Transfer Learning

In [25]:
```python
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
from torch.optim import lr_scheduler
import numpy as np
from torchvision import datasets, models, transforms
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import time
import os
import copy
import pretrainedmodels

torch.manual_seed(0)      # for reproducibility
torch.cuda.empty_cache()
```

Load Data

We will use torchvision and torch.utils.data packages for loading the data.

In [26]:
```python
# Data augmentation and normalization for training
# Just normalization for validation
data_transforms = {
    'train': transforms.Compose([
        transforms.Resize([224, 224]),
        transforms.ToTensor()
    ]),
    'val': transforms.Compose([
        transforms.Resize([224, 224]),
        transforms.ToTensor()
    ]),
    'test': transforms.Compose([
        transforms.Resize([224, 224]),
        transforms.ToTensor()
    ])
}

data_dir = 'D:\\data (augmented, 2 classes, tif)'
image_datasets = {x: datasets.ImageFolder(os.path.join(data_dir, x),
                                          data_transforms[x])
                  for x in ['train', 'val', 'test']}

batch_size = 128       # Need it as a global variable for computing average loss/accuracy per iterati
on
dataloaders = {x: torch.utils.data.DataLoader(image_datasets[x], batch_size=batch_size,
                                             shuffle=True, num_workers=4)
              for x in ['train', 'val', 'test']}
dataset_sizes = {x: len(image_datasets[x]) for x in ['train', 'val', 'test']}
class_names = image_datasets['train'].classes

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

Training the model

Now, let's write a general function to train a model. Here, we will illustrate:

- Scheduling the learning rate
- Saving the best model

In the following, parameter `scheduler` is an LR scheduler object from `torch.optim.lr_scheduler`.

In [27]:
```python
def train_model(model, criterion, optimizer, scheduler, num_epochs=25):
    since = time.time()

    best_model_wts = copy.deepcopy(model.state_dict())
    best_acc = 0.0

    epoch_numbers = []
    epoch_train_accuracies = []
    epoch_train_losses = []
    epoch_val_accuracies = []
    epoch_val_losses = []

    for epoch in range(num_epochs):
        epoch_numbers.append(epoch)              # for plotting
        print('Epoch {}/{}'.format(epoch, num_epochs - 1))
        print('-' * 10)

        # Each epoch has a training and validation phase
        for phase in ['train', 'val']:
            if phase == 'train':
                if scheduler != "":
                    scheduler.step()
                model.train()  # Set model to training mode
            else:
                model.eval()   # Set model to evaluate mode

            running_loss = 0.0
            running_corrects = 0

            # Iterate over data.
            for inputs, labels in dataloaders[phase]:      # The labels will correspond to the alpha
betical order of the class names (https://discuss.pytorch.org/t/how-to-get-the-class-names-to-class-
label-mapping/470).
                inputs = inputs.to(device)
                labels = labels.to(device)

                # zero the parameter gradients
                optimizer.zero_grad()

                # forward
                # track history if only in train
                with torch.set_grad_enabled(phase == 'train'):
                    outputs = model(inputs)
                    _, preds = torch.max(outputs, 1)
                    loss = criterion(outputs, labels)

                    # backward + optimize only if in training phase
                    if phase == 'train':
                        loss.backward()
                        optimizer.step()

                # statistics
                running_loss += loss.item() * inputs.size(0)
                running_corrects += torch.sum(preds == labels.data)

            epoch_loss = running_loss/dataset_sizes[phase]
            epoch_acc = running_corrects.double()/dataset_sizes[phase]

            print('{} Loss: {:.4f} Acc: {:.4f}'.format(
                phase, epoch_loss, epoch_acc))

            # For plotting
            if phase == 'train':
                epoch_train_accuracies.append(epoch_acc)
                epoch_train_losses.append(epoch_loss)
            else:
                epoch_val_accuracies.append(epoch_acc)
                epoch_val_losses.append(epoch_loss)

            # deep copy the model
            if phase == 'val' and epoch_acc > best_acc:
                best_acc = epoch_acc
                best_model_wts = copy.deepcopy(model.state_dict())

        print()

    # Plotting

    plt.title("Training Curve (Loss)")
    plt.plot(epoch_numbers, epoch_train_losses, label="Train")
    plt.plot(epoch_numbers, epoch_val_losses, label="Validation")
    plt.xlabel("Epochs")
    plt.ylabel("Loss")
    plt.legend(loc='best')
    plt.show()

    plt.title("Training Curve (Accuracy)")
    plt.plot(epoch_numbers, epoch_train_accuracies, label="Train")
    plt.plot(epoch_numbers, epoch_val_accuracies, label="Validation")
    plt.xlabel("Epochs")
    plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
    plt.legend(loc='best')
    plt.show()

    time_elapsed = time.time() - since
    print('Training complete in {:.0f}m {:.0f}s'.format(
        time_elapsed // 60, time_elapsed % 60))
    print('Best val Acc: {:4f}'.format(best_acc))

    # load best model weights
    model.load_state_dict(best_model_wts)
    return model
```

Finetuning the convnet

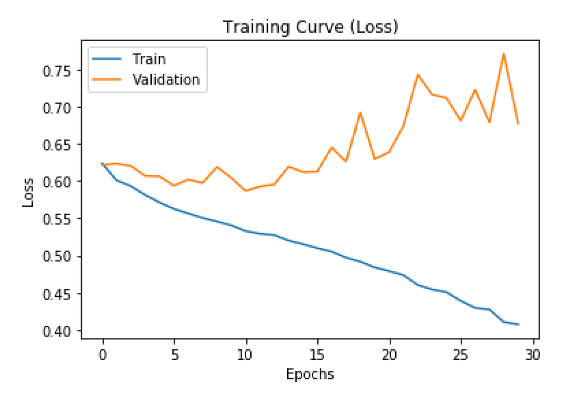
Load a pretrained model and reset final fully connected layer.

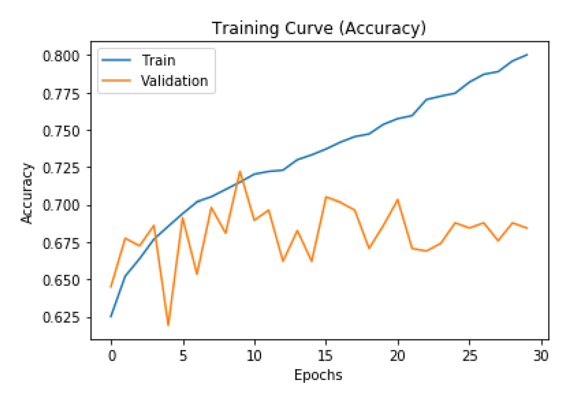
In [28]:
```python
model_ft = models.alexnet(pretrained=True)
model_ft.classifier[6] = nn.Linear(4096, len(class_names))
model_ft.classifier.add_module("7", nn.Dropout())

model_ft = model_ft.to(device)

criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()

# Observe that all parameters are being optimized
#optimizer_ft = optim.SGD(model_ft.parameters(), lr=0.001, momentum=0.9)

optimizer_ft = optim.Adam([
                {'params': model_ft.features.parameters(), 'lr': 0.0001},         # The other (non-fi
nal) layers will have a lr = 0.1*base lr.
                {'params': model_ft.classifier[:6].parameters(), 'lr': 0.0001},
                {'params': model_ft.classifier[6:].parameters()}                  # The final layers
 will have the base lr.
            ], lr=0.001, weight_decay=0.005)
```

Train and evaluate

In [29]:
```python
model_ft = train_model(model_ft, criterion, optimizer_ft, scheduler="",
                       num_epochs=30)
```

```
Epoch 0/29
----------
train Loss: 0.6237 Acc: 0.6251
val Loss: 0.6216 Acc: 0.6449

Epoch 1/29
----------
train Loss: 0.6009 Acc: 0.6521
val Loss: 0.6234 Acc: 0.6775

Epoch 2/29
----------
train Loss: 0.5930 Acc: 0.6638
val Loss: 0.6201 Acc: 0.6724

Epoch 3/29
----------
train Loss: 0.5809 Acc: 0.6769
val Loss: 0.6067 Acc: 0.6861

Epoch 4/29
----------
train Loss: 0.5714 Acc: 0.6855
val Loss: 0.6062 Acc: 0.6192

Epoch 5/29
----------
train Loss: 0.5628 Acc: 0.6940
val Loss: 0.5936 Acc: 0.6913

Epoch 6/29
----------
train Loss: 0.5566 Acc: 0.7018
val Loss: 0.6019 Acc: 0.6535

Epoch 7/29
----------
train Loss: 0.5506 Acc: 0.7051
val Loss: 0.5973 Acc: 0.6981

Epoch 8/29
----------
train Loss: 0.5458 Acc: 0.7100
val Loss: 0.6188 Acc: 0.6810

Epoch 9/29
----------
train Loss: 0.5406 Acc: 0.7149
val Loss: 0.6043 Acc: 0.7221

Epoch 10/29
----------
train Loss: 0.5329 Acc: 0.7202
val Loss: 0.5866 Acc: 0.6895

Epoch 11/29
----------
train Loss: 0.5293 Acc: 0.7221
val Loss: 0.5924 Acc: 0.6964

Epoch 12/29
----------
train Loss: 0.5275 Acc: 0.7229
val Loss: 0.5953 Acc: 0.6621

Epoch 13/29
----------
train Loss: 0.5201 Acc: 0.7299
val Loss: 0.6193 Acc: 0.6827

Epoch 14/29
----------
train Loss: 0.5153 Acc: 0.7332
val Loss: 0.6120 Acc: 0.6621

Epoch 15/29
----------
train Loss: 0.5098 Acc: 0.7371
val Loss: 0.6126 Acc: 0.7050

Epoch 16/29
----------
train Loss: 0.5052 Acc: 0.7416
val Loss: 0.6451 Acc: 0.7015

Epoch 17/29
----------
train Loss: 0.4971 Acc: 0.7454
val Loss: 0.6261 Acc: 0.6964

Epoch 18/29
----------
train Loss: 0.4917 Acc: 0.7472
val Loss: 0.6922 Acc: 0.6707

Epoch 19/29
----------
train Loss: 0.4839 Acc: 0.7536
val Loss: 0.6295 Acc: 0.6861

Epoch 20/29
----------
train Loss: 0.4790 Acc: 0.7574
val Loss: 0.6387 Acc: 0.7033

Epoch 21/29
----------
train Loss: 0.4736 Acc: 0.7594
val Loss: 0.6738 Acc: 0.6707

Epoch 22/29
----------
train Loss: 0.4602 Acc: 0.7702
val Loss: 0.7432 Acc: 0.6690

Epoch 23/29
----------
train Loss: 0.4542 Acc: 0.7725
val Loss: 0.7164 Acc: 0.6741

Epoch 24/29
----------
train Loss: 0.4506 Acc: 0.7745
val Loss: 0.7120 Acc: 0.6878

Epoch 25/29
----------
train Loss: 0.4388 Acc: 0.7819
val Loss: 0.6811 Acc: 0.6844

Epoch 26/29
----------
train Loss: 0.4293 Acc: 0.7871
val Loss: 0.7230 Acc: 0.6878

Epoch 27/29
----------
train Loss: 0.4272 Acc: 0.7889
val Loss: 0.6791 Acc: 0.6758

Epoch 28/29
----------
train Loss: 0.4102 Acc: 0.7961
val Loss: 0.7715 Acc: 0.6878

Epoch 29/29
----------
train Loss: 0.4071 Acc: 0.8001
val Loss: 0.6776 Acc: 0.6844
```






```
Training complete in 139m 46s
Best val Acc: 0.722127
```

In [30]:
```python
dt = time.strftime("%Y%m%d-%H%M%S")
dt
```

Out[30]: '20190409-223811'

In [31]:
```python
# Save best model to disk for later!
torch.save(model_ft.state_dict(), os.getcwd() + '\\' + 'model_' + dt + '.pth')
```

In [32]:
```python
# Play sound when code finishes.

import winsound
duration = 1500  # milliseconds
```