# Image Classification using CNN on Imagenette

Course: CSE 6363 — Machine Learning

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### 1. Objective

This assignment explores deep learning for image classification using the **Imagenette** dataset. The project involves:

- Building a basic CNN from scratch.
- Training and validating the model using PyTorch Lightning.
- Implementing early stopping and model checkpointing.
- Evaluating the trained model on a separate test set.

#### 2. Dataset

The **Imagenette** dataset is a subset of ImageNet with 10 easily classifiable classes. The version used contains images resized to **160x160**, and the final input to the CNN is converted to grayscale and resized to **64x64** for computational efficiency.

Train/Validation Split: 90% / 10%
Test Split: Provided separately

• Input Channels: 1 (Grayscale)

• **Image Size**: 64x64

#### 3. Model Architecture

We implemented a simple convolutional neural network with the following structure:

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Conv2D(1, 32, kernel\_size=3, padding=1) → ReLU → MaxPool(2x2)
Conv2D(32, 64, kernel\_size=3, padding=1) → ReLU → MaxPool(2x2)
Flatten
Linear(64×16×16, 256) → ReLU
Linear(256, 10)

• Trainable Parameters: ~4.2 million

• Loss Function: Cross-entropy

• Optimizer: Adam

• **Metric**: Multiclass Accuracy

# 4. Training Setup

• Framework: PyTorch Lightning

• Hardware: CPU-only (No GPU detected)

• **Batch Size**: 128

• **Epochs**: Up to 50 (early stopping applied)

• **Early Stopping**: Monitored val\_loss with patience = 5

• Checkpointing: Saved best model based on val\_acc

#### 5. Results

Metric	Value
Validation	53.0%
Accuracy	
Validation Loss	2.060
Test Accuracy	53.9%
Test Loss	2.213

- Final model was evaluated on unseen test data.
- Results suggest that while the model is learning, performance can be improved with deeper architecture, better regularization, or data augmentation.

### 6. Conclusion

We successfully built and trained a basic CNN on the Imagenette dataset using PyTorch Lightning. Although the model achieved ~54% test accuracy, further improvement is possible via:

- Using ResNet-18 or other pretrained models.
- Adding data augmentation techniques.
- Training longer with GPU acceleration.