Batch Normalization原理与实战(下)

mp.weixin.qq.com/s/iZp0Te9Qnr6Cq1GY7vcUNw



链接 | https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/34879333

前言

本文主要从理论与实战视角对深度学习中的Batch Normalization的思路进行讲解、归纳和总结,并辅以代码让小伙伴儿们对Batch Normalization的作用有更加直观的了解。

本文主要分为两大部分,由于篇幅过长,分为上下两篇。本文为第二部分实战板块,主要以MNIST数据集作为整个代码测试的数据,通过比较加入Batch Normalization前后网络的性能来让大家对Batch Normalization的作用与效果有更加直观的感知。

二、实战板块

经过了上面了理论学习,我们对BN有了理论上的认知。"Talk is cheap, show me the code"。接下来我们就通过实际的代码来对比加入BN前后的模型效果。实战部分使用MNIST数据集作为数据基础,并使用TensorFlow中的Batch Normalization结构来进行BN的实现。

数据准备: MNIST手写数据集

代码地

址:https://github.com/NELSONZHAO/zhihu/tree/master/batch_normalization_discussion

注:TensorFlow版本为1.6.0 实战板块主要分为两部分:

- 网络构建与辅助函数
- BN测试

1、网络构建与辅助函数

首先我们先定义一下神经网络的类,这个类里面主要包括了以下方法:

● build_network:前向计算

fully_connected:全连接计算

● train:训练模型

test:测试模型

1.1 build network

我们首先通过构造函数,把权重、激活函数以及是否使用BN这些变量传入,并生成一个 training_accuracies来记录训练过程中的模型准确率变化。这里的initial_weights是一个 list,list中每一个元素是一个矩阵(二维tuple),存储了每一层的权重矩阵。 build_network实现了网络的构建,并调用了fully_connected函数(下面会提)进行计算。 要注意的是,由于MNIST是多分类,在这里我们不需要对最后一层进行激活,保留计算的 logits就好。

```
class NeuralNetWork():
   def __init__(self, initial_weights, activation_fn, use_batch_norm):
       初始化网络对象
       :param initial weights: 权重初始化值,是一个list, list中每一个元素是一个权重矩阵
       :param activation_fn: 隐层激活函数
       :param user_batch_norm: 是否使用batch normalization
       self.use batch norm = use batch norm
       self.name = "With Batch Norm" if use batch norm else "Without Batch Norm"
       self.is_training = tf.placeholder(tf.bool, name='is_training')
       # 存储训练准确率
       self.training_accuracies = []
       self.build network(initial weights, activation fn)
   def build network(self, initial weights, activation fn):
       构建网络图
       :param initial_weights: 权重初始化, 是一个list
       :param activation fn: 隐层激活函数
       self.input_layer = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, initial_weights[0].shape[0]])
       layer_in = self.input_layer
       # 前向计算(不计算最后输出层)
       for layer weights in initial weights[:-1]:
           layer_in = self.fully_connected(layer_in, layer_weights, activation_fn)
       # 输出层
       self.output_layer = self.fully_connected(layer_in, initial_weights[-1])
```

1.2 fully_connected

这里的fully_connected主要用来每一层的线性与非线性计算。通过self.use_batch_norm来控制是否使用BN。

另外,值得注意的是,tf.layers.batch_normalization接口中training参数非常重要,官方文档中描述为:

training: Either a Python boolean, or a TensorFlow boolean scalar tensor (e.g. a placeholder). Whether to return the output in training mode (normalized with statistics of the current batch) or in inference mode (normalized with moving statistics). NOTE: make sure to set this parameter correctly, or else your training/inference will not work properly. 当我们训练时,要设置为True,保证在训练过程中使用的是mini-batch的统计量进行 normalization;在Inference阶段,使用False,也就是使用总体样本的无偏估计。1.3 train

train函数主要用来进行模型的训练。除了要定义label, loss以及optimizer以外,我们还需要注意,官方文档指出在使用BN时的事项:

Note: when training, the moving_mean and moving_variance need to be updated. By default the update ops are placed in tf.GraphKeys.UPDATE_OPS, so they need to be added as a dependency to the train_op.

因此当self.use_batch_norm为True时,要使用tf.control_dependencies保证模型正常训练。

```
def train(self, sess, learning_rate, training_batches, batches_per_validate_data, save_model=None):
   :param sess: TensorFlow Session
   :param learning rate: 学习
   :param training batches: 用于训练的batch数
   :param batches_per_validate_data: 训练多少个batch对validation数据进行一次验证:param save_model: 存储模型
    # 定义输出label
   labels = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, 10])
   cross entropy = tf.reduce mean(tf.nn.softmax cross entropy with logits v2(labels=labels,
                                                                              logits=self.output_layer))
   correct prediction = tf.equal(tf.argmax(self.output layer, 1), tf.argmax(labels, 1))
   accuracy = tf.reduce_mean(tf.cast(correct_prediction, tf.float32))
   if self.use_batch_norm:
        with tf.control_dependencies(tf.get_collection(tf.GraphKeys.UPDATE_OPS)):
           train_step = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(learning_rate).minimize(cross_entropy)
       train step = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(learning rate).minimize(cross entropy)
   # 显示进度条
   for i in tqdm.tqdm(range(training_batches)):
       batch_x, batch_y = mnist.train.next_batch(60)
        sess.run(train_step, feed_dict={self.input_layer: batch_x,
                                        labels: batch y,
                                        self.is_training: True})
       if i % batches_per_validate_data == 0:
            val_accuracy = sess.run(accuracy, feed_dict={self.input_layer: mnist.validation.images,
                                                          labels: mnist.validation.labels,
                                                          self.is_training: False })
           self.training_accuracies.append(val_accuracy)
   print("{}: The final accuracy on validation data is {}".format(self.name, val_accuracy))
   # 存储模型
   if save_model:
       tf.train.Saver().save(sess, save_model)
```

注意:在训练过程中batch_size选了60 (mnist.train.next_batch(60)) , 这里是因为BN的 原paper中用的60。(We trained the network for 50000 steps, with 60 examples per minibatch.)

1.4 test

test阶段与train类似,只是要设置self.is_training=False,保证Inference阶段BN的正确。

```
def test(self, sess, test_training_accuracy=False, restore=None):
# 定义label
labels = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, 10])

# 准确率
correct_prediction = tf.equal(tf.argmax(self.output_layer, 1), tf.argmax(labels, 1))
accuracy = tf.reduce_mean(tf.cast(correct_prediction, tf.float32))

# 是否加载模型
if restore:
    tf.train.Saver().restore(sess, restore)

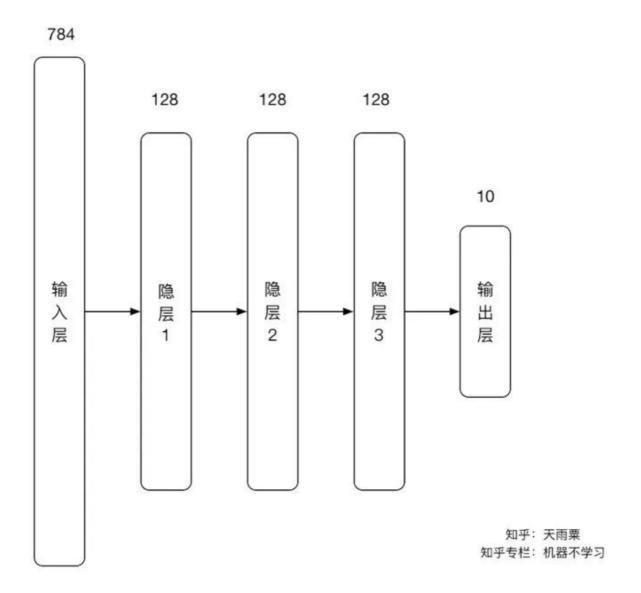
test_accuracy = sess.run(accuracy, feed_dict={self.input_layer: mnist.test.images, labels: mnist.test.labels, self.is_training: False})

print("{}: The final accuracy on test data is {}".format(self.name, test_accuracy))
```

经过上面的步骤,我们的框架基本就搭好了,接下来我们再写一个辅助函数train_and_test 以及plot绘图函数就可以开始对BN进行测试啦。train_and_test以及plot函数见GitHub代码中,这里不再赘述

2、BN测试

在这里,我们构造一个4层神经网络,输入层结点数784,三个隐层均为128维,输出层10个结点,如下图所示:



实验中,我们主要控制一下三个变量:

- 权重矩阵(较小初始化权重,标准差为0.05;较大初始化权重,标准差为10)
- 学习率 (较小学习率:0.01;较大学习率:2)
- 隐层激活函数 (relu, sigmoid)

2.1 小权重,小学习率,ReLU

测试结果如下图:

[Training Result:] 50000/50000 [01:43<00:00, 483.61it/s] Without Batch Norm: The final accuracy on validation data is 0.977400004863739 100% 50000/50000 [02:31<00:00, 329.23it/s] With Batch Norm: The final accuracy on validation data is 0.9800000190734863 [Testing Result:] Without Batch Norm: The final accuracy on test data is 0.9746000170707703 With Batch Norm: The final accuracy on test data is 0.9800999760627747 Validation Accuracy During Training 1.0 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 Without Batch Norm 0.1 With Batch Norm 0.0 10000 20000 40000 50000 Training steps

我们可以得到以下结论:

- 在训练与预测阶段,加入BN的模型准确率都稍高一点;
- 加入BN的网络收敛更快 (黄线)
- 没有加入BN的网络训练速度更快(483.61it/s>329.23it/s),这是因为BN增加了神经网络中的计算量

为了更清楚地看到BN收敛速度更快,我们把减少Training batches,设置为3000,得到如下结果:

100% 3000/3000 [00:06<00:00, 429.97it/s]

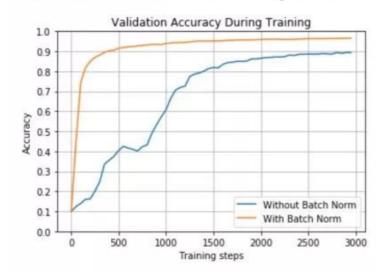
Without Batch Norm: The final accuracy on validation data is 0.8934000134468079

100% 3000/3000 [00:11<00:00, 265.27it/s]

With Batch Norm: The final accuracy on validation data is 0.9652000069618225

[Testing Result:]

Without Batch Norm: The final accuracy on test data is 0.8906000256538391 With Batch Norm: The final accuracy on test data is 0.9596999883651733



从上图中我们就可以清晰看到,加入BN的网络在第500个batch的时候已经能够在validation数据集上达到90%的准确率;而没有BN的网络的准确率还在不停波动,并且到第3000个batch的时候才达到90%的准确率。

2.2 小权重,小学习率, Sigmoid

100% | 50000/50000 [01:44<00:00, 480.48it/s]

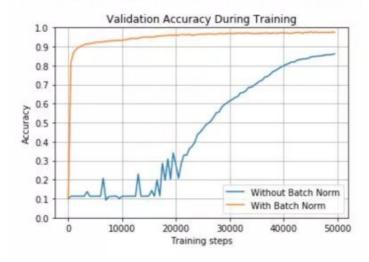
Without Batch Norm: The final accuracy on validation data is 0.8615999817848206

100% | 50000/50000 [02:28<00:00, 335.98it/s]

With Batch Norm: The final accuracy on validation data is 0.9746000170707703

[Testing Result:]

Without Batch Norm: The final accuracy on test data is 0.8569999933242798 With Batch Norm: The final accuracy on test data is 0.9700000286102295



学习率与权重均没变,我们把隐层激活函数换为sigmoid。可以发现,BN收敛速度非常之快,而没有BN的网络前期在不断波动,直到第20000个train batch以后才开始进入平稳的训练状态。

2.3 小权重,大学习率, ReLU

100%| 50000/50000 [01:43<00:00, 481.45it/s]

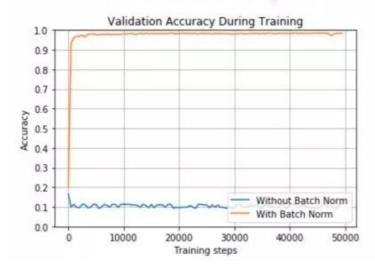
Without Batch Norm: The final accuracy on validation data is 0.11259999871253967

100% 50000/50000 [02:34<00:00, 323.11it/s]

With Batch Norm: The final accuracy on validation data is 0.9846000075340271

[Testing Result:]

Without Batch Norm: The final accuracy on test data is 0.0982000008225441 With Batch Norm: The final accuracy on test data is 0.9804999828338623



在本次实验中,我们使用了较大的学习率,较大的学习率意味着权重的更新跨度很大,而根据我们前面理论部分的介绍,BN不会受到权重scale的影响,因此其能够使模型保持在一个稳定的训练状态;而没有加入BN的网络则在一开始就由于学习率过大导致训练失败。 2.4 小权重,大学习率,Sigmoid

在保持较大学习率(learning rate=2)的情况下,当我们将激活函数换为sigmoid以后,两个模型都能够达到一个很好的效果,并且在test数据集上的准确率非常接近;但加入BN的网络要收敛地更快,同样的,我们来观察3000次batch的训练准确率。

100% 3000/3000 [00:06<00:00, 433.74it/s]

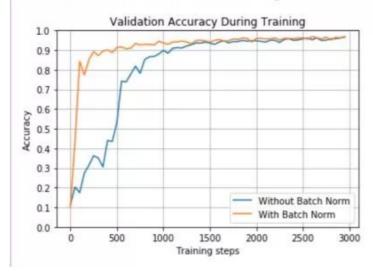
Without Batch Norm: The final accuracy on validation data is 0.9657999873161316

100% 3000/3000 [00:11<00:00, 261.68it/s]

With Batch Norm: The final accuracy on validation data is 0.9700000286102295

[Testing Result:]

Without Batch Norm: The final accuracy on test data is 0.9606000185012817 With Batch Norm: The final accuracy on test data is 0.9631999731063843



当我们把training batch限制到3000以后,可以发现加入BN后,尽管我们使用较大的学习率,其仍然能够在大约500个batch以后在validation上达到90%的准确率;但不加入BN的准确率前期在一直大幅度波动,到大约1000个batch以后才达到90%的准确率。2.5 大权重,小学习率,ReLU

100% | 50000/50000 [01:31<00:00, 544.76it/s]

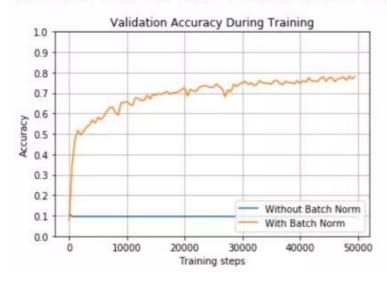
Without Batch Norm: The final accuracy on validation data is 0.0957999974489212

100% 50000/50000 [02:20<00:00, 356.07it/s]

With Batch Norm: The final accuracy on validation data is 0.7802000045776367

[Testing Result:]

Without Batch Norm: The final accuracy on test data is 0.09799999743700027 With Batch Norm: The final accuracy on test data is 0.7728000283241272



当我们使用较大权重时,不加入BN的网络在一开始就失效;而加入BN的网络能够克服如此bad的权重初始化,并达到接近80%的准确率。

2.6 大权重,小学习率, Sigmoid

100% | 50000/50000 [01:42<00:00, 489.51it/s]

Without Batch Norm: The final accuracy on validation data is 0.2919999957084656

100% 50000/50000 [02:38<00:00, 314.49it/s]

With Batch Norm: The final accuracy on validation data is 0.8569999933242798

[Testing Result:]

Without Batch Norm: The final accuracy on test data is 0.2897000014781952 With Batch Norm: The final accuracy on test data is 0.8496000170707703



同样使用较大的权重初始化,当我们激活函数为sigmoid时,不加入BN的网络在一开始的准确率有所上升,但随着训练的进行网络逐渐失效,最终准确率仅有30%;而加入BN的网络依旧出色地克服如此bad的权重初始化,并达到接近85%的准确率2.7 大权重,大学习率,ReLU

100% 50000/50000 [01:38<00:00, 507.39it/s]

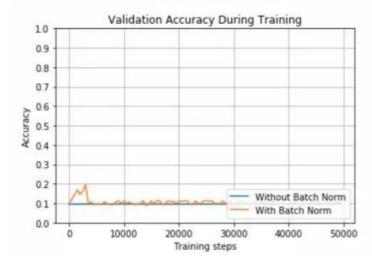
Without Batch Norm: The final accuracy on validation data is 0.0957999974489212

100% | 50000/50000 [02:32<00:00, 327.77it/s]

With Batch Norm: The final accuracy on validation data is 0.10999999940395355

[Testing Result:]

Without Batch Norm: The final accuracy on test data is 0.09799999743700027 With Batch Norm: The final accuracy on test data is 0.09740000218153



当权重与学习率都很大时,BN网络开始还会训练一段时间,但随后就直接停止训练;而没有BN的神经网络开始就失效。

2.8 大权重,大学习率, Sigmoid

100% | 50000/50000 [01:41<00:00, 494.57it/s]

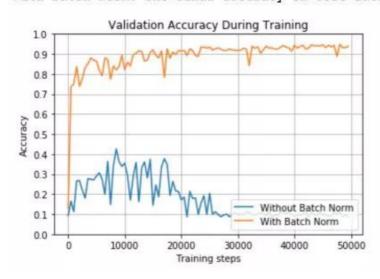
Without Batch Norm: The final accuracy on validation data is 0.0868000015616417

100% | 50000/50000 [02:32<00:00, 328.44it/s]

With Batch Norm: The final accuracy on validation data is 0.9387999773025513

[Testing Result:]

Without Batch Norm: The final accuracy on test data is 0.09799999743700027 With Batch Norm: The final accuracy on test data is 0.9354000091552734



可以看到,加入BN对较大的权重与较大学习率都具有非常好的鲁棒性,最终模型能够达到 93%的准确率;而未加入BN的网络则经过一段时间震荡后开始失效。

8个模型的准确率统计如下:

train batch=50000	权重矩阵	学习率	激活函数	Without BN		With BN	
				Acc on Val	Acc on Test	Acc on Val	Acc on Test
模型1	scale=0.05	0.01	ReLU	97.74%	97.46%	98.00%	98.01%
模型2	scale=0.05	0.01	Sigmoid	86.16%	85.70%	97.46%	97.00%
模型3	scale=0.05	2	ReLU	11.26%	9.82%	98.46%	98.05%
模型4	scale=0.05	2	Sigmoid	98.12%	97.84%	98.30%	98.02%
模型5	scale=10	0.01	ReLU	9.58%	9.80%	78.02%	77.28%
模型6	scale=10	0.01	Sigmoid	29.20%	28.97%	85.70%	84.96%
模型7	scale=10	2	ReLU	9.58%	9.80%	11.00%	9.74%
模型8	scale=10	2	Sigmoid	8.68%	9.80%	93.88%	93.54%

知乎:天雨粟 专栏:机器不学习

总结

至此,关于Batch Normalization的理论与实战部分就介绍道这里。总的来说,BN通过将每一层网络的输入进行normalization,保证输入分布的均值与方差固定在一定范围内,减少了网络中的Internal Covariate Shift问题,并在一定程度上缓解了梯度消失,加速了模型收

敛;并且BN使得网络对参数、激活函数更加具有鲁棒性,降低了神经网络模型训练和调参的复杂度;最后BN训练过程中由于使用mini-batch的mean/variance作为总体样本统计量估计,引入了随机噪声,在一定程度上对模型起到了正则化的效果。参考资料:

- [1] Ioffe S, Szegedy C. Batch normalization: accelerating deepnetwork training by reducing internal covariate shift[C]// InternationalConference on International Conference on Machine Learning. JMLR.org,2015:448-456.
- [2] 吴恩达Cousera Deep Learning课程
- [3] 详解深度学习中的Normalization,不只是BN
- [4] 深度学习中 Batch Normalization为什么效果好?
- [5] Udacity DeepLearning Nanodegree
- [6] Implementing Batch Normalization in Tensorflow

	END	<u></u>
--	-----	---------