Why?

在未来我们可能需要model放到model device上面,但这些device上面的资源是有限的,包括存储控价有限和computing power有限



Outline

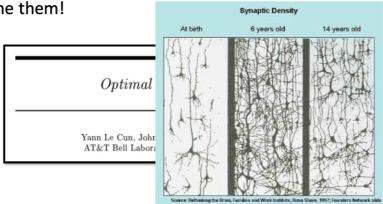
- Network Pruning
- Knowledge Distillation
- Parameter Quantization
- Architecture Design
- Dynamic Computation

Network Pruning

Network can be pruned

 Networks are typically over-parameterized (there is significant redundant weights or neurons)

• Prune them!



Network Pruning

对于训练好的network, 我们要判断其weight和neural的重要性:

- 如果某个weight接近于0,那么我们可以认为这个neural是不那么重要的,是可以pruning的;如 果是某个很正或很负的值,该weight就被认为对该network很重要;
- 如果某个neural在给定的dataset下的输出都是0,那么我们就可以认为该neural是不那么重要的

Network Pruning

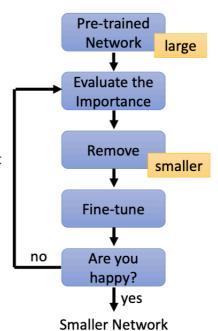
Importance of a weight:

L1, L2

· Importance of a neuron:

the number of times it wasn't zero on a given data set

- After pruning, the accuracy will drop (hopefully not too much)
- Fine-tuning on training data for recover
- Don't prune too much at once, or the network won't recover.



在评估出weight和neural的重要性后,再进行排序,来移除一些不那么重要的weight和neural,这样 network就会变得smaller,但network的精确度也会随之降低,因此还需要进行fine-tuning

最好是每次都进行小部分的remove,再进行fine-tuing,如果一次性remove很多,network的精确度也 不会再恢复

Why Pruning?

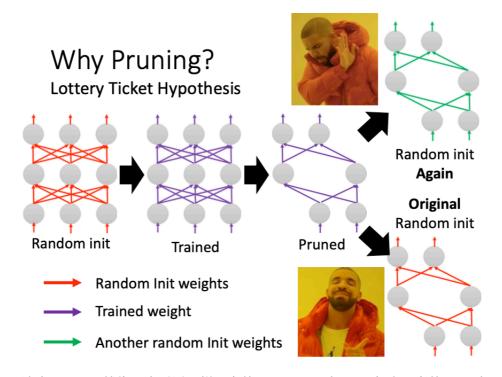
Q: 为什么不直接train一个小的network呢?

A: 小的network比较难train, 大的network更容易optimize

Lottery Ticket Hypothesis

我们先对一个network进行初始化(<mark>红色的weight</mark>),再得到训练好的network(紫色的weight),再 进行pruned,得到一个pruned network

- 如果我们使用pruned network的结构,再进行random init(绿色的weight),会发现这个 network不能train下去
- 如果我们使用pruned network的结构,再使用original random init(<mark>红色的weight</mark>),会发现 network可以得到很好的结果



作者就说train这个network就像买大乐透一样,有的random可以tranin起来,有的不可以

Rethinking the Value of Network Pruning

Scratch-E/B表示使用real random initialization,并不是使用original random initialization,也可以得到比fine-tuing之后更好的结果

Rethinking the Value of Network Pruning

https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.05270

Dataset	Model	Unpruned	Pruned Model	Fine-tuned	Scratch-E	Scratch-B
CIFAR-10	VGG-16	93.63 (±0.16)	VGG-16-A	93.41 (±0.12)	93.62 (±0.11)	93.78 (±0.15)
	ResNet-56	93.14 (±0.12)	ResNet-56-A	92.97 (±0.17)	92.96 (±0.26)	93.09 (±0.14)
			ResNet-56-B	92.67 (±0.14)	92.54 (±0.19)	93.05 (±0.18)
	ResNet-110	93.14 (±0.24)	ResNet-110-A	93.14 (±0.16)	93.25 (±0.29)	93.22 (±0.22)
			ResNet-110-B	92.69 (±0.09)	92.89 (±0.43)	93.60 (±0.25)
ImageNet	ResNet-34	73.31	ResNet-34-A	72.56	72.77	73.03
			ResNet-34-B	72.29	72.55	72.91

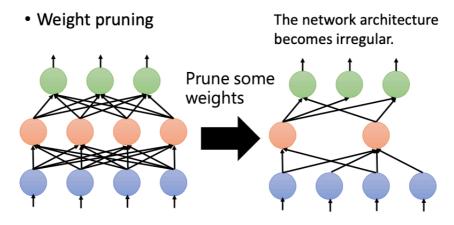
- Real random initialization, not original random initialization in "Lottery Ticket Hypothesis"
- Pruning algorithms could be seen as performing network architecture search

Pratical Issue

如果我们现在进行weight pruning,进行weight pruning之后的network会变得不规则,有些neural有2个weight,有些neural有4个weight,这样的network是不好implement出来的;

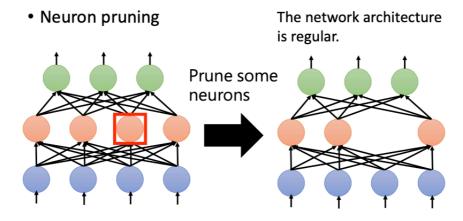
GPU对矩阵运算进行加速,但现在我们的weight是不规则的,并不能使用GPU加速;

实做的方法是将pruning的weight写成0,仍然在做矩阵运算,仍然可以使用GPU进行加速;但这样也会带来一个新的问题,我们并没有将这些weight给pruning掉,只是将它写成0了而已



Hard to implement, hard to speedup

实际上做weight pruning是很麻烦的,通常我们都进行neuron pruning,可以更好地进行implement,也很容易进行speedup

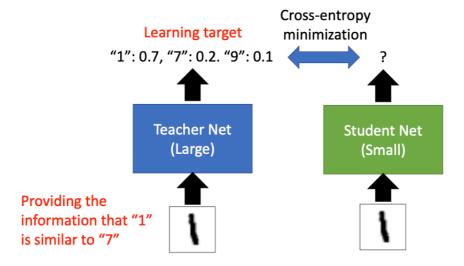


Easy to implement, easy to speedup

Knowledge Distillation

Student and Teacher

我们可以使用一个small network(student)来学习teacher net的输出分布(1:0.7...),并计算两者 之间的cross-entropy,使其最小化,从而可以使两者的输出分布相近

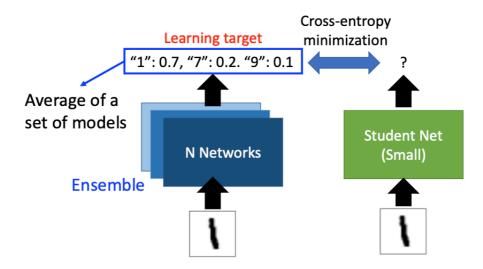


Q: 那么我们为什么要让student跟着teacher去学习呢?

A: teacher提供了比label data更丰富的资料,比如teacher net不仅给出了输入图片和1很像的结果,还说明了1和7长得很像,1和9长得很像;因此,student跟着teacher net学习,是可以得到更多的information的

Ensemble

在kaggle上打比赛,很多人的做法是将多个model进行ensemble,通常可以得到更好的精度。但在实际生活中,设备往往放不下这么多的model,这时我们就可以使用Knowledge Distillation的思想,使用student net来对teacher进行学习,在实际的应用中,我们只需要student net的model就好



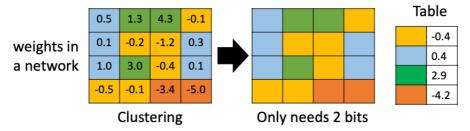
Temperature

$$y_i = \frac{exp(x_i)}{\sum_j exp(x_j)} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad y_i = \frac{exp(x_i/T)}{\sum_j exp(x_j/T)}$$

$$x_1 = 100$$
 $y_1 = 1$ $x_1/T = 1$ $y_1 = 0.56$
 $x_2 = 10$ $y_2 \approx 0$ $x_2/T = 0.1$ $y_2 = 0.23$
 $x_3 = 1$ $y_3 \approx 0$ $x_3/T = 0.01$ $y_3 = 0.21$

Parameter Quantization

- 1. Using less bits to represent a value
- 2. Weight clustering

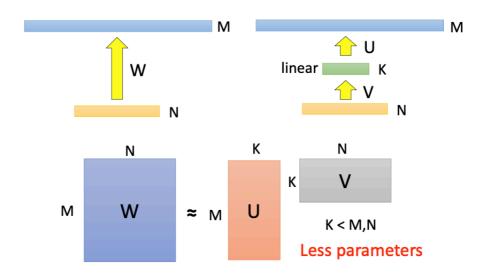


- 3. Represent frequent clusters by less bits, represent rare clusters by more bits
 - · e.g. Huffman encoding

Architecture Design (most)

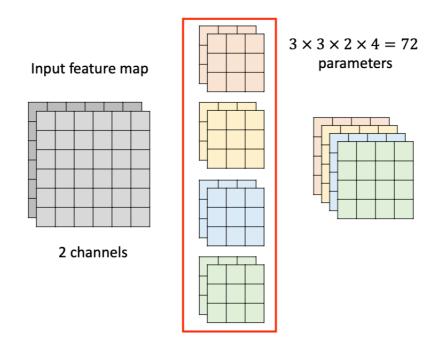
Low rank approximation

中间插入一个linear层,大小为K,那么也可以减少需要训练的参数



Review: Standard CNN

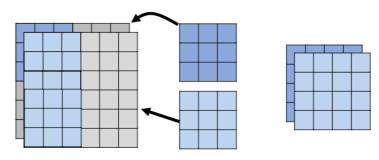
每个filter要处理所有的channel



Depthwise Separable Convolution

每个filter只处理一个channel,不同channel之间不会相互影响

1. Depthwise Convolution



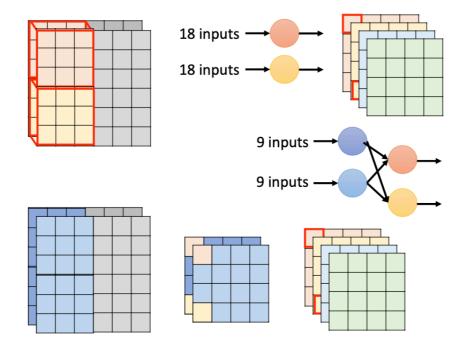
- Filter number = Input channel number
- · Each filter only considers one channel.
- The filters are $k \times k$ matrices
- There is no interaction between channels.

和一般的convolution是一样的,有4个filter,就有4个不同的matrix

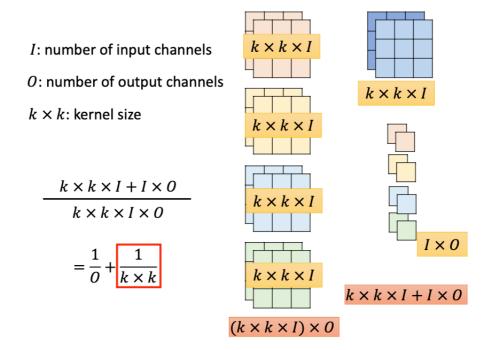
2. Pointwise Convolution 1×1 filter $2 \times 4 = 8$

第一步用到的参数量为 $3 \times 3 \times 2 = 18$,第二步用到的参数量为 $2 \times 4 = 8$,一共有26个参数

Standard CNN vs Depthwise Separable Convolution

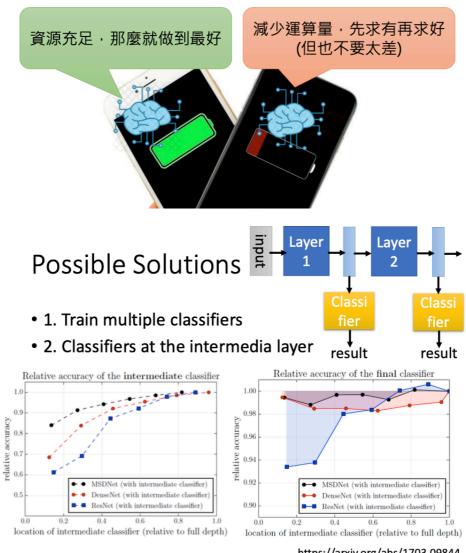


对于普通的卷积,需要的参数量为 $(k \times k \times I) \times O$; 对于Depthwise Separable Convolution,需要的参数量为 $k \times k \times I + I \times O$



Dynamic Computation

• Can network adjust the computation power it need?



https://arxiv.org/abs/1703.09844