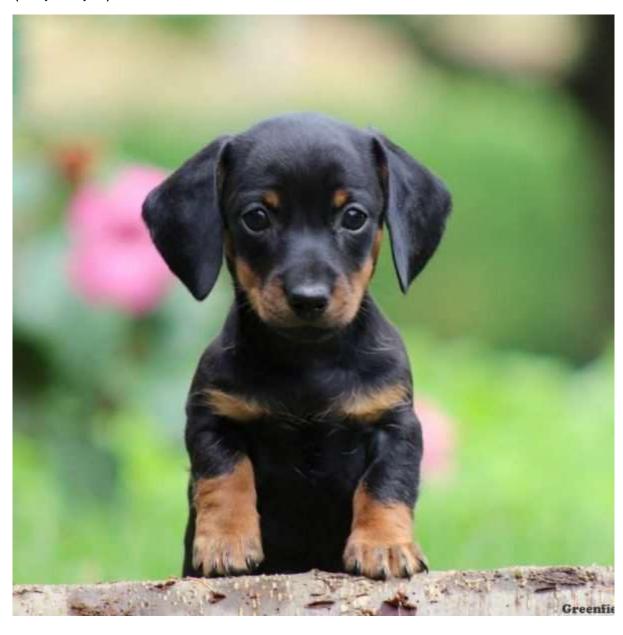
TensorFlow2教程-使用預訓練模型

```
In [1]: #! pip install Pillow
        ! curl 'https://gfp-2a3tnpzj.stackpathdns.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Dachshur
        #參考 https://blog.gtwang.org/programming/keras-resnet-50-pre-trained-model-build
          % Total
                     % Received % Xferd Average Speed
                                                        Time
                                                                Time
                                                                         Time Current
                                                                Spent
                                                                         Left Speed
                                        Dload Upload
                                                        Total
        100 39238 100 39238
                                     0 28682
                                                   0 0:00:01 0:00:01 --:-- 28661
                                003-text_cnn.ipynb
        001-cnn.ipynb
                                                         dog.jpg
        002-cnn variants.ipynb 004-pretrained cnn.ipynb
        import numpy as np
In [1]:
        from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
        from tensorflow.keras.applications import resnet50
```

In [2]: img = image.load_img('dog.jpg')
 print(image.img_to_array(img).shape)
 img

(600, 600, 3)

Out[2]:



1.導入模型

目前看使用模型:

Import model

- · Currently, seven models are supported
 - Xception
 - VGG16
 - VGG19
 - ResNet50
 - InceptionV3
 - InceptionResNetV2
 - MobileNet
 - MobileNetV2
 - DenseNet
 - nasnet

```
In [3]: model = resnet50.ResNet50(weights='imagenet')
```

Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/resnet/resnet50_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels.h5 (https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-applications/resnet/resnet50_weights_tf_dim_ordering_tf_kernels.h5)

```
In [9]: img = image.load_img('dog.jpg', target_size=(224, 224))
img = image.img_to_array(img)
img = np.expand_dims(img, axis=0)
print(img.shape)

(1, 224, 224, 3)
```

2.模型預測

```
pred_class = model.predict(img)
 In [5]:
In [10]: n = 10
          top n = resnet50.decode_predictions(pred_class, top=n)
          for c in top_n[0]:
              print(c)
          ('n02106550', 'Rottweiler', 0.7156204)
          ('n02107142', 'Doberman', 0.10712539)
          ('n02107312', 'miniature pinscher', 0.051518817)
          ('n02107908', 'Appenzeller', 0.03773272)
          ('n02101006', 'Gordon_setter', 0.030471016)
          ('n02112706', 'Brabancon_griffon', 0.013199493)
('n02089078', 'black-and-tan_coonhound', 0.012116586)
          ('n02108000', 'EntleBucher', 0.0034771902)
          ('n02099712', 'Labrador_retriever', 0.002470969)
          ('n02093754', 'Border_terrier', 0.001997008)
 In [7]: |# img = image.load img('dog.jpg')
          # img = image.img_to_array(img)
          # print(img.shape)
          img = resnet50.preprocess input(img)
          print(img.shape)
          (1, 224, 224, 3)
In [12]:
         pred class = model.predict(img)
          n = 10
          top_n = resnet50.decode_predictions(pred_class, top=n)
          for c in top n[0]:
              print(c)
          ('n02099849', 'Chesapeake Bay retriever', 0.5004646)
          ('n02099712', 'Labrador_retriever', 0.19408423)
          ('n02088364', 'beagle', 0.055846117)
          ('n02105412', 'kelpie', 0.034197725)
          ('n02087394', 'Rhodesian_ridgeback', 0.02148086)
          ('n02090379', 'redbone', 0.019448025)
          ('n04409515', 'tennis_ball', 0.014889464)
          ('n02100236', 'German_short-haired_pointer', 0.013312437)
          ('n02107142', 'Doberman', 0.009854675)
          ('n02107908', 'Appenzeller', 0.008381209)
```

In []:	