Caffe

Tian Huang
2016011379
April 11,2017
t-huang16@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn

Installation

- Mac OS 10.12 Sierra
- Homebrew (package manager)
- CUDA 7 (useless without GPU)
- Anaconda Python
- Modify environment variables

Installation

- install OpenCV & hdf5

```
brew install -vd snappy leveldb gflags glog szip lmdb
# need the homebrew science source for OpenCV and hdf5
brew tap homebrew/science
brew install hdf5 opencv
```

- if using Anaconda python, hdf5 can be skipped.

- brew edit opencv

```
args << "-DPYTHON_LIBRARY=#{py_prefix}/lib/libpython2.7.dylib"
args << "-DPYTHON_INCLUDE_DIR=#{py_prefix}/include/python2.7"
```

Installation

- with Python
- brew install --build-from-source --with-python -vd protobuf
- brew install --build-from-source -vd boost boost-python

- without Python
- brew install protobuf boost

Installation

- BLAS (or MKL)
- Python (without Anaconda)
- for req in $(cat requirements.txt); do pip install $req; done

Compilation

```
cp Makefile.config.example Makefile.config
# Adjust Makefile.config (for example, if using Anaconda Python, or if cuDNN is
desired)
make all
make test
make runtest
```

- Notice:
- Without GPU:
- uncomment CPU_ONLY := 1 in Makefile.config

```
ANACONDA_HOME := $(HOME)/anaconda
 PYTHON_INCLUDE := $(ANACONDA_HOME)/include \
                   $(ANACONDA_HOME)/include/python2.7 \
                   $(ANACONDA_HOME)/lib/python2.7/site-packages/numpy/core/includ
e \
```

Compilation

- if you forget it

```
[tinahtdeMacBook-Pro:caffe-master Tinaht1$ make all
NVCC src/caffe/layers/absval_layer.cu
nvcc fatal   : Unsupported gpu architecture 'compute_60'
make: *** [.build_release/cuda/src/caffe/layers/absval_layer.o] Error 1
```

- when you try to modify

```
ld: symbol(s) not found for architecture x86_64
clang: error: linker command failed with exit code 1 (use -v to see invocation)
make: *** [.build_release/lib/libcaffe.so.1.0.0-rc5] Error 1
tinahtdeMacBook-Pro:caffe-master Tinaht1$
```

- maybe no way out

Compilation

- to compile python or matlab
  - make pycaffe
  - make matcaffe
  - set paths in Makefile.config before make

Compilation

- python 2.7 is ok, python 3.6 isn't?

```
>>> import caffe
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
  File "//Users/Tinaht1/Desktop/大一春/oop/caffe-master/python/caffe/__init__.py
", line 1, in <module>
    from .pycaffe import Net, SGDSolver, NesterovSolver, AdaGradSolver, RMSPropS
olver, AdaDeltaSolver, AdamSolver, NCCL, Timer
  File "//Users/Tinaht1/Desktop/大一春/oop/caffe-master/python/caffe/pycaffe.py"
, line 13, in <module>
    from ._caffe import Net, SGDSolver, NesterovSolver, AdaGradSolver, \
ImportError: dynamic module does not define module export function (PyInit__caff
e)
>>> quit()
```

Compilation

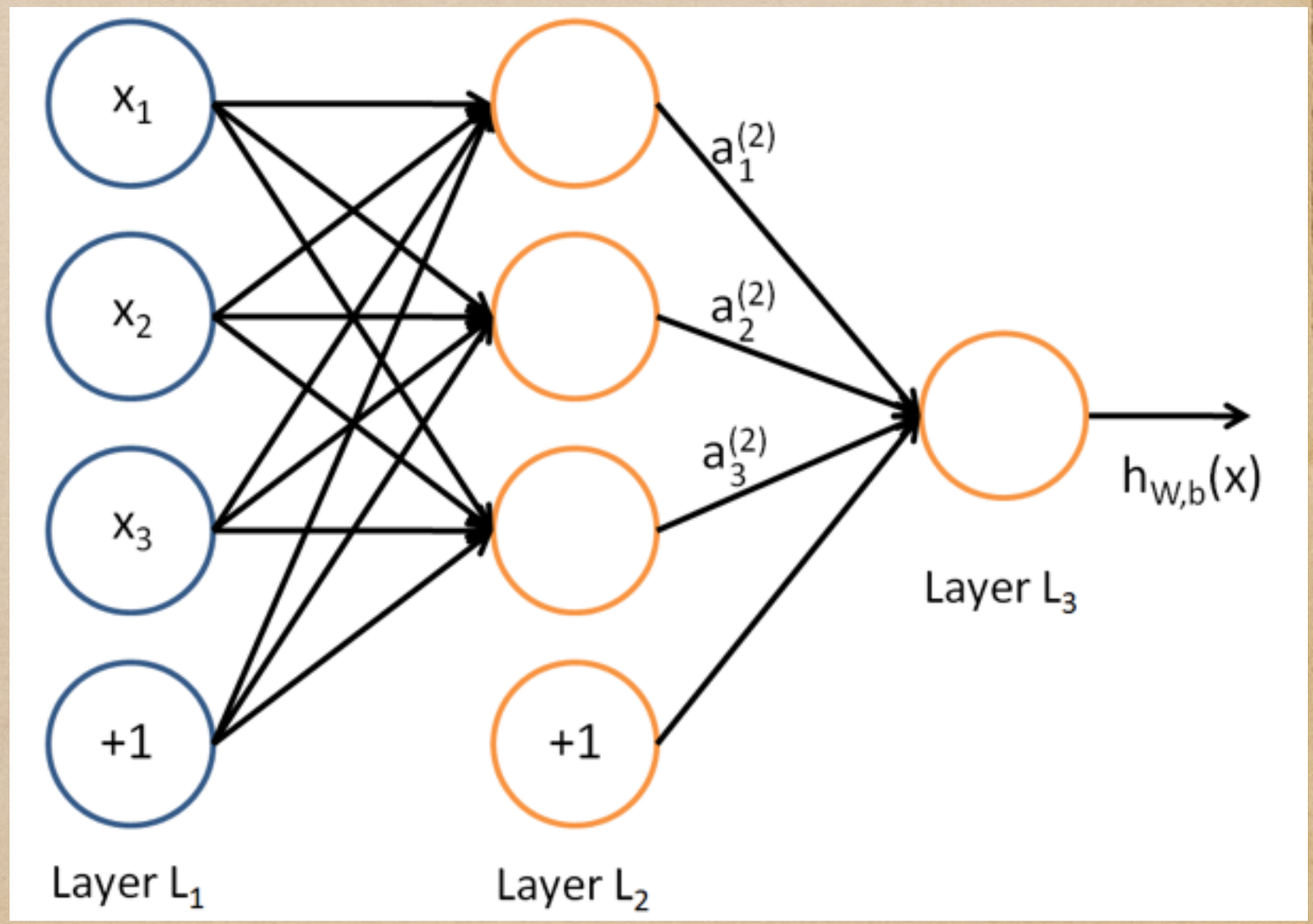
```
[----------] 4 tests from SoftmaxWithLossLayerTest/0, where TypeParam = N5caffe9CPUDeviceIfEE
[ RUN      ] SoftmaxWithLossLayerTest/0.TestForwardIgnoreLabel
[       OK ] SoftmaxWithLossLayerTest/0.TestForwardIgnoreLabel (1 ms)
[ RUN      ] SoftmaxWithLossLayerTest/0.TestGradient
[       OK ] SoftmaxWithLossLayerTest/0.TestGradient (5 ms)
[ RUN      ] SoftmaxWithLossLayerTest/0.TestGradientUnnormalized
[       OK ] SoftmaxWithLossLayerTest/0.TestGradientUnnormalized (5 ms)
[ RUN      ] SoftmaxWithLossLayerTest/0.TestGradientIgnoreLabel
[       OK ] SoftmaxWithLossLayerTest/0.TestGradientIgnoreLabel (6 ms)
[----------] 4 tests from SoftmaxWithLossLayerTest/0 (17 ms total)

[----------] 1 test from MultinomialLogisticLossLayerTest/1, where TypeParam = d
[ RUN      ] MultinomialLogisticLossLayerTest/1.TestGradientCPU
[       OK ] MultinomialLogisticLossLayerTest/1.TestGradientCPU (0 ms)
[----------] 1 test from MultinomialLogisticLossLayerTest/1 (0 ms total)

[----------] 2 tests from HDF5DataLayerTest/0, where TypeParam = N5caffe9CPUDeviceIfEE
[ RUN      ] HDF5DataLayerTest/0.TestRead
[       OK ] HDF5DataLayerTest/0.TestRead (4 ms)
[ RUN      ] HDF5DataLayerTest/0.TestSkip
[       OK ] HDF5DataLayerTest/0.TestSkip (20 ms)
[----------] 2 tests from HDF5DataLayerTest/0 (24 ms total)

[----------] Global test environment tear-down
[==========] 1104 tests from 150 test cases ran. (48058 ms total)
[  PASSED  ] 1104 tests.
```

cmake

- if you fail to make it, use cmake
- if it doesn't work either,
- keep calm, uninstall them and go back to the first page.

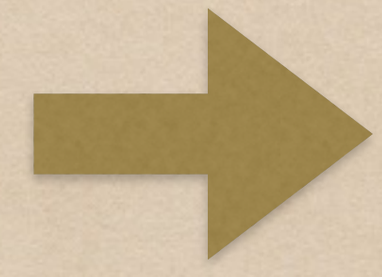
Deep Learning

- NN training each layer's parameter can be replaced by its last layer's "σ(w*x+b)"



Deep Learning

the first layer's w*x+b



the last layer's h(x)

$$h(x) = \sigma(\Sigma w_i x_i + b) = \sigma(w\,x)$$

Training LeNet on MNIST

Training LeNet on MNIST

Prepare Datasets

- under “caffe_root”
- ./data/mnist/get_mnist.sh
- ./example/mnist/create_mnist.sh
- maybe wget isn’t installed: brew install wget

Define the MNIST Network

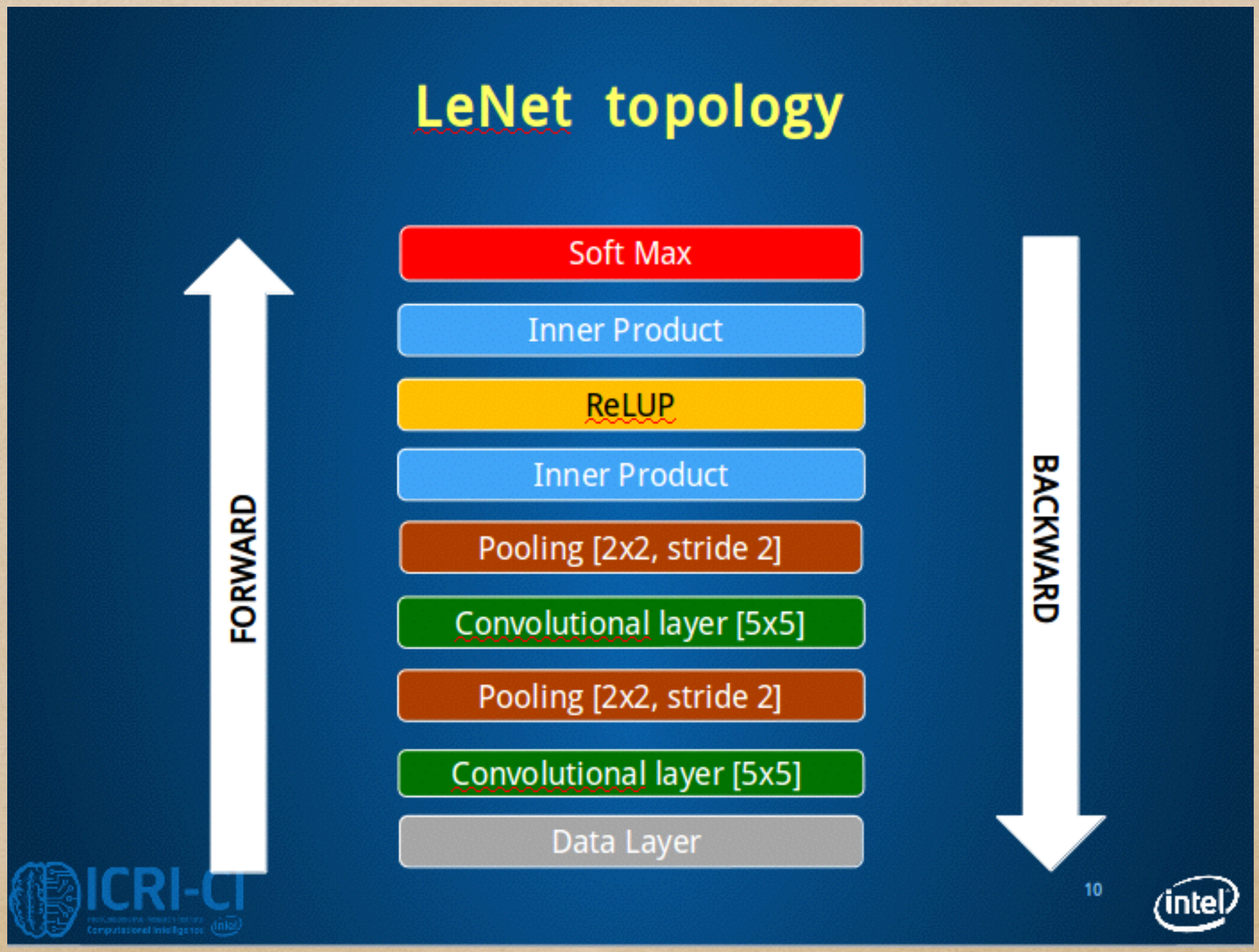
- define by protobuf :
- src/caffe/proto/caffe.proto

- Seven types of Layers(defined by prototxt)
- /examples/mnist/lenet_train_test.prototxt

- Each layer consists of two parts:

- type & parameter

Layers


LeNet topology
Soft Max
Inner Product
ReLUP
Inner Product
Pooling [2x2, stride 2]
Convolutional layer [5x5]
Pooling [2x2, stride 2]
Convolutional layer [5x5]
Data Layer
FORWARD
BACKWARD
ICRI-CI
10
intel

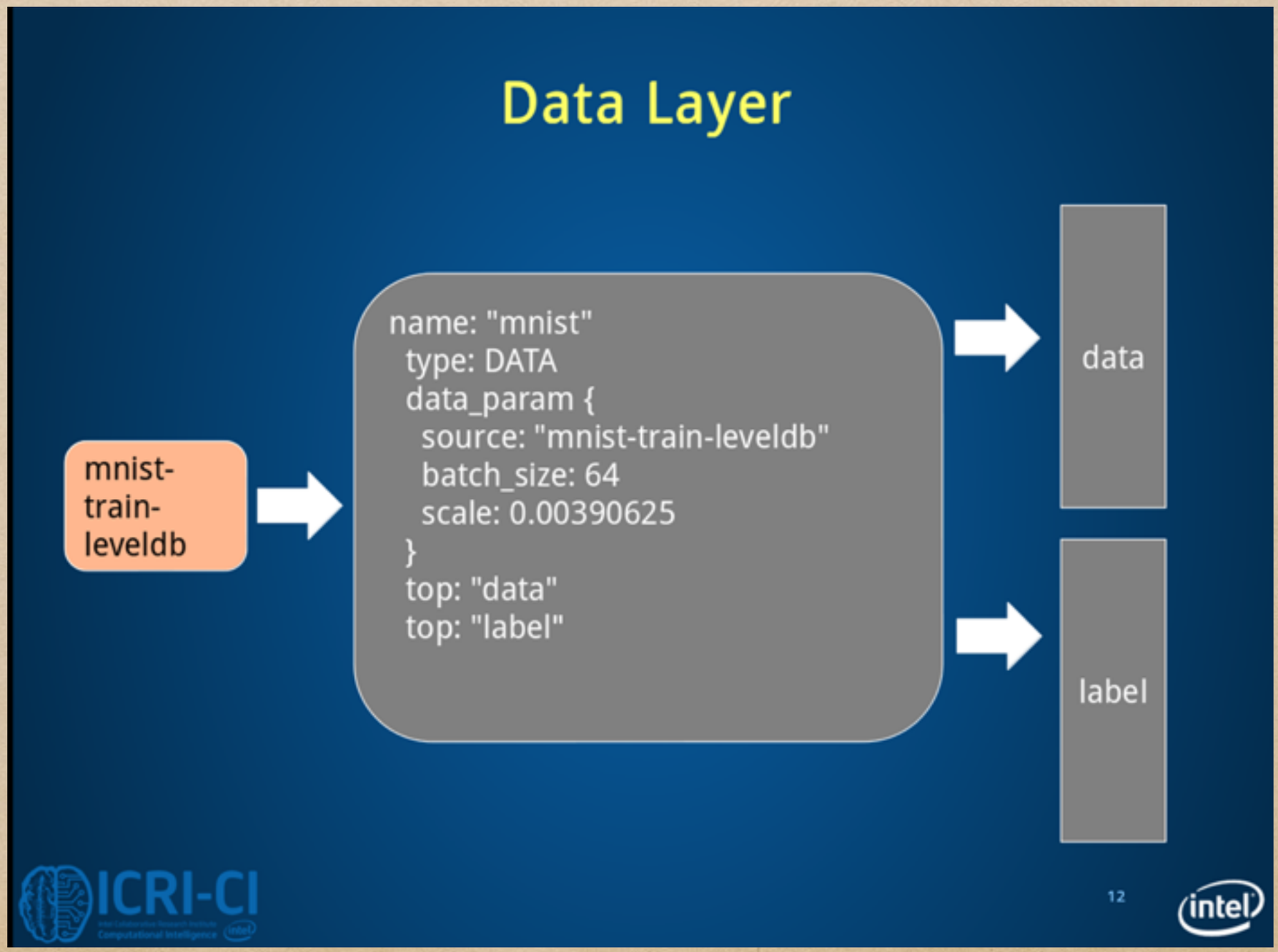
The Data Layer

```
layer {
  name: "mnist"
  type: "Data"
  top: "data"
  top: "label"
  include {
    phase: TRAIN
  }
  transform_param {
    scale: 0.00390625
  }
  data_param {
    source: "examples/mnist/mnist_train_lmdb"
    batch_size: 64
    backend: LMDB
  }
}
```

->usable only in “train” phase

->Image pixel value, *1/256

The Data Layer

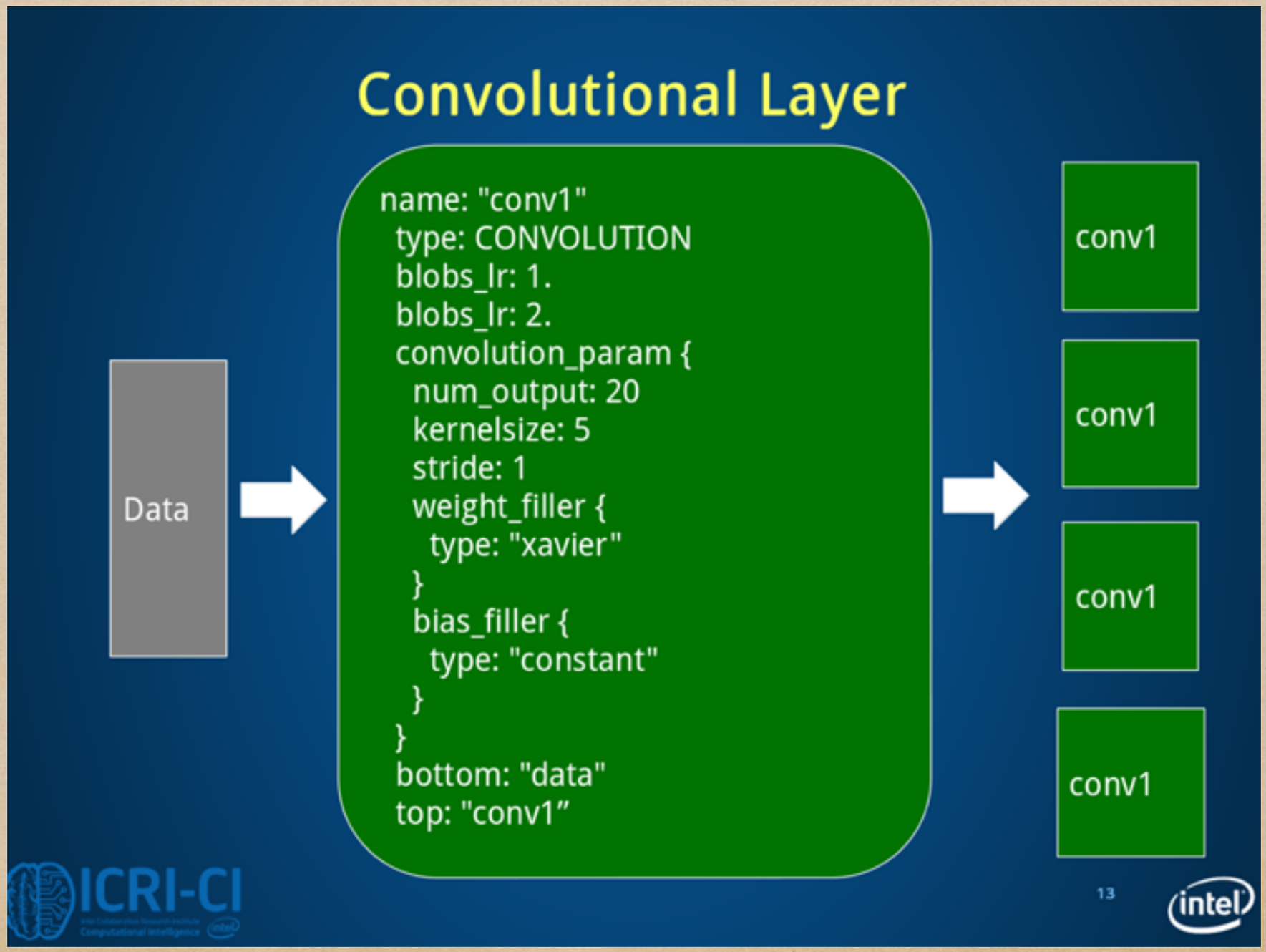


The Convolution Layer

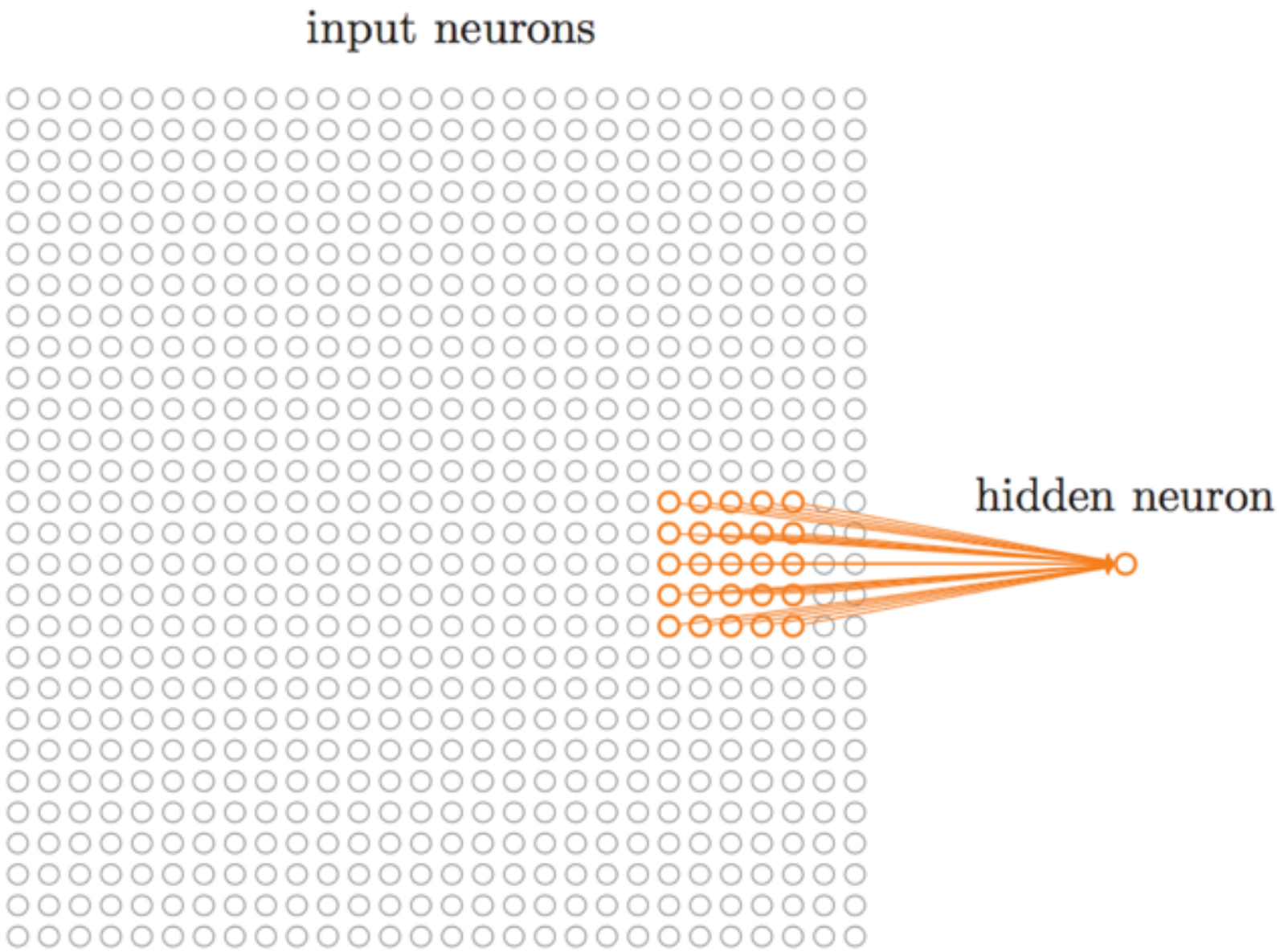
```
36 layer {
37   name: "conv1"
38   type: "Convolution"
39   bottom: "data" ->input
40   top: "conv1"->output
41   param {
42     lr_mult: 1 ->times of w learning rate
43   }
44   param {
45     lr_mult: 2->times of b learning rate
46   }
47   convolution_param {
48     num_output: 20
49     kernel_size: 5
50     stride: 1
51     weight_filler {
52       type: "xavier" ->initialize w
53     }
54     bias_filler {
55       type: "constant" ->initialize b, const
56     }
57   }
58 }
```

$$a^{1} = \sigma(b + w * a^{0})$$

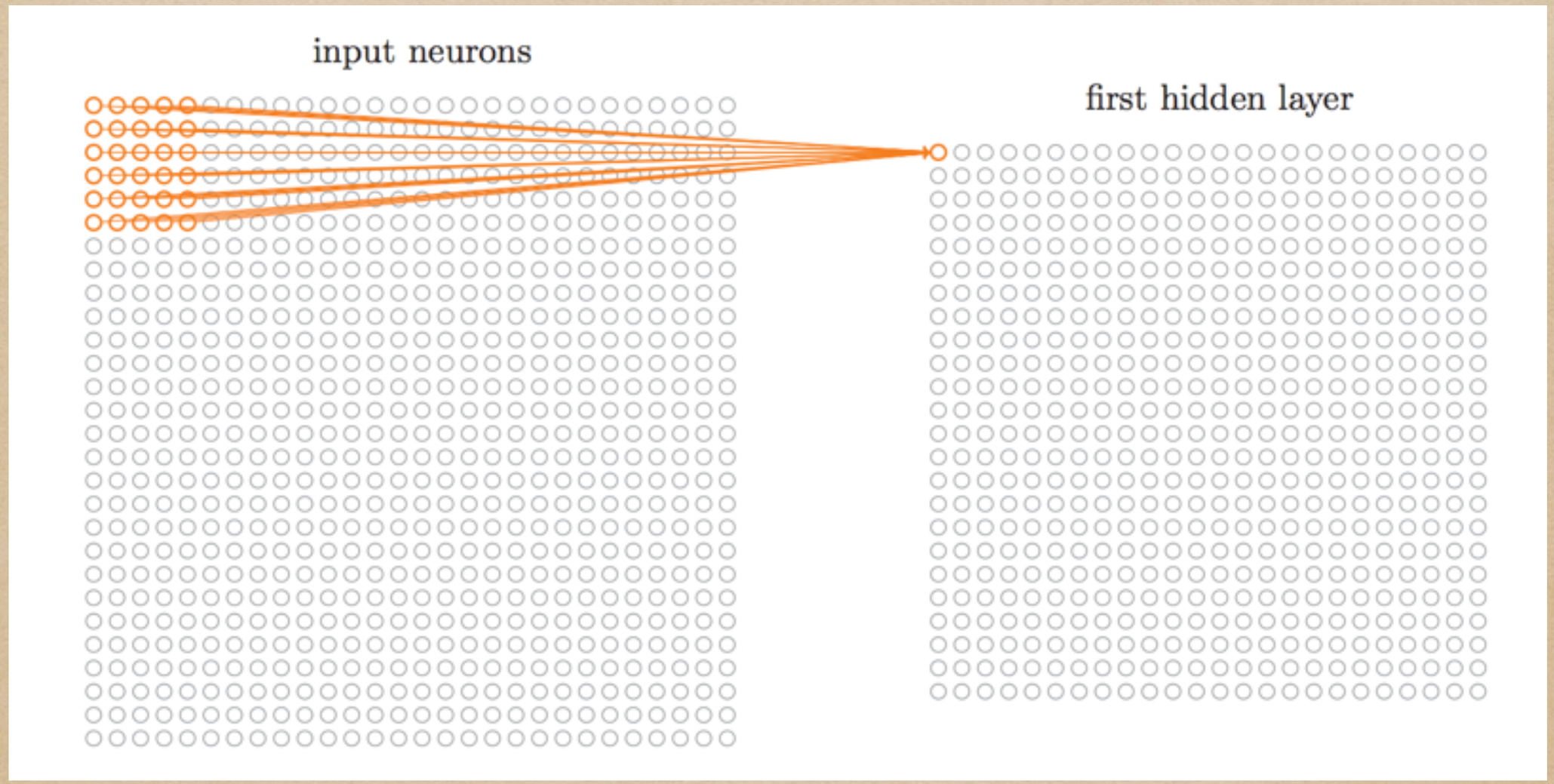
The Convolution Layer



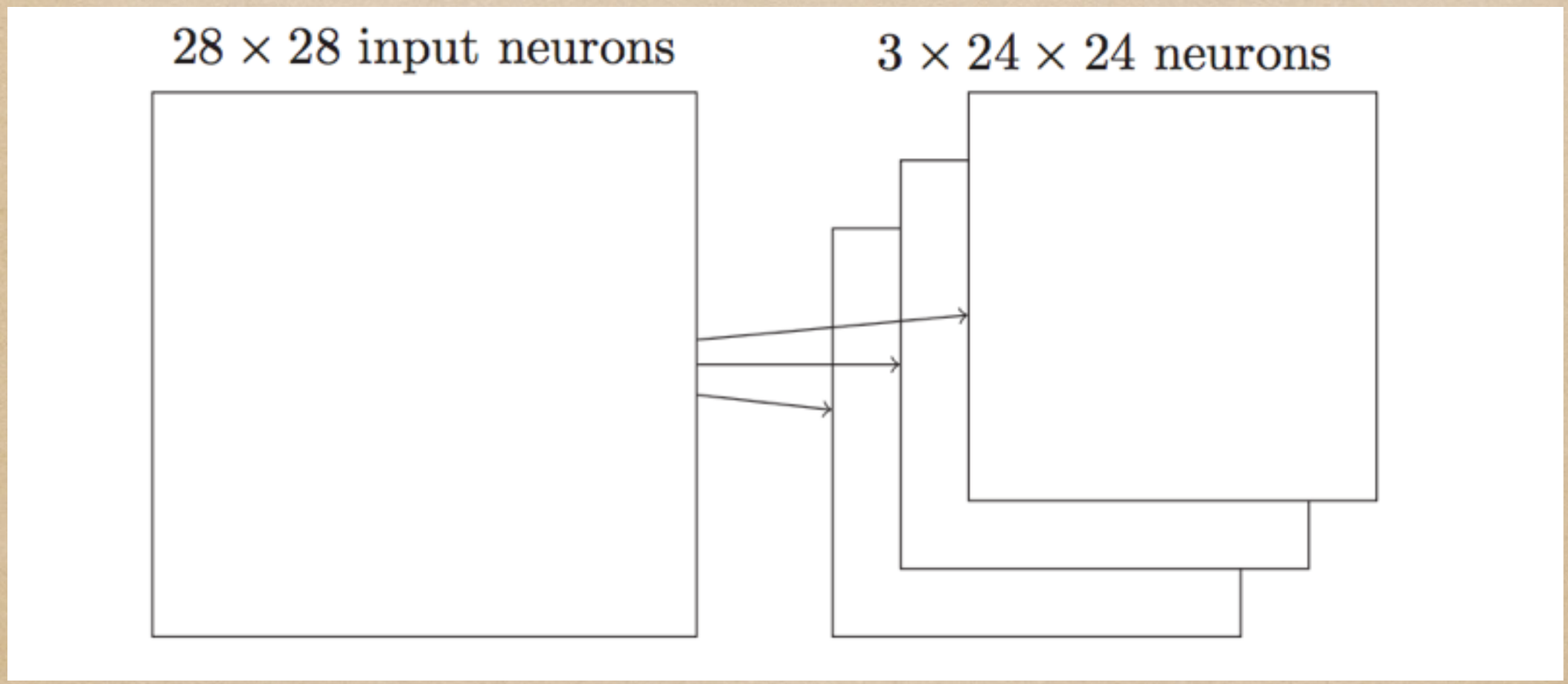
The Convolution Layer



The Convolution Layer



The Convolution Layer



the Pooling Layer

```
59 layer {
60   name: "pool1"
61   type: "Pooling"
62   bottom: "conv1"
63   top: "pool1"
64   pooling_param {
65     pool: MAX
66     kernel_size: 2
67     stride: 2
68   }
69 }
```

L2 pooling

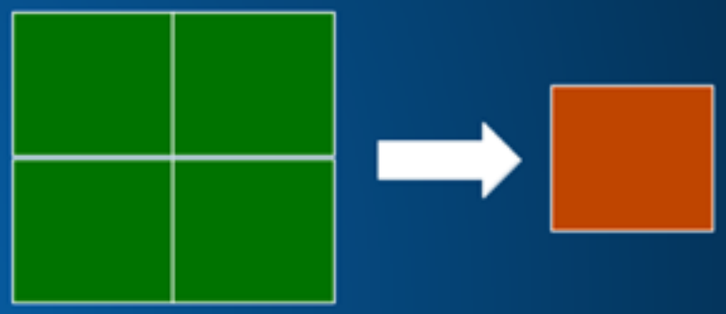
max pooling

->no overlapping

the Pooling Layer

Pooling Layer

```
name: "pool1"
 type: POOLING
 pooling_param {
  kernel_size: 2
  stride: 2
  pool: MAX
 }
 bottom: "conv1"
 top: "pool1"
```



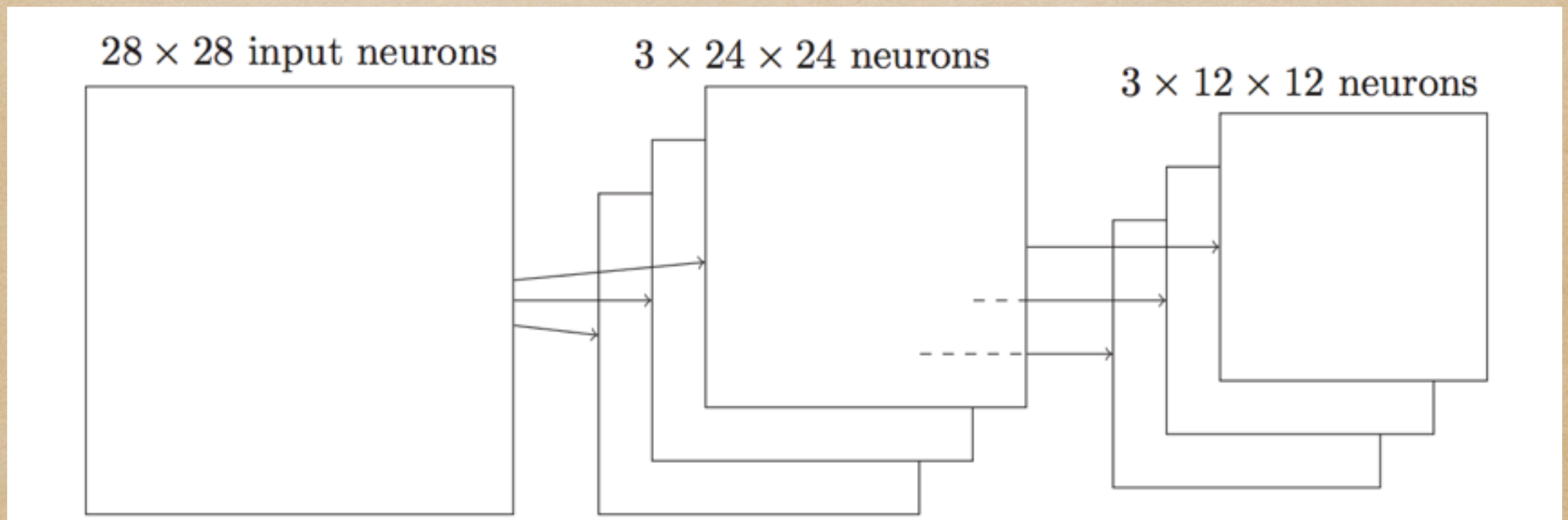
for (p = 0; p< k; p++)

  for (q = 0; q< k; q++)

    y_L (x, y) = max(y_L(x, y), y_{L-1}(x*s + p, y*s + q));

Poolinh helps to extract features that are increasingly invariant to local transformations of the input image.

the Pooling Layer



the Fully Connected Layer

```
104 layer {
105   name: "ip1"
106   type: "InnerProduct"
107   bottom: "pool2"
108   top: "ip1"
109   param {
110     lr_mult: 1
111   }
112   param {
113     lr_mult: 2
114   }
115   inner_product_param {
116     num_output: 500
117     weight_filler {
118       type: "xavier"
119     }
120     bias_filler {
121       type: "constant"
122     }
123   }
124 }
```

change multiple dimensions into N*1*1

the Fully Connected Layer

Inner product (Fully Connected) Layer

```
name: "ip1"
  type: INNER_PRODUCT
  blobs_lr: 1.
  blobs_lr: 2.
  inner_product_param {
    num_output: 500
    weight_filler {
      type: "xavier"
    }
    bias_filler {
      type: "constant"
    }
}
bottom: "pool2"
top: "ip1"
```

$$Y_L(n) = \sum W_L(n, m) * Y_{L-1}(m)$$

ICRI-CI

intel

The ReLU Layer

```
125 layer {
126   name: "relu1"
127   type: "ReLU"
128   bottom: "ip1"
129   top: "ip1"
130 }
```

the same name to the bottom and top blobs

in-place operations to save some memory

After the ReLU layer, another innerproduct layer

Add:

negative_slope

The ReLU Layer

ReLU Layer

```
layers {
  name: "relu1"
  type: RELU
  bottom: "ip1"
  top: "ip1"
}
```

$$Y_L(n; x, y) = \max(Y_{L-1}(n; x, y), 0);$$

$$h(x) = \sigma(\Sigma w_i x_i + b) = \sigma(w\,x)$$

PReLU?

```
type:"PReLU"
...
prelu_param{
  filler: {
      value: 0.25 (default)
  }
  channel_shared: false
}
```

the Accuracy Layer

```
152 layer {
153   name: "accuracy"
154   type: "Accuracy"
155   bottom: "ip2"
156   bottom: "label"
157   top: "accuracy"
158   include {
159     phase: TEST
160   }
161 }
```

->usable only in “test” phase

report the model accuracy

the Softmax Layer

```
162 layer {
163   name: "loss"
164   type: "SoftmaxWithLoss"
165   bottom: "ip2"
166   bottom: "label"
167   top: "loss"
168 }
```

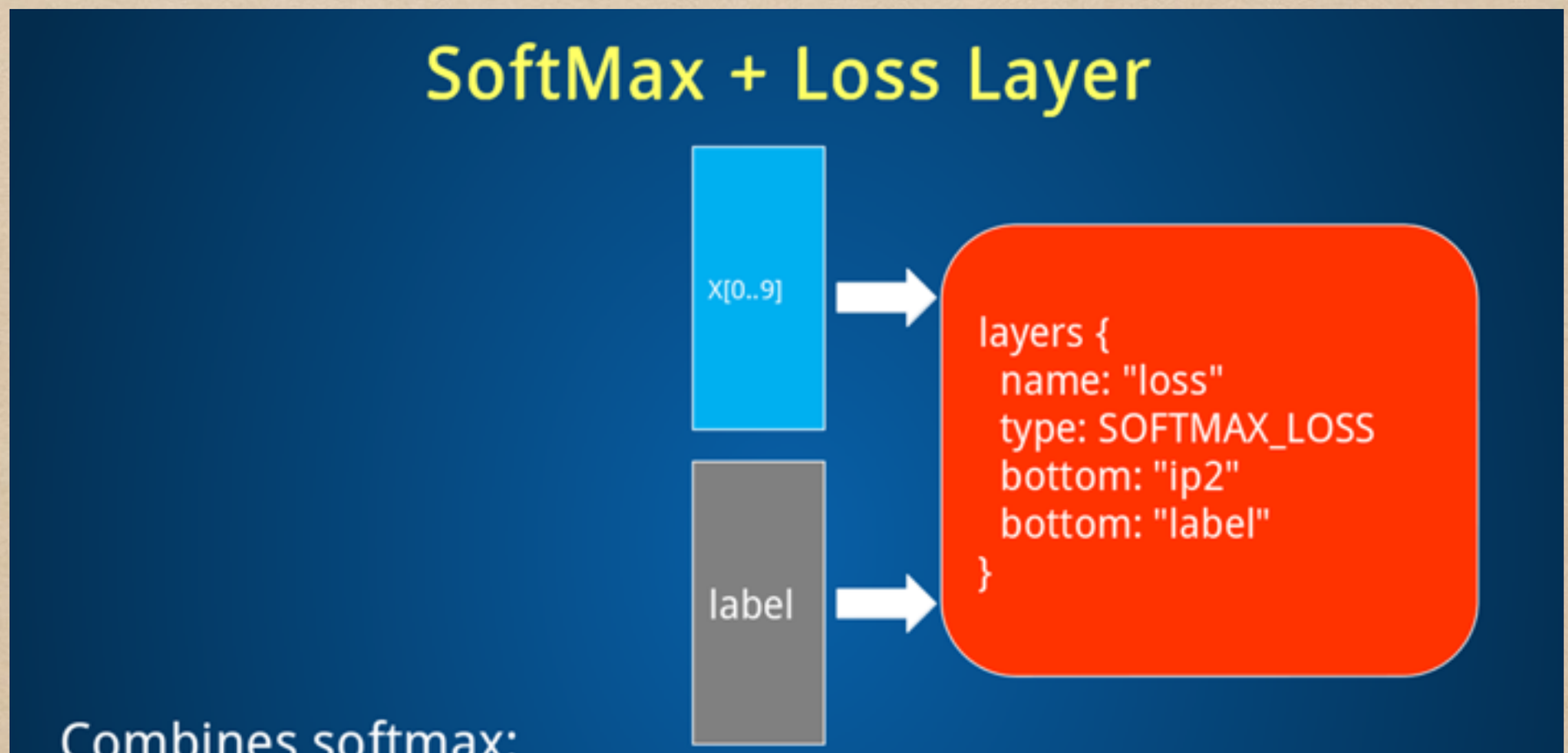
to compute the loss function value

two blobs: ip2(prediction)

& label(provided by data)

the Loss Layer

SoftMax + Loss Layer



Combines softmax:

$$Y_L[i] = \exp(Y_{L-1}[i]) / (\sum (Y_L[i]);$$

with log-loss :

$$E = -\log(Y_L(\text{label}(n)))$$

ICRI-CI

intel

Define the MNIST Solver

/examples/mnist/lenet_solver.prototxt

```
# The train/test net protocol buffer definition
net: "examples/mnist/lenet_train_test.prototxt"
# test_iter specifies how many forward passes the test should carry out.
# In the case of MNIST, we have test batch size 100 and 100 test iterations,
# covering the full 10,000 testing images.
test_iter: 100
# Carry out testing every 500 training iterations.
test_interval: 500
# The base learning rate, momentum and the weight decay of the network.
base_lr: 0.01
momentum: 0.9
weight_decay: 0.0005
# The learning rate policy
lr_policy: "inv"
gamma: 0.0001
power: 0.75
# Display every 100 iterations
display: 100
# The maximum number of iterations
max_iter: 10000
# snapshot intermediate results
snapshot: 5000
snapshot_prefix: "examples/mnist/lenet"
# solver mode: CPU or GPU
solver_mode: CPU

```

Training and Testing the Model

./examples/mnist/train_lenet.sh

```
I0411 15:12:40.709614 249827328 data_layer.cpp:73] Restarting data prefetching from start.
I0411 15:12:40.824187 3886519232 solver.cpp:398]     Test net output #0: accuracy = 0.9901
I0411 15:12:40.824270 3886519232 solver.cpp:398]     Test net output #1: loss = 0.0278956 (* 1 = 0.0278956 loss)
I0411 15:12:40.875422 3886519232 solver.cpp:219] Iteration 9000 (14.0311 iter/s, 7.127s/100 iters), loss = 0.0170253
I0411 15:12:40.875460 3886519232 solver.cpp:238]     Train net output #0: loss = 0.0170251 (* 1 = 0.0170251 loss)
I0411 15:12:40.875473 3886519232 sgd_solver.cpp:105] Iteration 9000, lr = 0.00617924
I0411 15:12:44.790310 3886519232 solver.cpp:219] Iteration 9100 (25.5493 iter/s, 3.914s/100 iters), loss = 0.00823545
I0411 15:12:44.790349 3886519232 solver.cpp:238]     Train net output #0: loss = 0.00823528 (* 1 = 0.00823528 loss)
```

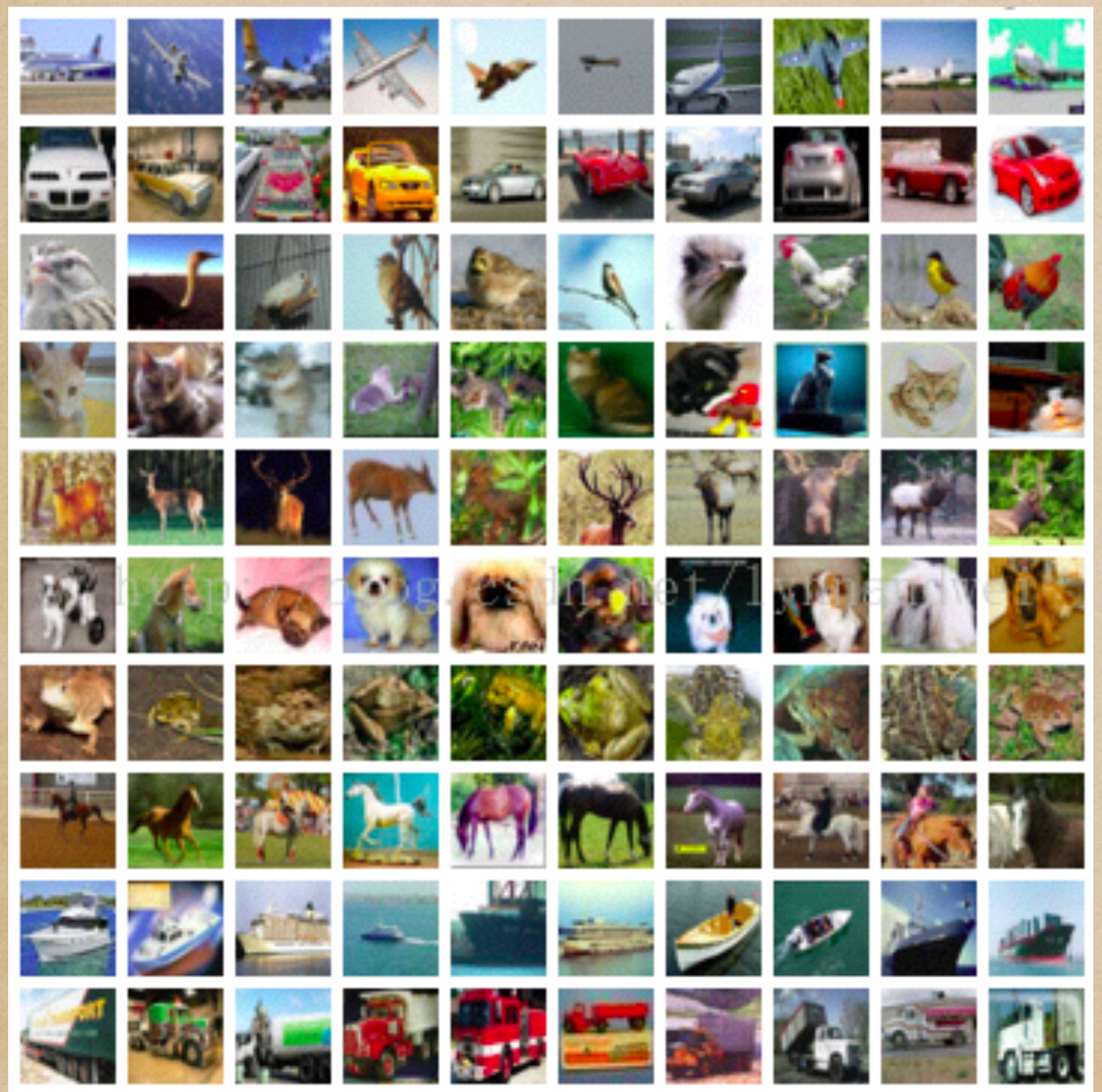
```
I0411 15:13:34.475559 249827328 data_layer.cpp:73] Restarting data prefetching from start.
I0411 15:13:34.603086 3886519232 solver.cpp:398]     Test net output #0: accuracy = 0.9908
I0411 15:13:34.603121 3886519232 solver.cpp:398]     Test net output #1: loss = 0.0266228 (* 1 = 0.0266228 loss)
```

CPU:

Time: about 10 min (10000 iterations)

Accuracy: 99%

Cifar 10



Picture Recognition

train： 50000

test： 10000

32*32

10 types

Cifar10

- database:
- ./data/cifar10/get_cifar10.sh
- ./examples/cifar10/create_cifar10.sh
- a little problem(create_cifar10.sh should be run just under “caffe root”)

Training

- ./examples/cifar10/train_quick.sh

- Get:

- cifar10_quick_iter_4000.caffemodel.h5 (model)

- cifar10_quick_iter_4000.solverstate.h5 (state)

Result

```
I0411 16:51:20.566542 103510016 data_layer.cpp:73] Restarting data prefetching from start.
I0411 16:51:21.023499 3886519232 solver.cpp:398]     Test net output #0: accuracy = 0.715
I0411 16:51:21.023531 3886519232 solver.cpp:398]     Test net output #1: loss = 0.842517 (* 1 = 0.842517 loss)
I0411 16:51:21.023537 3886519232 solver.cpp:316] Optimization Done.
I0411 16:51:21.023541 3886519232 caffe.cpp:259] Optimization Done.
```

- really slowly....
- CPU only:
- Time: about 20min (4000 iterations)
- Accuracy: 70%
- I Need a GPU....

using caffe training model

- 1、prepare datasets
- 2、write *_test.prototxt for modeling
- 3、write *_solver.prototxt for optimization
- 4、run it in the command line
- Then you'll get a training model.

Thank you~