```
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
                     Saving kaggle.json to kaggle.json
                     {\taggle ison\tag{\taggle} h\{\taggle}username\taggle\taggle\taggle}\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\taggle\tag
 !mkdir ~/.kaggle
 !cp kaggle.json ~/.kaggle/
 !chmod 600 ~/.kaggle/kaggle.json
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
                     Mounted at /content/drive
 !kaggle competitions download -c dogs-vs-cats
  Downloading dogs-vs-cats.zip to /content
                        99% 804M/812M [00:05<00:00, 201MB/s]
                     100% 812M/812M [00:05<00:00, 156MB/s]
 !unzip -qq dogs-vs-cats.zip
 !unzip -qq train.zip
```

1. Consider the Cats & Dogs example. Start initially with a training sample of 1000, a validation sample of 500, and a test sample of 500 (like in the text). Use any technique to reduce overfitting and improve performance in developing a network that you train from scratch. What performance did you achieve?

As per the approach we need to train a network from scratch, from the above data i have loaded the dataset and need to import the required modules like operating system interface, high level file operations, object oriented filesystem paths etc,. are essential for working with directories and some other filesysytems.

# **Building the model**

Here the input for this network is 3-D tensor which is images that needs to reshaped. For that we need to use the general model structure for the convnet with alternated Conv2D(with 'relu' activation) and maxpooling2D stages more due to its bigger images.

The following problem is a binary-classification either the output is determined as 'cat' or 'dog'. We need to end with dense layer and a 'sigmoid function'

First, we need to rescaling layer that are changes from [0,255] to [0,1]

```
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers
inputs = keras.Input(shape=(180, 180, 3))
x = layers.Rescaling(1./255)(inputs)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=32, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=64, kernel\_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=128, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.Flatten()(x)
\verb"outputs = layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(x)
model = keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)
```

Here we can see the dimensions of the feature maps changes in between the layers.

model.summary()

Model: "model"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	
input_1 (InputLayer)	F/		
rescaling (Rescaling)	(None, 180, 180, 3)	0	
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 178, 178, 32)	896	
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2 D)</pre>	(None, 89, 89, 32)	0	
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 87, 87, 64)	18496	
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 43, 43, 64)	0	
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 41, 41, 128)	73856	
<pre>max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 20, 20, 128)	0	
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 18, 18, 256)	295168	
<pre>max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 9, 9, 256)	0	
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 7, 7, 256)	590080	
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 12544)	0	
dense (Dense)	(None, 1)	12545	
Total params: 991041 (3.78 MB) Trainable params: 991041 (3.78 MB) Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)			

From the above we can see there are 991041 trainable params needs to optimize.

# Configuring the model

for the compilation step we need to use the 'binary crossentropy' as loss because we ended the model with a sigmoid function.

```
model.compile(optimizer = "rmsprop", loss = "binary_crossentropy", metrics = ["accuracy"])
```

Before we fed to the model we need to format the data into appropriate preprocess floating point tensors. need to decode the JPEG to RGB grid of pixels, then to floating point tensors, then resize them to shared size and packing them into batches(by using batches of 32 images)

```
#image_dataset_from_directory is to setup a data pipeline that can automatically turn images to preprocessed tensors.
from tensorflow.keras.utils import image_dataset_from_directory
#this below directory it will do the subdirectories of directory and assume each one contains images from one of our classes.
#it will create and return tf.data.Dataset that inturns read, shuffle, and decode them.
train_datset = image_dataset_from_directory(
    new_dir / "train",
    image_size=(180, 180),
    batch size=32)
validation_datset = image_dataset_from_directory(
   new_dir / "validation",
    image_size=(180, 180),
    batch_size=32)
test_datset = image_dataset_from_directory(
    new_dir / "test",
    image_size=(180, 180),
    batch_size=32)
     Found 2000 files belonging to 2 classes.
     Found 1000 files belonging to 2 classes.
     Found 1000 files belonging to 2 classes.
```

### Displaying the Shapes and Labels of the Data and Dataset

```
for data_batch, labels_batch in train_datset:
    print("data_batch_shape:", data_batch.shape)
    print("labels_batch_shape:", labels_batch.shape)
    break

    data_batch_shape: (32, 180, 180, 3)
    labels_batch_shape: (32,)
```

#### Fitting the model using dataset

let's fit the model on our dataset, here the "callbacks" are used to save the model after each epoch(iteration).

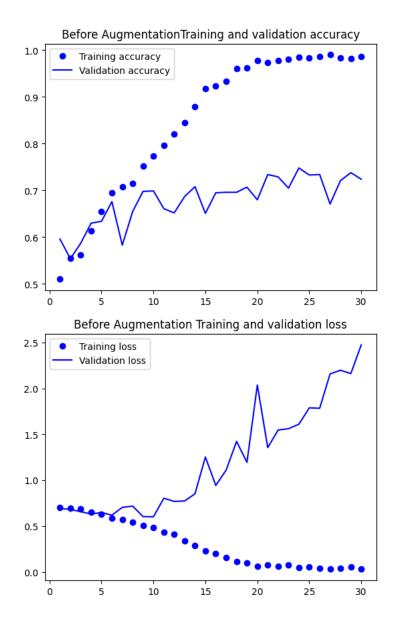
```
callbacks = [
  keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
    filepath="conv_from_scratch1.keras",
#the below arguments tell the callback to only save a new file(replace) when val_loss metric is lower than any previous time during training
    save best only=True,
    monitor="val_loss")
history = model.fit(
  train_datset,
  epochs=30.
  validation_data=validation_datset,
  callbacks=callbacks)
   Enoch 1/30
           63/63 [=====
   Epoch 2/30
   63/63 [============ ] - 4s 62ms/step - loss: 0.6929 - accuracy: 0.5550 - val loss: 0.6831 - val accuracy: 0.5540
   Epoch 3/30
   Epoch 4/30
   63/63 [============== ] - 4s 63ms/step - loss: 0.6485 - accuracy: 0.6140 - val loss: 0.6318 - val accuracy: 0.6300
   Epoch 5/30
   63/63 [====
              :=========] - 4s 63ms/step - loss: 0.6275 - accuracy: 0.6545 - val_loss: 0.6481 - val_accuracy: 0.6340
   Epoch 6/30
   Epoch 7/30
              :=========] - 4s 61ms/step - loss: 0.5743 - accuracy: 0.7085 - val_loss: 0.7038 - val_accuracy: 0.5830
   63/63 [====
   Enoch 8/30
   63/63 [=====
            ============== ] - 4s 66ms/step - loss: 0.5451 - accuracy: 0.7150 - val_loss: 0.7177 - val_accuracy: 0.6550
   Epoch 9/30
   Epoch 10/30
   63/63 [=====
             :===================] - 4s 64ms/step - loss: 0.4856 - accuracy: 0.7740 - val_loss: 0.6015 - val_accuracy: 0.6990
   Epoch 11/30
   63/63 [=============] - 4s 60ms/step - loss: 0.4358 - accuracy: 0.7970 - val loss: 0.8034 - val accuracy: 0.6610
   Epoch 12/30
             63/63 [=====
   Epoch 13/30
            63/63 [=====
   Epoch 14/30
```

```
Epoch 15/30
Epoch 16/30
63/63 [=====
   Epoch 17/30
Epoch 18/30
    63/63 [======
Epoch 19/30
Epoch 20/30
63/63 [========================== ] - 5s 73ms/step - loss: 0.0603 - accuracy: 0.9785 - val_loss: 2.0369 - val_accuracy: 0.6800
Epoch 21/30
63/63 [=====
     Epoch 22/30
Epoch 23/30
63/63 [=====
    ===============] - 4s 58ms/step - loss: 0.0802 - accuracy: 0.9805 - val_loss: 1.5616 - val_accuracy: 0.7050
Epoch 24/30
Epoch 25/30
Epoch 26/30
Epoch 27/30
63/63 [=====
    Epoch 28/30
63/63 [=====
     :=========] - 4s 63ms/step - loss: 0.0407 - accuracy: 0.9840 - val_loss: 2.1985 - val_accuracy: 0.7210
Epoch 29/30
```

### Displaying curves of loss and accuracy during training

let's plot the loss and accuracy of the model within the training and validation data during training.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
accuracy = history.history["accuracy"]
val_accuracy = history.history["val_accuracy"]
loss = history.history["loss"]
val_loss = history.history["val_loss"]
epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, "bo", label="Training accuracy")
plt.plot(epochs, val_accuracy, "b", label="Validation accuracy")
plt.title("Before AugmentationTraining and validation accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.figure()
plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo", label="Training loss")
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation loss")
plt.title("Before Augmentation Training and validation loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



from the above plots are the characteristics of overfitting, the training accuracy increases linearly overtime and nearly reaches 100% whereas validation accuracy is at only 73-75%. And the validation loss is stalls upto 10 epochs after it steadily increases where as training loss keeps decreasing linearly as training proceeds.

## Evaluating the model on test set

Let's check test accuracy

we got a test accuracy of 70% because of less training data that leads to overfitting etc,. so that we need to work with specific one to computer vision when processing images with Deep learning models called Data Augmentation

## **Data Augmentation**

Defining a data augmentation stage to add an image model

#### Displaying randomly Augmented training images

It's just like dropout where it overcome overfitting they're inactive during inference, it will behave as same model like when we not include data augmentation and dropout.

### Defining a convnet that includes image augmentation and dropout

```
inputs = keras.Input(shape=(180, 180, 3))
x = data_augmentation(inputs)
x = layers.Rescaling(1./255)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=32, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=64, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=128, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.Flatten()(x)
outputs = layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(x)
model = keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)
model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy",
              optimizer="rmsprop",
              metrics=["accuracy"])
```

### Training the regularized convnet

we train the model using data augmentation and dropout to overcome overfitting we will train as many number of times---100

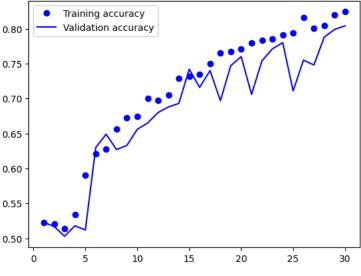
```
callbacks = [
  keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
    filepath="conv from scratch with augmentation.keras",
    save_best_only=True,
    monitor="val_loss")
history = model.fit(
  train datset,
  epochs=30,
  validation data=validation datset.
  callbacks=callbacks)
  Epoch 1/30
             :==========] - 13s 85ms/step - loss: 0.7465 - accuracy: 0.5225 - val_loss: 0.6927 - val_accuracy: 0.5230
  Epoch 2/30
  Epoch 3/30
           63/63 [====
  Epoch 4/30
  Epoch 5/30
            ===================== ] - 4s 60ms/step - loss: 0.6733 - accuracy: 0.5900 - val_loss: 0.6907 - val_accuracy: 0.5120
  63/63 [====
  Epoch 6/30
              ========] - 4s 60ms/step - loss: 0.6484 - accuracy: 0.6205 - val_loss: 0.6442 - val_accuracy: 0.6300
  63/63 [====
  Epoch 7/30
  Epoch 8/30
               ========] - 4s 59ms/step - loss: 0.6265 - accuracy: 0.6565 - val_loss: 0.6552 - val_accuracy: 0.6270
  63/63 [====
  Epoch 9/30
  Epoch 10/30
           63/63 [=====
  Epoch 11/30
  63/63 [========================= ] - 4s 60ms/step - loss: 0.5831 - accuracy: 0.7000 - val_loss: 0.6367 - val_accuracy: 0.6650
  Epoch 12/30
```

```
63/63 [=============] - 4s 60ms/step - loss: 0.5797 - accuracy: 0.6975 - val loss: 0.5946 - val accuracy: 0.6800
Epoch 13/30
     63/63 [=====
Epoch 14/30
Epoch 15/30
63/63 [=====
    Epoch 16/30
Epoch 17/30
Epoch 18/30
63/63 [======
     ========== ] - 4s 67ms/step - loss: 0.5053 - accuracy: 0.7655 - val_loss: 0.6295 - val_accuracy: 0.6970
Epoch 19/30
Epoch 20/30
63/63 [======
     Epoch 21/30
Epoch 22/30
63/63 [========================== ] - 4s 60ms/step - loss: 0.4657 - accuracy: 0.7830 - val_loss: 0.5252 - val_accuracy: 0.7540
Enoch 23/30
Epoch 24/30
Epoch 25/30
Epoch 26/30
Epoch 27/30
      ==========] - 4s 65ms/step - loss: 0.4340 - accuracy: 0.8010 - val_loss: 0.5028 - val_accuracy: 0.7480
63/63 [=====
Epoch 28/30
Epoch 29/30
63/63 [=============================== ] - 4s 62ms/step - loss: 0.4021 - accuracv: 0.8195 - val loss: 0.4743 - val accuracv: 0.7990
```

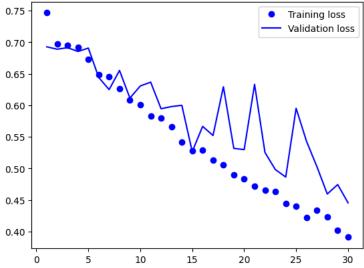
Now let's see again the curves for loss and accuracy during training

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
accuracy = history.history["accuracy"]
val_accuracy = history.history["val_accuracy"]
loss = history.history["loss"]
val_loss = history.history["val_loss"]
epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, "bo", label="Training accuracy")
plt.plot(epochs, val_accuracy, "b", label="Validation accuracy")
plt.title("After Augmentation Training and validation accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.figure()
plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo", label="Training loss")
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation loss")
plt.title("After Augmentation Training and validation loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

# After Augmentation Training and validation accuracy



# After Augmentation Training and validation loss



## Re-evaluating the model on the test dataset

```
inputs = keras.Input(shape=(180, 180, 3))
x = layers.Rescaling(1./255)(inputs)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=32, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=64, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=128, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=256, kernel size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.Flatten()(x)
x = layers.Dropout(0.5)(x)
outputs = layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(x)
model = keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)
model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy",
        optimizer="rmsprop",
        metrics=["accuracy"])
Training the regularized convnet
callbacks = [
  keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
    filepath="conv_from_scratch_with_dropout.keras",
    save_best_only=True,
    monitor="val_loss")
history = model.fit(
  train_datset,
  enochs=30.
  validation data=validation datset,
  callbacks=callbacks)
   Epoch 1/30
   Epoch 2/30
   63/63 [=====
            ============== ] - 4s 59ms/step - loss: 0.6917 - accuracy: 0.5585 - val_loss: 0.6930 - val_accuracy: 0.5330
   Epoch 3/30
   Epoch 4/30
   63/63 [=====
            Epoch 5/30
   63/63 [=====
             ==========] - 5s 73ms/step - loss: 0.6049 - accuracy: 0.6625 - val_loss: 0.8061 - val_accuracy: 0.6000
   Epoch 6/30
   Epoch 7/30
   63/63 [====
                ========] - 5s 82ms/step - loss: 0.5686 - accuracy: 0.7020 - val_loss: 0.6076 - val_accuracy: 0.6770
   Epoch 8/30
   Epoch 9/30
            63/63 [=====
   Epoch 10/30
   Epoch 11/30
   63/63 [======
           Epoch 12/30
   63/63 [=====
                =========] - 4s 59ms/step - loss: 0.3944 - accuracy: 0.8270 - val_loss: 0.6863 - val_accuracy: 0.7310
   Epoch 13/30
   Epoch 14/30
                ========] - 4s 57ms/step - loss: 0.3182 - accuracy: 0.8585 - val_loss: 0.5881 - val_accuracy: 0.7530
   63/63 [=====
   Epoch 15/30
           63/63 [======
   Epoch 16/30
            63/63 [=====
   Enoch 17/30
   63/63 [====================] - 4s 64ms/step - loss: 0.2078 - accuracy: 0.9105 - val_loss: 0.7902 - val_accuracy: 0.7590
   Epoch 18/30
   63/63 [======
             ============ ] - 4s 58ms/step - loss: 0.1711 - accuracy: 0.9345 - val_loss: 0.8610 - val_accuracy: 0.7490
   Epoch 19/30
              63/63 [=====
   Epoch 20/30
   Epoch 21/30
               =========] - 4s 62ms/step - loss: 0.1200 - accuracy: 0.9585 - val_loss: 0.8908 - val_accuracy: 0.7710
   63/63 [=====
   Epoch 22/30
   Epoch 23/30
```

```
63/63 [========================== ] - 4s 57ms/step - loss: 0.0897 - accuracy: 0.9670 - val_loss: 0.9446 - val_accuracy: 0.7610
   Epoch 24/30
                63/63 [=====
   Epoch 25/30
   Epoch 26/30
              =========================== - 4s 57ms/step - loss: 0.0785 - accuracy: 0.9735 - val_loss: 0.9805 - val_accuracy: 0.7740
   63/63 [=====
   Enoch 27/30
   Epoch 28/30
   63/63 [=============] - 6s 99ms/step - loss: 0.0644 - accuracy: 0.9770 - val loss: 1.1747 - val accuracy: 0.7760
   Epoch 29/30
                               1 46 F7ms/ston loss, 0.0610 assumption 0.07EF and loss, 1.1720 and assumption 0.7E00
test model2 = keras.models.load model(
   "conv_from_scratch_with_dropout.keras")
test_loss, test_acc = test_model2.evaluate(test_datset)
print(f"Test accuracy: {test_acc:.3f}")
   Test accuracy: 0.745
Using Image Augmentation and Dropout method
data_augmentation = keras.Sequential(
      layers.RandomFlip("horizontal"),
      layers.RandomRotation(0.1),
     layers.RandomZoom(0.2),
   1
)
Here a new convnet that includes both image augmentation and dropout
inputs = keras.Input(shape=(180, 180, 3))
x = data_augmentation(inputs)
x = layers.Rescaling(1./255)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=32, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=64, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=128, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=256, kernel\_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = lavers.Flatten()(x)
x = layers.Dropout(0.5)(x)
outputs = layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(x)
model = keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)
model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy",
          optimizer="rmsprop",
          metrics=["accuracy"])
Training the regularized convnet
callbacks = [
   keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
     \verb|filepath="conv_from_scratch_with_augmentation_dropout.keras"|,\\
      save_best_only=True,
     monitor="val_loss")
history = model.fit(
   train_datset,
   epochs=30,
   validation_data=validation_datset,
   callbacks=callbacks)
   Epoch 1/30
   Epoch 2/30
   Epoch 3/30
```

```
63/63 [==============] - 4s 60ms/step - loss: 0.6902 - accuracy: 0.5435 - val loss: 0.6759 - val accuracy: 0.5900
Epoch 4/30
63/63 [====
           ========] - 7s 109ms/step - loss: 0.6788 - accuracy: 0.5700 - val_loss: 0.6722 - val_accuracy: 0.5760
Epoch 5/30
63/63 [========================= ] - 4s 59ms/step - loss: 0.6681 - accuracy: 0.6055 - val_loss: 0.6649 - val_accuracy: 0.5940
Epoch 6/30
63/63 [====
         :===========] - 6s 85ms/step - loss: 0.6464 - accuracy: 0.6180 - val_loss: 0.6449 - val_accuracy: 0.6230
Epoch 7/30
        ===================== ] - 6s 90ms/step - loss: 0.6259 - accuracy: 0.6400 - val_loss: 0.6377 - val_accuracy: 0.6530
63/63 [=====
Epoch 8/30
63/63 [=============] - 4s 59ms/step - loss: 0.6284 - accuracy: 0.6480 - val loss: 0.6035 - val accuracy: 0.6820
Epoch 9/30
63/63 [=====
         Epoch 10/30
63/63 [==============] - 4s 60ms/step - loss: 0.5929 - accuracy: 0.6745 - val_loss: 0.6122 - val_accuracy: 0.6760
Epoch 11/30
63/63 [=====
           =========] - 5s 71ms/step - loss: 0.6023 - accuracy: 0.6725 - val_loss: 0.6102 - val_accuracy: 0.6700
Epoch 12/30
Epoch 13/30
63/63 [=====
        Epoch 14/30
Epoch 15/30
63/63 [==============] - 5s 79ms/step - loss: 0.5582 - accuracy: 0.7155 - val_loss: 0.5501 - val_accuracy: 0.7420
Epoch 16/30
Epoch 17/30
Epoch 18/30
            =========] - 7s 110ms/step - loss: 0.5193 - accuracy: 0.7455 - val_loss: 0.5043 - val_accuracy: 0.7650
63/63 [=====
Epoch 19/30
Epoch 20/30
63/63 [=====
         Epoch 21/30
63/63 [======
        Epoch 22/30
63/63 [==============] - 4s 58ms/step - loss: 0.4897 - accuracy: 0.7780 - val loss: 0.4942 - val accuracy: 0.7630
Epoch 23/30
63/63 [=====
         ================] - 4s 58ms/step - loss: 0.4744 - accuracy: 0.7795 - val_loss: 0.4843 - val_accuracy: 0.7890
Epoch 24/30
Epoch 25/30
63/63 [=====
         Epoch 26/30
        63/63 [=====
Epoch 27/30
63/63 [=====
        Epoch 28/30
63/63 [============== ] - 7s 100ms/step - loss: 0.4420 - accuracy: 0.7905 - val loss: 0.4620 - val accuracy: 0.7880
Epoch 29/30
```

Evaluating the model on the test set

2. Increase your training sample size. You may pick any amount. Keep the validation and test samples the same as above. Optimize your network (again training from scratch). What performance did you achieve?

Here i am increasing the samples to 8000 and the model performance needs to be evaluated.

The technique here i am using data augmentation and dropout due to the performance was high based on the previous models by using this.

```
make_subset("train2", start_index=1000, end_index=8000)
train_dataset_2 = image_dataset_from_directory(
    new_dir / "train2",
    image_size=(180, 180),
    batch_size=32)
```

New convnet that includes both image augmentation and dropout

```
inputs = keras.Input(shape=(180, 180, 3))
x = data augmentation(inputs)
x = layers.Rescaling(1./255)(inputs)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=32, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=64, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=128, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.Flatten()(x)
x = lavers.Dropout(0.5)(x)
outputs = layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(x)
model = keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)
model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy",
            optimizer="rmsprop",
            metrics=["accuracy"])
Training a reglularized convnet
callbacks = [
   keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
      filepath="conv_from_scratch1.keras",
      save_best_only=True,
      monitor="val_loss")
history = model.fit(
   train_dataset_2,
   epochs=30,
   validation_data=validation_datset,
   callbacks=callbacks)
    Epoch 1/30
                        =========] - 26s 52ms/step - loss: 0.6673 - accuracy: 0.5828 - val_loss: 0.5957 - val_accuracy: 0.7140
    438/438 [==
    Enoch 2/30
    438/438 [==
                            ========] - 24s 54ms/step - loss: 0.5509 - accuracy: 0.7215 - val_loss: 0.5175 - val_accuracy: 0.7290
    Epoch 3/30
    438/438 [====
                       ========] - 24s 55ms/step - loss: 0.4690 - accuracy: 0.7779 - val_loss: 0.4410 - val_accuracy: 0.7910
    Epoch 4/30
                        =========] - 23s 52ms/step - loss: 0.3968 - accuracy: 0.8217 - val_loss: 0.4998 - val_accuracy: 0.7720
    438/438 [==
    Epoch 5/30
    Epoch 6/30
    438/438 [===
                   Epoch 7/30
    438/438 [==================] - 25s 56ms/step - loss: 0.2422 - accuracy: 0.8959 - val_loss: 0.3797 - val_accuracy: 0.8510
    Epoch 8/30
    438/438 [==:
                       =========] - 25s 55ms/step - loss: 0.2046 - accuracy: 0.9181 - val_loss: 0.2950 - val_accuracy: 0.8780
    Epoch 9/30
    438/438 [==:
                          ========] - 23s 51ms/step - loss: 0.1730 - accuracy: 0.9301 - val_loss: 0.2792 - val_accuracy: 0.8960
    Epoch 10/30
                       ===========] - 25s 57ms/step - loss: 0.1392 - accuracy: 0.9449 - val_loss: 0.2526 - val_accuracy: 0.9060
    438/438 [===:
    Epoch 11/30
    438/438 [===
                       ===========] - 23s 52ms/step - loss: 0.1323 - accuracy: 0.9489 - val_loss: 0.3134 - val_accuracy: 0.9040
    Epoch 12/30
    Epoch 13/30
    438/438 [===
                      =========] - 27s 60ms/step - loss: 0.1043 - accuracy: 0.9643 - val_loss: 0.3992 - val_accuracy: 0.9010
    Epoch 14/30
    438/438 [=================] - 23s 52ms/step - loss: 0.0971 - accuracy: 0.9655 - val_loss: 0.3568 - val_accuracy: 0.9080
    Epoch 15/30
                     ==========] - 24s 54ms/step - loss: 0.0911 - accuracy: 0.9702 - val_loss: 0.3738 - val_accuracy: 0.8840
    438/438 [====
    Epoch 16/30
                          ========] - 24s 54ms/step - loss: 0.0960 - accuracy: 0.9701 - val_loss: 0.4913 - val_accuracy: 0.8950
    438/438 [===:
    Epoch 17/30
    438/438 [=====
                  Epoch 18/30
    438/438 [===
                        =========] - 23s 52ms/step - loss: 0.1052 - accuracy: 0.9681 - val_loss: 0.3975 - val_accuracy: 0.9110
    Epoch 19/30
    438/438 [===================] - 25s 56ms/step - loss: 0.0858 - accuracy: 0.9724 - val_loss: 0.3899 - val_accuracy: 0.8980
```

```
Epoch 20/30
       438/438 [====
Epoch 21/30
438/438 [====
       ============================== ] - 23s 53ms/step - loss: 0.0949 - accuracy: 0.9724 - val_loss: 0.4202 - val_accuracy: 0.9140
Epoch 22/30
Epoch 23/30
         438/438 [====
Epoch 24/30
438/438 [=================] - 23s 52ms/step - loss: 0.0929 - accuracy: 0.9757 - val_loss: 0.8500 - val_accuracy: 0.9110
Epoch 25/30
        438/438 [====
Epoch 26/30
438/438 [====
            =========] - 25s 55ms/step - loss: 0.1021 - accuracy: 0.9743 - val_loss: 0.9800 - val_accuracy: 0.8700
Epoch 27/30
Epoch 28/30
438/438 [===:
         :============] - 25s 57ms/step - loss: 0.0980 - accuracy: 0.9784 - val_loss: 0.4509 - val_accuracy: 0.9300
Epoch 29/30
438/438 [==================] - 25s 56ms/step - loss: 0.0980 - accuracy: 0.9768 - val_loss: 0.5569 - val_accuracy: 0.9010
```

Evaluating the model with test set

3. Now change your training sample so that you achieve better performance than those from Steps 1 and 2. This sample size may be larger, or smaller than those in the previous steps. The objective is to find the ideal training sample size to get best prediction results.

Increased the samples from 8000 to 10000 in order to check the efficiency of the model.

```
make_subset("train_3", start_index=1000, end_index=10000)

train_dataset_3 = image_dataset_from_directory(
    new_dir / "train_3",
    image_size=(180, 180),
    batch_size=32)

Found 18000 files belonging to 2 classes.
```

Model Building with both Image augmentation and dropout

new convnet that includes both image augmentation and dropout

```
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers
inputs = keras.Input(shape=(180, 180, 3))
x = layers.Rescaling(1./255)(inputs)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=32, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=64, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=128, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.Flatten()(x)
outputs = layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(x)
model = keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)
model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy",
              optimizer="rmsprop",
              metrics=["accuracy"])
```

```
callbacks = [
 keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
  filepath="conv_from_scratch_test1.keras",
  save_best_only=True,
  monitor="val_loss")
]
history = model.fit(
 train_dataset_2,
 epochs=25,
 validation_data=validation_datset,
 callbacks=callbacks)
 Epoch 1/25
 Epoch 2/25
 438/438 [=============== ] - 23s 52ms/step - loss: 0.5421 - accuracy: 0.7316 - val loss: 0.7450 - val accuracy: 0.6050
 Epoch 3/25
 Epoch 4/25
 Epoch 5/25
 Epoch 6/25
 Fnoch 7/25
 Epoch 8/25
 Epoch 9/25
 438/438 [=================] - 26s 58ms/step - loss: 0.1220 - accuracy: 0.9531 - val_loss: 0.3628 - val_accuracy: 0.8660
 Epoch 10/25
 Epoch 11/25
 Epoch 12/25
 Epoch 13/25
 Fnoch 14/25
 438/438 [============] - 23s 52ms/step - loss: 0.0696 - accuracy: 0.9779 - val_loss: 0.5577 - val_accuracy: 0.8980
 Epoch 15/25
 438/438 [============] - 23s 52ms/step - loss: 0.0638 - accuracy: 0.9802 - val_loss: 0.7219 - val_accuracy: 0.8760
 Epoch 16/25
 438/438 [=================] - 27s 59ms/step - loss: 0.0632 - accuracy: 0.9799 - val_loss: 0.7278 - val_accuracy: 0.8950
 Epoch 17/25
 Epoch 18/25
 Fnoch 19/25
 438/438 [=====
       Epoch 20/25
 Epoch 21/25
 438/438 [============] - 23s 52ms/step - loss: 0.0693 - accuracy: 0.9836 - val loss: 0.8578 - val accuracy: 0.8770
 Epoch 22/25
 438/438 [============] - 25s 55ms/step - loss: 0.0651 - accuracy: 0.9829 - val_loss: 0.8537 - val_accuracy: 0.8850
 Epoch 23/25
 Epoch 24/25
 Epoch 25/25
 Evaluating the model with test set
```

```
test_model4 = keras.models.load_model(
  "conv_from_scratch_test1.keras")
test_loss, test_acc = test_model4.evaluate(test_datset)
print(f"Test accuracy: {test_acc:.3f}")
   Test accuracy: 0.884
```

with dropout

```
inputs = keras.Input(shape=(180, 180, 3))
x = data_augmentation(inputs)
x = layers.Rescaling(1./255)(inputs)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=32, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=64, kernel\_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=128, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.Flatten()(x)
x = layers.Dropout(0.5)(x)
outputs = layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(x)
model = keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)
model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy",
        optimizer="rmsprop",
        metrics=["accuracy"])
Training the regularized convnet
callbacks = [
  keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
    filepath="conv_from_scratch2.keras",
     save_best_only=True,
    monitor="val_loss")
]
history = model.fit(
  train_dataset_2,
  epochs=20,
  validation_data=validation_datset,
  callbacks=callbacks)
   Fnoch 1/20
   Epoch 2/20
   Epoch 3/20
               =========] - 26s 58ms/step - loss: 0.4918 - accuracy: 0.7659 - val_loss: 0.4132 - val_accuracy: 0.8090
   438/438 [===
   Epoch 4/20
             438/438 [=====
   Epoch 5/20
   Epoch 6/20
   438/438 [===
               Epoch 7/20
   438/438 [==================] - 29s 65ms/step - loss: 0.2544 - accuracy: 0.8940 - val_loss: 0.2669 - val_accuracy: 0.8810
   Fnoch 8/20
   438/438 [====
               Epoch 9/20
   438/438 [====
             Epoch 10/20
   438/438 [=====
               ==========] - 25s 56ms/step - loss: 0.1458 - accuracy: 0.9426 - val_loss: 0.3434 - val_accuracy: 0.8810
   Epoch 11/20
            438/438 [=====
   Epoch 12/20
   438/438 [==================] - 23s 53ms/step - loss: 0.1198 - accuracy: 0.9572 - val_loss: 0.3849 - val_accuracy: 0.8850
   Epoch 13/20
   438/438 [====
             Epoch 14/20
   438/438 [==================] - 24s 55ms/step - loss: 0.0969 - accuracy: 0.9646 - val_loss: 0.4773 - val_accuracy: 0.8820
   Epoch 15/20
   438/438 [====
                Epoch 16/20
   438/438 [================] - 26s 59ms/step - loss: 0.0849 - accuracy: 0.9719 - val_loss: 0.4438 - val_accuracy: 0.9090
   Epoch 17/20
                ==========] - 25s 56ms/step - loss: 0.0914 - accuracy: 0.9701 - val_loss: 0.4615 - val_accuracy: 0.8980
   438/438 [===:
   Epoch 18/20
   Epoch 19/20
   438/438 [==================] - 25s 57ms/step - loss: 0.0894 - accuracy: 0.9731 - val_loss: 0.5070 - val_accuracy: 0.8940
   Epoch 20/20
```

evaluating the model with test set

4.Repeat Steps 1-3, but now using a pretrained network. The sample sizes you use in Steps 2 and 3 for the pretrained network may be the same or different from those using the network where you trained from scratch. Again, use any and all optimization techniques to get best performance

# Pre-training model--1000 training samples

Here install and freezing the VGG16 convolution base

Let's get the summary of the convbase.

conv\_base.summary()

Model: "vgg16"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_8 (InputLayer)		
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 180, 180, 64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 180, 180, 64)	36928
<pre>block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 90, 90, 64)	0
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 90, 90, 128)	73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 90, 90, 128)	147584
<pre>block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 45, 45, 128)	0
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 45, 45, 256)	295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 45, 45, 256)	590080
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 45, 45, 256)	590080
<pre>block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 22, 22, 256)	0
block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 22, 22, 512)	1180160
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 22, 22, 512)	2359808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 22, 22, 512)	2359808
<pre>block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 11, 11, 512)	0
block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 512)	2359808
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 512)	2359808
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 512)	2359808
block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 5, 5, 512)	0

-----

Total params: 14714688 (56.13 MB)

```
Trainable params: 14714688 (56.13 MB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)
```

Feature extraction with data augmentation

```
conv_base = keras.applications.vgg16.VGG16(
   weights="imagenet",
   include_top=False)
```

Adding a data augmentation and a classifier to the convnet base.

```
data_augmentation = keras.Sequential(
        layers.RandomFlip("horizontal"),
        layers.RandomRotation(0.3),
        layers.RandomZoom(0.5),
)
inputs = keras.Input(shape=(180, 180, 3))
x = data_augmentation(inputs)
x = layers.Rescaling(1./255)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=32, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=64, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=128, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.Flatten()(x)
x = layers.Dropout(0.5)(x)
outputs = layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(x)
model = keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)
model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy",optimizer="rmsprop",metrics=["accuracy"])
```

## Training the regularized convnet

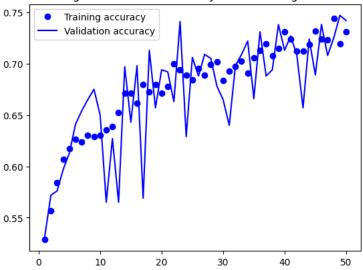
```
callbacks = [
   keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
        filepath="convnet_from_scratch_augmentation.keras",
        save_best_only=True,
        monitor="val_loss")
]
history = model.fit(
   train_datset,
   epochs=50,
   validation_data=validation_datset,
   callbacks=callbacks)
```

```
Epoch 33/50
Epoch 34/50
63/63 [========================== ] - 5s 72ms/step - loss: 0.5717 - accuracy: 0.6905 - val loss: 0.5461 - val accuracy: 0.7220
Epoch 35/50
Epoch 36/50
Epoch 37/50
    :========] - 4s 58ms/step - loss: 0.5641 - accuracy: 0.7195 - val_loss: 0.5878 - val_accuracy: 0.6880
Epoch 38/50
Epoch 39/50
63/63 [======
   Epoch 40/50
Epoch 41/50
63/63 [========================== ] - 5s 84ms/step - loss: 0.5498 - accuracy: 0.7240 - val loss: 0.5472 - val accuracy: 0.7270
Epoch 42/50
Epoch 43/50
Enoch 44/50
   63/63 [=====
Enoch 45/50
Epoch 46/50
63/63 [======
    Enoch 47/50
Epoch 48/50
Epoch 49/50
63/63 [=====
    Epoch 50/50
```

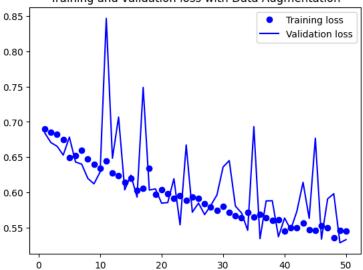
#### Plotting the curves for loss and accuracy during training

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
accuracy = history.history["accuracy"]
val_accuracy = history.history["val_accuracy"]
loss = history.history["loss"]
val_loss = history.history["val_loss"]
epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, "bo", label="Training accuracy")
plt.plot(epochs, val_accuracy, "b", label="Validation accuracy")
plt.title("Training and validation accuracy with Data Augmentation")
plt.legend()
plt.figure()
plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo", label="Training loss")
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation loss")
\verb|plt.title("Training and validation loss with Data Augmentation")|\\
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

# Training and validation accuracy with Data Augmentation



# Training and validation loss with Data Augmentation



## Evaluating the model on the test set

# Leveraging a Pretrained model

```
conv_base = keras.applications.vgg16.VGG16(
   weights="imagenet",
   include_top=False,
   input_shape=(180, 180, 3))
conv_base.summary()
```

Model: "vgg16"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_14 (InputLayer)	[(None, 180, 180, 3)]	0
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 180, 180, 64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 180, 180, 64)	36928
<pre>block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 90, 90, 64)	0

```
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)
                             (None, 90, 90, 128)
                                                       73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)
                             (None, 90, 90, 128)
                                                       147584
block2_pool (MaxPooling2D) (None, 45, 45, 128)
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)
                             (None, 45, 45, 256)
                                                       295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)
                             (None, 45, 45, 256)
                                                       590080
                             (None, 45, 45, 256)
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)
                                                       590080
block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)
                             (None, 22, 22, 256)
block4_conv1 (Conv2D)
                             (None, 22, 22, 512)
                                                       1180160
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)
                             (None, 22, 22, 512)
                                                       2359808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)
                             (None, 22, 22, 512)
                                                       2359808
block4_pool (MaxPooling2D) (None, 11, 11, 512)
block5_conv1 (Conv2D)
                             (None, 11, 11, 512)
                                                       2359808
                                                       2359808
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)
                             (None, 11, 11, 512)
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)
                             (None, 11, 11, 512)
                                                        2359808
block5_pool (MaxPooling2D) (None, 5, 5, 512)
                                                       0
Total params: 14714688 (56.13 MB)
Trainable params: 14714688 (56.13 MB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)
```

Extracting the VGG16 features and corresponding labels by calling predict() method of the convolution base without Data Augmentation

```
import numpy as np
def get_features_and_labels(dataset):
  all_features = []
  all labels = []
  for images, labels in dataset:
     preprocessed_images = keras.applications.vgg16.preprocess_input(images)
     features = conv_base.predict(preprocessed_images)
     all_features.append(features)
     all_labels.append(labels)
  return np.concatenate(all_features), np.concatenate(all_labels)
train_features, train_labels = get_features_and_labels(train_datset)
val_features, val_labels = get_features_and_labels(validation_datset)
test_features, test_labels = get_features_and_labels(test_datset)
   1/1 [=======] - 0s 132ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 27ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 27ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 32ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 24ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 36ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 24ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 24ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 30ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 22ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 25ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 24ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 24ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 22ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 25ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 24ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 29ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step
```

1/1 [======] - 0s 26ms/step 1/1 [======] - 0s 24ms/step

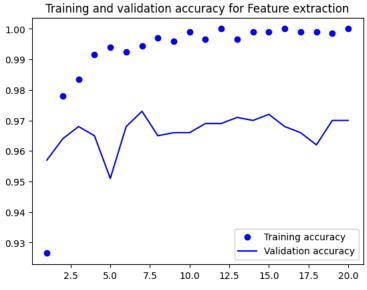
```
1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 31ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 26ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 31ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 24ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 28ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 23ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 24ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - Os 25ms/step
1/1 [=======] - Os 34ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 25ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 26ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 24ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 28ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 23ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 22ms/step
1/1 [======] - Os 34ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 33ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 30ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 31ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 29ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 31ms/step
```

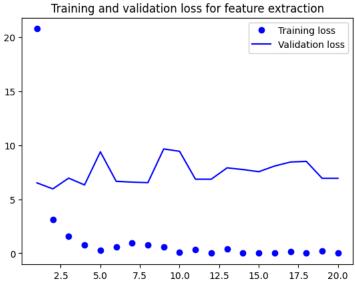
### Defining and training the densely connected classifier

```
inputs = keras.Input(shape=(5, 5, 512))
x = layers.Flatten()(inputs)
x = layers.Dense(256)(x)
x = layers.Dropout(0.5)(x)
outputs = layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(x)
model = keras.Model(inputs, outputs)
model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy", optimizer="rmsprop", metrics=["accuracy"])
callbacks = [
keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
filepath="feature_extraction.keras",
save best only=True,
monitor="val_loss")
history = model.fit(
train_features, train_labels,
epochs=20,
validation_data=(val_features, val_labels),
callbacks=callbacks)
  Epoch 1/20
  63/63 [==============] - 1s 10ms/step - loss: 20.7716 - accuracy: 0.9265 - val loss: 6.5151 - val accuracy: 0.9570
  Epoch 2/20
  63/63 [==================== ] - 0s 7ms/step - loss: 3.1361 - accuracy: 0.9780 - val_loss: 5.9588 - val_accuracy: 0.9640
  Epoch 3/20
  Epoch 4/20
  Epoch 5/20
  63/63 [=====
       Epoch 6/20
  Epoch 7/20
  Epoch 8/20
  Epoch 9/20
  Epoch 10/20
  Epoch 11/20
  Epoch 12/20
  Epoch 13/20
```

## Plotting the results

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
acc = history.history["accuracy"]
val_acc = history.history["val_accuracy"]
loss = history.history["loss"]
val_loss = history.history["val_loss"]
epochs = range(1, len(acc) + 1)
plt.plot(epochs, acc, "bo", label="Training accuracy")
plt.plot(epochs, val_acc, "b", label="Validation accuracy")
plt.title("Training and validation accuracy for Feature extraction")
plt.legend()
plt.figure()
plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo", label="Training loss")
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation loss")
plt.title("Training and validation loss for feature extraction")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```





conv\_base = keras.applications.vgg16.VGG16(weights="imagenet",include\_top=False)
conv\_base.trainable = False

conv\_base.summary()

Model: "vgg16"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_16 (InputLayer)	[(None, None, None, 3)]	0
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, None, None, 64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, None, None, 64)	36928
block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, None, None, 64)	0
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, None, None, 128)	73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, None, None, 128)	147584
block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, None, None, 128)	0
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, None, None, 256)	295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, None, None, 256)	590080
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, None, None, 256)	590080
block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, None, None, 256)	0

```
block4 conv1 (Conv2D)
                                                      1180160
                             (None, None, None, 512)
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)
                             (None, None, None, 512)
                                                      2359808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)
                             (None, None, None, 512)
                                                      2359808
block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)
                            (None, None, None, 512)
block5_conv1 (Conv2D)
                                                      2359808
                             (None, None, None, 512)
block5 conv2 (Conv2D)
                             (None, None, None, 512)
                                                      2359808
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)
                                                      2359808
                             (None, None, None, 512)
block5_pool (MaxPooling2D) (None, None, S12)
Total params: 14714688 (56.13 MB)
Trainable params: 7079424 (27.01 MB)
Non-trainable params: 7635264 (29.13 MB)
```

# Freezing all layers

```
conv_base.trainable = True
for layer in conv_base.layers[:-4]:
   layer.trainable = False
```

### Fine tuning a model

```
data_augmentation = keras.Sequential(
    [
        layers.RandomFlip("horizontal"),
        layers.RandomRotation(0.3),
        layers.RandomZoom(0.5),
)
inputs = keras.Input(shape=(180, 180, 3))
x = data_augmentation(inputs)
x = keras.layers.Lambda(lambda x: keras.applications.vgg16.preprocess_input(x))(x)
x = conv_base(x)
x = layers.Flatten()(x)
x = layers.Dense(256)(x)
x = layers.Dropout(0.5)(x)
outputs = layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(x)
model = keras.Model(inputs, outputs)
model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy",
              optimizer=keras.optimizers.RMSprop(learning_rate=1e-5),
              metrics=["accuracy"])
```

In above code we use 'lambda' function make sure that preprocessing function is correctly applied with allowing serialization

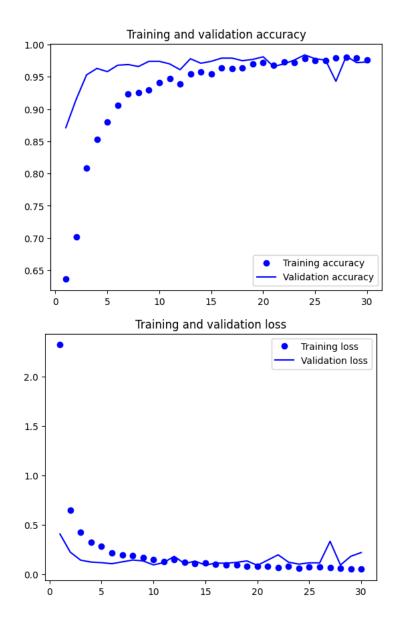
## Training the regularized network

```
callbacks = [
 keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
   filepath="fine_tuning.keras",
   save_best_only=True,
   monitor="val_loss")
history = model.fit(
 train_datset,
 epochs=20,
 validation_data=validation_datset,
 callbacks=callbacks)
  Epoch 1/20
  Epoch 3/20
  Epoch 4/20
```

```
63/63 [=============] - 10s 156ms/step - loss: 3.2694 - accuracy: 0.8110 - val loss: 0.6005 - val accuracy: 0.9570
Epoch 5/20
Epoch 6/20
63/63 [========================= ] - 12s 178ms/step - loss: 2.6729 - accuracy: 0.8395 - val_loss: 0.5813 - val_accuracy: 0.9620
Epoch 7/20
Enoch 8/20
Epoch 9/20
63/63 [========================= ] - 12s 179ms/step - loss: 1.9923 - accuracy: 0.8735 - val_loss: 0.5512 - val_accuracy: 0.9650
Epoch 10/20
Epoch 11/20
Epoch 12/20
63/63 [========================== ] - 12s 177ms/step - loss: 2.0032 - accuracy: 0.8840 - val_loss: 0.5363 - val_accuracy: 0.9670
Epoch 13/20
63/63 [========================= ] - 12s 182ms/step - loss: 1.8925 - accuracy: 0.8875 - val_loss: 0.5032 - val_accuracy: 0.9690
Epoch 14/20
63/63 [=============================== ] - 10s 152ms/step - loss: 1.8080 - accuracy: 0.8890 - val_loss: 0.5225 - val_accuracy: 0.9680
Enoch 15/20
Epoch 16/20
63/63 [============] - 11s 176ms/step - loss: 2.0117 - accuracy: 0.8915 - val_loss: 0.5524 - val_accuracy: 0.9670
Epoch 17/20
63/63 [=========================== ] - 10s 145ms/step - loss: 1.9053 - accuracy: 0.8870 - val_loss: 0.5368 - val_accuracy: 0.9710
Epoch 18/20
Epoch 19/20
        63/63 [=====
Epoch 20/20
```

Plotting the curves of loss and accuracy during training for fine-tuning model

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
accuracy = history.history["accuracy"]
val_accuracy = history.history["val_accuracy"]
loss = history.history["loss"]
val_loss = history.history["val_loss"]
epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, "bo", label="Training accuracy")
plt.plot(epochs, val_accuracy, "b", label="Validation accuracy")
plt.title("Training and validation accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.figure()
plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo", label="Training loss")
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation loss")
plt.title("Training and validation loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



## Evaluating the test set for fine-tuning

'safe\_mode'= False indicates that we can load the model successfully

# Pre-trianed model-8000 Training samples

same as we did above by install and freezing the VGG16 conv base.

```
conv_base = keras.applications.vgg16.VGG16(
   weights="imagenet",
   include_top=False,
   input_shape=(180, 180, 3))
```

## Fine tuning the pretrained model by freezing the layers

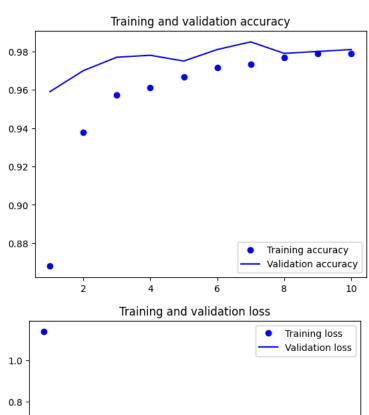
```
conv_base = keras.applications.vgg16.VGG16(
    weights="imagenet",
    include_top=False)

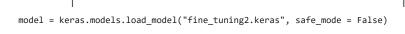
conv_base.trainable = True
for layer in conv_base.layers[:-4]:
    layer.trainable = False
```

### By adding of augmentation and classifier to conv base

```
data_augmentation = keras.Sequential(
    layers.RandomFlip("horizontal"),
    layers.RandomRotation(0.1),
    layers.RandomZoom(0.2),
  ]
)
inputs = keras.Input(shape=(180, 180, 3))
x = data_augmentation(inputs)
x = keras.layers.Lambda(lambda x: keras.applications.vgg16.preprocess_input(x))(x)
x = conv_base(x)
x = layers.Flatten()(x)
x = layers.Dense(256)(x)
x = layers.Dropout(0.5)(x)
outputs = layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(x)
model = keras.Model(inputs, outputs)
model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy",
       optimizer=keras.optimizers.RMSprop(learning_rate=1e-5),
       metrics=["accuracy"])
callbacks = [
  keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
    filepath="fine_tuning2.keras",
    save_best_only=True,
    monitor="val_loss")
history = model.fit(
  train_dataset_2,
  epochs=10,
  validation data=validation datset,
  callbacks=callbacks)
  Epoch 1/10
  438/438 [================] - 61s 120ms/step - loss: 1.1343 - accuracy: 0.8679 - val_loss: 0.1446 - val_accuracy: 0.9590
  Epoch 2/10
  Epoch 3/10
  Epoch 4/10
  438/438 [====
          Epoch 5/10
  438/438 [============] - 54s 122ms/step - loss: 0.0915 - accuracy: 0.9669 - val_loss: 0.1190 - val_accuracy: 0.9750
  Epoch 6/10
  Epoch 7/10
          438/438 [====
  Epoch 8/10
  Epoch 9/10
  Epoch 10/10
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
accuracy = history.history["accuracy"]
val_accuracy = history.history["val_accuracy"]
loss = history.history["loss"]
val_loss = history.history["val_loss"]
epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, "bo", label="Training accuracy")
plt.title("Training and validation accuracy")
plt.title("Training and validation accuracy")
plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo", label="Training loss")
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation loss")
plt.title("Training and validation loss")
plt.title("Training and validation loss")
plt.title("Training and validation loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```





evaluating the model with test set