

AI ASSIGNMENT 3

```
import os
import random
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from tqdm import tqdm
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F
from torch.utils.data import random_split
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader, Dataset, Subset
from torch.utils.data import random_split, SubsetRandomSampler
from torchvision import datasets, transforms, models
from torchvision.datasets import ImageFolder
from torchvision.transforms import ToTensor
from torchvision.utils import make_grid
from pytorch_lightning import LightningModule
from pytorch_lightning import Trainer
import pytorch_lightning as pl
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
from PIL import Image
```

```
In [2]:
transform=transforms.Compose([
    transforms.RandomRotation(10),          # rotate +/- 10 degrees
    transforms.RandomHorizontalFlip(),      # reverse 50% of images
    transforms.Resize(224),                 # resize shortest side to 224 pixels
    transforms.CenterCrop(224),            # crop longest side to 224 pixels at cent
er
    transforms.ToTensor(),
    transforms.Normalize([0.485, 0.456, 0.406],
                        [0.229, 0.224, 0.225])
])
```

```
In [3]: dataset0=datasets.ImageFolder(root="/kaggle/input/animal-image-dataset-90-different-animals/animals/animals",transform=None)

class_names=dataset0.classes
print(class_names)
print(len(class_names))

['antelope', 'badger', 'bat', 'bear', 'bee', 'beetle', 'bison', 'boar', 'butterfly', 'cat', 'caterpillar', 'chimpanzee', 'cockroach', 'cow', 'coyote', 'crab', 'crow', 'deer', 'dog', 'dolphin', 'donkey', 'dragonfly', 'duck', 'eagle', 'elephant', 'flamingo', 'fly', 'fox', 'goat', 'goldfish', 'goose', 'gorilla', 'grasshopper', 'hamster', 'hare', 'hedgehog', 'hippopotamus', 'hornbill', 'horse', 'hummingbird', 'hyena', 'jellyfish', 'kangaroo', 'koala', 'ladybugs', 'leopard', 'lion', 'liz
```

```
ard', 'lobster', 'mosquito', 'moth', 'mouse', 'octopus', 'okapi', 'orangutan', 'otter', 'owl', 'ox', 'oyster', 'panda', 'parrot', 'pelecaniformes', 'penguin', 'pig', 'pigeon', 'porcupine', 'possum', 'raccoon', 'rat', 'reindeer', 'rhinoceros', 'sandpiper', 'seahorse', 'seal', 'shark', 'sheep', 'snake', 'sparrow', 'squid', 'squirrel', 'starfish', 'swan', 'tiger', 'turkey', 'turtle', 'whale', 'wolf', 'woodpecker', 'zebra']
```

90

In [4]:

```
class DataModule(pl.LightningDataModule):

    def __init__(self, transform=transform, batch_size=32):
        super().__init__()
        self.root_dir = "/kaggle/input/animal-image-dataset-90-different-animals/animals/animals"
        self.transform = transform
        self.batch_size = batch_size

    def setup(self, stage=None):
        dataset = datasets.ImageFolder(root=self.root_dir, transform=self.transform)
        n_data = len(dataset)
        n_train = int(0.8 * n_data)
        n_test = n_data - n_train

        train_dataset, test_dataset = torch.utils.data.random_split(dataset, [n_train, n_test])

        self.train_dataset = DataLoader(train_dataset, batch_size=self.batch_size, shuffle=True)
        self.test_dataset = DataLoader(test_dataset, batch_size=self.batch_size)

    def train_dataloader(self):
        return self.train_dataset

    def test_dataloader(self):
        return self.test_dataset
```

In [5]:

```
class ConvolutionalNetwork(LightningModule):

    def __init__(self):
        super(ConvolutionalNetwork, self).__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(3, 6, 3, 1)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(6, 16, 3, 1)
        self.fc1 = nn.Linear(16 * 54 * 54, 120)
        self.fc2 = nn.Linear(120, 84)
        self.fc3 = nn.Linear(84, 20)
        self.fc4 = nn.Linear(20, len(class_names))

    def forward(self, X):
        X = F.relu(self.conv1(X))
        X = F.max_pool2d(X, 2, 2)
        X = F.relu(self.conv2(X))
        X = F.max_pool2d(X, 2, 2)
        X = X.view(-1, 16 * 54 * 54)
```

```

        X = F.relu(self.fc1(X))
        X = F.relu(self.fc2(X))
        X = F.relu(self.fc3(X))
        X = self.fc4(X)
        return F.log_softmax(X, dim=1)

    def configure_optimizers(self):
        optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(self.parameters(), lr=0.001)
        return optimizer

    def training_step(self, train_batch, batch_idx):
        X, y = train_batch
        y_hat = self(X)
        loss = F.cross_entropy(y_hat, y)
        pred = y_hat.argmax(dim=1, keepdim=True)
        acc = pred.eq(y.view_as(pred)).sum().item() / y.shape[0]
        self.log("train_loss", loss)
        self.log("train_acc", acc)
        return loss

    def validation_step(self, val_batch, batch_idx):
        X, y = val_batch
        y_hat = self(X)
        loss = F.cross_entropy(y_hat, y)
        pred = y_hat.argmax(dim=1, keepdim=True)
        acc = pred.eq(y.view_as(pred)).sum().item() / y.shape[0]
        self.log("val_loss", loss)
        self.log("val_acc", acc)

    def test_step(self, test_batch, batch_idx):
        X, y = test_batch
        y_hat = self(X)
        loss = F.cross_entropy(y_hat, y)
        pred = y_hat.argmax(dim=1, keepdim=True)
        acc = pred.eq(y.view_as(pred)).sum().item() / y.shape[0]
        self.log("test_loss", loss)
        self.log("test_acc", acc)

```

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In [6]:

```

if __name__ == '__main__':
    datamodule = DataModule()
    datamodule.setup()
    model = ConvolutionalNetwork()
    trainer = pl.Trainer(max_epochs=20)
    trainer.fit(model, datamodule)
    datamodule.setup(stage='test')
    test_loader = datamodule.test_dataloader()
    trainer.test(data_loaders=test_loader)

```

```

/opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pytorch_lightning/trainer/configuration_validator.py:110: PossibleUserWarning: You defined a `validation_step` but have no `val_dataloader`. Skipping val loop.
category=PossibleUserWarning,

```

```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pytorch_lightning/trainer/connectors/data_connector.py:229: PossibleUserWarning: The dataloader, train_dataloader, does not have many workers which may be a bottleneck. Consider increasing the value of the `num_workers` argument` (try 4 which is the number of cpus on this machine) in the `DataLoader` init to improve performance.
```

```
category=PossibleUserWarning,
```

```
Epoch 19: 100%
```

```
135/135 [02:37<00:00, 1.17s/it, loss=1.7, v_num=0]
```

```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pytorch_lightning/trainer/connectors/checkpoint_connector.py:128: UserWarning: `.test(ckpt_path=None)` was called without a model. The best model of the previous `fit` call will be used. You can pass `.test(ckpt_path='best')` to use the best model or `.test(ckpt_path='last')` to use the last model. If you pass a value, this warning will be silenced.
```

```
+ f" You can pass `{fn}(ckpt_path='best')` to use the best model or"
```

```
/opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pytorch_lightning/trainer/connectors/data_connector.py:229: PossibleUserWarning: The dataloader, test_dataloader 0, does not have many workers which may be a bottleneck. Consider increasing the value of the `num_workers` argument` (try 4 which is the number of cpus on this machine) in the `DataLoader` init to improve performance.
```

```
category=PossibleUserWarning,
```

```
Testing DataLoader 0: 100%
```

```
34/34 [00:36<00:00, 1.06s/it]
```

Test metric	DataLoader 0
test_acc	0.5425925850868225
test_loss	2.0664007663726807

```
In [7]:
```

```
for images, labels in datamodule.train_dataloader():  
    break
```

```
im=make_grid(images,nrow=16)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12,12))
```

```
plt.imshow(np.transpose(im.numpy()),(1,2,0)))
```

```
inv_normalize=transforms.Normalize(mean=[-0.485/0.229,-0.456/0.224,-0.406/0.225],  
                                   std=[1/0.229,1/0.224,1/0.225])
```

```
im=inv_normalize(im)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12,12))
```

```
plt.imshow(np.transpose(im.numpy()),(1,2,0)))
```

```
Out[7]:
```

```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x71341b417390>
```

```

In [8]:
device = torch.device("cpu")    #"cuda:0"

model.eval()
y_true=[]
y_pred=[]
with torch.no_grad():
    for test_data in datamodule.test_dataloader():
        test_images, test_labels = test_data[0].to(device), test_data[1].to(device)
        pred = model(test_images).argmax(dim=1)
        for i in range(len(pred)):
            y_true.append(test_labels[i].item())
            y_pred.append(pred[i].item())

print(classification_report(y_true,y_pred,target_names=class_names,digits=4))

```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
antelope	0.4167	0.4167	0.4167	12
badger	0.5000	0.4545	0.4762	11
bat	0.2308	0.5455	0.3243	11
bear	0.3333	0.3636	0.3478	11
bee	0.6250	0.5000	0.5556	10
beetle	0.6667	0.3636	0.4706	11
bison	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	10
boar	0.4286	0.2500	0.3158	12
butterfly	0.5333	0.7273	0.6154	11
cat	0.3750	0.2000	0.2609	15
caterpillar	0.8333	0.5882	0.6897	17
chimpanzee	0.7500	0.7500	0.7500	12
cockroach	0.7222	1.0000	0.8387	13
cow	0.3571	0.4545	0.4000	11
coyote	0.2857	0.4444	0.3478	9
crab	0.7222	0.6500	0.6842	20
crow	0.8125	0.7647	0.7879	17
deer	0.5385	0.4667	0.5000	15
dog	0.4000	0.5455	0.4615	11
dolphin	0.8000	1.0000	0.8889	8
donkey	0.2857	0.1333	0.1818	15
dragonfly	0.6667	0.5714	0.6154	7
duck	0.2000	0.1176	0.1481	17
eagle	0.6429	0.8182	0.7200	11
elephant	0.6429	0.6429	0.6429	14
flamingo	0.7222	0.9286	0.8125	14
fly	0.8667	0.8667	0.8667	15
fox	0.2308	0.5000	0.3158	6
goat	0.3636	0.6667	0.4706	12
goldfish	0.5455	0.7500	0.6316	8
goose	0.3333	0.0909	0.1429	11
gorilla	0.8000	0.6667	0.7273	12
grasshopper	0.5000	0.3333	0.4000	15
hamster	0.6667	0.7692	0.7143	13
hare	0.4444	0.3636	0.4000	11

hedgehog	0.3846	0.4545	0.4167	11
hippopotamus	0.5000	0.5556	0.5263	9
hornbill	0.5556	0.4167	0.4762	12
horse	0.6429	0.6429	0.6429	14
hummingbird	0.5333	0.7273	0.6154	11
hyena	0.2857	0.3333	0.3077	6
jellyfish	0.7000	0.7778	0.7368	9
kangaroo	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	15
koala	0.3846	0.4167	0.4000	12
ladybugs	0.5556	0.9091	0.6897	11
leopard	0.7143	0.3846	0.5000	13
lion	0.3810	0.5714	0.4571	14
lizard	1.0000	0.2500	0.4000	16
lobster	0.5000	0.7500	0.6000	8
mosquito	0.8182	0.8182	0.8182	11
moth	0.5455	0.5455	0.5455	11
mouse	0.2500	0.6000	0.3529	5
octopus	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	8
okapi	0.6923	0.7500	0.7200	12
orangutan	0.6000	0.8182	0.6923	11
otter	0.3158	0.5000	0.3871	12
owl	0.5833	0.6364	0.6087	11
ox	0.8333	0.2778	0.4167	18
oyster	0.5000	0.7273	0.5926	11
panda	0.3684	0.7778	0.5000	9
parrot	0.6111	0.7333	0.6667	15
pelecaniformes	0.3750	0.4000	0.3871	15
penguin	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000	10
pig	0.6250	0.6250	0.6250	16
pigeon	0.5000	0.3636	0.4211	11
porcupine	0.6667	1.0000	0.8000	8
possum	0.4444	0.3333	0.3810	12
raccoon	0.6250	0.3333	0.4348	15
rat	0.6154	0.8000	0.6957	10
reindeer	0.5000	0.4667	0.4828	15
rhinoceros	0.2727	0.4286	0.3333	7
sandpiper	0.7647	0.7647	0.7647	17
seahorse	0.5714	0.5333	0.5517	15
seal	0.5000	0.6154	0.5517	13
shark	0.6429	0.7500	0.6923	12
sheep	0.5556	0.2941	0.3846	17
snake	0.5714	0.3636	0.4444	11
sparrow	0.3333	0.2857	0.3077	7
squid	0.7500	0.5000	0.6000	18
squirrel	0.2857	0.2857	0.2857	14
starfish	0.7143	0.3333	0.4545	15
swan	0.5625	0.7500	0.6429	12
tiger	0.6667	0.4444	0.5333	9
turkey	0.5833	0.7778	0.6667	9
turtle	0.5000	0.6364	0.5600	11
whale	1.0000	0.4286	0.6000	14
wolf	0.4375	0.7778	0.5600	9

wombat	0.6000	0.5455	0.5714	11
woodpecker	0.5455	0.4286	0.4800	14
zebra	0.9000	0.9000	0.9000	10
accuracy			0.5417	1080
macro avg	0.5462	0.5533	0.5295	1080
weighted avg	0.5607	0.5417	0.5300	1080

/opt/conda/lib/python3.7/site-packages/sklearn/metrics/_classification.py:1318: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.

_warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))

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_warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))

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_warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))