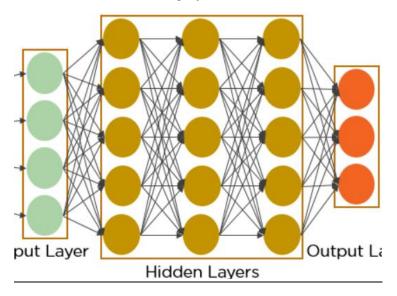
## BDA Lab 08

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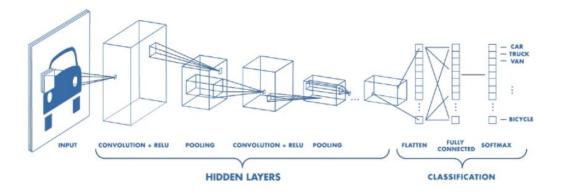
## ➤ Aim: "Leveraging machine learning to classify image."

In this lab, I have tried to classify Images of husky and golden retriever using CNN. It is a deep learning technique, specially used in detecting images.

## Structure and Working of CNN:



The input layer(green) is where we give dataset to the model. In the hidden layer, we perform convolution, max pooling and flattening. Finally, this output is sent to the output layer(orange).



```
In [2]:
          #using CNN classifing DOG image into husky or retriever
          import numpy as np
          import cv2
          import os
          import random
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          import time
 In [3]:
          DIRECTORY = r'C:\Users\Jainil\Desktop\Jainil\College\Sem-7\BDA\L8'
          CATEGORIES = ['GoldenRetriever','Husky']
          IMG SIZE = 150
 In [4]:
          #convert image into array and save it in a list
          data = []
          for category in CATEGORIES:
              folder = os.path.join(DIRECTORY, category)
              label = CATEGORIES.index(category)
              #print(folder)
              for img in os.listdir(folder):
                                                    # listdir will list all files present in folde
                   img_path = os.path.join(folder,img)
                   img_arr = cv2.imread(img_path) #read image and convert into array
                   img_arr = cv2.resize(img_arr,(IMG_SIZE,IMG_SIZE))
                   data.append([img_arr,label])
 In [5]:
          # Len(data)
 In [6]:
          # data[12]
 In [7]:
          random.shuffle(data)
 In [8]:
          X = []
          y = []
          for features,labels in data:
              X.append(features)
              y.append(labels)
 In [9]:
          X = np.array(X)
          y = np.array(y)
In [10]:
          print(str(len(X))+'\n'+str(len(y)))
```

```
In [11]:
         array([1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0,
Out[11]:
                0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0])
In [12]:
          X = X/255
          # X
              Lesser the values contained in the array representation
              of the image easier the calculation
          X.shape
         (30, 150, 150, 3)
Out[12]:
In [13]:
          from keras.models import Sequential
          from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPool2D, Flatten, Dense
          from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import TensorBoard
          # Dense layers are just regular layers
In [14]:
          NAME = f'reeriever-husky-{int(time.time())}'
          tensorboard = TensorBoard(log_dir = f'logs\\{NAME}\\')
In [32]:
          model = Sequential()
          #HIDDEN LAYER
          model.add(Conv2D(64,(3,3),activation='relu'))
          number of features to be detected or convolution layers,
          feature detector size( matrix )
          activation function (softmax, sigmoid, relu) -> generally relu works best in this case
          model.add(MaxPool2D((2,2)))
          model.add(Conv2D(64,(3,3),activation='relu'))
          model.add(MaxPool2D((2,2)))
          model.add(Conv2D(64,(3,3),activation='relu'))
          model.add(MaxPool2D((2,2)))
          #model.add(Conv2D(64,(3,3),activation='relu'))
          #model.add(MaxPool2D((2,2)))
          model.add(Flatten())
          model.add(Dense(128,input_shape=X.shape[1:]))
          model.add(Dense(128))
          #128 neurons in hidden layer, shape of input image
          #OUTPUT LAYER
          model.add(Dense(2,activation='softmax'))
```

```
model.compile(optimizer='adam',loss='sparse categorical crossentropy',metrics=['accurac
In [33]:
    #adam optimizer is the goto optimizer for most cases
    model.fit(X,y,epochs=10,validation_split=0.1,callbacks=tensorboard)
    Epoch 1/10
    val_loss: 7.2512 - val_accuracy: 0.3333
    Epoch 2/10
    val_loss: 0.6526 - val_accuracy: 0.3333
    Epoch 3/10
    val_loss: 0.8276 - val_accuracy: 0.6667
    Epoch 4/10
    val loss: 0.5777 - val accuracy: 0.6667
    Epoch 5/10
    val_loss: 1.7714 - val_accuracy: 0.3333
    Epoch 6/10
    val_loss: 1.0155 - val_accuracy: 0.3333
    Epoch 7/10
    val_loss: 0.5527 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
    Epoch 8/10
    val_loss: 0.4980 - val_accuracy: 0.6667
    Epoch 9/10
    val_loss: 0.4957 - val_accuracy: 0.6667
    Epoch 10/10
    val_loss: 0.6005 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
    <keras.callbacks.History at 0x140043b6070>
Out[33]:
```

```
In [ ]:
```