```
In [1]: !pip install -q kaggle
In [2]: from google.colab import files
        files.upload()
       Choose Files | No file chosen
                                                     Upload widget is only available when the
      cell has been executed in the current browser session. Please rerun this cell to enable.
       Saving kaggle.json to kaggle.json
Out[2]: {'kaggle.json': b'{"username":"dhananjaythakur001","key":"bc71203698055d3957e4f527
        0361eba4"}'}
In [3]: !mkdir -p ~/.kaggle
        !cp kaggle.json ~/.kaggle/
        !chmod 600 ~/.kaggle/kaggle.json
In [4]: !kaggle datasets download -d salader/dogs-vs-cats
       Dataset URL: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/salader/dogs-vs-cats
       License(s): unknown
In [ ]: !unzip dogs-vs-cats.zip
       Archive: dogs-vs-cats.zip
       replace dogs_vs_cats/test/cats/cat.10.jpg? [y]es, [n]o, [A]ll, [N]one, [r]ename:
In [6]: import tensorflow as tf
        from tensorflow import keras
        from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Conv2D, Flatten, Dropout, MaxPooling2D,
        from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
In [7]: train_ds = keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
            directory = '/content/train',
            labels = 'inferred',
            label_mode = 'binary', # Changed to 'binary'
            batch_size = 32,
            image size = (256, 256)
        test_ds = keras.utils.image_dataset_from_directory(
            directory = '/content/test',
            labels = 'inferred',
            label mode = 'binary', # Changed to 'binary'
            batch_size = 32,
            image_size = (256, 256)
       Found 20000 files belonging to 2 classes.
       Found 5000 files belonging to 2 classes.
In [8]: from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical
        def process(image, label):
          image = tf.cast(image/255. , tf.float32)
```

```
label = to_categorical(label, num_classes=2) # One-hot encode the Labels
          return image, label
        train_ds = train_ds.map(process)
        test_ds = test_ds.map(process)
In [9]: model = Sequential()
        model.add(Conv2D(32, kernel size=(3, 3), activation='relu', input shape=(256,256,3)
        model.add(BatchNormalization())
        model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides = 2, padding = 'valid'))
        model.add(Conv2D(64, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu', padding = 'valid'))
        model.add(BatchNormalization())
        model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2), strides = 2, padding = 'valid'))
        model.add(Conv2D(128, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation='relu', padding = 'valid'))
        model.add(BatchNormalization())
        model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2), strides = 2, padding = 'valid'))
        model.add(Flatten())
        model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
        model.add(Dropout(0.1))
        model.add(Dense(64, activation='relu'))
        model.add(Dropout(0.1))
        model.add(Dense(2, activation='sigmoid'))
        model.summary()
       /usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/convolutional/base_conv.py:
       107: UserWarning: Do not pass an `input_shape`/`input_dim` argument to a layer. When
       using Sequential models, prefer using an `Input(shape)` object as the first layer in
       the model instead.
         super(). init (activity regularizer=activity regularizer, **kwargs)
      Model: "sequential"
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 254, 254, 32)	
batch_normalization (BatchNormalization)	(None, 254, 254, 32)	
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 127, 127, 32)	
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 125, 125, 64)	
batch_normalization_1 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 125, 125, 64)	
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 62, 62, 64)	
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 60, 60, 128)	
batch_normalization_2 (BatchNormalization)	(None, 60, 60, 128)	
<pre>max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 30, 30, 128)	
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 115200)	
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	1
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 128)	
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 64)	
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 2)	

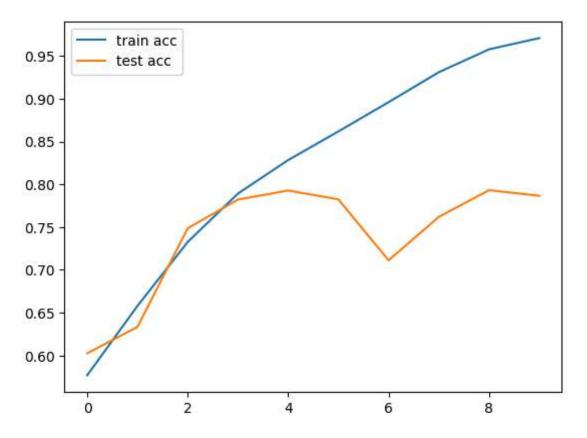
Total params: 14,848,258 (56.64 MB)

Trainable params: 14,847,810 (56.64 MB)

Non-trainable params: 448 (1.75 KB)

```
In [10]: model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
history = model.fit(train_ds, epochs=10, validation_data=test_ds)
```

```
Epoch 1/10
                             67s 85ms/step - accuracy: 0.5612 - loss: 1.5967 - val a
       625/625 -
       ccuracy: 0.6026 - val loss: 0.6627
       Epoch 2/10
       625/625 -
                             70s 82ms/step - accuracy: 0.6432 - loss: 0.6416 - val a
       ccuracy: 0.6334 - val loss: 0.6301
       Epoch 3/10
                          51s 82ms/step - accuracy: 0.7120 - loss: 0.5632 - val_a
       625/625 ——
       ccuracy: 0.7486 - val loss: 0.5139
       Epoch 4/10
       625/625 -
                                  - 82s 83ms/step - accuracy: 0.7763 - loss: 0.4782 - val_a
       ccuracy: 0.7822 - val loss: 0.4532
       Epoch 5/10
       625/625 -
                                 - 88s 93ms/step - accuracy: 0.8154 - loss: 0.4112 - val a
       ccuracy: 0.7928 - val_loss: 0.4472
       Epoch 6/10
                               77s 86ms/step - accuracy: 0.8524 - loss: 0.3485 - val a
       625/625 -
       ccuracy: 0.7824 - val loss: 0.4932
       Epoch 7/10
       625/625 -
                              ----- 68s 109ms/step - accuracy: 0.8864 - loss: 0.2742 - val_
       accuracy: 0.7112 - val_loss: 0.7170
       Epoch 8/10
       625/625 — 53s 85ms/step - accuracy: 0.9206 - loss: 0.2075 - val_a
       ccuracy: 0.7620 - val loss: 0.5551
       Epoch 9/10
                             55s 88ms/step - accuracy: 0.9525 - loss: 0.1295 - val_a
       625/625 ——
       ccuracy: 0.7932 - val_loss: 0.7786
       Epoch 10/10
                             52s 83ms/step - accuracy: 0.9690 - loss: 0.0876 - val_a
       625/625 -
       ccuracy: 0.7866 - val_loss: 1.3534
In [11]: # Plotting Graph - accuracy
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='train acc')
         plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='test acc')
         plt.legend()
         plt.show()
```



```
In [12]: # Plot Confusion Matrix
         import seaborn as sns
         from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report
         import numpy as np
         # Extract true labels from the test dataset
         y_{true} = []
         for images, labels in test_ds:
             y_true.extend(np.argmax(labels.numpy(), axis=1)) # Convert to class indices
         Y_pred = model.predict(test_ds)
         y_pred = np.argmax(Y_pred, axis=1)
         print('Confusion Matrix')
         # Use y_true instead of test_ds.classes
         print(confusion_matrix(y_true, y_pred))
         print('Classification Report')
         target_names = ['Cats', 'Dogs']
         print(classification_report(y_true, y_pred, target_names=target_names))
```

```
157/157 -
                          - 9s 54ms/step
Confusion Matrix
[[1532 968]
[1553 947]]
Classification Report
             precision recall f1-score support
       Cats
                  0.50
                            0.61
                                      0.55
                                                2500
       Dogs
                            0.38
                                      0.43
                                                2500
                  0.49
                                      0.50
                                                5000
   accuracy
   macro avg
                  0.50
                            0.50
                                      0.49
                                                5000
weighted avg
                  0.50
                            0.50
                                                5000
                                      0.49
```

```
In [14]:
    import cv2
    def predict_image(image_path):
        img = cv2.imread(image_path)
        img = cv2.resize(img, (256, 256))
        img = img / 255.0
        img = np.expand_dims(img, axis=0)
        prediction = model.predict(img)
        predicted_class = np.argmax(prediction)
        if predicted_class == 0:
            print("The image is predicted as a cat.")
        else:
            print("The image is predicted as a dog.")

# Replace 'path/to/your/image.jpg' with the actual path to your image
        predict_image('/content/dogs_vs_cats/test/cats/cat.10.jpg')
```

1/1 _____ 2s 2s/step
The image is predicted as a cat.

```
In [26]: test_img = cv2.imread('/content/dogs_vs_cats/test/cats/cat.10030.jpg')
    plt.imshow(test_img)
    plt.show()
    test_img.shape
    test_img = cv2.resize(test_img, (256, 256))
    test_input = test_img.reshape((1, 256, 256, 3))
    model.predict(test_input)
```



Out[26]: array([[1., 0.]], dtype=float32)

```
In [27]: def preprocess_image(image_path):
             image = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB) # Convert BGR to RGB
             image = cv2.resize(image, (256, 256)) # Resize to match model input
             image = image / 255.0 # Normalize pixel values
             image = np.expand_dims(image, axis=0) # Add batch dimension
             return image
         def predict_image(image_path):
             image = preprocess_image(image_path)
             prediction = model.predict(image)[0][0] # Get prediction score
             label = "Cat" if prediction > 0.5 else "Dog"
             confidence = max(prediction, 1 - prediction) * 100 # Convert to percentage
             print(f"Prediction: {label} (Confidence: {confidence:.2f}%)")
         image_path = "/content/dogs_vs_cats/test/cats/cat.10030.jpg" # Replace with your i
         predict_image(image_path)
```

- 0s 106ms/step Prediction: Cat (Confidence: 100.00%)

In []: