

ResNet-18

Input

3x3 conv 64

3x3 conv 64

3x3 conv 64

3x3 conv 64

3x3 conv 64

3x3 conv 128, 2

3x3 conv 128

3x3 conv 128

3x3 conv 128

3x3 conv 256, 2

3x3 conv 256

3x3 conv 256

3x3 conv 256

3x3 conv 512, 2

3x3 conv 512

3x3 conv 512

3x3 conv 512

AVG pool 1x1

↓
FC

↓

ResNet-18 architecture diagram showing the sequence of layers: Input, 3x3 conv 64, 3x3 conv 64, 3x3 conv 64, 3x3 conv 64, 3x3 conv 128, 2, 3x3 conv 128, 3x3 conv 128, 3x3 conv 128, 3x3 conv 256, 2, 3x3 conv 256, 3x3 conv 256, 3x3 conv 256, 3x3 conv 512, 2, 3x3 conv 512, 3x3 conv 512, 3x3 conv 512, AVG pool 1x1, FC, and a final output arrow.

Exp: 13

UNDERSTANDING THE ARCHITECTURE OF PRE-TRAINED MODEL

AIM

To explore and analyse the architecture of pre-trained convolutional neural network ResNet-18 visualize its layers, parameters, feature maps, and understand its behavior on sample images.

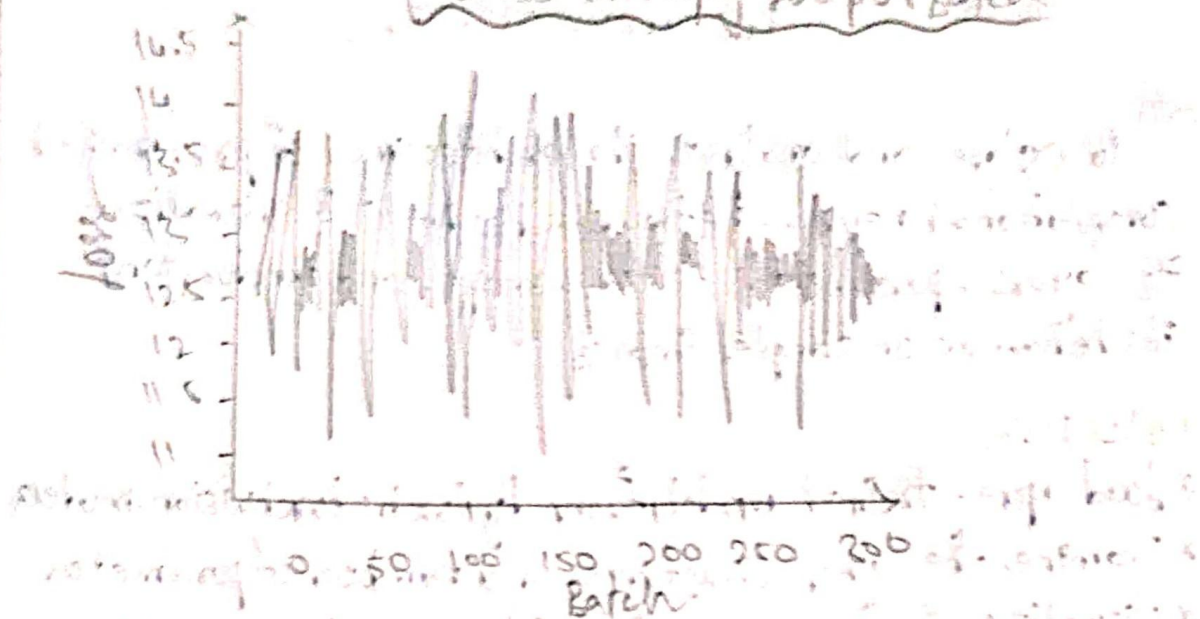
OBJECTIVE:

- * Load a pre-trained model from PyTorch's torchvision.models
- * Examine the layer structure and number of parameters
- * Visualize feature maps from intermediate convolutional layers.
- * Understand how low-level and high-level features are extracted.
- * Compute and visualize accuracy and loss metrics on small dataset.

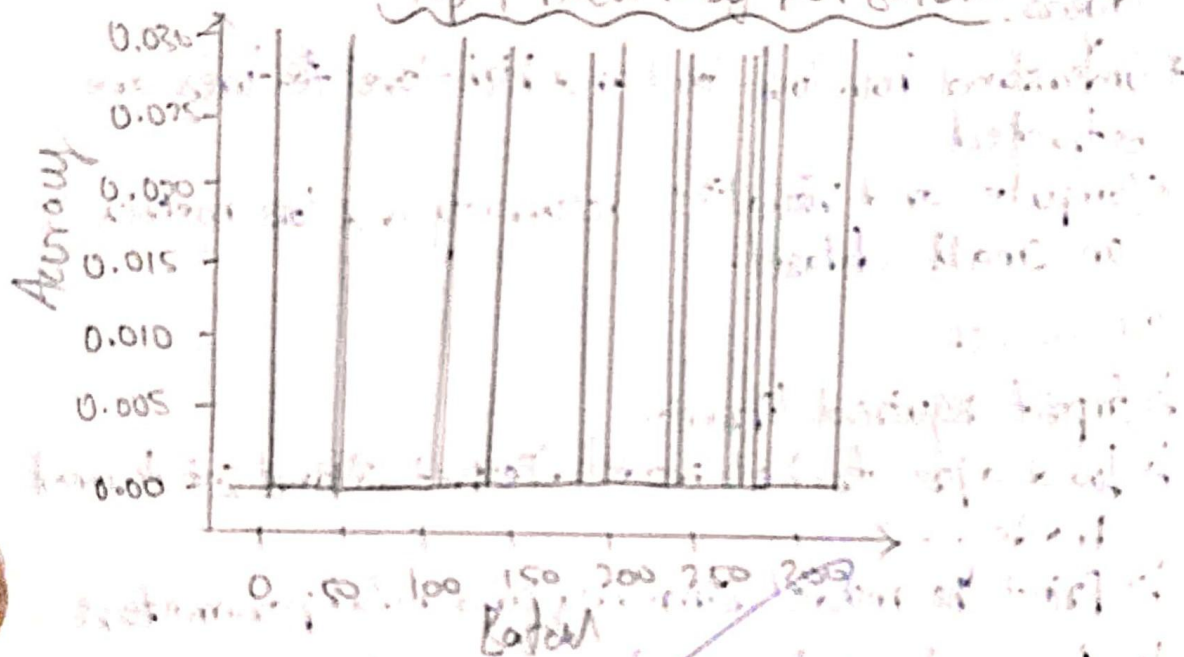
PSEUDOCODE:

- ↳ Import required libraries
- ↳ Load a pre-trained model (ResNet-18) and set to eval mode.
- ↳ Print the model summary and total parameters.
- ↳ Forward pass image through model
 - Extract output predictions
 - Extract intermediate feature maps
- ↳ Visualize feature maps as grids
- ↳ ~~optional~~ load a small dataset (CIFAR-10 subset).
- ↳ plot graphs for loss and accuracy.

Cross-Entropy loss per Batch



Top-1 Accuracy per Batch



There is a significant improvement in accuracy after 150 batches. The accuracy starts at 0.00 and reaches 0.035 by batch 250. This indicates that the model is learning to classify the data correctly.

OBSERVATION:

Total parameters: 11689512

Trainable parameter: 11689512

* Only the final layer is trained; convolutional layers remain feature extractors.

* Can unfreeze layers later for fine-tuning to further improve performance.

* Using transfer learning is especially useful when the dataset is small or medium-sized.

RESULT:

Successfully ^{mod} implemented ResNet-18 model

Signature

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import torch
from torchvision import models, datasets, transforms
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
import torch.nn as nn
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

Device

device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")

Load pre-trained model

model = models.resnet18(pretrained=True).to(device)
model.eval()

ResNet18(
  (conv1): Conv2d(3, 64, kernel_size=(7, 7), stride=(2, 2), padding=(3, 3), bias=False)
  (bn1): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
  (relu): ReLU(inplace=True)
  (maxpool): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=3, stride=2, padding=1, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
  (layer1): Sequential(
    (0): BasicBlock(
      (conv1): Conv2d(64, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
      (bn1): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
      (relu): ReLU(inplace=True)
    )
  )
)
```

```
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ResNet18(
  (conv1): Conv2d(3, 64, kernel_size=(7, 7), stride=(2, 2), padding=(3, 3), bias=False)
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  (layer1): Sequential(
    (0): BasicBlock(
      (conv1): Conv2d(64, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
      (bn1): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
      (relu): ReLU(inplace=True)
      (conv2): Conv2d(64, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
      (bn2): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    )
    (1): BasicBlock(
      (conv1): Conv2d(64, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
      (bn1): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
      (relu): ReLU(inplace=True)
      (conv2): Conv2d(64, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
      (bn2): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
    )
  )
  (layer2): Sequential(
    (0): BasicBlock(
      (conv1): Conv2d(64, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
      (bn1): BatchNorm2d(128, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
      (relu): ReLU(inplace=True)
      (conv2): Conv2d(128, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
      (bn2): BatchNorm2d(128, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
      (downsample): Sequential(
        (0): Conv2d(64, 128, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(2, 2), bias=False)
        (1): BatchNorm2d(128, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
      )
    )
  )
)
```


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```
(bn2): BatchNorm2d(512, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
(downsample): Sequential(
  (0): Conv2d(256, 512, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(2, 2), bias=False)
  (1): BatchNorm2d(512, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
)
(1): BasicBlock(
  (conv1): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
  (bn1): BatchNorm2d(512, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
  (relu): ReLU(inplace=True)
  (conv2): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1), bias=False)
  (bn2): BatchNorm2d(512, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
)
(avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=(1, 1))
(fc): Linear(in_features=512, out_features=1000, bias=True)
```

Prepare dataset (subset of CIFAR-10 for demonstration)

```
[ ] transform = transforms.Compose([
    transforms.Resize((224,224)),
    transforms.ToTensor(),
    transforms.Normalize([0.485,0.456,0.406], [0.229,0.224,0.225])
])

test_dataset = datasets.CIFAR10(root='~/keras/datasets', train=False, download=True, transform=transform)
test_loader = DataLoader(test_dataset, batch_size=32, shuffle=False)
```

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Prepare dataset (subset of CIFAR-10 for demonstration)

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test_dataset = datasets.CIFAR10(root='~/keras/datasets', train=False, download=True, transform=transform)
test_loader = DataLoader(test_dataset, batch_size=32, shuffle=False)
```

Define loss function

```
[ ] criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
```

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Evaluate model on dataset

```
[ ] all_losses = []
all_accuracies = []

with torch.no_grad():
    for imgs, labels in test_loader:
        imgs, labels = imgs.to(device), labels.to(device)

        outputs = model(imgs) # [batch, 1000]
```

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```
[ ]
all_losses = []
all_accuracies = []

with torch.no_grad():
    for imgs, labels in test_loader:
        imgs, labels = imgs.to(device), labels.to(device)

        outputs = model(imgs) # [batch, 1000]

        # Compute loss (for demonstration; note labels are CIFAR-10, model trained on ImageNet)
        # so loss values are arbitrary, but can be visualized
        labels_expanded = torch.randint(0, 1000, labels.shape).to(device) # simulate compatible labels
        loss = criterion(outputs, labels_expanded)
        all_losses.append(loss.item())

        # Compute accuracy (simulate top-1 accuracy for visualization)
        preds = outputs.argmax(dim=1)
        acc = (preds == labels_expanded).float().mean().item()
        all_accuracies.append(acc)
```

Plot Loss and Accuracy

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```
[ ]
total_params = sum(p.numel() for p in model.parameters())
trainable_params = sum(p.numel() for p in model.parameters() if p.requires_grad)
print(f"Total parameters: {total_params}")
print(f"Trainable parameters: {trainable_params}")

Total parameters: 11689512
```

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Plot Loss and Accuracy

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[ ]
total_params = sum(p.numel() for p in model.parameters())
trainable_params = sum(p.numel() for p in model.parameters() if p.requires_grad)
print(f"Total parameters: {total_params}")
print(f"Trainable parameters: {trainable_params}")

Total parameters: 11689512
Trainable parameters: 11689512
```

```
[ ]
plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))

plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.plot(all_losses, label="Loss", color='tab:red')
plt.title("Cross-Entropy Loss per Batch")
plt.xlabel("Batch")
plt.ylabel("Loss")
plt.grid(True)
plt.legend()

plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.plot(all_accuracies, label="Accuracy", color='tab:blue')
plt.title("Top-1 Accuracy per Batch")
plt.xlabel("Batch")
plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
plt.grid(True)
plt.legend()
```

Variables Terminal

