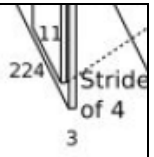
本日流程

1. AlexNet架構回憶
2. 讀取資料(kaggle)
3. Pytorch程式碼

AlexNet架構

Architecture:
CONV1
MAX POOL1
NORM1
CONV2
MAX POOL2
NORM2
CONV3
CONV4
CONV5
Max POOL3
FC6
FC7
FC8

Full (simplified) AlexNet architecture:



[227x227x3] INPUT
[55x55x96] CONV1: 96 11x11 filters at stride 4, pad 0
[27x27x96] MAX POOL1: 3x3 filters at stride 2
[27x27x96] NORM1: Normalization layer
[27x27x256] CONV2: 256 5x5 filters at stride 1, pad 2
[13x13x256] MAX POOL2: 3x3 filters at stride 2
[13x13x256] NORM2: Normalization layer
[13x13x384] CONV3: 384 3x3 filters at stride 1, pad 1
[13x13x384] CONV4: 384 3x3 filters at stride 1, pad 1
[13x13x256] CONV5: 256 3x3 filters at stride 1, pad 1
[6x6x256] MAX POOL3: 3x3 filters at stride 2
[4096] FC6: 4096 neurons
[4096] FC7: 4096 neurons
[1000] FC8: 1000 neurons (class scores)

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FC6
FC7
FC8

Details/Retrospectives:
- first use of ReLU
- used Norm layers (not common anymore)
- heavy data augmentation
- dropout 0.5
- batch size 128
- SGD Momentum 0.9
- Learning rate 1e-2, reduced by 10 manually when val accuracy plateaus

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FC8

Conv. Layer

[227x227x3] INPUT
[55x55x96] CONV1: 96 11x11 filters at stride 4, pad 0

First layer (CONV1): 96 11x11 filters applied at stride 4
=>
Q: what is the output volume size? Hint: (227-11)/4+1 = 55

```
nn.Conv2d(in_channels=3, out_channels=96, kernel_size=11, stride=4)
```

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FC8

Max Pooling Layer

[27x27x96] MAX POOL1: 3x3 filters at stride 2

Second layer (POOL1): 3x3 filters applied at stride 2

Q: what is the output volume size? Hint: (55-3)/2+1 = 27

```
nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=3, stride=2)
```

AlexNet架構

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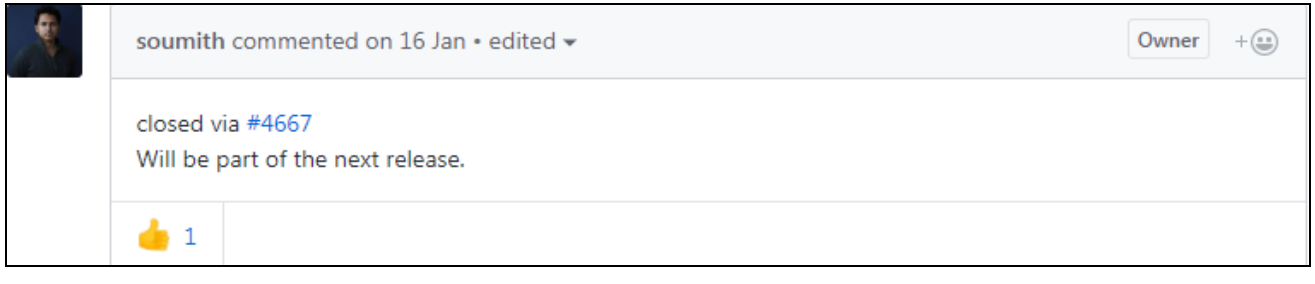
CONV2
MAX POOL2
NORM2
CONV3
CONV4
CONV5
Max POOL3
FC6
FC7
FC8

Normalization Layer

[27x27x96] NORM1: Normalization layer

$$b^i_{x,y} = a^i_{x,y} / \left(k + \alpha \sum_{j=\max(0,i-n/2)}^{\min(N-1,i+n/2)} (a^j_{x,y})^2 \right)^{\beta}$$



資料讀取

Kaggle 貓與狗