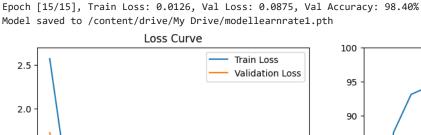
```
In [ ]: # Mount Google Drive
         from google.colab import drive
         drive.mount('/content/drive')
         import torch
         from torch.utils.data import DataLoader, random_split
         from torchvision import datasets, transforms
         import torch.nn as nn
         import torch.optim as optim
         import torch.nn.functional as F
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import numpy as np
         import os
         # Define transformations
         transform = transforms.Compose([
            transforms.Resize((128, 128)),
            transforms.Grayscale(num_output_channels=1), # If images are RGB, remove this line
            transforms.ToTensor(),
            transforms.Normalize((0.5,), (0.5,)) # Normalize for grayscale images
         1)
         # Load dataset
         dataset path = '/content/drive/My Drive/character recognition dataset/'
         dataset = datasets.ImageFolder(dataset_path, transform=transform)
         # Calculate dataset sizes for train, validation, and test splits
         train_size = int(0.7 * len(dataset))
         val_size = int(0.15 * len(dataset))
         test_size = len(dataset) - train_size - val_size
         # Split dataset
        train_dataset, val_dataset, test_dataset = random_split(dataset, [train_size, val_size, test_size])
         # Create data Loaders
         train_loader = DataLoader(train_dataset, batch_size=32, shuffle=True)
         val loader = DataLoader(val dataset, batch size=32, shuffle=False)
         test_loader = DataLoader(test_dataset, batch_size=32, shuffle=False)
         # Define the CNN Model
         class SimpleCNN(nn.Module):
            def __init__(self):
                super(SimpleCNN, self).__init__()
                 self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 64, kernel size=3, padding=1)
                self.bn1 = nn.BatchNorm2d(64)
                self.pool1 = nn.MaxPool2d(2, 2)
                self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(64, 128, kernel_size=3, padding=1)
                self.bn2 = nn.BatchNorm2d(128)
                self.pool2 = nn.MaxPool2d(2, 2)
                self.fc1 = nn.Linear(128 * 32 * 32, 256) # Adjusted input size
                self.fc2 = nn.Linear(256, 128)
                self.fc3 = nn.Linear(128, 64)
                self.fc4 = nn.Linear(64, len(dataset.classes))
            def forward(self, x):
                x = self.pool1(F.relu(self.bn1(self.conv1(x))))
                x = self.pool2(F.relu(self.bn2(self.conv2(x))))
                x = x.view(x.size(0), -1) # Flatten the output
                x = F.relu(self.fc1(x))
                x = F.relu(self.fc2(x))
                x = F.relu(self.fc3(x))
                x = self.fc4(x)
                return x
         # Initialize model, criterion, and optimizer
         model = SimpleCNN()
         # Check for GPU availability and move model to GPU
         device = torch.device('cuda' if torch.cuda.is_available() else 'cpu')
         model.to(device)
```

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criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=1e-5) #changed Learning rate to 1e-5
# Lists to store loss and accuracy values
train_losses = []
val_losses = []
val_accuracies = []
# Training Loop
num_epochs = 15
for epoch in range(num_epochs):
       model.train()
       train_loss = 0.0
       correct_train = 0
       total_train = 0
        for inputs, labels in train_loader:
                # Move inputs and Labels to GPU
                inputs, labels = inputs.to(device), labels.to(device)
                # Zero the parameter gradients
                optimizer.zero_grad()
                # Forward pass
                outputs = model(inputs)
                loss = criterion(outputs, labels)
                # Backward pass and optimize
                loss.backward()
                optimizer.step()
                train_loss += loss.item() * inputs.size(0)
                _, predicted = torch.max(outputs, 1)
                total_train += labels.size(0)
                correct_train += (predicted == labels).sum().item()
        # Validation
       model.eval()
       val loss = 0.0
       correct_val = 0
       total_val = 0
        with torch.no_grad():
                for inputs, labels in val_loader:
                        # Move inputs and labels to GPU
                        inputs, labels = inputs.to(device), labels.to(device)
                        outputs = model(inputs)
                        loss = criterion(outputs, labels)
                        val_loss += loss.item() * inputs.size(0)
                          , predicted = torch.max(outputs, 1)
                        total_val += labels.size(0)
                        correct_val += (predicted == labels).sum().item()
        train_loss /= len(train_loader.dataset)
        val_loss /= len(val_loader.dataset)
        val_accuracy = 100 * correct_val / total_val
       train_losses.append(train_loss)
       val_losses.append(val_loss)
        val_accuracies.append(val_accuracy)
       print(f'Epoch \ [\{epoch+1\}/\{num\_epochs\}], \ Train \ Loss: \ \{train\_loss:.4f\}, \ Val \ Loss: \ \{val\_loss:.4f\}, \ Val \ Accuracy \ A
# Save the trained model
model_save_path = '/content/drive/My Drive/modellearnrate1.pth'
torch.save(model.state_dict(), model_save_path)
print(f'Model saved to {model_save_path}')
# Plotting the loss and accuracy curves
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 5))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(range(1, num_epochs+1), train_losses, label='Train Loss')
```

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D_learning_rate_1e_5
plt.plot(range(1, num_epochs+1), val_losses, label='Validation Loss')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Loss')
plt.title('Loss Curve')
plt.legend()
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(range(1, num_epochs+1), val_accuracies, label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.xlabel('Epoch')
plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
plt.title('Accuracy Curve')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
# Function to display images and predictions
def imshow(img, title):
    npimg = img.numpy()
    plt.imshow(np.transpose(npimg, (1, 2, 0)), cmap='gray')
    plt.title(title)
    plt.show()
# To Load the saved model
def load_model(model, model_path):
    model.load_state_dict(torch.load(model_path))
    model.to(device) # Move the model to GPU if available
    model.eval()
    return model
# Load the saved model (for example, after training is complete)
loaded_model = SimpleCNN()
loaded model = load model(loaded model, model save path)
print(f'Model loaded from {model_save_path}')
Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", for
ce remount=True).
Epoch [1/15], Train Loss: 2.5684, Val Loss: 1.7273, Val Accuracy: 65.29%
Epoch [2/15], Train Loss: 1.1624, Val Loss: 0.8266, Val Accuracy: 87.52%
Epoch [3/15], Train Loss: 0.5676, Val Loss: 0.4795, Val Accuracy: 93.14%
Epoch [4/15], Train Loss: 0.3275, Val Loss: 0.3487, Val Accuracy: 94.28%
Epoch [5/15], Train Loss: 0.2105, Val Loss: 0.2506, Val Accuracy: 96.29%
Epoch [6/15], Train Loss: 0.1403, Val Loss: 0.2003, Val Accuracy: 96.91%
Epoch [7/15], Train Loss: 0.1001, Val Loss: 0.1628, Val Accuracy: 97.37%
Epoch [8/15], Train Loss: 0.0723, Val Loss: 0.1422, Val Accuracy: 97.58%
Epoch [9/15], Train Loss: 0.0534, Val Loss: 0.1206, Val Accuracy: 98.14%
Epoch [10/15], Train Loss: 0.0409, Val Loss: 0.1105, Val Accuracy: 98.09%
Epoch [11/15], Train Loss: 0.0315, Val Loss: 0.1049, Val Accuracy: 98.19%
Epoch [12/15], Train Loss: 0.0247, Val Loss: 0.0946, Val Accuracy: 98.30%
Epoch [13/15], Train Loss: 0.0194, Val Loss: 0.0943, Val Accuracy: 98.30%
Epoch [14/15], Train Loss: 0.0157, Val Loss: 0.0892, Val Accuracy: 98.30%
```



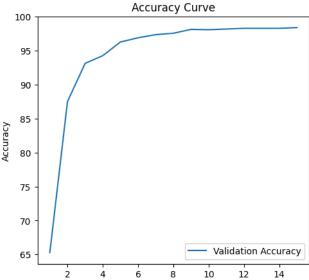
8

Epoch

10

12

14



Epoch

2

4

1.5 SSO

1.0

0.5

0.0

Model loaded from /content/drive/My Drive/modellearnrate1.pth