Tips:

The Jetson NANO 2G board may experience memory overflow during training, causing the training program to freeze. It is recommended to use the 4GB version of the Jetson NANO board.

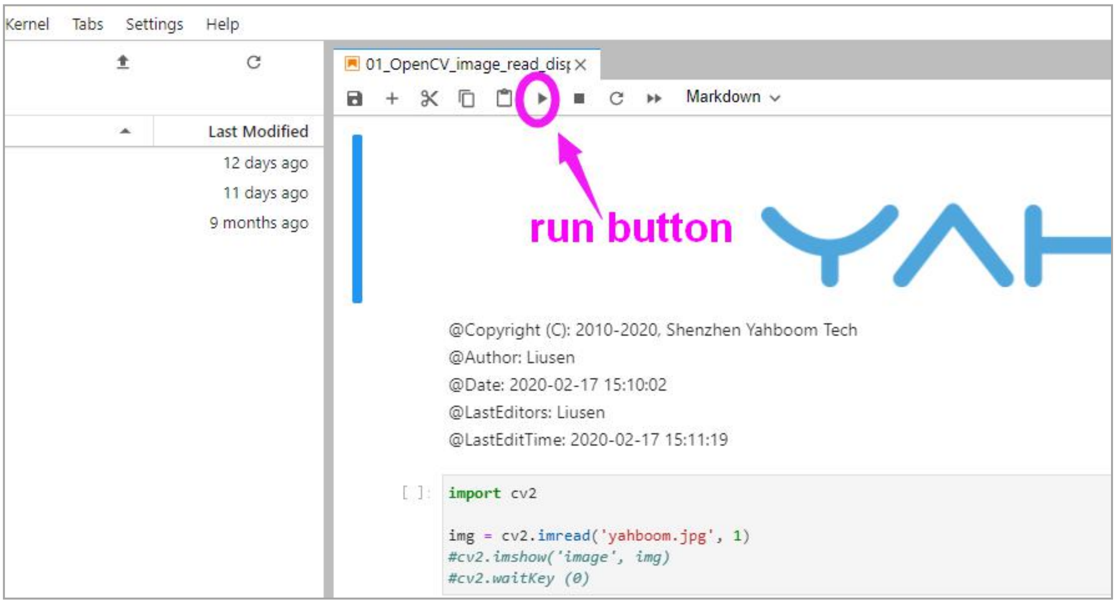
In this course, we will train our image classifier to detect 3 categories: scissors, rock, and cloth.

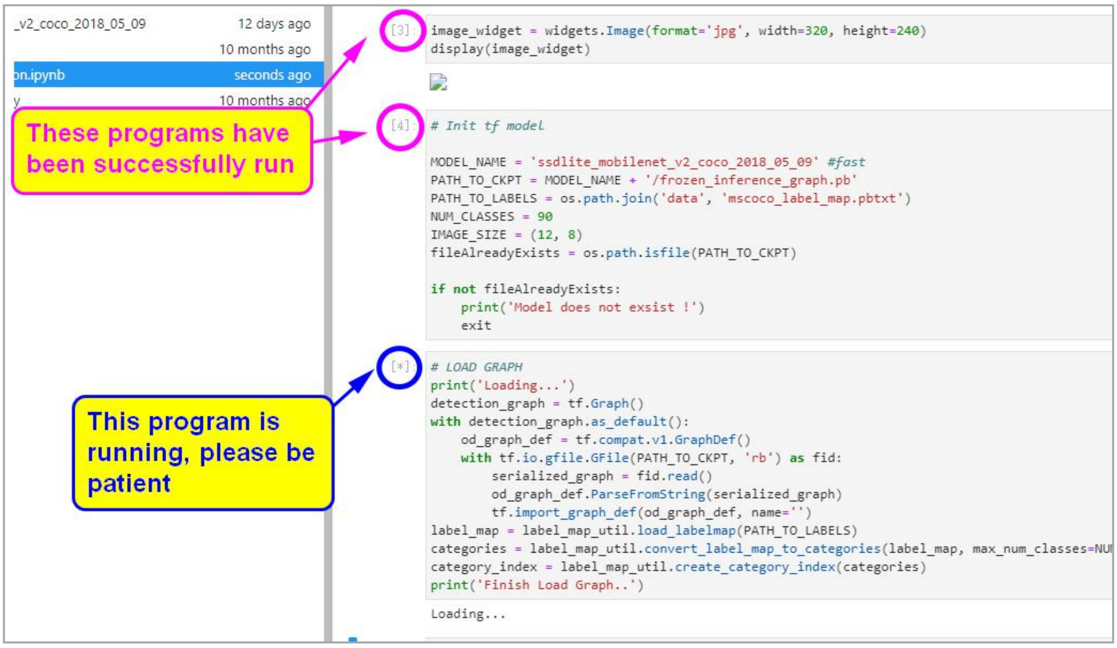
1. About code

Please check **Training_model** file.

2. Run program on JupyterLab

Open the **Training_model.ipynb** on JupyterLab.





3. Program analysis

3.1 Import torch, torchvision and related libraries.

```
import torch
import torch.optim as optim
import torch.nn.functional as F
import torchvision
import torchvision.datasets as datasets
import torchvision.models as models
import torchvision.transforms as transforms
```

We will use the **ImageFolder** dataset class in the **torchvision.datasets** library to create a dataset instance.
There is an additional **torchvision.transforms** library for transforming data.

3.2 The data generated during training will be saved in the dataset folder of the project directory, such as one, two three folder.

one
three
two

If other folders are created, delete them, and then re-run the following program.
The normal print data is shown below.

```
dataset = datasets.ImageFolder(
    'dataset',
    transforms.Compose([
        transforms.ColorJitter(0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1),
        transforms.Resize((224, 224)),
        transforms.ToTensor(),
        transforms.Normalize([0.485, 0.456, 0.406], [0.229, 0.224, 0.225])
    ])
)
print(dataset.class_to_idx )
```

```
{'one': 0, 'three': 1, 'two': 2}
```

3.3 We divide the data set we just created into a training set and a test set. The test set is used to verify the accuracy of our model.

```
[4]: train_dataset, test_dataset = torch.utils.data.random_split(dataset, [len(dataset) - 25, 25])
```

3.4 Next, we create a data loader to load data in batches.
There are two data loaders: one is the training data loader and the other is the test data loader.

```
[4]: train_loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(
         train_dataset,
         batch_size=16,
         shuffle=True,
         num_workers=4
     )

     test_loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(
         test_dataset,
         batch_size=16,
         shuffle=True,
         num_workers=4
     )
```

3.5 Training a neural network. Using the code below, we will start training our neural network and save the best performing model after running each generation.

Define the neural network

```
model = models.alexnet(pretrained=True)
```

```
model.classifier[6] = torch.nn.Linear(model.classifier[6].in_features, 3)
```

```
device = torch.device('cuda')
model = model.to(device)
```

```
[9]: NUM_EPOCHS = 30
BEST_MODEL_PATH = 'gesture_model.pth'
best_accuracy = 0.0

optimizer = optim.SGD(model.parameters(), lr=0.001, momentum=0.9)

for epoch in range(NUM_EPOCHS):

    for images, labels in iter(train_loader):
        images = images.to(device)
        labels = labels.to(device)
        optimizer.zero_grad()
        outputs = model(images)
        loss = F.cross_entropy(outputs, labels)
        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()

    test_error_count = 0.0
    for images, labels in iter(test_loader):
        images = images.to(device)
        labels = labels.to(device)
        outputs = model(images)
        test_error_count += float(torch.sum(torch.abs(labels - outputs.argmax(1))))

    test_accuracy = 1.0 - float(test_error_count) / float(len(test_dataset))
    print('%d: %f' % (epoch, test_accuracy))
    if test_accuracy > best_accuracy:
        torch.save(model.state_dict(), BEST_MODEL_PATH)
        best_accuracy = test_accuracy
```

```
0: 1.000000
1: 1.000000
2: 1.000000
3: 1.000000
4: 1.000000
5: 1.000000
```

3.6 Wait patiently, when the model training is complete. We can see the model named **gesture_model.pth** generated in the directory. As shown below.