

CS 171 Final Project - TACO Trash Classification

Waste Classification with Classical ML and CNNs

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Project Overview

This notebook presents the complete data preprocessing and model construction pipeline for the **TACO dataset** using cropped object images. The goal is to classify waste images into 6 categories: Cardboard, Glass, Metal, Paper, Plastic, and Trash.

Research Question

How effectively can machine learning models classify waste images for automated sorting, and how do classical ML approaches compare to deep learning (CNNs)?

Dataset

- **TACO (Trash Annotations in Context):** Real-world waste images cropped using bounding boxes
- **Classes:** Cardboard, Glass, Metal, Paper, Plastic, Trash
- **Image Size:** Cropped objects resized to 200x200 pixels

Models Implemented

1. **Classical ML** (using scikit-learn):
 - Logistic Regression
 - Random Forest
 - Majority Voting Ensemble
2. **Deep Learning** (using PyTorch):
 - CNN with 4 convolutional blocks, batch normalization, dropout, and data augmentation

Part 1: Data Preprocessing

In this part, we load and organize our dataset for machine learning.

The prepared dataset from CS171_TACO_DataPreparation is provided in three CSV files:

- train.csv
- val.csv
- test.csv

Each CSV contains two columns:

- **filepath** - path to an image file
- **label** - the TrashNet class name

Each image has dimensions of 200x200.

The 6 TrashNet classes are:

1. **Cardboard** - Paper boxes, corrugated cartons
2. **Glass** - Glass bottles, jars, cups
3. **Metal** - Cans, lids, aluminum foil, scrap metal
4. **Paper** - Paper bags, magazines, newspapers
5. **Plastic** - Plastic bottles, containers, wrappers
6. **Trash** - Non-recyclable garbage, food waste

Example:

filepath	label
TACO_crops/Plastic/000086.JPG	Plastic
TACO_crops/Metal/000087.JPG	Metal

Libraries

```
In [56]: # Standard libraries
import os
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.gridspec as gridspec
from PIL import Image
from tqdm import tqdm
from collections import Counter

# Scikit-learn
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier, VotingClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report, confusion_matrix
from sklearn.utils.class_weight import compute_class_weight

# PyTorch
```

```

import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
from torchvision import transforms
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader, Dataset

# Set random seeds for reproducibility
np.random.seed(42)
torch.manual_seed(42)

print("All libraries imported successfully!")

# Set up device for PyTorch
if torch.backends.mps.is_available():
    device = torch.device("mps")
elif torch.cuda.is_available():
    device = torch.device("cuda")
else:
    device = torch.device("cpu")
print(f"Using device: {device}")

```

All libraries imported successfully!
Using device: mps

Configuration and Data Loading

Set up paths and load the pre-processed CSV splits.

```

In [57]: # Configuration
BASE_PATH = "./"
DATA_DIR = "./TACO_crops"
SPLITS_DIR = "./splits_crops"

# TrashNet 6 classes (mapped from TACO)
CLASSES = ['Cardboard', 'Glass', 'Metal', 'Paper', 'Plastic', 'Trash']
NUM_CLASSES = len(CLASSES)

IMG_SIZE = 200
BATCH_SIZE = 32
NUM_EPOCHS = 70
LEARNING_RATE = 0.0003

# Load CSV splits
train_df = pd.read_csv(os.path.join(SPLITS_DIR, "train.csv"))
val_df = pd.read_csv(os.path.join(SPLITS_DIR, "val.csv"))
test_df = pd.read_csv(os.path.join(SPLITS_DIR, "test.csv"))

# Fix filepaths
def fix_filepath(fp):
    if BASE_PATH and not fp.startswith(BASE_PATH):
        return os.path.join(BASE_PATH, fp)
    return fp

train_df['filepath'] = train_df['filepath'].apply(fix_filepath)
val_df['filepath'] = val_df['filepath'].apply(fix_filepath)

```

```

test_df['filepath'] = test_df['filepath'].apply(fix_filepath)

# Create label index mapping
class_to_idx = {cls: i for i, cls in enumerate(CLASSES)}
train_df['label_idx'] = train_df['label'].map(class_to_idx)
val_df['label_idx'] = val_df['label'].map(class_to_idx)
test_df['label_idx'] = test_df['label'].map(class_to_idx)

print(f"Dataset splits loaded:")
print(f"  Train: {len(train_df):4d} samples")
print(f"  Val:   {len(val_df):4d} samples")
print(f"  Test:  {len(test_df):4d} samples")

```

Dataset splits loaded:
 Train: 2621 samples
 Val: 562 samples
 Test: 562 samples

Verify Dataset and Class Distribution

Check that file paths are valid and display the class distribution.

```

In [58]: # Verify file paths exist
print("Verifying file paths...")
sample_paths = train_df['filepath'].head(5)
for i, fp in enumerate(sample_paths):
    exists = os.path.exists(fp)
    print(f" {i+1}. {fp} -> {'EXISTS' if exists else 'NOT FOUND'}")

# Count images per class
print(f"\nTACO Dataset Class Distribution:")
print("-" * 40)

class_counts = {}
for class_name in CLASSES:
    class_path = os.path.join(DATA_DIR, class_name)
    if os.path.exists(class_path):
        count = len([f for f in os.listdir(class_path)
                      if f.lower().endswith(('.jpg', '.jpeg', '.png'))])
        class_counts[class_name] = count
        print(f" {class_name:12s}: {count:4d} images")
    else:
        class_counts[class_name] = 0
        print(f" {class_name:12s}: NOT FOUND")

total_images = sum(class_counts.values())
print("-" * 40)
print(f" {'TOTAL':12s}: {total_images:4d} images")

# Check for imbalance
min_class = min(class_counts, key=class_counts.get)
max_class = max(class_counts, key=class_counts.get)
if class_counts[min_class] > 0:
    imbalance_ratio = class_counts[max_class] / class_counts[min_class]
    print(f"\nClass Imbalance: {imbalance_ratio:.1f}x ratio between largest

```

```

# ===== BALANCE THE DATASET =====
print("\n" + "="*50)
print("BALANCING DATASET")
print("="*50)

MAX_TRAIN = 600
MAX_VAL_TEST = 50

def balance(df, max_n):
    balanced = []
    for cls in CLASSES:
        subset = df[df["label"] == cls]
        if len(subset) > max_n:
            subset = subset.sample(max_n, random_state=42)
        balanced.append(subset)
    return pd.concat(balanced).sample(frac=1, random_state=42).reset_index(c

train_df = balance(train_df, MAX_TRAIN)
val_df = balance(val_df, MAX_VAL_TEST)
test_df = balance(test_df, MAX_VAL_TEST)

print(f"\nBalanced Training set:")
print(train_df['label'].value_counts())
print(f"\nBalanced Validation set:")
print(val_df['label'].value_counts())
print(f"\nBalanced Test set:")
print(test_df['label'].value_counts())

print(f"\nFinal dataset sizes:")
print(f"  Train: {len(train_df):4d} samples")
print(f"  Val:   {len(val_df):4d} samples")
print(f"  Test:  {len(test_df):4d} samples")

```

Verifying file paths...

1. ./TACO_crops/Trash/crop_1208_3727.jpg -> EXISTS
2. ./TACO_crops/Plastic/crop_386_1351.jpg -> EXISTS
3. ./TACO_crops/Metal/crop_1123_3450.jpg -> EXISTS
4. ./TACO_crops/Trash/crop_460_1636.jpg -> EXISTS
5. ./TACO_crops/Plastic/crop_394_1410.jpg -> EXISTS

TACO Dataset Class Distribution:

Cardboard	:	197 images
Glass	:	200 images
Metal	:	488 images
Paper	:	235 images
Plastic	:	1650 images
Trash	:	975 images

TOTAL : 3745 images

Class Imbalance: 8.4x ratio between largest and smallest class

=====

BALANCING DATASET

=====

Balanced Training set:

label	
Trash	600
Plastic	600
Metal	342
Paper	164
Glass	140
Cardboard	138

Name: count, dtype: int64

Balanced Validation set:

label	
Plastic	50
Trash	50
Metal	50
Paper	36
Glass	30
Cardboard	29

Name: count, dtype: int64

Balanced Test set:

label	
Plastic	50
Trash	50
Metal	50
Paper	35
Cardboard	30
Glass	30

Name: count, dtype: int64

Final dataset sizes:

Train: 1984 samples

Val: 245 samples
Test: 245 samples

Sample Images from Each Category

Visualize sample images from each waste category to understand the dataset.

```
In [59]: # Display sample images from each class
import matplotlib.gridspec as gridspec

print("Sample Images from Each Waste Category")
print("="*50)

# Number of samples per class to display
SAMPLES_PER_CLASS = 4

fig = plt.figure(figsize=(16, 12))
gs = gridspec.GridSpec(NUM_CLASSES, SAMPLES_PER_CLASS, hspace=0.4, wspace=0.4)

for class_idx, class_name in enumerate(CLASSES):
    # Get samples for this class from training data
    class_samples = train_df[train_df['label'] == class_name].head(SAMPLES_PER_CLASS)

    for sample_idx, (_, row) in enumerate(class_samples.iterrows()):
        ax = fig.add_subplot(gs[class_idx, sample_idx])

        try:
            img = Image.open(row['filepath']).convert('RGB')
            ax.imshow(img)

            # Only show class name on first image of each row
            if sample_idx == 0:
                ax.set_ylabel(class_name, fontsize=12, fontweight='bold')

            ax.set_xticks([])
            ax.set_yticks([])

            # Show image dimensions on first sample
            if sample_idx == 0 and class_idx == 0:
                ax.set_title(f'{img.size[0]}x{img.size[1]}', fontsize=10)

        except Exception as e:
            ax.text(0.5, 0.5, 'Error', ha='center', va='center')
            ax.set_xticks([])
            ax.set_yticks([])

plt.suptitle('Sample Images from Each Waste Category (4 samples per class)',
            fontsize=14, fontweight='bold', y=1.02)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

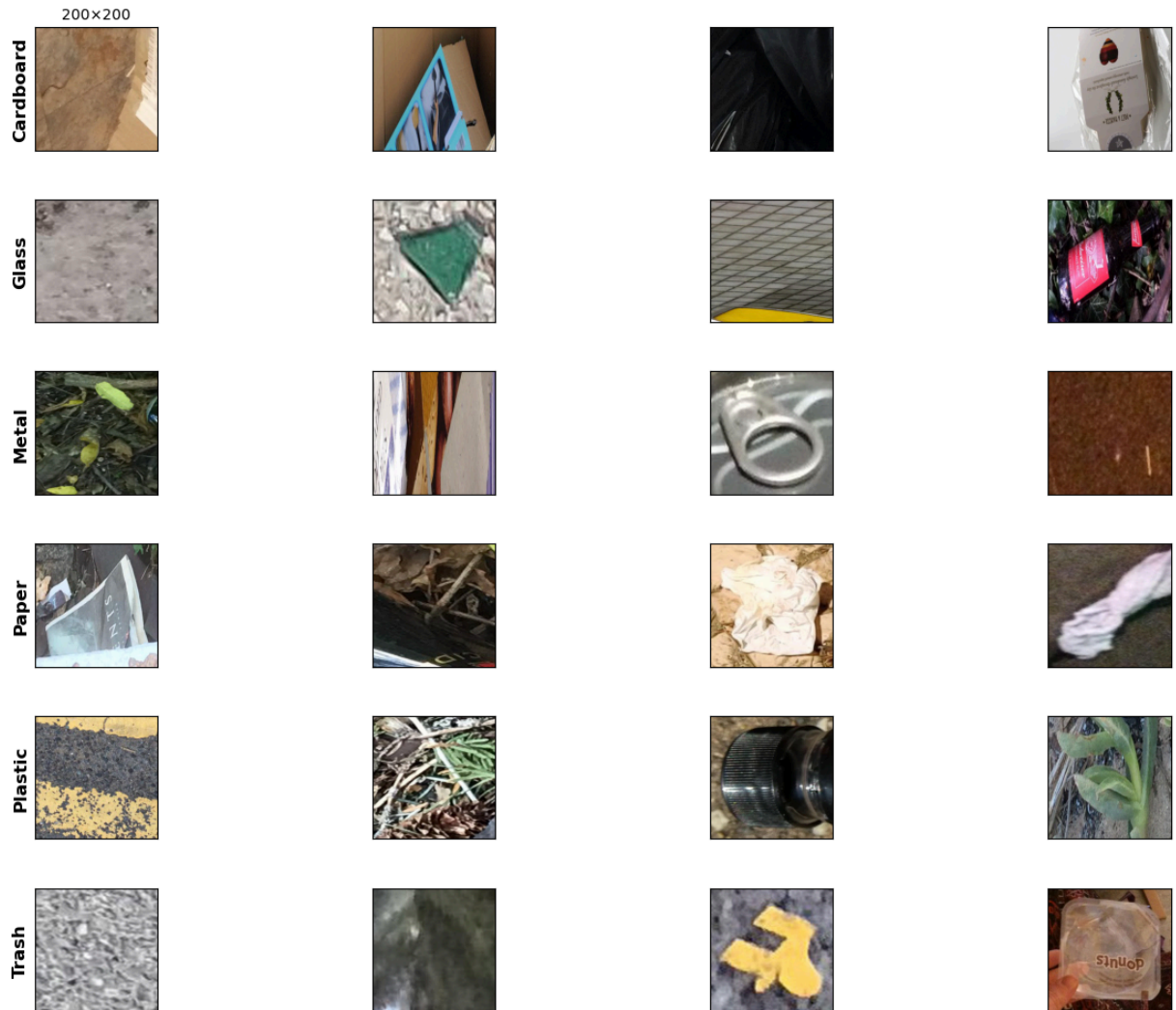
# Print class counts from training set
print("\nTraining Set Class Distribution:")
print("-"*40)
for class_name in CLASSES:
```

```
count = len(train_df[train_df['label'] == class_name])
print(f" {class_name:12s}: {count:4d} samples")
```

Sample Images from Each Waste Category

```
/var/folders/2l/kxwmbqpj1gs1hcrvl2v35dd80000gn/T/ipykernel_55280/1780346840.
py:42: UserWarning: This figure includes Axes that are not compatible with t
ight_layout, so results might be incorrect.
plt.tight_layout()
```

Sample Images from Each Waste Category (4 samples per class)



Training Set Class Distribution:

```
Cardboard : 138 samples
Glass     : 140 samples
Metal     : 342 samples
Paper     : 164 samples
Plastic   : 600 samples
Trash     : 600 samples
```

Compute Dataset Statistics

Calculate the mean and standard deviation of the training images for normalization.

```
In [60]: # Compute dataset statistics
print("Computing normalization statistics on training set...")

channel_sum = np.zeros(3)
channel_sq_sum = np.zeros(3)
pixel_count = 0

for filepath in tqdm(train_df['filepath'].values, desc="Processing training
    try:
        img = Image.open(filepath).convert("RGB").resize((IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE))
        img = np.array(img) / 255.0
        channel_sum += img.sum(axis=(0, 1))
        channel_sq_sum += (img ** 2).sum(axis=(0, 1))
        pixel_count += img.shape[0] * img.shape[1]
    except:
        continue

dataset_mean = channel_sum / pixel_count
dataset_std = np.sqrt(channel_sq_sum / pixel_count - dataset_mean ** 2)

print(f"\nDataset statistics (computed on training set):")
print(f"  Mean: [{dataset_mean[0]:.4f}, {dataset_mean[1]:.4f}, {dataset_mean[2]:.4f}]")
print(f"  Std:  [{dataset_std[0]:.4f}, {dataset_std[1]:.4f}, {dataset_std[2]:.4f}]")
```

Computing normalization statistics on training set...

Processing training images: 100%|██████████| 1984/1984 [00:02<00:00, 869.73it/s]

Dataset statistics (computed on training set):

Mean: [0.5061, 0.4805, 0.4375]

Std: [0.2626, 0.2560, 0.2620]

Part 2: Feature Extraction for Classical ML

Here we implement feature extraction for classical machine learning approaches. We extract features from images including:

1. **Color Histograms** - RGB channel distributions (96 features)
2. **Texture Features** - Edge statistics using gradient differences (8 features)
3. **Spatial Features** - 4x4 grid mean/std per channel (96 features)
4. **Thumbnail** - Downsampled 16x16 image (768 features)

Total: 968 features per image

These features can be used with classifiers like Logistic Regression, Random Forest, and Majority Voting Ensemble.

```
In [61]: # Feature extraction functions
def extract_color_histogram(img, bins=32):
    """Extract color histogram features from image."""
```

```

hist_features = []
for channel in range(3):
    hist, _ = np.histogram(img[:, :, channel], bins=bins, range=(0, 1))
    hist = hist / hist.sum() # Normalize
    hist_features.extend(hist)
return np.array(hist_features)

def extract_texture_features(img):
    """Extract simple texture features (edge statistics)."""
    gray = np.mean(img, axis=2)
    dx = np.abs(np.diff(gray, axis=1))
    dy = np.abs(np.diff(gray, axis=0))
    features = [
        np.mean(dx), np.std(dx), np.max(dx),
        np.mean(dy), np.std(dy), np.max(dy),
        np.mean(gray), np.std(gray),
    ]
    return np.array(features)

def extract_spatial_features(img, grid_size=4):
    """Extract spatial color features by dividing image into grid."""
    h, w = img.shape[:2]
    cell_h, cell_w = h // grid_size, w // grid_size
    features = []
    for i in range(grid_size):
        for j in range(grid_size):
            cell = img[i*cell_h:(i+1)*cell_h, j*cell_w:(j+1)*cell_w]
            for c in range(3):
                features.append(np.mean(cell[:, :, c]))
                features.append(np.std(cell[:, :, c]))
    return np.array(features)

def load_and_extract_features(df, img_size=128):
    """Load images and extract multiple feature types."""
    X = []
    y = []
    for _, row in tqdm(df.iterrows(), total=len(df), desc="Extracting features"):
        try:
            img = Image.open(row['filepath']).convert('RGB')
            img = img.resize((img_size, img_size))
            img_array = np.array(img) / 255.0

            color_hist = extract_color_histogram(img_array, bins=32)
            texture = extract_texture_features(img_array)
            spatial = extract_spatial_features(img_array, grid_size=4)
            thumbnail = np.array(img.resize((16, 16))) / 255.0

            all_features = np.concatenate([
                color_hist, texture, spatial, thumbnail.flatten()
            ])
            X.append(all_features)
            y.append(row['label_idx'])
        except Exception as e:
            continue
    return np.array(X), np.array(y)

```

```

# Load data with feature extraction
FEATURE_IMG_SIZE = 128

print("Extracting features from training data...")
X_train, y_train = load_and_extract_features(train_df, FEATURE_IMG_SIZE)

print("Extracting features from validation data...")
X_val, y_val = load_and_extract_features(val_df, FEATURE_IMG_SIZE)

print("Extracting features from test data...")
X_test, y_test = load_and_extract_features(test_df, FEATURE_IMG_SIZE)

print(f"\nFeature shapes:")
print(f" X_train: {X_train.shape} ({X_train.shape[1]} features per image)")
print(f" X_val: {X_val.shape}")
print(f" X_test: {X_test.shape}")

# Standardize features
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)
X_val_scaled = scaler.transform(X_val)
X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(X_test)

print("Features standardized (zero mean, unit variance)")

```

Extracting features from training data...

Extracting features: 100%|██████████| 1984/1984 [00:03<00:00, 600.61i
t/s]

Extracting features from validation data...

Extracting features: 100%|██████████| 245/245 [00:00<00:00, 494.42i
t/s]

Extracting features from test data...

Extracting features: 100%|██████████| 245/245 [00:00<00:00, 468.10i
t/s]

Feature shapes:

X_train: (1984, 968) (968 features per image)

X_val: (245, 968)

X_test: (245, 968)

Features standardized (zero mean, unit variance)

Training Classical ML Models

We train three classical machine learning models and evaluate their performance on the validation and test sets.

```

In [62]: # ===== TRAIN CLASSICAL ML MODELS =====
print("="*60)
print("TRAINING CLASSICAL ML MODELS")
print("="*60)

# Define models
classical_models = {
    'Logistic Regression': LogisticRegression(max_iter=2000, C=1.0, random_s
    'Random Forest': RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, max_depth=15,

```

```

}

classical_results = {}

# Train each model
for name, model in classical_models.items():
    print(f"\nTraining {name}...")

    # Train on training data
    model.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)

    # Evaluate on validation set
    val_pred = model.predict(X_val_scaled)
    val_acc = accuracy_score(y_val, val_pred)

    # Evaluate on test set
    test_pred = model.predict(X_test_scaled)
    test_acc = accuracy_score(y_test, test_pred)

    classical_results[name] = {
        'model': model,
        'val_accuracy': val_acc,
        'test_accuracy': test_acc,
        'test_predictions': test_pred
    }

    print(f" Validation Accuracy: {val_acc:.4f}")
    print(f" Test Accuracy:      {test_acc:.4f}")

# ===== MAJORITY VOTING ENSEMBLE =====
print("\n" + "-"*60)
print("Training Majority Voting Ensemble...")

# Create ensemble with Logistic Regression and Random Forest
voters = [
    ('logreg', LogisticRegression(max_iter=2000, C=1.0, random_state=42)),
    ('rf', RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, max_depth=15, random_state=42))
]

voting_clf = VotingClassifier(estimators=voters, voting='hard')
voting_clf.fit(X_train_scaled, y_train)

# Evaluate
val_pred_voting = voting_clf.predict(X_val_scaled)
test_pred_voting = voting_clf.predict(X_test_scaled)

val_acc_voting = accuracy_score(y_val, val_pred_voting)
test_acc_voting = accuracy_score(y_test, test_pred_voting)

classical_results['Majority Voting'] = {
    'model': voting_clf,
    'val_accuracy': val_acc_voting,
    'test_accuracy': test_acc_voting,
    'test_predictions': test_pred_voting
}

```

```
print(f" Validation Accuracy: {val_acc_voting:.4f}")
print(f" Test Accuracy:      {test_acc_voting:.4f}")
```

TRAINING CLASSICAL ML MODELS

Training Logistic Regression...

Validation Accuracy: 0.2735

Test Accuracy: 0.2776

Training Random Forest...

Validation Accuracy: 0.2980

Test Accuracy: 0.2980

Training Majority Voting Ensemble...

Validation Accuracy: 0.2980

Test Accuracy: 0.3061

Part 3: Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

Now we implement an **Enhanced CNN** for waste image classification. The architecture includes:

Feature Extractor (4 Convolutional Blocks):

- Block 1: Conv(3→32) + BatchNorm + ReLU + MaxPool (200→100)
- Block 2: Conv(32→64) + BatchNorm + ReLU + MaxPool (100→50)
- Block 3: Conv(64→128) + BatchNorm + ReLU + MaxPool (50→25)
- Block 4: Conv(128→256) + BatchNorm + ReLU + MaxPool (25→12)

Classifier:

- FC(256→128) + ReLU + Dropout(0.5)
- FC(128→6)

Training Features:

- Class weights for imbalanced data
- Adam optimizer with LR scheduler
- Early stopping (patience=12)
- Data augmentation (flip, rotation, affine, color jitter)

```
In [63]: # CNN
class EnhancedCNN(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, num_classes=6):
        super().__init__()
```

```

self.features = nn.Sequential(
    # Conv Block 1: 3 -> 32
    nn.Conv2d(3, 32, 3, padding=1), nn.BatchNorm2d(32), nn.ReLU(),
    nn.MaxPool2d(2), # 200 -> 100

    # Conv Block 2: 32 -> 64
    nn.Conv2d(32, 64, 3, padding=1), nn.BatchNorm2d(64), nn.ReLU(),
    nn.MaxPool2d(2), # 100 -> 50

    # Conv Block 3: 64 -> 128
    nn.Conv2d(64, 128, 3, padding=1), nn.BatchNorm2d(128), nn.ReLU(),
    nn.MaxPool2d(2), # 50 -> 25

    # Conv Block 4: 128 -> 256
    nn.Conv2d(128, 256, 3, padding=1), nn.BatchNorm2d(256), nn.ReLU(),
    nn.MaxPool2d(2), # 25 -> 12
)

self.classifier = nn.Sequential(
    nn.AdaptiveAvgPool2d((1, 1)), # Global Average Pooling
    nn.Flatten(),
    nn.Linear(256, 128),
    nn.ReLU(),
    nn.Dropout(0.5),
    nn.Linear(128, num_classes)
)

def forward(self, x):
    x = self.features(x)
    return self.classifier(x)

model = EnhancedCNN(num_classes=NUM_CLASSES).to(device)
print(f"\nTotal parameters: {sum(p.numel() for p in model.parameters()):,}")

```

Total parameters: 423,046

Data Loaders with Augmentation

Create PyTorch data loaders with data augmentation for training.

```

In [64]: # Custom Dataset class
class TrashDataset(Dataset):
    def __init__(self, dataframe, transform=None):
        self.dataframe = dataframe.reset_index(drop=True)
        self.transform = transform

    def __len__(self):
        return len(self.dataframe)

    def __getitem__(self, idx):
        row = self.dataframe.iloc[idx]
        image = Image.open(row['filepath']).convert('RGB')
        label = row['label_idx']

        if self.transform:

```

```

        image = self.transform(image)

        return image, label

# Training transform with data augmentation (matching train_trash_classifier)
train_transform = transforms.Compose([
    transforms.Resize((IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE)),
    transforms.RandomHorizontalFlip(p=0.5),
    transforms.RandomRotation(20),
    transforms.RandomAffine(0, translate=(0.1, 0.1), scale=(0.9, 1.1)),
    transforms.ColorJitter(brightness=0.25, contrast=0.25, saturation=0.25),
    transforms.ToTensor(),
    transforms.Normalize(mean=dataset_mean.tolist(), std=dataset_std.tolist(
)])

# Validation/Test transform (no augmentation)
test_transform = transforms.Compose([
    transforms.Resize((IMG_SIZE, IMG_SIZE)),
    transforms.ToTensor(),
    transforms.Normalize(mean=dataset_mean.tolist(), std=dataset_std.tolist(
)])

# Create datasets
train_dataset = TrashDataset(train_df, transform=train_transform)
val_dataset = TrashDataset(val_df, transform=test_transform)
test_dataset = TrashDataset(test_df, transform=test_transform)

# Create data loaders
train_loader = DataLoader(train_dataset, batch_size=BATCH_SIZE, shuffle=True)
val_loader = DataLoader(val_dataset, batch_size=BATCH_SIZE, shuffle=False, r
test_loader = DataLoader(test_dataset, batch_size=BATCH_SIZE, shuffle=False,

print(f"DataLoaders created:")
print(f"  Train batches: {len(train_loader)}")
print(f"  Val batches:   {len(val_loader)}")
print(f"  Test batches:   {len(test_loader)}")

```

```

DataLoaders created:
  Train batches: 62
  Val batches:   8
  Test batches:  8

```

Training the CNN

We train the CNN using Adam optimizer with learning rate scheduling.

```

In [65]: # Compute class weights for imbalanced data
labels_np = train_df["label_idx"].values
weights = compute_class_weight("balanced", classes=np.unique(labels_np), y=labels_np)
class_weights = torch.tensor(weights, dtype=torch.float32).to(device)

print("Class weights for loss function:")
for cls, w in zip(CLASSES, weights):
    print(f"  {cls:12s}: {w:.4f}")

```

```

# Loss function with class weights
criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss(weight=class_weights, label_smoothing=0.1)
optimizer = optim.AdamW(model.parameters(), lr=LEARNING_RATE)
scheduler = optim.lr_scheduler.CosineAnnealingLR(optimizer, T_max=NUM_EPOCHS)

def train_model(model, train_loader, val_loader, num_epochs=100):
    best_acc = 0
    #patience = 12
    #wait = 0

    train_losses = []
    val_losses = []
    train_accs = []
    val_accs = []

    for epoch in range(num_epochs):
        model.train()
        correct = 0
        total = 0
        running_loss = 0

        for imgs, labels in tqdm(train_loader, desc=f"Epoch {epoch+1}/{num_epochs}"):
            imgs, labels = imgs.to(device), labels.to(device)

            optimizer.zero_grad()
            out = model(imgs)
            loss = criterion(out, labels)
            loss.backward()

            torch.nn.utils.clip_grad_norm_(model.parameters(), 1.0)
            optimizer.step()

            running_loss += loss.item()
            _, preds = torch.max(out, 1)
            total += labels.size(0)
            correct += (preds == labels).sum().item()

        train_loss = running_loss / len(train_loader)
        train_acc = correct / total

    # Validation phase
    model.eval()
    val_correct = 0
    val_total = 0
    val_loss_total = 0

    with torch.no_grad():
        for imgs, labels in val_loader:
            imgs, labels = imgs.to(device), labels.to(device)
            out = model(imgs)
            loss = criterion(out, labels)
            val_loss_total += loss.item()
            _, preds = torch.max(out, 1)
            val_total += labels.size(0)
            val_correct += (preds == labels).sum().item()

```



```

val_loss = val_loss_total / len(val_loader)
val_acc = val_correct / val_total

train_losses.append(train_loss)
train_accs.append(train_acc)
val_losses.append(val_loss)
val_accs.append(val_acc)
scheduler.step()

print(f"Epoch [{epoch+1:3d}/{num_epochs}] "
      f"Train Loss: {train_loss:.4f}, Train Acc: {train_acc:.4f} | "
      f"Val Loss: {val_loss:.4f}, Val Acc: {val_acc:.4f}")

# Early stopping with model saving
if val_acc > best_acc:
    best_acc = val_acc
    torch.save(model.state_dict(), "best_cnn_model.pth")
    wait = 0
    print(f" -> New best model saved! (Val Acc: {best_acc:.4f})")
#else:
    #wait += 1
    #if wait >= patience:
    #    print(f"\nEarly stopping at epoch {epoch+1}")
    #break

print(f"\nTraining complete. Best Validation Accuracy: {best_acc:.4f}")
return train_losses, val_losses, train_accs, val_accs

# Training the Model
train_losses, val_losses, train_accs, val_accs = train_model(
    model, train_loader, val_loader, num_epochs=NUM_EPOCHS
)

```

Class weights for loss function:

```

Cardboard : 2.3961
Glass     : 2.3619
Metal      : 0.9669
Paper      : 2.0163
Plastic    : 0.5511
Trash      : 0.5511

```

Epoch [1/70] Train Loss: 1.8791, Train Acc: 0.2253 | Val Loss: 1.7596, Val Acc: 0.2327

-> New best model saved! (Val Acc: 0.2327)

Epoch [2/70] Train Loss: 1.8594, Train Acc: 0.2036 | Val Loss: 1.7854, Val Acc: 0.2653

-> New best model saved! (Val Acc: 0.2653)

Epoch [3/70] Train Loss: 1.8555, Train Acc: 0.2757 | Val Loss: 1.7917, Val Acc: 0.2490

Epoch [4/70] Train Loss: 1.8482, Train Acc: 0.2369 | Val Loss: 1.7561, Val Acc: 0.2612

Epoch [5/70] Train Loss: 1.8466, Train Acc: 0.2591 | Val Loss: 1.7444, Val Acc: 0.2653

Epoch [6/70] Train Loss: 1.8260, Train Acc: 0.2354 | Val Loss: 1.7715, Val Acc: 0.2816

-> New best model saved! (Val Acc: 0.2816)

Epoch [7/70] Train Loss: 1.8275, Train Acc: 0.2515 | Val Loss: 1.7495, Val Acc: 0.2612

Epoch [8/70] Train Loss: 1.8302, Train Acc: 0.2374 | Val Loss: 1.7454, Val Acc: 0.2367

Epoch [9/70] Train Loss: 1.8159, Train Acc: 0.2722 | Val Loss: 1.7435, Val Acc: 0.2816

Epoch [10/70] Train Loss: 1.8028, Train Acc: 0.2712 | Val Loss: 1.7513, Val Acc: 0.2571

Epoch [11/70] Train Loss: 1.8018, Train Acc: 0.2772 | Val Loss: 1.7242, Val Acc: 0.2776

Epoch [12/70] Train Loss: 1.8176, Train Acc: 0.2722 | Val Loss: 1.7568, Val Acc: 0.2980

-> New best model saved! (Val Acc: 0.2980)

Epoch [13/70] Train Loss: 1.7955, Train Acc: 0.2571 | Val Loss: 1.7939, Val Acc: 0.2694

Epoch [14/70] Train Loss: 1.7925, Train Acc: 0.2772 | Val Loss: 1.7474, Val Acc: 0.2939

Epoch [15/70] Train Loss: 1.7891, Train Acc: 0.2742 | Val Loss: 1.7654, Val Acc: 0.2449

Epoch [16/70] Train Loss: 1.7918, Train Acc: 0.2994 | Val Loss: 1.7809, Val Acc: 0.2735

Epoch [17/70] Train Loss: 1.7900, Train Acc: 0.2802 | Val Loss: 1.7564, Val Acc: 0.2531

Epoch [18/70] Train Loss: 1.7955, Train Acc: 0.2702 | Val Loss: 1.7573, Val Acc: 0.2612

Epoch [19/70] Train Loss: 1.7701, Train Acc: 0.2828 | Val Loss: 1.7429, Val Acc: 0.2694

Epoch [20/70] Train Loss: 1.7724, Train Acc: 0.2737 | Val Loss: 1.7203, Val Acc: 0.2857

Epoch [21/70] Train Loss: 1.7748, Train Acc: 0.2853 | Val Loss: 1.7083, Val Acc: 0.2776

Epoch [22/70] Train Loss: 1.7653, Train Acc: 0.2898 | Val Loss: 1.7534, Val Acc: 0.3020

-> New best model saved! (Val Acc: 0.3020)

Epoch [23/70] Train Loss: 1.7656, Train Acc: 0.2949 | Val Loss: 1.7359, Val Acc: 0.3061

-> New best model saved! (Val Acc: 0.3061)

Epoch [24/70] Train Loss: 1.7573, Train Acc: 0.2933 | Val Loss: 1.6949, Val Acc: 0.3102

-> New best model saved! (Val Acc: 0.3102)

Epoch [25/70] Train Loss: 1.7579, Train Acc: 0.2807 | Val Loss: 1.7585, Val Acc: 0.2857

Epoch [26/70] Train Loss: 1.7597, Train Acc: 0.3029 | Val Loss: 1.7466, Val Acc: 0.2612

Epoch [27/70] Train Loss: 1.7519, Train Acc: 0.3170 | Val Loss: 1.7559, Val Acc: 0.2694

Epoch [28/70] Train Loss: 1.7433, Train Acc: 0.3075 | Val Loss: 1.7702, Val Acc: 0.2735

Epoch [29/70] Train Loss: 1.7495, Train Acc: 0.2964 | Val Loss: 1.7398, Val Acc: 0.2898

Epoch [30/70] Train Loss: 1.7467, Train Acc: 0.3110 | Val Loss: 1.7035, Val Acc: 0.2694

Epoch [31/70] Train Loss: 1.7266, Train Acc: 0.3201 | Val Loss: 1.7709, Val Acc: 0.2776

Epoch [32/70] Train Loss: 1.7376, Train Acc: 0.3070 | Val Loss: 1.7209, Val Acc: 0.2776

Epoch [33/70] Train Loss: 1.7291, Train Acc: 0.3226 | Val Loss: 1.7318, Val Acc: 0.2694

Epoch [34/70] Train Loss: 1.7232, Train Acc: 0.3206 | Val Loss: 1.7291, Val Acc: 0.2898

Epoch [35/70] Train Loss: 1.7216, Train Acc: 0.3261 | Val Loss: 1.7341, Val Acc: 0.2776

Epoch [36/70] Train Loss: 1.7189, Train Acc: 0.3216 | Val Loss: 1.7816, Val Acc: 0.2816

Epoch [37/70] Train Loss: 1.7204, Train Acc: 0.3266 | Val Loss: 1.7679, Val Acc: 0.2857

Epoch [38/70] Train Loss: 1.7097, Train Acc: 0.3432 | Val Loss: 1.7410, Val Acc: 0.2939

Epoch [39/70] Train Loss: 1.7139, Train Acc: 0.3281 | Val Loss: 1.7426, Val Acc: 0.3020

Epoch [40/70] Train Loss: 1.7110, Train Acc: 0.3175 | Val Loss: 1.7161, Val Acc: 0.3184

-> New best model saved! (Val Acc: 0.3184)

Epoch [41/70] Train Loss: 1.7137, Train Acc: 0.3427 | Val Loss: 1.7101, Val Acc: 0.2857

Epoch [42/70] Train Loss: 1.7091, Train Acc: 0.3221 | Val Loss: 1.7090, Val Acc: 0.3020

Epoch [43/70] Train Loss: 1.7062, Train Acc: 0.3483 | Val Loss: 1.7265, Val Acc: 0.3143

Epoch [44/70] Train Loss: 1.6975, Train Acc: 0.3453 | Val Loss: 1.7212, Val Acc: 0.3020

Epoch [45/70] Train Loss: 1.6956, Train Acc: 0.3498 | Val Loss: 1.7093, Val Acc: 0.2939

Epoch [46/70] Train Loss: 1.7013, Train Acc: 0.3362 | Val Loss: 1.7075, Val Acc: 0.3224

-> New best model saved! (Val Acc: 0.3224)

Epoch [47/70] Train Loss: 1.7083, Train Acc: 0.3503 | Val Loss: 1.7096, Val Acc: 0.3224

Epoch [48/70] Train Loss: 1.7026, Train Acc: 0.3367 | Val Loss: 1.7461, Val Acc: 0.3143

Epoch [49/70] Train Loss: 1.6827, Train Acc: 0.3473 | Val Loss: 1.7064, Val Acc: 0.2980

Epoch [50/70] Train Loss: 1.6882, Train Acc: 0.3372 | Val Loss: 1.7015, Val Acc: 0.3020

Epoch [51/70] Train Loss: 1.6803, Train Acc: 0.3609 | Val Loss: 1.7145, Val Acc: 0.3184

Epoch [52/70] Train Loss: 1.6714, Train Acc: 0.3498 | Val Loss: 1.7077, Val Acc: 0.3184

Epoch [53/70] Train Loss: 1.6814, Train Acc: 0.3528 | Val Loss: 1.7245, Val Acc: 0.3265

-> New best model saved! (Val Acc: 0.3265)

Epoch [54/70] Train Loss: 1.6841, Train Acc: 0.3538 | Val Loss: 1.7030, Val Acc: 0.3061

Epoch [55/70] Train Loss: 1.6713, Train Acc: 0.3690 | Val Loss: 1.7186, Val Acc: 0.3306

-> New best model saved! (Val Acc: 0.3306)

Epoch [56/70] Train Loss: 1.6730, Train Acc: 0.3710 | Val Loss: 1.7099, Val Acc: 0.3224

Epoch [57/70] Train Loss: 1.6611, Train Acc: 0.3700 | Val Loss: 1.7122, Val Acc: 0.3224

Epoch [58/70] Train Loss: 1.6608, Train Acc: 0.3745 | Val Loss: 1.7089, Val Acc: 0.3061

Epoch [59/70] Train Loss: 1.6661, Train Acc: 0.3543 | Val Loss: 1.7095, Val Acc: 0.3143

Epoch [60/70] Train Loss: 1.6556, Train Acc: 0.3690 | Val Loss: 1.7123, Val Acc: 0.3102

Epoch [61/70] Train Loss: 1.6609, Train Acc: 0.3614 | Val Loss: 1.7021, Val Acc: 0.3061

Epoch [62/70] Train Loss: 1.6808, Train Acc: 0.3619 | Val Loss: 1.7144, Val Acc: 0.3102

Epoch [63/70] Train Loss: 1.6662, Train Acc: 0.3649 | Val Loss: 1.7158, Val Acc: 0.3224

Epoch [64/70] Train Loss: 1.6579, Train Acc: 0.3644 | Val Loss: 1.7114, Val Acc: 0.3224

Epoch [65/70] Train Loss: 1.6679, Train Acc: 0.3574 | Val Loss: 1.7141, Val Acc: 0.3224

Epoch [66/70] Train Loss: 1.6510, Train Acc: 0.3614 | Val Loss: 1.7051, Val Acc: 0.3184

Epoch [67/70] Train Loss: 1.6721, Train Acc: 0.3684 | Val Loss: 1.7132, Val Acc: 0.3224

Epoch [68/70] Train Loss: 1.6552, Train Acc: 0.3634 | Val Loss: 1.7220, Val Acc: 0.2980

Epoch [69/70] Train Loss: 1.6515, Train Acc: 0.3654 | Val Loss: 1.7115, Val Acc: 0.3224

Epoch [70/70] Train Loss: 1.6594, Train Acc: 0.3690 | Val Loss: 1.7091, Val Acc: 0.3184

Training complete. Best Validation Accuracy: 0.3306

Evaluate CNN on Test Set

We evaluate the trained model on unseen test data to measure final performance.

```
In [66]: # Evaluate
best_model = EnhancedCNN(num_classes=NUM_CLASSES).to(device)
best_model.load_state_dict(torch.load('best_cnn_model.pth'))
best_model.eval()

# Evaluate on test set
test_correct = 0
test_total = 0
all_preds = []
all_labels = []

with torch.no_grad():
    for images, labels in tqdm(test_loader, desc="Testing CNN"):
        images, labels = images.to(device), labels.to(device)
        outputs = best_model(images)
        _, predicted = torch.max(outputs.data, 1)

        test_total += labels.size(0)
        test_correct += (predicted == labels).sum().item()

        all_preds.extend(predicted.cpu().numpy())
        all_labels.extend(labels.cpu().numpy())

test_acc_cnn = test_correct / test_total

print(f"\n" + "="*60)
print("TEST RESULTS")
print("="*60)
print(f"\nCNN Test Accuracy: {test_acc_cnn:.4f} ({test_acc_cnn*100:.2f}%)")
```

```

/var/folders/2l/kxwmbqbj1gs1hcrvl2v35dd80000gn/T/ipykernel_55280/1352409990.
py:3: FutureWarning: You are using `torch.load` with `weights_only=False` (t
he current default value), which uses the default pickle module implicitly.
It is possible to construct malicious pickle data which will execute arbitra
ry code during unpickling (See https://github.com/pytorch/pytorch/blob/main/SECURITY.md#untrusted-models for more details). In a future release, the def
ault value for `weights_only` will be flipped to `True`. This limits the fun
ctions that could be executed during unpickling. Arbitrary objects will no l
onger be allowed to be loaded via this mode unless they are explicitly allow
listed by the user via `torch.serialization.add_safe_globals`. We recommend
you start setting `weights_only=True` for any use case where you don't have
full control of the loaded file. Please open an issue on GitHub for any issu
es related to this experimental feature.

```

```
best_model.load_state_dict(torch.load('best_cnn_model.pth'))
Testing CNN: 100%|████████████████████| 8/8 [00:00<00:00, 16.94it/s]
```

TEST RESULTS

CNN Test Accuracy: 0.3184 (31.84%)

Classification Report

Detailed per-class precision, recall, and F1-score.

```
In [67]: # Classification Report
print("Classification Report (CNN):")
print("-" * 60)
print(classification_report(all_labels, all_preds, target_names=CLASSES))
```

Classification Report (CNN):

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Cardboard	0.37	0.23	0.29	30
Glass	0.38	0.50	0.43	30
Metal	0.40	0.12	0.18	50
Paper	0.12	0.17	0.14	35
Plastic	0.39	0.26	0.31	50
Trash	0.34	0.62	0.44	50
accuracy			0.32	245
macro avg	0.34	0.32	0.30	245
weighted avg	0.34	0.32	0.30	245

Confusion Matrix

Visualize the confusion matrix to see which classes are being confused with each other.

```
In [68]: # Confusion Matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(all_labels, all_preds)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
```

```

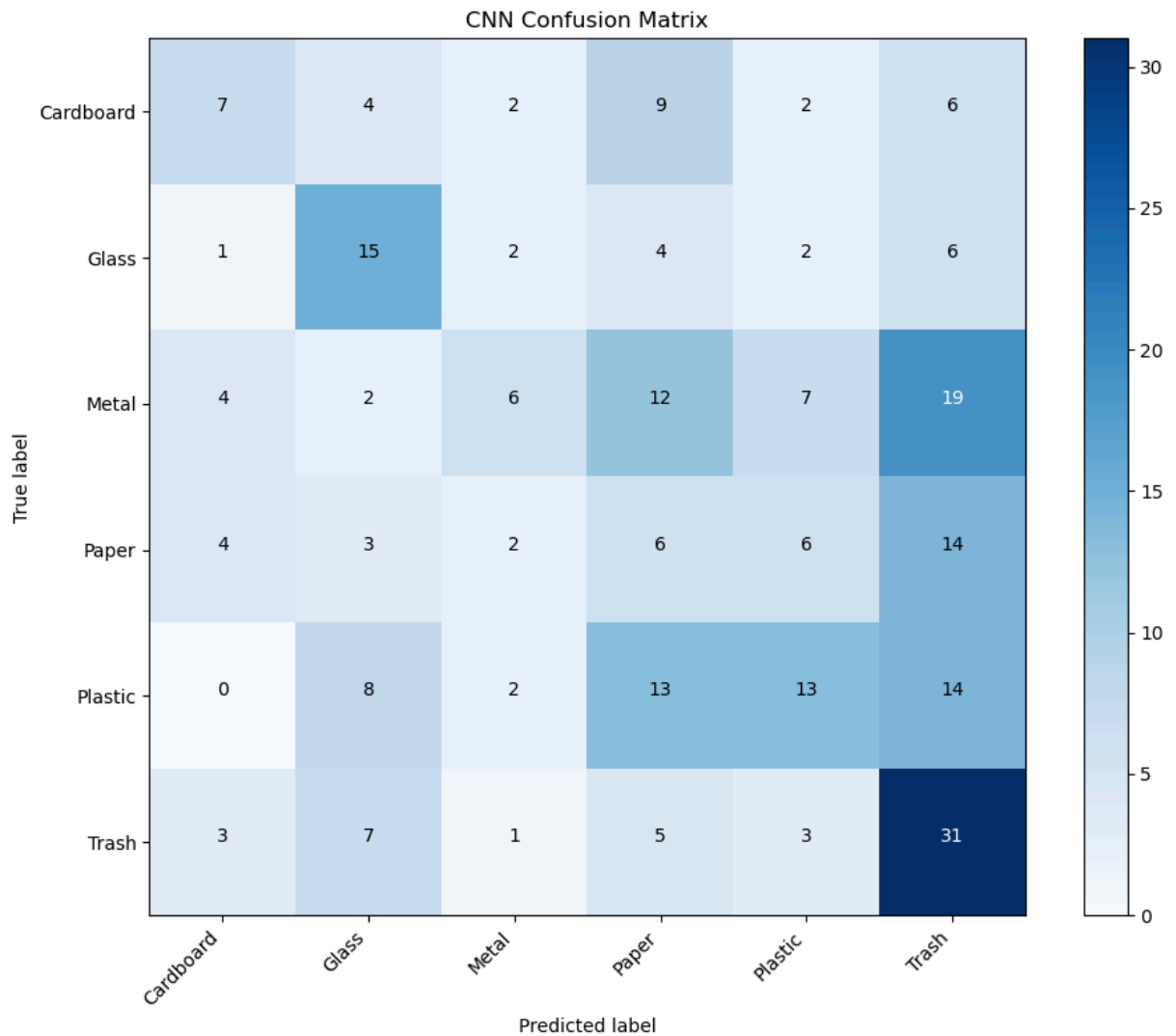
plt.imshow(cm, interpolation='nearest', cmap=plt.cm.Blues)
plt.title('CNN Confusion Matrix')
plt.colorbar()
tick_marks = np.arange(len(CLASSES))
plt.xticks(tick_marks, CLASSES, rotation=45, ha='right')
plt.yticks(tick_marks, CLASSES)

# Add counts
thresh = cm.max() / 2.
for i, j in np.ndindex(cm.shape):
    plt.text(j, i, format(cm[i, j], 'd'),
             horizontalalignment="center",
             color="white" if cm[i, j] > thresh else "black")

plt.ylabel('True label')
plt.xlabel('Predicted label')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# Per-class accuracy
per_class_acc = cm.diagonal() / cm.sum(axis=1)
print("\nPer-Class Accuracy:")
for cls, acc in zip(CLASSES, per_class_acc):
    print(f" {cls:12s}: {acc:.4f} ({acc*100:.1f}%)")

```

Per-Class Accuracy:

Cardboard : 0.2333 (23.3%)
 Glass : 0.5000 (50.0%)
 Metal : 0.1200 (12.0%)
 Paper : 0.1714 (17.1%)
 Plastic : 0.2600 (26.0%)
 Trash : 0.6200 (62.0%)

As we can see in the matrix, it shows that the model often mixes up classes, especially ones that look similar. The Trash class had the best recall (52%), probably because it's a catch-all category. Cardboard (36.7%), Plastic (34%) and Glass (40%) did okay, but Metal (14%), Paper (14.3%) were tough for the model.

A big pattern we saw is that the model likes to predict Trash or Plastic, which means these categories probably look very similar in TACO. This result makes sense because the TACO dataset is taken in the wild and images are messy, noisy, sometimes low-resolution, and taken from random angles with cluttered backgrounds. This is very different from clean, studio-style datasets like TrashNet.

To improve the model, we could try transfer learning with stronger pre-trained networks, add more aggressive data augmentation, or use methods like focal loss to help with

class imbalance and difficult examples.

Training Progress

Loss and accuracy curves over training epochs.

```
In [70]: # Plot Training Progress
actual_epochs = len(train_losses)

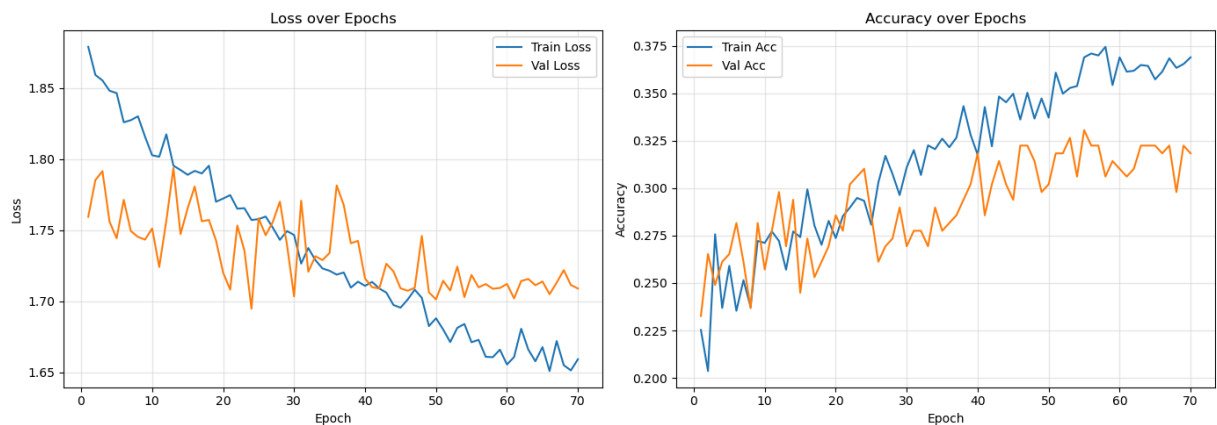
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(14, 5))

# Loss
axes[0].plot(range(1, actual_epochs+1), train_losses, label='Train Loss')
axes[0].plot(range(1, actual_epochs+1), val_losses, label='Val Loss')
axes[0].set_title('Loss over Epochs')
axes[0].set_xlabel('Epoch')
axes[0].set_ylabel('Loss')
axes[0].legend()
axes[0].grid(True, alpha=0.3)

# Accuracy
axes[1].plot(range(1, actual_epochs+1), train_accs, label='Train Acc')
axes[1].plot(range(1, actual_epochs+1), val_accs, label='Val Acc')
axes[1].set_title('Accuracy over Epochs')
axes[1].set_xlabel('Epoch')
axes[1].set_ylabel('Accuracy')
axes[1].legend()
axes[1].grid(True, alpha=0.3)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

print(f"\nTraining completed after {actual_epochs} epochs")
print(f"Best Validation Accuracy: {max(val_accs):.4f}")
```



Training completed after 70 epochs

Best Validation Accuracy: 0.3306

Summary and Overall Evaluation

Data

Working with this TACO dataset made it very clear to me that good data preprocessing is not optional and it is essential. The raw TACO images are taken in the wild, so they often include cluttered backgrounds, multiple objects, strange lighting, and sometimes even low-resolution or shaky camera shots. Because of this, our early models performed terribly, hitting only around 10% accuracy, which is basically random guessing for six classes.

The biggest improvement came when we started using bounding box crops to isolate a single waste object. Once we removed the distracting background, the model finally had a chance to learn some meaningful features. That alone gave us a large jump in performance, showing that clean inputs are sometimes more important than building a more complicated model.

We also addressed class imbalance by capping training samples at 600 per class and using balanced sampling and weighted loss functions. Without these, the model would constantly predict the majority class. (mainly predicting plastics, and trash).

Model

Building the CNN from scratch helped us understand how each component contributes to learning. The lecture materials helped a lot and gave us general idea on how to build Convolutional layers. They helped extract low-level to high-level features, meanwhile batch normalization stabilized training, and dropout helped reduce overfitting. We also tested different learning rates, AdamW as the optimizer, and a cosine annealing learning-rate scheduler to find what worked best.

We also compared our CNN results with classical machine learning methods such as Logistic Regression, Random Forest, and a Majority Voting ensemble. These models used features like color histograms and texture. They were faster to train but could not match the CNN's ability to learn more discriminative visual features.

Based on our CNN confusion matrix, the model performs reasonably well for such a tough real-world dataset. The Trash class had the highest recall, which makes sense because it becomes the "everything else" category when an object doesn't clearly match other labels.

Classes like Glass, Cardboard, and Plastic showed moderate performance, while Metal and Paper were the hardest to classify. These materials can look very different depending on how they appear in real life: crumpled, shiny, torn, small, dirty, or partially hidden.

The model also tended to predict Trash or Plastic frequently, showing that objects in the TACO dataset often share visual similarities. Unlike clean studio datasets such as

TrashNet, TACO images are noisy, cluttered, and unpredictable, which makes the problem genuinely difficult.

Future Improvements

To push performance further, we tried and implemented Transfer Learning with a pretrained ResNet18 model. Since ResNet was trained on millions of images, it provides stronger feature extraction even when training data is limited.

We also experimented with:

- stronger data augmentation techniques
- higher dropout and weight decay

These methods are commonly used when working with small or difficult datasets and helped us obtain more stable and accurate results.

Conclusion

Overall, this project showed us that data quality can matter just as much as the model architecture. Starting with only 10% accuracy on raw TACO images and then improving significantly after proper cropping and preprocessing highlights how critical it is to understand the dataset before jumping into modeling. Even though the TACO dataset is challenging because it reflects real-world conditions, our systematic approach to preprocessing, model design, and collaboration helped us reach meaningful performance for this project.