90+ ['142', '37', '563', '431'] 0 Data/01.90+/00000_top.jpg 90+ ['93', '35', '555', '442'] 1 Data/01.90+/00001_top.jpg 90+ ['100', '59', '548', '437'] 2 Data/01.90+/00002_top.jpg 90+ ['89', '67', '520', '433'] 3 Data/01.90+/00003 top.jpg 90+ ['116', '77', '520', '426'] 4 Data/01.90+/00006_top.jpg right box top box 0 ['104', '22', '567', '442'] ['125', '76', '499', '408'] 1 ['120', '45', '522', '420'] ['174', '101', '533', '427'] 2 ['119', '70', '546', '426'] ['167', '94', '498', '441'] 3 ['142', '66', '535', '428'] ['173', '108', '526', '456'] 4 ['118', '19', '589', '445'] ['105', '95', '496', '444'] In [3]: random index = np.random.randint(0,data.index.size) # print('Label:\t',data['label'][random index]) 3 random apple info = data.loc[random index] img left pos = random apple info['left box'][2:-2].split("', '") img_top_pos = random_apple_info['top_box'][2:-2].split("', img right pos = random apple info['right box'][2:-2].split("', '") print('Label:\t',data['label'][random_index]) 10 print('Left:\t{:30}\tPos: ({:3},{:3}),({:3},{:3})' 11 .format(random apple info.at['left'],img left pos[0],img left pos[1],img left pos[2],img left pos[3])) 12 print('Top:\t{:30}\tPos: ({:3},{:3}),({:3},{:3})' 13 .format(random_apple_info.at['top'],img_top_pos[0],img_top_pos[1],img_top_pos[2],img_top_pos[3])) 14 print('Right:\t{:30}\tPos: ({:3},{:3}),({:3},{:3})' 15 .format(random apple info.at['right'], img right pos[0], img right pos[1], img right pos[2], img right pos[16 Label: 80+ Left: Data/02.80+/00583 left.jpg Pos: (118,60),(456,366) Top: Data/02.80+/00583 top.jpg Pos: (215,153),(490,419) Right: Data/02.80+/00583 right.jpg Pos: (169,138),(450,381) In [4]: pil_img_left = Image.open(os.path.join(DataDir, random_apple_info.at['left'])).crop((int(img_left_pos[0]), int(img left pos[1]), 3 int(img_left_pos[2]), 4 int(img left pos[3]))) pil img right = Image.open(os.path.join(DataDir, random apple info.at['right'])).crop((int(img right pos[0])) int(img_right_pos[1]), 7 int(img_right_pos[2]), 8 int(img_right_pos[3])) pil_img_top = Image.open(os.path.join(DataDir, random_apple_info.at['top'])).crop((int(img_top_pos[0]), int(img_top_pos[1]), 10 11 int(img_top_pos[2]), 12 int(img_top_pos[3]))) 13 # pil im = Image.open('1.jpg').convert('L') #灰度操作 14 15 plt.figure(figsize=(5 * 3 , 5)) 16 17 ax1 = plt.subplot('131')plt.imshow(pil img left) 18 19 ax1.set title("Left") 20 ax2 = plt.subplot(132)22 plt.imshow(pil_img_top) 23 ax2.set_title("top") 24 $25 \mid ax3 = plt.subplot(133)$ plt.imshow(pil img right) 26 27 ax3.set_title("right") 28 29 plt.tight_layout() 30 plt.show() top Left 0 right 50 50 50 100 100 100 150 150 150 200 200 250 250 150 100 150 150 200 250 print('Labels: ', sorted(set(data['label']))) In [5]: Labels: ['80+', '80-', '90+', 'bad'] # data[["id", "label"]].groupby(['label'], as index=False) In [6]: print("Count the amount of each label:") pd.value counts(data["label"]) Count the amount of each label: Out[6]: 90+ 2907 80+ 1967 80-441 396 bad Name: label, dtype: int64 Get mean and std of every channal This is only a example, just show how to get mean and std from one picture. Notice: In training phase, your mean and std must calculate from the whole training set. In [7]: pic = np.array(pil_img_left) print("pic.shape:",pic.shape) pic_mean = np.mean(pic/255, axis = (0,1), keepdims = True) print("pic_mean:",pic_mean) pic_mean = pic_mean.reshape(3,) print("pic_mean:", pic_mean) pic_std = np.std(pic,axis = (0,1),keepdims = True) print("pic_std:",pic_std) 11 13 | pic_std = pic_std.reshape(3,) print("pic_std:",pic_std) 15 pic.shape: (306, 338, 3) pic_mean: [[[0.59334833 0.34683197 0.36197992]]] pic_mean: [0.59334833 0.34683197 0.36197992] pic_std: [[[47.27379549 68.99296688 66.41355196]]] pic std: [47.27379549 68.99296688 66.41355196] start class AppleSet(Dataset): In [8]: 3 def __init__(self, root, train = True, transform = None,): 4 self.train = train 5 self.root = root self.transform = transform 6 7 classes = ['90+', '80+', '80-', 'bad']8 if self.train: 9 self.data = pd.read csv(os.path.join(self.root, 'train.csv')) 10 print(pd.value_counts(self.data["label"])) 11 else: self.data = pd.read_csv(os.path.join(self.root, 'test.csv')) 12 13 print(pd.value_counts(self.data["label"])) 14 15 def len (self): 16 return self.data.index.size 17 18 def __getitem__(self, index): 19 self.classes = ['90+','80+','80-','bad'] 20 21 data_item = self.data.iloc[index] 22 apple_item_path = data_item['left'] 23 = Image.open(os.path.join(self.root, apple_item_path)) apple_item_img 24 apple_img_box_list = data_item['left_box'][2:-2].split("', '") 25 = apple_item_img.crop((int(apple_img_box_list[0]),int(apple_img_box_list[1] apple_item_img 26 27 if self.transform: 28 apple item img = self.transform(apple item img) target = data item['label'] 29 30 31 return apple_item_img, self.classes.index(target),data_item['id'],data_item['label'] 32 N CLASSES = 4 In [9]: IMAGE SIZE = 227 BATCH_SIZE = 16 5 use_cuda = torch.cuda.is_available() if (use cuda): 6 print("Great, you have a GPU!") 8 else: 9 print("Life is short -- consider a GPU!") device = torch.device("cuda:2" if use cuda else "cpu") print('Your device will be: ', device) Great, you have a GPU! Your device will be: cuda:2 In [10]: transform = transforms.Compose([2 transforms.CenterCrop(480), #??? 3 transforms.Resize((IMAGE SIZE, IMAGE SIZE)), 4 transforms.RandomHorizontalFlip(), #??? 5 transforms.ToTensor(), transforms.Normalize((0.5, 0.5, 0.5), (0.5, 0.5, 0.5)), 6 7]) train_data = AppleSet(root = DataDir, train = True, transform = transform) 10 | test_data = AppleSet(root = DataDir, train = False, transform = transform) 11 | print(len(train_data)) 12 | print(len(test_data)) 90+ 2907 80+ 1967 80-441bad 396 Name: label, dtype: int64 90+ 738 80+ 497 80-118 bad 75 Name: label, dtype: int64 5711 1428 In [11]: print('Train Size: ', train_data.data.size) Train Size: 51399 In [12]: # train data.data In [13]: train loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(dataset = train_data, batch size = BATCH SIZE, shuffle = True) test loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(dataset = test data, batch size = BATCH SIZE) def imshow(batch, class_names=None, num_images=4): In [14]: plt.figure(figsize=(4 * num images, 4)) 3 img, classes,ids,labels = batch 4 print(classes) 5 img_num = min(num_images, img.shape[0]) 6 7 grid = torchvision.utils.make_grid(img[:img_num], 8 nrow=img num, 9 padding = 1, 10 pad_value = 1) 11 grid = grid.cpu().numpy().transpose((1, 2, 0)) 12 mean = np.array([0.485, 0.456, 0.406])std = np.array([0.229, 0.224, 0.225])13 # 14 grid = std * grid + mean 15 grid = np.clip(grid, 0, 1) 16 17 plt.imshow(grid) 18 if class names: titles = [class names[x] for x in classes[:img num]] 19 # plt.axis('off') 20 21 plt.title(titles) 22 plt.pause(0.001)23 imshow(next(iter(train loader)), num images = 3) tensor([0, 3, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0]) 50 100 150 200 500 100 200 In [15]: torch.manual_seed(117) Out[15]: <torch._C.Generator at 0x2af8c5a19a70> Create Model In [16]: class Net(nn.Module): def init__(self, num_classes 3 super(Net, self).__init__() 4 self.conv = torch.nn.Sequential(OrderedDict([5 ('Conv2d_1',nn.Conv2d(3, 64, 11, 4, 2)), ('ReLU_1',nn.ReLU(inplace = True)), 6 7 ('MaxPool2d_1',nn.MaxPool2d(3, 2, 0)), 8 ('Conv2d_2',nn.Conv2d(64, 192, 5, 1, 2)), 9 ('ReLU_2',nn.ReLU(inplace=True)), ('MaxPool2d_2',nn.MaxPool2d(3, 2, 0)), 10 11 ('Conv2d_3',nn.Conv2d(192, 384, 3, 1, 1)), 12 ('ReLU_3',nn.ReLU(inplace = True)), 13 ('Conv2d_4',nn.Conv2d(384, 256, 3, 1, 1)), ('ReLU_4',nn.ReLU(inplace=True)), 14 15 ('Conv2d_5',nn.Conv2d(256,256,3,1,1)), 16 ('ReLU_5',nn.ReLU(inplace=True)), 17 ('MaxPool2d_3',nn.MaxPool2d(3, 2, 0)) 18])) 19 20 self.dense = torch.nn.Sequential(OrderedDict([21 ('Dropout_1',nn.Dropout()), 22 ('Linear_1',nn.Linear(9216, 4096)), 23 ('ReLU 1', nn.ReLU(inplace=True)), ('Dropout_2',nn.Dropout()), 24 25 ('Linear_2',nn.Linear(4096, 4096)), 26 ('ReLU_2',nn.ReLU(inplace=True)), 27 ('Linear_3',nn.Linear(4096, num_classes)) 28])) 29 30 if init_weights: 31 self._initialize_weights() 32 33 def forward(self, x): 34 x = self.conv(x)35 x = x.view(x.size(0), -1)36 x = self.dense(x)37 return x 38 39 def __initialize_weights(self): 40 for m in self.modules(): 41 if isinstance(m, nn.Conv2d): 42 n = m.kernel_size[0] * m.kernel_size[1] * m.out_channels m.weight.data.normal_(0, math.sqrt(2. / n)) 43 44 if m.bias is not None: 45 m.bias.data.zero () elif isinstance(m, nn.Linear): 46 47 m.weight.data.normal_(0, 0.01) 48 m.bias.data.zero_() 49 Create a function to return a pre-trained model def AppleModel(pretrained = False, **kwargs): In [17]: 1 model = Net(**kwargs) 3 if pretrained: 4 print("Try to use pre-trained model") 5 filePath = os.path.join(DataDir, 'AppleModel.pth') if os.path.isfile(filePath): 6 7 print("Loading...") 8 model = torch.load(filePath) 9 print("Success!") 10 else: 11 print("Failed! Create a new model instead.") 12 return model **Create Train Function** In [46]: def train(model, device, train loader, optimizer, epoch): SAPARATE() 3 print("Start training...") 4 print('epoch: {}, Learning rate: {}'.format(epoch,optimizer.param_groups[0]['lr'])) 5 6 7 correct = 0 8 total_loss = 0 9 total_acc = 0 10 train_list = {'loss':[],'acc':[],'idx':[]} 11 12 for batch_idx, (inputs, targets,ids,labels) in enumerate(tqdm_notebook(train_loader,total=len(train_loade)) 13 indx_target = targets.clone() # clone labels 14 inputs, targets = Variable(inputs), Variable(targets) 15 if use cuda: 16 inputs, targets = inputs.to(device), targets.to(device) 17 18 optimizer.zero_grad() # Clears the gradients of all optimized 19 outputs = model(inputs) # output will be batch size * class size 20 21 loss = F.cross entropy(outputs, targets) # calculate loss 22 loss.backward() 23 optimizer.step() 24 25 total_loss += loss.data.item() # add loss to total_loss 26 27 pred = outputs.data.max(1)[1] # get the index of the max log-probability 28 correct = pred.cpu().eq(indx_target).sum() 29 total_acc += correct # the amount of corrent items 30 31 if batch_idx % 5 == 0 and batch_idx >= 0: 32 acc = float(correct) * 1.0 / len(inputs) * 100 33 train_list['loss'].append(loss.data.item()) 34 train_list['acc'].append(acc) 35 train_list['idx'].append(batch_idx) 36 print('Train Epoch: {} [{:5}/{:5}] Loss: {:.6f} Acc: {:.4f} lr: {:.2e}'.format(37 38 batch idx * len(inputs), 39 # len(train_loader.dataset), 40 loss.data.item(), # 41 42 optimizer.param_groups[0]['lr'])) 43 print("Train Info: Loss: {:.6f}, Acc: {:.6f}, lr: {:.2e}".format(total_loss, 44 100 * float(total acc)/len(train loader.da 45 optimizer.param_groups[0]['lr'])) 46 47 # losss pic 48 plt.plot(train_list['idx'], 49 train_list['loss'], 50 "b",linewidth=1, label = "epoch_" + str(epoch)) #在当前绘图对象绘图(X轴,Y轴,蓝色虚线,线宽度) 51 52 plt.xlabel("iterations") #X轴标签 #Y轴标签 53 plt.ylabel("loss") 54 #图标题 plt.title("Lost Analysis") 55 plt.show() 56 57 #acc pic 58 plt.plot(train_list['idx'], 59 train_list['acc'], 60 "r",linewidth=1, #在当前绘图对象绘图 (X轴, Y轴, 蓝色虚线, 线宽度) label = "epoch_" + str(epoch)) 61 62 plt.xlabel("iterations") #X轴标签 plt.ylabel("acc") #Y轴标签 64 plt.title("Accuracy Analysis") #图标题 65 plt.show() **Create Test Function** In [30]: def test(model, device, test loader, optimizer, epoch): model.eval() 2 3 test_loss = 0 4 correct = 0 5 global best_acc 6 7 global lr 8 global patience 9 10 for batch_idx, (inputs, target,ids,labels) in enumerate(tqdm_notebook(test_loader,total=len(test_loader)) 11 indx_target = target.clone() 12 13 target = Variable(target) 14 with torch.no grad(): 15 inputs = Variable(inputs) 16 17 if use cuda: 18 inputs, target = inputs.to(device), target.to(device) 19 20 output = model(inputs) test loss += F.cross entropy(output, target).data.item() 21 pred = output.data.max(1)[1] # get the index of the max log-probability 2.2 23 correct += pred.cpu().eq(indx_target).sum() test_loss_percent = test_loss / len(test_loader) # average over number of mini-batch 24 25 acc = 100. * float(correct) / len(test_loader.dataset) 26 27 28 print('Test set: Average loss: {:.4f}, Accuracy: {}/{} ({:.2f}%)'.format(test loss * 100 / len(test loader), 29 30 correct, 31 len(test_loader.dataset), 32 acc)) 33 34 if acc > best acc: 35 save file = True # config. If need to save model 36 37 patience = patience + 1 # if the acc of the model better than older one weo times, than update it. 38 print("Best acc is {},lower than current acc {}. Patience set to {}.".format(best acc,acc,patience)) 39 if patience == 2: 40 41 patience = 0 42 print("Patience already to 2,set to 0.") 43 lr = lr/1044 print("Leaning Rate set to {}.".format(lr)) 45 46 if save_file: # model save new file = os.path.join(DataDir, 'AppleModel.pth') 47 48 torch.save(model, new_file) 49 print("Save a new model to {}.".format(new_file)) 50 best_acc = acc 51

Create model

if use cuda:

4 | print(model)

Loading...
Success!
Net(

model.to(device)

(ReLU 1): ReLU(inplace)

(ReLU 2): ReLU(inplace)

(ReLU_3): ReLU(inplace)

(ReLU_4): ReLU(inplace)

(ReLU 5): ReLU(inplace)

(ReLU_1): ReLU(inplace)
(Dropout_2): Dropout(p=0.5)

(ReLU_2): ReLU(inplace)

epoch size = 30

except Exception as e:

import traceback
traceback.print exc()

if epoch == 0:

for epoch in range(epoch size):

torch.cuda.empty_cache()

lr = 0.001 # init learning rate

print("Best Result: {:.3f}%".format(best acc))

print("Leaning Rate set to {}".format(lr))

train(model,device,train loader,optimizer,epoch)

test(model,device,test loader,optimizer,epoch)

optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr = lr, weight_decay=5e-4)

(Dropout 1): Dropout(p=0.5)

(dense): Sequential(

Strart Train model

best acc = 0

patience = 0

lr = 0

try:

)

1

3

5

6

7

8

10

11

12 13

14

15 16

17 18

19 20

21

finally:

In [48]:

Try to use pre-trained model

(conv): Sequential(

In [20]:

model = AppleModel(pretrained = True, num classes = N CLASSES, init weights = True)

(Conv2d 1): Conv2d(3, 64, kernel size=(11, 11), stride=(4, 4), padding=(2, 2))

(Conv2d 2): Conv2d(64, 192, kernel size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1), padding=(2, 2))

(Conv2d 3): Conv2d(192, 384, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))

(Conv2d_4): Conv2d(384, 256, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))

(Conv2d_5): Conv2d(256, 256, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))

(Linear 1): Linear(in features=9216, out features=4096, bias=True)

(Linear_2): Linear(in_features=4096, out_features=4096, bias=True)

(Linear 3): Linear(in features=4096, out features=4, bias=True)

(MaxPool2d_1): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=3, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)

(MaxPool2d 2): MaxPool2d(kernel size=3, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil mode=False)

(MaxPool2d 3): MaxPool2d(kernel size=3, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil mode=False)

In [1]:

In [2]:

7

0

12

%matplotlib inline

5 import torch.nn as nn

13 import matplotlib as mpl

import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import pandas as pd

22 **from** PIL **import** Image

20 import math 21 import random

23 import os

Preprocess

SAPARATE()

The head of 'train.csv':
Unnamed: 0 id

DataDir = './'

2 | SAPARATELINE = '-' * 100

8 import torchvision

6 import torch.nn.functional as F
7 import torch.optim as optim

9 **from** torch.utils.data **import** Dataset

11 **from** torch.autograd **import** Variable

24 **from** collections **import** OrderedDict

3 | SAPARATE = lambda: print(SAPARATELINE)

6 print("The shape of 'train.csv': ",data.shape)

8 print("The head of 'train.csv':\n",data.head())

top label

left

right \

left box \

4 data = pd.read csv('train.csv')

The shape of 'train.csv': (5711, 9)

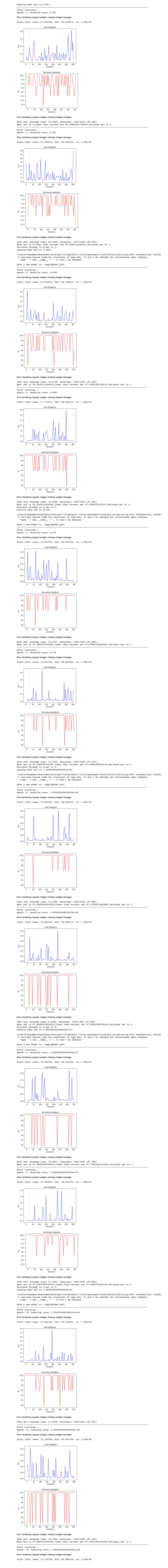
14 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

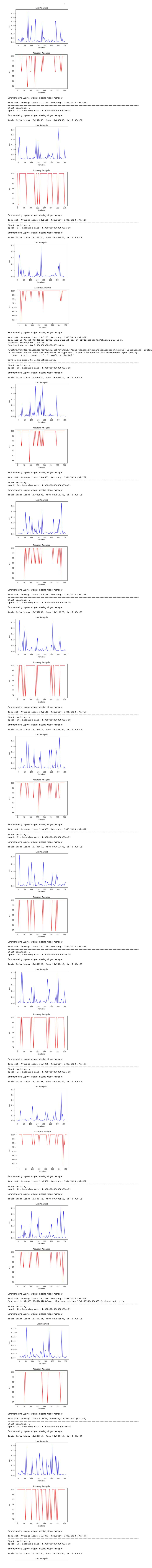
10 **from** torchvision **import** datasets, transforms

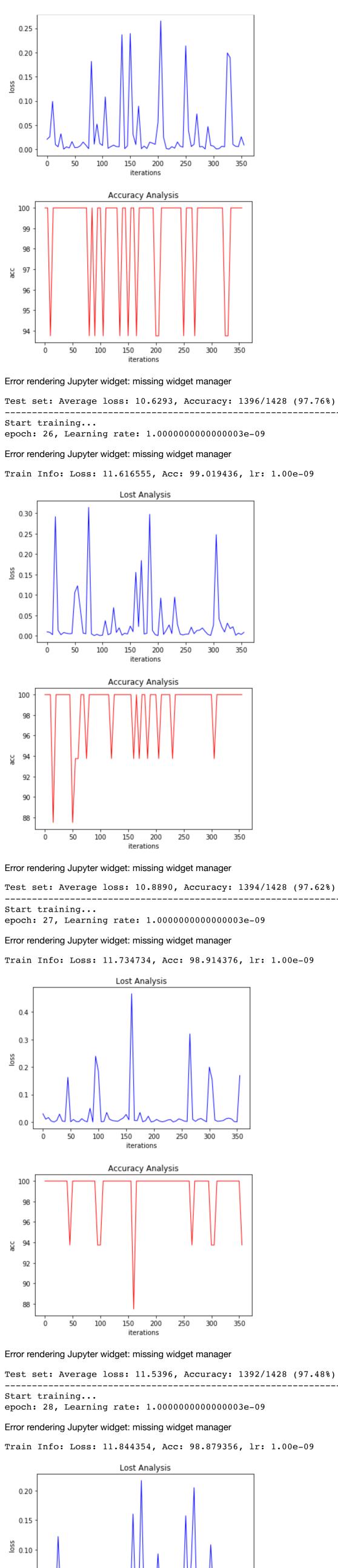
19 **from** tqdm **import** tnrange, tqdm_notebook,tqdm

3 import argparse
4 import torch

from future import print function







Start training...

0.05

0.00

0.35

0.30

0.25

0.10

0.05

0.00

In []:

In []:

50

100

150

200

iterations

250

300

<u>ss</u> 0.20 0.15

50 250 300 100 150 200 350 iterations Accuracy Analysis 100 99 98 ပ္ထံ 97 96 95 94 50 200 250 ò 100 150 300 350 iterations Error rendering Jupyter widget: missing widget manager Test set: Average loss: 10.5531, Accuracy: 1396/1428 (97.76%) Start training...

Error rendering Jupyter widget: missing widget manager

Train Info: Loss: 12.547759, Acc: 98.896866, lr: 1.00e-09

Lost Analysis

Accuracy Analysis 100 98 96 ပ္ထ 94 92 90 88 250 50 100 150 200 300 350 iterations Error rendering Jupyter widget: missing widget manager Test set: Average loss: 12.7612, Accuracy: 1394/1428 (97.62%) Best Result: 97.829%