lab2

实验目的

使用卷积神经网络在CIFAR-10数据集上进行图像分类

实验内容

1.代码框架

1. utils. py: 工具函数包

```
2. model. py: 模型定义
   3. train.py: 训练脚本,并在验证集上评估模型性能
   4. eval. py: 在测试集上评估模型性能
   5. accelerate_config. ymal: 配置文件
2.网络结构
总体结构为:
Conv_in -> n*ResnetBlock -> FC -> Dropout -> FC -> Output
在前两个ResnetBlock后使用了MaxPooling层,其中ResnetBlock定义如下:
{\tt class\ ResnetBlock(nn.Module):}
   Residual block with group normalization, SiLU activation, and dropout.
   Args:
       - in_channels: number of input channels
       - out_channels: number of output channels
       - norm\_groups: number of groups for group normalization
       - dropout\_prob: dropout\_probability
    Inputs:
       - x: input tensor of shape (B, C, H, W)
    Outputs:
       - output tensor of shape (B, out_channels, H, W)
    def __init__(self,
           in_channels: int,
           out_channels: int,
           norm_groups: int,
           dropout_prob: float,
       ):
       super(ResnetBlock, self).__init__()
       self.net1 = nn.Sequential(
           nn.GroupNorm(norm_groups, in_channels),
           nn.SiLU(),
           nn. Dropout (dropout_prob),
           nn.Conv2d(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size=3, stride=1, padding=1)
       )
       self.net2 = nn.Sequential(
           nn.GroupNorm(norm_groups, out_channels),
           nn.SiLU(),
           nn. Dropout (dropout prob).
           nn.Conv2d(out_channels, out_channels, kernel_size=3, stride=1, padding=1)
       if in channels != out channels:
           self.skip_conv = nn.Conv2d(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size=1, stride=1)
    def forward(self, x):
       out = self.net1(x)
       out = self.net2(out)
       if hasattr(self, 'skip_conv'):
           x = self. skip\_conv(x)
       return x + out
```

ayer (type:depth-idx)	Input Shape	Output Shape	Param #
 NN	[1, 3, 32, 32]	[1, 10]	
├──Conv2d: 1-1	[1, 3, 32, 32]	[1, 128, 32, 32]	3, 584
├──ModuleList: 1-2			
ResnetBlock: 2-1	[1, 128, 32, 32]	[1, 256, 32, 32]	
Sequential: 3-1	[1, 128, 32, 32]	[1, 256, 32, 32]	
	[1, 128, 32, 32]	[1, 128, 32, 32]	256
	[1, 128, 32, 32]	[1, 128, 32, 32]	
Dropout: 4-3	[1, 128, 32, 32]	[1, 128, 32, 32]	
Conv2d: 4-4	[1, 128, 32, 32]	[1, 256, 32, 32]	295, 168
Sequential: 3-2	[1, 256, 32, 32]	[1, 256, 32, 32]	
GroupNorm: 4-5	[1, 256, 32, 32]	[1, 256, 32, 32]	512
	[1, 256, 32, 32]	[1, 256, 32, 32]	
	[1, 256, 32, 32]	[1, 256, 32, 32]	
Conv2d: 4-8	[1, 256, 32, 32]	[1, 256, 32, 32]	590, 080
Conv2d: 3-3	[1, 128, 32, 32]	[1, 256, 32, 32]	33, 024
└─MaxPool2d: 2-2	[1, 256, 32, 32]	[1, 256, 16, 16]	
└─ResnetBlock: 2-3	[1, 256, 16, 16]	[1, 512, 16, 16]	
Sequential: 3-4	[1, 256, 16, 16]	[1, 512, 16, 16]	
GroupNorm: 4-9	[1, 256, 16, 16]	[1, 256, 16, 16]	512
	[1, 256, 16, 16]	[1, 256, 16, 16]	
	[1, 256, 16, 16]	[1, 256, 16, 16]	
Conv2d: 4-12	[1, 256, 16, 16]	[1, 512, 16, 16]	1, 180, 160
Sequential: 3-5	[1, 512, 16, 16]	[1, 512, 16, 16]	
GroupNorm: 4-1	3 [1, 512, 16, 16]	[1, 512, 16, 16]	1, 024
	[1, 512, 16, 16]	[1, 512, 16, 16]	
	[1, 512, 16, 16]	[1, 512, 16, 16]	
Conv2d: 4-16	[1, 512, 16, 16]	[1, 512, 16, 16]	2, 359, 808
Conv2d: 3-6	[1, 256, 16, 16]	[1, 512, 16, 16]	131, 584
└─MaxPool2d: 2-4	[1, 512, 16, 16]	[1, 512, 8, 8]	
ResnetBlock: 2-5	[1, 512, 8, 8]	[1, 1024, 8, 8]	
Sequential: 3-7	[1, 512, 8, 8]	[1, 1024, 8, 8]	
GroupNorm: 4-1		[1, 512, 8, 8]	1, 024
SiLU: 4-18	[1, 512, 8, 8]	[1, 512, 8, 8]	
Dropout: 4-19	[1, 512, 8, 8]	[1, 512, 8, 8]	
Conv2d: 4-20	[1, 512, 8, 8]	[1, 1024, 8, 8]	4, 719, 616
Sequential: 3-8	[1, 1024, 8, 8]	[1, 1024, 8, 8]	
GroupNorm: 4-2		[1, 1024, 8, 8]	2, 048
SiLU: 4-22	[1, 1024, 8, 8]	[1, 1024, 8, 8]	
Dropout: 4-23	[1, 1024, 8, 8]	[1, 1024, 8, 8]	
Conv2d: 4-24	[1, 1024, 8, 8]	[1, 1024, 8, 8]	9, 438, 208
Conv2d: 3-9	[1, 512, 8, 8]	[1, 1024, 8, 8]	525, 312
—Flatten: 1-3	[1, 1024, 8, 8]	[1, 65536]	
—Linear: 1-4	[1, 65536]	[1, 512]	33, 554, 944
——SiLU: 1-5	[1, 512]	[1, 512]	
—Dropout: 1-6	[1, 512]	[1, 512]	
—Linear: 1-7	[1, 512]	[1, 10]	5, 130

3.训练策略

- 1. 首先读取配置文件,并设置随机种子,根据配置文件初始化模型
- 2.使用print_model_summary函数打印模型结构
- 3. 读取数据集,按4:1的比例划分训练集和验证集
- 4. 把所需参数和配置文件导入Trainer类,损失函数为CrossEntropyLoss,优化器为Adam
- 5. 训练完成后加载Evaluator类,评估模型在验证集上的性能
- 6. 选择一组合适的超参数

4.评估策略

- 1. 读取配置文件,并设置随机种子,根据配置文件初始化模型
- 2. 读取数据集,使用CIFAR-10自己划分的训练集和测试集
- 3. 把所需参数和配置文件导入Trainer类,这次把训练集和验证集都用于训练
- 4. 训练完成后再测试集上评估模型的性能,并画出拟合的曲线与真实曲线的比较

5.Utils工具包介绍

```
1. class TrainConfig: 用于加载训练参数配置
```

2. print_model_summary(): 打印网络结构并估计需要的显存

3. make_dataloader(): 从数据集中创建数据加载器

4. cycle(): 用于循环迭代器

5. maybe_unpack_batch(): 用于解包批次数据

6. make_cifar(): 用于创建CIFAR-10数据集

7. get_date_str(): 用于记录评估时间

8. handle_results_path(): 处理结果路径,如果不存在则创建

9. zero_init():零初始化

10. init_config_from_args(): 从命令行初始化配置文件

11. init_logger(): 初始化记录器

12. log(): 记录器

实验步骤

1.环境配置

安装依赖

```
conda create -n pytorch python=3.9
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

2.训练模型

配置文件:

 $\verb|compute_environment: LOCAL_MACHINE| \\$

distributed_type: NO

fp16: False

mixed_precision: no num_processes: 1 gpu_ids: all use_cpu: false

运行以默认参数配置开始训练:

 ${\tt accelerate\ launch\ --config_file\ accelerate_config.\,yaml\ train.\,py}$

或在Linux服务器上:

bash train.sh

3.评估模型

运行评估脚本

python eval.py

实验结果

在train.py中,我们能控制的超参数如下:

```
# Architecture
```

```
parser.add_argument("—norm-groups", type=int, default=32)
parser.add_argument("—dropout-prob", type=float, default=0.5)
parser.add_argument("—n-resnet-blocks", type=int, default=3)

# Training
parser.add_argument("—batch-size", type=int, default=128)
parser.add_argument("—lr", type=float, default=2e-4)
```

parser.add_argument("--in-channels", type=int, default=128)

```
\label{lem:parser.add_argument("--results-path", type=str, default=None)} \\ parser.add\_argument("--epochs", type=int, default=10) \\
```

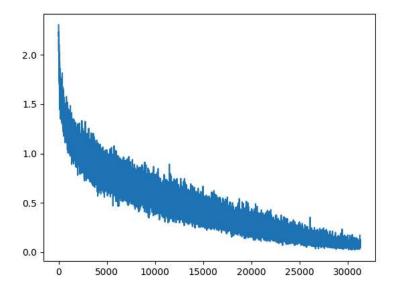
除去seed和results-path外,我们对其他参数进行了调整,分析如下:

parser.add_argument("--seed", type=int, default=123)

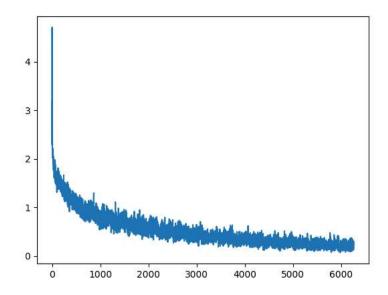
- 1. in-channels: 输入通道数,默认为128,因为CIFAR-10的图像是彩色图像,我们希望选择一个较大的通道数,以便提取更多的特征,当in-channels为较小时,模型性能有显著下降
- 2. norm-groups: 组归—化的组数,默认为32,组归—化是一种归—化方法,它将通道分为若干组,每组进行归—化,这样可以减少模型的过拟合,提高模型的泛化能力,刚开始我选择的是8,但模型性能不佳,考虑到彩色图像的通道数较多,我选择了32,取得了不错的效果
- 3. dropout-prob: dropout概率,默认为0.5,dropout是一种正则化方法,可以减少模型的过拟合,提高模型的泛化能力,我选择了0.5,因为这是一个较为常用的值,在实验中取得了不错的效果

- 4. n=resnet=blocks: ResnetBlock的数量,默认为3,当不使用ResnetBlock,只使用两个卷积层时,模型在验证集上只有72%的准确率,使用两层ResnetBlock时,模型在验证集上的准确率达到了81%,三层时达到了83%,再多时准确率没有显著提高,但是参数量过大,因此我选择了3层
- 5. batch-size: 批次大小,默认为128,考虑到我的设备显存较大,我使用了256,这样可以加快训练速度
- 6. lr: 学习率默认为2e-4.我选择了这个学习率因为根据我之前处理CIFAR-10数据集的经验,这个学习率搭配128~256的批次大小效果较好
- 7. epochs: 训练轮数,默认为10,我选择了30,超过30时模型在验证集上的loss开始上升,说明模型开始过拟合

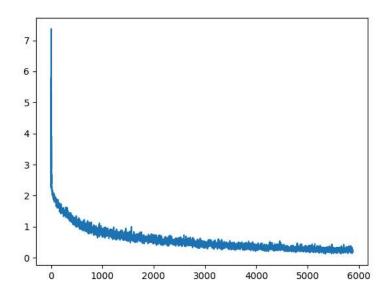
下面给出几次实验的结果:



1. 只使用两层卷积,无ResnetBlock,准确率为72%



2. 使用两层ResnetBlock,准确率为81%



3. 使用三层ResnetBlock,准确率为83%

最终结果,在测试集上选择参数:

batch_size: 256 dropout_prob: 0.5 epochs: 30 in_channels: 128 lr: 0.0002 n_resnet_blocks: 3 norm_groups: 32

results_path: results/test3/

seed: 123

```
Loss: 0.2004: 100%
                                       5875/5880 [46:53<00:02, 1.99it/s]
11827
                                       5876/5880 [46:53<00:01, 2.02it/s]
11828
        Loss: 0.2004: 100%
                                       5876/5880 [46:53<00:01, 2.02it/s]
11829
        Loss: 0.2386: 100%
        Loss: 0.2386: 100%
                                       5877/5880 [46:53<00:01, 2.05it/s]
11830
        Loss: 0.1564: 100%
                                       5877/5880 [46:54<00:01, 2.05it/s]
                                       5878/5880 [46:54<00:00, 2.06it/s]
        Loss: 0.1564: 100%
11832
                                     5878/5880 [46:54<00:00, 2.06it/s]
11833
        Loss: 0.2597: 100%
       Loss: 0.2597: 100%
                                       5879/5880 [46:54<00:00, 2.08it/s]
                                       5879/5880 [46:54<00:00, 2.08it/s]
11835
        Loss: 0.2301: 100%
        Loss: 0.2301: 100%
                                     5880/5880 [46:54<00:00, 2.57it/s]
11836
11837
       Loss: 0.2301: 100%
                                     | 5880/5880 [46:54<00:00, 2.09it/s]
11838
        Saved model to results/test3/model.pt
11839
        Results will be saved to 'results/test3'
11840
        Accuracy: 0.8527
11841
        Loss: 0.6370
```