Digital Image Processing, Homework 3

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In this assignment, we use TensorFlow and Keras to download pre-trained CNN models like ResNet, VGGNet, EfficientNet, MobileNet, DenseNet, and ConvNet (2022). Additionally, we use PyTorch to build a GoogleNet model from scratch and train it.

Imports

```
#Imports
import os, re, time, json
import PIL.Image, PIL.ImageFont, PIL.ImageDraw
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.applications.resnet50 import ResNet50
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import tensorflow datasets as tfds
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.utils import to categorical
from keras.layers import Dense, Flatten
from keras.datasets import cifar10
import cv2
from keras import backend as K
from keras.optimizers import SGD
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score, precision score,
recall score, f1 score, ConfusionMatrixDisplay, confusion matrix
import qc
from keras.utils import to categorical
from tensorflow.keras.models import load model
#Category names for visualization
classes = ['airplane', 'automobile', 'bird', 'cat', 'deer', 'dog',
'frog', 'horse', 'ship', 'truck']
```

Data Loader

```
#Loading data and splitting it into train, test, and validation
def Data_loader():
    (X_train, y_train) , (X_test, y_test) =

tf.keras.datasets.cifar10.load_data()
    X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(X_train,
y_train, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
    return (X_train, y_train, X_val, y_val, X_test, y_test)
```

Visaulization tool

```
# utility to display a row of images with their predictions
def display images(X, y pred, y, n):
  indexes = np.random.choice(len(y_pred), size=n)
  images = X[indexes]
  preds = y_pred[indexes]
  labels = y[indexes]
  preds = preds.reshape((n,))
  labels = labels.reshape((n,))
  fig = plt.figure(figsize=(3 * n, 4))
  plt.yticks([])
  plt.xticks([])
  for i in range(n):
    ax = fig.add subplot(1, n, i+1)
    class index = preds[i]
    plt.xlabel("Predicted label : " + classes[class_index] + "\n" +
"True label : " + classes[labels[i]])
    #plt.vlabel()
    plt.xticks([])
    plt.yticks([])
    plt.imshow(images[i])
#Displaying some images
display_images(X_train, y_train, y_train, 5)
```



Predicted label : horse True label : horse



Predicted label : horse True label : horse



Predicted label : cat True label : cat



Predicted label : truck True label : truck



Predicted label : cat True label : cat

Evaluation Tool

```
#Developing a function to evaluate models
def Model evaluator(model, X test, y test):
    y pred = model.predict(X test, batch size=64)
    y \text{ pred} = \text{np.argmax}(y \text{ pred, axis} = 1)
    accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
    precision = precision score(y test, y pred, average='weighted')
    recall = recall_score(y_test, y_pred, average='weighted')
    f1 = f1_score(y_test, y_pred, average='weighted')
    print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy:.4f}")
    print(f"Precision: {precision:.4f}")
    print(f"Recall: {recall:.4f}")
    print(f"F1 Score: {f1:.4f}")
    cm = confusion matrix(y test, y pred)
    disp = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(confusion matrix=cm)
    disp.plot(cmap=plt.cm.Blues)
    plt.show()
    #Displaying some images
    display images(X test for display, y test, y pred, 5)
```

Pre-trained CNN Models with TensorFlow and Keras

ResNet50

For the preprocessing, we use resnet.preprocess_input to convert the input images from RGB to BGR, and then to zero-center each color channel with respect to the ImageNet dataset, without scaling.

For the model, we first add a resize layer to resize images into 224x224, and then we add 3 dense layers at the end of the model.

In separate parameter tunings, we found that the best parameters are:

Optimizer: SGD

Number of epochs: 5

Batch size: 64

Preprocessing

```
#Preprocessing for Resnet 50
def ResNet50_preprocess(input_images):
    input_images = input_images.astype('float32')
    output_images =
tf.keras.applications.resnet50.preprocess_input(input_images)
```

```
return output_images

X_train = ResNet50_preprocess(X_train)
X_val = ResNet50_preprocess(X_val)
X_test = ResNet50_preprocess(X_test)
```

```
#Developing ResNEt 50 model
def ResNet50 model():
   inputs = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(32,32,3))
   resized = tf.keras.layers.UpSampling2D(size=(7,7))(inputs)
   base model =
tf.keras.applications.resnet.ResNet50(input shape=(224, 224, 3),
                                            include top=False,
                                            weights='imagenet')
(resized)
   new leyers = tf.keras.layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D()(base model)
   new leyers = tf.keras.layers.Flatten()(new leyers)
   new leyers = tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation="relu")
(new leyers)
   new leyers = tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation="relu")
(new leyers)
   new leyers = tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation="softmax",
name="classification")(new leyers)
   model = tf.keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs = new leyers)
   model.compile(optimizer='SGD',
               loss='sparse categorical crossentropy',
               metrics = ['accuracy'])
   return model
model = ResNet50 model()
model.summary()
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-
applications/resnet/
resnet50 weights tf dim ordering tf kernels notop.h5
Model: "functional 1"
                           Output Shape
Layer (type)
                                                    Param #
input 1 (InputLayer)
                           [(None, 32, 32, 3)]
                                                    0
up sampling2d (UpSampling2D) (None, 224, 224, 3)
                                                    0
```

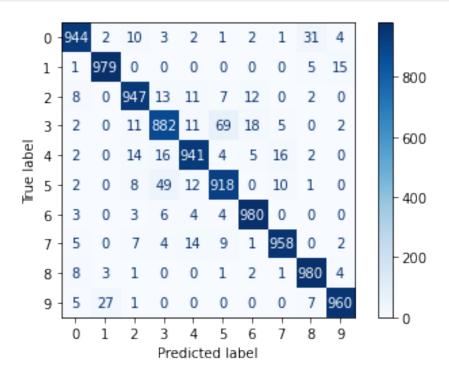
resnet50 (Functional)	(None,	7, 7, 2048)	23587712
<pre>global_average_pooling2d (Gl</pre>	(None,	2048)	0
flatten (Flatten)	(None,	2048)	0
dense (Dense)	(None,	512)	1049088
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	128)	65664
classification (Dense)	(None,	10) 	1290 ======
Total params: 24,703,754 Trainable params: 24,650,634 Non-trainable params: 53,120			

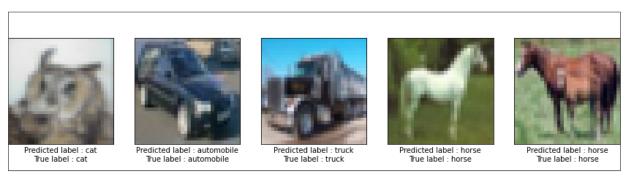
```
#Learning Resnet50 model
EPOCHS = 5
history = model.fit(X train, y train, epochs=EPOCHS, validation data =
(X val, y val), batch size=64)
model.save("/kaggle/working/ResNet50.h5")
Epoch 1/5
0.4530 - accuracy: 0.8498 - val loss: 0.2478 - val accuracy: 0.9139
Epoch 2/5
0.1138 - accuracy: 0.9623 - val loss: 0.1746 - val accuracy: 0.9408
Epoch 3/5
625/625 [============= ] - 203s 324ms/step - loss:
0.0367 - accuracy: 0.9899 - val loss: 0.1820 - val accuracy: 0.9434
Epoch 4/5
625/625 [============= ] - 203s 324ms/step - loss:
0.0145 - accuracy: 0.9971 - val loss: 0.1761 - val accuracy: 0.9459
Epoch 5/5
0.0074 - accuracy: 0.9988 - val loss: 0.1764 - val accuracy: 0.9485
```

Evaluating

```
#Evaluating resnet50 model
#model = load_model("/kaggle/working/ResNet50.h5")
Model_evaluator(model, X_test, y_test)
Accuracy: 0.9489
Precision: 0.9489
```

Recall: 0.9489 F1 Score: 0.9488





#Loading Data over
(X_train, y_train, X_val, y_val, X_test, y_test) = Data_loader()

VGGNet19

For the preprocessing, we use vgg19.preprocess_input to convert the input images from RGB to BGR, and then to zero-center each color channel with respect to the ImageNet dataset, without scaling.

For the model, we first add a resize layer to resize images into 48x48, and then we add 3 dense layers at the end of the model.

In separate parameter tunings, we found that the best parameters are:

- Optimizer: adam
- Number of epochs: 50
- Batch size: 256

Preprocessing

```
#Preprocessing for VGG19
def VGG19_preprocess(input_images):
    input_images = input_images.astype('float32')
    output_images =
tf.keras.applications.vgg19.preprocess_input(input_images)
    return output_images

X_train = VGG19_preprocess(X_train)
X_val = VGG19_preprocess(X_val)
X_test = VGG19_preprocess(X_test)

y_test_for_evaluate = y_test

y_train = to_categorical(y_train, 10)
y_test = to_categorical(y_test, 10)
y_val = to_categorical(y_val, 10)
```

```
#Developing VGG19 model
def VGG19 model():
    inputs = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(32,32,3))
    base model = tf.keras.applications.vgg19.VGG19(input shape=(48,
48, 3),
                                                include top=False,
                                               weights='imagenet')
(inputs)
    new leyers = tf.keras.layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D()(base model)
    new leyers = tf.keras.layers.Flatten()(new leyers)
    new leyers = tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation="relu")
(new leyers)
    new_leyers = tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, activation="relu")
(new leyers)
    new leyers = tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation="softmax",
name="classification")(new leyers)
    model = tf.keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs = new leyers)
    #SGD didn't work well
    model.compile(optimizer='adam',
                loss='categorical crossentropy',
                metrics = ['accuracy'])
    return model
```

```
model = VGG19 model()
model.summary()
Model: "functional 17"
Layer (type)
                              Output Shape
                                                         Param #
                                                         =======
input 20 (InputLayer)
                              [(None, 32, 32, 3)]
vgg19 (Functional)
                              (None, 1, 1, 512)
                                                         20024384
global average pooling2d 8 ( (None, 512)
                                                         0
flatten 8 (Flatten)
                              (None, 512)
dense 16 (Dense)
                              (None, 512)
                                                         262656
dense 17 (Dense)
                              (None, 256)
                                                         131328
classification (Dense)
                                                         2570
                              (None, 10)
Total params: 20,420,938
Trainable params: 20,420,938
Non-trainable params: 0
```

```
#Learning VGG19 model
#Bigger batch size helped the model
EPOCHS = 50
history = model.fit(X train, y train, epochs=EPOCHS, validation data =
(X val, y val), batch size=256)
Epoch 1/50
2.6569 - accuracy: 0.1261 - val_loss: 2.1135 - val_accuracy: 0.1679
Epoch 2/50
1.8962 - accuracy: 0.2242 - val loss: 1.8299 - val accuracy: 0.2355
Epoch 3/50
1.8325 - accuracy: 0.2438 - val loss: 1.7808 - val accuracy: 0.2734
Epoch 4/50
1.7694 - accuracy: 0.2626 - val loss: 1.7351 - val accuracy: 0.2932
Epoch 5/50
```

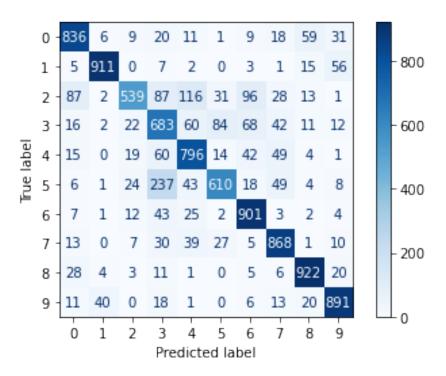
```
1.6696 - accuracy: 0.3281 - val loss: 1.6555 - val accuracy: 0.3065
Epoch 6/50
1.5468 - accuracy: 0.3891 - val loss: 1.5841 - val accuracy: 0.3695
Epoch 7/50
1.3692 - accuracy: 0.4674 - val loss: 1.3123 - val accuracy: 0.4869
Epoch 8/50
157/157 [============= ] - 11s 67ms/step - loss:
1.1702 - accuracy: 0.5617 - val loss: 1.1584 - val accuracy: 0.5813
Epoch 9/50
1.0542 - accuracy: 0.6237 - val loss: 1.0384 - val accuracy: 0.6280
Epoch 10/50
0.9871 - accuracy: 0.6506 - val loss: 1.0518 - val accuracy: 0.6339
Epoch 11/50
157/157 [============= ] - 11s 67ms/step - loss:
0.9197 - accuracy: 0.6783 - val loss: 1.0634 - val accuracy: 0.6385
Epoch 12/50
157/157 [============= ] - 11s 67ms/step - loss:
0.8648 - accuracy: 0.7005 - val loss: 0.9207 - val accuracy: 0.6898
Epoch 13/50
0.7130 - accuracy: 0.7533 - val loss: 0.7978 - val accuracy: 0.7280
Epoch 14/50
0.6237 - accuracy: 0.7864 - val loss: 0.8031 - val accuracy: 0.7304
Epoch 15/50
157/157 [============= ] - 11s 67ms/step - loss:
0.5589 - accuracy: 0.8122 - val loss: 0.7979 - val accuracy: 0.7414
Epoch 16/50
0.5052 - accuracy: 0.8315 - val loss: 0.7352 - val accuracy: 0.7657
Epoch 17/50
157/157 [============= ] - 11s 67ms/step - loss:
0.4452 - accuracy: 0.8511 - val loss: 0.7233 - val accuracy: 0.7737
Epoch 18/50
157/157 [============= ] - 10s 67ms/step - loss:
0.4129 - accuracy: 0.8661 - val loss: 0.7312 - val accuracy: 0.7784
Epoch 19/50
157/157 [============= ] - 11s 67ms/step - loss:
0.3552 - accuracy: 0.8835 - val_loss: 0.7570 - val_accuracy: 0.7732
Epoch 20/50
0.3044 - accuracy: 0.9024 - val_loss: 0.9738 - val_accuracy: 0.7144
Epoch 21/50
0.3194 - accuracy: 0.8976 - val loss: 0.7415 - val accuracy: 0.7897
```

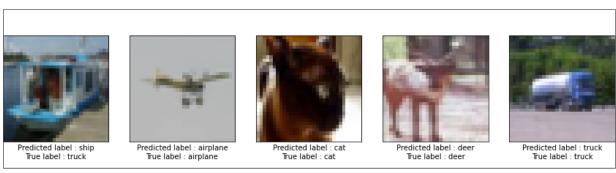
```
Epoch 22/50
0.2809 - accuracy: 0.9120 - val loss: 0.7803 - val accuracy: 0.7713
Epoch 23/50
0.2336 - accuracy: 0.9268 - val loss: 0.8628 - val accuracy: 0.7791
Epoch 24/50
0.2156 - accuracy: 0.9327 - val loss: 0.8007 - val accuracy: 0.7869
Epoch 25/50
0.1956 - accuracy: 0.9396 - val loss: 0.8662 - val accuracy: 0.7787
Epoch 26/50
0.1812 - accuracy: 0.9446 - val_loss: 0.8287 - val_accuracy: 0.7781
Epoch 27/50
0.1817 - accuracy: 0.9452 - val_loss: 0.8227 - val_accuracy: 0.7885
Epoch 28/50
157/157 [============= ] - 11s 67ms/step - loss:
0.1617 - accuracy: 0.9507 - val_loss: 0.9628 - val_accuracy: 0.7848
Epoch 29/50
157/157 [============= ] - 11s 67ms/step - loss:
0.1318 - accuracy: 0.9600 - val loss: 0.8648 - val accuracy: 0.7855
Epoch 30/50
0.1412 - accuracy: 0.9571 - val_loss: 0.8385 - val_accuracy: 0.7921
Epoch 31/50
0.1189 - accuracy: 0.9634 - val loss: 0.9103 - val accuracy: 0.7948
Epoch 32/50
0.1160 - accuracy: 0.9651 - val loss: 0.8913 - val accuracy: 0.7958
Epoch 33/50
157/157 [============= ] - 11s 67ms/step - loss:
0.1135 - accuracy: 0.9663 - val loss: 0.9442 - val accuracy: 0.7977
Epoch 34/50
157/157 [============= ] - 11s 67ms/step - loss:
0.1007 - accuracy: 0.9697 - val loss: 0.9320 - val accuracy: 0.7948
Epoch 35/50
0.0982 - accuracy: 0.9713 - val loss: 0.9655 - val accuracy: 0.7976
Epoch 36/50
157/157 [============= ] - 11s 68ms/step - loss:
0.1202 - accuracy: 0.9647 - val loss: 0.8680 - val accuracy: 0.7902
Epoch 37/50
0.1095 - accuracy: 0.9684 - val loss: 0.8453 - val accuracy: 0.7967
Epoch 38/50
```

```
157/157 [============= ] - 11s 68ms/step - loss:
0.1173 - accuracy: 0.9665 - val loss: 0.9144 - val accuracy: 0.8035
Epoch 39/50
0.0740 - accuracy: 0.9780 - val loss: 1.0050 - val accuracy: 0.7865
Epoch 40/50
157/157 [============= ] - 11s 68ms/step - loss:
0.0916 - accuracy: 0.9734 - val loss: 0.9923 - val accuracy: 0.8026
Epoch 41/50
157/157 [============= ] - 11s 68ms/step - loss:
0.0892 - accuracy: 0.9747 - val loss: 0.9752 - val accuracy: 0.7977
Epoch 42/50
157/157 [============= ] - 11s 68ms/step - loss:
0.0663 - accuracy: 0.9817 - val loss: 1.0898 - val accuracy: 0.7946
Epoch 43/50
157/157 [============= ] - 11s 68ms/step - loss:
0.1088 - accuracy: 0.9681 - val loss: 1.0602 - val accuracy: 0.7929
Epoch 44/50
0.0804 - accuracy: 0.9779 - val loss: 1.0498 - val accuracy: 0.7986
Epoch 45/50
157/157 [============= ] - 11s 68ms/step - loss:
0.0869 - accuracy: 0.9742 - val loss: 1.0590 - val accuracy: 0.7962
Epoch 46/50
0.0739 - accuracy: 0.9791 - val loss: 1.0336 - val accuracy: 0.7999
Epoch 47/50
157/157 [============= ] - 11s 68ms/step - loss:
0.0657 - accuracy: 0.9807 - val loss: 0.9387 - val accuracy: 0.7946
Epoch 48/50
0.0829 - accuracy: 0.9772 - val loss: 1.1676 - val accuracy: 0.8035
Epoch 49/50
157/157 [============= ] - 11s 68ms/step - loss:
0.0748 - accuracy: 0.9787 - val loss: 1.0667 - val accuracy: 0.7907
Epoch 50/50
0.0759 - accuracy: 0.9791 - val loss: 1.0344 - val accuracy: 0.7972
```

Evaluation

```
#Evaluating VGG19 model
Model_evaluator(model, X_test, y_test_for_evaluate)
Accuracy: 0.7957
Precision: 0.8026
Recall: 0.7957
F1 Score: 0.7932
```





#Loading Data over
(X_train, y_train, X_val, y_val, X_test, y_test) = Data_loader()

EfficientNet

For the preprocessing, we use efficientnet.preprocess_input to convert the input images from RGB to BGR, and then to zero-center each color channel with respect to the ImageNet dataset, without scaling.

For the model, for fine tuning, we add 3 dense layers at the end of the model.

In separate parameter tunings, we found that the best parameters are:

Optimizer: adamNumber of epochs: 20

• Batch size: 256

Preprocessing

```
#Preprocessing for VGG19
def EfficientNetB0_preprocess(input_images):
    input_images = input_images.astype('float32')
    output_images =
tf.keras.applications.efficientnet.preprocess_input(input_images)
    return output_images

X_train = EfficientNetB0_preprocess(X_train)
X_val = EfficientNetB0_preprocess(X_val)
X_test = EfficientNetB0_preprocess(X_test)

y_test_for_evaluate = y_test

y_train = to_categorical(y_train, 10)
y_test = to_categorical(y_test, 10)
y_val = to_categorical(y_val, 10)
```

```
#Developing EfficientNetB0 model
def EfficientNetB0 model():
    inputs = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(32,32,3))
    base model =
tf.keras.applications.efficientnet.EfficientNetB0(input shape=(32, 32,
3),
                                                include top=False,
                                               weights='imagenet')
(inputs)
    new leyers = tf.keras.layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D()(base model)
    new levers = tf.keras.layers.Flatten()(new levers)
    new leyers = tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation="relu")
(new leyers)
    new leyers = tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, activation="relu")
(new leyers)
    new leyers = tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation="softmax",
name="classification")(new leyers)
    model = tf.keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs = new leyers)
    #Like VGG adam worked better
    model.compile(optimizer='adam',
                loss='categorical crossentropy',
                metrics = ['accuracy'])
    return model
```

```
model = EfficientNetB0 model()
model.summary()
Model: "functional 29"
Layer (type)
                              Output Shape
                                                         Param #
input 32 (InputLayer)
                              [(None, 32, 32, 3)]
efficientnetb0 (Functional)
                              (None, 1, 1, 1280)
                                                         4049571
                              (None, 1280)
global average pooling2d 14
flatten 14 (Flatten)
                              (None, 1280)
                                                         0
                              (None, 512)
dense 28 (Dense)
                                                         655872
dense 29 (Dense)
                              (None, 256)
                                                         131328
classification (Dense)
                              (None, 10)
                                                         2570
Total params: 4,839,341
Trainable params: 4,797,318
Non-trainable params: 42,023
```

```
#Learning EfficientNetB0 model
#Like VGG batch size helped the model
EPOCHS = 20
history = model.fit(X train, y train, epochs=EPOCHS, validation data =
(X val, y val), batch size=256)
Epoch 1/20
1.0702 - accuracy: 0.6276 - val loss: 0.7871 - val accuracy: 0.7322
Epoch 2/20
- accuracy: 0.7962 - val loss: 0.6289 - val accuracy: 0.7909
Epoch 3/20
- accuracy: 0.8524 - val loss: 0.6179 - val accuracy: 0.7984
Epoch 4/20
- accuracy: 0.8853 - val_loss: 0.6513 - val_accuracy: 0.8063
Epoch 5/20
- accuracy: 0.9082 - val_loss: 0.6313 - val_accuracy: 0.8089
```

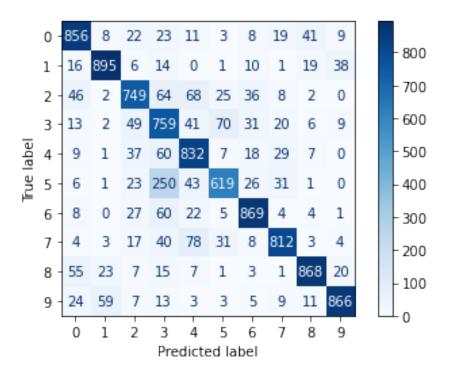
```
Epoch 6/20
- accuracy: 0.9269 - val loss: 0.7366 - val accuracy: 0.7964
- accuracy: 0.9391 - val loss: 0.7291 - val accuracy: 0.8073
Epoch 8/20
- accuracy: 0.9421 - val loss: 0.7948 - val accuracy: 0.7997
Epoch 9/20
- accuracy: 0.9517 - val loss: 0.7833 - val accuracy: 0.8147
Epoch 10/20
- accuracy: 0.9528 - val_loss: 0.7216 - val_accuracy: 0.8250
Epoch 11/20
- accuracy: 0.9629 - val_loss: 0.8272 - val_accuracy: 0.8185
Epoch 12/20
- accuracy: 0.9676 - val loss: 0.7882 - val accuracy: 0.8175
Epoch 13/20
- accuracy: 0.9709 - val loss: 0.8525 - val accuracy: 0.8213
Epoch 14/20
- accuracy: 0.9721 - val_loss: 0.8530 - val_accuracy: 0.8223
Epoch 15/20
- accuracy: 0.9732 - val loss: 0.7954 - val accuracy: 0.8203
Epoch 16/20
- accuracy: 0.9724 - val_loss: 0.8283 - val_accuracy: 0.8212
Epoch 17/20
- accuracy: 0.9739 - val loss: 0.7825 - val accuracy: 0.8311
Epoch 18/20
- accuracy: 0.9759 - val loss: 0.8120 - val accuracy: 0.8222
Epoch 19/20
- accuracy: 0.9792 - val loss: 0.8685 - val accuracy: 0.8153
Epoch 20/20
- accuracy: 0.9809 - val loss: 0.8902 - val accuracy: 0.8192
```

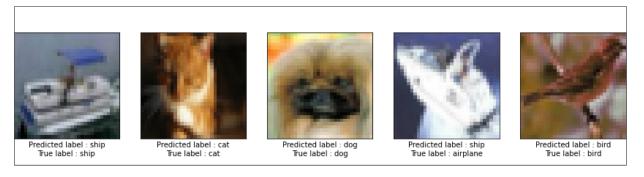
Evaluation

#Evaluating EfficientNetB0 model

Model_evaluator(model, X_test, y_test_for_evaluate)

Accuracy: 0.8125 Precision: 0.8209 Recall: 0.8125 F1 Score: 0.8138





#Loading Data over
(X_train, y_train, X_val, y_val, X_test, y_test) = Data_loader()

MobileNet

For the preprocessing, we use mobilenet.preprocess_input to convert the input images from RGB to BGR, and then to zero-center each color channel with respect to the ImageNet dataset, without scaling.

For the model, to stop overfitting, we only add one leyer at the end of the model. additionally, to stop overfitting even more, we use 12 regularization and 0.5 drop out on the last layer, too.

In separate parameter tunings, we found that the best parameters are:

Optimizer: adam

Number of epochs: 50

Batch size: 512

Preprocessing

```
#Preprocessing for MobileNetV2
def MobileNetV2_preprocess(input_images):
    input_images = input_images.astype('float32')
    output_images =

tf.keras.applications.mobilenet_v2.preprocess_input(input_images)
    return output_images

X_train = MobileNetV2_preprocess(X_train)
X_val = MobileNetV2_preprocess(X_val)
X_test = MobileNetV2_preprocess(X_test)

y_test_for_evaluate = y_test

y_train = to_categorical(y_train, 10)
y_test = to_categorical(y_test, 10)
y_val = to_categorical(y_val, 10)
```

```
new levers = tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation="relu",
kernel regularizer=tf.keras.regularizers.l2(0.01))(new leyers)
    #Drop out to stop overfitting
    new leyers = tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.5)(new leyers)
    new leyers = tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation="softmax",
name="classification")(new leyers)
    model = tf.keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs = new levers)
    model.compile(optimizer='adam',
                loss='categorical crossentropy',
                metrics = ['accuracy'])
    return model
model = MobileNetV2 model()
model.summary()
Model: "functional_51"
Layer (type)
                             Output Shape
                                                        Param #
input_61 (InputLayer)
                             [(None, 32, 32, 3)]
                                                        0
mobilenetv2 1.00 224 (Functi (None, 1, 1, 1280)
                                                        2257984
global average pooling2d 28 (None, 1280)
flatten 28 (Flatten)
                             (None, 1280)
                             (None, 512)
dense 54 (Dense)
                                                        655872
dropout 1 (Dropout)
                             (None, 512)
classification (Dense)
                              (None, 10)
                                                        5130
Total params: 2,918,986
Trainable params: 2,884,874
Non-trainable params: 34,112
```

```
accuracy: 0.4857 - val loss: 4.6127 - val_accuracy: 0.2512
Epoch 2/50
accuracy: 0.6988 - val loss: 6.4582 - val accuracy: 0.2225
Epoch 3/50
accuracy: 0.7706 - val loss: 5.6539 - val accuracy: 0.2414
Epoch 4/50
accuracy: 0.8174 - val loss: 7.5627 - val accuracy: 0.1829
Epoch 5/50
accuracy: 0.8489 - val loss: 5.4429 - val accuracy: 0.2084
Epoch 6/50
accuracy: 0.8588 - val loss: 5.3809 - val_accuracy: 0.2416
Epoch 7/50
accuracy: 0.8816 - val loss: 3.3687 - val accuracy: 0.3817
Epoch 8/50
79/79 [============= ] - 4s 57ms/step - loss: 0.3604 -
accuracy: 0.8980 - val loss: 4.6307 - val accuracy: 0.3285
Epoch 9/50
79/79 [============= ] - 5s 57ms/step - loss: 0.3499 -
accuracy: 0.9057 - val loss: 5.6521 - val accuracy: 0.2420
Epoch 10/50
accuracy: 0.9200 - val loss: 3.5670 - val accuracy: 0.3537
Epoch 11/50
79/79 [============== ] - 4s 57ms/step - loss: 0.2864 -
accuracy: 0.9219 - val loss: 4.1258 - val accuracy: 0.3513
Epoch 12/50
accuracy: 0.9257 - val loss: 4.0196 - val accuracy: 0.3648
Epoch 13/50
79/79 [============= ] - 5s 57ms/step - loss: 0.2232 -
accuracy: 0.9416 - val loss: 2.5414 - val accuracy: 0.5003
Epoch 14/50
accuracy: 0.9422 - val loss: 4.0927 - val accuracy: 0.3470
Epoch 15/50
79/79 [============== ] - 5s 57ms/step - loss: 0.2664 -
accuracy: 0.9330 - val loss: 2.5343 - val accuracy: 0.4696
Epoch 16/50
accuracy: 0.9396 - val_loss: 4.7361 - val_accuracy: 0.3260
Epoch 17/50
accuracy: 0.9561 - val loss: 3.3006 - val accuracy: 0.4211
```

```
Epoch 18/50
accuracy: 0.9525 - val loss: 2.6072 - val accuracy: 0.4938
Epoch 19/50
79/79 [============= ] - 4s 57ms/step - loss: 0.1659 -
accuracy: 0.9582 - val loss: 4.4506 - val accuracy: 0.3460
Epoch 20/50
accuracy: 0.9563 - val loss: 2.6353 - val accuracy: 0.4993
Epoch 21/50
accuracy: 0.9505 - val loss: 2.1479 - val accuracy: 0.5895
Epoch 22/50
accuracy: 0.9592 - val loss: 2.0448 - val accuracy: 0.6285
Epoch 23/50
accuracy: 0.9581 - val_loss: 2.3271 - val_accuracy: 0.6083
Epoch 24/50
accuracy: 0.9646 - val loss: 2.4254 - val accuracy: 0.6075
Epoch 25/50
accuracy: 0.9619 - val loss: 3.0645 - val accuracy: 0.5513
Epoch 26/50
accuracy: 0.9708 - val loss: 2.3634 - val_accuracy: 0.5959
Epoch 27/50
accuracy: 0.9688 - val loss: 2.3982 - val accuracy: 0.6209
Epoch 28/50
accuracy: 0.9749 - val loss: 2.4013 - val accuracy: 0.6125
Epoch 29/50
accuracy: 0.9675 - val loss: 2.7224 - val accuracy: 0.5962
Epoch 30/50
accuracy: 0.9698 - val loss: 2.1058 - val accuracy: 0.6446
Epoch 31/50
accuracy: 0.9747 - val loss: 2.6764 - val accuracy: 0.5830
Epoch 32/50
accuracy: 0.9748 - val loss: 2.4300 - val_accuracy: 0.6382
Epoch 33/50
accuracy: 0.9455 - val loss: 2.5927 - val accuracy: 0.6129
Epoch 34/50
```

```
accuracy: 0.9803 - val loss: 2.6339 - val accuracy: 0.6057
Epoch 35/50
accuracy: 0.9632 - val loss: 2.4458 - val accuracy: 0.6593
Epoch 36/50
accuracy: 0.9740 - val loss: 1.9529 - val accuracy: 0.7120
Epoch 37/50
79/79 [============== ] - 4s 57ms/step - loss: 0.1003 -
accuracy: 0.9805 - val loss: 2.0048 - val accuracy: 0.7205
accuracy: 0.9707 - val loss: 2.0086 - val accuracy: 0.6945
Epoch 39/50
accuracy: 0.9807 - val loss: 2.2424 - val accuracy: 0.6771
Epoch 40/50
79/79 [============= ] - 4s 57ms/step - loss: 0.1447 -
accuracy: 0.9704 - val loss: 2.4848 - val accuracy: 0.6707
Epoch 41/50
accuracy: 0.9740 - val loss: 3.7992 - val accuracy: 0.5663
Epoch 42/50
accuracy: 0.9775 - val loss: 2.8997 - val_accuracy: 0.6178
Epoch 43/50
accuracy: 0.9727 - val loss: 2.7979 - val accuracy: 0.6512
Epoch 44/50
accuracy: 0.9638 - val loss: 3.0105 - val accuracy: 0.5987
Epoch 45/50
accuracy: 0.9785 - val loss: 3.3308 - val accuracy: 0.6144
Epoch 46/50
accuracy: 0.9796 - val loss: 3.1410 - val accuracy: 0.5971
Epoch 47/50
79/79 [============= ] - 4s 57ms/step - loss: 0.1329 -
accuracy: 0.9743 - val loss: 2.4663 - val accuracy: 0.6594
Epoch 48/50
accuracy: 0.9836 - val loss: 2.5988 - val accuracy: 0.6621
Epoch 49/50
accuracy: 0.9786 - val loss: 2.6676 - val accuracy: 0.6545
Epoch 50/50
```

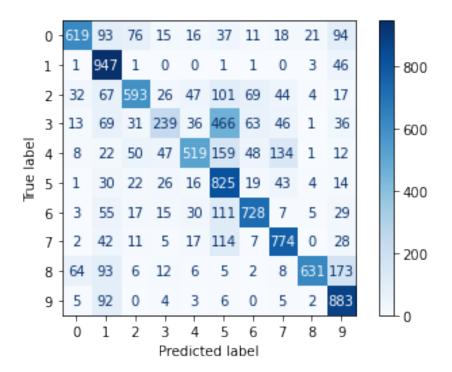
79/79 [=============] - 4s 56ms/step - loss: 0.1052 accuracy: 0.9777 - val loss: 2.2046 - val accuracy: 0.6912

Evaluating

#Evaluating MobileNetV2 model

Model_evaluator(model, X_test, y_test_for_evaluate)

Accuracy: 0.6758 Precision: 0.7095 Recall: 0.6758 F1 Score: 0.6666









Predicted label: cat True label : cat



Predicted label : horse



Predicted label: horse



#Loading Data over (X_train, y_train, X_val, y_val, X_test, y_test) = Data_loader()

DenseNet

For the preprocessing, we use densenet.preprocess_input to convert the input images from RGB to BGR, and then to zero-center each color channel with respect to the ImageNet dataset, without scaling.

For the model, to stop overfitting, we add two leyers instead of three, at the end of the model. additionally, to stop overfitting even more, we use a 0.5 drop out on the last layer.

In separate parameter tunings, we found that the best parameters are:

Optimizer: SGD

Number of epochs: 30

Batch size: 128

Preprocessing

```
#Preprocessing for DenseNet169
def DenseNet169_preprocess(input_images):
    input_images = input_images.astype('float32')
    output_images =
tf.keras.applications.densenet.preprocess_input(input_images)
    return output_images

X_train = DenseNet169_preprocess(X_train)
X_val = DenseNet169_preprocess(X_val)
X_test = DenseNet169_preprocess(X_test)

y_test_for_evaluate = y_test

y_train = to_categorical(y_train, 10)
y_test = to_categorical(y_test, 10)
y_val = to_categorical(y_val, 10)
```

```
new levers = tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, activation="relu")
(new leyers)
    new leyers = tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.5)(new leyers)
    new leyers = tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation="softmax",
name="classification")(new leyers)
    model = tf.keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs = new leyers)
    model.compile(optimizer='SGD',
                loss='categorical crossentropy',
                metrics = ['accuracy'])
    return model
model = DenseNet169 model()
model.summary()
Model: "functional 61"
Layer (type)
                             Output Shape
                                                        Param #
input_71 (InputLayer)
                              [(None, 32, 32, 3)]
densenet169 (Functional)
                              (None, 1, 1, 1664)
                                                        12642880
                              (None, 1664)
global average pooling2d 33
                                                        0
flatten 33 (Flatten)
                              (None, 1664)
dense 62 (Dense)
                              (None, 1024)
                                                        1704960
dense 63 (Dense)
                              (None, 256)
                                                        262400
dropout 3 (Dropout)
                              (None, 256)
classification (Dense)
                                                        2570
                              (None, 10)
Total params: 14,612,810
Trainable params: 14,454,410
Non-trainable params: 158,400
```

```
#Learning DenseNet169 model
#More complexity, less batch size
EPOCHS = 30
history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=EPOCHS, validation_data =
(X_val, y_val), batch_size=128)
```

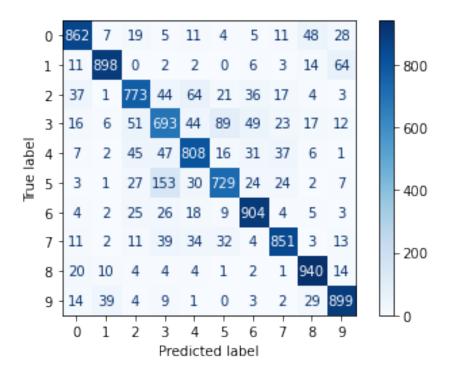
```
Epoch 1/30
1.3596 - accuracy: 0.5317 - val loss: 0.8221 - val accuracy: 0.7261
Epoch 2/30
0.7182 - accuracy: 0.7597 - val_loss: 0.6437 - val_accuracy: 0.7832
Epoch 3/30
0.5143 - accuracy: 0.8285 - val loss: 0.5660 - val accuracy: 0.8123
Epoch 4/30
0.3758 - accuracy: 0.8771 - val loss: 0.5756 - val accuracy: 0.8161
Epoch 5/30
0.2768 - accuracy: 0.9089 - val_loss: 0.5716 - val_accuracy: 0.8280
Epoch 6/30
0.2015 - accuracy: 0.9348 - val_loss: 0.6025 - val_accuracy: 0.8257
Epoch 7/30
0.1490 - accuracy: 0.9503 - val loss: 0.6552 - val accuracy: 0.8279
Epoch 8/30
0.1113 - accuracy: 0.9645 - val loss: 0.6774 - val accuracy: 0.8267
Epoch 9/30
313/313 [============= ] - 21s 68ms/step - loss:
0.0858 - accuracy: 0.9726 - val_loss: 0.7204 - val_accuracy: 0.8339
Epoch 10/30
0.0708 - accuracy: 0.9773 - val loss: 0.7613 - val accuracy: 0.8312
Epoch 11/30
0.0556 - accuracy: 0.9819 - val loss: 0.7985 - val accuracy: 0.8265
Epoch 12/30
0.0540 - accuracy: 0.9829 - val loss: 0.8063 - val accuracy: 0.8327
Epoch 13/30
0.0451 - accuracy: 0.9860 - val_loss: 0.8189 - val_accuracy: 0.8316
Epoch 14/30
0.0389 - accuracy: 0.9880 - val loss: 0.8190 - val accuracy: 0.8344
Epoch 15/30
0.0331 - accuracy: 0.9891 - val loss: 0.8249 - val accuracy: 0.8381
Epoch 16/30
0.0338 - accuracy: 0.9893 - val_loss: 0.8324 - val_accuracy: 0.8369
Epoch 17/30
```

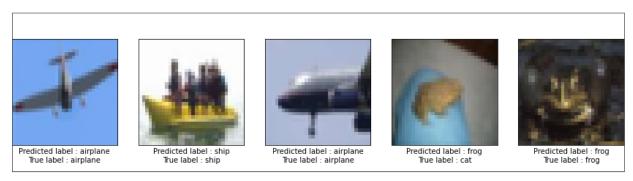
```
0.0321 - accuracy: 0.9897 - val loss: 0.8477 - val accuracy: 0.8354
Epoch 18/30
0.0285 - accuracy: 0.9906 - val_loss: 0.8836 - val accuracy: 0.8307
Epoch 19/30
0.0234 - accuracy: 0.9930 - val loss: 0.8641 - val accuracy: 0.8371
Epoch 20/30
0.0220 - accuracy: 0.9933 - val loss: 0.8739 - val accuracy: 0.8371
Epoch 21/30
0.0267 - accuracy: 0.9921 - val loss: 0.9036 - val accuracy: 0.8263
Epoch 22/30
0.0215 - accuracy: 0.9934 - val loss: 0.8685 - val accuracy: 0.8375
Epoch 23/30
0.0181 - accuracy: 0.9942 - val loss: 0.9097 - val accuracy: 0.8344
Epoch 24/30
0.0161 - accuracy: 0.9951 - val loss: 0.9021 - val accuracy: 0.8392
Epoch 25/30
0.0162 - accuracy: 0.9948 - val loss: 0.9043 - val accuracy: 0.8387
Epoch 26/30
0.0160 - accuracy: 0.9952 - val loss: 0.9241 - val accuracy: 0.8427
Epoch 27/30
0.0183 - accuracy: 0.9944 - val loss: 1.4835 - val accuracy: 0.7770
Epoch 28/30
0.0306 - accuracy: 0.9901 - val loss: 0.8620 - val accuracy: 0.8428
Epoch 29/30
313/313 [============= ] - 21s 68ms/step - loss:
0.0168 - accuracy: 0.9948 - val loss: 0.9244 - val accuracy: 0.8355
Epoch 30/30
0.0157 - accuracy: 0.9952 - val loss: 0.9035 - val accuracy: 0.8411
```

Evaluating

```
#Evaluating DenseNet169 model
Model_evaluator(model, X_test, y_test_for_evaluate)
Accuracy: 0.8357
Precision: 0.8357
```

Recall: 0.8357 F1 Score: 0.8352





#Loading Data over
(X_train, y_train, X_val, y_val, X_test, y_test) = Data_loader()

ConvNet (2022)

To be able to load the pretrained weights, we first upgrade our tnesorflow. Then, for the preprocessing, we use convnet.preprocess_input to convert the input images from RGB to BGR, and then to zero-center each color channel with respect to the ImageNet dataset, without scaling.

For the model, to stop overfitting, we add two leyers instead of three, at the end of the model. additionally, to stop overfitting even more, we use a 0.5 drop out on the last layer.

In separate parameter tunings, we found that the best parameters are:

Optimizer: SGD

• Number of epochs: 10

• Batch size: 64

Preprocessing

```
#Preprocessing for ConvNeXtBase
def ConvNeXtBase_preprocess(input_images):
    input_images = input_images.astype('float32')
    output_images =

tf.keras.applications.convnext.preprocess_input(input_images)
    return output_images

X_train = ConvNeXtBase_preprocess(X_train)
X_val = ConvNeXtBase_preprocess(X_val)
X_test = ConvNeXtBase_preprocess(X_test)

y_test_for_evaluate = y_test

y_train = to_categorical(y_train, 10)
y_test = to_categorical(y_test, 10)
y_val = to_categorical(y_val, 10)
```

```
#Developing ConvNeXtBase model
def ConvNeXtBase model():
    inputs = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(32,32,3))
    base model =
tf.keras.applications.convnext.ConvNeXtBase(input shape=(32, 32, 3),
                                               include top=False,
                                               weights='imagenet')
(inputs)
    new leyers = tf.keras.layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D()(base model)
    new leyers = tf.keras.layers.Flatten()(new leyers)
    new leyers = tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation="relu")
(new levers)
    new levers = tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation="relu")
(new leyers)
    new leyers = tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.5)(new leyers)
    new_leyers = tf.keras.layers.Dense(10, activation="softmax",
name="classification")(new leyers)
    model = tf.keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs = new leyers)
    model.compile(optimizer='SGD',
                loss='categorical crossentropy',
                metrics = ['accuracy'])
    return model
```

```
model = ConvNeXtBase model()
model.summary()
Downloading data from https://storage.googleapis.com/tensorflow/keras-
applications/convnext/convnext base notop.h5
350926856/350926856 —
                                   3s Ous/step
Model: "functional_5"
                                 Output Shape
Layer (type)
Param #
                                 (None, 32, 32, 3)
 input_layer (InputLayer)
 convnext base (Functional)
                                 (None, 1, 1, 1024)
87,566,464
                                  (None, 1024)
 global average pooling2d
 (GlobalAveragePooling2D)
 flatten (Flatten)
                                 (None, 1024)
dense (Dense)
                                  (None, 512)
524,800
dense_1 (Dense)
                                  (None, 128)
65,664 T
dropout (Dropout)
                                  (None, 128)
0 |
classification (Dense)
                                 (None, 10)
1,290
```

```
Total params: 88,158,218 (336.30 MB)

Trainable params: 88,158,218 (336.30 MB)

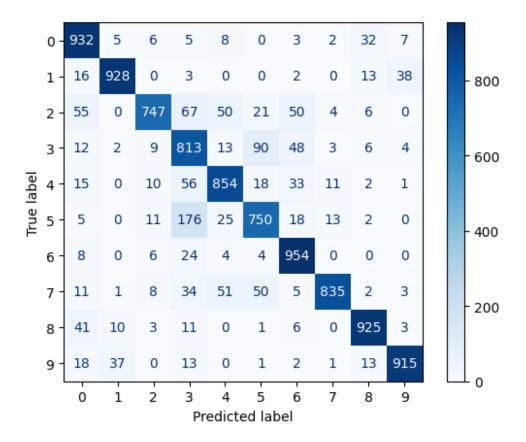
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)
```

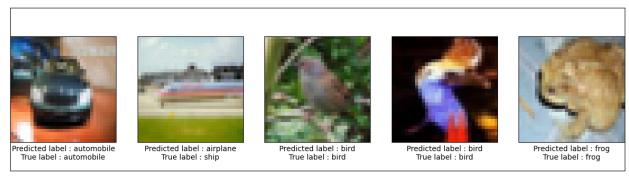
```
#Learning ConvNeXtBase model
#More complexity, less batch size
import logging
logging.getLogger('tensorflow').setLevel(logging.ERROR)
EPOCHS = 10
history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=EPOCHS, validation_data =
(X val, y val), batch size=64)
Epoch 1/10
                    ------ 37s 61ms/step - accuracy: 0.1133 - loss:
  2/625 —
2.9732
WARNING: All log messages before absl::InitializeLog() is called are
written to STDERR
I0000 00:00:1718141237.035139
                                  108 device compiler.h:186] Compiled
cluster using XLA! This line is logged at most once for the lifetime
of the process.
W0000 00:00:1718141237.115770
                                  108 graph launch.cc:671] Fallback to
op-by-op mode because memset node breaks graph update
W0000 00:00:1718141237.116256
                                  108 graph launch.cc:671] Fallback to
op-by-op mode because memset node breaks graph update
W0000 00:00:1718141237.116834
                                  108 graph launch.cc:671] Fallback to
op-by-op mode because memset node breaks graph update
W0000 00:00:1718141237.117658
                                  108 graph launch.cc:671] Fallback to
op-by-op mode because memset node breaks graph update
W0000 00:00:1718141237.118196
                                  108 graph launch.cc:671] Fallback to
op-by-op mode because memset node breaks graph update
W0000 00:00:1718141237.130277
                                  108 graph launch.cc:671] Fallback to
op-by-op mode because memset node breaks graph update
625/625 -
                           — 0s 52ms/step - accuracy: 0.3638 - loss:
1.8047
W0000 00:00:1718141277.300228
                                  105 graph launch.cc:671] Fallback to
op-by-op mode because memset node breaks graph update
W0000 00:00:1718141277.300758
                                  105 graph launch.cc:671] Fallback to
op-by-op mode because memset node breaks graph update
W0000 00:00:1718141277.301295
                                  105 graph launch.cc:671] Fallback to
op-by-op mode because memset node breaks graph update
```

```
93s 76ms/step - accuracy: 0.3640 - loss:
1.8040 - val accuracy: 0.7448 - val loss: 0.7353
Epoch 2/10
                   _____ 35s 56ms/step - accuracy: 0.7462 - loss:
625/625 —
0.7637 - val accuracy: 0.8129 - val loss: 0.5453
Epoch 3/10
              ______ 35s 56ms/step - accuracy: 0.8304 - loss:
625/625 —
0.5236 - val accuracy: 0.8228 - val_loss: 0.5281
Epoch 4/10
625/625 — 35s 56ms/step - accuracy: 0.8738 - loss:
0.3875 - val accuracy: 0.8493 - val loss: 0.4563
Epoch 5/10
625/625 ————— 35s 56ms/step - accuracy: 0.9027 - loss:
0.2952 - val accuracy: 0.8650 - val loss: 0.4261
Epoch 6/10
           ______ 35s 56ms/step - accuracy: 0.9267 - loss:
625/625 ——
0.2283 - val accuracy: 0.8720 - val loss: 0.4144
Epoch 7/10
                    _____ 35s 56ms/step - accuracy: 0.9438 - loss:
625/625 —
0.1733 - val accuracy: 0.8719 - val loss: 0.4373
Epoch 8/10
                   _____ 35s 56ms/step - accuracy: 0.9567 - loss:
625/625 —
0.1385 - val accuracy: 0.8726 - val loss: 0.4721
Epoch 9/10
625/625 — 35s 56ms/step - accuracy: 0.9661 - loss:
0.1071 - val accuracy: 0.8773 - val loss: 0.4990
Epoch 10/10 625/625 — 35s 56ms/step - accuracy: 0.9749 - loss:
0.0785 - val accuracy: 0.8700 - val loss: 0.5480
```

Evaluating

```
#Evaluating ConvNeXtBase model
Model_evaluator(model, X_test, y_test_for_evaluate)
13/157 ______ 2s 14ms/step
W0000 00:00:1718141606.179734
                                105 graph launch.cc:671] Fallback to
op-by-op mode because memset node breaks graph update
W0000 00:00:1718141606.180112
                             105 graph launch.cc:671] Fallback to
op-by-op mode because memset node breaks graph update
W0000 00:00:1718141606.180677 105 graph launch.cc:671] Fallback to
op-by-op mode because memset node breaks graph update
157/157 ————
                  _____ 17s 60ms/step
Accuracy: 0.8653
Precision: 0.8722
Recall: 0.8653
F1 Score: 0.8660
```





Building and Training GoogleNet with PyTorch

We first import newly neccessary libraries, and then load out data into transformers.

After having data, we first develop Inception blocks and then we build our model based on the blocks.

For the learning, we learn for 50 epochs and we use AdamW optimizer.

Imports

```
#Import necessary libraries for googleNet model
import torch
import torch.utils.data as data
```

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
import torchvision
from torchvision.datasets import CIFAR10
from torchvision import transforms
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import random
import numpy as np
```

Loading Data

```
DATA PATH = '../data/'
torch.backends.cudnn.deterministic = True
torch.backends.cudnn.benchmark = False
device = torch.device("cuda:0") if torch.cuda.is available() else
torch.device("cpu")
#Loading Data
train set = CIFAR10(root=DATA PATH, train=True, download=True)
DATA \overline{MEAN} = (train set.data / 255.0).mean((0,1,2))
DATA STD = (train set.data / 255.0).std((0,1,2))
DATA MEAN, DATA STD
Downloading https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar-10-python.tar.gz to
../data/cifar-10-python.tar.gz
{"model id": "9e6473045c5e4f2986575096756d5784", "version major": 2, "vers
ion minor":0}
Extracting ../data/cifar-10-python.tar.gz to ../data/
(array([0.49139968, 0.48215841, 0.44653091]),
array([0.24703223, 0.24348513, 0.26158784]))
#Deviding the data
test transform = transforms.Compose([transforms.ToTensor(),
                                     transforms.Normalize(DATA MEAN,
DATA_STD)])
train transform = transforms.Compose([transforms.ToTensor(),
                                      transforms.Normalize(DATA MEAN,
DATA STD),
transforms.RandomHorizontalFlip(),
transforms.RandomResizedCrop((32,32),scale=(0.8,1.0),ratio=(0.9,1.1))]
)
train dataset = CIFAR10(root=DATA PATH, train=True,
transform=train transform, download=True)
val dataset = CIFAR10(root=DATA PATH, train=True,
```

```
transform=test_transform, download=True)
test_set = CIFAR10(root=DATA_PATH, train=False,
transform=test_transform, download=True)

train_set, _ = data.random_split(train_dataset, [45000, 5000])
_, val_set = data.random_split(val_dataset, [45000, 5000])

batch_size = 128
train_loader = data.DataLoader(train_set, batch_size=batch_size,
shuffle=True, drop_last=True, pin_memory=True, num_workers=8)
val_loader = data.DataLoader(val_set, batch_size=batch_size,
shuffle=True, drop_last=False, num_workers=8)
test_loader = data.DataLoader(test_set, batch_size=batch_size,
shuffle=True, drop_last=False, num_workers=8)
Files already downloaded and verified
```

Defining Inception blocks

```
#Developing Inception blocks
class InceptionBlock(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, c_in, c_red: dict, c_out: dict):
        super(). init ()
        # 1x1 branch
        self.conv 1x1 = nn.Sequential(nn.Conv2d(c in, c out["1x1"],
kernel size=1),
                                     nn.BatchNorm2d(c out["1x1"]),
                                     nn.ReLU())
        # 3x3 branch, we padding 1 in the 3x3 convolution layer to
keep same size of image
        self.conv 3x3 = nn.Sequential(nn.Conv2d(c in, c red["3x3"],
kernel size=1),
                                     nn.BatchNorm2d(c_red["3x3"]),
                                     nn.ReLU(),
                                     nn.Conv2d(c red["3x3"],
c out["3x3"], kernel size=3, padding=1),
                                     nn.BatchNorm2d(c out["3x3"]),
                                     nn.ReLU())
        # 5x5 branch, we padding 2 in the 5x5 convolution layer to
keep same size of image
        self.conv 5x5 = nn.Sequential(nn.Conv2d(c in, c red["5x5"],
kernel size=1),
                                     nn.BatchNorm2d(c red["5x5"]),
                                     nn.ReLU(),
```

```
nn.Conv2d(c red["5x5"],
c out["5x5"], kernel size=5, padding=2),
                                      nn.BatchNorm2d(c out["5x5"]),
                                      nn.ReLU())
        # Max pooling branch
        self.max pool = nn.Sequential(nn.MaxPool2d(kernel size=3,
padding=1, stride=1),
                                      nn.Conv2d(c in, c out["max"],
kernel size=1),
                                      nn.BatchNorm2d(c out["max"]),
                                      nn.ReLU())
    def forward(self, x):
        x 1x1 = self.conv 1x1(x)
        x 3x3 = self.conv 3x3(x)
        x 5x5 = self.conv 5x5(x)
        x max = self.max pool(x)
        output = torch.cat([x_1x_1, x_3x_3, x_5x_5, x_max], dim=1)
        return output
```

```
#Developing main GoogleNet model
class GoogleNet(nn.Module):
    def init (self, num classes=10):
        super(). init ()
        self.input = nn.Sequential(nn.Conv2d(3, 64, kernel size=3,
padding=1),
                                   nn.BatchNorm2d(64),
                                   nn.ReLU())
        # Stacking inception blocks
        self.inception = nn.Sequential(
            InceptionBlock(64, c_red={"3x3": 32, "5x5": 16},
c out={"1x1": 16, "3x3": 32, "5x\overline{5}": 8, "max": 8}),
            InceptionBlock(64, c red={"3x3": 32, "5x5": 16},
c_{\text{out}}=\{"1x1": 24, "3x3": 48, "5x5": 12, "max": 12\}),
            nn.MaxPool2d(3, stride=2, padding=1), # 32x32 \Rightarrow 16x16
            InceptionBlock(96, c_red={"3x3": 32, "5x5": 16},
c out={"1x1": 24, "3x3": 48, "5x5": 12, "max": 12}),
            InceptionBlock(96, c_red={"3x3": 32, "5x5": 16},
c_{\text{out}}=\{\text{"1x1": 16}, \text{"3x3": 48}, \text{"5x5": 16}, \text{"max": 16}\}),
            InceptionBlock(96, c red={"3x3": 32, "5x5": 16},
c_{out}={"1x1": 32, "3x3": 48, "5x5": 24, "max": 24}),
            nn.MaxPool2d(3, stride=2, padding=1), # 16x16 \Rightarrow 8x8
            InceptionBlock(128, c red={"3x3": 48, "5x5": 16},
c_{\text{out}}=\{\text{"1x1": 32, "3x3": 64, "5x5": 16, "max": 16}\}),
```

```
criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
optimizer = optim.AdamW(googleNet.parameters(),
                        lr=1e-3,
                        weight decay=1e-4)
scheduler = optim.lr scheduler.MultiStepLR(optimizer,
                                           milestones=[100, 150],
                                           qamma=0.1)
n = 50
for epoch in range(n epochs + 1):
    running loss = 0.0
    total = 0
    correct = 0
    for data in train loader:
        inputs, labels = data[0].to(device), data[1].to(device)
        optimizer.zero grad()
        outputs = googleNet(inputs)
        loss = criterion(outputs, labels)
        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()
        running loss += loss.item()
    scheduler.step()
    with torch.no grad():
        for data in val loader:
            inputs, labels = data[0].to(device), data[1].to(device)
            outputs = googleNet(inputs)
            _, predicted = torch.max(outputs.data, 1)
            total += labels.size(0)
            correct += (predicted == labels).sum().item()
```

```
print(f"Epoch: {epoch +1:3d}, loss: {running loss/len(train set)},
val_acc: {100 * correct / total:.2f}%")
    running loss = 0.0
print("Training completed!")
         1, loss: 0.010205939573711818, val acc: 65.76%
Epoch:
         2, loss: 0.006712542927265168, val acc: 74.28%
Epoch:
         3, loss: 0.005397243330213759, val_acc: 77.98%
Epoch:
Epoch:
         4, loss: 0.004663274614678489, val_acc: 80.02%
         5, loss: 0.00415978581044409, val acc: 81.12%
Epoch:
         6, loss: 0.0037832225720087686, val acc: 83.32%
Epoch:
         7, loss: 0.003558736488554213, val_acc: 83.58%
Epoch:
         8, loss: 0.0033155616339710023, val acc: 84.68%
Epoch:
         9, loss: 0.003115383454495006, val acc: 85.10%
Epoch:
Epoch:
        10, loss: 0.002932573574119144, val acc: 85.08%
        11, loss: 0.0027935502310593922, val acc: 85.58%
Epoch:
Epoch:
        12, loss: 0.0026520036111275353, val acc: 85.76%
        13, loss: 0.002527625013391177, val acc: 85.92%
Epoch:
        14, loss: 0.0024264772570795484, val acc: 86.50%
Epoch:
        15, loss: 0.002335746763149897, val acc: 86.98%
Epoch:
        16, loss: 0.0022226002261042594, val acc: 86.72%
Epoch:
Epoch:
        17, loss: 0.002136235643261009, val acc: 87.36%
        18, loss: 0.002034467871652709, val acc: 87.50%
Epoch:
Epoch:
        19, loss: 0.00200205281343725, val_acc: 87.74%
        20, loss: 0.0019088405574361484, val acc: 86.98%
Epoch:
        21, loss: 0.0018563557712568178, val acc: 87.78%
Epoch:
Epoch:
        22, loss: 0.0017727391731407907, val acc: 87.66%
Epoch:
        23, loss: 0.0017328001477652127, val acc: 87.92%
Epoch:
        24, loss: 0.0016686665938960182, val acc: 88.20%
       25, loss: 0.001661204764743646, val acc: 87.68%
Epoch:
        26, loss: 0.0015323940641350216, val acc: 87.56%
Epoch:
        27, loss: 0.0015347886610362264, val acc: 87.40%
Epoch:
Epoch:
        28, loss: 0.0014850063779287869, val acc: 87.44%
Epoch:
        29, loss: 0.0014174489960902268, val acc: 88.84%
        30, loss: 0.0013800597647825876, val acc: 88.40%
Epoch:
Epoch:
        31, loss: 0.0013898838123513593, val acc: 88.22%
        32, loss: 0.0013419655772546927, val acc: 88.04%
Epoch:
        33, loss: 0.0013005609800418219, val acc: 88.22%
Epoch:
Epoch:
        34, loss: 0.0012821315591533978, val acc: 88.52%
        35, loss: 0.00122705048173666, val_acc: 88.80%
Epoch:
        36, loss: 0.001229011454515987, val acc: 88.90%
Epoch:
        37, loss: 0.0011816696477433045, val acc: 88.34%
Epoch:
        38, loss: 0.0011252132759326035, val acc: 89.00%
Epoch:
       39, loss: 0.0011208142115010156, val acc: 89.04%
Epoch:
        40, loss: 0.001115599280430211, val_acc: 88.74%
Epoch:
Epoch:
        41, loss: 0.0010670398283335897, val acc: 88.72%
        42, loss: 0.0010556180910517771, val acc: 88.26%
Epoch:
        43, loss: 0.0010065211152036984, val acc: 89.16%
Epoch:
```

```
Epoch: 44, loss: 0.0010189626633293099, val_acc: 89.02% Epoch: 45, loss: 0.0009561569395992491, val_acc: 89.44% Epoch: 46, loss: 0.0009231896334224277, val_acc: 89.38% Epoch: 47, loss: 0.0009578435990545485, val_acc: 89.18% Epoch: 48, loss: 0.0009339408687419361, val_acc: 88.44% Epoch: 49, loss: 0.0009173323584099611, val_acc: 88.60% Epoch: 50, loss: 0.0008924635922743214, val_acc: 89.04% Epoch: 51, loss: 0.0008746992973403798, val_acc: 89.48% Training completed!
```

Evaluation

```
#Testing the model on test set
correct = 0
total = 0
y pred = []
y \text{ test temp} = []
X_{\text{test\_temp}} = []
with torch.no grad():
    for data in test loader:
        inputs, labels = data[0].to(device), data[1].to(device)
        outputs = googleNet(inputs)
        _, predicted = torch.max(outputs.data, 1)
        total += labels.size(0)
        correct += (predicted == labels).sum().item()
        v pred.extend(predicted.cpu().numpy())
        y test temp.extend(labels.cpu().numpy())
        X test temp.extend(inputs.cpu().numpy())
accuracy = accuracy score(y test temp, y pred)
precision = precision_score(y_test_temp, y_pred, average='weighted')
recall = recall score(y test temp, y pred, average='weighted')
f1 = f1_score(y_test_temp, y_pred, average='weighted')
print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy:.4f}")
print(f"Precision: {precision:.4f}")
print(f"Recall: {recall:.4f}")
print(f"F1 Score: {f1:.4f}")
cm = confusion matrix(y test temp, y pred)
disp = ConfusionMatrixDisplay(confusion matrix=cm)
disp.plot(cmap=plt.cm.Blues)
plt.show()
Accuracy: 0.8892
Precision: 0.8894
Recall: 0.8892
F1 Score: 0.8891
```

