

Configuration Manual

MSc Research Project
Data Analytics

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MSc Project Submission Sheet
School of Computing



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Configuration Manual

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1 Introduction

The purpose of this guide is to provide a detailed explanation of the implementation, configuration, and setup of the research experiment. This documentation includes information on the software and hardware configuration, as well as the libraries used in the project. It also outlines the coding process and the steps needed to run the code.

2 Local Machine System Configuration

Device Specification:

Device name LAPTOP-846CFMGM
Processor Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-9300H CPU @ 2.40GHz 2.40 GHz
Installed RAM 16.0 GB (15.8 GB usable)
Device ID D4E8B9F1-3F23-409C-896C-D8417DDCF5AE
Product ID 00327-35198-60377-AAOEM
System type 64-bit operating system, x64-based processor
Pen and touch No pen or touch input is available for this display

Windows(OS) Specification:

Edition Windows 11 Home Single Language
Version 21H2
Installed on 17-06-2022
OS build 22000.1219
Experience Windows Feature Experience Pack 1000.22000.1219.0

3 Dataset Collection

The dataset used in this project was obtained from the Harvard Dataverse website and consists of 10015 images.¹

¹ <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/DBW86T>

4 Google Colab SetUp

```
processor      : 0
vendor_id     : GenuineIntel
cpu family    : 6
model         : 79
model name    : Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU @ 2.20GHz
stepping      : 0
microcode     : 0x1
cpu MHz       : 2200.000
cache size    : 56320 KB
physical id   : 0
siblings      : 2
core id       : 0
cpu cores     : 1
apicid        : 0
initial apicid : 0
fpu           : yes
fpu_exception : yes
cpuid level   : 13
wp            : yes
flags         : fpu vme de pse tsc msr pae mce cx8 apic sep mtrr pge mca
cmov pat pse36 clflush mmx fxsr sse sse2 ss ht syscall nx pdpe1gb
rdtscp lm constant_tsc rep_good nopl xtopology nonstop_tsc eagerfpu pni
pclmulqdq ssse3 fma cx16 sse4_1 sse4_2 x2apic movbe popcnt aes xsave
avx f16c rdrand hypervisor lahf_lm abm 3dnowprefetch fsgsbase
tsc_adjust bmi1 hle avx2 smep bmi2 erms rtm rdseed adx xsaveopt
bugs          :
bogomips     : 4400.00
clflush size  : 64
cache_alignment : 64
address sizes : 46 bits physical, 48 bits virtual
power management:
```

```
processor      : 1
vendor_id     : GenuineIntel
cpu family    : 6
model         : 79
model name    : Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU @ 2.20GHz
stepping      : 0
microcode     : 0x1
cpu MHz       : 2200.000
cache size    : 56320 KB
physical id   : 0
siblings      : 2
core id       : 0
cpu cores     : 1
apicid        : 1
initial apicid : 1
fpu           : yes
fpu_exception : yes
cpuid level   : 13
wp            : yes
flags         : fpu vme de pse tsc msr pae mce cx8 apic sep mtrr pge mca
cmov pat pse36 clflush mmx fxsr sse sse2 ss ht syscall nx pdpe1gb
rdtscp lm constant_tsc rep_good nopl xtopology nonstop_tsc eagerfpu pni
pclmulqdq ssse3 fma cx16 sse4_1 sse4_2 x2apic movbe popcnt aes xsave
```

```

avx f16c rdrand hypervisor lahf_lm abm 3dnowprefetch fsgsbase
tsc_adjust bmi1 hle avx2 smep bmi2 erms rtm rdseed adx xsaveopt
bugs
:
bogomips      : 4400.00
clflush size  : 64
cache_alignment : 64
address sizes  : 46 bits physical, 48 bits virtual

```

Filesystem	Size	Used	Avail	Use%	Mounted on
overlay	46G	13G	33G	28%	/
tmpfs	6.4G	0	6.4G	0%	/dev
tmpfs	6.4G	0	6.4G	0%	/sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/sdal	46G	13G	33G	28%	/content
shm	64M	0	64M	0%	/dev/shm
tmpfs	6.4G	0	6.4G	0%	/sys/firmware.

5 Importing Libraries:

```

[ ] import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from tqdm import tqdm
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
import keras
from keras.models import Sequential, load_model
from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping, ModelCheckpoint
from keras.layers.core import Dropout, Activation
from keras.layers import Conv2D, BatchNormalization, MaxPool2D, Flatten, \
    Dense, Input, Activation, Dropout, GlobalAveragePooling2D, AveragePooling2D
from keras.utils.np_utils import to_categorical
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from keras.models import Model
from sklearn.utils.class_weight import compute_class_weight
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint, ReduceLROnPlateau
import cv2
from cv2 import imread, resize # manipulating the images
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
import os
import tensorflow as tf
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfTransformer
from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from keras.utils import np_utils
import keras
from keras.utils.np_utils import to_categorical # used for converting labels to one-hot-encoding
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Flatten, Conv2D, MaxPool2D
from keras import backend as K
import itertools
from tensorflow.keras.layers import BatchNormalization
from keras.utils.np_utils import to_categorical # convert to one-hot-encoding
from skimage.feature import greycomatrix, greycoprops
import numpy as np
from skimage.util import img_as_ubyte

```

6 Data Understanding & Preparation:

```
lesion_names = ['Melanocytic nevi', 'Melanoma', 'Benign keratosis-like lesions ',
               'Basal cell carcinoma', 'Actinic keratoses', 'Vascular lesions',
               'Dermatofibroma']
lesion_names_short = ['nv', 'mel', 'bkl', 'bcc', 'akiec', 'vasc', 'df']

lesion_type_dict = {
    'nv': 'Melanocytic nevi',
    'mel': 'Melanoma',
    'bkl': 'Benign keratosis-like lesions ',
    'bcc': 'Basal cell carcinoma',
    'akiec': 'Actinic keratoses',
    'vasc': 'Vascular lesions',
    'df': 'Dermatofibroma'
}

lesion_ID_dict = {
    'nv': 0,
    'mel': 1,
    'bkl': 2,
    'bcc': 3,
    'akiec': 4,
    'vasc': 5,
    'df': 6
}

df_skin['lesion_type'] = df_skin['dx'].map(lesion_type_dict)
df_skin['lesion_ID'] = df_skin['dx'].map(lesion_ID_dict)

# Listing all files in the part_1, part_2 dirs
lista = os.listdir('/content/HAM10000_images_part_1/')
lista.extend(os.listdir('/content/HAM10000_images_part_2/'))

def read_image(url):
    return imread(url)

def resize_image(img):
    return resize(img, (140, 140))

def display_image(url):
    img = read_image(url)
    img2 = resize_image(img)
    plt.figure(figsize = (10, 5))
    plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
    plt.imshow(img[:, :, :-1])
    plt.title('Original image')
    plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
    plt.imshow(img2[:, :, :-1])
    plt.title('Resized image to 140 x 140')
    plt.show()

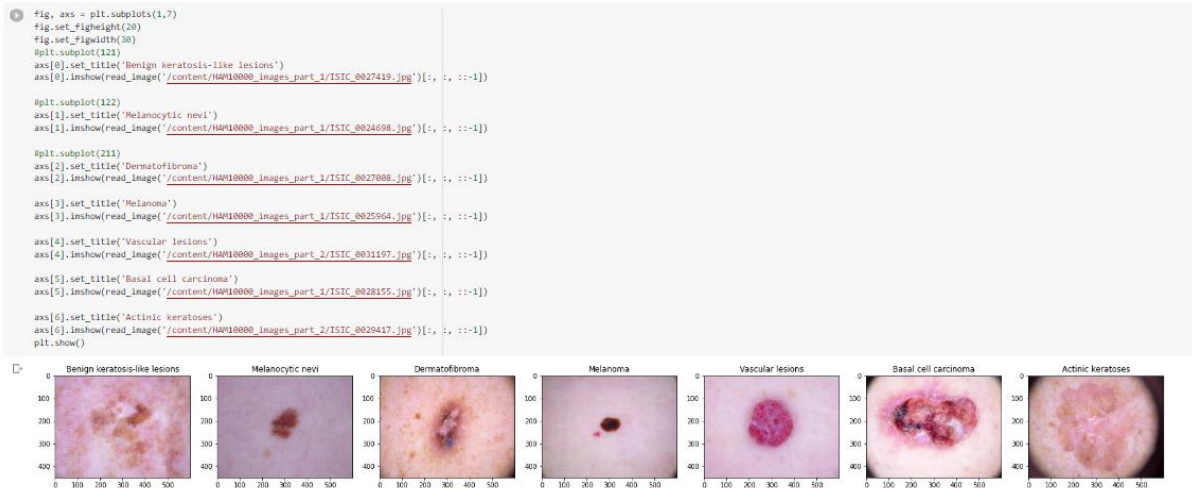
# Listing all files in the part_1, part_2 dirs
lista = os.listdir('/content/HAM10000_images_part_1/')
lista.extend(os.listdir('/content/HAM10000_images_part_2/'))

df_skin['lesion_type'].value_counts()
```

```
Melanocytic nevi          6705
Melanoma                  1113
Benign keratosis-like lesions  1099
Basal cell carcinoma      514
Actinic keratoses        327
Vascular lesions          142
Dermatofibroma           115
Name: lesion_type, dtype: int64
```

7 EDA:

Below code displays each category of the image.

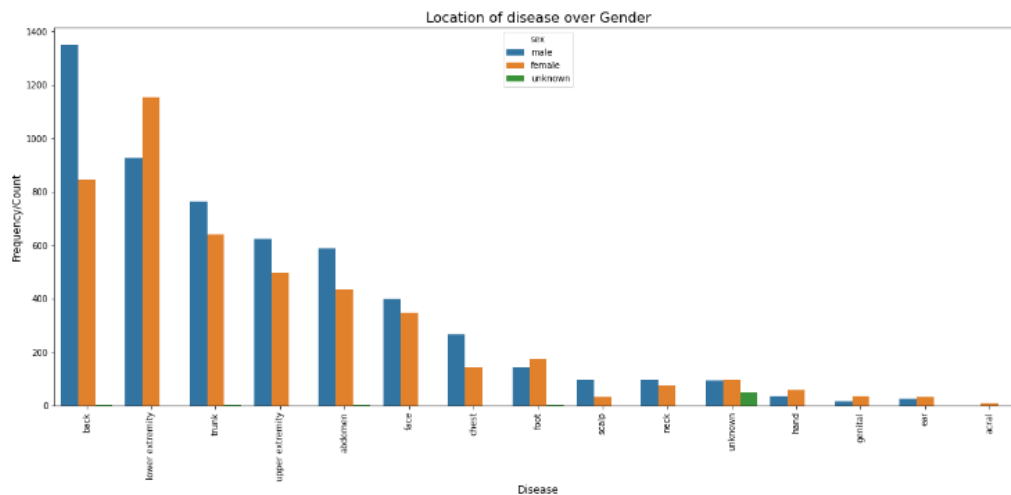


Location of disease over Gender

```

[ ] plt.figure(figsize=(20,8))
value = df_skin[['localization', 'sex']].value_counts().to_frame()
value.reset_index(level=[1,0], inplace=True)
temp = value.rename(columns = {'localization':'location', 0: 'count'})
sns.barplot(x = 'location', y='count', hue = 'sex', data = temp)
plt.title('Location of disease over Gender', size = 16)
plt.xlabel('Disease', size=12)
plt.ylabel('Frequency/Count', size=12)
plt.xticks(rotation = 90)
plt.show()

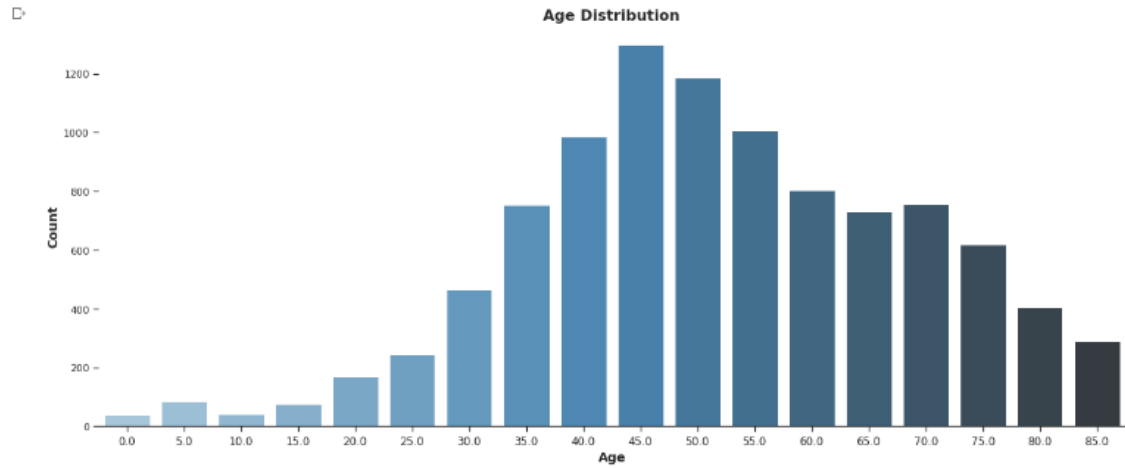
```



Age Distribution

```
[ ] #@title Age Distribution
```

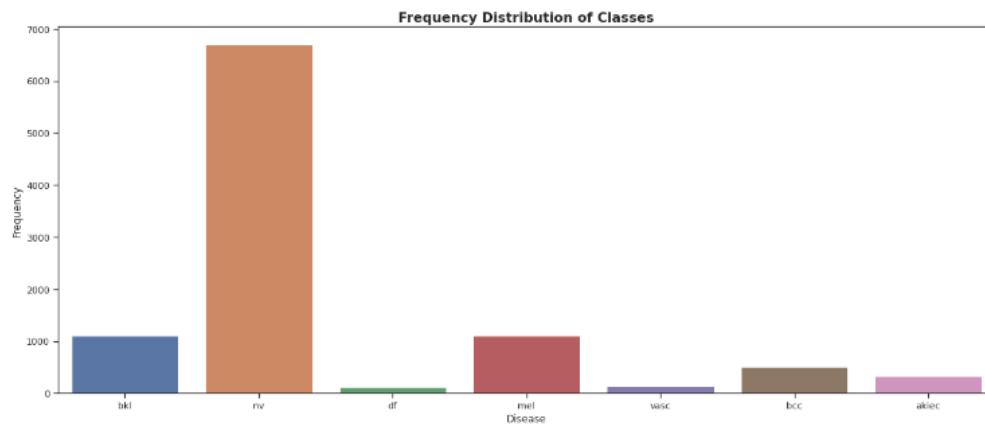
```
plt.figure(figsize=(20,8))
sns.set(style="ticks", font_scale = 1)
ax = sns.countplot(data = df_skin,x='age',palette="Blues_d")#, hue = 'sex')
sns.despine(top=True, right=True, left=True, bottom=False)
plt.xticks(rotation=0,fontsize = 12)
ax.set_xlabel("Age",fontsize = 14,weight = 'bold')
ax.set_ylabel("Count",fontsize = 14,weight = 'bold')
plt.title('Age Distribution', fontsize = 16 ,weight = 'bold');
```



Frequency Distribution

```
[ ] #@title Frequency Distribution
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(20,8))
sns.countplot(x = 'dx', data = df_skin)
plt.xlabel('Disease', size=12)
plt.ylabel('Frequency', size=12)
plt.title('Frequency Distribution of Classes', size=16, weight = 'bold')
plt.show()
```



8 Label Encoding:

This code translates each of the 7 labels to numeric values ranging from 0 to 1.

```
# label encoding to numeric values from text
le = LabelEncoder()
le.fit(df_skin['dx'])
LabelEncoder()
print(list(le.classes_))

df_skin['label'] = le.transform(df_skin["dx"])
print(df_skin.sample(10))
```

```
[> ['akiec', 'bcc', 'bkl', 'df', 'mel', 'nv', 'vasc']
      lesion_id  image_id  dx  dx_type  age  sex \
9695  HAM_0005282  ISIC_0028730  akiec  histo  65.0  male
6653  HAM_0006795  ISIC_0031892  nv  follow_up  55.0  female
5710  HAM_0006819  ISIC_0025590  nv  follow_up  40.0  male
5504  HAM_0001779  ISIC_0031439  nv  follow_up  65.0  male
2435  HAM_0006291  ISIC_0026490  vasc  consensus  65.0  female
5221  HAM_0005108  ISIC_0026078  nv  follow_up  50.0  female
2836  HAM_0003191  ISIC_0028050  bcc  histo  65.0  female
6960  HAM_0003222  ISIC_0026382  nv  histo  45.0  female
1367  HAM_0006152  ISIC_0027238  mel  histo  55.0  female
6971  HAM_0001623  ISIC_0029488  nv  histo  85.0  female
```

	localization	lesion_type	lesion_ID	label
9695	lower extremity	Actinic keratoses	4	0
6653	back	Melanocytic nevi	0	5
5710	trunk	Melanocytic nevi	0	5
5504	upper extremity	Melanocytic nevi	0	5
2435	trunk	Vascular lesions	5	6
5221	lower extremity	Melanocytic nevi	0	5
2836	hand	Basal cell carcinoma	3	1
6960	lower extremity	Melanocytic nevi	0	5
1367	upper extremity	Melanoma	1	4
6971	unknown	Melanocytic nevi	0	5

9 Image Augmentation:

This code does down and upscaling of images and caps it to 500 per category with the use of resampling method.

```
[ ] n_samples=500
df_0_balanced = resample(df_0, replace=True, n_samples=n_samples, random_state=42)
df_1_balanced = resample(df_1, replace=True, n_samples=n_samples, random_state=42)
df_2_balanced = resample(df_2, replace=True, n_samples=n_samples, random_state=42)
df_3_balanced = resample(df_3, replace=True, n_samples=n_samples, random_state=42)
df_4_balanced = resample(df_4, replace=True, n_samples=n_samples, random_state=42)
df_5_balanced = resample(df_5, replace=True, n_samples=n_samples, random_state=42)
df_6_balanced = resample(df_6, replace=True, n_samples=n_samples, random_state=42)
```

10 CNN Model:

```
▶ from keras.applications import ResNet50
from keras.layers import Dense, GlobalAveragePooling2D
from keras.models import Model
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
from tensorflow.keras.layers import BatchNormalization

data_dir = './image_data'
batch_size = 64
epochs = 1000

# load the pre-trained ResNet50 model
model = Sequential()
model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), input_shape=(224, 224, 3)))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
# model.add(Dropout(0.3))

model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3)))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
# model.add(Dropout(0.3))

model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3)))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
# model.add(Dropout(0.3))

model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3)))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
# model.add(Dropout(0.4))

model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3)))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
# model.add(Dropout(0.3))

model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3)))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(MaxPool2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
# model.add(Dropout(0.3))

model.add(Flatten())

model.add(Dense(512))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(Activation('relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
model.add(Dense(7, activation='softmax'))
model.summary()

model.summary()
# Compile the model
optimizer = Adam(learning_rate = 0.0001, beta_1 = 0.9, beta_2 = 0.999, epsilon = 1e-3)
model.compile(optimizer = optimizer, loss = 'categorical_crossentropy', metrics = ['accuracy', f1_m, precision_m, recall_m])

# Train the model on the new data
train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255,
```

Contd.

```
# Train the model on the new data
train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255,
    shear_range=0.2,
    zoom_range=0.2,
    horizontal_flip=True,
    validation_split=0.2)

train_generator = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(
    data_dir,
    target_size=(224, 224),
    batch_size=batch_size,
    class_mode='categorical',
    subset='training') # set as training data

validation_generator = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(
    data_dir, # same directory as training data
    target_size=(224, 224),
    batch_size=batch_size,
    class_mode='categorical',
    subset='validation') # set as validation data

# datagen.fit(X_train)

es = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', mode='min', verbose=1, patience=10)
mcp_save = ModelCheckpoint('/content/drive/MyDrive/ML data.h5', save_best_only=True, monitor='val_loss', mode='min')
# org model result data
# history = model.fit(datagen.flow(X_train,y_train),
#     epochs = epochs,
#     batch_size = batch_size,
#     shuffle = True,
#     validation_data = (X_test, y_test),
#     callbacks=[es, mcp_save]
# )

history = model.fit(
    train_generator,
    steps_per_epoch = train_generator.samples // batch_size,
    validation_data = validation_generator,
    validation_steps = validation_generator.samples // batch_size,
    epochs = epochs,
    shuffle = True,
    callbacks=[es, mcp_save])
```

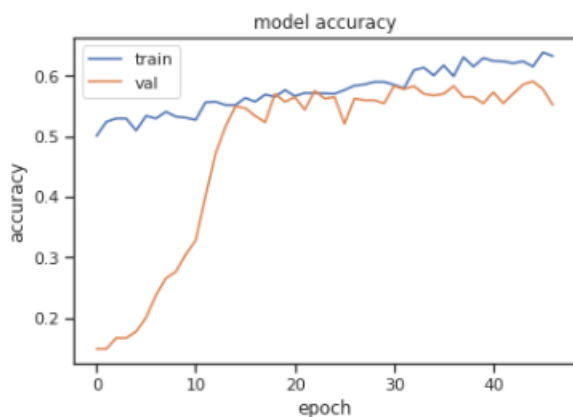
11 Base CNN Model Output:

```
batch_normalization_10 (Bat (None, 10, 10, 32) 128
chNormalization)
activation_10 (Activation) (None, 10, 10, 32) 0
max_pooling2d_9 (MaxPooling (None, 5, 5, 32) 20)
flatten_1 (Flatten) (None, 600) 0
dense_2 (Dense) (None, 512) 410112
batch_normalization_11 (Bat (None, 512) 2048
chNormalization)
activation_11 (Activation) (None, 512) 0
dropout_1 (Dropout) (None, 512) 0
dense_3 (Dense) (None, 7) 3591
=====
Total params: 454,279
Trainable params: 452,935
Non-trainable params: 1,344
-----
Found 1682 images belonging to 7 classes.
Found 416 images belonging to 7 classes.
Epoch 1/1000
26/26 [=====] - 39s 1s/step - loss: 2.5316 - accuracy: 0.1799 - f1_m: 0.1000 - precision_m: 0.2048 - recall_m: 0.0673 - val_loss: 1.9400 - val_accuracy: 0.1927 - val_f1_m: 0.0000e+00 - val_precision_m: 0.0000e+00 - val_re
Epoch 2/1000
26/26 [=====] - 35s 1s/step - loss: 2.0450 - accuracy: 0.3109 - f1_m: 0.2337 - precision_m: 0.4039 - recall_m: 0.1651 - val_loss: 1.9548 - val_accuracy: 0.1823 - val_f1_m: 0.0000e+00 - val_precision_m: 0.0000e+00 - val_re
Epoch 3/1000
26/26 [=====] - 35s 1s/step - loss: 1.8667 - accuracy: 0.3665 - f1_m: 0.2865 - precision_m: 0.4577 - recall_m: 0.2096 - val_loss: 1.9962 - val_accuracy: 0.1510 - val_f1_m: 0.0000e+00 - val_precision_m: 0.0000e+00 - val_re
Epoch 4/1000
26/26 [=====] - 34s 1s/step - loss: 1.7310 - accuracy: 0.3986 - f1_m: 0.3242 - precision_m: 0.5109 - recall_m: 0.2390 - val_loss: 2.0528 - val_accuracy: 0.1484 - val_f1_m: 0.0000e+00 - val_precision_m: 0.0000e+00 - val_re
Epoch 5/1000
26/26 [=====] - 34s 1s/step - loss: 1.6527 - accuracy: 0.4116 - f1_m: 0.3379 - precision_m: 0.4991 - recall_m: 0.2561 - val_loss: 2.1415 - val_accuracy: 0.1484 - val_f1_m: 0.0000e+00 - val_precision_m: 0.0000e+00 - val_re
Epoch 6/1000
26/26 [=====] - 34s 1s/step - loss: 1.5847 - accuracy: 0.4308 - f1_m: 0.3746 - precision_m: 0.5390 - recall_m: 0.2883 - val_loss: 2.2036 - val_accuracy: 0.1536 - val_f1_m: 0.0000e+00 - val_precision_m: 0.0000e+00 - val_re
Epoch 7/1000
26/26 [=====] - 35s 1s/step - loss: 1.5592 - accuracy: 0.4477 - f1_m: 0.3805 - precision_m: 0.5392 - recall_m: 0.2951 - val_loss: 2.3096 - val_accuracy: 0.1484 - val_f1_m: 0.0000e+00 - val_precision_m: 0.0000e+00 - val_re
Epoch 8/1000
26/26 [=====] - 34s 1s/step - loss: 1.5053 - accuracy: 0.4524 - f1_m: 0.3897 - precision_m: 0.5590 - recall_m: 0.3006 - val_loss: 2.3461 - val_accuracy: 0.1484 - val_f1_m: 0.0000e+00 - val_precision_m: 0.0000e+00 - val_re
Epoch 9/1000
26/26 [=====] - 34s 1s/step - loss: 1.4759 - accuracy: 0.4753 - f1_m: 0.4046 - precision_m: 0.5666 - recall_m: 0.3136 - val_loss: 2.3936 - val_accuracy: 0.1510 - val_f1_m: 0.0000e+00 - val_precision_m: 0.0000e+00 - val_re
Epoch 10/1000
26/26 [=====] - 34s 1s/step - loss: 1.3906 - accuracy: 0.5019 - f1_m: 0.4367 - precision_m: 0.5925 - recall_m: 0.3470 - val_loss: 2.4279 - val_accuracy: 0.1484 - val_f1_m: 0.0103 - val_precision_m: 0.3333 - val_recall_m: 0
Epoch 11/1000
26/26 [=====] - 34s 1s/step - loss: 1.3832 - accuracy: 0.5056 - f1_m: 0.4473 - precision_m: 0.6120 - recall_m: 0.3541 - val_loss: 2.4792 - val_accuracy: 0.1484 - val_f1_m: 0.0682 - val_precision_m: 0.2869 - val_recall_m: 0
Epoch 11: early stopping
```

12 Base CNN Model Graph:

Below code gives the graph that plots accuracy against epoch

```
[ ] ## Plotting the training and Validation accuracy
plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'])
plt.title('model accuracy')
plt.ylabel('accuracy')
plt.xlabel('epoch')
plt.legend(['train', 'val'], loc='upper left')
plt.savefig("/content/drive/MyDrive/ML data/cnn_train_val_acc.jpg")
plt.show()
```



Optimized CNN model's output:

```
optimizer = Adam(learning_rate = 0.00005, beta_1 = 0.9, beta_2 = 0.999, epsilon = 1e-3)
model.compile(optimizer = optimizer, loss = 'categorical_crossentropy', metrics = ['accuracy', f1_m, precision_m, recall_m])

history = model.fit(
    train_generator,
    steps_per_epoch = train_generator.samples // batch_size,
    validation_data = validation_generator,
    validation_steps = validation_generator.samples // batch_size,
    epochs = epochs,
    shuffle = True,
    callbacks = [es, mcp_save])
```

```
Epoch 1/1000
26/26 [=====] - 37s 1s/step - loss: 1.3557 - accuracy: 0.5006 - f1_m: 0.4420 - precision_m: 0.5890 - recall_m: 0.3553 - val_loss: 2.4703 - val_accuracy: 0.1484 - val_f1_m: 0.0774 -
Epoch 2/1000
26/26 [=====] - 35s 1s/step - loss: 1.3133 - accuracy: 0.5241 - f1_m: 0.4838 - precision_m: 0.6451 - recall_m: 0.3891 - val_loss: 2.4835 - val_accuracy: 0.1484 - val_f1_m: 0.1152 -
Epoch 3/1000
26/26 [=====] - 35s 1s/step - loss: 1.2983 - accuracy: 0.5297 - f1_m: 0.4771 - precision_m: 0.6313 - recall_m: 0.3847 - val_loss: 2.4657 - val_accuracy: 0.1667 - val_f1_m: 0.1266 -
Epoch 4/1000
26/26 [=====] - 35s 1s/step - loss: 1.2913 - accuracy: 0.5297 - f1_m: 0.4733 - precision_m: 0.6281 - recall_m: 0.3805 - val_loss: 2.4597 - val_accuracy: 0.1667 - val_f1_m: 0.1139 -
Epoch 5/1000
26/26 [=====] - 34s 1s/step - loss: 1.3036 - accuracy: 0.5099 - f1_m: 0.4670 - precision_m: 0.6161 - recall_m: 0.3773 - val_loss: 2.3407 - val_accuracy: 0.1771 - val_f1_m: 0.1264 -
Epoch 6/1000
26/26 [=====] - 35s 1s/step - loss: 1.2998 - accuracy: 0.5340 - f1_m: 0.4703 - precision_m: 0.6154 - recall_m: 0.3820 - val_loss: 2.2331 - val_accuracy: 0.2005 - val_f1_m: 0.1362 -
Epoch 7/1000
26/26 [=====] - 34s 1s/step - loss: 1.2824 - accuracy: 0.5297 - f1_m: 0.4720 - precision_m: 0.6284 - recall_m: 0.3793 - val_loss: 2.1511 - val_accuracy: 0.2370 - val_f1_m: 0.1463 -
Epoch 8/1000
26/26 [=====] - 34s 1s/step - loss: 1.2479 - accuracy: 0.5408 - f1_m: 0.4864 - precision_m: 0.6318 - recall_m: 0.3974 - val_loss: 2.0455 - val_accuracy: 0.2656 - val_f1_m: 0.1396 -
Epoch 9/1000
26/26 [=====] - 34s 1s/step - loss: 1.2533 - accuracy: 0.5328 - f1_m: 0.4790 - precision_m: 0.6195 - recall_m: 0.3924 - val_loss: 1.9738 - val_accuracy: 0.2760 - val_f1_m: 0.1784 -
Epoch 10/1000
26/26 [=====] - 35s 1s/step - loss: 1.2636 - accuracy: 0.5309 - f1_m: 0.4961 - precision_m: 0.6391 - recall_m: 0.4068 - val_loss: 1.8185 - val_accuracy: 0.3047 - val_f1_m: 0.1714 -
Epoch 11/1000
```

Extracting CNN Features for further modeling

Extract CNN features for Meta Learner

```
▶ feature_extractor = keras.Model(  
    inputs=model.inputs,  
    outputs=model.get_layer(name="dense_2").output,  
)
```

```
[ ] from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image  
    from tensorflow.keras.applications.resnet50 import preprocess_input
```

```
[ ] CNN_features = []  
  
for index, row in df_skin_balanced.iterrows():  
    # retrieve the file path and label  
    file_path = row['path']  
    img = image.load_img(file_path, target_size=(224, 224))  
    img_array = image.img_to_array(img)/255.0  
    img_batch = np.expand_dims(img_array, axis=0)  
    features = feature_extractor.predict(img_batch)  
    CNN_features.append(features.flatten())
```

```
1/1 [=====] - 0s 15ms/step  
1/1 [=====] - 0s 16ms/step  
1/1 [=====] - 0s 17ms/step  
1/1 [=====] - 0s 17ms/step  
1/1 [=====] - 0s 16ms/step  
1/1 [=====] - 0s 17ms/step
```

Generating & Extracting GLCM Features:

```
def grey_scale_prep(img):
    """
    prepare a scale picture for comatrix feature extraction
    """
    gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    # h, w = gray.shape
    # ymin, ymax, xmin, xmax = h//3, h*2//3, w//3, w*2//3
    # crop = gray[ymin:ymax, xmin:xmax]
    resize = cv2.resize(gray, (512,512))
    return resize

def calc_glcm_all_agls(img, props, dists=[5], agls=[18, 36, 54, 72, 90, 108, 126, 144, 162, 180], lvl=256, sym=True, norm=True):
    """
    calculate greycomatrix() & greycoprops() for angle 0, 45, 90, 135
    """
    glcm = greycomatrix(img,
                        distances=dists,
                        angles=agls,
                        levels=lvl,
                        symmetric=sym,
                        normed=norm)

    feature = []
    glcm_props = [property for name in props for property in greycoprops(glcm, name)[0]]
    for item in glcm_props:
        feature.append(item)
    #feature.append(label)

    return feature

properties = ['dissimilarity', 'correlation', 'homogeneity', 'contrast', 'ASM', 'energy']

columns = []
angles = ["18", "36", "54", "72", "90", "108", "126", "144", "162", "180"]
for name in properties :
    for ang in angles:
        columns.append(name + "_" + ang)

def get_glcm(x):
    """
    input : grey scaled images
    output : dataframe with all GLCM properties
    """
    glcm_all_agls = []
    for img in x:
        glcm_all_agls.append(
            calc_glcm_all_agls(img,
                               props=properties)
        )
    glcm_df = pd.DataFrame(glcm_all_agls,
                           columns = columns)
    return glcm_df
```

Later stage the features from GLCM and CNN are combined and are fed to meta learner.

Building Meta model and running through Logistic regression and output of the Logistic regression.

Make Meta Model

```
[ ] X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,df_skin_balanced["label"], random_state = 0)
```

Meta Learner

```
[ ] from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
meta_learner_lr = LogisticRegression(random_state=0).fit(X_train, y_train)
meta_learner_lr.score(X_test, y_test)

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logistic.py:814: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear\_model.html#logistic-regression
  n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
0.6034285714285714
```

```
[ ] from sklearn.neural_network import MLPClassifier
meta_learner_mlp = MLPClassifier(hidden_layer_sizes=[500,300,100], random_state=0, max_iter=300).fit(X_train, y_train)
meta_learner_mlp.score(X_test, y_test)

0.7965714285714286
```

Running through MLP classifier and its output along with confusion matrix.

```
[ ] from sklearn.neural_network import MLPClassifier
meta_learner_mlp = MLPClassifier(hidden_layer_sizes=[500,300,100], random_state=0, max_iter=300).fit(X_train, y_train)
meta_learner_mlp.score(X_test, y_test)

0.7965714285714286
```

```
[ ] import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix

# Fit the logistic regression model
meta_learner_mlp = MLPClassifier(random_state=0).fit(X_train, y_train)

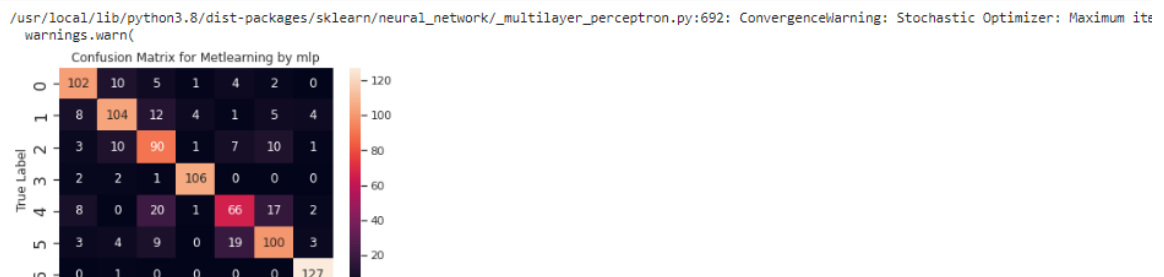
# Generate predictions on the test set
y_pred = meta_learner_mlp.predict(X_test)

# Compute the confusion matrix
confusion_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)

# Create a heatmap using Seaborn's heatmap() function
sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix, annot=True, fmt="d")

# Add labels and adjust font size
plt.xlabel("Predicted Label")
plt.ylabel("True Label")
plt.title("Confusion Matrix for Metlearning by mlp")
plt.tick_params(labelsize=16)

# Display the heatmap
```



Similarly Random Forest:

```
[ ] import numpy as np
    from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
    meta_learner_RFC = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=0).fit(X_train, y_train)
    meta_learner_RFC.score(X_test, y_test)
```

0.8034285714285714

```
[ ] import seaborn as sns
    from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix

    # Fit the logistic regression model
    meta_learner_rfc = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=0).fit(X_train, y_train)

    # Generate predictions on the test set
    y_pred = meta_learner_rfc.predict(X_test)

    # Compute the confusion matrix
    confusion_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)

    # Create a heatmap using Seaborn's heatmap() function
    sns.heatmap(confusion_matrix, annot=True, fmt="d")

    # Add labels and adjust font size
    plt.xlabel("Predicted Label")
    plt.ylabel("True Label")
    plt.title("Confusion Matrix for Metlearning by rfc")
    plt.tick_params(labelsize=16)
```

