

# System Analysis & Design

## Final Project

**Due: 18:00 on Tuesday, January 7, 2025**

***Image Classification:*** In this project, you will need to build a baseline Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model to carry out image classification tasks.

You will also need to adopt some basic deep learning techniques, such as Dropout and Batch normalization, to try to improve performance of baseline model. You are asked to classify CIFAR-10 dataset.

The CIFAR-10 dataset consists of 60,000 32x32 colour images in 10 classes with 6,000 images per class. There are 50,000 training images and 10,000 test images.

The details of the CIFAR-10 dataset can be found at following website:  
<https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar.html>.

You need to use **PyTorch** to build a baseline model. You can download the provided sample code files from MS Teams' File → Class material:

nutc\_113-1\_System Analysis & Design\_final\_data.zip

You may use sample code (ex10\_cifar10\_train.ipynb and ex10\_cifar10\_test.ipynb) files to finish this project (more details can be found in the code file).

You may use sample code (ex10\_cifar10\_train.ipynb) to train your baseline models only using training images and evaluate the validation accuracy to adjust your model.

You may also use sample code (ex10\_cifar10\_test.ipynb) to test model accuracy on the CIFAR-10 10,000 test images, and report the best accuracies for **each model**.

## 系統分析與設計

### 最終專案

截止日期：2025年1月7日星期二18：00

圖像分類：在本專案中，您需要構建一個基線卷積神經網路（CNN）模型來執行圖像分類任務。

您還需要採用一些基本的深度學習技術，例如Dropout和Batch規範化，以嘗試提高基線模型的性能。系統會要求您對 CIFAR-10 數據集進行分類。

CIFAR-10 數據集由 10 個類的 60,000 個 32x32 彩色圖像組成，每個類 6,000 個圖像。有 50000 張訓練圖像和 10000 張測試圖像。

CIFAR-10 數據集的詳細資訊可在以下網站找到：<https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar.html>。

您需要使用 PyTorch 構建基線模型。您可以從 MS Teams 的 File □ Class 材料中下載提供的範例代碼檔：

nutc\_113-1\_System 分析和Design\_final\_data.zip

您可以使用範例代碼（ex10\_cifar10\_train.ipynb和 ex10\_cifar10\_test.ipynb）檔來完成此專案（更多詳細資訊可在代碼檔中找到）。

您可以使用範例代碼（ex10\_cifar10\_train.ipynb）僅使用訓練圖像來訓練基線模型，並評估驗證準確性以調整模型。

您還可以使用示例代碼（ex10\_cifar10\_test.ipynb）在 CIFAR-10 10,000 個測試圖像上測試模型的準確性，並報告每個模型的最佳準確性。

For a sample baseline model (cifar10\_model.py), it requires following layers in your built model. You may add more layers in the sample baseline model. (Note that you are not allowed to delete any layers.)

cifar10\_model.py is displayed below:

```
from torch import nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class CNN(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1=nn.Conv2d(3,10,3,1,1)
        self.conv2=nn.Conv2d(10,20,3,1,1)
        self.conv3=nn.Conv2d(20,40,3,1,1)
        self.conv4=nn.Conv2d(40,80,3,1,1)
        self.pool=nn.MaxPool2d(2,2)
        self.linear1=nn.Linear(80*4*4,100)
        self.linear2=nn.Linear(100,100)
        self.linear3=nn.Linear(100,10)
        self.dropout=nn.Dropout(0.2)

    def forward(self,x):
        x=self.pool(F.relu(self.conv1(x))) # 10*16*16
        x=self.pool(F.relu(self.conv2(x))) # 20*8*8
        x=self.pool(F.relu(self.conv3(x))) # 40*4*4
        x=F.relu(self.conv4(x)) # 80*4*4
        x=x.view(-1,80*4*4)
        x=self.dropout(x)
        x=F.relu(self.linear1(x))
        x=F.relu(self.linear2(x))
        x=self.dropout(x)
        x=F.log_softmax(self.linear3(x),dim=1)
        return x
```

You need to add Dropout and Batch Normalization layers to improve accuracy by completing following experiments at least. You are also welcome to include more deep learning techniques such as attention, residual dense block, or transformer, or pre-trained models (cifar10\_resnet.py is provided) to do more ablation experiments and add more results to the Table 1.

對於示例基線模型（cifar10\_model.py），它需要構建模型中的以下層。您可以在示例基線模型中添加更多層。（請注意，不允許刪除任何圖層。

cifar10\_model.py如下所示：

```
from torch import nn import
torch.nn.functional 作為 F

類 CNN ( nn.模組 ) : def
__init__ ( self ) :
    super ( ) .__init__ ( )
    self.conv1=nn.conv2d ( 3,10,3,1,1 )
    self.conv2=nn.Conv2d ( 10,20,3,1,1 )
    self.conv3=nn.Conv2d ( 20,40,3,1,1 )
    self.conv4=nn.Conv2d ( 40,80,3,1,1 )
    self.pool=nn.最大礦池2d ( 2,2 )

    self.linear1=nn 的線性 ( 80*4*4,100 )
    self.linear2=nn.Linear ( 100,100 )
    self.linear3=nn 的線性 ( 100,10 )
    self.dropout=nn 。脫落 ( 0.2 )

def forward ( self , x ) : x=self.pool ( F.relu
    ( self.conv1 ( x ) ) ) # 10*16*16 x=self.pool
    ( F.relu ( self.conv2 ( x ) ) ) # 20*8*8 x=self.pool
    ( F.relu ( self.conv3 ( x ) ) ) # 40*4*4 x=F.relu
    ( self.conv4 ( x ) ) # 80*4*4 x=x.view
    ( -1,80*4*4 ) x=self.dropout ( x ) x=F.relu
    ( self.linear1 ( x ) ) x=F.relu ( self.linear2 ( x ) )
x=self.dropout ( x ) x=F.log_softmax ( self.linear3
    ( x ) , dim=1 ) 傳回 x
```

您需要添加Dropout和 Batch Normalization 層，以至少通過完成以下實驗來提高準確性。也歡迎您加入更多的深度學習技術，例如 attention、residual dense block 或 transformer，或預訓練模型（提供了 cifar10\_resnet.py）來做更多的消融實驗並向表 1 添加更多結果。

Table 1. Ablation Study on Cifar-10

Method	Accuracy
Baseline model (Need to modify cifar10_model.py)	
Baseline model + dropout (cifar10_model_drop.py)	
Baseline model + batch normalization (cifar10_model_bn.py)	
Baseline model + dropout & batch normalization (cifar10_model_drop_bn.py)	

For adding Batch Normalization, you may use following sample code:

```
class CNN(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1=nn.Conv2d(3,10,3,1,1)
        self.batch1= nn.BatchNorm2d(10)
        self.conv2=nn.Conv2d(10,20,3,1,1)
        self.batch2= nn.BatchNorm2d(20)
        self.conv3=nn.Conv2d(20,40,3,1,1)
        self.batch3= nn.BatchNorm2d(40)
        self.conv4=nn.Conv2d(40,80,3,1,1)
        self.pool=nn.MaxPool2d(2,2)
        self.linear1=nn.Linear(80*4*4,100)
        self.linear2=nn.Linear(100,100)
        self.linear3=nn.Linear(100,10)
        self.dropout=nn.Dropout(0.2)

    def forward(self,x):
        x=self.conv1(x)
        x=self.batch1(x)
        x=F.relu(x)
        x=self.pool(x) # 10*16*16
        x=self.conv2(x)
        x=self.batch2(x)
        x=F.relu(x)
        x=self.pool(x) # 20*8*8
        x=self.conv3(x)
```

表 1.Cifar-10 的消融研究

方法	準確性
基線模型 ( 需要修改cifar10_model.py ) 基線模型+退出 ( cifar10_model_drop.py ) 基線模型+批量標準化 ( cifar10_model_bn.py ) 基線模型+退出&批量標準化 ( cifar10_model_drop_bn.py )	

要添加批量歸一化，您可以使用以下範例代碼：

```

類 CNN ( nn.模組 ) : def
    __init__ ( self ) :
        super ( ) .__init__ ( ) self.conv1=nn.
        卷積2d ( 3,10,3,1,1 ) self.batch1=
        nn.NatchNorm2d ( 10 ) self.conv2=nn
        的卷積2d ( 10,20,3,1,1 ) self.batch2=
        nn.NatchNorm2d ( 20 ) self.conv3=nn.
        卷積2d ( 20,40,3,1,1 ) self.batch3=
        nn.NatchNorm2d ( 40 )
        self.conv4=nn.Conv2d ( 40,80,3,1,1 )
        self.pool=nn.最大礦池2d ( 2,2 )

        self.linear1=nn 的線性 ( 80*4*4,100 )
        self.linear2=nn.Linear ( 100,100 )
        self.linear3=nn 的線性 ( 100,10 )
        self.dropout=nn 。脫落 ( 0.2 )

    def forward ( self , x ) :
        x=self.conv1 ( x )
        x=self.batch1 ( x ) x=F.relu
        ( x ) x=self.pool ( x ) #
        10*16*16 x=self.conv2 ( x )
        x=self.batch2 ( x ) x=F.relu
        ( x ) x=self.pool ( x ) #
        20*8*8 x=self.conv3 ( x )

```

```
x=self.batch3(x)
x=F.relu(x)
x=self.pool(x) # 40*4*4
x=F.relu(self.conv4(x)) # 80*4*4
x=x.view(-1,80*4*4)
x=self.dropout(x)
x=F.relu(self.linear1(x))
x=F.relu(self.linear2(x))
x=self.dropout(x)
x=F.log_softmax(self.linear3(x),dim=1)
return x
```

**Submission guideline:**

1. Your codes (at least 6 files: 4 models (.py), 1 train (.ipynb) and 1 test (.ipynb) )  
s1410932033\_王大明\_cifar10\_model.py  
s1410932033\_王大明\_cifar10\_model\_drop.py  
s1410932033\_王大明\_cifar10\_model\_bn.py  
s1410932033\_王大明\_cifar10\_model\_drop\_bn.py  
s1410932033\_王大明\_cifar10\_train.ipynb  
s1410932033\_王大明\_cifar10\_test.ipynb
2. Your writing report (sid\_name.docx ex. s1410932033\_王大明.docx). Please remember to describe your methods and report their best accuracy in your writing report in order to get better grades.
3. Zip above files (.py, .ipynb, .docx) into ONE file such as s1410932033\_王大明.zip and upload it to MS Teams Assignment.

```
x=self.batch3 ( x )
x=F.relu ( x ) x=self.pool ( x ) #
40*4*4 x=F.relu ( self.conv4 ( x ) )
# 80*4*4 x=x.view ( -1,80*4*4 )
x=self.dropout ( x ) x=F.relu
( self.linear1 ( x ) ) x=F.relu
( self.linear2 ( x ) )

x=self.dropout ( x ) x=F.log_softmax
( self.linear3 ( x ) , dim=1 ) return x
```

## 提交指南：

1. 您的代碼（至少 6 個檔：4 個模型（.py）、1 個火車（.ipynb）和 1 個測試（.ipynb））s1410932033\_王大明\_cifar10\_model.py s1410932033\_王大明\_cifar10\_model\_drop.py s1410932033\_王大明\_cifar10\_model\_bn.py s1410932033\_cifar10\_model\_drop\_bn.py s1410932033\_王大明\_cifar10\_train.ipynb s1410932033\_王大明\_cifar10\_test.ipynb
2. 您的寫作報告（sid\_name.docx ex. s1410932033\_王 大明 .docx）。請記住描述您的方法並在您的寫作報告中報告它們的最佳準確性，以便獲得更好的成績。
3. 將上述檔（.py、.ipynb .docx）壓縮為一個檔，例如 s1410932033\_王大明.zip並將其上傳到 MS Teams 作業。