A3-卷积神经网络实验报告

一、任务目标

1、基本实验要求完成:

- a. 实现卷积神经网络分类器
- b. 应用dropout和多种normalization方法,理解它们对模型泛化能力的影响
- c. 理解如何通过交叉验证,为神经网络找到最好的hyperparameters

2、进阶要求:

a. 在训练网络的过程中,可根据需要自由尝试其它提升性能的方法,例如通过增加模型层数、使用不同的正则化方法、使用模型集成等

二、实验实现过程:

1、实验平台概述:

本次实验采用 Python 完成。

依赖库有:

依赖库	版本
numpy	1.24.3
torchvision	0.14.0+cu116
torch	1.13.0+cu116
sklearn	0.0

2、实验代码框架概述及实现原理:

1. 执行器(Runner)设计:

为方便运行,完成本次实验,先进行设计了一个可通用在各模型上使用的执行器,其包含使用模型的各个重要步骤包含初始化、训练、验证、测试等多个方法。

• __init__: Runner 类的初始化函数,用于设置模型的训练参数。

```
1 class Runner:
       def __init__(self, module : nn.Module, batch_size=256, num_workers=8,
 2
 3
                     epochs=15, lr=1e-3, resize=None, device='cuda', set_model_name=
                     datasets='CIFAR-10', weight_decay=0, kf=True,
 4
                     optimizer:torch.optim.Adam = None) -> None:
 5
           self.module = module.to(device)
 6
           self.device = device
 7
           self.batch_size = batch_size
 8
9
           self.epochs = epochs
           self.Kf=kf
10
           self.folders=10
11
12
           if datasets == 'CIFAR-10':
13
                self.train_iter, self.test_iter, self.train_set = dataset_make(batch
14
           else:
15
                self.train_iter, self.test_iter, self.train_set = minist_dataset_mak
16
17
           if self.Kf == False:
18
                self.val_iter = self.test_iter
19
20
           else:
                self.val iter = None
21
22
                . . . . . . .
```

- _get_train_result , _get_valid_result , _get_test_result : 这些函数用于获取 训练、验证和测试阶段的结果。
- outputs_metric :用于计算模型输出的评价指标。
- train_steps, test_steps:这些步骤是训练和测试过程的具体执行函数。

```
def train_steps(self, X:torch.Tensor, Y:torch.Tensor):
 1
 2
           self.optimizer.zero_grad()
 3
           X, Y = X.to(self.device), Y.to(self.device)
 4
           X.requires_grad_()
 5
           Y_c = []
           yy = [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]
 6
 7
           for y in Y:
 8
               yy = [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]
               yy[y] = 1.0
9
               Y_c.append(yy)
10
           Y_c = torch.tensor(Y_c, device=self.device,requires_grad=True)
11
           y_hat = self.module(X)
12
13
           loss = self.loss(y_hat, Y_c)
```

```
14
            loss.backward()
15
           self.optimizer.step()
16
           train_score = self.outputs_metric(y_hat, Y)
17
            return train_score, loss.item()
18
19
       @torch.no grad()
20
       def test_steps(self, X, Y):
21
22
           X, Y = X.to(self.device), Y.to(self.device)
           Y_c = []
23
24
           yy = [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]
25
           for y in Y:
26
               yy = [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]
27
               yy[y] = 1.0
28
               Y_c.append(yy)
29
           Y_c = torch.tensor(Y_c, device=self.device)
           y_hat = self.module(X)
30
31
           loss = self.loss(y_hat, Y_c)
           test_score = self.outputs_metric(y_hat, Y)
32
33
34
           return test_score, loss.item()
```

• train, val, test:这些函数用于启动训练、验证和测试过程。

```
def train(self):
 1
 2
           # 使用K折交叉验证 - epoch=1
 3
           if self.Kf:
 4
 5
               kf = KFold(n_splits=10, shuffle=True, random_state=0)
               folders = 0
 6
               torch.save(self.module.state_dict(), './lenet_origin.pth')
 7
               for train_index, val_index in kf.split(self.train_set):
 8
                   self.module.load_state_dict(torch.load('./lenet_origin.pth'))
9
                   self.optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(self.module.parameters(), lr=s
10
11
12
                   train_fold = torch.utils.data.dataset.Subset(self.train_set, tra
                   val fold = torch.utils.data.dataset.Subset(self.train set, val i
13
                   self.train_iter = DataLoader(dataset=train_fold, batch_size=self
14
                   self.val_iter = DataLoader(dataset=val_fold, batch_size=128, shu
15
16
                   self.module.train()
17
                   train_loss = 0.0
18
                   train_acc = 0.0
19
20
                   for i in range(self.epochs):
                       with tqdm(total=len(self.train_iter)) as t:
21
```

```
22
                            for idx, (X, Y) in enumerate(self.train_iter):
                                t.set_description("Fold: %i"%folders+" Epoch: %i"%i)
23
                                a, b = self.train_steps(X, Y)
24
                                t.set_postfix(train_loss='%.4f'%b,train_acc='%.4f'%a
25
                                train_loss += b
26
                                train_acc += a
27
                                t.update(1)
28
29
                        self.train_acc.append(train_acc/len(self.train_iter))
30
                        self.train_losses.append(train_loss/len(self.train_iter))
31
32
                    self.module.eval()
                    self.val()
33
34
                    folders += 1
35
           else:
36
37
               for i in range(self.epochs):
                    self.module.train()
38
39
                    train_loss = 0.0
                    train_acc = 0.0
40
                    with tqdm(total=len(self.train_iter)) as t:
41
42
                        for idx, (X, Y) in enumerate(self.train_iter):
                            t.set_description("Epoch: %i" %i)
43
                            a, b = self.train_steps(X, Y)
44
                            t.set_postfix(train_loss='%.4f'%b,train_acc='%.4f'%a)
45
                            train_loss += b
46
                            train_acc += a
47
                            t.update(1)
48
49
                    self.train_acc.append(train_acc/len(self.train_iter))
                    self.train_losses.append(train_loss/len(self.train_iter))
50
                    self.module.eval()
51
52
                    self.val()
           self.test()
53
```

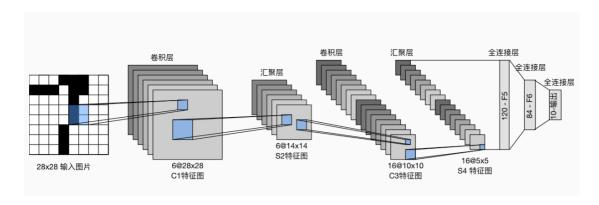
• get_model_name: 函数用于生成或获取模型的名称

```
def get_model_name(self):
    if self.set_name:
        return self.set_name

model_type = self.module.__class__.__name__
return model_type
```

2. LeNet:

LeNet初始论文中网络结构如下:

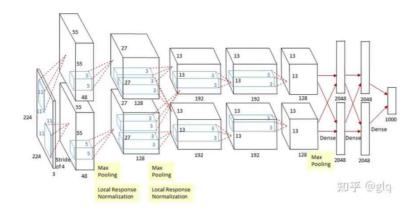


但在实现中,添加了softmax层作为最后的输出层,进行了微小的改动。

```
1 class LeNet(nn.Module):
       def __init__(self, in_dims=3, droup_rate=0.0) -> None:
 2
           super().__init__()
 3
           self.net = nn.Sequential(
 4
 5
           nn.Conv2d(in_dims, 6, kernel_size=5, padding=2), nn.Sigmoid(),
           nn.AvgPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2),
 6
           nn.Conv2d(6, 16, kernel_size=5), nn.Sigmoid(),
 7
           nn.AvgPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2),
 8
9
           nn.Flatten(),
10
           nn.Linear(16 * 6 * 6, 120), nn.Sigmoid(),
           nn.Dropout(p=droup_rate),
11
           nn.Linear(120, 84), nn.Sigmoid(),
12
           nn.Linear(84, 10),
13
           nn.Softmax())
14
15
           for layer in self.net:
16
17
               if type(layer) == nn.Linear or type(layer) == nn.Conv2d:
                    nn.init.xavier_uniform_(layer.weight)
18
19
20
       def __call__(self, X):
21
           return self.forward(X)
22
23
       def forward(self, X):
24
25
           return self.net(X)
```

3. AlexNet:

AlexNet结构如下:



在实现中因为使用的数据集与原论文不同,将最后的分类数更改为了10 (MINIST, CIFAR-10),并将图片数据填充至224x224大小后进行输入。

```
1 class AlexNet(nn.Module):
       def init (self, in dims=3,droup rate=0.5, BN=False) -> None:
 2
 3
           super().__init__()
           if BN:
 4
 5
               self.net = nn.Sequential(
                           nn.Conv2d(in_dims, 96, kernel_size=11, stride=4, padding
 6
 7
                           nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=3, stride=2),
 8
                           nn.Conv2d(96, 256, kernel size=5, padding=2), nn.BatchNo
                           nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=3, stride=2),
9
                           nn.Conv2d(256, 384, kernel_size=3, padding=1), nn.BatchN
10
11
                           nn.Conv2d(384, 384, kernel_size=3, padding=1), nn.BatchN
                           nn.Conv2d(384, 256, kernel_size=3, padding=1), nn.BatchN
12
13
                           nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=3, stride=2),
                           nn.Flatten(),
14
                           #使用dropout层来减轻过拟合
15
                           nn.Linear(6400, 4096), nn.BatchNorm1d(4096), nn.ReLU(),
16
                           nn.Dropout(p=droup_rate),
17
                           nn.Linear(4096, 4096), nn.BatchNorm1d(4096), nn.ReLU(),
18
                           nn.Dropout(p=droup_rate),
19
20
                           nn.Linear(4096, 10))
           else:
21
               self.net = nn.Sequential(
22
23
                           nn.Conv2d(in_dims, 96, kernel_size=11, stride=4, padding
                           nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=3, stride=2),
24
                           nn.Conv2d(96, 256, kernel_size=5, padding=2), nn.ReLU(),
25
                           nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=3, stride=2),
26
                           nn.Conv2d(256, 384, kernel_size=3, padding=1), nn.ReLU()
27
28
                           nn.Conv2d(384, 384, kernel_size=3, padding=1), nn.ReLU()
29
                           nn.Conv2d(384, 256, kernel_size=3, padding=1), nn.ReLU()
                           nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=3, stride=2),
30
                           nn.Flatten(),
31
                           #使用dropout层来减轻过拟合
32
33
                           nn.Linear(6400, 4096), nn.ReLU(),
```

```
34
                            nn.Dropout(p=droup_rate),
                            nn.Linear(4096, 4096), nn.ReLU(),
35
                            nn.Dropout(p=droup_rate),
36
                            nn.Linear(4096, 10))
37
38
           for layer in self.net:
39
                if type(layer) == nn.Linear or type(layer) == nn.Conv2d:
40
                    nn.init.xavier_uniform_(layer.weight)
41
42
43
       def __call__(self, X):
44
            return self.forward(X)
45
46
       def forward(self, X):
47
           return self.net(X)
48
49
```

4. ResNet18 & ResNet50:

对于ResNet网络,首先实现其最基本的残差块作为基础结构。

```
1 class BasicBlock(nn.Module):
 2
       expansion = 1
 3
       def __init__(self, inplanes, planes, stride=1, downsample=None):
 4
 5
           super(BasicBlock, self).__init__()
           self.conv1 = conv3x3(inplanes, planes, stride)
 6
           self.bn1 = nn.BatchNorm2d(planes)
 7
           self.relu = nn.ReLU(inplace=True)
 8
 9
           self.conv2 = conv3x3(planes, planes)
           self.bn2 = nn.BatchNorm2d(planes)
10
           self.downsample = downsample
11
           self.stride = stride
12
13
       def forward(self, x):
14
           identity = x
15
16
17
           out = self.conv1(x)
           out = self.bn1(out)
18
           out = self.relu(out)
19
20
21
           out = self.conv2(out)
           out = self.bn2(out)
22
23
```

```
if self.downsample is not None:
identity = self.downsample(x)

out += identity
out = self.relu(out)

return out
```

根据ResNet50所需,实现BottleNeck作为其基础构成部分:

```
1 class Bottleneck(nn.Module):
2
       expansion = 4#
3
4
       def __init__(self, inplanes, planes, stride=1, downsample=None):
           super(Bottleneck, self).__init__()
5
6
           self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(inplanes, planes, kernel_size=1, stride=stride, b
7
           self.bn1 = nn.BatchNorm2d(planes) # 归一化处理,使得不会因数据过大而导致网络
           self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(planes, planes, kernel_size=3, stride=1,
8
                                  padding=1, bias=False) #block的中间层卷积
9
           self.bn2 = nn.BatchNorm2d(planes)
10
           self.conv3 = nn.Conv2d(planes, planes * 4, kernel_size=1, bias=False)#bl
11
           self.bn3 = nn.BatchNorm2d(planes * 4)
12
           self.relu = nn.ReLU(inplace=True)
13
           self.downsample = downsample#判断是否是conv block
14
           self.stride = stride#不同stage的stride不同,除了stage1的stride为1,其余stag
15
16
       def forward(self, x):
17
           residual = x
18
           # 卷积操作,就是指的是identity block
19
           out = self.conv1(x)
20
           out = self.bn1(out)
21
           out = self.relu(out)
22
23
24
           out = self.conv2(out)
           out = self.bn2(out)
25
           out = self.relu(out)
26
27
           out = self.conv3(out)
28
           out = self.bn3(out)
29
           if self.downsample is not None:
30
               residual = self.downsample(x)
31
           # 相加
32
           out += residual
33
34
           out = self.relu(out)
35
```

最后整体实现ResNet类,根据结构需要调用组合:

```
1 class ResNet(nn.Module):
       def __init__(self, block, layers, num_classes=10, in_dims=3): # block即为Bo
 2
 3
           self.inplanes = 64 # 初始输入通道数为64
           super(ResNet, self).__init__()
 4
           # 把stage前面的卷积处理
 5
           self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(in_dims, 64, kernel_size=7, stride=2, padding=3,
 6
 7
                                   bias=False)
           self.bn1 = nn.BatchNorm2d(64)
 8
           self.relu = nn.ReLU(inplace=True)
 9
10
           self.maxpool = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=3, stride=2, padding=0, ceil_mod
11
12
           # 64, 128, 256, 512是指扩大4倍之前的维度
           # 四层stage, layer表示有几个block块,可见后3个stage的stride全部为2
13
           self.layer1 = self._make_layer(block, 64, layers[0])
14
           self.layer2 = self._make_layer(block, 128, layers[1], stride=2)
15
           self.layer3 = self._make_layer(block, 256, layers[2], stride=2)
16
17
18
            . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
```

ResNet结构根据论文有:

layer name	output size	18-layer	34-layer	50-layer	101-layer	152-layer
conv1	112×112	7×7, 64, stride 2				
		3×3 max pool, stride 2				
conv2_x	56×56	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,64\\ 3\times3,64 \end{array}\right]\times2$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,64\\ 3\times3,64 \end{array}\right]\times3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$
conv3_x	28×28	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3, 128\\ 3\times3, 128 \end{array}\right] \times 2$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3, 128\\ 3\times3, 128 \end{array}\right] \times 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 8$
conv4_x			$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,256\\ 3\times3,256 \end{array}\right]\times6$	[1×1, 1024]	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 23$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 36$
conv5_x	7×7	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,512\\ 3\times3,512 \end{array}\right]\times2$	$\left[\begin{array}{c} 3\times3,512\\ 3\times3,512 \end{array}\right]\times3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$
	1×1					
FLO	OPs	1.8×10^{9}	3.6×10^9	3.8×10^{9}	7.6×10^9	CSDNc@lylmAia\

其中ResNet18,ResNet34由基本的残差块构成,ResNet50等由BottleNeck块构成,故构建其模型可用:

```
1 resnet50 = ResNet(Bottleneck, [3, 4, 6, 3])
2 resnet18 = ResNet(BasicBlock, [2, 2, 2, 2])
```

5. Average 模型聚合类实现:

```
1 class AGGNet(nn.Module):
       def __init__(self, nets:List[nn.Module]) -> None:
 2
           self.nets = nets
 3
 4
           self.params = [{"params": net.parameters()} for net in nets] # 各模型参数
 5
 6
 7
       def parameters(self, recurse: bool = True):
 8
           return self.params
 9
       def train(self, mode: bool = True):
10
           for net in self.nets:
11
               net.train()
12
13
       def eval(self):
14
           for net in self.nets:
15
               net.eval()
16
17
       def to(self, params):
18
           for net in self.nets:
19
               net.to(params)
20
21
           return self
22
       def __call__(self, X):
23
24
           return self.forward(X)
25
       def forward(self, X): # 求各网络结果平均值进行聚合
26
           outputs = []
27
           for net in self.nets:
28
29
               output = net(X)
               outputs.append(output)
30
31
           out = torch.zeros_like(outputs[0], device=X.device, requires_grad=True)
32
           for output in outputs:
33
               out = out + output
34
35
36
           out /= len(outputs)
37
38
           return out
```

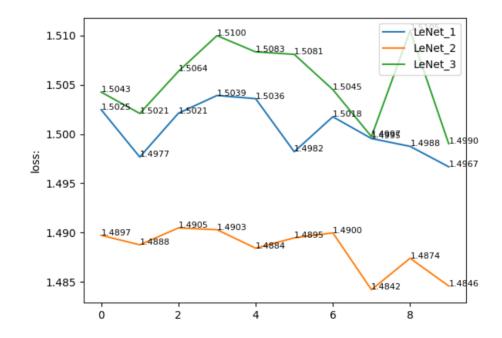
对于该聚合模型类,主要针对于执行器所需接口进行部分重构,并主要对forward()行为进行定义,将结果的平均值作为主要的输出。

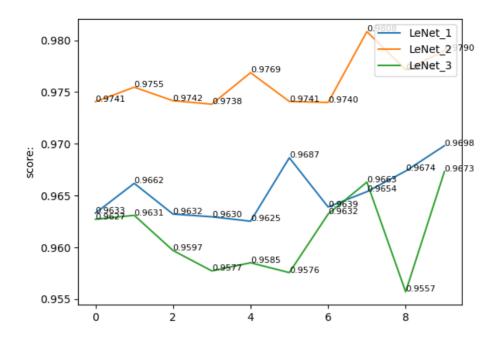
3、具体实验步骤以及步骤结果分析:

① LeNet交叉验证参数调试实验(on MINIST):

1. batch-size,学习率调试

参数/模型名	LeNet_1	LeNet_2	LeNet_3
epochs	10	10	10
lr	1e-3	1e-3	5e-4
batch_size	256	128	128
droup_rate	0.0	0.0	0.0

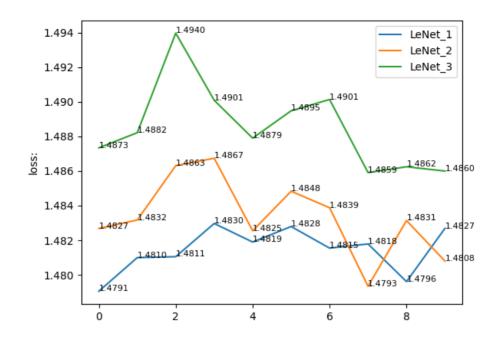


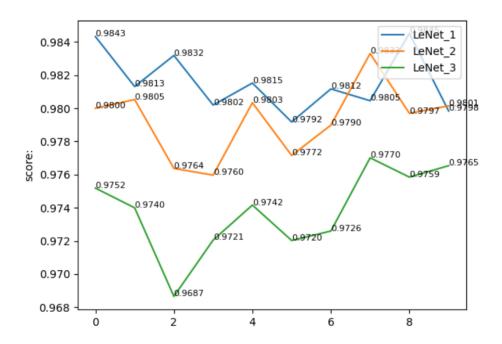


上述图片为10折交叉验证训练下,验证损失图与验证精度图。由图分析容易得知,LeNet_2对应的超参数更适合进行训练得到更佳的测试结果,其精度更高,损失下降更低。

2. Droupout丢弃率调试

参数/模型名	LeNet_1	LeNet_2	LeNet_3
epochs	30	30	30
lr	5e-4	5e-4	5e-4
batch_size	128	128	128
droup_rate	0.0	0.2	0.5





在该次Droupout丢弃率调试中发现,不在全连接层中使用Droupout更能取得稳定,优异的表现,可能是因为LeNet中全连接层神经元个数较少,拟合能力没有过强有关。

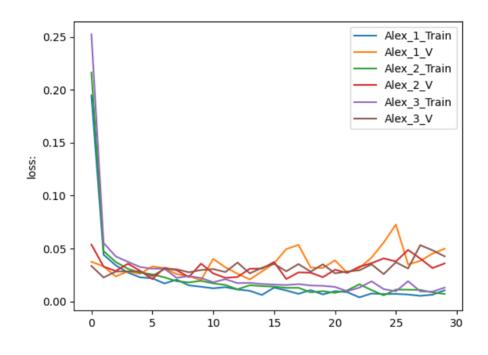
② AlexNet网络正则化实验(on MINIST):

采用alexnet原因为其可学习参数更多,网络学习,拟合能力更强,更易发生过拟合,方便实验对比。

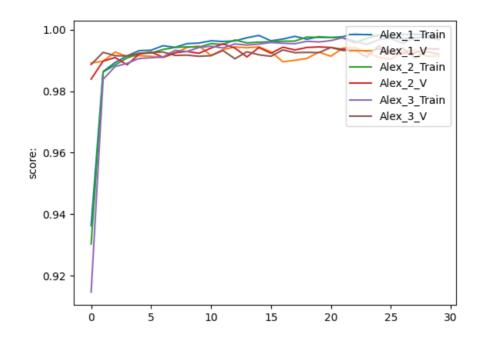
在接下来的实验里,若模型名称后缀为Train则代表训练该模型时该epoch的平均值结果。 若模型名称后缀为V则代表测试/验证集上该模型时该epoch的平均值结果。

1. Droupout对比

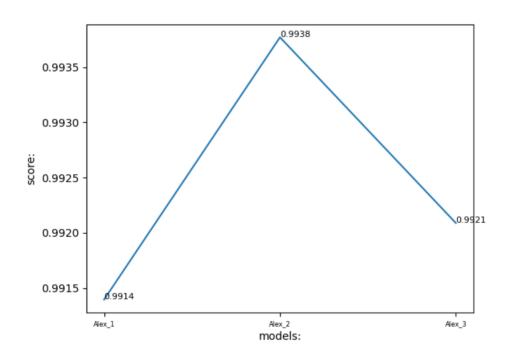
参数/模型名	Alex_1	Alex_2	Alex_3
epochs	30	30	30
lr	5e-4	5e-4	5e-4
batch_size	128	128	128
droup_rate	0.0	0.5	0.7



训练&验证损失图



训练&验证得分图

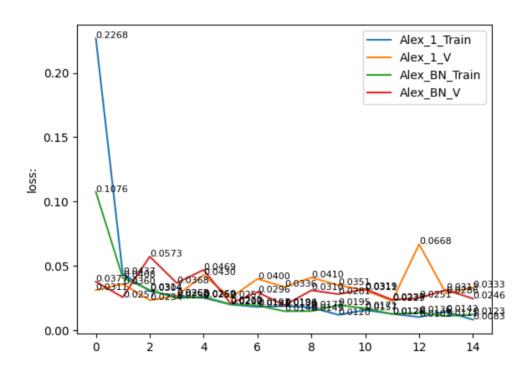


测试得分图

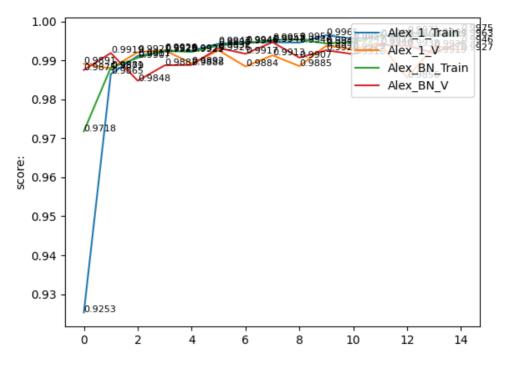
根据以上结果易知,有Droupout网络其验证损失更贴近于较低的训练损失,验证精度也更高。当全连接中丢弃率为0.5时,网络效果最佳,拥有丢弃选择的网络整体能力更强于无丢弃网络。Droupout在一定程度上解决了过拟合问题。

2. BatchNorm对比

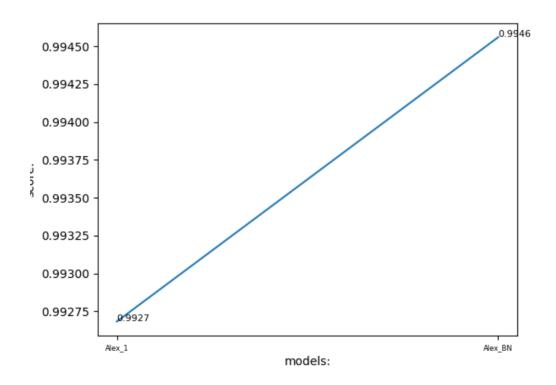
参数/模型名	Alex_1	Alex_BN
epochs	15	15
lr	5e-4	5e-4
batch_size	128	128
droup_rate	0.0	0.0
是否在卷 积,全连接 层后添加了 BatchNorm 层	否	是



训练&验证损失图



训练&验证得分图

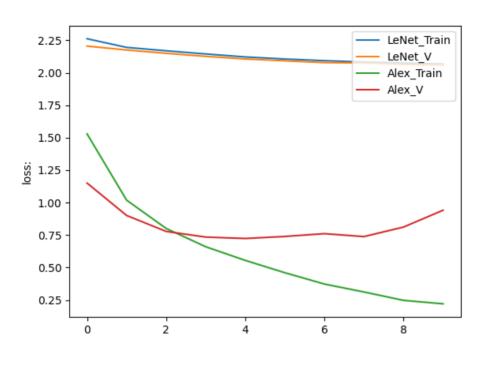


测试得分图

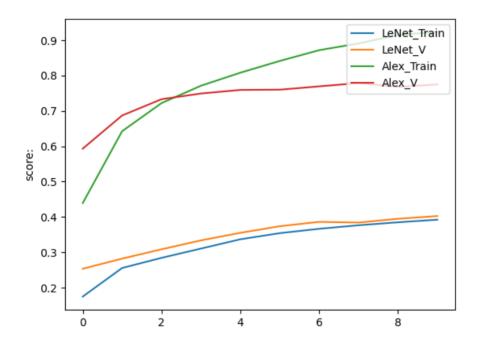
以上结果可分析知:在卷积层,全连接层插入BatchNorm层进行批量归一化后,其损失下降更快,训练得分与测试得分更加贴近,其结果泛化能力显然更强。BatchNorm对于解决过拟合,使网络更易训练这方面有一定作用。

③ 网络性能提升实验 (on CIFAR-10):

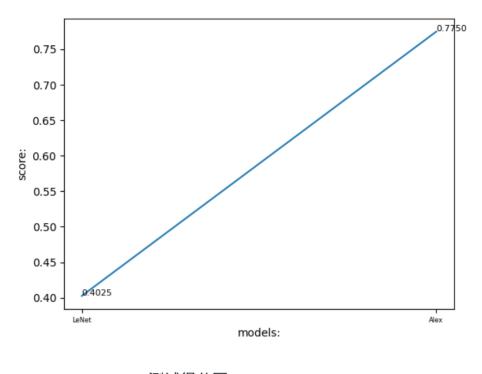
1. 网络层数(LeNet, AlexNet):



训练&验证损失图



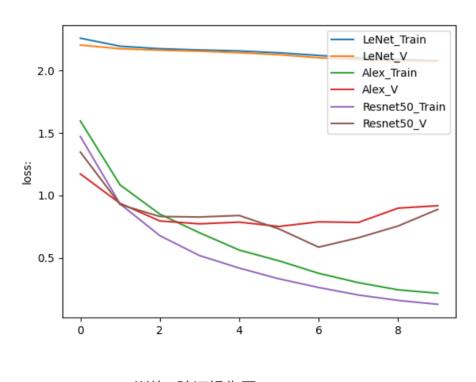
训练&验证得分图



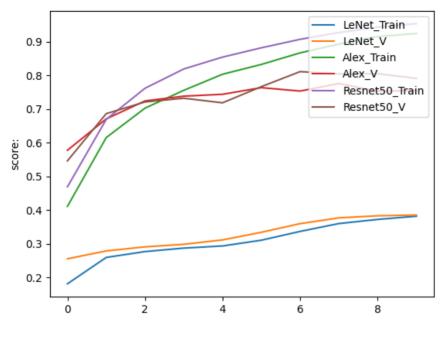
测试得分图

由以上结果和AlexNet与LeNet的结构对比可知,拥有更深层的网络其特征提取能力确实更强,在3 通道RGB数据上,LeNet明显遭遇瓶颈,训练较慢且精度较低,AlexNet拥有显著优势。

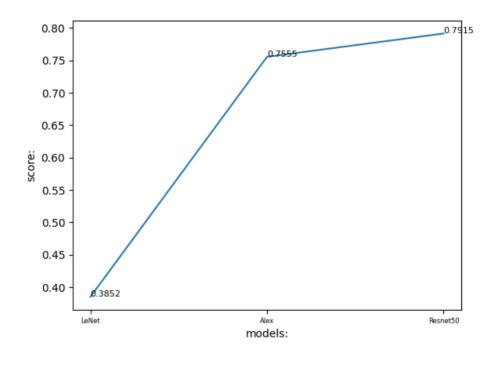
2. 添加残差块,训练更深层网络(ResNet50, AlexNet, LeNet):



训练&验证损失图



训练&验证得分图

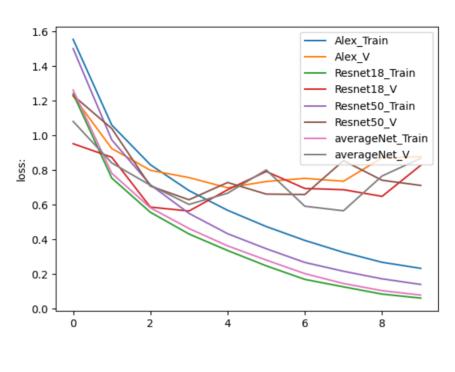


测试得分图

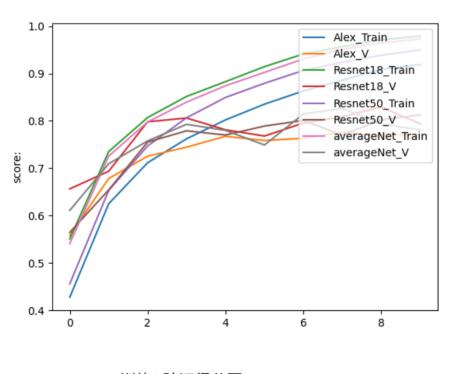
由以上结果易得:ResNet50由于其更深层的网络结构以及利用了残差的原理,使训练深层网络变得更加容易,取得了更佳的损失下降,精度结果。

3. 使用模型集成方法(Resnet18 & AlexNet):

averageNet由模型集成方法中的Average方法得到。利用AlexNet与ResNet18得到了该集成神经网络。



训练&验证损失图



训练&验证得分图

观察以上结果,ResNet18与AverageNet取得了更佳的结果,二者能力较近。观察验证集得分上, 集成神经网络也能多次得到较佳测试结果。模型集成方法对于模型性能提升拥有一定作用。

三、结语:

6.7

在本次实验中,先尝试对早期较为基础的卷积神经网络LeNet进行了实现,并在LeNet网络上理解交叉验证调试相关超参数。

之后利用AlexNet在MINIST数据集上尝试正则化方法对模型泛化能力的提升。

在模型的性能提升方法尝试中:

先替换训练数据集为CIFAR-10,以提高模型训练难度。

尝试了更深层的AlexNet与LeNet在更高难度数据集上训练结果对比,更深层神经网络显然拥有更大优势。

后又尝试使用ResNet50,利用残差神经网络更易训练深层次神经网络的特性,得到了更好的结果。

最后尝试使用 Average 这一模型集成方法,将AlexNet与ResNet18进行了聚合,提升了模型性能。

在这次实验中对于卷积神经网络的使用及实现,模型结构设计和正则化方法上有了更深入的理解。