- 1. Compare resnet18 with and without pretrained With pretrained:
 - 預訓練的 resnet18 模型已經在大型數據上學習了通用的特徵,通常是 ImageNet,也就是模型已經知道了圖中常出現的各種形狀、紋理等信息,如此有利於提早達到期望的 training data accuracy。
 - 由於預訓練的 resnet18 模型會具有良好的權重初始化,因此能較快的收斂,省去了前期訓練的時間和資源。
 - 遷移學習:可以將預訓練的 resnet18 模型當成特徵提取器,並在其尾端加入額外的層,以 達到相對應的目標。

Without pretrained:

- 從頭開始訓練通常要更多的 training data,因為模型需要自己學習特徵,所以這種方法需要有大量的數據、充足的計算資源、足夠的迭代次數,才較為合適。
- 若最終目標和預訓練的方向差異非常大,即可利用這種方法自行定義模型的初始權重,使其 更符合最終目標的特徵,如此一來,達到的效果或許會比預訓練 model 來得好。
- 2. Screenshot of task1 (>75% accuracy)

```
class RN18(nn.Module):
def __init__(self, num_classes=4):
    super(RN18, self).__init__()
     self.in_channels = 64
     self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(3, 64, kernel size=7, stride=2, padding=3, bias=False)
    self.bn1 = nn.BatchNorm2d(64)
    self.relu = nn.ReLU(inplace=True)
    self.maxpool = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=3, stride=2, padding=1)
     self.layer1 = self.make_layer(64, 2)
     self.layer2 = self.make_layer(128, 2, stride=2)
     self.layer3 = self.make_layer(256, 2, stride=2)
    self.layer4 = self.make layer(512, 2, stride=2)
    self.avgpool = nn.AdaptiveAvgPool2d((1, 1))
    self.fc = nn.Linear(512, num_classes)
def make_layer(self, out_channels, blocks, stride=1):
     layers = [BasicBlock(self.in_channels, out_channels, stride)]
     self.in_channels = out_channels
    for in range(1, blocks):
         layers.append(BasicBlock(out_channels, out_channels))
     return nn.Sequential(*layers)
def forward(self, x):
    x = self.conv1(x)
    x = self.bn1(x)
    x = self.relu(x)
    x = self.maxpool(x)
    x = self.layer1(x)
    x = self.layer2(x)
    x = self.layer3(x)
    x = self.layer4(x)
    x = self.avgpool(x)
    x = x.view(x.size(0), -1)
    x = self.fc(x)
    return x
```

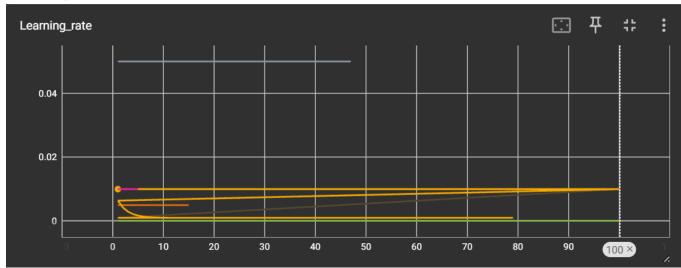
make_layer 是用來創建 BasicBlock 層。

```
class BasicBlock(nn.Module):
 def __init__(self, in_channels, out_channels, stride=1):
     super(BasicBlock, self).__init__()
    self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size=3, stride=stride, padding=1, bias=False)
    self.bn1 = nn.BatchNorm2d(out channels)
    self.relu = nn.ReLU(inplace=True)
    self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(out_channels, out_channels, kernel_size=3, stride=1, padding=1, bias=False)
    self.bn2 = nn.BatchNorm2d(out channels)
    # If the dimensions of input and output feature maps don't match, use a shortcut connection
    if stride != 1 or in_channels != out_channels:
         self.shortcut = nn.Sequential(
             nn.Conv2d(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size=1, stride=stride, bias=False),
             nn.BatchNorm2d(out_channels)
    else:
         self.shortcut = nn.Identity()
 def forward(self, x):
    out = self.conv1(x)
    out = self.bn1(out)
    out = self.relu(out)
    out = self.conv2(out)
    out = self.bn2(out)
    out += self.shortcut(x)
    out = self.relu(out)
    return out
```

• 條件判斷:若 stride!=1 或 input channels!=output channels,則進入 shortcut,以確保 weights size 一致,同時減輕梯度消失的問題。

jupyter Lab2 ResNet18 Last Checkpoint: 1 小時前 (autosaved) File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help **4** ▶ Run Code **;;;;;**; for epoch in range(1, epochs+1): print('epoch:', epoch) train(model, criterion, optimizer) accuracy = valid(model, criterion) if accuracy > acc_best: acc_best = accuracy print("model saved") # save the model torch.save(model, "model.pth") -----start training----epoch: 1 Training Accuracy: 72.9237% Training Loss: 0.7074 Validation Accuracy: 63.0303% Validation Loss: 1.3662 model saved epoch: 2 Training Accuracy: 71.7758% Training Loss: 0.7662 Validation Accuracy: 70.3030% Validation Loss: 0.7243 model saved epoch: 3 Training Accuracy: 77.6502% Training Loss: 0.6253 Validation Accuracy: 43.0303% Validation Loss: 2.8168 epoch: 4 Training Accuracy: 78.6631% Training Loss: 0.5947 Validation Accuracy: 75.1515% Validation Loss: 0.5842 model saved epoch: 5

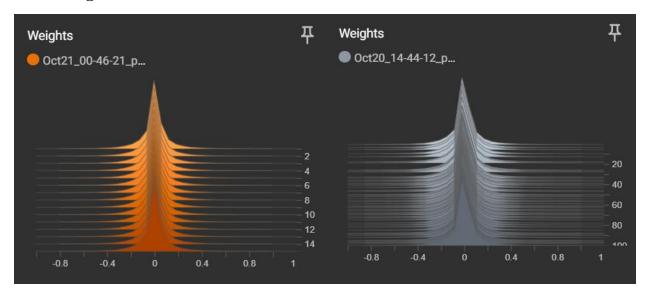
- 3. In task2, make graphs for learning rate schedule, weights and gradients (With Tensorboard)
 - Learning rate:



	Run ↑	Smoothed	Value	Step	Relative
•	Oct20_14-44-12_pc414-83	0.01	0.01	100	6.642 hr
	Oct20_22-58-52_pc414-103	0.01	0.01	5	18.14 min
•	Oct20_23-45-26_pc414-91	0.001	0.001	28	38.34 min
	Oct21_00-27-33_pc414-91	0.001	0.001	35	4.045 min
	Oct21_00-33-42_pc414-91	0.0001	0.0001	100	10.62 min
•	Oct21_00-46-21_pc414-91	0.005	0.005	15	1.629 min
•	Oct21_00-50-56_pc414-91	0.05	0.05	47	5.241 min
•	Oct22_11-14-50_pc414-100	0.01	0.01	5	13.79 min
•	Oct23_16-00-54_pc414-92	0.01	0.01	1	0

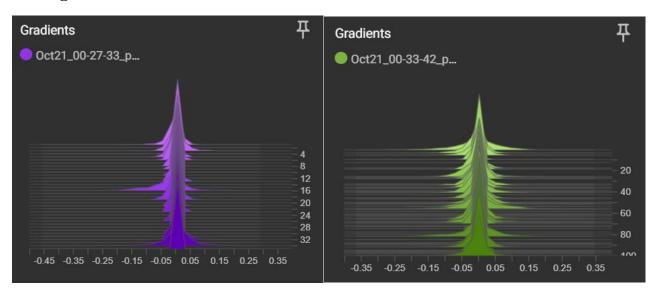
我一開始的 optimizer 是採用 Adam、learning rate = 0.01, 不過我發現它學習的速度很慢,經過 100 次 epoch 後,training data accuracy 仍未突破 80%。所以後來我改成採用 SGD,、learning rate = 0.01,學習速度便馬上提高,經過 5 次 epoch 後,training data accuracy 便達到 80%左右,兩者差異非常大。因此由上圖可以發現,幾乎每條 learning rate 都是橫線,因為我大部分都採用 SGD,只有少數幾條是採用 Adam,所以會呈現出斜線。而我嘗試了 0.01 至 0.0001 的 learning rate,發現 0.01 的效果是最好的,既不會太大而無法收斂,也不會太小而速度緩慢。

Convl.weights:



我認為由於是預訓練的 resnet18,所以可以看出 weights 的初始化是有根據 data 進行預設的,而非隨機預設。這樣圖中的 weights 才會從頭到尾都差不多,同時 loss 有明顯減少、accuracy 大幅提升。(左圖共 15 次 epoch,右圖共 100 次 epoch)

• Convl.gradients:



我認為由於是 resnet18 這類的殘差神經網路,透過 shortcut 機制有助於減輕梯度消失的問題。從圖中可以發現,梯度雖然有慢慢減少,不過並沒有消失的問題,例如右圖的第 80 次 epoch,它的 gradient 類似第 0 次 epoch 的 gradient 範圍、左圖的第 34 次 epoch 甚至比第 0 次 epoch 的 gradient 範圍還大。經多次實驗和分析圖可知,resnet18 的確能有效改善梯度消失的問題。(左圖共 35 次 epoch,右圖共 100 次 epoch)