

Animals 90 Pytorch Lightning CNN

```
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

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 center
transforms.ToTensor(),
transforms.Normalize([0.485, 0.456, 0.406],
                     [0.229, 0.224, 0.225])
])

```

```

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',
'lizard', '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', 'wombat', 'woodpecker', 'zebra']

```

```

90

```

```

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

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)
```

```
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_loader=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

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)))

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x71341b417390>

```

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))

/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))

/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))

