# 计算机视觉实验2

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### 一、实验需求分析

- 1. 读取MNIST数据集。
- 2. 构建train\_loader和test\_loader。
- 3. 构建带残差模块的卷积神经网络,实现10分类。

### 二、实验环境介绍

1. 使用pytorch框架

## 三、参数介绍

• 超参数设置

```
# 超参数
epochs = 10
batch_size_train = 64
batch_size_test = 1000
learning_rate = 0.01
# 这里的log_interval是指每隔多少个batch输出一次训练状态
log_interval = 10
random_seed = 1
# 设置种子,为了使得结果可复现
torch.manual_seed(random_seed)
```

### 四、实现思路

- 1. 创建train\_loader和test\_loader,开启download=True,从网上获取,归一化的均值和方差设置参考网上的针对MNIST数据集的值。
- 2. 构建残差模块
  - 网络设计:一个卷积模块为一个卷积层搭配一个bn层,激活函数使用relu。总共有两个卷积模块,第二个卷积模块如果输入输出维度不一样,则需要进行下采样再用relu。
  - 。 前向过程:保存identity,只用x预测残差,最后返回identity加由x预测出来的残差得出真实 pred
- 3. 构建包含残差模块的卷积神经网络
  - 。 网络设计:先通过一个卷积层和bn,再通过四个残差模块通道数到128,最后用一个自适应均值池化把每个通道维度变为1\*1,再用全连接将128通道转为10
- 4. 实例化: 损失函数使用交叉熵, 优化器选用Adam
- 5. 训练模型并测试

#### 5.1 构建数据集

1. 创建train\_loader和test\_loader

```
# 从torchvision.datasets中加载MNIST数据集,并对数据进行标准化处理,参考网上
train_loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(
    torchvision.datasets.MNIST('./data/', train=True, download=True,
                              transform=torchvision.transforms.Compose([
                                  torchvision.transforms.ToTensor(),
                                  # 这里设置均值和方差的值
                                  torchvision.transforms.Normalize(
                                      (0.1307,), (0.3081,))
                              ])),
   batch_size=batch_size_train, shuffle=True)
test_loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(
   torchvision.datasets.MNIST('./data/', train=False, download=True,
                              transform=torchvision.transforms.Compose([
                                  torchvision.transforms.ToTensor(),
                                  torchvision.transforms.Normalize(
                                      (0.1307,), (0.3081,))
                              ])),
   batch_size=batch_size_test, shuffle=True)
```

### 5.2 构建残差模块

1. 卷积模块,使用卷积层,bn归一化和relu激活,用了bn后就可以不加偏置了好像会好点

2. 下采样模块,如果步长不为1或需要输入输出通道数不同,则需要进行下采样,用卷积核为1,但输入输出通道符合输入需求的卷积层进行下采样,然后归一化

3. 前向过程,先用identity保存x,用x预测出残差后加回identity作为返回的预测值

```
def forward(self,x):
   # 保存输入数据,采用恒等映射
   identity = x
   # 第一个卷积层
   out =self.conv1(x)
   out =self.bn1(out)
   out =self.relu(out)
   # 第二个卷积层
   out = self.conv2(out)
   out = self.bn2(out)
   # 下采样匹配卷积操作的输入输出维度
   identity = self.downsample(identity)
   # 还原结果
   out += identity
   out = self.relu(out)
   return out
```

### 5.3 构建卷积神经网络

因为尝试了不同层数的残差模块,最后使用自适应均值池化层将每个通道维数变为1\*1,便于修改最终效果比较好的为四层残差模块的网络

```
class ResNet_CNN(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self,num_classes=10):
       super(ResNet_CNN, self).__init__()
       # mnist是灰度图, 所以输入通道为1, 输出通道为16, 卷积核为3, 步长为1, padding为1说明让
输入输出维度不变
       self.conv1 =nn.Conv2d(1,16,kernel_size=3,stride=1,padding=1,bias=False)
       self.bn1 = nn.BatchNorm2d(16)
       self.relu = nn.ReLU()
       self.res1 = ResidualBlock(16,16)
       # 这里的stride=2,是因为输入输出维度不一致,需要下采样
       self.res2 = ResidualBlock(16,32,stride=2)
       self.res3 = ResidualBlock(32,64,stride=2)
       self.res4 = ResidualBlock(64,128,stride=2)
       # 用一个自适应均值池化层将每个通道维度变成1*1
       self.avg_pool = nn.AdaptiveAvgPool2d((1,1))
       # 感觉数字特征比较简单,一个全连接层就够了
       self.fc = nn.Linear(128,num_classes)
   def forward(self,x):
       x = self.conv1(x)
       x = self.bn1(x)
       x = self.relu(x)
       x = self.res1(x)
       x = self.res2(x)
       x = self.res3(x)
       x = self.res4(x)
       # 64个通道,每个通道1*1,输出64*1*1
```

```
x = self.avg_pool(x)
# 将数据拉成一维
x = x.view(x.size(0),-1)
x = self.fc(x)
return x
```

#### 5.4 实例化

构建模型,并放入GPU,构建损失函数和优化器

```
# 实例化

device = torch.device("cuda:0" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")

model = ResNet_CNN().to(device)

# 定义损失函数

loss_f = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()

# 定义优化器

optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(),lr=learning_rate)
```

### 5.5 定义训练函数

注意用了bn后训练和测试的时候开model.train和model.eval,train的时候bn层会每个mini-batch都更新,eval的时候会累计数据进行归一化

```
# 训练模型
def train(epochs):
   for epoch in range(epochs):
       # 让BN层每一个mini-batch都要更新
       model.train()
       # 总损失
       # train_loss = 0
       # enumerate()函数用于将一个可遍历的数据对象组合为一个索引序列,同时列出数据和数据下标
       for batch_idx,(data,target) in enumerate(train_loader):
           data,target = data.to(device), target.to(device)
           optimizer.zero_grad()
           output = model(data)
           loss = loss_f(output, target)
           loss.backward()
           optimizer.step()
           # train_loss += loss.item()
           # 每个mini-batch打印一次,loss.item()是一个mini-batch的平均损失
           if batch_idx % log_interval == 0:
               print('Train Epoch:{} [{}/{} ({:.0f}%)]\tLoss:{:.6f}'.format(
                   epoch, batch_idx*len(data), len(train_loader.dataset),
                   100.*batch_idx/len(train_loader),loss.item()
               ))
```

### 5.6 定义测试函数

单独统计每个类别正确的个数,用列表存储,用torch.max返回output向量最大值的索引即为预测值。

```
def test():
    # 让BN层累计数据进行归一化
    model.eval()
```

```
# 总正确数
correct_all = 0
# 单个类别的正确数,这里用列表存储
correct_class = list(0. for i in range(10))
# 单个类别的总数
total_class = list(0. for i in range(10))
# 总测试数
total_all = 0
with torch.no_grad():
   for images, labels in test_loader:
       images, labels = images.to(device), labels.to(device)
       output = model(images)
       # torch.max()返回最大值和最大值的索引,这里要不要data?
       _,predicted = torch.max(output,dim=1)
       # 增加总测试数和总正确数
       total_all += labels.size(0)
       correct_all += (predicted == labels).sum().item()
       # 增加单个类别的总数和正确数
       for i in range(batch_size_test):
           label = labels[i]
           correct_class[label] += (predicted[i] == label).item()
           total_class[label] += 1
# 打印每个类别的准确率
for i in range(10):
   print('Accuracy of number{}:{:.2f}%'.format(
       i,100*correct_class[i]/total_class[i]
   ))
# 打印总体准确率
print('Accuracy of all:{:.2f}%'.format(100*correct_all/total_all))
```

### 5.7 运行训练与测试

```
# main
if __name__ == '__main__':
    epochs=10
    train(epochs)
    test()
```

## 六、实验记录

#### 1.第一个卷积和残差模块都不用bn,开bias=True,epoch=10

```
Accuracy of number0:93.78%
Accuracy of number1:98.85%
Accuracy of number2:97.77%
Accuracy of number3:99.31%
Accuracy of number4:97.66%
Accuracy of number5:98.54%
Accuracy of number6:98.64%
Accuracy of number7:96.98%
Accuracy of number8:96.00%
Accuracy of number9:95.34%
Accuracy of number9:95.34%
```

2.第一个卷积不用bn, 开bias=True, epoch=10

Accuracy of all:98.7%

3.全用bn,禁用bias,三个残差块通道到64,epoch=10

```
# 构建包含ResidualBlock的网络, CNN
class ResNet_CNN(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self,num_classes=10):
       super(ResNet_CNN, self).__init__()
       # mnist是灰度图,所以输入通道为1,输出通道为16,卷积核为3,步长为1,padding为1说明让
输入输出维度不变
       self.conv1 =nn.Conv2d(1,16,kernel_size=3,stride=1,padding=1,bias=False)
       self.bn1 = nn.BatchNorm2d(16)
       self.relu = nn.ReLU()
       self.res1 = ResidualBlock(16,16)
       # 这里的stride=2,是因为输入输出维度不一致,需要下采样
       self.res2 = ResidualBlock(16,32,stride=2)
       self.res3 = ResidualBlock(32,64,stride=2)
       # 用一个自适应均值池化层将每个通道维度变成1*1
       self.avg_pool = nn.AdaptiveAvgPool2d((1,1))
       # 感觉数字特征比较简单,一个全连接层就够了
       self.fc = nn.Linear(64,num_classes)
   def forward(self,x):
       x = self.conv1(x)
       x = self.bn1(x)
       x = self.relu(x)
       x = self.res1(x)
       x = self.res2(x)
       x = self.res3(x)
       # 64个通道,每个通道1*1,输出64*1*1
       x = self.avg_pool(x)
       # 将数据拉成一维
       x = x.view(x.size(0),-1)
       x = self.fc(x)
       return x
```

#### 结果:

Accuracy of number0:99.69%
Accuracy of number1:99.91%
Accuracy of number3:96.12%
Accuracy of number3:99.11%
Accuracy of number4:98.88%
Accuracy of number5:99.22%
Accuracy of number6:98.75%
Accuracy of number7:99.12%
Accuracy of number8:99.79%
Accuracy of number9:99.11%
Accuracy of all:98.97%

```
# 构建包含ResidualBlock的网络, CNN
class ResNet_CNN(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self,num_classes=10):
       super(ResNet_CNN, self).__init__()
       # mnist是灰度图,所以输入通道为1,输出通道为16,卷积核为3,步长为1,padding为1说明让
输入输出维度不变
       self.conv1 =nn.Conv2d(1,16,kernel_size=3,stride=1,padding=1,bias=False)
       self.bn1 = nn.BatchNorm2d(16)
       self.relu = nn.ReLU()
       self.res1 = ResidualBlock(16,16)
       # 这里的stride=2,是因为输入输出维度不一致,需要下采样
       self.res2 = ResidualBlock(16,32,stride=2)
       self.res3 = ResidualBlock(32,64,stride=2)
       self.res4 = ResidualBlock(64,128,stride=2)
       # 用一个自适应均值池化层将每个通道维度变成1*1
       self.avg_pool = nn.AdaptiveAvgPool2d((1,1))
       # 感觉数字特征比较简单,一个全连接层就够了
       self.fc = nn.Linear(128,num_classes)
   def forward(self,x):
       x = self.conv1(x)
       x = self.bn1(x)
       x = self.relu(x)
       x = self.res1(x)
       x = self.res2(x)
       x = self.res3(x)
       x = self.res4(x)
       # 64个通道,每个通道1*1,输出64*1*1
       x = self.avg_pool(x)
       # 将数据拉成一维
       x = x.view(x.size(0),-1)
       x = self.fc(x)
       return x
```

#### 结果:

Accuracy of number0:99.80%
Accuracy of number1:99.21%
Accuracy of number2:99.42%
Accuracy of number3:99.41%
Accuracy of number4:98.57%
Accuracy of number5:99.33%
Accuracy of number6:99.27%
Accuracy of number7:98.25%
Accuracy of number8:99.49%
Accuracy of number9:99.01%
Accuracy of all:99.17%

## 七、注意点与总结

本次实验较为基础,没遇到特别大的问题,初始的acc也比较高,调整了网络深度和使用batchnorm后就达到了比较满意的精度。

- 1. 卷积完后使用batchnorm时,卷积层就不需要跟bias了,卷积核为3 \* 3,步长为1时,最外圈没有卷积结果,padding为1,卷积核为5 \* 5时,为2
- 2. 如果需要输入输出通道数不相同时,需要进行下采样,具体操作为直接用卷积核为1的conv卷一遍,但输入输出通道匹配外部需要,这样就能让通道数改变,每个通道维度不变
- 3. 如果使用残差模块,残差模块内预测出来的是残差,但网络中与残差模块相连的别的模块还是需要根据输入x预测出的y值的,所以返回时是identity+pred。
- 4. 可以使用自适应均值池化层 nn.AdaptiveAvgPool2d((1,1))最后把每个通道拉为(1\*1),某些时候比用线性层全连接好。

### 八、附录

总体代码如下:

```
import torch
import torchvision
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader
# 设计一个卷积神经网络,并在其中使用ResNet模块,在MNIST数据集上实现10分类手写体数字识别。
# 算一下每个数字的准确率
# 超参数
epochs = 10
batch_size_train = 64
batch_size_test = 1000
learning_rate = 0.01
# 这里的log_interval是指每隔多少个batch输出一次训练状态
log_interval = 10
random\_seed = 1
# 设置种子,为了使得结果可复现
torch.manual_seed(random_seed)
# 从torchvision.datasets中加载MNIST数据集,并对数据进行标准化处理,参考网上
train_loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(
   torchvision.datasets.MNIST('./data/', train=True, download=True,
                             transform=torchvision.transforms.Compose([
                                 torchvision.transforms.ToTensor(),
                                 # 这里设置均值和方差的值
                                 torchvision.transforms.Normalize(
                                     (0.1307,), (0.3081,))
                             ])),
   batch_size=batch_size_train, shuffle=True)
test_loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(
   torchvision.datasets.MNIST('./data/', train=False, download=True,
                             transform=torchvision.transforms.Compose([
                                 torchvision.transforms.ToTensor(),
                                 torchvision.transforms.Normalize(
                                     (0.1307,), (0.3081,))
                             1)),
   batch_size=batch_size_test, shuffle=True)
# 定义残差模块
```

```
class ResidualBlock(torch.nn.Module):
   # 这里stride是指卷积的步长,保持输入输出的维度不变
   def __init__(self, in_channels, out_channels, stride=1):
       super(ResidualBlock, self).__init__()
       # padding为1,保证输入输出的维度不变,bias=False,因为后面有BN层
       self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size=3,
stride=stride, padding=1, bias=False)
       self.bn1 = nn.BatchNorm2d(out_channels)
       # 这里的inplace=True是指将ReLU的输出直接覆盖到输入中,可以节省的显存,但是会影响收敛
性
       self.relu = nn.ReLU(inplace=True)
       self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(out_channels, out_channels, kernel_size=3,
stride=1, padding=1, bias=False)
       self.bn2 = nn.BatchNorm2d(out_channels)
       self.downsample = nn.Sequential()
       # 这里的downsample是指如果输入输出的维度不一致,就需要对输入进行下采样,使得维度一致
       # 原理是使用1*1的卷积核对输入进行卷积,同时步长为stride,这样就可以保证输入输出的维度
一致
       if stride != 1 or in_channels != out_channels:
           self.downsample = nn.Sequential(
              nn.Conv2d(in_channels, out_channels, kernel_size=1,
stride=stride, bias=False),
              nn.BatchNorm2d(out_channels)
   def forward(self,x):
       # 保存输入数据,采用恒等映射
       identity = x
       # 第一个卷积层
       out =self.conv1(x)
       out =self.bn1(out)
       out =self.relu(out)
       # 第二个卷积层
       out = self.conv2(out)
       out = self.bn2(out)
       # 下采样匹配卷积操作的输入输出维度
       identity = self.downsample(identity)
       # 还原结果
       out += identity
       out = self.relu(out)
       return out
# 构建包含ResidualBlock的网络, CNN
class ResNet_CNN(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self,num_classes=10):
       super(ResNet_CNN, self).__init__()
       # mnist是灰度图, 所以输入通道为1, 输出通道为16, 卷积核为3, 步长为1, padding为1说明让
输入输出维度不变
       self.conv1 =nn.Conv2d(1,16,kernel_size=3,stride=1,padding=1,bias=False)
       self.bn1 = nn.BatchNorm2d(16)
       self.relu = nn.ReLU()
```

```
self.res1 = ResidualBlock(16,16)
       # 这里的stride=2,是因为输入输出维度不一致,需要下采样
       self.res2 = ResidualBlock(16,32,stride=2)
       self.res3 = ResidualBlock(32,64,stride=2)
       self.res4 = ResidualBlock(64,128,stride=2)
       # 用一个自适应均值池化层将每个通道维度变成1*1
       self.avg_pool = nn.AdaptiveAvgPool2d((1,1))
       # 感觉数字特征比较简单,一个全连接层就够了
       self.fc = nn.Linear(128,num_classes)
   def forward(self,x):
       x = self.conv1(x)
       x = self.bn1(x)
       x = self.relu(x)
       x = self.res1(x)
       x = self.res2(x)
       x = self.res3(x)
       x = self.res4(x)
       # 64个通道,每个通道1*1,输出64*1*1
       x = self.avg_pool(x)
       # 将数据拉成一维
       x = x.view(x.size(0), -1)
       x = self.fc(x)
       return x
# 实例化
device = torch.device("cuda:0" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu")
model = ResNet_CNN().to(device)
# 定义损失函数
loss_f = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
# 定义优化器
optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=learning_rate)
# 训练模型
def train(epochs):
   for epoch in range(epochs):
       # 让BN层每一个mini-batch都要更新
       model.train()
       # 总损失
       # train_loss = 0
       # enumerate()函数用于将一个可遍历的数据对象组合为一个索引序列,同时列出数据和数据下标
       for batch_idx,(data,target) in enumerate(train_loader):
           data,target = data.to(device), target.to(device)
           optimizer.zero_grad()
           output = model(data)
           loss = loss_f(output, target)
           loss.backward()
           optimizer.step()
           # train_loss += loss.item()
           # 每个mini-batch打印一次,loss.item()是一个mini-batch的平均损失
           if batch_idx % log_interval == 0:
               print('Train Epoch:{} [{}/{} ({:.0f}%)]\tLoss:{:.6f}'.format(
                  epoch,batch_idx*len(data),len(train_loader.dataset),
                  100.*batch_idx/len(train_loader),loss.item()
               ))
# 测试模型,每一个类别都要统计准确率,并统计总体准确率
```

```
def test():
   # 让BN层累计数据进行归一化
   model.eval()
   # 总正确数
   correct_all = 0
   # 单个类别的正确数,这里用列表存储
   correct_class = list(0. for i in range(10))
   # 单个类别的总数
   total_class = list(0. for i in range(10))
   # 总测试数
   total_all = 0
   with torch.no_grad():
       for images, labels in test_loader:
           images, labels = images.to(device), labels.to(device)
           output = model(images)
           # torch.max()返回最大值和最大值的索引,这里要不要data?
           _,predicted = torch.max(output,dim=1)
           # 增加总测试数和总正确数
           total_all += labels.size(0)
           correct_all += (predicted == labels).sum().item()
           # 增加单个类别的总数和正确数
           for i in range(batch_size_test):
               label = labels[i]
               correct_class[label] += (predicted[i] == label).item()
               total_class[label] += 1
   # 打印每个类别的准确率
   for i in range(10):
       print('Accuracy of number{}:{:.2f}%'.format(
           i,100*correct_class[i]/total_class[i]
       ))
   # 打印总体准确率
   print('Accuracy of all:{:.2f}%'.format(100*correct_all/total_all))
# main
if __name__ == '__main__':
   epochs=10
   train(epochs)
   test()
```