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Neural report

Part 1

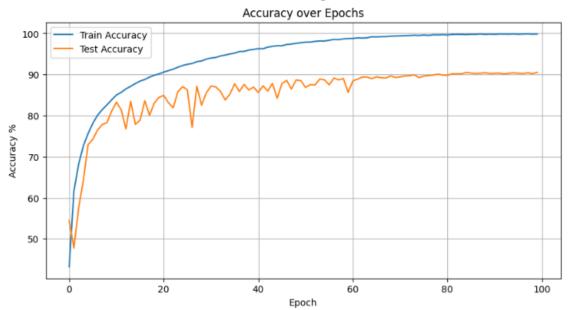
Firstly, I called my load_data function with arguments batch size and number of workers which returns the train_loader and test_loader. The training pipeline included data augmentation, this was used to help with generalisation using a method of regularisation to help decrease overfitting. Looking at $^{[1]}$ Showed me how to correctly load and also to include normalize where I researched the best values and came across these which are the ones I use $^{[2]}$. The augmentations I used where found from here $^{[3]}$.

Part 2 (more detailed explanation found in the code comments)

For creating the model, I firstly started by breaking each section down into its own class. The model itself is a class, this contains the initialisation of the stem, backbone and classifier, it returns the output of the classifier after going through the other components. I then create a class for the Stem, the Stem is a convolutional layer, that has BatchNorm to make the output of conv easier to learn from, next adding Relu for non-linearity to make features more complex (inspiration for the stem as a conv layer came from ECS659U TUTORIAL SHEET "conv_example.ipynb"). Then I have a class Backbone which initialises a list of Block modules for the desired amount [4]. Block class is where the calculation for the output of each block happens, it also initialises the ExpertBranch and ConvLayers. ExpertBranch was implemented by following the CW guidelines (inspired by "conv_example.ipynb"). Next is the conv layers also implemented as CW guidelines say, but I found that adding BatchNorm and relu produced higher accuracies for me due to reasons stated earlier. Lastly the output is passed to the classifier where the required implementation is done, however SoftMax is done in the train_one_epoch method.

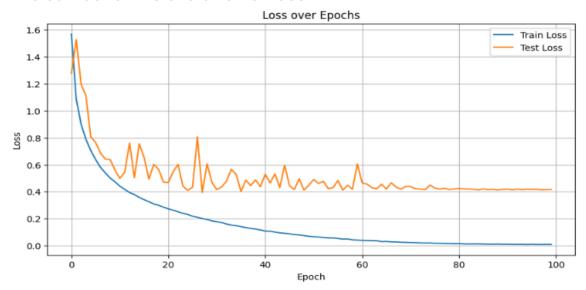
Part 3
For my loss I used Cross Entropy and for my optimiser I used AdamW these were implemented in my get_lossfunc_optimiser_scheduler.

Part 4
The curves for the evolution of training and validation



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The curves for the evolution of loss



All Training details including hyper-parameters used

num blocks = 8

This refers to the number of blocks within my backbone, each block produces an output / feature map this is used as the next blocks input. This controls the depth of my network going beyond the initial stem, increasing the extraction of high-level features from an input image in the batch. I found that decreasing the number of blocks to 3-5 range makes my time per epoch much higher, however making accuracy much lower. Compared to increasing the number of blocks I found I get a higher accuracy on both training and testing, however it takes much longer per epoch.

output_channels or channels = 64

This hyper parameter was used as the amount of output channels for the stem, each conv layer in the convolution branch, and used as input for the classifier, conv branch and expert branch. This defines the number of channels a feature map has, increasing it means there is more capacity to learn more features. I found that having this too high meant epoch times increased by a large margin. Increasing the number of channels to 128 gave me lower accuracy peaks for my test data, I believe this is because this produced more features making the model memorise instead of generalising, leading to overfitting.

Reduction = 8

This controls how much the channels are reduced by in the expert branch. I initially played around with this value and found that having it too low meant there were more channels which lead to overfitting. I didn't really tune this parameter as much and kept it at 8 the majority of my time trying to improve test accuracy via other parameters. Looking back, I should have increased this reduction as I still have an aspect of overfitting.

K = 3

This determines how many convolutional branches there are in each block, and the output dimensions of the expert branch. I experimented with changing the k value between the ranges 2-5 and found that as I increased the k the initial accuracy also increased, reducing k decreased accuracy but made the time per epoch faster. With a small number of K I also observed that each jump in training per epoch initially was much lower compared to if I increased K to a specific point which was 3. When I set k=2 my model was stuck at a test accuracy of 89%, increasing it to 3 allowed me to achieve 90%.

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learning rate = 0.0003

I found that increasing my learning rate also made my initial and final test and train accuracies much lower. Slowly decreasing it after many attempts, I landed on 0.0003 as the right balance to help me achieve 90%, however this may be too lower as my model gets stuck in the 89% test accuracy for a while .

weight_decay = 0.001

I added a small weight decay to help counteract overfitting I was getting into the mid 50 epochs, this slightly solved the issue.

AdamW, Cross Entropy Loss, Scheduler CosineAnnealingLR

Here I Used AdamW as my optimiser as I heard this pairs well with changing learning rates and decay, whereas Adam doesn't work as well with weight decay [5]. I used CrossEntropyLoss as it's the standard for classification models. I also used Cosine to help adjust the learning rate over time to.

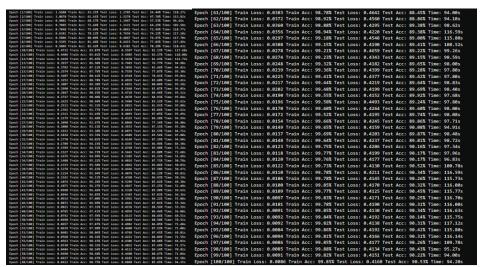
Data augmentations (referenced in part 1)

Implementing these allowed to massively counteract memorisation and allow to model to generalise.

Overall

The classification process begins in the Stem class, where low level features from the input images are extracted. This output is then passed into the BackBone class which holds the 'n' number of blocks. Each block has a ExpertBranch and a Conv branch with 'k' conv layers. The expert branch outputs a vector 'a' of length 'k' for each input image. The output of the conv branch is then multiplied by the corresponding 'ak' and summed. Next this output feature map is passed to the classifier which produces logits for the 10 classes. Calling cross entropy loss applies SoftMax and calculates the probabilities for the logits that sum to 1.

Part 5 Final model accuracy was 90.53% over 100 epochs



References (corresponding code can be found by looking at the code comments)

- $\hbox{[1] https://pytorch.org/tutorials/beginner/blitz/cifar 10_tutorial.html}\\$
- [2] https://github.com/kuangliu/pytorch-cifar/issues/19
- [3] https://juliusruseckas.github.io/ml/lightning.html
- [4] https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/generated/torch.nn.ModuleList.html
- [5] https://www.datacamp.com/tutorial/adamw-optimizer-in-pytorch
- [6] https://pytorch.org/tutorials/beginner/blitz/cifar10_tutorial.html
- [7] https://pytorch.org/tutorials/beginner/introyt/trainingyt.html
- [8] https://discuss.pytorch.org/t/on-running-loss-and-average-loss/107890