## CIFAR.

December 6, 2021

#### 0.1 Define a class to handle all functions

```
[1]: class cifar():
        def __init__(self,filepath):
            """ This initialises the filepath to the directory where the files are
     ⇔present """
            self.filepath=filepath
            self.batch1=None
            self.batch2=None
            self.map=dict()
            self.map_labels()
            self.n_labels=len(self.map)
            self.model=None
        def load best model(self):
           """ The function will load the model from the folder thus making it_{\sqcup}
     ⇒easier to do predictions and testing
          import pickle
          self.model=pickle.load(open('cnnModel81.sav','rb'))
        def test_prediction(self,array):
          """ The function takes as input an image, does the prediction
          and the prints the image along with the predicted label thus helping to \sqcup
     \hookrightarrow make testing easier
          If the model has to be changed to a custom model, do
          cf.model=<newmodel>
          to restore the best model do
          cf.load_best_model()
          self.plot(array,cf.label_decode(np.argmax(self.model.predict(array.
     \rightarrowreshape(1,32,32,3)))))
        def map_labels(self):
            ⇒ labels to a dictionary for
```

```
easy access later """
       content=self.unpickle('batches.meta')
       content=content[b'label_names']
       for i,number in enumerate(content):
            self.map[i]=number.decode('utf-8')
   def label_decode(self,id):
        """ Returns the Label name of the ID which is being passed into the \sqcup

    function"""

       return self.map[id]
   def unpickle(self,filename):
        """ The function takes a filename and returns the dictionary of data\sqcup
\hookrightarrow inside the file.
            The data is pickled and stored in the files and hence this function \sqcup
\hookrightarrow helps to unpack
            the data.
            Usage : data=unpickle('batches.meta')
            Return : Dictionary of data
            Data inside the dictionary can be explored using data.keys and \Box
→other dictionary functions """
       filepath=self.filepath+filename
       import pickle
       with open(filepath, 'rb') as foo:
            dict=pickle.load(foo,encoding='bytes')
       return dict
   def convert_to_rgb(self,array):
        """ The function takes a flattened array as input and converts it into_{\sqcup}
\hookrightarrow a RGB Image.
       It normalises the image by didwing by 255 and then stacks it depth wise,
\hookrightarrow to get an RGB Image. """
       import numpy as np
       r=array[0:1024].reshape(32,32)/255
       g=array[1024:2048].reshape(32,32)/255
       b=array[2048:].reshape(32,32)/255
       im=np.dstack((r,g,b))
       return im
   def read_batch_data(self,id):
        """ Function takes as input the number of the batch file to be read
```

```
It then reads the data and corresponding label of the data from the \sqcup
\hookrightarrow file
            and then converts it into RGB images.
            The function return the images and labels which can later be used_{\sqcup}
\hookrightarrow for training
            or validation.
            11 11 11
       import numpy as np
       filename='data_batch_'+str(id)
       data=self.unpickle(filename)
       y=data[b'labels']
       x=data[b'data']
       images=[]
       for image in x:
            images.append(self.convert_to_rgb(image))
       return np.array(images),np.array(y)
   def read_test_batch(self):
        """ The function already has a set of testing data file. Calling this \Box
\hookrightarrow function would
       read the corresponding testing file and would then convert the data\sqcup
\hookrightarrow into images and labels
       in the same way as in the read-batch-data function.
       The function then returns the images and its associated labels which \sqcup
\rightarroware later used as test data
       during the process
       import numpy as np
       filename='test_batch'
       data=self.unpickle(filename)
       y=data[b'labels']
       x=data[b'data']
       images=[]
       for image in x:
            images.append(self.convert_to_rgb(image))
       return np.array(images),np.array(y)
   def OHE(self,list_of_values):
        """ Since the output columns are label encoded, invoking the OHE_{\sqcup}
       would convert the label encoded outputs to One Hot Encoded Outputs and \sqcup
\hookrightarrow returns the same
        The function takes as input a list of the labels
       import numpy as np
```

```
result=np.zeros((len(list_of_values),self.n_labels))
            for i in range(len(list_of_values)):
                 result[i][list_of_values[i]]=1
             return result
         def plot(self,array,label):
           """ A helper function to plot an image """
           import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
           print(label)
           plt.imshow(array)
[2]: from google.colab import drive
     drive.mount('/gdrive')
     %cd /gdrive
    Mounted at /gdrive
    /gdrive
[3]: cd '/gdrive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Object Detection with CIFAR'
    /gdrive/MyDrive/Colab Notebooks/Object Detection with CIFAR
[4]: # Creating an object of the class
     cf=cifar('cifar-10-batches-py/') # The location of data directory is given
    0.2 Understanding the data
```

```
[5]: # Understanding the way classes have been labelled
     cf.map
```

```
[5]: {0: 'airplane',
      1: 'automobile',
      2: 'bird',
      3: 'cat',
      4: 'deer',
      5: 'dog',
      6: 'frog',
      7: 'horse',
      8: 'ship',
      9: 'truck'}
```

#### 0.2.1 Read the batch data

```
[6]: # Call the class function to read the file and to convert it into images and labels

x_train1,y_train1=cf.read_batch_data(1)

x_train2,y_train2=cf.read_batch_data(2)

x_train3,y_train3=cf.read_batch_data(3)

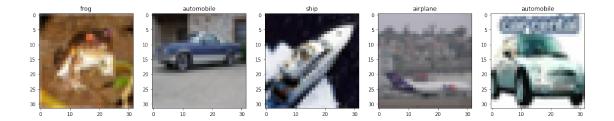
x_train4,y_train4=cf.read_batch_data(4)

x_train5,y_train5=cf.read_batch_data(5)
```

### 0.3 Print images and verify from each batch

```
[7]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
     #Printing image from batch 1
     plt.subplot(1,5,1)
     plt.title(cf.label_decode(y_train1[0]))
     plt.imshow(x_train1[0])
     # Printing image from batch 2
     plt.subplot(1,5,2)
     plt.title(cf.label_decode(y_train2[0]))
     plt.imshow(x_train2[0])
     #Printing image from batch 3
     plt.subplot(1,5,3)
     plt.title(cf.label_decode(y_train3[0]))
     plt.imshow(x_train3[0])
     #Printing image from batch 4
     plt.subplot(1,5,4)
     plt.title(cf.label_decode(y_train4[0]))
     plt.imshow(x_train4[0])
     #Printing image from batch 5
     plt.subplot(1,5,5)
     plt.title(cf.label_decode(y_train5[0]))
     plt.imshow(x_train5[0])
```

[7]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7f58e00d2dd0>



### 0.4 Reading the test batch of images

```
[8]: x_test,y_test=cf.read_test_batch()
```

## 0.5 Creating a training, Validation and testing data

```
[9]: import numpy as np
    x_train=np.vstack((x_train1,x_train2,x_train3,x_train4))
    y_train=np.hstack((y_train1,y_train2,y_train3,y_train4))

x_val=x_train5
    y_val=y_train5
```

## 0.6 One Hot Encoding the output

```
[10]: y_test=cf.OHE(y_test)
y_val=cf.OHE(y_val)
y_train=cf.OHE(y_train)
```

### 0.7 Designing a neural network

```
model.
    →add(Conv2D(filters=512,kernel_size=(3,3),padding='same',activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(1024,activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(256,activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(128,activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(32,activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(32,activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(10,activation='softmax'))
```

## [12]: model.summary()

Model: "sequential"

	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 64)	18496
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D )</pre>	(None, 16, 16, 64)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 128)	73856
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 8, 8, 128)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 256)	295168
<pre>max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 4, 4, 256)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 4, 4, 512)	1180160
<pre>max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 2, 2, 512)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 2048)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 1024)	2098176
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 256)	262400
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 128)	32896
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 32)	4128

```
dense_4 (Dense)
                            (None, 10)
                                                    330
   Total params: 3,966,506
   Trainable params: 3,966,506
   Non-trainable params: 0
[]: model.
     →compile(optimizer='adam',loss='categorical_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
[]: model.
     →fit(x_train,y_train,batch_size=200,epochs=10,validation_data=(x_val,y_val),verbose=1)
   Epoch 1/7
   accuracy: 0.3170 - val_loss: 1.4675 - val_accuracy: 0.4535
   Epoch 2/7
   200/200 [=========== ] - 490s 2s/step - loss: 1.2611 -
   accuracy: 0.5423 - val_loss: 1.0709 - val_accuracy: 0.6178
   Epoch 3/7
   200/200 [=========== ] - 490s 2s/step - loss: 0.9597 -
   accuracy: 0.6579 - val_loss: 0.9379 - val_accuracy: 0.6743
   Epoch 4/7
   200/200 [============ ] - 491s 2s/step - loss: 0.7469 -
   accuracy: 0.7364 - val_loss: 0.7780 - val_accuracy: 0.7293
   Epoch 5/7
   200/200 [============= ] - 490s 2s/step - loss: 0.5845 -
   accuracy: 0.7957 - val_loss: 0.7078 - val_accuracy: 0.7593
   Epoch 6/7
   200/200 [============= ] - 490s 2s/step - loss: 0.4461 -
   accuracy: 0.8442 - val_loss: 0.7203 - val_accuracy: 0.7664
   Epoch 7/7
   200/200 [============ ] - 490s 2s/step - loss: 0.3372 -
   accuracy: 0.8811 - val_loss: 0.8189 - val_accuracy: 0.7527
[]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f1110a9f3d0>
[]: import pickle
    pickle.dump(model, open('model.sav', 'wb'))
   INFO:tensorflow:Assets written to:
```

The model has 75 % on data. However, on training for more than 20 epochs, it was seen that the training loss was decreasing, but the validation loss was increasing. Hence, inorder to avoid overfitting the number of epochs were reduced to 10. We

ram://98cb39c6-fba9-4e34-aa0b-e679f08fd3b3/assets

can try to reduce overfitting by adding Dropput as it will avoid a few percentage of neurons during the process

### 0.7.1 Creating another model, same as above but with Dropout layers

```
[13]: from keras import Sequential
      from tensorflow.keras.layers import⊔
       →Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense, BatchNormalization, Dropout
      model=Sequential()
      model.
      →add(Conv2D(filters=32,kernel_size=(3,3),padding='same',input_shape=(32,32,3),activation='re
      model.add(Conv2D(filters=64,kernel_size=(3,3),padding='same',activation='relu'))
      model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
      model.add(Dropout(0.4))
      model.
       →add(Conv2D(filters=128,kernel_size=(3,3),padding='same',activation='relu'))
      model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
      model.add(Dropout(0.3))
      model.
      →add(Conv2D(filters=256,kernel_size=(3,3),padding='same',activation='relu'))
      model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
      model.
      →add(Conv2D(filters=512,kernel_size=(3,3),padding='same',activation='relu'))
      model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
      model.add(Dropout(0.2))
      model.add(Flatten())
      model.add(Dense(1024,activation='relu'))
      model.add(Dense(256,activation='relu'))
      model.add(Dense(128,activation='relu'))
      model.add(Dense(32,activation='relu'))
      model.add(Dense(10,activation='softmax'))
```

#### []: model.summary()

Model: "sequential\_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	896
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 64)	18496
<pre>max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 16, 16, 64)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	0

```
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)
                             (None, 16, 16, 128)
                                                       73856
max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling (None, 8, 8, 128)
                                                       0
2D)
dropout 1 (Dropout)
                             (None, 8, 8, 128)
                                                       0
conv2d 8 (Conv2D)
                             (None, 8, 8, 256)
                                                       295168
max_pooling2d_6 (MaxPooling (None, 4, 4, 256)
                                                       0
2D)
                             (None, 4, 4, 512)
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)
                                                       1180160
max_pooling2d_7 (MaxPooling (None, 2, 2, 512)
2D)
dropout_2 (Dropout)
                             (None, 2, 2, 512)
                                                       0
                             (None, 2048)
flatten_1 (Flatten)
                                                       0
dense 5 (Dense)
                             (None, 1024)
                                                       2098176
dense_6 (Dense)
                             (None, 256)
                                                       262400
dense_7 (Dense)
                             (None, 128)
                                                       32896
dense_8 (Dense)
                             (None, 32)
                                                       4128
dense_9 (Dense)
                             (None, 10)
                                                       330
```

Total params: 3,966,506 Trainable params: 3,966,506 Non-trainable params: 0

-----

```
[15]: from sklearn.model_selection import KFold

kF=KFold(n_splits=5)
count=1
for train_index,test_index in kF.split(x_train):
    print('\n Fold '+str(count)+'\n')
    model=Sequential()
```

```
model.
→add(Conv2D(filters=32,kernel_size=(3,3),padding='same',input_shape=(32,32,3),activation='re
model
→add(Conv2D(filters=64,kernel_size=(3,3),padding='same',activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
model.add(Dropout(0.4))
model.
→add(Conv2D(filters=128,kernel_size=(3,3),padding='same',activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
model.add(Dropout(0.3))
model.
→add(Conv2D(filters=256,kernel_size=(3,3),padding='same',activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
model.
→add(Conv2D(filters=512,kernel_size=(3,3),padding='same',activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D(2,2))
model.add(Dropout(0.2))
model.add(Flatten())
model.add(Dense(1024,activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(256,activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(128,activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(32,activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(10,activation='softmax'))
→compile(optimizer='adam',loss='categorical_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
model.
→fit(x_train[train_index],y_train[train_index],batch_size=50,epochs=10,validation_data=(x_va
model.evaluate(x_train[test_index],y_train[test_index])
 count+=1
```

#### Fold 1

```
accuracy: 0.6712 - val_loss: 0.9277 - val_accuracy: 0.6761
Epoch 6/10
640/640 [============ ] - 18s 29ms/step - loss: 0.8573 -
accuracy: 0.6958 - val_loss: 0.8614 - val_accuracy: 0.6982
Epoch 7/10
accuracy: 0.7183 - val_loss: 0.8166 - val_accuracy: 0.7176
Epoch 8/10
640/640 [============= ] - 18s 29ms/step - loss: 0.7303 -
accuracy: 0.7435 - val_loss: 0.7331 - val_accuracy: 0.7490
Epoch 9/10
640/640 [============= ] - 18s 29ms/step - loss: 0.6923 -
accuracy: 0.7565 - val_loss: 0.7427 - val_accuracy: 0.7483
Epoch 10/10
accuracy: 0.7707 - val_loss: 0.7780 - val_accuracy: 0.7349
250/250 [============ ] - 2s 9ms/step - loss: 0.7727 -
accuracy: 0.7330
Fold 2
Epoch 1/10
accuracy: 0.2216 - val_loss: 1.6473 - val_accuracy: 0.3595
Epoch 2/10
640/640 [============= ] - 20s 30ms/step - loss: 1.4408 -
accuracy: 0.4564 - val_loss: 1.2674 - val_accuracy: 0.5365
Epoch 3/10
640/640 [============= ] - 18s 29ms/step - loss: 1.1981 -
accuracy: 0.5648 - val_loss: 1.1075 - val_accuracy: 0.5951
Epoch 4/10
640/640 [============ ] - 18s 29ms/step - loss: 1.0560 -
accuracy: 0.6207 - val_loss: 1.0738 - val_accuracy: 0.6123
Epoch 5/10
accuracy: 0.6612 - val_loss: 0.8719 - val_accuracy: 0.6968
Epoch 6/10
accuracy: 0.6930 - val_loss: 0.8112 - val_accuracy: 0.7110
Epoch 7/10
640/640 [============ ] - 20s 31ms/step - loss: 0.8045 -
accuracy: 0.7192 - val_loss: 0.7660 - val_accuracy: 0.7319
accuracy: 0.7347 - val_loss: 0.7579 - val_accuracy: 0.7343
Epoch 9/10
640/640 [============= ] - 18s 29ms/step - loss: 0.7030 -
accuracy: 0.7536 - val_loss: 0.7492 - val_accuracy: 0.7408
```

```
Epoch 10/10
accuracy: 0.7695 - val_loss: 0.7308 - val_accuracy: 0.7459
accuracy: 0.7369
Fold 3
Epoch 1/10
640/640 [============ ] - 21s 31ms/step - loss: 1.8752 -
accuracy: 0.2766 - val_loss: 1.5644 - val_accuracy: 0.4190
accuracy: 0.4702 - val_loss: 1.2050 - val_accuracy: 0.5583
accuracy: 0.5660 - val_loss: 1.1102 - val_accuracy: 0.6002
Epoch 4/10
640/640 [============ ] - 19s 30ms/step - loss: 1.0411 -
accuracy: 0.6236 - val_loss: 0.9289 - val_accuracy: 0.6722
accuracy: 0.6703 - val_loss: 0.8697 - val_accuracy: 0.6965
Epoch 6/10
640/640 [============= ] - 18s 29ms/step - loss: 0.8526 -
accuracy: 0.7007 - val_loss: 0.7939 - val_accuracy: 0.7281
Epoch 7/10
accuracy: 0.7266 - val_loss: 0.7994 - val_accuracy: 0.7204
Epoch 8/10
640/640 [============ ] - 19s 30ms/step - loss: 0.7264 -
accuracy: 0.7428 - val_loss: 0.7397 - val_accuracy: 0.7423
Epoch 9/10
640/640 [============= ] - 20s 31ms/step - loss: 0.6758 -
accuracy: 0.7638 - val loss: 0.8109 - val accuracy: 0.7237
Epoch 10/10
accuracy: 0.7715 - val_loss: 0.7151 - val_accuracy: 0.7558
accuracy: 0.7539
Fold 4
Epoch 1/10
640/640 [============ ] - 21s 31ms/step - loss: 1.9871 -
accuracy: 0.2328 - val_loss: 1.6566 - val_accuracy: 0.3736
Epoch 2/10
640/640 [============ ] - 19s 29ms/step - loss: 1.4735 -
```

```
accuracy: 0.4534 - val_loss: 1.2967 - val_accuracy: 0.5184
Epoch 3/10
640/640 [============ ] - 19s 29ms/step - loss: 1.2328 -
accuracy: 0.5504 - val_loss: 1.1068 - val_accuracy: 0.6013
Epoch 4/10
accuracy: 0.6079 - val_loss: 0.9826 - val_accuracy: 0.6475
Epoch 5/10
640/640 [============= ] - 20s 31ms/step - loss: 0.9817 -
accuracy: 0.6514 - val_loss: 0.9252 - val_accuracy: 0.6733
Epoch 6/10
640/640 [============= ] - 20s 31ms/step - loss: 0.9039 -
accuracy: 0.6814 - val_loss: 0.8734 - val_accuracy: 0.7027
Epoch 7/10
accuracy: 0.7028 - val_loss: 0.8148 - val_accuracy: 0.7132
Epoch 8/10
640/640 [============= ] - 19s 29ms/step - loss: 0.7829 -
accuracy: 0.7239 - val_loss: 0.7924 - val_accuracy: 0.7226
Epoch 9/10
640/640 [============ ] - 19s 29ms/step - loss: 0.7393 -
accuracy: 0.7414 - val_loss: 0.8062 - val_accuracy: 0.7184
Epoch 10/10
640/640 [============= ] - 20s 31ms/step - loss: 0.7026 -
accuracy: 0.7534 - val_loss: 0.7641 - val_accuracy: 0.7410
accuracy: 0.7408
Fold 5
Epoch 1/10
accuracy: 0.2916 - val_loss: 1.5150 - val_accuracy: 0.4298
Epoch 2/10
accuracy: 0.4845 - val_loss: 1.2528 - val_accuracy: 0.5431
Epoch 3/10
640/640 [============= ] - 20s 31ms/step - loss: 1.1518 -
accuracy: 0.5847 - val_loss: 1.0575 - val_accuracy: 0.6206
Epoch 4/10
640/640 [============ ] - 20s 31ms/step - loss: 0.9891 -
accuracy: 0.6505 - val_loss: 0.9873 - val_accuracy: 0.6448
accuracy: 0.6878 - val_loss: 0.8346 - val_accuracy: 0.7101
640/640 [============= ] - 20s 31ms/step - loss: 0.8096 -
accuracy: 0.7147 - val_loss: 0.8018 - val_accuracy: 0.7224
```

```
Epoch 7/10
   accuracy: 0.7424 - val_loss: 0.7922 - val_accuracy: 0.7324
   640/640 [============ ] - 20s 31ms/step - loss: 0.6942 -
   accuracy: 0.7572 - val_loss: 0.7336 - val_accuracy: 0.7511
   accuracy: 0.7746 - val_loss: 0.7259 - val_accuracy: 0.7471
   Epoch 10/10
   accuracy: 0.7872 - val_loss: 0.7001 - val_accuracy: 0.7613
   250/250 [============= ] - 2s 9ms/step - loss: 0.7222 -
   accuracy: 0.7542
[]: model.
    →compile(optimizer='adam',loss='categorical_crossentropy',metrics=['accuracy'])
    model.
    →fit(x_train,y_train,batch_size=50,epochs=20,validation_data=(x_val,y_val),verbose=1)
   Epoch 1/20
   800/800 [============ ] - 311s 388ms/step - loss: 1.6707 -
   accuracy: 0.3834 - val_loss: 1.3837 - val_accuracy: 0.4981
   Epoch 2/20
   800/800 [============= ] - 307s 384ms/step - loss: 1.2032 -
   accuracy: 0.5706 - val_loss: 0.9606 - val_accuracy: 0.6538
   Epoch 3/20
   800/800 [============= ] - 307s 384ms/step - loss: 0.9874 -
   accuracy: 0.6521 - val_loss: 0.9107 - val_accuracy: 0.6762
   Epoch 4/20
   800/800 [============ ] - 307s 384ms/step - loss: 0.8684 -
   accuracy: 0.6958 - val_loss: 0.7493 - val_accuracy: 0.7364
   Epoch 5/20
   800/800 [============ ] - 307s 384ms/step - loss: 0.7812 -
   accuracy: 0.7312 - val_loss: 0.7172 - val_accuracy: 0.7527
   Epoch 6/20
   800/800 [============ ] - 308s 385ms/step - loss: 0.7169 -
   accuracy: 0.7503 - val_loss: 0.6876 - val_accuracy: 0.7644
   Epoch 7/20
   800/800 [=========== ] - 307s 384ms/step - loss: 0.6649 -
   accuracy: 0.7660 - val_loss: 0.6687 - val_accuracy: 0.7718
   Epoch 8/20
   800/800 [============= ] - 306s 383ms/step - loss: 0.6218 -
   accuracy: 0.7835 - val_loss: 0.6621 - val_accuracy: 0.7752
   Epoch 9/20
   800/800 [============ ] - 307s 384ms/step - loss: 0.5826 -
   accuracy: 0.7958 - val_loss: 0.6244 - val_accuracy: 0.7854
   Epoch 10/20
```

```
accuracy: 0.8047 - val_loss: 0.6435 - val_accuracy: 0.7867
   Epoch 11/20
   800/800 [========== ] - 306s 383ms/step - loss: 0.5223 -
   accuracy: 0.8147 - val_loss: 0.6036 - val_accuracy: 0.8005
   Epoch 12/20
   800/800 [============ ] - 306s 383ms/step - loss: 0.5016 -
   accuracy: 0.8253 - val_loss: 0.6389 - val_accuracy: 0.7905
   Epoch 13/20
   800/800 [============ ] - 306s 383ms/step - loss: 0.4789 -
   accuracy: 0.8321 - val_loss: 0.6128 - val_accuracy: 0.8018
   Epoch 14/20
   800/800 [============ ] - 305s 382ms/step - loss: 0.4608 -
   accuracy: 0.8380 - val_loss: 0.6164 - val_accuracy: 0.8045
   800/800 [========== ] - 305s 381ms/step - loss: 0.4466 -
   accuracy: 0.8415 - val_loss: 0.6331 - val_accuracy: 0.8030
   Epoch 16/20
   800/800 [============ ] - 305s 381ms/step - loss: 0.4364 -
   accuracy: 0.8439 - val_loss: 0.6110 - val_accuracy: 0.8066
   Epoch 17/20
   800/800 [============= ] - 307s 383ms/step - loss: 0.4148 -
   accuracy: 0.8532 - val_loss: 0.6074 - val_accuracy: 0.8120
   Epoch 18/20
   800/800 [============ ] - 307s 383ms/step - loss: 0.4070 -
   accuracy: 0.8563 - val_loss: 0.5929 - val_accuracy: 0.8144
   Epoch 19/20
   800/800 [============ ] - 305s 382ms/step - loss: 0.3916 -
   accuracy: 0.8626 - val_loss: 0.6401 - val_accuracy: 0.7984
   Epoch 20/20
   800/800 [============ ] - 305s 382ms/step - loss: 0.3788 -
   accuracy: 0.8664 - val_loss: 0.6184 - val_accuracy: 0.8113
[]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f19ebdeb5d0>
[]: model.evaluate(x_test,y_test)
   313/313 [============== ] - 19s 61ms/step - loss: 0.6527 -
   accuracy: 0.7988
[]: [0.6526737213134766, 0.798799991607666]
[]: # Saving the model
    import pickle
    pickle.dump(model,open('cnnModel81.sav','wb'))
    INFO:tensorflow:Assets written to:
```

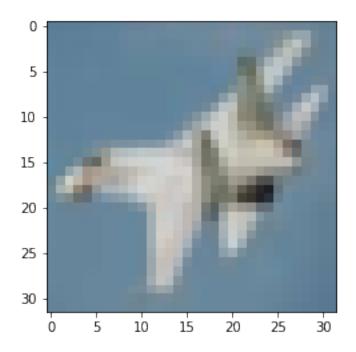
800/800 [============== ] - 308s 385ms/step - loss: 0.5526 -

ram://9f446629-a858-46c9-946d-b8857f1310db/assets

# 0.8 Testing the working of the model

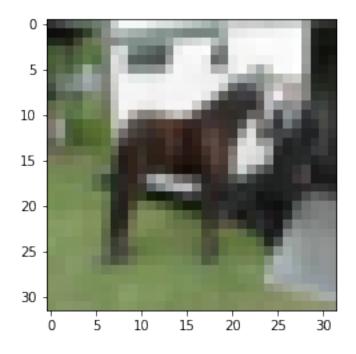
## []: cf.test\_prediction(x\_test[10])

airplane



## []: cf.test\_prediction(x\_test[20])

horse



# 0.9 We can see that the model is predicting properly

[]: