Convolutional Neural Network

Importing the libraries

```
In [1]: import tensorflow as tf
    from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

2025-06-10 11:21:02.927911: I tensorflow/core/platform/cpu_feature_guard.cc:210] This TensorFlow binary is optimized to use available CPU instructions in performance-critical operations.
```

To enable the following instructions: AVX2 FMA, in other operations, rebuild TensorFlow w ith the appropriate compiler flags.

```
In [2]: tf.__version__
Out[2]: '2.16.2'
```

Part 1 - Data Preprocessing

Preprocessing the Training set

Found 8000 images belonging to 2 classes.

Preprocessing the Test set

Found 2000 images belonging to 2 classes.

Part 2 - Building the CNN

Initialising the CNN

```
In [9]: cnn = tf.keras.models.Sequential()
```

Step 1 - Convolution

```
In [11]: cnn.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=32, kernel_size=3, activation='relu', input_shape
    /opt/anaconda3/envs/moflow/lib/python3.10/site-packages/keras/src/layers/convolutional/ba
    se_conv.py:107: UserWarning: Do not pass an `input_shape`/`input_dim` argument to a laye
    r. 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)
```

Step 2 - Pooling

```
In [13]: cnn.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPool2D(pool_size=2, strides=2))
```

Adding a second convolutional layer

```
In [15]: cnn.add(tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(filters=32, kernel_size=3, activation='relu'))
    cnn.add(tf.keras.layers.MaxPool2D(pool_size=2, strides=2))
```

Step 3 - Flattening

```
In [17]: cnn.add(tf.keras.layers.Flatten())
```

Step 4 - Full Connection

```
In [19]: cnn.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=128, activation='relu'))
```

Step 5 - Output Layer

```
In [21]: cnn.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(units=1, activation='sigmoid'))
```

Part 3 - Training the CNN

Compiling the CNN

```
In [23]: cnn.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss = 'binary_crossentropy', metrics = ['accuracy'])
```

Training the CNN on the Training set and evaluating it on the Test set

```
In [25]: cnn.fit(x = training_set, validation_data = test_set, epochs = 25)
```

/opt/anaconda3/envs/moflow/lib/python3.10/site-packages/keras/src/trainers/data_adapters/
py_dataset_adapter.py:121: UserWarning: Your `PyDataset` class should call `super().__ini
t__(**kwargs)` in its constructor. `**kwargs` can include `workers`, `use_multiprocessing
`, `max_queue_size`. Do not pass these arguments to `fit()`, as they will be ignored.
 self._warn_if_super_not_called()

```
Epoch 1/25
                     —— 45s 173ms/step – accuracy: 0.5680 – loss: 0.6761 – val_accur
250/250 -
acy: 0.6930 - val_loss: 0.5953
Epoch 2/25
                    ——— 39s 158ms/step – accuracy: 0.6733 – loss: 0.5999 – val_accur
250/250 ——
acy: 0.7235 - val_loss: 0.5550
Epoch 3/25
250/250 — 38s 150ms/step - accuracy: 0.7277 - loss: 0.5475 - val_accur
acy: 0.7515 - val_loss: 0.5137
Epoch 4/25
            40s 160ms/step – accuracy: 0.7456 – loss: 0.5202 – val_accur
250/250 ——
acy: 0.7475 - val_loss: 0.5169
Epoch 5/25
250/250 ——
                 ______ 38s 154ms/step – accuracy: 0.7578 – loss: 0.4912 – val_accur
acy: 0.7730 - val_loss: 0.4799
Epoch 6/25
                      —— 39s 156ms/step - accuracy: 0.7652 - loss: 0.4852 - val accur
250/250 -
acy: 0.7655 - val_loss: 0.4911
Epoch 7/25
                   39s 157ms/step - accuracy: 0.7884 - loss: 0.4475 - val_accur
250/250 ——
acy: 0.7760 - val_loss: 0.4922
Epoch 8/25
                      —— 39s 158ms/step — accuracy: 0.7920 — loss: 0.4345 — val accur
250/250 —
acy: 0.7780 - val_loss: 0.4633
Epoch 9/25
                  ———— 43s 171ms/step – accuracy: 0.8009 – loss: 0.4322 – val_accur
250/250 ——
acy: 0.7860 - val_loss: 0.4623
Epoch 10/25
250/250 — 39s 155ms/step – accuracy: 0.8110 – loss: 0.4090 – val_accur
acy: 0.7885 - val loss: 0.4697
Epoch 11/25
                      —— 39s 155ms/step – accuracy: 0.8220 – loss: 0.3902 – val_accur
250/250 -
acy: 0.7880 - val loss: 0.4681
Epoch 12/25
                     —— 41s 165ms/step – accuracy: 0.8257 – loss: 0.3855 – val_accur
250/250 ——
acy: 0.7575 - val_loss: 0.5083
Epoch 13/25
                    44s 176ms/step – accuracy: 0.8272 – loss: 0.3813 – val_accur
250/250 ——
acy: 0.7880 - val_loss: 0.4757
Epoch 14/25
250/250 — 39s 158ms/step – accuracy: 0.8455 – loss: 0.3579 – val_accur
acy: 0.7790 - val loss: 0.4995
Epoch 15/25
250/250 — 39s 157ms/step - accuracy: 0.8421 - loss: 0.3467 - val_accur
acy: 0.7975 - val loss: 0.4906
Epoch 16/25
250/250 — 38s 151ms/step – accuracy: 0.8497 – loss: 0.3401 – val_accur
acy: 0.7715 - val_loss: 0.4928
Epoch 17/25
250/250 ——
                    ----- 34s 135ms/step - accuracy: 0.8616 - loss: 0.3160 - val_accur
acy: 0.8140 - val_loss: 0.4561
Epoch 18/25
                  ———— 33s 131ms/step – accuracy: 0.8663 – loss: 0.3100 – val_accur
250/250 —
acy: 0.7650 - val_loss: 0.5933
Epoch 19/25
250/250 -
                      acy: 0.8065 - val_loss: 0.4690
Epoch 20/25
                 38s 153ms/step - accuracy: 0.8784 - loss: 0.2779 - val_accur
acy: 0.7885 - val_loss: 0.5155
Epoch 21/25
250/250 —
```

```
acy: 0.7810 - val_loss: 0.5378
        Epoch 22/25
        250/250 -
                           39s 158ms/step - accuracy: 0.8937 - loss: 0.2548 - val_accur
        acy: 0.8035 - val_loss: 0.5181
        Epoch 23/25
                            ———— 38s 151ms/step – accuracy: 0.8999 – loss: 0.2413 – val_accur
        250/250 ——
        acy: 0.8040 - val_loss: 0.5151
        Epoch 24/25
        250/250 ——
                                —— 36s 144ms/step – accuracy: 0.8974 – loss: 0.2367 – val_accur
        acy: 0.7905 - val_loss: 0.5532
        Epoch 25/25
                                 — 39s 155ms/step - accuracy: 0.9114 - loss: 0.2176 - val_accur
        250/250 -
       acy: 0.8005 - val_loss: 0.5455
Out[25]: <keras.src.callbacks.history.History at 0x188b9ba30>
```

Part 4 - Making a single prediction

```
In [31]: import numpy as np
         from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
         test_image = image.load_img('dataset/single_prediction/cat_or_dog_2.jpg', target_size =
         test_image = image.img_to_array(test_image)
         test_image = np.expand_dims(test_image, axis = 0)
         result = cnn.predict(test_image)
         training set.class indices
         if result[0][0] == 1:
           prediction = 'dog'
         else:
           prediction = 'cat'
        1/1 -
                                - 0s 36ms/step
In [33]: print(prediction)
        cat
In []:
```