# Resnet18-TinyImageNet测试报告

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### 1 代码改动

```
9- import shutil
10 import torch
11 import torch.nn as nn
12 import torch.nn.parallel
13 import torch.backends.cudnn as cudnn
14 import torch.distributed as dist
15 import torch.optim
16 from torch.optim.lr_scheduler import StepLR
17 import torch.multiprocessing as mp
18 import torch.utils.data
19 import torch.utils.data.distributed
20 import torchvision.transforms as transforms
21 import torchvision.datasets as datasets
22 import torchvision.models as models
23 from torch.utils.tensorboard import SummaryWriter
24 writer=SummaryWriter()
```

Fig. 1: 导入必要的包

#### 导入shutil和tensorboard

*shutil*用于修改验证集数据的存储方式,将对应类别的图片存放到对应类别的文件夹内。 *tensorboard*用于记录训练过程中的准确率、误差的变化,以及绘制出网络结构。

```
parser.add_argument('--data', metavar='DIR', default='E:\\OneDrive - USTC\\Python
                        help='path to dataset (default: imagenet)')
    parser.add_argument('-a', '--arch', metavar='ARCH', default='resnet18',
                        choices=model_names,
34
                        help='model architecture: ' +
                            ' | '.join(model names) +
                            ' (default: resnet18)')
    parser.add_argument('-j', '--workers', default=0, type=int, metavar='N'
                        help='number of data loading workers (default: 4)')
   parser.add argument('--epochs', default=90, type=int, metavar='N',
40
                        help='number of total epochs to run')
   parser.add_argument('--start-epoch', default=0, type=int, metavar='N',
                        help='manual epoch number (useful on restarts)')
   parser.add_argument('-b', '--batch-size', default=200, type=int,
                        metavar='N',
                        help='mini-batch size (default: 256), this is the total
                             'batch size of all GPUs on the current node when
                             'using Data Parallel or Distributed Data Parallel')
   parser.add_argument('--lr', '--learning-rate', default=0.1, type=float,
                        metavar='LR', help='initial learning rate', dest='lr')
   parser.add_argument('--momentum', default=0.9, type=float, metavar='M',
                        help='momentum')
   parser.add_argument('--wd', '--weight-decay', default=1e-4, type=float,
                        metavar='W', help='weight decay (default: 1e-4)',
54
                        dest='weight_decay')
   parser.add_argument('-p', '--print-freq', default=10, type=int,
                        metavar='N', help='print frequency (default: 10)')
                          r','--resume', default='checkpoint.pth.tar', type=str, meta
58 parser.add_argument('
```

Fig. 2: 参数更改

- --data更改了项目数据路径;
- --workers取消了多线程加载,防止加载数据时因线程冲突报错;
- --batch-size更改为200, 防止显存爆炸;
- --resume新增了断点文件路径,防止程序突然中断后重启无法继续上次的训练结果。

```
# set output dimension as 200

143- model.avgpool=nn.AdaptiveAvgPool2d((1,1))

144- model.fc=nn.Linear(512,200)

145- writer.add_graph(model,torch.rand([1,3,64,64],dtype=torch.float32))

# print(model)
```

Fig. 3: 输出维度

更改输出维度为200(训练集数据有200类),并且将模型结构保存到Tensorboard日志。

```
238-
         #get img-class info
         anno='E:\\OneDrive - USTC\\Python\\Python and Deep learning\\tiny-imagenet-200
240-
         imgs=[]
         classes=[]
         with open(anno, 'r') as f:
             while True:
243-
                 con=f.readline()
                 if con:
                     classes.append(con.split('\t')[1])
                     imgs.append(con.split('\t')[0])
248-
                 else:
                     break
         f.close()
         images='E:\\OneDrive - USTC\\Python\\Python and Deep learning\\tiny-imagenet-
         if os.path.isdir(os.path.join(images,'images')):
254-
             for i in range(len(classes)):
                 try:
                     os.mkdir(os.path.join(images,classes[i]))
258-
                 except:
             for i in range(len(imgs)):
                 shutil.copyfile(os.path.join(images,'images',imgs[i]),os.path.join(images,'images')
             shutil.rmtree(os.path.join(images,'images'))
         val_dataset=datasets.ImageFolder(valdir, transforms.Compose([transforms.Resize
         val_loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(val_dataset,
              batch_size=args.batch_size, shuffle=False,
              num_workers=args.workers, pin_memory=True)
```

Fig. 4: 验证集数据导入

如前所述,此处我们新建了名称为类名的文件夹,并且将对应类别的图片移动到对应类别的文件夹内,最后使用dataset.ImageFolder()加载数据集。

```
# add logs

# writer.add_image(tag='training images{}'.format(epoch),img_tensor=output,glogonum writer.add_scalar(tag='train_acc5',scalar_value=acc5[0],global_step=epoch)

writer.add_scalar(tag='train_loss',scalar_value=loss.item(),global_step=epoch)
```

Fig. 5: 添加tensorboard 日志

# 2 网络结构展示

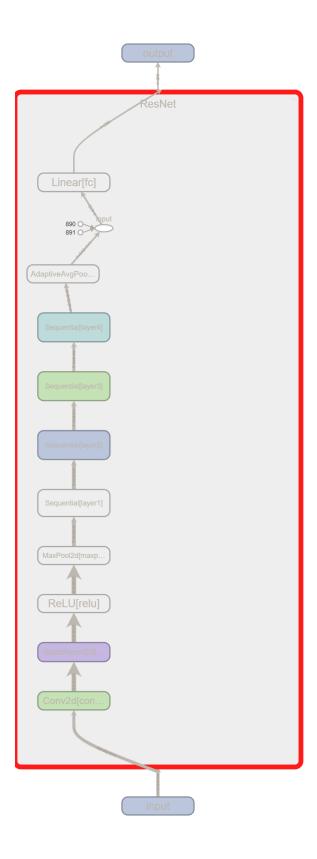


Fig. 6: 网络结构

积层,2维卷积层的输出数据维度为1×64×32×32,接下来数据进入2维批正则化层,该层数据的输出维度为1×64×32×32,然后数据进入激活函数ReLU,输出维度不变,再然后依次进入池化层,三个全连接层,其输出数据维度为1×512×2×2,然后数据进入二元自适应均值汇聚层,输出维度为1×512×1×1,然后这些数据被压平,得到1×512维的输出,最后是一个线性变换层,获得维度为1×200的输出。(所有数据均可在图上找到,数据维度与箭头颜色过于相近不太好分辨)

### 3 训练结果分析(横轴是小时)

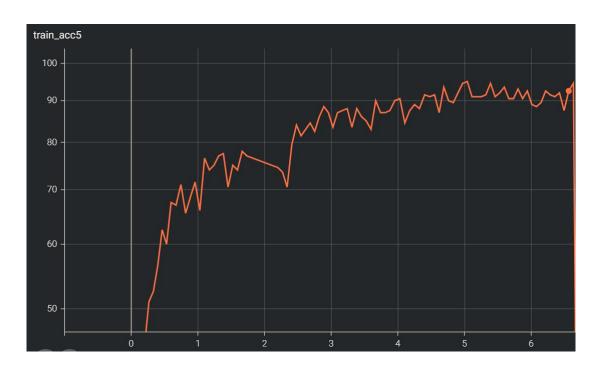


Fig. 7: 训练集准确率曲线(90 epochs)

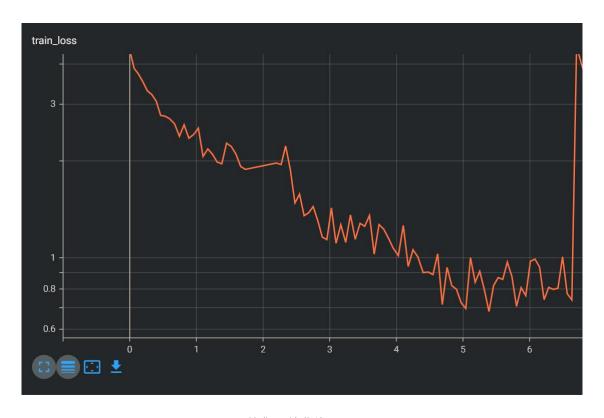


Fig. 8: 训练集误差曲线 (90 epochs)

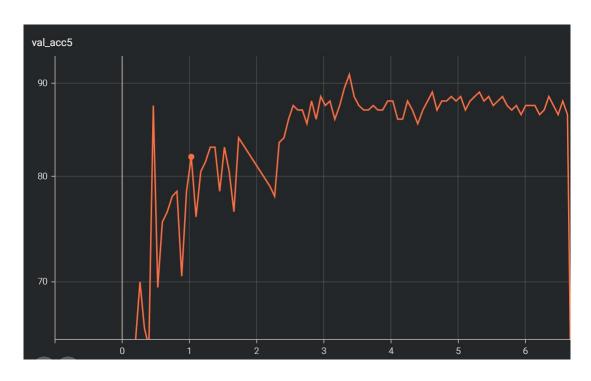


Fig. 9: 验证集准确率曲线(90 epochs)

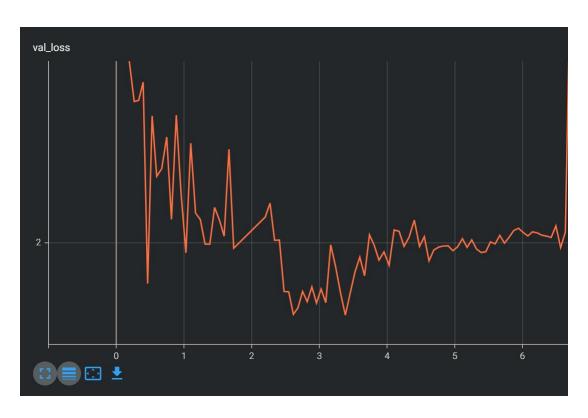


Fig. 10: 验证集误差曲线(90 epochs)

显然随着训练次数的增加,准确率也在随之上升,当上升到一定数值时由于准确率不收敛,我们需要适当降低学习率(×1/10),在此之后准确率进一步上升,误差进一步下降,经过几次循环后准确率趋于稳定值95%附近(最高准确率96.71%),最终准确率的上限取决于epoch、batch-size以及模型本身的性质。

### 4 过程比较

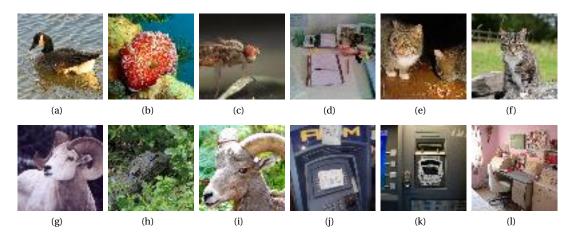


Fig. 11: 12个判断结果不一的样本(在不同epoch中)

```
E:\OneDrive - USTC\Python\Python and Deep learning\Image-Net\imagenet>python main.py -e

>> creating model 'resnet18'

>> loading checkpoint 'checkpoint01.pth.tar'

>> loaded checkpoint 'checkpoint01.pth.tar' (epoch 38)

Test: [0/50] Time 2.908 (2.908) Loss 1.1079e+00 (1.1079e+00) Acc@1 68.00 (68.00) Acc@5 89.00 (89.00)

Test: [10/50] Time 0.361 (0.603) Loss 1.7460e+00 (1.4441e+00) Acc@1 54.50 (64.59) Acc@5 88.50 (86.50)

Test: [20/50] Time 0.372 (0.494) Loss 1.7802e+00 (1.5332e+00) Acc@1 61.00 (63.48) Acc@5 78.00 (84.57)

Test: [30/50] Time 0.364 (0.453) Loss 1.8976e+00 (1.5963e+00) Acc@1 52.50 (62.10) Acc@5 76.50 (83.39)

Test: [40/50] Time 0.365 (0.432) Loss 1.4586e+00 (1.6621e+00) Acc@1 64.50 (60.70) Acc@5 85.50 (82.33)

* Acc@1 61.250 Acc@5 83.020
```

Fig. 12: 第38epoch的验证集正确率

```
E:\OneDrive - USTC\Python\Python and Deep learning\Image-Net\imagenet>python main.py -e
=> creating model 'resnet18'
=> loading checkpoint 'checkpoint.pth.tar'
=> loaded checkpoint 'checkpoint, pth. tar' (epoch 76)
Test: [0/50] Time 2.915 (2.915) Loss 1.1167e+00 (1.1167e+00) Acc@1 72.50 (72.50) Acc@5 91.00 (91.00)
Test: [10/50] Time 0.372 (0.598) Loss 1.8274e+00 (1.5496e+00) Acc@1 58.00 (65.45) Acc@5 86.00 (85.91)
Test: [20/50] Time 0.364 (0.488) Loss 1.9823e+00 (1.6766e+00) Acc@1 61.50 (63.88) Acc@5 80.50 (83.83)
Test: [30/50] Time 0.360 (0.449) Loss 2.2436e+00 (1.7648e+00) Acc@1 64.50 (60.82) Acc@5 76.00 (82.58)
Test: [40/50] Time 0.371 (0.429) Loss 1.5382e+00 (1.8305e+00) Acc@1 64.50 (60.82) Acc@5 85.50 (81.55)
* Acc@1 61.170 Acc@5 82.280
```

Fig. 13: 第76epoch的验证集正确率

显然两次checkpoint得到的预测结果不一样,按理来说应该epoch越大准确率越高,但是在这个实验中由于batch-size设置等原因,当准确率达到82%之后,模型收敛速度很慢,所以出现准确率跳动的情形在所难免,但是从我们之前给出的准确率曲线数据来看,虽然准确率存在一定方差,但是总体上准确率是随着训练次数的增加而增大的。

### 5 其他总结

- **1.**batch-size 对神经网络参数收敛的速度影响非常明显,并且越大的batch-size更有可能得到越大的准确率 **2.**一张好的显卡异常重要(尤其是大显存)
- 3.越复杂的网络稳定性越高,初期收敛的速度也越快,但是训练所需的时间也越长

#### 6 说明

代码改动记录以及改动后的代码已经上传到Github,