Project 3: Part 1

Luis Garduno

1. About CIFAR-10

The CIFAR-10 dataset is a dataset of gathered from the 80 million tiny images dataset, containing a combination of images of animals and transportation objects. Within the dataset there are 6 animal & 4 transportation object classes:

- Animals: bird, cat, deer, dog, frog, horse
- Transportation Objects: airplane, automobile, ship, truck

Dataset/s:

- CIFAR-10 (python version)
- CIFAR-10 (binary version)

2. Data Preparation

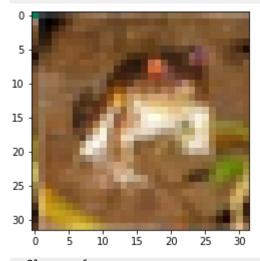
2.1 Loading Data & Adjustments

```
In [1]:
        import glob
         import pickle
         import numpy as np
         import pandas as pd
         from PIL import Image
         from tkinter import Tcl
         from sklearn import preprocessing
         # Directory - Python dataset, Binary dataset, & file name of batch files
         (python)
         PY DATA PATH = './data/cifar-10-python/cifar-10-batches-py'
         BIN_DATA_PATH = './data/cifar-10-binary/cifar-10-batches-bin/data_batch_1.bin'
         BATCHES PATH = ['/data batch 1', '/data batch 2', '/data batch 3',
         '/data_batch_4', '/data_batch_5', '/test_batch']
         le = preprocessing.LabelEncoder()
         # Load list of labels/classes (once dataset file has been extracted)
```

```
# ----- Method 1 -----
        #with open(BIN_DATA_PATH + '/batches.meta.txt', 'r') as f:
             class_names = [line.rstrip() for line in f]
        # ----- Method 2 -----
        with open(PY DATA PATH + '/batches.meta', 'rb') as fo:
            batches meta = pickle.load(fo)
            class names = batches meta['label names']
        print("======= Classes =======")
        for i in range(len(class_names)): print(i,":", class_names[i])
        print("\n# of Cases Per Batch:", batches_meta['num_cases_per_batch'])
        print("# Channel Values (Size):", batches_meta['num_vis'])
        ======= Classes =======
        0 : airplane
        1 : automobile
        2 : bird
        3 : cat
        4 : deer
        5 : dog
        6 : frog
        7 : horse
        8 : ship
        9 : truck
        # of Cases Per Batch: 10000
        # Channel Values (Size): 3072
In [2]: from __future__ import print_function
        from imageio import imsave
        import os, sys, tarfile, errno, urllib
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        %matplotlib inline
        # Image shape - h : HEIGHT, w : WIDTH, d : DEPTH
        h = 32
        w = 32
        d = 3
        # Size of a single image in bytes
        SIZE = h * w * d
        def read single image(image file):
            img = np.fromfile(image file, dtype=np.uint8,
        count=batches meta['num vis'])
```

```
img = np.transpose(img, (1, 2, 0))
            return img
        def read_all_images(path_to_data):
            with open(path to data, 'rb') as f:
                all data = np.fromfile(f, dtype=np.uint8)
                imgs = np.reshape(all data, (-1, d, h, w))
                imgs = np.transpose(imgs, (1, 3, 2, 0))
                return imgs
        def plot_image(img):
            plt.imshow(img)
            plt.show()
        # unpickle : convert 'pickled' object into a dict
        def unpickle(file):
            with open(file, 'rb') as fo:
                dict = pickle.load(fo, encoding='bytes')
            return dict
        # cleanDict : Converts dict(bytes) --> dict(uint8)
        def cleanDict(batch dict):
            for i in list(batch dict.keys()): batch dict[i.decode()] =
        batch dict.pop(i)
            batch_dict['batch_label'] = batch_dict['batch_label'].decode()
            for i in range(len(list(batch_dict['filenames']))): batch_dict['filenames']
        [i] = batch_dict['filenames'][i].decode()
            return batch_dict
In [3]:
        print("========================")
        batch_ex = unpickle(PY_DATA_PATH + BATCHES_PATH[0])
        batchKeys = list(batch_ex.keys())
        print(batchKeys[0], "\t----> ", batch_ex[batchKeys[0]])
        print(batchKeys[1], "\t----> ", batch_ex[batchKeys[1]][0])
        print(batchKeys[2], "\t----> ", batch_ex[batchKeys[2]][0])
        print(batchKeys[3], "\t----> ", batch_ex[batchKeys[3]][0])
          ========= BEFORE ===========
        b'batch label' ----> b'training batch 1 of 5'
        b'labels' ----> 6
                      ----> [ 59 43 50 ... 140 84 72]
        b'data'
        b'filenames' ----> b'leptodactylus_pentadactylus_s_000004.png'
In [4]: # Load each batch set into a dict w/ bytes type values,
        # Convert: dict(bytes) --> dict(uint8)
```

img = np.reshape(img, (d, h, w))



Class: frogFilename: leptodactylus_pentadactylus_s_000004.png

Alternatively, keras does have the cifar10 dataset included as a library that can be easily be imported in, rather than having to manually download the data.

```
In [5]: from tensorflow.keras.datasets import cifar10
    (X_train, y_train), (X_test, y_test) = cifar10.load_data()

X_train = X_train / 255
    X_test = X_test / 255

print("Training Set", "\n - Data Shape:",X_train.shape,"\n - Target
Shape:",y_train.shape)
```

```
print("\nTesting Set","\n - Data Shape:",X_test.shape ,"\n - Target
         Shape: ",y_test.shape)
         2022-04-12 06:53:57.380385: I tensorflow/stream executor/platform/default/dso
         loader.cc:49] Successfully opened dynamic library libcudart.so.10.1
         Training Set
            - Data Shape: (50000, 32, 32, 3)
            - Target Shape: (50000, 1)
         Testing Set
            - Data Shape: (10000, 32, 32, 3)
            - Target Shape: (10000, 1)
In [6]:
         plt.style.use('ggplot')
         def plot_gallery(images, titles):
             plt.figure(figsize=(14, 7))
             plt.subplots_adjust(bottom=0, left=.01, right=.99, top=1.0, hspace=.25)
             for i in range(18):
                 plt.subplot(3, 6, i + 1)
                 plt.imshow(images[i])
                 plt.title(class_names[titles[i][0]])
                 plt.xticks(()); plt.yticks(())
         plot_gallery(X_train, y_train)
                                          truck
                                                                                   automobile
                            truck
                                                                     automobile
              frog
                                                        deer
              bird
                                          ship
                                                                       deer
             horse
                            bird
                                          truck
                                                        truck
                                                                       truck
                                                                                      cat
In [7]:
         from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
         from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
         from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
```