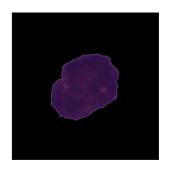
Lab3: Leukemia Classification

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1. Introduction

這次 lab 要實作出 ResNet18、ResNet50、ResNet152 三種不同的架構,並且自行撰寫 dataloader 程式,設計自己的數據預處理方法,並且透過 ResNet,來對急性淋巴细胞白血病(acute lymphoblastic leukemia, ALL)來做分類,判斷輸入的圖片是正常細胞,還是白血病細胞。



Class

- **0** Normal cell
- 1 Leukemia blast

分類目的

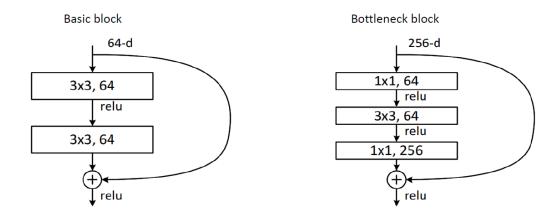
而這次的模型,主要會根據下面這張架構圖來去坐實作。

layer name	output size	18-layer	34-layer	50-layer	101-layer	152-layer
conv1	112×112	7×7, 64, stride 2				
conv2_x	56×56	3×3 max pool, stride 2				
		$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,64\\ 3\times3,64 \end{array}\right]\times2$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,64\\ 3\times3,64 \end{array}\right]\times3$	$ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3 $	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$
conv3_x	28×28	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3, 128\\ 3\times3, 128 \end{array}\right] \times 2$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3, 128\\ 3\times3, 128 \end{array}\right] \times 4$	$ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 4 $	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 8$
conv4_x	14×14	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,256\\ 3\times3,256 \end{array}\right]\times2$	$ \begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 6 $	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 23$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 36$
conv5_x	7×7	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,512\\ 3\times3,512 \end{array}\right]\times2$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,512\\ 3\times3,512 \end{array}\right]\times3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3 $	$ \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{array}\right] \times 3 $
	1×1	average pool, 1000-d fc, softmax				
FLOPs		1.8×10 ⁹	3.6×10^9	3.8×10^{9}	7.6×10^9	11.3×10 ⁹

ResNet 模型架構

而 ResNet 最大的特色就是引入了殘差模塊(Residual Block),透過殘差連接將每個層的輸入映射到輸出,有效的解決了梯度消失與梯度爆炸的問題,也因為這樣子,透過搭建更深的網路,能夠讓模型學到更多的特徵,提升模型的表達能力。

以下是兩個不同的殘差模塊的架構差異,在這次實驗中,ResNet18 是採用 Basic block 架構,而 ResNet50 以及 ResNet152 是採用 Bottleneck block 架構。



2. Experiment setups

A. The detail of your model

```
__init__(self, in_channels, out_channels, stride=1,drop_prob = 0.0):
    self.conv = nn.Sequential(
        nn.Conv2d(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size=3, stride=stride, padding=1, bias=False),
        nn.BatchNorm2d(out_channels),
        nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
        nn.Dropout(drop_prob),
        nn.Conv2d(out_channels, out_channels, kernel_size=3, stride=1, padding=1, bias=False),
        nn.BatchNorm2d(out_channels)
    self.relu = nn.ReLU(inplace = True)
    self.dropout = nn.Dropout(drop_prob)
    self.shortcut = nn.Sequential()
if stride != 1 or in_channels != out_channels:
            nn.Conv2d(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size=1, stride=stride, bias=False),
            nn.BatchNorm2d(out_channels)
def forward(self, x):
   out = self.conv(x)
    out += self.shortcut(x)
    out = self.relu(out)
    out = self.dropout(out)
```

BasicBlock 架構實現

```
class Bottleneck(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self, in_channels, out_channels, stride=1, drop_prob=0.0):
        super(Bottleneck, self).__init__()
self.conv = nn.Sequential(
            nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
            nn.Dropout(drop_prob),
            nn.Conv2d(out_channels, out_channels, kernel_size=3, stride=stride, padding=1, bias=False),
            nn.BatchNorm2d(out channels),
            nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
            nn.Dropout(drop_prob),
            nn.com/2d(out_channels, out_channels * self.expansion, kernel_size=1, stride=1, bias=False), nn.BatchNorm2d(out_channels * self.expansion)
       self.shortcut = nn.Sequential()
if stride != 1 or in_channels != out_channels * self.expansion:
            self.shortcut = nn.Sequential(
                nn.Conv2d(in_channels, out_channels * self.expansion, kernel_size=1, stride=stride, bias=False),
        self.relu = nn.ReLU(inplace = True)
        self.dropout = nn.Dropout(drop prob)
    def forward(self, x):
       out += self.shortcut(residual)
        return out
```

Bottleneck 架構實現

```
lass ResNet18(nn.Module):
  def __init__(self, num_classes=1000,drop_prob=0.0):
      super(ResNet18, self).__init__()
      self.in_channels = 64
      self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(3, 64, kernel_size=7, stride=2, padding=3, bias=False)
      self.bn1 = nn.BatchNorm2d(64)
      self.maxpool = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=3, stride=2, padding=1)
      self.layer1 = self.make_layer(64, 2, stride=1,drop_prob = drop_prob)
self.layer2 = self.make_layer(128, 2, stride=2,drop_prob = drop_prob)
      self.layer3 = self.make_layer(256, 2, stride=2,drop_prob = drop_prob)
      self.layer4 = self.make_layer(512, 2, stride=2,drop_prob = drop_prob)
      self.avg_pool = nn.AdaptiveAvgPool2d((1, 1))
      self.fc = nn.Linear(512, num_classes)
  def make_layer(self, out_channels, num_blocks, stride,drop_prob = 0.0):
      layers = []
      layers.append(BasicBlock(self.in_channels, out_channels, stride, drop_prob))
      self.in_channels = out_channels
      for _ in range(1, num_blocks):
          layers.append(BasicBlock(out_channels, out_channels, drop_prob = drop_prob))
      return nn.Sequential(*layers)
  def forward(self, x):
      out = F.relu(self.bn1(self.conv1(x)))
      out = self.maxpool(out)
      out = self.layer1(out)
      out = self.layer2(out)
      out = self.layer3(out)
      out = self.layer4(out)
      out = self.avg_pool(out)
      out = out.view(out.size(0), -1)
      out = self.fc(out)
```

ResNet18 架構

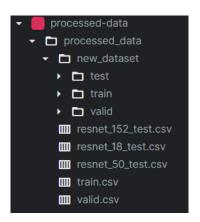
```
lass ResNet152(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self, num_classes=1000, drop_prob=0.0):
       super(ResNet152, self).__init__(
       self.drop_prob = drop_prob
       self.in_channels = 64
       self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(3, 64, kernel_size=7, stride=2, padding=3, bias=False)
       self.bn1 = nn.BatchNorm2d(64)
       self.relu = nn.ReLU(inplace=True)
       self.maxpool = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=3, stride=2, padding=1)
       self.layer1 = self._make_layer(64, 3, stride=1,drop_prob = drop_prob)
self.layer2 = self._make_layer(128, 8, stride=2,drop_prob = drop_prob)
self.layer3 = self._make_layer(256, 36, stride=2,drop_prob = drop_prob)
       self.layer4 = self._make_layer(512, 3, stride=2,drop_prob = drop_prob)
        self.avgpool = nn.AdaptiveAvgPool2d((1, 1))
       self.fc = nn.Linear(512 * Bottleneck.expansion, num_classes)
   def _make_layer(self, out_channels, num_blocks, stride,drop_prob):
       strides = [stride] + [1] * (num_blocks - 1)
        layers = []
            layers.append(Bottleneck(self.in\_channels, out\_channels, stride, drop\_prob=self.drop\_prob))
            self.in_channels = out_channels * Bottleneck.expansion
       return nn.Sequential(*layers)
  def forward(self, x):
    x = self.relu(self.bn1(self.conv1(x)))
       x = self.maxpool(x)
       x = self.layer1(x)
       x = self.layer2(x)
       x = self.layer4(x)
       x = self.avgpool(x)
       x = torch.flatten(x, 1)
```

ResNet50 架構

```
esNet50(nn.Module):
def __init__(self, num_classes=1000, drop_prob=0.0):
    super(ResNet50, self).__init__()
self.drop_prob = drop_prob
     self.in\_channels = 64
     self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(3, 64, kernel_size=7, stride=2, padding=3, bias=False)
     self.bn1 = nn.BatchNorm2d(64)
     self.relu = nn.ReLU(inplace=True)
     self.maxpool = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=3, stride=2, padding=1)
    self.layer1 = self._make_layer(64, 3, stride=1,drop_prob = drop_prob)
self.layer2 = self._make_layer(128, 4, stride=2,drop_prob = drop_prob)
    self.layer3 = self._make_layer(256, 6, stride=2,drop_prob = drop_prob)
    self.layer4 = self. make layer(512, 3, stride=2,drop_prob = drop_prob)
self.avgpool = nn.AdaptiveAvgPool2d((1, 1))
     self.fc = nn.Linear(512 * Bottleneck.expansion, num_classes)
def _make_layer(self, out_channels, num_blocks, stride,drop_prob) :
    strides = [stride] + [1] * (num_blocks - 1)
     layers = []
         layers.append(Bottleneck(self.in_channels, out_channels, stride, drop_prob=self.drop_prob))
         self.in_channels = out_channels * Bottleneck.expansion
     return nn.Sequential(*layers)
def forward(self, x):
    x = self.relu(self.bn1(self.conv1(x)))
    x = self.maxpool(x)
    x = self.layer1(x)
    x = self.layer2(x)
    x = self.layer3(x)
    x = self.layer4(x)
    x = self.avgpool(x)
    x = torch.flatten(x, 1)
    return x
```

ResNet152 架構

B. The details of your Dataloader



資料集目錄

```
def getData(mode):
    if(mode == "train"):
        df = pd.read_csv("/kaggle/input/processed-data/processed_data/train.csv")
        path = df["Path"].tolist()
        label = df["label"].tolist()
        return path,label
    elif(mode == "valid"):
        df = pd.read_csv("/kaggle/input/processed-data/processed_data/valid.csv")
        path = df["Path"].tolist()
        label = df["label"].tolist()
        return path,label
    else:
        df = pd.read_csv("/kaggle/input/processed-data/processed_data/resnet_18_test.csv")
        path = df["Path"].tolist()
        label = [0] * len(path)
        return path,label
```

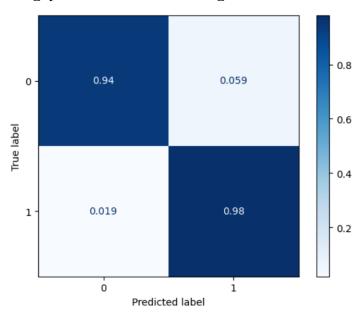
透過 getData 搭配參數 mode,來決定要讀哪個 csv 的檔案,因為這次的實驗我是在 kaggle notebook 上進行的,所以 csv 檔以及訓練用圖片都放在 kaggle/input 這個路徑下。

```
class RetinopathyLoader(Dataset):
    def __init__(self,root,mode,transform=None):
        self.root = root
        self.img_name, self.labels = getData(mode)
        self.transform = transform
        self.mode = mode
        print("> Found %d images..."%(len(self.img_name)))

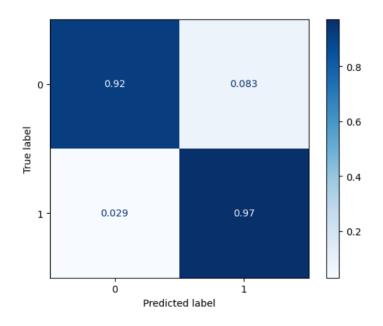
    def __len__(self):
        return len(self.img_name)

    def __getitem__(self,idx):
        img_name = os.path.join(self.root, os.path.normpath(self.img_name[idx]))
        image = Image.open(img_name).convert('RGB')
        label = self.labels[idx]
        if self.transform:
            image = self.transform(image)
        return image, label
```

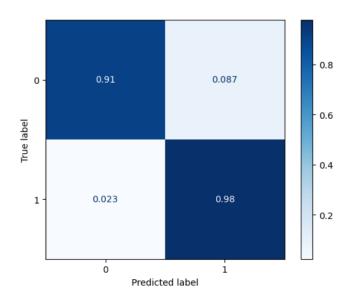
- 1. __init__(self, root, mode, transform=None):
 - root:數據集的根目錄。
 - mode:數據加載模式,用於指定是訓練集、驗證集還是測試集。
 - transform:數據預處理和轉換的函數,用於對圖像進行預處理。
- 2.__len__(self):
 - 返回數據集的樣本數量。
- 3. __getitem__(self, idx):
 - 根據給定的索引 idx,獲取數據集中的一個樣本。
 - img_name:根據索引獲取圖像的文件名。
 - image:從文件名加載圖像,並將其轉換為 RGB 格式。
 - label:根據索引獲取對應圖像的標籤。
 - 如果 transform 函數存在,則將圖像應用預處理和轉換。
- C. Describing your evaluation through the confusion matrix



ResNet18 confusion matrix



ResNet50 confusion matrix



ResNet152 confusion matrix

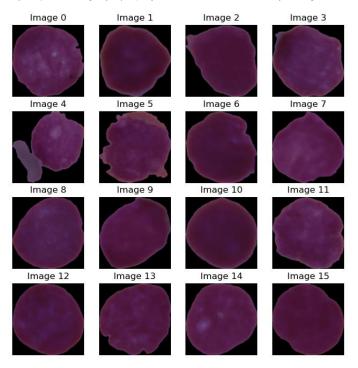
討論:

從三個模型的 confusion martix 我們可以看到,在細胞為正常的情況下模型預測是白血球細胞的情況比較高,因此這代表我們可能需要增加正常細胞的訓練樣本,或者是平衡正常細胞跟白血球細胞的樣本數量,來優化我們的模型。

3. Data Preprocessing

A. How you preprocessed your data?

在這次的預處理中,我先將整份 dataset 透過上述程式碼先做了預處理,並且保存在資料夾中,供我之後訓練做使用,而這段程式碼最主要的功能是對每張圖像做二值化,並且根據二值化的遮罩裁切我們感興趣的區域(細胞本身),最後調整成我們所需要的大小,以下為預處理過後的示意圖。



透過上述程式碼所得到的結果

```
      ✓ □ /kaggle/working
      ∅

      ✓ □ precossed_dataset
      ∅

      ✓ □ train
      ∅

      ✓ □ test
      ∅

      ✓ □ valid
      ∅
```

將整份資料集做上述操作後,會得到這份檔案,將這份檔案下載下來, 透過這份檔案的資料集來做訓練

上述程式碼是用來對訓練資料進行預處理的 pytorch 轉換,裡面包括了隨機水平翻轉影像、隨機旋轉影像、隨機應用高斯模糊,以及隨機改變影像亮度、對比度、飽和度、色調,最後再將影像轉換成 pytorch 張量,並且對影像進行標準化。

```
data_transform = transforms.Compose([
    transforms.ToTensor(),
    transforms.Normalize(
    mean=[0.23292791,0.08690643,0.2023041],
    std=[0.14168608,0.06099727,0.12721768])
])
```

而因為評估模型的過程中,我們希望使用原始的訓練集跟驗證集,以及固定的預處理方法來做評估,這樣才可以確保評估的一致性,以及公平性,因此我們僅將資料做 pytorch 張量轉換,以及標準化。

```
channel_sums = [0, 0, 0]
channel_squared_diff_sum = [0, 0, 0]
num_pixels = 0

for batch in train_loader:
    images, _ = batch
    batch_size = images.size(0)
    num_pixels += batch_size * images.size(2) * images.size(3) # 果加像素数目
    channel_sums += torch.sum(images, dim=(0, 2, 3)).cpu().numpy()
    channel_squared_diff_sum += torch.sum((images ** 2), dim=(0, 2, 3)).cpu().numpy()

# 計算像素值的平均值
means = channel_squared_diff_sum / num_pixels - means ** 2)
print("平均值 (mean):", means)
print("平均值 (mean):", stds)

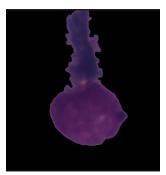
平均值 (mean): [0.23292791, 0.08690643, 0.2023041]
標準差 (std): [0.14168608, 0.06099727, 0.12721768]
```

然而,因為我們需要知道資料的平均值以及標準差,才能夠做標準化,因此我們透過上述的程式碼,來計算出訓練樣本的平均值以及標準差,並套用在我們的標準化轉換參數中。

B. What makes your method special?

在一開始訓練時,我都是先透過 Center Crop,先從圖片的中心剪裁圖片,接著在 resize 成指定大小,但是這樣子訓練到最後很容易過擬合。並且不管用什麼樣的方法都沒辦法解決,因此最後再查看資料集後,發現有些細胞呈現較不規則的形狀,像下面這兩張細胞圖,如果我採用中心剪裁的方式,很有可能會把這些比較不規則狀的細胞圖特徵給剪裁掉,可能會導致重要的特徵沒辦法包含在剪裁後的區域,導致模型沒辦法訓練到重要特徵,也會導致模型的泛化能力下降,因此最後我採用透過二值化遮罩的方式,裁切出我們感興趣的區域,也就是細胞本身,這樣我們不但能夠使模型訓練到重要特徵,也能提高模型的泛化能力,我認為這個預處理的操作,是我模型準確率提升非常大的一個關鍵,而透過pytorch轉換,包括隨機水平翻轉,隨機選轉影像等等,也能夠改善我的模型的泛化能力。





不規則狀細胞圖

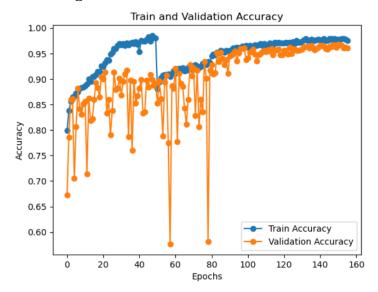
4. Experimental results

A. The highest testing accuracy

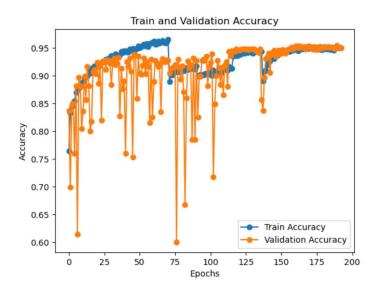
```
import torch.nn.functional as F
criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
test_loss, test_accuracy, _ = evaluate(resnet18, test_loader, criterion, device)
print(f"The best performance of the ResNet-18 model, Testing Loss: {test_loss:.4f}, Testing Accuracy: {test_accuracy:.4f}")
test_loss, test_accuracy, _ = evaluate(resnet50, test_loader, criterion, device)
print(f"The best performance of the ResNet-50 model, Testing Loss: {test_loss:.4f}, Testing Accuracy: {test_accuracy:.4f}")
test_loss, test_accuracy, _ = evaluate(resnet152, test_loader, criterion, device)
print(f"The best performance of the ResNet-152 model, Testing Loss: {test_loss:.4f}, Testing Accuracy: {test_accuracy:.4f}")
The best performance of the ResNet-18 model, Testing Loss: 0.1066, Testing Accuracy: 0.9681
The best performance of the ResNet-150 model, Testing Loss: 0.1355, Testing Accuracy: 0.9587
The best performance of the ResNet-152 model, Testing Loss: 0.1274, Testing Accuracy: 0.9568
```

The highest testing accuracy

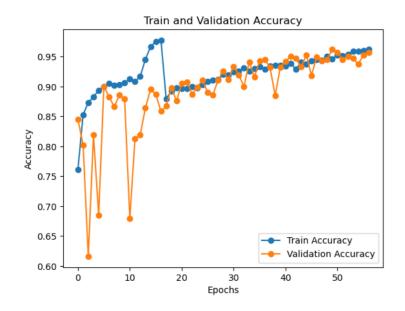
B. Comparison figures



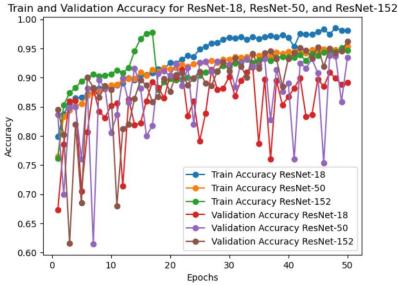
ResNet18 accuracy growth curve



ResNet50 accuracy growth curve



ResNet152 accuracy growth curve



Compare and visualize the accuracy trend between the 3 model architectures

討論:

在這裡我們可以分別看到三個不同架構的準確率成長圖,都在某一個 epoch 後,training accuracy 呈現下降的趨勢,那是因為我發現模型已經開始呈現過擬合的現象,因此我透過正則化的技術,以及 pytorch transforms 模組來增加多樣性,來提升模組的泛化能力,因此我們可以看到,在增加這些技術後,模型看起來有更好的擬合,並且提升了它的泛化能力,而我們也可以看到三個模型的準確率比較圖中,可以看到模型在評估方面的準確率表現較不穩定,這裡我在想可能是因為 batch size 設定 32 比較小的關係,導致模型梯度的更新較不穩定,但是如果將 batch size 調大,可能會導致內存不夠,因此這是我們在訓練時要權衡的。

5. Discussion

透過這次的實驗,讓我了解到 ResNet 的網路結構,以及它的設計精髓,也因為這次要透過三個模型來對我們的資料集做訓練,因為每個網路的複雜度不一樣,因此在初始化超參數的時候,是一個非常重要的關鍵,如果超參數的配置適當,我們在訓練過程中會更為順利,而我在這次的訓練中,我主要的策略是,先透過一組適當的超參數做訓練,如果練到最後模型的表現呈現過擬合的狀況,就會取消訓練,並且記錄最後訓練以及在這輪訓練中模型表現最好的參數配置,並且透過更改像是 weight decay 的值,或者透過pytorch 的 transforms 增加數據多樣性,來提升模型的泛化能力,透過這次的實驗,除了讓我對 ResNet 有了更多的認識,並且體會到它的奧妙,也讓我對模型訓練的整個過程更加熟悉,並且能透過不同的方式來改善模型的效能。