

# Caffe2笔记

个人

API

接口

**一个观察：**在Caffe2里面，一个网络net其实是一系列operator按照添加顺序组成的集合（可用 `core.Net._net.op` 获取所有op）。在执行网络时（`workspace.RunNet(some_net)`），按照添加的顺序逐个完成操作。这是最简单的一种模式，可在 `core.Net._net.type` 中进行设置，默认为 `simple`（猜测为DAG模式）。反向传播可通过 `core.Net.AddGradientOperator` 添加进op集合，附在前向op的后面。

## To Do

整理API

## Caffe2基本使用流程

先介绍Caffe2的基本用法：

- **创造输入op和blob：**可使用 `TensorProtoDBInput` 等函数

```
1. # Add input to the net
2. def add_input(model, batch_size, db, db_type):
3.     ### load the data from db - Method 1 using brew
4.     #data_uint8, label = brew.db_input(
5.     #    model,
6.     #    blobs_out=["data_uint8", "label"],
7.     #    batch_size=batch_size,
8.     #    db=db,
9.     #    db_type=db_type,
10.    #)
11.    ### load the data from db - Method 2 using TensorProtosDB
12.    data_uint8, label = model.TensorProtosDBInput(
13.        [], ["data_uint8", "label"], batch_size=batch_size,
14.        db=db, db_type=db_type)
15.    # cast the data to float
16.    data = model.Cast(data_uint8, "data", to=core.DataType.FLOAT)
17.    # scale data from [0,255] down to [0,1]
18.    data = model.Scale(data, data, scale=float(1./256))
19.    # don't need the gradient for the backward pass
20.    data = model.StopGradient(data, data)
21.    return data, label
```

- **创造网络op和输出blob**: 可使用 `model.SOME_OP` 的形式添加操作, 或者使用 `brew` 接口定义网络各层。具体API待整理

```
1. # Define a mlp net
2. def mlp(model, data):
3.     dim_in = 28*28
4.     num_classes = 10
5.     fc1 = brew.fc(model, data, 'fc1', dim_in, 1024)
6.     fc1 = brew.relu(model, fc1, fc1)
7.     fc2 = brew.fc(model, fc1, 'fc2', 1024, 2048)
8.     fc2 = brew.relu(model, fc2, fc2)
9.     fc3 = brew.fc(model, fc2, 'fc3', 2048, num_classes)
10.    pred = brew.softmax(model, fc3, 'softmax')
11.    return pred
```

- 设定loss, 指标与优化器
- 训练
- 保存, 部署

```
1. # Toy example: MNIST
2. import numpy as np
3. import os
4. import shutil
5. import operator
6. import caffe2.python.predictor.predictor_exporter as pe
7. from caffe2.proto import caffe2_pb2
8. from caffe2.python import (
9.     brew,
10.    core,
11.    model_helper,
12.    optimizer,
13.    visualize,
14.    workspace,
15. )
16.
17. # Initialize caffe2 core
18. core.GlobalInit(['caffe2', '--caffe2_log_level=0'])
19. print("Necessities imported!")
20.
21. # Get the mnist lmdb
22. db_url = "http://download.caffe2.ai/databases/mnist-lmdb.zip"
23. data_dir = 'path/to/the/dataset/dir/mnist'
24. output_dir = 'path/to/the/output/dir'
25. def download_mnist():
26.     '''Downloads resources from s3 by url and unzips them to the provided path'''
27.     import requests, zipfile, StringIO
28.     print("Downloading... {} to {}".format(db_url, data_dir))
29.     r = requests.get(db_url, stream=True)
30.     z = zipfile.ZipFile(StringIO.StringIO(r.content))
```

```

31.     z.extractall(data_dir)
32.     print("Completed download and extraction.")
33.
34. # Get input
35. download_mnist()
36. arg_scope = {'order':'NCHW'}
37. gpu_id = 0
38. device_opt = caffe2_pb2.DeviceOption(caffe2_pb2.CUDA, gpu_id)
39. with core.DeviceScope(device_opt):
40.     train_model = model_helper.ModelHelper(name='train_model')
41.     train_data, train_label = add_input(train_model,
42.                                         batch_size=64,
43.                                         db=os.path.join(data_dir, 'mnist-train-nchw-lmd
b'),
44.                                         db_type='lmdb')
45.     pred = mlp(train_model, train_data)
46.     xent = train_model.LabelCrossEntropy([pred, train_label], 'xent')
47.     loss = train_model.AveragedLoss(xent, 'loss')
48.     train_acc = brew.accuracy(train_model, [pred, train_label], 'train_
acc')
49.     train_model.AddGradientOperator([loss])
50.
51.     # Define optimizer
52.     optimizer.build_sgd(train_model,
53.                         base_learning_rate=1e-2,
54.                         policy='step',
55.                         stepsize=1,
56.                         gamma=0.999)
57.
58.     # Initialize
59.     workspace.RunNetOnce(train_model.param_init_net)
60.     workspace.CreateNet(train_model.net, overwrite=True)
61.
62.     # Train process
63.     max_epoch = 1000
64.     for epoch in range(max_epoch):
65.         workspace.RunNet(train_model)
66.         t_loss = workspace.blobs['loss']
67.         t_acc = workspace.blobs['train_acc']
68.         print 'Epoch {}, Loss {}, Acc {}'.format(epoch, t_loss, t_acc)
69.
70.     # For test
71.     test_model = model_helper.ModelHelper(name='test_model')
72.     test_data, test_label = add_input(test_model,
73.                                       batch_size=64,
74.                                       db=os.path.join(data_dir, 'mnist-test-nchw-lmd
b'),
75.                                       db_type='lmdb')
76.     pred = mlp(test_model, test_data)
77.     test_acc = brew.accuracy(test_model, [pred, test_label],
'test_acc')
78.

```

```

79.     # Initialization
80.     workspace.RunNetOnce(test_model.param_init_net)
81.     workspace.CreateNet(test_model.net, overwrite=True)
82.     for epoch in range(100):
83.         workspace.RunNet(test_model)
84.         # te_acc = workspace.FetchBlob('test_acc')
85.         te_acc = workspace.blobs['test_acc']
86.         print 'Epoch {}, Acc {}'.format(epoch, te_acc)
87.
88.     # Define the deploy net
89.     deploy_model = model_helper.ModelHelper(name='deploy_model')
90.     pred = mlp(deploy_model, 'data')
91.
92.     # Save the model
93.     pe_meta = pe.PredictorExportMeta(
94.         predict_net=deploy_model.net.Proto(),
95.         parameters=[str(b) for b in deploy_model.params],
96.         inputs=["data"],
97.         outputs=["softmax"],
98.     )
99.
100.    # Save the model to a file. Use minidb as the file format
101.    pe.save_to_db("minidb", os.path.join(root_folder, "mnist_model.mini
db"), pe_meta)
102.    t_data = workspace.blobs['data']
103.
104.    # Reset the workspace, and load
105.    workspace.ResetWorkspace()
106.    # Load the model
107.    predict_net = pe.prepare_prediction_net(os.path.join(output_dir, "m
nist_model.minidb"), "minidb")
108.    workspace.FeedBlob('data', t_data)
109.    workspace.RunNetOnce(predict_net)
110.    t_pred = workspace.FetchBlob['softmax']

```

## Caffe2安装

参考[官方](#)

## Caffe2基础模块

### core

```
1. from caffe2.python import core
```

core模块处理caffe2的整个环境，Device，环境的初始化，网络的初始定义等。  
常用的接口函数包括：

- **GlobalInit**：初始化Caffe2的环境。初始化分为三个步骤：
  - 使用 **REGISTER\_CAFFE2\_EARLY\_INIT\_FUNCTION** 注册op。因为尚未完全初始化，这一步中logging可能输出错误的内容
  - 解析Caffe的命令行输入参数，初始化logging
  - 使用 **REGISTER\_CAFFE2\_INIT\_FUNCTION** 注册op
  - **core.GlobalInit(['caffe2', '--caffe2\_log\_level=0'])** 这一行可能代表命令行 **caffe2 --caffe2\_log\_level=0**，其中参数 **caffe2\_log\_level** 为日志的级别
- **DeviceOption**：设置模型所在设备参数。输入参数如下：
  - **device\_type**：设备类型，Proto中有可选设备列表，包括 **CPU** **CUDA** **MKLDNN** **OPENGL** **OPENCL** **IDEEP** **HIP** 等；缺省为 **CPU**
  - **cuda\_gpu\_id**：如果是CUDA（GPU），设定GPU编号；这个编号好像是与CUDA环境变量 **CUDA\_VISIBLE\_DEVICES** 设置无关的？**需验证**
  - **random\_seed**：系统随机数种子，缺省为 **None**
  - **node\_name**：不明
  - **numa\_node\_id**：不明
  - **extra\_info**：不明
- **ScopedName**：将当前作用域名前缀到数据名之前
- **CreateOperator**：**需补充**
- **Net**：Net类用于产生一个网络实例，初始化输入为(str)name或者(proto.NetDef)proto。**网络类会有更具体的介绍**
- **ExcutionStep**：不明
- **Plan**：不明

## workspace

```
1. from caffe2.python import workspace
```

workspace有点像Matlab中的workspace，用于创建和存储数据blob，可在workspace中通过blob名字获取和修改对应的blob，所以workspace可看成一系列 **{blob\_name, blob\_data}** 组成的集合。当然，workspace本身还有其他功能。

常用函数接口：

- **FeedBlob**：
- **FetchBlob**：
- **FetchBlobs**：
- **blobs**：
- **HasBlob**：
- **GetNameScope**：
- **CreateNet**：
- **RunNetOnce**：
- **RunNet**：

- `RunOperatorOnce` :
- `RunOperator` :
- `CurrentWorkspace` :
- `ResetWorkspace` :
- `SwitchWorkspace` :

## operator

`operator` 代替了caffe中的layer，作为caffe2的基础单元

## caffe2\_pb2

```
1. from caffe2.proto import caffe2_pb2
```

## brew

```
1. from caffe2.python import brew
```

## model\_helper

```
1. from caffe2.python import model_helper
```

## optimizer

```
1. from caffe2.python import optimizer
```

## predictor\_exporter

```
1. import caffe2.python.predictor.predictor_exporter as pe
```

# Net

```
1. some_net = core.Net(name='some_net')
```