第五次实验实验报告

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https://github.com/5048429/AI_5th.git

- 一、实验名称:多模态情感分析
- 二、**实验目的**:结合前几次实验与课上学到的知识与实现的模型,实际实现多模态情感分析的分类问题,加深对各类模型的理解。
- 三、实验任务: 三分类任务: positive, neutral, negative。对给定配对的文本和图像,预测对应的情感标签。其中给定配对的文本和图像在data 目录下,train.txt 中包含训练数据的序号和对应标签,需要根据训练数据训练模型预测 test_without_labels.txt 中序号对应的情感标签。
- 四、实验环境: Visual Studio Code python 3.11.5 Pytorch
- 五、实验过程:
 - **1.**首先进行**数据处理**,
 - (1) .train.txt 与 test_without_label.txt 文件中包含了用到的标签数据,需要将唯一标识符"guid"和对应的情感标签"tag"获取并存储,便于后续使用。

```
def load_labels(filename):
    labels = {}
    with open(filename, mode='r', encoding='utf-8') as file:
        reader = csv.reader(file, delimiter=',')
        next(reader) # 跳过标题行
        for row in reader:
            guid, tag = row
            labels[guid] = tag
        return labels
```

(2).使用之前读到的的标签数据,加载 data 目录下对应的文本和图像数据,对于文本数据,使用 open 函数读取文件内容,使用 errors='replace'来处理编码错误,以保证即使文本中有些字符因为编码问题无法正确解读,代码也不会因此抛出异常,从而允许程序继续运行。对于图像数据,使用 PIL 库的 Image.open 函数加载图像文件。

```
def load_data(data_dir, labels):
    data = []
    for guid, tag in labels.items():
        text_file = os.path.join(data_dir, f"{guid}.txt")
        image_file = os.path.join(data_dir, f"{guid}.jpg")

# 读取文本数据
    with open(text_file, 'r', encoding='utf-8', errors='replace') as file:
        text_data = file.read()

# 读取图像数据
    image_data = Image.open(image_file)

data.append((guid, text_data, image_data, tag))
return data
```

(3) .之后记载数据后使用 train_test_split 函数将加载的数据划分为训练集和验证集

```
# 使用数据加载函数
labels = load_labels("train.txt")
data_dir = 'data'
data = load_data(data_dir, labels)

# 划分数据集
train_data, val_data = train_test_split(data, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

(4).定义一个转换流水线 image_transform 来处理图像数据,因为之后使用了预训练模型 ResNet50,需要图形具有一致的尺寸将图像的大小统一调整为 224x224 像素。并且将图像数据从 PIL 图像转换为 PyTorch 的 Tensor 格式,并将图像的像素值从 0-255 范围重新缩放到 0-1 范围。最后对图像进行标准化,使用 ImageNet 数据集上的均值和标准差,调整每个颜色通道,便于模型更快更好地收敛。

```
# 图像转换函数
image_transform = transforms.Compose([
    transforms.Resize((224, 224)),
    transforms.ToTensor(),
    transforms.Normalize(mean=[0.485, 0.456, 0.406], std=[0.229, 0.224, 0.225]),
])
```

(5).对文本数据进行预处理,将文本数据转为模型可接受的格式。

```
# 加载tokenizer
tokenizer = BertTokenizer.from_pretrained('bert-base-uncased')
```

(6).继承 PyTorch 的 Dataset 类定义一个数据集类,在 __getitem__方法中,对每个样本的图像数据通过之前定义的 image_transform 进行处理,文本数据通过 BERT 分词器处理,包括填充或阶段到最大长度、转换为 Tensor。并将文本标签转换为 0、1、2 的数字形式。

```
# 自定义数据集类
class MultimodalDataset(Dataset):
   def __init__(self, data, tokenizer, max_text_len=512):
       self.data = data
       self.tokenizer = tokenizer
        self.max_text_len = max_text_len
        self.label_mapping = {'negative': 0, 'neutral': 1, 'positive': 2}
    def _len_(self):
        return len(self.data)
    def __getitem__(self, idx):
        _, text, image, tag = self.data[idx]
        # 处理图像
       image = image_transform(image)
       text = self.tokenizer(text, padding='max_length', max_length=self.max_text_len, truncation=True, return_tensors="pt")
       label = self.label mapping[tag]
       return image, text, label
```

2.定义一个多模态类,

(1).网络结构的初始化

首先使用 models.resnet50(pretrained=True)来初始化图像模型。加载了预训练的 ResNet50 模型,用于提取图像特征。预训练模型携带了在大规模数据集(如 ImageNet)上学习到的丰富特征,有助于提高模型在特定任务上的性能。

使用 BertModel.from_pretrained('bert-base-uncased')来 初始化文本模型。这个组件加载了预训练的 BERT 模型,专门用于处理文本数据,提取文本特征。

之后通过遍历 self.image_model.parameters()并设置 param.requires_grad = False 来冻结 ResNet50 模型的参数。使得在训练过程中,图像模型的权重不会被更新,仅仅使用它作为一个特征提取器。

最后将 ResNet50 的最后一个全连接层替换为 nn.ldentity()。使模型只输出特征向量而不执行分类任务。

(2).前向传播过程

首先图像通过修改后的 ResNet50 模型进行前向传播, 提取图像特征。

文本数据通过 BERT 模型进行前向传播,提取文本特征。使用的是 BERT 模型的池化输出(pooler_output),它是对最后一个隐藏层的输出的一个固定大小的表示。

之后图像特征和文本特征通过 torch.cat 函数在特征维度上合并。这样,每个样本的图像和文本特征都被组合成一个单一的特征向量。

最后组合的特征向量被传递给一个线性层(self.classifier),线性层的作用是将融合后的特征映射到最终的分类结果上。分类层的输出维度是3,对应于三种情感类别(负面、中性、正面)。

```
# 自定义多模态网络类
class MultimodalNetwork(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self):
       super(MultimodalNetwork, self).__init__()
       self.image_model = models.resnet50(pretrained=True)
       self.text_model = BertModel.from_pretrained('bert-base-uncased')
       # 冻结ResNet50的参数
       for param in self.image_model.parameters():
           param.requires_grad = False
       #修改ResNet50的最后一层以提取特征,而不是进行分类
       self.image_model.fc = nn.Identity()
       # 定义组合特征后的分类层
       self.classifier = nn.Linear(2048 + 768, 3)
   def forward(self, images, input_ids, attention_mask):
       # 提取图像特征
       img_features = self.image_model(images)
       # 提取文本特征
       text_outputs = self.text_model(input_ids=input_ids, attention_mask=attention_mask)
       text_features = text_outputs.pooler_output
       # 合并特征
       combined_features = torch.cat((img_features, text_features), dim=1)
       logits = self.classifier(combined_features)
       return logits
```

(3).设计动机与亮点,

1.强大的特征提取能力:

图像模型:采用了预训练的 ResNet50 模型作为图像 处理部分,这是一个在图像识别任务中表现卓越的深度 学习模型。

- 2. 参数冻结策略:通过冻结 ResNet50 模型的参数,将 其作为固定的特征提取器,这样可以减少训练时间和避免 过拟合。
- 3. 特征融合:设计了一个融合图像和文本特征的机制。 这种融合方式使得模型能够同时考虑到视觉和文本信息, 为情感分析提供更全面的视角。

- 4. 定制的分类层:使用自定义的线性层(nn.Linear(2048 + 768, 3)) 对合并的特征进行分类。这个层结合了来自 ResNet50 和 BERT 模型的特征,有效地映射到最终的情感类别上。
- 5. 灵活性与效率:模型在设计上既考虑了灵活性,也 注重了计算效率,使其适用于不同规模的数据集和各种计 算资源。

3.定义一个多模态类,

- (1).实例化训练和验证数据集:使用 Multimodal Dataset 类,将 处理过的训练数据和验证数据转换为适合模型训练和验证的格式。
- (2).创建 DataLoader: 为训练集和验证集分别创建 DataLoader, 从而以批处理的方式提供数据,并且支持数据的随机洗牌和并行加载。

```
# 为训练集和验证集创建 DataLoader
train_dataset = MultimodalDataset(train_data, tokenizer)
train_dataloader = DataLoader(train_dataset, batch_size=16, shuffle=True)
val_dataset = MultimodalDataset(val_data, tokenizer)
val_dataloader = DataLoader(val_dataset, batch_size=16, shuffle=False)
```

4.模型训练,

- (1).设置设备:选择使用 GPU 进行训练。
- (2). 初始化模型、损失函数和优化器:将多模态网络模型移至选定的设备,使用交叉熵损失函数和 Adam 优化器。
- (3). 训练循环:对于设定的迭代次数(epoch),在训练数据上迭代,计算每个批次的损失,执行反向传播,并更新模型的权

```
device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
# 模型、损失函数和优化器
model = MultimodalNetwork().to(device)
criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
optimizer = Adam(model.parameters(), lr=1e-4)
# 训练循环
num_epochs = 10
for epoch in range(num_epochs):
             model.train()
             for i, (images, texts, labels) in enumerate(train_dataloader):
                          images = images.to(device)
                          input_ids = texts['input_ids'].squeeze(1).to(device)
                          attention_mask = texts['attention_mask'].squeeze(1).to(device)
                          labels = labels.to(device)
                          optimizer.zero_grad()
                          outputs = model(images, input_ids, attention_mask)
                          loss = criterion(outputs, labels)
                          loss.backward()
                          optimizer.step()
                          if (i + 1) % 100 == 0:
                                      print(f'Epoch \ [\{epoch + 1\}/\{num\_epochs\}], \ Step \ [\{i + 1\}/\{len(train\_dataloader)\}], \ Loss: \{loss.item()\}') \ (loss.item()) \ (loss.item
             print(f'Epoch [{epoch + 1}/{num_epochs}] Finished Training')
```

5.模型评估,

定义评估函数 evaluate_model, 在验证集上评估模型的性能, 计算分类的准确率, 并记录预测错误的样本。这有助于理解模型在哪些方面可能需要改进。

```
def evaluate_model(model, dataloader, file_name="error_analysis.txt"):
    model.eval() # 设置模型为评估模式
    correct = 0
    total = 0
    with torch.no_grad(), open(file_name, "w") as file:
        for images, texts, labels in dataloader:
            images = images.to(device)
            input_ids = texts['input_ids'].squeeze(1).to(device)
            attention_mask = texts['attention_mask'].squeeze(1).to(device)
           labels = labels.to(device)
           outputs = model(images, input_ids, attention_mask)
            _, predicted = torch.max(outputs.data, 1)
            total += labels.size(0)
            correct += (predicted == labels).sum().item()
            # 收集并记录错误预测的样本
            mismatches = (predicted != labels).nonzero(as_tuple=False)
            for idx in mismatches:
                actual_label = labels[idx].item()
                predicted_label = predicted[idx].item()
                file.write(f"Actual \ Label: \{actual\_label\}, \ Predicted \ Label: \{predicted\_label\} \setminus n")
    accuracy = 100 * correct / total
    print(f'Accuracy of the model on the validation set: {accuracy} %')
```

- 6.预测结果和输出,
 - (1). 加载测试数据: 使用类似的方法加载没有标签的测试数据。

```
# 加载测试数据
def load_test_data(test_file, data_dir):
    with open(test_file, mode='r', encoding='utf-8') as file:
        reader = csv.reader(file, delimiter=',')
        next(reader) # 跳过标题行
        for row in reader:

guid = row[0]

text_file = os.path.join(data_dir, f"{guid}.txt")

image_file = os.path.join(data_dir, f"{guid}.jpg")
            with open(text_file, 'r', encoding='utf-8', errors='replace') as file:
                text_data = file.read()
            # 读取图像数据
            image_data = Image.open(image_file)
            test_data.append((guid, text_data, image_data))
    return test data
test_data = load_test_data('test_without_label.txt', data_dir)
# 创建测试数据集
class TestDataset(Dataset):
    def __init__(self, data, tokenizer, max_text_len=512):
        self.data = data
self.tokenizer = tokenizer
        self.max_text_len = max_text_len
    def __len__(self):
        return len(self.data)
    def __getitem__(self, idx):
        guid, text, image = self.data[idx]
        # 处理图像
        image = image_transform(image)
        text = self.tokenizer(text, padding='max_length', max_length=self.max_text_len, truncation=True, return_tensors="pt")
       return guid, image, text
test_dataset = TestDataset(test_data, tokenizer)
test_dataloader = DataLoader(test_dataset, batch_size=32, shuffle=False)
```

- (2).预测函数 (predict): 在测试数据上运行模型, 收集预测结果。
- (3).结果转换和保存:将模型的预测转换为相应的标签并将结果保存到文件中。

```
# 预测函数

    def predict(model, dataloader):
    model.eval()
    predictions = {}
   with torch.no_grad():
        for guid, images, texts in dataloader:
          images = images.to(device)
           input_ids = texts['input_ids'].squeeze(1).to(device)
            attention_mask = texts['attention_mask'].squeeze(1).to(device)
           outputs = model(images, input_ids, attention_mask)
            _, predicted = torch.max(outputs.data, 1)
            for g, p in zip(guid, predicted):
           predictions[g] = p.item()
    return predictions
 # 进行预测
model_predictions = predict(model, test_dataloader)
predicted_labels = {guid: ['negative', 'neutral', 'positive'][label] for guid, label in model_predictions.items()}
print(predicted labels)
 # 将预测结果写入新文件
output_file = 'predicted_labels_0128.txt'
with open(output_file, 'w', encoding='utf-8') as file:
    file.write('guid,tag\n')
    # 写入预测的标签
   for guid, label in predicted_labels.items():
      file.write(f'{guid},{label}\n')
 print(f'预测结果已保存到文件: {output_file}')
```

模型在验证集上的结果如下,最高达到 70.5%的准确度

```
Epoch [3/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.7071638107299805

Epoch [3/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.7235562801361084

Epoch [3/10] Finished Training

Accuracy of the model on the validation set: 70.5 %
```

```
Epoch [1/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.7988011240959167
Epoch [1/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.5584688186645508
Epoch [1/10] Finished Training
Accuracy of the model on the validation set: 67.125 %
Epoch [2/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.6507971286773682
Epoch [2/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.6159613132476807
Epoch [2/10] Finished Training
Accuracy of the model on the validation set: 63.75 %
Epoch [3/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.7071638107299805
Epoch [3/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.7235562801361084
Epoch [3/10] Finished Training
Accuracy of the model on the validation set: 70.5 %
Epoch [4/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.3674232065677643
Epoch [4/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.20071054995059967
Epoch [4/10] Finished Training
Accuracy of the model on the validation set: 65.25 %
Epoch [5/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.9101855158805847
Epoch [5/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 1.0329341888427734
Epoch [5/10] Finished Training
Accuracy of the model on the validation set: 61.625 %
Epoch [6/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.6803607940673828
Epoch [6/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.6207922101020813
Epoch [6/10] Finished Training
Accuracy of the model on the validation set: 63.125 %
Epoch [7/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.9624748826026917
Epoch [7/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.874904453754425
Epoch [7/10] Finished Training
Accuracy of the model on the validation set: 65.25 %
Epoch [8/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.8199388980865479
Epoch [8/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.8202042579650879
Epoch [8/10] Finished Training
Accuracy of the model on the validation set: 65.125 %
Epoch [9/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.8819740414619446
Epoch [9/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.7638258337974548
Epoch [9/10] Finished Training
Accuracy of the model on the validation set: 64.25 %
Epoch [10/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.5789544582366943
Epoch [10/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.7478683590888977
Epoch [10/10] Finished Training
Accuracy of the model on the validation set: 61.25 %
Accuracy of the model on the validation set: 61.25 %
```

6.消融实验结果,

分别只输入文本或图像数据,得到在验证集上的结果

```
# 仅文本数据的数据集类
 class TextOnlyDataset(Dataset):
    def __init__(self, data, tokenizer, max_text_len=512):
        self.tokenizer = tokenizer
self.max_text_len = max_text_len
        self.label_mapping = {'negative': 0, 'neutral': 1, 'positive': 2}
        return len(self.data)
    def __getitem__(self, idx):
    _, text, _, tag = self.data[idx]
    text = self.tokenizer(text, padding='max_length', max_length=self.max_text_len, truncation=True, return_tensors="pt")
        label = self.label_mapping[tag]
 class ImageOnlyDataset(Dataset):
     def __init__(self, data):
        self.data = data
        self.label_mapping = {'negative': 0, 'neutral': 1, 'positive': 2}
    def __len__(self):
         return len(self.data)
     def __getitem__(self, idx):
        ____, _, image, tag = self.data[idx]
image = image_transform(image)
label = self.label_mapping[tag]
       return image, label
# 仅文本的模型
class TextOnlyModel(nn.Module):
     def __init__(self):
          super(TextOnlyModel, self).__init__()
          self.text_model = BertModel.from_pretrained('bert-base-uncased')
          self.classifier = nn.Linear(768, 3)
     def forward(self, input_ids, attention_mask):
          text_outputs = self.text_model(input_ids=input_ids, attention_mask=attention_mask)
          text_features = text_outputs.pooler_output
          logits = self.classifier(text_features)
          return logits
# 仅图像的模型
/class ImageOnlyModel(nn.Module):
     def __init__(self):
          super(ImageOnlyModel, self).__init__()
          self.image_model = resnet50(weights=ResNet50_Weights.IMAGENET1K_V1)
           # 冻结ResNet50的参数
          for param in self.image_model.parameters():
              param.requires_grad = False
          self.image_model.fc = nn.Linear(self.image_model.fc.in_features, 3) # 修改为分类层
     def forward(self, images):
    logits = self.image_model(images)
          return logits
```

```
# 训练和评估函数
def train_model(model, dataloader, criterion, optimizer, num_epochs=1, is_text_model=False):
             model.train() # 将模型设置为训练模式
              for epoch in range(num_epochs):
                           for i, batch in enumerate(dataloader):
                                        # 如果是文本模型
                                        if is text model:
                                                     texts, labels = batch
                                                    input_ids = texts['input_ids'].squeeze(1).to(device)
                                                      attention_mask = texts['attention_mask'].squeeze(1).to(device)
                                                    labels = labels.to(device)
                                                     outputs = model(input_ids, attention_mask) # 传递正确的参数
                                                      # 如果是图像模型
                                                     images, labels = batch
                                                      images = images.to(device)
                                                     labels = labels.to(device)
                                                     outputs = model(images)
                                        # 重置梯度
                                        optimizer.zero grad()
                                        # 前向传播
                                        loss = criterion(outputs, labels)
                                        # 反向传播和优化
                                        if (i + 1) % 100 == 0:
                                                     print(f'Epoch \ [\{epoch + 1\}/\{num\_epochs\}], \ Step \ [\{i + 1\}/\{len(dataloader)\}], \ Loss: \ \{loss.item()\}') \ Loss: \ \{loss.item()\}') \ Loss: \ \{loss.item()\}') \ Loss: \ \{loss.item()\}' \ Loss: \
             print(f'Epoch [{epoch + 1}/{num epochs}] Finished Training')
```

一个 epoch 在验证集上的结果如下

```
Epoch [1/1], Step [100/200], Loss: 1.0511832237243652
Epoch [1/1], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.6059260368347168
Epoch [1/1] Finished Training
Accuracy of the Text Model on the validation set: 76.84375 %
Epoch [1/1], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.9519345760345459
Epoch [1/1], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.8102669715881348
Epoch [1/1] Finished Training
Accuracy of the Image Model on the validation set: 61.71875 %
```

为了得到与原多模态模型同样条件下的输出结果,在保证其他超 参数相同的情况下,同时进行10epoch,并在验证集上得到的结果如

```
cuda
Epoch [1/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 1.0498110055923462
Epoch [1/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.7482496500015259
Epoch [2/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.7246271967887878
Epoch [2/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.7929370403289795
Epoch [3/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.9160317182540894
Epoch [3/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 1.2740421295166016
Epoch [4/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 1.007752537727356
Epoch [4/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.9982258677482605
Epoch [5/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.9333962202072144
Epoch [5/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 1.058244228363037
Epoch [6/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 1.0649231672286987
Epoch [6/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 1.184614896774292
Epoch [7/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.991972029209137
Epoch [7/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.7762249708175659
Epoch [8/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.9536113739013672
Epoch [8/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 1.0249760150909424
Epoch [9/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.8444915413856506
Epoch [9/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.8965730667114258
Epoch [10/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.8346863985061646
Epoch [10/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.8472128510475159
Epoch [10/10] Finished Training
Accuracy of the Text Model on the validation set: 59.53125 %
Epoch [1/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.8700272440910339
Epoch [1/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.8504122495651245
Epoch [2/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.6710808873176575
Epoch [2/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.7716893553733826
Epoch [3/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.7678555846214294
Epoch [3/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.678406834602356
Epoch [4/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.638258159160614
Epoch [4/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.9293013215065002
Epoch [5/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.6622889041900635
Epoch [5/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.5352687835693359
Epoch [6/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.6722620129585266
Epoch [6/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 1.0197017192840576
Epoch [7/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.46604567766189575
Epoch [7/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.7727079391479492
Epoch [8/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.5994027853012085
Epoch [8/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.7640274167060852
Epoch [9/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.802619457244873
Epoch [9/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 1.0750938653945923
Epoch [10/10], Step [100/200], Loss: 0.7786669135093689
Epoch [10/10], Step [200/200], Loss: 0.6137496829032898
Epoch [10/10] Finished Training
Accuracy of the Image Model on the validation set: 68.53125 %
```

```
Failed to read data/4537.txt with re-detected encoding. Failed to read data/4968.txt with re-detected encoding. Failed to read data/3843.txt with re-detected encoding. Failed to read data/4723.txt with re-detected encoding. Failed to read data/3327.txt with re-detected encoding. Failed to read data/1557.txt with re-detected encoding. Failed to read data/4954.txt with re-detected encoding. Failed to read data/4792.txt with re-detected encoding. Failed to read data/4792.txt with re-detected encoding. Failed to read data/477.txt with re-detected encoding. Failed to read data/4277.txt with re-detected encoding. Failed to read data/4486.txt with re-detected encoding.
```

一开始读取数据时出现无法正确打开 txt 文件的情况,可能很多 txt 文件使用了不同的编码格式,但是文件的编码方式好像不止一种,即使再次检测编码格式,仍然会出现错误

于是使用 errors='replace'来处理编码错误,将任何无法识别的字符替换为一个替代字符,这样即使文本中有些字符因为编码问题无法正确解读,代码也不会因此抛出异常,从而允许程序继续运行。

```
# 读取文本数据
with open(text_file, 'r', encoding='utf-8', errors='replace') as file:
text_data = file.read()
```

File e:\Python\Python311\Lib\site-packages\torch\nn\modules\module.py:1518, in Module._wrapped_call_impl(self, *args, **kwargs)

1516 return self._compiled_call_impl(*args, **kwargs) # type: ignore[misc] 1517 else:

-> 1518 return self._call_impl(*args, **kwargs)

File e:\Python\Python311\Lib\site-packages\torch\nn\modules\module.py:1527, in Module._call_impl(self, *args, **kwargs)

1522 # If we don't have any hooks, we want to skip the rest of the logic in

1523 # this function, and just call forward.

1524 if not (self._backward_hooks or self._backward_pre_hooks or self._forward_hooks or self._forward_pre_hooks

or _global_backward_pre_hooks or _global_backward_hooks

or _global_forward_hooks or _global_forward_pre_hooks):

-> 1527 return forward_call(*args, **kwargs)

1529 try:

1530 result = None

Cell In[7], line 27

...

414 def _check_input_dim(self, input):

415 if input.dim() != 4:

--> 416 raise ValueError(f"expected 4D input (got {input.dim()}D input)")

ValueError: expected 4D input (got 3D input)

Output is truncated. View as a scrollable element or open in a text editor. Adjust cell output settings...

在构建模型并运行的时候出现过上面问题,出现的错误 ValueError: expected 4D input (got 3D input) 指出模型期望 的输入应该是四维的,但实际上它收到了三维的输入。在使用 PyTorch 和时,输入数据通常需要包含额外的维度来表示批次大 小,即使是单个数据样本。 在深度学习中,数据通常以 batches 的形式处理。即使一次只处理一个样本,也需要添加一个批次维 度。所以模型期望一个四维输入(批次大小,颜色通道,高度,宽 度),而不是三维(颜色通道,高度,宽度)。 为了解决这个问 题,在单个样本的基础上添加了一个批次维度。

```
File e:\Python\Python311\Lib\site-packages\torch\nn\modules\module.py:1527,
in Module._call_impl(self, *args, **kwargs)
 1522 # If we don't have any hooks, we want to skip the rest of the logic in
 1523 # this function, and just call forward.
 1524 if not (self._backward_hooks or self._backward_pre_hooks or
self._forward_hooks or self._forward_pre_hooks
          or _global_backward_pre_hooks or _global_backward_hooks
 1526
          or _global_forward_hooks or _global_forward_pre_hooks):
-> 1527 return forward_call(*args, **kwargs)
 1529 try:
 1530 result = None
Cell In[4], line 28
File e:\Python\Python311\Lib\site-packages\torch\nn\modules\linear.py:114, in
Linear.forward(self, input)
 113 def forward(self, input: Tensor) -> Tensor:
--> 114 return F.linear(input, self.weight, self.bias)
```

RuntimeError: mat1 and mat2 shapes cannot be multiplied (1×1128 and 2176×64) Output is truncated. View as a scrollable element or open in a text editor. Adjust cell output settings...

还出现过诸如此类的维度不匹配的问题,在上面这个情况下,具体的错误是在执行模型的前向传播时,尝试进行的线性层操作即全连接层时维度不匹配,为了解决这个问题,再次打印检查了self.text_fc层的输出维度,self.image_model的输出维度,并进行了更改。

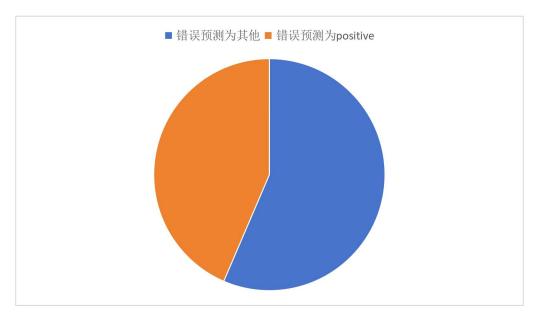
```
print("Text features size:", text_features.size())
print("Image features size:", image_features.size())
combined_features = torch.cat((text_features, image_features), dim=1)
print("Combined features size:", combined_features.size())
```

Text features size: torch.Size([1, 128]) Image features size: torch.Size([1, 1000]) Combined features size: torch.Size([1, 1128]) 之后还出现过类似的维度匹配问题,通过同样的方式检查维度进行解决。

实验过程中还出现过部分如代码语法等其他错误,并未全部记录。七、回顾总结:

在一开始的多模态训练结果中,发现第三个 epoch 后的验证集准确度最高,并且模型在训练过程中的准确度并不稳定,且整体趋势没有显著的提升。并且根据输出错误的预测情况发现,大部分错误的标签都被预测为了 positive

```
Actual Label: 0, Predicted Label: 2
     Actual Label: 0, Predicted Label: 2
     Actual Label: 2, Predicted Label: 0
 3
     Actual Label: 1, Predicted Label: 0
     Actual Label: 0, Predicted Label: 2
 5
     Actual Label: 0, Predicted Label: 2
     Actual Label: 2, Predicted Label: 0
 7
     Actual Label: 2, Predicted Label: 0
 8
 9
     Actual Label: 0, Predicted Label: 2
     Actual Label: 0, Predicted Label: 2
10
11
     Actual Label: 2, Predicted Label: 0
     Actual Label: 2, Predicted Label: 0
12
     Actual Label: 2, Predicted Label: 0
13
     Actual Label: 0, Predicted Label: 2
14
     Actual Label: 2, Predicted Label: 0
15
     Actual Label: 0, Predicted Label: 2
16
17
     Actual Label: 1, Predicted Label: 2
     Actual Label: 0, Predicted Label: 2
18
     Actual Label: 0, Predicted Label: 2
19
20
     Actual Label: 2, Predicted Label: 0
     Actual Label: 2, Predicted Label: 0
21
     Actual Label: 2, Predicted Label: 0
22
23
     Actual Label: 0, Predicted Label: 2
     Actual Label: 2, Predicted Label: 0
24
     Actual Label: 2, Predicted Label: 0
25
     Actual Label: 0, Predicted Label: 2
26
     Actual Label: 0, Predicted Label: 2
27
     Actual Label: 0, Predicted Label: 2
28
     Actual Label: 2, Predicted Label: 0
29
     Actual Label: 2, Predicted Label: 0
30
31
     Actual Label: 1, Predicted Label: 2
     Actual Label: 0, Predicted Label: 2
32
     Actual Label: 0, Predicted Label: 2
33
34
     Actual Label: 2, Predicted Label: 0
     Actual Label: 0, Predicted Label: 2
35
36
     Actual Label: 1, Predicted Label: 2
     Actual Label: 2, Predicted Label: 0
37
     Actual Label: 1, Predicted Label: 0
38
     Actual Label: 1, Predicted Label: 0
39
     Actual Label: 0, Predicted Label: 2
40
     Actual Label: 2, Predicted Label: 0
41
     Actual Label: 2, Predicted Label: 0
42
     Actual Label: 0, Predicted Label: 1
43
44
     Actual Label: 0, Predicted Label: 2
```



观察 train.txt 训练数据发现,数据的样本类别的样本数量并不平衡,可能会导致模型偏向于预测较多样本的类别



并且由于使用了冻结的 ResNet50,模型可能无法学习到足以区分不同情感的复杂图像特征。当然还有可能有其他原因,比如学习率的值或者优化器的选择。

之后的消融实验,只进行一个 epoch 训练,发现文本模型在验证集上的准确率为 76.84%,而图像模型的准确率为 61.72%。经过 10 个 epoch 的训练,文本模型在验证集上的准确率为 59.53%,而

图像模型的准确率为 68.53%。这些结果与之前的消融实验结果相比显示了一些不同的趋势和问题。文本模型的准确度下降,可能是由于过拟合以及不适当的学习率导致的,但为了与之前多模态的结果进行对比,没有选择修改超参数。而图像模型的性能有所提升,在多个 epoch 后图像模型能够更好地学习和提取对情感分类有用的视觉特征。

与之前多模态输入进行对比,单独的文本模型在某个时点的准确率高达 76.84%,单独的图像模型也可以达到 68.53%,因此单模态模型在这个特定任务上可能比多模态模型表现更好。但因为此次模型只使用了简单的特征拼接,而多模态的表现结果还受到不同模态融合策略的影响。所以并不能简单得出在这个情况下,单模态模型就一定比多模态模型好的结论。如果条件允许的情况下,使用更复杂的融合方法,如使用注意力机制的融合可能会得到更好的结果。