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In [1]: | #Name: Subodh Chaudhari
            #Roll No: 13
   In [ ]:
            Object detection using Transfer Learning of CNN architectures
            a. Load in a pre-trained CNN model trained on a large dataset
            b. Freeze parameters (weights) in model's lower convolutional layers
            c. Add custom classifier with several layers of trainable parameters to model
            d. Train classifier layers on training data available for task
            e. Fine-tune hyper parameters and unfreeze more layers as needed
   In [1]: # example of using a pre-trained model as a classifier
            from tensorflow.keras.utils import load img
            from tensorflow.keras.utils import img to array
            from keras.applications.vgg16 import preprocess_input
            from keras.applications.vgg16 import decode predictions
            from keras.applications.vgg16 import VGG16
   In [2]: image = load img('C:\\Users\\hp\\Downloads\\dog.jpg', target size=(224, 224))
   In [3]: # convert the image pixels to a numpy array
            image = img to array(image)
   In [4]: # reshape data for the model
            image = image.reshape((1, image.shape[0], image.shape[1], image.shape[2]))
   In [5]: # prepare the image for the VGG model
            image = preprocess_input(image)
   In [6]: # load the model
            model = VGG16()
   In [7]: # predict the probability across all output classes
            yhat = model.predict(image)
            1/1 [=======] - 1s 1s/step
   In [8]: # convert the probabilities to class labels
            label = decode predictions(yhat)
   In [9]: | # retrieve the most likely result, e.g. highest probability
            label = label[0][0]
  In [10]: # print the classification
            print('%s (%.2f%%)' % (label[1], label[2]*100))
            standard poodle (81.69%)
  In [12]: # load an image from file
            image = load img('C:\\Users\\hp\\Downloads\\download2.png', target size=(224, 224))
            # convert the image pixels to a numpy array
            image = img to array(image)
            # reshape data for the model
            image = image.reshape((1, image.shape[0], image.shape[1], image.shape[2]))
            # prepare the image for the VGG model
            image = preprocess_input(image)
            # load the model
            model = VGG16()
Loading [MathJax]/extensions/Safe.js | probability across all output classes
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yhat = model.predict(image)
         # convert the probabilities to class labels
         label = decode predictions(yhat)
         # retrieve the most likely result, e.g. highest probability
         label = label[0][0]
         # print the classification
         print('%s (%.2f%%)' % (label[1], label[2]*100))
         1/1 [=======] - 1s 812ms/step
         valley (44.85%)
In [13]: # load an image from file
         image = load img('C:\\Users\\hp\\Downloads\\download.jpg', target_size=(224, 224))
         # convert the image pixels to a numpy array
         image = img to array(image)
         # reshape data for the model
         image = image.reshape((1, image.shape[0], image.shape[1], image.shape[2]))
         # prepare the image for the VGG model
         image = preprocess input(image)
         # load the model
         model = VGG16()
         # predict the probability across all output classes
         yhat = model.predict(image)
         # convert the probabilities to class labels
         label = decode predictions(yhat)
         # retrieve the most likely result, e.g. highest probability
         label = label[0][0]
         # print the classification
         print('%s (%.2f%%)' % (label[1], label[2]*100))
         1/1 [======= ] - 1s 864ms/step
         castle (34.03%)
 In [ ]:
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