AI 计算系统 实验操作手册

实验	序号:	七
实验	名称:	基于 MindSpore
		推理的量化实验
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时	间:	2022年8月23日

七基于MindSpore推理的量化实验

7.1 实验目的

本实验的目的是了解神经网络量化操作,能够独立实现 int8 量化操作,构建量化 vGG16 神经网络,并基于MindSpore框架实现量化推理,能够独立编写量化操作代码。

7.2 背景介绍

7.2.1.量化

量化即以较低的推理精度损失将连续取值(或者大量可能的离散取值)的浮点型模型权重或流经模型的 张量数据定点近似(通常为INT8)为有限多个(或较少的)离散值的过程,它是以更少位数的数据类型 用于近似表示32位有限范围浮点型数据的过程,而模型的输入输出依然是浮点型。这样的好处是可以减 小模型尺寸大小,减少模型内存占用,加快模型推理速度,降低功耗等。

如上所述,与FP32类型相比,FP16、INT8、INT4等低精度数据表达类型所占用空间更小。使用低精度数据表达类型替换高精度数据表达类型,可以大幅降低存储空间和传输时间。而低比特的计算性能也更高,INT8相对比FP32的加速比可达到3倍甚至更高,对于相同的计算,功耗上也有明显优势。

当前业界量化方案主要分为两种:感知量化训练(Quantization Aware Training)和训练后量化(Post-training Quantization)

7.2.2.训练后量化

对于已经训练好的 float32 模型,通过训练后量化将其转为 int8 ,不仅能减小模型大小,而且能显著提高推理性能。训练后量化分为两类:

- 1. 权重量化:对模型的权值进行量化,仅压缩模型大小,推理时仍然执行 float32 推理;
- 2. 全量化:对模型的权值、激活值等统一进行量化,推理时执行 int 运算,能提升模型推理速度、降低功耗。

7.2.3.矩阵运算的int8量化

r代表浮点实数,q代表量化后的定点整数。浮点数和整型之间的换算公式如下所示,其中S代表缩放系数,表示实数和整数之间的比例关系, $r_{max}, r_{min}, q_{max}, q_{min}$ 分布代表浮点实数及定点整数最大最小值,Z代表实数中的0经过量化对应的整数值,为了在矩阵padding的时候保证浮点数值的0和定点整数的Z完全等价,保证定点和浮点之间的表征能够一致。

$$egin{aligned} r &= S(q-Z) \ q &= round(rac{r}{S} + Z) \ S &= rac{r_{max} - r_{min}}{q_{max} - q_{min}} \ Z &= round(q_{max} - rac{r_{max}}{S}) \end{aligned}$$

假设卷积的权重Weight为w, bias为b, 输入为x, 输出的激活值为a。由于卷积本质上就是矩阵运算,因此表示成:

$$a = \sum_i^N w_i x_i + b$$

由此得到量化的公式

$$egin{aligned} S_a(q_a-Z_a) &= \sum_i^N S_w(q_w-Z_w) S_x(q_x-Z_x) + S_b(q_b-Z_b) \ q_a &= rac{S_w S_x}{S_a} \sum_i^N (q_w-Z_w) (q_x-Z_x) + rac{S_b}{S_a} (q_b-Z_b) + Z_a \end{aligned}$$

这里面非整数部分就只有 $\frac{S_wS_x}{S_a}$ 、、 $\frac{S_b}{S_a}$,因此接下来把这部分变成定点运算,对于b由于 $\sum_i^N S_w(q_w-Z_w)S_x(q_x-Z_x)$ 的结果通常会用 int32 的整数存储,因此b通常也量化到 int32 ,这里可以直接用 S_wS_x 来代表 S_b ,由于 S_w 、 S_x 都是对应8个 bit 的缩放比例,因此 S_wS_x 最多就放缩到16个 bit ,用32 bit 来存放b完全足够, Z_b 直接记为0。因此公式调整为

$$egin{aligned} q_{a} &= rac{S_{w}S_{x}}{S_{a}}(\sum_{i}^{N}(q_{w}-Z_{w})(q_{x}-Z_{x})+q_{b}) + Z_{a} \ &= M(\sum_{i}^{N}q_{w}q_{x}-\sum_{i}^{N}q_{w}Z_{x}-\sum_{i}^{N}q_{x}Z_{w} + \sum_{i}^{N}Z_{w}Z_{x}+q_{b}) + Z_{a} \end{aligned}$$

其中 $M=\frac{S_wS_x}{S_a}$,M通常为(0,1)之间的实数,因此可表示为 $M=2^{-n}M_0$,其中 M_0 是一个定点实数,这样可以通过 M_0 的bit位移操作实现 $2^{-n}M_0$,这样整个过程就都在定点上计算了。

由于 Z_w 、 q_w 、 Z_x 、 q_b 都是可以事先计算的,因此 $\sum_i^N q_w Z_x$ 、 $\sum_i^N Z_w Z_x + q_b$ 也可以事先计算好,实际推理的时候只需要计算 $\sum_i^N q_w q_x$ 、 $\sum_i^N q_x Z_w$ 即可。

这里解释一下为什么可以用 S_xS_w 来代替 S_b , Z_b 可以直接记为0:首先S和Z只是充当r和q之间转换的桥梁,只要保证r经过S、Z变换后得到q,而这个q经过S和Z可以反变换得到r即可。假设 $r \in [-1,1], q \in [0,255]$ 那么 $S = \frac{2}{255}$ 、Z = 128,一个[-1,1]区间的实数,完全可以通过S和Z可以换算到[0,255]区间的整数。如果对q的范围限制到[0,100],r和q依然可以转换,但会把信息都压缩到更小的[0,100]区间了。所以用 S_xS_w 来代替 S_b , Z_b 记为0。假设所有的 $r \in [-1,1]$ 那么 $S_xS_w = \frac{4}{2^{16}}$,而b是用32bit存储的,本来 $S_b = \frac{2}{2^{32}}$,因此缩放系数砍掉了一半的信息量,会带来一定的精度损失,不过大部分情况下这点损失是可以忽略的。

7.3 实验环境

平台: Modelarts

操作系统: euler (aarch64)

软件环境:编程框架MindSpore1.7.1、异构计算架构CANN5.1, Python3.7.10

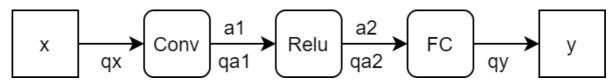
硬件环境: Ascend910A

测试数据集: 花卉数据集 (雏菊、蒲公英、玫瑰、向日葵、郁金香)

7.4 实验内容

7.5 实验步骤

对于一个简单的卷积网络,x、y代表输入和输出, a_1 、 a_2 是网络中间的特征图, q_x 、 q_{a1} 、 q_{a2} 、 q_y 表示量化后的定点数,在后训练量化中,需要一些样本来统计x、 a_1 、 a_2 、y的数值范围,在根据量化位数以及量化方法来计算S和Z。



- 1. 首先输入部分样本图片进行正向传播,获取输入,输出及中间特征图的最大最小值。其中对于 Relu、Maxpool算子来说,会沿用上一层输出的min和max,不需要额外统计。
- 2. 根据min和max以及量化的位数,计算S和Z。
- 3. 在量化推理的时候,会把输入x量化成定点整数 q_x ,然后进行卷积计算,得到输出 q_{a1} ,这个结果依然是整型的,然后继续计算Relu的输出 q_{a2} ,对于FC也是矩阵运算,得到输出 q_y ,根据计算出来的S和Z推算回浮点整数y,除了输入输出的量化与反量化操作,其他流程完全可以用定点运算来完成。

7.5.1 量化模块

首先实现基本的量化公式,具体代码如下

$$S = rac{r_{max} - r_{min}}{q_{max} - q_{min}} \ Z = round(q_{max} - rac{r_{max}}{S})$$

```
def calculate_scale_zero_point(min_val, max_val, num_bits=8):
   qmin = 0.
   qmax = 2. ** num_bits - 1.
   scale = float((max_val - min_val) / (qmax - qmin)) # S=(rmax-rmin)/(qmax-
   zero_point = round(gmax - max_val / scale) # Z=round(gmax-rmax/scale)
   if zero_point < qmin:</pre>
       zero_point = qmin
   elif zero_point > qmax:
       zero_point = qmax
   return scale, zero_point
def quantize_tensor(x, scale, zero_point, num_bits=8, signed=False):
   # TODO 请根据公式实现张量的量化操作
   if signed:
       qmin = -2. ** (num\_bits - 1)
       qmax = 2. ** (num\_bits - 1) - 1
   else:
       qmin = 0.
       qmax = 2. ** num_bits - 1.
   q_x = zero_point + x / scale
   q_x = (q_x.clip(qmin, qmax)).round() # q=round(r/s+z)
   return q_x.astype(ms.float32) # 由于mindspore不支持int类型的运算,因此我们还
是用float来表示整数
def dequantize_tensor(q_x, scale, zero_point):
```

```
return scale * (q_x - zero_point) # r=S(q-Z)
```

在量化过程中,需要先统计样本和中间层的最大最小值,同时也涉及到量化、反量化操作,因此将这些功能封装成一个QParam类

```
class QParam(object):
   def __init__(self, num_bits=8):
        self.num_bits = num_bits
        self.scale = None
        self.zero_point = None
        self.min = None
        self.max = None
   def update(self, tensor):
        # 用来统计 min、max
        if self.max is None or self.max < tensor.max():</pre>
            self.max = tensor.max()
        self.max = 0 if self.max < 0 else self.max</pre>
        if self.min is None or self.min > tensor.min():
            self.min = tensor.min()
        self.min = 0 if self.min > 0 else self.min
        self.scale, self.zero_point = calculate_scale_zero_point(self.min,
self.max, self.num_bits)
    def quantize_tensor(self, tensor):
        return quantize_tensor(tensor, self.scale, self.zero_point,
num_bits=self.num_bits)
   def dequantize_tensor(self, q_x):
        return dequantize_tensor(q_x, self.scale, self.zero_point)
```

接着定义基本的量化基类

- **___init_** 函数:指定量化的位数外,还需指定是否提供量化输入 (qi) 及输出参数 (qo)。在前面也提到,不是每一个网络模块都需要统计输入的 min、max,大部分中间层都是用上一层的 qo 来作为自己的 qi 的,另外有些中间层的激活函数也是直接用上一层的 qi 来作为自己的 qi 和 qo。
- freeze 函数:这个函数会在统计完 min、max 后发挥作用。正如上文所说的,公式 (4) 中有很多项是可以提前计算好的,freeze 就是把这些项提前固定下来,同时也将网络的权重由浮点实数转化为定点整数。
- quantize_inference 函数:这个函数主要是量化 inference 的时候会使用。

```
class QModule(nn.Cell):
    def __init__(self, qi=True, qo=True, num_bits=8):
        super(QModule, self).__init__()
        if qi:
            self.qi = QParam(num_bits=num_bits)
        if qo:
            self.qo = QParam(num_bits=num_bits)

def freeze(self):
        pass

def quantize_inference(self, x):
        raise NotImplementedError('quantize_inference should be implemented.')
```

7.5.2 量化卷积模块

量化卷积模块包括

- ___init___ 函数:需要传入 conv_module 模块,这个模块对应全精度的卷积层,另外的 qw 参数则是用来统计 weight 的 min、max 以及对 weight 进行量化用的。
- freeze 函数: 这个函数主要就是计算公式中的 $M \times q_w \times q_b$,其中M应该由移位来实现定点化加速,为了实现方便,在此用原始的数学操作进行代替
- construct 函数:这个函数和正常的 construct一样,也是在 float 上进行的,只不过需要统计输入输出以及 weight 的 min、max 而已。其中这里需要对 weight 量化到 int8 然后又反量化回 float,这里其实就是所谓的伪量化节点,因为我们在实际量化 inference 的时候会把 weight 量化 到 int8,这个过程本身是有精度损失的 (来自四舍五入的 round 带来的截断误差),所以在统计 min、max 的时候,需要把这个过程带来的误差也模拟进去。
- quantize_inference 函数:这个函数在实际 inference 的时候会被调用。注意,这个函数里面的卷积操作是在 int 上进行的,这是量化推理加速的关键「当然,由于 mindspore的限制,我们仍然是在 float 上计算,只不过数值都是整数。这也可以看出量化推理是跟底层实现紧密结合的技术」。

```
class QConv2d(QModule):
   def __init__(self, conv_module, qi=True, qo=True, num_bits=8):
       super(QConv2d, self).__init__(qi=qi, qo=qo, num_bits=num_bits)
       self.num_bits = num_bits
       self.conv_module = conv_module
       self.qw = QParam(num_bits=num_bits)
       self.M = None
   def freeze(self, qi=None, qo=None):
       if hasattr(self, 'qi') and qi is not None:
            raise ValueError('qi has been provided in init function.')
       if not hasattr(self, 'qi') and qi is None:
            raise ValueError('qi is not existed, should be provided.')
       if hasattr(self, 'qo') and qo is not None:
            raise ValueError('qo has been provided in init function.')
       if not hasattr(self, 'qo') and qo is None:
            raise ValueError('qo is not existed, should be provided.')
       if qi is not None:
           self.qi = qi
       if qo is not None:
           self.qo = qo
```

```
# TODO 请实现卷积模块权重参数量化
       self.M = self.qw.scale * self.qi.scale / self.qo.scale
       self.conv_module.weight =
self.qw.quantize_tensor(self.conv_module.weight)
       self.conv_module.weight = self.conv_module.weight - self.qw.zero_point
       self.conv_module.bias = quantize_tensor(self.conv_module.bias,
                                                scale=self.qi.scale *
self.qw.scale,
                                               zero_point=0, num_bits=32,
signed=True)
   def construct(self, x):
       if hasattr(self, 'qi'):
           self.qi.update(x)
           x = self.qi.quantize_tensor(x)
           x = self.qi.dequantize_tensor(x)
       self.qw.update(self.conv_module.weight)
       self.conv_module.weight =
self.qw.quantize_tensor(self.conv_module.weight)
       self.conv_module.weight =
self.gw.dequantize_tensor(self.conv_module.weight)
       x = ops.conv2d(x, self.conv_module.weight,
stride=self.conv_module.stride, pad_mode=self.conv_module.pad_mode)
       if self.conv_module.bias is not None:
            x = ops.bias_add(x, self.conv_module.bias)
       if hasattr(self, 'qo'):
           self.qo.update(x)
           x = self.qo.quantize\_tensor(x)
           x = self.qo.dequantize\_tensor(x)
        return x
   def quantize_inference(self, x):
       # TODO 请实现卷积模块量化推理模块
       x = x - self.qi.zero_point
       x = self.conv_module(x)
       x = self.M * x
       x = x.round()
       x = x + self.qo.zero_point
       x = x.clip(0., 2. ** self.num_bits - 1.).round()
       return x
```

7.5.3 量化全连接层模块

与量化卷积模块功能相似,这里不再叙述

```
class QDense(QModule):
    def __init__(self, fc_module, qi=True, qo=True, num_bits=8):
        super(QDense, self).__init__(qi=qi, qo=qo, num_bits=num_bits)
        self.num_bits = num_bits
        self.fc_module = fc_module
        self.qw = QParam(num_bits=num_bits)
        self.M = ms.Tensor([])
```

```
def freeze(self, qi=None, qo=None):
       if hasattr(self, 'qi') and qi is not None:
           raise ValueError('qi has been provided in init function.')
       if not hasattr(self, 'qi') and qi is None:
           raise ValueError('qi is not existed, should be provided.')
       if hasattr(self, 'qo') and qo is not None:
           raise ValueError('qo has been provided in init function.')
       if not hasattr(self, 'qo') and qo is None:
           raise ValueError('qo is not existed, should be provided.')
       if qi is not None:
           self.qi = qi
       if qo is not None:
           self.qo = qo
       # TODO 请实现全连接模块权重参数量化
       self.M = self.qw.scale * self.qi.scale / self.qo.scale
       self.fc_module.weight = self.qw.quantize_tensor(self.fc_module.weight)
       self.fc_module.weight = self.fc_module.weight.data - self.qw.zero_point
       self.fc_module.bias = quantize_tensor(self.fc_module.bias,
                                             scale=self.qi.scale *
self.qw.scale,
                                             zero_point=0,
                                             num_bits=32,
                                             signed=True)
   def construct(self, x):
       if hasattr(self, 'qi'):
           self.qi.update(x)
           x = self.qi.quantize_tensor(x)
           x = self.qi.dequantize_tensor(x)
       self.qw.update(self.fc_module.weight)
       self.fc_module.weight = self.qw.quantize_tensor(self.fc_module.weight)
       self.fc_module.weight = self.qw.dequantize_tensor(self.fc_module.weight)
       x = ops.matmul(x, self.fc_module.weight.T)
       x = ops.bias_add(x, self.fc_module.bias)
       if hasattr(self, 'qo'):
           self.qo.update(x)
           x = self.qo.quantize\_tensor(x)
           x = self.qo.dequantize\_tensor(x)
       return x
   def quantize_inference(self, x):
       # TODO 请实现全连接模块量化推理
       x = x - self.qi.zero_point
       x = self.fc_module(x)
       x = self.M * x
       x = x.round()
       x = x + self.qo.zero_point
       x = x.clip(0., 2. ** self.num_bits - 1.).round()
       return x
```

7.5.4 量化ReLU模块

大体内容与量化卷积模块相似,其中需要注意,在 quantize_inference 函数中,量化零点非真实的 0,需要特别注意。

```
class QReLU(QModule):
   def __init__(self, qi=False, num_bits=None):
        super(QReLU, self).__init__(qi=qi, num_bits=num_bits)
   def freeze(self, qi=None):
        if hasattr(self, 'qi') and qi is not None:
            raise ValueError('qi has been provided in init function.')
        if not hasattr(self, 'qi') and qi is None:
            raise ValueError('qi is not existed, should be provided.')
        if qi is not None:
            self.qi = qi
   def construct(self, x):
        if hasattr(self, 'qi'):
            self.qi.update(x)
            x = self.qi.quantize\_tensor(x)
            x = self.qi.dequantize\_tensor(x)
        x = ops.relu(x)
        return x
    def quantize_inference(self, x):
        x[x < self.qi.zero_point] = self.qi.zero_point</pre>
        return x
```

7.5.5 量化最大池化模块

大体内容与量化卷积模块相似,在量化推理时,因为最大池化原理就是取区域最大值作为输出,故直接进行算子运算即可。

```
class QMaxPooling2d(QModule):
    def __init__(self, max_pool_module, qi=False, num_bits=None):
        super(QMaxPooling2d, self).__init__(qi=qi, num_bits=num_bits)
        self.max_pool_module = max_pool_module
    def freeze(self, qi=None):
        if hasattr(self, 'qi') and qi is not None:
            raise ValueError('qi has been provided in init function.')
        if not hasattr(self, 'qi') and qi is None:
            raise ValueError('qi is not existed, should be provided.')
        if qi is not None:
            self.qi = qi
    def construct(self, x):
        if hasattr(self, 'qi'):
            self.qi.update(x)
            x = self.qi.quantize_tensor(x)
            x = self.qi.dequantize\_tensor(x)
        x = self.max_pool_module(x)
        return x
```

```
def quantize_inference(self, x):
    return self.max_pool_module(x)
```

7.5.6 量化VGG网络

量化卷积模块包括

__init__函数:基本的算子定义construct函数:网络正向传播模块

• quantize 函数:量化网络模块

• quantize_forward 函数:量化正向传播模块

• freeze 函数:量化参数冻结模块

• quantize_inference 函数: 量化推理模块

```
import mindspore.nn as nn
from quant_module import QConv2d, QMaxPooling2d, QDense, QReLU
class Vgg(nn.Cell):
    def __init__(self, num_classes=4):
        super(Vqq, self).__init__()
        self.layer1_conv1 = nn.Conv2d(in_channels=3, out_channels=64,
kernel_size=3, has_bias=True)
        self.layer1_relu1 = nn.ReLU()
        self.layer1_conv2 = nn.Conv2d(in_channels=64, out_channels=64,
kernel_size=3, has_bias=True)
        self.layer1_relu2 = nn.ReLU()
        self.layer1_maxpool = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2)
        self.layer2_conv1 = nn.Conv2d(in_channels=64, out_channels=128,
kernel_size=3, has_bias=True)
        self.layer2_relu1 = nn.ReLU()
        self.layer2_conv2 = nn.Conv2d(in_channels=128, out_channels=128,
kernel_size=3, has_bias=True)
        self.layer2_relu2 = nn.ReLU()
        self.layer2_maxpool = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2)
        self.layer3_conv1 = nn.Conv2d(in_channels=128, out_channels=256,
kernel_size=3, has_bias=True)
        self.layer3_relu1 = nn.ReLU()
        self.layer3_conv2 = nn.Conv2d(in_channels=256, out_channels=256,
kernel_size=3, has_bias=True)
        self.layer3_relu2 = nn.ReLU()
        self.layer3_conv3 = nn.Conv2d(in_channels=256, out_channels=256,
kernel_size=3, has_bias=True)
        self.layer3_relu3 = nn.ReLU()
        self.layer3_maxpool = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2)
        self.layer4_conv1 = nn.Conv2d(in_channels=256, out_channels=512,
kernel_size=3, has_bias=True)
        self.layer4_relu1 = nn.ReLU()
        self.layer4_conv2 = nn.Conv2d(in_channels=512, out_channels=512,
kernel_size=3, has_bias=True)
        self.layer4_relu2 = nn.ReLU()
        self.layer4_conv3 = nn.Conv2d(in_channels=512, out_channels=512,
kernel_size=3, has_bias=True)
```

```
self.layer4_relu3 = nn.ReLU()
        self.layer4_maxpool = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2)
        self.layer5_conv1 = nn.Conv2d(in_channels=512, out_channels=512,
kernel_size=3, has_bias=True)
        self.layer5_relu1 = nn.ReLU()
        self.layer5_conv2 = nn.Conv2d(in_channels=512, out_channels=512,
kernel_size=3, has_bias=True)
        self.layer5_relu2 = nn.ReLU()
        self.layer5_conv3 = nn.Conv2d(in_channels=512, out_channels=512,
kernel_size=3, has_bias=True)
        self.layer5_relu3 = nn.ReLU()
        self.layer5_maxpool = nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2)
        self.flatten = nn.Flatten()
        self.fullyconnect1 = nn.Dense(512 * 7 * 7, 4096)
        self.relu_1 = nn.ReLU()
        self.fullyconnect2 = nn.Dense(4096, 4096)
        self.relu_2 = nn.ReLU()
        self.fullyconnect3 = nn.Dense(4096, num_classes)
   def construct(self, x):
       x = self.layer1\_conv1(x)
       x = self.layer1_relu1(x)
       x = self.layer1\_conv2(x)
       x = self.layer1_relu2(x)
        x = self.layer1_maxpool(x)
       x = self.layer2\_conv1(x)
        x = self.layer2\_relu1(x)
       x = self.layer2\_conv2(x)
        x = self.layer2\_relu2(x)
       x = self.layer2_maxpool(x)
       x = self.layer3\_conv1(x)
       x = self.layer3\_relu1(x)
        x = self.layer3\_conv2(x)
       x = self.layer3_relu2(x)
        x = self.layer3\_conv3(x)
       x = self.layer3_relu3(x)
        x = self.layer3_maxpool(x)
        x = self.layer4\_conv1(x)
        x = self.layer4\_relu1(x)
       x = self.layer4\_conv2(x)
       x = self.layer4\_relu2(x)
        x = self.layer4\_conv3(x)
        x = self.layer4\_relu3(x)
        x = self.layer4_maxpool(x)
       x = self.layer5\_conv1(x)
        x = self.layer5_relu1(x)
       x = self.layer5\_conv2(x)
        x = self.layer5_relu2(x)
        x = self.layer5\_conv3(x)
        x = self.layer5_relu3(x)
        x = self.layer5_maxpool(x)
```

```
x = self.flatten(x)
       x = self.fullyconnect1(x)
       x = self.relu_1(x)
       x = self.fullyconnect2(x)
       x = self.relu_2(x)
       x = self.fullyconnect3(x)
       return x
   def quantize(self, num_bits=8):
       # 第一个卷积模块需要获取量化输入,其余模块会复用之前的量化输出
       self.qlayer1_conv1 = QConv2d(self.layer1_conv1, qi=True, qo=True,
num_bits=num_bits)
       self.qlayer1_relu1 = QReLU()
       self.qlayer1_conv2 = QConv2d(self.layer1_conv2, qi=False, qo=True,
num_bits=num_bits)
       self.qlayer1_relu2 = QReLU()
       self.qlayer1_maxpool2d = QMaxPooling2d(self.layer1_maxpool)
       self.qlayer2_conv1 = QConv2d(self.layer2_conv1, qi=False, qo=True,
num_bits=num_bits)
       self.qlayer2_relu1 = QReLU()
       self.qlayer2_conv2 = QConv2d(self.layer2_conv2, qi=False, qo=True,
num_bits=num_bits)
       self.qlayer2_relu2 = QReLU()
       self.qlayer2_maxpool2d = QMaxPooling2d(self.layer2_maxpool)
       self.qlayer3_conv1 = QConv2d(self.layer3_conv1, qi=False, qo=True,
num_bits=num_bits)
       self.qlayer3_relu1 = QReLU()
       self.qlayer3_conv2 = QConv2d(self.layer3_conv2, qi=False,
qo=True,num_bits=num_bits)
       self.qlayer3_relu2 = QReLU()
       self.qlayer3_conv3 = QConv2d(self.layer3_conv3, qi=False, qo=True,
num_bits=num_bits)
       self.qlayer3_relu3 = QReLU()
       self.qlayer3_maxpool2d = QMaxPooling2d(self.layer3_maxpool)
       self.qlayer4_conv1 = QConv2d(self.layer4_conv1, qi=False, qo=True,
num_bits=num_bits)
       self.qlayer4_relu1 = QReLU()
       self.qlayer4_conv2 = QConv2d(self.layer4_conv2, qi=False, qo=True,
num_bits=num_bits)
       self.qlayer4_relu2 = QReLU()
       self.qlayer4_conv3 = QConv2d(self.layer4_conv3, qi=False, qo=True,
num_bits=num_bits)
       self.glayer4_relu3 = QReLU()
       self.qlayer4_maxpool2d = QMaxPooling2d(self.layer4_maxpool)
       self.qlayer5_conv1 = QConv2d(self.layer5_conv1, qi=False, qo=True,
num_bits=num_bits)
       self.qlayer5_relu1 = QReLU()
       self.qlayer5_conv2 = QConv2d(self.layer5_conv2, qi=False, qo=True,
num_bits=num_bits)
       self.qlayer5_relu2 = QReLU()
       self.qlayer5_conv3 = QConv2d(self.layer5_conv3, qi=False, qo=True,
num_bits=num_bits)
       self.qlayer5_relu3 = QReLU()
        self.qlayer5_maxpool2d = QMaxPooling2d(self.layer5_maxpool)
```

```
self.qfc1 = QDense(self.fullyconnect1, qi=False, qo=True,
num_bits=num_bits)
        self.qfc1_relu = QReLU()
        self.qfc2 = QDense(self.fullyconnect2, qi=False, qo=True,
num_bits=num_bits)
        self.qfc2_relu = QReLU()
        self.qfc3 = QDense(self.fullyconnect3, qi=False, qo=True,
num_bits=num_bits)
    def quantize_forward(self, x):
       x = self.qlayer1\_conv1(x)
       x = self.qlayer1_relu1(x)
       x = self.qlayer1\_conv2(x)
       x = self.qlayer1_relu2(x)
       x = self.qlayer1_maxpool2d(x)
       x = self.qlayer2\_conv1(x)
       x = self.qlayer2\_relu1(x)
       x = self.qlayer2\_conv2(x)
       x = self.qlayer2\_relu2(x)
        x = self.qlayer2_maxpool2d(x)
       x = self.qlayer3\_conv1(x)
       x = self.qlayer3_relu1(x)
       x = self.qlayer3\_conv2(x)
       x = self.qlayer3_relu2(x)
       x = self.qlayer3\_conv3(x)
       x = self.qlayer3_relu3(x)
       x = self.qlayer3_maxpool2d(x)
       x = self.qlayer4\_conv1(x)
       x = self.qlayer4\_relu1(x)
       x = self.qlayer4\_conv2(x)
       x = self.qlayer4\_relu2(x)
       x = self.qlayer4\_conv3(x)
        x = self.qlayer4\_relu3(x)
       x = self.qlayer4_maxpool2d(x)
       x = self.qlayer5\_conv1(x)
       x = self.qlayer5\_relu1(x)
       x = self.qlayer5\_conv2(x)
       x = self.qlayer5_relu2(x)
       x = self.qlayer5\_conv3(x)
       x = self.qlayer5_relu3(x)
       x = self.qlayer5_maxpool2d(x)
       x = self.flatten(x)
       x = self.qfc1(x)
       x = self.qfc1_relu(x)
       x = self.qfc2(x)
       x = self.qfc2\_relu(x)
        x = self.qfc3(x)
        return x
    def freeze(self):
        # 冻结网络参数时,除第一个卷积模块不需要指定量化输入,其余模块都需要指定量化输入
        self.qlayer1_conv1.freeze()
```

```
self.qlayer1_relu1.freeze(qi=self.qlayer1_conv1.qo)
    self.qlayer1_conv2.freeze(qi=self.qlayer1_conv1.qo)
    self.qlayer1_relu2.freeze(qi=self.qlayer1_conv2.qo)
    self.qlayer1_maxpool2d.freeze(qi=self.qlayer1_conv2.qo)
    self.qlayer2_conv1.freeze(qi=self.qlayer1_conv2.qo)
    self.qlayer2_relu1.freeze(qi=self.qlayer2_conv1.qo)
    self.qlayer2_conv2.freeze(qi=self.qlayer2_conv1.qo)
    self.qlayer2_relu2.freeze(qi=self.qlayer2_conv2.qo)
    self.qlayer2_maxpool2d.freeze(qi=self.qlayer2_conv2.qo)
    self.qlayer3_conv1.freeze(qi=self.qlayer2_conv2.qo)
    self.qlayer3_relu1.freeze(qi=self.qlayer3_conv1.qo)
    self.qlayer3_conv2.freeze(qi=self.qlayer3_conv1.qo)
    self.qlayer3_relu2.freeze(qi=self.qlayer3_conv2.qo)
    self.qlayer3_conv3.freeze(qi=self.qlayer3_conv2.qo)
    self.qlayer3_relu3.freeze(qi=self.qlayer3_conv3.qo)
    self.qlayer3_maxpool2d.freeze(qi=self.qlayer3_conv3.qo)
    self.qlayer4_conv1.freeze(gi=self.qlayer3_conv3.qo)
    self.qlayer4_relu1.freeze(qi=self.qlayer4_conv1.qo)
    self.qlayer4_conv2.freeze(qi=self.qlayer4_conv1.qo)
    self.qlayer4_relu2.freeze(qi=self.qlayer4_conv2.qo)
    self.qlayer4_conv3.freeze(qi=self.qlayer4_conv2.qo)
    self.qlayer4_relu3.freeze(qi=self.qlayer4_conv3.qo)
    self.qlayer4_maxpool2d.freeze(qi=self.qlayer4_conv3.qo)
    self.qlayer5_conv1.freeze(qi=self.qlayer4_conv3.qo)
    self.qlayer5_relu1.freeze(qi=self.qlayer5_conv1.qo)
    self.qlayer5_conv2.freeze(qi=self.qlayer5_conv1.qo)
    self.qlayer5_relu2.freeze(qi=self.qlayer5_conv2.qo)
    self.qlayer5_conv3.freeze(qi=self.qlayer5_conv2.qo)
    self.qlayer5_relu3.freeze(qi=self.qlayer5_conv3.qo)
    self.qlayer5_maxpool2d.freeze(qi=self.qlayer5_conv3.qo)
    self.qfc1.freeze(qi=self.qlayer5_conv3.qo)
    self.qfc1_relu.freeze(qi=self.qfc1.qo)
    self.qfc2.freeze(qi=self.qfc1.qo)
    self.qfc2_relu.freeze(qi=self.qfc2.qo)
    self.qfc3.freeze(qi=self.qfc2.qo)
def quantize_inference(self, x):
    # 对输入x进行量化
    qx = self.qlayer1_conv1.qi.quantize_tensor(x)
    qx = self.qlayer1_conv1.quantize_inference(qx)
    qx = self.qlayer1_relu1.quantize_inference(qx)
    qx = self.qlayer1_conv2.quantize_inference(qx)
    qx = self.qlayer1_relu2.quantize_inference(qx)
    qx = self.qlayer1_maxpool2d.quantize_inference(qx)
    qx = self.qlayer2_conv1.quantize_inference(qx)
    qx = self.qlayer2_relu1.quantize_inference(qx)
    qx = self.qlayer2_conv2.quantize_inference(qx)
    qx = self.qlayer2_relu2.quantize_inference(qx)
    qx = self.qlayer2_maxpool2d.quantize_inference(qx)
    qx = self.qlayer3_conv1.quantize_inference(qx)
```

```
qx = self.qlayer3_relu1.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qlayer3_conv2.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qlayer3_relu2.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qlayer3_conv3.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qlayer3_relu3.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qlayer3_maxpool2d.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qlayer4_conv1.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qlayer4_relu1.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qlayer4_conv2.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qlayer4_relu2.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qlayer4_conv3.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qlayer4_relu3.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qlayer4_maxpool2d.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qlayer5_conv1.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qlayer5_relu1.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qlayer5_conv2.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qlayer5_relu2.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qlayer5_conv3.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qlayer5_relu3.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qlayer5_maxpool2d.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.flatten(qx)
qx = self.qfc1.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qfc1_relu.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qfc2.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qfc2_relu.quantize_inference(qx)
qx = self.qfc3.quantize_inference(qx)
# 对输出qx进行反量化
out = self.qfc3.qo.dequantize_tensor(qx)
return out
```

7.5.7 实验流程

第一步:初始化VGG网络并加载权重系数

第二步:构建对应推理数据

第三步: 首先进行正常的网络推理, 获取模型输出

第四步: 构建量化模型, 此实验为 int8 量化

第五步: 进行量化推理, 这里涉及到对中间特征图统计最大最小值

第六步: 对网络量化参数进行固定

第七步: 进行量化推理

```
import numpy as np
import cv2
import mindspore as ms
from mindspore import ops
from mindspore import load_checkpoint, load_param_into_net
from mindspore import context
from vgg import Vgg
```

```
context.set_context(mode=context.PYNATIVE_MODE, device_target='CPU')
np.set_printoptions(suppress=True)
def resize_image(image, target_size):
   h, w = image.shape[:2]
   th, tw = target_size
   # 获取等比缩放后的尺寸
   scale = min(th / h, tw / w)
   oh, ow = round(h * scale), round(w * scale)
   # 缩放图片, opencv缩放传入尺寸为(宽,高),这里采用线性差值算法
   image = cv2.resize(image, (ow, oh),
interpolation=cv2.INTER_LINEAR).astype(np.uint8)
   # 将剩余部分进行填充
   new_image = np.ones((th, tw, 3), dtype=np.uint8) * 114
   new_image[:oh, :ow, :] = image
   return new_image
def process_image(img_path):
   # 读取图片, opencv读图后格式是BGR格式, 需要转为RGB格式
   image = cv2.imread(img_path, cv2.IMREAD_COLOR)
   image = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
   # 将图片等比resize至(224x224)
   image = resize_image(image, (224, 224))
   image = np.array(image, dtype=np.float32)
   # 将图片标准化
   image -= [125.307, 122.961, 113.8575]
   image /= [51.5865, 50.847, 51.255]
   # (h,w,c) \rightarrow (c,h,w) \rightarrow (1,c,h,w)
   image = image.transpose((2, 0, 1))[None]
    return image
def direct_quantize(model, dataset):
   print('*'*50)
   print('Start quantize')
   for img_path, label in dataset:
       print("Start inference: {}".format(img_path))
       ndarray = process_image(img_path)
       tensor = ms.Tensor(ndarray, ms.float32)
       net_out = model.quantize_forward(tensor)
       prob = ops.Softmax()(net_out)
       print('Predict probability: {}'.format(np.around(prob.asnumpy(), 4)))
       predict_cls = (ops.Argmax()(prob)).asnumpy().item()
       print('Inference result: {}\n'.format(predict_cls == label))
def full_inference(model, dataset):
   print('*' * 50)
   print('Start full inference')
    for img_path, label in dataset:
       print("Start inference: {}".format(img_path))
       ndarray = process_image(img_path)
       tensor = ms.Tensor(ndarray, ms.float32)
       net_out = model(tensor)
       prob = ops.Softmax()(net_out)
       print('Predict probability: {}'.format(np.around(prob.asnumpy(), 4)))
```

```
predict_cls = (ops.Argmax()(prob)).asnumpy().item()
       print('Inference result: {}\n'.format(predict_cls == label))
def quantize_inference(model, dataset):
   print('*' * 50)
   print('Start quantize inference')
   for img_path, label in dataset:
       print("Start inference: {}".format(img_path))
       ndarray = process_image(img_path)
       tensor = ms.Tensor(ndarray, ms.float32)
       net_out = model.quantize_inference(tensor)
       prob = ops.Softmax()(net_out)
       print('Predict probability: {}'.format(np.around(prob.asnumpy(), 4)))
       predict_cls = (ops.Argmax()(prob)).asnumpy().item()
       print('Inference result: {}\n'.format(predict_cls == label))
if __name__ == '__main__':
   # 初始化VGG网络并加载权重系数
   net = Vgg(num_classes=4)
   load_param_into_net(net, load_checkpoint('vgg.ckpt'), strict_load=True)
   net.set_train(False)
   # 构建对应推理数据
   dataset = [('./data/daisy_demo.jpg', 0),
              ('./data/roses_demo.jpg', 1),
              ('./data/sunflowers_demo.jpg', 2),
              ('./data/tulips_demo.jpg', 3)]
   # 首先进行正常的网络推理, 获取模型输出
   full_inference(net, dataset)
   # 构建量化模型,此实验为int8量化
   net.quantize(num_bits=8)
   # 进行量化推理,这里涉及到对中间特征图统计最大最小值
   direct_quantize(net, dataset)
   # 对网络量化参数进行固定
   net.freeze()
   # 进行量化推理
   quantize_inference(net, dataset)
```

7.5.8 实验运行

代码目录介绍

```
EXP
|- data
| |- daisy_demo.jpg # 测试图片
| |- roses_demo.jpg # 测试图片
| |- sunflowers_demo.jpg # 测试图片
| |- daisy_demo.jpg # 测试图片
| - quant_inference.py # 量化推理主函数
|- quant_module.py # 量化模块
|- vgg.ckpt # VGG网络权重
|- vgg.py # VGG网络模块
```

1. 实现代码

```
vim quant_module.py
vim vgg.py
```

2. 运行实验

```
python3.7 quant_inference.py
```

7.6 评分指标

评估指标:

80: 成功构建量化VGG网络,并输出正确结果

90: 完成对量化VGG网络参数固定

100: 完成对量化VGG网络进行量化推理,并输出正确结果

7.7 实验思考

在推理的时候,为了实现网络加速优化,通常将Convolution算子、BatchNormalization算子、Relu算子进行算子融合。若不进行融合,请思考如何实现BatchNormalization的量化模块。