

The task is to build a model to predict the category of an animal: dog or cat?

In [2]: *# 4 steps are required to build a CNN:*

*#1.Convolution,
#2.Max pooling,
#3.Flattening, and
#4.Full connection*

Importing the Keras Libraries and packages

```
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Conv2D
from keras.layers import MaxPooling2D
from keras.layers import Flatten
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
```

In [3]: classifier = Sequential()

*# Convolution is a linear operation involving the multiplication of weights with
The multiplication is performed between an array of input data and a 2D array of
It is represented like an array of 0 and 1*

```
classifier.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation = 'relu'))
```

*#The pooling operation provides spatial variance making the system capable of recognizing
pooling basically helps reduce the number of parameters and computations present in the image*

```
classifier.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size = (2, 2)))
```

#The output from the final Pooling layer which is flattened is the input of the final layer

```
classifier.add(Flatten())
classifier.add(Dense(units = 128, activation = 'relu'))
classifier.add(Dense(units = 1, activation = 'sigmoid'))
```

In [4]: *# Compile the CNN by choosing an SGD algorithm, a loss function, and performance metrics
We use binary_crossentropy for binary classification, and use categorical_crossentropy for multi-class*

```
classifier.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss = 'binary_crossentropy', metrics = ['accuracy'])
```

```
In [5]: # Image augmentation is a method of applying different kinds of transformation to
# The images are different from each other in certain aspects because of shifting
# So, we are using the Keras ImageDataGenerator class to augment our images.
# create an object of ImageDataGenerator, for augmenting train set
train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale = 1./255,
                                   shear_range = 0.2,
                                   zoom_range = 0.2,
                                   horizontal_flip = True)

##create another object of ImageDataGenerator, for augmenting test set
test_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale = 1./255)
```

```
In [ ]: # we will use flow_from_directory(directory) method from Keras Official website to
# This is why we structured the data folders in a specific way so that the class
```

```
In [6]: #apply image augmentation on train set by resizing all images to 64x64 and creating
training_set = train_datagen.flow_from_directory(r'C:\Users\M.komala\OneDrive\Desktop',
                                                target_size = (64, 64),
                                                batch_size = 30,
                                                class_mode = 'binary')
```

Found 8000 images belonging to 2 classes.

```
In [7]: #apply image augmentation on test set by resizing all images to 64x64 and creating
test_set = test_datagen.flow_from_directory(r'C:\Users\M.komala\OneDrive\Desktop',
                                           target_size = (64, 64),
                                           batch_size = 30,
                                           class_mode = 'binary')
```

Found 2000 images belonging to 2 classes.

In [12]:

```

classifier.fit_generator(training_set,
                        steps_per_epoch = (8000/32),
                        epochs = 25,
                        validation_data = test_set,
                        validation_steps = (2000/32))

```

C:\Users\M.komala\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_9924\3171078237.py:1: UserWarning: `Model.fit_generator` is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Please use `Model.fit`, which supports generators.

```

    classifier.fit_generator(training_set,

```

Epoch 1/25

250/250 [=====] - 626s 2s/step - loss: 0.6608 - accuracy: 0.6036 - val_loss: 0.7445 - val_accuracy: 0.5519

Epoch 2/25

250/250 [=====] - 338s 1s/step - loss: 0.5988 - accuracy: 0.6781 - val_loss: 0.5671 - val_accuracy: 0.7159

Epoch 3/25

250/250 [=====] - 227s 910ms/step - loss: 0.5724 - accuracy: 0.7012 - val_loss: 0.5456 - val_accuracy: 0.7376

Epoch 4/25

250/250 [=====] - 170s 678ms/step - loss: 0.5490 - accuracy: 0.7156 - val_loss: 0.5535 - val_accuracy: 0.7302

Epoch 5/25

250/250 [=====] - 55s 220ms/step - loss: 0.5453 - accuracy: 0.7187 - val_loss: 0.5311 - val_accuracy: 0.7519

Epoch 6/25

250/250 [=====] - 43s 173ms/step - loss: 0.5317 - accuracy: 0.7311 - val_loss: 0.5499 - val_accuracy: 0.7265

Epoch 7/25

250/250 [=====] - 44s 174ms/step - loss: 0.5282 - accuracy: 0.7323 - val_loss: 0.5257 - val_accuracy: 0.7460

Epoch 8/25

250/250 [=====] - 122s 490ms/step - loss: 0.5114 - accuracy: 0.7418 - val_loss: 0.5525 - val_accuracy: 0.7370

Epoch 9/25

250/250 [=====] - 176s 703ms/step - loss: 0.4993 - accuracy: 0.7503 - val_loss: 0.5439 - val_accuracy: 0.7429

Epoch 10/25

250/250 [=====] - 50s 200ms/step - loss: 0.4884 - accuracy: 0.7613 - val_loss: 0.5401 - val_accuracy: 0.7339

Epoch 11/25

250/250 [=====] - 45s 178ms/step - loss: 0.4880 - accuracy: 0.7611 - val_loss: 0.5189 - val_accuracy: 0.7497

Epoch 12/25

250/250 [=====] - 43s 173ms/step - loss: 0.4837 - accuracy: 0.7665 - val_loss: 0.5193 - val_accuracy: 0.7513

Epoch 13/25

250/250 [=====] - 43s 173ms/step - loss: 0.4676 - accuracy: 0.7757 - val_loss: 0.6363 - val_accuracy: 0.6804

Epoch 14/25

250/250 [=====] - 42s 168ms/step - loss: 0.4712 - accuracy: 0.7744 - val_loss: 0.5953 - val_accuracy: 0.7095

Epoch 15/25

250/250 [=====] - 43s 171ms/step - loss: 0.4575 - accuracy: 0.7826 - val_loss: 0.5240 - val_accuracy: 0.7508

```
Epoch 16/25
250/250 [=====] - 43s 174ms/step - loss: 0.4515 - accu
racy: 0.7809 - val_loss: 0.5183 - val_accuracy: 0.7640
Epoch 17/25
250/250 [=====] - 43s 170ms/step - loss: 0.4494 - accu
racy: 0.7826 - val_loss: 0.5390 - val_accuracy: 0.7455
Epoch 18/25
250/250 [=====] - 46s 186ms/step - loss: 0.4371 - accu
racy: 0.7931 - val_loss: 0.5479 - val_accuracy: 0.7376
Epoch 19/25
250/250 [=====] - 43s 170ms/step - loss: 0.4346 - accu
racy: 0.7937 - val_loss: 0.5461 - val_accuracy: 0.7476
Epoch 20/25
250/250 [=====] - 44s 174ms/step - loss: 0.4358 - accu
racy: 0.7933 - val_loss: 0.5381 - val_accuracy: 0.7471
Epoch 21/25
250/250 [=====] - 44s 174ms/step - loss: 0.4177 - accu
racy: 0.8029 - val_loss: 0.5336 - val_accuracy: 0.7619
Epoch 22/25
250/250 [=====] - 43s 172ms/step - loss: 0.4177 - accu
racy: 0.8040 - val_loss: 0.5137 - val_accuracy: 0.7640
Epoch 23/25
250/250 [=====] - 43s 170ms/step - loss: 0.4083 - accu
racy: 0.8147 - val_loss: 0.5379 - val_accuracy: 0.7603
Epoch 24/25
250/250 [=====] - 42s 168ms/step - loss: 0.4039 - accu
racy: 0.8123 - val_loss: 0.5353 - val_accuracy: 0.7646
Epoch 25/25
250/250 [=====] - 43s 171ms/step - loss: 0.3999 - accu
racy: 0.8160 - val_loss: 0.5255 - val_accuracy: 0.7630
```

Out[12]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x1a6736029b0>

```
In [13]: import numpy as np
```

```
In [ ]: # Predict the image 1
```

```
In [19]: from keras.preprocessing import image
```

```
In [25]: import tensorflow as tf
```

```
In [28]: import keras
```

```
In [55]: test_image = keras.utils.load_img(r'C:\Users\M.komala\OneDrive\Desktop\keras\CNN
        target_size = (64, 64))
```

```
In [56]: test_image
```

Out[56]:



```
In [40]: from keras.utils import np_utils
```

```
In [57]: #add channel dimension for image
test_image = tf.keras.utils.img_to_array(test_image)
```

```
In [59]: ##add batch dimension for image
test_image = np.expand_dims(test_image, axis = 0)
```

```
In [60]: result = classifier.predict(test_image)

1/1 [=====] - 0s 203ms/step
```

```
In [61]: result
```

```
Out[61]: array([[1.]], dtype=float32)
```

```
In [64]: if result [0][0] ==0:
          print('It is a Cat Image')
        else:
          print('It is a Dog Image')
```

It is a Dog Image

```
In [63]: training_set.class_indices

# when the output is '0' it is cat
# when the output is '1' it is Dog
```

```
Out[63]: {'cats': 0, 'dogs': 1}
```

```
In [ ]: # Predict 2nd Image
```

```
In [71]: test_image1 = keras.utils.load_img(r'C:\Users\M.komala\OneDrive\Desktop\keras\Cats and Dogs\test\1.jpg',
                                             target_size = (64, 64))

test_image1 = tf.keras.utils.img_to_array(test_image1)
```

```
In [74]: ##add batch dimension for image
test_image1 = np.expand_dims(test_image1, axis = 0)
```

```
In [76]: result = classifier.predict(test_image1)

1/1 [=====] - 0s 219ms/step
```

```
In [77]: result
```

```
Out[77]: array([[0.]], dtype=float32)
```

```
In [78]: if result [0][0] ==0:  
         print('It is a Cat Image')  
     else:  
         print('It is a Dog Image')
```

It is a Cat Image