library 1. tensorflow: fast numerical computing 2. os: functions for interacting with the operating system 3. NumPy is a Python library used for working with arrays In [19]: import tensorflow as tf import os import numpy as np Database file path base_dir=r"C:\Users\Subrata Ghose\Desktop\Cat vs Dog\PetImages" 1. tf.keras.preprocessing.image.ImageDataGenerator:augment images in real-time while model is still training 2. Flip Horizontally command reverses the active layer horizontally. That is from left to right. 3. validation_split allows users to split their data into training and testing sets. IMAGE_SIZE=224 BATCH_SIZE=64 train_datagen=tf.keras.preprocessing.image.ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, zoom_range=0.2, horizontal_flip=True, validation_split=0.1) validation_datagen=tf.keras.preprocessing.image.ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, validation_split=0.1 1. For training there are 902 images 2. For validation there are 100 images 3. classes In [23]: train_genarator=train_datagen.flow_from_directory(base_dir, target_size=(IMAGE_SIZE, IMAGE_SIZE), batch_size=BATCH_SIZE, subset='training' validation_generator=validation_datagen.flow_from_directory(base_dir, target_size=(IMAGE_SIZE, IMAGE_SIZE), batch_size=BATCH_SIZE, subset='validation' Found 902 images belonging to 2 classes. Found 100 images belonging to 2 classes. library 1. Sequential model is appropriate for a plain stack of layers where each layer has exactly one input tensor and one output tensor. 2. glob module is used to retrieve pathnames matching a specified pattern. 3. Flatten: This function converts the multi-dimensional arrays into flattened one-dimensional arrays or single-dimensional arrays. In [24]: from tensorflow.keras.layers import Input,Flatten,Dense from tensorflow.keras.models import Model from tensorflow.keras.applications.vgg16 import VGG16 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential from glob import glob Imagenet:labeling and categorizing images In [25]: IMAGE_SIZE=[224,224] vgg=VGG16(input_shape=IMAGE_SIZE+[3], weights='imagenet', include_top=False) vgg.output <KerasTensor: shape=(None, 7, 7, 512) dtype=float32 (created by layer 'block5_pool')> Out[25]: In [26]: **for** layer **in** vgg.layers: layer.trainable=False folders=glob(r"C:\Users\Subrata Ghose\Desktop\Cat vs Dog\PetImages*") print(len(folders)) 2 1. Dense Layer is used to classify image based on output from convolutional layers. 2. Softmax is a mathematical function that converts a vector of numbers into a vector of probabilities. x=Flatten()(vgg.output) In [42]: prediction=Dense(len(folders), activation='softmax')(x) model=Model(inputs=vgg.input,outputs=prediction) model.summary() Model: "model_2" Layer (type) Output Shape Param # ______ input_2 (InputLayer) [(None, 224, 224, 3)] block1_conv1 (Conv2D) (None, 224, 224, 64) 1792 block1_conv2 (Conv2D) 36928 (None, 224, 224, 64) block1_pool (MaxPooling2D) (None, 112, 112, 64) block2_conv1 (Conv2D) (None, 112, 112, 128) 73856 block2_conv2 (Conv2D) (None, 112, 112, 128) 147584 block2_pool (MaxPooling2D) (None, 56, 56, 128) block3_conv1 (Conv2D) 295168 (None, 56, 56, 256) 590080 block3_conv2 (Conv2D) (None, 56, 56, 256) block3_conv3 (Conv2D) 590080 (None, 56, 56, 256) block3_pool (MaxPooling2D) (None, 28, 28, 256) block4_conv1 (Conv2D) (None, 28, 28, 512) 1180160 block4_conv2 (Conv2D) (None, 28, 28, 512) 2359808 2359808 block4_conv3 (Conv2D) (None, 28, 28, 512) block4_pool (MaxPooling2D) (None, 14, 14, 512) block5_conv1 (Conv2D) (None, 14, 14, 512) 2359808 block5_conv2 (Conv2D) 2359808 (None, 14, 14, 512) block5_conv3 (Conv2D) (None, 14, 14, 512) 2359808 block5_pool (MaxPooling2D) (None, 7, 7, 512) flatten_2 (Flatten) (None, 25088) dense_2 (Dense) (None, 2) 50178 ______ Total params: 14,764,866 Trainable params: 50,178 Non-trainable params: 14,714,688 In [29]: model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy']) In [30]: epoch=50 history=model.fit(train_genarator, steps_per_epoch=len(train_genarator), epochs=epoch, validation_data=validation_generator, validation_steps=len(validation_generator) Epoch 1/50 Epoch 2/50 Epoch 3/50 Epoch 4/50 Epoch 5/50 Epoch 6/50 Epoch 7/50 Epoch 8/50 Epoch 9/50 Epoch 10/50 Epoch 11/50 Epoch 12/50 Epoch 13/50 Epoch 14/50 Epoch 15/50 Epoch 16/50 Epoch 17/50 Epoch 18/50 Epoch 19/50 Epoch 20/50 Epoch 21/50 Epoch 22/50 Epoch 23/50 Epoch 24/50 Epoch 25/50 Epoch 26/50 Epoch 27/50 Epoch 28/50 Epoch 29/50 Epoch 30/50 Epoch 31/50 Epoch 32/50 Epoch 33/50 Epoch 34/50 Epoch 35/50 Epoch 36/50 Epoch 37/50 Epoch 38/50 Epoch 39/50 Epoch 40/50 Epoch 41/50 Epoch 42/50 Epoch 43/50 Epoch 44/50 Epoch 45/50 Epoch 46/50 Epoch 47/50 Epoch 48/50 Epoch 49/50 Epoch 50/50 library 1. Converts a PIL Image instance to a Numpy array. 2. nInsert a new axis that will appear at the axis position in the expanded array shape In [41]: **from** tensorflow.keras.preprocessing **import** image from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import load_img from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import img_to_array import numpy as np img_pred=image.load_img(r"C:\Users\Subrata Ghose\Desktop\Cat vs Dog\Dog_test\586.JPG",target_size=(224,224)) img_pred=image.img_to_array(img_pred) img_pred=np.expand_dims(img_pred, axis=0) rslt= model.predict(img_pred) print(rslt) if rslt[0][0]>rslt[0][1]: prediction="Cat" else: prediction="Dog" print(prediction) [[0. 1.]] Dog In []: In [31]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt acc = history.history['accuracy'] val_acc = history.history['val_accuracy'] loss = history.history['loss'] val_loss = history.history['val_loss'] epochs = range(1, len(acc) + 1) **#Train** and validation accuracy plt.plot(epochs, acc, 'b', label='Training accurarcy') plt.plot(epochs, val_acc, 'r', label='Validation accurarcy') plt.title('Training and Validation accurarcy') plt.legend() plt.figure() #Train and validation loss plt.plot(epochs, loss, 'b', label='Training loss') plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, 'r', label='Validation loss') plt.title('Training and Validation loss') plt.legend() plt.show() Training and Validation accurarcy 1.00 0.95 0.90 0.85 0.80 0.75 Training accurarcy 0.70 Validation accurarcy 10 20 50 Training and Validation loss Training loss 0.6 Validation loss 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.0 10 20 50 30 40 In []: In []: In []: In []: In []: