

▼ Ejemplo 1

Otros Ejemplos: <https://machinelearningmastery.com/how-to-develop-a-convolutional-neural-network-to-classify-photos-of-dogs-and-cats/>

<https://blog.keras.io/building-powerful-image-classification-models-using-very-little-data.html>

<https://es.bccrwp.org/compare/hello-world-program-in-keras-with-cnn-dog-vs-cat-classification-f5f294/>

```
#from __future__ import absolute_import, division, print_function, unicode_literals
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Conv2D, Flatten, Dropout, MaxPooling2D
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
import os
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
#Actualizacion Tensorflow
import tensorflow.compat.v1 as tf
tf.disable_v2_behavior()
```

```
⌘ WARNING:tensorflow:From /usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/tensorflow/python/ops/resource_variable_ops.py:143:
Instructions for updating:
non-resource variables are not supported in the long term
```

```
#Cargar datos
_URL = 'https://storage.googleapis.com/mledu-datasets/cats_and_dogs_filtered.zip'
path_to_zip = tf.keras.utils.get_file('cats_and_dogs.zip', origin=_URL, extract=True)
PATH = os.path.join(os.path.dirname(path_to_zip), 'cats_and_dogs_filtered')
```

```
⌘ Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/mledu-datasets/cats_and_dogs_filtered.zip
68608000/68606236 [=====] - 1s 0us/step
```

```
train_dir = os.path.join(PATH, 'train')
validation_dir = os.path.join(PATH, 'validation')
train_cats_dir = os.path.join(train_dir, 'cats') # directory with our training cat
train_dogs_dir = os.path.join(train_dir, 'dogs') # directory with our training dog
validation_cats_dir = os.path.join(validation_dir, 'cats') # directory with our val
validation_dogs_dir = os.path.join(validation_dir, 'dogs') # directory with our val
```

```
num_cats_tr = len(os.listdir(train_cats_dir))
num_dogs_tr = len(os.listdir(train_dogs_dir))
num_cats_val = len(os.listdir(validation_cats_dir))
num_dogs_val = len(os.listdir(validation_dogs_dir))
total_train = num_cats_tr + num_dogs_tr
```

```

total_val = num_cats_val + num_dogs_val
#Impresion
print('total training cat images:', num_cats_tr)
print('total training dog images:', num_dogs_tr)
print('total validation cat images:', num_cats_val)
print('total validation dog images:', num_dogs_val)
print("--")
print("Total training images:", total_train)
print("Total validation images:", total_val)

```

```

↳ total training cat images: 1000
   total training dog images: 1000
   total validation cat images: 500
   total validation dog images: 500
   --
   Total training images: 2000
   Total validation images: 1000

```

```

#Variables
batch_size = 128
epochs = 15
IMG_HEIGHT = 150
IMG_WIDTH = 150

```

```

#Preparacion de datos
#Leer imágenes del disco.
#Decodifica el contenido de estas imágenes y las convierte al formato adecuado según
#Convierte las imagenes en tensores de coma flotante.
#Cambia la escala de los tensores de valores entre 0 y 255 a valores entre 0 y
# 1, ya que las redes neuronales prefieren tratar con valores de entrada pequeños.
train_image_generator = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255) # Generator for our t ra
validation_image_generator = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255) # Generator for our
train_data_gen = train_image_generator.flow_from_directory(batch_size=batch_size,
                                                           directory=train_dir, shu
                                                           target_size=(IMG_HEIGHT,

```

```

↳ Found 2000 images belonging to 2 classes.

```

```

print(train_data_gen)

```

```

↳ <tensorflow.python.keras.preprocessing.image.DirectoryIterator object at 0x7fe

```

```

val_data_gen = validation_image_generator.flow_from_directory(batch_size=batch_size
                                                             directory=validation_
                                                             class_mode='binary')

```

```

↳ Found 1000 images belonging to 2 classes.

```

```

#Visualizacion fotos
sample_training_images, _ = next(train_data_gen)
print(sample_training_images[0])
# This function will plot images in the form of a grid with 1 row and 5 columns whe

```

```
def plotImages(images_arr):
    fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 5, figsize=(20,20))
    axes = axes.flatten()
    for img, ax in zip( images_arr, axes):
        ax.imshow(img)
        ax.axis('off')
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
plotImages(sample_training_images[:5])
```



```
[[[0.63529414 0.57254905 0.5137255 ]
  [0.63529414 0.57254905 0.5137255 ]
  [0.63529414 0.57254905 0.5137255 ]
  ...
  [0.22352943 0.21960786 0.20000002]
  [0.21960786 0.21568629 0.19607845]
  [0.21568629 0.21176472 0.19215688]]

[[[0.63529414 0.57254905 0.5137255 ]
  [0.63529414 0.57254905 0.5137255 ]
  [0.63529414 0.57254905 0.5137255 ]
  ...
  [0.19607845 0.20000002 0.1764706 1
```

```
sample_training_images, _ = next(train_data_gen)
print(len(sample_training_images))
```

```
↳ 128
```

```
[0.63529414 0.57254905 0.5137255 ]
```

```
#Crear modelo
#El modelo consta de tres bloques de convolución con una capa de agrupación máxima
#Hay una capa completamente conectada con 512 unidades con función de activación RE
#El modelo genera probabilidades de clase basadas en la clasificación binaria por
model = Sequential([
    Conv2D(16, 3, padding='same', activation='relu', input_shape=(IMG_HEIGHT,
                                                                    IMG_WIDTH, 3)),
    MaxPooling2D(),
    Conv2D(32, 3, padding='same', activation='relu'),
    MaxPooling2D(),
    Conv2D(64, 3, padding='same', activation='relu'),
    MaxPooling2D(),
    Flatten(),
    Dense(512, activation='relu'),
    Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
])
model.compile(optimizer='adam',
              loss='binary_crossentropy',
              metrics=['accuracy'])
model.summary()
```

```
↳
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 150, 150, 16)	448
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 75, 75, 16)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 75, 75, 32)	16640

#Entrenamiento

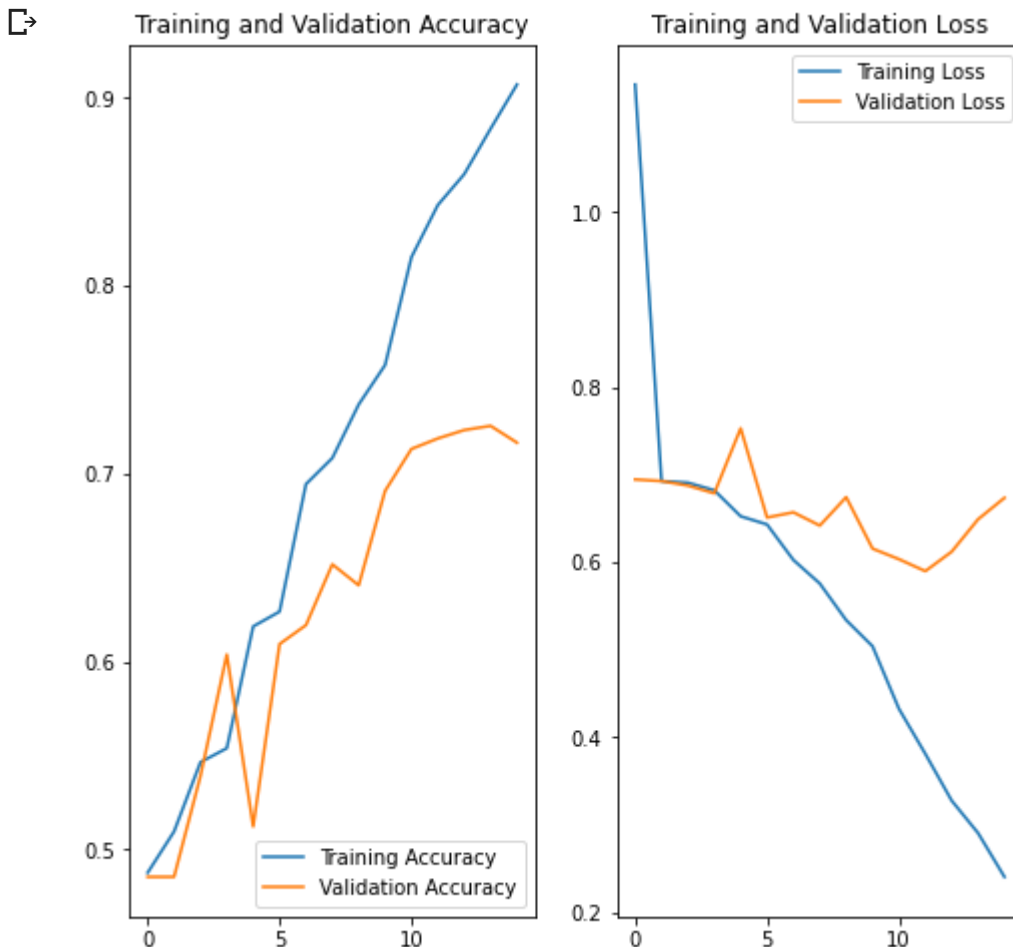
```
history = model.fit_generator(  
    train_data_gen,  
    steps_per_epoch=total_train // batch_size,  
    epochs=epochs,  
    validation_data=val_data_gen,  
    validation_steps=total_val // batch_size  
)
```

```
⌘ WARNING:tensorflow:From <ipython-input-13-7de496ba4e53>:7: Model.fit_generator  
Instructions for updating:  
Please use Model.fit, which supports generators.  
Epoch 1/15  
15/15 [=====] - ETA: 0s - batch: 7.0000 - size: 124.8  
Instructions for updating:  
This property should not be used in TensorFlow 2.0, as updates are applied aut  
15/15 [=====] - 4s 268ms/step - batch: 7.0000 - size:  
Epoch 2/15  
15/15 [=====] - 8s 520ms/step - batch: 7.0000 - size:  
Epoch 3/15  
15/15 [=====] - 8s 515ms/step - batch: 7.0000 - size:  
Epoch 4/15  
15/15 [=====] - 8s 506ms/step - batch: 7.0000 - size:  
Epoch 5/15  
15/15 [=====] - 8s 501ms/step - batch: 7.0000 - size:  
Epoch 6/15  
15/15 [=====] - 7s 499ms/step - batch: 7.0000 - size:  
Epoch 7/15  
15/15 [=====] - 7s 483ms/step - batch: 7.0000 - size:  
Epoch 8/15  
15/15 [=====] - 7s 478ms/step - batch: 7.0000 - size:  
Epoch 9/15  
15/15 [=====] - 7s 450ms/step - batch: 7.0000 - size:  
Epoch 10/15  
15/15 [=====] - 7s 460ms/step - batch: 7.0000 - size:  
Epoch 11/15  
15/15 [=====] - 7s 440ms/step - batch: 7.0000 - size:  
Epoch 12/15  
15/15 [=====] - 7s 447ms/step - batch: 7.0000 - size:  
Epoch 13/15  
15/15 [=====] - 7s 440ms/step - batch: 7.0000 - size:  
Epoch 14/15  
15/15 [=====] - 7s 448ms/step - batch: 7.0000 - size:  
Epoch 15/15  
15/15 [=====] - 7s 437ms/step - batch: 7.0000 - size:
```

```
model.metrics_names
```

↳ ['loss', 'acc']

```
#Visualizacion de Resultados
acc = history.history['acc']
val_acc = history.history['val_acc']
loss = history.history['loss']
val_loss = history.history['val_loss']
epochs_range = range(epochs)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(epochs_range, acc, label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(epochs_range, val_acc, label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(epochs_range, loss, label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(epochs_range, val_loss, label='Validation Loss')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
plt.show()
```



▼ Generacion de más imágenes

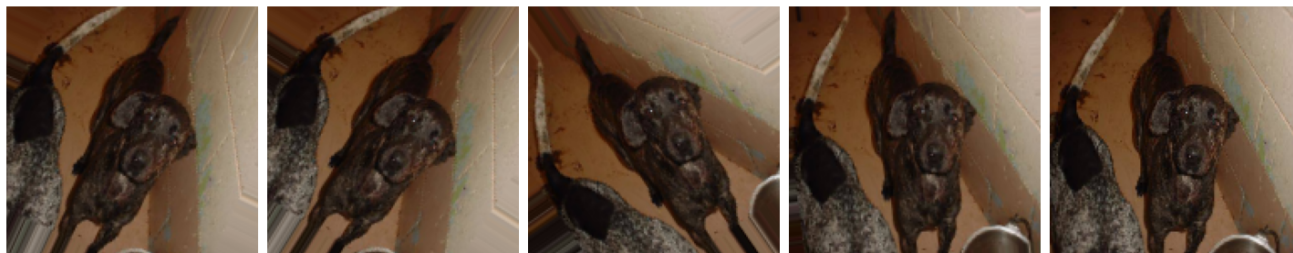
```
#Voldeo Horizontal
image_gen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, horizontal_flip=True)
train_data_gen = image_gen.flow_from_directory(batch_size=batch_size,directory=trai
```

```
augmented_images = [train_data_gen[0][0][0] for i in range(5)] # Re-use the same cu
# above to visualize the training images plotImages(augmented_images)
```

☞ Found 2000 images belonging to 2 classes.

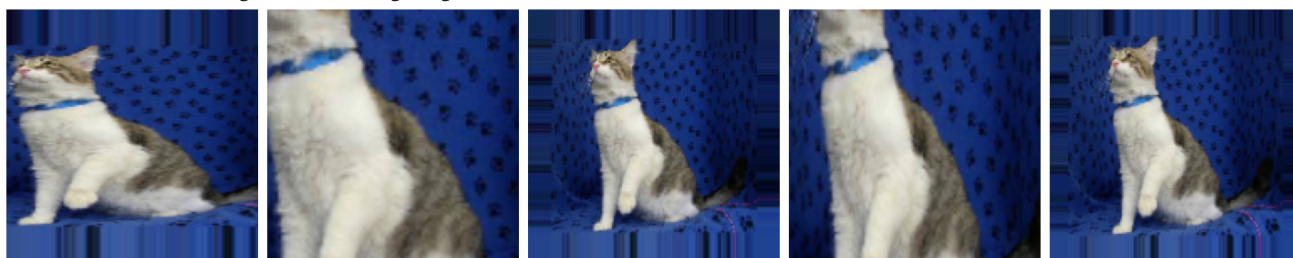
```
#Rotacion
image_gen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, rotation_range=45)
train_data_gen = image_gen.flow_from_directory(batch_size=batch_size,
                                              directory=train_dir, shuffle=True, t
augmented_images = [train_data_gen[0][0][0] for i in range(5)]
plotImages(augmented_images)
```

☞ Found 2000 images belonging to 2 classes.



```
#Aumento de zoom
# zoom_range from 0 - 1 where 1 = 100%.
image_gen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, zoom_range=0.5) #
train_data_gen = image_gen.flow_from_directory(batch_size=batch_size,
                                              directory=train_dir,shuffle=True, ta
augmented_images = [train_data_gen[0][0][0] for i in range(5)]
plotImages(augmented_images)
```

☞ Found 2000 images belonging to 2 classes.



```
#Union de todas las imagenes
image_gen_train = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255,rotation_range=45,
                                      width_shift_range=.15, height_shift_range=.15,
train_data_gen = image_gen_train.flow_from_directory(batch_size=batch_size,
directory=train_dir, shuffle=True,target_size=(IMG_HEIGHT, IMG_WIDTH),class_mode='b
```

```
augmented_images = [train_data_gen[0][0][0] for i in range(5)]
plotImages(augmented_images)
```

➞ Found 2000 images belonging to 2 classes.



```
#datos de validacion
image_gen_val = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
val_data_gen = image_gen_val.flow_from_directory(batch_size=batch_size,
                                                  directory=validation_dir,target_si
print(val_data_gen)
```

➞ Found 1000 images belonging to 2 classes.
 <tensorflow.python.keras.preprocessing.image.DirectoryIterator object at 0x7fe

```
#Creacion del modelo
model_new = Sequential([
    Conv2D(16, 3, padding='same', activation='relu',
           input_shape=(IMG_HEIGHT, IMG_WIDTH ,3)),
    MaxPooling2D(),
    Dropout(0.2),
    Conv2D(32, 3, padding='same', activation='relu'),
    MaxPooling2D(),
    Conv2D(64, 3, padding='same', activation='relu'),
    MaxPooling2D(),
    Dropout(0.2),
    Flatten(),
    Dense(512, activation='relu'),
    Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
])
#Compilacion del modelo
model_new.compile(optimizer='adam',
                  loss='binary_crossentropy',
                  metrics=['accuracy'])
model_new.summary()
```

➞

Model: "sequential_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 150, 150, 16)	448
max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPooling2)	(None, 75, 75, 16)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 75, 75, 16)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 75, 75, 32)	4640
max_pooling2d_4 (MaxPooling2)	(None, 37, 37, 32)	0
conv2d_5 (Conv2D)	(None, 37, 37, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_5 (MaxPooling2)	(None, 18, 18, 64)	0
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 18, 18, 64)	0
flatten_1 (Flatten)	(None, 20736)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 512)	10617344

```
#Entrenamiento
history = model_new.fit_generator(
    train_data_gen,
    steps_per_epoch=total_train // batch_size,
    epochs=epochs,
    validation_data=val_data_gen,
    validation_steps=total_val // batch_size
)
```



```
Epoch 1/15
15/15 [=====] - 14s 959ms/step - batch: 7.0000 - size: 1
Epoch 2/15
15/15 [=====] - 16s 1s/step - batch: 7.0000 - size: 1
```

```
acc = history.history['acc']
val_acc = history.history['val_acc']
loss = history.history['loss']
val_loss = history.history['val_loss']
epochs_range = range(epochs)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(epochs_range, acc, label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(epochs_range, val_acc, label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(epochs_range, loss, label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(epochs_range, val_loss, label='Validation Loss')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
plt.show()
```

