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```
import os #access directory
import numpy as np # for complex computation of array and matrices
import keras # definin g and training model
from keras import layers # layers by layer creation of model
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #visulization
from tensorflow import keras
from keras import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense,Conv2D,MaxPooling2D,Flatten,BatchNormalization,Dropout

!curl -O https://download.microsoft.com/download/3/E/1/3E1C3F21-ECDB-4869-8368-6DEBA77B919F/kagglecatsanddogs_5340.zip
!unzip -q kagglecatsanddogs_5340.zip
!ls #List of directory

    % Total      % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
                               Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left   Speed
 100  786M  100  786M    0     0  79.0M      0  0:00:09  0:00:09 --:--:--  74.2M
CDLA-Permissive-2.0.pdf  kagglecatsanddogs_5340.zip  PetImages  'readme[1].txt'  sample_data

!ls PetImages      #Now we have a PetImages folder which contain two subfolders, Cat and Dog. Each subfolder contains image files for each ca

    Cat  Dog

#filter out badly-encoded images that do not feature the string "JFIF" in their header
#JFIF is jpeg File Interchange Format
num_skipped = 0 # variable assigned 0

for folder_name in ("Cat", "Dog"): #Loops through each folder "Cat" and "Dog" inside the "PetImages" directory
    folder_path = os.path.join("PetImages", folder_name)

    for fname in os.listdir(folder_path):#Loops through each file in the current folder and constructs the full file path.
        fpath = os.path.join(folder_path, fname)

        try:#Opens the file in binary mode, reads the first 10 bytes, and checks if "JFIF" is present in those bytes.
            fobj = open(fpath, "rb")
            is_jfif = b"JFIF" in fobj.peek(10)
        finally:
            fobj.close()

        if not is_jfif: #If the file is not in JFIF format, increments the counter for skipped images and deletes the file.
            num_skipped += 1
            # Delete corrupted image
            os.remove(fpath)

print(f"Deleted {num_skipped} images.")

#Generate dataset
image_size = (225, 225) #Specifies the size of the images in the dataset. All images will be resized to this size.
batch_size = 128

train_ds, val_ds = keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
    "PetImages",
    validation_split=0.2,
    subset="both", #pecifies that both the training and validation sets will be returned.
    seed=1337, #seed used to control randomness. There is a formula to calculate random number, seed is used in tha
    image_size=image_size,
    batch_size=batch_size,
)

Found 23410 files belonging to 2 classes.
Using 18728 files for training.
Using 4682 files for validation.
```

```
#to avoid overfitting used data augmentation , used for image classification
```

```
data_augmentation_layers = [
```

```
    layers.RandomFlip("horizontal"),# Randomly flips images horizontally.
```

```
    layers.RandomRotation(0.1),# Randomly rotates images by a maximum of 0.1 radians
```

```
]
```

```
def data_augmentation(images):#that applies each data augmentation layer in data_augmentation_layers to the input images sequentially
```

```
    for layer in data_augmentation_layers:
```

```
        images = layer(images)
```

```
    return images
```

```
#VISUALIZE THE AUGMENTED DATA
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
```

```
for images, _ in train_ds.take(1):
```

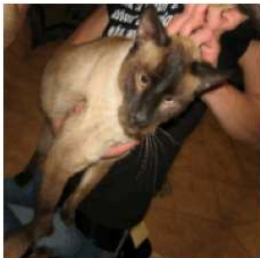
```
    for i in range(9):
```

```
        augmented_images = data_augmentation(images)
```

```
        ax = plt.subplot(3, 3, i + 1)
```

```
        plt.imshow(np.array(augmented_images[0]).astype("uint8"))
```

```
        plt.axis("off")
```



```
# create CNN model
```

```
model = Sequential() # used sequential for creating model cnn (layer by layer)
```

```
model.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3,3), padding='valid', activation='relu', input_shape=(256,256,3))) # added convolution layer with neurons 32.
```

```
model.add(BatchNormalization()) # to comprise
```

```
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2), strides=2, padding='valid')) #to reduce dimension
```

```
model.add(Conv2D(64, kernel_size=(3,3), padding='valid', activation='relu'))
```

```
model.add(BatchNormalization())
```

```
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2), strides=2, padding='valid'))
```

```
model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=(3,3), padding='valid', activation='relu'))
```

```
model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=(3,3),padding= 'valid',activation= 'relu' ))
model.add(BatchNormalization())
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2),strides=2,padding='valid'))

model.add(Flatten()) # convert 3d to 1d

model.add(Dense(128,activation='relu'))# fully connected layer
model.add(Dropout(0.1)) # to avoid overfitting , ignore the weights
model.add(Dense(64,activation='relu'))
model.add(Dropout(0.1))
model.add(Dense(1,activation='sigmoid'))

model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_8 (Conv2D)	(None, 254, 254, 32)	896
batch_normalization_16 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 254, 254, 32)	128
max_pooling2d_6 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 127, 127, 32)	0
conv2d_9 (Conv2D)	(None, 125, 125, 64)	18496
batch_normalization_17 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 125, 125, 64)	256
max_pooling2d_7 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 62, 62, 64)	0
conv2d_10 (Conv2D)	(None, 60, 60, 128)	73856
batch_normalization_18 (Batch Normalization)	(None, 60, 60, 128)	512
max_pooling2d_8 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 30, 30, 128)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 115200)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 128)	14745728
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 128)	0
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 1)	65

Total params: 14848193 (56.64 MB)  
Trainable params: 14847745 (56.64 MB)  
Non-trainable params: 448 (1.75 KB)

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

history = model.fit(train_ds,epochs=10,validation_data=val_ds)
```

```
Epoch 1/10
625/625 [=====] - 71s 112ms/step - loss: 1.2870 - accuracy: 0.6077 - val_loss: 0.6443 - val_accuracy: 0.6386
Epoch 2/10
625/625 [=====] - 70s 112ms/step - loss: 0.5226 - accuracy: 0.7400 - val_loss: 0.5353 - val_accuracy: 0.7442
Epoch 3/10
625/625 [=====] - 71s 113ms/step - loss: 0.4516 - accuracy: 0.7917 - val_loss: 0.4704 - val_accuracy: 0.7834
Epoch 4/10
625/625 [=====] - 70s 111ms/step - loss: 0.3935 - accuracy: 0.8224 - val_loss: 0.7385 - val_accuracy: 0.6624
Epoch 5/10
625/625 [=====] - 70s 111ms/step - loss: 0.3376 - accuracy: 0.8543 - val_loss: 0.5054 - val_accuracy: 0.7704
Epoch 6/10
625/625 [=====] - 70s 112ms/step - loss: 0.2517 - accuracy: 0.8946 - val_loss: 0.8225 - val_accuracy: 0.7428
Epoch 7/10
625/625 [=====] - 70s 112ms/step - loss: 0.1735 - accuracy: 0.9294 - val_loss: 0.5472 - val_accuracy: 0.7982
Epoch 8/10
625/625 [=====] - 70s 111ms/step - loss: 0.1200 - accuracy: 0.9551 - val_loss: 0.6331 - val_accuracy: 0.8042
Epoch 9/10
```

```
625/625 [=====] - 70s 111ms/step - loss: 0.0917 - accuracy: 0.9671 - val_loss: 0.6862 - val_accuracy: 0.8010
Epoch 10/10
625/625 [=====] - 70s 111ms/step - loss: 0.0755 - accuracy: 0.9744 - val_loss: 0.7166 - val_accuracy: 0.8080
```

```
#data augmentation and dropout are inactive at inference time
```

```
import tensorflow as tf
```

```
img = keras.utils.load_img("PetImages/Cat/6779.jpg", target_size=image_size)
```

```
plt.imshow(img)
```

```
img_array = keras.utils.img_to_array(img)
```

```
img_array = tf.expand_dims(img_array, 0) # Create batch axis
```

```
predictions = model.predict(img_array)
```

```
score = float(tf.sigmoid(predictions[0][0]))
```

```
print(f"This image is {100 * (1 - score):.2f}% cat and {100 * score:.2f}% dog.")
```

```
1/1 [=====] - 0s 94ms/step
This image is 99.76% cat and 0.24% dog.
```

