ASSIGNMENT 4
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1. All your code (all working) that you wrote to train, validate and test the model.

(complete code in folder)

```
# training

    while epoch < max_epochs:
        epoch += 1
        print(f"epoch no: {epoch}")
        train_loss = 0.0
        valid_loss = 0.0
        accuracy_val = 0.0

        model.train()

        # training

        for index, batch in enumerate(tqdm(train_dl)):
            optimizer.zero_grad()
            # get the input from batch
            input_data, target = batch
            # pass the input to model and get prediction
            output = model(input_data)
            # calculate the loss and store it in variable loss using the criterion
            loss = F.cross_entropy(output, target)
            # backpropagate the loss
            loss.backward()
            train_loss = train_loss + ((1 / (index + 1)) * (loss - train_loss))

            optimizer.step()
        scheduler.step()

        model.eval()

        # validation

        with torch.no_grad():
```

```
        for index, batch in enumerate(tqdm(test_dl)):

            # get the input from batch
            input_data, target = batch
            # pass the input to model and get prediction
            output = model(input_data)
            # calculate the loss and store it in variable loss using the criterion
            loss = F.cross_entropy(output, target)
            # calculate the accuracy and store it in variable acc using the function called accuracy
            acc = accuracy(output, target)
            valid_loss = valid_loss + ((1 / (index + 1)) * (loss - valid_loss))
            accuracy_val = accuracy_val + ((1 / (index + 1)) * (acc - accuracy_val))

    print(f"\ntrain_loss: {train_loss:.2f} \n"
          f"valid_loss: {valid_loss:.2f} \n"
          f"acc: {accuracy_val:.2f}")

    writer.add_scalar("train_loss", train_loss, global_step=epoch)
    writer.add_scalar("valid_loss", valid_loss, global_step=epoch)
    writer.add_scalar("accuracy", accuracy_val, global_step=epoch)

    if epoch % config["save_epoch"] == 0:
        model_save(Path(config["model_save_path"]), model, optimizer, scheduler, epoch,
"current")

        if accuracy_val > max_acc:
            max_acc = accuracy_val
            model_save(Path(config["model_save_path"]), model, optimizer, scheduler, epoch,
"best")

writer.flush()

writer.close()
```

2. Screenshot and steps of training and validating the model.

```
train_loss: 0.14
valid_loss: 0.10
acc: 0.97
```

The model is trained and validated using the following steps:

- The code initializes the necessary variables, such as the epoch number, maximum accuracy, and maximum number of epochs specified in the configuration file.
- The model is put into training mode using model.train().

```
97      # training
98      while epoch < max_epochs:
99          epoch += 1
100         print(f"epoch no: {epoch}")
101         train_loss = 0.0
102         valid_loss = 0.0
103         accuracy_val = 0.0
104
105         model.train()
```

- The training dataset is loaded into a DataLoader, which returns a batch of images and their corresponding labels for each iteration of the loop.
- For each batch, the optimizer's gradients are zeroed using optimizer.zero_grad().
- The model is fed the input data (images) using output = model(input_data). The output is the predicted class labels for each image in the batch.

```
106
107         # training
108         for index, batch in enumerate(tqdm(train_dl)):
109             optimizer.zero_grad()
110             # get the input from batch
111             input_data, target = batch
112             # pass the input to model and get prediction
113             output = model(input_data)
```

- The model's output is compared to the actual labels for each image in the batch, and the loss is calculated using cross-entropy loss (F.cross_entropy(output, target)).
- The loss is then backpropagated through the network using loss.backward().
- The training loss is updated using the formula train_loss = train_loss + ((1 / (index + 1)) * (loss - train_loss)). This formula is used to calculate a running average of the training loss.

```
114             # calculate the loss and store it in variable loss using the criterion
115             loss = F.cross_entropy(output, target)
116             # backpropagate the loss
117             loss.backward()
118             train_loss = train_loss + ((1 / (index + 1)) * (loss - train_loss))
```

- The optimizer's weights are updated using optimizer.step().

- After all batches in the training dataset have been iterated over, the learning rate scheduler's step function is called using scheduler.step().
- The model is put into evaluation mode using model.eval().

```
120             optimizer.step()
121         scheduler.step()
122 
123         model.eval()
```

- The testing dataset is loaded into a DataLoader, which returns a batch of images and their corresponding labels for each iteration of the loop.
- For each batch, the model's output is computed using output = model(input_data).
- The loss is calculated using cross-entropy loss (F.cross_entropy(output, target)), and the accuracy is calculated using a custom function accuracy(output, target).

```
124         # validation
125         with torch.no_grad():
126             for index, batch in enumerate(tqdm(test_dl)):
127                 # get the input from batch
128                 input_data, target = batch
129                 # pass the input to model and get prediction
130                 output = model(input_data)
131                 # calculate the loss and store it in variable loss using the criterion
132                 loss = F.cross_entropy(output, target)
```

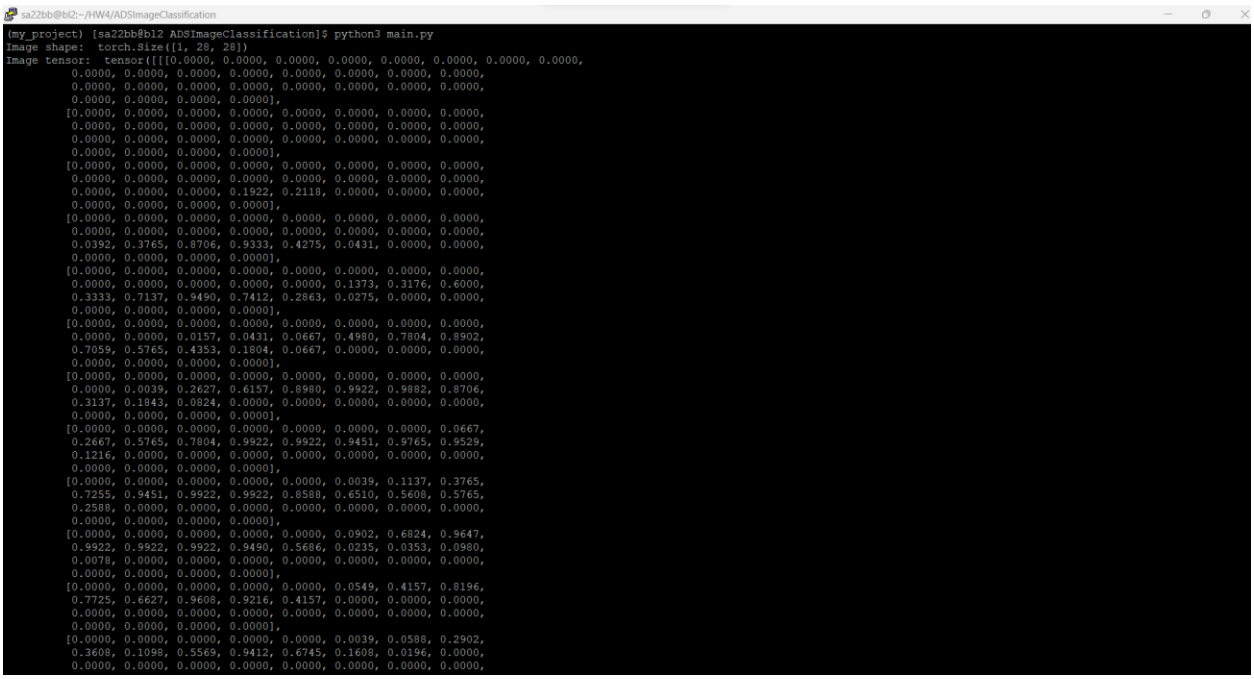
- The validation loss and accuracy are updated using the same running average formula used for the training loss.
- After all batches in the testing dataset have been iterated over, the training and validation losses and accuracy are printed.
- The current epoch's losses and accuracy are written to TensorBoard using the SummaryWriter object.

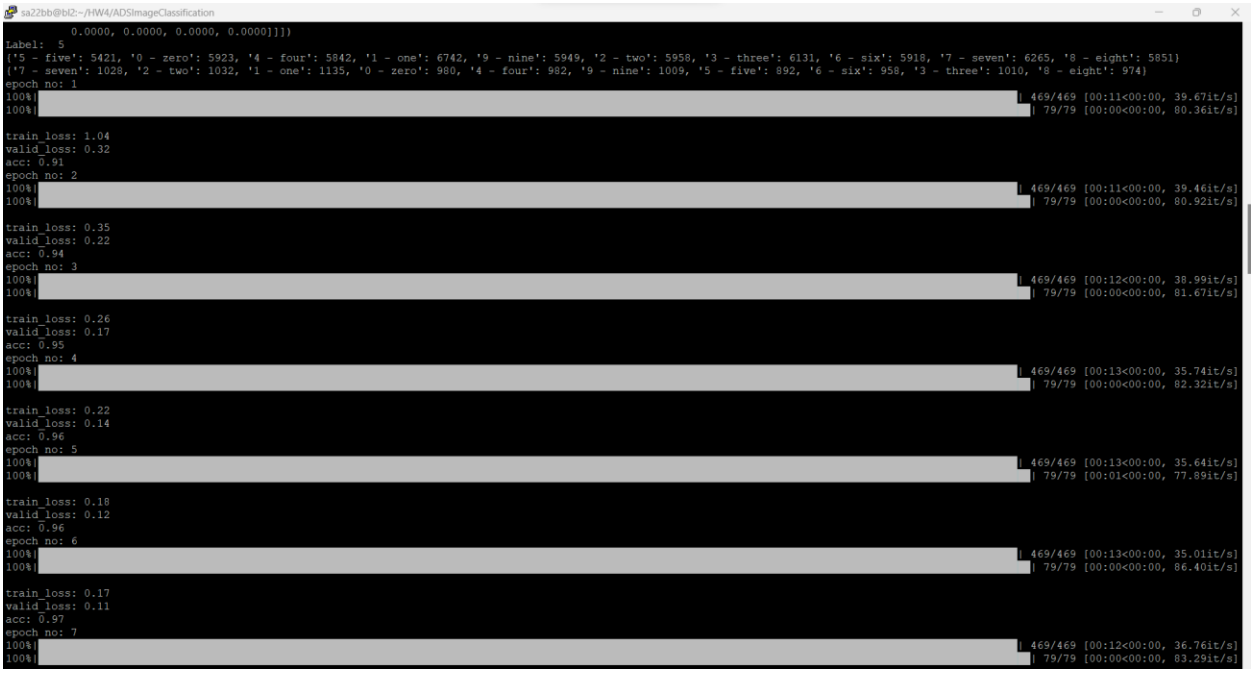
```
133                 # calculate the accuracy and store it in variable acc using the function called accuracy
134                 acc = accuracy(output, target)
135                 valid_loss = valid_loss + ((1 / (index + 1)) * (loss - valid_loss))
136                 accuracy_val = accuracy_val + ((1 / (index + 1)) * (acc - accuracy_val))
137 
138         print(f"\ntrain_loss: {train_loss:.2f} \n"
139               f"valid_loss: {valid_loss:.2f} \n"
140               f"acc: {accuracy_val:.2f}")
141 
142         writer.add_scalar("train_loss", train_loss, global_step=epoch)
143         writer.add_scalar("valid_loss", valid_loss, global_step=epoch)
144         writer.add_scalar("accuracy", accuracy_val, global_step=epoch)
```

- If the current epoch is a multiple of the save_epoch parameter specified in the configuration file, the model is saved to disk using the model_save() function. If the current accuracy is greater than the current maximum accuracy, the model is saved as the best checkpoint using the same function.
- The loop continues until the maximum number of epochs is reached, at which point the SummaryWriter object is flushed and closed.

```
145
146             if epoch % config["save_epoch"] == 0:
147                 model_save(Path(config["model_save_path"]), model, optimizer, scheduler, epoch, "current")
148                 if accuracy_val > max_acc:
149                     max_acc = accuracy_val
150                     model_save(Path(config["model_save_path"]), model, optimizer, scheduler, epoch, "best")
151
152         writer.flush()
153         writer.close()
154
155
```

Run screenshots:




sa22bb@bl2:~/HW4/ADSImageClassification
0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000]]])
Label: 5
{'5 - five': 5421, '0 - zero': 5923, '4 - four': 5842, '1 - one': 6742, '9 - nine': 5949, '2 - two': 5958, '3 - three': 6131, '6 - six': 5918, '7 - seven': 6265, '8 - eight': 5851}
{'7 - seven': 1028, '2 - two': 1032, '1 - one': 1135, '0 - zero': 980, '4 - four': 982, '9 - nine': 1009, '5 - five': 892, '6 - six': 958, '3 - three': 1010, '8 - eight': 974}
epoch no: 1
100%| | 469/469 [00:11<00:00, 39.67it/s]
100%| | 79/79 [00:00<00:00, 80.36it/s]
train_loss: 1.04
valid_loss: 0.32
acc: 0.91
epoch no: 2
100%| | 469/469 [00:11<00:00, 39.46it/s]
100%| | 79/79 [00:00<00:00, 80.92it/s]
train_loss: 0.35
valid_loss: 0.22
acc: 0.94
epoch no: 3
100%| | 469/469 [00:12<00:00, 38.99it/s]
100%| | 79/79 [00:00<00:00, 81.67it/s]
train_loss: 0.26
valid_loss: 0.17
acc: 0.95
epoch no: 4
100%| | 469/469 [00:13<00:00, 35.74it/s]
100%| | 79/79 [00:00<00:00, 82.32it/s]
train_loss: 0.22
valid_loss: 0.14
acc: 0.96
epoch no: 5
100%| | 469/469 [00:13<00:00, 35.64it/s]
100%| | 79/79 [00:01<00:00, 77.89it/s]
train_loss: 0.18
valid_loss: 0.12
acc: 0.96
epoch no: 6
100%| | 469/469 [00:13<00:00, 35.01it/s]
100%| | 79/79 [00:00<00:00, 86.40it/s]
train_loss: 0.17
valid_loss: 0.11
acc: 0.97
epoch no: 7
100%| | 469/469 [00:12<00:00, 36.76it/s]
100%| | 79/79 [00:00<00:00, 83.29it/s]


sa22bb@bl2:~/HW4/ADSImageClassification
epoch no: 7
100%| | 469/469 [00:12<00:00, 36.76it/s]
100%| | 79/79 [00:00<00:00, 83.29it/s]
train_loss: 0.15
valid_loss: 0.10
acc: 0.97
epoch no: 8
100%| | 469/469 [00:12<00:00, 37.12it/s]
100%| | 79/79 [00:01<00:00, 78.66it/s]
train_loss: 0.15
valid_loss: 0.10
acc: 0.97
epoch no: 9
100%| | 469/469 [00:12<00:00, 36.53it/s]
100%| | 79/79 [00:01<00:00, 77.30it/s]
train_loss: 0.15
valid_loss: 0.10
acc: 0.97
epoch no: 10
100%| | 469/469 [00:12<00:00, 38.38it/s]
100%| | 79/79 [00:01<00:00, 76.73it/s]
train_loss: 0.14
valid_loss: 0.10
acc: 0.97