实验二: 基于 ViT 的 CIFAR10 图像分类

一、实验目的

- 1. 学习如何使用深度学习框架来实现和训练一个 ViT 模型,以及 ViT 中的 Attention 机制。
- 2. 进一步掌握使用深度学习框架完成任务的具体流程:如读取数据、构造网络、训练模型和测试模型等。

二、实验要求

- 1. 基于 Python 语言和任意一种深度学习框架(实验指导书中使用 PyTorch 框架 进行介绍),从零开始一步步完成数据读取、网络构建、模型训练和模型测试 等过程,最终实现一个可以完成基于 ViT 的 CIFAR10 图像分类任务的程序。
- 2. 在 CIFAR10 数据集上进行训练和评估,实现测试集准确率达到 80%以上。
- 3. 按照规定时间在课程网站上提交实验报告,代码和 PPT。

三、实验原理

ViT 相关概念和原理参考《深度学习》课程讲授内容,VIT 首次将 Transformer 模型运用到计算机视觉领域并且取得了不错的分类效果,模型架构图如图 1 所示。 从图 1 可以看出 VIT 只用了 Transformer 模型的编码器部分,并未涉及解码器。ViT 架构由三部分组成:(1)图像特征嵌入模块;(2)Transformer 编码器模块;(3)MLP 分类模块。 ViT 的组成模块详细介绍如下:

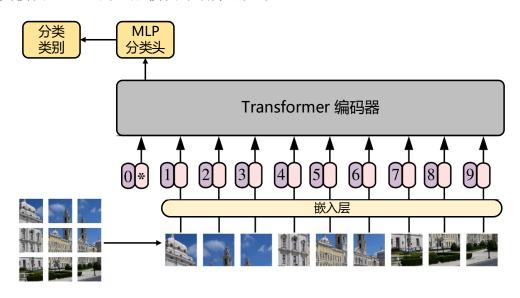


图 1 ViT 的架构

- (1) 图像特征嵌入模块:标准的 ViT 模型对图像的输入尺寸有要求,必须为 224*224, 图像输入之后首先是需要进行 Patch 分块, 一般设置 Patch 的尺寸为 16*16,那么一共能生成(224/16)*(224/16)=196个 Patch 块。
- (2) Transformer 编码器模块: 主要由 LayerNorm 层、多头注意力机制、MLP 模 块、残差连接这5个部分组成。其中多头注意力如图2所示。

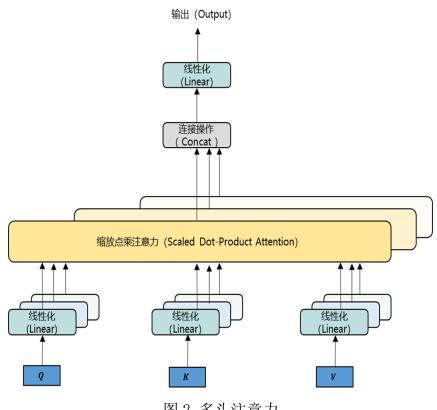


图 2 多头注意力

(3) MLP 模块:由两个全连接层加上 Dropout 层实现。

四、实验所需工具和数据集

数据集 1.

CIFAR-10 (Canadian Institute for Advanced Research-10) 是一个常用的 计算机视觉数据集,由 60000 张 32*32 像素的彩色图片组成,分为 10 个类别,每个 类别有6000张图片。这个数据集包含飞机、汽车、鸟类、猫、鹿、狗、青蛙、马、 船和卡车等类别。其中,训练集包含 50000 张图片,测试集包含 10000 张图片。

CIFAR-10 是一个用于测试图像分类算法性能的标准基准数据集之一,由于图像尺寸小且类别丰富,因此在计算资源有限的情况下,它通常用于快速验证和原型设计。

下载地址: https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~kriz/cifar.html

- 2. 实验环境
 - 一台电脑
 - Python3. X
 - PyTorch 深度学习框架

五、实验步骤和方法

1. 下载数据集和数据预处理

```
trans_train = transforms.Compose(
   [transforms.RandomResizedCrop(224), # 将给定图像随机裁剪为不同的大小和宽高比,
   transforms.RandomHorizontalFlip(), # 以给定的概率随机水平旋转给定的PIL的图像,默认为0.5;
   transforms.ToTensor(),
   transforms.Normalize(mean=[0.485, 0.456, 0.406],
                     std=[0.229, 0.224, 0.225])])
trans_valid = transforms.Compose(
   transforms.ToTensor(), # 将PIL Image或者 ndarray 转换为tensor, 并且归一化至[0-1]
   transforms.Normalize(mean=[0.485, 0.456, 0.406],
                     std=[0.229, 0.224, 0.225])])
trainset = torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10
(root="./cifar10", train=True, download=True, transform=trans_train)
trainloader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(trainset, batch_size=256, shuffle=True, num_workers=2)
testset = torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10(root='./cifar10', train=False,
                               download=False, transform=trans valid)
testloader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(testset, batch_size=256,
                                 shuffle=False, num_workers=2)
dataiter = iter(trainloader)
images, labels = dataiter.next()
```

- 2. 构建模型:包括 Attention 结构和整体结构
- Attention 结构

```
class Attention(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self, dim, heads = 8, dim_head = 64, dropout = 0.):
       super().__init__()
       inner_dim = dim_head * heads
       project_out = not (heads == 1 and dim_head == dim)
       self.heads = heads
       self.scale = dim head ** -0.5
       self.norm = nn.LayerNorm(dim)
       self.attend = nn.Softmax(dim = -1)
       self.dropout = nn.Dropout(dropout)
       self.to_qkv = nn.Linear(dim, inner_dim * 3, bias = False)
       self.to_out = nn.Sequential(
           nn.Linear(inner dim, dim),
           nn.Dropout(dropout)
       ) if project_out else nn.Identity()
   def forward(self, x):
       x = self.norm(x)
       qkv = self.to_qkv(x).chunk(3, dim = -1)
       q, k, v = map(lambda t: rearrange(t, 'b n (h d) -> b h n d', h = self.heads), qkv)
       dots = torch.matmul(q, k.transpose(-1, -2)) * self.scale
       attn = self.attend(dots)
       attn = self.dropout(attn)
       out = torch.matmul(attn, v)
       out = rearrange(out, 'b h n d -> b n (h d)')
       return self.to_out(out)
```

● ViT 整体结构

```
class ViT(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self, *, image_size, patch_size, num_classes, dim, depth,
   heads, mlp_dim, pool = 'cls', channels = 3, dim_head = 64, dropout = 0., emb_dropout = 0.):
       image_height, image_width = pair(image_size)
       patch_height, patch_width = pair(patch_size)
       assert image_height % patch_height == 0 and image_width % patch_width == 0,
       num_patches = (image_height // patch_height) * (image_width // patch_width)
       patch_dim = channels * patch_height * patch_width
       assert pool in {'cls', 'mean'},
       'pool type must be either cls (cls token) or mean (mean pooling)'
       self.to_patch_embedding = nn.Sequential(
           Rearrange('b c (h p1) (w p2) \rightarrow b (h w) (p1 p2 c)', p1 = patch_height, p2 = patch_width),
           nn.LayerNorm(patch_dim),
           nn.Linear(patch_dim, dim),
           nn.LayerNorm(dim),
       self.pos_embedding = nn.Parameter(torch.randn(1, num_patches + 1, dim))
       self.cls_token = nn.Parameter(torch.randn(1, 1, dim))
       self.dropout = nn.Dropout(emb_dropout)
       self.transformer = Transformer(dim, depth, heads, dim_head, mlp_dim, dropout)
       self.pool = pool
       self.to_latent = nn.Identity()
       self.mlp_head = nn.Linear(dim, num_classes)
```

```
def forward(self, img):
    x = self.to_patch_embedding(img)
    b, n, _ = x.shape

    cls_tokens = repeat(self.cls_token, '1 1 d -> b 1 d', b = b)
    x = torch.cat((cls_tokens, x), dim=1)
    x += self.pos_embedding[:, :(n + 1)]
    x = self.dropout(x)

    x = self.transformer(x)

    x = x.mean(dim = 1) if self.pool == 'mean' else x[:, 0]

    x = self.to_latent(x)
    return self.mlp_head(x)
```

● 前向 MLP 网络

3. 模型训练

```
def train(epoch):
   print('\nEpoch: %d' % epoch)
   net.train()
   train_loss = 0
   correct = 0
   total = 0
    for batch_idx, (inputs, targets) in enumerate(trainloader):
       inputs, targets = inputs.to(device), targets.to(device)
       optimizer.zero_grad()
       outputs = net(inputs)
       loss = criterion(outputs, targets)
       loss.backward()
       sparse_selection()
       optimizer.step()
       train_loss += loss.item()
        _, predicted = outputs.max(1)
       total += targets.size(0)
       correct += predicted.eq(targets).sum().item()
       progress_bar(batch_idx, len(trainloader), 'Loss: %.3f | Acc: %.3f%% (%d/%d)'
            % (train_loss/(batch_idx+1), 100.*correct/total, correct, total))
    return train_loss/(batch_idx+1)
```

4. 模型验证

```
def test(epoch):
   global best_acc
    net.eval()
   test_loss = 0
   correct = 0
   total = 0
   with torch.no_grad():
        for batch_idx, (inputs, targets) in enumerate(testloader):
            inputs, targets = inputs.to(device), targets.to(device)
            outputs = net(inputs)
            loss = criterion(outputs, targets)
            test_loss += loss.item()
            _, predicted = outputs.max(1)
            total += targets.size(0)
            correct += predicted.eq(targets).sum().item()
            progress_bar(batch_idx, len(testloader), 'Loss: %.3f | Acc: %.3f%% (%d/%d)'
                % (test_loss/(batch_idx+1), 100.*correct/total, correct, total))
```

```
# Update scheduler
if not args.cos:
    scheduler.step(test_loss)

# Save checkpoint.
acc = 100.*correct/total
if acc > best_acc:
    print('Saving..')
    state = {
        'net': net.state_dict(),
        'acc': acc,
        'epoch': epoch,
    }
    if not os.path.isdir('checkpoint'):
        os.mkdir('checkpoint')
    torch.save(state, './checkpoint/'+args.net+'-{}-ckpt.t7'.format(args.patch))
    best_acc = acc

os.makedirs("log", exist_ok=True)
    content =
    time.ctime() + ' ' + f'Epoch {epoch}, lr: {optimizer.param_groups[0]["lr"]:.7f}, val loss: {test_loss:.print(content)
    with open(f'log/log_{args.net}_patch{args.patch}.txt', 'a') as appender:
        appender.write(content + "\n")
    return test_loss, acc
```