

Data Science Career Track

Capstone 2 -

Milestone 2 Report

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## Detect Pneumonia is chest x-rays Project – Milestone 1 Report

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The purpose for this project is to find a correlation connected to chest x-rays containing pneumonia that can separate them in real time compared to normal healthy chest x-rays. The dataset is a cleaned dataset from Kaggle.com. Tensorflow and Keras has discovered some connections but further analysis is required. The second dataset has been a challenge and a solution yet to be discovered.

IDEA: A model to detect pneumonia is chest x-rays. (problem to solve)

CLIENT: Medical Industry

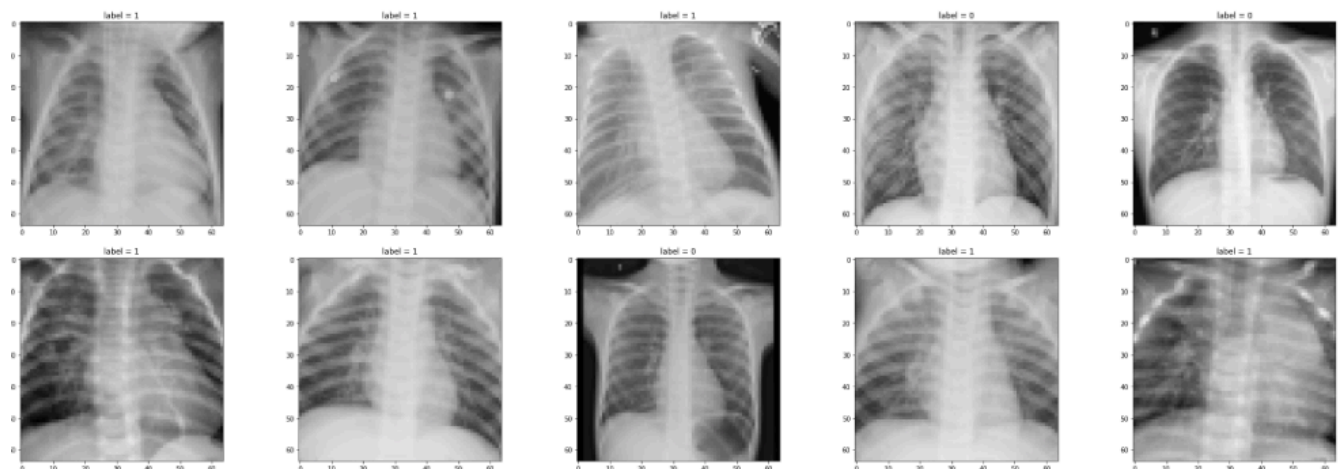
REASON: Pneumonia is a very serious condition that has the potential for death. I have personal knowledge of how serious it can be. The sooner it can be detected, the better the chance for survival and less damage to the lungs.

DATA: From Kaggle, 2 cleaned datasets with 5863 images and over 112,000 images.

SOLUTION: Create a model or analysis to discover what makes an x-ray image of the chest to have pneumonia and to capture this automatically.

DETAILS: See below.

DELIVERABLES: Code and a presentation outlining the discoveries.



## Initial findings from exploratory analysis

```
In [23]: 1 # Metrics
2
3 # Getting predictions
4 predictions = model.predict(x=x_test)
5
6 acc = accuracy_score(y_test, np.round(predictions))*100
7 tn, fp, fn, tp = confusion_matrix(y_test, np.round(predictions)).ravel()
8
9 print('Accuracy: {}'.format(acc))
10 print('Precision: {}'.format(tp/(tp+fp)*100))
11 print('Recall: {}'.format(tp/(tp+fn)*100))

Accuracy: 68.91025641025641%
Precision: 82.23684210526315%
Recall: 64.1025641025641%
```

Tensorflow and Keras has discovered some connections but further analysis is required.

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_1 (InputLayer)	(None, 64, 64, 3)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 16)	448
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 64, 64, 16)	2320
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2)	(None, 32, 32, 16)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	4640
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	9248
batch_normalization_1 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	128
max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2)	(None, 16, 16, 32)	0
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	18496
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	36928
batch_normalization_2 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	256
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2)	(None, 8, 8, 64)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 4096)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 256)	1048832
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 64)	16448
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 1)	65
Total params: 1,137,809		
Trainable params: 1,137,617		
Non-trainable params: 192		
None		

## Update

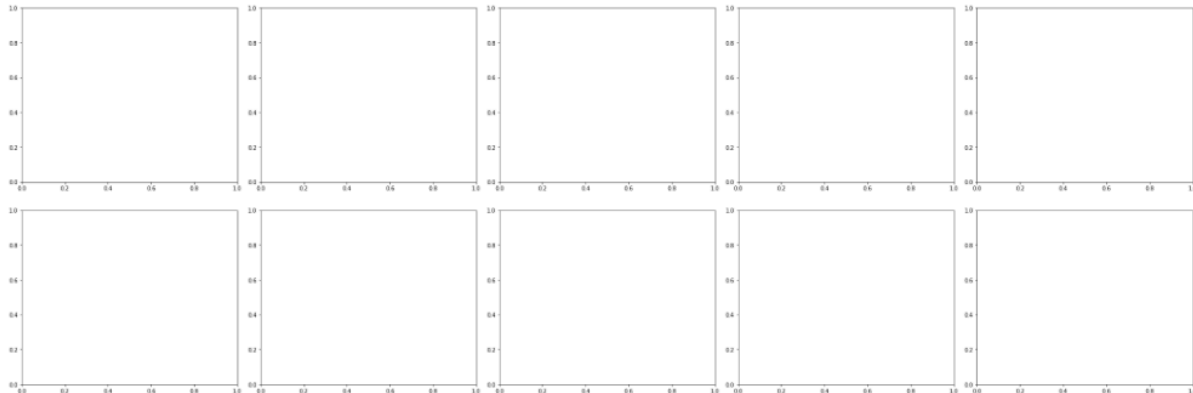
All user code created for the second dataset have currently not worked in some degree. The most promising code has crashed the computer three times despite code changes. Using a merged code set from the first dataset to the second dataset has also been ineffective.

Back to original code

```
In [ ]: 1 #nb_train_samples = 16188 #8094 #3036 #18046 #111589 #113243 #139987
2 nb_train_samples = 88
3 nb_validation_samples = 336
4 epochs = int(nb_train_samples/batch_size)*3
5 history = model.fit_generator(
6     train_generator,
7     steps_per_epoch=batch_size, #nb_train_samples/batch_size,
8     epochs=epochs,
9     validation_data=validation_generator,
10    validation_steps=batch_size, #nb_validation_samples/batch_size, #val_batch_size,
11    callbacks=callbacks_list,
12    verbose=1)
```

```
-----
IndexError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-5-614047ec5bff> in <module>
5
6 for i in range(ax.shape[0]):
----> 7     ax[i].imshow(x_test[i], cmap='gray')
8     ax[i].set_title('label = {}'.format(y_test[i]))

IndexError: index 0 is out of bounds for axis 0 with size 0
```



## WHAT'S NEXT

### Deep Dive

More code development and a solution found.

Further analysis to attempt greater accuracy and precision.

Final Report and Presentation