2022春-机器学习大作业

小组成员:

- 王子悦 191830154
- 周辰熙 191250210

复现论文 iCaRL: Incremental Classifier and Representation Learning

1 论文概述

我们选择iCaRL: Incremental Classifier and Representation Learning 这篇论文进行复现。该论文提出了一种新的training strategy,使得模型可以动态地增加分类情况,进行持续学习。该论文使用CIFAR-100数据集。

1.1 分类

iCaRL依赖一组**从数据流中动态筛选的样本图片集**进行分类,每个已经被观测到的类别都存在一个样本集。iCaRL保证样本图像的总大小不会超过一个给定上限(**同样意味着当类别增加时,需要动态调整每个分类样本集的大小**)。

```
input x  // image to be classified require \mathcal{P} = (P_1, \dots, P_t)  // class exemplar sets require \varphi : \mathcal{X} \to \mathbb{R}^d  // feature map for y = 1, \dots, t do \mu_y \leftarrow \frac{1}{|P_y|} \sum_{p \in P_y} \varphi(p)  // mean-of-exemplars end for y^* \leftarrow \underset{y=1,\dots,t}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|\varphi(x) - \mu_y\|  // nearest prototype output class label y^*
```

iCaRL计算**待分类图像的特征**与现有**每个类特征**的距离,将输入图像分类至与其**距离最近**的一个类中,该分类方法被称作Nearest-Mean-of-Exemplars Classification。

1.2 训练

iCaRL将所有类别分批次地进行训练,每当新类(之前未出现过)的数据加入时,iCaRL调用更新函数对模型进行 更新,调整模型内部的参数。同时由于类型的增加,需要将现有所有样本类数据集减小,以防止超过内存占用上 限。

Algorithm 2 iCaRL INCREMENTALTRAIN

```
input X^s, \ldots, X^t // training examples in per-class sets
input K
                         // memory size
require \Theta
                            // current model parameters
require \mathcal{P} = (P_1, \dots, P_{s-1})
                                     // current exemplar sets
   \Theta \leftarrow \text{UPDATEREPRESENTATION}(X^s, \dots, X^t; \mathcal{P}, \Theta)
   m \leftarrow K/t // number of exemplars per class
   for y = 1, ..., s - 1 do
      P_y \leftarrow \text{REDUCEEXEMPLARSET}(P_y, m)
   end for
   for y = s, \dots, t do
     P_y \leftarrow \text{ConstructExemplarSet}(X_y, m, \Theta)
   end for
  \mathcal{P} \leftarrow (P_1, \dots, P_t)
                                     // new exemplar sets
```

1.3 架构

iCaRL使用卷积神经网络CNN作为模型进行训练,iCaRL并不直接使用CNN进行分类(即将输出层中具有最大输出的维度作为预测结果),而是将网络作为 trainable feature extractor (可训练的特征提取器) $\varphi: x \to R^d$,所有的输出特征都是 $L^2-normalized$ 的($\vec{x}\cdot\vec{x}=1$),iCaRL的输出为

$$g(x) = rac{1}{1 + exp(-a_y(x))} \; \; with \; \, a_y(x) = \omega_y^T arphi(x)$$

网络的参数记为 Θ ,分为两个部分, **特征提取部分的参数**(φ 中的参数)以及**每个类的权重向量**(ω_y^T :每个类y对应的权重向量)

iCaRL中网络的主要作用为representation learning

2 框架代码分析

框架代码负责了数据读取、预处理(图像裁剪、归一化)以及持续学习中的各种基础功能

3参数设置

我们将100个类分为5个任务进行持续学习,即每个任务会新增20个之前没有的类,每个任务的epoch设为**30**, **memorysize**设置为2000(Exemplar_set中样本总数为2000)

4 算法复现

复现iCaRL算法主要需要实现论文中的 Algorithm 1(分类)、Algorithm 3 (更新网络)、Algorithm 4(构建 Exemplar set)以及Algorithm 5(调整Exemplar set大小),

```
def after_task(self, cur_iter):
       # update the num learned class
        self.num_learned_class = self.num_learning_class
        # the size which each exemplar_set should be
        k = self.memory_size // self.num_learned_class
        ## first
        ## reduce the size of current exemplar_set
        logger.info("#"*15 + " reduce exemplar set " + "#"*15)
        self.reduce_exemplar_set(k)
        ## second
        ## construct the new exemplar_set
        logger.info("#"*15 + " construct exemplar set " + "#"*15)
        self.construct_exemplar_set(cur_iter, k)
        ## third
        ## caculate the mean feature representation for every class
        logger.info("#"*15 + " caculate exemplar mean " + "#"*15)
        self.caculate_exemplar_mean()
        ## finally
        ## use the exemplar_mean to classify the test data, and compute the accuracy
        logger.info("#"*10 + " evaluate using nearest mean exempalrs classification " +
"#"*10)
```

这些算法主要在网络参数调整之后使用,因此在after_task中调用

4.1 Algorithm 1 分类

Algorithm 1 iCaRL CLASSIFY

```
 \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{input} & x & \text{$/\!\!/$ image to be classified} \\ \textbf{require} & \mathcal{P} = (P_1, \dots, P_t) & \text{$/\!\!/$ class exemplar sets} \\ \textbf{require} & \varphi : \mathcal{X} \to \mathbb{R}^d & \text{$/\!\!/$ feature map} \\ \textbf{for} & y = 1, \dots, t \textbf{ do} \\ & \mu_y \leftarrow \frac{1}{|P_y|} \sum_{p \in P_y} \varphi(p) & \text{$/\!\!/$ mean-of-exemplars} \\ \textbf{end for} \\ & y^* \leftarrow \underset{y=1,\dots,t}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|\varphi(x) - \mu_y\| & \text{$/\!\!/$ nearest prototype} \\ \textbf{output} & \text{class label } y^* \end{aligned}
```

```
def classify(self, x):
    res = []
    _x = F.normalize(self.model.featrue_extractor(x).detach()).cpu().numpy()
    exemplar_means = [value for _, value in self.exemplar_mean.items()]
# 获取每个exemplar_set的平均特征
    exemplar_means = numpy.array(exemplar_means)
    for input in _x:
        # 计算输入样本和每个exemplar_set平均特征的差向量
        dif = input - exemplar_means
        # 计算每个差向量的范数 (长度平方)
        dist = numpy.linalg.norm(dif, ord=2, axis=1)
        # 将该样本分类至具有最短差向量的类中
        label = numpy.argmin(dist)
        res.append(label)
    return torch.tensor(res)
```

4.2 Algorithm 3 更新网络

Algorithm 3 iCaRL UPDATEREPRESENTATION

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{input} \ \ X^s, \dots, X^t & \textit{ // training images of classes } s, \dots, t \\ \textbf{require} \ \ \mathcal{P} = (P_1, \dots, P_{s-1}) & \textit{ // exemplar sets } \\ \textbf{require} \ \ \Theta & \textit{ // current model parameters } \\ \end{array}$

// form combined training set:

$$\mathcal{D} \leftarrow \bigcup_{y=s,...,t} \{(x,y) : x \in X^y\} \cup \bigcup_{y=1,...,s-1} \{(x,y) : x \in P^y\}$$

// store network outputs with pre-update parameters:

for
$$y = 1, ..., s - 1$$
 do $q_i^y \leftarrow g_y(x_i)$ for all $(x_i, \cdot) \in \mathcal{D}$

end for

run network training (e.g. BackProp) with loss function

$$\ell(\Theta) = -\sum_{(x_i, y_i) \in \mathcal{D}} \left[\sum_{y=s}^{t} \delta_{y=y_i} \log g_y(x_i) + \delta_{y \neq y_i} \log(1 - g_y(x_i)) + \sum_{y=1}^{s-1} q_i^y \log g_y(x_i) + (1 - q_i^y) \log(1 - g_y(x_i)) \right]$$

that consists of classification and distillation terms.

```
# return the datalist struct which combined the exemplar and new datalist

def combine_exemplar_and_current(self):
    datalist = []

# datalist.append({'file_name': img_path, 'label': start_label})

## first, add all exemplar

## 首先, 将所有exemplar_set中的数据加入datalist

for key, value in self.exemplar_set.items():
    for img_path in value:
        datalist.append({'file_name':img_path, 'label':key})

## second, add all new data

## 再将所有新数据加入datalist

## 之后网络训练时使用的数据就是exempalr_set + newdata

datalist = datalist + self.train_list

return datalist
```

4.2 Algorithm 4 构建Exemplar set

Algorithm 4 iCaRL CONSTRUCTEXEMPLARSET

```
input image set X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} of class y input m target number of exemplars require current feature function \varphi: \mathcal{X} \to \mathbb{R}^d \mu \leftarrow \frac{1}{n} \sum_{x \in X} \varphi(x) \text{ // current class mean} for k = 1, \dots, m do p_k \leftarrow \operatorname*{argmin}_{x \in X} \left\| \mu - \frac{1}{k} [\varphi(x) + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \varphi(p_j)] \right\| end for P \leftarrow (p_1, \dots, p_m) output exemplar set P
```

```
## 传入当前的任务号(从0到4)以及每个Exemplar set的大小k
def construct_exemplar_set(self, cur_iter, k):
       ## every iteration, we train 20 new classes
       new img dataset = ImageDataset (
           pd.DataFrame(self.train_list),
           self.dataset,
           self.train_transform
       for label in range(cur_iter * 20, cur_iter * 20 + 20):
           ## 获取某个label下所有图像构成的ImageDataSet
           img_set = ImageDataset(
               new_img_dataset.get_image_class(label),
               self.dataset,
               self.train_transform
           ## select k imgs from the data set
           ## 挑选k个图像作为Exemplar Set的成员(是按顺序加入的,因此缩小数据集时只需截断即可)
           res = self.compute_k_nearest_img(img_set, k)
           ## add to the exemplar set
           self.exemplar_set[label] = res
## 挑选图像
def compute_k_nearest_img(self, dataset : ImageDataset, k):
       ## compute the mean of the current class
       ## and extract the feature for every imgs
       ## 先转为tensor格式
       data = dataset.to_tensor()
       class_mean, feature_output = self.compute_the_class(data)
       exemplar_list = []
       exemplar_sum = numpy.zeros((1, 512))
       ## select k imgs from dataset
       for i in range(k):
           ## compute the distance from each imgs to the class mean
           x = class_mean - (exemplar_sum + feature_output)/(i + 1)
           x = numpy.linalg.norm(x, axis=1)
           ## add the img into the exemplar
           idx = numpy.argmin(x)
           exemplar_sum += feature_output[idx]
           exemplar_list.append(dataset[idx]['image_name'])
       return exemplar_list
```

4.3 Algorithm 5 调整Exemplar set的大小

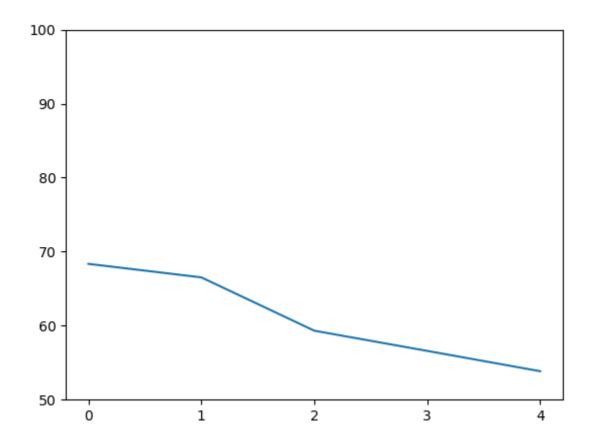
Algorithm 5 iCaRL REDUCEEXEMPLARSET

```
input m // target number of exemplars input P = (p_1, \dots, p_{|P|}) // current exemplar set P \leftarrow (p_1, \dots, p_m) // i.e. keep only first m output exemplar set P
```

```
def reduce_exemplar_set(self, k):
    for key, value in self.exemplar_set.items():
    ## 由于加入时就是按顺序加入的,因此直接取前k个即可
    self.exemplar_set[key] = value[:k]
```

5 实验结果

训练过程的日志记录在logs/tmp.log中,训练时间约为1小时18分钟



每次任务过后的分类准确率为 68.35%, 66.525%, 59.317%, 56.588%, 53.84%