프로젝트 개요

전처리된 데이터를 적절한 디렉토리에 위치시키고, 커스텀 데이터 클래스를 정의하여 데이터를 로드하는 과정을 포함합니다. 학습을 위해 사전 훈련된 모델을 불러와 사용하고, 성능을 향상시키기 위해 모델이나 손실 함수를 변경하여 다양한 실험을 수행하여 결과를 비교했습니다. 최종적으로는 인퍼런 스 코드를 작성하여 모델을 사용해 예측을 수행했습니다.

데이터 준비

이전 시간 전처리한 4종류 치즈 이미지의 파일 구조를 정리해보겠습니다.

```
import os
import shutil
import glob
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
파일 구조 아래와 같이 만든다
cheese dataset
∟ data
 ∟ blue/camembert/cheddar/emmental
class ImageMove:
  def init (self, org folder):
    self.org_folder = org_folder
  def move_images(self):
    file path list = glob.glob(os.path.join(self.org folder, "*", "*.png"))
    for file_path in file_path_list:
      folder_name = file_path.split("\\")[1]
      if folder name == "blue" :
        shutil.move(file_path, "./cheese_dataset/data/blue")
      elif folder name == "camembert" :
        shutil.move(file path, "./cheese dataset/data/camembert")
      elif folder name == "cheddar" :
        shutil.move(file_path, "./cheese_dataset/data/cheddar")
      elif folder name == "emmental" :
        shutil.move(file_path, "./cheese_dataset/data/emmental")
함수 실행
#test = ImageMove("./final_cheese_data/")
#test.move_images()
```

```
이제 파일 구조 만들 일 없이 그냥 돌리면 된다.
class ImageDataMove:
  def init (self, org dir, train dir, val dir):
    self.org dir = org dir
    self.train_dir = train_dir
    self.val dir = val dir
  def move_images(self):
    #파일 경로 리스트 가져오기
           file_path_list01 = glob.glob(os.path.join(self.org_dir, "*", "blue", "*.png"))
    file_path_list02 = glob.glob(os.path.join(self.org_dir, "*", "camembert", "*.png"))
    file_path_list03 = glob.glob(os.path.join(self.org_dir, "*", "cheddar", "*.png"))
    file_path_list04 = glob.glob(os.path.join(self.org_dir, "*", "emmental", "*.png"))
    #데이터 분할
           bl train data list, bl val data list = train test split(file path list01, test size=0.2)
    cm_train_data_list, cm_val_data_list = train_test_split(file_path_list02, test_size=0.2)
    ch_train_data_list, ch_val_data_list = train_test_split(file_path_list03, test_size=0.2)
    em train data list, em val data list = train test split(file path list03, test size=0.2)
    #파일 이동
           self.copy_files(bl_train_data_list, os.path.join(self.train_dir, "blue"))
    self.copy_files(bl_val_data_list, os.path.join(self.val_dir, "blue"))
    self.copy_files(cm_train_data_list, os.path.join(self.train_dir, "camembert"))
    self.copy_files(cm_val_data_list, os.path.join(self.val_dir, "camembert"))
    self.copy files(ch train data list, os.path.join(self.train dir, "cheddar"))
    self.copy files(ch val data list, os.path.join(self.val dir, "cheddar"))
    self.copy files(em train data list, os.path.join(self.train dir, "emmental"))
    self.copy_files(em_val_data_list, os.path.join(self.val_dir, "emmental"))
  def copy files(self, file list, mov dir):
    os.makedirs(mov_dir, exist_ok=True)
    for file path in file list:
      shutil.copy2(file path, mov dir)
org_dir = "cheese_dataset"
train dir = "./cheese data/train"
val_dir = "./cheese_data/val"
move_temp = ImageDataMove(org_dir, train_dir, val_dir)
move_temp.move_images()
```

데이터 셋 클래스 준비

커스텀 데이터셋을 정의하는 클래스인 CustomDataset을 만들어 봅시다

```
import os
from torch.utils.data import Dataset
from PIL import Image
import glob
class CustomDataset(Dataset):
  def __init__(self, data_dir, transform=None):
    # data_dir = ./data/train/
    self.data_dir = glob.glob(os.path.join(data_dir, "*", "*.png"))
    self.transform = transform
    self.label_dict = {"blue" : 0 , "camembert" : 1, "cheddar" : 2, "emmental" : 3}
  def __getitem__(self, item):
    image_path = self.data_dir[item]
    #image path >>> ./data/train\waveshow\rock.00006 augmented noise.png
    image = Image.open(image_path)
    image = image.convert("RGB")
    label_name = image_path.split("\\")[1]
    label = self.label_dict[label_name]
    if self.transform is not None:
      image = self.transform(image)
    return image ,label
  def __len__(self):
    return len(self.data dir)
```

모델 학습 시키기

VGG, ResNet 등 여러 모델을 사용해보고 좋은 모델의 best.pt를 추출합니다.

```
import torch
import torchvision
import torchvision.transforms as transforms
from torchvision.models import vgg11, VGG11_Weights
from torchvision.models import ResNet18_Weights
import torchvision.models as models
from torch.optim import AdamW
from torch.nn import CrossEntropyLoss
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import torch.nn as nn
from cheese02 customdataset import CustomDataset
from tqdm import tqdm
def train(model, train_loader, val_loader, epochs, DEVICE, optimizer, criterion):
  best_val_acc = 0.0
  train losses = []
  val losses = []
```

```
train_accs = []
val_accs = []
print("Train...")
for epoch in range(epochs):
  train_loss = 0.0
  val loss = 0.0
  val acc = 0.0
  train_acc = 0.0
  model.train()
  # tqdm
  train_loader_iter = tqdm(train_loader,
                desc=f"Epoch {epoch +1}/{epochs}", leave=False)
  for i, (data, target) in enumerate(train_loader_iter) :
    data = data.to(DEVICE)
    target = target.to(DEVICE)
    optimizer.zero_grad()
    output = model(data)
    loss = criterion(output, target)
    loss.backward()
    optimizer.step()
    train_loss += loss.item()
    # асс
    _, pred = torch.max(output, 1)
    train_acc += (pred == target).sum().item()
    # print the loss
    if i % 10 == 9:
      train_loader_iter.set_postfix({"Loss" : loss.item()})
  train_loss /= len(train_loader)
  train_acc = train_acc / len(train_loader.dataset)
  # eval
  model.eval()
  with torch.no grad():
    for data, target in val_loader :
      data = data.to(DEVICE)
      target = target.to(DEVICE)
      outputs = model(data)
      pred = outputs.argmax(dim=1, keepdim=True)
      val_acc += pred.eq(target.view_as(pred)).sum().item()
      val_loss += criterion(outputs, target).item()
  val_loss /= len(val_loader)
  val_acc = val_acc / len(val_loader.dataset)
  train_losses.append(train_loss)
  train accs.append(train acc)
  val_losses.append(val_loss)
```

```
val_accs.append(val_acc)
    # save the model with the best val acc
    if val acc > best val acc:
      torch.save(model.state_dict(), 'best_cheese_model.pt')
      best_val_acc = val_acc
    print(f"Epoch [{epoch + 1}/{epochs}], "
       f"Train Loss: {train_loss:.4f}, '
       f"Train Acc: {train acc:.4f}, "
       f"Val Loss: {val loss:.4f},"
       f" Val Acc : {val_acc :.4f} ")
 return model, train_losses, val_losses, train_accs, val_accs
def main():
 DEVICE = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
 # DEVICE_MPS = torch.device("mps") # mac m1 or m2
 #model = vgg11(weights=VGG11_Weights.DEFAULT)
 #ResNet 모델 불러오기
     model = models.resnet18(weights=ResNet18_Weights.DEFAULT)
 num features = model.fc.in features # 모델의 Fully Connected 층의 입력 특징 개수 가져오기
     model.fc = nn.Linear(num features, 4) # 클래스 개수에 맞게 출력 층 변경
     model.to(DEVICE)
 # transforms
 1. aug
 2. ToTensor
 3. Normalize
 train transform = transforms.Compose([
   transforms.Resize((224,224)),
   transforms.ToTensor()
 val_transform = transforms.Compose([
   transforms.Resize((224,224)),
   transforms.ToTensor()
 1)
 # dataset
 train_dataset = CustomDataset("./cheese_data/train/", transform=train_transform)
 val_dataset = CustomDataset("./cheese_data/val/", transform=val_transform)
 # dataloader
 train_loader = DataLoader(train_dataset, batch_size=100, num_workers=4,
               pin memory=True, shuffle=True)
 val loader = DataLoader(val dataset, batch size=100, num workers=4,
              pin_memory=True, shuffle=False)
  # import time
```

```
# import math
   # test = time.time()
   # math.factorial(100000)
   # test01 = time.time()
   # print(f"{test01 - test :.5f} sec")
   epochs = 100
   criterion = CrossEntropyLoss().to(DEVICE)
   optimizer = AdamW(model.parameters(), lr=0.001, weight_decay=1e-2)
   train(model, train loader, val loader, epochs, DEVICE, optimizer, criterion)
 if name == " main ":
   main()
                            | 0/0 [00:00<?, :lt/s]epocn [20/100], irain Loss : 1.5559, irain Acc :
        EDOCU 51/100:
                      U%1
   1
        0.3981, Val Loss : 1.4515, Val Acc : 0.3985

      ↓ Epoch 28/100:
      0% | 0/6 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [27/100], Train Loss : 1.3308, Train Acc :</td>

   □ 0.4000, Val Loss : 1.4483, Val Acc : 0.3985

        ≝ Epoch 29/100:
        0%|
        | 0/6 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [28/100], Train Loss : 1.3401, Train Acc :</td>

       0.4000, Val Loss : 1.4447, Val Acc : 0.3985
       Epoch 30/100: 0%|
                                 | 0/6 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [29/100], Train Loss : 1.3225, Train Acc :
        0.4000, Val Loss : 1.4539, Val Acc : 0.3985
                                  | 0/6 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [30/100], Train Loss : 1.3497, Train Acc :
       Epoch 31/100: 0%|
        0.4000, Val Loss: 1.4645, Val Acc: 0.3985
       Epoch 32/100: 0%|
                                   | 0/6 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [31/100], Train Loss : 1.3322, Train Acc :
        0.4000, Val Loss : 1.4498, Val Acc : 0.3985
                                  | 0/6 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [32/100], Train Loss : 1.3413, Train Acc :
       Epoch 33/100: 0%|
        0.4000, Val Loss: 1.4310, Val Acc: 0.3985
VGG
                                                                                                         $
 cheese03_train
          0240, val 6033 . 1.002/, val 866 . 0.0100
      Epoch 51/100: 0%|
                                 | 0/6 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [50/100], Train Loss : 0.2607, Train Acc :
       0.8286, Val Loss : 1.4214, Val Acc : 0.5188

    □ Epoch 52/100: 0%|
                                | 0/6 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [51/100], Train Loss : 0.2645, Train Acc :
       0.8381, Val Loss : 2.0283, Val Acc : 0.5038
      Epoch 53/100: 0%| | 0/6 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [52/100], Train Loss : 0.2493, Train Acc :
       0.8400, Val Loss : 1.5469, Val Acc : 0.5714
      Epoch 54/100: 0%|
                                 | 0/6 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [53/100], Train Loss : 0.2601, Train Acc :
       0.8457, Val Loss : 1.7549, Val Acc : 0.4662
                                 | 0/6 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [54/100], Train Loss : 0.2652, Train Acc : ¿
      Epoch 55/100: 0%|
ResNet
```

데이터 수가 부족하여 일정 epoch 이후 성능 향상이 되지 않음을 확인했습니다.

VGG와 ResNet 중에선 ResNet의 성능이 더 잘 나오는 것을 볼 수 있습니다.

```
Epoch [50/50], Train Loss: 0.3634, Train Acc: 0.8114, Val Loss: 2.1990, Val Acc: 0.4511
```

최종적으로 사용한 ResNet 훈련 모델 결과입니다. 조금 더 성능을 향상 시키기 위해 Loss function을 일반화 성능을 향상 시켜준다는 Label smoothing으로 바꿔주고 다시 돌려봤습니다.

```
Epoch 19/20: 0% | 0/3 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [18/20], Train Loss : 0.1819, Train Acc : 0.8305, Val Loss : 0.9724, Val Acc : 0.6241

Epoch 20/20: 0% | 0/3 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Epoch [19/20], Train Loss : 0.1775, Train Acc : 0.8305, Val Loss : 0.8948, Val Acc : 0.6165

Epoch [20/20], Train Loss : 0.1752, Train Acc : 0.8438, Val Loss : 0.9376, Val Acc : 0.6391
```

조금 더 나아졌습니다. 그러나 성능이 낮은 가장 큰 요인은 데이터 부족이라는 생각이 듭니다(예상)

인퍼런스 코드 만들고 돌려보기

학습된 모델을 사용하여 새로운 입력 데이터에 대한 예측을 수행하는 코드를 짜봅시다.

path 변수를 로드하여 이미지를 표시하는 과정에서 path 변수 수정에 어려움이 많아 직접 가져오는 방식으로 chat GPT를 통해 수정하였습니다.

```
import torch
import torchvision.transforms as transforms
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F
import numpy as np
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
from torchvision.models import resnet18
from cheese02_customdataset import CustomDataset
import cv2
def main():
  device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is available() else "cpu")
  # model setting
  model = resnet18()
  num_features = model.fc.in_features
  model.fc = nn.Linear(num_features, 4)
  #.pt load
  model.load state dict(torch.load(f="./best cheese model.pt"))
  val_transforms = transforms.Compose([
    transforms.Resize((224, 224)),
    transforms.ToTensor(),
  ])
  test_dataset = CustomDataset("./cheese_data/val/", transform=val_transforms)
  test_loader = DataLoader(test_dataset, batch_size=1, shuffle=False)
  model.to(device)
  model.eval()
  label_dict = {0: "blue", 1: "camembert", 2: "cheddar", 3: "emmental"}
  with torch.no_grad():
    for data, target in test loader:
      data, target = data.to(device), target.to(device)
```

```
output = model(data)
      pred = output.argmax(dim=1, keepdim=True)
      target_label = label_dict[target.item()]
      true_label_text = f"true : {target_label}"
      pred label = label dict[pred.item()]
      pred_text = f"pred : {pred_label}"
      print(true_label_text, pred_text)
      img = transforms.functional.to_pil_image(data.squeeze(0).cpu())
      img = cv2.cvtColor(np.array(img), cv2.COLOR RGB2BGR)
      img = cv2.resize(img, (500, 500))
      img = cv2.rectangle(img, (0, 0), (500, 100), (255, 255, 255), -1)
      img = cv2.putText(img, true_label_text, (0, 30),
                cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 1, (0, 0, 255), 2)
      img = cv2.putText(img, pred_text, (0, 70),
                cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 1, (255, 0, 0), 2)
      cv2.imshow("test", img)
      if cv2.waitKey() == ord('q'):
        break
      correct += pred.eq(target.view_as(pred)).sum().item()
  cv2.destroyAllWindows()
  print("test set : Acc {}/{} [{:.0f}%]\n".format(
    correct, len(test_loader.dataset),
    100 * correct / len(test_loader.dataset)
  ))
if __name__ == "__main__":
  main()
```



true : emmental pred : emmental true : emmental pred : emmental true : emmental pred : emmental true : emmental pred : cheddar true : emmental pred : emmental test set : Acc 86/133 [65%]

결과 이미지