

HW2 MNIST手写体数字识别

1 pytorch环境安装 (10)

1.1 下载和引入需要的函数库

```
from bs4 import Tag
from matplotlib.font_manager import stretch_dict
import torch
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
from torchvision import transforms
from torchvision import datasets
import torch.nn.functional as F
import torch.nn as nn
```

2 MNIST识别 (90)

2.1 输入数据集 (10)

MNIST分类数据集，训练数据集包含 60000 个样本，测试数据集包含 10000 样本。每个样本为单通道图片，长宽均为28。(1,28,28)

使用transforms.Compose()对数据集进行归一化处理

使用DataLoader()加载训练集和测试集

```
#数据归一化处理
transform = transforms.Compose([transforms.ToTensor(),
                                transforms.Normalize((0.1307,), (0.3081,))])
# 其中0.1307是mean均值和0.3081是std标准差

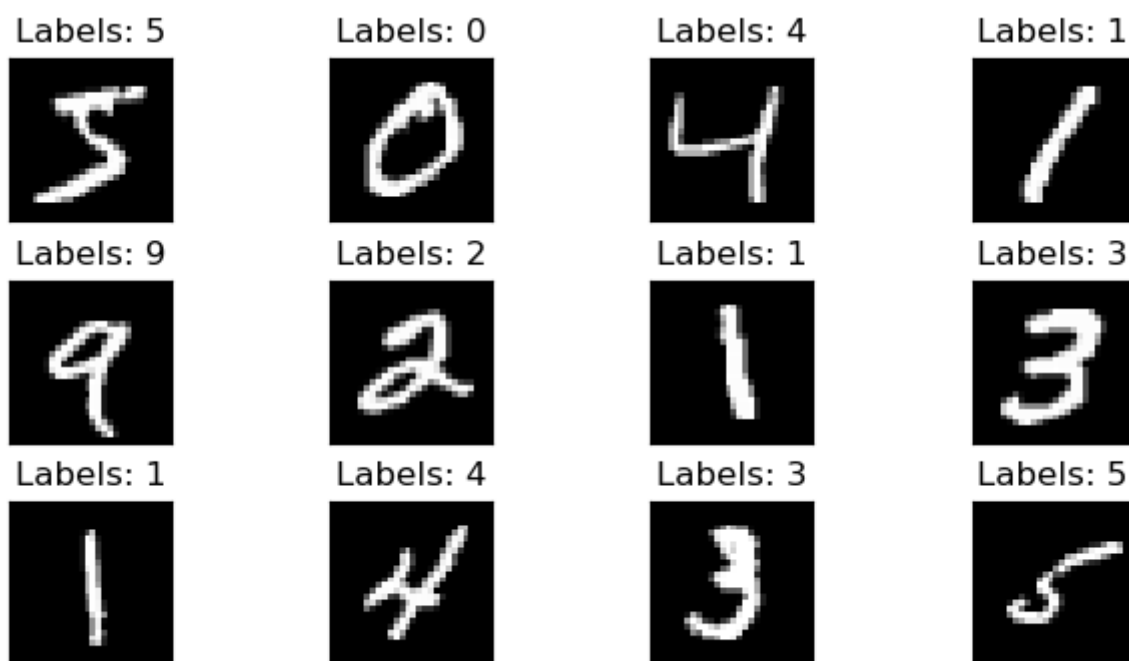
train_dataset = datasets.MNIST(root='./data/mnist',
                                train=True, transform=transform, download=True)
# 本地没有就加上download=True
test_dataset = datasets.MNIST(root='./data/mnist',
                                train=False, transform=transform)
# train=True训练集, =False测试集

train_loader = DataLoader(train_dataset, batch_size=batch_size, shuffle=True)
test_loader = DataLoader(test_dataset, batch_size=batch_size, shuffle=False)
```

2.2 数据集可视化 (20)

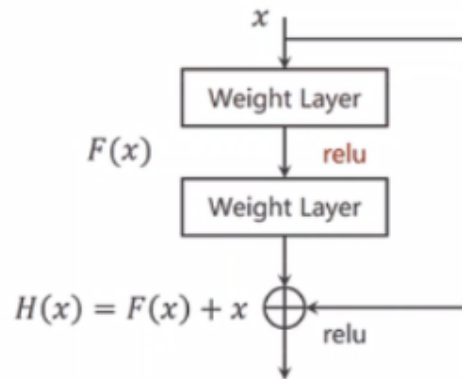
使用matplotlib工具包将数据集可视化。输出十二张手写数据集的图片

```
fig = plt.figure()
for i in range(12):
    # 将显示界面分割成3*4的网格
    plt.subplot(3, 4, i+1)
    # 调整子图片之间的填充
    plt.tight_layout()
    # 显示图片
    plt.imshow(train_dataset.train_data[i], cmap='gray', interpolation='none')
    # 给图片添加标签
    plt.title("Labels: {}".format(train_dataset.train_labels[i]))
    plt.xticks([])
    plt.yticks([])
plt.show()
```



2.3 模型建立 (20)

- 利用卷积层和线性层建立一个深度模型 ResidualBlock: 在网络中加入了一个**跳连接**, 将 input 与 output 相加。在做反向传播的时候, 可以用于解决梯度消失的问题。注意: 输出和输入的张量必须**相同**, 才能做出跳连接相加的运算



MY_Net:

- conv 1->32, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1), padding=same
- conv 32->64, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1), padding=same
- BN(64)
- ReLU()
- ResidualBlock(32)
- ResidualBlock(64)
- MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0)
- Dropout(p=0.1)
- Flatten()
- Linear(12544->1024)
- ReLU()
- Dropout(0.2)
- Linear(1024->10)
- 超参数设置
 - batch_size = 128
 - learning_rate = 0.01
 - momentum = 0.5
 - EPOCH = 3
- 优化器和损失函数

```
criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss() # 交叉熵损失
optimizer = torch.optim.SGD(
    model.parameters(), lr=learning_rate, momentum=momentum) # lr学习率, momentum冲量
```

- 建立ResidualBlock, MY_Net模型

```
class ResidualBlock(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, channels):
        super(ResidualBlock, self).__init__()
        self.channels = channels
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(channels, channels,
                                kernel_size=3, padding=1)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(channels, channels,
                                kernel_size=3, padding=1)

    def forward(self, x):
        y = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        y = self.conv2(y)
        return F.relu(x+y)

class MY_Net(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super(MY_Net, self).__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 32, kernel_size=5, padding='same')
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(32, 64, kernel_size=5, padding='same')
        self.BN = nn.BatchNorm2d(64)

        self.rblock1 = ResidualBlock(32)
        self.rblock2 = ResidualBlock(64)

        self.MP = nn.MaxPool2d(2, stride=2)

        self.fc = nn.Sequential(nn.Dropout(0.1),
                                nn.Flatten(),
                                nn.Linear(12544, 1024),
                                nn.ReLU(),
                                nn.Dropout(0.2),
                                nn.Linear(1024, 10),
                                )

    def forward(self, x):
        in_size = x.size(0) # 取x张量中的第0个维度
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        x = self.rblock1(x)
        x = F.relu(self.conv2(x))
        x = self.rblock2(x)
        x = F.relu(self.BN(x))
        x = self.MP(x)
        x = self.fc(x)
        return x # 最后输出的是维度为10的，也就是（对应数学符号的0~9）

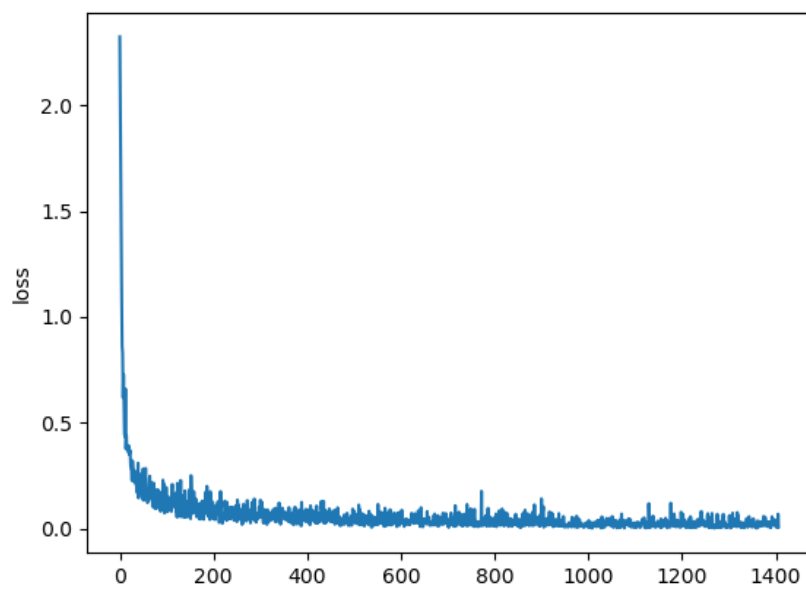
model = MY_Net()
```

2.4 模型训练 (20)

- 训练3个epoch，观察loss的变化

loss震荡下降的原因：输入的batch_size太小

- 将loss可视化出来，下图为train_loss的可视化图形



2.5 性能测试 (20)

- 将训练好的模型在测试集上进行测试，观察准确率

