Пожидаев Антон Николаевич, ИТУ (маг. 1 к.) Лабораторная работа №2 Вариант -

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## Задание:

Решить задачу классификации исходного изображения с помощью глубокой сверточной нейронной сети (домашние животные). Оценить точность полученной модели. Не использовать переобученную нейронную сеть.

Датасет был взять здесь.

```
Код программы (dataPets.py)
import os, shutil
 Путь к исходным данным
original dataset dir = 'D:\\pyProj\\lab2\\dataset\\pets'
# Каталог для сохранения небольшого набора данных
base dir = 'D:\\pyProj\\lab2\\dataset\\pets small'
os.mkdir(base dir)
train dir = os.path.join(base dir,
os.mkdir(train dir)
validation_dir = os.path.join(base_dir, 'validation')
os.mkdir(validation dir)
test_dir = os.path.join(base_dir, 'test')
os.mkdir(test_dir)
# Каталог для обучающих изображений
train cats dir = os.path.join(train dir, 'catsPets')
os.mkdir(train cats dir)
train dogs dir = os.path.join(train dir, 'dogsPets')
os.mkdir(train dogs dir)
# Каталог для проверочных изображения
validation cats dir = os.path.join(validation dir, 'catsPets')
os.mkdir(validation cats dir)
validation dogs dir = os.path.join(validation dir, 'dogsPets')
os.mkdir(validation dogs dir)
test cats dir = os.path.join(test_dir, 'catsPets')
os.mkdir(test cats dir)
test_dogs_dir = os.path.join(test_dir, 'dogsPets')
os.mkdir(test dogs dir)
```

```
fnames = ['cat{}.jpg'.format(i) for i in range(1000)]
for fname in fnames:
src = os.path.join(original dataset dir, fname)
dst = os.path.join(train cats dir, fname)
shutil.copyfile(src, dst)
fnames = ['cat{}.jpg'.format(i) for i in range(1000, 1500)]
for fname in fnames:
src = os.path.join(original dataset dir, fname)
dst = os.path.join(validation cats dir, fname)
shutil.copyfile(src, dst)
fnames = ['cat{}.jpg'.format(i) for i in range(1500, 2000)]
for fname in fnames:
src = os.path.join(original dataset_dir, fname)
dst = os.path.join(test cats dir, fname)
shutil.copyfile(src, dst)
fnames = ['dog{}.jpg'.format(i) for i in range(1000)]
for fname in fnames:
src = os.path.join(original dataset dir, fname)
dst = os.path.join(train dogs dir, fname)
shutil.copyfile(src, dst)
fnames = ['dog{}.jpg'.format(i) for i in range(1000, 1500)]
for fname in fnames:
src = os.path.join(original dataset dir, fname)
dst = os.path.join(validation dogs dir, fname)
shutil.copyfile(src, dst)
fnames = ['dog{}.jpg'.format(i) for i in range(1500, 2000)]
for fname in fnames:
src = os.path.join(original dataset dir, fname)
dst = os.path.join(test dogs dir, fname)
shutil.copyfile(src, dst)
print('total training cat images:',
len(os.listdir(train cats dir)))
print('total training dog images:',
len(os.listdir(train dogs dir)))
print('total validation cat images:',
len(os.listdir(validation cats dir)))
print('total validation dog images:',
len(os.listdir(validation dogs dir)))
print('total test cat images:', len(os.listdir(test cats dir)))
print('total test dog images:', len(os.listdir(test dogs dir)))
```

```
Код программы (main.py)
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from keras import layers
from keras import models
from dataPets import train_dir, validation_dir
from keras import optimizers
model = models.Sequential()
model.add(layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu',
                       input shape=(150, 150, 3)))
model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model.add(layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model.add(layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model.add(layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.MaxPooling2D((2, 2)))
model.add(layers.Flatten())
model.add(layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'))
model.add(layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
model.compile(loss='binary crossentropy',
            optimizer=optimizers.RMSprop(lr=1e-4),
           metrics=['acc'])
train datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1. / 255)
test_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1. / 255)
train generator =
 train datagen.flow from directory (train dir,
   target size=(150, 150),
        size=20,
  class mode='binary')
validation generator =
test datagen.flow from directory( validation dir,
  target size=(150, 150),
 batch size=20,
 class mode='binary')
for data batch, labels batch in train generator:
  print('data batch shape:', data batch.shape)
   print('labels batch shape:', labels batch.shape)
```

```
break
history =
  model.fit( train gene
   rator,
   steps per epoch=100,
   epochs=30,
              data=validation generator,
   validation steps=50)
model.save('pets.h5')
acc = history.history['acc']
val acc = history.history['val acc']
loss = history.history['loss']
val loss = history.history['val loss']
epochs = range(1, len(acc) + 1)
plt.plot(epochs, acc, 'bo', label='Training acc')
plt.plot(epochs, val acc,
plt.title('Training and validation accuracy
plt.legend()
plt.figure()
plt.plot(epochs, loss, 'bo', label='Training loss')
plt.plot(epochs, val loss,
plt.title('Training and validation loss')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
Код программы (loadModel.py)
import tensorflow as tf
load model = tf.keras.models.load model('pets.h5')
load model.summary()
Результаты:
Model: "sequential"
Layer (type)
                 Output Shape
                                  Param #
______
conv2d (Conv2D)
                   (None, 148, 148, 32)
                                      896
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D (None, 74, 74, 32)
                                          0
)
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)
                    (None, 72, 72, 64)
                                      18496
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling (None, 36, 36, 64)
                                         0
```

2D)

conv2d\_2 (Conv2D) (None, 34, 34, 128) 73856

max\_pooling2d\_2 (MaxPooling (None, 17, 17, 128) 0 2D)

conv2d\_3 (Conv2D) (None, 15, 15, 128) 147584

max\_pooling2d\_3 (MaxPooling (None, 7, 7, 128) 0 2D)

flatten (Flatten) (None, 6272) 0

dense (Dense) (None, 512) 3211776

dense\_1 (Dense) (None, 1) 513

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Total params: 3,453,121 Trainable params: 3,453,121 Non-trainable params: 0

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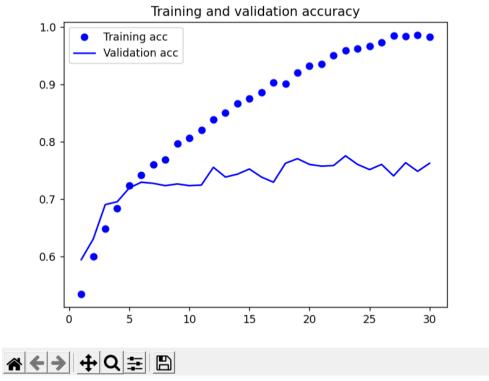


Рисунок 1 - Точность на этапах обучения и проверки

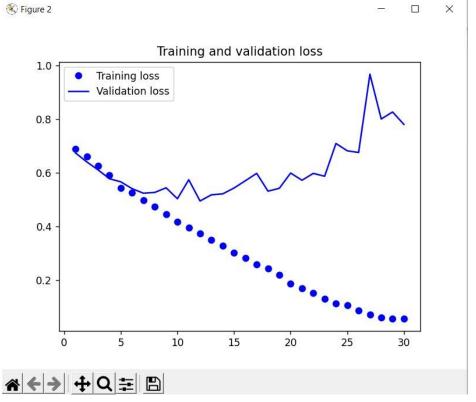


Рисунок 2 - Потери на этапах обучения и проверки

## Вывод:

Точность на обучающих данных линейно растет и приближается к 100%, а точность на проверочных данных останавливается на отметке 70%. Потери на этапе проверки достигает минимума после 15 эпох, а потери на этапе обучения продолжают линейно уменьшаться.