

Swarm Optimization implementation. Each particle then evaluates its position's selected features and searches for a new position based on the change in velocity. This study employs BPSO with hyperparameters as follows: 100 particles, 25 iterations, 1.4 as c_1 and c_2 values, with 0.5 inertia.

For comparison, the barebone KNN and KNN with PCA without BPSO are further evaluated. For comparison purposes, the k number of neighbors used are 3, 5, and 7. Additionally, the proposed model's performance is then assessed by its accuracy rate.

4.2 Result Analysis

From Table 4, the results obtained for the four confusion matrix measures without BPSO demonstrate an adequate performance with the highest accuracy of 82.31% and a minimum accuracy of 79.23%. However, PCA can be found to somewhat impair the model's performance for $K = 5$ and $K = 7$. This is because PCA greatly reduces the number of features, while only decreasing the performance by a maximum of 3.08

The proposed feature selection implementation employing BPSO resulted in an improved performance with accuracy possessing higher scores than those without BPSO as shown in Table 4. BPSO improved the proposed model obtaining the highest accuracy of 93.08% for $K = 3$ with a 10.77% increase over the highest accuracy without BPSO.

Table 4. Model performance

Model	Accuracy		
	K = 3	K = 5	K = 7
KNN	82.31	82.31	81.54
KNN+PCA	82.31	79.23	80
KNN+PCA+BPSO	93.08	92.31	91.54

5. Conclusion

The experiments show that using BPSO as a feature selection method to revolutionize date fruit categorization provides excellent results. The results of this study reveal that BPSO is effective at optimizing the influential features employed in the KNN training phase. KNN can now build an upgraded model with a promising accuracy of 93.08% thanks to BPSO. Even though BPSO is an optimization approach, the experimental findings indicate that it is suitable for feature selection. BPSO may be a beneficial technique for improving model performance in other situations as well. Furthermore, this study emphasizes the need to correctly analyze and select helpful and influential attributes while also determining the trade-off between performance and data loss. Our findings also reveal that even without dimensionality reduction or feature selection, the method and techniques used for feature extraction give a minimum accuracy of 81.54%. Additionally, the findings of this study show the use of color, shape, and texture features for date fruit image classification employing standard KNN produces an adequate performance above 80%. Furthermore, the results indicate that by including additional information and classes, an improved date fruit classification model can be made.

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