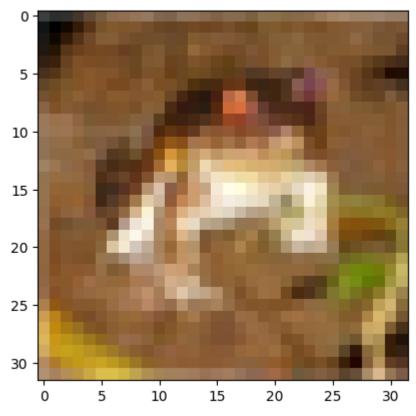
```
import torch
import torchvision
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F
from torchvision.datasets import CIFAR10
from torchvision.transforms import ToTensor
from torchvision.utils import make_grid
from torch.utils.data.dataloader import DataLoader
from torch.utils.data import random split
%matplotlib inline
dataset = CIFAR10(root='data/', download=True, transform=ToTensor())
test dataset = CIFAR10(root='data/', train=False, transform=ToTensor())
     Files already downloaded and verified
dataset_size = len(dataset)
dataset_size
     50000
test dataset size = len(test dataset)
test_dataset_size
     10000
classes = dataset.classes
classes
     ['airplane',
      'automobile',
      'bird',
      'cat',
      'deer',
      'dog',
      'frog',
      'horse',
      'ship',
      'truck']
img, label = dataset[0]
img shape = img.shape
img_shape
     torch.Size([3, 32, 32])
```

```
num_classes = len(classes)
num_classes
```

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img, label = dataset[0]
plt.imshow(img.permute((1, 2, 0)))
print('Label (numeric):', label)
print('Label (textual):', classes[label])
```

Label (numeric): 6
Label (textual): frog



```
torch.manual_seed(43)
val_size = 5000
train_size = len(dataset) - val_size
```

```
train_ds, val_ds = random_split(dataset, [train_size, val_size])
len(train_ds), len(val_ds)
```

(45000, 5000)

batch_size=128

images.shape: torch.Size([128, 3, 32, 32])

def accuracy(outputs, labels):

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_, predicted_labels = torch.max(outputs, dim=1)
   correct_predictions = torch.sum(predicted_labels == labels)
   accuracy = correct predictions.item() / len(labels)
   return torch.tensor(accuracy)
          class ImageClassificationBase(nn.Module):
   def training step(self, batch):
       images, labels = batch
       logits = self(images) # Generate logits
       loss = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()(logits, labels) # Calculate loss
       return loss
def validation step(self, batch):
   images, labels = batch
   logits = self(images) # Generate logits
   loss = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()(logits, labels) # Calculate loss
   acc = accuracy(logits, labels) # Calculate accuracy
   return {'val_loss': loss.detach(), 'val_acc': acc}
def validation_epoch_end(self, outputs):
   batch losses = [x['val loss'] for x in outputs]
   epoch_loss = torch.mean(torch.tensor(batch_losses)) # Combine losses
   batch_accs = [x['val_acc'] for x in outputs]
   epoch_acc = torch.mean(torch.tensor(batch_accs)) # Combine accuracies
   return {'val_loss': epoch_loss.item(), 'val_acc': epoch_acc.item()}
def epoch end(self, epoch, result):
   print("Epoch [{}], val_loss: {:.4f}, val_acc: {:.4f}".format(epoch, result['val_loss'], r
def evaluate(model, val loader):
   outputs = [model.validation_step(batch) for batch in val_loader]
   return model.validation_epoch_end(outputs)
```

```
def fit(epochs, lr, model, train loader, val loader, opt func=torch.optim.SGD):
   history = []
   optimizer = opt func(model.parameters(), lr)
   for epoch in range(epochs):
        # Training Phase
        epoch loss = 0.0
        for batch in train loader:
            loss = model.training step(batch)
            epoch loss += loss.item()
            loss.backward()
            optimizer.step()
            optimizer.zero grad()
        epoch loss /= len(train loader)
       # Validation phase
        result = evaluate(model, val_loader)
       model.epoch end(epoch, result)
       history.append(result)
   return history
import torch.cuda
import torch
def get_default_device():
    """Pick GPU if available, else CPU"""
   if torch.cuda.is available():
       return torch.device('cuda')
   else:
        return torch.device('cpu')
device = get default device()
device
     device(type='cpu')
def to_device(data, device):
    """Move tensor(s) to chosen device"""
   # Check if the input is a tensor or a collection of tensors
   if isinstance(data, (list, tuple)):
        # If it is a collection, recursively call `to device` on each element
        return [to_device(x, device) for x in data]
   # If it is a tensor, move it to the specified device
```

return data.to(device, non_blocking=True)

```
class DeviceDataLoader():
    """Wrap a dataloader to move data to a device"""
   def __init__(self, dl, device):
        self.dl = dl
        self.device = device
   def iter (self):
        """Yield a batch of data after moving it to device"""
        # Iterate over the batches in the wrapped dataloader
        for b in self.dl:
            # Move the batch to the specified device using `to_device`
            yield to device(b, self.device)
   def __len__(self):
        """Number of batches"""
        return len(self.dl)
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def plot losses(history):
    """Plot validation loss vs. number of epochs"""
   # Extract the validation loss from the history dictionary
   losses = [x['val_loss'] for x in history]
   # Plot the validation loss as a function of epoch number
   plt.plot(losses, '-x')
   plt.xlabel('Epoch')
   plt.ylabel('Loss')
   plt.title('Validation Loss vs. No. of epochs')
   plt.show()
def plot_accuracies(history):
    """Plot validation accuracy vs. number of epochs"""
   # Extract the validation accuracy from the history dictionary
   accuracies = [x['val_acc'] for x in history]
   # Plot the validation accuracy as a function of epoch number
   plt.plot(accuracies, '-x')
   plt.xlabel('Epoch')
   plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
   plt.title('Validation Accuracy vs. No. of epochs')
   plt.show()
train loader = DeviceDataLoader(train loader, device)
val loader = DeviceDataLoader(val loader, device)
test_loader = DeviceDataLoader(test_loader, device)
```

```
input size = 3*32*32
output_size = 10
def forward(self, xb):
    # Flatten images into vectors
    out = xb.view(xb.size(0), -1)
    # Apply layers & activation functions
    out = self.linear1(out)
    out = F.relu(out)
    out = self.linear2(out)
    out = F.relu(out)
    out = self.linear3(out)
    out = F.relu(out)
    out = self.linear4(out)
    out = F.relu(out)
    out = self.linear5(out)
    out = F.relu(out)
    out = self.linear6(out)
    out = F.softmax(out, dim=1) # <-- Use softmax activation for the output layer
    return out
```

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