In [1]:
```
# example of using a pre-trained model as a classifier
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import load_img
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import img_to_array
from keras.applications.vgg16 import preprocess_input
from keras.applications.vgg16 import decode_predictions
from keras.applications.vgg16 import VGG16
# load an image from file
image = load_img('download.jpg', target_size=(224, 224))
# convert the image pixels to a numpy array
image = img_to_array(image)
# reshape data for the model
image = image.reshape((1, image.shape[0], image.shape[1], image.shape[2]))
# prepare the image for the VGG model
image = preprocess_input(image)
# load the model
model = VGG16()
# predict the probability across all output classes
yhat = model.predict(image)
# convert the probabilities to class labels
label = decode_predictions(yhat)
# retrieve the most likely result, e.g. highest probability
label = label[0][0]
# print the classification
print('%s (%.2f%%)' % (label[1], label[2]*100))
```

```
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/vg
g16/vgg16_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels.h5
553467904/553467096 [==============================] - 228s 0us/step
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/download.tensorflow.org/data/ima
genet_class_index.json
40960/35363 [==================================] - 0s 0us/step
castle (34.03%)
```

In [5]:
```
# load an image from file
image = load_img('download2.png', target_size=(224, 224))
# convert the image pixels to a numpy array
image = img_to_array(image)
# reshape data for the model
image = image.reshape((1, image.shape[0], image.shape[1], image.shape[2]))
# prepare the image for the VGG model
image = preprocess_input(image)
# load the model
model = VGG16()
# predict the probability across all output classes
yhat = model.predict(image)
# convert the probabilities to class labels
label = decode_predictions(yhat)
# retrieve the most likely result, e.g. highest probability
label = label[0][0]
# print the classification
print('%s (%.2f%%)' % (label[1], label[2]*100))
```

```
valley (44.85%)
```

In [6]:
```
# load an image from file
image = load_img('download3.jpg', target_size=(224, 224))
# convert the image pixels to a numpy array
image = img_to_array(image)
# reshape data for the model
```

```
image = image.reshape((1, image.shape[0], image.shape[1], image.shape[2]))
# prepare the image for the VGG model
image = preprocess_input(image)
# load the model
model = VGG16()
# predict the probability across all output classes
yhat = model.predict(image)
# convert the probabilities to class labels
label = decode_predictions(yhat)
# retrieve the most likely result, e.g. highest probability
label = label[0][0]
# print the classification
print('%s (%.2f%%)' % (label[1], label[2]*100))
```

```
WARNING:tensorflow:5 out of the last 5 calls to <function Model.make_predict_functio
n.<locals>.predict_function at 0x0000021D82424EE8> triggered tf.function retracing. T
racing is expensive and the excessive number of tracings could be due to (1) creating
@tf.function repeatedly in a loop, (2) passing tensors with different shapes, (3) pas
sing Python objects instead of tensors. For (1), please define your @tf.function outs
ide of the loop. For (2), @tf.function has experimental_relax_shapes=True option that
relaxes argument shapes that can avoid unnecessary retracing. For (3), please refer t
o https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/customization/performance#python_or_tensor_arg
s and https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf/function for  more details.
golden_retriever (84.78%)
```