### Initialization

load all needed libraries and functions, check the previous tutorial how to correctly load keras and other modules

```
In [17]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   import numpy as np

import tensorflow as tf
   from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
   from tensorflow.keras import datasets, layers, models
   from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Activation, Flatten, Conv2D

import pandas as pd
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import os
   import cv2
   from tqdm import tqdm
```

importing the libraries used in the code.

## Load dataset & Plot a subset

load your dataset and show a plot of the subset of your data

Test: X=(10000, 32, 32, 3), y=(10000, 1)

Just remember that you must use at least 3 classes and at most 10 classes, so, in the case of the cifar10, if you decide to use 5 classes, then get rid of the other 5 to save space. In other words, choose a dataset, check the images (amount, size in pixels) and implement the steps needed shown in the provided notebook.

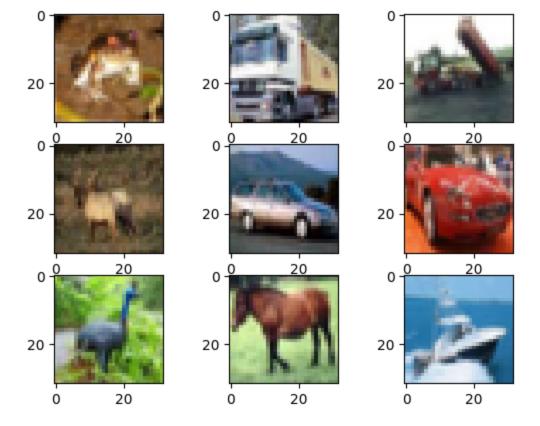
```
In [18]: from matplotlib import pyplot
   from keras.datasets import cifar10

   (trainX, trainY), (testX, testY) = cifar10.load_data()

print('Train: X=%s, y=%s' % (trainX.shape, trainY.shape))
print('Test: X=%s, y=%s' % (testX.shape, testY.shape))
catagories = ["airplane", "automobile", "bird", "cat", "deer", "dog", "frog", "horse", "ship", "t
   for i in range(9):
        pyplot.subplot(330 + 1 + i)
        pyplot.imshow(trainX[i])

pyplot.show()

Train: X=(50000, 32, 32, 3), y=(50000, 1)
```



importing the images and plotting a few samples.

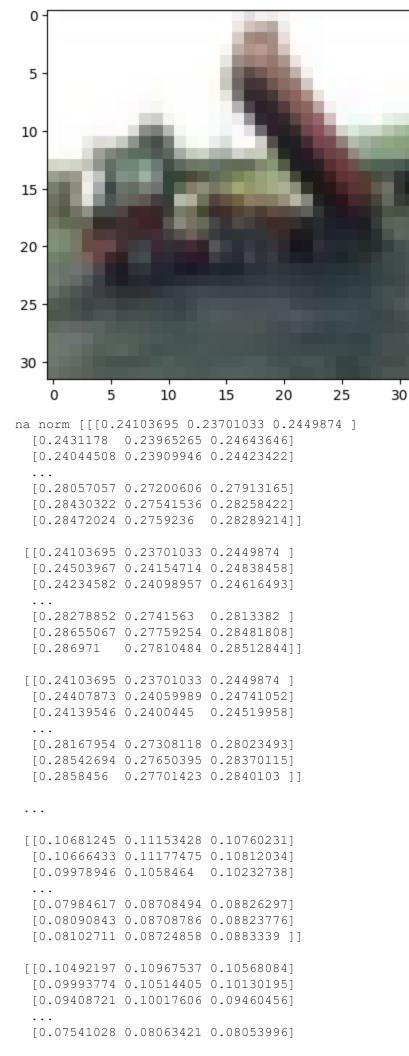
# **Prepare Pixel Data**

[253 253 253] [253 253 253]]

pre-process your raw input data... rescale... normalize....

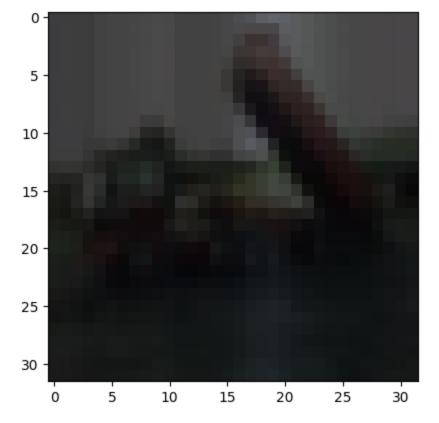
```
In [19]:
         from sklearn.utils import shuffle
         print("x = ", trainX[2])
         plt.imshow(trainX[2], cmap=plt.cm.binary)
         plt.show()
         trainX = trainX.astype('float32')
         testX = testX.astype('float32')
         X train = tf.keras.utils.normalize(trainX, axis=1)
         X test = tf.keras.utils.normalize(testX, axis=1)
         print("na norm", X train[2])
         print("dit is een", catagories[int(trainY[2])])
         plt.imshow(X train[2], cmap=plt.cm.binary)
         plt.show()
         X train, trainY = shuffle(X train, trainY, random state=0)
         x = [[[255 \ 255 \ 255]]]
           [253 253 253]
           [253 253 253]
           [253 253 253]
```

```
[[255 255 255]
[255 255 255]
 [255 255 255]
 . . .
 [255 255 255]
[255 255 255]
[255 255 255]]
[[255 255 255]
[254 254 254]
[254 254 254]
 . . .
 [254 254 254]
[254 254 254]
[254 254 254]]
. . .
[[113 120 112]
[111 118 111]
[105 112 106]
[ 72 81 80]
 [ 72 80 79]
[ 72 80 79]]
[[111 118 110]
[104 111 104]
[ 99 106 98]
 . . .
[ 68 75 73]
[ 70 76 75]
[ 78 84 82]]
[[106 113 105]
[ 99 106 98]
 [ 95 102 94]
 . . .
 [ 78 85 83]
 [ 79 85 83]
 [ 80 86 84]]]
```



```
[0.07866097 0.08273347 0.08377002]
[0.08777937 0.09161101 0.09168836]]

[[0.10019575 0.10502811 0.10087717]
[0.09513305 0.10040783 0.09545761]
[0.0902857 0.09639583 0.09074315]
...
[0.08650002 0.09138543 0.09157283]
[0.08877452 0.09253085 0.09270549]
[0.09003012 0.09379222 0.09392466]]]
dit is een truck
```



the pixel data and a plot of the pictures is shown. all values scaled between 0 and 1. thus the highest value is scaled down to 1. This is why the second image is a different color than before

# **Define your Model**

This is the crucial part of the assignment!

We do not expect that you can/should develop your own network model, so you can take the suggested model as decribed on the given website.....but

#### **NOTE:**

If you run into memory and processing limitations you can reduce the amount of convolutions and dense layers, you can reduce the amount of classes, you can reduce the amount of input images, or the input images size. With a scaled down network the accuracy will be lower then with a more complex network.

 How is your model constructed, how many trainable parameters does it have, and where are they located?

```
In [4]: model = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
  model.add(tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(32, 32, 3)))
  model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
```

```
model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))

model.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten())
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation=tf.nn.softmax))

model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

| Layer (type)  | Output Shape       | Param # |
|---|--------------------|---------|
| conv2d (Conv2D)   | (None, 30, 30, 32) | 896     |
| <pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D )</pre>                                | (None, 15, 15, 32) | 0       |
| conv2d_1 (Conv2D)   | (None, 13, 13, 64) | 18496   |
| <pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>                              | (None, 6, 6, 64)   | 0       |
| conv2d_2 (Conv2D)   | (None, 4, 4, 64)   | 36928   |
| <pre>max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>                              | (None, 2, 2, 64)   | 0       |
| flatten (Flatten)   | (None, 256)        | 0       |
| dense (Dense)   | (None, 128)        | 32896   |
| dense_1 (Dense)   | (None, 128)        | 16512   |
| dense_2 (Dense)   | (None, 10)         | 1290    |
| Total params: 107,018 Trainable params: 107,018 Non-trainable params: 0 |                    |         |

the model has 11 layers, 9 of which are hidden. the input layer has a shape of 32*32*3. the output has 10 neurons, 1 for each class. the hidden layers consist of 3 convolution layers, each of them followed by a pooling layer, the output of these layers are run trough 2 fully connected layers of 128 neurons each.

# Fit the Model

Fitting the model is the time consuming part, this depend on the complexity of the model and the amount of training data. In the fitting process the model is first build up in memory with all the tunable parameters and intercomnnects (with random start values). This is also the limitation of some systems, all these parameters are stored in memory (or when not fitting in a swap file)

**TIP:** do not start the first time with training a lot of epochs, first see if this and all following steps in your system work and when you are sure that all works train your final model.

• Which batch size and how many epochs give a good result?

```
In [5]: model.compile(optimizer='SGD', # Good default optimizer to start with
     loss='sparse categorical crossentropy', # how will we calculate our "erro
     metrics=['accuracy']) # what to track
  #model.fit(X train, trainY, epochs=10, batch size=64, validation data=(X test, testY), v
  history = model.fit(X train, trainY, epochs=100) # train the model
  Epoch 1/100
  247
  Epoch 2/100
  Epoch 3/100
  Epoch 4/100
  Epoch 5/100
  06
  Epoch 6/100
  Epoch 7/100
  Epoch 8/100
  20
  Epoch 9/100
  Epoch 10/100
  Epoch 11/100
  Epoch 12/100
  70
  Epoch 13/100
  Epoch 14/100
  Epoch 15/100
  66
  Epoch 16/100
  Epoch 17/100
  Epoch 18/100
  50
  Epoch 19/100
```

```
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 21/100
33
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 23/100
Epoch 24/100
06
Epoch 25/100
78
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 27/100
37
Epoch 28/100
30
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 30/100
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 32/100
88
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 34/100
Epoch 35/100
80
Epoch 36/100
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 38/100
59
Epoch 39/100
Epoch 40/100
Epoch 41/100
```

```
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 43/100
04
Epoch 44/100
Epoch 45/100
Epoch 46/100
74
Epoch 47/100
Epoch 48/100
Epoch 49/100
13
Epoch 50/100
58
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 52/100
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 54/100
45
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 56/100
Epoch 57/100
39
Epoch 58/100
Epoch 59/100
Epoch 60/100
56
Epoch 61/100
37
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 63/100
```

```
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 65/100
77
Epoch 66/100
Epoch 67/100
Epoch 68/100
84
Epoch 69/100
Epoch 70/100
Epoch 71/100
79
Epoch 72/100
01
Epoch 73/100
Epoch 74/100
Epoch 75/100
92
Epoch 76/100
25
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 78/100
Epoch 79/100
2.0
Epoch 80/100
Epoch 81/100
Epoch 82/100
06
Epoch 83/100
Epoch 84/100
Epoch 85/100
```

```
Epoch 86/100
Epoch 87/100
Epoch 88/100
Epoch 89/100
Epoch 90/100
2.7
Epoch 91/100
Epoch 92/100
Epoch 93/100
Epoch 94/100
Epoch 95/100
Epoch 96/100
Epoch 97/100
Epoch 98/100
72
Epoch 99/100
Epoch 100/100
```

Here the optimiser is chosen and model is trained with 100 iterations.

### **Evaluate Model**

Show the model accuracy after the training process ...

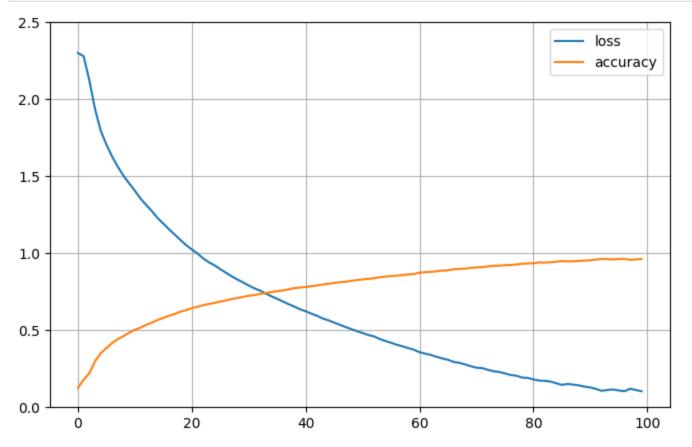
How accurate is your final model?

# learning curves

Show the learning curves of your training sequence, of accuracy, value\_accuracy and loss, value\_loss

• Explain what the difference is between the therms accuracy and value\_accuracy? (what do they represent)

```
In [7]: pd.DataFrame(history.history).plot(figsize=(8, 5))
   plt.grid(True)
   plt.gca().set_ylim(0, 2.5)
   plt.show()
```



the loss and accurcy during training is plotted, the graph flattens off at the end near 96%

### Save model

Save the model for later usage

```
In [8]: model.save('Ass2B')
    new_model = tf.keras.models.load_model('Ass2B')

WARNING:absl:Found untraced functions such as _jit_compiled_convolution_op, _jit_compile
    d_convolution_op, _jit_compiled_convolution_op while saving (showing 3 of 3). These func
    tions will not be directly callable after loading.
    INFO:tensorflow:Assets written to: Ass2B\assets

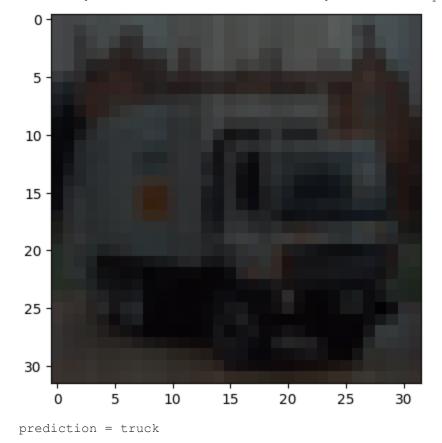
INFO:tensorflow:Assets written to: Ass2B\assets
```

# **Evaluate Final Model**

After training and saving the model you can deploy this model on any given input image. You can start a new application in where you import this model and apply it on any given imput images, so you can just load the model and don't need the timeconsuming training anymore.

```
In [9]: predictions = new_model.predict([X_test])
    plt.imshow(X_test[11], cmap=plt.cm.binary)
    plt.show()
    print("prediction =", catagories[np.argmax(predictions[11])])
```





Here we predict one image to double check the model. this image is out of the test data. The model classifies the image as truck. as seen by the image this is correct.

#### **Make Prediction**

We can use our saved model to make a prediction on new images that are not trained on... make sure the input images receive the same pre-processing as the images you trained on.

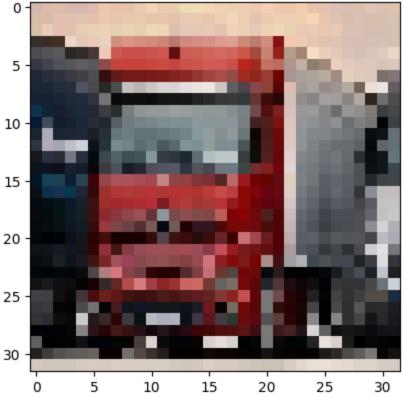
So fetch some images from the internet (similar classes, but not from your dataset), prepare them to fit your network and classify them. Do this for **10 images per class** and show the results!

How good is the detection on you real dataset? (show some statistics)

```
In [11]: #yosha
    #DATADIR = "C:/Users/yosha19/OneDrive - Office 365 Fontys/General/Ass2B/plaatjes"
    #kasper
```

```
DATADIR = "C:/Users/mobie/OneDrive - Office 365 Fontys/General - AIS zooi/Ass2B/plaatjes
test data = []
def create test data():
    for category in catagories:
        path = os.path.join(DATADIR, category)
        class num = catagories.index(category)
        for img in tqdm(os.listdir(path)):
            try:
                img array = cv2.imread(os.path.join(path,img))
                img array = cv2.cvtColor(img array, cv2.COLOR BGR2RGB)
                new array = cv2.resize(img array, (32, 32))
                test data.append([new array, class num])
            except Exception as e:
                pass
    plt.imshow(img array)
   plt.show()
   plt.imshow(new array)
   plt.show()
create test data()
      | 10/10 [00:00<00:00, 75.07it/s]
100%|
100%|
            | 10/10 [00:00<00:00, 557.04it/s]
100%|
            | 10/10 [00:00<00:00, 589.41it/s]
           | 10/10 [00:01<00:00, 8.29it/s]
100%|
100%|
           | 10/10 [00:00<00:00, 626.70it/s]
            | 10/10 [00:00<00:00, 626.63it/s]
100%|
100%|
           | 10/10 [00:00<00:00, 455.75it/s]
100%|
           | 10/10 [00:00<00:00, 668.45it/s]
            | 10/10 [00:00<00:00, 668.45it/s]
100%|
             10/10 [00:00<00:00, 626.71it/s]
100%|
```



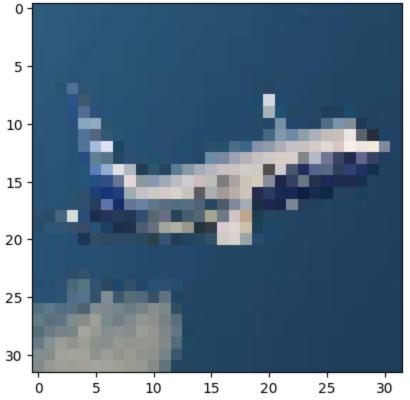


Here we import our own data set. An for loop iterates trough all images and resizes them and adds them to an array. The before and after pictures of the resize are shown.

```
plt.imshow(X[0], cmap=plt.cm.binary)
plt.show()
print("x = ", X[0])

X = tf.keras.utils.normalize(X, axis=1)

plt.imshow(X[0], cmap=plt.cm.binary)
plt.show()
print("na norm", X[0])
```



```
x = [[[47 92 125]]
  [ 46 91 124]
  [ 46 91 124]
  [ 35
       72 101]
 [ 35
       72 101]
 [ 34
       71 100]]
 [[ 47 92 125]
 [ 46 91 124]
 [ 46 91 124]
  . . .
 [ 35
       72 101]
  [ 35
       72 101]
 [ 34
       71 100]]
 [[ 47 92 125]
 [ 46 91 124]
 [ 46 91 124]
  . . .
       71 100]
  [ 34
  [ 34
       71 100]
  [ 34 71 100]]
 . . .
```

[[104 122 131] [133 145 144]

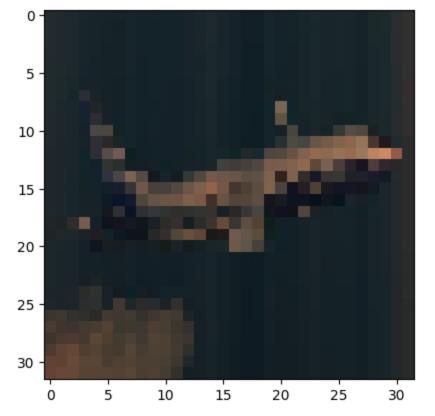
```
[155 158 151]
  [ 29
        63 911
  [ 29
        63 91]
  [ 29 63 91]]
 [[130 141 145]
  [134 140 134]
  [159 163 155]
  . . .
  [ 29
       63 91]
  [ 29 63 91]
  [ 29 63 91]]
 [[132 141 140]
  [150 152 147]
  [158 159 151]
  [ 29
        63
            91]
  [ 29
        63
           91]
  [ 29
        63
           91]]]
  0 -
  5 -
10 -
15 -
20 -
25
30
    0
            5
                   10
                           15
                                  20
                                          25
                                                  30
na norm [[[0.13840901 0.17216424 0.18154668]
  [0.12656673 0.16713743 0.17910325]
  [0.11706388 0.16291718 0.17844239]
  [0.11534082 0.16677036 0.17759987]
  [0.16175473 0.18305742 0.18260134]
  [0.19150144 0.19144074 0.18632282]]
 [[0.13840901 0.17216424 0.18154668]
  [0.12656673 0.16713743 0.17910325]
  [0.11706388 0.16291718 0.17844239]
  [0.11534082 0.16677036 0.17759987]
  [0.16175473 0.18305742 0.18260134]
  [0.19150144 0.19144074 0.18632282]]
 [[0.13840901 0.17216424 0.18154668]
```

[0.12656673 0.16713743 0.17910325]

```
[0.11706388 0.16291718 0.17844239]
[0.11204537 0.1644541 0.17584145]
 [0.15713316 0.18051496 0.1807934 ]
[0.19150144 0.19144074 0.18632282]]
. . .
[[0.30626675 0.22830475 0.19026092]
[0.36594295 0.26631788 0.20799087]
[0.39445439 0.28286719 0.21729678]
[0.09556811 0.14592406 0.16001572]
[0.13402534 0.16017524 0.164522 ]
[0.16333946 0.16986995 0.16955377]]
[[0.38283344 0.26386041 0.21059415]
[0.3686944 0.25713451 0.19354706]
[0.40463386 0.29181868 0.22305299]
[0.09556811 0.14592406 0.16001572]
[0.13402534 0.16017524 0.164522 ]
[0.16333946 0.16986995 0.16955377]]
[[0.38872319 0.26386041 0.20333228]
[0.41271761 0.27917461 0.21232402]
[0.402089 0.28465749 0.21729678]
[0.09556811 0.14592406 0.16001572]
[0.13402534 0.16017524 0.164522 ]
[0.16333946 0.16986995 0.16955377]]]
```

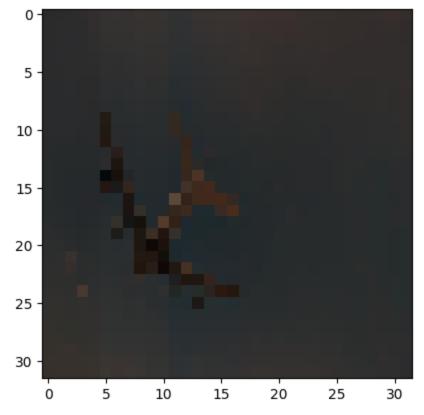
Here we split the data into two lists; the pictures and the catagories. After that the images are normalized this means all the values are made between zero and one and the before and after is shown.

```
g=0
In [14]:
         f=0
         for x, y in zip(X, Y):
            print(x.shape)
            plt.imshow(x, cmap=plt.cm.binary)
            plt.show()
            x = np.expand dims(x, axis=0)
            predictions = new model.predict([x])
             #print(predictions)
            print("picture shows: ", catagories[y])
            print("model prediction: ", catagories[np.argmax(predictions)])
            if (y==np.argmax(predictions)):
                 q = q+1
                print("correct")
             else:
                f = f+1
                 print("wrong")
         acc = g/(g+f)
         tot = g + f
        print("total =", tot)
        print("acc =", acc*100,"%")
         (32, 32, 3)
```



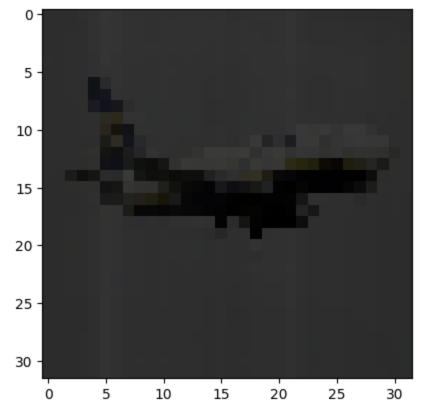
1/1 [======] - Os 236ms/step

correct (32, 32, 3)



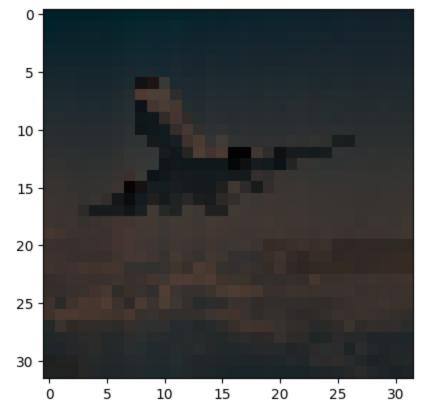
1/1 [======] - 0s 24ms/step

picture shows: airplane
model prediction: airplane
correct



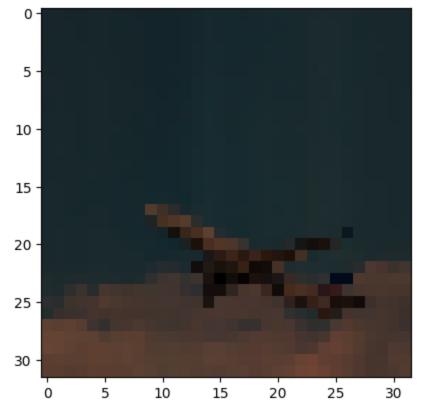
1/1 [======] - Os 29ms/step

correct (32, 32, 3)



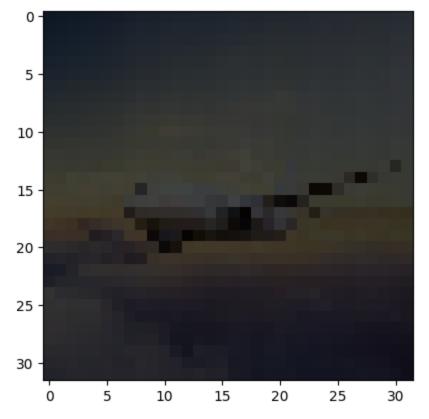
1/1 [======] - 0s 25ms/step

picture shows: airplane
model prediction: airplane
correct



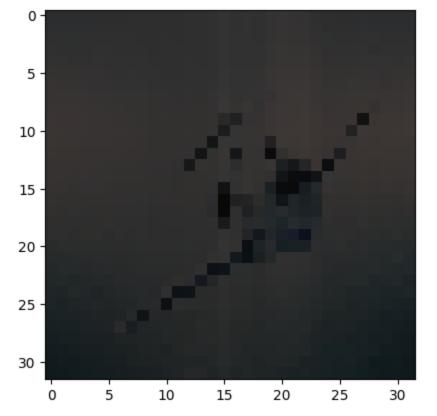
1/1 [======] - Os 27ms/step

correct (32, 32, 3)



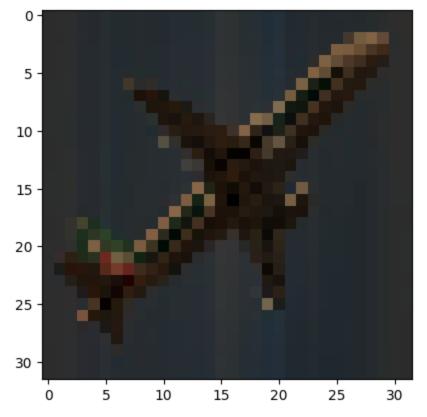
1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step

picture shows: airplane
model prediction: airplane
correct



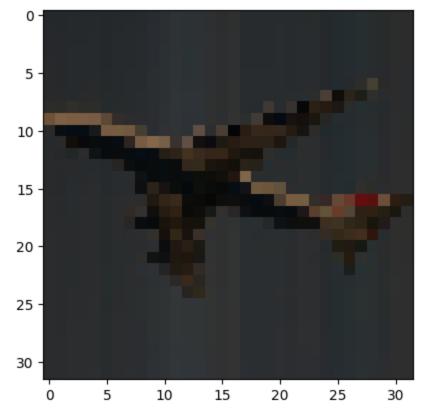
1/1 [======] - Os 25ms/step

correct (32, 32, 3)



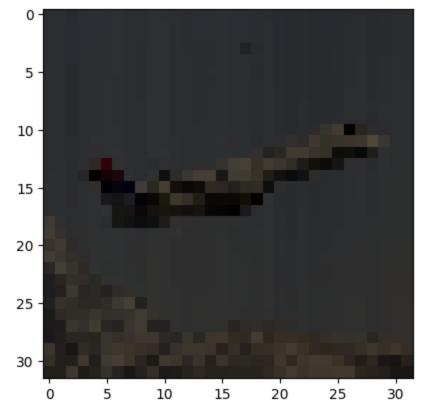
1/1 [======] - 0s 24ms/step

picture shows: airplane
model prediction: airplane
correct



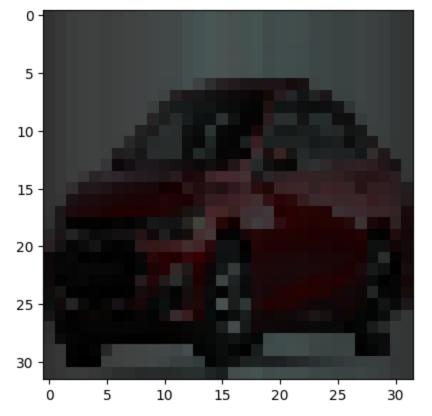
1/1 [======] - Os 33ms/step

correct (32, 32, 3)



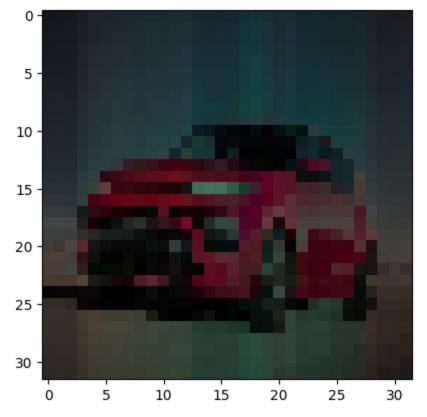
1/1 [======] - 0s 22ms/step

picture shows: airplane
model prediction: airplane
correct



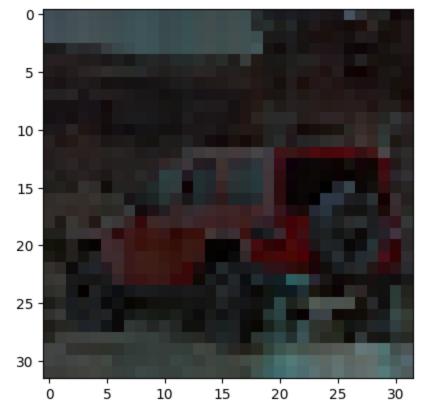
1/1 [======] - Os 22ms/step

correct (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 24ms/step

picture shows: automobile
model prediction: automobile



1/1 [======] - Os 23ms/step

picture shows: automobile
model prediction: truck

wrong

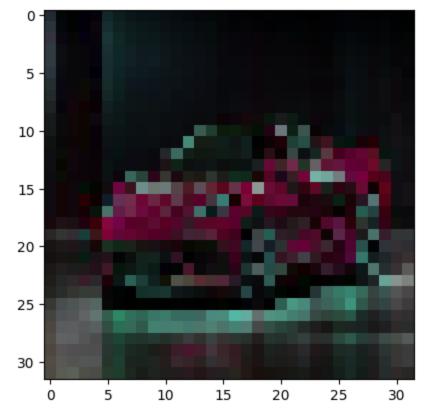
(32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - 0s 22ms/step

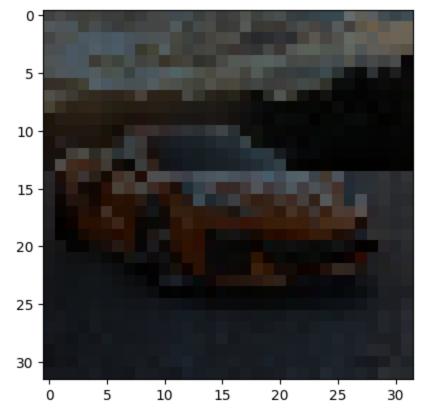
picture shows: automobile
model prediction: automobile

correct



1/1 [======] - 0s 59ms/step

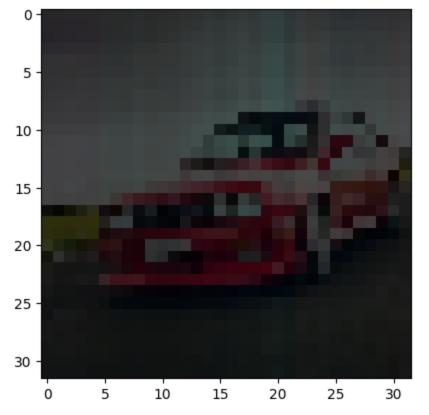
correct (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - 0s 24ms/step

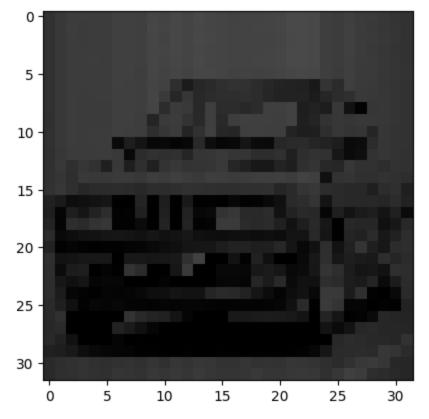
picture shows: automobile
model prediction: truck

wrong



1/1 [=======] - Os 23ms/step

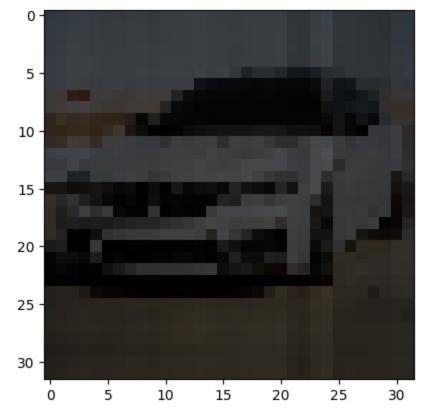
correct (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 23ms/step

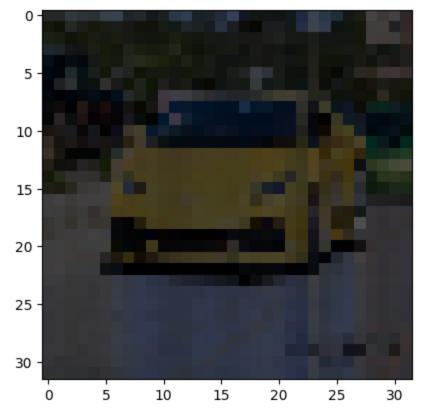
picture shows: automobile
model prediction: truck

wrong



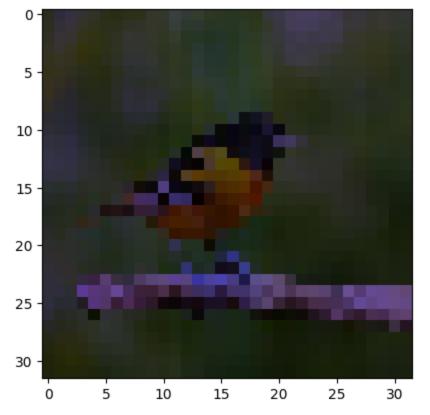
1/1 [======] - Os 24ms/step

correct (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - 0s 28ms/step

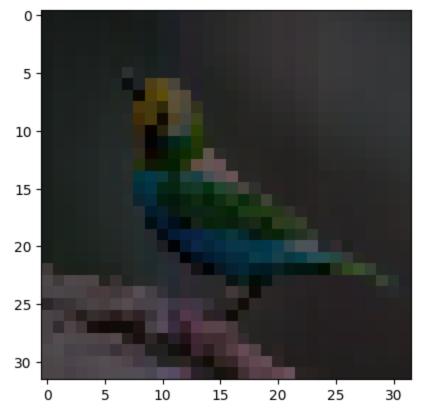
picture shows: automobile
model prediction: automobile



1/1 [======] - Os 23ms/step

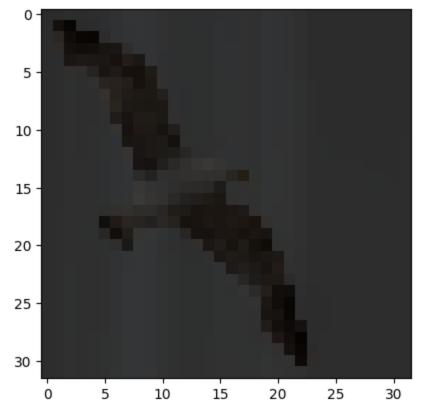
picture shows: bird
model prediction: bird

correct (32, 32, 3)



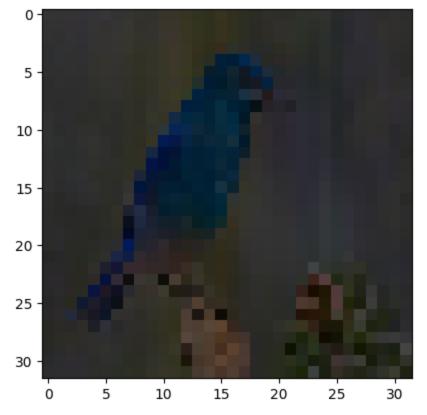
1/1 [======] - Os 22ms/step

picture shows: bird
model prediction: bird



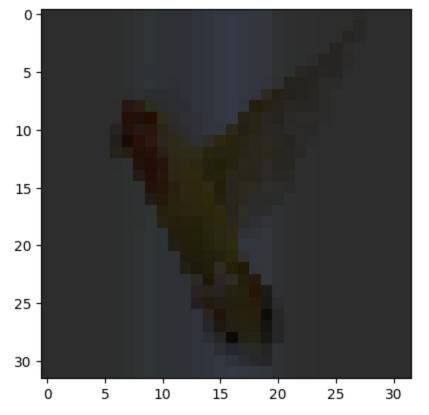
1/1 [======] - Os 27ms/step

wrong (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 26ms/step

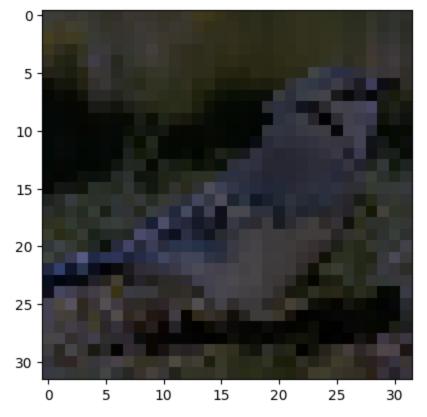
picture shows: bird
model prediction: bird
correct



1/1 [======] - Os 26ms/step

picture shows: bird
model prediction: bird

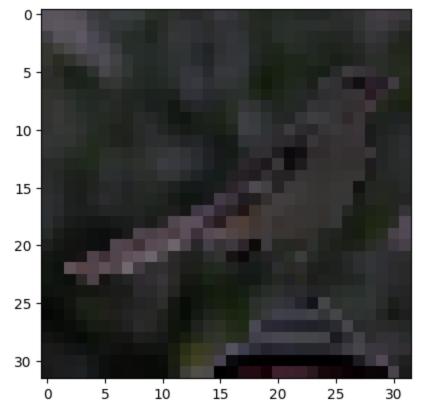
correct (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 25ms/step

picture shows: bird
model prediction: automobile

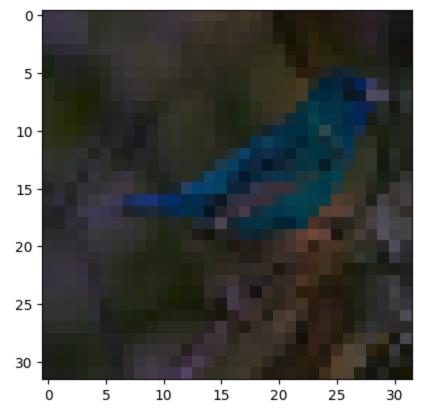
wrong



1/1 [======] - Os 24ms/step

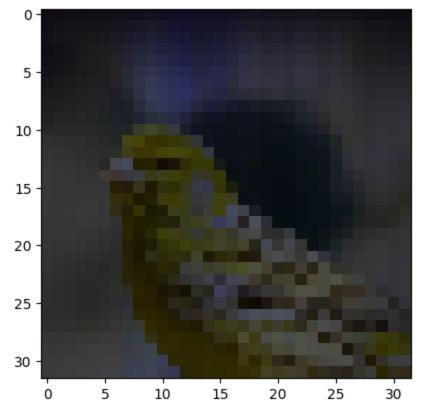
picture shows: bird
model prediction: bird

correct (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 23ms/step

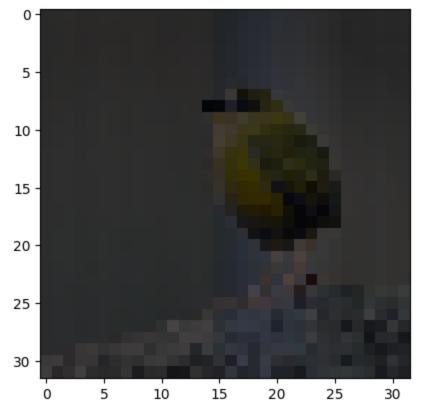
picture shows: bird
model prediction: airplane
wrong



1/1 [======] - Os 30ms/step

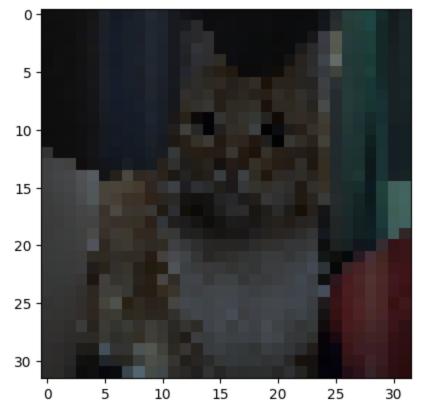
picture shows: bird
model prediction: frog

wrong (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 26ms/step

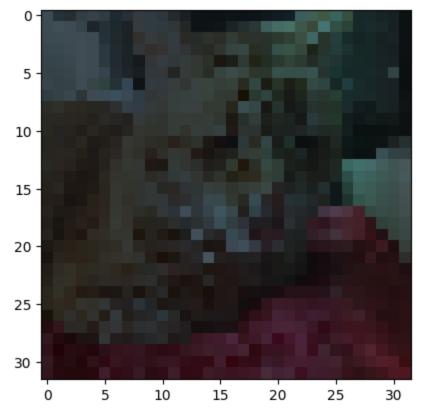
picture shows: bird model prediction: bird correct



1/1 [======] - Os 24ms/step

picture shows: cat model prediction: dog

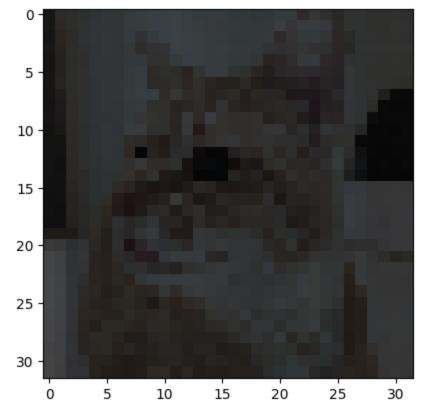
wrong (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - 0s 25ms/step

picture shows: cat model prediction: truck

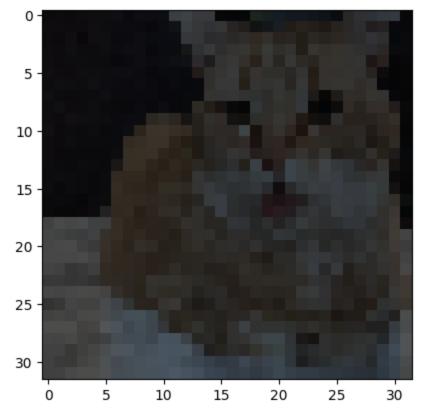
wrong



1/1 [======] - Os 26ms/step

picture shows: cat model prediction: cat

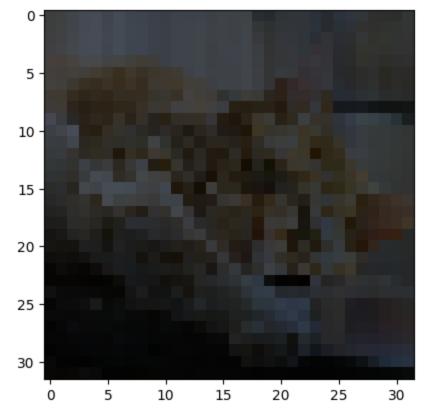
correct (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 26ms/step

picture shows: cat model prediction: dog

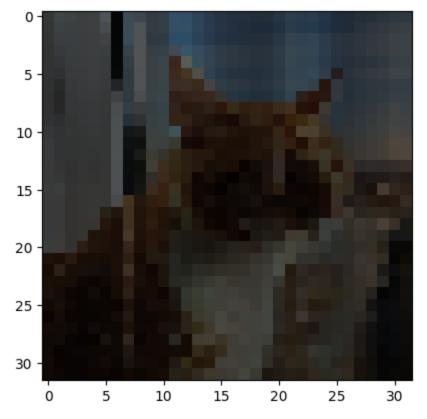
wrong (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [=======] - Os 26ms/step

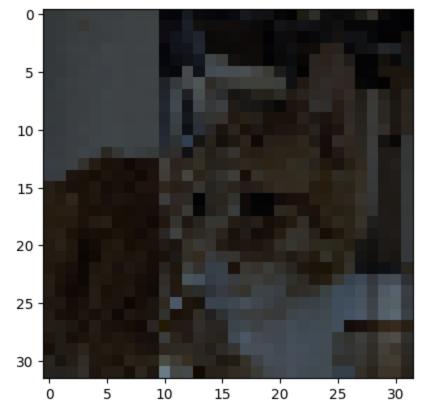
picture shows: cat
model prediction: frog

wrong (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - 0s 24ms/step

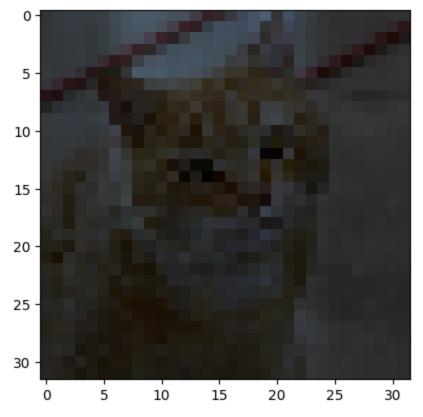
picture shows: cat
model prediction: cat



1/1 [======] - Os 21ms/step

picture shows: cat
model prediction: cat

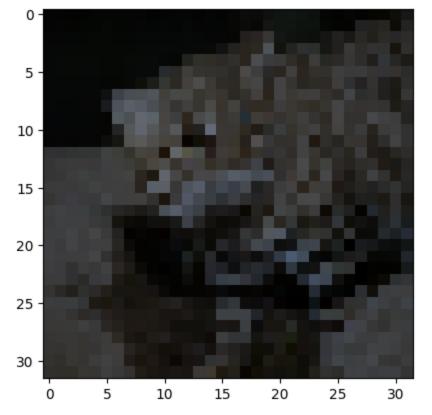
correct (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 23ms/step

picture shows: cat
model prediction: deer

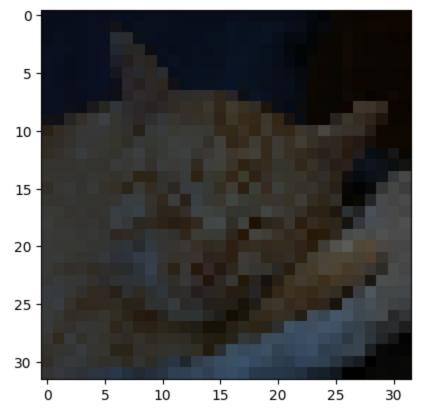
wrong



1/1 [======] - Os 26ms/step

picture shows: cat
model prediction: frog

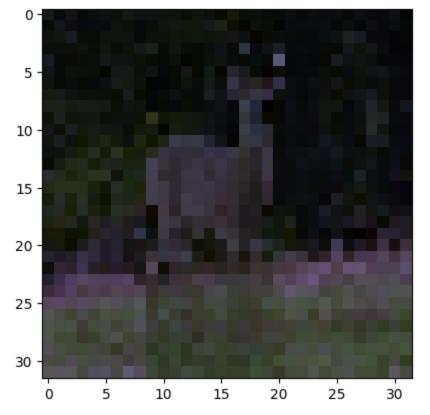
wrong (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 23ms/step

picture shows: cat
model prediction: frog

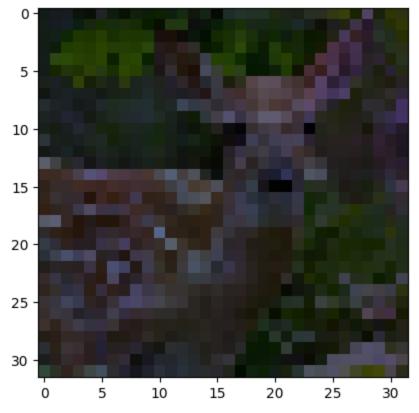
wrong



1/1 [======] - Os 25ms/step

picture shows: deer
model prediction: bird

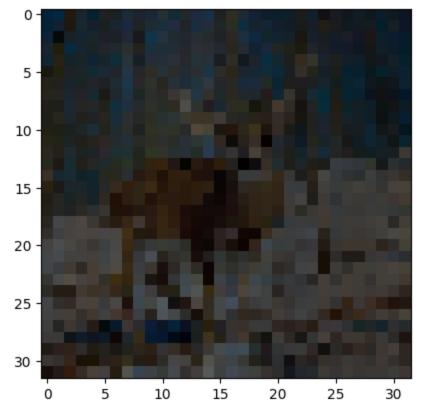
wrong (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - 0s 27ms/step

picture shows: deer
model prediction: horse
wrong

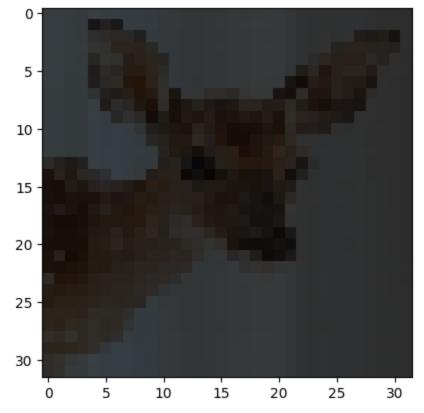
wrong (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 24ms/step

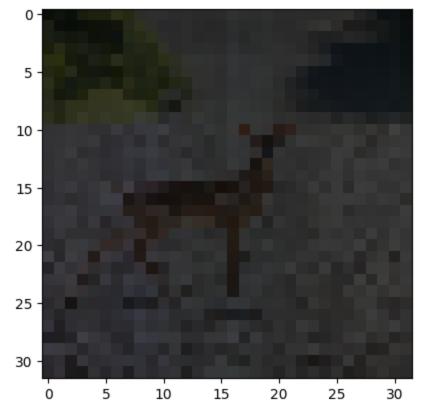
picture shows: deer
model prediction: frog

wrong (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - 0s 24ms/step

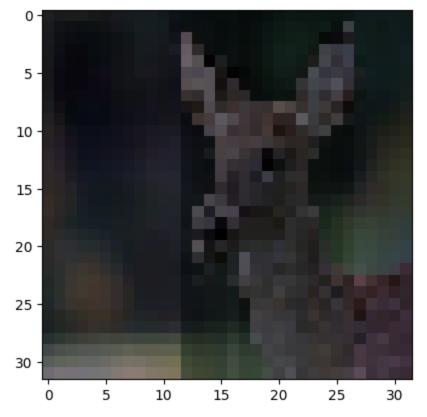
picture shows: deer
model prediction: airplane
wrong



1/1 [======] - Os 22ms/step

picture shows: deer
model prediction: deer

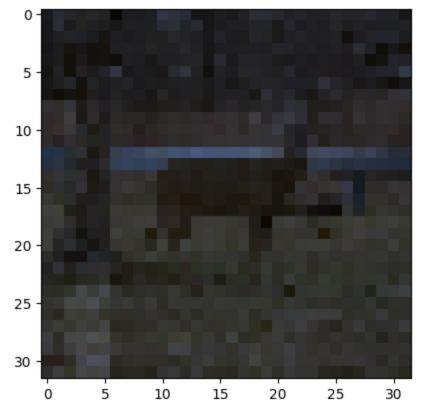
correct (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 21ms/step

picture shows: deer
model prediction: dog

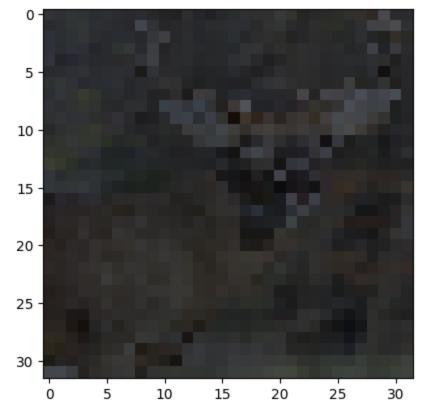
wrong (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 27ms/step

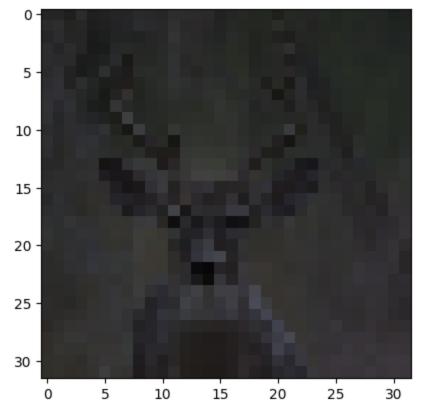
picture shows: deer
model prediction: ship

wrong (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 22ms/step

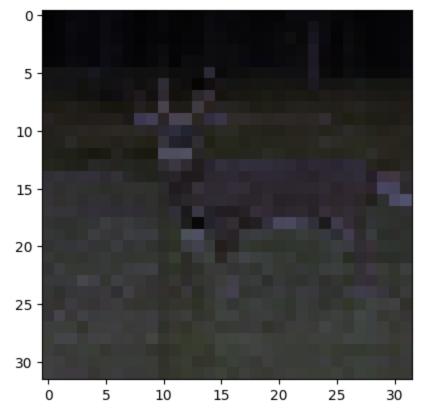
picture shows: deer
model prediction: deer



1/1 [======] - Os 27ms/step

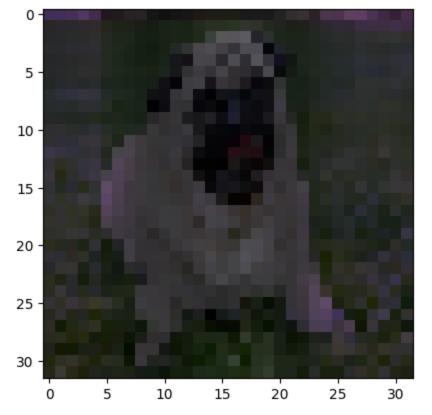
picture shows: deer
model prediction: deer

correct (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 30ms/step

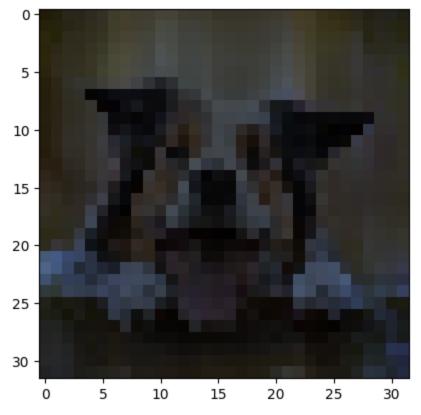
picture shows: deer
model prediction: deer



1/1 [======] - Os 26ms/step

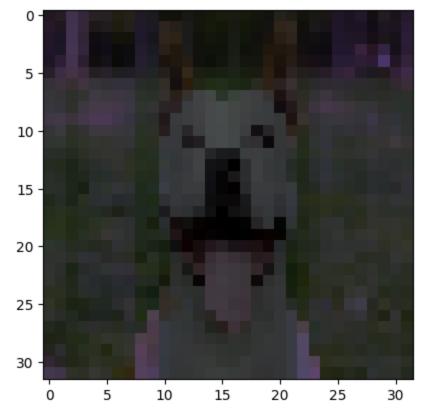
picture shows: dog
model prediction: dog

correct (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - 0s 28ms/step

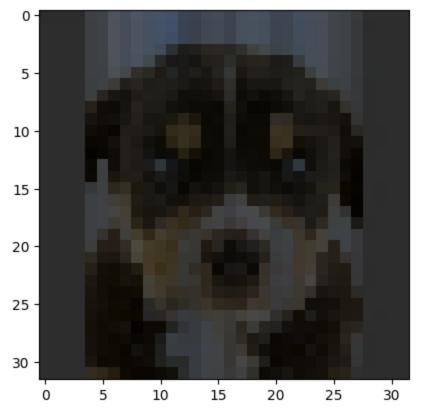
picture shows: dog
model prediction: dog



1/1 [======] - Os 23ms/step

picture shows: dog model prediction: bird

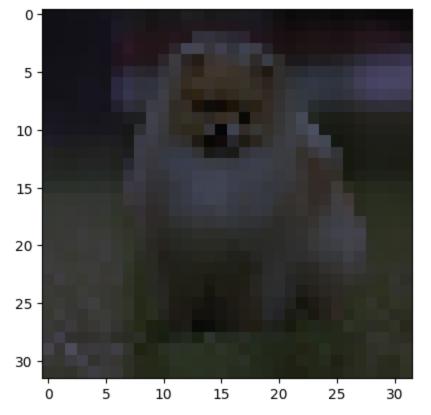
wrong (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 25ms/step

picture shows: dog model prediction: dog

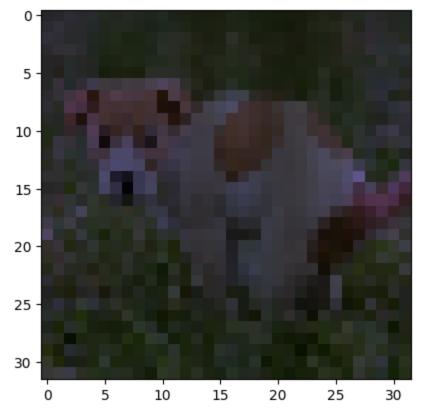
correct



1/1 [======] - Os 29ms/step

picture shows: dog
model prediction: dog

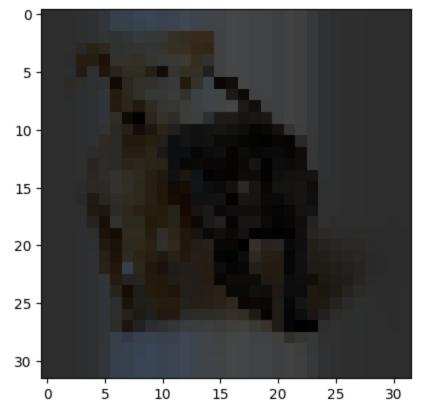
correct (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 26ms/step

picture shows: dog
model prediction: frog

wrong

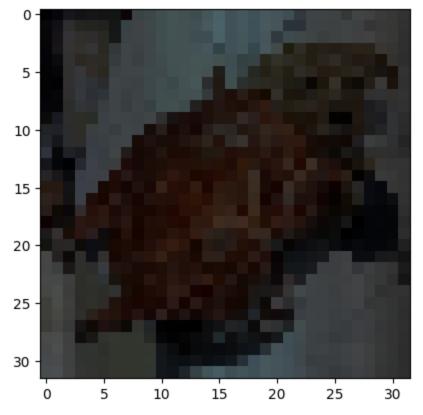


1/1 [======] - Os 23ms/step

picture shows: dog
model prediction: cat

wrong

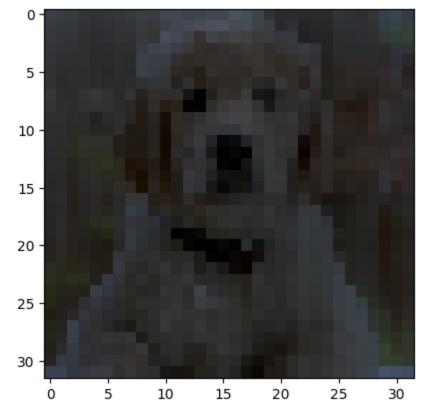
(32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 27ms/step

picture shows: dog
model prediction: truck

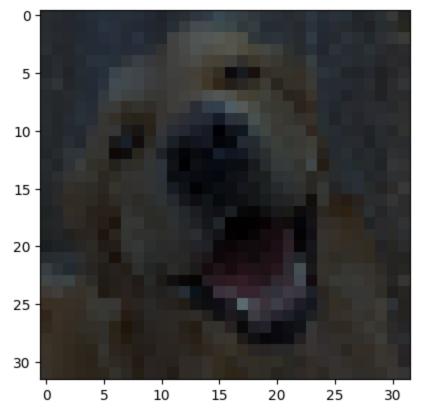
wrong



1/1 [======] - Os 25ms/step

picture shows: dog
model prediction: dog

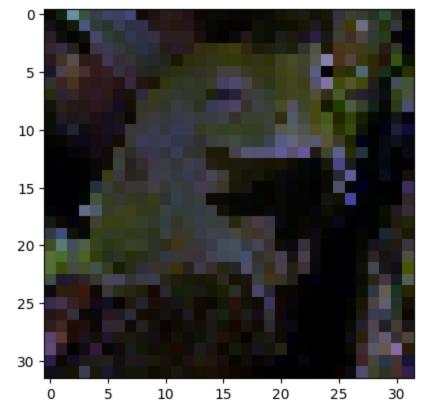
correct (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 22ms/step

picture shows: dog
model prediction: cat

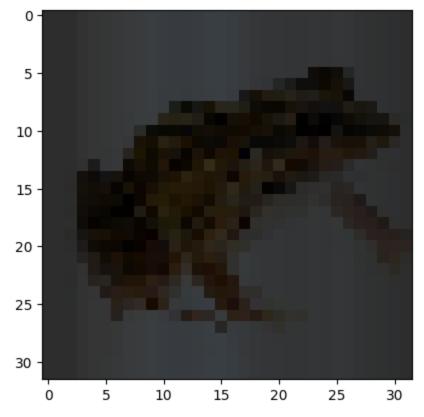
wrong



1/1 [======] - Os 24ms/step

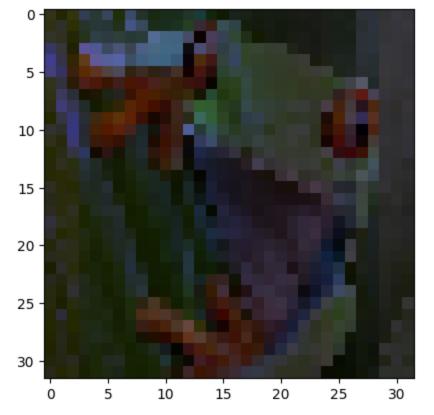
picture shows: frog
model prediction: frog

correct (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 26ms/step

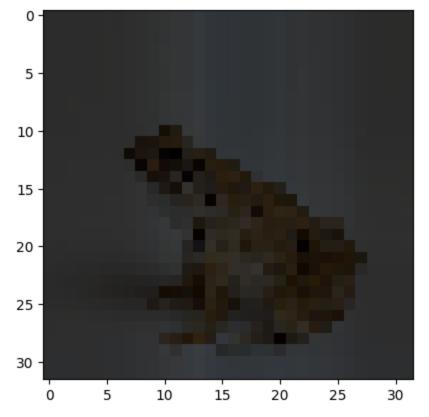
picture shows: frog
model prediction: frog



1/1 [======] - Os 23ms/step

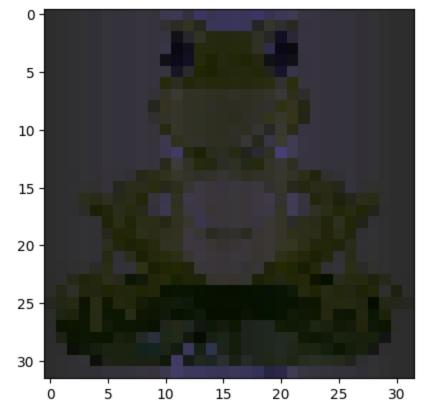
picture shows: frog
model prediction: cat

wrong (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 25ms/step

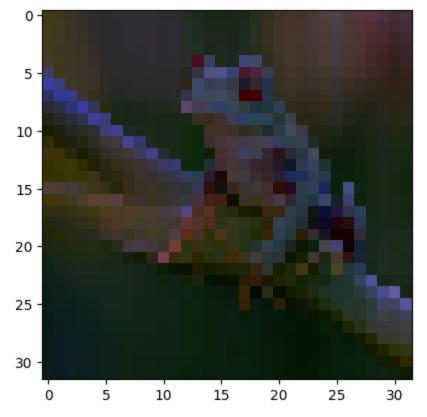
picture shows: frog
model prediction: frog



1/1 [======] - Os 25ms/step

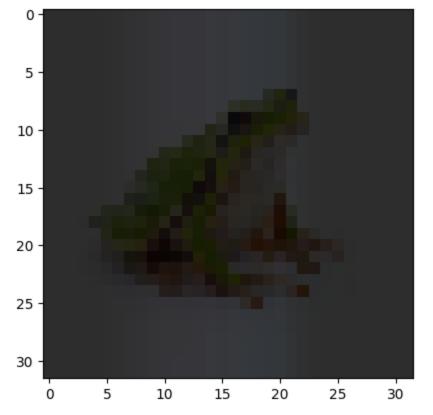
picture shows: frog
model prediction: frog

correct (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 23ms/step

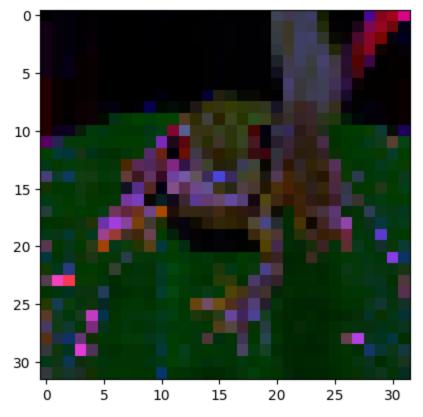
picture shows: frog
model prediction: frog



1/1 [======] - Os 24ms/step

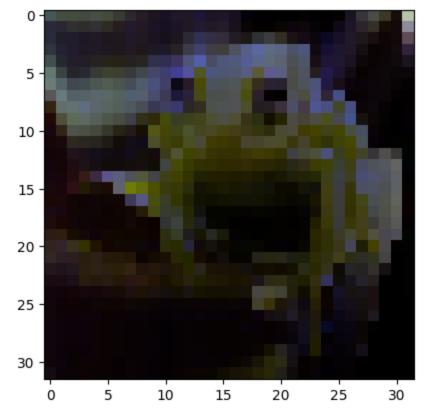
picture shows: frog
model prediction: frog

correct (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 25ms/step

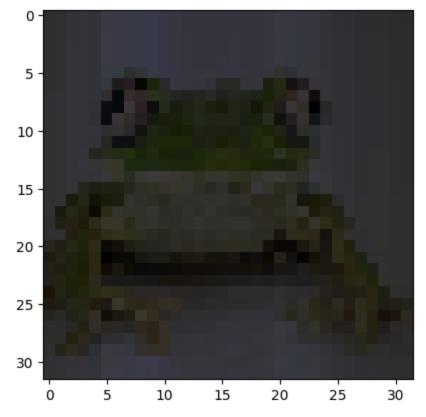
picture shows: frog
model prediction: frog



1/1 [======] - Os 23ms/step

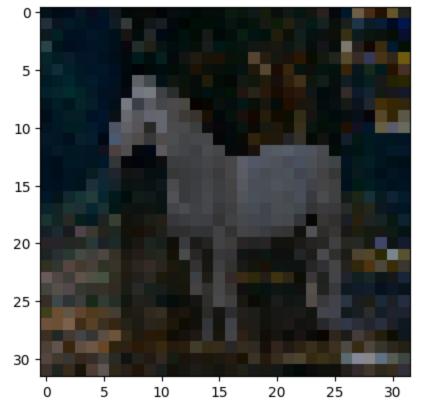
picture shows: frog
model prediction: bird

wrong (32, 32, 3)



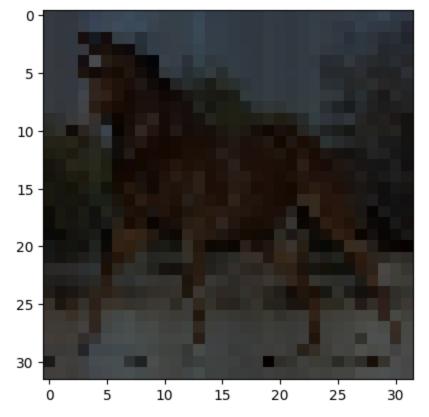
1/1 [======] - 0s 24ms/step

picture shows: frog
model prediction: frog



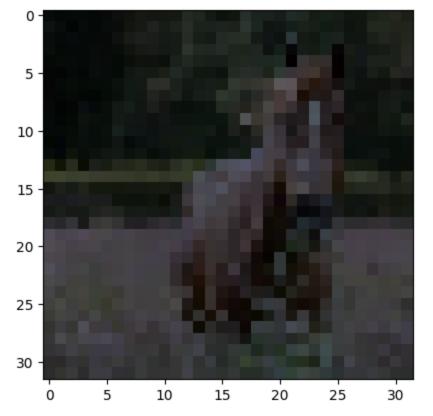
1/1 [======] - Os 23ms/step

correct (32, 32, 3)



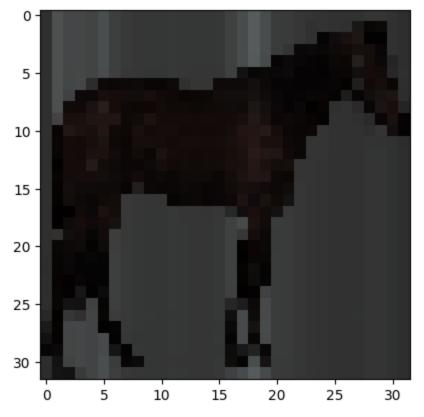
1/1 [======] - Os 22ms/step

picture shows: horse
model prediction: horse



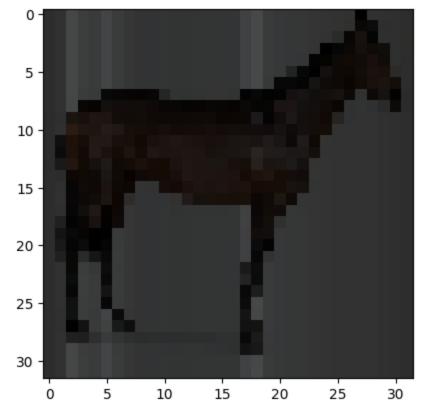
1/1 [======] - Os 25ms/step

wrong (32, 32, 3)



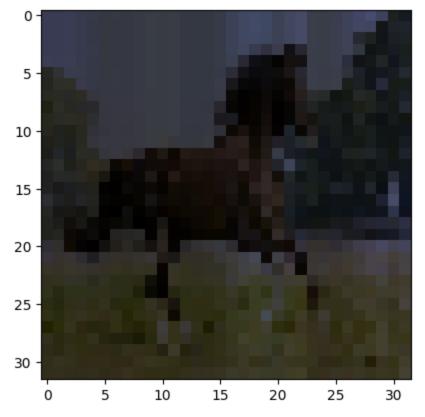
1/1 [======] - Os 25ms/step

picture shows: horse
model prediction: horse



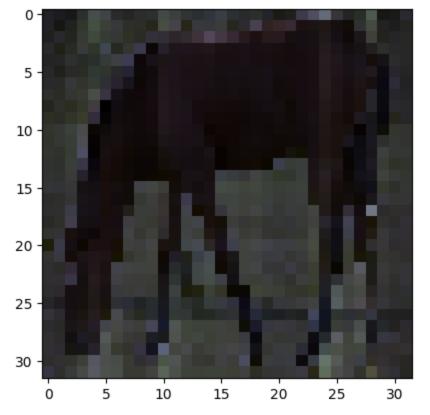
1/1 [======] - Os 23ms/step

correct (32, 32, 3)



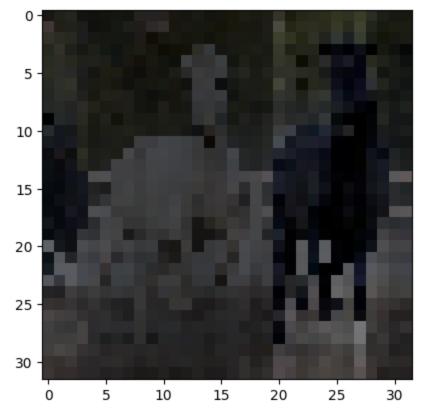
1/1 [======] - Os 26ms/step

picture shows: horse
model prediction: horse



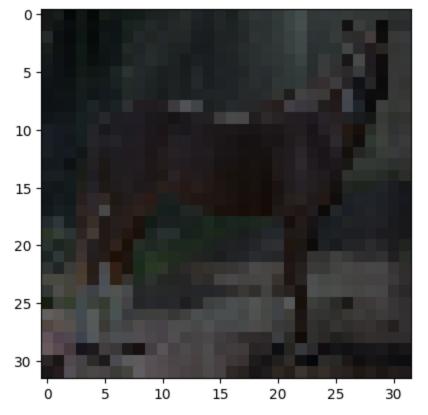
1/1 [======] - Os 23ms/step

correct (32, 32, 3)



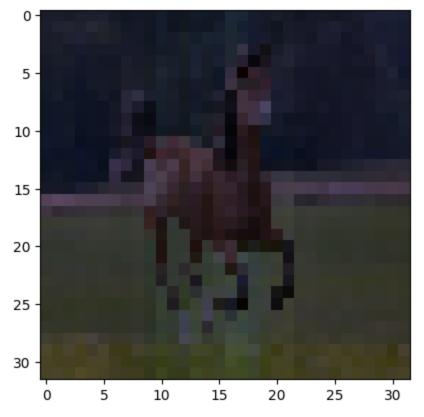
1/1 [======] - Os 24ms/step

picture shows: horse
model prediction: horse



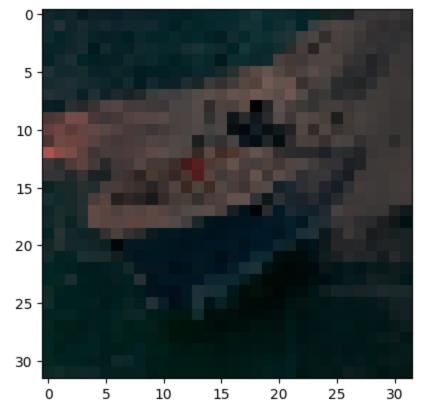
1/1 [======] - Os 26ms/step

correct (32, 32, 3)



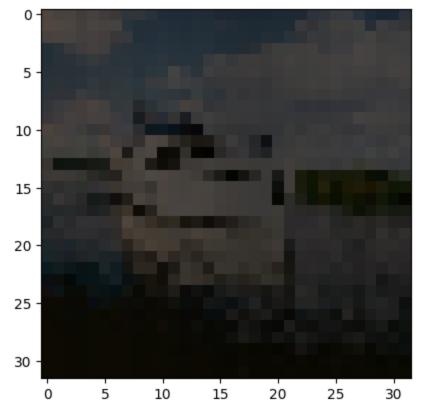
1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step

picture shows: horse
model prediction: horse



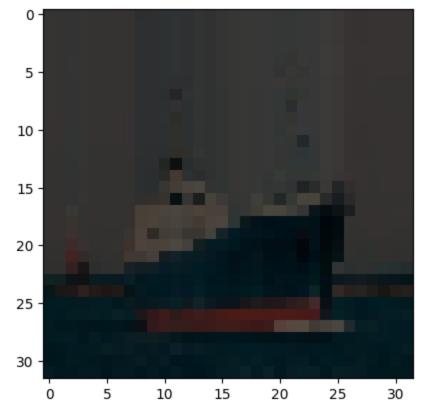
1/1 [======] - Os 23ms/step

correct (32, 32, 3)



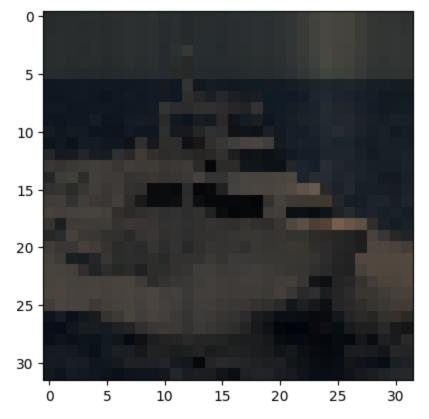
1/1 [======] - 0s 25ms/step

picture shows: ship
model prediction: ship



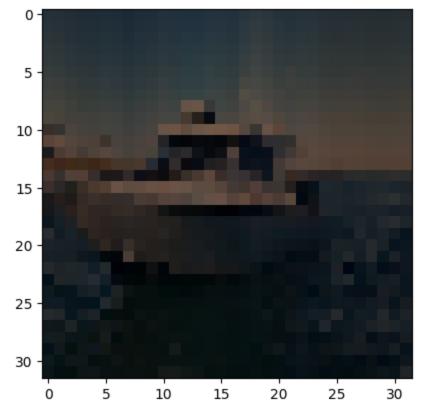
1/1 [=======] - Os 27ms/step

correct (32, 32, 3)



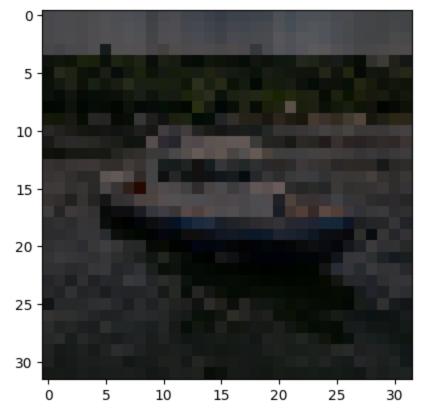
1/1 [======] - Os 26ms/step

picture shows: ship
model prediction: ship



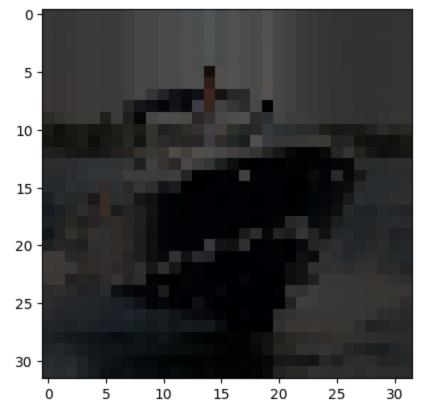
1/1 [======] - Os 24ms/step

correct (32, 32, 3)



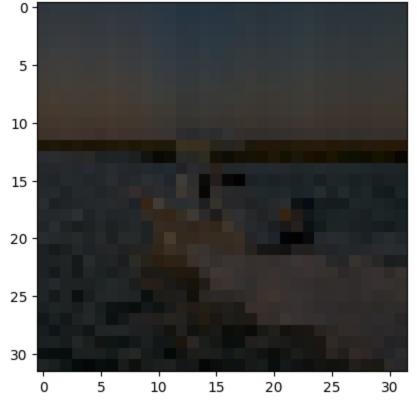
1/1 [======] - Os 20ms/step

picture shows: ship
model prediction: ship
correct



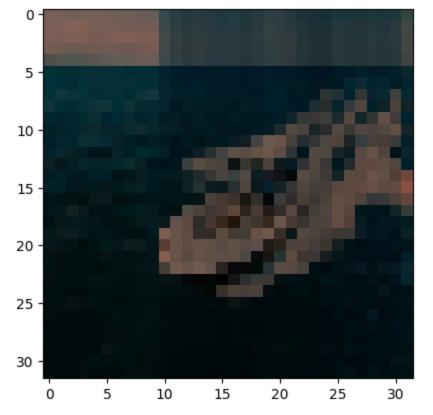
1/1 [======] - Os 24ms/step

wrong (32, 32, 3)



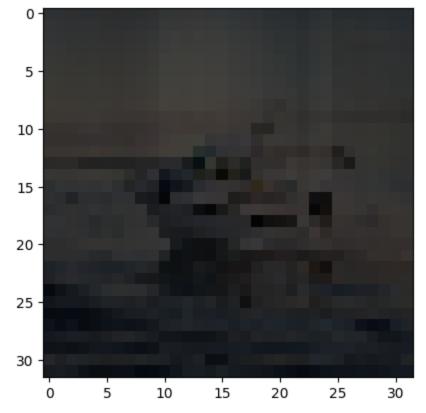
1/1 [======] - Os 26ms/step

picture shows: ship
model prediction: ship
correct



1/1 [======] - Os 28ms/step

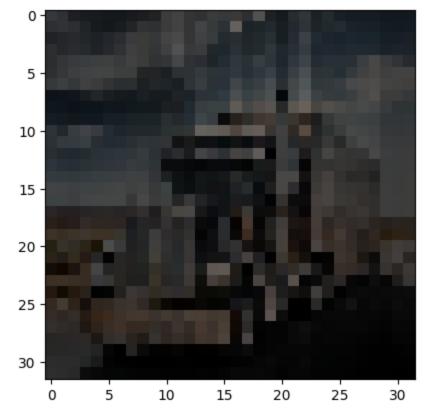
correct (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 22ms/step

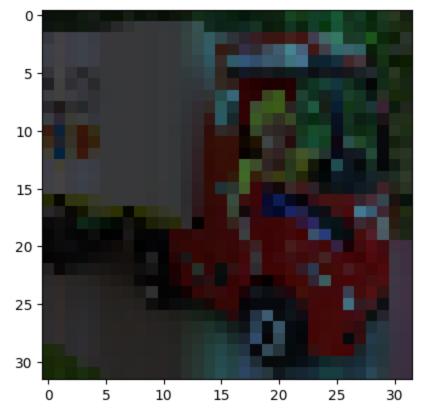
picture shows: ship
model prediction: airplane

wrong (32, 32, 3)



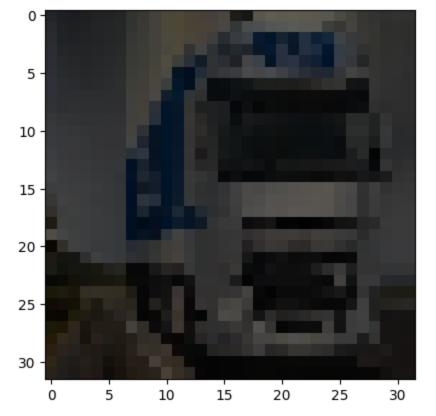
1/1 [======] - Os 22ms/step

correct (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - Os 30ms/step

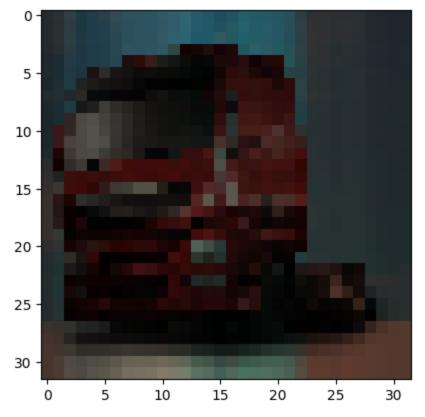
picture shows: truck
model prediction: truck



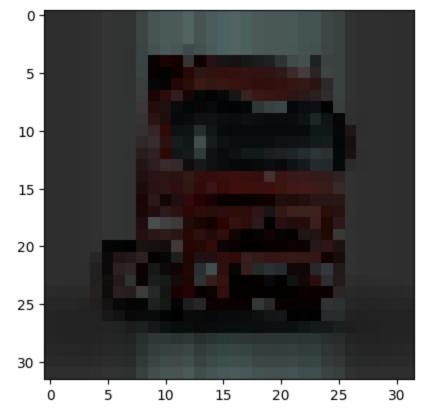
1/1 [======] - Os 25ms/step

picture shows: truck
model prediction: truck

correct (32, 32, 3)



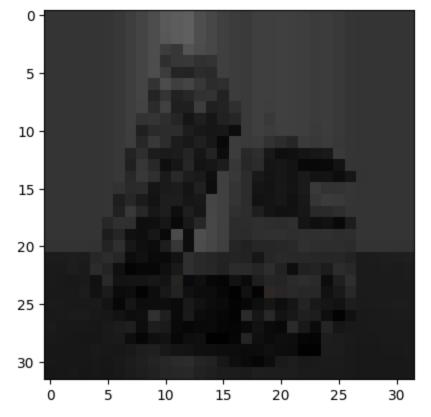
1/1 [======] - Os 24ms/step



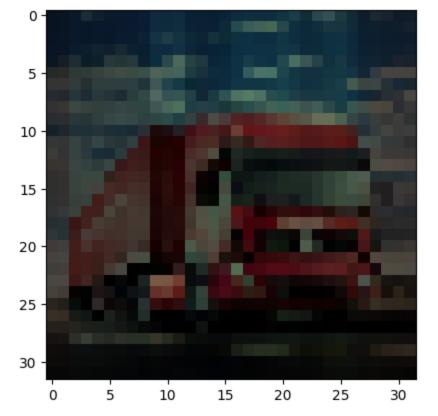
1/1 [======] - Os 24ms/step

picture shows: truck
model prediction: truck

correct (32, 32, 3)

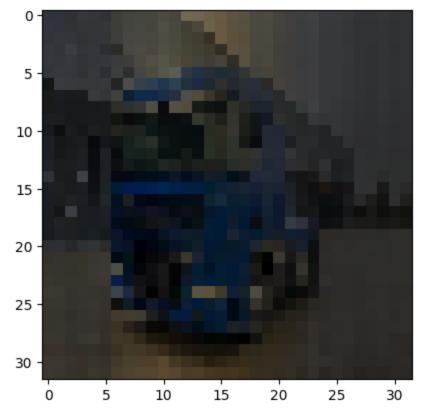


1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step



1/1 [======] - Os 25ms/step

correct (32, 32, 3)



1/1 [======] - 0s 24ms/step



acc = 69.0 %

