网络构建指南

Pytorch中模型训练步骤还是非常清晰的:

数据载入及处理

模型定义

超参数设置(损失函数定义、优化器定义、训练轮数)

训练模型

读取一个batch的数据,并前向传播 计算损失值 反向传播计算梯度 优化器优化模型 循环执行上述过程直到规定轮数 评估模型(非必须)

测试模型

其中除了损失函数和优化器的定义和使用没有提到,其余内容在前文都有介绍,下面直接搭建一个CNN网络,展示一个网络的完整训练流程:

```
1
 3
   依赖包载入、数据集载入和划分
   以CIFAR10作为模型训练的数据集,训练集50000张,测试集10000张图片
   import torchvision
    import torch.nn as nn
   import torch
   from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
10
   from torchvision import transforms, datasets
11
12
   transform = transforms.Compose(
13
           transforms.ToTensor(),
14
15
           transforms.Normalize((0.5, 0.5, 0.5), (0.5, 0.5, 0.5))
16
17
18
    # 准备数据集
    train_data = datasets.CIFAR10(root="./dataset", train=True, transform=transform,
    test_data = datasets.CIFAR10(root="./dataset", train=False, transform=transform,
    download=True)
21
   # length
22
23
   train_data_size = len(train_data)
```

```
24
    test_data_size = len(test_data)
25
    print("训练数据集长度为: {} \n验证数据集的长度为: {}".format(train_data_size,
    test data size))
26
27
28
29
    # 利用DataLoader加载数据集
    train_dataloader = DataLoader(train_data, shuffle=True,batch_size=32, num_workers=
    test_dataloader = DataLoader(test_data, shuffle=False,batch_size=10000,
31
    num_workers= 15)
32
33
   # test_iter = iter(test_dataloader)
34
   # test_imgs, test_labels = test_iter.next()
35
    # test_imgs.shape
36
    # test_imgs = test_imgs.to(device)
37
    # test_labels = test_labels.to(device)
38
39
    Files already downloaded and verified
40
    Files already downloaded and verified
41
    训练数据集长度为: 50000
42
    验证数据集的长度为: 10000
43
    .....
44
45
    搭建LeNet网络
    1111111
46
47
    class LeNet(nn.Module):
        def init (self):
48
49
            super(LeNet, self).__init__()
50
            self.model = nn.Sequential(
51
                nn.Conv2d(3, 16, 5), # input_size: [3,32,32] out_size: [16,28,28]
52
                nn.Sigmoid(),
53
                nn.AvgPool2d(2), # input_size: [16,28,28] out_size: [16,14,14]
                nn.Conv2d(16, 32, 5), # input_size: [16,14,14] out_size: [32,10,10]
54
55
                nn.Sigmoid(),
56
                nn.AvgPool2d(2), # input_size: [32,10,10] out_size: [32,5,5]
57
                nn.Flatten(), # 矩阵展开
                nn.Linear(32 * 5 * 5, 120), nn.Sigmoid(),
58
59
                nn.Linear(120, 84), nn.Sigmoid(),
                nn.Linear(84, 10)
60
            )
61
62
        def forward(self, x):
63
64
            x = self.model(x)
            return x
65
66
67
    0.000
68
69
    训练模型
70
71
    from tqdm import tqdm
72
    import sys
73
    device = torch.device("cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
74
    model = LeNet()
75
    model = model.to(device) # 设置在GPU中训练
```

```
76
 77
     # 损失函数
 78
     loss_fn = nn.CrossEntropyLoss().to(device)
 79
     # 优化器
 80
 81
     learning_rate = 0.005
 82
     optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr = learning_rate)
 83
     # 设置训练网络的参数
 84
 85
     epochs = 5
 86
     # 添加tensorboard
 87
 88
     #writer = SummaryWriter("./logs_train_CIFAR10")
 89
     # 开始训练
     best= 0
 90
 91
     for epoch in range(epochs):
         print("-----第 {} 轮训练开始-----".format(epoch+1))
 92
 93
         train_bar = tqdm(train_dataloader, file=sys.stdout)
 94
         model.train() #网络中有特殊层的时候需要加上,具体看文档,但加上不会出错
 95
         running_loss = 0.0
 96
         for step,data in enumerate(train_bar):
 97
             imgs, targets = data
 98
             imgs = imgs.to(device)
 99
             targets = targets.to(device)
             outputs = model(imgs)
100
             loss = loss_fn(outputs, targets)
101
102
             # 优化器优化模型
103
             optimizer.zero_grad()
104
105
             loss.backward()
106
             optimizer.step()
107
             running_loss += loss.item()
108
             train_bar.desc = "train epoch[{}/{}] loss:{:.3f}".format(epoch + 1,epochs,
109
     loss)
110
111
         # 测试步骤开始
         model.eval() # 网络中有特殊层的时候需要加上, 具体看文档, 但加上不会出错
112
         total_test_loss = 0
113
114
         total_accuracy = 0
         with torch.no_grad(): # 取消梯度跟踪, 进行测试 重要!!!
115
116
             for data in test dataloader:
                 imgs, targets = data
117
118
                 imgs = imgs.to(device)
                 targets = targets.to(device)
119
120
                 outputs = model(imgs)
121
                 print(outputs.shape)
                 loss = loss fn(outputs, targets)
122
                 total_test_loss = total_test_loss + loss.item()
123
124
                 accurcy = (torch.max(outputs, dim=1)[1] == targets).sum().item()
125
                 total_accuracy = total_accuracy + accurcy
126
         print('[epoch %d] train_loss: %.3f val_accuracy: %.3f' %
127
128
                   (epoch + 1, running_loss / len(train_dataloader),
     total_accuracy/test_data_size))
```

```
129
        if best < total accuracy/test data size:</pre>
130
            best = total_accuracy/test_data_size
131
            torch.save(model.state_dict(), "./Model/LeNet_{}.path".format(epochs))
132
133
    # 保存每一次训练的模型
134
    print("-----")
135
    # writer.close()
136
    # -----第 1 轮训练开始------
137
138
    # train epoch[1/5] loss:1.944: 100%| | 1563/1563 [00:12<00:00, 121.29it/s]
139
    # torch.Size([10000, 10])
    # [epoch 1] train_loss: 2.022 val_accuracy: 0.291
141
    # -----第 2 轮训练开始------
    # train epoch[2/5] loss:1.620: 100%| 1563/1563 [00:12<00:00, 121.47it/s]
142
143
    # torch.Size([10000, 10])
144
    # [epoch 2] train_loss: 1.761 val_accuracy: 0.380
145
    # -----第 3 轮训练开始------
    # train epoch[3/5] loss:1.420: 100%| 1563/1563 [00:12<00:00, 127.57it/s]
146
147
    # torch.Size([10000, 10])
148
    # [epoch 3] train_loss: 1.629 val_accuracy: 0.422
149
    # -----第 4 轮训练开始------
    # train epoch[4/5] loss:1.791: 100%| 1563/1563 [00:12<00:00, 123.46it/s]
151
    # torch.Size([10000, 10])
    # [epoch 4] train_loss: 1.551 val_accuracy: 0.428
152
153
    # -----第 5 轮训练开始------
    # train epoch[5/5] loss:1.358: 100%| 1563/1563 [00:12<00:00, 121.48it/s]
154
155 # torch.Size([10000, 10])
    # [epoch 5] train_loss: 1.493 val_accuracy: 0.458
156
157 # -----训练完毕-----
```

模型搭建 torch.nn

nn全称为neural network, 意思是神经网络, 是torch中构建神经网络的模块

torch.nn.functional

该模块包含构建神经网络需要的函数,包括卷积层、池化层、激活函数、损失函数、全连接函数等,具体查看官方文档: https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/nn.functional.html#convolution-functions

注意这个模块中只包含了函数,所谓函数就是输入数据得到对应的输出,只是简单的数学运算,没有自动更新权重的能力,与后面介绍的Modules不太一样。

卷积操作举例如下:

1	2	0	3	1
0	1	2	3	1
1	2	1	0	0
5	2	3	1	1
2	1	0	1	1

1	2	1
0	1	0
2	1	0

Stride=1	10
	18

10	12	12
18	16	16
13	9	3

卷积后的输出

输入图像 (5X5) 卷积核 (3x3)

下面用torch.nn.functional.conv2d模拟一下上图的卷积操作:

需要注意的是,在Pytorch中,只要是nn下的包都只支持 mini-batch ,即输入和输出的数据是4维的,每一维度分别表示: (batch大小,输入通道数,高度,宽度),即N*C*H*W,即使只有一张单通道的黑白图片,也要转变为1*1*H*W的形式。

torch.nn only supports mini-batches. The entire torch.nn package only supports inputs that are a mini-batch of samples, and not a single sample.

For example, nn.Conv2d will take in a 4D Tensor of nSamples * nChannels * Height * Width. If you have a single sample, just use input.unsqueeze(0) to add a fake batch dimension.

CNN的基本层

Convolution Layers

详情见官方文档: https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/nn.html#convolution-layers

Pytorch中实现了很多常用的卷积层,对于图像处理的卷积神经网络来说,最常用的就是 nn.Conv2d,即二维卷积层,这里也以此为例。

nn.Conv2d 也是一个类,继承自_ConvNd,而_ConvNd 又继承自 Module。

声明时主要参数:

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)

- in_channels (int) 输入图像的通道数
- out_channels (int) 卷积层输出通道数
- kernel_size (int or tuple) 巻积核大小
- stride (int or tuple, optional) 卷积核步长
- padding (int, tuple or str, optional) 在外层填充圈数,Default: 0
- **dilation** (int *or* tuple, *optional*) 卷积核中挖洞,Default: 1(表示不挖洞)

■ bias (bool, optional) – 是否添加偏置项 Default: True

其中输入图像和输出图像的大小计算方式如下图:

```
• Input: (N, C_{in}, H_{in}, W_{in}) or (C_{in}, H_{in}, W_{in})

• Output: (N, C_{out}, H_{out}, W_{out}) or (C_{out}, H_{out}, W_{out}), where H_{out} = \left\lfloor \frac{H_{in} + 2 \times \operatorname{padding}[0] - \operatorname{dilation}[0] \times (\operatorname{kernel\_size}[0] - 1) - 1}{\operatorname{stride}[0]} + 1 \right\rfloor
W_{out} = \left\lfloor \frac{W_{in} + 2 \times \operatorname{padding}[1] - \operatorname{dilation}[1] \times (\operatorname{kernel\_size}[1] - 1) - 1}{\operatorname{stride}[1]} + 1 \right\rfloor
```

```
import torch.nn as nn
# With square kernels and equal stride
conv = nn.Conv2d(16, 33, 3, stride=2, padding=2)
input = torch.randn(20, 16, 50, 100)
print(input.shape)
output = conv(input) ## __call__实习对象函数式调用
output.shape
```

Pooling layers

具体见官方文档: https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/nn.html#pooling-layers

实现了常用的池化层,如最大池化,平均池化等。以 nn.MaxPool2d 为例:

池化层主要是用于缩小图片的维度,减少冗余特征,从而加快训练速度,经过池化层处理后的图像一般通道数不变,只会改变长宽。

主要参数如下:

- kernel_size the size of the window to take a max over
- stride the stride of the window. Default value is kernel_size
- padding implicit zero padding to be added on both sides
- dilation a parameter that controls the stride of elements in the window

参数含义类似卷积层,不详细解释,输入输出图像的长宽计算公式:

- Input: (N, C, H_{in}, W_{in}) or (C, H_{in}, W_{in})
- ullet Output: (N,C,H_{out},W_{out}) or (C,H_{out},W_{out}) , where

$$H_{out} = \left\lfloor rac{H_{in} + 2 * \operatorname{padding}[0] - \operatorname{dilation}[0] imes (\operatorname{kernel_size}[0] - 1) - 1}{\operatorname{stride}[0]} + 1
ight
floor$$

$$W_{out} = \left\lfloor rac{W_{in} + 2 * ext{padding}[1] - ext{dilation}[1] imes (ext{kernel_size}[1] - 1) - 1}{ ext{stride}[1]} + 1
ight
floor$$

```
# pool of square window of size=3, stride=2
MaxPool2d = nn.MaxPool2d(3, stride=2)
input = torch.randn(20, 16, 50, 32)
output = MaxPool2d(input)
output.shape
```

搭建一个简易CNN

我们在定义自已的网络的时候,需要继承 nn.Module 类,并重新实现构造函数 __init__ 构造函数和 forward 这两个方法。继承 nn.Module 类在自定义类时即可实现,注意在构造函数中也需要先调用父类的构造函数,forward 接受输入进行前向传播后返回输出结果,由于model类实现了 __call__ ,所以可以直接使用 对象名() 的方式进行前向传播.

在实现 init 和 forward 时有一些注意技巧:

- (1) 一般把网络中具有可学习参数的层(如全连接层、卷积层等)放在构造函数 __init__() 中,当然我也可以把不具有参数的层也放在里面;
- (2) 一般把不具有可学习参数的层(如ReLU、dropout、BatchNormanation层)可放在构造函数中,也可不放在构造函数中,如果不放在构造函数__init___里面,则在 forward 方法里面可以使用 nn.functional 来代替。
- (3) forward 方法是必须要重写的,它是实现模型的功能,实现各个层之间的连接关系的核心。

是否将不具有参数的层放入构造函数的区别在于,只有在构造函数中的层才属于模型的层,其参数才会在训练时被 更新,而有些层本来就没有参数无需训练,所以可以不用放在构造函数内,只要在 forward 中实现即可

```
import torch
 2
    import torch.nn.functional as F
 3
    class MyNet(torch.nn.Module):
4
5
        def __init__(self):
6
            super(MyNet, self).__init__() # 第一句话,调用父类的构造函数
7
            self.conv1 = torch.nn.Conv2d(3, 32, 3, 1, 1)
8
            self.conv2 = torch.nn.Conv2d(3, 32, 3, 1, 1)
9
10
            self.dense1 = torch.nn.Linear(32 * 3 * 3, 128)
            self.dense2 = torch.nn.Linear(128, 10)
11
```

```
12
        def forward(self, x):
13
14
            x = self.conv1(x)
            x = F.relu(x)
15
            x = F.max_pool2d(x)
16
17
            x = self.conv2(x)
18
            x = F.relu(x)
            x = F_max_pool2d(x)
19
            x = self_densel(x)
20
21
            x = self.dense2(x)
22
            return x
23
    model = MyNet()
24
25
    print(model)
```

上采样upconv

```
1 | nn.ConvTranspose2d(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size=2, stride=2)
```

用法类似