```
In [1]:
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Convolution2D
from tensorflow.keras.layers import MaxPooling2D
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Flatten
In [2]:
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
In [ ]:
!unzip '/content/drive/MyDrive/Flowers-Dataset.zip'
In [4]:
train datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255,
                                    zoom range=0.2,
                                    horizontal flip=True)
In [5]:
test datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
In [6]:
xtrain = train datagen.flow from directory('/content/flowers',
                                            target size=(64,64),
                                            class mode='categorical',
                                            batch size=100)
Found 4317 images belonging to 5 classes.
In [7]:
xtest = test datagen.flow from directory('/content/flowers',
                                          target size=(64,64),
                                          class mode='categorical',
                                          batch size=100)
Found 4317 images belonging to 5 classes.
Create Model
In [8]:
model = Sequential()
Convolution Layer
In [9]:
model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu',input shape=(64,64,3)))
MaxPooling
In [10]:
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2,2)))
```

Flatten

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111 [11]:
model.add(Flatten())
Dense Layer
In [12]:
model.add(Dense(300,activation='relu')) #hiddenlayer 1
model.add(Dense(150,activation='relu')) #hiddenlayer 2
Output
In [13]:
model.add(Dense(5, activation='softmax'))
Compile the model
In [14]:
model.compile(optimizer='adam',loss='categorical crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
Fit The Model
In [16]:
model.fit(xtrain,steps_per_epoch=108,epochs=30,validation_data=xtest,validation_steps=27
Epoch 1/30
 44/108 [========>.....] - ETA: 42s - loss: 1.0821 - accuracy: 0.5724
WARNING: tensorflow: Your input ran out of data; interrupting training. Make sure that your
dataset or generator can generate at least `steps_per_epoch * epochs` batches (in this ca
se, 3240 batches). You may need to use the repeat() function when building your dataset.
24 - val_loss: 1.0636 - val_accuracy: 0.5919
Out[16]:
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f0058c3dd90>
Save The Model
In [17]:
model.save('Flowers.h5')
Test The Model
In [18]:
from tensorflow.keras.models import load model
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
import numpy as np
In [19]:
img = image.load img('/content/flowers/daisy/10559679065 50d2b16f6d.jpg',target size=(64,
64))
In [20]:
img
Out[20]:
```



In [21]:

```
x=image.img_to_array(img)
x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)
```

In [22]:

```
pred_prob=model.predict(x)
```

1/1 [======] - 0s 102ms/step

In [23]:

```
class_name=["Daisy","Dandelion","Rose","Sunflower","Tulip"]
```

In [24]:

```
img = image.load_img('/content/flowers/rose/12238827553_cf427bfd51_n.jpg',target_size = (
64,64))
x = image.img_to_array(img)
x = np.expand_dims(x,axis = 0)
pred = np.argmax(model.predict(x))
op = ['daisy','dandelion','rose','sunflower','tulip']
op[pred]
```

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

Out[24]:

'rose'

In [26]:

```
img = image.load_img('/content/flowers/dandelion/10777398353_5a20bb218c.jpg',target_size
= (64,64))
x = image.img_to_array(img)
x = np.expand_dims(x,axis = 0)
pred = np.argmax(model.predict(x))
op = ['daisy','dandelion','rose','sunflower','tulip']
op[pred]
```

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

Out[26]:

'sunflower'