

Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey Campus Estado de México

TC2035.302 Diseño de redes neuronales y aprendizaje profundo

Evidencia 1. Proyecto de Aprendizaje Profundo

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Grupo 302

Evidencia1

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1 Introducción

Este proyecto tiene como objetivo clasificar imágenes de la base de datos Fashion MNIST utilizando redes neuronales convolucionales (CNNs). Se diseñaron dos arquitecturas principales para explorar diferentes configuraciones y técnicas de optimización:

- 1. Capas Convolucionales y de Pooling: Ambas redes emplean filtros 3x3 con activación ReLU, normalización de batches y Dropout para prevenir sobreajuste. La red 1 utiliza MaxPooling, mientras que la red 2 emplea AvgPooling.
- 2. Capas Completamente Conectadas: Transforman las salidas convolucionales en vectores y combinan activaciones como ReLU y LeakyReLU en la red 1, mientras que la red 2 usa solo ReLU. Ambas finalizan con una capa de salida de 10 clases.

Adicionalmente, se implementaron Data Augmentation para aumentar la diversidad de datos y Transfer Learning para evaluar si un modelo preentrenado mejora el rendimiento. El análisis busca comparar configuraciones y estrategias para identificar su impacto en la precisión y generalización del modelo.

2 Dependencias

import numpy as np

```
Collecting torchinfo
    Downloading torchinfo-1.8.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (21 kB)
    Downloading torchinfo-1.8.0-py3-none-any.whl (23 kB)
    Installing collected packages: torchinfo
    Successfully installed torchinfo-1.8.0

[]: import torch
    import torchvision
    from torchvision import datasets, transforms
    from torch.utils.data import ConcatDataset, DataLoader, random_split
    from torch import nn
    from torch import optim
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    import seaborn as sns
    import pandas as pd
```

```
import random
import plotly.express as px
from torchinfo import summary
from tqdm.auto import tqdm
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
```

```
[]: device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
print(device)
```

cuda

3 Carga de datos

 $\label{lownloadinghttp://fashion-mnist.s3-website.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz$

Downloading http://fashion-mnist.s3-website.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz to ./data/FashionMNIST/raw/train-images-idx3-ubyte.gz

```
100% | 26.4M/26.4M [00:02<00:00, 13.2MB/s]
```

Downloading http://fashion-mnist.s3-website.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz

Downloading http://fashion-mnist.s3-website.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com/train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz to ./data/FashionMNIST/raw/train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz

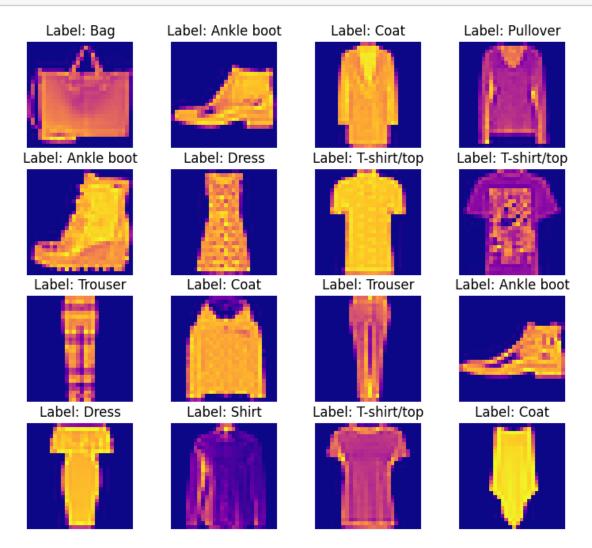
```
100% | 29.5k/29.5k [00:00<00:00, 201kB/s]
```

```
Extracting ./data/FashionMNIST/raw/train-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz to
    ./data/FashionMNIST/raw
    Downloading http://fashion-mnist.s3-website.eu-
    central-1.amazonaws.com/t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz
    Downloading http://fashion-mnist.s3-website.eu-
    central-1.amazonaws.com/t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz to
    ./data/FashionMNIST/raw/t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz
    100%|
               | 4.42M/4.42M [00:01<00:00, 3.71MB/s]
    Extracting ./data/FashionMNIST/raw/t10k-images-idx3-ubyte.gz to
    ./data/FashionMNIST/raw
    Downloading http://fashion-mnist.s3-website.eu-
    central-1.amazonaws.com/t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz
    Downloading http://fashion-mnist.s3-website.eu-
    central-1.amazonaws.com/t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz to
    ./data/FashionMNIST/raw/t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz
              | 5.15k/5.15k [00:00<00:00, 4.53MB/s]
    Extracting ./data/FashionMNIST/raw/t10k-labels-idx1-ubyte.gz to
    ./data/FashionMNIST/raw
[]: dataset_classes = dict()
     for i, label in enumerate(train_data.classes):
       dataset_classes[i] = label
     dataset_classes
[]: {0: 'T-shirt/top',
      1: 'Trouser',
      2: 'Pullover',
      3: 'Dress',
      4: 'Coat',
      5: 'Sandal',
      6: 'Shirt',
      7: 'Sneaker',
      8: 'Bag',
      9: 'Ankle boot'}
[]: # Augmented data (training)
     augmented train = datasets.FashionMNIST(root='./data', train=True, ...
      →download=True, transform=augmentations)
     augmented_train
```

```
[]: Dataset FashionMNIST
         Number of datapoints: 60000
         Root location: ./data
         Split: Train
         StandardTransform
     Transform: Compose(
                    RandomHorizontalFlip(p=0.5)
                    RandomRotation(degrees=[-10.0, 10.0], interpolation=nearest,
     expand=False, fill=0)
                    ToTensor()
                    Normalize(mean=(0.5,), std=(0.5,))
                )
[]: train_data
[ ]: Dataset FashionMNIST
         Number of datapoints: 60000
         Root location: ./data
         Split: Train
         StandardTransform
     Transform: Compose(
                    ToTensor()
                    Normalize(mean=(0.5,), std=(0.5,))
[]: test_data
[]: Dataset FashionMNIST
         Number of datapoints: 10000
         Root location: ./data
         Split: Test
         {\tt StandardTransform}
     Transform: Compose(
                    ToTensor()
                    Normalize(mean=(0.5,), std=(0.5,))
                )
[]: train size = int(0.7 * len(train_data)) # Del conjunto de datos de_
      ⇔entrenamiento, se usará solo el 70% para entrenar y el 30% restante para la_
      ⇔validación
     val_size = len(train_data) - train_size
     train_data, val_data = random_split(train_data, (train_size, val_size))
     print(f"Tamaño del conjunto de datos de entrenamiento: {len(train data)}")
     print(f"Tamaño del conjunto de datos de validación: {len(val_data)}")
     print(f"Tamaño del conjunto de datos de prueba: {len(test_data)}")
```

```
Tamaño del conjunto de datos de entrenamiento: 42000
    Tamaño del conjunto de datos de validación: 18000
    Tamaño del conjunto de datos de prueba: 10000
[]: # Del conjunto de datos de entrenamiento, se usará solo el 70% para entrenar yu
     ⇔el 30% restante para la validación
    train_size = int(0.7 * len(augmented_train))
    val_size = len(augmented_train) - train_size
    augmented_train, val_augmented_data = random_split(augmented_train,_
     ⇔(train_size, val_size))
    print(f"Tamaño del conjunto de datos (con augmentation) de entrenamiento:⊔
     →{len(augmented_train)}")
    print(f"Tamaño del conjunto de datos (con augmentation) de validación:
      →{len(val_augmented_data)}")
    print(f"Tamaño del conjunto de datos de prueba: {len(test_data)}")
    Tamaño del conjunto de datos (con augmentation) de entrenamiento: 42000
    Tamaño del conjunto de datos (con augmentation) de validación: 18000
    Tamaño del conjunto de datos de prueba: 10000
[]: train_data_loader = DataLoader(train_data, batch_size=32, shuffle=True)
    val_data_loader = DataLoader(val_data, batch_size=32, shuffle=True)
    test_data_loader = DataLoader(test_data, batch_size=32, shuffle=True)
    ⇔shuffle=True)
    val_augmented_data_loader = DataLoader(val_augmented_data, batch_size=32,__
      ⇔shuffle=True)
[]: def visualize_data(data_loader):
      # Se obtiene un conjunto de imags. y clases (prendas)
      images, label_set = next(iter(data_loader))
      # Se mostrarán 20 imags. y se prepara una figura para mostrarla
      fig, axes = plt.subplots(4, 4, figsize=(9, 8))
      for i in range(16):
        ax = axes[i//4, i\%4]
        # Convert the image from (C, H, W) to (H, W, C)
        img = images[i].permute(1,2,0)
        ax.imshow(img, cmap='plasma')
        ax.set_title(f"Label: {dataset_classes[label_set[i].item()]}")
        ax.axis('off')
      plt.show()
```

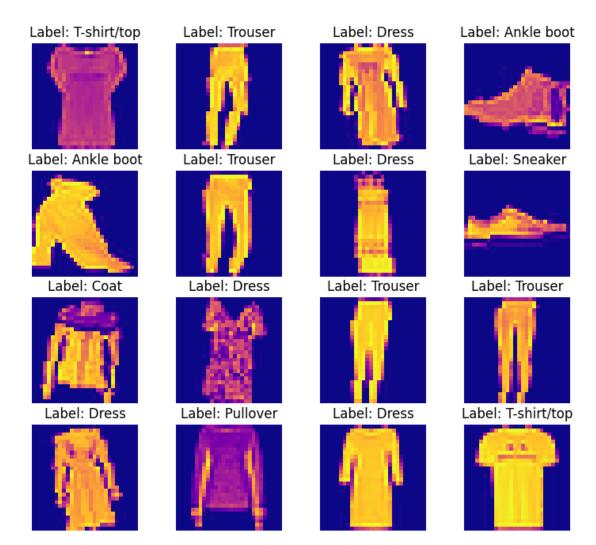
[]: visualize_data(train_data_loader)



[]: visualize_data(val_data_loader)



[]: visualize_data(augmented_train_data_loader)



[]: visualize_data(val_augmented_data_loader)



[]: visualize_data(test_data_loader)



Tamaño del conjunto de datos de entrenamiento: 84000 Tamaño del conjunto de datos de validación: 36000



[]: visualize_data(val_data_loader_full)



torch.Size([32, 1, 28, 28]) torch.Size([32, 1, 28, 28])

torch.Size([32, 1, 28, 28])

torch.Size([32, 1, 28, 28])

4 Funciones de Entrenamiento, Validación, Prueba y Accuracy

```
[]: def accuracy(y_true, y_pred):
       '''Función que calcula el accuracy
       Input:
       - y_true: Tensor de etiquetas reales
       - y pred: Tensor con las predicciones del modelo
       111
       correct = torch.eq(y_true,y_pred).sum().item()
       acc = (correct/len(y_pred))
       return acc
[]: def train(dataloader: DataLoader, model: nn.Module, loss_fn, optimizer):
       # Cambiar el modelo a entrenamiento
      model.train()
      train loss = 0
       train_acc = 0
       # Recorrer cada batch del conjunto de entrenamiento
       for batch_idx, (data, target) in enumerate(dataloader):
         # Cambiar datos a GPU
         data = data.to(device)
         target = target.to(device)
         # 1. Pasar los datos por la red (feedforward)
         y_pred_logs = model(data)
         # 2. Calcular la función de costo
         loss = loss_fn(y_pred_logs, target)
         train loss += loss
         y_pred = torch.softmax(y_pred_logs, dim=1).argmax(dim=1)
         train_acc += accuracy(target, y_pred)
         # 3. Zero gradient buffers
         optimizer.zero_grad()
         # 4. Backpropagate
         loss.backward()
         # 5. Update weights
         optimizer.step()
       train_loss /= len(dataloader)
       train_acc /= len(dataloader)
       print(f"Train loss: {train_loss:.4f} | Train acc: {train_acc*100.:.4f}%")
       return train_loss, train_acc
[]: def validate(dataloader: DataLoader, model: nn.Module, loss_fn):
         # Cambiar el modelo a evaluación
         model.eval()
         test_loss = 0
         test_acc = 0
         with torch.inference_mode():
```

```
for data, target in dataloader:
    data = data.to(device)
    target = target.to(device)
    test_pred_logs = model(data)
    val_loss = loss_fn(test_pred_logs, target)
    test_loss += val_loss
    test_pred = torch.softmax(test_pred_logs, dim=1).argmax(dim=1)
    test_acc += accuracy(target, test_pred)

test_loss /= len(dataloader)
    test_acc /= len(dataloader)

print(f"Validation loss: {test_loss:.4f} | Validation acc: {test_acc*100.:.
4f}%")
    return test_loss, test_acc
```

```
[]: def test_model(dataloader: DataLoader, model: nn.Module, loss_fn):
         # Cambiar el modelo a evaluación
         model.eval()
         test_loss = 0
         test_acc = 0
         y_preds, y_true = [], []
         with torch.inference_mode():
             for data, target in tqdm(dataloader, desc="Making predictions ..."):
                 data = data.to(device)
                 target = target.to(device)
                 test_pred_logs = model(data)
                 loss = loss_fn(test_pred_logs, target)
                 test loss += loss
                 test_pred = torch.softmax(test_pred_logs, dim=1).argmax(dim=1)
                 test_acc += accuracy(target, test_pred)
                 y_preds += [test_pred.cpu()]
                 y_true += [target.cpu()]
             test_loss /= len(dataloader)
             test_acc /= len(dataloader)
         print(f"Test loss: {test_loss:.4f} | Test acc: {test_acc*100.:.4f}%")
         return test_loss, test_acc, torch.cat(y_preds), torch.cat(y_true)
```

5 Red 1

```
[]: class FashionCNN1(nn.Module):
       def __init__(self):
         super(FashionCNN1, self).__init__()
         111
         Capas Convolucionales y de Pooling
         - Todas las capas convolucionales cuentan con un kernel 3x3, así como un ⊔
      →MaxPooling (2x2) con desplazamiento (stride) de 2.
         - Todas las capas cuentan con una normalización de batches para estabilizar
      y acelerar el aprendizaje,
           así como una regularización que desactiva aleatoriamente el 20% (25% en_{\! \sqcup}
      → la última capa) de las unidades para prevenir un sobreajuste.
         - La primera capa convolucional tiene 32 filtros y padding de 1.
         - La segunda capa convolucional tiene 64 filtros.
         - La tercera capa convolucional tiene 128 filtros.
         - Todas las capas tienen una función de activación no lineal ReLU que_{\sqcup}
      ⇔sucede a los filtros.
         111
         self.layer1 = nn.Sequential(
             nn.Conv2d(in_channels = 1, out_channels = 32, kernel_size = 3, padding_
      \Rightarrow= 1),
             nn.BatchNorm2d(32),
             nn.ReLU(),
             nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size = 2, stride = 2),
             nn.Dropout(0.2)
         )
         self.layer2 = nn.Sequential(
             nn.Conv2d(in_channels=32, out_channels=64, kernel_size=3),
             nn.BatchNorm2d(64),
             nn.ReLU(),
             nn.MaxPool2d(2),
             nn.Dropout(0.2)
         )
         self.layer3 = nn.Sequential(
             nn.Conv2d(in_channels=64, out_channels=128, kernel_size=3),
             nn.BatchNorm2d(128),
             nn.ReLU(),
             nn.MaxPool2d(2),
             nn.Dropout(0.25)
         )
```

```
Capas Completamente Conectadas.
   - Antes de llegar a la primera capa completamente conectada, se convierte_{\sqcup}
→la salida tridimensional 128x2x2 de la 3ra capa de convolución
     a un vector de 512, lista para las capas densas.
   - La primera capa completamente conectada pasa los 512 valores de entrada a_\sqcup
→600 que pasan por una regularización que apaga el 20% de las neuronas.
     Finalmente pasa por una función de activación no lineal ReLU, dada su
simplicidad que concuerda con la sencillez del problema de clasificación
     para la base de datos FashionMNIST, además de que es rápida para las⊔
⇔primeras capas.
   - La segunda capa completamente conectada pasa de 600 valores de entrada de_{\sqcup}
→la capa anterior a 120, con una regularización idéntica a la de la capa
     anterior. A diferencia de la capa anterior, cuenta con función de\sqcup
→activación LeakyReLU, para evitar problemas de unidades muertas dadas
     las transformaciones aplicada hasta este punto (que puede traer consigo_{\sqcup}
→valores negativos que impiden el aprendizaje).
   - La tercera capa completamente conectada pasa los 120 valores de entrada,
→de la capa anterior a 10, que concuerda con la cantidad de clases
     de nuestra base de datos.
   111
  self.flatten = nn.Flatten()
  self.fc1 = nn.Linear(in_features = 512, out_features = 600)
  self.drop1 = nn.Dropout(0.2)
  self.relu = nn.ReLU()
  self.drop2 = nn.Dropout(0.2)
  self.fc2 = nn.Linear(in_features = 600, out_features = 120)
  self.leaky_relu = nn.LeakyReLU()
  self.fc3 = nn.Linear(in_features = 120, out_features = 10)
 111
El forward propagation observado aquí describe el paso de los datos a través,
\rightarrowde la red.
 111
def forward(self, x):
  Bloque de convoluciones y poolings.
  out = self.layer1(x)
  out = self.layer2(out)
  out = self.layer3(out)
  out = out.view(out.size(0), -1)
  Aplanamiento de la salida de la 3ra capa convolucional.
```

```
out = self.flatten(out)
'''

Primera capa completamente conectada.
'''

out = self.fc1(out)
out = self.drop1(out)
out = self.relu(out)
'''

Segunda capa completamente conectada.
'''

out = self.drop2(out)
out = self.fc2(out)
out = self.leaky_relu(out)
'''

Capa de salida.
'''

out = self.fc3(out)
```

Datos Originales

```
[]: model1 = FashionCNN1()
     model1.to(device)
     error = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
     learning_rate = 0.001
     optimizer = torch.optim.AdamW(model1.parameters(), lr = learning_rate)
     print(model1)
    FashionCNN1(
      (layer1): Sequential(
        (0): Conv2d(1, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
        (1): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
        (2): ReLU()
        (3): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1,
    ceil_mode=False)
        (4): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
      (layer2): Sequential(
        (0): Conv2d(32, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1))
        (1): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
        (2): ReLU()
        (3): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1,
    ceil_mode=False)
```

```
(4): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
      (layer3): Sequential(
        (0): Conv2d(64, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1))
        (1): BatchNorm2d(128, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
        (2): ReLU()
        (3): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1,
    ceil mode=False)
        (4): Dropout(p=0.25, inplace=False)
      )
      (flatten): Flatten(start_dim=1, end_dim=-1)
      (fc1): Linear(in_features=512, out_features=600, bias=True)
      (drop1): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
      (relu): ReLU()
      (drop2): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
      (fc2): Linear(in_features=600, out_features=120, bias=True)
      (leaky_relu): LeakyReLU(negative_slope=0.01)
      (fc3): Linear(in_features=120, out_features=10, bias=True)
    )
[]: '''
     Entrenamiento del primer modelo. Este modelo será el encargado de ser entrenado_{\sqcup}
     y validado con la base de datos original,
     sin ninguna tipo de aumento de datos o transformación adicional a la_{\sqcup}
      ⇔normalización y la conversión a tensor.
     Será posteriormente comparado con un modelo idéntico pero entrenado y validado,
      ⇔con los datos aumentados.
     I I I
     EPOCHS = 10
     loss_train, acc_train = [], []
     loss_test, acc_test = [], []
     for epoch in tqdm(range(EPOCHS)):
      print(f"Epoch: {epoch}\n----" )
      train_loss, train_acc = train(train_data_loader, model1, error, optimizer)
       test_loss, test_acc = validate(val_data_loader, model1, error)
       loss_train += [train_loss.item()]
      loss_test += [test_loss.item()]
       acc_train += [train_acc]
       acc_test += [test_acc]
      0%1
                   | 0/10 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
    Epoch: 0
    _____
    Train loss: 0.5554 | Train acc: 79.4531%
```

```
Validation loss: 0.3530 | Validation acc: 87.0282%
    Epoch: 1
    Train loss: 0.3867 | Train acc: 85.6436%
    Validation loss: 0.3213 | Validation acc: 87.7276%
    Epoch: 2
    Train loss: 0.3422 | Train acc: 87.3762%
    Validation loss: 0.2855 | Validation acc: 89.4538%
    Epoch: 3
    _____
    Train loss: 0.3164 | Train acc: 88.3997%
    Validation loss: 0.2736 | Validation acc: 89.7924%
    Epoch: 4
    Train loss: 0.3020 | Train acc: 89.0661%
    Validation loss: 0.2505 | Validation acc: 90.7749%
    Epoch: 5
    _____
    Train loss: 0.2857 | Train acc: 89.5873%
    Validation loss: 0.2599 | Validation acc: 90.6639%
    Epoch: 6
    Train loss: 0.2708 | Train acc: 90.1895%
    Validation loss: 0.2387 | Validation acc: 91.4465%
    Epoch: 7
    _____
    Train loss: 0.2638 | Train acc: 90.3299%
    Validation loss: 0.2462 | Validation acc: 91.0802%
    Epoch: 8
    _____
    Train loss: 0.2519 | Train acc: 90.6964%
    Validation loss: 0.2385 | Validation acc: 91.1468%
    Epoch: 9
    Train loss: 0.2445 | Train acc: 91.0820%
    Validation loss: 0.2363 | Validation acc: 91.4798%
[]: import plotly.express as px
     # DataFrames para obtener los valores de costo y acc del entrenamiento y_{\sqcup}
      ⇔validación
     df_loss = pd.DataFrame({'Epoch': range(EPOCHS), 'Train Loss': loss_train,_

¬'Validation Loss': loss_test})
     df_acc = pd.DataFrame({'Epoch': range(EPOCHS), 'Train Accuracy': acc_train, __

¬'Validation Accuracy': acc_test})
```

Datos Aumentados

```
[]: model2 = FashionCNN1()
    model2.to(device)
     error = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
     optimizer = torch.optim.AdamW(model2.parameters(), lr = learning_rate)
     print(model2)
    FashionCNN1(
      (layer1): Sequential(
        (0): Conv2d(1, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
        (1): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track running stats=True)
        (2): ReLU()
        (3): MaxPool2d(kernel size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1,
    ceil mode=False)
        (4): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
      )
      (layer2): Sequential(
        (0): Conv2d(32, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1))
        (1): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
        (2): ReLU()
        (3): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1,
    ceil_mode=False)
        (4): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
      (layer3): Sequential(
        (0): Conv2d(64, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1))
        (1): BatchNorm2d(128, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
```

```
track_running_stats=True)
        (2): ReLU()
        (3): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1,
    ceil mode=False)
        (4): Dropout(p=0.25, inplace=False)
      (flatten): Flatten(start dim=1, end dim=-1)
      (fc1): Linear(in_features=512, out_features=600, bias=True)
      (drop1): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
      (relu): ReLU()
      (drop2): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
      (fc2): Linear(in_features=600, out_features=120, bias=True)
      (leaky_relu): LeakyReLU(negative_slope=0.01)
      (fc3): Linear(in_features=120, out_features=10, bias=True)
[]: '''
     Entrenamiento del 2do modelo. Este modelo será el encargado de ser entrenado y⊔
      ⇔validado con la base de datos aumentados.
     Sus resultados se compararán con el modelo anterior. Posteriormente, serán⊔
      ⇔comparados con otra red con distinta arquitectura.
     El mejor modelo será evaluado con el conjunto de datos de prueba (sin los datos_{\sqcup}
      \hookrightarrow aumentados).
     111
     loss_train, acc_train = [], []
     loss_test, acc_test = [], []
     for epoch in tqdm(range(EPOCHS)):
       print(f"Epoch: {epoch}\n----" )
       train_loss, train_acc = train(augmented_train_data_loader, model2, error, u
      →optimizer)
       test_loss, test_acc = validate(val_augmented_data_loader, model2, error)
       loss train += [train loss.item()]
       loss_test += [test_loss.item()]
       acc train += [train acc]
       acc_test += [test_acc]
      0%1
                   | 0/10 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
    Epoch: 0
    Train loss: 0.6342 | Train acc: 76.4280%
    Validation loss: 0.4458 | Validation acc: 83.3703%
    Epoch: 1
    Train loss: 0.4531 | Train acc: 83.4254%
    Validation loss: 0.3702 | Validation acc: 86.6508%
    Epoch: 2
```

```
Train loss: 0.4112 | Train acc: 85.1247%
    Validation loss: 0.3762 | Validation acc: 85.5129%
    Epoch: 3
    -----
    Train loss: 0.3814 | Train acc: 86.1743%
    Validation loss: 0.3345 | Validation acc: 88.2382%
    Epoch: 4
    Train loss: 0.3630 | Train acc: 86.9097%
    Validation loss: 0.3185 | Validation acc: 88.5047%
    Epoch: 5
    _____
    Train loss: 0.3501 | Train acc: 87.0930%
    Validation loss: 0.3047 | Validation acc: 89.1263%
    Epoch: 6
    _____
    Train loss: 0.3385 | Train acc: 87.6380%
    Validation loss: 0.3141 | Validation acc: 88.6434%
    Epoch: 7
    Train loss: 0.3322 | Train acc: 87.7523%
    Validation loss: 0.2969 | Validation acc: 89.2151%
    Epoch: 8
    _____
    Train loss: 0.3200 | Train acc: 88.1950%
    Validation loss: 0.2855 | Validation acc: 89.5260%
    Epoch: 9
    Train loss: 0.3134 | Train acc: 88.4758%
    Validation loss: 0.2881 | Validation acc: 89.3151%
[]: # DataFrames para obtener los valores de costo y acc del entrenamiento yu
     ⇔validación
     df_loss2 = pd.DataFrame({'Epoch': range(EPOCHS), 'Train Loss': loss_train,__

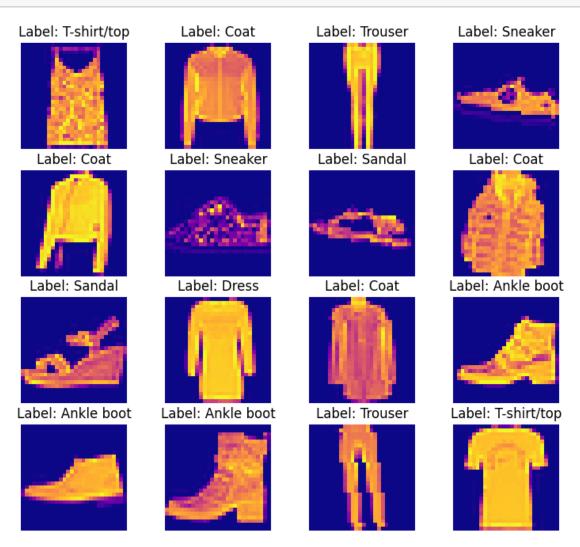
¬'Validation Loss': loss_test})
     df_acc2 = pd.DataFrame({'Epoch': range(EPOCHS), 'Train Accuracy': acc_train, __

¬'Validation Accuracy': acc_test})
     # Gráfica de costo
     fig_loss = px.line(df_loss2, x='Epoch', y=['Train Loss', 'Validation Loss'], u
      otitle='<b>Costo / Epoch (Datos Aumentados)</b>', template='plotly_dark',
                        color_discrete_sequence=['blue', 'white'], labels={'value':

¬'Costo', 'variable':'Conjunto de Datos'})
     fig_loss.update_layout(title_x=0.5)
     fig_loss.show()
```

$Datos\ Mezclados\ (Aumentados\ +\ Originales)$

[]: visualize_data(val_data_loader_full)



```
[ ]: model3 = FashionCNN1()
model3.to(device)
```

```
error = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
     optimizer = torch.optim.AdamW(model3.parameters(), lr = learning rate)
     print(model3)
    FashionCNN1(
      (layer1): Sequential(
        (0): Conv2d(1, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
        (1): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
        (2): ReLU()
        (3): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1,
    ceil mode=False)
        (4): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
      (layer2): Sequential(
        (0): Conv2d(32, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1))
        (1): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
        (2): ReLU()
        (3): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1,
    ceil_mode=False)
        (4): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
      (layer3): Sequential(
        (0): Conv2d(64, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1))
        (1): BatchNorm2d(128, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
        (2): ReLU()
        (3): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1,
    ceil mode=False)
        (4): Dropout(p=0.25, inplace=False)
      )
      (flatten): Flatten(start_dim=1, end_dim=-1)
      (fc1): Linear(in_features=512, out_features=600, bias=True)
      (drop1): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
      (relu): ReLU()
      (drop2): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
      (fc2): Linear(in_features=600, out_features=120, bias=True)
      (leaky_relu): LeakyReLU(negative_slope=0.01)
      (fc3): Linear(in_features=120, out_features=10, bias=True)
    )
[]: '''
     Entrenamiento del 3er modelo. Este modelo será el encargado de ser entrenado y_{\sqcup}
      ⇒validado con la base de datos aumentados y originales.
```

```
Sus resultados se compararán con los modelos anteriores, dada la disminución en los modelos anteriores. Compararán con los modelos anteriores dada la disminución en los modelos anteriores. Compararán con los modelos anteriores dada la disminución en los modelos anteriores dada la disminución en los modelos anteriores. Compararán con los modelos anteriores dada la disminución en los modelos anteriores dada la disminución en los modelos anteriores. Compararán con los modelos anteriores dada la disminución en los modelos dada la disminución en los modelos dada la disminución en los modelos dada la disminución en los disminucións da la disminución en los disminucións da la disminución da la dis
    sel accuracy en el modelo entrenado y validado con datos aumentados.
 Posteriormente, serán comparados con otra red con distinta arquitectura.
 El mejor modelo será evaluado con el conjunto de datos de prueba (sin los datos_{\sqcup}
    \rightarrow aumentados).
 loss_train, acc_train = [], []
 loss_test, acc_test = [], []
 for epoch in tqdm(range(EPOCHS)):
      print(f"Epoch: {epoch}\n----" )
      train_loss, train_acc = train(train_data_loader_full, model3, error,_
     →optimizer)
      test_loss, test_acc = validate(val_data_loader_full, model3, error)
      loss_train += [train_loss.item()]
      loss_test += [test_loss.item()]
      acc_train += [train_acc]
      acc_test += [test_acc]
     0%1
                                    | 0/10 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
Epoch: 0
Train loss: 0.5166 | Train acc: 80.9702%
Validation loss: 0.3400 | Validation acc: 87.3778%
Epoch: 1
-----
Train loss: 0.3792 | Train acc: 86.1726%
Validation loss: 0.3022 | Validation acc: 88.9111%
Epoch: 2
Train loss: 0.3409 | Train acc: 87.6000%
Validation loss: 0.2706 | Validation acc: 90.0667%
Epoch: 3
Train loss: 0.3195 | Train acc: 88.3452%
Validation loss: 0.2555 | Validation acc: 90.4889%
Epoch: 4
-----
Train loss: 0.3005 | Train acc: 89.0893%
Validation loss: 0.2414 | Validation acc: 91.1361%
Epoch: 5
Train loss: 0.2869 | Train acc: 89.4488%
Validation loss: 0.2657 | Validation acc: 89.8500%
Epoch: 6
_____
Train loss: 0.2778 | Train acc: 89.8952%
```

```
Validation loss: 0.2237 | Validation acc: 91.8472%
    Epoch: 7
    Train loss: 0.2684 | Train acc: 90.1417%
    Validation loss: 0.2187 | Validation acc: 91.6778%
    Epoch: 8
    Train loss: 0.2653 | Train acc: 90.2250%
    Validation loss: 0.2144 | Validation acc: 92.1056%
    Epoch: 9
    _____
    Train loss: 0.2564 | Train acc: 90.5119%
    Validation loss: 0.2070 | Validation acc: 92.3889%
[]: # DataFrames para obtener los valores de costo y acc del entrenamiento y
      ⇔validación
     df_loss3 = pd.DataFrame({'Epoch': range(EPOCHS), 'Train Loss': loss_train,__

¬'Validation Loss': loss_test})
     df_acc3 = pd.DataFrame({'Epoch': range(EPOCHS), 'Train Accuracy': acc_train,__
      ⇔'Validation Accuracy': acc_test})
     # Gráfica de costo
     fig_loss = px.line(df_loss3, x='Epoch', y=['Train Loss', 'Validation Loss'],
      otitle='<b>Costo / Epoch (Datos Mezclados)</b>', template='plotly_dark',
                        color_discrete_sequence=['blue', 'white'], labels={'value':
      ⇔'Costo', 'variable':'Conjunto de Datos'})
     fig_loss.update_layout(title_x=0.5)
     fig loss.show()
     # Gráfica de accuracy
     fig_acc = px.line(df_acc3, x='Epoch', y=['Train Accuracy', 'Validation_
      →Accuracy'], title='<b>Accuracy / Epoch (Datos Mezclados)</b>',⊔
      ⇔template='plotly_dark',
                       color discrete sequence=['blue', 'white'], labels={'value':

¬'Accuracy', 'variable':'Conjunto de Datos'})
     fig_acc.update_layout(title_x=0.5)
     fig_acc.show()
```

Los resultados muestran que las bases de datos y las arquitecturas impactan significativamente en el rendimiento. El modelo entrenado con datos originales (modelo 1) alcanzó una alta precisión rápidamente, mostrando estabilidad y un menor riesgo de sobreajuste, pero podría no generalizar bien a datos nuevos o con variaciones. El modelo con augmentations (modelo 2) tuvo un inicio más lento en precisión, pero mostró mejor capacidad de generalización, debido a la mayor diversidad de datos introducida por las transformaciones. Sin embargo, su desempeño en validación fue ligeramente inferior en comparación con los datos originales, sugiriendo que las augmentations añadieron ruido o complejidad innecesaria en algunos casos. Finalmente, el modelo entrenado con la combinación de bases (original y augmentations, modelo 3) logró un equilibrio óptimo entre

precisión y generalización, alcanzando la mejor validación final. Esto confirma que mezclar datos originales con augmentations es una estrategia efectiva para enriquecer los datos sin comprometer la calidad del aprendizaje del modelo.

6 Red 2

```
[]: class FashionCNN2(nn.Module):
       def __init__(self):
         super(FashionCNN2, self).__init__()
         Capas Convolucionales y de Pooling de la Red 2
         - Todas las capas convolucionales cuentan con un kernel 3x3, así como un_{\sqcup}
      \hookrightarrow AvqPooling (2x2) con desplazamiento (stride) de 2.
         - Todas las capas cuentan con una normalización de batches para estabilizar_{\sqcup}
      ⇔y acelerar el aprendizaje,
           así como una regularización que desactiva aleatoriamente el 20% (25% en ∟
      ⇔la última capa) de las unidades para prevenir un sobreajuste.
         - La primera capa convolucional tiene 32 filtros y padding de 1.
         - La segunda capa convolucional tiene 64 filtros.
         - La tercera capa convolucional tiene 128 filtros.
         - Todas las capas tienen una función de activación no lineal ReLU que_{\sqcup}
      ⇒sucede a los filtros.
         111
         self.layer1 = nn.Sequential(
             nn.Conv2d(in_channels = 1, out_channels = 32, kernel_size = 3, padding_
      \Rightarrow= 1),
             nn.BatchNorm2d(32),
             nn.ReLU(),
             nn.AvgPool2d(kernel_size = 2, stride = 2),
             nn.Dropout(0.2)
         )
         self.layer2 = nn.Sequential(
             nn.Conv2d(in_channels=32, out_channels=64, kernel_size=3),
             nn.BatchNorm2d(64),
             nn.ReLU(),
             nn.AvgPool2d(2),
             nn.Dropout(0.2)
         )
         self.layer3 = nn.Sequential(
             nn.Conv2d(in_channels=64, out_channels=128, kernel_size=3),
             nn.BatchNorm2d(128),
             nn.ReLU(),
```

```
nn.AvgPool2d(2),
       nn.Dropout(0.25)
  )
   111
  Capas Completamente Conectadas.
   - Antes de llegar a la primera capa completamente conectada, se convierte_{\sqcup}
→la salida tridimensional 128x2x2 de la 3ra capa de convolución
     a un vector de 512, lista para las capas densas.
   - La primera capa completamente conectada pasa los 512 valores de entrada a_{\sqcup}
⇒600 que pasan por una regularización que apaga el 20% de las neuronas.
     Finalmente pasa por una función de activación no lineal ReLU, dada su
simplicidad que concuerda con la sencillez del problema de clasificación
     para la base de datos FashionMNIST, además de que es rápida para las_{\sqcup}
⇔primeras capas.
   - La segunda capa completamente conectada pasa de 600 valores de entrada de_{\sqcup}
→la capa anterior a 120, con una regularización idéntica a la de la capa
     anterior. A diferencia de la red anterior, cuenta con función de la
→activación ReLU al igual que la capa que la precede, debido a la misma razón
     descrita en relación con la sencillez del problema.
   - La tercera capa completamente conectada pasa los 120 valores de entrada_{\sqcup}
de la capa anterior a 10, que concuerda con la cantidad de clases
     de nuestra base de datos.
   111
  self.flatten = nn.Flatten()
  self.fc1 = nn.Linear(in_features = 512, out_features = 600)
  self.drop1 = nn.Dropout(0.2)
  self.relu1 = nn.ReLU()
   self.fc2 = nn.Linear(in_features = 600, out_features = 120)
  self.relu2 = nn.ReLU()
  self.fc3 = nn.Linear(in features = 120, out features = 10)
 111
El forward propagation observado aquí describe el paso de los datos a través_{\sqcup}
\hookrightarrow de la red.
111
def forward(self, x):
  Bloque de convoluciones y poolings.
  out = self.layer1(x)
  out = self.layer2(out)
  out = self.layer3(out)
  out = out.view(out.size(0), -1)
```

```
Aplanamiento de la salida de la 3ra capa convolucional.
'''

out = self.flatten(out)
'''

Primera capa completamente conectada.
'''

out = self.fc1(out)
out = self.drop1(out)
out = self.relu1(out)
'''

Segunda capa completamente conectada.
'''

out = self.fc2(out)
out = self.relu2(out)
'''

Capa de salida.
'''

out = self.fc3(out)

return out
```

Datos Originales

```
[]: model4 = FashionCNN2()
     model4.to(device)
     error = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
     learning_rate = 0.001
     optimizer = torch.optim.AdamW(model4.parameters(), lr = learning rate)
     print(model4)
    FashionCNN2(
      (layer1): Sequential(
        (0): Conv2d(1, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
        (1): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
        (2): ReLU()
        (3): AvgPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0)
        (4): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
      )
      (layer2): Sequential(
        (0): Conv2d(32, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1))
        (1): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
        (2): ReLU()
        (3): AvgPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0)
        (4): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
```

```
(layer3): Sequential(
        (0): Conv2d(64, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1))
        (1): BatchNorm2d(128, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track running stats=True)
        (2): ReLU()
        (3): AvgPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0)
        (4): Dropout(p=0.25, inplace=False)
      (flatten): Flatten(start_dim=1, end_dim=-1)
      (fc1): Linear(in_features=512, out_features=600, bias=True)
      (drop1): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
      (relu1): ReLU()
      (fc2): Linear(in_features=600, out_features=120, bias=True)
      (relu2): ReLU()
      (fc3): Linear(in_features=120, out_features=10, bias=True)
[]: '''
     Entrenamiento del primer modelo con AvgPooling y funciones de activación ReLU.
     Este modelo será el encargado de ser entrenado y validado con la base de datos_{\sqcup}
     ⇔original,
     sin ninguna tipo de aumento de datos o transformación adicional a la_{\sqcup}
      →normalización y la conversión a tensor.
     Será posteriormente comparado con un modelo idéntico pero entrenado y validado,
      ⇔con los datos aumentados.
     ,,,
     EPOCHS = 10
     loss_train, acc_train = [], []
     loss_test, acc_test = [], []
     for epoch in tqdm(range(EPOCHS)):
      print(f"Epoch: {epoch}\n----" )
       train_loss, train_acc = train(train_data_loader, model4, error, optimizer)
      test_loss, test_acc = validate(val_data_loader, model4, error)
      loss_train += [train_loss.item()]
       loss_test += [test_loss.item()]
       acc_train += [train_acc]
       acc_test += [test_acc]
                   | 0/10 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
      0%1
    Epoch: 0
    Train loss: 0.5424 | Train acc: 79.7720%
    Validation loss: 0.3694 | Validation acc: 86.3510%
    Epoch: 1
```

```
Train loss: 0.3699 | Train acc: 86.4004%
    Validation loss: 0.3768 | Validation acc: 86.0013%
    Epoch: 2
    _____
    Train loss: 0.3260 | Train acc: 87.8808%
    Validation loss: 0.2935 | Validation acc: 88.7711%
    Epoch: 3
    Train loss: 0.3009 | Train acc: 88.9613%
    Validation loss: 0.2827 | Validation acc: 89.8757%
    Epoch: 4
    _____
    Train loss: 0.2877 | Train acc: 89.4017%
    Validation loss: 0.2499 | Validation acc: 90.9525%
    Epoch: 5
    _____
    Train loss: 0.2720 | Train acc: 90.0990%
    Validation loss: 0.2465 | Validation acc: 91.3577%
    Epoch: 6
    Train loss: 0.2639 | Train acc: 90.3513%
    Validation loss: 0.2456 | Validation acc: 91.0468%
    Epoch: 7
    _____
    Train loss: 0.2511 | Train acc: 90.7297%
    Validation loss: 0.2253 | Validation acc: 91.8850%
    Epoch: 8
    Train loss: 0.2428 | Train acc: 90.9725%
    Validation loss: 0.2529 | Validation acc: 90.9136%
    Epoch: 9
    _____
    Train loss: 0.2354 | Train acc: 91.1653%
    Validation loss: 0.2167 | Validation acc: 92.1792%
[]: # DataFrames para obtener los valores de costo y acc del entrenamiento yu
     ⇔validación
     df_loss4 = pd.DataFrame({'Epoch': range(EPOCHS), 'Train Loss': loss_train, ___

¬'Validation Loss': loss_test})
     df_acc4 = pd.DataFrame({'Epoch': range(EPOCHS), 'Train Accuracy': acc_train,__

¬'Validation Accuracy': acc_test})
     # Gráfica de costo
     fig_loss = px.line(df_loss4, x='Epoch', y=['Train Loss', 'Validation Loss'], u
      stitle='<b>Costo / Epoch</b>', template='plotly_dark',
```

Datos Aumentados

```
[]: model5 = FashionCNN2()
     model5.to(device)
     error = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
     optimizer = torch.optim.AdamW(model5.parameters(), lr = learning rate)
     print(model5)
    FashionCNN2(
      (layer1): Sequential(
        (0): Conv2d(1, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
        (1): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
        (2): ReLU()
        (3): AvgPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0)
        (4): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
      (layer2): Sequential(
        (0): Conv2d(32, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1))
        (1): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
        (2): ReLU()
        (3): AvgPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0)
        (4): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
      (layer3): Sequential(
        (0): Conv2d(64, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1))
        (1): BatchNorm2d(128, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
        (2): ReLU()
        (3): AvgPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0)
        (4): Dropout(p=0.25, inplace=False)
      )
```

```
(flatten): Flatten(start_dim=1, end_dim=-1)
      (fc1): Linear(in_features=512, out_features=600, bias=True)
      (drop1): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
      (relu1): ReLU()
      (fc2): Linear(in features=600, out features=120, bias=True)
      (relu2): ReLU()
      (fc3): Linear(in features=120, out features=10, bias=True)
[]: '''
     Entrenamiento del 5to modelo. Este modelo será el encargado de entrenar y_{\sqcup}
      →validar a la segunda arquitectura con la base de datos aumentados.
     Sus resultados se compararán con los modelos anteriores.
     loss_train, acc_train = [], []
     loss_test, acc_test = [], []
     for epoch in tqdm(range(EPOCHS)):
      print(f"Epoch: {epoch}\n----" )
      train_loss, train_acc = train(augmented_train_data_loader, model5, error, u
      →optimizer)
      test_loss, test_acc = validate(val_augmented_data_loader, model5, error)
      loss_train += [train_loss.item()]
      loss_test += [test_loss.item()]
       acc train += [train acc]
       acc_test += [test_acc]
      0%|
                   | 0/10 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
    Epoch: 0
    Train loss: 0.6069 | Train acc: 77.2230%
    Validation loss: 0.4262 | Validation acc: 84.4583%
    Epoch: 1
    ____
    Train loss: 0.4359 | Train acc: 83.8657%
    Validation loss: 0.4191 | Validation acc: 84.5693%
    Epoch: 2
    Train loss: 0.3945 | Train acc: 85.4032%
    Validation loss: 0.3305 | Validation acc: 87.8719%
    Epoch: 3
    _____
    Train loss: 0.3658 | Train acc: 86.4766%
    Validation loss: 0.3007 | Validation acc: 88.7600%
    Epoch: 4
    Train loss: 0.3462 | Train acc: 87.2763%
```

```
Epoch: 5
    _____
    Train loss: 0.3335 | Train acc: 87.9236%
    Validation loss: 0.2865 | Validation acc: 89.4261%
    Epoch: 6
    Train loss: 0.3194 | Train acc: 88.1426%
    Validation loss: 0.2963 | Validation acc: 88.9876%
    Epoch: 7
    _____
    Train loss: 0.3124 | Train acc: 88.3663%
    Validation loss: 0.2783 | Validation acc: 89.8923%
    Epoch: 8
    Train loss: 0.3013 | Train acc: 88.9709%
    Validation loss: 0.2713 | Validation acc: 90.0533%
    Epoch: 9
    Train loss: 0.2912 | Train acc: 89.3041%
    Validation loss: 0.2801 | Validation acc: 90.0366%
[]: # DataFrames para obtener los valores de costo y acc del entrenamiento y_{\sqcup}
     ⇔validación
    df_loss5 = pd.DataFrame({'Epoch': range(EPOCHS), 'Train Loss': loss_train,__
      df_acc5 = pd.DataFrame({'Epoch': range(EPOCHS), 'Train Accuracy': acc_train,__

¬'Validation Accuracy': acc_test})
    # Gráfica de costo
    fig_loss = px.line(df_loss5, x='Epoch', y=['Train Loss', 'Validation Loss'], u
      otitle='<b>Costo / Epoch (Datos Aumentados)</b>', template='plotly_dark',
                       color_discrete_sequence=['blue', 'white'], labels={'value':
      ⇔'Costo', 'variable':'Conjunto de Datos'})
    fig_loss.update_layout(title_x=0.5)
    fig_loss.show()
    # Gráfica de accuracy
    fig_acc = px.line(df_acc5, x='Epoch', y=['Train Accuracy', 'Validation_
      →Accuracy'], title='<b>Accuracy / Epoch (Datos Aumentados)</b>',⊔
      color_discrete_sequence=['blue', 'white'], labels={'value':

¬'Accuracy', 'variable':'Conjunto de Datos'})
    fig_acc.update_layout(title_x=0.5)
    fig_acc.show()
```

Validation loss: 0.3086 | Validation acc: 88.3937%

Datos Mezclados (Originales + Aumentados)

```
[]: model6 = FashionCNN2()
     model6.to(device)
     error = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
     optimizer = torch.optim.AdamW(model6.parameters(), lr = learning rate)
     print(model6)
    FashionCNN2(
      (layer1): Sequential(
        (0): Conv2d(1, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
        (1): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track running stats=True)
        (2): ReLU()
        (3): AvgPool2d(kernel size=2, stride=2, padding=0)
        (4): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
      )
      (layer2): Sequential(
        (0): Conv2d(32, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1))
        (1): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
        (2): ReLU()
        (3): AvgPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0)
        (4): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
      )
      (layer3): Sequential(
        (0): Conv2d(64, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1))
        (1): BatchNorm2d(128, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
        (2): ReLU()
        (3): AvgPool2d(kernel size=2, stride=2, padding=0)
        (4): Dropout(p=0.25, inplace=False)
      )
      (flatten): Flatten(start_dim=1, end_dim=-1)
      (fc1): Linear(in_features=512, out_features=600, bias=True)
      (drop1): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
      (relu1): ReLU()
      (fc2): Linear(in_features=600, out_features=120, bias=True)
      (relu2): ReLU()
      (fc3): Linear(in_features=120, out_features=10, bias=True)
[]: '''
     Entrenamiento del último modelo. Este modelo será el encargado de entrenar y_{\sqcup}
      →validar a la 2da arquitectura con la base de datos aumentados y originales.
     Sus resultados se compararán con los modelos anteriores, dada la disminución en 
      el accuracy en el modelo entrenado y validado con datos aumentados.
```

```
El mejor modelo será evaluado con el conjunto de datos de prueba (sin los datos_{\sqcup}
  \rightarrow aumentados).
 111
loss_train, acc_train = [], []
loss_test, acc_test = [], []
for epoch in tqdm(range(EPOCHS)):
  print(f"Epoch: {epoch}\n----" )
  train_loss, train_acc = train(train_data_loader_full, model6, error, u
  ⇔optimizer)
  test_loss, test_acc = validate(val_data_loader_full, model6, error)
  loss train += [train loss.item()]
  loss_test += [test_loss.item()]
  acc_train += [train_acc]
  acc_test += [test_acc]
  0%1
               | 0/10 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
Epoch: 0
Train loss: 0.4954 | Train acc: 81.5369%
Validation loss: 0.3380 | Validation acc: 87.4250%
Epoch: 1
_____
Train loss: 0.3623 | Train acc: 86.6274%
Validation loss: 0.2892 | Validation acc: 89.3472%
Epoch: 2
_____
Train loss: 0.3274 | Train acc: 87.9357%
Validation loss: 0.2609 | Validation acc: 90.1028%
Epoch: 3
Train loss: 0.3012 | Train acc: 88.9143%
Validation loss: 0.2509 | Validation acc: 90.6722%
Epoch: 4
-----
Train loss: 0.2848 | Train acc: 89.4976%
Validation loss: 0.2382 | Validation acc: 91.2361%
Epoch: 5
Train loss: 0.2730 | Train acc: 89.9679%
Validation loss: 0.2303 | Validation acc: 91.4444%
Epoch: 6
_____
Train loss: 0.2621 | Train acc: 90.2583%
Validation loss: 0.2194 | Validation acc: 91.7778%
Epoch: 7
```

```
Train loss: 0.2544 | Train acc: 90.6167%
    Validation loss: 0.2200 | Validation acc: 91.8278%
    Epoch: 8
    Train loss: 0.2444 | Train acc: 90.9226%
    Validation loss: 0.2182 | Validation acc: 91.8917%
    Epoch: 9
    Train loss: 0.2389 | Train acc: 91.1310%
    Validation loss: 0.1977 | Validation acc: 92.6389%
[]: # DataFrames para obtener los valores de costo y acc del entrenamiento y
     yalidación
     df_loss6 = pd.DataFrame({'Epoch': range(EPOCHS), 'Train Loss': loss_train,__
      ⇔'Validation Loss': loss test})
     df_acc6 = pd.DataFrame({'Epoch': range(EPOCHS), 'Train Accuracy': acc_train,__
      →'Validation Accuracy': acc_test})
     # Gráfica de costo
     fig loss = px.line(df loss6, x='Epoch', y=['Train Loss', 'Validation Loss'],
      -title='<b>Costo / Epoch (Datos Mezclados)</b>', template='plotly_dark',
                        color_discrete_sequence=['blue', 'white'], labels={'value':
      ⇔'Costo', 'variable':'Conjunto de Datos'})
     fig loss.update layout(title x=0.5)
     fig_loss.show()
     # Gráfica de accuracy
     fig_acc = px.line(df_acc6, x='Epoch', y=['Train Accuracy', 'Validation_
      →Accuracy'], title='<b>Accuracy / Epoch (Datos Mezclados)</b>',⊔
      ⇔template='plotly_dark',
                       color_discrete_sequence=['blue', 'white'], labels={'value':
      ⇔'Accuracy', 'variable':'Conjunto de Datos'})
     fig_acc.update_layout(title_x=0.5)
     fig acc.show()
```

Los resultados obtenidos en los modelos 4, 5 y 6, que emplean la segunda arquitectura CNN implementada, destacan variaciones significativas según el tipo de datos y el nivel de augmentación aplicado. El modelo 4, entrenado con datos originales, mostró un desempeño consistente con una precisión de validación final del 92.18%, indicando que el modelo generaliza bien en condiciones estándar. En contraste, el modelo 5, entrenado con datos aumentados, evidenció un rendimiento inicial más bajo pero logró estabilizarse cerca del 90.03% de precisión de validación. Esto sugiere que la augmentación introduce mayor diversidad, lo cual puede beneficiar la robustez del modelo, aunque requiera más iteraciones para converger. Finalmente, el modelo 6, entrenado con el conjunto de datos completo, alcanzó la mejor precisión de validación, 92.64%, y mostró la menor pérdida de validación (0.1977), reflejando que la cantidad de datos y su diversidad son cruciales para un mejor aprendizaje del modelo. La arquitectura CNN, complementada con el Average Pooling y otras técnicas como Batch Normalization, Dropout y el uso de funciones de activación ReLU, ha

demostrado ser eficiente para la clasificación en FashionMNIST, incluso en escenarios con diferentes configuraciones de datos.

7 Transfer Learning

```
[]: !pip install torchvision==0.13.0 --quiet
[]: !pip install torchinfo --quiet
[]: import torch
     import torchvision
     from torchvision import datasets, transforms
     from torch.utils.data import ConcatDataset, DataLoader, random_split
     from torch import nn
     from torch import optim
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import seaborn as sns
     import pandas as pd
     import numpy as np
     import random
     import plotly.express as px
     from torchinfo import summary
     from tqdm.auto import tqdm
     from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
     from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
[]: device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
[]: print(device)
    cuda
[]: # Obtener los pesos del modelo preentrenado EfficientNet BO
     weights = torchvision.models.EfficientNet_BO_Weights.DEFAULT # .DEFAULT=_
      →mejores pesos disponibles de un modelo preentrenado
     weights
[]: EfficientNet_BO_Weights.IMAGENET1K_V1
[]: \#Tranformamos las imágenes a 224 x 224 pixeles, a una escala de grises de 3_{\square}
      \hookrightarrow canales y a tensores.
     transformations_TL = transforms.Compose([
         transforms.Resize(224),
         transforms.Grayscale(3), # Convert to 3 channels
         transforms.ToTensor(),
         # Se normaliza con el promedio y desviación estandar del modelo preentrenado
```

```
transforms.Normalize(mean=weights.transforms().mean, std=weights.
      ⇔transforms().std)
     1)
     transformations_TL
[]: Compose(
        Resize(size=224, interpolation=bilinear, max_size=None, antialias=None)
        Grayscale(num_output_channels=3)
        ToTensor()
        Normalize(mean=[0.485, 0.456, 0.406], std=[0.229, 0.224, 0.225])
     )
[]: train_data_TL = datasets.FashionMNIST(root='data', train=True, download=True,__
     →transform=transformations_TL)
     test_data_TL = datasets.FashionMNIST(root='data', train=False, download=True,__
      ⇔transform=transformations_TL)
[]: img, _ = train_data_TL[0]
     print(f"Tamaño de la imagen: {img.shape}")
    Tamaño de la imagen: torch.Size([3, 224, 224])
[]: train size TL = int(0.7 * len(train data TL)) # Del conjunto de datos de
      →entrenamiento, se usará solo el 70% para entrenar y el 30% restante para lau
      ⇔validación
     val_size_TL = len(train_data_TL) - train_size_TL
     train_data_TL, val_data_TL = random_split(train_data_TL, (train_size_TL,_
     ⇔val_size_TL))
     print(f"Tamaño del conjunto de datos de entrenamiento: {len(train_data_TL)}")
     print(f"Tamaño del conjunto de datos de validación: {len(val_data_TL)}")
     print(f"Tamaño del conjunto de datos de prueba: {len(test_data_TL)}")
    Tamaño del conjunto de datos de entrenamiento: 42000
    Tamaño del conjunto de datos de validación: 18000
    Tamaño del conjunto de datos de prueba: 10000
[]: BATCH_SIZE = 16
     train_dataloader_TL = DataLoader(dataset = train_data_TL,
                                    batch_size = BATCH_SIZE,
                                    shuffle = True)
[]: val_dataloader_TL = DataLoader(dataset = val_data_TL,
                                    batch_size = BATCH_SIZE,
                                    shuffle = False)
```

```
[]: print(f"Número de batches en el train loader: {len(train_dataloader_TL)}_⊔

⇔batches de {BATCH_SIZE} imágenes cada uno")

print(f"Número de batches en el validation loader: {len(val_dataloader_TL)}_⊔

⇔batches de {BATCH_SIZE} imágenes cada uno")

print(f"Número de batches en el test loader: {len(test_dataloader_TL)} batches_⊔

⇔de {BATCH_SIZE} imágenes cada uno")
```

Número de batches en el train loader: 2625 batches de 16 imágenes cada uno Número de batches en el validation loader: 1125 batches de 16 imágenes cada uno Número de batches en el test loader: 625 batches de 16 imágenes cada uno

```
[]: # Verificar que hay dentro del DataLoader
train_batches_TL, labels_TL = next(iter(train_dataloader_TL))
print(train_batches_TL.shape)
print(f"Label shape: {labels_TL.shape}")
```

torch.Size([16, 3, 224, 224])
Label shape: torch.Size([16])

```
[]: # Visualizar una imagen aleatoria del batch
random_idx = random.randint(0, len(train_batches_TL)-1)
img_batch = train_batches_TL[random_idx]
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(3,3))
plt.imshow(img_batch.squeeze().permute(1, 2, 0))
plt.axis("off")
plt.show()
```

WARNING:matplotlib.image:Clipping input data to the valid range for imshow with RGB data ([0..1] for floats or [0..255] for integers).



```
[]: # Importamos el modelo Efficient_BO
    model = torchvision.models.efficientnet_b0(weights=weights).to(device)
[]: # Resumimos el modelo y definimos el input size
    summary(model=model,
           input_size=(64, 3, 224, 224),
           col_names=["input_size", "output_size", "num_params", "trainable"],
           col_width=16,
           row_settings=["var_names"]
    )
Layer (type (var_name))
                                                           Input Shape
    Output Shape
                   Param #
                                  Trainable
    _____
    _____
    EfficientNet (EfficientNet)
                                                           [64, 3, 224, 224]
    [64, 1000]
                                   True
                                                          [64, 3, 224, 224]
     Sequential (features)
    [64, 1280, 7, 7] --
                                   True
                                                          [64, 3, 224, 224]
         Conv2dNormActivation (0)
    [64, 32, 112, 112] --
                                    True
             Conv2d (0)
                                                         [64, 3, 224, 224]
    [64, 32, 112, 112] 864
                                    True
                                                         [64, 32, 112, 112]
             BatchNorm2d (1)
    [64, 32, 112, 112] 64
                                    True
                                                         [64, 32, 112, 112]
             SiLU (2)
    [64, 32, 112, 112] --
                                                          [64, 32, 112, 112]
         Sequential (1)
    [64, 16, 112, 112] --
                                    True
             MBConv (0)
                                                         [64, 32, 112, 112]
    [64, 16, 112, 112] 1,448
                                    True
         Sequential (2)
                                                          [64, 16, 112, 112]
    [64, 24, 56, 56] --
                                   True
                                                         [64, 16, 112, 112]
             MBConv (0)
    [64, 24, 56, 56] 6,004
                                   True
                                                         [64, 24, 56, 56]
             MBConv (1)
    [64, 24, 56, 56] 10,710
                                   True
         Sequential (3)
                                                          [64, 24, 56, 56]
    [64, 40, 28, 28] --
                                   True
                                                         [64, 24, 56, 56]
             MBConv (0)
    [64, 40, 28, 28] 15,350
                                   True
                                                         [64, 40, 28, 28]
```

True

MBConv (1)

[64, 40, 28, 28] 31,290

[64, 80, 14, 14]	Sequential (4)		[64, 40, 28, 28]
[64, 80, 14, 14] 37,130	[64, 80, 14, 14]	True	
MBConv (1)			[64, 40, 28, 28]
[64, 80, 14, 14] 102,900		True	
MBConv (2)	MBConv (1)		[64, 80, 14, 14]
[64, 80, 14, 14] 102,900 Sequential (5) [64, 80, 14, 14] [64, 112, 14, 14]		True	
Sequential (5)			[64, 80, 14, 14]
[64, 112, 14, 14]		True	
MBConv (0)	-		[64, 80, 14, 14]
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[64, 192, 7, 7] 587,952 True MBConv (2) [64, 192, 7, 7] 587,952 True MBConv (3) [64, 192, 7, 7] 587,952 True MBConv (3) [64, 192, 7, 7] 587,952 True Sequential (7) [64, 320, 7, 7] MBConv (0) [64, 320, 7, 7] 717,232 True Conv2dNormActivation (8) [64, 1280, 7, 7] BatchNorm2d (1) [64, 1280, 7, 7] 2,560 True SiLU (2) [64, 1280, 7, 7] AdaptiveAvgPool2d (avgpool) [64, 1280, 1, 1] Sequential (classifier) [64, 1000] Dropout (0) [64, 1280] Linear (1) [64, 1280] True [64, 1280] True [64, 1280] [64, 1280] Linear (1) [64, 1280] True [64, 1280] True [64, 1280] [64, 1280] Linear (1) [64, 1280] True		True	504 4007
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[64, 192, 7, 7] 587,952 True MBConv (3) [64, 192, 7, 7] [64, 192, 7, 7] 587,952 True Sequential (7) [64, 192, 7, 7] [64, 320, 7, 7] True MBConv (0) [64, 192, 7, 7] [64, 320, 7, 7] 717,232 True Conv2dNormActivation (8) [64, 320, 7, 7] [64, 1280, 7, 7] True Conv2d (0) [64, 320, 7, 7] [64, 1280, 7, 7] 409,600 True BatchNorm2d (1) [64, 1280, 7, 7] [64, 1280, 7, 7] 2,560 True SiLU (2) [64, 1280, 7, 7] [64, 1280, 7, 7] AdaptiveAvgPool2d (avgpool) [64, 1280, 7, 7] [64, 1280, 1, 1] Sequential (classifier) [64, 1280] [64, 1000] Dropout (0) [64, 1280] [64, 1280] Linear (1) [64, 1280] [64, 1280] Linear (1) [64, 1280]		True	Fa4 400 F F1
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[64, 320, 7, 7] 717,232 True		Irue	[64 400 7 7]
Conv2dNormActivation (8) [64, 320, 7, 7] [64, 1280, 7, 7] True Conv2d (0) [64, 320, 7, 7] [64, 1280, 7, 7] 409,600 True BatchNorm2d (1) [64, 1280, 7, 7] [64, 1280, 7, 7] 2,560 True SiLU (2) [64, 1280, 7, 7] [64, 1280, 7, 7] AdaptiveAvgPool2d (avgpool) [64, 1280, 7, 7] [64, 1280, 1, 1] Sequential (classifier) [64, 1280] [64, 1000] True Dropout (0) [64, 1280] [64, 1280] Linear (1) [64, 1280] [64, 1000] 1,281,000 True		T	[64, 192, 7, 7]
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AdaptiveAvgPool2d (avgpool) [64, 1280, 1, 1] Sequential (classifier) [64, 1000] True Dropout (0) [64, 1280] Linear (1) [64, 1000] 1,281,000 True [64, 1280] [64, 1280]			[01, 1200, 7, 7]
[64, 1280, 1, 1] Sequential (classifier) [64, 1280] [64, 1000] True Dropout (0) [64, 1280] [64, 1280] Linear (1) [64, 1280] [64, 1000] 1,281,000 True			[64. 1280. 7. 7]
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[64, 1000] True Dropout (0) [64, 1280] [64, 1280] Linear (1) [64, 1280] [64, 1000] 1,281,000 True			[64. 1280]
Dropout (0) [64, 1280] [64, 1280] Linear (1) [64, 1280] [64, 1000] 1,281,000 True	-	True	<u> </u>
[64, 1280] [64, 1280] Linear (1) [64, 1000] 1,281,000 True			[64, 1280]
Linear (1) [64, 1280] [64, 1000] 1,281,000 True	-		- , -
[64, 1000] 1,281,000 True			[64, 1280]
		True	- , -

```
Total params: 5,288,548
    Trainable params: 5,288,548
    Non-trainable params: 0
    Total mult-adds (G): 24.70
    Input size (MB): 38.54
    Forward/backward pass size (MB): 6904.69
    Params size (MB): 21.15
    Estimated Total Size (MB): 6964.38
     _____
[]: model
[]: EfficientNet(
       (features): Sequential(
         (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
           (0): Conv2d(3, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1, 1),
    bias=False)
           (1): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
           (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
        (1): Sequential(
           (0): MBConv(
             (block): Sequential(
              (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
                 (0): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1,
    1), groups=32, bias=False)
                (1): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
                (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
              (1): SqueezeExcitation(
                 (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
                 (fc1): Conv2d(32, 8, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
                 (fc2): Conv2d(8, 32, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
                 (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
                 (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
              )
              (2): Conv2dNormActivation(
                 (0): Conv2d(32, 16, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
                 (1): BatchNorm2d(16, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
              )
```

```
)
        (stochastic_depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.0, mode=row)
      )
    )
    (2): Sequential(
      (0): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(16, 96, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(96, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track running stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(96, 96, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1,
1), groups=96, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(96, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(96, 4, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(4, 96, kernel size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(96, 24, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(24, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
        )
        (stochastic_depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.0125, mode=row)
      )
      (1): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(24, 144, kernel size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(144, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track running stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(144, 144, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1,
1), groups=144, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(144, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
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track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(144, 6, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(6, 144, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(144, 24, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(24, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
          )
        )
        (stochastic_depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.025, mode=row)
    )
    (3): Sequential(
      (0): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(24, 144, kernel size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(144, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(144, 144, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(2, 2), padding=(2,
2), groups=144, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(144, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(144, 6, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(6, 144, kernel size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(144, 40, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(40, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
          )
```

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)
        (stochastic depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.03750000000000000, mode=row)
      )
      (1): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(40, 240, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(240, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(240, 240, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1), padding=(2,
2), groups=240, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(240, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(240, 10, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(10, 240, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(240, 40, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(40, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
        (stochastic_depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.05, mode=row)
      )
    )
    (4): Sequential(
      (0): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(40, 240, kernel size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(240, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track running stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(240, 240, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1,
1), groups=240, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(240, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
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```
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(240, 10, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(10, 240, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(240, 80, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(80, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
          )
        )
        (stochastic_depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.0625, mode=row)
      )
      (1): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(80, 480, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(480, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track running stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(480, 480, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1,
1), groups=480, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(480, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(480, 20, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(20, 480, kernel size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale activation): Sigmoid()
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(480, 80, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(80, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
          )
        (stochastic_depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.07500000000000001, mode=row)
```

```
)
      (2): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(80, 480, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(480, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(480, 480, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1,
1), groups=480, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(480, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(480, 20, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(20, 480, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(480, 80, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(80, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
          )
        (stochastic depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.0875000000000001, mode=row)
      )
    )
    (5): Sequential(
      (0): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(80, 480, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(480, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track running stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(480, 480, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1), padding=(2,
2), groups=480, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(480, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
```

```
)
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(480, 20, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(20, 480, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(480, 112, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(112, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
        )
        (stochastic_depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.1, mode=row)
      )
      (1): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(112, 672, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(672, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(672, 672, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1), padding=(2,
2), groups=672, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(672, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(672, 28, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(28, 672, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(672, 112, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(112, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
        )
        (stochastic_depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.1125, mode=row)
      )
      (2): MBConv(
```

```
(block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(112, 672, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(672, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(672, 672, kernel size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1), padding=(2,
2), groups=672, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(672, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(672, 28, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(28, 672, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(672, 112, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(112, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track running stats=True)
          )
        (stochastic_depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.125, mode=row)
      )
    )
    (6): Sequential(
      (0): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(112, 672, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(672, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(672, 672, kernel size=(5, 5), stride=(2, 2), padding=(2,
2), groups=672, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(672, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
```

```
(avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(672, 28, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(28, 672, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(672, 192, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(192, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
        (stochastic depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.1375, mode=row)
      )
      (1): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(192, 1152, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1),
bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(1152, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(1152, 1152, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1),
padding=(2, 2), groups=1152, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(1152, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(1152, 48, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(48, 1152, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(1152, 192, kernel size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1),
bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(192, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
          )
        )
        (stochastic depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.15000000000000000, mode=row)
      )
      (2): MBConv(
```

```
(block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(192, 1152, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1),
bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(1152, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(1152, 1152, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1),
padding=(2, 2), groups=1152, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(1152, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track running stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(1152, 48, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(48, 1152, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(1152, 192, kernel size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1),
bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(192, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
          )
        (stochastic_depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.1625, mode=row)
      )
      (3): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(192, 1152, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1),
bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(1152, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(1152, 1152, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1),
padding=(2, 2), groups=1152, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(1152, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
```

```
(2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(1152, 48, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(48, 1152, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(1152, 192, kernel size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1),
bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(192, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
          )
        )
        (stochastic depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.17500000000000000, mode=row)
      )
    )
    (7): Sequential(
      (0): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(192, 1152, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1),
bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(1152, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(1152, 1152, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1),
padding=(1, 1), groups=1152, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(1152, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(1152, 48, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(48, 1152, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(1152, 320, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1),
bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(320, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
          )
```

```
(stochastic_depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.1875, mode=row)
          )
        (8): Conv2dNormActivation(
          (0): Conv2d(320, 1280, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
          (1): BatchNorm2d(1280, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
    track_running_stats=True)
          (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
        )
      (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
      (classifier): Sequential(
        (0): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=True)
        (1): Linear(in_features=1280, out_features=1000, bias=True)
    )
[]: # Para congelar los pesos en la sección de características requerimos poneru
     ⇔requires_grad=False
    for param in model.features.parameters():
        param.requires_grad = False
[]: # Recrear la sección del calsificador con los datos de nuestro modelo
    model.classifier = torch.nn.Sequential(
        torch.nn.Dropout(p=0.2),
        torch.nn.Linear(in_features=1280,
                       out_features=10,
                       bias=True)).to(device)
[]: # Volver a ver el resumen del modelo
    summary(model,
            input_size=(32, 3, 224, 224),
           col names=["input size", "output size", "num params", "trainable"],
            col_width=20,
           row_settings=["var_names"])
[]: ------
    Layer (type (var_name))
                                                            Input Shape
    Output Shape
                       Param #
                                           Trainable
    _____
    EfficientNet (EfficientNet)
                                                            [32, 3, 224, 224]
    [32, 10]
                                           Partial
     Sequential (features)
                                                            [32, 3, 224, 224]
    [32, 1280, 7, 7]
                                           False
```

Conv2dNormActivation (0)		[32, 3, 224, 224]
[32, 32, 112, 112]	False	
Conv2d (0)		[32, 3, 224, 224]
[32, 32, 112, 112] (864)	False	F
BatchNorm2d (1)		[32, 32, 112, 112]
[32, 32, 112, 112] (64)	False	Fac. 2222
SiLU (2)		[32, 32, 112, 112]
[32, 32, 112, 112]		[00 00 440 440]
Sequential (1)		[32, 32, 112, 112]
[32, 16, 112, 112]	False	[00 00 440 440]
MBConv (0)		[32, 32, 112, 112]
[32, 16, 112, 112] (1,448)	False	[00 40 440 440]
Sequential (2)		[32, 16, 112, 112]
[32, 24, 56, 56]	False	[00 46 440 440]
MBConv (0)	Г-1	[32, 16, 112, 112]
[32, 24, 56, 56] (6,004)	False	[20 04 E6 E6]
MBConv (1)	E-l	[32, 24, 56, 56]
[32, 24, 56, 56] (10,710)	False	[30 04 56 56]
Sequential (3)	Folgo	[32, 24, 56, 56]
[32, 40, 28, 28]	False	[20 04 56 56]
MBConv (0)	Folgo	[32, 24, 56, 56]
[32, 40, 28, 28] (15,350) MBConv (1)	False	[32, 40, 28, 28]
[32, 40, 28, 28] (31,290)	False	[32, 40, 20, 20]
Sequential (4)	raise	[32, 40, 28, 28]
[32, 80, 14, 14]	False	[02, 40, 20, 20]
MBConv (0)	raise	[32, 40, 28, 28]
[32, 80, 14, 14] (37,130)	False	[02, 10, 20, 20]
MBConv (1)	raibo	[32, 80, 14, 14]
[32, 80, 14, 14] (102,900)	False	[02, 00, 11, 11]
MBConv (2)	14150	[32, 80, 14, 14]
[32, 80, 14, 14] (102,900)	False	202, 01, 22, 22
Sequential (5)		[32, 80, 14, 14]
[32, 112, 14, 14]	False	- , , , -
MBConv (0)		[32, 80, 14, 14]
[32, 112, 14, 14] (126,004)	False	
MBConv (1)		[32, 112, 14, 14]
[32, 112, 14, 14] (208,572)	False	
MBConv (2)		[32, 112, 14, 14]
[32, 112, 14, 14] (208,572)	False	
Sequential (6)		[32, 112, 14, 14]
[32, 192, 7, 7]	False	
MBConv (0)		[32, 112, 14, 14]
[32, 192, 7, 7] (262,492)	False	
MBConv (1)		[32, 192, 7, 7]
[32, 192, 7, 7] (587,952)	False	
MBConv (2)		[32, 192, 7, 7]

```
[32, 192, 7, 7]
                        (587,952)
                                           False
                                                            [32, 192, 7, 7]
              MBConv (3)
    [32, 192, 7, 7]
                        (587,952)
                                           False
                                                            [32, 192, 7, 7]
         Sequential (7)
    [32, 320, 7, 7]
                                           False
                                                            [32, 192, 7, 7]
             MBConv (0)
    [32, 320, 7, 7]
                        (717, 232)
                                           False
         Conv2dNormActivation (8)
                                                            [32, 320, 7, 7]
    [32, 1280, 7, 7]
                                           False
             Conv2d (0)
                                                            [32, 320, 7, 7]
    [32, 1280, 7, 7]
                        (409,600)
                                           False
             BatchNorm2d (1)
                                                            [32, 1280, 7, 7]
    [32, 1280, 7, 7]
                        (2,560)
                                           False
              SiLU (2)
                                                            [32, 1280, 7, 7]
    [32, 1280, 7, 7]
                                                            [32, 1280, 7, 7]
     AdaptiveAvgPool2d (avgpool)
    [32, 1280, 1, 1]
     Sequential (classifier)
                                                            [32, 1280]
    [32, 10]
                                           True
                                                            [32, 1280]
         Dropout (0)
    [32, 1280]
                                                            [32, 1280]
         Linear (1)
    [32, 10]
                        12,810
                                           True
    Total params: 4,020,358
    Trainable params: 12,810
    Non-trainable params: 4,007,548
    Total mult-adds (G): 12.31
    ______
    _____
    Input size (MB): 19.27
    Forward/backward pass size (MB): 3452.09
    Params size (MB): 16.08
    Estimated Total Size (MB): 3487.44
[]: model
[]: EfficientNet(
      (features): Sequential(
        (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
          (0): Conv2d(3, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1, 1),
    bias=False)
          (1): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
```

track_running_stats=True)

```
(2): SiLU(inplace=True)
    )
    (1): Sequential(
      (0): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1,
1), groups=32, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(32, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (1): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(32, 8, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(8, 32, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          (2): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(32, 16, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(16, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
        )
        (stochastic depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.0, mode=row)
      )
    )
    (2): Sequential(
      (0): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(16, 96, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(96, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(96, 96, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1,
1), groups=96, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(96, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(96, 4, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
```

```
(fc2): Conv2d(4, 96, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(96, 24, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(24, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
        )
        (stochastic depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.0125, mode=row)
      (1): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(24, 144, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(144, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(144, 144, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1,
1), groups=144, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(144, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(144, 6, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(6, 144, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(144, 24, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(24, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
        (stochastic_depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.025, mode=row)
      )
    (3): Sequential(
      (0): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
```

```
(0): Conv2d(24, 144, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(144, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(144, 144, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(2, 2), padding=(2,
2), groups=144, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(144, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(144, 6, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(6, 144, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(144, 40, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(40, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
        )
        (stochastic depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.037500000000000006, mode=row)
      (1): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(40, 240, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(240, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(240, 240, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1), padding=(2,
2), groups=240, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(240, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(240, 10, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(10, 240, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
```

```
(scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(240, 40, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(40, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
        )
        (stochastic depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.05, mode=row)
      )
    (4): Sequential(
      (0): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(40, 240, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(240, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(240, 240, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(2, 2), padding=(1,
1), groups=240, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(240, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(240, 10, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(10, 240, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(240, 80, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(80, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
        (stochastic depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.0625, mode=row)
      )
      (1): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(80, 480, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(480, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
```

```
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(480, 480, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1,
1), groups=480, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(480, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(480, 20, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(20, 480, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(480, 80, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(80, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
          )
        (stochastic_depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.0750000000000001, mode=row)
      )
      (2): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(80, 480, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(480, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(480, 480, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1,
1), groups=480, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(480, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(480, 20, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(20, 480, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          )
```

```
(3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(480, 80, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(80, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
          )
        (stochastic_depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.0875000000000001, mode=row)
      )
    )
    (5): Sequential(
      (0): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(80, 480, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(480, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(480, 480, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1), padding=(2,
2), groups=480, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(480, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(480, 20, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(20, 480, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(480, 112, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(112, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
          )
        )
        (stochastic depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.1, mode=row)
      (1): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(112, 672, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(672, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
```

```
)
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(672, 672, kernel size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1), padding=(2,
2), groups=672, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(672, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(672, 28, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(28, 672, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(672, 112, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(112, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
          )
        )
        (stochastic_depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.1125, mode=row)
      )
      (2): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(112, 672, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(672, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(672, 672, kernel size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1), padding=(2,
2), groups=672, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(672, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(672, 28, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(28, 672, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(672, 112, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
```

```
(1): BatchNorm2d(112, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
          )
        )
        (stochastic_depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.125, mode=row)
      )
    )
    (6): Sequential(
      (0): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(112, 672, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(672, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(672, 672, kernel size=(5, 5), stride=(2, 2), padding=(2,
2), groups=672, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(672, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(672, 28, kernel size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(28, 672, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(672, 192, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(192, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
        )
        (stochastic_depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.1375, mode=row)
      )
      (1): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(192, 1152, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1),
bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(1152, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
```

```
(1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(1152, 1152, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1),
padding=(2, 2), groups=1152, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(1152, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(1152, 48, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(48, 1152, kernel size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(1152, 192, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1),
bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(192, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
          )
        )
        (stochastic_depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.15000000000000000, mode=row)
      )
      (2): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(192, 1152, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1),
bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(1152, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(1152, 1152, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1),
padding=(2, 2), groups=1152, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(1152, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(1152, 48, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(48, 1152, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
```

```
(0): Conv2d(1152, 192, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1),
bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(192, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
          )
        )
        (stochastic_depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.1625, mode=row)
      (3): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(192, 1152, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1),
bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(1152, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(1152, 1152, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1),
padding=(2, 2), groups=1152, bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(1152, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
            (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
          )
          (2): SqueezeExcitation(
            (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output size=1)
            (fc1): Conv2d(1152, 48, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (fc2): Conv2d(48, 1152, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
            (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
            (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
          )
          (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(1152, 192, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1),
bias=False)
            (1): BatchNorm2d(192, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
track_running_stats=True)
          )
        )
        (stochastic_depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.175000000000000000, mode=row)
      )
    )
    (7): Sequential(
      (0): MBConv(
        (block): Sequential(
          (0): Conv2dNormActivation(
            (0): Conv2d(192, 1152, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1),
bias=False)
```

```
(1): BatchNorm2d(1152, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
     track_running_stats=True)
                 (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
               (1): Conv2dNormActivation(
                 (0): Conv2d(1152, 1152, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1),
    padding=(1, 1), groups=1152, bias=False)
                 (1): BatchNorm2d(1152, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
     track_running_stats=True)
                 (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
               (2): SqueezeExcitation(
                 (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
                 (fc1): Conv2d(1152, 48, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
                 (fc2): Conv2d(48, 1152, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1))
                 (activation): SiLU(inplace=True)
                 (scale_activation): Sigmoid()
               )
               (3): Conv2dNormActivation(
                 (0): Conv2d(1152, 320, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1),
     bias=False)
                 (1): BatchNorm2d(320, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
     track_running_stats=True)
             )
             (stochastic depth): StochasticDepth(p=0.1875, mode=row)
           )
         )
         (8): Conv2dNormActivation(
           (0): Conv2d(320, 1280, kernel_size=(1, 1), stride=(1, 1), bias=False)
           (1): BatchNorm2d(1280, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True,
     track_running_stats=True)
           (2): SiLU(inplace=True)
         )
       (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=1)
       (classifier): Sequential(
         (0): Dropout(p=0.2, inplace=False)
         (1): Linear(in features=1280, out features=10, bias=True)
      )
     )
[]: # Definimos el optimizador
     learning_rate = 0.001
     optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=learning_rate)
```

```
[]: # Definimos la función de costo
     criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
[]: def accuracy(y_true, y_pred):
         '''Función que calcula el accuracy
         Input:
         - y_true: Tensor de etiquetas reales
         - y_pred: Tensor con las predicciones del modelo
         y_pred_classes = torch.argmax(y_pred, dim=1) # Obtener clases predichas
         correct = torch.eq(y_true, y_pred_classes).sum().item()
         acc = correct / len(y_true)
         return acc
[]: def train(dataloader: DataLoader, model: nn.Module, loss fn, optimizer):
         model.train() ##
         train loss = 0
         train_acc = 0
         # Recorrer cada batch del conjunto de entrenamiento
         for batch_idx, (data, target) in enumerate(dataloader):
             # Cambiar datos a GPU
             data = data.to(device)
             target = target.to(device).to(torch.int64) #Changed to .to(torch.int64)
             # 1. Pasar los datos por la red (feedforward)
             y_pred_logs = model(data)
             # 2. Calcular la función de costo
             # The target tensor should be 1D for CrossEntropyLoss
             \#target = target.unsqueeze(1) \#Remove this line - we don't need to_{\sqcup}
      \rightarrowadd an extra dimension
             loss = loss_fn(y_pred_logs, target)
             train loss += loss
             # Utilizar la función torch.sigmoid para convertir los logs a un valor
      ⇔entre 0 y 1
             train_acc += accuracy(target, y_pred_logs) # Calcular accuracy
             # 3. Zero gradient buffers
             optimizer.zero_grad()
             # 4. Backpropagate
             loss.backward()
             # 5. Update weights
             optimizer.step()
         train_loss /= len(dataloader)
         train_acc /= len(dataloader)
         print(f"Train loss: {train_loss:.5f} | Train acc: {train_acc*100.:.4f}")
         return train_loss, train_acc
```

```
[]: def validate(dataloader: DataLoader, model: nn.Module, loss_fn):
         model.eval()
         val_loss = 0
         val_acc = 0
         with torch.inference_mode():
             for data, target in dataloader:
                 data = data.to(device)
                 target = target.to(device).to(torch.int64)
                 val_pred_logs = model(data)
                 val_loss += loss_fn(val_pred_logs, target).item()
                 y_pred_classes = torch.argmax(val_pred_logs, dim=1)
                 correct = torch.eq(target, y_pred_classes).sum().item()
                 val_acc += correct / len(target)
         val loss /= len(dataloader)
         val_acc /= len(dataloader)
         print(f"Val loss: {val_loss:.4f} | Val acc: {val_acc*100:.2f}%")
         return val_loss, val_acc
[]: '''
     Entrenamiento del séptimo modelo. Este modelo será el encargado de ser⊔
      \hookrightarrowentrenado y validado con la base de datos original, siendo transformado a_\sqcup
      →224x224 pixeles, a una escala de grises y a tensores.
     Iqual se normalizó utilizando la media y la desviación estándar del modelo,
      \hookrightarrow preentrenado.
     Será posteriormente comparado con un modelo idéntico pero entrenado y validado_{\sqcup}
      ⇔con los datos aumentados.
     111
     EPOCHS = 10
     loss_train = []
     acc train = []
     loss_val = []
     acc_val = []
     for epoch in tqdm(range(EPOCHS)):
         print(f"Epoch: {epoch}\n----" )
         train_loss, train_acc = train(train_dataloader_TL, model, criterion,_
      →optimizer)
```

```
loss_train.append(train_loss)
    loss_val.append(val_loss)
    acc_train.append(train_acc)
    acc_val.append(val_acc)
  0%|
               | 0/10 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
Epoch: 0
-----
Train loss: 0.51800 | Train acc: 81.6405
Val loss: 0.3985 | Val acc: 85.91%
Epoch: 1
-----
Train loss: 0.50192 | Train acc: 82.2167
Val loss: 0.3856 | Val acc: 86.31%
Epoch: 2
-----
Train loss: 0.49195 | Train acc: 82.5976
Val loss: 0.3803 | Val acc: 86.49%
Epoch: 3
Train loss: 0.48509 | Train acc: 82.6143
Val loss: 0.3786 | Val acc: 86.44%
Epoch: 4
Train loss: 0.48597 | Train acc: 82.5643
Val loss: 0.3747 | Val acc: 86.66%
Epoch: 5
Train loss: 0.48121 | Train acc: 82.7048
Val loss: 0.3717 | Val acc: 86.81%
Epoch: 6
Train loss: 0.47597 | Train acc: 83.0524
Val loss: 0.3690 | Val acc: 86.53%
Epoch: 7
-----
Train loss: 0.48077 | Train acc: 82.9833
Val loss: 0.3862 | Val acc: 86.29%
Epoch: 8
_____
Train loss: 0.48042 | Train acc: 82.9762
Val loss: 0.3780 | Val acc: 86.72%
Epoch: 9
Train loss: 0.47271 | Train acc: 83.2048
```

val_loss, val_acc = validate(val_dataloader_TL, model, criterion)

Val loss: 0.3601 | Val acc: 87.04%

Los resultados obtenidos en el modelo 7, que consiste en aplicar Transfer Learning y esto significa que se utiliza un modelo ya preentrenado. El modelo preentrenado utilizado fue: EfficientNet-B0. La precisión en los datos de entrenamiento fue aumentando gradualemente, llegando a un falor final de 83.2 %. Por otro lado, la presición en los datos de validación, en su última época alcanzó un valor de 87.04 %.

En general, los resultados sugieren que el uso de Transfer Learning ha sido efectivo para capturar patrones relevantes en Fashion-MNIST, alcanzando una precisión sólida pero no siendo el más efectivo a comparación de los otros modelos.

8 Evaluación Real del Modelo

Segunda Arquitectura con Datos Mezclados

```
[]: # Realizar la evaluación
     test_loss, test_acc, y_preds, y_true = test_model(test_data_loader, model6,_
      Gerror)
                                          | 0/313 [00:00<?, ?it/s]
    Making predictions ...:
                            0%1
    Test loss: 0.2152 | Test acc: 92.3123%
[]: # Convertir tensores a arreglos numpy
     y_true = y_true.numpy()
     y_preds = y_preds.numpy()
     # Utilizar matriz de confusión
     cf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_true, y_preds)
     # Reporte de clasificación
     print(classification_report(y_true, y_preds, target_names=dataset_classes.
      ⇔values()))
     plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
     # Modificar el tamaño del texto
     sns.set(font_scale = 1.1)
     # Plot Matriz de confusión con heatmaps
     # Parámetros:
     # - first param - Matriz de confusión en un formato array
     # - annot = True: Muestra los números en cada celda del heatmap
     # - fmt = 'd': Muestra los números como enteros.
     ax = sns.heatmap(cf_matrix, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='plasma')
     # set plot title
     ax.set_title("Matriz de confusión del clasificador CNN de prendas", u
      ofontsize=14, pad=20)
```

```
# set x-axis label and ticks.

ax.set_xlabel("Predicción", fontsize=14, labelpad=20)

ax.xaxis.set_ticklabels(dataset_classes.values(), rotation=90)

# set y-axis label and ticks

ax.set_ylabel("Valor real", fontsize=14, labelpad=20)

ax.yaxis.set_ticklabels(dataset_classes.values(), rotation=0)

# set plot title

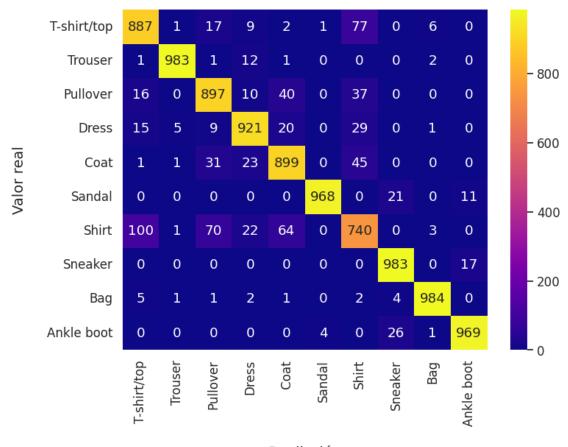
ax.set_title("Matriz de confusión del clasificador CNN de dígitos escritos au

mano", fontsize=14, pad=20)

plt.show()
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
T-shirt/top	0.87	0.89	0.88	1000
Trouser	0.99	0.98	0.99	1000
Pullover	0.87	0.90	0.89	1000
Dress	0.92	0.92	0.92	1000
Coat	0.88	0.90	0.89	1000
Sandal	0.99	0.97	0.98	1000
Shirt	0.80	0.74	0.77	1000
Sneaker	0.95	0.98	0.97	1000
Bag	0.99	0.98	0.99	1000
Ankle boot	0.97	0.97	0.97	1000
accuracy			0.92	10000
macro avg	0.92	0.92	0.92	10000
weighted avg	0.92	0.92	0.92	10000

Matriz de confusión del clasificador CNN de dígitos escritos a mano



Predicción

Conclusión de la prueba

El modelo 6, evaluado mediante su matriz de confusión y el reporte de clasificación, demostró un desempeño sólido con una precisión general del 92% sobre el conjunto de prueba. Las métricas específicas revelaron un excelente rendimiento en categorías como "Trouser", "Sandal" y "Bag", con valores de precisión y recall cercanos al 99%, mientras que la categoría "Shirt" presentó el mayor desafío, alcanzando una precisión del 80% y un recall del 74%, posiblemente debido a similitudes visuales con otras clases. La matriz de confusión muestra que los errores más frecuentes ocurren en confusiones entre "Shirt" y clases como "T-shirt/top" y "Pullover", lo que indica áreas de mejora potencial. En términos generales, el modelo demuestra su capacidad para clasificar correctamente las imágenes de FashionMNIST en la mayoría de los casos, destacándose por su robustez y capacidad de generalización, especialmente con el uso del conjunto de datos completo y técnicas como la normalización por lotes y el dropout. Esto lo convierte en un clasificador confiable y eficiente para aplicaciones prácticas relacionadas con este dominio.

9 Conclusión del mejor modelo

Después de probar los 7 modelos con los datos de entrenamiento y validación, el mejor rendimiento en términos de precisión y generalización se obtuvo con los modelos que utilizaron la combinación de datos originales y augmentations (modelos 3 y 6), particularmente en la segunda arquitectura (modelo 6), que alcanzó una precisión final de 92.64%. Esto destaca la importancia de enriquecer los datos y utilizar arquitecturas optimizadas con técnicas como Average Pooling, Batch Normalization, y Dropout.

Por otro lado, aunque Transfer Learning (modelo 7) demostró ser efectivo y práctico, no logró superar a los modelos diseñados y entrenados desde cero específicamente para Fashion-MNIST. Esto sugiere que para conjuntos de datos pequeños y específicos, entrenar redes desde cero con datos enriquecidos puede ser más beneficioso que aplicar modelos preentrenados.

10 Conclusiones Individuales

10.1 Santiago Jiménez Pasillas

El proyecto me permitió aprender de manera profunda a implementar redes neuronales utilizando PyTorch, lo cual representó un avance significativo, ya que anteriormente trabajaba únicamente con sklearn. Disfruté especialmente experimentar con diferentes estrategias para mejorar el rendimiento de las redes, como el uso de técnicas de data augmentation y la aplicación de transfer learning con modelos preentrenados. Sin embargo, creo que con más tiempo podría haber explorado otros modelos o enfoques para optimizar aún más la precisión de las redes. Además, valoro mucho el trabajo en equipo con mi compañero Guillermo, ya que logramos una excelente colaboración al complementarnos y entendernos perfectamente, lo que contribuyó al éxito del proyecto.

Actividades Realizadas: Por mi parte, realicé el modelo con el transfer learning, al igual que en la carga de datos y por último en la red 2. Analicé los resultados de los modelos.

10.2 Guillermo Barbosa Martínez

En esta situación problema logré comprender las distintas técnicas de pre-procesamiento de grandes cantidades de datos, en especial para el caso de clasificación de imágenes y el procesamiento de estas para modelos de capas profundas. He disfrutado bastante la experiencia de aprender, con un problema mucho más cotidiano y práctico, así como la experimentación con la implementación de estos modelos y la aplicación de técnicas adicionales como el uso de modelos preentrenados, o transfer learning, y el data augmentation, llevándome un poderoso insight como lo es que la complejidad de los modelos y arquitecturas debe ir de la mano con la complejidad de la base de datos y el problema, es decir, lo que se desea lograr. La colaboración y organización en equipo con mi compañero Santiago fueron vitales para llegar a estos hallazgos, puesto que nos permitió descubrir errores, corregirlos junto con otras prácticas que podían comprometer nuestros recursos computacionales. En este caso, contando con menos limitantes en ese sentido, me parece que los modelos elegidos, pese a demostrar una estabilidad en su aprendizaje y mantenerse robustos en su evaluación correspondiente, tienen áreas de oportunidad que no se deben dejar pasar. En este caso, podríamos experimentar introduciendo algunas funciones más complejas para las capas o probar con distintos tamaños de kernel, así como con modelos que hagan uso de ambos poolings para contribuir a la diversidad de los datos que balancea el sumarle ruido a las imágenes con el augmentation o simplemente con modelos más sencillos en sintonía con la base de datos trabajada.

Actividades Realizadas: La red 1, al igual que la carga de datos y la red 2. También realicé el análisis de resultados de los modelos y evaluación del modelo de la red 2 con datos mezclados (modelo 6)