Apply Image DataGenerator Functionality To Trainset And Testset

Let us apply ImageDataGenerator functionality to Trainset and Testset byusing the following code
For Training set using flow_from_directory function.

This function will return batches of images from the subdirectories'apples', 'banana','orange', 'pineapple', 'watermelon' together with labels 0 to 4{'apples': 0, 'banana': 1, 'orange': 2, 'pineapple': 3, 'watermelon': 4}

Arguments:

- directory: Directory where the data is located. If labels are "inferred", it should contain subdirectories, each containing images for a class. Otherwise, the directory structure is ignored.
- batch_size: Size of the batches of data. Default: 32.
- target_size: Size to resize images after they are read from disk.
- class_mode:
  - ‘int': means that the labels are encoded as integers (e.g. for sparse_categorical_crossentropy loss).
  - 'categorical' means that the labels are encoded as a categoricalvector (e.g. for categorical_crossentropy loss).
  - 'binary' means that the labels (there can be only 2) are encodedas float32 scalars with values 0 or 1 (e.g. for binary_crossentropy).
  - None (no labels).

```
### Loading our data and performing data agumentation

#performing data agumentation to train data
x_train = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(
    r'C:\Users\DELL\Desktop\Desk Files\Nutrition Analysis Using Image Classification\DataSet\TRAIN_SET',
    target_size=(64, 64),batch_size=5,color_mode='rgb',class_mode='sparse')
#performing data agumentation to test data
x_test = test_datagen.flow_from_directory(
    r'C:\Users\DELL\Desktop\Desk Files\Nutrition Analysis Using Image Classification\DataSet\TEST_SET',
    target_size=(64, 64),batch_size=5,color_mode='rgb',class_mode='sparse')

Found 2626 images belonging to 5 classes.
Found 1055 images belonging to 5 classes.
```

We notice that 2626 images are belonging to 5 classes for training and1055 images belong to 5 classes for testing purposes.

```
print(x_train.class_indices)#checking the number of classes
```

```
{'APPLES': 0, 'BANANA': 1, 'ORANGE': 2, 'PINEAPPLE': 3, 'WATERMELON': 4}
```

```
print(x_test.class_indices)#checking the number of classes
```

```
{'APPLES': 0, 'BANANA': 1, 'ORANGE': 2, 'PINEAPPLE': 3, 'WATERMELON': 4}
```

```
from collections import Counter as c
c(x_train .labels)
```

```
Counter({0: 606, 1: 445, 2: 479, 3: 621, 4: 475})
```

Here we are checking the number of classes in train and test data and counting the number of images in each class of train set data by using thecounter function.