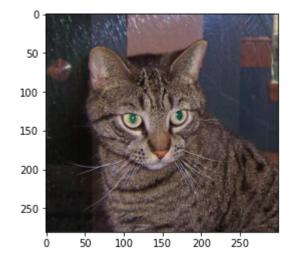
```
In [1]:
        import warnings
          warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
In [2]:
          import tensorflow as tf
          from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
        In [3]:
                                     shear range = 0.2,
                                     zoom_range = 0.2,
                                     horizontal flip = True)
In [4]:
       h train_set = train_data_generator.flow_from_directory('train',
                                                  target size = (32, 32),
                                                  batch_size = 16,
                                                  class_mode = 'binary')
          Found 40 images belonging to 2 classes.
In [5]:

    train_set.filenames[0]

   Out[5]: 'cats\\1.jpg'
        img = tf.keras.preprocessing.image.load_img('train\\cats\\1.jpg')
In [6]:
        In [7]:
        ▶ plt.imshow(img)
In [8]:
   Out[8]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1ce95868c40>
```



```
In [9]: ▶ train set.class indices
    Out[9]: {'cats': 0, 'dogs': 1}
In [10]:

    | test_data_generator = ImageDataGenerator(rescale = 1./255)

In [11]:
          test_set = test_data_generator.flow_from_directory('test',
                                                                target_size = (32,32),
                                                                batch size = 16,
                                                                class_mode = 'binary')
             Found 20 images belonging to 2 classes.
In [57]:
              from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
          ▶ from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Conv2D, MaxPool2D, Flatten, Dropou
In [58]:
          M model = Sequential()
In [59]:
```

# Convolutional layer 1 with 32 filters of kernel size[5,5]

#### Pooling layer 1 with pool size[2,2] and stride 2

### Convolutional layer 2 with 64 filters of kernel size[5,5]

#### Pooling layer 2 with pool size[2,2] and stride 2

# Dense layer whose output size is fixed in the hyper parameter: fc\_size=32

#### Dropout layer with dropout probability 0.4

```
In [66]: ▶ model.add(Dropout(0.40))
```

# Predict the class by doing a sigmoid on the output of the dropout layers.

 model.summary() In [68]:

Model: "sequential\_2"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 32)	2432
<pre>max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 14, 14, 32)	0
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 10, 10, 64)	51264
<pre>max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling 2D)</pre>	(None, 5, 5, 64)	0
<pre>flatten_2 (Flatten)</pre>	(None, 1600)	0
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 32)	51232
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 32)	0
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 1)	33
=======================================		=======

Total params: 104,961 Trainable params: 104,961 Non-trainable params: 0

#### For the training step, define the loss function and minimize it

```
In [69]:
          ▶ | model.compile(optimizer = 'adam',
                           loss = 'binary_crossentropy',
                           metrics = ['accuracy'])
```

```
In [25]:
      M model.fit(train set, validation data = test set, epochs = 100)
        curacy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 1.0487 - val_accuracy: 0.7000
        Epoch 82/100
        curacy: 1.0000 - val loss: 1.0387 - val accuracy: 0.6500
        Epoch 83/100
        curacy: 0.9500 - val loss: 0.9699 - val accuracy: 0.6500
        Epoch 84/100
        curacy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.9231 - val accuracy: 0.6500
        Epoch 85/100
        curacy: 0.9750 - val loss: 0.9241 - val accuracy: 0.6000
        Epoch 86/100
        curacy: 0.9500 - val loss: 0.8887 - val accuracy: 0.6000
        Epoch 87/100
        3/3 [============== ] - 0s 173ms/step - loss: 0.0579 - ac
        curacy: 1.0000 - val loss: 0.8754 - val accuracy: 0.6500
In [48]:
      M model.fit(train set, validation data = test set, epochs = 200)
        Epocn 195/200
        curacy: 0.9750 - val loss: 1.2127 - val accuracy: 0.7500
        Epoch 196/200
        3/3 [================ ] - 0s 112ms/step - loss: 0.0332 - ac
        curacy: 1.0000 - val loss: 1.1159 - val accuracy: 0.7000
        Epoch 197/200
        3/3 [============ ] - Os 109ms/step - loss: 0.0254 - ac
        curacy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 1.1362 - val_accuracy: 0.6500
        Epoch 198/200
        3/3 [=============== ] - 0s 95ms/step - loss: 0.0081 - acc
        uracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 1.1631 - val accuracy: 0.6500
        Epoch 199/200
        curacy: 0.9750 - val loss: 1.1101 - val accuracy: 0.7500
        Epoch 200/200
        curacy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 1.1017 - val_accuracy: 0.7000
  Out[48]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x1ce98dbfc40>
```

In [74]:

```
In [70]:
       M model.fit(train set, validation data = test set, epochs = 300)
         curacy: 1.0000 - val loss: 1.0800 - val accuracy: 0.8000
         Epoch 281/300
         3/3 [============= ] - 0s 86ms/step - loss: 0.0214 - acc
         uracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 1.0913 - val_accuracy: 0.8000
         Epoch 282/300
         3/3 [=============== ] - 0s 99ms/step - loss: 0.0020 - acc
         uracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 1.0980 - val accuracy: 0.8000
         Epoch 283/300
         uracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 1.0947 - val_accuracy: 0.8000
         Epoch 284/300
         uracy: 0.9750 - val loss: 1.0835 - val accuracy: 0.8000
         Epoch 285/300
         uracy: 1.0000 - val loss: 1.0744 - val accuracy: 0.8000
         Epoch 286/300
         uracv: 1.0000 - val loss: 1.0358 - val accuracv: 0.8500
In [71]:
       import numpy as np

    ★ from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image

In [72]:
In [73]:
       M | test_img = image.load_img('test/dogs/101.jpg',target_size = (32,32,3))
```

Out[74]: <matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x1ce9c2c7790>

▶ plt.imshow(test img)

