

# Presentation on Model Pruning

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# What is Model Pruning?

- Technique of removing connections between neurons.
- Sometimes weights are removed and sometimes entire channels or filters are removed.

## Why Model Pruning?

- Deep neural networks tend to be over-parameterized.
- Multiple features convey the same information and thus we can get rid of these redundancies.
- Reduces inference time and inference cost.

## Types of pruning:

- **Unstructured Pruning:**
  - Involves removal of individual weights
  - Results in much higher sparsity
  - Requires specialised hardware/software to see performance gains.
- **Structured Pruning:**
  - Involves the removal of entire filters/channels.
  - Lesser sparsity than unstructured pruning
  - More challenging but offers performance gains “off the shelf”.

	Pruning type	Units pruned	No. of parameters pruned	No. of params remaining	Accuracy after pruning	Accuracy of unpruned model
1	<b>Random Unstructured</b> (Randomly prune 40% of the connections)	Conv1's weight & bias Conv1's weight	2867 2765	15352535 15352637	53% 60%	78%
2	<b>L1 Unstructured</b> (Prune 40% of the connections based on minimum L1 norm)	Conv1's weight & bias Conv1's weight	2867 2765	15352535 15352637	75% 75%	78%
3	<b>Random Structured Pruning</b> (Randomly prune x% of the channels/filters)	Conv1's weight	2754 (40% pruned) 2862 (41.479% pruned)	15352648 15352540	74% 73%	78%
4	<b>Ln Structured Pruning</b> (Pruning x% of the channels based on the channels' Ln norm)	Conv1's weight	2754 (n=2, 40% pruned) 2862 (n=1, 41.479% pruned)	15352648 15352540	76% 76%	78%
5	<b>Pruning multiple parameters</b> (Using l1_unstructured, prune 30% of connections in all Conv2D layers and prune 40% of the connections in all Linear layers)	All Conv and Linear layers' weight and bias	5550033	9805369	77%	78%
6	<b>Global Pruning</b> (Pruning 75% of connections across the whole model using l1_unstructured)	All layers' weight and bias	11516552	3838850	77%	78%
7	<b>Custom Pruning</b> (A unstructured pruning technique that prunes every other entry in a tensor)	Conv1's weight and bias	3584	15351818	54%	78%

## Analysis and Observations:

- The ratio of important to unimportant weights is much higher in lower Conv layers as compared to deeper Conv layers.
- A comparison between accuracy drops of structured and unstructured pruning:
  - Random Unstructured pruning results in a much higher accuracy drop as compared to Random Structured pruning.
  - This is unlike the pruning performed based on L1 norm, where there is negligible difference between accuracy drops of structured and unstructured variants.

**Note:** Ideally, in structured pruning, we are supposed to prune not only the channels of the 'weight' parameter, but also the corresponding channels of the 'bias' and the appropriate entries of all the filters of the next layer. For the experiments performed above, only the 'weight' parameter has been pruned.

For more information please refer:

- [https://pytorch.org/tutorials/intermediate/pruning\\_tutorial.html](https://pytorch.org/tutorials/intermediate/pruning_tutorial.html)
- <https://github.com/Riddhi-Chatterjee/Model-Pruning/tree/main/Basic-Experiments>

```
Sparsity in conv1.weight: 16.23%
Sparsity in conv2.weight: 72.81%
Sparsity in conv3.weight: 74.64%
Sparsity in bn1.weight: 0.00%
Sparsity in bn2.weight: 0.00%
Sparsity in bn3.weight: 0.00%
Sparsity in fc1.weight: 75.54%
Sparsity in fc2.weight: 75.71%
Sparsity in fc3.weight: 51.15%
Sparsity in conv1.bias: 16.80%
Sparsity in conv2.bias: 4.49%
Sparsity in conv3.bias: 3.42%
Sparsity in bn1.bias: 5.08%
Sparsity in bn2.bias: 7.81%
Sparsity in bn3.bias: 31.25%
Sparsity in fc1.bias: 5.81%
Sparsity in fc2.bias: 92.77%
Sparsity in fc3.bias: 70.00%
Global sparsity: 75.00%
```

**Global Pruning sparsity report**

## Some existing model pruning approaches:

- **Based on minimum weights:** Prune the weights/filters with lower norm. A unit with a lower norm detects less important features than that having a higher norm. This approach can be aided by applying L1 or L2 regularisation during training, which will force unimportant kernels to have smaller values.
- **Based on activation:** If the mean activation value corresponding to some filter is small then this filter isn't an important feature detector for the task at hand.
- **Based on Average Percentage of Zeros (APoZ) value:** Activation functions like ReLU imposes sparsity during inference. Thus average percentage of zero activation values at the output can be used to determine the importance of the channel/filter.

APoZ can only be used for structured pruning. The rest of the above approaches can be used for both unstructured and structured pruning.

## Literature review on Model Pruning:

### 1. TVSPRune — Pruning Non-Discriminative Filters Via Total Variation Separability Of Intermediate Representations Without Fine Tuning

- Structured pruning
- No access to training dataset or loss function – Distributional Pruning
- For generalization purposes it is sufficient to retain those filters which discriminate well between classes.
- **Discriminative Filters:** Class conditional distributions of its outputs are “well separated”  
Criterion used: Least TV Distance between pairs of classes.

## 2. Pruning Convolutional Neural Networks for Resource Efficient Inference

Link to code repo: <https://github.com/insomnia250/channel-prune>

- Can be used for both Structured and Unstructured pruning.
- For a set of training examples  $D$ , the network's parameters  $W$  are optimised to minimise a cost value  $C(D|W)$ . The objective is as follows:

$$\min_{W'} \left| C(D|W') - C(D|W) \right| \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \|W'\|_0 \leq B$$

- Iteratively identify and remove the least important parameters — ensures the eventual satisfaction of the bound on the number of non-zero parameters in  $W'$ .
- A feature map corresponding to the  $l$ th layer and  $k$ th channel is computed as follows:

$$\mathbf{z}_\ell^{(k)} = \mathbf{g}_\ell^{(k)} \mathcal{R}(\mathbf{z}_{\ell-1} * \mathbf{w}_\ell^{(k)} + b_\ell^{(k)})$$

where,  $g$ ,  $w$ , and  $b$  denote the pruning gate, weights and bias of the  $l$ th layer and  $k$ th channel respectively.

- Using Taylor expansion, we approximate the change in the loss value resulting from the removal of a particular parameter. For a feature map, this turns out to be as follows:

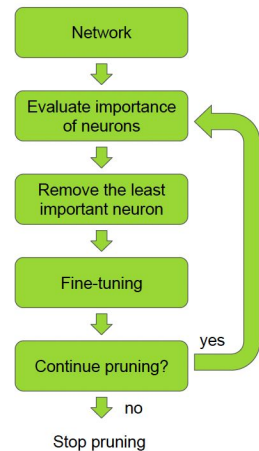
$$\Theta_{TE}(z_l^{(k)}) = \left| \frac{1}{M} \sum_m \frac{\delta C}{\delta z_{l,m}^{(k)}} z_{l,m}^{(k)} \right|$$

- A simple layer-wise L2 normalisation can achieve adequate rescaling across layers:

$$\hat{\Theta}(\mathbf{z}_l^{(k)}) = \frac{\Theta(\mathbf{z}_l^{(k)})}{\sqrt{\sum_j (\Theta(\mathbf{z}_l^{(j)}))^2}}$$

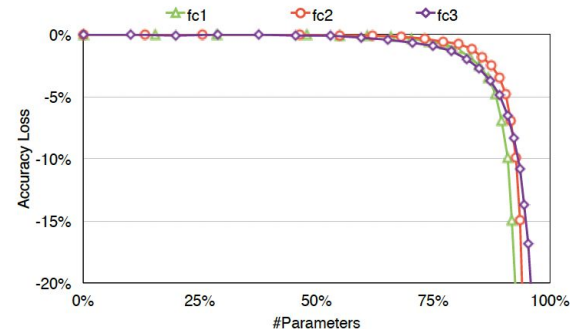
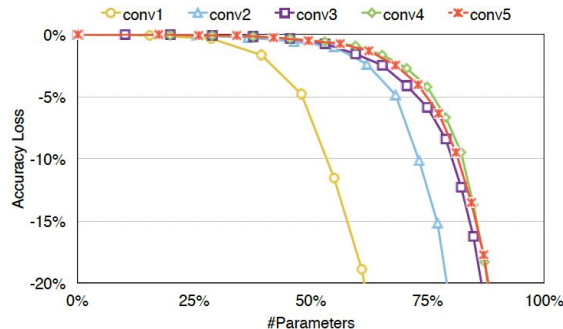
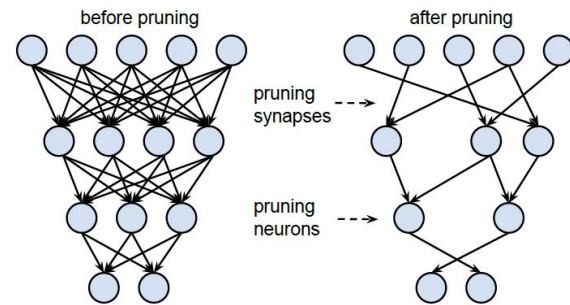
- FLOPs regularization:

$$\Theta(\mathbf{z}_l^{(k)}) = \Theta(\mathbf{z}_l^{(k)}) - \lambda \Theta_l^{flops}$$



### 3. Learning both Weights and Connections for Efficient Neural Networks

- Can be used for both Structured and Unstructured pruning.
- After an initial training phase, we remove all connections whose weight is lower than a threshold.
- We then retrain the sparse network so the remaining connections can compensate for the connections that have been removed.
- The phases of pruning and retraining may be repeated iteratively to further reduce network complexity.
- Using L1 regularisation results in better accuracy after pruning, but before re-training. The remaining connections are not as good as with L2 regularisation, resulting in lower accuracy after re-training. Overall, L2 regularisation gives the best pruning results.
- As pruning already reduces model capacity, the retraining dropout ratio should be smaller.
- When we retrain the pruned layers, we should keep the surviving parameters instead of re-initializing them.
- **Sensitivity Pruning:** We used the sensitivity results to find each layer's threshold:
  - For example, the smallest threshold was applied to the most sensitive layer, which is the first convolutional layer.



Pruning sensitivity for CONV layer (left) and FC layer (right) of AlexNet.

## 4. Filter Pruning via Geometric Median for Deep Convolutional Neural Networks Acceleration

Link to code repo: <https://github.com/he-y/filter-pruning-geometric-median>

- Can be used for Structured pruning.
- The effectiveness of a “smaller-norm-less-important” based criterion for filter pruning depends on two requirements that are not always met: i) The norm deviation of the filters should be large. ii) The minimum norm of the filters should be small.
- FPGM gets rid of the above requirements — compresses CNN models by pruning “filters with redundancy”.
- We calculate the Geometric Median (GM) of the filters within the same layer. According to the characteristics of GM, the filter(s)  $F$  near it can be represented by the remaining ones. Therefore, pruning those filters will not have substantial negative influences on model performance.

- For a set of points in  $d$ -dimensional space, the geometric median is defined to be a point in  $d$ -dimensional space that minimises the sum of Euclidean distances to them. The geometric median represents the common information among all the filters of the  $i$ th layer:

$$x^{GM} = \arg \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^{N_i \times K \times K}} \sum_{j' \in [1, N_{i+1}]} \|x - \mathcal{F}_{i,j'}\|_2.$$

- In the  $i$ th layer, the filter(s) nearest to the geometric median are found as follows:

$$\mathcal{F}_{i,j^*} = \arg \min_{\mathcal{F}_{i,j'}} \|\mathcal{F}_{i,j'} - x^{GM}\|_2, \text{ s.t. } j' \in [1, N_{i+1}].$$

- The above set of filter(s) can be represented by other filters of that layer, and thus pruning them results in negligible accuracy drop.
- Finding the geometric median is computationally expensive. We could instead find the filter which minimises the summation of the distances from other filters.

### Algorithm 1 Algorithm Description of FPGM

**Input:** training data:  $\mathbf{X}$ .

```
1: Given: pruning rate  $P_i$ 
2: Initialize: model parameter  $\mathbf{W} = \{\mathbf{W}^{(i)}, 0 \leq i \leq L\}$ 
3: for  $epoch = 1$ ;  $epoch \leq epoch_{max}$ ;  $epoch++$  do
4:   Update the model parameter  $\mathbf{W}$  based on  $\mathbf{X}$ 
5:   for  $i = 1$ ;  $i \leq L$ ;  $i++$  do
6:     Find  $N_{i+1}P_i$  filters that satisfy Equation 4
7:     Zeroize selected filters
8:   end for
9: end for
10: Obtain the compact model  $\mathbf{W}^*$  from  $\mathbf{W}$ 
```

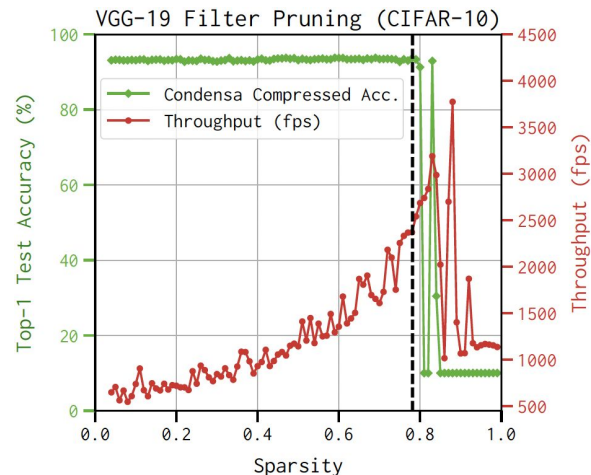
**Output:** The compact model and its parameters  $\mathbf{W}^*$



## 5. A Programmable Approach to Neural Network Compression

Link to code repo: <https://github.com/NVlabs/condensa>

- Supports both Structured and Unstructured pruning.
- Users programmatically compose simple operators, in Python, to build more complex and practically interesting compression strategies.
- Given a strategy and user-provided objective (such as minimization of running time), Condensa uses a novel Bayesian optimization-based algorithm to automatically infer desirable sparsities.
- The prune operator — for unstructured magnitude-based pruning.
- The filter\_prune, neuron\_prune, and blockprune operators — for structured pruning.
- Each operator can be applied on a per-layer basis.
- Condensa requires:
  - A working Linux installation (Ubuntu 18.04 has been used)
  - NVIDIA drivers and CUDA 10+ for GPU support
  - Python 3.5 or newer
  - PyTorch 1.0 or newer



```
1 # Construct pre-trained model
2 criterion = torch.nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
3 train(model, num_epochs, trainloader, criterion)
4
5 # Instantiate compression scheme
6 prune = condensa.schemes.FilterPrune()
7 # Define objective function
8 tput = condensa.objectives.throughput
9 # Specify optimization operator
10 obj = condensa.searchops.Maximize(tput)
11 # Instantiate L-C optimizer
12 lc = condensa.optimizers.LC(steps=30, lr=0.01)
13 # Build model compressor instance
14 compressor = condensa.Compressor(
15     model=model, # Trained model
16     objective=obj, # Objective
17     eps=0.02, # Accuracy threshold
18     optimizer=lc, # Accuracy recovery
19     scheme=prune, # Compression scheme
20     trainloader=trainloader, # Train dataloader
21     testloader=testloader, # Test dataloader
22     valloader=valloader, # Val dataloader
23     criterion=criterion # Loss criterion
24 )
25 # Obtain compressed model
26 wc = compressor.run()
```

Listing 1. Example usage of the CONDENSE library.