Image Captioning with RNNs

在本练习中,您将实现vanilla递归神经网络,并使用它们来训练能够为图像生成新颖描述的模型。

```
In [1]: # Setup cell.
          import time, os, json
          import numpy as np
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          from daseCV.gradient check import eval numerical gradient, eval numerical gradient
          from daseCV.rnn layers import *
          from daseCV.captioning_solver import CaptioningSolver
          from daseCV.classifiers.rnn import CaptioningRNN
          from daseCV.coco_utils import load_coco_data, sample_coco_minibatch, decode_caption
          from daseCV.image_utils import image_from_url
          %matplotlib inline
          plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10.0, 8.0) # Set default size of plots.
          plt. rcParams['image.interpolation'] = 'nearest'
          plt. rcParams['image.cmap'] = 'gray'
          %load ext autoreload
          %autoreload 2
          def rel error(x, y):
              """ returns relative error """
              \texttt{return np. max} \, (\texttt{np. abs} \, (\texttt{x - y}) \, / \, (\texttt{np. maximum} \, (\texttt{1e-8, np. abs} \, (\texttt{x}) \, + \, \texttt{np. abs} \, (\texttt{y}))))
```

COCO Dataset

在本练习中,我们将使用2014年发布的COCO数据集,一个标准的图像描述测试平台。这个数据集由80000个训练图像和40000个验证图像组成,每个图像都有5个由Amazon Mechanical Turk上的工作人员编写的描述注释。

Image features. 我们已经为您预处理了数据并提取了特征。对于所有的图像,我们都从预先在ImageNet上训练的VGG-16网络fc7层提取特征,并将这些特征存储在文件 train2014_vgg16_fc7.h5 和 val2014_vgg16_fc7.h5 中。为了减少处理时间和内存需求,我们使用主成分分析(PCA)将特征的维数从4096降到512,并将这些特征存储在文件 train2014_vgg16_fc7_pca.h5 和 val2014_vgg16_fc7_pca.h5 中。原始图像占用了近20GB的空间,因此我们没有将其包含在下载中。由于所有图像都是从Flickr获取的,因此我们将训练和验证图像的url存储在文件 train2014_urls.txt 和 val2014_urls.txt 中。这允许您动态下载图像以进行可视化。

Captions. 处理字符串效率很低,因此我们将使用描述的编码版本。每个单词都分配了一个整数ID,允许我们用一系列整数来表示描述。整数id和单词之间的映射在文件 coco2014_vocab.json 中,您可以使用文件 daseCV/coco_utils.py 中的函数 decode_captions 将整数id的NumPy数组转换回字符串。

Tokens. 我们在词汇表中添加了几个特殊标记,我们已经为您处理了有关特殊标记的所有实现细节。我们在每个描述的开头和结尾分别添加一个特殊的 <START> 标记和一个 <END> 标

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记。罕见的单词将被一个特殊的 <UNK> 标记 (表示"未知") 替换。此外,由于我们希望使用包含不同长度描述的小批量进行训练,因此我们在 <END> 标记之后用一个特殊的 <NULL> 标记填充短描述,并且不计算 <NULL> 标记的损失或梯度。

您可以使用文件 daseCV/coco_utils.py 中的 load_coco_data 函数加载所有COCO数据 (描述、特性、url和词汇表)。运行以下单元格以执行此操作:

```
# Load COCO data from disk into a dictionary.
# We'll work with dimensionality-reduced features for the remainder of this assignment
# but you can also experiment with the original features on your own by changing the
BASE_DIR = "./input/datasets/coco_captioning"
data = load_coco_data(base_dir=BASE_DIR, pca_features=True)

# Print out all the keys and values from the data dictionary.
for k, v in data.items():
    if type(v) == np.ndarray:
        print(k, type(v), v.shape, v.dtype)
    else:
        print(k, type(v), len(v))
```

```
base dir ./input/datasets/coco_captioning
train_captions <class 'numpy.ndarray'> (400135, 17) int32
train_image_idxs <class 'numpy.ndarray'> (400135,) int32
val_captions <class 'numpy.ndarray'> (195954, 17) int32
val_image_idxs <class 'numpy.ndarray'> (195954,) int32
train_features <class 'numpy.ndarray'> (82783, 512) float32
val_features <class 'numpy.ndarray'> (40504, 512) float32
idx_to_word <class 'list'> 1004
word_to_idx <class 'dict'> 1004
train_urls <class 'numpy.ndarray'> (82783,) <U63
val_urls <class 'numpy.ndarray'> (40504,) <U63
```

Inspect the Data

在使用数据集之前,最好先查看数据集中的示例。

您可以使用文件 daseCV/coco_utils.py 中的 sample_coco_minibatch 函数从 load_coco_data 返回的数据结构中对小批量数据进行采样。运行下面的命令,对一小批训练数据进行采样,并显示图像及其描述。多次运行它并查看结果可以帮助您了解数据集。

```
In [5]: # Sample a minibatch and show the images and captions.
# If you get an error, the URL just no longer exists, so don't worry!
# You can re-sample as many times as you want.
batch_size = 3

captions, features, urls = sample_coco_minibatch(data, batch_size=batch_size)
for i, (caption, url) in enumerate(zip(captions, urls)):
    plt. imshow(image_from_url(url))
    plt. axis('off')
    caption_str = decode_captions(caption, data['idx_to_word'])
    plt. title(caption_str)
    plt. show()
```

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<START> an old wooden clock is sitting on a table top <END>

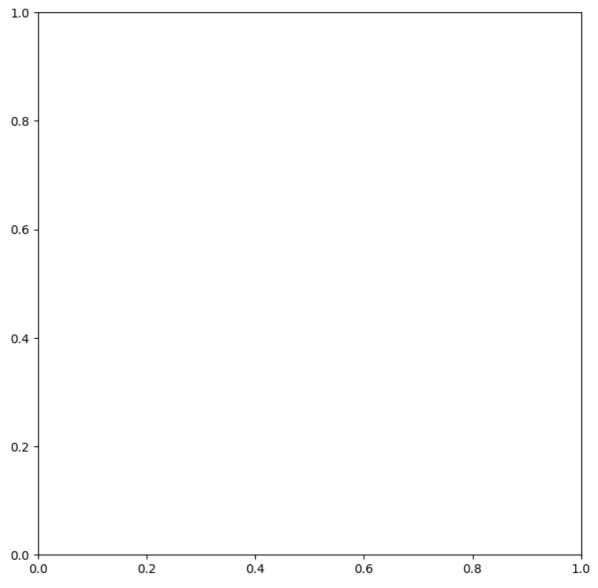


URL Error: Not Found http://farm6.staticflickr.com/5116/5869786292_9d9e387e70_z.jpg

```
Traceback (most recent call last)
TypeError
Input In [5], in \langle cell line: 7 \rangle()
      6 captions, features, urls = sample_coco_minibatch(data, batch_size=batch_siz
      7 for i, (caption, url) in enumerate(zip(captions, urls)):
  --> 8
            plt.imshow(image_from_url(url))
      9
             plt.axis('off')
             caption_str = decode_captions(caption, data['idx_to_word'])
     10
File /opt/conda/lib/python3.9/site-packages/matplotlib/ api/deprecation.py:454, in m
ake keyword only. <locals>. wrapper(*args, **kwargs)
    448 if len(args) > name_idx:
    449
             warn_deprecated(
    450
                 since, message="Passing the %(name)s %(obj_type)s"
    451
                 "positionally is deprecated since Matplotlib %(since)s; the "
    452
                 "parameter will become keyword-only %(removal)s.",
    453
                 name=name, obj_type=f"parameter of {func.__name__} ()")
--> 454 return func(*args, **kwargs)
File /opt/conda/lib/python3.9/site-packages/matplotlib/pyplot.py:2623, in imshow(X,
cmap, norm, aspect, interpolation, alpha, vmin, vmax, origin, extent, interpolation_
stage, filternorm, filterrad, resample, url, data, **kwargs)
   2617 @_copy_docstring_and_deprecators (Axes. imshow)
   2618 def imshow(
   2619
                 X, cmap=None, norm=None, aspect=None, interpolation=None,
   2620
                 alpha=None, \ vmin=None, \ vmax=None, \ origin=None, \ extent=None, \ *,
   2621
                 interpolation_stage=None, filternorm=True, filterrad=4.0,
   2622
                 resample=None, url=None, data=None, **kwargs):
-> 2623
              ret = gca().imshow(
                 X, cmap=cmap, norm=norm, aspect=aspect,
   2624
   2625
                 interpolation=interpolation, alpha=alpha, vmin=vmin,
   2626
                 vmax=vmax, origin=origin, extent=extent,
   2627
                 interpolation_stage=interpolation_stage,
                 filternorm=filternorm, filterrad=filterrad, resample=resample,
   2628
   2629
                 url=url, **({"data": data} if data is not None else {}),
   2630
                 **kwargs)
   2631
             sci(__ret)
   2632
             return ret
File /opt/conda/lib/python3.9/site-packages/matplotlib/ api/deprecation.py:454, in m
ake_keyword_only. <locals>. wrapper(*args, **kwargs)
    448 if len(args) > name idx:
    449
             warn deprecated (
    450
                 since, message="Passing the %(name)s %(obj_type)s "
                 "positionally is deprecated since Matplotlib %(since)s; the "
    451
    452
                 "parameter will become keyword-only % (removal) s.",
                 name=name, obj_type=f"parameter of {func.__name__} ()")
    453
--> 454 return func(*args, **kwargs)
File /opt/conda/lib/python3.9/site-packages/matplotlib/__init__.py:1423, in _preproc
ess data. <locals>. inner(ax, data, *args, **kwargs)
   1420 @functools.wraps(func)
   1421 def inner(ax, *args, data=None, **kwargs):
   1422
             if data is None:
-> 1423
                return func(ax, *map(sanitize_sequence, args), **kwargs)
   1425
             bound = new_sig.bind(ax, *args, **kwargs)
   1426
             auto label = (bound.arguments.get(label namer)
   1427
                           or bound.kwargs.get(label_namer))
File /opt/conda/lib/python3.9/site-packages/matplotlib/axes/ axes.py:5604, in Axes.i
mshow(self, X, cmap, norm, aspect, interpolation, alpha, vmin, vmax, origin, extent,
interpolation stage, filternorm, filterrad, resample, url, **kwargs)
   5596 self. set aspect (aspect)
```

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```
5597 im = mimage. AxesImage (self, cmap=cmap, norm=norm,
   5598
                                interpolation=interpolation, origin=origin,
                               extent=extent, filternorm=filternorm,
   5599
   5600
                               filterrad=filterrad, resample=resample,
   5601
                               interpolation_stage=interpolation_stage,
   5602
                               **kwargs)
-> 5604 im. set data(X)
   5605 im. set_alpha(alpha)
   5606 if im.get_clip_path() is None:
             # image does not already have clipping set, clip to axes patch
File /opt/conda/lib/python3.9/site-packages/matplotlib/image.py:701, in _ImageBase.s
et data(self, A)
    697 self._A = cbook.safe_masked_invalid(A, copy=True)
     699 if (self. A. dtype != np. uint8 and
                 not np.can_cast(self._A.dtype, float, "same_kind")):
--> 701
            raise TypeError("Image data of dtype {} cannot be converted to "
                             "float". format(self._A. dtype))
     702
     704 if self._A.ndim == 3 and self._A.shape[-1] == 1:
     705
             # If just one dimension assume scalar and apply colormap
     706
             self._A = self._A[:, :, 0]
TypeError: Image data of dtype object cannot be converted to float
```



Recurrent Neural Network

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正如在讲座中所讨论的,我们将使用递归神经网络(RNN)语言模型进行图像描述。文件 daseCV/rnn_layers.py 包含递归神经网络所需的不同层类型的实现,而文件 daseCV/classifiers/rnn.py 使用这些层来实现图像描述模型。

我们将首先在 daseCV/rnn_layers.py 中实现不同类型的RNN层。

NOTE: 长-短期记忆(LSTM)RNN是普通RNN的一种常见变体。因为是可选的额外学分,所以现在不要担心在 daseCV/classifiers/rnn.py 和 daseCV/rnn_layers.py 中引用 LSTM。

Vanilla RNN: Step Forward

打开文件为 daseCV/rnn_layers.py 。该文件实现了递归神经网络中常用的不同类型层的向前和向后传递。

首先实现函数 rnn_step_forward ,它实现了一个普通递归神经网络的单时间步的前向传递。执行此操作后,运行以下命令检查实现。您应该可以看到 e-8 或更少数量级的错误。

```
In [6]: N, D, H = 3, 10, 4

x = np.linspace(-0.4, 0.7, num=N*D).reshape(N, D)
prev_h = np.linspace(-0.2, 0.5, num=N*H).reshape(N, H)
Wx = np.linspace(-0.1, 0.9, num=D*H).reshape(D, H)
Wh = np.linspace(-0.3, 0.7, num=H*H).reshape(H, H)
b = np.linspace(-0.2, 0.4, num=H)

next_h, _ = rnn_step_forward(x, prev_h, Wx, Wh, b)
expected_next_h = np.asarray([
    [-0.58172089, -0.50182032, -0.41232771, -0.31410098],
    [ 0.66854692,  0.79562378,  0.87755553,  0.92795967],
    [ 0.97934501,  0.99144213,  0.99646691,  0.99854353]])

print('next_h error: ', rel_error(expected_next_h, next_h))
```

next_h error: 6.292421426471037e-09

Vanilla RNN: Step Backward

在文件 daseCV/rnn_layers.py 中实现 rnn_step_backward 函数。执行此操作后,运行以下命令检查您的实现。你应该看到错误的顺序为 e-8 或更少

```
In [7]: from daseCV.rnn_layers import rnn_step_forward, rnn_step_backward
    np. random. seed(231)
    N, D, H = 4, 5, 6
    x = np. random. randn(N, D)
    h = np. random. randn(D, H)
    Wx = np. random. randn(H, H)
    b = np. random. randn(H)

out, cache = rnn_step_forward(x, h, Wx, Wh, b)

dnext_h = np. random. randn(*out. shape)

fx = lambda x: rnn_step_forward(x, h, Wx, Wh, b)[0]
```

```
fh = lambda prev_h: rnn_step_forward(x, h, Wx, Wh, b)[0]
fWx = lambda Wx: rnn_step_forward(x, h, Wx, Wh, b)[0]
fWh = lambda Wh: rnn_step_forward(x, h, Wx, Wh, b)[0]
fb = lambda b: rnn_step_forward(x, h, Wx, Wh, b)[0]

dx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fx, x, dnext_h)
dprev_h_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fWx, Wx, dnext_h)
dWx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fWx, Wx, dnext_h)
dWh_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fWh, Wh, dnext_h)
db_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fb, b, dnext_h)

dx, dprev_h, dWx, dWh, db = rnn_step_backward(dnext_h, cache)

print('dx error: ', rel_error(dx_num, dx))
print('dyrev_h error: ', rel_error(dyrev_h_num, dprev_h))
print('dWx error: ', rel_error(dWx_num, dWx))
print('dWh error: ', rel_error(dWh_num, dWh))
print('db error: ', rel_error(db_num, db))

dx error: 4.0192769090159184e-10
```

dx error: 4.0192769090159184e-10
dprev_h error: 2.563295898256756e-10
dWx error: 8.820222259148609e-10
dWh error: 4.703287554560559e-10
db error: 7.30162216654e-11

Vanilla RNN: Forward

现在您已经实现了普通RNN的单个时间步的向前和向后传递,您将组合这些部分来实现处理整个数据序列的RNN。

在文件 daseCV/rnn_layers.py 中,实现函数 rnn_forward 。这应该使用上面定义的 rnn_step_forward 函数来实现。执行此操作后,运行以下命令检查实现。您应该可以看到 e-7 或更少顺序的错误。

```
In [8]: N, T, D, H = 2, 3, 4, 5
        x = np. 1inspace(-0.1, 0.3, num=N*T*D). reshape(N, T, D)
        h0 = np. linspace(-0.3, 0.1, num=N*H). reshape(N, H)
        Wx = np. linspace(-0.2, 0.4, num=D*H).reshape(D, H)
        Wh = np. linspace (-0.4, 0.1, num=H*H). reshape (H, H)
        b = np. linspace(-0.7, 0.1, num=H)
        h, = rnn forward(x, h0, Wx, Wh, b)
        expected h = np. asarray([
            [-0.42070749, -0.27279261, -0.11074945, 0.05740409, 0.22236251],
            [-0.39525808, -0.22554661, -0.0409454,
                                                     0.14649412, 0.32397316],
            [-0.42305111, -0.24223728, -0.04287027, 0.15997045, 0.35014525],
            [-0.55857474, -0.39065825, -0.19198182, 0.02378408, 0.23735671],
             [-0.27150199, -0.07088804, 0.13562939,
                                                     0.33099728,
                                                                  0.50158768,
             [-0.51014825, -0.30524429, -0.06755202, 0.17806392, 0.40333043]]])
        print('h error: ', rel_error(expected_h, h))
```

h error: 7.728466158305164e-08

Vanilla RNN: Backward

在文件 daseCV/rnn_layers.py 中,对函数 rnn_backward 中的vanillar RNN实现向后传递。这应该在整个序列上运行反向传播,调用前面定义的 rnn_step_backward 函数。您应该看到e-6或更少的顺序上的错误。

```
In [9]: np. random. seed (231)
         N, D, T, H = 2, 3, 10, 5
         x = np. random. randn(N, T, D)
         h0 = np. random. randn(N, H)
         Wx = np. random. randn(D, H)
         Wh = np. random. randn(H, H)
         b = np. random. randn(H)
         out, cache = rnn_forward(x, h0, Wx, Wh, b)
         dout = np. random. randn(*out. shape)
         dx, dh0, dWx, dWh, db = rnn backward(dout, cache)
         fx = 1ambda x: rnn_forward(x, h0, Wx, Wh, b)[0]
         fh0 = 1 \text{ ambda } h0: \text{ rnn forward}(x, h0, Wx, Wh, b)[0]
         fWx = 1 \text{ ambda } Wx: rnn_forward(x, h0, Wx, Wh, b)[0]
         fWh = 1 \text{ ambda Wh: } rnn_forward(x, h0, Wx, Wh, b)[0]
         fb = lambda b: rnn_forward(x, h0, Wx, Wh, b)[0]
         dx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fx, x, dout)
         dhO num = eval numerical gradient array(fhO, hO, dout)
         dWx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fWx, Wx, dout)
         dWh_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fWh, Wh, dout)
         db_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fb, b, dout)
         print('dx error: ', rel_error(dx_num, dx))
         print('dh0 error: ', rel_error(dh0_num, dh0))
print('dWx error: ', rel_error(dWx_num, dWx))
         print('dWh error: ', rel error(dWh num, dWh))
         print('db error: ', rel_error(db_num, db))
         dx error: 1.5382470658070505e-09
         dh0 error: 3.3839683625222904e-09
         dWx error: 7.150536311650847e-09
         dWh error: 1.2973379869756225e-07
         db error: 1.4889022954777414e-10
```

Word Embedding: Forward

在深度学习系统中,我们通常使用向量来表示单词。词汇表中的每个单词都将与一个向量相关联,这些向量将与系统的其余部分一起学习。

在文件 daseCV/rnn_layers.py 中,实现函数 word_embedding_forward 将单词 (由整数表示)转换为向量。运行以下命令检查您的实现。你应该看到一个错误的顺序 e-8 或更少。

```
In [10]: N, T, V, D = 2, 4, 5, 3

x = np. asarray([[0, 3, 1, 2], [2, 1, 0, 3]])
W = np. linspace(0, 1, num=V*D). reshape(V, D)

out, _ = word_embedding_forward(x, W)
expected_out = np. asarray([
```

out error: 1.000000094736443e-08

Word Embedding: Backward

在函数 word_embedding_backward 中实现单词嵌入函数的向后传递。执行此操作后,运行以下命令检查您的实现。你应该看到一个错误的顺序为 e-11 或更少。

 ${\tt dW\ error:}\quad 3.\,2774595693100364e{-12}$

Temporal Affine Layer

在每个时间步,我们使用仿射函数将该时间步的RNN隐藏向量转换为词汇表中每个单词的分数。因为这与您在赋值2中实现的仿射层非常相似,所以我们在 daseCV/rnn_layers.py 文件的 temporal_affine_forward 和 temporal_affine_backward 函数中为您提供了此函数。运行以下命令对实现执行数值渐变检查。您应该可以看到 e-9 或更少顺序的错误。

```
In [12]: np. random. seed(231)

# Gradient check for temporal affine layer
N, T, D, M = 2, 3, 4, 5
x = np. random. randn(N, T, D)
w = np. random. randn(D, M)
b = np. random. randn(M)

out, cache = temporal_affine_forward(x, w, b)

dout = np. random. randn(*out. shape)

fx = lambda x: temporal_affine_forward(x, w, b)[0]
fw = lambda w: temporal_affine_forward(x, w, b)[0]
fb = lambda b: temporal_affine_forward(x, w, b)[0]
```

```
dx_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fx, x, dout)
dw_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fw, w, dout)
db_num = eval_numerical_gradient_array(fb, b, dout)

dx, dw, db = temporal_affine_backward(dout, cache)

print('dx error: ', rel_error(dx_num, dx))
print('dw error: ', rel_error(dw_num, dw))
print('db error: ', rel_error(db_num, db))
```

dx error: 2.9215945034030545e-10
dw error: 1.5772088618663602e-10
db error: 3.252200556967514e-11

Temporal Softmax Loss

在RNN语言模型中,我们在每个时间步为词汇表中的每个单词生成一个分数。我们知道每个时间步的真值,所以我们使用softmax损失函数来计算每个时间步的损失和梯度。我们计算了一段时间内的损失,并将其平均化。

但是有一个问题:由于我们对小批量进行操作,不同的描述可能有不同的长度,因此我们将 <NULL> 标记附加到每个描述的末尾,使它们都具有相同的长度。我们不希望这些 <NULL> 标记计入损失或梯度,因此除了分数和地面真值标签之外,我们的损失函数还接受 mask 数组,告诉它分数的哪些元素计入损失。

由于这与您在作业1中实现的softmax损失函数非常相似,因此我们为您实现了此损失函数; 查看文件 daseCV/rnn_layers.py 中的 temporal_softmax_loss 函数。

运行下面的单元格以检查丢失情况,并对函数执行数字渐变检查。您应该看到一个错误的dx 的顺序为 e-7 或更少。

```
# Sanity check for temporal softmax loss
In [13]:
          from daseCV.rnn layers import temporal softmax loss
          N, T, V = 100, 1, 10
          def check loss(N, T, V, p):
              x = 0.001 * np. random. randn(N, T, V)
              y = np. random. randint(V, size=(N, T))
              mask = np. random. rand(N, T) \le p
              print(temporal softmax loss(x, y, mask)[0])
          check_loss(100, 1, 10, 1.0) # Should be about 2.3
          check loss(100, 10, 10, 1.0) # Should be about 23
          check loss (5000, 10, 10, 0.1) # Should be within 2.2-2.4
          # Gradient check for temporal softmax loss
          N, T, V = 7, 8, 9
          x = np. random. randn(N, T, V)
          y = np. random. randint(V, size=(N, T))
          mask = (np. random. rand(N, T) > 0.5)
          loss, dx = temporal softmax loss(x, y, mask, verbose=False)
          dx num = eval numerical gradient(lambda x: temporal softmax loss(x, y, mask)[0], x,
          print('dx error: ', rel_error(dx, dx_num))
```

```
2. 3027781774290146
23. 025985953127226
2. 2643611790293394
dx error: 1.1013035161638525e-08
```

RNN for Image Captioning

现在您已经实现了必要的层,您可以组合它们来构建图像描述模型。打开文件 daseCV/classifiers/rnn.py ,看看 CaptioningRNN 类。

在 loss 函数中实现模型的前后传递。现在你只需要实现 cell_type='rnn' 代表vanialla RNNs的情况;稍后将实现LSTM案例。这样做之后,使用一个小测试用例运行以下命令来检查您的前向传递;你应该看到 e-10 或更小的错误。

```
In [15]: N, D, W, H = 10, 20, 30, 40
          word_to_idx = {'\langle NULL \rangle' : 0, 'cat' : 2, 'dog' : 3}
          V = len(word to idx)
          T = 13
          model = CaptioningRNN(
              word_to_idx,
              input dim=D,
              wordvec dim=W,
              hidden_dim=H,
              cell_type='rnn',
              dtype=np.float64
          # Set all model parameters to fixed values
          for k, v in model. params. items():
              model. params[k] = np. linspace(-1.4, 1.3, num=v. size). reshape(*v. shape)
          features = np. linspace (-1.5, 0.3, num = (N * D)). reshape (N, D)
          captions = (np. arange(N * T) % V). reshape(N, T)
          loss, grads = model. loss (features, captions)
          expected loss = 9.83235591003
          print('loss: ', loss)
          print('expected loss: ', expected_loss)
          print('difference: ', abs(loss - expected_loss))
          loss: 9.832355910027388
```

loss: 9.832355910027388 expected loss: 9.83235591003 difference: 2.611244553918368e-12

运行下面的单元格对 CaptioningRNN 类执行数值渐变检查;您应该可以看到大约为 e-6 或更小的错误。

```
captions = np. random. randint (vocab size, size=(batch size, timesteps))
features = np. random. randn(batch_size, input_dim)
mode1 = CaptioningRNN(
    word_to_idx,
    input dim=input dim,
    wordvec dim-wordvec dim,
    hidden_dim=hidden_dim,
    cell type='rnn',
    dtype=np. float64,
loss, grads = model.loss(features, captions)
for param name in sorted(grads):
    f = lambda : model. loss (features, captions) [0]
    param_grad_num = eval_numerical_gradient(f, model.params[param_name], verbose=Fa
    e = rel_error(param_grad_num, grads[param_name])
    print('%s relative error: %e' % (param_name, e))
W_embed relative error: 2.331071e-09
W_proj relative error: 1.112417e-08
W_vocab relative error: 4.274379e-09
Wh relative error: 5.858117e-09
Wx relative error: 1.590657e-06
b relative error: 8.001356e-10
b_proj relative error: 1.934807e-08
```

Overfit RNN Captioning Model on Small Data

类似于我们在上一个任务中用来训练图像分类模型的 Solver 类,在这个任务中我们使用 CaptioningSolver 类来训练图像描述模型。打开文件 daseCV/captioning_solver.py , 通读 CaptioningSolver 类;看上去应该很眼熟。

一旦您熟悉了API,请运行以下命令,以确保您的模型适合100个训练示例的小样本。最终损失应小于0.1。

b vocab relative error: 7.087097e-11

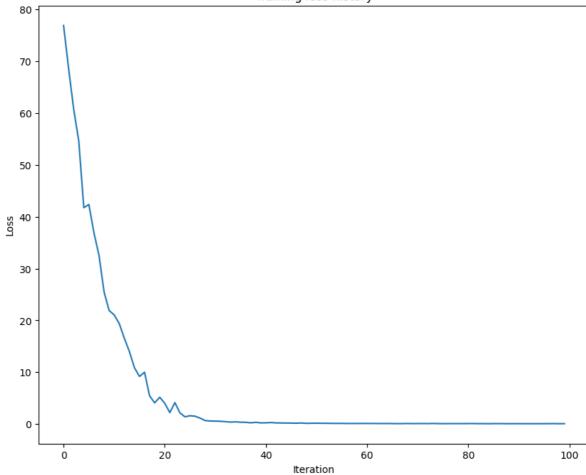
```
lr_decay=0.95,
    verbose=True, print_every=10,
)

small_rnn_solver. train()

# Plot the training losses.
plt. plot(small_rnn_solver. loss_history)
plt. xlabel('Iteration')
plt. ylabel('Loss')
plt. title('Training loss history')
plt. show()
```

```
base dir ./input/datasets/coco_captioning (Iteration 1 / 100) loss: 76.913487 (Iteration 11 / 100) loss: 21.063244 (Iteration 21 / 100) loss: 4.016203 (Iteration 31 / 100) loss: 0.567057 (Iteration 41 / 100) loss: 0.239463 (Iteration 51 / 100) loss: 0.162025 (Iteration 61 / 100) loss: 0.111549 (Iteration 71 / 100) loss: 0.097587 (Iteration 81 / 100) loss: 0.099104 (Iteration 91 / 100) loss: 0.073981
```

Training loss history



Print final training loss. You should see a final loss of less than 0.1.

```
In [25]: print('Final loss: ', small_rnn_solver.loss_history[-1])
Final loss: 8.209216971401802e-02
```

RNN Sampling at Test Time

2023/12/10 11:30 RNN Captioning

与分类模型不同,图像描述模型在训练时和测试时的表现非常不同。由于在训练时,我们已知真实的描述,因此我们在每个时间步将真实的词汇输入到RNN。在测试时,我们在每个时间步从词汇表的分布中采样,并在下一个时间步将样本作为输入提供给RNN。

在文件 daseCV/classifiers/rnn.py 中,实现测试时间采样的 sample 方法。完成此操作后,运行以下命令从过度拟合的模型中对训练和验证数据进行采样。训练数据的样本应该很好。然而,验证数据上的样本可能没有意义。

```
# If you get an error, the URL just no longer exists, so don't worry!
In [26]:
          # You can re-sample as many times as you want.
          for split in ['train', 'val']:
              minibatch = sample_coco_minibatch(small_data, split=split, batch_size=2)
              gt_captions, features, urls = minibatch
              gt_captions = decode_captions(gt_captions, data['idx_to_word'])
              sample captions = small rnn model. sample(features)
              sample captions = decode captions (sample captions, data['idx to word'])
              for gt_caption, sample_caption, url in zip(gt_captions, sample_captions, urls):
                  img = image_from_url(url)
                  # Skip missing URLs.
                  if img is None: continue
                  plt. imshow(img)
                  plt.title('%s\n%s\nGT:%s' % (split, sample_caption, gt_caption))
                  plt. axis ('off')
                  plt. show()
```

train

GT:<START> a boy sitting with <UNK> on with a donut in his hand <END>



train

GT:<START> a man <UNK> with a bright colorful kite <END>



val

GT:<START> a red and white light tower on a hill near the ocean <END>



val





Inline Question 1

在我们当前的图像描述设置中,我们的RNN语言模型在每个时间步产生一个单词作为它的输出。然而,提出问题的另一种方法是训练网络在字符(例如"a"、"b"等)上操作,而不是在单词上操作,这样在每一个时间步,它都会接收前一个字符作为输入,并尝试预测序列中的下一个字符。例如,网络可能会生成一个描述,如

'A', ' ', 'c', 'a', 't', ' ', 'o', 'n', ' ', 'a', ' ', 'b', 'e', 'd'

你能描述一下使用字符级RNN的图像描述模型的一个优点吗?你能描述一下一个缺点吗?提示:有几个有效的答案,但是比较单词级和字符级模型的参数空间可能会有用。

Your Answer:

使用字符级 RNN 的图像字幕模型的一个优点是它们的词汇量非常小。 举个例子,假设我们有一个包含一百万个不同单词的数据集。 如果我们使用单词级模型,那么它将比字符级模型需要更多的内存,因为用于表示所有单词的字符数会更少。

一个缺点是参数的数量会增加,因为我们有一个更大的序列。 在上述示例中,隐藏层的数量 将等于字符的数量(10 层,不考虑空格字符)。 另一方面,通过使用字级模型,隐藏层的数 量将等于 5。参数数量较少在计算上更加高效并且不易出现梯度消失/爆炸。

In []: