

```
In [2]: #using CNN classifying 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 folder
        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)))
```

30

In [11]:

```
y
```

Out[11]:

```
array([1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0,
       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
```

Out[12]:

```
(30, 150, 150, 3)
```

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'))
```

```
In [33]: model.compile(optimizer='adam',loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])

#adam optimizer is the goto optimizer for most cases
model.fit(X,y,epochs=10,validation_split=0.1,callbacks=TensorBoard())

Epoch 1/10
1/1 [=====] - 1s 793ms/step - loss: 0.6886 - accuracy: 0.5185 -
val_loss: 7.2512 - val_accuracy: 0.3333
Epoch 2/10
1/1 [=====] - 0s 488ms/step - loss: 4.5682 - accuracy: 0.5185 -
val_loss: 0.6526 - val_accuracy: 0.3333
Epoch 3/10
1/1 [=====] - 0s 449ms/step - loss: 0.5592 - accuracy: 0.6667 -
val_loss: 0.8276 - val_accuracy: 0.6667
Epoch 4/10
1/1 [=====] - 0s 480ms/step - loss: 1.2247 - accuracy: 0.4815 -
val_loss: 0.5777 - val_accuracy: 0.6667
Epoch 5/10
1/1 [=====] - 0s 473ms/step - loss: 0.6349 - accuracy: 0.5185 -
val_loss: 1.7714 - val_accuracy: 0.3333
Epoch 6/10
1/1 [=====] - 0s 450ms/step - loss: 1.0493 - accuracy: 0.5185 -
val_loss: 1.0155 - val_accuracy: 0.3333
Epoch 7/10
1/1 [=====] - 0s 483ms/step - loss: 0.6797 - accuracy: 0.5556 -
val_loss: 0.5527 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Epoch 8/10
1/1 [=====] - 0s 448ms/step - loss: 0.5584 - accuracy: 0.8519 -
val_loss: 0.4980 - val_accuracy: 0.6667
Epoch 9/10
1/1 [=====] - 0s 441ms/step - loss: 0.6226 - accuracy: 0.4815 -
val_loss: 0.4957 - val_accuracy: 0.6667
Epoch 10/10
1/1 [=====] - 0s 433ms/step - loss: 0.5602 - accuracy: 0.6667 -
val_loss: 0.6005 - val_accuracy: 1.0000
Out[33]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x140043b6070>
```

In [ ]: