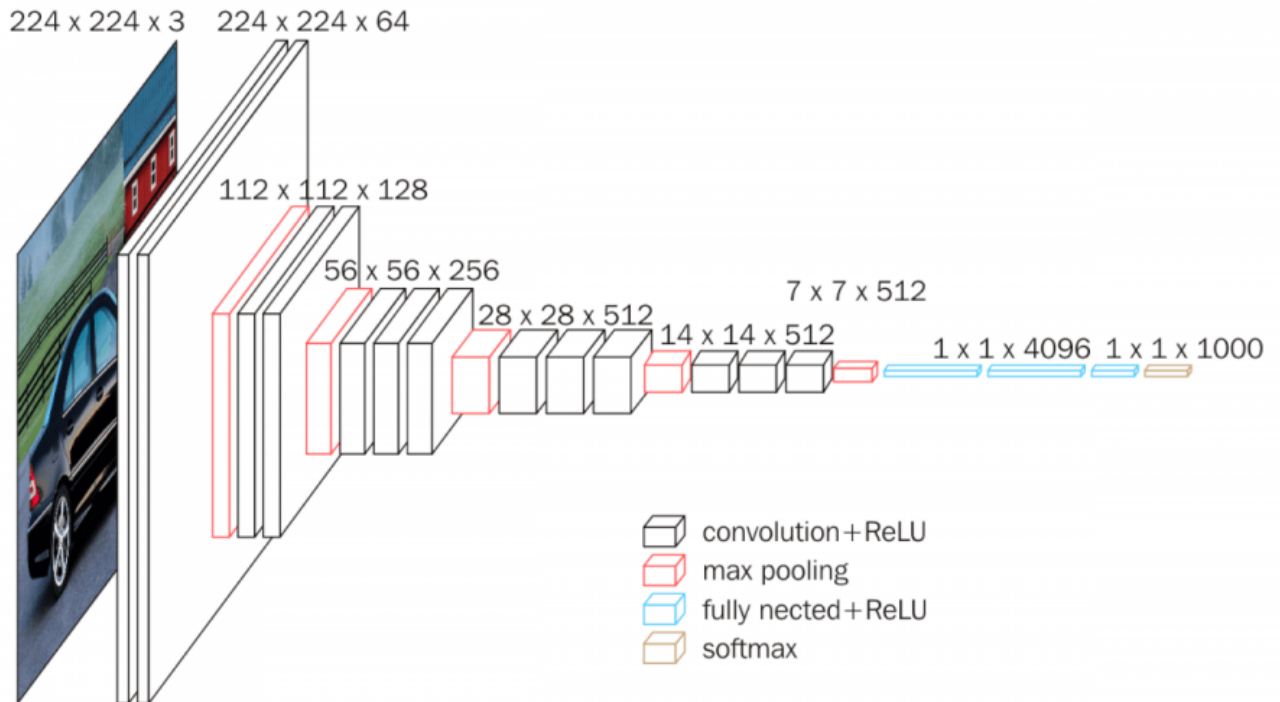


## ▼ VGG net

```
1 from IPython.display import Image
2 image_url = 'https://bitbucket.org/hyuk125/lq_dic/raw/12b61c0c3c223378d52ae53C
3 Image(image_url)
```



```
1 import numpy as np
2
3 import torch
4 import torchvision
5 import torchvision.transforms as transforms
6
7 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
8 import os
```

```
1 device = torch.device("cuda:0" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
```

저장 중...

## ▼ CIFAR data import

## ▼ OFFline pickle data

```
1 # def unpickle(file):
2 #     with open(file, 'rb') as fo:
3 #         dict = pickle.load(fo, encoding='bytes')
4 #     return dict
```

```
5 # data = unpickle(os.path.join(os.path.join(path, 'cifar-10-batches-py') , '/da
```

## ▼ Online PIL image data

```
1 # # For online situation
2 # trainset = torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10(root='./data', train=True,
3 #                                         download=True, transform=transform)
```

## ▼ OFFline PIL data

```
1 transform = transforms.Compose(
2     [transforms.ToTensor(),
3      transforms.Normalize((0.5, 0.5, 0.5), (0.5, 0.5, 0.5))])
4 path = 'https://bitbucket.org/hyuk125/lg_dic/raw/4350ceab62a7d5d0e22fd9a578b6a
5 trainset = torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10(root=path, train=True,
6                                         download=False, transform=transform)
7
```

```
-----
RuntimeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-4-4bbb43b7a9c6> in <module>()
      4 path =
      'https://bitbucket.org/hyuk125/lg\_dic/raw/4350ceab62a7d5d0e22fd9a578b6abe0c6660cec/dataset\_data

      5 trainset = torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10(root=path, train=True,
----> 6                                         download=False, transform=transform)

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/torchvision/datasets/cifar.py in __init__(self, root,
train, transform, target_transform, download)
    66
    67     if not self._check_integrity():
----> 68         raise RuntimeError('Dataset not found or corrupted.' +
    69                             ' You can use download=True to download it')
    70
```

**RuntimeError:** Dataset not found or corrupted. You can use download=True to download it

SEARCH STACK OVERFLOW

저장 중...



```
1 trainloader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(trainset, batch_size=1,
2                                         shuffle=True, num_workers=2)
```

## ▼ Define Model

```
1 import torch.nn as nn
2 import torch.nn.functional as F
```

## Original VGG network

```
# conv : conv(in, out, kernel size=3, padding=1)
# conv_2_block(in, out): conv-ReLU-conv-ReLU-MaxPooling
# conv_3_block(in, out): conv-ReLU-conv-ReLU-conv-ReLU-MaxPooling

class Net(nn.Module):

    def __init__(self, base_dim, num_classes=10):
        super(Net, self).__init__()
        self.feature = nn.Sequential(
            conv_2_block(3, base_dim),
            conv_2_block(base_dim, 2*base_dim),
            conv_3_block(2*base_dim, 4*base_dim),
            conv_3_block(4*base_dim, 8*base_dim),
            conv_3_block(8*base_dim, 8*base_dim),
        )
        self.fc_layer = nn.Sequential(
            nn.Linear(8*base_dim * 7 * 7, 4096),
            nn.ReLU(),
            nn.Dropout(),
            nn.Linear(4096, 4096),
            nn.ReLU(),
            nn.Dropout(),
            nn.Linear(4096, num_classes)
        )

    def forward(self, x):
        x = self.feature(x)
        x = x.view(x.size(0), -1)
        x = self.fc_layer(x)
        return x
```

저장 중...



1000).to(device)

## Our small VGG model

- input - 32 \* 32 \* 3
- layer1 - 32 \* 32 \* 64 || 32 \* 32 \* 64 || maxpooling
- layer2 - 16 \* 16 \* 128 || 16 \* 16 \* 128 || maxpooling
- layer3 - 8 \* 8 \* 256 || 8 \* 8 \* 256 || maxpooling
- layer4 - Flatten || Fully connected 256 || Full connected 256 || output

## ▼ 과제1-1. Small VGG 모델을 작성하시오

```
1 class Net(nn.Module):  
2     #답변  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24
```

## ▼ Learning the model

```
1 learning_rate = 0.0002
```

```
1 import torch.optim as optim  
2  
3 criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss().to(device)  
optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr = learning_rate)
```

저장 중...

```
1 epochs = 2
```

## ▼ 과제1-2. 만든 small VGG 모델을 학습시키시오

```
1 for epoch in range(epochs):  
2     #답변  
3  
4
```

5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23

## ▼ 정확도 판단

### ▼ Test dataset import

```
1 testset = torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10(root=path, train=False,
2                                     download=False, transform=transform)
3 testloader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(testset, batch_size=len(testset),
4                                     shuffle=False, num_workers=2)
```

### ▼ Confusion matrix and scores

```
1 test_iter = iter(testloader)
2 test_x, test_labels = test_iter.next()
```

저장 중...



)  
, 1)

### ▼ Confusion matrix

```
1 from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
2 predicted = predicted.cpu()
3 print(confusion_matrix(test_labels, predicted))
```

## ▼ Precision

```
1 from sklearn.metrics import precision_score
2 print(precision_score(test_labels, predicted, average=None))
3 print(precision_score(test_labels, predicted, average='weighted'))
```

## ▼ Recall

```
1 from sklearn.metrics import recall_score
2 print(recall_score(test_labels, predicted, average=None))
3 print(recall_score(test_labels, predicted, average='weighted'))
```

✓ 0초 오전 11:45에 완료됨



저장 중...

