```
from google.colab import files
files.upload()
```

```
Choose Files no files selected Upload widget is only available when the cell has been executed in the current browser session. Please rerun this cell to enable.

Saving kaggle.json to kaggle.json
```

```
!mkdir ~/.kaggle/
```

```
!cp kaggle.json ~/.kaggle/
!chmod 600 ~/.kaggle/kaggle.json
```

```
!kaggle competitions download -c dogs-vs-cats
```

```
Downloading dogs-vs-cats.zip to /content 98% 793M/812M [00:02<00:00, 287MB/s] 100% 812M/812M [00:03<00:00, 281MB/s]
```

```
!unzip -qq dogs-vs-cats.zip
```

```
!unzip -qq train.zip
```

1. Consider the Cats & Dogs example. Start initially with a training sample of 1000, a validation sample of 500, and a test sample of 500 (like in the text). Use any technique to reduce overfitting and improve performance in developing a network that you train from scratch. What performance did you achieve?

We are initially taking the train sample of 1000 by taking first 1000 values in the dataset. Taking 500 validation samples starting from 1000 to 1500 values in the dataset, taking 500 test samples starting from 1500 to 2000 values in the dataset.

Here we are preprocessing the data

```
from tensorflow.keras.utils import image_dataset_from_directory

train_dataset = image_dataset_from_directory(
    new_base_dir / "train",
    image_size=(180, 180),
    batch_size=32)

validation_dataset = image_dataset_from_directory(
    new_base_dir / "validation",
    image_size=(180, 180),
    batch_size=32)

test_dataset = image_dataset_from_directory(
    new_base_dir / "test",
    image_size=(180, 180),
    batch_size=32)

Found 2000 files belonging to 2 classes.
```

Found 2000 files belonging to 2 classes. Found 1000 files belonging to 2 classes. Found 1000 files belonging to 2 classes.

Importing the numpy as np and creating the dataset with 1000 samples with vector 16.

```
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
random_numbers = np.random.normal(size=(1000, 16))
dataset = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices(random_numbers)

for i, element in enumerate(dataset):
    print(element.shape)
    if i >= 2:
        break

        (16,)
        (16,)
        (16,)
        (16,)
```

Here we are taking 32 as batch size for the data

```
batched_dataset = dataset.batch(32)
for i, element in enumerate(batched_dataset):
    print(element.shape)
    if i >= 2:
        break

(32, 16)
    (32, 16)
    (32, 16)
```

Reshaping the dataset using dataset.map

```
reshaped_dataset = dataset.map(lambda x: tf.reshape(x, (4, 4)))
for i, element in enumerate(reshaped_dataset):
    print(element.shape)
    if i >= 2:
        break

    (4, 4)
    (4, 4)
```

(4, 4)

```
for data_batch, labels_batch in train_dataset:
    print("data batch shape:", data_batch.shape)
    print("labels batch shape:", labels_batch.shape)
    break

data batch shape: (32, 180, 180, 3)
    labels batch shape: (32,)
```

Using Keras with convolutions and Maxpooling: Creates convolutions kernel that is convolved with the layer

```
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers
inputs = keras.Input(shape=(180, 180, 3))
a = layers.Rescaling(1./255)(inputs)
a = layers.Conv2D(filters=32, kernel size=3, activation="relu")(a)
a = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(a)
a = layers.Conv2D(filters=64, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(a)
a = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(a)
a = layers.Conv2D(filters=128, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(a)
a = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(a)
a = layers.Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(a)
a = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(a)
a = layers.Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(a)
a = layers.Flatten()(a)
a = layers.Dropout(0.5)(a)
outputs = layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(a)
model = keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)
```

Configuring the model for training using biary crossentropy as loss function, adam optimizer and accuracy to measure the performance of the model.

model.summary()

Model: "model"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_1 (InputLayer)	[(None, 180, 180, 3)]	0
rescaling (Rescaling)	(None, 180, 180, 3)	0
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 178, 178, 32)	896
<pre>max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2 D)</pre>	(None, 89, 89, 32)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 87, 87, 64)	18496
<pre>max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 43, 43, 64)	0
conv2d_2 (Conv2D)	(None, 41, 41, 128)	73856
<pre>max_pooling2d_2 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 20, 20, 128)	0
conv2d_3 (Conv2D)	(None, 18, 18, 256)	295168
<pre>max_pooling2d_3 (MaxPoolin g2D)</pre>	(None, 9, 9, 256)	0
conv2d_4 (Conv2D)	(None, 7, 7, 256)	590080
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 12544)	0
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 12544)	0
dense (Dense)	(None, 1)	12545

Total params: 991041 (3.78 MB)
Trainable params: 991041 (3.78 MB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

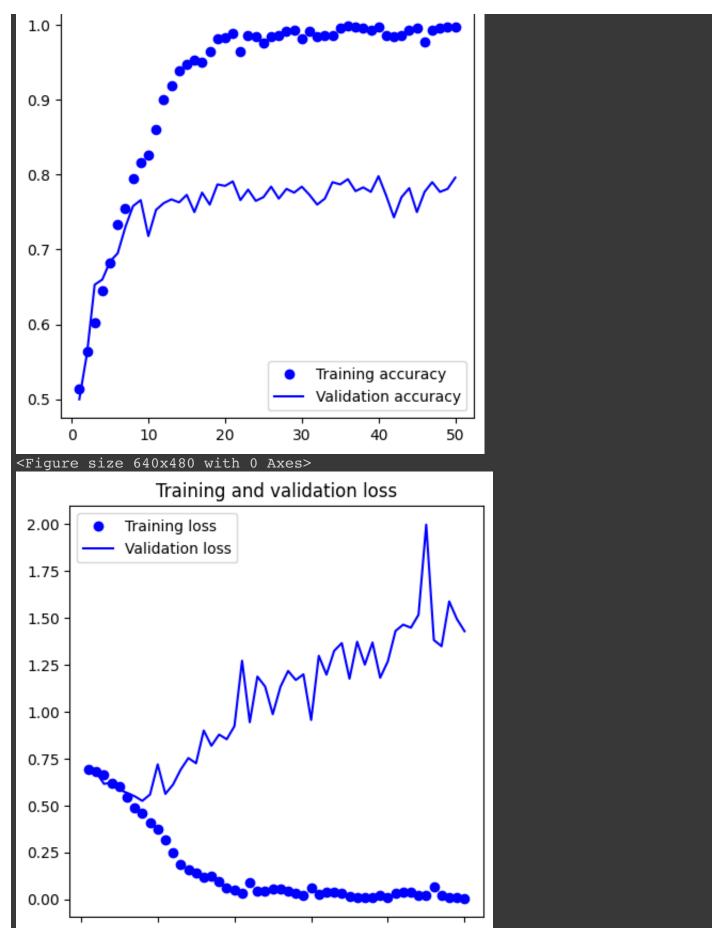
A record of the training measurements and loss values at different epochs, along with validation metrics and loss values, is called a history attribute.

```
from keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint, EarlyStopping
callbacks = [
 keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
  filepath="convnet_from_scratch.keras",
  save_best_only=True,
  monitor="val_loss")
history = model.fit(
 train_dataset,
 epochs=50,
 validation data=validation dataset,
 callbacks=callbacks)
 Epoch 21/50
 Epoch 22/50
 Epoch 23/50
 Epoch 24/50
 Epoch 25/50
 Epoch 26/50
 Epoch 27/50
 Epoch 28/50
 Epoch 29/50
 Epoch 30/50
 Epoch 31/50
 Epoch 32/50
 Epoch 33/50
 Epoch 34/50
 Epoch 35/50
 Epoch 36/50
 63/63 [============== ] - 6s 84ms/step - loss: 0.0079 - accurac
 Epoch 37/50
 Epoch 38/50
```

```
Epoch 39/50
Epoch 40/50
Epoch 41/50
Epoch 42/50
Epoch 43/50
Epoch 44/50
Epoch 45/50
Epoch 46/50
Epoch 47/50
Epoch 48/50
Epoch 49/50
63/63 [============== ] - 7s 109ms/step - loss: 0.0095 - accura
Epoch 50/50
63/63 [----
     ----- 1 _ 1c 56mc/cten _ locc: 0 0050 _ accura
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5))
accuracy = history.history["accuracy"]
val_accuracy = history.history["val_accuracy"]
loss = history.history["loss"]
val loss = history.history["val loss"]
epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, "bo", label="Training accuracy")
plt.plot(epochs, val_accuracy, "b", label="Validation accuracy")
plt.title("Training & validation accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.figure()
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5))
plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo", label="Training loss")
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation loss")
plt.title("Training and validation loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Training & validation accuracy



2. Increase your training sample size. You may pick any amount. Keep the validation and test samples the same as above. Optimize your network (again training from scratch). What performance did you achieve?

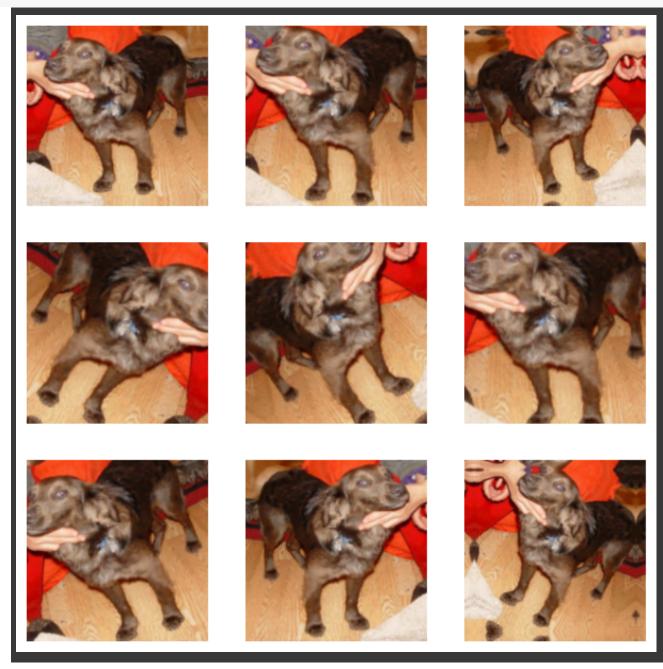
Here we are incresing the train sample size to 1500 by taking the values from 2000 to 3500 and keeping the validation and test values constant i.e., 500.

```
import os, shutil, pathlib
shutil.rmtree("./cats_vs_dogs_small_Q2", ignore_errors=True)
original_dir = pathlib.Path("train")
new_base_dir = pathlib.Path("cats_vs_dogs_small_Q2")
def make_subset(subset_name, start_index, end_index):
    for category in ("cat", "dog"):
        dir = new_base_dir / subset_name / category
        os.makedirs(dir)
        fnames = [f"{category}.{i}.jpg" for i in range(start_index, end_index)]
        for fname in fnames:
            shutil.copyfile(src=original_dir / fname,
                            dst=dir / fname)
#Creating training, Test and validation sets.
#Training has 1500 samples, test has 500 samples and validation has 500 samples.
make_subset("train", start_index=2000, end_index=3500)
make_subset("validation", start_index=3501, end_index=4001)
make_subset("test", start_index=4002, end_index=4502)
```

Here we are using the data augmentation technique to optimize the model performance as we are dealing with large datasets (increased the train sample size to 1500)

Display of few sample images in the dataset.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(7.5,7.5 ))
for images, _ in train_dataset.take(1):
    for i in range(9):
        augmented_images = data_augmentation(images)
        ax = plt.subplot(3, 3, i + 1)
        plt.imshow(augmented_images[0].numpy().astype("uint8"))
        plt.axis("off")
```



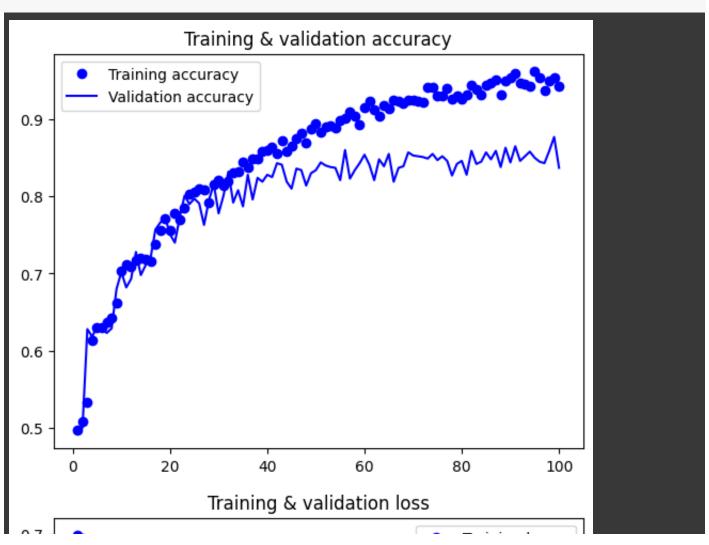
Using Data Augmentation and Dropout to optimize the model. Dropout layer only applies when training is set to True such that no values are dropped during inference

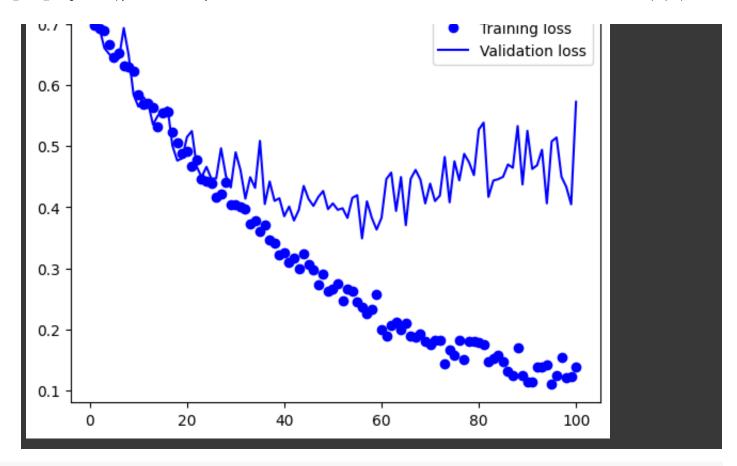
```
inputs = keras.Input(shape=(180, 180, 3))
x = data_augmentation(inputs)
x = layers.Rescaling(1./255)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=32, kernel size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=64, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=128, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.Flatten()(x)
x = layers.Dropout(0.5)(x)
outputs = layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(x)
model = keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)
model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy",
           optimizer="adam",
           metrics=["accuracy"])
callbacks = [
   keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
      filepath="convnet_from_scratch_with_augmentation.keras",
      save_best_only=True,
      monitor="val_loss")
history = model.fit(
   train_dataset,
   epochs=100,
   validation_data=validation_dataset,
   callbacks=callbacks)
   Epoch 71/100
   Epoch 72/100
   Epoch 73/100
   Epoch 74/100
```

Epoch 75/100	
	==] - 5s 82ms/step - loss: 0.1575 - accurac
Epoch 76/100	
· ·	==] - 6s 83ms/step - loss: 0.1816 - accurac
Epoch 77/100	1 03 03m3/3tep (0331 011010 decard)
	==] - 5s 83ms/step - loss: 0.1496 - accurac
Epoch 78/100] - 33 03m3/3tcp - t033: 0:1490 - dccurat
	==] - 6s 89ms/step - loss: 0.1799 - accurac
] - 05 09115/5(ep - 1055. 0.1799 - accurac
Epoch 79/100	1 /s F0ms/ston loss, 0 1001 secure.
	==] - 4s 58ms/step - loss: 0.1801 - accurac
Epoch 80/100	1 45 50mg/stan 1555 0 1702
	==] - 4s 58ms/step - loss: 0.1783 - accurac
Epoch 81/100	1 0 444 4
	==] - 8s 114ms/step - loss: 0.1749 - accura
Epoch 82/100	1 4 60 / 1 1 0 4474
	==] - 4s 60ms/step - loss: 0.1474 - accurac
Epoch 83/100	
	==] - 4s 60ms/step - loss: 0.1519 - accurac
Epoch 84/100	
63/63 [====================================	==] - 6s 88ms/step - loss: 0.1579 - accurac
Epoch 85/100	
63/63 [====================================	==] - 5s 79ms/step - loss: 0.1471 - accurac
Epoch 86/100	
63/63 [====================================	==] - 5s 71ms/step - loss: 0.1308 - accurac
Epoch 87/100	·
63/63 [====================================	==] - 6s 91ms/step - loss: 0.1237 - accurac
Epoch 88/100	·
63/63 [====================================	==] - 4s 59ms/step - loss: 0.1692 - accurac
Epoch 89/100	·
63/63 [====================================	==] - 4s 63ms/step - loss: 0.1248 - accurac
Epoch 90/100	
	==] - 6s 93ms/step - loss: 0.1140 - accurac
Epoch 91/100	•
	==] - 4s 58ms/step - loss: 0.1136 - accurac
Epoch 92/100	
	==] - 6s 89ms/step - loss: 0.1379 - accurac
Epoch 93/100	1 03 03/13/3 000
· ·	==] - 4s 60ms/step - loss: 0.1380 - accurac
Epoch 94/100] +5 00m3/3ccp
•	==] - 4s 66ms/step - loss: 0.1409 - accurac
Epoch 95/100] - 43 00m3/3tep - t033. 0:1403 - accurat
	==] - 7s 112ms/step - loss: 0.1093 - accura
Epoch 96/100] - /3 112m3/step - toss. 0.1095 - accure
	l 45 61ms/ston loss, 0 1250 posuma
	==] - 4s 61ms/step - loss: 0.1250 - accurac
Epoch 97/100	1 Fo 72mg/ohan lass 0 1525 seems
	==] - 5s 73ms/step - loss: 0.1535 - accurac
Epoch 98/100	1 6 00 - (-)
	==] - 6s 88ms/step - loss: 0.1207 - accurac
Epoch 99/100	1 4 50 4 4 3 6 5000
03/03 [==============	==] - 4s 59ms/step - loss: 0.1228 - accurac

Epoch 100/100

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
accuracy = history.history["accuracy"]
val_accuracy = history.history["val_accuracy"]
loss = history.history["loss"]
val_loss = history.history["val_loss"]
epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, "bo", label="Training accuracy")
plt.plot(epochs, val_accuracy, "b", label="Validation accuracy")
plt.title("Training & validation accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.figure()
plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo", label="Training loss")
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation loss")
plt.title("Training & validation loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```





```
test_model = keras.models.load_model(
    "convnet_from_scratch_with_augmentation.keras")
test_loss, test_acc = test_model.evaluate(test_dataset)
print(f"Test accuracy: {test_acc:.3f}")
```

3. Now change your training sample so that you achieve better performance than those from Steps 1 and 2. This sample size may be larger, or smaller than those in the previous steps. The objective is to find the ideal training sample size to get best prediction results.

Increasing the training sample size to 2000 taking the values from 4000 to 6000 from dataset and keeping the validation and test and validation sample sizes to 500 only.

A new convent:

```
inputs = keras.Input(shape=(180, 180, 3))
x = data augmentation(inputs)
x = layers.Rescaling(1./255)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=32, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=64, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=128, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=2)(x)
x = layers.Conv2D(filters=256, kernel_size=3, activation="relu")(x)
x = layers.Flatten()(x)
x = layers.Dropout(0.5)(x)
outputs = layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(x)
model = keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)
model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy",
              optimizer="adam",
              metrics=["accuracy"])
```

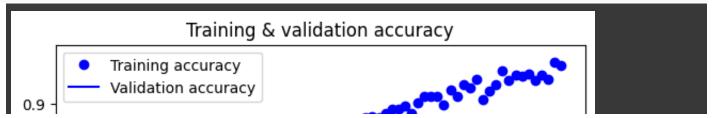
```
callbacks = [
   keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
```

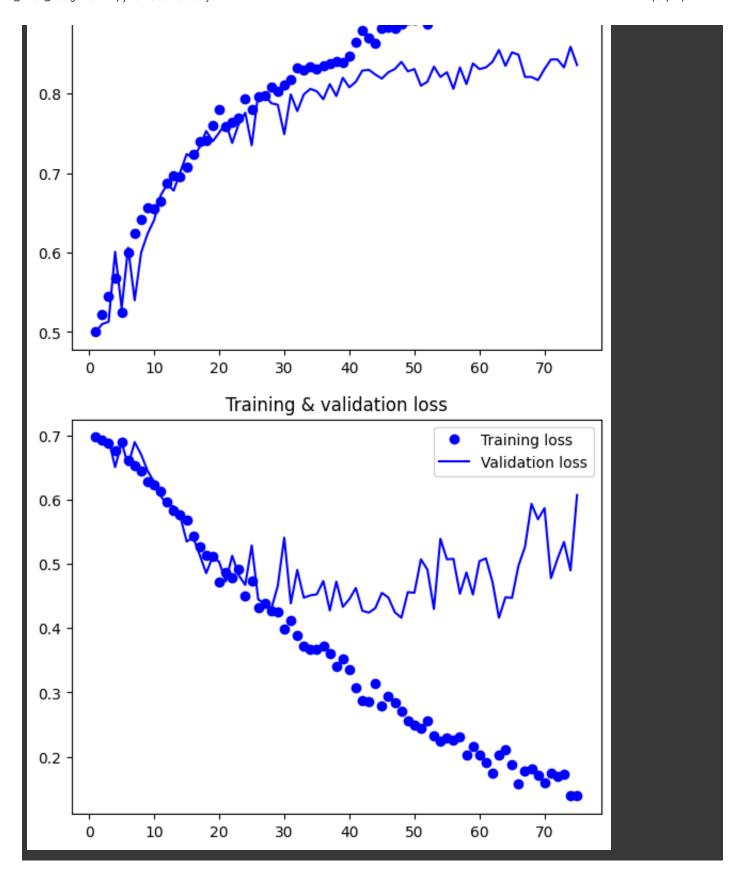
```
Epoch 1/75
Epoch 2/75
Epoch 3/75
Epoch 4/75
Epoch 5/75
Epoch 6/75
Epoch 7/75
Epoch 8/75
Epoch 9/75
Epoch 10/75
Epoch 11/75
Epoch 12/75
Epoch 13/75
63/63 [============== ] - 8s 116ms/step - loss: 0.5832 - accura
Epoch 14/75
63/63 [============== ] - 4s 60ms/step - loss: 0.5763 - accurac
Epoch 15/75
Epoch 16/75
Epoch 17/75
Epoch 18/75
63/63 [============== ] - 4s 60ms/step - loss: 0.5126 - accurac
Epoch 19/75
Epoch 20/75
```

```
Epoch 21/75
Epoch 22/75
Epoch 23/75
Epoch 24/75
Epoch 25/75
Epoch 26/75
Epoch 27/75
Epoch 28/75
Epoch 29/75
Epoch 30/75
```

Graph of training and validation accuracy

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
accuracy = history.history["accuracy"]
val accuracy = history.history["val accuracy"]
loss = history.history["loss"]
val_loss = history.history["val_loss"]
epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, "bo", label="Training accuracy")
plt.plot(epochs, val_accuracy, "b", label="Validation accuracy")
plt.title("Training & validation accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.figure()
plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo", label="Training loss")
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation loss")
plt.title("Training & validation loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```





```
test_model = keras.models.load_model(
    "convnet_from_scratch_with_augmentation1.keras")
test_loss, test_acc = test_model.evaluate(test_dataset)
print(f"Test accuracy: {test_acc:.3f}")
```

In the beginning as we took only 1000 samples in the first question and we acheived an accuracy of 74% but the same when we saw above with increasing the sample size to double we received 83% accuracy, the problem was overfitting and hence we generalized the model. As there was overfitting we used techniques like data augmentation and dropout to generalize the model.

4. Repeat Steps 1-3, but now using a pretrained network. The sample sizes you use in Steps 2 and 3 for the pretrained network may be the same or different from those using the network where you trained from scratch. Again, use any and all optimization techniques to get best performance.

Using pretrained model with Feature extraction technique

Using the VGG16 convolutional base which describes the first several layers of the the architecture, which are in charge of taking hierarchical features out of input images.

Model: "vgg16"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_7 (InputLayer)	[(None, 180, 180, 3)]	0
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 180, 180, 64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 180, 180, 64)	36928
<pre>block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 90, 90, 64)	0
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 90, 90, 128)	73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 90, 90, 128)	147584
<pre>block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 45, 45, 128)	0
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 45, 45, 256)	295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 45, 45, 256)	590080
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 45, 45, 256)	590080
<pre>block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 22, 22, 256)	0
block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 22, 22, 512)	1180160
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 22, 22, 512)	2359808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 22, 22, 512)	2359808
<pre>block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 11, 11, 512)	0
block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 512)	2359808
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 512)	2359808
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 11, 11, 512)	2359808
<pre>block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, 5, 5, 512)	0

Total params: 14714688 (56.13 MB) Trainable params: 14714688 (56.13 MB) Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

Feature extraction without data augmentation using a pretrained model

```
import numpy as np

def get_features_and_labels(dataset):
    all_features = []
    all_labels = []
    for images, labels in dataset:
        preprocessed_images = keras.applications.vgg16.preprocess_input(images)
        features = convolution_base.predict(preprocessed_images)
        all_features.append(features)
        all_labels.append(labels)
    return np.concatenate(all_features), np.concatenate(all_labels)

train_features, train_labels = get_features_and_labels(train_dataset)
val_features, val_labels = get_features_and_labels(validation_dataset)
test_features, test_labels = get_features_and_labels(test_dataset)
```

```
1/1 [======= ] - 5s 5s/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 31ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 24ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 24ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 22ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 25ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 24ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 28ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 23ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 24ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 24ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 22ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 22ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 23ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 29ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 24ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 28ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 22ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 22ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 22ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 23ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 34ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 22ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 22ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 29ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 24ms/step
```

```
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 31ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 33ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 23ms/step
1/1 [================== ] - 0s 22ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 24ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 27ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 22ms/step
1/1 [================== ] - 0s 22ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 22ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 28ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 24ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 22ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 40ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 36ms/step
1/1 [=================== ] - 0s 28ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 33ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 36ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 34ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 34ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 36ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 36ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 36ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 35ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 41ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 34ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 36ms/step
```

train_features.shape

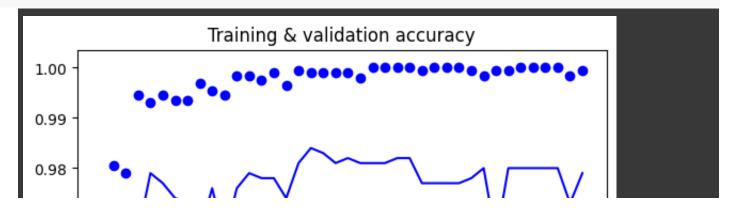
(2000, 5, 5, 512)

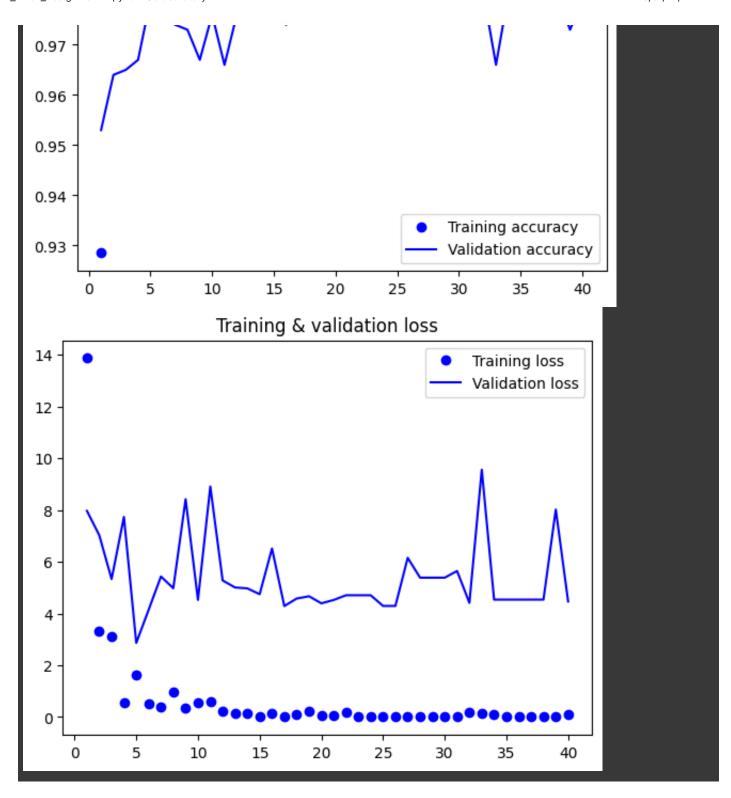
```
filepath="feature_extraction.keras",
    save_best_only=True,
    monitor="val_loss")
]
history = model.fit(
    train_features, train_labels,
    epochs=40,
    validation_data=(val_features, val_labels),
    callbacks=callbacks)
```

```
Epoch 1/40
Epoch 2/40
Epoch 3/40
Epoch 4/40
Epoch 5/40
Epoch 6/40
Epoch 7/40
Epoch 8/40
Epoch 9/40
Epoch 10/40
Epoch 11/40
Epoch 12/40
Epoch 13/40
Epoch 14/40
63/63 [============== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.1463 - accuracy
Epoch 15/40
Epoch 16/40
Epoch 17/40
Epoch 18/40
Epoch 19/40
Epoch 20/40
```

```
Epoch 21/40
Epoch 22/40
Epoch 23/40
Epoch 24/40
Epoch 25/40
Epoch 26/40
Epoch 27/40
Epoch 28/40
Epoch 29/40
Epoch 30/40
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
accuracy = history.history["accuracy"]
val accuracy = history.history["val accuracy"]
loss = history.history["loss"]
val loss = history.history["val loss"]
epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, "bo", label="Training accuracy")
plt.plot(epochs, val_accuracy, "b", label="Validation accuracy")
plt.title("Training & validation accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.figure()
plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo", label="Training loss")
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation loss")
plt.title("Training & validation loss")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```





Freezing the VGG16 convolutional base as in feature extraction we freeze the initial trained base

```
convolution_base = keras.applications.vgg16.VGG16(
    weights="imagenet",
    include_top=False)
convolution_base.trainable = False
```

```
convolution_base.trainable = True
print("The number of trainable weights required to use the convolution base before
```

The number of trainable weights required to use the convolution base before it

```
convolution_base.trainable = False
print("After the convolution base is frozen, this is the total quantity of trainal
```

After the convolution base is frozen, this is the total quantity of trainable

Adding data augmentation:

```
augmentation2 = keras.Sequential(
layers.RandomFlip("horizontal"),
layers.RandomRotation(0.1),
layers.RandomZoom(0.2),
1
input22 = keras.Input(shape=(180, 180, 3))
x1 = augmentation2(input22)
x1 =keras.layers.Lambda(
lambda x: keras.applications.vgg16.preprocess_input(x))(x1)
x1 = convolution base(x1)
x1 = layers.Flatten()(x1)
x1 = layers.Dense(256)(x1)
x1 = layers.Dropout(0.5)(x1)
outputs = layers.Dense(1, activation="sigmoid")(x1)
model = keras.Model(input22, outputs)
model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy",
optimizer="rmsprop",
metrics=["accuracy"])
```

```
callbacks = [
   keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
        filepath="feature_extraction_with_data_augmentation.keras",
```

```
Epoch 1/75
63/63 [============== ] - 11s 158ms/step - loss: 21.3565 - acci
Epoch 2/75
Epoch 3/75
Epoch 4/75
Epoch 5/75
Epoch 6/75
Epoch 7/75
Epoch 8/75
Epoch 9/75
Epoch 10/75
Epoch 11/75
Epoch 12/75
Epoch 13/75
Epoch 14/75
Epoch 15/75
Epoch 16/75
Epoch 17/75
Epoch 18/75
Epoch 19/75
63/63 [============== ] - 9s 147ms/step - loss: 2.0651 - accura
Epoch 20/75
```

```
Epoch 21/75
  Epoch 22/75
  Epoch 23/75
  Epoch 24/75
  Epoch 25/75
  Epoch 26/75
  63/63 [============== ] - 11s 174ms/step - loss: 1.1490 - accur
  Epoch 27/75
  Epoch 28/75
  Epoch 29/75
  63/63 [============== ] - 9s 140ms/step - loss: 1.0131 - accura
  Epoch 30/75
test model = keras.models.load model(
"feature_extraction_with_data_augmentation.keras",safe_mode=False)
test_loss, test_acc = test_model.evaluate(test_dataset)
print(f"Test accuracy: {test acc:.3f}")
```

A pretrained VGG16 model with Fine-tuning

Fine-tuning the pretrained model which already discovered some useful characteristics from a large set of data, speed-to-convergence is accelerated as compared to training from scratch. The model may overfit the dataset that the model is tuned on if it is not fine-tunned on a new dataset. This may result in it meshing its learned features better to the features of this new dataset leading to improved generalization performance.

```
convolution_base.summary()
```

Model: "vgg16"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
input_9 (InputLayer)	[(None, None, None, 3)]	0
block1_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, None, None, 64)	1792
block1_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, None, None, 64)	36928
<pre>block1_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, None, None, 64)	0
block2_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, None, None, 128)	73856
block2_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, None, None, 128)	147584
<pre>block2_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, None, None, 128)	0
block3_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, None, None, 256)	295168
block3_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, None, None, 256)	590080
block3_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, None, None, 256)	590080
<pre>block3_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, None, None, 256)	0
block4_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, None, None, 512)	1180160
block4_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, None, None, 512)	2359808
block4_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, None, None, 512)	2359808
<pre>block4_pool (MaxPooling2D)</pre>	(None, None, None, 512)	0
block5_conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, None, None, 512)	2359808
block5_conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, None, None, 512)	2359808
block5_conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, None, None, 512)	2359808
block5_pool (MaxPooling2D)	(None, None, None, 512)	0

Total params: 14714688 (56.13 MB) Trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

Non-trainable params: 14714688 (56.13 MB)

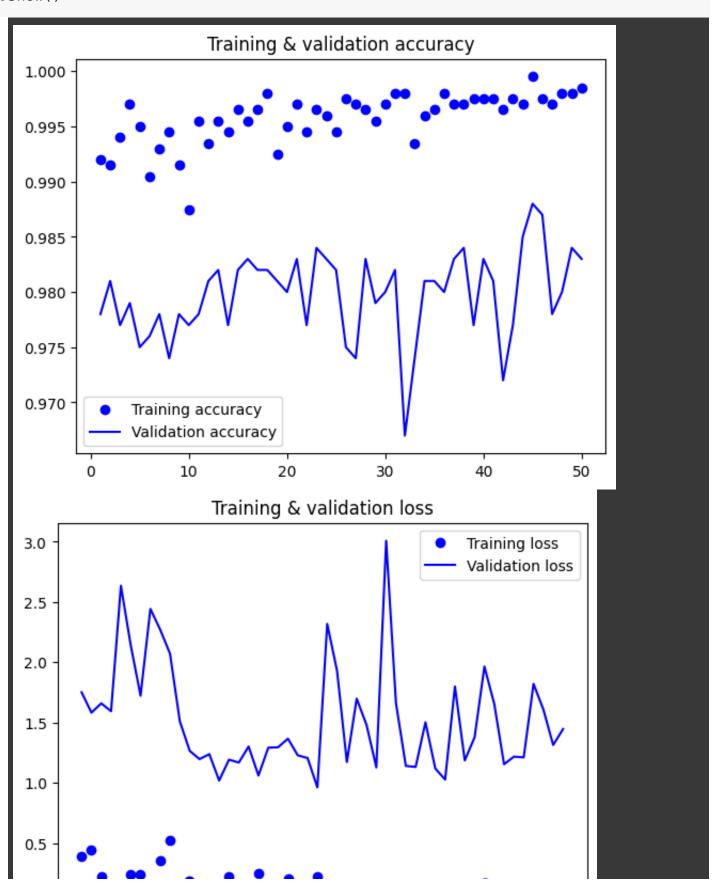
```
convolution base.trainable = True
for layer in convolution_base.layers[:-4]:
 laver.trainable = False
model.compile(loss="binary_crossentropy",
     optimizer=keras.optimizers.RMSprop(learning rate=1e-5),
     metrics=["accuracy"])
callbacks = [
 keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
   filepath="fine tuning.keras",
   save_best_only=True,
   monitor="val loss")
history = model.fit(
 train_dataset,
 epochs=50,
 validation_data=validation_dataset,
 callbacks=callbacks)
 Epoch 1/50
 Epoch 2/50
 Epoch 3/50
 Epoch 4/50
 Epoch 5/50
 Epoch 6/50
 Epoch 7/50
 Epoch 8/50
 Epoch 9/50
 Epoch 10/50
 Epoch 11/50
 Epoch 12/50
```

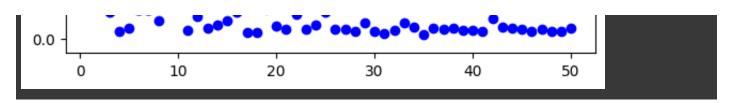
Epoch 13/50

```
Epoch 14/50
63/63 [============== ] - 11s 162ms/step - loss: 0.1190 - accur
Epoch 15/50
63/63 [============== ] - 13s 198ms/step - loss: 0.1532 - accur
Epoch 16/50
Epoch 17/50
63/63 [============== ] - 10s 157ms/step - loss: 0.0539 - accur
Epoch 18/50
63/63 [============== ] - 11s 163ms/step - loss: 0.0486 - accur
Epoch 19/50
Epoch 20/50
63/63 [============== ] - 10s 158ms/step - loss: 0.1081 - accur
Epoch 21/50
Epoch 22/50
Epoch 23/50
Epoch 24/50
Epoch 25/50
Epoch 26/50
Epoch 27/50
63/63 [============== ] - 10s 160ms/step - loss: 0.0804 - accur
Epoch 28/50
Epoch 29/50
Fnoch 30/50
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
accuracy = history.history["accuracy"]
val_accuracy = history.history["val_accuracy"]
loss = history.history["loss"]
val_loss = history.history["val_loss"]
epochs = range(1, len(accuracy) + 1)
plt.plot(epochs, accuracy, "bo", label="Training accuracy")
plt.plot(epochs, val_accuracy, "b", label="Validation accuracy")
plt.title("Training & validation accuracy")
plt.legend()
plt.figure()
plt.plot(epochs, loss, "bo", label="Training loss")
plt.plot(epochs, val_loss, "b", label="Validation loss")
plt.title("Training & validation loss")
```

plt.legend()
plt.show()





model = keras.models.load_model("fine_tuning.keras",safe_mode=False)
test_loss, test_acc = model.evaluate(test_dataset)
print(f"Test accuracy: {test_acc:.3f}")