

Deep Learning AIE:

Implementing W&B Sweeps into ConvNets Lesson

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What is sweeps??

Def'n

Sweeps is an automated experimentation framework in W&B that systematically test different hyperparameter combinations

Analogy

Instead of manually guessing hyperparameters.
It tries many configs with minimal manual effort

Benefits

- Efficient
- Reproducible
- Gives better performance insights
- Helps find ideal model settings faster

Our Goal/Idea

- Find the fastest & most computationally efficient way to search for best configurations
- Goal: Achieve at least 75% accuracy
- Reduce train time without totally sacrificing accuracy

Motivation

- Playing around with hyperparameters by hand is slow and random
- We know that training for more epochs usually improves accuracy, but we limited ourselves to just 5 epochs → needed the best parameters early
- To decrease train time, increased batch size from 128 to 1024

Dataset (CIFAR-10)



60,000 images (32x32, RGB)

10 classes (airplane, car, cat, dogs, etc.)

Standard benchmark for image classification

Methodology (How We Did It)

- **Model:** Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)
- **Sweeps:** W&B grid search
- **Config parameters:** base_channels, channel_mult, n_conv_layers, kernel_size, stride
- **Activation:** Leaky ReLU

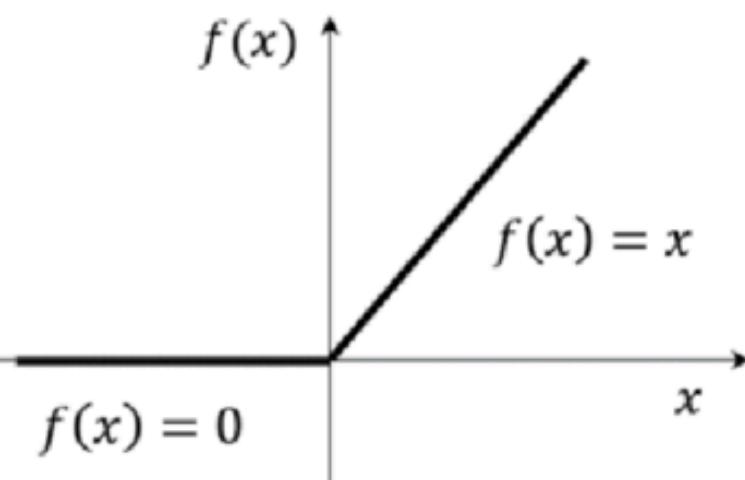
Our Sweep Config File

- Base Channels → starting number of filters in conv layers
- Channel Multiplier → scales number of filters in deeper layers
- Number of Convolution Layers → network depth
- Kernel Size → filter size for feature extraction
- Stride → step size of filters

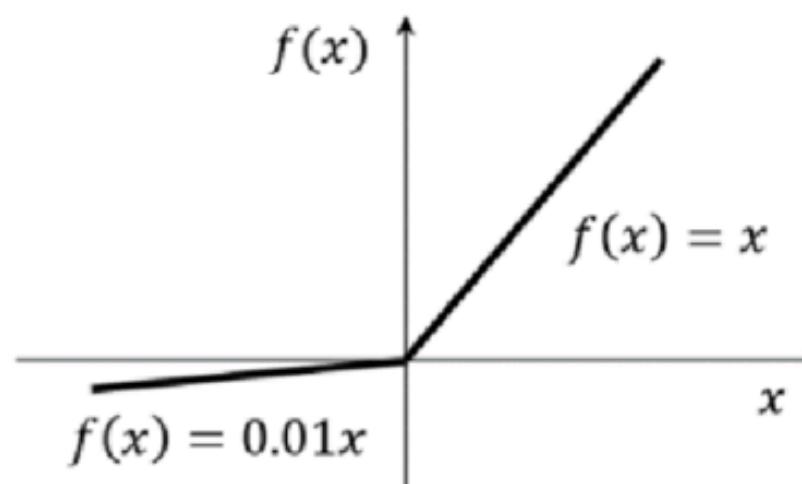
```
base_channels: [32, 64]  
channel_mult: [2, 3]  
n_conv_layers: [4, 5]  
kernel_size: [3, 5]  
stride: [1, 2, 3]
```

48 total combinations

Why Leaky ReLU?



ReLU activation function



LeakyReLU activation function

01

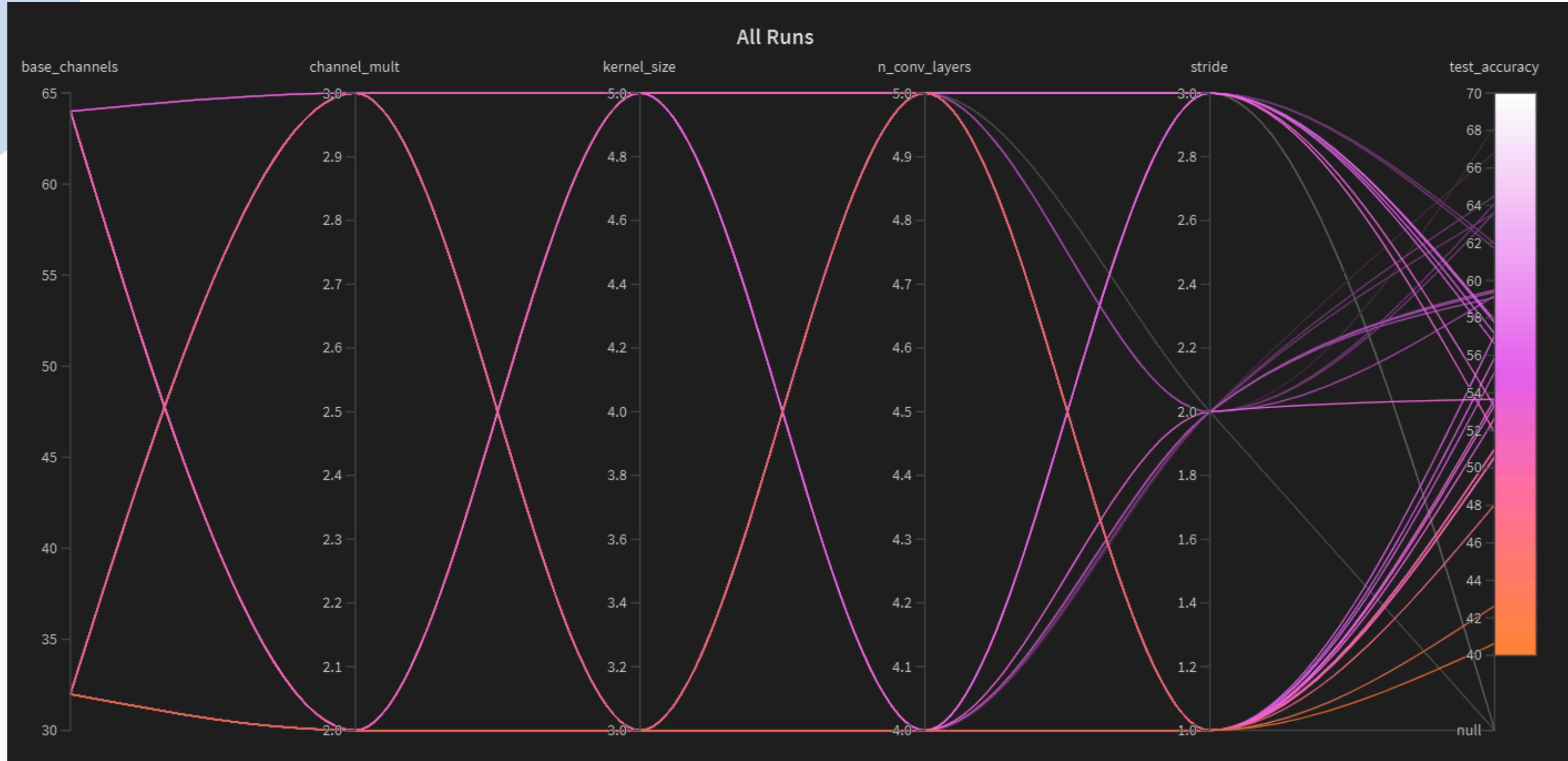
Standard ReLu can cause “dead neurons” output stuck at 0, never recover

02

Leaky ReLu gives a small slope on the negative inputs → prevents neurons from dying, improves gradient flow

Results

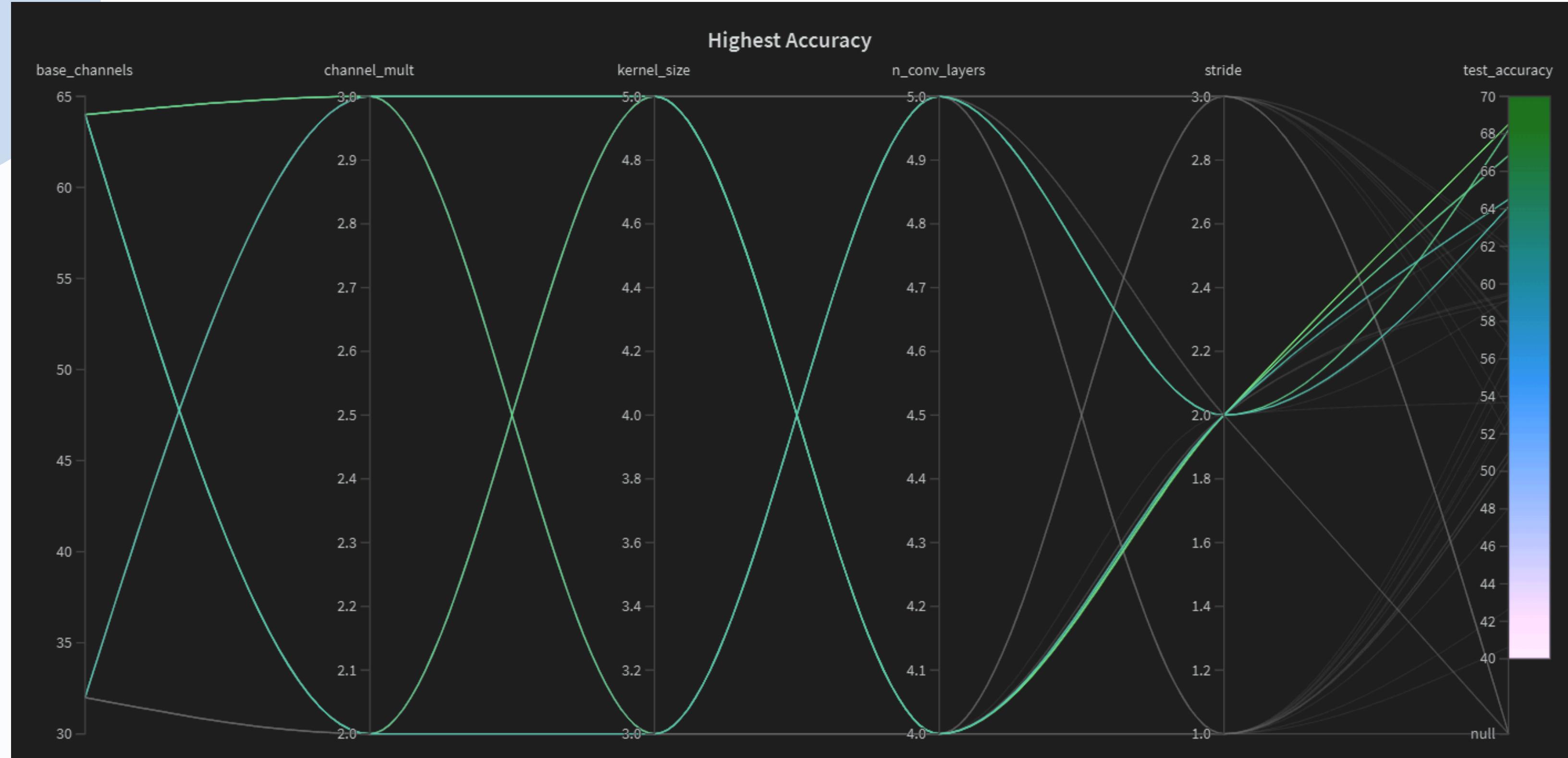
All Runs



Highest Accuracy Runs

	Base Channels	Channel Multiplier	Layers	Kernel Size	Stride	Accuracy	Run Times (s)
1.	64	3	4	5	2	68.52%	71.9
2.	64	3	5	3	2	68.22%	74.3
3.	64	2	4	5	2	66.85%	69.1
4.	32	3	4	5	2	64.51%	69.2
5.	64	2	5	3	2	64.11%	69.9

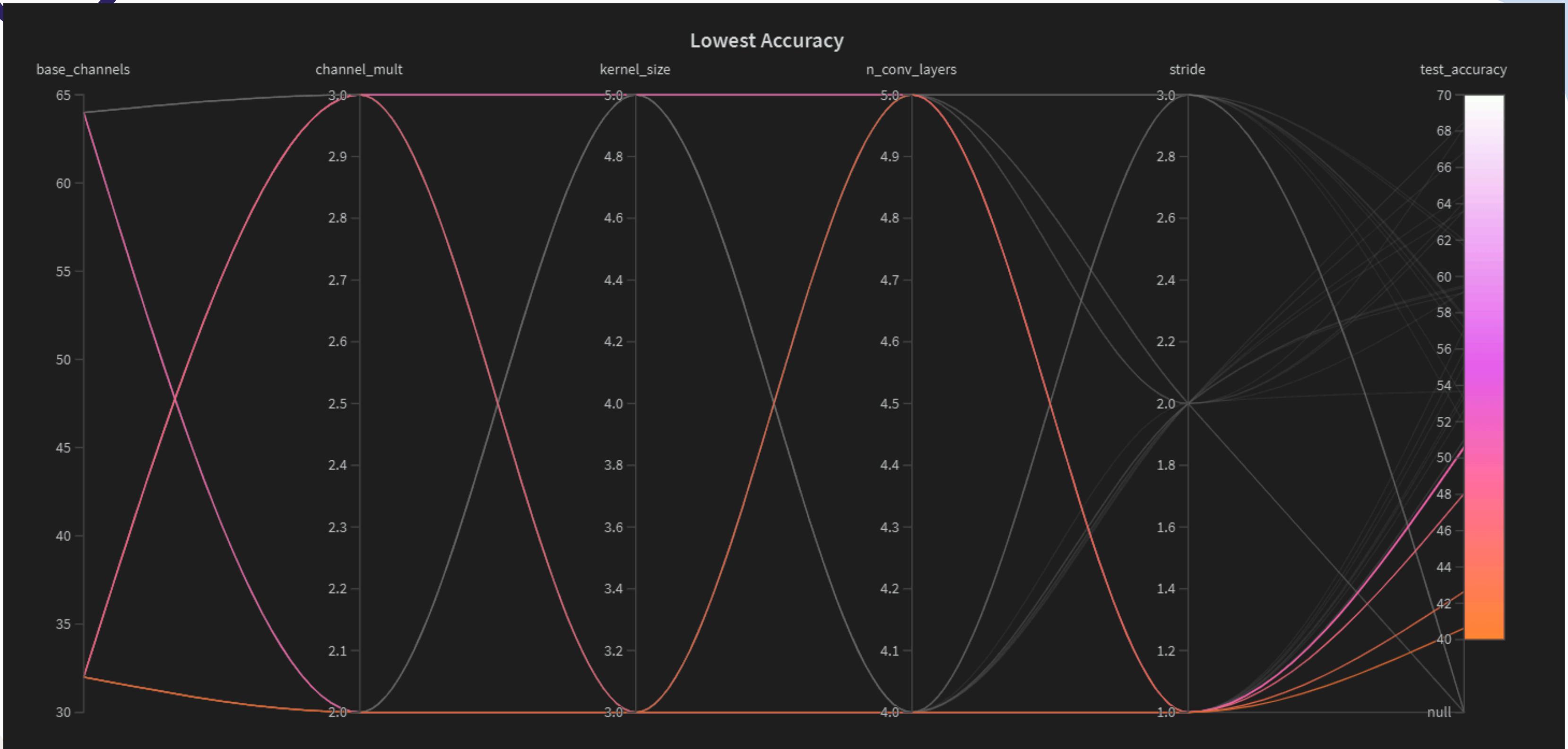
Highest Accuracy Runs



Lowest Accuracy Runs

	Base Channels	Channel Multiplier	Layers	Kernel Size	Stride	Accuracy	Run Time (s)
29.	64	2	4	3	1	50.63%	100.9
30.	32	3	5	5	1	50.56%	584.1
31.	32	3	4	3	1	48.04%	123.7
32.	32	2	5	3	1	42.65%	101.0
33.	32	2	4	3	1	40.63%	81.2

Lowest Accuracy Runs



Longest Run Times

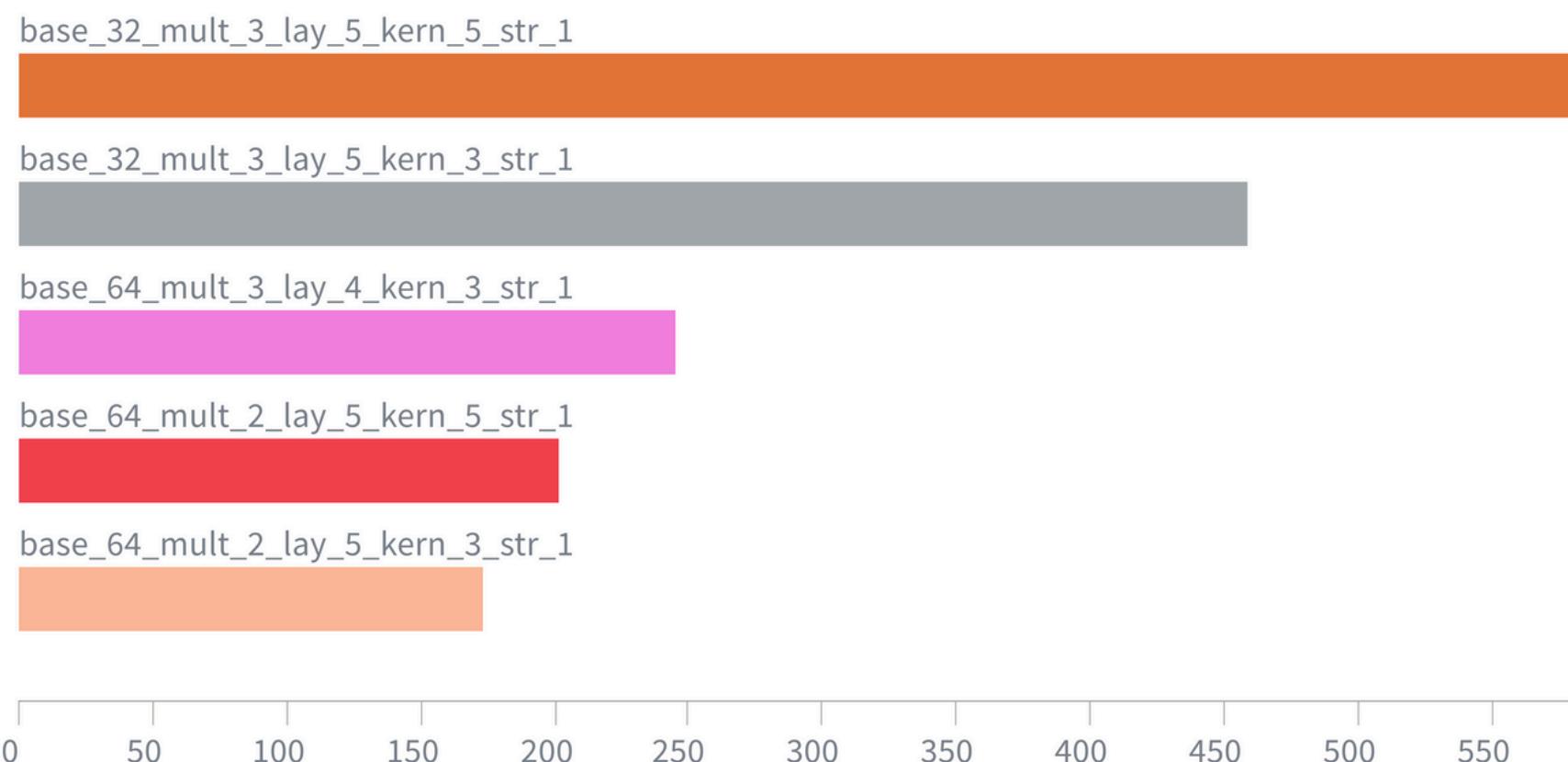
	Base Channels	Channel Multiplier	Layers	Kernel Size	Stride	Run Time (s)	Accuracy
1.	32	3	5	5	1	584	50.56%
2.	32	3	5	3	1	459	51.00%
3.	64	3	4	3	1	245	48.04%
4.	64	2	5	5	1	201	42.65%
5.	64	2	5	3	1	173	40.63%

Shortest Run Times

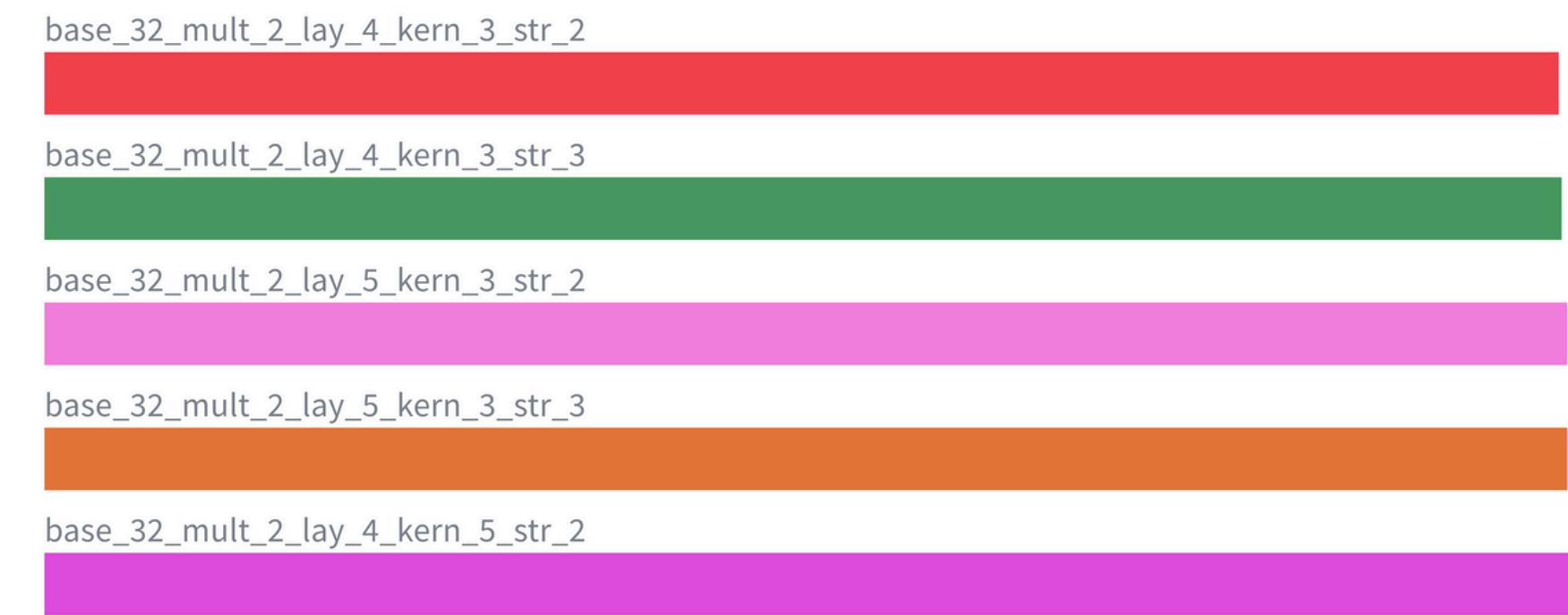
	Base Channels	Channel Multiplier	Layers	Kernel Size	Stride	Run Time (s)	Accuracy
1.	32	2	4	3	2	67.6	53.67%
2.	32	2	5	3	3	67.7	51.87%
3.	32	3	4	3	3	67.9	57.15%
4.	32	2	4	3	3	68.0	53.25%
5.	32	2	4	5	2	68.1	59.39%

Run Times

Train Time Longest 5



Train Time Shortest 5



Longest: Base Channels: 32, Channel Multiplier: 3, Layers: 5, Kernel Size: 5, Stride: 1
584secs = ~10mins

Shortest: Base Channels: 32, Channel Multiplier: 2, Layers 4, Kernel Size 3, Stride 2
67secs = ~1.07mins

Conclusion



- 01 **Sweep let us automate hyperparameter tuning while letting us explore the hyperparameter space**
- 02 **Longer runs != more accuracy**
- 03 **Stride has a large impact on efficiency and accuracy**
- 04 **Future Improvements: Larger models, more hyperparameters**

References & Resources

- **Dr. Hawley's Course Lesson - CNNs:**
https://github.com/drscotthawley/DLAIE/blob/main/Lessons/06_ConvNets.ipynb
- **W&B Sweeps Documentation:** <https://docs.wandb.ai/guides/sweeps/>
- **More info about our Dataset:** <https://www.cs.toronto.edu/%7Ekriz/cifar.html>