

Лабораторная работа №2

По дисциплине: «Обработка изображений в ИС»

Тема: «Конструирование моделей на базе предобученных нейронных сетей»

Выполнил:

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Цель: осуществлять обучение НС, сконструированных на базе предобученных архитектур НС

Ход работы:

№	Выборка	Оптимизатор	Предобученная архитектура
4	MNIST	SGD	ResNet18

Для заданной выборки и архитектуры предобученной нейронной организовать процесс обучения НС, предварительно изменив структуру слоев, в соответствии с предложенной выборкой. Использовать тот же оптимизатор, что и в ЛР №1. Построить график изменения ошибки и оценить эффективность обучения на тестовой выборке.

Код программы:

```
import torch
import torch.utils.data
import torch.nn as nn
from torch.optim.sgd import SGD
import torchvision
from torchvision.transforms import v2
from torchvision.models import resnet18, ResNet18 Weights
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import os
import keyboard
model_path = 'ОИ\\лаба 2\\model_resnet.pth'
def save_model(model, path=model_path):
    while True:
        save = input("Save model? (y/n): ")
        if save.lower() == 'y':
            torch.save(model.state_dict(), model_path)
            print(f"Model saved to {path}.")
        elif save.lower() == 'n':
            print("Model not saved.")
            break
        else:
            print("Invalid input. Please enter 'y' or 'n'.")
def load_model(model, device, path=model_path):
    model.load_state_dict(torch.load(path, map_location=torch.device(device), weights_only=True))
    print(f"Модель загружена из \{path\}")
    return model
def stop_callback(event):
    global stop_training
    if event.name == 'p' or event.name == '3':
        stop_training = True
        print("Training stoped by user.")
def test model(net, testloader):
    correct = 0
    total = 0
    with torch.no grad():
        for data in testloader:
            images, labels = data[0].to(device), data[1].to(device)
            outputs = net(images)
             _, predicted = torch.max(outputs.data, 1)
            total += labels.size(0)
            correct += (predicted == labels).sum().item()
    accuracy = 100 * correct / total
    print(f'Accuracy on test set: {accuracy:.2f}%')
def visualize_random_prediction(testdata, visualisedata):
```

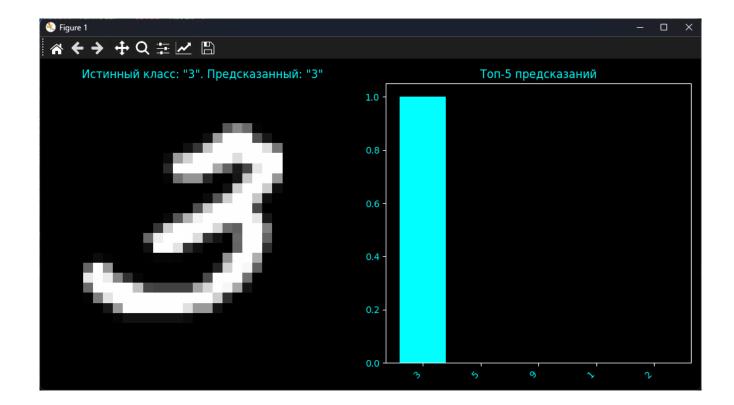
```
testset = testdata
    net.eval()
    random index = int(torch.randint(0, len(testset), (1,)).item())
    image, label = testset[random index]
    visulise_image, _ = visualisedata[random_index]
    image tensor = image.unsqueeze(0).to(device)
    with torch.no_grad():
        output = net(image_tensor)
     , predicted = torch.max(output, 1)
    classes = [str(i) for i in range(10)]
    probabilities = torch.nn.functional.softmax(output[0], dim=0)
    top_5_prob, top_5_catid = torch.topk(probabilities, 5)
    top_5_classes = [classes[idx] for idx in top_5_catid]
    plt.style.use('dark_background')
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
    plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
    plt.imshow(visulise_image, cmap='gray')
    plt.title(f'Истинный класс: \"{classes[label]}\". Предсказанный: \"{classes[predicted.item()]}\"',
color='cyan') # type:ignore
    plt.axis('off')
    plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
    plt.bar(top_5_classes, top_5_prob.cpu().numpy(), color='cyan')
    plt.title('Топ-5 предсказаний', color='cyan')
    plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right', color='cyan')
    plt.yticks(color='cyan')
    plt.gcf().set_facecolor('black')
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
class ResNet18 MNIST(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(ResNet18_MNIST, self).__init__()
        self.resnet = resnet18(weights=ResNet18_Weights.DEFAULT)
        # for param in self.resnet.parameters():
             param.requires_grad = False
        self.resnet.avgpool = nn.AdaptiveAvgPool2d((1, 1))
        num_features = self.resnet.fc.in_features
        self.resnet.fc = nn.Sequential( #type: ignore
            nn.Linear(num_features, 128),
            nn.ReLU(),
            nn.Dropout(0.2),
            nn.Linear(128, 10)
    def forward(self, x):
        return self.resnet(x)
train transform = v2.Compose([
    v2.Grayscale(num_output_channels=3),
    v2.RandomHorizontalFlip(),
    v2.RandomRotation(degrees=(0, 25)),
    v2.Compose([v2.ToImage(), v2.ToDtype(torch.float32, scale=True)]),
    v2.Normalize((0.5,), (0.5,))
])
test_transform = v2.Compose([
```

```
v2.Grayscale(num_output_channels=3),
    v2.Compose([v2.ToImage(), v2.ToDtype(torch.float32, scale=True)]),
    v2.Normalize((0.5,), (0.5,))
])
trainset = torchvision.datasets.MNIST(root='./data', train=True, download=True,
transform=train_transform)
trainloader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(trainset, batch_size=32, shuffle=True)
testset = torchvision.datasets.MNIST(root='./data', train=False, download=True,
transform=test transform)
testloader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(testset, batch_size=32, shuffle=False)
visualiseset = torchvision.datasets.MNIST(root='./data', train=False, download=True)
device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is available() else "cpu")
net = ResNet18_MNIST().to(device)
if os.path.exists(model_path):
    while True:
        use_saved_model = input("Saved model found. Use it? (y/n): ").lower()
        if use_saved_model == 'y':
            net = load_model(net, device)
            is_saved_model = True
            break
        elif use_saved_model == 'n':
            is saved model = False
        else:
            print("Invalid input. Please enter 'y' or 'n'.")
if not is saved model:
    criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
    optimizer = torch.optim.AdamW(net.parameters(), lr=0.001, weight_decay=1e-4) #type:ignore
    scheduler = torch.optim.lr_scheduler.StepLR(optimizer, step_size=30, gamma=0.1)
    accuracies = []
    num epoch = 150
    total_batches = len(trainloader)
    plt.ion()
    fig, ax = plt.subplots()
    fig.patch.set facecolor('black')
    ax.set facecolor('black')
    ax.set_xlabel('Итерации', color='white')
ax.set_ylabel('Точность', color='white')
    line, = ax.plot(accuracies, color='cyan')
    plt.show()
    text_box = ax.text(0.5, 0.1, '', fontsize=12, color='white', ha='center', transform=ax.transAxes)
    stop_training = False
    keyboard.on_press(stop_callback)
    for epoch in range(num epoch):
        if stop_training:
            break
        scheduler.step()
        correct = 0
        total = 0
        for i, data in enumerate(trainloader, 0):
            if stop training:
                break
            inputs, labels = data[0].to(device), data[1].to(device)
            optimizer.zero grad()
            outputs = net(inputs)
            loss = criterion(outputs, labels)
            loss.backward()
            optimizer.step()
```

```
_, predicted = torch.max(outputs, 1)
             total += labels.size(0)
             correct += (predicted == labels).sum().item()
             if i % 100 == 99:
                 accuracy = 100 * correct / total
                 accuracies.append(accuracy)
                 correct = 0
                 total = 0
                 line.set_ydata(accuracies)
                 line.set xdata(np.arange(len(accuracies)))
                 text_box.set_text(f'Epoch: {epoch + 1}/{num_epoch} \nBatch: {i + 1}/{num_epoch} \nBatch: {i + 1}/{num_epoch}
1}/{total_batches}\nAccuracy: {accuracy:.2f}%')
                 ax.relim()
                 ax.autoscale_view()
                 fig.canvas.draw()
                 fig.canvas.flush_events()
                 fig.canvas.draw()
    plt.ioff()
    plt.plot(accuracies, color='cyan')
    plt.title('Изменение точности', color='white')
    plt.xlabel('Итерации', color='white')
plt.ylabel('Точность', color='white')
    plt.gca().set_facecolor('black')
    plt.show()
test_model(net, testloader)
visualize_random_prediction(testset, visualiseset)
while True:
    choice = input("Check another image? (y/n): ").lower()
    if choice == 'y':
        visualize_random_prediction(testset, visualiseset)
        continue
    elif choice == 'n':
        break
    else:
        print("Invalid input. Please enter 'y' or 'n'.")
if not is saved model:
    save model(net)
print("Программа завершена.")
```

Результат:

Accuracy on test set: 97.27%



Вывод: в ходе выполнения лабораторной работы научился осуществлять обучение HC, сконструированных на базе предобученных архитектур HC.