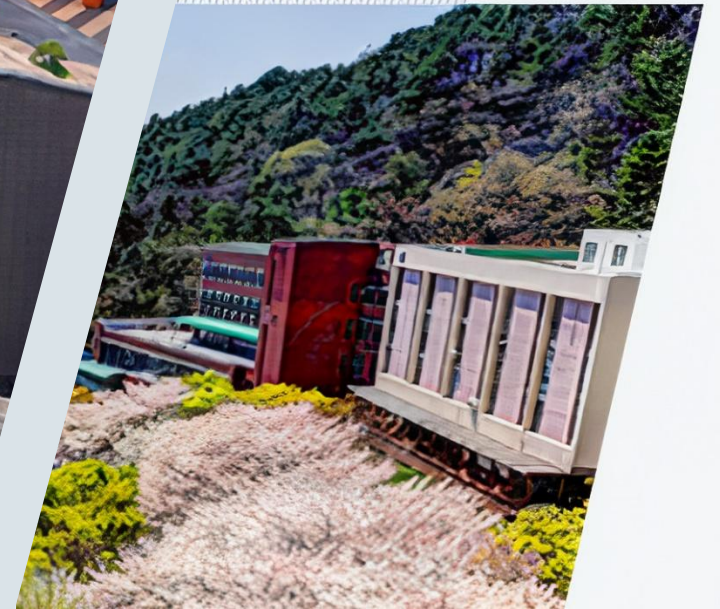


[실습] Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

컴퓨터공학과
2024년 2학기 머신러닝



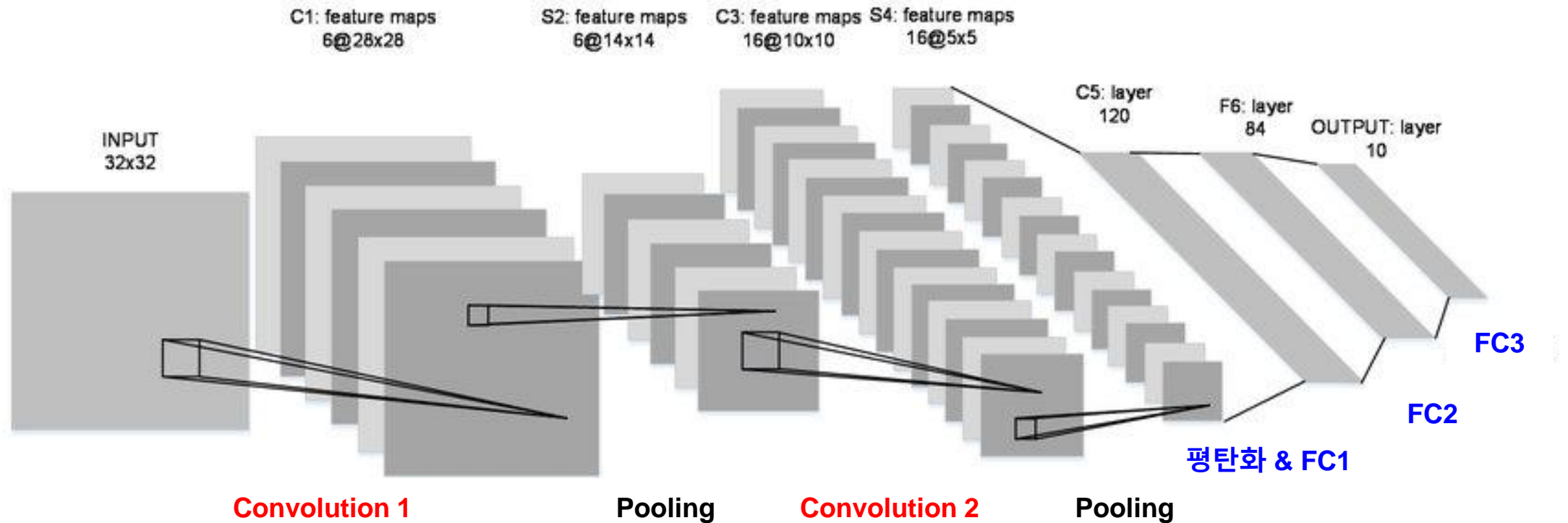
A photograph of four men standing side-by-side at what appears to be a conference or meeting. From left to right: the first man has dark hair and glasses, wearing a dark shirt and a green lanyard with a badge; the second man has grey hair and is wearing a dark sweater over a light shirt; the third man has grey hair and glasses, wearing a dark jacket over a dark shirt and a white lanyard with a badge; the fourth man has dark hair and is wearing a light blue button-down shirt. The background is slightly blurred, showing an indoor setting with wood paneling and a doorway.

11주차 실습 (LeNet-5)

'인공지능 4대 선구자'로 꼽히는 얀 르쿤, 제프리 힌턴, 수아 벤지오, 앤드류 응(왼쪽부터). [자료=KAIST]

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) 이론

- CNN을 이용한 classification model 설계 시 주의사항
 - 일반적으로 CNN의 feature map을 평탄화 한 이후 fully connected layer에 입력함



LeNet-5 구조

LeNet-5 구조

C1

훈련해야할 파라미터 개수: (가중치*입력맵개수 + 바이어스)*특성맵개수 = $(5*5*1 + 1)*6 = 156$

S2

훈련해야할 파라미터 개수: (가중치 + 바이어스)*특성맵개수 = $(1 + 1)*6 = 12$

S4

훈련해야할 파라미터 개수: (가중치 + 바이어스)*특성맵개수 = $(1 + 1)*16 = 32$

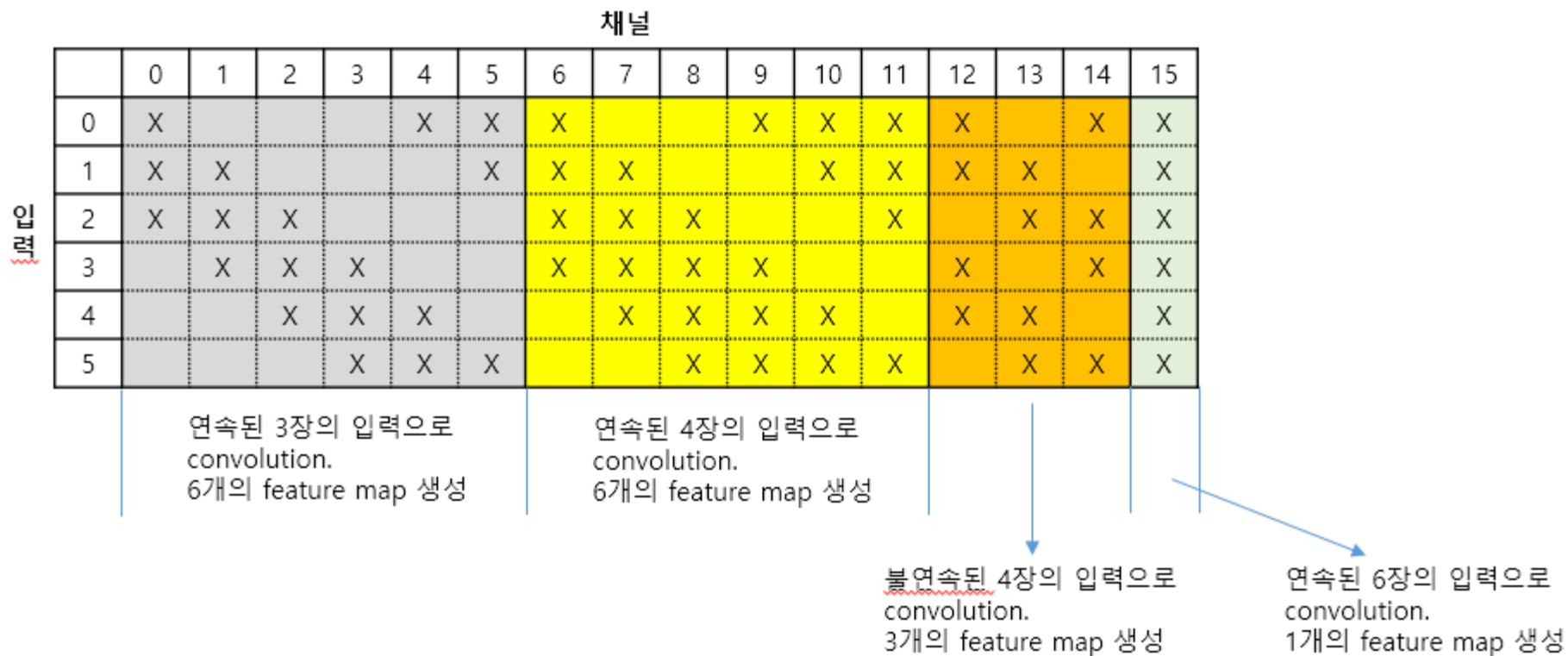
C5

훈련해야할 파라미터 개수: (가중치*입력맵개수 + 바이어스)*특성맵 개수 = $(5*5*16 + 1)*120 = 48120$

F6

훈련해야할 파라미터 개수: 연결개수 = (입력개수 + 바이어스)*출력개수 = $(120 + 1)*84 = 10164$

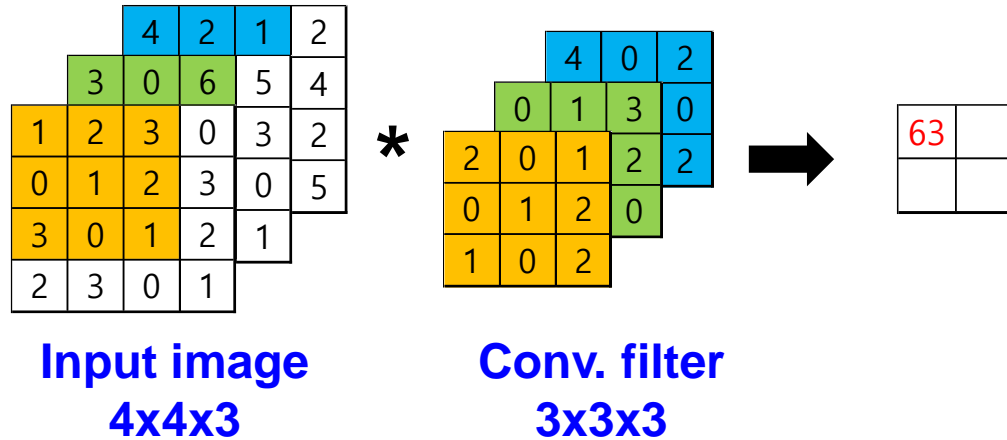
LeNet-5 C3



Review – Convolutional layer

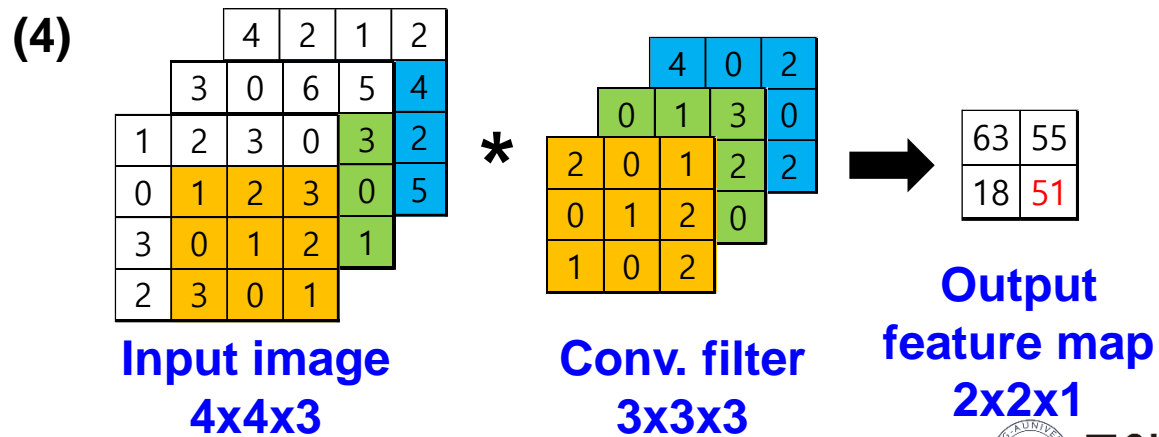
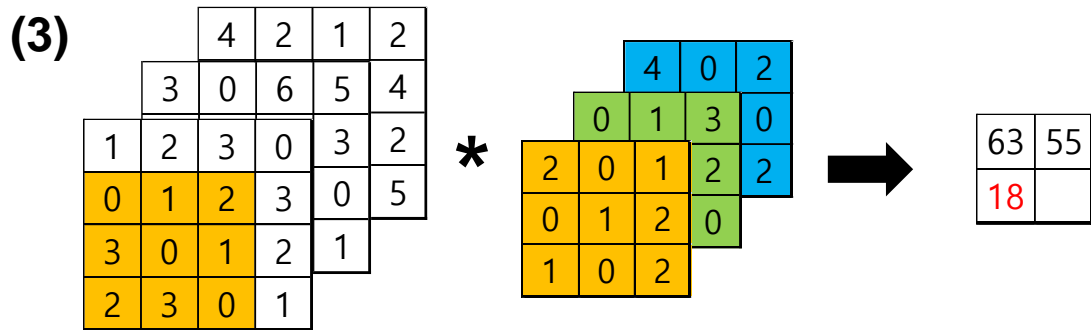
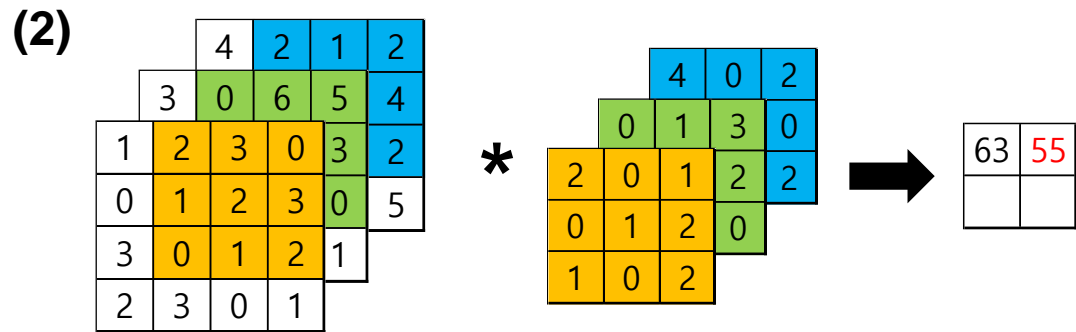
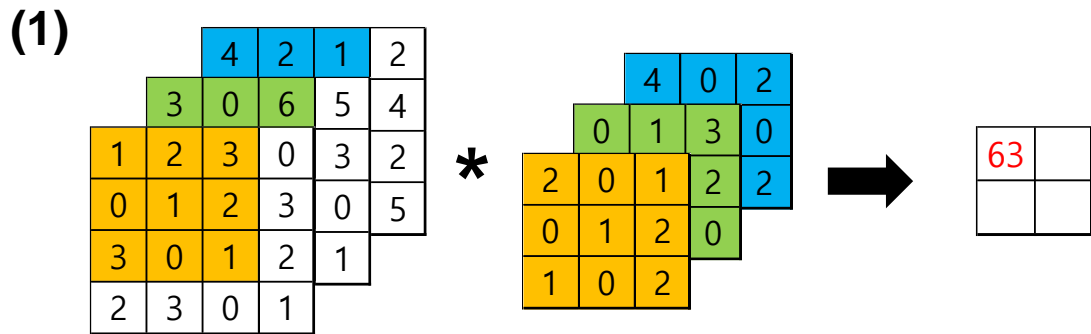
- 3D 이미지 (RGB) 입력에 대한 2D convolution 연산

(1)



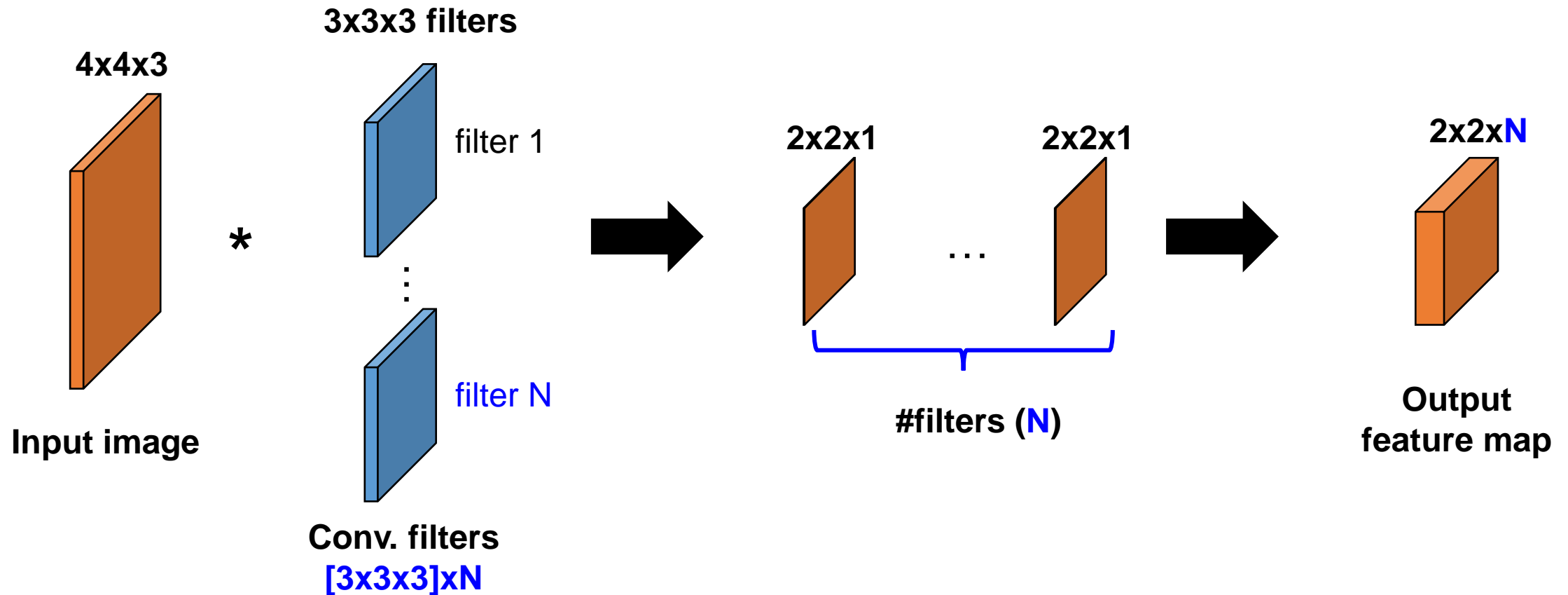
Review – Convolutional layer

- 3D 이미지 (RGB) 입력에 대한 2D convolution 연산



Review – Convolutional layer

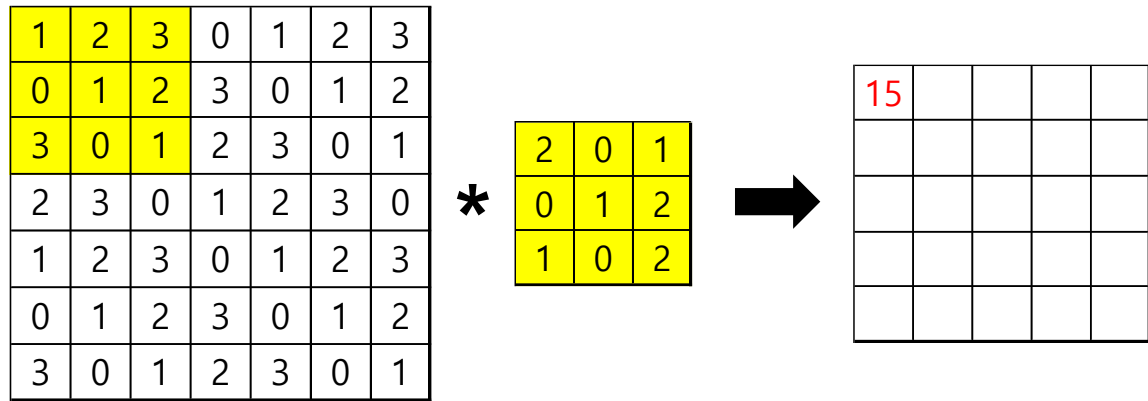
- 3D 이미지 (RGB) 입력에 대한 2D convolution 연산
 - Output feature map의 채널 수는 filter의 개수(N)와 같음



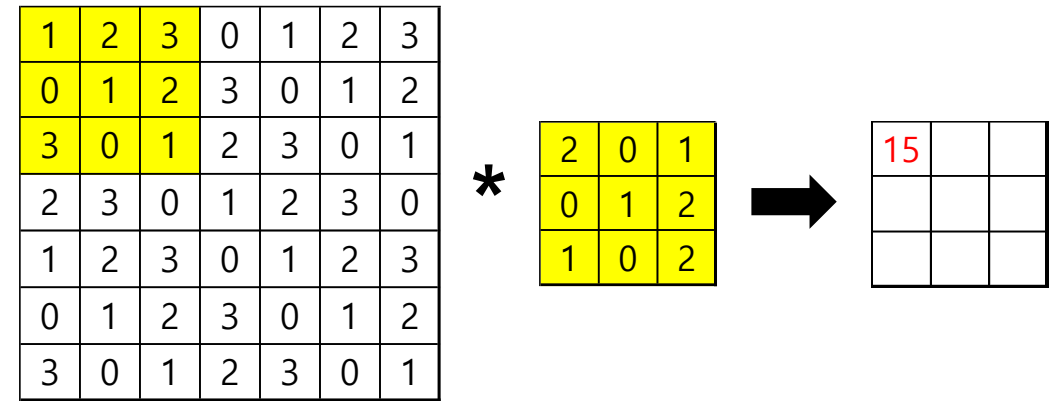
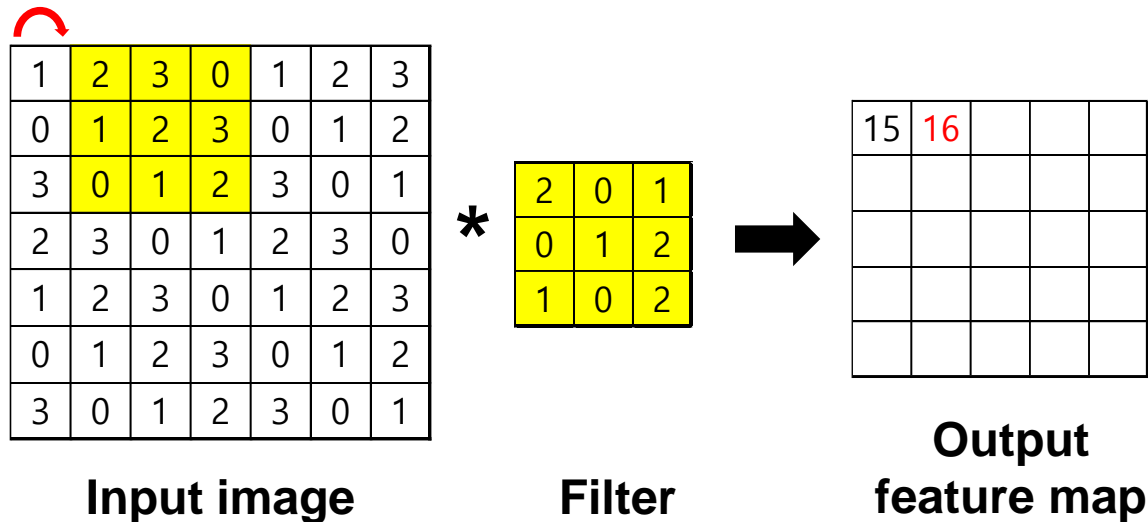
Review – Convolutional layer

▪ Stride: Convolution 연산의 step size

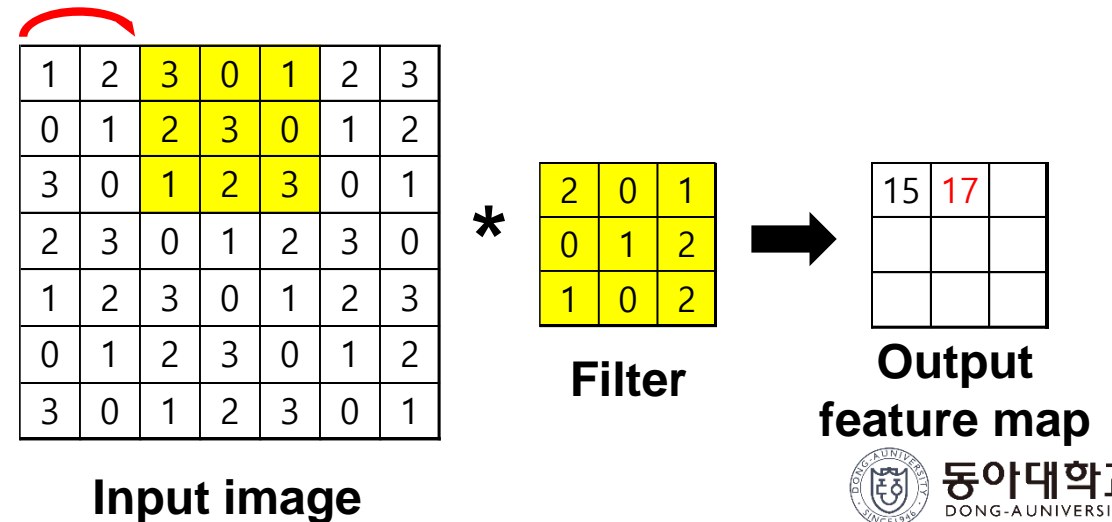
- Stride가 커질수록 feature map의 크기는 작아짐



Stride=1



Stride=2



Review – Convolutional layer

- **Padding: Input image 주변 값을 특정 값 (주로 0) 으로 채워 줌**
 - Convolution 연산으로 boundary 정보가 소실되는 문제를 방지

Padding size = 0

1	2	3	0
0	1	2	3
3	0	1	2
2	3	0	1

Input image

stride: 1

2	0	1
0	1	2
1	0	2

Filter



15	16
6	15

**Output
feature map**

Padding size = 1

0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	3	0	0
0	0	1	2	3	0
0	3	0	1	2	0
0	2	3	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0

Input image

stride: 1

2	0	1
0	1	2
1	0	2

Filter



7	12	10	2
4	15	16	10
10	6	15	6
8	4	7	3

**Output
feature map**

Review – Convolutional layer

▪ Convolution 연산의 출력 크기 계산

- 출력의 크기는 **filter size, stride, padding size**에 따라 달라짐
- 출력 크기는 정수로 나누어 떨어져야 함

$$\text{Output Height} = OH = \frac{H + 2P - FH}{S} + 1$$

$$\text{Output Width} = OW = \frac{W + 2P - FW}{S} + 1$$

- (H, W): Input data size
- (FW, FH): Filter size
- P: Padding size
- S: Stride

Implementation of Convolutional Layer

- `torch.nn.Conv2d()` 함수를 이용한 합성곱 계층 구현

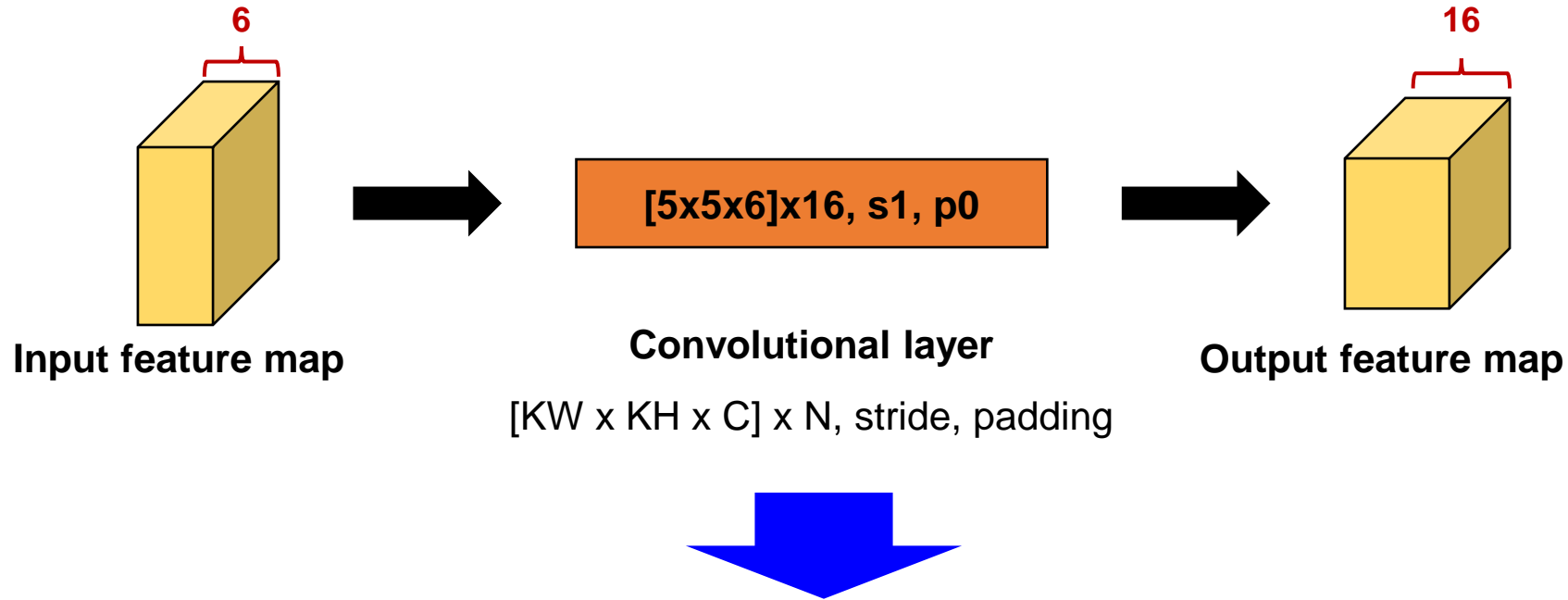
CONV2D

```
CLASS torch.nn.Conv2d(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size, stride=1, padding=0, dilation=1,  
groups=1, bias=True, padding_mode='zeros', device=None, dtype=None) [SOURCE]
```

- ① `in_channels`: 입력 특징맵의 채널 개수
- ② `out_channels`: 출력 특징맵의 채널 개수
- ③ `kernel_size`: 커널 크기
- ④ `stride`: stride 크기
- ⑤ `padding`: padding 크기

Implementation of Convolutional Layer

- `torch.nn.Conv2d()` 함수를 이용한 합성곱 계층 구현

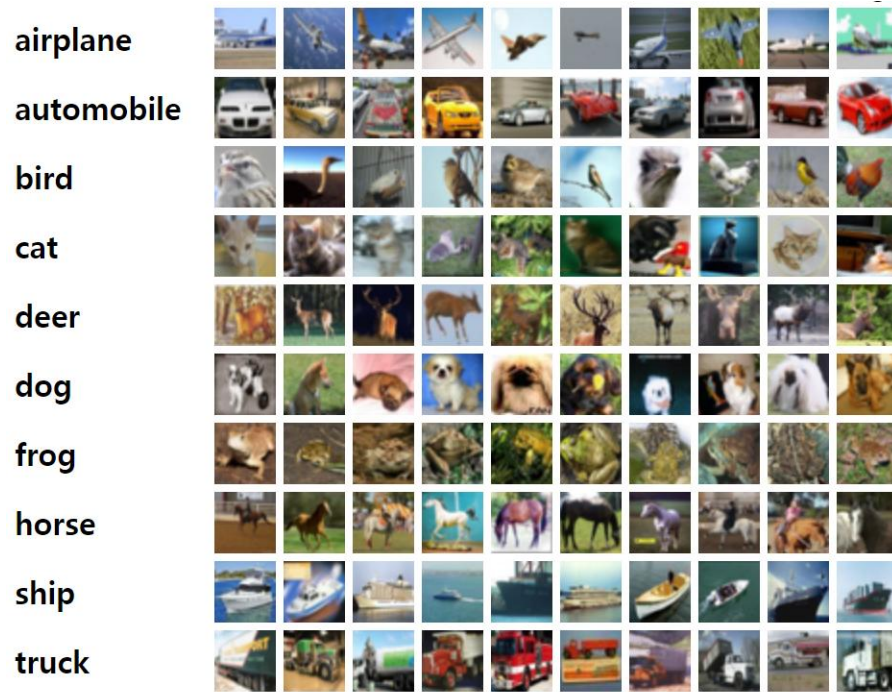


```
self.conv = nn.Conv2d (in_channels = 6, out_channels = 16, kernel_size = 5, stride = 1, padding = 0)
```

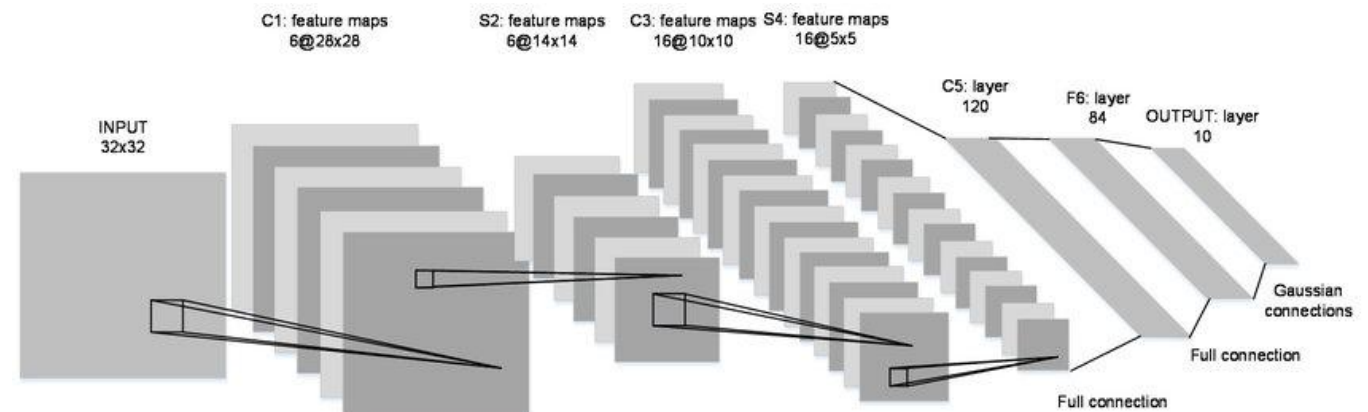
CIFAR-10 분류 실습 – CNN을 이용한 분류

■ CIFAR-10 dataset 형상

- 32x32x3 (RGB) 이미지, 10개의 클래스
- Train: 50,000개, Test: 10,000개



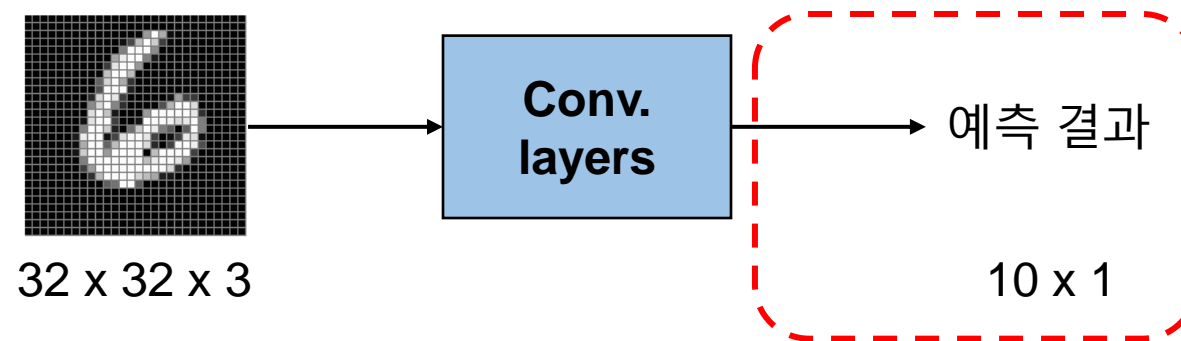
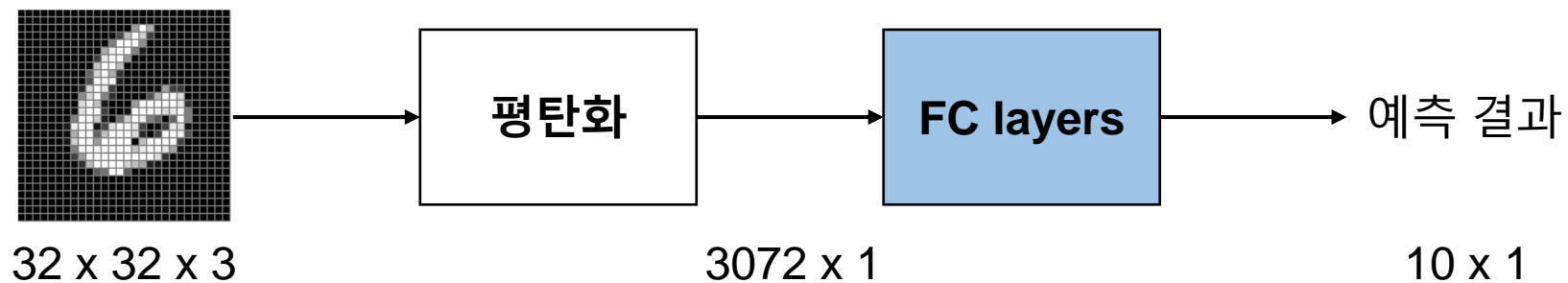
CIFAR-10 dataset 예시



LeNet-5 신경망 구조

CIFAR-10 분류 실습 – CNN을 이용한 분류

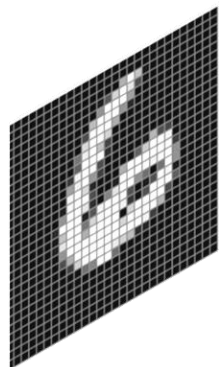
- 입출력 구조 확인



CIFAR-10 분류 실습 – CNN을 이용한 분류

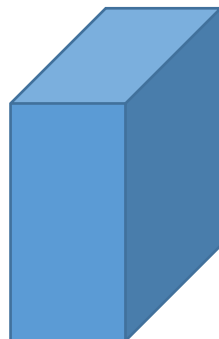
- 입출력 구조 확인

32 x 32 x 3



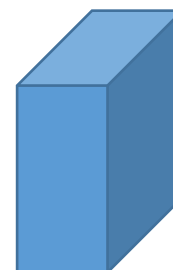
Conv. 1
[5x5x3]x32

28x28x32



Conv. 2
[5x5x32]x32

24x24x32



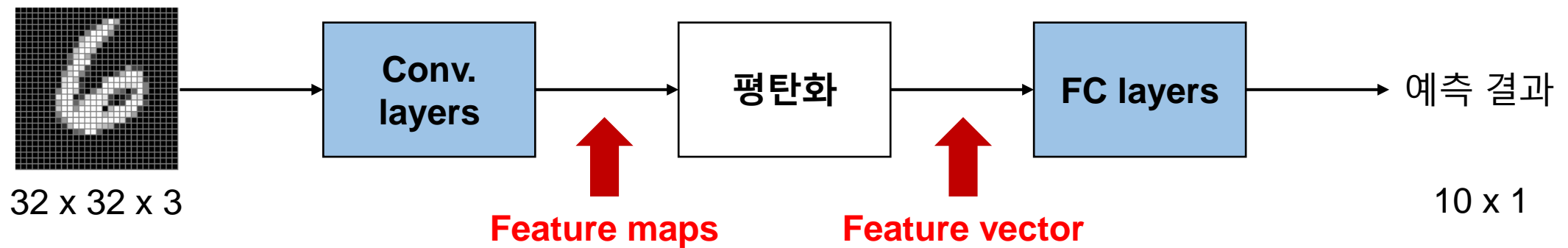
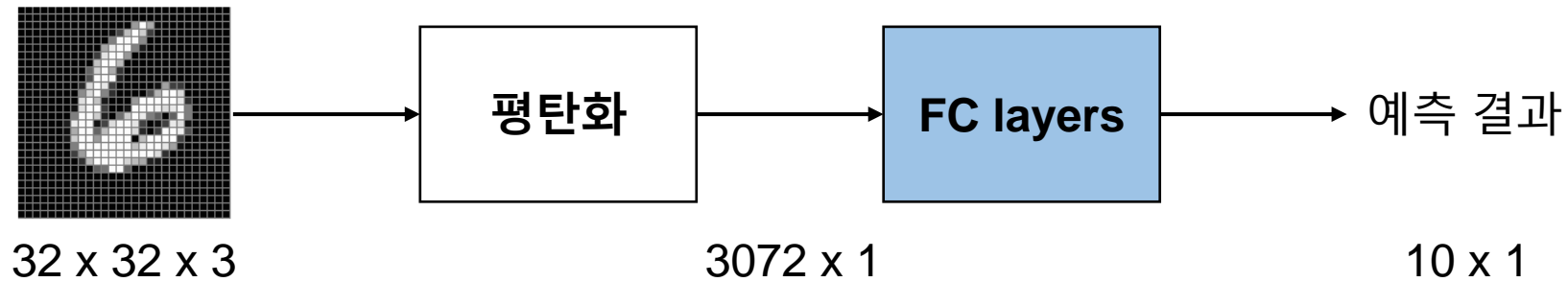
...

출력의 형태가 cube 이므로
예측 결과를 확인 할 수 없음

CNN model 예시

CIFAR-10 분류 실습 – CNN을 이용한 분류

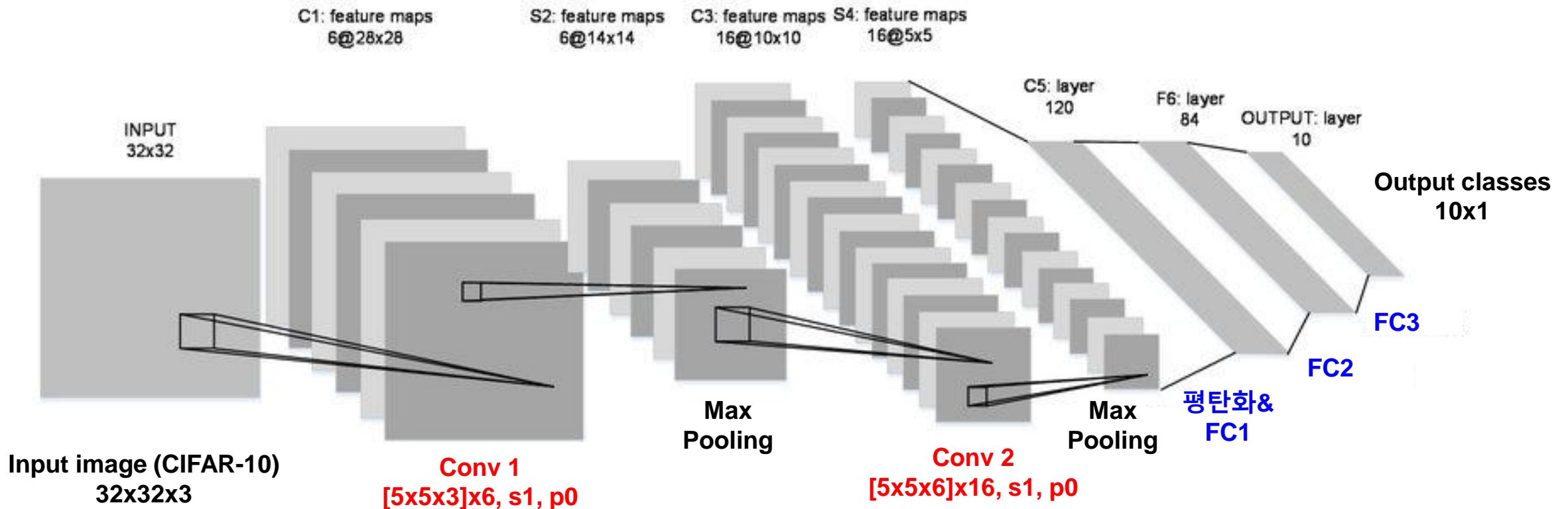
- 입출력 구조 확인



CIFAR-10 분류 실습 – CNN을 이용한 분류

LeNet-5 신경망 구조

- 2개의 convolutional layer, 3개의 fully connected layer로 구성



CIFAR-10 분류 실습 – CNN을 이용한 분류

10주차 LMS 강의 콘텐츠에 업로드 되어있는 base code 다운로드

[1] 패키지 선언

```
[1] import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torchvision.datasets as dataset
import torchvision.transforms as transform
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
import numpy as np
```

[2] 데이터셋 다운로드

- 데이터셋 다운로드 전 구글 드라이브 마운트 및 경로 확인 필요

```
[4] datasetPath = "./drive/MyDrive/dataset/"
```

```
cifar10_train = dataset.CIFAR10(root = datasetPath,
                                train = True,
                                transform = transform.ToTensor(),
                                download = True)
```

[3] Model 구조 선언

- Convolutional layer -> nn.Conv2d(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size, stride, padding)
- Fully connected layer -> nn.Linear(in_features, out_features)
- Max pooling layer -> nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size, stride)
- Avg pooling layer -> nn.AvgPool2d(kernel_size, stride)

```
[ ] class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(Model, self).__init__()
    def forward(self, x):
        return x
```

[4] Hyper-parameter 지정

```
[28] device = 'cuda:0'

learning_rate = 0.1
training_epochs = 30
batch_size = 100
loss_function = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
network = Model().to(device)
```

[5] Training loop

```
[33] for epoch in range(training_epochs):
    network.train()
    avg_cost = 0
    total_batch = len(data_loader)
```

[6] Test

```
[34] with torch.no_grad(): # test에서는 기울기 계산 제외
    network.eval()
    img_test = torch.tensor(np.transpose(cifar10_test.data,(0,3,1,2))) / 255.
    label_test = torch.tensor(cifar10_test.targets)

    img_test = img_test.to(device)
    label_test = label_test.to(device)
```

CIFAR-10 분류 실습 – CNN을 이용한 분류

10주차 LMS 강의 콘텐츠에 업로드 되어있는 base code 다운로드

[1] 패키지 선언

```
[1] import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torchvision.datasets as dataset
import torchvision.transforms as transform
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
import numpy as np
```

[2] 데이터셋 다운로드

- 데이터셋 다운로드 전 구글 드라이브 마운트 및 경로 확인 필요

```
[4] datasetPath = "./drive/MyDrive/dataset/"
```

```
cifar10_train = dataset.CIFAR10(root = datasetPath,
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                                download = True)
```

[3] Model 구조 선언

- Convolutional layer -> nn.Conv2d(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size, stride, padding)
- Fully connected layer -> nn.Linear(in_features, out_features)
- Max pooling layer -> nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size, stride)
- Avg pooling layer -> nn.AvgPool2d(kernel_size, stride)

```
[ ] class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(Model, self).__init__()
    def forward(self, x):
        return x
```

LeNet5 모델 구조에 맞추어 코드 작성

[4] Hyper-parameter 지정

```
[28] device = 'cuda:0'

learning_rate = 0.1
training_epochs = 30
batch_size = 100
loss_function = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
network = Model().to(device)
```

[5] Training loop

```
[33] for epoch in range(training_epochs):
    network.train()
    avg_cost = 0
    total_batch = len(data_loader)
```

[6] Test

```
[34] with torch.no_grad(): # test에서는 기울기 계산 제외
    network.eval()
    img_test = torch.tensor(np.transpose(cifar10_test.data, (0,3,1,2))) / 255.
    label_test = torch.tensor(cifar10_test.targets)

    img_test = img_test.to(device)
    label_test = label_test.to(device)
```


CIFAR-10 분류 실습 – CNN을 이용한 분류

LeNet-5 모델 구조 작성 참고사항

- 참고자료: <https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/nn.html>

CONV2D

```
CLASS torch.nn.Conv2d(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size, stride=1,  
padding=0, dilation=1, groups=1, bias=True, padding_mode='zeros',  
device=None, dtype=None) [SOURCE]
```



: Convolution layer

RELU

```
CLASS torch.nn.ReLU(inplace=False) [SOURCE]
```



: Activation function

MAXPOOL2D

```
CLASS torch.nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size, stride=None, padding=0, dilation=1, return_i  
ceil_mode=False) [SOURCE]
```



: Pooling layer

LINEAR

```
CLASS torch.nn.Linear(in_features, out_features, bias=True, device=None,  
dtype=None) [SOURCE]
```

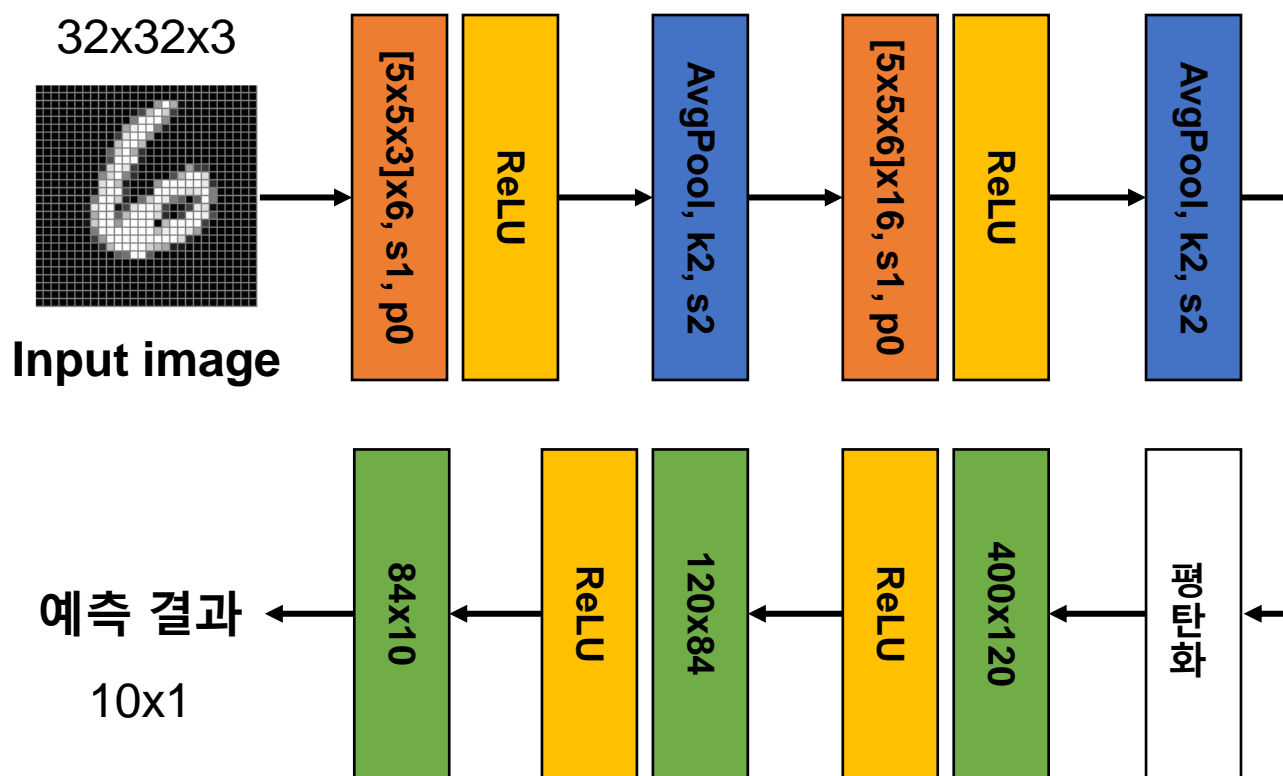






: Fully connected layer

CIFAR-10 분류 실습 – CNN을 이용한 분류

LeNet-5 모델 구조 작성 참고사항

- Filter size: 5x5, Stride: 1, Padding: 0



-  : Convolution layer
-  : Activation function
-  : Pooling layer
-  : Fully connected layer

❖ $[KW \times KH \times C] \times N$

LeNet-5 구조

CIFAR-10 분류 실습 – CNN을 이용한 분류

▪ Convolution 연산의 출력 크기 계산

- 출력의 크기는 **filter size, stride, padding size**에 따라 달라짐
- 출력 크기는 정수로 나누어 떨어져야 함

$$\text{Output Height} = OH = \frac{H + 2P - FH}{S} + 1$$

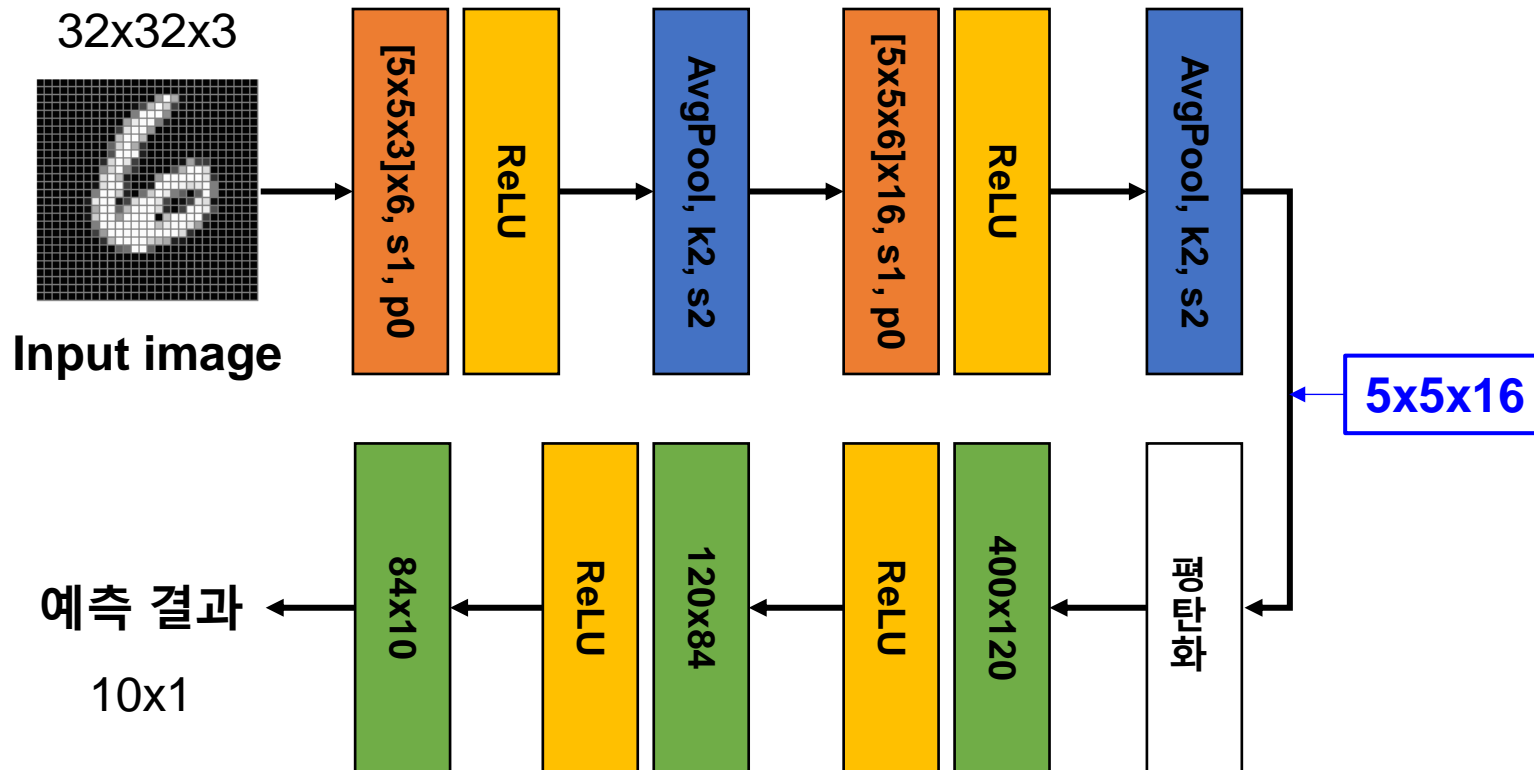
$$\text{Output Width} = OW = \frac{W + 2P - FW}{S} + 1$$

- (H, W): Input data size
- (FW, FH): Filter size
- P: Padding size
- S: Stride

CIFAR-10 분류 실습 – CNN을 이용한 분류

LeNet-5 모델 구조 작성 참고사항

- Filter size: 5x5, Stride: 1, Padding: 0



LeNet-5 구조

```
class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(Model, self).__init__()

    def forward(self, x):

        # convolutional layers
        y = torch.reshape(y, (-1, 5*5*16))

        # fully connected layers

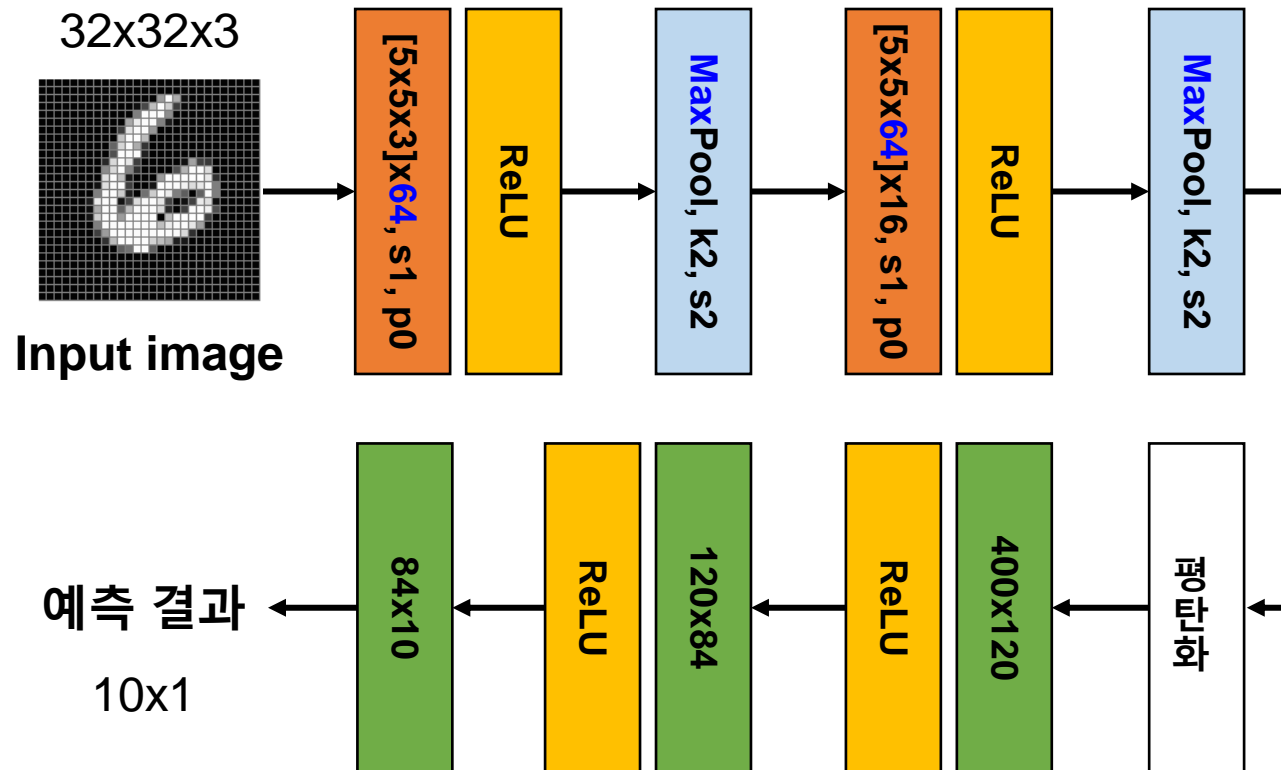
        return y
```

특징맵 평탄화

$5 \times 5 \times 16 \rightarrow 400 \times 1$

Appendix – 더 높은 정확도를 가지는 LeNet-5 설계

1. Pooling layer 변경: Average pooling → Max pooling
2. Convolutional layer channel 개수 변경: 6 → 32, 64



LeNet-5 구조

Appendix – 더 높은 정확도를 가지는 LeNet-5 설계

3. Learning rate control

- 1 ~ 74 epoch: 0.001
- 75 ~ 149 epoch: 0.0005
- 150 ~ 200 epoch: 0.00025

hyper-parameter 변경

training_epochs = 200

scheduler = torch.optim.lr_scheduler.MultiStepLR(optimizer, milestones=[75, 150], gamma=0.5)

[6] Training loop

```
[20] for epoch in range(training_epochs):
    avg_cost = 0
    total_batch = len(data_loader)

    for img, label in data_loader:
        pred = network(img)

        loss = loss_function(pred, label)
        optimizer.zero_grad()
        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()
        avg_cost += loss / total_batch

    print('Epoch: %d, LR: %f, Loss: %f' % (epoch+1, optimizer.param_groups[0]['lr'], avg_cost))
    scheduler.step()

print('Learning finished')
```

Questions & Answers

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