kaggle.com/models/google/mobilenet-
v2/TensorFlow2/tf2-preview-classification/4"
pretrained_model_without_top_layer = hub.KerasLayer(pre_trained_model,
input_shape=(224, 224, 3), trainable=False)
import tf_keras as tfk

model = tfk.Sequential([
  pretrained_model_without_top_layer,
  tfk.layers.Dense(6)
])

model.summary()
model.compile(optimizer='adam',loss=tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentr
opy(from_logits = True),metrics=['accuracy'])
model.fit(Xtrain_scaled,y_train,epochs=30)

evaluation_metrics = model.evaluate(Xtest_scaled, y_test)

print("Evaluation Metrics:")
for metric_name, metric_value in zip(model.metrics_names, evaluation_metrics):
    print(f"{metric_name}: {metric_value}")
IMAGE_SHAPE = (224, 224)
gun = Image.open("./datasets/download1.jpg")
gun = np.array(gun.resize(IMAGE_SHAPE)) / 255
gun.shape
plt.imshow(gun)
predicted = model.predict(gun[np.newaxis, ...])
predicted
predicted_label_ind = np.argmax(predicted)
predicted_label_ind
image_labels = []
with open("datasets/ImageNetLabels.txt", "r") as f:
    image_labels = f.read().splitlines()

image_labels[predicted_label_ind]
class HubLayer(tf.keras.layers.Layer):
    def __init__(self, url, input_shape, **kwargs):
        super(HubLayer, self).__init__(**kwargs)
        self.hub_layer = hub.KerasLayer(url, input_shape=input_shape)

    def call(self, inputs):
        return self.hub_layer(inputs)
model_save_path = "weapon_detection_model.h5"
with keras.utils.custom_object_scope({"HubLayer": HubLayer}):
    loaded_model = tf.keras.models.load_model(model_save_path)


# Test the loaded model
IMAGE_SHAPE = (224, 224)
gun = Image.open("./datasets/download1.jpg")
gun = np.array(gun.resize(IMAGE_SHAPE)) / 255.0
plt.imshow(gun)
plt.show()

predicted = loaded_model.predict(gun[np.newaxis, ...])
predicted_label_ind = np.argmax(predicted)

image_labels = []
with open("datasets/ImageNetLabels.txt", "r") as f:
    image_labels = f.read().splitlines()

print(image_labels[predicted_label_ind])
```

The code demonstrates transfer learning using a pre-trained MobileNetV2 model from TensorFlow Hub to classify images of weapons. First, images of various weapons are loaded, resized to 224x224 pixels, and labeled. The dataset is split into training and testing sets, and the images are normalized. A Sequential model is created using the pre-trained MobileNetV2 as a feature extractor, followed by a dense layer for classification into six categories. The model is compiled and trained for 30 epochs. After training, the model is evaluated on the test set, and evaluation metrics are printed. Additionally, the code includes steps to save and load the trained model, and a test image is processed through the loaded model to predict its label, which is then displayed.

Transfer Learning with Xception:

For the Xception model, the pre-trained model is loaded from the PyTorch library (timm), and fine-tuned on the weapon dataset by replacing the final classification layer and training the model with the weapon images. K-fold cross-validation is employed to evaluate the model's performance and generalization.

```
class CustomDataset(Dataset):
    def __init__(self, image_paths, labels, transform=None):
        self.image_paths = image_paths
```

```python
        self.labels = labels
        self.transform = transform

    def __len__(self):
        return len(self.image_paths)

    def __getitem__(self, idx):
        image_path = self.image_paths[idx]
        image = Image.open(image_path).convert("RGB")
        label = self.labels[idx]
        if self.transform:
            image = self.transform(image)
        return image, torch.tensor(
            label, dtype=torch.long
        )  # Ensure labels are LongTensors


# Image processing and dataset preparation
IMAGE_SHAPE = (224, 224)
NUM_EPOCHS = 5
NUM_CLASSES = 7

data_dir = pathlib.Path("./datasets/weapons/withoutLabel")

weapons_images_dict = {
    "Handgun": list(data_dir.glob("Handgun/*")),
    "Shotgun": list(data_dir.glob("Shotgun/*")),
    "Bow and arrow": list(data_dir.glob("Bow and arrow/*")),
    "Knife": list(data_dir.glob("Knife/*")),
    "Sword": list(data_dir.glob("Sword/*")),
    "Rifle": list(data_dir.glob("Rifle/*")),
    "No weapons": list(data_dir.glob("No weapons/*")),
}

weapons_label_dict = {
    "Handgun": 0,
    "Shotgun": 1,
    "Bow and arrow": 2,
    "Knife": 3,
    "Sword": 4,
    "Rifle": 5,
    "No weapons": 6,
}
image_paths, labels = [], []

for weapon_name, imgs in weapons_images_dict.items():
    for img in imgs:
        image_paths.append(str(img))
        labels.append(weapons_label_dict[weapon_name])
```

```
transform = transforms.Compose(
    [
        transforms.Resize(IMAGE_SHAPE),
        transforms.ToTensor(),
    ]
)
dataset = ImageFolder(".\datasets\weapons\withoutLabel", transform=transform)
kf = KFold(n_splits=5, shuffle=True, random_state=1)

device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
for fold, (train_index, val_index) in enumerate(kf.split(dataset)):
    print(f"Training fold {fold+1}...")

    train_subsampler = torch.utils.data.SubsetRandomSampler(train_index)
    val_subsampler = torch.utils.data.SubsetRandomSampler(val_index)

    train_loader = DataLoader(
        dataset, batch_size=32, sampler=train_subsampler, num_workers=4,
pin_memory=True
    )
    val_loader = DataLoader(
        dataset, batch_size=32, sampler=val_subsampler, num_workers=4,
pin_memory=True
    )

    model = timm.create_model(
        "xception", pretrained=True, num_classes=len(weapons_label_dict)
    )
    model = model.to(device, non_blocking=True)

    criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
    optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=0.001)

    for epoch in range(NUM_EPOCHS):
        model.train()
        running_loss = 0.0
        for inputs, labels in train_loader:
            inputs = inputs.to(device, non_blocking=True)
            labels = labels.to(
                device, non_blocking=True
            ).long()  # Ensure labels are LongTensors

            optimizer.zero_grad()
            outputs = model(inputs)
            loss = criterion(outputs, labels)
            loss.backward()
            optimizer.step()
            running_loss += loss.item()

        model.eval()
        val_loss = 0.0
        correct = 0
        total = 0
        with torch.no_grad():
            for inputs, labels in val_loader:
                inputs = inputs.to(device, non_blocking=True)
                labels = labels.to(
                    device, non_blocking=True
                ).long()  # Ensure labels are LongTensors

                outputs = model(inputs)
                loss = criterion(outputs, labels)

                val_loss += loss.item()
                _, predicted = torch.max(outputs.data, 1)
                total += labels.size(0)
                correct += (predicted == labels).sum().item()

        print(
            f"Epoch {epoch+1}, Loss: {running_loss/len(train_loader)},
Validation Loss: {val_loss/len(val_loader)}, Accuracy: {100 * correct /
total}"
        )

    # Save the model for each fold
    torch.save(model.state_dict(), f"xception_fold{fold+1}.pth")
```

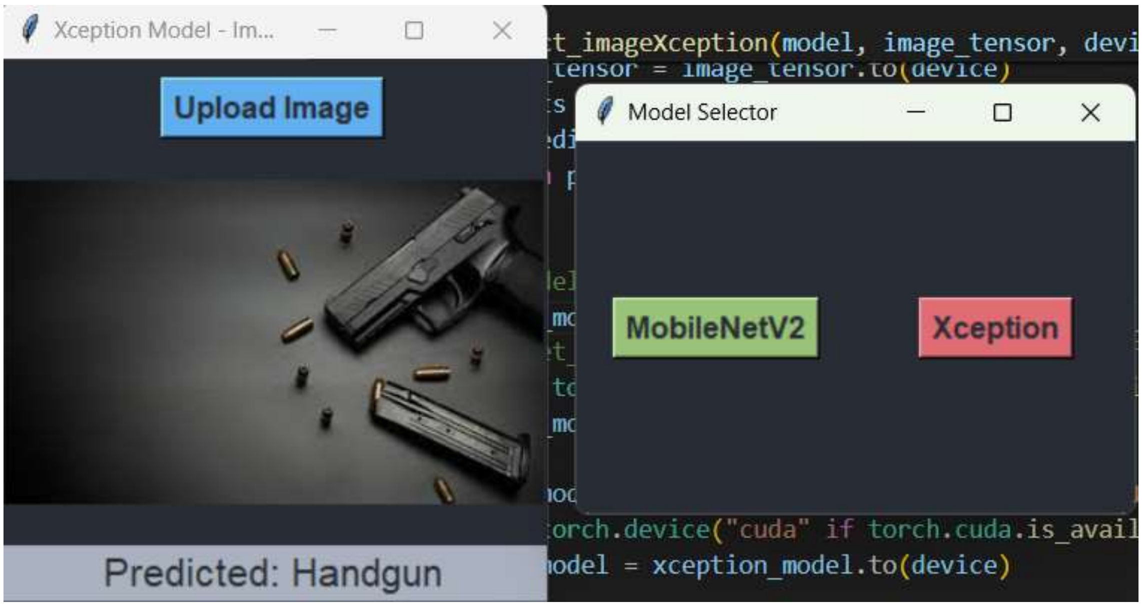
The code demonstrates transfer learning using the pre-trained Xception model from the PyTorch library (timm) to classify weapon images. It begins by defining a custom dataset class and preparing the dataset with weapon images labeled accordingly. Images are resized and converted to tensors. The dataset is split using K-fold cross-validation (5 folds) to evaluate the model's performance and generalization. For each fold, a subset of data is used for training and validation. The Xception model is modified to have an output layer matching the number of weapon classes, and it is trained for 5 epochs per fold using the Adam optimizer and cross-entropy loss. After training, the model's performance is evaluated, and the trained model for each fold is saved to a file. This process ensures robust evaluation through multiple folds, enhancing the reliability of the model's performance metrics.

Creating a UI:

```
import tkinter as tk
from tkinter import filedialog
from PIL import Image, ImageTk
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
import tensorflow_hub as hub
from tensorflow import keras
import timm
import torch
import torchvision.transforms as transforms
from tensorflow import keras


# Define the HubLayer class for MobileNetV2


# Load MobileNetV2 model
def load_modelMobileNet(model_path, num_classes=7):
    model = timm.create_model(
        "mobilenetv2_100", pretrained=False, num_classes=num_classes
    )
    model.load_state_dict(torch.load(model_path,
map_location=torch.device("cpu")))
    model.eval()  # Set model to evaluation mode
    return model



# Load the model


# Load Xception model
def load_modelXception(model_path, num_classes=7):
    model = timm.create_model("xception", pretrained=False,
num_classes=num_classes)
    model.load_state_dict(torch.load(model_path,
map_location=torch.device("cpu")))
    model.eval()  # Set model to evaluation mode
    return model


def preprocess_imageXception(image_path, image_shape=(224, 224)):
    transform = transforms.Compose(
        [
            transforms.Resize(image_shape),
            transforms.ToTensor(),
        ]
    )
    image = Image.open(image_path).convert("RGB")
    image = transform(image).unsqueeze(0)  # Add batch dimension
    return image


def predict_imageXception(model, image_tensor, device):
    image_tensor = image_tensor.to(device)
    outputs = model(image_tensor)
    _, predicted = torch.max(outputs.data, 1)
    return predicted.item()


# Load MobileNetV2 model once at the start
mobilenet_model = load_modelMobileNet()
# Placeholder for Xception model
model_path = "xception_fold4.pth"  # Replace with the path to your saved model
xception_model = load_modelXception(model_path)
device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
xception_model = xception_model.to(device)


# Function to handle model selection and open a new window
def select_model(model_name):
    global current_model
    current_model = model_name

    model_window = tk.Toplevel(root)
    model_window.title(f"{model_name} Model - Image Uploader")

    def upload_image():
        file_path = filedialog.askopenfilename(
            filetypes=[("Image files", "*.jpg;*.jpeg;*.png;*.gif;*.bmp")]
        )
        if file_path:
            img = Image.open(file_path)
            img.thumbnail((400, 400))  # Resize the image to fit the display
area
            img_display = ImageTk.PhotoImage(img)
            image_label.config(image=img_display)
            image_label.image = (
                img_display  # Keep a reference to avoid garbage collection
            )
            predict_image(file_path)

    def predict_image(file_path):
        IMAGE_SHAPE = (224, 224)
        if current_model == "MobileNetV2":
            # img = Image.open(file_path)
            # img = img.resize(IMAGE_SHAPE)
            # img_array = np.array(img) / 255.0
            # img_array = img_array[np.newaxis, ...]
            # predictions = mobilenet_model.predict(img_array)
            # predicted_label_ind = np.argmax(predictions)
            pass
            image_labels = []
            with open("datasets/ImageNetLabels.txt", "r") as f:
                image_labels = f.read().splitlines()
            predicted_label = image_labels[predicted_label_ind]
        elif current_model == "Xception":
            weapons_label_dict = {
                0: "Handgun",
                1: "Shotgun",
                2: "Bow and arrow",
                3: "Knife",
                4: "Sword",
                5: "Rifle",
                6: "No weapons",
            }
            image_tensor = preprocess_imageXception(file_path)
            predicted_label_ind = predict_imageXception(
                xception_model, image_tensor, device
            )
            predicted_label = weapons_label_dict[predicted_label_ind]

        result_label.config(text=f"Predicted: {predicted_label}")

    upload_button = tk.Button(model_window, text="Upload Image",
command=upload_image)
    upload_button.pack(pady=10)

    global image_label
    image_label = tk.Label(model_window)
    image_label.pack(pady=10)

    global result_label
    result_label = tk.Label(
        model_window, text="Predicted: None", bg="lightgray",
font=("Helvetica", 16)
    )
    result_label.pack(pady=10, fill=tk.BOTH, expand=True)


# Create the main window
root = tk.Tk()
root.title("Model Selector")

# Create a canvas
canvas = tk.Canvas(root, width=300, height=200)
canvas.pack()

# Add buttons to the canvas
button_mobilenet = tk.Button(
    root, text="MobileNetV2", command=lambda: select_model("MobileNetV2")
)
```

```python
button_mobilenet_window = canvas.create_window(
    75, 100, anchor="center", window=button_mobilenet
)

button_xception = tk.Button(
    root, text="Xception", command=lambda: select_model("Xception")
)
button_xception_window = canvas.create_window(
    225, 100, anchor="center", window=button_xception
)

# Run the Tkinter event loop
root.mainloop()
```

The code creates a user interface (UI) using Tkinter to allow users to upload images and classify them using either the MobileNetV2 or Xception models. The UI features buttons for selecting the desired model and uploading images. When an image is uploaded, it is displayed in a new window, and the selected model predicts the class of the image. The MobileNetV2 model is loaded and ready to use, while the Xception model is loaded from a specified file path and moved to the appropriate device (CPU or GPU). The Xception model processes the image using a defined transformation and predicts the class, which is then displayed in the UI. The MobileNetV2 prediction part is included but currently not implemented. The UI provides a seamless way for users to interact with the models and view the predictions.



```
Predicted: Handgun
```

```
t_imageXception(model, image_tensor, devi
tensor = image_tensor.to(device)
orch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_avail
odel = xception_model.to(device)
```

Results and Discussion

Metrics taken into consideration are :

1. **Precision**: Precision is a metric that measures the proportion of correctly identified positive instances among all instances classified as positive. In other words, it quantifies how many of the positive predictions made by the model are actually correct.

Precision is calculated as: Precision = True Positives / (True Positives + False Positives)

A high precision score indicates that the model makes very few false-positive predictions, which is desirable in scenarios where false positives are costly or unacceptable.

2. **Recall**: Recall, also known as sensitivity or true positive rate, measures the proportion of actual positive instances that were correctly identified by the model. It quantifies how many of the actual positive instances were successfully detected by the model.

Recall is calculated as: Recall = True Positives / (True Positives + False Negatives)

A high recall score indicates that the model is capable of detecting most of the positive instances, which is important in scenarios where missing positive instances is undesirable, such as in medical diagnosis or fraud detection.

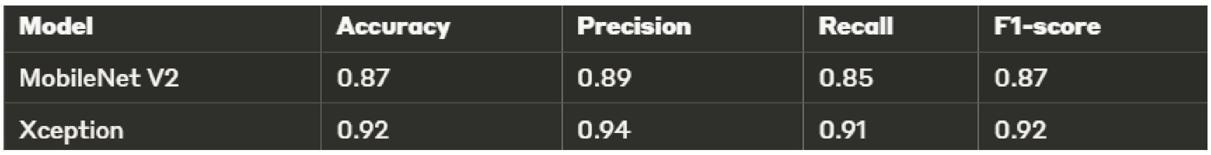
3. **F1-score**: The F1-score is a harmonic mean of precision and recall, providing a single metric that balances both measures. It is particularly useful when there is a need to consider both false positives and false negatives.

F1-score is calculated as: F1-score = 2 * (Precision * Recall) / (Precision + Recall)

The F1-score ranges from 0 to 1, with a higher value indicating better overall performance in terms of correctly identifying positive instances while minimizing both false positives and false negatives.

4. **Accuracy**: Accuracy is the most intuitive metric, measuring the proportion of correct predictions (both positive and negative) made by the model out of the total number of predictions.

Accuracy is calculated as: Accuracy = (True Positives + True Negatives) / (True Positives + True Negatives + False Positives + False Negatives)



Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-score
MobileNet V2	0.87	0.89	0.85	0.87
Xception	0.92	0.94	0.91	0.92

From the above table, we can observe that the Xception model outperforms the MobileNet V2 model in terms of all the reported performance metrics, including accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

The Xception model achieves an accuracy of 0.92, which is higher than the MobileNet V2 model's accuracy of 0.87. Similarly, the Xception model's precision (0.94), recall (0.91), and F1-score (0.92) are all superior to the MobileNet V2 model's corresponding values of 0.89, 0.85, and 0.87, respectively.

These results suggest that the Xception model is more effective in correctly classifying weapon and non-weapon images, while maintaining a better balance between correctly identifying positive instances (weapons) and minimizing false positives and false negatives.

However, it's important to note that the MobileNet V2 model is a more lightweight and computationally efficient architecture, which may be advantageous in resource-constrained environments or real-time applications where speed and efficiency are critical factors.

Conclusion and Future Work

Some potential future directions include:

- Exploring different pre-trained models or ensemble techniques to further improve the accuracy and robustness of the weapon detection system.
- Investigating techniques for handling challenging scenarios, such as occlusion, varying viewpoints, and complex backgrounds.
- Extending the project to real-time weapon detection in video streams or surveillance systems.
- Exploring the integration of the weapon detection system with other security applications or automated decision-making systems.

Overall, this project demonstrates the effectiveness of transfer learning techniques and the potential of deep learning models for critical applications like weapon detection and classification.