## Квасов Андрей Николаевич, ИТУ (маг. 1 к.) Лабораторная работа №2 Вариант - 3

## 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'
base dir = 'D:\\pyProj\\lab2\\dataset\\pets
os.mkdir(base dir)
# Каталоги для обучающего, проверочного и контрольного поднаборов
train dir = os.path.join(base dir, 'train')
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)
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)
# Каталог для контрольных изображений
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),
  batch size=20,
 class mode='binary')
validation generator = test datagen.flow from directory(
  validation dir,
     rget 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_generator,
   steps_per_epoch=100,
  epochs=30,
  validation 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, 'b', label='Validation acc')
plt.title('Training and validation accuracy')
plt.legend()
plt.figure()
plt.plot(epochs, loss, 'bo', label='Training loss')
plt.plot(epochs, val loss, 'b', label='Validation 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"
                Output Shape
Layer (type)
                                 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)
```

```
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

(None, 1)

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513

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

dense\_1 (Dense)

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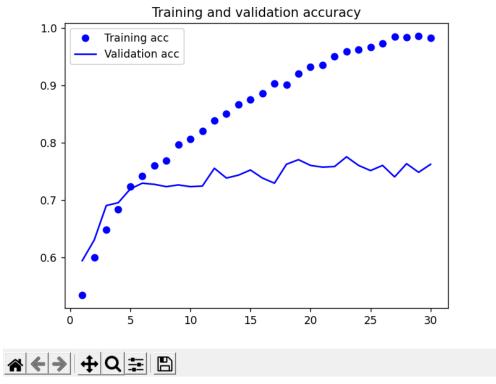


Рисунок 1 - Точность на этапах обучения и проверки



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.