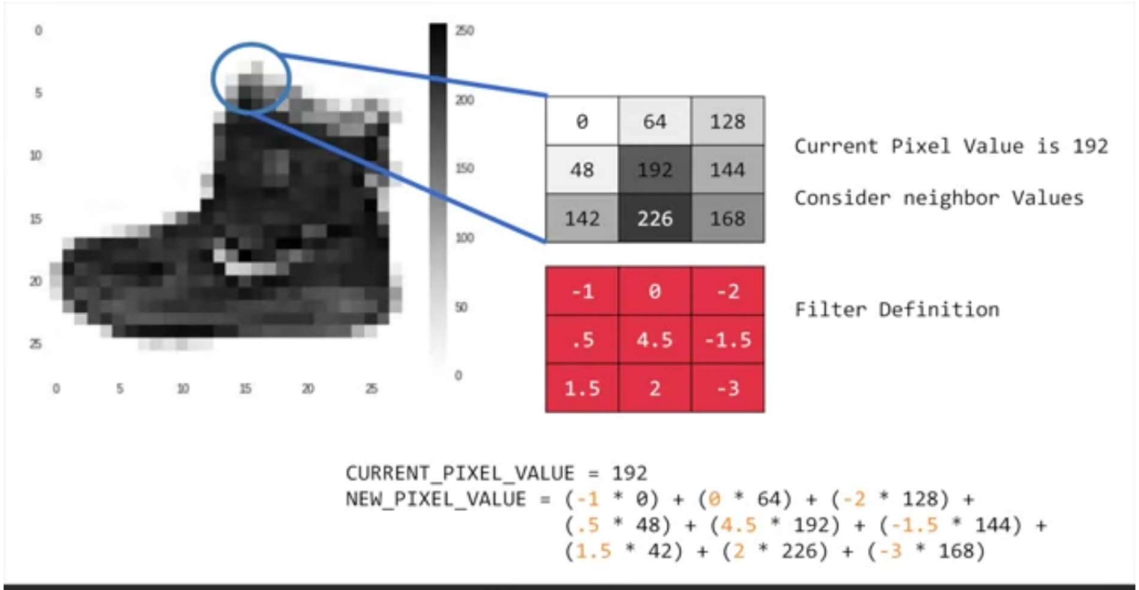
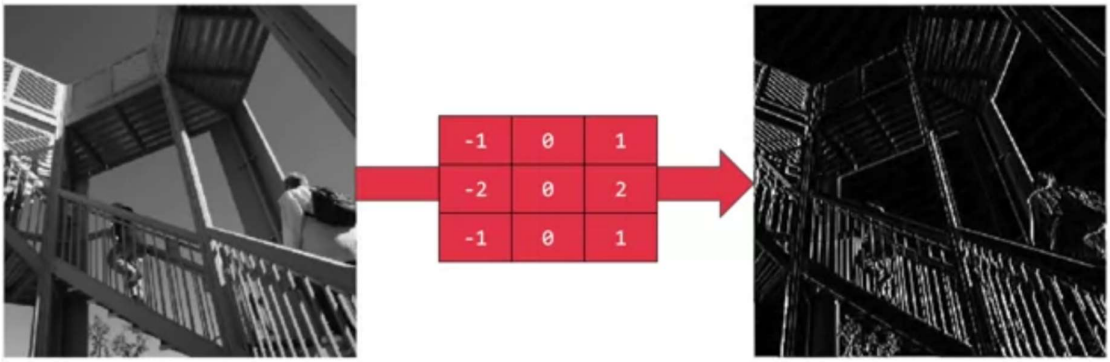
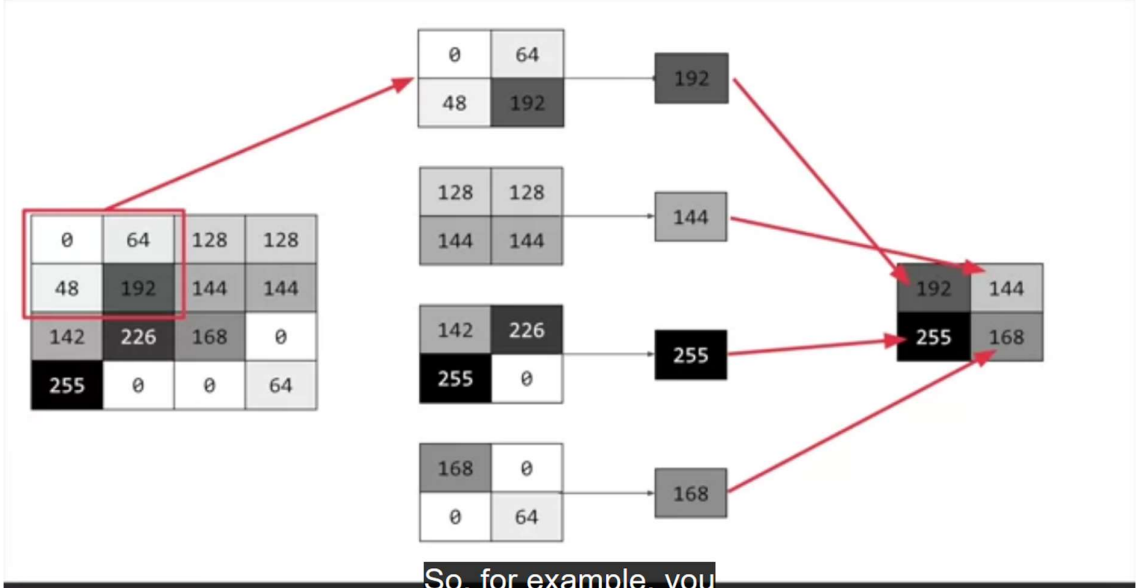


each corresponding filter value,



then the vertical lines in
the image really pop out.



So, for example, you can see it here.

```
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
  tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation=tf.nn.relu),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation=tf.nn.softmax)
])
```

So here's our code from the earlier example, where we defined out a neural

```
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
  tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation='relu',
                         input_shape=(28, 28, 1)),
  tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2, 2),
  tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation='relu'),
  tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2,2),
  tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),
  tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation='softmax')
])
```

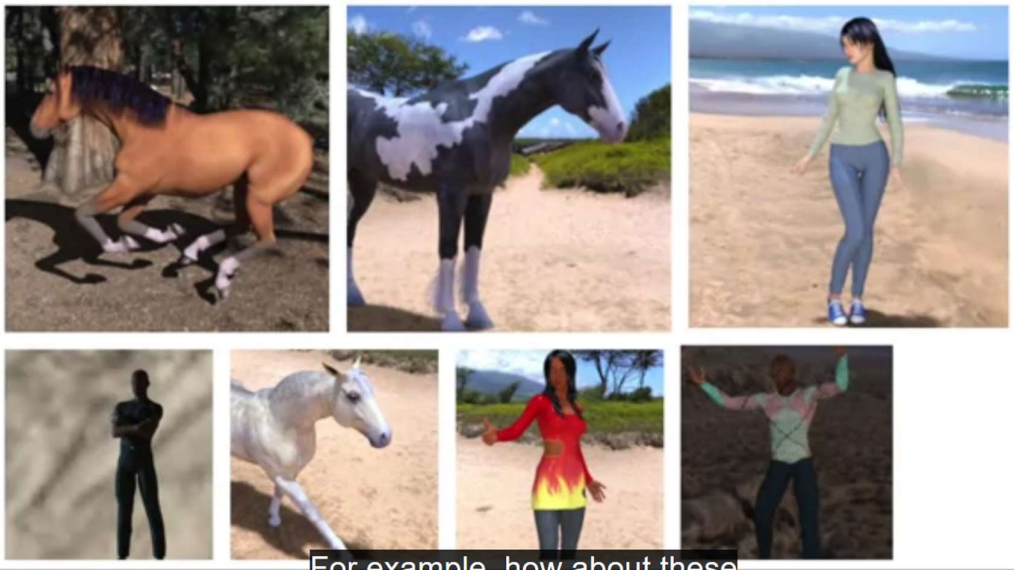
To add convolutions to this,
you use code like this.

```
model.summary()
```

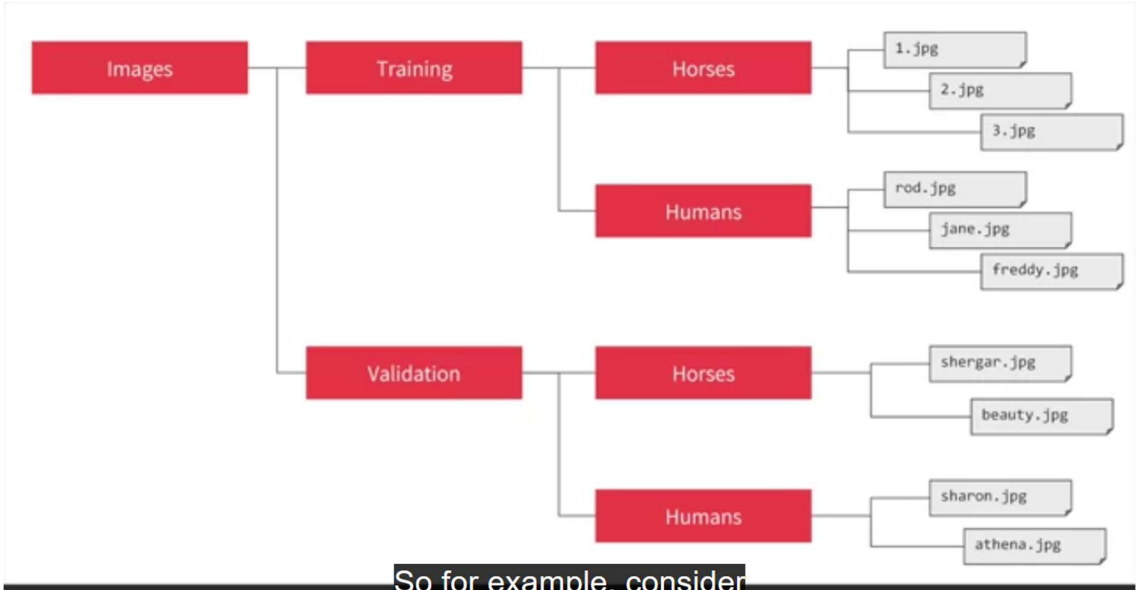
the model is the
model.summary method.

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_12 (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 64)	640
max_pooling2d_12 (MaxPooling	(None, 13, 13, 64)	0
conv2d_13 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 64)	36928
max_pooling2d_13 (MaxPooling	(None, 5, 5, 64)	0
flatten_5 (Flatten)	(None, 1600)	0
dense_10 (Dense)	(None, 128)	204928
dense_11 (Dense)	(None, 10)	1290

It's important to keep an eye on the output shape column.



For example, how about these images of horses and humans?



So for example, consider
this directory structure.

```
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image
import ImageDataGenerator
```

is available in
Keras.preprocessing.image.

```
test_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)

validation_generator = test_datagen.flow_from_directory(
        validation_dir,
        target_size=(300, 300),
        batch_size=32,
        class_mode='binary')
```

same except of course it points
at a different directory,

```
model = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
    tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(16, (3,3), activation='relu',
                           input_shape=(300, 300, 3)),
    tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2, 2),
    tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(32, (3,3), activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2,2),
    tf.keras.layers.Conv2D(64, (3,3), activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(2,2),
    tf.keras.layers.Flatten(),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation='relu'),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
])
```

As you can see, it's the
sequential as before with

```
Layer (type)                 Output Shape              Param #
=================================================================
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)            (None, 298, 298, 16)      448
_________________________________________________________________
max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling2 (None, 149, 149, 16)      0
_________________________________________________________________
conv2d_6 (Conv2D)            (None, 147, 147, 32)      4640
_________________________________________________________________
max_pooling2d_6 (MaxPooling2 (None, 73, 73, 32)        0
_________________________________________________________________
conv2d_7 (Conv2D)            (None, 71, 71, 64)        18496
_________________________________________________________________
max_pooling2d_7 (MaxPooling2 (None, 35, 35, 64)        0
_________________________________________________________________
flatten_1 (Flatten)          (None, 78400)             0
_________________________________________________________________
dense_2 (Dense)              (None, 512)               40141312
_________________________________________________________________
dense_3 (Dense)              (None, 1)                 513
=================================================================
Total params: 40,165,409
Trainable params: 40,165,409
Non-trainable params: 0
```

Now, if we take a look
at our model summary,

```
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import RMSprop

model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',
              optimizer=RMSprop(lr=0.001),
              metrics=['acc'])
```

Now, you could do that again, but

```
history = model.fit_generator(
      train_generator,
      steps_per_epoch=8,
      epochs=15,
      validation_data=validation_generator,
      validation_steps=8,
      verbose=2)
```

this looks a little different than
before when you called model.fit.

```
import numpy as np
from google.colab import files
from keras.preprocessing import image

uploaded = files.upload()

for fn in uploaded.keys():

  # predicting images
  path = '/content/' + fn
  img = image.load_img(path, target_size=(300, 300))
  x = image.img_to_array(img)
  x = np.expand_dims(x, axis=0)

  images = np.vstack([x])
  classes = model.predict(images, batch_size=10)
  print(classes[0])
  if classes[0]>0.5:
    print(fn + " is a human")
  else:
    print(fn + " is a horse")
```

So these parts are specific to Colab,
they are what gives