

## (2) LeNet CNN Classify (framework: PyTorch/Keras)

### 甲、摘要

搭建三層 Convolution layer 加上三層 Fully-Connected layer 拿去 Inference 於 MNIST/CIFAR-10 dataset 上。

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Conv2d-1	[-1, 6, 28, 28]	60
BatchNorm2d-2	[-1, 6, 28, 28]	12
Dropout-3	[-1, 6, 28, 28]	0
ReLU-4	[-1, 6, 28, 28]	0
MaxPool2d-5	[-1, 6, 14, 14]	0
Conv2d-6	[-1, 12, 12, 12]	660
BatchNorm2d-7	[-1, 12, 12, 12]	24
Dropout-8	[-1, 12, 12, 12]	0
ReLU-9	[-1, 12, 12, 12]	0
MaxPool2d-10	[-1, 12, 6, 6]	0
Conv2d-11	[-1, 24, 4, 4]	2,616
BatchNorm2d-12	[-1, 24, 4, 4]	48
Dropout-13	[-1, 24, 4, 4]	0
ReLU-14	[-1, 24, 4, 4]	0
Linear-15	[-1, 128]	49,280
BatchNorm1d-16	[-1, 128]	256
ReLU-17	[-1, 128]	0
Linear-18	[-1, 48]	6,192
BatchNorm1d-19	[-1, 48]	96
ReLU-20	[-1, 48]	0
Linear-21	[-1, 10]	490

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Total params: 59,734  
Trainable params: 59,734  
Non-trainable params: 0  
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Input size (MB): 0.00  
Forward/backward pass size (MB): 0.22  
Params size (MB): 0.23  
Estimated Total Size (MB): 0.46  
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Model: sequential\_4

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_20 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	896
dropout_22 (Dropout)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	0
conv2d_21 (Conv2D)	(None, 32, 32, 32)	9248
max_pooling2d_11 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 16, 16, 32)	0
conv2d_22 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	18496
dropout_23 (Dropout)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	0
conv2d_23 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 16, 64)	36928
max_pooling2d_12 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 8, 8, 64)	0
conv2d_24 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 128)	73856
dropout_24 (Dropout)	(None, 8, 8, 128)	0
conv2d_25 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 8, 128)	147584
max_pooling2d_13 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 4, 4, 128)	0
flatten_4 (Flatten)	(None, 2048)	0
dropout_25 (Dropout)	(None, 2048)	0
dense_11 (Dense)	(None, 2500)	5122500
dropout_26 (Dropout)	(None, 2500)	0
dense_12 (Dense)	(None, 1000)	2501000
dropout_27 (Dropout)	(None, 1000)	0
dense_13 (Dense)	(None, 10)	10010

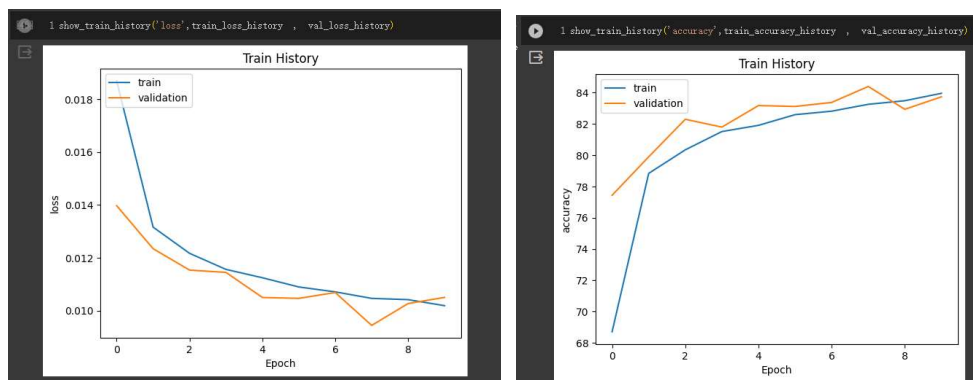
Total params: 7,800,518  
Trainable params: 7,800,518  
Non-trainable params: 0

圖一二、Model summary(左:PyTorch / 右:Keras)

### 乙、想法

利用 sequential 的方式搭建每一層 layer，而 optimizer 選用 Adam，其中有比較有無 Batch normalization 與 Dropout 的差別，與嘗試縮減網路深度，發現均有更好的成效，前兩者是為了防止梯度消失與過擬合，而第三者我推測是由於 dataset 的解析度太小，若不斷 Down-sampling 反而會造成後面層數的 feature 太小或消失，造成準確率反而下降。

### 丙、結果



圖三四、Train history

0.9817000031471252

0.9189199805259705

圖五六、Mnist 與 CIFAR-10 test accuracy