

Deep Learning and Practice Lab 3

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1. Introduction:

這次的作業是要用 ResNet 來分類視網膜照片，分類出因為糖尿病造成的視網膜病變程度。另外，還要利用自訂的 dataloader 來讀取資料，還有用 confusion matrix 來評估模型的好壞。

2. Experiment set up:

A. Detail of my model:

- ResNet:

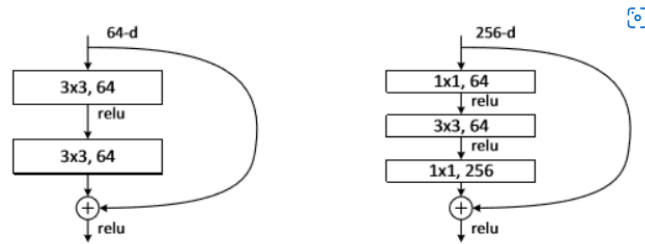
隨著神經網路層數的加深，degradation problem 可能會出現，可能是因為 gradient vanishing 造成資訊無法向前傳達，因此 ResNet 透過 shortcut connection 的方式，來改善這個問題。

不同深度 ResNet 架構:

layer name	output size	18-layer	34-layer	50-layer	101-layer	152-layer
conv1	112×112	7×7, 64, stride 2				
conv2_x	56×56	3×3 max pool, stride 2				
		$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 64 \\ 3 \times 3, 64 \\ 1 \times 1, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$
conv3_x	28×28	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \end{bmatrix} \times 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 4$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 128 \\ 3 \times 3, 128 \\ 1 \times 1, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 8$
conv4_x	14×14	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 6$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 23$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 256 \\ 3 \times 3, 256 \\ 1 \times 1, 1024 \end{bmatrix} \times 36$
conv5_x	7×7	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 2$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1, 512 \\ 3 \times 3, 512 \\ 1 \times 1, 2048 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$
	1×1	average pool, 1000-d fc, softmax				
FLOPs		1.8×10^9	3.6×10^9	3.8×10^9	7.6×10^9	11.3×10^9

從上圖可以看到 ResNet 內會有很多重複的 Convolutional layer，因此此在實作的時候會利用不同的 block 去堆疊而成。

下圖是 ResNet18 的 basic block，以及 ResNet50 的 bottleneck block 架構。



以下是我的 model 架構:

```
def Resnet(type = 18, class_num = 5, pretrained = False):
    if type == 18:
        model = models.resnet18(pretrained)
        model.fc = nn.Linear(model.fc.in_features, class_num)

    if type == 50:
        model = models.resnet50(pretrained)
        model.fc = nn.Linear(model.fc.in_features, class_num)

    return model
```

我直接利用 PyTorch 內的套件建立 ResNet18 和 ResNet50

B. The details of dataloader:

```
def __init__(self, root, mode, augmentation = NONE):
    """
    Args:
        root (string): Root path of the dataset.
        mode : Indicate procedure status(training or testing)

        self.img_name (string list): String list that store all image names.
        self.label (int or float list): Numerical list that store all ground truth label values.
    """
    self.root = root
    self.img_name, self.label = getData(mode)
    self.mode = mode
    trans = []
    #augmentation 是要擴增資料種類的list
    if augmentation == True:
        trans += augmentation
    trans.append(transforms.ToTensor())
    self.transform = transforms.Compose(trans)
    print("> Found %d images..." % (len(self.img_name)))
```

先將助教給的檔案讀取進來，然後將想要擴增的種類打加入在 augmentation 的 list 裡面，然後建立 transform 將資料轉換成 pytorch 讀取的方式。

```
def __getitem__(self, index):
    path = os.path.join(self.root, self.img_name[index] + '.jpeg')
    label = self.label[index]
    img = PIL.Image.open(path)
    img = self.transform(img)
    return img, label
```

__getitem__ 會根據取得的 index 回傳對應的圖片以及其 label。

C. Describing evaluation through the confusion matrix

```
def plot_confusion_matrix(y_true, y_pred):
    y_true = np.array(y_true)
    y_pred = np.array(y_pred)
    cf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_true, y_pred, normalize = 'true')
    class_names = ['No DR', 'Mild', 'Moderate', 'severe', 'Proliferative DR']
    df_cm = pd.DataFrame(cf_matrix, class_names, class_names)
    plt.figure(figsize = (9,6))
    sns.heatmap(df_cm, annot=True, fmt=".3g", cmap=plt.cm.Blues)
    plt.xlabel("predicted label")
    plt.ylabel("True lable")
    plt.title(['Normalized confusion matrix'])
    plt.show()
```

上圖是我畫 confusion matrix 的 code，我利用 sklearn 的函式庫來製作 confusion matrix，再利用 seaborn 繪製熱力圖，將 confusion matrix 繪製出來。

3. Experimental results:

A. The highest testing accuracy:

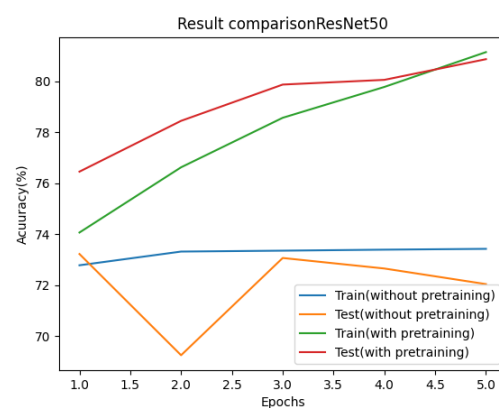
- Screenshot

```
Highest testing accuracy(without pretraining): 73.22%  
Highest testing accuracy(with pretraining): 80.87%
```

上圖是我利用 ResNet50 跑出來的最佳測試結果，參數如下：

Epoch=5、learning rate=0.001、batch size=4

- Anything want to present:



從上圖可以看出，有 pretrain 的訓練效果遠比沒有 pretrain 得來的
好，推測是因為 pretrain 過的 model 可能有學到一些其他特徵的辨
識方法，可以幫助辨識視網膜的病變，而自己的資料因為長得比較
相似所以學習成效不佳。

B. Comparison figures:

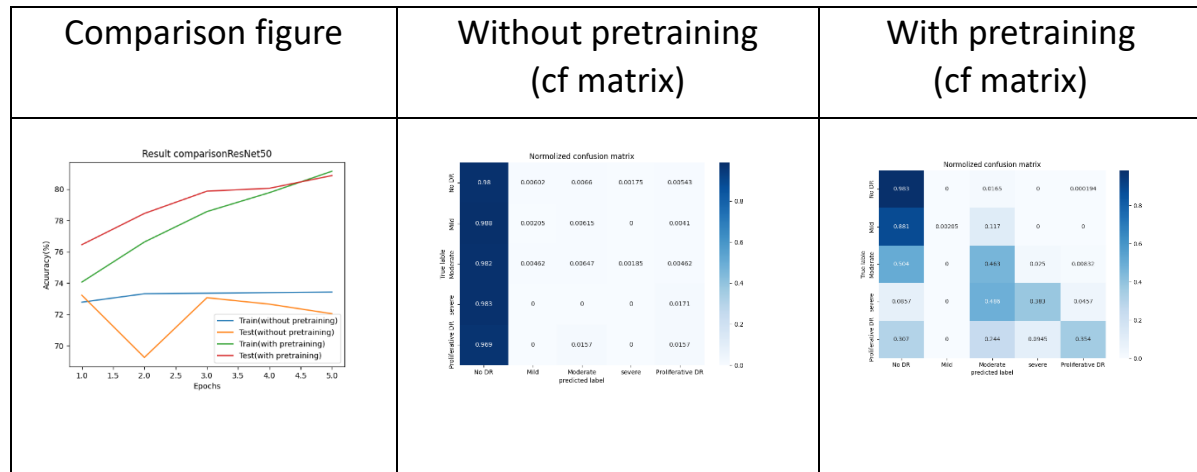
- ResNet18:

以下對比圖的參數為:epoch=10、batch size=32、learning rate=0.001

Comparison figure	Without pretraining (cf matrix)	With pretraining (cf matrix)																																																																																																						
<div><p>Result comparisonResNet18</p><table><caption>Data for Result comparisonResNet18</caption><tr><th>Epochs</th><th>Train(without pretraining)</th><th>Test(without pretraining)</th><th>Train(with pretraining)</th><th>Test(with pretraining)</th></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>73.5</td><td>73.2</td><td>73.5</td><td>73.5</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>73.5</td><td>73.2</td><td>76.5</td><td>76.5</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>73.5</td><td>73.2</td><td>78.5</td><td>78.5</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>73.5</td><td>73.2</td><td>79.5</td><td>79.5</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>73.5</td><td>73.2</td><td>80.5</td><td>80.5</td></tr></table></div>	Epochs	Train(without pretraining)	Test(without pretraining)	Train(with pretraining)	Test(with pretraining)	2	73.5	73.2	73.5	73.5	4	73.5	73.2	76.5	76.5	6	73.5	73.2	78.5	78.5	8	73.5	73.2	79.5	79.5	10	73.5	73.2	80.5	80.5	<div><p>Normalized confusion matrix</p><table><tr><th></th><th>No DR</th><th>Mild</th><th>Moderate unspecified label</th><th>severe</th><th>Proliferative DR</th></tr><tr><th>True label: No DR</th><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><th>True label: Mild</th><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><th>True label: Moderate</th><td>0.999</td><td>0</td><td>0.000924</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><th>True label: Severe</th><td>0.194</td><td>0</td><td>0.00371</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><th>True label: Proliferative DR</th><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table></div>		No DR	Mild	Moderate unspecified label	severe	Proliferative DR	True label: No DR	1	0	0	0	0	True label: Mild	0	1	0	0	0	True label: Moderate	0.999	0	0.000924	0	0	True label: Severe	0.194	0	0.00371	0	0	True label: Proliferative DR	1	0	0	0	0	<div><p>Normalized confusion matrix</p><table><tr><th></th><th>No DR</th><th>Mild</th><th>Moderate unspecified label</th><th>severe</th><th>Proliferative DR</th></tr><tr><th>True label: No DR</th><td>0.878</td><td>0</td><td>0.0196</td><td>0</td><td>0.00097</td></tr><tr><th>True label: Mild</th><td>0.036</td><td>0</td><td>0.8717</td><td>0</td><td>0.00005</td></tr><tr><th>True label: Moderate</th><td>0.595</td><td>0</td><td>0.365</td><td>0.0221</td><td>0.0245</td></tr><tr><th>True label: Severe</th><td>0.114</td><td>0</td><td>0.416</td><td>0.37</td><td>0.08</td></tr><tr><th>True label: Proliferative DR</th><td>0.107</td><td>0</td><td>0.176</td><td>0.0787</td><td>0.539</td></tr></table></div>		No DR	Mild	Moderate unspecified label	severe	Proliferative DR	True label: No DR	0.878	0	0.0196	0	0.00097	True label: Mild	0.036	0	0.8717	0	0.00005	True label: Moderate	0.595	0	0.365	0.0221	0.0245	True label: Severe	0.114	0	0.416	0.37	0.08	True label: Proliferative DR	0.107	0	0.176	0.0787	0.539
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- ResNet50:

以下對比圖的參數為:epoch =5、batch size=4、learning rate=0.001



4. Discussion:

ResNet18(epoch=10、learning rate=0.001、batch size=32)測試最高準確率:

Highest testing accuracy(without pretraining): 73.37%
Highest testing accuracy(with pretraining): 78.65%

ResNet50(epoch=5、learning rate=0.001、batch size=4)測試最高準確率:

Highest testing accuracy(without pretraining): 73.22%
Highest testing accuracy(with pretraining): 80.87%

上圖發現:ResNet50 的訓練效果在有 pretraining 的狀況下，比沒有 pretraining 的效果好，推測是因為學到一些圖像的通用特徵，因此可以讓視網膜病變的辨別更有效。而 ResNet50 與 ResNet18 在同樣有 pretraining 的狀況下，ResNet50 表現比較好的原因推測是因為神經網路的層數較多，或者是 ResNet18 的 epoch 太少導致。