CIFAR10 预测报告

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1 Task1

1.1 问题描述

Task 1: per batch training/testing

Please denfine two function named train_batch and test_batch. These functions are essential for training and evaluating machine learning models using batched data from dataloaders.

To do:

- 1. Define the loss function i.e nn.CrossEntropyLoss().
- 2. Take the image as the input and generate the output using the pre-defined SimpleNet.
- 3. Calculate the loss between the output and the corresponding label using the loss function.

Figure 1: 任务 1 的具体要求

1.2 问题解答

答: 补全train_batch和test_batch函数的答案部分如图所示

Figure 2: 任务 1 的答案展示

1.3 实验记录

1.3.1 数据预处理

本实验在 CIFAR10 数据集上进行实验,对训练数据进行了随机裁剪、水平翻转、转换为 PyTorch Tensor,并进行了像素标准化。测试数据只进行了 Tensor 转换和相同的像素标准化。创建了训练和测试数据集对象,并加载到数据加载器中,同时定义了类别标签的名称列表,以便后续的模型训练和评估。

```
# cifar10 transform
transform_cifar10_train = transforms.Compose([
    transforms. RandomCrop (32, padding=4),
    transforms. RandomHorizontalFlip(),
    transforms. ToTensor(),
    transforms. Normalize ((0.4914, 0.4822, 0.4465), (0.2023, 0.1994, 0.2010)),
7)
transform_cifar10_test = transforms.Compose([
    transforms. ToTensor(),
    transforms. Normalize ((0.4914, 0.4822, 0.4465), (0.2023, 0.1994, 0.2010)),
train_set = torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10(root='../data', train=True,
                                        download=True, transform=transform_cifar10_train)
train_dataloader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(train_set, batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,
                                          shuffle=True, num_workers=2)
test_set = torchvision.datasets.CIFAR10(root='.../data', train=False,
                                        download=True, transform=transform_cifar10_test)
test_dataloader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(test_set, batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,
                                         shuffle=False, num_workers=2)
class_names = ['airplane', 'automobile', 'bird', 'cat', 'deer', 'dog', 'frog', 'horse', 'ship', 'truck']
```

Figure 3: 数据预处理工作

1.3.2 模型介绍

模型使用 SGD (随机梯度下降法) 作为优化器,并采用动态调整学习率的方法 其中, ConvNet的具体结构解释如下:

- 1. 第一层卷积层: 输入通道数 =3, 输出通道数 =4, 卷积核大小 =3x3
- 2. 最大池化层: 2x2 大小的池化窗口, 步幅 =2
- 3. 第二层卷积层: 输入通道数 =4, 输出通道数 =8, 卷积核大小 =3x3
- 4. 第一个全连接层: 输入维度 =8x6x6, 输出维度 =32
- 5. 第二个全连接层: 输入维度 =32, 输出维度 =10

```
class ConvNet(nn. Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(ConvNet, self).__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn. Conv2d(3, 4, 3)
        self.pool = nn. MaxPool2d(2, 2)
        self.conv2 = nn. Conv2d(4, 8, 3)
        self.fc1 = nn. Linear(8 * 6 * 6, 32)
        self.fc2 = nn. Linear(32, 10)
```

Figure 4: 使用的模型源代码

1.3.3 前向传播过程

前向传播的具体过程为:

- 1. 第一层卷积层 + ReLU 激活函数 + 最大池化层
- 2. 第二层卷积层 + ReLU 激活函数 + 最大池化层
- 3. 将特征张量展平, 以便进行全连接层的处理
- 4. 第一个全连接层 + ReLU 激活函数
- 5. 第二个全连接层, 用于输出分类结果

```
def forward(self, x):
    x = self.pool(torch.relu(self.conv1(x)))
    x = self.pool(torch.relu(self.conv2(x)))
    x = x.view(-1, 8 * 6 * 6)
    x = torch.relu(self.fc1(x))
    x = self.fc2(x)
    return x
```

Figure 5: 前向传播的具体过程

1.3.4 超参数设定

```
SEED = 1 # 随机数种子,用于复现随机性操作的结果

NUM_CLASS = 10 # 分类问题的类别数量

# Training
BATCH_SIZE = 128 # 每个训练批次中包含的样本数量

NUM_EPOCHS = 30 # 训练迭代的总轮数

EVAL_INTERVAL = 1 # 用于设定多少个 epoch 后进行模型性能评估

SAVE_DIR = './log' # 保存训练日志和模型检查点的目录

# Optimizer

LEARNING_RATE = 1e-1 # 学习率,用于控制权重更新的步长

MOMENTUM = 0.9 # 动量参数,用于加速权重更新

STEP = 5 # 学习率调度的步数

GAMMA = 0.5 # 学习率调度的衰减率
```

Figure 6: 超参数具体设定

1.4 实验结果

1.4.1 代码问题

在进行实验时,我发现每次实验的结果都不同。原因是作业给的源代码设置的随机种子并没有被正确使用,在此基础上我对代码进行了修改,添加了如下几行,此时再做实验可以稳定保证结果可复现:

Listing 1: increased code

random seed Python code here

SEED = 1 # 随机数种子,用于复现随机性操作的结果 random.seed(SEED)

np.random.seed(SEED)

torch.manual_seed(SEED)

torch.cuda.manual_seed(SEED)

torch.backends.cudnn.deterministic = True

1.4.2 结果展示

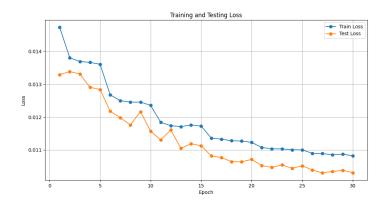


Figure 7: 训练集和测试集的损失函数随着迭代次数的变化

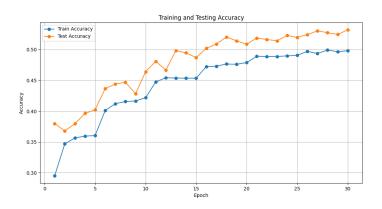


Figure 8: 训练集和测试集的准确率随着迭代次数的变化

1.4.3 模型和参数修改

进行实验时,我发现了模型的准确率比较低,于是我修改了部分网络结构以及超参数,并进行了多次实验,具体修改如下:

选用结构更为复杂的 ResNet18

Listing 2: 选取 ResNet18 作为新的网络结构

```
#here is my change of the model
    model = models.resnet18(weights=None)
    num_features = model.fc.in_features
    model.fc = nn.Linear(num_features, NUM_CLASS)
    model.to(device)
```

并在不同的超参数之间使用随机搭配的方法,共进行20组实验,以寻找最佳的超参数搭配

Listing 3: 随机选取超参数过程

```
#here is the loop process
learning_rates = [0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 0.5]
momentums = [0.1, 0.5, 0.9]
steps = [1, 5, 10]
gammas = [0.1, 0.5, 0.9]
num_iterations = 20
EVAL_INTERVAL = 5

for iteration in range(num_iterations):
learning_rate = random.choice(learning_rates)
momentum = random.choice(momentums)
gamma = random.choice(gammas)
step = random.choice(steps)
result = train_and_evaluate(learning_rate, momentum, gamma, step, EVAL_INTERVAL)
结果如下表格所示,其中每项实验的 epoch 均等于 20,结果显示
```

$$lr = 0.1$$

momentum = 0.5

Gamma = 0.9

Step = 5

时测试集正确率最高,为 79.28%

1.4.4 最终结果展示

在上述最佳超参数选定的情况下, 再改变参数

$$epoch = 30$$

batch size = 64

得到的结果如下图所示,最终模型在测试集上的准确率能达到81.72%

Learnin g Rate	Momentum	Gamma	Step	test Accuracy		
0.01	0. 9	0. 1	5	tensor(0.7457,	device='cuda:0',	dtype=torch.float64)
0.001	0. 5	0. 5	5	tensor (0.5530,	device='cuda:0',	dtype=torch.float64)
0. 5	0. 1	0. 1	5	tensor (0.7016,	device='cuda:0',	dtype=torch.float64)
0.001	0. 5	0. 5	10	tensor (0.5908,	device='cuda:0',	dtype=torch.float64)
0.001	0.9	0. 5	5	tensor (0.6692,	device='cuda:0',	dtype=torch.float64)
0.01	0. 9	0. 1	5	tensor (0.7427,	device='cuda:0',	dtype=torch.float64)
0.001	0. 1	0. 1	10	tensor (0.5001,	device='cuda:0',	dtype=torch.float64)
0.001	0. 5	0. 9	1	tensor (0.5481,	device='cuda:0',	dtype=torch.float64)
0.5	0.9	0.1	10	tensor (0.1000,	device='cuda:0',	dtype=torch.float64)
0. 01	0. 5	0. 5	10	tensor (0.7410,	device='cuda:0',	dtype=torch.float64)
0.01	0.5	0. 1	10	tensor (0.7271,	device='cuda:0',	dtype=torch.float64)
0. 01	0. 5	0. 5	1	tensor (0.5754,	device='cuda:0',	dtype=torch.float64)
0.5	0.9	0.9	1	tensor (0.6450,	device='cuda:0',	dtype=torch.float64)
0. 01	0.9	0.9	5	tensor (0.7889,	device='cuda:0',	dtype=torch.float64)
0.001	0.9	0.5	10	tensor (0.7077,	device='cuda:0',	dtype=torch.float64)
0.5	0.9	0.9	1	tensor (0.2910,	device='cuda:0',	dtype=torch.float64)
0.1	0. 5	0.9	5	tensor (0.7928,	device='cuda:0',	dtype=torch.float64)
0.5	0.9	0. 1	5	tensor (0.5196,	device='cuda:0',	dtype=torch.float64)
0. 01	0.9	0. 5				dtype=torch.float64)
0. 01	0. 5	0.9	10	tensor(0.7411,	device='cuda:0',	dtype=torch.float64)

Figure 9: 随机选取 20 组不同的超参数后得到的结果

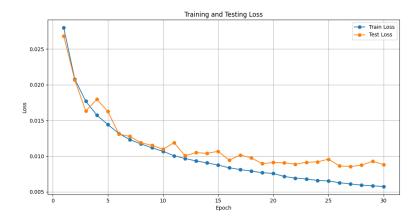


Figure 10: 最终修改模型和参数后的损失函数变化

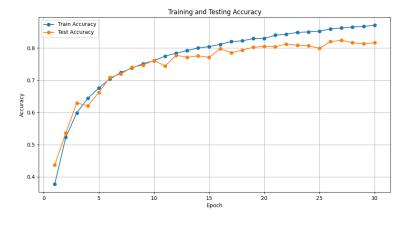


Figure 11: 最终修改模型和参数后的预测准确率变化

2 Task2

2.1 任务 2 的具体要求

任务 2 主要在于补全预测标签和预测概率的表达式, 具体函数输入输出限制如下图所示

Task 2: Instance inference

The task is to visualizes an image along with model prediction and class probabilities.

To do:

1. Calculate the prediction and the probabilities for each class.

2.2 具体代码

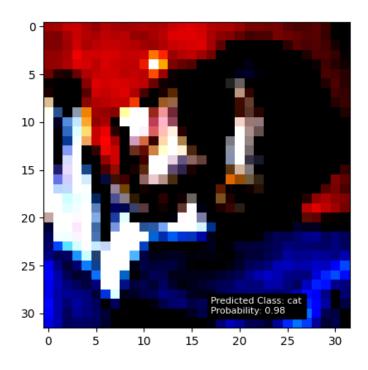
```
具体的代码块编写如下:
```

```
#here is the code block of task2
inputs, classes = next(iter(test_dataloader))
  inputs = inputs.to(device)
  input = inputs[0]
  input = input.to(device)

with torch.no_grad():
    model.eval()
    output = model(input.unsqueeze(0))
    probabilities = torch.softmax(output, dim=1)
    predict_label = torch.argmax(probabilities, dim=1).item()

predicted_class = class_names[predict_label]
  predicted_probability = probabilities[0][predict_label].item()
  image = input.cpu().numpy().transpose((1, 2, 0))
  plt.imshow(image)
```

2.3 结果展示



```
Print probabilities for each class:
airplane: 0.0001
automobile: 0.0002
bird: 0.0002
cat: 0.9785
deer: 0.0004
dog: 0.0199
frog: 0.0004
horse: 0.0001
ship: 0.0002
truck: 0.0001
```

2.4 代码修改

在最终输出结果中,我发现模型的可视化结果非常差。仔细寻找了原因,发现是在数据预处理阶段对图像进行了标准化操作,但是在最终输出图片时并没有还原回到原始图像,于是我重新修改了代码

最终得到了理想化的结果,分类结果没有发生改变,但是可视化程度增强了

