

Files

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Animal\_Dataset.z...

sample\_data

2Q\_ (1).jpeg

2Q\_ (2).jpeg

2Q\_ (3).jpeg

2Q\_ (4).jpeg

2Q\_ (5).jpeg

2Q\_ (6).jpeg

2Q\_ (7).jpeg

2Q\_ (8).jpeg

2Q\_.jpeg

9k\_ (1).jpeg

9k\_ (10).jpeg

9k\_ (11).jpeg

9k\_ (12).jpeg

9k\_ (13).ipea

Disk 84.30 GB available

+ Code + Text

✓ 23s [1] from google.colab import drive  
drive.mount('/content/Animal\_Dataset.zip')

Mounted at /content/Animal\_Dataset.zip

✓ 3s [2] import tensorflow as tf  
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator

✓ 0s [3] datagen = ImageDataGenerator(  
rotation\_range=20,  
width\_shift\_range=0.2,  
height\_shift\_range=0.2,  
horizontal\_flip=True,  
vertical\_flip=False,  
zoom\_range=0.1  
)

✓ 0s [6] from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential  
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten,Dense

✓ 0s # create model  
model = Sequential()

RAM

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G1 (35).jpeg

img

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The screenshot displays a Jupyter Notebook environment with a file explorer on the left and a code editor in the center. The file explorer shows a directory structure with a folder named 'Animal\_Dataset.z...' and a subfolder 'sample\_data' containing various image files. The code editor contains three cells of Python code using Keras to build a neural network model. The first cell adds an input layer with 32 filters of size (3,3) and 'relu' activation. The second cell adds a convolutional layer with 64 filters of size (3,3) and 'relu' activation, followed by a max pooling layer with a pool size of (2,2). The third cell adds two hidden layers: the first with 128 units and 'relu' activation, and the second with 64 units and 'relu' activation. The final cell adds an output layer with 90 units and 'softmax' activation. The model is compiled with the Adam optimizer, categorical crossentropy loss, and accuracy metric. A mouse image is shown as an example input.

```
[9] # add input layer
model.add(Conv2D(32, (3,3), activation='relu', input_shape=(224, 224, 3)))

[10] # add convolutional layer
model.add(Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation='relu'))
model.add(MaxPooling2D((2,2)))

[11] # add flatten layer
model.add(Flatten())

[12] # add hidden layers
model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(64, activation='relu'))

[13] # add output layer
model.add(Dense(90, activation='softmax'))

[14] # compile model
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])

[15] # print model summary
model.summary()
```

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G1 (35).jpeg  
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Files

- Animal\_Dataset.Z...
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- 2Q\_.jpeg
- 9k\_(1).jpeg
- 9k\_(10).jpeg
- 9k\_(11).jpeg
- 9k\_(12).jpeg
- 9k\_(13).jpeg

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

```
# print model summary
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential\_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 222, 222, 32)	896
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 220, 220, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 110, 110, 64)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 774400)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 128)	99123328
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 64)	8256
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 90)	5850

Total params: 99,156,826  
Trainable params: 99,156,826

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9k\_(13).jpeg

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✓ [15] 0s

Total params: 99,156,826  
Trainable params: 99,156,826  
Non-trainable params: 0

✓ [17] 0s

#TESTING THE MODEL  
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image  
import numpy as np  
import matplotlib as plt

✓ [18] 0s

img\_path = '/content/images (35).jpeg'  
img = image.load\_img(img\_path, target\_size=(224, 224))  
x = image.img\_to\_array(img)  
x = np.expand\_dims(x, axis=0)  
x /= 255.0


✓ [19] 0s

x = image.img\_to\_array(img)  
x  
  
array([[ [255., 255., 255.],  
[255., 255., 255.],  
[255., 255., 255.],  
...,  
[255., 255., 255.],  
[255., 255., 255.],  
[255., 255., 255.]]])

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📄 9k\_(10).jpeg

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✓ 0s

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[255., 255., 255.],

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[255., 255., 255.]],

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[[255., 255., 255.],

[255., 255., 255.],

[255., 255., 255.]],

...

[255., 255., 255.],

[255., 255., 255.],

[255., 255., 255.]],

...

[[255., 255., 255.],

[255., 255., 255.],

[255., 255., 255.]],

...

[255., 255., 255.],

[255., 255., 255.],

[255., 255., 255.]], dtype=float32)

✓ [20] img = np.expand\_dims(x,axis=0)

✓ [21] img

array([[[[255., 255., 255.],

[255., 255., 255.],


[255., 255., 255.]],

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G1 (35).jpeg

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📄 9k\_ (1).jpeg

📄 9k\_ (10).jpeg

📄 9k\_ (11).jpeg

📄 9k\_ (12).jpeg

📄 9k\_ (13).jpeg

Disk 84.30 GB available

+ Code + Text

0s

img

```


array([[[[255., 255., 255.],
          [255., 255., 255.],
          [255., 255., 255.],
          ...,
          [255., 255., 255.],
          [255., 255., 255.],
          [255., 255., 255.]],
        [[255., 255., 255.],
          [255., 255., 255.],
          [255., 255., 255.],
          ...,
          [255., 255., 255.],
          [255., 255., 255.],
          [255., 255., 255.]],
        [[255., 255., 255.],
          [255., 255., 255.],
          [255., 255., 255.],
          ...,
          [255., 255., 255.],
          [255., 255., 255.],
          [255., 255., 255.]]],
       ...],
       [[255., 255., 255.],
        [255., 255., 255.],
        [255., 255., 255.],
        ...,
        [255., 255., 255.],
        [255., 255., 255.],
        [255., 255., 255.]])

```

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📄 9k\_(1).jpeg

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+ Code + Text

✓ [21] 0s

```
[[255., 255., 255.],
 [255., 255., 255.],
 [255., 255., 255.],
 ...,
 [255., 255., 255.],
 [255., 255., 255.],
 [255., 255., 255.]],

 [[255., 255., 255.],
 [255., 255., 255.],
 [255., 255., 255.],
 ...,
 [255., 255., 255.],
 [255., 255., 255.],
 [255., 255., 255.]],

 [[255., 255., 255.],
 [255., 255., 255.],
 [255., 255., 255.],
 ...,
 [255., 255., 255.],
 [255., 255., 255.],
 [255., 255., 255.]]], dtype=float32)
```

✓ [22] 1s

```
pred = model.predict(img)
pred
```

1/1 [=====] - 0s 363ms/step

...../55-0054030-37-0-0000000-00-0-0000000-00-4-5000000-37


0s completed at 12:06 PM

RAM

Disk

G1 (35).jpeg

img







A black mouse is shown in profile, facing right. It has dark fur, prominent whiskers, and a long tail. The mouse is standing on its hind legs.

A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook interface. On the left is a file explorer showing a directory structure with folders like 'Animal\_Dataset.z...' and 'sample\_data', and several image files named '2Q\_ (1).jpeg' through '2Q\_ (13).jpeg'. The central pane shows a code editor with a single line of Python code: `model.predict(img)`. Below the code, the output is displayed as a 1x1 array of float values, representing a prediction. The right pane shows a file viewer displaying the image 'G1 (35).jpeg', which is a black mouse. The bottom status bar indicates 'Disk 84.30 GB available' and 'completed at 12:06 PM'.